



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on State Finances for the year 2023-24



GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM
Report No. 1 of 2025
(State Finances Audit Report)

**Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
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**Government of Sikkim
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PREFACE

1. This Report on Finances of the State Government of Sikkim, has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Sikkim under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India for being laid in the Legislature of the State.
2. **Chapter I** describes the basis and approach to the Report and the underlying data, providing an overview of the structure of Government accounts, budgetary processes, macro-fiscal analysis of key indices and State's fiscal position including the fiscal/revenue deficits/surplus.
3. **Chapter II** of this Report provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24, debt profile of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.
4. **Chapter III** is based on the Appropriation Accounts of the State and reviews the appropriations and allocative priorities of the State Government and reports on deviations from Constitutional provisions relating to budgetary management.
5. **Chapter IV** provides comments on the quality of accounts rendered by various authorities of the State Government and issues of non-compliance with prescribed financial rules and regulations, by various Departments of the State Government.
6. The Report containing audit findings of Performance Audit; Compliance Audit of transactions in various departments and audit findings arising out of the audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and Revenue Sector is presented separately.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

About the Report

This Report of the CAG of India is on the State Finances for the year 2023-24. It provides an overview of the finances, budgetary management and quality of accounts, financial reporting practices and other matters relevant to State Finances.

This executive summary highlights the contents of this report and through snapshots of the important figures and aspects, provides insight into fiscal sustainability, performance against the budget intent, revenue and expenditure projection, the reasons for variations and its impact.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at current prices) grew at an average growth rate of 11.55 *per cent* from ₹ 31,441 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 48,937 crore in 2023-24. Budget Outlay of the State grew at an average growth rate of 11.41 *per cent* from ₹ 9,562.80 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 14,332.17 crore in 2023-24.

There was 14.67 *per cent* growth in GSDP over 2022-23. The revenue receipts grew at 3.06 *per cent* and the percentage of rate of growth of Own Tax Revenue over GSDP improved from 1.08 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 1.14 *per cent* in 2023-24. The tax revenue increased by 12.53 *per cent* during the period, and the State's own tax revenue also increased by 16.76 *per cent*. The total expenditure (revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and loans and advances) of the State of Sikkim increased from ₹ 10,007.56 crore in 2022-23 to ₹ 10,881.75 crore in 2023-24 thus increasing by 8.74 *per cent*. Of this, revenue expenditure showed 7.73 *per cent* increase from 2022-23. Revenue surplus decreased from ₹ 473.22 crore to ₹ 130.84 crore registering 72.35 *per cent* decrease over 2022-23, while fiscal deficit increased from ₹ 1,903.32 crore in 2022-23 to ₹ 2,529.98 crore in 2023-24 increasing by 32.92 *per cent*.

Receipt-Expenditure Mismatch

The continuous mismatch between receipts and expenditure indicates rising fiscal stress. The State has different sources of receipts such as State Own Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue, Devolution of States' share in taxes, Grants in aid and transfers from the Union Government and non-debt capital receipts. The State Government's expenditure includes expenditure on revenue account as well as capital expenditure (assets creation, loans and advances, investments, *etc.*).

From 2019-20 to 2023-24, revenue receipts grew from ₹ 4,841.27 crore to ₹ 8,351.38 crore, with an average annual growth rate of 8.28 *per cent*. Capital receipts also increased from ₹ 2,037.34 crore to ₹ 2,785.80 crore during this period. The share of Grants-in-aid in revenue receipts decreased from 18.22 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 17.28 *per cent* in 2023-24, indicating decreased reliance on support from the Government of India. The State Government received ₹ 940.48 crore as Central share for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) in the year.

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligation. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network. Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, revenue expenditure increased from ₹ 6,185.08 crore (19.67 *per cent* of GSDP) to ₹ 8,220.54 crore (16.80 *per cent* of GSDP).

Result of expenditure beyond means

The gap between the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure results in revenue deficit. The State had huge deficit of ₹ 1,343.81 crore in 2019-20, though in 2020-21 the position improved slightly as it stood at ₹ 760.83 crore. However, the State could achieve Revenue Surplus of ₹ 411.88 crore in 2021-22, ₹ 473.22 crore in 2022-23 and ₹ 130.84 crore during 2023-24.

The State Government spent ₹ 2,660.66 crore on capital account. This was 24.45 *per cent* of the total expenditure in the year 2023-24.

The gap between the total expenditure and total non-debt receipt of the State results in fiscal deficit. The fiscal deficit of the State increased to ₹ 2,529.98 crore (5.17 *per cent* of GSDP) in 2023-24 from ₹ 2,081.18 crore (6.62 *per cent* of GSDP) in 2019-20.

Under the revenue expenditure, the quantum of committed expenditure constitutes the largest share. Committed expenditure has the first charge on the resources and consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages and pensions. Committed expenditure on interest payments, salaries and pensions constituted 71-78 *per cent* of revenue expenditure during 2019-20 (78 *per cent*) and 2023-2024 (71 *per cent*). The Committed expenditure increased at an average rate of 11.58 *per cent* i.e. from ₹ 4,802.10 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 5,844.54 crore in 2023-24 {an increase of 6.99 *per cent* over 2022-23 (₹ 381.84 crore)}.

In addition to the committed expenditure, inflexible expenditure increased from 4.28 *per cent* to 4.76 *per cent* of revenue expenditure during 2019-20 to 2023-24, indicating a rising trend. The inflexible expenditure decreased from ₹ 476.14 crore in 2022-23 to ₹ 391.38 crore in 2023-24 registering a decrease of 17.80 *per cent*. The average growth of inflexible expenditure during the period from 2019-20 (₹ 264.81 crore) to 2023-24 (₹ 391.38 crore) was 14.09 *per cent*.

Taken together, the committed and inflexible expenditure in 2023-24 was ₹ 6,235.92 crore; 75.86 *per cent* of the revenue expenditure. Upward trend on committed and inflexible expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for other priority sectors and capital creation.

Off-budget borrowings

During the year 2023-24, the State Government repaid ₹ 272.42 crore as against outstanding of ₹ 1,792.35 crore worth of loans availed by four financial institutions¹ for implementation of various Government projects, and interest accrued thereupon. The borrowings by these Institutions had not formed part of the outstanding liabilities of

¹ Sikkim Housing Development Board, State Trading Corporation of Sikkim and Sikkim Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited and State Bank of Sikkim.

the State Government during the respective years. Further, out of the total repayments made during the year, ₹ 147.19 crore was repayment of principal and ₹ 125.23 crore was interest payment.

Contingent Liabilities on account of Guarantees

The total guarantees (principal plus interest) outstanding as on 01 April 2024 was ₹4,786.06 crore, which exceeded the prescribed limit of thrice the total Tax Receipts (₹1,254.41 crore) of 2021-22.

Fiscal sustainability

Fiscal sustainability is examined in terms of macro-fiscal parameters such as deficits, level of debt and liabilities, commitments on account of off-budget borrowings, guarantees, subsidies, *etc.* So far as revenue and expenditure mismatch is concerned, one of the important constraints is committed and inflexible expenditure, which includes salaries and wages, pension payments, interests, *etc.* and also other inflexible expenditure such as those arising out of commitment for centrally sponsored schemes, transfer to reserve funds, transfer to local bodies, *etc.*

FRBM requirements and compliance with fiscal parameters

The FRBM Act / Rules prescribes certain limits within which, revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt as a percentage of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) should be, and similarly for guarantees as a percentage of revenue receipts of the previous year. In 2023-24, there was a revenue surplus however, fiscal deficit was 5.17 *per cent* as against the limit of 3 *per cent*; debt was 28.84 *per cent* as against limit of 28.10 *per cent*.

Further, if the quantum of the off-budget borrowings is included as part of debt, the overall liability (Includes Public Debt and Public Account Liabilities) of the Government was 34.66 *per cent* of the GSDP.

As per the debt stabilization analysis, the public debt of the Government of Sikkim has grown on an average at a rate of 19.10 *per cent* annually of the outstanding public debt between 2019-20 to 2023-24. Public debt-GSDP ratio of Sikkim has increased from 23.54 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 31.00 *per cent* in 2023-24.

The State had primary deficit during the years 2019-20 to 2023-24.

Budget performance

Aggregate budget outturn

Budget performance in terms of budgetary intent and budget implementation is examined to assess extent to which the aggregate expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved both in terms of excess and saving. In Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was (-) 11.80 *per cent*. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 *per cent* in 40 grants, between ± 25 *per cent* to ± 50 *per cent* in four grants and between 50 *per cent* to ± 100 *per cent* in three grants. In Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was (+) 18.98 *per cent*. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 *per cent* in 18 grants, between ± 25 *per cent* to ± 50 *per cent* in seven

grants, between 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in 10 grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in three grants.

Expenditure composition outturn

Budget performance also looks at the extent to which the re-allocation between the main budget categories during the execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition. This measure indicates the extent of variation between the final budget and the actual expenditure. In Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (-) 4.73 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 45 grants, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in two grants and between 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in one grant. In Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (-) 21.01 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 28 grants, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in five grants and between 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in eight. However, no provision was made in respect of seven grants of the Capital section.

It was noticed that supplementary provisions of ₹ 867.54 crore during the year 2023-24 in 23 cases (more than ₹ 50 lakh in each case) proved unnecessary, as the expenditure did not come up even to the level of original provisions.

Budgetary assumptions of the State Government were not very realistic during 2023-24 and budgetary estimates were off the mark to a considerable extent, and control over the execution and monitoring of budget was inadequate. A reliable budget practice should need to deal with such deviations.

Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting

Quality of accounts and financial reporting covers items, transactions and events which relate to gaps in compliance, regularity weaknesses and issues relating to delay in receipt of those accounting records or adjustment records which evidence the actual expenditure. It also highlights issues pertaining to the accounts and financial reporting such as parking of funds outside the Government accounts, non- or short – discharging of liabilities and misclassification of transactions and data gaps.

Regularization of Excess over Grants/ Appropriations

The State Government has to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature as per article 204 and 205 (1) (b) of the constitution. During the year 2023-24 there was no excess disbursement over the authorisation made by the State Legislature.

However, excess expenditure of ₹ 16.82 crore pertaining to four grants in respect of previous years (2019-20 and 2022-23) was pending for regularisation by the State Legislature.

Compliance with IGAS

As per the requirements of the Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS), the State Government complied with the notified three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS) viz., IGAS 1- Guarantees given by the Government, IGAS 2- Accounting and classification of Grants-in-Aid and IGAS 3- Loans and Advances made by the Government.

Funds to Single Nodal Agency

The Government of India and the State Government have introduced system of Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementation and fund flow for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The State Government received ₹966.02 crore, being Central share during the year, in its Treasury Accounts. As on 31 March 2024, the Government transferred Central share of ₹ 916.92 crore received in Treasury Accounts and State share of ₹117.56 crore to the SNAs. The entire amount of ₹ 1,034.48 crore was transferred through Fully Vouched Contingent Bills. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by AG office from the SNAs. As per SNAs report, ₹346.35 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2024.

Utilisation Certificates against conditional grants

Despite the requirement of submitting Utilisation Certificates (UCs) against conditional grants within a stipulated time period, 980 outstanding UCs of ₹ 122.18 crore were pending as on 31 March 2024.

High pendency of UCs was fraught with the risk of misappropriation; thus, it is imperative that the State Government should monitor this aspect closely and hold the persons concerned accountable for submission of UCs in a timely manner.

DC bills against AC bills

Similarly, despite the requirement of submitting Detailed Contingency (DC) Bills against the advance money withdrawn through Abstract Contingency (AC) Bills, 1,978 AC bills of ₹ 62.93 crore were pending for submission of DC bills as on 31 March 2024, out of which 1,733 AC Bills amounting to ₹ 36.39 crore pertained to the period up to 2022-23.

Non-adjustment of advances for long periods is fraught with the risk of misappropriation and therefore, requires close monitoring by the respective DDOs for ensuring submission of DC bills. Further, to the extent of non-receipt of DC bills, the expenditure shown in the Finance Accounts cannot be asserted as correct or final.

Funds outside Government Account

During 2023-24, an amount of ₹ 359.02 crore was earned by Power Department, Sikkim (PDS) on account of receipts of royalty revenue (₹ 300.03 crore) and sale of power (₹ 58.99 crore). However, it was not deposited into the Government Account by the DDOs in contravention to the Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India as well as Rule 4 (1) of the SFR. Further, PDS had also expended of ₹ 58.99 crore towards purchase of power and ₹300.03 crore towards repayment of the loan availed by SPICL on behalf of the Government of Sikkim without routing it through the Government account.

Compliance with prevailing rules and codal provisions are meant to ensure control and accountability in accounting and financial reporting. Non-compliance and deviations impact the quality of accounting and financial reporting adversely. Non-timely submission of UCs against conditional grants; non-submission of DC bills against AC bills; funds remaining outside Government accounts; and non-supply of details of expenditure from

SNAs have impacted the quality of accounts adversely.

Working of State Public Sector Undertakings

In Sikkim, there are four Government Companies which are incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and are audited under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Besides, there are nine Companies which are incorporated under the Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961. Further, there are four Statutory Corporations which were incorporated under the Proclamation of the erstwhile Chogyal (King) of Sikkim and registered under the Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961. The companies incorporated under the Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961 and the Statutory Corporations are audited on 'entrustment basis' under Section 19 (3) or 20 (1) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 (CAG's DPC Act).

Audit noticed that SPSEs did not adhere to the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements except for two SPSEs (Sikkim Power Transmission Limited and Sikkim Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited). There were total 68 accounts from 15 SPSEs are in arrears as on 30 September 2024, which included 66 accounts from 13 Government Companies and two accounts from two Statutory Corporations.

Out of the total profit of ₹ 1353.15 crores earned by 10 SPSEs, 99.70 *per cent* was contributed by three SPSEs, namely Sikkim Urja Limited, Sikkim Power Transmission Limited and State Bank of Sikkim. Further, out of total loss of ₹ 43.02 crore incurred by seven SPSEs, loss of ₹ 40.81 (94.86 *per cent*) is contributed by one SPSE, namely Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited. Out of 10 SPSEs which earned profit, only one SPSE, namely State Bank of Sikkim declared dividend.

The State Government may impress upon the managements of SPSEs to ensure timely submission of their financial statements. In the absence of finalised accounts, Government investments in such SPSEs remain outside the oversight of the State Legislature. The State Government may also analyse the reasons of losses in loss making SPSEs and initiate steps to make their operations efficient and profitable.

CHAPTER-I: OVERVIEW

Chapter-I

Overview

1.1 Profile of the State

Sikkim, a sparsely populated State situated in the Eastern Himalayas became part of the Indian Union on 16 May 1975. It has a total area of 7,096 sq. km. which constitutes 0.22 *per cent* of the total geographical area of India; and a population of 6.11 lakh. Sikkim being a landlocked State, National Highway 10 is the lifeline, which connects the State with the rest of the country. Sikkim has been organised into six districts. The districts have further been divided into 16 sub-divisions, 34 blocks and 199 gram panchayats. The State has been included in the North-eastern Council (NEC) since December 2002.

As per Population Projections (November 2019) by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, the State's population was 6.89 lakh. The population density of the State at 86 persons per sq. km was lower than the national average of 382 persons per sq. km as per census 2011. The State's literacy rate is 81.42 *per cent* (as per 2011 Census) as shown in *Appendix 1.1 (Part-A)*.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Sikkim in 2023-24 at current prices was ₹ 48,937 crore. General and financial data relating to Sikkim is given in *Appendix 1.1 (Part-A)*.

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product of the State

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the value of all the goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State in a given period of time. Growth of GSDP is an important indicator of the State's economy, as it denotes the extent of changes in the level of economic development of the State over a period of time.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is being used for economic analysis by GoI and international organisations like IMF and World Bank as GVA is considered better indicator of economic growth compared to Gross Domestic Product, as it ignores the impact of taxes and subsidies. While GDP can be and is also computed as the sum total of the various expenditures incurred in the economy including private consumption spending, government consumption spending and gross fixed capital formation or invest spending, reflecting essentially on the demand conditions in the economy. Both measures have difference in treatment of net taxes as a result of which the inclusion of taxes in GDP may differ from the real output situation. From a policymaker's perspective it is therefore vital to have a comparison of the Gross Value Added (GVA) and Gross State Value Added (GSVA) data for better analysis and making policy interventions.

Changes in sectoral contribution to the GSDP is also important to understand the changing structure of economy. The economic activity is generally divided into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sector, which corresponds to the Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors.

The trends in GSDP and GVA compared to GDP and GSVA are shown in **Table 1.1**.

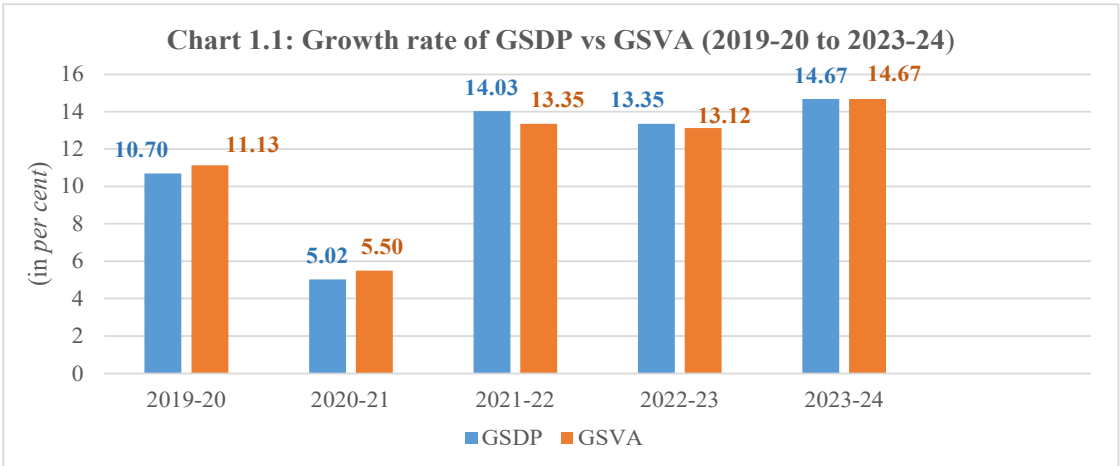
Table 1.1: Trends in GSDP compared to the GDP (at current prices)

	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
INDIA					
GDP (2011-12 Series)	2,01,03,593	1,98,54,096	2,35,97,399	2,69,49,646	2,95,35,667
GVA	1,83,81,117	1,82,10,997	2,16,35,584	2,46,59,041	2,67,62,147
Growth rate of GDP over previous year (in per cent)	6.37	(-) 1.24	18.85	14.21	9.60
Growth rate of GVA over previous year (in per cent)	7.02	(-) 0.93	18.81	13.97	8.53
Per capita GDP (in ₹)	1,49,915	1,46,480	1,72,422	1,94,879	2,11,725
State/ Union Territory					
GSDP (2011-12 Series)	31,441	33,018	37,650	42,677	48,937
GSVA	29,954	31,600	35,819	40,520	46,463
Growth rate of GSDP over previous year (in per cent)	10.70	5.02	14.03	13.35	14.67
Growth rate of GSVA over previous year (in per cent)	11.13	5.50	13.35	13.12	14.67
Per capita GSDP (in ₹)	4,71,379	4,90,607	5,53,671	6,22,120	7,07,181

Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI

During 2023-24, the GSDP at current price was ₹ 48,937 crore, up from ₹ 42,677 crore in 2022-23, representing an increase of 14.67 per cent which was higher than that of GDP growth rate of 9.60 per cent and the GDP in 2023-24 at current prices was ₹ 2,95,35,667. The GSDP grew at an average growth rate of 11.55 per cent from ₹ 31,441 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 48,937 crore in 2023-24. The per capita GSDP of the State for the year 2023-24 was ₹ 7,07,181 while that of the country was ₹ 2,11,725 and the per capita GSDP (₹ 7,07,181) of 2023-24 was almost more than three times the per capita GDP (₹ 2,11,725) of the nation. The per capita GSDP is highest in India.

The trends of growth rate of GSDP and GSVA for the period 2019-20 to 2023-24 is indicated in the **Chart 1.1**:



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

It can be seen from the above chart that during 2023-24, GSDP and GSVA both increased by 14.67 per cent as compared to the previous year. Lowest increase of GSDP and GSVA during the last five year was noticed during 2020-21.

Sectoral components of GSVA and GSDP

Changes in sectoral contribution to the GSDP and GSVA is also important to understand the changing structure of economy. The economic activity is generally divided into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Sectors, which corresponds to the Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors respectively. Primary Sector (excluding mining and quarrying) is the representative of the Agriculture Sector, while the Secondary Sector together with mining and quarrying represents Industry Sector and Tertiary Sector equates Service Sector.

The contribution and growth of Agricultural, Industry and Service Sector in GSVA and growth is indicated in **Table 1.2 (a)** and **1.2 (b)**:

Table 1.2(a): Sectoral Contribution in GSVA

(in per cent)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture	10.18	9.57	9.09	8.62	8.15
Industry	59.47	62.92	62.72	61.70	61.65
Service	30.35	27.51	28.19	28.19	30.20

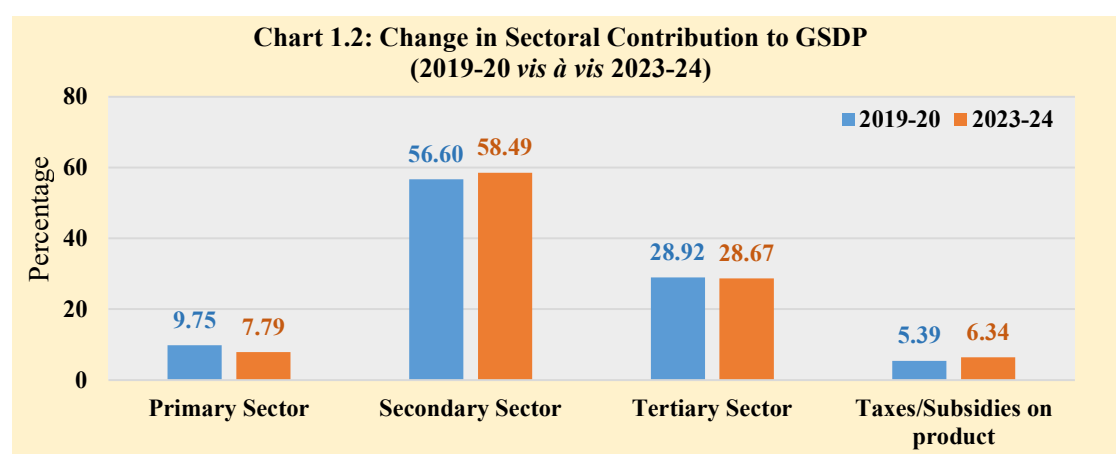
Table 1.2(b): Sectoral Growth in GSVA

(in per cent)

Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture	9.51	(-)0.88	7.69	7.29	8.45
Industry	5.47	11.62	12.99	11.27	14.58
Service	24.86	(-)4.37	16.13	19.12	16.65

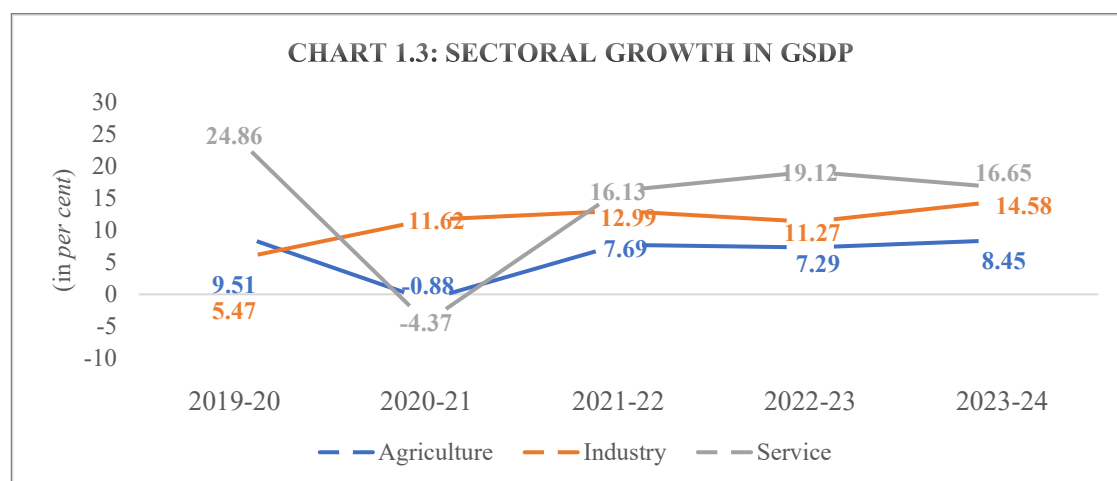
Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GOI

Chart 1.2 shows that during the five-year period 2019-24, there was a marginal decrease in the relative share of Primary Sector and Tertiary Sector in GSDP, as the share of Primary Sector decreased from 9.75 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 7.79 *per cent* similarly, share of Tertiary Sector had a marginal decrease from 28.92 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 28.67 *per cent* in 2023-24. However, the share of Secondary Sector increased from 56.60 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 58.49 *per cent* in 2023-24.



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

Furthermore, it is pertinent to mention that there were components of taxes and subsidies on the components pertaining to each of the sectors.



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

It could be seen from **Chart 1.3** that rate of growth of all the three Sectors viz., Agriculture, Industry and Service witnessed a fluctuating trend during 2019-24.

During 2023-24, there was a growth in two sector contributing to GSDP viz. Industry and Agriculture sector whereas the Service sector saw a declining growth rate.

1.2 Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

In terms of Article 151 (2) of Constitution of India, the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) relating to the accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State. Audit Report on State Finances (SFAR) of Sikkim for the year ending 31 March 2024 has been prepared by the CAG for submission to the Governor of Sikkim under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.

The Office of the Sr. Deputy Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements), Sikkim prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State annually, from the vouchers, challans, initial and subsidiary accounts rendered by the treasuries, offices, and departments responsible for keeping of such accounts functioning under the control of the State Government. These accounts are audited independently by the Accountant General (Audit) and certified by the CAG.

Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State constitute the core data for this Report. Other sources include the following:

- ✓ **Budget of the State:** for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities vis-à-vis projections, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures;
- ✓ **GSDP data** and other State related statistics;
- ✓ **Results of audit** carried out by the Office of the Accountant General (Audit) Sikkim at the State Secretariat as well as at the field level offices during the year;
- ✓ Other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries (accounting as well as MIS); and
- ✓ Audit Reports of the CAG of India.

The analysis is also carried out in the context of recommendations of the Finance Commission (FC), Sikkim Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (SFRBM) Act, 2010 best practices and guidelines of Government of India (GoI).

1.3 Overview of Government Account Structure and Budgetary Processes

The Accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts:

I. Consolidated Fund of the State (Article 256 (1) of the Constitution of India)

This Fund comprises all revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by the State Government (market loans, bonds, loans from the Central Government, loans from financial institutions, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund, *etc.*), Ways and Means Advances extended by the Reserve Bank of India and all moneys received by the State Government in repayment of loans. No moneys can be appropriated from this Fund except in accordance with the law and for the purposes and in the manner provided by the Constitution of India. Certain categories of expenditure (e.g. salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments, *etc.*) constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Charged expenditure) and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. All other expenditure (Voted expenditure) is voted by the Legislature.

II. Contingency Fund of the State (Article 267 (2) of the Constitution of India)

This Fund is in the nature of an imprest which is established by the State Legislature by law and is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature. The fund is recouped by debiting the expenditure to the concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

III. Public Account of the State (Article 266 (2) of the Constitution of India)

Apart from above, all other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads, pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

Budget Document

There is a constitutional requirement in India (Article 202) to present a Statement of Estimated Receipts and Expenditure of the Government before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, in respect of every financial year. This 'Annual Financial Statement' constitutes the main budget document. Further, the budget must distinguish expenditure on the revenue account from other expenditure.

This section provides a broad perspective of the finances of Government of Sikkim (GoS) during the current year and analyses critical changes in the major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year keeping in view the overall trends during the last five years.

The analysis has been made based on Finance Accounts and the information obtained from the State Government. The structure and form of Government Accounts, layout of Finance Accounts, methodology adopted for the assessment of fiscal position and State Profile are given in **Appendix 1.1 (Parts A, B & C)**. The time series data on key fiscal variables/ parameters and fiscal ratios relating to the State Government finances for the period 2019-24 are presented in **Appendix 1.2**.

Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, State's share of Union Taxes/ Duties, NonTax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid received from GoI.

Revenue Expenditure consists of those expenditure of the Government which do not result in creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to expenses incurred for the normal functioning of Government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the Government, and grants given to various institutions (even though some of the grants may be meant for creation of assets).

The **Capital Receipts** consists of:

- **Public Debt receipts:** Market loans, bonds, loans from financial institutions, net transaction under Ways and Means Advances, loans and advances from Central Government, *etc.*; and
- **Non-debt receipts:** Proceeds from disinvestment, recoveries of loans and advances, *etc.*

Capital Expenditure includes expenditure on the acquisition of land, building, machinery, equipment, investment in shares, and loans and advances by the Government to PSUs and other parties.

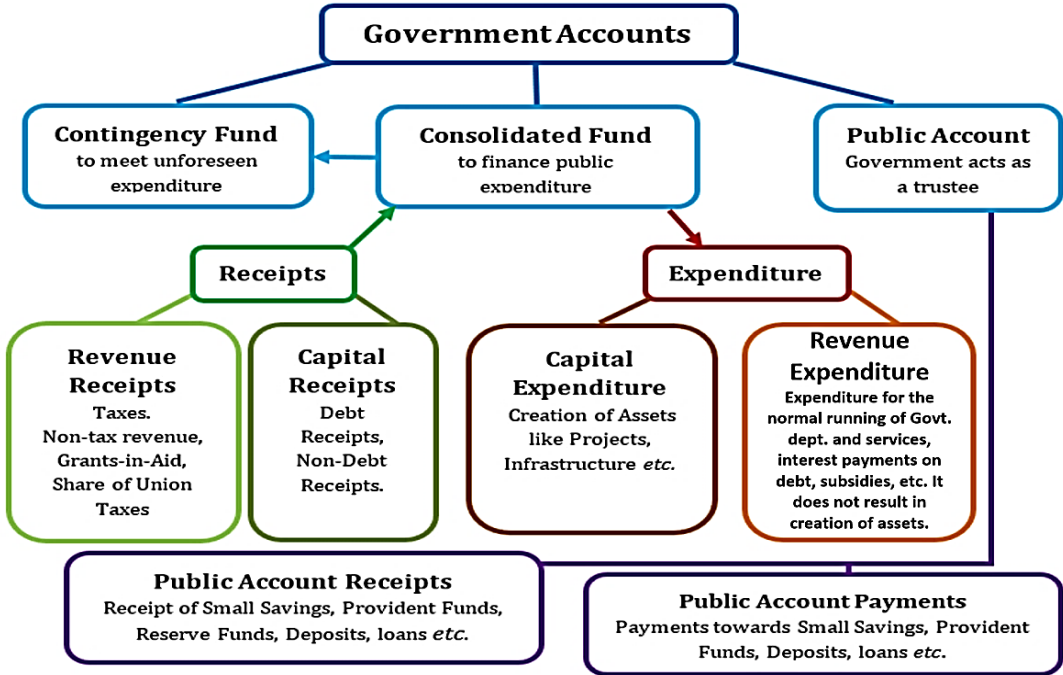
In Government Accounts, classification system is based on both functional and economic properties, as detailed in **Table 1.3**.

Table 1.3: Government Accounts Classification System

Particulars	Attribute of transaction	Classification
Standardised in LMMH by CGA	Function- Education, Health, <i>etc.</i> / Department	Major Head under Grants (four-digit)
	Sub-Function	Sub Major head (two-digit)
	Programme	Minor Head (three-digit)
Flexibility left for States	Scheme	Sub-Head (two or three digits)
	Sub scheme	Detailed Head (two or three digits)
	Economic nature/Activity	Object Head-salary, minor works, <i>etc.</i> (two-digit)

The functional classification provides us the Department, function, scheme or programme, and object of the expenditure. Economic classification helps organise these payments as revenue, capital, debt, *etc.* Economic classification is achieved by the numbering logic embedded in the first digit of four-digit Major Heads. For instance, zero and one is for revenue receipts, two and three for revenue expenditure, four and five for capital expenditure, *etc.* Economic classification is also achieved by an inherent definition and distribution of some object heads. For instance, while “salary” object head is Revenue Expenditure, “construction” object head is Capital Expenditure. Object Head is the primary unit of appropriation in the budget document.

Chart 1.4: Structure of Government Accounts



Public Debt and Public Liability: In this Report ‘Public Debt’ has been taken to comprise market borrowings, institutional loans, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), loan given by Central Government *etc.* For this purpose, the major heads 6003 and 6004 - Public Debt have been taken into consideration. Further, the transactions relating to ‘Small Savings, Provident Fund, *etc.*’, ‘Reserve Funds’ and ‘Deposit and Advances’ under Public Account are such that the Government incurs a liability to repay the moneys received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid. The transactions relating to ‘Remittances’ and ‘Suspense’ under Public Account, includes merely adjusting heads such as transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles. In this Report, Public Liability’ has been taken to include the transactions under major heads 8001 to 8554 relating to ‘Small Savings, Provident Fund, *etc.*’, ‘Reserve Funds’ and ‘Deposit and Advances’ along with the transactions under major heads 6003 and 6004.

Budgetary Processes

In terms of Article 202 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of State causes to be laid before the State Legislature, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year in form of an Annual Financial Statement. As per Article 203, the statement is submitted to the State Legislature in the form of Demands for Grants/ Appropriations and after approval of these, the Appropriation Bill is passed by the Legislature under Article 204 to provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund.

In terms of Article 203, the Annual Financial Statement or Budget of Government of Sikkim for year 2023-24 was submitted to the State Legislature in the form of 48 Demands for Grants/ Appropriations and after approval of these, the Appropriation

Bill was passed by the Legislature under Article 204 to provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund.

Results of audit scrutiny of budget and implementation of other budgetary initiatives of the State Government are detailed in **Chapter III** of this Report.

1.3.1 Snapshot of Finances

Table 1.4 provides comparison of actual financial parameters of 2023-24 *visà-vis* Budget Estimates (BEs) for the year 2023-24 and actuals of 2022-23.

Table 1.4: Summarised position of Finances of State

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2022-23 Actuals	2023-24		Percentage of Actuals to	
			BEs	Actuals	BEs	GSDP
1	Tax Revenue	1,497.26	1,726.95	1,748.17	101.23	3.57
2	Non-Tax Revenue	976.11	1,078.90	874.41	81.05	1.79
3	Share of Union taxes/duties	3,864.75	3,963.23	4,285.45	108.13	8.76
4	Grants-in-Aid (GIA) and Contributions	1,765.68	2,593.33	1,443.35	55.66	2.95
5	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	8,103.80	9,362.41	8,351.38	89.20	17.07
6	Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.44	0.33	0.39	118.18	0.00
7	Other Receipts	0	0	0	0.00	0
8	Borrowings and other Liabilities	1,903.32	2,147.37	2,529.98	117.82	5.17
9	Capital Receipts (6+7+8)	1,903.76	2,147.70	2,530.37	117.82	5.17
10	Total Receipts (5+9)	10,007.56	11,510.11	10,881.75	94.54	22.24
11	Revenue Expenditure	7,630.58	9,320.81	8,220.54	88.20	16.80
12	a) Interest payments	718.18	911.85	823.63	90.33	1.68
13	b) GIA for creation of capital assets	0	100.00	17.40	17.40	0.04
14	Capital Expenditure	2,376.60	2,187.95	2,660.66	121.61	5.44
15	Loan and advances	0.38	1.35	0.55	40.74	0.01
16	Total Expenditure (11+14+15)	10,007.56	11,510.11	10,881.75	94.54	22.24
17	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) (5-11)	473.22	41.60	130.84	314.52	0.27
18	Fiscal Deficit {(5+6+7)-16}	1,903.32	(-)2,147.37	(-)2,529.98	17.82	5.17
19	Primary Deficit (18-12)	1,185.14	(-)1,235.52	(-)1,706.35	138.11	3.49

Source: Finance Accounts, Estimates of Receipts and Expenditure
Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account - Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

It can be seen from **Table 1.4** that Revenue Receipts of the State increased by ₹ 247.58 crore compared to the year 2022-23. Despite growth in tax revenue and Union share, a shortfall in non-tax revenue and Grants-in-Aid led to revenue receipts underperforming relative to the BEs. Total Expenditure increased to ₹ 10,881.75 crore in 2023-24 from ₹ 10,007.56 crore in the previous year, an increase of ₹ 874.19 crore. Capital expenditure saw a notable increase, indicating higher investment in infrastructure or other developmental projects. However, revenue expenditure remained significant, emphasising operational costs. A surplus in revenue and an increase in capital expenditure are positive indicators, but the widening fiscal and primary deficits highlight growing reliance on borrowings.

During 2023-24, against an estimated Revenue Surplus of ₹ 41.60 crore, the State ended up with a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 130.84 crore, thus achieving 314.52 *per cent* of the

target. The Fiscal Deficit widened to ₹2,529.98 crore in 2023-24, exceeding the BEs by 17.82 *per cent* and accounting for 5.17 *per cent* of the GSDP.

1.3.2 Snapshot of Assets and Liabilities of the Government

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from GoI, receipts from public account and reserve funds, and the assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances. The summarised position of assets and liabilities for 2022-23 and 2023-24 with increase and decrease is given in **Table 1.5**:

Table 1.5: Summarised position of Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities				Assets			
Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent increase/decrease	Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Per cent increase/decrease
Consolidated Fund							
a Internal Debt	9,395.94	11,095.50	18.09	a Gross Capital Outlay	18,406.47	21,067.13	14.46
b Loans and Advances from GoI	1,127.34	1,916.83	70.03	b Loans and Advances	253.23	253.39	0.06
Contingency Fund							
	1.00	1.00	0.00		--	--	
Public Account							
a Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	1,453.36	1,452.31	(-) 0.07	a Advances	1.03	1.03	0
b Deposits	363.13	420.16	15.71	b Remittance	0.00	0	0
c Reserve Funds	1,003.84	1,029.22	2.53	c Suspense and Miscellaneous	0.00	0	0
d Remittances	451.61	344.31	(-) 23.76	Cash balance (incl. investment in Earmarked Fund)	2,682.73	2,728.68	1.71
e Suspense and Miscellaneous	213.11	325.93	52.94				
Total	14,009.33	16,585.26	18.39				
Cumulative excess of receipts over expenditure	7,334.13	7,464.97	1.78				
Total	21,343.46	24,050.23	12.68	Total	21,343.46	24,050.23	12.68

Source: Finance Accounts, Statement No 1

As can be seen from **Table 1.5**, the assets of the state government increased by ₹ 2,706.77 crore and the liabilities (excluding surplus on Government Accounts) increased by ₹ 2,575.93 crore during 2023-24. However, the growth rate of assets increased from 11.90 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 12.68 *per cent* in 2023-24 and, the growth rate of liabilities excluding surplus on Government Accounts also increased to 18.39 *per cent* in 2023-24 from 14.71 *per cent* in 2022-23. This indicates a widening fiscal gap and increased debt burden.

The significant rise in Gross Capital Outlay (14.46 *per cent*) is a positive indicator of developmental investments, but the slower growth in cumulative savings and marginal

increase in disbursed loans show limited returns on financial outflows and the need for better efficiency in utilising resources.

The substantial rise in internal debt (18.09 *per cent*) and GoI loans (70.03 *per cent*) highlights a growing reliance on borrowing to sustain operations and investments.

1.4 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

The State Government enacted the Sikkim Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (SFRBM) Act in September 2010 (last amended in June 2021). The Rules under the Sikkim FRBM Act were notified in March 2011 with the objective of ensuring prudence in fiscal management by eliminating revenue deficit, reducing fiscal deficit and overall/ outstanding debt to acceptable level, establishing improved debt management and improving transparency in a medium-term framework. In this context, the Act provides quantitative targets to be adhered by the State with regard to deficit measures and debt level.

As per the SFRBM Act, the State Government was to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2011-12 and maintain Revenue Surplus thereafter and reduce Fiscal Deficit to not more than three *per cent* of the estimated GSDP. Further, Government of Sikkim amended (June 2010) the state FRBM Act as per the recommendations of the FC-XV. According to the amendments, the fiscal deficit was pegged at four *per cent* of GSDP for the year 2021-22, 3.5 *per cent* for 2022-23, and maintain at three *per cent* in 2023-24 and thereafter. An annual additional borrowing space of 0.5 *per cent* of GSDP was allowed for the period 2021-22 to 2024-25 based on certain performance criteria in the power sector. The additional borrowing by the state was placed beyond the FRBM Act limit relating to the fiscal deficit.

Further, the Act also envisaged that the State Government would limit the percentage of total outstanding debt to GSDP to 19.20 *per cent* in 2019-20 and 28.10 *per cent* in 2023-24. Targets of key fiscal parameters envisaged in the SFRBM Act and their achievement during 2019-24 are given in **Table 1.6 (a)**:

Table 1.6 (a): Compliance with State FRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Actuals (₹ in crore)				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Maintain Revenue Surplus	(-) 1,343.81	(-) 760.83	(+) 411.88	(+) 473.22	(+) 130.84
		✗	✗	✓	✓	✓
Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as per cent of GSDP)	2017-20: 3 <i>per cent</i>	(-) 2,081.18	(-) 2,273.54	(-) 904.30	(-) 1,903.32	(-) 2,529.98
	2020-21: 5 <i>per cent</i>	(-6.62)	(-7.15)	(-2.40)	(-4.46)	(-) 5.17
	2021-22: 4 <i>per cent</i>	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗
	2022-23: 3.5 <i>per cent</i>					
Ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP (in per cent)	Target	19.04	24.64	27.50	28.10	28.10
	Achievement	23.54	27.44	28.85	29.75	28.84
		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

Source: FRBM Act 2021 and Departmental information

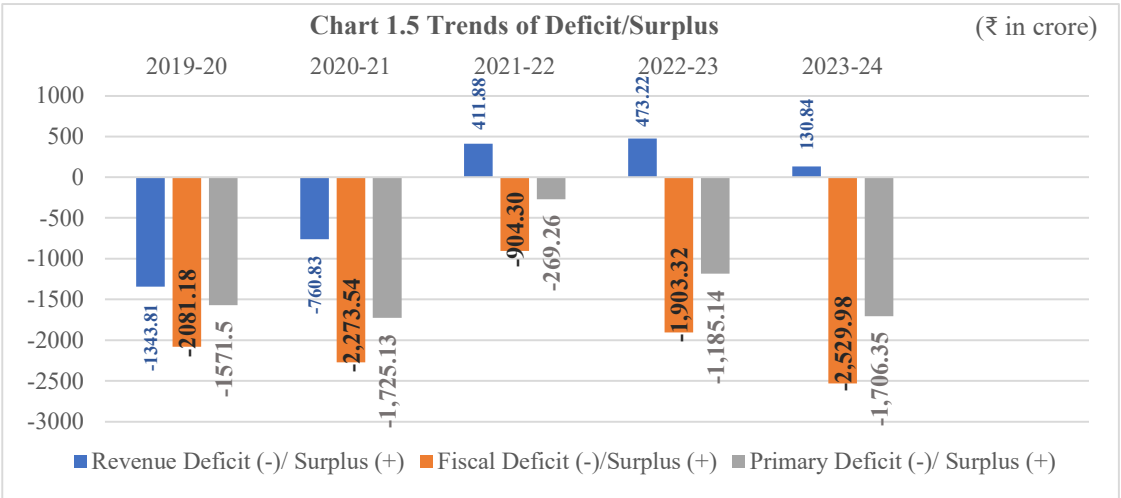
During 2023-24 the ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP exceeded the limit prescribed by the SFRBM Act, even after setting aside the loan provided by the

Government of India under Special Assistance to State for Capital investment (₹ 797.85 crore) and allowing extra borrowing ceiling equivalent to the pension contribution (₹ 257.83 crore) actually deposited with the designated authority *i.e.* National Security Depository Limited/trustee bank as per the guidelines of National Pension System for the year 2023-24.

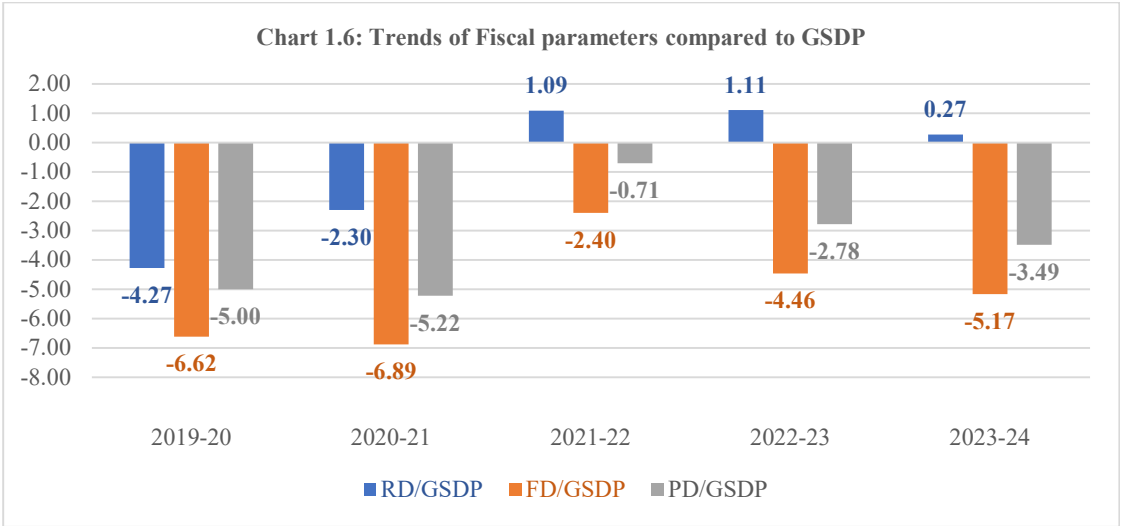
The targets set by the State budget vis-à-vis achievements in respect of major fiscal aggregates with reference to GSDP during 2023-24 are given in **Table 1.6 (b)**.

Table 1.6 (b): Compliance with State budget

Fiscal Variables	Targets in the Budget	Actuals	Percentage variation of actuals over targets in Budget
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as per cent of GSDP)	(+)0.09	(+) 0.27	(+) 0.18
Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as per cent of GSDP)	(-) 4.54	(-) 5.17	(-) 0.63
Ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP (in per cent)	(+) 31.50	(+) 28.84	(+) 2.66



Figures for 2023-24 have been taken from Table 1.4



Ref: Appendix 1.2

Revenue Surplus/ Deficit

Revenue Deficit is the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. As per the SFRBM Act, 2010 the State Government was to eliminate Revenue Deficit by

2011-12 and maintain Revenue Surplus thereafter. The State had huge Revenue deficit of ₹1,343.81 crore in 2019-20, though in 2020-21 the position improved slightly as it stood at ₹760.83 crore. The State could achieve Revenue Surplus of ₹ 411.88 crore in 2021-22 and ₹ 473.22 crore in 2022-23. However, it again dipped to ₹ 130.84 crore during 2023-24.

The state surpassed its revenue surplus target, reflecting disciplined fiscal management in terms of revenue generation and expenditure.

Fiscal Deficit

Fiscal Deficit represents the gap between the Non-debt receipts and Total Expenditure. This gap can be met either by additional Public Debt (internal or external) or by the use of surplus funds from Public Account. Fiscal Deficit normally represents the net incremental liabilities of the Government or its additional borrowing requirements. The State had Fiscal Deficit during the last five-year period (2019-24). The State's Fiscal Deficit increased from 6.62 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 6.89 *per cent* of GSDP during 2020-21. During 2021-22, the State's Fiscal Deficit was contained to 2.40 *per cent* of GSDP, well within the target set in the SFRBM Act, 2021. However, in 2022-23, the State's Fiscal Deficit target could not be achieved as it increased to 4.46 *per cent* of GSDP. During 2023-24, the Fiscal Deficit increased by ₹626.66 crore (by 32.92 *per cent*) from ₹1,903.32 crore in 2022-23 to ₹2,529.98 crore. Despite achieving a revenue surplus, the State witnessed a wider fiscal deficit. This is indicative of increased capital expenditure or borrowing beyond what was planned.

Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP)

As per the SFRBM Act, the State Government has to lay before the State Legislature, a Five-Year Fiscal Plan along with the Annual Budget. The Medium-Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) sets forth a five-year rolling target for the prescribed fiscal indicators.

Table 1.7 indicates the variation between the projections made for 2023-24 in MTFP presented to the State Legislature and the Actuals of the year.

Table 1.7: Actuals vis-à-vis projection in MTFP for 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Fiscal Variables	Projections as per MTFP	Actuals (2023-24)	Variation
1	Tax Revenue	1,726.95	1,748.17	21.22
2	Non-Tax Revenue	1,078.90	874.41	(-) 204.49
3	Share of Central Taxes	3,963.23	4,285.45	322.22
4	Grants-in-Aid from GoI	2,593.33	1,443.35	(-) 1,149.98
5	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	9,362.41	8,351.38	(-)1,011.03
6	Revenue Expenditure	9,320.81	8,220.54	(-) 1,100.27
7	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (5-6)	(-) 41.60 [^]	(+) 130.84	(+) 89.24
8	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-) 2,148.60 [^]	(-) 2,529.98	381.38
9	Debt-GSDP ratio (<i>per cent</i>)	31.50	28.84	(-) 2.66
10	GSDP growth rate at current prices (<i>per cent</i>)	17.09	14.67	(-) 2.42
11	Fiscal Deficit-GSDP ratio (<i>per cent</i>)	4.54	5.17	0.63

Source: Departmental information, Finance Accounts and MTFP Report

[^]Fiscal Deficit: 4.54 *per cent* of ₹ 47,326 crore (GSDP) = ₹ 2,148.60 crore.

[#]Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit was before adjustment of understated amount of ₹ 292.28 crore and ₹7.75 crore respectively as mentioned in para 1.5.

From **Table 1.7**, it can be seen that the State could not achieve the projections of fiscal Deficits of the MTFP for 2023-24. During 2023-24 the Debt-GSDP ratio is within the projection as per MTFP. However, the Fiscal Deficit is not within the projection as per MTFP. There is a variation of Fiscal Deficit as per the projection and the actuals. The lower-than-target ratio of outstanding liabilities to GSDP reflects prudent borrowing practices and effective control over debt accumulation relative to the state's economic growth.

1.5 Deficits and Total Debt after examination in audit

As per the FRBM Act, the State Government must ensure compliance to the targets fixed for the fiscal indicators such as deficits, ceiling on debt and on guarantees, *etc.* The Revenue Deficit and the Fiscal Deficit as worked out for the states gets impacted due to various circumstances such as Misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital and off budget fiscal operations. Besides, deferment of clear-cut liabilities, not depositing Cess/ Royalty to Consolidated Fund, short contribution to New Pension Scheme, Sinking and Redemption funds, *etc.* also impact the Revenue and Fiscal Deficit figures. In order to arrive at actual deficit figures, the impact of such irregularities needs to be reversed.

In order to arrive at actual deficit figures, the effect of misclassification of revenue expenditure/ capital outlay and/ or any such misclassification needs to be included. The impact on Revenue Deficit/ Surplus and Fiscal Deficit of Government of Sikkim during the year 2022-23, consequent to under-booking of expenditure or non crediting of receipts, is detailed in **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.8: Transactions impacting Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit

(₹ in crore)

Item	Impact on Revenue Surplus		Impact on Fiscal Deficit	
	Over-statement	Under-statement	Over-statement	Under-statement
Interest Adjustment	4.05			4.05
Receipts on account of sale of power (trading)	--	58.99	58.99	--
Royalty from HEPs	--	300.03	300.03	--
Expenditure towards purchase of Power	58.99		--	58.99
Royalty utilised for servicing loans	--	--	--	300.03
Total (Net) Impact		295.98 (Understatement)		4.05 (Understatement)

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts

As could be seen from **Table 1.8**, the Revenue Surplus was understated by ₹ 295.98 crore and Fiscal Deficit were understated by ₹ 4.05 crore during the year 2023-24.

The overstated interest and power purchase expenditure distort the true picture of revenue and fiscal balances. Significant understatements in revenue from power sales and HEP royalties suggest a need for better revenue recognition practices to accurately reflect the financial health of the state. Exclusion of royalties utilised for debt servicing under fiscal deficit calculations underrepresents the state's borrowing reliance and financial stress.

Role of Power Department of Sikkim in deficits

Power Department of Sikkim (PDS) had earned revenue of ₹ 58.99 crore by selling surplus power outside the State and had received royalty of ₹ 300.03 crore during the financial year 2023-24. These receipts of ₹ 359.02 crore were not deposited in the Consolidated Fund of State by the PDS. This is in violation of Article 266(1) of Constitution of India which states that all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one Consolidated Fund to be entitled the Consolidated Fund of the State". Similarly, Article 293 of Constitution of India states that "the executive power of a State extends to borrowing within the territory of India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may from time to time be fixed by the Legislature of such State by law and to the giving of guarantees within such limits, if any, as may be so fixed". Further, Rule 4 (1) of Sikkim Financial Rules, 1979 points out that "all moneys received by or on behalf of the Government shall be brought into the Government Account without delay".

This has also led to understatement of Government Revenue Receipts by ₹ 359.02 crore, understatement of Revenue Surplus and overstatement of Fiscal Deficit to that extent. During 2023-24, PDS had also incurred expenditure of ₹ 58.99 crore towards purchase of power without routing it through the Government account. This led to overstatement of Revenue Surplus and understatement of Fiscal Deficit to that extent.

Further, PDS directly repaid the loan availed by SPICL on behalf of the Government of Sikkim amounting to ₹300.03 crore during 2023-24 from the royalties which was not routed through the Government Accounts. These transactions were not reflected in Government accounts. This led to understatement of Fiscal Deficit to that extent.

The matter was pointed out by the CAG in earlier Audit Reports also. However, the Department has persisted with same irregular practice. The act of receiving receipts and incurring expenses without routing through the Consolidated Fund of State is violative of Article 266 (2) of the Constitution of India.

1.6 Conclusion

During 2023-24, the GSDP at current price was ₹ 48,937 crore, up from ₹ 42,677 crore in 2022-23, representing an increase of 14.67 *per cent* which was higher than that of GDP growth rate of 9.60 *per cent*.

During the five-year period 2019-24, there was a marginal decrease in the relative share of Primary Sector in GSDP, as the share of Primary Sector decreased from 9.75 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 7.79 *per cent* in 2023-24. However, the share of Secondary Sector increased from 56.60 *per cent* in 2019-20 by a little margin to 58.49 *per cent* in 2023-24. However, the share of Tertiary Sector had a marginal decrease from 28.92 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 28.67 *per cent* in 2023-24.

During 2023-24, against an estimated Revenue Surplus of ₹ 41.60 crore, the State ended up with a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 130.84 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 2,529.98 crore against the estimate of ₹ 2,147.37 crore.

During the five-year period 2019-24, the ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP of the State consistently exceeded the norms prescribed in the SFRBM Act as well as projections of Finance Commissions.

The State has maintained Revenue Surplus of ₹ 473.22 crore and ₹ 130.84 crore in 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively.

1.7 Recommendations

- *The State Government needs to make efforts to achieve the projections/ targets on major fiscal parameters, as per Sikkim FRBM Act through prudent financial management.*
- *The State Government may ensure that receipts of Power Department of Sikkim is accounted for in the Government Accounts and that it makes budget provisions for the expenditure incurred by the Power Department.*

CHAPTER-II: FINANCES OF THE STATE

Chapter-II

Finances of the State

2.1 Major changes in Key fiscal aggregates in 2022-23 vis-à-vis 2023-24

Major changes in key fiscal aggregates of the State during the financial year 2023-24, compared to the previous year, are given in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1 Changes in key fiscal aggregates in 2022-23 compared to 2023-24

Revenue Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Revenue Receipts of the State increased by 3.06 per cent ✓ Own Tax Receipts of the State increased by 16.76 per cent ✓ Own Non-Tax Receipts decreased by 10.42 per cent ✓ State’s Share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 10.89 per cent ✓ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India decreased by 18.26 per cent
Revenue Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Revenue Expenditure increased by 7.73 per cent ✓ Revenue Expenditure on General Services increased by 10 per cent ✓ Revenue Expenditure on Social Services increased by 2.70 per cent ✓ Revenue Expenditure on Economic Services increased by 12.57 per cent ✓ Expenditure on Grants-in-Aid and Contributions decreased by 2.85 per cent
Capital Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Non-debt Capital Receipts increased by 36.75 per cent ✓ Debt Capital Receipts decreased by 11.36 per cent
Capital Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capital expenditure increased by 11.95 per cent ✓ Capital outlay on General Services increased by 164.22 per cent ✓ Capital outlay on Social Services increased by 15.95 per cent ✓ Capital outlay on Economic Services decreased by 31.81 per cent
Loans and Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Recoveries of Loans and Advances decreased by 11.36 per cent ✓ Disbursement of Loans and Advances increased by 44.74 per cent
Public Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public Debt Receipts increased by 36.75 per cent ✓ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 76.67 per cent
Public Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public Account Receipts increased by 11.52 per cent ✓ Disbursement from Public Account increased by 10.06 per cent
Cash Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash balance increased by ₹45.95 crore (1.71 per cent)

Source: Finance Accounts

2.2 Sources and Application of Funds

Comparison of components of the sources and application of funds of the State during the current year with those of the previous year is given in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2022-23 and 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) (per cent)
Sources	Opening Cash Balance	2,789.19	2,682.73	(-) 3.82
	Revenue Receipts	8,103.80	8,351.38	3.06
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	0.44	0.39	(-) 11.36
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	1,869.15	2,489.05	33.16
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	(-)72.30	86.87	20.15
	Total	12,690.29	13,610.42	7.25
Application	Revenue Expenditure	7,630.58	8,220.54	7.73
	Capital Expenditure	2,376.60	2,660.65	11.95
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	0.38	0.55	44.74
	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0
	Closing Cash Balance	2,682.73	2,728.68	1.71
	Total	12,690.29	13,610.42	7.25

Source: Finance Accounts

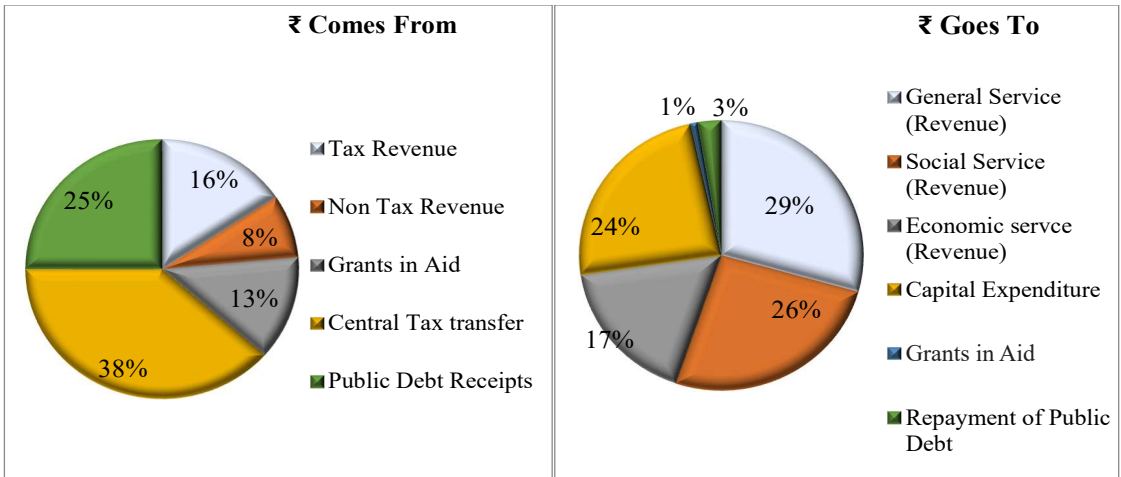
From the above data, it is seen that public debt receipts grew significantly, driving the increase in total sources. This suggests reliance on borrowings to fund increased expenditures, potentially increasing future debt servicing burdens. The higher growth in capital expenditure (11.95 *per cent*) compared to revenue expenditure (7.73 *per cent*) reflects an increased focus on asset creation, which is a positive sign for long-term development. Revenue receipts saw moderate growth, but the slower recovery of loans and reduced public account inflows offset some of the gains. The minor increase in the closing cash balance indicates careful management of surplus funds without significant reserves build-up.

