



सत्यमेव जयते

State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31 March 2022



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



Government of Madhya Pradesh
Report No. 4 of the year 2023

**STATE FINANCES AUDIT REPORT OF THE
COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
for the year ended 31 March 2022**

GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH
Report No. 4 of the year 2023

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Preface

This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh under Article 151 of the Constitution.

Chapter 1 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, compliance with Madhya Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (MPFRBM) targets, trends in key fiscal parameters like revenue surplus/ deficit, fiscal surplus/ deficit, *etc.*

Chapters 2 and 3 of this Report contain audit findings on matters arising from an examination of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts respectively, of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2022. Information has been obtained from Government of Madhya Pradesh, wherever necessary.

Chapter 4 provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.

Chapter 5 discusses the financial performance of Madhya State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and results of oversight role of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) through monitoring the performance of Statutory Auditors and supplementary audit of accounts of the PSUs. Audit Reports in relation to the accounts of a Government Company or Corporation are submitted to the Government by the CAG for laying before the Legislature of Madhya Pradesh under provisions of Section 19A of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 (as amended).

The Reports containing the findings of Performance audit and Compliance audit in various Government departments, observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and observations on Revenue Receipts are presented separately.

The audit has been conducted in conformity with the Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

1 The Report

Based on the audited accounts of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year ending March 2022, this Report provides an analytical review of the finances of the State Government.

2 Audit Findings

2.1 Finances of the State

The State achieved all of the three key fiscal targets i.e., maintenance of Revenue Surplus, targets of Fiscal Deficit to GSDP and total outstanding liabilities to GSDP. During the current year, the State registered a Revenue Surplus (₹4,815 crore). Both Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue increased in comparison to preceding year. The State also received compensation towards revenue loss due to GST implementation.

The investment held in 'Cash Balance Investment Account' by the State Government stood at ₹18,069.32 crore and ₹17,296.25 crore at the end of 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively. Keeping the huge amount in the Cash Balance Investment Account at lower rate of interest while borrowing at higher rate has financial implications. The high level of investment held in 'Cash Balance Investment Account' at the end of these financial years indicates that there is need for better cash management.

During 2021-22, return (₹138.73 crore) on investment of ₹41,058.88 crore made by the State Government up to 2021-22 in Statutory Corporations, Companies, Co-operative societies, etc. was only 0.34 per cent against the average borrowing cost of 6.13 per cent during the year; the rate of interest received on Loans and Advances (₹46,924 crore) given by the Government was also only 3.05 per cent.

Recommendation: The State Government should rationalise its investments and loans advanced to various entities, such that the return on investment and loans at least matches the Government borrowing costs.

The State Government should review the working of State PSUs which are incurring huge losses and work out their revival strategy.

The State Government may consider need-based borrowings and utilising the existing cash balances before resorting to fresh borrowing.

(Chapter 2)

2.2 Budgetary Management

Against the total provision of ₹2,82,779.61 crore during 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹2,42,993.35 crore was incurred leading to a saving of ₹39,786.26 crore (14.07 per cent). Out of the savings, an amount of ₹19,756.35 crore was allowed to lapse and the departments surrendered ₹19,978.53 crore (99.74 per cent of total surrendered amount of ₹20,029.91 crore) on the last day of the financial year.

Recommendation: An appropriate control mechanism needs to be instituted by the State Government to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of budget to ensure that savings are curtailed, large savings within the Grant/Appropriation are controlled and anticipated savings are identified and surrendered within the specified time frame.

Excess expenditure of ₹1,678.00 crore pertaining to 12 Grants and seven Appropriations for the years 2011-21 was yet to be regularised as per Article 205 of the Constitution of India.

Recommendation: The State Government should ensure that the excess expenditure over the past years should be regularised by the State Legislature at the earliest on priority basis.

Supplementary Grants/Appropriations and Excessive/Unnecessary/Inadequate Re-appropriation of funds were obtained without adequate justification which shows lack of coordination between the Finance and the line Departments.

Recommendation: The State Government should ensure that the unnecessary supplementary provisions and injudicious re-appropriation/surrender are avoided.

Out of total 3,937 sub-heads, explanation for variations in expenditure with reference to approved budgetary allocations, were required in 1,063 sub-heads, but the required explanations were received in only 493 cases (46.38 per cent).

Recommendation: Controlling Officers need to be made aware of their responsibilities to explain the variation in expenditure from the allocation to facilitate proper analysis of budget and preparation of more meaningful Appropriation Accounts.

(Chapter 3)

2.3 Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting Practices

During 2021-22, the closing balance in the Personal Deposit Accounts decreased by 46.87 per cent as compared to 2020-21. Further, 253 Personal Deposit Accounts had negative balances and 234 Personal Deposit Accounts involving ₹132.74 crore (including some negative balances) were inoperative for more than three years. The Government should have monitored these Accounts closely and ensured that such inoperative Accounts are closed and the balances transferred to Government Account in accordance with the Treasury Code of the State.

Recommendation: The State Government should review all the Personal Deposit Accounts and ensure that funds lying idle in these accounts are immediately transferred to the Government account. Further, Government should also disclose details of unspent balances in PD Accounts.

There was a substantial reduction of the operation of the Minor Head 800 in Receipts during the last three years. However, there was no significant reduction in expenditure.

Recommendation: The State Government should discourage the use of omnibus Minor Head 800 to improve transparency in financial reporting. Government should chalk out a specific timeframe, in consultation with the Principal Accountant General (A&E), to identify appropriate Heads of Account to classify the transactions correctly in the books of accounts.

The reconciliation work of departmental figures with those booked by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) has been initiated online by Directorate of Treasury and Accounts in July 2020 and accounts have been reconciled to the extent of 87.59 per cent in respect of receipts and 94.72 per cent in respect of expenditure.

Recommendation: Internal control mechanism needs to be strengthened and the Government needs to ensure that the reconciliation of departmental figures with those booked by the office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) should be hundred per cent, as it has been initiated online since 2019-20, to provide transparency and accuracy in accounting of Government transactions.

(Chapter 4)

2.4 Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertaking

As on 31 March 2022, there were 72 State Public Sector Undertakings including three Statutory Corporations and nine Government Controlled other Companies. Out of 72, there are 40 inactive State Public Sector Undertakings. These State Public Sector Undertakings are inactive from three to 32 years. Thus, only 32 PSUs, which furnished information/accounts to Audit, were considered for analysis of financial performance.

During 2021-22, these 32 PSUs registered turnover of ₹89,699.74 crore, which was equal to 7.67 per cent of the GSDP of Madhya Pradesh. The contribution of Power sector PSUs alone accounts for over 98 per cent of the total turnover of PSUs during 2021-22.

The investment of the state Government in equity and long-term loans in 72 PSUs was ₹63,019.52 crore against total investment of ₹1,08,949.63 crore at the end of 31 March 2022. The outstanding long-term loans of these PSUs as on 31 March 2022 decreased to ₹31,597.77 crore from ₹31,820.52 crore over the previous year.

Recommendation: Government of Madhya Pradesh may review the functioning of all loss making PSUs and take necessary steps to improve their financial performance.

The Profit earned by 13 State Public Sector Undertakings out of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings (covered in this Report) was ₹1,797.34 crore in 2021-22 as compared to 18 State Public Sector Undertakings which earned profit of ₹671.29 crore in 2020-21. Major profit contributed by Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited (₹1,072.27 crore) Madhya Pradesh warehousing and Logistic corporation (₹301.15 crore) and Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (₹299.98 crore). Out of the total loss of ₹6,523.12 crore incurred by 11 State Public Sector Undertakings, major loss incurred by Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited and Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited.

Recommendation: Government may issue necessary instructions to Administrative Departments to set targets for individual PSUs to furnish the accounts in time and to strictly monitor the clearance of arrears, and take steps expeditiously in order to liquidate the arrears in finalisation of accounts.

Out of 72, accounts of 55 Companies/corporations (45 Government Companies, all eight Government Controlled other Companies and two Corporations) were in arrears for various reasons for the year 2021-22. State Public Sector Undertakings were not adhering with the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements as per the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, 236 accounts of 55 State Public Sector Undertakings were in arrears.

Recommendation: Government may review the inactive Government Companies and take appropriate decision on their revival/winding up.

(Chapter 5)

Chapter 1

Overview

Chapter 1-Overview

This Chapter gives a brief profile of the state and the basis of the report. It also outlines key developments in state public finance, the budgetary process, structure of Government accounts, a snapshot of the state's finances and balance, and focuses on the deficit parameters.

1.1 Profile of the State

Madhya Pradesh is the second largest State in the country. The State is spread over a geographical area of 3,08,245 sq.km. (9.38 per cent of the country's total geographical area) and as per Census 2011, is home to around 7.33 crore persons (six per cent of the population of the country). At 15.82 per cent, the decadal (2012-2022) growth rate of population of the State was more than the all India decadal growth rate of 12.12 per cent.

The State has 52 districts, which are grouped into 10 administrative divisions. The per capita income¹ of the State at current prices is ₹1,37,339 in 2021-22, which is lower than the all India average of ₹1,72,913.

General and financial data relating to the State is given in **Appendix 1.1**.

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the value of all the goods and services produced within 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 annual growth of Madhya Pradesh's GSDP (nominal) *vis-à-vis* that of the country are given in **Table 1.1**:

Table 1.1: Trends in growth of GDP and GSDP					
(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
GDP (2011-12 Series) at current prices	1,70,90,042	1,88,99,668	2,00,74,856	1,98,00,914	2,36,64,637
Growth rate of GDP over previous year (<i>per cent</i>) at current prices	11.03	10.59	6.22	(-).1.36	19.51
GSDP (2011-12 Series) at current prices	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602 (P.E.)	9,76,281 (Q.E.)	11,69,004 (A.E.)
Growth rate of GSDP over previous year (<i>per cent</i>) at current prices	11.77	14.42	12.95	4.01	19.74

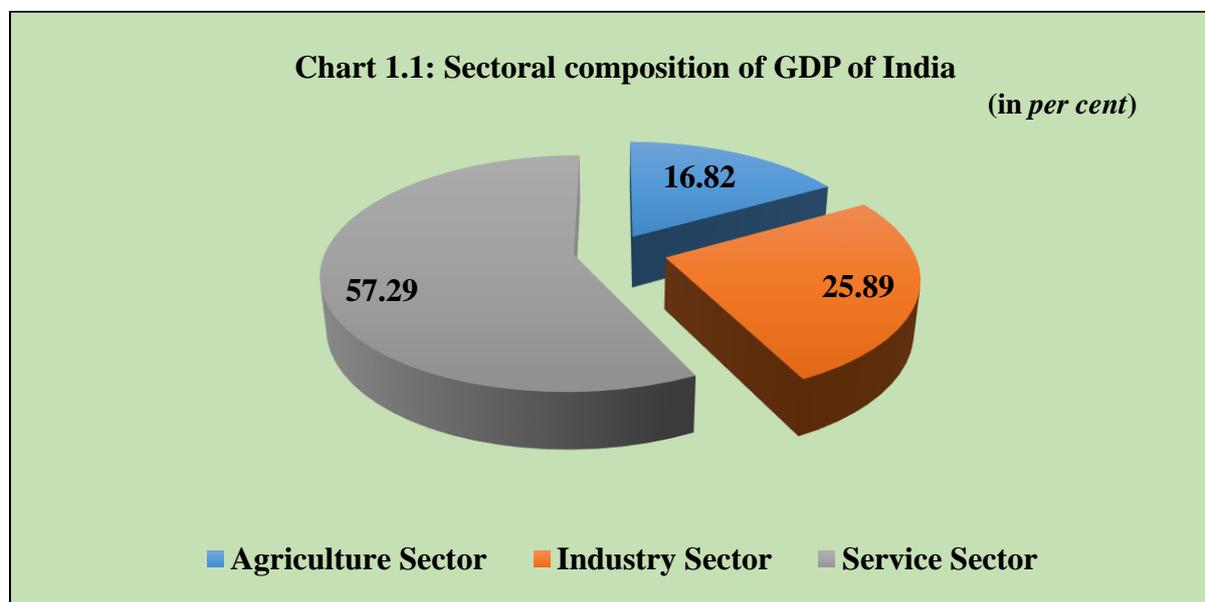
Source: Information furnished by Economic Advisor and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh
P.E. – Provisional Estimates; Q.E. – Quick Estimates; A.E. – Advance Estimates

As can be seen from the above Table, the GSDP of Madhya Pradesh grew at a higher rate during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22 compared to the national growth rate. During 2020-21 GSDP growth rate of GoMP was minimum because of slowdown of economic activities due to Covid-19 pandemic while year 2021-22 economy was revive because economic activities were normalised and GSDP growth rate of GoMP suddenly spike compared to previous year.

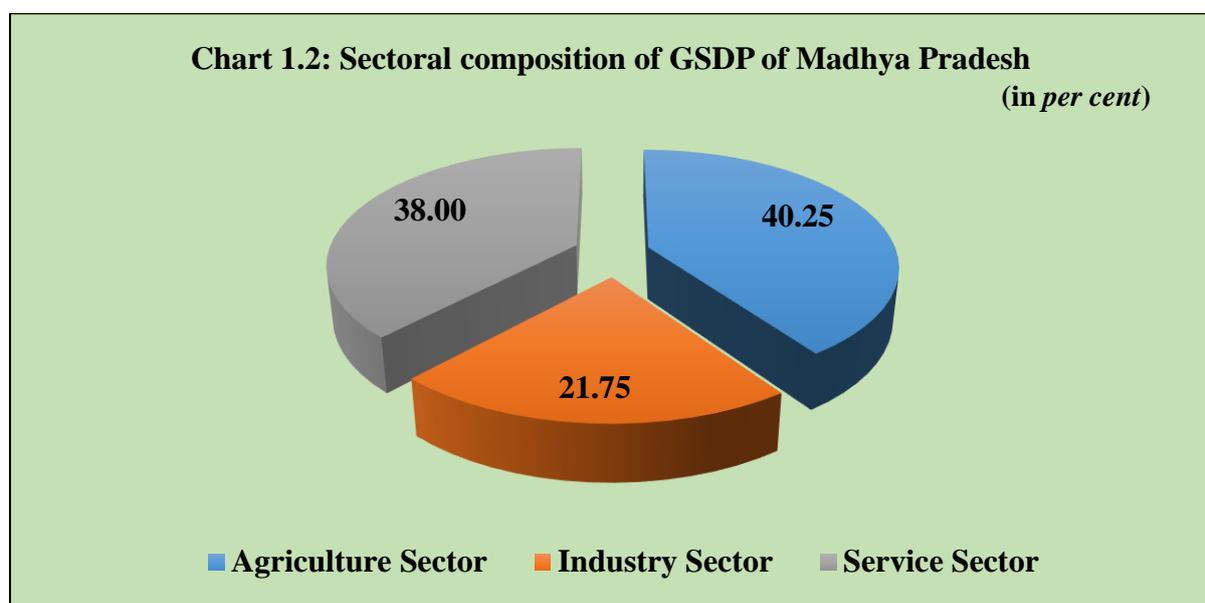
¹ Information furnished by National Account Statistics, CSO, MoSPI.

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

The comparison of the sectoral composition between GDP of India and GSDP of Madhya Pradesh during 2021-22 is shown below in **Charts 1.1** and **1.2**.



Source: Press release of 31 May 2022, GoI

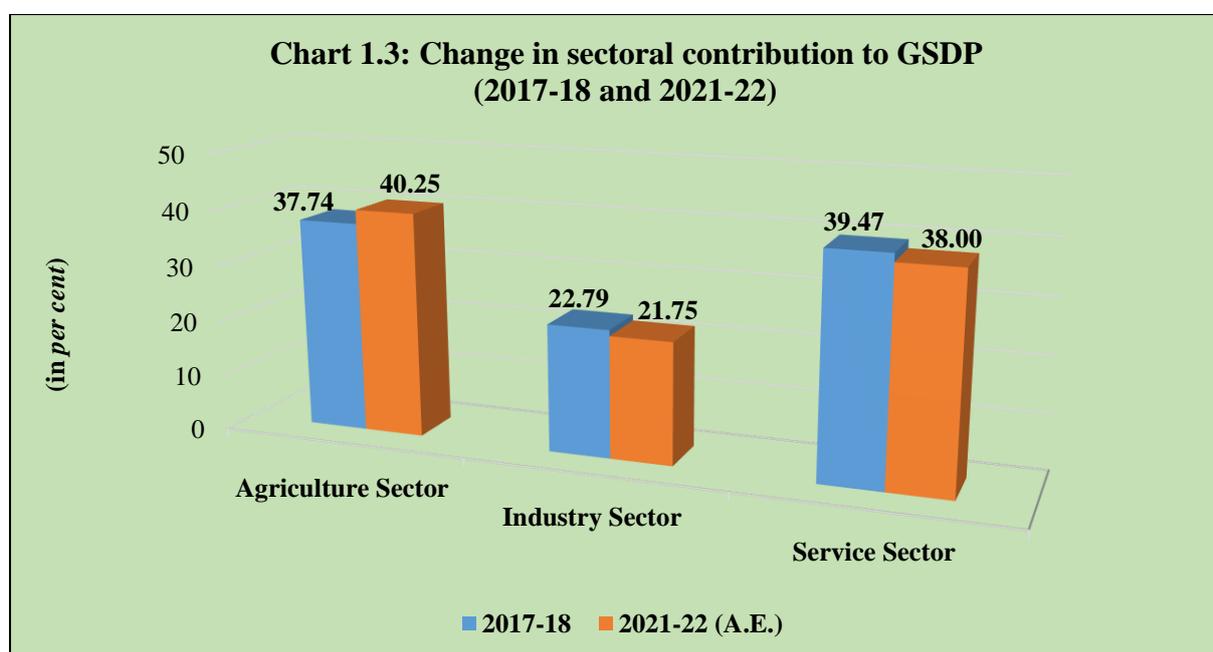


Source: Information furnished by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh

Madhya Pradesh, with its large area, enjoys diverse climatic and soil conditions suitable for a broad range of agricultural products. The Agriculture Sector in Madhya Pradesh forms the backbone of its economy. As can be seen from the above Charts, during 2021-22, the contribution of Agriculture Sector to the GSDP of the State was 40.25 per cent, which was quite significant and much higher compared to the relative share of Agriculture Sector (16.82 per cent) in the GDP of India, while the contribution of Industry Sector and Service Sector to the GSDP of the State were 21.75 per cent and 38.00 per cent respectively which were lower

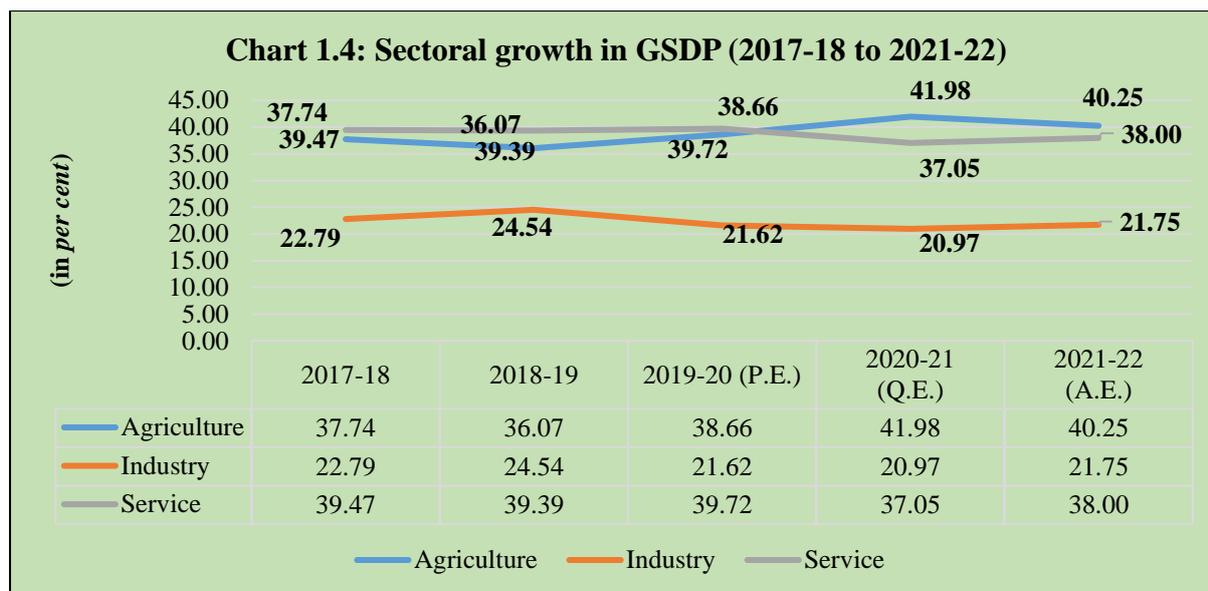
as compared to relative share of Industry Sector (25.89 per cent) and Service Sector (57.29 per cent) in the GDP of India.

Chart 1.3 reveals that during the period 2017-18 and 2021-22, there has been an increase in the relative share of Agriculture Sector in GSDP of the State from 37.74 per cent in 2017-18 to 40.25 per cent in 2021-22. During the same period, there has been a marginal decrease in the share of Industry Sector from 22.79 per cent in 2017-18 to 21.75 per cent in 2021-22 and Service Sector from 39.47 per cent in 2017-18 to 38.00 per cent in 2021-22. During 2021-22, Crops by 15.02 per cent over the previous year under Agriculture Sector while Mining and quarrying increased by 40.36 per cent, Construction and Manufacturing increased by 23.39 per cent and 23.81 per cent respectively under Industry Sector and Trades, Repairing, Hotel and Restaurant and Transportation and Storage by 27.11 per cent and 27.04 per cent respectively under Service Sector.



Source: Information furnished by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh

The year-on-year change in contribution of various sectors to the GSDP of the State is given below in **Chart 1.4**:



Source: Information furnished by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Madhya Pradesh

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) of Madhya Pradesh for the year ending 31 March 2022 has been prepared by the CAG for submission to the Governor of Madhya Pradesh under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements) compiles the 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 the 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.

The Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State for the year 2021-22 constitute the core data for this report. Other sources include the following:

- Budget of the State for the year 2021-22 also forms an important source of data– both for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities *vis-à-vis* projections, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures;
- Results of audit carried out by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I), Madhya Pradesh and Office of the Accountant General (Audit-II), Madhya Pradesh at the State Secretariat, as well as at the field level, during the year;
- Other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries;
- GSDP data and other State related statistics from the Directorate of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh; and

- Various audit reports of the CAG of India during 2017-22, as appropriate.

The analysis has been carried out in the context of recommendations of the XIV/XV Finance Commission (FC), Madhya Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (MPFRBM) Act, best practices and guidelines of the Government of India.

1.3 Report Structure

The SFAR is structured into the following five Chapters:

Chapter – 1	Overview This chapter describes the basis and approach to the Report and the underlying data, provides an overview of structure of government accounts, budgetary processes, macro-fiscal analysis of key indices and State’s fiscal position including the deficits/ surplus.
Chapter – 2	Finances of the State 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 period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, debt profile of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.
Chapter – 3	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 – 4	Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices This chapter comments on the quality of accounts rendered by various authorities of the State Government and issues of non-compliance with prescribed financial rules and regulations by various departmental officials of the State Government.
Chapter – 5	Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings This chapter presents the financial performance of State Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2021-22. The financial performance of State Public Sector Undertakings depicted in the report has been taken from their financial statements as well as the information received from the respective State Public Sector Undertakings.

1.4 Overview of Structure of Government Accounts

The Accounts of the Government are kept in three Parts:

1. Consolidated Fund of the State {Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India}

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

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

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

3. Public Account of the State {Article 266(2) of the Constitution}

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

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

Revenue receipts consist of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, State share of Union Taxes/ Duties, and grants from Government of India (GoI).

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

Capital receipts consist of:

Debt receipts: Market loans, bonds, loans from financial institutions, net transactions under Ways and Means Advances, loans and advances from Central Government, *etc.*;

Non-debt receipts: Proceeds from disinvestment, recoveries of loans and advances;

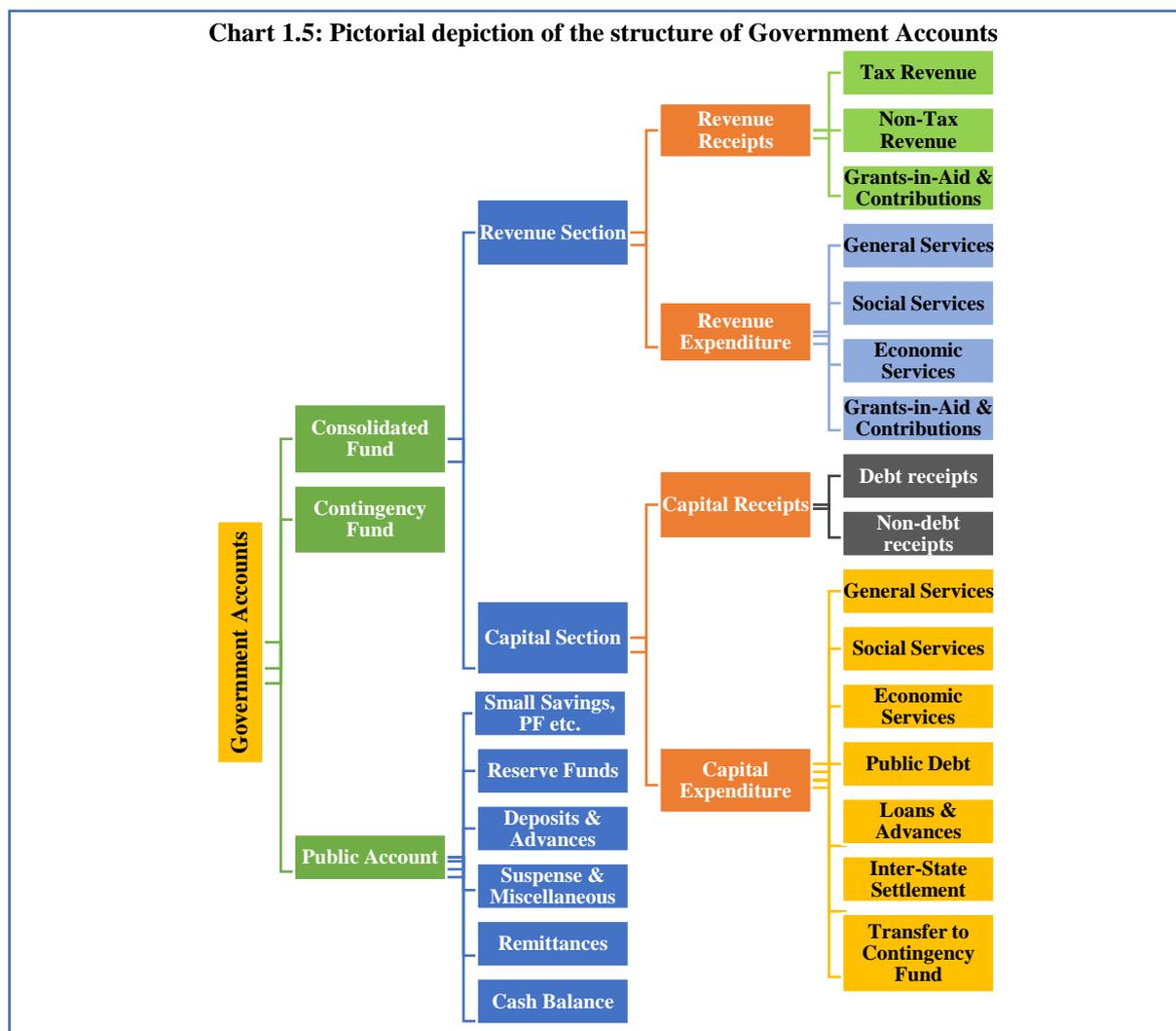
Capital Expenditure includes expenditure on the acquisition of land, buildings, machinery, equipment, investment in shares, and loans and advances by the Government to PSUs and other parties.

At present, we have an accounting classification system in Government that is both functional and economic, as detailed below:

Particular	Attribute of transaction	Classification
Standardised in List of Major/ Minor Heads of Account by Controller General of Accounts	Function: Education, Health, <i>etc.</i> / Department	Major Head under Grants (4 digits)
	Sub-Function	Sub-Major Head (2 digits)
	Programme	Minor Head (3 digits)
Flexibility left for States	Scheme	Sub-Head (2 digits)
	Sub scheme	Detailed Head (2 digits)
	Economic nature/Activity	Object head-salary, minor works, <i>etc.</i> (2 digits)

Functional classification involves arranging the receipts and expenditure by economic categories, distinguishing the Government transactions into Sections, like Revenue and Capital (including Public Debt, Loans and Advances), Sectors like Tax Revenue from other revenue and Grants-in-Aid, Sub-sectors like Taxes on Income and Expenditure, fiscal services, *etc.* On the expenditure side also, the transactions are classified into Sectors, *viz.* General Services, Economic Services, Social Services and Grants-in-Aid and contributions, and sub-divided into Major Heads of account below these Sectors. Major Heads of account falling within the Consolidated Fund generally correspond to 'Functions' of Government, such as 'Education', while Minor Heads subordinate to them identify the 'Programme' undertaken to achieve the objectives of the function represented by the Major Head. A programme may consist of a number of schemes or activities and these generally correspond to 'Sub-Heads' below the Minor Head. 'Detailed Head' below the Sub-Head, is primarily meant for itemised control over expenditure and indicates the object or nature of expenditure on a scheme or activity in terms of inputs, such as 'Salaries', 'Office Expenses', 'Grants-in-Aid', *etc.*

A pictorial depiction of the structure of Government Accounts is given in **Chart 1.5:**



1.5 Budgetary Processes

In terms of Article 202 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Madhya Pradesh causes to be laid before the State Legislature, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 2021-22, in the form of an **Annual Financial Statement**.

In terms of Article 203, the above was submitted to the State Legislature in the form of 67 Demands for Grants/Appropriations and after approval of these, the Appropriation Bill was passed by the Legislature under Article 204 to provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund.

As mentioned in **Paragraph 1.2 ante**, Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts encompass the core data for preparation of this Report. These Accounts are based on actual receipts and expenditure of the State during the year 2021-22, including various inter-governmental and other adjustments carried out by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Considering that these receipts and expenditure are estimated in the budget and the expenditure has been approved by the State Legislature, it is important to study the budget of the State for

2021-22 closely and analyse the actual receipts and expenditure during the year with reference to the projections made in the budget.

The Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual details the process of budget preparation, budget execution and budget monitoring. Further, apart from one consolidated budget, the State Government also prepares sub-budgets, like Gender Budget and Agriculture Budget.

Gender Budget: The Gender Budget of the State is part of the overall budget and is designed to benefit women. As per the Gender Budget document, schemes relating to women were bifurcated into two categories: (1) Schemes in which 100 *per cent* budget provision is related to women, and (2) Schemes in which at least 30 *per cent* of budget provision is related to women.

Agriculture Budget: This budget includes the development of the Agriculture Sector and the interests of farmers' activities as well as information on expenditure on these activities.

In addition, an Outcome Budget was also required to be prepared which presents quantifiable deliverables proposed under each plan scheme, linked to the financial outlays that support these deliverables. However, the State Government stopped making the Outcome Budget from 2015-16 onwards, when the distinction between Plan and Non-Plan schemes was removed² by the Government of India. The Finance Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh stated (January 2021) that outcome budget was not prepared due to the closure of plan and non-plan schemes.

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

1.6 Snapshot of Finances

The following **Table 1.2** provides the details of actual financial results *vis-à-vis* Budget Estimates of 2021-22:

² The Controller General of Accounts has revised classification of Grants-in-Aid with effect from 1 April 2017. However, in the accounts of Madhya Pradesh, it has been revised only with effect from 1 April 2019.

Table 1.2: Actual financial results vis-à-vis Budget Estimates for 2021-22						
(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Components	2020-21 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Actuals)	2021-22 (Budget Estimates)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	Tax Revenue (2+3)	1,01,372.67	1,35,778.84	1,17,160.67	115.89	11.61
2	Own Tax Revenue	54,458.92	66,237.34	64,913.99	102.04	5.67
3	Share of Union Taxes & Duties	46,913.75	69,541.50	52,246.68	133.10	5.95
4	Non-Tax Revenue	9,902.13	15,304.88	11,742.17	130.34	1.31
5	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	35,101.99	34,792.13	35,774.61	97.25	2.98
6	Revenue Receipts (2+3+4+5)	1,46,376.79	1,85,875.85	1,64,677.45	112.87	15.90
7	Recovery of Loans and Advances	58.32	62.17	1,507.50	4.12	0.01
8	Other Receipts (CR)	14.46	1,597.70	--	--	0.14
9	Borrowings and other Liabilities ^(a)	59,707.87	36,444.27	49,769.30	73.23	3.12
10	Capital Receipts (7+8+9)	59,780.65	38,104.14	51,276.80	74.31	3.26
11	Total Receipts (6+10)	2,06,157.44	2,23,979.99	2,15,954.25	103.72	19.16
12	Revenue Expenditure	1,64,733.01	1,81,061.30	1,72,970.95	104.68	15.49
13	Interest payments	15,917.87	18,445.91	20,942.82	88.08	1.58
14	Capital Expenditure	31,586.09	43,961.80	44,152.23	99.57	3.76
15	Capital Outlay	30,355.77	40,733.11	40,666.76	100.16	3.48
16	Loans and Advances	1,230.32	3,228.69	3,485.47	92.63	0.28
17	Total Expenditure (12+14)	1,96,319.10	2,25,023.10	2,17,123.18	103.64	19.25
18	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-)18,356.22	4,814.55	(-)8,293.50	158.05	0.41
19	Fiscal Deficit	49,869.53	37,487.38	50,938.22	73.59	3.21
20	Primary Deficit	33,951.66	19,041.46	13,631.36	139.69	1.63

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget books 2021-22

^(a) Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net of Public Debt (Receipts-Disbursements) + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

1.6.1 Snapshot of Assets and Liabilities of the Government

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from GoI, receipts from Public Account and Reserve Funds. Assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances. The position of the State in this regard in 2021-22 may be seen in **Table 1.3** below:

Table 1.3: Summarised position of Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in crore)							
Liabilities				Assets			
	2020-21	2021-22	Per cent Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)		2020-21	2021-22	Per cent Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
Consolidated Fund							
Internal Debt	2,02,719.20	2,23,013.14	10.01	Gross Capital Outlay	2,72,754.80	3,13,487.91	14.93
Loans and Advances from GoI	30,522.71 ³	41,351.31 ⁴	35.48	Loans and advances	43,757.15	46,923.67	7.24
Contingency Fund	500.00	1,000.00	100.00				
Public Account							
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	19,894.09	19,310.64	(-)2.93	Advances	3.48	3.48	0.00
Deposits	20,333.41	19,182.08	(-)5.66	Remittance	--	--	--
Reserve Funds	16,753.30	21,334.71	27.35	Suspense and Miscellaneous	--	--	--
Suspense and Miscellaneous balances	(-)252.75	880.60	448.41				
Remittances	3,164.63	4,782.10	51.11	Cash balance (including investment in Earmarked Funds)	18,069.32	17,296.25	(-)4.28
				Total	3,34,584.75	3,77,711.31	12.89
				Deficit on Government Account	(-)40,950.16	(-)46,856.73	14.42
Total	2,93,634.59	3,30,854.58	12.68	Total	2,93,634.59	3,30,854.58	12.68

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

1.7 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

Government of Madhya Pradesh passed the Madhya Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 (MPFRBM Act) with the objective of ensuring prudence in fiscal management by eliminating revenue deficit, reducing fiscal deficit and overall/outstanding debt to acceptable level, establishing improved debt management and improving transparency in a medium term framework. In this context, the Act provides quantitative targets to be adhered to by the State with regard to deficit measures and debt level.

1.7.1 MPFRBM Targets on Key Fiscal Parameters and Achievements thereon

As per the MPFRBM Act, the State Government was to eliminate revenue deficit by 31 March 2009 and maintain revenue surplus thereafter, reduce fiscal deficit to three *per cent* of the estimated GSDP by 31 March 2009 and maintain the same level thereafter. Further, the Act also envisaged that the State Government would limit the total outstanding debt to GSDP to 40 *per cent* as on 31 March 2015.

³ Loans and advances from GoI also includes back to back loan of ₹4,542 crore for 2020-21 in lieu of GST compensation.

⁴ Loans and advances from GoI also includes back to back loan of ₹11,553 crore (back to back loan of ₹7,011 crore for 2021-22 and ₹4,542 crore for 2020-21) in lieu of GST compensation received by the State Government (as on 31 March 2022).

The amendment to the MPFRBM Act in January 2016 incorporated the recommendations of the XIV FC relating to limit of fiscal deficit recommended for the States during its award period (2016-17 to 2019-20). The Act provided that the fiscal deficit be anchored to an annual limit of 3.50 per cent of GSDP in any financial year. The XV FC, during the year 2021-22, had recommended that the fiscal deficit be capped at 4.00 per cent of GSDP. During the year 2021-22, the GoI had also decided to extend the additional loan facility of 0.50 per cent on the basis of reforms in energy sector. Therefore, target set by GoI for fiscal deficit was 4.50 per cent of GSDP for the year 2021-22.

Revised targets relating to key fiscal parameters envisaged in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (MTFPS) under the MPFRBM Act/Rule of the State Government and their achievement during the five year period from 2017-18 to 2021-22 are given in **Table 1.4**:

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	Revenue Surplus	4,629	6,744	(-)2,801	(-)18,356	4,815
		✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as percentage of GSDP)	Given in brackets under individual years	3.14 (Not exceeding 3.50% of GSDP)	2.93 (Not exceeding 3.24% of GSDP)	3.64 (Not exceeding 3.34% of GSDP)	5.44 (Not exceeding 4.99% of GSDP)	3.21 (Not exceeding 4.50% of GSDP)
		✓	✓	✗	✗	✓
Ratio of total Outstanding Debt to GSDP (in per cent)		23.78 (Not exceeding 25.00% of GSDP)	24.01 (Not exceeding 26.34% of GSDP)	25.43 (Not exceeding 24.43% of GSDP)	31.03 ⁵ (Not exceeding 28.83% of GSDP)	26.71 ⁶ (Not exceeding 28.52% of GSDP)
		✓	✓	✗	✗	✓

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

The State achieved Revenue Surplus during the period 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2021-22 but could not maintain the same during 2019-20 and 2020-21. During 2021-22, Revenue Deficit of the state turned into Revenue Surplus due to increase in Revenue Receipts by 26.98 per cent (₹1,85,876 crore in 2021-22 vis-à-vis ₹1,46,377 crore in 2020-21) over the previous year, while Fiscal Deficit also decreased by 24.83 per cent during 2021-22.

Revenue receipts increased by ₹39,499 crore in 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21 due to increase under Central Tax transfers by ₹22,628 crore in 2021-22 over the previous year, which was mainly under Central Goods and Services Tax (increase of ₹5,909 crore), Corporation Tax (increase of ₹6,408 crore) and Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (increase of ₹6,077 crore). During current year, Non-Tax revenue increased by ₹5,403 crore over the previous year mainly under Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries by ₹1,623 crore

⁵ Debt to GSDP percentage has been calculated on total debt of ₹2,84,756 crore excluding back to back loan of ₹4,542 crore in lieu of GST compensation shortfall from the total outstanding debt of ₹2,89,298 crore.

⁶ Debt to GSDP percentage has been calculated on total debt of ₹3,12,241 crore excluding back to back loan of ₹11,553 crore in lieu of GST compensation shortfall from the total outstanding debt of ₹3,23,218 crore and including Off Budget borrowing ₹576 crore.

(35.62 per cent), Education, Sports, Art and Culture by ₹1,636 crore (118.35 per cent) and Interest Receipts by ₹1,401 crore (576.40 per cent).

Major contributors of Non-Tax Revenue in 2021-22 were Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries (40.38 per cent), Education, Sports, Art and Culture (19.72 per cent) and Interest Receipts (10.74 per cent).

The GST compensation is the revenue of the State Government under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. However, due to inadequate balance in GST Compensation Fund during the year 2021-22, The Government of Madhya Pradesh received back to back loan of ₹7,011.17 crore loans from the Central Government in lieu of GST compensation (in addition to receiving the GST compensation amounting to ₹3,094.90 crore as revenue receipts) which would not be treated as debt of the State. Although, the total debt of ₹11,553.17 crore as on 31 March 2022 included back to back loan of ₹7,011.17 crore (received in 2021-22) and ₹4,542 crore (received in 2020-21), the same is not treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission as per the decision of Department of Expenditure, GoI. The revenue surplus of ₹4,814.55 crore and fiscal deficit of ₹37,487.36 crore of the State Government as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2021-22 should therefore, be read in conjunction with receipt of GST compensation of ₹7,011.17 crore as back to back loan with no repayment obligation on the State resources. Thus, revenue surplus and fiscal deficit would work out as ₹11,825.72 crore and ₹30,476.21 crore respectively during the year 2021-22, keeping in view the debt receipt of ₹7,011.17 crore in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

1.7.2 Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement

As per the MPFRBM Act, the State Government shall, in each financial year, lay before the State Legislature the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (MTFPS), which contains the fiscal objectives of the State Government and five-year rolling targets, along with the Budget.

Table 1.5 indicates the variations between the projections made for 2021-22 in MTFPS presented to the State Legislature along with the Annual Budget for 2021-22, and actuals of the year:

Table 1.5: Actuals vis-à-vis projection in MTFPS for 2021-22			
Fiscal Variables	Projection as per MTFPS	(₹ in crore)	
		Actuals (2021-22)	Variation (in per cent)
Own Tax Revenue	64,913.99	66,237.34	2.04
Non-Tax Revenue	11,742.17	15,304.88	30.34
Share of Central Taxes	52,246.68	69,541.50	33.10
Grants-in-Aid from GoI	35,774.61	34,792.13	(-)2.75
Revenue Receipts	1,64,677.45	1,85,875.85	12.87
Revenue Expenditure	1,72,970.95	1,81,061.30	4.68
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) as a percentage of GSDP	(-)0.73	0.41	156.16
Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP	4.50	3.21	(-)28.67
Debt-GSDP ratio (per cent)	28.52	26.71 ⁷	(-)6.35
GSDP growth rate at current prices	23.38	19.74	(-)15.57

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents 2021-22

⁷ Debt to GSDP percentage has been calculated on total debt of ₹3,12,241 crore excluding back to back loan of ₹11,553 crore in lieu of GST compensation shortfall from the total outstanding debt of ₹ 3,23,218 crore and included off budget borrowing ₹576 crore.

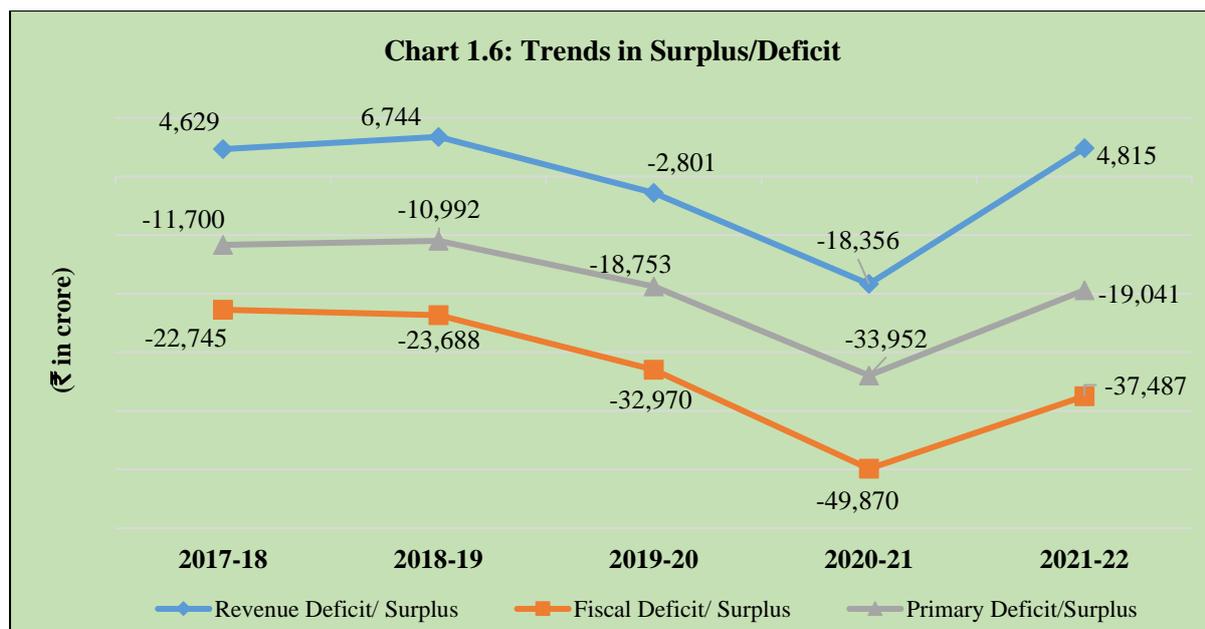
1.7.3 Deficit and Surplus

When a Government spends more than it collects by way of revenue, it incurs a deficit. There are various measures that capture Government deficit, as given below:

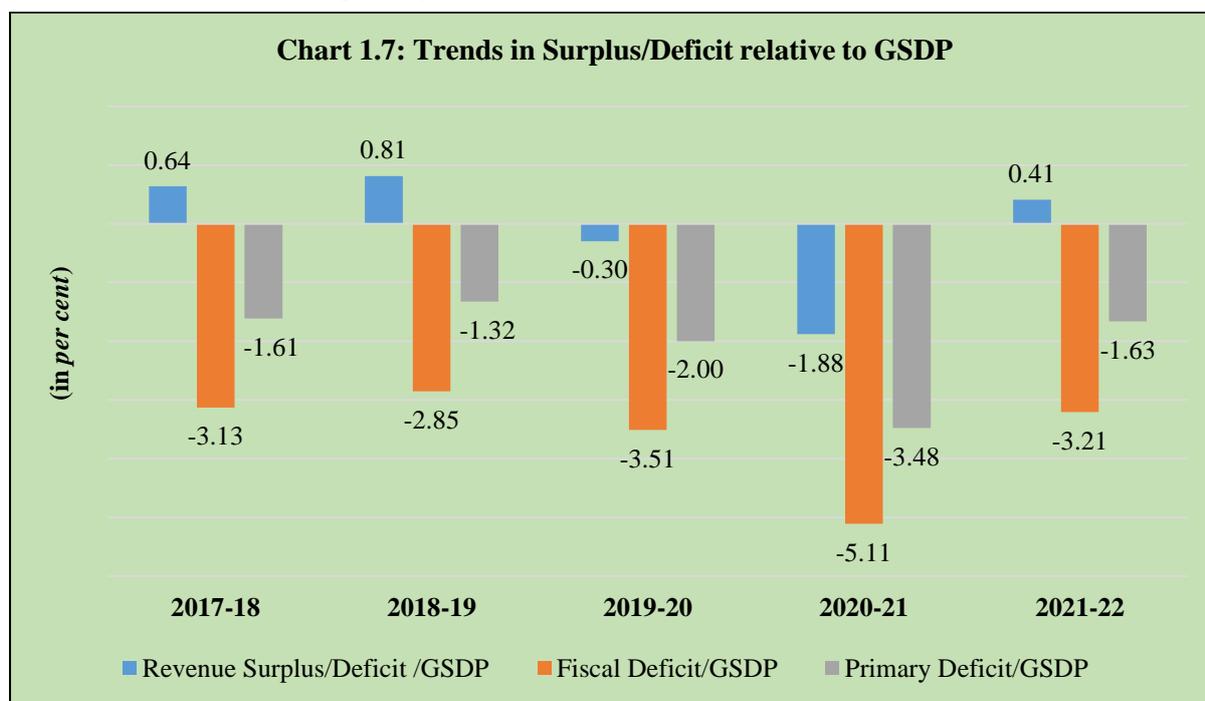
<p>Revenue Deficit/ Surplus (Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts)</p>	<p><i>Refers to the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the government incurs a Revenue Deficit, it implies that the Government is dissaving and is using up the savings of the other sectors of the economy to finance a part of its consumption expenditure. • Existence of Revenue Deficit is a cause of concern as revenue receipts were not able to meet even revenue expenditure. Moreover, part of capital receipts was utilized to meet revenue expenditure, reducing availability of capital resources to that extent for creation of capital assets. • This situation means that the Government will have to borrow not only to finance its investment but also its consumption requirements. This leads to a build-up of stock of debt and interest liabilities and forces the government, eventually, to cut expenditure. • If major part of revenue expenditure is committed expenditure (interest liabilities, salaries, pensions), the government reduces productive expenditure or welfare expenditure. This would mean lower growth and adverse welfare implications.
<p>Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus (Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipts))</p>	<p><i>It is the difference between the Revenue Receipts plus Non-debt Capital Receipts (NDCR) and the total expenditure. Fiscal Deficit is reflective of the total borrowing requirements of Government.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the government’s total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowing. • Non-debt creating capital receipts are those receipts, which are not borrowings, and, therefore, do not give rise to debt. Examples are recovery of loans and the proceeds from the sale of PSUs. • The fiscal deficit will have to be financed through borrowing. Thus, it indicates the total borrowing requirements of the government from all sources. <p>Governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest.</p>

1.7.4 Trends of Deficit/Surplus

The State was within the targets specified by the XV FC during 2021-22 with regard to the key fiscal parameters. It had a Fiscal Deficit of ₹37,487 crore during the year 2021-22, representing 3.21 per cent of the GSDP and constituted 16.66 per cent of Total Expenditure. The Primary Deficit of ₹33,952 crore in 2020-21 decreased to ₹19,041 crore during the current year and the Revenue Deficit of ₹18,356 crore in 2020-21 also turned into revenue surplus of ₹4,815 crore in 2021-22. The trend of surplus and deficit over the five years period from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is depicted in **Chart 1.6** and trend in surplus or deficit relative to GSDP is given in **Chart 1.7** below:



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

1.8 Deficits after examination in Audit

Excessive focus on short-term objectives for overcoming budget deficit may encourage one-off deficit-reducing measures. **Table 1.6** below assesses actual surplus/ deficit after taking into account short/non-contribution to funds and incorrect classification/ booking by the State Government during 2021-22:

Table 1.6: Actual Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit		
(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	Impact on Revenue Surplus (Overstated)	Impact on Fiscal Deficit (Understated)
Misclassification of Revenue Expenditure as Capital Expenditure (Para no. 3(ii) of the Notes to Accounts, Finance Accounts Volume-I)	2,199.14	--
Non-payment of interest (Para no. 3(viii) of the Notes to Accounts, Finance Accounts Volume-I)	1.76	1.76
Short transfer of contribution to NSDL/Trustee Bank (Para no. 5(i) of the Notes to Accounts, Finance Accounts Volume-I)	10.30	10.30
Non-contribution to Consolidated Sinking Fund (Para no. 5(ii)(B)(b) of the Notes to Accounts, Finance Accounts Volume-I)	1,446.49	1,446.49
Non-Transfer of Cess/fee/surcharge (Para no. 5(ii)(B)(b) of the Notes to Accounts, Finance Accounts Volume-I)	26.59	26.59
Non transfer of central grant of Central Road Fund into Public Account (Para no. 5(ii)(B)(b) of the Notes to Accounts, Finance Accounts Volume-I)	49.19	49.19
Total	3,733.47	1,534.33

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

As can be seen from the above Table, there was an Overstatement of Revenue Surplus and Understatement of Fiscal Deficit by ₹3,733.47 crore and ₹1,534.33 crore respectively during the year. As per Finance Accounts, the Revenue Surplus and Fiscal Deficit were ₹4,814.55 crore and ₹37,487.38 crore respectively, which would actually be ₹1,081.08 crore and ₹39,021.71 crore respectively.

1.9 State Finance Commission

In response to the constitutional requirement, under Article 243(I) and 243(Y), the erstwhile state of Madhya Pradesh constituted the First State Finance Commission in 1995, under the M.P. Rajya Vitt Ayog Adhinyam. The Commission submitted its reports, one relating to PRIs and the other to ULBs, in June 1999 and the recommendations of first State Finance Commission covered the period from April 1996 to March 2001.

1.9.1 Devolution of funds and auditing arrangements of Local Bodies

After enactment of the 73rd and 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992, the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs) were made full-fledged and vibrant institutions of Local Self Government by vesting them with clearly defined functions and responsibilities. Accordingly, the State Government organised ULBs and PRIs into three types⁸.

⁸ ULBs: Municipal Corporations (MCs) for larger urban areas, Municipal Councils for smaller urban areas and Nagar Parishads (NPs) for a transitional area. PRIs: Zila Panchayats (ZPs) at district level, Janpad Panchayats (JPs) at block level and Gram Panchayats (GPs) at village level.

1.9.2 Devolution of Grants to PRIs and ULBs

As recommended by the Third State Finance Commission (SFC) and accepted by State Government in February 2010, four *per cent* and one *per cent* of divisible fund⁹ of the State Government should be devolved to PRIs and ULBs respectively. During the year 2017-22, the devolution of SFC grants was made by Finance Department (FD) in PRIs and ULBs, as shown in **Table 1.7**:

Table 1.7: Devolution of Grants to PRIs and ULBs						
(₹ in crore)						
Year	PRIs		Short released	ULBs		Short / Excess released
	Fund was to be devolved	Fund actually devolved		Fund was to be devolved	Fund actually devolved	
1	2	3	4 (2-3)	5	6	7 (5-6)
2017-18	1,278.43	1,099.96	178.47	319.61	326.65	-7.04
2018-19	1,284.41	923.68	360.73	321.10	309.22	11.88
2019-20	1,473.77	381.26	1,092.51	368.44	305.98	62.46
2020-21	1,711.37	329.62	1,381.75	427.78	300.79	126.99
2021-22	1,660.08	295.67	1,364.41	415.02	330.00	85.02

Source: Information provided by Finance Department

It can be seen from above table the Finance Department devolved short fund to the tune of ₹1,364.41 crore and ₹85.02 crore to PRIs and ULBs respectively during 2021-22 due to second wave of COVID and depending on the financial resources available.

⁹ Divisible fund means net of State tax revenue of previous year after deduction of ten *per cent* towards expenditure for collection of taxes, minus assigned revenue to PRIs and ULBs.

Chapter 2

FINANCES OF THE STATE

Chapter 2-Finances of the State

The Chapter strives to unravel the underlying causes for deficit and seeks to diagnose the areas of fiscal concern as well as the positives.

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, and analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the five-year period 2017-18 to 2021-22, debt sustainability of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.

2.2 Major changes in Key Fiscal Aggregates during 2021-22 vis-à-vis 2020-21

Table 2.1 gives a bird's eye view of the major changes in key fiscal aggregates of the State during 2021-22, compared to the previous year:-

Table 2.1: Changes in key fiscal aggregates in 2021-22 compared to 2020-21	
Revenue Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Revenue Receipts of the State increased by 26.98 <i>per cent</i>➤ Own Tax Receipts of the State increased by 21.63 <i>per cent</i>➤ Own Non-Tax Receipts increased by 54.56 <i>per cent</i>➤ State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 48.23 <i>per cent</i>➤ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India decreased by 0.88 <i>per cent</i>
Revenue Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Revenue Expenditure increased by 9.91 <i>per cent</i>➤ Revenue Expenditure on General Services increased by 3.29 <i>per cent</i>➤ Revenue Expenditure on Social Services increased by 4.20 <i>per cent</i>➤ Revenue Expenditure on Economic Services increased by 25.22 <i>per cent</i>
Capital Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Capital Expenditure increased by 34.18 <i>per cent</i>➤ Capital Expenditure on General Services increased by 1.54 <i>per cent</i>➤ Capital Expenditure on Social Services increased by 76.49 <i>per cent</i>➤ Capital Expenditure on Economic Services increased by 19.50 <i>per cent</i>
Loans and Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Recoveries of Loans and Advances increased by 6.90 <i>per cent</i>➤ Capital Expenditure on Disbursement of Loans and Advances increased by 162.43 <i>per cent</i>
Public Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Public Debt Receipts decreased by 28.98 <i>per cent</i>➤ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 18.85 <i>per cent</i>
Public Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Public Account Receipts decreased by 2.60 <i>per cent</i>➤ Disbursement of Public Account decreased by 1.63 <i>per cent</i>
Cash Balances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Cash balance decreased by ₹773.07 crore (4.28 <i>per cent</i>)

Each of the above indicators is analysed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.3 Sources and Application of funds

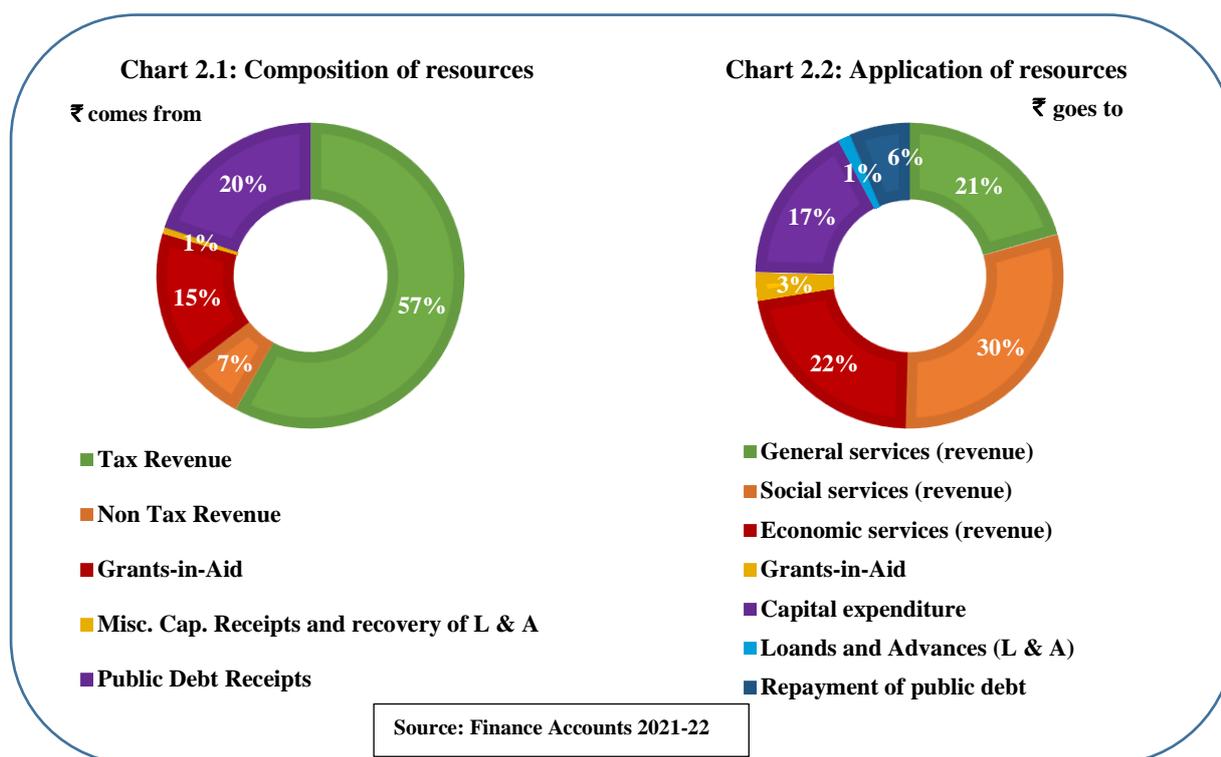
Table 2.2 compares the sources and application of funds of the State during 2021-22 with 2020-21 in figures, while **Charts 2.1** and **2.2** give the details of receipts into and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund during 2021-22 in terms of percentages.

Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of resources during 2020-21 and 2021-22				
		(₹ in crore)		Increase (+)/ Decrease (-) (%)
	Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	
Composition of resources	Opening Cash Balance with RBI	7,060.93	18,069.31	155.91
	Revenue Receipts	1,46,376.79	1,85,875.85	26.98
	Capital Receipts	14.46	1,597.70	10949.10
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	58.32	62.17	6.60
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	52,413.20 ¹	31,122.54 ²	-40.62
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	7,956.47	5,542.49	-30.34
	Inter-State Settlement	(-)0.02	1.14	5800.00
	Total	2,13,880.15	2,42,271.20[#]	13.27
Application of resources	Revenue Expenditure	1,64,733.01	1,81,061.30	9.91
	Capital Expenditure	30,355.75	40,733.11	34.19
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	1,230.32	3,228.69	162.43
	Inter-State Settlement	(-)0.25	1.20	580.00
	Closing Cash Balance with RBI	18,069.31*	17,296.25	-4.28
		Total	2,14,388.14	2,42,320.55

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

* Closing of cash balance with RBI includes ₹507.99 crore received under Guarantee Redemption Fund from Reserve Bank of India as interest of earlier years and the same had not been reconciled. Therefore, they do not tally.

There is a difference of ₹49.35 crore in the closing balance due to reinvestment of interest of ₹49.35 crore on Guarantee Redemption Fund by RBI which has not been reconciled with State Government.



2.4 Resources of the State

The resources of the State are described below:-

1. **Revenue receipts** consist of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, State's share of Union taxes

¹ Include Back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹4,542 crore.

² Include Back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹7,011 crore.

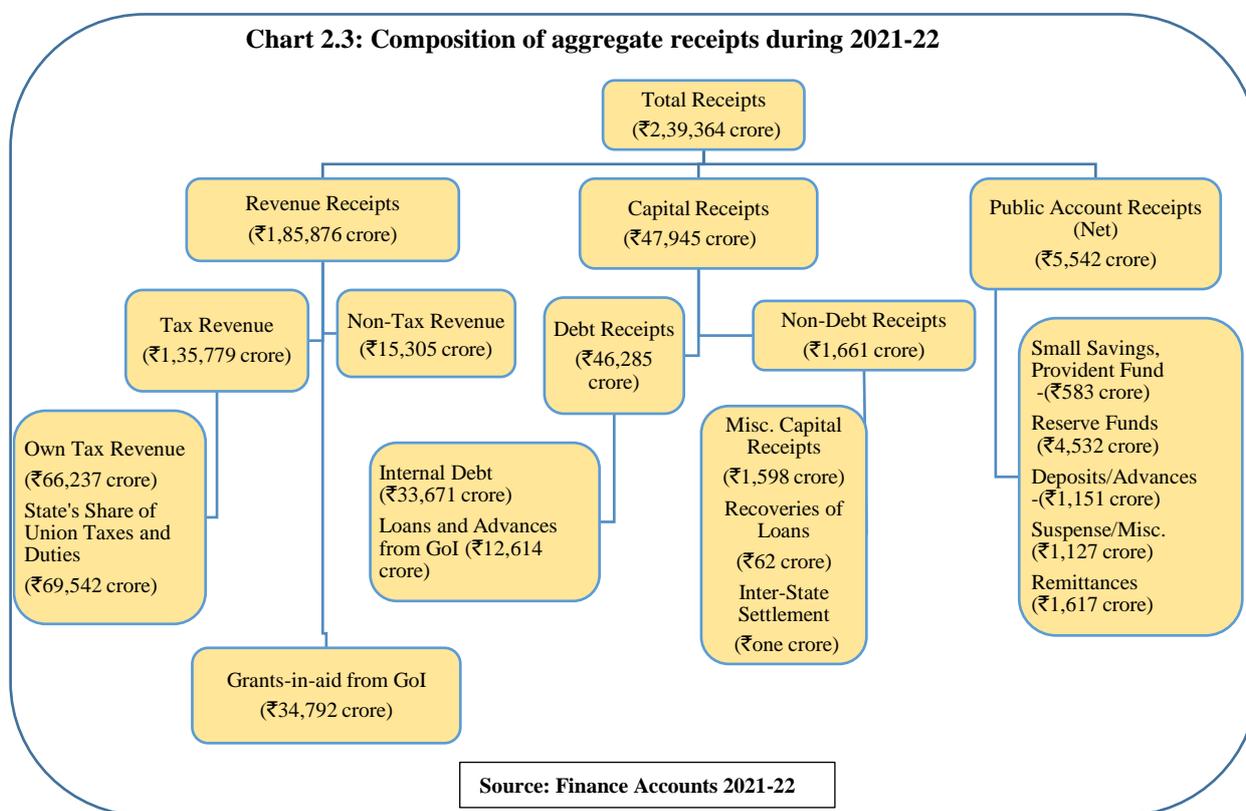
and duties, and Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India (GoI);

2. Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts, such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI. Both revenue and capital receipts form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

3. Net Public Account receipts: There are receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions, such as small savings, provident fund, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances, *etc.* which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund. These are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266 (2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State Legislature. Here, the Government acts as a banker. The balance after disbursements is the fund available with the Government for use.

2.5 Receipts of the State

Chart 2.3 provides the composition of the overall receipts during 2021-22.



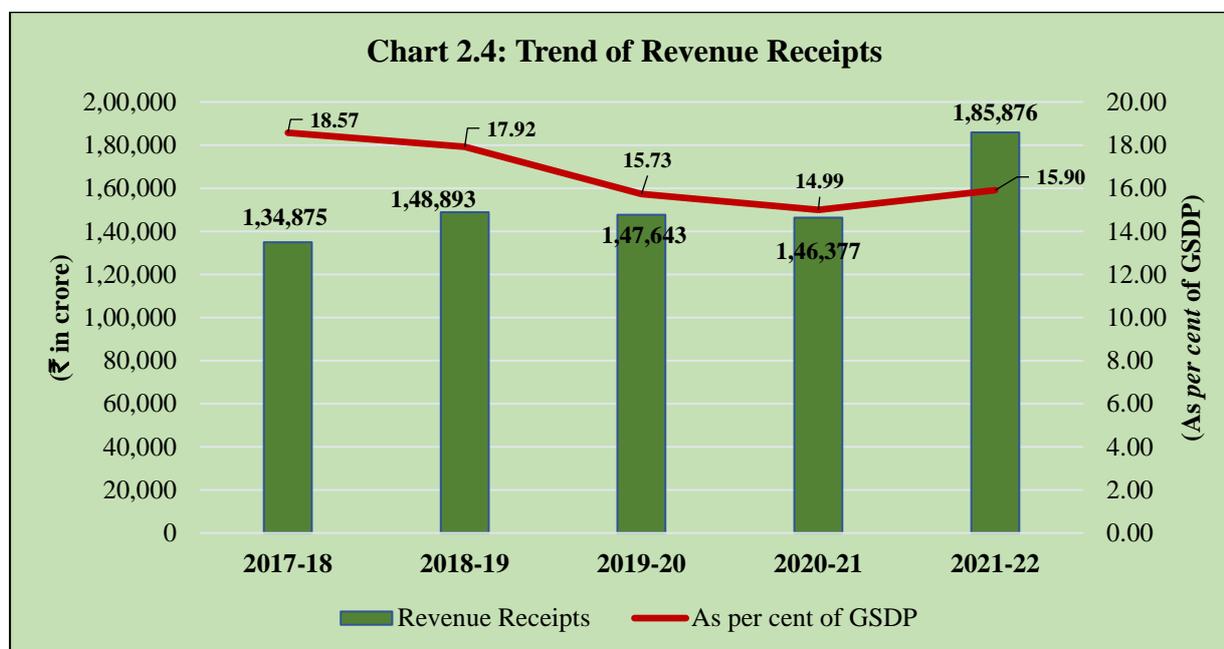
2.6 Revenue Receipts

2.6.1 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 2017-22. Further, trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP and composition of Revenue Receipts are given in **Charts 2.4** and **2.5** respectively.

