

**State Finances Audit Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
for the year ended 31 March 2023**



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



Government of Jharkhand
Report No. 4 of the year 2024

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Preface

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

Chapter 1 of this Report contains the basis and approach to the State Finances Audit Report, structure of the Report, structure of Government Accounts, budgetary processes, trends in key fiscal parameters like revenue surplus/deficit, fiscal surplus/deficit, *etc.* and the fiscal correction path.

Chapters 2 & 3 of the Report contain audit findings on matters arising from an examination of the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts respectively, of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2023. Information has been obtained from Government of Jharkhand, wherever necessary.

Chapter 4 on 'Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.

Chapter 5 presents the summary of the financial performance of Government Companies and Government controlled other Companies.

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.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

About the Report

This Report of the CAG of India is on the State Finances for the year 2022-23. It provides an overview of the finances, budgetary management and quality of accounts, financial reporting practices and other matters relevant to State Finances.

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

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at current prices) grew at a Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 6.53 *per cent* from ₹ 3,05,695 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 3,93,722 crore in 2022-23. Budget Outlay of the State grew at a CAGR of 11.30 *per cent* from ₹ 86,153.82 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 1,17,617.72 crore in 2022-23.

During 2022-23, the growth in GSDP over the previous year was 9.71 *per cent*. Revenue receipts grew at 15.09 *per cent* and the percentage of revenue receipts over GSDP improved from 19.43 *per cent* in 2021-22 to 20.38 *per cent* in 2022-23. The tax revenue increased by 15.29 *per cent* over the previous year and the State's own tax revenue increased by 17.98 *per cent*. The total expenditure (revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and loans and advances) of the State of Jharkhand increased by 15.34 *per cent* over the previous year from ₹ 73,617.80 crore to ₹ 84,908.36 crore. Of this, revenue expenditure showed an increase of 6.22 *per cent* from 2021-22. Revenue surplus increased from ₹ 6,943.94 crore to ₹ 13,563.59 crore, registering 95.33 *per cent* increase over 2021-22, while fiscal deficit increased by 77.28 *per cent* from ₹ 2,604.21 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 4,616.73 crore in 2022-23.

Receipt and Expenditure

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

From 2018-19 to 2022-23, revenue receipts grew from ₹ 56,152 crore to ₹ 80,245 crore, with a CAGR of 9.34 *per cent*. Capital receipts also increased from ₹ 7,850 crore to ₹ 9,189 crore during this period. The share of GoI's

Grants-in-aid in revenue receipts decreased from 16.45 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 13.58 *per cent* in 2022-23. The State Government received ₹ 6,871.79 crore as Central share for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) during the year.

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payments for past obligations. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network. Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, revenue expenditure increased from ₹ 50,631 crore (16.56 *per cent* of GSDP) to ₹ 66,681 crore (16.94 *per cent* of GSDP). It consistently made up a significant portion (79 to 85 *per cent*) of the total expenditure during this period, growing at a CAGR of 7.13 *per cent*.

The gap between the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure results in revenue deficit/surplus. The revenue surplus of the State increased to ₹ 13,564 crore (3.44 *per cent* of GSDP) in the current year from ₹ 5,521 crore (1.81 *per cent* of GSDP) in the year 2018-19.

The State Government spent ₹ 14,016 crore only on capital account. This was 17 *per cent* of the total expenditure in the year 2022-23. CE to GSDP ratio was 3.56 *per cent* in 2022-23 due to increase in CE by ₹ 4,639 crore over the previous year whereas, CE as a percentage to the total budget of the State (₹ 1,17,618 crore) stood at 11.92 *per cent* during FY 2022-23.

The gap between the total expenditure and total non-debt receipts of the State results in fiscal deficit. The fiscal deficit of the State decreased to ₹ 4,617 crore (1.17 *per cent* of GSDP) in 2022-23 from ₹ 6,629 crore (2.17 *per cent* of GSDP) in 2018-19.

Under the revenue expenditure, the quantum of committed expenditure constitutes the largest share. Committed expenditure has the first charge on the resources and consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages and pensions. Committed expenditure on interest payments, salaries and pensions constituted 43-45 *per cent* of revenue expenditure during 2018-19 (45 *per cent*) and 2022-2023 (43 *per cent*). The Committed expenditure increased at a CAGR of 5.94 *per cent i.e.* from ₹ 22,981 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 28,944 crore in 2022-23 {an increase of 3.82 *per cent* over 2021-22 (₹ 27,879 crore)}.

In addition to the committed expenditure, inflexible expenditure fluctuated between 12 *per cent* and 15 *per cent* of revenue expenditure during 2018-19 to 2022-23. The inflexible expenditure increased from ₹ 7,910 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 8,000 crore in 2022-23 registering an increase of 1.14 *per cent*. During the period 2018-19 to 2022-23, the inflexible expenditure grew from ₹ 6,472 crore to ₹ 8,000 crore.

Taken together, the committed and inflexible expenditure in 2022-23 was ₹ 36,944 crore; 55 *per cent* of the revenue expenditure. Upward trend on committed and inflexible expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for other priority sectors and capital creation.

Expenditure on subsidies

Within the non-committed expenditure, amount of subsidies rose from ₹ 2,092 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 5,653 crore in 2021-22 before decreasing to ₹ 4,087 crore in 2022-23. Subsidies was 4.13 *per cent* of the total revenue expenditure in 2018-19 and 6.13 *per cent* in 2022-23. Subsidies on Crop Husbandry constituted a significant portion (31 *per cent*) of the total subsidies during 2022-23.

Contingent Liabilities

In 2022-23, the Government provided guarantees against borrowings of ₹ 4,998.38 crore. During the year, no guarantee was invoked.

The State Government had also notified reversion to the Old Pension Scheme (OPS) vide Notification dated 1 September 2022. The imminent financial burden on account of implementation of OPS also needs to be reckoned while assessing debt sustainability of the State.

Fiscal sustainability

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

FRBM requirements and compliance with fiscal parameters

The FRBM Act / Rules prescribes certain limits within which, revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt as a percentage of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) should be, and similarly for guarantees as a percentage of revenue receipts of the previous year. In 2022-23, the State had revenue surplus at 3.44 *per cent*; fiscal deficit was 1.17 *per cent* as against the limit of 3.50 *per cent* and debt was 30.08 *per cent* as against the limit of 33.15 *per cent*.

As per the debt stabilisation analysis, the public debt of the Government of Jharkhand has grown at a CAGR of 4.04 *per cent* annually of the outstanding public debt between 2018-19 to 2022-23. Public debt-GSDP ratio of Jharkhand has increased from 19.88 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 21.57 *per cent* in 2022-23, which indicates challenges in meeting debt obligations without relying on borrowings.

There was primary deficit in the State during the period 2018-19 to 2020-21, whereas Domar gap showed a mixed trend during the period. During 2019-20 and 2020-21, Domar gap was negative along with primary deficit which was indicative of slow economic growth. During 2021-22 and 2022-23, Domar gap was positive along with primary surplus which indicates stable economic conditions leading to public savings. During 2021-22, real economic growth

was highest (10.87 per cent) due to low base of 2020-21 (COVID year) resulting in significant positive Domar gap (9.62 per cent).

Budget performance

Aggregate expenditure outturn

Budget performance in terms of budgetary intent and budget implementation is examined to assess extent to which the aggregate expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved both in terms of excess and saving. In the Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with Budget Estimates (BE) was (-) 10.82 per cent. This was due to deviation up to (\pm) 25 per cent in 39 grants, between (-) 25 per cent and (-) 50 per cent in 16 grants; and between (-) 50 per cent and (-) 100 per cent in two grants. In the Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was 0.55 per cent. This was due to deviation up to (-) 25 per cent in 13 grants, between (-) 25 per cent and (-) 50 per cent in 14 grants; and between (-) 50 per cent and (-) 100 per cent in eight grants. No provision was made in respect of 20 grants of the Capital section.