Appendix 2.1 A & B provides details of receipts and disbursements and the overall fiscal position of the State during current year as well as previous year.

The total inflow and outflow of the Government after deducting the cash balances during the year 2023-24 was ₹ 10,927.69 crore (₹ 13,610.42 crore – ₹ 2,682.73 crore) and ₹ 10,881.74 crore (₹ 13,610.42 crore – ₹ 2,728.68 crore) respectively leading to increase in cash balance by ₹ 45.95 crore.

Charts 2.1 and **2.2** give the details of Total Receipts into and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund during 2023-24 in terms of percentages.

Chart 2.1 & 2.2: Composition of sources and application of resources



2.3 Resources of the State

The resources of the State are described below:

- 1. **Revenue Receipts** consist of Tax Revenue (Own Tax revenue plus share of Union Taxes and Duties), Non-Tax revenue and Grants-in-aid from the Government of India (GoI).
- 2. **Capital Receipts** (Debt and Non-debt capital receipts) comprise miscellaneous Capital Receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI. Both revenue and capital receipts form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

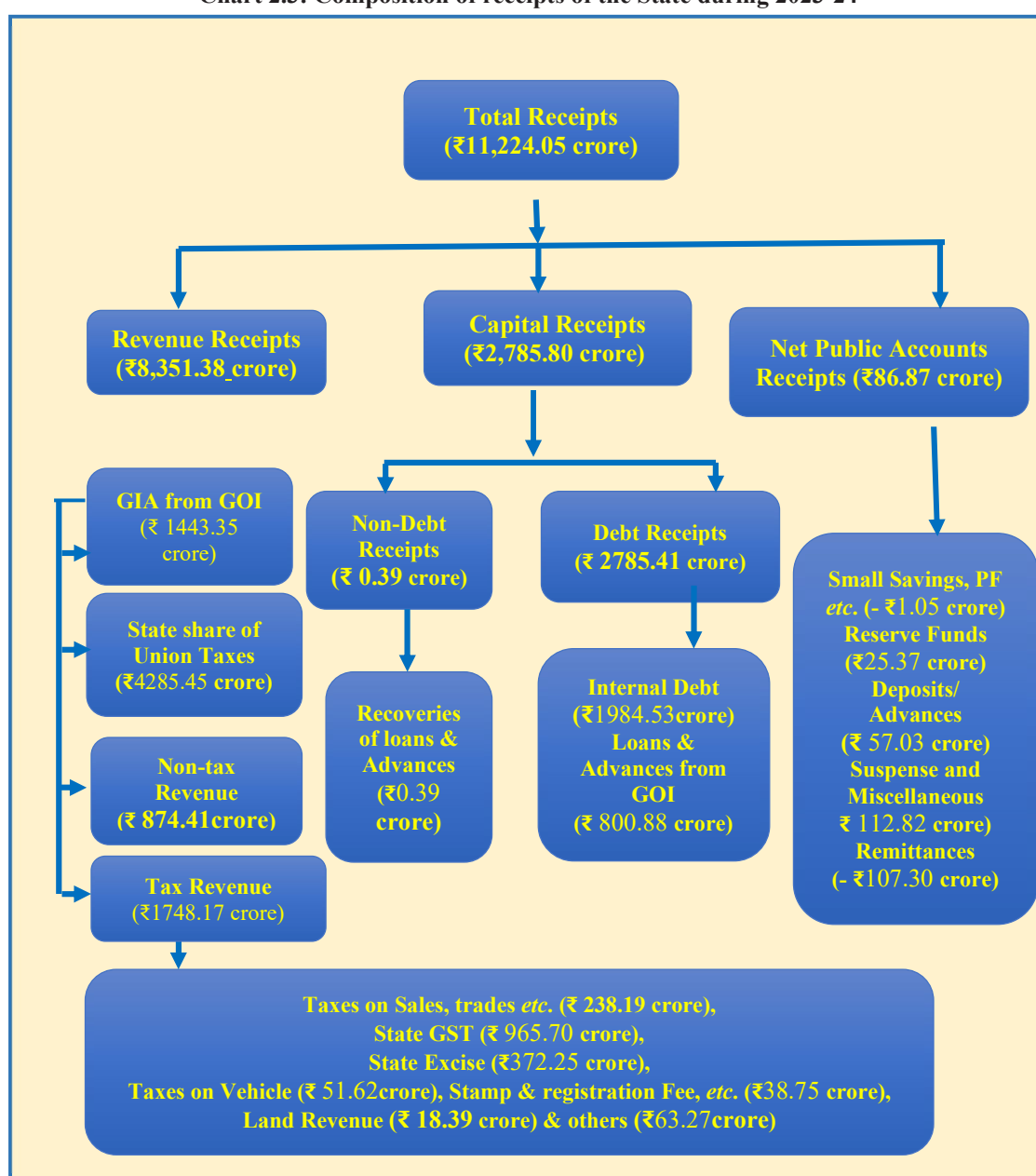
Net Public Account Receipts: There are receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as Small Savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits,

suspense, remittances, *etc.* which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund. These are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266 (2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State Legislature. Here, the Government acts as a banker. The balance after disbursements is the fund available with the Government for use.

2.3.1 Receipts of the State

This paragraph provides the composition of the overall receipts. Besides, the Revenue and Capital Receipts, funds available in the Public Account (net of disbursement made from it) are also utilised by the Government to finance its deficit. The composition of total receipts of the State is depicted in **Chart 2.3**.

Chart 2.3: Composition of receipts of the State during 2023-24



Source: Finance Accounts

*Other than amount closed to Government Account and Cash Balance Investment Account

Out of the total resources of ₹ 11,224.05 crore of the State Government during the year 2023-24, Revenue Receipts (₹ 8,351.28 crore) constituted 74.41 *per cent*, Capital Receipts (₹ 2,785.80 crore) and net Public Account Receipts (₹ 86.87 crore) constituted 24.82 *per cent* and 0.77 *per cent* of the total resources respectively.

The state's share of Union taxes (₹4,285.45 crore) and Grants-in-Aid (₹1,443.35 crore) together account for 68.30 *per cent* of revenue receipts, highlighting reliance on central government support. Debt receipts (₹2,785.41 crore) form the bulk of capital receipts, indicating a significant reliance on borrowings to meet fiscal demands. Non-tax revenue (₹874.41 crore) remains relatively low compared to tax revenue and central transfers, suggesting potential scope for improvement in resource mobilisation through royalties, fees, and other charges. Recoveries of loans and advances (₹0.39 crore) are negligible, indicating inefficiency or limited disbursements of recoverable loans. Negative balances in components like remittances and small savings suggest outflows exceeding inflows, which may indicate issues in financial management or higher pay-outs.

2.3.2 State's Revenue Receipts

Revenue Receipts of the State Government consists of Tax and Non-Tax Revenue raised by the State and central transfers, which include Grants-in-Aid and share of the State in Central taxes. The details are shown in *Appendix 2.2*.

Table 2.3: Sources of State's Revenue

	(₹ in crore)				
Sources of Revenue	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
State's Own Revenue	1,663.81	1,628.99	1,935.04	2,473.37	2,622.58
Grants-in-Aid from GoI	881.90	1,676.56	1,858.13	1,765.68	1,443.35
Central Tax transfers	2,295.56	2,302.27	3,287.55	3,864.75	4,285.45
Total Revenue Receipt	4,841.27	5,607.82	7,080.72	8,103.80	8,351.38

Source: Finance Accounts of Respective Years

The State's revenue during 2023-24 were higher than previous year. This was mainly due to increase in State's Own Revenue and Central Tax transfers during 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23.

2.3.2.1 Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts

Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts with respect to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the five-year period (2019-24) are shown in **Table 2.4**. The trends and composition of Revenue Receipts over the same period are presented in *Appendix 2.2*.

Table 2.4: Trends in Revenue Receipts

	(₹ in crore)				
Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Receipts (RR)	4,841.27	5,607.82	7,080.72	8,103.80	8,351.38
Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	(-) 18.23	15.83	26.27	14.45	3.06
Tax Revenue	3,265.97	3,291.72	4,541.96	5,362.01	6,033.62
Own Tax Revenue (OTR)	970.41	966.70	1,254.41	1,497.26	1,748.17
Rate of growth of OTR	8.68	(-) 0.38	29.76	19.36	16.76
State's share in Union taxes and duties	2,295.56	2,302.27	3,287.55	3,864.75	4,285.45
Non-Tax Revenue	693.40	662.29	680.63	976.11	874.41

Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Grants- in aid from GoI	881.90	1,676.56	1,858.13	1,765.68	1,443.35
Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue)	1,663.81	1,628.99	1,935.04	2,473.37	2,622.58
Rate of growth of Own Revenue (<i>per cent</i>)	7.29	(-)2.09	18.79	27.82	6.03
GSDP (2011-12 Series)	31,441	33,018	37,650	42,677	48,937
Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	10.70	5.02	14.03	13.35	14.67
Rate of Growth of OTR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	0.81	-	2.12	1.08	1.14
Buoyancy Ratios²					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	-	3.15	1.87	1.04	0.21
State's Own Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.68	-	1.34	2.08	0.41

Source: Finance Accounts for Revenue Receipts and Directorate of Economics and Statistics & Finance Accounts, GoS GSDP figures

During the period 2023-24, Revenue Receipts of the State grew by 3.06 *per cent*. This was 1.73 *per cent* lower than the growth of Revenue Receipts for the NE & H States (4.79 *per cent*) during the same period. Buoyancy ratio of the State's Revenue/ GSDP stood at 0.21 *per cent* and State's Tax Revenue to GSDP stood at 0.41 *per cent*.

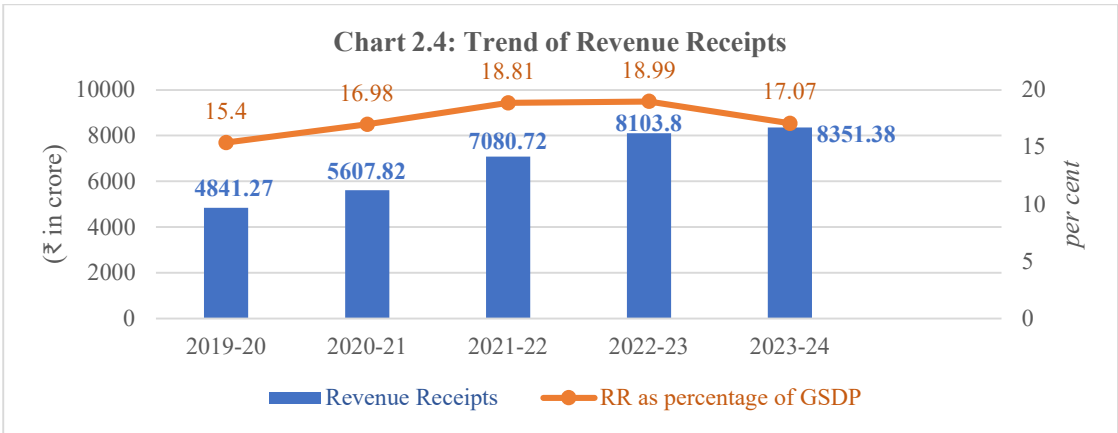
Table 2.4 shows that the revenue receipts increased by 72.50 *per cent* from ₹ 4,841.27 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 8,351.38 crore in 2023-24. During the period of five years, it increased at an annual average growth rate of 8.28 *per cent*. Tax revenue increased by ₹ 671.60 crore (12.53 *per cent*) and non-tax revenue decreased by ₹ 101.70 crore (10.42 *per cent*) respectively in 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23.

Grants-in-aid from GoI on the other hand increased by ₹ 794.66 crore (90.11 *per cent*) in 2020-21 as compared to 2019-20. It is also noticed that it was increased by 10.83 *per cent* during the period 2020-21 to 2021-22 but decreased by ₹ 92.45 crore (4.98 *per cent*) in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22 and ₹ 322.33 crore (18.26 *per cent*) in 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23.

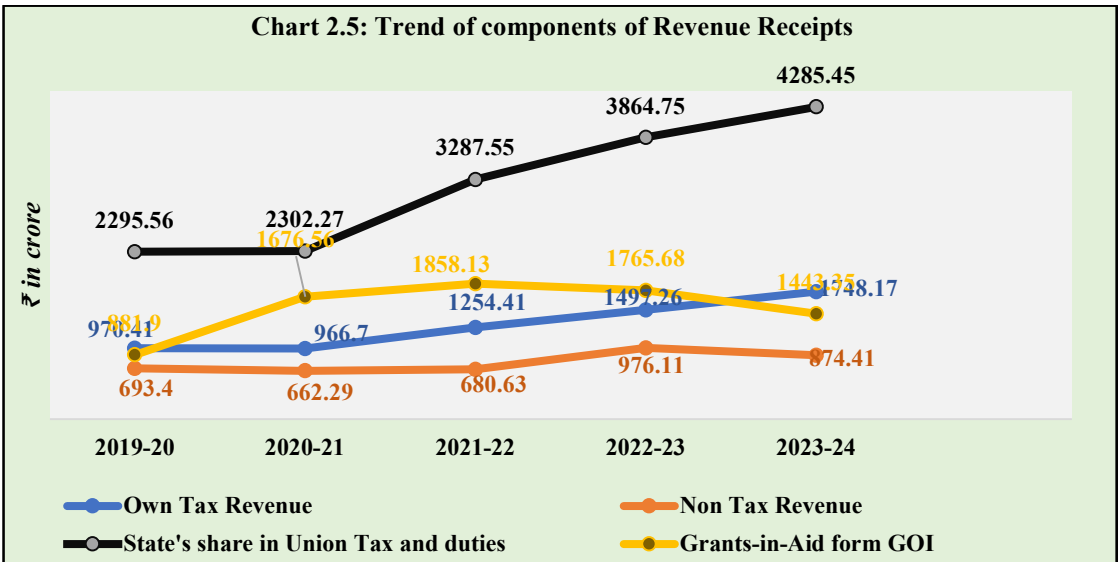
The revenue buoyancy with reference to GSDP decreased by 3.15 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 0.21 *per cent* in 2023-24. The State's own revenue buoyancy with reference to GSDP increased from 0.68 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 2.08 *per cent* in 2022-23 however, it has been decreased to 0.41 *per cent* in 2023-24. The decrease in own revenue buoyancy in 2023-24 *vis-a-vis* the previous years was primarily due to sharp increase in own tax revenue of the State. The major increase was in receipts under SGST, State Excise and Sales Tax. Trends in components of own tax revenue and non-tax revenue are discussed in paragraphs 2.3.2.2 (i) and 2.3.2.2 (ii) respectively.

² Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP at 1.85 implies that Revenue Receipts tend to increase by 1.85 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one *per cent*.

Trends of revenue receipts are shown in **Chart 2.4** and **Chart 2.5**



Source: Finance Accounts of Respective Years



Source: Finance Accounts of Respective Years

State’s own resources accounted for 31.40 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts during 2023-24, while Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-Aid together contributed 68.60 *per cent* which is indicative of the fact that the State’s fiscal position is largely dependent on Central Tax transfers and Grants-in-Aid from GoI.

2.3.2.2 State’s Own Resources

The status of collection of State’s Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue during 2019-24 is given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: State’s own resources

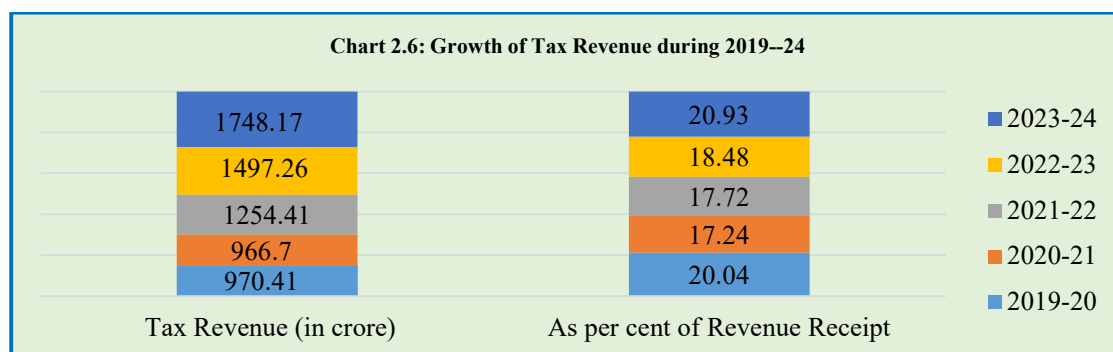
	(₹ in crore)				
Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Tax Revenue	970.41	966.70	1,254.41	1,497.26	1,748.17
Non-tax Revenue	693.40	662.29	680.63	976.11	874.41
Total	1,663.81	1,628.99	1,935.04	2,473.37	2,622.58

Source: Finance Accounts of Respective Years

(i) Own tax revenue

Own tax revenue of the State consists of State Goods and Services Tax (SGST), State Excise, Taxes on Vehicles, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Land Revenue. Taxes on Goods and Passengers, etc.

Trends of own tax revenue and analysis of its components during the period 2019-24 are shown in **Chart 2.6** and **Table 2.6** respectively.



Source: Finance Accounts of Respective Years

Component-wise details of Tax Revenue collected during the period 2019-24 as well as trend of growth of individual components of revenue is depicted in **Table 2.6**.

Table 2.6: Components of State's Own Tax Revenue

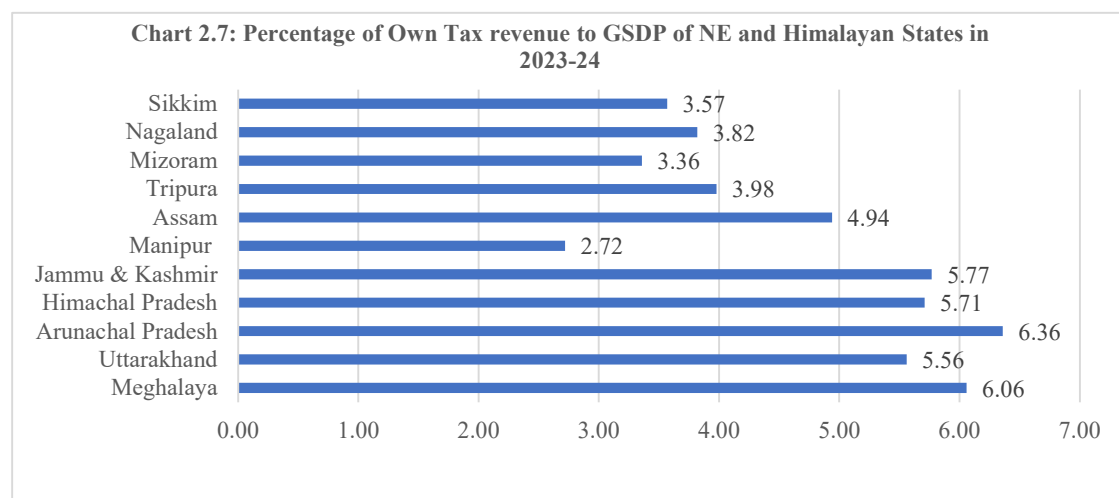
Revenue Head						(₹ in crore)
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	Sparkline
Sales Tax	197.63	195.25	227.18	248.77	238.19	
SGST	454.89	463.04	655.55	804.23	965.7	
State Excise	207.15	210.27	249.2	298.46	372.25	
Taxes on vehicles	41.08	28.96	39.09	49.69	51.62	
Stamp Duty &	13.3	13.13	23.35	26.52	38.75	
Land Revenue	4.4	13.33	9.53	8.79	18.39	
Other Taxes	51.96	42.72	50.51	60.8	63.27	
Total	970.41	966.7	1,254.41	1,497.26	1748.17	
Rate of Growth	8.68	-0.38	29.76	19.36	16.76	

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be seen from the above table that Tax Revenue increased by ₹ 777.76 crore from ₹ 970.41 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 1,748.17 crore in 2023-24 at an annual average growth rate of 16.03 *per cent*. Tax Revenue increased to ₹ 1,748.17 crore in 2023-24 from ₹ 1,497.26 crore in 2022-23, representing an increase of 16.76 *per cent*. During the current year, major contributors of Tax Revenue were Goods and Services Tax (55.24 *per cent*), State Excise (21.29 *per cent*) and Sales Tax (13.63 *per cent*).

The total own tax revenue increased by ₹ 250.91 crore (16.76 *per cent*) during the current year over the previous year. The major increase was in receipts under SGST (₹ 161.47 crore), State Excise (₹ 73.79 crore).

State's Tax Revenue of ₹1,748.17 crore at 3.57 *per cent* of GSDP during 2023-24 was lower than the other NE&H States except Manipur and Mizoram as shown in **Chart 2.7**.



Source: Economic Adviser Report

(a) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)

Finance Account 2023-24 shown that the Input Tax Credit cross utilisation of SGST and IGST during 2023-24 is ₹ 965.70 crore.

(b) Analysis of arrears of revenue and arrears of assessment

The arrears of revenue indicate delayed realisation of revenue due to the Government. Similarly, arrears of assessment indicate potential revenue which is blocked due to delayed assessment. Both deprive the State of potential revenue receipts and ultimately affect the revenue deficit.

Arrears of revenue

As on 31 March 2024, the arrears of revenue in respect of Power Department was ₹ 417.65 crore, of which ₹ 75.42 crore was outstanding for more than five years, as depicted in **Table 2.7**. No information was furnished by other revenue earning Departments in spite of several reminders.

Table 2.7: Arrears of revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Head of revenue	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2024	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2024
1	Power	417.65	75.42
Total		417.65	75.42

Source: Departmental Information

Arrears in assessment

As per the information furnished by the Department of Excise in respect of Excise duty and Commercial Taxes Division of Finance Department, in respect of Sales Tax/VAT the number of cases pending at the beginning of the year, cases becoming due for assessment, cases disposed of during the year was Nil.

(ii) Non-Tax Revenue

Component-wise details of Non-Tax Revenue consisting of Interest receipts, Dividends and Profits, Power receipts, Departmental receipts *etc.* collected during 2019-24 were as given in **Table 2.8**.

Table 2.8: Components of State's Non-Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Revenue Head	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
					BEs	Actuals
Interest Receipts	143.82	126.95	49.92	66.13	66.85	95.79
Dividends and Profits	3.21	2.78	1.45	4.12	2.00	3.34
Other Non-Tax Receipts	546.37	532.56	629.26	905.86	1010	775.28
a) Police	86.77	26.17	112.38	125.55	80.00	92.45
b) Road Transport	57.10	47.87	61.78	68.34	75.20	72.89
c) Forestry & Wild Life	15.78	14.88	24.31	180.26	200.00	31.41
d) Education	3.55	14.29	10.59	9.51	14.51	9.21
e) Tourism	11.67	3.44	4.12	9.87	10.50	9.07
f) Power	256.37	346.05	306.77	402.72	495.27	427.20
g) Other Admn Services	12.65	12.00	19.45	15.02	9.57	14.75
h) Others ³	102.48	67.86	89.86	94.59	34.46	118.30
Total	693.40	662.29	680.63	976.11	1,998.36	874.41
Rate of Growth	5.42	(-) 4.49	3	43.41		(-) 10.42

The overall growth trajectory is uneven, with sharp fluctuations across years and sub-components. Forestry & Wildlife and Power sectors were notable contributors to growth in 2022-23 but faced steep declines in 2023-24. Non-Tax Revenue, which ranged between 12.05 *per cent* and 10.47 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts of the State during the five-year period from 2019-24, decreased by ₹ 101.70 crore (10.42 *per cent*) during 2023-24 over the previous year.

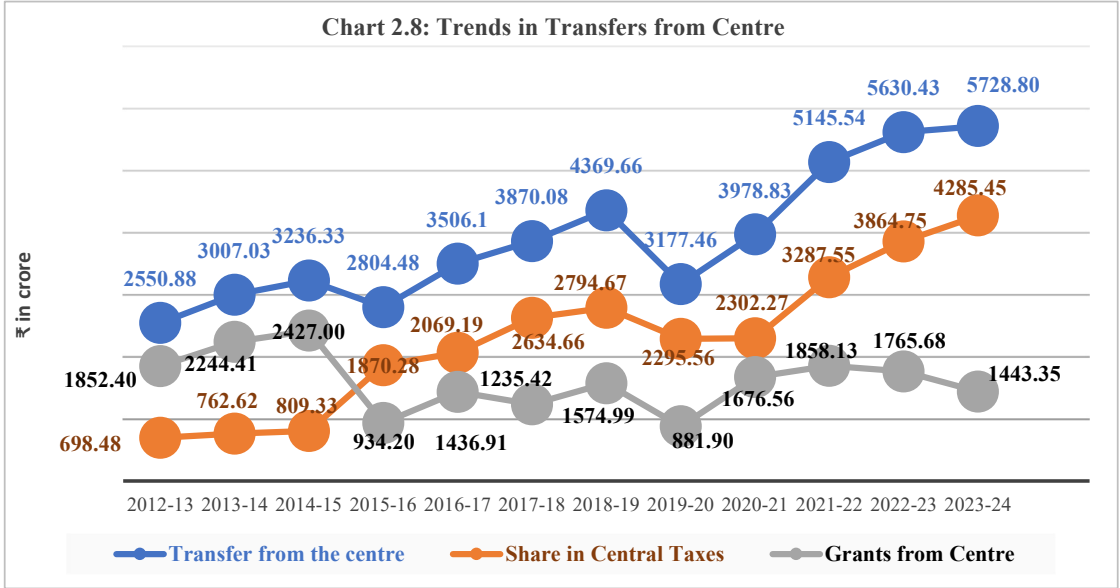
During the year 2023-24, there was a decrease of ₹ 101.70 crore (10.42 *per cent*) in total non-tax revenue over the previous year which was due to decrease of the other non-tax receipts and Dividends and Profits. Decrease in other non-tax receipts was mainly under Forestry & Wildlife (₹148.85 crore), Revenue from Police (₹33.1 crore) and Other Administrative Services (₹0.27 crore) during 2023-24 as compared to previous year.

Power and Forestry & Wildlife dominate non-tax revenue, making overall collections vulnerable to their performance. The decline in Forestry & Wildlife receipts from ₹180.26 crore (2022-23) to ₹31.41 crore (2023-24) underscores the need for diversification. The actual non-tax revenue fell significantly short of the ambitious Budget Estimates for 2023-24, indicating overestimation or inefficiencies in revenue collection. Sectors like Education, Tourism, and Other Administrative Services have remained underdeveloped, with minimal contributions over the years. Inconsistent growth rates in non-tax revenue indicate potential volatility in revenue generation policies or challenges in collection.

³ Others includes Miscellaneous General services, Contributions and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits, Other Administrative Services, Medical and Public Health, Water Supply and Sanitation, Stationery and Printing, Other Rural Development Programmes, Urban Development, Labour and Employment, Plantations, industries, Animal Husbandry, Crop Husbandry, Social Security and Welfare, Housing, Other General Economic Services, Village and Small Industries, Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical industries, Minor Irrigation, Food Storage and Warehousing, Information and Publicity, Public Service Commission, Fisheries, Co-operation, Other Social Services.

2.3.2.3 Transfers from the Centre

The transfers from Centre are dependent on the Finance Commission (FC) recommendations. The trends for last 10 years are given in **Chart 2.8**.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

(i) Central tax transfer

The actual release of share in Union taxes and duties to State Government *vis-a-vis* projections made by Thirteenth Finance Commission, Fourteenth Finance Commission and Fifteenth Finance Commission during the period from 2011-12 to 2023-24 is tabulated in **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9: State’s share in Union taxes and duties:
Actual devolution *vis-à-vis* Finance Commission projections

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Finance Commission projections	Projections in FCR	Actual tax devolution	Difference
1	2	3	4	5 (4-3)
XIV Finance Commission				
2019-20	0.367 per cent of net proceeds of all sharable taxes excluding Service Tax and 0.369 per cent of net proceeds of sharable Service Tax	3,804.00	2,295.56	(-) 1,508.44
XV Finance Commission				
2020-21	0.388 per cent of net proceeds of all sharable taxes	3,318.00	2,302.27	(-) 1,015.73
2021-22		2,555.00	3,287.55	732.00
2022-23		2,843.00	3,864.75	1,021.75
2023-24		3,199.00	4,285.45	1,086.45

Source: Departmental Figure and Finance Commission Report.

The State Government’s share in Union taxes and duties increased by ₹ 420.70 crore (10.89 per cent) during 2023-24 over the previous year.

Trends in components of Central tax transfers are shown in **Table 2.10**.

Table 2.10: Central Tax transfers

(₹ in crore)

Head	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
					BEs	Actuals
Central Goods and Services Tax	645.62	686.82	964.04	1,100.79	1,281.52	1,318.08
Integrated Goods & Services Tax	0	0	0	0	0	0
Corporation Tax	788.90	694.10	988.33	1,284.66	1,268.49	1,303.61
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	603.68	718.49	982.89	1,260.52	1,234.07	1,447.82
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0	0	0.01	0	0	0
Customs	150.11	117.73	216.61	155.96	125.72	152.20
Union Excise Duties	106.08	73.44	103.14	50.87	52.66	57.60
Service Tax	0	9.67	29.03	5.89	0.80	0.77
Other Taxes ⁴	1.17	2.02	3.36	6.06	42.67	5.37
Central Tax transfers	2,295.56	2,302.27	3,287.41	3,864.75	3,880.21	4,285.45
Percentage of increase over previous year	- 17.86	0.29	42.79	17.56		10.88
Percentage of Central tax transfers to Revenue Receipts	47.42	41.05	46.43	47.69		51.31

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years & Annual Financial Statements 2024-25

Over the five-year period 2019-24, Central tax transfers increased by ₹1,989.89 crore (86.68 per cent), from ₹2,295.56 crore in 2019-20 to ₹4,285.45 crore in 2023-24. During 2019-24, Central tax transfers which had increased by 0.29 per cent (₹6.71 crore) in 2020-21, by 42.79 per cent (₹985.14 crore) in 2021-22, by 17.56 per cent (₹577.34 crore) in 2022-23 and 10.89 per cent (₹420.70 crore) in 2023-24 over the respective previous year. Central tax transfers constituted 51.31 per cent of the Revenue Receipts during 2023-24.

(ii) Grants-in-Aid from Government of India

Trend of Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from GoI and its components are shown in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Grants-in-Aid from Government of India

(₹ in crore)

Head	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	
					BEs	Actuals
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	(-) 0.48	0.30	(-)0.14 ⁵	0	0	0
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	609.52	878.22	749.07	1,118.22	1,992.47	940.48
Finance Commission Grants	76.50	635.84	787.48	532.90	292.80	321.99
Other transfers	196.36	162.20	321.72	114.56	308.06	180.88
Total	881.90	1,676.56	1,858.13	1,765.68	2,593.33	1,443.35
Percentage of increase over the previous year	(-)44.01	90.11	10.83	(-)4.98		(-) 18.26
Percentage of GIA to Revenue Receipts	18.22	29.90	26.24	21.79		17.28

Source: Finance Accounts

The flow of Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from GoI depicted fluctuating trend during 2019-24. During the five-year period, the transfers on this account were the highest in 2021-22. The GIA decreased by ₹322.33 crore (18.26 per cent) during the current year as compared

⁴ Include Taxes on Wealth and Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services

⁵ Refund of unspent balance for the scheme Vocational Training Improvement Project (VTIP) to GoI vide Vr No 66 dated 2.6.2021. Grants in Aid was released during the financial year 2006-07 to 2017-18.

to the previous year. The CSS grants and Finance Commission grants had decreased but other grants had increased during the year, as compared to the previous year. The GIA constituted 17.28 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts during the year 2023-24.

The Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) constituted major portion (65.16 *per cent*) of total GIA received during the year. The FC Grants decreased to ₹321.99 crore in 2023-24 from ₹532.90 crore in 2022-23 witnessing a decrease of ₹210.91 crore (39.58 *per cent*)

Table 2.11 shows that the GIA from GoI increased at an annual average rate of 6.74 *per cent* during the period 2019-20 to 2023-24. The decrease in GIA during the current year (18.26 *per cent*) over the previous year. Further, the contribution of GIA towards revenue receipts decreased from 18.22 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 17.28 *per cent* in 2023-24.

(a) Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Out of the Grants of ₹ 940.48 crore for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2023-24, the major amounts were given to:

- National Education Mission (₹ 164.77 crore – 17.40 *per cent* increase over previous year);
- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) and Smart Cities-(₹184.92 crore–7.83 *per cent* increase over previous year);
- National River Conservation Programme – Other Basins Development Programme (₹106.25 crore – 181.53 *per cent* increase over previous year).
- Blue Revolution (₹10.85 crore- 59.79 *per cent* increase over previous year).
- Rashtriya Krishi Vikash Yojna (₹137.43 crore - 31.07 *per cent* increase over previous year);

Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No. 1(13) PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23 March 2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and monitoring utilisation of the funds released through Single Nodal Agency (SNA). For each CSS, SNA is set up with own Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank authorised to conduct Government business by the State Government. As per MoF, GoI's letter dated 16 February 2023, the State Government shall transfer the Central share as well as the commensurate State share to the SNA account within 30 days of receipt of Central share. Any delay beyond 30 days in transfer of Central share to the SNA account, interest on the number of days at the rate of seven *per cent* *per annum* has to be paid by the State Government with effect from 01 April 2023. As per State Government/ SNA 01 report from the SNA, the State Government received ₹ 966.02 crore being Central share during the year in its Treasury account. As on 31 March 2024, the Government transferred Central share of ₹ 916.92 crore and State share of ₹117.56 crore to the SNAs. Out of total transfer of ₹1,034.48 crore, ₹1,034.48 crore was transferred through Fully Vouched Contingent Bills. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by AG office from the SNAs. As per the SNAs report, ₹ 346.35 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2024.

(b) Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants

The Fifteenth FC constituted on 27 November 2017, had major recommendations: 4.31 *per cent* of divisible pool to be given as grants to States for local bodies, grants for post devolution revenue deficit, grants for disaster risk management based on capacity, risk exposure and proneness to hazard and vulnerability. Comparative statement of transfers to the State on account of awards of XIV FC and XV FC during 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively is given in **Table 2.12**.

Table 2.12: Grants-in-Aid released by GoI as per recommendation of FC*(₹ in crore)*

Department	Sectors	2022-23	2023-24	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
Panchayat and Rural Development	Panchayati Raj Institutions	33.00	16.50	(-) 16.50
Urban Development	Urban Local Bodies	7.50	8.00	0.50
Revenue and Disaster Management	State Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund.	52.40	148.49	96.09
Finance	Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant	440.00	149.00	(-) 291.00
Total		532.9	321.99	(-) 210.91

Source: Finance Accounts (ST 14 – 1601 MH)

As can be seen from **Table 2.12** that there was decrease (39.58 *per cent*) in FC grants during 2023-24 as compared to the previous year.

Based upon the projected tax revenue of the Union Government and the shares derived from the horizontal devolution formula, the share of each State is derived in absolute numbers by the FC. This has been used to derive the post-devolution revenue deficit/surplus for States. Accordingly, Sikkim was recommended for release of revenue deficit grant and an amount of ₹ 149.00 crore was released to Sikkim for the year 2023-24.

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) grants were provided to the States for local bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF), post devolution revenue deficit and health sector. Details of grants provided by GoI are given in **Table 2.13**.

Table 2.13: Recommended amount, actual release and transfers of Grants-in-aid*(₹ in crore)*

Transfers	Recommendation of 15 th FC for 2023-24	Actual release by GoI during 2023-24	Actual release by State Government during 2023-24	Release by State Government (per cent of GoI release)
(i) Grants to PRIs (Rural Local Bodies)	33.00	16.50	16.50	16.50 (100)
(a) Tied Grant	9.90	9.90	9.90	9.90(100)
(b) Untied Grants	6.60	6.60	6.60	6.60 (100)
(ii) Grants to ULBs	17.00	8.00	8.00	8.00 (100)
(a) Non-million plus cities (untied grants for local needs)	10.20	4.80	4.80	4.80 (100)
(b) Non-million plus cities (tied grants for drinking water, rain water harvesting, SWM and Sanitation)	6.80	3.20	3.20	3.20 (100)
Total for Local Bodies	41	24.50	25.25	2.25 (1.03)
SDRF	Centre share	42.48	126.69	126.69 (100)
	State share	4.72	4.80	4.80(100)
Total SDRF	47.20	131.49	131.49	131.49 (100)

Transfers	Recommendation of 15 th FC for 2023-24	Actual release by GoI during 2023-24	Actual release by State Government during 2023-24	Release by State Government (per cent of GoI release)
SDMF	11.8	21.80	21.80	21.80 (100)
Total for SDRMF	59	131.49	131.49	131.49 (100)
Grants for Health Sector	22	0	0	0
Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grant	440	149.00	0	--

Source: 15th FC Report and departmental information

PRIs-Panchayati Raj Institutions and ULBs-Urban Local Bodies.

- As against the amount of ₹ 33 crore recommended by the 15th FC in respect of PRIs, GoI released ₹ 16.50 crore during 2023-24. The amount released by GoI was released by GoS during the same period.
- In respect of ULBs, against the recommended amount of ₹ 17 crore, GoI released ₹ eight crore during 2023-24. The State Government released ₹ eight crore during 2023-24.

In respect of SDRF, 15th FC recommended Centre and State share in the ratio of 90:10. As against the recommended share of ₹ 131.49 crore, GoI released ₹ 131.49 crore during the year 2023-24.

2.3.3 Capital Receipts

Capital Receipts consist of public debt receipts, non-debt receipts like proceeds from disinvestments (under miscellaneous capital receipts), and recoveries of loans and advances. The net public debt receipts after discharging of public debt plus other capital receipts, is the net Capital Receipts.

Table 2.14 shows the trends in growth and composition of net Capital Receipts.

Table 2.14: Trends in growth and composition of Capital Receipts

(₹ in crore)					
Sources of State's Receipts	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Capital Receipts	833.51	1,565.88	1,883.05	2,037.34	2,785.80
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.30	1.17	0.45	0.44	0.39
Public Debt Receipts	833.21	1,564.71	1,882.60	2,036.90	2,785.41
Internal Debt	819.36	1,361.87	1,579.00	1,483.87	1,984.53
Growth rate of Internal Debt (in per cent)	(-)28.13	66.21	15.94	(-)6.02	33.74
Loans and advances from GoI	13.85	202.84	303.60	553.03	800.88
Growth rate of loans and advances from GoI (in per cent)	170.51	1,364.55	49.67	82.16	44.82
Growth rate of debt Capital Receipts (in per cent)	(-)27.24	87.79	20.32	8.20	36.75
Growth rate of non-debt capital receipts (in per cent)	(-)83.05	290	(-)61.54	(-)2.22	(-) 11.36
Rate of growth of GSDP (in per cent)	10.70	5.02	14.03	13.35	14.67
Rate of growth of Capital Receipts (in per cent)	(-)27.33	87.87	20.26	8.19	36.74

Source: Finance Accounts and for GSDP– Source: Economic & Statistical Organisation

During the last five-year period, Capital Receipts increased by 234.23 per cent (₹ 1,952.29 crore) from ₹833.51 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 2,785.80 crore in 2023-24. The rate of growth of Capital Receipts which was (-) 27.33 per cent in 2019-20

and 36.74 *per cent* in 2023-24. Internal debts constituting 71.24 *per cent* of Capital Receipts during the current year increased from ₹ 1,483.87 crore during 2022-23 to ₹ 1,984.53 crore in 2023-24. Non-debt Capital Receipts in the form of recoveries of Loans and Advances decreased by ₹ 0.05 crore (11.36 *per cent*) during 2023-24 over previous year.

Public debt receipts dominate capital receipts, with internal debt and Central loans forming the backbone of state capital financing. Over-reliance on borrowings could pose sustainability concerns if not effectively utilised for productive purposes.

Negligible recovery of loans and advances indicates inefficiency in recovering outstanding state loans. Absence of miscellaneous capital receipts suggests missed opportunities to generate revenue through asset sales or similar mechanisms.

Loans from GoI grew exponentially, reflecting heightened dependence on Central assistance for capital funding. This could make the state vulnerable to changes in Central policies or repayment conditions.

Scheme for special assistance to States for Capital Expenditure:

Government of India extended the “Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital expenditure” for the financial year 2023-24. Under the Scheme, State received ₹ 797.85 crore interest free loan which is to be repaid after 50 years.

2.3.4 State’s performance in mobilisation of resources

State’s performance in mobilisation of resources in the form of its own sources comprising own-tax and non-tax sources can be judged against the projections of XV FC and targets of budget. **Table 2.15** shows the performance of State in mobilisation of resources against the projections and targets during 2023-24.

The State’s actual own tax and non-tax revenue for the year 2023-24 *vis-à-vis* assessment made by Fifteenth Finance Commission (15th FC) and Budget Estimates are given in **Table 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Tax and non-tax revenue *vis-à-vis* projections during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	15 th FC projections	Budget Estimates	Actual	Percentage variation of actual over	
				15 th FC projections	Budget Estimates
Own Tax Revenue	1,506.00	1,726.95	1,748.17	16.08	1.23
Non-tax Revenue	689.00	1,078.90	874.41	26.91	(-)18.95

Source: FC Report and Estimates of Receipts

In comparison to the assessment made by XV-FC, Tax Revenue was more by ₹242.17 crore and the Non-Tax Revenue was also more by ₹185.41 crore. When compared to Budget Estimates, the Tax Revenue was more by ₹21.22 crore, but Non-Tax Revenue fell short by ₹ 204.49 crore (18.95 *per cent*).

2.4 Application of Resources

The State Government is vested with the responsibility of incurring expenditure within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, while at the same time ensuring that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process of the State is not at the cost of

expenditure directed towards development of capital infrastructure and social sector. Analysis of allocation of expenditure in the State is given in succeeding paragraphs.

Growth and composition of expenditure

Revenue Expenditure: Charges on maintenance, repair, upkeep and working expenses, which are required to maintain the assets in a running order as also all other expenses incurred for the day-to-day running of the organisation, including establishment and administrative expenses shall be classified as revenue expenditure.

Capital Expenditure: All charges for the first construction of a project as well as charges for intermediate maintenance of the work while not opened for service and also charges for such further additions and improvements as may be sanctioned under the rules made by competent authority shall be classified as capital expenditure.

Loans and Advances: Loans and advances by the Government to Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) and other parties.

Trends of overall expenditure and its components are shown in **Table 2.17** and **Chart 2.9**. Total Expenditure, its composition and relative share in GSDP during the years 2019-20 to 2023-24 is presented in **Table 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Total expenditure and its composition

	<i>(₹ in crore)</i>				
Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total Expenditure (TE)	6,922.75	7,882.53	7,985.47	10,007.56	1,0881.75
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	6,185.08	6,368.65	6,668.84	7,630.58	8,220.54
Capital Expenditure (CE)	720.61	1,513.88	1,315.78	2,376.60	2,660.66
Loans and Advances	17.06	0	0.85	0.38	0.55
GSDP	31,441	33,018	37,650	42,677	48,937
TE/GSDP	22.02	23.87	21.21	23.45	22.24
RE/GSDP	19.67	19.29	17.71	17.88	16.80
CE/GSDP	2.29	4.59	3.49	5.57	5.44
Loans and Advances/ GSDP	0.05	0	0	0	0

Source: Finance Accounts

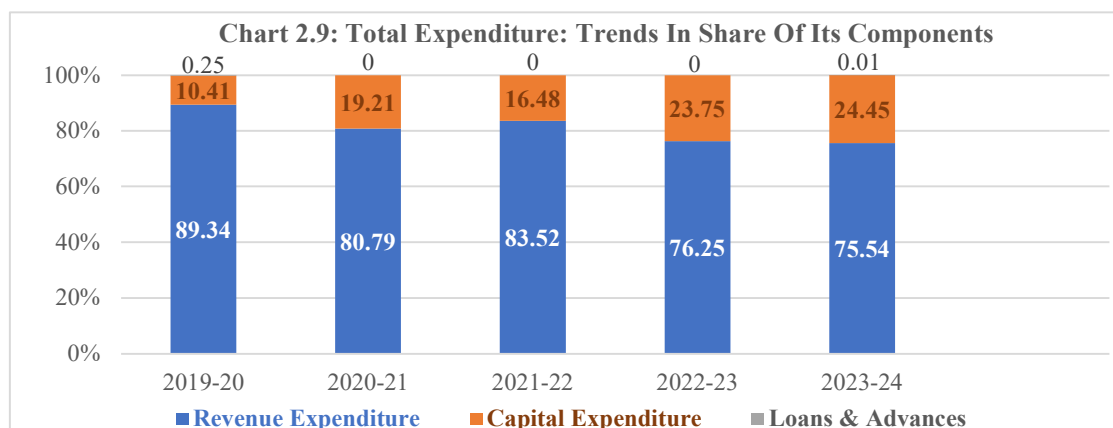
During the period 2019-24, Total Expenditure of the State increased by 57.19 *per cent* (₹ 3,959 crore) from ₹ 6,922.75 crore in 2019-20 to ₹10,881.75 crore in 2023-24. During the current year, it increased by 8.74 *per cent* over the previous year.

The ratio of Total Expenditure of the State to GSDP fluctuated between 21.21 *per cent* and 23.87 *per cent* during 2019-24 mainly on account of fluctuations in Capital Expenditure during the five-year period. During 2023-24, it decreased to 22.24 *per cent* from 23.45 *per cent* from previous year.

Trend of Expenditure: Revenue, Capital and Loans & Advances

In the context of State Finances, the quality of expenditure has always been an important issue. Revenue Expenditure, which is in the nature of current consumption, accounted for 75.54 *per cent* of the State's aggregate expenditure, whereas Capital Expenditure, which is in the nature of asset creation, was 24.45 *per cent* during 2023-24. During the period 2019-24, Revenue Expenditure ranged between 75.54 to 89.34 *per cent*, while

Capital Expenditure has remained within the range of 10.41 to 24.45 per cent, as seen in **Chart 2.9**:



Source: Finance Accounts

Relative share of various sectors of expenditure during 2019-24 is depicted in **Table 2.17** and **Chart 2.10**.

Table 2.17: Relative share of various Sectors in Total Expenditure

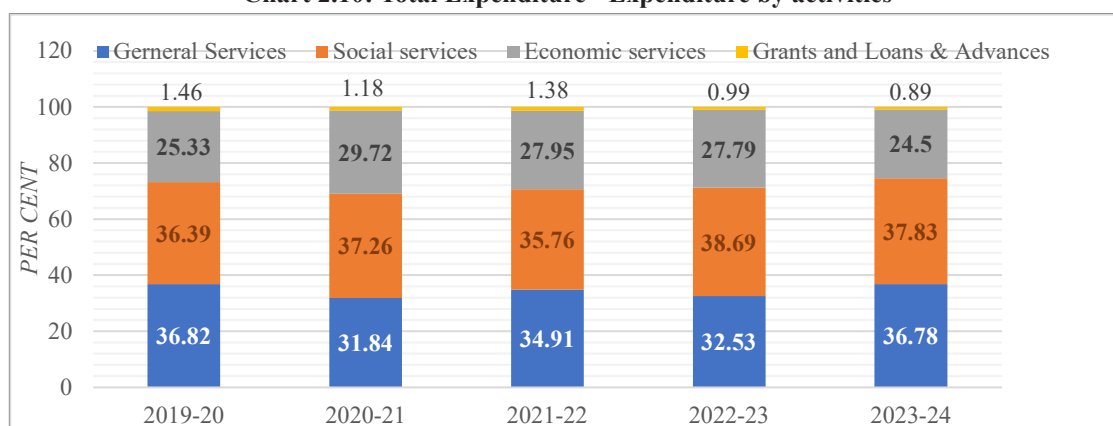
(₹ in crore)

Sectors	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
General Services	2,548.62	2,509.30	2,787.52	3,256.11	4,002.72
Social Services	2,519.45	2,936.99	2,855.83	3,871.58	4,116.31
Economic Services	1,753.76	2,342.92	2,231.77	2,780.79	2,666.28
Others (Grants to Local Bodies and Loans and Advances)	100.92	93.32	110.35	99.08	96.43
Total Expenditure	6,922.75	7,882.53	7,985.47	10,007.56	10,881.75
Sectoral share in Total Expenditure (in per cent)					
General Services	36.82	31.84	34.91	32.53	36.78
Social Services	36.39	37.26	35.76	38.69	37.83
Economic Services	25.33	29.72	27.95	27.79	24.50
Others (Grants to Local Bodies and Loans and Advances)	1.46	1.18	1.38	0.99	0.89
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Source: Finance Accounts

The relative share of above components of expenditure indicates that the share of General Services increased by 4.25 per cent however, relative share of Economic Services and Social Services decreased by 0.86 per cent and 3.29 per cent respectively during 2023-24 over the previous year.

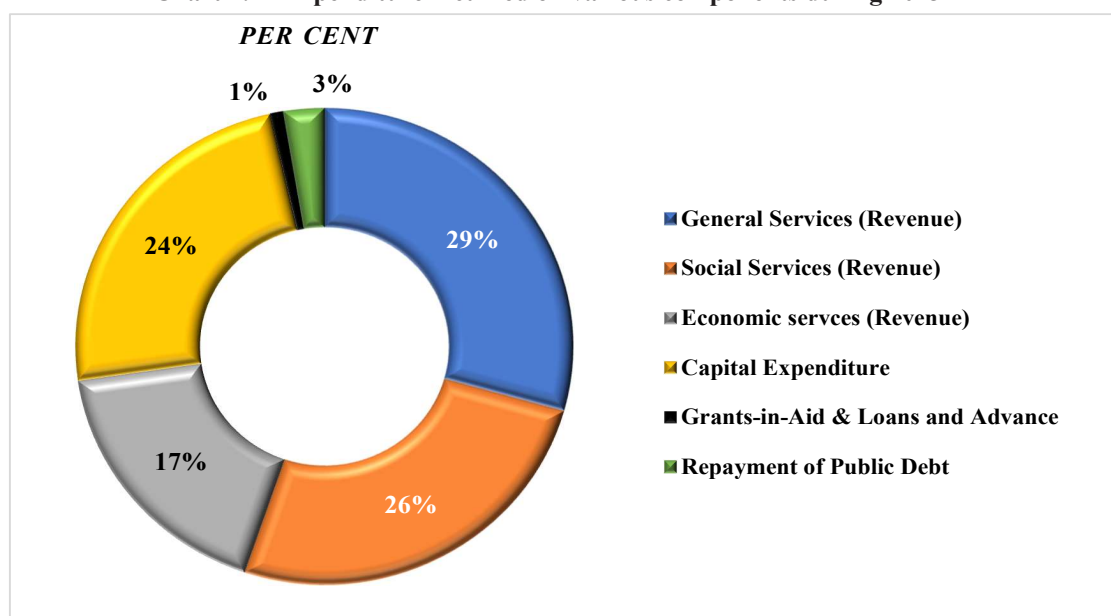
Chart 2.10: Total Expenditure - Expenditure by activities



Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 2.10 shows that the share of General Services, Economic Services and Grants to local bodies and loan and advances in total expenditure decreased from 36.82 *per cent*, 25.33 *per cent* and 1.46 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 36.78 *per cent*, 24.50 *per cent* and 0.89 *per cent* respectively in 2023-24, while that of increased of Social Services from 36.39 *per cent* 2019-20 to 37.83 *per cent* during the 2023-24. **Chart 2.11** shows composition of expenditure by function.

Chart 2:11 Expenditure incurred on various components during 2023-24



Source: Finance Accounts

2.4.1 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligations. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network.

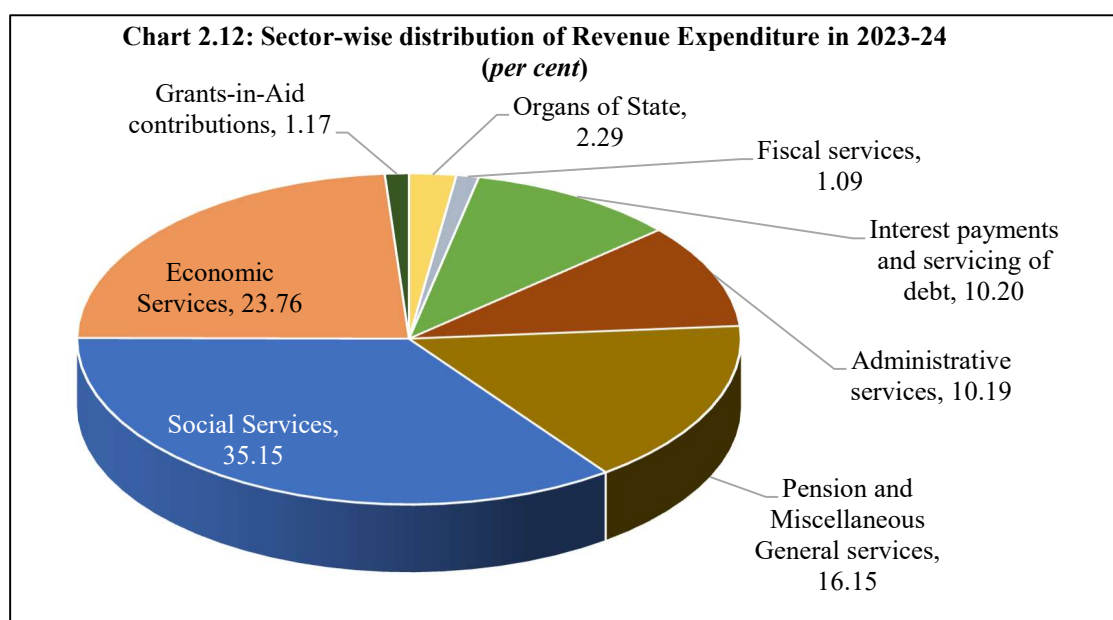
Revenue Expenditure on an average constituted 81.09 *per cent* (ranging between 75.54 *per cent* in 2023-24 and 89.34 *per cent* in 2019-20) of the Total Expenditure during the period 2019-24. Rate of growth of Revenue Expenditure displayed wide fluctuation during the five-year period 2019-24 as during 2019-20 and 2020-21, it grew by 18.34 *per cent* and 2.97 *per cent* respectively and during 2021-22 and 2022-23 its growth was 14.42 *per cent* and 7.32 *per cent* respectively. Revenue Expenditure, its rate of growth, its ratio to Total Expenditure and buoyancy *vis-à-vis* GSDP and Revenue Receipts are indicated in **Table 2.18** and the sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure pertaining to 2023-24 is given in **Chart 2.12**.

Table 2.18: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters

Parameters	(₹ in crore)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total Expenditure (TE)	6,922.75	7,882.53	7,985.47	10,007.56	10,881.75
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	6,185.08	6,368.65	6,668.84	7,630.58	8,220.54
Rate of Growth of RE (<i>per cent</i>)	18.34	2.97	4.71	14.42	7.73
Revenue Expenditure as percentage of TE	89.34	80.79	83.52	76.25	75.54
RE/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	19.67	19.29	17.71	17.88	16.80
RE as percentage of RR	127.76	113.57	94.18	94.16	98.43

Source: Finance Accounts

The revenue expenditure increased by ₹ 2,035.46 crore (32.91 *per cent*) from ₹6,185.08 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 8,220.54 crore in 2023-24. It increased at an annual average growth rate of 9.63 *per cent*, whereas as percentage of GSDP, it decreased from 19.67 *per cent* to 16.80 *per cent* during the same period. Buoyancy of revenue expenditure with reference to GSDP also improved in 2023-24.



2.4.1.1 Major changes in Revenue Expenditure

Table 2.20 details significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to Revenue Expenditure of the State during the current year and the previous year.

The revenue expenditure increased substantially by ₹ 589.96 crore (7.73 *per cent*) from ₹7,630.58 crore in 2022-23 to ₹8,220.54 crore in 2023-24. Significant variations under various Major Heads of Accounts with regard to revenue expenditure of the State during the current year as compared to the previous year are depicted in **Table 2.19**.

Table 2.19: Variations in Revenue Expenditure during 2023-24 compared to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Major Heads of Account	2022-23	2023-24	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
2225-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	233.83	98.15	(-) 135.68
2575-Other Special Areas Programme	2.21	24.91	22.70
2217-Urban Development	37.68	57.92	20.24
2015-Elections	20.54	42.51	21.97
2405-Fisheries	9.01	25.54	16.53

Source: Finance Accounts

Table 2.19 indicates that there has been:

- Decrease of ₹ 135.68 crore under 'Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes' was mainly due to decrease of expenditure under Special Central Assistance for Tribal sub plan, Education S.T.(P) and other expenditure.
- Increased of ₹ 22.70 crore was mainly due to increase of expenditure under Border area Development Programmes.

- Increased of ₹ 20.24 under Urban Development was mainly due to increase of expenditure under Assistance to Public Sector and other Undertakings and other expenditure.
- Increased of ₹ 21.97 crore under Elections was mainly due to increase of expenditure under Charges for conduct of elections for Lok Sabha and State/Union Territory Legislative Assemblies when, Election Commission and Electoral Officers.
- Increased of ₹ 16.53 crore under Fisheries was mainly due to increase in expenditure Inland fisheries and Tribal Areas Sub Plan.

2.4.1.2 Committed expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account consists of Interest Payments, expenditure on Salaries and Wages and Pensions. It has first charge on Government resources.

Upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development sector. Trend analysis of committed and inflexible expenditure and its components is depicted in **Table 2.20** and share of committed expenditure in revenue expenditure is shown in **Chart 2.13**.