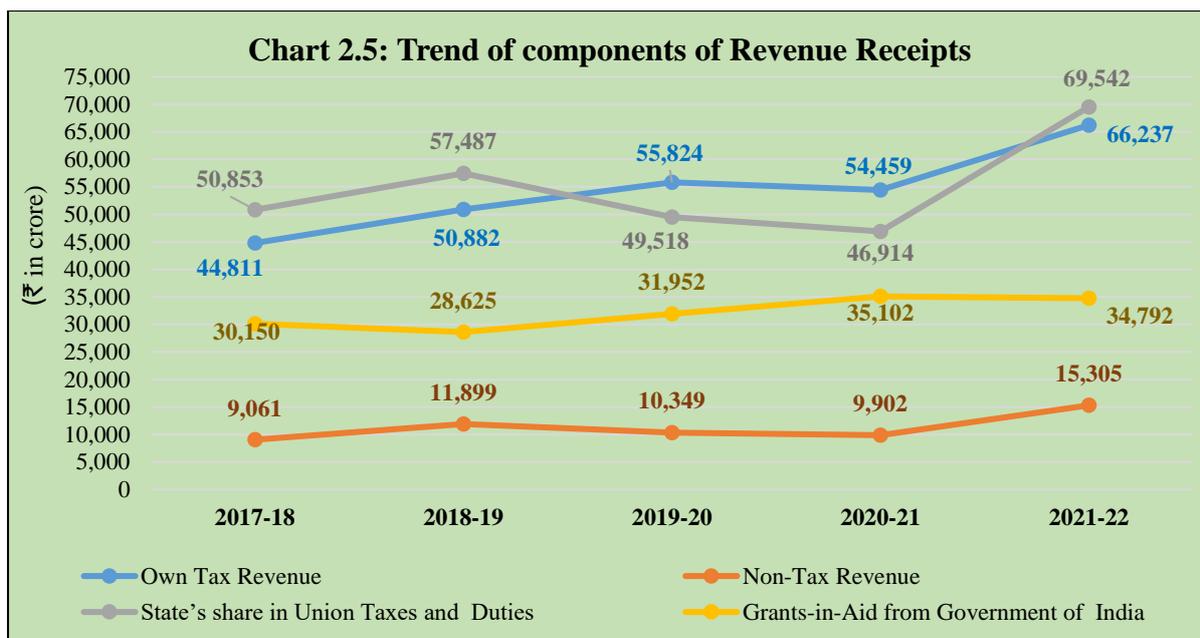
Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Receipts (RR) (₹ in crore)	1,34,875	1,48,893	1,47,643	1,46,377	1,85,876
Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	9.38	10.39	(-)0.84	(-)0.86	26.98
Tax Revenue (₹ in crore)	95,664	1,08,369	1,05,342	1,01,373	1,35,779
Own Tax Revenue	44,811	50,882	55,824	54,459	66,237
State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties	50,853	57,487	49,518	46,914	69,542
Non-Tax Revenue (₹ in crore)	9,061	11,899	10,349	9,902	15,305
Rate of growth of Revenue (Tax and Non-Tax Revenue) (<i>per cent</i>)	4.52	14.84	(-)3.81	(-)3.82	35.78
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore)	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	11.77	14.42	12.95	4.01	19.74
RR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	18.57	17.92	15.73	14.99	15.90
Buoyancy Ratios³					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.80	0.72	(-)0.06	(-)0.21	1.37
State's Tax Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.51	0.92	(-)0.22	(-)0.94	1.72

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and information furnished by Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and information furnished by Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh

³ 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*.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

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

- Madhya Pradesh registered growth of 26.98 per cent in Revenue Receipts during 2021-22 as compared to the previous year which was higher as compared with states⁴ like Telangana (26.13 per cent) and Chhattisgarh (26.08 per cent) while the growth rate was lower than Gujarat (30.18 per cent).
- During 2017-18, about 71 per cent of the Revenue Receipts came from the State's Tax Revenue resources, while Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid contributed 29 per cent. In the year 2021-22, about 73 per cent of the Revenue Receipts came from the State's Tax Revenue resources, and Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid together contributed 27 per cent.

2.6.2 State's Own Resources

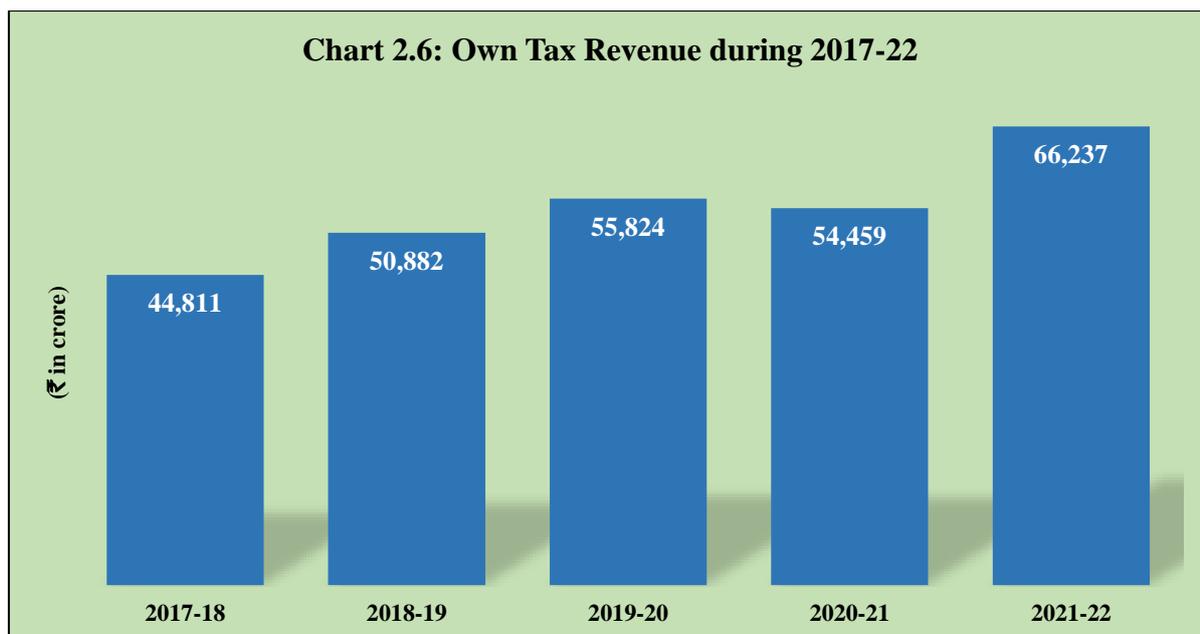
State's share in Central taxes is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission. Grants-in-Aid from Central Government is determined by the quantum of collection of Central tax receipts and anticipated Central assistance for schemes. The State's performance in mobilisation of additional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

The gross collections in respect of major Tax and Non-Tax Revenue and their relative share in GSDP during 2017-22 are given in **Appendix 2.1**.

2.6.2.1 Own Tax Revenue

Own Tax Revenue of the State Government during the five-year period 2017-22 is given in **Chart 2.6**:

⁴ The comparison analysis was based on information provided by the respective states. Comparison could not be made with other neighbouring States as information had not been received, despite being called for (October 2022).



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The component-wise details of Own Tax Revenue collected during the years 2017-22 are given in **Table 2.4**:

Table 2.4: Component-wise Own Tax Revenue during 2017-22

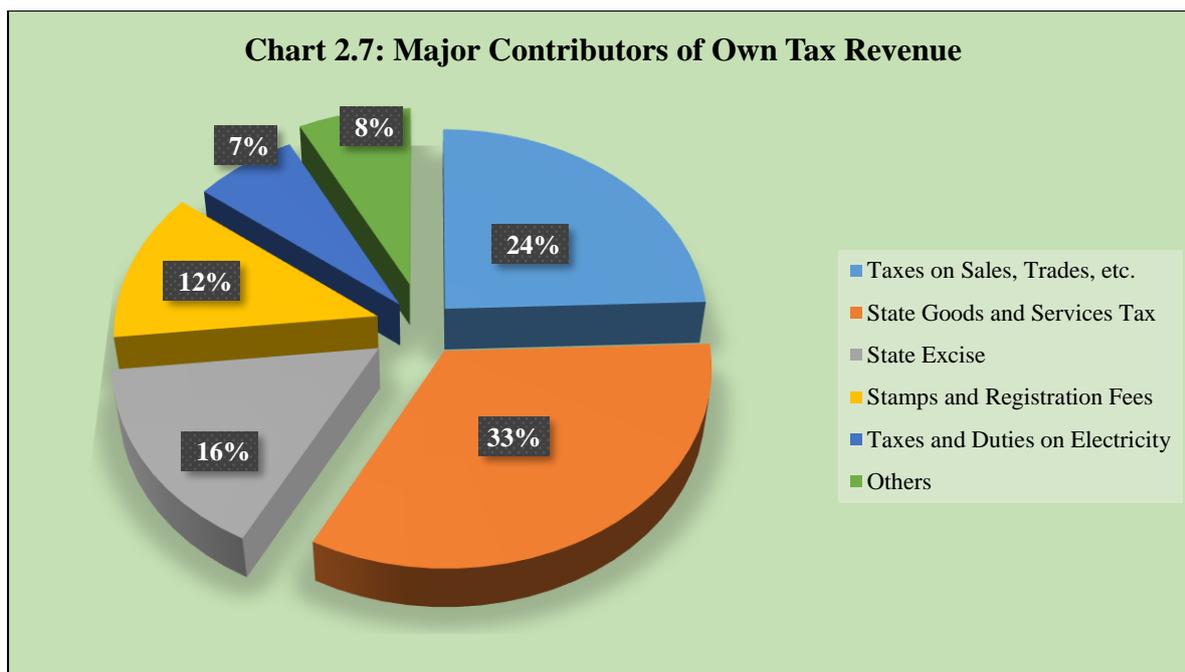
Revenue Head	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc.	14,984	9,903	11,258	13,296	16,185
State Goods and Services Tax	8,696	18,508	20,448	17,258	22,028
State Excise	8,245	9,542	10,829	9,526	10,334
Taxes on Vehicles	2,692	3,008	3,251	2,749	3,029
Stamps and Registration Fees	4,789	5,278	5,569	6,817	8,098
Land Revenue	491	384	562	504	733
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1,159	118	145	75	64
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2,590	2,616	2,268	2,608	4,582
Other Taxes ⁵	1,165	1,525	1,494	1,626	1,184
Total	44,811	50,882	55,824	54,459	66,237
GSDP at current prices	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
Own Tax revenue as percentage of GSDP (in per cent)	6.17	6.12	5.95	5.58	5.67

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Own Tax Revenue of the State increased by 47.81 per cent during 2017-22. There was a marginal reduction in Own Tax Revenue from ₹55,824 crore in 2019-20 to ₹54,459 crore in 2020-21. Barring 2020-21, the Own Tax Revenue have continuously increased during five years.

During the current year, major contributors of Own Tax Revenue were State Goods and Services Tax (33.26 per cent), Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc. (24.43 per cent) and State Excise (15.60 per cent).

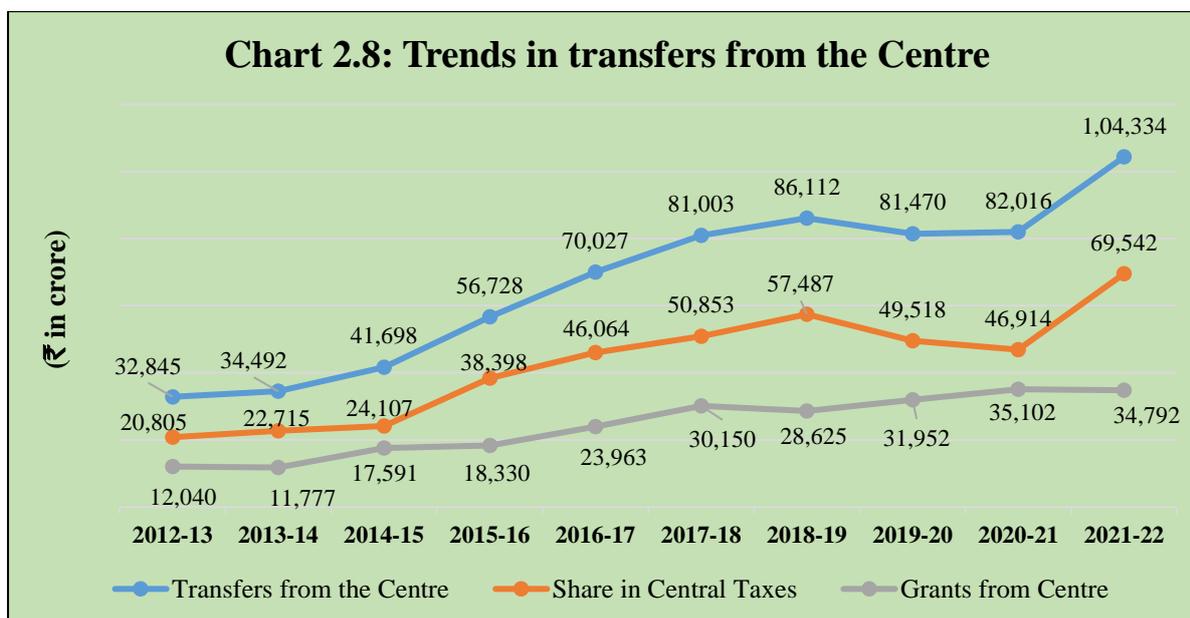
⁵ Other taxes include Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land, Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure and Duties on Commodities and Services.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

2.6.2.2 Transfer of funds from the Centre

Transfer of funds from Central Government are based on recommendations of Finance Commission are in the form of Share in Central Taxes and Grants from Centre.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The Fourteenth Finance Commission fixed State's share of Central Taxes at 42 per cent from 2015-16 onwards, instead of 32 per cent received earlier as per recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission. Therefore, transfer of funds from the Centre increased from 2015-16 onwards, as shown in **Chart 2.8**. The Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended 41 per cent share of Central Taxes from 2020-21 onwards.

Central Tax transfers

Details of GoI transfers to the State Government during 2017-22 are given in **Table 2.5:**

Table 2.5: Trends in Central Tax transfers					
(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Central Goods and Services Tax	716	14,188	14,052	13,947	19,855
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	5,132	1,132	-	-	-
Corporation Tax	15,569	19,990	16,884	14,155	20,563
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	13,147	14,722	13,229	14,512	20,589
Customs	5,131	4,075	3,139	2,495	4,950
Union Excise Duties	5,363	2,708	2,182	1,577	2,647
Service Tax	5,795	531	-	203	863
Taxes on Wealth	0	7	1	-	4
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	0	30	31	25	71
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0	104	-	-	-
Total Central Tax transfers	50,853	57,487	49,518	46,914	69,542
Percentage of increase(+)/decrease(-) over previous year	10.40	13.05	(-)13.86	(-)5.26	48.23
Percentage of Central tax transfers to Revenue Receipts	37.70	38.61	33.54	32.00	37.41

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Central Tax transfers increased from ₹50,853 crore in 2017-18 to ₹69,542 crore in 2021-22 with inter year fluctuation. The increase of Central Tax transfers by ₹22,628 crore in 2021-22 over the previous year was mainly under Central Goods and Services Tax (increase of ₹5,908 crore), Corporation Tax (increase of ₹6,408 crore) and Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax (increase of ₹6,077 crore).

2.6.2.3 State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented with effect from 1 July 2017. According to GST (Compensation to the States) Act 2017, Central Government will compensate the States for loss of revenue arising on account of implementation of GST for a period of five years. As per the provisions of the Act, the projected revenue for Madhya Pradesh was calculated at ₹33,647 crore for the year 2021-22 by applying the projected growth at the rate of 14 per cent per annum over the base year (2015-16) revenue of ₹15,329 crore.

During 2021-22, the State Government collected ₹22,028 crore under Major Head '0006 State Goods and Services Tax'. GoI released ₹3,095 crore during the year as compensation for the loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST. Thus the compensation received by the State from Government of India for projected loss of revenue was short by ₹8,524 crore. Besides, the State Government also received back to back loan of ₹7,011 crore from GoI to meet the resource gap due to shortfall in GST compensation during 2021-22.

2.6.2.4 Evasion of tax

The cases of evasion of tax detected by the Revenue departments, 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 indicator of performance of

the Department. High pendency of refund cases may indicate red tape, vested interests, prevalence of speed money, etc.

The details of cases of evasion of tax detected, cases finalised and the demands for additional tax raised as on 31 March 2022 as reported by the Mining Department and Stamps and Registration Department are given in **Table 2.6** below:

Nature of Revenue	No. of cases pending as on 31.03.2021	No. of cases detected during 2021-22	Total no. of cases	No. of cases in which investigation completed and additional demand including penalty raised		No. of pending cases as on 31.03.2022
				No. of cases	Amount (₹ in crore)	
Mining	4,650	9,018	13,668	6,522	27.17	7,146
Stamps and Registration fees	12,627	11,004	23,631	10,349	83.59	13,282
Total	17,277	20,022	37,299	16,871	110.76	20,428

Source: Information furnished by the concerned departments

Table 2.7 shows details of refund cases of Commercial tax, Stamps and Registration and State Excise Department.

S. No.	Particulars	Commercial Tax		Stamps and Registration fees		Excise Department	
		No. of cases	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of cases	Amount (₹ in crore)	No. of cases	Amount (₹ in crore)
1	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year 2021-22	844	19.40	3,256	10.01	96	1.80
2	Claims received during the year	2,555	255.64	10,900	53.00	335	27.74
3	Refunds made during the year	2,779	265.57	10,115	47.01	341	27.42
4	Refunds rejected during the year	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Balance outstanding at the end of the year 2021-22	620	9.47	4,029	15.20	80	2.11

Source: Information furnished by Departments concerned

2.6.2.5 Non-Tax Revenue

The component-wise details of Non-Tax Revenue collected during the years 2017-22 are given in **Table 2.8**:

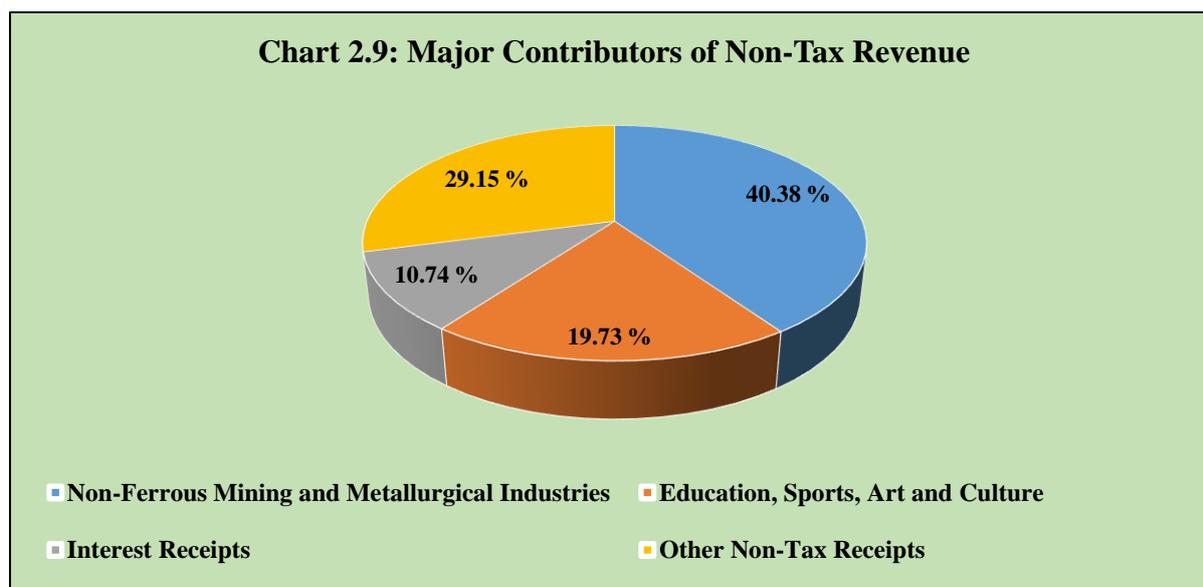
Revenue Head	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	3,641	3,934	4,320	4,557	6,180
Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,310	2,366	2,060	1,383	3,019
Forestry and Wildlife	1,112	1,043	833	1,240	1,406
Interest Receipts	639	880	443	243	1,644
Dividends and Profits	622	347	476	288	139
Other Non-Tax Receipts	1,737	3,329	2,217	2,191	2,917 ⁶
Total	9,061	11,899	10,349	9,902	15,305

⁶ Includes receipts under Power (₹996.95 crore), Medium Irrigation (₹243.10 crore), Minor Irrigation (₹238.87 crore), Police (₹221.44 crore), Other Social Services (₹194.47 crore), Other Administrative Services (₹194.43 crore), Medical and Public Health (₹192.91 crore), Contribution and Recoveries towards Pension and other Retirement Benefits (₹124.27 crore) and Other Receipts (₹510.56 crore).

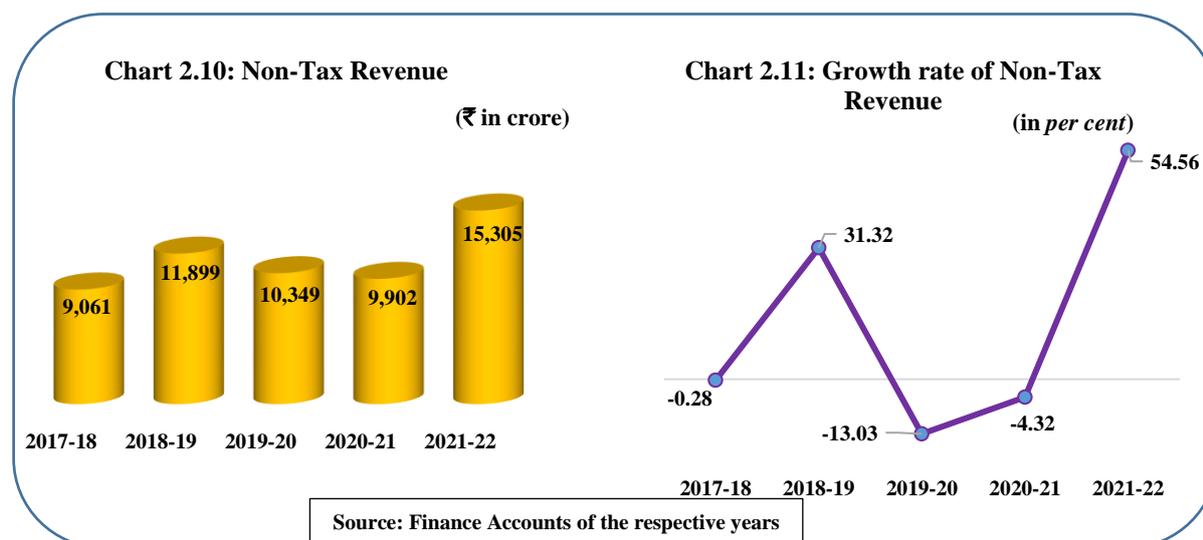
(₹ in crore)					
Revenue Head	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Receipts	1,34,875	1,48,893	1,47,643	1,46,377	1,85,876
Percentage to Revenue Receipts	6.72	7.99	7.01	6.76	8.23

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Non-Tax Revenue, which ranged between seven and eight *per cent* of total Revenue Receipts of the State during the five-year period 2017-18 to 2021-22 with inter year fluctuation, During 2021-22 it increased by ₹5,403 crore over the previous year, major contributors of Non-Tax Revenue were Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries (40.38 *per cent*), Education, Sports, Art and Culture (19.73 *per cent*) and Interest Receipts (10.74 *per cent*).



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years



During 2018-19, increase in non-tax revenue was mainly under education, sports, art and culture (by ₹1,056 crore) due to misclassification of receipts under Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan and during current year increase in non-tax revenue was mainly under

- Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries by ₹1,623 crore (35.62 per cent) on account of increase in “Mineral concession fees, rents and royalties”,
- Education, Sports, Art and Culture by ₹1,636 crore (118.35 per cent) on account of increase in “Elementary Education” and,
- Interest Receipts by ₹1,401 crore (576.54 per cent) on account of increase in “Interest from Public Sector and other Undertakings”.

2.6.2.6 Grants-in-Aid from GoI

The State Government receives Grants-in-Aid and share of Union Taxes and Duties, based on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. Details of GoI grants to the State are given below in **Table 2.9**:

Particulars ⁷	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Non-Plan Grants	4,408	4,921	-	-	-
Grants for State Plan schemes	23,164	20,821	-	-	-
Grants for Central Plan schemes	67	17	-	-	-
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	-	-	-
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	-	-	19,548	21,340	25,488
Other Grants to States (Compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST and Grant towards contribution to NDRF)	2,511	2,866	6,327	7,185	3,695
Finance Commission Grants	-	-	6,078	6,577	5,609
Total	30,150	28,625	31,953	35,102	34,792
Percentage of increase(+)/decrease(-) over previous year	25.82	(-5.06)	11.63	9.86	(-0.88)
Revenue Receipts	1,34,875	1,48,893	1,47,643	1,46,377	1,85,876
Total Grants as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	22.35	19.23	21.64	23.98	18.72

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The Grants-in-Aid from GoI increased from ₹30,150 crore in 2017-18 to ₹34,792 crore in 2021-22. The Plan and non-Plan classification in annual accounts was abolished with effect from the financial year 2019-20 and the Grants-in-Aid from GoI were given in the form of funds for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission Grants and other Grants.

The Grants-in-Aid from GoI in 2021-22 marginally decreased by ₹310 crore (0.88 per cent) over the previous year mainly due to decrease in “Compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST” under “Other Transfer/Grants to States/Union Territory with Legislature”. Further, the State Government received back to back loan of ₹7,011.17 crore in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation during 2021-22 as debt receipt which would otherwise be a transfer as GIA from GoI.

⁷ The Controller General of Accounts has revised classification of Grants-in-Aid with effect from 1 April 2017. However, in the accounts of Madhya Pradesh, it has been revised only with effect from 1 April 2019.

2.7 Fourteenth/Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants

As per Fourteenth/Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants are provided to the States for local bodies and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). Grants for local bodies (Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies) are first transferred to State Government from GoI and the same is then transferred to local bodies by State Government. Details of grants provided by the GoI in this regard are given in **Table 2.10**:

(₹ in crore)									
Transfers	Recommendations of the XIV/XV FC			Actual release by GoI			Release by State Government		
	2017-21	2021-22	Total	2017-21	2021-22	Total	2017-21	2021-22	Total
(i) Grants to PRIs	13,784.29	2,944.00	16,728.29	12,991.13	2,944.00	15,935.13	12,991.13	2,944.00	15,935.13
(a) General Basic Grant	12,694.49	2,944.00	15,638.49	12,694.49	2,944.00	15,638.49	12,694.49	2,944.00	15,638.49
(b) General Performance Grants	1,089.80	-	1,089.80	296.64	-	296.64	296.64	0.00	296.64
(ii) Grants to ULBs	5,706.90	1,450.00	7,156.90	5,104.35	1,445.20	6,549.55	5,104.35	1,445.20	6,549.55
(a) General Basic Grant	2,956.60	-	2,956.60	2,956.60	-	2,956.60	2,956.60	0.00	2,956.60
(b) General Performance Grants	832.30	-	832.30	229.75	-	229.75	229.75	0.00	229.75
(c) Million plus Cities	598.00	452.00	1,050.00	598.00	447.20	1,045.20	598.00	447.20	1,045.20
(d) Non Million plus Cities	1,320.00	998.00	2,318.00	1,320.00	998.00	2,318.00	1,320.00	998.00	2,318.00
Total for Local Bodies	19,491.19	4,394.00	23,885.19	18,095.48	4,389.20	22,484.68	18,095.48	4,389.20	22,484.68
State Disaster Response Fund*	4,565.00	1,820.00	6,385.00	4,106.75	1,820.00	5,926.75	4,106.75	607.00	4,713.75

Source: Information furnished by Finance Department, GoMP

* Including State share of 25 per cent of total grant.

Against the Fourteenth/Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended grant of ₹23,885.19 crore to local bodies⁸ for the period 2017-22, GoI short released ₹1,400.51 crore to GoMP.

Further, Fourteenth/Fifteenth Finance Commission recommended ₹6,385.00 crore under SDRF for the period 2017-22, against which GoI short released ₹458.25 crore to the State.

2.8 Capital Receipts

Capital Receipts comprise miscellaneous 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.

⁸ for PRIs ₹16,728.29 crore and for ULBs ₹7,156.90 crore.

Details of Capital Receipts of the GoMP during the five-year period 2017-22 are given below in **Table 2.11**:

						(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Sources of State's Receipts	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	19	13	14	14	1,598
2	Inter-State settlement	-	-	-	-	1
3	Recovery of loans and advances	5,070 ⁹	70	46	58	62
4	Non-debt Capital Receipts (1+2+3)	5,089	83	60	72	1,661
5	Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	539.32	(-)98.37	(-)27.71	20.00	2,206.94
6	Internal Debt	19,975	28,701	29,496	54,242	33,671
7	Growth rate of Internal Debt	(-)30.11	43.68	2.77	83.90	(-)37.92
8	Loans and Advances from the Central Government	1,917	3,796	4,868	10,929 ¹⁰	12,614 ¹¹
9	Growth rate of Loans and Advances from the Central Government	51.30	98.02	28.24	124.51	15.42
10	Public Debt Receipts (6+8)	21,892	32,497	34,364	65,171	46,285
11	Capital Receipts (4+10)	26,981	32,580	34,424	65,243	47,946
12	Rate of growth of Public Debt Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	(-)26.65	48.44	5.75	89.65	(-)28.98
13	Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	11.77	14.42	12.95	4.01	19.74
14	Rate of growth of receipts under Capital Section (<i>per cent</i>)	(-)11.95	20.75	5.66	89.53	(-)26.51

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Capital Receipts of the State Government decreased by 26.51 *per cent* from ₹65,243 crore in 2020-21 to ₹47,946 crore in 2021-22 primarily due to decrease in Internal Debt from ₹54,242 crore in 2020-21 to ₹33,671 crore in 2021-22.

2.9 State's performance in mobilization of resources

State's performance in mobilization of resources is assessed in terms of its own resources comprising Own Tax and Non-Tax sources for the year 2021-22.

						(₹ in crore)
Particulars	XV FC projections	Budget Estimates	Actual	Percentage variation of actual over		
				XV FC projections	Budget Estimates	
Own Tax revenue	58,138	64,914	66,237	13.93	2.04	
Non-Tax revenue	15,443	11,742	15,305	(-)0.90	30.34	
Total	73,581	76,656	81,542	10.82	6.37	

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22, XV FC report and Budget estimates

From **Table 2.12**, it can be seen that State Government exceeded the targets set in Budget Estimates for mobilizing resources by 6.37 *per cent*, of which, the major contribution was from Non Tax Revenue where the actuals exceeded the estimates by ₹3,563 crore (30.34 *per cent*).

⁹ Of this, ₹4,622 crore pertains to recovery of 'loans for power projects'.

¹⁰ Of this, ₹4,542 crore pertains to back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall.

¹¹ Of this, ₹7,011 crore pertains to back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall.

2.10 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. This paragraph, along with sub-paragraphs, gives an analysis of allocation of expenditure in the State.

2.10.1 Growth and composition of expenditure

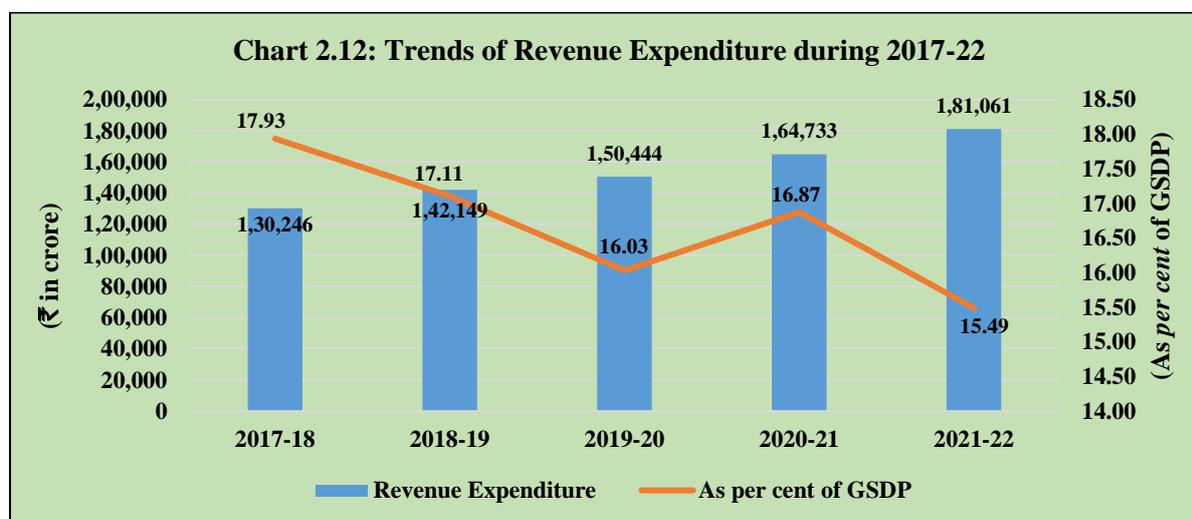
The total expenditure, its composition and relative share in GSDP during the years 2017-18 to 2021-22 are presented in **Table 2.13**:

(₹ in crore)					
Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Expenditure (TE)	1,62,709	1,72,664	1,80,672	1,96,319	2,25,024
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	1,30,246	1,42,149	1,50,444	1,64,733	1,81,061
Capital Expenditure (CE)	30,913	29,424	29,241	30,356	40,733
Loans and Advances	1,550	1,090	987	1,230	3,229
Inter-State Settlement	0	1	(-)0.62	(-)0.25	1
GSDP	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
As a percentage of GSDP					
Total Expenditure/GSDP	22.40	20.78	19.25	20.11	19.25
Revenue Expenditure/GSDP	17.93	17.11	16.03	16.87	15.49
Capital Expenditure/GSDP	4.26	3.54	3.12	3.11	3.48
Loans and Advances/GSDP	0.21	0.13	0.11	0.13	0.28

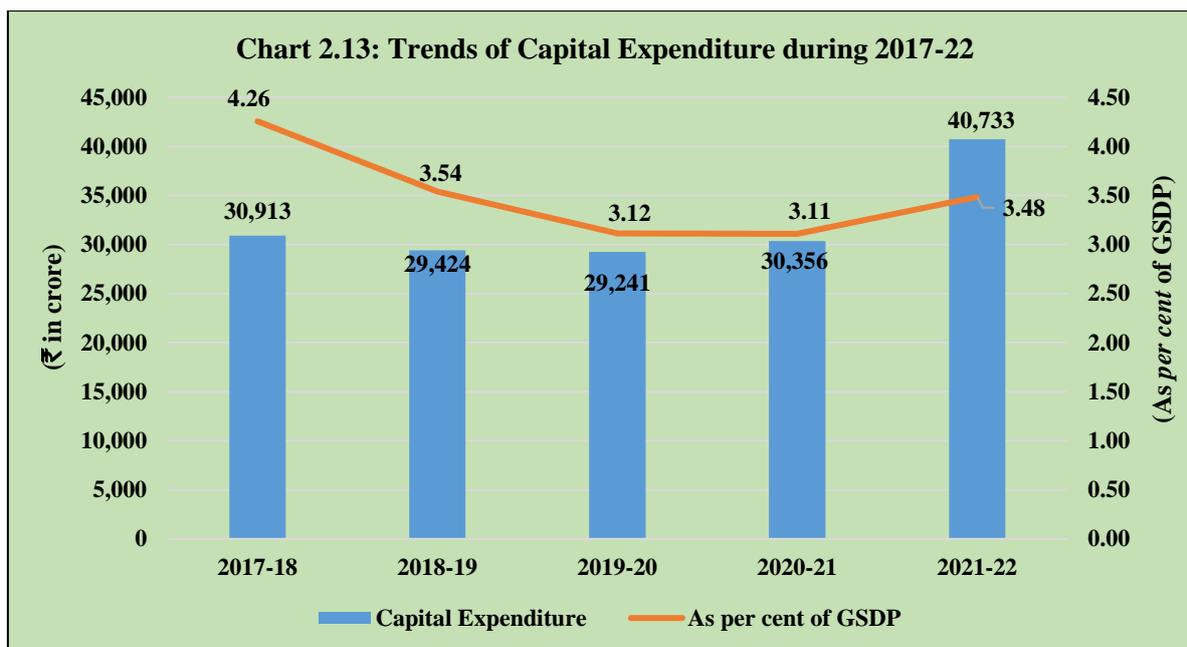
Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Total Expenditure of the State increased by 38 per cent from ₹1,62,709 crore in 2017-18 to ₹2,25,024 crore in 2021-22. During 2021-22, it increased by 14.62 per cent over the previous year. As a percentage of GSDP, the Total Expenditure decreased from 22.40 per cent to 19.25 per cent during 2017-22.

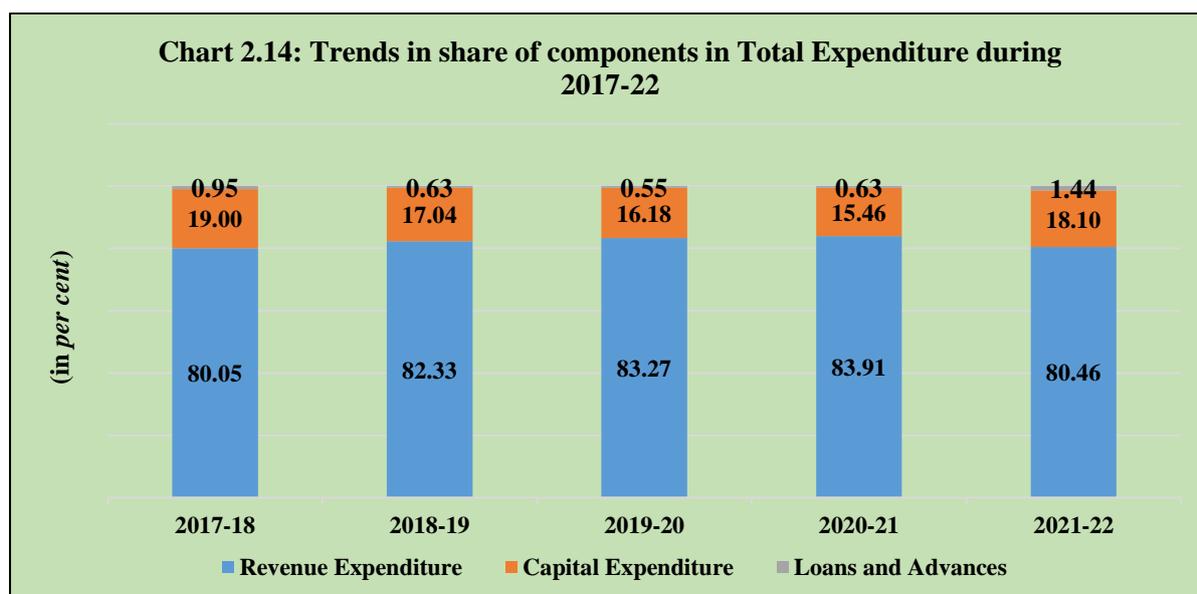
Charts 2.12 and **2.13** present the trends in Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure over the period 2017-22 whereas **Chart 2.14** depicts the trend of the share of the components in Total Expenditure.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and information furnished by Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and information furnished by Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Capital Expenditure which was ₹30,913 crore in 2017-18 stood at ₹40,733 crore in 2021-22 witnessing a growth of 31.77 per cent. Capital Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP decreased from 4.26 per cent in 2017-18 to 3.48 per cent in 2021-22.

Capital Expenditure increased by ₹11,499 crore (34 per cent) during 2021-22 over the previous year due to increase under Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development (increase of ₹5,599 crore).

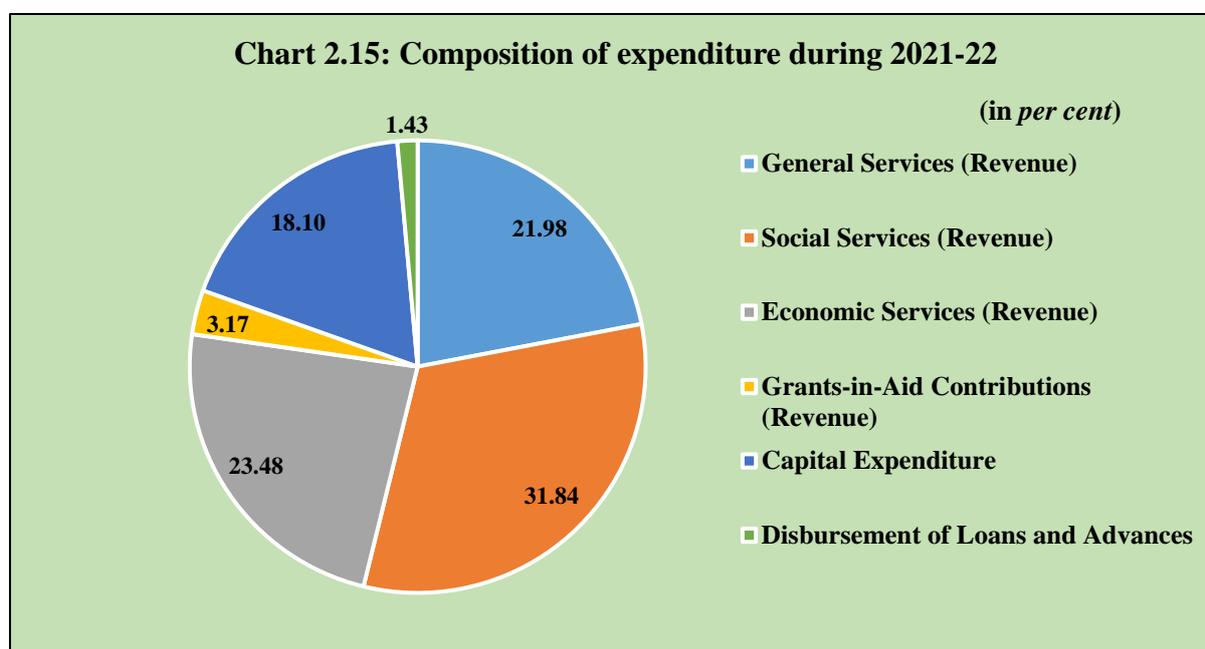
In terms of activities, Total Expenditure is composed of expenditure on General Services, including Interest Payments, Social Services, Economic Services and others. Relative share of these components in the Total Expenditure of ₹2,25,024 crore (refer *Appendix 2.1*) during 2021-22 is given in **Table 2.14**:

Parameters	(in per cent)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
General Services	20.19	22.49	22.59	24.88	22.42
Social Services	39.15	37.31	39.38	39.17	38.22
Economic Services	35.37	35.12	34.22	32.32	34.76
Others (Grants to Local Bodies and Loans and Advances)	5.29	5.08	3.81	3.63	4.60

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The relative shares of the above components of expenditure indicate that the share of Economic Services in the Total Expenditure increased by 2.44 per cent during 2021-22 over the previous year. This increase was, however, offset by decreases in the respective share of General Services and Social Services.

Chart 2.15 depicts the composition of expenditure during 2021-22.



Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

2.10.2 Revenue Expenditure

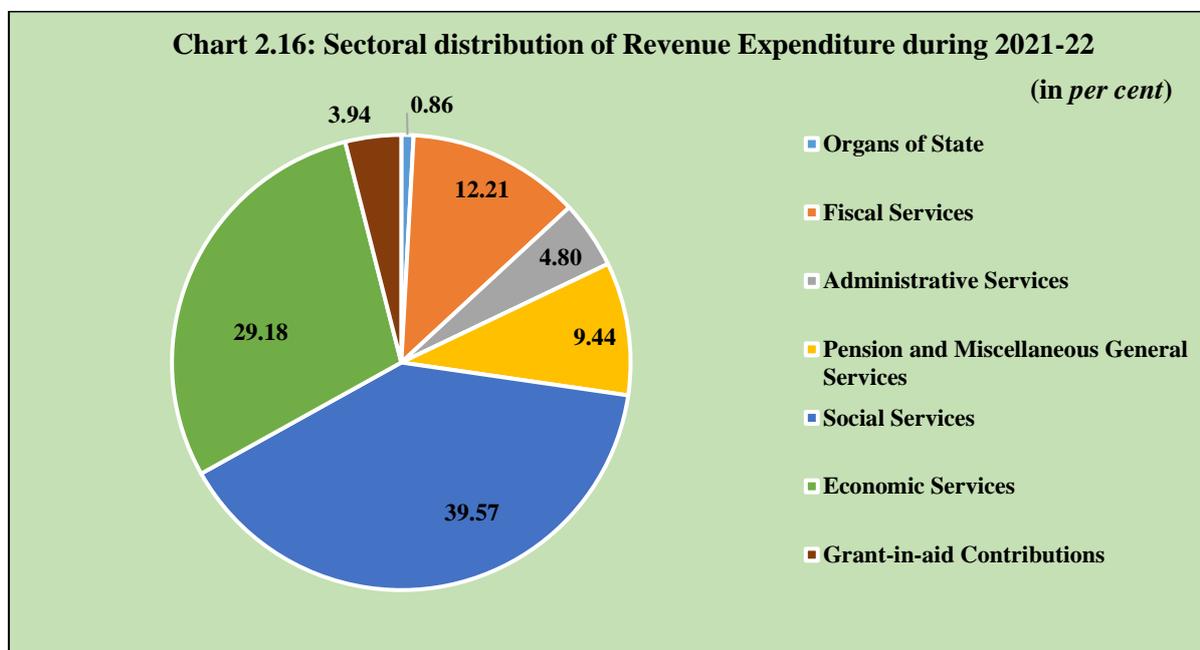
Revenue Expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and for payment of past obligations. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State’s infrastructure and service network.

Rate of growth of Revenue Expenditure has displayed wide fluctuation during the five-year period 2017-22. 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 2.15**. The sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure pertaining to 2021-22 is given in **Chart 2.16**:

(₹ in crore)					
Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Expenditure (TE)	1,62,709	1,72,664	1,80,672	1,96,319	2,25,024
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	1,30,246	1,42,149	1,50,444	1,64,733	1,81,061
Rate of Growth of RE (<i>per cent</i>)	8.96	9.14	5.84	9.50	9.91
Revenue Expenditure as percentage of TE	80.05	82.33	83.27	83.91	80.46
GSDP	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
RE/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	17.93	17.11	16.03	16.87	15.49
Revenue Receipts (RR)	1,34,875	1,48,893	1,47,643	1,46,377	1,85,876
RE as percentage of RR	96.57	95.47	101.90	112.54	97.41
Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with					
GSDP (ratio)	0.76	0.63	0.45	2.36	0.50
Revenue Receipts (ratio)	0.96	0.88	(-)6.95	(-)11.05	0.37

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

It can be seen from the above Table that Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with Revenue Receipts (ratio) increased by 11.42 during 2021-22 over the previous year.



Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

During 2021-22, Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP has decreased by 1.38 *per cent*, due to increase in GSDP by ₹1,92,723 crore (19.74 *per cent*) over the previous year. Further, as compared to the assessment made in Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) (₹1,72,971 crore), Revenue Expenditure was higher by ₹8,090 crore.

2.10.2.1 Major changes in Revenue Expenditure

Table 2.16 details significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to Revenue Expenditure of the State during 2021-22 compared to 2020-21.

(₹ in crore)			
Major Heads of Account	2020-21	2021-22	Variation (percentage)
2029- Land Revenue	2,436.27	1,002.28	-1,433.99(58.86)
2049- Interest Payment	15,917.87	18,445.91	2,528.04(15.88)

(₹ in crore)			
Major Heads of Account	2020-21	2021-22	Variation (percentage)
2071- Pensions and Other Retirement benefits	14,670.70	17,042.13	2,371.43(16.16)
2210- Medical and Public Health	8,432.79	11,163.45	2,730.66(32.38)
2245- Relief on account of Natural Calamities	4,944.37	2,771.83	-2,172.54(43.94)
2515- Other Rural development programmes	6,118.29	3,675.83	-2,442.46(39.92)
2801- Power	14,913.56	23,413.43	8,499.87(56.99)
2852- Industries	307.13	1,407.89	1,100.76(358.40)
3604- Compensation and assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	5,900.28	7,125.46	1,225.18(20.76)

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Revenue Expenditure under Major Head 2801- Power increased significantly by ₹8,500¹² crore during the year, primarily due to increase in expenditure under “Assistance to Electricity Boards”. Further, increase in expenditure under the Head 2210- Medical and Public Health during 2021-22 as compared to the previous year, was due to increase in expenditure under “Hospital and Dispensaries” (under “Urban Health Services–Allopathy”). Revenue Expenditure under Major Head 2515- Other Rural development programmes decreased by ₹2,442 crore over the previous year due to decrease in expenditure under “Assistance to Gram Panchayats”.

2.10.2.2 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.

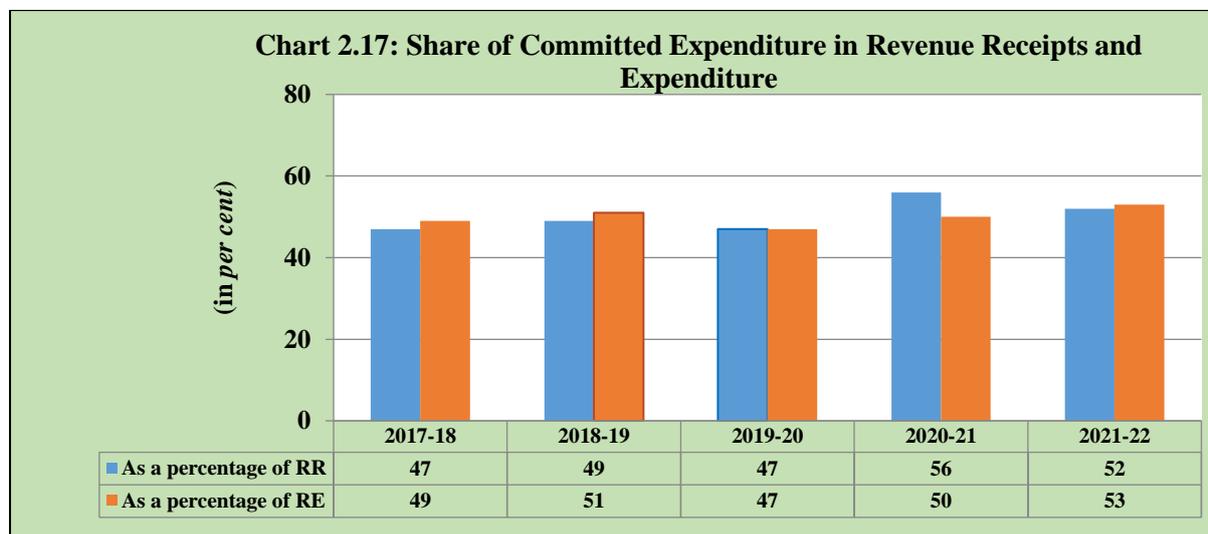
Table 2.17 presents the trends in the components of Committed Expenditure during 2017-22.

(₹ in crore)					
Components of Committed Expenditure	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Salaries and Wages	24,026	27,256	31,160	37,759	41,096
Expenditure on Pensions	9,290	11,984	12,053	14,671	17,042
Interest Payments	11,045	12,696	14,217	15,918	18,446
Subsidies	19,381	21,222	12,642	13,669	19,285
Total	63,742	73,158	70,072	82,017	95,869
As a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)					
Salaries and Wages	17.81	18.31	21.10	25.80	22.11
Expenditure on Pensions	6.89	8.05	8.16	10.02	9.17
Interest Payments	8.19	8.53	9.63	10.87	9.92
Subsidies	14.37	14.25	8.56	9.34	10.38
Total	47.26	49.13	47.46	56.03	51.58
As a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)					
Salaries and Wages	18.45	19.17	20.71	22.92	22.70
Expenditure on Pensions	7.13	8.43	8.01	8.91	9.41
Interest Payments	8.48	8.93	9.45	9.66	10.19
Subsidies	14.88	14.93	8.40	8.30	10.65
Total	48.94	51.47	46.58	49.79	52.95

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

¹² Increase is mainly due to Acquisition of Loss amount of Company Under UDAY Yojna (₹1,388 crore), Atal Grah Jyoti Yojna (₹4,660 crore) and Payment of Subsidy to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board (₹1,681 crore).

Committed Expenditure has grown from ₹63,742 crore (48.94 per cent of RE) in 2017-18 to ₹95,869 crore (52.95 per cent of RE) in 2021-22. However, as compared to 2020-21, Committed Expenditure increased by ₹13,852 crore (16.89 per cent) in 2021-22, mainly because of 41.09 per cent increase in Subsidies and 8.84 per cent increase in Salaries and Wages.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Committed expenditure (₹95,869 crore) accounted for 52.95 per cent of the total revenue expenditure (₹1,81,061 crore) during 2021-22 (Chart 2.17).

2.10.2.3 Undischarged liabilities in National Pension System payments

During 2021-22, expenditure on pension payments was ₹17,042.13 crore, out of which ₹2,469.74 crore was incurred towards National Pension System (NPS) applicable to employees recruited on or after 1 January 2005.

National Pension System (NPS)

New Pension Scheme was initially designed for Government employees with effect from 1 January 2005. It was further redesigned as National Pension System (NPS) in 2009. In terms of the scheme, the employee contributes 10 per cent of basic pay and dearness allowance, which is matched by the State Government and the entire amount is transferred to the designated Fund Manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

With effect from 1 October 2009, GoMP, in accordance with instructions issued by Ministry of Finance, GoI (September 2008), started classifying employees contribution under the Head 0071-01-500-‘Receipts Awaiting Transfer to other Minor Heads’, debiting Government contributions to the Head 2071-01-117-Government Contribution for Defined Contributory Pension Scheme and subsequently transferring the Government contribution to the Head 0071-01-500-‘Receipts Awaiting Transfer to other Minor Heads’.

Analysis of NPS based on Finance Accounts

Analysis of NPS based on Finance Accounts pertaining to the period 2012-13 to 2021-22 is given in Table 2.18:

(₹ in crore)					
Year	Details of contribution received from			Fund transferred to NSDL	Short transferred to NSDL (4-5)
	Employees	GoMP	Total (2+3)		
1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	113.86	122.72	236.58	228.78	7.80
2013-14	158.66	176.78	335.44	323.10	12.34
2014-15	216.73	239.40	456.13	438.47	17.66
2015-16	264.29	284.92	549.21	530.39	18.82
2016-17	313.40	336.94	650.34	628.48	21.86
2017-18	392.64	428.81	821.45	801.63	19.82
2018-19	424.82	728.88	1,153.70	1,040.60	113.10
2019-20	817.17	916.71	1,733.88	1,682.28	51.60
2020-21	1,516.40	1,614.75	3,131.15	3,116.94	14.21
2021-22	1,950.69	2,469.74	4,420.43	4,410.13	10.30
Total	6,168.66	7,319.65	13,488.31	13,200.80	287.51

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

As can be seen from **Table 2.18** above, out of the total collected contribution of ₹13,488.31 crore (employees' contribution and Government contribution) during the period 2012-22, the State Government transferred only ₹13,200.80 crore to the designated authority through NSDL, resulting in a short transfer of ₹287.51 crore to NSDL for further investment as per the provision of the scheme. Thus, the current liability of the State Government stands deferred to future years. Further, the State Government has created avoidable interest liability on the amount not transferred to NSDL.

The State Government (December 2022) intimated that the reconciliation of the excess amount contributed and short transferred to NSDL is under process.

2.10.2.4 Subsidies

Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts increased from 9.34 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 10.38 *per cent* in 2021-22 and as a percentage of revenue expenditure increased from 8.30 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 10.65 *per cent* in 2021-22. In absolute terms, expenditure on payment of subsidies increased from ₹13,669 crore in 2020-21 to ₹19,285 crore in 2021-22, which can be seen from the details given in **Table 2.19**.

(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Subsidies	19,381	21,222	12,642	13,669	19,285
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	14.37	14.25	8.56	9.34	10.38
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	14.88	14.93	8.40	8.30	10.65
Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	4,629	6,744	(-)2,801	(-)18,356	4,815
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	419	315	(-)451	(-)74	401

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

During 2021-22, subsidies increased by ₹5,616 crore over the previous year due to increase in subsidies under Power sector by ₹3,433 crore and in Crop Husbandry by ₹1,603 crore (under Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development Department).

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

The quantum of assistance provided by way of Grants and Loans to Local Bodies and other institutions during the period 2017-22 is presented in **Table 2.20**:

Table 2.20: Financial assistance to Local bodies and other Institutions					
(₹ in crore)					
Financial assistance to Institutions	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
(A) Local Bodies					
Panchayati Raj Institutions	27,638.46	26,301.03	18,828.94	19,103.09	16,889.40
Urban Local Bodies	11,002.14	11,408.89	6,204.28	6,873.93	7,001.23
Total (A)	38,640.60	37,709.92	25,033.22	25,977.02	23,890.63
(B) Others					
Public Sector Undertakings	979.15	661.03	93.50	51.84	100.17
Autonomous Bodies	1,567.26	2,245.30	3,099.07	3,223.99	4,632.80
Co-operative Societies and Co-operative Institutions	146.35	80.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
Non-Government Organisations	3,097.42	1,280.38	689.03	880.53	1,090.95
Others	7,766.15	11,368.55	35,292.46	33,310.86	35,983.70
Other Schemes having expenditure less than ₹10 crore	1,258.06	1,082.58	1,051.05	826.71	899.72
Total (B)	14,814.39	16,718.12	40,225.11	38,293.93	42,707.34
Grand Total (A+B)	53,454.99	54,428.04	65,258.33	64,270.95	66,597.97
Revenue Expenditure	1,30,246.09	1,42,149.21	1,50,444.30	1,64,733.01	1,81,061.30
Financial assistance as a percentage to Revenue Expenditure	41.04	38.29	43.38	39.02	36.78

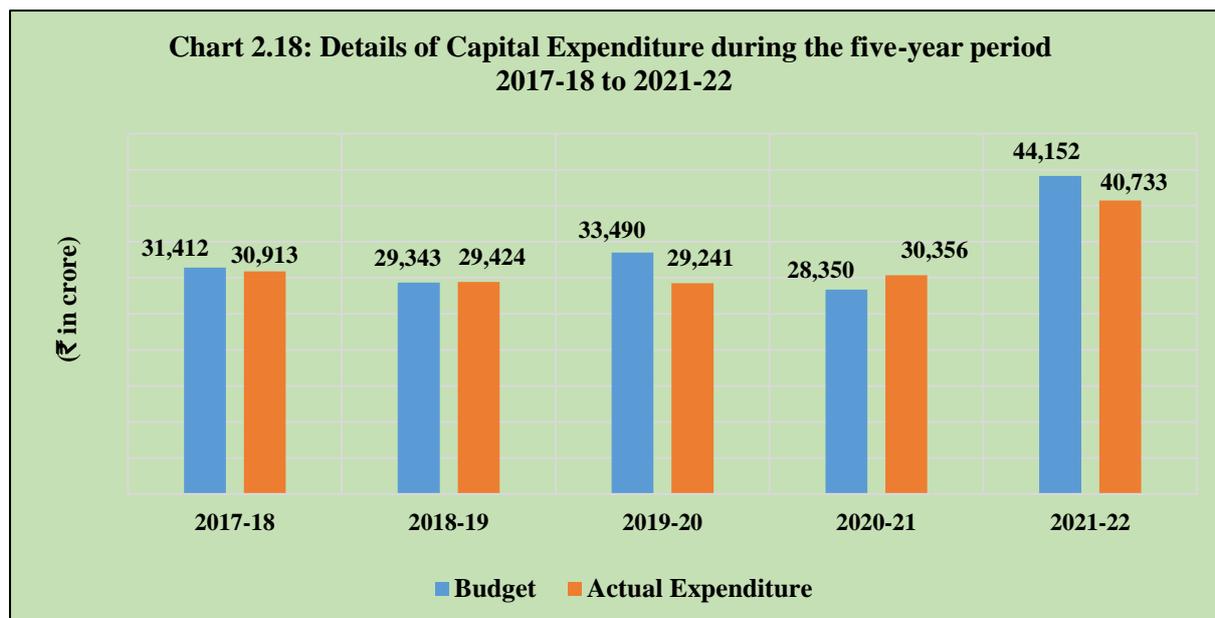
Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other Institutions increased by ₹13,142.98 crore from ₹53,454.99 crore in 2017-18 to ₹66,597.97 crore in 2021-22. During 2021-22, Financial assistance to Local Bodies decreased by ₹2,086.39 crore over the previous year.

Financial assistance as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure decreased from 41.04 *per cent* in 2017-18 to 36.78 *per cent* in 2021-22 with inter year fluctuation.

2.10.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure includes primarily the expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets, such as buildings, roads, bridges, *etc.* Details of Capital Expenditure *vis-à-vis* budget during the five-year period 2017-22 are given in **Chart 2.18**:



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and Budget books

Capital Expenditure of the State increased during the last five years from ₹30,913 crore in 2017-18 to ₹40,733 crore in 2021-22 with inter year fluctuation.

2.10.3.1 Major changes in Capital Expenditure

Table 2.21 highlights the cases of significant increase or decrease in various Heads of Account in Capital Expenditure during 2021-22 *vis-à-vis* the previous year:

Table 2.21: Variation in Capital Expenditure during 2021-22 compared to 2020-21			
(₹ in crore)			
Major Heads of Account	2020-21	2021-22	Variation (percentage)
4202-Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,298.59	1,493.87	195.28(15.04)
4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	738.98	962.76	223.78(30.28)
4215-Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	3,951.35	8,928.65	4,977.30(125.96)
4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development	1,208.28	1,831.03	622.75(51.54)
4225-Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	822.23	571.06	-251.17(30.55)
4515-Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	3,782.09	4,232.34	450.25(11.90)
4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	8,360.86	8,575.14	214.28(2.56)
4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	494.58	989.02	494.44(99.97)
5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	5,401.89	7,086.26	1,684.37(31.18)
Total	26,058.85	34,670.13	8,611.28(33.05)
Capital expenditure during the year	30,355.77	40,733.11	10,377.34(34.19)

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The above Table reveals that 22 *per cent* of total Capital Expenditure was incurred on Water Supply and Sanitation though it has increased by ₹4,977.30 crore in 2021-22 as compared to the previous year. Also, 21 *per cent* of total Capital Expenditure was incurred on Major Irrigation.

2.10.3.2 Quality of Capital Expenditure

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

Quality of investment in the Companies, Corporations and other Bodies

Capital Expenditure in the Companies, Corporations and other bodies, which are loss-making or where net worth is completely eroded, is not sustainable.

Investments made and loans given to such companies, corporations, and co-operatives, affect the quality of capital expenditure. Return on investment in share capital invested in PSUs and history of repayment of loans given to various bodies are important determinants of quality of capital expenditure.

Investment and Returns

As per the Finance Accounts of 2021-22, the Government of Madhya Pradesh had invested ₹41,058.88 crore in 35 Statutory Corporations, 44 Government Companies, 24 Joint Stock Companies and Partnership, one Bank and 129 Co-operatives in the State as on 31 March 2022. The State Government earned a return of ₹138.73 crore on these investments during 2021-22. Year-wise details of investment by the Government of Madhya Pradesh over the five-year period 2017-22 are as follows:

Table 2.22: Details of Investment and return on Investment as of 31 March 2022					
(₹ in crore)					
Entities	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Statutory Corporations (No. of entities)	8,760.96 (33)	9,259.66 (34)	10,038.35 (35)	10,892.35 (35)	12,019.72 (35)
Government Companies (No. of entities)	20,521.26 (43)	24,349.56 (41)	24,713.23 (41)	26,544.84 (44)	26,657.70 (44)
Joint Stock Companies and Partnerships (No. of entities)	0.11 (23)	1.31 (24)	1.31 (24)	1.31 (24)	1.31 (24)
Banks ¹³ (No. of entities)	Nil (01)	Nil (01)	Nil (01)	Nil (01)	Nil (01)
Co-operatives (No. of entities)	254.93 (130)	1,629.57 (130)	1,620.63 (130)	1,653.36 (129)	2,380.15 (129)
Total Investment	29,537.26	35,240.10	36,373.52	39,091.86	41,058.88
Return on investment	622.36	347.26	475.96	288.44	138.73
Return on investment (<i>per cent</i>)	2.11	0.99	1.31	0.74	0.34
Average rate of interest on Government borrowings (<i>per cent</i>)	6.73	6.92	6.69	6.18	6.13
Difference between interest on Government borrowings and return on investment (<i>per cent</i>)	4.62	5.93	5.38	5.44	5.79

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

¹³ It includes the Rural Bank and Urban and Industrial Co-operative Bank.

The average rate of return on investment was 1.10 *per cent* during the five-year period 2017-22, while the average rate of interest paid on borrowings by the State Government during the period was 6.53 *per cent*.

Loans and Advances by State Government

In addition to investments in Co-operative societies, Corporations and Companies, State Government has also provided Loans and Advances to many institutions/ organisations. **Table 2.23** presents the outstanding Loans and Advances as on 31 March 2022, along with interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments during the five-year period 2017-22.

Table 2.23: Outstanding Loans and Advances and interest receipts and payments by State Government					
(₹ in crore)					
Quantum of loans/interest receipts/ cost of Borrowings	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Opening Balance of Loans and Advances (1)	44,989¹⁴	41,124¹⁵	42,144	42,585¹⁶	43,757
Amount disbursed during the year (2)	1,550	1,090	987	1,230	3,229
Amount recovered during the year (3)	5,070	70	46	58	62
Closing Balance of Loans and Advances (4)	41,469	42,144	43,085	43,757	46,924
Net addition of Loans and Advances (5)=(2-3)	(-)3,520	1,020	941	1,172	3,167
Interest received (6)	97	235	130	88	1,432
Interest receipts as percentage of outstanding loans and advances (7)	0.23	0.56	0.30	0.20	3.05
Average rate of interest on Government borrowings (<i>per cent</i>) (8)	6.73	6.92	6.69	6.18	6.13
Difference between interest rate on market borrowings and interest received on loans (<i>per cent</i>) (9)	6.50	6.36	6.39	5.98	3.08

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The total amount of outstanding Loans and Advances as on 31 March 2022 was ₹46,924 crore. The Economic Sector (₹40,225 crore) has huge outstanding Loans and Advances which increased by ₹1,388 crore over the previous year. The amount of Loans disbursed during the year increased by 162.52 *per cent* from ₹1,230 crore to ₹3,229 crore in current year.

The State received ₹1,432 crore as an interest during 2021-22 which increased by ₹1,344 crore over the previous year because of the assistance provided by the State Government for adjustment of interest amounting to ₹1,366 crore pertain to PSUs (Poorv Kshetra Vitaran Company, Madhya Kshetra Vitaran Company and Pakshim Kshetra Vitaran Company).

Average rate of interest paid on borrowings was 6.13 *per cent* during 2021-22, while the rate of interest received was only 3.05 *per cent* on Loans and Advances given by the Government.

2.10.4 Capital blocked in incomplete projects

An assessment of trends in capital blocked in incomplete capital works would also indicate the quality of capital expenditure.

¹⁴ Opening balance decreased by ₹6.74 crore due to proforma transfer to Chhattisgarh.

¹⁵ Opening balance decreased by ₹345.35 crore due to proforma transfer to Chhattisgarh.

¹⁶ Opening balance decreased by ₹500 crore due to proforma correction.

Blocking of funds on incomplete works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure. The details of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2022 as per sample check are summarised below in **Table 2.24**.

Particulars	Number of incomplete projects	Initial budgeted cost of all incomplete projects	Cumulative actual expenditure of all incomplete projects	No. of projects for which costs were revised	Estimated cost of project for which costs were revised		
					Initial	Revised estimated cost	Cost overrun
					(₹ in crore)		
Public Work Department	1,345	10,032.62	6,564.00	09	111.64	122.59	10.95
Total	1,345	10,032.62	6,564.00	09	111.64	122.59	10.95

Source: Information furnished by department

Delay in completion of projects resulted in cost overrun of ₹10.95 crore in nine projects apart from delaying the envisaged benefits.

The funds borrowed for implementation of these projects during the respective years proved futile while the State continued to bear the burden of servicing the debt and interest liabilities. Effective steps need to be taken to complete all these above projects without further delay to avoid cost overrun due to time overrun.

2.10.5 Implementation of Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)

UDAY was launched by the GoI in November 2015 for operational and financial turnaround of the State owned Power Distribution Companies (DISCOMs). The Scheme aimed at reducing interest burden, cost of power, and power losses in distribution sector and improve operational efficiency of DISCOMs.

Government of Madhya Pradesh entered into a tripartite Memorandum of Understanding with Madhya Pradesh DISCOMs¹⁷ and Ministry of Power (Government of India) in August 2016, whereunder the State would take over the debt amounting to ₹26,055 crore (75 per cent of the total debt of Madhya Pradesh DISCOMs of ₹34,739 crore) as on 30 September 2015 in five¹⁸ years. Government of Madhya Pradesh was required to take over debt of ₹4,621 crore during 2020-21 and transfer the same amount to Madhya Pradesh DISCOMs in the form of grant. This was not done. However, as committed in the Memorandum of Understanding, Government of Madhya Pradesh took over five per cent of the losses of Madhya Pradesh DISCOMs for the year 2017-18 amounting to ₹253.21 crore, 10 per cent losses for the year 2018-19 amounting to ₹729.95 crore and 25 per cent losses for the year 2019-20 amounting to ₹711.63 crore in 2020-21. In the year 2021-22 budget provision of total amount ₹2,100 crore has been made for taking over of the losses of DISCOMs, entire amount has been released against this. Details may be seen in **Table 2.25** below:

¹⁷ MP DISCOMs comprise Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPPKVVCL), Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPMKVVCL) and Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPPKVVCL).

¹⁸ During 2016-17, ₹7,568 crore, during 2017-18 ₹4,622 crore, during 2018-19 ₹4,622 crore, during 2019-20 ₹4,622 crore, during 2020-21 ₹4,621 crore.

Year	For debts taking over			For losses taking over		Total
	Equity	Loan	Grant	Grant		
2016-17	3,557.00	-	4,011.00	-		7,568.00
2017-18	4,011.00	-	611.00	-		4,622.00
2018-19	-	-	500.00	253.21		753.21
2019-20	-	-	-	729.95		729.95
2020-21	-	-	-	711.63		711.63
2021-22	-	-	-	2,100.00		2,100.00
Total	7,568.00	-	5,122.00	3,794.79		16,484.79

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and information furnished by Energy Department, GoMP

It can be seen from the above table the GoMP did not take over the balance debt amount of ₹13,365¹⁹ crore as per the tripartite Memorandum of Understanding with the State DISCOMs and Ministry of Power (Government of India).

