



**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM**

**MEMORANDUM  
TO THE  
FIFTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION  
VOLUME – III**

**SUBSIDIARY POINTS  
(NOTES ON TOPICS – STATE)**

**FINANCE, REVENUE & EXPENDITURE  
DEPARTMENT**

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## **I. Base and Rates of State Taxes, Duties etc:-**

### **1. Stamps and Registration**

**a) Brief note on prevailing rates of (i) stamp duties, and (ii) registration fees on important items/transactions (like conveyance deed) with a brief description of arrangements for checking under-valuation of properties from evasion of stamp duty.**

i) The State Government has revised the stamp duties and registration fees of land in 2011 to rationalize the tax (Notification No.210/234-I/LR&DMD(S) dated 25.2.2011)

**Table 1.1: Stamps and registration Duty**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Registration Fee</b>	<b>Revised Rate</b>
a.	Transfer of properties (Sale & Lease)	(i) 4% on the consideration value of land (in case of Sikkimese origin) & 1% stamp duty on the consideration value of land (ii) 9% on the consideration value of land for others & 1% stamp duty
b.	Gift Deed	4% on consideration value of land including 1% stamp duty

ii) Partition Deed concluded between the immediate family members of the landholder is allowed. The immediate family members include brothers and sisters from the same father and children of the landholder.

**Table 1.2: Partition Deed Fees**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars of partition</b>	<b>Rate of fee in a parcel of two hectares and below</b>	<b>In a parcel of more than two hectares to five hectares</b>	<b>In a parcel of more than five hectares</b>
a.	In transfer of title ownership by succession where the total land holding is passed on to one person only	Rs.1000/-	Rs.3000/-	Rs.5000/-
b.	In a partition where the land holding is divided into two or more parcels, the fee for each parcel	Rs.1000/-	Rs.3000/-	Rs.5000/-

iii) Firm Registration - Rs.2000/-.

iv) Apart from this, Government has revised the registration fee on Property mortgage and Deed vide Notification No. 2/LR&DMD dated 16.11.2007 & Notification No.5/LR&DMD dated 02.03.2009. These are as under:

a. Personal and Housing Loan

- i. Up toRs. 1.00 lakh - Rs. 100/-
- ii. Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 5.00 lakhs - Rs. 250/-
- iii. Rs. 5.00 lakhs and above - Rs. 1000/-

b. Commercial purpose

- i. Rs. 1.00 lakh to Rs. 2.00 lakhs - Rs. 1000/-
- ii. Rs. 2.00 lakhs to Rs. 5.00 lakhs - Rs. 2000/-
- iii. Rs. 5.00 lakhs to Rs. 8.00 lakhs - Rs.3000/-
- iv. Rs.8.00 lakhs to Rs.10.00 lakhs - Rs.5000/-

**b. Brief note on implementation of circle rates, date and basis of last revision: Copy of the notifications for changes of latest circle rates**

The Department is in the process of notifying block/circle rates. This will help removing the undervaluation of the properties for the purpose of stamps and registration duties. The existing rates applied for purchase of land by Government Departments in the event of land owner agreeing to it which was revised vide Notification No.21/282/LR(S), dated 7/8/2006 are as under:

**Table 1.3: Land Purchase Rates**

Sl. No.	Kind of land	Classification of land	Revised rates per hectare (in Rupees)		
			A	B	C
1	Paddy field	I	494200	458900	423600
		II	451840	423600	388300
		III	388300	370650	353000
2	Dry field	I	349470	317700	282400
		II	317700	282400	264750
		III	296520	264750	247100
3	Banjo	-	247100	229450	211800
4	Cardamom	I	529500	-	-
		II	494200	-	-
		III	441250	-	-

## **2. VAT/Sales Tax/Purchase Tax/GST**

### **a. Impact of introduction of SGST/IGST on the revenue of the States;**

Introduction of GST raised the hope to enhance revenue collection of the consumer states because of destination principle of the tax and help the State Government. However, due to the extended transition phase beyond the normal period because of recurring technical glitches, the State Government could not manage to reap the expected benefits from this important tax base.

At the same time, deferring of enforcement of tracking mechanisms, namely, eWay bill and TDS have deprived the tax administration from tried and tested tool of monitoring the supply transactions. Consequently, unscrupulous practices are back in the market posing serious threat to the Government revenue. Commercial Taxes Division of Sikkim has started extensive enforcement measure to check the evasion attempts. The eWay bill and TDS provisions will start very soon.

The GST has not started with a favourable impact in Sikkim. The manufacturing companies have started taking credit for the SGST paid on inward supply of goods and services from local suppliers. During pre-GST era, the tax (VAT) they were paying to local suppliers of packing and labelling materials used to come to the State Government as revenue. Now under GST, the tax (SGST) paid on local purchase of packing and labelling materials are flowing-out of the State in the form of credit of SGST taken against IGST liability.

Packing and labelling material producing industry is an ancillary industry that flourished in Sikkim with advent of national companies having high brand value in pharmaceutical industry. The gross turnover of packing and labelling industry was Rupees one hundred crore in 2016-17. The incentive of VAT deferral given by the State Government was the main reason behind this growth. However, with enforcement of GST the deferral scheme has become void. The State Government is unable to offer compensatory incentive scheme because the tax paid by the packing and labelling industry eventually flows out of the State through input-tax credit mechanism. In the absence of the deferral scheme and in the absence of any replacing incentive, the local packing and labelling industry are now at a disadvantaged position against its competitors located in plains, particularly at Siliguri. The

ancillary industry involved in production of packing and labelling materials has been affected adversely the introduction of the GST.

**b. Month wise/Year wise compensation due and received and impact on State finances (More clarification is required)**

As per the procedures laid down for the release of compensation, the revenue loss to state is computed with following parameters:

- (i) Base year: - 2015-16
- (ii) Base year revenue of Sikkim: - 249.09 crore
- (iii) Growth rate: - 14 per cent (YoY)
- (iv) Period of computation: - Bi-monthly

The amount equal to one sixth of the projected annual revenue collection is taken as the projected bi-monthly revenue collection amount. Revenue loss is the amount by which actual bi-monthly collection fall short to the projected bi-monthly collection amount during the corresponding period.

While computing the revenue loss for first bi-monthly period of July-August 2017 the actual revenue collection of the State of Sikkim was found in excess of the projected bi-monthly revenue collection amount. Hence, compensation was not released for the first bi-monthly period. However, the data taken into account by Ministry of Finance, Government of India were not in conformity with the figures held by Commercial Taxes Division, Sikkim. The matter was brought into the knowledge of the Ministry vide letter dated 29<sup>th</sup> December 2017. Gist of the difference as per latest revenue collection data available is given in Table 2.1.

**Table 2.1: Projected and Actual Bi-monthly Collection of GST: July August**

(` in Crore)

Data Source	VAT, CST & E Cess		SGST	IGST Settlement	Total	Projected bi-monthly collection
	July	August				
Ministry of Finance, GoI	26.00	28.00	25.00	5.00	84.00	53.00
CTD, GoS	24.12	12.63	25.00	5.00	66.75	53.00

Computation of compensation for subsequent bi-monthly periods (September-October 2017 and November-December 2017) has not been received from the Ministry until date of the reporting. As per the data available in Commercial Taxes Division, Sikkim there is loss of revenue to the extent of ` 1.47 crore in September-October. The details are as under:

**Table 2.2: Projected and Actual Bi-monthly Collection of GST: Sept. - Dec**

(` in crore)

Bi-monthly period	VAT, CST & E Cess	SGST	IGST Settlement	Total	Projected bi-monthly collection
Sept.- Oct.	18.10	20.54	12.89	51.53	53.00
Nov.- Dec.	12.95	23.97	21.18	58.10	53.00

**c. Rates on petroleum products (Petrol, Diesel, ATF, Kerosene, LPG etc.). Year wise from 2010-11 to 2017-18 and yearly collection thereof.**

During the period 2010-11 to 2017-18, the Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 was applicable on local sale of Petrol, Diesel and ATF and the Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005 was applicable on local sale of Kerosene and LPG. The details are as under (Table 2.3):

**Table 2.3: Rates on Petroleum Products**

Period	Rate of tax				
	Petrol	Diesel	ATF	Kerosene	LPG
2010-11	15%	7.50%	NA	4%	12.50%
2011-12	15%	7.50%	NA	4%	12.50%
2012-13	15%	7.50%	NA	4%	12.50%
2013-14 ( <i>Apr-Sep</i> )	15%	7.50%	NA	4%	12.50%
2013-14 ( <i>Oct-Mar</i> )	20%	10%	NA	4%	12.50%
2014-15 ( <i>Apr-Dec</i> )	20%	10%	NA	4%	12.50%
2014-15 ( <i>Jan-Mar</i> )	20%	10%	NA	4.50%	13.50%
2015-16	20%	17.50%	NA	4.50%	13.50%
2016-17 ( <i>Apr- Sep</i> )	27%	12.50%	NA	4.50%	13.50%
2016-17 ( <i>Oct-Mar</i> )	25%	12.50%	NA	4.50%	13.50%
2017-18 ( <i>Apr-Jun</i> )	25%	12.50%	NA	4.50%	13.50%



The State of Sikkim levies tax on local sale of liquor, petrol and diesel at the rate of 25%; 25% and 12.50%, respectively under the Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983. The amount of revenue collected under the Act during ten years' period is given in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4: Revenue from Petroleum Products and Liquor**

(` in crore)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till Dec)
SST	26.09	36.82	34.87	25.59	62.02	83.20	101.41	134.66	151.53	87.48

The manufacturing companies are major consumer of diesel sold in the State. If diesel is brought under the purview of GST, the manufacturing companies will take the tax paid on inward supply of diesel as credit against the IGST payable. The State Government of Sikkim will possibly lose considerable amount of revenue collected as SST if diesel is brought under GST.

### 3. Excise Duty

- (a) **Base and prevailing rates (in 2017-18) of State Excise Duties. Present system under which excise revenue is collected. Role of the Government in manufacturing, distribution and pricing.**

The Excise department is a major contributor to the revenue generation of the State government for funding of developmental activities. The revenue is collected by way of Excise Duty, Import Pass Fee, Bottling Fee, Export Pass fee, Label Registration Fee, License Fee and fines. The prevailing rates of Excise duties and other levies (in 2017-18) are given in Tables below.

- (i) **The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Civil sale:**

1. Indian Made Foreign Liquor /Beer/ Wine /Ready to Drink Manufactured in the State of Sikkim;
2. Indian Made Foreign Liquor /Beer /Wine /Ready to Drink Imported from other States;
3. Foreign Liquor /Beer /Wine imported from outside India, as under; namely:-

**Table 3.1: The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Civil sale - Liquor**

<b>A. LIQUOR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Ex-Factory Price including levies and commission (in Rs)</b>	<b>ExciseDutyRange (in Rs): Calculated on basis of EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Cheap Range	517 to 805	659 – 904	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
2	RegularRange	806 to 1725	907 – 1596	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
3	Semi Premium	1726 to 2875	1683 – 2963	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
4	Premium	2876 to 4600	2502 – 3502	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
5	Deluxe	4601 and above	3106 (min)	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-

**Table 3.2: The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Civil sale - Beer**

<b>B. BEER</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Beer Manufactured in Sikkim	70	NA	NA	Rs. 8/-
2	Beer bottled in Sikkim for company/ firm located Outside Sikkim	70	Rs. 18/-	NA	Rs. 8/-
3	Beer Imported from Other States	70	NA	Rs. 60/-	NA

**Table 3.3: The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Civil sale - Wine**

<b>C WINE</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Wine Manufactured in Sikkim	10	NA	NA	Rs. 10/-
2	Wine manufactured in Sikkim for Company/Firm located Outside Sikkim	10	Rs. 50/-	NA	Rs. 10/-
3	Wine Imported from Other State	10	NA	Rs. 100/-	NA

**Table 3.4: The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Civil sale – Ready to Drink**

<b>D. READY TO DRINK</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	RTD Manufactured in Sikkim	25	NA	NA	Rs. 12/-
2	RTD Imported from Other States	30	NA	Rs. 57/-	NA

**Table 3.5: The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Civil sale – Foreign Liquor**

<b>E. FOREIGN LIQUOR/WINE/BEER IMPORTED FROM OUTSIDE INDIA</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Maximum Retail Price (per bottle)</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Foreign Liquor Imported from Outside India	Rs. 1000 - 3000	NA	NA	Rs. 4000/-
		Rs. 3001 - 10,000			Rs. 5000/-
		Rs. 10,001 and above			Rs. 6000/-
2	Wine Imported from Outside India	---	NA	NA	Rs. 1500/-
3	Beer Imported from Outside India	---	NA	NA	Rs. 145/-

**a. The rate of Excise duty and other levies sale in Defence:**

1. Indian Made Foreign Liquor /Beer/ Wine /Ready to Drink Manufactured in the State of Sikkim;
2. Indian Made Foreign Liquor /Beer /Wine /Ready to Drink Imported from other State; as under, namely:-

**Table 3.6: The rate of Excise duty and other levies in Defence – Liquor**

<b>A. LIQUOR</b>						
<b>Sl. No</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Ex-Factory Price including levies and commission (in Rs)</b>	<b>ExciseDutyRange (in Rs): Calculated on basis of EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Cheap Range	517 to 805	504 – 691	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
2	RegularRange	806 to 1725	665 – 1170	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
3	Semi Premium	1726 to 2875	1217 – 1757	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
4	Premium	2876 to 4600	1812 – 2536	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-
5	Deluxe	4601 and above	2761 (min)	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 232/-	Rs. 12/-

**Table 3.7: The rate of Excise duty and other levies in Defence – Beer**

<b>B. BEER</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Beer Manufactured in Sikkim	60	NA	NA	Rs. 12/-
2	Beer bottled in Sikkim for Company/ Firm located Outside Sikkim	60	Rs. 18/-	NA	Rs. 12/-
3	Beer Imported from Other States	60	NA	Rs. 60/-	NA

**Table 3.8: The rate of Excise duty and other levies in Defence – Wine**

<b>C. WINE</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	Wine manufactured in Sikkim	7	NA	NA	Rs. 12/-
2	Wine manufactured in Sikkim for Company /Firm located outside Sikkim	7	Rs. 101/-	NA	Rs. 12/-
3	Wine Imported from Other State	7	NA	Rs. 80/-	NA

**Table 3.9: The rate of Excise duty and other levies in Defence – Ready to Drink**

<b>D. READY TO DRINK</b>					
<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particular</b>	<b>Excise Duty % on EFP</b>	<b>Bottling Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ImportPass Fee (per case)</b>	<b>ExportPass Fee (per case)</b>
1	RTD Manufactured in Sikkim	15	NA	NA	Rs. 10/-
2	RTD Imported from Other States	25	NA	Rs. 57/-	NA

Besides Excise Duties, the Department also collects revenues from various sources like;

❖ **Label Registration**

**Table 3.10: The rate of Excise duty and other levies for Label Registration**

<b>Sl.No.</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Fee for registration of Labels (per label per size)</b>
1.	Every Brands of IMFL/Wine imported from other states	Rs. 10,000/-
2.	Every brands of beer imported from other states	Rs. 5000/-
3.	Every Brands of Foreign Liquor/Wine imported liquor brought into India from Foreign country	Rs. 15,000/-
4.	Every brand of beer brought into India from foreign country	Rs. 7,500/-
5.	Every brand of IMFL/ Sikkim made Foreign liquor/wine/ beer manufactured in the state by manufacturing units	Rs. 2,000/-

❖ **Annual License Fee from**

- Foreign Liquor Retail Shops
- Foreign Liquor Bars
- Pachwai Shops
- Sale on Methylated Spirits in Hardware Shops

❖ **Annual License Fee from**

- Distilleries
- Breweries
- Distributors for Liquor/Beer manufactured in Sikkim
- Distributors for Liquor/Beer imported from other States
- Sub-distributors

**Table 3.11: Annual License Fee**

<b>Distilleries</b>	<b>Rs. 4 lakhs</b>
<b>Breweries</b>	<b>Rs. 4 lakhs</b>
<b>Distributors for Liquor/Beer manufactured in Sikkim</b>	<b>Rs. 3 lakhs per manufacturing unit</b>
<b>Distributors for Liquor/Beer imported from other States</b>	<b>Rs. 3 lakhs per manufacturing unit</b>
<b>Sub-distributors</b>	<b>Rs. 1 lakh</b>

The distributors of each manufacturing units and imported from other states are required to register their godowns with the Departments so is the case of sub-distributors.

**Table 3.12: Registration of Godowns**

	<b>Godown Registration Fee</b>
<b>Distributor</b>	<b>Rs. 20,000/- per godown</b>
<b>Sub-Distributor</b>	<b>Rs. 20,000/- per godown</b>

At present, the Department collects Excise Duty on liquor/beer based on its Ex-Factory Price declared by the Manufacturing Units as approved by the Department annually. The EFP once declared and approved cannot be reduced in the subsequent years. The manufacturing units are at liberty to fix their products' Maximum Retail Price.



Further, all manufacturing units are under the strict supervision of the Excise Staffs posted at various checkpoints as well as in all manufacturing units. The excise duty on the liquor/beer is collected at the exit point of the respective manufacturing units. The department follows Challan system for collecting Excise revenue. The liquor/brandy/wine etc. are permitted to be imported into the State only after deposition of Excise duty.

- **Distribution**

- The liquor/beer manufactured are send to the respective authorised godowns of the distributor registered with the Department after duly paying the excise duties against which the department issues the Transit Pass.
- From the distributors, the liquor/beer are send to the respective authorised godowns of the sub-distributors registered with the Department for which the Department issues the TransitPass.
- From the sub-distributors, the liquor/beer are sold to the retailers.
- In all the authorised godowns of the distributors and sub-distributors, Excise Personnel are deputed to monitor the flow of the goods and to maintain the records.

**(b) The present excise policy and changes made during the last five years with financial implication thereof:**

The Department is responsible for the implementation of the following State/Central Acts in the State:

- A. Sikkim Excise Act,1992 (State Act)
- B. Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act,1955 (Central Act)
- C. Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (Central Act)
- D. Educational Cess Act

The State Excise Act provides for manufacture, possession, sale, transport, import of rectified spirit, export, imposition of excise duty etc. The Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act is an enactment of the Central Government Act, which provides for manufacture, possession, sale etc. of the products that falls under the Act. The State Government implements the Act through the Excise Department and the duty collected as excise duty. However, the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, is implemented in the State through the Excise (Abkari), Health & Family Welfare and the Police Departments.

In the year 2010, the affixing of security holograms was introduced and implemented in the state wherein it was mandatory for all liquor bottles of various capacities to be affixed with a security hologram. Earlier the Department used to levy a nominal charge of Rs. 0.10 per hologram as administrative charge, which has been enhanced to Rs. 0.15 in the present financial year 2017-18.

The department issues notification for changes in the Excise Duty and other levies from time to time due to which there is a gradual increase in the revenue as indicated in the Table 3.13.

**Table 3.13: The Trend of Revenue Receipts**

Sl. No.	Year	Major head 0039 State Excise (in crores)
1.	2009-10	Rs. 57.27
2.	2010-11	Rs. 70.52
3.	2011-12	Rs. 96.26
4.	2012-13	Rs. 111.12
5.	2013-14	Rs. 120.64
6.	2014-15	Rs. 131.36
7.	2015-16	Rs. 142.08
8.	2016-17	Rs. 156.23

In addition to these, the Government has framed various rules for regulation and mobilization of financial resources, such as

1. Sikkim Excise (Indian Made Foreign Liquor manufactured in Sikkim) Licensing of warehouse Rules, 2005,
2. Sikkim Excise (Indian Made Foreign Liquor imported from other States) licensing and warehouse Rules, 2005,
3. Sikkim Excise (Distillery for manufacture of Spirit and Foreign Liquor) Rules, 2000,
4. Sikkim Excise (Prohibited sites for liquor shop) Rules, 1996
5. Sikkim Excise (Procedure for registration of Indian Made Foreign Liquor Beer and Foreign Liquor manufacturing units situated in other States and outside India) Rules, 2001,
6. Sikkim Excise (Licensing for retail sale of Liquor and Country liquor) Rules, 2005,
7. Sikkim Excise (Licensing for foreign liquor bar shops) Rules, 2005 and
8. Sikkim Excise (Licensing for sale of Pachwai) Rules, 2005
9. Sikkim Excise (Home-made wine) Rules, 2016

#### **4. Taxes on motor vehicles, passengers and goods**

**(a) Base and prevailing rates on taxation on motor vehicles and taxes on passengers and goods, including entry tax, road toll etc.**

The taxation on motor vehicles is based on:

- (i) Private Vehicle- on Cubic Capacity (CC)
- (ii) Commercial Vehicle- on Seating Capacity (Stage carriages)
- (iii) Heavy Vehicles- on gross weight of the vehicle (for transport of goods)

##### Two Wheelers

##### **1. Motor Cycle & Motor Cycle combination:**

- a) Engine capacity upto 80 C.C - Rs. 150/- per year
- b) Engine capacity from 81 C.C. to 170 C.C - Rs. 300/- per year
- c) Engine capacity from 171 C.C. to 250 C.C - Rs. 450/- per year
- d) Engine capacity above 250 C.C - Rs. 600/- per year

##### **2. Motor Cars/ Jeeps (Van/ Maxx/Gypsy/Bolero/ Scorpio & such similar type of vehicles):**

##### Government/Private

- a) Engine capacity upto 900 C.C - Rs. 1500/- per year
- b) Engine capacity from 901 C.C. to 1490 C.C - Rs. 1800/- per year
- c) Engine capacity from 1491 C.C. to 2000 C.C - Rs. 3000/- per year
- d) Engine capacity above 2001 C.C - Rs. 4500/- per year

##### **3. Contract Carriages (Commercial)**

- a) Local taxis having seating capacity (Van/ Car) etc. - 4+1 Prs. Rs. 1200/- per year
- b) Local taxis having seating capacity (Ecco) - 6+1 Prs. Rs. 1700/- per year
- c) Motor Cab (Maxx/ Savari/ Bolero) & such similar type of vehicles having seating capacity: - 10+1 Prs. Rs. 2700/- per year
- d) Winger (Motor Cab) - 12+1 Prs. Rs. 3200/- per year

#### **4. Luxury Tourist Vehicle (Commercial)**

- |  |   |                     |
|--|---|---------------------|
| a) Seating capacity of 4 Persons I/D           | - | Rs. 3250/- per year |
| b) Seating capacity beyond 4 & upto 7 Prs. I/D | - | Rs. 4000/- per year |

#### **5) Ambulance:**

- |   |   |                     |
|---|---|---------------------|
| a) Engine capacity upto 900 C.C.                | - | Rs. 1500/- per year |
| b) Engine capacity from 901 C.C. to 1490 C.C.   | - | Rs. 2000/- per year |
| c) Engine capacity from 1491 C.C. to 2200 C.C.  | - | Rs. 2500/- per year |
| d) Engine capacity above 2201 C.C. to 3000 C.C. | - | Rs. 3000/- per year |
| e) Engine capacity 3001 & above                 | - | Rs. 3500/- per year |

#### **6) Buses:** **Rs. 200/- per seat per year**

##### **(b) A note on rationalization of motor vehicle taxes adopted in the recent past**

The Ministry of Road Transport & Highways is working on rationalization of motor vehicles tax to facilitate movement of vehicles across the States in a hassle free manner, to ensure that vehicles moving across the States are treated in a fairly similar manner and that there is no interstate tax war.

While revising taxes on motor vehicles, we always try to put at par the rate of taxes with that of our immediate neighboring state i.e. West Bengal. The plying of vehicles from Sikkim to West Bengal and vice-versa is also governed by the Reciprocal Transport Agreement between the two states.

##### **(c) Pollution Control measures adopted by the State, if any including levy of tax on pollution emitting vehicles**

In order to ensure pollution control and conservation of the environment, smoke test has been made mandatory at the time of fitness check of every vehicle. Failing this test, no fitness certificate is issued to the vehicles. Motor Vehicles Officials make surprise checks to verify the Pollution under Control Certificate and defaulters are fined. Thus, a strict check is being maintained and compliance ensured. At present there are seven Pollution Testing Centers in State and are operational. Fine of Rupees Three Hundred is imposed, in case of noncompliance of the pollution test of vehicles as per section 177 of Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

## **5. Electricity Tax / Duties**

**Base and prevailing rates of tax/duties on consumption/sale of electricity. Please state if this is built in to electricity tariff.**

No base and prevailing rates of tax/duties on consumption/sale of electricity is levied, nor built in Electricity tariff.

## 6. Other Taxes and Duties

**Base and prevailing rates of professional tax and other taxes, if any, which yield a revenue of Rs. One crore or more per annum.**

### Profession tax

Profession tax is collected by the State Government in Sikkim under the Sikkim Tax on Professions, Trades, Callings and Employments Act, 2006 (Annexure-I). It is levied based on annual gross turnover for trade and profession, whereas for salaried employees it is levied based on monthly salary. Table 6.1 gives the schedule of rate of profession tax prescribed under the Act. The profession tax is limited to Rs.2,500.00 per year as per Article 276(2) of the Constitution of India.