Expenditure composition outturn

Budget performance also looks at the extent to which the re-allocation between the main budget categories during the execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition. This measure indicates the extent of variation between the final budget and the actual expenditure. In the Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with Revised Estimates (RE) was (-) 22.08 per cent. This was due to deviation up to (\pm) 25 per cent in 38 grants, between (\pm) 25 per cent and (\pm) 50 per cent in 17 grants and between (\pm) 50 per cent and (\pm) 100 per cent in five grant. In the Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (-) 17.68 per cent. This was due to deviation up to (\pm) 25 per cent in 18 grants, between (\pm) 25 per cent and (\pm) 50 per cent in 10 grants, between (\pm) 50 per cent and (\pm) 100 per cent in nine grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in two grants.

It was noticed that supplementary provisions of ₹ 6,221.83 crore during the year 2022-23 in 43 cases (more than ₹ 0.50 crore in each case) proved unnecessary, as the expenditure did not come up even to the level of original provisions.

It was noticed that in several cases, there were supplementary grants where expenditure was not even up to the original grant. A reliable budget practice should need to deal with such deviations.

Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting

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

Government accounts, non or short-discharging of liabilities and misclassification of transactions and data gaps.

Regularisation of Excess over Grants/ Appropriations

The State Government has to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature as per Article 205 (1) (b) of the Constitution. It was observed that in 2022-23, there was excess expenditure of ₹ 15.92 crore under one appropriation which required regularisation. Further, excess disbursements of ₹ 3,762.49 crore pertaining to FYs 2001-02 to 2021-22 is yet to be regularised.

Reconciliation

As per the Jharkhand Treasury Rules, all departments are required to reconcile their expenditure and receipts with the expenditure booked in the accounts in the Accountant General Office. During 2022-23, the State Government reconciled 96 *per cent* of the total expenditure and 99 *per cent* of the total receipts.

Compliance with IGAS

As against the requirements of the Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS), the State Government partially complied with IGAS-3: Loans and Advances made by the Government.

Operation of PD Accounts

In Jharkhand, 24 PD accounts were opened, to deposit the land acquisition compensation funds. All these accounts are operational and an amount of ₹ 850.24 crore was added in the opening balance of ₹ 2,018.13 crore during the year 2022-23. Out of the total deposits in these PD accounts, ₹ 499.58 crore was disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of ₹ 2,368.79 crore, at the end of the financial year.

Funds to Single Nodal Agency

The Government of India and the State Government have introduced system of Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementation and fund flow for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The share of the Government of India and the State Government is transferred to the Bank Account of the SNA lying outside the Government Account. The State Government received ₹ 6,617.25 crore being Central share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, during 2022-23, in its Treasury Accounts. The State Government transferred ₹ 6,917.88 crore, received in Treasury Accounts being Central share, and State share of ₹ 6,978.52 crore to the SNAs. No further details/documents was provided in this regard. As per PFMS portal of CGA/SNAs, ₹ 8,089.63 crore was lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2023.

Utilisation Certificates against conditional grants

Despite the requirement of submitting Utilisation Certificates (UCs) against grants-in-aid within a stipulated time period, 43,469 outstanding UCs of ₹ 1,16,153.09 crore were pending as on 31st March 2023.

DC bills against AC bills

Similarly, despite the requirement of submitting Detailed Contingency (DC) Bills against the advance money withdrawn through Abstract Contingency (AC) Bills, 18,215 AC bills of ₹ 6,114.71 crore were pending for submission of DC bills as on 31st March 2023.

Compliance with prevailing rules and codal provisions are meant to ensure control and accountability in accounting and financial reporting. Non-compliance and deviations impact the quality of accounting and financial reporting adversely. Non-timely submission of UCs against conditional grants; non-submission of DC bills against AC bills; non-compliance with IGAS-3; funds remaining outside Government accounts; and non-supply of details of expenditure from SNAs have impacted the quality of accounts adversely.

Working of State Public Sector Enterprises

As on 31 March 2023, there were 32 SPSEs (including three non-working government companies and one Government Controlled Other Company) in Jharkhand under the audit jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).

Audit noticed that the prescribed timelines regarding submission of Financial Statements were not adhered to by 32 SPSEs whose 107 accounts were in arrears. Out of the total profit of ₹ 53.57 crore earned by 11 working SPSEs, 77.26 per cent was contributed by two SPSEs only. As per latest finalised accounts, loss of ₹ 2,597.72 crore was incurred by three working SPSEs.

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

Chapter-1

OVERVIEW

CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1.1 Profile of the State

The State of Jharkhand was created in November 2000 by bifurcating the erstwhile State of Bihar. It covers a geographical area of 79,716 sq. km., of which, 29.76 *per cent* is covered by forests. It is the 16th largest State of the country and has 24 districts.

Jharkhand is endowed with a variety of mineral resources. The major mineral resources are coal, iron ore, bauxite, limestone, copper, mica, graphite, china clay and uranium. Jharkhand is the only State in the country producing coking coal and uranium. There were 121 mines of major minerals and 589 mines of minor minerals in the State during 2022-23.

As indicated in **Appendix 1.1, Part-A**, the State's population increased from 3.41 crore in 2013 to 3.95 crore in 2023, an increase of 15.84 *per cent* in the last 10 years. The population density of the State was 495.08 persons per sq. km. which was higher than the national average of 422.26 persons per sq. km. The State literacy rate was 66.40 *per cent* as per the 2011 census.

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Jharkhand

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

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

As per the new series available, GSDP figures for the years 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 have changed. Accordingly, the percentages/ratios in relevant tables for the relevant years, published in the previous years' Audit Reports, have undergone changes. Trends in the annual growth of GSDP of Jharkhand, *vis-à-vis* that of the GDP of the country, and sectoral growth in GSDP, for the period from financial year (FY) 2018-19 to FY 2022-23, are given in **Table 1.1**.

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

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
INDIA					
GDP (2011-12 Series) (₹ in crore)	1,88,99,668	2,01,03,593	1,98,29,927	2,34,71,012	2,72,40,712
GVA	1,71,75,128	1,83,81,117	1,81,88,780	2,14,38,883	2,47,42,871
Growth rate of GDP over previous year (<i>per cent</i>)	10.59	6.37	-1.36	18.36	16.06
Growth rate of GVA over previous year (<i>per cent</i>)	10.77	7.02	-1.05	17.87	15.41
Per Capita GDP (in ₹)	1,42,424	1,49,915	1,46,301	1,71,498	1,96,983

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
JHARKHAND					
GSDP (2011-12 Series) (₹ in crore)	3,05,695	3,10,305	2,96,664	3,58,863	3,93,722
GSVA	2,78,824	2,83,196	2,75,196	3,33,216	3,66,147
Growth rate of GSDP over previous year (<i>per cent</i>)	13.30	1.51	-4.40	20.97	9.71
Growth rate of GSVA over previous year (<i>per cent</i>)	15.03	1.57	-2.82	21.08	9.88
Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)	82,220	82,276	77,561	92,581	1,00,288

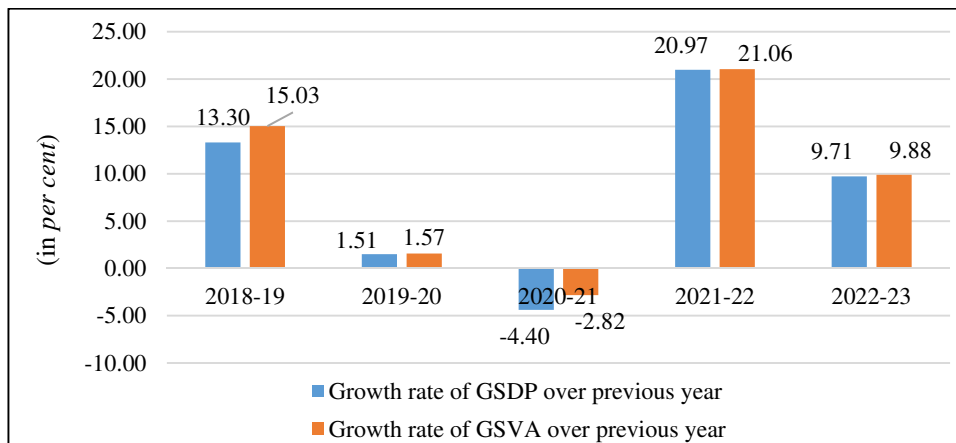
Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI and Planning and Development Department, Government of Jharkhand