2.10.6 Availability of resources for Public Private Partnership Projects

Public Private Partnership (PPP) is an arrangement between the Government or statutory entity and a private sector entity, to provide a framework that enables them to work together to meet the rising demand of the public for infrastructure development.

Audit noted that out of 183 PPP projects (project cost of ₹18,677.40 crore) initiated as of March 2022, 141 projects (77 per cent) were completed at a cost of ₹14,672.24 crore, while six projects (3.19 per cent) costing ₹1,061.51 crore were in progress and 36 projects (19.67 per cent) costing ₹2,943.65 crore were in the pipeline or under bidding. Details are given in **Table 2.26** below:

Sl. No.	Department	Total Projects		Under Planning /Pipeline		Under bidding		Under implementation/ construction		Projects completed	
		No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost	No.	Cost
1	Commerce, Industries and Employment	3	176.48	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	176.48
2	Energy	3	382.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	382.70
3	Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	1	138.50	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	138.50
4	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	2	374.92	0	0.00	1	125.00	0	0.00	1	249.92
5	Forest	4	196.68	1	130.00	1	50.00	1	15.68	1	1.00
6	Housing and Environment	3	47.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	47.00
7	Medical Education	1	105.73	1	105.73	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
8	Public Health and Family Welfare	1	67.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	67.00
9	Public Works	132	12,427.71	6	69.37	6	145.48	0	0.00	120	12,212.86
10	Sports and Youth Welfare	1	900.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	900.00	0	0.00
11	Tourism	3	35.00	0	0.00	1	15.00	0	0.00	2	20.00
12	Transport	1	1,094.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1,094.00
13	Urban Development	28	2,731.68	18	2,289.13	1	13.94	4	145.83	5	282.78
	Total	183	18,677.40	26	2,594.23	10	349.42	6	1,061.51	141	14,672.24

Source: Information provided by Directorate of Institutional Finance, M.P, Bhopal

¹⁹ The State would take over debt amounting to ₹26,055 crore but State take over ₹12,690 crore (₹7,568 crore + ₹5,122 crore) and remaining amount ₹13,365 crore did not take over the balance debt.

2.10.7 Expenditure priorities

Enhancing human development levels requires the State to step up its 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 fiscal priorities of the State Government with regard to development expenditure, social services expenditure and capital expenditure during 2017-18 to 2021-22 are analysed in **Table 2.27** below:

(in per cent)							
Fiscal Priority (percentage to GSDP)	TE/GSDP	DE/TE	SSE/TE	ESE/TE	CE/TE	Education/TE	Health & FW/TE
General Category States Average (Ratio) 2017-18	16.13	67.82	36.65	31.17	15.56	15.17	5.09
Madhya Pradesh's (Ratio) 2017-18	22.40	75.38	39.28	36.10	19.95	14.72	4.58
General Category States Average (Ratio) 2021-22	15.84	66.74	38.31	28.44	14.41	14.66	6.20
Madhya Pradesh's (Ratio) 2021-22	19.25	74.34	38.96	35.38	19.54	13.54	5.63

TE: Total Expenditure; DE: Development Expenditure; SSE: Social Services Expenditure; ESE: Economic Services Expenditure; CE: Capital Expenditure; GSDP: Gross State Domestic Product.

Allocation to education and health has been lower in Madhya Pradesh both during 2017-18 as well as the current year 2021-22 compared to the average allocation to these sectors by the General Category States during these years. The ratio of allocation to development expenditure of the State exceeded the average quantum allocated by the General Category States during 2017-18 as well as in the current year 2021-22.

2.10.8 Object Head wise expenditure

Finance Accounts depict transactions only up to the Minor Head level. Therefore, a drill down view of budgetary allocation and extent of expenditure (above ₹1,000 crore) incurred on the actual items at the Object Head Level is given in **Table 2.28** below:

(₹ in crore)			
Head	Budget	Expenditure	Utilisation percentage
11-Salaries	45,480.08	39,157.86	86.10
12-Wages	2,102.43	1,938.52	92.20
13-Pension and Pensionary benefits	14,940.57	14,593.18	97.67
15- Social Security Pension	2,331.51	2,324.72	99.71
19-Salary of works charged contingent employee	1,337.48	1,081.76	80.88
22-Office Expenses	1,393.74	1,031.25	73.99
31-Payment for Professional Services	3,521.90	2,747.47	78.01
33-Maintenance	2,146.45	1,486.98	69.28
34-Material and Supplies	3,380.43	2,774.52	82.08
41-Stipend and Scholarship	3,615.45	3,083.36	85.28
42-Grants-in-aid	65,592.43	65,594.43	100.00
43-Contributions	2,778.93	2,498.27	89.90

(₹ in crore)			
Head	Budget	Expenditure	Utilisation percentage
44-Subsidies	24,178.96	19,285.48	79.76
45- Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets	1,175.52	1,003.49	85.37
51-Other Charges	2,732.09	1,011.22	37.01
52-Payment of Interest/Dividend	23,689.20	18,677.45	78.84
64-Major Works	40,912.41	33,392.71	81.62
65-Investment	6,191.63	3,564.73	57.57
73-Inter Account Transfer	6,049.42	5,641.63	93.26
Total	2,53,550.63	2,20,889.03	87.12

Source: Finance Accounts and VLC data 2021-22

As can be seen from the above Table, out of a total budgetary allocation of ₹2,53,550.63 crore on the above Object Heads, the actual expenditure on various Object Heads during 2021-22 was ₹2,20,889.03 crore (87.12 per cent). Out of the 19 Objects Heads mentioned above, three Object Heads (13-Pension, 15-Social Security Pension and 42-Grants-in-aid) utilised more than 95 per cent of their allocation.

2.11 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 Government acts as a banker in respect of these. The balance after disbursements during the year is the fund available with the Government for use for various purposes.

2.11.1 Net Public Account Balances

Component-wise net balances in the Public Account of the State as of end of March 2022 are given in **Table 2.29** below:

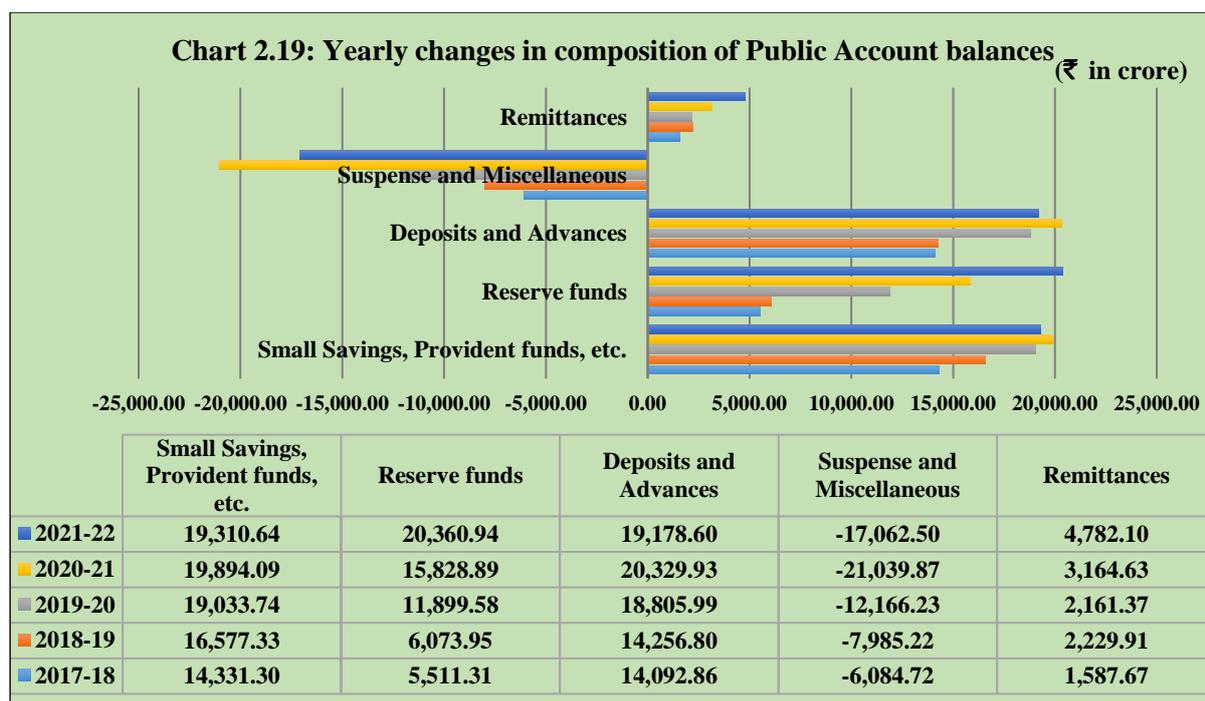
(₹ in crore)						
Sector	Sub Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
I. Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc.	National Small Savings Fund, State Provident Funds and Other Accounts	14,331.30	16,577.33	19,033.74	19,894.09	19,310.64
J. Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	102.46	75.43	5,199.92	5,684.40	7,997.82
	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	5,408.85	5,998.52	6,699.66	10,144.49	12,363.12
K. Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	-16.63	-31.54	-44.45	-66.79	-94.80
	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	14,112.89	14,291.74	18,853.92	20,400.20	19,276.88
	(c) Advances	-3.40	-3.40	-3.48	-3.48	-3.48
L. Suspense and Miscellaneous	(b) Suspense	-679.42	-222.35	-1,391.42	-862.43	-251.45
	(c) Other Accounts	-5,405.15	-7,762.72	-10,774.66	-20,177.29	-16,810.90

		(₹ in crore)				
Sector	Sub Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	(d) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15	-0.15
	(e) Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
M. Remittances	(a) Money Orders and other Remittances	2,167.14	2,885.48	2,855.74	3,820.37	5,499.15
	(b) Inter-Governmental Adjustment Account	-579.47	-655.57	-694.37	-655.74	-717.05
Total		29,438.42	31,152.77	39,734.45	38,177.67	46,569.78

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Component-wise net balances in Public Account as on 31 March of the respective year increased progressively by 58.19 per cent in 2017-22. The net balances in Public Account increased by ₹8,392.11 crore in 2021-22 over the previous year, mainly due to increase in Reserve Funds by ₹4,532.05 crore and Remittances by ₹1,617.47 crore.

The yearly changes in composition of balances in Public Account over the five-year period 2017-22 are given in **Chart 2.19**:



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

2.11.2 Reserve Funds

Reserve Funds are created for specific and well-defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. These funds are met from contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund of India or the State or from outside agencies. The transactions under Reserve Funds during 2017-22 are summarised in **Table 2.30**:

Table 2.30: Position of Reserve Funds during 2017-22							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Heads of Account	Number of Reserve Funds		Opening balance as on 1 April 2017	Receipts during 2017-22	Disbursements during 2017-22	Closing balance as on 31 March 2022
		Operative	Inoperative				
Reserve Funds bearing interest							
1	8121-General and other Reserve Funds	03	00	770.46	18,988.00	11,760.64	7,997.82
Reserve Funds not bearing interest							
1	8223-Famine Relief Fund	00	01	5.93	-	-	5.93
2	8226-Depreciation/ Renewal Reserve Funds	01	00	4.64	0.24	-	4.88
3	8228- Revenue Reserve Funds	01	00	24.09	-	0.0015	24.09
4	8229-Development and Welfare Funds	06	04	6,412.11	8,629.36	2,862.65	12,178.82
5	8235-General and Other Reserve Funds	02	00	408.84	706.63	-	1,115.47
Total		13	05	7,626.07	28,324.23	14,623.29	21,327.01

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Out of the total outstanding balance of ₹21,327.01 crore, available in various Reserve Funds as on 31 March 2022, during the year Government contributed only ₹26.59 crore as against ₹53.18 crore, which was required to be contributed to the Guarantee Redemption Fund. The total accumulation of the Guarantee Redemption Fund was ₹1,035.44 crore as on 31 March 2022.

Analysis of certain major Reserve Funds having a bearing on the liability position of the Government, its funding and expenditure are detailed in succeeding paragraphs.

2.11.2.1 State Disaster Response Fund

The State commenced operation of the “State Disaster Response Fund” in 2010-11 as recommended by the XIII Finance Commission. In terms of the guidelines and as per recommendation of XIV Finance Commission, the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the State Disaster Response Fund in the proportion of 75:25. The contribution is to be transferred to Public Account under Major Head 8121 and the expenditure during the year is incurred by operating Major Head 2245. In terms of guidelines, in case of severe calamities, where requirement falls short of the balance in the SDRF, the Central Government may provide immediate relief from the National Disaster Relief Fund (NDRF). The State Government had issued sanction for ₹1,941.60 crore (₹1,456.00 crore Central Share and ₹485.60 crore State Share) under State Disaster Response Fund during the year 2021-22.

During the year 2021-22, Government of India released an additional assistance of ₹600.50 crore to the State Government, which was transferred by the State Government under National Disaster Response Fund. Thus, the total receipts during the year 2021-22 was ₹2,542.10 crore. Details of expenditure charged to State Disaster Response Fund is given below in **Table 2.31**:

Table 2.31: Details of expenditure charged to SDRF			
			(₹ in crore)
Major Head of Account	Sub-Major Head of Account	Minor Head of Account	Amount
2245-Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	01-Drought	101-Gratuitous Relief	21.83
		102-Drinking Water Supply	7.98
	02-Floods, Cyclones, etc.	101-Gratuitous Relief	814.46
	05-State Disaster Response Fund	101-Transfer to Reserve Funds and Deposit Accounts- State Disaster Response Fund	2,427.00 ²⁰
		901- Deduct- Account met from State Disaster Response Fund	(-),1,654.36 ²¹
	80-General	001-Direction and Administration	1.62
		102-Management to Natural Disaster, Contingency Plans in disaster prone areas	468.32
		103-Assistance to State from National Disaster Response Fund	600.50 ²²
		800-Other Expenditure	(-),600.50 ²³
	Total		

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

2.11.2.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) in 2005-06 pursuant to the recommendation of XII Finance Commission. As per the guidelines of GRF, the Fund is required to be credited by the State Government with guarantee fees realised in the preceding year along with a matching contribution. This is however not in accordance with the guidelines of RBI, based on the Report of Committee of State Finance Secretaries, wherein the creation of the GRF is to be preceded by risk weighting of guarantees. Further, the State Government is required to contribute a minimum of one *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the time of the creation of the fund and thereafter contribute a minimum of 0.50 *per cent* every year to achieve a minimum level of three *per cent* in the next five years. The right size of the Fund may be a minimum of three *per cent* of the outstanding guarantees of previous year.

The outstanding guarantees of ₹35,006 crore as on 31 March 2022, work out to 23.92 *per cent* of the State Revenue Receipts of the year 2020-21 (₹1,46,376.79 crore) and are within the limits prescribed.

During 2021-22, the GoMP contributed only ₹26.59 crore as against ₹53.18 crore, which was required to be contributed to the Guarantee Redemption Fund. The total accumulation of the Guarantee Redemption Fund was ₹1,035.44 crore as on 31 March 2022 (₹959.49 crore as on 31 March 2021).

²⁰ Central share of ₹1,456.00 crore and State share of ₹485.60 crore transferred to Major Head 8121-122- State Disaster Response Fund and Central share of ₹364.00 crore and State share of ₹121.40 crore transferred to Major Head 8121-130- State Disaster Mitigation Fund (Statement no. 21 of Finance Account).

²¹ ₹1,305.20 crore has been recouped from Major Head 8121-122- State Disaster Response Fund and ₹349.16 crore has been recouped from Major Head 8121-130- State Disaster Mitigation Fund (Statement no. 21 of Finance Account).

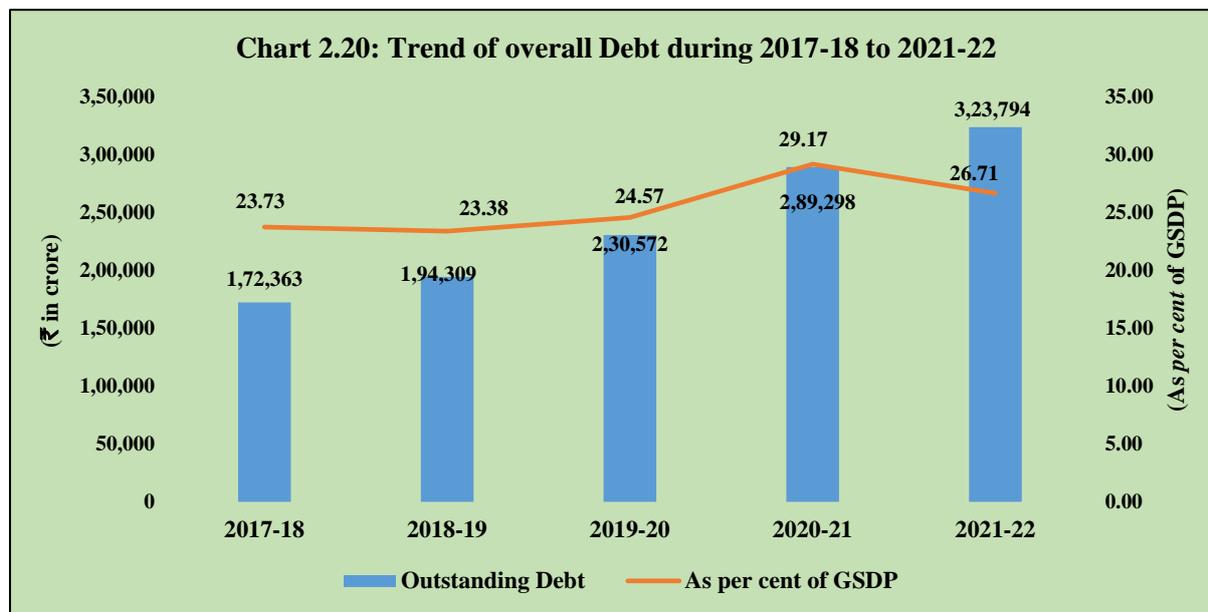
²² An additional assistance of ₹600.50 crore released by Government of India from NDRF transferred to Major Head 8121-122- State Disaster Response Fund (Statement no. 21 of Finance Account).

²³ Recouped from Major Head 8121-122- State Disaster Response Fund (Statement no. 21 of Finance Account).

2.12 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 meet any other sovereign debt management goals that the Government may have set through enactment or any other annual budget announcements.

The trend of overall Debt between 2017-22 may be seen in **Chart 2.20** below:



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years and Information furnished by Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh

Note: Debt/GSDP ratio (2020-21) has been calculated on total outstanding debt of ₹2,84,756 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹4,542 crore) from the total outstanding debt of ₹2,89,298 crore.

Note: Debt/GSDP ratio (2021-22) has been calculated on total outstanding debt of ₹3,12,241 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹11,553 crore) from the total outstanding debt of ₹3,23,218 crore and including off budget borrowing ₹576 crore.

2.12.1 Debt Profile: Components

As per Madhya Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management act, Public Debt comprises internal debt of the State Government and Loans and Advances from Central Government. Internal debt consists of Market Loans, Ways and Means advances from RBI, Compensation and other Bonds, Loans from Financial Institutions and Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund of Central Government.

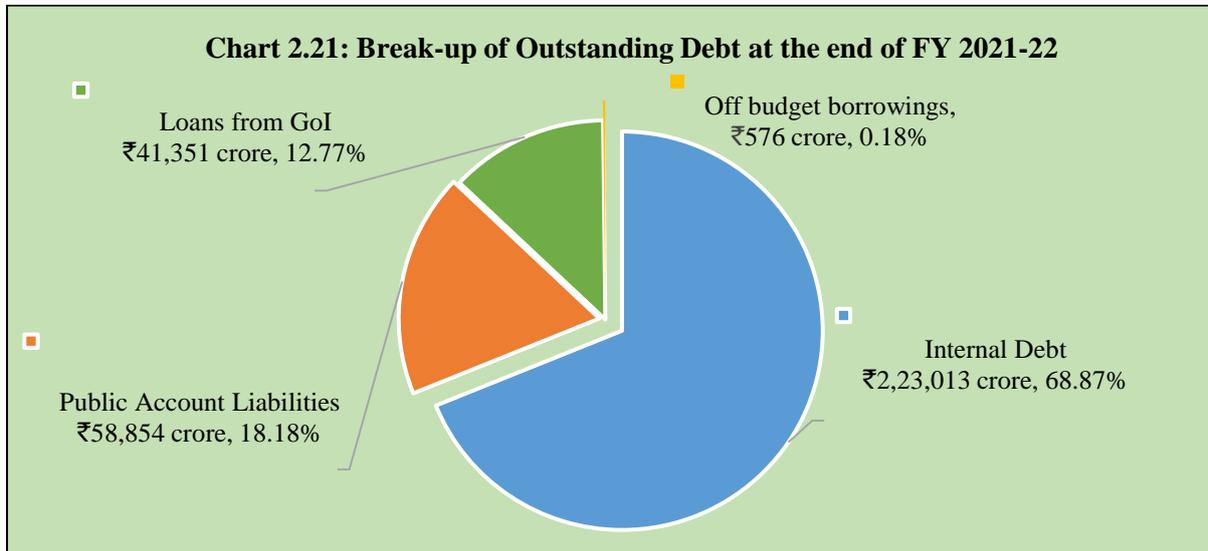
The details relating to total debt received, repayment of debt, ratio of debt to GSDP and the actual quantum available to the State during the five-year period 2017-22 are given in **Table 2.32**:

Table 2.32: Trend of Debt							
						(₹ in crore)	
Sl. No.	Particulars		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Outstanding Debt		1,72,363	1,94,309	2,30,572	2,89,298	3,23,794
2.	Public Debt	Internal Debt	1,23,683	1,40,009	1,59,793	2,02,719	2,23,013

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Loans from GoI	14,741	17,389	21,036	30,523 ²⁴	41,351 ²⁵
3.	Liabilities on Public Account ²⁶	33,939	36,911	49,743	56,056	58,854
4.	Off Budget borrowing	-	-	-	-	576
5.	Rate of growth of Overall Outstanding Debt (percentage)	10.63	12.73	18.66	25.47	11.92
6.	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
7.	Debt/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	23.73	23.38	24.57	29.63	27.70
8.	Total Debt Receipts	52,579	71,063	85,613	1,37,196	88,536
9.	Total Debt Repayments	34,506	49,087	49,351	78,470	54,616
10.	Total Debt Available (7-8)	18,073	21,976	36,262	58,726	33,920
11.	Debt Repayments/Debt Receipts (percentage)	65.63	69.08	57.64	57.20	61.69
12.	Target under XIV/XV Finance Commission (Debt-GSDP (<i>in per cent</i>))	23.80	23.90	24.90	28.80	31.70

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years, Recommendations of XIV/XV FC and Finance Department GoMP.

Debt repayment decreased by ₹23,854 crore (30.40 *per cent*) in 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21 while total debt receipts also decreased by ₹48,660 crore (35.47 *per cent*) as compared to 2020-21. The amount of total outstanding debt shown above included back to back loan of ₹11,553 crore (₹4,542 crore for 2020-21 and ₹7,011 crore for 2021-22) provided *in lieu of* shortfall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government without repayment liability for the State and including off budget borrowing of ₹576 crore as a liability of the State. The effective outstanding debt after excluding the back to back loan and including off budget borrowing would be ₹3,12,241 crore. Component-wise break-up of debt is shown below in **Chart 2.21**:



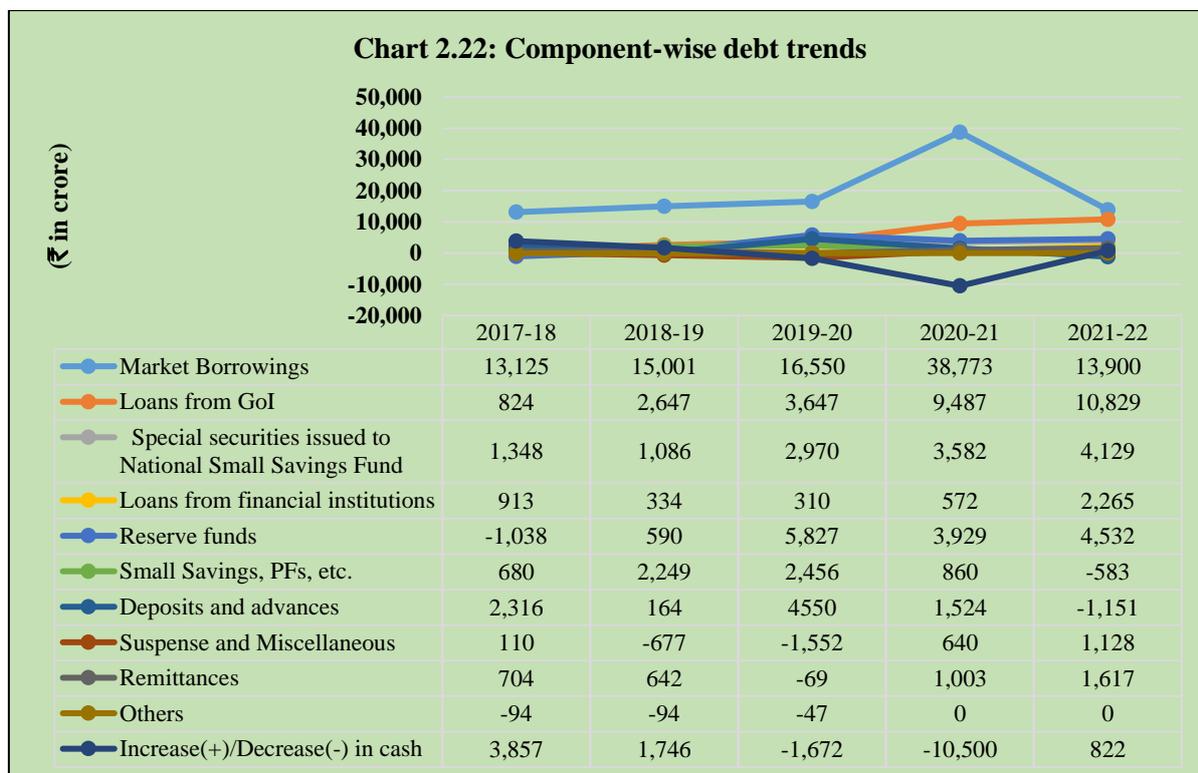
Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

²⁴ Includes back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹4,542 crore.

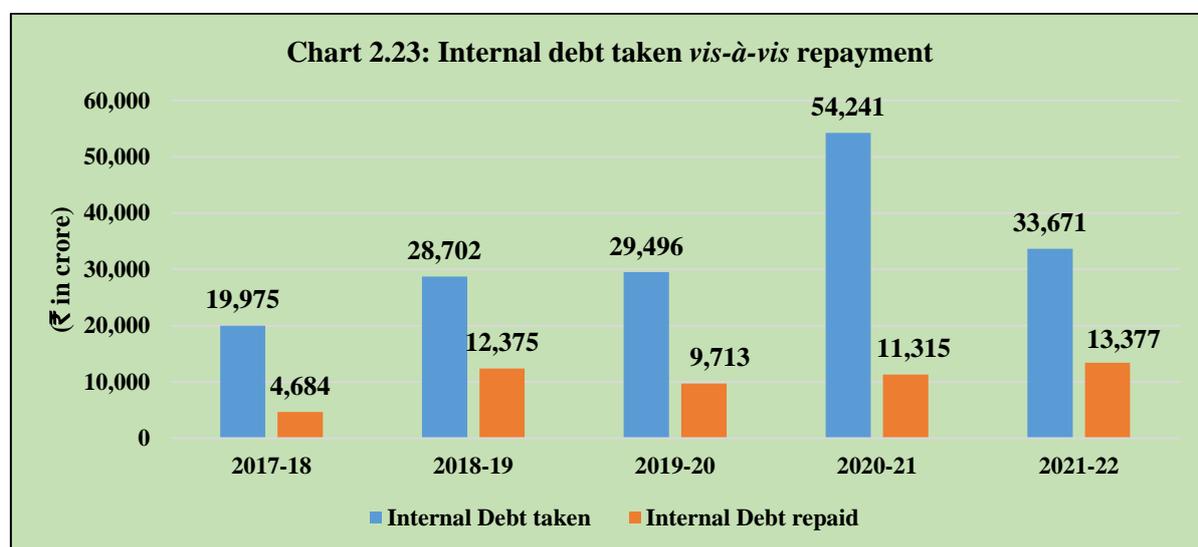
²⁵ Includes back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹11,553 crore.

²⁶ Liabilities on Public Account includes Small Savings Provident Funds, *etc.*, Reserve Funds bearing interest, Reserve Funds not bearing interest and Deposit bearing interest and Deposit not bearing interest.

Chart 2.22 below shows financing pattern of Fiscal Deficit during the last five years while **Chart 2.23** depicts Internal Debt taken by the State Government and repayment for the same period.



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

2.12.1.1 Components of Fiscal Deficit and its Financing Pattern

Fiscal Deficit represents the total financing that the State requires (predominantly by drawing on its cash and investment balances with the RBI and by borrowing) to meet the excess of the Revenue and Capital Expenditure (including loans and advances) over Revenue and Non-debt Receipts. The financing pattern of Fiscal Deficit is reflected in **Table 2.33**:

Table 2.33: Components of Fiscal Deficit and its financing pattern						
(₹ in crore)						
Particulars		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (FD/GSDP)		(-22,745) (3.12)	(-23,688) (2.93)	(-32,970) (3.64)	(-49,870) (5.44)	(-37,487) (3.21)
Composition of Fiscal Deficit/Surplus						
1	Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus(+)	4,629	6,744	(-2,801)	(-18,356)	4,815
2	Net Capital Expenditure	(-30,894)	(-29,411)	(-29,228)	(-30,342)	(-39,135)
3	Net Loans and Advances	3,520	(-1,021)	(-941)	(-1,172)	(-3,167)
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit						
1	Market Borrowings	13,125	15,001	16,550	38,773	13,900
2	Loans from GoI	824	2,647	3,647	9,487	10,829
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	1,348	1,086	2,970	3,582	4,129
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	913	334	310	572	2,265
5	Reserve Funds	(-1,038)	590	5,827	3,929	4,532
6	Small Savings, PF, etc.	680	2,249	2,456	860	(-583)
7	Deposits and Advances	2,316	164	4,550	1,524	(-1,151)
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	110	(-677)	(-1,552)	640	1,128
9	Remittances	704	642	(-69)	1,003	1,617
10	Others ²⁷	(-94)	(-94)	(-47)	0	0
11	Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in cash	3,857	1,746	(-1,672)	(-10,500)	822
12	Gross Fiscal Deficit	22,745	23,688	32,970	49,870	37,487

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

It can be seen from the above Table that Revenue deficit turned into surplus and Fiscal Deficit decreased by 24.83 per cent during 2021-22 over the previous year.

Receipts and Disbursements under different components financing the Fiscal Deficit are shown in Table 2.34:

Table 2.34: Receipts and Disbursements under components financing the fiscal deficit				
(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Particulars	Receipts	Disbursements	Net
1	Market Borrowings	22,000.00	8,100.00	13,900.00
2	Loans from GoI	12,614.33	1,785.73	10,828.60
3	Special Securities Issued to NSSF	7,448.09	3,319.08	4,129.01
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	4,222.56	1,957.63	2,264.93
5	Small Savings, PF, etc.	4,457.66	5,041.11	(-583.45)
6	Deposits and Advances	30,561.25	31,712.59	(-1,151.34)
7	Suspense and miscellaneous	1,68,976.97	1,67,849.22	1,127.75
8	Remittances	18,125.58	16,508.11	1,617.47
9	Reserve Funds	7,232.00	2,699.95	4,532.05
10	Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Increase (+)/Decrease (-) in cash	17,146.51	16,324.17	822.34
12	Gross Fiscal Deficit	--	--	37,487.36

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

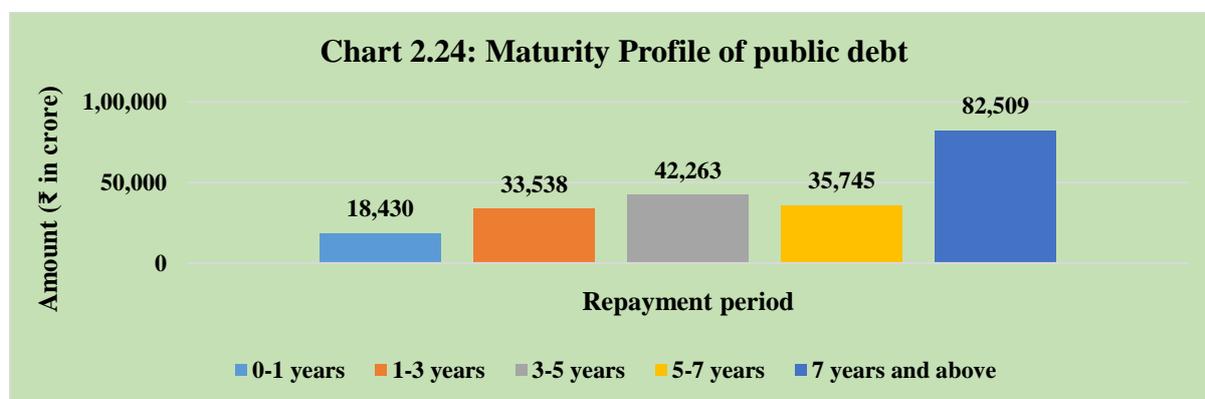
2.12.2 Debt Profile: Maturity and Repayment

The details of public debt and its maturity profile are given in Table 2.35 and Chart 2.24 below.

²⁷ Transactions under Contingency Fund and Investment and Bonds.

					(₹ in crore)
Year of Maturity	Maturity Profile	Amount			Per cent of total Public Debt
		Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from GoI	Total	
By 2022-23	0-1 year	17,795.06	635.20	18,430.26	6.97
Between 2023-24 & 2024-25	1-3 years	32,610.71	927.75	33,538.46	12.69
Between 2025-26 & 2026-27	3-5 years	41,925.97	337.37	42,263.34	15.99
Between 2027-28 & 2028-29	5-7 years	35,496.14	248.58	35,744.72	13.52
2029-30 onwards	Above 7 years	82,134.73	374.12	82,508.85	31.21
Other (Under reconciliation with the State Government/ Loan repayment details awaited)		13,050.54	38,828.29	51,878.83	19.62
Total		2,23,013.15	41,351.31	2,64,364.46	-

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22



Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

The maturity profile of outstanding stock of public debt as on 31 March 2022 indicates that out of the outstanding public debt of ₹2,64,364.46 crore, 49.17 per cent (₹1,29,976.77 crore) is payable within the next seven years while the remaining 50.83 per cent (₹1,34,387.68 crore) is in the maturity bracket of more than seven years. Of the total outstanding public debt, internal debt consisting of market borrowings, loans from NABARD and special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund of Central Government constituted 84.36 per cent (₹2,23,013.15 crore).

The details of actual pay-out *vis-à-vis* that indicated in our earlier reports of 2020-21 and 2021-22 are tabulated below in **Table 2.36**:

				(₹ in crore)
Year	Outstanding Debt as on 31 March	Indicated payment	Actual repayment	
2020-21	2,33,241.93	10,328.67	12,757.30	
2021-22	2,64,364.46	11,271.05	15,162.44	

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

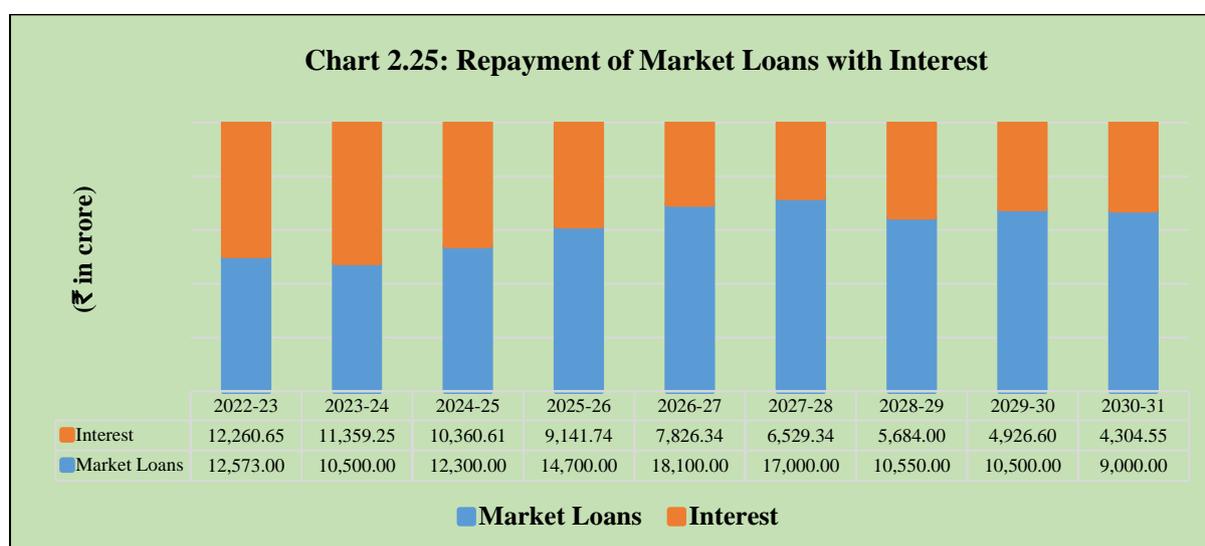
2.12.3 Repayment of Market borrowings and Interest

The borrowings of State Government are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. The State Government takes loans/borrows from market for implementation of various State Plan programmes and fulfilment of fiscal liabilities.

As per Finance Accounts, the repayment schedule of Market Loans with interest on these loans for the years 2022-23 onwards is depicted below in **Table 2.37** and **Chart 2.25**.

(₹ in crore)			
Year	Market Loans	Interest	Total
Upto 2022-23	12,573.00	12,260.65	24,833.65
2023-24	10,500.00	11,359.25	21,859.25
2024-25	12,300.00	10,360.61	22,660.61
2025-26	14,700.00	9,141.74	23,841.74
2026-27	18,100.00	7,826.34	25,926.34
2027-28	17,000.00	6,529.34	23,529.34
2028-29	10,550.00	5,684.00	16,234.00
2029-30	10,500.00	4,926.60	15,426.6
2030-31	9,000.00	4,304.55	13,304.55
Total	1,15,223.00	72,393.08	1,87,616.08

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22



As can be seen from above table and chart the State Government will have to repay of ₹1,15,223 crore of Market Loans and interest payment of Market Loans ₹72,393.08 crore total ₹1,87,616.08 crore by 2030-31.

2.13 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)

Debt is considered sustainable if the borrower (in this case the State), is in a position to service its debt now, and in future. Debt Sustainability Indicators accordingly seek to assess the credit worthiness and the liquidity position of the borrower by examining their ability to service the debt through timely interest payments and repay debt out of current and regular sources of revenue.

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 Public debt.

Table 2.38 shows the debt sustainability of the State according to these indicators for the period 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Table 2.38: Debt Sustainability: Indicators and Trends					
(₹ in crore)					
Debt Sustainability indicators	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Outstanding Public Debt	1,38,424	1,57,398	1,80,829	2,33,242 ²⁸	2,64,364 ²⁹
Rate of growth of Outstanding Public Debt (percentage)	13.18	13.71	14.89	28.98	13.34
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
Rate of growth of GSDP (percentage)	11.77	14.42	12.95	4.01	19.74
Public Debt/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	19.06	18.94	19.27	23.43 ³⁰	21.63 ³¹
Receipts under Public Debt	21,892	32,497	34,364	65,171	46,285
Repayment of Public Debt	5,776	13,524	10,934	12,757	15,162
Interest Payment	9,964	11,483	12,755	13,987	16,937
Average interest rate on Outstanding Public Debt (<i>per cent</i>)	7.64	7.76	7.54	6.83 ³²	6.97 ³³
Interest Payments/Revenue Receipts Ratio	7.39	7.71	8.64	9.56	9.14
Percentage of Debt repayment to Debt receipt	26.38	41.62	31.82	19.57	32.76
Net Debt available to the State [#]	16,116	18,973	23,430	52,414	31,123
Net Debt available as <i>per cent</i> to Debt Receipts [#]	73.62	58.38	68.18	80.43	67.24

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

[#]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.

It can be seen from **Table 2.38** that receipts under Public debt decreased by 28.98 *per cent* during the year 2021-22 over the previous year. Interest payment to Revenue receipts ratio increased from 7.39 *per cent* in 2017-18 to 9.14 *per cent* in 2021-22.

Chart 2.26 below depicts the sustainability of debt of the State Government in terms of debt/GSDP ratio.

²⁸ Includes back to back loan of ₹4,542 crore in lieu of GST compensation shortfall.

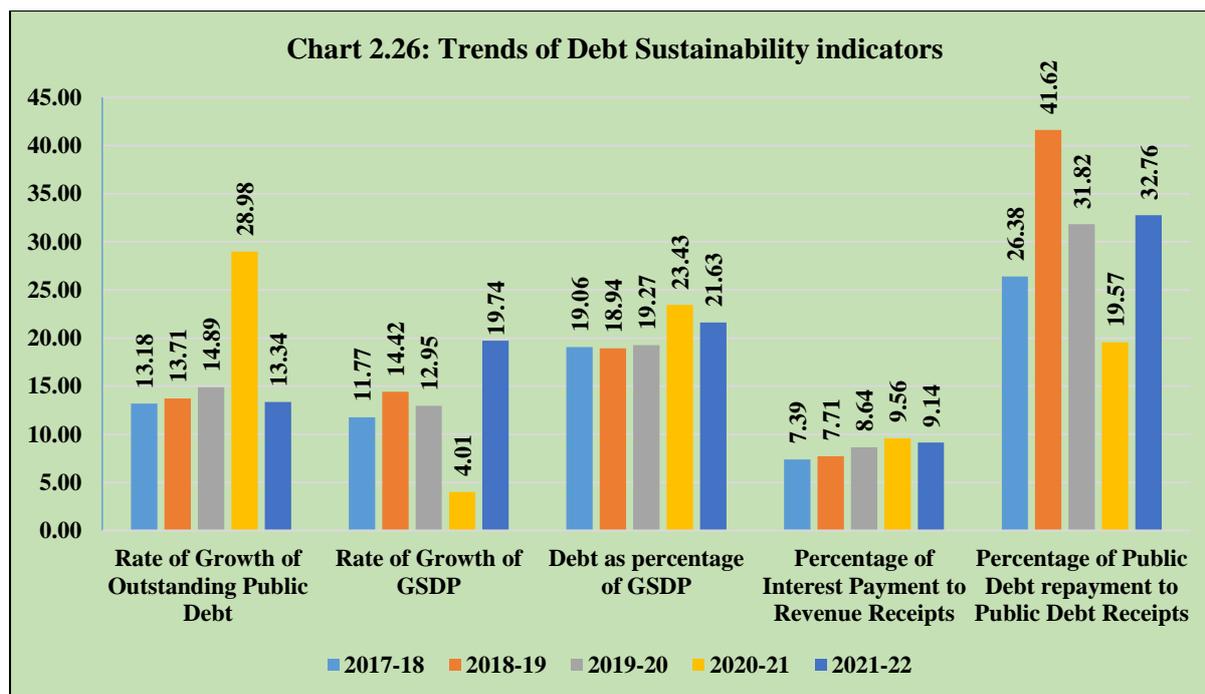
²⁹ Includes back to back loan of ₹11,553 crore in lieu of GST compensation shortfall.

³⁰ Public debt/GSDP ratio has been calculated on Outstanding Public Debt of ₹2,28,700 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹4,542 crore) from the Outstanding Public Debt ₹2,33,242 crore.

³¹ Public debt/GSDP ratio has been calculated on Outstanding Public Debt of ₹2,52,811 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹11,553 crore) from the Outstanding Public Debt ₹2,64,364 crore.

³² Average interest rate calculated on Outstanding Public Debt after excluding the back to back loan of ₹4,542 crore.

³³ Average interest rate calculated on Outstanding Public Debt after excluding the back to back loan of ₹11,553 crore.



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Note: Debt/GSDP ratio has been calculated on outstanding public debt of ₹2,28,700 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹4,542 crore) from the total public outstanding debt of ₹2,33,242 crore.

Note: Debt/GSDP ratio has been calculated on outstanding public debt of ₹2,52,811 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹11,553 crore) from the total public outstanding debt of ₹2,64,364 crore.

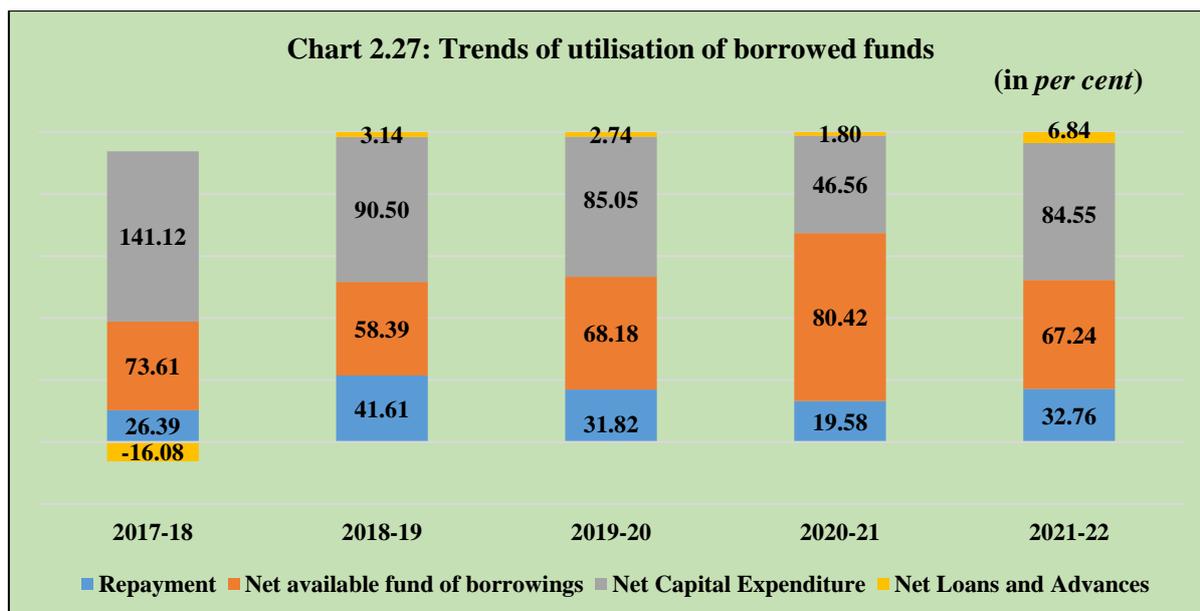
The Outstanding Public Debt steadily increased over the years from ₹1,38,424 crore in 2017-18 to ₹2,64,364 crore at the end of 2021-22. These liabilities increased by 13.34 *per cent* during 2021-22 as against 28.98 *per cent* in 2020-21. However, Outstanding Public Debt during 2021-22 also included ₹11,553 crore received as back to back loan from Government of India in lieu of GST compensation shortfall with no repayment liability for the State. Excluding this back to back loan, the state's Public debt growth rate during 2021-22 was 10.54 *per cent*.

2.13.1 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used to fund capital creation and development activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not sustainable. Details and trends of utilisation of borrowed funds during 2017-22 are given in **Table 2.39** and **Chart 2.27**:

Table 2.39: Utilisation of borrowed funds					
Particular	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Total Borrowings	21,892.17	32,497.42	34,364.41	65,170.50	46,284.98
Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal) (percentage)	5,776.38 (26.39)	13,523.72 (41.61)	10,933.62 (31.82)	12,757.30 (19.58)	15,162.44 (32.76)
Net available fund of borrowings	16,115.79	18,973.70	23,430.79	52,413.20	31,122.54
Net Capital Expenditure	30,893.87	29,411.17	29,227.82	30,341.31	39,135.41
Net Loans and Advances	(-)3,519.33	1,019.78	941.30	1,172.00	3,166.52
Portion of Revenue Expenditure met out of net available borrowings	NIL	NIL	NIL	20,899.89	NIL

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

It can be seen from the above Table/Chart that the State Government expended 32 per cent of its total borrowings towards servicing past debt/liabilities, thereby leaving less scope for Capital Expenditure out of the borrowed funds.

The percentage of net available fund of borrowings after repaying the debt ranged between 58.39 per cent to 80.42 per cent during the period from 2017-22, leaving limited funds for development activities.

2.13.2 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 has been extended. The total outstanding guarantees of the State Government were within the ceilings fixed under the Fiscal Responsibility Budget Management Act³⁴. Guarantees given by the State Government during 2017-22 are shown in **Table 2.40** below:

Table 2.40: Guarantees given by the State Government					
(₹ in crore)					
Guarantees	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Ceiling applicable to the outstanding amount of guarantees, including interest (Criteria)	98,646	1,07,900	1,19,114	1,18,115	1,17,101
Outstanding amount of guarantees including interest	14,003	30,763	30,930	37,010	35,006

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The details of outstanding guarantees given by GoMP and maximum guaranteed amount are given in **Appendix 2.1**. Sector-wise composition of guarantees outstanding as on 31 March 2022 is shown in **Chart 2.28**.

³⁴ Total guarantees should not exceed 80 per cent of the total revenue receipts in the preceding year.



GoMP did not pay any amount towards guarantees on account of default by the borrowers during 2021-22. The composition of the maximum amount guaranteed was towards six³⁵ entities of Power Sector (₹7,690 crore), six³⁶ institutions of Urban Development and Housing (₹7,309 crore), seven³⁷ institutions of Other Sectors (₹38,485 crore), State Financial Corporation (₹1,150 crore) and Co-operatives (₹6,000 crore).

Guarantee fee is charged from the principal debtors unless exempted specifically. During 2021-22, GoMP received ₹15.72 crore as guarantee fees out of the total receivable of ₹31.59 crore.

2.13.3 Management of Cash Balances

As per an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, State Government has to maintain a minimum daily cash balance of ₹1.96 crore with the Bank. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking Ordinary and Special Ways And Means advances/overdraft from time to time. The limit for ordinary Ways And Means advances to the State Government was ₹1,600 crore with effect from 1 February 2016 and the limit of Special Ways And Means advances is revised by the bank from time to time.

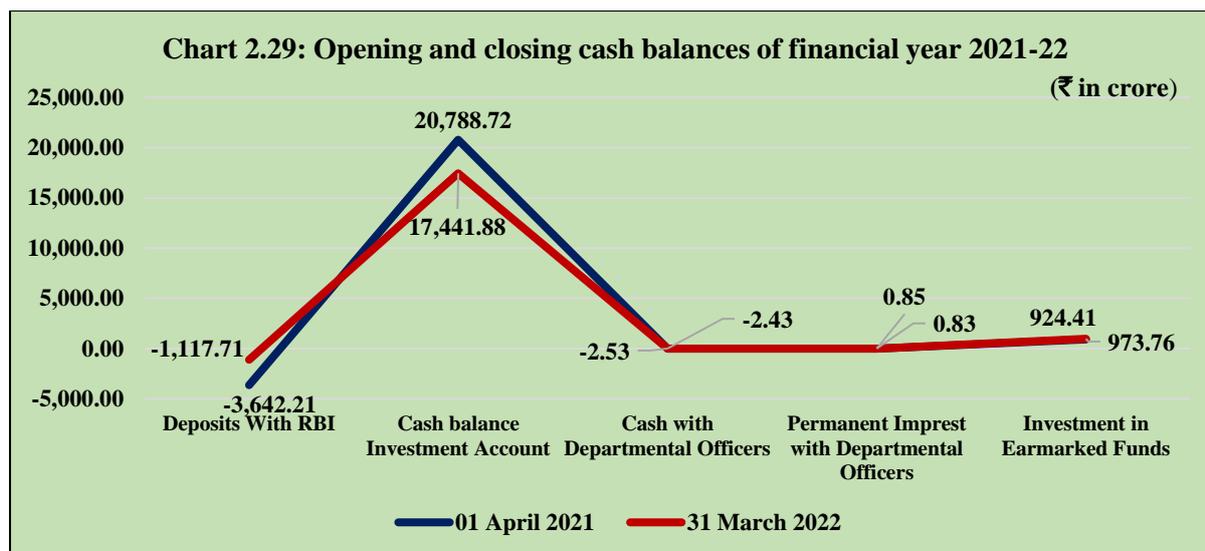
2.13.3.1 Cash Balances

The details of cash balances with the Government of Madhya Pradesh as of 1 April 2021 and 31 March 2022 are shown in **Chart 2.29**:

³⁵ M.P. Power Generating Company Ltd., Jabalpur, M.P. Power Transmission Company Ltd., Jabalpur, M.P. Poorv Kshetra Power Distribution Company Ltd., Jabalpur, M.P. Madhya Kshetra Power Distribution Company Ltd., Bhopal, M.P. Paschim Kshetra Power Distribution Company Ltd., Indore, M.P. Power Management Co. Ltd., Jabalpur.

³⁶ Nagar Nigam, Nagar Palika, State Development Agency, M.P. Urban Development Company Ltd, Nagar Parishad, M.P. Police Housing Corporation Ltd.

³⁷ M.P. Industrial Policy and Investment Promotional Department, M.P. Khadi Gramoudyog Board, M.P. Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, Public Works Department, Narmada Ghati Development Department, Higher Education and Animal Husbandry.



Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

The State Government maintained the minimum daily cash balance with the RBI during 2021-22 and no ordinary and special ways and means of advances/overdraft was availed during the year.

2.13.3.2 Investment of Cash Balances

Table 2.41 depicts the cash balances and investments made out of these by the State Government during the year:

Table 2.41: Cash balances and their investment		
(₹ in crore)		
Particulars	Opening balance as on 1 April 2021	Closing balance as on 31 March 2022
(a) General Cash Balance		
Cash in Treasuries	--	--
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	(-)3,642.21 ³⁸	(-)1,117.71 ³⁹
Remittances in transit - local	--	--
Total	(-)3,642.21	(-)1,117.71
Investments held in Cash Balance Investment account	20,788.72	17,441.88
Total (a)	17,146.51	16,324.17
(b) Other Cash Balances and Investments		
Departmental cash balances	(-)2.43	(-)2.53
Permanent imprest	0.83	0.85
Investment out of earmarked funds	924.41	973.76
Total (b)	922.81	972.08
Grand Total (a)+(b)	18,069.32	17,296.25
Interest realised	144.73	196.99

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Cash Balances of the State Government at the end of the current year decreased significantly by ₹773 crore, from ₹18,069 crore in 2020-21 to ₹17,296 crore in 2021-22. This was mainly

³⁸ At the close of March 2021 there was a net difference of ₹57.97 crore (Credit) between the figures reflected in Accounts of Accountant General ₹3,642.21 crore (Credit) and those intimated by RBI ₹3,584.24 crore (Debit) – under “Deposits with Reserve Bank”. The difference under Deposits with Reserve Bank is due to misreporting of transactions by Agency Bank to RBI and Treasury Officers in the accounts.

³⁹ At the close of March 2022, there was a net difference of ₹960.69 crore (Credit) between the figures reflected in Accounts of Accountant General ₹1,117.71 crore (Credit) and those intimated by RBI ₹157.02 crore (Debit) – under “Deposits with Reserve Bank”. The difference under Deposits with Reserve Bank is due to misreporting of transactions by Agency Bank to RBI and Treasury Officers in the accounts.

due to decrease in investment in Treasury Bills by ₹3,347 crore from ₹20,789 crore in 2020-21 to ₹17,442 crore in 2021-22.

State Government invests its surplus cash balance in short and long-term GoI Securities and Treasury Bills. The profits derived from such investments are credited as receipts under the head '0049-Interest Receipts'. The State Government has earned an interest of ₹196.99 crore during 2021-22 from the investments made in GoI Securities and Treasury Bills.

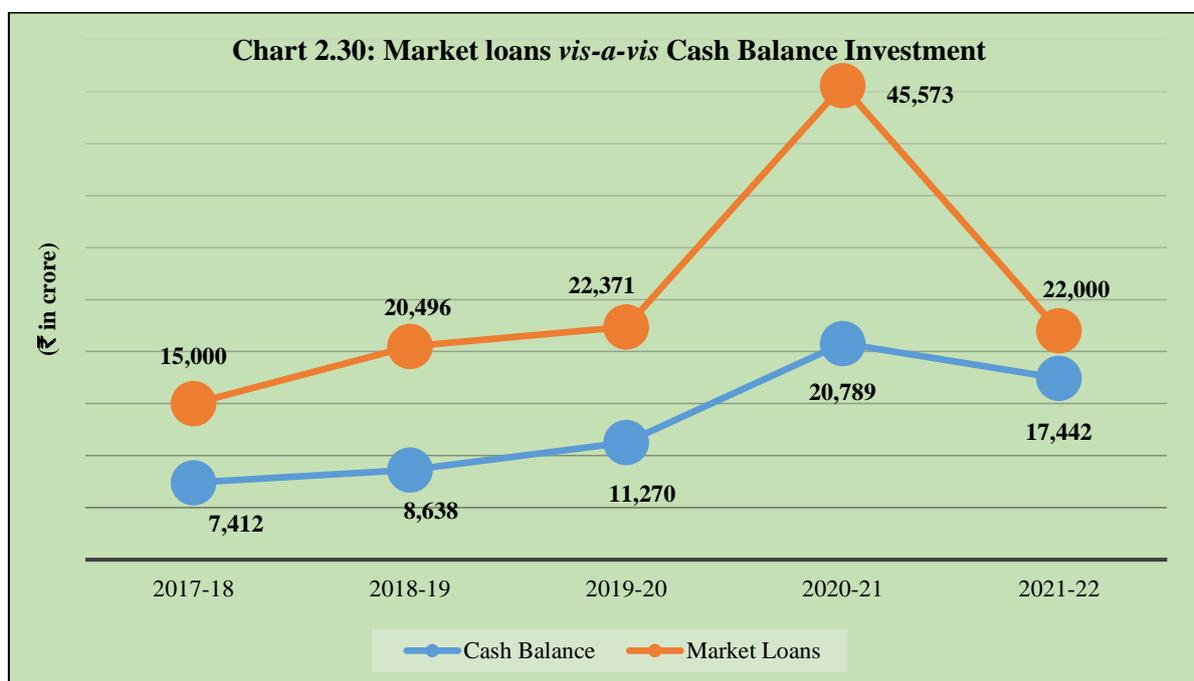
The interest earned for the entire period from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given in **Table 2.42**:

Table 2.42: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)				
(₹ in crore)				
Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+)/ decrease(-)	Interest earned
2017-18	10,628.22	7,412.19	(-)3,216.03	491.39
2018-19	7,412.19	8,638.46	956.27	146.45
2019-20	8,638.46	11,270.17	2,631.71	145.29
2020-21	11,270.17	20,788.72	9,518.55	144.73
2021-22	20,788.72	17,441.88	(-)3,346.84	196.99

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

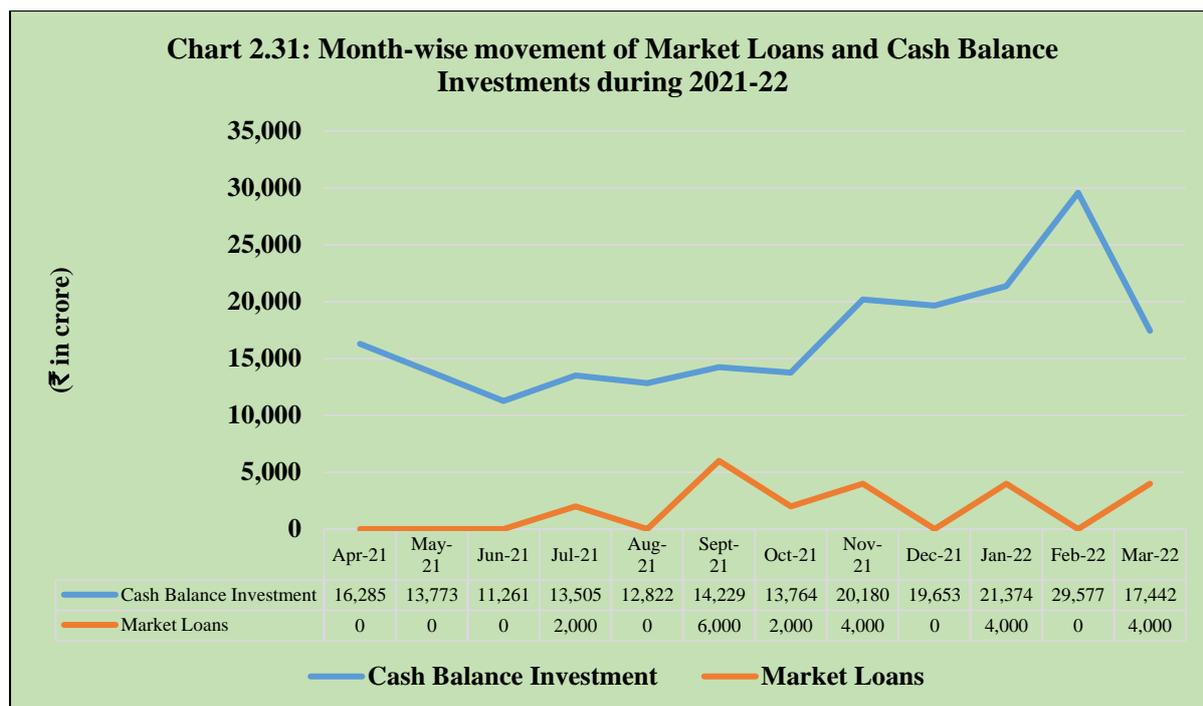
The trend analysis of the closing balance of cash balance investment of the State Government show an increase by ₹10,029.69 crore from ₹7,412.19 crore as on 31 March 2018 to ₹17,441.88 crore as on 31 March 2022.

Chart 2.30 below compares the balances available in the Cash Balance Investment Account and the Market Loans taken by the State during the period 2017-22. Market Loans were taken at higher interest rates whereas investment in Treasury Bills yielded interest at lower rates.



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Chart 2.31 below depicts month-wise Market Loans and Cash Balances investment during 2021-22.



Source: Information furnished by O/o PAG(A&E-I), M.P., Gwalior

Month-wise cash balance investment by State Government ranged between ₹11,261 crore to ₹29,577 crore while Market Loans ranged between ₹2,000 crore to ₹6,000 crore from April 2021 to March 2022. Further, in 2021-22 the interest payment on borrowings by the State Government was ₹18,446 crore, whereas interest received on cash balance investment was ₹196.99 crore.

The State Government should adopt the policy of need-based borrowing and maintain minimum cash balance. The high level of investment held in 'Cash Balance Investment Account' at the end of these financial years indicates that there is need for better cash management.

2.14 Conclusion

The State achieved all of the three key fiscal targets i.e., maintenance of Revenue Surplus, targets of Fiscal Deficit to GSDP and total outstanding liabilities to GSDP. During the current year, the State registered a Revenue Surplus (₹4,815 crore). Both Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue increased in comparison to preceding year. The State also received compensation towards revenue loss due to GST implementation.

The investment held in 'Cash Balance Investment Account' by the State Government stood at ₹18,069.32 crore and ₹17,296.25 crore at the end of 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively. Keeping the huge amount in the Cash Balance Investment Account at lower rate of interest while borrowing at higher rate has financial implications. The high level of investment held in 'Cash Balance Investment Account' at the end of these financial years indicates that there is need for better cash management.

During 2021-22, return (₹138.73 crore) on investment of ₹41,058.88 crore made by the State Government up to 2021-22 in Statutory Corporations, Companies, Co-operative societies, etc. was only 0.34 per cent against the average borrowing cost of 6.13 per cent during the year;

the rate of interest received on Loans and Advances (₹46,924 crore) given by the Government was also only 3.05 per cent.

2.15 Recommendations

- i) The State Government has to initiate measures for creating increased fiscal space through augmenting own revenues so as to avoid utilisation of capital receipts (borrowings) to meet revenue expenditure. The budget preparation exercise, so that the persisting gap between budget estimates and actuals may be bridged;
- ii) The State Government should rationalise its investments and loans advanced to various entities, such that the return on investment and loans at least matches the Government borrowing costs.
- iii) The State Government should review the working of State PSUs which are incurring huge losses and work out their revival strategy.
- iv) The State Government may consider need-based borrowings and utilising the existing cash balances before resorting to fresh borrowing.

Chapter 3

BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

Chapter 3-Budgetary Management

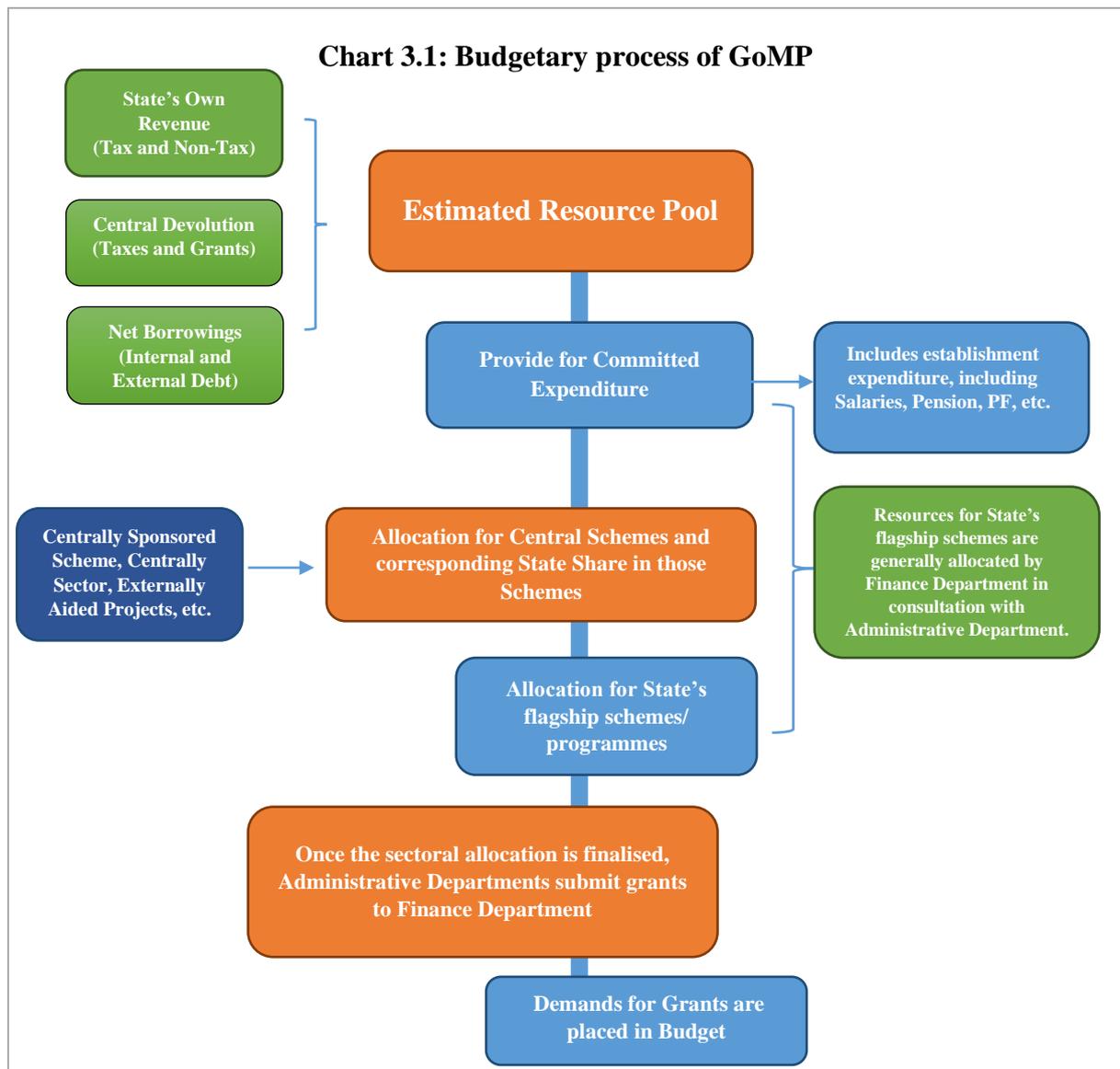
This Chapter provides a review of the integrity, transparency and effectiveness of the budgetary process and allocative priorities, including supplementary grants, and the concomitant financial management, assessing whether decisions taken at the policy level are implemented at the administrative level without diversion of funds.

3.1 Introduction

Effective financial management ensures that decisions taken at the policy level are implemented successfully at the administrative level without wastage or diversion of funds. This Chapter reviews the allocative priorities of the State Government and comments on the transparency of budget formulation and effectiveness of its implementation.

3.1.1 Budget Preparation Process

The process followed by Government of Madhya Pradesh in budget preparation is broadly as follows:



A summarised position of total budget provision, disbursement and saving/excess with its further bifurcation into voted/charged is given in **Table 3.1**.