Table 2.20: Components of Committed and Inflexible – Expenditure

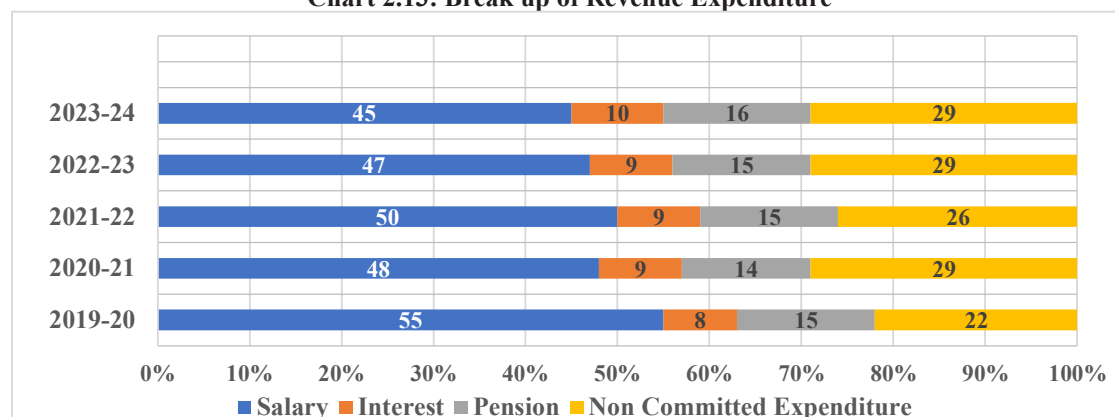
(₹ in crore)

Components of Committed Expenditure	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Salaries & Wages	3,197.71	3,035.88	3,267.65	3,538.49	3,587.31
Salaries paid through GIAs	184.13	37.77	54.72	55.78	132.51
Total Salaries & Wages	3,381.84	3,073.65	3,322.37	3,594.27	3,719.82
Expenditure on Pensions	910.58	908.13	983.24	1,150.25	1,301.09
Interest Payments	509.68	548.41	635.04	718.18	823.63
Total	4,802.10	4,530.19	4,940.65	5,462.70	5,844.54
Components of Inflexible Expenditure					
Statutory devolution to local bodies	83.86	93.32	109.50	98.70	95.88
Recoupment of Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer of cess to reserve fund/ other body	28.04	43.95	-	-	-
Share contribution of CSS against the Central Fund received	60.29	102.09	210.10	283.46	205.05
Payment of interest on the balances of the interest-bearing funds					
a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	80.93	86.35	86.70	86.8	90.45
b) General and Other Reserve Funds	11.69	12.01	10.46	7.00	0
Total	264.81	337.72	416.76	476.14	391.38
As a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)					
Committed Expenditure					
Salaries & Wages	66.05	54.14	46.15	43.66	42.96
Salaries paid through GIAs	3.80	0.67	0.77	0.69	1.59
Expenditure on Pensions	18.81	16.19	13.89	14.19	15.58
Interest Payments	10.53	9.78	8.97	8.86	9.86
Total	99.19	80.78	69.78	67.40	69.99
Inflexible Expenditure					
Total	5.47	6.02	5.89	5.88	4.69

Components of Committed Expenditure	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
As a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)					
Salaries & Wages	51.70	47.67	49.00	46.37	43.64
Salaries paid through GIAs	2.98	0.59	0.82	0.73	1.61
Expenditure on Pensions	14.72	14.26	14.74	15.07	15.83
Interest Payments	8.24	8.61	9.52	9.41	10.02
Total	77.64	71.13	74.08	71.58	71.1
Inflexible Expenditure					
Total	4.28	5.30	6.25	6.24	4.76
Non-committed RE	1,382.98	1,838.46	1,728.19	2,167.88	2,376.00
Percentage of RE	22.36	28.87	25.91	28.41	28.90
Percentage of TE	19.98	23.32	21.64	21.66	21.83
Subsidies	0.00	2.86	2.75	4.89	32.69
Subsidies as percentage of non-committed expenditure	0.00	0.16	0.16	0.23	1.38

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 2.13: Break up of Revenue Expenditure



Source: Finance Accounts

As can be seen from the details given in **Table 2.20** and **Chart 2.13**, on an average, the committed expenditure constituted 73.11 *per cent* of Revenue Expenditure and 77.43 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts of the State during the five-year period 2019-24. Committed expenditure which was 99.19 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts in 2019-20, decreased to 69.99 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts in 2023-24. Similarly, the percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure decreased from 77.64 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 71.10 *per cent* in 2023-24.

The decline in committed expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts from 99.19 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 69.99 *per cent* in 2023-24 indicates improved fiscal management. Rising interest payments reflect increasing debt servicing costs, requiring close monitoring to ensure long-term fiscal sustainability. The significant rise in subsidies in 2023-24 (₹32.69 crore) requires careful evaluation to ensure they are effectively targeted. Pension expenditure is increasing steadily, which could pose a long-term fiscal challenge given the aging workforce and rising commitments. Limited growth in statutory transfers to local bodies (₹95.88 crore in 2023-24) may restrict their capacity to meet local development needs.

Salaries and wages

Expenditure on salaries and wages (₹3,719.82 crore) increased by 3.49 *per cent* during 2023-24 over the previous year (₹3,594.27 crore).

Interest payment

During 2023-24, interest payments were to the tune of ₹823.63 crore (10.02 *per cent* of revenue expenditure), interest on Market Borrowings (₹698.94 crore) and interest on State Provident Fund (₹ 85 crore) continued to be the major components of interest payments.

Pensions

The expenditure on pension and other retirement benefits to State Government pensioners during the year was ₹ 1,301.09 crore and constituted 15.83 *per cent* of the revenue expenditure during the year. Superannuation and Retirement Allowances (₹548.17 crore) increased by ₹77.08 crore, Family Pensions (₹145.86 crore) increased by ₹16.86 crore and Commuted Value of Pensions (₹146.32 crore) increased by ₹3.54 crore, Gratuities (₹182.32 crore) increased by ₹11.79 crore from those in 2022-23.

(i) Undischarged liabilities in National Pension System

State Government employees recruited on and after 01 April 2006 are covered under National Pension System, which is a Defined Contributory Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of Basic Pay and Dearness Allowance, with a matching contribution by the State Government. The entire amount is to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank.

As on 31.03.2024, the State had 26,446 eligible employees under NPS, out of them, Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) (Unique Number) were allotted to 24,126 employees, whereas 2,320 employees were awaiting allotment of PRAN. Details of employee's share, Government contribution, interest accrued thereon and transfer of contributions to NSDL/ trustee Bank during the period from 2017-18 to 2023-24 are given in **Table 2.21**.

Table 2.21: Details of Contribution and Transfers to NSDL under NPS*(₹ in crore)*

Year	Opening Balance	Details of contribution by		Total contribution	Transfer to NSDL	Short transfer/ Closing Balance	Rate of Interest	Interest due on Opening Balance**
		Employees	Government					
2017-18	28.51	38.09	40.70	78.79	79.63	27.67	7.60	2.17
2018-19	27.67	46.94	49.48	96.42	94.54	29.55	7.60	2.10
2019-20	29.55	73.90	77.42	151.32	114.74	66.13	7.60	2.25
2020-21	66.13	87.99	88.89	176.88	159.89	83.12	7.10	4.70
2021-22	83.12	99.91	99.91	199.82	213.69	69.25	7.10	5.90
2022-23	69.25	114.57	107.79	222.36	238.64	52.97	7.10	4.92
2023-24	52.97	130.01	135.20	265.21	257.83	60.35	7.10	3.76
Total		591.41	599.39	1,190.8	1,158.96	389.04	7.10	25.80

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts.

** Interest has been calculated (at GPF Rate) on the Opening Balance of the respective year

Audit analysis of contributions under NPS revealed that during 2023-24, the total deposit under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹265.21 crore (Employees' contribution ₹130.01 crore and Government contribution ₹135.20 crore). The contribution of employee was shortage of ₹5.19 crore as its contribution. However, out of the total available fund of ₹318.18 crore under National Pension System (NPS) up to 2023-24, State Government transferred only ₹257.83 crore to the NSDL, leaving a balance of ₹60.35 crore as on 31 March 2024. Thus, there was an un-transferred amount of ₹60.35 crore to the NSDL and the current liability stands deferred to future year(s). Uncollected, unmatched and un-transferred amounts, with accrued interest, represent outstanding liabilities of the Government under the Scheme.

Further, delays in investment of NPS contributions with Fund Managers creates an atmosphere of uncertainty about the return to be accrued to the employees concerned for such periods on the investment of their NPS contribution and affects accuracy and transparency of accounts.

From scrutiny of the State Government accounts, it was observed that the Government has not transferred its contribution towards the individual subscriber on monthly basis, and instead transferred it mostly at the end of the year, thereby affecting the overall value of the investment. Thus, there was inconsistency in transferring of NPS fund to NSDL which affects the interest of the subscribers.

Inflexible expenditure

The components of Inflexible expenditure which include among others Statutory devolution to local bodies and contribution to Reserve Fund showed a continued increase during the period 2019-20 to 2022-23 but decreased in 2023-24. As a percentage of revenue expenditure, the inflexible expenditure increased from 4.28-4.76 *per cent*. Further, the inflexible expenditure (₹391.38 crore) decreased by 17.80 *per cent* during 2023-24 over the previous year (₹476.14 crore).

2.4.1.3 Subsidies

There was no booking of expenditure on subsidies during the year 2019-20, but during the years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24, ₹2.86 crore, ₹2.75 crore, ₹4.89 crore and ₹32.69 crore was booked under expenditure on Subsidy respectively, as detailed in Table 2.22.

Table 2.22: Booking of Expenditure on subsidies during 2019-24

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Subsidies (₹ in crore)	0.00	2.86	2.75	4.89	32.69
Power Subsidies (₹ in crore)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	29.43
Food Subsidies (₹ in crore)	0.00	2.78	2.50	4.06	2.57
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	0.00	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.39
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.40
Subsidies as percentage of Total Expenditure	0.00	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.30
Subsidies as percentage to Revenue Deficit/surplus	0.00	0.38	0.67	1.03	24.98
Power subsidy as percentage to total subsidy	0.00	97.20	90.91	83.03	90.03

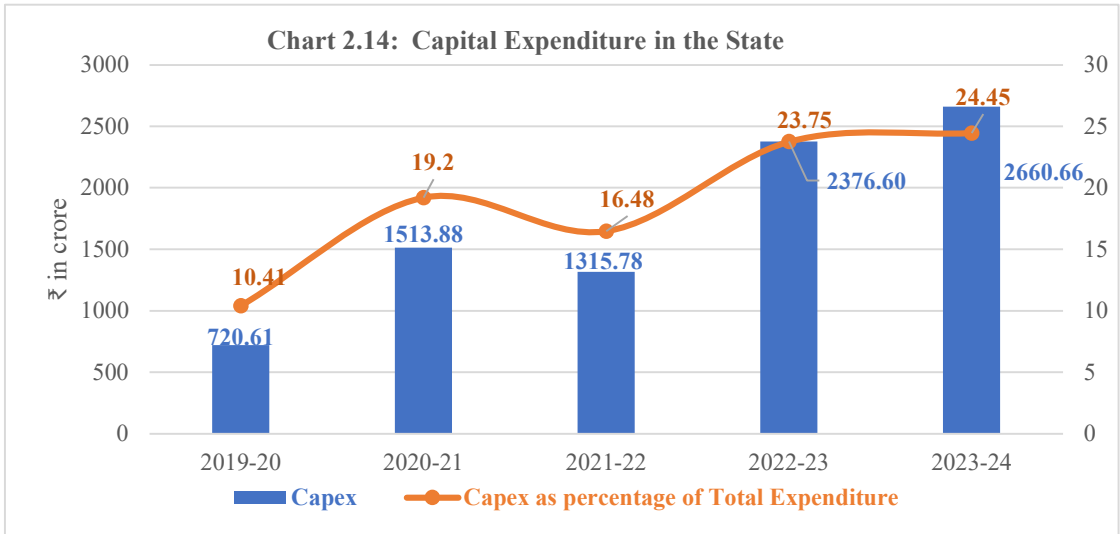
Source: Finance Accounts

The biggest component of the subsidy outgo of Government of Sikkim was the Power Department, which accounted for 90.03 *per cent* (₹29.43 crore) of the total subsidy during 2023-24.

The steep increase in subsidy expenditure in 2023-24, driven by power subsidies, represents a shift in fiscal priorities that could limit resources for other developmental expenditures. The dominance of power subsidies in 2023-24 raises questions about their sustainability and long-term fiscal impact. Food subsidies remain relatively low and have shown inconsistent trends, suggesting either effective targeting or limited fiscal allocation. Subsidies have grown to form a notable proportion of revenue receipts and expenditure, particularly in 2023-24. This indicates rising fiscal pressure from subsidies relative to revenue capacity.

Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is primarily expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets, such as buildings, roads, bridges, *etc.* Capital expenditure, in both the Centre and the State, is being met from budgetary support and extra budgetary resources/ off-budget. It also includes investments made by the State Government in Companies/ Corporations. Trend of capital expenditure in the state over the last five years *i.e.*, 2019-24 is given in **Chart 2.14**.



Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 2.14 shows that the capital expenditure fluctuated during the five years period. It increased by ₹1940.05 crore (269.92 *per cent*) from ₹720.61 crore (10.41 *per cent* of total expenditure) in 2019-20 to ₹2,660.66 crore (24.45 *per cent* of total expenditure) in 2023-24.

2.4.2.1 Major changes in Capital Expenditure

Table 2.23 highlights cases of significant decrease of Capital Expenditure in various Heads of Account during 2023-24 *vis-à-vis* the previous year.

Table 2.23: Capital expenditure during 2023-24 compared to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Major Heads of Accounts	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
4216- Capital outlay on Housing	451.00	58.29	(-)392.71
4711 Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	80.43	36.84	(-) 43.59
4801 Capital Outlay on Power projects	225.46	77.95	(-) 147.51
4851 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	19.00	0.01	(-) 100.00

Source: Finance Accounts

4216 Capital Outlay on Housing Expenditure Decreased mainly in Other Expenditure under Urban & Rural Housing.

4711 Capital Outlay on Flood control Projects Expenditure Decreased mainly in Civil Works under Flood Control.

4801 Capital Outlay on Power Projects Expenditure Decreased mainly in State Schemes & Special Assistance for Capital Expenditure under Power Projects and in Integrated Power Development Schemes (IPDS).

4851 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries Expenditure Decreased mainly in Industrial Estates under Village and Small Industries.

2.4.2.2 Quality of Capital Expenditure

If the State Government keeps on making investments in loss making Government companies, whose net worth has completely eroded, there are no chances of return on investment. Similarly, experience has shown the inevitability of write-off of the loans given to loss making corporations and other bodies such as financial corporations, *etc.* Requisite steps have to be taken to infuse transparency in such financial operations. This section presents an analysis of investments and other capital expenditure undertaken by the Government during the current year.

(i) Quality of Investment in the companies, corporations and other bodies

Return on investment in share capital invested in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) is an important determinant of quality of capital expenditure. As of March 2024, Government had invested ₹114.28 crore in Statutory Corporations, Banks, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives as detailed in succeeding paragraphs. The return during 2023-24 was 2.92 per cent as detailed in Table 2.24.

Table 2.24: Return on Investment

Investment/return/ cost of borrowings	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Investment at the end of the year (₹ in crore)	104.18	106.68	107.58	111.08	114.28
Return (₹ in crore)	3.06	2.78	1.45	4.12	3.34
Return (per cent)	2.94	2.61	1.35	3.71	2.92
Average rate of interest on Government Borrowings (per cent) ⁶	7.42	6.66	6.91	6.82	6.89*
Difference between interest rate and return (per cent)	4.48	4.05	5.03	2.80	2.99

*Source: Finance Accounts # Investment at the end of the year***calculated on the interest bearing liability**# (Investment at the end of the year X Difference between interest rate and return)/100*

⁶ Example for 2023-24 Average interest rate calculation: -Total Overall Liability or Overall Debt (excluding Non-Interest Bearing Debt) ₹ 11110.58 crore (2022-23) Plus Total Overall Liability or Overall Debt (excluding Non-Interest Bearing Debt) ₹ 12812.86 crore (2023-24) = Average Overall Liability or Overall Debt (excluding Non-Interest Bearing Debt) ₹ 23,923.44 crore/ 2 = ₹ 11961.72 crore; Interest paid during 2023-24 = ₹ 823.63 crore; Average interest rate in per cent = ₹ 823.63 crore / ₹ 11961.72 crore= 6.89 per cent. (Outstanding debt statement 21.

The Return on Investment during the current year were on account of dividend receipts from State Bank of Sikkim, Sikkim Distilleries Limited and Sikkim State Co-operative Bank (SISCO) amounting to ₹1.33 crore, ₹1.45 crore and ₹0.56 lakh respectively.

The details of investment of ₹114.28 crore up to the end of 2023-24 by the State Government in Statutory Corporations (three), Joint Stock Companies (25) and Banks and Co-operative Societies (nine) are detailed in **Appendix 2.3**.

As shown in the table, the return on investments was only between 1.35 *per cent* and 3.71 *per cent* during 2019-24 while the average rate of interest paid by the State Government on its borrowings was between 6.66 *per cent* and 7.42 *per cent* during the same period.

The return on investment remains below the borrowing cost, leading to a net fiscal burden. Investments are not generating sufficient returns to justify the associated debt servicing. Returns have fluctuated significantly, reflecting volatility in investment performance and possible inefficiencies in managing state investments. The reduction in borrowing costs has slightly improved the fiscal scenario by narrowing the gap between returns and borrowing costs. However, it still does not eliminate the financial inefficiency. The limited growth in investment volume suggests missed opportunities to diversify or expand revenue-generating assets.

(ii) Loans and advances by State Government

In addition to the investments in co-operative societies, corporations and companies, the State Government has also been providing loans and advances to many institutions/organisations. **Table 2.25** presents the position of outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2024 and interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments by the State Government on its borrowings during the last five years.

Table 2.25: Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Opening Balance of loans outstanding	237.30	254.06	252.89	253.29	253.23
Amount advanced during the year	17.06	0.00	0.85	0.38	0.55
Amount recovered during the year	0.30	1.17	0.45	0.44	0.39
Closing Balance of the loans outstanding	254.06	252.89	253.29	253.23	253.39
Net addition	(+) 16.76	(-)1.17	(+) 0.40	(-)0.06	(+)0.16
Interest received	0.00	0.0	0.00	0.0	0.00
Average Rate of Interest paid on the outstanding borrowings of the Government	7.42	6.66	6.91	6.82	6.89*
Difference between the rate of interest received and interest paid (<i>per cent</i>)	7.42	6.66	6.91	6.82	6.89

Source: Finance Accounts

*Calculated on the interest bearing liability

The total outstanding loans advanced by the State Government increased by ₹0.16 crore from ₹253.23 crore in 2022-23 to ₹253.39 crore in the year 2023-24. State Government did not receive any interest during 2019-24.

(iii) Capital locked in incomplete projects**Investment in Incomplete Projects**

An assessment of trends in capital blocked in incomplete capital works indicates quality of capital expenditure. Blocking of funds on incomplete projects/ works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure and deprives the State of the intended benefits for prolonged periods. Further, the funds borrowed for implementation of these projects during the respective years leads to the extra burden in terms of servicing of debt and interest liabilities.

Projects remaining incomplete indicate that the benefits as envisaged in project proposals have not fructified and scarce resources remain locked without any return.

According to the information available in Appendix IX and Statement 16 of the Finance Accounts for the year 2023-24 (details given in **Appendix 2.4**), out of 14 works executing Departments, only 12 departments furnished the details of works executed, to Audit.

These Departments had 317 ongoing projects were due to be completed on or before March 2024. As the remaining two departments (Roads & Bridges and Sports & Youth Affairs) did not furnish the details, actual number of incomplete projects in the State could not be ascertained by audit. Departmentwise and age-wise information pertaining to incomplete projects of these 12 departments as on 31 March 2024 is given in **Table 2.26** and **2.27**.

Table 2.26: Age profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2024

(₹ in crore)

To be completed	No of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure
Upto 2014-15	18	43.58	27.17
2015-16	13	47.33	16.56
2016-17	10	11.28	4.47
2017-18	2	1.59	1.10
2018-19	8	70.83	52.30
2019-20	13	713.82	305.98
2020-21	20	397.60	163.23
2021-22	14	52.60	30.32
2022-23	77	1,167.31	542.68
2023-24	142	11,014.44	2,476.50
Total	317	13,520.38	3,620.31

Source: Finance Accounts Vol-II, Appendix IX

Projects from pre-2018 continue to linger despite their relatively lower cost, reflecting inefficiencies in addressing legacy backlogs. Projects initiated in 2023-24 constitute the bulk of incomplete projects in terms of both number (142 projects) and cost (₹11,014.44 crore), indicating heavy reliance on newer initiatives. These account for 81.44 per cent of the total estimated cost but have a much lower progress rate (22.48 per cent of expenditure incurred). The overall expenditure across all projects is 26.78 per cent of the total estimated cost, signifying delayed progress and possible inefficiencies in project management.

Table 2.27: Department-wise profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2024

(₹ in crore)

Department	No. of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure
Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	7	6.89	3.72
Director General of Police	2	20.48	18.39
Health and Family Welfare	13	5,495.45	31.03
Food & Civil Supplies	4	8.15	4.93
Urban Development	31	228.27	111.08
Public Health Engineering	16	344.97	202.13
Power	11	1,608.33	153.45
Tourism & Civil Aviation	73	2,003.89	825.69
Building & Housing	32	2,692.96	1,883.59
Water Resources	2	260.65	98.41
Rural Development	9	16.22	7.29
Education	117	834.12	280.60
Total	317	13,520.38	3,620.31

Source: Finance Accounts Vol-II, Appendix IX

Out of these 317 projects, 51 projects (sanctioned cost ₹174.61 crore and expenditure ₹101.60 crore) were on-going for five years or more.

Further, department-wise analysis revealed that out of these 317 incomplete projects, which were scheduled to be completed by 31 March 2024, Education Department had the highest number of incomplete projects (117) followed by Tourism and Civil Aviation Department (73); Building and Housing Department (32) and Urban Development Department (31).

Blocking of funds on incomplete projects/ works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure and deprives the State of the intended benefits for prolonged periods. Further, the funds borrowed for implementation of these projects during the respective years were also not utilised effectively and the State had to share the extra burden in terms of servicing of debt and interest liabilities.

2.4.3 Expenditure priorities

Enhancing human development levels requires the States to step up their expenditure on key Social Services like Education, Health, *etc.* Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure under a category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a particular sector if the allocation is below the respective national average. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, the better the quality of expenditure.

Table 2.28 presents analysis of the fiscal priority of the State Government about Capital Expenditure (CE), Expenditure on Education Sector and Health Sector *vis-à-vis* Total Expenditure (TE) with their comparison to North-eastern and Himalayan (NE&H) States in 2019-20 and 2023-24.

Table 2.28: Expenditure priority of the State w.r.t. Health, Education and Capital expenditure

(in per cent)

Year	Particulars	TE/GSDP	CE/TE	Education/TE	Health/TE
2019-20	NE & H States Average	26.21	14.56	17.08	6.37
	Sikkim	22.02	10.41	18.89	6.14
2023-24	NE & H States Average	25.19	17.50	15.93	6.43
	Sikkim	22.24	24.45	15.33	6.74

GSDP: Figures furnished by Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring and Evaluation (DESME), Government of Sikkim.

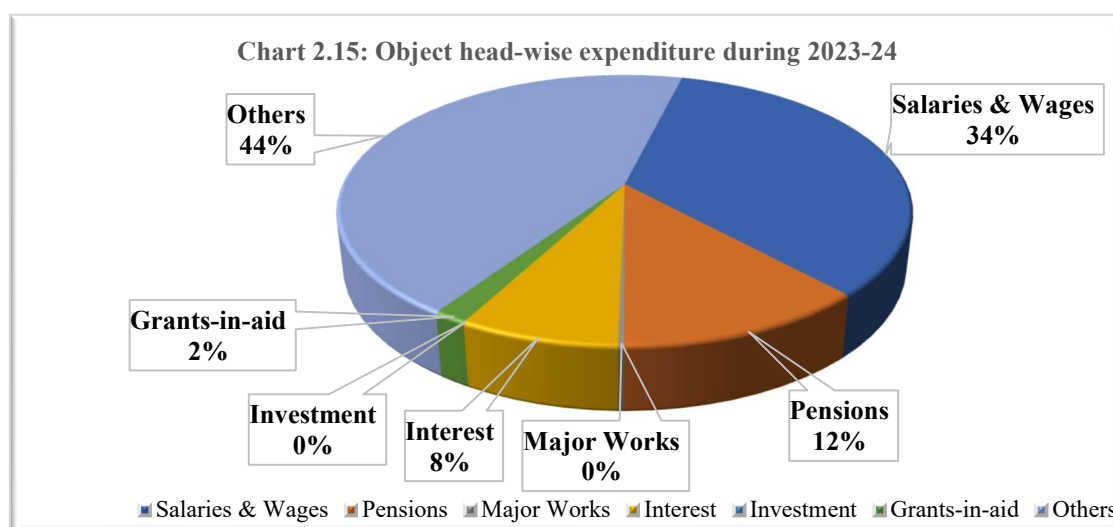
TE:-Total Expenditure (Revenue + Capital + Disbursement of Loans and Advances).

Table 2.28 shows that:

- The State Government's total expenditure as proportion of GSDP, increased from 22.02 per cent in 2019-20 to 22.24 per cent in 2023-24 whereas for NE&H States it decreased from 26.21 per cent to 25.19 per cent during the same period.
- Capital expenditure facilitates asset creation which generates opportunities for higher growth. The ratio of capital expenditure to total expenditure increased from 10.41 per cent in 2019-20 to 24.45 per cent in 2023-24. Similarly, this ratio for NE&H States also increased from 14.56 per cent to 17.50 per cent during the same period.
- The ratio of expenditure on education to the total expenditure in Sikkim decreased from 18.89 per cent in 2019-20 to 15.33 per cent in 2023-24. Similarly, it also decreased from 17.08 per cent to 15.93 per cent in the case of NE&H States during the same period.
- The ratio of expenditure on health to total expenditure in Sikkim slightly increased from 6.14 per cent in 2019-20 to 6.74 per cent in 2023-24. Similarly, it also increased from 6.37 per cent to 6.43 per cent in the case of NE&H States during the same period.

2.4.4 Object head-wise expenditure

Object head-wise expenditure gives information about the object/ purpose of the expenditure. Chart 2.15 shows object head-wise expenditure.



Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

2.5 Public Account

Receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as Small Savings, Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense, Remittances, *etc.*, which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are accounted in Public Account set up under Article 266 (2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State Legislature. The Government acts as a banker in respect of these transactions. The balance after disbursements during the year is the fund available with the Government for use for various purposes.

2.5.1 Net Public Account Balances

The sector-wise and sub-sector-wise net balances in Public Account of the State is given in **Table 2.29**.

Table 2.29: Component-wise net balances in Public Account as of 31 March of the year
(₹ in crore)

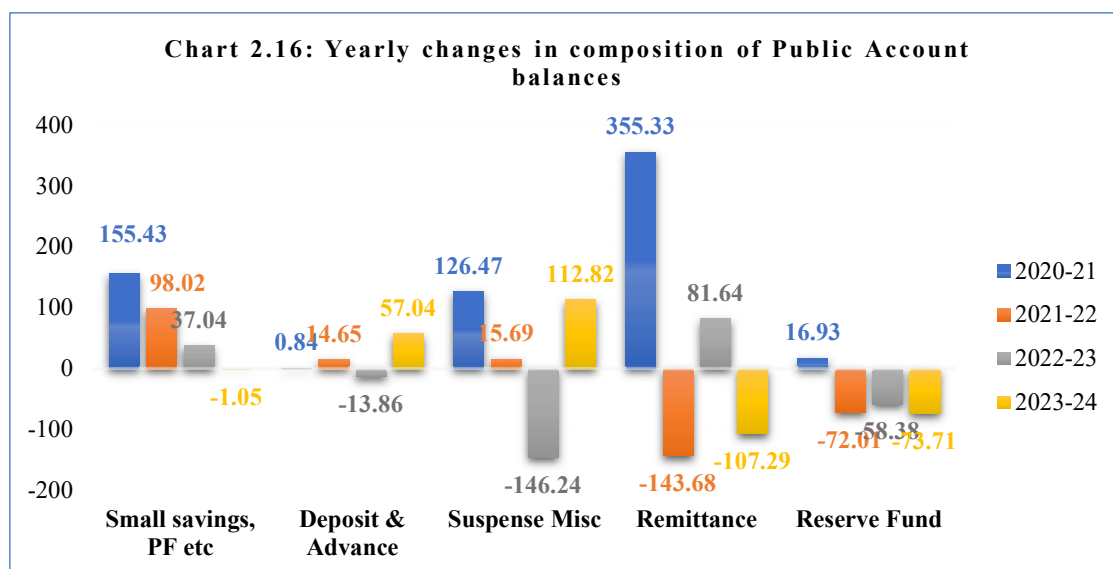
Sector	Sub Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Small Savings, Provident Funds, <i>etc.</i>	Small Savings, Provident Funds, <i>etc.</i>	1,162.86	1,318.29	1,416.32	1,453.36	1,452.31
Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	373.32	363.79	296.19	224.07	137.81
	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	97.27	123.73	119.32	133.06	145.61
	Sub total	470.59	487.52	415.51	357.13	283.42
Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	66.12	83.15	68.52	52.24	59.63
	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	295.38	279.19	308.46	310.88	360.53
	(c) Advances	(-).1.03	(-).1.03	(-).1.03	(-).1.03	(-).1.03
	Sub total	360.47	361.31	375.95	362.09	419.13
Suspense and Miscellaneous	(a) Suspense	4.56	5.20	5.48	9.38	11.32
	(b) Other Accounts	212.63	338.46	353.87	203.73	314.61
	(c) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	0	0	0	0	0
	(d) Miscellaneous	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub total	217.19	343.66	359.35	213.11	325.93
Remittances	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	158.33	513.66	369.97	451.61	344.31
	(a) Inter- Governmental Adjustment Account	0	0	0	0	0
	Sub total	158.33	513.66	369.97	451.61	344.31
TOTAL		2,369.44	3,024.44	2,937.10	2,837.30	2,825.10

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Note: +ve denotes debit balance and -ve denotes credit balances

Some key changes have been observed over time. The shift from interest-bearing to non-interest-bearing Reserve Funds could reduce financial liabilities but may also limit the yield on reserves. Deposits not bearing interest show consistent growth, suggesting reliance on low-liability funds for operations. The declining trend in Remittances in recent years suggests reduced inter-governmental adjustments or transfers.

The yearly changes in composition of balances in Public Account over the five-year period 2019-24 are given in **Chart 2.16**.



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

2.5.2 Reserve Funds

Reserve Funds are created for specific and well-defined purposes in the accounts of Government. These funds are fed by contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund or from outside agencies.

Analysis of transactions of Reserve Funds is presented in the succeeding paragraphs.

Reserve Funds are created for specific and defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. These funds are met from contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund or from outside agencies. It comprises interest bearing reserve funds and reserve funds not bearing interest.

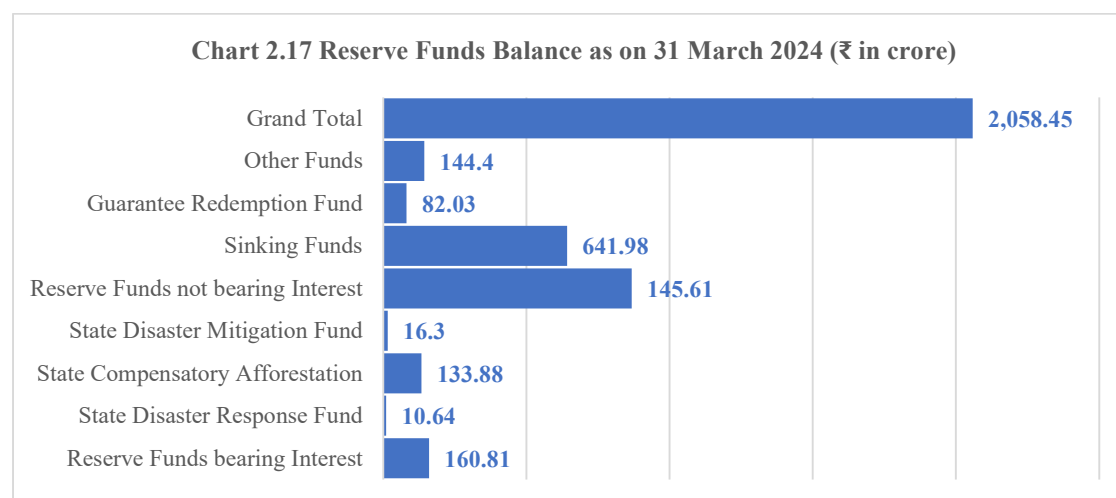
Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were four interest bearing funds and two Reserve Funds not bearing interest as on 31 March 2024. The fund balances lying in these Reserve Funds as on 31 March 2024 are given in **Table 2.30** and **Chart 2.17**.

Table 2.30: Details of Reserve Funds

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Name of Reserve Fund	Balance as on 31 March 2024
A	Reserve Funds bearing Interest	160.81
1.	State Disaster Response Fund	10.64
2.	State Compensatory Afforestation	133.88
3.	State Disaster Mitigation Fund	16.30
B	Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	145.61
1.	Sinking Funds	641.98
2.	Guarantee Redemption Fund	82.03
3.	Other Funds	144.40
	Grand Total	2,058.45

Source: Finance Accounts



2.5.2.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The State Government constituted a Consolidated Sinking Fund for redemption of the open market loans of the Government commencing from 2004-05. As per guidelines of the Fund, the Government is required to contribute to the fund at the rate of one to three *per cent* of the outstanding open market loans as at the end of the previous year. The scope of this fund has been extended to cover all outstanding liabilities of the Government through a notification by the State issued on 18 August 2007 based on recommendations of the XII FC. For the year 2023-24, the flow of Consolidated Sinking Fund is detailed in **Table 2.31**.

Table 2.31: Flow of Consolidated Sinking Fund during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening balance	Additions to the Fund (contribution and interest)			Payments out of the Fund	Closing balance	Amount invested
		Required contribution	Actual contribution	Interest accrued			
2019-20	428.75	44.16	12.00	36.17	Nil	476.92	476.92
2020-21	476.92	48.95	12.00	29.23	Nil	518.15	518.15
2021-22	518.15	61.87	12.00	21.32	Nil	551.47	551.47
2022-23	551.47	76.58	15.00	0.00	Nil	566.47	566.47
2023-24	566.47	89.78	15.00	60.50	Nil	641.98	641.98
Total				86.72			

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

During 2023-24, Government contributed ₹15 crore to the Fund and closing balance of the Fund stood at ₹ 641.98 crore at the end of the year.

2.5.2.2 State Disaster Response Fund

On the recommendation of the XV FC, State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) stand replaced with State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) which comprises State Disaster Response Fund and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF).

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General & Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 90:10. During the year 2023-24, the State Government

received ₹44.80 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹4.80 crore. The State Government transferred ₹49.60 crore (Central share ₹44.80 crore, State share ₹4.80 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State received ₹81.89 crore from the Central Government towards NDRF, which was deposited/transferred to the fund as on 31 March 2024. The flow of the Fund, during the last five-year period is given in **Table 2.32**.

Table 2.32: Flow of State Disaster Response Fund during the year 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening balance	Contribution by		NDRF	Accrued interest	Total	Amount spent	Closing balance	Investment out of CB
1	2	Centre	State	5	6	7 = (2 to 6)	8	9=7-8	10
2019-20	22.59	34.20	3.80	-	2.19	62.78	34.81	27.96	17.50
2020-21	27.96	50.00	6.00	73.86	2.57	160.39	116.85	43.54	0.00
2021-22	32.35	40.00	4.80	-	2.68	79.83	78.74	1.09	0.00
2022-23	1.09	42.40	4.80	55.23	1.63	105.15	95.09	10.06	0.00
2023-24	10.06	44.80	4.80	81.89	0.97	142.52	131.88	10.64	0.00

Source: Finance Accounts Finance Accounts of respective years

As on 31 March 2024, the Fund had a closing balance of ₹10.64 crore. The fund is being heavily utilised, with over 90 *per cent* of available funds spent in recent years, leaving minimal reserves for emergencies. No investments have been made from the closing balance since 2020-21, reducing opportunities for long-term growth or returns. Accrued interest remains low, which may be linked to the absence of investments in recent years. Closing balances are consistently low, limiting the state's capacity to address disasters without external assistance.

During the year 2023-24, the State Government incurred an expenditure of ₹ 131.88 crore on natural calamities as detailed in **Table 2.33**.

Table 2.33: Details of expenditure charged to SDRF

(₹ in crore)

Major Head of Account	Minor Head of Account	Expenditure during 2023-24
2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 02- Floods, Cyclones etc.	101-Gratuitous Relief	16.69
	106-Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Roads and Bridges	2.00
	109-Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Water supply, drainage and sewerage works	1.70
	Sub Total	20.39
2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 80- General	800-Other Expenditure	111.49
	911- Deduct recoveries of overpayments	0
	Sub Total	111.49
Grand Total		131.88

Source: Finance Accounts and Detailed Appropriation Accounts

2.5.2.3 State Disaster Mitigation Fund

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48(1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government

has created the SDMF vide Notification No.33-02/2020-NDM-I, dated 14 January 2022 under Major Head 8121-130-State Disaster Mitigation Fund. During the year 2023-2024, the State Government received ₹21.80 crore from the Central Government. The State Government transferred ₹23.00 crore (Central share ₹21.80 crore, State share ₹1.20 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-130 SDMF.

An amount of ₹ 21.23 crore was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the funds and amount of ₹ five crore was invested from the Fund. The closing balance as on 31 March 2024 was ₹16.30 crore in the fund.

2.5.2.4 Guarantee Redemption Fund

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund to be administered by the State Bank of Sikkim (SBS). The notification stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of ₹1.72 crore. The Government is required to contribute an amount equivalent at least to 1/5th of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus an amount likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees issued during the year. However, it is open to the Government to increase contribution to the fund at its discretion. During the year, Government contributed ₹three crore as against an unknown amount required to be contributed to the Fund because the State Government has not worked out the details of Guarantees likely to be invoked. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹82.03 crore as on 31 March 2024. The detailed account of the Fund as on 31 March 2024 is given in **Table 2.34**.

Table 2.34: Guarantee Redemption Fund

		(₹ in crore)
Particulars		Amount
Opening Balance		71.45
Addition		3.00
Interest		7.58
Total		82.03
Amount expended from the Fund		Nil
Closing Balance		82.03
Amount invested		78.58
Amount not invested		3.45

Source: Finance Accounts

During 2023-24, the State Government transferred ₹three crore to the Guarantee Redemption Fund. No guarantees were invoked during the year. The fund had a corpus of ₹82.03 crore at the end of the year out of which ₹78.58 crore stood invested. Thus, there was an un-invested amount of ₹3.45 crore.

2.5.2.5 Educational Cess Fund

As per the Sikkim Educational Cess on Alcoholic Beverages Act, 2007 (Act No.9 of 2007) for the purpose of promoting education in the State of Sikkim, Government is levying and collecting Educational Cess on alcoholic beverages manufactured in Sikkim as well as imported from other states for consumption in Sikkim. However, the State Government has not formed any Rule for creation of Educational Cess Fund. Therefore, the utilisation of Cess was not readily ascertainable. The details of Educational Cess collected for the period 2019-24 is given in **Table 2.35**.

Table 2.35: Position of Educational Cess Fund during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total educational cess collected	Deposited into the Revenue Head 0045-112-03	Transferred to educational cess fund	Remarks
2019-20	7.21	7.21	Nil	Fund yet to be created
2020-21	6.09	6.09	Nil	
2021-22	7.44	7.44	Nil	
2022-23	8.51	8.51	Nil	
2023-24	7.68	7.68	Nil	

Source: Departmental Information

The State Government has not formed any rule for creation of Educational Cess Fund for the cess under Sikkim Educational Cess on Alcoholic Beverages Act, 2007, and hence the utilisation of this cess (₹7.68 crore) collected under this Act was not ascertainable.

2.5.2.6 Cess under Sikkim Transport Infrastructure Development Fund

The “Sikkim Transport Infrastructure Development Fund” (STIDF) was established to develop, maintain or improve transport infrastructure in Sikkim and for such purpose, it was decided to levy and collect cess on sale of motor spirit commonly known as petrol and high-speed diesel and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Act came into force since August 2004. During the year 2023-24, the total collections and transfers of the Fund is given in **Table 2.36**.

Table: 2.36: Details of Cess under STIDF

(₹ in crore)

Collections under ‘MH 0045-112-01’	Amount transferred to ‘Sikkim Transport Infrastructure Development Fund’	Amount yet to be transferred to ‘Sikkim Transport Infrastructure Development Fund’
37.57	37.57	Nil

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be seen from **Table 2.36** that the State Government transferred total collected amount of ₹37.57 crore to Fund.

2.5.2.7 Cess under Sikkim Ecology and Environment Fund

To protect and improve environment in Sikkim, Government of Sikkim established a fund known as “Sikkim Ecology and Environment Fund” in 2007 and the Cess is levied on every dealer, manufacturer, Government department, PSU, Autonomous Body or other organisation who bring non-bio-degradable materials (as specified) from outside the State for selling, business, manufacturing, producing any products or use for whatsoever purpose in the State.

As per Section 14 of the Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environmental Cess Act, 2005, the Cess levied shall first be credited to the Consolidated Fund of Sikkim and the State Legislature may by appropriation made by law in this behalf credit the proceeds of this collection to this fund from time to time, for being utilised exclusively for the purpose of this Act. This Cess is being levied since April 2007.

The expenditure incurred by the State Government towards environment is depicted in the Finance Accounts up to the level of Minor Head under various functional head

of accounts. During the year 2023-24, the Government of Sikkim incurred ₹3.36 crore against the budget allocation of ₹10.63 crore under Major Heads 3435. During the previous year 2022-23, the Government of Sikkim incurred ₹3.79 crore against the budget allocation of ₹9.84 crore under Major Heads 3435.

2.5.2.8 Sikkim Compensatory Afforestation Fund

In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India, vide their letter No.5-1/2009-FC dated 28 April, 2009 and guidelines of 02 July 2009, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) which will administer the amount received and utilisation of the monies collected for undertaking compensatory afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities and matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. Accordingly, the State Government constituted State CAMPA vide notification no. 107/Home/2009 dated 12 August 2009.

During the year 2023-24, the State Government did not receive any amount (no amount in previous year) from the user agencies and nor remitted any amount to the National fund (no amount in previous year). The Government also did not receive any amount (no amount in previous year) from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. The total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2024 was ₹133.88 crore.

The status of receipts and disbursements under the Fund as on 31 March 2024 is given in **Table 2.37**.

Table 2.37: Status of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April 2023	Receipt during the year	Disbursement during the year	Closing balance as on 31 March 2024
209.49	4.34	79.95	133.88

Source: Finance Accounts (Statement 21) and Notes to Finance Accounts

The State received ₹4.34 crore as interest, during the year 2023-24 towards State Compensatory Fund. Out of total fund, only ₹79.95 crore was spent and there was an unspent balance of ₹133.88 crore.

Despite ₹79.95 crore being spent, the significant closing balance indicates underutilisation of the fund for critical afforestation and conservation activities. This represents missed opportunities for conservation as the large unspent balance could have been utilised for advancing forest conservation and infrastructure development in alignment with CAMPA’s objectives.

The State Government may review the status of the Fund for an appropriate action.

2.5.3 Position of loans and advances and interest received/ paid by the State Government

In addition to investments in Corporations, Companies and Co-operative societies, State Government also provided loans and advances to many institutions/ organisations.

Table 2.25 presents the outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2024 along with interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest rates of long-term loans borrowed by government during the five-year period from 2019-24. There was opening balance of Loan and advance of ₹253.23 crore and net addition during the year was ₹ 0.16 crore resulted in closing balance of ₹ 253.39 crore during 2023-24.

2.5.4 Financial assistance by the State Government to Local Bodies and Other Institutions

Assistance provided by way of grants to the local bodies and other institutions during the period 2019-20 to 2023-24 is presented in **Table 2.38**.

Table 2.38: Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other institutions

(₹ in crore)

Institutions	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
(A) Local Bodies					
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Panchayati Raj Institutions	184.13	37.76	45.82	47.72	46.85
Total(A)	184.83	37.76	45.82	47.72	46.85
(B) Others					
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Colleges, Universities, etc.)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development Authorities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Institutions	68.14	73.05	102.37	121.00	148.00
Total(B)	68.14	73.05	102.37	121.00	148.00
Total(A+B)	252.97	110.81	148.19	168.72	194.85
GIA on Salary	184.13	37.77	54.72	55.78	132.51
GIA for creation of Capital assets	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.40
GIA for non-salary	68.84	73.04	93.47	112.94	44.94
GIA given in kind	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Revenue Expenditure	6,185.08	6,368.65	6,668.84	7,630.58	8,220.54
Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	4.09	1.74	2.22	2.21	2.37

Source: Finance Accounts

During the current year, financial assistance to the local bodies and other institutions increased by ₹ 26.13 crore (15.49 *per cent*) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in assistance to other Institutions (₹ 27 crore: 22.31 *per cent*). The overall quantum of financial assistance to the local bodies and other institutions as percentage to revenue expenditure increased to 2.37 *per cent* during the current year from 2.21 *per cent* of the previous year.

The financial assistance given for salary purpose during 2023-24 increased over the previous year but non salary purpose showed decrease. It was further noted that assistance on salary component had continuously showed an increasing trend during the last four years.

Major recipients of the financial assistance are shown in **Table 2.39**.

Table 2.39: Major recipients of financial assistance during the year 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Recipient	Scheme	Amount
Gram Panchayat	Grants-in-aid	31.50
Zilla Parishads	Grants-in-aid	15.35
State Health Society, Sikkim	Grants-in-aid, Salaries	8.37

Recipient	Scheme	Amount
State Health Society, Sikkim	Grants-in-aid	8.76
Institute of Hotel Management Gangtok	Grants-in-aid, salaries	5.42
Manav Dharam Samati Mandir cum Meditation Centre, Pakyong	Grants-in-aid for creation of Capital Assets	5.00
Development of various religious institute	Grants-in-aid for creation of Capital Assets	5.49
Polytechnic Institutes	Grants-in-aid, Salaries	21.00
Sikkim Tea Board	Grants-in-aid, Salaries	10.95
Sikkim Institute of Rural Development	Grants-in-aid	6.08

Source: Finance Accounts

The decreasing financial support to Panchayati Raj Institutions and negligible assistance to Municipalities suggest a reduced focus on local bodies. The absence of grants to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities since 2020-21 indicates a missed opportunity to empower urban local bodies. The significant increase in support to other institutions highlights a shift toward operational and developmental support for education, health, and cultural activities. The continuous rise in GIA for salaries indicates a growing dependence on government support for operational costs in assisted institutions. The introduction of grants for capital assets in 2023-24 reflects an increased emphasis on infrastructure development. The sharp decline in GIA for non-salary purposes in 2023-24 suggests reallocation of funds or reduced non-recurring support.

2.6 Components of Fiscal Deficit and its financing pattern

The financing pattern of Fiscal Deficit has undergone a compositional shift as reflected in Table 2.40. Decomposition of Fiscal Deficit reveals the extent of various borrowings resorted to by the State to meet its requirement of funds over and above Revenue and Non Debt Receipts.

Table 2.40: Fiscal Surplus/Deficit and its financing pattern

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Fiscal Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(-) 2,081.18	(-)2,273.54	(-)904.30	(-)1,903.32	(-) 2,529.98
Composition of Fiscal Deficit					
1 Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(-)1,343.81	(-)760.83	+411.88	473.22	130.84
2 Net Capital Expenditure	(-)720.61	(-)1,513.88	(-)1,315.78	(-)2,376.60	(-) 2,660.66
3 Net Loans and Advances	(-)16.76	1.17	0.40	0.06	(-) 0.16
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit					
1 Market Borrowings	432.07	1,292.00	1,471.00	1,320.00	1,701.00
2 Special Securities issued to NSSF	(-)13.46	(-)16.10	(-)16.10	(-)16.10	(-) 16.10
3 Loans from Financial Institutions	(-)2.39	17.20	15.40	23.67	14.65
4 Loans from GOI	3.21	191.86	292.40	541.59	789.50
5 Small Savings, PF, etc.	157.21	155.43	98.03	37.04	(-) 1.05
6 Deposits and Advances	81.69	0.84	14.64	(-)13.86	57.03
7 Suspense and Miscellaneous	1,392.35	(-)33.19	(-)747.83	(-)146.24	112.82
8 Remittances	(-)115.86	355.33	(-)143.68	81.64	(-) 107.30
9 Reserve Fund	407.27	16.93	(-)72.01	(-)30.88	25.38
10 Overall Deficit	2,342.09	1,980.30	911.85	1,796.86	2,575.93
11 Increase (-)/ Decrease (+) in cash balance	(-)260.91	293.24	(-)7.55	106.46	45.95
12 Gross Fiscal Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(-)2,081.18	(-)2,273.54	(-)904.30	(-)1,903.32	(-) 2,529.98

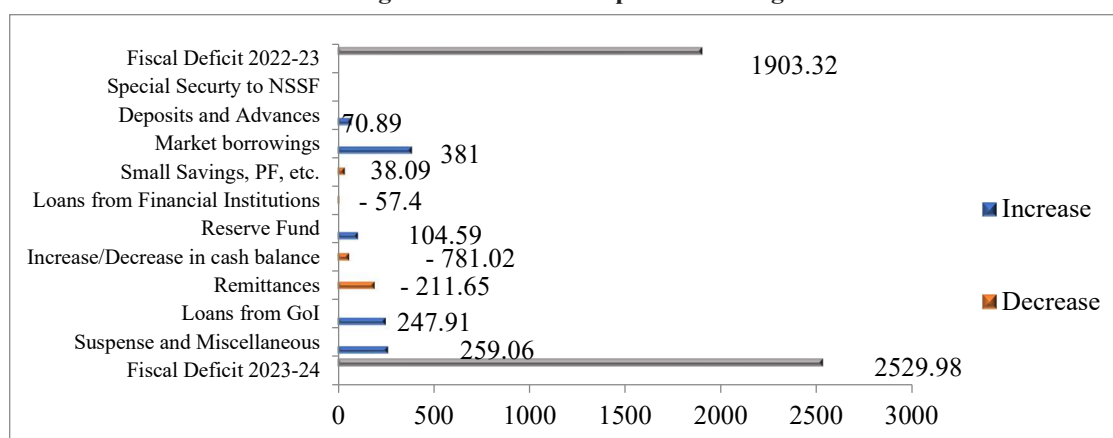
Source: Finance Accounts

*All these figures are net of disbursements/outflows during the year

Composition of Fiscal Deficit reveals the extent of various borrowings resorted to by the State to meet its requirement of funds over and above Revenue and Non-Debt Receipts. Market Borrowings continued to finance a major portion of Fiscal Deficit. Its share in financing Fiscal Deficit decreased from 69.35 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 67.23 *per cent* in 2023-24. During 2023-24, the Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 2,529.98 crore was mainly met from the Market Borrowings (₹1,701 crore).

The State had Fiscal Deficit continuously from 2019-20 to 2023-24. During 2023-24 the State had Fiscal Deficit of ₹2,529.98 crore.

Chart 2.18: Financing of Fiscal Deficit[^] expressed through a waterfall chart



Source: Finance Accounts

Market borrowings and loans from the Central Government are the primary sources for financing the fiscal deficit, posing long-term debt sustainability concerns. High capital expenditure accounts for the largest share of the fiscal deficit, which, while positive for development, demands efficient project implementation to ensure returns. Negative trends in small savings and provident funds indicate potential outflows or reduced public participation in these schemes. Components like deposits, suspense accounts, and reserve funds show inconsistent trends, indicating inefficiencies in fiscal planning or fund management. Although revenue surpluses emerged briefly, sustaining them has been a challenge, exacerbated by growing fiscal pressures.

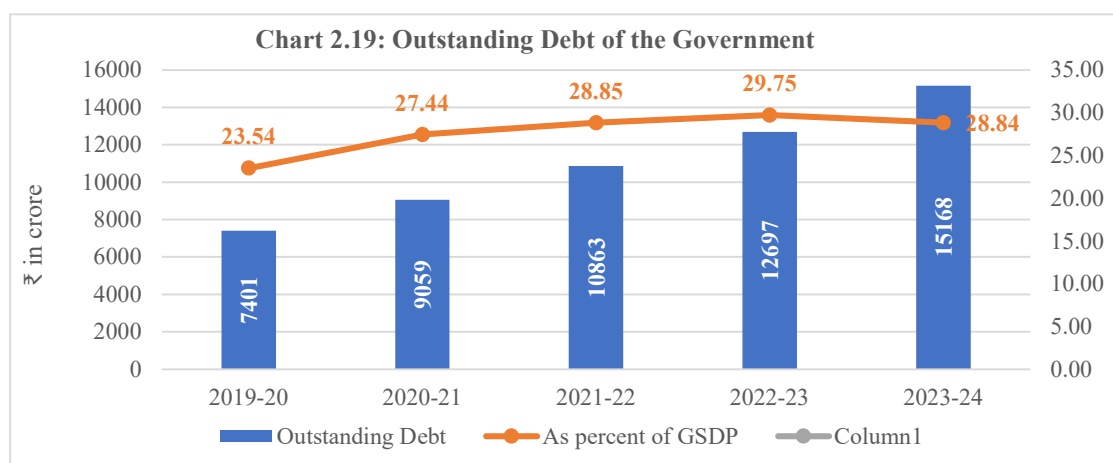
2.7 Public Liability Management

Management of public liability is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the Government's liabilities in order to raise the required amount of funding, achieve its risk and cost objectives, and to meet any other sovereign debt management goals that the Government may have set through enactment or any other annual budget announcements.

Table 2.41: Total Outstanding liabilities during 2019-24

	(₹ in crore)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Outstanding Debt	7,401.00	9,059.00	10,862.94	12,696.89	15,168.20
Rate of growth of outstanding debt (Percentage)	16.84	22.40	19.91	16.88	19.46
Gross State Domestic product (GSDP)	31,441	33,018	37,650	42,677	48,937
Debt/GSDP (per cent)	23.54	27.44	28.85	29.75	28.84

Source: Finance Accounts



Source: Finance Accounts

The debt/GSDP ratio of the State rose from 23.54 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 28.84 *per cent* in 2023-24. The ratio for NE&H States excluding Sikkim averagely ranged from 36.23 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 37.88 *per cent* in 2023-24. During the same period, the internal debt of State government increased from ₹5,304.99 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 11,095.50 crore in 2023-24.

The significant growth in outstanding debt outpaces GSDP growth, resulting in a steadily increasing debt-to-GSDP ratio. Although the ratio slightly declined in 2023-24, it remains high at 28.84 *per cent*, indicating potential risks to fiscal sustainability. A consistently high rate of debt growth (above 16 *per cent* annually) reflects a growing reliance on borrowings to meet fiscal obligations.

The state's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) grew from ₹31,441 crore (2019-20) to ₹48,937 crore (2023-24), representing a 55.63 *per cent* increase over the period. While GSDP growth supports the State's capacity to absorb debt, the rising debt-to-GSDP ratio suggests that economic growth alone may not be sufficient to stabilise the debt burden.

The rate of debt growth ranged from 16.84 *per cent* (2019-20) to 19.46 *per cent* (2023-24), with consistently high annual growth. With debt levels more than doubling in five years, the state's ability to manage interest payments and repayments effectively will be critical to maintaining fiscal health.

2.7.1 Liabilities profile: Components

Total Liabilities of the State Government constitutes of Internal Debt (Market Loans, Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund and Loans from Financial Institutions, *etc.*) and Loans and Advances from the Central Government and Public Account liabilities. The status of outstanding Debt, Public Account liabilities, growth rate of debt, repayment of debt, ratio of debt to GSDP and the actual quantum of debt available to the State during the five-year period 2019-24 is as given in **Table 2.42**, and also in **Chart 2.20**.

Table 2.42: Component wise liabilities trends

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Outstanding liabilities	7,400.66	9,058.84	10,862.94	12,696.89	15,168.20
Public Debt					
Internal Debt	5,304.99	6,598.09	8,068.39	9,395.95	11,095.50
Loans from GoI	100.72	292.60	585.74	1,127.34	1,916.83
Public Account Liabilities	1,994.95	2,168.15	2,208.81	2,173.61	2,155.87
Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	1,162.86	1,318.29	1,416.32	1,453.36	1,452.31
Reserve Funds bearing Interest	373.32	363.79	296.19	224.07	137.81
Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	97.27	123.73	119.32	133.06	145.61
Deposits bearing Interest	66.12	83.15	68.52	52.24	59.62
Deposits not bearing Interest	295.38	279.19	308.46	310.88	360.52
Rate of growth of outstanding liabilities (per cent)	16.84	22.40	19.91	16.88	19.46
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	31,441	33,018	37,650	42,677	48,937
liabilities /GSDP (per cent)	23.54	27.44	28.85	29.75	28.84
Borrowings and Other Liabilities (as per Statement 6 of Finance Accounts)	7,400.66	9,058.84	10,862.94	12,696.89	15,168.20
Total Debt Receipts	2,294.67	2,765.71	2,814.83	3,119.24	4,086.31
Total Debt Repayments	1,229.06	1,107.54	1,011.47	1,285.29	1,615.00
Net Funds available	1,065.61	1,658.17	1,803.36	1,833.95	2,471.31
Repayments Receipts (per cent)	53.56	40.05	35.93	41.21	39.52
Off budget borrowings	245.60	278.64	453.55	1,000.15	1,792.35
Percentage of Interest payment to Revenue Receipts	10.53	9.78	8.97	8.86	9.86
Debt Repayment /Debt Receipts (in per cent)	53.54	40.04	35.93	41.21	39.52

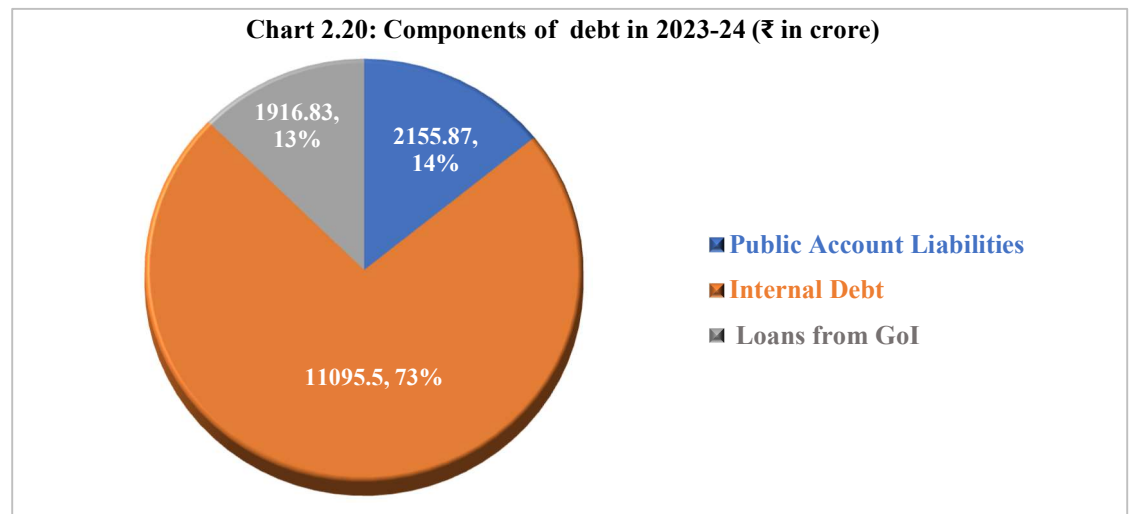
Source: Finance Accounts

During the period 2019-24, total Outstanding Debt of the State more than doubled from ₹7,400.66 crore in 2019-20 to ₹15,168.20 crore in 2023-24. During the current year, it increased by 19.46 *per cent* over the previous year. The reasons for increase in Outstanding Debt were mainly due to increase in Market Loans (Internal Debt) and Loans and Advances from Central Government. Further, during the period 2019-24, total outstanding Public Account Liabilities of the State increased by 8.07 *per cent* (₹160.92 crore) from ₹1,994.95 crore in 2019-20 to ₹2,155.87 crore in 2023-24. However, it decreased by 0.82 *per cent* (₹17.74 crore) from ₹2,173.61 crore in 2022-23 to ₹2,155.87 crore in 2023-24 during mainly due to decrease in Reserve Funds and Deposits.