**Table 6.1: The Receipt of Profession Tax**

(` in crore)

Year	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till Dec)
PT	1.56	2.13	4.28	4.71	6.56	8.63	7.86	7.92	7.82	3.12

## THE SIKKIM TAX ON PROFESSIONS, TRADES, CALLINGS AND EMPLOYMENT ACT, 2006

SCHEDULE

[See section 4]

Entry Sl.no.	Class of persons	Rate of tax
I	II	III
1.	Salary and wages earners- such persons whose monthly salaries or wages are-	
	(i) ` 20,000.00 or less	Nil
	(ii) ` 20,000.00 or more, but less than ` 30,000.00	` 125.00 per month
	(iii) ` 30,001.00 or more, but less than ` 40,000.00	` 150.00 per month
	(iv) ` 40,001.00 and more	` 200.00 per month
2.	(a) Legal practitioners including solicitors and public notaries. (b) Medical practitioners including medical consultants and dentists. (c) Directors ( <i>other than those nominated by Government</i> ) of companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 (1 of 1956) and under the Registration of Companies Act, Sikkim, 1961. (d) Technical and professional consultants including architects, engineers, chartered accounts, actuaries, management consultants and tax consultants, where the annual gross income of the persons mentioned above is-	
	(i) ` 25,000.00 or less	Nil
	(ii) ` 25,001.00 or more, but less than ` 35,001.00	` 100.00 per annum
	(iii) ` 35,001.00 or more, but less than ` 60,001.00	` 150.00 per annum
	(iv) ` 60,001.00 or more, but less than ` 75,001.00	` 200.00 per annum
	(v) ` 75,001.00 or more, but less than ` 85,001.00	` 300.00 per annum
	(vi) ` 85,001.00 or more, but less than ` 95,001.00	` 400.00 per annum
	(vii) ` 95,001.00 or more, but less than ` 1,10,001.00	` 500.00 per annum
	(viii) ` 1,11,001.00 or more, but less than ` 1,70,001.00	` 1,000.00 per annum
	(ix) ` 1,70,001.00 or more, but less than ` 1,80,001.00	` 1,500.00 per annum
	(x) ` 1,80,001.00 or more, but less than ` 2,70,001.00	` 2,000.00 per annum
	(xi) ` 2,70,001.00 and more	` 2,500.00 per annum
3.	Postal agents under the National Savings Scheme or Chief agents, principal agents, special agents, insurance agents and surveyors or loss assessors, registered or licensed under the Insurance Act, 1938(4 of 1938), where the annual gross income of the persons mentioned	

	above is-	
	(i) ` 25,000.00 or less (ii) ` 25,001.00 or more, but less than ` 35,001.00 (iii) ` 35,001.00 or more, but less than ` 60,001.00 (iv) ` 60,001.00 or more, but less than ` 75,001.00 (v) ` 75,001.00 or more, but less than ` 85,001.00 (vi) ` 85,001.00 or more, but less than ` 95,001.00 (vii) ` 95,001.00 or more, but less than ` 1,10,001.00 (viii) ` 1,11,001.00 or more, but less than ` 1,70,001.00 (ix) ` 1,70,001.00 or more, but less than ` 1,80,001.00 (x) ` 1,80,001.00 or more, but less than ` 2,70,001.00 (xi) ` 2,70,001.00 and more	Nil ` 100.00 per annum ` 150.00 per annum ` 200.00 per annum ` 300.00 per annum ` 400.00 per annum ` 500.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,500.00 per annum ` 2,000.00 per annum ` 2,500.00 per annum
	<b>Explanation</b> :- For the purposes of the entries against serial nos.2 and 3, “ <b>annual gross income</b> ”, in relation to a person, or any other charge, by whatever name called, relating to his profession or calling in the state of Sikkim, receivable by him during the immediate preceding year.	
4.	(a) Members of recognized stock exchange (b) Remisiers recognized by a stock exchange	` 1,000.00 per annum ` 250.00 per annum
5.	(a) Estate agents or promoters or brokers or commission agents or del credere agents or mercantile agents (b) Contractors of all descriptions engaged in any work – such contractor whose gross business in a year is – (i) Less than `1,00,000.00 (ii) `1,00,000.00 to `2,00,000.00 (iii) `2,00,000.00 to `5,00,000.00 (iv) `5,00,000.00 to `20,00,000.00 (v) `20,00,000.00 to `50,00,000.00 (vi) `50,00,000.00 to `1,00,00,000.00 (vii) `1,00,00,000.00 to `2,00,00,000.00 (viii) More than `2,00,00,000.00	` 1,500.00 per annum NIL ` 150.00 per annum ` 300.00 per annum ` 500.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,500.00 per annum ` 2,000.00 per annum ` 2,500.00 per annum



6.	Clearing agents, Custom agents	` 2,000.00 per annum
7.	<p>Owners of phone booth providing Subscribers' Trunk Dialling (STD) or International Subscriber Dialling (ISD) services-</p> <p>(a) Situated in Gangtok Town (<i>including Development area, Deorali, Tadong, Sichey, Syari</i>)</p> <p>(b) Situated in other areas (excluding rural areas)</p> <p>(c) Persons engaged in courier services</p> <p>(d) Signal providers, cable operators and cable hirers, television networks and their agents</p>	<p>` 400.00 per annum</p> <p>` 200.00 per annum</p> <p>` 2,000.00 per annum</p> <p>` 400.00 per annum</p>
8.	Dealers as defined under the Sikkim Sales Tax Act, 1983 and the Sikkim Value Added Tax Act, 2005, whose annual gross sales turnover is-	
	<p>(i) Less than `1,00,000.00</p> <p>(ii) `1,00,000.00 to `2,00,000.00</p> <p>(iii) ` 2,00,000.00 to `5,00,000.00</p> <p>(iv) ` 5,00,000.00 to ` 20,00,000.00</p> <p>(v) ` 20,00,000.00 to `50,00,000.00</p> <p>(vi) ` 50,00,000.00 to `1,00,00,000.00</p> <p>(vii) ` 1,00,00,000.00 to `2,00,00,000.00</p> <p>(viii) Above ` 2,00,00,000.00</p>	<p>Nil</p> <p>` 150.00 per annum</p> <p>` 300.00 per annum</p> <p>` 500.00 per annum</p> <p>`1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>` 1,500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 2,000.00 per annum</p> <p>` 2,500.00 per annum</p>
9.	Owners or lessees of petrol/diesel filling stations and service stations and agents and distributors including retail dealers of liquefied petroleum gas ( <i>who are not covered by any other entry of the schedule</i> )	` 2,500.00 per annum
10.	<p>(i) Owners or occupiers of distilleries, breweries and bottling plants</p> <p>(ii) Licensed foreign liquor vendors</p> <p>(iii) Warehouse owners/ licencees</p> <p>(iv) Owners or occupiers or lessees of residential hotels with or without bar having annual gross sales turnover</p> <p>(a) Upto `1,00,000.00</p> <p>(b) Between `1,00,000.00 to `3,00,000.00</p> <p>(c) Between `3,00,000.00 to `5,00,000.00</p> <p>(d) Between `5,00,000.00 to `10,00,000.00</p> <p>(e) Owners or occupiers or lessees of residential hotels of Three Star category</p>	<p>` 2,500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 1,500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 2,500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 300.00 per annum</p> <p>` 500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>` 1,500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 2,000.00 per annum</p>

	(f) Owners or occupiers or lessees of residential hotels or Five Star category	` 2,500.00 per annum
	(g) Owners eateries such as small tea/snacks shops, movable fast-food centers	` 200.00 per annum
	(h) Fast-food centers other than movable or non-stationary fast-food centers	` 300.00 per annum
	(i) Non- residential hotels with or without bar having annual gross sales turnover:	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to ` 5,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 5,00,000.00 to ` 20,00,000.00</li> <li>- more than ` 20,00,000.00</li> </ul>	` 250.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 2,500.00 per annum
	(v) Licensed country liquor vendors and owners or occupiers or lessees of residential hotels below three star category	` 1,500.00 per annum
	(a) Licensed foreign and country liquor vendors having gross annual sales turnover	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Up to ` 1,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 1,00,000.00 to ` 3,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 3,00,000.00 to ` 5,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 5,00,000.00 to ` 10,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 10,00,000.00 to ` 20,00,000.00</li> <li>- Above ` 20,00,000.00</li> </ul>	` 1,500.00 per annum ` 300.00 per annum ` 500.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,500.00 per annum ` 2,000.00 per annum ` 2,500.00 per annum
	(vi) Owners of eateries, non-residential hotels, fast food centers	` 500.00 per annum
	<b>Explanation-</b> entries i to vi above shall be applicable provided they are not covered in any other entries in the Schedule.	
	(vii) Owners, lessees or licencees, as the case may be, of-	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) nursing homes and pathological laboratories</li> <li>(b) cinema houses and theatres</li> <li>(c) video parlours, video game centres or play stations, video halls and video rental libraries, pool parlours</li> <li>(d) health clinics</li> <li>(e) tours and travel agencies</li> <li>(f) cyber cafes</li> <li>(g) transport firms, companies or agencies</li> </ul>	` 2,500.00 per annum ` 2,500.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum ` 1,000.00 per annum

		` 2,500.00 per annum
10A.	<p>Owners, lessees or license, as the case may be, of-</p> <p>(a) carpentry, plumbing, welding and electricians,` 250.00 per annum</p> <p>(b) mobile photo units, photo studios and still photography` 500.00 per annum</p> <p>(c) (i) motor garages (<i>running conventionally</i>), motor driving schools` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>(ii) motor garages running with modern technologies/equipments` 1,500.00 per annum</p> <p>(d) audio recordings and editing studios</p> <p>(e) video filming` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>(f) cinematic moving pictures or feature filming` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>(g) adventure sports` 2,500.00 per annum</p> <p>(h) holiday homes` 500.00 per annum</p> <p>` 1,000.00 per annum</p>	
11.	<p>(a) Owners, licencees or lessees, as the case may be, of premises let out for social functions` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>(b) Owners or occupiers of cold storages` 2,000.00 per annum</p>	
12.	<p>Owners or lessees of –</p> <p>(a) Beauty parlour</p> <p>(i) located in rural areas` 300.00 per annum</p> <p>(ii) located in rural marketing centers/bazaars other than specified elsewhere in this schedule` 400.00 per annum</p> <p>(iii) located at Rangpo, Jorethang, Namchi, Gayzing and Mangan` 500.00 per annum</p> <p>(iv) located at Gangtok proper Deorali, Tadong, Development Area` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>(b) Health resorts, gymnasium centers and aerobic centers` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p>(c) Hair dressing saloons` 500.00 per annum</p>	
12A.	<p>(a) F M Radio service provider operating in Gangtok proper` 1,500.00 per annum</p> <p>(b) FM Radio service provider operating in headquarters of South, West and North districts` 500.00 per annum</p> <p>(c) FM Radio service provider operating in other places` 300.00 per annum</p>	
13.	<p>Holders of permits granted under the Motor Vehicle Act , 1988 or any other Act for the time being in force, for any vehicle, which are adapted to be used for commercial purposes, purposes or to be used for hire or reward, or to be used in such manner where imputed charges are ascertainable, where any such person holds perm its or registration for any vehicle, including taxi, goods vehicles, trucks or buses, by whatever term they are described</p>	

	in the permits or the registration certificates	
	(a) In respect of each taxi	` 500.00 per annum
	(b) In respect of each truck or bus	` 1,000.00 per annum
14.	(a) Individuals or institutions conducting chit funds and lotteries	` 500.00 per annum
	(b) Authorized stockists or distributors of lottery tickets	` 2,500.00 per annum
	<b>Explanation-</b> items no. a and b in this entry 14 shall apply provided they are not covered in any other entries of this Schedule	
15.	Banking companies as defined under the Banking Regulation Act	` 2,500.00 per annum
16.	(i) Companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 and under the Registration of Companies Act, sikkim, 1961 and engaged in any profession, trade or calling	` 2,500.00 per annum
	(ii) Partnership firms when engaged in any profession, trade or calling. Such firms whose annual turnover is:	
	- Less than ` 1,00,000.00	Nil
	- between ` 1,00,000.00 to ` 2,00,000.00	` 150.00 per annum
	- between ` 2,00,000.00 to ` 5,00,000.00	` 300.00 per annum
	- between ` 5,00,000.00 to ` 20,00,000.00	` 500.00 per annum
	- between ` 20,00,000.00 to ` 50,00,000.00	` 1,000.00 per annum
	- between ` 50,00,000.00 to ` 1,00,00,000.00	` 1,500.00 per annum
	- between ` 1,00,00,000.00 to ` 2,00,00,000.00	` 2,000.00 per annum
	- Above ` 2,00,00,000.00	` 2,500.00 per annum
	<b>Explanation-</b> this entry no.16 shall apply provided they are not covered in any other entries of this Schedule.	
17.	Owners, licences, or lessees as the case may be, of tutorial homes and training institutes of any description, when engaged in any profession, trade or calling.	` 1,200.00 per annum
	<b>Explanation-</b> For the purpose of this entry, “training institutes” engaged in any cultural, social or welfare activity shall be excluded.	
17A.	Companies, persons, firms or individuals carrying on the business of or engaged in the profession of print, electronics or any kind of media or newspaper or journalism or publication of journals, books and printed materials, whose annual gross turnover is :-	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less than ` 1,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 1,00,000.00 to ` 2,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 2,00,000.00 to ` 5,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 5,00,000.00 to ` 20,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 20,00,000.00 to ` 50,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 50,00,000.00 to ` 1,00,00,000.00</li> <li>- between ` 1,00,00,000.00 to ` 2,00,00,000.00</li> <li>- Above ` 2,00,00,000.00</li> </ul>	<p style="text-align: right;">Nil</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 150.00 per annum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 300.00 per annum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 500.00 per annum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 1,000.00 per annum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 1,500.00 per annum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 2,000.00 per annum</p> <p style="text-align: right;">` 2,500.00 per annum</p>
18.	Persons, other than those mentioned in any preceding entries, who are engaged in any profession, trade, calling or employment, and in respect of whom a notification is issued per annum as may be under section 4 of this Act.	` 1,200.00 per annum

## 7. Cesses/Surcharges

### Labour Department

- a. Particulars of cesses/surcharges levied by the State Government (such as labour cess). Basis and prevailing of each cess-**

The Labour Department collects welfare cess @1% of estimated cost of construction from all Government Departments as well as Private Contractors executing their respective works.

- b. Are collections made from these deposited to the consolidated Fund of the State or are they kept in separate fund?**

The Labour Welfare Cess @ 1% so collected is being deposited in the accounts of Sikkim Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board in the State Bank of Sikkim.

- c. Whether yield from any of these cesses/surcharges is transferred to local bodies (by way of grant or share and on what basis) or spent directly by the State Government on specific items.**

The cess proceeds collected as labour welfare cess cannot be transferred to any local bodies and can be spent by the Sikkim Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board as per the decision taken and approval granted by the Welfare Board through its meetings convened on bi-monthly basis.

- d. Year-wise collection and budget head/fund to which any or all of the above is deposited may be given from 2010-11 to 2017-18.**

Year-wise cess collection is as below:-

**Table 7.1: Collection of Cess**

Sl. No.	Year	Cess collected
01	2010-11	Rs.1,90,73,031/-
02	2011-12	Rs.8,68,47,632/-
03	2012-13	Rs.10,89,99,144/-
04	2013-14	Rs.14,10,10,269/-
05	2014-15	Rs.13,10,16,113/-
06	2015-16	Rs.12,45,04,579/-
07	2016-17	Rs.14,85,55,142/-
08	2017-18	Figure is yet to be compiled.

**e. What is the mechanism for incurring expenditure from these fund?**

The mechanism for incurring expenditure from the cess fund is as per the directions and guidelines issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and Ministry of Labour & Employment, Government of India and as decided and approved by the Sikkim Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board.

**Commercial Tax Division, FRED**

**(a) Particulars of cesses/surcharges levied by the State Government (such as mining cess, health cess, education cess, mandi charges & agricultural cess).Basis and prevailing rate of each cess.**

**Transport Infrastructure Development Cess**

Transport Infrastructure Development Cess collected by the State Government in Sikkim under the Sikkim Transport Infrastructure Development Fund Act, 2004. It is levied at the rate of ` 2.50 per litre on local sale of diesel and at the rate of ` 3.00 per litre on local sale of petrol.

Similar to the case of SST, the revenue collected by the State Government on this account from local sale of diesel will be lost if the item is brought under purview of GST.

**Environment Cess**

The State Government was collecting Environment Cess under the Sikkim Ecology Fund & Environment Cess Act, 2005. The incidence of levy being on sale of goods it was subsumed into GST after enforcement of the Sikkim Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 w.e.f. 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

**(b) Are collections made from these deposited to the Consolidated Fund of the State or are they kept in separate fund?**

The revenue collected as Transport Infrastructure Development Fund is deposited to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

**(c) Whether yield from any of these cesses/surcharges is transferred to local bodies (by way of grant or share and on what basis) or spent directly by the State Government on specific items.**

NA

**(d) Year-wise collection and budget head/fund to which any or all of the above is deposited may be given from 2010-11 to 2017-18.**

The revenue collected as Transport Infrastructure Development Cess during the financial year 2010-11 onwards is as under:

**Table 7.2: Transport Infrastructure Development Cess***(` in crore)*

Levy	Revenue receipt head	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 (till Dec)
TID Cess	0045 -112 - 01	13.39	10.09	26.80	23.97	28.13	13.18	24.24	17.72

**(e) What is the mechanism for incurring expenditure from these funds?**

NA

### **Excise Department**

- (a) Particulars of cesses/surcharges levied by the State Government (such as mining cess, health cess, education cess, mandi charges & agricultural cess.) basis and prevailing rates of each cess.**

The Department collects Educational Cess on Alcoholic Beverages according to the Sikkim Educational Cess on Alcoholic Beverages Act, 2007 issued vide Notification No. 9/LD/9/07 dated 26/04/2007 and subsequent Notifications.

- (b) Are collections made from these deposited to the consolidated fund of the State or are they kept in separate fund.**

The collections made are deposited to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

- (c) Whether yield from any of these cesses/surcharges is transferred to local bodies (by way of Grant or share and on what basis) or spent directly by the State Government on specific terms.**

Not applicable

- (d) Year wise collection and budget head/fund to which any or all of the above is deposited may be given from 2010-11 to 2017-18**



**Table 7.3: Sikkim Educational Cess**

Head	Year	Amount in crores
0045-Other Taxes & Duties 112-03-Receipt under the Sikkim Educational Cess Act	2010-11	5.30
	2011-12	4.36
	2012-13	5.22
	2013-14	5.62
	2014-15	5.70
	2015-16	5.62
	2016-17	4.78
	2017-18	4.04(Up to Jan 18)

**Forest, Environment & Wildlife Management Department**

- (a) Particulars of cesses/surcharges levied by the State Government (such as mining cess, health cess, education cess, mandi charges and agricultural cess).Basis and prevailing rates of each cess.**

The State Government had been realizing Environment Cess as per the provisions of Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environment Cess Act, 2005 (1 of 2005) since the financial year 2007-08. The rate of Cess for Scheduled non-biodegradable consumption and construction items fixed at 1% of total turnover on sale price of non-bio degradable materials specified under Schedule II and in respect of hotels, resorts, lodges or motels at the rate of 5%) of total turnover was being collected through the Commercial Taxes Division of the Finance, Revenue and Expenditure Department. The Environment Cess has been abolished after operationalization of Goods and Services Tax since 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017.

- (b) Are collections made from these deposited to the Consolidated Fund of the State or are they kept in separate fund?**

As per rule 10 of the Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environment Cess (Management of Fund) Rules, 2008, the Environment Cess collected was deposited in a special Fund called Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environment Cess Fund.

- (c) **Whether yield from any of these cesses / surcharges is transferred to local bodies (by way of grant or share and on what basis) or spent directly by the State Government on specific items.**

The State Government utilize the yield directly from the Environment Cess through the Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environment Cess Authority. This is utilized on items listed in the rules for protection and improvement of the environment with a view to restore ecological balance of the State.

- (d) **Year wise collection and budget head / fund to which any or all of the above is deposited may be given from 2010-11 to 2017-18.**

Year wise collection of Environment Cess is as under;

**Table 7.4: Environment Cess**

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Amount (Rs. in crore)	Remarks
1	2010-11	15.72	
2	2011-12	18.57	
3	2012-13	29.34	
4	2013-14	48.71	
5	2014-15	37.83	
6	2015-16	37.27	
7	2016-17	49.04	
8	2017-18	18.91	Collection up to December 2017

Fund to which the collection is credited is as indicated at 7 (c) and Budget Head is 8235 General and Other Reserve Fund - 117 Guarantee Redemption Fund – 200 Other Funds – 03 Sikkim Ecology Fund.

- (e) **What is the mechanism for incurring expenditure from these funds?**

The mechanism for incurring expenditure is provided in the Sikkim Ecology Fund and Environment Cess (Management of Fund) Rules, 2008 according to which the fund is to be utilized on items listed in the rules for protection and improvement of the environment with a view to restore ecological balance of the State.

## II. USER CHARGES

8.

### 1. Energy & Power Department

#### (a) Sector-wise rates of user charges and present collection system together with present user charges as percentage of O & M Cost.

The Energy & Power Department is a power utility under the state government. It supplies electricity to the consumers within Sikkim. The energy consumption billing is as per the tariff approved by the government. Hence, the Electricity bill issued to the consumers within the state is only user charges. The State Government has not levied any tax on the electricity bill.

Electricity is supplied to the consumer in the State of Sikkim with the following classification.

1. DS (Domestic Supply)
2. CS (Commercial Supply)
3. LTIS (Low Tension Industrial Supply)
4. HTS (High Tension Supply) &
5. BS (Bulk Supply)

#### **DS (Domestic Supply):-**

Electricity is supplied to private houses, residential flats, government residential building and other charitable organisation under whom the usage of electricity are not for commercial aspect. The rates under this category are fixed according to their consumption pattern

Unit consumption	Rate paisa/unit
Up to 50 unit	110
51-100 unit	234
101- 200 unit	365
201- 400 unit	457
Above 400 unit	493

Rebate is allowed @ 5 % on energy charge if the bills are paid within prescribed date fixed by the utilities.

Annual surcharge @ 10 % is levied on the gross outstanding arrear if the bills remain unpaid on the closure of each financial year.

**CS (Commercial Supply):-**

Electricity is supplied to the non- domestic establishment such as shops, business houses, hotels, restaurants, petrol pumps, service stations, garages auditoriums, cinema houses, nursing homes, dispensaries, doctor clinics and many other similar setups which are used for private gains. The rates pertaining to this category are as under.

<b>Unit consumption</b>	<b>rate paisa/ unit</b>
Up to 50 unit	330
51 - 200 unit	560
201 – 400 unit	600
Above 400 unit	640
Demand charge (I) Urban	Rs 100 / kVA / month
(II) Rural	Rs 60 / kVA / month
Rebate @ 5% on energy charges.	

Annual surcharge of 10 % on outstanding arrears is charged on the closure of each financial year.

**LTIS (Low Tension Industrial Supply):-**

Electricity supplied to the poultry farm, fabrication & sheet metal works or any other similar kind of small scale industries having connected load equal to or less than 25 kVA. The rates to this category are as under.

Unit consumption	paisa / unit	
	Rural	Urban
Up to 500 unit	350	530
501 – 1000 unit	440	620
1001& above	580	715
Demand charge (I) Urban	Rs 100 / kVA/ month	
(II) Rural	Rs60 /kVA/ month	
Rebate @ 5% on energy charges.		

Annual surcharge of 10 % on outstanding arrears is charged on the closure of each financial year.

**HTS (High Tension Supply):-**

All types of 3 phase supply having contract demand and voltage above 3.3 kV.

<b>Unit consumption</b>	<b>Demand charge</b>	<b>Energy Charge</b>
Up to 100 kVA	Rs 200/kVA/month	350 paisa/unit
Up to 101 -250 kVA	Rs 250/kVA/month	400 paisa/unit
Up to 251 -500 kVA	Rs 290/kVA/month	470 paisa/unit
Up to 501 -250 kVA	Rs 555/kVA/month	510 paisa/unit
Rebate @ 2% on energy charges.		

Annual surcharge of 10 % on outstanding arrears is charged on the closure of each financial year.

**BULK SUPPLY (BS)**

Available for general mixed loads to M.E.S. and other Military Establishments, Border roads, Sikkim Armed Police Complex (SAP), all Government Non-residential buildings, Hospitals, Aerodrome and other similar establishments as identified by the Department.

<b>All Units Consumption</b>	<b>Paisa/Unit</b>
LT (430/230Volts)	650
HT (11kV or 66kV)	660
Rebate @ 2% on energy charges.	

Annual surcharge of 10 % on outstanding arrears is charged on the closure of each financial year.

**(b) Whether any users association has been formed? If yes, effectiveness of this users association in collection of arrears and charges.**

No user association has been formed.

## 2. TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT (SNT)

(a) Sector-wise rates of user charges and present collection system together with present user charges as percentage of O & M Cost.

**Passenger Fare / Freight Charges.**

### A: FOR ORDINARY BUSES

Sl. No.	Categories	Chargeable Rates
1	Bus fare per person per Km up to 20 Km radius	Rs. 2.00 per person per person per Km
2	Bus fare per person per Km	RS. 1.33 per person per Km
3	Full Bus reservation up to 20 Km	Rs 1000 per trip
4	Full Bus reservation charge up to 21 Km to 50Km	Rs. 50 per Km
5	Full Bus reservation charge above 51 Kms	Rs. 45 per Km
6	Overnight halt charge	Rs. 15 per halt
7	Minimum charged fare below radius of 4 Km	Rs. 10 per person

### B: FOR AC/ LUXURY BUSES

Sl. No.	Categories	Chargeable rates
1	AC Bus fare per person per Km	Rs. 2.21 per person per Km
2	Full Bus reservation charge	Rs. 55 per Km
3	Overnight halt charge	Rs. 25 per night halt

The present fare collection includes the following:

1. Electronic Ticketing machine
2. Ticket Counter at respective Bus Depots.

**(b) Whether any users association has been formed? If yes, effectiveness of this users association in collection of arrears and charges.**

SNT is the only Transporter in the state. Sikkim is a small state where demand for Transport agent has arisen till date. The department will consider if the need arises in the future.

### 3. UD&HD

**(a) Sector-wise rates of user charges and present collection system together with present user charges as percentage of O & M Cost.**

The Sanitation section of UD&DH caters to the collection of garbage from the non ULB Bazaars of East District and North District. The collection in East District is made twice a week and the collected garbage is transported to the Compost Treatment Plant located at Martam. The Bazaars that are covered by garbage vehicles by UD&HD Sanitation section under East District are Rhencok ,Rongli, Pakyong, and Rorathang. Other Bazaars of East and North namely Sang, Makha, Dikchu, Chungthang has provision of Safaikarmacharis for Garbage collection and disposal. However collection of garbage in Gangtok, Singtam, Rangpo, Mangan, Namchi, Geyzing, Nayabazaar – Jorethang is being done by the respective urban local bodies. The Government vide notification no. J (159) Gos/UDHD/2017/1367 dated 16.3.2017 notified the fees for removal of offensive materials and rubbish from commercial buildings and residential buildings falling under Urban Local Bodies.

**Table 8.1 Sector/Consumer Wise Rates of User Charges**

Sl. No.	Type of Consumer		Charges per month (Rs.)		
			Corporation	Municipalities	Town Panchayats
1	Households		100	100	100
2	Small Shops		100	100	100
3	Big Shops		200	200	150
4	Garages		1000	600	500
5	Hotels	Up to 5 rooms	350	300	200
		6-10 rooms	750	500	400
		11-15 rooms	1000	600	500
		16-20 rooms	1500	800	600
		More than 20 rooms	2000	1500	1000
6	Offices having separate building including Central Govt. Offices		1000	750	500
7	Secretariat	Home Department	1000		

		Other Department	700	400	300
8	Online Lottery Shop		400	300	200
9	Petrol Pump		1000	750	500
10	Private Hostel	Upto 10 beds	300	200	100
		11 – 20 beds	500	400	300
		21 & above	700	600	500
11	Private Tutorials & Schools		300	200	100
12	School	Upto Secondary Level	400	300	200
		Up to Senior Secondary Level	500	400	300
		Additional Fees for hostels	600	500	400
13	Transport Company		500	400	300
14	Carpenter Shop		400	300	200
15	Cinema Halls		1000	800	600
16	Restaurants	Upto 21 chairs	800	700	600
		More than 21 chairs	1200	800	600
17	Luxury Hotels	3 stars	5000	3500	2500
		4 stars	5500	4000	3000
		5 stars	6000	5000	4000
18	Fabrication Shops		700	500	300
19	Company Guest House		500	400	300
20	Fast Food		800	600	400
21	Departmental Stores/Shopping Mall		6000	4000	2000
22	Hospitals	Central Referral Hospital	70000		



		STNM	5000		
		Other Hospital		800	500
23	Clinical Laboratories		1000	750	500
24	Casinos		3000	2000	1000
25	Factory/Bakery		500	400	300
26	Pan Shops		300	200	100
27	Meat Shop		300	250	200
28	Colleges	Degree/diploma/Post Degree	1500	1000	500
29	Banks		500	400	300
30	ATMs		200	200	200
31	Saloon		300	200	100
32	Vegetable Shops	Whole Sale	300	300	300
		Retail	100	100	100
33	Printing Press		300	200	100
34	Automobile Dealers	Two Wheelers	500	400	300
		Four Wheelers	1000	750	500
35	Mela & Tambola		1000	750	500
36	Private Parking Yard		400	300	200
37	Franchise		300	200	100
38	Pharma Companies/Industries		10000	10000	10000
39	Provisional Stores		500	400	300

**(b) Whether any users association has been formed? If yes, effectiveness of this users association in collection of arrears and charges.**

No user association has been formed

#### **4. Health Care, Human Services & Family Welfare Department**

##### **(a) Sector-wise rates of user charges and present collection system together with present user charges as percentage of O & M Cost.**

User charges are collected by the respective CMOs/Medical Superintendent and credited to the Revenue Head by depositing the cash in the State Bank of Sikkim. Schedule of rates of user charges is enclosed at Annexure – 8.1 and 8.2

# SIKKIM GOVERNMENT GAZETTE



**EXTRAORDINARY  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

Gangtok	Dated 3/03/2017	No.45
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## GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM HEALTH CARE, HUMAN SERVICES & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT GANGTOK.

**No. HC,HS& FW**

**Dated:**

### NOTIFICATION

Whereas, the Government of India has taken the initiative to provide all basic tests and diagnostic free in all the Government sponsored Health Institutions in the State up to the level of Districts.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of guidelines of the Government of India, the State Government is hereby pleased to make free all the basic tests and basic diagnostics performed in the district and peripheral hospitals for the general public of the State of Sikkim except CT Scan.

Further, the State Government is hereby pleased to notify that:-

- (1) All the essential medicines as per the Essential Drug List which shall be notified by the State Government from time to time shall be provided free of cost to the general public of the State of Sikkim.
- (2) The charge of Rs.05/- (Rupees Five) only towards Registration Fee shall stand abolished.

This supersedes all the previous notifications/circulars/orders issued on the subject.

By order and in the name of the Governor.

(DR. K. BHANDARI),  
DM, MD  
Director General cum Secretary  
Department of Health Care, HS & FW  
Government of Sikkim

# SIKKIM GOVERNMENT GAZETTE



**EXTRAORDINARY  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

Gangtok	Dated 3/03/2017	No.45
---------	-----------------	-------

## GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM HEALTH CARE, HUMAN SERVICES & FAMILY WELFARE DEPARTMENT GANGTOK.

**No. HC,HS& FW**

**Dated:**

### NOTIFICATION

In supersession of all the previous notifications/circulars/orders issued on the subject, the State Government is hereby pleased to revise the following user charges for all the specialized tests and diagnostics perform in the STNM Hospital, Gangtok with immediate effect; namely:-

List of Test	Rate per Test	Remarks
A. Radiology		
USG	Rs.200/-	
CT Scan	Rs.600/-	
MRI	Rs.2,000/-	
B. Cardiology		
ECHO	Rs.300/-	
TMT	Rs.300/-	
Holter Monitor	Rs.400/-	
Cardiac Marker	Rs.1,500/-	
C. Psychiatry		
EEG	Rs.300/-	
D. Thyroid Profile		

T3 T4 TSH	Rs.100/-	
Free T3; Free T4; TSH	Rs.150/-	
ALPH Feto protein	Rs.100/-	
ANA	Rs.100/-	
E. Dental Procedures		
Complete Denture: Lower	Rs.500/-	
Complete Denture: Upper	Rs.500/-	
Orthodontic Treatment: Removal Appliances	Rs.500/-	
Ceramic Crown: Single (PEM)	Rs.500/-	
Crown and Bridge (FPD)=03 Uni (PMF)	Rs.1,500/-	
Enucleation/Marsupialization	Rs.300/-	
Reduction & Stabilization of Fracture maxilla/mandible	Rs.300/-	
Surgical Extraction of Tooth	Rs.300/-	
Apicoectomy of Tooth	Rs.300/-	
Full Mouth Scaling	Rs. 50/-	
ZnoE Restoration	Rs. 10/-	
Open Reduction & Internal Fixation (ORIF) under GA	Rs.5000/-	

All other diagnostic tests not covered in the above list shall be provided free of cost.

By order and in the name of the Governor.

(DR. K. BHANDARI),DM,MD  
Director General cum Secretary  
Department of Health Care, HS & FW  
Government of Sikkim

**(b) Whether any users association has been formed? If yes, effectiveness of this users association in collection of arrears and charges.**

No user association has been formed

## 5. Home Department

### (a) Sector-wise rates of user charges and present collection system together with present user charges as percentage of O & M Cost.