Year	(₹ in crore)					
	Total Budget Provision		Disbursements		Saving(-)/Excess(+)	
	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged	(Per cent)	
				Voted	Charged	
2017-18	1,83,449.30	23,020.25	1,54,183.67	17,948.74	(-)29,265.63 (15.95)	(-)5,071.51 (22.03)
2018-19	2,10,639.84	27,662.83	1,59,729.03	28,101.14	(-)50,910.81 (24.17)	(+)438.31 (1.58)
2019-20	2,24,923.47	32,001.93	1,68,171.91	26,621.87	(-)56,751.56 (25.23)	(-)5,380.06 (16.81)
2020-21	2,00,259.26	35,667.76	1,82,689.33	30,294.31	(-)17,569.93 (8.77)	(-)5,373.45 (15.06)
2021-22	2,38,758.86	44,020.75	2,07,213.45	35,779.90	(-)31,545.41 (13.21)	(-)8,240.85 (18.72)

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

It can be seen from the Table that the savings in Voted Budget was more than 13 *per cent* whereas the savings in Charged Budget was around 19 *per cent* during 2021-22.

3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of Voted Grants and Charged Appropriations for various purposes specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act by the Legislature passed under Article 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India. These Accounts list the original budget provision, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly. They also indicate actual capital and revenue expenditure on various specified services, *vis-à-vis* those authorized by the Appropriation Act in respect of both Charged and Voted items of budget. Thus, the Appropriation Accounts facilitate an understanding of utilisation of funds, the management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions, and are, therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.

3.2.1 Audit of Appropriations

Audit of Appropriations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various Grants is within the authorisation given under the Appropriation Act and that the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure so incurred is in conformity with the law, relevant rules, regulations and instructions.

3.2.2 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The summarised position of budget including supplementary budget, actual expenditure and excess/savings during 2021-22 against 67 Grants/Appropriations is given below in **Table 3.2**.

Table 3.2: Summarised position of Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget Provision

(₹ in crore)								
Voted/ Charged	Nature of Expen- diture	Budget (Original)	Budget (Supp.)	Total Budget (O+S)	Expen- diture	Excess (+)/ Savings (-) (per cent)	Surrender Amount (per cent)	Not Surrender Amount (per cent)
Voted	Revenue	1,55,814.87	25,045.67	1,80,860.54	1,63,089.47	(-)17,771.07 (9.82)	10,517.72 (59.18)	7,253.35 (40.82)
	Capital Outlay	40,704.22	11,597.80	52,302.02	40,394.09	(-)11,907.93 (22.77)	8,937.33 (75.05)	2,970.60 (24.95)
	Loans and Advances*	3,485.47	2,110.83	5,596.30	3,729.89	(-)1,866.41 (33.35)	467.14 (25.03)	1,399.27 (74.97)
	Total Voted	2,00,004.56	38,754.30	2,38,758.86	2,07,213.45	(-)31,545.41 (13.21)	19,922.19 (63.15)	11,623.22 (36.85)
Charged	Revenue Expenditure	22,859.48	2,650.08	25,509.56	20,278.44	(-)5,231.12 (20.50)	98.62 (1.89)	5,132.50 (98.11)
	Capital	716.80	Nil	716.80	339.02	(-)377.78 (52.70)	0.61 (0.16)	377.17 (99.84)
	Public Debt	17,794.39	Nil	17,794.39	15,162.44	(-)2,631.95 (14.79)	8.49 (0.32)	2,623.46 (99.68)
	Total Charged	41,370.67	2,650.08	44,020.75	35,779.90	(-)8,240.85 (18.72)	107.72 (1.31)	8,133.13 (98.69)
Grand Total	2,41,375.23	41,404.38	2,82,779.61	2,42,993.35	(-)39,786.26 (14.07)	20,029.91 (50.34)	19,756.35 (49.66)	

Source: VLC Data and Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

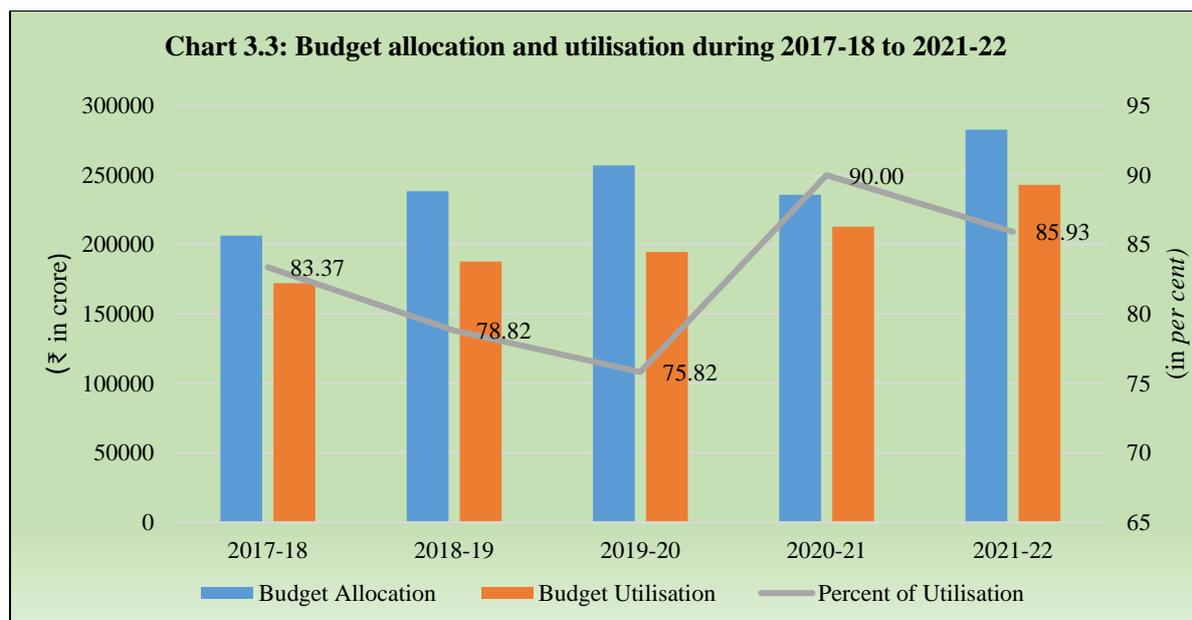
Note: Figures in bracket indicates percentage of Savings and Surrenders

*Including "Inter State Settlement" and "Appropriation to the Contingency Fund"

An overall saving of ₹39,786.26 crore was on account of saving of ₹23,002.19 crore in 64 Grants and 52 Appropriations under Revenue section, and a saving of ₹12,285.71 crore in 58 Grants and four Appropriations under Capital section. This resulted in overall savings of 14.07 per cent of total Grants and Appropriations of the amount saved. However, the Departments surrendered ₹19,978.53 crore (99.74 per cent of total surrendered amount of ₹20,029.91 crore) on the last day of the financial year while ₹19,756.35 crore was allowed to lapse. The reasons for Savings/Excess (Detailed Appropriation Accounts) in various schemes during the financial year were sought from (July-August 2022) the Departmental Controlling Officers requesting them to explain the significant variations. However, only partial replies were received from the Department (October 2022). It raises questions on whether the State Government prepared an inflated budget or the Departments concerned had not done the ground work to utilise the allocated funds within the envisaged timeframe.

3.2.3 Utilisation of Budgeted Funds

Utilisation of budget by the State Government had improved to 90 per cent in 2020-21 in comparison to 2019-20, while it slightly decreased down to 86 per cent in 2021-22 as given in **Chart 3.3** below:



Source: Appropriation Accounts of the respective years

3.3 Comments on integrity of budgetary and accounting process

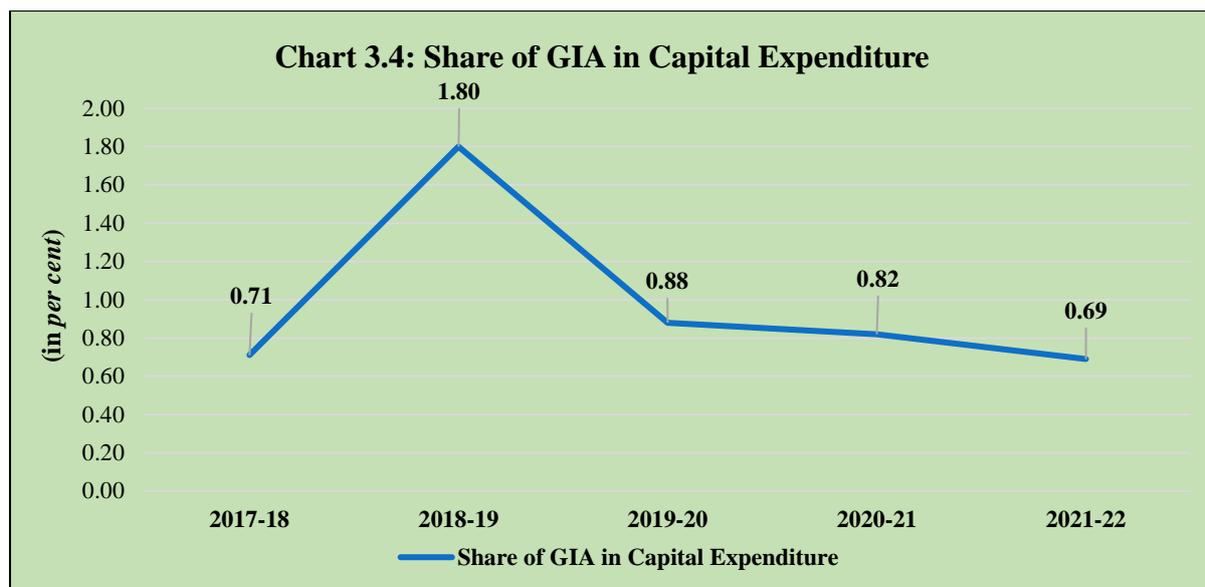
3.3.1 Misclassification of Expenditure

The Indian Government Accounting Standard-2 was notified by the GoI in 2011 for accounting and classification of Grants-in-Aid received or given by both Central as well as State Governments. As per Indian Government Accounting Standard-2, Grants-in-aid are payments in the nature of assistance, donations or contributions made by one Government to another Government, body, institutions or individual. Further, expenditure on Grants-in-Aid is recorded as Revenue Expenditure in the books of the grantor and as Revenue Receipts in the books of the recipient. Capital Expenditure is defined as expenditure incurred with the objective of increasing concrete assets of a material or permanent character, or for reducing recurrent liabilities.

Details of the extent of classification of GIA as Capital Expenditure instead of Revenue Expenditure by the State Government during 2017-22 as well as the impact of non-compliance with the provisions of IGAS-2 by the State Government in absolute terms during the same period are given in **Table 3.3**, whereas **Chart 3.4** highlights the share of Grants-in-Aid in Capital Expenditure.

Table 3.3: Extent of classification of GIA as Capital Expenditure					
	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
GIA booked as Capital Expenditure	233	541	257	250	280
Total Capital Expenditure	32,588	29,999	29,241	30,357	40,733
Share of GIA in Capital Expenditure (In per cent)	0.71	1.80	0.88	0.82	0.69
Revenue Deficit (-)/Revenue Surplus (+)	4,629	6,744	(-)2,801	(-)18,356	4,815
Impact on Revenue Deficit (-)/Revenue Surplus (+), if expenditure from GIA is treated as Revenue Expenditure	4,396	6,203	(-)3,058	(-)18,606	4,535

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

However, during 2021-22, an amount of ₹2,207.00 crore was misclassified by the State Government as Capital Expenditure instead of accounting for it under Revenue Expenditure. Out of this, ₹280.38 crore pertains to Grants-in-Aid and ₹1,926.62 crore pertains to other expenditure. Due to this, Revenue Expenditure was understated by ₹2,207.00 crore, and Capital expenditure was overstated by ₹2,207.00 crore. Details are given in **Appendix 3.1**.

Similarly, an amount of ₹8.26 crore was incorrectly budgeted and expended (for 'Machinery' and 'Survey, Investigation and Design and Preparation of DPRs') as Revenue Expenditure instead of Capital Expenditure by the State Government, due to which Revenue Expenditure was overstated by ₹8.26 crore and Capital Expenditure was understated by ₹8.26 crore. Details are given in **Appendix 3.2**.

3.4 Unnecessary supplementary provision

The Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual, 2012 permits obtaining a Supplementary Grant/Appropriation if the budgetary provision falls short and a commitment for expenditure has already been made under the orders of the competent authority.

The State Legislature approved supplementary budget on 23 August 2021, 28 December 2021 and 14 March 2022 for a total of ₹41,404.38 crore (in respect of 54 Grants and six Appropriations) for the year 2021-22. Audit analysis of utilisation of these supplementary provisions showed that provision of only ₹25,397.20 crore was required in 27 Grants and three Appropriations where the final expenditure exceeded the original budget provision as detailed in **Appendix 3.3**. Thus, there was excess supplementary provisioning of ₹16,007.18 crore. Further, supplementary provisions amounting to ₹8,568.76 crore proved unnecessary in 36 Grants and three Appropriations as the expenditure was not even up to the level of the original provision as detailed in **Appendix 3.4**. Twelve Grants and one Appropriation where there were savings of ₹100 crore and above out of original budget provision, and yet supplementary provision was obtained, are detailed below in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4: Cases where supplementary provision obtained but there were savings of ₹100 crore and above out of original budget provision							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	RV/ CV/ RC	Original provision	Actual expenditure	Savings out of original provision	Supplementary provision
1	CH-II	Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	RC	20,942.82	18,445.91	2,496.90	2,511.33
2	1	General Administration	RV	746.63	470.35	276.29	10.26
3	3	Police	RV	7,832.24	6,673.66	1,158.57	1.50
4	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RV	1,653.30	1,221.74	431.55	4.23
5	33	Tribal Affairs	RV	8,045.52	6,865.77	1,179.76	109.70
6	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	RV	1,053.81	797.47	256.34	3.03
7	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	RV	4,307.44	3,180.57	1,126.87	25.00
8	44	Higher Education	RV	2,640.05	2,236.37	403.68	169.29
9	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	RV	1,041.36	908.10	133.27	80.68
10	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	CV	333.61	219.78	113.83	1.45
11	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	RV	663.65	455.17	208.49	97.27
12	52	Medical Education	CV	1,269.54	586.13	683.41	0.99
13	55	Women and Child Development	RV	5,072.44	4,681.73	390.70	206.49
14	62	Panchayat	RV	4,767.02	3,441.78	1,325.24	500.00
Total				60,369.43	50,184.53	10,184.90	3,721.22

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Abbreviation: Revenue Voted (RV), Revenue Charged (RC), Capital Voted (CV)

As can be seen from the above **Table 3.4**, the Supplementary provisions made in scheme upgradation of Mental Hospital, Indore and Mental Health Centre, Gwalior, Dental College, Nursing College, Indore under Grant No. 52 Medical Education, in scheme Grant against additional Stamp Duty Recovery under Grant No. 62 Panchayat, in scheme Organic Farming Support Programme (Re-imbusement) under Grant No. 33 Tribal Affairs and in scheme Expenditure incurred in connection with the issue of New Loans under Grant No. CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt were not spent completely in these schemes. It shows that Supplementary Grants made by the State Government were without adequate assessment of requirement and monitoring by the Administration which reflects poor budget management.

3.5 Excessive/Unnecessary Re-appropriation of funds

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a Grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where need for additional funds is identified. Finance Department has the power to sanction/authorise any re-appropriation within a Grant, which does not involve the undertaking of a recurring liability. As per paragraph 26.6 of the Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual (MPBM), 2012, powers to sanction re-appropriations are regulated by rules framed by the Finance Department.

During 2021-22, re-appropriation was done in a total of 85 Sub-heads pertaining to 25 Grants and one Appropriation as detailed in **Appendix 3.5**. In 32 Sub-heads pertaining to 11 Grants

and one Appropriation, even after re-appropriation of ₹7,882.08 crore, excess expenditure of ₹3,806.09 crore incurred. In the remaining 53 Sub-heads pertaining to 20 Grants, where ₹3,067.21 crore were re-appropriated, the final savings in the same Sub-heads were ₹507.15 crore. In Grant No. 30 Rural Development under Major-Head 2216-Housing, 2501-Special Programme for Rural Development, 2505-Rural Employment, 2515-Other Rural Development Programmes and 4515-Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes, the re-appropriation of ₹2,946.36 crore proved injudicious as the actual expenditure was more than the original and supplementary provisions by ₹1,957.70 crore.

3.5.1 Substantial surrenders

During 2021-22, substantial surrenders, i.e. 50 per cent or more, amounting to ₹7,152.39 crore (85.12 per cent of original budget provision of ₹8,403.10 crore) were made in 180 Sub-heads pertaining to 35 Grants, which included 100 per cent surrender in 75 Sub-heads (₹2,623.68 crore) pertaining to 25 Grants as detailed in **Appendix 3.6**. In, Grants pertaining to Energy Department, Public Health Engineering Department, Tribal Affairs Department, Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education), Narmada Valley Development Authority there were substantial surrenders exceeding ₹200 crore and above in each Grant, due to certain reasons like non receipt of necessary approval from the Government for investment in Narmada Basin Projects Company Limited, non-posting of staff according to the sanctioned post, Restriction of monthly withdrawal by the Finance Department and non-receiving of proposal from Company, etc.

3.5.2 Anticipated savings not surrendered

During 2021-22, total savings against budget estimates were ₹39,786.26 crore. There were 103 cases in which savings were ₹ one crore and above in each case, with the total amounting to ₹39,101.14 crore. Out of this, an amount of ₹19,753.75 crore was not surrendered (**Appendix 3.7**). This amounted to 50.52 per cent of the savings of above 103 cases (i.e. ₹39,101.14 crore) and 49.65 per cent of the total savings (i.e. ₹39,786.26 crore).

In 32 cases (involving savings of ₹6,936.76 crore) out of the total cases amounting to savings of ₹39,786.26 crore, no part of the savings in any of these cases was surrendered by the respective Departments. Details are given in **Appendix 3.8**.

It was observed that the total surrendered amount on 31 March 2022 was more than the savings in seven Grants under Revenue Voted Section and in three Grants under Capital Voted section. The details are given in **Table 3.5**.

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV	Savings	Surrender	Excess Surrender
1	12	Energy	RV	9.25	9.27	0.02
2	12	Energy	CV	1,296.62	1,440.54	143.92
3	27	School Education	RV	1,543.39	1,637.48	94.09
4	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	CV	95.73	95.77	0.04

Table 3.5: Excess surrendered against the savings						
(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV	Savings	Surrender	Excess Surrender
5	33	Tribal Affairs	RV	1,289.46	1,300.44	10.98
6	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	RV	28.81	30.74	1.93
7	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	RV	204.13	205.50	1.37
8	60	Expenditure pertaining to District Plan Schemes	RV	6.26	6.27	0.01
9	60	Expenditure pertaining to District Plan Schemes	CV	49.72	50.59	0.87
10	65	Aviation	RV	10.47	20.49	10.02
Total				4,533.84	4,797.09	263.25

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

This is very unrealistic and happened due to non-reconciliation of Departmental figures with figures of the O/o the PrAG (A&E)-I.

3.5.3 Surrender/Re-appropriation orders not accepted by Principal Accountant General (PrAG)

As per instructions (February 2012) of the State Government, all sanctions for re-appropriations/ surrenders should be issued before the end of the financial year and should be received in the O/o the PrAG (A&E)-I well on time for incorporation in the accounts. Proper details of schemes should be furnished and the total of sanctions should be correct. Provisions should be available in Heads concerned from which surrenders/re-appropriations were sanctioned.

We noticed that 26 sanctions for surrender amounting to ₹5,961.63 crore pertains to 19 Grants/Appropriations, were in violation of the State Government's instructions mentioned above, and were not accepted by the O/o the PrAG (A&E)-I for inclusion in the accounts. Details are given in *Appendix 3.9*.

3.5.4 Advances from the Contingency Fund

In terms of Article 267(2) and 283(2) of the Constitution of India the Contingency Fund of the State has been established under the Madhya Pradesh Contingency Fund Act 1957. Advances from the Contingency Fund are to be made only for meeting expenditure of an unforeseen and emergent character pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature under appropriation made by Law. The Fund in the nature of an Imprest and its corpus was ₹40 crores at the time of establishment now increased to ₹1,000 crore. The corpus of the Fund was increased to ₹1,000 crore through an ordinance on 27 March 2021.

During 2021-22, six sanctions under five Grants were issued by Finance Department of ₹49.33 crore, six withdrawals amounting to ₹49.30 crore were made from the Contingency Fund and remaining amount of ₹0.03 crore of Grant No. 65 Aviation was surrendered by Director, Aviation, Bhopal on 31 March 2022. The details of withdrawals from the Contingency Fund during 2021-22 is given in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Contingency Fund sanction orders and utilisation against sanctions							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Sanction No. and Date	Name of the Grant	Major Head	Purpose for withdrawn	Sanctioned Amount	Expenditure	Recoupment Month
1	725/217/2021/B-7/D.M.C./4/Bhopal Dated 24.08.2021	8-Land Revenue and District Administration	2053	Payment of decretal fund	9.82	9.82	03/2022
2	93/R-50/B-7/D.M.C./4/2022/Bhopal, Dated 04.02.2022	26-Culture	2205	To complete the construction work of the spiritual estate of Sant Gulabrao Maharaj Sahitya Mandir	1.25	1.25	03/2022
3	98/54/B-7/2021/D.M.C./4/Bhopal, Dated 08.02.2022	45-Public Assets Management	2029	Public Asset Management-Other Charges	14.46	14.46	03/2022
4	528/R-84/B-07/2021/D.M.C./4/Bhopal, Dated 25.05.2021	55-Women and Child Development	2235	Covid-19 for C.M. Relief Fund	1.80	1.80	03/2022
5	674/159/B-7/2021/D.M.C./4/Bhopal, Dated 15.07.2021	65-Aviation	2052	Chartered Plane Rent	10.00	9.99	07/2021 to 10/2021
6	920/389/B-7/2021/D.M.C./4/Bhopal, Dated 29.10.2021	65-Aviation	2052	Chartered Plane Rent	12.00	11.98	11/2021 to 03/2022
Total					49.33	49.30	

Source: Information received from O/o PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

3.5.5 Errors in Budgeting

Government of India provides annual grants under the Central Road Fund to the State Government to incur expenditure on specific road projects. In terms of the extant accounting procedure, the grants are to be initially booked as Revenue Receipts under Major Head “1601-Grants-in-Aid”. Thereafter the amount so received is to be transferred by the State Government to the Public Account under Major Head “8449-Other Deposits-103 Subvention from Central Road Fund”, through Revenue Expenditure Major Head “3054-Roads and Bridges”. This process ensures that receipt of the grants do not result in overstatement of Revenue Surplus or understatement of Revenue Deficit in the accounts. The expenditure on prescribed road works under Central Road Fund will first be accounted for under the relevant Capital or Revenue Expenditure section (Major Heads 5054 or 3054) and reimbursed out of the Public Account under Major Head 8449 as a deduct expenditure to the concerned Major Head (5054 or 3054 as the case may be).

During the year 2021-22, it was observed that the State Government received grants of ₹622.93 crore towards Central Road Fund which had not been transferred to the Deposit Head 8449-Other Deposits-103-Subvention from Central Road Fund as the Central Road Fund had not been operated in Public Account. The State Government incurred expenditure

of ₹577.74 crore directly from Major Head 5054 without routing it through Public Account. Further, it was noticed that the amount of ₹45.19 crore remained unspent out of the grant received from Central Government resulting in overstatement of revenue surplus and understatement of fiscal deficit.

3.6 Savings

Anticipated savings in expenditure are required to be submitted by the BCOs to Finance Department by 15 January (para 26.9 of MPBM), so that they could be utilised where additional funds are required. Summary of cases pertaining to Grants/Appropriation with savings of ₹10 crore and above and also more than 20 *per cent* of budget provision, is given in **Table 3.7** below and detailed in **Appendix 3.10**.

Table 3.7: Cases pertaining to Grants/Appropriations with savings ranging ₹10 crore and above and more than 20 <i>per cent</i> of total provisions								
								(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Savings Range	Sub-heads	Total Number of Grants/Appropriations	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of savings w.r.t. Total Grant	Surrendered Amount
1	10 crore to < 100 crore	26	20	2,584.85	1,583.85	1,001.00	38.73	507.30
2	100 crore to < 500 crore	14	14	9,335.24	5,843.25	3,491.99	37.41	782.67
3	Above 500 crore	11	10	56,543.15	39,604.95	16,938.20	29.96	7,395.47
Total		51	44	68,463.24	47,032.05	21,431.19	31.30	8,685.44

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

From the above Table, it is evident that during the year 2021-22, there were 51 cases involving savings of ₹21,431.19 crore including Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt where savings exceeded ₹10 crore and more than 20 *per cent* of total provisions in each case. Out of the total savings of ₹21,431.19 crore, ₹8,685.44 crore was surrendered during the financial year.

Appendix 3.10 provides detailed Grant wise analysis of savings ranging from ₹10 crores to ₹5,008.23 crores in 51 cases. In 23 cases, pertaining to 19 Grants and four Appropriation under Revenue section and 28 cases pertaining to 27 Grants and one Appropriation under Capital section, savings range between ₹10 crore to ₹500 crore and above.

Out of the Grants mentioned in **Appendix 3.10**, Savings under Revenue Section of account exceeding ₹100 crore and above and more than 20 *per cent* of the total provisions occurred in seven Grants under Grant No. 1-General Administration, 29-Law and Legislative Affairs, 39-Food Supplies and Consumer Production, 40-Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education (Excluding Primary Education), 44-Higher Education, 50-Horticulture and Food Processing, 62-Panchayat and two Appropriation i.e. 6-Finance and CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt.

Similarly, savings under the Capital Section of account exceeding ₹100 crore and above and more than 20 per cent of the total provisions occurred in 15 Grants under Grant No. 3-Police, 6-Finance, 11-Industrial Policy and Investment and Promotion, 12-Energy, 19-Public Health and Family Welfare, 22-Urban Development and Housing, 33-Tribal Welfare, 40-Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education (Excluding Primary Education) 44-Higher Education, 47-Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment, 48-Narmada Valley Development, 49-Scheduled Caste Welfare, 52-Medical Education, 58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity, 63-Minority Welfare and one Appropriation i.e. 24-Public Works and Roads and Bridges.

Huge savings of ₹500 crore and above had occurred in one Grant during 2020-21 and 2021-22 as detailed in **Table 3.8** below:

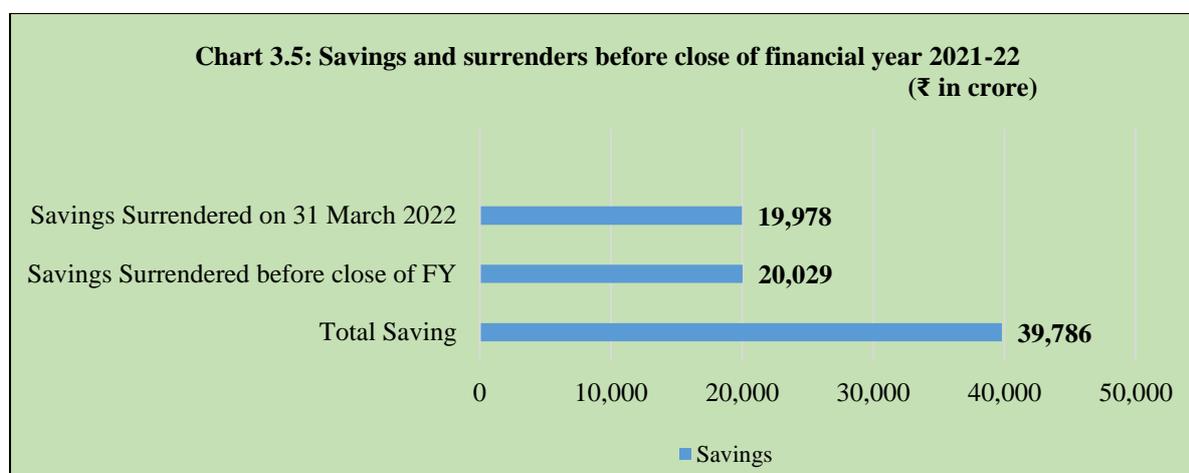
Table 3.8: Grant indicating savings of ₹500 crore and above				
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Savings (₹ in crore)	
			(exceeding ₹500 crore)	
			2020-21	2021-22
1	12	Energy (Capital Voted)	651.68 (56.22)	1,296.62 (39.48)

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

Note: Figures in bracket indicate percentage of savings out of total provision

As per the reasons provided by the Department non-release of allotment by GoI, delay in approval of Scholarships by educational institutions for the year 2021-22, non-utilisation of amount by districts as hostels were closed due to Covid-19, Receipt of 3rd Supplementary Budget on 14 March 2022 and late approval by educational institutions, 20 per cent deduction, restriction in post by the Finance Department, Post remain vacant, restricted by the Finance Department, bill not passed by the Treasury because Detail Head 18-001 was mapped in the IFMIS instead of interim relief 18-031.

Huge savings under this Grant indicated incorrect estimation of the anticipated expenditure during the period and lack of control over expenditure. Details of savings surrendered before close of financial year is given in **Chart 3.5** below:



Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

3.6.1 Expenditure without Budget Provision

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 Article 204 of the Constitution. Expenditure on a new scheme should not be incurred without provision of funds except after obtaining additional funds by re-appropriation, supplementary grant or appropriation or an advance from the Contingency Fund of the State

Audit scrutiny revealed that in two cases, expenditure of ₹11.90 crore was incurred without budget provision. Head of Account-wise details are given below in **Table 3.9**.

(₹ in crore)										
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of Account (upto Detailed Head)	V/C	Original Budget	Re-appropriation and Surrender	Total Budget	Expenditure	Excess	
1	6	Finance	7810-800-0122	V	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	1.20	
2	12	Energy	6801-205-1201-5523-67-001	V	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.70	10.70	
Total						0.00	0.00	0.00	11.90	11.90

Source: Detailed Appropriation Account 2021-22

3.6.2 Missing/Incomplete Explanation for variation from Budget

Apart from showing the expenditure against the approved budget, Appropriation Accounts also provide explanation for cases where the expenditure varies significantly from the budgeted provision (Original *plus* Supplementary). The limit beyond which such variation at the Sub-Head/Sub-Sub-Head level (unit of Appropriation) are to be explained in the Appropriation Accounts is set (September 2004) by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

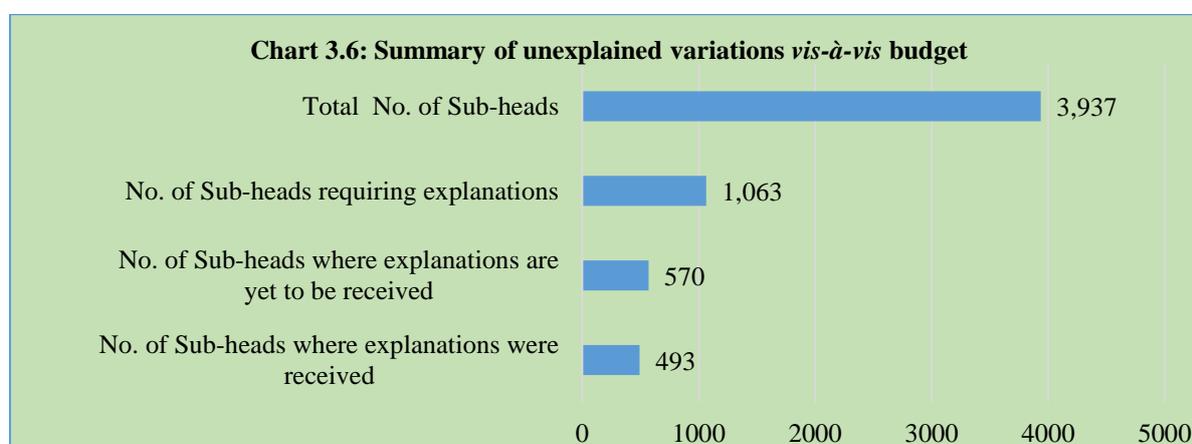
PrAG (A&E) provides the draft Appropriation Accounts to the Controlling Officers of the Departments and seeks the reasons/explanations for the variations in expenditure with reference to approved budgetary allocation, in keeping with the limits set by the PAC, as given below:

Savings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comments are to be made if total savings under the Grant is five per cent or more of the total provision. Comments are to be made if total savings under the Sub-head is 10 per cent or more of the total provision of the Sub-head, provided the amount of savings is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Not less than ₹40 lakh in case the total provision exceeds ₹30 crore, (b) Not less than ₹20 lakh in case the total provision is between ₹10 crore and ₹30 crore, or (c) Not less than ₹10 lakh in case the total provision is less than ₹10 crore. Comments are to be made if total savings under Charged Expenditure of the Grant is not less than ₹10 lakh.
Excess	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General comments are to be made for regularisation of excess over the provision in all cases where there is an overall excess in any Grant or Appropriation. Comments are to be made in cases where excess under individual Sub-head exceeds ₹10 lakh and also 10 per cent of the total provision under the Sub-head. Comments are to be made in cases where excess under individual Sub-head does not exceed 10 per cent of total provision under the Sub-head provided:

- (a) Excess in each Sub-head is more than ₹40 lakh where total provision exceeds ₹30 crore,
- (b) Excess in each Sub-head is more than ₹20 lakh where total provision is between ₹10 crore and ₹30 crore, or
- (c) Excess in each Sub-head is more than ₹10 lakh where total provision is less than ₹10 crore.

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Audit of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2021-22 and an analysis of the underlying accounting data revealed that in all 67 Grants/Appropriations, reasons for variation from budget were required. However, in respect of 20 Grants/Appropriations, reasons were not furnished by the Controlling Officers of Government Departments, while partial responses were received in respect of the remaining 47 Grants/Appropriations. In terms of the Sub-heads involved, out of total 3,937 Sub-heads, receipt or otherwise of explanation for variations is depicted in **Chart 3.6** below. Details in this regard are given in **Appendix 3.11**.



Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

During 2021-22, out of the total number of sub-heads 3,937, in 93 cases, expenditure of ₹33,486.56 crore occurred against the total budget allotted of ₹27,026.58 crore resulting in excess expenditure of ₹6,459.98 crore, whereas in 69 Sub-heads under 26 Grants/Appropriations, the surrender and re-appropriation was done without proper/adequate analysis and estimation due to which the excess expenditure occurred in Sub-heads. Details are given in **Appendix 3.12**. Absence of explanation of excess expenditure and reasons for variation between the budget allocation and its utilisation, limits legislative control over budget as a means of ensuring financial accountability of the Government.

3.7 Grants/Appropriations where utilisation of budget was less than 50 per cent

During 2021-22, out of 67 Grants/Appropriations, savings were noticed in one Grant where utilisation of budget was less than 50 per cent and provisions were ₹100 crore or more. Utilisation of budgetary allocation in these one Grant for the period 2017-22 is shown in **Table 3.10** below:

Table 3.10: Grants/Appropriations where utilisation of budget was less than 50 per cent against budget provisions were ₹100 crore or more

(₹ in crore)									
Sl. No.	Grant	2017-18 (in per cent)	2018-19 (in per cent)	2019-20 (in per cent)	2020-21 (in per cent)	2021-22 (in per cent)	No. of Years	Budget 2021-22	Total Budget (five Years)
1	63-Minority Welfare	66.16	52.73	38.12	11.57	14.50	3	196.11	405.02

Source: Information received from O/o PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

The reasons for low utilisation of budget during 2021-22 in Grant No. 63 were not provided by the concerned Department.

3.8 Excess expenditure requiring regularisation

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State Government to get excess expenditure over a Grant/Appropriation regularised by the State Legislature. It was observed, however that the State Government did not regularise the excess expenditure amounting to ₹1,678.00 crore covering 12 Grants and seven Appropriations pertaining to the period 2011-21. Details are given in *Appendix 3.13*.

Though no excess expenditure was observed in Grants and Appropriations during 2021-22, the same during previous years requires regularisation, in terms of Article 205 of the Constitution. Further, it 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 in accordance with the provisions of this Article. This vitiates the system of budgetary and financial control and encourages financial indiscipline in management of public resources.

3.9 Lump sum Budgetary Provisions

Lump sum provisions are those provisions where Detailed Object Heads are not defined. However, in some cases, where the lump sum provision may become unavoidable and barring the cases where expenditure from lump sum allotments is regulated by standing sanctions, instructions or rules, detailed explanations justifying proposed provision shall be given in the Budget Note accompanying the lump sum estimates.

During 2021-22, in 44 cases (where surrender was more than ₹25 crore and above and more than 50 per cent of budget provision) pertains to 17 Grants, lump sum provision of ₹7,420.80 crore was made in the estimates. Out of this, an amount of ₹6,331.43 crore (85.32 per cent) remained unutilised and was surrendered at the fag end of the year. Significant cases involving a lump sum provision of over ₹100 crore under nine Grants are tabulated below while complete details are given in *Appendix 3.14*.

Table 3.11: Details of Lump sum provision above ₹100 crore or more					
					(₹ in crore)
Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of Account	Total Provision (O + S)	Amount Surrendered	Surrender
1	General Administration	2015-101-6757-Election Expenditure of Local Bodies	221.00	159.10	71.99 %
12	Energy	4801-02-190-0101-6323-2*660 Megawatt Shri Singaji Thermal Power Project	100.00	100.00	100.00 %
		4801-05-190-0102-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	160.00	160.00	100.00 %
		4801-05-190-0101-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	796.00	796.00	100.00 %
		6801-205-1201-9655-Loan for Smart Meter and Skada Scheme	171.00	171.00	100.00 %
20	Public Health Engineering	4215-01-102-1203-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	140.50	137.00	97.51 %
		4215-01-102-1202-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	193.00	161.00	83.42 %
		4215-01-102-1201-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	544.00	391.00	71.88 %
27	School Education (Primary Education)	2202-01-101-0103-4396-Establishment of Government Primary Schools	117.79	74.19	62.98 %
33	Tribal Affairs	2225-02-277-0102-0494-Ashram	188.67	112.84	59.81 %
		2225-02-800-0602-5211-Local Development Programme Under Integrated Tribal Development Project/MADA POCKET/CLUSTER	150.00	78.41	52.27 %
		4202-01-202-0102-0581-Government High/Higher Secondary Schools	330.00	272.84	82.68 %
		4225-02-277-0422-9516-C. M. Rise	116.00	116.00	100.00 %
		4225-02-277-0102-1398-Senior Hostel	200.00	177.01	88.51 %
		4225-02-277-0102-9516-C. M. Rise	118.00	118.00	100.00 %
40	Other Expenditure pertaining to	4202-02-103-0102-9516-C.M. Rise	120.00	120.00	100.00 %

Table 3.11: Details of Lump sum provision above ₹100 crore or more					
					(₹ in crore)
Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of Account	Total Provision (O + S)	Amount Surrendered	Surrender
	School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	4202-02-103-0101-9516-C.M. Rise	331.00	281.00	84.89 %
44	Higher Education	4202-01-203-0701-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	115.70	101.36	87.61 %
48	Narmada Valley Development	4700-80-800-0801-1953-Narmada (I-S-P-) Parvati Link Project	115.78	115.78	100.00 %
		4700-80-800-0101-2333-Investment of N.B. Company Limited	(O)300.00 (S)1,500.00 1,800.00	1,500.00	83.33 %
49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	4225-01-277-0103-4717-Harijan Hostels	100.00	54.11	54.11 %
Total			6,128.44	5,196.64	84.80 %

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Major nine Grants where lump sum provision were made during the year tabulated above involving 21 cases out of the total 44 cases and constituted 82.58 per cent of the total amount of lump sum provisions. The amount unutilised was ₹5,196.64 crore (84.80 per cent) for nine Grants due to certain reasons like late release of fund from the GoI, delay in doing the allotted work by the Agencies, non-release of funds by the Finance Department and non-availability of sanctions by the Competent Authorities, etc.

3.10 Unutilised provisions under schemes

During 2021-22, in 57 cases, the entire provision made under various schemes (₹10 crore or more in each case) aggregating ₹14,266.10 crore remained unutilised as detailed in **Appendix 3.15**. Significant cases out of these, where the unutilised budget provision was ₹100 crore or more, are detailed in **Table 3.12** below. The major Grants/Appropriations where provisions remain unutilised to the extent of ₹11,853.31 crore were Public Debt, Interest payments and Servicing of Debt, Energy and Finance.

Table 3.12: Schemes in which provision above ₹100 crore or more remained unutilised							
							(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/ Appropriation	Name of Scheme	V/C	Total Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving
1	CH-I	Charged Appropriation-Public Debt	6003-110-0637-66-Ways and Means Advances	C	1,685.00	0.00	1,685.00 (100 %)
2	CH-I	Charged Appropriation-Public Debt	6003-110-0779-66-Advances for Recoupment of Short fall	C	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00 (100 %)
3	CH-II	Charged Appropriation-	2049-01-101-9931-52-7.00 per cent Madhya Pradesh	C	140.00	0.00	140.00 (100 %)

Table 3.12: Schemes in which provision above ₹100 crore or more remained unutilised							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/ Appropriation	Name of Scheme	V/C	Total Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving
		Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	State Development Loan, 2031				
4	CH-II	Charged Appropriation- Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	2049-60-701-0716- Miscellaneous Loans Payment	C	1,679.00	0.00	1,679.00 (100 %)
5	6	Finance	2054-095-5329-51- Payment of Pending Bills	V	888.41	0.00	888.41 (100 %)
6	6	Finance	2054-095-5329-53- Payment of Pending Bills	C	100.00	0.00	100.00 (100 %)
7	6	Finance	2070-800-0101-0224-51- Other Expenditure	V	100.00	0.00	100.00 (100 %)
8	6	Finance	6075-800-6787-66- Provision for settlement of Guaranteed Loan	V	600.91	0.00	600.91 (100 %)
9	12	Energy	2801-80-101-0101-7837-44-Assistance for making required improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	V	3,849.04	0.00	3,849.04 (100 %)
10	12	Energy	2801-80-101-0102-7837-44-Assistance for making required improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	V	612.68	0.00	612.68 (100 %)
11	12	Energy	2801-80-101-0103-7837-44-Assistance for making required improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	V	198.27	0.00	198.27 (100 %)
12	22	Urban Development and Housing	2217-05-800-0701-7839-42-Urban Swachh Bharat Mission	V	200.00	0.00	200.00 (100 %)
13	30	Rural Development	2515-800-0550-9216-33- Renewable and upgradation of constructed Roads under Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana	V	213.50	0.00	213.50 (100 %)
14	30	Rural Development	4515-800-0701-7467-42- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojana	V	150.00	0.00	150.00 (100 %)
15	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	2408-01-102-0701-1299-44-Reimbursement of Transport Commission expenses under targeted public distribution system	V	139.91	0.00	139.91 (100 %)
16	52	Medical Education	4210-03-105-0101-7853-64-Establishment of New Medical Colleges	V	183.00	0.00	183.00 (100 %)
Total					12,739.72	0.00	12,739.72 (100 %)

Source: VLC Data furnished by O/o PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Specific reasons for non-utilisation of the entire provision were not intimated by concerned Budget Controlling Officer (BCO), which indicates unrealistic budget estimation.

3.11 Major policy pronouncements in budget and their actual funding for ensuring implementation

According to Paras 30.1 and 30.2 of Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual, a Department should carry out budget monitoring by reviewing expenditure incurred by it during a financial year. The primary objective of such monitoring is to ensure that State budget presented and approved by the legislature remains a reliable guide to the actual expenditure incurred during the financial year. The monitoring should include not only expenditure incurred in the current financial year but also a comparison and analysis for the last three years.

It was observed that there were savings of ₹ one crore and above in 20 schemes started newly during 2021-22, as shown in **Table 3.13**:

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/ Appropriation	Name of Scheme	Total Provision (Original)	Expenditure	Saving (in per cent)
1	3	Police	4055-207-7823-Construction of Police Hospital	10.00	0.00	10.00 (100.00 %)
2	12	Energy	2801-80-101-7837-Assistance for making required improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	4,660.00	0.00	4,660.00 (100.00 %)
3	12	Energy	4801-05-190-7837-Assistance for making required improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00 (100.00 %)
4	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	2210-01-001-7833-Maintenance Work of Health Institutes	52.00	23.28	28.72 (55.23 %)
5	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	2210-01-001-7834-Safety and Sanitisation arrangement of Health Institutes	60.72	55.25	5.47 (9.00 %)
6	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	4210-01-001-7835-Upgradation and Strengthening of Health Services	100.00	30.62	69.38 (69.38 %)
7	22	Urban Development and Housing	2217-05-800-7838-Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban)	200.00	89.00	111.00 (55.50 %)
8	22	Urban Development and Housing	2217-05-800-7839-Urban Swachchh Bharat Mission 2.0	200.00	0.00	200.00 (100.00 %)
9	33	Tribal Affairs	2225-02-277-7912-Maintenance of Rural Schools and other works with education Cess	24.00	0.00	24.00 (100.00 %)
10	33	Tribal Affairs	2225-02-277-9516-C.M. Rise	50.00	0.00	50.00 (100.00 %)
11	33	Tribal Affairs	4225-02-277-7912-	23.00	0.00	23.00

Table 3.13: Schemes in which budget provision was ₹10 crore or more						
(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/ Appropriation	Name of Scheme	Total Provision (Original)	Expenditure	Saving (in per cent)
			Maintenance of Rural Schools and other works with education Cess			(100.00 %)
12	33	Tribal Affairs	4225-02-277-9516-C.M. Rise	350.00	0.00	350.00 (100.00 %)
13	40	Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	2202-02-109-7912- Maintenance of Rural Schools and other works with education Cess	83.00	0.00	83.00 (100.00 %)
14	40	Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	4202-01-202-7912- Maintenance of Rural Schools and other works with education Cess	83.00	0.00	83.00 (100.00 %)
15	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	2204-103-7662-Khelo India	25.00	0.00	25.00 (100.00 %)
16	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	4202-03-003-7662-Khelo India	20.00	0.00	20.00 (100.00 %)
17	45	Public Assets Management	4059-80-051-7875- Development Works of Properties entrusted to Public Assets Management Department	10.00	6.08	3.92 (39.20 %)
18	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	2401-119-7848-Prime Minister Micro Food Enterprises Upgradation Scheme	179.87	39.78	140.09 (77.88 %)
19	52	Medical Education	4210-03-105-7853- Establishment of New Medical Colleges	300.00	0.00	300.00 (100.00 %)
20	58	Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	2245-80-102-7667-Capacity Building under 15 th Finance Commission	239.70	11.83	227.87 (95.06 %)
Total				7,670.29	255.84	7,414.45

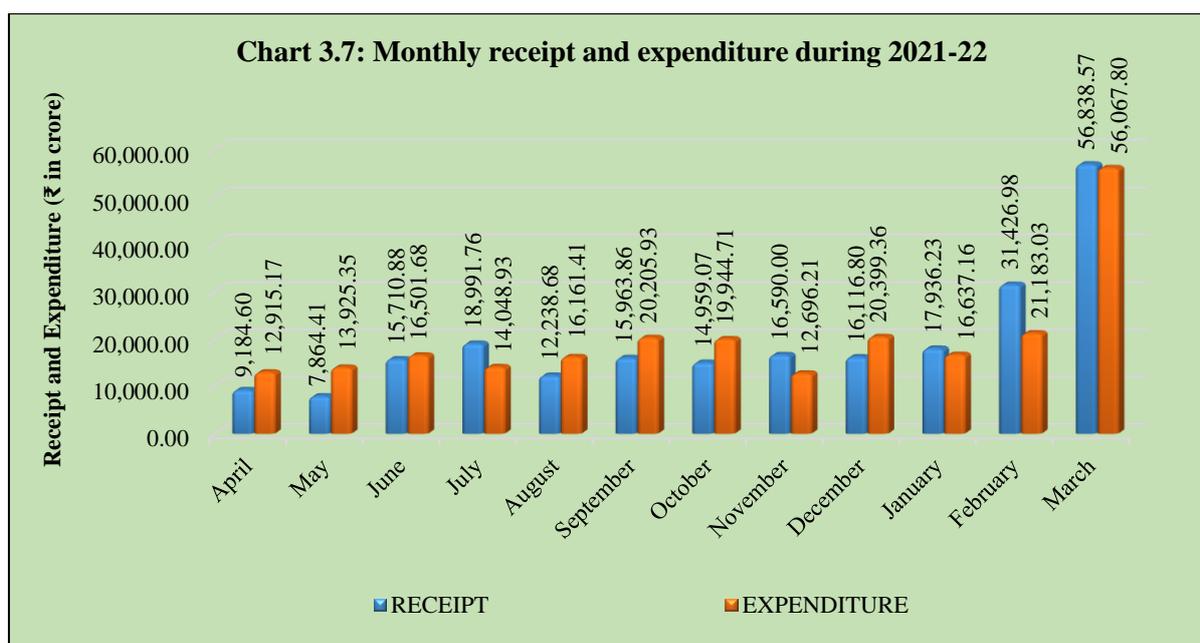
Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

It can be seen from the above **Table 3.13** that substantial savings in newly started schemes during 2021-22 were mainly in six Grants, *i.e.* Grant No. 12 Energy, Major Head 2801-Power, 4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects, Grant No. 19 Public Health and Family Welfare, Major Head 4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health, Grant No. 22 Urban Development and Housing, Major Head 2217-Urban Development, Grant No. 50 Horticulture and Food Processing, Major Head 2401-Crop Husbandry, Grant No. 52 Medical Education, Major Head 4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health, Grant No. 58 Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity, Major Head 2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities. Out of savings of ₹7,414.45 crore an amount of ₹1,623.00 crore was surrendered, which indicates possible lack of planning, unrealistic estimation of the anticipated expenditure and inadequate budgetary monitoring.

3.12 Rush of Expenditure

As per Para 26.13 of the Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual, a rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year, is regarded as breach of financial regularity. Further, as per the standing orders of Finance Department, the Administrative Departments should target their annual expenditure during four quarters in the first two quarters upto 45 *per cent*, in the third quarter 25 *per cent* and in the last quarter 30 *per cent* of the total expenditure for effective budget execution.

The monthly flow of receipts into the State exchequer and disbursements during 2021-22 is given in the following **Chart 3.7**.



Source: VLC Data furnished by O/o PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

As can be seen from the Chart above, the receipts were paced more or less evenly across all the months except in February and March. In the month of February there was a sudden rise because of huge receipts received under Internal Debt of the State Government, Education, Sports, Art and Culture, Land Revenue and Dividend and Profits. Similarly, in the month of March there was also a sudden rise due to more receipts received in Central Goods and Service tax, Corporation Tax, Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure, Stamps and Registration Fees, Taxes on Sales and Trade etc., Taxes and Duties on Electricity, Service Tax, Other Social Services, Forestry and Wildlife and Power during the financial year 2021-22.

The State Government incurred an expenditure of ₹56,067.80 crore, constituting about 23.29 *per cent* of the total expenditure of ₹2,40,686.74 crore¹, in March 2022 alone, of this, 100 *per cent* expenditure was incurred in 34 cases² of 16 Grants/Appropriations amounting to ₹13,683.50 crore during March 2022. Details are given in **Table 3.14**. Further it was also observed that during 2021-22, in 86 cases (32 Grants/Appropriation) more than the 50 *per cent* of the total expenditure was incurred in March 2022 as detailed in **Appendix 3.16**.

¹ Including expenditure on public debt.

² Where expenditure during last quarter exceeded ₹10 crore.

Table 3.14: Quantum of Expenditure in March							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Grant number and name	Scheme No.	Expenditure incurred during Jan-March 2022	Expenditure incurred in March 2022	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
						Jan-March 2022	March 2022
1	CH-I Charged Appropriation-Public Debt	5437	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	100.00	100.00
2	CH-I Charged Appropriation-Public Debt	6622	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	100.00	100.00
3	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9932	59.90	59.90	59.90	100.00	100.00
4	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9323	42.59	42.59	42.59	100.00	100.00
5	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9623	71.30	71.30	71.30	100.00	100.00
6	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9928	82.80	82.80	82.80	100.00	100.00
7	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9929	190.85	190.85	190.85	100.00	100.00
8	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9933	274.00	274.00	274.00	100.00	100.00
9	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9326	50.17	50.17	50.17	100.00	100.00
10	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	7824	550.00	550.00	550.00	100.00	100.00
11	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9930	142.28	142.28	142.28	100.00	100.00
12	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	7245	87.30	87.30	87.30	100.00	100.00
13	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9926	41.00	41.00	41.00	100.00	100.00
14	CH-II Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9925	45.00	45.00	45.00	100.00	100.00
15	3-Police	1416	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00
16	6-Finance	6857	26.59	26.59	26.59	100.00	100.00
17	6-Finance	1005	212.23	212.23	212.23	100.00	100.00
18	7-Commercial Tax	817	457.57	457.57	457.57	100.00	100.00
19	10-Forest	8859	20.85	20.85	20.85	100.00	100.00
20	12-Energy	7255	140.33	140.33	140.33	100.00	100.00
21	12-Energy	3218	884.45	884.45	884.45	100.00	100.00
22	13-Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development	1227	13.80	13.80	13.80	100.00	100.00

Table 3.14: Quantum of Expenditure in March							
(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Grant number and name	Scheme No.	Expenditure incurred during Jan-March 2022	Expenditure incurred in March 2022	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
						Jan-March 2022	March 2022
23	13-Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development	7847	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.00	100.00
24	17-Co-operation	9937	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00
25	17-Co-operation	2091	48.58	48.58	48.58	100.00	100.00
26	19-Public Health and Family Welfare	9923	31.57	31.57	31.57	100.00	100.00
27	22-Urban Development and Housing	7838	89.00	89.00	89.00	100.00	100.00
28	22-Urban Development and Housing	9492	32.00	32.00	32.00	100.00	100.00
29	25-Mineral Resources	6606	738.44	738.44	738.44	100.00	100.00
30	27-School Education (Primary Education)	6716	60.00	60.00	60.00	100.00	100.00
31	33-Tribal Affairs	8861	38.00	38.00	38.00	100.00	100.00
32	58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	475	2,427.00	2,427.00	2,427.00	100.00	100.00
33	58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	7024	600.50	600.50	600.50	100.00	100.00
34	61-Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	6080	85.40	85.40	85.40	100.00	100.00
Total			13,683.50	13,683.50	13,683.50	100.00	100.00

Source: Information furnished by O/o the PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

As can be seen from **Table 3.15** below, during the financial year 2021-2022, there were eight cases, where more than 50 per cent of the expenditure was incurred in March 2022. Out of these eight cases, huge expenditure was incurred in various schemes like Share Capital for Marketing Federation (MARKFED), Chief Minister Farmer's Co-operative Loan assistance schemes, Transfer to Reserve Fund and Deposit Account-Natural Calamities unspent margin-money fund famine relief fund, the amount received from National Contingency Disaster Relief Fund and Transfer of Mineral Surcharge to Reserve Fund under Grant No. 58 Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity, Grant No. 17 Co-operation, Grant No. 11 Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion and Grant No. 25 Mineral Resources.

Table 3.15: Grants with more than 50 per cent of expenditure in March alone									
(₹ in crore)									
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Description	1st Qtr	2nd Qtr	3rd Qtr	4th Qtr	Total	Expenditure in March	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
1	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	347.92	332.19	216.28	1,055.40	1,951.79	1,040.18	53.29
2	17	Co-operation	33.19	28.82	474.14	1,175.08	1,711.23	1,122.25	65.58
3	25	Mineral Resources	9.02	9.61	10.10	747.08	775.81	742.81	95.75
4	45	Public Assets Management	0.02	0.05	4.45	19.33	23.85	18.61	78.00
5	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	366.45	590.95	408.52	4,048.66	5,414.58	3,454.12	63.79
6	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	0.00	0.24	1.04	93.47	94.75	87.90	92.77
7	63	Minority Welfare	2.09	2.60	4.83	18.92	28.44	15.81	55.58
8	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	35.75	202.63	307.58	825.56	1,371.52	741.13	54.04

Source: Information furnished by O/o PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

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

3.13 Gender Budget

Gender budget of the State discloses the expenditure proposed to be incurred within the overall budget on schemes which are designed to benefit women fully or partially. Gender budgeting was introduced in Madhya Pradesh during 2007-08. Schemes relating to gender budget were bifurcated in two categories:

Category 1: Schemes in which 100 per cent budget provisions were related to women and

Category 2: Schemes in which at least 30 per cent of budget provisions were related to women.

Gender budget was incorporated in the State budget as a significant statement highlighting the need to segregate budgetary allocations on the basis of gender under the demands for grants.

Table 3.16 shows details of budgetary provision under Gender Budget during 2017-22:

Table 3.16: Provision under Gender Budget during 2017-22					
(₹ in crore)					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Gender Budget	47,009	52,344	58,309	55,244	60,379
Total Budget	2,06,470	2,38,303	2,56,925	2,35,927	2,82,780

Source: Budget Books and Appropriation Accounts of respective years

Budget allocation under Gender Budget increased by ₹5,135 crore from ₹55,244 crore in 2020-2021 to ₹60,379 crore in 2021-22. This allocation was made across 28 departments on schemes designed specifically to benefit women under Category 1 and Category 2. Year-wise allocation and expenditure in respect of categories 1 and 2 for the period 2017-22 are given in

Table 3.17:

Table 3.17: Gender Budgetary allocations during 2017-22						
(₹ in crore)						
Year	Category 1			Category 2		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to outlay	Outlay	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure to outlay
2017-18	2,617.70	2,411.88	92.14	44,391.09	45,689.86	102.93
2018-19	3,396.34	3,396.34	100.00	48,948.00	36,574.24	74.72
2019-20	2,695.08	1,611.02	59.78	55,614.20	50,571.92	90.93
2020-21	3,375.37	NA*	-	51,868.72	NA*	-
2021-22	1,797.05	NA*	-	58,582.69	NA*	-

Source: Information provided by Finance Department, GoMP

*NA- Information not provided by Finance Department

The State Government has not reported on the performance of Gender Budget during 2021-22 to gauge the effectiveness of the schemes targeted to benefit women. The Finance Department should insist that the respective Departments submit performance reports along with the proposal for Gender Budget of current year to bring about transparency in public spending for the socio-economic empowerment of women in the State through various schemes.

3.14 Agriculture Budget

Agriculture Budget of the State discloses the expenditure proposed to be incurred within the overall budget on schemes, which are targeted to benefit farmers. The Agriculture Budget was introduced in Madhya Pradesh during 2012-13. This budget includes the development of agriculture sector and interests of farmers activities to benefit the farmers. Agriculture Budget was incorporated in the State budget as a significant statement highlighting the need to segregate budgetary allocations based on agriculture sector under the demands for grants.

Table 3.18 shows details of provision under Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development made by the State during 2017-22.

Table 3.18: Budgetary allocation of Agriculture Budget vis-à-vis Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development Grant during 2017-22					
(₹ in crore)					
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development (Grant No. 13)	8,383	16,865	22,609	14,062	15,991
Agriculture Budget	33,564	37,499	46,560	26,265	35,354

Source: Budget Books and Appropriation Accounts of respective years

Agriculture Budget allocation increased by ₹9,089 crore from ₹26,265 crore in 2020-21 to ₹35,354 crore in 2021-22. Year-wise allocation and expenditure in Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development (Grant No. 13) during 2017-22 are given in **Table 3.19**:

Table 3.19: Budget Allocation and Expenditure under Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development			
(₹ in crore)			
Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Saving (Per cent)
2017-18	8,383	5,183	3,200 (38.17)
2018-19	16,865	9,746	7,119 (42.21)
2019-20	22,609	15,021	7,588 (33.56)
2020-21	14,062	13,542	520 (3.70)
2021-22	15,991	15,389	602 (3.76)

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

As can be seen from the above Tables, there were substantial savings under Grant No. 13 during 2017-22, ranging from 3.70 per cent to 42.21 per cent.

3.15 Environment Budget

The National Environment Policy, 2006 is intended to emphasize on conservation, prevention of degradation and equity of Natural Resources. During the financial year 2020-21, Environment Budget was introduced by Madhya Pradesh State Government under Grant No. 57 Environment. The Budget includes the data relating to Environment, Waste Management, Prevention and Control of Pollution, Environment Research and Education, Environmental Protection, etc. rendered by the State Government.

During 2021-22, budget allocation of ₹25.25 crore was made under Grant No. 57 Environment, against which expenditure of ₹25.03 crore was incurred resulting in saving of only ₹0.22 crore. Further, it observed that the saving of ₹0.22 crore was surrendered after the close of the financial year which was not accepted by the PrAG (A&E)-I for inclusion in the accounts, whereas in the previous year 2020-21, the Government of Madhya Pradesh incurred ₹41.02 crore against the budget allocation of ₹41.37 crore in Major Heads 2215-Water Supply and Sanitation, 2217-Urban Development and 4217-Capital outlay on Urban Development instead of Major Head 3435-Ecology and Environment under Grant No. 57 Environment. The PrAG (A&E)-I has taken up (09 May 2022) the matter with the State Government for necessary corrections in the budget documents of 2022-23.

Budget allocation and Expenditure incurred during 2021-22 by the State Government under Grant No. 57 Environment is shown below in **Table 3.20**:

Table 3.20: Budget Allocation and utilisation under Grant No. 57 Environment						
(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Grant Number and Name	Head of account up to minor head and name of Scheme	Total Budget Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of utilisation w.r.t. Total Budget Provision
1	57-Environment	2215-02-800-Other Expenditure	1.00	1.00	0.00	100.00
2		2217-05-191-Assistance to Local Bodies Corporations, Urban Development Authorities, Improvement of	17.10	17.10	0.00	100.00

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Grant Number and Name	Head of account up to minor head and name of Scheme	Total Budget Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of utilisation w.r.t. Total Budget Provision
		City Bodies, etc.				
3		2215-02-106-Prevention of Air and Water Pollution	6.90	6.68	0.22	96.81
4		4217-01-051-Construction	0.25	0.25	0.00	100.00
Total			25.25	25.03	0.22	99.13

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

3.16 Review of selected Grants

After voting on Demands for Grants in the Legislative Assembly, an Appropriation Bill is introduced for appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for moneys required to meet (a) the grants made by the Assembly and (b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund. After the Governor's assent to the Bill, amounts shown in the Appropriation Act and schedules thereof become the sanctioned grants for expenditure under various Demands.

During the year 2021-22, Audit selected two Grants, *i.e.* Grant No. 10 Forest and Grant No. 48 Narmada Valley Development, for detailed scrutiny to review compliance with prescribed budgetary procedures, monitoring of funds, control mechanisms and implementation of schemes within these grants.

3.16.1 Grant No. 10 Forest

Audit reviewed (August 2022) the budgetary procedure and control over expenditure pertaining to the Grant No. 10 Forest at the Additional Principal Chief Conservator of Forest (APCCF) (Finance & Budget), Bhopal. He is the Budget Controlling Officer (BCO) of Grant No.10. Outcome of the audit is discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

3.16.1.1 Summarised position of Budget and Expenditure

The details of amount budgeted for and the expenditure incurred under Grant No. 10 during 2021-22 is summarised below in **Table 3.21**:

(₹ in crore)								
Section	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Budget released to BCO	Expenditure		Savings	
					As per Appropriation Accounts	As per BCO	As per Appropriation Accounts	As per BCO
Revenue (Voted)	1,791.39	26.55	1,817.94	1,797.96	1,524.74	1,512.71	293.20	285.25
Revenue (Charged)	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.80	0.53	0.53	0.27	0.27
Capital (Voted)	1,115.47	0.00	1,115.47	1,115.47	981.45	981.46	134.02	134.01
Total	2,907.66	26.55	2,934.21	2,914.23	2,506.72	2,494.70	427.49	419.53

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22 and information furnished by the BCO

As can be seen from the **Table 3.21** above, under Revenue section (Voted), the savings as per Appropriation Account was ₹293.20 crore (against the allotted budget approved by the State Legislature ₹1,817.94 crore), whereas the total savings as per BCO was ₹285.25 crore (against the budget released to BCO ₹1,797.96 crore by the Finance Department).

- Such margin of savings indicates that BCO had not exercised due care while preparing estimates and also not complied with the applicable provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual (MPBM) at the time of preparation of budget estimates.
- As per paragraph 24.9.3 of MPBM, the BCO is responsible for reconciliation of accounts maintained by BCO with those appearing in Accountant General's (AG's) books and for identifying and correcting misclassifications. The difference in figures between the O/o the PrAG (A&E)-I and the BCO is due to absence of system of non-reconciliation which was in violation of the MPBM provision.

3.16.1.2 Inflated provisions under original and supplementary grants

In the 15 Heads of Account under the Grant, where savings were ₹ five crore and above and more than the 20 per cent of total budget received (₹528.01 crore), significant savings of ₹218.48 crore (41.38 per cent of the total budget) have occurred, which indicates an improper budget estimation. Details are given in **Appendix 3.17**.

3.16.1.3 Opaqueness in Government Accounts – Operation of Minor Head 800

As per paragraph 8.3 (5) (VI) of Budget Manual volume-I, since most of the government activities are well defined in the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts of Union and States, issued by the Controller General of Accounts, operation of the minor head '800-Other Receipts/Expenditure' should be minimised. In case, classification of expenditure under this minor head is necessitated by special circumstances, estimates should be accompanied with a detailed explanation and would require vetting by the Accountant General.

Test check of records of APCCF (Finance/Budget), Bhopal (August 2022) revealed that huge amount was booked under the head "800- other expenses". The extent of operation of Minor Head 800 for the head of accounts 2406-01-800 and 4406-01-800 are given in **Table 3.22**:

Table 3.22: Summarised position of minor head 800 during 2017-22						
(₹ in crore)						
Year	Major Head 2406		Major Head 4406		Total	
	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Budget Provision	Expenditure
2017-18	17.08	15.12	0.00	0.00	17.08	15.12
2018-19	18.94	15.02	22.08	14.24	41.02	29.26
2019-20	15.99	12.47	317.81	4.85	333.80	17.32
2020-21	17.14	15.94	510.12	465.89	527.26	481.83
2021-22	17.75	15.62	623.88	568.36	641.63	583.98

Source: Information furnished by BCO

The above Table depicts that booking of expenditure under the head of account 800-other receipt/expenditure has increased gradually, especially in the year 2020-21 and 2021-22.

Thus, there was lack of effort to minimising the expenditure under the minor head “800-other expenses”.

Indiscriminate booking of receipts and expenditure under Minor Head 800 affects transparency and nature of transactions and renders the accounts opaque.

Reply of the department is still awaited (October 2022).

3.16.1.4 Substantial and Persistent Savings

(a) Persistent Savings

Audit observed that in violation of paragraphs 30.1 and 30.2 of MPBM, during the last five years from 2017-18 to 2021-22, there were persistent savings of more than ₹ eight crore in six schemes ranging between 3.16 per cent and 84.26 per cent of the total budget allotment under the relevant appropriation as shown in **Table 3.23**.

Table 3.23: List of appropriations indicating persistent savings during 2017-22						
(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Amount of Savings				
		(Per cent to total budget allotment in the scheme)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	7882-Implementation of working plan	11.45 (3.16)	10.96 (3.21)	70.89 (16.70)	15.10 (4.33)	20.74 (5.93)
2	3730- Integrated development of Wildlife	56.92 (19.55)	94.14 (47.52)	190.89 (78.62)	40.55 (29.71)	43.66 (43.95)
3	7458- Composite bamboo development	9.25 (45.00)	151.81 (84.26)	22.76 (63.51)	11.60 (42.73)	20.82 (69.39)
4	3555-Head Quarter	12.24 (22.94)	13.49 (24.05)	19.72 (33.22)	17.47 (29.87)	19.36 (31.69)
5	0812-Establishment of executing organization and ranges	245.44 (22.23)	203.20 (18.44)	55.13 (5.57)	85.62 (8.09)	174.77 (15.63)
6	2899-National Park	12.52 (9.98)	15.52 (12.41)	14.68 (11.78)	8.68 (6.40)	13.11 (9.71)

Source: Information furnished by BCO

Persistent savings are indicative of unrealistic budgetary allocation, sub-optimal utilisation of budgeted funds and monitoring or resource utilisation. This also showed that budget allocations were made without considering the previous years' trends in expenditure which resulted in persistent savings.

The APCCF (Finance & Budget) stated (August 2022) that the savings was due to setting expenditure limit by Finance Department, not receiving decision of Finance Department on incurring expenditure in Central Government schemes to the extent of available funds and imposition of lockdown due to Covid-19.

The reason cited by the Department is not acceptable as the lockdown due to Covid-19 was imposed on 25 March 2020 and savings had also occurred during 2017-18 to 2021-22. These indicate that trends in previous years were not analysed while preparing the budget estimates. Substantial savings in these schemes had defeated the main objectives of the schemes and deprived the beneficiaries of the envisaged benefits of the schemes.

(b) Substantial Savings

The main objectives of the schemes under Grant No. 10 Forest are to manage forest scientifically so that forest produces may be obtained sustainably, forest produce required for local forest dwellers and supply of raw material to forest based industries.