During the current year, against total debt receipts of ₹4,086.31 crore, of which the Government repaid ₹1,615 crore. As a result, a total debt of ₹ 2,471.31 crore was available to Government during the year. The debt receipts of the State increased from ₹2,294.67 crore in 2019-20 to ₹4,086.31 crore in 2023-24. The debt receipts increased during the current year by ₹967.07 crore (31 *per cent*) over previous year. Similarly, the debt repayment of the State decreased from ₹1,229.06 crore in 2019-20 to ₹1,107.54 crore in 2020-21 thereafter continued decrease up to 2021-22 and again increased from ₹1,285.29 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,615 crore in 2023-24.

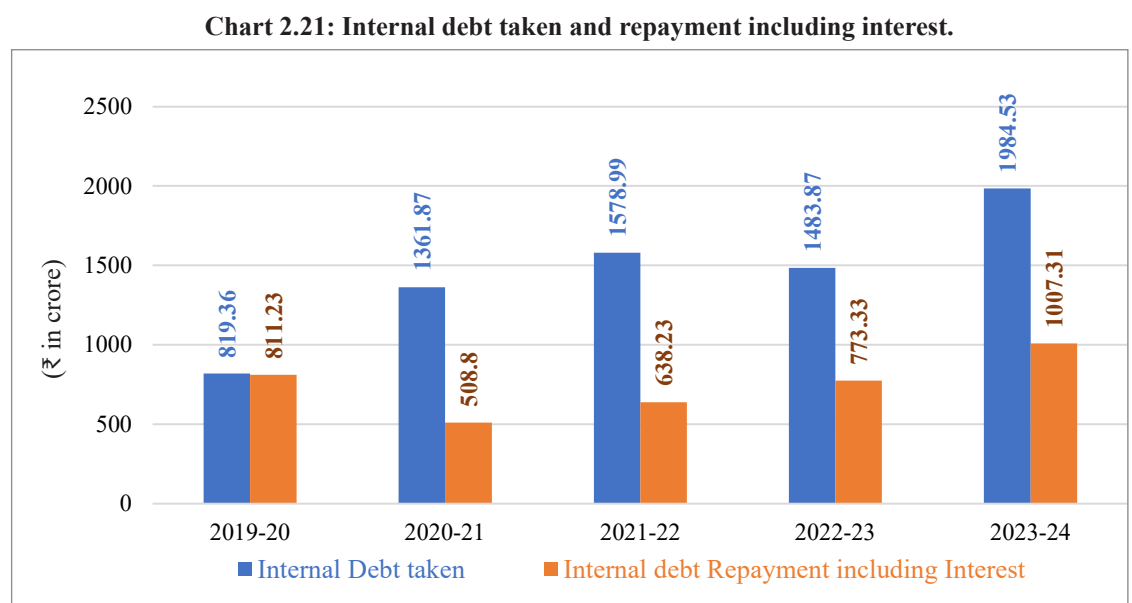
The ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP ranged between 23.54 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 28.84 *per cent* in 2023-24 which is above the target fixed by SFRBM Act (28.10 *per cent*

for 2022-23) and target fixed by XV FC (28.10 *per cent* for 2022-23). Further, during 2019-24, Public Debt constituted on an average 86 *per cent* of total debt and the growth rate of Outstanding Debt outpaced the growth rate of GSDP. This indicates that there would be increased pressure of debt repayment including interest on Public Debt in the forthcoming years.



Source: Finance Accounts

The receipts and payments of internal debt as per the Finance Accounts during the period 2019-24 is elaborated in **Chart 2.21**.



Source: Finance Accounts

Internal debt of the Government witnessed a sharp increase of ₹542.51 crore (66.21 *per cent*) during 2020-21 and again increase of ₹217.12 crore (15.94 *per cent*) during 2021-22 but again decreased by ₹95.12 (6.02 *per cent*) crore during 2022-23 over previous year. However, it again witnessed a sharp rise by ₹500.66 crore (33.74 *per cent*). The repayment of internal debt including interest decreased during the 2020-21 over previous year but thereafter increased persistently and showed increase by ₹233.98 crore (30.25 *per cent*) in 2023-24 over previous year. Further, the Government had taken internal debt of ₹1,984.53 crore and repaid internal debt and interest amounting

to ₹1,007.31 crore during 2023-24. Thus, net internal debt of ₹977.22 crore was available for the Government.

Public Debt increased by ₹7,607 crore (140.71 *per cent*) during the period 2019-24 wherein internal debt increased by ₹5,790.51 crore (109.15 *per cent*) and Loans from GoI increased by ₹1,816.11 crore (1,803.13 *per cent*). Public Account liabilities increased by ₹ 160.92 crore (8.07 *per cent*) during the period 2019-24. Internal debt of the State Government increased by ₹1,165.17 crore (142.20 *per cent*) from ₹819.36 crore in 2019-20 to ₹1,984.53 crore in 2023-24. An amount of ₹1,007.31 crore was paid towards interest on internal debt during 2023-24.

Table 2.43 depicts financing pattern of the fiscal deficit during 2023-24.

Table 2.43: Receipts and Disbursements under various components financing the fiscal deficit

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		Receipts	Disbursement	Net
1	Market Borrowings	1,916.00	215.00	1,701.00
2	Loans from GoI	800.88	11.38	789.50
3	Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF)	0	16.10	(-)16.10
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	68.53	53.88	14.65
5	Small Savings, PF. <i>etc.</i>	465.45	466.50	(-)1.05
6	Reserve Funds	286.53	261.16	25.38
7	Deposits and Advances	514.92	457.89	57.03
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	7,928.59	7,815.77	112.82
9	Remittances	3,526.13	3,633.43	(-) 107.30
10	Overall Deficit			2,575.93
11	Increase (-)/Decrease (+) in cash balance	2,728.68	2,682.73	45.95
12	Gross Fiscal Deficit			2,529.98

Source: Finance Accounts

2.7.2 Debt profile: Maturity and Repayment

Debt maturity and repayment profile indicates commitment on the part of the Government for debt repayment or debt servicing.

As per Annexure to Statement 17 of the Finance Accounts for the year 2023-24, the outstanding public debt of the State was ₹ 13,020.07 crore as on 31 March 2024. The maturity profile of the outstanding public debt stock along with interest payable there upon during the next 10 years is as indicated in **Table 2.44** and **Chart 2.22**.

Table 2.44: Maturity Profile of repayment of Public debt of the State

(₹ in crore)

Period of repayment (years)	Principal Amount	Interest Amount	Public Debt (including interest)	Percentage (w.r.t total public debt)
0-1	413.54	28.91	442.45	3.18
1-3	2,556.27	178.68	2,734.95	19.63
3-5	3,318.32	231.95	3,550.27	25.49
5-7	4,861.61	339.82	5,201.43	37.34
7-10	15.07	1.05	16.12	0.12
Above 10	1,855.26	129.68	1,984.94	14.25
Total	13,020.07	910.09	13,930.16	100.00

Source: Finance Accounts

Table 2.44 indicates that the State Government has to repay 22.81 *per cent* (₹3,177.40 crore) of its public debt (including approximate interest) within the next three years, 25.48 *per cent* (₹ 3,550.27 crore) between 3-5 years, 37.34 *per cent* (₹ 5,201.43 crore) between 5-7 years and 0.16 *per cent* (₹ 16.12 crore) between 7-10 years. It signifies that the State must repay 85.79 *per cent* of its debt (₹11,945.22 crore) in the next 10 years.

The bulk of repayment obligations occur in the 3-7 year range, which accounts for 62.83 *per cent* of total debt repayment obligations. This highlights the need for careful cash flow planning and resource allocation during this period. Short-term obligations (0-1 year) form a small share (3.18 *per cent*), allowing the state to focus on managing medium-to-long-term commitments.

Long-term obligations beyond 10 years are relatively small, constituting just 14.25 *per cent*, suggesting limited deferral of debt repayments. Only 14.25 *per cent* of the total debt is spread over a period exceeding 10 years, indicating limited reliance on long-term instruments to spread repayment risks. The repayment peak of ₹5,201.43 crore (37.34 *per cent*) during 5-7 years underscores the need for enhanced revenue mobilisation or refinancing strategies.

Table 2.45 and **Chart 2.22** show the year-wise repayment schedule during next ten years of the Public Debt outstanding as on 31 March 2024.

Table 2.45: Repayment Schedule of Public Debt (including interest) during next 10 years i.e. up to 2033-34 debt Maturity profile of repayment of public debt

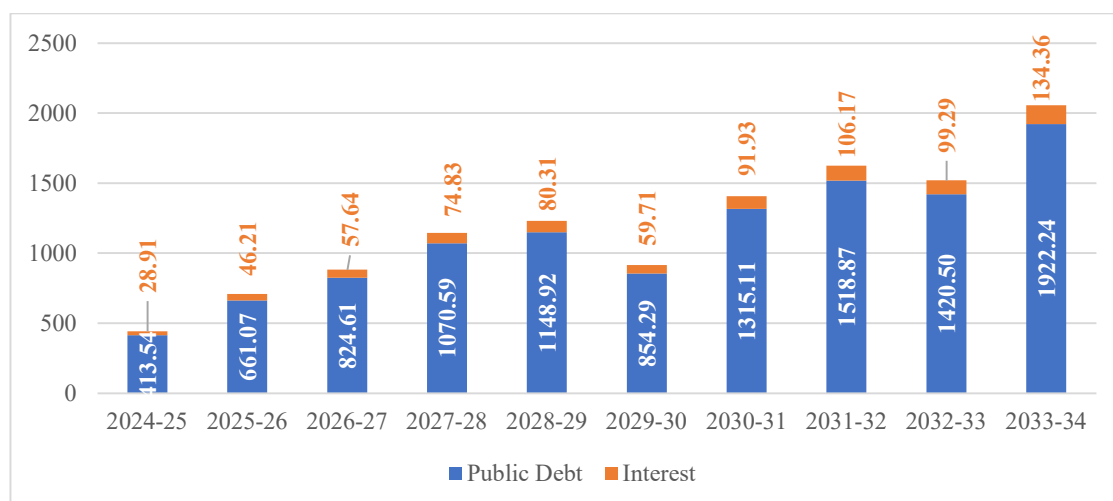
(₹ in crore)

Year	Repayment of				
	Principal			Interest	Total
	Internal Debt	Loans from GoI	Total		
2024-25	402.24	11.30	413.54	28.91	442.45
2025-26	651.58	9.49	661.07	46.21	707.28
2026-27	815.07	9.55	824.62	57.64	882.25
2027-28	1,061.12	9.47	1,070.59	74.83	1,145.42
2028-29	1,140.15	8.77	1,148.92	80.31	1,229.23
2029-30	845.77	8.53	854.30	59.71	914.00
2030-31	1,312.30	2.81	1,315.11	91.93	1,407.04
2031-32	1,516.04	2.83	1,518.87	106.17	1,625.04
2032-33	1,418.07	2.43	1,420.50	99.29	1,519.79
2033-34	1,920.07	2.17	1,922.24	134.36	2,056.60
2034-74	13.08	1,857.23	1,870.31	130.73	2,001.04
Total	11,095.49	1,924.58	13,020.07	910.09	13,930.16

Source: Finance Accounts

Approximate interest calculated at an average interest rate of 6.99 *per cent* (average of interest rates for the last five years as given in Table 2.46)

Chart 2.22: Repayment Schedule of Public Debt (including interest) during next 10 years i.e. up to 2033-34 Debt Maturity Profile



Source: Finance Accounts

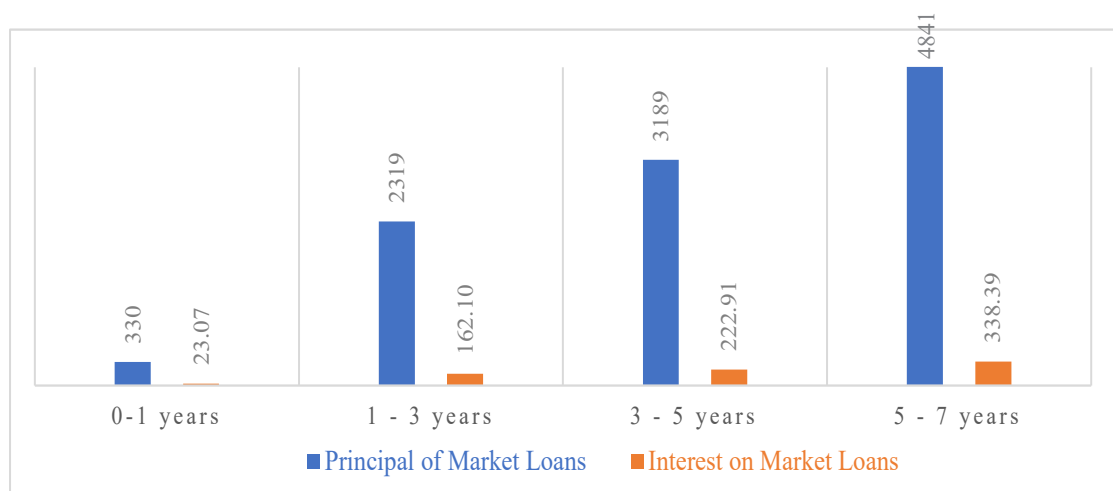
Maturity profile of outstanding stock of public debt as on 31 March 2024 indicates that out of outstanding public debt of ₹ 13,020.07 crore, 89.76 *per cent* of outstanding public debt (₹ 9,454.45 crore) needs to be repaid within the next seven years. This raises concerns about the state's ability to generate sufficient revenue or refinance debt within this timeframe. The remaining 10.24 *per cent* of outstanding public debt is in the maturity bracket of more than seven years, indicating limited use of long-term borrowings to manage fiscal stress. This may result in a concentrated debt burden, increasing financial strain in the medium term.

Of the total outstanding Public Debt, Internal Debt consisting of market borrowings, loans from NABARD and Special Securities issued to NSSF constituted 88.93 *per cent* (₹ 9,358.87 crore). This reliance on domestic borrowing mechanisms underscores the importance of prudent debt management strategies to mitigate repayment risks.

Further, based on the outstanding public debt stock as on 31 March 2024, repayment of Public Debt and Interest would increase from ₹ 317.58 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 1,523.94 crore in 2032-33 (379.86 *per cent*). Since the calculations of repayment of Public Debt and interest thereupon have been done based on the Outstanding Public Debt as on 31 March 2024, the repayment of Public Debt and interest thereupon is bound to increase in view of the trends of borrowings of the State Government. The escalating debt-servicing burden that could significantly constrain fiscal flexibility in the coming years. Given the state's consistent reliance on borrowings, the actual repayment obligations and interest liabilities are likely to exceed current projections, compounding fiscal pressures further.

Repayment schedule of Market Loans

Debt maturity and repayment profile indicates commitment on the part of the Government for debt repayment or debt servicing. The details of maturity profile of Principal due on Market Loans and Interests thereon are given in **Chart 2.23**.

Chart 2.23: Market Loan Borrowing And Interest On Loan (In ₹ Crore)

Source: Finance Accounts and Departmental figure.

From **Chart 2.23**, it could be seen that the maximum burden on State finances on account of repayment of principal and interest falls in 5 to 7 years range when principal of ₹ 4,841 crore and interest of ₹ 338.39 crore is payable.

As on 31 March 2024, market loans amounting to ₹ 11,425.47 crore along with interest were due for repayment.

2.8 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)

Debt sustainability analysis has been carried out on the basis of fiscal and debt parameters; Domar approach and compliance of macro-fiscal parameters to the respective FRBM targets. The results of the analysis are given in the following paragraphs:

Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to service its debt in future. Sustainability of debt, therefore, also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep a balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that rise in Fiscal Deficit should match with increase in capacity to service the debt. Apart from the magnitude of debt of State Government, it is important to analyse various indicators that determine the debt sustainability of the State. **Table 2.46** and **Chart 2.24** analyse debt sustainability indicators of the State for the five-year period beginning from 2019-24.

Table 2.46: Trends in Debt Sustainability Indicators

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Debt Sustainability Indicators	Y ₀	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Overall Liabilities or Overall Debt	5,451.03	6,335.05	7,400.66	9,058.84	10,862.94	12,696.89	15,168.20
2	Rate of Growth of Overall Debt (per cent)		16.22	16.82	22.41	19.92	16.88	19.46
3	GSDP (in nominal terms)	25,971	28,402	31,441	33,018	37,650	42,677	48,937
4	Nominal GSDP growth (per cent)		9.36	10.70	5.02	14.03	13.35	14.67
5	Overall Debt/GSDP (per cent)	20.99	22.30	23.54	27.44	28.85	29.75	31.00
6	Maturity profile of all kinds of borrowings (including liabilities under Public Accounts, if any)							
6a	0-2 years	17	7	1	2	4	6	9
6b	2-5 years	4	8	13	18	22	26	26

Sl. No.	Debt Sustainability Indicators	Y ₀	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
6c	5-10 years	79	85	86	80	74	68	65
6d	Over 10 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Repayment to Gross Borrowings (<i>per cent</i>)		32.8	49.7	5.1	6.4	8.2	10.6
8	Net borrowings available as a percentage of Gross Borrowings		67.2	50.3	94.9	93.6	91.8	89.4
9	Interest payments on Overall Debt	387.27	433.04	509.68	548.40	635.04	718.18	823.63
10	Effective rate of interest on Overall Debt (<i>per cent</i>)		7.7	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.9
11	Interest payment to Revenue Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	7.4	7.3	10.5	9.8	9.0	8.9	9.9
12	Revenue Deficit/Surplus		693.8	-1,343.8	-760.8	411.9	473.2	130.0
13	Primary Revenue Balance (PRB)	1448	1127	-834	-212	1047	1191	954
14	Primary Balance (PB)	-75	-209	-1572	-1725	-269	-1185	954
15	PB/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	-0.29	-0.74	-5.00	-5.22	-0.72	-2.78	1.95
16	Difference between RoI and effective rate of interest on Overall Debt		-7.75	-7.82	-7.09	-6.91	-6.82	-6.89
17	Liquidity Management (use of financial accommodation instruments available with RBI) (in number of occasions)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Debt Stabilisation (Quantum spread + Primary balance)	-75	-112	-1370	-1901	438	-460	1952
19	Domar Criteria							
A	GSDP (in constant terms)	17,673	18,625	19,492	19,557	21,240	22,948	24,902
B	Real Growth (in constant terms)		5.39	4.66	0.33	8.61	8.04	8.51
C	Inflation based on CPI (<i>per cent</i>)		3.94	3.21	6.40	7.31	6.78	3.51
D	Effective Rate of interest		7.75	7.82	7.09	6.91	6.82	6.89
E	Real effective rate of interest (Effective rate of interest-Inflation)		3.81	4.61	0.69	-0.40	0.04	3.38
F	Growth Interest Differential (Real growth-Real effective rate of interest)		1.58	0.04	-0.36	9.01	8.00	5.14

Source: Finance Accounts

Overall Liabilities or Overall debt consists of Public Debt, Loan and Advances from the Central Government and other liabilities including Public Account Liabilities (including interest and non-interest-bearing reserve funds and deposits).

PRB: Revenue Receipts-Revenue Expenditure (net of interest payments), where (-) PB implies Primary Deficit and vice-versa.

PB: Total Receipts (net of borrowings) -Total Expenditure (net of interest payments), where (-) PB implies Primary Deficit and vice-versa.

Effective Rate of Interest: {Interest Payments/ [(Average Outstanding Debt of Previous and Current Financial Year (Excluding Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities)]}

Liquidity Management: Amount availed against SDF, WMA & OD

Quantum Spread: Interest Spread*Debt

RoI: Return on Investment

Table 2.46 indicates that:

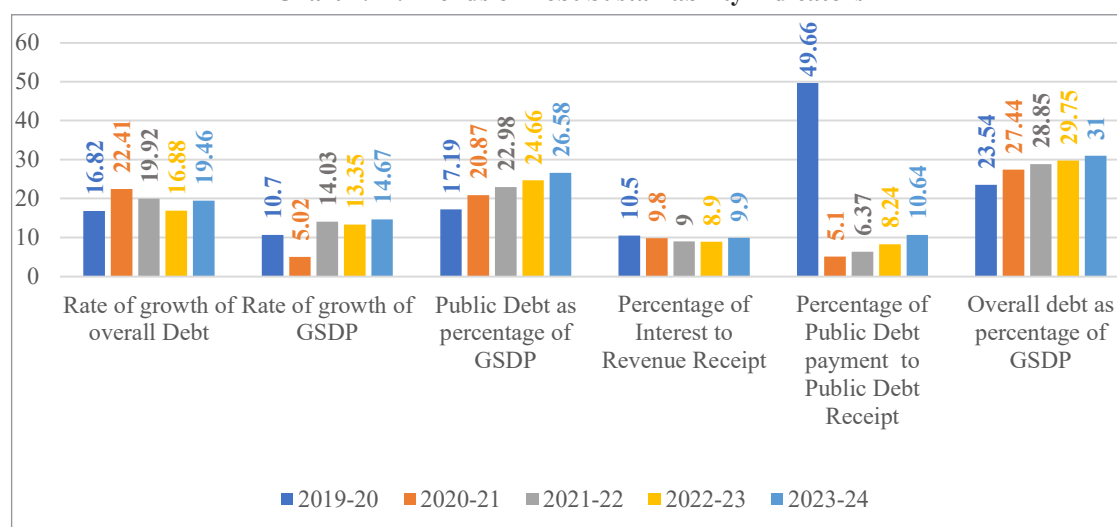
- I. **Overall Debt or Liabilities:** The state's overall debt indicates steady upward trend, increasing from ₹ 7,400.66 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 15,168.20 crore in 2023-24. This includes 50-year interest free loan from the Central Government under Special Assistance to States for Capital Investments amounting to ₹ 1,849.21 crore as on 31 March 2024. However, the rate of growth of overall debt fluctuated between 16.82 *per cent* and 22.41 *per cent*. As compared to 16.88 *per cent* in 2022-23, overall debt increased at 19.46 *per cent* during 2023-24.
- II. **Debt to GSDP Ratio:** A falling debt-GSDP ratio can be considered as leading towards stability. Debt-GSDP ratio rose from 23.54 *per cent* in 2019-20 to

31.00 *per cent* in 2023-24 which cannot be considered as leading towards stability.

- III. Nominal GSDP Growth vs Growth of Debt:** Comparison of rate of nominal growth of GSDP with rate of growth of debt assesses the sufficient condition for debt sustainability. Rate of growth of nominal GSDP should be more than rate of growth of debt for GSDP growth for healthy debt servicing. When this requirement is reversed, the debt servicing will not be sustainable. However, during 2019-20 to 2023-24, nominal GSDP growth rate was lower than the rate of growth of debt. This indicates that growth interest differential remained unfavourable which is not a good indicator for debt sustainability.
- IV. Real GSDP Growth vs Real Interest Rate:** Comparison of rate of real growth of GSDP with rate of interest rate tests the essential condition that real growth must exceed real interest rate for debt sustainability in aggregate. Rate of real growth of GSDP should be more than real rate of interest for GSDP growth to be feasible for debt servicing. When this requirement is reversed, the debt is on unsustainable path. During 2019-20 to 2023-24, real GSDP growth rate was higher than the real interest rate except 2020-21. Thus, GSDP growth rate signals that debt servicing is feasible except 2020-21.
- V. Interest Payment (IP) as percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR) and Revenue Expenditure (RE):** Interest Payment (IP) as *per cent* of GSDP, Revenue Receipts (RR) and Revenue Expenditure (RE) should be falling over time so that more resources are left for other productive purposes. For debt sustainability, Interest Payment (IP) as *per cent* to Revenue Receipts (RR) as well as Interest Payment (IP) as *per cent* to Revenue Expenditure (RE) should decline over time. A declining trend in these IP ratios is an indication of sustainable debt whereas an increasing trend indicates an unsustainable debt trajectory. During 2019-20 to 2023-24, Interest Payment (IP) as *per cent* to Revenue Receipts (RR) declined from 10.50 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 8.9 *per cent* in 2022-23 but again increased during 2023-24 to 9.9 *per cent*. The consistent improvement in interest payment relative to revenue receipt during 2020-21 to 2022-23 implies that the State during this period was managed to have more revenue receipts for recurring expenditure rather to cost of borrowings.
- VI. Composition and Structure of Debt i.e., Maturity Profile (M) and Cost of Borrowing (C):** Maturity profile captures redemption pressure on the State's debt. Higher maturity means lower redemption pressure in future. Typically, longer the horizon of debt, the lower the roll over risk. Cost effective financing pattern (fixed/floating coupon rate) enable the State to mobilise more resources thereby reducing interest payment burden for better finances management. The longer average residual maturity period along with a small share of floating rate debt limits roll over risks and insulates interest rate volatility to maintain the debt sustainably. As on 31 March 2024, 9.15 *per cent* of the outstanding borrowings (Public Debt) of the State Government will mature in 2024-25, 26 *per cent* from 2025-26 to 2027-28 and 65 *per cent* from 2028-29 to 2031-32.

Despite redemption pressure over the last 5 years has shown a steady increase but remained below 50 *per cent* which limits the roll over risk.

Chart 2.24: Trends of Debt Sustainability indicators



Details of the achievements *vis-à-vis* targets set in the Finance Commission Recommendation (FCR) are shown in **Table 2.47**.

Table 2.47: Details of the achievements *vis-à-vis* targets set in the FCR

Fiscal Parameters		Achievement <i>vis-à-vis</i> target in the FCR				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (as <i>per cent of GSDP</i>)	Target	Maintain Revenue Surplus				
	Achievement	(-)4.27	(-)2.30	1.09	1.11	0.27
Fiscal Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (as <i>per cent of GSDP</i>)	Target	(-)3	(-)5	(-) 4	(-) 3.5	(-) 3
	Achievement	(-)6.62	(-)6.89	(-)2.40	(-)4.46	(-) 5.17
Ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP (in <i>per cent</i>)	Target	19.04	24.64	27.50	28.10	28.10
	Achievement	23.54	27.44	28.85	29.75	28.84
Guarantees (not exceed thrice the State's Tax Receipts of the second preceding year)	Target	2,064.99	2,678.76	2,911.23	2,900.10	3,762.00
	Achievement	3,455.04	3,749.32	4,107.03	4,533.50	4,443.73

Moreover, the ratios of revenue deficit-GSDP decreased from 1.09 to 0.27 from 2021-22 to 2023-24, fiscal deficit-GSDP from 6.62 to 5.17 and outstanding liability-GSDP increased from 23.54 to 28.84 from 2019-20 to 2023-24. Although the outstanding liability-GSDP ratio exceeds the targets during 2019-20 to 2023-24, the Government maintained the targets of RD-GSDP during 2019-20 to 2023-24. However, during 2019-20 to 2023-24 target for FD-GSDP were achieved only during 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2022-23 and 2023-24.

Breaching the levels of the fiscal indicators continuously may lead to the risk of the fiscal situation becoming unmanageable especially when the State Government is yet to contribute to the mandatory reserve funds like Guarantee Redemption fund, *etc*.

Fiscal sustainability risk:

- As per various fiscal and debt parameters depicted in **Table 2.46** above, debt stabilisation trend is increasing.

- ii. As per the Domar model analysis, the growth of rate of interest is generally higher/lower than the rate of growth of the GSDP. This indicates that the GSDP rate and the interest rate would converge in the medium term/would not converge in the short to medium term.
- iii. As per the macro fiscal parameters, such as ceiling on public debt, revenue and fiscal deficit and ceiling on guarantees given by the State Government in a particular year and as on 31 March of that year, the government's fiscal sustainability is a concern as indicated by the rising ratios of revenue deficit-GSDP, fiscal deficit-GSDP, and outstanding liability-GSDP. The outstanding liability-GSDP ratio exceeds the targets during 2019-20 to 2023-24, the Government maintained the targets of RD-GSDP during 2018-19 to 2022-23 except 2019-20 and 2020-21. However, during 2019-20 to 2020-21 and 2022-23 to 2023-24 target for FD-GSDP were achieved. However, the guarantees provided by the government were within prescribed limits. These trends highlight the need for the government to address fiscal imbalances and work towards sustainable financial management.

Based on the above, it is inferred that the State fiscal sustainability has risks in the short to medium term unless remedial measures are taken to rationalise non-essential expenditures and focus on productive spending to ensure fiscal efficiency. The State must consider investing in high-impact, revenue-generating sectors to boost economic output and outpace debt growth. It must consider strengthening tax collection and non-tax revenue generation to improve fiscal capacity and explore low-cost, long-term borrowings to reduce the debt-servicing burden.

2.8.1 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used to fund capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not a healthy trend. **Table 2.48** depicts the utilisation of borrowed funds during 2019-24.

Table 2.48: Utilisation of borrowed funds

(₹ in crore)						
Sr. No.	Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Total borrowings during the year	833.21	1,564.71	1,882.60	2,036.90	2,785.41
2	Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal)(percentage)	413.78 (49.66)	79.95 (5.11)	119.90 (6.37)	167.75 (8.23)	296.36 (10.63)
3	Capital expenditure(percentage)	720.61 (86.49)	1,513.88 (96.75)	1,315.78 (69.89)	2,376.60 (116.67)	2,660.66 (95.52)
4	Net loans and advances (percentage)	(-) 16.76 (-2.01)	1.17 (0.07)	(-)0.4 (-0.02)	0.06 (0.003)	0.16 (0.006)
5	Portion of Revenue expenditure met out of net available borrowings (percentage) (1-2-3-4)	(-) 284.42 (-34.13)	(-)30.29 (-1.94)	447.32 (23.76)	(-)507.51 (-24.92)	(-) 171.77 (6.17)

Source: Finance accounts

*Total borrowing include internal Debt and Loans and advances.

Table 2.48 shows that during the period 2020-21 to 2023-24, the State Government utilisation ranged between 5.11 per cent and 10.63 per cent of its current borrowings

for the repayment of earlier borrowings. The share of borrowings used for repaying earlier loans increased from 49.66 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 10.63 *per cent* in 2023-24. The declining percentage indicates reduced reliance on borrowed funds for debt servicing, freeing up more funds for other purposes.

Capital expenditure ranged between 69.89 *per cent* and 116.67 *per cent* during the period 2019-24, reflecting the state's focus on infrastructure and developmental activities. Reduced use of borrowings for debt repayment and revenue expenditure reflects improved fiscal planning and allocation efficiency.

The spike in revenue expenditure financed through borrowings in 2021-22 (23.76 *per cent*) highlights a temporary fiscal strain, possibly due to pandemic-related expenditures. The minimal allocation to loans and advances suggests efficient prioritisation of borrowing for productive purposes rather than redistribution.

2.8.2 Status of Guarantees – Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees are contingent liabilities on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantees are extended. The Sikkim Government Guarantees Act, 2000, stipulates that the total outstanding Government guarantee as on the 1st day of April of any year shall not exceed thrice the Tax receipts of the second preceding year and that the State Government shall charge guarantee commission of minimum one *per cent* which shall not be waived under any circumstances. The details of outstanding guarantees given by the State Government including interest liability during the five-year period 2019-20 to 2023-24 are shown in **Table 2.49**.

Table 2.49: Guarantees given by the State Government

(₹ in crore)

Guarantees	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Maximum amount Guaranteed	3,941.97	4,527.71	4,668.47	5,043.47	4,664.59
Ceiling applicable to the outstanding amount of guarantees including interest (Criteria)	2,064.99	2,678.76	2,911.23	2,900.10	3,763.23 ⁷
Outstanding amount of guarantees including interest at the beginning of the year	3,455.04	3,749.32	4,107.03	4,878.29	4,786.06

Source: Finance Accounts

The total guarantees (principal *plus* interest) outstanding as on 01 April 2024 was ₹4,786.06 crore, which exceeded the prescribed limit of thrice the total Tax Receipts (₹1,254.41 crore) of 2021-22.

2.8.3 Management of Cash Balances

Under a resolution passed by the State Government in the year 1968-69, the State Bank of Sikkim (SBS) is vested with the responsibility of receiving money on behalf of State Government and making all Government payments and keeping custody of the cash balances of the Government. The arrangement continued after merger of Sikkim into the Indian Union.

⁷ Tax receipt of 2021-22 = ₹ 1,254.41 x 3

Position of cash balances and investments of cash balances of the State Government at the end of 2022-23 and 2023-24 is shown in **Table 2.50**

Table 2.50: Cash Balances and their investments

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening balance on 01 April 2023	Closing balance on 31 March 2024
A. General Cash Balance		
Cash in treasuries	--	--
Deposits with State Bank of Sikkim	38.24	44.66
Deposits with other Banks	38.01	8.47
Remittances in transit – Local	0.00	0.00
Total	76.25	53.13
Investments held in Cash Balance investment account	1,958.33	1,928.32
Total (A)	2,034.58	2,034.57
B. Other Cash Balances and Investments		
Cash with departmental officers viz., Public Works, Forest Officers	0.95	0.95
Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with department officers	0.48	0.48
Investment from earmarked funds	646.71	745.80
Total (B)	648.14	747.23
Total (A + B)	2,682.73	2,781.80

Source: Finance Accounts

There was an increase of ₹99.07 crore (3.69 per cent) in cash balance of Government as on 31 March 2024 as compared to the previous year's balance. Furthermore, interest realised during the year 2023-24 was ₹ 84.80 crore whereas interest realised during the previous year 2022-23 was ₹ 51.76 crore.

As per the Finance Accounts, Government's cash balance with banks was ₹ 53.13 crore as on 31 March 2024. Out of this, balance of ₹ 44.66 crore and ₹8.47 crore were with SBS and other banks respectively.

The trend analysis of the cash balance investment of the State during 2019-20 to 2023-24 revealed that investment was growing significantly till 2018-19, but during 2019-20, the cash balance investment dipped enormously by ₹1,506 crore (57 per cent) as compared to previous year. In 2020-21 and 2021-22, it again increased by ₹160 crore and ₹763 crore respectively as compared to 2019-20 but in 2023-24 it further decreased by ₹30 crore as compared to previous year. The status of cash balance investment for period 2019-24 is shown in **Table 2.51**.

Table 2.51: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+) /decrease (-)	Interest earned
2018-19	1,948	2,656	708	116.69
2019-20	2,656	1,150	-1,506	130.50
2020-21	1,150	1,310	160	117.46
2021-22	1,310	2,073	763	40.30
2022-23	2,073	1,958	-115	51.76
2023-24	1,958.33	1,928.32	-30.01	84.80

Source: St. 21 and St 14 of Finance Accounts.

2.9 Unaccounted Revenue and Expenditure Transactions

In terms of Article 266 of the Constitution, all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans, shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled “the Consolidated Fund of the State”. No money out of the Consolidated Fund of a State shall be appropriated except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in this Constitution. Similarly, Rule 4(1) of the Sikkim Financial Rules, 1979 envisage that all money received by or on behalf of the Government shall be brought into Government account without delay.

Based on available records, it was observed that Revenue receipts of ₹ 300.03 crore earned as royalty from Teesta III HEP and ₹ 58.99 crore earned as revenue from trading of power outside the State was not deposited into the Consolidated Fund of the State. The revenue of ₹ 300.03 crore earned as royalty from Teesta III HEP was utilised by the Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited for servicing of loan availed from the Power Finance Corporation and the revenue of ₹ 58.99 crore earned from trading of power outside the State was utilised by the Power Department for purchase of power, without routing through Government Accounts. While violating the constitutional provision and the Sikkim Financial Rules 1979, this led to understatement of Government Revenue and Expenditure by ₹359.02 crore.

2.10 Conclusion

During the year 2023-24, the state had a Revenue Surplus of ₹130.84 crore and a fiscal deficit of ₹ 2,529.98 crore, which was 5.17 *per cent* of GSDP.

Revenue Receipts during the year 2023-24 increased (by ₹247.58 crore) from ₹8,103.80 crore in 2022-23 to ₹8,351.38 crore in 2023-24 (by 3.05 *per cent*). State’s Own Revenue (₹2,622.58 crore) increased by ₹149.21 crore (6.03 *per cent*) compared to the previous year (₹2,473.37 crore). Grants-in-Aid from GoI decreased by ₹322.33 crore (18.25 *per cent*) from ₹1,765.68 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,443.35 crore in 2023-24, however, the State Government’s share in Union taxes and duties increased by ₹420.70 crore (10.89 *per cent*) during 2023-24 over the previous year.

About 3.06 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts during 2023-24 came from the State’s own resources, while Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-aid together contributed 68.59 *per cent*. This is indicative of the fact that the State’s fiscal position is largely dependent on Central Tax transfers and Grants-in-Aid from GoI.

During the period 2019-24, Total Expenditure of the State increased by 55.61 *per cent* (₹3,889 crore) from ₹6,992.75 crore in 2019-20 to ₹10,881.75 crore in 2023-24. During the current year, it increased by 8.74 *per cent* over the previous year.

The ratio of Total Expenditure of the State to GSDP fluctuated between 22.02 *per cent* and 23.87 *per cent* during 2019-20 to 2023-24. During 2023-24, it decreased to 22.24 *per cent* from 23.45 *per cent* in previous year. This fluctuation was mainly on account of fluctuations in Capital Expenditure during the five-year period.

Revenue Expenditure during the year 2023-24 was ₹8,220.54 crore (75.54 *per cent*) against the Total Expenditure of ₹1, 0881.75 crore. Revenue Expenditure on an average constituted ranging between 75.54 *per cent* in 2023-24 and 89.34 *per cent* in 2019-20 of the Total Expenditure during the period 2019-20 to 2023-24.

Committed Expenditure like salary & wages, pension, interest payments increased by 381.84 crore (6.99 *per cent*) from ₹ 5,462.70 crore during 2022-23 to ₹5,844.54 crore during 2023-24. Further, there has been decrease in the committed expenditure as a percentage of the revenue receipts from 99.19 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 69.99 *per cent* in 2023-24. This shows decreasing of availability of revenue resources for other purposes including debt servicing.

Capital Expenditure of the State had decreased ₹720.61 crore during 2019-20, but it increased to ₹1,513.88 crore during 2020-21 and again decreased to ₹1,315.88 crore during 2021-22 but increased to ₹2,376.60 crore during 2022-23, similarly increase 2,660.66 registering an increase of 11.95 *per cent* as compared to 2022-23.

Fiscal Liabilities of the State increased by 19.46 *per cent* from ₹12,696.89 crore in 2022-23 to ₹15,168.20 during 2023-24. During 2023-24, total Public Debt receipts was of ₹ 2,785.41 crore and the Government repaid ₹ 296.36 crore. There was an addition of ₹1,701 crore of Market Loans in 2023-24. The Public debt receipts of the State increased by ₹ 748.51 crore (36.75 *per cent*) over previous year.

The Government had not transferred ₹ 60.35 crore under National Pension System to the NSDL as on 31 March 2024. Thus, current liability stood deferred to future year(s) and State had created an interest liability on un-transferred funds.

Out of 317 incomplete projects, 51 projects for which the State had spent ₹ 101.60 crore as of 31 March 2024, were pending for five years or more.

There was un-reconciled cash balance of ₹34.68 crore as per accounts of the Government and the records of State Bank of Sikkim.

2.11 Recommendations

- *Considering the increasing outstanding debt of the State, the Government may take appropriate steps to rationalise its committed revenue expenditure.*
- *To avoid liabilities under NPS, the Finance Department needs to transfer the outstanding funds already accumulated to NSDL, for management of the NPS. They may strictly monitor the allotment of Permanent Retirement Account Number to the employees.*
- *The State Government needs to prioritise completion of incomplete projects in a planned manner with periodical review and monitoring mechanism at the highest level of administration so as to avoid time and cost overruns. They need to specifically monitor those projects, which are being executed out of borrowed funds which posed consequential extra financial burden on the Government.*

- *Increasing trend of debt maturity profile vis-à-vis the level of borrowings needs to be reviewed so as to ensure that mobilised financial resources are used adequately for incurring capital expenditure for creation of assets. The increasing trends of Revenue Expenditure be corrected by identifying potential wasteful expenditure and adopting economy measures across departments.*
- *The Finance department should frame a policy on prudent cash balance management and ensure reconciliation with State Bank of Sikkim.*

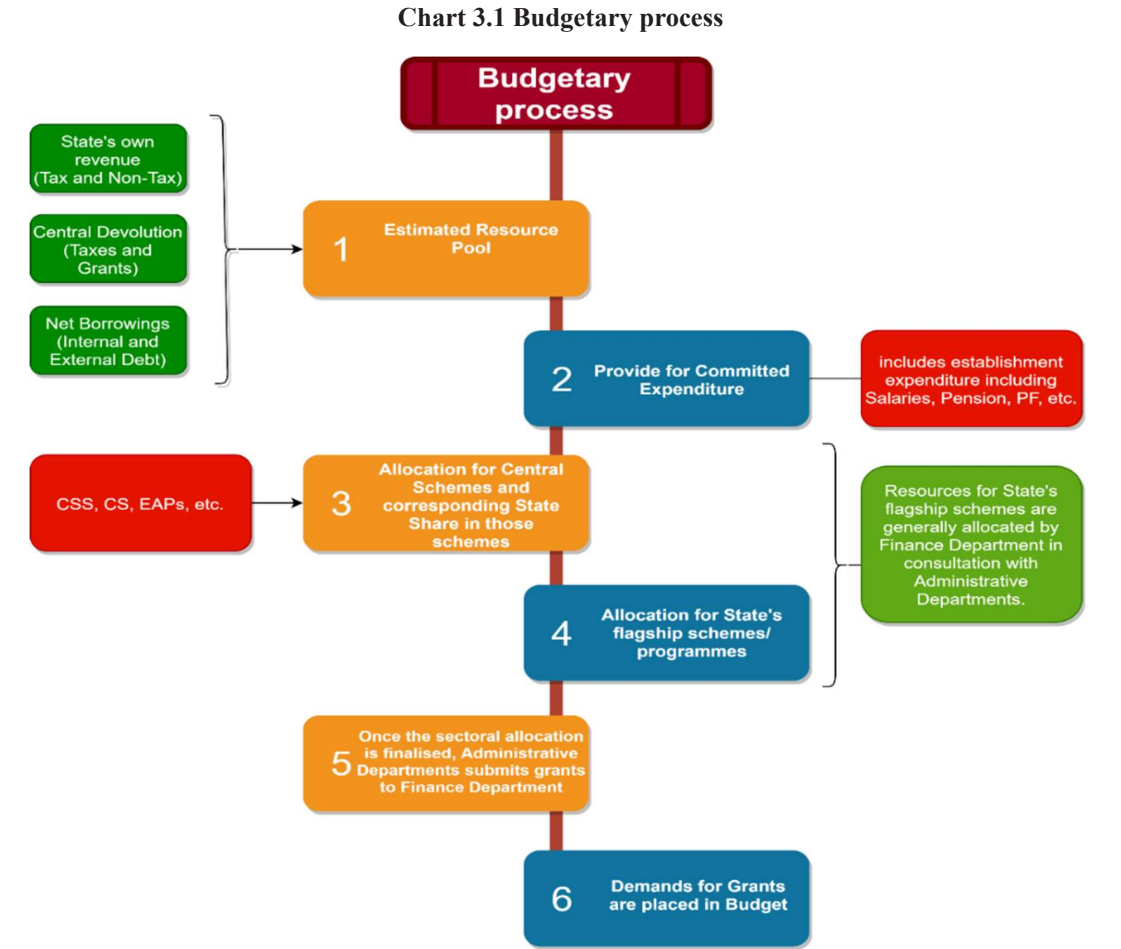
CHAPTER-III: BUDGETARY MANAGMENT

Chapter-III

Budgetary Management

3.1 Budget Process

In compliance with Article 202 of the Constitution of India, in respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, called “The Annual Financial Statement (Budget)” is to be laid before the State Legislature. The estimates of the expenditure show “charged” and “voted” items⁸ of expenditure separately and distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure. Legislative authorisation is necessary before incurring any expenditure by the State Government. A typical budget preparation process in a State is given in Chart 3.1.



CSS: Centrally Sponsored Schemes; CS: Central Schemes

The Finance Bill, Annual Financial Statement (Budget), and Demands for Grants are mandated by Article 199, 202 and 203 of the Constitution of India respectively.

The Annual Financial Statement, also called general budget, is placed prior to the commencement of the financial year in the State Legislature, in accordance with Article 202 of the Constitution. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual

⁸ Charged Expenditure: Certain categories of expenditure (e.g. Salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments, etc.) constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. Voted Expenditure: All other expenditures are voted by the Legislature.

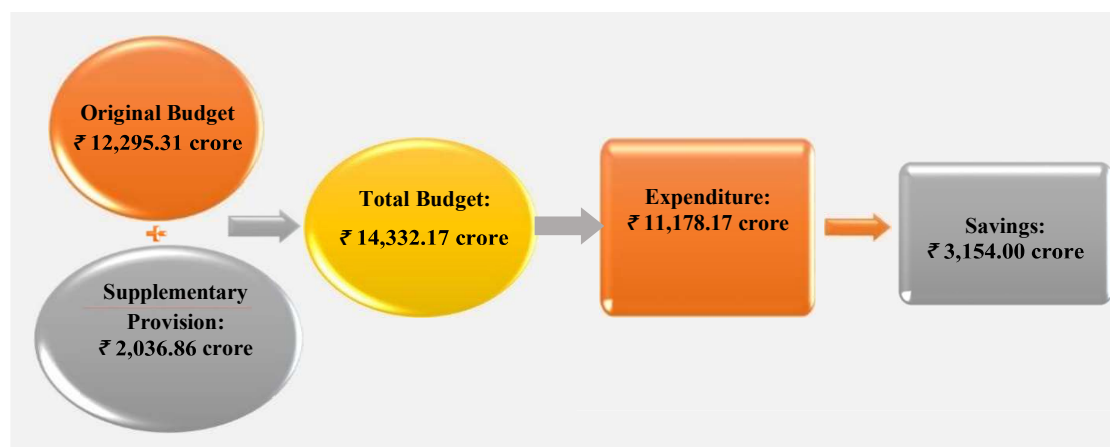
Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demand for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification under Article 150 of the Constitution.

No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by a law passed in accordance with provisions of the Article 204 of the Constitution. Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation is provided during the course of a financial year in accordance with the Article 205 of the Constitution. It is the provision for meeting expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount.

Legislative authorisation is the *sine qua non* for incurrence of all expenditure by the State Government. To guide individual Government Departments, the State Governments frame financial rules and provide for delegation of financial powers. These delegations establish limits for incurrence of expenditure and the levels authorised to sanction such expenditure together with restrictions on appropriation and re-appropriations.

Apart from supplementary grant, Re-appropriation can also be used to re-allocate funds within a Grant. Re-appropriation is the transfer, by competent authority, of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same section (Revenue-Voted, Revenue-Charged, Capital-Voted, Capital-Charged) of the Grant or Charged Appropriation. The budget of Government of Sikkim for the year 2023-24 consisted of 48 Demand for Grants/ Appropriations. The various components of the budget are depicted in **Chart 3.2**.

Chart 3.2: Budget and its utilisation in 2023-24



Source: Appropriation Accounts-2023-24

3.1.1 Summary of total provisions, actual disbursements and savings

A summarised position of the total budget provision, disbursement and savings/ excess with its further bifurcation into Voted/ Charged is given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Budget provision, disbursement and savings during 2019-20 to 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Budget provision			Disbursements			Gross Savings		
	Voted	Charged	Total	Voted	Charged	Total	Voted	Charged	Total (per cent)
2019-20	8,554.34	1,008.46	9,562.80	6,359.04	977.99	7,337.03	2,195.30	30.47	2,225.77 (23.27)
2020-21	9,737.12	703.39	10,440.51	7,283.93	679.08	7,963.01	2,453.19	24.31	2,477.50 (23.73)
2021-22	9,530.56	868.82	10,399.38	7,294.67	810.84	8,105.51	2,235.90	57.97	2,293.87 (22.49)
2022-23	11,195.08	969.36	12,164.44	9,222.08	953.36	10,175.44	1,973.00	16.00	1,989.00 (16.35)
2023-24	13,047.31	1,284.86	14,332.17	9,985.75	1,192.42	11,178.17	3,061.56	92.44	3,154.00 (22.01)

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Review of overall utilisation of budget provisions relating to the period 2019-24 showed that the Government had substantial savings ranging between 16.35 *per cent* and 23.73 *per cent* of the total budget allocation.

The persistent gap between budget provisions and actual disbursements reflects either overestimation in budget planning or delays in project execution and fund utilisation. While savings indicate fiscal discipline, consistent underspending may also suggest inefficiencies in administrative execution or delays in developmental projects. The percentage of gross savings has remained in the range of 22-24 *per cent*, reflecting a pattern of consistent overestimation of planned expenditures relative to actual disbursements.

The details are shown in *Appendix 3.1*. Large amount of savings in allocated funds indicated inaccurate assessment of Receipts.

3.1.2 Budget marksmanship

Aggregate Budget Outturn

Aggregate Budget Outturn measures the extent to which the aggregate budget expenditure outturn/actual expenditure reflects the amount originally approved, both in terms of less than approved and in excess of approved.

Table 3.2: Aggregate Budget Outturn 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Description	Original Approved Budget (BEs)	Actual Outturn	Difference between Actual and BEs*
Revenue	9,320.81 **	8,220.60	(-)1,100.21
Capital	2,485.70**	2,955.81	(+) 470.11
Total	11,806.51 **	11,176.41#	(-) 630.10

* Excess of actuals over original provision is denoted as (+) figure and shortage of actuals over original provision is denoted as (-) figure

** BE is obtained after deducting recoveries. # Excluding 'Loans & Advances - ₹1.76 crore'

In Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was (-) 11.80 *per cent*. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 *per cent* in 40 grants, between ± 25 *per cent* to ± 50 *per cent* in four grants, between ± 50 *per cent* to ± 100 *per cent* in three grants and equal to or more than 100 *per cent* in one grant.

In Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was (+) 18.98 *per cent*. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 *per cent* in 18 grants, between ± 25 *per cent* to ± 50 *per cent* in seven grants, between ± 50 *per cent* to ± 100 *per cent* in ten grants and equal to or more than ± 100 *per cent* in three grants.

Expenditure Composition Outturn

Expenditure Composition Outturn measures the extent to which re-allocations between the main budget categories during execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition.

Table 3.3: Expenditure Composition Outturn 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Description	BEs	Revised Estimate (REs)	Actual Outturn	Difference between REs and BEs	Difference between Actual and RE*
Revenue	9,320.81**	8,628.80**	8,220.60	692.01	(-) 408.2
Capital	2,485.70**	3,744.26**	2,955.81	(-) 1,258.56	(-) 788.45
Total	11,806.51**	12,373.06**	11,176.41#	(-) 566.55	(-)1,196.65

*Excess of actuals over original provision is denoted as (+) figure and shortage of actuals over original provision is denoted as (-) figure

** RE and BE is obtained after deducting recoveries. # Excluding 'Loans & Advances ₹1.76 crore'

In Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with REs was (-) 4.73 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 45 grants, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in two grants and between ± 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in one grant.

In Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (-) 21.01 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 28 grants, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in five grants and between ± 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in eight grants. However, no provision was made in respect of seven grants of the Capital section.

3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts provide details of expenditure of the Government for the financial year, compared with the amounts of the Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for various purposes specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act passed by the Legislature. These Accounts depict the original budget provision, supplementary grants, savings, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly and indicate actual Capital and Revenue expenditure on various specified services *vis-à-vis* those authorised by the Appropriation Act. Appropriation Accounts are therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts. Details of the original and supplementary budget allocation, expenditure and savings as per the Appropriation Accounts of the State for the year 2023-24 are depicted in **Chart 3.2**.

Audit of appropriations by the CAG seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants is in accordance with the authorisation given under the Appropriation Act and that the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution (Article 202) is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure incurred is in conformity with the laws, relevant rules, regulations and instructions.

3.3 Comments on integrity of budgetary and accounting process

3.3.1 Unnecessary or excessive supplementary grants

As per Rule 86 of Sikkim Financial Rules (SFR) 1979, as amended in 2013, Supplementary Grants are provided if the sanctioned budget for any service in a financial year is found to be insufficient in that year or when a need has arisen during that year for supplementary or additional expenditure not contemplated in the original budget for that year. The Head of Departments concerned shall arrange to obtain necessary supplementary grants or appropriations in accordance with the provisions of Article 205 (1) of the Constitution.

Supplementary provision aggregating ₹ 867.54 crore obtained during the year ending March 2024 (₹ 50.00 lakh or more in each case) pertaining to 23 cases (17 under Revenue Section and six under Capital Section) proved unnecessary as the total expenditure did not come up to the level of the original provisions. Details relating to the actual expenditure incurred against the original budget allocation and supplementary provision are given in *Appendix 3.2*.

3.3.2 Unnecessary or excessive or insufficient re-appropriations

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated to another unit where additional funds are needed. As per the Appropriation Accounts, re-appropriations under 48 Heads of Account proved either excessive or insufficient and resulted in savings/ excess of over ₹10 lakh in each case, as detailed in *Appendix 3.3*.

From *Appendix 3.3*, it can be seen that out of 48 cases, re-appropriation was unnecessary in 40 cases while in eight cases, the re-appropriation proved to be excessive resulting in savings of more than ₹ 10 lakh.

Substantial savings/ excesses in respect of Heads of Account where re-appropriation was resorted to, reflects poorly on planning and monitoring of budget allocation and its utilisation by the State Government⁹.

3.3.3 Unspent and surrendered appropriations and/ or large savings/ surrenders

Complete accuracy of estimates may not always be possible; but where the omission or inaccuracy is the result of lack of forethought, neglect of the obvious or slipshod estimating, it is not readily excusable. The golden rule for all Estimating Officers should be to provide in the budget for everything that can be foreseen and to provide only as much as is necessary. The Administrative and Finance Departments should, in checking the estimates, apply unrelentingly the proven and well-tried check of average of previous actuals with known or reasonably foreseeable facts which may modify that average. When the need for surrender manifests itself, the Controlling Officers should carefully estimate the amounts that they can surrender. The aim should be to surrender as much as they can so as to keep the expenditure within the modified Grant.

Audit analysed the instances of savings of more than ₹ one crore and surrenders more than ₹ 50 lakh to assess utilisation of budget allocation, the quantum of savings, percentage of surrenders as compared to the total savings. The details are given in *Appendix 3.4*.

Out of the total gross savings of ₹3,154 crore, it was observed that under Voted section, there were substantial savings of ₹2,840.29 crore which were above ₹ one crore for each grant.

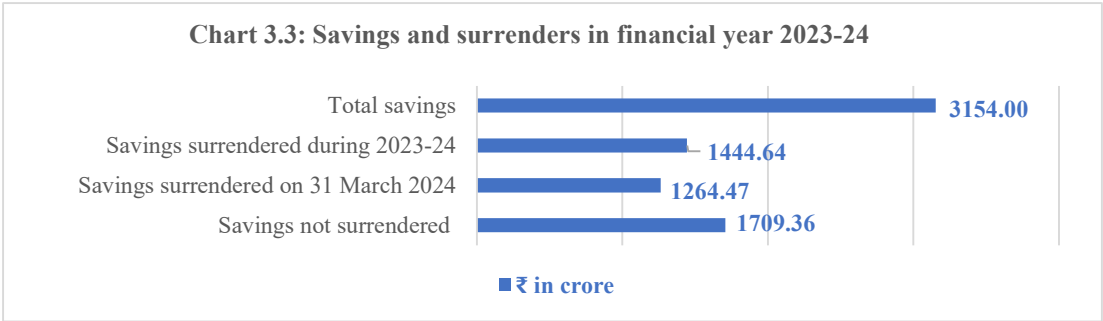
Audit observed that against total gross savings of ₹3,154 crore, an amount of ₹1,444.64 crore only was surrendered as on 31 March 2024. Further, in Grant No. 31 (Power), Grant No. 34 (Roads & Bridges), Grant No. 43 (Panchayati Raj Institutions)

⁹ Against 48 cases, it was noticed that savings of more than ₹10 lakh occurred in 40 cases and excess occurred in eight cases. Audit analysis revealed that against 40 cases of savings, 17 cases had savings of more than ₹ one crore and against eight cases of excess, five cases (Education, Motor Vehicles, Rural Development and Women and Child Development) have excess of more than ₹ one crore.

and Grant No. 19 (Water Resources), the surrender amount (₹14.91 crore, ₹25.12 crore, ₹13.60 crore and ₹35.56 crore respectively) was more than the savings of ₹14.54 crore, ₹23.05 crore, ₹13.57 crore and ₹35.52 crore respectively.

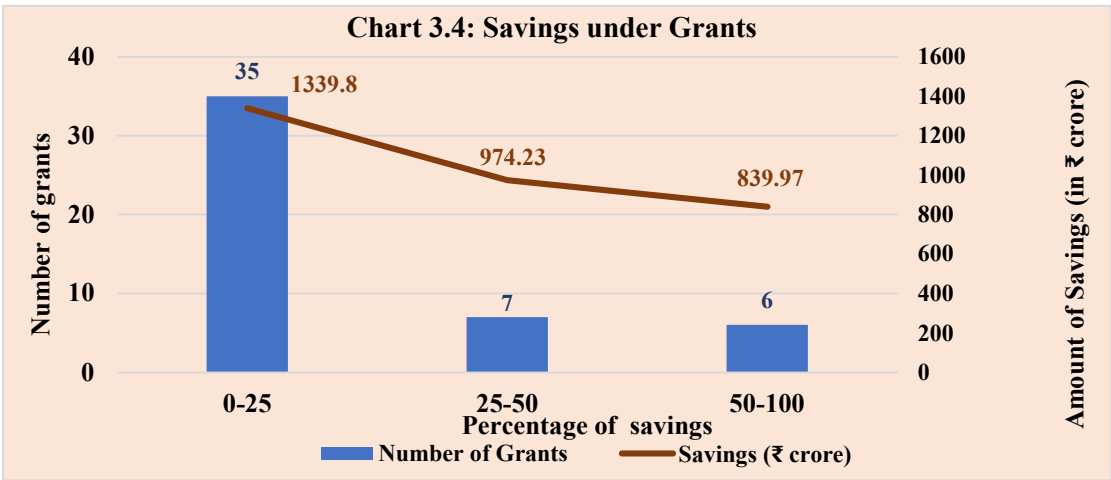
Furthermore, the excess surrender in Grant No. 31 (Power), Grant No. 34 (Roads & Bridges), Grant No. 43 (Panchayati Raj Institutions), and Grant No. 19 (Water Resources) suggests erroneous estimation. The surrender of funds exceeding actual savings in these grants implies a lack of synchronisation between financial planning and execution. This underscores the need for timely reconciliation of accounts to ensure optimal resource allocation and fiscal responsibility.

Details of savings and surrendered during 2023-24 and on 31 March 2024 are given in **Chart 3.3**.