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in FY 2022-23, at current prices was ₹ 3,93,722 crore and the GDP, in FY 2022-23, at current prices, was ₹ 2,72,40,712 crore. Further, the per capita GSDP of the State, for FY 2022-23, was ₹ 1,00,288 while that of the country was ₹ 1,96,983. The growth in per Capita GSDP of the State (8.32 *per cent*), during FY 2022-23, could not keep pace with the growth in per capita GDP of the country (14.86 *per cent*) during the same year. As can be seen from **Table 1.1**, the growth rate of GSDP of Jharkhand showed wide fluctuations, during the period from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is being used for economic analysis by GoI and international organisations like IMF and World Bank, as GVA is considered to be a better indicator of economic growth, as compared to GDP, because it ignores the impact of taxes and subsidies. Both measures are different, in so far as treatment of net taxes is concerned. From a policymaker's perspective, it is, therefore, vital to have a comparison of the GVA and Gross State Value Added (GSVA) data, for better analysis and making policy interventions.

The trends of GSDP and GSVA, for the period from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23, is indicated in **Chart 1.1**.

Chart 1.1 : Growth rate of GSDP vs. GSVA (FYs 2018-19 to 2022-23)

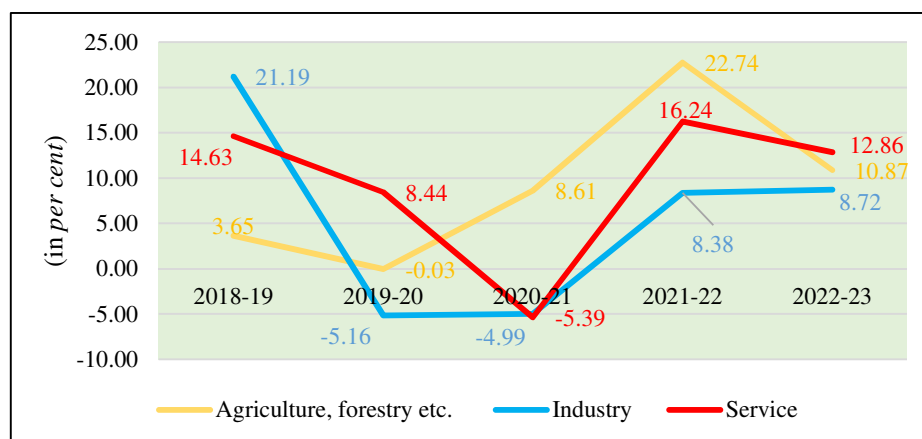


Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

1.1.2 Sectoral contribution to GSDP

Chart 1.2 reflects the sector-wise contribution to GSDP during the financial years 2018-19 to 2022-23. During 2022-23, the major contributor to GSDP was the Service Sector followed by the Agriculture Sector. However, in comparison to FY 2018-19, the contribution of the Industry Sector decreased significantly during FY 2022-23.

Chart 1.2: Sectoral growth in GSDP



Source: Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI

As can be seen from **Chart 1.2**, the contribution of all sectors to GSDP increased significantly during FY 2021-22, after dipping significantly during FYs 2019-20 and 2020-21. The contribution of the agriculture and service sectors decreased during FY 2022-23, as compared to FY 2021-22.

1.2 Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

The State Finances Audit Report (SFAR) is prepared and submitted under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements) compiles the Finance Accounts and the 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, and the statements received from the Reserve Bank of India. These accounts are audited independently by the Principal Accountant General (Audit), and reported upon by the CAG.

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

- Budget of the State for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities *vis-à-vis* projections, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures;
- Results of audit carried out by the office of the Principal Accountant General (Audit);
- Other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries (accounting as well as MIS);
- GSDP data and other State related statistics; and
- Various audit reports of the CAG of India.

Analysis has also been carried out in the context of recommendations of the Finance Commissions (FCs), State Financial Responsibility and Budget Management Act, best practices and guidelines of the Government of India. An entry conference was held on 21 June 2023, with the State Finance Department, wherein the audit approach was explained. An exit conference was also held on 13 September 2023. The draft Report has been forwarded (18 October 2023) to the State Government for its replies/comments, which are awaited (November 2023).

1.3 Overview of Government Account Structure and Budgetary Processes

The Accounts of the State 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 the 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 money 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 concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

3. Public Accounts 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 repayables like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads, pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

Budget Document

Annual Financial Statement: 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 expenditures 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, share of Union Taxes/ Duties, and grants from Government of India.

Revenue Expenditure consists of all expenditure of the Government which does not result in the creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to expenses incurred for the normal functioning of Government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the government, and grants given to various institutions (even though some of these 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 the Central Government *etc.* and
- **Non-debt Receipts:** Proceeds from disinvestment, recoveries of loans and advances.

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

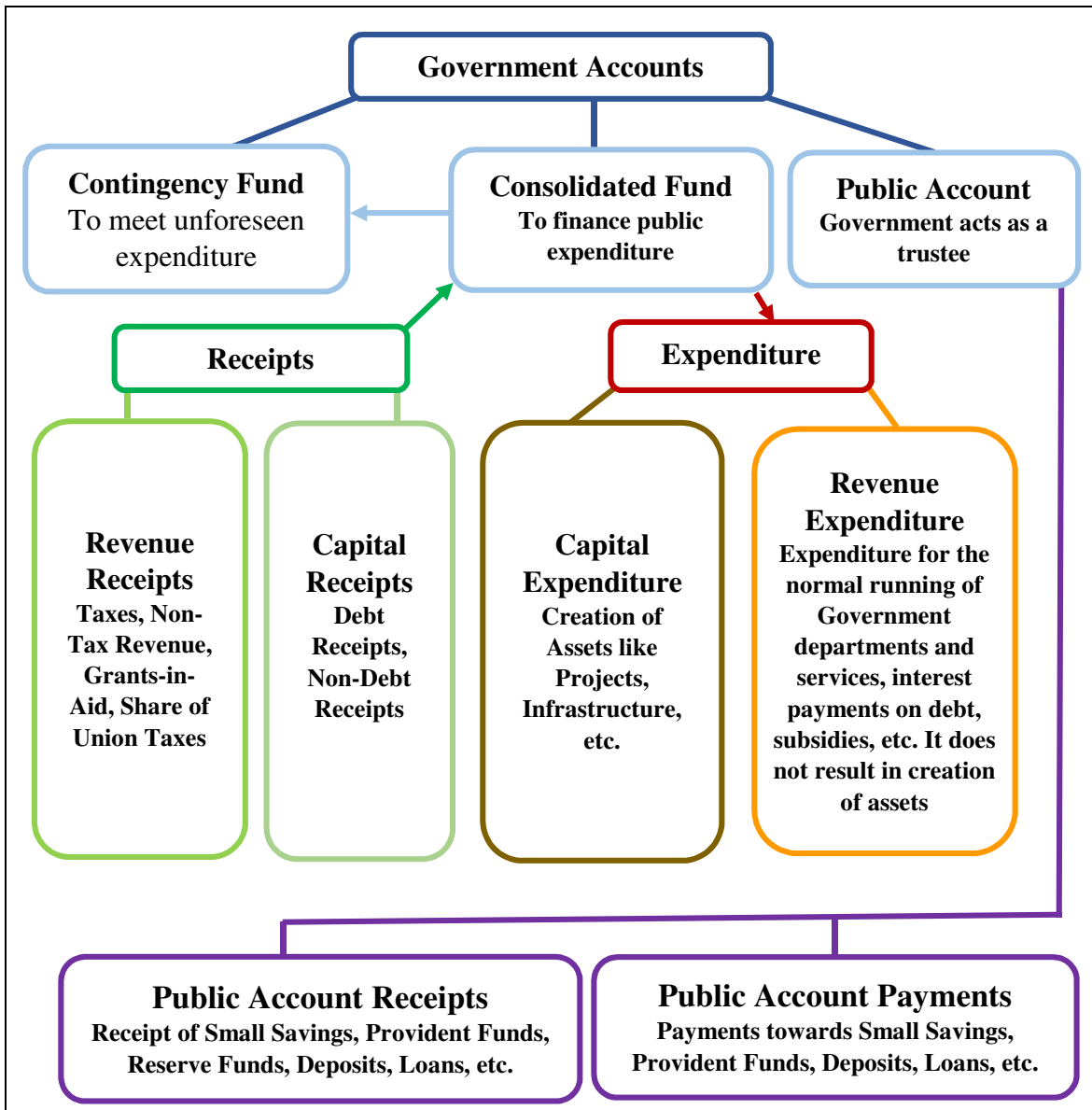
The accounting classification system in Government is both functional and economic, as shown below.