Audit observed that during 2021-22, there were substantial savings of ₹283.32 crore in 17 schemes, where savings were ₹ five crore or more, ranging between 6.85 per cent and 100 per cent of the total budget. The details are shown in **Appendix 3.18**.

The APCCF (Finance & Budget) stated (August 2022) that the savings was due to bar of expenditure limit by Finance Department, not receiving decision of re-appropriation timely from Government and Covid-19.

The reason of Covid-19 is not acceptable as there was no lockdown in the year 2021-22 and there was lack of pursuance by the BCO to get re-appropriation timely.

3.16.1.5 Non-utilisation of entire provision

During 2021-22, in seven cases where provision was ₹ one crore or more, the entire provision of the schemes aggregated to ₹58.01 crore was not utilised by the Department from the funds released as detailed in **Table 3.24** below:

Table 3.24: Non-utilisation of provision					
(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Scheme head	Total provision	Funds released to BCO	Expenditure	Savings
1	2406-01-190-0705-7458-42-007 Composite bamboo development plan (Bamboo mission, Centrally sponsored)	3.26	3.26	0.00	3.26
2	2406-01-190-0706-7458-42-007 Composite bamboo development plan (Bamboo mission, Centrally sponsored)	3.18	3.18	0.00	3.18
3	4406-01-102-0703-3730-54 Integrated development of Wildlife	23.10	23.10	0.00	23.10
4	4406-01-102-0706-3730-54 Integrated development of Wildlife	15.40	15.40	0.00	15.40
5	4406-01-101-0705-7488-42-007 National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
6	4406-01-101-0704-7488-42-007 National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	5.05	5.05	0.00	5.05
7	4406-01-101-0706-7488-42-007 National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	2.02	2.02	0.00	2.02
Total		58.01	58.01	0.00	58.01

Source: Information furnished by BCO

The APCCF (Finance & Budget) in its reply (August 2022) stated that the main reasons for savings were as non-approval of re-appropriation from Government.

3.16.1.6 Unnecessary supplementary provision/re-appropriation

According to paragraphs 28.8 and 28.9 of MPBM Vol-1, the primary responsibility of preparing and justifying supplementary grants rests with BCOs. Proposals for supplementary

grants or appropriation should be submitted by the controlling officer to the administrative Department concerned, who should then examine the proposals carefully and recommend to the Finance Department only those that are considered to be fully justified.

Audit observed that during the year 2021-22, supplementary provision/re-appropriation amounting to ₹34.91 crore proved unnecessary in six schemes, as the expenditure was not even upto the level of original provision, as detailed in **Table 3.25** below:

Table 3.25: Details of unnecessary supplementary provision/re-appropriation of provision						
(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Schemes	Original Provision ³	Re-appropriation	Total	Expenditure	savings
1	10-2406-01-190-0705-7458-42-007 Composite bamboo development plan (Bamboo mission, Centrally sponsored)	0.00	3.26	3.26	0.00	3.26
2	10-2406-01-190-0706-7458-42-007 Composite bamboo development plan (Bamboo mission, Centrally sponsored)	0.00	3.18	3.18	0.00	3.18
3	10-4406-01-102-0706-3730-54 Integrated development of Wildlife	0.00	15.40	15.40	0.00	15.40
4	10-4406-01-101-0705-7488-42-007 National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00
5	10-4406-01-101-0704-7488-42-007 National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	5.05	5.05	0.00	5.05
6	10-4406-01-101-0706-7488-42-007 National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00	2.02
Total		0.00	34.91	34.91	0.00	34.91

Source: Information furnished by BCO

This indicates that proposals for supplementary budget were sent to the Finance Department without assessing the actual requirement. As unnecessary provisioning reflects injudicious budgetary exercise, robust checks should be put in place to avoid such occurrences. Further, re-appropriation of funds, which is an exercise of the grant controlling authorities with reference to the budget/expenditure, needs to be carried out with rigorous checks, to ensure that funds are spent for envisaged purposes.

The APCCF (Finance & Budget) in reply (August 2022) stated that expenditure could not be incurred due to non-approval of re-appropriation from Government.

3.16.1.7 Surrender of funds by DDOs

Scrutiny of records made available by the BCO (APCCF, Finance & Budget) revealed that in eight cases, more than 50 per cent of budget allocated to DDOs during 2021-22 remained unutilised. Details are shown in **Table 3.26** below:

³ Token Money.

Table 3.26: Statement showing significant non-utilisation of funds by DDOs						
(₹ in lakh)						
Sl. No.	Name of Scheme	Budget Allotment to DDOs 2021-22	Utilised by DDOs	Savings	Surrender	Percentage non-utilisation of funds by DDOs
1	10-2406-02-110-0101-2899-33-006 National Park (Establishment)	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.26	100.00
2	10-2406-01-001-0101-3555-22-006 Head Quarters	7.50	0.98	6.52	6.52	86.94
3	10-4406-01-800-9668-22-001 CAMPA Interest	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00	100.00
4	10-4406-01-800-9668-22-009 CAMPA Interest	10.00	0.27	9.73	9.73	97.30
5	10-4406-01-800-9668-16-009 CAMPA Interest	21.00	0.70	20.30	20.30	96.67
6	10-4406-01-800-9668-22-007 CAMPA Interest	5.00	0.45	4.55	4.55	91.00
7	10-4406-01-800-9668-31-007 CAMPA Interest	3.00	0.35	2.65	2.65	88.34
8	10-4406-01-800-9668-11-009 CAMPA Interest	10.00	0.63	9.37	9.37	93.70
Total		58.76	3.38	55.38	55.38	94.25

Source: Information furnished by BCO

As can be seen from **Table 3.26** above, the budget allotted to DDOs was ₹58.76 lakh, against which, ₹3.38 lakh was utilised, resulting in unspent balance of ₹55.38 lakh. This indicates that the BCO had prepared the budget estimates on *ad hoc* basis, without assessing the actual requirement and without proposals from DDOs.

The APCCF (Finance & Budget) in reply (August 2022) stated that remaining amounts were surrendered by the Department (May 2022) but it was not accepted by the O/o The PrAG (A&E)-I due to delay in receipt of sanctions after closing and finalisation of the accounts.

3.16.1.8 Non-surrender of savings within prescribed time

According to paragraph 26.9 of the MPBM Vol-I, statements of anticipated savings in expenditure are required to be submitted by the Budget Controlling Officers to the Finance Department by 15th January for each financial year so that resources can be allocated by the Finance Department to other Demands for Grants.

During 2021-22, in 48 schemes, savings aggregating to ₹427.00 crore (14.55 *per cent*) of total provision of ₹2,934.21 crore⁴ were proposed for surrender in the month of March 2022 (31.3.2022) but approval of Government was not found on record. However, the total savings during the year 2021-22 was only ₹419.53 crore against the total budget released to BCO of ₹2,914.23 crore. As per information provided (August 2022) by the PrAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior, the proposal for surrender was received (03.06.2022) after the cut-off dated (10.05.2022) and hence was not accepted.

⁴ As per Budget Books.

It was further observed that according to IFMIS ₹449.78 crore was not released to DDOs by the BCO.

The APCCF (Finance & Budget) did not offer any comment regarding delay in surrender (October 2022).

3.16.1.9 Preparation of budget estimates on *ad hoc* basis

As per paragraphs B-7 and B-8 of MPBM Vol-I (Part-B), all BCOs are responsible for collating estimates of expenditure and receipts prepared by the DDOs under them as well as for preparing estimates of off budget funds likely to be received for departmental schemes during the ensuing financial year and for finalisation of estimates of expenditure and receipts, BCOs should collate all estimates prepared by DDOs and review the same.

During Audit it was observed (August 2022) that while preparing the budget estimates by the BCO, information was not collated from the DDOs before finalisation of the budget estimates. Further, it was observed that the department had spent only ₹2,494.70 crore against the allotted amount of ₹2,914.23 crore, which indicates that budget estimates were made without following the provision of said Manual and without assessing the actual requirement at DDOs level, which resulted in blockage of funds as well as violation of said provisions.

On this being pointed out, APCCF (Finance & Budget) while admitting the facts (October 2022) stated that budget estimates were prepared on the basis of information called for from the budget managers.

The fact however remains that budget estimate were prepared on an arbitrary basis, without following the set procedures.

3.16.2 Grant No. 48 Narmada Valley Development

Audit reviewed (July 2022) the budgetary procedure and control over expenditure pertaining to Grant No. 48 Narmada Valley Development. The Chairman, Narmada Valley Development Authority, Bhopal is the Budget Controlling Officer (BCO) of Grant No. 48.

3.16.2.1 Summarised position of Budget and Expenditure

The details of amount budgeted for and the expenditure incurred under Grant No. 48 Narmada Valley Development during 2021-22 is summarised below in **Table 3.27**:

Table 3.27: Summarised Appropriation during 2021-22								
Section	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Budget released to BCO	Expenditure		Savings	
					As per Appropriation Accounts	As per BCO	As per Appropriation Accounts	As per BCO
Revenue (Voted)	14.04	0.88	14.92	14.92	12.74	12.79	2.18	2.13
Capital (Voted)	3,665.13	3,185.48	6,850.61	6,850.61	4,763.00	4,763.96	2,087.61	2,086.65
Capital (Charged)	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.46	0.46	0.54	0.54
Total	3,680.17	3,186.36	6,866.53	6,866.53	4,776.20	4,777.21	2,090.33	2,089.32

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22 and information furnished by the BCO

As can be seen from **Table 3.27** above, under Capital Section (Voted), the original budget as approved by the legislature was ₹6,850.61 crore and actual budget released to Budget Controlling Officers (BCO) by Finance Department (FD) ₹6,850.61 crore (100.00 per cent).

Similarly, against the total provision of ₹14.92 crore under Revenue Section (Voted), actual budget released to BCO was ₹14.92 crore (100.00 per cent).

As per Appropriation Accounts 2021-22, against the provision of ₹6,866.53 crore, an expenditure of ₹4,776.20 crore was incurred resulting in unspent provision of ₹2,090.33 crore (30.44 per cent). Further, as per the records of BCO, against the total budget released to BCO ₹6,866.53 crore, an expenditure of ₹4,777.21 crore was incurred resulting in an unspent amount of ₹2,089.32 crore (30.43 per cent). Out of the total savings of ₹2,089.32 crore at BCO level ₹191.74 crore (9.20 per cent) was released during the month of February and March 2022.

Such margin of savings, indicates that the BCO had not given due care during estimation and also not complied with the applicable provisions of the Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual (MPBM) at the time of preparation of the Budget Estimates.

3.16.2.2 Persistent Savings

Audit observed that in violation of paras 30.1 and 30.2 of Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual, during the last four years from 2018-19 to 2021-22, there were persistent savings of ₹ one crore and above in seven schemes ranging between 5.32 per cent and 69.38 per cent of the total budget allotment as shown in **Table 3.28** below:

Table 3.28: Schemes indicating persistent savings during 2018-22					
(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Amount of Savings (Per cent to total budget allotment in the scheme)			
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1	2428-Executive Establishment (Unit-I and Unit-II)	35.58 (38.43)	16.48 (16.39)	17.08 (18.00)	27.14 (26.55)
2	2872-Bargi Canal Diversion	12.54 (33.53)	4.96 (12.75)	6.89 (18.16)	11.78 (28.72)
3	3561-Headquarter Establishment	20.03 (69.38)	3.22 (13.01)	6.46 (23.88)	13.38 (40.27)
4	4406-Expenditure for land acquisition and other work in submerged area and Sardar Sarovar	16.47 (26.83)	13.80 (21.12)	11.16 (17.70)	17.30 (25.44)
5	5287-Director and Staff of land acquisition and rehabilitation, Khandwa	1.76 (51.39)	1.51 (41.07)	1.37 (37.51)	1.36 (37.54)
6	8191-Headquarter Establishment (Unit-II)	12.23 (30.33)	3.75 (9.23)	6.54 (15.76)	11.92 (26.87)
7	9091-Omkareshwar Project	7.14 (7.89)	10.04 (10.07)	4.27 (5.32)	21.08 (15.40)

Source: Information furnished by BCO

Reasons for persistent savings were mainly in the activities i.e., salary allowances and Maintenance. This shows poor budgetary monitoring or shortfall in performance or both and also shows that budget allocations were made without considering the previous years' trends in expenditure which resulted in persistent savings.

3.16.2.3 Substantial Savings

The main objective of the schemes under Grant No. 48 Narmada Valley Development is to prepare a detailed plan to avoid exploitation of the water resources of the Narmada river and its tributaries and to undertake all necessary major engineering works for the harnessing of the river and its tributaries for the purpose of irrigation, power, navigation flood control and other development works.

Audit observed that during 2021-22, there were substantial savings of ₹2,040.27 crore in 20 schemes, where savings were ₹ five crore or more and ranging between 5.30 per cent and 97.87 per cent. The details are shown in **Appendix 3.19**.

Out of total Savings of ₹2,040.27 crore an amount ₹1,732.98 crore (84.94 per cent) occurred mainly in three schemes which are shown in **Table 3.29** below:

Table 3.29: List of schemes indicating Substantial savings during 2021-22									
(₹ in crore)									
Sl. No.	Scheme	Budget Provision	Supplementary Budget	Re-appropriation	Total provision	Budget released to BCO	Expenditure	Savings	Savings (in per cent)
1	2333-Narmada Basin Company Limited investment	300.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,800.00	300.00	300.00	1,500.00	83.33
2	1406-Kali Sindh Link Project	275.00	282.20	(-)5.00	552.20	435.00	435.00	117.20	21.22
3	1953-Narmada Paravati Link Project	400.00	515.78	(-)44.00	871.78	756.00	756.00	115.78	13.28
Total		975.00	2,297.98	(-)49.00	3,223.98	1,491.00	1,491.00	1,732.98	53.75

Source: Information furnished by BCO

On being asked about the reasons for savings, the Department replied (31.03.2022) that the savings were due to non-receipt of necessary approval from the government for investment in Narmada Basin Project Company Limited.

Further, it was also observed that the supplementary budget of ₹2,297.98 crore was released in the month of December 2021 and ₹1,732.98 crore remained unspent against it which shows that the controlling officer of the concerned administrative department recommended for supplementary budget without examining which shows budget utilisation was without planning and monitoring. Huge savings of 53.75 per cent in these three schemes had defeated the main purpose of the schemes.

3.16.2.4 Preparation of budget estimates on *ad hoc* basis

As per para B-7 & B-8 of Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual Vol-I (Part-B), all BCOs are responsible for collating estimates of expenditure and receipts from the DDOs under them as well as estimates of Off Budget funds likely to be received for departmental schemes during the ensuing financial year for finalisation of estimates of expenditure and receipts. BCOs should collate all estimates prepared by DDOs and review the same.

However, during audit of Grant No. 48 Narmada Valley Development, it was observed that department had spent ₹4,777.21 crore against the allotted budget amount ₹6,866.53 crore released to BCO. This indicates that the budget estimate was prepared on *ad hoc* basis. Non-compliance to provisions of Budget Manual resulted in unnecessary supplementary provisions and substantial savings which indicate that either the budgeting was done without due prudence or there were serious slippages in programme implementation.

3.16.2.5 Non-utilisation of provision

During 2021-22, in seven schemes where provision was ₹ one crore in each scheme was not utilised for that particular scheme/purpose intended to and the unspent amount was either re-appropriated or surrendered at the end of the financial year 2021-22 resulting in savings of entire provision and the provision of ₹ one crore in each scheme remained unutilised as detailed in **Table 3.30**.

(₹ in crore)								
Sl. No.	Scheme head	Nomenclature	Original Budget	Re-appropriation	Surrender	Total Budget	Expenditure	Savings
1	48-4700-80-800-0101-6399-64-001	6399-Indira Sagar Project (Unit-I)	1.00	(-)0.90	(-)0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00
2	48-4700-80-800-0101-9662-64-001	9662- Hoshangabad Bairaj Project	1.00	(-)1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
3	48-4700-80-800-0101-9663-64-001	9663-Handia Project	1.00	(-)1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
4	48-4801-01-203-0101-6403-64-001	6403-Payment of share of Indira Sagar Project (Unit-I) to NSDC	1.00	(-)0.90	(-)0.10	0.00	0.00	1.00
5	48-4801-01-800-0101-8824-64-001	8824-Raghubar Project	1.00	(-)0.98	(-)0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00
6	48-4801-01-800-0101-8825-64-001	8825-Basaniya Project	1.00	(-)0.98	(-)0.02	0.00	0.00	1.00
7	48-4801-001-0101-8808-64-002	8808-Work related to Information Technology	1.00	(-)0.24	(-)0.76	0.00	0.00	1.00
Total			7.00	(-)6.00	(-)1.00	0.00	0.00	7.00

Source: Information furnished by O/o PAG (A&E)-I, M.P., Gwalior

Thus, the provision in the above seven schemes remained unutilised which indicates unrealistic budget provisioning by concerning BCO of Departments.

3.16.2.6 Non-Submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs)

The State Financial Rules provide that every order sanctioning a grant would specify its objective clearly, as well as the time limit within which the grant is to be spent. The departmental officers drawing the Grants-in-Aid would be primarily responsible for certifying to the Accountant General, where necessary, the fulfilment of the conditions attached to the grant and submission of certificates (Utilisation Certificates) in such form and at such interval as may be agreed between the PrAG (A&E)-I and the Head of the Department concerned.

In terms of Rule 179 and 182 of the Madhya Pradesh Financial Code, Utilisation Certificates in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it on or before 1st June every year, following from the date of receipt of grant or before applying for a further grant on the same object, whichever is earlier. Audit observed that in five projects, Utilisation Certificates amounting of ₹115.14 crore were outstanding as on 31 March 2022, as depicted in **Table 3.31**.

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Outstanding Utilisation Certificates					Total
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
1	Indira Sagar Project-I&II	7.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.34
2	Indira Sagar Project-III	51.29	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	53.37
3	Omkareshwar Canal Project-II	2.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.67
4	Omkareshwar Canal Project-III	5.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.55
5	Bargi Diversion Project-III	0.00	0.00	16.48	0.00	29.73	46.21
Total		66.85	2.08	16.48	0.00	29.73	115.14

Source: Information furnished by the BCO

Further, it was also observed that Government of India (GoI) released ₹277.78 crore for Indira Sagar Project, Omkareshwar Canal Project and Bargi Diversion Project as central share during 2017-18 to 2021-22, against which Utilisation Certificates of ₹162.64 crore were issued, an amounting to ₹115.14 crore still outstanding, its Department-wise break-up is given in **Appendix 3.20**. Pending submission of Utilisation Certificates, there is no assurance that the amount had reached the beneficiaries and thus the expenditure cannot be vouched as correct or final.

The Departmental authorities have not yet explained as to how an amount of ₹115.14 crore was spent over the years. It is therefore a matter of concern, as it involves public funds provided to them for implementation of specific programmes/schemes and there is no assurance that the intended objectives of providing these funds have been achieved. In the absence of the Utilisation Certificates, it could not be ascertained whether the recipients had utilised the grants for the purposes for which those were given. Huge pendency in submission of Utilisation Certificates is fraught with the risk of fraud and misappropriation of funds.

3.17 Conclusion

Against the total provision of ₹2,82,779.61 crore during 2021-22, an expenditure of ₹2,42,993.35 crore was incurred leading to a saving of ₹39,786.26 crore (14.07 per cent). Out of the savings, an amount of ₹19,756.35 crore was allowed to lapse and the departments surrendered ₹19,978.53 crore (99.74 per cent of total surrendered amount of ₹20,029.91 crore) on the last day of the financial year.

Excess expenditure of ₹1,678.00 crore pertaining to 12 Grants and seven Appropriations for the years 2011-21 was yet to be regularised as per Article 205 of the Constitution of India.

Supplementary Grants/Appropriations and Excessive/Unnecessary/Inadequate Re-appropriation of funds were obtained without adequate justification which shows lack of coordination between the Finance and the line Departments.

Out of total 3,937 sub-heads, explanation for variations in expenditure with reference to approved budgetary allocations, were required in 1,063 sub-heads, but the required explanations were received in only 493 cases (46.38 per cent).

3.18 Recommendations

- i) An appropriate control mechanism needs to be instituted by the State Government to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of budget to ensure that savings are curtailed, large savings within the Grant/Appropriation are controlled and anticipated savings are identified and surrendered within the specified time frame.
- ii) The State Government should ensure that the excess expenditure over the past years should be regularised by the State Legislature at the earliest on priority basis.
- iii) The State Government should ensure that the unnecessary supplementary provisions and injudicious re-appropriation/surrender are avoided.
- iv) Controlling Officers need to be made aware of their responsibilities to explain the variation in expenditure from the allocation to facilitate proper analysis of budget and preparation of more meaningful Appropriation Accounts.

Chapter 4

QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING PRACTICES

Chapter 4-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.

4.1 Introduction

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

Issues related to completeness of accounts

4.2 Accounting of cess

4.2.1 Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess

Building and Other Construction Workers (BOCW) Welfare Cess is levied under the provisions of the BOCW Welfare Act, 1996.

In terms of the provisions of the BOCW Welfare Act, the Government of Madhya Pradesh constituted (April 2003) the Madhya Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (Board). The Board was assigned with duty to regulate the employment and conditions of service of Building and Other Construction Workers and to provide for their safety, health and welfare measures and for other matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Board had fixed cess at the rate of one *per cent* of the cost of construction to be collected from the employers for utilising it in implementation of its schemes. Various Government Departments collect the cess and must remit the same to the Board within one month of collection/deduction.

Section 27(1) of BOCW Welfare Act requires the Board to maintain proper accounts and other relevant records and prepare an annual statement of accounts in such forms as may be prescribed.

As per practice, the labour cess collected under the provisions of the BOCW Welfare Act is deposited into the bank accounts of the Board.

Audit has observed that the Board had not prepared annual statement of accounts since 2013-14. Despite drawing attention of the State Government to this issue year after year in the Audit Reports of the CAG, the situation remains the same.

Details of receipts and expenditure of labour cess during 2017-22 are given in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Details of receipts and expenditure of cess during 2017-22									
(₹ in crore)									
Year	Opening Balance	Amount of cess collected	Registration charges	Interest on deposits	Capital amount and other receipts	Total funds available	Expenditure	Closing Balance	Percentage of utilisation of available funds
2017-18	1,793.60	377.80	0.00	116.29	0.11	2,287.80	261.70	2,026.10	11.44
2018-19	2,026.10	548.32	0.00	112.93	7.59	2,694.94	314.15	2,380.79	11.66
2019-20	2,380.79	565.38	0.00	147.91	(-)6.84	3,087.24	584.43	2,502.81	18.93
2020-21	2,502.81	437.39	0.00	139.29	0.00	3,079.49	453.09	2,626.40	14.71
2021-22	2,626.40	522.51	0.00	108.73	0.69	3,258.33	1,119.72	2,138.61	34.36

Source: Information provided by Madhya Pradesh Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Bhopal

In the absence of certified annual accounts, Audit cannot comment on the correctness of accounts. The Government should review the performance of the Board in the light of the facts that accounts have not been prepared and/or submitted to the Accountant General and funds remaining unutilised.

4.2.2 Labour Cess

The State Government notified various schemes/activities *viz.*, maternity benefits, pension, advance for purchase/construction of houses, funeral assistance, medical assistance, cash awards for meritorious students, financial assistance for education/marriage of children of beneficiaries, *etc.*, for benefit of the construction workers from the BOCW Welfare Fund. Details of expenditure in this regard during 2017-22 are given in **Table 4.2**:

Table 4.2: Expenditure on schemes against available funds							
(₹ in crore)							
Year	Available funds	Budget allotment for schemes		Scheme operated		Registered workers	Workers covered
		No. of schemes	Allotment	No. of schemes	Actual Expenditure		
2017-18	2,287.80	24	233.10	21	287.98	25,87,175	4,98,182
2018-19	2,694.94	24	76.01	24	316.83	12,19,230	3,63,289
2019-20	3,087.24	24	304.84	24	350.16	13,12,673	1,75,702
2020-21	3,079.49	19	258.55	19	279.85	10,99,497	56,318
2021-22	3,258.33	19	551.52	19	569.49	13,32,899	96,971

Source: Information provided by Madhya Pradesh Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Bhopal

As is evident from the above Table, the Board could utilise only 17.48 *per cent* of the available funds and only 7.28 *per cent* of the registered workers were benefited under various schemes, *viz.* education scholarship, accommodation, medical aid, *etc.* during 2021-22.

For most of the schemes which the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board is operating for the welfare of construction workers, corresponding schemes also exists that are being operated by the State Government. Hence, the Board may consider concentrating on those welfare activities which are not implemented by the State Government in their existing schemes.

Further, the Government should review the performance of the Board with reference to the activities being taken by the Board and the accounting and management of funds, especially in the light of huge sums remaining unutilised.

4.2.3 Non-transfer of Labour Cess to Board

As per information provided by Madhya Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, the State Government collected cess amounting to ₹3,469.13 crore during the period 2011-12 to 2021-22. However, an amount of ₹8.50 crore was pending for transfer for a period ranging between one and 10 years. The details are given in **Table 4.3** below:

(₹ in lakh)			
Financial Year	Amount of Cess collected	Amount credited to the Board	Amount not credited to the Board
2011-12	13,654.55	13,560.79	93.76
2012-13	22,576.05	22,303.72	272.33
2013-14	26,449.51	26,220.71	228.80
2014-15	30,393.02	30,294.52	98.50
2015-16	28,643.93	28,578.47	65.46
2016-17	34,699.78	34,659.48	40.30
2017-18	28,195.10	28,152.94	42.16
2018-19	35,190.36	35,184.51	5.85
2019-20	31,115.68	31,115.63	0.05
2020-21	43,741.86	43,740.57	1.29
2021-22	52,252.68	52,251.36	1.32
Total	3,46,912.52	3,46,062.70	849.82

Source: Information provided by Madhya Pradesh Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Bhopal

The Board stated (September 2022) that the amount remained non-credited as the same was received through cheques which were dishonoured by the bank. The Board further stated that the dishonoured Cheques had been returned to the agencies/Departments concerned for renewal.

Consequently, Due to non-transfer of Workers' Welfare Cess amount, the Board incurred loss of interest on the non-transferred amount.

The reply indicates lackadaisical approach of the Board towards ensuring proper and timely receipt of funds. Despite non-receipt of the dishonoured/ timebarred cheques after renewal, the board has not made any efforts to follow up with the Departments.

4.3 Loans of State Government not being credited to the Consolidated Fund (Off Budget Borrowings)

The borrowings of the State Government are governed by Article 293 (1) of the constitution of India. Off budget borrowings or off-budget financing generally refer to use of those financial resources by the Government for meeting expenditure requirements in a particular year or years, which are not reflected in the budget for that year/those years for seeking grant/appropriation, hence remaining outside legislative control. They are financed through Government owned or controlled public sector enterprises of departmental commercial undertaking, which raise the resources through market borrowing on behalf of the Government. Therefore, off-budget borrowing/financing involve payment of interest on recurrent basis and repayment of the borrowings from budget as and when it is due.

Borrowings by State Public Sector companies/corporations, special purpose vehicles (SPVs) and other equivalent instruments where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State budgets and/or by assignment of taxes/cess or any other states revenue during last three year is given in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Borrowings by State Public Sector Companies/Corporations				
(₹ in crore)				
Financial year	Name of State PSU/undertaking or any other entity under the control of the State Government	Fund raised	Source of revenue/tax/cess of the State from which the principal and/or interest is to be repaid	Purpose for which funds has been raised
2019-20	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Co. Limited	478.48	Cess of two <i>per cent</i> on stamp duty in Urban Local Bodies area for deposit into Stamp Duty surcharge fund (Reserved) for repayment of Loan under the State Budget head 1425.	Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure and Development fund Phase II and Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana.
	Urban Administration and Housing Department	50.32		Mukhya Mantri Swachh Peyjal Yojana
	Madhya Pradesh Poorva Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd. Jabalpur	109.61	State Revenue	Capex Projects (Integrated Power Development Scheme/DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)
	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd. Bhopal	98.94	State Revenue	Capex Projects (Integrated Power Development Scheme/DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)
	Total	737.35		
2020-21	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Co. Limited	151.33	Cess of two <i>per cent</i> on stamp duty in Urban Local Bodies area for deposit into Stamp Duty surcharge fund (Reserved) for repayment of Loan under the State Budget head 1425.	Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure and Development fund Phase II
	Urban Administration and Housing Department	24.99		Mukhya Mantri Swachh Payjal Yojana
	Madhya Pradesh Poorva Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd. Jabalpur	72.41	State Revenue	Capex Projects (Integrated Power Development Scheme/DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)
	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Ltd. Bhopal	27.67	State Revenue	Capex Projects (Integrated Power Development Scheme/DeenDayal Upadhyaya Gram Jyoti Yojana)
	Narmada Basin Projects Company Ltd. (MP. Govt. Undertaking)	978.60	Dividend receipts from NHDC and revenue receipts from SSP on account of energy	Construction of multiple irrigation projects of Narmada Valley Development Authority under MP Govt.
	Total	1,255.00		
2021-22	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Co. Limited	223.20	Cess of two <i>per cent</i> on stamp duty in Urban Local Bodies area for deposit into Stamp Duty surcharge fund (Reserved) for repayment	Chief Minister Urban Infrastructure and Development fund Phase II
	Urban Administration and Housing Department	65.27		Mukhya Mantri Swachh Peyjal Yojana

Financial year	Name of State PSU/undertaking or any other entity under the control of the State Government	Fund raised	Source of revenue/tax/cess of the State from which the principal and/or interest is to be repaid	Purpose for which funds has been raised
			of Loan under the State Budget head 1425.	
	Narmada Basin Projects Company Ltd. (MP. Govt. Undertaking)	287.77	Dividend receipts from NHDC and revenue receipts from SSP on account of energy	Construction of multiple irrigation projects of Narmada Valley Development Authority under MP Govt.
	Total	576.24		

Source: Finance Department

During 2021-22 off budget fiscal operation such as borrowings by State Public Sector Companies, special purpose vehicles and other equivalent instrument on behalf of the State Government where the principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State budget is ₹576.24 crore and it decreased by ₹678.76 crore when compared to previous year.

The borrowings of these concerns ultimately turn out to be the liabilities of the State Government and the Government had been repaying the loans availed of by these Companies/Corporations including interest through regular budget provision under capital account.

4.4 Non-discharge of liability in respect of interest towards interest bearing deposits

The Government has liability to provide and pay interest on the amount in the interest bearing deposits (Major Heads of Account 8338 to 8342). Further, as per order of the Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, O/o Controller General of Accounts order dated 2 September 2008, the contributions made by Government employees, as also the matching contributions paid by the Government, were retained by the Government below the Major Head-8342-Other Deposits-117-Defined Contribution Pension Scheme under Public Account of India and interest as applicable under the GPF (CS) Rules was allowed thereon. The details of liability in respect of interest towards interest bearing deposits is given in **Table 4.5:**

Table 4.5: Non discharge of liability in respect of interest towards interest bearing deposits			
(₹ in crore)			
Name of the Interest bearing deposit	Balance on 1 April 2021	Balance as 31 st March 2022	Amount of Interest not provisioned
Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Government Employees	20.39	20.29	1.45

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

As can be seen from the above table, ₹20.29 crore related to Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Government Employees under Major Head-8342-Other Deposits-117 was available as on 31 March 2022. The entire above amount should have been transferred to the individual pension account along with interest thereon but the same was not transferred. Due to this the GoMP was required to pay interest of ₹1.45 crore (calculated at the rate of 7.10 per cent taking into account the conservative estimate of the borrowing cost). Non-payment of the interest by the State Government resulted in overstatement of Revenue Surplus by ₹1.45 crore.

4.5 Funds Transferred Directly to State Implementing Agencies

The Government of India schemes are implemented by the State Implementing Agencies. In April 2014, the Government of India decided that all assistance to implementing agencies under Centrally Sponsored Schemes would be provided through the State Government. Thus the Annual Finance Accounts of the State would provide a complete picture of all the resources under the control of the State Government. However, Government of India released ₹64.96 crore directly to Implementing Agencies in Madhya Pradesh during 2021-22 as against ₹27.09 crore in 2020-21, an increase of 139.79 *per cent*. This constituted 0.03 *per cent* of total Revenue Receipts (₹1,85,875.85 crore) and 0.19 *per cent* of Grants-in-Aid (₹34,792.13 crore). The State Government accounts for the year 2021-22 depicts ₹25,487.96 crore under central share of Centrally Sponsored to the extent of ₹64.96 crore, the assets created and employment generated to the public were out of the State Government Accounts making it incomplete.

Details of funds transferred directly to State Implementing Agencies in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year 2021-22 are shown in **Table 4.6**:

Table 4.6: Fund transferred directly to State Implementing Agencies			
(₹ in lakh)			
Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes of Government of India	Name of the Implementing Agencies	Government of India releases during 2021-22
1	Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana	M.P. Rajya Pashudhan Evam Kukkut Vikas Nigam-(MPLPDC)	3,715.24
2	National Food Security Mission	M.P. Rajya Beej Evam Farm Vikas Nigam	453.22
3	Conservation of Aquatic ECO Systems	Environment Planning and Coordination Organisation (EPCO)	2.75
4	Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Census and Statistics	Rajmata Vijayaraje Scindia Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya (RVSKVV)	4.30
5	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	M.P. Rajya Pashudhan Evam Kukkut Vikas Nigam-(MPLPDC)	2,309.72
6	Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	Biocert International Private Limited, Best Recognition Private Limited	10.64
Total			6,495.87

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

As can be seen from the above Table, ₹6,024.96 lakh was released to Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pashudhan Evam Kukkut Vikas Nigam under the scheme Rashtriya Gokul Mission and Rashtriya Pashudhan Vikas Yojana, which was 92.75 *per cent* of the total released amount. Further, Audit observed that the amount released to Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pashudhan Evam Kukkut Vikas Nigam in 2021-22 was higher about 185 *per cent* as compared to the amount released ₹2,113.44 lakh in 2020-21.

4.6 Amount lying in the bank account of Single Nodal Agency

In accordance with the directions of Ministry of Finance, Government of India, funds received by the State Government under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are restricted for use by the State Government and was required to be transferred to concerned Single Nodal Agency's (SNA's) account within a period of 21 days of its receipt.

In compliance with GoI's directions, the State Government has transferred CSS funds amounting to ₹26,399.11 crore to SNA accounts. As on 31 March 2022, an amount of ₹8,132.33 crore including both Central and State Share, remained unspent in Accounts of Single Nodal Agencies in respect of 82 schemes. The details are given in **Appendix 4.1**.

4.7 Deposit of Local Funds

Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 provides that Zila Parishad (ZP), Panchayat Samiti (PS) and Gram Panchayat (GP) would maintain Zila Parishad Fund, Panchayat Samiti Fund and Gram Panchayat Fund respectively (under Major Head 8448- Deposits of Local Funds-109-Panchayat Bodies Funds) which would include all the money realised or realisable under the Act and all money otherwise received by the PRIs, such as grants received from Central Finance Commission and State Government as part of the State Finance Commission award and its own revenue, which includes tax and non-tax receipts of a Panchayat. Similarly, Section 86 of Madhya Pradesh Municipal Corporation Act, 1956 envisages that the Municipal Fund is to be held by the Corporation in trust. All the money realised or realisable under this Act and all money otherwise received by the Municipalities are kept in the Municipal Fund under Major Head 8448- Deposits of Local Funds-102-Municipal Funds. The position of Deposits of Local Funds in PRI's and Municipal Fund from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is given in **Table 4.7**:

		(₹ in lakh)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
District Funds 8448-101	Opening Balance	1.08	396.87	1,258.94	1,258.94	1,346.59
	Receipts	395.79	862.07	--	87.65	2.15
	Expenditure	--	--	--	--	--
	Closing Balance	396.87	1,258.94	1,258.94	1,346.59	1,348.75
Municipal Funds- 8448-102	Opening Balance	24.04	47.45	1,479.55	1,993.32	2,964.70
	Receipts	23.41	1,432.10	513.77	971.38	154.68
	Expenditure	--	--	--	--	--
	Closing Balance	47.45	1,479.55	1,993.32	2,964.70	3,119.38
Panchayat Bodies Funds- 8448-109	Opening Balance	672.15	1,331.54	1,332.75	1,361.40	1,361.41
	Receipts	659.39	1.21	28.65	0.01	--
	Expenditure	--	--	--	--	--
	Closing Balance	1,331.54	1,332.75	1,361.40	1,361.41	1,361.41
Other Funds- 8448-120	Opening Balance	2,57,070.72	4,19,882.11	5,48,203.10	6,95,251.96	9,49,270.35
	Receipts	1,72,949.57	1,71,789.38	1,98,276.57	2,55,156.85	1,17,131.72
	Expenditure	10,138.18	43,468.39	51,227.71	1,138.46	6,041.62
	Closing Balance	4,19,882.11	5,48,203.10	6,95,251.96	9,49,270.35	10,60,360.45

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

As can be seen from the above Table, no expenditure is being done from the Major Heads 8448-101-District Funds, 8448-102-Municipal Funds and 8448-109-Panchayat Bodies Funds in the last five years but funds are continuously being deposited in these heads. Non-utilisation of funds resulting in accumulation and idling of funds has also deprived the intended beneficiaries from getting benefits from the schemes.

Reasons for year on year continues transfer of funds despite insignificant expenditure has not been intimated to Audit.

4.8 Delay in Submission of Utilisation Certificates

The State Financial Rules provide that every order sanctioning a grant would specify its objective clearly, as well as the time limit within which the grant is to be spent. The departmental officers drawing the Grants-in-Aid would be primarily responsible for certifying to the Accountant General, where necessary, the fulfillment of the conditions attached to the grant and submission of certificate (Utilisation Certificate) in such form and at such interval as may be agreed between the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) and the Head of the Department concerned.

In terms of Rule 182 to 184 of the Madhya Pradesh Financial Code, Utilisation Certificates in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the departmental officers to the Accountant Generals on or before 30 September every year. To the extent of non-submission of Utilisation Certificates, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

As on 31 March 2022, a total of 20,114 Utilisation Certificates involving ₹30,926.48 crore which have become due were not submitted by the bodies and authorities of the State against the Grants-in-Aid provided by 29 Departments. Age-wise details of delays in submission of Utilisation Certificates is given in **Table 4.8**:

Year	Number of Utilisation Certificates	Amount
		(₹ in crore)
Upto 2013-14	19,553	13,209.63
2014-15	02	401.49
2015-16	09	39.18
2016-17	02	5.15
2017-18	0	0.00
2018-19	20	479.56
2019-20	14	1,398.95
2020-21	0	0.00
2021-22	514	15,392.52
Total	20,114	30,926.48

Source: Information furnished by O/o PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

As can be seen from the above Table, 43 per cent amount of outstanding utilisation certificates pertain to the period prior to 2014-15, while 50 per cent amount of outstanding utilisation certificates pertain to 2021-22 only. Department-wise break-up of outstanding Utilisation Certificates for the grants paid up to the year 2021-22 is given in **Appendix 4.2**. The Departmental authorities have not yet explained as to how an amount of ₹30,926.48 crore was spent over the years. It is therefore a matter of concern, as it involves public funds provided to them for implementation of specific programmes/schemes and there is no assurance that the intended objectives of providing these funds have been achieved. In the absence of accountability for expenditure relating to funds provided as far back as eight years or more, the possibility of misappropriation of these funds cannot be ruled out. Further, delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates may affect receipt of performance grants from GoI. Status of outstanding Utilisation Certificates in respect of 10 Major Departments is given in **Chart 4.1**:



Source: Information furnished by O/o Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

In the absence of the Utilisation Certificates, it could not be ascertained whether the recipients had utilised the grants for the purposes for which those were given. Huge pendency in submission of Utilisation Certificates is fraught with the risk of fraud and misappropriation of funds. Despite drawing attention of the State Government to this issue year after year in the Audit Reports of the CAG, there has been no improvement.

State Government needs to institute a rigorous monitoring mechanism to identify the issue holding up submission of UCs and ensure that the Departments comply with the prescribed rules and procedures with regard to timely submission of UCs.

4.9 Recording of Grantee Institution as “Others”

There is a mechanism of giving institute code to various bodies and authorities receiving Grants-in-Aid from the Government. These grants are also recorded in Voucher Level Computerisation system of the Office of the PrAG (A&E)-I and submission of UCs is monitored against outstanding amount for each institute. Needless to say, for this system to work, grantee institute should be recorded properly.

Finance Accounts reflect an amount of ₹36,883.42 crore (55.38 per cent of total grants-in-aid ₹66,597.97 crore) during the year 2021-22 as having been disbursed to Grantee Institutions of type “Others”. Details of total funds released to Grantee Institutions as “Others” during the years 2017-22 is given in **Table 4.9**:

(₹ in crore)					
Name of Grantee	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Others	9,024.21	12,451.13	36,343.51	34,137.57	36,883.42
Total Grants-in-Aid	53,454.99	54,428.05	65,258.33	64,270.95	66,597.97
Percentage of others to total GIA	16.88	22.88	55.69	53.11	55.38

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

As can be seen from the above Table, a significant portion of total Grants-in-Aid is being disbursed to Grantee Institutions of type “Others” during 2017-22. The percentage of funds

disbursed to Grantee Institution as “Others” during 2017-22 varies from 16.88 *per cent* to 55.69 *per cent*.

In the absence of proper code, outstanding amounts against all institutes cannot be worked out. Since grants-in-aid constitute a significant portion of the total expenditure of the State, it is essential that the Government provides the details and nature of the Grantee Institution to which it is providing funds, in the interests of transparency of accounts.

4.10 Personal Deposit Accounts

Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts are Deposit Accounts kept in Treasuries in the name of the Administrators of the Accounts. The moneys are placed under 8443-Civil Deposits-106 Personal Deposit. These accounts can be opened with the approval of the Finance Department. The unspent balances in PD Accounts are required to be transferred back to the Consolidated Fund before the end of the financial year and if an eventuality so arises, the PD Accounts may be opened again in the next year.

PD Accounts which remain inoperative for three years continuously should be closed by the Treasury Officer and balances should be transferred to Government Account after following the prescribed procedure.

Previous CAG Audit Reports have repeatedly commented on violation of financial provisions by several departments of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, where unspent funds are routinely transferred to various Personal Deposit Accounts under the Public Account to avoid lapse of grant at the end of the financial year.

The age-wise analysis of Personal Deposit Accounts for the period from 2017-22 is given in **Table 4.10**:

Year	Opening Balance		Addition during the year		Receipt during the year	Expenditure during the year	Accounts closed during the year	Closing Balance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Amount	Amount	Number	Number	Amount
2017-18	799	5,350.37	63	1,653.50	1,633.81	15	847	5,370.06	
2018-19	847	5,370.06	168	4,868.83	6,300.41	284	731	3,938.48	
2019-20	731	3,938.48	70	9,267.05	6,936.83	0	801	6,268.70	
2020-21	801	6,268.70	23	7,561.86	8,867.97	8	816	4,962.59	
2021-22	816	4,962.59	Nil	4,064.64	6,390.83	2	814	2,636.40	

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

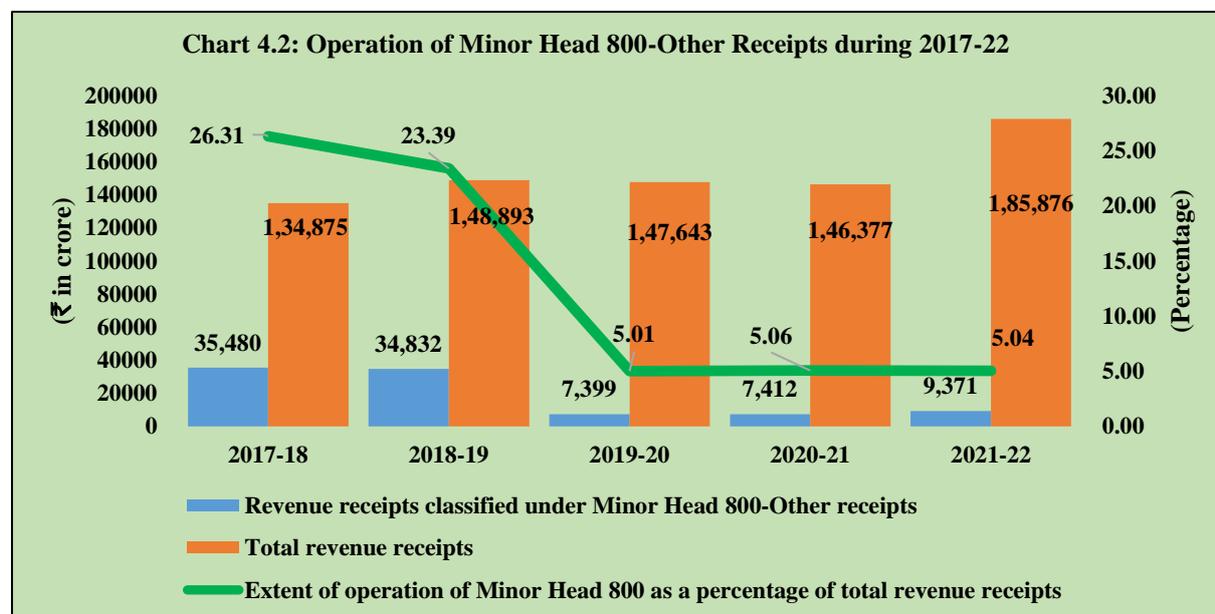
Analysis of above table revealed that, out of 814 Personal Deposit Accounts as on 31 March 2022, 253 Personal Deposit Accounts had negative balances (amounting to ₹2,570.37 crore) and 234 Personal Deposit Accounts involving ₹132.74 crore (167 Personal Deposit Accounts with ₹319.45 crore and 67 Personal Deposit Accounts with (-) ₹186.71 crore) were inoperative for more than three years. The details of inoperative Personal Deposit Accounts are given in **Appendix 4.3**. The closing balance in PD accounts indicated that the administrators did not close the PD accounts by minus debit to the relevant service head at the close of financial year. Non transfer of unspent balances lying in the PD accounts to Consolidated Fund of the State entails the risk of misuse of public fund, fraud and misappropriation.

4.11 Use of Minor Head 800

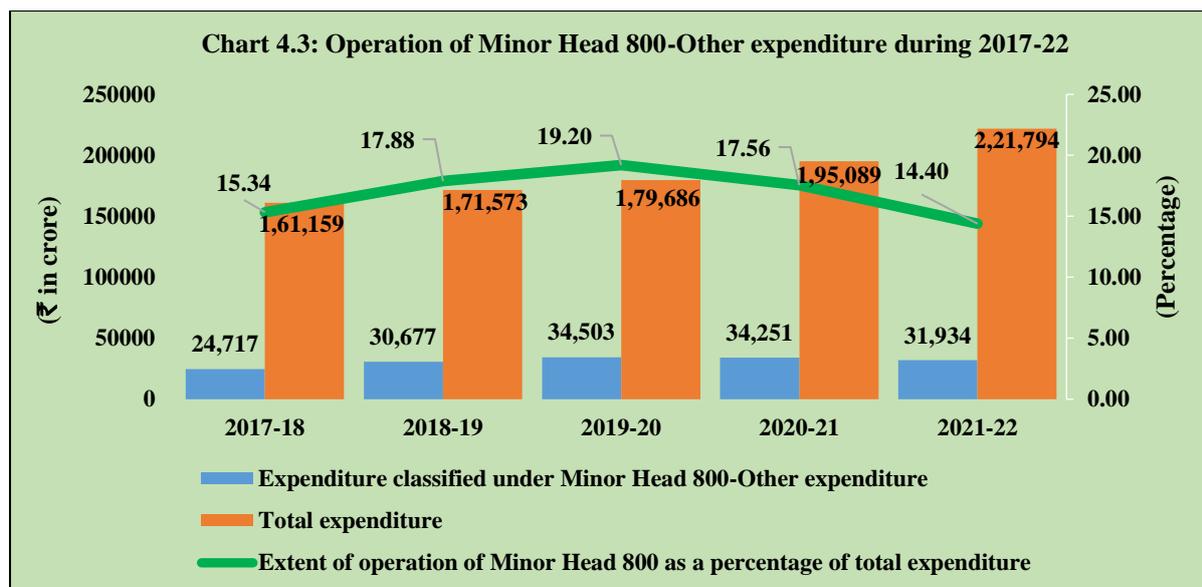
The omnibus Minor Head 800 relating to Other Receipts/Other Expenditure is to be operated only in cases where the appropriate Minor Head has not been provided under a Major Head in the accounts. Indiscriminate booking of receipts and expenditure under Minor Head 800 affects transparency and nature of transactions, and renders the accounts opaque.

Receipts of ₹9,371.07 crore, constituting 5.04 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts (₹1,85,875.85 crore) were recorded under 49 Major Heads, and classified under the Minor Head '800-Other Receipts' in the Accounts during 2021-22. Similarly, expenditure of ₹31,934.23 crore under 66 Major Heads of accounts constituting 14.40 *per cent* of the total expenditure (₹2,21,794.41 crore) were classified under the Minor Head '800-Other Expenditure' in the accounts under 42 Revenue and 24 Capital Major Heads of Accounts during 2021-22.

The extent of operation of Minor Head 800 for receipts and expenditure, as a percentage of Total Receipts and Expenditure during 2017-22, is given in **Charts 4.2** and **4.3**:



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Audit noted that there was a substantial reduction of the operation of the Minor Head 800 in Receipts during the last three years. However, there was no significant reduction in expenditure. The fact that such substantial proportion of receipts and expenditure are booked under the Minor Head 800 is a cause of serious concern, since it severely impacts transparency of accounts.

Instances where a substantial portion (50 per cent or more of the total receipts/expenditure under the Major Head concerned) of the receipts/expenditure have been classified under Minor Head 800-Other Receipts/Expenditure are given in *Appendices 4.4* and *4.5* and summarised in **Table 4.11**:

Particulars	Receipts		Expenditure	
	Amount (₹ in crore)	Heads of Account	Amount (₹ in crore)	Heads of Account
100 per cent	996.95	0801, 1452	1,809.54	2250, 2705, 2852, 4070, 4705, 4875, 5475
Between 75 per cent and 99 per cent	408.68	0059, 0211, 0215, 0217, 0220, 0235, 0404, 0435, 0700, 0702, 0852	12,666.69	2702, 2851, 4515, 4700, 4701
Between 50 per cent and 74 per cent	445.54	0029, 0403, 0408	4,141.79	2204, 2217, 3454, 4403, 4406
Less than 50 per cent	7,519.90	Other Major Heads	13,316.21	Other Major Heads
Total	9,371.07		31,934.23	

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

Further, Audit examined selected cases of booking under Minor Head 800, and noted that in some instances, a valid Minor Head, other than 800 was available in the List of Major and Minor Head (LMMH) for booking these transactions which is summarised in **Table 4.12** and details are given in *Appendix 4.6*.

Table 4.12:Booking under Minor Head 800 instead of Valid Minor Head			
(₹ in crore)			
Entity Name	Expenditure booked under Minor Head 800- Other expenditure	Major Head	Minor head to be used
Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited	1,908.00	2801-Power	190- 'Assistance to public sector and other undertakings'
Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited,	686.48	6217- Loans for Urban Development, 2217- Urban Development	190-'Loans to public sector and other undertakings', 190- 'Assistance to public sector and other undertakings'
Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited	161.00	6217- Loans for Urban Development, 4217- Capital Outlay on Urban Development	190-'Loans to public sector and other undertakings', 190 Investments in public sector and other undertakings
Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pashudhan and Kukkut Vikas Nigam	5.40	2403- Animal Husbandry	190-'Assistance to public sector and other undertakings'
Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited	16.52	2401- Crop Husbandary	195-'Assistance to farming cooperation
Total	2,777.40		

4.12 Outstanding balances under Suspense and Debt, Deposit and Remittance (DDR) Heads

Certain intermediary/adjusting heads of accounts known as 'Suspense heads' are opened in Government accounts to reflect transactions of receipts and payments which cannot be booked to a final head of accounts 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 heads of accounts are finally cleared by minus debit or minus credit when the accounts under them are booked to their respective final heads of accounts. If these amounts remain uncleared, the balance under the suspense heads would accumulate and would not reflect Government's receipts and expenditure accurately.

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.

Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances under various heads, (-)₹251.45 crore (debit) under Major Head 8658 and ₹5,499.15 crores (credit) under Major Head 8782 as on 31 March 2022. The position of main components under Suspense and Remittances heads for the last three years is given in **Table 4.13:**

Table 4.13: Balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads						
(₹ in crore)						
Major/Minor Head	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
8658 - Suspense Accounts						
101 – Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	48.60	47.70	394.24	93.49	545.43	(-)200.10
Net	Dr. 0.90		Dr. 300.75		Dr. 745.53	
102 - Suspense Account (Civil)	0.19	0.01	0.19	0.01	0.19	0.01
Net	Dr. 0.18		Dr. 0.18		Dr. 0.18	
107 - Cash Settlement Suspense Account	141.60	28.05	141.60	28.05	141.60	28.05
Net	Dr. 113.55		Dr. 113.55		Dr. 113.55	
110 - Reserve Bank Suspense – Central Account Office	1,810.57	3.82	1,365.14	4.59	436.59	5.47
Net	Dr. 1,806.75		Dr. 1,360.55		Dr. 431.12	
112 - Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	--	177.45	-297.06	233.26	(-)297.06	319.97
Net	Cr. 177.45		Cr. 530.32		Cr. 617.03	
113-Provident Fund Suspense	14.55	--	12.40	--	9.05	--
Net	Dr. 14.55		Dr. 12.40		Dr. 9.05	
123 - AIS Officers Group Insurance Scheme	3.06	13.88	3.69	14.57	4.06	15.18
Net	Cr. 10.82		Cr. 10.88		Cr. 11.12	
129-Material Purchase Settlement suspense Account	36.10	223.11	36.10	223.11	36.10	223.11
Net	Cr. 187.01		Cr. 187.01		Cr. 187.01	
139-GST-Tax Deducted at Source Suspense	77.21	96.16	341.66	394.91	676.97	1,089.01
Net	Cr. 18.95		Cr. 53.25		Cr. 412.04	
8782-Cash Remittances						
102 – Public Works Remittances	1,38,040.17	1,42,048.94	1,52,426.98	1,57,465.68	1,68,749.56	1,75,495.91
Net	Cr. 4,008.77		Cr. 5,038.70		Cr. 6,746.35	
103 – Forest Remittances	4,492.03	4,607.38	4,499.40	4,572.31	4,505.36	4,581.45
Net	Cr. 115.35		Cr. 72.91		Cr. 76.09	
110-Miscellaneous Remittances	8,554.27	7,287.74	8,708.39	7,417.03	8,826.65	7,503.25
Net	Dr. 1,266.53		Dr. 1,291.36		Dr. 1,323.40	

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The above Table reflects the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. If the amounts under these suspense heads remain unadjusted, the balances under these heads get accumulated resulting in understatement of Government's receipts and payments. Further, non-clearance of outstanding balances under these heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of Accounts (which are carried forward from year to year) of the State Government.

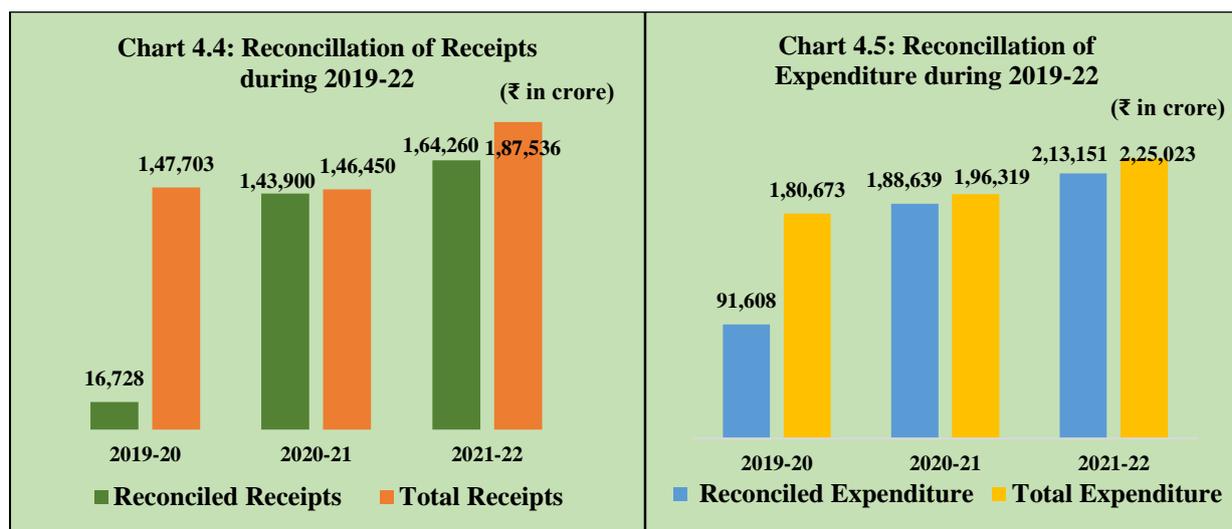
4.13 Reconciliation of Accounts

Para 24.9.3 of the Madhya Pradesh Budget Manual requires all Controlling Officers (COs) to reconcile the receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Principal Accountant General. In Madhya Pradesh, instead of Budget Controlling Officers,

Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts is primarily reconciling the figures with the A&E office.

During 2021-22, Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts has reconciled expenditure of ₹2,13,151.46 crore (94.72 per cent of the total expenditure of ₹2,25,023.10 crore under Revenue and Capital Expenditure) and receipt of ₹1,64,260.33 crore (87.59 per cent of total receipts of ₹1,87,535.72 crore under Revenue and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts).

The status of reconciliation of receipts and expenditure figures during the last three-year period 2019-22 is shown in **Chart 4.4** and **4.5**:



Source: Information furnished by O/o Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

After the introduction of system of online reconciliation by the Directorate of Treasury and Accounts in July 2020, Audit observed that there has been significant improvement in the reconciliation process since 2020-21.

4.14 Reconciliation of Cash Balances

1. The date-wise monthly sheets along with pension payment scroll are also being furnished by the bank branches to the Treasuries.
2. The corresponding bank scrolls are being furnished by the bank branches to the Treasuries as required under the directives of RBI.
3. As on 31 March 2022, there was a difference of ₹960.69 crore (Cr) between the Cash Balance of the State Government as per the Books of Accounts of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) (₹1,117.71 crore (Cr)) and the Cash Balance as reported by the Reserve Bank of India (₹157.02 crore (Dr)). The difference of ₹960.69 crore was due to incorrect reporting by Agency Bank and Treasury Officers.

4.15 Compliance with Accounting Standards

Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB), set up by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in 2002, has been formulating standards for government accounting and financial reporting, to enhance accountability mechanisms. As of end of March 2022, three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS) have been notified. The details of these

standards and the extent of compliance with these by the Government of Madhya Pradesh in its financial statements for the year 2021-22 are given in **Table 4.14**:

IGAS	Essence of IGAS	Status	Impact of non-compliance
IGAS 1 <i>Guarantees given by 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.	Partially Complied	State Government disclosed in final accounts the maximum amount guaranteed during the year 2021-22, along with additions during the year, discharged, invoked and outstanding as of end of March 2022.
IGAS 2 <i>Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid</i>	Grants-in-Aid are to be classified as revenue expenditure in the accounts of the grantor and as revenue receipts in the accounts of the grantee, irrespective of the end use.	Not complied	State Government classified GIA amounting to ₹596.42 crore as Capital expenditure instead of as Revenue expenditure. Non-compliance led to overstatement of Revenue surplus and overstatement of Capital expenditure.
IGAS 3 <i>Loans and Advances given by Government</i>	This Standard relates to recognition, measurement, valuation and reporting in respect of loans and advances made by the Government in its Financial Statements to ensure complete, accurate and uniform accounting practices.	Partially complied	Disclosures regarding “Write-off of irrecoverable loans and advances”, “Interest payment in arrears”, “Cases of a loan having been sanctioned as Loan in Perpetuity” “Repayment in arrears from loanee entities”, “Fresh Loans and Advances made during the year” and “Disclosures indicating extraordinary transactions relating to Loans and Advances” were not made in the Finance Accounts, as the information was not provided by the State Government. It is therefore not possible to report on these aspects of State finances.

4.15.1 Misclassification of Expenditure in Grants-in-Aid

As per Indian Government Accounting Standard-2 (IGAS-2), expenditure relating to Grants-in-aid should be classified as revenue expenditure even if it involves creation of assets, except in cases specifically authorized by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The extent of classification of Grants-in-Aid as Capital Expenditure instead of Revenue Expenditure by the State Government during 2017-22 is given in **Table 4.15**:

	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Grants-in-Aid booked as Capital Expenditure	232.95	541.41	257.04	250.27	280.38
Grants-in-Aid for creation of capital assets	695.61	207.95	237.64	82.73	316.04
Total	928.56	749.36	494.68	333.00	596.42

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

4.16 Submission of Accounts/Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies

The State Government has set up several Autonomous Bodies (ABs)/Authorities in the fields of Agriculture, Housing, Labour Welfare, Urban Development, *etc.* These bodies and authorities are required to prepare annual accounts and submit the same to the Accountant General (Audit) for audit. The audit of accounts of seven ABs in the State has been entrusted to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The status of pending accounts are given in **Tables 4.16:**

Sl. No.	Name of Body or Authority	Accounts pending since	No. of Accounts pending up to F.Y. 2021-22
1	Madhya Pradesh Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board, Bhopal	2013-14	09
2	Madhya Pradesh State Legal Services Authority	2010-11	12
3	Madhya Pradesh Human Rights Commission, Bhopal	2017-18	05
4	Madhya Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, Bhopal	2020-21	02
5	Madhya Pradesh Housing and Infrastructure Development Board	2021-22	01

**Cut-off date of the pendency of any previous financial year is to be taken on 30 September of succeeding financial year.*

During 2021-22, no accounts were submitted to the O/o the AsG (Audit-I and II) Madhya Pradesh by any of the ABs. As such, we did not form any opinion on the accounts during the year.

4.17 Misappropriations, losses, thefts, etc.

Rule 22(1) of Madhya Pradesh Financial Code Vol.-I, provides that any loss of public money, caused by defalcation or otherwise, should be immediately reported to the Accountant General, even when such loss has been made good by the party responsible for it.

The State Government reported 3,165 cases of misappropriation, losses, thefts, etc., involving ₹38.12 crore up to 31 March 2022 on which final action was pending as of June 2022. Major cases relate to Forestry and Wild Life (2,626 cases of ₹16.18 crore), Treasury and Accounts Administration (11 cases of ₹8.30 crore), School Education (92 cases of ₹6.94 crore) and Police Department (314 cases of ₹3.93 crore). Major Head-wise details of cases of misappropriation, losses, thefts, etc. pending recovery as of 31 March 2022 are given in **Table 4.17:**

Table 4.17: Cases of misappropriation, losses, theft, etc. pending recovery as of 31 March 2022								
(₹ in lakh)								
Major Head	Cases of misappropriation/ losses/ theft of Government material		Action taken for the delay in final disposal of pending cases of misappropriation, losses theft, etc.					
			Awaiting departmental and criminal investigation		Departmental action initiated but not finalized		Criminal Proceedings finalized but recovery of the amount pending	
	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
2210-Medical and Public Health	09	48.40	0	0.00	07	25.80	02	22.60
2211-Family Welfare	03	47.67	0	0.00	02	47.35	01	0.32
2014-Administration of Justice	05	16.57	0	0.00	05	16.57	0	0.00
2015-Election	01	7.90	0	0.00	01	7.90	0	0.00
2055-Police	314	312.90	158	170.45	156	142.45	0	0.00
2225- Welfare of SC/ST/OBC	06	7.05	06	7.05	0	0.00	0	0.00
2235-Women and Child Welfare	07	16.13	07	16.13	0	0.00	0	0.00
2058-Stationery and Printing	02	8.58	0	0.00	01	0.17	01	8.41
4801- Narmada Ghati Vikas Pradhikaran	01	2.88	0	0.00	01	2.88	0	0.00
2202-School Education	92	693.63	21	277.99	54	390.80	17	24.84
2203- Technical Education	32	78.12	08	8.43	16	40.24	08	29.45
2204-Sports and Youth Services	03	4.20	02	1.70	01	2.50	0	0.00
2501-Special Programmes for Rural Development	04	46.56	02	3.34	01	42.31	01	0.91
2401-Crop Husbandry	28	50.63	14	28.51	09	11.11	05	11.01
2402-Soil and Water Conservation	01	0.00	01	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
2403-Animal Husbandry	16	17.24	12	10.74	02	0.90	02	5.60
2054-Treasury and accounts	11	830.44	11	830.44	0	0.00	0	0.00
2853-Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	03	4.22	02	4.22	01	0.00	0	0.00
2040-Taxes on sales, trade, etc.	01	0.70	01	0.70	0	0.00	0	0.00
2406-Forestry and Wild Life	2626	1,618.13	1097	593.29	1498	1,003.39	31	21.45
Total	3165	3,811.95	1342	1,952.99	1755	1,734.37	68	124.59

Source: Information furnished by Department concerned.

As can be seen from the above Table, out of 3165 cases, 1342 cases amounting to ₹19.53 crore are pending for departmental and criminal investigation. The Department should take prompt action for finalizing the pending case of misappropriation, loss, theft, etc.

4.18 Follow-up Action on State Finances Audit Reports

In his Audit Reports on the Finances of the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been flagging year after year, issues of concern relating to various aspects of financial and budgetary management, areas of non-compliance with the prescribed procedures, rules and regulations, etc. by the State Government departments/ authorities. These Reports can achieve the desired results only when they evoke positive and adequate response from the Government/administration itself. Separate report on State Finance is being prepared from the year 2008-09 onwards and is being presented to the State Legislature. The details for the years 2011-21 are given in **Table 4.18**:

Table 4.18: Status of SFARs discussed by PAC					
Report Year	Whether the PAC discussed the SFARs	Number of sittings PAC had on that Report	Discussed in the financial year	Number and nature of paragraphs of Audit Report pending for discussion	Action Taken Note by the Department
2011-12	Yes	1	2018-19	1 Para: • 2.3.6- Excess expenditure requiring regularisation, Grant No.33 (₹10.87 crore)	-
2013-14	Yes	1	2018-19	1 Para: • 2.3.5- Excess expenditure requiring regularisation, Grant No.2 (₹18.19 crore)	-
2014-15	Yes	2	2019-20 2018-19	1 Para: • 2.3.5- Excess expenditure requiring regularisation, Grant No.2 (₹23.50 crore), Grant No. 42 (₹3.19 crore),	-
2015-16	No paragraph of Audit Report 2015-16 has been selected till date for oral discussion by the PAC				
2016-17	Yes	01	2021-22	4 Paras: • 1.5.2.1- Setting-up of Sinking Fund for amortisation of all loans • 2.2.1- Excess expenditure requiring regularisation, Grant No.2 (₹23.77 crore) • 3.1.3- Irregularities in maintenance of PD accounts • 3.6- Submission of false Utilisation Certificates	-
2017-18	Yes	01	2021-22	1 para: • 3.2.2- Unauthorised retention of Government money in bank accounts instead of Personal Deposit Accounts was selected for written reply but PAC has selected this para for oral discussion and discussed.	-
2018-19	No paragraph of Audit Report 2018-19 has been selected till date for oral discussion by the PAC				
2019-20	No paragraph of Audit Report 2019-20 has been selected till date for oral discussion by the PAC				
2020-21	SFAR in the State Legislature was tabled on 15.09.2022. No paragraph of Audit Report 2020-21 has been selected till date for oral discussion by the PAC				

4.19 Conclusion

During 2021-22, the closing balance in the Personal Deposit Accounts decreased by 46.87 per cent as compared to 2020-21. Further, 253 Personal Deposit Accounts had negative balances and 234 Personal Deposit Accounts involving ₹132.74 crore (including some negative balances) were inoperative for more than three years. The Government should have monitored these Accounts closely and ensured that such inoperative Accounts are closed and the balances transferred to Government Account in accordance with the Treasury Code of the State.

There was a substantial reduction of the operation of the Minor Head 800 in Receipts during the last three years. However, there was no significant reduction in expenditure.

The reconciliation work of departmental figures with those booked by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) has been initiated online by Directorate of Treasury and Accounts in July 2020 and accounts have been reconciled to the extent of 87.59 per cent in respect of receipts and 94.72 per cent in respect of expenditure.

4.20 Recommendations

- i) The State Government may review the performance of the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board and Labour Cess considering the fact that accounts have not been prepared and/or funds are not being utilised.
- ii) The State Government should review all the Personal Deposit Accounts and ensure that funds lying idle in these accounts are immediately transferred to the Government account. Further, Government should also disclose details of unspent balances in PD Accounts.
- iii) The State Government should discourage the use of omnibus Minor Head 800 to improve transparency in financial reporting. Government should chalk out a specific timeframe, in consultation with the Principal Accountant General (A&E), to identify appropriate Heads of Account to classify the transactions correctly in the books of accounts.
- iv) Internal control mechanism needs to be strengthened and the Government needs to ensure that the reconciliation of departmental figures with those booked by the office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) should be hundred *per cent*, as it has been initiated online since 2019-20, to provide transparency and accuracy in accounting of Government transactions.