Source: VLC data and Appropriation Accounts

Furthermore, the distribution of number of Grants grouped by the percentage of savings along with total savings (Voted and Charged) during the year 2023-24 in each group is explained in **Chart 3.4**:

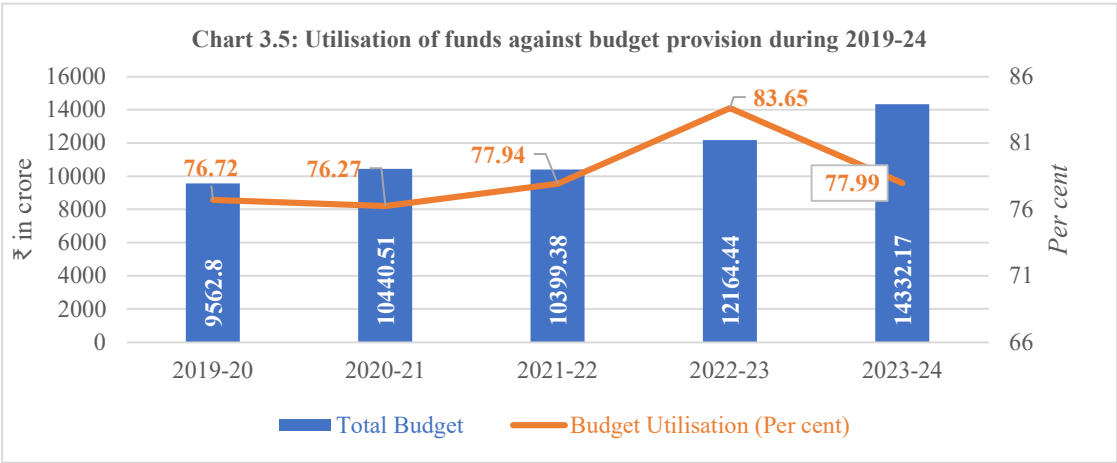


Source: Appropriation Accounts

Thus, absence of proper planning and control over expenditure by the departments has resulted in surrender of ₹ 1,444.64 crore during the year 2023-24 out of which, 87.53 per cent was surrendered on 31 March 2024. The percentage of surrenders on 31 March to total surrenders has decreased from 88.69 per cent in 2022-23 to 87.53 per cent in 2023-24.

3.3.3.1 Budget utilisation

Chart 3.5 depicts the utilisation of funds against the total budget provision during 2019-24.



Source: Appropriation Accounts

The budget utilisation rate declined from 83.65 per cent in 2022-23 to 77.99 per cent in 2023-24, indicating a drop of 5.66 percentage points. This suggests inefficiencies in fund absorption despite increased budget allocation. It may also be indicative of overestimation of total receipts leading to increased budget outlay during the year. The average growth rate of budget was 11.41 per cent from ₹9,562.80 crore in 2019-20 to ₹14,332.17 crore in 2023-24.

The total budget allocation increased by ₹2,167.61 crore in 2023-24, yet the utilisation percentage fell. This implies either overestimation in budgeting or delays in project execution and fund disbursement.

The financial implications of the above are critical as lower budget absorption may indicate weak financial planning and revenue estimation.

3.3.3.2 Surrenders of allocations up to 100 per cent

Substantial surrenders of budgetary allocations (cases where more than 50 per cent of total provision were surrendered) were made in respect of 76 sub-heads. Out of the total provisions of ₹707.87 crore in those 76 sub-heads, ₹677.66 crore constituting 95.73 per cent of total budget provision were surrendered, which included 29 sub-heads under which 100 per cent allocations (₹72.84 crore) were surrendered. The details of such cases as well as reasons thereof are given in Appendix 3.5. The surrender of allocations has failed to improve over the last year wherein cases in which more than 50 per cent of total provisions was surrendered in respect of 55 sub-heads amounting to ₹663.31 crore.

3.3.3.3 Anticipated savings not surrendered

As per Rule 84 of SFR, the departments of Government shall surrender to the Finance Department, before the close of the financial year, all the anticipated savings noticed in the Grants/ Appropriations controlled by them.

Against the overall savings of ₹3,154 crore, ₹1,444.64 crore (45.80 per cent) was surrendered during 2023-24, of which, ₹1,264.47 crore (87.53 per cent) was surrendered on the last day of the year i.e., 31 March 2024. This indicates poor planning and inefficiencies in identifying and surrendering savings in a timely manner. The late surrender undermines the intent of Rule 84 of SFR, which is to allow the Finance Department to reallocate funds for other priority areas during the same financial year.

Of the total surrenders during 2023-24 (in excess of one crore or more), ₹1,143.63 crore (79.18 *per cent*) was from the Revenue Head, indicating excess allocations for operational and recurring expenditures. ₹199.55 crore (13.81 *per cent*) were surrendered from the Capital Head, suggesting underutilisation of funds for infrastructure and developmental projects. This disproportionate surrender highlights inefficiencies in expenditure planning, particularly in developmental activities under the Capital Head. The details are given in **Appendix 3.6**.

Non-surrender and surrender of savings on the last day of the financial year reflects systemic inefficiencies in budget execution and monitoring across departments. It also results in lost opportunities for utilising funds for other high-priority or urgent needs.

3.3.4 Excess expenditure and its regularisation

As per Article 204 of the Constitution of India, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of the Article. Further, as per Article 205 of the Constitution of India. It is mandatory for a State Government to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature. Although no time limit for regularisation of expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, the regularisation of excess expenditure is done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee.

3.3.4.1 Excess expenditure

Excess expenditure over the provision for the year is not only in contravention of the provisions requiring legislative sanction but also indicative of bad planning, which could be avoided by keeping track of expenditure progression with budget made for the purpose.

During the year 2023-24 there was no excess disbursement over the authorisation made by the State Legislature.

However, excess expenditure of ₹16.82 crore pertaining to 04 grants for the years 2019-20 and 2022-23 were yet to be regularised by PAC. Details of excess expenditure over the budget provision pending regularisation are given in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Excess over provision requiring regularisation

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of Grants	Appropriations	Amount of excess over provision	Status of Regularisation
2019-20	03 Grants – Grant No 21,28,31	-	7.41	Under examination by PAC
2022-23	01 Grant – Grant No. 10	-	9.41	
Total			16.82	

Source: Appropriation Accounts

3.4 Effectiveness of budgetary and accounting process

3.4.1 Budget projection and gap between expectation and actual

Budgetary allocations based on unrealistic proposals, poor expenditure monitoring mechanism, weak scheme implementation capacities/ weak internal controls lead to

sub-optimal allocation among various developmental needs. Excessive savings in some departments deprive other departments of the fund which they could have utilised.

The position of total budget allocation, utilisation of allocation and surrender under Revenue, Capital, Loans and Advances Sections of Voted and Charged expenditures in 2023-24 are shown in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Summarised position of Actual Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget (Original/ Supplementary) provisions during 2023-24

₹ in crore)

Particulars Original		Grant/ Appropriation			Actual expenditure	Gross Saving (-) / Excess (+)	Amount surrendered		Percentage of savings surrendered (Col. 7/6)
		Supplementary	Total				Total	On 31 March	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Voted	I Revenue	8,625.81	646.18	9,271.99	7,326.49	(-) 1,945.50	1,148.89	1,035.13	59.05
	II Capital	2,383.54	1,388.94	3,772.48	2,657.50	(-) 1,114.98	204.22	141.33	18.32
	III Loans/ advances	2.35	0.49	2.84	1.76	(-) 1.08	1.08	0.85	100
	Total Voted	11,011.70	2,035.61	13,047.31	9,985.75	(-) 3,061.56	1,354.19	1,177.31	44.23
Charged	I Revenue	985.32	1.16	986.48	894.11	(-) 92.37	90.40	87.16	97.87
	II Capital	298.29	0.09	298.38	298.31	(-) 0.07	0.05	0	71.43
	III Public Debt– Repayment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Charged	1,283.61	1.25	1,284.86	1,192.42	(-) 92.44	90.45	87.16	97.85
Grant Total		12,295.31	2,036.86	14,332.17	11,178.17	(-) 3,154.00	1,444.64	1,264.47	45.80

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Some key concerns stemming from the comparison of actual expenditure with the budget provisions are as follows:

- Decreasing Budget Utilisation Efficiency: The overall utilisation dropped to 77.99 per cent, down from 83.65 per cent in 2022-23, despite an increased budget.
- Large Unutilised Funds in Capital Expenditure: The low surrender percentage (18.32 per cent) in Voted Capital Expenditure suggests delays in infrastructure projects and fund mismanagement.
- Significant Unspent Funds in Voted Budget: ₹1,707.37 crore was not surrendered, impacting financial planning and future allocations.
- Effective Fiscal Management in Charged Expenditure: The high surrender percentage (97.85 per cent) in Charged Expenditure reflects better financial discipline.

During the year 2023-24, savings increased to 22.01 per cent of total budget allocation as compared to 16.35 per cent during the previous year which in turn shows a poor utilisation of the budget as compared to previous year.

The overall savings of ₹ 3,154.00 crore was net result of total savings of ₹ 2,037.79 crore in 46 Grants and two Appropriations under Revenue Section and ₹ 1,116.10 crore in 41 Grants and one Appropriation under Capital Section.

The details of Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2019-24 are given in **Table 3.6**.

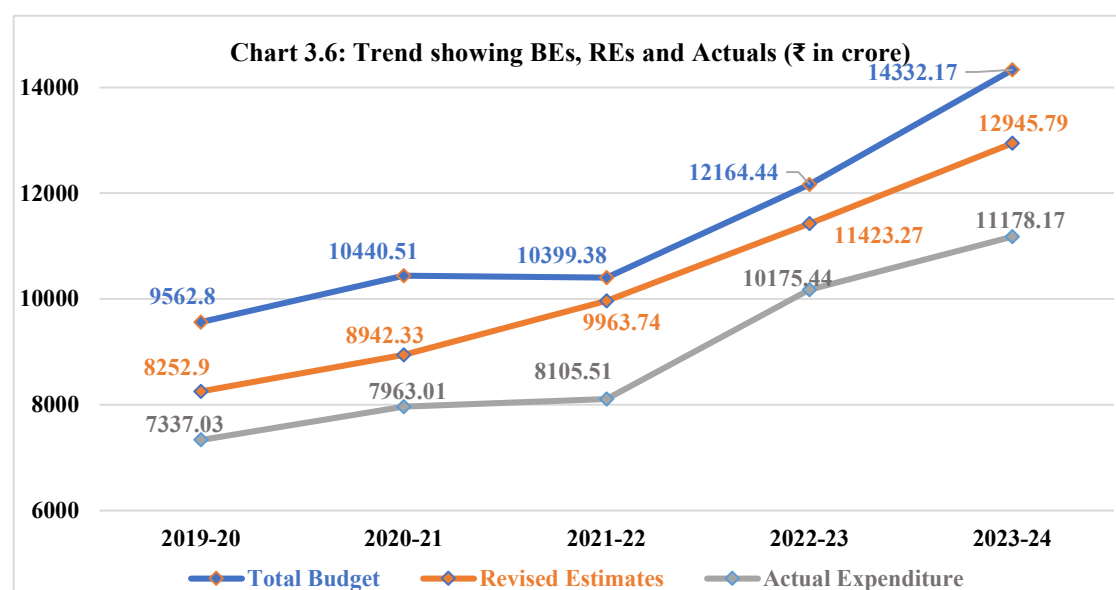
Table 3.6: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Original Budget	8,887.99	9,285.92	9,852.85	10,419.71	12,295.31
Supplementary Budget	674.79	1,154.59	546.53	1,744.73	2,036.86
Total Budget (TB)	9,562.80	10,440.51	10,399.38	12,164.44	14,332.17
Revised Estimates (REs)	8,252.90	8,942.33	9,963.74	11,423.27	12,945.79
Actual Expenditure (AE)	7,337.03	7,963.01	8,105.51	10,175.44	11,178.17
Gross Savings	2,233.17	2,477.50	2,293.87	1,989.00	3,154.00
Percentage of supplementary to original provision	7.59	12.43	5.55	16.74	16.56
Percentage of saving to the overall provision	23.35	23.73	22.06	16.35	22.01
TB-RE	1,309.90	1,498.18	435.64	741.17	1,386.38
RE-AE	915.87	979.32	1,858.23	1,247.83	1,767.62
(TB-RE) as percentage of TB	13.70	14.35	4.19	6.09	9.67
(RE-AE) as percentage of TB	9.58	9.38	17.87	10.26	12.33

Source: Annual Financial Statement and Appropriation Accounts

Table 3.6 shows that supplementary provision of ₹2,036.86 crore during 2023-24 constituted 16.56 per cent of the original provision as against 16.74 per cent in the previous year.



From the above Chart, it can be seen that over the years from 2019-20 to 2023-24, the Revised Estimates (REs) were always lower than the Total Budget (TB) of the State. The gap between the REs and the TB showed an increasing trend during 2019-20 and 2020-21, wherein the gap was more than 10 per cent indicating larger estimation error. However, the gap reduced during 2021-22 but again increased to 9.67 per cent during 2023-24.

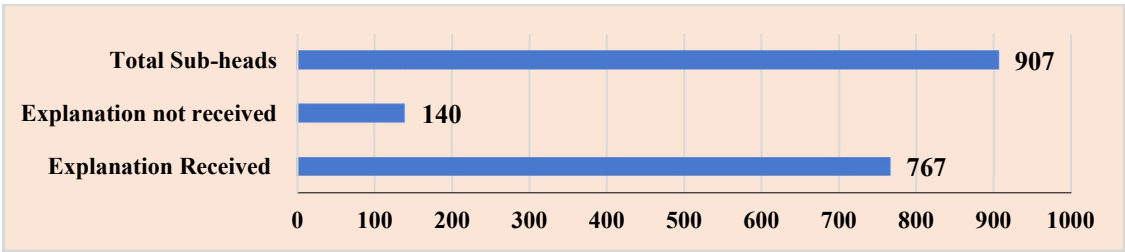
In terms of percentage, the RE was 13.70 per cent lower than TB in 2019-20 which however decreased to 9.67 per cent in 2023-24. Further, the percentage of Actual Expenditure (AE) during the same period was also lower than the REs throughout and it

ranged between 10.92 *per cent* and 18.65 *per cent*. As such, the supplementary provisions during the years 2019-20 to 2023-24 proved unnecessary since the expenditure did not come up to the level of original budget provisions.

This reflects that budgetary allocations were based on unrealistic proposals as Budget Estimates of the State were continuously inflated and the Actual Expenditure was less than the budgetary provisions.

The savings/excess were intimated (01 July 2024) to the Heads of Departments by the Office of Sr. DAG (A&E), Sikkim requesting them to explain the significant variations. Out of 907 sub-heads explanations for variations in respect of 767 sub-heads were received. Thus, explanations in respect of remaining 140 sub-heads (15.44 *per cent*) had not been received as depicted in **Chart 3.7**:

Chart 3.7: Summary of explanation for variation in Appropriation Accounts



Source: Sr. DAG (A&E), Sikkim

3.4.2 Supplementary budget and opportunity cost

At times, while obtaining supplementary provision, the department’s report to Legislature large additional requirements for different purposes under various schemes/ activities but fail to utilise the budget allocation.

The result of review of Grants and Appropriations under Capital Section with savings of more than ₹50 lakh and where supplementary allocations were sought is shown in **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7: Grants and Appropriations under Capital Section with savings of more than ₹50 lakh
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No.	Name of Grant/ Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Unutilised fund
CAPITAL (Voted)							
1	1	Agriculture	2.39	0.00	2.39	1.59	(-) 0.80
2	2	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	0.77	0.45	1.22	0.05	(-) 1.17
3	3	Buildings & Housing	290.81	265.13	555.94	428.19	(-) 127.75
4	5	Culture	69.30	18.45	87.75	79.04	(-) 8.71
5	7	Education	277.98	104.73	382.71	331.11	(-) 51.61
6	11	Food and Civil supplies	3.78	0.11	3.89	2.15	(-) 1.74
7	12	Forestry and Environment	2.15	1.81	3.96	3.41	(-) 0.55
8	13	Health and Family Welfare	77.80	56.16	133.96	112.42	(-) 21.54
9	15	Horticulture	1.75	0.00	1.75	0.81	(-) 0.94
10	18	Information Technology	50.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	(-) 50.00
11	19	Water Resources	102.00	0.00	102.00	66.48	(-) 35.52
12	29	Planning and Development	54.83	0.06	54.89	4.89	(-) 50.00

Sl. No	Grant No.	Name of Grant/ Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Unutilised fund
13	30	Police	9.72	2.28	12.00	9.55	(-) 2.45
14	31	Power	64.80	118.65	183.45	77.95	(-) 105.50
15	33	Public Health Engineering	130.37	10.76	141.13	138.26	(-) 2.87
16	34	Roads and Bridges	239.04	89.28	328.32	228.88	(-) 99.44
17	35	Rural Development	301.21	205.83	507.04	303.22	(-) 203.83
18	36	Science and Technology	0.75	1.27	2.02	1.44	(-) 0.58
19	37	Transport Department	6.77	0.00	6.77	1.27	(-) 5.50
20	38	Social Welfare	17.05	0.20	17.25	5.63	(-) 11.62
21	39	Sports and Youth Affairs	58.39	1.29	59.68	58.21	(-) 1.47
22	40	Tourism & Civil Aviation	112.30	38.65	150.95	95.55	(-) 55.40
23	41	Urban Development	457.00	210.51	667.51	401.31	(-) 266.20
24	47	Skill Development	1.26	11.56	12.82	5.17	(-) 7.65
25	48	Women and Child	10.82	0.75	11.57	10.61	(-) 0.96

Source: Appropriation Account

It is seen that there was substantial savings of more than ₹ 50 lakh in 25 cases under Capital Section. As can be seen from **Table 3.7**, ten departments were unable to spend the entire supplementary provision, as the expenditure was less than the original budget provision. At the same time, some of the schemes remained incomplete due to want of funds. Thus, the intended benefit of the unfinished schemes could not be extended to the public at large in such cases and might have led to escalation of the project cost.

The total capital budget for the analysed grants was substantial, but several departments exhibited significant underutilisation. We noticed the largest underutilisations in the following Departments. These sectors are critical for infrastructure and economic growth, making such high unspent amounts a concern.

- Urban Development (₹266.20 crore unutilised)
- Rural Development (₹203.83 crore unutilised)
- Buildings & Housing (₹127.75 crore unutilised)
- Power (₹105.50 crore unutilised)
- Roads & Bridges (₹99.44 crore unutilised)

Departments which reflected critical underperformance were as follows:

- Information Technology (IT): ₹50 crore allocated but zero expenditure, indicating project non-implementation.
- Planning and Development: ₹50 crore unutilised, suggesting delays in fund deployment.
- Transport Department: ₹5.50 crore unutilised, reflecting slow project execution.
- Tourism & Civil Aviation: ₹55.40 crore unspent despite its importance to the state's revenue.

Departments like IT, Planning, and Tourism having substantial unspent funds, indicates either poor project formulation or a lack of readiness to absorb funds.

Some Department displayed better utilisation. These were:

- Public Health Engineering: ₹138.26 crore spent out of ₹141.13 crore (high efficiency).
- Sports & Youth Affairs: ₹58.21 crore spent out of ₹59.68 crore.
- Education: ₹331.11 crore spent out of ₹382.71 crore.

There were 317 incomplete projects at the end of 2023-24 (Reference *Appendix 2.4*). Out of these, there were 60 incomplete projects with project cost of ₹ 10 crore or more. The details of projects lying incomplete with estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore and above are given in *Appendix 3.7*.

Several schemes/programmes declared by the Government do not typically get operationalised and run beyond the target schedule dates due to lack of preparatory work and lack of adequate allocation of budget. Therefore, proper budget estimations would have helped finance department in reallocating the unused funds in areas where there was a requirement.

3.4.3 Review of selected grants

A review of budgetary procedure and control over expenditure in respect of a selected grant – Grant No. 38 – Social Welfare Department was conducted wherein magnitude of variations in original grants, supplementary demands and actual expenditure were analysed.

3.4.3.1 Grant No. 38 – Social Welfare

(i) Introduction

Grant 38 – Social Welfare Department includes Major Heads 2225–Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes, 2235-Social Security and Welfare and 4225 - Capital Outlay on Welfare of SC/ST/OBC.

(ii) Budget and Expenditure

The overall position of budget provisions, actual disbursement and savings under the grant for the last five years (2019-20 to 2023-24) is given below:

Table 3.8: Budget and Expenditure during the year 2019-20 to 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Year	Section	Budget provision	Total	Expenditure	Unutilised provision (percentage)
2019-20	Revenue-Original (V)	247.54	249.60	191.39	(-) 58.21 (23.32)
	Supplementary	2.06			
	Capital-Original (V)	25.01	27.08	10.99	(-) 16.09 (59.42)
	Supplementary	2.07			
2020-21	Revenue-Original (V)	292.17	294.23	221.75	(-)72.48(24.63)
	Supplementary	2.06			
	Capital-Original (V)	31.22	33.81	15.93	(-)17.88 (52.88)
	Supplementary	2.59			
2021-22	Revenue-Original (V)	328.40	329.51	257.97	(-)71.54(21.71)
	Supplementary	1.11			
	Capital-Original (V)	27.62	33.24	22.42	(-)10.82 (32.55)
	Supplementary	5.62			

Year	Section	Budget provision	Total	Expenditure	Unutilised provision (percentage)
2022-23	Revenue-Original (V)	696.17	702.40	445.17	(-)257.23 (36.62)
	Supplementary	6.23			
	Capital-Original (V)	29.30	29.30	12.69	(-)16.61(56.69)
	Supplementary	0			
2023-24	Revenue-Original (V)	247.42	248.22	91.10	(-) 157.12 (63.30)
	Supplementary	0.80			
	Capital-Original (V)	17.05	17.25	5.63	(-) 11.62 (67.36)
	Supplementary	0.20			

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

The above table shows that un-utilised budget provision under Revenue (Voted) ranged between 21.71 *per cent* and 63.30 *per cent* and under Capital (Voted) between 32.55 *per cent* and 67.36 *per cent* which reflected inadequacy in management of budget of the State Government.

Audit noticed that department had savings in 11 numbers of heads ranging between 50 *per cent* to 100 *per cent* as shown in the table below:

Table 3.9: Statement Showing Substantial Surrenders (50 *per cent* to 100 *per cent* of Total Provision)
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of account and description	Total provision during the year	Savings	Surrender
1	Other Social Welfare Programme (2225-01-001-68)	0.31	0.18	0.18
2	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Caste (2225-01-227-42)	2.07	1.64	1.64
3	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST student (2225-02-277-51)	14.16	13.15	13.15
4	PM ADI Adarsh Gram Yojana (2225-794-63)	6.00	6.00	6.00
5	Tribal Research Institute (2225-794-64)	5.00	5.00	5.00
6	Grants in aid under 1 st Provision to Article 275 (1) (2225-796-71)	40.00	21.36	21.36
7	PM YASASVI Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students (2225-277-62)	0.09	0.08	0.08
8	Schemes under Drug Demand Reduction and Rehabilitation (2235-01-200-67)	2.10	1.22	1.22
9	Construction (4225-01-277-60)	3.50	3.50	3.50
10	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Student (4225-02-277-51)	2.31	2.31	2.31
11	Scheme for Development of OBC and Denotified Tribes (4225-03-277-43)	5.10	4.57	4.57
		80.64	59.01	59.01

Source: Appropriation Accounts

The highest amount of saving (₹ 21.36 crore) was in the head 'Grants in aid under 1st Provision to Article 275(1) - 2225-796-71.

We noticed high rate of surrenders across various schemes. A total of ₹80.64 crore was allocated for these schemes, but ₹59.01 crore (73.18 *per cent*) was surrendered, reflecting poor budget planning and underutilisation. Most of these schemes had entire savings surrendered, indicating either project cancellations, delays, or over-allocation of funds.

Major Schemes where 100 *per cent* funds were surrendered were as follows:

- PM ADI Adarsh Gram Yojana (₹6.00 crore)
- Tribal Research Institute (₹5.00 crore)
- Construction Projects (₹3.50 crore)
- Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students (₹2.31 crore): Out of ₹14.16 crore, ₹13.15 crore was surrendered (92.87 *per cent*), suggesting possible delays in fund release or administrative issues.
- Scheme for Development of OBC and Denotified Tribes (₹4.57 crore)

Large-scale surrender by critical Departments suggests inaccurate forecasting and ineffective project execution. Schemes for Scheduled Castes, Tribes, and OBCs had very high surrenders, which may lead to social development gaps. Surrender of funds, despite allocation, indicates delays in approvals, tendering, or program rollout.

(iii) Non-surrender of savings

In terms of the Rule 84 of the Sikkim Financial Rules 1979 (Surrender of Savings) - Departments of Government shall surrender to the Finance Department, before the close of the financial year, all the anticipated savings noticed in the grants or appropriations controlled by them.

The position of savings and surrenders under Grant-38-Social Welfare Department during 2019-24 is depicted in the table below:

Table 3.10: Non-surrender of savings under Grant-38

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Provision		Savings		Amount surrendered (Percentage)	
	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital	Revenue	Capital
2019-20	249.59	27.08	58.21	16.09	57.45 (98.69)	16.09 (100)
2020-21	294.23	33.81	72.48	17.88	69.02(95.23)	16.95 (94.80)
2021-22	329.51	33.24	71.54	10.82	69.05 (96.52)	10.78(99.63)
2022-23	702.40	29.30	257.24	16.61	58.12 (22.59)	7.03(42.32)
2023-24	248.22	17.25	157.12	11.62	148.74 (94.67)	10.39 (89.34)

Source: Appropriation Accounts

From the above table, it can be seen that there has been persistent savings since 2019. Despite the persistent savings ranging from ₹58.21 crore to ₹257.24 crore in Revenue Section and ₹10.82 crore to ₹17.88 crore in Capital Section, the fund allocation in the grant was not adjusted over the years. Further, out of the savings, the amount surrendered in revenue section and capital section during the year 2022-23 was only 22.59 *per cent* and 42.32 *per cent* respectively which indicated improper budget management in the department. For the other four years, however, the amount surrendered was more than 89 *per cent* of the savings.

Audit further observed that there were substantial savings during the entire five year period 2019-24 as detailed below:

Table 3.11: Substantial Savings during 2019-20 to 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Provision	Savings as per Appropriation Account	Expenditure as per Department figures	Savings as per Department figures
	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue	Revenue
2019-20	249.59	58.21	191.38	56.15
2020-21	294.23	72.48	221.77	70.40
2021-22	329.51	71.54	257.96	70.44
2022-23	702.40	257.24	445.16	251.01
2023-24	248.22	157.12	91.10	156.32

(iv) Persistent savings

There were persistent savings from the allocated budget under the Revenue Section and Capital Section from 2019-20 to 2023-24 as given in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Budget and Expenditure during 2019-20 to 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Year-wise Savings (-)/ Excess (+) with percentage				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue	(-) 58.21 (23.32)	(-) 72.48 (24.63)	(-) 71.54 (21.71)	(-) 257.24 (36.62)	(-) 157.12 (63.30)
Capital	(-) 16.09 (59.42)	(-) 17.88 (52.88)	(-) 10.82 (32.55)	(-) 16.61 (56.69)	(-) 11.63 (67.42)

Source: Appropriation Accounts of the respective year

Persistent savings in the Grants indicate inaccurate budget estimation and tendency of the Department to over-estimate its requirement of funds. As seen from the above table, Persistent and substantial savings during 2019-20 to 2023-24 ranged between ₹58.21 crore to ₹257.24 crore under Revenue Head. Similarly, there were persistent savings under Capital Head which ranged between ₹10.82 crore to ₹17.88 crore. Thus, inaccurate estimation by the Department of required funds led to persistent savings under both Capital as well as Revenue Head. Department may ensure that budget estimates are done with due diligence in order to avoid such substantial savings in future.

v) Unnecessary supplementary grants

In terms of Article 205 of the Constitution, Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation over the provision made by the Appropriation Act for the year can be made during the current financial year but not after the expiry of the current financial year. When such additional expenditure is found to be inevitable and there is no possibility of effecting savings within the grant to cover the excess by re-appropriation, the Secretary in the Department concerned proposes to the Finance Department for supplementary or additional grant or appropriation.

The Supplementary provision made by the Department in the four-year period 2020-24 was examined in Audit. The table below indicates the supplementary provisions made under the Heads 2235 and 2225.

Table 3.13: Unnecessary supplementary grants under Grant No.38

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of accounts	Year	Original Budget	Supplementary	Actual expenditure	Savings out of Original Provision
1	2235-03-101-60: Pension Schemes	2020-21	61.12	0.34	58.58	(-) 2.54
2	2235-03-101-61: Pension Schemes	2020-21	11.08	0.27	10.50	(-) 0.58
3	2235-02-001-39: Social Welfare Department	2021-22	21.13	0.86	21.09	(-) 0.04
4	2225-04-102-32: Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minority	2022-23	342.92	0.83	155.72	(-) 187.20
5	2235-02-103-53: National Mission for Empowerment of women including Indira Gandhi Matritav SY (CSS)	2022-23	34.58	2.88	32.24	(-) 2.34
6	2225-01-001-60: Establishment	2023-24	11.95	0.25	11.27	(-)0.68
7	2225-02-794-63:PM ADI Adarsh Gram Yojana (Central Share)	2023-24	6.00	0.25	0.25	(-) 5.75
	Total		488.78	5.68	289.65	199.13

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Audit analysis showed that supplementary provisions of ₹5.68 crore (Revenue-voted) proved unnecessary as the expenditure of ₹289.65 crore did not come up even to the level of original provision of ₹488.78 crore.

The total original budget for these schemes was ₹488.78 crore, with an additional ₹5.68 crore in supplementary allocations. However, actual expenditure amounted to only ₹289.65 crore, resulting in ₹199.13 crore in unspent funds. This raises concerns about the necessity of the supplementary grants, as large portions of the original budgets remained unutilised.

Audit noticed that in several cases, departments took additional grants despite having unspent funds. We also observed inefficient budget forecasting; large savings from the original provision which indicates overestimated financial needs. Unutilised funds point to delays in implementation and fund absorption. Further, a significant portion of funds might lapse due to poor planning and lack of timely execution.

3.5 Conclusion

Budgetary assumptions of the State Government were not very realistic during 2023-24 and budgetary estimates were off the mark to a considerable extent, and control over the execution and monitoring of budget was inadequate.

The budgetary system of the State Government was not up to the mark, as overall utilisation of budget was 77.99 *per cent* during 2023-24 as against 83.65 *per cent* of total grants and appropriations during 2022-23.

Against the overall savings of ₹3,154 crore, ₹1,444.64 crore (45.80 *per cent*) was surrendered during 2023-24, of which, ₹1,264.47 crore (87.53 *per cent*) was surrendered on the last day of the year *i.e.* 31 March 2024.

Supplementary provision aggregating ₹867.54 crore obtained during the year ending March 2024 (₹ 50.00 lakh or more in each case) pertaining to 23 cases (17 under Revenue Section and six under Capital Section) proved unnecessary as the total expenditure did not come up to the level of the original provisions.

Further, an excess expenditure of ₹16.82 crore in respect of previous years (2019-20 and 2022-23) was pending for regularisation by the PAC/State Legislature.

The explanations for variations in expenditure vis-à-vis allocations were not provided in respect of 140 sub-heads (15.44 per cent) out of 907 sub-heads to the office of Sr. DAG (A&E).

3.6 Recommendations

- *Finance department needs to formulate a realistic budget based on reliable estimates of needs of the Departments and their capacity to utilise the allocated resources.*
- *An appropriate control mechanism needs to be instituted by the Finance department to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of budget and to ensure that savings are curtailed, large savings within the Grant/ Appropriation are controlled, and anticipated savings are identified and surrendered within the specified time frame.*
- *As the issue of persistent savings is being highlighted in the Reports of the CAG on State Finances every year and no corrective measure has been taken by the departments, The Finance Department should strengthen monitoring mechanism reduce persistent savings.*
- *Controlling Officers should be instructed to explain the variation in expenditure from the allocation to facilitate proper analysis of budget and preparation of Appropriation Accounts.*
- *The Social Welfare Department should strengthen its budgetary management on basis of realistic estimates so that financial resources can be allocated/ utilised efficiently and effectively to achieve intended objectives.*
- *The Social Welfare Department should design and implement an effective monitoring system to ensure timely utilisation of funds to avoid persistent savings.*

**CHAPTER-IV:
QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS
AND FINANCIAL
REPORTING PRACTICES**

Chapter-IV

Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting Practices

A sound internal financial reporting system with relevant and reliable information significantly contributes to efficient and effective governance by the State Government. Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliance is, thus, one of the attributes of good governance. Reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist the Government in meeting its basic stewardship responsibilities, including strategic planning and decision-making.

Issues related to the completeness of accounts

4.1 Non-discharge of liability in respect of interest towards interest bearing deposits/ Reserve Funds

The Government has a liability to provide and pay interest on the amounts in the Interest-bearing Deposits/ Reserve Funds. Audit observed that ₹8.39 crore was required to be paid as interest on the balance of ₹290.24 crore lying under interest bearing deposits/ Reserve Funds as on 01 April 2023. Out of this, the State Government provided ₹4.34 crore only as interest. Non-payment/ short payment of the interest amounting to ₹7.75 crore has resulted in understatement of Revenue Expenditure and Fiscal Deficit to that extent as shown in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Non-payment/short payment of the interest amounting to ₹ 7.75 crore
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01 April 2023	Basis for calculation of interest	Interest provisioned and paid	Amount of Interest not provisioned
A	Deposits bearing interest				
1	MH 8342 - Defined Contribution Pension Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Employees	52.20	Interest calculated @ 7.10 per cent as notified by the Government payable to General Provident Fund.	Nil	2.17
2	MH 8336-103 State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits	3.97	Interest calculated @ 3.35 per cent (As informed by the Ministry of Environment, Forest & Climate Change, GoI)	Nil	0.13
B	Reserve Fund Bearing Interest				
3	State Compensatory Afforestation Fund	209.49	Interest is calculated @ 3.35 per cent (As informed by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, GoI)	4.34	2.68
4	State Disaster Response Fund	10.05	Interest calculated @ 5.00 per cent (as per information received from the State Government).	Nil	0.50

Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening Balance as on 01 April 2023	Basis for calculation of interest	Interest provisioned and paid	Amount of Interest not provisioned
5	State Disaster Mitigation Fund	14.53	Interest calculated @ 5.00 per cent (as per information received from the State Government).	Nil	0.73
	Total	290.24		4.34	4.05

Non discharge of such interest liabilities resulted in defeat of the purpose for which these funds were established.

4.2 Funds transferred directly to State Implementing Agencies

The Government of India (GoI) has been transferring sizeable quantum of funds directly to the State Implementing Agencies (SIAs) for implementation of various schemes. Government of India decided to route these funds through State Budget from 2014-15 onwards. Subsequently, the GoI vide Budget Circular for the financial year 2022-23 instructed the following procedure for public funded schemes:

a) Central Sector Schemes are funded and implemented by the Central Agencies, and in some cases through concerned State implementing agencies. The transfer of funds in such cases will be done directly to the implementing agencies and not through the State treasuries.

b) Centrally Sponsored Schemes are implemented by the State/ UT governments with the sharing pattern as approved by the Government. The central share for the schemes will be routed entirely through the State/ UT treasuries as Grants-in-Aid, except in the case of Direct Benefit Transfers where the functional heads could be used.

Over the years, the Government of India has been transferring funds to the State of Sikkim under both the Schemes. **Table 4.2** provides the quantum of fund transferred to the State Implementing Agencies during the last five years *i.e.*, 2019-24.

Table 4.2: Direct Transfer of Funds by GoI

(₹ in crore)

Direct transfers to State Implementing Agencies	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Funds transferred	40.13	90.79	370.47	342.39	325.34

Source: Finance Accounts

As can be seen from **Table 4.2**, transfer of funds decreased by ₹ 17.05 crore from ₹342.39 crore in 2022-23 to ₹325.34 crore in 2023-24. During 2023-24, out of the total amount of ₹325.34 crore, ₹304.98 crore pertained to Centrally Sponsored Schemes and ₹20.36 crore was transferred under Central Sector Schemes.

Scheme wise total amount release to the State implementing agencies during 2023-24 is given in **Appendix 4.1**. Direct transfers pertained primarily to the two Centrally Sponsored schemes - Jal Jeevan Mission/ National Drinking Water Mission (₹251.61 crore; 77.34 per cent) and Krishionnnati Yojana ₹32.61 crore (10.02 per cent).

4.3 Funds outside Consolidated Fund or Public Account of the State

Article 266 (1) subject to the provisions of Article 267 of the Constitution of India, provides that all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all money received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled the 'Consolidated Fund of the State'. Article 266 (2) provides that all other public money received by or on behalf of the Government of a State shall be credited to the public account of the State, as the case may be. Further, Sikkim Financial Rules (SFR) stipulates that all monies received by or on behalf of the Government should be brought into the Government account without delay; and "the head of every department/ office shall be responsible to ensure that all revenue, receipts or other sums due to Government are regularly and promptly assessed, realised and credited to Government account under the relevant head of account".

It has been observed that funds meant to be credited to Consolidated Fund or Public Account are credited to bank accounts as detailed in the succeeding paragraphs.

4.4 Unaccounted Revenue and Expenditure transactions

Power Department of Sikkim (PDS) is entrusted with management of electricity operations in the State. The activities of PDS include generation of electricity, supply of electricity and creation, operation and maintenance of infrastructure required for distribution of electricity within the State. In addition, PDS also conducts trading *i.e.*, selling and purchasing of electricity outside the State. As PDS is a Government Department, it is required to follow Government Accounting Rules for accounting of receipts and expenditure.

However, Audit noticed that significant amount of money due to the state Consolidated Fund was kept outside of it by PDS and expenditure incurred from it. **Table 4.3** shows the details of irregularities with respect to accounting of receipts¹⁰ and expenditure during 2023-24.

Table 4.3: Irregularities with respect to accounting of receipts and expenditure by PDS

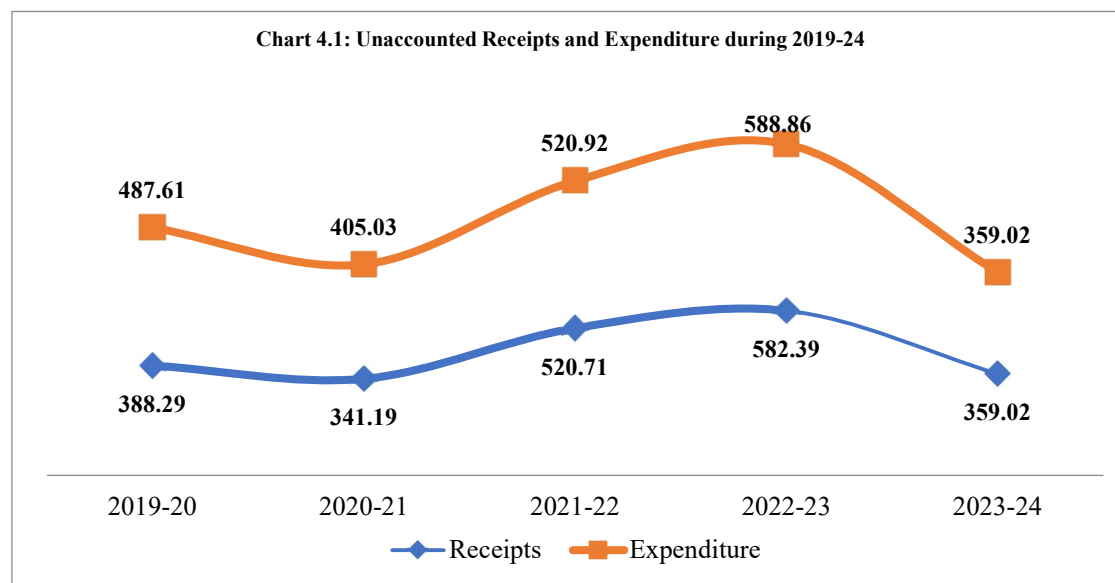
(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Amount Involved	Audit Observations
Receipts		
1. Sale proceeds of electricity sold outside the State (Surplus Power)	58.99	The government sold the excess power outside of State.
2. Royalty receipts from the Hydro-electric Projects (HEPs) located in the State	300.03	Royalty amounting to ₹300.03 had not been credited into Government Account.
Total	359.02	

¹⁰ The PDS has three main sources of revenue (i) sale proceeds of electricity sold to outside the State, (ii) Royalty receipts from the Hydro-electric Projects (HEPs) located in the State and (iii) sale proceeds of electricity within the State.

Particulars	Amount Involved	Audit Observations
Expenditure		
3. Expenditure towards purchase of Power	58.99	During the winter season, the State experienced shortage in electricity. PDS purchased electricity from the revenue earned by selling the surplus electricity and the expenditure was met out of the funds from the same bank account in which the receipts from the sale of electricity outside the State were credited (Sl. No. 1). As such, the expenditure was being incurred without approval of Legislature and was not getting reflected in Government Accounts.
4. Repayment of Loans	300.03	The SPICL had borrowed funds from PFC on the guarantee of GoS. The servicing of the loans availed by the SPICL from PFC was done from the royalty money received from two HEPs (Sl. No. 2). Therefore, these expenses were also not included in Government Account.
Total	359.02	

As can be seen from **Table 4.3**, Revenue Receipts of ₹359.02 crore earned from sale proceeds of electricity sold outside the State and royalty receipts from the HEPs located in the State, were not deposited in the Consolidated Fund of State by PDS. This led to an understatement of Government Revenue Receipts by ₹359.02 crore. Further, an expenditure of ₹359.02 crore had been incurred without routing it through Government Accounts resulting in understatement of Government expenditure by ₹359.02 crore. This led to understatement of Government Revenue and Expenditure by ₹359.02 crore.



Source: Departmental figures

As can be seen from **Chart 4.1**, the State had managed to carry out transactions involving huge receipts and expenditure without accounting for them in the books of accounts. It

is pertinent to mention here that despite the issue being pointed out in the previous State Finances Audit Report¹¹, no corrective measures to route the receipts and expenditures through Government Account were taken by the State Government.

4.5 Off-Budget Borrowing

Off-budget borrowings or off-budget financing generally refer to use of those financial resources by the Government for meeting expenditure requirements in a particular year or years, which are not reflected in the budget for that year/ those years for seeking grant/ appropriation, hence remaining outside legislative control. They are financed through Government owned or controlled public sector enterprises or departmental commercial undertakings, which raise the resources through market borrowings on behalf of the Government. However, the Government must repay such debt and/ or service the same from its budget. Therefore, off-budget borrowings/ financing involves (a) payment of interest on recurrent basis and (b) repayment of the borrowings from budget as and when it is due.

Repayment of principal and interest of off-budget borrowings from State Budget

During the year 2023-24, the State Government repaid ₹272.42 crore worth of loans availed by four financial institutions¹² for implementation of various Government projects, and interest accrued thereupon. The borrowings by these Institutions had not formed part of the outstanding liabilities of the State Government during the respective years. Further, out of the total repayments made during the year, ₹147.19 crore was repayment of principal and ₹125.23 crore was interest payment.

Non-disclosure of borrowings

The Finance Department, GoS informed (April 2024) the Dy. Accountant General (A&E), Sikkim that they have disclosed/ communicated to the Ministry of Finance, Government of India, off-budget liabilities of Government of Sikkim to the tune of ₹1,497.90 crore for the year 2023-24.

Audit verification however, revealed that there was outstanding off budget borrowing of ₹1,792.35 crore as of 31 March 2024, as detailed in the **Appendix 4.2**. The difference between the two sets of data was mainly due to non-inclusion of funds borrowed from State Bank of Sikkim by the State Government while reporting the off-budget liabilities to Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

This has to be viewed in the light of the fact that the above loans have escaped legislative scrutiny and has not been disclosed in the Annual Accounts and are not part of the calculation of outstanding liabilities of the State. This rendered the accounts non-transparent besides resulting in understatement of liabilities of the State Government to the extent of ₹1,792.35 crore. Audit's key concerns in this regard are as follows:

- Misrepresentation of Debt Position: By not including these borrowings in Finance Accounts, the State's financial health appears stronger than it actually is.

¹¹ Paragraph 4.4.1 of the State Finances Audit Reports for the year ending 31 March 2021 and 31 March 2022

¹² Sikkim Housing Development Board, State Trading Corporation of Sikkim, Sikkim Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited and State Bank of Sikkim.

- Increasing Debt Service Burden: Interest payable on these borrowings would have an impact on Revenue Surplus as well as Fiscal Deficit.
- Lack of Legislative Oversight: Loans acquired without legislative approval reduce accountability and transparency. Bypassing legislative approval violates fiscal responsibility norms and weakens financial governance.
- Fiscal Sustainability Risks: The high share of off-budget borrowings indicates dependency on external financing, which could impact the state's long-term financial stability. Moreover, as these loans are not included in the official liabilities of the State, but still need repayment.

The Finance Department, *inter alia*, stated (March 2025) that the implementing Departments resorted to short-term financing of Government schemes through loans from the State Bank of Sikkim (SBS). Such loans were aligned with projected additional resource mobilisation and normally adjusted within the same financial year. The practice was akin to the RBI's Ways and Means Advances mechanism available to other States.

The reply was not tenable as the loans availed by the Departments from the SBS were outstanding for periods as long as 10 years and thus were not akin to temporary advances like the Ways and Means Advances granted by the RBI. Further, it was not reflected in the Annual Accounts of the State Government.

4.6 Utilisation Certificates

4.6.1 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates of Grants-in-Aid

Rule 115 of SFR states that in the case in which conditions are attached with the utilisation of a grant in the form of specification or particular objects or expenditure or the time within which the money must be spent, or otherwise, the sanctioning authority shall be primarily responsible for certifying to the Accountant General, where necessary, the fulfilment of conditions attached to grant, unless there is any special rule or order to the contrary. Further, Rule 116 (1) of the SFR stipulates that every grant made for a specific object is subject to implied conditions: (i) that the grant shall be spent upon the object within a reasonable time of one year from the date of issue of the letter sanctioning grant and (ii) that any portion of the amount which is not ultimately required for expenditure upon that object shall be duly surrendered to Government.

Utilisation Certificates (UCs) outstanding beyond the specified periods indicate absence of assurance on utilisation of the grants for intended purposes and the expenditure shown in the accounts to that extent cannot be treated as final.

Grantor obtains assurance through means of UCs about proper utilisation of the funds placed at the disposal of the Grantee for the sanctioned purpose. Any delay in furnishing UCs to the Grantor or inaccuracy in such reporting essentially undermines the control mechanism designed to prevent the diversion from the intended purposes as well as the timely utilisation of grants. To the extent of non-receipt of UCs, the expenditure shown in accounts cannot be treated as final nor can it be confirmed that the amount has been expended for the purpose sanctioned.

Department-wise status of outstanding UCs as per the records of the office of the Sr. DAG (A&E) Sikkim is given at **Appendix 4.3**.

Table 4.4: Age-wise arrears in submission of Utilisation Certificates

(₹ in crore)

Year*	No. of UCs	Amount
Up to 2022-23	747	75.19
2023-24	233	46.99
Total	980	122.18

Source: Notes to Finance Accounts 2023-24

* The year mentioned above relates to “Due year” i.e., after one year of actual drawal.

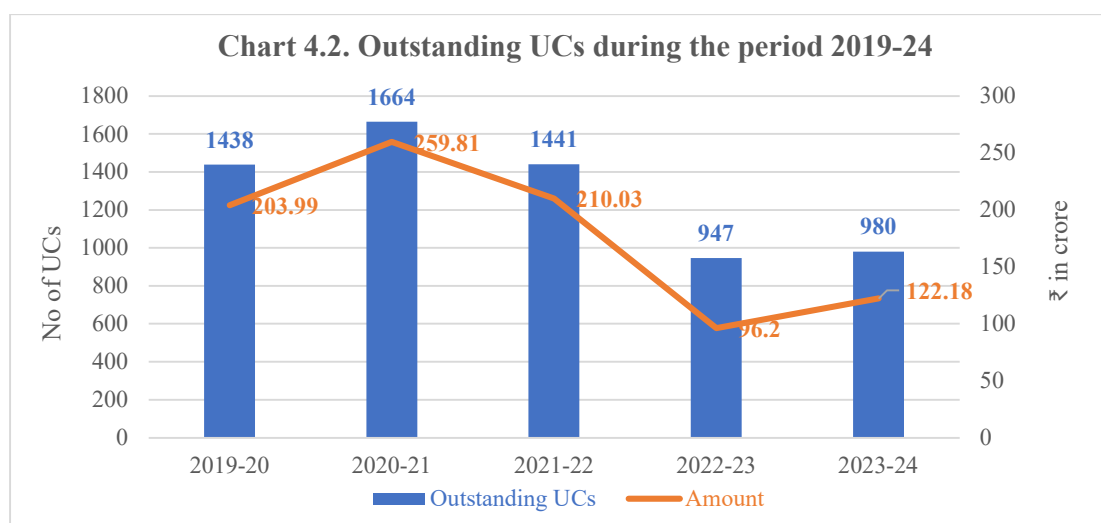
Year-wise break-up of outstanding UCs for the period 2003-24 is given in **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5: Year wise break up of outstanding UCs

Year	Number of UCs	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2003-2004	51	1.00
2004-2005	46	1.34
2005-2006	43	0.87
2006-2007	31	0.98
2007-2008	19	0.75
2008-2009	89	4.16
2009-2010	98	5.46
2010-2011	66	3.81
2011-2012	28	0.46
2012-2013	25	1.04
2013-2014	16	1.31
2014-2015	15	0.41
2015-2016	9	0.22
2016-2017	3	0.53
2017-2018	0	0.00
2018-2019	19	12.11
2019-2020	43	15.31
2020-2021	6	0.07
2021-2022	17	2.55
2022-2023	123	22.81
Total UCs due for submission on or before 31.03.2024	233	46.99
	980	122.18

Source: VLC data

As can be seen from **Table 4.5**, out of 980 outstanding UCs involving ₹122.18 crore, 171 outstanding UCs amounting to ₹4.19 crore which were due for submission in 2006-07, were still awaited as on 31 March 2024.



Source: VLC Data and previous years SFAR

As can be seen from **Chart 4.2**, the outstanding UC has decreased from 1,664 in 2020-21 to 947 in 2022-23 but again increased to 980 during 2023-24.

The major defaulting departments are as listed in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Major defaulting departments who had not submitted UCs

Major Defaulting Department	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage of outstanding UCs
Ecclesiastical	168	66.06	54.07
Social Justice and welfare	520	20.55	16.82
Rural Development	63	12.20	9.98
Tourism and Civil Aviation	16	5.17	4.22
Home	6	4.93	4.04
Sports and Youth Affairs	88	2.79	2.28
Culture	8	1.16	0.95
Health and Family Welfare	19	2.16	1.77
Co-operation	15	1.81	1.48
Science and Technology	7	1.35	1.10

Source: VLC data

The major defaulting department which failed to submit utilisation certificates with five *per cent* or more of the total outstanding UCs were Ecclesiastical with ₹66.06 crore (54.07 *per cent*), Social welfare ₹20.55 crore (16.82 *per cent*) and Rural Development ₹12.20 crore (9.98 *per cent*).

High pendency of UCs was fraught with the risk of misappropriation; thus, it is imperative that the State Government should monitor this aspect closely and hold the persons concerned accountable for submission of UCs in a timely manner.

4.7 Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DC) Bills against Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

The drawal of contingent charges on items of expenditure by a State Government, for which final classification and supporting vouchers is not available at the time of drawal are made on 'Abstract Contingent' (AC) Bills. Initially made as advance, its subsequent adjustments are ensured through submission of DC bills within a stipulated period of three months of drawal of AC bill. DC bill consists of abstract of expenditure along with sub-vouchers for amount drawn through AC bill. Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are required to present DC bills duly countersigned by the Controlling Officer in all these cases within the prescribed period.

Further, the DDOs should not make payments through AC Bills unless DC Bills for previous month have been submitted to the Controlling Officers. Non-submission of DC Bills renders the expenditure under AC Bills opaque. Details of AC Bills outstanding as on 31 March 2024 are given below.

Table 4.7: Details of AC Bills

(₹ in crore)		
Year	No. of unadjusted AC Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2022-23	1,733	36.39
2023-24	245	26.54
Total	1,978	62.93

Source: NTFA and VLC data of office of the Sr. DAG (A&E)

It was seen that during 2023-24, ₹24.83 crore (36 per cent) was drawn through 245 AC Bills in March 2024. Expenditure against AC Bills at the end of the year indicates poor public expenditure management and may point to drawal being done primarily to exhaust the budget provision.

Year-wise trend of unadjusted AC bills for the period 2001-2024 is given in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Year-wise break-up of unadjusted AC bills

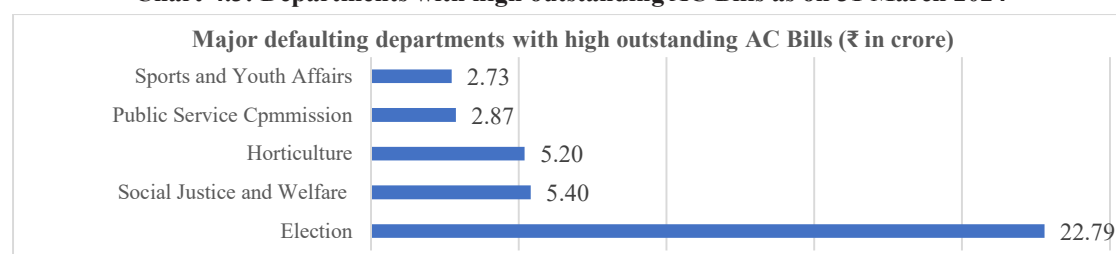
Year	No. of Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
2001-2002	53	0.16
2002-2003	128	1.27
2003-2004	187	1.27
2004-2005	115	1.31
2005-2006	79	1.00
2006-2007	85	1.87
2007-2008	89	0.71
2008-2009	77	0.76
2009-2010	87	1.94
2010-2011	39	0.24
2011-2012	58	0.74
2012-2013	49	2.12
2013-2014	51	0.32
2014-2015	32	3.43
2015-2016	44	1.61
2016-2017	68	1.77
2017-2018	64	1.43
2018-2019	88	1.97
2019-2020	94	1.43
2020-2021	69	3.83
2021-2022	70	1.38
2022-2023	107	5.83
2023-2024	245	26.54
Total	1,978	62.93

Source: VLC Data

Out of 1,978 unadjusted AC bills involving ₹62.93 crore, 53 oldest outstanding AC Bills amounting to ₹0.11 crore pertains to the year 2001-02, Department-wise details are given in **Appendix 4.4**.

Major defaulting departments with high outstanding AC Bills as on 31 March 2024 are given in **Chart 4.3**.

Chart-4.3: Departments with high outstanding AC Bills as on 31 March 2024



As can be seen from **Chart 4.3**, Election Department was at the top with ₹22.79 crore (36.21 per cent of total outstanding AC bills) worth of outstanding AC bills. In terms of number of outstanding AC bills, Social Justice and Welfare Department

with 183 numbers, Horticulture outstanding AC bills 124 numbers, Public Service Commission 50 of outstanding AC bills, and 115 numbers of outstanding AC bills were the top defaulters.

The office of Sr. DAG (A&E) has been highlighting the status of outstanding DC bills to the Finance Department on monthly basis, despite this, the outstanding balances persisted. Department-wise pending DC bills for the years up to 2023-24 are detailed in **Appendix 4.5**.

Non-adjustment of advances for long periods is fraught with the risk of misappropriation and therefore, requires close monitoring by the respective DDOs for ensuring submission of DC bills. Further, to the extent of non-receipt of DC bills, the expenditure shown in the Finance Accounts cannot be asserted as correct or final.

4.7.1 Pending DC Bills against AC Bills of Social Welfare Department

The status of drawal of AC Bills and their settlement through submission of DC bills was examined (November 2024) in Audit in respect of the Social Welfare Department (Grant No. 38). The examination revealed that the Social Welfare Department had 169 pending AC bills lying unsettled since 2004-05 amounting to ₹ 3.13 crore was outstanding as on 31 March 2024. The outstanding advance of ₹ 3.13 crore pertained to advances for purchase of tyres & tubes for official vehicles, supply of furniture & crockery, advance for supply of stock materials, etc.

Age-wise break-up of the unsettled AC bills is given in **Table 4.9**:

Table 4.9: Year-wise break up of pending AC Bills

Year	No. of AC bills for which DC bills not submitted	Amount (₹ in lakh)
2004 -05	18	12.40
2005-06	11	5.43
2006-07	6	0.96
2007-08	5	2.54
2008-09	14	16.97
2009-10	12	75.55
2010-11	3	0.48
2011-12	10	2.02
2012-13	6	0.63
2013-14	7	15.62
2014-15	12	17.24
2015-16	8	2.48
2016-17	9	66.15
2017-18	4	2.41
2018-19	11	24.15
2019-20	7	9.36
2020-21	12	39.19
2021-22	6	14.81
2022-23	6	2.06
2023-24	2	2.35
Total	169	312.79

Source: VLC data

The reasons for non-adjustment of old outstanding advances for prolonged period was found to be due to the lack of efforts/follow up from the Department for the adjustment of the advances.

4.8 Indiscriminate use of Minor Head 800

Minor Head 800- Other Expenditure/ Other Receipts is intended to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. Routine operation of Minor Head-800 is to be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque.

During the year 2023-24, the State Government booked ₹573.15 crore (5.27 *per cent* of the Revenue and Capital expenditure) under 800-Other Expenditure under 27 Expenditure Heads and ₹549.51 crore (6.58 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts) under 800-Other Receipts under 31 Revenue Receipt Heads.

Instances where a substantial proportion (more than ₹ 10 crore and 50 *per cent* or more) of expenditure within a given Major Head were classified under the Minor Head 800-‘Other Expenditure’ during 2023-24 are given in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10: Significant expenditure booked under Minor Head 800–Other Expenditure during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Major Schemes under Minor Head 800	Expenditure under Minor Head 800	Total Expenditure	Per cent
1.	2075 Social Services	Miscellaneous General Services	20.39	23.48	86.84
2.	2407 Agriculture and Allied Activities	Plantations	10.95	10.97	99.81
3.	4070 Election	Capital Outlay on other Administrative Service	260.52	260.52	100.00
4.	4216 Rural Housing	Capital Outlay on Housing	45.00	45.00	100.00
Total			336.86	339.97	

Source: Finance Accounts, 2023-24

Similarly, Instances where a substantial proportion (₹ five crore and 50 *per cent* or more) of the receipts within a given Major Head were classified under the Minor Head 800-‘Other Receipts’ during 2023-24 are given in **Table 4.11**.

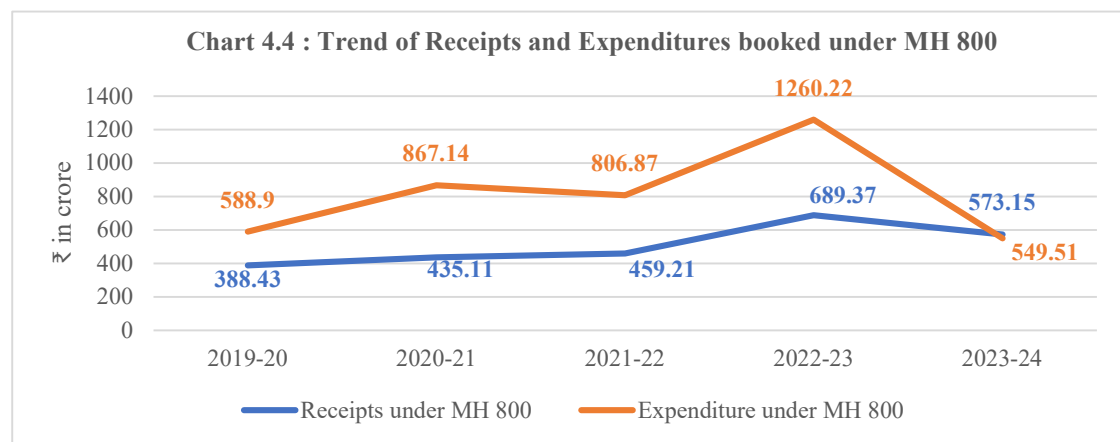
Table 4.11: Significant receipts booked under Minor Head 800 – Other Receipts during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Receipts under Minor Head 800	Total Receipts	Per cent
1.	0029 Land Revenue	17.24	18.39	94
2.	0059 Public Works	13.91	15.06	92
3.	0070 Other Administrative Services	12.64	14.68	86
4.	0210 Medical and Public Health	8.08	10.60	76
5.	0515 Other Rural Development Programmes	5.34	5.34	100
6.	0801 Power	427.20	427.20	100
Total		484.41	491.27	

Source: Finance Accounts, 2023-24

Classification of large amounts under the omnibus Minor Head 800 affects transparency in financial reporting and distorts proper analysis of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure. The trending of Receipts and Expenditure booked under Minor Head 800 is shown in **Chart 4.4**.