	Attribute of transaction	Classification
Standardised in LMMH* by CGA	Function: Education, Health <i>etc.</i>	Major Head under Grants (4-digit)
	Sub-Function	Sub Major head (2-digit)
	Programme	Minor Head (3-digit)
Flexibility left for States	Scheme	Sub-Head (2-digit)
	Sub-scheme	Detailed Head (2-digit)
	Economic nature/Activity	Object Head: Salary, minor works, <i>etc.</i> (2-digit)

*List of Major and Minor Heads

The functional classification indicates the department, function, scheme or programme and object of expenditure. The economic classification helps organise these payments as revenue, capital, debt *etc.* Economic classification is achieved by the numbering logic embedded in the first digit of the 4-digit Major Heads. For instance, 0 and 1 is for revenue receipts, 2 and 3 for revenue expenditure *etc.* Economic classification is also achieved by an inherent definition and distribution of some object heads, which are the primary units of appropriation in the budget documents. For instance, generally, the object head “Salary” is revenue expenditure and the object head ‘Construction’ is capital expenditure. A pictorial depiction of the structure of Government Accounts is given in **Chart 1.3**. A detailed layout of the Finance Accounts is given in **Appendix 1.1, Part B & C**.

Chart 1.3: Structure of Government Accounts



Public Debt and Public Liability: In this Report, 'Public Debt' has been taken to comprise market borrowings, institutional loans, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), loans given by Central Government *etc.* For this purpose, the major heads 6003 and 6004 - Public Debt have been taken into consideration.

Further, transactions relating to 'Small Savings, Provident Fund *etc.*', 'Reserve Funds' and 'Deposit and Advances', under the Public Account, are such that the Government incurs a liability to repay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid. Transactions relating to 'Remittances' and 'Suspense', under the Public Account, include merely adjusting heads, such as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfers between different accounting circles.

In this Report, 'Public Liability' has been taken to include transactions under the major heads 8001 to 8554, relating to 'Small Savings, Provident Fund

etc., 'Reserve Funds' and 'Deposit and Advances', along with transactions under the major heads 6003 and 6004.

Budgetary Processes

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

The State Budget Manual details the budget formulation process and guides the State Government in preparing its budgetary estimates and monitoring its expenditure activities. Results of audit scrutiny of the budget and implementation of other budgetary initiatives of the State Government, are detailed in **Chapter 3** of this Report.

1.3.1 Snapshot of Finances

Table 1.2 shows the details of actual financial results *vis-à-vis* Budget Estimates, for the FY 2022-23, along with the actuals of FY 2021-22.

Table: 1.2: Actual Financial Results *vis-à-vis* Budget estimates

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Budget Estimate)	2022-23 (Actual)	Percentage of Actual to B.E.	Percentage of Actual to GSDP
1	Tax Revenue	49,024.26	51,856.58	56,521.63	109.00	14.36
(i)	Own - Tax Revenue	21,289.61	35,317.75	25,117.51	71.12	6.38
(ii)	Share of Union Taxes/Duties	27,734.65	16,538.83	31,404.12	189.88	7.98
2	Non-Tax Revenue	10,030.75	13,762.84	12,830.05	93.22	3.26
3	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	10,666.85	17,405.74	10,893.54	62.59	2.77
4	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	69,721.86	83,025.16	80,245.22	96.65	20.38
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1,291.73	75.84	46.41	61.19	0.01
6	Other Receipts	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
7	Borrowings and other liabilities ^{\$}	2,604.21*	11,286.46	4,616.73 ^{&}	40.91	1.17
8	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	3,895.94	11,362.30	4,663.14	41.04	1.18
9	Total Receipts (4+8)	73,617.80	94,387.46	84,908.36	89.96	21.57
10	Revenue Expenditure	62,777.92	76,273.30	66,681.63	87.42	16.94
11	Interest payments [#]	6,286.05	6,661.57	6,238.29	93.65	1.58
12	Capital Expenditure	9,376.90	16,606.48	14,015.59	84.40	3.56
13	Loan and advances	1,462.98	1,507.68	4,211.14	279.31	1.07
14	Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	73,617.80	94,387.46	84,908.36	89.96	21.57
15	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (4-10)	6,943.94	6,751.86	13,563.59	200.89	3.44
16	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) {14-(4+5+6)}	-2,604.21	-11,286.46	-4,616.73	40.91	1.17
17	Primary Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (16-11)	3,681.84	-4,624.89	1,621.56	35.06	0.41

Source : Finance Accounts

^{\$} Borrowings and other liabilities: Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts- Disbursement of Public Account) + Net of opening and Closing Cash Balance.

* Includes ₹ 2,484.41 crore in FY 2021-22, as back-to-back loan from GoI, in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation.

[&] Includes ₹ 2,964.32 crore, received during FY 2022-23, as special assistance for capital expenditure.

[#] Included in Revenue Expenditure shown at Sl. No. 10.

During FY 2022-23, revenue receipts increased by 15.09 *per cent* over the receipts of the previous year, whereas they fell short of the budget estimates by 3.35 *per cent*. During FY 2022-23, growth of revenue expenditure was 6.22 *per cent* over the previous year. However, it was ₹ 9,591.67 crore less than the budget estimates. Further, there was revenue surplus of ₹ 13,563.59 crore, during the said FY.

GST compensation is the revenue of the State Government under the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. The State received GST compensation of ₹ 2,064.65 crore, as revenue receipts, during FY 2022-23.

Table 1.3 indicates the trend of receipts and expenditure, on the Revenue and Capital Accounts, during FYs 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Table: 1.3: Trends of Receipts and Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Revenue		Percentage of revenue expenditure to revenue receipts	Capital		Percentage of capital expenditure to capital receipts
	Receipts	Expenditure		Receipts	Expenditure	
2018-19	56,152	50,631	90.17	7,850	10,712	136.46
2019-20	58,417	56,457	96.64	9,642	9,879	102.46
2020-21	56,150	59,264	105.55	13,595	8,466	62.27
2021-22	69,722	62,778	90.04	11,132	9,377	84.23
2022-23	80,245	66,682	83.10	9,189	14,016	152.53

- The percentage of revenue expenditure to revenue receipts was minimum during FY 2022-23 (83.10 *per cent*), resulting in higher revenue surplus in FY 2022-23.
- The percentage of capital expenditure to capital receipts increased from 84.23 *per cent* in FY 2021-22, to 152.53 *per cent* in FY 2022-23, which was the highest during the period 2018-23.
- The increase in capital expenditure, in FY 2022-23 was mainly on account of increase in expenditure on 'Water Supply and Sanitation' (by ₹ 2,078 crore), 'Rural Development' (by ₹ 1,077 crore) and 'Education, Sports, Art and Culture' (by ₹ 917 crore), which was offset by less expenditure on 'Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries' (by ₹ 999 crore). However, the capital expenditure during FY 2022-23, was significantly lower than the budget provision of ₹ 16,606 crore.