Chapter 5

Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings

Chapter 5-Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings

This chapter presents the financial performance of State Public Sector Undertakings of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the year 2021-22. The term State Public Sector Undertakings encompasses the Government Companies (including Government Controlled Other Companies) set up under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Statutory Corporations set up under the statutes enacted by Parliament/ State Legislature.

5.1 Introduction

The financial performance of State Public Sector Undertakings depicted in the report has been taken from their financial statements as well as the information received from the respective State Public Sector Undertakings. Impact of revision of accounts as well as significant comments¹ issued as a result of sole audit /supplementary audit conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the financial statements of the State Public Sector Undertakings for the year 2021-22 (or of earlier years which were finalised during the current year) have also been covered in this report.

5.2 Definition of Government Companies/Corporations

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

As defined under the Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Seventh Order, 2014 notified (4 September 2014) 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 called Government Controlled Other Company. Further, any Corporation set up under a statute enacted by Parliament/ State Legislature is called a Statutory Corporation.

5.3 Mandate of Audit

Audit of Government Companies and Government Controlled Other Companies is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under the provisions of Section 143(5) to 143(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Section 19 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and the Regulations made there under. Under the Companies Act, 2013, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India 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, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India have the right to conduct a supplementary audit.

The statutes governing Statutory Corporations require the Comptroller and Auditor General of India to conduct audit of their accounts either as a sole auditor or to conduct

¹ Based on the certificates finalised/ issued from 1 October 2021 to 30 September 2022.

supplementary audit after the audit is conducted by the Chartered Accountants appointed under the statutes.

5.4 State Public Sector Undertakings and their contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product

As on 31 March 2022, there were 72 State Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh as detailed in **Appendix 5.1**, including 60 Government Companies, three Statutory Corporations² and nine Government Controlled Other Companies³. During the year, no Government Companies got dissolved/merged, whereas one Government Company⁴ and one Government Controlled Other Company⁵ came under the audit jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. None of the companies were listed on the stock exchange. Further, the Government Companies included 15 companies⁶, which had ceased their operations for last three to 32 years.

Out of 72 State Public Sector Undertakings, 49 State Public Sector Undertakings had submitted at least one account for the period 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 by 30 September 2022. However, this report covers only 32 working State Public Sector Undertakings. This report does not include 40 State Public Sector Undertakings (17 State Public Sector Undertakings whose latest accounts⁷ were available but nil turnover for the last three or more years, and 18 State Public Sector Undertakings which have been inactive for over three to 32 years and in respect of five State Public Sector Undertakings of which first accounts have not been received).

Based on nature of activities undertaken, these 32 State Public Sector Undertakings (including eight Government Controlled Other Companies) have been categorised into six sectors. The turnover (₹89,699.74 crore) of these 32 State Public Sector Undertakings was 7.67 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh (₹11,69,004 crore) for the year 2021-22. Power sector alone accounts for over 98 per cent of the total turnover of the State Public Sector Undertakings during 2021-22 as depicted in **Table 5.1**:

² Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Madhya Pradesh State Warehousing and Logistic Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation.

³ Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited, Jabalpur Smart City Limited, Ujjain Smart City Limited, Gwalior Smart City Development Corporation Limited, Indore Smart City Development Limited, Satna Smart City Development Limited, Sagar Smart City Development Limited, B-Nest Foundation and Indore Idea Factory Foundation.

⁴ Madhya Pradesh State Assets Management Company Limited.

⁵ Indore Idea Factory Foundation.

⁶ Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Semaria) Coal Company Ltd, Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Morga) Coal Company Ltd, Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Bicharpur) Coal Company Ltd, Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Marki Barka) Coal Company Ltd, Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Coal Ltd, Madhya Pradesh Monnet Mining Company Ltd, Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Coal Fields Ltd, Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Ltd, Madhya Pradesh Sainik Coal Mining Private Ltd, Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Minerals and Chemicals Limited, Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Gramin Vikas Nigam Ltd, Madhya Pradesh Film Development Corporation Ltd, Optel Telecommunication Ltd and Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Yantra Ltd.

⁷ Any/all of the accounts for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22.

Table 5.1: Sector wise turnover vis-à-vis share of turnover of State Public Sector Undertakings in Gross State Domestic Product of Madhya Pradesh

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Name of the Sector	Number of State Public Sector Undertakings	Turnover for the year	Percentage Share of Turnover in Gross State Domestic Product
1	Power	7	88,423.00	7.56
2	Agriculture and Allied	2	1,013.19	0.09
3	Service	8	58.36	0.00
4	Infrastructure	9	23.50	0.00
5	Manufacturing	5	120.08	0.01
6	Finance	1	61.61	0.01
Total		32	89,699.74	7.67

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest financial statements of State Public Sector Undertakings

Compared with the last year, the gross turnover has been reduced to 7.67 per cent from 10.81 per cent.

5.5 Audit of State Public Sector Undertakings including Government Companies, Government Controlled Other Companies and Corporations

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, as per mandate, conducts supplementary audit of the annual accounts of all the 69 Companies (i.e. 60 Government Companies and nine Government Controlled Other Companies). In case of three Statutory Corporations, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is the sole auditor for Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation whereas in respect of Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, the audit is conducted by the Chartered Accountants appointed under the respective statutes and thereafter, supplementary audit is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The status of accounts of these 72 State Public Sector Undertakings, based on their latest finalised financial statements, which were received till 30 September 2022, is detailed in **Table 5.2** and the company wise pendency of the accounts is depicted in **Appendix 5.2**.

Table 5.2: State Public Sector Undertakings and status of finalisation of accounts

Nature of State Public Sector Undertakings	Total Number	Number of State Public Sector Undertakings of which accounts received during the reporting period				Number of State Public Sector Undertakings of which accounts are in arrear (total accounts in arrear) as on 30 September 2022
		Accounts for 2021-22	Accounts for 2020-21	Accounts for 2019-20	Total	
Government Companies	60	14	22	09	45	45*(213) ⁸
Statutory Corporations	03	01	01	00	02	02(15)
Total	63	15	23	09	47	47(228)
Government Controlled Other Companies	09	00	08	04	12	08*(08)
Total State Public Sector Undertakings	72	15	31	13	59	55(236)

Source: Information furnished by the State Public Sector Undertakings

* One newly incorporated government company whose first account will due in the financial year 2022-23.

⁸ Including 15 Public Sector Undertakings, which ceased their operations for last three to 32 years.

The summary of financial performance based on the latest finalised accounts of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings, covered in this Report is detailed in **Table 5.3**.

Table 5.3: Summary of financial performance of State Public Sector Undertakings covered in this Report (Government Companies and Statutory Corporations)	
I. Total number of State Public Sector Undertakings, whose	24
Paid up capital (₹ in crore)	47,085.30
Long term Loans (₹ in crore)	51,203.78
Total Assets (₹ in crore)	1,51,270.40
Net worth (₹ in crore)	(-)11,094.28
II. Financial performance	
Profit earning (in numbers)	11
Net profit (₹ in crore)	1,796.91
Dividend declared/paid (in five) (₹ in crore)	25.95
Loss making (in numbers)	9
Net loss (₹ in crore)	(-)6,523.07
No Profit No Loss (in numbers)	04 ⁹
First Accounts Not Received (in numbers)	04 ¹⁰
Government Controlled Other Companies	
I. Total number of State Public Sector Undertakings, whose	08
Paid up capital (₹ in crore)	1,041.20
Long term Loans (₹ in crore)	--
Total Assets (₹ in crore)	3,600.97
Net worth (₹ in crore)	1,294.09
II. Financial performance	
Profit earning (in numbers)	02
Net profit (₹ in crore)	0.43
Dividend declared/paid	--
Loss making (in numbers)	02
Net loss (₹ in crore)	(-)0.05
No Profit No Loss (in numbers)	04 ¹¹
First Accounts Not Received (in numbers)	01 ¹²

5.6 Investment in State Public Sector Undertakings and Budgetary Support

5.6.1 Equity holding and loans

The Government investment in the 72 State Public Sector Undertakings- equity and loans for the three-year period ended 31 March 2022 is given in **Table 5.4**:

Table 5.4: Equity investment and loans in State Government Public Sector Undertakings									
(₹ in crore)									
Sources of investment	As on 31 March 2020			As on 31 March 2021			As on 31 March 2022		
	Equity	Long Term Loans	Total	Equity	Long Term Loans	Total	Equity	Long Term Loans	Total
State Government	28,502.37	31,382.78	59,885.15	30,244.60	31,820.52	62,065.12	31,421.75	31,597.77	63,019.52

⁹ Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, Bhopal Electronics Manufacturing Park Limited and Jabalpur Electronics Manufacturing Park Limited.

¹⁰ Burhanpur City Transport Services, Ratlam Bus Services Limited, Madhya Pradesh State Assets Management Company Limited and Singrauli Airport Company Limited.

¹¹ Ujjain Smart City Limited, Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited, Satna Smart City Development Corporation Limited and B-Nest Foundation.

¹² Indore Idea Factory Foundation.

Central Government	45.79	0.00	45.79	221.88	0.00	221.88	649.79	419.09	1,068.88
Others	19,276.31	24,247.83	43,524.14	19,327.67	24,538.08	43,865.75	19,445.90	25,415.33	44,861.23
Total	47,824.47	55,630.61	1,03,455.08	49,794.15	56,358.60	1,06,152.75	51,517.44	57,432.19	1,08,949.63
Share of State Government in Total Investment (in per cent)	59.60	56.41	57.89	60.74	56.46	58.47	60.99	55.02	57.84

Source: Compiled from latest financial statements received as on 30 September 2022 and information provided by State Public Sector Undertakings

The total investment in these State Public Sector Undertakings marginally increased by five *per cent* in 2020-22. Over the years, investment in equity is being raised to bring it closer to the loan component. During 2020-22, the Long Term loans in these State Public Sector Undertakings registered a marginal increase. Out of the total loans of State Public Sector Undertakings as on 31 March 2022, loans from State Government was ₹31,597.77 crore (55.02 *per cent*).

Besides this, State Government has also extended its guarantee to the tune of ₹ 5,091.49 crore against the loans availed by nine¹³ PSUs from various financial institutions. This contingent liability may become actual liability for the State Government in the event of default by the borrowing entities.

During 2021-22, Equity investment registered a net increase of ₹1,179.83 crore of which over 60 *per cent* was in Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited. The details are given in **Table 5.5**:

Table 5.5: Equity investment during the year 2021-22	
(₹ in crore)	
Name of the State Government Public Sector Undertakings	Amount
Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited	711.92
Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Company Limited	427.91
Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited	30.00
Madhya Pradesh State Assets Management Company Limited	10.00
Total	1,179.83

Source: Information received from State Public Sector Undertakings up to 30 September 2022

5.6.2 Adequacy of Assets

In order to be considered solvent, the value of an entity's assets must be greater than the sum of its long-term loans/debts. As on 31 March 2022, out of the 32 State Public Sector Undertakings covered in this Report, all the 13 State Public Sector Undertaking which have outstanding long-term loan, meet this criterion as depicted in **Table 5.6**:

¹³ MP Power Generating Company Limited, MP Power Transmission Company Limited, MP Poorva Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, MP Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, MP Power Management Company Limited, MP Financial Corporation, MP Urban Development Company Limited and MP Police Housing Corporation Limited.

Table 5.6: Coverage of long-term loans with total assets

(₹ in crore)

Type of State PSUs	Positive Coverage				Negative Coverage			
	Number of State PSUs	Long Term Loans	Total Assets	Percentage of Assets to Loans	Number of State PSUs	Long Term Loans	Total Assets	Percentage of Assets to Loans
Government Companies	12	50,846.38	1,44,078.84	283.36	--	--	--	--
Statutory Corporations	01	357.40	956.64	267.67	--	--	--	--

Source: Compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts of State Public Sector Undertakings

In respect of Government Controlled Other Companies, there is no outstanding long-term loan as on 31 March 2022.

5.6.3 Information on Subsidy, Grants by Central/State Government

The Government of Madhya Pradesh provides financial support to State Public Sector Undertakings in the form of grants and subsidies through the annual budget. In addition, the government provides guarantees for loans raised by the State Public Sector Undertakings for which it charges guarantees commission at the rate of half a *per cent* to one *per cent* per annum. Outstanding guarantees stood at ₹9,107.71 crore in 2021-22. The details are given in **Table 5.7:**

Table 5.7: Details regarding budgetary support to State Public Sector Undertakings

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Particulars ¹⁴	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		No. of State Public Sector Undertakings	Amount	No. of State Public Sector Undertakings	Amount	No. of State Public Sector Undertakings	Amount
(i)	Grants/Subsidies provided	12	20,058.08	13	20,414.17	09	32,768.78
(ii)	Guarantees Outstanding	06	5,795.61	05	5,297.52	05	9,107.71
(iii)	Guarantee Commitment	03	5,382.50	04	9,022.50	03	2,160.10

Source: Annual accounts/ information furnished by the State Public Sector Undertakings

5.7 Returns from State Public Sector Undertakings

5.7.1 Profit earned by State Public Sector Undertakings

The Profit earned by 13 State Public Sector Undertakings out of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings (covered in this Report) was ₹1,797.34 crore in 2021-22 as compared to 18 State Public Sector Undertakings which earned profit of ₹671.29 crore in 2020-21. Three top State Public Sector Undertakings contributed 93.10 *per cent* of the total profit in 2021-22. The details are given in **Table 5.8:**

¹⁴ Amount represents outgo from State Budget only.

Table 5.8: Top State Public Sector Undertakings which contributed maximum profit		
(₹ in crore)		
Name of State Public Sector Undertakings	Net earned profit	Percentage of profit to total State Public Sector Undertakings profit
MP Power Transmission Company Ltd (MPPTCL)	1,072.27	59.66
MP Warehousing and Logistics Corporation	301.15	16.75
MP Power Generating Company Ltd (MPPGCL)	299.98	16.69
Total	1,673.40	93.10

Source: Compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts of State Public Sector Undertakings

5.7.2 Dividend paid by State Public Sector Undertakings

As per State Government policy (July 2005), all profit-making State Public Sector Undertakings are required to pay a minimum return of 20 per cent of the profit after tax.

Table 5.9: Dividend Payout of State Public Sector Undertakings							
(₹ in crore)							
Year	Total State Public Sector Undertakings						Dividend Payout (in per cent)
	Which receive equity infusion from Government of Madhya Pradesh		which earned profit		which declared/paid dividend		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=7*100/5
2019-20	21	28,234.03	15	669.75	6	25.29	3.78
2020-21	21	28,287.59	15	669.75	6	25.29	3.78
2021-22	13	28,826.42	08	1,794.39	5	25.95	1.45

Source: Information furnished by the State Public Sector Undertakings

As can be seen from the above table, out of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings covered in this Report, eight State Public Sector Undertakings earned an aggregate profit of ₹1,794.39 crore. Out of eight, five State Public Sector Undertakings declared/paid dividend. Out of which only three¹⁵ State Public Sector Undertakings paid the minimum return and the remaining two¹⁶ State Public Sector Undertaking did not adhere to the State Government dividend policy.

5.8 Debt Servicing

5.8.1 Interest Coverage Ratio

Interest coverage ratio is used to determine the ability of a company to pay interest on outstanding debt and is calculated by dividing a company's earnings before Interest and Taxes by interest expenses of the same period. The ratio below one indicates that the company was not generating sufficient revenues to meet its expenses on interest. The number of State Public Sector Undertakings with interest coverage ratio of more than one decreased from four in 2019-20 to two in 2021-22 as depicted in Table 5.10:

¹⁵ Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation limited, Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation, Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam.

¹⁶ Madhya Pradesh Warehousing Logistic Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Public Health Services Corporation Limited.

Year	Interest	Earnings Before interest and tax	Number of State Public Sector Undertakings		
			With liability of loans	With interest coverage ratio more than One	With interest coverage ratio less than One
2019-20	7,236.99	3,663.41	17	4	13
2020-21	7,236.99	3,663.41	17	4	13
2021-22	5,674.47	184.44	13	2	11

Source: Compiled on the basis of latest financial statement of State Public Sector Undertakings

Further, the Statutory Auditors reports on the annual accounts of those Government Companies (where the reports have been received as on 30 September 2022) show that six Government Companies defaulted in servicing their debts as detailed in **Table 5.11** below:

Sl.No.	Name of the SPSUs	Year of Financial Statement	Source of loan		Total amount of default
			Government of Madhya Pradesh	Others ¹⁷	
1	Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	2021-22	4,308.39	119.97	4,428.36
2	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	2020-21	5,145.82	176.65	5,322.47
3	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	2020-21	5,332.78	512.84	5,845.62
4	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited	2020-21	221.73	0	221.73
5	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited	2021-22	5,063.94	0	5,063.94
6	MP Jaypee Coal Limited	2021-22	0	6.12	6.12

Source: Compiled based on Statutory Auditor Report receive upto 30 september 2022

5.8.2 Age wise analysis of Interest outstanding on State Government Loans

As on 31 March 2022, interest amounting to ₹4,803.48 crore was outstanding against four State Public Sector Undertakings on the long-term loans provided by the State Government, of which 34.24 *per cent* was outstanding for more than three years. The details are given in **Table 5.12**:

¹⁷ Major sources of others are Power Financial Corporation, Asian Development Bank, ICICI Bank etc.

Sl. No.	Name of State Public Sector Undertakings	Outstanding interest on loans	Outstanding for less than one year	Outstanding for one to three years	Outstanding for more than three years
1	DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri Limited	73.77	19.93	48.59	5.25
2	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	4,725.90	771.96	2,315.88	1,638.06
3	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited	3.81	0.31	1.95	1.55
Grand Total		4,803.48	792.20	2,366.42	1,644.86

Source: Information received from State Public Sector Undertakings

5.9 Operating Efficiency of Government Companies

5.9.1 Profit earned (analysis of profit reporting from operating activities/other income)

Out of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings covered in this Report, 13 State Public Sector Undertakings earned profit. Out of the 13 profit earning State Public Sector Undertakings, six State Public Sector Undertakings earned profit only from their operations¹⁸ and seven State Public Sector Undertakings earned profit only from other/extraordinary income as detailed in **Appendix 5.3**.

5.9.2 Return on Capital Employed

Return on Capital Employed measures a company's profitability and the efficiency with which its capital is employed. Return on Capital Employed is calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes by the capital employed¹⁹. The details of Return on Capital Employed of 32 working State Public Sector Undertakings during the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given in **Table 5.13**.

	Year	No of State Public Sector Undertakings	Earnings Before Interest and Tax	Capital Employed	Return on Capital Employed (in per cent)
Government Companies					
Profit earning	2019-20	17	4,027.28	26,367.14	15.27
	2020-21	17	4,027.28	26,367.14	15.27
	2021-22	12	3,475.95	24,961.21	13.93
Loss incurring	2019-20	13	-348.96	4,525.85	-7.71
	2020-21	13	-348.96	4,525.85	-7.71
	2021-22	10	-3,139.90	-3,999.67	--
No profit / No loss	2019-20	7	209.56	1,015.63	20.63
	2020-21	7	209.56	1,015.63	20.63
	2021-22	8	-32.65	18,311.45	-0.18
Statutory Corporation					
Profit earning	2019-20	1	353.87	1,213.62	29.16
	2020-21	1	353.87	1,213.62	29.16
	2021-22	1	554.48	1,348.42	41.12

¹⁸ Profit from Operating activities = Turnover – Total expenditure.

¹⁹ Capital Employed = Paid up Share capital + Free Reserves and surplus + Long-term loans – Accumulated losses – Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

Loss incurring	2019-20	1	25.41	855.25	2.97
	2020-21	1	25.41	855.25	2.97
	2021-22	1	-6.92	782.18	-0.88
No profit / No loss	2019-20	--	--	--	--
	2020-21	--	--	--	--
	2021-22	--	--	--	--
Total	2019-20	39	4,057.60	32,965.98	12.31
	2020-21	39	4,057.60	32,965.98	12.31
	2021-22	32	850.96	41,403.59	2.06

Source: Compiled on the basis of latest financial statement of State Public Sector Undertaking

As can be seen from the above table, Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) in 32 State Public Sector Undertakings is on downward trend from 12.31 *per cent* to 2.06 *per cent* during the period 2019-22. Further, the RoCE of 13 out of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings (all the seven²⁰ Power Sector PSUs and six²¹ non Power Sector PSUs) which generate their own revenue and run on commercial line was positive (2.13 *per cent*) for the year 2021-22. The RoCE of the remaining 19 PSUs in Non-Power Sector which run on non-commercial line was positive (1.32 *per cent*) for the year 2021-22. Out of the 13 PSUs running on commercial line, six²² PSUs (five Government Companies and one Statutory Corporation) incurred losses during 2021-22.

5.9.3 Rate of Real Return on Investment

As on 31 March 2022, total investment of State Government in 32 State Public Sector Undertakings on the basis of historical cost²³ stood at ₹56,537.28 crore as depicted in **Table 5.14**.

Table 5.14: Return on the basis of historical cost of investment						
(₹ in crore)						
Year	Funds invested by State Government in Equity and Long term loans	Funds invested by Central Government in Equity and Long term loans	Funds invested by Others in Equity and Long term loans	Total investment in Equity and Long term loans	Total Earnings/ Losses for the year	Rate of Real Return (in <i>per cent</i>)
1	2	3	4	5 = (2+3+4)	6	7 = 6/5*100
Government Companies						
2019-20	58,400.97	3.26	41,158.29	99,562.52	-3,541.98	-3.56
2020-21	58,892.27	3.26	41,498.90	1,00,394.43	-3,541.98	-3.53
2021-22	56,033.54	1.39	41,483.98	97,518.91	-4,978.01	-5.10
Statutory Corporations						
2019-20	387.98	0	456.60	1,559.74	204.31	13.10

²⁰ MP Power Generating Company Limited, MP Power Transmission Company Limited, MP Power Management Company Limited, MP Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, MP Poorva Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, MP Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited.

²¹ MP Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Limited, MP Hotel Corporation Limited, MP State Mining Corporation Limited, MP Jal Nigam Maryadit, MP Warehousing and Logistics Corporation, MP Financial Corporation.

²² Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, MP Jal Nigam Maryadit, M.P Hotel Corporation and MP Finance Corporation.

²³ In the case of State Public Sector Undertakings formed due to demerger, the initial investment in equity and loans was considered at the carrying amounts as on the date of their incorporation. Further, apportionment of assets and liabilities between the successor demerged State Public Sector Undertakings resulted in a Reorganisation/ Demerger Adjustment Reserve (surplus/deficit), which was considered as investment of the State Government.

Table 5.14: Return on the basis of historical cost of investment

(₹ in crore)						
Year	Funds invested by State Government in Equity and Long term loans	Funds invested by Central Government in Equity and Long term loans	Funds invested by Others in Equity and Long term loans	Total investment in Equity and Long term loans	Total Earnings/Losses for the year	Rate of Real Return (in per cent)
1	2	3	4	5 = (2+3+4)	6	7 = 6/5*100
2020-21	387.98	0	456.60	844.58	204.31	24.19
2021-22	503.74	0	267.82	771.56	251.85	32.64
Government Controlled other Companies						
2019-20	0.00	0.00	1,040.20	1,040.20	-0.06	-0.01
2020-21	0.00	0.00	1,040.20	1,040.20	-0.06	-0.01
2021-22	0.00	0.00	1,041.20	1,041.20	0.38	0.01
Grand Total						
2019-20	58,788.95	3.26	42,655.09	1,02,162.46	-3,337.73	-3.27
2020-21	59,280.25	3.26	42,995.70	1,02,279.21	-3,337.73	-3.26
2021-22	56,537.28	1.39	42791.61	99,330.28	-4,725.78	-4.76

On the basis of historical cost, the State Government investment decreased from ₹58,788.95 crore in 2019-20 to ₹56,537.28 crore in 2021-22. Further, return on investment also decreased by 1.49 per cent.

5.9.4 Return on Investment on the basis of Present Value of Investment

Traditional calculation of return based only on historical cost of investment may not be a correct indicator of the adequacy of the return on the investment since such calculations ignore the present value of money. Therefore, real return on investment has also been calculated after considering the Present Value of money.

The Present Value of the State Government investments in these State Public Sector Undertakings was computed on the following assumptions:

- Loans have been considered as fund infusion by the State Government. However, in case of repayment of loans by the State Public Sector Undertakings, the Present Value was calculated on the reduced balances of loans over the period. The funds made available in the form of grant/ subsidy have not been reckoned as investment except capital grant since they do not qualify to be considered as investment.
- The average rate of interest on government borrowings for the concerned financial year²⁴ was adopted as discount rate for arriving at Present Value since they represent the cost incurred by the Government towards investment of funds for the year and therefore considered as the minimum expected rate of return on investments made by the Government.

Further, consolidated position of Present Value of the State Government investment relating to these State Public Sector Undertakings for the same period is indicated in **Table 5.15**:

²⁴ The average rate of interest on Government borrowings was adopted from the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Government of Madhya Pradesh) for the concerned year.

Table 5.15: Year wise details of investment by the State Government and Present Value of Government investment for the period 2012-13 to 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Present value of total investment at the beginning of the year	Equity infused by the State Government during the year	Interest free/defaulted Loan and capital grants given by the state government during the year	Total investment during the year	Average rate of interest on government borrowings (in per cent)	Total investment at the end of the year	Present value of total investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return to recover cost of funds for the year	Total Earnings for the year
i	ii	iii	iv	v=iii+iv	vi	vii=ii+v	viii={vii*(1+vi)/100}	ix={vii*vi}/100}	x
2012-13	21,301.67	938.46	6,685.95	7,624.41	6.75	28,926.08	30,878.59	1,952.51	-4,059.11
2013-14	30,878.59	923.44	3,833.47	4,756.91	6.69	35,635.50	38,019.52	2,384.01	-5,910.12
2014-15	38,019.52	1,298.63	9,474.37	10,773.00	6.73	48,792.52	52,076.25	3,283.74	-6,263.86
2015-16	52,076.25	678.95	2,399.57	3,078.52	6.86	55,154.77	58,938.39	3,783.62	-4,627.30
2016-17	58,938.39	146.2	4,610.38	4,756.58	6.72	63,694.97	67,975.27	4,280.30	-5,202.73
2017-18	67,975.27	5,073.94	-7,602.08	-2,528.14	6.67	65,447.13	69,812.45	4,365.32	-4,001.19
2018-19	69,812.45	1,863.90	1,084.32	2,948.22	6.92	72,760.67	77,795.71	5,035.04	-6,614.05
2019-20	77,795.71	1,447.69	502.45	1,950.14	6.69	79,745.85	85,080.85	5,335.00	-3,337.73
2020-21	85,080.85	1,742.23	437.74	2,179.97	6.12	87,260.82	92,601.18	5,340.36	-3,337.73
2021-22	92,601.18	1,179.83	-222.75	957.08	6.02	93,558.26	99,190.47	5,632.21	-4,725.78
		15,293.27	21,203.42	36,496.69					

Investment by the State Government in these State Public Sector Undertakings at the end of the 10 year period increased to ₹57,798.36 crore in 2021-22 by ₹21,301.67 crore over the period 2012-22 as the State Government infused funds in form of equity and loan totaling ₹36,496.69 crore which have yielded negative returns throughout the period. During the period 2012-13 to 2021-22, the negative earnings increased by approximately 16 per cent.

5.10 State Public Sector Undertakings incurring losses

5.10.1 Losses incurred

There were 11 State Public Sector Undertakings that incurred losses as per their latest finalised accounts. The losses incurred by these State Public Sector Undertakings increased to (-) ₹6,523.12 crore in 2021-22 as per their latest finalised accounts from (-) ₹4,009.02 crore in 2019-20 as given in **Table 5.16** below:

Table 5.16: Number of State Public Sector Undertakings that incurred losses during 2019-20 to 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of loss making State Public Sector Undertakings	Net Loss for the year	Accumulated loss	Net worth ²⁵
Government Companies				
2019-20	11	-3,970.75	-52,983.52	-34,126.92
2020-21	11	-3,970.75	-52,983.52	-34,076.56
2021-22	08	-6,473.77	-58,728.72	-39,924.63
Statutory Corporation				
2019-20	01	-37.89	12.09	424.83

²⁵ Net worth = Paid-up Capital + Free Reserves and Surplus – (Accumulated losses + Deferred Revenue Expenditure).

2020-21	01	-37.89	12.09	424.83
2021-22	01	-49.30	12.09	424.78
Government Controlled other Companies				
2019-20	02	-0.38	-0.16	239.94
2020-21	02	-0.38	-0.16	239.94
2021-22	02	-0.05	-0.07	498.33
Grand Total				
2019-20	14	-4,009.02	-52,971.59	-33,462.15
2020-21	14	-4,009.02	-52,971.59	-33,411.79
2021-22	11	-6,523.12	-58,716.70	-39,001.52

In 2021-22, out of total loss of ₹6,523.12 crore incurred by 11 State Public Sector Undertakings, loss of ₹6,447.85 crore was contributed by three²⁶ power sector State Public Sector Undertakings.

5.10.2 Erosion of Capital in State Public Sector Undertakings

Net worth means the sum total of the paid-up capital and free reserves and surplus minus accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure. Essentially it is a measure of what an entity is worth to the owners. A negative net worth indicates that the entire investment by the owners has been wiped out by accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure.

As on 31 March 2022, there were 14 State Public Sector Undertakings with accumulated losses of ₹61,975.60 crore. Of these 14 State Public Sector Undertakings, eight State Public Sector Undertakings incurred losses amounting to ₹6,473.50 crore during 2021-22 and six State Public Sector Undertakings had not incurred loss, even though they had accumulated loss of ₹3,240.22 crore as per their latest finalised accounts.

The net worth of four out of 14 State Public Sector Undertakings had been completely eroded by accumulated loss and their net worth was either zero or negative. The net worth of these four State Public Sector Undertakings was (-)₹40,563.23 crore against equity investment of ₹17,889.68 crore as on 31 March 2022. In four State Public Sector Undertakings whose capital had been eroded, State Government loans outstanding as on 31 March 2022 amounted to ₹25,286.89 crore.

Table 5.17: Detail of SPSUs whose Net worth has eroded as per their latest finalised accounts

(₹ in crore)								
Sl. No.	Name of SPSU	Latest year of finalised Accounts	Total paid up capital	Net profit/ Loss after interest, tax and dividend	Accumulated losses	Net Worth	State Government equity as on 31 March 2022	State Government loan as on 31 March 2022
1	MP Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	2020-21	5,999.70	-1,449.74	-24,689.71	-18,620.86	0.00	8,056.44
2	MP Poorv Kshetra Vidyut	2020-21	6,092.01	-2,754.14	-22,003.58	-15,801.53	0.00	9,275.79

²⁶ Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPPoKVVCL), Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPPaKVVCL) and Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPMKVVCL).

	Vitaran Company Limited							
3	MP Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited	2021-22	5,762.97	-2,243.97	-11,976.94	-6,134.75	0.00	7,954.66
4	DMIC Pithampur Jal Prabhandhan Limited	2020-21	35.00	-18.67	-41.09	-6.09	0.00	0.00
Total			17,889.68	-6,466.52	-58,711.32	-40,563.23	0.00	25,286.89

Source: Compiled on the basis of latest financial statement of State Public Sector Undertaking

5.11 Oversight role of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

5.11.1 Audit of State Public Sector Undertakings

The financial statements of the Government Companies (as defined in Section 2 (45) of the Companies Act, 2013) are audited by Statutory Auditors, who are appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India as per the provisions of Section 139 (5) or (7) of the Companies Act, 2013. The Statutory Auditors submit a copy of the Audit Report to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India including, among other things, financial statements of the Company under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013. These financial statements are also subject to supplementary audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India within 60 days from the date of receipt of the audit report under the provisions of Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Audit of Statutory Corporations is governed by their respective legislations. Out of three Statutory Corporations, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is sole auditor for Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation. In respect of Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation and Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation, the audit is conducted by Chartered Accountants and supplementary audit is conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Further, as per sub-Section 7 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, Comptroller and Auditor General of India may, in case of any Company covered under sub-Section (5) or sub-Section (7) of Section 139, if considered necessary, by an order, cause test audit to be conducted of the accounts of such Company and the provisions of Section 19(A) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 shall apply to the report of such test Audit. Thus, a Government Company or any other Company owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments, is subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

5.11.2 Appointment of Statutory Auditors of State Public Sector Undertakings by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

The Comptroller and Auditor General of India appoints the statutory auditors of a Government Company and Government Controlled Other Company under Section 139 (5)

and (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act). Sections 139 (5) of the Act, provides that the statutory auditors in case of a Government Company or Government Controlled Other Company are to be appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India within a period of 180 days from the commencement of the financial year. Section 139 (7) of the Act provides that in case of a Government Company or Government Controlled Other Company, the first auditor is to be appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India within 60 days from the date of registration of the company and in case Comptroller and Auditor General of India does not appoint such auditor within the said period, the Board of Directors of the Company or the members of the Company have to appoint such auditor.

The Statutory Auditors of all the State Public Sector Undertakings for the year 2021-22 were appointed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India during October 2022 except the companies (Madhya Pradesh State Assets Management Company Limited and Indore Idea Factory Foundation) which came under the ambit of Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the first time in 2021-22.

5.12 Submission of accounts by State Public Sector Undertakings

5.12.1 Need for timely submission

According to Section 395 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 House or both Houses of 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. Almost similar provisions exist in the respective Acts regulating Statutory Corporations. This mechanism provides the necessary legislative control over the utilisation of public funds invested in the Companies and Corporations from the Consolidated Fund of State.

5.12.2 Timeliness in preparation of accounts by State Public Sector Undertakings

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. The section further provides that in case of the first AGM, it shall be held within a period of nine months from the date of closing of the first financial year of the company and in any other case, within a period of six months, from the date of closing of the financial year. Accordingly, the Companies were required to hold AGM up to 30 September 2022 for the financial year 2021-22.

Further, Section 129 of the Act 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 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 Act.

As of 31 March 2022, there were 60 Government Companies, nine Government Controlled Other Companies and three Statutory Corporations under the purview of Comptroller and Auditor General of India's audit. Of these, accounts for the year 2021-22 were due from 45 Government Companies, eight Government Controlled Other Companies and two Statutory Corporation.

Out of 72 Companies/corporations, accounts of 55 Companies/corporations were in arrears (45 Government Companies, eight Government Controlled Other Companies and two Corporations) for varied reasons²⁷. Further, 14 Government Companies²⁸ and one Statutory Corporation²⁹ timely have submitted their accounts (2021-22) for audit by Comptroller and Auditor General of India within stipulated time (before 30 September 2022). While two companies recently incorporated and there no account were in arrears. Status of arrear of accounts is given in **Table 5.18**:

Particulars	State Public Sector Undertakings			
	Government Companies	Government Controlled Other Companies	Statutory Corporation	Total
Total number of Companies under the purview of Comptroller and Auditor General of India's Audit as on 31 March 2022	60	09	03	72
Number of companies which presented the accounts (2021-22) for the Comptroller and Auditor General of India 's audit by 30 September 2022	14	--	01	15
Company recently incorporated and no arrear of account for 2021-22	01	01	--	02

The break-up of arrears of 45 Government companies, eight Government Controlled Other Companies and two statutory corporations are detailed in **Table 5.19** below:

Particulars	State Public Sector Undertakings				
	Account of Government Companies	Account of Government Controlled Other Companies	Account of Statutory Corporation	Total	
Number of accounts in arrears	213	08	15	236	
Extent of arrear	Up to 32 years	Up to one year	Up to 14 years		
Break-up of Arrears	(i) Under Liquidation	72	--	--	72
	(ii) Non-functional	21	--	14	35
	(iii) First Accounts not submitted	21	--	--	21
	(iv) Others	99	08	01	108

²⁷ Reasons for arrears in accounts include non-conducting of AGM and Board of Directors meeting, Shortage of man power (specially non functional companies) etc.

²⁸ MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh Plastic City Development Corporation Gwalior Limited, Pithampur Auto Cluster Limited, MP Sainik Coal Mining Private Limited (New), MP Jaypee Coal Limited, MP Jaypee Coal Field Limited, MP Jaypee Mineral Limited, MP AMRL(Morga) Coal Company Limited, MP AMRL(Marki bakra) Coal Company Limited, MP AMRL(semaria) Coal Company Limited, MP AMRL(Bicharpur) Coal Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Indore, Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited, Shri Singa Ji Power Project Limited.

²⁹ Madhya Pradesh Finance Corporation.

5.13 Comptroller and Auditor General of India's oversight-Audit of accounts and supplementary audit

5.13.1 Financial reporting framework

The 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. The Listed Companies and the Companies having net worth of more than ₹250 crore are required to comply with the Indian Accounting Standards. Further parent, subsidiary, associate and joint venture of aforesaid companies are also required to comply with Indian Accounting Standards. The Companies not covered by the above shall continue to apply Accounting Standards. Out of the 69 State Public Sector Undertakings, 29 State Public Sector Undertakings follow the Indian Accounting Standards while the remaining prepare their accounts as per Accounting Standards.

The Statutory Corporations are required to prepare their accounts in the format prescribed under the rules, framed in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and any other specific provision relating to accounts in the act governing such corporations.

5.13.2 Supplementary Audit of accounts of State Public Sector Undertakings

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 Comptroller and Auditor General of India 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 and directions given by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The statutory auditors are required to submit the Audit Report to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Statutory Auditors reported that six companies as detailed in *Appendix 5.4* did not comply with mandatory Accounting Standards/Indian Accounting Standards.

The certified accounts of selected Government Companies along with the report of the statutory auditors are reviewed by Comptroller and Auditor General of India 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 AGM.

5.14 Result of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's oversight role

5.14.1 Audit of accounts of State Public Sector Undertakings under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

During the period under review (October 2021 to September 2022), 70 financial statement were received for audit (**Table 5.20**) of which 55 pertained to the previous year. The status of the financial statements received, reviewed and comments issued is given in the **Table 5.20** below:

Particulars of Financial Statement	Financial Year 2021-22				Previous Years			
	Government company	Government Controlled Other Company	Statutory corporation	Total	Government company	Government Controlled Other Company	Statutory Corporation	Total
Received	14	--	01	15	41	13	01	55
Not Reviewed	07	--	--	07	14	01	--	15
Reviewed	01	--	--	01	12	09	--	21
Audit in progress*	06	--	01	07	15	03	01	19
Nil comment issued	--	--	--	--	03	01	--	04
Comments issued	01	--	--	01	09	08	--	17

*As on 30 September 2022

Out of 70 financial statements received, 22 financial statements were reviewed and in respect of another 22 financial statements, Non Review Certificates were issued. Further, out of the 22 financial statements which were reviewed, comments have been issued in respect of 18 financial statements (*Appendix 5.5*), while nil comments were issued for four financial statements.

5.14.2 Significant comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India issued as supplement to the Statutory Auditors' reports

Subsequent to the audit of the financial statements by the Statutory Auditors, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India conducted supplementary audit of the financial statements of the State Public Sector Undertakings received during the reporting period (October 2021 to September 2022). Some of the significant comments on the financial statements of Government Companies and Government controlled other Companies are listed below:

Comments on Profitability

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Comment
1	Madhya Pradesh Van Vikas Nigam Limited, 2019-20	<p>1. As per the Accounting Policy 8 (Government and Other Grants), Government Grants, Plantation Grants/Subsidies are recognized as income in the period in which these are received. Government/Plantation Grants from the plantation received during the year are taken as revenue receipts of Nigam. The total expenses done on the plantation are added to Work in Progress (WIP), which are then reduced by the Grant amount.</p> <p>During the year 2019-20, the Company had received ₹21.36 crore as CAMPA grant and incurred afforestation expense of ₹19.31 crore, however, the same was treated as Deposit work and income was neither credited nor WIP was booked for the expenses in non compliance with the Accounting Policy. This had resulted in under statement of Income and overstatement of other Liabilities by ₹2.05 crore.</p> <p>2. The Provision does not include an amount of ₹5.23 crore to be paid to the employees of the Company for the period 01.01.2016 to 31.03.2018 as second and third installment of the pay arrears approved (June 2018) by the Board of Directors. Non creation- of provision has resulted in understatement of Non-Current Liabilities to the extent of ₹5.23 crore and overstatement of Profit for the year to the same extent.</p>

2	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal 2021-22	The Other Expenses does not include an amount of ₹11.40 lakh (towards rent expenses ₹8.64 lakh and ₹2.76 lakh towards electricity charges for the month of March 2022). Non creation of provision for rent and electricity charges has resulted in understatement of Other Expenses (Note-29), understatement of provision (Note-23) and understatement of profit by ₹11.40 lakh.
3	Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited 2019-20	Other Income includes interest of ₹0.41 lakh received on mobilization advance given to contractor. As per contract condition, the interest rate was to be calculated at the rate of 10 per cent per annum (Simple) which amounts to ₹150 lakh instead of ₹0.41 lakh as calculated by the Company. This has resulted in understatement of Interest on Mobilisation Advance (Note-23), understatement of Advances to Contractors (Note-9-Other Financial Assets) and understatement of Profit by ₹149.59 lakh.
4	Indore Smart City Development Limited 2020-21	(i) Capital Work in Progress incorrectly includes an amount of ₹658.89 lakh in respect of Work Flow Management System (WFM) which went live on 01.11.2020 and last instalment of the contract of ₹73.21 lakh was also paid on 18.06.2021, prior to the closure (15.09.2021) of the Financial Statements for the year 2020-21. This has resulted in overstatement of Capital Work in Progress by Rs. 658.89 lakh, understatement of Financial liabilities by ₹73.21 lakh, understatement of Property, Plant and Equipment-Gross Block by ₹732.10 lakh and corresponding understatement of depreciation by ₹57.95 lakh and overstatement of profit to the same extent. (ii) Operation and maintenance expenses amounting to ₹15.25 lakh relating to Work Flow Management System for the period November 2020 to March 2021 has neither been paid nor provided for by the Company in the financial statements. This has resulted in understatement of financial liabilities and understatement of Project expenditure-by ₹15.25 lakh and corresponding overstatement of profit to the same extent.
5	Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Indore 2020-21	(1) Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) allowed enhanced power purchase cost through Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2020-21. The tariff determined by the order was applicable from 26 December 2020. The Company, however, accounted for the enhanced power purchase cost from 1 January 2021 which resulted in short accounting of power purchase cost as well as current liabilities by 28.10 crore and overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent. (2) The Company gets the actuarial valuation done at the end of each year in order to record the liabilities on account of terminal benefits to the employees. IND AS 19 provides that re-measurement of net liabilities is to be recognized in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. The Company, in violation of IND AS 19, adjusted the re-measurement gains in respect of Leave Encashment ₹37.66 crore against the expenditure for the year 2020-21. This has resulted in understatement of expenses 'Earned Leave Encashment' as well as Other Comprehensive Income by ₹37.66 crore and overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.
6	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Jabalpur 2020-21	The Company gets the actuarial valuation done at the end of each year in order to record the liabilities on account of terminal benefits to the employees. IND AS 19 provides that re measurement of net liabilities is to be recognized in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. The Company, in violation of IND AS 19, adjusted the re-measurement gains in respect of Leave Encashment amounting to ₹26.55 crore against the expenditure for the year 2020-21. This has resulted in understatement of expenses 'Earned Leave Encashment' as well as Other Comprehensive Income by ₹26.55 crore and overstatement of profit for the year to the same extent.
7	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited 2020-21	Revenue from Operations includes amount of ₹276.17 crore (de-recognition of transmission charges, incentive) pertaining to the financial year 2019-20. This is not a revenue of the Company for the reporting period and due to incorrect recognition of the revenue instead of making accounting adjustment in the Regulatory Assets, that arise as a result of the binding orders of the regulator for recovery of incurred costs has resulted

		in overstatement of Revenue from Operations and Regulatory Assets by ₹276.17 crore and overstatement of profit for the reporting period to the same extent.
8	Madhya Pradesh Pichda Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam 2011-12	The Financial expenses above does not include ₹6.94 lakh being interest payable for the current year to the Chhattisgarh Antavyavasai Sahakari Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam (CASVEVN). This has resulted in understatement of financial expenses to the extent of ₹6.94 lakh for the current year and prior period expenses to the extent of ₹34.70 lakh (from April 2006 to March 2011) and understatement of Current Liabilities and Provisions by ₹41.64 lakh.

Comments on Financial Position

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Comments
1	Madhya Pradesh Van Vikas Nigam Limited 2019-20	Other Non-Current Assets includes advance of ₹8.50 crore paid by the Company for Van Bhawan, of which the Company received utilisation details of ₹2.50 crore only. The same should have been accounted under Capital Work in Progress. This has resulted in overstatement of Non-Current Assets and understatement of Capital Work in Progress by ₹2.50 crore.
2	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal 2019-20	The Company paid ₹6.48 crore to Research Designs and Standards Organisation (RDSO) as consultancy charges for various Metro projects in Indore and Bhopal and booked the same as Other Expenses (Note-16) instead of Capital Work in Progress (Note-7) resulting in understatement of Capital Work in Progress (Note-7), overstatement of Other Expenses (Note-16) and overstatement of Loss by ₹6.48 crore.
3	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal 2020-21	<p>1. Company made provision for rent for the period from October 2020 to March 2021 at the rate of ₹6.64 lakh per month instead of ₹8.65 lakh per month payable to Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited. Short provisioning resulted in understatement of Other Expenses, understatement of Provisions, understatement of loss and overstatement of Other Equity (Note-14) by ₹12.06 lakh.</p> <p>2. Company paid rent of ₹198.21 lakh for the period from November 2018 to September 2020 and the same was shown as Exceptional Items in Statement of profit and loss. However, the rent of ₹51,89,340 paid for the period from April 2020 to September 2020 should have been treated as expenditure and included in Other expenses. This has resulted in understatement of Other expenses, overstatement of Exceptional Items by ₹51.89 lakh and understatement of loss to the same extent.</p>
4	Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited 2019-20	<p>1. Other Financial Liabilities do not include an amount of ₹323.53 lakh towards bills payable to M/s Shree Krishna Infrastructure for the month of January 2020 but not paid during the financial year (2019-20). Non creation of liability has resulted in understatement of Other Financial Liabilities (Note-19) and utilization of grant for Up-gradation of Transfer Station (Note-17) by ₹323.53lakh.</p> <p>2. Other Financial Liabilities do not include an amount of ₹230.92 lakh towards bills payable to M/s Cube Construction Engineering Limited for the month of February 2020 but not paid during the financial year (2019-20). Non creation of liability has resulted in understatement of Other Financial Liabilities (Note-19) and utilization of grant for Govt. Housing Phase-II (Note-17) by ₹230.92 lakh.</p> <p>3. Other Financial Liabilities do not include an amount of ₹568.32 lakh towards bills payable to M/s Shapers Construction Limited for the month of February 2020 but not paid during the financial year (2019-20). Non creation of liability has resulted in understatement of Other Financial Liabilities (Note-19) and utilization of grant for Boulevard Street Project Expense (Note-17) by ₹568.32 lakh.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Comments
		4. Other Financial Liabilities does not include an amount of ₹251.32 lakh towards bills payable to M/s Hyva India Private Limited pertaining to the period of December 2019, but not paid during the financial year (2019-20). Non creation of liability has resulted in understatement of Other Financial Liabilities (Note-19) and utilization of grant for Supply, Erection & Commissioning Transfer Station (Note-17) by ₹251.32 lakh.
5	Ujjain Smart City Limited 2020-21	<p>1. Other Non-Current Liabilities shows deduction of ₹2.89 crore for Ujjain Municipal Corporation-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (UMC-PMAY) for Mahakaal Rudrasagar Integrated Development Approach (MIRDA) from the Project Grant of ₹16.86 crore. As the Company had paid ₹2.89 crore for clearing the land parcel at Maharajbada-III for MIRDA Project instead of construction of PMAY houses, which is a separate project being implemented by UMC, the expenditure should have been booked in MIRDA Project under Capital Work in Progress. Non booking of the expenditure in Capital Work in Progress has resulted in understatement of Capital Work in Progress and overstatement of Project Grant under Other Non-Current Liabilities by ₹2.89 Crore.</p> <p>2. Current Liabilities does not include ₹0.34 crore being expenses payable in respect of Dynamic Roof Top Solar and ₹0.32 crore payable in respect of tender advertisement expenses for which the bills were received during the year but not paid in the financial year 2020-21. Non creation of liability for these expenses has resulted in understatement of Capital Work in Progress and understatement of Financial Liabilities by ₹0.66 crore.</p>
6	Gwalior Smart City Development Corporation Limited 2019-20	<p>1. Non-Current Assets includes an amount of ₹1.08 crore towards the expenses incurred by the Company for Operation and Maintenance of Integrated Command and Control Centre during the financial year 2019-20 payable to M/s Hewlett Packard Pvt. Ltd. The expenses being of revenue nature should have been booked under Project Expenses instead of under Capital Work in Progress. This has resulted in overstatement of Capital Work in Progress and understatement of Project Expenses by ₹1.08 crore and consequent overstatement of Other Equity to the same extent.</p> <p>2. Other Equity includes ₹224.26 crore as grant received from Governments (Gol and GoMP) for Smart City Mission. The Company has depicted the grant as Capital Reserve under Other Equity. However, as per Ind AS 20 relating to Accounting for Government Grants and disclosure of Government Assistance, Government Grant for Assets should be accounted for as Deferred Income under Other Non-Current Liabilities instead of Capital Reserve under Other Equity. This has resulted in overstatement of Other Equity and understatement of Other Non-Current Liabilities by ₹224.26 crore.</p> <p>3. The Company earned ₹22.67 crore as interest on fixed deposits out of funds received as grant which is also shown as Capital Reserve under Other Equity. As the interest relates to unutilised government grant which is liable to be returned to the Government, it should be accounted for as Other Current Liabilities instead of Other Equity. This has resulted in overstatement of Other Equity and understatement of Other Current Liabilities by ₹22.67 crore.</p>
7	Satna Smart City Development Limited 2019-20	1. The Capital Work in progress includes PAN City Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) Refurbishment amounting to ₹19.80 crore. The PAN City ICCC went live on 28.01.2020 but was not capitalized. This has resulted in understatement of Gross Block of Property, Plant and Equipment by ₹19.80 crore, overstatement of Capital Work in Progress by ₹19.80 crore, understatement of depreciation and amortization Expenses by ₹1.56 crore.

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Comments
		2. The operation and maintenance expenses amounting to ₹0.14 crore for the period January 2020 to March 2020 in respect of PAN City Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC), has neither been paid nor provided by the Company. This has resulted in understatement of Current Financial Liabilities and understatement of other expenses by ₹0.14 crore.
8	Satna Smart City Development Limited 2020-21	1. PAN City Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC) Refurbishment amounting to ₹19.80 crore. The PAN City ICCC went live on 28.01.2020 but was not capitalized. This has resulted in understatement of Gross Block of Property, Plant and Equipment by ₹19.80 crore, overstatement of Capital Work in Progress by ₹19.80 crore, understatement of depreciation and amortization Expenses by ₹8.22 crore and understatement of accumulated depreciation by ₹1.56 crore. 2. The operation and maintenance expenses amounting to ₹0.52 crore for the period September 2020 to March 2021 in respect of PAN City Integrated Command and Control Centre (ICCC), has neither been paid nor provided by the Company. This has resulted in understatement of Current Financial Liabilities and understatement of other expenses by ₹0.52 crore.
9	Madhya Pradesh Kshetra Vidyut Company Bhopal 2020-21	1. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) allowed enhanced power purchase cost through Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2020-21. The tariff determined by the order was applicable from 26 December 2020. The Company, however, accounted for the enhanced power purchase cost from 1 January 2021 which resulted in short accounting of power purchase cost as well as current liabilities by ₹37.49 crore and understatement of loss to the same extent. 2. The works under DDUGJY and IPDS Schemes were completed till 2019-20. The company capitalised ₹7.14 crore of finance cost under DDUGJY and ₹6.26 crore of finance cost under IPDS during 2020-21 against its accounting policy (2.07) which states that borrowing cost attributable to the qualifying assets during their construction are capitalised based on the weighted average interest rate. This had resulted in overstatement of CWIP by ₹13.40 crore and understatement of finance cost and loss for the year to the same extent.
10	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Jabalpur 2020-21	1. Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Regulatory Commission (MPERC) allowed enhanced power purchase cost through Retail Supply Tariff Order for FY 2020-21. The tariff determined by the order was applicable from 26 December 2020. The Company, however, accounted for the enhanced power purchase cost from 1 January 2021 which resulted in understatement of power purchase cost as well as current liabilities by ₹10.54 crore and understatement of Loss to the same extent. 2. The works under RGGVY, Feeder Separation and SAUBHAGYA schemes were completed till 2019-20. As per Note 2.11 (Borrowing Costs) borrowing cost directly related to a particular project under constellation or acquisition of qualifying assets are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the assets for its intended use or sale. However, against the policy, the Company capitalised ₹0.97 crore under RGGVY, ₹12.09 crore under Feeder Separation and ₹20.85 crore under SAUBHAGYA scheme totaling ₹33.91 crore during 2020-21. This resulted in overstatement of CWIP by ₹33.91 crore and understatement of finance cost and loss for the year to the same extent.
11	Madhya Pradesh Pichda Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam 2011-12	1. Cash and Bank Balances include balances in twenty-five bank accounts amounting to ₹17.13 crore. The financial statements were prepared without reconciliation of balances between the balances shown in bank statements and cashbook in the case of fifteen bank accounts (as detailed in the Annexure A). Further, it was also noticed that in the case of eleven bank accounts the bank statements were not available on record

Sl. No.	Name of Company	Comments
		<p>(Annexure A). Thus, we could not authenticate the closing bank balances. Furthermore, in the Bank Reconciliation Statement (BRS) for A/c No.0030104000255325 with IDBI Ltd, as at the end of the year 2011-12 the closing balance has been incorrectly shown as ₹34.56 lakh instead of ₹4.51 lakh.</p> <p>Further, in view of the above, Audit is unable to express any opinion on the veracity of closing bank balance and the balance reflected in the head Cash and Bank Balances.</p> <p>2. As per order (2006) of Government of India, an amount of ₹57.86 lakh was to be paid by the Company to Chhattisgarh Antavyavasai Sahakari Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam (CASVEVN). However, as per the financial statements of the current year (2011-12), an amount of ₹65.33 lakh is payable to CASVEVN.</p> <p>Thus, this needs reconciliation.</p>

5.15 Non-compliance with provisions of Accounting Standards/Indian Accounting Standards

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 469 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Section 129 (1), Section 132 and Section 133 of the said Act, the Central Government prescribed Accounting Standards. Besides these, the Central Government notified 42 Indian Accounting Standards through Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) (Amendment) Rules, 2016. Three Indian Accounting Standards namely Indian Accounting Standards 11, 17 and 18 have been withdrawn after the notification of Indian Accounting Standard 115 and 116.

During the course of supplementary audit carried out between October 2021 to September 2022, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India observed that the following companies had also not complied with the Accounting Standards/Indian Accounting Standards which were not reported by their statutory auditors:

Accounting Standards/ Indian Accounting Standards	Name of the Company	Deviation
Indian Accounting Standard 8: Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (2020-21) Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited (2020-21)	The Company neither disclosed significant accounting policy pertaining to accounting of power purchase costs nor the accounting practice followed by it during the year.
Accounting Standards 4: Contingencies and Events Occurring After the Balance Sheet Date and Accounting Standards 9: Revenue Recognition	Madhya Pradesh Pichda Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam (2011-12)	Non-disclosure of the several fact of amalgamation of the Corporation in to Madhya Pradesh Pichda Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam. In violation of the requirement of AS- 9 the Company accounted for the interest income on loan to different beneficiaries which were uncertain at the time of booking on accrual basis.

5.16 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 State Public Sector Undertakings were reported as comments by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India under Section

143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013. Besides these comments, irregularities or deficiencies observed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the financial reports or in the reporting process, were also communicated to the management through a 'Management Letter' for taking corrective action. These deficiencies generally related to application and interpretation of accounting policies and practices, adjustments arising out of audit that could have a significant effect on the financial statements and inadequate or non-disclosure of certain information on which management of the concerned State Public Sector Undertakings gave assurances that corrective action would be taken in the subsequent year.

During the period under review, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India issued 21 'Management Letters' to State Public Sector Undertakings. The broad nature of irregularities in financial statements of Companies/Corporations highlighted in these Management Letters is shown in **Appendix 5.6**.

5.17 Conclusion

As on 31 March 2022, there were 72 State Public Sector Undertakings including three Statutory Corporations and nine Government Controlled other Companies. Out of 72, there are 40 inactive State Public Sector Undertakings. These State Public Sector Undertakings are inactive from three to 32 years. Thus, only 32 PSUs, which furnished information/accounts to Audit, were considered for analysis of financial performance.

During 2021-22, these 32 PSUs registered turnover of ₹89,699.74 crore, which was equal to 7.67 per cent of the GSDP of Madhya Pradesh. The contribution of Power sector PSUs alone accounts for over 98 per cent of the total turnover of PSUs during 2021-22.

The investment of the state Government in equity and long-term loans in 72 PSUs was ₹63,019.52 crore against total investment of ₹1,08,949.63 crore at the end of 31 March 2022. The outstanding long-term loans of these PSUs as on 31 March 2022 decreased to ₹31,597.77 crore from ₹31,820.52 crore over the previous year.

The Profit earned by 13 State Public Sector Undertakings out of 32 State Public Sector Undertakings (covered in this Report) was ₹1,797.34 crore in 2021-22 as compared to 18 State Public Sector Undertakings which earned profit of ₹671.29 crore in 2020-21. Major profit contributed by Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited (₹1,072.27 crore) Madhya Pradesh warehousing and Logistic corporation (₹301.15 crore) and Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (₹299.98 crore). Out of the total loss of ₹6,523.12 crore incurred by 11 State Public Sector Undertakings, major loss incurred by Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited, Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited and Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitran Company Limited.

Out of 72, accounts of 55 Companies/corporations (45 Government Companies, all eight Government Controlled other Companies and two Corporations) were in arrears for various reasons for the year 2021-22. State Public Sector Undertakings were not adhering with the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements as per the Companies Act, 2013. As a result, 236 accounts of 55 State Public Sector Undertakings were in arrears.

5.18 Recommendations

- i) Government of Madhya Pradesh may review the functioning of all loss-making PSUs and take necessary steps to improve their financial performance.
- ii) Government may issue necessary instructions to Administrative Departments to set targets for individual PSUs to furnish the accounts in time and to strictly monitor the clearance of arrears, and take expeditious steps in order to reduce the arrears in finalisation of accounts.
- iii) Government may review the inactive Government Companies and take appropriate decision on their revival/dissolution.



(Priya Parikh)
Accountant General (Audit-II)
Madhya Pradesh

Bhopal
The 28 February 2023

Countersigned



(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

New Delhi
The 06 March 2023

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1
State profile (Madhya Pradesh)
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1; Page 1)

A General Data										
Sl. No.	Particulars								Figures	
1	Area								3,08,245 sq km	
2	Population									
	a.	As per 2001 Census							6.03 crore	
	b.	As per 2011 Census							7.33 crore	
3	a.	Density of Population (2001 Census) (All India Density = 325 persons per sq. km)							196 persons per sq km	
	b.	Density of Population (2011 Census) (All India Density = 382 persons per sq. km)							236 persons per sq km	
4	Population below poverty line (All India Average = 21.92 per cent)								31.93 per cent	
5	a.	Literacy (as per 2001 Census) (All India Average = 64.80 per cent)							63.74 per cent	
	b.	Literacy (as per 2011 Census) (All India Average = 73.00 per cent)							69.30 per cent	
6	Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births) (All India Average = 30 per 1000 live births) (2020)								46 per 1000 live births	
7	Life Expectancy at birth (All India Average in years 2015-19 = 69.70 years)								67.00 years	
8	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2021-22 at current price								₹11,69,004 crore	
9	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2021-22 at constant price								₹6,21,653 crore	
10	Per Capita GSDP CAGR (2012 to 2022)		Madhya Pradesh (M.P.)					11.62 per cent		
			All India (Inclusive of UTs)					8.86 per cent		
11	GSDP CAGR (2012 to 2022)		Madhya Pradesh					13.27 per cent		
			All India (Inclusive of UTs)					10.11 per cent		
12	Decadal Population Growth (2012 to 2022)		Madhya Pradesh					15.82 per cent		
			All India (Inclusive of UTs)					12.12 per cent		
B Financial Data										
Particulars			Growth rate (in per cent)							
			2012-13 to 2015-16		2016-17 to 2019-20		2019-20 to 2020-21		2020-21 to 2021-22	
			M.P.	GCS	M.P.	GCS	M.P.	GCS	M.P.	GCS
a	Revenue Receipts		14.42	13.79	6.19	8.68	-0.86	-4.12	26.98	25.60
b	Own Tax Revenue		9.56	8.92	8.10	9.15	-2.44	-4.06	21.63	25.62
c	Non Tax Revenue		6.97	9.80	4.43	15.41	-4.32	-34.63	54.56	45.35
d	State's shares in Union Taxes & Duties		22.66	19.36	2.44	2.46	-5.26	-8.21	48.23	48.60
e	Grants-in-aids from GoI		15.04	26.45	10.07	14.27	9.86	18.80	-0.88	-5.37
f	Total Receipts		16.60	16.78	5.75	9.29	16.23	7.00	10.49	15.57
g	Revenue Expenditure		16.58	14.51	7.97	9.59	9.50	6.12	9.91	12.25
h	Capital Expenditure		5.67	25.38	-2.11	-4.95	4.49	-2.09	39.18	25.59
i	Disbursement of Loans & Advances		-16.26	46.06	-41.53	-30.87	24.63	2.31	162.43	1.22
j	Total Expenditure		14.44	16.32	5.98	6.99	8.66	4.99	14.62	13.96
k	Revenue Expenditure on Education		16.13	12.31	11.08	9.26	0.17	-0.90	2.21	11.47
l	Revenue Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare		18.67	17.22	16.43	11.86	5.47	15.29	30.83	19.71
m	Revenue Expenditure on Salary & Wages		8.70	10.50	13.60	9.86	21.00	2.83	8.81	11.23
n	Revenue Expenditure on Pension		16.48	12.16	11.08	15.01	21.71	6.48	16.16	11.88
o	Revenue Expenditure on Subsidies		27.19	26.05	-8.52	7.89	7.94	10.77	41.34	18.29

Source: Information provided by Economic Advisor

Appendix 2.1
Time series data on the State Government Finances¹
(Reference: Paragraphs 2.6.2, 2.10.1 and 2.13.2; Pages 23, 33 and 58)

(₹ in crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Part A. Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts (A+B+C)	1,34,875	1,48,893	1,47,643	1,46,377	1,85,876
A. Tax Revenue (i+ii)	95,664(71)	1,08,369(73)	1,05,342(71)	1,01,373(69)	1,35,779(73)
(i) Own Tax Revenue	44,811(33)	50,882(34)	55,824(38)	54,459(37)	66,237(49)
State Goods and Service Tax	8,696 (19)	18,508(36)	20,448(37)	17,258(32)	22,028(33)
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	14,984(33)	9,903(20)	11,258(20)	13,296(24)	16,185(24)
State Excise	8,245(18)	9,542(19)	10,829(19)	9,526(17)	10,334(16)
Taxes on Vehicles	2,692(6)	3,008(6)	3,251(6)	2,749(5)	3,029(5)
Stamps and Registration fees	4,789(11)	5,278(10)	5,569(10)	6,817(13)	8,098(12)
Land Revenue	491(1)	384(1)	562(1)	504(1)	733(1)
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1,159(3)	118(0)	145(0)	75(0)	64(0)
Other Taxes	3,755(8)	4,141(8)	3,762(7)	4,234(8)	5,766(9)
(ii) State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties	50,853(53)	57,487(53)	49,518(47)	46,914(46)	69,542(51)
B. Non-Tax Revenue	9,061(7)	11,899(8)	10,349(7)	9,902(7)	15,305(8)
C. Grants-in-Aid from Government of India	30,150(22)	28,625(19)	31,952(22)	35,102(24)	34,792(19)
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	19	13	14	14	1,598
2A. Inter-State Settlement	0	0	(-)0.25	(-)0.02	1.14
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	5,070	70	46	58	62
4. Total Revenue and Non-Debt Capital Receipts (1+2+2A+3)	1,39,964	1,48,976	1,47,703	1,46,449	1,87,537
5. Public Debt Receipts	21,892	32,497	34,364	65,171	46,285
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	19,975	25,325	29,496	54,242	33,671
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	--	3,376	--	--	--
Loans and Advances from Government of India	1,917	3,796	4,868	10,929 ²	12,614 ³
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	1,61,856	1,81,473	1,82,067	2,11,620	2,33,822
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	--	--	--	--	--
8. Public Account Receipts	1,71,665	1,86,344	2,00,611	2,35,479	2,29,353
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	3,33,521	3,67,817	3,82,678	4,47,099	4,63,175
Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	1,30,246(80)	1,42,149(82)	1,50,444(83)	1,64,733(84)	1,81,061(80)
General Services (including interest payments)	32,100(25)	38,112(27)	39,827(26)	47,885(29)	49,461(27)
Social Services	58,346(45)	58,707(41)	64,224(43)	68,757(42)	71,644(40)
Economic Services	32,735(25)	37,658(27)	40,493(27)	42,191(25)	52,831(29)
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	7,065(5)	7,672(5)	5,900(4)	5,900(4)	7,125(4)
11. Capital Expenditure	30,913(19)	29,424(17)	29,241(16)	30,356(15)	40,733(18)
General Services	743(3)	723(3)	982(3)	974(3)	989(2)
Social Services	5,358(17)	5,719(19)	6,922(24)	8,132(27)	14,352(36)

¹ Figures in parenthesis represents percentages rounded to total of each sub-heading.

² Includes back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹4,542 crore.

³ Includes back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹7,011 crore.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Economic Services	24,812(80)	22,982(78)	21,337(73)	21,250(70)	25,392(62)
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	1,550(1)	1,090(1)	987(1)	1,230(1)	3,229(1)
13. Inter-State Settlement	0	1	(-0.62)	(-0.25)	1
14. Total Expenditure (10+11+12+13)	1,62,709	1,72,664	1,80,672	1,96,319	2,25,024
15. Repayments of Public Debt	5,776	13,524	10,934	12,757	15,162
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	4,683	8,999	9,713	11,315	13,376
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	--	3,376	--	--	--
Loans and Advances from Government of India	1,093	1,149	1,221	1,442	1,786
16. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	--	--	--	--	--
17. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (14+15+16)	1,68,485	1,86,188	1,91,606	2,09,076	2,40,186
18. Contingency Fund disbursements	--	--	--	--	--
19. Public Account disbursements	1,68,893	1,83,377	1,89,401	2,27,522	2,23,811
20. Total disbursement by the State (17+18+19)	3,37,378	3,69,565	3,81,007	4,36,598	4,63,997
Part C. Deficits					
21. Revenue Deficit(-)/Revenue Surplus(+) (1-10)	4,629	6,744	-2,801	-18,356	4,815
22. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus(+) (4-14)	-22,745	-23,688	-32,970	-49,870	-37,487
23. Primary Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) (22+24)	-11,700	-10,992	-18,753	-33,952	-19,041
Part D. Other data					
24. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	11,045	12,696	14,217	15,918	18,446
25. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	36,462	36,735	28,659	30,101	28,645
26. Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft availed (days)	--	25	--	--	--
- Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	--	25	--	--	--
- Overdraft availed (days)	--	--	--	--	--
27. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft	--	1.16	0.41	--	--
28. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ⁴	7,26,284	8,31,024	9,38,602	9,76,281	11,69,004
29. Outstanding Fiscal liabilities (year-end)	1,72,363	1,94,309	2,30,572	2,89,298 ⁵	3,23,218 ⁶
30. Outstanding guarantees (year-end) (including interest)	14,003	30,763	30,930	37,010	35,006
31. Maximum amount guaranteed (year-end)	31,653	55,640	43,017	54,464	60,634
32. Number of incomplete projects	-	55	81	72	1,345

⁴ Revised GSDP figures as communicated by the Government adopted for the year 2017-18 to 2020-21.

⁵ Includes back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹4,542 crore.