- (a) **New Sikkim House** is located at Diplomatic Enclave, Chanakyapuri New Delhi. There are 32 Rooms and Revenue Collections from Room Rent is done at two sources (Office of the Resident Commissioner, Sikkim House, Delhi and Home Department, Gangtok). The Revenue Receipts for the last three years is as under: -

SI No	Type of Room	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	VIP Room	1200.00	6997880.00	6688291.00	7156170.00
2	Ordinary Double Bed	800.00			
3	Ordinary Single Bed	600.00			

- (b) **SewaBhawan** is located in South Extension-II, New Delhi. There are 23 Rooms and the details of revenue for the last three years are reflected in the table below: -

SI No	Type of Room	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	VIP Suite	900.00	3481500.00	3637250.00	3841150.00
2	A/c Room	700.00			

- (c) **Old Sikkim House** is located at Diplomatic Enclave New Delhi. It provides accommodations exclusively for the VVIP guests of Government of Sikkim visiting Delhi viz. the Hon'ble Governor, the Hon'ble Chief Ministers, Ministers, the Judges of the High Court and Members of Legislative Assembly. Revenue collection from Room Rent of Old Sikkim House is at Delhi alone. The details for the last three years are reflected in the table below: -

SI No	Type of Room	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	VIP Suite	1000.00	1058700.00	938100.00	1215000.00
2	VIP Room	500.00			

- (d) **DKK Bhawan** at Green Park Extension is used exclusively for accommodating patients along with their attendants referred to Delhi for treatment. Home Department issues only recommendation letter to the patients for accommodation in DKK Bhawan on the basis of Referral Certificate. The rooms and dormitory whatever available is provided to the patient at Delhi and revenue collected in Delhi only. There are 6 VIP Rooms @ 150/- per day; 16 Double Occupancy rooms @ 75/- per day on twin sharing. In Dormitory 45 beds are available which is provided free of cost for cancer patient and BPL patients and their escorts. For others it is free for 15 days and after that nominal fee is charged. The details for the last three years are reflected in the table below.

SI No	Type of Room	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	VIP Room	150.00	1230.00	1084910.00	1488540.00
2	Ordinary A/c Room	75.00			
3	Dormitory	25.00			

- (e) **Sikkim House** located at Punjabari near Kalakhetra in Guwahati has 6 Rooms and the revenue collection from room rent is made at two sourced from Home Department, Gangtok and at ARC's office Guwahati. The details for the last three years are reflected in the table below: -

SI No	Type of Room	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	VIP Room	2500.00	1090748.00	1379412.00	1572684.00
2	Double Bed	700.00			

- (f) **State Circuit House** at VIP colony, Gangtok is located some 6Kms away from the Gangtok Town. The collection of Revenue for the last three years is as under: -

Type of Room	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
VIP Suite (2 suite)	1300.00	1023200.00	1160500.00	973900.00
Semi VIP Room (2 Rooms)	1000.00			
3 Bedded Room (6 Rooms)	900.00			

- (g) **Chintan Bhawan** the only state owned venue for convening official meetings is located at Nam Nang below the State Legislative Assembly at Gangtok. It has the state of the art

facilities for high level national and international meetings and the Revenue collection for the last three years is as under: -

SI No	Charges for	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	Conference Hall	22000.00	1344500.00	1733500.00	2654400.00
2	Conference Hall with Banquet	30000.00			
3	Meeting Hall	8000.00			
4	Meeting Hall with Banquet	22000.00			
5	Lobby	5000.00			
6	Projector& Screen	2500.00			

- (h) **Hire Charge of vehicles-** Home Department has some high end vehicles under Protocol Fleet at its disposal. Some of these vehicles are allowed to be hired by the departmental guests on payment of ` 1700/- per day + cost of fuel. The collection of Revenue from this source is as under: -

SI No	Charges for	Rate per day	Collection for 2015-2016	Collection for 2016-2017	Collection for 2017-2018
1	Protocol Vehicles	1700.00	789476.00	843370.00	634385.00



### III. LOANS DUE TO GOVERNMENT

9.

**Table A1: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2010-11**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advanced during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	165.00	200.00	365.00			365.00	-200.00
Health and Family Welfare	39.40		39.40	3.89		35.51	3.89
Agriculture and Allied Activities	99.81	375.00	474.81	75.00		399.81	-300.00
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Government Servants	0.00		0.00			0.00	0.00
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	50.33		50.33			50.33	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4167.57</b>	<b>575.00</b>	<b>4742.57</b>	<b>78.89</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4663.68</b>	<b>-496.11</b>

**Table A2: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2011-12**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advance d during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	365.00	800.00	1165.00			1165.00	-800.00
Health and Family Welfare	35.51		35.51	2.73		32.78	2.73
Agriculture and Allied Activities	399.81		399.81			399.81	0.00
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Other General Economic Services	0.00	4100.00	4100.00			4100.00	-4100.00
Government Servants	0.00	17.35	17.35	0.08		17.27	-17.27
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	50.33		50.33			50.33	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>4663.68</b>	<b>4917.35</b>	<b>9581.03</b>	<b>2.81</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9578.22</b>	<b>-4914.54</b>

**Table A3: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2012-13**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advanced during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	1165.00	500.00	1665.00			1665.00	-500.00
Health and Family Welfare	32.78		32.78			32.78	0.00
Agriculture and Allied Activities	399.81		399.81	75.00		324.81	75.00
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Other General Economic Services	4100.00		4100.00			4100.00	0.00
Government Servants	17.27	11.10	28.37	14.59		13.78	3.49
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	50.33		50.33			50.33	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>9578.22</b>	<b>511.10</b>	<b>10089.3</b>	<b>89.59</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>9999.73</b>	<b>-421.51</b>

**Table A4: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2013-14**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advanced during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	1665.00	1000.00	2665.00			2665.00	-1000.00
Health and Family Welfare	32.78		32.78			32.78	0.00
Agriculture and Allied Activities	324.81		324.81	75.00		249.81	75.00
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Other General Economic Services	4100.00		4100.00			4100.00	0.00
Government Servants	13.78	40.00	53.78	16.86		36.92	-23.14
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	50.33		50.33			50.33	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>9999.73</b>	<b>1040.00</b>	<b>11039.7</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>10947.9</b>	<b>-948.14</b>

**Table A5: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2014-15**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advanced during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	2665.00	1150.00	3815.00			3815.00	-1150.00
Health and Family Welfare	32.78		32.78	2.72		30.06	2.72
Agriculture and Allied Activities	249.81		249.81	75.00		174.81	75.00
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Other General Economic Services	4100.00	1500.00	5600.00			5600.00	-1500.00
Government Servants	36.92	7.40	44.32	10.55		33.77	3.15
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	50.33		50.33			50.33	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>10947.9</b>	<b>2657.40</b>	<b>13605.3</b>	<b>88.27</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>13517.0</b>	<b>-2569.13</b>

**Table A6: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2015-16**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advanced during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	3815.00	200.00	4015.00			4015.00	-200.00
Health and Family Welfare	30.06		30.06	2.72		27.34	2.72
Agriculture and Allied Activities	174.81	410.00	584.81	75.00		509.81	-335.00
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Other General Economic Services	5600.00	2086.00	7686.00			7686.00	-2086.00
Government Servants	33.77	7.40	41.17	10.00		31.17	2.60
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	50.33		50.33	49.97		0.36	49.97
<b>Total</b>	<b>13517</b>	<b>2703.4</b>	<b>16220.4</b>	<b>137.69</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>16082.7</b>	<b>-2565.71</b>

**Table A7: Statement of Loans and Advances made by the State Government – 2016-17**

(Rs. in Lakh)

Class of Loans & Advances Head of Account	Balance at the beginning of the year	Advanced during the year	Total	Repaid during the year	Write off irrecoverable loans and advances	Balance at the end of the year	Net Increase (+)/ decrease (-) during the year
1	2	3	4= (2+3)	5	6	7=(4-5-6)	8=(2-7)
Education, Sports, Art & Culture	4015.00	200.00	4215.00			4215.00	-200.00
Health and Family Welfare	27.34		27.34	2.72		24.62	2.72
Agriculture and Allied Activities	509.81		509.81	125.08		384.73	125.08
Energy	3500.00		3500.00			3500.00	0.00
Loans for Industry and Minerals	311.65		311.65			311.65	0.00
Loans for Transport	1.38		1.38			1.38	0.00
Other General Economic Services	7686.00	1500.00	9186.00			9186.00	-1500.00
Government Servants	31.17		31.17	9.27		21.90	9.27
Loans for Miscellaneous purposes	0.36		0.36			0.36	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>16082.7</b>	<b>1700</b>	<b>17782.7</b>	<b>137.07</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17645.6</b>	<b>-1562.93</b>

**Table-B: Statement of outstanding loans against major categories showing Principal and Interest**

Class of Loan and Advances/ Head of Account	Balance for which terms & conditions have settled	Number of loans	Principal	Interest	Total	Earliest year to which the arrears relates
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total</b>						



#### **IV. STATE BUDGETARY POSITION**

**10**

**(a) List of the funds, if any, such as Chief Minister's Housing/Welfare Fund which is maintained outside the Public Account.**

The following funds are operated outside the Public Accounts:

- (1) Police Welfare Fund
- (2) State Illness Assistance Fund

**(b) Are appropriations made from the Revenue Account to any of these funds? If yes, appropriations made to each of these funds with the year in which made, pattern and procedure of voting for the purpose, may be indicated. The procedure for utilization of available fund may be provided.**

No

**11. Please give a status note on the recommendations of the Second Administrative commission on Internal Audit and Internal Control Systems as recommended by 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission ( Para 17.2 )**

Fully functional Internal Audit Division under Finance, Revenue & Expenditure Department (FRED), is in place in the State of Sikkim since 1992, which conducts the regular audit of the accounts of Government Departments & Public Sector Undertakings. The main objective of the Internal Audit Division is to find the mistakes/errors/ lapses committed by the Government departments and PSUs and to suggest corrective measures to rectify them so that the errors/ lapses are not committed again. The Internal Audit Division is acting as a catalyzing agent, which helps the departments in maintaining various books of accounts and other records accurately in accordance to the existing rules and procedures. It also ensures that the existing Rules, procedures as incorporated in the Sikkim Financial Rules, 1979 and other relevant Rules & guidelines are followed both in letter and in spirit. It helps in proper maintenance of records and correcting the mistakes at the initial stage and thus obviates many of the objections at a later stage by the statutory Audit. The goal of the internal audit system is improve the efficiency of the departments to carry out their duties in providing public services in the State.

**Duties / Functions of Internal Audit:**

The functions of Internal Audit Division under FRED, Govt. of Sikkim inter-alia are as under:

- To conduct the regular audit of the Government departments and PSUs and to submit the report to the Government for necessary directions;
- To conduct special Performance Audit of the Government departments so as to ensure that the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes and other major projects are implemented as per the relevant guidelines.
- To watch over the implementation of the prescribed procedures, adherence to the Existing Government Rules and to see that they are followed both in letter and in spirit;
- To ensure that the correct, adequate and as far as possible lacunae free books of accounts are maintained in the government departments;
- To see that the audit objections raised by the statutory audit are timely settled by the concerned government departments and agencies;

Apart from the Internal Audit Division under FRED, Government of Sikkim, various other Internal Control mechanisms are also in place in the state of Sikkim so as to ensure that the goals / objectives of the Government departments and other agencies are achieved. The division aims at achieving the following objectives:

- Effectiveness and efficiency of operations
- Reliability of Financial Reporting – information and Communications
- Compliance of applicable Rules & Regulations and procedures

In order to achieve the above stated objectives, the various Internal Control mechanisms put in place in the state of Sikkim are as under:

- **Sikkim Integrated Financial Management System ( SIFMS ):**

With a view to streamline and make the Payment Accounting systems more transparent and error free, all the Pay & Accounts Offices in the state of Sikkim have been fully computerized and the SIFMS have been adopted.

- **Pre- Check Division in PAOs :**

In addition to the scrutinizing the payments by the Financial Advisors posted in the Government departments, they are also examined by the Pre-check Division of PAOs so as to ensure that only the genuine and legitimate bills which are in order in every respect are passed.

- **Posting of Vigilance Officers:**

In order to ensure that the applicable existing Laws, Rules & Regulations, procedures are followed by the government departments and agencies while implementing various schemes and projects, the Police Officers have been posted as Vigilance Officers in the selected departments.

**12. Please give a note on the measures taken to improve the cash management practices as recommended by 14th Finance Commission (Para: 17.34).**

The 14<sup>th</sup> FC (FFC) in their recommendations regarding improving on Public Expenditure management system, called upon both the Central and the State Governments to improve the forecasts, by adopting a more scientific approach for this process. The Commission suggested that the estimation of fiscal variables given in the MTFPs as stipulated in the FRBM Act, should have well-backed reasoning to justify the forecast's. In the case of variation with the past trends, detailed statements on reform measures should be made to improve productivity and to rationalize expenditure. The FFC also recommended that the Union and State Governments undertake measures to improve their cash management practices.

The recommendation are very general and do not contain any specific framework. While there are forecasting frameworks, the State Governments could follow; it is not clear what should be considered as scientific. The State of Sikkim, for that most of the States, is handicapped due to uncertainties relating to implementations of Central schemes and flow of funds. A realistic budget depends upon a fund flow system, which is less discretionary and time bound. The Central grants, leaving aside the tax shares do not follow this principle. The ability of the States also vary to implement the Central schemes due several reasons, which affects the subsequent release of the central funds.

The State of Sikkim has a well-established procedure to prepare the MTFP and independent review of its progress in achieving the FRBM targets every year. It was the 13<sup>th</sup> FC, which gave specific recommendations to improve upon the quality of MTFP. It included recommendations relating the projections and independent review of the compliance of FRBM Act provisions. The MTFP of the State not only includes the stipulated projection of deficits and debt as percentage of GSDP, it gives detailed projection of both the revenue and expenditure side over three-year period including that of the budget year. The MTFP gives all the assumptions taken while giving the projections of the fiscal variables. It also contains fiscal policy analysis of the tax and spending measures suggested for the ensuing budget year and two outward years. The State of Sikkim regards the MTFP as one of most important fiscal documents, which is referred to in policymaking.

Many State Governments have been following the recommendations of the 13<sup>th</sup> FC and getting their annual achievements reviewed by independent agencies. The State of Sikkim has entrusted the review of their compliance to the FRBM Act to the Public Finance think tank, National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi. The review report is tabled in the State assembly for the legislative debate and put on the website for wider dissemination. The compliance report, in addition to examining State's compliance to the FRBM provisions like achieving deficit and debt targets, also reviews the budget credibility aspects to comment on the ability of the State Government in preparing realistic budgets. According to this report, while the variation in budget forecasts relating to the State's own revenue and revenue expenditure has been minimal suggesting sound forecasting ability, it was the grants from the Central Government and the consequent capital spending, where variations exists.

The 14<sup>th</sup> FC recommendation to improve the cash management system is a general remark. The recommendation did follow any examination of what should be the contour of and efficient cash management system in the context of central or State Government and the level of delinquency from certain agreed upon standards. To improve the cash management system, the State Governments, including Sikkim, follow a system of working out the level of quarterly spending by the departments. This helps them to manage the liquidity and reduce the uncertainties relating to fund availability to the departments, who generally commit in advance to the spending on the projects.

The CAG of India, in their report on State finances, regularly bring out the level of quarterly spending and spending in the last month of the fiscal year. This is indication of good program management and sound cash management system of the State Government. The CAG calls it as 'March Rush' the tendency to spend during the last quarter and the last month of fiscal year. The CAG report for Sikkim suggests that this has been reducing. Sometimes due to late arrival of central funds for various projects, some departments report unspent amounts, which were utilized during the next fiscal year.

## V. NATURAL CALAMITIES

- 13. Please give a note on the major calamities, areas affected, total assistance provided (calamity-wise and area-wise), and kind of assistance, source of funding (Central, State and other assistance). Kindly give details on the systems of assessing the damage (life and property) being adopted by the State.**

The State of Sikkim has a very fragile ecology being one of the steepest and highest States in the country. It is a mountainous State crisscrossed with narrow valleys and cliffs. The young fold mountains are characterised by a weak geology comprising of sedimentary and low grade metamorphic rocks which when combined with the State's heavy rainfall (2800 mm average annual rainfall) causes extensive soil erosion and loss of nutrients through leaching, resulting in frequent landslides. The complex geological setup causes frequent earth movements aggravating the landslides throughout the State. The entire State is categorised as a highly active seismic zone and comes under Zone IV. The State receives heavy rainfall during the monsoons and since some years, the period of monsoon has stretched from the normal three months to five months. Even during other seasons the State has been experiencing incessant rains of late, causing more damages to life and property.

**The major calamities are categorised as under:**

1. **Landslides:** The monsoon season is the period of probable occurrence of calamities as past records reveal. Major calamities have struck the State culminating in colossal losses to life and property. Every year the road network gets disrupted throughout the State as well as interstate highway gets blocked due to landslides. The steep terrains of the State along with the rivulets which are recharged during monsoons create calamities in the form of landslides.
2. **Hailstorms:** During the months of March- April each year the State experiences torrential rainfall and hailstorms which is a part of calamity resulting in heavy loss of standing crops as well as damages to the green houses of the farmers in the villages. The impact of hailstorm results in economic backwardness of the people of the State.
3. **Cloudburst:** This form of calamity results in heavy loss as water pipelines, electricity poles, communication lines, road network as well government infrastructures get damaged every year. Cloudbursts are a common phenomenon during the monsoons.

4. **Flooding:** Though Sikkim is categorised as a hilly state, the lower reaches do have plains especially on the river basins and during monsoons these areas are vulnerable to floods. Even in the hilly slopes due to the jhoras/rivulets being clogged, situation of flooding arises along the slopes causing much grief and damage to life and property.
5. **Fire:** Of late, the State has been experiencing many incidents of forest fire as well as fire in the localities. These are basically associated with dryness in the forest areas during the winters and short circuits in houses.
6. **Earthquakes:** Earthquake is a common phenomena in the State as it falls within Zone IV of the seismic zone. Though the State has felt many jolts before but the earthquake that struck on 18<sup>th</sup> September 2011 would be remembered by all as the worst shake that the State has felt in recent memory. The damage to life and property was huge and reconstruction of infrastructure is very expensive. Earthquakes trigger frequent landslides as the State has a very fragile terrain.

The expenditure recorded from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) during the last six years is as follows:

**Table 13.1: Spending from SDRF**

Rs. Crores		
Sl. No.	Year	Expenditure
1	2011-12	157.17
2	2012-13	102.16
3	2013-14	105.54
4	2014-15	26.25
5	2015-16	37.96
6	2016-17	27.51

**SOURCE OF FUNDING:**

The amount of annual contribution to the SDRF is as per the allocation fixed by the Finance Commission. Of the total contribution indicated, Government of India contributes 90% of the total annual allocation in two instalments and the balance 10% is met by the State.

Further, investment in the form of fixed deposits is made in the Nationalised banks from the SDRF as and when possible. The interest earned is then credited back to the SDRF. As and when required, the Government of India provides special relief assistance from the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) to tide over the crisis.

**Table 13.2 The Receipt of Funds from NDRF**

Rs. Crore		
Sl. No.	Year	Amount
1	2011-12	200.38
2	2013-14	73.48
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>273.86</b>

**ASSESMENT OF DAMAGES (LIFE AND PROPERTY):**

In case of any calamity, the details of the calamity and the damages caused by the calamity are reported to the Relief Commissioner by the District Collectors. Based on the reports, relief is provided from the Calamity Relief Fund in accordance with the items and norms of expenditure approved by the Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Government of India.

The State Government provides relief in case of life and property damage due to natural calamity in accordance to the norms of the SDRF. In the case of damages to infrastructures like roads, water supply, power lines, schools, hospitals, etc, relief is being provided based on technical reports and estimates of damages prepared by the Engineering Departments. Beside this, the Government also made provision for relief from the SDRF for immediate restoration and repairs of infrastructure so that hardship to the public is avoided.



## **VI. ECONOMY MEASURES AND ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS**

- 14. A broad appraisal of economy measures implemented by the State government from 2010-11 onwards. Saving in expenditure achieved so far and expected there from in future may also be indicated.**

### **Animal Husbandry**

The department has adopted the economic measures initiated by the government which are normally declared and implemented through Finance and Home Department. Although FRED and Home Department might throw further light on such economic measures, the department would like to submit the following points as inputs on the impact of such measures-

- (a) **General freeze on (non-plan) direction and administration related expenses** - The policy decision of the govt. to put general freeze on any enhancement of budgetary provision for direction and administrative related expenses of the departments except the budgetary provision under salaries and wages has had substantial impact on the state finances.
- (b) **Control over motor vehicle related expenses** - Purchase of new motor vehicles, maintenance, repair, and POL for them are some of the major areas of government expenditure. With the policy decision of the government for closer monitoring of government expenses on motor vehicles especially procurement of new motor vehicle, have resulted in significant saving of government funds.
- (c) **Ban on indiscriminate MR/Adhoc/work charge appointment-** Although the policy decision of the government to put a ban on indiscriminate appointment of government employees on MR/Adhoc/WC basis is more of an administrative reform, this move of the government has definitely avoided a significant amount of stress on government finances.
- (d) **Control on furnishing of government offices-** As per this policy decision, the government department have to seek prior concurrence of the Finance department before incurring expenditure on purchase of new office furniture and other furnishing/fittings of government offices.

**15. Important measures of administrative re-organization, if any, carried out from 2010-11 onwards, the basic objectives of such schemes of re-organization and their impact on the finances and quality of the administration of the State Government with particular reference to identification and abolition of surplus post/redeployment strategies. A detailed note on Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS), if introduced and implemented, any be given.**

### **1. Land Revenue Department**

The State Government had created seven (7) new Sub-Divisions under Land Revenue and Disaster Management Department in the year 2013 in addition to the existing nine (9) Sub-Divisions. Consequent upon this, the existing Revenue Circles and Revenue Blocks were also reorganized. Minor reorganization exercise of Revenue Blocks and Revenue Circles was also carried out later in the year 2015. Therefore, at present, there are sixteen (16) Sub-Divisions; four each in the four districts, seventy-five (75) Revenue Circles and four hundred and seventeen (417) Revenue Blocks (Table 15.1). The basic objective of such administrative re-organization within the department is to ensure better and smooth revenue administration, convenient accessibility of the administration to the rural public at large and improve the efficiency in service delivery.

**Table 15.1: Creation of Sub-divisions**

Sl. No.	Name of Sub-Divisions	No. of Revenue Circles	No. of Revenue Blocks	Remarks
i	Gangtok (East)	11	68	
ii	Pakyong (East)	6	23	
iii	Rongli (East)	3	19	
iv	Gyalshing (West)	3	18	
v	Soreng (West)	11	48	
vi	Mangan (North)	2	14	
vii	Chungthang (North)	1	7	
viii	Namchi (South)	12	78	
ix	Ravangla (South)	4	24	
Sl.	Name of Sub-Divisions	No. of	No. of Revenue	Remarks

No.		Revenue Circles	Blocks	
x	Rangpo (East)	3	11	New created
xi	Dentam (West)	4	23	New created
xii	Yuksom (West)	4	23	New created
xiii	Dzongu (North)	2	13	New created
xiv	Kabi (North)	2	12	New created
xv	Yangyang (South)	3	17	New created
xvi	Jorethang (South)	4	19	New created
	Total	75	417	

## 2. Co-Operative Department

- (a) The Department has introduced Single Window System for efficient delivery of services to the public.
- (b) The Department since 2012 has been using Information Technology like email more effectively for prompt dissemination of information to the District and Sub- Division offices of the Department. It is also used to exchange information with the Cooperative Societies.
- (c) The number of recruitment in the department since 2012 is 44 out of which 36 is under Cadre Service. Considering the increase in the number of cooperative societies by more than 30% since 2012, the increase in the recruitment is modest in number. Presently the numbers of cooperative societies registered in the state are 3875. Here the department has helped in controlling rampant recruitment.
- (d) During the period from 2012, the Registrar's Court (RCS Court) has been started and the Department through RCS handling cases, which would have otherwise been, referred to civil court and lok adalats. These cases pertain to settlement of disputes between cooperative societies. So far the RCS Court has been able to settle 11 disputes and 23 cases are going on in the court. This has helped the State Cooperative Bank (SISCO) in loan recovery of significant amount.
- (e) Though Cooperative is a small department with an annual budget of about 17 cores (2017-2018), with the introduction of Audit Fee since 2016, the department has been able to contribute to the government exchequer. Besides, the cooperative societies both Apex

and Primary Bodies pay back divided to the Government regularly for the Share Capital subscribed by the Government.

### **3. Health Department**

#### **(a) Single Window environment :**

The Department has created Single Window Environment in the offices in all citizen centric services. Medical reimbursement related file etc are to be submitted at single window and are collected from the same place after processing in the department by general public as well as Government employees. Similarly single window environment is used in other services also.

#### **(b) Devolution of powers :**

The Chief Medical Officers in the district hospitals and the Medical Superintendent in State referral Hospital have been devolved with financial & administrative powers helping them with having more control over their sub-ordinates in their jurisdiction. Further, the government, employees & public do not have to approach the HO for reimbursement upto financial limit of Rs 30,000.

The CMOs have also been provided with financial power to meet immediate and urgent need of medicines so that there is no shortage of medicines at District and Referral hospitals. Financial power has been delegated to Medical Superintendent upto Rs.20.00 lakhs and Chief Minister Officer has been provided financial power upto Rs.15.00 lakhs depending upon the patient load.

#### **(c) E-governance**

Major communication is done through the help of IT technologies use of Whats App group for quick communication of information & implementation. Online process commenced in the Birth & Death Registration cell and for recruitment of group D staff. Video conferencing is held instead of distant travel. Almost all information is communicated with the Center online.

Further department is also in the process of computerization of Chief Minister's Comprehensive Annual and Total Checkup for Healthy Sikkim where basic and medical data of the population will be collected.

#### **4. Home Department**

- (a) Sikkim being a Hilly Himalayan State is always prone to natural disasters like earthquakes and landslides. Therefore, for effective Crisis Management during the time of emergency there is a need to have coordination between various departments at headquarter and district levels. The department designated Nodal Officers from various Government Departments for coordination among Government Departments during the time of emergency.
- (b) In order to ensure success and proactive approach towards increased attendance while celebrating various National and State functions, Nodal Officers have been designated in Departments for ensuring attendance during National and State Functions.
- (c) Biometric Attendance Recorder Machines have been installed in offices to record the attendance of all officers and staff.
- (d) An online system was devised by the Home Department with the assistance of National Informatics Centre, Sikkim for recording the details of visitors to Manan Bhawan. The Government Employees with IDs have been allowed unrestricted passage through all Gates except Gate No.1, which is entry for VIPS Only.
- (e) Telephone instruments with intercom facility have been provided at all Gates and CCTV Cameras have been installed.
- (f) In order to address the grievances Grievance Cells have been established within the Department with a Nodal Officer to address public grievances.

#### **5. Sikkim Mining Corporation**

- (a) Introduction/Establishment of Single Window System
- (b) Constitution of Internal Complaints Committee on Sexual Harassment at work place
- (c) Establishment of Grievance cell in the Department
- (d) Installation of bio metric system of attendance in the Department
- (e) Complete ban on use of Styrofoam articles, plastic bottles in the Departmental Meetings, Workshop, and Seminars.

## **6. Information Technology Department**

- (a) Introduction of e-governance for employment generation
- (b) Management Information System (MIS) and computerization
- (c) Induction of latest Communication & I.T in the State
- (d) Encourage the establishment of computer institute, software Technology part and also stimulate investments in the field of I.T in the private sector.
- (e) Established Centre for Research and Training in formatives, project management unit. Set up common service centers (CSCs) community information Centre (CICs)
- (f) Identified Sikkim State data Centre(SDC)
- (g) Introduced inner line Permit system
- (h) Computerization of Finance Revenue & expenditure
- (i) Installation of Video Surveillance Unit at the check Post of Sikkim under Border Management & Security system

## **7. Social Welfare Department**

The Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department hold the responsibility for welfare, socio –economic and educational development of the vulnerable and marginalized sections of society. It functions as the State Nodal Department for the various Ministries namely Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Ministry of Minority Affairs, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Rural Development (NSAP division).

The objectives of the department are achieved through various schemes, projects that are both centrally sponsored and State funded. The Social Justice, Empowerment and Welfare Department is broadly divided into three namely Social Welfare, Women, Child Development, and Welfare Division. Some of the Flagship programmes/ projects implemented by these divisions are National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS).

