

**State Finances Audit Report
of
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
For the year ended 31 March 2020**



GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR
Report No. 3 of 2021

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PREFACE

1. The State Finances Audit Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Manipur under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India for being laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State of Manipur.
2. Chapter I of this Report contains the basis and approach to State Finances Audit Report, structure of the Report, structure of Government Accounts, budgetary processes, snapshot of finances, assets and liabilities, and trends in key fiscal parameters like revenue surplus/ deficit, fiscal surplus/deficit, *etc.*
3. Chapter II of this Report deals with the State's Budget and Expenditure as per accounts of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2020. Some information has been obtained also from Government of Manipur for inclusion in this Report.
4. Chapter III of this Report contains audit observations on matters arising from the examination of Appropriation Accounts of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2020.
5. Chapter IV on 'Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance during the year 2019-20 with financial rules, procedures and directives.
6. Chapter V on 'Functioning of State Public Sector Enterprises' provides an overview and status of the working of State Public Sector Enterprises.
7. The Report containing audit findings of performance audit; compliance audit of transactions in various departments and audit findings arising out of the audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and Revenue Sector are presented separately for 2019-20.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Report

Based on the audited accounts of the Government of Manipur for the year ending March 2020, this Report provides an analytical review of the finances of the State Government. The Report is structured in five Chapters.

Chapter I-Overview of State Finances

This Chapter provides brief profile of the State and basis of the report, structure of the Government accounts, Budgetary processes, macro-fiscal analysis of key indices and fiscal position of the State including the deficit/surplus.

Chapter II-Finances of the State Government

This Chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the last five years, debt management of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.

Chapter III- Budgetary Management

This Chapter is based on the Appropriation Accounts of the State and reviews the appropriations and allocative priorities of the State Government and reports on deviations from Constitutional provisions relating to budgetary management.

Chapter IV- Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting Practices

This Chapter provides an overview on the quality of accounts and compliance of the State Government in its financial reporting practices, with prescribed financial rules, procedures and directives with regard to completeness, transparency, measurement and disclosure.

Chapter V- Functioning of State Public Sector Enterprises

This Chapter provides a ‘bird eye view’ on the functioning of the State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs). The term State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) encompasses the State Government owned/ controlled Government Companies set up under the Companies Act, 2013 and Statutory Corporations setup under the statutes enacted by the Parliament and State legislature.

Audit findings

Overview

- The State’s GSDP increased by ₹ 4,120.78 crore (14.79 *per cent*) from ₹ 27,868.71 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 31,989.49 crore in 2019-20. During the last five years, there was a steady increase in GSDP from ₹ 19,530.67 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 31,989.49 crore in 2019-20.
- The GSDP growth rate for Manipur (14.79 *per cent*) was higher than the all India GDP growth rate (7.21 *per cent*) in 2019-20. Service Sector was the major contributor of GSDP during the year with 59.39 *per cent*. Agriculture was the

second largest contributor with 26.16 *per cent* while Industry and Taxes on products were third and fourth respectively.

- The State's Revenue Receipts increased by 1.16 *per cent* (₹ 122.45 crore) over the previous year, mainly due to increase in Grants-in-Aid (GIA) and Contribution (₹ 649.91 crore) and Own Tax Revenue (₹ 155.07 crore). However, the State could not achieve the target of Budget Estimates.
- The State's Own Tax Revenue increased by 14.82 *per cent* over the previous year 2018-19. State's share of Union Taxes and Duties in comparison to the previous year decreased by ₹ 650.82 crore (13.86 *per cent*).
- Revenue Expenditure was ₹ 10238.63 crore and it increased by 5.03 *per cent* (₹ 489.91 crore) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in General Services (₹ 463.51 crore), Social Services (₹ 255.92 crore), and Economic Services (₹ 211.21 crore).
- The State's Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 445.53 crore for the year, decreased by 45.20 *per cent* (₹ 367.46 crore) over the previous year mainly due to decrease in State's share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ 650.82 crore), and increase in expenditure on Salaries (₹ 304.53 crore), GIA (₹ 164.65 crore), Pension (₹ 204.21 crore) and Interest Payment (₹ 86.33 crore).
- Capital Expenditure which was ₹ 1155.24 crore for the year, decreased by 33.25 *per cent* (₹ 575.53 crore) over the previous year's expenditure. It was mainly due to decrease in capital outlay under Major Irrigation (₹ 105.94 crore), Public Works (₹ 75.51 crore) and Urban Development (₹ 70.67 crore).
- The State's Total Expenditure for the year, which was ₹ 11393.87 crore, decreased by 0.75 *per cent* (₹ 85.62 crore) over the previous year, due to reduction in Capital Expenditure (₹ 575.53 crore) offset by increase in Revenue Expenditure (₹ 489.91 crore).
- The State was able to reduce Fiscal Deficit by 22.71 *per cent* (₹ 208 crore) as compared to previous year. The Government was able to meet the projections made under Manipur FRBM Act during the year as it achieved surplus on Revenue Account and managed to keep the Fiscal Deficit-GSDP ratio and Outstanding Debt-GSDP ratio within the ceilings prescribed under the Act. However, there was a decrease in the Revenue Surplus since 2017-18. As compared to 2018-19, Revenue Surplus decreased significantly by ₹ 367.46 crore in 2019-20 mainly due to decrease in State's share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ 650.82 crore), Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 31.71 crore) and increase in committed expenditure.
- Post audit, the Revenue Surplus was overstated by ₹ 53.95 crore due to certain transactions such as short contribution of State share to NPS and State Disaster Response Fund and non-deposit of Cess funds. The Fiscal Deficit was also understated by the same amount.

(Chapter I)

Recommendations

- The State Government needs to keep up the trend of Own Tax Revenue collection achieved during 2019-20 by focusing on other potential areas, apart from SGST to have a sustained increase in Own Tax Revenue collection.
- The State Government needs to increase its Capital Expenditure and give more impetus to asset creation for sustained economic growth.
- They need to keep up the trend of achieving the projections on major fiscal parameters, made in the Manipur FRBM Act through prudent financial management and increase their Revenue surplus, which is declining.

Finances of the State Government

- The fiscal position of the State is viewed in terms of key fiscal parameters-Revenue deficit/ surplus, fiscal deficit/ surplus and primary deficit/ surplus.

During 2019-20, the State had a Revenue surplus of ₹ 445.53 crore which was 1.39 *per cent* of GSDP during the year. Fiscal deficit during 2019-20, was ₹ 708.91 crore which was 2.22 *per cent* of GSDP and primary deficit was ₹ 45.37 crore (0.14 *per cent* of GSDP).

- Revenue Receipts during the year 2019-20 were ₹ 10684.16 crore which increased by ₹ 122.45 crore (1.16 *per cent*) over the previous year. State's Own Tax Revenue (₹ 1201.12 crore) increased by ₹ 155.07 crore (14.82 *per cent*) compared to the previous year (₹ 1046.05 crore), while Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 134.53 crore) decreased by ₹ 31.71 crore (19.07 *per cent*) during the year. State GST (₹ 852.58 crore) was the main contributor of the State's Own Tax Revenue and the GST along with VAT receipts accounted for 91 *per cent* of the State's total Own Tax Revenue. During 2019-20, receipts under SGST (₹ 852.58 crore) increased by ₹ 157.88 crore (22.72 *per cent*) as compared to previous year (₹ 694.70 crore). The SGST receipts included ₹ 71.92 crore received as 'Apportionment of Taxes from IGST'.
- Grants-in-Aid from GoI increased by ₹ 649.91 crore (29.21 *per cent*) and State's Share of Union taxes and Duties decreased by ₹ 650.82 crore (13.85 *per cent*) during 2019-20 as compared to the previous year.
- Revenue Expenditure during the year 2019-20 was ₹ 10238.63 crore (89.86 *per cent*) against the Total Expenditure of ₹ 11393.87 crore. Committed Expenditure like salary & wages, pension, interest payments steadily increased during the last five-year period 2015-20. The Committed expenditure during 2019-20 was ₹ 6228.71 crore (58.30 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts of ₹ 10684.16 crore and 60.84 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 10238.63 crore).
- Salary and Wages expenditure constituted 35.82 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts and 37.38 *per cent* of Revenue expenditure during the year 2019-20.
- Capital Expenditure is the expenditure incurred for creation of fixed infrastructure assets such as roads, building, *etc.* It is noticed that during the year Capital

Expenditure decreased by ₹ 575.40 crore (33.25 per cent) from ₹ 1730.64 crore during 2018-19 to ₹ 1155.24 crore during 2019-20.

- Under National Pension System, against contribution of ₹ 705.24 crore of the State Government employees up to March 2020, the State Government contributed ₹ 592.23 crore only, resulting in a shortfall of ₹ 113.01 crore in the matching share of the State Government. Further, the State Government was yet to transfer to ₹ 206.62 crore to NSDL till the end of 31 March 2020. The shortfall/ non-contribution of funds are liabilities of the State Government, which need to be discharged promptly.
- The Government incurred an expenditure of ₹ 108.68 crore on 50 projects, which remained incomplete and the time overrun on these projects ranged between three days and more than three years. Further, there was cost overrun of ₹ 29.14 crore in one incomplete project.
- During 2019-20, the State Government invested ₹ 6.10 crore in Government Companies, statutory corporation, co-operative societies and joint stock companies. As on 31 March 2020, the State Government's investment stood at ₹ 214.12 crore in those Companies/ Corporations and Co-operative societies, whereas the returns on investment were negligible.
- The State Government short contributed ₹ 3.30 crore during 2019-20, in the State Disaster Response Fund, as per the Scheme guidelines, leading to overstatement of Revenue Surplus to that extent.
- The State had Outstanding guarantees of ₹ 478.18 crore including interest as on 31 March 2020.
- The outstanding Public Debt rapidly increased from ₹ 5265.88 crore (10.95 per cent) in 2016-17 to ₹ 7255.64 crore (8.07 per cent) in 2019-20 and the Debt/ GSDP ratio decreased from 24.88 per cent to 22.68 per cent during the same period due to higher growth rate of GSDP. About six per cent of the Revenue Receipts were used by the State for payment of interest on the outstanding Public Debt at an average rate of interest, which ranged between 4.58 per cent and 5.59 per cent, during last five-year period from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- As on 31 March 2020, the State had outstanding Market loans of ₹ 7003.99 crore out of which, ₹ 995.10 crore will mature in next one to three years and ₹ 885.15 crore will be maturing during next three to five years. Maximum amount of market loan bearing interest will mature after next seven years.
- The State Government had availed ₹ 4486.88 crore as Ways and Means Advances for 85 days and repaid the same during the year 2019-20. The cash balances of the State at the end of 31 March 2020 was in negative. This indicated a difficult Cash Balance position of the State Government.

(Chapter II)

Recommendations

- The increasing trends of Revenue Expenditure be corrected by identifying potential wasteful expenditure and adopting economy measures across departments.
- The State Government needs to give greater focus on development expenditure by steadily increasing its Capital expenditure on identified infrastructure gaps in a planned manner with periodical review and monitoring mechanism at the highest level of administration.
- To avoid possible future liabilities under NPS, the State Government needs to fulfil their obligation by releasing arrears of its contributions and transferring the outstanding funds already accumulated to NSDL for management of the NPS.
- The State Government may seriously review the functioning of the Corporations, Companies and Societies to ensure returns on their investments and consider closing of non-functional units in a time bound manner.
- Increasing trend of debt maturity profile *vis-à-vis* the level of borrowings needs to be reviewed so as to ensure that mobilised financial resources are used adequately for incurring capital expenditure for creation of assets.

Budgetary Management

- Against the total budget provision of ₹ 20,961.51 crore, State Departments incurred expenditure of ₹ 17,165.50 crore during 2019-20, resulting in net overall savings of ₹ 3,796.01 crore. The overall savings was the net result of savings of ₹ 5,925.94 crore offset by an excess of ₹ 2,129.93 crore.
- In eight cases, expenditure of ₹ 42.32 crore was incurred during 2019-20 in three grants, without budget provision, in violation of financial regulations and without the authority of the State Legislature.
- During 2019-20, Supplementary grants of ₹ 1,573.55 crore provided in 34 cases proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up to the level of original provision, indicating that Supplementary grants were provided in an adhoc manner without adequate review.
- In 83 cases, savings exceeded ₹ one crore or by more than 25 *per cent* of total provision during 2019-20. Out of these, 100 *per cent* savings occurred in two Grants *viz.* State Legislature and Council of Ministers under “Capital voted”. Further, there were 12 cases of persistent savings during the last five years 2015-20, indicating lack of systemic and closer budget review by the Government.
- During 2019-20, there was excess expenditure over provisions in two cases under one Appropriation, amounting to ₹ 2129.93 crore. Of these, in one case *viz.* Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payment and Debt Services (Capital Charged), there was persistent excess expenditure during the last five-year period from 2015-2020, which reflects improper budgeting.

- In 20 cases, expenditure of more than ₹ 10 crore and 25 *per cent* of the total expenditure for the year 2019-20 was incurred in March 2020. Of these, in two cases, 100 *per cent* of the expenditure was incurred in March 2020, in breach of financial propriety and Budget Rules.

(Chapter III)

Recommendations

- Savings of budgetary provisions are reflective of inability of the Department to spend the allotted fund. Persistent savings and non-surrender of funds need a closer monitoring to identify such departments to review their budget allocations and to ensure providing budgetary provision based on priorities of developmental programmes/ schemes.
- Excess of expenditure over budgetary provisions under different grants is a serious lapse of budget rules and dilutes legislative approval over budgets. Departments, which had incurred excess expenditure persistently should be identified to closely monitor their progressive expenditure and to seek supplementary grants/ re-appropriations in time.
- Supplementary grants should be provided in such grants only after proper scrutiny and realistic assessment of requirements of the concerned Departments, to avoid under or over spending by them.
- Rush of expenditure is a breach of financial propriety leading to unplanned expenditure. The Government should strengthen monitoring mechanism in each department to regulate fund flow and its utilisation on quarterly basis to avoid rush of expenditure at the fag end of the financial year.

Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting Practices

- 6,885 Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants aggregating ₹ 9,999.27 crore given to Departments of the State Government during the period up to March 2020 were not submitted to the Accountant General. Non submission of UCs is fraught with the risk of fraud and misappropriation of funds.
- During 2019-20, ₹ 105.21 crore was drawn through 76 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills of which, 71 Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DC) Bills for ₹ 81.71 crore, were awaited for submission of as on 31 March 2020. Further, as on 31 March 2020, there were 1,018 AC bills for ₹ 1,677.47 crore, which remained outstanding for adjustment due to non-submission of DC Bills. Non-adjustment of advances for long period is fraught with the risk of misappropriation and booking of expenditure without supporting documents.
- As on 31 March 2021, the arrears in preparation of annual accounts in respect of Government Companies ranged from two to 36 years while 13 annual accounts pertaining to the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 in respect of eight Autonomous Bodies/ Authorities had not been received.

- The State Government classified ₹ 107.78 crore as Receipts under Minor Head 800–Other Receipts constituting 1.01 *per cent* of Total Receipts. Similarly, the State booked expenditure of ₹ 1,970.36 crore under Minor Head 800–Other Expenditure constituting 17.29 *per cent* of total expenditure, during 2019-20.
- During the financial year 2019-20, there were delays in rendition of monthly accounts ranging from one to 116 days by the Public Works Divisions and one to 98 days by the Forest Divisions respectively.

(Chapter IV)

Recommendations

- State Government may ensure timely submission of utilisation certificates by the recipients of grants and of DCC Bills within the prescribed timeline as required under the Rules.
- Finance Department should consider evolving a system to expedite the process of compilation and submission of annual accounts by autonomous bodies and departmentally run undertakings in order to assess their financial position. They may review giving of further financial assistance to persistent defaulters in preparation of Accounts.
- The State Government should ensure that the Controlling Officers carry out timely reconciliation of their expenditure figures with the books of the AG (A&E) in the interest of financial discipline.
- The Finance Department should, in consultation with the Accountant General (A&E), conduct a comprehensive review of all items presently appearing under minor head 800 and ensure that all such receipts and expenditure are in future booked under the appropriate detailed /object heads of account.

Functioning of State Public Sector Enterprises

- As on 31 March 2020, the State of Manipur had 13 PSEs (all Government Companies), which included 10 working and three non-working Companies.
- The investment of the State Government (capital and long-term loans) in 12 SPSEs as per the State Finance Accounts, 2019-20 was ₹ 62.38 crore as against the investment of ₹ 46.07 crore as per the records of SPSEs. Thus, there was a difference of ₹ 17.67 crore (Equity: ₹ 16.99 crore; Loans: ₹ 0.68 crore) in the investment figures as per two sets of records. The State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner.
- As per the Finance Accounts, the State Government has provided budgetary support of ₹ 342.39 crore to SPSEs during 2019-20, in the form of capital (₹ 5.30 crore) and grants/ subsidy (₹ 337.09 crore). The major recipients of budgetary support were Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (Grant/ subsidy: ₹ 281.77 crore) and Manipur State Power Company Limited (Grant: ₹ 53.14 crore).
- As per the latest finalised accounts of the SPSEs, during 2019-20, out of 10 working SPSEs, only one SPSE (Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited) earned a

profit of ₹ 0.29 crore, while seven SPSEs incurred losses of ₹ 41.85 crore as per their latest finalised accounts. Moreover, two SPSEs viz., Manipur State Power Company Limited (₹ 20.08 crore) and Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (₹ 19.50 crore) contributed more than 95 per cent (₹ 39.58 crore) of the losses incurred by working SPSEs (₹ 41.85 crore).

- As per the latest finalised accounts of SPSEs as on 30 September 2020, the accumulated losses (₹ 158.74 crore) of five out of 10 working SPSEs had completely eroded their paid-up capital (₹ 47.19 crore).
- There was huge pendency in finalisation of accounts of working SPSEs, which ranged from two to thirty-two years. During 2020-21, out of total 10 working SPSEs, only one SPSE had finalised its Annual Accounts.

(Chapter V)

Recommendations

- The State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in the State Government investment figures as per the State Finance Accounts *vis-a-vis* the records of the SPSEs in a time-bound manner.
- The State Government needs to take steps to either improve the profitability of the SPSEs whose accumulated losses have completely eroded the equity capital or fully review the working of these SPSEs for continuing their operations.
- The Government may consider fixing of targets for finalisation of arrears of accounts for individual companies and closely monitor the clearance of these arrears in a time bound manner.
- The State Finance Department should review the cases of two SPSEs (Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Limited and Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited) for which accounts have not been finalised since their inception. The Government should ensure the receipts of complete accounts before giving financial assistance to these bodies/ undertakings.



**CHAPTER I
OVERVIEW**

CHAPTER I OVERVIEW

1.1 Profile of the State

The State of Manipur is located in the north-eastern part of India. The total geographical area of the State is 22,327 sq. km. comprising the central valley and the hills surrounding the valley. There are 16 districts in the State, of which, six districts are in the valley and ten districts are located in the hills. As per Census of 2011, the State's population increased from 22.94 lakh in 2001 to 28.56 lakh in 2011 showing decadal population growth of 24.50 *per cent*. Out of the total population, 29.21 *per cent* people (8.34 lakh) live in urban areas and the remaining 70.79 *per cent* (20.22 lakh) in rural areas. The density of population is 128 persons per sq. km. The literacy rate in the State has increased from 66.61 *per cent* (as per 2001 census) to 76.94 *per cent* in 2011. The relevant details are given in **Appendix 1.1 (Part C)**.

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product

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

Trends in the annual growth of the State's GSDP, All India GDP and the rate of growth during 2015-20 are indicated in **Table 1.1**:

Table 1.1: GSDP of the State, All India GDP and the rate of growth during 2015-20

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
All India GDP (₹ in crore)	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,98,304	1,89,71,237	2,03,39,849
Growth rate of GDP (<i>per cent</i>)	10.40	11.76	11.09	10.95	7.21
State's GDP* (₹ in crore)	19,530.6 7	21,293.89	25,789.23	27,868.71(Q)	31,989.49(A)
Growth rate of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	7.73	9.03	21.11	8.06	14.79

Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI and Dept. of Economics and Statistics, Manipur

*At current prices, Q – Quick Estimates, A – Advance Estimates

The State's GSDP increased by ₹ 4,120.78 crore (14.79 *per cent*) from ₹ 27,868.71 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 31,989.49 crore in 2019-20. During the last five years, there was a steady increase in GSDP from ₹ 19,530.67 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 31,989.49 crore in 2019-20. As compared to 2018-19, growth rate has increased by 6.73 *per cent* from 8.06 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 14.79 *per cent* in 2019-20. The growth rate of GSDP was higher than the all India GDP in 2019-20. As compared with the neighbouring States, Manipur's GSDP is more than that of Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram as shown in **Table 1.2**:

Table 1.2: Regional comparisons of GSDP 2019-20

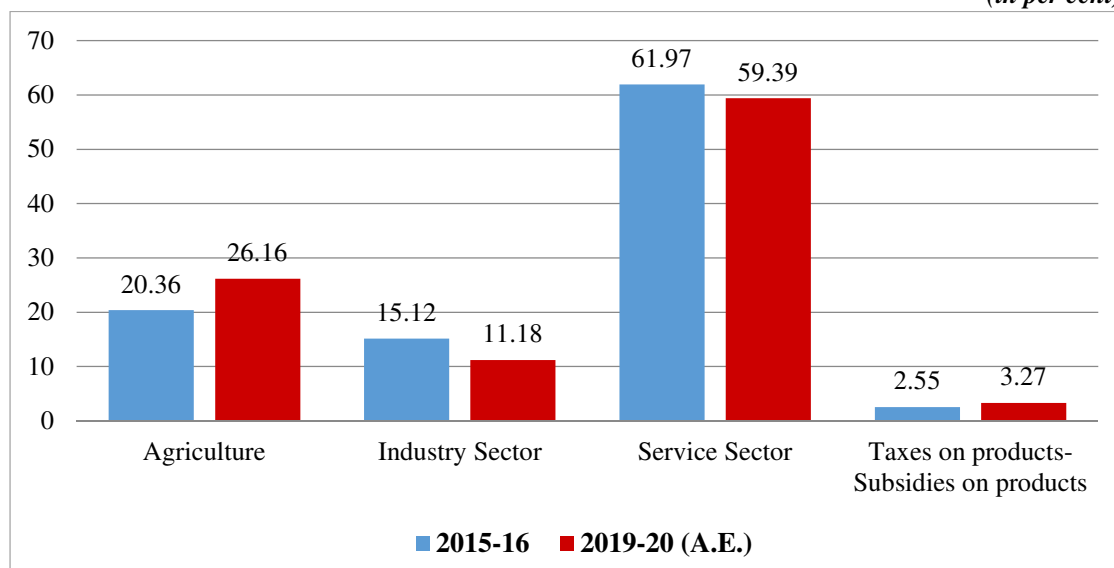
(₹ in crore)

State	GSDP
Assam	3,51,318.00
Tripura	57,352.89
Meghalaya	38,542.00
Sikkim	32,496.00
Manipur	31,989.49
Nagaland	30,508.00
Arunachal Pradesh	27,036.64
Mizoram	26,502.56

A sectoral analysis of State's GSDP for the period 2015-20 is given in the following Charts 1.1 and 1.2.

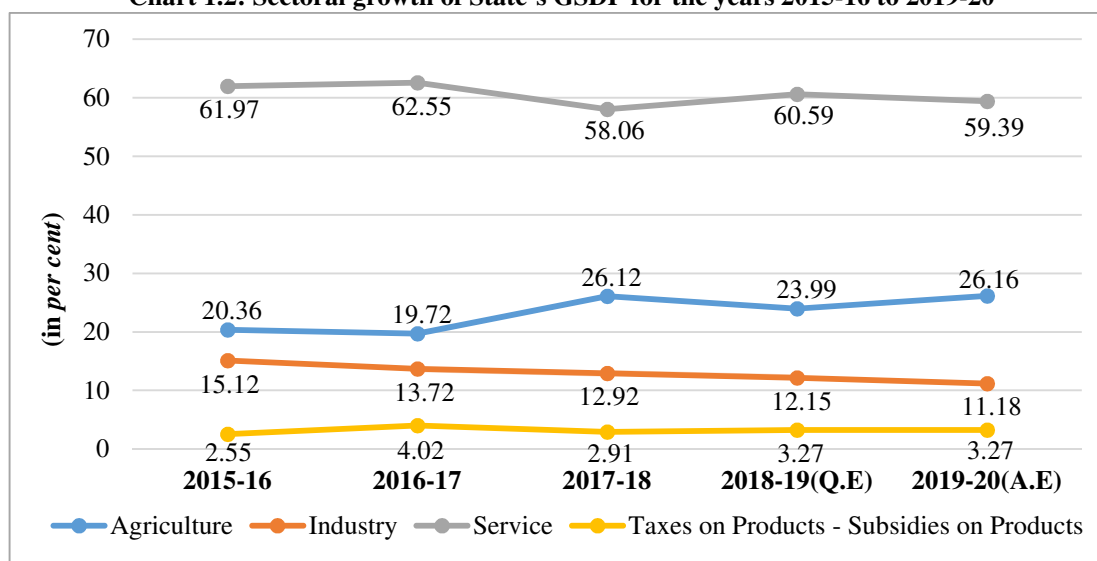
Chart 1.1: Sectoral Contribution to GSDP for the years 2015-16 and 2019-20

(in per cent)



Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Manipur; A.E – Advance Estimate

Chart 1.2: Sectoral growth of State's GSDP for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20



Source: Department of Economics and Statistics, Manipur;

Q.E. – Quick Estimates,

A.E.-Advance Estimates.

As can be seen from the above charts, Service Sector was the major contributor of GSDP during the period 2015-20 ranging from 58.06 *per cent* to 62.55 *per cent*. Agriculture was the second largest contributor ranging from 19.72 *per cent* to 26.16 *per cent* during the same period. The contribution of Agriculture Sector in GSDP increased from 20.36 *per cent* in 2015-16 to 26.16 *per cent* in 2019-20 while there was marginal decrease in the Industry and Service Sectors in 2019-20, as compared to 2015-16.

1.2 Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

In terms of Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) relating to the accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State. The State Finances Audit Report (SFAR) is prepared and submitted under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.

Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements), Manipur prepares Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State annually, from the vouchers, challans and initial and subsidiary accounts rendered by the Treasuries, offices and departments responsible for keeping of such accounts functioning under the control of State Government, and the statements received from the Reserve Bank of India. These accounts are audited independently by the Accountant General (Audit) and certified by the CAG.

Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State for the year 2019-20 constitute the core data for this Report. Other sources includes budget of the State, results of audit carried out by the Office of the Accountant General (Audit), other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries (accounting as well as MIS), GSDP data and other State related statistics, and various audit reports of the CAG of India.

The analysis is also carried out in the context of recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (XIV FC), Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2005, and best practices and guidelines of the Government of India (GoI).

This Chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State of Manipur during 2019-20 and an analysis of critical changes in the major fiscal aggregates in comparison to the previous years, keeping in view the overall trends during the last five years (2015-20). The layout of Finance Accounts, methodology adopted for assessment of fiscal position, profile of the State, *etc.*, are given in **Appendix 1.1 (Part A to D)**.

1.3 Structure of Government Accounts and Budgetary Processes

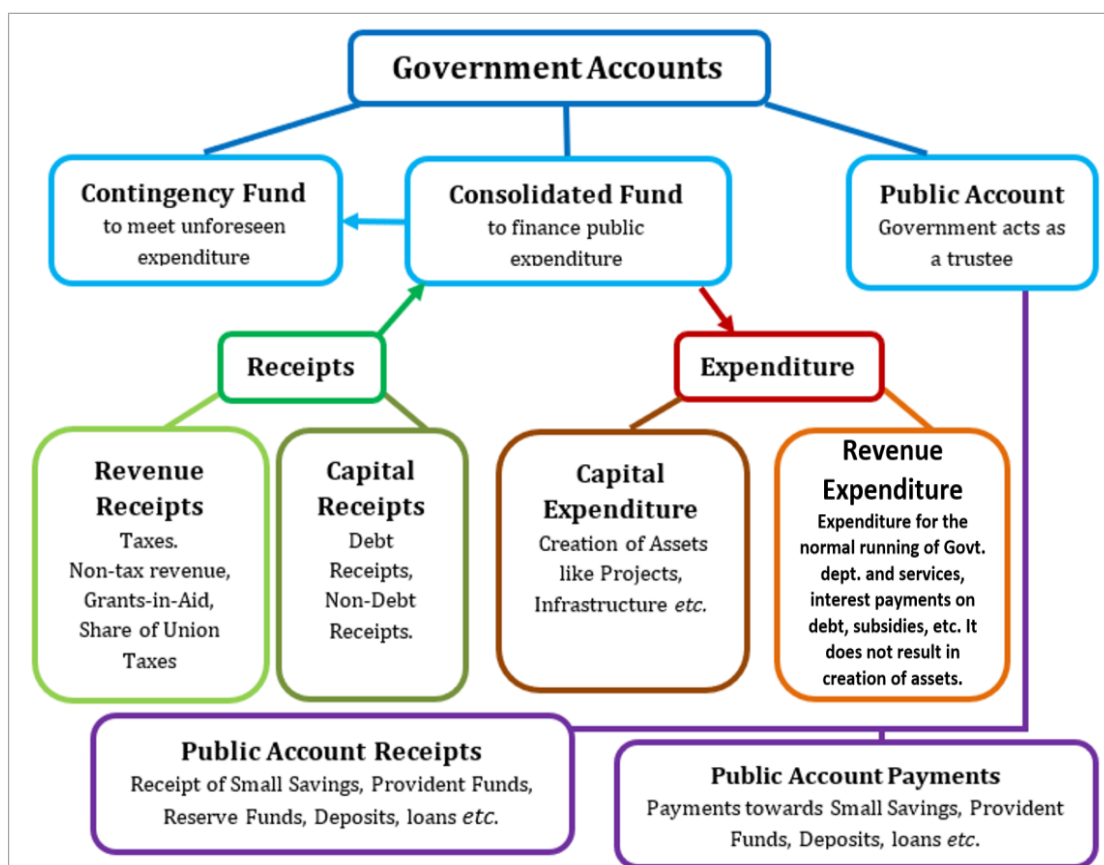
1.3.1 Structure of Government Accounts

Government Accounts are maintained in three parts for maintaining the records of all sorts of financial transactions *viz.* Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account. 'Consolidated Fund of the State' includes Revenue Receipts and Expenditure; Capital Receipts and Disbursements; Debts, and Loans and Advances. The

‘Contingency Fund of the State’ is in the nature of an imprest which is established by the State Legislature by law, and is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature, under appropriation made by law. The fund is recouped by debiting the expenditure to the concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State. All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayables like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits, Advances, Reserve Funds, Remittances and Suspense heads. The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

The structure of Government Accounts is given in **Chart 1.3**.

Chart 1.3: Structure of Government Accounts



1.3.2 Budgetary Processes

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

Results of audit scrutiny of budget and implementation of other budgetary initiatives of the State Government are detailed in Chapter 3 of this Report.

1.4 Snapshot of Finances

The following **Table 1.3** presents summary of the State's fiscal transactions during the year 2019-20 *vis-à-vis* Budget Estimate of 2019-20 and Actuals of the previous year 2018-19, while **Appendix 1.2** provides details of receipts and disbursement as well as the overall fiscal position during 2019-20.

Table 1.3: Summary of Fiscal Transactions during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2018-19 (Actual)	2019-20 (Budget Estimate)	2019-20 (Actuals)	Percentage of Actual to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	Own Tax Revenue	1046.05	1184.54	1201.12	101.40	3.75
2	Non-Tax Revenue	166.24	282.78	134.53	47.57	0.42
3	Share of Union taxes/duties	4698.59	5211.22	4047.77	77.67	12.65
4	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	4650.83	6478.86	5300.74	81.82	16.57
5	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	10561.71	13157.40	10684.16	81.20	33.40
6	Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.59	3.79	0.80	21.11	0.00
7	Other Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Borrowings and other Liabilities*	594.86	1422.00	1053.92	74.12	3.29
9	Capital Receipts (6+7+8)	595.45	1425.79	1054.72	73.97	3.30
10	Total Receipts (5+9)	11157.16	14583.19	11738.88	80.50	36.70
11	Revenue Expenditure	9748.72	12780.71	10238.63	80.11	32.01
12	Interest payments	577.21	655.38	663.54	101.25	2.07
13	Capital Expenditure	1730.77	2269.66	1155.24	50.90	3.61
14	Capital outlay	1730.64	2266.66	1155.24	50.97	3.61
15	Loan and Advances	0.13	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Total Expenditure (11+13)	11479.49	15050.37	11393.87	75.70	35.62
17	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+) (5-11)	812.99	376.69	445.53	118.27	1.39
18	Fiscal Deficit {16-(5+6+7)}	917.19	1889.18	708.91	37.52	2.22
19	Primary Deficit (18-12)	339.98	1233.80	45.37	3.68	0.14

Source: Finance Accounts, Annual Financial Statement.

*Sum of Net Public Debt, Net Contingency Fund, Net Public Account and Net Cash Balance.

The following are the significant changes noticed during 2019-20 over the previous year:

- Revenue Receipts increased by 1.16 per cent (₹ 122.45 crore) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in Grants-in-Aid (GIA) and Contribution (₹ 649.91 crore) and Own Tax Revenue (₹ 155.07 crore). However, the State could not achieve the targets of Budget Estimates.
- State's share of Union Taxes and Duties in comparison to the previous year declined by ₹ 650.82 crore. It was due to decrease in Corporation Tax (₹ 253.94 crore), Integrated Goods and Service Tax (₹ 92.60 crore), Customs Duty (₹ 76.51 crore), Union Excise Duties (₹ 42.93 crore) and Service Tax (₹ 42.85 crore).
- Revenue Expenditure increased by 5.03 per cent (₹ 489.91 crore) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in General Services

(₹ 463.51 crore), Social Services (₹ 255.92 crore), and Economic Services (₹ 211.21 crore).

- Revenue Surplus decreased by 45.20 per cent (₹ 367.46 crore) over the previous year mainly due to decrease in State's share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ 650.82 crore), and increase in expenditure on Salaries (₹ 304.53 crore), GIA (₹ 164.65 crore), Pension (₹ 187.95 crore) and Interest Payment (₹ 86.33 crore).
- Capital Expenditure decreased by 33.25 per cent (₹ 575.53 crore) over the previous year expenditure. It was mainly due to decrease in capital outlay under Major Irrigation (₹ 105.94 crore), Public Works (₹ 75.51 crore) and Urban Development (₹ 70.67 crore).
- Total Expenditure decreased by 0.75 per cent (₹ 85.62 crore) over the previous year. It was due to decrease in Capital Expenditure (₹ 575.53 crore) offset by increase in Revenue Expenditure (₹ 489.91 crore).
- The State was able to reduce Fiscal Deficit by 22.71 per cent (₹ 208.28 crore) as compared to previous year. It was mainly due to decrease in Total Expenditure (₹ 85.62 crore) and increase in Revenue Receipt (₹ 122.45 crore).

1.5 Snapshot of Assets and liabilities of the Government

1.5.1 Composition of Assets and Liabilities

In the existing Government accounting system, comprehensive accounting of fixed assets like land and buildings owned by the Government is not done. However, the Government accounts do capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditures incurred. **Appendix 1.3** gives an abstract of such liabilities and assets as on 31 March 2020, compared with the corresponding position on 31 March 2019. Liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, Loans and Advances from Central Government, and receipts from Public Account (Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.). The assets comprise mainly Capital outlay, Loans and Advances given by the State Government and Cash Balance.

A summarised position of Assets and Liabilities for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20 is shown in **Table 1.4**:

Table 1.4: Summarised position of Assets and Liabilities for the years 2018-19 and 2019-20.
(₹ in crore)

Liabilities					Assets				
		2018-19	2019-20	Per cent increase			2018-19	2019-20	Per cent increase
Consolidated Fund									
A	Internal Debt	6425.84	7004.00	9	a	Gross Capital Outlay	23229.30	24384.55	4.97
B	Loans and Advances from GoI	287.77	251.64	(-)12.56	b	Loans and Advances	199.11	198.31	(-)0.40
Contingency Fund		0	0	0			0	0	0

Liabilities					Assets				
		2018-19	2019-20	Per cent increase			2018-19	2019-20	Per cent increase
Public Account									
A	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	1494.42	1479.29	(-1.01)	a	Advances	2.60	2.60	0
B	Deposits	1437.04	1461.77	1.72	b	Remittance	639.72	637.84	(-)0.29
C	Reserve Funds	818.85	1210.77	47.86	c	Suspense and Miscellaneous	213.13	212.97	(-)0.08
D	Remittances	0	0	0		Cash balance (including investment in Earmarked Fund)	645.02	881.70	36.69
						Total	24928.88	26317.97	5.57
						Deficit in Revenue Account	14464.97	14910.50	3.08
Total		10463.92	11407.47	9.02	Total		10463.91	11407.47	9.02

As could be seen from the above table, liabilities of the State Government increased by ₹ 943.55 crore (9.02 per cent) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in Internal Debt (₹ 578.16 crore) and Reserve Fund (₹ 391.92 crore) constituting 61.28 per cent and 41.54 per cent of the increase in fiscal liabilities in 2019-20.

The increase in asset during 2019-20 was mainly on Gross Capital Outlay (₹ 1155.25 crore) and Cash Balance¹ (₹ 236.68 crore) over the previous year by 4.97 per cent and 36.69 per cent respectively.

1.6 Achievements against Targets prescribed under FRBM Act and Rules

The State Government enacted Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in August 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by achieving sufficient Revenue surplus, reduction in Fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability and greater transparency in fiscal operations of the State. As per Manipur FRBM Rules, 2005 (enacted in December 2005 and amendments thereafter) framed under the Act, fiscal targets of Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit, etc. were fixed.

The targets under the Act and the Rules are given in **Appendix-1.1 (Part D)**. The yearly targets are also set out in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statements (MTFPS) placed in the State Legislative Assembly. The targets for major fiscal variables provided in FRBM Act and Rules, MTFPS and actual achievements there against of the State are depicted in **Tables 1.5 and 1.6**:

¹ Including Investment in Earmarked Fund.

Table 1.5: Trends in Major fiscal parameters/variables vis-à-vis targets for the years 2015-20

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Surplus	897.53 ✓	944.36 ✓	1083.83 ✓	812.99 ✓	445.53 ✓
Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as per cent of GSDP)	3 per cent	(-)340.92 (-1.75) ✓	(-)548.31 (-2.57) ✓	(-)339.86 (-1.32) ✓	(-)917.19 (-3.29) ✗	(-)708.91 (-2.22) ✓
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	-- ²	41.60 [47.67] ✓	41.36 [45.42] ✓	37.09 [43.43] ✓	37.55 [41.66] ✓	34.95 [40.11] ✓

Figures in the parenthesis [] for Outstanding Debt-GSDP Ratio is the XIV FC projections

Table 1.6: Actuals vis-a-vis projection in MTFPS during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Fiscal Variables	Projection as per MTFPS	Actuals	Variation
			(2019-20)	(in per cent)
1	Own Tax Revenue	1184.54	1201.12	1.40
2	Non-Tax Revenue	282.78	134.53	(-)52.43
3	Share of Central Taxes	5211.22	4047.77	(-)22.33
4	Grants-in-Aid from GoI	6478.86	5300.74	(-)18.18
5	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	13157.40	10684.16	(-)18.80
6	Revenue Expenditure	12780.71	10238.63	(-)19.89
7	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (5-6)	376.68	445.53	18.28
8	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-)1889.19	(-)708.91	62.48
9	Debt-GSDP ratio (per cent)	36.01	34.95	(-)2.94
10	GSDP growth rate at Current prices (per cent)	10.00	14.79	47.90

Source: MTFPS and Finance Accounts

During the year 2019-20, the State Government could achieve targets fixed by FRBM Act, for maintaining Revenue Surplus, Fiscal Deficit-GSDP ratio and Outstanding Debt-GSDP ratio.

The State Government, however, could not achieve the projection of MTFPS in respect of Revenue Receipts by ₹ 2473.24 crore (18.80 per cent) mainly due to under achievement of projection in Grants-in-Aid from GoI (₹ 1178.12 crore), Share of Central Taxes (₹ 1163.45 crore) and Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 148.25 crore).

1.7 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

When a government spends more than it collects by way of revenue, it incurs a deficit. There are various measures that capture government deficit. Three key fiscal parameters *i.e.* Revenue, Fiscal and Primary deficit are usually used to indicate the extent of overall fiscal imbalance in the finances of the State during a specified period. The deficit/surplus in the Government accounts represents gap between its receipts and expenditures. The nature of deficit/surplus is an indicator of the fiscal prudence of the Government. Further, the ways in which the deficit is financed and the resources mobilised are applied, are important pointers to its fiscal health.

² MFRBM Act has not provided Outstanding Debt-GSDP Ratio projections after the year 2014-15.

The following **Charts 1.4 and 1.5** present the trends in deficit parameters *i.e.* Revenue, Fiscal and Primary and trends in relation to GSDP during the period 2015-20.

Chart 1.4: Trends in deficit parameters during 2015-16 to 2019-20

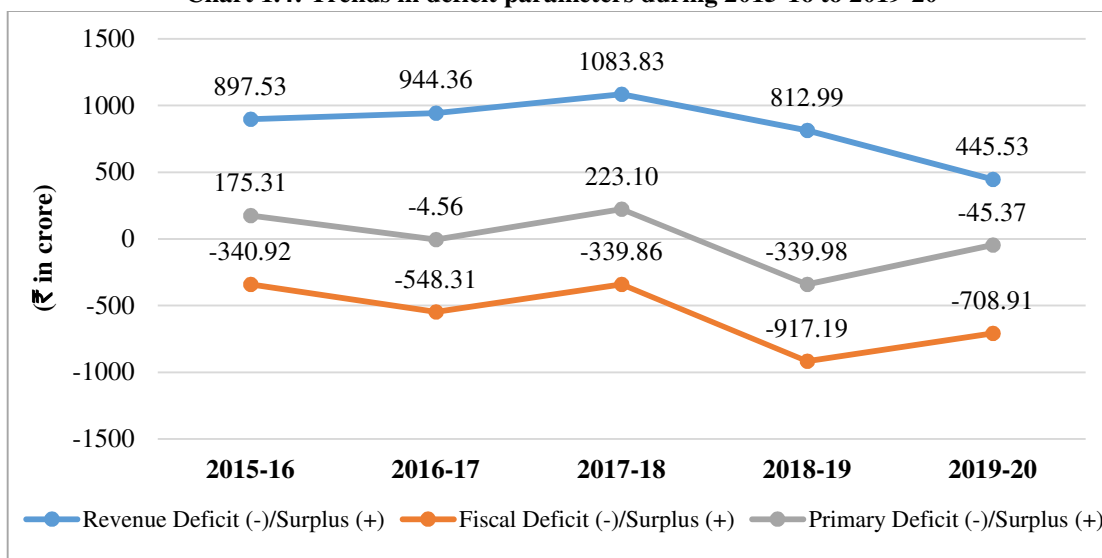
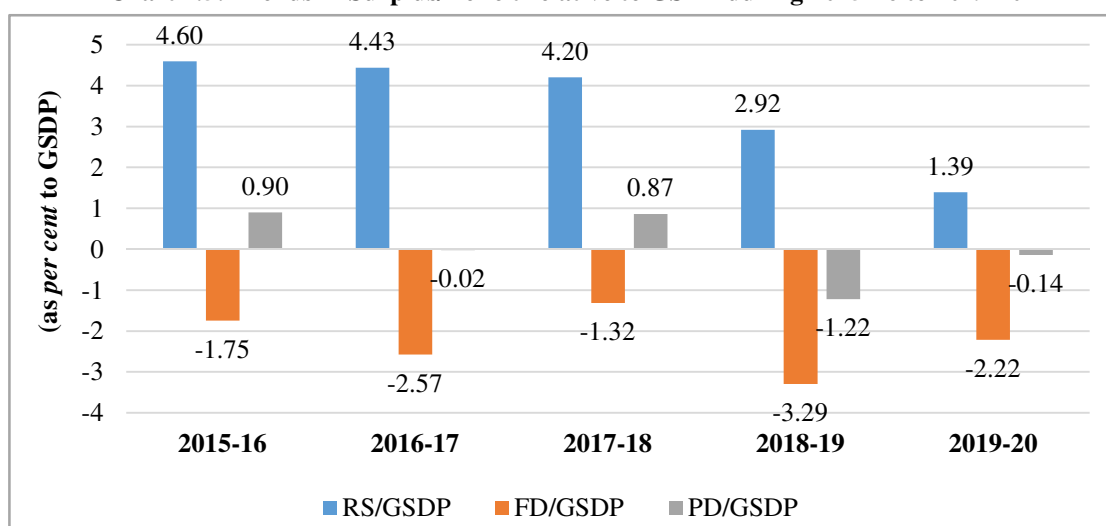


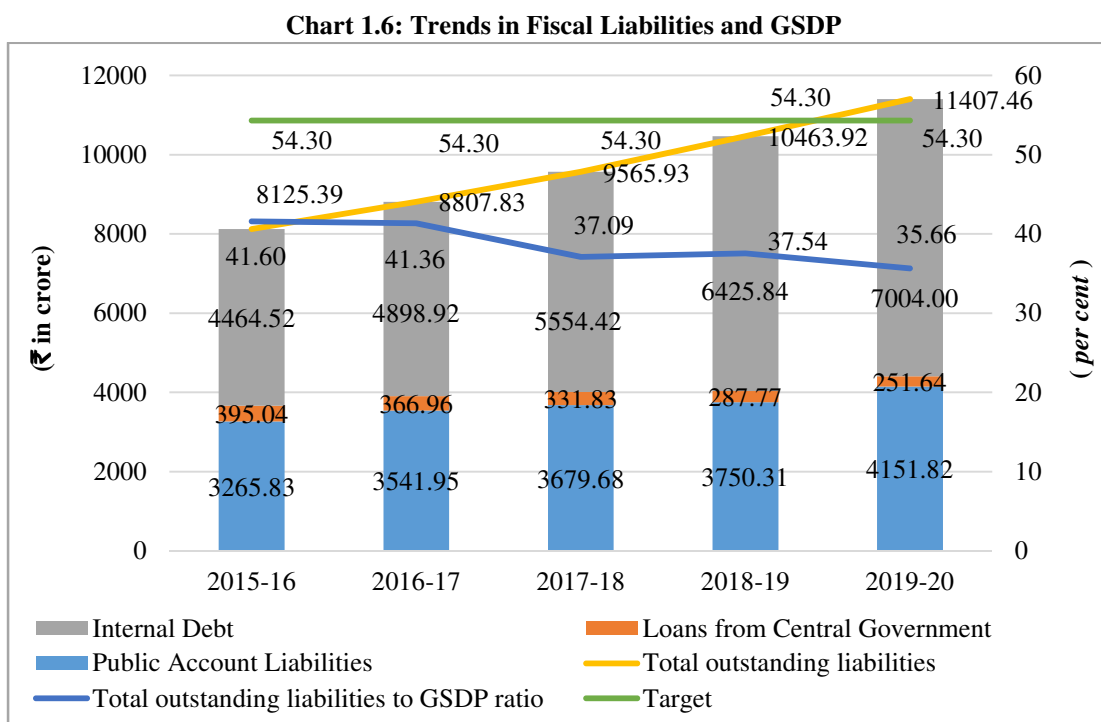
Chart 1.5: Trends in Surplus/Deficit relative to GSDP during 2015-16 to 2019-20



The State was able to maintain Revenue Surplus during the last five years 2015-20, ranging from ₹ 445.53 crore to ₹ 1083.83 crore. However, there is a decreasing trend since 2017-18. As compared to 2018-19, Revenue Surplus decreased significantly by ₹ 367.46 crore in 2019-20 mainly due to decrease in State's share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ 650.82 crore), Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 31.71 crore) and increase in expenditure on Salaries (₹ 304.53 crore), GIA General (₹ 180.93 crore), Pension (₹ 86.54 crore) and Interest Payment (₹ 86.33 crore). On the other hand, Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit show a fluctuating trend during the period 2015-20.