⁶ Include Back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall of ₹11,553 (₹7,011+₹4,542) crore.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
33. Capital blocked in incomplete projects	-	2,951	29,606	15,461	6,564
Part E. Fiscal Health Indicators					
I Resource Mobilization					
Own Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent)	6.17	6.12	5.95	5.58	5.67
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent)	1.25	1.43	1.10	1.01	1.30
Central Transfers ⁷ /GSDP (per cent)	11.15	10.36	8.68	8.40	8.92
Revenue Buoyancy with reference to State's own taxes	6.70	0.77	-0.09	0.35	1.25
II Expenditure Management					
Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent)	22.40	20.78	19.25	20.10	19.24
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts (per cent)	120.64	115.97	122.37	134.12	121.06
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure (per cent)	80.05	82.33	83.27	83.91	80.46
Expenditure on General Services/Total Expenditure (per cent)	20.19	22.49	22.59	24.88	22.42
Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure (per cent)	39.15	37.31	39.38	39.17	38.22
Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure (per cent)	35.37	35.12	34.22	32.32	34.76
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure (per cent)	19.00	17.04	16.18	15.46	18.10
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure (per cent)	18.54	16.62	15.64	14.97	17.66
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances					
Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)/GSDP (per cent)	0.64	0.81	-0.30	-1.88	0.41
Fiscal Deficit(-)/GSDP (per cent)	-3.13	-2.85	-3.51	-5.11	-3.21
Primary Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)/GSDP (per cent)	-1.61	-1.32	-1.99	-3.48	1.63
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	NA	NA	0.08	0.37	-0.13
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP (per cent)	16.41	15.58	14.51	15.24	13.91
IV Management of Fiscal Liabilities					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP (per cent)	23.73	23.38	24.57	31.03 ⁸	26.71 ⁹
Fiscal Liabilities/RR (per cent)	127.79	130.50	156.17	197.64	173.89

⁷ Central Transfers comprising of Share of Union Taxes/Duties and Grants from GoI.

⁸ Debt/GSDP ratio has been calculated on total outstanding debt of ₹2,84,756 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹4,542 crore) from the total outstanding debt ₹2,89,298 crore.

⁹ Debt/GSDP ratio has been calculated on total outstanding debt of ₹3,12,241 crore after excluding the amount of back to back loan (₹11,553 crore) from the total outstanding debt of ₹3,23,218 crore and including off budget borrowing ₹576 crore.

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment (<i>per cent</i> in bracket)	622.36 (2.11)	347.26 (0.99)	475.96 (1.31)	288.44 (0.74)	138.73 (0.34)
Ratio of Financial Assets to Liabilities	0.67	0.68	0.74	0.86	0.86

Appendix 3.1
Statement of misclassification of Revenue Expenditure under the Capital section
(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1; Page 70)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Major Head	Budget Provision (O+S)	Expenditure
Object Head 11-Salary				
1	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	2.16	0.21
2	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	23.52	16.10
3	23	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	43.95	33.36
4	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	140.26	100.68
5	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	6.11	4.92
6	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	77.90	54.72
Total (Object Head 11-Salary)			293.90	209.99
Object Head 12-Wages				
7	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	561.84	614.55
8	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	7.63	6.99
9	23	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	28.28	27.05
10	23	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	5.44	5.56
11	23	4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	0.25	0.44
12	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	42.82	34.16
13	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	3.91	3.64
14	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	15.71	9.77
15	61	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	4.91	0.24
Total (Object Head 12-Wages)			670.79	702.40
Object Head 13-Pension and Pensionary Benefits				
16	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	0.07	0.06
Total (Object Head 13-Pension and Pensionary Benefits)			0.07	0.06
Object Head 16-Salary Allowances-All India Services				
17	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	2.16	0.17
18	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	1.95	1.15
Total (Object Head 16-Salary Allowances-All India Services)			4.11	1.32
Object Head 19-Salary of Charged/Contingent works employee				
19	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	40.92	31.27
20	23	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	15.28	10.19
21	23	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	2.35	2.32
22	23	4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	2.15	1.76
23	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	45.25	34.03
24	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	2.64	1.96
25	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	5.20	3.92
Total (Object Head 19-Salary of Charged/Contingent works employee)			113.79	85.45
Object Head 21-Travelling Allowance				
26	23	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	0.42	0.22
27	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	2.20	0.72
28	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	0.10	0.02
29	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	0.97	0.22

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Major Head	Budget Provision (O+S)	Expenditure
Total (Object Head 21-Travelling Allowance)			3.69	1.18
Object Head 22-Office Expenses				
30	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	9.45	10.23
31	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	0.29	0.09
32	23	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	0.46	0.12
33	23	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	0.21	0.13
34	24	5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	5.01	1.50
35	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	2.19	1.45
36	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	0.14	0.09
37	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	4.48	2.71
Total (Object Head 22-Office Expenses)			22.23	16.32
Object Head 24-Examination and Training				
38	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	5.34	5.19
39	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	0.08	0.02
Total (Object Head 24-Examination and Training)			5.42	5.21
Object Head 26-Seminar, Workshop and Conference				
40	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	18.40	4.97
41	23	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	0.20	0.09
Total (Object Head 26-Seminar, Workshop and Conference)			18.60	5.06
Object Head 27-Macro Information Technology System				
42	52	4210 -Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	7.35	1.21
Total (Object Head 27-Macro Information Technology System)			7.35	1.21
Object Head 31-Payment for Professional Services				
43	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	53.60	33.66
44	23	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	0.25	0.11
45	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	5.55	5.43
46	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	0.28	0.27
47	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	9.50	5.18
Total (Object Head 31-Payment for Professional Services)			69.18	44.65
Object Head 32-Minor Works				
48	30	4515-Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	114.04	32.44
49	33	4225-Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	60.00	56.52
50	56	4851-Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	1.22	0.05
Total (Object Head 32-Minor Works)			175.26	89.01
Object Head 33-Maintenance				
51	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	0.65	0.68
52	23	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	0.60	0.39
53	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	126.59	114.01
54	48	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	2.13	1.52
55	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	21.68	17.90
Total (Object Head 33-Maintenance)			151.65	134.50

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Major Head	Budget Provision (O+S)	Expenditure
Object Head 34-Material and Supplies				
56	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	363.93	261.91
57	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	15.50	4.19
58	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	0.03	0.03
Total (Object Head 34-Material and Supplies)			379.46	266.13
Object Head 35-Advertisement and Publicity				
59	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	0.04	0.03
60	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	9.50	1.11
Total (Object Head 35-Advertisement and Publicity)			9.54	1.16
Total (Object Head 35-Advertisement and Publicity)				
Object Head 42-Grants-in-Aid				
61	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	37.00	19.91
62	19	4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	126.25	31.57
63	20	4215-Capital Outlay on Water supply and Sanitation	3.00	3.00
64	30	4515-Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	220.00	220.00
65	34	4235-Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	7.06	5.90
Total (Object Head 42-Grants-in-Aid)			393.31	280.38
Object Head 43-Contributions				
66	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	3.00	3.00
67	48	4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	4.08	7.50
Total (Object Head 43-Contributions)			7.08	10.50
Object Head 45-Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets				
68	11	4875-Capital Outlay on Other Industries	285.00	246.07
69	22	4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development	51.00	51.00
70	44	4202-Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	116.85	18.97
Total (Object Head 45-Grants-in-Aid for Creation of Capital Assets)			452.85	316.04
Object Head 51-Other Charges				
71	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	29.86	26.02
Total (Object Head 51-Other Charges)			29.86	26.02
Object Head 53-Payment of Decretal Amount				
72	23	4701-Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	1.00	0.99
73	23	4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	0.20	0.13
74	48	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	1.00	0.47
Total (Object Head 53-Payment of Decretal Amount)			2.20	1.59
Object Head 54-Compensation				
75	10	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	49.79	8.82
Total (Object Head 54-Compensation)			49.79	8.82
Grand Total			2,861.13	2,207.00

Source: Information furnished by O/o the PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 3.2
Statement of misclassification of Capital Expenditure under the Revenue section
(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1; Page 70)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Major Head	Budget Provision (O+S)	Expenditure
Object Head 61-Survey, Investigation and Design and Preparation of DPRs				
1	9	2810-New and Renewable Energy	2.21	0.59
2	25	2853-Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	0.20	0.01
3	33	2225-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	1.55	1.52
4	55	2235-Social Security and Welfare	0.45	0.45
Total (Object Head 61-Survey, Investigation and Design and Preparation of DPRs)			4.41	2.57
Object Head 63-Machinery				
5	1	2015-Elections	2.00	0.25
6	5	2056-Jails	1.50	0.93
7	10	2406-Forestry and wild life	0.00	0.10
8	13	2401-Crop Husbandry	22.18	0.50
9	13	2402-Soil and Water Conservation	0.02	0.01
10	14	2403-Animal Husbandry	0.22	0.02
11	18	2210-Medical and Public Health	0.50	0.50
12	20	2215-Water Supply and Sanitation	0.10	0.07
13	22	2217-Urban Development	3.20	3.14
14	35	2851-Village and Small Industries	0.04	0.02
15	39	3475-Other General Economic Services	0.23	0.06
16	56	2851-Village and Small Industries	1.38	0.09
Total (Object Head 63-Machinery)			31.37	5.69
Grand Total			35.78	8.26

Source: Information furnished by O/o the PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 3.3
Supplementary Budget Requirement
(Reference: Paragraph 3.4; Page 70)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/ CV/ CC/ RC	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess Expenditure/ Saving	Actual Supplementary Requirement
1	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	RC	4.04	9.82	13.86	10.80	3.06	6.76
2	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	RV	1,020.98	400.00	1,420.98	1,418.58	2.40	397.60
3	12	Energy	RV	9,953.36	8,694.70	18,648.06	18,638.81	9.25	8,685.45
4	13	Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	RV	14,940.79	1,049.67	15,990.46	15,388.85	601.61	448.06
5	17	Co-Operation	CV	26.67	500.00	526.67	507.65	19.02	480.98
6	18	Labour	RV	921.52	730.00	1,651.52	1,601.77	49.75	680.25
7	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	RV	7,529.69	2,499.10	10,028.79	9,365.39	663.40	1,835.7
8	20	Public Health Engineering	CV	7,778.76	2,300.52	10,079.28	8,919.58	1,159.70	1,140.82
9	22	Urban Development and Housing	RV	9,904.93	207.53	10,112.46	9,939.78	172.68	34.85
10	22	Urban Development and Housing	CV	2,203.97	2,031.53	4,235.5	3,246.61	988.89	1,042.64
11	23	Water Resources Department	CV	5,175.39	1,159.50	6,334.89	5,589.14	745.75	413.75
12	24	Public Works- Roads and Bridges	CV	5,034.33	2,424.00	7,458.33	6,954.82	503.51	1,920.49
13	25	Mineral Resources	RC	650.05	88.44	738.49	738.44	0.05	88.39
14	30	Rural Development	RV	8,019.05	6,181.86	14,200.91	12,726.18	1,474.73	4,707.13
15	32	Public Relations	RV	353.84	43.00	396.84	369.65	27.19	15.81
16	34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	RV	3,718.21	138.50	3,856.71	3,781.25	75.46	63.04
17	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	RV	424.57	259.00	683.57	654.76	28.81	230.19
18	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	RC	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10
19	37	Tourism	RV	98.28	6.25	104.53	104.14	0.39	5.86
20	38	Ayush	RV	524.67	91.06	615.73	560.63	55.10	35.96
21	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	CV	61.33	500.00	561.33	493.77	67.56	432.44
22	45	Public Assets Management	RV	8.36	14.46	22.82	17.77	5.05	9.41
23	48	Narmada Valley Development	CV	3,665.13	3,185.48	6,850.61	4,763.01	2,087.60	1,097.88
24	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	RV	1,285.43	303.02	1,588.45	1,384.33	204.12	98.90
25	52	Medical Education	RV	1,392.27	154.11	1,546.38	1,447.80	98.58	55.53

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/ CV/ CC/ RC	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Excess Expenditure/ Saving	Actual Supplementary Requirement
26	53	Public Works-Buildings	RV	222.85	131.00	353.85	342.85	11.00	120.00
27	57	Environment	RV	21.00	4.00	25.00	24.78	0.22	3.78
28	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	RV	4,371.49	950.50	5,321.99	5,028.17	293.82	656.68
29	60	Expenditure pertaining to District Plan Schemes	RV	44.65	50.00	94.65	88.39	6.26	43.74
30	64	Welfare Of Backward Classes	RV	742.28	809.50	1,551.78	1,368.77	183.01	626.49
31	65	Aviation	RV	38.28	29.00	67.28	56.80	10.48	18.52
Total				90,136.17	34,945.65	1,25,081.82	1,15,533.37	9,548.45	25,397.20

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.4
Unnecessary Supplementary Provision
(Reference: Paragraph 3.4; Page 70)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Actual Expenditure	Unnecessary Supplementary Provision
1	CH-II	Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing Of Debt	RC	20,942.82	2,511.33	18,445.91	2,511.33
2	1	General Administration	RV	746.63	10.26	470.35	10.26
3	1	General Administration	RC	45.43	33.91	43.39	33.91
4	1	General Administration	CV	90.48	26.77	77.65	26.77
5	2	Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	RV	133.33	0.17	77.44	0.17
6	3	Police	RV	7,832.24	1.50	6,673.66	1.50
7	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RV	1,653.30	4.23	1,221.74	4.23
8	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RC	184.85	6.48	141.13	6.48
9	30	Rural Development	RV	8,019.05	6,181.86	12,726.18	1,474.73
10	31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	RV	142.93	0.93	117.54	0.93
11	32	Public Relations	RV	353.84	43.00	369.65	27.18
12	33	Tribal Affairs	RV	8,045.52	109.70	6,865.77	109.70
13	34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	RV	3,718.21	138.50	3,781.25	75.46
14	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	RV	424.57	259.00	654.76	28.81
15	36	Transport	RV	103.26	2.19	57.07	2.19
16	36	Transport	CV	13.60	2.00	1.00	2.00
17	37	Tourism	RV	98.28	6.25	104.14	0.38
18	38	Ayush	RV	524.67	91.06	560.63	55.10
19	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	RV	1,053.81	3.03	797.47	3.03
20	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	CV	61.33	500.00	493.77	67.57
21	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	RV	4,307.44	25.00	3,180.57	25.00
22	42	Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation	RV	124.24	1.00	114.49	1.00
23	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	RV	154.79	10.69	127.37	10.69
24	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	CV	72.28	5.25	72.24	5.25
25	44	Higher Education	RV	2,640.05	169.29	2,236.37	169.29
26	45	Public Assets Management	RV	8.36	14.46	17.77	5.05
27	46	Science and Technology	RV	138.78	0.13	127.33	0.13
28	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	RV	1,041.36	80.68	908.10	80.68
29	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	CV	333.61	1.45	219.78	1.45
30	48	Narmada Valley Development	RV	14.04	0.88	12.74	0.88
31	48	Narmada Valley Development	CV	3,665.13	3,185.48	4,763.01	2,087.60
32	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	RV	1,285.43	303.02	1,384.33	204.13
33	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	RV	663.65	97.27	455.17	97.27
34	52	Medical Education	RV	1,392.27	154.11	1,447.80	98.58
35	52	Medical Education	CV	1,269.54	0.99	586.13	0.99
36	53	Public Works-Buildings	RV	222.85	131.00	342.85	11.00
37	53	Public Works-Buildings	CV	78.25	18.96	26.83	18.96
38	55	Women and Child Development	RV	5,072.44	206.49	4,681.73	206.49
39	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	RV	105.87	5.69	89.01	5.69
40	57	Environment	RV	21.00	4.00	24.78	0.22
41	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	RV	4,371.49	950.50	5,028.17	293.82
42	60	Expenditure pertaining to District	RV	44.65	50.00	88.39	6.26

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Actual Expenditure	Unnecessary Supplementary Provision
		Plan Schemes					
43	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	RV	44.80	0.04	22.44	0.04
44	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	CV	99.60	1.91	72.31	1.91
45	62	Panchayat	RV	4,767.02	500.00	3,441.78	500.00
46	63	Minority Welfare	CV	78.00	101.16	19.73	101.16
47	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	RV	742.28	809.50	1,368.77	183.01
48	65	Aviation	RV	38.28	29.00	56.80	10.48
Total				86,985.65	16,790.12	84,597.29	8,568.76

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.5
Excessive/Unnecessary Re-appropriation of funds
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5; Page 71)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O:Original S:Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess (+)
1	CH-I	Charged Appropriation- Public Debt	6004-02-101-9086- Back to Back Loans for Externally Aided Projects	(O) 675.00 (R) 315.00	990.00	1,150.47	(+) 160.47
2	1	General Administration	4059-01-051-0101- 7213- Construction of Annexe in Chief Minister's Residential Premises	(O) 5.00 (R) 2.50	7.50	7.49	(-) 0.01
3	3	Police	2055-108-0101-7185- Establishment of State Industrial Security Force Batallion	(O) 46.83 (S) Token (R) 11.68	58.51	58.09	(-) 0.41
4			2055-115-0704-2643- Modernisation of Police Force	(S) 0.00 (R) 4.38	4.38	4.67	(+) 0.29
5	6	Finance	2071-01-101-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 17.57 (R) 3,000.00	3,017.57	3,699.24	(+) 681.67
6			2071-01-104-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 2,051.98 (R) 850.00	2,901.98	2,938.60	(+) 36.62
7			2071-01-105-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 550.00 (R) 425.00	975.00	1,249.71	(+) 274.71
8			2071-01-111-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 6.00 (R) 4.00	10.00	12.47	(+) 2.47
9			2071-01-115- 9999- Composite State of Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 373.00 (R) 400.00	773.00	764.02	(-) 8.98
10			10	Forest	2406-01-001-704-5317- Intensive Forest Management	(S) 0.00 (R) 1.12	1.12
11	2406-01-101-0103- 0812- Establishment of Executive Planning Organisation and Executive Forest Circles	(O) 53.56 (R) 17.00			70.56	52.83	(-) 17.73
12	2406-01-190-0705- 7458- Composite Bamboo Development Plan (Bamboo Mission)	(S) Token (R) 3.26			3.26	0.00	(-) 3.26
13	2406-01-190-0704- 7458- Composite Bamboo Development Plan (Bamboo Mission)	(R) 1.81			1.81	0.44	(-) 1.37
14	2406-02-110-0701- 8862- Habitat development of wild animals in national parks and sanctuaries	(S) 0.00 (R) 5.54			5.54	5.64	(+) 0.10
15			4406-01-800-9664- Campa Compensatory Afforestation	(O) 210.99 (R) 103.66	107.33	98.39	(-) 8.93

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O:Original S:Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess (+)
16			4406-01-800-9665- Campa help zone Treatment charge	(O) 4.39 (R) 3.66	8.05	6.30	(-) 1.75
17			4406-01-800-9667- Campa Net Present Value	(O) 388.49 (R) 90.00	478.49	445.60	(-) 32.89
18	14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2403-102-2567-Cattle Breeding Farms	(O) 11.88 (R) 1.36	13.24	13.22	(-) 0.02
19	16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	2405-101-0706-7858- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana	(S) Token (R) 3.95	3.95	2.81	(-) 1.14
20			2405-101-0705-7858- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana	(S) Token (R) 4.43	4.43	3.21	(-) 1.22
21			2405-101-0704-7858- Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampda Yojana	(S) Token (R) 21.64	21.64	16.47	(-) 5.17
22	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	2210-01-110-0704- 5724- National Health Mission	(S) Token (R) 118.84	118.84	480.30	(+) 361.45
23			2210-03-103-0101- 5507- Mukhyamantri Sushen Sanjivani Yojana	(O) 4.04 (R) 16.00	20.04	18.00	(-) 2.04
24			4210-01-110-1702- 7648-Construction Buildings of Hospital and Dispensaries	(O) 0.00 (R) 9.00	9.00	8.23	(-) 0.77
25			4210-01-110-0704- 9923-Pradhan Mantri Ayushman bharat health infrastructure mission	(O) Token (R) 50.50	50.50	12.63	(-) 37.87
26			4210-01-110-0103- 7648-Construction Buildings of Hospital and Dispensaries	(O) 21.23 (R) 23.00	44.23	42.86	(-) 1.36
27	20	Public Health Engineering	4215-01-101-0705- 3862- Public Health Engineering Laboratories	(R) 0.75	0.75	0.45	(-) 0.30
28			4215-01-101-0704- 3862- Public Health Engineering Laboratories	(R) 3.50	3.50	2.10	(-) 1.40
29			4215-01-102-0706- 5468- Jal Jeevan Mission	(S) 195.00 (R) 195.25	390.25	390.10	(-) 0.15
30			4215-01-102-0705- 5468- Jal Jeevan Mission	(S) 255.00 (R) 258.00	513.00	512.95	(-) 0.05
31			4215-01-102-0704- 5468- Jal Jeevan Mission	(S) 700.00 (R) 1,186.03	1,886.03	1,856.94	(-) 29.09
32			4215-01-800-0705- 7163- Assistance Activities	(R) 1.05	1.50	0.85	(-) 0.65
33			4215-01-800-0704- 7163- Assistance Activities	(R) 6.50	6.50	5.33	(-) 1.17

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O:Original S:Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess (+)
34	22	Urban Development and Housing	4217-01-051-0101-4339- Construction of Roads and Bridges	(O) 25.00 (R) 8.00	33.00	34.28	(+) 1.28
35	23	Water Resources Department	2700-13-101-0102-2894- Barrage and Canals	(O) 1.59 (R) 0.93	2.52	2.47	(-) 0.05
36			2700-21-101-0101-2894- Barrage and Canals	(O) 2.01 (R) 0.89	2.90	2.89	(-) 0.01
37			4700-C3-800-0101-2897- Dam and Appurtenant Work	(O) 50.00 (R) 21.64	71.64	0.00	(-) 71.64
38			4701-25-800-0102-3366- Construction of Medium Projects	(O) 4.40 (R) 2.03	6.44	6.39	(-) 0.05
39			4705-800-0704-6648- Command Area Development of Major and Medium Project, Construction of field Channels Corrections of System Deficiency	(S) Token (R) 17.07	17.07	1.00	(-) 16.07
40			24	Public Works- Roads and Bridges	5054-05-337-1201-7368- Financing from N.D.B. (Road Construction)	(O) 340.00 (S) 282.00 (R) 138.00	760.00
41	5054-03-101-1202-2342- Financed by N.D.B. (Bridge Construction)	(O) 40.00 (S) 35.00 (R) 13.00			88.00	87.41	(-) 0.59
42	5054-03-101-1201-2342- Financed by N.D.B. (Bridge Construction)	(O) 110.00 (S) 100.00 (R) 60.00			270.00	248.09	(-) 21.91
43	5054-03-101-0101-4149- Major Construction Work	(O) 93.00 (S) 25.00 (R) 13.00			131.00	218.00	(+) 87.00
44	5054-04-337-1403-5226- Construction of Rural Roads (NABARD)	(O) 10.00 (S) 5.00 (R) 6.00			21.00	33.54	(+) 12.54
45	5054-04-337-0102-2457- Construction of Rural Roads	(O) 84.00 (S) 60.00 (R) 17.00			161.00	190.02	(+) 29.02
46	5054-04-337-0101-2457- Construction of Rural Roads	(O) 355.00 (S) 300.00 (R) 138.00			793.00	993.00	(+) 200.00
47	25	Mineral Resources			2853-02-102-0420-0182- Establishment of Survey of Minerals	(O) 16.16 (R) 0.41	16.57
48	26	Culture	2205-102-6379- Establishment Expenditure of Directorate of Culture	(O) 3.15 (R) 0.10	3.25	2.23	(-) 1.02
49			2205-102-0101-6042- Establishment Expenditure of Ravindra Bhawan	(O) 1.65 (S) 0.20 (R) 1.66	3.51	2.57	(-) 0.93
50	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	2015-102-1304- Education and Electrol Participation (SWEEP)	(O) 6.00 (R) 1.00	7.00	7.01	(+) 0.01

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O:Original S:Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess (+)
51			2015-105-4311-Charges for Conduct of Election to Parliament	(O) 5.22 (R) 12.08	17.31	17.82	(+) 0.52
52	30	Rural Development	2216-03-198-0706-5198- Pradhanmantri Housing Scheme	(S) Token (R) 228.54	228.54	352.00	(+) 123.46
53			2216-03-198-0705-5198- Pradhanmantri Housing Scheme	(S) Token (R) 325.57	325.57	510.42	(+) 184.85
54			2216-03-198-0704-5198- Pradhanmantri Housing Scheme	(S) Token (R) 871.30	871.30	1342.00	(+) 470.70
55			2501-06-198-0706-6836- National Rural Livelihood Mission	(S) Token (R) 26.52	26.52	33.42	(+) 6.90
56			2501-06-198-0705-6836- National Rural Livelihood Mission	(S) Token (R) 39.65	39.65	50.93	(+) 11.27
57			2501-06-198-0704-6836- National Rural Livelihood Mission	(S) Token (R) 97.33	97.33	136.44	(+) 39.10
58			2505-01-198-0706-6923- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	(S) Token (R) 50.37	50.37	130.37	(+) 80.00
59			2505-01-198-0704-6923- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	(S) Token (R) 192.05	192.05	497.05	(+) 305.00
60			2515-198-0706-6931- Mid-Day Meal Programme	(S) 13.50 (R) 70.66	84.16	137.43	(+) 53.26
61			2515-198-0705-6931- Mid-Day Meal Programme	(S) 19.41 (R) 79.47	98.88	166.52	(+) 67.63
62			2515-198-0704-6931- Mid-Day Meal Programme	(S) 51.48 (R) 176.61	228.10	395.09	(+) 167.00
63			4515-800-0706-7467- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna	(S) Token (R) 156.87	156.87	187.20	(+) 30.33
64			4515-800-0705-7467- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna	(S) Token (R) 186.81	186.81	269.10	(+) 82.29
65			4515-800-0704-7467- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna	(S) Token (R) 444.61	444.61	780.52	(+) 335.91
66	38	Ayush	4210-03-101-0101-0469- Ayush College	(O) 4.50 (R) 0.94	5.44	5.19	(-) 0.25
67	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer	2408-01-102-0701-7367- Computerisation of Targeted Public Distribution System	(O) Token (R) 1.88	1.88	1.41	(-) 0.47
68	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	2204-800-0102-4938- Yuva Sandhi	(O) 1.72 (R) 0.54	2.26	2.19	(-) 0.07
69			2204-800-0101-4938- Yuva Sandhi	(O) 2.51 (R) 2.44	4.95	4.74	(-) 0.21
70			4202-03-800-0103-6703- Construction of Stadium and Sports	(O) 4.64 (R) 1.70	6.34	6.32	(-) 0.01

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O:Original S:Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess (+)
			Infrastructure				
71			4202-03-800-0101-6703- Construction of Stadium and Sports Infrastructure	(O) 12.25 (R) 6.10	18.35	18.40	(+) 0.05
72	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	2230-02-001-3795- Directorate of Employment and Training	(O) 4.58 (R) 0.12	4.70	3.24	(-) 1.46
73			2203-104-0101-8885- Assistance to Autonomous Technical Institutes	(O) 75.00 (R) 13.00	88.00	84.25	(-) 3.75
74	48	Narmada Valley Development	4700-41-800-0701-2872- Bargi Canal Diversion Project	(O) 70.00 (S) 125.00 (R) 116.89	311.89	299.86	(-) 12.03
75	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	2225-01-277-0103-0671- Grant to Voluntary Organisations for Education and Development	(O) 23.16 (R) 3.31	26.47	26.65	(+) 0.18
76	52	Medical Education	2210-05-105-0102-9080- Ratlam/Datia/Shivpuri/Chindwara/Satna Medical College	(O) 41.00 (S) 0.75 (R) 27.15	68.90	61.82	(-) 7.08
77			4210-03-105-0701-9080- Ratlam/Datia/Shivpuri/Chindwara/Satna Medical College	(O) 31.64 (R) 52.00	83.64	80.66	(-) 2.98
78			4210-03-105-0102-5402- Chhindwara Institute of Medical Science	(O) 3.00 (R) 15.00	18.00	11.88	(-) 6.12
79			4210-03-105-0102-9077- Seoni Medical College (P.P.P.)	(O) 0.01 (R) 24.20	24.21	4.78	(-) 19.43
80			4210-03-105-0101-5402- Chhindwara Institute of Medical Science	(O) 10.10 (R) 15.00	25.10	21.95	(-) 3.15
81	55	Women and Child Development	4235-02-102-0101-5360- Construction of Building For Anganwadi Centres	(O) 0.00 (R) 70.13	70.13	70.12	(-) 0.01
82	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	2245-80-102-6436- Training Relating to Calamity and Purchase of Equipments	(O) 0.50 (R) 9.07	9.57	9.58	(+) 0.01
83	62	Panchayat	2515-198-0706-0647- Village Swaraj Campaign	(S) Token (R) 8.70	8.70	5.00	(-) 3.70
84			2515-198-0704-0647- Village Swaraj Campaign	(S) Token (R) 33.18	33.18	19.12	(-) 14.07

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O:Original S:Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess (+)
85			2515-198-0705-0647- Village Swaraj Campaign	(S) Token (R) 12.51	12.51	6.67	(-) 5.85
Total					18,761.69	22,060.63	(-) 507.15 (+) 3,806.09

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.6
Substantial Surrender 50 per cent and more
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.1; Page 72)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	Heads of Accounts	Budget (O+S)	Amount Surrendered	Surrender (in per cent)
1	1	General Administration	2013-102-1922-Honorarium and Allowances to Ex Chief Ministers	(O) 1.29	0.73	56.59
			2015-101-6757-Election Expenditure of Local Bodies	(O) 221.00	159.10	71.99
			2051-102-3689-State Public Service Commission	(O) 30.20 (S) 33.60 63.80	31.91	50.02
			4059-01-051-0101-1343-Development of Infrastructure for Establishment of Proposed Offices in New Delhi	(O) 1.65	1.65	100.00
			4059-01-051-6925-Construction of Proposed Madhyanchal Bhawan in New Delhi	(S) 15.00	15.00	100.00
			2	2	Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	2070-105-4079-Special Commission of Enquiry
2070-800-4678-Office of the Reception and Estate Officer	(O) 6.17	3.64				59.00
3	3	Police	2055-116-0801-5430-Upgradation of Forensic Science Lab	(O) 1.40	1.10	78.57
			2055-800-6329-Expenditure on New Recruitment Process	(O) 11.10	11.10	100.00
			2055-800-8333-Expenditure from Road Safety Fund	(O) 20.02	11.97	59.79
			2055-800-0701-7347-Reformation of Narcotics Branch	(O) 0.43	0.43	100.00
			2055-800-0101-1418-Strengthening Home Land Security	(O) 3.00	2.52	84.00
			2070-107-0701-7867-Modernisation of Nagar Sena	(O) 1.50	1.50	100.00
			2055-109-4491-General Expenditure (District Establishment)	(O) 1.50	1.23	82.00
			4055-109-6065-Strengthening of Police Stations	(O) 10.00	6.40	64.00

			4055-207-7823- Construction of Police Hospital	(O) 10.00	10.00	100.00
			4055-800-8333- Expenditure from Road Safety Fund	(O) 21.00	13.44	64.00
			4055-800-0801-1948- National Emergency Response System	(O) 3.90	2.45	62.82
			4055-800-0703-5172- Establishment of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Police Station	(O) 3.00	3.00	100.00
			4055-800-0101-7346- Centralized Police Call Center and Control Room System	(O) 30.10	29.93	99.44
4	4	Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department	2235-60-200-0101- 7331-Disaster Management Capacity Development	(O) 1.35	0.94	69.63
5	5	Jail	2056-101-0101-5048- Industrial Training to Prisoners	(O) 1.46	0.79	54.11
			2056-102-7817- Onetime Aid for Construction of Item by Prisoners	(O) 6.00	4.56	76.00
			4059-01-051-0101- 0849-Construction Work for Strengthening Security of Jails	(O) 12.00	9.93	82.75
			4059-01-051-0101- 6405-Construction of Jail Buildings	(O) 50.00	25.56	51.12
6	6	Finance	2052-091-1349-Lump- sum payment of Higher Education loan	(O) 0.50	0.50	100.00
			2052-091-4296- Directorate of Institutional Finance	(O) 8.13	5.03	61.87
			2052-091-6357- Strengthening of P.P.P. Cell	(O) 15.30	14.31	93.53
			2052-091-0101-5652- M.P. Project Development Fund Scheme	(O) 0.75	0.75	100.00
7	7	Commercial Tax	2043-001-7816-M.P. Bhama Shah Award Scheme	(O) 2.00	2.00	100.00
			4059-01-051-0101- 1267-Construction of Commercial Tax Office Buildings	(O) 8.50	8.50	100.00
8	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	2029-103-0101-5390- Prime Minister Kissan Award Fund Scheme	(O) 6.00	5.85	97.50

			2052-099-3657-Board of Revenue	(O) 1.82	0.95	52.20
			4070-800-3657-Board of Revenue	(O) 0.40	0.40	100.00
			4070-800-6846-Land Management	(O) 10.00	7.65	76.50
9	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	4875-60-190-0101-9842-Development of Industrial Area Under Land Pooling Scheme	(O) 95.00	95.00	100.00
10	12	Energy	4801-02-190-0101-6323-2*660 Megawatt Shri Singaji Thermal Power Project	(O) 100.00	100.00	100.00
			4801-05-190-0103-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 44.00	44.00	100.00
			4801-05-190-0102-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 160.00	160.00	100.00
			4801-05-190-0101-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 796.00	796.00	100.00
			6801-205-1201-9655-Loan for Smart Meter and Skada Scheme	(O) 171.00	171.00	100.00
			6801-190-0101-5336-Renovation and Modernisation Work of Vidhut Grah	(O) 20.00	20.00	100.00
11	14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2403-101-5393-Establishment of University of Dairy Science and Food Technology	(O) 2.00	2.00	100.00
			2403-101-0703-1458-Systematic Control of Important Animal Diseases	(O) 0.66	0.39	59.09
			2403-101-0701-0752-P.P.R. Disease Control	(O) 0.83	0.50	60.24
			2403-101-0103-7647-109-Mobile Animal Welfare Services	(O) 2.35	2.35	100.00
			2403-109-9512-Establishment of Educational Institution for Veterinary Diploma in Mandla	(O) 1.00	1.00	100.00

			2403-800-0801-6625-Scheme of Animal Census	(O) 1.85	1.77	95.68
			4403-01-0701-1926-Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Veterinary Dispensaries	(O) 0.27	0.27	100.00
12	17	Co-operation	2425-108-2352-Computerisation of Primary Agriculture Credit Co-operative Societies	(O) 20.00	20.00	100.00
			2425-800-0703-5626-National Agriculture Development Scheme	(O) 4.80	2.88	60.00
			2425-800-0702-5626-National Agriculture Development Scheme	(O) 6.90	4.14	60.00
			2425-800-0701-5626-National Agriculture Development Scheme	(O) 18.30	10.98	60.00
13	20	Public Health Engineering	2215-01-001-2294-Establishment of Directorate	(O) 3.00	2.00	66.67
			4215-01-102-1203-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	(O) 140.50	137.00	97.51
			4215-01-102-1202-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	(O) 193.00	161.00	83.42
			4215-01-102-1201-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	(O) 544.00	391.00	71.88
			4215-01-102-0702-9029-Solar Energy Based Drinking Water Supply Scheme (N.C.E.F.)	(O) 10.00	9.00	90.00
			4215-01-800-1702-7301-Implementation of Water Supply Schemes through Water Corporations	(O) 12.30	11.00	89.43
14	21	Public Services Management	4059-01-051-6783-Construction of Public Service Centres	(O) 1.00	0.98	98.00
15	23	Water Resources Department	2702-80-800-0102-6360-Arrangement of Funds to Elected Agricultural Institutions	(O) 6.00	3.70	61.67
			2705-800-0101-6544-Grant to irrigation societies and other works	(O) 0.64	0.49	76.56
			4700-78-800-0103-2897-Dam and Appurtenant Work	(O) 2.40	2.40	100.00

			4700-78-800-0102-2897-Dam and Appurtenant Work	(O) 2.50	2.50	100.00
			4701-80-800-0102-3366-Construction of Medium Projects	(O) 1.00	1.00	100.00
			4702-101-0702-3828-Minor Irrigation Scheme	(O) 10.00	10.00	100.00
			4702-101-0701-3803-Minor and Micro minor Irrigation Schemes	(O) 50.00	49.95	99.90
			4702-101-0701-7819-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna (Har Khet ko Pani)	(O) 5.00	5.00	100.00
			4711-01-103-0101-5455-Construction of Ghats from Gwari ghat to Tilwara Ghat	(O) 1.00	1.00	100.00
			4700-01-800-0101-2897-Dam and Appurtenant Work	(O) 0.10	0.10	100.00
			4701-25-800-0102-3366-Construction of Medium Projects	(O) 4.41	2.47	56.01
			4701-80-800-0102-1913-Hirwar Minor Irrigation Project	(O) 7.50	5.53	73.73
16	27	School Education (Primary Education)	2202-01-101-0103-3491-Middle Schools	(O) 51.26	25.84	50.41
			2202-01-101-0103-4396-Establishment of Government Primary Schools	(O) 117.79	74.19	62.98
			2202-01-101-0101-0729-Scout Guide Activities	(O) 0.80	0.65	81.25
			2202-01-102-0101-1235-Grant to Madarasa Board and Infrastructure Development of Madarasas	(O) 13.00	9.34	71.85
			2202-02-101-0101-1233-Upgradation of Current Schools in to English Medium School	(O) 0.60	0.60	100.00
17	28	State Legislature	2011-02-101-6801-Purchase of Laptop for honourable members of Legislative Assembly	(O) 0.75	0.58	77.33
			2011-02-103-8808-Works Related to Information Technology	(O) 4.00	3.01	75.25
			2011-02-101-0125-Pay and Allowances of Speaker and Deputy Speaker	(O) 0.66	0.38	57.58

18	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	2014-105-5446-Maintenance work of Residential Houses of Subordinate Courts	(O) 3.00	1.78	59.33			
			2014-105-6211-Special Courts Constituted for Central Bureau of Investigation	(O) 8.16	5.22	63.97			
			2014-114-6251-Payment of fee and other Payments to Advocates of High Courts/Supreme Courts	(O) 1.16	0.60	51.72			
			2052-800-1950-Reorganisation of State Law Commission	(O) 1.67	1.61	96.41			
			2235-60-200-0101-5104-Permanent Public Court	(O) 0.90	0.78	86.67			
			2014-102-7702-Computerisation in High Court	(O) 11.60	7.53	64.91			
			2014-102-0101-0573-High Court (Charged)	(O) 6.00	3.25	54.17			
			2015-106-4006-Charges for Conduct of Election of State Legislature	(O) 0.20	0.19	95.00			
			4059-01-051-0101-9073-Construction and upgradation of Advocate General Office Building	(O) 10.00	10.00	100.00			
			4059-01-051-0101-9074-Construction of High Court Building and Residential Campus	(O) 15.00	15.00	100.00			
			4059-01-051-0101-9511-Establishment of the building for M.P. State Judicial academy	(O) 10.00	10.00	100.00			
			4059-01-106-0101-9074-Construction of High Court Building and Residential Campus	(O) 10.00	10.00	100.00			
			19	30	Rural Development	4515-198-0703-6099-Construction of Mid-Day Meal Kitchen Shed	(O) 10.00	10.00	100.00
						4515-198-0702-6099-Construction of Mid-Day Meal Kitchen Shed	(O) 16.00	16.00	100.00
4515-198-0702-6099-Construction of Mid-Day Meal Kitchen Shed	(O) 35.00	35.00				100.00			
20	31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	3451-101-0101-5612-Strengthening of Decentralised Scheme	(O) 1.02	1.02	100.00			

			3451-101-0101-7613-Monitoring, Advisory Services, Innovation and Evaluation of Projects Implemented in the State	(O) 10.94	10.01	91.50
			3454-02-201-0512-State Sample Surveys	(O) 0.60	0.53	88.33
21	33	Tribal Affairs	2225-01-102-0102-8861-Organic Farming Support Programme (Re-Imbursement)	(S) 38.00	37.80	99.47
			2225-02-001-0802-5155-Monitoring and Evaluation of Schemes Article-275 (1)	(O) 7.00	6.28	89.71
			2225-02-001-0102-9843-Monitoring and Evaluation Units	(O) 0.99	0.55	55.56
			2225-02-102-0102-2321-Leadership Development and Bharat Darshan	(O) 1.18	1.18	100.00
			2225-02-102-0102-7215-Chief Minister Self Employment Scheme	(O) 2.20	2.20	100.00
			2225-02-277-1702-9516-C. M. Rise	(O) 16.67	13.64	81.82
			2225-02-277-0422-9516-C. M. Rise	(O) 16.67	13.64	81.82
			2225-02-277-0102-0494-Ashram	(O) 188.67	112.84	59.81
			2225-02-277-0102-0978-Sports Complex	(O) 16.06	8.44	52.55
			2225-02-277-0102-6175-State Scholarship Class 9 th and 10 th	(O) 11.00	9.96	90.55
			2225-02-800-0602-5211-Local Development Programme Under Integrated Tribal Development Project/MADA POCKET/CLUSTER	(O) 150.00	78.41	52.27
			2225-02-800-0102-6462-Kol Scheduled Tribal Development Agency	(O) 0.50	0.50	100.00
			2225-02-800-0102-8808-Works Related to Information Technology	(O) 8.00	6.18	77.25
			2225-02-800-0102-9819-Special Backward Tribal Group Agencies	(O) 1.00	0.84	84.00

			4202-01-202-0102-0581-Government High/Higher Secondary Schools	(O) 330.00	272.84	82.68
			4225-02-277-0422-9516-C. M. Rise	(O) 116.00	116.00	100.00
			4225-02-277-0102-1398-Senior Hostel	(O) 200.00	177.01	88.51
			4225-02-277-0102-7912-Maintenance of Rural Schools and other Works with Education Cess	(O) 23.00	23.00	100.00
			4225-02-277-0102-9516-C. M. Rise	(O) 118.00	118.00	100.00
22	34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	2235-60-102-0703-7084-National Family Support Scheme	(O) 17.50	9.83	56.17
			2235-60-102-0102-6693-Girls Guardian Pension Scheme	(O) 4.60	3.29	71.52
23	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	4851-800-0101-7623-Venture Capital Company	(O) 1.00	0.64	64.00
			4851-800-0101-7624-Investment in M.S.M.E.-Venture Capital Fund	(O) 1.00	0.64	64.00
24	36	Transport	2041-001-7638-Smart Card Scheme	(O) 25.95	25.95	100.00
			3055-004-0701-8858-Women Security on Public Road Transport (Nirbhaya Fund)	(S) 2.19	2.19	100.00
			4059-80-201-0101-7311-Construction of Office Buildings	(O) 13.60	12.60	92.65
25	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	2202-02-109-0103-2078- Laboratory and Sitting Arrangement for Study in High/Higher Secondary Schools	(O) 23.40	23.40	100.00
			2202-02-109-0103-7912-Maintenance of Rural Schools and other Works with Education Cess	(O) 15.00	15.00	100.00
			2202-02-109-0101-7912-Maintenance of Rural Schools and other Works with Education Cess	(O) 49.00	49.00	100.00
			2202-80-001-0101-6813-Supply of Cycles	(S) 25.00	25.00	100.00
			2202-80-107-0102-5133-Other Scholarships	(O) 2.34	2.26	96.58

			4202-01-202-0101-7128-Construction of Office Buildings for Head Office/Joint Director/District Education Officers	(O) 2.00	1.36	68.00
			4202-02-103-0422-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 66.00	66.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0420-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 68.00	68.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0103-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 99.00	99.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0102-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 120.00	120.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0101-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 331.00	281.00	84.89
			4202-01-202-1701-6007-Establishment and Operation of Models Schools	(O) 10.00	6.23	62.30
26	44	Higher Education	2202-03-103-0102-4699-Supply of Books etc-to SC Students	(O) 2.30 (S) 35.50 37.80	33.00	87.30
			2202-03-103-0102-5476-Pratibha Kiran Yojna	(O) 0.78 (S) 1.41 2.19	1.25	57.08
			2202-03-104-0103-3444-Maintenance Grants to Colleges	(O) 27.53	22.25	80.82
			2202-03-104-0102-3444-Maintenance Grants to Colleges	(O) 60.43	56.60	93.66
			2202-03-107-0101-5766-Incentive Scheme	(O) 0.50	0.50	100.00
			4202-01-203-0703-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	(O) 60.00	57.23	95.38
			4202-01-203-0702-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	(O) 58.00	56.14	96.79
			4202-01-203-0701-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	(O) 115.70	101.36	87.61
			4202-01-203-0101-9620-Chhindwara University	(O) 1.00	1.00	100.00
			4202-03-102-0103-2329-Grant to National Law University, Jabalpur	(O) 4.80	4.80	100.00

			4202-03-102-0102-2329-Grant to National Law University, Jabalpur	(O) 6.90	6.90	100.00
			4202-03-102-0101-2329-Grant to National Law University, Jabalpur	(O) 18.30	18.00	98.36
27	46	Science and Technology	3425-60-600-0101-9521-Establishment of State computer security incident/response operation center	(O) 1.50	0.90	60.00
			3425-60-600-0101-9522-Technology contract with Nasscom	(O) 1.00	0.76	76.00
28	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	2230-03-101-0801-5392-Strive Scheme	(O) 20.00	10.78	53.90
29	48	Narmada Valley Development	4700-80-001-0101-2046-Chinki Boraj Baorage Joint Multipurpose Micro Irrigation Project	(S) 5.00	5.00	100.00
			4700-80-800-0801-1953-Narmada (I-S-P-) Parvati Link Project	(S) 115.78	115.78	100.00
			4700-80-800-0101-1952-Namami Devi Narmade	(S) 0.50	0.50	100.00
			4700-80-800-0101-2333-Investment of N.B. Company Limited	(O) 300.00 (S)1,500.00 1,800.00	1,500.00	83.33
30	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	2225-01-001-0101-9094-Survey for Integrated Development	(O) 1.00	1.00	100.00
			2225-01-277-0706-7764-Post Metric Scholarships (Colleges and Others)	(S) 30.00	21.59	71.97
			2225-01-277-0603-0538-Grant for Training and Infrastructure for Self Employment to Educated Youth	(O) 5.00	5.00	100.00
			2225-01-277-0103-8829-Establishment of Government Gyanoday Schools	(O) 50.01	27.10	54.19
			4225-01-277-0103-4717-Harijan Hostels	(O) 100.00	54.11	54.11
			4225-01-277-0103-8829-Establishment of Government Gyanoday Schools	(O) 22.00	11.31	51.41
31	51	Spirituality	2250-800-1477-Establishment of	(O) 2.18	1.41	64.68

			Religious Trust and Endowment			
			2250-800-5384-Rampath Gaman Anchal Development Scheme	(O) 12.01	11.51	95.84
			2250-800-5805-Construction of Dharmshalas	(O) 0.91	0.59	64.84
			2250-800-6273-Establishment of Pilgrim Place and Fair Authority	(O) 5.00	2.80	56.00
			2250-800-0101-2104-Dialect Regional Languages and Religious Publication	(O) 0.50	0.50	100.00
			2250-800-0101-7227-Pilgrimage Scheme	(O) 30.01	29.95	99.80
			4250-800-5384-Rampath Gaman Anchal Development Scheme	(O) 18.00	18.00	100.00
32	55	Women and Child Development	2235-02-103-0701-2367-Mahila Shakti Kendra	(S) 14.30	14.30	100.00
			2235-02-103-0103-5033-Jabali Yojna	(O) 1.00	0.73	73.00
			2236-02-101-0703-6392-Kishori Balika Yojna	(O) 8.89	8.89	100.00
			2236-02-101-0702-6392-Kishori Balika Yojna	(O) 13.33	13.33	100.00
			2236-02-101-0701-6392-Kishori Balika Yojna	(O) 22.78	22.78	100.00
			4235-02-102-1501-7449-Construction for Buildings of Sector Level Office cum Training Centre	(O) 13.52	13.52	100.00
33	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	2245-80-102-6276-Disaster Management Planning	(O) 100.00	68.84	68.84
			4250-101-7667-Capacity Building in the 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 106.00	97.99	92.44
			4250-800-6436-Training Relating to Calamity and Purchase of Equipments	(O) 1.50	1.50	100.00
34	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	2515-102-0701-6109-Improvement, Restoration and Recharge of Water Composition	(O) 22.40	22.40	100.00
			4515-01-102-1501-2580-Piped Water	(O) 33.00	22.00	66.67

			Supply Scheme to Village			
35	65	Aviation	5053-80-800-0101-0690-Development of Infrastructure and Airport	(O) 1.00	0.64	64.00
Total				8,403.10	7,152.39	85.12

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.7
Anticipated Savings not Surrendered
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.2; Page 72)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Savings	Total Surrendered	Savings not Surrendered
1	CH-I	Charged Appropriation- Public Debt	CC	2,631.95	8.49	2,623.46
2	CH-II	Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	RC	5,008.23	11.42	4,996.81
3	1	General Administration	RV	286.54	240.78	45.76
4	1	General Administration	RC	35.95	32.04	3.91
5	1	General Administration	CV	39.59	35.46	4.13
6	2	Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	RV	56.06	5.78	50.28
7	3	Police	RV	1,160.07	1,052.95	107.12
8	4	Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department	RV	17.39	8.24	9.15
9	5	Jail	RV	46.82	46.32	0.50
10	6	Finance	RV	1,706.96	31.37	1,675.59
11	6	Finance	RC	124.63	0.04	124.59
12	6	Finance	CV	1,091.45	0.00	1,091.45
13	7	Commercial Tax	RV	382.24	76.91	305.33
14	7	Commercial Tax	CV	11.58	8.50	3.08
15	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	RV	321.11	174.32	146.79
16	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	RC	3.05	0.98	2.07
17	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	CV	47.37	8.06	39.31
18	9	New and Renewable Energy	RV	5.91	0.00	5.91
19	10	Forest	RV	293.20	2.84	290.36
20	10	Forest	CV	134.02	0.00	134.02
21	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	RV	2.40	2.39	0.01
22	12	Energy	RV	9.25	9.27	(-)0.02
23	12	Energy	CV	1,296.62	1,440.54	(-)143.92
24	13	Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	RV	601.61	600.69	0.92
25	14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	RV	192.68	192.64	0.04
26	14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	CV	3.56	3.40	0.16
27	15	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Welfare	RV	14.07	0.00	14.07
28	15	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Welfare	CV	3.05	0.00	3.05
29	16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	RV	39.43	0.00	39.43
30	17	Co-operation	RV	144.57	132.38	12.19
31	18	Labour	RV	49.75	39.15	10.60
32	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	RV	663.40	0.00	663.40
33	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	CV	297.86	0.00	297.86
34	20	Public Health Engineering	RV	74.47	41.15	33.32
35	20	Public Health Engineering	RC	3.13	2.00	1.13
36	20	Public Health Engineering	CV	1,159.70	1,075.65	84.05
37	22	Urban Development and Housing	RV	172.68	4.63	168.05
38	22	Urban Development and Housing	CV	988.89	0.30	988.59
39	22	Urban Development and Housing	CC	10.00	0.00	10.00
40	23	Water Resources Department	RV	245.91	196.29	49.62

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Savings	Total Surrendered	Savings not Surrendered
41	23	Water Resources Department	CV	745.75	711.21	34.54
42	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	RV	262.56	0.00	262.56
43	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	CV	503.51	0.00	503.51
44	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	CC	367.17	0.00	367.17
45	25	Mineral Resources	RV	21.87	0.00	21.87
46	25	Mineral Resources	CV	8.50	0.00	8.50
47	26	Culture	RV	50.55	6.84	43.71
48	26	Culture	CV	95.51	0.00	95.51
49	27	School Education (Primary Education)	RV	1,543.39	1,637.48	(-)94.10
50	28	State Legislature	RV	22.05	21.82	0.23
51	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RV	435.78	428.74	7.04
52	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RC	50.20	49.26	0.94
53	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	CV	95.74	95.77	(-)0.03
54	30	Rural Development	RV	1,474.73	1,124.28	350.45
55	30	Rural Development	CV	405.04	404.94	0.10
56	31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	RV	26.32	26.10	0.22
57	32	Public Relations	RV	27.18	0.00	27.18
58	32	Public Relations	CV	4.78	0.00	4.78
59	33	Tribal Affairs	RV	1,289.46	1,300.44	(-)10.98
60	33	Tribal Affairs	CV	1,252.26	1,220.29	31.97
61	34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	RV	75.46	74.90	0.56
62	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	RV	28.81	30.74	(-)1.93
63	36	Transport	RV	48.38	47.19	1.19
64	36	Transport	CV	14.60	12.60	2.00
65	38	Ayush	RV	55.10	46.78	8.32
66	38	Ayush	CV	1.90	1.35	0.55
67	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	RV	259.37	4.53	254.84
68	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	CV	67.57	0.09	67.48
69	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	RV	1,151.87	1,146.42	5.45
70	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	CV	978.66	960.08	18.58
71	42	Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation	RV	10.75	10.16	0.59
72	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	RV	38.10	0.00	38.10
73	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	CV	5.30	0.00	5.30
74	44	Higher Education	RV	572.97	529.77	43.20
75	44	Higher Education	CV	327.06	289.32	37.74
76	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	RV	213.95	60.97	152.98
77	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	CV	115.28	17.55	97.73
78	48	Narmada Valley Development	RV	2.18	2.13	0.05
79	48	Narmada Valley Development	CV	2,087.60	2,086.65	0.95
80	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	RV	204.13	205.50	(-)1.37
81	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	CV	108.47	108.29	0.18
82	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	RV	305.76	0.00	305.76
83	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	CV	27.03	0.00	27.03
84	51	Spirituality	RV	59.11	58.06	1.05
85	52	Medical Education	RV	98.58	0.00	98.58
86	52	Medical Education	CV	684.40	0.00	684.40

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Savings	Total Surrendered	Savings not Surrendered
87	53	Public Works-Buildings	RV	11.00	0.00	11.00
88	53	Public Works-Buildings	RC	1.58	0.00	1.58
89	53	Public Works-Buildings	CV	70.38	16.34	54.04
90	55	Women and Child Development	RV	597.19	536.50	60.69
91	55	Women and Child Development	CV	13.65	13.64	0.01
92	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	RV	22.55	0.00	22.55
93	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	CV	1.32	0.00	1.32
94	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	RV	293.82	286.30	7.52
95	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	CV	207.49	196.29	11.20
96	60	Expenditure pertaining to District Plan Schemes	CV	49.72	50.59	(-)0.87
97	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	CV	29.20	22.00	7.20
98	62	Panchayat	RV	1,825.24	0.00	1,825.24
99	63	Minority Welfare	RV	8.25	0.00	8.25
100	63	Minority Welfare	CV	159.42	0.00	159.42
101	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	RV	183.01	0.00	183.01
102	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	CV	14.95	0.00	14.95
103	65	Aviation	RV	10.48	20.49	(-)10.01
Total				39,101.14	19,347.38	19,753.75

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.8
Statement of various Grants/Appropriations in which savings occurred
(₹ one crore or more in each case) but no part of which had been surrendered
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.2; Page 72)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Savings
1	6	Finance	CV	1,091.45
2	9	New and Renewable Energy	RV	5.91
3	10	Forest	CV	134.02
4	15	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Welfare	RV	14.07
5	15	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Welfare	CV	3.05
6	16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	RV	39.43
7	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	RV	663.40
8	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	CV	297.86
9	22	Urban Development and Housing	CC	10.00
10	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	RV	262.56
11	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	CV	503.51
12	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	CC	367.17
13	25	Mineral Resources	RV	21.87
14	25	Mineral Resources	CV	8.50
15	26	Culture	CV	95.51
16	32	Public Relations	RV	27.18
17	32	Public Relations	CV	4.78
18	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	RV	38.10
19	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	CV	5.30
20	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	RV	305.76
21	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	CV	27.03
22	52	Medical Education	RV	98.58
23	52	Medical Education	CV	684.40
24	53	Public Works-Buildings	RV	11.00
25	53	Public Works-Buildings	RC	1.58
26	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	RV	22.55
27	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	CV	1.32
28	62	Panchayat	RV	1,825.24
29	63	Minority Welfare	RV	8.25
30	63	Minority Welfare	CV	159.42
31	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	RV	183.01
32	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	CV	14.95
Total				6,936.76

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.9
Surrender orders not accepted by Principal Accountant General
 (Reference: Paragraph 3.5.3; Page 73)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number of Sanctions	Grant/Appropriation No.	Amount	Particulars of Irregularities
1	12	1, 15, 19, 22, 43, 47, 50, 57, 63	1,801.70	Sanction issued after closing of the Financial Year i.e. 31 March 2022
2	9	7, 10, 24, 26, 32, 53, 56	2,270.71	Delayed receipt of sanction in Principal Accountant General (A&E) office after the due date i.e. 10 May 2022
3	5	17, 25, 62	1,889.22	Non-receipt of complete details in the sanction orders.
Total			5,961.63	

Source: Information furnished by O/o the PAG, (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 3.10
Statement of various Grants/Appropriations where savings exceeded ₹10 crore and more than 20 per cent of the total provisions in each case

(Reference: Paragraph 3.6; Page 75)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Savings (in per cent)
Cases where savings ranging between ₹10 crore and ₹100 crore							
1	1	General Administration	RC	79.35	43.39	35.96	45.31
2	1	General Administration	CV	117.25	77.65	39.60	33.77
3	2	Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	RV	133.50	77.44	56.06	41.99
4	4	Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department	RV	56.01	38.62	17.39	31.05
5	5	Jail	CV	70.50	31.57	38.93	55.22
6	7	Commercial Tax	CV	11.72	0.14	11.58	98.80
7	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	CV	171.40	124.03	47.37	27.64
8	15	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Welfare	RV	29.39	15.32	14.07	47.87
9	16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	RV	195.61	156.18	39.43	20.16
10	25	Mineral Resources	RV	59.24	37.38	21.86	36.92
11	26	Culture	RV	209.32	158.77	50.55	24.15
12	26	Culture	CV	104.85	9.34	95.51	91.11
13	28	State Legislature	RV	100.23	78.19	22.04	22.00
14	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RC	191.33	141.13	50.20	26.24
15	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	CV	237.50	141.76	95.74	40.31
16	36	Transport	RV	105.45	57.07	48.38	45.88
17	36	Transport	CV	15.60	1.00	14.60	93.59
18	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	RV	165.48	127.37	38.11	23.02
19	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	CV	35.00	7.97	27.03	77.23
20	51	Spirituality	RV	105.30	46.19	59.11	56.13
21	51	Spirituality	CV	18.00	0.00	18.00	100.00
22	53	Public Works-Buildings	CV	97.21	26.83	70.38	72.40
23	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	RV	111.56	89.01	22.55	20.21
24	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	RV	44.84	22.44	22.40	49.95
25	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	CV	101.51	72.31	29.20	28.76
26	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	CV	17.70	2.75	14.95	84.46
Total				2,584.85	1,583.85	1,001.00	38.73
Cases where savings ranging between ₹100 crore and ₹500 crore							
27	1	General Administration	RV	756.89	470.35	286.54	37.86
28	3	Police	CV	841.86	637.50	204.36	24.27
29	6	Finance	RC	131.16	6.53	124.63	95.02
30	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	CV	826.00	533.22	292.78	35.45
31	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	CV	651.48	353.62	297.86	45.72

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	RV/CV/CC/RC	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Savings (in per cent)
32	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	CC	504.60	137.43	367.17	72.76
33	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	RV	1,657.53	1,221.74	435.79	26.29
34	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	RV	1,056.84	797.47	259.37	24.54
35	44	Higher Education	CV	827.63	500.57	327.06	39.52
36	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	CV	335.06	219.78	115.28	34.41
37	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	CV	212.20	103.73	108.47	51.12
38	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	RV	760.93	455.17	305.76	40.18
39	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	CV	593.90	386.41	207.49	34.94
40	63	Minority Welfare	CV	179.16	19.73	159.43	88.98
Total				9,335.24	5,843.25	3,491.99	37.41
Cases where savings ranging between ₹500 crore and above							
41	CH-II	Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	RC	23,454.14	18,445.91	5,008.23	21.35
42	6	Finance	CV	1,963.84	872.39	1,091.45	55.58
43	12	Energy	CV	3,284.43	1,987.81	1,296.62	39.48
44	22	Urban Development and Housing	CV	4,235.50	3,246.61	988.89	23.35
45	33	Tribal Affairs	CV	1,751.17	498.90	1,252.27	71.51
46	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	RV	4,332.44	3,180.57	1,151.87	26.59
47	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	CV	1,324.13	345.47	978.66	73.91
48	44	Higher Education	RV	2,809.34	2,236.37	572.97	20.40
49	48	Narmada Valley Development	CV	6,850.61	4,763.01	2,087.60	30.47
50	52	Medical Education	CV	1,270.53	586.13	684.40	53.87
51	62	Panchayat	RV	5,267.02	3,441.78	1,825.24	34.65
Total				56,543.15	39,604.95	16,938.20	29.96
Grand Total				68,463.24	47,032.05	21,431.19	31.30

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.11
Missing/Incomplete Explanation for Variation from Budget
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6.2; Page 78)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	Total Heads	Heads Requiring Explanation	Heads where explanation was given
1	CH-I	Public Debt	31	22	0
2	CH-II	Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	153	40	3
3	1	General Administration	56	21	8
4	2	Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	11	5	2
5	3	Police	96	34	32
6	4	Other expenditure pertaining to Home Department	21	7	1
7	5	Jail	13	6	4
8	6	Finance	72	36	6
9	7	Commercial Tax	31	11	1
10	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	40	19	10
11	9	New and Renewable Energy	15	4	0
12	10	Forest	95	27	8
13	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	11	2	0
14	12	Energy	53	10	7
15	13	Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	180	0	0
16	14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	93	21	21
17	15	Denotified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes Welfare	44	6	1
18	16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	33	10	8
19	17	Co-operation	45	10	10
20	18	Labour	18	0	0
21	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	161	52	27
22	20	Public Health Engineering	75	25	16
23	21	Public Services Management	12	5	3
24	22	Urban Development and Housing	187	27	0
25	23	Water Resources Department	267	62	59
26	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	91	48	0
27	25	Mineral Resources	9	5	0
28	26	Culture	71	13	3
29	27	School Education (Primary Education)	117	26	11
30	28	State Legislature	10	5	5
31	29	Law and Legislative Affairs	56	27	17
32	30	Rural Development	111	32	29
33	31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	11	5	1
34	32	Public Relations	58	6	0
35	33	Tribal Affairs	100	39	9
36	34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	143	7	6
37	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	34	6	1
38	36	Transport	10	6	1
39	37	Tourism	22	0	0
40	38	Ayush	49	18	0
41	39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	68	22	11
42	40	Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	96	25	23
43	41	Overseas Indian	1	1	0
44	42	Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation	18	4	4
45	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	48	15	10
46	44	Higher Education	106	21	5
47	45	Public Assets Management	2	2	2

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	Total Heads	Heads Requiring Explanation	Heads where explanation was given
48	46	Science and Technology	47	12	6
49	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	105	33	7
50	48	Narmada Valley Development	157	34	34
51	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	67	18	13
52	50	Horticulture and Food Processing	55	14	0
53	51	Spirituality	19	9	0
54	52	Medical Education	78	31	19
55	53	Public Works-Buildings	29	17	0
56	54	Agricultural Research and Education	5	0	0
57	55	Women and Child Development	94	29	29
58	56	Cottage and Rural Industry	44	10	1
59	57	Environment	14	0	0
60	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	33	15	10
61	59	Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Rural Development Department	3	0	0
62	60	Expenditure pertaining to District Projects	17	3	0
63	61	Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	16	3	1
64	62	Panchayat	58	17	3
65	63	Minority Welfare	20	9	2
66	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	26	11	1
67	65	Aviation	6	3	2
Total			3,937	1,063	493

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.12
Excess Expenditure against the allotted Budget
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6.2; Page 78)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O: Original S: Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess(+)
1	CH-I	Charged Appropriation- Public Debt	6003-109-1216- Loans from Rural Electrification Corporation	(O) 34.00	42.94	8.94
2			6003-111-6835- Special Securities Issued to National Small Savings Fund of the Central Government	(O) 2,200.00	3,319.08	1,119.08
3			6004-02-101-9086- Back to Back Loans for Externally Aided Projects	(O) 675.00 (R) 315.00 990.00	1,150.47	160.47
4	CH-II	Charged Appropriation- Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	2049-03-104-4033- Interest on Departmental Provident Fund	(O) 80.00	124.39	44.39
5			2049-01-101-7584- 8.95 Percent Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 2024	(O) 93.98	138.73	44.75
6			2049-01-101-9318- 8.64 Percent Madhya Pradesh State Development Loan, 2033	(O) 86.40	118.45	32.05
7	1	General Administration	2052-090-4327- Secretariat	(O) 144.88 (R) (-) 40.28 104.60	105.44	0.84
8	3	Police	2055-116-3593- Medico Legal Institute	(O) 5.57 (R) (-) 2.32 3.25	3.26	0.01
9			2055-115-0704-2643- Modernisation of Police Force	(S) 0.00 (R) 4.38 4.38	4.67	0.29
10			4055-211-0101-3059- Chief Minister-Police Residential Scheme	(O) 249.00 (S) 60.00 (R) (-) 60.00 249.00	274.71	25.71
11	4	Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department	2235-60-200-3700- Rajya Sainik Board	(O) 2.62 (R) (-) 0.44 2.18	2.21	0.03
12			2235-60-200-9262- District Sainik Board	(O) 13.41 (R) (-) 2.09 11.32	11.43	0.11
13	5	Jail	2056-101-0101-5044- Modernisation of Jails	(O) 5.80 (R) (-) 2.06 3.74	3.76	0.02
14	6	Finance	2071-01-101-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 17.57 (R) 3,000.00 3,017.57	3,699.24	681.67
15			2071-01-104-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 2,051.98 (R) 850.00 2,901.98	2,938.60	36.62
16			2071-01-105-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 550.00 (R) 425.00 975.00	1,249.71	274.71
17			2071-01-111-9998- Madhya Pradesh Pension	(O) 6.00 (R) 4.00 10.00	12.42	2.42
18	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	2029-103-1472- District Expenditure	(O) 924.61 (R) (-) 128.68 795.93	798.60	2.67

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O: Original S: Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess(+)
19			2052-099-3657- Board of Revenue	(O) 7.13 (R) (-) 2.84 4.29	4.32	0.03
20			2052-099-3657- Board of Revenue	(O) 1.82 (R) (-) 0.95 0.87	0.97	0.10
21			4070-800-6846- Land Management	(O) 10.00 (R) (-) 9.00 1.00	2.11	1.11
22	10	Forest	2406-02-110-0705-3730- Coordinated Development of Wild Life Habitat	(S) 0.00	10.34	10.34
23			2406-02-110-0704-3730- Coordinated Development of Wild Life Habitat	(S) 0.00	11.98	11.98
24			2406-02-110-0704-8862- Habitat development of wild animals in national parks and sanctuaries	(S) 0.00	3.74	3.74
25			2406-02-110-0701-8862- Habitat development of wild animals in national parks and sanctuaries	(S) 0.00 (R) 5.54 5.54	5.64	0.10
26	12	Energy	2801-80-101-0101-7313- Tariff Grant	(O) 250.00 (S) 238.00 488.00	613.00	125.00
27			4801-05-190-0410-7900- Strengthening of Sub Transmission and Distribution System	(O) 125.00	217.43	92.43
28			6801-190-1201-5523- Arrangement of Independent Feeder for Agriculture Use	(S) 178.16 (R) (-) 4.21 173.95	314.32	140.37
29	14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	2403-102-0101-1108- Intensive Cattle Development	(O) 460.76 (R) (-) 92.17 368.59	368.82	0.23
30	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	2210-01-110-0706-5724- National Health Mission	(S) 0.00	94.81	94.81
31			2210-01-110-0705-5724- National Health Mission	(S) 0.00	127.81	127.81
32			2210-01-110-0704-5724- National Health Mission	(S) 0.00 (R) 118.84 118.84	480.29	361.45
33	22	Urban Development and Housing	2217-05-800-0701-1237- Housing for All	(O) 800.00	1,221.85	421.85
34			2217-05-800-0101-1947- Real State Regulation and Development Appellate Tribunal	(O) 1.20	3.30	2.10
35			2217-05-800-0701-1238- Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation	(O) 610.00	689.48	79.48
36			4217-01-051-0101-4339- Construction of Roads and Bridges	(O) 25.00 (R) 8.00 33.00	34.28	1.28
37	23	Water Resources Department	2701-80-001-0101-0815- Executive Establishment	(O) 386.17 (R) (-) 78.09 308.08	308.24	0.16
38			4700-60-800-0101-2897- Dam and Appurtenant Work	(O) 200.00 (S) 75.00 (R) (-) 152.03 122.97	122.98	0.01