As can be seen in **Chart 4.4**, the Receipts booked under Minor Head 800 has seen a steady increase during the period 2019-2022. The Receipts booking under MH 800 increased by ₹161.08 crore from the year 2019-20 to 2023-24. On the other hand, there was fluctuation in Expenditure booked under MH 800 with huge decline being noticed during 2023-24.

Classification of amounts under 800-Other receipts/ expenditure discourage the transparency in financial reporting and distorts proper analysis of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure and receipts. Users are not able to see and understand the nature of such transactions booked under Minor Head 800.

Thus, it is imperative that the State Government reviews all classifications of schemes being made under 800-Other Expenditure in the light of their depiction in the LMMH and after consultation with the Accountant General (A&E), classify them appropriately as per existing LMMH, or seek addition of new Minor Head, to bring transparency in Accounts.

Issues related to measurement

4.9 Suspense and Remittances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. The position of gross figures under major suspense heads for the last three years is given in **Table 4.12**.

Table 4.12: Outstanding Balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads

(₹ in crore)

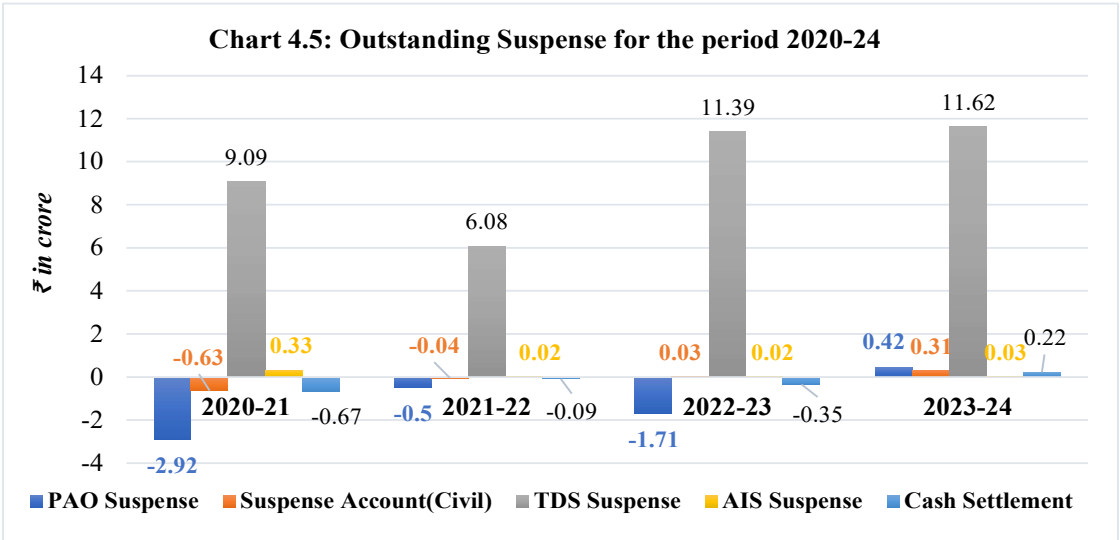
Particulars	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
<i>(I) Major Head (MH) 8658- Suspense</i>								
Minor Head	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
101-PAO - Suspense	8.35	5.43	0.50	-	1.71	-	0.42	
Net	Dr.2.92		Dr.0.50		Dr.1.71		Dr. 0.42	
102-Suspense Account (Civil)	14.46	13.83	-0.71	-0.67	0.09	0.12	0.05	0.36
Net	Dr 0.63		Dr 0.04		Cr. 0.03		Cr. 0.31	
112 – Tax Deducted at Source	11.31	20.40	5.16	11.24	-	11.39	-	11.62
Net	Cr 9.09		Cr 6.08		Cr. 11.39		Cr. 11.62	
123-AIS Suspense	0.01	0.34	(-)0.02	0.00	-	0.02	-	0.03
Net	Cr 0.33		Cr 0.02		Cr. 0.02		Cr. 0.03	
135-Cash Settlement between Sikkim and other States	0.86	0.19	0.87	0.78	0.35	-	0.22	-
Net	Dr 0.67		Dr 0.09		Dr 0.35		Dr. 0.22	
<i>(II) MH 8782- Cash Remittance and adjustment between officers rendering accounts to same Accounts Officers</i>								
102-Public Works Remittances	1,768.08	2,282.71	1,915.88	2,289.62	2,731.98	3,199.32	-	359.09
Net	Cr 514.63		Cr 373.74		Cr 467.34		Cr. 359.09	
103-Forest Remittances	47.47	48.80	70.13	70.31	53.67	48.25	5.58	-
Net	Cr 1.33		Cr 0.18		Dr 5.42		Dr.5.58	
108-Other Remittances	82.29	79.99	81.15	77.21	87.62	77.32	9.19	-
Net	Dr 2.30		Dr 3.94		Dr 10.30		Dr.9.19	

Source: Finance Accounts

Outstanding debit balance under 101-PAO Suspense head would mean that payments have been made by the State on behalf of PAOs of Central Government, which were yet to be recovered. Outstanding credit balance would mean that payments have been received by the State on behalf of a PAO, which were yet to be paid.

The variation in net balance of the components under Suspense is given below:

- The net debit balance under the PAO suspense head decreased from ₹1.71 crore in 2022-23 to ₹0.42 crore in 2023-24. On clearance/ settlement of this, the cash balance of the State Government will increase.
- Receipts on account of TDS are credited to TDS suspense and the balances under this suspense head are to be cleared when the receipts of TDS are transferred to the Income Tax Department. There was outstanding credit balance of ₹11.62 crore under this head as on 31 March 2024.
- The net AIS suspense balance during 2020-2021 was ₹0.33 crore, however it decreased to ₹0.02 crore during 2022-23 and again increased by ₹0.01 crore to ₹0.03 crore as on 31 March 2024.
- The Cash Settlement balance between Sikkim and other states increased to ₹0.35 crore in 2022-23 but again decreased to ₹0.22 crore in 2023-24. On clearance of this, the cash balance of the State Government will increase.



Source: Finance Accounts

4.10 Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure between CCOs and Sr. Deputy Accountant General (A&E)

In order to exercise effective control of expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs) are required to reconcile the Receipts and Expenditure recorded in their books every month during the financial year with the figures accounted for in the Office of the Sr. DAG (A&E).

As per the records of Office of Sr. DAG (A&E), the State Government had reconciled 100 *per cent* of all their Receipts and Expenditure through CCOs and DDOs with the figures booked in the accounts of the Sr. DAG (A&E).

4.11 Reconciliation of Cash Balances

Under a resolution passed in the year 1968-69, State Bank of Sikkim (SBS) has been vested with the responsibility by GoS of receiving money on behalf of Government and making all Government payments and keeping custody of the balances of government. It was seen that there were differences in cash balances as per the records of Sr. DAG (A&E) and SBS each year. As per records of Sr. DAG (A&E), the cash balance of Government with State Bank of Sikkim as on 31 March 2024 was ₹44.66 crore. But as per the record of State Bank of Sikkim, the cash balance stood at ₹9.98 crore leaving behind an unreconciled balance of ₹34.68 crore.

The difference in cash balance between the figures of Sr. DAG (A&E) and SBS for the last five years is shown below:

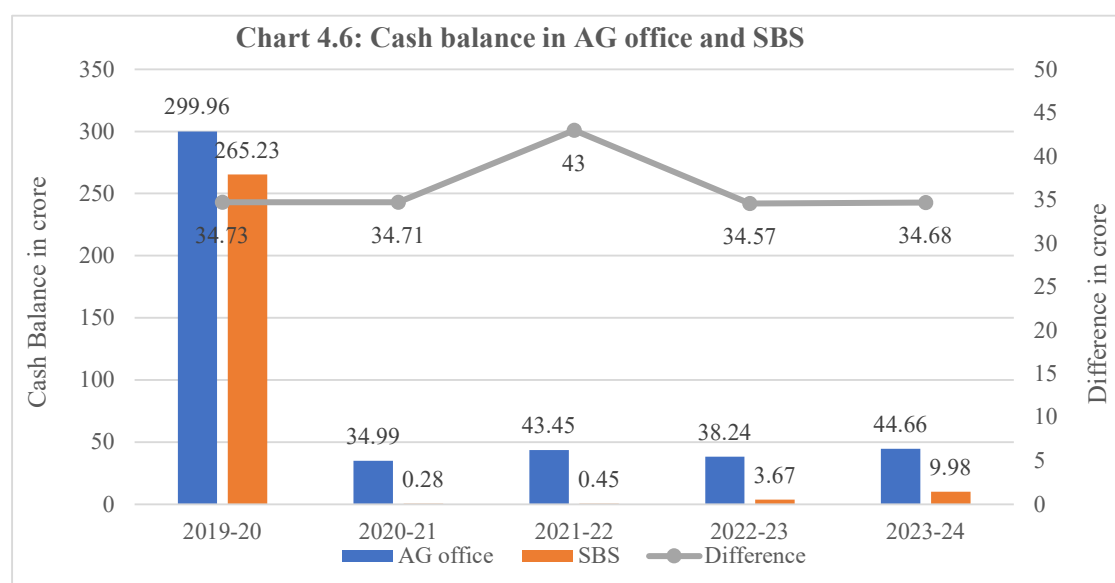
Table 4.13: Differences in cash balances

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	As per records of office of Sr. DAG (A&E)	As per records of State Bank of Sikkim (SBS)	Difference
2018-19	70.20	38.78	31.42
2019-20	299.96	265.23	34.73
2020-21	34.99	0.28	34.71
2021-22	43.45	0.45	43.00
2022-23	38.24	3.67	34.57
2023-24	44.66	9.98	34.68

Source: Finance Accounts

The difference was mainly due to non-reconciliation of figures by the State Treasuries with SBS.



Issues related to disclosure

4.12 Compliance with Accounting Standards

As per Article 150 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), prescribe the form of accounts of the Union and of the States. On the advice of the CAG, the President of India has so far notified three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS) viz., IGAS 1- Guarantees given by the Government, IGAS 2- Accounting and classification of Grants-in-Aid and IGAS 3- Loans and Advances made by Government. Details of compliance to these Accounting Standards by the Government of Sikkim during 2023-24 is given below.

Table 4.14: Compliance to Accounting Standards

Sl. No.	Accounting Standards	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Deficiency
1	IGAS-1	Guarantees given by the Government – Disclosure requirements	Complied (Statements 9 and 20 of Finance Accounts)	-
2	IGAS-2	Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid	Complied (Statement 10 of Finance Accounts)	-
3	IGAS-3	Loans and Advances made by Government	Complied (Statement 7 and 18 of Finance Accounts)	-

Source: Finance Accounts

4.13 Arrears in Accounts submission by Autonomous Bodies

The audit of accounts of 16 Autonomous Bodies (ABs) of State Government has been entrusted to the CAG under Section 20(1) of the C&AG (DPC) Act, 1971 in the State.

Ninety four accounts of the above ABs were pending for submission to Audit with pendency ranging between one and 17 years details of which are given in **Appendix 4.6**.

4.14 Non-submission of information on financial assistance given to Autonomous Bodies/ Authorities

In order to identify new institutions which, attract audit under Sections 14 and 15 of the CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971, the State Government/ Heads of the Departments are required to furnish to Audit every year, the detailed information about the financial assistance given to various institutions, the purpose of assistance granted and the total expenditure of the institutions. None of the departments had submitted this information, though specifically called for by audit.

Further, the substantially funded Autonomous Bodies/ Authorities are required to submit their annual accounts for audit by the CAG under the provision *ibid*. A total of 57 annual accounts of 23 Autonomous Bodies/ Authorities for the period from 2020-21 to 2023-24 had not been received in the office of Principal Accountant General till September 2024 as detailed in **Appendix 4.7**. The age-wise delay in submission of accounts is detailed in the table below:

Table 4.15: Statement Showing Age-wise Non-furnishing of Accounts

Sl. No.	Range of delays in number of years	Total number of accounts
1	3 years	16
2	2 years and below	41
Total		57

Source: Annual Accounts

Due to non-finalisation of accounts, these institutions could not be audited. Thus, it could not be ensured whether the grants and expenditure had properly been accounted for and whether the purpose for which the grants were provided had actually been achieved.

Besides, delay in finalisation of accounts carries the risk of financial irregularities remaining undetected apart from violation of the provision of the respective legislations under which these bodies were constituted.

Departmental Commercial Undertakings / Corporations / Companies

The heads of departments in the Government are to ensure that the undertakings prepare and submit such accounts to the Accountant General Office for audit regularly. It is observed that 15 PSUs / Corporations whose accounts were due as arrears as on 30 September 2024. The position of arrears in preparation of accounts is given in **Table 4.16:**

Table 4.16: Arrears in finalisation of accounts of Government Companies/Corporations

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertakings	Accounts finalised up to	No. of accounts in arrears	Profit / Loss as per latest annual accounts (₹ in crore)
1	Government Fruit Preservation Factory	2018-19	5	0.62
2	Temi Tea Estate	2017-18	6	0.25
3	State Bank of Sikkim	2022-23	1	15.34
4	State Trading Corporation of Sikkim	2022-23	1	(-) 0.45
5	Sikkim Urja Limited	2022-23	1	1270.19
6	Sikkim Power Transmission Limited	2023-24	0	63.64
7	Namchi Smart City Limited	2020-21	3	0.05
8	Gangtok Smart City Development Limited	2021-22	2	(-) 1.21
9	Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited	2021-22	2	(-) 40.81
10	Sikkim Power Development Corporation Limited	2022-23	1	1.84
11	Sikkim Industrial Development & Investment Corp Limited	2023-24	0	0.87
12	SC, ST & OBC Development Corporation	2015-16	8	(-) 0.24
13	Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation	2016-17	7	0.06
14	Sikkim Hatcheries Limited	2017-18	6	(-) 0.14
15	Sikkim Poultry Development Corporation	2017-18	6	(-) 0.15
16	Sikkim Livestock Processing Development Corporation	2013-14	10	(-) 0.02
17	Sikkim Handlooms and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited	2014-15	9	0.29

Age profile of PSUs/Corporations having accounts in arrears is given below:

Table 4.17: Age profile of PSUs/Corporations having accounts in arrears

Range in arrears	Number of PSUs/Corporations
0-1	6
2-3	3
4-5	1
>5	7
Total	17

The above tables show that accounts in respect of seven PSUs, accounts were in arrears for more than five years. The PSUs are namely Temi Tea Estate, SC, ST & OBC Development Corporation, Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation, Sikkim Hatcheries Limited, Sikkim Poultry Development Corporation, Sikkim Livestock Processing Development Corporation and Sikkim Handlooms and Handicraft Development Corporation Limited. In the absence of timely finalisation of accounts, results of investments of the Government remain outside the purview of State Legislature and escape scrutiny by audit. Consequently, corrective measures, if any, required for ensuring accountability and improving efficiency cannot be taken in time. Risk of fraud and mis-utilisation of public money cannot be ruled out.

It is recommended that the State Government should evolve a system and direct the authorities of the PSUs to complete its up-to date accounts (i.e., till last preceding year).

Working of State Public Sector Undertakings

In Sikkim, there are four Government companies which are incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 and are audited under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Besides, there are nine Companies which are incorporated under the Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961. Further there are four Statutory Corporations which are incorporated under the Proclamation of the erstwhile Chogyal (King) of Sikkim and registered under the Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961. The Companies registered under the Sikkim Registration of Companies Act, 1961 and the Statutory Corporations are audited on 'entrustment basis' under Section 19(3) or 20(1) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 (CAG's DPC Act)

Audit noticed that out of 17 SPSEs, 68 accounts from 15 SPSEs are in arrears as on 30 September 2024, which included 66 accounts from 13 Government Companies and two accounts from two Statutory Corporations. SPSEs did not adhere to the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements except for two SPSEs (Sikkim Power Transmission Limited and Sikkim Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited).

Out of the total profit of ₹ 1353.15 crore earned by earned by 10 SPSEs, 99.70 *per cent* was contributed by three SPSEs, namely Sikkim Urja Limited, Sikkim Power Transmission Limited and State Bank of Sikkim. Further, out of total loss of ₹ 43.02 crore incurred by seven SPSEs, loss of ₹40.81 (94.86 *per cent*) is contributed by one SPSE, namely Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited.

Out of 10 SPSEs which earned profit, only one SPSE, namely State Bank of Sikkim declared dividend.

The State Government may impress upon the management of SPSEs to ensure timely submission of their financial statements. In the absence of finalised accounts, Government investments in such SPSEs remain outside the oversight of State Legislature. The State Government may also analyse the reasons of losses in loss making SPSEs and initiate steps to make their operations efficient and profitable.

Other Issues

4.15 Misappropriations, losses, thefts, etc.

State Financial Rules lay down detailed instructions regarding responsibility for losses sustained through fraud or negligence of individuals, loss or destruction of Government property and report thereof to the Police/ Accountant General.

Latest details received from two departments and cases reported up to the previous year showed that there were eight cases of misappropriation/ theft/ short supply involving Government money amounting to ₹286.23 lakh {RDD (₹117.25 lakh), Transport Department (₹7.00 lakh), Building & Housing (₹157.56 lakh), Finance Department (₹0.26 lakh), Food and Supplies (₹2.24 lakh), Cooperation (₹1.92 lakh)} which was pending for settlement at the end of 2023-24. The department-wise break-up of pending cases and age-wise analysis of misappropriation cases are given in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Profile of pending cases of misappropriation, loss, defalcation, etc.

Age-profile of the pending cases				Nature of the cases	Action taken by the Department	Amount Received
Range in years	Number of cases	Name of the Department	Amount involved (₹ in lakh)			
0-5	02	RDD	7.99	Cash transaction was not recorded in the cash book	Action yet to be taken by the Department	Latest status of recovery not furnished.
			89.41	Short supply of stock materials by Block Office to the Beneficiaries	Enquiry conducted by the O/o the ADC (Dev), Rabongla, South Sikkim	Latest status of recovery not furnished.
	01	BHD	157.56	Misappropriation	Inquiry officer submitted final report on 22.02.2022. Department forwarded the case to the Government for further action	Nil
	01	Food & Supplies	2.24	Misappropriation	Case has been registered by the Vigilance Department and is under investigation	Latest status of recovery not furnished.

Age-profile of the pending cases				Nature of the cases	Action taken by the Department	Amount Received
Range in years	Number of cases	Name of the Department	Amount involved (₹ in lakh)			
	01	Cooperation	1.92	Fraudulent withdrawal of money from Bank	The Department did not take any step to recover the lost amount from the fraudulent person through concerned bank. Further the Department did not inform the Finance Department and AG office.	Latest status of recovery not furnished.
5-10	01	RDD	19.85	Drawing of salary for 6 years even after superannuation by the Government Employee.	The department has stopped the pay and allowance. But, yet to recover the salary paid to retired staff.	Latest status of recovery not furnished.
15-20	01	Finance	0.26	Cash embezzlement by staff	Person involved in the case of theft is still untraceable. The proposal to write off Government money involved is under process for approval of the Government.	Nil
	01	Transport	07.00	Shortage of POL during transportation in SNT tanker	Case referred to Vigilance Department for investigation	Latest status of recovery not furnished.
Total	08		286.23			

Source: Departmental figures

4.16 Follow up action on State Finances Audit Report

The preparation of Report on State Finances started in 2008-09 and the Reports for the years 2009-10 to 2012-13 had been discussed by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). PAC recommended compliance with the recommendations as contained in the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on State Finances. Reports on State Finances up to 2012-13 have been discussed in the PAC and 2013-14 to 2021-22 have not been discussed by the PAC and Report of 2023-24 was placed in the Legislative Assembly.

4.17 Constitution of State Finance Commission and recommendation thereof

Constitution of State Finance Commission every five years is mandated in Article 243I (1) and 243Y of 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment ACT (CAA) of India, 1993. The State Finance Commissions are assigned the task of reviewing the financial position of local bodies and making recommendations on the sharing and assignment of various taxes, duties, tools, fees, etc. and grants-in-Aid to be given to the local bodies from Consolidated Fund of the State.

The Fifth State Finance Commission (FSFC) was constituted by the Governor of Sikkim on 17 August 2016 to review the financial position of the Panchayat & Municipalities; to give recommendation to improve the financial position of the Panchayats as well as the Municipalities; to examine the resources of the local bodies; maintenance and upkeep of the Capital assets created by local bodies or transferred by the Government to the local bodies; to work out a factor for determination of devolution of taxes; duties; grants-in-Aid; to indicate the basis and to make available the estimates and expenditure of each tier of local bodies during the period 2020-2025. The Commission submitted (August 2017) its Report to the Government on covering all aspects of its mandate.

The position of recommendation vis-à-vis acceptance and status of short/excess release relating to Local Bodies by 5th SFC is given in **Table 4.19**.

Table 4.19: Statement showing SFC recommendation, accepted by Government and its status of implementation

Sl. No	Item of Recommendation	Accepted by Government	Status of implementation
1	4.50 <i>per cent</i> of net proceeds of State's Tax Revenue should be devolved to PRIs and ULBs.	The Government accepted the recommendation of the FSFC for devolving 4.50 <i>per cent</i> of the net proceeds of the State's taxes, fees and levies to the PRIs and ULBs for the period 2020-25 subject to the actual collection.	Fund was released by the State Government as per recommendation: PRI:- ₹40.75 crore ULB: ₹14.62 crore
2	0.50 <i>per cent</i> of net proceeds of State's Tax Revenue should be allocated for Capacity building of PRIs and ULBs.	The Government accepted the recommendation.	Fund was released by the State Government only for PRI amounting to ₹ 3.26 crore.
3	0.5 <i>per cent</i> of the net proceeds of the State's Tax Revenue should be allocated for Special Support to most backward PRIs and ULBs.	The Government accepted the recommendation.	The fund was released 4.89 crore PRI and 0.54 crore ULBs (Special Incentive Grant recommended under 5 th State Finance Commission)

4.18 Conclusion

During the year 2023-24, all the Controlling Officers reconciled the Government receipts and expenditure with the figures in the books of the Sr. DAG (A&E).

Audit observed that ₹7.75 crore was required to be paid as interest on the balance of ₹290.24 crore lying under interest bearing deposits/Reserve Funds. Non-payment/short payment of the interest amounting to ₹7.75 crore has resulted in understatement of Revenue Expenditure and Fiscal Deficit by ₹7.75 crore.

Revenue Receipts of ₹359.02 crore earned from sale proceeds of electricity sold outside the State and royalty receipts from the HEPs located in the State, were not deposited in the Consolidated Fund of State by PDS. This led to understatement of Revenue Receipts by ₹359.02 crore. Further, an expenditure of ₹359.02 crore had been incurred without

routing it through Government Accounts resulting in understatement of Government expenditure by ₹359.02 crore.

Classification of large amounts under the omnibus Minor Head 800 affects transparency in financial reporting and distorts proper analysis of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure.

It has been found that 980 UCs amounting to ₹122.18 crore was due for submission on or before 31 March 2024.

It was seen that during 2023-24, ₹24.83 crore (36 *per cent*) was drawn through 245 AC Bills in March 2024.

Audit observed that non-furnishing of detailed information about financial assistance given to various institutions and non-submission of accounts by 135 accounts Autonomous Bodies/ Authorities as per timelines led to non-compliance with Financial Rules. There were also delays in placement of SARs to Legislature.

There were cases of misappropriation involving Government money in respect of seven Departments with the money value of ₹ 2.86 crore at the end of 2023-24 where final action was pending.

4.19 Recommendations

- *Departments should adhere to the Government Accounting Rules and all the financial transactions should be routed through Government Accounts to reflect actual financial position of the State.*
- *Finance Department may draw up action plan for monitoring and ensuring submission of all pending UCs especially keeping in view that UCs from 2002-03 onwards are still due for submission. Release of subsequent grants should be linked with submission of outstanding UCs.*
- *Finance Department may make special efforts to settle old outstanding AC bills specially keeping in view that submission of DC bills from 2001-02 onwards are still pending for submission. At the same time, the DDOs should be asked to ensure that the DC bills are submitted within prescribed time, in order to avoid accumulation of unadjusted AC bills. Advances should be monitored closely for effective control and old outstanding AC bills should be adjusted by making special efforts in a time bound manner.*
- *Timely reconciliation may be done with figures of the PAO and office of the Sr. DAG (A&E) to avoid discrepancies in Accounts. Special efforts need to be taken for reconciliation of balances in State Bank of Sikkim and PAO figures.*
- *To make accounts transparent, the Government should operate appropriate Minor Heads instead of booking under Minor Head 800.*

- *Finance Department should consider evolving a system to expedite the process of compilation and submission of annual accounts by autonomous bodies for reporting of their financial position.*
- *The Government should prepare a time bound framework for taking prompt action in cases of misappropriation, loss, theft, etc., and for strengthening the internal control system in Departments to prevent recurrence of such cases.*



(NARMADHA R.)

Accountant General (Audit), Sikkim

**Gangtok
The 16 May 2025**

Countersigned



(K. SANJAY MURTHY)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

**New Delhi
The 20 May 2025**

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1
Part A: State Profile
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1, 1.3)

General Data			
Sl. No.	Particulars	Sikkim	All India
1	Area in sq. Km	7,096	32,87,469
2	Population in crore (As per 2011 Census)	0.07	140.07
3	Density of Population (2011 Census) (persons per sq.km)	86	382
4	Population below poverty line (MoSPI data)	8.19	21.92
5	Literacy rate (percentage) (2011 Census)	81.42	74.04
6	Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) (SRS Bulletin Oct. 2021)	5	28
7	Human Development Index (All India) (UNDP Report Human Development Report 2020)		
	a. 2021		0.633
	b. 2022		0.644
8	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2023-24 at current prices as per Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI (₹in crore)	48,937	2,95,35,667
9	Per capita GDP 2023-24 (in ₹)	7,07,181	2,11,725
10	Decadal Population Growth (2013-24) in percentage	10.14	11.26

Financial Data comparison of Sikkim with the other states of North Eastern Region
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Assam	Nagaland	Meghalaya	Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Mizoram	Tripura	Sikkim
a.	Revenue Expenditure	94,163	14,820	16,584	20,564	13,972	10,837	18,342	8221
b.	Capital Expenditure	21,509	3123	4,571	8,467	2,749	1279	2834	2,661
c.	Loans & Advances	65	0.35	41	3	0	25	100	0.55
d.	Expenditure on Education (Revenue)	20,050	2,120	2,931	2,400	2,364	1,681	2,390	1,337
	Expenditure on Education (Capital)	1,507	127	68	587	62	18	206	331
e.	Expenditure on Health (Revenue)	6032	815	1585	1591	930	560	1172	621
	Expenditure on Health (Capital)	660	62	60	92	9	84	64	112
f.	Salary and Wages	34,653	6,661	4,088	4,764	5,606	3,532	6,347	3,104
g.	Pension	17,654	3,102	1,790	1,975	2,430	1,995	3065	1,301
h.	GSDP at current rates	5,70,243	41,887	53,057	43,992	44,995	35,579	82,625	48,937
i.	Capital expenditure ratio with GSDP	3.77	7.46	8.62	19.24	6.11	3.59	3.43	5.44
j.	Revenue Expenditure ratio with GSDP	16.51	35.38	31.26	46.74	31.05	30.46	22.20	16.80

Appendix 1.1
Part B: Layout of Finance Accounts
(Reference: Paragraph 1.3)

Finance Accounts is prepared in two volumes with volume I presenting the summarised financial statements of Government and volume II presenting the detailed statements. The layout is detailed below. Further, volume II contains details such as comparative expenditure on salaries and subsidies by major head, Grants-in-aid and assistance given by the State Government, externally aided projects, expenditure on plan scheme, direct transfer of Central scheme funds to implementing agencies, summary of balances, financial results of irrigation schemes, commitments on incomplete public works contracts and maintenance expenditure which are bought out in various appendices.

Statement	Layout
Volume-I	
1	Statement of Financial position
2	Statement of Receipts and Disbursement
3	Statement of Receipts (Consolidated Fund)
4	Statement of Expenditure (Consolidated Fund)
5	Statement of Progressive Capital expenditure
6	Statement of Borrowing and Other liabilities
7	Statement of Loans and Advances given by the State Government
8	Statement of Investments of the Government
9	Statement of Guarantees given by the Government
10	Statement of Grants-in-aid given by Government
11	Statement of Voted and Charged Expenditure.
12	Statement on Source and Application of Funds for Expenditure other than on Revenue Account
13	Summary of balances under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts
Volume-II Part-I	
14	Detailed Statement of Revenue and Capital Receipts by Minor Heads
15	Detailed Statement of Revenue Expenditure by Minor Heads
16	Detailed Statements of Capital Expenditure by Minor Heads and Sub-Heads
17	Detailed Statement of Borrowings and Other Liabilities
18	Detailed Statement on Loans and Advances given by the Government of Sikkim
19	Detailed Statement of Investments of the Government
20	Detailed Statement of Guarantees given by the Government
21	Detailed Statement on Contingency Fund and Other Public Account transactions
22	Detailed Statement on Investment from Earmarked Balances
Volume-II Part-II Appendices	
I	Comparative Expenditure in Salary
II	Comparative Expenditure in Subsidy
III	Grants-in-aid/ Assistance given by the State Government (Institution wise and Scheme-wise)
IV	Details of Externally Aided Projects
V	Plan Scheme Expenditure-A. Central Schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Plan Schemes), B. State Plan Schemes
VI	Direct Transfer of Central Scheme funds to Implementing Agencies in the State (Funds routed outside State Budgets) (Unaudited figures)
VII	Acceptance and Reconciliation of Balances (As depicted in Statements 18 and 21)
VIII	Financial Results of Irrigation Schemes
IX	Commitments of the Government – List of Incomplete Capital Works
X	Maintenance Expenditure with segregation of Salary and Non-Salary portion
XI	Major Policy Decisions of the Government during the year or new schemes proposed in the Budget

Appendix 1.1

Part C: Structure of Government Accounts

(Reference: Paragraph 1.3)

The accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts viz., Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account.

Part I: Consolidated Fund: All revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by issue of treasury bills, internal loans and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans shall form one Consolidated Fund entitled the Consolidated Fund of the State established under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India.

Part II: Contingency Fund: Contingency Fund of the State established under Article 267(2) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable him to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation by the Legislature. Approval of the Legislature for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained, whereupon the advances from the Contingency Fund are recouped to the fund.

Part III: Public Account: Receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances *etc.*, which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State Legislature.

List of Terms used in Chapter I and Basis for their Calculation

Terms	Basis of Calculation
Buoyancy of a parameter	
Buoyancy of a parameter (X) with respect to another parameter	Rate of Growth of the parameter (X)/Rate of Growth of the parameter (Y).
Rate of Growth (ROG)	$(\text{Current year Amount}/\text{Previous year Amount} - 1) \times 100$.
Average	Trend of growth over a period of 5 years
Share shift/Shift rate of a parameter	Trend of percentage shares, over a period of 5 years, of the parameter in Revenue or Expenditure as the case may be.
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to loans outstanding	$\text{Interest received} / [(\text{opening balance} + \text{closing balance of loans and advances})/2] \times 100$.
Revenue Deficit	Revenue receipt - revenue expenditure.
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances - Revenue Receipts - Miscellaneous Capital Receipts.
Primary Deficit	Fiscal deficit - Interest payments.
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR)	Revenue receipts minus plan grants and non-plan revenue expenditure excluding debits under 2048 - Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)	The compound annual growth rate is calculated by taking the nth root of the total percentage growth rate, where n is the number of years in the period being considered. $\text{CAGR} = [\text{Ending Value}/\text{Beginning Value}]^{(1/\text{no. of years})} - 1$
GSDP	GSDP is defined as the total income of the State or the market value of goods and services produced using labour and all other factors of production at current prices.
Buoyancy Ratio	Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy at 0.7 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 0.7 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one <i>per cent</i> .

Terms	Basis of Calculation
Core Public and Merit Goods	<p>Core public goods are those which all citizens enjoy in common in the sense that each individual's consumption of such goods lead to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of that goods, e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights; pollution free air, other environmental good, road infrastructure <i>etc.</i> Merit goods are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidised rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than ability and willingness to pay the Government and therefore wishes to encourage their consumption. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidised food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, providing basic education to all, drinking water and sanitation, <i>etc.</i></p> <p>"The analysis of expenditure data is disaggregated into developmental and non-developmental expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances is categorised into social services, economic services and general services. Broadly, the social and economic services constitute developmental expenditure, while expenditure on general services is treated as non-developmental expenditure</p>
Debt Sustainability	<p>The Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt- GSDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt therefore also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.</p>
Non-debt Receipts	<p>Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. The debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.</p>
Net Availability of Borrowed Funds	<p>Defined as the ratio of the debt redemption (principal+ interest payments) to total debt receipts indicates the extent to which the debt receipts are used in debt redemption and gives the net availability of borrowed funds.</p>

Appendix 1.2
Time Series Data on the State Government Finances
(Reference: Paragraph 1.3)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Part A. Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts	4,841.27	5,607.82	7,080.72	8,103.80	8351.38
	(99.99)	(99.98)	(99.99)	(99.99)	(99.99)
(i) Own Tax Revenue	970.41	966.70	1,254.41	1,497.26	1748.17
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	197.63	195.25	227.18	248.77	238.19
	(20.37)	(19.73)	(18.11)	(16.62)	(13.63)
State Goods & Service Tax (SGST)	454.89	463.04	655.55	804.23	965.70
	(46.88)	(46.80)	(52.26)	(53.71)	(55.24)
State Excise	207.15	210.27	249.20	298.46	372.25
	(21.35)	21.25)	(19.87)	(19.93)	(21.29)
Taxes on Vehicles	41.08	28.96	39.09	49.69	51.62
	(4.23)	(2.93)	(3.11)	(3.32)	2.95
Stamps and Registration fees	13.30	13.13	23.35	26.52	38.75
	(1.37)	(1.33)	(1.86)	(1.77)	(2.22)
Land Revenue	4.40	13.33	9.53	8.79	18.39
	(0.45)	(1.35)	(0.76)	(0.59)	(1.05)
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Other Taxes	51.96	42.72	50.51	60.80	63.27
	(5.35)	(4.32)	(4.03)	(4.06)	
(ii) Non Tax Revenue	693.40	662.29	680.63	976.11	874.41
	(14.32)	(11.81)	(9.61)	(12.05)	(10.47)
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	2,295.56	2,302.27	3,287.55	3,864.75	4285.45
	(47.42)	(41.05)	(46.43)	(47.69)	(51.31)
(iv) Grants in aid from Government of India	881.90	1,676.56	1,858.13	1,765.68	1443.35
	(18.22)	(29.48)	(26.24)	(21.79)	(17.28)
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	0.30	1.17	0.45	0.44	0.39
	(0.01)	(0.02)	(0.01)	(0.01)	
4. Total Revenue and Non debt Capital Receipts (1+2+3)	4,841.57	5,608.99	7,081.17	8,104.24	8351.77
	(85.32)	(78.19)	(79.00)	(79.91)	(74.99)
5. Public Debt Receipts	833.21	1,564.71	1,882.60	2,036.90	2785.41
	(14.68)	(21.81)	(21.00)	(20.09)	(25.01)
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	819.36	1,361.87	1,579.00	1,483.87	1984.53
	(98.34)	(87.04)	(83.87)	(72.85)	(71.25)
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	-	-	-		
Loans and Advances from Government of India	13.85	202.84	303.60	553.03	800.88
	(1.66)	(12.96)	(19.23)	(27.15)	(28.75)
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	5,674.78	7,173.70	8,963.77	10,141.14	1,1137.18
	(38.70)	(43.59)	(49.52)	(47.04)	(46.61)
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	--	--	--	--	-
8. Receipts (Gross)	8,987.23	9,282.40	9,135.46	11,407.16	12721.62
	(61.30)	(56.41)	(50.47)	(52.93)	(53.32)
8A. Public Account Receipts (Net) (8-19)	465.77	696.25	(-) 61.45	(-) 72.30	86.87
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	14,662.01	16,456.10	18,099.23	21,548.30	23858.80
9A. Total Receipts of the State (net) (6+7+8A)	6,140.55	7,869.95	8,902.32	10,077.84	23892.81

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Part B. Expenditure/ Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	6,185.08	6,368.65	6,668.84	7,630.58	8220.54
	(89.34)	(80.79)	(83.52)	(76.25)	(36.12)
General Services (including interest payments)	2,419.77	2,416.08	2,558.27	2,983.32	3281.95
	(39.12)	(37.94)	(38.36)	(39.10)	(39.92)
Social Services	2,253.69	2,430.85	2,470.81	2,813.51	2889.48
	(36.44)	(38.17)	(37.05)	(36.87)	(35.15)
Economic Services	1,427.76	1,428.40	1,530.26	1,735.05	1953.23
	(23.08)	(22.43)	(22.95)	(22.74)	(23.76)
Grants-in-aid and contributions	83.86	93.32	109.50	98.70	95.88
	(1.36)	(1.47)	(1.64)	(1.29)	(1.17)
11. Capital Expenditure	720.61	1,513.88	1,315.78	2,376.60	2660.66
	(10.41)	(19.21)	(16.48)	(23.75)	(12.23)
General Services	128.85	93.22	229.25	272.79	720.77
	(17.88)	(6.16)	(17.42)	(11.48)	(27.09)
Social Services	265.76	506.14	385.02	1,058.07	1226.83
	(36.88)	(33.43)	(29.26)	(44.52)	
Economic Services	326.00	914.52	701.51	1,045.74	713.05
	(45.24)	(60.41)	(53.32)	(44.00)	(26.80)
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	17.06	-	0.85	0.38	0.55
	(0.25)	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
13. Total (10+11+12)	6,922.75	7,882.53	7,985.47	10,007.56	10881.75
	(94.36)	(99.00)	(98.53)	(98.35)	(98.66)
14. Repayments of Public Debt	413.78	79.75	119.90	167.75	296.36
	(5.64)	(1.00)	(1.48)	(1.65)	(2.72)
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	403.13	68.77	108.70	156.31	284.98
	(97.43)	(86.23)	(90.66)	(93.18)	(96.16)
Net Transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft					
Loans and Advances from Government of India	10.65	10.98	11.20	11.43	11.38
	(2.57)	(13.77)	(9.34)	(6.82)	
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
16. Gross Expenditure on Lotteries	-	-	-	-	-
17. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15 +16)	7,336.53	7,962.28	8,105.37	10,175.31	22,059.31
	(46.26)	(48.12)	(46.85)	(46.99)	(63.34)
18. Contingency Fund disbursements	-	-	-	-	
	-	-	-	-	
19. Public Account disbursements	8,521.46	8,586.15	9,196.91	11,479.46	12,634.75
	(53.74)	(51.88)	(53.16)	(53.01)	(36.29)
20. Total disbursement by the State (17+18+19)	15,857.99	16,548.43	17,302.28	21,654.77	34,827.13
Part C: Deficits					
21. Revenue Deficit (-)/Revenue Surplus (+) (1-10)	-1,343.81	-760.83	411.88	473.22 [#]	130.84
22. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus (+) (4-13)	-2,081.18	-2,273.54	- 904.30	-1,903.32 [#]	- 2,529.98
23. Primary Deficit (-)/ Primary Surplus (+)(22-24)	-1,571.50	-1,725.13	- 269.26	-1,185.14	-1,706.35
Part D: Other data					
24. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	509.68	548.41	635.04	718.18	823.63
25. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies etc.	252.97	110.81	148.19	168.72	177.45

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
26. Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft availed (days)	-	-	-	-	-
27. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft	-	-	-	-	-
28. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	31,441	33,018	37650	42677	48937
29. Outstanding Fiscal Liabilities (yearend)	7,400.66	9,058.83	10,862.94	12,696.89	15,168.20
30. Outstanding Guarantees (beginning of year) (including interest)	3,455.04	3,749.32	4,107.03	4878.29	4,786.06
31. Maximum amount Guaranteed (yearend)	3,941.97	4,527.47	4,668.47	5043.47	4,664.59
32. Number of Incomplete Projects	233	171	312	101	433
33. Capital blocked in Incomplete Projects	644.37	396.16	690.13	822.42	10,074.44
Part E: Fiscal Health Indicators					
I Resource Mobilisation					
Revenue Receipts/GSDP	0.15	0.17	0.14	0.17	0.16
Own Tax Revenue/GSDP	0.03	0.03	0.025	0.031	0.04
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02
State's share in Central taxes and Duties/ GSDP	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.09
II Expenditure Management					
Total Expenditure/GSDP	0.22	0.24	0.17	0.21	0.23
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	1.43	1.41	1.14	1.25	0.98
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	0.89	0.81	0.82	0.75	0.74
Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure	0.36	0.37	0.35	0.23	0.12
Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure	0.25	0.30	0.28	0.19	0.18
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	0.10	0.19	0.16	0.23	0.24
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure.	0.09	0.18	0.13	0.21	0.17
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances (in per cent)					
Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP	-4.27	-2.30	0.84	0.97	0.27
Fiscal deficit/GSDP	-6.62	-6.89	-0.20	-0.42	0.58
Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP	-5.00	-5.22	-0.03	-0.06	-0.07
Revenue Deficit(surplus) /Fiscal Deficit	0.65	0.33	-0.45	-0.25	-0.05
IV Management of Fiscal Liabilities					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	0.24	0.27	0.22	0.26	0.31
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	1.53	1.62	1.53	1.57	1.82
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment (₹ in crore)	3.06	2.78	1.45	4.12	3.34
Balance from Current Revenue (₹ in crore)	--	--	--	--	-
Assets/Fiscal Liabilities					

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Appendix 2.1 A
Abstract of Receipts & Disbursement
(Reference: Paragraph 2.2)

Receipts				Disbursements			
2022-23		2023-24		2022-23		2023-24	
Section A: Revenue							
8,103.80	I-Revenue Receipts		8,351.38	7,630.58	I-Revenue Expenditure		8220.54
1,497.26	Tax revenue	1,748.17		2,983.31	General Services	3,281.95	
976.11	Non-tax revenue	874.41		2,813.51	Social Services	2,889.48	
3,864.75	State's share of Union Taxes	4,285.45		1,374.48	Education, Sports, Art and Culture.	1,394.60	
1,765.68	Grants-in-aid	1,443.35		592	Health and Family Welfare	621	
0	Non-Plan Grants	0		212.73	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	324.88	
0	Grants for State Plan Schemes	0		19.18	Information and Broadcasting	17.89	
0	Grants for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	0		233.82	Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes and Other Backward Classes	98.15	
	Grants for Special Plan Schemes	0		14.54	Labour and Labour Welfare	14.28	
1,118.22	Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	940.48		325.77	Social Welfare and Nutrition	384.13	
532.9	Grants from Finance Commission	321.99		40.99	Others	34.55	
114.56	Other Grants	180.88		1,735.06	Economic Services	1,953.24	
				559.2	Agriculture and Allied Activities	659.47	
				223.3	Rural Development	302.13	
				2.21	Special Areas Programmes	40.03	
				37.62	Irrigation and Flood Control	40.03	
				404.49	Energy	423.93	
				74.91	Industry and Minerals	72.78	
				347.05	Transport	378.76	
				12.06	Science Technology and Environment	12.66	
				74.22	General Economic Services	1,953.24	
				98.7	Grants in Aid and Contribution	95.88	
	II-Revenue deficit carried over to Section- B			473.22[#]	II-Revenue surplus carried over to Section-B	130.84	130.84

Receipts				Disbursements			
2022-23		2023-24		2022-23		2023-24	
		8,351.38	8,103.80				8351.38
Section-B-CAPITAL & PUBLIC ACCOUNT							
2,789.19	III-Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment		2682.73	2,376.60	III-Capital Outlay		2660.66
0	IV-Miscellaneous Capital receipts			272.79	General services	229.25	
				1,058.07	Social Services	385.02	
					Education, Sports, Art and Culture	468.36	
				36.87	Health and Family Welfare	112.42	
				794.84	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	628.75	
				0	Information & Broadcasting	1.06	
				8.34	Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	5.63	
				3.35	Social Welfare	10.61	
				0	Others	0	
				1,045.74	Economic Services	713.06	
				7.89	Agriculture and Allied Activities	8.37	
				33.93	Rural Development	31.07	
				64.42	Special Areas Programmes	66.48	
				99.8	Irrigation and Flood Control	66.48	
				225.46	Energy	77.95	
				69.49	Industry and Minerals	0.85	
				333.78	Transport	430.42	
				0	Science and Environment	1.44	
				210.97	General Economic Services	96.48	
0.44	V-Recoveries of Loans and Advances	0.39	0.39	0.38	IV- Loans and Advances Disbursements		0.55
473.22 [#]	VI-Revenue Surplus brought down	130.84	130.84		V-Revenue deficit brought down		0
2,036.90	VII-Public Debt Receipts	2,785.41	2785.41	167.75	VI-Repayment of Public Debt	296.36	296.36
0	External debt		0		External debt		

Receipts				Disbursements			
2022-23		2023-24		2022-23		2023-24	
	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	1,483.87	1,984.53	156.31	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	0	
0	Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances including Overdraft	0	0	0	Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances including Overdraft	0	
553.03	Loans and Advances from Central Government		800.50	11.43	Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government	11.38	
0	VIII-Amount transferred to Contingency Fund		0	0	VII-Expenditure from Contingency Fund	0	0
11,407.16	IX-Public Account Receipts	12,721.62	12721.62	12,755.63	VIII-Public Account Disbursements	12,634.75	12634.75
461.21	Small Savings and Provident fund	465.45		424.17	Small Savings and Provident Funds	466.5	
188.85	Reserve Funds	286.53		219.73	Reserve Funds	261.16	
7,434.34	Suspense and Miscellaneous	7,928.59		7,580.58	Suspense and Miscellaneous	7815.77	
2,950.98	Remittance	3,526.13		2,869.34	Remittances	3,633.43	
371.78	Deposits and Advances	514.92		385.64	Deposits and Advances	457.89	
				2,682.73	IX- Cash balance at the end	2,728.68	2728.68
				0	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	0	
				76.25	Deposits with Reserve Bank/other Bank	53.14	
				1.43	Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances	-	-
				2,605.04	Cash Balance Investment and Investment from Earmarked Funds.	2,674.12	
16,706.92	Total		18321		Total		18321

[#]Revenue Surplus was before adjustment of understated amount of ₹393.65 crore as mentioned in para 1.5

Appendix 2.1 B
Summarised Financial Position of Government of Sikkim as on 31 March 2024
(Reference: Paragraph 2.2)

(₹ in crore)

As on 31.03.2023	Liabilities	As on 31.03.2024	
9,395.94	Internal Debt		11,095.5
8,978.00	Market Loans bearing Interest	10,679.00	0
0	Market Loans not bearing Interest	0	0
34.31	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	26.06	0
383.63	Loans from other Institutions	390.44	0
0	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	0	0
1,127.34	Loans and Advances from Central Government		1,916.83
0	Non-Plan Loans	0	0
582.2	Loans for State Plan Schemes	439.27	0
0.34	Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	0.23	0
0.58	Other Loans	0.58	0
2.45	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2.52	0
1	Contingency Fund		1
1,453.36	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.		1,452.31
363.13	Deposits		420.16
1,012.84	Reserve Funds		1,029.22
213.11	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances		325.93
451.61	Remittance Balances		344.31
6,860.91	Surplus on Government Accounts Last year balance		7334.13
473.22	Add Revenue Surplus		130.84
21,352.46	Total		24,050.23
	Assets		
18,406.47	Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets	21067.13	
11.08	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	114.28	
18,395.39	Other Capital Outlay	20952.85	
253.23	Loans and Advances -		253.39
1.03	Advances		1.03
2,691.73	Cash		2,728.68
95.48	Deposits with other Bank	53.13	
0	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	0	
0	Deposits with Reserve Bank	0	
0.95	Departmental Cash Balance	0.95	
0.48	Permanent Advances	0.48	
2073.06	Cash Balance Investments	1928.32	
619.22	Earmarked funds Investment	745.8	
21,352.46	Total		24050.23

*Adjusted as per Finance accounts figure (St.- 1)

Appendix 2.2

Tax and Non-Tax Revenue Collected during 2019-2024

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.2 and 2.3.2.1)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue BEs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 2023-24 over 2022-23	
		BEs	Actuals	BEs	Actuals	Bes	Actuals	BEs	Actuals	BEs	Actuals	BEs	Actuals
Tax Revenue													
1	Sales Tax/Value Added Tax	200	197.6	220.00	195.25	220.00	227.18	233.00	248.77	280	238.19	20.17	-4.25
2	Sikkim Goods & Services Tax	660	454.9	650.00	463.04	579.00	655.55	686.82	804.23	960	965.7	39.77	20.08
3	Taxes on Income and Expenditure other than Corporation Tax	15	15.17	15.00	14.29	15.00	15.40	16.00	16.72	20	17.32	25.00	3.59
4	State Excise	237	207.2	248.13	210.27	275.00	249.20	297.00	298.46	315	372.25	6.06	24.72
5	Stamps and Registration Fees	16.14	13.3	16.44	13.13	11.78	23.35	14.33	26.52	27	38.75	88.42	46.12
6	Taxes on Vehicles	49.16	41.08	39.16	28.96	43.50	39.09	46.00	49.69	56	51.62	21.74	3.88
7	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	44.32	36.79	44.57	28.43	42.60	35.11	34.67	44.08	48.95	45.95	41.19	4.24
8	Land Revenue	8.6	4.4	8.60	13.33	8.60	9.53	8.60	8.79	20	18.39	132.56	109.22
	Total	1230	970.4	1241.90	966.70	1195.48	1254.41	1336.42	1497.26	1726.95	1748.17		
Non-Tax Revenue													
1	Power	320.1	256.4	372.38	346.05	380.00	306.77	394.44	402.72	495.27	427.2	25.56	6.08
2	Interest Receipts	96.99	143.8	52.88	126.95	77.51	49.92	58.30	66.13	66.85	95.79	14.67	44.85
3	Police	88.12	86.77	78.71	26.17	70.01	112.38	70.00	125.55	80	92.45	14.29	-26.36
4	Road Transport	65	57.1	62.00	47.87	65.00	61.78	84.88	68.34	75.2	72.89	-11.40	6.66
5	Forestry and Wild Life	18.5	15.78	18.70	14.88	19.00	24.31	23.19	180.26	200	31.41	762.44	-82.58
6	Other Administrative Services	23.23	12.65	21.84	12.00	21.68	19.45	9.29	15.02	9.58	14.75	3.12	-1.80
7	Public Works	21.75	23.13	15.38	14.24	31.94	14.84	36.00	13.97	40	15.06	11.11	7.80
8	Plantations	2.5	2	2.50	0	3.00	1.35	3.00	2.00	5	2.25	66.67	12.50
9	Water Supply and Sanitation	8	4.92	5.61	5.52	5.85	5.15	6.40	6.31	6	5.79	-6.25	-8.24
10	Tourism	10	11.67	8.50	3.44	4.00	4.12	4.40	9.87	10.5	9.07	138.64	-8.11

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue BEs	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 2023-24 over 2022-23	
		BEs	Actuals	BEs	Actuals	Bes	Actuals	BEs	Actuals	BEs	Actuals	BEs	Actuals
11	Medical and Public Health	5.75	2.48	6.04	2.83	6.98	4.49	7.08	3.43	6.11	11.04	-13.70	221.87
12	Other Rural Development Programmes	1.65	0.31	1.73	1.09	1.80	1.85	1.83	2.98	2	5.34	9.29	79.19
13	Stationery and Printing	3.1	2.6	3.52	2.78	3.52	1.97	3.52	3.87	3.75	5.35	6.53	38.24
14	Crop Husbandry	0.69	0.68	0.73	0.48	0.73	0.43	0.75	2.54	1	0.92	33.33	-63.78
15	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1.32	3.55	1.61	14.29	1.42	10.59	12.64	9.51	14.51	9.21	14.79	-3.15
16	State Lotteries	40	40.1										
				31.96	22.37	55.18	6.48	30.42	10.60	30	35.19	-1.38	231.98
17	Others	27.85	29.47	55.34	21.33	27.60	54.75	243.95	63.61	33.13	40.71	-86.42	21.47
	Total	734.6	693.4	710.66	662.29	775.22	680.63	990.09	976.11	1078.9	874.41	8.97	-10.42
	Grand Total	1,965	1,664	1,952.56	1,628.99	1,970.70	1,935.04	2,326.51	2,473.37	2,805.85	2,622.58	20.60	6.03

Appendix 2.3
Statement showing Investment at the end of 2023-24
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.2.2)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Companies/Corporations	Amount
Statutory Corporations		
1	State Bank of Sikkim	53.38
2	Sikkim Mining Corporation	611.50
3	State Trading Corporation of Sikkim	148.88
Companies		
4	Sikkim Time Corporation	1,371.54
5	Sikkim Industrial Development and Investment Corporation	1,582.50
6	Sikkim Livestock Development Corporation	22.00
7	Sikkim Livestock Development and Processing Corporation	35.00
8	Sikkim Tourism Development Corporation	704.87
9	Sikkim Power Development Corporation	2,536.16
10	Sikkim SC/ST/OBC Finance Development Corporation	495.59
11	Sikkim Jewels Ltd.	1,154.03
12	Sikkim Distilleries Ltd.	243.34
13	Star Cinema	1.75
14	Denzong Cinema	1.75
15	Sikkim Flour Mills Limited	265.09
16	Cold Storage	27.90
17	Indian Telephone Industries	25.94
18	Ginger Processing Plant	1.00
19	Investment in B.O.G. Ltd.	14.03
20	Chanmari Workshop and Automobiles Ltd.	30.00
21	M/S Sikkim Precision Industries Ltd	430.00
22	Sikkim Himalayan Orchid Ltd.	16.00
23	Sikkim Flora Ltd.	15.00
24	Sikkim Handloom & Handicrafts	102.40
25	Joint Ventures	42.92
26	Wood Working Centre, Singtam	1.02
27	Food Security & Agri. Dev. Department and Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Ltd. IFFCO	12.25
28	Sikkim SC/ST/OBC Development Corporation (SABCCO)	9451.08
Bank and Co-operative Societies		
29	State Bank of India	0.26
30	Sikkim Marketing Federation (SIMFED)	93.83
31	Sikkim Consumer's Co-operative Society	5.00
32	Multipurpose Co-operative Society	60.00
33	Denzong Agricultural cooperative society ltd(DACS)	50.00
34	Nayuma Women's cooperative society Ltd	15.00
35	Investment in Sikkim State Co-operative Bank (SISCO)	935.60
36	Sikkim Dairy Co-operative Society (Sikkim Milk Union)	2.00
37	Sang Martam Tea growers C S Ltd	1.00
	Total	11,427.53

Source: Finance Account statement 19

Appendix 2.4
Statement Showing Details of Year-Wise and Department-wise Incomplete Works as on 31 March 2024
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.2.2 (iii) and 3.4.2)

SL No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
		Prior to 2015							
1	Building & Housing	Construction of Security Boundary fencing at Raj Bhawan North	750.61	2012	2012	2013	65	0.00	525.62
2	Education	Construction of Class-III staff quarter at Hee-Gyathang SSS, North.	76.05	2008-09	03.03.11	19.02.13	62	0.00	29.69
3	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Jholungay PS, South.	32.71	...	20.04.12	19.04.13	0	0.00	28.07
4	Education	Construction of 6RSB at Lower Tarku	40.55	2010-11	07.03.13	06.02.13	0	0.00	29.10
5	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Geo Tourist park at Mamley below Namchi, South Sikkim. (Poklok Kamrang)	418.44	2013	2013	2015	20	0.00	126.14
6		Flower Show Pavillion at Namchi in South Sikkim	513.20	2008	2008	2014	90	0.00	490.32
7	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of boundary fencing for flower Pavilion Complex at Namchi	49.50	2008	05.02.08	13.09.08	90	0.00	20.13
8	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of tourist infrastructure at Tifindara and Children Park at Namchi	401.02	2009	2009	2013	90	0.00	322.53
9	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Damthang (Tourist infra. at Tendong & Jorepokhari in South Sikkim.)	253.78	2008	2008	2014	74	0.00	242.03
10		Trekking trail from Chemchey to Jorepokhari	13.19	2008	2008	2011	50	0.00	6.62
11	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Food Craft Institute at kitchudumra. (Poklok Kamrang).	745.00	2010	2010	2014	40	0.00	199.95
12	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of cafeteria cum Trekking Resting Place at 14Namchi Helipad in South Sikkim.	192.92	2010	2010	2012	28	0.00	171.76
13	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Nature Interpretation centre at Kitam	192.92			2012			171.76
14		Development of Lachen Folk Centre	73.00	2012-13	2013	2014	11.5	0.00	82.94
15	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Amenity Centre at Rabom enroute to Lachen in North Sikkim.	108.00	2012-13	2013	2014	5.93	0.00	108.00
16	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development & Promotion of Eco-Tourism Destination in Lachung and Yumthang in North Sikkim	397.41	2009-10	2011	2013	35	0.00	137.25

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
17	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Rural Tourist Facilitation Centre at Lingthem-Lingdem in North Sikkim.	50.00	2013-14	2014	2015	85	0.00	14.05
18	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Rural Tourist Facilitation Centre at Kabi Lungchok in North Sikkim	50.00	2013-14	2014	2015	90	0.00	11.16
		TOTAL	4,358.30						2,717.12
2015-16									
1	Education	Construction of 6RSB at TNS, GTK., East	54.22	...	02.03.12	Sep-15	0	0.00	45.95
2	Education	Construction of MPH at Rong SS, South	55.63	...	09.07.12	31.12.15	0	0.00	48.02
3	Education	Construction of Class-III staff quarter at Bermiok Tokal SSS, South.	73.35	2013-14	06.03.14	05.03.16	58	0.00	49.00
4	Education	Construction of 6RSB at Kamarey JHS, South.	59.17	2013-14	07.03.14	08.03.16	90	0.00	36.60
5	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Kajee PS, South.	47.72	2014-15	02.10.14	09.02.16	97	0.00	20.63
6	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Mega circuit linking Gangtok (Entry)-Topakhani (Singtam) -Tarku -Yangang-Ravangla-Tashiding- Khechopalri- Rimbid-Darap- Malli (Exit) Phase-I in West Sikkim.	2,500.00	2014	2014	2016	81	0.00	911.64
7	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Diu Satyapani Polhari (Polaok Kamrang)	500.00	2014	2014	2016	20	0.00	109.58
8	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of tourist circuit along Sharchok Pheby, Sangmo, Deythang Pokhari, Zarong	800.00	2014	2014	2016	27	0.00	274.52
9	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Ralang Buddhist Circuit	241.39	2014	2014	2016	50	0.00	84.09
10	Aviation	Development of Cho-Dzo Lake	125.46	2014	2014	2016	15	0.00	20.26
11		Development of Borong Hot Spring	84.97	2014	2014	2016	77	0.00	11.37
12	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Cafeteria & Site levelling & Protective Work at Bay Lingzya Dzongu in North Sikkim	121.80	2014-15	2014	2016	30	0.00	23.98
13	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Tourist infrastructure at Chungthang Monastery in North Sikkim.	69.47	2014-15	2014	2016	60	0.00	20.58
		TOTAL	4,733.18						1,656.22
2016-17									
1	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Suntaley Makerzung PS, South.	33.13	2013-14	17.02.14	31.03.17	60	0.00	9.44
2	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Simkharka PS, South.	32.00	...	09.02.15	31.03.17	0	0.00	13.60