Fiscal Deficit is usually financed by way of borrowings by the State giving rise to government debt. If the government continues to borrow year after year, it leads to the accumulation of debt. Government debt is mainly composed of internal borrowings (Market loans, Ways and Means Advances *etc.*), loans and advances from GoI and receipts on public account (Small savings, Provident fund *etc.*).

The following **Chart 1.6** depicts the trends in the components of liabilities.



The overall fiscal liabilities of the State increased steadily during 2015-16 to 2019-20, from ₹ 8125.39 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 11407.46 crore in 2019-20. Fiscal liabilities increased by 9.02 *per cent* (₹ 943.54 crore) in 2019-20 over the previous year which was mainly due to increase in Internal Debt (₹ 578.16 crore) and Public Account liabilities (₹ 401.51 crore). Such a trend puts pressure on the State Government for meeting the burden on repayment of debt and interest thereon.

1.8 Impact on Revenue and Fiscal Deficit, Post Audit

Certain operations such as non-deposition of Cess to Consolidated Fund, short contribution of State matching share in State Disaster Response Fund, *etc.* also impact the revenue surplus and fiscal deficit figure resulting in inaccurate surplus/ deficit figure. **Table 1.7** shows the operation of the State which impacted Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit during the year 2019-20.

Table 1.7: Impact on Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Impact on Revenue Surplus (Overstated)	Impact on Fiscal Deficit (Understated)
Non-Transfer of the Manipur Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess	17.75	17.75
Short contribution of State matching share in State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)	3.30	3.30
Non-transfer of Central share of SDRF to Major Head 8121	20.70	20.70
Non-transfer of Interest liability on interest bearing Reserve Funds and Deposits	12.20	12.20
Total	53.95	53.95

(Source: Finance Accounts)

Thus, from the above table, Revenue Surplus was overstated by ₹ 53.95 crore and Fiscal Deficit was understated by the same amount of ₹ 53.95 crore. If the amount were reversed, the correct figure of Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit for 2019-20 would be ₹ 391.58 crore³ and ₹ 762.86 crore⁴ respectively.

1.9 Conclusion

- The State's GSDP increased by ₹ 4,120.78 crore (14.79 per cent) from ₹ 27,868.71 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 31,989.49 crore in 2019-20. During the last five years, there was a steady increase in GSDP from ₹ 19,530.67 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 31,989.49 crore in 2019-20.
- The GSDP growth rate for Manipur (14.79 per cent) was higher than the all India GDP growth rate (7.21 per cent) in 2019-20. Service Sector was the major contributor of GSDP during the year with 59.39 per cent. Agriculture was the second largest contributor with 26.16 per cent while Industry and Taxes on products were third and fourth respectively.
- The State's Revenue Receipts increased by 1.16 per cent (₹ 122.45 crore) over the previous year, mainly due to increase in Grants-in-Aid (GIA) and Contribution (₹ 649.91 crore) and Own Tax Revenue (₹ 155.07 crore). However, State could not achieve the target of Budget Estimates.
- The State's Own Tax Revenue increased by 14.82 per cent over the previous year 2018-19. State's share of Union Taxes and Duties in comparison to the previous year decreased by ₹ 650.82 crore (13.86 per cent).
- Revenue Expenditure was ₹ 10238.63 crore and it increased by 5.03 per cent (₹ 489.91 crore) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in General Services (₹ 463.51 crore), Social Services (₹ 255.92 crore), and Economic Services (₹ 211.21 crore).
- The State's Revenue Surplus which was ₹ 445.53 crore for the year, decreased by 45.20 per cent (₹ 367.46 crore) over the previous year mainly due to decrease in State's share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ 650.82 crore), and increase in expenditure on Salaries (₹ 304.53 crore), GIA (₹ 164.65 crore), Pension (₹ 204.21 crore) and Interest Payment (₹ 86.33 crore).
- Capital Expenditure which was ₹ 1155.24 crore for the year, decreased by 33.25 per cent (₹ 575.53 crore) over the previous year's expenditure. It was mainly due to decrease in capital outlay under Major Irrigation (₹ 105.94 crore), Public Works (₹ 75.51 crore) and Urban Development (₹ 70.67 crore).
- The State's Total Expenditure for the year, which was ₹ 11393.87 crore, decreased by 0.75 per cent (₹ 85.62 crore) over the previous year, due to reduction in Capital

³ ₹ 445.53 – ₹ 53.95 = ₹ 391.58.

⁴ ₹ 708.91 + ₹ 53.95 = ₹ 762.86.

Expenditure (₹ 575.53 crore) offset by increase in Revenue Expenditure (₹ 489.91 crore).

- The State was able to reduce Fiscal Deficit by 22.71 *per cent* (₹ 208 crore) as compared to previous year. The Government was able to meet the projections made under Manipur FRBM Act during the year as it achieved surplus on Revenue Account and managed to keep the Fiscal Deficit-GSDP ratio and Outstanding Debt-GSDP ratio within the ceilings prescribed under the Act. However, there was a decrease in the Revenue Surplus since 2017-18. As compared to 2018-19, Revenue Surplus decreased significantly by ₹ 367.46 crore in 2019-20 mainly due to decrease in State's share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ 650.82 crore), Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 31.71 crore) and increase in committed expenditure.
- Post audit, the Revenue Surplus was overstated by ₹ 53.95 crore due to certain transactions such as short contribution of State share to NPS and State Disaster Response Fund and non-deposit of Cess funds. The Fiscal Deficit was also understated by the same amount.

1.10 Recommendations

- The State Government needs to keep up the trend of Own Tax Revenue collection achieved during 2019-20 by focusing on other potential areas, apart from SGST to have a sustained increase in Own Tax Revenue collection.
- The State Government needs to increase its Capital Expenditure and give more impetus to asset creation for sustained economic growth.
- They need to keep up the trend of achieving the projections on major fiscal parameters, made in the Manipur FRBM Act through prudent financial management and increase their Revenue surplus, which is declining.

CHAPTER II
FINANCES OF THE STATE

CHAPTER II

FINANCES OF THE STATE

2.1 Introduction

This Chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the five-year period of 2015-20, debt sustainability of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State. Information was also obtained from the State Government where necessary.

2.2 Major changes in Key fiscal aggregates during 2019-20 vis-à-vis 2018-19

Table 2.1 gives a bird's eye view of the major changes in key fiscal aggregates of the State during 2019-20 as compared to the previous year.

Table 2.1: Changes in key Fiscal Aggregates in 2019-20 compared to 2018-19

Revenue Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Revenue receipts of the State increased by 1.16 per cent ✓ Own Tax receipts of the State increased by 14.82 per cent ✓ Own Non-Tax receipts decreased by 19.07 per cent ✓ State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties decreased by 13.85 per cent ✓ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India increased by 29.21 per cent
Revenue Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Revenue expenditure increased by 5.03 per cent ✓ Revenue expenditure on General Services increased by 11.64 per cent ✓ Revenue expenditure on Social Services increased by 9.62 per cent ✓ Revenue expenditure on Economic Services decreased by 8.69 per cent ✓ Expenditure on Grants-in-Aid decreased by 3.19 per cent
Capital Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Capital expenditure decreased by 33.25 per cent ✓ Capital expenditure on General Services decreased by 58.45 per cent ✓ Capital expenditure on Social Services increased by 657.07 per cent ✓ Capital expenditure on Economic Services decreased by 37.78 per cent
Loans and Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Disbursement of Loans and Advances decreased by 100 per cent ✓ Recoveries of Loans and Advances increased by 35.59 per cent
Public Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public Debt Receipts increased by 60.80 per cent ✓ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 86.23 per cent
Public Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Public Account Receipts decreased by 19.09 per cent ✓ Disbursement of Public Account decreased by 32.91 per cent
Cash Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Cash balance increased by ₹ 236 crore (36.69 per cent) during 2019-20 compared to previous year

Analysis of the above indicators is given in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.3 Sources and Application of Funds

Table 2.2 compares the sources and application of funds of the State during 2019-20 with 2018-19, while Charts 2.1 and 2.2 give the details of composition and application of resources during 2019-20 in terms of percentages.

Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2018-19 and 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
Sources	Opening Cash Balance with RBI	29.69	(-)206.10	(-)235.79
	Revenue Receipts	10561.71	10684.16	122.45
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	0.59	0.80	0.21
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	827.34	542.04	(-)285.30

	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	3.24	403.55	400.31
	Total	11392.88	11622.63	237.67
Application	Revenue Expenditure	9748.72	10238.63	489.91
	Capital Expenditure	1730.64	1155.24	(-)575.40
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	0.13	0.00	(-)0.13
	Closing Cash Balance with RBI	(-)206.10	(-)97.77	108.33
	Total	11273.39	11296.10	22.71

Chart 2.1: Composition of Resources

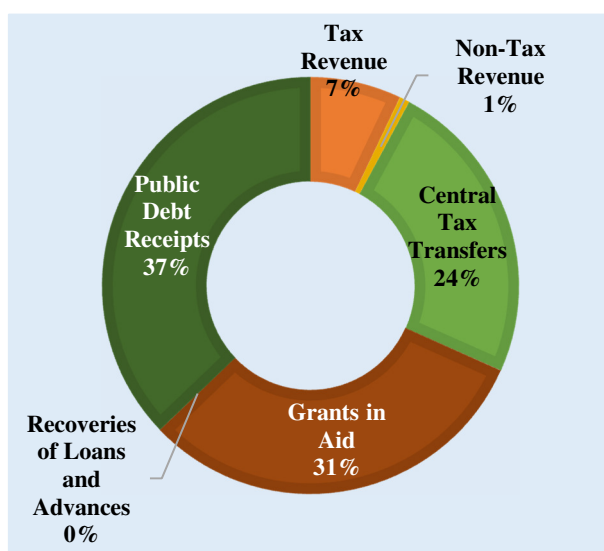
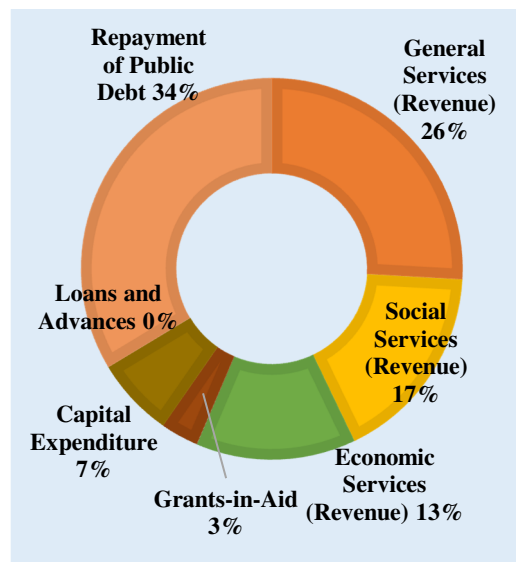


Chart 2.2: Application of Resources

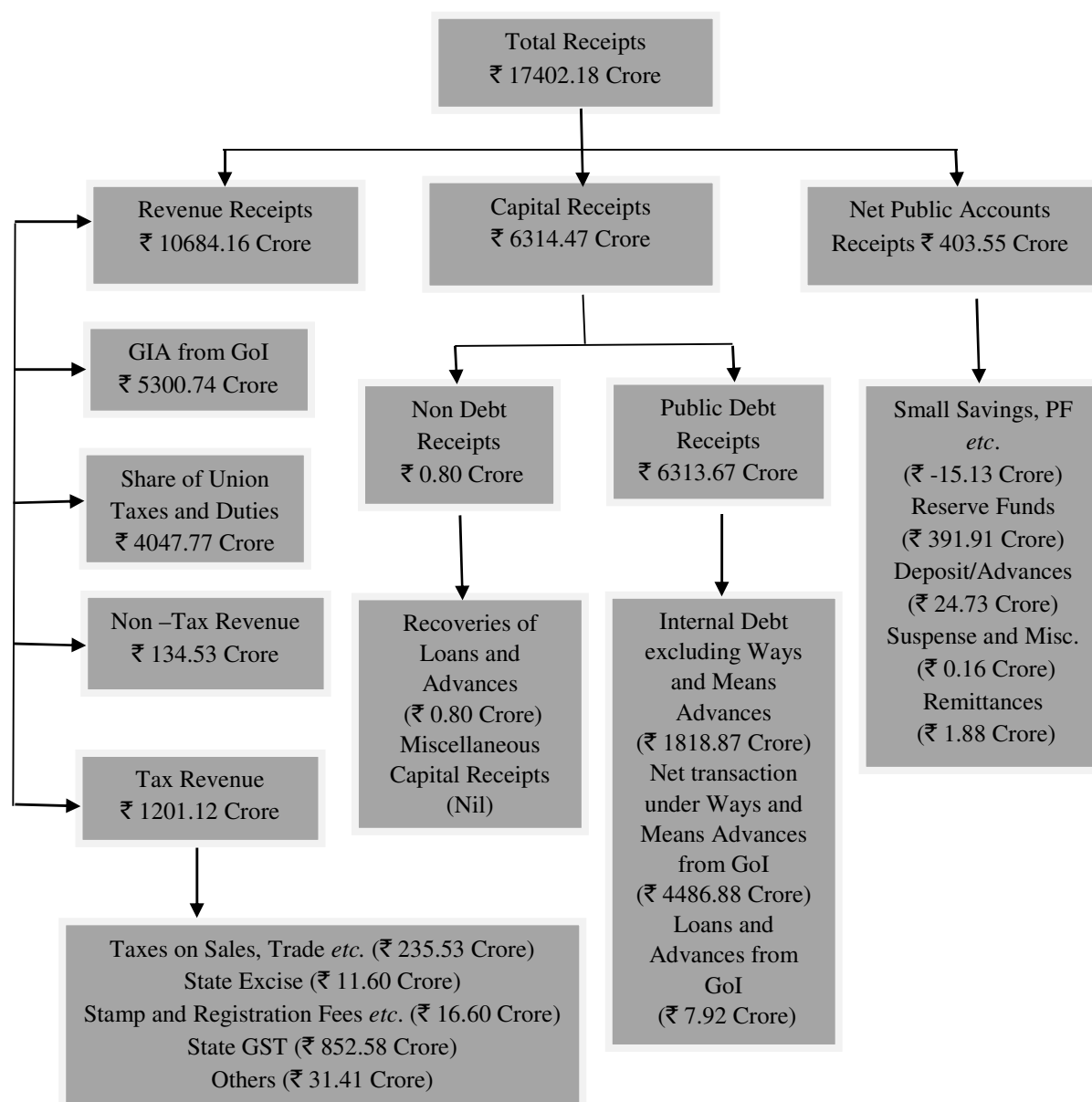


2.4 Resources of the State

Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts are the two streams of receipts that constitute the resources of the State Government. Revenue Receipts consist of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, State's share of Union Taxes and Duties and Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from the Government of India (GoI). Capital Receipts comprise miscellaneous Capital Receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks, etc.) and loans and advances from GoI. Besides, the funds available in the Public Account after disbursements, are also utilised by the Government to finance its deficit.

Composition of receipts of the State during 2019-20 is given in **Chart 2.3**.

Chart 2.3: Composition of Receipts of the State during 2019-20



2.5 Revenue Receipts

2.5.1 Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts

Table 2.3 provides the trends and growth of Revenue Receipts as well as revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP over the five-year period 2015-20. Further, trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP and composition of Revenue Receipts are given in Charts 2.4 and 2.5 respectively.

Table 2.3: Trends in Revenue Receipts

Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue Receipts (RR) (₹ in crore)	8280.10	9129.12	10357.83	10561.71	10684.16
Rate of growth of RR (per cent)	3.52	10.25	13.46	1.97	1.16
Own Tax Revenue	550.44	586.67	790.94	1046.05	1201.12
Non-Tax Revenue	149.48	164.80	174.07	166.24	134.53
Rate of growth of Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue) (per cent)	(-)-0.09	7.37	28.42	25.62	10.18

Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore) (2011-12 Series)	19530.67	21293.89	25789.23	27868.71 (Q)	31989.49 (A)
Rate of growth of GSDP (per cent)	7.73	9.03	21.11	8.06	14.79
Buoyancy Ratios⁵					
RR/GSDP (per cent)	42.40	42.87	40.16	37.90	33.40
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.46	1.14	0.64	0.24	0.08
State's Own Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	(-)0.01	0.82	1.35	3.18	0.69

Source: Finance Accounts & Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Manipur
Q: Quick Estimate and A: Advance Estimates

Chart 2.4: Trends of Revenue Receipts

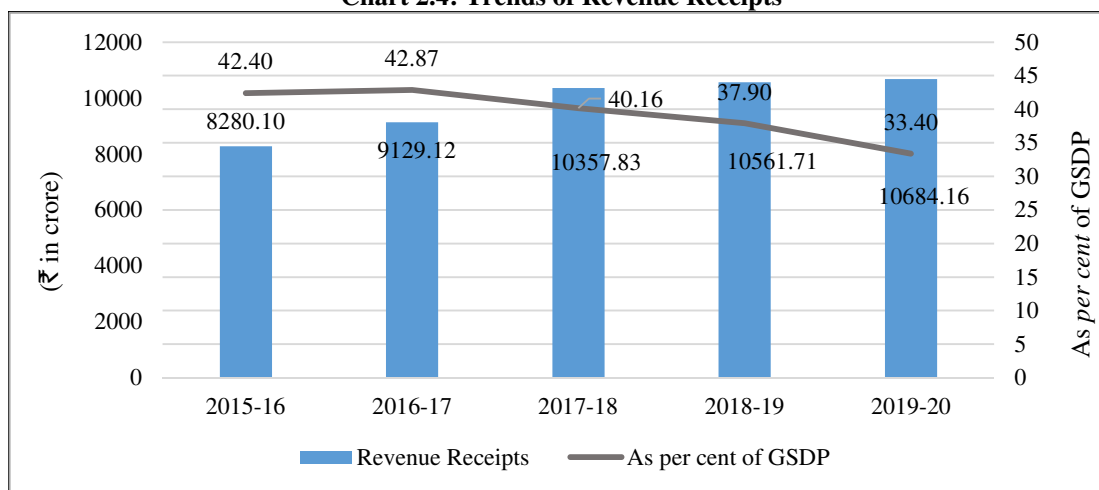
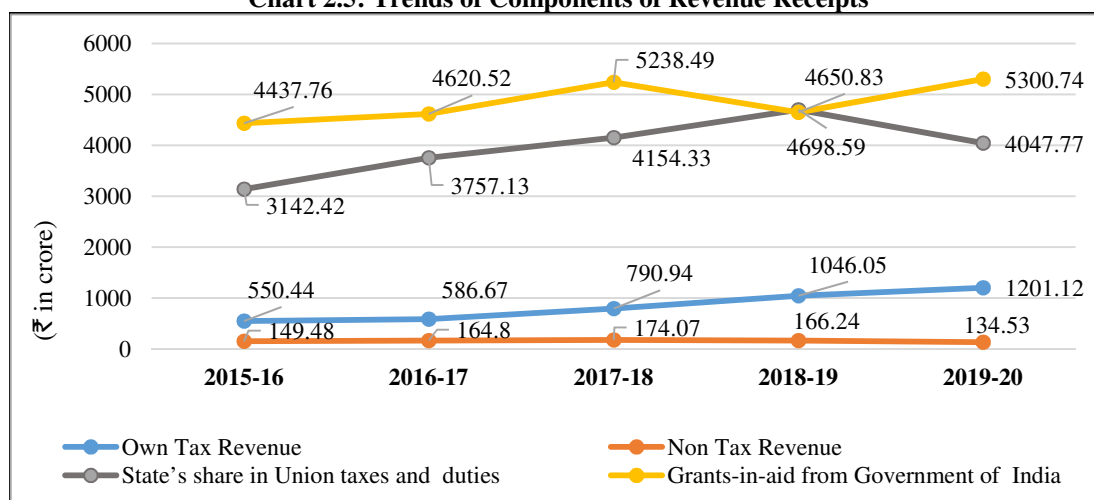


Chart 2.5: Trends of Components of Revenue Receipts



General trends relating to Revenue Receipts of the State are as follows:

- During the period 2015-20, Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 2404.06 crore (29.04 per cent) from ₹ 8280.10 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 10684.16 crore in 2019-20. During 2019-20, Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 122.45 crore (1.16 per cent)

⁵ Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP at 1.85 implies that Revenue Receipts tend to increase by 1.85 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one per cent.

over the previous year while the net effect of Central transfers⁶ was negative. As such, the increase in Revenue Receipt was the result of increase in Own Tax revenue of the State (₹ 155.07 crore), as compared to 2018-19.

- About 12.50 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts during 2019-20 came from the State's own resources while Central tax transfer and Grants-in-Aid together contributed 87.50 *per cent*. Contribution of State's Own Revenue to Revenue Receipts was in the range of eight to 12.50 *per cent* during the period 2015-20, which shows there is scope of substantial improvement. The Central tax transfer and GIA from GoI contributed 87.50 to 92 *per cent* to the Revenue Receipts and remained the main contributors of Revenue Receipts of the State during 2015-20.
- The Revenue Receipts buoyancy with respect to GSDP decreased to 0.08 in 2019-20 against 0.24 in 2018-19 mainly due to decrease in growth rate of Revenue Receipts. The State's Own Revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP also decreased to 0.69 in 2019-20 against 3.18 in 2018-19, which was due to decrease in growth rate of State's Own Revenue.

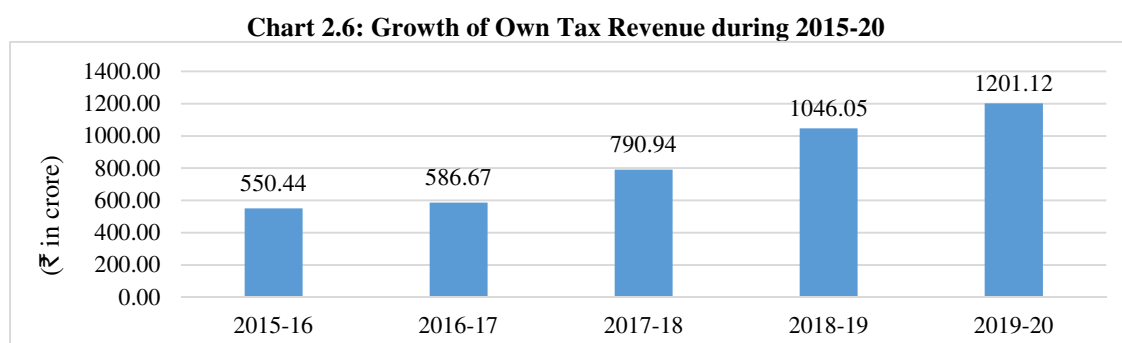
2.5.2 State's Own Resources

State's share in Central taxes is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission. GIA from Central government is determined by the quantum of collection of Central tax receipts and anticipated Central assistance for schemes. State's performance in mobilisation of additional resources should be assessed in terms of its own resources comprising revenue from its own tax and non-tax sources.

The gross collections in respect of major Tax and Non-Tax Revenue and their relative share in GSDP during 2015-20 are given in *Appendix 2.1*.

2.5.2.1 Own Tax Revenue

Own Tax Revenues of the State consist of State Goods and Service Tax (SGST), State Excise, Taxes on Vehicles, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Land Revenue, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, *etc.* The gross collections of Own Tax Revenue of the State during the period 2015-2020 are given in the Chart below.



The component-wise details of Own Tax Revenue collected during 2015-20 are given in the following table:

⁶ Sum of net change in devolution of Taxes ₹ (-) 650.82 crore and GIA ₹ 649.91 crore = ₹ (-) 0.91 crore.

Table 2.4: Components of State's Own Tax Revenue

Revenue Head	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Sparkline
Sales Tax	466.51	499.65	385.58	253.02	235.53	
SGST	0.00	0.00	301.53	694.70	852.58	
State excise	8.78	9.32	9.37	8.18	11.60	
Taxes on vehicles	23.29	25.04	36.14	39.83	47.70	
Stamp duty and Registration fees	10.45	10.03	13.98	17.62	16.60	
Land revenue	2.59	1.91	1.44	3.54	4.10	
Taxes on goods and passengers	1.02	1.00	1.13	1.19	1.60	
Other taxes	37.80	39.72	41.77	27.97	31.41	
Total	550.44	586.67	790.94	1046.05	1201.12	

Source: Finance Accounts.

As can be seen from the above table, Own Tax Revenue of the State increased by ₹ 650.68 crore from ₹ 550.44 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 1201.12 crore in 2019-20. During the year 2019-20, Sales tax (₹ 235.53 crore) and State GST (₹ 852.58 crore) were the main contributors of the State's Own Tax Revenue and these two together accounted for 91 per cent of the total Own Tax Revenue. Further, Own Tax Revenue shows a growth rate of 14.82 per cent in 2019-20 over the previous year 2018-19.

2.5.2.2 State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)

As per the GST Act, any shortfall in revenue by the State is required to be compensated by the Central Government. The Central Government levies Integrated Goods and Service Tax (IGST) on inter-state supply of goods and services, and apportions the State's share of tax to the State where the goods or services are consumed.

The Manipur Goods and Services Tax (GST) Act, 2017 was passed (June 2017) by the State Legislature and came into effect from 01 July 2017 in the State. The Protected Revenue⁷ of the State under GST for the year 2019-20 in accordance with Section 6 of GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, was fixed at ₹ 588.00 crore. Details of SGST receipt during 2019-20 is given in the following table:

Table 2.5: Details of SGST receipt including apportionment of IGST and pre-GST arrears of VAT during 2019-20

Components	Amount (₹ in crore)
1. The protected revenue of State for the year 2019-20	588.00
2. State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	852.58
(a) Tax	248.85
(b) Input Tax Credit Cross utilisation of SGST and IGST	561.32
(c) Apportionment of Taxes from IGST	71.92
(d) Advance apportionment of Taxes from IGST	(-)29.52
3. Collection of Taxes subsumed in GST (Arrears pre-GST)	17.01
Total (2+3)	869.59

Source: Finance Accounts and Department of Taxes, Manipur.

⁷ The GST (Compensation to state) Act, 2017 provides that Union shall compensate the States for loss of revenue due to implementation of GST. Base year for calculating the compensation shall be the revenue collection of the State for 2015-16. Protected revenue is calculated/arrived at, by taking into consideration the revenue collection of base year plus 14 per cent increase for every following year.

As can be seen from the above table, the revenue collection of the State was more than the protected revenue of the State during the year 2019-20.

During 2019-20, for the bimonthly periods, the actual collections under SGST, IGST and pre-GST VAT exceeded the bimonthly amount of revenue to be protected. As such, during 2019-20, the State Government did not receive any GST compensation.

With automation of the collection of Goods and Services Tax (GST) having taken place, it is essential for Audit to transition from sample checks to a comprehensive check of all transactions, to fulfil the CAG's Constitutional mandate of certifying the Accounts. The required access was given to audit on 30 January 2021. As such, the accounts for the year 2019-20 were certified on the basis of test audit, as was done when records were manually maintained, pending full implementation of the Government of India's decision to provide Audit access to GSTN data.

Analysis of arrears of revenue and arrears of assessment

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

The arrears of revenue of the State as on 31 March 2020 is detailed in the following table:

Table 2.6: Arrears of Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Total amount outstanding as on 31 March 2020	Amount outstanding for more than 5 years as on 31 March 2020
1	Manipur Value Added Tax	Nil	Nil
2	Petroleum Tax	1.02	Nil
3	Central Sales Tax	Nil	Nil
4	Purchase Tax	NA*	NA*
5	Professional Tax	Nil	Nil
6	Manipur Sales Tax	NA	NA
	Total	1.02	Nil

Source: Department of Taxes, Government of Manipur.

*Not Available

It can be seen from the above table that as on 31 March 2020, there were arrears of revenue on Petroleum Tax amounting to ₹ 1.02 crore. Further, as per information furnished (February 2021) by the Commissioner of Taxes, Manipur, there were no arrears of assessment of taxes pending at the end of the year 2019-20.

Details of evasion of tax detected by Department, refund cases, etc.

The cases of evasion of tax detected by the Excise & Taxation Department, cases finalised and the demands for additional tax raised are important indicators of revenue collection efforts of the State Government. Promptness in disposal of refund cases is an important indicator of performance of the Department. Details of evasion of tax detected and Refund cases are given in the following tables:

Table 2.7: Evasion of Tax Detected

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Cases pending as on 31 March 2019	Cases detected during 2019-20	Total	No. of cases in which assessment/investigation completed and additional demand with penalty, etc. raised		No. of cases pending for finalisation as on 31 March 2020
					No. of cases	Amount of demand	
1.	Taxes/VAT on sales, Trade	1	10	11	9*	1.02*	2**

Source: Department of Taxes, GoM.

* Pertains to 2019-20 only.

** Case(s) pending as on 31 March 2019 (1) plus case(s) pending for the year 2019-20 (1) = 2.

Table 2.8: Details of Refund cases

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	GST		Sales Tax/VAT	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	Nil	Nil	9	1.02
2	Claims received during the year	Nil	Nil	8	0.89
3	Refunds made during the year	7	0.17	1	0.52
4	Refunds rejected during the year	1	0.05	Nil	Nil
5	Balance outstanding at the end of year	Nil	Nil	2	0.13

Source: Department of Taxes, GoM.

2.5.2.3 Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax revenue consists of interest receipts, dividends and profits, mining receipts, departmental receipts, etc. Component-wise details of Non-Tax Revenue collected during the period 2015-20 is given in the following table:

Table 2.9: Components of State's Non-Tax Revenue during 2015-20

(₹ in crore)

Revenue head	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	Sparkline
Interest Receipts	27.43	19.73	19.27	18.68	6.39	
Dividends and Profits	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Other non-tax receipts	122.05	145.07	154.8	147.56	128.14	
a) Misc. General Services	106.09	118.61	114.39	111.37	101.13	
b) Forestry and Wild Life	3.65	6.46	23.62	15.26	9.70	
d) Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1.43	1.29	2.27	2.01	2.06	
f) Other or misc	10.88	18.71	14.52	18.92	15.25	
Total	149.48	164.80	174.07	166.24	134.53	

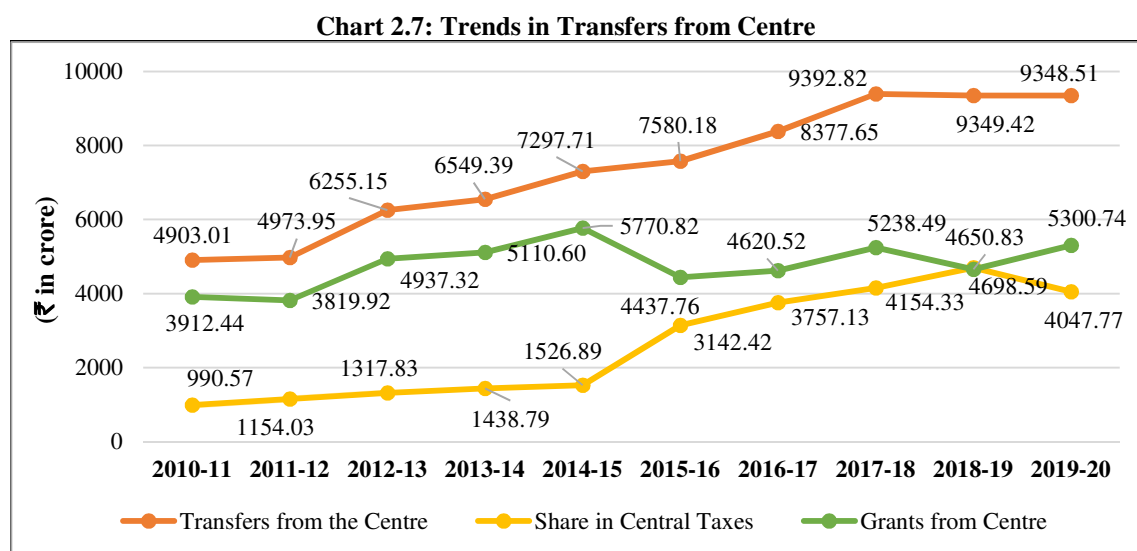
Source: Finance Accounts.

Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 134.53 crore), which ranged between 1.26 and 1.81 per cent of Total Revenue Receipts of the State during the five-year period from 2015-20, decreased by ₹ 31.71 crore (19.08 per cent) during 2019-20 over the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to decrease in Miscellaneous General Services (₹ 10.24 crore), Forestry and Wild Life (₹ 5.56 crore) and Medium Irrigation (₹ 1.92 crore). Collections from the Miscellaneous General Services remained the main contributor to Non-Tax Revenue during 2015-20. During the current year, ₹ 101.13 crore was collected under Miscellaneous General Services, followed by Forestry and Wild Life (₹ 9.70 crore) and Interest Receipts (₹ 6.39 crore).

2.5.3 Transfers from the Centre

The GoI accepted the recommendations of XIV FC to increase the States' share in the divisible pool of taxes from 32 to 42 *per cent* with effect from 2015-16 onwards. This significant increase in the State's share altered the composition of central transfers in favour of statutory transfers from discretionary transfers made earlier. It also led to greater predictability and certainty in the quantum of funds being transferred to states.

The trends in transfer from Centre for the last 10 years are given in the following chart:



During the period from 2015-2020, Central transfer increased by ₹ 4445.50 crore from ₹ 4903.01 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 9348.51 crore in 2019-20. However, during the current year, there was a decrease of ₹ 0.91 crore over the previous year.

2.5.3.1 Central Tax transfers

The details of the Central tax transfers *vis-à-vis* Finance Commission projections and State Government's projections as per Finance Commission Report (FCR) for the last ten years are given in the table below:

Table 2.10: State's Share in Union Taxes and Duties: Actual devolution *vis-à-vis* Finance Commission projections

(₹ in crore)

Year	Finance Commission Projections	Projections in FCR	Actual Tax Devolution	Difference
2010-11	0.451 <i>per cent</i> of net proceeds of all shareable taxes excluding service tax and 0.458 <i>per cent</i> of net proceeds of sharable service tax (As per recommendations of XIII FC)	920	991	71
2011-12		1079	1154	75
2012-13		1272	1318	46
2013-14		1501	1439	(-)62
2014-15		1770	1527	(-)243
2015-16	0.617 <i>per cent</i> of net proceeds of all shareable taxes excluding service tax and 0.623 <i>per cent</i> of net proceeds of sharable service tax (As per recommendations of XIV FC)	3579	3142	(-)437
2016-17		4131	3757	(-)374
2017-18		4774	4154	(-)620
2018-19		5522	4699	(-)823
2019-20		6393	4048	(-)2345

Source: Reports of the XIII & XIV FC, Finance Accounts and Finance Department, GoM.

The details of Central tax transfers to the State during 2015-2020 are given in the following table:

Table 2.11: Central Tax Transfers

Head	(₹ in crore)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	-	-	59.32	1159.70	1148.62
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	-	-	419.56	92.60	-
Corporation Tax	993.78	1205.86	1272.66	1634.06	1380.12
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	694.88	838.06	1074.66	1203.42	1081.42
Customs	501.73	518.71	419.40	333.08	256.57
Union Excise Duties	413.53	592.33	438.40	221.34	178.41
Service Tax	536.63	599.38	470.37	42.85	-
Other Taxes	1.87	2.77	(-0.04)	11.54	2.63
Central Tax transfers	3142.42	3757.11	4154.33	4698.59	4047.77
Percentage of increase (+)/ decrease (-) over previous year	105.81	19.56	10.57	13.10	(-)13.85
Percentage of Central tax transfers to Revenue Receipts	37.95	41.16	40.11	44.49	37.89

Source: Finance Accounts.

Over the five-year period from 2015-2020, Central tax transfers increased by 28.81 per cent (₹ 905.35 crore) from ₹ 3142.42 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 4047.77 crore in 2019-20. However, during the current year, there was a decrease of ₹ 650.82 crore (13.86 per cent) over the previous year. The decrease was mainly due to decrease in Corporation Tax (₹ 253.94 crore) and Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹ 122 crore). Central tax transfers constituted 37.89 per cent of the total Revenue Receipts during 2019-20.

2.5.3.2 Grants-in-Aid from Government of India

Grants-in-Aid (GIA) received by the State Government from GoI during 2015-20 are given in the following table:

Table 2.12: Grants-in-Aid from Government of India

Particulars	(₹ in crore)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Non-Plan Grants	2218.18	2234.72	**	-	-
Grants for State Plan Schemes	1758.39	1858.43	**	-	-
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	83.13	160.52	**	-	-
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	178.36	184.07	**	-	-
Grants for Special Plan Schemes	199.70	182.78	**	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes*	-	-	2322.71	2143.19	2769.20
Finance Commission Grants*	-	-	2288.82	2103.07	2117.13
Other transfer/Grants to State*	-	-	626.96	404.57	414.41
Total	4437.76	4620.52	5238.49	4650.83	5300.74
Percentage of increase (+)/ decrease (-) over previous year	(-)23.10	4.12	13.37	(-)11.22	13.97
Total grants as a percentage of Revenue receipts	53.60	50.61	50.58	44.03	49.61

Source: Finance Accounts.

* Since Plan/ Non-Plan categorisation was done away with, GIA from GoI was booked under these heads.

** From 2017-18, no Plan & Non Plan Head of accounts were operated.

During 2019-20, GIA from GoI increased by ₹ 649.91 crore (13.97 per cent) from ₹ 4650.83 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 5300.74 crore in 2019-20. GIA constituted 49.61 per cent of Revenue Receipts and remained the largest component of the Revenue

Receipts. However, its share declined steadily from 53.60 per cent in 2015-16 to 44.03 per cent in 2018-19 and then increased to 49.61 per cent in 2019-20.

2.5.3.3 Fourteenth Finance Commission Grants

XIV FC grants were provided to the States for local bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). The details of release of funds to the State on the basis of recommendations of the XIV FC during the years 2015-20 and transfer by the State Government are shown in the following table:

Table 2.13: Recommended Amount, Actual release and Transfers of Grants-in-Aid

(₹ in crore)

Transfers	Recommendation of XIV FC 2015-20	Recommendation of XIV FC			Actual Release by GoI			Release by State Government			% of column 8
		2015-19	2019-20	Total	2015-19	2019-20	Total	2015-19	2019-20	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Local Bodies											
(i) Grants to PRIs	206.04	143.61	62.43	206.04	261.61	76.22	337.83	116.17	55.63	171.80	50.85
(a) General Basic Grant	185.44	129.81	55.63	185.44	NA	76.22	NA	107.56	55.63	163.19	
(b) General Performance Grants	20.60	13.80	6.80	20.60	NA	0.00	NA	8.61	0.00	8.61	
(ii) Grants to ULBs	172.69	119.84	52.85	172.69	70.20	78.41	148.61	91.17	41.45	132.62	89.24
(a) General Basic Grant	138.16	96.71	41.45	138.16	NA	71.02	NA	77.26	41.45	118.71	
(b) General Performance Grants	34.53	23.13	11.40	34.53	NA	7.39	NA	13.91	0.00	13.91	
Total for Local Bodies	378.73	263.45	115.28	378.73	331.81	154.63	486.44	207.34	97.08	304.42	62.58
State Disaster Response Fund	106.00	82.00	24.00	106.00	28.80	30.60	59.40	0.00	49.70	49.70	83.67
Grand Total	484.73	345.45	139.28	484.73	360.61	185.23	545.84	207.34	146.78	354.12	64.88

Source: XIV FC Report and Information furnished by Finance Department, Manipur.

As can be seen from the above table, during the five-year period 2015-2020, out of the total amount of ₹ 378.73 crore recommended by the XIV FC for grants to Local bodies for the State, the actual amount released by the GoI was ₹ 486.44 crore (128.44 per cent). The State Government released ₹ 304.42 crore (62.58 per cent) out of the amount released by GoI. The GoI released 56.04 per cent (₹ 59.40 crore) of the amount recommended by the XIV FC (₹ 106.00 crore) for State Disaster Response Fund while the actual amount released by the State Government was ₹ 49.70 crore (83.67 per cent) including State matching share of ₹ 2.00 crore.

2.6 Capital Receipts

Capital receipts comprise of miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI. The trends in growth and composition of Capital Receipts during 2015-2020 is given in the following table:

Table 2.14: Trends in Growth and Composition of Capital Receipts

(₹ in crore)

Sources of State's Receipts	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Capital Receipts*	926.81	1552.44	1303.93	3927.12	6314.47
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovery of Loans and Advances	1.02	1.15	8.02	0.59	0.80
Net Public Debt Receipts	479.71	406.32	620.38	827.35	542.03
<i>Internal Debt</i>	523.84	434.4	655.51	871.41	578.16
<i>Growth rate</i>	(-)86.71	(-)17.07	50.90	32.94	(-)33.65
<i>Loans and Advances from GoI</i>	(-)44.13	(-)28.08	(-)35.13	(-)44.06	(-)36.13
<i>Growth rate</i>	(-)110.05	36.37	(-)25.11	(-)25.42	18.00
Rate of growth of debt Capital Receipts	89.17	67.56	(-)16.46	202.99	60.80
Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts	5.15	12.75	597.39	(-)92.64	35.59
Rate of growth of GSDP	7.73	9.03	21.11	8.06	14.79
Rate of growth of Capital Receipts (in per cent)	89	67.50	(-)16.01	201.18	60.79

Source: Finance Accounts and Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM.

*Including gross figure under Ways and Means Advances.

During the period 2015-2020, Capital Receipts increased by ₹ 5,387.66 crore (581.32 per cent) from ₹ 926.81 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 6,314.47 crore in 2019-20. During 2019-20, Capital Receipts increased by ₹ 2,387.35 crore (60.80 per cent) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in Public Debt Receipts by ₹ 2387.13 crore from ₹ 3926.54 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 6313.67 crore in 2019-20.

2.7 State's Performance in Mobilisation of Resources

State's performance in mobilisation of resources is assessed in terms of its own resources comprising own-tax and non-tax sources. The trends of State's Own Resources for the last five years 2015-20 are given in the following table:

Table 2.15: State's Own Resources for 2015-20

(₹ in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Tax Revenue	550.44	586.67	790.94	1046.05	1201.12
Non Tax Revenue	149.48	164.8	174.07	166.24	134.53
State's Own Resources	699.92	751.47	965.01	1212.29	1335.65

Source: Finance Accounts.

The State's actual Tax and Non-Tax Receipts for the year 2019-20 vis-à-vis Budget Estimates and projections made by XIV FC is given below:

Table 2.16: Tax and Non-Tax receipts vis-à-vis projections

(₹ in crore)

	FC projections	Budget Estimates	Actual	Percentage variation of actual over	
				Budget estimates	FC projections
Own Tax Revenue	1408.00	1184.54	1201.12	1.40	(-)14.69
Non-tax Revenue	250.00	282.78	134.53	(-)52.43	(-)46.19

Source: XIV FC Report, Annual Financial Statement and Finance Accounts.

During 2019-20, Own Tax Revenue was lower than the XIV FC projection by ₹ 206.88 crore (14.69 per cent) but higher than the BEs by ₹ 16.58 crore (1.40 per cent).

Non-Tax Revenue was lower than the XIV FC projection and the Budget Estimates by ₹ 115.47 crore (46.19 per cent) and ₹ 148.25 crore (52.43 per cent) respectively. It was mainly due to decrease in receipts under Miscellaneous General Services (₹ 10.24 crore),

Forestry and Wild Life (₹ 5.56 crore) and Medium Irrigation (₹ 1.92 crore) during 2019-20.

2.8 Application of Resources

The State Government is vested with the responsibility of incurring expenditure within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, while at the same time ensuring that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process of the State is not at the cost of expenditure directed towards development of capital infrastructure and social sector. Analysis of allocation of expenditure in the State is shown in the following paragraphs.

2.8.1 Growth and Composition of Expenditure

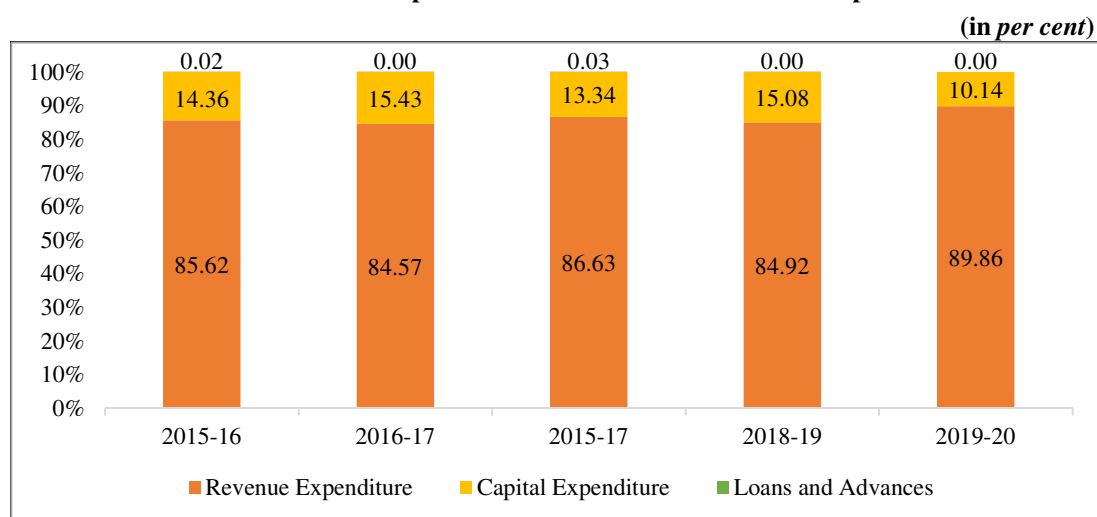
The Total Expenditure, its composition and relative share in GSDP during the years 2015-20 is presented in the following table:

Table 2.17: Total Expenditure and its Composition

Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Expenditure (TE)	8622.04	9678.58	10705.71	11479.49	11393.87
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	7382.57	8184.76	9274	9748.72	10238.63
Capital Expenditure (CE)	1237.87	1493.57	1428.31	1730.64	1155.24
Loans and Advances	1.60	0.25	3.40	0.13	0.00
(₹ in crore)					
As a percentage of GSDP					
TE/GSDP	44.15	45.45	41.51	41.19	35.62
RE/GSDP	37.80	38.44	35.96	34.98	32.01
CE/GSDP	6.34	7.01	5.54	6.21	3.61
Loans and Advances/GSDP	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00

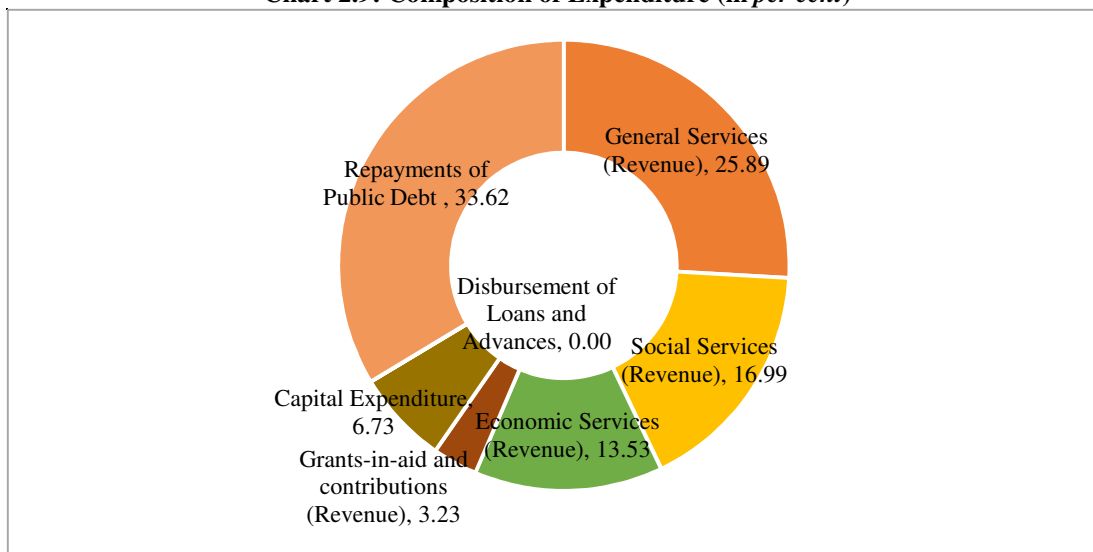
During the period 2015-20, Total Expenditure of the State increased by 32.15 per cent (₹ 2771.83 crore) from ₹ 8,622.04 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 11,393.87 crore in 2019-20. During the year 2019-20, it decreased by 0.75 per cent over the previous year, mainly due to decrease in Capital Expenditure (₹ 575.40 crore). Total Expenditure as per cent of GSDP decreased steadily from 45.45 per cent in 2016-17 to 35.62 per cent in 2019-20. Similarly, Revenue Expenditure as per cent of GSDP decreased steadily from 38.44 per cent in 2016-17 to 32.01 per cent in 2019-20. The trends in 'Share of Components' of Total Expenditure during the period 2015-20 is given in Chart 2.8:

Chart 2.8: Total Expenditure - Trends in Share of its Components



The composition of Total Expenditure out of Consolidated Fund of the State during the year 2019-20 is depicted in the following chart:

Chart 2.9: Composition of Expenditure (in per cent)



As is evident from above, both Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure exhibited a fluctuating trend during 2015-20. Capital Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure decreased from 15.08 per cent in 2018-19 to 10.14 per cent in 2019-20. However, Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure increased from 84.92 per cent in 2018-19 to 89.86 per cent in 2019-20. During 2019-20, a bulk of the expenditure was incurred to meet expenditure on Grants-in-Aid, salaries, pension, etc.