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O: Original S: Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess(+)	
39			4700-01-800-0101-2897- Dam and Appurtenant Work	(O) 0.10 (R) (-) 0.10 0.00	71.64	71.64	
40	24	Public Works- Roads and Bridges	5054-03-101-1403-5225- Construction of Bridges (NABARD)	(O) 3.00	8.00	5.00	
41			5054-03-101-0103-4149- Major Construction Work	(O) 2.00 (S) 10.00 12.00	15.89	3.89	
42			5054-03-101-0101-4149- Major Construction Work	(O) 93.00 (S) 25.00 (R) 13.00 131.00	218.00	87.00	
43			5054-03-337-1203- 5337- M-P- Road Development Programme (A- D-B-)	(O) 72.00 (S) 50.00 122.00	160.00	38.00	
44			5054-03-337-1201- 5337- M-P- Road Development Programme (A- D-B-)	(O) 235.00 (S) 230.00 465.00	526.90	61.90	
45			5054-04-337-1403-5226- Construction of Rural Roads (NABARD)	(O) 10.00 (S) 5.00 (R) 6.00 21.00	33.54	12.54	
46			5054-04-337-0102-2457- Construction of Rural Roads	(O) 84.00 (S) 60.00 (R) 17.00 161.00	190.02	29.02	
47			5054-04-337-0101-2457- Construction of Rural Roads	(O) 355.00 (S) 300.00 (R) 138.00 793.00	993.00	200.00	
48			5054-80-800-0101-9686- Payment on Completion of B-O-T- Project	(O) 25.00	40.00	15.00	
49	29		Law and Legislative Affairs	2015-103-3307- Preparation and printing of electoral rolls	(O) 77.28 (R) (-) 26.24 51.04	51.25	0.21
50				2015-102-1304- Education and Electrol Participation (SWEEP)	(O) 6.00 (R) 1.00 7.00	7.01	0.01
51				2015-105-4311- Charges for Conduct of Election to Parliament	(O) 5.22 (R) 12.08 17.30	17.82	0.52
52	30		Rural Development	2216-03-198-0706-5198- Pradhanmantri Housing Scheme	(S) 0.00 (R) 228.54 228.54	352.00	123.46
53				2216-03-198-0705-5198- Pradhanmantri Housing Scheme	(S) 0.00 (R) 325.57 325.57	510.42	184.85
54		2216-03-198-0704-5198- Pradhanmantri Housing Scheme		(S) 0.00 (R) 871.30 871.30	1342.00	470.70	
55		2501-06-198-0706-6836- National Rural Livelihood Mission		(S) 0.00 (R) 26.52 26.52	33.42	6.90	
56		2501-06-198-0705-6836- National Rural Livelihood Mission		(S) 0.00 (R) 39.65 39.65	50.92	11.27	
57		2501-06-198-0704-6836- National Rural Livelihood Mission		(S) 0.00 (R) 97.33 97.33	136.44	39.11	

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O: Original S: Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess(+)
58			2505-01-198-0706-6923- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	(S) 0.00 (R) 50.37 50.37	130.37	80.00
59			2505-01-198-0704-6923- National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	(S) 0.00 (R) 192.05 192.05	497.05	305.00
60			2515-198-0706-6931- Mid-Day Meal Programme	(S) 13.50 (R) 70.66 84.16	137.42	53.26
61			2515-198-0705-6931- Mid-Day Meal Programme	(S) 19.41 (R) 79.47 98.88	166.51	67.63
62			2515-198-0704-6931- Mid-Day Meal Programme	(S) 51.48 (R) 176.61 228.09	395.09	167.00
63			4515-800-0706-7467- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna	(S) 0.00 (R) 156.87 156.87	187.20	30.33
64			4515-800-0705-7467- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna	(S) 0.00 (R) 186.81 186.81	269.10	82.29
65			4515-800-0704-7467- Prime Minister Gram Sadak Yojna	(S) 0.00 (R) 444.61 444.61	780.52	335.91
66	33	Tribal Affairs	2202-01-101-0102-2773- Primary Schools	(O) 2,986.57 (R) (-) 378.96 2,607.61	2,616.87	9.26
67			2202-01-101-0102-3496- Middle Schools	(O) 1,768.78 (R) (-) 242.98 1,525.80	1,527.41	1.61
68			2225-01-001-0103-2304- Direction and Administration	(O) 2.15 (R) (-) 0.72 1.43	1.48	0.05
69			2225-02-001-0102-9843- Monitoring and Evaluation Units	(O) 0.99 (R) (-) 0.55 0.44	0.45	0.01
70			2225-02-277-0102-0762- Madhya Pradesh Special and Residential Academic Society	(O) 100.45 (R) (-) 26.17 74.28	74.53	0.25
71			2225-02-800-0334- Tribal Research Institute	(O) 6.97 (R) (-) 2.32 4.65	4.66	0.01
72	34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	2235-02-800-0101-6693- Girls Guardian Pension Scheme	(O) 12.20 (R) (-) 0.55 11.65	26.65	15.00
73			2235-60-102-0103-6693- Girls Guardian Pension Scheme	(O) 3.20	8.20	5.00
74			2235-60-102-0102-6693- Girls Guardian Pension Scheme	(O) 4.60 (R) (-) 3.29 1.31	6.31	5.00
75	35	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2851-111-0101- 9921- Mukhyamantri Udhya Kranti	(S) 0.64 (R) (-) 0.12 0.52	0.53	0.01
76			2851-800-0101-2124- M-S-M-E- Incentive Business Investment Promotion/Facility Supply Scheme	(O) 117.30 (S) 122.00 (R) (-) 6.82 232.48	234.56	2.08
77	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education	2202-02-001-9230- Establishment of Joint Director Offices	(O) 26.89 (R) (-) 5.68 21.21	21.34	0.13

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Heads of account	Provision O: Original S: Supplementary R:Reappropriation/ Surrender	Actual Expenditure	Final Saving (-)/ Excess(+)
78		Department (Excluding Primary Education)	2202-02-109-0581- Government High/Higher Secondary Schools	(O) 2,980.48 (R) (-) 756.08 2,224.40	2,227.87	3.47
79			2202-02-109-0103-0701- Honorarium to Guest Teachers	(O) 59.50 (R) (-) 16.21 43.29	43.56	0.27
80			2202-02-109-0102-0701- Honorarium to Guest Teachers	(O) 77.00 (R) (-) 12.15 64.85	64.94	0.09
81			2202-02-109-0101-0701- Honorarium to Guest Teachers	(O) 213.50 (R) (-) 44.46 169.04	169.93	0.89
82			2202-80-001-3858- Directorate of Public Instructions	(O) 36.58 (R) (-) 9.75 26.83	27.01	0.18
83			2205-105-4395- Establishment and Operation of Library	(O) 12.48 (R) (-) 1.63 10.85	10.86	0.01
84	43		Sports and Youth Welfare	4202-03-800-0101-6703- Construction of Stadium and Sports Infrastructure	(O) 12.25 (R) 6.10 18.35	18.40
85	47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	2230-03-003-0704-2327- Sankalp Project	(S) 0.00	1.32	1.32
86	48	Narmada Valley Development	4700-80-800-0801-1953- Narmada (I-S-P-) Parvati Link Project	(S) 115.78 (R) (-) 115.78 0.00	8.00	8.00
87	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	2225-01-800-0103-7763- Housing Assistance to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Students	(O) 74.00 (S) 57.00 (R) (-) 40.82 90.18	91.34	1.16
88			2225-01-277-0103-0671- Grant to Voluntary Organisations for Education and Development	(O) 23.16 (R) 3.31 26.47	26.65	0.18
89	53	Public Works- Buildings	2059-01-053-3383- Special Maintenance Building	(O) 4.60 (S) 10.00 14.60	17.93	3.33
90	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	2245-80-102-6436- Training Relating to Calamity and Purchase of Equipments	(O) 0.50 (R) 9.07 9.57	9.58	0.01
91	60	Expenditure Pertaining to District Plan	4515-103-0101-8284- MadhyaPradesh Legislature Constituency Area Development Scheme	(O) 275.65 (R) (-) 37.34 238.31	239.28	0.97
92	64	Welfare of Backward Classes	2225-03-800-0101-7065- Examinatation for U-P-S-C- and State P-S-C-	(O) 0.40	0.43	0.03
93	65	Aviation	2052-091-4043- Directorate of Aviation	(O) 29.28 (S) 29.00 (R) (-) 17.17 41.11	51.12	10.01
Total				27,026.58	33,486.56	6,459.98

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.13
Excess Expenditure Requiring Regularisation
 (Reference: Paragraph 3.8; Page 79)

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of Grants/ Appropriations	Grant/Appropriation number	Amount of excess
2011-12	04 Grants	Revenue (Voted): 33 Capital (Voted): 15, 52, 74	135.10
	02 Appropriations	Revenue (Charged): 23 Capital (Charged): 23	
2013-14	02 Grants	Revenue (Voted): 2 Capital (Voted): 10	34.31
	01 Appropriation	Capital (Charged): 21	
2014-15	03 Grants	Revenue (Voted): 2, 6 Capital (Voted): 42	446.28
	03 Appropriations	Revenue (Charged): 24, 67 Capital (Charged): 41	
2016-17	01 Grant	Revenue (Voted): 2	23.77
2018-19	01 Grant	Revenue (Voted): 4	1,028.62
	01 Appropriation	Capital (Charged): Public Debt	
2020-21	01 Grant	Revenue (Voted): 20	9.92
Total	12 Grants and 07 Appropriations		1,678.00

Source: Appropriation Accounts of the respective years

Appendix 3.14

Details of Lump sum provisions (where surrender was more than ₹25 crore in each case and also 50 per cent or more of total budget provision)

(Reference: Paragraph 3.9; Page 79)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	Heads of account	Original Budget Provision O:Original S:Supplementary	Amount Surrendered	Surrender (in per cent)
1	1	General Administration	2015-101-6757-Election Expenditure of Local Bodies	(O) 221.00	159.10	71.99
			2051-102-3689-State Public Service Commission	(O) 30.20 (S) 33.60 63.80	31.91	50.02
2	3	Police	4055-800-0101-7346-Centralized Police Call Center and Control Room System	(O) 30.10	29.93	99.44
3	5	Jail	4059-01-051-0101-6405-Construction of Jail Buildings	(O) 50.00	25.56	51.12
4	11	Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	4875-60-190-0101-9842-Development of Industrial Area Under Land Pooling Scheme	(O) 95.00	95.00	100.00
5	12	Energy	4801-02-190-0101-6323-2*660 Megawatt Shri Singaji Thermal Power Project	(O) 100.00	100.00	100.00
			4801-05-190-0103-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 44.00	44.00	100.00
			4801-05-190-0102-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 160.00	160.00	100.00
			4801-05-190-0101-7837-Assistance for Making Required Improvements as per 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 796.00	796.00	100.00
			6801-205-1201-9655-Loan for Smart Meter and Skada Scheme	(O) 171.00	171.00	100.00
			4215-01-102-1203-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	(O) 140.50	137.00	97.51
6	20	Public Health Engineering	4215-01-102-1202-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	(O) 193.00	161.00	83.42
			4215-01-102-1201-2316-Rural Group Water Supply Scheme	(O) 544.00	391.00	71.88

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	Heads of account	Original Budget Provision O:Original S:Supplementary	Amount Surrendered	Surrender (in per cent)
7	23	Water Resources Department	4702-101-0701-3803-Minor and Micro minor Irrigation Schemes	(O) 50.00	49.95	99.90
8	27	School Education (Primary Education)	2202-01-101-0103-3491-Middle Schools	(O) 51.26	25.84	50.41
			2202-01-101-0103-4396-Establishment of Government Primary Schools	(O) 117.79	74.19	62.98
9	30	Rural Development	4515-198-0702-6099-Construction of Mid-Day Meal Kitchen Shed	(O) 35.00	35.00	100.00
10	33	Tribal Affairs	2225-01-102-0102-8861-Organic Farming Support Programme (Reimbursement)	(S) 38.00	37.80	99.47
			2225-02-277-0102-0494-Ashram	(O) 188.67	112.84	59.81
			2225-02-800-0602-5211-Local Development Programme Under Integrated Tribal Development Project/MADA POCKET/CLUSTER	(O) 150.00	78.41	52.27
			4202-01-202-0102-0581-Government High/Higher Secondary Schools	(O) 330.00	272.84	82.68
			4225-02-277-0422-9516-C. M. Rise	(O) 116.00	116.00	100.00
			4225-02-277-0102-1398-Senior Hostel	(O) 200.00	177.01	88.51
			4225-02-277-0102-9516-C. M. Rise	(O) 118.00	118.00	100.00
			11	36	Transport	2041-001-7638-Smart Card Scheme
12	40	Other Expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (Excluding Primary Education)	2202-02-109-0101-7912-Maintenance of Rural Schools and other Works with Education Cess	(O) 49.00	49.00	100.00
			2202-80-001-0101-6813-Supply of Cycles	(S) 25.00	25.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0422-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 66.00	66.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0420-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 68.00	68.00	100.00

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Nomenclature	Heads of account	Original Budget Provision O:Original S:Supplementary	Amount Surrendered	Surrender (in per cent)
			4202-02-103-0103-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 99.00	99.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0102-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 120.00	120.00	100.00
			4202-02-103-0101-9516-C.M. Rise	(O) 331.00	281.00	84.89
13	44	Higher Education	2202-03-103-0102-4699-Supply of Books etc.-to SC Students	(O) 2.30 (S) 35.50 37.80	33.00	87.30
			2202-03-104-0102-3444-Maintenance Grants to Colleges	(O) 60.43	56.60	93.66
			4202-01-203-0703-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	(O) 60.00	57.23	95.38
			4202-01-203-0702-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	(O) 58.00	56.14	96.79
			4202-01-203-0701-7600-Implementation of National Higher Education Campaign Scheme	(O) 115.70	101.36	87.61
14	48	Narmada Valley Development	4700-80-800-0801-1953-Narmada (I-S-P-) Parvati Link Project	(S) 115.78	115.78	100.00
			4700-80-800-0101-2333-Investment of N.B. Company Limited	(O) 300.00 (S) 1,500.00 1,800.00	1,500.00	83.33
15	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	2225-01-277-0103-8829-Establishment of Government Gyanoday Schools	(O) 50.01	27.10	54.19
			4225-01-277-0103-4717-Harijan Hostels	(O) 100.00	54.11	54.11
16	51	Spirituality	2250-800-0101-7227-Pilgrimage Scheme	(O) 30.01	29.95	99.80
17	58	Expenditure on Relief on Account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	2245-80-102-6276-Disaster Management Planning	(O) 100.00	68.84	68.84
			4250-101-7667-Capacity Building in the 15 th Finance Commission	(O) 106.00	97.99	92.44
Total				7,420.80	6,331.43	85.32

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.15

Schemes in which total provision of ₹10 crore and above remained unutilised

(Reference: Paragraph 3.10; Page 81)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	GNCD	MHCD	SMCD	MICD	GHCD	SHCD	DHCD	V/C	Total Budget	Expenditure	Saving
1	CH-I	6003		101		0716	66	C	70.34	0.00	70.34
2	CH-I	6003		110		0637	66	C	1,685.00	0.00	1,685.00
3	CH-I	6003		110		0779	66	C	2,000.00	0.00	2,000.00
4	CH-II	2049	01	101		9320	52	C	32.12	0.00	32.12
5	CH-II	2049	01	101		9321	52	C	43.27	0.00	43.27
6	CH-II	2049	01	101		9931	52	C	140.00	0.00	140.00
7	CH-II	2049	60	701		0716	52	C	1,679.00	0.00	1,679.00
8	CH-II	2049	60	701		6587	52	C	80.00	0.00	80.00
9	6	2054		095		5329	51	V	888.41	0.00	888.41
10	6	2054		095		5329	53	C	100.00	0.00	100.00
11	6	2070		800	0101	0224	51	V	100.00	0.00	100.00
12	6	6075		800		6787	66	V	600.91	0.00	600.91
13	6	6075		800		6788	66	V	10.00	0.00	10.00
14	10	4406	01	102	0703	3730	54	V	23.10	0.00	23.10
15	10	4406	01	102	0706	3730	54	V	15.40	0.00	15.40
16	12	2801	80	101	0101	7837	44	V	3,849.04	0.00	3,849.04
17	12	2801	80	101	0102	7837	44	V	612.68	0.00	612.68
18	12	2801	80	101	0103	7837	44	V	198.27	0.00	198.27
19	12	4801	02	190	0101	5332	65	V	53.90	0.00	53.90
20	12	4801	02	190	0101	7254	65	V	38.53	0.00	38.53
21	19	4210	04	107	0101	1070	63	V	10.46	0.00	10.46
22	22	2217	05	192	1302	9638	42	V	58.30	0.00	58.30
23	22	2217	05	193	1301	9638	42	V	98.40	0.00	98.40
24	22	2217	05	800	0701	7839	42	V	200.00	0.00	200.00
25	22	4217	01	050	0101	3115	62	C	10.00	0.00	10.00
26	23	4700	C3	800	0101	2897	64	V	71.64	0.00	71.64
27	24	5054	80	800	0101	5701	62	V	20.00	0.00	20.00
28	24	5054	80	800	0103	3115	62	C	80.00	0.00	80.00
29	26	2205		102	0101	7060	45	V	20.00	0.00	20.00
30	26	4202	04	800	0101	0749	64	V	90.00	0.00	90.00
31	30	2515		800	0550	9216	33	V	213.50	0.00	213.50
32	30	2515		800	0552	9216	33	V	80.50	0.00	80.50
33	30	2515		800	0553	9216	33	V	56.00	0.00	56.00
34	30	4515		800	0701	7467	42	V	150.00	0.00	150.00
35	33	4225	02	277	0422	0762	64	V	33.38	0.00	33.38
36	39	2408	01	102	0701	1299	44	V	139.91	0.00	139.91
37	39	2408	01	102	0702	1299	44	V	51.31	0.00	51.31
38	39	2408	01	102	0703	1299	44	V	35.69	0.00	35.69
39	39	6408	02	190	1401	7272	67	V	30.50	0.00	30.50
40	39	6408	02	190	1402	7272	67	V	11.50	0.00	11.50
41	43	2204		103	0101	7662	31	V	10.00	0.00	10.00
42	50	2401		109	0701	7692	42	V	10.94	0.00	10.94
43	50	2401		119	0101	5153	42	V	31.83	0.00	31.83
44	50	4401		119	0101	5474	64	V	12.20	0.00	12.20
45	52	4210	03	105	0101	6335	64	V	10.00	0.00	10.00
46	52	4210	03	105	0101	7296	63	V	10.00	0.00	10.00
47	52	4210	03	105	0101	7853	64	V	183.00	0.00	183.00
48	52	4210	03	105	0102	7853	64	V	69.00	0.00	69.00
49	52	4210	03	105	0103	7853	64	V	48.00	0.00	48.00
50	52	4210	03	105	0701	1210	63	V	23.56	0.00	23.56

Sl. No.	GNCD	MHCD	SMCD	MICD	GHCD	SHCD	DHCD	V/C	Total Budget	Expenditure	Saving
51	52	4210	03	105	0701	2064	63	V	19.00	0.00	19.00
52	52	4210	03	105	0701	6460	63	V	69.92	0.00	69.92
53	52	4210	03	105	0704	2061	63	V	15.29	0.00	15.29
54	52	4210	03	105	0704	2061	64	V	23.04	0.00	23.04
55	52	4210	03	105	0704	6460	63	V	22.08	0.00	22.08
56	52	4210	03	105	0705	2061	64	V	12.18	0.00	12.18
57	53	4059	01	051	0101	9494	64	V	15.00	0.00	15.00
Total									14,266.10	0.00	14,266.10

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 3.16
Rush of Expenditure
(Reference: Paragraph 3.12; Page 85)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant Number and Name	Scheme No.	Expenditure incurred during Jan-March 2022	Expenditure incurred in March 2022	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
						Jan-March 2022	March 2022
1	CH I-Charged Appropriation-Public Debt	5437	1,100.00	1,100.00	1,100.00	100.00	100.00
2	CH I-Charged Appropriation-Public Debt	6622	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	100.00	100.00
3	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9932	59.90	59.90	59.90	100.00	100.00
4	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9323	42.59	42.59	42.59	100.00	100.00
5	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9623	71.30	71.30	71.30	100.00	100.00
6	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9928	82.80	82.80	82.80	100.00	100.00
7	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9929	190.85	190.85	190.85	100.00	100.00
8	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9933	274.00	274.00	274.00	100.00	100.00
9	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9326	50.17	50.17	50.17	100.00	100.00
10	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	7824	550.00	550.00	550.00	100.00	100.00
11	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9930	142.28	142.28	142.28	100.00	100.00
12	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	7245	87.30	87.30	87.30	100.00	100.00
13	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9926	41.00	41.00	41.00	100.00	100.00
14	CH II-Charged Appropriation-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	9925	45.00	45.00	45.00	100.00	100.00
15	3-Police	8333	14.15	10.41	14.62	96.76	71.17
16	3-Police	1416	40.00	40.00	40.00	100.00	100.00
17	6-Finance	6857	26.59	26.59	26.59	100.00	100.00
18	6-Finance	1005	212.23	212.23	212.23	100.00	100.00
19	7-Commercial Tax	817	457.57	457.57	457.57	100.00	100.00
20	10-Forest	8859	20.85	20.85	20.85	100.00	100.00

Sl. No.	Grant Number and Name	Scheme No.	Expenditure incurred during Jan-March 2022	Expenditure incurred in March 2022	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
						Jan-March 2022	March 2022
21	11-Industrial Policy and Investment Promotion	2123	955.45	946.49	1,587.35	60.19	59.63
22	12-Energy	5381	3,423.25	3,415.25	3,423.25	100.00	99.77
23	12-Energy	7255	140.33	140.33	140.33	100.00	100.00
24	12-Energy	3218	884.45	884.45	884.45	100.00	100.00
25	12-Energy	7313	385.00	385.00	760.00	50.66	50.66
26	12-Energy	5855	3,419.00	3,419.00	3,615.00	94.58	94.58
27	12-Energy	5523	170.42	170.42	325.02	52.43	52.43
28	13-Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	8768	2,126.36	1,109.91	2,211.37	96.16	50.19
29	13-Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	1227	13.80	13.80	13.80	100.00	100.00
30	13-Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	7494	57.45	48.85	78.37	73.30	62.33
31	13-Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	7451	28.27	18.03	29.72	95.13	60.68
32	13-Farmers Welfare and Agriculture Development	7847	3,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	100.00	100.00
33	17-Co-operation	9937	500.00	500.00	500.00	100.00	100.00
34	17-Co-operation	2341	90.07	69.35	90.07	100.00	77.00
35	17-Co-operation	2091	48.58	48.58	48.58	100.00	100.00
36	17-Co-operation	9254	507.22	490.80	937.15	54.12	52.37
37	19-Public Health and Family Welfare	9923	31.57	31.57	31.57	100.00	100.00
38	22-Urban Development and Housing	7838	89.00	89.00	89.00	100.00	100.00
39	22-Urban Development and Housing	9492	32.00	32.00	32.00	100.00	100.00
40	22-Urban Development and Housing	7039	7.57	7.56	14.91	50.78	50.71
41	22-Urban Development and Housing	9640	302.50	302.50	452.00	66.92	66.92
42	25-Mineral Resources	6606	738.44	738.44	738.44	100.00	100.00
43	27-School Education (Primary Education)	9675	62.36	46.32	62.36	100.00	74.28
44	27-School Education (Primary Education)	6344	12.22	12.22	14.40	84.87	84.87
45	27-School Education (Primary Education)	6716	60.00	60.00	60.00	100.00	100.00
46	29-Law and Legislative Affairs	4311	13.44	9.52	17.82	75.39	53.40
47	30-Rural Development	5206	432.56	289.50	500.00	86.51	57.90
48	33-Tribal Affairs	6502	9.13	7.98	12.47	73.26	64.03
49	33-Tribal Affairs	8805	54.00	54.00	62.71	86.11	86.11
50	33-Tribal Affairs	3728	12.15	11.99	15.89	76.48	75.46
51	33-Tribal Affairs	5211	137.21	131.17	217.52	63.08	60.30
52	33-Tribal Affairs	4722	48.51	36.41	56.53	85.83	64.42
53	33-Tribal Affairs	6175	101.77	101.77	114.49	88.89	88.89
54	33-Tribal Affairs	7881	85.97	76.54	110.03	78.13	69.56
55	33-Tribal Affairs	8861	38.00	38.00	38.00	100.00	100.00
56	33-Tribal Affairs	9853	64.31	46.45	79.90	80.49	58.13
57	33-Tribal Affairs	6500	115.76	93.80	126.82	91.28	73.97

Sl. No.	Grant Number and Name	Scheme No.	Expenditure incurred during Jan-March 2022	Expenditure incurred in March 2022	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
						Jan-March 2022	March 2022
58	35-Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	2124	283.63	221.87	395.21	71.77	56.14
59	40-Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (excluding Primary Education)	2078	20.47	20.47	20.60	99.40	99.40
60	40-Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (excluding Primary Education)	5133	11.13	11.08	13.90	80.05	79.72
61	40-Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (excluding Primary Education)	9516	79.81	74.82	79.84	99.96	93.71
62	44-Higher Education	6916	61.41	60.43	94.19	65.20	64.16
63	45-Public Assets Management	7656	17.50	17.40	17.77	98.47	97.90
64	47-Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	7490	10.68	8.29	12.42	85.94	66.74
65	47-Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	2377	8.63	7.32	11.58	74.49	63.21
66	48-Narmada Valley Development	7369	8.95	8.00	15.00	59.67	53.33
67	49-Scheduled Caste Welfare	5133	103.40	103.40	110.00	94.00	94.00
68	49-Scheduled Caste Welfare	1213	72.67	60.90	90.04	80.71	67.64
69	49-Scheduled Caste Welfare	8844	18.05	18.05	24.00	75.21	75.21
70	49-Scheduled Caste Welfare	8805	58.00	58.00	80.00	72.50	72.50
71	49-Scheduled Caste Welfare	2294	33.03	28.27	41.49	79.60	68.14
72	49-Scheduled Caste Welfare	5635	16.72	13.43	22.52	74.23	59.61
73	50-Horticulture and Food Processing	5116	24.90	23.22	34.01	73.22	68.26
74	50-Horticulture and Food Processing	5626	19.26	14.99	27.98	68.85	53.57
75	53-Public Works-Buildings	3387	11.81	7.94	14.92	79.19	53.20
76	55-Women and Child Development	5067	1,035.39	1,028.62	1,128.42	91.76	91.16
77	55-Women and Child Development	1291	140.16	135.42	166.00	84.43	81.58
78	58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	475	2,427.00	2,427.00	2,427.00	100.00	100.00
79	58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	8030	45.65	28.01	45.65	100.00	61.36
80	58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	7024	600.50	600.50	600.50	100.00	100.00
81	61-Expenditure pertaining to Bundelkhand Package	6080	85.40	85.40	85.40	100.00	100.00
82	62-Panchayat	7668	158.50	158.15	295.68	53.60	53.49
83	62-Panchayat	4610	494.06	482.93	583.73	84.64	82.73
84	63-Minority Welfare	5617	14.86	14.36	19.73	75.33	72.80

Sl. No.	Grant Number and Name	Scheme No.	Expenditure incurred during Jan-March 2022	Expenditure incurred in March 2022	Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
						Jan-March 2022	March 2022
85	64-Welfare of Backward Classes	6175	242.84	242.84	372.00	65.28	65.28
86	64-Welfare of Backward Classes	2676	567.74	490.06	948.19	59.88	51.68
Total			29,878.81	28,333.00	33,278.12	89.79	85.14

Source: Information furnished by O/o the PAG (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 3.17
Inflated Provisions
(Reference: Paragraph 3.16.1.2; Page 92)

(₹ in crore)								
Sl. No.	Budget Head	Scheme Nomenclature	Budget	Re-appropriation	Total Budget	Expenditure	Saving	Saving (in per cent)
1	010-2406-01-101-0101-0812-V-11-003	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	177.02	0.00	177.02	97.76	79.26	44.77
2	010-2406-01-190-0702-5231-V-42-007	(5231) Grant to minor forest produce Federation	33.00	0.00	33.00	21.81	11.19	33.90
3	010-2406-01-101-0101-0812-V-16-001	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	23.61	0.00	23.61	14.55	9.06	38.37
4	010-2406-02-110-0101-2899-V-11-003	(2899) Establishment of National Parks	18.69	0.00	18.69	10.85	7.84	41.95
5	010-2406-01-001-0101-3555-V-16-001	(3555) Head Quarters	14.59	0.00	14.59	7.99	6.60	45.23
6	010-2406-01-190-0702-7458-V-42-007	(7458) Integrated Bamboo Development Programme (Bamboo Mission) (Centrally sponsored)	10.00	(-) 3.26	6.74	1.19	5.55	82.39
7	010-2406-01-190-0703-7458-V-42-007	(7458) Integrated Bamboo Development Programme (Bamboo Mission) (Centrally sponsored)	9.31	(-) 3.18	6.13	0.88	5.25	85.69
8	010-2406-01-101-0102-0812-V-12-003	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	24.98	0.00	24.98	19.76	5.21	20.87
9	010-4406-01-102-0703-3730-V-54-000	(3730) Integrated development of Wildlife habitat	38.50	(-) 15.40	23.10	0.00	23.10	100.00
10	010-4406-01-102-0706-3730-V-54-000	(3730) Integrated development of Wildlife habitat	0.00	15.40	15.40	0.00	15.40	100.00
11	010-4406-01-800-9999-9667-V-31-007	(9667) Net Present Value (CAMPA)	43.83	0.00	43.83	29.05	14.78	33.72
12	010-4406-01-101-0102-7882-V-34-001	(7882) Implementation of working plan (Conservation Circle)	48.93	(-) 5.18	43.75	30.48	13.26	30.32

13	010-4406-01-800-9999-9664-V-34-000	(9664) Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA)	85.55	(-) 45.00	40.55	29.62	10.93	26.96
14	010-4406-01-101-0705-7488-V-42-007	(7488) National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	100.00
15	010-4406-01-101-0704-7488-V-42-007	(7488) National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	5.05	5.05	0.00	5.05	100.00
Total			528.01	(-) 45.57	482.44	263.94	218.48	45.29

Source: Information furnished by the BCO

Appendix 3.18
Substantial Savings
(Reference: Paragraph 3.16.1.4; Page 94)

Sl. No.	Budget Head	Scheme Nomenclature	Budget	Re-appropriation	Total Budget	Expenditure	₹ in crore)	
							Saving	Saving (in per cent)
1	010-2406-01-101-0101-0812-V-11-003	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	177.02	0.00	177.02	97.76	79.26	44.77
2	010-2406-01-101-0101-0812-V-11-001	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	737.56	(-) 15.10	722.46	672.94	49.52	6.85
3	010-4406-01-102-0703-3730-V-54-000	(3730) Integrated development of Wildlife habitat	38.50	(-) 15.40	23.10	0.00	23.10	100.00
4	010-2406-01-190-0702-5231-V-42-007	(5231) Grant to Minor Forest Produce Federation	33.00	0.00	33.00	21.81	11.19	33.90
5	010-2406-01-101-0101-0812-V-16-001	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	23.61	0.00	23.61	14.56	9.05	38.33
6	010-2406-02-110-0101-2899-V-11-003	(2899) Establishment of National Parks	18.69	0.00	18.69	10.85	7.84	41.95
7	010-2406-01-001-0101-3555-V-16-001	(3555) Head Quarters	14.59	0.00	14.59	7.99	6.60	45.24
8	010-2406-01-190-0702-7458-V-42-007	(7458) Composite bamboo Development Programme (Bamboo Mission) (Centrally Sponsored)	10.00	(-) 3.26	6.74	1.19	5.55	82.39
9	010-2406-01-190-0703-7458-V-42-007	(7458) Composite bamboo Development Programme (Bamboo Mission) (Centrally Sponsored)	9.31	(-) 3.18	6.13	0.88	5.25	85.69
10	010-2406-01-101-0102-0812-V-12-003	(0812) Establishment of executing organisation and ranges	24.98	0.00	24.98	19.76	5.21	20.87
11	010-4406-01-102-0706-3730-V-54-000	(3730) Integrated development of Wildlife habitat	0.00	15.40	15.40	0.00	15.40	100.00
12	010-4406-01-800-9999-9667-V-34-000	(9667) CAMPA Net Present Value	173.18	(-) 8.00	165.18	149.85	15.33	9.28
13	010-4406-01-800-9999-9667-V-31-007	(9667) CAMPA Net Present Value	43.83	0.00	43.83	29.05	14.78	33.72

14	010-4406-01-101-0102-7882-V-34-001	(7882) Implementation of Working Plan (Conservation Circle)	48.93	(-) 5.18	43.75	30.48	13.26	30.32
15	010-4406-01-800-9999-9664-V-34-000	(9664) Compensatory Afforestation (CAMPA)	85.55	(-) 45.00	40.55	29.62	10.93	26.96
16	010-4406-01-101-0705-7488-V-42-007	(7488) National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	6.00	6.00	0.00	6.00	100.00
17	010-4406-01-101-0704-7488-V-42-007	(7488) National Afforestation Programme (Green India)	0.00	5.05	5.05	0.00	5.05	100.00
Total			1,438.75	(-) 68.67	1,370.08	1,086.74	283.32	20.68

Source: Information furnished by the BCO

Appendix 3.19
Statement of Substantial Savings of ₹ five crore and above
(Reference: Paragraph 3.16.2.3; Page 99)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Scheme No. and Name	Original Provision	Supplementary Provision	Re-appropriation Amount	Total	Budget Distribution	Expenditure	Saving	Saving (in per cent)
1	2021-22	(2333) N. B. company limited investment	300.00	1,500.00	0.00	1,800.00	300.00	300.00	1,500.00	83.33
2	2021-22	(1406) Kali Sindh Link Project	275.00	282.20	(-) 5.00	552.20	435.00	435.00	117.20	21.22
3	2021-22	(1953) Narmada (ISP) Parvati Link Project	400.00	515.78	(-) 44.00	871.78	756.00	756.00	115.78	13.28
4	2021-22	(9838) Kali Sindh Lift micro irrigation Project	100.00	90.00	(-) 1.00	189.00	103.97	103.97	85.03	44.99
5	2021-22	(2428) Executive Establishment (Unit I and Unit II)	101.91	0.30	1.09	103.30	75.94	75.94	27.36	26.48
6	2021-22	(9091) Onkareshwar Project	101.80	71.50	35.18	208.39	183.48	183.48	24.91	11.95
7	2021-22	(5013) Morand Ganjal Project	24.11	15.84	(-) 13.00	26.95	7.27	7.27	19.68	73.02
8	2021-22	(4406) Expenditure for Land acquisition and other work in submerged area and Sardar Sarovar	127.95	20.00	13.17	161.13	140.85	140.85	20.28	12.58
9	2021-22	(1250) Alirajpur Lift Irrigation Project	200.00	0.00	(-) 159.30	40.70	25.00	25.00	15.70	38.57
10	2021-22	(2336) Killaud Lift Micro Irrigation Project	40.00	15.00	18.00	73.00	59.50	59.50	13.50	18.49
11	2021-22	(3561) Headquarter Establishment	33.74	0.00	(-) 0.52	33.22	19.84	19.84	13.38	40.27
12	2021-22	(8191) Headquarter Establishment (Unit - II)	44.37	0.00	0.01	44.38	32.46	32.46	11.92	26.87
13	2021-22	(2872) Bargi Canal Diversion Project	120.96	137.50	175.70	434.16	409.01	409.01	25.16	5.79
14	2021-22	(5344) Khalwa Lift Micro Irrigation Project	28.00	10.00	(-) 26.00	12.00	3.24	3.24	8.76	73.00
15	2021-22	(2335) Pati Lift Micro Irrigation Project	10.00	15.00	46.80	71.80	63.46	63.46	8.34	11.61
16	2021-22	(0822) Jawar Lift Irrigation project	60.00	25.00	0.20	85.20	77.80	77.80	7.40	8.69

17	2021-22	(1408) Bistan Lift Irrigation Project	25.00	18.00	8.00	51.00	44.00	44.00	7.00	13.73
18	2021-22	(1925) Ghat construction on the banks of river Narmada	8.00	8.00	7.50	23.50	16.73	16.73	6.77	28.81
19	2021-22	(2046) Chinki Bauraj Barrage Joint Multipurpose Micro Irrigation Project	50.00	5.00	(-) 48.50	6.50	0.14	0.14	6.36	97.87
20	2021-22	(2884) Canal and Appurtenant Work	30.00	20.00	58.15	108.15	104.02	102.41	5.74	5.30
Total			2,080.84	2,749.12	66.48	4,896.36	2,857.71	2,856.10	2,040.27	41.67

Source: Information furnished by the BCO

Appendix 3.20
Outstanding Utilisation Certificates for the Year 2018-19 to 2021-22
 (Reference: Paragraph 3.16.2.6; Page 101)

(₹ in crore)

Name of Project	Phase wise Released Amount						Amount of Utilisation Certificate Issued						Amount of Outstanding UCs
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Total	2017-22
Indira Sagar Project-I&II	7.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.34
Indira Sagar Project-III	51.29	14.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	66.26	0.00	12.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.89	53.37
Indira Sagar Project-IV	24.55	31.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.25	24.55	31.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.25	0.00
Total	83.18	46.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	129.85	24.55	44.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.14	60.71
Omkareshwar Canal Project-II	5.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.92	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.25	2.67
Omkareshwar Canal Project-III	12.87	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	17.87	7.32	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	12.32	5.55
Omkareshwar Canal Project-IV	4.50	1.74	2.07	0.00	0.00	8.31	4.50	1.74	2.07	0.00	0.00	8.31	0.00
Total	23.29	4.24	4.57	0.00	0.00	32.10	15.07	4.24	4.57	0.00	0.00	23.88	8.22
Bargi Diversion Project-I	0.00	1.93	0.96	0.00	0.00	2.89	0.00	1.93	0.96	0.00	0.00	2.89	0.00
Bargi Diversion Project-II	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00	0.00	0.59	0.00
Bargi Diversion Project-III	0.00	28.19	16.48	8.21	59.47	112.35	0.00	28.19	0.00	8.21	29.74	66.14	46.21
Total	0.00	30.12	18.03	8.21	59.47	115.83	0.00	30.12	1.55	8.21	29.74	69.62	46.21
Grand Total	106.47	81.03	22.60	8.21	59.47	277.78	39.62	78.95	6.12	8.21	29.74	162.64	115.14

Source: Information furnished by the BCO

Appendix 4.1
Details of amount released to Single Nodal Agency
(Reference: Paragraph 4.6; Page 109)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Controller Name	Scheme Name	Total Amount Released by Treasury to SNA	Balance in the Bank Account of SNA
1	Agriculture	2009-Rainfed Area Development and Climate Change	0.00	0.00
2		2010- National Project on Agro- Forestry	0.00	0.00
3		3031 - Seed and Planting Material	10.76	0.54
4		3540- National Bamboo Mission	3.81	21.84
5		9005-Agriculture Census and Statistics	0.00	0.00
6		9120-Integrated Development of Horticulture	4.82	0.91
7		9140 - Food and Nutrition Security	318.70	106.43
8		9144- Agriculture Extension	25.79	11.08
9		9145 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	123.45	55.45
10		9347-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY)- Per Drop More Crop	0.00	0.00
11		9422-Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana	13.80	40.43
12		9423-Digital Agriculture	0.00	0.00
13		9503-National Project on Soil Health and Fertility	0.00	0.00
14		9505-Sub-Mission on Agriculture Mechanisation	20.82	14.12
15	Civil Aviation and Tourism	3974-Safe Tourist Destination for Women	7.91	1.94
16	Environment and Forests	0257-Forest Fire Prevention and Management Scheme	0.00	0.00
17		0260 - Project Elephant	0.08	0.04
18		3095-Conservation of Aquatic Eco Systems	0.00	0.00
19		9153-Green India Mission-National Afforestation Programme	4.98	5.20
20		9155-Project Tiger	9.23	0.89
21		9186-Integrated Development of wildlife habitats	3.08	1.43
22	Food Processing Industries	3887-PM formalization of micro food processing enterprises PM-FME	0.00	0.00
23	Health and Family Welfare	2035-Tertiary Care Programs	0.00	0.00
24		3663-Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory Systems	0.00	31.07
25		3991-Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (pm-abhim)	0.00	0.00
26		9156-National Rural Health Mission	0.00	721.31
27		9157-Human Resources for Health and Medical Education	17.58	0.00
28		9158-National AYUSH Misson (NAM)	107.66	117.49
29		Higher Education	9170-Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	18.50
30	Home Affairs	3194-Modernisation of Police Forces	13.27	0.00
31	Law and Justice	3690-National Mission for Safety of	0.00	0.00

		Women (Fast Track Spl Courts-Nirbhaya Fund)		
32		9174-Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	38.58	38.17
33	Ministry of Drinking water and Sanitation	9150- Jal Jeevan Mission/National Rural Drinking Water Mission	4,244.06	3,067.07
34		9151-SBM-Rural (DWS)	415.80	108.75
35	Ministry of Fisheries Animal Husbandry and Dairying	3890-Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)	80.52	42.52
36		9008-National Livestock Mission	18.03	0.00
37		9978-Livestock Census and Integrated Sample Survey	0.00	0.00
38	Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	1989- Other items of State/UT component-PMAY urban	1,838.39	190.78
39		2000-National Urban livelihood mission -state component	72.72	105.08
40		3666-City Investment to Innovate, Integrate and Sustain (CITIIS)	32.00	8.43
41		9556-Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 cities	639.48	1,030.78
42		9757-Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) - Urban	54.50	117.13
43	Ministry of Minority Affairs	3674-Pradhan Mantri Jan Vikas Karyakaram	0.00	0.00
44		9169-Education Scheme for Madrasas and Minorities	12.22	6.76
45	Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	3212-Development of skills	7.78	0.00
46		3640-Strengthening of Infrastructure for Institutional Training	0.00	0.00
47		3821-Skill Acquisition and Knowledge Awareness for Livelihood Promotion	4.42	6.54
48	Panchayati Raj	3617-Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan(RGSA)	76.89	162.83
49	Rural Development	2049-Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Urban Mission	0.00	68.41
50		3163-Indira Gandhi National old age pension scheme (IGNOAPS)	4.68	0.00
51		3166-National Family Benefit Scheme	0.00	11.69
52		3167-Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme(IGNWPS)	3.18	0.00
53		3169-Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme(IGNDPS)	13.07	1.56
54		9179-Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	2,385.23	0.07
55		9180-Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna-Rural	5,500.00	63.98
56		9181-National Rural livelihood mission	468.38	207.04
57		9183-Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojna-Watershed Development Component	162.72	70.30
58		9219-Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Program	3,749.33	330.39
59	School Education and Literacy	1903-Teachers Training and Adult Education	7.41	0.00
60		3667 - Samagra Shiksha	3,818.64	907.52
61		3927-Strengthening Teaching, learning and results for states (stars)	62.36	16.04
62		9165-Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (erstwhile national programme of mid-day meal in schools)	1,382.12	44.49

63	Social Justice and Empowerment	2063- Post-Matric Scholarship(scs)	0.00	0.00
64		3967-Pradhan Mantri Anusuchit Jaati Abhyuday Yojana (PM AJAY)	68.66	121.96
65		9185-State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	0.00	0.00
66		9488-Strengthening of machinery for enforcement of protection of civil rights act 1995 and prevention of atrocities act 1989 (DAMA)	0.00	0.00
67		9492-Pre-Matric Scholarship for SC Students	0.00	0.00
68		9494-Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs, EBCs and DNTs- PM YASASVI	0.00	72.35
69		9495-Boys and Girls Hostel OBC	0.00	0.00
70	Tribal Affairs	1111-Minimum support price for minor forest produce(MSP for MFP)	0.00	7.04
71		2068-Development of particularly vulnerable tribal groups	85.39	128.79
72		3380-Special central assistance to tribal sub-schemes	122.69	0.00
73		3548-Support to tribal research institutes	0.48	0.00
74		9272-Pre Matric Scholarship-Tribal	0.00	0.00
75		Water Resources	2027-Irrigation Census	0.00
76	2052-Har Khet Ko Pani		0.00	0.00
77	3993-PMKSY-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme and National/Special Projects		0.00	0.00
78	3994-PMKSY-Command Area Development and Water Management		0.00	3.72
79	Woman and Child Development	3975-Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan2.0 (umbrella icds-anganwadi services poshan abhiyan schme for adolescent girls national creche scheme)	291.45	0.00
80		3976- Mission Vatsalya (child protection services and child welfare services)	11.10	0.00
81		3979-Sambal (beti bachao beti padhao one stop centre mahila police volunteer women helpline nari adalat etc)	0.13	0.13
82		3980-SAMARTHYA (Shakti Sadan (Swadhar Ujjawala Widow Home) Shakhi Niwas Palna PMMVY Naional Hub for Women Empowerment Gender Budgeting Research Skilling Training Media etc)	22.48	1.96
			Total	26,399.13

Source: Information furnished by O/o Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 4.2
Department wise position of pending Utilisation Certificates
(Reference: Paragraph 4.8; Page 110)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Department	Major Head	Description	No. of UCs	Amount
1.	Parliamentary Affairs	2011	Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislatures	30	1.29
2.	General Administration	2013	Council of Minister	37	0.74
		2014	Administration of Justice	375	1.55
		2015	Election	02	0.16
		2052	Secretariat-General Services	93	87.72
		2053	District Administration	05	12.52
3.	Revenue Department	2029	Land Revenue	104	1.20
4.	Commercial Tax	2045	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities	04	0.17
5.	Finance	2047	Other Fiscal Services	04	0.01
		2075	Miscellaneous General Services	532	4.95
6.	Sports and Youth Welfare	2204	Sports and Youth Services	91	21.04
7.	Culture	2205	Art and Culture	34	34.24
8.	Public Health and Family Welfare Department	2210	Medical and Public Health	03	617.69
9.	Public Health Engineering	2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	552	441.97
10.	Urban Development and Housing	2216	Housing	22	2,628.48
		2217	Urban Development	35	422.30
11.	Public Relation (Jansampark)	2220	Information and Publicity	35	1.50
12.	Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Welfare	2225	Welfare of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes	83	306.62
13.	Labour	2230	Labour and Employment	1,269	44.61
14.	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare Department	2235	Social Security and Welfare	1,147	748.14
15.	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development	2401	Crop Husbandry	3,138	450.27
		4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	11	1.25
16.	Animal Husbandry	2403	Animal Husbandry	527	256.79
17.	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	2405	Fisheries	3,359	10.48
18.	Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection	2408	Food, Storage and Warehousing	1,453	2,186.80
19.	Co-operation	2425	Co-operation	722	278.69
20.	Rural Development	2505	Rural Development	18	1,156.03
		2501	Special work of Rural Development	32	386.49
		2515	Other work of Rural Development	03	0.89
21.	Water Resources	2702	Minor Irrigation	280	12.55
22.	Energy	2801	Power	51	11,283.75
23.	New and Renewable Energy	2810	New and Renewable Energy	28	23.36
24.	Cottage and Rural Industries	2851	Village and Small Industries	704	222.96
25.	Industry Policy and Investment Promotion	2852	Industries	2,988	191.07
26.	Mineral Resources	2853	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	871	234.49
27.	Science and Technology	3425	Other Scientific Research	02	2.24
28.	Tourism	3452	Tourism	198	113.92
29.	Panchayati Raj Development	3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	1,272	8,737.55
Total				20,114	30,926.48

Source: Information furnished by O/o Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 4.3
Details of Inoperative Personal Deposit Accounts as on 31 March 2022
(Reference: Paragraph 4.10; Page 112)

Sl. No.	Name of Treasury	No. of PD Accounts	(₹ in lakh)
			Amount
1	Alirajpur	01	2.81
2	Anuppur	02	-74.93
3	Ashok Nagar	01	13.01
4	Badwani	05	-465.62
5	Balaghat	07	67.56
6	Betul	08	-122.36
7	Bhind	02	-34.26
8	Bhopal	04	331.06
9	Burhanpur	02	0.46
10	Chhatarpur	07	-211.06
11	Chhindwada	07	958.78
12	Datia	04	1,272.76
13	Dhar	03	147.72
14	Dindori	02	16.05
15	Guna	03	6.13
16	Gwalior	02	-0.77
17	Harda	05	48.92
18	Hoshangabad	10	40.00
19	Indore city	13	16,867.73
20	Indore	06	4,932.55
21	Jabalpur city	04	119.88
22	Jabalpur	04	18.40
23	Jhabua	06	233.15
24	Khargone	07	-247.12
25	Khandwa	03	-359.23
26	Mandla	05	4,052.24
27	Mandsaur	04	7.71
28	Morena	02	7.54
29	Narsinghpur	10	59.16
30	Panna	01	0.13
31	Rajgarh	04	-35.97
32	Ratlam	08	-145.33
33	Rewa	06	65.80
34	Raisen	12	1,489.03
35	Sagar	03	7.75
36	Shajapur	05	4.14
37	Satna	07	10.97
38	Seoni	05	12.21
39	Shahdol	06	184.62
40	Shivpuri	01	0.13
41	Sidhi	03	3.29
42	Singrauli	05	-22.36
43	Tikamgarh	02	32.76
44	Ujjain	03	94.01

45	Umaria	02	-2.61
46	Vallabh Bhawan	12	-16,949.80
47	Vidisha	02	48.62
48	Vindhyanchal Bhawan	08	788.20
Total		234	13,273.86

Source: Information furnished by O/o Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I, Madhya Pradesh, Gwalior

Appendix 4.4
Booking under Minor Head '800-Other Receipts'
(Reference: Paragraph 4.11; Page 114)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Description	Receipt under Minor Head 800-Other Receipts	Total Receipt under the Major Head	Percentage
1	0029	Land Revenue	444.12	732.72	60.61
2	0059	Public Works	59.18	62.38	94.88
3	0211	Family Welfare	0.30	0.30	99.98
4	0215	Water Supply and Sanitation	15.93	19.78	80.52
5	0217	Urban Development	14.55	15.32	94.98
6	0220	Information and Publicity	0.09	0.09	97.61
7	0235	Social Security and Welfare	9.20	10.01	91.93
8	0403	Animal Husbandry	1.34	2.36	56.55
9	0404	Dairy Development	0.03	0.03	98.59
10	0408	Food Storage and Warehousing	0.08	0.12	67.11
11	0435	Other Agricultural Programmes	6.81	6.97	97.83
12	0700	Major Irrigation	67.02	85.74	78.17
13	0702	Minor Irrigation	235.46	238.87	98.57
14	0801	Power	996.95	996.95	100.00
15	0852	Industries	0.11	0.12	99.05
16	1452	Tourism	0.00*	0.00*	100.00
17	Other Major Heads having percentage less than 50 per cent	Other Major Heads having percentage less than 50 per cent	7,519.90	1,83,704.09	4.09
Total			9,371.07	1,85,875.85	5.04

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

* ₹150

Appendix 4.5

Booking under Minor Head '800-Other Expenditure'

(Reference: Paragraph 4.11; Page 114)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Description	Expenditure under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure	Total Expenditure under the Major Head	Percentage
1	2204	Sports and Youth Services	112.05	170.97	65.54
2	2217	Urban Development	3,397.17	4,729.10	71.84
3	2250	Other Social Services	46.35	46.35	100.00
4	2702	Minor Irrigation	143.84	146.04	98.49
5	2705	Command Area Development	7.70	7.70	100.00
6	2851	Village and Small Industries	574.05	748.91	76.65
7	2852	Industries	1,407.89	1,407.89	100.00
8	3454	Census, Surveys and Statistics	59.94	114.12	52.53
9	4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	6.07	6.07	100.00
10	4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	4.27	6.62	64.45
11	4406	Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	568.36	981.69	57.90
12	4515	Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	3,831.18	4,232.34	90.52
13	4700	Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	6,907.82	8,575.14	80.56
14	4701	Capital outlay on Medium Irrigation	1,209.80	1,237.85	97.73
15	4705	Capital Outlay on Command Area Development	6.90	6.90	100.00
16	4875	Capital Outlay on Other Industries	333.22	333.22	100.00
17	5475	Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services	1.41	1.41	100.00
18	Other Major Heads having percentage less than 50 per cent	Other Major Heads having percentage less than 50 per cent	13,316.21	1,99,042.09	6.69
Total			31,934.23	2,21,794.41	14.40

Source: Finance Accounts 2021-22

Appendix 4.6
List of Vouchers Manually & Randomly selected to find Appropriate Minor Head
instead of Minor Head 800

(Reference: Paragraph 4.11; Page 114)

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Voucher No./Treasury	Classification	Amount	Entity Name	Minor Head to be used As per General Guidelines of LMMH
1	04/08-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur City Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0101 -5381 -42 -007- V	300.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
2	09/10-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur City Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0103 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	133.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
3	10/10-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur City Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0102 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	133.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
4	11/10-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur City Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0101 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	238.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
5	12/10-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur City Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0101 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	300.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
6	03/2801/11-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur Distt. Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0101 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	300.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190- ‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
7	04/2801/11-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur Distt. Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0101 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	300.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190- ‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
8	05/2801/11-2021/ JBP - Jabalpur Distt. Treasury	13 -2801 -06 -800 - 0101 -5381 -00000000 -42 -007- V	204.00	MP Power Management Company Limited	190- ‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
Total			1,908.00		
9	146/09-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	13 -2401 -00 -800 - 0703 -5626 -00000000 -42 -007- V	3.00	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Fedration Limited	195-‘Assistance to farming cooperation
10	147/09-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	13 -2401 -00 -800 - 0701 -5626 -00000000 -42 -007- V	3.67	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Fedration Limited	195-‘Assistance to farming cooperation
11	148/09-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	13 -2401 -00 -800 - 0703 -5626 -00000000 -42 -007- V	4.00	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Fedration Limited	195-‘Assistance to farming cooperation
12	151/09-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	13 -2401 -00 -800 - 0701 -5626 -00000000 -42 -007- V	5.85	Madhya Pradesh State Co-operative Marketing Fedration Limited	195-‘Assistance to farming cooperation
Total			16.52		
13	02/08-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60 -800 - 1201 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	2.75	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
14	1/6217/07-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60 -800 - 1201 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	63.45	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
15	9/2217/06-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -2217 -05 -800 - 0101 -7664 -00000000 -42 -00- V	5.03	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190- ‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’

16	54/2217/06-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -2217 -05 -800 - 1201 -7336 -00000000 -31 -002- V	4.84	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190- ‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
17	2/6217/05-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -5374 -00000000 -67 -001- V	60.90	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
18	1/6217/05-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -7711 -00000000 -67 -001- V	70.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
19	1/6217/10-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	97.50	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
20	1/6217/12-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	22.90	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
21	2/6217/12-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -7711 -00000000 -67 -001- V	65.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
22	04/6217/02-2022/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1203 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	67.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
23	05/6217/02-2022/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1202 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	46.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
24	06/6217/02-2022/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1202 -7336 -00000000 -67 -001- V	53.10	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
25	01/6217/11-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -5374 -00000000 -67 -001- V	70.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
26	02/6217/11-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -7711 -00000000 -67 -001- V	47.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
27	03/6217/11-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1201 -1262 -00000000 -67 -001- V	8.01	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
28	04/6217/11-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 1202 -1262 -00000000 -67 -001- V	3.00	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Company Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
		Total	686.48		
29	1/6217/06-2021/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 0801 -2043 -00000000 -67 -002- V	9.90	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
30	03/4217/02-2022/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -4217 -60-800 - 1201 -2043 -00000000 -65 -000- V	150.00	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited	190 Investments in public sector and other undertakings
31	03/6217/02-2022/ VIN – Bhopal Treasury	022 -6217 -60-800 - 0801 -2043 -00000000 -67 -002- V	1.10	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Corporation Limited	190-‘Loans to public sector and other undertakings’
		Total	161.00		
32	115/2403/11- 2021/ VAL - Bhopal Treasury	014 -2403 -00 -800 - 0701 -5626 -00000000 -45 -000- V	3.20	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pashudhan and Kukkut Vikas Nigam	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
33	02/2403/12-2021/ VAL - Bhopal Treasury	014 -2403 -00 -800 - 0702 -5626 -00000000 -42 -007- V	2.20	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Pashudhan and Kukkut Vikas Nigam	190-‘Assistance to public sector and other undertakings’
	Total		5.40		

Appendix 5.1
List of State Public Sector Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh
(Reference: Paragraph 5.4; Page 124)

Sl. No.	Government Companies
SPSUs covered in this Report	
Power Sector	
1	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL)
2	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited (MPPTCL)
3	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPPoKVVCL)
4	Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPPaKVVCL)
5	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited (MPMKVVCL)
6	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (MPUVNL)
7	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited (MPPMCL)
Agriculture and Allied	
8	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Limited
9	Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation
Service	
10	DMIC Pithampur Jal Prabhandhan Limited
11	Madhya Pradesh Plastic Park Development Corporation Limited
12	Madhya Pradesh Plastic City Development Corporation Gwalior Limited
13	Madhya Pradesh Hotel Corporation Limited
14	DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri Limited
15	Madhya Pradesh Public Health Services Corporation Limited
16	Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit
17	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board
Infrastructure	
18	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Corporation Limited
19	Ujjain Smart City Development Corporation Limited
20	Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited
21	Gwalior Smart City Development Corporation Limited
22	Jabalpur Smart City Development Corporation Limited
23	Indore Smart City Development Corporation Limited
24	Satna Smart City Development Corporation Limited
25	Sagar Smart City Development Corporation Limited
26	B-Nest Foundation
Manufacturing	
27	Pithampur Auto Cluster Limited
28	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited
29	Bhopal Electronics Manufacturing Park Limited
30	Jabalpur Electronics Manufacturing Park Limited
31	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited
Finance	
32	Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation
SPSUs not-covered in this Report	
Power Sector	
1	Shahpura Thermal Power Company Limited (STPCL)
2	Bansagar Thermal Power Company Limited (BTPCL)
3	Shri Singaji Power Project Limited (SSPPL)
Agriculture and Allied	
4	Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited
Service	
5	Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited
6	Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Limited
7	Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supplies Corporation Limited
8	Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited

Sl. No.	Government Companies
9	Madhya Pradesh State Assets Company Management Limited
10	Burhanpur City Transport Service Limited
11	Ratlam Bus Services Limited, Ratlam
12	Sagar City Transport Services Limited
13	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Minerals and Chemicals Limited
14	Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation
	Infrastructure
15	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Limited
16	Singrauli Airport Company Limited
17	Madhya Pradesh Police Housing and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
18	Narmada Basin Projects Company Limited
19	Madhya Pradesh Metro Rail Company Limited
20	Indore Idea Factory Foundation
	Manufacturing
21	Sant Ravidas MP Hastha Shilp Evam Hath Kargha Vikas Nigam Limited
22	Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Semaria) Coal Company Limited
23	Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Morga) Coal Company Limited
24	Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Bicharpur) Coal Company Limited
25	Madhya Pradesh AMRL (Marki Barka) Coal Company Limited
26	Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Coal Limited
27	Madhya Pradesh Monnet Mining Company Limited
28	Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Coal Fields Limited
29	Madhya Pradesh Jaypee Minerals Limited
30	Madhya Pradesh Sainik Coal Mining Private Limited
31	Optel Telecommunication Limited
32	Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Yantra Limited
	Finance
33	Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited
34	The Provident Investment Company Limited
35	Madhya Pradesh Pichhara Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited
36	Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited
37	Madhya Pradesh Venture Finance Limited
38	Madhya Pradesh Venture Finance Trustee Limited
39	Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Gramin Vikas Nigam Limited
40	Madhya Pradesh Film Development Corporation Limited

Appendix 5.2
Statement showing number of State Public Sector Undertakings
whose accounts are in arrear as on 30 September 2022
(Reference: Paragraph 5.5; Page 125)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Accounts received upto	No. of Accounts in arrear
(A) Government Companies			
1	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
2	Jabalpur Electronics Manufacturing Park Limited	2020-21	1
3	Bhopal Electronics Manufacturing Park Limited	2020-21	1
4	DMIC Pithampur Jal Prabhandhan Limited	2020-21	1
5	Madhya Pradesh Plastic Park Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
6	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
7	Madhya Pradesh Monnet Mining Company Limited	2020-21	1
8	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited	2020-21	1
9	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Comp\any Limited	2020-21	1
10	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company Limited	2020-21	1
11	Shahpura Thermal Power Company Limited	2020-21	1
12	Bansagar Thermal Power Company Limited	2020-21	1
13	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Comp\any Limited	2020-21	1
14	Narmada Basin Projects Company Limited	2020-21	1
15	Madhya Pradesh Public Health Services Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
16	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Limited	2019-20	2
17	Madhya Pradesh Urban Development Corporation Limited	2019-20	2
18	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board	2019-20	2
19	Madhya Pradesh Hotel Corporation Limited	2019-20	2
20	DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri Limited	2019-20	2
21	Madhya Pradesh Venture Finance Limited	2019-20	2
22	Madhya Pradesh Venture Finance Trustee Limited	2019-20	2
23	Madhya Pradesh Jal Nigam Maryadit	2019-20	2
24	Madhya Pradesh Urja Vikas Nigam Limited (MPUVNL)	2019-20	2
25	Sagar City Transport Company limited	2019-20	2
26	Madhya Pradesh Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2018-19	3
27	Madhya Pradesh Laghu Udyog Nigam Limited	2018-19	3
28	The Provident Investment Company Limited	2018-19	3
29	Sant Ravidas Madhya Pradesh Hastha Shilp Evam Hath Kargha Vikas Nigam Limited	2018-19	3
30	Madhya Pradesh State Agro Industries Development Corporation Limited	2018-19	3
31	Madhya Pradesh State Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2017-18	4
32	Madhya Pradesh Road Development Corporation Limited	2017-18	4
33	Madhya Pradesh State Civil Supply Corporation	2017-18	4
34	Madhya Pradesh Police Housing and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	2017-18	4
35	Ratlam Bus Services Limited, Ratlam	FANR (arrear from 2017-18)	5
36	Madhya Pradesh State Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2015-16	6
37	Burhanpur City Transport Service Limited	FANR (arrear from 2014-15)	8
38	Singrauli Airport Company Limited	FANR (arrear from 2014-15)	8
39	Madhya Pradesh Pichhara Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	2011-12	10
40	Optel Telecommunication Limited	2009-10	12
41	Madhya Pradesh Film Development Corporation Limited	2009-10	12

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Accounts received upto	No. of Accounts in arrear
42	Madhya Pradesh Panchayati Raj Vitta Evam Gramin Vikas Nigam Limited	2005-06	16
43	Madhya Pradesh Adivasi Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam Limited	2003-04	18
44	Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra Minerals and Chemicals Limited	2001-02	20
45	Madhya Pradesh Vidyut Yantra Limited	1989-90	32
(A) Government Companies Total			213
(B) Statutory Corporations			
1	Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation	2020-21	1
2	Madhya Pradesh State Road Transport Corporation	2007-08	14
(B) Statutory Corporation Total			15
(C) Government Controlled other Companies			
1	Ujjain Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
2	Jabalpur Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
3	Indore Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
4	Sagar Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
5	Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
6	Gwalior Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
7	Satna Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	1
8	B-Nest Foundation	2020-21	1
(C) Government Controlled other Companies Total			8
Grand Total (A+B+C)			236

Appendix 5.3
State Public Sector Undertakings information on profit from operating activities/other income

(Reference: Paragraph 5.9.1; Page 131)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Public Sector Undertakings
SPSUs which earned profit only from its operations	
1	Madhya Pradesh Warehousing and Logistics Corporation
2	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited (MPPGCL)
3	Madhya Pradesh Rajya Van Vikas Nigam Limited
4	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited
5	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited (MPPTCL)
6	Madhya Pradesh Public Health Services Corporation Limited
SPSUs which earned profit only from other/extraordinary income	
1	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation Limited
2	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board
3	DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri Limited
4	MP Plastic City Development Corporation Gwalior Limited
5	Jabalpur Smart City Limited
6	Indore Smart City Development Limited
7	Pithampur Auto Cluster Limited

Appendix 5.4
Non-compliance of mandatory Accounting Standards/Ind-AS
Reported by Statutory Auditors
(Reference: Paragraph 5.13.2; Page 139)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Ind-AS/AS	Brief comment on Ind-AS/AS
1	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company (2020-21)	Ind AS	Non follow of Ind AS 19 'Employee benefit' as company has provided for post employment benefits and other long term employee benefits as per the actuarial valuation report dated 19.02.2010, which is not accordance with Ind AS 19.
2	Madhya Pradesh Power Management Company (2020-21)	Ind AS	<p>Non follow of Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flow'. An entity shall disclose the component of cash and cash equivalent and shall present a reconciliation of the amount in cash flow statement however the company has not given such disclosure.</p> <p>Qualification on the basis that Statutory Auditor are not in position to assure the provisions of Ind AS 36.</p> <p>The Company has neither quantified the amount involved nor has made any provision as per Ind AS 37.</p> <p>Ind AS-108: "Operating Segments", an entity shall disclose the information required under paragraph 32 to 34 of the said Ind AS even if the entity have a single reportable segment. However, no such disclosure is given in Note No. 38.</p> <p>Ind AS-109: Financial Instruments, The company has maintained investments in subsidiaries at cost in the books of accounts. However, the cost of investment in subsidiaries is higher than the net worth of subsidiaries and the subsidiaries are running in huge losses. As per Ind AS 109, read with Ind AS 36, the investment in subsidiaries should be tested for impairment. The company should impair the investments in its books by Rs.14,411.03 Crores (excess of Investment value over the Net Worth of the subsidiaries as on the acquisition date).</p>
3	Madhya Pradesh Tourism Board (2019-20)	AS	AS-11 the effect of changes in foreign exchange rates regarding foreign currency transaction.
4	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Co. Limited (2020-21)	Ind AS	<p>Ind AS-8: Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors regarding prior period errors.</p> <p>Ind AS-16: Property, Plant Equipment regarding Company is not Capitalize all its assets commissioned up to the date of balance sheet.</p> <p>Ind AS-19: Employee Benefits regarding the Company has not obtained actuarial valuation report of post-retirement benefits and Company has not fulfilled the disclosure requirements.</p> <p>Ind AS-20: Accounting for Government Grant and Discloser of Government Assistance regarding the Company has not recognized benefit of a government loan as government grant. Moreover, the company has neither made any provision against it nor booked any contingent liability. Also, the company has not complied with the disclosure requirement of the Ind AS.</p> <p>Ind AS-21: Accounting for Foreign exchange gain or loss regarding the Company has not made any adjustment with regard to gain/loss on account of foreign exchange.</p> <p>Ind AS-23: Borrowing Costs regarding.</p> <p>Ind AS-36: Impairment of Assets, during the year, the Company has not assessed whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. There is no working for impairment so SA are unable to comment on the same.</p> <p>Ind AS-37: Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets regarding Contingent Liabilities.</p>

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Ind-AS/AS	Brief comment on Ind-AS/AS
			Ind AS-105: Non-current Assets held for sale and Discontinued operations regarding the Company does not measure its unserviceable/Damaged/Obsolete capital stores held for sale as required by the Ind AS.
5	Madhya Pradesh State Electronics Development Corporation (2020-21)	AS	<p>Impairment of Assets indication for impairment of assets not provided as indicated in the AS 28.</p> <p>AS 10: Accounting for Fixed Assets as company not shown retired assets as per AS.</p> <p>AS 6: 'Depreciation accounting', company not assessed useful life of assets.</p>
6	Madhya Pradesh Financial Corporation (2021-22)	AS	Corporation has not measured its deferred tax assets or liabilities as per AS 22.

Appendix 5.5
Comments issued to State Public Sector Undertakings
(Reference: Paragraph 5.14.1; Page 140)

Sl. No.	Name of the Public Sector Undertakings	Period of comment issued
1	Madhya Pradesh Van Vikas Nigam Limited	2019-20
2	MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal	2019-20
3	MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal	2020-21
4	MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal	2021-22
5	Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2019-20
6	Indore Smart City Development Limited	2020-21
7	Ujjain Smart City Limited	2020-21
8	Gwalior Smart City Development Corporation Limited	2019-20
9	Satna Smart City Development Limited	2019-20
10	Satna Smart City Development Limited	2020-21
11	B-Nest Foundation, Bhopal	2018-19
12	B-Nest Foundation, Bhopal	2019-20
13	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Bhopal	2020-21
14	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Jabalpur	2020-21
15	Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Indore	2020-21
16	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Jablpur	2020-21
17	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited	2020-21
18	Madhya Pradesh Pichda Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam	2011-12

Appendix 5.6
Broad nature of irregularities highlighted in Management Letters

(Reference: Paragraph 5.16; Page 146)

Sl. No.	Name of Company
1	Madhya Pradesh Van Vikas Nigam Limited (2019-20)
2	MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal (2019-20)
3	MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal (2020-21)
4	MP Metro Rail Corporation Limited Bhopal (2021-22)
5	Bhopal Smart City Development Corporation Limited (2019-20)
6	Indore Smart City Development Limited (2020-21)
7	Ujjain Smart City Limited (2020-21)
8	Jabalpur Smart City limited (2020-21)
9	Gwalior Smart City Development Corporation Limited (2019-20)
10	Satna Smart City Development Limited (2019-20)
11	Satna Smart City Development Limited (2020-21)
12	B-Nest Foundation, Bhopal (2018-19)
13	B-Nest Foundation, Bhopal (2019-20)
14	DMIC Vikram Udyogpuri Limited (2019-20)
15	Madhya Pradesh State Mining Corporation Limited (2020-21)
16	Madhya Pradesh Madhya Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Bhopal (2020-21)
17	Madhya Pradesh Poorv Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Jabalpur (2020-21)
18	Madhya Pradesh Paschim Kshetra Vidyut Vitaran Company Limited, Indore (2020-21)
19	Madhya Pradesh Power Generating Company Limited, Jabalpur (2020-21)
20	Madhya Pradesh Power Transmission Company Limited (2020-21)
21	Madhya Pradesh Pichda Varg Tatha Alpsankhyak Vitta Evam Vikas Nigam (2011-12)

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