1.3.2 Snapshot of Assets and liabilities of the Government

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from GoI, receipts from the public account and reserve funds. The assets comprise mainly the capital expenditure and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances. The summarised position of Assets and Liabilities, in FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23, is given in **Table 1.4**.

Table 1.4: Summarised position of Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities				Assets					
	2021-22	2022-23	Per cent increase		2021-22	2022-23	Per cent increase		
Consolidated Fund									
A	Internal Debt	74,538.31	73,580.43	-1.29	a	Gross Capital expenditure	1,05,394.58	1,19,410.18	13.30
B	Loans and Advances from GoI*	7,993.22	11,363.95	42.17	b	Loans and Advances	24,348.48	28,513.21	17.10
Contingency Fund		500.00	500.00	0.00					
Public Account									
A	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	1,001.19	1,016.98	1.58	a	Advances	19.67	17.66	-10.22
B	Deposits	23,609.29	26,955.09	14.17	b	Remittance	0.00	0.00	0.00
C	Reserve Funds	6,844.35	6,535.66	-4.51	c	Suspense and Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00
D	Remittances	112.64	76.55	-32.04		Cash balance (including investment in Earmarked Fund)	5,572.70	6,682.68	19.92
E	Suspense and Miscellaneous	117.65	412.70	250.79		Deficit in Revenue Account	-	-	-
	Cumulative excess of receipts over expenditure	20,618.78	34,182.37	65.78					
Total		1,35,335.43	1,54,623.73	14.25		Total	1,35,335.43	1,54,623.73	14.25

Source : Finance Accounts

*Includes ₹ 2,484.41 crore in 2021-22 as back-to-back loans from Gol in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

1.4 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

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

Deficits are financed by borrowing, giving rise to Government debt. The concepts of deficits and debt are closely related. Deficits can be thought of as a flow which add to the stock of debt. If Government continues to borrow year after year, it leads to accumulation of debt and Government has to pay more and more by way of interest. These interest payments themselves contribute to the debt.

By borrowing, Government transfers the burden of reduced consumption to future generations. This is because it borrows by issuing bonds to the people living at present but may decide to pay off the bonds much later, by raising taxes or reducing expenditure. Also, Government borrowing from people reduces the savings available to the private sector. To the extent that this reduces capital formation and growth, debt acts as a 'burden' on future generations.

However, if Government deficits succeed in their goal of raising production, there will be more income and, therefore, more saving. In this case, both Government and industry can borrow more. Also, if Government invests in infrastructure, future generations may be better off, provided the return on such investments is greater than the rate of interest. The actual debt could be paid off by the growth in output. The debt should not then be considered

burdensome. The growth in debt will have to be judged by the growth of the economy (State GDP) as a whole.

Government deficit can be reduced by an increase in taxes or reduction in expenditure. However, the major thrust has been towards reduction in Government expenditure. This could be achieved through making Government activities more efficient, through better planning of programmes and better administration.

The State Government passed the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2007, in May 2003, with the objective of ensuring prudence in fiscal management, by eliminating revenue deficit, reducing fiscal deficit and overall/outstanding debt to acceptable levels, 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 levels.

The Jharkhand FRBM Act, 2007, was amended in November 2021, in pursuance of GoI policy on State's fiscal consolidation, for the financial years 2021-22 to 2025-26.

The amended FRBM Act of November 2021 aimed to reduce fiscal deficit to 4 per cent of the estimated GSDP for the FY 2021-22, 3.5 per cent for FY 2022-23 and 3 per cent for FYs 2023-24 to 2025-26. The fiscal deficit was to be reduced by an additional 0.50 per cent of the estimated GSDP, for the FYs 2021-22 to 2024-25, subject to reforms in the power sector. Further, the borrowings under option 1 of GST Compensation and borrowings under the scheme for special assistance to states for capital expenditure, were to be beyond the purview of the above stipulations, for FY 2021-22.

1.4.1 Achievements vis-à-vis the fiscal targets prescribed in the State FRBM Act

The targets relating to key fiscal parameters, envisaged in the State Medium term Fiscal Plan (MTFP), under the FRBM Act, and achievements thereagainst, during the period from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23, are given in **Table 1.5**.

Table 1.5: Compliance with the provisions of the State MTFP under the FRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Deficit (₹ in crore)	Zero	5,521	1,960	-3,114	6,944	13,564
		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Three per cent (5 per cent for 2020-21, 4 per cent for 2021-22 & 3.5 per cent for 2022-23)	6,629 (2.17)	8,035 (2.59)	14,911 (5.03)	2,604 (0.73)	4,617 (1.17)
	Target (per cent)	3.0	3.0	5.0	4.0	3.5
		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP (in per cent)	Target	27.20	27.10	27.00	33.00	33.15
	Actuals	27.41	30.42	36.23 [#]	30.93 [#]	30.08
		✗	✗	✗	✓	✓

[#] Does not include ₹ 1,689.00 crore in FY 2020-21 and ₹ 2,484.41 crore in FY 2021-22, passed on as back-to-back loans by the Government of India, in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation

The State had Revenue Surplus during the period from FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23, except in FY 2020-21. The Fiscal Deficit was also below the prescribed target during FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23, except in FY 2020-21. The ratio of outstanding liability to GSDP had crossed the norms prescribed in the MTFP, under the Jharkhand FRBM Act and was an area of concern till FY 2020-21. It had, however, improved during FY 2021-22 and had continued to remain within the target during the current year.

The targets set by the 15th FC and those projected in the State budget *vis-à-vis* achievements in respect of major fiscal aggregates, with reference to GSDP, during FY 2022-23, are given in **Table 1.6**.

Table 1.6: Targets *vis-à-vis* achievements, in respect of major fiscal aggregates for FY 2022-23

Fiscal variables	2022-23			(in per cent)
	FFC projection for the State	Target, as prescribed in the MTFP Statement	Actuals	Actuals (post audit)
Revenue deficit (-)/ surplus (+) <i>w.r.t</i> GSDP	Zero	1.77	3.44	3.29
Fiscal deficit (-)/ surplus (+) <i>w.r.t.</i> GSDP	NA	-3.5	-1.17	-1.33
Ratio of total outstanding liability of the Government to GSDP	37.5	33.15	30.08	30.08

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

Table 1.7 indicates the variations between the projections made for FY 2022-23, in the MTFP presented to the State Legislature, along with the annual budget for FY 2022-23 and the actuals of the year.

Table 1.7: Actuals *vis-à-vis* projections, in the MTFP, for FY 2022-23

Sl. No.	Fiscal Variables	Projection as per MTFP	Actuals (2022-23)	Variation (in per cent)
1	Own Tax Revenue	24,850	25,118	1.08
2	Non-Tax Revenue	13,763	12,830	-6.78
3	Share of Central Taxes	27,007	31,404	16.28
4	Grants-in-aid from GoI	17,891	10,893	-39.12
5	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	83,511	80,245	-3.91
6	Revenue Expenditure	76,273	66,682	-12.57
7	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (5-6)	7,238	13,564	87.40
8	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	-11,286	-4,617	59.09
9	Liability/GSDP ratio (<i>per cent</i>)	33.15	30.08	9.26
10	GSDP growth rate at current prices (<i>per cent</i>)	11.01	9.71	-11.81

As shown in the above table, the State's receipts were less than the MTFP targets mainly due to less receipt of GIA from GoI.