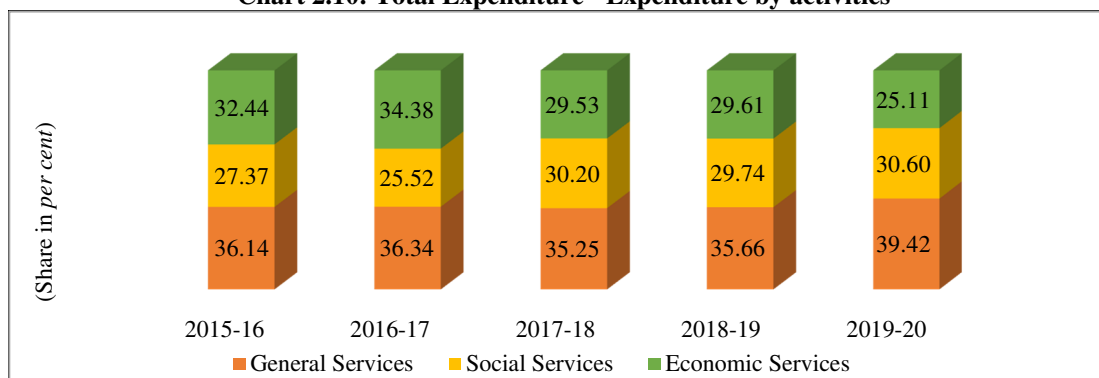
In terms of activities, Total Expenditure is composed of expenditure on General Services including Interest Payments, Social Services, Economic Services and others. Details for the year 2019-20 are shown in *Appendix 2.1*. Relative shares of these components in the Total Expenditure during 2015-20 are given in the following table:

Table 2.18: Relative share of various sectors of expenditure

Parameters	(in per cent)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
General Services	36.14	36.34	35.25	35.66	39.42
Social Services	27.37	25.52	30.20	29.74	30.60
Economic Services	32.44	34.38	29.53	29.61	25.11
Others (Grants to Local Bodies and Loans and Advances)	4.06	3.76	5.02	5.00	4.87

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years.

Chart 2.10: Total Expenditure - Expenditure by activities



The relative shares of General Services and Social Services in the Total Expenditure increased by 3.76 per cent and 0.86 per cent respectively during 2019-20 over the previous year. These increases were, however, offset by decrease in respective shares of Economic Services (4.50 per cent) and others (0.13 per cent).

2.8.2 Revenue Expenditure

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

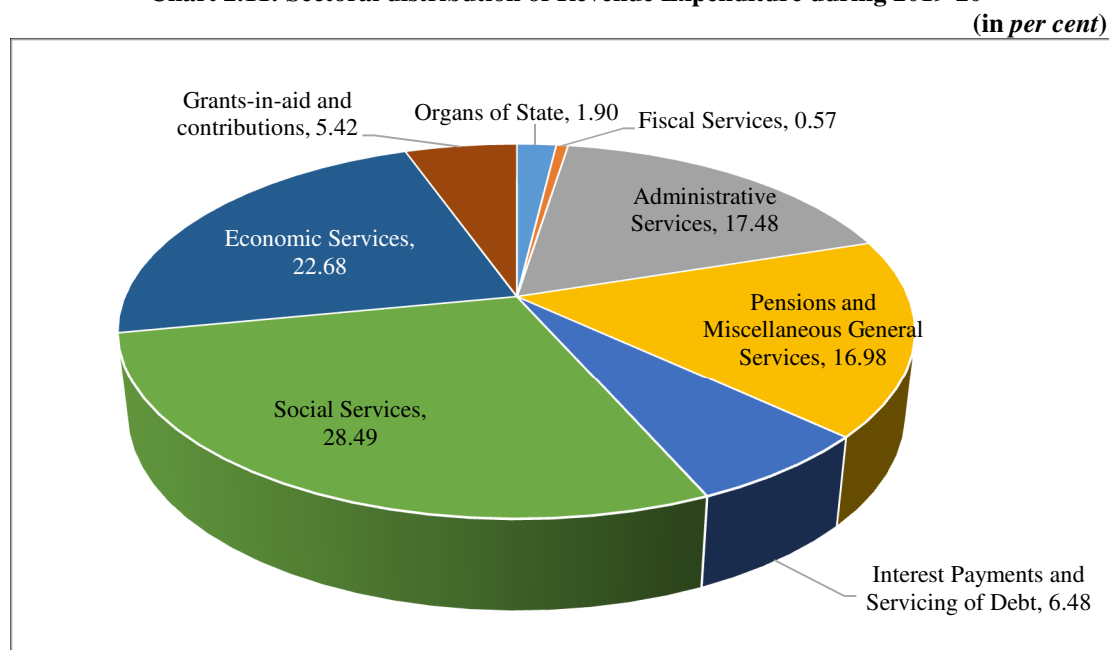
Revenue Expenditure constitutes on an average 86 per cent (ranging from 84.57 per cent in 2016-17 to 89.86 per cent in 2019-20) of the Total Expenditure during the period 2015-20. Rate of growth of Revenue Expenditure had wide fluctuation during the five-year period 2015-2020. The overall Revenue Expenditure, its rate of growth, its ratio to Total Expenditure and buoyancy vis-à-vis GSDP and Revenue Receipts are indicated in **Table 2.19** and the sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure pertaining to 2019-20 is given in **Chart 2.11**.

Table 2.19: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters

Parameters	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Expenditure (TE)	8622.04	9678.58	10705.71	11479.49	11393.87
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	7382.57	8184.76	9274.00	9748.72	10238.63
Rate of Growth of RE (per cent)	1.59	10.87	13.31	5.12	5.03
Revenue Expenditure as percentage of TE	85.62	84.57	86.63	84.92	89.86
RE/GSDP (per cent)	37.80	38.44	35.96	34.98	32.01
RE as percentage of RR	89.16	89.66	89.54	92.30	95.83
Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with					
GSDP (ratio)	0.21	1.20	0.63	0.63	0.34
Revenue Receipts (ratio)	0.45	1.06	0.99	2.60	4.33

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years.

Chart 2.11: Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure during 2019-20



During the period 2015-20, Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP showed a decreasing trend from 38.44 per cent in 2016-17 to 32.01 per cent in 2019-20. Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure vis-à-vis Revenue Receipts increased from 2.60 per cent in 2018-19 to 4.33 per cent in 2019-20.

2.8.2.1 Major changes in Revenue Expenditure

There were significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to Revenue Expenditure of the State during the current year and the previous year as given below:

Table 2.20: Variation in Revenue Expenditure during 2019-20 compared to 2018-19

(₹in crore)

Major Heads of Account	2018-19	2019-20	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
2040-Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	6.44	5.50	(-)0.94
2215-Water Supply and Sanitation	51.80	70.24	18.44
2225-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	169.60	142.00	(-)27.60
2236 Nutrition	75.98	58.31	(-)17.67
2501-Special Programmes for Rural Development	424.28	382.70	(-)41.58
2075-Miscellaneous General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
2216-Housing	15.30	9.08	(-)6.22
2505-Rural Employment	446.38	581.38	135.00
2515-Other Rural Development Programmes	95.45	136.76	41.31
2575-Other Special Areas Programmes	39.34	1.62	(-)37.72

Source: Finance Accounts.

During 2019-20, Revenue Expenditure under Special Programmes for Rural Development declined by ₹ 41.58 crore over the previous year, primarily due to decrease in expenditure on Project Implementation. But Rural Employment recorded a significant increase by ₹ 135 crore, mainly due to increase in expenditure under National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.

2.8.3 Committed Expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages, and pensions. Upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development sector. The trends in the components of committed expenditure along with percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure during 2015-20 is given in the following table and chart:

Table 2.21: Components of Committed Expenditure

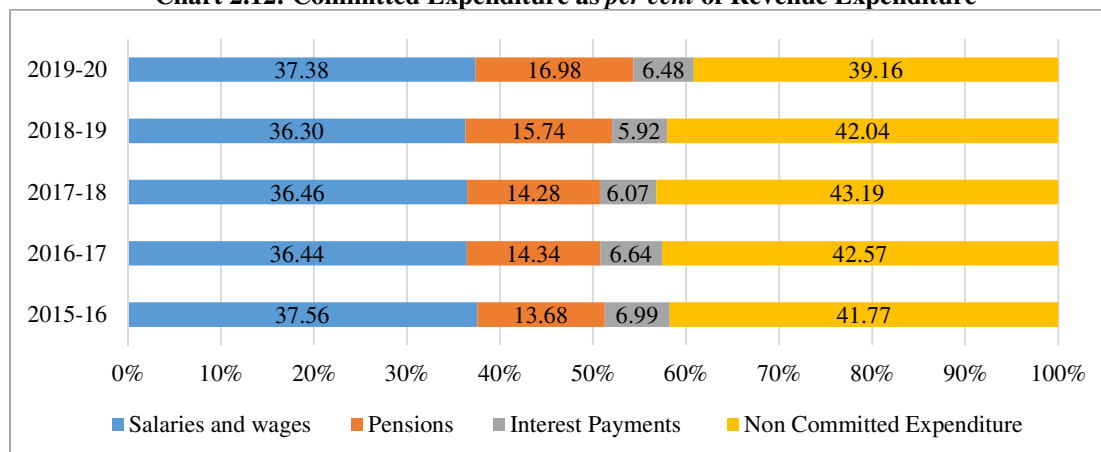
(₹in crore)

Components of Committed Expenditure	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Salaries* & Wages	2772.71	2982.83	3381.43	3538.46	3826.70
Expenditure on Pensions	1010.25	1173.67	1324.32	1534.26	1738.47
Interest Payments	516.23	543.75	562.96	577.21	663.54
Total	4299.19	4700.25	5268.71	5649.93	6228.71
As a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)					
Salaries* & Wages	33.49	32.67	32.65	33.50	35.82
Expenditure on Pensions	12.20	12.86	12.79	14.53	16.27
Interest Payments	6.23	5.96	5.44	5.47	6.21
Total	51.92	51.49	50.87	53.49	58.30

Components of Committed Expenditure	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
As a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)					
Salaries* & Wages	37.56	36.44	36.46	36.30	37.38
Expenditure on Pensions	13.68	14.34	14.28	15.74	16.98
Interest Payments	6.99	6.64	6.07	5.92	6.48
Total	58.23	57.43	56.81	57.96	60.84

Source: Finance Accounts & Voucher Level Computerisation (VLC) data * Excluding Leave Encashment benefits booked under 'Major Head – 2071 – Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'

Chart 2.12: Committed Expenditure as per cent of Revenue Expenditure



Thus, the committed expenditure constituted 50 per cent or more of Revenue Expenditure during the five-year period from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

2.8.3.1 Salaries and Wages

Expenditure on Salaries and Wages had shown an increasing trend from ₹ 2772.71 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 3826.70 crore in 2019-20 at an annual growth rate of 8.39 per cent. During 2019-20, the Salaries and Wages component had increased by ₹ 288.24 crore (8.15 per cent) over the previous year and accounted for 35.82 per cent of Revenue Receipts.

During the current year, expenditure on Salaries and Wages (excluding Interest Payment and Pensions) as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure was 37.38 per cent, which exceeded the limit of 35 per cent fixed by the Manipur FRBM Act, 2005. Thus, State Government could not achieve the target fixed by the Manipur FRBM Act, 2005.

2.8.3.2 Interest Payments

Interest Payments increased steadily from ₹ 516.23 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 663.54 crore in 2019-20 at an annual growth rate of 6.48 per cent. Interest on internal debt (₹ 527.19 crore) constituted the major component of Interest payments and accounted for 79.46 per cent. During the current year, Interest payment was made on Internal Debt (₹ 527.19 crore) followed by Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc. (₹ 115.92 crore), Loans & Advances from GoI (₹ 20.34 crore) and Other Obligations (₹ 0.08 crore).

2.8.3.3 Pension Payments

During the period 2015-20, expenditure on Pension Payment increased from ₹ 1010.25 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 1738.47 crore in 2019-20 at an annual growth rate of 14.53 per cent. During the current year, Pension Payments increased by ₹ 204.21 crore

(13.31 per cent) over the previous year 2018-19. The increase was mainly due to increase in payment of Pensions of Employees of Local Bodies (₹ 5.77 crore) and Superannuation and Retirement Allowances (₹ 154.87 crore).

2.8.3.4 Undischarged liabilities in National Pension System

State Government employees recruited on or after 01 January 2005 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS), which is a defined contributory pension scheme. Under this system, employees contribute 10 per cent of basic pay and dearness allowance, which is matched by the State Government and both employee's and employer's contributions are initially transferred to the Public Account and in turn to be deposited with National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ trustee bank for further investment as per the guidelines of NPS.

The position of contribution made under NPS by the employees and the Government and transfer of funds to NSDL/Trustee Bank during 2015-20 is shown in **Table 2.22**:

Table 2.22: Contribution made to NPS and Transfer of Funds to NSDL/Trustee Bank

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Details of contribution			Short contribution by Government	Amount transferred to NSDL*	Closing Balance (2+5-7)
		Employee	Government	Total			
1	2	3	4	5 (3+4)	6 (3-4)	7	8
Up to 2015-16	0.00	269.79	172.85	442.64	96.94	357.79	84.85
2016-17	84.85	77.04	81.17	158.21	(-)4.13	118.43	124.63
2017-18	124.63	99.11	58.22	157.33	40.89	152.14	129.82
2018-19	129.82	118.27	99.44	217.71	18.83	211.49	136.04
2019-20	136.04	141.03	180.55	321.58	(-)39.52	251.00	206.62
Total		705.24	592.23	1297.47	113.01	1090.85	

*Includes the amount paid to deceased Government Employees

The actual employee contribution and matching share of the Government up to the end of 2019-20 was ₹ 705.24 crore (including ₹ 202.72 crore for the years up to 2014-15) and ₹ 592.23 crore (including ₹ 120.74 crore for the years up to 2014-15) respectively, resulting in a shortfall of Government's matching share of ₹ 113.01 crore. This short contribution of share resulted in overstatement of Revenue Surplus and understatement of the Fiscal Deficit in the respective years.

Short contributions over the years and un-transferred balances may attract interest liabilities, which may also have to be included at the time of transferring the employer's contribution to NSDL. As on 31 March 2020, a cumulative balance of ₹ 206.62 crore contributed under the Scheme remained to be transferred to NSDL/Trustee Bank.

Thus, there was a short transfer of funds of ₹ 319.63 crore (short contribution of ₹ 113.01 crore plus ₹ 206.62 crore not transferred) to the NSDL and current liability stands deferred to future year(s). Further, the State Government has created interest liability on the funds not transferred to NSDL. The matter needs to be addressed without further delay to rectify the situation.

The short contribution of Government's matching share and non-transfer to the NSDL/Trustee Bank was already commented upon in the CAG's Report on State Finances for

the years 2011-12 to 2018-19 and the matter was also discussed (July 2014) by the Public Accounts Committee. However, corrective measures are yet to be taken up by the State Government.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), Joint Secretary (Finance) stated that the State Government has taken steps by providing adequate budgetary support and as on date, majority of funds due to be transferred to NSDL up to January 2021, have been transferred to NSDL. The Jt. Secretary further added that the State Government is examining the possibility of providing compensation for non-deposit or delayed deposit of contributions under NPS, in line with the GoI providing the same during 2019-20 and that the quantum of such liabilities is being identified.

2.8.4 Subsidies

During the last five-year period from 2015-2020, expenditure booked under subsidies decreased steadily from ₹ 185.22 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 120.11 crore in 2019-20. Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure also shows a decreasing trend during the period. Details are shown in the following table:

Table 2.23: Expenditure on subsidies during 2015-20

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Subsidies (₹ in crore)	185.22	156.62	123.47	120.36	120.11
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	2.24	1.72	1.19	1.14	1.12
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	2.51	1.91	1.33	1.23	1.17

Source: Finance Accounts.

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

Financial assistance is provided by the State Government to local bodies and other institutions by way of grants and loans. The quantum of assistance provided by way of grants and loans to local bodies and others during the period 2015-20 is presented in the table below:

Table 2.24 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies etc.

(₹ in crore)

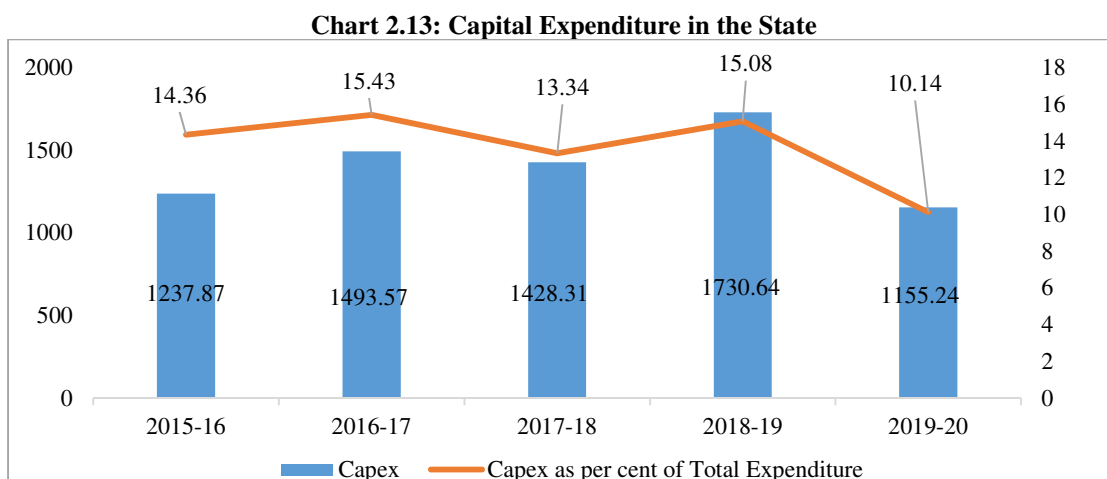
Financial Assistance to Institutions	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(A) Local Bodies					
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	30.94	17.12	32.14	26.71	45.34
Panchayati Raj Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67
Total (A)	30.94	17.12	32.14	26.71	48.01
(B) Others					
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	28.67	51.27	72.40	74.40	79.89
Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.34
Other Institutions	650.07	761.97	593.98	609.09	426.65
Total (B)	678.74	813.24	666.38	683.49	609.88
Total (A+B)	709.68	830.36	698.52	710.20	657.89
Revenue Expenditure	7382.57	8184.76	9274.00	9748.72	10238.63
Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	9.61	10.15	7.53	7.29	6.43

Source: Finance Accounts.

The total financial assistance to Local Bodies and Other Institutions, showed a fluctuating trend during 2015-20. During 2019-20, financial assistance was 6.43 per cent of Revenue Expenditure which is a decrease by ₹ 52.31 crore (7.37 per cent) from what was ₹ 710.20 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 657.89 crore.

2.8.6 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure (Capex) includes primarily expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets, such as buildings, roads, bridges, etc. Details of the Capex and its percentage of total expenditure for the period from 2015-20 are given below:



During the year 2019-20, Capital Expenditure decreased by ₹ 575.40 crore (33.25 per cent) from ₹ 1730.64 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 1155.24 crore 2019-20. State could expend only 50.90 per cent (₹ 1155.24 crore) of the budget allocation (₹ 2269.66 crore) during the current year. As compared to the total expenditure, the capital outlay showed a fluctuating trend (10.14 per cent to 15.43 per cent) over the period 2015-2020. In terms of magnitude of expenditure, Capital Expenditure during 2019-20 was the lowest during the last five years.

2.8.6.1 Major changes in Capital Expenditure

There were cases of significant increase or decrease in various Heads of Account under Capital Expenditure during 2019-20 vis-à-vis the previous year as given in **Table 2.25**:

Table 2.25: Capital Expenditure during 2019-20 compared to 2018-19

(₹ in crore)

Major Heads of Accounts	2018-19	2019-20	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	398.18	251.52	(-)146.66
5055-Capital Outlay on Road Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00
4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	51.58	28.20	(-)23.38
4711-Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	54.91	30.30	(-)24.61
4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works	106.54	31.03	(-)75.51
4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	15.75	41.09	25.34
4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00

The decrease in Capital Expenditure during 2019-20 over the previous year was mainly due to decrease in Capital Expenditure on Roads and Bridges (₹ 146.66 crore), Public Works (₹ 75.51 crore), Flood Control projects (₹ 24.61 crore) and Minor Irrigation (₹ 23.38 crore).

2.8.6.2 Quality of Capital Expenditure

This section presents an analysis of investments and other capital expenditure undertaken by the Government during the current year.

A. Capital locked in incomplete projects

As per Finance Accounts of the State for the year 2019-20, there were 50 incomplete/ ongoing projects in Public Works Department alone. Age profile of these incomplete projects based on the year of sanction or year of start of these projects as on 31 March 2020 is given in the table below:

Table 2.26: Age profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2020

(₹ in crore)

Year	No of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure
2015-16	100	1096.04	678.01
2016-17	87	1996.22	1434.61
2017-18	24	203.85	106.20
2018-19	50	5458.96	5783.93
2019-20	50	211.39	108.68

Source: Finance Accounts.

It was further noticed that out of the 50 incomplete projects as on 31 March 2020, the time overrun ranged between three days and more than three years.

Project cost in respect of one incomplete project was revised from ₹ 62.05 crore to ₹ 91.19 crore which led to increase of ₹ 29.14 crore from the original estimated cost.

Blocking of funds on incomplete projects/ works beyond their scheduled date of completion, adversely impinged on the quality of expenditure and deprived the State of the intended benefits for prolonged periods. Further, the funds borrowed for implementation of these projects during the respective years proved ineffectual with the State having to bear additional burden in terms of servicing of debt and interest liabilities.

B. Investment and Return in Companies/Corporations, etc.

Capital expenditure in the companies, corporations, and other bodies, which are loss making or whose net worth are completely eroded is not sustainable and chances for return on investment is minimal. As on 31 March 2020, the State Government had invested ₹ 214.12 crore⁸ in two statutory corporations, 17 State PSUs and 3136 Co-operative institutions and local bodies.

During 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 6.10 crore was invested in three companies/ institutions viz. Manipur Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited (₹ 3.60 crore), Manipur Rural Bank (₹ 0.70 crore) and Economic Empowerment of Traditional Artisans/ Craftsmen (₹ 1.80 crore). However, the return on these investments could not be calculated due to the non-finalisation of their financial statements up to the year 2019-20 as shown in the following table:

⁸ Investment/Share as featured in Statement 8 of Finance Accounts has been adopted.

Table 2.27: Return on Investment

Investment/return/ cost of borrowings	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Investment at the end of the year (₹ in crore)	196.00	197.08	198.33	206.32	214.12 ⁹
Return (in ₹)	3000	4000	4000	4000	NA
Return (per cent)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average rate of interest on Government Borrowings (per cent)	6.67	6.42	6.13	5.76	6.78
Difference between interest rate and return (per cent)	6.67	6.42	6.13	5.76	6.78
Difference between interest on Government borrowings and return on investment (₹ in crore)	516.23	543.75	562.96	582.79	741.23

Source: Finance Accounts; NA-Not Available.

During the five-year period of 2015-20, the State Government's investments had increased by ₹ 18.12 crore. Against the very insignificant amount of return during the period 2015-19 ranging from ₹ 3,000 during the year 2015-16 to ₹ 4,000 during the year 2018-19, State Government paid an average interest rate ranging from 5.76 per cent to 6.78 per cent on its borrowings during the same period.

The State Government may seriously review the functioning of these corporations, companies and societies to ensure finalisation of the financial statement, returns on the investments and to consider closing of non-functional units.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) while accepting the Audit observation, stated that the matter of investment of ₹ 1.70 crore in Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Limited, a wound up Government Company would be closely examined.

C. Position of State's Investment

The details of the investments made during 2019-20 and losses incurred during 2018-19 as per the latest finalised accounts of the PSUs are detailed in the following table:

Table 2.28: Investments made in loss making companies and whose net worth is completely eroded

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Company/ Corporation	Year up to which Accounts finalised	Net worth as on 31 March 2020	Loss during the previous year (2018-19)*	Investment made during the year (2019-20)	Cumulative investment as on 31 March 2020 **
Working Companies						
1.	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation	2009-10	(-) 19.64	1.45	NA	8.03
2.	Manipur Electronics Development Corporation	2017-18	(-)4.37	0.22	NA	2.74
3.	Manipur Food Industries Corporation	2010-11	4.53	0.18	NA	7.41
4.	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	2009-10	(-)3.97	0.31	3.60	15.22
5.	Manipur State Power Company Limited	2015-16	(-)31.58	20.08	NA	10.05
6.	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (MSPDCL)	2015-16	(-)51.99	19.50	NA	10.05

⁹ Another ₹ 1.70 crore was paid to Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. Since this company has been wound up by the State Government, this amount has not been treated as Investment.

Sl. No.	Company/ Corporation	Year up to which Accounts finalised	Net worth as on 31 March 2020	Loss during the previous year (2018-19)*	Investment made during the year (2019-20)	Cumulative investment as on 31 March 2020 **
7.	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Limited	1987-88	0.29	0.12	NA	0.88
8.	Manipur Police Housing Corporation	1997-98	0.61	0.00	NA	0.02
9.	Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company	--	0.00	0.00	NA	0.05
10.	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	--	0.00	0.00	NA	0.05
	Sub-total		(-106.12)	41.86		54.50
Non-working Companies						
11.	Manipur Plantation Crops Corporation Ltd.	1983-84	0.51	0.00	NA	11.62
12.	Manipur Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	1988-89	(-)0.13	0.04	NA	3.55
13.	Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd	2002-03	(-)5.91	0.83	NA	0.00
	Sub-total		(-)5.53	0.87		15.17
	Grand Total		(-)111.65	42.73		69.67

Source: Finance Accounts & Finalised accounts of the companies.

* Loss during previous year represents loss incurred by the Companies as per their latest finalised accounts.

** Cumulative Investment as on 31.03.2020 represents investment made by State Government in Equity & Loans up to 31.03.2020.

However, the accumulated investment for both working and non-working companies as on 31 March 2020 stood at ₹ 69.67 crore. During 2019-20, State Government invested ₹ 3.60 crore in one Corporation viz. Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation whose net worth has been completely eroded.

D. Loans and Advances by the State Government

In addition to investments in Co-operative Societies, Corporations and Companies, Government has also been providing Loans and Advances to many Institutions/ Organisations. The outstanding Loans and Advances as on 31 March 2020 and interest receipts vis-à-vis interest payments during 2015-20 is given in the following table:

Table 2.29: Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered during 2015-20.

Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered	(₹ in crore)				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Opening Balance of loans outstanding	204.51	205.09	204.19	199.57	199.11
Amount advanced during the year	1.60	0.25	3.40	0.13	0.00
Amount recovered during the year	1.02	1.15	8.02	0.59	0.80
Closing Balance of the loans outstanding	205.09	204.19	199.57	199.11	198.31
Net addition	0.58	(-)0.90	(-)4.62	(-)0.46	(-)0.80
Interest received	0.32	0.37	0.17	0.11	0.06
Interest rate on Loans and Advances given by the Government	0.16	0.18	0.09	0.06	0.03
Rate of Interest paid on the outstanding borrowings of the Government	6.35	6.17	5.89	5.52	5.82
Difference between the rate of interest paid and interest received (per cent)	6.19	5.99	5.80	5.46	5.79

Source: Finance Accounts.

The opening balance of outstanding Loans and Advances as on 01 April 2019 was ₹ 199.11 crore and with the repayment of ₹ 0.80 crore and no disbursement during 2019-20, the closing balance stood at ₹ 198.31 crore. The rate of interest on Loans and

Advances given by the Government decreased from 0.06 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 0.03 *per cent* in 2019-20. Recovery of the outstanding loans and advances was very insignificant.

2.8.7 Expenditure Priorities

Enhancing human development levels requires the States to step up their expenditure on key social services like education, health *etc.* Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure under a category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a particular sector, if the allocation is below the respective national average. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, the quality of expenditure is considered to be better. The priority given by the Manipur Government to various expenditure heads in 2015-16 and 2019-20 with regard to Social Sector Expenditure (Health and Education) and Capital Expenditure is given below:

Table 2.30: Expenditure priority of the State with regard to Health, Education and Capital Expenditure

	(In <i>per cent</i>)			
	AE/ GSDP	CE/AE	Education/AE	Health/ AE
NE and Himalayan States Average (2015-16)	24.58	13.96	18.32	5.95
Manipur State (2015-16)	44.15	14.36	13.17	5.63
NE and Himalayan States Average (2019-20)	23.02	14.08	17.42	6.19
Manipur State (2019-20)	35.62	10.14	13.49	5.82

Source: Finance Accounts

AE -Aggregate Expenditure; CE – Capital Expenditure; SCS – Special Category States.

A comparison of the data related to Manipur with that of the NE and Himalayan States (NEHS) revealed that the State did not fare well in Education Sector, Health Sector and Capital Expenditure during 2019-20.

During 2019-20, ratio of Capital Expenditure to Aggregate Expenditure of the State stood at 10.14 *per cent* which was less than the average of the NEHS (14.08 *per cent*) as well as that of the neighbouring States of Sikkim (10.41 *per cent*), Mizoram (12.59 *per cent*), Assam (16.62 *per cent*) and Arunachal Pradesh (23.19 *per cent*).

This indicates that the State Government did not accord appropriate fiscal priorities to enhance the productive capacity of the State.

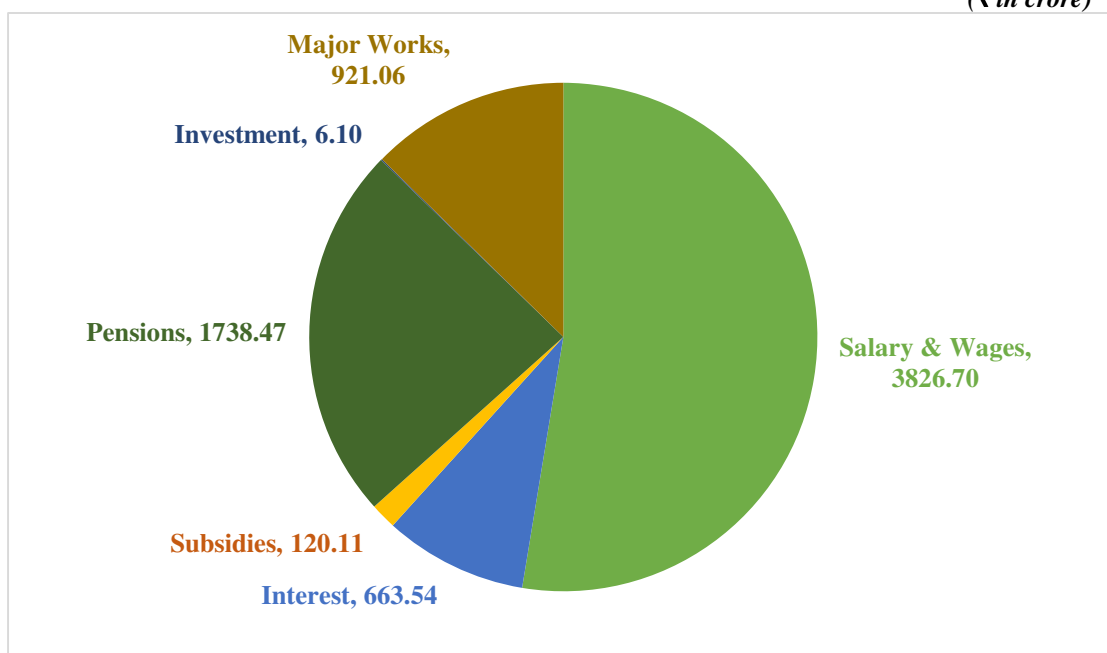
2.8.8 Object Head wise Expenditure

Finance Accounts depict transactions only up to the Minor Head level. Object head wise expenditure gives information about the object/ purpose of the expenditure.

Some of the important object head wise expenditure as depicted in the Finance Accounts for the year 2019-20 is given in the following chart:

Chart 2.14: Object head wise expenditure

₹ in crore)



2.9 Public Account

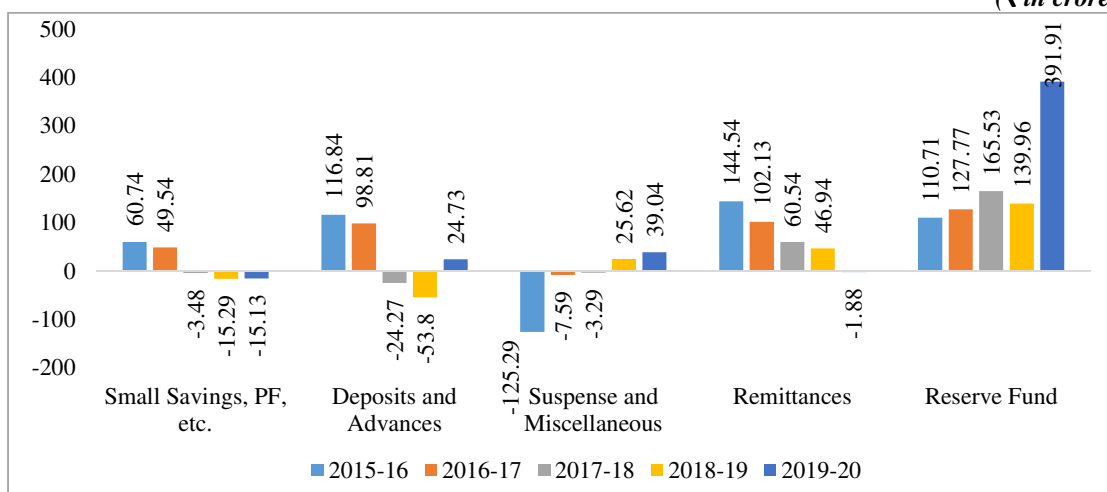
Receipts and Disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as Small Savings, Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense, Remittances, *etc.* which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject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

2.9.1 Net Public Account Balances

The component-wise net balances in Public Account of the State as on 31 March 2020 is given in *Appendix 2.2* and the yearly changes in composition of balances in Public Account over the five-year period 2015-20 are given in the following chart:

Chart 2.15: Yearly changes in composition of Public Account balances

₹ in crore)



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years.

2.9.2 Reserve Funds

Reserve Funds are created for specific and defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. These funds are met from contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

The State has four Reserve Funds *viz.*, State Disaster Response Fund, Consolidated Sinking Fund, Depreciation Reserve Funds of Government Commercial Departments/ Undertakings and Guarantee Redemption Fund. The total closing balance under these four Reserve Funds for the year ended March 2020 was ₹ 931.36 crore of which, ₹ 875.54 crore (94.01 *per cent*) was invested in Government of India securities.

Details of significant Reserve Funds of the Government of Manipur are given below:

2.9.2.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The State created a Consolidated Sinking Fund in 2008-09 for amortisation of market borrowings, other loans and debt obligation liabilities, as recommended by the XII Finance Commission. As per the Fund guidelines, the State was required to contribute a minimum of 0.50 *per cent* of its outstanding liabilities (*i.e.* internal debt plus Public Account) at the end of the previous year with the condition that the Government shall not fund its contribution to the Fund out of the borrowings from the Reserve Bank.

Accordingly, the contribution due from the State in 2019-20 was ₹ 52.32 crore which is 0.50 *per cent* of the outstanding liabilities of ₹ 10,463.92 crore as on 31 March 2019. However, against this, the State Government did not make any contribution to the fund during 2019-20.

Further, during 2019-20, an interest of ₹ 58.41 crore earned from the investment of balance of the Reserve Fund was added to the Fund. Accordingly, the corpus of the Fund (including accumulated interest) amounting to ₹ 680.87 crore as on 31 March 2020, was invested by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) in GoI Securities.

2.9.2.2 State Disaster Response Fund

Government of India (GoI) replaced the erstwhile Calamity Relief Fund with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) with effect from 01 April 2010. The State Governments are required to pay interest to the SDRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest is to be credited on a half yearly basis.

In accordance with the Government of India's OM (28 September 2010), the State has commenced operation of the SDRF in 2010-11¹⁰. During the year 2019-20, the State transferred ₹ 49.70 crore (GoI share: ₹ 47.70 *plus* State's share: ₹ 2.00 crore) to the Fund and incurred an expenditure of ₹ 10.67 crore on account of Natural Calamities¹¹. As against the mandated contribution of ₹ 5.30 crore, the State Government contributed

¹⁰ under Major Head '8121-General and Other Reserve Funds, 122-State Disaster Response Fund'.

¹¹ Major Head- 2245 (Relief on account of Natural Calamities) - 02 (Floods, Cyclones, *etc.*).

₹ two crore only, a short contribution of State's share of ₹ 3.30 crore during the current year, which was violative of the SDRF guidelines.

Further, opening balance of the Fund as on 01 April 2019 was ₹ 26.74 crore; of which, only ₹ 10.19 crore was invested in the prescribed manner, leaving a balance of ₹ 16.55 crore un-invested. The State Government was liable to provide for interest of ₹ 1.24 crore on the un-invested funds in terms with the SDRF guidelines, which was not done. The unpaid interest and short contribution of State Government led to overstatement of Revenue Surplus to that extent during 2019-20. However, the procedure prescribed for operation of SDRF was followed in the State.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) while accepting the Audit observation, stated that the non-payment of interest on the un-invested balances would be examined and necessary action would be initiated.

2.9.2.3 Guarantee Redemption Fund

State Government constituted 'Guarantee Redemption Fund' for meeting the payment obligations arising out of the guarantees issued by the Government in respect of bonds issued and other borrowings by the State Public Sector Undertakings or other Bodies and invoked by the beneficiaries. The accumulations in the Fund are to be utilised only towards payment of the guarantees issued by the Government and not paid by the institutions on whose behalf guarantee was issued.

Consequent to the enactment of Manipur Ceiling on Government Guarantees Act, 2004, the State created a Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2008-09 with an initial corpus of ₹ one crore. The State was required to contribute one-fifth of the invoked outstanding guarantees at the end of the previous year. As on 31 March 2019, no guarantees were invoked, as such, the State Government was not required to contribute to the Fund.

Further, an interest of ₹ 15.07 crore earned from the investment of balance of the Reserve Fund during 2019-20, was reinvested to the Fund. Accordingly, the corpus of the Fund (including accumulated interest) amounting to ₹ 184.48 crore as on 31 March 2020, was invested by the RBI in Government of India Securities.

2.9.2.4 Central Road Fund

GoI provides grants from the Central Road Fund (CRF) to States for specific road projects. Under the accounting procedure prescribed for CRF, the grants received are booked under Revenue Receipt Major Head '1601-GIA from Central Government' and simultaneously transferred to the Public Account Head 8449-Other Deposits, 103-Subvention from Central Road Fund through the Revenue Expenditure Major Head '3054-Roads and Bridges'. Further, expenditure on prescribed road works is to be first accounted for under the relevant Revenue or Capital Section (Major Head 3054 or 5054), and then reimbursed out of the Fund and accounted for as a deduct expenditure of the concerned expenditure Major Head.

The State Government had received ₹ 115.62 crore (₹ 12.64 crore in 2019-20) from GoI towards CRF during the period 2003-04 to 2019-20 and incurred an expenditure of

₹ 126.39 crore (under Major Head 5054) up to 2019-20 (₹ 17.86 crore in 2019-20). The State Government, however, did not follow the prescribed accounting procedure. While the receipts were accounted for correctly as Revenue Receipts under GIA, the amount was not transferred to the Fund (MH 8449-103). As such, the expenditure towards CRF was not reflected as reduction of expenditure against specific road projects, thus inflating the relevant expenditure head.

2.9.2.5 State Compensatory Afforestation Fund

In compliance to the instructions issued (28 April 2009) by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India and guidelines of State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA), the State Governments are required to establish the State CAMPA in the State, which will administer the funds received and utilise the monies collected for undertaking compensatory afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Authority will set up the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund for this purpose under Public Account of the State.

Under this, the monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies need to be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under interest bearing section in Public Account under MH 8336-Civil Deposits. As per Section 5 of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, 90 *per cent* of the Fund was to be transferred to the MH 8121-General and Other Reserve Funds in Public Account and the remaining 10 *per cent* was to be credited into the National Fund on yearly basis.

The applicable rate of interest on balances available under 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under MH 8336-Civil Deposits and 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund' under MH 8121-General and other Reserve Funds was to be declared by the Central Government on year to year basis. As it is an interest-bearing reserve fund, the State Government was liable to provide for interest if the balances available in the fund was not invested.

During the year 2019-20, the State Government received ₹ 309.76 crore, being State share of the CAMPA Fund, from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits. Out of this, they utilised ₹ 30.36 crore during the year, leaving a balance of ₹ 279.40 crore in the Fund as on 31 March 2020.

2.10 Debt Management

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

2.10.1 Debt profile: Components

Total debt of the State Government constitutes of Internal debt of the State (market loans, Ways and Means Advances from RBI, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund and loans from financial institutions, *etc.*), and loans and advances from the Central Government and Public Account Liabilities. Some of the important terms are explained in *Appendix 2.3*.

The details relating to total debt received, repayment of debt, ratio of debt to GSDP and the actual quantum of debt available to the State during the five-year period 2015-20 is given in **Table 2.31**:

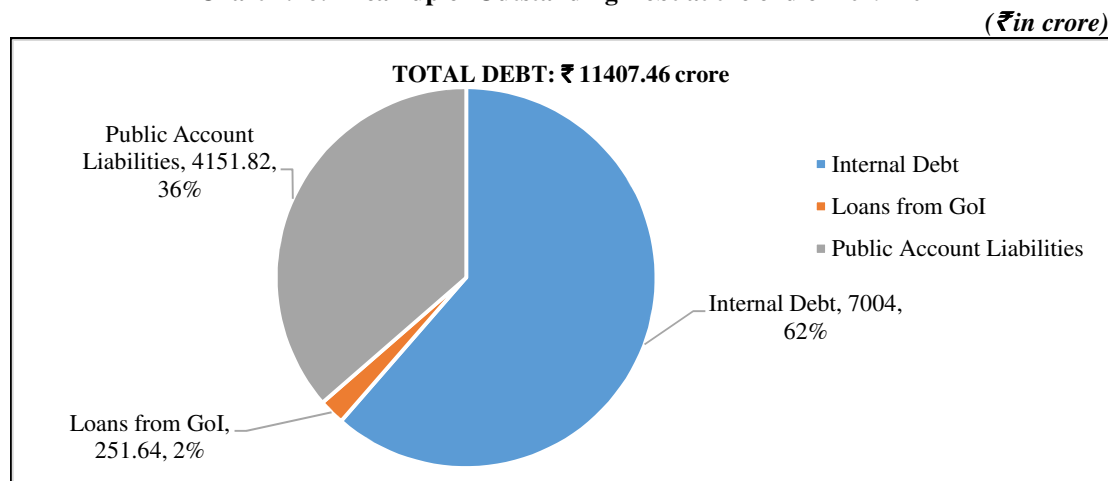
Table 2.31: Debt Indicators and trends

Financial Year		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Outstanding Overall Debt		8125.39	8807.83	9565.93	10463.92	11407.46
Public Debt	Internal Debt	4464.52	4898.92	5554.42	6425.84	7004.00
	Loans from GoI	395.04	366.96	331.83	287.77	251.64
Liabilities on Public Account		3265.83	3541.95	3679.68	3750.31	4151.82
Rate of growth of outstanding Overall debt (per cent)		10.44	8.40	8.61	9.39	9.02
Gross State Domestic Product		19530.67	21293.89	25789.23	27868.71 (Q)	31989.49 (A)
Debt/GSDP (per cent)		41.60	41.36	37.09	37.55	35.66
Total Debt Receipts		925.79	1551.29	1295.91	3926.54	6313.67
Total Debt Repayments		446.08	1144.97	675.53	3099.18	5771.64
Total Debt Available		4859.56	5265.88	5886.25	6713.60	7255.64
Debt Repayments/Debt Receipts (per cent)		48.18	73.81	52.13	78.93	91.41

Q-Quick Estimate; A-Advance Estimate

As can be seen from the above table, over the last five years from 2015-20, Internal Debt and liabilities under Public Account, which constituted majority share of the outstanding debt showed an increasing trend from ₹ 8125.39 crore and ₹ 3265.83 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 11407.46 crore and ₹ 4151.82 crore in 2019-20 respectively. However, loans and advances from GoI decreased from ₹ 395.04 crore to ₹ 251.64 crore during the period. The total outstanding debt of the State Government at the end of 2019-20 was ₹ 11407.46 crore. During 2019-20, Internal Debt and Public Account liabilities constituted 62 and 36 per cent of the total outstanding debt respectively, as shown in **Chart 2.16**:

Chart 2.16: Break up of Outstanding Debt at the end of 2019-20



2.10.2 Fiscal Deficit Financing

The financing pattern of the Fiscal Deficit has undergone a compositional shift during 2015-2020. Details of receipt and disbursement of the components used for financing the Fiscal Deficit for the year 2019-20 are given in the following table:

Table 2.32: Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

		(₹ in crore)				
Particulars		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Composition of Fiscal Deficit		(-340.92)	(-548.31)	(-339.86)	(-917.19)	(-708.91)
1	Revenue Deficit/Surplus	897.53	944.36	1083.83	812.99	445.53
2	Net Capital Expenditure	(-1237.87)	(-1493.57)	(-1428.31)	(-1730.64)	(-1155.24)
3	Net Loans and Advances	(-0.58)	0.90	4.62	0.46	0.80
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit/Surplus						
1	Market Borrowings	311.29	478.17	277.77	666.69	1255.43
2	Loans from GOI	(-44.13)	(-28.08)	(-35.13)	(-44.06)	(-36.13)
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	18.51	(-53.11)	(-53.11)	(-53.51)	(-54.15)
4	Loans from Financial Institutions & Other loans	9.29	91.67	47.33	125.99	(-4.95)
5	Ways and Means Advances (Net)	184.75	(-82.33)	383.52	132.22	(-618.16)
6	Small Savings, PF, etc.	60.74	49.54	(-3.48)	(-15.29)	(-15.13)
7	Deposits and Advances	116.85	98.82	(-24.32)	(-54.28)	24.73
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	(-19.13)	(-21.61)	(-21.65)	(-20.15)	0.16
9	Remittances	(-144.54)	(-102.13)	(-60.54)	(-46.94)	1.88
10	Reserve Fund	110.71	127.76	165.53	139.96	391.91
11	Overall Deficit	604.34	558.70	675.92	830.63	945.59
12	Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in cash balance	(-263.42)	(-10.39)	(-336.06)	86.56	(-236.68)
13	Gross Fiscal Deficit	340.92	548.31	339.86	917.19	708.91

Table 2.33: Receipts and Disbursements under components financing the fiscal deficit

		(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Particulars	Receipts	Disbursements	Net
1	Market Borrowings	1758.21	502.78	1255.43
2	Loans from GOI	7.92	44.05	(-36.13)
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	0.00	54.15	(-54.15)
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	60.66	65.61	(-4.95)
5	Ways and Means Advances (Net)	4486.88	5105.04	(-618.16)
6	Small Savings, PF, etc.	308.87	324.00	(-15.13)
7	Deposits and Advances	433.01	408.28	24.73
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	154.95	154.79	0.16
9	Remittances	1020.90	1019.02	1.88
10	Reserve Fund	432.94	41.03	391.91
11	Overall Deficit	8664.34	7718.75	945.59
12	Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in cash balance	(-236.68)	0.00	(-236.68)
13	Gross Fiscal Deficit	8427.66	7718.75	708.91

The Fiscal deficit of ₹ 708.91 crore in 2019-20 was mainly due to excess of expenditure in Capital account partially reduced by the Revenue surplus. The deficit was primarily financed by Market Borrowings (₹ 1255.43 crore), Reserve Fund (₹ 391.91 crore) and Deposit and Advances (₹ 24.73 crore) and partially offset by the outflow of Ways and Means Advances (₹ 618.16), Special Securities issued to NSSF (₹ 54.15 crore),

Repayment of Loans and Advances from the Government of India (₹ 36.13 crore), and Small Savings, Provident Funds, *etc.* (₹ 15.13 crore).