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
3	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Majhitar in South Sikkim.	500.00	2015	2015	2017	70	0.00	49.87
4	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Circuit Along Chungthang-Lachung-Yumthang in North Sikkim	135.25	2015-16	2016	2017	70	0.00	60.81
5	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Extension of Car Parking, Cafeteria, Circular Road at Lachung Monastery in North Sikkim	200.00	2014-15	2015	2017	80	0.00	159.20
6	Education	Construction of Hostel Building at Kyongsa Girls SSS, West.	79.51	...	20.06.12	12/1/2017	0	0.00	73.73
7	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Leythang PS, West.	31.79	...	31.07.12	12/1/2017	0	0.00	5.47
8	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Reythang PS, West.	34.00	...	02.04.12	12/1/2017	0	0.00	27.21
9	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Lower Takuthang PS, West.	36.26	2012-13	10.02.12	12/1/2017	55	0.00	9.82
10	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Suntalay PS, West.	45.78	2013-14	Feb-14	12/1/2017	0	0.00	37.30
		TOTAL	1,127.72						446.45
1	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Rankey PS, South.	43.27	2014-15	16.06.15	15.06.17	0	0.00	40.94
2	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of 14 numbers of two roomed homestay under 16 Lingtam Phadamchen GPU in East Sikkim.	115.27	2011-12	2013	2018	95	0.00	69.25
		TOTAL	158.54						110.19
1	Urban Development	Upgradation and carpeting of road from DAC to blind school at Namchi South Sikkim	135.00	2017-18	2018	20.9.2018	56	0.00	75.00
2	Urban Development	Upgradation and carpeting of Chardham Road at Namchi South Sikkim	142.00	2017-18	2018	20.9.2018	53	0.00	75.00
3	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of 14 Huts and kitchen at Yangyang Cultural Centre, upper Rangrang South Sikkim.	680.28	20.12.12	27.07.13	26.06.18	14.7	0.00	100.04
4	Education	Construction of MPH at Rateypani, South.	51.78	2001-12	13.02.17	02.12.18	31	0.00	31.79
5	Education	Establishment of Polytechnic College at Mangshila, North.	1,230.00	...	12/1/2010	30.06.18	78	0.00	912.37

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
6	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of helipad at Temi in South Sikkim.	148.37	2018	2018	2019	5	0.00	12.69
7		Development of tourist infra at Phurchaachu (Tatapani) in South Sikkim.	473.00	2018	2018	2019	0	0.00	110.71
8	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Infrastructure for Kailash Manasarovar Yatra at 18th Mile (J.N Road) and Changu Lake (near Baba Mandir) in East Sikkim.	4,223.00	2017	2017	2019	90	0.00	3,911.97
		TOTAL	7,083.43						5,229.57
	2019-20								
1	DG of Police	Construction of Fire Station at Soreng	524.5	21.02.18	29.03.18	28.03.20	92	115.31	403.87
2	Health & Family Welfare	100 Bedded District Hospital at Mangan, North Sikkim.	2,000.00	2017-18	2018	2020	90	1,259.33	1,259.33
3		Construction of Drug Testing Laboratory at Chuwatar, East Sikkim	456.39	2018-19	2018	2020	95	345.87	345.87
4	Health & Family Welfare	Construction of Additional Infrastructure at CHC Jorethang, Namchi District	1,000.00	2018-19	2018	2020	98	929.88	929.88
5	Urban Development	Construction of Garden Center at Namchi in South Sikkim	477.66	2017	2017	09.10.2019	36	0.00	58.00
6	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Support facility for skywalk at Bhaleydhunga	32,665.00	1303.14	2014	2020	68	0.00	22,183.00
7		Nishani Kali	6,383.00	06.05.18	27.11.18	2020	15	0.00	1,210.88
8	Building & Housing	Construction of Sub-Divisional Magistrate Complex at Yangyang, South Sikkim.	587.18	2017	2018	2020	46	77.86	272.68
9	Building & Housing	Construction of Ethnic Cultural Centre, Guriakhop, West Sikkim (Phase-I)	10,000.00	2017	2017	2020	16	0.00	1,199.98
10	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of 14 huts and kitchen at Yangang cultural centre, Upper Ranagang, South Sikkim.	680.28	2018	2018	2020	20	0.00	100.04
11	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Asta Chirinjivi Pilgrimage tourist centre at Nagi, Namthang.	8,340.82	2018	2018	2020	45	0.00	1,239.39
12	Tourism & Civil Aviation	(OLD) Tourist infrastructure at Perving, Temi Tarku in South Sikkim	380.52	2018	2018	2020	30	0.00	263.62
13	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of 54 feet high statue of Lord Parshuram at Tumin in East Sikkim	7,886.21	2018	2018	2020	0	0.00	1,131.51

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
		TOTAL	71,381.56						30,598.05
	2020-21								
1	DG of Police	Construction of 2nd & 3rd IRBn HQ at Mangley	1,523.00	04.03.14	04.03.14	31.03.21	96	0.00	1,434.95
2	Urban Development	Construction of Administrative Building of UD&HD Deptt. at Jorethang in South Sikkim.	350.44	4.2.2019	2019	08.03.2021	2	0.00	4.96
3		Upgradation of Rorathang Bazaar East Sikkim	238.61	12.1.2019	2019	11.01.21	80	50.00	120.05
4	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Asta Chirinjiv Pilgrimage Tourist Center at Nagi, Namthang.	8,340.82	31.01.18	22.02.18	02.04.20	38	...	1,239.38
5		Construction of Helipad at Temi in South Sikkim.	148.37	2018	2018	2021	5	0.00	12.69
6	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Infrastructure Phurchachu (Tathopani) South Sikkim.	473.00	2018	2018	2021	...	0.00	63.59
7	Building & Housing	Construction of Gyan Mandir State Library, Gangtok (Phase-I)	19,897.00	2017	2017	2021	50	1,974.51	10,282.30
8	Building & Housing	Extra Depth & Extra Height of Pile (Gyan Mandir Project)	1,333.71	2022	2022	2021	50	25.49	1,333.71
9	Building & Housing	Construction of Shakti Sthal at Mungrang (Allocation transferred from Culture West East f 22-23)	5,353.00	2018	2018	2021	15	0.00	638.47
10	Rural Development	Crematorium Shed at Lower Tinzerbong Ward No 2	10.08	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	40	0.00	0.00
11	Education	Construction of MPH cum 12RSB at Kaluk SSS, West	229.35	2012-13	25.03.13	31.03.21	84	0.00	175.97
12	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government JHS at Badamtam	61.86	2018-19	03.06.19	03.05.20	50	0.00	20.02
13	Education	Construction of food court at Government college Kamrang	406.61	2017-18	05.03.18	03.04.20	40	0.00	88.52
14	Education	Construction of 12RSB cum MPH at Middle Gyalshing Sec. School, under Gyalshing Bermiok Construction, West Sikkim	337.09	2018-19	12.12.18	12.06.20	66	116.00	277.22
15	Education	Construction of 6RSB at Kharpaney P.S Soreng-Chaung Construction, West.	95.15	2018-19	29.11.18	29.12.20	97	0.00	77.19
16	Education	Construction of 10 Units of Toilet at Lachen SS	40.00	2018-19	30.10.18	29.10.20	68	0.00	27.00

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
17	Education	Construction of Gallery and drainage system at Uteray SSS	170.00	2018-19	15.02.19	15.02.21	38	0.00	55.96
18	Education	Construction of C.South Rai Memorial JHS, Arithang	335.79	2018-19	27.08.18	26.08.20	75	0.00	167.49
19	Education	Construction of 6RSB At Kharpani PS	95.15	2018-19	28.02.19	29.12.20	97	0.00	90.38
20	Education	Establishing of New Degree College Mangshilla	320.82	2019	04.12.20	13.03.21	84	0.00	213.14
		TOTAL	39,759.85						16,322.99
	2021-22								
1	Urban Development	Construction of Exit Road from Parking Plaza at Ravangla in South Sikkim	136.36	15.2.2018	2018	20.08.2021	69	0.00	64.72
2	Public Health Engineering	Augmentation of feeder mains from Selep WTP to Gurudwara & Metro tank i/c new zonal tank& Distribution to ICAR 5th Mile & Lumdey Gangtok Sikkim	924.58	23.06.2018	2018	2022	86	44.58	724.58
3	Public Health Engineering	Restoration/ Augmentation of Water Distribution system for Rangpo/IBM Area	115.53	29.08.2021	2021	2022	95	11.99	110.31
4	Public Health Engineering	Restoration / Augmentation of water Distribution system for Majitar Bagey Khola	113.32	28.09.2021	2021	2022	85	19.21	104.12
5	Building & Housing	Construction of Composite Check Post at Reshi.	586.68	2011	2011	2022	30	0.00	355.99
6		Construction of Phuntsok Choeling Gumpa, Sribadam, West Sikkim.	693.70	2020-21	2020-21	2022	14	0.00	100.00
7	Education	Construction of MPH cum Classroom at Lachung SS, North.	250.47	2008-09	03.11.09	31.12.21	92	0.00	67.62
8	Education	Construction of 8RSB at Government Senior Secondary School Mangshilla in North Sikkim	145.00	2017-18	17.11.17	31.12.21	95	6.23	133.04
9	Education	Construction of Boys and Girls Toilet at Lachen	25.00	2017-18	30.10.18	37.12.21	90	0.00	15.96
10	Education	Construction of community stage cum VIP pavilio at Lachen SSS	59.20	2019-20	30.07.20	31.12.21	80	0.00	0.00
11	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of tourist infra at Peling in West Sikkim.	500.00	2016-17	2017	2022	60	0.00	73.87
12		Development of tourist infra. at Banjhakri Dhunga at Maneybong Uttarey in West Sikkim	500.00	2014-15	2014	2022	60	0.00	257.82
13	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Uttarey lake in West Sikkim Phase II	300.00	2017-18	2017	2022	47	0.00	148.10

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
14	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Eco-Friendly Tourist Complex at Thangy near Chopta Valley, Lachen in North Sikkim.	910.00	2017-18	2019	2022	95	0.00	875.83
		TOTAL	5,259.84						3,031.96
	2022-23								
1	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Upper Rimbik, Geyzing District	50.00	2022	2022	2023	90	20.50	24.42
2		Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Melli Aching, Geyzing District	31.66	2022	2022	2023	70	13.73	21.96
3	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Nesa Arithang, Geyzing District	30.16	2022	2022	2023	80	21.64	21.64
4		Construction of Veterinary Dispensary at Lingchom, Geyzing District	31.81	2022	2022	2023	80	21.64	21.64
5		Construction of Veterinary Hospital cum Living Quarters under AH&VS Department at Pakyong in East Sikkim	182.53	2020	2020	2023	20	0.00	23.35
6	Urban Development	Construction of Super Market at Rhenock Bazar, East Sikkim	772.47	20.11.2020	2020	25.02.2023	43	184.00	376.48
7	Public Health Engineering	Pollution Abatement of River Rani Chu (through Roro Chu) at Gangtok (Zone-III) in Sikkim under (NRCP)	9,466.21	19.07.2018	2019	2023	92.58	1,885.72	8,742.53
8	Power	Drawing of Optical Ground-wire (OPGW) Cables on Existing 132KV & 66KV Transmission Lines and integration of the leftover substations with State Load Dispatch Center, Sikkim	2,599.00	24.05.2019	2020	2023	40	0.00	983.00
9	Power	Strengthening, Improvement including Upgradation of 11KV Transmission Line network from 66/11 KV Rabomchu to 2*15 MW HEP, Chepten near Lachen Under Chungthang Division, North Sikkim	164.00	12.02.2023	2023	2023	70	100.00	100.00
10	Building & Housing	Construction of Sub-Divisional Magistrate Complex at Dentam, West Sikkim.	547.08	2017	2018	2023	91	130.00	497.49

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
11	Building & Housing	Construction of Thasya at Karthok Gumpa at Pakyong in East Sikkim	159.99	2021-22	2021-22	2023	50	0.00	80.00
12	Rural Development	Construction of CRC at Shigthang, South Sikkim	108.72	01.06.18	2020-21	2022-23	65	10.00	55.00
13	Education	Construction of MPH cum 12RSB at Sadam SSS, South	308.51	2012-13	08.09.12	20.03.23	99	0.00	151.25
14	Education	Establishment of Polytechnic College at Yangthang, West	663.03	2010-11	24.10.11	31.12.22	96	0.00	767.76
15	Education	Construction of Gallery and Drainage system at Uteray SSS under Maneybong Dentam Construction	170.00	2018-19	15.02.19	30.03.23	90	0.00	55.96
16	Education	Construction of 6RSB cum Examination Hall at Begha SS	80.00	2019-20	28.02.20	30.03.23	35	0.00	0.00
17	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Tsong, under Yuksam Tashiding Construction, West Sikkim	35.00	2018-19	10.04.18	30.08.22	94	0.00	18.61
18	Education	Construction of GDC at Yangthang PH II	9,923.00	2020-21	30.03.21	30.03.23	62	1,400.00	5,050.00
19	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Lt. C. South Rai Memorial Government Sec. School, Gangtok	72.66	2021	18.10.21	17.10.22	82	18.12	60.38
20	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Pangtang Primary School	69.11	2021	18.10.21	17.10.22	95	17.02	68.51
21	Education	Construction of 4RSB at SakyongChisopani Junior High School	69.51	2021	18.10.21	17.10.22	90	20.64	64.96
22	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Tintek Chuba Primary School	67.23	2021	25.10.21	24.10.22	92	24.01	66.49
23	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Macheylakha Primary School	67.79	2021	18.10.21	17.10.22	90	18.48	59.50
24	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Parakha Junior High School	68.71	2021	15.11.21	14.11.22	90	19.66	57.60
25	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Upper Linchey Primary School	70.21	2021	15.11.21	14.11.22	90	17.57	60.87
26	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Lower Sumin SS	79.70	2021	15.11.21	14.11.22	88	11.75	49.69
27	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Aho-Kissan Sr. Sec. School	67.79	2021	26.11.21	25.11.22	85	14.22	56.21

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
28	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Nimthang Primary School	70.21	2021	22.11.21	21.11.22	95	30.94	68.89
29	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Lower Nandok Junior High School	69.21	2021	22.11.21	21.11.22	90	21.27	63.00
30	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Yalli Primary School	73.21	2021	15.11.21	14.11.22	92	29.24	60.62
31	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Primary Section of Rangpo SSS	68.45	2021	12.11.21	11.11.22	96	5.71	56.12
32	Education	Construction of Model Primary Building at Government Primary School, Budang	145.00	2021	06.11.21	05.11.22	85	5.25	64.58
33	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Sadhugaon Primary School.	62.92	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	65	0.00	40.20
34	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Arubotey Primary School	63.77	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	85	8.23	50.10
35	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Bara Samsing Primary School	70.21	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	90	19.80	59.80
36	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Sisney JHS	70.21	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	90	19.52	64.52
37	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Sawali Gaon JHS	69.21	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	70	19.94	58.82
38	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Pipaley Sec. School.	65.57	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	70	18.34	53.01
39	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Lower Khani Shirbong P South	65.48	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	60	23.67	52.09
40	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Lunchok Sec. School	61.47	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	95	13.66	58.05
41	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Pureytar P South	63.43	2021	19.10.21	18.10.22	80	21.32	56.27
42	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Raythang PS	64.81	2021	11.03.21	05.02.23	90	10.06	35.06
43	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Sorok Manpur PS	68.10	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	70	7.99	39.32
44	Education	Construction of 4RSB at NandugaonSuntaley PS	68.16	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	92	16.04	60.10
45	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Dhargaon PS	67.95	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	85	29.03	58.92
46	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Salghari SS	68.64	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	60	0.00	38.36
47	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Chiyadara PS	68.41	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	95	23.29	59.37
48	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Barbotey PS	68.10	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	75	25.39	54.90
49	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Sokpey JHS	68.09	2021	23.11.21	22.11.22	82	30.34	56.75
50	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Namchi Girls SSS	68.10	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	70	26.63	60.12
51	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Kabrey SS	69.20	2021	25.11.21	24.11.22	71	24.69	59.04

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
52	Education	Construction of 4RSB at KatengMakerzong PS	84.72	2021	11.02.21	11.02.23	45	0.00	19.59
53	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Torung SS	83.58	2021	13.12.21	12.12.22	95	34.12	83.03
54	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Kajaley JHS	85.12	2021	29.11.21	18.11.22	60	45.52	75.38
55	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Maypong PS	68.10	2021	07.12.21	06.12.22	60	6.70	41.00
56	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Paksom JHS	68.11	2021	25.11.21	24.11.22	62	6.30	40.65
57	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Ben SSS	68.10	2021	20.11.21	19.11.22	16	22.15	27.30
58	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Rikyap PS	68.10	2021	24.11.21	23.11.22	95	21.34	62.81
59	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Chalamthang JHS	64.54	2021	27.11.21	26.11.22	92	17.45	55.46
60	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Namphing SS	64.86	2021	27.11.21	26.11.22	52	12.65	33.83
61	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Gangla PS	64.53	2021	05.12.21	04.12.22	45	0.00	28.29
62	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Rokdara PS	70.16	2021	18.11.21	17.11.22	90	18.00	56.52
63	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Suntaley JHS	64.96	2021	13.12.21	30.12.22	90	22.22	50.77
64	Education	Construction of Playground and Fencing at Buriakhop SSS	59.92	2021	25.02.22	24.02.23	70	19.00	49.00
65	Education	Ground Extension and Construction of Gallery at Government Sec. School Zoom	30.00	2021	04.02.22	03.02.23	95	0.00	20.00
66	Education	Construction of compound fencing and gate at Soreng SSS	105.07	2021	01.11.21	31.03.23	60	20.00	70.00
67	Education	Construction of Auditorium Hall at Jorethang SSS	401.93	2021	25.03.22	24.03.23	65	25.00	75.00
68	Education	Upgradation of Playground at Nar Bahadur Bhandari College, Tadong in East Sikkim	520.41	2021	15.03.22	24.06.22	30	150.00	200.00
69	Education	Boundary Fencing and roof repair at Sonamati SSS	92.63	2022-23	19.09.22	19.03.23	60	0.00	50.00
70	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Mangarjung at Mangsari in West Sikkim. (Phase-I)	2,433.96	2019-20	2020	2023	46	3,932.29	1,371.32
71	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Eco Friendly walkway, Gazebo at Gardhaney Vir, External water supply for Development of Mangerdzong & Construction of Eco-friendly walkways from Mangshari in Rainfalls at Mangerjung Mangshari in West Sikkim.	187.71	2019-20	2020	2023	45	55.68	85.70
72	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Eco Tourism Pilgrimage Complex at Dodok in West Sikkim.	24,363.67	2020-21	2020	2023	70.8	1,997.05	10,719.49

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73	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Gupteswar Dham Kokaley in East Sikkim.	115.10	2022	2022	2023	40	0.00	49.98
74	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of tourist leasure land at Sector 17 & Festival ground at Termi in South Sikkim.	1,719.85	2021	2021	2023	65	699.74	1,098.66
75	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist spot at Temchi under Lachen in North Sikkim.	110.00	2019-20	2021	2023	90	0.00	44.75
76	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Support facility at Selemthang, Upper Dhapper and Lower Dhapper i/c additional works of external water supply.	57,973.00	05.03.14	2014	2023	74	0.00	20,946.43
77	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Permanent restoration of monsoon damages at Tourism head office	109.42	2022-23	2023	2023	90	0.00	49.92
		TOTAL	1,16,731.34						54,268.19
	2023-24								
1	Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	Re-Construction of Sub-Divisional AH, LF & VS Complex at Chungthang, North Sikkim damaged during the earthquake of 18/09/2011. B.H: 4575-06-06-.101 BADP00.00.00.71 (Construction in Border Area) plan under Demand No.29	174.93	08.01.2014	17.02.2014	31.03.2024	90	91.63	143.62
2		Re-Construction of BOP Piggery Farm at Chungthang in North Sikkim damaged during the earthquake of 18th September 2011 (BADP)	188.10	08.01.2014	17.02.2014	...	90	72.97	115.13
3	Health & Family Welfare	Construction of 30 Bedded Hospital at NIT, Deorali East Sikkim.	1,050.00	2022-23	2022	2024	27	177.63	177.63
4		Construction of BHPU at Rongli PHC, Pakyong Sikkim.	50.00	...	2024	...	5	0.00	0.00
5	Health & Family Welfare	Major repair of PHSC at Lingdok Namphong GPU, East Sikkim	30.00	2023-24	2024	2024	60	0.00	0.00
6	Health & Family Welfare	Upgradation of Tingley PHSC to HWC, Namchi District	30.00	2023-24	2023	...	85	15.56	15.56
7	Health & Family Welfare	Construction of BPHU at Namthang PHC, Namchi District.	50.00	2023-24	2023	...	55	0.00	0.00

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
8	Health & Family Welfare	Construction of Primary Health Center (PHC) building at Sombaria under Daramdin Constituency, Soreng District	510.53	2021-22	2022	2024	60	0.00	0.00
9	Health & Family Welfare	Providing Tubular Truss with GCI Sheet Roofing, Yard Development and surface improvement of Chungthag PHC in North Sikkim	100.00	2018-19	2020	...	68	36.38	36.17
10	Health & Family Welfare	Construction of RCC Structure for Installation of Incinerator at STNM Hospital.	42.00	2023-24	2024	2024	50	42.00	42.00
11		Construction of New PHC at Tashiding West Sikkim	544,042.00	2021-22	2022	2024	67	208.63	208.63
12		Construction of Kecheperi PHSC, West Sikkim.	184.52	2021-22	2022	2024	60	88.42	88.42
13	Food and Civil Supplies	Construction of Food Godown at Temi.	187.00	18.02.2019	2020	2024	67	12.00	88.09
14		Construction of Food Godown at LongriNaku.	206.00	18.02.2019	2020	2024	95	31.11	191.53
15		Construction of Food Godown at HeeGaoNorth	190.00	18.02.2019	2020	2024	85	0.00	84.34
16		Construction of Food Godown at Soreng.	232.00	18.02.2019	2020	2024	85	50.32	128.58
17	Urban Development	Infrastructure Development of Dentam Bazaar in West Sikkim.	374.52	16.8.2023	2023	19.1.2024	50	100.00	313.18
18		Construction of Parking Plaza at Peling in West Sikkim.	972.99	5.3.2019	2019	...	0	0.00	0.00
19	Urban Development	Carpeting of Debrung road at Namchi	136.00	2017-18	2018		0	0.00	0.00
20		Construction of Rural Marketing Center at Ravangla in South Sikkim	186.04	04.02.2019	2019	...	0	0.00	0
21	Urban Development	Beautification & Up-gradation of Yangyang Bazaar (Construction of Car Park and Public utility Service Centre)	269.91	09.03.2018	2018	...	50	200.00	336.69
22	Urban Development	Carpeting and allied works and restoration of drainage system at Bhaniyang Bazar	148.40	...	...	...	0	0.00	0
23	Urban Development	Carpeting and allied works in and around Jorethang Bazar in South Sikkim	121.85	...	...	...	...	0.00	0
24	Urban Development	Road surfacing works and restoration of drain at Jorethang Bazaar	195.52	0.00	0
25		Construction of Multi Utility Duct for Jorethang	4,000.00	0.00	0

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26	Urban Development	Providing Carpeting works, box drain and protective works form Gumpa Dara via Leksey to Begha in Gyalshing District	623.36	5.10.2018	2018	23.1.2024	...	201.00	0
27	Urban Development	Construction of New administrative office building at Chakung	203.84	2024	2024	1.2.2024	...	0.00	0
28	Urban Development	Construction of Community Centre cum Library at Tadong 6th Mile, East	276.51	29.8.2023	2023	31.3.2024	75	0.00	213.82
29	Urban Development	Construction of connection road from tiny pearls to Adampool (upto Sansari Dara phase I)	331.50	2024	2024	14.03.2024	5	16.84	18.08
30	Urban Development	Biomining of Legacy waste at Martam	2,190.20	05.08.2023	2023	...	46	1,300.00	1,300.00
31	Urban Development	Carpeting of road in an around Rhenock Bazaar, Pakyong, Sikkim.	1,019.07	20.03.2024	2024	...	50	0.00	0.00
32	Urban Development	Regional Facility for Solid treatment & Disposal Project at Shipechu, West Sikkim.	1,749.07	05.10.2018	2018	22.02.2024	60	202.00	1,310.51
33	Urban Development	Upgradation & Beautification of Melli Bazzar in South Sikkim	3,637.00	18.02.2011	2011	...	85	440.77	3,670.27
34	Urban Development	Drainage Works for Community Assets under integrated Development of lower Rangpo	383.98	30.09.2022	2022	08.12.2023	15	0.00	0.00
35	Urban Development	Bazzar area Including IBM area Rangpo Town, Sikkim	276.81	30.09.2022	2022	08.12.2023	86	0.00	181.32
36	Urban Development	Construction of Kissan Bazzar at Gangtok.	2,096.00	2011	2011	...	94	0.00	1,685.48
37	Urban Development	Construction of Pedestrian Track from Upper Rabong connection Bazzar at Rabong, South Sikkim	754.29	04.07.2014	2014	...	95	50.00	820.13
38	Urban Development	Integrated Slum Development & Housing & basic amenities at Chakung, West Sikkim	412.93	09.05.2010	2010	...	76	0.00	421.27
39	Urban Development	Construction of five storeyed sweeper qtrs cum cobbler shed & Tailor unit at Singtam	134.95	08.03.2018	2018	...	92	0.00	63.21
40	Urban Development	Widening of Road at Dentam Bazzar to Junction Dentam in West Sikkim	80	15.09.2021	2021	...	80	0.00	0.00
41	Public Health Engineering	Construction CC Pedestrian Footpath from 9th Mile to Ratey Chu Source	246.52	02.07.2022	2022	2024	75	100.00	200.00
42		Augmentation of WSS from Bulbulay to Dicheling	200.00	03.08.2022	2022	2024	55	91.90	141.90

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
43	Public Health Engineering	Providing Water Supply to Kyongsa (Navey Busty) under Navey Shotak GPU	451.63	02.07.2022	2023	2024	40	175.63	275.63
44	Public Health Engineering	Augmentation of Water Supply for Bhoghari (Installation of Filtration Plant)	222.94	03.08.2022	2023	2024	70	94.55	194.55
45	Public Health Engineering	Augmentation of Ranipool WSS including Water Supply to Adampool- Rautey-Sajong	355.66	03.08.2023	2023	2024	30	121.46	171.46
46	Public Health Engineering	Augmentation of Water Supply to Manbir Colony Gangtok	382.98	03.08.2024	2023	2024	25	100.00	150.00
47	Public Health Engineering	Strengthening and Retrofitting of RCC Reservoir Tank of Ranipool and laying of 40 mm & 20mm GI Pipeline to Shanti Nagar and Crematorium Ground at Ranipool	55.30	06.08.2023	2023	2024	70	39.25	39.25
48	Public Health Engineering	Augmentation Ext & Restoration of RWMS for W/S to Naya Bazar & Jorhang from Chumbung Source	292.83	02.07.2022	2022	2024	70	41.49	100.49
49	Public Health Engineering	Pollution Abatement of River Rani Chu (through Roro Chu) at Gangtok (Zone-I) in Sikkim under (NRCP)	9,536.00	28.01.2020	2021	2024	58	2,313.38	5,948.38
50	Public Health Engineering	Raising of Manhole Chambers along NH 10 from Hospital Dara to Ranipool	144.32	17.10.2023	2023	2024	30	49.92	49.92
51	Public Health Engineering	Pollution Abatement of River Rangit at Geyzing Town, Sikkim under NRCP	8,880.00	13.09.2022	2023	2024	25	2,055.00	2,449.99
52	Public Health Engineering	Pollution Abatement River Teesta at Chungthang Town Sikkim under (NRCP) Scheme	3,109.47	08.09.2022	2023	2024	15	734.52	809.52
53	Power	Survey, Design, Supply, Engineering, Installation, Testing & Commissioning and Documentations of Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substations in Gangtok	6,000.00	08.05.2020	2020	2024	95	0.00	5,126.00
54	Power	Renovation and Upgradation of Protection System of ENPD, Sikkim (Part-A: Southwest)	3,079.00	10.12.2021	2021	2024	80	398.00	2,783.03
55	Power	Renovation and Upgradation of Protection System of ENPD, Sikkim (Part-B: North-East)	3,018.00	10.12.2021	2021	2024	50	1,810.19	4,086.88
56	Power	Drawing of new 66KV Transmission Line from LLHP to Tadong 66/11KV Sub-station, East Sikkim	834.43	02.09.2009	2009	2024	99	159.00	1,951.00

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57	Power	Sikkim Power Sector Development Project under ADB	131,600.00	29.02.2024	2024	0.00	0.00
58	Power	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of 66/11 KV, 3*5 MVA Sub-Station with LILO arrangement at Chakung, Soreng Sikkim	5,135.00	17.02.2024	2024	...	...	240.46	240.46
59	Power	Improvement, Upgradation and Revamping of Transmission & Distribution Network of Gangtok Town	3,232.54	30.05.2022	2022	2024	70	0.00	0.00
60	Power	Remodelling of Roof at Power Secretariat	173.00	...	...	...	45	74.99	75.00
61	Power	System Augmentation, Renovation, Modernisation and strengthening of Power Distribution Network of Areas under Gyalsing, Soreng, Namchi and Jorethang.	4,997.51	20.03.2023	2023	...	15	0.00	0.00
62	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Land Compensation for Nandu Goan	2,650.00						500.00
63	Aviation	Construction of Gupteswar Dham at Kokaley	115.10	01.02.23	2022-23	2024	50	0.00	49.98
64	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of 54 feet High Statue of Lord Parshuram at Tumin in East Sikkim.	7,886.21	10.10.18	2018-19	2024	0	0.00	1,177.64
65		Cultural Heritage Centre at Central Pandam.	157.44	28.11.22	02.02.23	2024	38	29.20	59.20
66	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Okhrey, West Sikkim.	353.22	2021-22	2021-22	2024	70	100.00	249.97
67	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Mangarjung at Mangsari in West Sikkim. (State Plan) (Phase I)	2,433.96	19.11.20	19.11.20	2024	57	100.00	1,371.32
68	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Mega tourist Circuit Linking Gangtok (Entry)- Topakhani (Singtam)- Tarku-Ravangla-Tashiding -Khechopari- Rimbi-Darap- Melli (Exit) Phase II in West Sikkim. (2014-15)	2,500.00	2014	2014	2024	13	0.00	447.29
69	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of tourist infrastructure at Diu in Sathyapani Pokhari in South Sikkim Executed under PIDDC	295.35	2016	2016	2024	75	0.00	88.45
70	Building & Housing	Construction of Sub-Divisional Magistrate Complex at Jorethang, South Sikkim.	1,067.07	2017	2018	2024	54	200.00	579.41

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
71	Building & Housing	Construction of Sub-Divisional Magistrate Complex at Rangpo, East Sikkim.	540.11	2017	2018	2024	10	0.00	52.11
72	Building & Housing	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Krishna Pranami Mangaldham, Namphing, South Sikkim.	1,065.39	2020-21	2020-21	2024	50	200.00	500.00
73	Building & Housing	Construction of Co-operative Building at Nanduguan, South Sikkim.	511.62	2020-21	2020-21	2024	40	0.00	299.96
74	Building & Housing	Construction of Church at Simkharaka, Temi-Namphing, South Sikkim	107.29	2020-21	2020-21	2024	60	50.00	60.00
75	Building & Housing	Construction of Urgen Theme Wasaling Gurung Monastery at Ningreymang, (Namthang-Rateypani) South Sikkim	193.21	2020-21	2020-21	2024	80	100.00	150.00
76	Building & Housing	Construction of Nima Choeling Gumpa near BDO Turning, Namthang, South Sikkim.	67.05	2020-21	2020-21	2024	50	0.00	30.00
77	Building & Housing	Construction of Pema Choeling Gumpa, Salghari, South Sikkim	885.45	2020-21	2020-21	2024	30	100.00	174.97
78	Building & Housing	Construction of Pema Wazerling Gumpa at Kateng, South Sikkim	360.53	2020-21	2020-21	2024	70	0.00	224.83
79	Building & Housing	Construction of Norbu-Choling Gumpa, Nagi under Namthang-Rateypani Construction	198.70	2020-22	2020-22	2024	50	0.00	100.56
80	Building & Housing	Construction of Nyagyar Nyingma Zyangchup Choling Gumpa at Buriakhop, West Sikkim.	565.61	2020-22	2020-22	2024	50	0.00	272.43
81	Building & Housing	Construction of Community Centre at Meerung under Syari Construction, East Sikkim	303.00	2021-22	2021-22	2024	60	0.00	140.76
82	Building & Housing	Construction of Community Centre at Namthang in South Sikkim	790.49	2022-23	2022-23	2024	35	0.00	190.00
83	Building & Housing	Construction of Barracks and Class-IV Quarter at Mintokgang.	331.32	2022-23	2022-23	2024	60	100.00	201.27
84		Construction of Mangkhim at Bikmat	289.70	2022-23	2022-23	2024	30	29.95	79.94
85	Building & Housing	Construction of Folk History Centre at Assam Lingzey, Gaucharan (Phase-I).	11,000.00	2017	2017	2024	15	0.00	1,399.64
86	Building & Housing	Conceptualising, Drawing, Design of 300 Bedded District Hospital at Namchi.	64,526.00	2020	2020	2024	60	13,909.00	29,000.00

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87	Building & Housing	Construction of 1000 bedded Multi Speciality Hospital at Sokaythang, East Sikkim Phase I (A)	47,299.00	2010-11	2010	2024	98	3,664.00	43,998.91
88	Building & Housing	Construction of Infectious Disease cum Isolation Unit and allied Work (B)	47,299.00	2010-11		2024			43,998.91
89	Building & Housing	Construction of 1000 bedded Multi Speciality Hospital at Sokaythang, East Sikkim Phase II (Civil Works)	25,930.00	...	2010	2024	92	4,700.00	25765.73
90	Building & Housing	Construction of 1000 bedded Multi Speciality Hospital at Sokaythang, East Sikkim Phase II (Medical Equipment)	25,930.00			2024			25765.74
91	Water Resource	Vulnerable Witness Deposition Centre (VWDC)	126.93	2023	2023	2024	90	88.00	88.00
92	Water Resource	Implementation of various Major JTW	9,710.00	28.11.22	2023	24-Mar	62	2,922.00	5,922.00
93	Water Resource	PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani Central Sponsored Scheme	16,354.59	28.06.22	2023	24-Mar	60	3,044.15	3,919.15
94	Rural	Construction of Kissan Bazar Namthang	607.97	25.01.12	2013-14	ongoing	80	97.48	278.18
95	Development	Construction of Kabrimath at Lingmoo	306.62	23.07.11	2011-12	ongoing	75	0.00	195.40
96	Rural Development	Construction of two (02) village steel bridges at Rondongkhola between Zoom GPU and Gelling GPU under Zoon Salghari Construction (W)	30.00	15.12.21	2022-23	2023-24	70	0.00	0.00
97	Rural Development	Rural marketing centre at Yangten GPU under Yangthang Construction (W)	29.15	15.12.21	2020-22	2023-24	50	0.00	0.00
98	Rural Development	Construction of community hall at Arithang Chongrang GPU under Yuksum-Tashiding Construction(W)	50.00	15.12.21	2021-22	2023-24	15	0.00	0.00
99	Rural Development	Construction of community hall at Yuksum Dubdi GPU under Yuksum-Tashiding Construction(W)	49.54	15.12.21	2021-22	2023-24	25	0.00	0.00
100		Land Compensation of BAC Kopchey Namchi Singtang	430.26	06.08.23	...	...	0	200.00	200.00
101	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Thingling PS	32.13	2011-12	...	...	0	0.00	0.00
102	Education	Repair of school building and quarter at Tashiding SS	15.20	2010-11	0	0.00	9.62
103	Education	Major repair of Lingzey PS	19.16	2011-12	0	0.00	18.32

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
104	Education	Construction of Vertical Extension of auditorium Hall at Lower Ghurpisey JHS	30.00	...	28.03.18	...	0	0.00	10.00
105	Education	Construction of Multipurpose Hall with 2RSB at Singithang Primary School	73.64	...	29.11.2018	...	0	0.00	22.09
106	Education	Construction of 8RSB at Nima Sherpa SSS at Ribdi, Daramdin Construction	150.00	2017-18	21.11.17	...	94	24.15	143.73
107	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Okhreyt SS	70.00	2019-20	2019-20	...	90	0.00	27.42
108	Education	Re-Construction of 4RSB to Lower Jarrong PS South	39.00	2012-13	20.04.13	...	75	0.00	19.95
109	Education	Construction of compound fencing at Upper Martam West Sikkim	9.20	...	...	...	0	0.00	9.16
110	Education	Establishment of Khanchendzonga State University, Temi Tarku in Namchi District	58,157.00	2021-22	23.03.22	22.03.24	27	9,592.00	13,092.00
111	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Modern SSS	59.19	2018-19	...	...	0	0.00	53.54
112	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government Junior High School, Phamthang in North Sikkim	71.30	2021	21.12.21	21.06.23	86	24.74	55.32
113	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government Primary School, Mollam in North Sikkim	70.62	2021	21.12.21	21.06.23	88	21.11	58.08
114	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government Primary School, Bringbon, Dzongu in North Sikkim	70.86	2021	19.10.21	17.04.23	72	18.17	56.27
115	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government Junior High School, Lingthem in North Sikkim	70.92	2021	15.11.21	14.05.23	82	0.00	30.51
116	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Non-Government Primary School, in North Sikkim	72.78	2021	02.11.21	02.05.23	78	23.81	64.21
117	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Mangzing Government Primary School, Dzongu in North Sikkim	72.90	2021	16.11.21	15.05.23	72	24.12	64.71
118	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government Primary School, Meyong in North Sikkim	70.89	2021	02.11.21	02.05.23	82	15.74	53.64
119	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Government Secondary School, Naga in North Sikkim	71.13	2021	02.11.21	02.05.23	82	16.44	52.90
120	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Pangtang Junior High School	68.07	2021	18.10.22	17.10.23	85	0.00	35.68

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
121	Education	Construction of 4 RSB at Singleybong Junior High School	68.71	2021	01.08.22	31.07.23	90	41.88	59.10
122	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Chewribotey South	63.98	2021	22.10.21	25.04.23	70	0.00	42.21
123	Education	Construction of 4RSB at Lower Begha PS	63.44	2021	11.08.21	05.07.23	85	19.38	53.37
124	Education	Construction of 6RSB cum Auditorium at Pakkigaon SS	263.00	2021	29.04.22	28.10.23	35	121.88	148.99
125	Education	Construction of New Stage and Compound fencing at Sumbuk SSS	184.21	2021	09.04.22	08.10.23	60	46.00	96.00
126	Education	Renovation of Mid-Day Meal Kitchen & Construction of 4RSB at Pachey Samsing PS	71.20	2022-23	26.09.22	25.09.23	60	0.00	50.00
127	Education	Construction of Auditorium Hall at Khandu School, Dentam	200.00	2023-24	2023-24	...	60	100.00	120.00
128	Education	Repair Renovation and Facelifting of various school	3,000.00	2023-24	2023-24	...	95	1,800.00	1,800.00
129	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Monastery at Mangerdzong, Mangshari in West Sikkim	93.26	2019-20	2020	2024	41	39.36	51.08
130	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Infrastructure at Okheray, West Sikkim.	353.22	2020-21	2022	2024	55	100.00	249.97
131	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Completion of Existing Ugen Lhendup Che Monastery at singling in West Sikkim.	567.52	2021-22	2022	2024	42	135.60	335.09
132	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Tourist Amenities at Khechepari in West Sikkim.	595.98	2020-21	2022	2024	49	100.00	299.97
133	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of herbal medical & spiritual healing tourism complex at Nandugaon in South Sikkim.	5,143.20	2021	2021	2024	45	995.38	2,665.25
134	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Mega tourist circuit linking Gangtok (Entry)-Topakhani (Singtam) -Tarku - Ravangla-Tashiding- Khechopalri- Rimbi-Darap- Malli (Exit) Phase-II in West Sikkim.	2,500.00	2013-14	2014	2024	13	0.00	447.29
135	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Site drainages and Jhora training work at Uttarey in West Sikkim	300.00	2022	11.01.23	10.10.23	92	0.00	24.16

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the project/works	Estimated cost of work	Year of Sanction	Year of Commencement	Target of Completion	Physical progress of the work as on 31 st March 2024 (in per cent)	Expenditure during 2023-24	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24
136	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Bio Toilet of the Integrated Green Tourist Complex near Gurudogmar in North Sikkim.	30.45	2019-20	2022	2024	45	0.00	0.00
137	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Construction of Bio Toilet of the Integrated Green Tourist Complex at Garudogmar, Lachen in North Sikkim.	35.52	2019-20	2022	2024	45	0.00	13.99
138	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Renewable energy (Solar/Wind) & Site Development of the Integrated Green Tourist Complex at Gurudongmar, Lachen in North Sikkim.	103.02	2019-20	2022	2024	49	0.00	34.46
139	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Parking Complex of the Integrated Green Tourist Complex at Gurudongmar, Lachen in North Sikkim	111.16	2019-20	2022	2024	55	0.00	31.47
140	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Medical Emergency Centre & Visiting Gallery Block of the Integrated Green Tourist Complex at Gurudongmar, Lachen in North Sikkim	219.24	2019-20	2022	2024	55	0.00	49.33
141	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Town Centre at Pakha, Lachung in North Sikkim	1,000.00	2018-19	2022	2024	55	291.72	291.72
142	Tourism & Civil Aviation	Development of Four Patron saints at Yuksom in West Sikkim.	4,047.38	2019-20	2021	2024	80.57	100.00	2,930.51
		TOTAL	11,01,444.31						2,47,649.98
		GRAND TOTAL	13,52,038.07						3,62,030.72

Appendix 3.1
Summarised Position of Expenditure and Savings for the Period 2019-20 to 2023-24
(Reference: Paragraph 3.1.1)

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of Expenditure	Original grant/ appropriation	Supplementary grant/ appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings (-)/ Excess (+)
2019-20						
Voted	I Revenue	6,727.36	179.09	6,906.46	5,621.37	(-) 1,285.09
	II Capital	1,150.82	495.71	1,646.53	736.95	(-) 909.58
	III Loans and advances	1.35	0	1.35	0.72	(-) 0.63
	Total Voted	7,879.53	674.81	8,554.34	6,359.04	(-) 2,195.30
Charged	IV Revenue	594.36	0	594.36	564.21	(-) 30.15
	V Capital	414.10	0	414.10	413.78	(-) 0.32
	VI Public Debt-	0 0	0	0	0	0
	Total charged	1,008.46	0	1,008.46	977.99	(-) 30.47
	Grand Total	8,887.99	674.81	9,562.80	7,337.03	(-) 2,225.77
	Percentage of savings as compared to total allocation					23.26%
2020-21						
Voted	I Revenue	6,851.83	451.94	7,303.77	5,770.05	(-)1,533.72
	II Capital	1,729.35	702.65	2,432.00	1,513.88	(-)918.12
	III Loans and advances	1.35	0	1.35	0	(-)1.35
	Total Voted	8,582.53	1154.59	9,737.12	7,283.93	(-)2,453.19
Charged	IV Revenue	622.69	0	622.69	599.33	(-)23.36
	V Capital	80.70	0	80.70	79.75	(-)0.95
	VI Public Debt-	0	0	0	0	
	Total charged	703.39	0	703.39	679.08	(-)24.30
	Grand Total	9,285.92	1,154.59	10,440.51	7,963.01	(-)2,477.50
	Percentage of savings as compared to total allocation					23.73%
2021-22						
Voted	I Revenue	6,842.98	122.79	6,965.77	5,978.03	(-)987.74
	II Capital	2,140.10	423.34	2,563.44	1,315.79	(-)1,247.66
	III Loans and advances	1.35	0	1.35	0.85	(-)0.50
	Total Voted	8,984.43	546.13	9,530.56	7,294.67	(-)2,235.9
Charged	IV Revenue	747.54	0.4	747.94	690.94	(-)56.99
	V Capital	120.88	0	120.88	119.90	(-)0.98
	VI Public Debt-	0	0	0	0	0
	Total charged	868.42	0.4	868.82	810.84	(-)57.97
	Grand Total	9,852.85	546.53	10,399.38	8,105.51	(-)2,293.87
	Percentage of savings as compared to total allocation					22.06%
2022-23						
Voted	I Revenue	7,802.36	192.43	7,944.79	6,845.11	(-)1,149.68
	II Capital	1,647.28	1,551.65	3,198.93	2,376.60	(-)822.33

	Nature of Expenditure	Original grant/ appropriation	Supplementary grant/ appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings (-)/ Excess (+)
	III Loans and advances	1.35	0	1.35	0.37	(-)0.98
	Total Voted	9,450.99	1,744.08	11,195.07	9,222.08	(-)1,972.99
Charged	IV Revenue	800.56	0.64	801.20	785.62	(-)15.58
	V Capital	168.16	0	168.16	167.75	(-)0.41
	VI Public Debt-	0	0	0	0	0
	Total charged	968.72	0.64	969.36	953.37	(-)15.99
	Grand Total	10,419.71	1,744.73	12,164.44	10,175.45	(-)1,988.98
	Percentage of savings as compared to total allocation					16.35%
2023-24						
Voted	I Revenue	8,625.81	646.18	9,271.99	7,326.49	(-) 1,945.50
	II Capital	2,383.54	1,388.94	3,772.48	2,657.50	(-) 1,114.98
	III Loans and advances	2.35	0.49	2.84	1.76	(-) 1.08
	Total Voted	11,011.70	2,035.61	13,047.31	9,985.75	(-) 3,061.56
	IV Revenue	985.32	1.16	986.48	894.11	(-) 92.37
	V Capital	298.29	0.09	298.38	298.31	(-) 0.07
Charged	VI Public Debt-	0	0	0	0	0
	Total charged	1,283.61	1.25	1,284.86	1,192.42	(-) 92.44
	Grand Total	12,295.31	2,036.86	14,332.17	11,178.17	(-) 3,154.00
	Percentage of savings as compared to total allocation					22.01%

Appendix 3.2
Statement Showing Cases where Supplementary Provisions Proved Unnecessary
(₹50 lakh or more in each case)

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/ Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) out of original provision
A – REVENUE (VOTED)						
1	1	Agriculture	210.02	37.8	192.99	17.03
2	2	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	117.27	19.73	114.07	3.20
3	5	Culture	31.99	2.50	31.21	0.78
4	7	Education	1422.37	24.29	1340.47	81.90
5	11	Food and Civil supplies	42.82	1.04	37.59	5.23
6	13	Health and Family Welfare	652.93	28.24	623.48	29.45
7	15	Horticulture	148.45	10.20	116.13	32.32
8	20	Judiciary	49.58	0.66	39.43	10.15
9	22	Land Revenue & Disaster Management	384.91	335.09	219.41	165.50
10	29	Planning and Development	26.15	1.64	17.05	9.10
11	30	Police	587.69	1.41	546.58	41.11
12	34	Roads and Bridges	281.03	17.68	275.66	5.37
13	35	Rural Development	513.61	32.94	462.13	51.48
14	38	Social Welfare	247.42	0.80	91.10	156.32
15	41	Urban Development	121.57	4.19	71.35	50.22
16	43	Panchayat Raj Institutions	159.29	2.50	148.22	11.07
17	48	Women and Child	288.28	4.07	231.50	56.78
Total – REVENUE			5,825.38	524.78	4,558.37	727.01
B- CAPITAL (VOTED)						
18	30	Police	9.72	2.28	9.55	0.17
19	34	Roads and Bridges	239.04	89.28	228.88	10.16
20	39	Sports and Youth Affairs	58.39	1.29	58.21	0.18
21	40	Tourism & Civil Aviation	112.3	38.65	95.55	16.75
22	41	Urban Development	457.00	210.51	401.31	55.69
23	48	Women and Child	10.82	0.75	10.61	0.21
Total CAPITAL			887.27	342.76	804.11	83.16
GRAND TOTAL			6,172.65	867.54	5,362.48	810.17

Appendix 3.3

Statement showing excessive/ unnecessary/insufficient Re-appropriation (savings/excess of over ₹ 10 lakh) of funds
(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.2)

Sl. No.	Number and name of Grant	Head of Account	Provisions				Actual Exp.	Excess (+) Saving (-)	Percentage of saving/excess with reference to Actual allotment
			Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Total			
1	1-Agriculture	2401-103-08	2,729.98	394.18	(-) 98.58	3,025.58	2,556.68	(-) 468.90	(-) 15.50
2	1-Agriculture	2401-107-08	8,781.92	353.00	(-) 4,390.48	4,744.44	4,533.22	(-) 211.22	(-) 4.45
3	1-Agriculture	2401-109-01	282.47	0	(-) 115.83	166.64	111.17	(-) 55.47	(-) 33.29
4	1-Agriculture	2401-114-06	107.98	0	77.89	185.87	131.97	(-) 53.90	(-) 29.00
5	1-Agriculture	2401-789-08	29.06	360.17	412.08	801.31	544.40	(-) 256.91	(-) 32.06
6	2-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	2403-001-60	1,841.52	19.23	(-) 39.77	1,820.98	1,746.65	(-) 74.33	(-) 4.08
7	2-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	2403-101-61	4,514.26	31.70	(-) 73.66	4,472.30	4,249.34	(-) 222.96	(-) 4.99
8	2-Animal Husbandry & Veterinary Services	2403-105-09	439.46	0	(-) 10.95	428.51	4.06	(-) 424.45	(-) 99.05
9	3-Building & Housing	4059-01-051-45	17,094.02	15,649.00	(-) 0.10	32,742.92	20,038.80	(-) 12,704.12	(-) 38.80
10	3-Building & Housing	4059-01-051-48	6,907.15	9,950.00	(-) 80.01	16,777.14	16,732.61	(-) 44.43	(-) 0.26
11	4-Cooperation	2425-107-62	464.98	3.18	(-) 3.08	465.08	177.94	(-) 287.14	(-) 61.74
12	7-Education	2202-01-101-63	41,619.69	0	(-) 2,748.90	38,870.79	39,142.89	272.10	0.70
13	7-Education	2202-02-001-58	5,404.41	0.04	(-) 219.40	5,185.05	5,157.21	(-) 27.84	(-) 0.54
14	7-Education	2202-02-104-64	64,096.57	0	(-) 5,028.73	59,067.84	59,014.89	(-) 52.95	(-) 0.09
15	7-Education	2202-02-113-29	285.00	268.59	(-) 228.46	325.13	206.24	(-) 118.89	(-) 36.57
16	7-Education	2202-01-112-28	189.98	517.95	404.38	1,112.31	1,029.49	(-) 82.82	(-) 7.45
17	7-Education	2202-796-28	0.01	220.41	123.01	343.43	277.48	(-) 65.95	(-) 19.20
18	10-Finance	2045-797	4,000.00	0	(-) 164.30	3,835.70	3,757.23	(-) 78.47	(-) 2.05
19	12-Forest & Environment	3435-03-001	215.80	0	(-) 12.59	203.21	184.16	(-) 19.05	(-) 9.37
20	13-Health & Family Welfare	2210-03-101	2,704.29	0	(-) 249.82	2,454.47	2,500.14	45.67	1.86
21	14-Home	2052-090-15	2,680.10	40.00	(-) 141.88	2,578.22	2,564.62	(-) 13.60	(-) 0.53
22	14-Home	2059-01-053-59	235.00	0	(-) 55.57	179.43	201.44	22.01	12.27
23	19-Water Resources	2702-800-64	53.00	6.71	(-) 2.28	57.43	35.50	(-) 21.93	(-) 38.19
24	20-Judiciary	2014-105-46	516.85	0	(-) 147.04	369.81	358.09	(-) 11.72	(-) 3.17
25	20-Judiciary	2014-105-47	495.45	0	(-) 83.05	412.40	367.32	(-) 45.08	(-) 10.93

Sl. No.	Number and name of Grant	Head of Account	Provisions				Actual Exp.	Excess (+) Saving (-)	Percentage of saving/excess with reference to Actual allotment
			Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Total			
26	26-Motor Vehicles	2041-101-65	1,319.06	17.16	(-) 160.07	1,176.15	1,349.23	173.08	14.72
27	30-Police	2055-101-63	1,361.22	13.00	(-) 21.69	1,352.53	1,292.37	(-) 60.16	(-) 4.45
28	31-Power	2801-05-001-48	361.67	0	(-) 0.30	361.37	403.39	42.02	11.63
29	31-Power	4801-05-052-44	4,380.00	10,978.53	(-) 40.47	15,318.06	4,818.04	(-) 10,500.02	(-) 68.55
30	33-Public Health Engineering	2215-01-001-34	4,059.63	20.00	(-) 207.59	3,872.04	3,850.91	(-) 21.13	(-) 0.55
31	34-Roads and Bridges	5054-04-337-48	525.30	4,296.45	(-) 213.24	4,608.51	512.24	(-) 4,096.27	(-) 88.88
32	35-Rural Development	3054-80-799-36	50.00	0	(-) 3.49	46.51	(-) 358.62	(-) 405.13	(-) 871.06
33	35-Rural Development	4215-01-102-36	818.00	250.00	(-) 184.85	883.55	855.28	(-) 28.27	(-) 3.20
34	35-Rural Development	4515-101-36	445.74	221.63	(-) 7.50	659.87	458.84	(-) 201.03	(-) 30.47
35	35-Rural Development	5054-04-337-35	22,799.98	9,284.50	229.45	32,313.93	16,950.20	(-) 15,363.73	(-) 47.55
36	38-Social Justice and Welfare	2225-01-001-60	1,195.36	25.00	(-) 70.60	1,149.76	1,127.00	(-) 22.76	(-) 1.98
37	38-Social Justice and Welfare	2225-02-001-60	505.25	0	(-) 27.73	477.52	451.44	(-) 26.08	(-) 5.46
38	40-Tourism and Civil Aviation	3452-01-101-60	3,229.17	19.91	(-) 149.21	3,099.87	3,067.06	(-) 32.81	(-) 1.06
39	40-Tourism and Civil Aviation	5452-01-101-48	2,100.00	215.00	(-) 4.62	2,310.38	2,295.12	(-) 15.26	(-) 0.66
40	41-Urban Development	2217-05-800-82	4,949.66	50.00	(-) 4,146.44	853.22	803.20	(-) 50.02	(-) 5.86
41	41-Urban Development	4217-03-051-44	496.03	13,771.47	(-) 22.19	14,245.31	13,606.18	(-) 639.13	(-) 4.49
42	42-Vigilance	2062-105-60	1,181.19	0	(-) 0.09	1,181.10	1,007.76	(-) 173.34	(-) 14.68
43	47-Skill Development	2070-003-29	2,305.45	0	10.65	2,294.80	587.33	(-) 1,707.47	(-) 74.41
44	47-Skill Development	2230-03-101-63	71.59	0	4.29	75.88	61.98	(-) 13.90	(-) 18.32
45	48-Women & Child	2235-02-001-40	1,536.82	0	(-) 352.65	1,184.17	1,384.37	200.20	16.91
46	48-Women & Child	2235-02-102-60	2,546.21	0	559.00	3,105.21	2,461.61	(-) 643.60	(-) 20.73
47	48-Women & Child	2235-02-102-66	225.00	0	(-) 1.65	223.35	0	(-) 223.35	(-) 100.00
48	48-Women & Child	2236-80-001-44	2,492.80	0	(-) 629.23	1,863.57	2,468.97	605.40	32.49

Source: Appropriation Accounts
* Sl.no. 32 is Suspense Accounts

Appendix 3.4

Statement showing list of grants having large savings (savings above ₹1 crore or more in each case)

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.3.)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Per cent of Utilisation	Savings out of Total provision	Surrendered	Surrender as per cent of saving	Saving excluding surrender
(₹ in crore)											
A – REVENUE (VOTED)											
1	1	Agriculture	210.02	37.8	247.82	192.99	77.88	54.83	25.08	45.74	29.75
2	2	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	117.27	19.74	137	114.07	83.26	22.93	11.37	49.59	11.56
3	3	Buildings & Housing	45.38	0	45.38	42.36	93.35	3.02	2.98	98.68	0.04
4	4	Co-operation	27.19	0.03	27.22	22.54	82.81	4.68	1.36	29.06	3.32
5	5	Culture	31.99	2.5	34.49	31.21	90.49	3.28	3.23	98.48	0.05
6	6	Ecclesiastical	33.65	1.4	35.05	33.87	96.63	1.18	1.16	98.31	0.02
7	7	Education	1422.37	24.28	1446.66	1340.47	92.66	106.19	103.37	97.35	2.82
8	9	Excise	14.46	0	14.46	12.48	86.31	1.99	1.98	99.50	0.01
9	10	Finance	1757.87	0	1757.87	1406.21	80.00	351.66	350.25	99.60	1.41
10	11	Food and Civil supplies	42.82	1.04	43.86	37.6	85.73	6.27	4.91	78.31	1.36
11	12	Forest and Environment	350.08	0.47	350.54	174.23	49.70	176.32	96.04	54.47	80.27
12	13	Health and Family Welfare	652.93	28.23	681.16	623.48	91.53	57.69	35.97	62.36	21.71
13	14	Home	99.23	10.13	109.36	103.85	94.96	5.51	3.47	62.98	2.04
14	15	Horticulture	148.45	10.2	158.65	116.13	73.20	42.52	42.49	99.91	0.04
15	16	Commerce and Industries	74.3	0.05	74.35	66.35	89.24	8.00	7.90	98.75	0.10
16	19	Water Resources	30.89	47.85	78.74	40.02	50.83	38.72	3.13	8.08	35.59
17	20	Judiciary	49.58	0.66	50.24	39.43	78.48	10.81	10.15	93.89	0.66
18	22	Land Revenue & Disaster Management	384.91	335.08	719.99	219.41	30.47	500.59	22.51	4.50	478.07
19	24	Legislature	28.41	0.16	28.57	27.41	95.94	1.16	1.14	98.28	0.02
20	27	Parliamentary Affairs	11.92	0	11.92	8.81	73.91	3.12	3.12	100	0.00
21	28	Department of Personnel	67.27	0	67.27	32.94	48.97	34.33	34.33	99.97	0.01
22	29	Planning and Development	26.15	1.64	27.79	17.05	61.35	10.74	10.71	99.72	0.03
23	30	Police	587.69	1.41	589.1	546.58	92.78	42.52	41.29	97.11	1.23
24	31	Power	404.94	34.20	439.14	424.60	96.69	14.54	14.91	102.41	-0.37
25	32	Printing and Stationery	16.33	0	16.33	15.03	92.04	1.30	1.30	100.00	0