- (a) With the aim of reforming Government delivery system by re-engineering the existing process in welfare schemes the Social Justice Empowerment and Welfare Department in the year 2013, adopted the Directed Benefit Transfer (DBT) to transfer benefits/ subsidies directly to the people through their bank accounts. Presently, the schemes that have been covered under the DBT are National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP), Indira Gandhi National Old Pension (IGNOAPS), Indira Gandhi

National Widow Pension Scheme( IGNWPS), Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS), National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS)

State Innovative Schemes such as Subsistence Allowances ( SA), and Unmarried Women Pension Scheme (UnWPS) also have adopted DBT. Other schemes that operate under DBT are Pre- Matric, Post Matric scholarships, Students with disabilities, Scheduled Cast scheduled Tribe. The Anganwadi services schemes (ICDS) and Pradhan Mantri MatruVandanaYonjana are also operate with DBT>

The benefits that have been gained through the adoption of the DBT are as follows:

- i) Elimination of fictitious accounts
  - ii) Reduction of burden on Government exchequer
  - iii) Increase in efficiency and effectiveness of disbursement
  - iv) Transparency and accountability
  - v) Reduces rime, energy and money of people to get their money
  - vi) Ensures right to equality by ensuring every beneficiary getting their due on time
  - vii) Creation of bank accounts thus enabling financial inclusion in rural areas
  - viii) Above all, boosts legitimacy of governance through inclusive development And ensuring good governance
- (b) Learning the merits of DBT, the department is in the process of on- boarding other citizen centric schemes of the Central and State Government implemented by various division under the department.
- (c) To make administrative process efficient, transparent, and accountable, the Department introduced the Bio Metric attendance system for the Officers and staffs.
- (d) In the era of digital India, e-governance plays a vital role in implementation of various schemes for effective implementation. There is a need for governments to quickly and continuously adapt to these changes for ensuring effectiveness, efficiency and smooth functioning. The department would be ready to adopt and adapt process which would improve structure, operation or the quality of its workforce.

## **8. Animal Husbandry**

### **Administrative Reforms:**

The administrative reforms of the government are mainly pursued through the DOPART and Home department. This department has duly adopted and complied with such administrative reforms of the Government which are highlighted below:

- (a) **Decentralization of Power:** The policy decision of the government to decentralize the power and take the services delivery to the block/GPU level (BDO level) has been a major reform on service delivery.
- (b) **Ban on indiscriminate MR/Adhoc/Work-charge appointment:** Please refer to SI No 14(c) above.
- (c) **Establishment of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries:** The State Government has established 6 new veterinary hospitals as part of the department's efforts to reach the service delivery at the doorstep of the farmers. Besides the department has established a district level Veterinary Policlinic. The establishment of this new veterinary institutions have definitely helped to improve the economic conditions of the rural farmers although it cannot be readily quantified in terms of money.

## **9. Human Resource Development Department**

The following are the steps taken for Administrative reforms in the Human Resource Development Department.

- (a) As per the guidelines of the government, the department has introduced single window system for speedy deliver of public services.
- (b) Constituted internal complaints committee on sexual harassment at work place
- (c) Establishment of grievance cell in the Department headed by a Director
- (d) Installed bio- metric system of attendance in the Department
- (e) Used of Styrofoam articles, plastic bottles etc in Department meeting, workshop, seminar and Departmental functions has been completely banned.
- (f) The Department has constituted non-statuary Sikkim State Teacher's Recruitment Board (Amendment Regulation, 2017) to recruit teacher up to Senior Secondary School Level.
- (g) The Department has already implemented DBT System in all sections.



- (h) The Human Resource Development Department has framed and implemented Teachers, Headmasters/Headmistress, Principals and other non-teacher staff of schools, Transfer Rules, 2017.
- (i) The Department has disposed of 1000 plus RTI Cases from 2010.
- (j) A total number of 365 schools of various levels have been upgraded since 1995.
- (k) The Department has posted Assistant Director and other supporting staff in all BAC's for smooth delivery of public services.
- (l) Introduced best practices of incentives for NCC in the State like cash award, grace marks in higher education and employment to motivate the NCC
- (m) To improve quality education in the State, the Department has made Specified qualification like TET, LTET, STET, LTE, and B.Ed qualification for appointment of regular teachers in various categories.
- (n) Total numbers of various categories of teachers sought under VRS are altogether = 56 (FIFTY SIX) till date.
- (o) Three DIET institutions Geyzing, Gangtok and Namchi under SCERT and one B.Ed College at Soreng have been establishment to cater to specialized recruitment of teachers up to Senior Secondary Level.
- (p) Implemented Sikkim Education Service (amended) in 2005. The State Government framed the Rules called the Sikkim State Right to Information (Regulation of Fee, Cost and Miscellaneous) Rules, 2005.

**16. Innovation introduced by Department /Agencies of the State Government in the last five years, how these have impacted on improvements in service delivery efficiency and cost reduction.**

**1. Information & Technology**

**(a) Sikkim State Data Centre (SDC)**

State Data Centre (SDC) has been identified as one of the important element of the core infrastructure for supporting e-Governance initiatives of National e-Governance Plan (NeGP). SDC includes Central Repository of the State, Secure Data Storage, Online Delivery of Services, Citizen Information/Services Portal, State Intranet Portal, Disaster Recovery, Remote Management, and Service Integration. The Sikkim State Data Centre became functional from May 2011 and has since then hosted critical applications of the Commercial Tax Division, treasury application- Sikkim Integrated Financial Management System (SIFMS) under Finance, Revenue & Expenditure Department, Geographical Information System (GIS) application i.e Integrated Land Management and Administrative Planning (ILMAP) and has hosted 27 nos. of departmental websites.

Sikkim State Data Centre is an ISO certified entity for 27001 and 20000. In order to review the best practices of ISO certification an ISO auditor from DNV Veritas, Norway visited the state data Centre on 22<sup>nd</sup> and 23<sup>rd</sup> June 2015. The Sikkim State Data Centre has been declared as the Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by the Government of Sikkim. The State Data Centre is cloud enabled with the declaration of the FAT (Final Acceptance Test) date as 01/08/2017. M/s Sify Technologies is the Implementing agency for cloud enablement of the State Data Centre and is under the agreement period of five (5) years.

The Sikkim State Data Centre has been playing an important role in the hosting of the critical web applications and websites of the Government departments. The hosting environment provided by the state data centre has played a key role in providing a secured environment for such web applications. The State Data Centre provides a state of the art infrastructure required for hosting all applications and this is done at no cost to the line departments.

**(b) State Portal/Service Delivery Gateway (SP/SSDG):**

The SP/SSDG is formulated under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Government of India, with the objective of providing easy and convenient services to the Citizens through remote access and enabling the State Portal (by implementing the key components viz. SSDG, electronic Form (“e-Forms”), Application and Computing Infrastructure. With this in view the State Portal [www.sikkim.gov.in](http://www.sikkim.gov.in) has been designed, developed and hosted by Department of Information Technology, Government of Sikkim. The objective behind the Portal is to provide a single window access to the information and services being provided by the Government with comprehensive, accurate, reliable and one stop source of information ranging from health, education, employment, finances etc.

A total of 9 nos. of Government Departments were covered under this project namely District Administrative Centre, Human Resource Development, Rural Management Development, Urban Development & Housing, Labour, Social Justice empowerment and Welfare, Food Security & Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Livestock & Fisheries , Gangtok Municipal Corporation. A total of 43 Services were identified for the 9 Departments which was successfully delivered. The list of the services identified is annexed. Out of the 43 services 21 services are live out of which 11 services are actively being used by the citizens.

In March 2016, the contract period of three (3) years with the Implementing Agency (IA) M/s Accenture Services Pvt. Ltd was over and since then the project is under the AMC agreement between CRTI and M/s Netspek Solutions. In the year 2017, two new services were added in the project namely State Scholarship Portal and Pre Matric Scholarship under the Social Welfare Department. The State Scholarship Portal is a concept where the students can apply for only one scholarship irrespective of the departments. The Department is in the process of adding one more service for empanelment of IT Vendors.

Through the State Portal/State Service Delivery Gateway, the citizens could apply for the services while sitting at home and also tracking the status of their applications. Through the State Portal, all information relevant to the Government of Sikkim was made accessible to the public. The major highlight of this project is the State Scholarship Portal, which allowed the students availing for scholarship to apply from home.

**(c) e-District**

E-District is a Mission Mode Project of the National e-Governance Plan under the state category. The project aims at delivering high volume of citizen centric services at the District and Sub District levels. It includes services like issuing of certificates (income, employment, domicile etc.), ration card services, revenue court services etc. electronically which would be web enabled and will be made accessible to the citizens thereby resulting in substantial cost savings and reduction of time required to access these services.

The e-District Mission Mode Project was launched on 9<sup>th</sup> July 2016 in the East District with the issuance of e-certificates for scheduled caste/ scheduled tribe. This service was later rolled out in the other districts. The single window system has been set up at the District Control Room, M.G Marg, for availing this facility. The SC/ST certificate issued electronically is digitally signed by the competent authority. The single window system has been set up at the District Control Room, M.G Marg, for availing this facility for East District and accordingly such single window system has been set up in other districts.

At present the following services have been made online in each of the four districts.

- ✓ Senior Citizen Certificate
- ✓ Property Certificate
- ✓ Income Certificate
- ✓ Court Marriage
- ✓ OBC Certificate
- ✓ Unmarried certificate
- ✓ Residential Certificate
- ✓ Issuance of Restricted Area Permit
- ✓ Birth Registration Certificate
- ✓ Issuance of Death Verification Certificate

The Department of Information technology, Government of Sikkim under the e-District project has finished digitization of all the Sikkim Subject Certificates (SSCs), Certificates of Identification (CoI) records of all the four districts. This is accessible only to the Secretary, Land revenue & Disaster management and District Collectors of the respective districts through the Data Migration Tools hosted in the State data Centre.

**(d) Cyber Village**

The Project “Cyber Village” which was conceptualized by the Hon’ble Chief Minister during his 42 days Sikkim Brahman has been implemented by the Department of Information Technology. The project aims at providing support to the basic administrative unit i.e. “Village Administration” to enable content development of G2C services, Gram Panchayat Unit (GPU) as the primary front-ends for service delivery to deliver services to the citizens at their doorstep. Cyber Village project involves integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by GPU administration through automation of workflow, back end digitization, integration, and process redesigning across participating sections/departments for providing services in an efficient manner to the citizens. A core list of services has been identified at the GPU level and would be implemented as part of this POC. SMS based technologies would be widely adopted in this project. “The Cyber Village was selected as one of the top 100 e-Governance initiatives in India and it received the 41st Skoch Award of Merit”.

**(e) Computerized Examination Data Processing System in S.P.S.C**

The Department of Information Technology had installed Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) Technology for quick declaration of result for examination conducted by the State Public service Commission (SPSC). The SPSC has since then used this technology for all the examinations conducted through them.

**(f) Border Management and Security System:**

Border Security remains a key homeland security challenge as new risks & threats emerge, Governments all over the world are calling for higher level of safety and security. Two key missions for border security at Rangpo/Melli Check post is to maintain secure state borders for the facilitation of legal commerce, while stopping the traffic of illegal weapons, people, drugs and property. This can be achieved by including images captured by License Plate Reader (LPR) and Driver Imaging System (DIS) surveillance cameras strategically placed in Rangpo checkpoint border. These integrated images will be supplied to the concerned department with the purpose of enhancing the agency’s investigative tools used for interdiction missions.

The Project is implemented at Rangpo and Melli Check Posts. Efforts are being made to upgrade the systems installed in these two check posts and extend the projects in the Raman and Reshi Check Posts.

**(g) Computerization of Finance, Revenue & Expenditure Department (SIFMS)**

The Computerization of Finance, Rev. & Exp. Department has been completed. The State uses the software package “Sikkim Integrated Financial Management System” (SIFMS) in all the Pay & Accounts of Sikkim and Budget Division of FRED. This web based application software enables the Department heads to view their budgetary position in all districts. The software is also used by Sikkim Legislative Assembly, Raj Bhawan and Sikkim Nationalized Transport. Currently the maintenance and implementation of these software has been handed over to the FRE Department.

**(h) e-Tendering/Procurement:**

The State Government has initiated E-Tendering/Procurement System for procurement. The tenderers can see all the tenders hosted on this Portal and download the Tender Schedules free of cost. It also gives the facility to view the Tenders, which are closing today, closing within next 7 days, or closing within next 14 days. The site also provides facility to search for tenders on various parameters such as Tenders based on value, department, product category, etc.

**(i) Inner Line Permit System:**

In order to automate the process of issuing different permits by digitizing all the data and making the process more secure by the use of modern information and communication technology integrated with mobile technology, the Department of Information Technology, Government of Sikkim has developed an online ILP (Inner Line Permit) System Application for the Department of Tourism, government of Sikkim.

17. Are there any schemes to give incentives for innovation? If so what has been the impact.

Reply- NIL

18. Has business process reengineering been introduced in any of the Departments or agencies of the Government. If so what is the impact.

**Information & Technology Department**

**STATE PORTAL /SERVICE DELIVERY GATEWAY (SP/SSDG):**

Under this project, the Department of Information Technology, Government of Sikkim has developed “State Scholarship Portal”. This portal is being actively used by the HRD Department and Social Welfare Department for delivery of various scholarship schemes to the students of Sikkim. Through this portal, the students can apply for scholarship. The application is then scrutinize by the departments and only such applications are approved by the departments which are complete in all aspects. Through this portal, a student can avail only one scholarship from one department.

**e-DISTRICT**

At present the following services have been made online in each of the four districts.

- ✓ Senior Citizen Certificate
- ✓ Property Certificate
- ✓ Income Certificate
- ✓ Court Marriage
- ✓ OBC Certificate
- ✓ Unmarried certificate
- ✓ Residential Certificate
- ✓ Issuance of Restricted Area Permit
- ✓ Birth Registration Certificate
- ✓ Issuance of Death Verification Certificate

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### **CYBER VILLAGE:**

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### **Computerized Examination Data Processing System in S.P.S.C**

The Department of Information Technology had installed Optical Mark Recognition (OMR) Technology for quick declaration of result for examination conducted by the State Public service Commission (SPSC). The SPSC has since then used this technology for all the examinations conducted through them.

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Border Security remains a key homeland security challenge as new risks & threats emerge, Governments all over the world are calling for higher level of safety and security. Two key missions for border security at Rangpo/Melli Check post is to maintain secure state borders for the facilitation of legal commerce, while stopping the traffic of illegal weapons, people, drugs and property. This can be achieved by including images captured by License Plate Reader (LPR) and Driver Imaging System (DIS) surveillance cameras strategically



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### **Computerization of Finance, Revenue & Expenditure Department (SIFMS)**

The Computerization of Finance, Rev. & Exp. Department has been completed. The software package "Sikkim Integrated Financial Management System" (SIFMS) for the State has been tested and already implemented at all the Pay & Accounts of Sikkim and Budget Division of FRED. This web based application software enables the Department heads to view their budgetary position in all districts. The software is also used by Sikkim Legislative Assembly, Raj Bhawan and Sikkim Nationalized Transport. Currently the maintenance and implementation of this software has been handed over to the FRE Department.

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## **CREDITING OF MONTHLY SALARIES OF GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES IN THEIR RESPECTIVE BANK ACCOUNTS:**

The process of crediting the monthly salary of the Government employees into their respective bank accounts was initiated by the Department of Information Technology, Government of Sikkim in the year 2010. Soon, all departments started to credit the monthly salaries of the employees in the respective bank accounts.

## **VII. SUBSIDIES**

**19.**

- (a) Please specify the subsidies of different types, the basis/rates, purpose/objective and beneficiaries to whom these subsidies are being paid.**
- (b) The form (whether in the form of concessional interest rates, prices/cheques for services/or outright grant) may also be indicated.**
- (c) Please indicate annual cost of budgeted subsidies, head-wise details of budgetary subsidies, direct or indirect, being paid/borne by the State Government from 2016-17 onwards.**
- (d) State whether any assessment(s), if any has been made as to their usefulness and quantification of the benefits flowing from these subsidies.**
- (e) State initiatives, if any to move towards direct cash transfers whereby cash is provided to beneficiaries in lieu of subsidized products.**

### **1. Co-operation**

- (a) The Department of cooperation provides subsidies to the registered cooperative societies subject to availability of funds. The following types of subsidy are being provided to the cooperatives :**
  - (i) Managerial Subsidy:** Managers of cooperative societies are to be remunerated from the profits earned by the cooperatives. Since the amount of profit earned by these cooperative societies are very low. Department provides managerial subsidies to bear the cost of salaries of the managers.
  - (ii) Rental subsidy:** Since not all the cooperative societies have their own shop premises/spaces for storage, the Government supports the cooperatives to meet the cost or rent.
  - (iii) Interest Subsidy:** To encourage individual farmer members to go for institutional finance for agriculture/horticulture production and to remove them from the clutches of money lenders; the Government provides interest subsidy to the farmers. Further, to encourage 100% recovery of the sanctioned credit up to 80% of interest on loan is subsidized.
  - (iv) Construction Grants:** Cooperative society especially the Multi Purpose Cooperative Societies who have their own land are provided with construction grants up to

Rs. 30.00 lakh for construction of 2 storied RCC building for its shop premises, office space and godown facility.

- (v) Marketing Subsidy: Those members who sell their agriculture/horticultural products through their respective cooperative societies and in turn the concern societies are provided up to Rs. 0.50 paise per kg as marketing subsidy.
  - (vi) Transport Subsidy: The transportation cost incurred by cooperative societies for marketing of agriculture/horticulture produces of its members within and outside the State are being provided up to 0.50 paise per kg as Transport subsidy to these cooperative societies.
- (b) The Government gives the grants/subsidies through account payee cheque in favour of the beneficiary cooperative society and credited into the saving Bank account of these societies.
- (c) The annual Cost of Subsidies from 2016-17 onwards is given in Table 19.1

**Table 19.1 Annual Cost of Subsidies**

Year	Budget Head	Name of Societies	Direct/i ndirect	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	2425-108- Assistance to other Coops. 63- Transport Assistance 00.33 Subsidies	Transport Subsidy to Rong MPCs Rs. 25,400/- Transport Subsidy to Tarku MPCs Rs. 16,489/- Transport Subsidy to Gyathang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 2,22,302/- Transport Subsidy to Chumbung MPCs Ltd. Rs. 46,540/- Transport Subsidy to Okheray MPCs Ltd. Rs. 13,715/- Transport Subsidy to Chongrang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 15,532/- Transport Subsidy to PechereakMartam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 73,246/- Transport Subsidy to PolokBorong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,034/- Transport Subsidy to TarkuMPCs Ltd. Rs. 9,132/- Transport Subsidy to TurukMPCs Ltd. Rs. 47,750/- Transport Subsidy to Sadam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 68,600/- Transport Subsidy to Glen liue Women's Cooperative Society Rs. 24,322/-	Direct	

		Transport Subsidy to Rong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 19,110/- Transport Subsidy to Salghari MPCs Ltd. Rs. 60,597/- Transport Subsidy to Gyathang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 2,07,730/- Transport Subsidy to Glen Lieu Womem's Marketing Coop. Society Ltd. Rs. 15,000/- Transport Subsidy to Ben Namphrik MPCs Ltd. Rs. 76,633/- Transport Subsidy to Namthang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 63,715/-		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>10.16836</b>
2016-17	2425.00-277 Cooperative Education 00-00.31- Grants in Aid (Plan)	Grants in Aid to SICUN for payment of salaries.  Grants in Aid to SICUN for payment of salaries.	Direct	10.00  8.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>18.00</b>
<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Head</b>	<b>Name of Societies</b>	<b>Direct/i ndirect</b>	<b>Amount Rs. In Lakhs</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	2435-60.800.02.00.90 RKVY	Processing & Packaging & Marketing of Spices by Padamchey MPCs Ltd. Processing & packaging by Salghari MPCs Ltd. Producing of organic manure & contract farming- Luing Perbing MPCs Ltd. Storage cum building Rongli MPCs Ltd. Training of farmers of members Cooperative Societies.	Direct	20.70 19.45  8.50  8.65  15.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>72.30</b>

<b>Year</b>	<b>Budget Head</b>	<b>Name of Societies</b>	<b>Direct/i ndirect</b>	<b>Amount Rs. In lakhs</b>
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	2424-00.108-62.00- 31- Grants in Aid, Construction of Building	Construction of Rongbul MPCs Ltd. Construction of Turuk MPCs Ltd. Construction of Kamrang Mamlay MPCs Ltd. Construction of Phamtam MPCs Ltd. Construction of Hee-Gyathang MPCs Ltd. Construction of Rothak MPCs Ltd. Construction of Kyongsa MPCs Ltd. Construction of Salghari MPCs Ltd. Construction of Burikhop MPCs Ltd. Construction of Niya Manzing MPCs Ltd. Construction of Rabong Sangmo MPCs Ltd. Construction of Polok Borong MPCs Ltd.	Direct	5.00 1.50 4.50 2.00 7.00 5.00 18.00 1.500 4.00 4.00 7.50 3.50

		Construction of Darap MPCs Ltd.		7.00
		Construction of Namok MPCs Ltd.		5.00
		Construction of Rongli MPCs Ltd.		13.00
		Construction of Makha MPCs Ltd.		4.50
		Construction of SimickLinzey MPCs Ltd.		7.00
			<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>

Year	Budget Head	Name of Societies	Direct/indirect	Amount
1	2	3	4	5
2016-17	2425-00-107-02-00-31 Grants in Aid	<b>Managerial Subsidy</b>  Aho-Yangtam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Amba Mamring MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Arithang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Assam Lingzey MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Barapathing MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Burtuk Chandmari MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Central Pendam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Changey Senti MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Chujachen MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Dalapchand MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Gnathang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Khamdong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lingtam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lingdong Namphong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Luing Parbing MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Machong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Makha MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Martam Nagitam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Middle Aritar MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Naitam Nandok MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Namcheybong MPCs Ltd.		

		Rs. 11,494/- Namli Chuba MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- North Regu MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Phadamchey MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Pakyong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Penlong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Premlakha MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Dikling Pacheykhani MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rakdong Tintek MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Ranipool MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Ranka MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rey Mindu MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rhenock MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rumtek MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rongli MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rolep Lamaten MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sichey Gaon MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Samdong Kambal MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Simick Lingzey MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sudunglakha MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sumin Lingzey MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sirwani Chalamthang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Samlik Marchak MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tareythang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tathangchen MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Taza MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tumin MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/-		
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		Upper Tadong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- West Pendam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kopibari MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lingee Sokpay MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kaw Payong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lingmoo MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Niya Manzing MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sripatim Gayong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Yangang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rabong Sangmoo MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Barfung Zarrong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Ralong Namlung MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Legship Hingtam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kewzing MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tinkitam Rayong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lamaten Tingmoo MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sanganath MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Polok Borong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Ben Namprick MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Namphing MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Bermiok MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tarku MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Temi MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kunphenling MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Assangthang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Bikmat MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Chuba Perbing MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Chuba Phong MPCs Ltd.		
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		Rs. 11,494/- Damthang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kamrang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kitam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lunchok MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Melli Dara MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Melli MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Mickhola Boomtar MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Nagi Karek MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Nagi Phamphok MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Namchi MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Namthang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Phalidara MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Ramayang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rateypani MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Rong MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sadam MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Salghari MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Samatar Denchung MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sorok Shyampani MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Sumbuk Kartikey MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tingrithang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tintik Chisopani MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Turuk MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Turung MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Wok MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Kabi MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Phensang MPCs Ltd. Rs. 11,494/-		
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		Phodong MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Phtamtam MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Pheedang MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Passingdong MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- HeeGyathang MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Lingdong Barfok MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Tingvong MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- SakyongPentong MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Namok Swayem MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Thingchim Mangshilla MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Mangan MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Mayal MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/ Ramtang Tanek MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Toong Naga MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Shipgyer MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/- Chungthang MPCS Ltd. Rs. 11,494/-		
			<b>Total</b>	<b>1,016,841.00</b>

(d) As marketing and transport-subsidies are concerned, individual producer members are benefited and encouraged to trade through cooperatives; which have resulted in increase in the volume of business under the cooperative sector. Construction grants enables the cooperative societies in asset creation and infrastructure development for the use and benefit of general community at the grass root level. Similarly, interest subsidy on agricultural loan has helped the farmer members to free themselves from the clutches of moneylenders who were charging interest at an exorbitant rate. Further, managerial subsidies have helped to absorb and retain qualified managers to run the affairs of the cooperatives in the era of global competitive market.

## **2. Health & Family Welfare**

**19. (a) & (b)** The Health Care, HS & FW Department subsidises medical treatment to its citizens and employees under various schemes.

(i) Mukhya Mantri Jeewan Raksha Kosh (MMJRK) (**Annexure-I**)

(ii) Sikkim State Illness Assistance Fund (SSIAF) (**Annexure-II**).

(iii) Medical reimbursements to the government employees are extended for treatment as both Outpatient and Inpatient. The maximum reimbursable amount for the government employees is Rs.10.00 Lakhs for self and Rs.5.00 Lakhs to their dependents as defined in the relevant rules.

**(c)** The Government of Sikkim reimburses expenditure on medical treatment to its employees as per Notification No. 74/HCHS&FW/2017 dt: 21/7/2017. The government also routinely reimburses medical expenditure of its employees as outpatient treatment costs with prior scrutiny and concurrence of Director of Health Services. The Government extends free health care facilities in all its Health Care Centres. The public are provided free medical treatment at all the Government facilities. The government also extends treatment to the public at various Speciality and Super Speciality Hospitals outside the State through its scheme of MMJRK and SSIAF. Free medicines are provided by the Health Department to all its citizens.

**MUKHYA MANTRI JEEWAN RAKSHA KOSH SCHEME**

**(MMJRK)**

In a decision to augment the financial assistance to the general public for treatment outside the state, a new scheme which projected the human face of the State Government and showed concern for the common people of Sikkim was proposed. This scheme named the Mukhya Mantri Jeewan Raksha Kosh Scheme, was approved by the cabinet on 11.02.2009 and implemented from the financial year 2010-11.

Prior to this scheme, the government provided a onetime outright grant of Rs 20,000/- to the general public having Sikkim Subject/Certificate of Identification for any referral issued by the State Medical Board (SMB).

The MMJRK Scheme provides for a maximum financial assistance of up to Rs 2.00 Lakh for patients referred by the SMB to hospitals empanelled by the Government of Sikkim. The actual amount of financial assistance shall be decided by the Treatment outside Sikkim (TOS) cell. A onetime advance of Rs.5,000/-(Rupees five thousand) only to meet up travel expenses is also provided.

The beneficiaries of the MMJRK Scheme are the general public having Certificate of Identification /Sikkim Subject. People in government service and their dependents are not included in the Scheme. Following the directive of the Hon'ble Chief Minister, BPL patients have also been included under the purview of MMJRK Scheme with a maximum financial assistance of Rs 3.00 Lakhs (inclusive of the Sikkim State Illness Assistance Fund Scheme (SSIAF). That is, Below Poverty Line patients can avail of financial assistance of up to Rs. 1.5 Lakhs from the MMJRK Scheme over and above the Rs. 1.5 lakh assistance under the Sikkim State Illness Fund.

Under the MMJRK Scheme, patients can be referred by the State Medical Board to any of the hospitals and nursing homes empanelled by the State Government. The financial assistance is in the form of cashless or cash payment treatment. Most of the hospitals empanelled in Siliguri& Kolkata offer Cashless Service and those patients referred to Delhi can claim reimbursement from the office of the Principal Resident Commissioner (PRC) Sikkim House,

New Delhi. To facilitate this, the above office has been provided with funds from the MMJRK Scheme.

Budget:

**MUKHYA MANTRI JEEWAN RAKSHA KOSH**

Serial No.	No of Beneficiaries	year
1	53	8th Oct 2010 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011
2	478	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012
3	373	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013
4	524	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014
5	524	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015
6	602	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016
7	674	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017
8	734	1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 24 <sup>th</sup> Jan 2018
Total	3962	

**SIKKIM STATE ILLNESS ASSISTANCE FUND**

In the Golden Jubilee year of Indian Independence, a landmark scheme has been launched by the Government of India in which it has seen that the population living below poverty line in India are provided with necessary assistance to receive medical treatment for certain life threatening diseases, treatment for which is normally very expensive in super speciality hospitals, the scheme has been named National Illness Assistance Fund (NIAF) renamed as Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi (RAN) in 2002.

Accordingly, Sikkim State Illness Assistance Fund (SSIAF) was set up in the year 1998 which was registered as a body by the Land Revenue Department, Government of Sikkim vide Memo No. 1046 on 17<sup>th</sup> October, 1998.

The contribution of its fund by Central Government would be to the extent of 50% of the contribution made in the form of grant by the State Government in a year.

Subsequently, the rules called the Sikkim State Illness Fund Rules 2002 to govern the functionary of the fund was notified on 22<sup>nd</sup> November 2002 wherein the condition for granting assistance were laid down. The notification constituting the fund was issued on 14<sup>th</sup> July 1999 by the Secretary, Health as Chairman.

During 2000 the SSIAF got 75.00 Lakhs fund (50 Lakhs state & 25 Lakhs from the central government). This fund remained unutilised till Jan, 2005 as there was no BPL categorisation done in the State and the Department had been waiting for such list from the Government, so that only genuine people gets the benefit.

As there were no genuine BPL list, it was decided to disburse the fund on the basis of BPL Ration Card issued by the Food & Civil Supplies Department or in the absence of which an Income Certificate issued by the revenue official of the concerned district/SDM. But since November 2009 Department of Economics, Statistics, Monitoring & Evaluation, Govt. Of Sikkim has issued a list of BPL, accordingly the same is used as one of the criteria's.

On the basis of the above criteria the disbursement of the fund began in Jan 2005 and since then 1130 patients has benefited till date.