The decrease in net capital outlay during the year indicated that borrowed funds were being utilised less for productive uses than in the previous year. The solution to the prudential management of Government debt lies in the productive application of borrowed funds to provide returns directly or result in increased productivity of the economy. This would also result in increased government revenues in future, thereby, making debt payments easier.

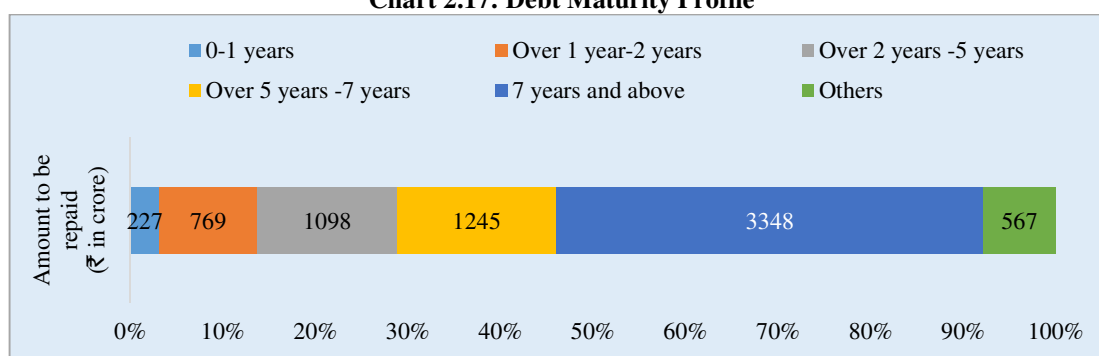
2.10.3 Debt profile: Maturity and Repayment

Debt maturity and repayment profile indicates commitment on the part of the Government for debt repayment or debt servicing. The details of the outstanding debt of the State and the maturity profile of debt of the State is shown in the following table and chart:

Table 2.34: Debt Maturity profile of repayment of State debt

Debt Maturity	Maturity Profile	Amount (₹ in crore)			
		Internal Debt	Loans and Advances	Total	Per cent
During 2020-21	0-1 year	227.36	0.04	227.40	3.13
Between 2021-23	over 1 year to 2 years	767.74	1.67	769.41	10.60
Between 2023-25	over 2 years to 5 years	885.15	212.75	1097.90	15.13
Between 2025-27	over 5 years to 7 years	1242.63	2.84	1245.47	17.17
2027-28 onwards	over 7 years and above	3313.87	34.27	3348.14	46.15
Amount for which year of Maturity is not known		567.24	0.07	567.31	7.82
Total		7003.99	251.64	7255.63	-

Chart 2.17: Debt Maturity Profile



The maturity profile of outstanding stock of public debt as on 31 March 2020 indicates that out of the outstanding Public Debt of ₹ 7255.63 crore, ₹ 3340.18 crore (46.04 per cent) needs to be repaid within seven years. Internal debt constituted 96.54 per cent (₹ 7003.99 crore) of the total outstanding public debt. The year-wise details of maturity profile of debt at the end of 2019-20 is given in *Appendix 2.4*. Out of ₹ 7255.63 crore, ₹ 5979.39 crore was the principal amount of market loan taken by the State. The State paid an interest of ₹ 263.12 crore for the year 2019-20.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that necessary action would be initiated to improve the debt maturity profile and ensure that the debt profile is as robust as possible in future.

2.11 Debt Sustainability Analysis

This section assesses the sustainability of debt of the State Government in terms of debt/GSDP ratio, Fiscal Deficit, burden of interest payments (measured by ratio of interest payments to Revenue Receipts) and maturity profile of the State Government debt. The State's debt sustainability according to these indicators for the five-year period beginning from 2015-16 is shown below:

Table 2.35: Trends in debt Sustainability indicators

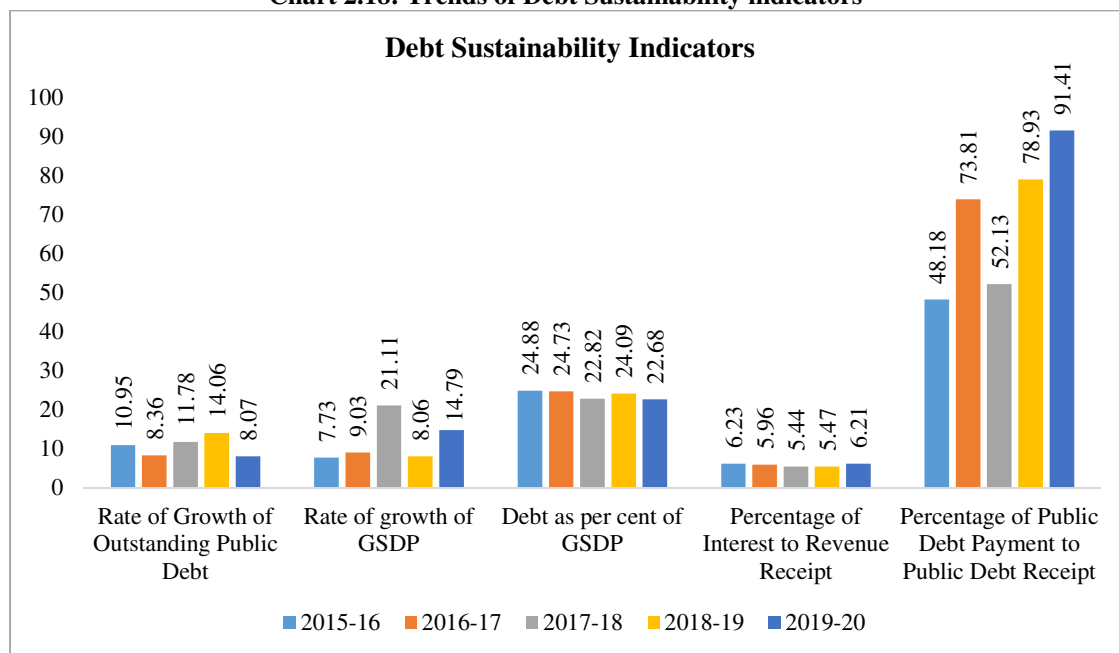
Debt Sustainability Indicators	₹ in crore				
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Outstanding Public Debt*	4859.56	5265.88	5886.25	6713.61	7255.64
Rate of Growth of Outstanding Public Debt	10.95	8.36	11.78	14.06	8.07
GSDP	19530.67	21293.89	25789.23	27868.71	31989.49
Rate of Growth of GSDP	7.73	9.03	21.11	8.06	14.79
Debt/GSDP	24.88	24.73	22.82	24.09	22.68
Debt Maturity profile of repayment of State debt – including default history, if any	446.08	257.38	395.65	454.87	666.60
Average interest Rate of Outstanding Public Debt (per cent)	5.59	5.37	5.05	4.58	4.75
Percentage of Interest payment to Revenue Receipt	6.23	5.96	5.44	5.47	6.21
Percentage of Debt Repayment to Debt Receipt	48.18	73.81	52.13	78.93	91.41
Net Debt available to the State#	(-)36.52	(-)137.43	57.42	250.13	(-)121.51
Net Debt available as per cent to Debt Receipts	(-)3.94	(-)8.86	4.43	6.37	(-)1.92
Debt Stabilisation (Quantum spread + Primary Deficit)	437.97	624.35	561.32	682.62	866.95

Source: Finance Accounts

*Outstanding Public Debt is the sum of outstanding balances under the heads 6003-Internal Debt and 6004- Loans and Advances from the Central Government.

#Net debt available to the State Government is calculated as excess of Public debt receipts over Public debt repayment and interest payment on Public Debt.

Chart 2.18: Trends of Debt Sustainability indicators



2.11.1 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used to fund capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not sustainable.

The trends of the total borrowing, repayment of earlier borrowings and utilisation during the five years from 2015-16 to 2019-20 are given in **Table 2.36**. **Chart 2.19** represents trends utilisation of borrowed funds for the last five years (2015-16 to 2019-20).

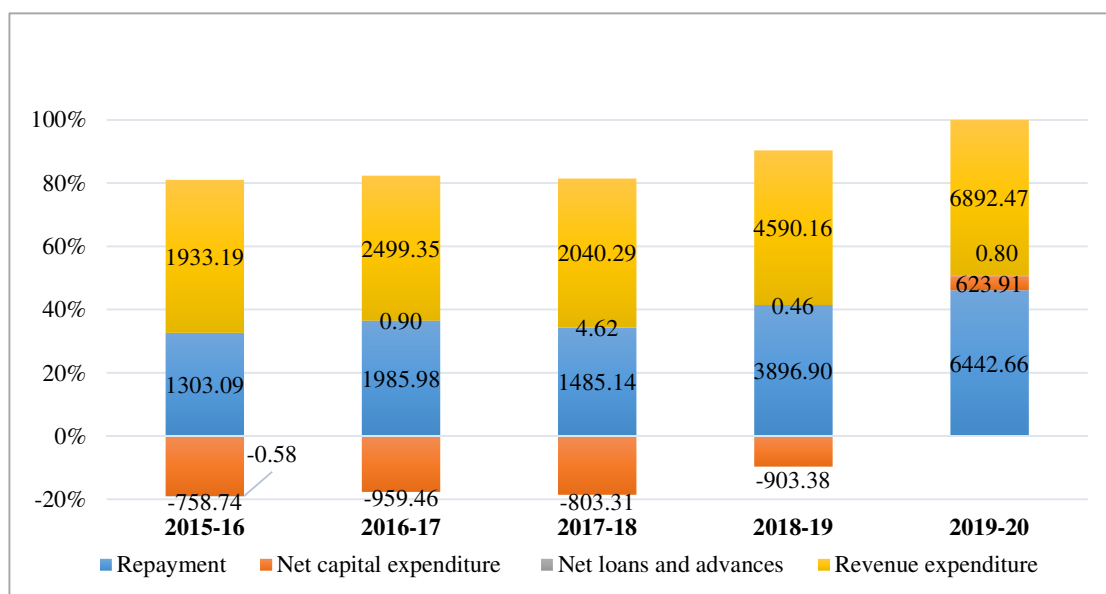
Table 2.36: Utilisation of borrowed funds

Year		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Borrowings	2	1960.38	2540.66	2077.73	4654.93	6994.30
Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal) (per cent)	3	1303.09 (66.47)	1985.98 (78.17)	1485.14 (71.48)	3896.90 (83.72)	6442.66 (92.11)
Net Capital Expenditure (per cent)	4	(-)758.74 (-38.70)	(-) 959.46 (-37.76)	(-)803.31 (-38.66)	(-)903.38 (-19.41)	623.91 (8.92)
Net Loans and Advances	5	(-)0.58	0.90	4.62	0.46	0.80
Portion of Revenue Expenditure met out of net available borrowings	6=2-3-4-5	1416.61	1513.24	1391.28	1660.95	(-) 73.07

(₹in crore)

Source: Finance Accounts.

Chart 2.19: Trends in Utilisation of borrowed fund



It can be seen from the above table that during 2019-20, ₹ 6442.66 crore (92.11 per cent) was utilised in repayment of earlier borrowings.

2.11.2 Status of Guarantees–Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee had been extended. As per the Manipur FRBM Act 2005 and the Manipur Ceiling on State Government Guarantee Act, 2004, the total outstanding guarantees as of 01 April of any year shall not exceed thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year.

The details of outstanding guarantees given by the State Government including interest liability during the five-year period 2015-20 are shown in the following table:

Table 2.37: Guarantees given by the State Government

	(₹ in crore)				
Guarantees	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ceiling applicable to the outstanding amount of guarantees including interest	588.00	588.00	738.00	738.00	738.00
Outstanding amount of guarantees including interest	339.53	548.25	513.73	475.08	478.18

The total outstanding guarantees (Principal and Interest) as on 01 April 2019 was ₹ 475.08 crore, which is significantly less than the limit of ₹ 2372.82 crore¹² i.e., thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue for the year 2017-18. During 2019-20, the State Government issued fresh guarantees of ₹ 0.72 crore to MSPCL. There was an outstanding guarantee of ₹ 411.63 crore as on 31 March 2020. The State Government was yet to collect ₹ 72000 as guarantee commission for the additional guarantee given in 2019-20.

2.11.3 Management of Cash Balances

As per an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, State Governments have to maintain a minimum daily cash balance with the Bank. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking ordinary Ways and Means Advances (WMAs)/ Special Ways and Means Advances (SWMA)/ Overdrafts (ODs) from time to time. State Government invests its surplus cash balance in short and long-term GoI Securities and Treasury Bills including Consolidated Sinking Fund and Guarantee Redemption Fund.

Table 2.38 gives the details of cash balances and their investment during the year:

Table 2.38: Cash Balances and their investments

	(₹ in crore)	
	Opening balance as on 01 April 2019	Closing balance as on 31 March 2020
A. General Cash Balance		
Cash in treasuries	4.63	4.63
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	(-)206.10	(-)97.77
Deposits with other Banks	0.00	0.00
Remittances in transit – Local	0.00	0.00
Total	(-)201.47	(-)93.14
Investments held in Cash Balance Investment Accounts	-	57.97
Total (A)	(-)201.47	(-)35.17
B. Other Cash Balances and Investments		
Cash with departmental officers viz., Public Works, Forest Officers	44.41	41.31
Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with department officers	0.02	0.02
Investment in earmarked funds	802.06	875.54
Total (B)	846.49	916.87
Total (A + B)	645.02	881.70
Interest realised		6.19

Source: Finance Accounts.

¹² Not to exceed thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year as on 01 April of that year i.e. ₹ 2372.82 crore (₹ 790.94 crore (in 2017-18) x 3).

It was noticed that State Government's opening Cash Balance as on 01 April 2019 was in the negative ₹ 201.47 crore. The closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2020 showed an increase of ₹ 166.30 crore and stood at ₹ (-) 35.17 crore. The State Government had earned ₹ 6.19 crore from the Cash Balance Investments during 2019-20.

The Cash Balance Investments of the State of Manipur for the last five years (2015-16 to 2019-20) are given in the following table:

Table 2.39: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+)/ decrease (-)	Interest earned
2015-16	125.65	0.00	(-)125.65	23.66
2016-17	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.41
2017-18	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.80
2018-19	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.26
2019-20	0.00	57.97	57.97	6.19

Source: Finance Accounts.

During the period 2015-2020, closing cash balance of ₹ 57.97 crore was seen only during 2019-20 under Cash Balance Investment Account. The interest earned during the year decreased by ₹ 11.07 crore from ₹ 17.26 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 6.19 crore in 2019-20.

Ideally, the State's flow of resources should match its expenditure obligations. However, to take care of any temporary mismatch between the flow of resources and expenditure obligations, a mechanism of WMAs from RBI has been put in place. The operative limit for Ordinary WMAs is based on three years average of Revenue Receipts and the operative limit for Special WMAs/ Special Drawing Facility is fixed by the RBI from time to time, depending on the holding of Government securities. The limit for Ordinary WMAs to the State of Manipur was ₹ 195 crore for 2019-20. The position of WMAs and Overdraft during 2015-2020 is shown in the following table:

Table 2.40: Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts

(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Ways and Means Advance					
Availed in the year	184.75	805.26	663.40	2776.55	4486.88
Outstanding WMAs	184.75	102.42	485.94	618.16	0.00
Interest paid	Nil	0.75	0.10	2.23	167.16
Number of days	1	32	8	21	85
Overdraft					
Number of days	Nil	Nil	1	34	56

(Source: Finance Accounts).

The State Government resorted to WMAs regularly since 2015-16 onwards. During 2019-20, they availed ₹ 4486.88 crore as WMAs for 85 days which indicated a difficult cash balance position of the State Government. After repayment of ₹ 5105.04 crore, the balance WMA at the end of the year was nil.

2.12 Conclusion

- The fiscal position of the State is viewed in terms of key fiscal parameters-Revenue deficit/ surplus, fiscal deficit/ surplus and primary deficit/ surplus.

During 2019-20, the State had a Revenue surplus of ₹ 445.53 crore which was 1.39 *per cent* of GSDP during the year. Fiscal deficit during 2019-20, was ₹ 708.91 crore which was 2.22 *per cent* of GSDP and primary deficit was ₹ 45.37 crore (0.14 *per cent* of GSDP).

- Revenue Receipts during the year 2019-20 were ₹ 10684.16 crore which increased by ₹ 122.45 crore (1.16 *per cent*) over the previous year. State's Own Tax Revenue (₹ 1201.12 crore) increased by ₹ 155.07 crore (14.82 *per cent*) compared to the previous year (₹ 1046.05 crore), while Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 134.53 crore) decreased by ₹ 31.71 crore (19.07 *per cent*) during the year. State GST (₹ 852.58 crore) was the main contributor of the State's Own Tax Revenue and the GST along with VAT receipts accounted for 91 *per cent* of the State's total Own Tax Revenue. During 2019-20, receipts under SGST (₹ 852.58 crore) increased by ₹ 157.88 crore (22.72 *per cent*) as compared to previous year (₹ 694.70 crore). The SGST receipts included ₹ 71.92 crore received as 'Apportionment of Taxes from IGST'.
- Grants-in-Aid from GoI increased by ₹ 649.91 crore (29.21 *per cent*) and State's Share of Union taxes and Duties decreased by ₹ 650.82 crore (13.85 *per cent*) during 2019-20 as compared to the previous year.
- Revenue Expenditure during the year 2019-20 was ₹ 10238.63 crore (89.86 *per cent*) against the Total Expenditure of ₹ 11393.87 crore. Committed Expenditure like salary & wages, pension, interest payments steadily increased during the last five-year period 2015-20. The Committed expenditure during 2019-20 was ₹ 6228.71 crore (58.30 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts of ₹ 10684.16 crore and 60.84 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 10238.63 crore).
- Salary and Wages expenditure constituted 35.82 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts and 37.38 *per cent* of Revenue Expenditure during the year 2019-20.
- Capital Expenditure is the expenditure incurred for creation of fixed infrastructure assets such as roads, building, *etc.* It is noticed that during the year Capital Expenditure decreased by ₹ 575.40 crore (33.25 *per cent*) from ₹ 1730.64 crore during 2018-19 to ₹ 1155.24 crore during 2019-20.
- Under National Pension System, against contribution of ₹ 705.24 crore of the State Government employees up to March 2020, the State Government contributed ₹ 592.23 crore only, resulting in a shortfall of ₹ 113.01 crore in the matching share of the State Government. Further, the State Government was yet to transfer ₹ 206.62 crore to NSDL till the end of 31 March 2020. The shortfall/ non-contribution of funds are liabilities of the State Government, which need to be discharged promptly.
- The Government incurred an expenditure of ₹ 108.68 crore on 50 projects, which remained incomplete and the time overrun on these projects ranged between three days and more than three years. Further, there was cost overrun of ₹ 29.14 crore in one incomplete project.

- During 2019-20, the State Government invested ₹ 6.10 crore in Government Companies, statutory corporation, co-operative societies and joint stock companies. As on 31 March 2020, the State Government's investment stood at ₹ 214.12 crore in those Companies/ Corporations and Co-operative societies, whereas the returns on investment were negligible.
- The State Government short contributed ₹ 3.30 crore during 2019-20, in the State Disaster Response Fund, as per the Scheme guidelines, leading to overstatement of Revenue Surplus to that extent.
- The State had Outstanding guarantees of ₹ 478.18 crore including interest as on 31 March 2020.
- The outstanding Public Debt rapidly increased from ₹ 5265.88 crore (10.95 per cent) in 2016-17 to ₹ 7255.64 crore (8.07 per cent) in 2019-20 and the Debt/ GSDP ratio decreased from 24.88 per cent to 22.68 per cent during the same period due to higher growth rate of GSDP. About six per cent of the Revenue Receipts were used by the State for payment of interest on the outstanding Public Debt at an average rate of interest, which ranged between 4.58 per cent and 5.59 per cent, during last five-year period from 2015-16 to 2019-20.
- As on 31 March 2020, the State had outstanding Market loans of ₹ 7003.99 crore out of which, ₹ 995.10 crore will mature in next one to three years and ₹ 885.15 crore will be maturing during next three to five years. Maximum amount of market loan bearing interest will mature after next seven years.
- The State Government had availed ₹ 4486.88 crore as Ways and Means Advances for 85 days and repaid the same during the year 2019-20. The cash balances of the State at the end of 31 March 2020 was in negative. This indicated a difficult Cash Balance position of the State Government

2.13 Recommendations

- The increasing trends of Revenue Expenditure be corrected by identifying potential wasteful expenditure and adopting economy measures across departments.
- The State Government needs to give greater focus on development expenditure by steadily increasing its Capital expenditure on identified infrastructure gaps in a planned manner with periodical review and monitoring mechanism at the highest level of administration.
- To avoid possible future liabilities under NPS, the State Government needs to fulfil their obligation by releasing arrears of its contributions and transferring the outstanding funds already accumulated to NSDL for management of the NPS.
- The State Government may seriously review the functioning of the Corporations, Companies and Societies to ensure returns on their investments and consider closing of non-functional units in a time bound manner.
- Increasing trend of debt maturity profile *vis-à-vis* the level of borrowings needs to be reviewed so as to ensure that mobilised financial resources are used adequately for incurring capital expenditure for creation of assets.

CHAPTER III
BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER III BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction

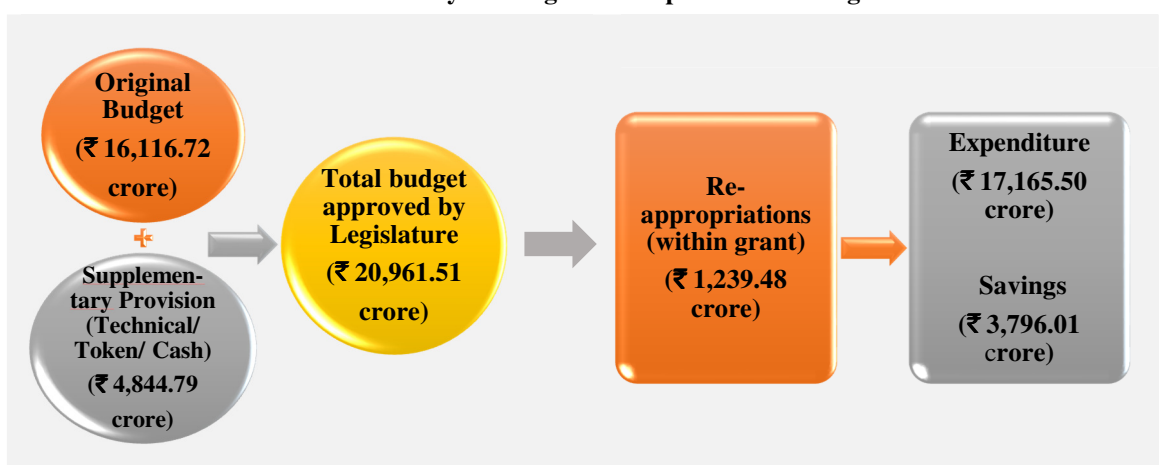
The annual Financial Statement also called general budget is placed prior to the commencement of the financial year in the State Legislature in accordance with Article 202 of the Constitution. Supplementary Grant is provided during the course of the financial year, in accordance with Article 205 of the Constitution to meet expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount. Apart from supplementary grant, Re-appropriation can also be used to re-allocate funds within a grant.

Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure, voted and charged, of the Government for each financial year compared with the amounts of the voted grants and appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts. These Accounts list the original budget estimates, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly and indicate actual capital and revenue expenditure on various specified services *vis-à-vis* those authorised by the Appropriation Act in respect of both charged and voted items of budget. Appropriation Accounts is thus a control document facilitating management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and is complementary to Finance Accounts.

This Chapter analyses the appropriations and allocative priorities of the State Government and reports on deviations from Constitutional provisions relating to budgetary management.

The total amount approved by the State Legislature, including the original and supplementary budgets, expenditure and savings during the year 2019-20 is depicted below.

Chart 3.1: Summary of Budget and Expenditure during 2019-20



3.2 Budget Management and Financial Accountability

3.2.1 Summary of total provisions, disbursements and savings/ excess

A summarised position of total budget provision, disbursement and savings/excess during 2015-20 with its further bifurcation into voted/charged is given in **Table 3.1**:

Table 3.1: Budget provision, disbursement and savings/excess during 2015-20

(₹ in crore)

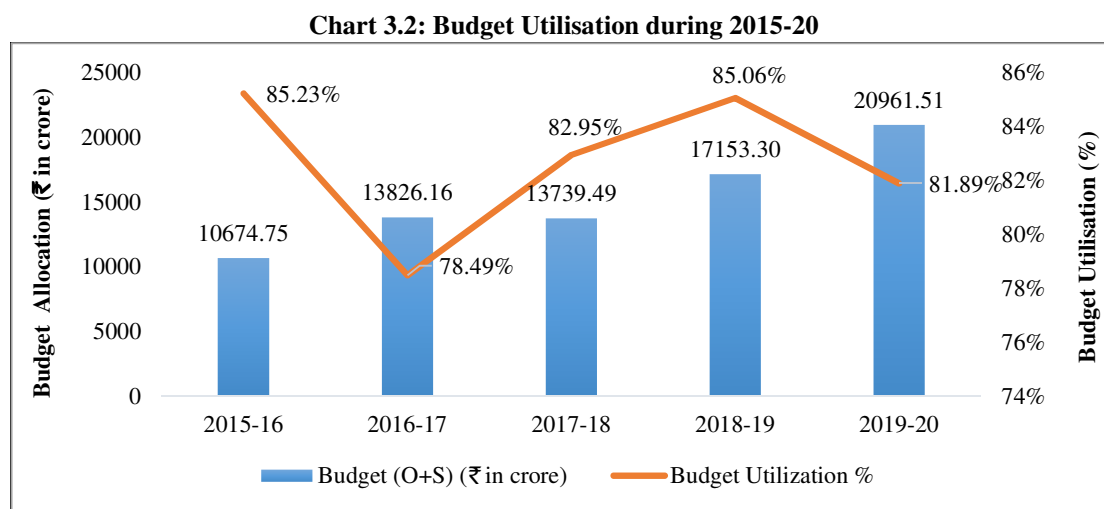
Year	Total Budget provision		Disbursements		Savings(-)/Excess(+)	
	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged
2015-16	9779.81	894.94	8,114.20	983.96	(-)1,665.61	(+)89.02
2016-17	12070.64	1755.53	9,140.26	1,711.79	(-)2,930.38	(-)43.73
2017-18	12745.87	993.62	10,132.51	1,264.66	(-)2,613.36	(+)271.04
2018-19	15118.26	2035.05	10,888.59	3,701.63	(-)4,229.67	(+)1,666.58
2019-20	16610.65	4350.86	10,699.91	6,465.59	(-)5,910.74	(+)2,114.73

Source: Appropriation Accounts

As can be seen from the above table, there were savings under voted expenditure during the last five years 2015-20 whereas, there were excess under charged expenditure during the same period, except in the year 2016-17.

3.2.2 Utilisation of Budgeted Funds

The extent of utilisation of budget during the five-year period from 2015-20 is given in the Chart below.



As can be seen from the above Chart, maximum utilisation of budget was 85.23 per cent during 2015-16. As compared to previous year, budget utilisation in 2019-20 reduced to 81.89 per cent from 85.06 per cent in 2018-19.

3.2.3 Budget projections and gap between expectations and actuals

Budgetary allocations based on unrealistic proposals, poor expenditure monitoring mechanism, weak scheme implementation capacities/weak internal controls lead to sub-optimal allocation among various developmental needs. Excessive savings in some departments deprives other departments of the funds that they could have utilised.

The summarised position of actual expenditure during 2019-20 against 53 Grants/Appropriations is given in **Table 3.2**:

Table 3.2: Summarised position of Actual Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget provisions

	Nature of Expenditure	Details of Grant/ Appropriation		Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings(-)/ Excess (+)	Surrender during March	
		Original	Supplementary				Amount	Per cent
Voted	I. Revenue	12160.06	1342.16	13502.22	9544.67	(-)3957.55	3957.55	55.85
	II. Capital	2267.06	838.77	3105.83	1155.24	(-)1950.59	1950.59	163.76
	III. Loans & Advances	2.60	0.00	2.60	0.00	(-)2.60	2.60	1.80
	Total	14429.72	2180.93	16610.65	10699.91	(-)5910.74	221.42	3.75
Charged	IV. Revenue	696.26	4.75	701.00	693.96	(-)7.04	116.79	1658.95
	V. Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	VI. Public Debt- Repayment	990.74	2659.12	3649.86	5771.63	(+)2121.77	0.00	0.00
	Total	1687.00	2663.86	4350.86	6465.59	(+)2114.73	116.79	5.52
Appropriation to Contingency Fund (if any)		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		16116.72	4844.79	20961.51	17165.50	(-)3796.01	338.21	8.91

Source: Appropriation Accounts.

As can be seen from the above table, expenditure of ₹ 17,165.50 crore was incurred during 2019-20, against a total budget provision of ₹ 20,961.51 crore resulting in overall savings of ₹ 3,796.01 crore. The overall savings of ₹ 3,796.01 crore was the net result of savings of ₹ 5,925.94 crore in 50 Grants and two Appropriations under Revenue section and 32 Grants under Capital section, offset by an excess of ₹ 2,129.93 crore in one Appropriation under Revenue section and Capital section.

The trends in percentage of savings/ excess against overall provision in the budget for the last five years from 2015-20 are shown in Table 3.3.

Table 3.3: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2015-20

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Original Budget	9728.61	10518.04	12420.65	13731.03	16116.72
Supplementary Budget	946.14	3308.12	1318.84	3422.27	4844.79
Revised Estimate	5857.33	7202.97	13173.74	16650.80	20222.09
Actual Expenditure	9098.16	10852.05	11397.17	14590.22	17165.50
Savings (-) /Excess (+)	(-)1576.59	(-)2974.11	(-)2342.32	(-)2563.08	(-)3796.01
Savings as per cent of total provision	14.77	21.51	17.05	14.94	18.11

It can be seen from the above table that there were overall savings during the period 2015-2020 ranging from 14.77 per cent to 21.51 per cent. The percentage of savings was on an increasing trend since 2015-16, except for a peak in 2016-17.

3.3 Integrity of budgetary and accounting process

3.3.1 Expenditure without budget provision

As per Article 204 of the Constitution of India, no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with the provisions of the article.

Audit observed that in eight cases, expenditure was incurred amounting to ₹ 42.32 crore without budget provision as detailed in Appendix 3.1. Grant-wise summary of the cases where expenditure was incurred without budget provision is given in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Summary of Expenditure without Budget Provision

Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Number of Schemes/ Sub Heads
10	Education	0.46	1
19	Environment and Forest	32.93	6
22	Public Health Engineering	8.93	1
	Total	42.32	8

Expenditure without budget violated financial regulations as well as the will of the Legislature.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that the situation arose due to non-reflection of the expenditure in Revised Estimates 2019-20 whereas, the allocation was given in the Budget Estimates 2019-20, as passed by the State Legislature.

The reply is not acceptable as any expenditure without budget provision is irregular. Any funds requirement over the BEs should be assessed and provided for in the Revised Estimates. The State Government should regularise the expenditure incurred in excess of the budgetary provision.

3.3.2 Drawal of funds to avoid lapse of budgetary provision

As per Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules (CTR), no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent the lapse of budget grants. Further, as per order of the Finance Department, Manipur, no part of the fund was to be deposited into Drawing and Disbursement Officer (DDO) account which is solely meant for transaction of salary payment.

Audit noticed that during the year 2019-20, Medical Department deposited (March 2020) ₹ 10.00 crore of 'Chief Ministergi Hekshelgi Tengbang' (under Manipur Health Protection Scheme) into Bank Account¹³ to avoid lapse of grant in contravention of the CTR and order of the Finance Department, Manipur. Further, ₹ 25.04 crore was drawn and deposited at the end of the year into MH 8449–Other Deposits, Minor Head 120-Miscellaneous Deposits. Details are shown in **Appendix 3.2**. Out of these, an amount of ₹ 22.50 crore (89.82 per cent) being GIA for implementation of Manipur Start-Up Scheme was deposited by the Planning Department on 31 March 2020 in order to avoid lapse of budget grant. Thus, although ₹ 35.04 crore¹⁴ was booked as expenditure in the accounts, the amount was actually parked under the Deposits Head and bank account resulting in inflation of the reported expenditure figure.

Drawal of funds without immediate requirement in order to avoid the lapse of budgetary grant is in violation of Rule 290 of the CTR. When funds are drawn and kept parked for expenditure to be incurred in succeeding financial year, such practice exceeds the authority granted to the Government by the Appropriation Act.

¹³ State Bank of India, Paona Bazar Branch bearing Account No. 37002137350 opened in the name of Administrative Officer, Medical Directorate, Lamphel.

¹⁴ Major Head 8449: ₹ 25.04 crore plus ₹ 10 crore deposited in Bank Account = ₹ 35.04 crore.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that the ‘Chief Ministergi Hakshelgi Tengbang’ is a health insurance scheme and claims from Hospitals where the beneficiaries are treated, are paid out from time to time as per scheme guidelines. Thus, drawal of funds to avoid lapse of budgetary provision did not arise.

Audit, however, observed that clause 6 of the Contract Agreement between the State Government and Medi Assist Insurance TPA Private Limited, provided that service charges were payable within 21 days from billing of such services by the Agency.

There was no evidence that ₹ 10 crore was paid to the Agency for the services provided to the State Government’s beneficiaries which would have necessitated the withdrawal of the amount from the Government Accounts in March 2020. Thus, documentary evidence in support of the expenditure incurred may be provided to Audit for verification.

3.3.3 Unnecessary or excessive supplementary grants

Supplementary provision aggregating to ₹ 1,573.55 crore in 34 cases, during the year 2019-20 proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up even to the level of original provision as detailed in *Appendix 3.3*. Out of these, in 16 cases, the supplementary provision was more than ₹ 10 crore in each case as given in table below:

Table 3.5: Cases where supplementary provision of ₹ 10 crore or more proved unnecessary
(₹in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Actual	Savings out of Provisions
Revenue (Voted)					
1	7. Police	1,851.96	36.02	1,563.72	288.24
2	10. Education	1,697.56	252.02	1,423.54	274.01
3	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	730.34	26.94	624.61	105.73
4	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	266.89	40.98	204.47	62.41
5	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	673.27	165.18	598.97	74.30
6	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	145.45	13.68	78.61	66.84
7	19. Environment and Forest	224.02	409.40	125.68	98.34
8	44. Social Welfare Department	395.74	101.57	265.50	130.23
	Sub Total	5,985.22	1,045.79	4,885.11	1,100.11
Capital (Voted)					
9	8. Public Works Department	654.12	69.24	290.94	363.18
10	10. Education	50.43	16.90	47.61	2.82
11	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	346.79	60.04	105.14	241.65
12	17. Agriculture	71.80	15.39	16.21	55.59
13	36. Minor Irrigation	136.11	107.46	46.57	89.54
14	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	379.44	37.75	103.12	276.32
15	44. Social Welfare Department	20.25	22.72	0.55	19.70

Sl. No.	Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Actual	Savings out of Provisions
16	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	79.40	143.49	70.16	9.24
	Sub Total	1,738.34	472.99	680.30	1,058.04
	Grand Total	7,723.56	1,518.78	5,565.41	2,158.15

Provision of supplementary grants despite savings against original grants had deprived the other departments that could have utilised the fund.

3.3.4 Unnecessary or Excessive Re-appropriation

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where additional funds are needed. Injudicious re-appropriation proved excessive, unnecessary or insufficient in 70 sub-heads and resulted in savings and excess (₹ 10 crore or more in each case) of ₹ 2684.31 crore and ₹ 829.81 crore respectively as detailed in *Appendix 3.4*. This indicates that the availability or requirement of funds was not properly assessed before re-appropriation and proved injudicious.

3.3.5 Savings/Surrenders in Grants/ Appropriations

3.3.5.1 Substantial Savings

As per Rule 62(1) of GFR, 2017 Grants/Appropriations, which are anticipated to remain unspent must be surrendered as early as possible before the close of the financial year.

Audit noticed that in 83 cases, savings exceeded ₹ one crore in each case or by more than 25 per cent of total provision as detailed in *Appendix 3.5*. Further, there were 28 cases¹⁵ where savings were 50 per cent and above of the total provision in each case. Out of these, 100 per cent savings occurred in two Grants (1-State Legislature and 2-Council of Ministers) under Capital voted.

There were savings amounting to ₹ 4,644.08 crore in 16 cases, where savings were more than ₹ 100 crore in each case as shown in table below:

Table 3.6: List of grants having huge savings above ₹ 100 crore during the year

(₹ in crore)									
Sl. No.	Number and Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actuals	Savings	Surrender	Savings excluding surrender	Savings (per cent)
Revenue (Voted)									
1	7. Police	1,851.96	36.02	1,887.98	1,563.72	324.25	0.00	324.25	17.17
2	10. Education	1,697.56	252.02	1,949.58	1,423.54	526.04	0.00	526.04	26.98
3	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	730.34	26.94	757.28	624.61	132.68	0.00	132.68	17.52
4	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	266.89	40.98	307.87	204.47	103.40	0.00	103.40	33.59
5	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	673.27	165.18	838.45	598.97	239.48	0.00	239.48	28.56

¹⁵ Grant Nos. 6,18, 19, 21, 30, and 34 (Revenue Voted), and Grant Nos.1, 2, 6, 7,8, 11, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18, 19, 25, 26, 30, 36, 37, 40, 41, 44, 45 and 47 (Capital Voted).

Sl. No.	Number and Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actuals	Savings	Surrender	Savings excluding surrender	Savings (per cent)
6	19. Environment and Forest	224.02	409.40	633.42	125.68	507.74	0.00	507.74	80.16
7	20. Community and Rural Development	1,869.80	0.00	1,869.80	1,017.35	852.45	0.77	851.68	45.59
8	21. Commerce and Industries	163.92	0.15	164.07	47.18	116.88	0.00	116.88	71.24
9	30. Planning	143.64	0.00	143.64	40.95	102.68	12.60	90.08	71.48
10	44. Social Welfare Department	395.74	101.57	497.31	265.50	231.80	0.00	231.80	46.61
	Sub Total	8,017.12	1,032.26	9,049.39	5,911.99	3,137.39	13.38	3,124.02	34.67
Capital (Voted)									
11	8. Public Works Department	654.12	69.24	723.36	290.94	432.42	15.21	417.21	59.78
12	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	346.79	60.04	406.83	105.14	301.69	0.00	301.69	74.16
13	30. Planning	130.97	0.00	130.97	22.18	108.78	91.33	17.45	83.06
14	36. Minor Irrigation	136.11	107.46	243.56	46.57	196.99	0.00	196.99	80.88
15	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	379.44	37.75	417.19	103.12	314.07	10.96	303.11	75.28
16	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	79.40	143.49	222.89	70.16	152.73	0.00	152.73	68.52
	Sub Total	1,726.82	417.98	2,144.80	638.11	1,506.69	117.50	1,389.19	70.25
	Grand Total	9,743.95	1,450.24	11,194.18	6,550.10	4,644.08	130.87	4,513.21	41.49

There were huge savings during 2019-20, with 21 out of 53 Grants/ Appropriations showing utilisation of less than 50 *per cent* of the budget allocation as shown in *Appendix 3.6*. In four out of the 21 Grants/ Appropriations, there was a pattern of low utilisation in four out of the last five years 2015-20. This is indicative of systemic issues that necessitate closer review and corrective action by the Government.

The above low utilisation against grants mostly relate to developmental schemes such as Housing, Irrigation, Medical & Health and Welfare sectors. Similarly, Audit also noticed low utilisation in Grant 12-Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development, 14-Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development, and 47-Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department.

The matter needs special attention of the Government to review the reason for such repeated low utilisation of grants for corrective action.

During Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that savings occurred mainly due to non-receipt/ late receipt of central share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Budgetary provisions were made in anticipation of receipts but could not be spent due to non-receipt or late receipt, thus resulting in savings.

3.3.5.2 Persistent Savings

There were 12 cases where persistent savings were found during the last five years from 2015-20. Of these, five cases pertained to Revenue Voted accounts, one case pertained to Revenue Charged accounts and the remaining six cases under Capital Voted accounts. The details are given in *Appendix 3.7*. Grants with persistent savings of ₹ 15 lakh and above during last five years is as under:

Table 3.7: Grants with Significant Persistent Savings during 2015-20

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name of the Grant	Amount of savings				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue Voted						
1	2. Council of Ministers, Salaries of Ministers & Dy. Ministers	19.26	23.65	33.50	32.67	31.67
2	2. Council of Ministers, Tour Expenses	85.02	49.80	15.54	63.23	32.88
3	8. Public Works	3,52.80	3,42.13	63.92	94.93	90.79
4	42. Other Administrative Services, Training, State Academy of Training	47.50	46.20	125.81	73.63	149.93
Capital Voted						
5	2. Loans to Government Servants, House Building Advances, Loans to Ministers	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
6	2. Loans to Government Servants, Advances for Purchase of Motor Conveyances	40.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	40.00
7	36. Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	2,08.20	1,03.60	3,41.15	4,50.02	1,43.15

There were persistent savings of more than ₹ 50 lakh in Public Works (Revenue Voted) and Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation (Capital Voted), during the last five-year period 2015-2020. Persistent savings occurring year after year is indicative of the fact that proper analysis was not done while framing the budget estimates.

Trends of persistent savings are being highlighted in the Report of the C&AG on State Finances every year but corrective measures have not been taken by the departments concerned to correct the situation. It is recommended that the Finance Department may issue specific directions to these Departments to improve their projection of budget requirements to avoid such persistent savings.

3.3.5.3 Anticipated savings not surrendered

Departments are required to surrender Grants/Appropriations or portion thereof to the Finance Department as and when savings are anticipated. At the close of the year 2019-20, no part of savings in 58 cases was surrendered by the Departments concerned. The amount involved in these cases was ₹ 3773.02 crore (63.67 per cent of the overall savings of ₹ 5925.94 crore) (*Appendix 3.8*). It was observed that in 11 cases, savings exceeded ₹ 100 crore but were not surrendered.

Besides, in 28 Grants/Appropriations (32 cases), ₹ 353.72 crore was surrendered on 31 March 2020 (*Appendix 3.9*) indicating inadequate financial control. Moreover, these funds could not be utilised for the purpose it was sanctioned or for any other purpose.

3.3.5.4 Substantial surrenders

Substantial surrenders exceeding ₹ 10 crore were made at the end of March 2020 in seven cases as given in **Table 3.8**. Substantial surrender of funds indicated improper budget estimation and poor expenditure planning and monitoring by the departments concerned.

Table 3.8: Details of surrender of funds in excess of ₹ 10 crore at the end of March 2020

(₹ in crore)

Grant/ Appropriation	Original	Supplemen- -tary	Total provisions	Actual	Savings (-) / Excess(+)	Amount Surrendered
Revenue Voted						
23. Power	440.43	0.00	440.43	408.89	(-)31.54	10.77
30. Planning	143.64	0.00	143.64	40.95	(-)102.68	12.60
Sub Total	584.07	0.00	584.07	449.84	(-)134.23	23.37
Revenue Charged						
Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment and Debt services	655.38	0.00	655.38	663.54	(+)8.16	116.79
Sub total	655.38	0.00	655.38	663.54	(+)8.16	116.79
Capital Voted						
8. Public Works Department	654.12	69.24	723.36	290.94	(-)432.42	15.21
26. Administration of Justice	44.00	0.00	44.00	4.10	(-)39.90	32.33
30. Planning	130.97	0.00	130.97	22.18	(-)108.78	91.33
40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	379.44	37.75	417.19	103.12	(-)314.07	10.96
Sub Total	1,208.53	106.99	1,315.51	420.34	(-)895.18	149.82
Grand Total	2,447.97	106.99	2,554.96	1,533.72	(-)1,021.25	181.36

It may be seen from the above table that in one case (Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment and Debt Services), huge amount of ₹ 116.79 crore was surrendered even though there was excess of ₹ 8.16 crore over the original provision.

Out of the total savings of ₹ 5925.94 crore during the year 2019-20, only 5.97 per cent (₹ 353.72 crore) was surrendered before the close of the financial year and the amount was surrendered on the last day of the year *i.e.* 31 March 2020. This indicates that the savings were allowed to lapse without expenditure depriving other departments, which had incurred excess expenditure to augment their grants.

3.3.6 Excess expenditure and its regularisation

3.3.6.1 Excess expenditure during 2019-20

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State Government to get the excess over a Grant/Appropriation regularised by the State Legislature. Although no time limit for regularisation of expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, regularisation of excess expenditure is done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). During 2019-20, there was excess over provisions in two cases under one Appropriation, amounting to ₹ 2129.93 crore which required regularisation by the State Legislature. Details are shown in the table below:

Table 3.9: Excess over provision during 2019-20 requiring regularisation

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and title of Grant/Appropriation	Total provision	Expenditure	Excess
Revenue Charged				
1	Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payment and Debt Services	655.38	663.54	8.16
Capital Charged				
2	Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payment and Debt Services	3649.86	5771.63	2121.77
TOTAL		4305.24	6435.17	2129.93

In one case, viz. Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payment and Debt Services under Capital Charged, expenditure in excess of the budget provision has been observed consistently for the last five years from 2015-20 which is reflective of poor budgeting. Details are given in **Table 3.10**:

Table 3.10: Persistent excess expenditure during 2014-19

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Description of Grant/ Appropriation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payment and Debt Services (Capital Charged)	40.13	50.73	280.12	1729.50	2121.77

This is in violation of Article 204 of the Constitution which provides that no money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund except under appropriation made by law by the State Legislature. This vitiates the system of budgetary and financial control and encourages financial indiscipline in management of public resources.

During Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that the excess is mainly incurred in Appropriation No. 2 due to availing of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) from the RBI which was repaid whenever the cash balance was positive. This is a difficult exercise as the cash balance of the State Government can vary depending upon receipts and expenditure and the receipts and timing of GoI's transfers are difficult to estimate accurately.

3.3.6.2 Non-Regularisation of excess expenditure of previous financial years

Excess expenditure remaining unregularised for extended periods dilutes legislative control over the executive. Excess expenditure amounting to ₹ 467.21 crore and ₹ 1729.49 crore for the year 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively were yet to be examined (February 2020) by PAC. The details of excess expenditure during the period 2017-19 are shown in **Appendix 3.10**.

All such cases of excess expenditure over Grants/ Appropriations need to be regularised at the earliest. The responsibility of the executive on account of persistent excess expenditure over Grants/ Appropriations needs to be fixed as this is contrary to the legislative intent and defeats the objective of ensuring accountability of the executive over utilisation of public funds.

3.4 Effectiveness of budgetary and accounting process

3.4.1 Supplementary budget and opportunity cost

During the year 2019-20, in 27 grants, (savings exceeding ₹ one crore or more in each grant), the departments could not use either the original budget provision or the entire supplementary provision resulting in un-utilised funds of ₹ 1,951.74 crore per details given in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: List of grants with unutilised fund during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Grant	Original Allocation	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Unutilised Funds
Capital (Voted)						
1	1. State Legislature	1.80	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.80
2	3. Secretariat	11.50	24.33	35.83	25.93	9.90
3	5. Finance Department	1.70	0.57	2.27	1.17	1.10
4	6. Transport	0.50	15.02	15.52	0.79	14.73
5	7. Police	19.90	7.06	26.96	13.47	13.48
6	8. Public Works Department	654.12	69.24	723.36	290.94	432.42
7	10. Education	50.43	16.90	67.33	47.61	19.72
8	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	14.92	71.83	86.75	41.09	45.66
9	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	346.79	60.04	406.83	105.14	301.69
10	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	3.13	43.45	46.58	3.60	42.98
11	16. Co-operation	5.10	0.00	5.10	0.28	4.83
12	17. Agriculture	71.80	15.39	87.19	16.21	70.98
13	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	1.31	9.29	10.60	0.54	10.06
14	19. Environment and Forest	7.84	22.66	30.50	11.08	19.42
15	21. Commerce and Industries	12.75	2.55	15.30	13.62	1.68
16	22. Public Health Engineering	195.08	146.48	341.55	281.31	60.24
17	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	15.10	2.59	17.69	6.70	10.99
18	26. Administration of Justice	44.00	0.00	44.00	4.10	39.90
19	27. Election	15.61	0.00	15.61	7.80	7.80
20	30. Planning	130.97	0.00	130.97	22.18	108.78
21	36. Minor Irrigation	136.11	107.46	243.56	46.57	196.99
22	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	379.44	37.75	417.19	103.12	314.07
23	41. Art and Culture	4.25	0.00	4.25	0.82	3.44
24	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	6.70	1.04	7.74	5.65	2.10
25	44. Social Welfare Department	20.25	22.72	42.97	0.55	42.42
26	45. Tourism	33.98	0.00	33.98	12.15	21.83
27	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	79.40	143.49	222.89	70.16	152.73
Total		2264.47	819.84	3084.31	1132.57	1951.74

Though there was such huge unutilised funds, 50 projects/schemes (as shown in *Appendix 2.1*) remained incomplete for lack of fund allocation.

3.4.2 Rush of expenditure

As per Rule 62 (3) of the GFR, 2017, rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year is regarded as a breach of financial propriety. In contravention of this rule, in 20 cases as shown in *Appendix 3.11*, expenditure of more than ₹ 10 crore and 25 per cent of the total expenditure for the year was incurred in March, 2020. Of these,

there were two cases¹⁶ where 100 per cent of the expenditure was incurred in March 2020, indicating poor expenditure management.

The details of Major Heads under which expenditure of above ₹ 50 crore was incurred during March 2020 are shown in the following table:

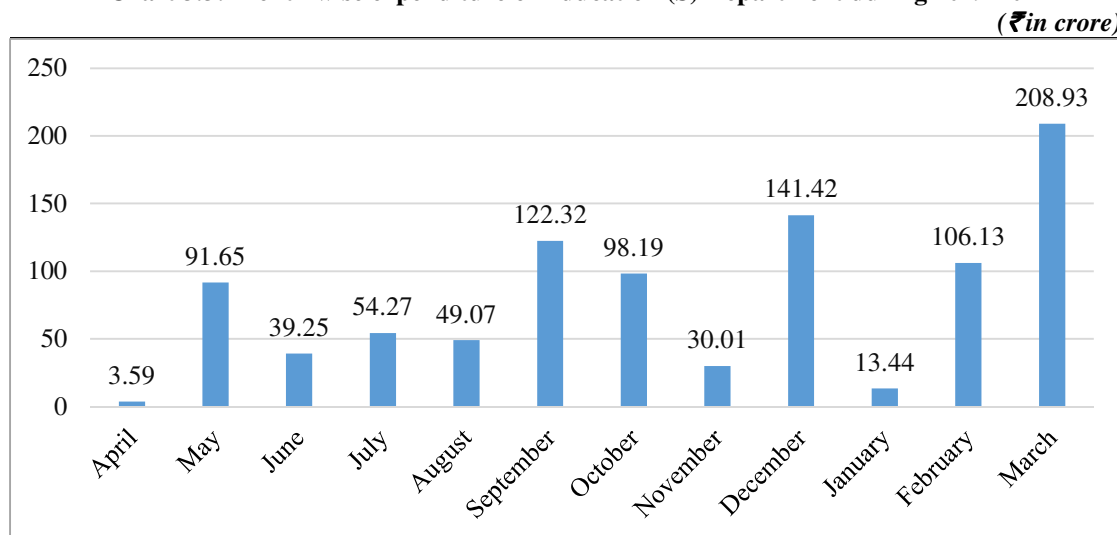
Table 3.12: Major Heads where expenditure was above ₹ 50 crore in March 2020

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Description/ Major Head	Expenditure during March	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure during March	
1	Power/2801	126.83	402.86	31.48	
2	Relief on account of Natural Calamities/2245	50.04	87.66	57.08	

Source: VLC data, O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

Further, analysis of department wise expenditure incurred during March, 2020 revealed that in Education (S) department ₹ 208.93 crore out of the total expenditure of ₹ 958.27 crore (21.80 per cent) was incurred in March alone as shown below.

Chart 3.3: Month wise expenditure of Education (S) Department during 2019-20



Source: VLC data of O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

Thus, contrary to the spirit of financial regulation, a substantial quantum of expenditure was incurred by the Government at the fag end of the year, indicating inadequate control over expenditure and poor budgetary management.

During Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) while accepting the Audit observations, stated that the expenditure for construction works was mainly incurred in the month of March as the working season for construction works in the State was mainly between October and April and subsequent instalments of central share/ assistance are received by the State in the months of February and March, after which the departments could incur expenditure.

3.4.3 Review of selected grant

A review of budgetary procedure and control over expenditure was conducted in respect of ‘Grant No. 17- Agriculture’ to review compliance with prescribed budgetary

¹⁶ Sl. No. 4 and 20 of Appendix 3.11

procedures, monitoring of funds, control mechanisms and implementation of schemes within the grant. The following were noticed in Audit:

3.4.3.1 Budget and Expenditure

The summarised position of Budget Provision and Actual Expenditure during 2015-20 of the Grant is given in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13: Summarised position of Budget Provision and Actual Expenditure

(₹ in crore)					
Grant No. 17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Budget Provision	177.24	226.01	223.22	314.99	331.86
Expenditure	104.27	114.58	134.98	134.48	170.78
Savings	72.97	111.43	88.24	180.51	161.08
Savings (in per cent)	41.17	49.30	39.53	57.31	48.54
i) Revenue Provision	129.17	144.21	170.42	242.38	244.67
Expenditure	104.27	104.24	114.64	131.97	154.57
Savings	24.90	39.97	55.78	110.41	90.10
Savings (in per cent)	19.28	27.72	32.73	45.55	36.83
ii) Capital Provision	48.07	81.8	52.8	72.61	87.19
Expenditure	0.00	10.34	20.34	2.51	16.21
Savings	48.07	71.46	32.46	70.10	70.98
Savings (in per cent)	100	87.36	61.48	96.54	81.41

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective year.

As can be seen from the above table, there were persistent savings during the period 2015-20 under the Grant ranging from 39.53 to 57.31 per cent of the total budget provision during the same period. This was both under Revenue and Capital provisions. The savings under Capital provisions ranged between 61.48 to 100 per cent. Persistently large savings is indicative of incorrect assessment of actual needs and calls for a critical review of budget preparation exercise of the Department.

3.4.3.2 Surrender of Savings

As per Rule 62(1) of GFR, 2017 Grants/Appropriations, which are anticipated to remain unspent must be surrendered as early as possible before the close of the financial year. The position of savings and surrenders under the grants was as per details shown in **Table 3.14**.

Table 3.14: Details of Savings during 2015-20

(₹ in crore)					
Grant No. 17	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Budget Provision	177.24	226.01	223.22	314.99	331.86
Expenditure	104.27	114.58	134.98	134.48	170.78
Savings	72.97	111.43	88.24	180.51	161.08
Total Surrender	0.00	14.00	0.00	0.00	2.55
Surrender as a percentage of Savings	0.00	12.56	0.00	0.00	1.58

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years.

Out of total budget provision of ₹ 1273.32 crore for the Grant during 2015-20, there were savings of ₹ 614.23 crore (48.24 per cent). However, only ₹ 16.55 crore constituting 2.69 per cent of the total savings was surrendered.

3.4.3.3 Savings of Entire Budget Provision

Budget provision of ₹ 3.70 crore against the grant for two schemes/ projects for the year 2019-20 was unutilised at the end of the year. Details are given below.

Table 3.15: Non-utilisation of budget provision

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Projects	Budget Provision	Savings	Percentage
1	National Food Security Mission (NFSM) (Central Share)	3.20	3.20	100
2	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)	0.50	0.50	100
	Total	3.70	3.70	100

Source: Appropriation Accounts (2019-20).

3.4.3.4 Insufficient/Excessive Re-Appropriation of Funds

During the year 2019-20, Re-appropriation of Funds proved insufficient/excessive resulting in savings of ₹ one crore or more in each case in six Sub-heads as per details given below.

Table 3.16: List of Sub Heads with excess/savings during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Total	Expenditure	Excess (+)/ Savings (-)
1	2401.00.001.01 (H)	5.42	0.00	(-) 0.23	5.19	3.78	(-) 1.41
2	2401.00.001.01 (V)	12.04	0.00	(+) 0.07	12.11	8.64	(-) 3.46
3	2401.00.001.25 (V)	8.86	0.00	(-) 0.60	8.26	5.64	(-) 2.62
4	2401.00.800.01 (V)	8.00	0.00	(+) 32.00	40.00	21.11	(-) 18.89
5	2401.00.800.20 (V)	36.50	0.00	(+) 7.50	44.00	35.00	(-) 9.00
6	2401.00.800.21 (V)	3.51	0.00	(+) 3.77	7.28	5.44	(-) 1.84
	Total	74.33	0.00	(+) 42.51	116.84	79.61	(-) 37.22

Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts

3.4.3.5 Rush of Expenditure

According to Rule 62(3) of GFR 2017, rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing months of the financial year shall be regarded as breach of financial propriety and should be avoided. The details of quarter-wise expenditure of the Major Heads under the Grant during the year is given below:

Table 3.17: Expenditure pattern during 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Description	Expenditure incurred in each quarter					Total Expenditure (TE)	Expenditure in March as percentage of TE
	1 st Qtr	2 nd Qtr	3 rd Qtr	4 th Qtr (March 2020)			
2435-Other Agriculture Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.07	100	
3454- Census Surveys and Statistics	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.15	0.21	57.54	
4401- Capital outlay on Crop Husbandry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.39	89.3	
4705- Capital outlay on Command Area Development	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.35	15.82	90.71	
Total	0.03	0.02	0.01	14.92	16.49	90.30	

Source: Appropriation Accounts and VLC data

As can be seen from above, out of the Total Expenditure of ₹ 16.49 crore during the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 14.89 crore (90.30 per cent) was incurred in March 2020.

3.5 Conclusion

- Against the total budget provision of ₹ 20,961.51 crore, State Departments incurred expenditure of ₹ 17,165.50 crore during 2019-20, resulting in net overall savings of ₹ 3,796.01 crore. The overall savings was the net result of savings of ₹ 5,925.94 crore offset by an excess of ₹ 2,129.93 crore.
- In eight cases, expenditure of ₹ 42.32 crore was incurred during 2019-20 in three grants, without budget provision, in violation of financial regulations and without the authority of the State Legislature.
- During 2019-20, Supplementary grants of ₹ 1,573.55 crore provided in 34 cases proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up to the level of original provision, indicating that Supplementary grants were provided in an adhoc manner without adequate review.
- In 83 cases, savings exceeded ₹ one crore or by more than 25 per cent of total provision during 2019-20. Out of these, 100 per cent savings occurred in two Grants viz. State Legislature and Council of Ministers under “Capital voted”. Further, there were 12 cases of persistent savings during the last five years 2015-20, indicating lack of systemic and closer budget review by the Government.
- During 2019-20, there was excess expenditure over provisions in two cases under one Appropriation, amounting to ₹ 2129.93 crore. Of these, in one case viz. Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payment and Debt Services (Capital Charged), there was persistent excess expenditure during the last five years from 2015-2020, which reflects improper budgeting.
- In 20 cases, expenditure of more than ₹ 10 crore and 25 per cent of the total expenditure for the year 2019-20 was incurred in March 2020. Of these, in two cases, 100 per cent of the expenditure was incurred in March 2020, in breach of financial propriety and Budget Rules.

3.6 Recommendations

- Savings of budgetary provisions are reflective of inability of the Department to spend the allotted fund. Persistent savings and non-surrender of funds need a closer monitoring to identify such departments to review their budget allocations and to ensure providing budgetary provision based on priorities of developmental programmes/ schemes.
- Excess of expenditure over budgetary provisions under different grants is a serious lapse of budget rules and dilutes legislative approval over budgets. Departments, which had incurred excess expenditure persistently should be identified to closely monitor their progressive expenditure and to seek supplementary grants/re-appropriations in time.

- Supplementary grants should be provided in such grants only after proper scrutiny and realistic assessment of requirements of the concerned Departments, to avoid under or over spending by them.
- Rush of expenditure is a breach of financial propriety leading to unplanned expenditure. The Government should strengthen monitoring mechanism in each department to regulate fund flow and its utilisation on quarterly basis to avoid rush of expenditure at the fag end of the financial year.

CHAPTER IV
QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS &
FINANCIAL REPORTING
PRACTICES

CHAPTER IV

QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS & FINANCIAL REPORTING PRACTICES

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

This Chapter provides an overview on the quality of accounts and compliance of the State Government in its financial reporting practices, with prescribed financial rules, procedures and directives with regard to completeness, transparency, measurement and disclosure during the year 2019-20.

4.1 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

Rule 238(1) read with Rule 235 of General Financial Rules (GFR)¹⁷, 2017 provides that Utilisation Certificates (UCs) should be obtained by the funding departments from the Grantees and after verification, these should be forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E), within a period of 12 months of the closure of the financial year unless specified otherwise in respect of the grants provided for specific purposes.

However, it was noticed that 6,885 UCs aggregating to ₹ 9,999.27 crore in respect of grants were in arrears as of 31 March 2020 in respect of 38 Departments¹⁸. The Department-wise break-up of outstanding UCs is given in *Appendix 4.1* and the year-wise break-up of outstanding UCs is summarised in the following table:

Table 4.1: Age-wise arrears in submission of Utilisation Certificates

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance		Addition		Clearance		Due for submission	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Up to 2016-17*	3476	3754.30	1308	2236.91	215	478.36	4569	5512.85
2017-18	4569	5512.85	1238	2493.06	89	329.18	5718	7676.73
2018-19**	5718	7676.73	1198	2505.83	31	183.29	6885	9999.27

Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur * Oldest pending UCs pertain to 2004-05.

** Utilisation Certificates for grants disbursed during 2018-19 become due only during 2019-20.

Table 4.2: Year wise break up of outstanding UCs

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of UCs	Amount
Up to 2008-09	368	75.33
2009-10	39	13.43
2010-11	254	133.62
2011-12	251	341.94
2012-13	556	382.19

¹⁷ Also, as per Rule 212 (1) and Rule 210 of GFR 2005.

¹⁸ Sl. Nos. 1 to 39 of Appendix 4.1 except Sl. No. 23.

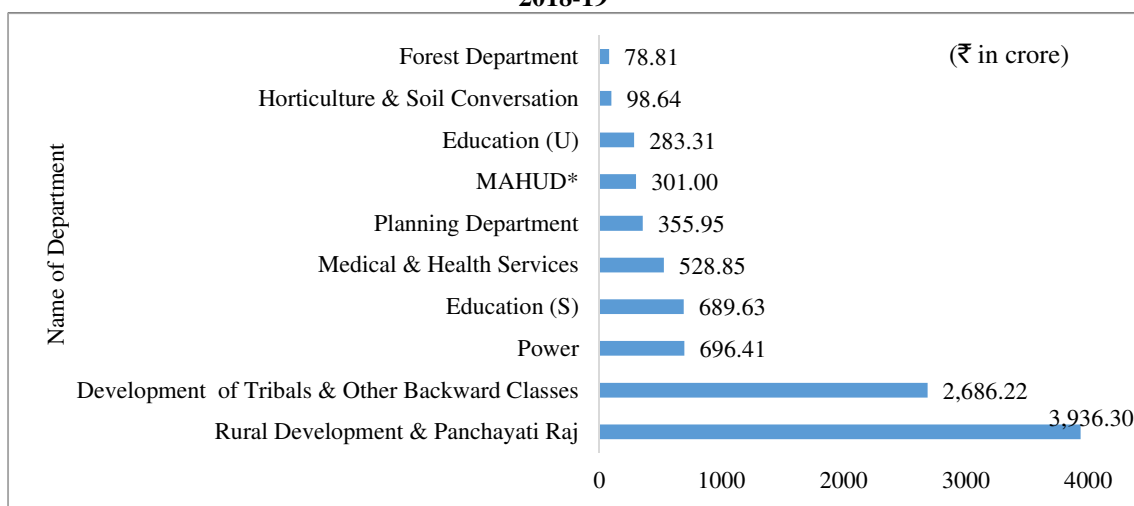
Year	Number of UCs	Amount
2013-14	607	409.19
2014-15	697	1089.30
2015-16	704	1309.30
2016-17	1093	1758.55
2017-18	1149	2163.88
2018-19	1167	2322.54
TOTAL	6885	9999.27

Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

It can be seen from the above tables that 6,885 UCs involving an amount of ₹ 9,999.27 crore were awaited as on 31 March 2020. The outstanding UCs increased mainly during the year 2016-17. The UCs were awaited in respect of the eight major Departments (i) Development of Tribal and Other Backward Classes (3,235 UCs: ₹ 2,686.22 crore); (ii) Education (S) (839 UCs: ₹ 689.63 crore); (iii) Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (RD & PR) (569 UCs: ₹ 3,936.30 crore); (iv) Education (U) (246 UCs: ₹ 283.31 crore); (v) Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MAHUD) (232 UCs: ₹ 301.00 crore); (vi) Planning (138 UCs: ₹ 355.95 crore); (vii) Power (99 UCs: ₹ 696.41 crore) and (viii) Medical and Health Services (69 UCs: ₹ 528.85 crore).

These eight Departments together accounted for 5,427 UCs (78.82 per cent) out of 6,885 outstanding UCs; involving an amount of ₹ 9,477.67 crore (94.78 per cent) out of the total outstanding amount of ₹ 9,999.27 crore. The outstanding UCs in respect of ten major departments is shown in the chart below.

Chart 4.1: Outstanding UCs in respect of 10 major Departments for the grants paid up to 2018-19



Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

* Municipal Administration, Housing & Urban Development.

In absence of UCs there is also no assurance that the intended objectives of providing these funds have been achieved. Since non-submission of UCs is fraught with the risk of misappropriation, it is imperative that the State Government should monitor this aspect closely and hold the concerned persons accountable for submission of UCs in a timely manner.

During the Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) assured that the matter regarding delay in submission of UCs and DCC bills would be taken up with the higher authorities.

4.2 Abstract Contingent Bills

Abstract Contingent (AC) bills are used for drawing advances with specific sanction for departmental purposes. As per the Central Treasury Rules¹⁹, AC bills must be regularised by submitting Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills containing details and supporting records for the actual expenditure incurred. An AC bill should not be encashed without a certificate to the effect that DCC bills in respect of the earlier AC bills drawn more than a month before the date of that AC bill, have been submitted to the Controlling Officer. The Controlling Officer must submit DCC bills to the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur within a month from the date of receipt of such bills in his office within the same financial year to show that amounts shown in the AC bills correspond to the DCC bills.

As on 31 March 2020, a total of 1,018 DCC bills in respect of 49 Departments amounting to ₹ 1,677.47 crore pertaining to the period 2003-20 were outstanding. Non-submission of supporting DCC bills within the stipulated period breaches the financial discipline and enhances risk of misappropriation of public money. Out of ₹ 105.21 crore drawn against 76 AC bills in 2019-20, AC bills amounting to ₹ 73.10 crore were drawn in March 2020 alone, out of which ₹ 19.39 crore were drawn on the last day of the financial year. Significant expenditure against AC bills in March, especially on the last working day of March, indicates that the drawal was primarily to exhaust the budget provisions and reveals inadequate budgetary control/planning.

Department-wise position of outstanding AC bills is shown at **Appendix 4.2**. The year-wise position of AC bills, DCC adjusted amount and outstanding AC bills is shown in the following table:

Table 4.3: Year wise progress in submission of DCC bills against AC bills
(₹ in crore)

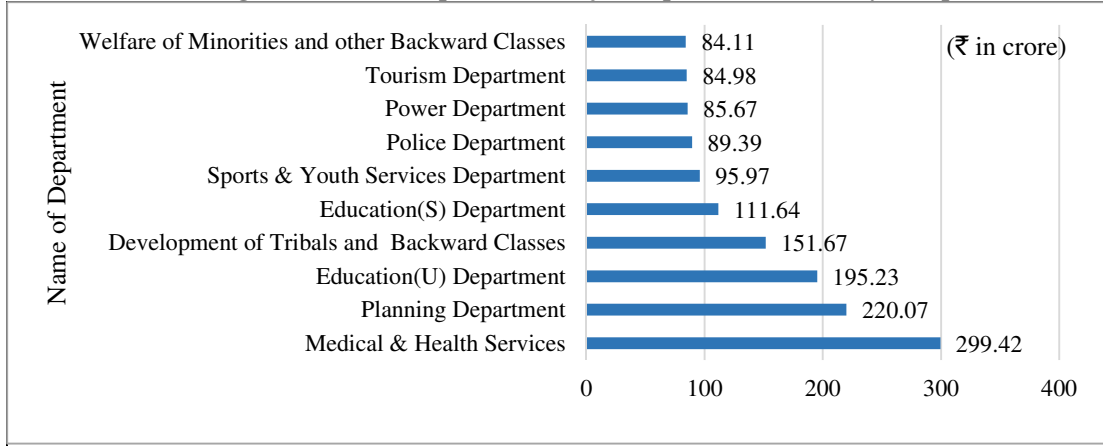
Year	Opening Balance		Addition		Clearance		Closing Balance	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Up to 2017-18	699	1192.88	250	369.78	65	49.64	884	1513.02
2018-19	884	1513.02	77	94.35	14	11.61	947	1595.76
2019-20	947	1595.76	76	105.21	5	23.50	1018	1677.47

Source: VLC data of the O/o the PAG (A&E) Manipur.

It was found that major defaulting Departments with total outstanding AC Bills above ₹ 100 crore included Medical & Health Services (₹ 299.42 crore), Planning (₹ 220.07 crore), Education (U) (₹ 195.23 crore), Development of Tribal and Backward Classes (₹ 151.67 crore), and Education (S) (₹ 111.64 crore). Pendency of DCC Bills in respect of major ten departments is shown in the following chart:

¹⁹ Rule 308, Rule 309 and Note under Rule 312.

Chart 4.2: Pending DCC bills in respect of 10 major Departments for the year up to 2019-20



(Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur)

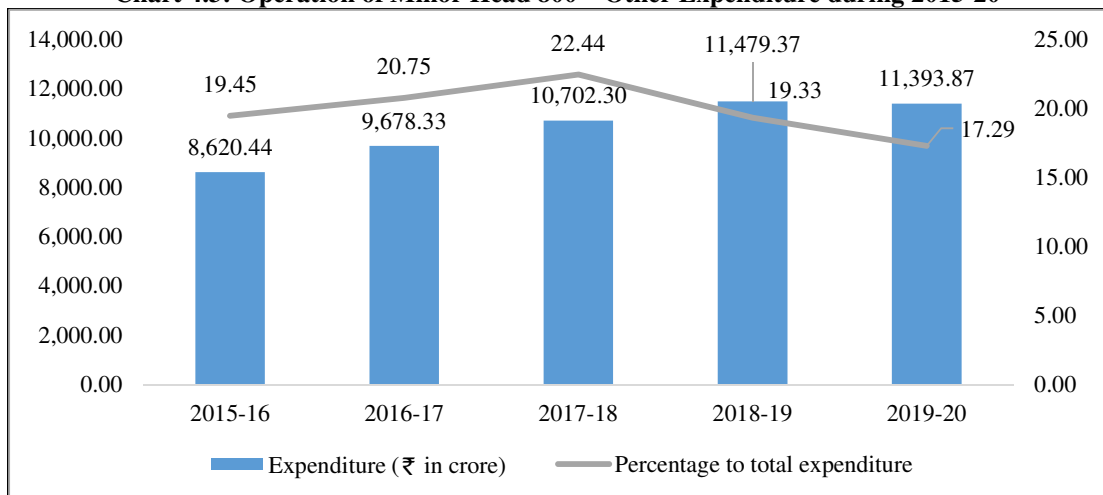
4.3 Indiscriminate use of Minor Head 800

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

During the year 2019-20, out of the total revenue receipt of ₹ 10,684.16 crore, receipts of ₹ 107.78 crore under 28 Major Heads of accounts on the receipts side, constituting 1.01 per cent of the total receipts, was recorded under the Minor Head 800-‘Other Receipts’ below the concerned Major Heads without identifying the appropriate Minor Heads. Similarly, out of Capital and Revenue expenditure of ₹ 11,393.87 crore, the State Government booked expenditure of ₹ 1,970.36 crore constituting 17.29 per cent of the total expenditure (Revenue and Capital), under the Minor Head 800-‘Other Expenditure’ below the concerned Major Heads without classifying them under the appropriate Minor Heads.

Operation of Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure during the period 2015-20 and significant expenditure exceeding ₹ 50 crore booked under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure and receipts exceeding ₹ 25 lakh booked under Minor Head 800- Other Receipts during the year 2019-20 are shown in the following chart and tables.

Chart 4.3: Operation of Minor Head 800 – Other Expenditure during 2015-20



(Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur)

From the above chart, it can be concluded that during the last five years 2015-20, booking of expenditure under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure peaked at 22.44 per cent of the total expenditure during 2017-18. The trend reduced during 2018-19 (19.33 per cent) and 2019-20 (17.29 per cent). The significant booking of expenditure under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure are as shown in the table below:

Table 4.4: Significant expenditure booked under Minor Head 800 – Other Expenditure during 2019-20

(₹in crore)

Major Head	Description	Expenditure under Minor Head 800	Total Expenditure	Per cent
2801	Power	399.22	402.86	99.10
2501	Special Programmes for Rural Development	375.63	382.70	98.15
2202	General Education	185.88	1405.64	13.22
2217	Urban Development	142.84	179.78	79.45
2401	Corp Husbandry	126.78	189.23	67.00
2505	Rural Employment	120.00	581.38	20.64
4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	87.47	105.14	83.19
4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, OBC & Minorities	71.26	73.76	96.61
4700	Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	69.77	69.77	100.00
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports Art and Culture	52.01	55.13	94.34

Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

Table 4.5: Significant receipts booked under Minor Head 800 - Other Receipts during 2019-20

(₹in crore)

Major Head	Description	Receipts under Minor Head 800	Total Receipts	Per cent
0075	Miscellaneous General Services	100.08	101.13	98.96
1601	Grants-in-Aid from Central Government	1.68	5300.74	0.03
0059	Public Works	1.23	1.23	99.99
0030	Stamps and Registration Fees	1.00	16.60	6.03
0070	Other Administrative Services	0.90	2.75	32.73
0701	Major and Medium Irrigation	0.76	0.76	100.00
1452	Tourism	0.59	0.59	100.00
0040	Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	0.27	235.53	0.11
0215	Water Supply and Sanitation	0.25	3.48	7.24

Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

Classification of large amounts under the omnibus Minor Head 800 affects transparency in financial reporting and distorts proper analysis of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure. There is a need for booking of expenditure to the relevant head of account to depict expenditure and receipts to ensure transparency and completeness.

4.4 Personal Deposit Account

Personal Deposit (PD) accounts are created for keeping of funds by debit to the Consolidated Fund of the State which is required²⁰ to be closed at the end of the same financial year by minus debit to the relevant service heads.

During the year 2019-20, State Government did not open any PD account. However, ₹ 0.19 crore (by Planning and Development Authority) was deposited during 2019-20

²⁰ Under Rule 96, 97 of the General Financial Rules, 2017.

in one out of two PD accounts, which were not closed at the end of the year 2019-20. The unspent balance up to 2019-20 was ₹ 3.13 crore.

Non transfer of balances lying for a long period of time in PD Accounts to Consolidated Fund of the State entails the risk of misuse of public fund, fraud and misappropriation. Thus, these accounts need to be reviewed and balance should be credited to Government accounts.

In April 2020, Finance Department stated that necessary steps would be taken up in this regard. However, concrete action taken to close the two PD accounts by the State Government was awaited (January 2021).

During Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that necessary action would be taken up for closure of the PD Accounts.

4.5 Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess

The GoI had levied a cess under Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996 at the rate of one *per cent* of the cost of construction incurred by an employer or any executing agency as the case may be. Rule 5 of the Cess Rules, 1998 provides that the proceeds of the cess collected shall be transferred by such Government office/ Establishment as the case may be, to the Manipur Building and Other Construction Workers' Board (the Board) within 30 days of its collection. Further, the State Government instructed (January 2011) all the departments of the State to deduct at source, labour cess at the rate of one *per cent* of the cost of construction works and transfer the cess collected by challan in favour of Secretary of the Board.

Audit noticed that labour cess collected by departments of the State was not transferred to the Board but the same was deposited in the Consolidated Fund of the State. As a result, ₹ 17.75 crore was not transferred by the Finance Department to the Board within the prescribed timeline, as of 31 March 2020.

The details of amount collected and actual expenditures incurred during the period from 2015-16 to 2019-20 are shown in the following table:

Table 4.6: Position of cess collection and expenditure during 2015-16 to 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Receipt during the year	Available fund	Expenditure	Balance at the end of the year
2015-16	13.58	9.67	23.25	7.50	15.78
2016-17	15.78	12.64	28.42	27.61	0.79
2017-18	0.79	72.15	72.94	47.48	25.47
2018-19	25.47	34.83	60.30	18.94	41.36
2019-20	41.36	28.64	70.00	49.43	20.57

Source: O/o the Manipur Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board

During 2019-20, out of the total available fund of ₹ 70.00 crore, the Board spent ₹ 49.43 crore (70.61 *per cent*) leaving a balance of ₹ 20.57 crore. Funds were utilised mainly on three major items *viz.* Welfare Benefit (₹ 25.90 crore), Skill Development Training Programme (₹ 19.26 crore), and Publicity and Advertisement (₹ 2.78 crore).

During Exit Conference (March 2021), the Jt. Secretary (Finance) stated that ₹ 36.44 crore of labour cess deposited with the State Government was transferred to the Board in March, 2021 after due verification of all necessary challans, documents, etc.

4.6 Non-submission/ pendency of Annual Accounts in ADCs/ Authorities

There are six Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) in Manipur and two Autonomous Bodies *i.e.* Manipur State Legal Services Authority (MASLSA) and State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA). These Autonomous Bodies/Authorities are audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India under Sections 14 and 19 (3) of the Duties, Power and Condition of Service (DPC) Act, 1971. The approved and authenticated Annual Accounts of these Bodies are to be submitted by 30 June of the succeeding year to the Accountant General (Audit) for audit. There were 13 Annual Accounts in respect of eight Autonomous Bodies/Authorities which had not been received (March 2020) for 2017-18 to 2019-20 as shown in the table below:

Table 4.7: Autonomous Bodies/Authorities for which Accounts had not been received

Sl. No.	Name of the Body/Authority	Accounts pending since	Grant received (₹ in crore)
1	ADC, Churachandpur	2017-18	70.63*
2	ADC, Ukhrul	2017-18	61.39*
3	ADC, Chandel	2019-20	68.03#
4	ADC, Sadar Hills, Kangpokpi	2019-20	96.12#
5	ADC, Senapati	2018-19	100.47@
6	ADC, Tamenglong	2019-20	86.47#
7	Manipur State Legal Services Authority	2019-20	3.50#
8	State CAMPA	2019-20	25.71#
TOTAL			512.32

* As per Accounts of 2016-17 @ As per Accounts of 2017-18 # As per Accounts of 2018-19

In the absence of final annual accounts and their audit, it could not be ensured whether the grants and expenditure had properly been accounted for and whether the purpose for which grants were provided had actually been achieved.

Besides, delays in finalisation of accounts carry risk of financial irregularities remaining undetected, apart from violation of the provision of the respective legislations under which the Bodies were constituted. Thus, there was a need for the Autonomous Bodies/Authorities to submit their accounts for audit in a timely manner.

4.7 Delays in placement of Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous District Councils/ Autonomous Bodies before the Assembly

The six ADCs and two Autonomous Bodies *i.e.* MASLSA and State CAMPA are audited by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India with regard to the verification of their transactions, operational activities and accounts, conducting regulatory compliance audit of the transactions scrutinised in audit, review of systems and procedures, etc. The status of rendering of accounts to audit, issuance of Separate Audit Report (SAR) and its placement in the Legislature as on 31 March 2020 are indicated in **Appendix 4.3**.

While SARs for ADC were placed in the legislature within the prescribed time, there were delays of over three years in the placement of SARs of two ADCs²¹ and over one year in respect of one ADC²².

4.8 Public Sector Commercial Undertakings

Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) performing activities of commercial/quasi-commercial nature are required to annually prepare their accounts in the prescribed format showing the working results of financial operations, so that the Government can assess their performances. As per the Companies Act, 2013²³, the annual accounts of these Government Undertakings have to be finalised within six months (30 September) of completion of the financial year. As of 31 March 2020, there were 13 such PSUs (including three non-working companies) which had not prepared their Annual accounts for the period ranging from 1984-85 to 2018-19 as shown in the following table:

Table 4.8: Status of Accounts of Undertakings as on 31 March 2020

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Pending since	No. of years of accounts not prepared	Grants released during 2019-20
1.	Manipur Electronics Development Corporation	2018-19	2 year	-
2.	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation	2010-11	10 years	-
3.	Manipur Food Industries Corporation	2011-12	9 years	-
4.	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	2010-11	10 years	-
5.	Manipur State Power Company Limited	2016-17	4 years	58.05
6.	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited	2016-17	4 years	161.77
7.	Manipur Tribal Development corporation Limited	1988-89	32 years	-
8.	Manipur Police Housing Corporation	1998-99	22 years	-
9.	Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Limited	2014-15*	6 years	0.18
10.	Tourism Corporation and Manipur Ltd.	2016-17**	4 years	2.00
Non-Working Company				
11.	Manipur Plantation Crops Corporation Ltd.	1984-85	36 years	-
12.	Manipur Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	1989-90	31 years	-
13.	Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd.	2003-04	17 years	-
	TOTAL			222.00

* Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company (incorporated on 30 December 2013 under the Companies Act, 1956) was yet to submit its first Annual Accounts.

** Tourism Corporation and Manipur Ltd. (incorporated on 13 July 2016 under the Companies Act, 2013) was yet to submit its first Annual Accounts.

During the year 2019-20, an amount of ₹ 222.00 crore was released by the State Government to four PSUs which have not prepared Accounts ranging from four to six years. Out of ₹ 222.00 crore, ₹ 219.82 crore was released to two PSUs²⁴ whose net worth had eroded. Two PSUs which received grants of ₹ 2.18 crore were yet to prepare their first Annual Accounts.

²¹ ADC, Tamenglong and ADC, Ukhrlul.

²² ADC, Senapati.

²³ Section 619 of the Companies Act 1956 and Section 143 of the Companies Act 2013.

²⁴ Sl. No. 5 and 6.

Follow up action by the State Government to ensure timely submission of Annual Accounts, as stated in the Exit Conference held with Principal Accountant General (Audit) on 23 April 2020, was called for from the Finance Department. Reply is still awaited.

Amongst the working companies, the arrears in the preparation of annual account range from two years to 32 years. The three non-working companies had arrears of accounts ranging from 17 years to 36 years. The Reports of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India have repeatedly highlighted the issue of arrears in preparation of accounts. However, no concrete action has been taken by the State Government to date.

The delay in preparation of annual accounts of these Departmental undertakings is fraught with the risk of fraud and misappropriation of public money.

4.9 Non discharge of interest liability towards interest bearing deposits

State Government has liability to provide and pay interest on the previous year's balance amounts in the Interest bearing Deposits. As on 01 April 2019, there was an opening balance of ₹ 2.36 crore and ₹ 136.04 crore under the Major Heads 8336-800 Other Deposits and 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Government Employees respectively as per details given below:

Table 4.9: Non discharge of interest liability towards interest bearing deposits

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Interest bearing deposit	Balance as on 31 March 2019	Amount of Interest not provisioned
1	MH-8336-800 Other Deposits	2.36	0.19
2	MH-8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Government Employees	136.04	10.78
TOTAL		138.40	10.97

However, State Government did not provide budget provision for the interest payable of ₹ 10.97 crore on the balance of the Interest bearing Deposits during the previous year 2019-20.

Non-discharge of interest liability towards interest bearing deposits by the State Government only defers and accumulates its future liability and would further impact fiscal health in the future. State Government should take into account provisions of interest liabilities at the time of budget formulation in the relevant years for better fiscal management.

4.10 Funds directly transferred to the Implementing Agencies in the State

As per Government of India (GoI) decision 8 July 2015, all assistance to the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various

schemes would be released to the State Government and not directly to the Implementing Agencies in the State²⁵.

However, as per records of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal of the Controller General of Accounts, the Government of India has transferred funds directly to Implementing Agencies in the State in violation of the above GoI decision for implementation of various schemes/programmes pertaining to the Social and Economic sectors. Thus, these funds were neither routed through the State Budget/State Treasury system nor reflected in the Finance Accounts of the State.

During the year 2019-20, substantial Central funds of ₹ 434.89 crore were transferred directly to the Implementing Agencies in the State. These releases were more than seven times over the previous year 2018-19.

The programmes assisted by GoI where funds were transferred directly to the Implementing Agencies are captured in **Appendix 4.4**. Three Agencies received 49.24 *per cent* of the funds directly for implementation of major schemes during 2019-20 as given below:

Table 4.10: Funds transferred by GoI directly to State Implementing Agencies
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Scheme	Name of Implementing Agency	Amount
1	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	Department of Agriculture	122.23
2	North East Road Sector Development Scheme	Public Works Department	61.26
3	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	Manipur State AIDS Control Society	30.64
Total			214.13

Source: Appendix VI of Finance Accounts Vol -II

As there is no centralised monitoring mechanism for utilisation of funds under this category, reliable data on quantum of expenditure already incurred were not readily available to Audit.

4.11 Suspense and Remittance Balances

Suspense heads are operated in Government accounts to reflect transactions that cannot be booked initially to their final Head of Account due to lack of information such as non-furnishing of Schedule of Settlement by the Treasuries/PAOs, Non-receipt of clearance memos from RBI, non-receipt of vouchers *etc.* These are finally cleared by minus debit or minus credit when the amount is taken to its final Head of Account. If the amounts under suspense heads remain unadjusted, the balances under these heads get accumulated resulting in understatement of Government's receipts and payments.

Remittances embrace all transactions which are adjusting Heads of Account and the debits or credits under these heads are eventually cleared by corresponding credit or debit within the same or in another circle of accounting. The Finance Accounts reflect

²⁵ State Implementing Agencies include any organisation/institution including Non-Governmental organisations, which are authorised by the State Government to receive funds from the GoI for implementing specific programmes in the State.

the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Clearance of suspense and remittance items depends on the details furnished by the State Treasuries/ Works and Forest Divisions, *etc.* The position of net figures under major suspense and remittance heads for the last three years from 2017-20 is given in the table below:

Table 4.11: Statement showing balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads during 2017-20

(₹ in crore)

Minor Head	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
Major Head 8658 - Suspense						
101 - PAO suspense	99.91		97.39		104.08	
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Dr. (+) 7.26		Dr. (-) 2.52		Dr. (+) 6.69	
102 - Suspense Account-Civil	114.94		135.65		129.78	
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Dr. (+) 15.94		Dr. (+) 20.71		Dr. (-) 5.88	
107 - Cash Settlement Suspense Account	47.19		47.19		47.19	
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	0		0		0	
110 - Reserve Bank Suspense - CAO		40.97		38.97		37.20
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Cr. (+) 1.66		Cr. (-) 2.10		Cr. (-) 1.67	
111 - Departmental Adjusting Account	3.90		3.90		3.90	
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	0		0		0	
112 - Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense		25.46		25.93		28.62
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Cr. (-) 0.30		Cr. (+) 0.47		Cr. (+) 2.69	
123 - A.I.S Officers' Group Insurance Scheme		3.75		3.42		3.37
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Cr. (+) 0.20		Cr. (-) 0.33		Cr. (-) 0.05	
126 - Broadcasting Receiver License Fee Suspense		0.01		0.01		0.01
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	0		0		0	
129 - Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account		3.17		3.17		3.17
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	0		0		0	
Major Head 8782 - Cash Remittances						
102 - P.W. Remittances	622.38		669.06		668.85	
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Dr. (+) 63.17		Dr. (+) 46.68		Dr. (-) 0.22	
103 - Forest Remittances		11.94		11.68		13.34
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year	Cr. (+) 2.63		Cr. (-) 0.26		Cr. (+) 1.66	
105 - RBI Remittances		17.66		17.66		17.66
Net increase(+)/decrease(-) over the previous year			0		0	

4.12 Non-reconciliation of Department figures

To enable Controlling Officers of the Departments to exercise effective control over their expenditures, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, expenditures recorded in their books should be monthly reconciled²⁶ during the financial year with that recorded in the books of the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Manipur. Even though non-reconciliation of Departmental figures is being pointed out regularly in Audit Reports, lapses on the part of Controlling Officers in this regard continued to persist during 2019-20. Audit noticed that out of 81 Controlling Officers (COs), 20 COs did not reconcile their receipt and expenditure figure amounting to ₹ 935.87 crore (5.51 per cent of total receipts of ₹ 16,998.63 crore) and ₹ 3,414.12 crore (19.89 per cent of total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund of ₹ 17,165.50 crore) respectively during 2019-20. Details of COs who have not reconciled

²⁶ As per Rule 57(5) of General Financial Rules 2017.

their accounts are given at **Appendix 4.5**. Non reconciliation affects the correctness and completeness of accounts.

4.13 Reconciliation of Cash Balance

There should be no difference between the Cash Balance of the State as per the books of Accounts of the Accountant General (A&E), and the Cash Balance as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Cash balance as on 31 March 2020 as per Accountant General's records was ₹ 97.77 crore (Debit) and that reported by RBI was ₹ 59.41 crore (Credit). The net difference of ₹ 38.36 crore (Credit) was mainly due to erroneous reporting by the accredited banks to the RBI, misclassification by banks and treasuries which were not reconciled before closure of accounts.

Outstanding unreconciled Cash Balances with RBI by the Treasuries indicated weakness in reconciliation mechanism in place to analyse the discrepant items and its regular adjustment to reflect the correct cash balances in the State Government Accounts.

4.14 Compliance with Indian Government Accounting Standards

As per Article 150 of the Constitution of India, the President may, on the advice of the C&AG, prescribe the form of accounts of the States. Further, the C&AG set up a Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) in 2002, for formulating standards for Government Accounting and Financial Reporting, to enhance accountability mechanisms. On the advice of the C&AG, the President has so far notified three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS). Compliance to the above Accounting Standards for the year 2019-20 is given in the table below:

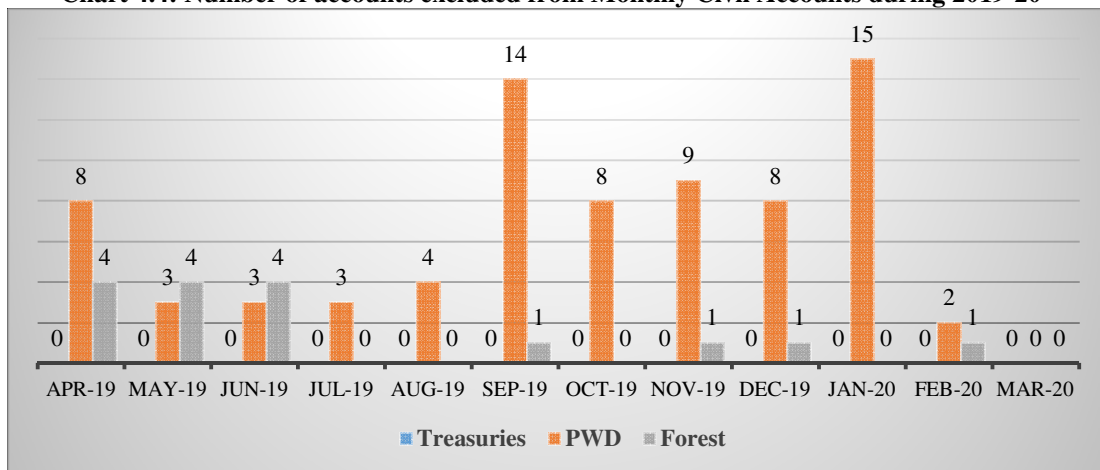
Table 4.12: Compliance to Accounting Standards

Accounting Standards	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Impact of deficiency
IGAS-1: <i>Guarantees given by the Government-Disclosure requirements</i>	This standard requires the government to disclose the maximum amount of guarantees given during the year in its financial statements along with additions, deletions, invoked, discharged and outstanding at the end of the year to ensure uniform and complete disclosure of such Guarantees.	Partly complied	The State Government has not adopted the format prescribed in the Standard completely. The details required to disclose in the notes to the financial statement is also not complete.
IGAS-2: <i>Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid</i>	Grants-in-Aid are to be classified and accounted for as revenue expenditure in the accounts of the grantor and as revenue receipts in the accounts of the grantee, irrespective of the end use.	Partly complied	While the State Government complied with the format prescribed by the Standard, the information regarding details of Grants-in-Aid in kind have not been provided to AG.
IGAS-3: <i>Loans and Advances made by Government</i>	This standard relates to recognition, measurement, valuation and reporting in respect of Loans and Advances made by the State Government in its Financial Statements to ensure complete, accurate and uniform accounting practices.	Partly complied	While the State Government complied with the format prescribed by the Standard, the information in this regard is incomplete, since the details of amount of interest in arrears in respect of loans and advances have not been provided to AG.