1.4.2 Trends of Deficit/Surplus

Chart 1.4 and Chart 1.5 present the trends in deficit parameters and trends relative to GSDP respectively over the period 2018-23.

Chart 1.4: Trends in surplus/deficit parameters

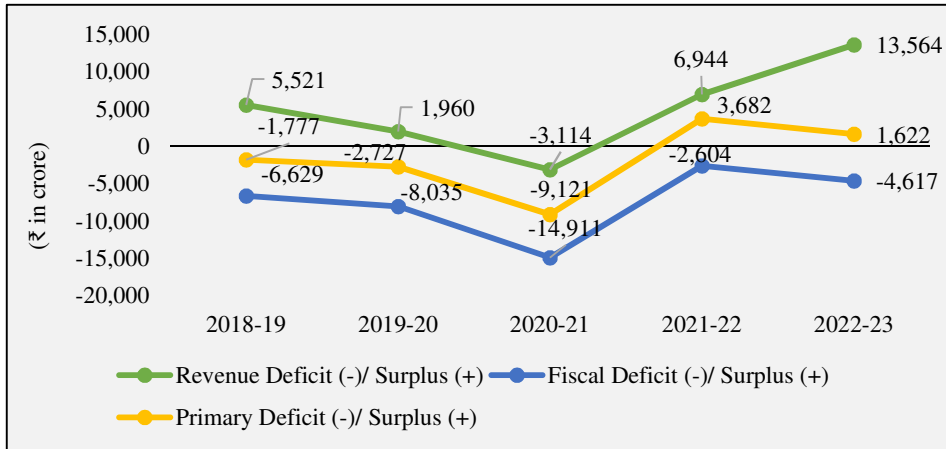
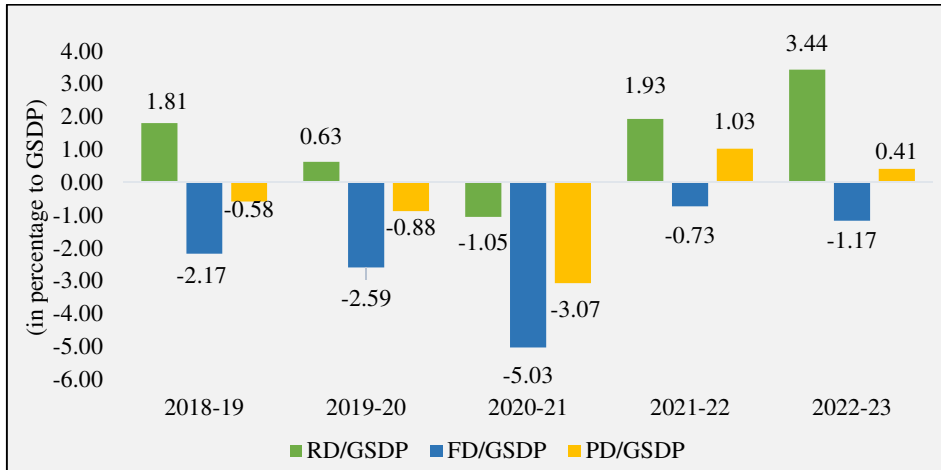


Chart 1.5: Trends in Surplus/Deficit relative to GSDP



The State was able to achieve the targets specified by the Finance Commission and as set in its FRBM Act, with regard to its key fiscal parameters. Revenue surplus of ₹ 6,944 in FY 2021-22 increased to ₹ 13,564 crore in FY 2022-23. However, Fiscal Deficit increased from ₹ 2,604 crore in FY 2021-22, to ₹ 4,617 crore in FY 2022-23, which was still under the projection for the year and was indicative of reduced dependence of the State on borrowed funds. Primary surplus of ₹ 3,682 crore in FY 2021-22, decreased to ₹ 1,622 crore in FY 2022-23.

1.5 Deficits post examination by Audit

As per the FRBM Act, the State Government must ensure compliance to the targets fixed for fiscal indicators, such as deficits, ceiling on liabilities and on guarantees *etc.* The Revenue Deficit and the Fiscal deficit, as worked out for the State, get impacted due to various circumstances, such as misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital expenditure and off-budget fiscal operations. Besides, deferment of clear cut liabilities, not depositing cess/royalty to the Consolidated Fund, short contribution to the New Pension Scheme, Sinking Fund and Guarantee Redemption Fund *etc.*,

also impacts the revenue and fiscal deficit figures. In order to arrive at the actual deficit figures, the effect of misclassification, of revenue expenditure/ capital outlay and / or any such misclassification, needs to be included and the impact of such irregularities needs to be reversed. An analysis of the deficits, after examination in audit, is given in **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.8: Revenue and Fiscal Deficit as per findings of Audit

Particulars	Impact on Revenue Surplus (Overstatement)	Impact on Fiscal Deficit (Understatement)	Para Ref.
(₹ in crore)			
Non/ Short transfer of Cess to dedicated Funds in Public Account during 2022-23	173.30	173.30	2.5.3
Non-discharge of Interest liabilities on SDRF during 2022-23	131.95	131.95	2.5.2
Non-discharge of Interest liabilities on State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits during 2022-23	161.56	161.56	2.5.2
Non-discharge of Interest liabilities on SDMF during 2022-23	151.40	151.40	2.5.2
Total	618.21	618.21	

Source: Finance Accounts and audit analysis

As can be seen from **Table 1.8**, the revenue surplus was overstated by ₹ 618.21 crore and the fiscal deficit was understated by ₹ 618.21 crore in the current year. Thus, if the above items are factored in, the State's actual revenue surplus and fiscal deficit would be ₹ 12,945.38 crore and ₹ 5,234.94 crore, respectively, instead of ₹ 13,563.59 crore and ₹ 4,616.73 crore.

1.6 Total Liabilities

As per the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2007, total liabilities means the liabilities under the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account of the State. The outstanding debt/liabilities can be split into various components, as given in **Table 1.9**.

Table 1.9: Components of outstanding liabilities as on 31 March 2023

Borrowings and other liabilities as per Finance Accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)
Internal Debt (A)	73,580.43
Market Loans bearing interest	55,812.65
Market Loans not bearing interest	0.04
Compensation and other Bonds	4,447.39
Loans from other Institutions etc.	8,036.65
Special Securities issued to the National Small Savings Fund of the Central Government	5,247.91
Other Loans	35.79
Loans and Advances from Central Government (B)	11,363.94
Non-plan Loans	8.80
Loans for State Plan Schemes	11,355.14
Others	0.00
Liabilities upon Public Account (C)	33,503.85
Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	1,016.98
Deposits & Advances	26,955.09
Reserve Funds	5,531.78
Total (A+B+C)	1,18,448.22

Thus, at the end of FY 2022-23, the major contributors in the State's outstanding liabilities were market loans bearing interest under 'Internal Debt' (₹ 55,812.65 crore) and 'Deposits and Advances' under the Public Account (₹ 26,955.09 crore).

Chapter-2

FINANCES OF THE STATE

CHAPTER 2

FINANCES OF THE STATE

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. It discusses the overall trends during the five-year period from 2018-19 to 2022-23, debt sustainability of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State. Information was also obtained from the State Government, where necessary.