The lists of beneficiaries are as under:

<b><u>YEAR</u></b>	<b><u>Number of Beneficiaries</u></b>
January' 2005 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2006 -	13
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2006 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2007 -	41
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2007 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2008 -	77
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2008 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2009 -	57
1 <sup>ST</sup> April 2009 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2010 -	80
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2010 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2011 -	46
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011 to 3 <sup>st</sup> March 2012 -	44
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2012 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2013 -	79
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2013 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2014 -	94
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2014 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2015 -	105
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2015 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2016 -	126
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016 to 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2017 -	178
1 <sup>st</sup> April 2017 to 13 <sup>th</sup> January 2018 -	190
<b>Total -</b>	<b>1130</b>

The initiative taken by the department ensuring better health care to the BPL patients are as follows:

1. Sikkim State Illness Assistance Fund (SSI AF) Scheme provides financial assistance to below poverty line (BPL) patients referred by the State medical board to the extent of Rs 1.5 Lakh for medical treatment.
2. As the SSI AF Scheme is a Central State Govt. Scheme the maximum limit of Rs 1.5 Lakh cannot be exceeded .Therefore, the State govt. has increased the financial assistance by another Rs 1.5 Lakh to be provided under the MMJRK Scheme. Hence, in total a BPL patient can avail a maximum of Rs 3 Lakhs in medical assistance.
3. The BPL patients are granted an advance of Rs 10,000/- for train fare, this is for patients travelling to AIIMS, New Delhi.
4. As per agreement signed with CRH Tadong, patients referred to CRH for non super-speciality ailments are to be provided treatment free of cost.
5. Eligibility criteria for BPL patients are:

1. Certificate of Identification.
2. BPL Certificate issued by DESME.
3. Birth Certificate in case of minor.

### 3. Food & Civil Supplies

(a) Under the National Food Security Act, 16,500 Households were identified as AAY Category and 3,24,081 individuals beneficiaries were identified under PHH category. These beneficiaries were selected through the Gram Sabhas held at the various Gram Panchayat Units.

The beneficiaries under AAY category are providing rice 35 kgs per month per household and under PHH category rice providing 5kgs per month per individual.

The monthly allocation of Rice AAY is 5775.00 quintals and PHH is 16204.05 quintals per month.

The total subsidy of Rs.274.00 per quintal has been granted to the above beneficiaries. The Central subsidy is Rs.195.00 per quintal and the State subsidy is Rs.79.00 per quintal.

(b) Prices

(c) Annual cost of budgeted subsidies under head 2408-01-101-62.00.33 Subsidies on sale of Rice is given Table 19.2.

(d) There are 16500 household under AAY category (poorest of the poor) these house hold are recommended by the Gram Sabha. These household are availing the sugar subsidies.

**Table 19.2 Cost Budgeted Subsidies**

**Rs in lakhs**

<b>F.Y 2010- 2011</b>	<b>2011- 2012</b>	<b>2012- 2013</b>	<b>2013- 2014</b>	<b>2014- 2015</b>	<b>2015- 2016</b>	<b>2016- 2017</b>	<b>2017- 2018</b>	<b>2018- 2019</b>
N.P	N.P	N.P	P+N.P	P+NP	N.P	N.P	N.P	N.P
<b>665.56</b>	<b>709.97</b>	<b>772.47</b>	<b>1551.69</b>	<b>1468.51</b>	<b>802.98</b>	<b>208.36</b>	<b>248.00</b>	<b>208.36</b>



#### **4. Commerce & Industries**

Types of Subsidies under Commerce & Industries Department, Government of Sikkim are categorized into two types, namely:

##### **1. State Subsidy under the Sikkim Industrial Promotion and Incentive(SIPI) Act, 2007-**

It aims at encouraging and assisting Industrial units to be self-sufficient in their requirements.

Various subsidies under the SIPI Act are as follows:

- **Subsidy given on Captive Power Generating Sets**

25 % of the cost for purchase of captive power generating sets, subject to a maximum of Rs. 1 lakh and in case of units set up by local entrepreneur subsidy shall be 50 percent subject to a maximum of Rs.2 Lakhs.

For industries set up in the thrust areas subsidy shall be 30% subject to a maximum of Rs.1.25 Lakhs and in case of units set up by local entrepreneurs in the thrust area subsidy shall be 60% subject to a maximum of Rs.2.50 Lakhs.

- **Local employment Promotion Grant**

The State Government will reimburse annually up to 30% of the realistic wage bill for local employees. This would be for grant for three years from the date of entertainment. The maximum limit of such subsidy is Rs.1 lakh.

Fifty percent of the cost incurred on the training of local employees will be reimbursed subject to the following conditions, namely :- (a) Such trained person being absorbed in the unit, failing which the unit will refund the subsidy amount paid for the same. (b) Training shall be conducted in an Institute approved by the State Government.

- **Subsidy on State Transport**

The State Government shall provide transport subsidy of 50% for transportation of Plant and Machineries from any part of India to the location of unit in Sikkim at a maximum limit of Rs.1 lakh. For local entrepreneurs the maximum limit will be Rs.2 Lakhs

- **Power Subsidy**

There shall be 100% reimbursement of power bill for an industrial unit consuming up to Rs.50,000/-per annum. The reimbursement above Rs.50,000/- shall be to the extent of Rs. Rs.50,000/- plus 25 % of the balance of actual payment subject to a maximum of Rs.2 Lakhs. The State Government shall grant a subsidy of 30 percent power tariff to industrial units coming up in Growth Centre or Thrust Areas.50% of the cost incurred on linking of power from the main line to the factory shed subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 50,000/-. Power tariff to the Industries shall be levied at the cost of production as and when available.

- **State capital Investment Subsidy**

- a) Artisan and Tiny Scale Unit:

15% of total capital investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.30,000/-

30 percent of total capital investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.60,000/-for units set up by local entrepreneurs.

For units set up in the thrust areas 20% of total capital investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.40,000/-

For units set up in the thrust areas by local entrepreneurs 20% of total capital investment in plant and machinery subject to a maximum of Rs.80,000/-

- b) Small Scale Unit:

10% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs. 5 lakhs.

For units set up by local entrepreneurs 10% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

For units set up in the thrust areas 15% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.7 lakhs.

For units set up in the thrust areas by local entrepreneurs 15% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.14 lakhs.

c) Medium/Large Scale Unit:

5% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, Subject to a maximum of Rs.10 lakhs.

For units set up by local entrepreneurs 10% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.20 lakhs .

For units set up in the thrust areas 10% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.15 lakhs.

For units set up in the thrust areas by local entrepreneurs 20% of total capital investment in plant and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs.30 lakhs.

- **Special incentives for women**

Special incentives granted to the women entrepreneurs:

Additional State Capital Investment Subsidy of 5% subject to a ceiling of Rs 5 lakhs which constitute more than 50% of the workforce in the industry.

Incentive is given in the form of additional Interest Subsidy on working capital of 2% subject to a ceiling of Rs 1 lakh for a period of three years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

Built up factory sheds are allotted to the women entrepreneur on priority basis and the rent is subsidized @ 75% of the economic rent for a period of five years from the date of commencement of commercial production.

- **Special Incentive to the Pioneer Unit**

A new unit with fixed capital investment exceeding Rs 3 crores set up in a district where there are no medium or large scale Industries will be given pioneer status. Such

Unit will be eligible for additional State Capital Investment Subsidy of 5% of fixed capital investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 Lakhs. Such units will also be given Power Subsidy for an additional period of 2 years.

- **Reimbursement of Stamp Duty and Registration Fee**

Small Scale, Village and Cottage Industrial Units get reimbursement in full for the amount paid towards Stamp Duty and Registration fee for securing loans and other incentives from Financial Institutions including mortgage of fixed assets. The reimbursement becomes admissible after disbursement of loan by financial institutions/Banks and the assets mortgaged is not transferred for a period of 5 years.

- **Subsidy on study tours and in plant training**

Entrepreneurs sent out side Sikkim with the approval of the Director of Industries for study tours and in plant training become eligible for reimbursement of the return journey expenses of second class train fare and an allowance of Rs. 1000/- per month per entrepreneur. The period of such a study tour/ training is limited to three months. The entrepreneur gives an undertaking to the Department of Industries that he/she shall start an industrial unit after obtaining the necessary technical knowhow of the industry concerned. The study tour and in plant training for a period not exceeding three months is also allowed to workers who are sent outside the State.

- **Subsidy for technical Know-how**

A subsidy of 50% shall be admissible to meet the cost of technical know-how obtained from organizations approved in advance by Government of Sikkim on a case to case basis. The subsidy will be released only on commencement of commercial production. The subsidy will be 60% for small Scale Industrial Units set up in thrust area and Export Oriented Unit.

- **Special incentive for Agro and food Processing Industries**

Special incentives are granted to the Agro and Food processing Industries as detailed below:

- Additional State Capital Investment Subsidy of 5% subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 Lakhs for agro and food processing industries

- 50% of the cost payable for getting Food Product Order (FPO) license AGMARK/Trade Mark for the products for food processing industries subject to a maximum ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh( Rupees one lakh)

• **Concession on State & Central Sales Tax**

The industrial units get exemption from the State Sales Tax for a period of 10 years from the date of commencement of actual Commercial Production. However, for the units set up in the thrust area, the exemption period will be 12 (twelve) years.

The levy of state excise duty and sales tax on units manufacturing alcoholic products continues.

With regard to the State Incentives, there has been no budget allocation since the FY 2010-11. However, we have a provision of Rs 1,00,000/- ( Rupees one lakh only) under BH: 2851.00.102.66.00.71 (Incentives for new industries) for the current financial year 2017-18. Twelve cases of claimant units under SIPI Act ,2007 are presently under process. The details of claimant units are as under:

**Table 19.3 List of Claimant Units under SIPI Act, 2007**

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Address	Name of Scheme	Period of claim	Amount (In Rupees)
1.	M/s Sikkim Motor Training & Engineering Institute	Deorali, Gangtok	State Capital Investment Subsidy	One time	1,60,000/-
2.	M/s Bakers Hut	Deorali, Gangtok	State Transport Subsidy	One time	9,750/-
3.	M/s Nero Centre	Below High Court, Gangtok	State Capital Investment Subsidy	One time	60,000/-
4.	M/s Icon Cutting & Tailoring Cooperative Society	Lall Bazar, Gangtok	Local Employment Promotion Subsidy	April 2009 to March 2010	74,000/-
5.	M/s Classic Tailor	Golitar, Singtam	Local Employment Promotion Subsidy	July 2009 to June 2010	1,00,000/-
6.	M/s Sikkim Motors	Deorali, Gangtok	Subsidy on Captive Power Generating Sets	One time	22,500/-
7.	M/s Bakers Hut	Deorali,	State Capital	One time	60,000/-

		Gangtok	Investment Subsidy		
8.	M/s Laud Computer Centre	Sichey, Gangtok	State Transport Subsidy	One time	9,809/-
9.	M/s Polo Tyres	Golitar, Singtam	Power subsidy	Apr 2009 to Mar 2010 Apr 2010 to Mar 2011	1,26,319/-
10	M/s Sheela Foam	Baghey	Power Subsidy	Apr 06 to Mar 07	1,66,862/-
11	M/s Tenzing Fabrication	Gayzing, West Sikkim	Power Subsidy	Apr 2009 to Aug 2011	10,440/-
12	M/s SICPA India (P) Ltd.	Mamring, South Sikkim	Power Subsidy	Apr 2007 to Jun 2007	2,00,000/-

## VIII. MANAGEMENT OF SRTC

20.

**(a) Please give information regarding the name and number of State Road Corporation Undertakings (i.e. Corporations, Municipal Undertakings, Govt. Departments, and Companies) that are run by the State.**

Sikkim Nationalised Transport a Division of Transport Department, Government of Sikkim. It is a Government Department under Transport Department working as Transport Corporation. Sikkim Nationalised Transport is one of the first six Department established by the then King of Sikkim in the year 1944 and the Allocation of the Business Rules is as follows;

1. Control and Transportation of all goods on Nationalized routes within the State and to and from outside the State under Inter-State;
2. Control and Transport of passengers within and outside the State by SNT
3. Running of Railways Out-Agency for carriage of goods and passengers
4. Transportation of postal mail within and outside the State
5. Fixation of Tariff
6. Purchase of vehicles, accessories, spare parts including tyres and flap direct from manufacturers and authorized dealers.
7. Running of workshop for repairs and maintenance of departmental fleet of SNT
8. Running of Car Workshop for repairs of Government Vehicles
9. Supply of POL to Government Department vehicles
10. Maintenance of stores of SNT fleet and Government department vehicles
11. Training of Personnel
12. Matter relating to Railway connectivity in the State of Sikkim
13. Public Service-Statutory Rules of the service with which the Department is concerned

Sikkim Nationalized Transport is providing transport service of goods and passengers both in rural and urban areas including City bus Service in Gangtok. Many remote areas like Chungthang, Lachey-Lachung, Dzongu, Sherathang, Yuksum, Uttarey and many others have not been connected with road transport services. The cities District & Sub-division like Namchi, Geyzing, Mangan, Soreng, Jorethang, Rangpo, Pakyong, Singtam had not have City bus service. The Department requires at least 50-50 nos. of 20 Seater 35-35 Buses to meet up

the above requirements for which fund is required. Sikkim suffers extensively due to frequent disturbances natural and manmade both and SNT is the only service provider during such period. To continue with the service strengthening of the fleet is the most for which fund is required.

- b. Please state whether tourist contract-carriage permit operators are allowed to ply on routes on which the State Road Transport Undertaking has exclusive right of operation. If yes, please give in percentage terms and in Km terms the routes on which the tourist contract carriage permit operators are allowed to ply for the period from 2010-11 to 2017-18.**

Yes, the tourist contract carriage permit operators are allowed to ply on routes on which the State Road Transport undertaking has exclusive right of operation but till date no tourist contract carriage permit operators has approached for the permits.

- c. Please give the percentage share of passengers carried by the SRTC and those carried by the Private operators, in case where parallel operations are allowed.**

The percentage share as such has not been fixed as of now, present trend of business carried by SRTC (SNT) is 92.4% and private operators are 7.6 %.



- 21. Please give the rate of Motor Vehicle Tax and Passenger Tax/Addl. Motor Vehicle Tax. Please indicate since when these rates have been applicable i.e. when the last revision in tax rates was undertaken and whether it was translated into a hike in the fares of the SRTCs. The increase in revenue on account of fare hike and the details in this regard during the period 2010-11 to 2017-18 may be given.**

SNT is a Government Department; therefore, it does not levy any type of Tax. Table 21.1 gives the revenue statement.

**Table 21.1 Revenue Receipts of SNT**

2010-11	-	24.76 Crores
2011-12	-	30.89 Crores
2012-13	-	29.01 Crores
2013-14	-	34.09 Crores
2014-15	-	27.63 Crores
2015-16	-	41.54 Crores
2016-17	-	48.76 Crores

- 22. Please give a note on steps taken, if any, for improving the financial position of the Undertaking during the year 2010-11 to 2017-18 (e.g. (i) for better and efficient management of men and materials; (ii) revision of tariffs to increase profitability, (iii) Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS); (iv) any plans for undertaking expansion; (v) any MOU signed for the said period and (vi) any other steps.**

SNT has made several efforts for improving the financial position of the Department. Through Intelligent Transport System digitization of Fleets & Depots are in place. Vehicles monitoring system through GPRS being implemented by applying modern technology and computerizing all workshop and depots including real time visualization of buses and e-ticketing machine. SNT has the social obligations too and the frequent revision of tariff cannot be made however, revision in tariff was made during 2011-12 and 2015-16.

**23. Please furnish a list of guarantees given by the State Government along with the guidelines for giving such guarantees, in respect of loans obtained by SRTC to the various parties/purposes. Position of Guarantees outstanding at the beginning of each year from 2010-11 to 2017-18 be given.**

So far, SNT has not obtained any Loan from any agencies.

**24. Please give a note on accounting systems in the State Road Transport Undertakings make explicit the types of subsidies, the basis for determining the extent of subsidies, and also the extent of reimbursement by State Governments as recommended by the 14th FC (Para:15.40).**

Accounting system of SNT is the general system that has been adopted by Government of Sikkim under Integrated Financial Management System. The Department is providing 100 % subsidies to senior citizen, ex-army men, widow, cancer patients, Press & Media personnel, and 75 % to spastic society, 25 % concession to the students.

**25 Please give a note on setting up of independent regulators for the passenger road sector as recommended by the 14th FC (Para:15.41).**

Sikkim Nationalized Transport is a Government Department. It has its own regulators who works as per the guidelines laid down in the Allocation of Business Rule of the State.

## **IX. POWER SECTOR**

**26. Has the State Electricity Regulatory Commission been set up? If yes, please provide a comparative statement of the award given by the SERC (Including its assumptions) and the actual implementation.**

Yes, it has been set up. The comparative statement is enclosed (Annexure – I ).

**27. Has the Electricity Act 2003 suitably amended to facilitate levy of penalties for delays in payments of subsidy by the State Governments as recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC (Para: 15.32)**

This subject falls under the purview of Central Government.

**28. The status of constitution of State Electricity Regulatory Fund as recommended by 14<sup>th</sup> FC (Para: 15.34)**

The constitution of State Electricity Regulatory Fund has been notified vide No. 32/GEN/R&C-L/R/CIR/E&P/15-16/55, Dated: 06.10.2017. A copy of notification is attached (Annexure – II ).

**29. The present status of unbundling of Power Utilities and improvement of governance through State Load Dispatch Centres. The format shall be filled for all the unbundled units separately. Details which are not relevant for a utility should be left blank. The details that are relevant for all the utilities, irrespective of whether they are generation, transmission or distribution utilities, should be filled in the respective formats. Statement 21 can be filled only for the generation utilities and the statement 22 only for distribution utilities.**

Unbundling of power sector is part of the reform process initiated by the Central Government after 2003. Most of the States have unbundled the power sector but the results have not been as expected.

First, the objective of unbundling of power sector is to improve the financial health and performance efficiency of unbundled entity. In the case of State of Sikkim, there are certain things, which need to be considered before unbundling of power sector can be done. The consumer base is just above one lakh comprising mainly of domestic rural consumers who are scattered in hilly and difficult terrain. The assets under Transmission and Generation are miniscule and would hardly have any prospect for viability as in individuality or standalone basis. In spite of such difficult and adverse situation about the power sector unbundling, the State Government has constituted a High Powered Committee to look into the issues, mechanism, modalities and other aspects of unbundling of power sector in the State.

**30. The details in the statement 22 should be filled for the different category for the tariff slabs as per tariff order of the SERC or the tariff slabs enforce in the State. In case, the tariff slabs have changed within the reporting period, separate format should be filled for years that of similar tariff slabs in force. An indicative list of the categories is given as a note in statement 22.**

Earlier the department was filing yearly tariff petition, however on the directives of the Regulatory Commission this year onwards MYT has been filed for control period 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21. The existing tariff slab may be referred at Annexure - I.

**31. The details of subsidy provided by the Government should be shown as indicated in the statement 23. Details of conversion of dues payables by utilities to the government into grant (revenue or capital) or loan should be given as a separate statement with explanatory notes. Similarly, details of conversion of loan into equity may also be given.**

The complete year to year budgetary support is provided by the state government and as such all financial burden is borne by the State government. Since the State has joined UDAY for operational efficiency only and as such we don't have any outstanding loan, etc.

**32. With reference to works in progress a note may be given including details of the start-up dates of projects, their original costs, cost revisions, if any, implication of delay in interest burden, in terms of quantum by years.**

The details of the start-up dates/date of commencement is given in the table below;

NEC Schemes

Sl No.	Name of the work	Cabinet sanctioned cost	NEC approved cost	Approved cost			Date of approval	Year of commencement	Schedule completion date	Physical Progress
				NEC share	State Share	Tender Prem, Taxes, etc. (SS)				
1	Construction of 66KV S/C Transmission line from <b>Ravangla to Central University</b> Yangang, S. Sikkim (NEC)	1863.28	1651.00	1485.90	165.10	212.28	20.4.13	2013	2018	
	Project Total	1863.28	1651.00	1485.90	165.10	212.28				
2	Diversion of 66 KV transmission line from <b>Tadong SS to ICAR</b> compound to Phodong, North Sikkim (NEC)	609.24	493.00	443.70	49.30	116.24	22.12.11	2011	June 2013	70%
	Project Total	609.24	493.00	443.70	49.30	116.24				
3	Procurement, erection, testing and commissioning of 20MVA, 132/66KV Power transformer for 132/66KV Sub-Station at Kyongsa, Gyalshing, West Sikkim i/c electrification of the Chenrezig Shingkham Riwa Potala at Sangha Choeling, Pelling in West Sikkim	1285.00	1285.00	1156.50	128.50	0.00	2014-15	2014	2018	50%
	Project Total	1285.00	1285.00	1156.50	128.50	0.00				
4	Construction of 11/11 KV switching SS including rearrangement and drawing of 11KV Transmission line at kongri and modernization of Tashiding Bazaar in	1250.27	1048.00	943.20	104.80	202.27	2014-15	2014	2019	25%

	West Sikkim									
	Project Total	1250.27	1048.00	943.20	104.80	202.27				
5	System Improvement and Modernization including augmentation of distribution system of Uttarey Bazar, Dentam Bazar in West Sikkim	1663.13	1405.00	1264.50	140.50	258.13	2015-16	2015	2019	25%
	Project Total	1663.13	1405.00	1264.50	140.50	258.13				

#### NLCPR Schemes

Sl. No	Name of the work	Cabinet sanctioned cost	NLCPR Approved cost	Approved cost			Date of approval	Year of commencement	Scheduled completion date	Physical Progress
				NLCPR	State	Tender Premium (SS)				
1	Const. of 66 KV line from Lachung to Maltin incl. construction of 66/11 KV 5 MVA switch yard at Lachung HEP and additional bay at Maltin, North Sikkim ( NLCPR)	1405.68	1079.10	971.19	107.91	326.58	22-Mar-11	2012	Nov.'13	80%
	Project Total	1405.68	1079.10	971.19	107.91	326.58				
2	Drawing of 66 KV transmission line including construction of 2*7.5 MVA, 66/11 KV sub-station at Marchak in East Sikkim	1197.00	1000.77	900.69	100.08	196.23	20-Apr-10	2011	Sept.'14	80%
	Project Total	1197.00	1000.77	900.69	100.08	196.23				
3	Construction of 66/11KV 2*5 MVA substation at Perbing, East incl. drawing of 11 KV trans. Line for power evacuation and other allied electrical works in and around Gangtok East	2177.51	1589.10	1430.19	158.91	588.41	20-Apr-10	2011	Dec.'13	90%
	Project Total	2177.51	1589.10	1430.19	158.91	588.41				

4	Drawing of new 66 KV double circuit transmission line from LLHP to Tadong 66/11 KV Sub Station, East	1107.97	834.43	750.99	83.44	273.54	2-Sep-09	2010	Sept.'13	90%
	Project Total	1107.97	834.43	750.99	83.44	273.54				
5	Establishment of 11/11KV Switching substation, upgrading of 11KV transmission system, augmentation and rejuvenation of distribution substation, extension, phase balancing and enhancing of LT distribution network and improvement of service connection system under Pakyong Division, East Sikkim	3074.64	2633.10	2369.79	263.31	441.54	2013-14	2013	2019	70%
	Project Total	3074.64	2633.10	2369.79	263.31	441.54				
6	Construction of 11KV Heavy Duty Transmission Line from Mangan to Upper Dzongu and Lower Dzongu and Installation of 11/11 KV Control Room at Phidang, Lower Dzongu & Lingza, Upper Dzongu, North	2102.29	1771.41	1594.27	177.14	330.88	2014-15	2014	2019	50%
	Project Total	2102.29	1771.41	1594.27	177.14	330.88				
7	Remodelling of Electrical Installation including System Improvement Works at Rhenock Bazar and adjoining areas in East Sikkim	1595.00	1595.00	1435.50	159.50	0.00	2014-15	2014	2019	30%
	Project Total	1595.00	1595.00	1435.50	159.50	0.00				

8	Remodelling of Power Distribution System at Rangpo Town, East Sikkim	1470.55	1470.55	1323.50	147.05	0.00	2014-15	2014	2019	20%
	Project Total	1470.55	1470.55	1323.50	147.05	0.00				
9	Modernization and Beautification of Rabongla and Sosing Bazars along with addition of 66/11, 1X5MVA SS at Rabongla under South Sikkim	2327.26	1840.00	1656.00	184.00	487.26	24/02/2018	03/03/2018	02/9/2019	Work just commenced
	Project Total	2327.26	1840.00	1656.00	184.00	487.26				
10	Up-gradation and Modernization of the Power Distribution network at Namchi and its surrounding areas with high voltage distribution system (HVDS), South Sikkim	2197.25	1855.99	1670.39	185.60	341.26	24/02/2018	01/03/2018	28/2/2020	Work just commenced
	Project Total	2197.25	1855.99	1670.39	185.60	341.26				

**33. Please give a note on the method of estimating the T&D losses. It should give the details of the measures taken to minimise them including metering and anti-theft measures. It may also be indicated if Energy Audits have been carried out. The method of estimation of agricultural consumption should also be indicated giving the details of estimation for the reporting period.**

The format for calculation of T&D losses has been provided by the CEA. The actual data of the financial years are tabulated in the format. The various initiatives taken up for reduction of T&D losses are:

- Remote metering of high-end consumers
- Routine checking of consumer premises
- Replacement of defective meters, polarity checking of Current Transformers (CT) sealing of meters, tightening of loose connections

Until date, energy audit has not been carried out and there is no agriculture category consumer in the tariff order.



- 34. Copies of the audited annual report, balance sheet and their profit and loss account and the cash flow statement of each utility for the year 2010-11 to 2016-17 may be sent. A separate note on the steps taken by the State to improve the financial position of the utilities should be enclosed.**

The Energy & Power Department being a Government Department, no audited annual report, balance sheet, profit and loss account and cash flow statement is prepared since the accounts of a Government Department are based on single entry system.

**35.**

- (a) Please give outstanding liabilities and losses of power utilities? Are any steps being taken to reduce their liabilities? If yes, please give details and likely impacts on states finances during the forecast period of 2020-21 to 2024-25.**

Not applicable

- (b) Please give a list of guarantees given by the State governments for the loans raised by the utilities, the amount of guarantees at the opening of every year, fresh guarantees given during the year and the reduction in amount outstanding during the year due to repayment of loans(or otherwise) for the years 2010-11 to 2017-18.**

#### **Introduction to SPICL**

The Sikkim Power Investment Corporation Limited (SPICL) is a Government of Sikkim owned enterprise with its headquarters located in Gangtok. The corporation was formed with the main objective to facilitate infusion of (Government of Sikkim) GOS equity in Hydro Power Projects being developed by Private developers in Sikkim. The Corporation was formed in 2012 with an authorized share capital of Rs 1.00 lacs and is fully owned by the Govt. of Sikkim. The main objective for formation of SPICL is to facilitate arrangement of funds for infusing of GoS equity in Hydro Power Project being developed by private developers in the State of Sikkim.

## Management

A Board of Directors governs the SPICL Table 34.1 gives the present constitution.

**Table 34.1 Management Structure of SPICL**

S. No.	Name	Role
1.	Principal Secretary cum Development Commissioner, DPER&NECA Deptt cum Finance Revenue & Expenditure Department, GoS	Chairman
2.	PCE cum Secretary, Energy & Power Department, GoS	Managing Director

The Principal Secretary cum Development Commissioner, GoS chairs the Board. The Board administers SPICL through the Managing Director of SPICL.

**36. Please furnish a note on Ujjwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) bonds issued and impact on State Finances.**

**Reply:** The State Government has joined UDAY for operational efficiency only. Energy and Power being Government department the liabilities of the department are taken care by the State.

## **X. FISCAL ENVIRONMENT AND FISCAL CONSOLIDATION ROADMAP**

**37. Please furnish a detailed status note on revised fiscal deficit targets and annual borrowing limits for the States recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC ( Para : 14.64 ).**

The fiscal deficit targets and annual borrowing limits for the States recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC (Para 14.64) and its achievement is given in Table 37.1.

**Table 37.1 Deficit and Debt Targets**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Fiscal Parameter</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit Targets as per Para 14.63 of 14<sup>th</sup> FC</b>	<b>Maximum Fiscal Deficit Targets as per Para 14.64 of 14<sup>th</sup> FC</b>	<b>Approved by Ministry of finance under Para 14.64 of 14<sup>th</sup> FC</b>	<b>Achievement</b>
2015-16 (Actual)	Fiscal Deficit	Less than or equal to 3 percent of GSDP	Less than or equal to 3.50 percent of GSDP		3.13
2016-17 (Actual)	Fiscal Deficit	Less than or equal to 3 percent of GSDP	Less than or equal to 3.50 percent of GSDP	Less than or equal to 3.25 percent of GSDP	-0.46
2017-18 (Pre Actual)	Fiscal Deficit	Less than or equal to 3 percent of GSDP	Less than or equal to 3.50 percent of GSDP	Less than or equal to 3.50 percent of GSDP	3.50

Source: Finance Accounts and State Budget

### **2015-16 (Actuals)**

The year 2015-16 was the first year of the Fourteenth Finance Commission award period. The State was entitled to avail the increment in the fiscal deficit threshold limit by 0.25 per cent beyond the FRBM Act stipulated limit of 3.0 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GSDP). However, it needs the permission of the Ministry of Finance, as they decide the debt limit of the States. As the recommendations of the 14<sup>th</sup> FC on fiscal deficit targets and additional fiscal deficit limit to States during the Cabinet, Government of India only on 06 April 2016, approved 2015-20, the State could not avail the facility of increase in fiscal deficit limit. .

The fiscal deficit of 3.13 percent of GSDP achieved in 2015-16 was within the limits as per the recommendation of the FFC (Para 14.64 of the FFC report).