4.15 Timeliness and Quality of Accounts

The accounts of the State Government are compiled by the Accountant General (A&E) from the initial accounts rendered by Treasuries, Public Works Divisions (PWD) and Forest Divisions, apart from the RBI advices. Due to the failure of the account rendering units to furnish accounts in time, some accounts were excluded from the Monthly Civil Accounts by the Accountant General (A&E) as per the details given below:

Chart 4.4: Number of accounts excluded from Monthly Civil Accounts during 2019-20



Source: O/o the PAG (A&E), Manipur

The delays in rendition of Monthly divisional accounts of PWD and Forest ranged from one to 116 days and one to 98 days respectively during the year 2019-20. Due to exclusion of accounts, the Monthly Civil Accounts of the State could not depict the full expenditure and receipt up to that month and thus remained incomplete. Moreover, the monthly appropriation accounts of the State could not reflect the actual expenditure incurred up to the relevant month to enable effective budgetary control by various Controlling Officers (COs).

The State Government needs to put in place monitoring mechanism to ensure timely submission of initial accounts by all the account rendering authorities to the Accountant General (A&E) within the prescribed target date, to ensure timely and complete depiction of actual expenditure on a monthly basis so that meaningful monitoring of expenditure *vis-à-vis* the budgetary provisions can be exercised by the COs.

4.16 Follow up on State Finances Audit Report

As per Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, the State Finance Audit Reports (SFARs) of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India are submitted to the Governor of the State for placing the Reports before the State Legislative Assembly. Audit Reports placed before the Legislative Assembly stand referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the State. The details of placing of Audit Reports of the last three years (2016-17 to 2018-19) to the Legislative Assembly and their discussion by the PAC are shown in the following table:

Table 4.13: Discussion of State Finances Audit Report by PAC on regularisation of excess expenditure

Year of SFAR	Date of placing SFAR to the Legislature Assembly	Date of discussion of SFAR by PAC (Date of placing recommendation of PAC)	Gist of Recommendation	Action taken notes	Remarks
2016-17	23-07-2018	<i>Suo-moto</i> examination made by PAC independently (26 August 2019)	Recommended for regularisation of excess expenditure	Action taken	Excess expenditure of ₹ 50.73 crore over budget provisions was regularised by State Government.
2017-18	27-08-2019	<i>Yet to be discussed by PAC</i>			
2018-19	05-02-2021				

4.17 Conclusion

- 6,885 Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants aggregating ₹ 9,999.27 crore given to Departments of the State Government during the period up to March 2020 were not submitted to the Accountant General. Non submission of UCs is fraught with the risk of fraud and misappropriation of funds.
- During 2019-20, ₹ 105.21 crore was drawn through 76 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills of which, 71 Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DC) Bills for ₹ 81.71 crore, were awaited for submission of as on 31 March 2020. Further, as on 31 March 2020, there were 1,018 AC bills for ₹ 1,677.47 crore, which remained outstanding for adjustment due to non-submission of DC Bills. Non-adjustment of advances for long period is fraught with the risk of misappropriation and booking of expenditure without supporting documents.
- As on 31 March 2021, the arrears in preparation of annual accounts in respect of Government Companies ranged from two to 36 years while 13 annual accounts pertaining to the period 2017-18 to 2019-20 in respect of eight Autonomous Bodies/ Authorities had not been received.
- The State Government classified ₹ 107.78 crore as Receipts under Minor Head 800–Other Receipts constituting 1.01 *per cent* of Total Receipts. Similarly, the State booked expenditure of ₹ 1,970.36 crore under Minor Head 800–Other Expenditure constituting 17.29 *per cent* of total expenditure, during 2019-20.
- During the financial year 2019-20, there were delays in rendition of monthly accounts ranging from one to 116 days by the Public Works Divisions and one to 98 days by the Forest Divisions respectively.

4.18 Recommendations

- State Government may ensure timely submission of utilisation certificates by the recipients of grants and of DCC Bills within the prescribed timeline as required under the Rules.

- Finance Department should consider evolving a system to expedite the process of compilation and submission of annual accounts by autonomous bodies and departmentally run undertakings in order to assess their financial position. They may review giving of further financial assistance to persistent defaulters in preparation of Accounts.
- The State Government should ensure that the Controlling Officers carry out timely reconciliation of their expenditure figures with the books of the AG (A&E) in the interest of financial discipline.
- The Finance Department should, in consultation with the Accountant General (A&E), conduct a comprehensive review of all items presently appearing under minor head 800 and ensure that all such receipts and expenditure are in future booked under the appropriate detailed /object heads of account.

CHAPTER V
FUNCTIONING OF STATE
PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

CHAPTER V

FUNCTIONING OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

SUMMARY OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the financial performance of ‘Government Companies’, ‘Statutory Corporations’ and ‘Government Controlled Other Companies’. The term State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) encompasses the State Government owned companies set up under the Companies Act, 2013 and Statutory Corporations setup under the statutes enacted by the Parliament and State legislature.

A Government Company is defined in Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 as a company in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the paid-up share capital is held by Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, and includes a company which is a subsidiary of a Government Company.

Besides, any other company owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments are referred to in this Report as Government Controlled Other Companies.

5.2 Mandate

Audit of ‘Government companies’ and ‘Government Controlled Other Companies’ is conducted by the CAG under the provisions of Section 143(5) to 143(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Section 19 of the CAG’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and the Regulations made there under. Under the Companies Act, 2013, the CAG appoints the Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors for companies and gives directions on the manner in which the accounts are to be audited. In addition, CAG has right to conduct a supplementary audit. The statutes governing some Statutory Corporations require their accounts to be audited only by CAG.

5.3 Working and non-working SPSEs

As on 31 March 2020, there were 13 SPSEs (10 working and three non-working) under the audit jurisdiction of the CAG in Manipur. The details are given in **Table 5.1**:

Table 5.1: Total number of SPSEs as on 31 March 2020

Type of SPSEs	Working SPSEs	Non-working SPSEs ²⁷	Total
Government Companies	10	3	13
Statutory Corporations	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	10	3	13

5.4 Difference in the number of SPSEs as per the State Finance Accounts and State PSEs Audit Report

The total number of SPSEs reported in the State Finance Accounts (2019-20) is 18²⁸ whereas the number as per the records of the Principal Accountant General (Audit) is only 13²⁹. The SPSEs in the records of the Audit office are the existing (10 working and three non-working) Government Companies of the State. The SPSEs as shown in the Finance Accounts also included eight other SPSEs³⁰ which had been wound up and are no longer in existence.

5.5 Comparative analysis of contributions of working SPSEs turnover to GSDP

Table 5.2 below provides the comparative details of working SPSEs turnover and State GSDP for a period of three years ending 2019-20.

Table 5.2: Contribution of SPSEs turnover to GSDP

Particulars	₹ in crore		
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
SPSEs Turnover ³¹	161.02	232.60	232.63
GSDP*	25,789.23	27,868.71 (Q)	31,989.49 (A)
Percentage of Turnover to GSDP	0.62	0.83	0.73

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs; Department of Economics and Statistics, Manipur

* At Current Price, Q-Quick Estimate, A-Advance Estimates

As could be noticed from the table above, the contribution of SPSEs turnover to GSDP over the past three years from 2017-18 to 2019-20 had shown a nominal (overall) increase of 0.11 per cent from 0.62 per cent to 0.73 per cent. The major contributors to SPSEs turnover during 2019-20 were Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd. (₹ 192.88 crore) and Manipur State Power Company Ltd. (₹ 38.12 crore).

²⁷ Non-working SPSEs are those which have ceased to carry on their operations.

²⁸ Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (Sugar Mill) and Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd. (Fragrance and Flavour Development Programme) are the same company.

²⁹ Includes 3 PSEs which were not shown in Statement No. 19 of the State Finance Accounts are: Manipur State Power Distribution Company (a Subsidiary of a Government Company, MSPCL), Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd. (MIPDCO) and Tourism Corporation of Manipur Ltd. (TCML).

³⁰ Manipur State Road Transport Corporation, Assam Financial Corporation Limited, Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Limited, Manipur Cycle Corporation Limited, Manipur Film Development Corporation Limited, Manipur Cement Corporation Limited, Manipur State Drugs Pharmaceuticals Limited and Manipur State Power Corporation Limited.

³¹ Turnover of working SPSEs as per their latest finalised accounts as on September 2018, 2019 and 2020.

5.6 Investment in SPSEs and Budgetary support

5.6.1 State Government's investment in SPSEs

The State's investment in its SPSEs was by way of share capital/loans. The figures in respect of Equity Capital and Loans provided by the State Government as per the records of the SPSEs should agree with the corresponding figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case of differences in the figures, the SPSEs concerned and the Finance Department should carry out reconciliation of differences. The position in this regard for last three years is given in the table below:

Table 5.3: Equity and Loans outstanding as per the State Finance Accounts vis-à-vis records of SPSEs for last three years

(₹ in crore)

Year	2017-18			2018-19			2019-20		
	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of SPSEs	Difference	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of SPSEs	Difference	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of SPSEs	Difference
Equity	55.04	42.44	12.60	58.78	45.39	13.39	62.38	45.39 ³²	16.99
Loans	-	0.68	(-) 0.68	-	0.68	(-) 0.68	-	0.68	(-) 0.68

Source: State Finance Accounts and records of SPSEs.

It can be noticed from the table above that, as on 31 March 2020, as per records of SPSEs, the Equity investment given by the State Government increased from ₹ 42.44 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 45.39 crore in 2019-20, an increase of 6.95 per cent. However, there were differences in the figures of Equity (₹ 16.99 crore) and Loan (₹ 0.68 crore) as per two sets of records as on 31 March 2020. Out of total 12 SPSEs³³ where State Government had made direct investment, the difference in figure occurred in respect of 11 SPSEs.

The State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner.

Further, as per the Finance Accounts, no loan was outstanding from the SPSEs and the whole of the State Government investment of ₹158.11 crore in the existing and wound up SPSEs as on 31 March 2020 is towards Equity Capital. The above investment includes investment of ₹ 3.70 crore (₹ 2.00 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 1.70 crore in 2019-20) towards Equity Capital in one SPSE³⁴ which was wound up and closed in 2003-04.

³² Excluding equity worth ₹ 20.00 crore not made in cash but as assets transferred from the erstwhile State Electricity Department to the two power sector companies (MSPCL and MSPDCL).

³³ Excluding one Subsidiary of a Government Company (Manipur Pulp and Allied Products Limited) where the State Government had no direct investment.

³⁴ Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Limited.

5.6.2 Budgetary assistance to SPSEs

The State Government provides financial support to SPSEs in various forms through annual budgetary allocations. Summarised details of budgetary support towards Equity, Loans and Grants/ subsidies in respect of SPSEs during past three years are given in **Table 5.4**.

Table 5.4: Details regarding annual budgetary support to SPSEs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	No. of SPSEs	Amount	No. of SPSEs	Amount	No. of SPSEs	Amount
Equity capital outgo from budget ³⁵	2	1.00	2	5.99	2	5.30
Loans given from budget	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grants/subsidy from budget	2	442.87	3	434.27	4	337.09
Total Outgo	4	443.87	5	440.26	6	342.39

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be noticed from the table above that the budgetary support provided by State Government to SPSEs decreased from ₹ 443.87 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 342.39 crore in 2019-20. The major recipients of budgetary support during 2019-20 were Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd. (Grant/subsidy: ₹ 281.77 crore) and Manipur State Power Company Ltd. (Grant: ₹ 53.14 crore).

5.7 Returns from Government Companies and Corporations

Profit earned and Dividend paid by SPSEs

As per the latest finalised accounts of the SPSEs, out of 10 working SPSEs in the State, only one working SPSE (Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited) earned profit of ₹ 0.29 crore and no dividend was declared during the past three years. There was no recorded information about the existence of any specific policy of the State Government regarding payment of minimum dividend by the SPSEs.

The other SPSEs had not contributed towards the profit of the public sector enterprises.

5.8 Long Term Debt of SPSEs

The position of outstanding Long Term Debts of the SPSEs during the last three years as per their latest finalised accounts is given in **Table 5.5**.

³⁵ Includes amounts of ₹ 45,000, ₹ 2.00 crore and ₹ 1.70 crore booked as investment by the State Government during 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively, in Manipur Spinning Mills Corporation Ltd. which had been wound up and whose name had been struck off from the Register of Companies.

Table 5.5: Position of Outstanding loans of the SPSEs

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total Loans outstanding (State Government and Others)	83.59	151.71	160.56
State Government Loans outstanding	0.58	0.58	0.58

It can be noticed from **Table 5.5** that during 2019-20, the total long term borrowings of the SPSEs from all sources registered an increase of ₹ 76.97 crore in 2019-20 as compared to 2017-18. This was mainly due to increase of ₹ 83.08 crore in loans of the State Discom (Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited) during 2018-19 from ₹ 51.92 crore (2017-18) to ₹ 135.00 crore (2018-19).

As on 31 March 2020, out of 13 SPSEs, five SPSEs³⁶ did not have any outstanding long term loans and six SPSEs³⁷ had outstanding long term loans of ₹ 160.56 crore. The remaining two SPSEs³⁸ had not finalised their first annual accounts since their inceptions in December 2013 and July 2016 respectively and hence the status of outstanding loan figures could not be ascertained. Out of the total loans of the SPSEs, loans from the State Government was ₹ 0.58 crore³⁹. During the last three years (2017-18 to 2019-20), the amount of outstanding loan taken from the State government remained the same.

5.9 Operating efficiency of SPSEs

Key parameters

Some of the key parameters of the operational efficiency of working SPSEs for last three years as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September of the respective year are given in **Table 5.6**.

Table 5.6: Key parameters of operational efficiency of working SPSEs

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of working SPSEs	Paid-up capital	Net overall Accumulated profits (+)/ losses(-)	Net overall profits (+)/ losses(-)	EBIT	Capital Employed ⁴⁰
2017-18	10	52.61	(-)117.27	(-)47.89	(-)19.62	17.80
2018-19	10	53.14	(-)159.09	(-)41.39	(-)9.95	43.94
2019-20	10	53.14	(-)159.26	(-)41.56	(-)10.12	52.62

From the table above, it can be seen that, over the last three years the position of the net overall losses and 'Earnings before Interest and Tax' (EBIT) slightly improved but remained almost static during last two years. The Capital Employed of SPSEs during 2019-20 has also improved mainly due to increase in the long term borrowings of the SPSEs from ₹ 82.45 crore (2017-18) to ₹ 158.74 crore (2019-20).

³⁶ MTDCL, MPHCL, MANITRON, MSPCL and MAICL.

³⁷ MANIDCO (₹ 6.31 crore), MFICL (₹ 15.74 crore), MSPDCL (₹ 135.00 crore), MHHDCL (₹ 1.69 crore), MPCCL (₹ 0.07 crore) and MPAPL (₹ 1.75 crore).

³⁸ Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd. and Tourism Corporation of Manipur Ltd.

³⁹ ₹ 0.58 crore in Manipur Handloom and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd.

⁴⁰ **Capital Employed** = Paid-up share capital *plus* Free Reserves and Surplus *plus* Long term loans *minus* Accumulated losses *minus* Deferred revenue expenditure.

However, the net overall accumulated losses of SPSEs have increased during the period. The major contributors to the accumulated losses of SPSEs during 2019-20 were Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd. (₹ 62.04 crore), Manipur State Power Company Ltd. (₹ 41.63 crore) and Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (₹ 31.78 crore).

5.10 Return on Capital Employed

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) is a profitability metric that measures the long term profitability and efficiency of the total capital employed by a company. Companies create value when they generate returns on the capital employed in excess of the cost of capital. ROCE is an important metric for long term lenders. ROCE is calculated by dividing a company's Earnings Before Interest and Taxes (EBIT) by the Capital Employed.

During 2019-20, the overall capital employed in respect of eight working SPSEs⁴¹ as per their latest finalised accounts was ₹ 52.62 crore. Further, out of eight working SPSEs, only one SPSE⁴² had positive ROCE.

In comparison, however, the overall capital employed in respect of eight working SPSEs during the previous two years (2017-18 and 2018-19) was ₹ 17.80 crore and ₹ 43.94 crore respectively. Further, out of eight working SPSEs, only one SPSE⁴³ had positive ROCE during each of the previous two years.

5.11 Return on Equity (ROE)

Return on equity⁴⁴ (ROE) is a measure of financial performance of companies calculated by dividing the 'net income earned' by the Equity. During 2019-20, only one working SPSE earned profits as per the latest finalised accounts of the SPSEs as on 30 September 2020. ROE in respect of the lone profit-making SPSE was 47.54 *per cent*⁴⁵.

The ROE in respect of the other two SPSEs⁴⁶ out of 10 working SPSEs whose capitals have not been eroded was negative as per their latest finalised accounts while two SPSEs⁴⁷ had not finalised their first annual accounts. ROE of the remaining five working SPSEs⁴⁸ was not workable as the accumulated losses (₹ 158.74 crore) of these SPSEs had completely eroded their paid-up capital (₹ 47.19 crore) as per their latest finalised accounts.

⁴¹ Two SPSEs, viz. MIPDCO and TCML had not finalised their first annual accounts and hence not included.

⁴² Manipur Police Housing Corporation Ltd.

⁴³ Manipur Police Housing Corporation Ltd.

⁴⁴ **Return on Equity** = (Net Profit after Tax and preference Dividend ÷ Equity) x 100, where **Equity** = Paid up Capital *plus* Free Reserves/retained earnings *minus* Accumulated Loss *minus* Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

⁴⁵ ROE = Net Profit (₹ 0.29 crore) ÷ Equity (₹ 0.61 crore) % = 47.54 *per cent*

⁴⁶ Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd. & Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.

⁴⁷ MIPDCO and TCML.

⁴⁸ MANIDCO, MANITRON, MSPCL, MSPDCL and MHHDCL

5.12 SPSEs incurring Losses

The position of aggregate losses incurred by loss making working SPSEs during the past three years as per their latest finalised accounts is given in **Table 5.7**.

Table 5.7: Details of loss making working SPSEs

Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total No. of working SPSEs	10	10	10
Number of loss making working SPSEs ⁴⁹	7	7	7
Aggregate losses (₹ in crore)	(-) 48.18	(-) 41.68	(-) 41.85

The details of major contributors to losses of working SPSEs incurred during 2019-20 as per the latest finalised accounts are given in **Table 5.8**.

Table 5.8: Major contributors to the losses of working SPSEs

Name of SPSEs	Latest finalised accounts	Net Loss
Manipur State Power Company Limited	2015-16	20.08
Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited	2015-16	19.50
Total		39.58

From the table above, it is observed that more than 95 per cent of the losses incurred by seven working SPSEs during 2019-20 were contributed by the above mentioned two SPSEs.

5.13 SPSEs having complete erosion of capital

The aggregate paid-up capital and accumulated losses of 10 working SPSEs as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2020 were ₹ 53.14 crore and (-) ₹ 159.26 crore respectively. Analysis of investment and accumulated losses of these SPSEs revealed that the accumulated losses of five working SPSEs (₹ 158.74 crore) had completely eroded their paid-up capital (₹ 47.19 crore) as detailed in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9: SPSEs with complete erosion of equity capital

Name of SPSEs	Latest finalised accounts	Paid-up capital	Accumulated losses
Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd.	2015-16	10.05	62.04
Manipur State Power Company Ltd.	2015-16	10.05	41.63
Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	12.14	31.78
Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	2017-18	2.74	7.11
Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	12.21	16.18
Total		47.19	158.74

⁴⁹ Out of 10 working SPSEs, one SPSE (MPHCL) earned profit, and two SPSEs (MIPDCO and TCML) had not finalised their first accounts and hence figures of losses are not available.

Accumulation of huge losses by these SPSEs had eroded public wealth, which is a cause of serious concern and the State Government needs to take steps to either improve their profitability or fully review the working of these SPSEs for continuing their operations.

Further, the following table indicates erosion of net worth of the five SPSEs during the latest three years for which the Accounts have been finalised:

Table 5.10: Age-wise analysis of complete erosion of net worth of SPSEs

(₹ in crore)

Name of SPSE	Three latest years for which Accounts have been finalised	Paid-up capital at the end of the year	Accumulated loss	Deferred expenditure and Miscellaneous expenditure not written off	Net worth*
Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd.	2013-14	10.05	(-)12.05	-	(-)2.00
	2014-15	10.05	(-)42.54	-	(-)32.49
	2015-16	10.05	(-)62.04	-	(-)51.99
Manipur State Power Company Ltd.	2013-14	10.05	(-)8.00	-	2.05
	2014-15	10.05	(-)21.55	-	(-)11.50
	2015-16	10.05	(-)41.63	-	(-)31.58
Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2007-08	12.14	(-)30.98	-	(-)18.84
	2008-09	12.14	(-)30.34	-	(-)18.20
	2009-10	12.14	(-)31.78	-	(-)19.64
Manipur Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.	2015-16	2.74	(-)6.74	-	(-)4.00
	2016-17	2.74	(-)6.89	-	(-)4.15
	2017-18	2.74	(-)7.11	-	(-)4.37
Manipur Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd.	2007-08	12.21	(-)15.64	-	(-)3.43
	2008-09	12.21	(-)15.87	-	(-)3.66
	2009-10	12.21	(-)16.18	-	(-)3.97

Note: There are no free reserves in respect of the above five SPSEs.

**Net worth = (Paid-up share capital + Free Reserves) – (Accumulated Losses + Deferred Expenditure + Miscellaneous Expenditure not written off)*

It is evident from the table above that the negative net worth of the five SPSEs shows increasing trend over the latest three years for which Accounts have been finalised. This was due to the increase in accumulated losses of the SPSEs while the paid-up capital has remained unchanged over the years.

OVERSIGHT ROLE OF COMPTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA

5.14 Audit of State Public Sector Enterprises SPSEs

Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG) appoints the statutory auditors of a Government Company and Government Controlled Other Company under Section 139 (5) and (7) of the Companies Act, 2013. CAG has a right to conduct a supplementary audit and supplement or comment upon the Audit Report of the statutory auditor. Statutes governing some corporations require that their accounts be audited by the CAG and a report be submitted to the State Legislature.

5.15 Appointment of statutory auditors of SPSEs by CAG

Sections 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the statutory auditors in case of a Government Company or Government Controlled Other Company are to be appointed by the CAG within a period of 180 days from the commencement of the financial year. The statutory auditors of 13 SPSEs are appointed by the CAG.

5.16 Submission of accounts by SPSEs

5.16.1 Need for timely submission

According to Section 394 of the Companies Act 2013, Annual Report on the working and affairs of a Government Company, is to be prepared within three months of its Annual General Meeting (AGM) and as soon as may be after such preparation laid before the State Legislature together with a copy of the Audit Report and any comments upon or supplement to the Audit Report, made by the CAG. This mechanism provides the necessary Legislative control over the utilisation of public funds invested in the companies from the State budget.

Section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 requires every company to hold AGM of the shareholders once in every calendar year. It is also stated that not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one AGM and that of the next. Further, Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulates that the audited Financial Statement for the financial year has to be placed in the said AGM for their consideration.

Section 129 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 also provides for levy of penalty like fine and imprisonment on the persons including directors of the company responsible for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Despite above, annual accounts of various SPSEs were pending as on 30 September 2020, as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

5.16.2 Timelines in preparation of accounts by SPSEs

The details relating to finalisation of accounts by 10 working SPSEs during the last three years as of 30 September of respective year are given in **Table 5.11**.

Table 5.11: Position relating to finalisation of Accounts of working SPSEs

Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	Number of working SPSEs	10	10	10
2.	Number of accounts finalised during the year	4	10	1
3.	Number of accounts in arrears	94	94	103
4.	Number of working SPSEs with arrears in accounts	10	10	10
5.	Extent of arrears (number in years)	2 to 30	1 to 31	2 to 32

As could be seen from **Table 5.10**, none of the accounts of 10 working SPSEs were up-to-date as on 30 September 2020. The working SPSEs had a backlog of 103 accounts for periods ranging from two to thirty-two years.

The Administrative Departments concerned have the responsibility to oversee the activities of these entities and to ensure that the accounts of SPSEs under their control are finalised and adopted by the SPSEs within the stipulated period.

The Principal Accountant General (Audit), Manipur had been regularly pursuing with the administrative departments and concerned SPSEs for liquidating the arrears of accounts of SPSEs. However, the State Government and the SPSEs concerned need to address more effectively the issue of huge pendency of accounts of the SPSEs.

5.17 CAG's oversight – Audit of accounts and Supplementary audit

Financial reporting framework

Companies are required to prepare the financial statements in the format laid down in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and in adherence to the mandatory Accounting Standards prescribed by the Central Government, in consultation with National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards.

5.18 Audit of accounts of Government Companies by Statutory Auditors

The statutory auditors appointed by the CAG under Section 139 of the Companies Act 2013, conduct audit of accounts of the Government Companies and submit their report thereon in accordance with Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The CAG plays an oversight role by monitoring the performance of the statutory auditors in audit of the public sector enterprises with the overall objective that the statutory auditors discharge the functions assigned to them properly and effectively.

This function is discharged by exercising the power:

- to issue directions to the statutory auditors under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and
- to supplement or comment upon the statutory auditor's report under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

5.19 Supplementary Audit of accounts of Government Companies

The prime responsibility for preparation of financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or other relevant Act is of the Management of an entity.

The statutory auditors appointed by the CAG under section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 are responsible for expressing an opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 based on independent audit in accordance with the Standard Auditing Practices of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and directions given by the CAG. The statutory auditors are required to submit the Audit Report to the CAG under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The certified accounts of selected Government Companies along with the report of the statutory auditors are reviewed by CAG by carrying out a supplementary audit. Based on such review, significant audit observations, if any, are reported under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 to be placed before the Annual General Meeting.

5.20 Result of CAG's oversight role

5.20.1 Audit of accounts of Government Companies

During the current reporting year 2019-20, only one SPSE, namely, Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited submitted one accounts for the financial year 2010-11. Non-Review Certificates (NRC) was issued on the accounts. As such, no supplementary audit was conducted.

5.20.2 Non-compliance with provisions of Accounting Standards

Audit noticed that the statutory auditor had reported that Manipur Food Industries Corporation Limited did not comply with Accounting Standard 15 as no provision was made for gratuity liability and other retirement benefits in the accounts of the Corporation.

5.21 Management Letters

One of the objectives of financial audit is to establish communication on audit matters arising from the audit of financial statements between the auditor and those charged with the responsibility of governance of the corporate entity. The material observations on the financial statements of SPSEs are reported as comments by the CAG under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013. Besides these comments, irregularities or deficiencies if observed by the CAG in the financial reports or in the reporting process, are also communicated to the management through a 'Management Letter' for taking corrective action.

During the current reporting year 2019-20, no Management Letter was issued to any of the SPSEs.

5.22 Conclusion

- As on 31 March 2020, the State of Manipur had 13 PSEs (all Government Companies), which included 10 working and three non-working Companies.
- The investment of the State Government (capital and long-term loans) in 12 SPSEs as per the State Finance Accounts, 2019-20 was ₹ 62.38 crore as against the investment of ₹ 46.07 crore as per the records of SPSEs. Thus, there was a difference of ₹ 17.67 crore (Equity: ₹ 16.99 crore; Loans: ₹ 0.68 crore) in the investment figures as per two sets of records. The State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner.
- As per the Finance Accounts, the State Government has provided budgetary support of ₹ 342.39 crore to SPSEs during 2019-20, in the form of capital (₹ 5.30 crore) and grants/ subsidy (₹ 337.09 crore). The major recipients of budgetary support were Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (Grant/ subsidy: ₹ 281.77 crore) and Manipur State Power Company Limited (Grant: ₹ 53.14 crore).
- As per the latest finalised accounts of the SPSEs, during 2019-20, out of 10 working SPSEs, only one SPSE (Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited) earned a profit of ₹ 0.29 crore, while seven SPSEs incurred losses of ₹ 41.85 crore as per their latest finalised accounts. Moreover, two SPSEs viz., Manipur State Power Company Limited (₹ 20.08 crore) and Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited (₹ 19.50 crore) contributed more than 95 per cent (₹ 39.58 crore) of the losses incurred by working SPSEs (₹ 41.85 crore).
- As per the latest finalised accounts of SPSEs as on 30 September 2020, the accumulated losses (₹ 158.74 crore) of five out of 10 working SPSEs had completely eroded their paid-up capital (₹ 47.19 crore).
- There was huge pendency in finalisation of accounts of working SPSEs, which ranged from two to thirty-two years. During 2020-21, out of total 10 working SPSEs, only one SPSE had finalised its Annual Accounts.

5.23 Recommendations

- The State Government and the SPSEs concerned should take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in the State Government investment figures as per the State Finance Accounts *vis-a-vis* the records of the SPSEs in a time-bound manner.
- The State Government needs to take steps to either improve the profitability of the SPSEs whose accumulated losses have completely eroded the equity capital or fully review the working of these SPSEs for continuing their operations.
- The Government may consider fixing of targets for finalisation of arrears of accounts for individual companies and closely monitor the clearance of these arrears in a time bound manner.

- The State Finance Department should review the cases of two SPSEs (Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Limited and Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited) for which accounts have not been finalised since their inception. The Government should ensure the receipts of complete accounts before giving financial assistance to these bodies/ undertakings.

Imphal

Dated: 18 August 2021



(JOHN K. SELLATE)

Principal Accountant General (Audit), Manipur

Countersigned

New Delhi

Dated: 7 September 2021



(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES

Appendix-1.1

(Reference: Paragraph 1.2)

PART A: Layout of Finance Accounts

The new format of Finance Accounts introduced from the year 2014-15, has been divided into two Volumes – Volume I and 2. Volume 1 represents the financial statements of the Government in summarised form while Volume 2 represents detailed financial statement. The layout of the Finance Accounts is chalked out in the following manner:	
Statement	Layout
Volume 1	
Statement No. 1	Statement of Financial Position
Statement No. 2	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements Annexure-Cash Balances and Investments of Cash Balances
Statement No. 3	Statement of Receipts (Consolidated Fund)
Statement No. 4	Statement of Expenditure (Consolidated Fund)
Statement No. 5	Statement of Progressive Capital expenditure
Statement No. 6	Statement of Borrowings and other Liabilities
Statement No. 7	Statement of Loans and Advances given by the Government
Statement No. 8	Statement of Investments of the Government
Statement No. 9	Statement of Guarantees given by the Government
Statement No. 10	Statement of Grants-in-Aid given by the Government
Statement No. 11	Statement of Voted and Charged Expenditure
Statement No. 12	Statement on Sources and Application of Funds for Expenditure other than Revenue Account
Statement No. 13	Summary of Balances under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account
	Notes to Accounts
Annexure	A Statement of Periodical/Other Adjustment
	B Statement of Major Head-wise Receipts booked under MH 800-Other Receipts
	C Statement of Major Head-wise Expenditure booked under MH 800-Other Expenditure
	D Statement of Controlling officers who have not reconciled
	E Statement of Rush of Expenditure towards the end of the year
Volume II Part I	
Statement No. 14	Detailed Statement of Revenue and Capital Receipts by Minor Heads
Statement No. 15	Detailed Statement of Revenue Expenditure by Minor Heads
Statement No. 16	Detailed Statement of Capital Expenditure by Minor Heads and Sub Heads
Statement No. 17	Detailed Statement of Borrowings and other Liabilities
Statement No. 18	Detailed Statement of Loans and Advances given by the Government
Statement No. 19	Detailed Statement of Investments of the Government
Statement No. 20	Detailed Statement of Guarantees given by the Government
Statement No. 21	Detailed Statement of Contingency Fund and Public Account
Statement No. 22	Detailed Statement on Investment of Earmarked Balances
Part II: Appendices	
I	Comparative Expenditure on Salary
II	Comparative Expenditure on Subsidy
III	Grants-in-Aid given by the State Government (Scheme wise and Institution wise)
IV	Details of Externally Aided Projects
V	Plan Scheme Expenditure (Central and State Plan Schemes)
VI	Direct Transfer of Central Scheme Funds to Implementing Agencies in the State
VII	Acceptance and Reconciliation of Balances
VIII	(i) Financial Results of Irrigation Scheme
	(ii) Financial Results of Electricity Schemes
IX	Commitments of the Government-List of Incomplete Capital Works
X	Maintenance Expenditure with segregation of Salary and Non-Salary portion
XI	Major Policy Decisions of the Government during the year or new Schemes proposed in the Budget
XII	Committed Liabilities of the Government

Appendix–1.1 - contd.

(Reference: Paragraph 1.2)

Part B: Methodology Adopted for the Assessment of Fiscal Position

The norms/ceilings prescribed by the 13th Finance Commission for selected fiscal variable along with its projections for a set of fiscal aggregates and the commitments/projections made by the State Governments in their Fiscal Responsibility Acts and in other Statements required to be laid in the Legislature under the Act are used to make qualitative assessment of the trends and pattern of major fiscal aggregates. Assuming that Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the good indicator of the performance of the State's economy, major fiscal aggregates like tax and non-tax revenue, revenue and capital expenditure, internal debt and revenue and fiscal deficits have been presented as percentage to the GSDP at current market prices. The buoyancy coefficients for relevant fiscal variables with reference to the base represented by GSDP have also been worked out to assess as to whether the mobilisation of resources, pattern of expenditure *etc.*, are keeping pace with the change in the base or these fiscal aggregates are also affected by factors other than GSDP. The definitions of some of the selected terms used in assessing the trends and pattern of fiscal aggregates are given below:

List of terms used in the Chapter I and basis for their calculation

Terms	Basis of calculation
Buoyancy of a parameter	Rate of Growth of the parameter/GSDP Growth
Buoyancy of a parameter (X) with respect to another parameter (Y)	Rate of Growth of the parameter (X)/ Rate of Growth of the parameter (Y)
Rate of Growth (RoG)	$[(\text{Current year Amount}/\text{Previous years Amount}) - 1]*100$
Average	Trend of growth over a period of 5 years
Share shift/Shift rate of a parameter	Trend of percentage shares, over a period of 5 years, of the parameter in Revenue or Expenditure, as the case may be
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services
Weighted Interest Rate (Average interest paid by the State)	$\text{Interest Received} [(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances})/2]*100$
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Weighted Interest rate
Quantum spread	$\text{Debt stock} * \text{Interest spread}/100$
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	$\text{Interest Received} [(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances})/2]* 100$
Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipt – Revenue Expenditure
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances – Revenue Receipts – Miscellaneous Capital Receipts
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Deficit – Interest payments

Appendix-1.1 - contd.

(Reference: Paragraphs 1.1 & 1.2)

Part C: State Profile

Sl. No.	Particulars	Manipur	All India		
1.	Area in sq. Km.	22,327.00	32,87,240		
2	Population in lakh (As per 2011 census)	28.56	12,108.55		
3	Density of Population (persons per sq. km) (As per 2011 census)	128.00	382.00		
4	Population below poverty line^ (2011-12)	32.60	21.90		
5	Literacy Rate (percentage) (As per 2011 census)	76.90	73.00		
6	Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births), 2017 census	11.00	33.00		
7	Gini Co-efficient (measure of inequality of income among the population. 'Value rate is from zero to one,' Value close to zero indicates inequality is less and Vice versa).				
	a. Rural	NA	0.29		
	b. Urban	NA	0.38		
8	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2019-20 at current prices (₹ in crore)	31,989.49(AE)	2,03,39,849		
9	Per capita GSDP CAGR (2011-12 to 2019-20) in percentage	9.61	9.84		
10	Per capita GSDP 2019-20 (in `)	93,009	1,51,677		
11	Decadal Population Growth (2011-2020) in percentage	9.68	11.09		
Financial Data					
Particulars		Figures (in per cent)			
		CAGR (2009-10 to 2017-18)		Growth (2017-18 to 2018-19)	
		SCS states#	Manipur	SCS states#	Manipur
A	Revenue Receipts	12.26	8.67	(-)9.88	1.16
B	Own Tax Revenue	13.29	18.61	(-)8.1	14.82
C	Non Tax Revenue	13.92	(-)5.43	(-)19.72	(-)19.07
D	Total Expenditure	12.56	8.45	(-)6.05	(-)0.75
E	Capital Expenditure	11.41	(-)1.28	(-)15.6	(-)33.25
F	Revenue Expenditure on Education	12.75	11.89	(-)8.16	6.02
G	Salary & Wages	12.05	7.38	(-)7.07	8.29
H	Pension	16.56	18.29	3.05	13.31
I	Revenue expenditure on Health	15.5	13.94	(-)4.96	4.57

^The level of poverty is being determined on different measures and the data furnished by Planning Commission & National Sample Survey Organisation is one such indicator.

(AE) – Advanced Estimate

CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate

Based on 9 Special Category States such as (1) Assam, (2) Himachal Pradesh, (3) Manipur, (4) Meghalaya (5) Mizoram, (6) Nagaland (7) Sikkim, (8) Tripura & (9) Uttarakhand

(Source: Planning Commission and Economics & Statistics Department, Government of Manipur)

Appendix–1.1 - contd.

(Reference: Paragraphs 1.2 & 1.6)

Part D: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

The State Government enacted the Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in August 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by achieving sufficient revenue surplus; reduction in fiscal deficit; prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability; and greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government. The Act prescribed the following fiscal targets for the State Government:

- (i) strive to remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus;
- (ii) strive to bring down fiscal deficit to 3 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product;
- (iii) limit the amount of outstanding Government guarantees as per the provisions of the Manipur Ceiling on State Government Guarantee Act, 2004 and
- (iv) follow a recruitment and wage policy, in a manner such that the total salary bill relative to revenue expenditure excluding interest payments and pensions does not exceed 35 *per cent*:

As per Manipur FRBM Rules 2005 (enacted in December 2005 and subsequently amended in January 2006, July 2006, July 2010 and October 2011) framed under the Act, the following fiscal targets in respect of revenue surplus and fiscal deficit were set:

- remain revenue surplus and build up further surplus having regard to the norms of Central Assistance for the State Plan and the tax and non-tax revenue potential of the State;
- reduce the fiscal deficit to a maximum of 3.5 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product by 2010-2011 and maintain it below 3.5 *per cent* in succeeding financial years up to 2012-13 and thereafter reduce it to a maximum of 3 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product from 2013-14 and beyond; and
- maintain outstanding debt to a maximum of 65.80 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product in 2010-11, 62.9 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product in 2011-12, 60.1 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product in 2012-13, 57.00 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product in 2013-14 and 54.30 *per cent* of Gross State Domestic Product in 2014-15.

Appendix-1.2

(Reference: Paragraph 1.4)

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

2018-19	Receipts	2019-20		2018-19	Disbursements	2019-20	
Section-A: Revenue							
10561.71	I – Revenue receipts		10684.16	9748.72	I-Revenue expenditure-		10238.63
1046.05	-Tax revenue	1201.12		3981.30	General Services-		4444.81
166.24	-Non-tax revenue	134.53		2660.92	Social Services of which		2916.84
4698.59	-State's share of Union Taxes	4047.77		1397.51	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1481.60	
-	-Non-plan Grants	-		594.45	-Health and Family Welfare	621.60	
-	-Grants for State Plan Schemes	-		134.81	-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	259.10	
-	-Grants for Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	-		9.81	-Information and Broadcasting	9.40	
-	-Grants for Special Schemes for NEC and for other purposes	-		169.60	-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities	142.00	
2143.19	-Grants for Centrally sponsored Schemes	2769.20		20.07	-Labour and Labour Welfare	34.11	
2103.07	Finance Commission Grant	2117.13		334.64	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	369.00	
404.57	Other transfer/Grants to States	414.41		0.03	-Others	0.03	
				2533.08	Economic Services of which		2321.86
				549.00	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	478.68	
				966.11	-Rural Development	1100.84	
				65.17	-Special Areas Programmes	9.67	
				66.26	-Irrigation and Flood Control	64.87	
				543.39	-Energy	405.45	
				82.74	-Industry and Minerals	70.45	
				112.57	-Transport	72.2	
				43.72	-Science, Technology and Environment	39.32	
				104.12	-General Economic Services	80.38	
				5,73.42	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions		555.12
	II-Revenue deficit carried over to Section B			812.99	II-Revenue Surplus carried over to Section B		445.53
10561.71	Total: Section A	10684.16		10561.71	Total: Section A		10684.16

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2018-19	Receipts	2019-20		2018-19	Disbursements	2019-20	
Section-B: Others							
731.58	III – Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment		645.02		III – Opening Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India		-
-	IV – Miscellaneous Capital receipts			1730.64	IV – Capital Expenditure-		1155.24
				111.79	General Services-		46.45
				753.09	Social Services of which		570.14
				82.13	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	55.13	
				15.75	-Health and Family Welfare	41.08	
				496.97	-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	398.87	
				1.25	-Information and Broadcasting	0.75	
				153.43	-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities	73.76	
				3.11	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	0.55	
				0.45	-Others	0	
				865.76	Economic Services of which		538.65
				5.19	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	7.39	
				0	-Rural Development	0	
				128.56	-Special Areas Programmes	83.34	
				282.20	-Irrigation and Flood Control	144.09	
				0	-Energy	0	
				13.34	-Industry and Minerals	10.27	
				3.00	-Science Technology and Environment	30.68	
				404.87	-Transport	252.31	
				28.60	-General Economic Services	10.57	
0.59	V–Recoveries of Loans and Advances-		0.80	0.13	V – Loans and Advances disbursed-		0
	-From Power Projects				-For Power Projects	-	
0.56	-From Government Servants	0.61		0.13	To Government Servants	0	
0.03	-From Others	0.19		0	-To Others	0	
812.99	VI–Revenue Surplus brought down		445.53		VI – Revenue Deficit brought down	-	-
3926.53	VII – Public debt receipts-		6313.67	3099.19	VII – Repayment of Public debt		5771.63
	-External debt			-	External debt	-	

2018-19	Receipts	2019-20		2018-19	Disbursements	2019-20	
1149.99	-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and overdrafts		1818.87	410.81	-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	622.55	
2776.54	-Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances		4486.88	2644.32	-Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances	5105.04	
0	-Loans and Advances from Central Government		7.92	44.06	-Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government	44.04	
-	-Net transactions under over- draft	-	-				-
	VIII – Appropriation to Contingency Fund		-	-	VIII – Appropriation to Contingency Fund		-
	IX – Amount transferred to Contingency Fund		-	-	IX – Expenditure from Contingency Fund		
2905.50	X – Public Account receipts-		2350.71	2902.26	X – Public Account disbursement-		1947.16
287.45	Small Savings and Provident Funds	308.87		302.74	-Small Savings and Provident Funds	324.00	
143.76	-Reserve Funds	432.94		3.80	-Reserve Funds	41.03	
196.79	Suspense and Miscellaneous	154.99		217.00	-Suspense and Miscellaneous	154.83	
1793.20	Remittances	1020.90		1840.14	-Remittances	1019.02	
484.30	Deposits and Advances	433.01		538.58	-Deposits and Advances	408.28	
	XI – Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India			645.02	XI – Cash Balance at end-		881.70
				4.63	-Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	4.63	
				(-2,06.10)	-Deposits with Reserve Bank	(-)97.77	
				44.43	-Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances	41.33	
				802.06	-Cash Balance and Investment of earmarked fund	933.51	
18938.95	Total:		9755.73	18938.95	Total:		9755.73

Appendix-1.3

(Reference: Paragraph 1.5)

Assets and Liabilities of the Government of Manipur as on 31 March 2020

(₹ in crore)

As on 31.03.2019		Liabilities	As on 31.03.2020	
	6425.84	Internal Debt -		7004.00
4723.96		Market Loans bearing interest	5979.39	
0.04		Market Loans not bearing interest	0	
5.93		Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	5.93	
427.25		Loans from NABARD	428.56	
0.11		Loans from SBI and other Banks	0.11	
6.12		Loans from National Co-operative Development Corporation	6.12	
631.45		Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund of the Central Government	577.30	
12.86		Other Loans	6.58	
618.16		Ways and Means Advances	0	
	287.77	Loans and Advances from Government of India -		251.64
0.06		Pre 1984-85 Loans	0.06	
224.35		Non-Plan Loans	187.92	
61.41		Loans for State Plan Schemes	46.51	
-		Loans for Central Plan Schemes	0	
-		Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	0	
1.95		Loans for Special Plan Schemes	1.74	
-		Other Ways & Means Advances	15.41	
-		Contingency Fund	0	
	1494.42	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.		1479.29
	1437.04	Deposits		1461.77
	818.85	Reserve Funds		1210.76
	14464.97	Deficit on Government Account		14910.50
812.99		Add Revenue Surplus of the current year	445.53	
-		Miscellaneous Deficit	0	
13651.98		Accumulated Deficit at the beginning of the year	14464.97	
	24928.89	Total		26317.96
Assets				
	23229.30	Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -		24384.54
-		Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	193.36	
23229.30		Other Capital Expenditure	24191.18	
	199.11	Loans and Advances -		198.31
-		Loans for Power Projects	-	
13.50		Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	12.88	
185.61		Other Development Loans	185.43	
	2.60	Advances		2.60
	(-)206.10	Deposit with Reserve Bank and other banks		(-)97.77
	639.72	Remittance Balance		637.84
	213.13	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balance		212.97
	851.13	Cash -		979.47
4.63		Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	4.63	
44.42		Departmental Cash Balance	41.31	
0.02		Permanent Advances	0.02	
0		Cash Balance Investments	57.97	
802.06		Investment of earmarked funds	875.54	
	24928.89	Total		26317.96

(Source: Finance Accounts)

Appendix-2.1

(Reference: Paragraphs 2.5.2, 2.8.1 & 3.4.1)

Time series data on the State Government finances

(`in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Part A Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts (i +ii+iii+iv)	8280.10	9129.12	10357.83	10561.71	10684.16
(i) Tax Revenue of which	550.44	586.67	790.94	1046.05	1201.12
State Goods & Services Tax (SGST)	-	-	301.53	694.70	852.58
Taxes on Agricultural Income	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	466.51	499.65	385.58	253.02	235.53
State Excise	8.78	9.32	9.37	8.18	11.6
Taxes on Vehicles	23.29	25.04	36.14	39.83	47.7
Stamps and Registration fees	10.45	10.03	13.98	17.62	16.6
Land Revenue	2.59	1.91	1.44	3.54	4.1
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1.02	1.00	1.13	1.19	1.6
Other taxes	37.80	39.72	41.77	27.97	31.41
Taxes and duties on electricity	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	149.48	164.80	174.07	166.24	134.53
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	3142.42	3757.13	4154.33	4698.59	4047.77
(iv) Grants-in-Aid from Government of India	4437.76	4620.52	5238.49	4650.83	5300.74
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	1.02	1.15	8.02	0.59	0.80
4. Total Revenue and Non-debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	8281.12	9130.27	10365.85	10562.30	10684.96
5. Public Debt Receipts of which	925.79	1551.29	1295.91	3926.53	6313.66
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	741.04	729.99	623.55	1149.99	1818.87
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	184.75	805.26	663.40	2776.54	4486.88
Loans and Advances from the Government of India	-	16.04	8.96	-	7.91
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	9206.91	10681.56	11661.76	14488.83	16998.62
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
8. Public Account Receipts	2871.65	549.20	2632.65	2905.55	2350.71
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	12078.56	11230.76	14294.41	17394.38	19349.33
Part B Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	7382.57	8184.76	9274.00	9748.72	10238.63
General Services (including interest payments)	2950.80	3421.18	3666.88	3981.30	4444.81
Social Services	1973.60	2056.76	2569.42	2660.92	2916.84
Economic Services	2110.12	2342.97	2503.61	2533.08	2321.86
Grants-in-Aid and contributions	348.05	363.85	534.09	573.42	555.12
11. Capital Expenditure	1237.87	1493.57	1428.31	1730.64	1155.24
General Services	165.03	96.00	106.50	111.79	46.44
Social Services	385.88	412.99	663.70	753.09	570.14
Economic Services	686.96	984.57	658.11	865.76	538.66
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	1.60	0.25	3.40	0.13	0
13. Total/Aggregate Expenditure (10+11+12)	8622.04	9678.58	10705.71	11479.49	11393.87
14. Repayments of Public Debt of which	446.08	1144.97	675.53	3099.19	5771.63
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances (WMA) and Overdrafts)	401.95	213.26	351.56	410.81	622.55
Net transactions under WMAs and Overdrafts	-	887.59	279.88	2644.32	5105.04
Loans and Advances from Government of India	44.13	44.12	44.09	44.06	44.04
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2020

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	9068.12	10823.55	11381.24	14578.68	17165.50
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	-	-	-	-	-
18. Public Account disbursements	2747.02	396.83	2577.17	2902.26	1947.16
19. Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	11815.14	11220.38	13958.40	17480.94	19112.66
Part C Deficits					
20. Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (1-10)	(+) 897.53	(+) 944.36	(+) 1083.83	(+) 812.99	445.53
21. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (4-13)	(-) 340.92	(-) 548.31	(-) 339.86	(-) 917.19	(-)708.91
22. Primary Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)(21+23)	(+) 175.31	(-)4.56	(+) 223.10	(-) 339.98	(-)45.37
Part D Other data					
23. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	516.23	543.75	562.96	577.21	663.54
24. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	709.68	830.36	698.52	710.20	657.88
25. WMAs/Overdraft availed (days)	-	32	8	55	85
<i>Ways and Means Advances availed (days)</i>	-	32	8	21	175
<i>Overdraft availed (days)</i>	-	-	1	34	56
26. Interest on WMAs/ Overdraft	-	0.75	9.67	222.64	167.16
27. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	19530.67	21293.89	25789.23	27868.71(Q)	31989.49(A)
28. Outstanding Fiscal liabilities	8125.39	8807.83	9565.94	10463.92	11407.46
29. Outstanding guarantees (year-end) (including interest)	339.53	403.38	513.73	475.08	478.18
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year-end)	588.00	588.00	738.00	738.00	738.00
31. Number of incomplete projects	100	87	24	50	50
32 Capital blocked in incomplete projects	678.01	1434.61	106.20	5783.93	108.68
Part E Fiscal Health Indicators					
I Resource Mobilisation (in per cent)					
Own Tax revenue/GSDP	2.82	2.76	3.30	3.88	3.75
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP	0.77	0.77	0.73	0.62	0.42
Central Transfers/GSDP	16.09	17.64	17.33	17.42	12.65
II Expenditure Management (in per cent)					
Total Expenditure/GSDP	44.15	45.45	44.67	42.55	35.62
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	104.13	106.02	103.36	108.69	106.64
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	85.62	84.57	86.63	84.92	89.86
Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure	27.37	25.52	30.20	29.74	30.60
Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure	32.44	34.38	29.53	29.61	25.11
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	14.36	15.43	13.34	15.08	10.14
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure	12.44	14.44	12.35	14.10	9.73
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances (in per cent)					
Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP	4.60	4.43	4.20	2.92	1.39
Fiscal deficit (surplus)/GSDP	(-)1.75	(-) 2.57	(-) 1.32	(-) 3.29	(-) 2.22
Primary Deficit (surplus)/GSDP	(+) 0.90	(-)0.02	(+) 0.87	(-) 1.22	(-) 0.14
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	(-) 263.27	(-)172.23	(-) 318.90	(-) 88.64	(-) 0.63
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP	7.24	6.99	6.90	5.16	3.47
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	41.60	41.36	39.91	38.79	35.66
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	98.13	96.48	92.35	99.07	106.77
Primary deficit <i>vis-à-vis</i> quantum spread	437.97	624.35	561.32	682.62	(-) 1141.99
Debt Redemption (Principal + Interest)/Total Debt Receipts	155.09	99.32	98.57	95.73	102.71
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment	₹ 3000	₹ 4000	₹ 4000	₹ 4000	Nil
Financial Assets/Liabilities	2.43	2.43	2.43	2.38	2.31

Appendix-2.2

(Reference: Paragraph 2.9.1)

Component wise net Public Account Receipt during 2015-20

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Sub Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
I. Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	60.74	49.54	(-)3.48	(-)15.29	(-)15.13
J. Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	9.05	(-)3.32	(-)10.70	(-)3.80	318.43
	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	101.66	131.09	176.23	143.76	73.48
K. Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	(-)4.03	39.77	5.19	6.22	70.58
	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	120.87	59.04	(-)29.52	(-)60.26	(-)45.85
	(c) Advances	0.00	0.00	0.06	(-)0.24	0.00
L. Suspense and Miscellaneous	(b) Suspense	(-)19.13	(-)21.61	(-)21.65	(-)20.15	0.16
	(c) Other Accounts*	(-)144.42	(-)29.20	(-)24.94	5.47	54.86
	(d) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(e) Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	(-)144.54	(-)102.13	(-)60.54	(-)46.94	1.88
M. Remittances	(b) Inter- Governmental Adjustment Account	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL		(-)19.80	123.18	30.65	8.77	458.41

Appendix-2.3

(Reference: Paragraph 2.10.1)

Glossary of terms

Sl. No.	Terms	Description
1	State Implementing Agency	State Implementing Agency includes any Organisation/Institution including Non-Governmental Organisation which is authorised by the State Government to receive the funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State Implementation Society for SSA and State Health Mission for NRHM <i>etc.</i>
2	GSDP	GSDP is defined as total income of the State or market value of goods and services produced using labour and other factors of production at constant/current prices.
3	Buoyancy ratio	Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy at 1.67 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 1.67 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one <i>per cent.</i>
4	Core Public and Merit goods	<i>Core public goods</i> are which all citizens enjoy in common in the sense that each individual's consumption of such a good leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of that good e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights; free air and other environmental goods and road infrastructure <i>etc.</i> <i>Merit goods</i> are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidised rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than ability and willingness to pay the government and therefore wishes to encourage their consumption. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidised food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, providing basic education to all, drinking water and sanitation <i>etc.</i>
5	Development Expenditure	The analysis of expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances are categorised into social services, economic services and general services. Broadly, the social and economic services constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on general services is treated as non-development expenditure.
6	Fiscal Liabilities	Includes Internal Debt, Loans and Advances from GoI, Small Savings, Provident Funds, <i>etc.</i> , Deposits and other non-interest bearing obligations.
7	Debt sustainability	The Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt therefore also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.
8	Debt Stabilisation	A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rate or cost of public borrowings, the debt-GDP ratio is likely to be stable provided primary balances are either zero or positive or are moderately negative. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate – interest rate) and quantum spread (Debt*rate spread), debt sustainability condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or debt would stabilise eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.
9	Net availability of borrowed funds	Difference between Debt receipt and debt redemption (Principal +Interest payments)
10	Non debt receipts	Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and incremental primary expenditure.