2.1 Major changes in key fiscal aggregates *vis-à-vis* 2021-22

Table 2.1 gives a bird's eye view of the major changes in key fiscal aggregates of the State during the financial year 2022-23, compared to the previous year. Each of these indicators have been analysed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Table 2.1: Changes in key fiscal aggregates in 2022-23 compared to 2021-22

Revenue Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Revenue Receipts of the State increased by 15.09 <i>per cent</i>✓ Own Tax Receipts of the State increased by 17.98 <i>per cent</i>✓ Non-tax Receipts increased by 27.90 <i>per cent</i>✓ State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 13.23 <i>per cent</i>✓ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India increased by 2.13 <i>per cent</i>
Revenue Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Revenue Expenditure increased by 6.22 <i>per cent</i>✓ Revenue Expenditure on General Services increased by 7.91 <i>per cent</i>✓ Revenue Expenditure on Social Services increased by 12.18 <i>per cent</i>✓ Revenue Expenditure on Economic Services decreased by 4.84 <i>per cent</i>
Capital Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Debt Capital Receipts decreased by 27.36 <i>per cent</i> in 2021-22 which further decreased by 7.09 <i>per cent</i> in the current year.✓ Non-debt Capital Receipts decreased by ₹ 1,245.32 crore during 2022-23.
Capital Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Capital Expenditure increased by 49.47 <i>per cent</i>✓ Capital Expenditure on General Services increased by 18.89 <i>per cent</i>✓ Capital Expenditure on Social Services increased by 227.28 <i>per cent</i>✓ Capital Expenditure on Economic Services increased by 12.41 <i>per cent</i>
Loans and Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Disbursement of Loans and Advances increased by 187.84 <i>per cent</i>✓ Recoveries of Loans and Advances decreased by 96.41 <i>per cent</i>
Public Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Public Debt Receipts decreased by 7.09 <i>per cent</i>✓ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 58.45 <i>per cent</i>
Public Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Public Account Receipts increased by 35.72 <i>per cent</i>✓ Disbursement of Public Account increased by 16.88 <i>per cent</i>
Cash Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none">✓ Cash balance increased by ₹ 1,109.98 crore (19.92 <i>per cent</i>) during 2022-23

2.2 Sources and Application of Funds

Table 2.2 compares the sources and application of funds of the State during 2022-23 with 2021-22. More details are given in **Appendix 2.1**.

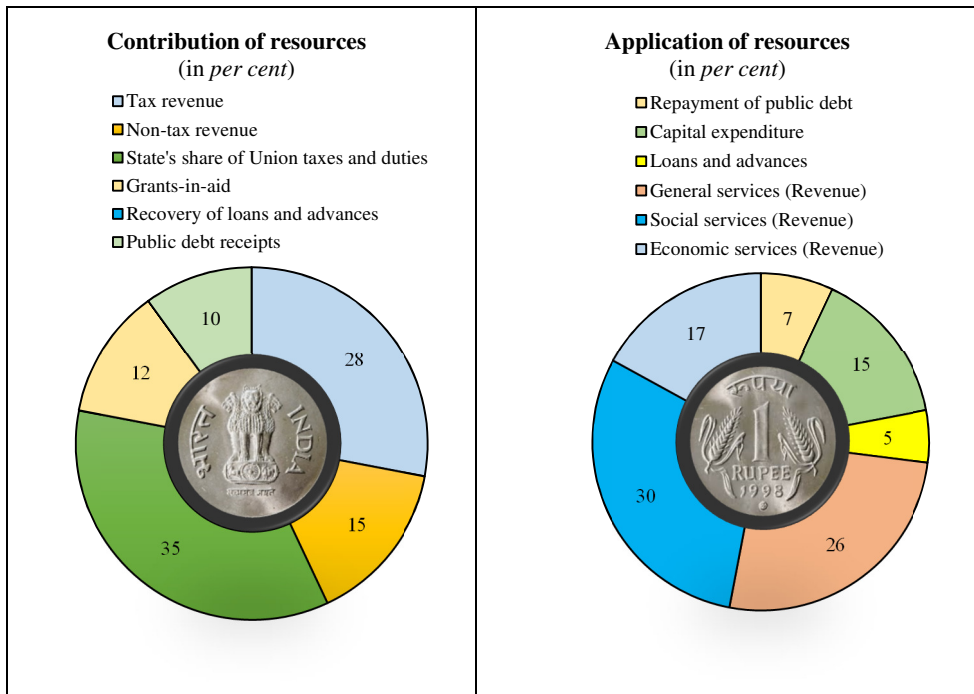
Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2021-22 and 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
Sources	Opening Cash Balance with RBI	160.55	149.37	-11.18
	Revenue Receipts	69,721.86	80,245.22	10,523.36
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	1,291.73	46.41	-1,245.32
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	5,592.79	2,412.84	-3,179.95
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	-2,999.76	2,145.59	5,145.35
	Total	73,767.17	84,999.43	11,232.26
Application	Revenue Expenditure	62,777.92	66,681.63	3,903.71
	Capital Expenditure	9,376.90	14,015.59	4,638.69
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	1,462.98	4,211.14	2,748.16
	Closing Cash Balance with RBI	149.37	91.07	-58.30
	Total	73,767.17	84,999.43	11,232.26

Chart 2.1 gives details of receipts into and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund during 2022-23 in terms of percentages.

Chart 2.1: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2022-23



2.3 Resources of the State

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

The resources of the State are described below:

- Revenue receipts** consist of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, State's share of Union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from the Government of India (GoI).
- Capital receipts (Debt and non-debt capital receipts)** comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market

loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI.

Both revenue and capital receipts form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

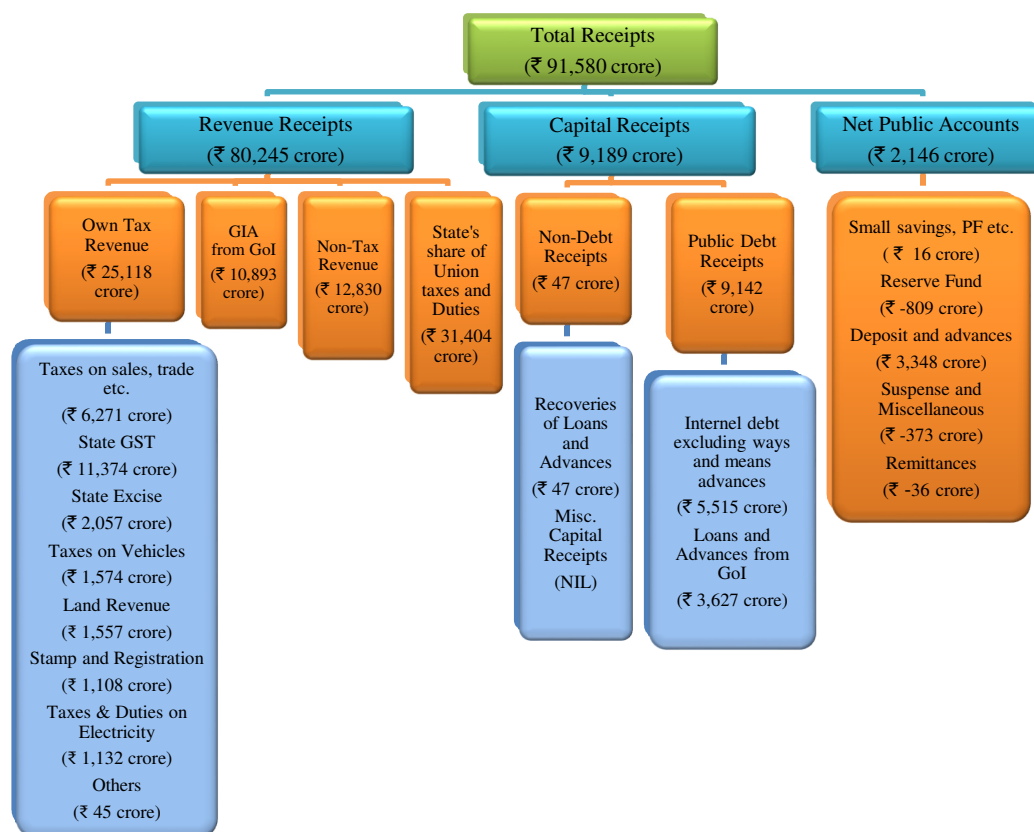
3. **Net Public Accounts receipts:** There are receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances *etc.*, which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund.

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

2.3.1 Receipts of the State

Composition of receipts of the State, during FY 2022-23, is given in **Chart 2.2**.