### **2016-17 (Actuals)**

The Budget 2016-17 was prepared abiding to the fiscal deficit threshold limit of 3 percent of GSDP. During the course of the year, the State could secure permission for additional fiscal deficit of 0.25 percent of GSDP as per the recommendation under Para 14.64 of the FFC report.

However, Government of Sikkim received a grant of Rs.500.00 crore in 2016-17 as a special assistance to address the fiscal stress faced by the State due to the recommendation of the 14<sup>th</sup> FC. The grant was received in the last month of the fiscal year (17<sup>th</sup> March 2017) from the Ministry of Finance. Because of the late arrival of the amount, it could not be utilized in the same fiscal year. The target fiscal deficit of 3.25 percent of GSDP improved to a fiscal surplus of -0.46 percent of GSDP. The fiscal deficit declined substantially due to the rise in the revenue surplus because of this unspent amount.

### **2017-18 (Provisional)**

The State Government adhered to the fiscal deficit limit of 3.50 per cent of the GSDP in the budget for the year 2017-18. During the course of the year, the State could secure permission for additional fiscal deficit of 0.50 percent of GSDP as per the recommendation under Para 14.64 of the FFC report. This helped in creating fiscal space for accommodating the additional requirement of the State Finances.

## **38 Contingent Liabilities**

- (a) **Are there any rules covering the limits to which State Government guarantees may be given . If so, please indicate and give a copy of the rules.**

Yes. Copies of relevant notifications are attached below;

# SIKKIM

GOVERNMENT



GAZETTE

**(EXTRAORDINARY)  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

Gangtok ,

Saturday , 16<sup>th</sup> December 2000

No . 437

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
LAW DEPARTMENT  
GANGTOK – 737101

No. 21/LD/2000

Dated 16.12.2000

## NOTIFICATION

The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly having received the assent of the Governor on 13<sup>th</sup> day of December , 2000 is hereby published for general information:-

**THE SIKKIM CEILING ON GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES ACT, 2000  
(ACT NO. 21 OF 2000)  
AN ACT**

To provide ceiling on Government Guarantees and other matters connected therewith.  
Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the fifty-first year of the Republic of India as follows:-

- Short title and Commencement.** 1. (1) This Act may be called the Sikkim Ceiling on Government Guarantees Act, 2000.  
(2) It shall come into force at once.
- Definitions.** 2. In this Act , Unless the context otherwise requires:-  
(a) 'Default risk' means the the probability fo default by the borrower on whose behalf the Government Guarantee is given, depending on the amount borrowed, the type of industry and the economic situation .  
(b) "Government " means the State Government of Sikkim.
- © "government Guarantee" includes the guarantee given by the State Government on behalf of Departmental Undertakings, Public Sector Undertakings, Local Authorities , Statutory Boards and Corporations and Co-operative Institutions.

- |   |           |  |
|---|-----------|--|
| <b>Ceiling on Government Guarantees</b> | <b>3.</b> | The total outstanding Government Guarantees as on the first day of April of any year shall not exceed thrice the State's ta revenue receipts of the second preceding year as in the books of the Accountant General of Sikkim  |
| <b>Prohibition.</b>                     | <b>4.</b> | Notwithstanding any thing contained in any other law , no Government guarantee shall be given in respect of a loan of any private individual, institution or company.  |
| <b>Guarantee</b>                        | <b>5.</b> | <p>(1) The Governemnt shall charge a minimum of one percent as gurantee commission which shall not be waived under any circumstances.</p> <p>(3) The Governemnt may , by notification in the Official Gazette specify commission at an enhanced rate depending on the default risk of the project.</p> |

By Order of the Governor,

**T.D. Rinzing**  
**Secretary to the Govt of Sikkim**  
**Law Department**  
**F.No. 16(82) LD/2000**

# SIKKIM

GOVERNMENT



GAZETTE

(EXTRAORDINARY)  
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Gangtok ,

Saturday , 16<sup>th</sup> December 2000

No . 438

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
LAW DEPARTMENT  
GANGTOK – 737101

No. 22/LD/2000

Dated 16.12.2000

## NOTIFICATION

The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly having received the assent of the Governor on 13<sup>th</sup> day of December , 2000 is hereby published for general information:-

**THE SIKKIM CEILING ON GOVERNMENT GUARANTEESACT, 2000**  
**(ACT NO. 22 OF 2000)**  
**AN ACT**

To authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim for the Services of the Financial Year 2000-01.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of Sikkim in the Fifty –first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**Short title**

1. This Act may be called the Sikkim Appropriation Act 2000.

**Issue of  
Rs.93,48,90,  
000/- out of  
the  
Consolidate  
d Fund of  
the State of  
Sikkim for  
the  
Financial  
Year 2000**

2. From and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim, there may be paid and applied sums not exceeding those specified in column 5 of the Schedule amounting in the aggregate to the sum of ninety three crores, forty eight lakhs , ninety thousand rupees towards defraying the several charges which will come in course for payment during the Financial Year 2000-01, in respect of the services and purposes specified in column 2 of the schedule.

**Appropriation.** 3. The sum authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the

Consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim by this Act shall be appropriated for the services and purpose specified in the Schedule in relation to the said year.

THE SCHEDULE  
(See Sections 2 and 3)

1.	2	3	4	5
No of Demand	SSERVICES AND PURPOSES	(In thousand of Rupees) SUMS NOT EXCEEDING Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the consoli- dated Fund	Total
1. State Legislature	Revenue	2370	350	2720
2. Council of Ministers	Revenue	8339	-	8339
3. Administration of Justice	Revenue	4000	-	4000
4. Election	Revenue	350	-	350
5. Income & Sales Tax	Revenue	910	-	910
6. Land Revenue	Revenue	2000	-	2000
8. Excise (Abkari)	Revenue	530	-	530
11. Secretariat-Gen. Services	Revenue	4800	-	4800
12. District administration	Revenue	999	-	999
13. Treasury and Accounts Admn.	Revenue	4000	-	4000
14. Police	Revenue	13094	-	13094
15. Jails	Revenue	5190	-	5190
17. Public Works	Revenue	62700	-	62700
	Capital	45050	-	45050
18. Other Admn. Services	Revenue	4915	-	4915
21. Education	Revenue	109800	-	109800
23. Art and Culture	Revenue	13200	-	13200
24. Medical & Public Health	Revenue	18761	-	18761
25. Water supply & Sanitation	Revenue	2500	-	2500
	Capital	1	-	1
26. Urban Development	Revenue	6100	-	6100
	Capital	54000	-	54000
27. Information & Publicity	Revenue	1000	-	1000
28. Social security and Welfare	Revenue	11352	-	11352
	Capital	10000	-	10000
29. Labour & Labour Welfare	Revenue	40	-	40
30. Nutrition	Revenue	22600	-	22600
32. Other Social Services (Ecclesi)	Revenue	3000	-	3000
34. Agriculture	Revenue	13226	-	13226
	Capital	1400	-	1400
35. Soil and Water Conservation	Revenue	2675	-	2675
36. Animal Husbandry	Revenue	13304	-	13304
	Capital	550	-	550
37. Dairy development	Revenue	6426	-	6426
38. Fisheries	Revenue	600	-	600
	Capital	400	-	400
39. forestry and Wild Life	Revenue	34261	-	34261
40. Other Agriculture Programme	Revenue	11170	-	11170
42. Co-operation	Capital	12000	-	12000
43. Rural development	Revenue	2500	-	2500



44. Irrigation and Flood Control	Revenue	574	-	574
46. Industries	Revenue	16500	-	16500
	Capital	17000	-	17000
47. Mines and Geology	Capital	5000	-	5000
48. Roads and Bridges	Revenue	6500	-	6500
	Capital	331500	-	331500
49. Roads Transport Services	Revenue	28350	-	28350
	Capital	6000	-	6000
50. Other Scientific Research	Revenue	800	-	800
51. Secretariat-Economic serv.	Revenue	5700	-	5700
52. Tourism	Revenue	6548	-	6548
<b>Total</b>		<b>934540</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>934890</b>

By Order of the Governor.

T.D. RINZING  
Secretary to the Govt. of Sikkim  
Law Department  
F.No. 16 (82) LD/2000

# SIKKIM

GOVERNMENT



GAZETTE

## (EXTRAORDINARY) PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

Gangtok ,

Saturday , 16<sup>th</sup> December 2000

No . 439

GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
LAW DEPARTMENT  
GANGTOK – 737101

No. 23/LD/2000

Dated 16.12.2000

### NOTIFICATION

The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly having received the assent of the Governor on 13<sup>th</sup> day of December , 2000 is hereby published for general information:-

### THE SIKKIM CEILING ON GOVERNMENT GUARANTEES ACT, 2000 (ACT NO. 23 OF 2000)

#### AN ACT

to provide for the authorization of appropriation of money out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim to meet the amount spent on certain services during the Financial Year ended on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March , 1997 in excess of the amount authorized or granted for the said services.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Sikkim in the Fifty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**Issue of Rs.  
96,97,518/-  
out of the  
Consolidate  
d Fund of  
the State of  
Sikkim for  
the  
Financial  
Year ended  
on 31<sup>st</sup>  
March 1997.**

#### Short title.

1. This act may be called the Sikkim Appropriation Act, 2000.

3. The sum specified in column 5 of the Schedule amounting to ninety six lakhs, ninety seven thousand five hundred and eighteen rupees shall be deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim to meet the amount spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services and purposes specified in column 2 of the Schedule during the Financial Year on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 1997 in excess of the amount authorized or granted for those services and purposes for that year.

THE SCHEDULE  
(See Sections 2 and 3)

1.	2	3	4	5
No of Demand	SERVICES AND PURPOSES	(In thousand of Rupees) SUMS NOT EXCEEDING Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the consoli- dated Fund	Total
	Governor Revenue	-	172632	172632
2.	State Legislature Revenue	303158	-	303158
9.	Taxes on Vehicles Revenue	9941	-	9941
16.	Stationery and Printing Revenue	20087	-	20087
17.	Public works (Building) Revenue	43920	43920	
30.	Nutrition Revenue	199329	-	199329
32.	Other Social Services (Eccl) Revenue	35145	-	35145
34.	Agriculture Capital	21996	-	21996
36.	Animal Husbandry Capital	73396	-	73396
41.	Food, Storage & Warehousing Capital	182910	-	182910
45.	Power Capital	578060	-	578060
49.	Road Transport Services Capital	5373	-	5373
	Public Debt. Capital	-	8051571	8051571
<b>Total</b>		<b>1429395</b>	<b>8268123</b>	<b>9697518</b>

By order of the Governor

T.D.RINZING  
Secretary to the Govt. of Sikkim  
Law Department

F.No. 16(82) LD/2000.

**SIKKIM**

**GOVERNMENT**



**GAZETTE**

**(EXTRAORDINARY)  
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY**

Gangtok ,

Saturday , 16<sup>th</sup> December 2000

No . 440

**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
LAW DEPARTMENT  
GANGTOK – 737101**

No. 24/LD/2000

Dated 16.12.2000

**NOTIFICATION**

The following Act of the Sikkim Legislative Assembly having received the assent of the Governor on 13<sup>th</sup> day of December , 2000 is hereby published for general information:-

**THE SIKKIM CEILING ON GOVERNMENT GUARANTEESACT, 2000  
(ACT NO. 24 OF 2000)**

**AN ACT**

to provide for the authorization of appropriation of money out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim to meet the amount spent on certain services during the Financial Year ended on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March , 1998 in excess of the amount authorized or granted for the said services.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Sikkim in the Fifty-first Year of the Republic of India as follows:-

**Short title.**

1. This act may be called the Sikkim Appropriation Act, 2000.

**Issue of Rs.  
54,284/- out of  
the  
Consolidated  
Fund of the  
State of  
Sikkim for the  
Financial Year  
ended on 31<sup>st</sup>  
March 1998.**

2. The sum specified in column 5 of the Schedule amounting to fifty four thousand two hundred and eighty four rupees shall be deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim to meet the amount spent for defraying the charges in respect of the services and purposes specified in column 2 of the Schedule during the Financial Year on the 31<sup>st</sup> of March, 1998 in excess of the amount authorized or granted for those services and purposes for that year.

**Appropriation. 3.** The sum deemed to have been authorized to be paid and applied from and out of the consolidated Fund of the State of Sikkim under this Act shall be appropriated and shall be deemed to have been appropriated for the services and purpose specified in the Schedule in relation to the financial Year ended on the 31<sup>st</sup> day of March , 1998.

THE SCHEDULE  
(See Sections 2 and 3)

1.	2	3	4	5
No of Demand	SERVICES AND PURPOSES	(In thousand of Rupees) SUMS NOT EXCEEDING Voted by the Legislative Assembly	Charged on the consoli- dated Fund	Total
3. Administration of Justice	Revenue	-	3546	3546
34. Agriculture	Capital	18415	-	18415
49. Road Transport Services	Revenue	32323	-	32323
	Total	50738	3546	54284

By order of the Governor

T.D.RINZING  
Secretary to the Govt. of Sikkim  
Law Department

F.No. 16(82) LD/2000.

- b) The total outstanding State Government guarantees ( Sector/ Department wise) as on 31.03.2018 may be given.**

The total outstanding State Government guarantees (Sector/Department wise) as on 31.03.18 is Rs.**565.03Crores**. The Sector wise breakup is depicted below;

(` inCrore)

Sector	Principal	Interest	Total
SIDICO	178.63	0.00	<b>178.63</b>
SABCCO	25.20	0.20	<b>25.40</b>
SHDB	361.00	0.00	<b>361.00</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>564.83</b>	<b>0.20</b>	<b>565.03</b>

- (c) If there have been any defaults on guaranteed loans and budgetary interventions have had to be made, the details may be given from 2010-11 onwards.**

There have been no defaults on guaranteed loans and budgetary interventions from 2010-11 onwards.

- (d) What are the liabilities of the State on award of PPP projects ( annuitized value) year wise up to the period of the agreement.**

**N. A.**

## **XI. TAXATION EFFORTS**

**39.**

**(a) Kindly furnish a note indicating the taxation efforts taken by the State for improving tax GSDP ratio during the last five years.**

### **Commercial Tax Division**

#### **Relation between State Tax Revenue & GSDP**

GSDP is sum of income, expenditure and investment made during given period in the State, while indirect taxes (whether GST or VAT or retail sales tax) are tax on consumption of goods and services in the State. Therefore, the collection of tax revenue is expected to grow with increase in GSDP.

However, the principle seeks exception under peculiar market situation bound by geographical disadvantages. The small trading economy in hilly terrain of Sikkim was apparently not able to cater to sudden large scale corporate demand of goods and services erupting out of surge in investment in hydro power sector during 1990s and in pharmaceutical industry sector during this millennium. The goods and services consumed and invested in those sectors during the said periods were entirely purchased from other states and even from outside the country. As a result, the GSDP of the period increased steadily without corresponding growth in tax revenue of the State.

Even after the investment period was over, when the two sectors (hydro power & pharmaceutical industry) were established and started yielding output, there was no corresponding increase in tax revenue because the regular output of both sectors were out of purview of the local tax law. Supply of electricity was out of tax net as provided in entry 54 of second list of seventh schedule of the Constitution of India. Stock transfer of medicine in course of inter-state trade was not taxable under Section 6A of the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956.

**Efforts made by the State Government**

- (i) Adoption of online system of tax administration from April 2012 was major effort made by the State Government for improving tax revenue collection. The project was funded by the Ministry of Finance, Government of India to the extent of 90% under Mission Mode Project for Commercial Taxes. All the business processes, namely, registration, return filing, notice serving, issuing forms were made available online. Declaration of movement of goods was made available by devising unique number based paperless electronic waybill.
- (ii) The Sikkim Industrial Promotion & Incentive Act, 2000 was amended in 2016 to reduce the incentive period from ten years to three years. The incentive is prescribed in form of deferment of VAT for industrial units.
- (iii) Commercial Taxes Check Post was established in June 2016 for verification of movement of goods in course of export and import through the Nathula Border Trade. However, after enforcement of the Sikkim Goods & Services Tax Act, 2017 the check post has been abolished and mobile checking are conducted to monitor the movements of the goods.

**Excise (Abkari) Department**

The Excise (Abk) Department revises its duty structure from time to time for enhancement of revenue. The following are some of the efforts made by the department:

- Excise Duty and other levies enhanced in Aug-14 and Feb-16.
- Import pass fee on Extra Neutral Alcohol imposed for the first time in Feb-16.
- Annual License fee of Foreign Liquor Retail and Bar enhanced in Nov-2014.
- Annual License fee of Higher Category of Hotels enhanced by 100% in Feb-2016.
- Annual Licence Fee of Distilleries and Breweries enhanced by 100% in Feb-2016.
- Label registration of Local produce
- Administrative charges for supply of hologram enhanced by 50%.



A decline in the revenue of the Department has occurred in the current financial year due to;

- Removal of Excise duties on the Pharmaceutical products containing alcohol due to the implementation of GST;.
- Ban of liquor shops on National and State Highways by the Hon. Supreme Court and the subsequent removal of liquor shops which were earlier on the highways.

**Vision:** The Excise Department is a major revenue collecting establishment for the Government of Sikkim.

It specifically performs the following activities:

- Granting and regulating licenses for the manufacture, wholesale and retail sale of liquor & spirits used for the manufacture of liquor;
- Authorizing the manufacture and / or sale of brands of bottled liquor in the state, through a process of registration of brands of foreign liquor, and country spirit, and of the labels under which they can be manufactured and / or sold;
- Regulating the movement of liquor and spirits used for manufacture of liquor, into, throughout and from the state, through the grant and administration of relevant import, export and transport passes;
- Operating mechanisms for collection of state excise duties on liquor, and fees and other levies charged and imposed by the government on the manufacture, distribution, and sale of liquor.
- Carrying out enforcement activities against illegal manufacture of liquor, and against distribution and sale of such illegally manufactured liquor, and liquor on which the requisite state excise duties and / or fees have not been paid.

After a detailed study and identification of key challenges faced by Sikkim State Excise, the department felt the need to track the production, distribution and sale of bottled liquor in Sikkim and at the same time, monitor the inventories at the different establishments across the state from a central location on a real-time basis. The Department on consultation with the State Informatics Centre is in a process to fully computerise the Departmental Activities.

**(b) Whether any organized system has been put in place for tax policy analysis and revenue forecasting as tool to informed decision making of the State Government?  
If so, details.**

**Commercial Tax**

Organized system of tax policing, analysis and revenue forecasting has not been developed as yet. However, it has been assured by GSTN that appropriate Artificial Intelligence system will be developed for all states to analyse the data received in returns filed by the taxpayers.

**Excise (Abkari) Department**

*No.*

## **XII. INTRA-STATE REGIONAL DISPARITIES**

**40.**

- i. Please give a note on different aspects of intra-State regional disparities relating to sectors like Agriculture, Industries and Services and important publicly provided services like Education, Health, Water Supply, Sanitation and other Social Services. Inter-regional and Inter district wise profile may be given in this regard.**
- ii. Show disparities with objective indicators like literacy rate, dropout rate, IMR, MMR, Poverty etc.**
- iii. Show inter-regional differences in per capita expenditure in State Budgets in some of the important services.**
- iv. Efforts and progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth.**

### **(a to c) Intra State Disparities in Sikkim**

Sikkim, India's least populous state, had a population of 610,577 in 2011. It is also the second smallest state in India in terms of land area accounting for 0.22 per cent of land mass, after Goa. Population is unevenly distributed across the state and population density varies enormously, with 10 persons per sq. km. in North Sikkim 297 per sq. Km. in East Sikkim. It is a mountainous, landlocked state with 10 mountain peaks that rise above 7,000 meters, 84 glaciers and 315 glacial lakes. Rocky and precipitous slopes make agriculture, transportation and communication difficult.

1. Despite being a small state, it is heterogeneous in terms of topography, climate, occupation pattern, and economic and social conditions. However, there has been limited attempt to capture intra state disparities on a regular basis through specifically designed surveys or other information generating mechanisms. Some intra state disparities as revealed from the available information are quite significant. The State Government's policies take into account these diversions to achieve convergence in quality of governance and availability of public services.

### **Intra State disparities in various socio economic indicators**

2. In terms population, decadal growth and density, there are significant inter district variations. The East and South districts of Sikkim account for 70 per cent of population. These districts also have relatively higher density of population. East Sikkim is highly urbanized and currently nearly half of its population lives in urban areas. In terms of the economic status of the households, a survey of BPL households in 2010 has revealed that

the west and South districts have relatively higher concentration of BPL families (Table 40.1).

**Table 40.1 Selected Population Parameters**

		<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>East</b>
Population	in 000	611	44	136	147	284
Density of population	Person/Sq Km	86	10	117	196	297
Decadal Growth	per cent	12.9	6.5	10.7	11.7	15.7
Urbanization	Per cent	25.2	10.6	3.8	14.4	43.2
BPL HH	Number	21618	1382	6973	6508	6755
BPL Households	per cent	19.33	19.24	28.16	24.38	12.7

3. Agriculture has not been the dominant sector in terms of generating income in the State and its contribution had declined to under 10 per cent by 2016-17 (Table 40.2). In terms of employment, though the numbers of persons who have been dependent on this sector have remained at 47 per cent.

**Table 40.2 GSDP Sector wise and its Contribution in last 13 years**

<b>Sectors</b>	<b>2004-05</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
Agriculture (in Lakhs)	32325	51719	141098	163939
Contribution in GSDP (%)	18.59	8.43	9.50	9.05
Industries (in Lakhs)	50154	345686	879493	1073921
Contribution in GSDP (%)	28.84	56.37	59.24	59.27
Services (in Lakhs)	91436	215872	463925	573955
Contribution in GSDP (%)	52.58	35.20	31.25	31.68

4. There is not much significant variation in yield levels across major crop groups in the State (Table 40.3). The structure of agriculture in the State is, however, expected to witness some structural shifts as it has become the first organic State in the country. New support system has been conceived for creating branding, productivity growth and getting to an economic scale in many organic products.

**Table 40.3: Area under Agriculture and Yield levels**

		<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>East</b>
Cereals	Area 000 Ha	56.8	4.7	16.2	18.2	17.7
Pulses	Area 000 Ha	5.67	0.27	0.76	3.01	1.63
Oilseeds	Area 000 Ha	6.94	0.61	2.61	2.54	1.17
<b>Yield Levels</b>						
Cereals	Kg/Ha	1675	1433	1657	1713	1719
Pulses	Kg/Ha	949	944	979	971	895
Oilseeds	Kg/Ha	910	784	893	959	905

5. The parameters of the health sector in terms of four districts of Sikkim are broadly indicated in Table 40.4 below. East Sikkim is generally better placed in most of these parameters. Overall, Sikkim has reached a fertility rate of 1.2 (National Family Health Survey-4), which is lower than the replacement rate of growth of population. The population policy for the State, therefore, needs to be somewhat different from other State so that the State keeps its ethnic character intact.

**Table 40.4 Some parameters relating to health sector**

		<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>North</b>	<b>West</b>	<b>South</b>	<b>East</b>
PHC/SS	Number	171	24	48	45	54
Others	Number	7	1	1	2	3
Beds	Number	1500	150	170	190	990
Population/Doctor	per 000	1902	1561	3590	2532	1439
Population/Beds	per 000	391	291	802	587	286
Pregnant Women received 3 + ANC services	Per cent	84.8	86.2	82.7	91.5	81.1
Institutional Delivery	Per cent	82.7	82	73.7	81.3	92.6
Full Immunization	Per cent	85.2	86	88.4	83.3	83.3
Sub Centres within 3 Km	Per cent	80.2	80.6	88.4	82.3	78.3
PHC within 3 Km	Per cent	69.5	72.2	81.6	64.7	52.2
IMR	Per 000	16	21.9	20.4	8.8	12.8

6. Inter district disparities in education sector have been indicated in Table 40.5. Lower number of primary schools per 1000 of population in East Sikkim, should however be considered in relation to population density in the district relative to others. Literacy levels are lower in North and West districts, though in terms of availability of institutions, no significant gaps are prevailing. Institutes of higher learning and professional colleges are concentrated in East Sikkim, partly because of the location and connectivity advantages..

**Table 40.5 Selected parameters relating to Education sector**

		Sikkim	North	West	South	East
Primary Schools	Number	419	45	135	127	111
Secondary/Junior High Schools	Number	351	33	92	105	121
Graduate/Post Graduate Colleges	Number	15	-	3	3	9
Literacy rate	Per cent	81.4	78	77.4	81.4	83.9
Primary Schools	Per 000 population	0.69	1.02	0.99	0.86	0.39
Secondary/Junior High Schools	Per 000 population	0.57	0.75	0.68	0.71	0.43

7. Most of the information related to budget and government expenditure is usually available only at the State level in aggregate form. Most of policies and programs related allocations and expenditure also are not usually segregated at the district level. However, from the demand for grants, it is possible to have disaggregated district level data of administrative expenses on operation of important programmes at the district level. Based on such disaggregation, per capita expenditure on administration of important programs is indicated in table 40.6.

**Table 40.6 Per capita expenditure on some important programmes of Sikkim Government**

		East	West	North	south	East	West	North	south
		2017-18 (Revised Estimates)				2018-19 (Budget estimates)			
1	Food Security & Agriculture	214	241	413	360	221	277	440	304
2	Animal Husbandry & Fisheries	352	404	922	344	361	518	1347	501
7	Human Resource Development	5698	6242	7088	6011	8302	6693	6908	5924
11	Civil supplies & Consumer affairs	56	96	119	113	56	133	129	124
13	Health & Family welfare	840	1038	1548	1104	676	1018	1425	1053
15	Horticulture & Cash crops	234	300	542	301	221	310	478	289
19	water Resources & River development	2329	1184	3038	3289	1587	430	2298	2032
33	Water Security & PHE	153	56	0	70	161	63	74	70
35	Rural Management	967	763	1631	689	890	819	1754	721

38	Social Justice & Empowerment	5	24	64	26	5	20	59	103
41	Urban Development & Housing	367	0	0	146	180	0	0	128
43	Panchayati Raj	4104	3919	4297	5201	4013	4159	4153	4722

Note: The population based on 2011 census is used as denominator.

#### (d) Efforts and progress made in moving towards replacement rate of population growth

The Replacement Rate of population growth is obtained by Total Fertility Rate (TFR). The Total Fertility Rate for the period between 1991 and 2013 in the state of Sikkim, based on the Sample Registration System data of births and female population, shows that the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) in the state Sikkim is below the replacement rate (2.1) since 2006 and it has been declining.

1. The decline in the fertility rate has its impact on the growth of population in the State. The trend of annual growth rate of population in Sikkim for the decades between 1981-1991, 1991-2001 and 2001-2011, by linear method, as per the Census are stated below.

**Table 40.7 Annual Population Growth**

Sl. No.	Decadal Period	Annual Population Growth Rate in Sikkim (in %)
1.	1981-1991	2.85
2.	1991-2001	3.31
3.	2001-2011	1.29

#### 2. Family Welfare Program

Efforts made moving towards replacement rate of population growth is helmed by the health department. The approach of the State in the area of health sector is to nurture a healthy society through provision of quality health care services and making it accessible to all. Family Welfare Program has been one of the most important programs in this regard. The State Government has also initiated many health programs that helped reducing the fertility rate. The success story of the implementation these activities is evident from the declining Total Fertility Rate (TFR) which stand at 1.2 (NFHS4) against the National TFR 2.0. With low fertility level, the mother and child survival rate also increases with improvement in the health of the mother.

During the initial period, the program only focused on target oriented terminal methods, which subsequently was replaced by target free approach from late nineties. This change of approach mainly focused on the health of the women in the reproductive age group and children up to five years of age. The health of the mother and newborn was considered as a crucial importance for effectively tracking the problem of population growth and control. Due attention was also given to the provision of contraceptives commodities for spacing methods. The government effort was to provide free services at all levels of health facilities and to encourage the couples through information education and communication (IEC).

The main objectives of the Family Planning Programme then and now have been to stabilize population at a level consistence with the needs and potential with the National development.

- (a) Reduction in Total Fertility Rate to <2.0
- (b) Reduction of Infant Mortality Rate < 10/1000live births
- (c) Reduction in Maternal Mortality Ratio <10 Maternal deaths by Absolute Number (AN) for the state

State has made considerable progress over the past in regards to population stabilization which is evident from the **declining TFR** and also other related reproductive health indicators like, IMR, MMR, CBR and Anaemia.

**Table 40.8 Total Fertility Rate as per Sample Registration System (SRS)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Sikkim</b>	<b>India</b>
2003	2.4	3.0
2004	2.3	2.9
2005	2.2	2.9
2006	2.1	2.8
2007	2.0	2.7
2013	1.5	2.3
2016	1.5	2.3



**Table 40.9 Total Fertility Rate as per NFHS (II, III & IV)**

Source	TFR
NFHS II (1998-99)	3.4
NFHS III (2005-06)	2.7
NFHS IV (2015-16)	1.2

**Table 40.10 IMR, MMR (by AN), CBR (SRS and state report)**

Indicators	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
<b>IMR</b>	33	34	30	26	24	22	19	18	16	16
<b>Maternal Deaths (AN)</b>	17	12	09	25	26	11	15	08	17	09
<b>Crude Birth Rate</b>	18.4	18.1	17.8	17.6	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.6	16.6

**Table 40.11 ANAEMIA status NFHS findings, Sikkim**

Age group	NFHS2 (1998-99)	NFHS3 (2005-06)	NFHS 4 (2015-16 )
Children (6-59 months)	76.2	58.1	55.1
Non Pregnant Women (15 to 49 years)	-	59.4	35.2
Pregnant Women 15 -49 yrs)	47.6	62.1	23.6
All Women (15-49 yrs)	-	59.5	34.9
All Men	-	24.7	15.7

### **3. State implementation strategies and activities under Family Planning Programme:**

#### **(a) Incentive for adoption of small family norm:**

The Government has adopted incentive for adoption of small family through provision of GREEN CARD for government servants who accepted permanent method of family planning. Incentive of special increment and one time grant of Rs.5000/- was introduced for this purpose until 2016.