Sl. No.	Terms	Description
11	Ways and Means Advances (WMAs)	It is a facility for both the Centre and states to borrow from the RBI to help them tide over temporary mismatches in cash flows of their receipts and expenditures. Such advances should be repaid not later than three months from the date of the taking the advance. RBI announced 60% extra in WMAs limit recently to fight Covid -19 (until end of Sept 2020) The interest rate on WMAs is the RBI's repo rate, which is basically the rate at which it lends short-term money to banks. That rate is currently 4 <i>per cent</i> (as of March 2021).
12	Overdrafts	The governments are allowed to draw amounts in excess of their WMAs limits. No state can run an overdraft with the RBI for more than a certain period. A state can be in overdraft from 14 to 21 consecutive working days, and from 36 to 50 working days during a quarter. The interest on overdraft is 2 percentage points above the repo rate, which works out to 6 <i>per cent</i> (as of March 2021).
13	Government securities	A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradeable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments. Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original maturities of less than one year) or long term (usually called Government bonds or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more). In India, the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs). Long term securities carry a fixed or floating coupon (interest rate) which is paid on the face value, payable at fixed time periods (usually half-yearly).
14	T-bills	Treasury bills are short-term securities issued by the Central government. Their maturity periods range up to one year. These securities are sold at a discount rate and will be paid at face value, which is how the investors make their money. At present, the active T-Bills are 91-days T-Bills, 182-day T-Bills and 364-days T-Bills. T-Bills are issued on discount to face value, while the holder gets the face value on maturity. The return on T-Bills is the difference between the issue price and face value. Thus, return on T-Bills depends upon auctions.
15	T -Notes	Treasury notes are government securities with maturity periods longer than treasury bills. Their maturity periods can be two, three, four, five, seven, and ten years. Interest is paid every six months.
16	T-Bonds	Treasury bonds are long-term investments with a maturity period of 30 years. Interest is paid every six months.

Appendix-2.4

(Reference: Paragraph 2.10.3)

Maturity Profile of debt

(₹ in lakh)

Year of Maturity (Year of maturity from the beginning of 2019-20)	Internal Debt	Loans and Advances from the Central Government	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (2 + 3)
2020-21(1)	22,736.00	3.58	22,739.58
2021-22(2)	46,924.89	7.96	46,932.85
2022-23(3)	29,849.56	158.65	30,008.21
2023-24(4)	39,898.70	77.63	39,976.33
2024-25(5)	48,616.68	21,198.06	69,814.74
2025-26(6)	61,262.50	151.30	61,413.80
2026-27(7)	63,000.00	132.73	63,132.73
2027-28(8)	52,500.00	89.40	52,589.40
2028-29(9)	1,03,065.61	272.53	1,03,338.14
2038-39(10)		2,540.62	2,540.62
2039-40(11)		524.77	524.77
(i) Sub-Total	4,67,853.94	25,157.23	4,93,011.17
(ii) Amount for which year of Maturity is not known	56,724.21	6.66	56,730.87
Total (i + ii)	5,24,578.15	25,163.89	5,49,742.04

(Source: Finance Accounts)

Appendix-3.1

*(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1)***Statement showing Grants/Appropriations where expenditure incurred without budget provision***(₹in crore)*

Sl. No.	Name of Grant	Head of Account	Expenditure
1	Grant 10. Education	2202.02.800.90(H)	0.46
2	Grant 19. Environment and Forest	2402.00.001.14(V)	0.05
3	Grant 19. Environment and Forest	2406.01.001.05(V)	0.64
4	Grant 19. Environment and Forest	2406.01.001.06(V)	1.60
5	Grant 19. Environment and Forest	2406.01.001.09(V)	0.28
6	Grant 19. Environment and Forest	2406.01.904.16 (H)	24.26
7	Grant 19. Environment and Forest	2406.01.904.16 (V)	6.10
8	Grant 22. Public Health Engineering	4552.10.102.12(V)	8.93
Total			42.32

Appendix-3.2

(Reference Paragraph 3.3.2)

Statement showing amount deposited under Major Head '8449 – Other Deposits, Minor Head 120 – Miscellaneous Deposits' during March 2020

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Purpose	Date of Deposit	Amount Credited
1	Planning Department	Implementation of Start-Up scheme under Manipur Start-up programme in the State	31.03.2020	22.50
2	Minorities, OBC & SCs	Procurement of fish fingerlings/yearlings for OBC under Economic Development Programme (EDP) for 2019-20	31.03.2020	1.02
	-do-	Procurement of Agriculture-Knapsack Sprayer for OBC under EDP for 2019-20	31.03.2020	0.23
3	-do-	Procurement of fish fingerlings/yearlings for SC under Economic Development Programme (EDP) for 2019-20	31.03.2020	0.31
	-do-	Procurement of Agriculture-Knapsack Sprayer for SC under EDP for 2019-20	31.03.2020	0.26
	-do-	Procurement of fish fingerlings/yearlings for Minorities under EDP for 2019-20	31.03.2020	0.42
4	-do-	Procurement of 612 units of Agriculture-Knapsack Sprayer for Minorities under EDP for 2019-20	31.03.2020	0.30
Total				25.04

(Source: O/o the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Manipur)

Appendix-3.3

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.3)

Statement showing unnecessary/excessive supplementary provision

(`in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of Grant/ Appropriation	Original provision	Supplementary	Expenditure	Savings out of Original provision
Revenue Voted					
1	4. Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	142.89	2.60	87.09	55.79
2	6. Transport	13.95	5.56	9.19	4.77
3	7. Police	1851.96	36.02	1563.72	288.24
4	10. Education	1697.56	252.02	1423.54	274.01
5	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	730.34	26.94	624.61	105.73
6	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	266.89	40.98	204.47	62.41
7	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	673.27	165.18	598.97	74.30
8	15. Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	79.15	1.15	50.48	28.67
9	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	145.45	13.68	78.61	66.84
10	19. Environment and Forest	224.02	409.40	125.68	98.34
11	21. Commerce and Industries	163.92	0.15	47.18	116.73
12	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	51.34	9.48	41.54	9.81
13	26. Administration of Justice	54.75	3.20	29.11	25.64
14	31. Fire Protection and Control	16.65	0.74	16.24	0.41
15	32. Jails	26.11	1.48	24.29	1.82
16	36. Minor Irrigation	11.42	0.28	7.74	3.67
17	41. Art and Culture	23.65	5.76	18.12	5.53
18	44. Social Welfare Department	395.74	101.57	265.50	130.23
Sub Total		6569.05	1076.18	1076.18	1352.95
Revenue Charged					
19	Appro 1 - Governor	6.58	0.38	5.56	1.02
20	26. Administration of Justice	25.65	3.12	17.17	8.48
Sub Total		32.23	3.50	22.74	9.50
Capital Voted					
21	5. Finance Department	1.70	0.57	1.17	0.53
22	7. Police	19.90	7.06	13.47	6.43
23	8. Public Works Department	654.12	69.24	290.94	363.18
24	10. Education	50.43	16.90	47.61	2.82
25	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	346.79	60.04	105.14	241.65
26	17. Agriculture	71.80	15.39	16.21	55.59
27	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	1.31	9.29	0.54	0.77
28	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	15.10	2.59	6.70	8.40
29	36. Minor Irrigation	136.11	107.46	46.57	89.54
30	37. Fisheries	0.48	0.33	0.38	0.10
31	40. Irrigation and Flood Control	379.44	37.75	103.12	276.32
32	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	6.70	1.04	5.65	1.05
33	44. Social Welfare Department	20.25	22.72	0.55	19.70
34	47. Minorities and OBC Department	79.40	143.49	70.16	9.24
Sub Total		1783.53	493.87	708.21	1075.32
Grand Total		8384.81	1573.55	5947.05	2437.76

Appendix-3.4

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.4)

Excess/Unnecessary/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds (Savings (-)/Excess (+) ₹ 10 crore and above)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant	Head of Account	Nomenclature	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final	
								Savings (-)	Excess (+)
Revenue									
1	Appro.2	2049.01.101.10 (V)	Interest on Market Loans	320.00	0.00	(-)28.00	263.12	(-)28.88	-
2	Appro.2	2049.04.104.07 (V)	Interest on Loans for Non-Plan Schemes	0.47	0.00	18.32	0.26	(-)18.53	-
3	Appro.2	2049.01.200.40 (V)	Ways and Means Advances	1.00	0.00	4.15	167.16	-	162.01
4	Appro.2	2049.03.104.12 (V)	Interest on State Provident Fund	136.27	0.00	(-)42.16	107.18	-	13.07
5	Appro.2	2049.04.104.08 (V)	Interest on Pre-04-05 loans consolidated in terms of TFC recommendation	30.39	0.00	(-)30.39	16.67	-	16.67
6	5	2071.01.101.36 (H)	Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	258.38	0.00	32.01	26.84	(-)263.55	-
7	5	2071.01.101.36 (V)	Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	516.76	0.00	64.02	913.25	-	332.47
8	5	2071.01.102.06 (H)	Commuted Value of Pension	42.01	0.00	(-)25.17	5.66	(-)11.18	-
9	5	2071.01.102.06 (V)	Commuted Value of Pension	84.03	0.00	(-)50.35	55.49	-	21.81
10	5	2071.01.104.11 (H)	Gratuities	79.20	0.00	7.74	8.83	(-)78.11	-
11	5	2071.01.104.11 (V)	Gratuities	158.40	0.00	15.48	203.92	-	30.04
12	5	2071.01.105.09 (H)	Family Pension	207.83	0.00	(-)75.17	18.02	(-)114.64	-
13	5	2071.01.105.09 (V)	Family Pension	41.68	0.00	(-)15.08	161.20	-	134.60
14	5	2071.01.115.44 (H)	Leave Salaries	49.77	0.00	4.23	5.86	(-)48.14	-
15	5	2071.01.115.44 (V)	Leave Salaries	99.54	0.00	8.46	145.79	-	37.79
16	5	2071.01.117.01 (V)	Govt. Contribution	100.00	57.91	42.09	180.55	(-)19.45	-
17	7	2055.00.001.01 (V)	Direction	94.41	0.00	(-)1.09	79.22	(-)14.10	-
18	7	2055.00.101.13 (V)	Criminal Investigation Department	31.24	0.00	(-)0.01	20.88	(-)10.35	-
19	7	2055.00.104.06 (V)	2 nd Battalion Manipur Rifles	75.78	0.00	0.02	63.88	(-)11.92	-
20	7	2055.00.104.07 (H)	5 th Battalion Manipur Rifles	58.49	0.00	(-)7.72	40.58	(-)10.19	-

Sl. No.	Grant	Head of Account	Nomenclature	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final	
								Savings (-)	Excess (+)
21	7	2055.00.104.08 (H)	6 th Battalion Manipur Rifles	72.74	0.00	7.80	53.57	(-)26.97	-
22	7	2055.00.104.09 (V)	7 th Battalion Manipur Rifles	61.82	0.00	3.17	51.49	(-)13.50	-
23	7	2055.00.104.32 (V)	17 th Battalion Manipur Rifles (7 th IRB)	45.69	0.00	(-)0.03	34.08	(-)11.58	-
24	7	2055.00.109.23 (V)	Imphal East District	105.95	26.55	(-)0.10	101.56	(-)30.84	-
25	7	2055.00.109.32(H)	Tamenglong District	52.75	9.47	7.48	37.70	(-)32.00	-
26	10	2202.01.101.19 (H)	Primary School	104.11	0.00	(-)11.95	76.69	(-)15.47	-
27	10	2202.01.101.19 (V)	Primary School	321.07	0.00	(-)30.37	240.31	(-)50.39	-
28	10	2202.01.111.82 (V)	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Central Share)	230.00	90.00	(-)20.00	165.06	(-)134.94	-
29	10	2202.02.109.24 (H)	Secondary School	113.48	0.00	3.59	93.63	(-)23.44	-
30	10	2202.02.109.24 (V)	Secondary School	232.99	0.00	15.55	173.35	(-)75.19	-
31	10	2202.03.103.11 (H)	Govt. College and Institutions	50.77	0.00	3.37	37.02	(-)17.12	-
32	10	2202.03.103.11 (V)	Govt. College and Institutions	204.77	11.33	12.46	218.53	(-)10.03	-
33	10	2202.03.800.77 (V)	Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) (Central Share)	25.00	27.02	3.56	24.03	(-)31.55	-
34	12	2217.01.800.20 (V)	Development of Imphal City as Smart City	107.00	40.98	15.02	82.00	(-)81.00	-
35	14	2225.02.794.15 (H)	Agriculture	5.00	0.00	10.94	4.00	(-)11.94	-
36	14	2225.02.794.16 (H)	Animal Husbandry	5.00	0.00	8.26	3.00	(-)10.26	-
37	14	2225.02.794.28 (H)	Village and Small Industries	7.00	0.00	6.67	3.00	(-)10.67	-
38	14	2225.02.800.05 (H)	Maram Primitive Tribe Project	0.00	0.00	16.54	1.32	(-)15.22	-
39	14	2225.02.800.07 (V)	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	50.09	25.95	12.70	28.26	(-)0.48	-
40	15	2408.01.101.10 (V)	Central Assistance to State under NFSA	20.40	1.15	3.85	5.85	(-)19.55	-
41	17	2401.00.800.01 (V)	Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation (SMAM) (Central Share)	8.00	0.00	32.00	21.11	(-)18.89	-
42	18	2403.00.101.04 (H)	District/ Sub-Division Veterinary Hospital and Dispensaries	27.84	0.90	(-)0.02	14.46	(-)14.26	-
43	18	2403.00.102.09 (V)	Key Village and Artificial Insemination Programme	28.99	0.87	(-)0.01	18.84	(-)11.01	-
44	19	2402.00.102.28 (V)	Loktak Development	0.00	0.00	1.00	12.46	-	11.46

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2020

Sl. No.	Grant	Head of Account	Nomenclature	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final	
								Savings (-)	Excess (+)
45	19	2406.01.800.58 (H)	Scheme under EAP	15.00	0.00	5.00	3.97	(-)16.03	-
46	19	2406.04.103.16 (H)	Manipur	0.00	238.95	16.70	24.26	(-)231.39	-
47	19	2406.04.103.16 (V)	Manipur	0.00	50.45	3.66	6.10	(-)48.01	-
48	19	3435.03.003.44 (V)	External Aid Project (EAP)	0.00	0.00	10.00	0.00	(-)10.00	-
49	20	2501.01.800.03 (V)	Shyam Prasad Mukherji RURBAN Mission (SPMRM)	9.00	0.00	11.00	4.05	(-)15.95	-
50	20	2505.02.101.02 (H)	MGNREGA (Central Share)	802.14	0.00	43.36	333.37	(-)512.13	-
51	20	2505.02.101.02 (V)	MGNREGA (Central Share)	97.86	0.00	6.64	80.01	(-)24.49	-
52	20	2505.60.101.09 (H)	Self-Employment Programme-NRLM (Central Share)	5.13	0.00	8.47	0.00	(-)13.60	-
53	20	2505.60.101.09 (V)	Self-Employment Programme-NRLM (Central Share)	24.87	0.00	41.53	0.00	(-)66.40	-
54	23	2801.80.800.39 (V)	Financial Assistance to MSPDCL	322.76	0.00	(-)12.70	294.53	(-)15.53	-
55	25	2204.00.101.04 (V)	Promotion of Games in School	17.67	9.48	2.27	14.91	(-)14.51	-
56	44	2235.02.102.54 (V)	Integrated Child Development Services Scheme (Central Share)	21.16	1.74	(-)0.86	1.72	(-)20.32	-
57	44	2236.02.101.49 (V)	National Nutrition Mission (CS)	30.00	0.00	0.34	9.61	(-)20.73	-
Capital									
58	8	4059.01.051.11 (H)	Construction of Non- Residential PAB Buildings	26.20	0.00	(-)5.45	8.45	(-)12.30	-
59	8	4059.01.051.11 (V)	Construction of Non- Residential PAB Buildings	37.80	0.00	(-)0.94	9.75	(-)27.11	-
60	8	4552.13.337.04 (V)	Bishnupur Nungba Road	19.92	5.75	1.45	17.02	(-)10.10	-
61	8	5054.05.337.53 (H)	Improvement of Specific Strategic road/bridges in Hill and Valley areas	92.00	0.00	(-)35.04	14.31	(-)42.65	-
62	8	5054.05.337.53 (V)	Improvement of Specific Strategic road/ bridges in Hill and Valley areas	100.00	0.00	8.41	65.38	(-)43.03	-
63	11	4210.03.200.01 (V)	Construction of Buildings/Hostels at JNIMS (Central Share)	0.00	53.45	0.05	32.13	(-)21.37	-
64	22	4215.01.102.40 (V)	Water Supply Scheme	21.45	0.00	2.00	8.08	(-)15.37	-

Sl. No.	Grant	Head of Account	Nomenclature	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Final	
								Savings (-)	Excess (+)
65	22	4215.02.102.01 (V)	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) (Central Share)	16.00	2.29	3.96	55.62	-	33.37
66	30	4552.00.800.02 (H)	NEC Funded Projects	17.72	0.00	(-)40.00	0.00	-	22.28
67	30	4575.60.800.01 (H)	Schemes under NLCPR	40.00	0.00	(-)1.57	0.00	(-)38.43	-
68	40	4700.03.800.01 (V)	Thoubal River Irrigation Project	0.00	37.75	39.77	0.00	(-)77.52	-
69	40	4700.03.800.12 (V)	Thoubal River Irrigation Project	138.41	0.00	(-)100.05	52.60	0.00	14.24
70	40	4700.05.800.01 (V)	ERM Loktak Lift Irrigation Project (RIDF)	0.00	0.00	32.00	0.00	(-)32.00	-
Total				6257.26	712.16	49.71	5047.42	(-)2684.31	829.81

(Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts).

Appendix-3.5

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.5.1)

Statement of various Grants/Appropriations where savings was more than ₹ one crore in each case or more than 25 per cent of the total provision

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Total provision	Savings	Per cent
Revenue Voted				
1	1. State Legislature	116.96	1.95	1.67
2	2. Council Of Ministers	6.04	1.14	18.87
3	3. Secretariat	90.26	20.00	22.16
4	4. Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	145.49	58.40	40.14
5	5. Finance Department	1801.48	55.81	3.10
6	6. Transport	19.52	10.33	52.92
7	7. Police	1887.98	324.25	17.17
8	8. Public Works Department	199.93	99.36	49.70
9	9. Information and Publicity	10.43	1.91	18.31
10	10. Education	1949.58	526.04	26.98
11	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	757.28	132.68	17.52
12	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	307.87	103.40	33.59
13	13. Labour and Employment	60.61	26.51	43.74
14	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	838.45	239.48	28.56
15	15. Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	80.30	29.82	37.14
16	16. Co-operation	29.64	9.47	31.95
17	17. Agriculture	244.67	90.11	36.83
18	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	159.13	80.52	50.60
19	19. Environment and Forest	633.42	507.74	80.16
20	20. Community and Rural Development	1869.80	852.45	45.59
21	21. Commerce and Industries	164.07	115.88	70.63
22	22. Public Health Engineering	84.61	14.37	16.98
23	23. Power	440.43	31.54	7.16
24	24. Vigilance Department	5.81	1.60	27.54
25	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	60.82	19.28	31.70
26	26. Administration of Justice	57.94	28.83	49.76
27	27. Election	27.29	3.00	10.99
28	28. State Excise	15.17	1.82	12.00
29	29. Sales Tax, Other Taxes/Duties on Commodities and Services	7.47	1.89	25.30
30	30. Planning	143.64	102.68	71.48
31	31. Fire Protection and Control	17.39	1.15	6.61
32	32. Jails	27.59	3.30	11.96
33	33. Home Guards	21.43	2.41	11.25
34	34. Rehabilitation	4.34	2.53	58.29
35	35. Stationery and Printing	6.25	1.48	23.68
36	36. Minor Irrigation	11.69	3.95	33.79
37	37. Fisheries	36.18	9.18	25.37
38	38. Panchayat	177.54	52.65	29.66
39	39. Sericulture	34.17	10.91	31.93
40	40. Water Resources Department	68.91	18.33	26.60
41	41. Art and Culture	29.41	11.28	38.35
42	42. State Academy of Training	5.55	1.87	33.69

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Total provision	Savings	Per cent
43	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	94.96	36.76	38.71
44	44. Social Welfare Department	497.31	231.80	46.61
45	45. Tourism	26.30	5.80	22.05
46	46. Science and Technology	5.39	1.62	30.06
47	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	53.10	12.22	23.01
48	48. Relief and Disaster Management	135.39	47.73	35.25
49	49. Economics and Statistics	20.91	8.39	40.12
Sub Total		13489.90	3955.62	
Revenue Charged				
50	1. State Legislature	0.71	0.21	29.58
51	Appro 1 - Governor	6.96	1.39	19.97
52	Appro 3 - Manipur Public Service Commission	6.70	1.63	24.33
53	8. Public Works Department	1.13	0.29	25.66
54	26. Administration of Justice	28.78	11.60	40.31
Sub Total		44.28	15.12	
Capital Voted				
55	1. State Legislature	1.80	1.80	100.00
56	2. Council Of Ministers	0.80	0.80	100.00
57	3. Secretariat	35.83	9.90	27.63
58	5. Finance Department	2.27	1.10	48.46
59	6. Transport	15.52	14.73	94.91
60	7. Police	26.96	13.48	50.00
61	8. Public Works Department	723.36	432.42	59.78
62	10. Education	67.33	19.72	29.29
63	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	86.75	45.66	52.63
64	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	406.83	301.69	74.16
65	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	46.58	42.98	92.27
66	16. Co-operation	5.10	4.83	94.71
67	17. Agriculture	87.19	70.98	81.41
68	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	10.60	10.06	94.91
69	19. Environment and Forest	30.50	19.42	63.67
70	21. Commerce and Industries	15.30	1.68	10.98
71	22. Public Health Engineering	341.55	60.24	17.64
72	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	17.69	10.99	62.13
73	26. Administration of Justice	44.00	39.90	90.68
74	27. Election	15.61	7.80	49.97
75	30. Planning	130.97	108.78	83.06
76	36. Minor Irrigation	243.56	196.99	80.88
77	37. Fisheries	0.81	0.43	53.09
78	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	417.19	314.07	75.28
79	41. Art and Culture	4.25	3.44	80.94
80	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	7.74	2.10	27.13
81	44. Social Welfare Department	42.97	42.42	98.72
82	45. Tourism	33.98	21.83	64.24
83	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	222.89	152.73	68.52
Sub Total		3085.93	1952.97	
Grand Total		16620.11	5923.71	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix-3.6

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.5.1)

Grants/Appropriations with Budget Utilisation less than 50 per cent

Sl. No	Grant	Budget utilisation (in per cent)					Numbers of Years*	Budget 2019-20 (₹ in crore)	Total Budget for 5 years (₹ in crore)
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20			
1	1. State Legislature	66.67	16.67	55.45	0.00	0.00	3	1.80	13.00
2	2. Council Of Ministers	0.00	0.00	18.75	0.00	0.00	5	0.80	4.00
3	7. Police	78.27	50.07	84.01	20.41	49.98	2	26.96	187.07
4	8. Public Works Department	78.23	76.73	46.81	58.46	40.22	2	723.36	3736.57
5	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	79.16	49.58	56.80	19.68	47.36	3	86.75	370.66
6	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	68.46	28.36	80.62	37.79	25.84	3	406.83	1382.23
7	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	116.13	90.88	86.55	38.31	7.73	2	46.58	163.97
8	16. Co-operation	52.94	13.65	22.03	22.03	5.39	4	5.10	23.86
9	17. Agriculture	0.00	12.64	38.52	3.46	18.59	5	87.19	342.47
10	21. Commerce and Industries	67.13	56.25	43.89	37.03	28.76	3	164.07	168.58
11	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	97.77	97.26	85.08	96.49	37.87	1	17.69	137.78
12	26. Administration of Justice	99.91	8.61	7.62	23.56	9.31	4	44.00	168.75
13	30. Planning	28.22	27.88	74.68	72.40	45.45	3	274.60	2140.45
14	34. Rehabilitation	89.32	79.90	81.27	73.39	41.71	1	4.34	41.34
15	36. Minor Irrigation	84.51	50.15	27.03	36.60	19.12	3	243.56	758.96
16	37. Fisheries	70.99	0.00	85.25	80.81	46.95	2	0.81	5.32
17	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	45.54	73.41	30.70	58.36	24.72	3	417.19	1923.82
18	41. Art and Culture	93.01	100.00	100.00	81.82	19.18	1	4.25	41.37
19	44. Social Welfare Department	51.56	5.16	79.77	11.30	1.28	3	42.97	186.76
20	45. Tourism	99.88	84.57	23.44	78.31	35.75	2	33.98	235.44
21	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	71.71	33.34	72.07	56.37	31.48	2	222.89	649.22

* Number of years with utilisation below 50 per cent

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of the respective years.)

Appendix-3.7

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.5.2)

List of Sub-Heads of Persistent Savings during 2015-20

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Heads of Accounts	Amount of savings				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue-Voted						
1	Grant No.2 2013 – Council of Ministers 101 – Salaries of Ministers & Dy. Ministers 03 – Salaries of Ministers & Dy. Ministers	19.26	23.65	33.50	32.67	31.67
2	Grant No.2 2013 – Council of Ministers 108 – Tour Expenses 04 – Tour Expenses	85.02	49.80	15.54	63.23	32.88
3	Grant No.7 2235 – Social Security & Welfare 01 – Rehabilitation 200 – Other Relief Measures 35 – Victims of Extremist Action	17.00	9.00	29.00	30.00	50.00
4	Grant No.8 2059 – Public Works 60 – Other Buildings 053 – Maintenance & Repairs 09 – Functional Building	3,52.80	3,42.13	63.92	94.93	90.79
5	Grant No.42 2070 – Other Administrative Services 003 - Training 01 – State Academy of Training	47.50	46.20	125.81	73.63	149.93
Sub-Total		521.58	470.78	267.77	294.46	355.27
Revenue Charged						
6	Grant No. 8 2216 – Housing 80 – General 001 – Direction and Administration 22 – Raj Bhavan	0.18	24.31	77.82	0.02	16.55
Sub-Total		0.18	24.31	77.82	0.02	16.55
Capital Voted						
7	Grant No.2 7610 – Loans to Government Servants 201- House Building Advances 05 – Loans to Ministers	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
8	Grant No.2 7610 – Loans to Government Servants 202 - Advances for Purchase of Motor Conveyances 05 – Loans to Ministers	40.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	40.00
9	Grant no.5 7610 – Loans to Government Servant etc. 201 – House Building Advances 21 – Loans to All India Service Officers	25.00	25.00	20.00	12.50	25.00
10	Grant no.8 4216 – Capital Outlay on Housing 01 – Government Residential Buildings 106 – General Pool Accommodation 08 (V) – Building at District and Sib-Divisions	28.49	6.08	79.04	29.07	110.00

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Sl. No.	Heads of Accounts	Amount of savings				
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
11	Grant No.36 4702 – Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation 101 – Surface Water 05 – Pick up weir, Low Head Barrage, percolation tank (H)	2,08.20	1,03.60	341.15	450.02	143.15
12	4702 – Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation 101 – Surface Water 06 – River Lift Irrigation Scheme	8.50	0.35	100.00	100.00	18.37
Sub-total		350.19	215.03	605.19	671.59	376.52
Grand Total		871.95	710.12	950.78	966.07	748.34

* H- Hill, V-Valley

(Source: VLC data, Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E)).

Appendix-3.8

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.5.3)

Grants/Appropriations in which savings occurred but no part of which had been surrendered

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grants/Appropriation No.	Total Provision	Expenditure	Savings
Revenue Voted				
1	2. Council of Ministers	604.14	489.98	114.16
2	4. Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	14548.88	8709.17	5839.71
3	5. Finance Department	180147.67	174566.46	5581.21
4	6. Transport	1951.56	918.82	1032.74
5	7. Police	188797.52	156372.14	32425.38
6	8. Public Works Department	19992.58	10056.88	9935.70
7	10. Education	194957.68	142354.13	52603.55
8	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	75728.27	62460.51	13267.76
9	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	30787.00	20447.39	10339.61
10	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	83844.92	59897.41	23947.51
11	15. Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	8029.88	5048.19	2981.69
12	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	15913.23	7861.08	8052.15
13	19. Environment and Forest	63341.83	12568.03	50773.80
14	21. Commerce and Industries	16406.55	4718.47	11588.08
15	22. Public Health Engineering	8460.89	7023.76	1437.13
16	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	6082.08	4153.66	1928.42
17	26. Administration of Justice	5794.26	2910.99	2883.27
18	28. State Excise	1516.94	1335.25	181.69
19	31. Fire Protection and Control	1739.34	1624.14	115.20
20	32. Jails	2759.06	2429.00	330.06
21	36. Minor Irrigation	1169.17	774.21	394.96
22	38. Panchayat	17754.38	12489.43	5264.95
23	40. Water Resources Department	6891.23	5057.85	1833.38
24	41. Art and Culture	2940.89	1812.46	1128.43
25	44. Social Welfare Department	49730.71	26550.48	23180.23
26	45. Tourism	2630.37	2049.97	580.40
27	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	5310.35	4088.58	1221.77
28	48. Relief and Disaster Management	13538.99	8766.39	4772.60
Sub Total		1021370.37	747534.83	273735.54
Revenue Charged				
29	1. State Legislature	71.16	50.53	20.63
30	Appropriation 1 – Governor	695.77	556.29	139.48
31	Appropriation 3 – Manipur Public Service Commission	670.22	506.77	163.45
32	3. Secretariat	107.13	100.11	7.02
33	5. Finance Department	27.49	27.49	0.00
34	8. Public Works Department	113.00	83.71	29.29
35	26. Administration of Justice	2877.50	1717.25	1160.25

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Sl. No.	Grants/Appropriation No.	Total Provision	Expenditure	Savings
Sub Total		4562.27	3042.15	1520.12
Capital Voted				
36	2. Council Of Ministers	80.00	0.00	80.00
37	5. Finance Department	227.01	117.42	109.59
38	6. Transport	1551.75	79.22	1472.53
39	7. Police	2695.93	1347.48	1348.45
40	9. Information and Publicity	75.00	74.74	0.26
41	10. Education	6733.44	4761.40	1972.04
42	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	8674.83	4108.51	4566.32
43	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	40683.14	10514.06	30169.08
44	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	4657.92	360.00	4297.92
45	17. Agriculture	8719.00	1621.00	7098.00
46	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	1059.57	53.80	1005.77
47	19. Environment and Forest	3050.13	1108.17	1941.96
48	21. Commerce and Industries	1529.50	1361.68	167.82
49	22. Public Health Engineering	34155.44	28131.41	6024.03
50	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	1769.08	670.00	1099.08
51	27. Election	1560.50	780.25	780.25
52	36. Minor Irrigation	24356.46	4656.98	19699.48
53	37. Fisheries	81.43	38.23	43.20
54	41. Art and Culture	425.00	81.50	343.50
55	42. State Academy of Training	16.00	14.40	1.60
56	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	774.36	564.61	209.75
57	44. Social Welfare Department	4297.03	55.10	4241.93
58	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	22289.00	7015.66	15273.34
Sub Total		169461.52	67515.62	101945.90
Grant Total		1195394.16	818092.60	377301.56

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix-3.9

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.5.3)

Statement showing cases of surrender of funds on 31 March 2020

(`in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grants/Appropriation No.	Total Provision	Expenditure	Excess (+)/ Savings (-)	Surrender	Percentage of surrender vis-à-vis Total Provision
Revenue Voted						
1	1. State Legislature	11695.66	11500.91	(-)194.75	13.00	0.11
2	3. Secretariat	9025.99	7025.63	(-)2000.36	795.13	8.81
3	9. Information and Publicity	1042.58	851.50	(-)191.08	17.13	1.64
4	13. Labour & Employment	6061.36	3410.80	(-)2650.56	279.99	4.62
5	16. Co-operation	2964.28	2017.67	(-)946.61	42.82	1.44
6	17. Agriculture	24467.32	15456.59	(-)9010.73	255.22	1.04
7	20. Community and Rural Development	186980.45	101735.42	(-)85245.03	77.08	0.04
8	23. Power	44043.23	40888.92	(-)3154.31	1076.95	2.45
9	24. Vigilance Department	581.21	421.60	(-)159.61	45.65	7.85
10	27. Election	2728.95	2428.92	(-)300.03	234.78	8.60
11	29. Sales Tax, Other Taxes/Duties on Commodities and Services	746.62	557.97	(-)188.65	123.09	16.49
12	30. Planning	14363.65	4095.38	(-)10268.27	2811.21	19.57
13	33. Home Guards	2142.84	1901.37	(-)241.47	34.73	1.62
14	34. Rehabilitation	434.11	181.05	(-)253.06	37.80	8.71
15	35. Stationery and Printing	625.21	477.07	(-)148.14	6.32	1.01
16	37. Fisheries	3617.52	2699.70	(-)917.82	143.73	3.97
17	39. Sericulture	3417.35	2326.07	(-)1091.28	20.47	0.60
18	42. State Academy of Training	554.78	368.00	(-)186.78	11.50	2.07
19	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	9495.72	5819.95	(-)3675.77	825.73	8.70
20	46. Science and Technology	539.12	376.69	(-)162.43	39.81	7.38
21	49. Economics and Statistics	2090.69	1251.40	(-)839.29	177.37	8.48
22	50. Information Technology	1232.51	1139.46	(-)93.05	66.71	5.41
Sub Total		328851.15	206932.07	(-)121919.08	7136.22	2.17
Revenue Charged						
23	Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment and Debt services	65537.98	66354.34	816.36	11679.42	17.82
Sub Total		65537.98	66354.34	816.36	11679.42	17.82
Capital Voted						
24	1. State Legislature	180.00	0.00	(-)180.00	180.00	100.00
25	3. Secretariat	3582.65	2592.65	(-)990.00	100.00	2.79
26	8. Public Works Department	72335.81	29093.73	(-)43242.08	1521.45	2.10
27	16. Co-operation	510.00	27.50	(-)482.50	400.00	78.43
28	26. Administration of Justice	4400.00	409.61	(-)3990.39	3232.52	73.47
29	30. Planning	13096.51	2218.43	(-)10878.08	9132.59	69.73
30	32. Jail	200.00	180.00	(-)20.00	20.00	10.00
31	40. Water Resources Department	41718.77	10311.80	(-)31406.97	1095.61	2.63
32	45. Tourism	3398.09	1214.92	(-)2183.17	874.18	25.73
Sub Total		139421.83	46048.64	(-)93373.19	16556.35	11.88
Grant Total		533810.96	319335.05	(-)214475.91	35371.99	6.63

Appendix-3.10

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.6.2)

Excess expenditure relating to previous years requiring regularisation

(₹ in crore)

Year	Grant No./Appropriation	Grant/Appropriation details	Amount of excess required to be regularised as commented in the Appropriation Accounts	Status of Regularisation
2017-18	1,5,13,39 (Revenue Voted)	1-State Legislature 5-Finance Department 13-Labour and Employment 39-Sericulture	467.21	<i>Not yet regularised</i>
	5 (Revenue Charged)	Finance Department		
	21 (Capital Voted)	Commerce and Industries		
	Appropriation No. 2 (Capital Charged)	Interest Payments and Debt services		
2018-19	Appropriation No. 2 (Revenue Charged)	Interest Payments and Debt services	1729.49	
Total			2196.70	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts and PAC recommendation Report)

Appendix-3.11

(Reference: Paragraph 3.4.2)

Rush of Expenditure during March 2020 where expenditure was more than ₹ 10 crore and 25 per cent of the Total Expenditure for the year 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant	Description/ Major Head	Expenditure during (per cent of Total expenditure)		Total Expenditure
			Jan-March	March	
1	7	Capital outlay on Police/4055	11.70 (86.85)	10.77 (79.91)	13.47
2	10	Capital outlay on Education, Sports, Arts and Culture/4202	30.66 (64.39)	29.72 (62.42)	47.61
3	12	Capital outlay on Urban Development/4217	74.26 (70.63)	47.95 (45.61)	105.14
4	12	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions/3604	24.69 (100.00)	24.69 (100.00)	24.69
5	14	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities/2225	46.67 (46.14)	36.84 (36.43)	101.14
6	15	Food , Storage and Ware Housing/2408	34.43 (74.43)	27.01 (58.38)	46.26
7	17	Capital Outlay on Common Area Development/4705	14.35 (90.71)	14.35 (90.71)	15.82
8	21	Village and Small Industries/2851	15.13 (34.13)	13.38 (30.18)	44.32
9	22	Water Supply and Sanitation/2251	29.72 (42.32)	23.15 (32.96)	70.24
10	23	Power/2801	177.38 (44.03)	126.83 (31.48)	402.86
11	25	Sports and youth Services/2204	14.45 (34.78)	10.40 (25.05)	41.54
12	30	Secretariat-Economic Services/3451	29.53 (75.07)	24.11 (61.30)	39.33
13	30	Capital outlay on other Special Areas programmes/4575	21.25 (100.00)	18.87 (88.80)	21.25
14	38	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions/3604	38.74 (93.55)	38.74 (93.55)	41.41
15	43	Crop Husbandry/2401	19.95 (44.15)	16.87 (37.33)	45.18
16	44	Nutrition/2236	32.62 (55.95)	32.61 (55.93)	58.31
17	47	Capital outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities/4225	31.44 (44.81)	31.44 (44.81)	70.16
18	47	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities/2225	31.74 (77.68)	31.35 (76.74)	40.86
19	48	Relief on account of Natural Calamities/2245	61.16 (69.77)	50.04 (57.08)	87.66
20	50	Capital outlay on Other Scientific Research/5425	19.60 (100.00)	19.60 (100.00)	19.60

Source: VLC data, O/o the Principal Accountant General (A&E, Manipur)

Appendix-4.1

(Reference Paragraph 4.1)

Statement showing outstanding Utilisation Certificates as on 31 March 2020

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
1	General Administrative Department	Up to 2008-09	22	23.89	10	0.06	12	23.83
		2009-10	14	7.41	11	0.20	3	7.21
		2010-11	11	0.75	11	0.75	0	0.00
		2011-12	21	0.49	21	0.49	0	0.00
		2012-13	9	0.21	9	0.21	0	0.00
		2013-14	5	0.78	2	0.35	3	0.43
		2014-15	10	0.93	0	0.00	10	0.93
		2015-16	16	0.64	0	0.00	16	0.64
		2016-17	20	0.70	0	0.00	20	0.70
		2017-18	31	0.58	0	0.00	31	0.58
		2018-19	31	0.59	0	0.00	31	0.59
			Total	190	36.97	64	2.06	126
2	Town Planning	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	2	0.13	0	0.00	2	0.13
		2010-11	4	1.89	0	0.00	4	1.89
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	3	0.63	0	0.00	3	0.63
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
			Total	9	2.65	0	0.00	9
3	Excise Department	Up to 2008-09	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
			Total	1	0.02	0	0.00	1
4	Police Department	Up to 2008-09	9	0.49	9	0.49	0	0.00
		2009-10	4	0.21	4	0.21	0	0.00
		2010-11	3	0.10	3	0.10	0	0.00
		2011-12	6	0.30	6	0.30	0	0.00
		2012-13	1	0.05	1	0.05	0	0.00
		2013-14	2	0.40	2	0.40	0	0.00
		2014-15	2	0.15	2	0.15	0	0.00
		2015-16	2	0.03	0	0.00	2	0.03
		2016-17	3	0.11	0	0.00	3	0.11
		2017-18	3	1.91	0	0.00	3	1.91
		2018-19	1	0.20	0	0.00	1	0.20
			Total	36	3.95	27	1.70	9