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Per cent of Utilisation	Savings out of Total provision	Surrendered	Surrender as per cent of saving	Saving excluding surrenderer
26	33	Public Health Engineering	53.29	0.45	53.74	51.28	95.42	2.46	2.25	91.46	0.21
27	34	Roads and Bridges	281.03	17.68	298.71	275.66	92.28	23.05	25.12	108.98	-2.07
28	35	Rural Development	513.61	32.94	546.55	462.13	84.55	84.42	79.69	94.40	4.73
29	36	Science and Technology	11.51	0.04	11.55	9.3	80.52	2.25	2.25	100.00	0
30	37	Transport Department	81.87	0.2	82.07	77.69	94.66	4.38	4.35	99.54	0.02
31	38	Social Welfare	247.42	0.8	248.22	91.11	36.71	157.12	148.74	94.67	8.38
32	39	Sports and Youth Affairs	25.97	0	25.97	24.97	96.15	1.00	0.97	97.00	0.03
33	40	Tourism & Civil Aviation	43.25	0.2	43.44	39.21	90.26	4.23	4.16	98.11	0.08
34	41	Urban Development	121.57	4.20	125.76	71.35	56.74	54.41	54.03	99.30	0.38
35	43	Panchayati Raj Institutions	159.29	2.5	161.79	148.22	91.61	13.57	13.60	100.22	-0.03
36	46	Municipal Affairs	35.07	0	35.07	23.9	68.15	11.17	11.18	100.00	0
37	48	Women and Child Welfare	288.28	4.07	292.34	231.5	79.19	60.84	60.17	98.90	0.67
Total – REVENUE			8,498.26	619.95	9,118.17	7,195.44	78.91	1,922.80	1,240.66	64.52	682.14
B- CAPITAL (VOTED)											
38	5	Culture	69.30	18.45	87.75	79.04	90.07	8.71	8.62	98.97	0.09
39	7	Education	277.98	104.73	382.72	331.11	86.51	51.6	26.65	51.65	24.95
40	10	Finance	2.35	0.49	2.84	1.76	61.97	1.08	1.08	100.00	0
41	11	Food and Civil supplies	3.78	0.11	3.89	2.15	55.27	1.74	1.74	100.00	0
42	13	Health and Family Welfare	77.8	56.16	133.96	112.42	83.92	21.54	20.82	96.66	0.72
44	19	Water Resources	102	0	102	66.48	65.18	35.52	35.56	100.11	-0.04
45	29	Planning and Development	54.83	0.06	54.89	4.89	8.91	50.00	50.00	100.00	0
46	30	Police	9.72	2.28	12	9.55	79.58	2.45	1.59	64.90	0.86
47	31	Power	64.8	118.65	183.46	77.95	42.49	105.50	0.50	0.47	105.01
48	33	Public Health Engineering	130.37	10.76	141.13	138.26	97.97	2.87	2.85	99.30	0.02
49	34	Roads and Bridges	239.04	89.28	328.32	228.88	69.71	99.44	10.80	10.86	88.64
50	35	Rural Development	301.21	205.84	507.05	303.23	59.80	203.82	1.25	0.61	202.57
51	38	Social Welfare	17.05	0.2	17.25	5.63	32.64	11.62	10.39	89.34	1.24
52	40	Tourism & Civil Aviation	112.3	38.65	150.95	95.55	63.30	55.40	25.25	45.58	30.15
53	41	Urban Development	457.00	210.51	667.52	401.31	60.12	266.20	2.96	1.11	263.24
Total CAPITAL			1,919.53	856.17	2,775.73	1,858.21	65.76	917.49	200.06	21.23	717.45
Grand Total			10,417.79	1,476.12	11,893.90	9,053.65	75.80	2,840.29	1,440.72	50.28	1,399.59

Appendix 3.5
Statement Showing Results of Review of Substantial Surrenders
(50 per cent or more of Total Provision) made during the year

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.3.2)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
			(Head of Account)			
1	1	Agriculture Department	Krishonnati Yojana	689.98	446.25	65
		2401-109-06				
The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of funds from Government of India.						
2	1	Agriculture Department	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojana	947.98	582.41	61
		2401-109-08				
The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of funds from Government of India.						
3	1	Agriculture Department	Krishonnati Yojana	810.98	417.40	51
		2401-131--06				
The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of funds from Government of India..						
4	2	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	National Livestock Health and Disease Control	1,221.68	948.69	78
		2403-101-07				
The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of Central Share from Government of India.						
5	3	Building and Housing	Building and Housing Department	50	50	100
		2059-01-799-03				
The provision was surrendered due to non-procurement of stock materials.						
6	4	Co-operation	Information and Publicity	30	17.47	58
		2425-003-105				
The provision was surrendered due to reduction in staff expenditure						
7	4	Co-operation	Transport Subsidies	25	17.71	71
		2425-108-63				
The provision was surrendered due to reduction in staff expenditure						
8	5	Culture	Awareness Camp of Sikkim Public Records Act	5	5	100
		2205-102-68				
The provision was surrendered due reduction of staff expenditure						
9	5	Culture	Khas Bhawan	100	100	100
		2205-102-69				
The provision was surrendered due reduction of staff expenditure						
10	7	Education	National Education Mission	847.50	847.50	100
		4202-796-29				

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
<i>The provision of ₹ 847.50 lakh was surrendered in March 2024 due to non-receipt of fund from Government of India.</i>						
11	9	Excise	Skill Development Fund	10	10	100
		2039-001-63				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to reduction in expenditure</i>						
12	9	Excise	e-Abkari	10	10	100
		2039-001-64				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to reduction in expenditure.</i>						
13	10	Finance	Other expenditure	36,781.49	34,742.95	94
		2075-103-800				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt and non-submission of bills.</i>						
14	10	Finance	Finance Department	99	54.95	56
		2235-60-104-10				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to less claim received than anticipated.</i>						
15	10	Finance	SIDBI	250.00	250.00	100
		2049-01-200-67				
<i>The provision was surrendered was due to non-payment of interest against the loan raised during the year.</i>						
16	10	Finance	State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)	1500.00	1,066.00	71
		2049-05-105-60				
<i>Surrender was due interest calculated by Forest Deptt for transfer to Reserve Funds which was less than anticipated</i>						
17	10	Finance	House Building advances to AIS officers	125.00	69.90	56
		7610-201-61				
<i>The provision of ₹ 69.90 lakh was surrendered due to less HBA claims by AIS officers than actually anticipated.</i>						
18	10	Finance	Motor conveyance to State Govt. Employees	10.00	10.00	100
		7610-202-62				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to claims not received from the All India Service officers.</i>						
19	10	Finance	HBA to All India Service Officers	33.54	33.54	100
		6004-01-201-60				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to non-operation of existing budget head and re-scheduling of loan</i>						
20	11	Food and Civil supplies	Legal Metrology Unit	11.80	7.64	65
		5475-102-02				
<i>The provision of ₹7.64 was surrendered due to reduction in expenditure</i>						

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
21	12	Forest & Environment	Spring shed management programme (WDC-PMKSY)	856.80	706.02	82
		2402-796-39				
The provision of ₹ 706.02 lakh was surrendered due to non-submission of bills.						
22	12	Forest & Environment	National Afforestation Programme (Green India Mission & Forest Manageme)	1,986.91	1,153.04	58
		2406-101-11				
The provision was surrendered due to non-submission of bills.						
23	12	Forest & Environment	National Livestock Management Programme	438.18	438.18	100
		2406-105-08				
The provision of ₹ 438.18 lakh was surrendered due to non-submission of bills.						
24	12	Forest & Environment	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats	1,050.07	788.12	75
		2406-02-110-13				
The provision of ₹ 788.12 lakh was surrendered due to non-receipt of funds from Government of India.						
25	12	Forest & Environment	Conservation of Natural Resources & Eco-systems	776.33	627.72	81
		3435-03-101-12				
The provision of ₹ 627.72 lakh was surrendered due to restriction in expenditure.						
26	12	Forest & Environment	Grants to various Boards	66.60	66.60	100
		3435-04-800-62				
The entire provision was surrendered due to non-submission of bills						
27	13	Health & Family Welfare	Mangan District	6.30	6.30	100
		4210-01-110-47				
Surrendered due to non- submission of bills.						
28	13	Health & Family Welfare	PM-Ayushman Bharat Healthcare Infrastructure	2,513.00	2,053.00	82
		4210-04-200-18				
Surrendered of ₹ 2,053.00 lakh was due to reduction in expenditure.						
29	14	Home	Tour expenses of Ministers	16.50	10.96	66
		2013-108-61				
Surrendered due to reduction of expenditure and cancellation of tour program						
30	14	Home	Other Maintenance Expenditure	25.00	19.87	79
		2059-01-053-61				

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
<i>Surrendered due to non-submission of bills.</i>						
31	14	Home	Witness Protection Scheme	5.00	5.00	100
		2235-60-200-62				
<i>The entire fund of ₹ 5.00 lakh was surrendered due to reduction in expenditure.</i>						
32	15	Horticulture	Krishonnati Yojana	7,959.00	5,342.70	67
		2401-001-119-06				
<i>Surrender of ₹ 5,342.00 lakh was due to non-receipt of anticipated funds.</i>						
33	15	Horticulture	Kisan Mela	10.00	10.00	100
		2401-001-119-65				
<i>Surrendered due to non-organising of Kisan Mela.</i>						
34	15	Horticulture	Horticulture Department	170.00	91.77	54
		4401-104-16				
<i>The provision of ₹ 91.77 lakh was surrendered due to non-receipt of bills.</i>						
35	16	Commerce and Industries	Settings up New DICs	30.00	30.00	100
		4851-200-60				
<i>The provision of ₹ 30.00 lakh was surrendered due to non-setting up of District Industrial Centre office.</i>						
36	19	Water Resources	Original Works	239.77	239.77	100
		2702-01-103-60				
<i>Surrender of provision of ₹ 239.77 lakh was due to non-release of funds by the Ministry.</i>						
37	19	Water Resources	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Har Khet Ko	6,350.00	3,425.00	54
		4702-101-62				
<i>Surrender of ₹ 3,425.00 lakh was due to non-receipt of equivalent central share from Ministry.</i>						
38	20	Judiciary	Scheme for Para Legal Volunteers in Police Stations for cases pertaining to missing children offences related to children	7.80	6.44	83
		2014-114-60				
<i>Surrender was due to non-submission of bills.</i>						
39	22	Land Revenue & Disaster Management	Restoration of Communication Links	1,000.00	800.41	80
		2245-02-106-61				
<i>The provision of ₹ 800.41 lakh was surrendered due to reduction in expenditure and non-submission of bills.</i>						
40	22	Land Revenue & Disaster Management	Repair and restoration of Power House and Lines	250.00	133.11	53
		2245-02-800-63				

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
<i>The provision of ₹ 133.11 lakh was surrendered due to reduction in expenditure and non-submission of bills.</i>						
41	28	Department of Personnel, AR & Training	Department of Personnel, AR & Training	5,812.66	3,274.36	56
		2052-090-29				
<i>The provision of ₹ 3,274.36 lakh was surrendered due to reduction in staff expenditure.</i>						
42	29	Planning & Development	Border area Development Programmes	200.01	200.00	100
		2575-06-101				
<i>The provision of ₹ 200 lakh was surrendered due to late receipt of fund.</i>						
43	29	Planning & Development	Sikkim INSPIRES	830.00	820.08	99
		3451-090-31				
<i>Surrender of provision by ₹ 820.08 lakh was due to Fund not received.</i>						
44	29	Planning & Development	Border Area Dev. Programme	5,399.00	5,000.00	93
		4575-06-101				
<i>The provision of ₹ 5,000 lakh was surrendered due to late receipt of fund.</i>						
45	30	Police	National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and other forces	693.17	493.77	71
		2055-115-19				
<i>Provision of ₹493.77 lakh was surrendered due to non-availability of resources</i>						
46	30	Police	Construction	144.00	144.00	100
		2055-211-60				
<i>The entire provision of ₹144.00 lakh was surrendered due to reduction in staff expenditure</i>						
47	34	Roads & Bridges	Roads & Bridges Deptt.	100.00	92.68	93
		2059-60-799-35				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of bills</i>						
48	34	Roads & Bridges	External Aided Project	1,370.00	880.07	64
		5054-04-337-63				
<i>The provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of anticipated funds from Government of India</i>						
49	35	Rural Development	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	2,384.98	1,921.48	81
		2215-02-105-81				
<i>The provision of ₹ 1,921.48 lakh was surrendered due to reduction in staff expenditure</i>						
50	35	Rural Development	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	474.08	402.52	85
		2216-03-800-37				
<i>The provision of ₹ 402.52 lakh was surrendered due to non-allocation of funds.</i>						

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
51	35	Rural Development	National Rural Livelihood Mission	3,844.28	2,611.43	68
		2505-01-702-37				
The provision of ₹ 2,611.43 lakh was surrendered due to less allocation of central share						
52	35	Rural Development	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	2,609.98	2,172.98	83
		2515-101-34				
The provision of ₹ 2,172.98 lakh was surrendered due to less-allocation of funds						
53	36	Science & Technology	Other Schemes	150.00	150.00	100
		3425-60-600				
The entire fund was surrendered due to inadvertently allocated under the head						
54	36	Science & Technology	Documentary Films on Glaciers and Glacial lakes	40.00	40.00	100
		5425-600-52				
The entire fund was surrendered due to non-execution of work						
55	36	Science & Technology	Innovation Hub	15.00	15.00	100.00
		5425-600-53				
56	38	Social Welfare	Other Social Welfare Programme	31.00	18.34	59
		2225-01-001-68				
Fund surrendered due to non-receipt of bills						
57	38	Social Welfare	Scheme for Development of Scheduled Caste	207.00	164.08	79
		2225-01-227-42				
Fund surrendered due to non-release of funds from the Government of India						
58	38	Social Welfare	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST student	1,416.50	1,315.20	93
			2225-02-277-51			
Fund surrendered due to non-release of funds from the Government of India						
59	38	Social Welfare	PM ADI Adarsh Gram Yojana	600.00	600.00	100
		2225-794-63				
Funds surrendered due to non-release of funds by the Government of India						
60	38	Social Welfare	Tribal Research Institute	500.00	500.00	100
		2225-794-64				
Funds surrendered due to non-release of funds by the Government of India						
61	38	Social Welfare	Grants in aid under 1 st Provision to Article 275 (1)	4,000.00	2,136.00	53
		2225-796-71				
Funds surrendered due to non-release of funds by the Government of India						

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme			Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
62	38	Social Welfare	PM YASASVI Pre-matric Scholarship to OBC students			9.00	7.59	84
		2225-277-62						
Funds surrendered due to non-release of funds by the Government of India								
63	38	Social Welfare	Schemes under Drug Demand Reduction and Rehabilitation			210.00	122.18	58
		2235-01-200-67						
Funds surrendered due to limited fund release by the Government of India								
64	38	Social Welfare	Construction			350.02	350.00	100
		4225-01-277-60						
Fund surrendered due to non-submission of bills								
65	38	Social Welfare	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Student			231.32	231.32	100
		4225-02-277-51						
Entire Provision was surrendered due to non-receipt of funds from Government of India								
66	38	Social Welfare	Scheme for Development of OBC and Denotified Tribes			510.06	457.43	90
		4225-03-277-43						
Funds surrendered due to non-release of funds by the Government of India								
67	40	Tourism and Civil Aviation	Operational Expenditure of Tourist Transport Services			200.00	200.00	100
		3452-01-103-62						
Entire provision was surrendered due to Helicopter subsidy bill not passed								
68	40	Tourism and Civil Aviation	Construction of Home Stay			2500.00	2500.00	100
		5452-01-102-62						
Entire provision was surrendered due to loan not materialised								
69	41	Urban Development	Swachh Bharat Mission			917.52	872.69	95
		2217-05-800-81						
Funds surrendered due to non-submission of bills								
70	41	Urban Development	Projects/Schemes for the benefit of N.E. Region and Sikkim			43.00	33.80	79
		4217-03-051-83						
Funds surrendered due to non-submission of bills								

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Name of the scheme	Original Provision	Amount of Surrender	Per cent of Surrender
71	43	Panchayati Raj Institutions	Conduct of Election to Municipal Bodies	24.00	24.00	100
		2015-109-62				
<i>Funds surrendered due to non-conduction of Bye-election</i>						
72	46	Municipal Affairs	State Level Capacity Building fund recommended under 5 th State Finance Commission	217.48	217.48	100
		3604-200-89				
<i>Entire provision was surrendered due to non-utilisation of fund</i>						
73	46	Municipal Affairs	Grant recommended by 15 th FC	1,700.00	900.00	53
		3604-200-92				
<i>Provision of ₹ 900.00 lakh was surrendered due to non-receipt of fund from Government of India</i>						
74	48	Women and Child	Other Child Welfare Program	496.82	470.63	95
		2235-02-102-65				
<i>Provision of ₹ 470.63 lakh was surrendered due to non-receipt of central share</i>						
75	48	Women and Child	Mission - VATSALYA	2,871.28	2,153.87	75
		2235-02-102-67				
<i>Provision of ₹ 2,153.87 lakh was surrendered due to non-receipt of central share</i>						
76	48	Women and Child	Mission Shakti - SAMARTHYA	375.82	206.89	55
		2235-02-103-60				
<i>Provision of ₹ 206.89 lakh was surrendered due to non-receipt of central share from GoI</i>						
TOTAL				70,787.10	67,766.02	

Appendix 3.6

Details of surrender of funds in excess of ₹ one crore at the end of March 2024

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.3.3.)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Per cent of Utilisation	Savings out of Total provision	Surrendered	Surrender as per cent of saving	Saving excluding surrender
(₹ in crore)											
A – REVENUE (VOTED)											
1	1	Agriculture	210.02	37.8	247.82	192.99	77.88	54.83	25.08	45.74	29.75
2	2	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	117.27	19.74	137	114.07	83.26	22.93	11.37	49.59	11.56
3	3	Buildings & Housing	45.38	0	45.38	42.36	93.35	3.02	2.98	98.68	0.04
4	4	Co-operation	27.19	0.03	27.22	22.54	82.81	4.68	1.36	29.06	3.32
5	5	Culture	31.99	2.5	34.49	31.21	90.49	3.28	3.23	98.48	0.05
6	6	Ecclesiastical	33.65	1.4	35.05	33.87	96.63	1.18	1.16	98.31	0.02
7	7	Education	1422.37	24.28	1446.66	1340.47	92.66	106.19	103.37	97.35	2.82
8	9	Excise	14.46	0	14.46	12.48	86.31	1.99	1.98	99.50	0.01
9	10	Finance	1757.87	0	1757.87	1406.21	80.00	351.66	350.25	99.60	1.41
10	11	Food and Civil supplies	42.82	1.04	43.86	37.6	85.73	6.27	4.91	78.31	1.36
11	13	Health and Family Welfare	652.93	28.23	681.16	623.48	91.53	57.68	35.97	62.36	21.71
12	14	Home	99.23	10.13	109.36	103.85	94.96	5.51	3.47	62.98	2.04
13	15	Horticulture	148.45	10.2	158.65	116.13	73.20	42.53	42.49	99.91	0.04
14	16	Commerce and Industries	74.3	0.05	74.35	66.35	89.24	8.00	7.90	98.75	0.1
15	19	Water Resources	30.89	47.85	78.74	40.02	50.83	38.72	3.13	8.08	35.59
16	20	Judiciary	49.58	0.66	50.24	39.43	78.48	10.81	10.15	93.89	0.66
17	22	Land Revenue & Disaster Management	384.91	335.08	719.99	219.41	30.47	500.58	22.51	4.50	478.07
18	24	Legislature	28.41	0.16	28.57	27.41	95.94	1.16	1.14	98.28	0.02
19	27	Parliamentary Affairs	11.92	0	11.92	8.81	73.91	3.12	3.12	100	0.00
20	28	Department of Personnel	67.27	0	67.27	32.94	48.97	34.34	34.33	99.97	0.01
21	29	Planning and Development	26.15	1.64	27.79	17.05	61.35	10.74	10.71	99.72	0.03
22	30	Police	587.69	1.41	589.1	546.58	92.78	42.52	41.29	97.11	1.23
23	31	Power	404.94	34.2	439.14	424.60	96.69	14.54	14.90	102.41	-0.37
24	32	Printing and Stationery	16.33	0	16.33	15.03	92.04	1.30	1.30	100.00	0
25	33	Public Health Engineering	53.29	0.45	53.74	51.28	95.42	2.46	2.25	91.46	0.21

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Per cent of Utilisation	Savings out of Total provision	Surrendered	Surrender as per cent of saving	Saving excluding surrender
26	34	Roads and Bridges	281.03	17.68	298.71	275.66	92.28	23.05	25.12	108.98	-2.07
27	35	Rural Development	513.61	32.94	546.55	462.13	84.55	84.42	79.69	94.40	4.73
28	36	Science and Technology	11.51	0.04	11.55	9.3	80.52	2.25	2.25	100.00	0
29	37	Transport Department	81.87	0.2	82.07	77.69	94.66	4.37	4.35	99.54	0.02
30	38	Social Welfare	247.42	0.8	248.22	91.11	36.71	157.12	148.74	94.67	8.38
31	40	Tourism & Civil Aviation	43.25	0.2	43.44	39.21	90.26	4.24	4.16	98.11	0.08
32	41	Urban Development	121.57	4.20	125.76	71.35	56.74	54.41	54.03	99.30	0.38
33	43	Panchayat Raj Institutions	159.29	2.5	161.79	148.22	91.61	13.57	13.60	100.22	-0.03
34	46	Municipal Affairs	35.07	0	35.07	23.9	68.15	11.18	11.17	100.00	0
35	48	Women and Child	288.28	4.07	292.34	231.5	79.19	60.84	60.17	98.90	0.67
Total – REVENUE			8,472.29	619.95	9,092.20	7,170.47	78.86	1,921.8	1,143.63	64.51	682.11
B- CAPITAL (VOTED)											
36	5	Culture	69.3	18.45	87.75	79.04	90.07	8.71	8.62	98.97	0.09
37	7	Education	277.98	104.73	382.72	331.11	86.51	51.6	26.65	51.65	24.95
38	10	Finance	2.35	0.49	2.84	1.76	61.97	1.08	1.08	100.00	0
39	11	Food and Civil supplies	3.78	0.11	3.89	2.15	55.27	1.74	1.74	100.00	0
40	13	Health and Family Welfare	77.8	56.16	133.96	112.42	83.92	21.54	20.82	96.66	0.72
41	19	Water Resources	102	0	102	66.48	65.18	35.52	35.56	100.11	-0.04
42	29	Planning and Development	54.83	0.06	54.89	4.89	8.91	50	50	100.00	0
43	30	Police	9.72	2.28	12	9.55	79.58	2.45	1.59	64.90	0.86
44	33	Public Health Engineering	130.37	10.76	141.13	138.26	97.97	2.87	2.85	99.30	0.02
45	34	Roads and Bridges	239.04	89.28	328.32	228.88	69.71	99.44	10.8	10.86	88.64
46	35	Rural Development	301.21	205.84	507.05	303.23	59.80	203.82	1.25	0.61	202.57
47	38	Social Welfare	17.05	0.2	17.25	5.63	32.64	11.63	10.39	89.34	1.24
48	40	Tourism & Civil Aviation	112.3	38.65	150.95	95.55	63.30	55.4	25.24	45.58	30.15
49	41	Urban Development	457.00	210.51	667.52	401.31	60.12	266.2	2.96	1.11	263.24
Total CAPITAL			1,854.73	737.52	2,592.27	1,780.26	68.68	812.01	199.55	24.58	612.45
Grand Total			10,327.02	1,357.47	11,684.47	8,950.73	76.60	2,733.81	1,343.18	52.65	1,294.56

Appendix 3.7
Statement showing details of incomplete projects more than ten crore
(Reference: Paragraph 3.4.2.)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the project/works (having estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore or more)	Target of Completion	Estimated cost of work	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24	Pending payments	Physical progress as on 31 March 2024 (in per cent)
A Director General of Police						
1	Construction of 2nd & 3rd IR Bn HQ at Mangley	31.03.21	15.23	14.35	0.88	96
B Health & Family Welfare						
2	100 Bedded District Hospital at Mangan, North Sikkim.	2020	20.00	12.59	7.05	90
3	Construction of Additional Infrastructure at CHC Jorethang, Namchi District.	2020	10.00	9.30	0.70	98
4	Construction of 30 Bedded Hospital at NIT, Deorali East Sikkim.	2024	10.50	1.78	8.72	27
	Construction of 50 Bedded Critical Care Hospital Block at District Hospital Gyalshing.	2026	16.63	4.24	12.39	25
5	Construction of New PHC at Tashiding West Sikkim	2024	5440.42	2.09	3.36	67
C Urban Development						
6	Construction of Multi Utility Duct for Jorethang	...	40.00	0	40.00	...
7	Biomining of Legacy waste at Martam	...	21.90	13.00	8.90	46
8	Carpeting of road in an around Rhenock Bazaar, Pakyong, Sikkim.	...	10.19	0	10.19	50
	Construction of Super Market at RhenockBazzar, East Sikkim	25.02.2023	16.46	3.76	13.70	43
9	Regional Facility for Solid treatment & Disposal Project at Shipchu, West Sikkim.	22.02.2024	27.22	13.10	14.11	60
10	Upgradation & Beautification of Melli Bazaar in South Sikkim	...	49.00	36.70	12.30	85
11	Construction of Kissan Bazaar at Gangtok.	...	23.75	16.85	6.89	94
D Public Health Engineering						
12	Pollution Abatement of River Rani Chu (through Roro Chu) at Gangtok (Zone-III) in Sikkim under (NRCP)	2023	94.66	87.42	11.42	92.58
13	Pollution Abatement of River Rani Chu (through Roro Chu) at Gangtok (Zone-I) in Sikkim under (NRCP)	2024	95.36	59.48	44.97	58
14	Pollution Abatement of River Rangit at Geyzing Town, Sikkim under NRCP	2024	88.80	24.50	64.30	25
	Pollution Abatement River Teesta at Mangan Town Sikkim under National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) Scheme	2025	91.94	26.11	65.83	20
15	Pollution Abatement River Teesta at Chungthang Town Sikkim under (NRCP) Scheme	2024	31.09	8.09	23.00	15

Sl. No.	Name of the project/works (having estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore or more)	Target of Completion	Estimated cost of work	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24	Pending payments	Physical progress as on 31 March 2024 (in per cent)
E	Power					
16	Drawing of Optical Ground-wire (OPGW) Cables on Existing 132KV & 66KV Transmission Lines and integration of the leftover substations with State Load Dispatch Center, Sikkim	2023	25.99	9.83	16.16	40
17	Survey, Design, Supply, Engineering, Installation, Testing & Commissioning and Documentations of Gas Insulated Switchgear (GIS) Substations in Gangtok	2024	93.38	51.26	42.13	95
18	Renovation and Upgradation of Protection System of ENPD, Sikkim (Part-A: Southwest)	2024	47.17	27.83	16.38	80
19	Renovation and Upgradation of Protection System of ENPD, Sikkim (Part-B: North-East)	2024	145.96	40.87	106.60	50
20	Sikkim Power Sector Development Project under ADB	...	1316.00	0	263.00	...
21	Design, Supply, Installation, Testing and Commissioning of 66/11 KV, 3*5 MVA Sub-Station with LILO arrangement at Chakung, Soreng Sikkim	...	51.35	2.40	48.94	...
22	Improvement, Upgradation and Revamping of Transmission & Distribution Network of Gangtok Town	2024	32.32	0	32.32	70
23	System Augmentation, Renovation, Modernisation and strengthening of Power Distribution Network of Areas under Gyalsing, Soreng, Namchi and Jorethang.	...	70.34	0	70.34	15
F	Tourism & Civil Aviation					
24	Development of Mega circuit linking Gangtok (Entry)-Topakhani (Singtam) -Tarku -Yangang- Ravangla- Tashiding- Khechopalri- Rimbi- Darap- Malli (Exit) Phase-I in West Sikkim.	2016	25.00	9.12	15.88	81
25	Development of Tourist Infrastructure for Kailash Manasarovar Yatra at 18th Mile (J.N Road) and Changu Lake (near Baba Mandir) in East Sikkim.	2019	56.74	39.12	59.85	90
26	Development of Support facility for skywalk at Bhaleydhunga	2020	326.65	221.83	134.86	68
27	Nishani Kali	2020	63.83	12.11	51.72	15
28	Construction of Asta Chirinjivi Pilgrimage tourist centre at Nagi, Namthang.	2020	83.41	12.39	71.01	45
29	Construction of 54 feet high statue of Lord Parshuram at Tumin in East Sikkim	2020	78.86	11.31	67.55	0
30	Construction of Asta Chirinjivi Pilgrimage Tourist Center at Nagi, Namthang.	02.04.20	83.41	12.39	71.01	38

Sl. No.	Name of the project/works (having estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore or more)	Target of Completion	Estimated cost of work	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24	Pending payments	Physical progress as on 31 March 2024 (in per cent)
31	Development of Mangarjung at Mangsari in West Sikkim. (Phase-I)	2023	24.34	13.71	10.63	46
32	Development of Eco Tourism Pilgrimage Complex at Dodok in West Sikkim.	2023	243.64	107.19	136.44	70.8
33	Development of tourist leasure land at Sector 17 & Festival ground at Temi in South Sikkim.	2023	17.20	10.99	6.21	65
34	Support facility at Selemthang, Upper Dhapper and Lower Dhapper i/c additional works of external water supply.	2023	579.73	209.46	100.67	74
35	Land Compensation for Nandu Goan		26.50	5.00	21.50	
36	Construction of 54 feet High Statue of Lord Parshuram at Tumin in East Sikkim.	2024	78.86	11.78	67.09	0
37	Development of Mangarjung at Mangsari in West Sikkim. (State Plan) (Phase I)	2024	24.34	13.71	10.63	57
38	Development of Mega tourist Circuit Linking Gangtok (Entry)-Topakhani (Singtam)- Tarku-Ravangla- Tashiding -Khechopari- Rimbi- Darap- Melli (Exit) Phase II in West Sikkim. (2014-15)	2024	25.00	4.47	20.53	13
39	Construction of herbal medical & spiritual healing tourism complex at Nandugaon in South Sikkim.	2024	51.43	26.65	187.49	45
40	Development of Mega tourist circuit linking Gangtok (Entry)-Topakhani (Singtam) -Tarku- Ravangla- Tashiding- Khechopalri -Rimbi- Darap- Malli (Exit) Phase-II in West Sikkim.	2024	25.00	4.47	20.53	13
41	Development of Town Centre at Pakha, Lachung in North Sikkim	2024	10.00	2.92	7.08	55
42	Development of Four Patron saints at Yuksom in West Sikkim.	2024	40.47	29.30	11.17	80.57
G	Building & Housing					
43	Construction of Ethnic Cultural Centre, Guriakhop, West Sikkim (Phase-I)	2020	100.00	12.00	88.00	16
44	Construction of Gyan Mandir State Library, Gangtok (Phase-I)	2021	198.97	102.82	75.89	50
45	Extra Depth & Extra Height of Pile (Gyan Mandir Project)	2021	13.34	13.34	0.25	50
46	Construction of Shakti Sthal at Mungrang (Allocation transferred from Culture West East f 22-23)	2021	53.53	6.38	47.14	15
47	Construction of Sub-Divisional Magistrate Complex at Jorethang, South Sikkim.	2024	10.67	5.79	4.88	54
48	Construction of Yatri Niwas at Krishna Pranami Mangaldham, Namphing, South Sikkim.	2024	10.65	5.00	5.65	50

Sl. No.	Name of the project/works (having estimated cost of ₹ 10 crore or more)	Target of Completion	Estimated cost of work	Progressive expenditure at the end of year 2023-24	Pending payments	Physical progress as on 31 March 2024 (in per cent)
49	Construction of Folk History Centre at Assam Lingzey, Gaucharan (Phase-I).	2024	110.00	14.00	96.00	15
50	Conceptualising, Drawing, Design of 300 Bedded District Hospital at Namchi.	2024	645.26	290.00	355.26	60
51	Construction of 1000 bedded Multi Speciality Hospital at Sokaythang, East Sikkim Phase I (A)	2024	472.99	439.99	18	98
52	Construction of Infectious Disease cum Isolation Unit and allied Work (B)	2024	472.99	439.99	18	98
53	Construction of 1000 bedded Multi Speciality Hospital at Sokaythang, East Sikkim Phase II (Civil Works)	2024	259.30	257.66	165.00	92
54	Construction of 1000 bedded Multi Speciality Hospital at Sokaythang, East Sikkim Phase II (Medical Equipment)	2024	259.30	257.66	165.00	92
H	Water Resources					
55	Implementation of various Major JTW	24-Mar	97.10	59.22	37.10	62
56	PMKSY - Har Khet Ko Pani Central Sponsored Scheme	24-Mar	163.55	39.19	107.99	60
I	Education					
57	Establishment of Polytechnic College at Mangshila, North.	30.06.18	12.30	9.12	3.18	78
58	Construction of GDC at Yangthang PH II	30.03.23	99.23	50.50	48.73	62
59	Establishment of Khanchendzonga State University, Temi Tarku in Namchi District	22.03.24	581.57	130.92	450.63	27
60	Repair Renovation and Face-lifting of various school	...	30.00	18.00	18.00	95
	TOTAL		13,215.79	3,340.94	520.54	

Appendix 4.1

Statement showing funds transferred directly to implementing agencies in the State under the Schemes/Programmes outside the State Budget during 2023-24

(Reference: Paragraph 4.2)

(₹ in crore)

Centrally Sponsored Scheme		
Government of India Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
Krishionnati Yojana	Sikkim Organic Mission	32.61
Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)/National Rural Drinking Water Mission	SWSM Sikkim, Gangtok	251.61
Rastriya Gokul Mission	Sikkim Livestock's Development Board	10.98
National Action Plan for Drug Demand Reduction	Association for Social Health in India	0.27
National Programme for Dairy Development	Sikkim Cooperative Milk Producers Union Ltd.	9.50
	Total	304.97
Central Sector Scheme		
Government of India Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
National AIDS and STD Control Programme	Sikkim State AIDS Control Society	10.21
National Service Scheme	Sikkim State NSS Cell	0.61
Schemes for differently Abled Persons	Unique Disability Identity (UDID) Sikkim	0.04
	SIPDA Sikkim	4.19
Startup India Seed Fund Scheme	AIC SMU Technology Business Incubation Foundation	0.91
Designing Innovative Solutions for Holistic Access to Justice in India	Sikkim State Commission for Women	0.10
Livestock Health and Disease Control	Sikkim Livestock's Development Board	0.78
Management Support to Rural Development Programs and Strengthening of District Planning Process	State Institute of Rural Development, Sikkim	2.21
Blood Transfusion Services	Sikkim State AIDS Control Society	0.56
National Digital Health Mission	State Health Society Sikkim	0.25
National Fellowship and Scholarship for higher education of ST Students	National Institute of Technology Sikkim	0.06
National Tele Mental Health Programme	State Health Society Sikkim	0.46
	Total	20.38
	Grant Total	325.34

Appendix 4.2
Outstanding Off-Budget Borrowings as on 31 March 2024
(Reference: Paragraph 4.5)

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Institution	Heads of Account	Bank/ Financial Institution	Loan Borrowed	Date of Sanction of Loan	Purpose of Loan	Repayment during the year		Repayment by (Principal & Interest)	Outstanding as on 31 March 2024
						Principal	Interest		Principal
SHDB	2216-07-001-35-80-49	HUDCO	361.00	07.03.2017	Construction of 3000 Rural Houses under CMRHM Phase-I	24.06	24.98	Rural Development Department	258.72
STCS	2210-01-001-70-00-49	CBI	300.00	23.05.2018	Procurement of hospital equipment of 1000 bedded Super Speciality Hospital at Sochakgang	43.00	15.61	Health and Family welfare Department	150.50
SIDICO	3054-80-001-35-59-49 Other Revenue Expenditure	HUDCO	198.90	13.09.2018	Upgradation & improvement of roads of Sikkim	11.64	13.56	Roads and Bridges Department	139.65
		HUDCO	65.00	03.08.2019	Strengthening and improvement of roads in different districts of the State of Sikkim	6.10	5.15		52.80
		NABARD	130.81	31.03.2018		13.08	7.87		71.95
		NABARD	83.50	16.03.2020		8.34	6.41		66.80
	2851-00-001-61-0-49	HUDCO	131.71	04.05.2013	Take over Finance	6.83	1.24	Commerce and Industries Department	6.83
	2217-80-001-60-00-49	UBI	141.00	22.10.2021	For implementation of Scheme SUGAY	0.00	11.70	Urban Development Department	141.00
	2216-07-001-35-80-49	BOM	481	08.09.2020	Construction of 3050 Rural Houses under SGAY Phase-I	14.15	38.71	Rural Development Department	466.85

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2024

Name of the Institution	Heads of Account	Bank/ Financial Institution	Loan Borrowed	Date of Sanction of Loan	Purpose of Loan	Repayment during the year		Repayment by (Principal & Interest)	Outstanding as on 31 March 2024
						Principal	Interest		Principal
SBS			20.00	17.11.2022	Payment of department's liabilities on account of multi-level car parking-cum-commercial development at old west point school area.	00	00	Urban Development Department	0.06
			55.00	01.10.2019 & 23.1.2020	State Share of CMRHM-I	00	00	Rural Development Department	55.00
			110.00	February 2020, March 2021 & September 2021	Payment for Ropeway at Bhaleydhunga.	00	00	Tourism Department	110.00
		SBS	54.67	04.10.2019 & 09.12.2019	Road Construction (fair weather roads) & Construction of Gangtok-Rumtek- Sang Road	00	00	Roads & Bridges Department	34.67
		SBS	376.58	Various dates	For payment of Power Purchase bills, transfer to SPICL, payment for execution of Work, one time investment in SPICL	19.99	00	Power Department	237.52
Total						147.19	125.23		1792.35

Source: Finance Department, GoS

Appendix 4.3
Statement Showing Department-wise Outstanding Utilisation Certificates
up to 31 March 2024

(Reference: Paragraph 4.6.1)

Department	Year of Grant	No.	Amount in ₹
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	2007-2008	3	257,000
	2008-2009	17	364,000
	2009-2010	5	218,000
Co-operation	2018-2019	1	1,200,000
	2022-2023	14	16,910,000
Culture	2020-2021	3	999,000
	2022-2023	5	10,600,000
Ecclesiastical	2017-2018	17	118,579,451
	2018-2019	39	144,700,000
	2019-2020	1	419,000
	2020-2021	10	19,035,000
	2021-2022	33	152,480,000
	2022-2023	68	225,400,010
Education	2022-2023	1	5,000,000
Health and Family Welfare	2017-2018	1	700,000
	2018-2019	1	700,000
	2020-2021	1	100,000
	2021-2022	5	3,996,000
	2022-2023	11	16,113,000
Home	2018-2019	1	1,500,000
	2021-2022	1	8,189,250
	2022-2023	4	39,640,000
Horticulture	2021-2022	2	10,000,000
Commerce and Industries	2002-2003	1	300,000
Information and Public Relation	2002-2003	4	250,000
	2022-2023	10	1,888,380
Labour	2007-2008	1	94,230
	2008-2009	3	233,685
	2009-2010	5	116,000
Power	2008-2009	8	16,000,000
Rural Development	2004-2005	3	4,000,000
	2005-2006	4	6,000,000
	2006-2007	4	6,000,000
	2007-2008	16	16,760,000
	2008-2009	16	22,215,000
	2009-2010	15	16,170,600
	2022-2023	5	50,877,000
Science and Technology	2002-2003	4	6,500,000
	2003-2004	3	7,000,000

Department	Year of Grant	No.	Amount in ₹
Social Justice and Welfare	2004-2005	40	4,684,110
	2005-2006	27	3,799,835
	2006-2007	15	1,545,307
	2007-2008	69	24,491,792
	2008-2009	54	15,779,130
	2009-2010	41	21,576,223
	2010-2011	20	3,573,985
	2011-2012	25	10,406,849
	2012-2013	16	13,103,637
	2013-2014	15	4,057,430
	2014-2015	9	2,244,859
	2015-2016	2	2,031,703
	2017-2018	1	1,800,000
	2018-2019	1	5,000,000
	2020-2021	1	4,100,000
	2021-2022	77	48,518,922
	2022-2023	107	38,740,992
Sports and Youth Affairs	2002-2003	38	2,068,809
	2003-2004	32	5,660,438
	2019-2020	5	235,000
	2020-2021	2	1,242,200
	2021-2022	4	3,937,000
	2022-2023	7	14,755,200
Tourism and Civil Aviation	2002-2003	4	904,000
	2003-2004	11	757,425
	2022-2023	1	50,000,000
Urban Development	2021-2022	1	1,000,000
Panchayat Raj Institutions	2010-2011	8	1,000,000
	2015-2016	1	3,300,000
Total		980	122,18,19,452

Appendix 4.4
Statement Showing Oldest Unadjusted AC bills for the Years upto 2023-24
(Reference: Paragraph 4.7)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Year Involved	Nos of Unadjusted AC Bills	Amount in ₹
1	Finance	2001-2002	2	29,172
2	Health and Family Welfare	2001-2002	1	11,395
3	Home	2001-2002	5	427,053
4	Horticulture	2001-2002	18	56,748
5	Commerce and Industries	2001-2002	1	7,000
6	Information and Public Relation	2001-2002	1	8,018
7	Labour	2001-2002	6	77,313
8	Planning and Development	2001-2002	3	93,017
9	Police	2001-2002	1	2,021
10	Roads & Bridges	2001-2002	2	11,460
11	Science and Technology	2001-2002	2	30,663
12	Sports and Youth Affairs	2001-2002	8	250,327
13	Tourism and Civil Aviation	2001-2002	2	95,540
14	Public Service Commission	2001-2002	1	10,260
Total			53	1,109,987

Appendix 4.5
Statement Showing Department-wise Pendency of AC bills for the Years up to 2023-24
(Reference: Paragraph 4.7)

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Agriculture	2010-2011	1	9,398
	2016-2017	2	20,16,000
	2018-2019	1	2,32,200
	2019-2020	6	53,93,997
	2020-2021	3	55,14,631
	2022-2023	3	29,833
	2023-24	2	1,28,340
Animal Husbandry and Veterinary Services	2004-2005	1	34,316
	2007-2008	1	3,00,000
	2012-2013	1	30,00,000
	2017-2018	1	34,09,20
	2019-2020	1	8,678
	2021-2022	3	43,683
	2022-2023	5	95,155
Buildings and Housing	2023-2024	14	40,42,635
Buildings and Housing	2022-2023	2	31,232
	2023-24	3	51,958
Co-operation	2014-2015	1	4,682
	2017-2018	2	90,94,00
	2020-2021	1	5,97,300
	2022-2023	2	52,934
	2023-2024	4	12, 32,328
Culture	2016-2017	1	9,00,000
	2017-2018	3	45,196
	2019-2020	1	35,148
Ecclesiastical	2019-2020	1	2,00,000
	2023-2024	3	73,424
Education	2010-2011	2	73,860
	2011-2012	2	2,90,000
	2012-2013	1	23,000
	2013-2014	1	9,700
	2014-2015	1	8,835
	2019-2020	1	22,349
	2023-2024	5	71,55,981
Election	2013-2014	1	60,000
	2015-2016	1	8,15,000
	2016-2017	4	14,48,000
	2017-2018	2	5,46,475
	2018-2019	8	29,79,893
	2019-2020	3	4,52,192
	2020-2021	1	7,163
	2021-2022	2	5,27,500
	2023-2024	10	22,10,41,889

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Excise	2021-2022	1	39,000
	2022-2023	2	2,19,188
	2023-2024	3	4,44,979
Finance	2001-2002	2	29,172
	2002-2003	7	1,57,713
	2003-2004	8	1,93,143
	2004-2005	8	3,07,184
	2005-2006	2	28,422
	2006-2007	2	22,110
	2007-2008	7	72,697
	2008-2009	7	4,06,095
	2009-2010	2	35,000
	2010-2011	2	56,000
	2011-2012	4	28,000
	2013-2014	1	10,000
	2015-2016	1	40,000
	2016-2017	2	17,000
	2017-2018	3	1,44,128
	2018-2019	3	82,053
	2019-2020	2	1,00,000
	2020-2021	1	50,000
	2022-2023	6	87,91,807
	2023-2024	12	27,86,975
Food and Civil Supplies	2017-2018	1	12,87,380
	2021-2022	5	64,777
	2022-2023	3	62,544
	2023-2024	3	92,533
Forest and Environment	2014-2015	1	7,802
	2015-2016	1	14,582
	2016-2017	1	8,655
	2017-2018	3	19,680
	2018-2019	2	20,256
	2019-2020	1	4,215
	2020-2021	1	22,743
	2022-2023	2	16,207
	2023-2024	4	3,23,991
Health and Family Welfare	2001-2002	1	11,395
	2002-2003	1	59,272
	2004-2005	9	90,717
	2007-2008	1	10,000
	2012-2013	1	33,950
	2013-2014	7	3,26,385
	2014-2015	1	1,12,875
	2015-2016	5	6,80,000
	2016-2017	1	8,40,000
	2018-2019	5	32,22,640
	2019-2020	1	6,09,000
	2020-2021	2	2,96,400
	2021-2022	1	4,01,602
	2022-2023	1	5,00,000
	2023-2024	8	15,86,440

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Home	2001-2002	5	4,27,053
	2002-2003	13	2,27,859
	2003-2004	24	6,01,264
	2004-2005	24	86,14,268
	2005-2006	21	7,60,244
	2006-2007	44	36,92,232
	2007-2008	38	29,64,021
	2008-2009	23	46,18,845
	2009-2010	24	4,48,734
	2010-2011	5	2,09,272
	2011-2012	16	5,46,374
	2012-2013	4	2,33,652
	2013-2014	9	7,24,391
	2014-2015	2	73,760
	2015-2016	6	12,89,479
	2016-2017	2	37,673
	2017-2018	7	24,38,577
	2018-2019	3	1,70,600
	2019-2020	4	72,503
	2020-2021	3	1,62,599
	2021-2022	4	1,81,268
	2022-2023	7	8,30,583
	2023-2024	5	1,45,048
Horticulture	2001-2002	18	5,56,748
	2002-2003	45	99,26,827
	2003-2004	45	67,22,030
	2014-2015	1	3,21,21,000
	2017-2018	2	38,298
	2018-2019	5	92,887
	2019-2020	6	1,49,995
	2022-2023	1	33,751
	2023-2024	1	23,55,174
Commerce and Industries	2001-2002	1	7,000
	2003-2004	2	49,449
	2011-2012	1	5,300
	2023-2024	4	35,28,210
Information and Public Relation	2001-2002	1	8,018
	2002-2003	2	28,700
	2003-2004	6	12,38,702
	2005-2006	1	13,650
	2018-2019	2	21,200
	2019-2020	2	27,136
	2020-2021	2	80,13,568
	2021-2022	3	2,14,909
	2022-2023	5	77,53,099
	2023-2024	5	2,39,488

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Information Technology	2002-2003	1	7,445
	2004-2005	3	20,707
	2008-2009	1	21,240
	2009-2010	2	7,93,463
	2011-2012	1	12,854
	2012-2013	2	11,17,081
	2013-2014	1	74,145
	2019-2020	1	1,14,579
	2021-2022	1	16,536
Water Resources	2007-2008	1	13,542
	2013-2014	1	17,882
	2015-2016	1	13,000
	2018-2019	1	14,581
	2019-2020	1	9,700
	2021-2022	1	19,447
	2023-2024	3	1,55,905
Judiciary	2004-2005	1	12,600
	2006-2007	1	6,300
	2011-2012	1	11,861
	2013-2014	2	31,670
	2014-2015	1	26,900
	2016-2017	3	87,395
	2021-2022	2	1,96,527
	2022-2023	2	36,266
	2023-2024	10	38,30,353
Labour	2001-2002	6	77,313
	2002-2003	11	9,03,709
	2003-2004	10	1,37,333
	2009-2010	2	93,387
	2010-2011	1	12,000
	2011-2012	3	70,686
	2013-2014	2	26,300
	2015-2016	1	13,298
	2019-2020	1	10,783
Land Revenue and Disaster Management	2002-2003	1	54,669
	2013-2014	3	45,664
	2014-2015	1	23,760
	2015-2016	3	44,465
	2016-2017	4	62,760
	2017-2018	5	1,27,006
	2018-2019	5	79,744
	2019-2020	6	1,19,722
	2020-2021	5	1,23,005
	2021-2022	5	91,876
	2022-2023	6	1,24,378
	2023-2024	14	5,04,524
Legislature	2023-2024	2	3,00,000
Mines and Geology	2023-2024	4	70,073
Motor Vehicles	2017-2018	1	10,155
	2018-2019	1	10,188
	2019-2020	3	39,380
	2020-2021	2	3,81,904
	2021-2022	2	35,587
	2022-2023	2	24,870
	2023-2024	7	4,00,375

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Parliamentary Affairs	2018-2019	1	12,416
Department of Personnel	2004-2005	9	1,20,481
	2005-2006	9	3,50,866
	2006-2007	8	1,22,37,209
	2007-2008	6	11,26,602
	2008-2009	3	34,000
	2009-2010	11	54,54,082
	2010-2011	2	36,942
	2011-2012	3	34,451
	2012-2013	5	3,44,561
	2013-2014	1	66,107
	2015-2016	1	10,000
	2016-2017	1	15,000
	2023-2024	5	1,53,912
Planning and Development	2001-2002	3	93,017
	2002-2003	5	1,39,764
	2003-2004	6	2,38,181
	2004-2005	7	1,58,453
	2005-2006	7	34,13,075
	2006-2007	7	14,72,810
	2007-2008	4	4,79,123
	2008-2009	4	61,240
	2009-2010	7	32,67,212
	2010-2011	4	6,51,828
	2011-2012	2	1,17,542
	2012-2013	2	5,08,400
	2013-2014	3	13,568
	2014-2015	2	13,200
	2015-2016	5	1,26,63,130
	2017-2018	2	13,642
	2019-2020	1	18,467
	2020-2021	1	26,317
	2021-2022	3	1,32,063
	2022-2023	1	19,840
	2023-2024	10	3,17,480
Police	2001-2002	1	2,021
	2002-2003	2	45,146
	2003-2004	9	10,03,749
	2008-2009	1	13,487
	2009-2010	3	28,834
	2010-2011	3	11,896
	2011-2012	3	46,603
	2012-2013	6	3,08,490
	2014-2015	2	29,196
	2015-2016	4	37,976
	2016-2017	11	1,56,839
	2017-2018	6	52,613
	2018-2019	4	70,832
	2019-2020	8	2,24,819
	2020-2021	7	1,75,902
	2021-2022	8	98,530
	2022-2023	13	2,55,185
	2023-2024	31	9,13,162

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Power	2018-2019	1	6,00,000
	2021-2022	1	3,76,700
	2022-2023	1	7,59,250
	2023-2024	1	2,00,000
Printing and Stationary	2019-2020	1	3,979
	2023-2024	3	1,74,150
Public Health Engineering	2004-2005	14	13,97,325
	2005-2006	2	25,448
	2006-2007	5	61,678
	2007-2008	2	27,084
	2008-2009	1	2,12,400
	2009-2010	3	36,067
	2013-2014	2	30,550
	2016-2017	3	64,288
	2017-2018	5	1,09,372
	2018-2019	5	1,34,814
	2019-2020	2	51,968
	2020-2021	2	42,368
	2023-2024	4	80,390
Roads & Bridges	2001-2002	2	11,460
	2002-2003	6	3,63,180
	2003-2004	7	6,27,549
	2008-2009	1	15,590
	2012-2013	2	33,597
Rural Development	2002-2003	1	10,145
	2003-2004	3	25,287
	2005-2006	4	48,215
	2006-2007	2	18,867
	2007-2008	19	4,77,898
	2008-2009	13	1,61,223
	2009-2010	11	1,46,764
	2010-2011	7	1,19,788
	2011-2012	6	1,14,353
	2012-2013	7	1,53,940
	2013-2014	7	1,23,923
	2014-2015	4	68,259
	2015-2016	3	74,220
	2016-2017	10	2,14,210
	2017-2018	9	1,06,579
	2018-2019	11	1,95,379
	2019-2020	3	44,279
	2020-2021	4	82,945
	2021-2022	8	1,39,293
	2022-2023	13	2,55,233
	2023-2024	21	6,24,360
Science and Technology	2001-2002	2	30,663
	2002-2003	9	3,70,351
	2003-2004	16	1,66,456
	2004-2005	4	47,032
	2005-2006	2	89,500
	2006-2007	1	22,000
	2021-2022	1	10,186
	2022-2023	1	24,014

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Transport	2002-2003	2	2,560
	2003-2004	1	2,628
Social Justice and Welfare	2004-2005	18	12,39,770
	2005-2006	11	5,43,063
	2006-2007	6	95,646
	2007-2008	5	2,53,701
	2008-2009	14	16,97,408
	2009-2010	12	75,54,726
	2010-2011	3	47,728
	2011-2012	10	2,01,878
	2012-2013	6	63,172
	2013-2014	7	15,61,963
	2014-2015	12	17,23,988
	2015-2016	8	2,47,718
	2016-2017	9	66,14,949
	2017-2018	7	74,35,074
	2018-2019	17	1,00,04,997
	2019-2020	8	9,52,698
	2020-2021	12	39,19,194
	2021-2022	10	94,19,957
	2022-2023	6	2,06,164
	2023-2024	2	2,35,150
Sports and Youth Affairs	2001-2002	8	2,50,327
	2002-2003	19	3,33,365
	2003-2004	41	14,92,858
	2004-2005	1	1,97,500
	2005-2006	2	18,530
	2006-2007	1	1,24,562
	2008-2009	4	32,864
	2009-2010	3	1,29,124
	2010-2011	2	3,23,115
	2011-2012	4	54,30,329
	2012-2013	1	1,40,314
	2014-2015	1	1,00,000
	2016-2017	3	48,77,635
	2017-2018	3	6,54,125
	2018-2019	6	14,75,075
	2019-2020	3	11,66,461
	2020-2021	1	51,93,205
	2021-2022	1	22,892
	2022-2023	4	52,49,240
	2023-2024	7	1,20,264
Tourism and Civil Aviation	2001-2002	2	95,540
	2003-2004	4	1,37,176
	2004-2005	11	7,60,958
	2005-2006	17	46,79,910
	2006-2007	5	8,07,402
	2007-2008	4	13,98,363
	2008-2009	4	2,93,995
	2009-2010	7	13,62,675
	2010-2011	5	7,82,205
	2011-2012	2	5,05,848
	2012-2013	5	1,51,25,756
	2018-2019	3	2,01,488
	2019-2020	6	97,287
	2020-2021	3	50,496

Department	Year	No.	Amount in ₹
Tourism and Civil Aviation	2021-2022	4	72,239
	2022-2023	6	1,50,78,410
	2023-2024	10	2,92,145
Urban Development	2002-2003	1	12,500
	2003-2004	2	21,915
	2004-2005	4	49,440
	2005-2006	1	9,241
	2006-2007	3	97,549
	2008-2009	1	12,180
	2010-2011	2	47,584
	2012-2013	4	66,583
	2013-2014	3	62,625
	2014-2015	2	22,314
	2015-2016	1	98,014
	2020-2021	1	14,175
	2023-2024	1	24,130
Vigilance	2016-2017	1	3,800
	2020-2021	1	7,87,066
Panchayat Raj Institutions	2012-2013	2	32,500
	2015-2016	3	48,338
	2016-2017	7	90,324
	2017-2018	2	49,091
	2018-2019	1	16,748
	2019-2020	9	3,53,286
	2020-2021	2	40,872
	2021-2022	2	27,942
	2022-2023	2	90,17,794
	2023-2024	6	1,97,004
Governor	2018-2019	1	50,000
	2023-2024	7	7,08,278
Public Service Commission	2001-2002	1	10,260
	2002-2003	2	35,372
	2003-2004	3	17,506
	2004-2005	1	7,088
	2007-2008	1	10,000
	2016-2017	2	1,84,724
	2018-2019	2	49,852
	2019-2020	12	40,55,263
	2020-2021	8	32,58,900
	2021-2022	2	16,90,012
	2022-2023	7	85,44,335
	2023-2024	9	1,07,87,568
Skill Development	2016-2017	1	17,448
	2020-2021	6	95,07,354
	2022-2023	4	2,87,453
	2023-2024	1	79,000
Women and Child Development	2023-2024	1	1,00,000
	Total	1978	62,92,64,331

Appendix 4.6
Arrears of accounts of bodies or authorities
(Reference: Paragraph 4.13)

Sl No	Name of SAB	Accounts pending	No of accounts pending upto financial year 2023-24
1	SISCO Bank	2021-22 to 2023-24	3
2	SIMFED	2015-16 to 2023-24	9
3	Sikkim Milk Union	2023-24	1
4	Denzong Agriculture Cooperative Society	2013-14 to 2023-24	11
5	Nayuma Woman Cooperative Society	2013-14 to 2023-24	11
6	Sikkim Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board	2017-18 to 2023-24	7
7	State Legal Services Authority	2023-24	1
8	Sikkim State Electricity Regulatory Commission	2023-24	1
9	Sikkim Backward Commission	2018-19 to 2023-24	6
10	Sikkim Women Commission	2023-24	1
11	Sikkim Bio Diversity Board	2020-21 to 2023-24	4
12	Sikkim Commission for Protection of Child Rights	2023-24	1
13	CAMPA	2014-15 to 2023-24	10
14	Sikkim Human Rights Commission	2018-19 to 2023-24	6
15	Sikkim Khadi and Village Industries Board	2007-08 to 2023-24	17
16	Sikkim Housing Development Board	2019-20 to 2023-24	5
Total			94

Appendix 4.7

Statement showing names of Autonomous Bodies and Authorities, the Accounts of which had not been received under Section 14 (1) and 15 of C&AG DPC Act, 1971

(Reference: Paragraph 4.14)

Sl. No	Name of the Body/Authorities	Section under which audited	Year for which accounts are pending	Number of accounts pending
1	Sikkim Organic Mission	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
2	Sikkim Illness Assistance Fund Association	14	2019-20, 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	5
3	State Council of Science and Technology	14	2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	4
4	Sikkim Livestock Development Board	14	2023-24	1
5	Namgyal Institute of Tibetology	14	2023-24	1
6	State Pollution Control Board	14	2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	4
7	Sikkim Urban Development Agency	14	2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	4
8	Mission Organic Value Chain Development for NE Region	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
9	National Health Mission	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
10	Sikkim State AIDS Control Society	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
11	Rajya Sainik Board	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
12	Employees State Insurance Corporation	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
13	Sikkim Rural Development Agency	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
14	Sikkim Rural Livelihood Mission	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
15	State Institute of Capacity Building	14	2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	3
16	Sikkim State Organic Certification Agency	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
17	State Medicinal Plant Board	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
18	Sikkim Renewal Energy Development Agency	14	2023-24	1
19	State Institute of Rural Development	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
20	Institute of Hotel Management	14	2023-24	1
21	Indian Himalayan Centre for Adventure and Eco-tourism	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
22	Japan International Cooperation Agency	14	2022-23, 2023-24	2
23	State Rural Road Development Agency, PMGSY	14	2023-24	1
Total				57

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