**(b) Highest male participation**

The Government encouraged male participation through Non Scalpel Vasectomy (NSV) practice. Sikkim was one of the best performing state in the field of NSV following its implementation in 1997. More than 42 MOs were trained under NSV project during that period and 28 of them were certified as NSV provider. The Master trainers had undergone training in China under Dr. Li Shunqiang from China.

**40.12 Year wise Achievement of NSV State Report (Table 1):-**

Year	Male Sterilization
2001 -02	426
2002-03	359
2003-04	180
2004-05	167
2005-06	373
2006-07	457
2007-08	837

**(c) Female Sterilization :-**

Female sterilization through lap ligation and laparoscopic tubectomy is being conducted on couples having two children and who volunteer themselves for family planning following counselling. This sterilization was conducted at camps organized by the district as per the demand earlier and presently it is being conducted at the facility to ensure quality care services.

**Table 40.13 Year wise achievement of Female and Male**

Particular	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17
Total NSV	151	142	93	49	45	49	28	8	21
Laparoscopic Sterilization	110	334	57	0	0	37	34	0	0
Post-Partum sterilizations	0	73	89	110	137	123	83	57	31
Mini Lap	10	0	0	33	3	7	11	90	63

**(d) User satisfaction:**

Supply of FP commodities/ spacing methods are continued through basket of choice to the clients as per user satisfaction and keeping on mind the contraindication of the contraceptives. Continuous supply is received from GoI and which are distributed to the districts and all the facilities from Central Medical Store of the department. The counselling of mothers especially postnatal cases are conducted regularly at Mother and Child Clinic (MCH). These services are available at Urban MCH, STNM hospital and all the four districts and at the PHC level. ASHA ensure the family planning services to the doorstep of the beneficiaries.

**40.14 Year wise achievement of spacing methods of contraception**

Particular	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
IUCD insertion	931	1598	1822	1477	1083	1520	1826	1791	1462	11596182 2
Oral Pill distributed	61822	58522	59298	66572	62876	69088	76133	78569	80889	80500
Condom distributed	19993 0	27207 3	16867 0	21781 3	21700 0	26241 5	240390	30798 4	33214 1	321819
ECP	317	557	19	295	275	237	289	530	452	577

**(e) Provision of quality care:**

The department has been providing high quality of family Planning services as a tool for improving reproductive health, in reducing **reproductive tract infections and sexually transmitted infections (RTI/STI)**, in promoting gender equity and thereby in achieving population stabilization.

RTI/STI is an important public health problem because of the fact that the people with this infection have significantly higher chances of acquiring and transmitting HIV/AIDS. It is also responsible for infertility and reproductive morbidity among both the mothers and the new-born, hence prevention, control and management of this infections is very important. The RTI / STI services are available in RTI/ STI clinics at State and District level.

**Table 40.15 Years wise dictation of RTI/STI cases for last ten years (Table 4)**

Particular	08-09	09-10	10-11	11-12	12-13	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18
Male	1092	1038	1127	652	811	585	548	548	314	373
Female	3175	2888	3382	4542	4124	4574	4854	5161	4900	4422

**(f) Capacity building of Health functionaries:**

Capacity building of health functionaries in interval and post-partum IUCD insertion including sterilization technique for doctors is being continued under the programme. The regular of health functionaries are conducted since 2012-13 under RCH II programme.

**Table 40.16 Capacity building of health functionaries under Family planning**

Training	Participants	2012-13	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
RTI/STI (30/batch)	MO	-	1 batch	1 batch	1 batch
	ANM	-	1 batch	1 batch	1 batch
	LT	1 batch	1 batch	1 batch	1 batch
IUCD training (5/batch)	MO	1 batch		1 batch	
	ANM/SN/LHV	6 batches	6 batches	3 batches	
PPIUCD (5/batch)	MO		2 batches		
	SN	4 batches	4 batches		

**(g) Health Education and Publicity/ IEC**

Health education and publicity have remained key component of the health program for increasing awareness regarding the services available as well as for prevention and promotion of intervention activities related to health of an individual. The basic objective of the information, education and communication is to bring about behaviour change of an individual for promotion of better health.

- The IEC has been conducting the World Population Day and Fortnight (July-August) and World Vasectomy Day and Fortnight (Oct-Nov) every year.
- During this fortnight extensive IEC activities, on family planning is organised through normal **mass media** like folk media, sensitization camps, debates, quiz, seminars, exhibitions etc,
- **Outdoors publicity** like hoardings, team plates, wall paintings, display banners, bus painting, miking etc, **print media** like hand bills, posters, leaflets, magazines, calendar etc

- **Electronic media** like Jingles, AIR broadcast video films and interactive group sessions, training of religious teachers including skill development training of the Mahila Swasthya Sanghs and ASHAs.

#### 4. Going Ahead

While Declining TFR is a satisfactory phenomenon of demographic transition and outcome of health initiatives taken by the Government, very low level of TFR has become a concern. This, not only created an imbalance in population, but also posed an ethnic imbalance. Therefore, it is important to maintain the TFR at 2.0 level which is considered to be the replacement level.

The reasons for declining TFR have been low marriage rate, high literacy rate and high women workforce participation in the state as per census 2011 report. The marriage rate has gone down in the state and the percentage of the unmarried women (aged 15-49) is 37.6% highest in the country (Goa 37%).

Therefore to encourage the couples to have minimum two children and to improve marriage rate the State have taken up the following initiatives in addition routine Family Planning programme implementation activities :-

1. Chief Minister's Proud Mother and Healthy Child Scheme (CMPMHCS) is initiated to encourage the couples to have at least two children. There is provision of incentive for both mother and new-born (for two deliveries).The Government has started giving Incentive of Rs 7000/- for first delivery and Rs 10,000/- for second delivery to the mother and Rs 500/- to the newborn (two births) when she or he attains five years of age.
2. The Government provides Six months maternity leave.
3. The incentive for small family norm has been discontinued since 2016 by the State government.
4. Spacing methods in place of terminal methods is being encouraged for the eligible couples under family planning programme.
5. Camp based approach is replaced by facility-based approach to ensure highest quality care under Family Planning programme.

### **XIII. PENSION REFORMS INITIATIVE:**

**41**

**(a) Whether National Pension Scheme (NPS) has been implemented with regard to State Government Employees?**

Yes, National Pension System has been implemented with regards to the State Government Regular Employees w.e.f. 2013-2014.

**(b) Whether National Pension Scheme (NPS) has been implemented with regard to State Public Sector Enterprises and Autonomous Bodies Employees?**

The State has implemented National Pension System (NPS) with regards to the State Autonomous Bodies and State Government Undertakings in.2017.

**(c) A detailed note on fund management system of National Pension Scheme (NPS).Is the contribution received from the subscriber being transferred to the National Pension Fund through the depository or is it being retained in Public Account? If retained in Public Account, rate of interest paid annually? Is budget provision being made for credit of interest on annual basis? If yes, please give year wise details from 2010-11 onwards.**

National Pension System Fund so collected/Subscribed (by) from the Subscribers are uploaded online and Fund transfer to the Central Record Keeping Agency (National Securities Depository Limited), Mumbai through the trustee Bank, i.e. Axis Bank. The Trustee bank forwards the same to the Pension Fund Manager as designated by the Regulator (Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority) in the Percentage ( 33 %, 34 % and 33% ) as per the directive of the Regulator. Presently the designated Pension Fund Managers are, State Bank of India, Unit Trust of India and Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The fund of those subscribers, who have submitted the Common Subscriber Registration Form (CSRF) and have been allotted Permanent Retirement Account Number (PRAN) are being uploaded and transferred to the Depository for investment.

The Fund of those subscribers who have not yet submitted CSRF and have not been allotted PRAN are being retained in Public Account without any interest accruing. As directed and agreed no interest is being paid after the State Government joined the NPS.

The State Government joined NPS (signed agreement with PFRDA) on 06.03.2012. It was agreed with the PFRDA and the CRA that the uploading and transfer of fund will be done in the following manner;

- Up to 2012-2013- as Arrear
- 2013-2014 onwards as regular and monthly.
- Till 2012-2013 the State Government paid Interest @ 8 %, (i.e. at par with GPF).
- Interest paid from 2010-2011 onwards.

2010-2011— Rs. 5668372

2011-2012— Rs. 7499897

2012-2013— Rs. 5668372

**(d) A note on the status of setting up database of employees and pensioners may be provided.**

The Employees' and Pensioners' Data base is running live. All data, as asked for by the Government, is being extracted and submitted in due time.

**(e) Whether any other pension reforms have been initiated? If so, the date and details of the reform initiative?**

Presently there is no Pension Reforms being initiated. After the acceptance of the 5th Pay Commission Report. Required Pension Reforms (Amendments in existing Pension Rule) will be initiated.

## **XIV. PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIALMANAGEMENT**

### **(PEFM):**

- 42      What is the status of outcome budgeting. Has it been initiated? If so, number and name of departments covered. How is the outcome budget monitored? Whether any manual has been evolved and guidelines issued?**

While initiatives are being taken to firm up various aspects outcome budget and departments to be covered, it has not been implemented formally.

- 43      Brief note on:**

**(a) Status of computerization of treasuries**

Under the up-gradation, Grant for Fiscal Administration recommended by the tenth finance commission, the process of computerisation of transactions of the Treasury, Pay & Accounts Offices started in 1998 first at the Head Office, Gangtok, mainly for transparency, accuracy and speed through e-governance. In this process, the differences appearing in the accounts of PAO and Accountant General has been minimized.

Initially, the compilation portion was taken up for computerization by offline pay and accounting system and the total online generation of accounts started in 2003 for the civil portion. Presently, we have done away with most of the register in all the sections. All the five Pay & Accounts Offices are sending online-generated accounts to the office of the Accountant General, Sikkim.

With the decentralization of self-drawing departments during August 2003, Work Cells have been established in all the four District Pay & Accounts Offices vested with full powers to receive and draw works payment and rendition of monthly accounts under the administrative control of the Additional Director/Chief Pay & Accounts Officer.



## **Objectives**

The computerization process further got impetus with implementation of Sikkim Integrated Financial Management System (SIFM). The SIFM was implemented to improved level of transparency while collecting revenues and disbursing expenses of Government of Sikkim and thereafter maintains accuracy in accounting reporting. It helped improving coordination between the State Government and the office of the Accountant General of Sikkim.

## **Mission**

- i. The SIFM is an umbrella system covering all the modules of the accounting system to improve the effectiveness financial management system.
- ii. To integrate the five treasuries including compilation (HQ/East/West/North and South PAOs), Budget, GPF, GIS, Pension, Accounts and State Bank of Sikkim and thereby maintains a centralized system of database.
- iii. To links the self-cheque drawing Departments viz. Raj Bhawan, Sikkim Legislative Assembly, Land Revenue & Disaster Management Department, Transport Department and the State Lotteries Division.
- iv. To compile both receipts and payments of the Government of Sikkim and render both Civil Accounts and Works Accounts every month to the O/o Accountant General of Sikkim within the stipulated time as prescribed by Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- v. To authorise government payments in a time bound manner after observing the usual pre-checks as enunciated in the Handbook of Payment and Accounting Instructions for both Civil Departments and Works Departments.
- vi. To reconcile both deposited receipts and paid payments figures of the Government of Sikkim with that of State Bank of Sikkim and reduce any difference in cash balance as observed by O/o Accountant General of Sikkim.

## **Achievements**

- i. **Sikkim Integrated Financial Management System (SIFMS)** -SIFMS web-based software provides real-time financial position of state by on-line updating and consolidation of receipts and expenditures of the State Government. The software network covers most of the key divisions of Finance Department. The software provides core accounting and analysis facilities for carrying out functions

like Estimation, Planning, Budgeting and Control of resources of the State. The SIFMS has been successfully running live from 1st April 2013 in all the Pay and Accounts Offices and self-cheque drawing Departments.

- ii. **Decentralisation and establishment of District Pay and Accounts Office** -In course of time, for better decentralisation of work the Government of Sikkim had established District Pay and Accounts Offices at Namchi, Geyzing and Mangan for timely disbursement of payments of the Government of Sikkim. All transactional and accounting system thus have been switched over to SIFMS from standalone software system.
- iii. **Establishment of Pay and Accounts Office for Raj Bhawan and Sikkim Legislative Assembly** -Due to constitutional mandate and separation of powers between legislative and executive as laid down in the Constitution of India, separate Pay and Accounts Office were established for Raj Bhawan and State Legislative Assembly in 1986 and 2000 respectively. All transactional and accounting system thus has been executed through SIFMS.
- iv. **Decentralisation of Works Bills** - All the works departments submit their work bills to the respective Pay and Accounts Offices all over the State of Sikkim. SIFMS has also been designed to achieve the computerization of state wide financial transactions of works bills, efficient monitoring and to provide a real-time financial position & expenditures of the works departments. This procedure has helped immensely in consolidating of accounts of Government of Sikkim.
- v. **Rendition of Monthly Accounts**- SIFMS consolidates the accounts of Raj Bhawan and GPF/GIS/Pension with the accounts of PAO (HQ) and generates the consolidated monthly accounts. Similarly all other PAOs render their accounts directly to the office of Accountant General, Gangtok. However, monthly accounts for works department are generated separately through SIFMS and submitted to the AG office.

**(b) Whether any initiatives towards departmentalisation of accounts. If so, whether Principal Accounts, Pay & Accounts Office have been set up in departmentalised Ministries/Departments.**

Sikkim being a small State does not need establishment of department wise treasury office. The Treasury offices located in all the four districts are adequate to cater to the present need of the government.

**(c) Status of computerisation of the tax administration. Is there a state wise network for financial management to trace real time transactions?**

Commercial Taxes Division is fully computerized and all business processes are available online. The State of Sikkim is one among the nine States in the country that have opted to develop own software for backend processes under GST. The State Integrated Financial Management System is the State-wide network of treasury division of Finance Department that manages the monetary transaction of the State Government.

**Computerization tax Department to Implement GST**

A robust Information system was the demand for successful implementation of Goods and Services Tax. The Government of India constituted the Goods and Services Tax Network (GSTN) a Non-Governmental and Non-Profit Private Limited Company for building the IT infrastructure for GST. The GSTN has suggested two models of IT systems for the States and CBEC namely

- 1. Model I :** States running robust IT systems for VAT administration
- 2. Model II:** States not having proper IT systems for VAT administration

The Commercial Taxes Division under the Mission Mode Project (NeGP) had implemented an end to end computerization and had made most of the G2G, G2B, G2C services online. Therefore State of Sikkim had opted to be Model I States for IT implementation under GST. As the Model I State, the existing system was upgraded to meet the requirements of GST. For the Model I states the IT system have two components;

**Front End Processes (GST Portal to be access by Dealers only)**

- a) Registration
- b) Returns
- c) Payments
- d) Refunds
- e) Help Desk Services
- f) Inter State Supply of Goods and Services Info.

- g) Cross Credit Utilization
- h) Analytics
- i) IGST settlement

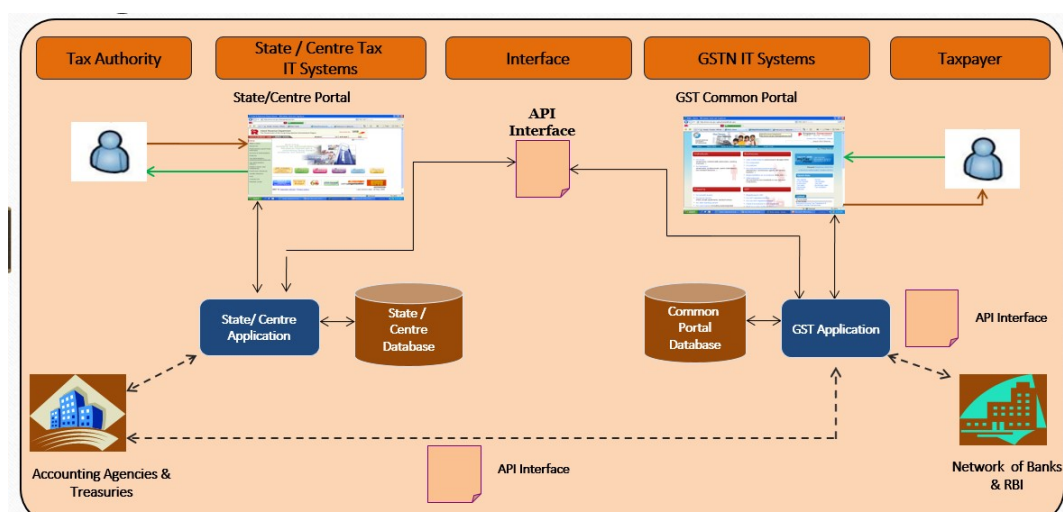
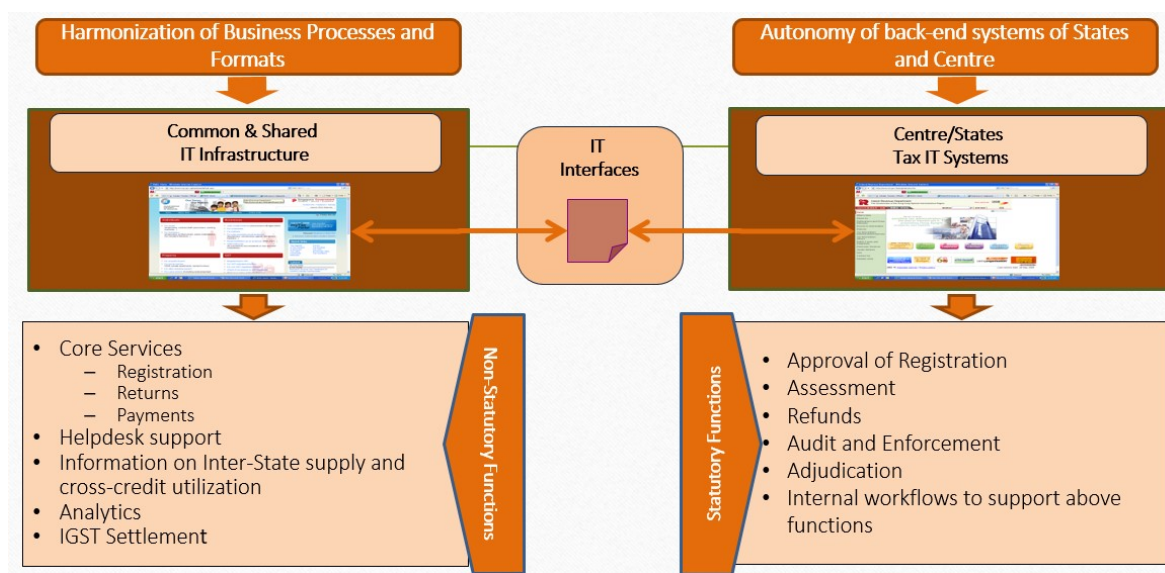
#### **Back End Process (State Portal for State Tax Officers)**

- a) Approval of Registration
- b) Assessment
- c) Approval of Refunds
- d) Audit and Enforcement
- e) Appellate
- f) Internal workflows to support above functions

The State systems (Back end) are feed with data from the GST common portal through an API interface, the data received from the GST common portal are processed at the State level and actions taken is again reported back to the GST common portal through the API interface. For the purpose of linking the two systems GSTN has laid a dedicated MPLS link from GSTN data center to Sikkim State Data center where the State systems are hosted. Till date following application has already been implemented under State system under GST.

1. Approval/Rejection/Show cause notice for Registration of Taxpayers;
2. Viewing Cash/Credit Ledgers
3. Viewing of Returns 3B, GSTR1 and 2A
4. Tran I, II, and III transitional forms
5. Settlement Ledgers
6. Core field amendment of various registrations
7. Non filer/Late filers reports
8. Various reports on registration and returns.

The design over of the system is as follows;



#### (d) Status of debt and guarantee recording and management.

The State Government constituted a Guarantee Redemption Fund in the year 2000 and the Government is required to contribute an amount equal to at least one –fifth of the already invoked guarantee plus an amount likely to be invoked as a result of incremental guarantees issued during the year. The State of Sikkim has a corpus of Rs.41.98 crore at the close of the year 2016-17 and has been contributing Rs.2.00 crore every year. There has been no discharge from the fund and the entire amount has been re-invested to strengthen the resource base. The details of funds are as under

**Table 43.1 Statement showing upto date position of Guarantee Redemption Fund**

(Rs. In Crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance	Fund allocation during the year	Interest	Discharge during the year	Closing Balance
1	2005-06	0.00	1.72	0.00	0.00	1.72
2	2006-07	1.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	3.72
3	2007-08	3.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	5.72
4	2008-09	5.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	7.72
5	2009-10	7.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	9.72
6	2010-11	9.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	11.72
7	2011-12	11.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	13.72
8	2012-13	13.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	15.72
9	2013-14	15.72	2.00	0.00	0.00	17.72
10	2014-15	17.72	2.00	4.43	0.00	24.15
11	2015-16	24.15	2.00	10.38	0.00	36.53
12	2016-17	36.53	2.00	3.45	0.00	41.98
<b>Total</b>			23.72	18.26	0.00	

**(e) Whether any system being followed to track transfers and expenditures on the lines of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) adopted by Government of India.**

The State Integrated Financial Management System is the state-wide network of treasury division of Finance Department that manages the monetary transaction of the State Government.

The Public Financial Management System state of Sikkim has been already integrated and has been sending daily data of Budget, Expenditure and Release through SFTP server since December 2016. On the line of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) adopted similar type of data is to be exchanged with the DPR&NECAD, Government of Sikkim on their request in which FRED has completed the requirement and data is being pushed via SFTP server at State Data Center but DPR&NECAD software is yet to consume those data.

## **XV. IMPACT OF PAY COMMISSION**

44

- i. The date on which recommendations of last Pay Commission were implemented in the State. (A copy of the notification may be attached).

Reply: - On the recommendation of the State Pay Committee which has been since accepted by the State Government, the pay of employees under various State Services would be notionally revised from 01.01.2016. The notification bearing no 56/Gen/DOP dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2018 is attached at Annexure I.

- ii. Whether the arrears on account of implementation of Pay Commission have been paid to the employees/pensioner?

Reply: - The arrears on account of implementation of Pay Commission have not been paid as of now. However, as per the notification published in the Sikkim Government Gazette bearing no 56/Gen/DOP dated 23<sup>rd</sup> June, 2018, the arrears will be paid equally in three installments in the subsequent financial years.

- iii. The year wise expenditure on salary and pension of the State Government up to 2024-25.

Reply: - The impact of revision of pay over and above the existing salary and pension of the State Government up to 2024-25 is estimated to be ` 3804 Crores. The year wise anticipated impact is depicted below.

(` in Crores)

Financial Year	Amount
2019-20	708
2020-21	708
2021-22	708
2022-23	560
2023-24	560
2024-25	560
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3804</b>



**GOVERNMENT OF SIKKIM  
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS,  
TRAINING AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES  
GANGTOK-737101**

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**No.; 56/GEN/DOP**

**Dated; 23/06/2018**

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**NOTIFICATION**

In exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to Article 309 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Sikkim hereby makes the following rules, namely:-

**1. Short title and commencement.-**

- (1) These rules may be called the Sikkim Government Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 2018.
- (2) They shall be deemed to have come into force on the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 2016.

**2. Categories of Government servants to whom the rules apply,-**

- (1) Save as otherwise provided by or under these rules, these rules shall apply to persons other than members of All India Services appointed to the States services and posts in connection with the affairs of the State of Sikkim.
- (2) These rules shall not apply to,-
  - (a) persons not in whole-time employment;
  - (b) persons paid out of contingencies;
  - (c) person paid otherwise than on a monthly basis including those paid on a piece-rate basis;
  - (d) persons employed on contract except where the contract provide otherwise;
  - (e) person re-employed in Government service after retirement;
  - (f) teachers of the State Government Colleges drawing UGC pay ;



- (g) any other class or category of persons whom the Governor may, by order, specifically exclude from the operation of all or any of the provisions contained in these rules.

**Note I** These rules shall apply to persons on work-charged establishment drawing pay in the existing pay in the Pay Band and Grade Pay.

**Note II** These rules shall also apply to persons who ceased to be in service on account of death, retirement or otherwise on or after the 1<sup>st</sup> day of January 2016.

**3. Definitions.-** In these rules, unless the context otherwise require,-

- (a) “basic pay” in the revised pay structure means the pay drawn in the prescribed Level in the Pay Matrix;
- (b) “existing basic pay” means pay drawn in the prescribed existing Pay Band and Grade Pay but does not include any other pay like special pay etc.
- (c) “existing Pay Band and Grade Pay” in relation to a Government servant means the Pay Band and the Grade Pay applicable to the post held by the Government servant as on the date immediately before the notification of these rules whether in a substantive capacity or in officiating capacity;
- (d) “existing pay structure” in relation to a Government servant means the present system of Pay Band and Grade Pay applicable to the post held by the Government servant as on the date immediately before coming into force of these rules whether in a substantive or officiating capacity.
- (e) “existing emoluments” mean the sum of (i) existing basic pay and (ii) existing dearness allowance at index average as on 1<sup>st</sup> day of January, 2006;
- (f) “Level” in the Pay Matrix shall mean the Level corresponding to the existing Pay Band and Grade Pay specified in Part A of the Schedule;

- (g) "Pay Matrix" means Matrix specified in Part A of the Schedule, with Levels of pay arranged in vertical cells as assigned to corresponding existing Pay Band and Grade Pay;
- (h) "pay in the Level" means pay drawn in the appropriate Cell of the Level as specified in Part A of the Schedule;
- (i) "revised pay structure" in relation to a post means the Pay Matrix and the Levels specified therein corresponding to the existing Pay Band and Grade Pay of the post unless a different revised Level is notified separately for that post;
- (j) "revised emoluments" means the pay in the Level of a Government servant in the revised pay structure; and
- (k) "Schedule" means a schedule appended to these rules.

**4. Level of posts.-** The Level of posts shall be determined in accordance with the various Levels as assigned to the corresponding existing Pay Band and Grade Pay as specified in the Pay Matrix.

**5. Drawal of pay in the revised pay structure.-** Save as otherwise provided in these rules, a Government servant shall draw pay in the Level in the revised pay structure applicable to the post to which he is appointed:

Provided that a Government servant may elect to continue to draw pay in the existing pay structure until the date on which he earns his next increment or any subsequent increment in the existing pay structure or until he vacates his post or ceases to draw pay in the existing pay structure:

Provided further that in cases where a Government servant has been placed in a higher grade pay between 1st day of January, 2016 and the date of notification of these rules on account of promotion or upgradation, the Government servant may elect to switch over to the revised pay structure from the date of such promotion or upgradation, as the case may be.

**Explanation 1.-** The option to retain the existing pay structure under the provisos to this rule shall be admissible only in respect of one existing Pay Band and Grade Pay.

**Explanation 2.-** The aforesaid option shall not be admissible to any person appointed to a post for the first time in Government service or by transfer from another post on or after the 1st day of January, 2016, and he shall be allowed pay only in the revised pay structure.

**6. Exercise of option.-**

- (1) The option under the proviso to rule 5 shall be exercised in writing in the form appended to these rules so as to reach the authority mentioned in sub-rule (2) of these rules within 1 (one) month of the date of notification of these rules or where any revision in the existing pay structure is made by any order subsequent to the date of notification of these rules, within 1 (one) month of the date of such order:

Provided that,-

- (i) in the case of a Government servant who is, on the date of such notification or, as the case may be, date of such order, on training, leave or deputation to Central Government, other State Governments or Public Sector Undertakings, the said option shall be exercised in writing so as to reach the authority concerned within 1 (one) month of the date of his taking charge of the post on return from leave or training or on repatriation; and;
- (ii) where a Government servant is under suspension on the 1st day of January, 2016, the option may be exercised within 1 (one) month of the date of his return to duty after revocation of order of suspension, if that date is later than the date prescribed in this sub-rule.
- (2) The option shall be intimated by the Government servant to the Head of his Office along with an undertaking, in the form appended to these rules.
- (3) If the intimation regarding option is not received by the authority within the time specified in sub-rule (1), the Government servant shall be deemed to have elected to be governed by the revised pay structure with effect from the 1st day of January, 2016.

The option once exercised shall be final.

**Note I:** Persons whose services were terminated on or after 1st January, 2016 and who could not exercise the option within the prescribed time limit on account of discharge on the expiry of the sanctioned posts, resignation, dismissal or discharge on disciplinary grounds, shall be entitled to exercise option under sub-rule (1).

**Note II:** Persons who have died on or after the 1st day of January, 2016 and could not exercise the option within prescribed time limit would deemed to have opted for the revised pay structure on and from the 1st day of January, 2016 or such later date as is most beneficial to their dependents if the revised pay structure is more favorable and in such cases, necessary action for payment of arrears shall be taken by the Head of Office.

**Note III:** Persons who were on earned leave or any other leave on 1st day of January, 2016 which entitled them to leave salary shall be entitled to exercise option under sub-rule (1).