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
5	Youth Affairs & Sports	Up to 2008-09	14	1.94	0	0.00	14	1.94
		2009-10	6	0.65	0	0.00	6	0.65
		2010-11	4	1.46	0	0.00	4	1.46
		2011-12	4	1.37	0	0.00	4	1.37
		2012-13	2	1.01	0	0.00	2	1.01
		2013-14	4	2.04	0	0.00	4	2.04
		2014-15	3	3.00	0	0.00	3	3.00
		2015-16	2	1.51	0	0.00	2	1.51
		2016-17	3	2.26	0	0.00	3	2.26
		2017-18	3	2.82	0	0.00	3	2.82
		2018-19	4	3.51	0	0.00	4	3.51
	Total	49	21.57	0	0.00	49	21.57	
6	Development of Tribal & Other Backward Classes	Up to 2008-09	245	53.64	69	18.74	176	34.90
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	241	101.60	82	27.28	159	74.32
		2011-12	256	276.95	184	27.87	72	249.08
		2012-13	596	257.30	295	56.39	301	200.91
		2013-14	608	304.61	306	52.36	302	252.25
		2014-15	714	401.66	346	35.26	368	366.40
		2015-16	543	302.49	226	48.26	317	254.23
		2016-17	600	355.52	70	24.49	530	331.03
		2017-18	543	489.96	14	13.88	529	476.08
		2018-19	481	447.02	0	0.00	481	447.02
	Total	4827	2990.75	1592	304.53	3235	2,686.22	
7	Industries Department	Up to 2008-09	14	8.42	14	8.42	0	0.00
		2009-10	9	11.15	9	11.15	0	0.00
		2010-11	14	10.00	7	7.38	7	2.62
		2011-12	21	19.48	6	4.05	15	15.43
		2012-13	14	14.37	8	10.18	6	4.19
		2013-14	33	19.37	8	12.58	25	6.79
		2014-15	9	1.17	4	0.68	5	0.49
		2015-16	6	1.24	1	0.51	5	0.73
		2016-17	6	1.05	0	0.00	6	1.05
		2017-18	6	0.94	0	0.00	6	0.94
		2018-19	6	1.70	0	0.00	6	1.70
	Total	138	88.89	57	54.95	81	33.94	
8	Department of Information & Public Relation	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	3	0.05	0	0.00	3	0.05
	Total	4	0.06	0	0.00	4	0.06	
9	Art & Culture Department	Up to 2008-09	41	0.66	0	0.00	41	0.66
		2009-10	27	1.93	2	0.23	25	1.70
		2010-11	8	2.11	1	0.21	7	1.90
		2011-12	54	2.30	4	0.57	50	1.73
		2012-13	43	5.51	18	4.23	25	1.28
		2013-14	47	7.02	22	3.25	25	3.77

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Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
		2014-15	71	7.22	20	3.93	51	3.29
		2015-16	68	7.46	15	2.30	53	5.16
		2016-17	68	18.42	0	0.00	68	18.42
		2017-18	53	8.96	0	0.00	53	8.96
		2018-19	62	7.82	0	0.00	62	7.82
		Total	542	69.41	82	14.72	460	54.69
10	Agriculture Department	Up to 2008-09	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.05
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.05
		2011-12	2	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.05
		2012-13	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.05
		2013-14	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
		2014-15	3	1.77	0	0.00	3	1.77
		2015-16	6	9.57	0	0.00	6	9.57
		2016-17	7	8.18	0	0.00	7	8.18
		2017-18	9	7.56	0	0.00	9	7.56
		2018-19	6	11.11	0	0.00	6	11.11
		Total	37	38.41	0	0.00	37	38.41
11	Horticulture & Soil Conservation	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	1	0.73	0	0.00	1	0.73
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	83	97.91	0	0.00	83	97.91
		Total	84	98.64	0	0.00	84	98.64
12	Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	Up to 2008-09	41	2.85	0	0.00	41	2.85
		2009-10	2	0.60	0	0.00	2	0.60
		2010-11	3	1.84	0	0.00	3	1.84
		2011-12	3	1.26	0	0.00	3	1.26
		2012-13	6	0.25	0	0.00	6	0.25
		2013-14	10	2.13	0	0.00	10	2.13
		2014-15	6	6.90	0	0.00	6	6.90
		2015-16	2	0.21	0	0.00	2	0.21
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	3	0.34	0	0.00	3	0.34
		2018-19	6	2.11	0	0.00	6	2.11
		Total	82	18.49	0	0.00	82	18.49
13	Medical & Health Services	Up to 2008-09	4	1.03	4	1.03	0	0.00
		2009-10	6	16.40	5	13.26	1	3.14
		2010-11	7	33.08	1	4.00	6	29.08
		2011-12	7	62.57	7	62.57	0	0.00
		2012-13	5	60.75	4	44.35	1	16.40
		2013-14	6	81.43	6	81.43	0	0.00
		2014-15	24	192.14	24	192.14	0	0.00
		2015-16	33	206.64	33	206.64	0	0.00
		2016-17	13	107.47	5	55.32	8	52.15
		2017-18	28	175.65	0	0.00	28	175.65
		2018-19	25	252.43	0	0.00	25	252.43
		Total	158	1189.59	89	660.74	69	528.85

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
14	Fisheries Department	Up to 2008-09	10	1.19	1	0.43	9	0.76
		2009-10	6	0.99	6	0.99	0	0.00
		2010-11	7	2.44	7	2.44	0	0.00
		2011-12	5	1.62	4	0.80	1	0.82
		2012-13	10	1.87	1	0.21	9	1.66
		2013-14	9	2.17	7	0.89	2	1.28
		2014-15	7	1.99	5	0.72	2	1.27
		2015-16	5	0.76	5	0.76	0	0.00
		2016-17	3	0.68	3	0.68	0	0.00
		2017-18	8	2.59	2	0.43	6	2.16
		2018-19	4	1.04	0	0.00	4	1.04
	Total	74	17.34	41	8.35	33	8.99	
15	Social Welfare Department	Up to 2008-09	23	1.80	23	1.80	0	0.00
		2009-10	17	3.94	17	3.94	0	0.00
		2010-11	12	0.82	12	0.82	0	0.00
		2011-12	6	0.95	0	0.00	6	0.95
		2012-13	12	1.88	0	0.00	12	1.88
		2013-14	9	1.41	0	0.00	9	1.41
		2014-15	7	1.07	0	0.00	7	1.07
		2015-16	12	1.10	0	0.00	12	1.10
		2016-17	11	1.20	0	0.00	11	1.20
		2017-18	16	6.95	0	0.00	16	6.95
		2018-19	18	10.48	0	0.00	18	10.48
	Total	143	31.60	52	6.56	91	25.04	
16	Sericulture Department	Up to 2008-09	1	4.94	1	4.94	0	0.00
		2009-10	2	0.86	2	0.86	0	0.00
		2010-11	2	6.22	2	6.22	0	0.00
		2011-12	3	5.08	3	5.08	0	0.00
		2012-13	4	8.75	4	8.75	0	0.00
		2013-14	3	11.92	3	11.92	0	0.00
		2014-15	4	0.49	4	0.49	0	0.00
		2015-16	1	6.71	1	6.71	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	3	0.26	0	0.00	3	0.26
		2018-19	1	0.30	0	0.00	1	0.30
	Total	24	45.53	20	44.97	4	0.56	
17	Planning Department	Up to 2008-09	7	15.40	7	15.40	0	0.00
		2009-10	3	16.14	3	16.14	0	0.00
		2010-11	18	44.52	18	44.52	0	0.00
		2011-12	22	81.63	10	50.29	12	31.34
		2012-13	25	67.47	15	36.57	10	30.90
		2013-14	13	54.00	3	16.72	10	37.28
		2014-15	16	74.45	4	26.90	12	47.55
		2015-16	14	58.01	4	23.87	10	34.14
		2016-17	42	49.32	0	0.00	42	49.32
		2017-18	25	68.19	0	0.00	25	68.19
		2018-19	17	57.23	0	0.00	17	57.23
	Total	202	586.36	64	230.41	138	355.95	
18	Science & Technology	Up to 2008-09	11	7.71	11	7.71	0	0.00
		2009-10	5	3.82	5	3.82	0	0.00
		2010-11	6	8.21	6	8.21	0	0.00
		2011-12	6	5.59	6	5.59	0	0.00
		2012-13	11	2.88	11	2.88	0	0.00
		2013-14	16	6.73	16	6.73	0	0.00

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Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
		2014-15	12	1.30	12	1.30	0	0.00
		2015-16	10	0.66	0	0.00	10	0.66
		2016-17	14	0.83	14	0.83	0	0.00
		2017-18	14	2.56	0	0.00	14	2.56
		2018-19	9	1.14	0	0.00	9	1.14
		Total	114	41.43	81	37.07	33	4.36
19	Education (U)	Up to 2008-09	25	5.80	25	5.80	0	0.00
		2009-10	12	5.36	12	5.36	0	0.00
		2010-11	10	5.72	10	5.72	0	0.00
		2011-12	16	5.63	10	2.36	6	3.27
		2012-13	23	7.45	15	3.60	8	3.85
		2013-14	29	7.54	18	3.45	11	4.09
		2014-15	20	14.56	7	2.65	13	11.91
		2015-16	23	5.75	17	4.24	6	1.51
		2016-17	31	44.54	13	4.15	18	40.39
		2017-18	61	60.95	0	0.00	61	60.95
		2018-19	125	157.65	2	0.31	123	157.34
		Total	375	320.95	129	37.64	246	283.31
20	Education (S)	Up to 2008-09	143	15.96	113	8.26	30	7.70
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	123	29.45	63	9.12	60	20.33
		2011-12	121	39.31	84	21.69	37	17.62
		2012-13	191	34.78	115	11.58	76	23.20
		2013-14	169	29.84	63	10.48	106	19.36
		2014-15	200	174.66	102	21.58	98	153.08
		2015-16	171	151.04	97	58.27	74	92.77
		2016-17	193	171.33	32	6.11	161	165.22
		2017-18	150	110.65	14	2.78	136	107.87
		2018-19	61	82.48	0	0.00	61	82.48
		Total	1522	839.50	683	149.87	839	689.63
21	Rural Development Panchayati Raj (RD&PR)	Up to 2008-09	58	21.17	58	21.17	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	97	54.62	97	54.62	0	0.00
		2011-12	81	117.70	81	117.70	0	0.00
		2012-13	106	154.41	50	73.15	56	81.26
		2013-14	70	192.01	31	140.28	39	51.73
		2014-15	141	602.50	47	126.85	94	475.65
		2015-16	102	700.86	0	0.00	102	700.86
		2016-17	106	800.42	0	0.00	106	800.42
		2017-18	100	919.74	0	0.00	100	919.74
		2018-19	72	906.64	0	0.00	72	906.64
		Total	933	4470.07	364	533.77	569	3,936.30
22	Municipal Administration, Housing & Urban Development (MAHUD)	Up to 2008-09	31	13.36	31	13.36	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	35	24.10	35	24.10	0	0.00
		2011-12	59	45.40	24	26.87	35	18.53
		2012-13	51	67.54	45	64.31	6	3.23
		2013-14	41	41.52	19	32.50	22	9.02
		2014-15	45	47.71	38	38.06	7	9.65
		2015-16	40	57.93	0	0.00	40	57.93
		2016-17	28	36.70	0	0.00	28	36.70
		2017-18	55	96.55	0	0.00	55	96.55
		2018-19	39	69.39	0	0.00	39	69.39
		Total	424	500.20	192	199.20	232	301.00

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
23	Food & Civil Supplies	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	1	0.06	1	0.06	0	0.00
		2016-17	1	0.11	1	0.11	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	2	0.17	2	0.17	0	0.00	
24	Forest Department	Up to 2008-9	18	5.57	2	4.00	16	1.57
		2009-10	14	33.42	14	33.42	0	0.00
		2010-11	15	53.96	15	53.96	0	0.00
		2011-12	16	54.05	16	54.05	0	0.00
		2012-13	27	46.88	27	46.88	0	0.00
		2013-14	26	25.03	11	18.24	15	6.79
		2014-15	30	13.22	29	11.59	1	1.63
		2015-16	25	31.36	17	27.66	8	3.70
		2016-17	26	22.90	0	0.00	26	22.90
		2017-18	23	21.51	1	0.38	22	21.13
		2018-19	22	21.09	0	0.00	22	21.09
	Total	242	328.99	132	250.18	110	78.81	
25	Co-operation Department	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	5	0.92	5	0.92	0	0.00
		2013-14	4	0.79	4	0.79	0	0.00
		2014-15	3	2.69	0	0.00	3	2.69
		2015-16	3	0.82	0	0.00	3	0.82
		2016-17	4	1.67	0	0.00	4	1.67
		2017-18	6	1.85	0	0.00	6	1.85
		2018-19	5	1.84	0	0.00	5	1.84
	Total	30	10.58	9	1.71	21	8.87	
26	Law Department	Up to 2008-09	12	0.18	0	0.00	12	0.18
		2009-10	7	0.13	7	0.13	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	1	0.05	1	0.05	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	1	0.05	1	0.05	0	0.00
		2014-15	1	0.01	1	0.01	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	5	0.08	5	0.08	0	0.00
		2017-18	9	0.75	0	0.00	9	0.75
		2018-19	19	0.80	0	0.00	19	0.80
	Total	55	2.05	15	0.32	40	1.73	
27	Public Works Department	Up to 2008-09	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2020

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	2	6.00	0	0.00	2	6.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Total	3	6.01	0	0.00	3	6.01
28	District Administration	Up to 2008-09	48	3.43	48	3.43	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	29	1.39	29	1.39	0	0.00
		2011-12	23	0.75	15	0.26	8	0.49
		2012-13	21	0.56	11	0.23	10	0.33
		2013-14	21	1.12	16	0.98	5	0.14
		2014-15	13	0.42	4	0.24	9	0.18
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	1	0.05	0	0.00	1	0.05
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	156	7.72	123	6.53	33	1.19		
29	Other Administrative Services	Up to 2008-09	4	0.08	0	0.00	4	0.08
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	2	0.09	0	0.00	2	0.09
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
		2015-16	3	0.02	0	0.00	3	0.02
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	3	0.03	0	0.00	3	0.03
		2018-19	27	0.32	0	0.00	27	0.32
Total	40	0.55	0	0.00	40	0.55		
30	Finance Department	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	1	0.04	0	0.00	1	0.04
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	2	0.05	0	0.00	2	0.05
		2013-14	11	9.46	0	0.00	11	9.46
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
Total	14	9.55	0	0.00	14	9.55		
31	Welfare of Minorities & Other Backward Classes (MOBC)	Up to 2008-09	13	1.41	3	0.63	10	0.78
		2009-10	8	0.99	8	0.99	0	0.00
		2010-11	7	4.68	7	4.68	0	0.00
		2011-12	9	3.90	9	3.90	0	0.00
		2012-13	19	32.46	9	21.58	10	10.88
		2013-14	8	3.12	4	1.98	4	1.14
		2014-15	7	3.40	4	2.30	3	1.10
		2015-16	6	3.26	3	1.56	3	1.70
		2016-17	2	0.37	0	0.00	2	0.37
		2017-18	13	4.39	0	0.00	13	4.39
		2018-19	8	4.52	0	0.00	8	4.52
Total	100	62.50	47	37.62	53	24.88		

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
32	Information Technology	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	1	0.28	1	0.28	0	0.00
		2011-12	2	1.00	2	1.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	9	4.59	9	4.59	0	0.00
		2013-14	8	2.00	6	1.95	2	0.05
		2014-15	5	2.00	5	2.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	13	2.20	10	0.16	3	2.04
		2016-17	8	2.00	8	2.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	1	1.00	1	1.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	4	2.03	1	2.00	3	0.03
		Total	51	17.10	43	14.98	8	2.12
33	Labour Department	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	1	0.50	1	0.50	0	0.00
		2012-13	2	0.65	2	0.65	0	0.00
		2013-14	1	0.15	1	0.15	0	0.00
		2014-15	1	0.05	1	0.05	0	0.00
		2015-16	2	0.62	0	0.00	2	0.62
		2016-17	2	0.55	0	0.00	2	0.55
		2017-18	6	35.81	0	0.00	6	35.81
		2018-19	3	0.55	0	0.00	3	0.55
		Total	18	38.88	5	1.35	13	37.53
34	Governors Secretariat	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	12	0.23	0	0.00	12	0.23
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Total	12	0.23	0	0.00	12	0.23
35	Power	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	3	1.31	3	1.31	0	0.00
		2014-15	59	313.44	59	313.44	0	0.00
		2015-16	100	499.44	77	360.25	23	139.19
		2016-17	110	607.35	64	384.59	46	222.76
		2017-18	62	464.31	57	310.71	5	153.60
		2018-19	53	361.84	28	180.98	25	180.86
		Total	387	2247.69	288	1551.28	99	696.41
36	Manipur Fire Service	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2020

Sl. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Total	1	0.01	0	0.00	1	0.01
37	Transport Department	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.15
		2016-17	1	0.15	0	0.00	1	0.15
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	2	0.04	0	0.00	2	0.04
		Total	4	0.34	0	0.00	4	0.34
38	Tourism Department	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	1	3.00	0	0.00	1	3.00
		2017-18	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2018-19	1	2.00	0	0.00	1	2.00
		Total	2	5.00	0	0.00	2	5.00
39	Relief and Disaster Management Department	Up to 2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2010-11	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2011-12	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2013-14	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2014-15	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2016-17	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		2017-18	1	0.20	0	0.00	1	0.20
		2018-19	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
		Total	1	0.20	0	0.00	1	0.20
		Grand total	11,086	14149.95	4,201	4150.68	6,885	9,999.27

Appendix-4.2

(Reference Paragraph 4.2)

Department wise position of AC bills drawn and outstanding AC Bills as on
31 March 2020

Sl. No.	Name of Department	No. of pending DCC bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
1	Agriculture Department	9	11.83
2	Art & Culture Department	6	6.30
3	Assembly Secretariat	4	0.06
4	Co-Operation Department	1	0.07
5	Department of Information Public Relations	14	1.42
6	Development of Tribal and Backward Classes	54	151.67
7	Directorate of Civil Defence	1	0.49
8	District Administration	6	1.19
9	District and Sessions Judge	1	2.17
10	Economics & Statistics Department	1	0.29
11	Education(S) Department	102	111.64
12	Education(U) Department	153	195.23
13	Election Department	4	10.91
14	Excise Department	2	0.90
15	Family & Children Welfare Bureau	7	3.71
16	Finance Department	26	45.59
17	Fisheries Department	2	0.42
18	Food & Civil Supply	6	10.81
19	Forest Department	4	7.07
20	General Administrative Department (GAD)	11	9.07
21	Governor Secretariat	2	1.25
22	Horticulture	15	33.06
23	Industries Department	5	22.30
24	Information Technology	1	3.58
25	Jail (Prison) Department	3	3.77
26	Labour Department	4	4.88
27	Manipur Public Service Commission	5	1.94
28	Medical & Health Services	336	299.42
29	Municipal Administration, Housing & Urban Development	2	0.41
30	Other Administrative Services	2	0.33
31	Planning Department	59	220.07
32	Police Department	18	89.39
33	Power Department	14	85.67
34	Relief and Disaster Management Department	4	3.44
35	Revenue Department	1	0.02
36	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	12	17.70
37	Science & Technology	3	0.46
38	Secretariat Development Department	1	7.50
39	Sericulture Department	8	15.17
40	Social Welfare Department	4	5.60
41	Sports & Youth Services Department	12	95.97
42	State Academy of Training	1	0.13
43	State Council of Educational Research & Training Department	4	0.89
44	Taxation Department	3	1.50
45	Tourism Department	21	84.98
46	Transport Department	7	7.69
47	Treasuries & Accounts Department	3	2.05
48	Veterinary & Animal Husbandry	30	13.35
49	Welfare of Minorities and other Backward Classes	24	84.11
		1018	1677.47

Appendix-4.3

(Reference Paragraph 4.7)

Statement showing position of placement of SARs of ADCs & State Autonomous Bodies as on 31 March 2020

Name of ADC/ Autonomous Body	Section under which audited	Year up-to which accounts were rendered	Position of SAR placed in the state Legislature					Position of SARs issued but not placed			
			Year of account	Date of issue of SAR	Date of placement of SAR	Delay in placement	Reason for delay	SARs issued	Date of issue	Reasons for non-placement of SARs	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	
ADC, Chandel	Under Section 14 & 19(3) CAG's DPC Act, 1971	2018-19	2014-15	02.01.17	18.02.17	No delay	-	2015-16	03.07.19	-	
ADC, Churachandpur		2016-17	2014-15	24.08.16	18.02.17	No delay	-	2016-17	02.07.19	-	
ADC, Sadar Hills, Kangpokpi		2018-19	2013-14	02.01.17	18.02.17	No delay	-	2015-16	03.07.19	-	
ADC, Senapati		2017-18	2015-16	01.06.18	18.02.20	Over 1 year	-	2016-17	03.07.19	-	
ADC, Tamenglong		2018-19	2014-15	16.09.16	18.02.20	Over 3 years	-	2015-16	02.07.19	-	
ADC, Ukhrul		2016.17	2014-15	02.01.17	18.02.20	Over 3 years	-	2016-17	02.07.19	-	
Manipur State Legal Service Authority		19(2)#	2018-19	2017-18	04.12.19	19.12.19	No delay	-	2015-16	25.10.19	-
State CAMPA		20(1)*	2018-19	-	-	-	-	-	2016-17	25.10.19	-
									2017-18	10.02.20	-

In the information furnished for C&AG's Report on State Finance 2017-18, it was inadvertently stated that the audit of Manipur State Legal Service Authority (MASLSA) was conducted under section 19(3).

* After enactment of The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016 (effective date being 30 September 2018), the audit of state CAMPA would be conducted under section 19(2) of the C&AG's DPC Act, 1971 from the accounting period 2018-19.

Appendix 4.4

(Reference: Paragraph 4.10)

Statement showing funds transferred to the State Implementing Agencies under Programmes/Schemes outside the State Budget during 2019-20

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
Biotechnology Research and Development	Care and Share (CASH) Foundation	3.47
	C.I. Bishnupur	9.61
	JNIMS Porompat Imphal East	41.54
	G.P. Women College, Imphal	54.00
	Mayai Lambi College Yumnam Huidrom	6.00
	Kamakhya Pemton College, Hiyangthang	18.50
	Dhanamanjuri Community College	13.28
	S. Kula Women's College	10.40
	Waikhom Mani Girls College	41.00
Development of Museums (Culture)	Superintendent State Archaeology (Manipur State Archaeology, Dept. of Art & Culture, Govt. of Manipur)	2,17.76
North Eastern Council	Eastern Border Areas Development Authority, Manipur	99.33
	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd	5,83.60
	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd	23,57.25
	Writers Forum, Manipur	4.80
	Deputy Commissioner, Chandel	1,00.00
	Manipur Centre for Tribal Performing Arts	5.00
	Planning & Development Authority (PDA)	5,83.64
	NIA Kayina	1.41
	DCUKL	30.00
	Ukhrul Farmers Development Foundation	10.59
	Technical and Promotional Cell Valley(II), RCS Office Manipur	1,71.00
	State Forest Development Agency, Manipur	2,86.72
	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	1,81.88
Pollution Abatement	Manipur Pollution Control Board	81.13
Strengthening of PDS Operations	Directorate of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	2.03
Electronic Governance	Manipur State Information Technology Society	6,49.03
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities	Yaiphabi Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.	29.60
	Youths Step Forward Centre	16.25
Promotional Services Institutions and Programme	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	2.45
Procurement and Marketing Support Scheme	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	1,60.00
Management Support to Rural Development Programs and Strengthening of District Planning Process	ETC, Lamphelpat	79.08
	State Institute of Rural Development,(SIRD), Imphal	3,25.11
Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme SJE	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	24.53
	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers	1,53.35
	Centre for Development Activities	19.75
	Educational and Rural Development Organisation	1,42.59
	Achievement of Rising Maiden for institute for Children with disabilities Manipur	39.77

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Kangchup Area Tribal Women Society	24.55
	Manipur Guidance Centre (MAGC)	23.98
	Imphal Guardian Society	25.11
	People Advance in Social Service, Churachandpur	32.45
	Re-Creation Voluntary Agency	13.41
	Rural Development Society, Manipur	27.59
	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons (RIHP)	27.35
	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled	20.92
	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment Society	3.96
	Social and Health Development Organisation	1,51.72
	The Centre of Mental Hygiene	51.65
	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	8.60
	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)	1,51.86
	The Women's Economic Development Society (WEDS)	30.89
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Programmes for Relating to Aged	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	28.35
	New Integrated Rural Management Agency	15.91
	Rural Industries Development Association	37.81
	Rural People's Development Organisation	37.81
	Rural Service Agency (RUSA)	9.45
	Social Development & Rehabilitation Council	18.90
	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection	18.90
	United Hill People's Development Society	9.45
	United Rural Development Service	9.45
	Wangjing Women and Girls Society	1,79.58
	Youth Progressive Organisation	9.45
	Centre for Development Activities	9.45
	The Centre for Upliftment of Rural Women Association	9.45
	Rural Downtrodden People Upliftment Society	9.45
	South Eastern Rural Development Organisation	9.45
	Volunteers For Rural Health and Action (VORHA)	18.90
	Rural Development Society, Manipur	5.04
	Rural Medical Institute	10.09
	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service	9.45
	Ima Leimarel Women Welfare Association	9.45
	Integrated Rural Development Agency	9.45
	Integrated Rural Upliftment Services	18.90
	Bashikong Chanura Sinlon Lup	27.88
	Health for All Organisation	1.80
	The Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association	9.45
Capacity Development SPI	Department of Economics and Statistics, Manipur	2,58.88
Economic Census	Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Manipur	10.90
Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Market Development Assistance	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	50.00
National Hydrology Project	Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Govt. of Manipur	2,00.00
MPs Local Area Development Scheme MPLADS	Deputy Commissioner, Churachandpur	5,00.00
	Deputy Commissioner, Imphal West	5,00.00
	Deputy Commissioner, Imphal East	2,50.00
	Deputy Commissioner, Senapati	2,50.00
	Action For Social Justice Organisation	5.00

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
Design & Technical Upgradation Scheme	The Female Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.40
	Sanathoi Silk Embroidery Handloom and Handicraft Cooperative Society Ltd.	2.20
	Panthoibi Handloom and handicraft Cooperative Society Ltd.	1.50
	The Moirang Thanga Skill workers Development Cooperative Society	1.50
	Rural Backward Development Organisation	3.70
	Ukhrul District Handloom & Handicrafts Cooperative Federation Ltd.	1.50
Baba Sahab Ambedkar Hastshilpa Yojana	Crafts and Social Development Organisation	0.27
	The Ideal Handloom and Handicraft Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	4.75
	The Trimurty Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Society	0.75
	Sanathoi Silk Embroidery Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.50
	Panthoibi Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.63
	The Moirang Thanga Skill Workers Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	Peoples Education For Awareness and Communication	6.49
Human Resource Development Handicrafts	Action for Social Justice Organisation	2.45
	Ereima Womans Welfare Association, Manipur	0.89
	The Ideal Handloom and Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	3.71
	The Panthoibi Handloom and Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.72
Marketing Support and Services	Action for Social Justice Organisation	3.65
	The Ideal Handloom and Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.36
	The Utlou Weavers Cooperative Society Ltd.	2.36
	Female Handloom Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.36
	The Panthoibi Handloom and Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.36
	The Moirang Thanga Skill Workers Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.36
	Peoples Education For Awareness and Communication	11.74
	Ukhrul District Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Federation Ltd.	2.36
Research and Development- Handicrafts	Organisation for relief and social upliftment	2.48
	Sangai Foundation	4.74
Support Community Radio Movement in India	Integrated Community Development Organisation ICDO	7.50
Climate Change Action Plan	Directorate of Environment, Department of Environment and Forest, Govt. of Manipur	12.00
Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.	Born Again Rehabilitation Centre, Ukhrul, Manipur	39.65
	Community Development Programme Centre	67.05
	Evangelical Baptist Convention/Lamka Rehabilitation and Research Centre	47.69
	Galaxy Club	51.08
	Institute for Social Disease	91.51
	Integrated Women & Child Development Centre	48.70
	Kha- Manipur Yoga and Nature Cure Association	51.04

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Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Manipur Rural Institute Society	45.22
	Social Upliftment Association	2.33
	Agent for Social Change	2.33
	Rural Development Foundation Association	47.69
	Rural Development Society, Manipur	35.76
	Rural Health Organisation, Imphal	51.08
	Sneha Bhavan	22.14
	Social Care Ministry	23.84
	Social Reformation and Development Organisation	35.76
	The Youth Development Organisation	51.08
	United Voluntary Youth Council	35.76
	The Centre of Mental Hygiene	71.17
Land Records Modernisation Programme	Programme Management Unit for National Land Record Modernisation Programme(PMU for NLRMP) Manipur	5,00.00
Incentivisation of Panchayat	State Institute of Rural Development, (SIRD), Imphal	78.00
Organic Value Chain Development for North East Region	Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA)	23,33.33
Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	Manipur Science & Technology Council	1,79.29
	Rural Industries Development Association	8.00
Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	Unique Trust	9.00
	Foundation for Environment and Economic Development Services	3,04.50
	Hill Area Socio Economic Development Association	3.62
	Imphal College, Imphal	6.60
	Manipur Science and Technology Council	3.00
	Centre for Human Resource and Economic Development	15.00
	The Minority Peoples and Rural Development Society	7.90
	Hill Area Development Society	34.76
	Rural Social and Educational Development Association	11.90
	Science Teachers Forum, Manipur	6.00
	Ardent Foundation	33.49
Infrastructure and Technology Development Scheme	The Handloom and handicrafts Development Federation Iroisemba Imphal	4.60
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	Unique Trust	1.32
	Guru Abunghal Dance & Music Centre	5.52
	Anji Cultural Academy	3.48
	Aryan Theatre	2.13
	Banian Repertory Theatre	3.14
	The Centre for Youth & Cultural Activities	7.80
	The Deal Repertory Theatre	13.83
	Ougree Theatre Repertory	4.80
	Kanglei Enat Thang-Ta Shindam Sanglen (KETTSS), Manipur	6.96
	Forward Artistes Centre En-camped (FACE)	6.24
	Good Will Foundation for Culture	1.50
	Guru Natek Meitei Pung Research Institute	9.90
	Harimati Dance & Music Centre	8.40
	Hula Sindamsang	5.52
Academy of Indigenous Music(AIM)	7.44	

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Irom Sanjoy Singh	0.25
	Manipur Jagoi Marup	0.63
	Kanglei Mime Theatre Repertory	22.28
	Media Theatre Institute	4.80
	The Kuki Custom Culture and Tradition research Institute	1.13
	Kongpal Nupee Eshei Marup	1.92
	Khoriphaba Artistes Association	12.12
	Khenjonglang (A Centre for Theatre Research Production and Community Welfare)	24.92
	Kangleipak Thang Ta Cultural Association	0.25
	Linthoingambi Art & Culture Development Organisation	1.50
	Lairenkabi Youth Dramatic Union	8.57
	Lianda Folk and Classical Academy	0.75
	Liberty Theatre	9.24
	Manipur Ensemble	33.77
	Meihourol Inat Thang Ta Apunba Lup	2.64
	Care Mission	2.63
	Manipur Integrated Cultural Centre	4.33
	Leimayon Arts Centre	3.96
	Eastern Thang-Ta Organisation	2.25
	The Kha Manipur Thang-Ta Sindam Sang	3.48
	The Mahila Sangeet Association	1.75
	Khuman Art and Cultural Academy	0.28
	Womens Society for Cultural Heritage	0.19
	Preservation of Manipuri Martial Art & Cultural Research Centre	7.65
	Social and Cultural Development Organisation	0.32
	Lichat Inat Kanba Lupki Apunba Maheisang	0.38
	The Thoibi Thang-Ta Cultural Association	0.50
	The Temple of art and Culture centre	1.50
	Institute of Manipuri Performing Arts	2.64
	Umanglai Kanba Apunba Lup	2.37
	Raag Tarang Mandal	0.38
	North East Artisans Forum	0.20
	Kanglei Jagoi Anoy Leikol	1.13
	Manipur Artists Association	1.13
	Shree Shree Govindaji Nat Sankritan	2.64
	The Manipur Nat Sangeet Ashram	8.52
	Thoubal District Thang-Ta Association	0.50
	The Rural Development Foundation	0.45
	Lilong Chajing Youth Community Centre cum Cultural Institute	0.25
	The Youth Cultural Artists and Crafts Association	0.13
	Nimita Devi Nritya Ashram	23.06
	NT Theatre Manipur	17.76
	Progressive Artiste Laboratory	19.20
	Performing Ariste Centre	15.60
	Performing Organisation of Arts and Culture	15.24
	Prospective Repertory Theatre Society	7.02
	Public Theatre Artistes Association	11.28
	Panthoibi Thang-Ta & Jagoi Sindam Shanglen	11.28
	Yamjao Lairembi Dramatic and Cultural Union	4.08
	Repertory for Performing Arts of Manipur	6.96
	Rupmahal Theatre	16.80
	Kulbi Shong Shong Trial Cultural Centre	0.63

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Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Sangeet Kala Sangam	9.12
	Sheidamkol	4.65
	Pakhangba Cultural Foundation	1.50
	The Gulapi Nata Sankirtana Academy	8.40
	The Nata Sangeet academy and Research Centre	1.50
	The Juvenile Theatre	2.25
	The Manipur Thang Ta Cultural Association	0.75
	Usharani Nata Shankritana Academy	0.22
Training Schemes-PPG&P	State Academy of Training under Govt. of Manipur	14.63
Boys and Girls Hostel (CS)	Volunteers Union for Rural Forward and Integrity	1.63
Atal Innovation Mission including Self Employment and Talent Utilisation	Sanatombi Oriental English School Bishnupur	12.00
	Moirang Multipurpose Higher Secondary School Bishnupur	12.00
	Loyalam Public School Bishnupur	12.00
	Leimapokpam Government Public High School Bishnupur	12.00
	Mangolnganbi College Ningthoukhong	12.00
	Eastern Idea High School	12.00
	Sainik School Imphal	12.00
	Azad Higher Secondary School Yairipok	12.00
	Huikap High School	12.00
	Andro Government High School Andro	12.00
	The Unique Model Academy, Imphal east	12.00
	Padma Ratna English School	12.00
	Elite Higher Secondary School Kangpokpi	12.00
	St. Joseph Higher Secondary School Senapati	12.00
	Paradise English School	12.00
	Ruda Academy	12.00
	Peace and freedom Academy Thoubal	12.00
	Eastern Blooming Flower School Ukhongshang	12.00
	Khomdon Educational Blooming Institute Charangpat	12.00
	Ananda Purna School of Sciences	12.00
	Raja Shakhi Evala Academy Thoubal	12.00
	The Evergreen Flowers School Thoubal	12.00
	Communicative English Language Teaching Institute Thoubal	12.00
	Salungham High School Thoubal	12.00
	The Fancier Higher Secondary School	12.00
	Sofia English School Thoubal	12.00
	H. Keinahal Memorial English School ADMABAD	12.00
	Sunshine Academy	12.00
	Human Resource Development Academy	12.00
	Shishu Nistha Niketan	12.00
	Ideal Public School Mayang Langjing	12.00
	Ibotonsana Girls Higher Secondary School Imphal	12.00
	Savio English Higher Secondary School Thangmeiband	12.00
Environmental Information Systems	Directorate of Environment, Department of Environment and Forest, Govt. of Manipur	46.04
Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Manipur Livestock Development Board Ltd.	7,30.74
Environmental Education, Awareness and Training	Manipur Pollution Control Board	20.00
e-Courts Phase-II	Registrar General, High Court of Manipur	61.10
Development of Skills	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Imphal West	65.05
	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Senapati	65.25
	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Thoubal	65.25

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
Research and Development(DST)	Directorate of Environment, Department of Environment and Forest, Govt. of Manipur	21.00
Health Sector Disaster Preparedness and response and Human Resources Development for Emergency Medical Services	JNIMS Porompat Imphal East	40.00
Solar Power- Grid Interactive	Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency(MANIREDA)	4,14.90
Solar Power- Off Grid	Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency(MANIREDA)	12,61.46
Small Hydro Power- Off Grid	Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency(MANIREDA)	10.00
Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojna	Department of Social welfare, Govt. of Manipur	4,11.51
Integrated Management of Public Distribution System	Directorate of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Manipur	6.81
Aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the Welfare of SCHEDULED TRIBES	ChilChil Asian Mission Society (CHAMS), Kanglatongbi, Manipur	46.40
	Christian Grammar School (Child Development Centre),Green Hills, Tamenglong Headquarter, Manipur	26.37
	Integrated Educational Social Development Organisation (IESDO)	22.72
	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	62.85
	Adimjati Shiksha Ashram, Imphal	22.92
	The North Eastern Boys Scout and Girls Guide Association	17.12
	Siamsinpawlpi (Paite Students' Welfare Association), Siamsinpawlpi Complex, Bungmual, Churachandpur	87.83
	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)	14.69
	United Rural Development Service	15.93
	Society for Womens Education Action and Reflection	14.14
	Power Tex India	Department of Textiles, Commerce & Industry
Skill Development Initiatives (MoMA)	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	8.00
	Social Amelioration Society	80.84
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana-Creation of Backward & Forward Linkages	MEDIS & CO	18.61
	Unique Trust	15.21
Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi(PM-Kisan)	Department of Agriculture	1,22,23.06
Control of Pollution	Manipur Pollution Control Board	20.89
National Animal Disease Control Programme For Foot and Mouth Disease and Brucellosis	Manipur Livestock Development Board Ltd.	76.45
Higher Education Statistics and Public Information System	AISHE State Unit Manipur	4.30
NER Textiles Promotion Scheme	Directorate of Sericulture, Government of Manipur, Imphal	5,00.00
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. Imphal	4,27.24
	Department of Textiles, Commerce & Industry	1,87.40

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Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
National Programme for Dairy Development	Manipur Milk Producers co-operative union	5,75.76
National Rural Livelihood Mission CS	State Rural Livelihood Mission Manipur	21.09
National Service Scheme	Manipur University	53.55
	Manipur State NSS Cell	87.69
Free Coaching for SC and OBC Students	Youths Step Forward Centre	15.00
National Handloom Development Programme	Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Co-operative Society Ltd., Imphal	98.27
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd. Imphal	48.00
	Laishram Ongbi Joymati Devi	0.09
	Konthoujam Ongbi Abilata Devi	0.09
	Salam Manitombi Devi	0.70
	Maibam Asha Devi	0.70
	R.k. Jabosakhi Devi	0.70
	Salam Bijeta Devi	0.70
	Senjam Bimola Devi	0.70
	Thingom Indira Devi	0.70
	Miss Geeta Devi	0.70
	Pukhrambam Pratima Devi	0.70
	Anoubam Ongbi Bhanu Devi	0.70
	Laishram Ongbi Prema Devi	0.70
	Konthoujam Ongbi Kamala Devi	0.70
	Laishram Tombi Devi	0.70
	Sagapam Memchabi Devi	0.70
	Maibam Puspa Devi	0.09
	Ningthoujam Medha Devi	0.09
	Sagapam Monika Devi	0.09
	Maibam Sanatombi Devi	0.09
	Oinam Susila Devi	0.09
	Anoubam Chaoba Devi	0.09
	Khundrakpam Ongbi Mema Devi	0.09
	Lairenjam Ongbi Radha Devi	0.09
	Lairenjam Ongbi Mala Devi	0.09
	Lamabam Brojeshori Devi	0.09
	Laishram Bimol Devi	0.09
	Oinam Thoibi Devi	0.09
	Anoubam Ongbi Memtombi Devi	0.09
	Heikrujam Shangita Devi	0.09
	Heikrujam Sanatombi Devi	0.09
	Keisham Bala Devi	0.09
	Thokchom Ongbi Khomdonbi Devi	0.09
	Rajkumar Kirankumar Singh	0.09
	Ningthoujam Ibocha Singh	0.27
	Mrs Laishram Nanao Devi	0.09
	Salam Probin Singh	0.10
	Zolrouching	0.70
	Ningngaihching	0.70
Kimneihngak	0.70	
Neikhochong	0.70	
Thangenching	0.70	
Tingbiakjoy	0.70	
Lhingtinhoi	0.70	
Doih Ruthi	0.70	
Lhingzahoi	0.70	

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Chingneilum	0.70
	Nemhoiniang	0.70
	Gracy Themneilam	0.09
	Lheineineng	0.09
	Hatneilhing	0.09
	Kholtinchan	0.09
	Lhingneichong	0.09
	Hatneiching	0.09
	Suanmuankim	0.09
	Kimkhochin	0.09
	Chongrimoi	0.09
	Kimthianvak	0.09
	Nianghelen	0.09
	Themkhongak	0.09
	Mary	0.09
	Chingngaihnei	0.09
	Kimboithem Touthang	0.09
	Hoineithem	0.09
	Niangzoukim	0.09
	Niangzalian	0.09
	Marcy Lamneivah	0.09
	Tingleilam Haokip	0.09
	Hatkhottinneng	0.70
	Lily Tingmuankim	0.10
	Hatkhohing Haokip	0.09
	Lamneimoi	0.27
	Nemneihat	0.70
	Alice Takhellambam	0.70
	Keisham Ongbi Bina Devi	0.70
	Waikhom Ongbi Madhuri Devi	0.70
	Khangembam Ayingbi Devi	0.70
	Sapam Radhika Devi	0.70
	Lisham Pramo Devi	0.70
	Laishram Ongbi Nobita Devi	0.70
	T. Thoibi Devi	0.70
	Thokchom Monika Devi	0.70
	Mainam Rameshwori Devi	0.70
	Waikhom Ongbi Lisem Bina Devi	0.70
	Mainam Dayabati Devi	0.70
	Takhellambam Sophia Devi	0.70
	Yambem Sheilani Devi	0.09
	Yumnam Ongbi Ibecha Devi	0.09
	Ningthoujam Lembi Devi	0.09
	Yumnam Ibetombi Devi	0.09
	Loitongbam O Hemolata Devi	0.09
	Takhellambam Sanatombi Devi	0.09
	Athokpam Lata Devi	0.09
	Laitongbam Sarjubala Devi	0.09
	Laitongbam Indubala Devi	0.09
	Aribam Meera Devi	0.09
	Hijam Ongbi Babita Devi	0.09
	Puyam Sanjana Devi	0.09
	T. Apabi Devi	0.09
	Tekcham Manisana Devi	0.09
	Mayengbam Rebika Devi	0.09
	Laishram Mala Devi	0.09
	Takhelleambam Binarani Devi	0.09

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Thokchom Pemcha Devi	0.09
	Okram Maimu Devi	0.09
	Laitongbam Kiranbala Devi	0.09
	Asem Rita Devi	0.09
	Takhellambam Subhaschandra Singh	0.10
	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Limited	1,37.12
	Premasukh Gyanchand Patni	0.20
	N M Carpentry Works	49.63
	Golmei Landimlu	0.70
	Thounaojam Baby Jibia Devi	0.70
	Kongbrailatpam Renuka Devi	0.70
	Wangkheimayum Roji Devi	0.70
	Thounaojam Tombi Devi	0.70
	Lukram Chaoba Devi	0.70
	MRS Tokpam Babita Devi	0.70
	Oinam Loidang Devi	0.70
	Takhellambam Tabu Devi	0.70
	Oinam Kabita Devi	0.70
	Laishram Nanao Devi	0.70
	Bm Ambia	0.70
	Khangembam Amina Devi	0.70
	Thoudam Dima Devi	0.70
	Ahongsangbam Ithoi Devi	0.70
	Chongtham Nirmala Devi	0.09
	Ayekpam Omita Devi	0.09
	Chongtham Khomeiton	0.09
	Huirem Thoibi Devi	0.09
	Naorem Sushila Devi	0.09
	Naorem Aton Devi	0.09
	Mayengbam Kamala Devi	0.09
	Thokchom Roshini Devi	0.09
	Kongbrailatpam Binodini Devi	0.09
	Naorem Surbala Devi	0.09
	Naorem Manda Devi	0.09
	Oinam Kiran Devi	0.09
	Tongbram Kiranbala Devi	0.09
	Tongbram Rebika Devi	0.09
	Warepam Bidyarani Chanu	0.09
	Leishangthem Leima CHanu	0.09
	Thounaojam Nirupama Devi	0.09
	Lukram Thoi Devi	0.09
	Naorem Shakhenbi Devi	0.09
	Wangkheimayum Inao Singh	0.27
	Thounaojam Kabita Devi	0.09
	Urikhimbam Bala Devi	0.27
	Penta Enterprises	0.06
	M/S Computer Pride	0.13
	Thounaojam Surjit Singh	0.10
	Sanmati Traders	0.19
National AIDS and STD Control Programme	Manipur State AIDS Control Society	30,63.84
Beti Bachao Beti Padhao	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Senapati	50.00
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Bishnupur	50.00
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Churachandpur	48.54
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Chandel	50.00
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Imphal East	50.00

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Tamenglong	25.00
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Thoubal	47.50
	Beti Bachao Beti Padhao (BBBP) Ukhrlul	50.00
Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes(Swadesh Darshan)	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	2,89.71
Working Women Hostel	Environment and Economics Management Association	14.95
One Stop Centre	Deputy Commissioner, Chandel	13.00
	DC One Stop Centre, Churachandpur	44.98
	District Magistrate One Stop Centre, Jiribam	44.98
	District Magistrate One Stop Centre, Tamenglong	44.98
	One Stop Centre Scheme. Thoubal District Manipur	55.93
	District Magistrate One Stop Centre, Tamenglong	19.41
	District Magistrate One Stop Centre, Tengnoupal	25.83
Schemes for differently abled persons	Director of Social Welfare	28.00
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of SCS	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers	3.58
	Educational and Rural Development Organisation	6.37
	IGNOU-Oinam-Ibohal Polytechnic Community College	2.67
	The Eastern Social Welfare Association	21.53
	The Women Economic Development Society (WEDS)	20.45
	Western Rural Socio Economic Development Organisation	21.53
North East Road Sector Development Scheme	Public Works Department, Govt. of Manipur	61,25.99
	Total	4,34,88.55

Foot Note: the total release shown in this Appendix exclude an amount of ₹ 1,660.58 lakh (2019-20), released to Central bodies located in the State as well as various other organisation outside the purview of the Government of Manipur.

Appendix-4.5

(Reference Paragraph 4.12)

Controlling Officers of the Government of Manipur who had not reconciled the figures for the year 2019-20 with the Accounts booked by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Manipur

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of CCOs/COs	Receipts Amount	Expenditure Amount
1	Deputy Commissioner (DC), Porompat, Imphal East	0.14	3.2
2	Deputy Commissioner (DC), Imphal West, Lamphelpat	0.01	4.24
3	Deputy Commissioner (DC), Churachandpur	0.05	5.82
4	Deputy Commissioner (DC), Chandel District	0.04	3.8
5	Deputy Commissioner (DC), Ukhul District	0.11	6.42
6	The Director General of Home Guard, Imphal	0	36.21
7	Secretary, Manipur Public Service Commission(MPSC), North AOC, DM Road, Imphal	0.93	5.07
8	The Director, Settlement & Land Records, Lamphel	0.51	1.1
9	The Director, MAHUD, Imphal West	10.48	305.55
10	The Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Sanjenthong, Imphal	9.7	52.54
11	The Joint Director, Craftsmanship, Lamphel, Imphal West	0	34.39
12	The District & Sessions Court, Imphal West, Uripok Cheirap Court Complex	0	1.24
13	The Director, Printing & Stationeries, Imphal West	0.01	4.77
14	The Director, Institutional Finance Cell, Secretariat, Imphal	0	4.31
15	The Inspector General of Registration. Near DC Office, Imphal West, Lamphelpat	16.6	87.98
16	The Director, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj, Imphal	0.02	124.9
17	The Director, Consumer Affairs Food & Public Distribution (CAF&PD), Imphal West	0.05	78.15
18	The Secretary, Manipur Legislative Assembly, Chingmeirong, Imphal West	0	120.41
19	The Director, Tourism, North AOC, Imphal West	0.59	32.65
20	The Chief Engineer, PWD, Khuyathong, Imphal West	3.1	85.84
21	The Chief Engineer, Water Resources Deptt., Khuyathong, Imphal West	0.76	59.43
22	The Chief Engineer, PHED, Khoyathong, Imphal West	0.26	86.27
23	The Chief Engineer, MID, Lamphelpat, Imphal	0.02	8.04
24	The Director Local Fund Audit, Secretariat Building, Imphal West	0	0.85
25	The Commissioner/Secretary (Finance), Secretariat, Babupara, Imphal West	892.49	2,260.94
	Total	935.87	3,414.12

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