**7. Fixation of pay in the revised pay structure.-**

(1) The pay of a Government servant who elects, or is deemed to have elected under rule 6 to be governed by the revised pay structure on and from the 1st day of January, 2016, shall, unless in any case the Governor by special order otherwise directs, be fixed separately in respect of his substantive pay in the permanent post on which he holds a lien or would have held a lien if such lien had not been suspended, and in respect of his pay in the officiating post held by him, in the following manner, namely:-

**(a) In the case of all employees in respect of whom Non Practicing Allowance is not admissible,-**

(i) The pay in the applicable Level in the Pay Matrix shall be the pay obtained by multiplying the existing basic pay by a factor of 2.57, rounded off to the nearest rupee and the figure so arrived at will be located in that Level in the Pay Matrix and if such an identical figure corresponds to any Cell in the applicable Level of the Pay Matrix, the same shall be the pay, and if no such Cell is available in

the applicable Level, the pay shall be fixed at the immediate next higher Cell in that applicable Level of the Pay Matrix.

**Illustration:**

1	Existing Grade Pay:1800	Pay Band	4500-14500	
2	Existing Pay in Pay Band:6220			
3	Existing Basic pay (PPB+GP): 8020 (6220+1800)	Grade Pay	1400	1800
4	Pay after multiplication by a fitment factor of 2.57: 8020x2.57=20611.40 (rounded off to 20611)	Level	1	2
5	Level corresponding to GP 1800: Level 2	1	15200	16200
6	Revised Pay in Pay Matrix (either equal to or next higher to 20611 in level 2): 21100	2	15700	16700
		3	16200	17200
		4	16700	17700
		5	17200	18200
		6	17700	18700
		7	18200	19300
		8	18700	19900
		9	19300	20500
		10	19900	<b>21100</b>
		11	20500	21700
		12	21100	22400
		13	21700	23100
		14	22400	23800
		15	23100	24500

- (ii) if the minimum pay or the first Cell in the applicable Level is more than the amount arrived at as per sub-clause (i) above, the pay shall be fixed at minimum pay or the first Cell of that applicable Level.

**(b) In case of officers in respect of whom Non Practicing Allowance (NPA) is admissible,-**

- (i) The existing basic pay shall be multiplied by a factor of 2.57 and the figure so arrived at shall be added to by an amount equivalent to Dearness Allowance on the pre-revised Non-Practicing Allowance admissible as on 1st day of January, 2016. The figure so arrived at will be located in that Level in the Pay

Matrix and if such an identical figure corresponds to any Cell in the applicable Level of the Pay Matrix, the same shall be the pay, and if no such Cell is available in the applicable Level, the pay shall be fixed at the immediate next higher Cell in that applicable Level of the Pay Matrix.

**Illustration.**

1	Existing Pay Band: PB-3	Pay Band	15600-39100		
2	Existing Grade Pay : 7200				
3	Existing Pay in Pay Band:27890	Grade Pay	6700	7200	8700
4	Existing Basic Pay:35090 (27890+7200)	Level	18	19	20
5	15% NPA on Basic Pay: 5264	1	65000	71100	83700
6	DA on NPA:6580 (125% of 5264)	2	67000	73200	86200
7	Pay after multiplication by a fitment factor of 2.57: 35090x2.57= 90181.30 (rounded off to 90181)	3	69000	75400	88800
8	Sum of SI No. 6 & 7: 96761				
9	Level corresponding to GP 7200: Level 19	4	71100	77700	91500
10	Revised pay in Pay Matrix (either equal to or next higher to 96761 in level 19): 98400	5	73200	80000	94200
		6	75400	82400	97000
		7	77700	84900	99900
		8	80000	87400	102900
		9	82400	90000	106000
		10	84900	92700	109200
		11	87400	95500	112500
		12	90000	<b>98400</b>	115900
		13	92700	101400	119400
		14	95500	104400	123000
		15	98400	107500	126700

(ii) The pay fixed under sub-clause (i) of clause (b) shall be added by the pre-revised Non-Practicing Allowance admissible on the existing basic pay until the revised rates of Non-Practicing Allowance become effective.

- (2) Where a post has been upgraded as a result of the recommendations of the Pay Committee as indicated in the Part B, the existing basic pay will be arrived at by adding the Pay drawn by the concerned employee in the existing Pay Band plus the Grade Pay corresponding to the Level to which the post has been upgraded and, the fixation of pay shall be done in the manner prescribed in accordance with clause (a) of sub-rule (1)

**Illustration:**

1	Existing Pay Band: PB-2	Pay Band 9300-34800			
2	Existing Grade Pay : 3800				
3	Existing PPB+GP: 16150 (12350+3800)				
4	Upgraded Grade Pay: 4200	Grade Pay	3800	4200	4400
5	Pay for the purpose of fixation: 16550 (12350+4200)	Level	11	12	13
6	Pay after multiplication with a fitment factor of 2.57: (42533.50) rounded to 42534	1	33700	37100	37600
7	Level corresponding to GP 4200: Level 12	2	34700	38200	38700
8	Revised pay in Pay Matrix (either equal to or next higher to 42534): 43000	3	35700	39300	39900
		4	36800	40500	41100
		5	37900	41700	42300
		6	39000	<b>43000</b>	43600
		7	40200	44300	44900
		8	41400	45600	46200
		9	42600	47000	47600
		10	43900	48400	49000
		11	45200	49900	50500
		12	46600	51400	52000
		13	48000	52900	53600
		14	49400	54500	55200
		15	50900	56100	56900

- (3) A Government servant who is on leave on the 1st day of January, 2016 and is entitled to leave salary shall be entitled to pay in the revised pay structure from 1st day of January, 2016 or the date of option for the revised pay structure.
- (4) A Government servant who is on study leave on the 1st day of January 2016 shall be entitled to the pay in the revised pay structure from 1st day of January, 2016 or the date of option.

- (5) A Government servant under suspension shall continue to draw subsistence allowance based on existing pay structure and his pay in the revised pay structure shall be subject to the final order on the pending disciplinary or criminal proceeding as the case may be.
- (6) Where the existing emoluments exceed the revised emoluments in the case of any Government servant, the difference shall be allowed as personal pay to be absorbed in future increases in pay.
- (7) Where in the fixation of pay under sub-rule (1), the pay of a Government servant, who, in the existing pay structure, was drawing immediately before the 1st day of January, 2016 more pay than another Government servant junior to him in the same cadre, gets fixed in the revised pay structure in a Cell lower than that of such junior, his pay shall be stepped up to the same Cell in the revised pay structure as that of the junior.
- (8) Where a Government servant is in receipt of personal pay immediately before the date of notification of these rules, which together with his existing emoluments exceed the revised emoluments, then the difference representing such excess shall be allowed to such Government servant as personal pay to be absorbed in future increase in pay.
- (9) (a) In cases where a senior Government servant promoted to a higher post before the 1st day of January, 2016 draws less pay in the revised pay structure than his junior who is promoted to the higher post on or after the 1st day of January, 2016, the pay of senior Government servant in the revised pay structure shall be stepped up to an amount equal to the pay as fixed for his junior in that higher post and such stepping up shall be done with effect from the date of promotion of the junior Government servant subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions, namely:-
- (i) both the junior and the senior Government servants belong to the same cadre and the posts in which they have been promoted are identical in the same cadre;



- (ii) the existing pay structure and the revised pay structure of the lower and higher posts in which they are entitled to draw pay are identical;
- (iii) the senior Government servants at the time of promotion are drawing equal or more pay than the junior;
- (iv) the anomaly is directly as a result of the application of the provisions of the rule or order regulating pay fixation on such promotion in the revised pay structure:

Provided that if the junior Government servant was drawing more pay in the existing pay structure than the senior by virtue of any advance increments granted to him, the provisions of this sub- rule shall not be invoked to step up the pay of the senior Government servant.

- (b) The senior Government servant whose pay is re-fixed in accordance with clause (a) shall be entitled to the next increment on completion of his required qualifying service with effect from the date of re-fixation of pay.
- (10) The pay of member of service drawing pay at two or more stages in pre-revised Pay Band and Grade Pay gets fixed at same cell in the applicable level in new pay matrix, one additional increment shall be given for every two stages bunched and the pay of the member of service drawing higher pay in pre-revised structure shall be fixed at the next vertical cell in the applicable level. Pay of the two Government servants in a given Pay Band and Grade Pay where the higher pay is at least 3 % or more than the lower pay, shall constitute two stages. Employees drawing pay where the difference in pre-revised pay is less than 3% shall not be entitled for this benefit. All pay stages lower than the entry pay in 4<sup>th</sup> State Pay commission pay structure as indicated in the Pay Matrix contained in the Pay Committee Report, if any, are also not to be taken into account for determining the extent of bunching.

- 8. Fixation of pay of employees appointed by direct recruitment on or after 1st day of January, 2016.-** The pay of employees appointed by direct recruitment on or after 1st day of January, 2016 shall be fixed at the minimum pay or the first Cell in the Level, applicable to the post to which such employees are appointed:

Provided that where the existing pay of such employee appointed on or after 1st day of January, 2016 and before the date of notification of these rules, has already been fixed in the existing pay structure and if his existing emoluments happen to exceed the minimum pay or the first Cell in the Level, as applicable to the post to which he is appointed on or after 1st day of January, 2016, such difference shall be paid as personal pay to be absorbed in future increments in pay.

- 9. Increments in Pay Matrix.**— The increment shall be as specified in the vertical Cells of the applicable Level in the Pay Matrix.

On grant of annual increment, the basic pay will move down the same level to the next higher cell as shown in the table to the right.	Pay Band 5200-20200						
	Grade Pay	2200	2300	2400	2600	2700	3000
	Level	4	5	6	7	8	9
	1	18000	19400	20300	21700	22800	25400
	2	18500	20000	20900	22400	23500	26200
	3	19100	20600	21500	23100	24200	27000
	4	19700	21200	22100	23800	24900	27800
					↓		
	5	20300	21800	22800	24500	25600	28600
	6	20900	22500	23500	25200	26400	29500
	7	21500	23200	24200	26000	27200	30400
	8	22100	23900	24900	26800	28000	31300
	9	22800	24600	25600	27600	28800	32200
	10	23500	25300	26400	28400	29700	33200

**10.Date of next increment in revised pay structure.-**

- (1) There shall be two dates for grant of increment namely, 1st January and 1st July of every year, instead of existing date of 1st July:

Provided that an employee shall be entitled to only one annual increment either on 1st January or 1st July depending on the date of his appointment, promotion or grant of financial upgradation.

- (2) The increment in respect of an employee appointed or promoted or granted financial upgradation including upgradation under Assured Career Progression Scheme (ACPS) during the period between the 2nd day of January and 1st day of July (both inclusive) shall be granted on 1st day of January and the increment in respect of an employee appointed or promoted or granted financial upgradation including upgradation under ACPS during the period between the 2nd day of July and 1st day of January (both inclusive) shall be granted on 1st day of July.

**Illustration:**

- (a) In case of an employee appointed or promoted in the normal hierarchy or under ACPS during the period between the 2nd day of July, 2016 and the 1st day of January, 2017, the first increment shall accrue on the 1st day of July, 2017 and thereafter it shall accrue after one year on annual basis.
- (b) In case of an employee appointed or promoted in the normal hierarchy or under ACPS during the period between 2nd day of January, 2016 and 1st day of July, 2016, who did not draw any increment on 1st day of July, 2016, the next increment shall accrue on 1st day of January, 2017 and thereafter it shall accrue after one year on annual basis:

Provided that in the case of employees whose pay in the revised pay structure has been fixed as on 1st day of January, the next increment in the Level in which the pay was so fixed as on 1st day of January, 2016 shall accrue on 1st day of July, 2016:

Provided further that the next increment after drawal of increment on 1st day of July, 2016 shall accrue on 1st day of July, 2017.

**11. Revision of pay from a date subsequent to 1st day of January, 2016.-**

Where a Government servant who continues to draw his pay in the existing pay structure is brought over to the revised pay structure from a date later than 1st day of January, 2016, his pay in the revised pay structure shall be fixed in the manner prescribed in accordance with rule 7.

**12. Fixation of pay on promotion on or after 1st January 2016.-**

On promotion, a Government servant has an option to get his pay fixed in the higher Level either from date of his promotion or from the date of next increment. In case of promotion from one Level to another Level under the revised pay structure, the pay shall be fixed in the following manner, namely:-

- (1) one increment shall be given in the Level from which the employee is promoted and he shall be placed at a cell equal to the figure so arrived at in the Level of the post to which promoted and if no such cell is available in the Level to which promoted, he shall be placed at the next higher Cell in that Level.

**Illustration:**

1.	Level in the revised pay structure: 7	Pay Band 5200 - 20200						
2.	Basic Pay in the revised pay structure: 25200	Grade pay	2300	2400	2600	2700	3000	3400
		Level	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Granted promotion in Level 9	1	19400	20300	21700	22800	25400	30200
		2	20000	20900	22400	23500	<b>26200</b>	31100
4.	Pay after giving one increment in Level 7: 26000	3	20600	21500	23100	24200	27000	32000
		4	21200	22100	23800	24900	27800	33000
5.	Pay in the promoted Level i.e. Level 9: 26200 ( either equal to or next higher to 26000 in Level 9	5	21800	22800	24500	25600	28600	34000
		6	22500	23500	<b>25200</b>	26400	29500	35000
		7	23200	24200	<b>26000</b>	27200	30400	36100
		8	23900	24900	26800	28000	31300	37200
		9	24600	25600	27600	28800	32200	38300
		10	25300	26400	28400	29700	33200	39400

(2) In case the Government servant opts to get his pay fixed from date of next increment, then, on the date of promotion, he shall be placed at a cell equal to the existing pay at the higher Level to which promoted, without adding any increment, and if no such cell is available in the Level to which promoted, he shall be placed at the next higher Cell in that Level.

Further, re-fixation will be done on the date of his next increment. On that day he shall be granted two increments calculated separately; one annual increment and second increment on account of promotion in the Level from which the employee is promoted and thereafter his pay in the Level shall be fixed at a cell in the higher Level equal to the figure so arrived at and if no such cell is available in the Level, he shall be placed at the next higher Cell in that Level.

#### Illustration:

1.	Level in the revised pay structure: 7	Pay Band 5200 - 20200						
2.	Basic Pay in the revised pay structure: 25200	Grade pay	2300	2400	2600	2700	3000	3400
		Level	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Granted promotion in Level 9	1	19400	20300	21700	22800	25400	30200
		2	20000	20900	22400	23500	26200	31100
4.	Pay after giving one (annual) increment in Level 7: 26000	3	20600	21500	23100	24200	27000	32000
		4	21200	22100	23800	24900	27800	33000
5	Pay after giving another (promotional) increment in Level 7: 26800	5	21800	22800	24500	25600	28600	34000
		6	22500	23500	25200	26400	29500	35000
		7	23200	24200	26000	27200	30400	36100
6.	Pay in the promoted Level i.e. Level 9: 27000 (either equal to or next higher to 26800 in Level 9)	8	23900	24900	26800	28000	31300	37200
		9	24600	25600	27600	28800	32200	38300
		10	25300	26400	28400	29700	33200	39400

**13. Mode of payment of arrears.-** The arrears shall be paid in three equal installments in subsequent financial years.

*Explanation:-* For the purpose of this rule, “arrears of pay” in relation to a Government servant means the difference between the pre-revised pay & Dearness Allowance and revised pay & Dearness Allowance.

**14. Refund of excess pay drawn.-** Every employee whose pay is fixed in the revised pay scale under these rules shall give an undertaking in the prescribed form to the effect that excess payments, if any, made on account of incorrect fixation of pay will be refunded by him to the Government.

**15. Classification of posts.-** In accordance with these rules, classification of posts shall be as follows:-

- Group D - All posts in Level 1,2 and 4.
- Group C - All posts in Level 3 and 5 to 14.
- Group B - All posts in Level 15 and 16.
- Group A - All posts in Level 17 and above.

**16. Overriding effect of rules.-** The provision of the Sikkim Government Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1978, the Sikkim Government Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1986, the Sikkim Government Services (Revised Pay) Rules, 1987, the Sikkim Government Services ( Revised Pay) Rules, 1998 and the Sikkim Government Services ( Revised Pay) Rules, 2009 shall not, save as otherwise provided in these rules, apply to cases where pay is regulated under these rules, to the extent they are inconsistent with these rules.

**17. Power to relax.-** Where the Governor is satisfied that the operation of all or any of the provisions of these rules causes undue hardship in any particular case, he may, by order, dispense with or relax the requirements of that rule to such extent and subject to such conditions as he may consider necessary for dealing with the case in a just and equitable manner.

**18. Interpretation.-** If any question arises relating to the interpretation of any of the provisions of these rules, it shall be referred to the Department of Personnel, Administration Reforms, Training and Public Grievances, Government of Sikkim, for decision.

By order.

*(Tenzing Gelek) IAS*  
COMMISSIONER-CUM-SECRETARY  
DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL, ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS,  
TRAINING AND PUBLIC GRIEVANCES

**Memo No.; 190-191/GEN/DOP**

**Dated;**

**23/06/2018**

Copy for information to:-

1. All Secretaries/Heads of Departments,
2. Special Secretary, Home Department.....for publication in the Gazette,
3. File and
4. Guard File.

SCHEDULE  
[See Rules 3(g) and 7 (2)]  
PART-A  
PAY MATRIX

Amount  
in rupee

Pay Band	4500-14500		5200 - 20200					
Grade pay	1400	1800	2300	2200	2300	2400	2600	2700
Level	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	15200	16200	19300	18000	19400	20300	21700	22800
2	15700	16700	19900	18500	20000	20900	22400	23500
3	16200	17200	20500	19100	20600	21500	23100	24200
4	16700	17700	21100	19700	21200	22100	23800	24900
5	17200	18200	21700	20300	21800	22800	24500	25600
6	17700	18700	22400	20900	22500	23500	25200	26400
7	18200	19300	23100	21500	23200	24200	26000	27200
8	18700	19900	23800	22100	23900	24900	26800	28000
9	19300	20500	24500	22800	24600	25600	27600	28800
10	19900	21100	25200	23500	25300	26400	28400	29700
11	20500	21700	26000	24200	26100	27200	29300	30600
12	21100	22400	26800	24900	26900	28000	30200	31500
13	21700	23100	27600	25600	27700	28800	31100	32400
14	22400	23800	28400	26400	28500	29700	32000	33400
15	23100	24500	29300	27200	29400	30600	33000	34400
16	23800	25200	30200	28000	30300	31500	34000	35400
17	24500	26000	31100	28800	31200	32400	35000	36500
18	25200	26800	32000	29700	32100	33400	36100	37600
19	26000	27600	33000	30600	33100	34400	37200	38700
20	26800	28400	34000	31500	34100	35400	38300	39900
21	27600	29300	35000	32400	35100	36500	39400	41100
22	28400	30200	36100	33400	36200	37600	40600	42300
23	29300	31100	37200	34400	37300	38700	41800	43600
24	30200	32000	38300	35400	38400	39900	43100	44900
25	31100	33000	39400	36500	39600	41100	44400	46200
26	32000	34000	40600	37600	40800	42300	45700	47600
27	33000	35000	41800	38700	42000	43600	47100	49000
28	34000	36100	43100	39900	43300	44900	48500	50500
29	35000	37200	44400	41100	44600	46200	50000	52000
30	36100	38300	45700	42300	45900	47600	51500	53600
31	37200	39400	47100	43600	47300	49000	53000	55200
32	38300	40600	48500	44900	48700	50500	54600	56900
33	39400	41800	50000	46200	50200	52000	56200	58600
34	40600	43100	51500	47600	51700	53600	57900	60400
35	41800	44400	53000	49000	53300	55200	59600	62200
36	43100	45700	54600	50500	54900	56900	61400	64100
37	44400	47100	56200	52000	56500	58600	63200	66000
38	45700	48500	57900	53600	58200	60400	65100	68000
39	47100	50000	59600	55200	59900	62200	67100	70000
40	48500	51500	61400	56900	61700	64100	69100	72100



# PAY MATRIX

[Contd.]

Amount in rupee

Pay Band	9300 - 34800							
Grade pay	3000	3400	3800	4200	4400	4600	5000	5400
Level	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1	25400	30200	33700	37100	37600	39100	46300	49700
2	26200	31100	34700	38200	38700	40300	47700	51200
3	27000	32000	35700	39300	39900	41500	49100	52700
4	27800	33000	36800	40500	41100	42700	50600	54300
5	28600	34000	37900	41700	42300	44000	52100	55900
6	29500	35000	39000	43000	43600	45300	53700	57600
7	30400	36100	40200	44300	44900	46700	55300	59300
8	31300	37200	41400	45600	46200	48100	57000	61100
9	32200	38300	42600	47000	47600	49500	58700	62900
10	33200	39400	43900	48400	49000	51000	60500	64800
11	34200	40600	45200	49900	50500	52500	62300	66700
12	35200	41800	46600	51400	52000	54100	64200	68700
13	36300	43100	48000	52900	53600	55700	66100	70800
14	37400	44400	49400	54500	55200	57400	68100	72900
15	38500	45700	50900	56100	56900	59100	70100	75100
16	39700	47100	52400	57800	58600	60900	72200	77400
17	40900	48500	54000	59500	60400	62700	74400	79700
18	42100	50000	55600	61300	62200	64600	76600	82100
19	43400	51500	57300	63100	64100	66500	78900	84600
20	44700	53000	59000	65000	66000	68500	81300	87100
21	46000	54600	60800	67000	68000	70600	83700	89700
22	47400	56200	62600	69000	70000	72700	86200	92400
23	48800	57900	64500	71100	72100	74900	88800	95200
24	50300	59600	66400	73200	74300	77100	91500	98100
25	51800	61400	68400	75400	76500	79400	94200	101000
26	53400	63200	70500	77700	78800	81800	97000	104000
27	55000	65100	72600	80000	81200	84300	99900	107100
28	56700	67100	74800	82400	83600	86800	102900	110300
29	58400	69100	77000	84900	86100	89400	106000	113600
30	60200	71200	79300	87400	88700	92100	109200	117000
31	62000	73300	81700	90000	91400	94900	112500	120500
32	63900	75500	84200	92700	94100	97700	115900	124100
33	65800	77800	86700	95500	96900	100600	119400	127800
34	67800	80100	89300	98400	99800	103600	123000	131600
35	69800	82500	92000	101400	102800	106700	126700	135500
36	71900	85000	94800	104400	105900	109900	130500	
37	74100	87600	97600	107500	109100	113200		
38	76300	90200	100500	110700	112400	116600		
39	78600	92900	103500	114000	115800	120100		
40	81000	95700	106600	117400	119300	123700		

## PAY MATRIX

Amount in rupee

Pay Band	15600 - 39100				32000 - 60000	37400 - 67000	
Grade pay	6200	6700	7200	8700	9000	9500	10000
Level	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1	56000	65000	71100	83700	105400	120500	124700
2	57700	67000	73200	86200	108600	124100	128400
3	59400	69000	75400	88800	111900	127800	132300
4	61200	71100	77700	91500	115300	131600	136300
5	63000	73200	80000	94200	118800	135500	140400
6	64900	75400	82400	97000	122400	139600	144600
7	66800	77700	84900	99900	126100	143800	148900
8	68800	80000	87400	102900	129900	148100	153400
9	70900	82400	90000	106000	133800	152500	158000
10	73000	84900	92700	109200	137800	157100	162700
11	75200	87400	95500	112500	141900	161800	167600
12	77500	90000	98400	115900	146200	166700	172600
13	79800	92700	101400	119400	150600	171700	177800
14	82200	95500	104400	123000	155100	176900	183100
15	84700	98400	107500	126700	159800	182200	188600
16	87200	101400	110700	130500	164600	187700	194300
17	89800	104400	114000	134400	169500	193300	200100
18	92500	107500	117400	138400	174600	199100	
19	95300	110700	120900	142600	179800		
20	98200	114000	124500	146900			
21	101100	117400	128200	151300			
22	104100	120900	132000	155800			
23	107200	124500	136000	160500			
24	110400	128200	140100				
25	113700	132000	144300				
26	117100	136000	148600				
27	120600	140100					
28	124200	144300					
29	127900						
30	131700						
31	135700						
32	139800						

**PART B**  
**UPGRADED LEVELS FOR SPECIFIED POSTS**

Sl. No.	Description of the Posts	Existing Pay Structure		Revised Pay Structure	
		Existing Grade Pay	Grade Pay corresponding to which upgradations recommended	Level in Pay Matrix	Para No. of the Report
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Sub-ordinate Accounts Service				
1	Accountant	3400	3800	11	5.11
2	Sr. Accountant	4200	4600	14	5.11
	Ministerial and Executive Service				
3	Head Assistant	3400	3800	11	5.11
4	Inspector	3800	4200	12	5.11
5	Office Superintendent	4200	4600	14	5.11
	HRDD, Food Security & Agriculture Development Department, Horticulture & Cash Crops Development Department and Animal Husbandry, Livestock, Fisheries & Veterinary Services Department				
6	Laboratory Attendant	2200	2400	6	5.14
	Food Security and Agriculture Development and Horticulture & Cash Crops Development Departments				
7	Field Assistant	2300	2400	6	5.15
	Excise (Abkari) Department				
8	Head Constable	3000	3400	10	5.33
9	Assistant Sub-Inspector	3000	3800	11	
10	Sub-Inspector	3400	4200	12	
11	Inspector	3800	4600	14	
	Forest, Environment and Wildlife Management Department				
12	Head Forest Guard	3000	3400	10	5.70
13	Block Officer	3400	3800	11	
14	Range Officer	4200	4600	14	
	Sub-ordinate Engineering Service				
15	Junior Engineer	3800	4200	12	5.72
	Sub-ordinate Police Service				
16	Head Constable	3000	3400	10	5.78
17	Asstt. Sub-Inspector	3400	3800	11	
18	Sub-Inspector	3800	4200	12	5.79
	Sub-ordinate Revenue Service, Commercial Tax Division, FRED				
19	Assistant Sub Inspector	2700	3000	9	5.85
20	Sub Inspector	3000	3400	10	
21	Inspector	3800	4200	12	
	Transport Department (SNT)				
22	Constable, Transport Department	2300	2400	6	5.86
23	Mechanics (Non ITI)	2200	2300	5	5.16
	Health Care, Human Services & Family Welfare Department				
24	Counsellor/Pharmacist with degree	3800	4200	12	5.43

*APPENDIX "A"*

FORM OF OPTION

[See rule 6 (1)]

\*1. I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby elect the revised  
pay structure with effect from 1st January, 2016.

\*2. I, \_\_\_\_\_ hereby elect to continue  
on Pay Band and Grade Pay of my substantive / officiating post mentioned  
below until:

- i) \*the date of my next increment
- ii) \*the date of my subsequent increment
- iii) \*I vacate or cease to draw pay in the existing pay structure
- iv) \*the date of my promotion/upgradation

Existing Pay Band and Grade Pay \_\_\_\_\_

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Name\_\_\_\_\_

Designation\_\_\_\_\_

Office of present posting\_\_\_\_\_

\* To be scored out, if not applicable.

**UNDERTAKING**

I hereby undertake that in the event of my pay having been fixed in a manner contrary to the provisions contained in these Rules, as detected subsequently, any excess payment so made shall be refunded by me to the Government either by adjustment against future payments due to me or otherwise.

Signature\_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Designation\_\_\_\_\_

Office of present posting\_\_\_\_\_

**Statement of fixation of pay under the Sikkim Government Service (Revised Pay)  
Rules, 2018**

1. Name of the Employee :
2. Designation of the post in which pay is to be fixed as on January 1, 2016 :
3. Status (substantive/ officiating) :
4. Pay Band :
5. Grade Pay :
6. Upgraded Pay Band, if applicable to the post at Sl. No. 2 :
7. Upgraded Grade Pay, if applicable to the post at Sl. No. 2 :
8. Existing Emoluments
  - a. Basic Pay (Pay in the applicable Pay Band plus applicable Grade Pay or upgraded Grade Pay) in the pre-revised structure as on January 1, 2016 :
  - b. Dearness Allowance applicable on 01.01.2016 :
  - c. Existing emoluments (a+b) :
9. Existing Non Practicing Allowance, if any :
10. DA on Non Practicing Allowance (125% of Sl. No. 9), if any :
11. Applicable Level in Pay Matrix corresponding to Pay Band and Grade Pay shown at Sl. No. 5 or 7 as applicable :
12. Amount arrived at by multiplying Sl. No.8(a) by 2.57 :
13. Sum of Sl. No. 10 & 12 :
14. Applicable Cell in the Level either equal to or just above the amount at Sl. No. 13 :
15. Revised Basic Pay (as to Sl. No. 14)
16. Stepped up pay with reference to the revised Pay of Junior, if applicable [sub-rules (7) and (9) of Rule 7 of Sikkim Govt. Service (Revised Pay) Rules 2018] with name and pay of the junior indicated distinctly.  
:
17. Date of next increment and pay after grant of increment :
18. Any other relevant information :

**Signature of the Head of Office/Department**

**Seal**

**Date**

## **XVI. FARMER LOAN WAIVER**

45 Provide a detailed note on Farmer's Loan Waiver scheme, if any, implemented in the State along with year-wise impact on expenditure of the State Government on account of interest payments and repayment of loan separately.

Reply: - The State Government has not implemented Farmer Loan Waiver Scheme. However, Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme was initiated by Government of India in 2008 and implemented through Sikkim State Co-operative Bank Limited. Total loan waived during the period is Rs. 82.69 lakhs and debt relief is Rs. 23.50 lakhs.