Chart 2.2: Composition of receipts of the State during 2022-23



2.3.2 State's Revenue Receipts

This paragraph analyses trends in total revenue receipts and its components. It is followed by analysis of trends in the receipts, bifurcated into receipts from the Central Government and State's own receipts.

2.3.2.1 Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts

Table 2.3 shows the trends and growth of revenue receipts as well as revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP over the five-year period. Trends in revenue receipts relative to GSDP and composition of revenue receipts are also given in **Appendix 2.2**.

Table 2.3: Trend in Revenue Receipts

Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Receipts (RR) (₹ in crore)	56,152	58,417	56,150	69,722	80,245
Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	6.44	4.03	-3.88	24.17	15.09
Own Tax Revenue	14,752	16,771	16,880	21,290	25,118
Rate of growth of Own Tax Revenue	19.42	13.69	0.65	26.12	17.98
Non-Tax Revenue	8,258	8,750	7,564	10,031	12,830
Rate of growth of Non-Tax Revenue	5.24	5.96	-13.55	32.61	27.91
Rate of growth of Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-tax Revenue) (<i>per cent</i>)	13.90	10.90	-4.20	28.13	21.16
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore) (2011-12 Series)	3,05,695	3,10,305	2,96,664	3,58,863	3,93,722
Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	13.30	1.51	-4.40	20.97	9.71
RR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	18.37	18.83	18.93	19.43	20.38
Buoyancy Ratios¹					
Revenue Buoyancy <i>w.r.t.</i> GSDP	0.48	2.67	*	1.15	1.55
State's Own Revenue Buoyancy <i>w.r.t.</i> GSDP	1.05	7.22	*	1.34	2.18
Buoyancy of Revenue Receipts <i>w.r.t.</i> Own Tax Revenue	0.33	0.29	#	0.93	0.84

Source of GSDP figures: MoSPI

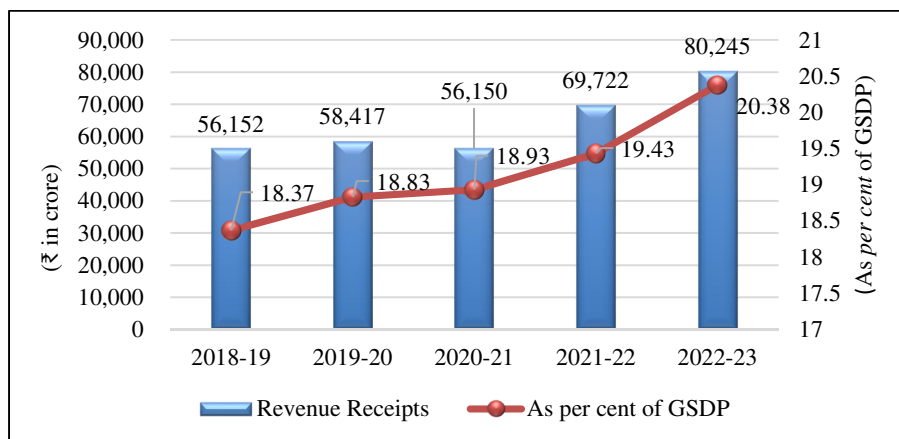
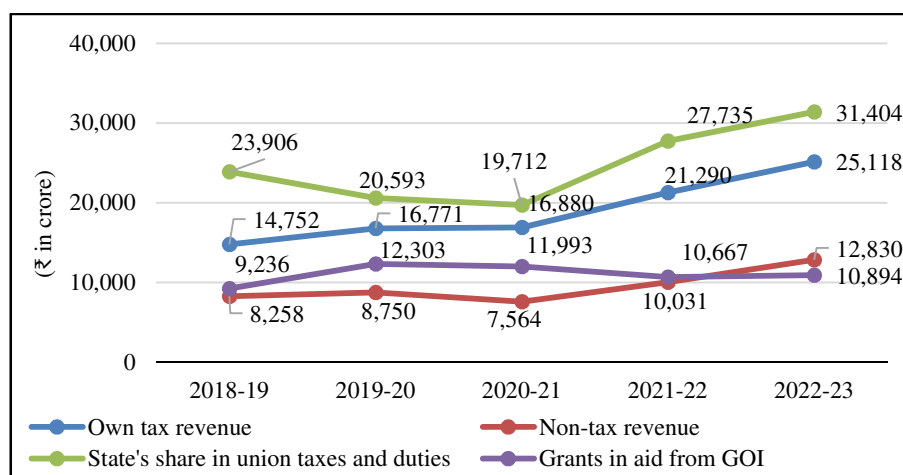
*Since growth of GSDP was negative, buoyancy has not been calculated.

Since growth of Revenue Receipts was negative, buoyancy has not been calculated.

Though the Revenue Receipts of the State increased from 69,722 crore in FY 2021-22 to 80,245 crore in FY 2022-23, their growth rate decreased from 24.17 *per cent* in FY 2021-22 to 15.09 *per cent* in FY 2022-23.

As can be seen from **Table 2.3**, the buoyancy of revenue and own revenue *w.r.t.* GSDP improved during FY 2022-23, due to lower growth rate of GSDP.

¹ Buoyancy indicates the degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable.

Chart 2.3: Trends in Revenue Receipts

Chart 2.4: Trends of components of Revenue Receipts


Further, as shown in **Table 2.3**, the State's own revenues increased by 21.16 *per cent* during 2022-23. The increase in own tax revenue was mainly due to increase in collection of SGST by ₹ 1,817 crore, whereas, non-tax revenue increased mainly due to increase in collection under Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries by ₹ 2,501 crore.

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 the Central Government are determined by the quantum of Central tax receipts and the anticipated Central assistance for schemes. The performance of the State in mobilisation of additional resources has been assessed in terms of its own resources comprising revenue from its own tax and non-tax sources.

A. Own Tax revenue

Own tax revenues of the State consist of State GST, State Excise, Taxes on vehicles, Sales Tax on Petroleum and Alcohol, Stamp Duty and Registration fees, Land revenue, Taxes and Duties on Electricity, *etc.* **Chart 2.5** shows growth of tax revenue of the State and **Table 2.4** presents trend of components of own tax revenue, during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Chart 2.5: Growth of Own Tax Revenue during 2018-19 to 2022-23

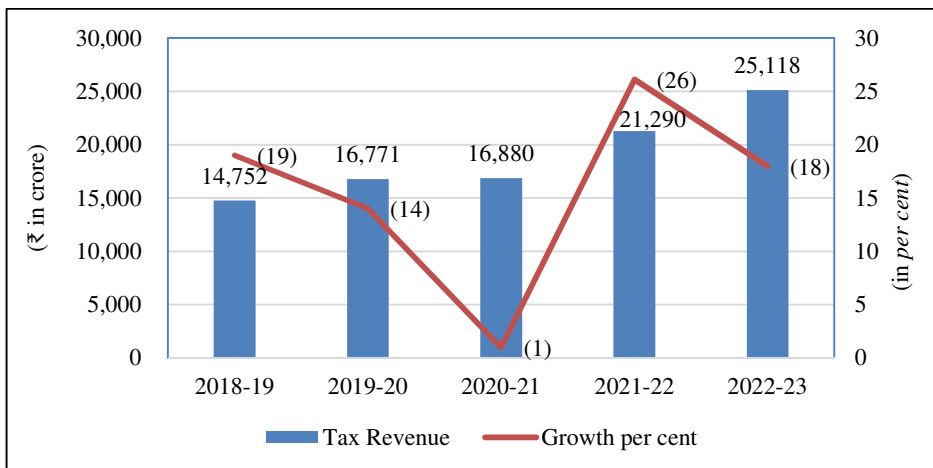


Table 2.4: Components of State's Own Tax Revenue during 2018-19 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Sparklines
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	3,475	3,996	4,301	5,213	6,271	
SGST	8,201	8,418	7,931	9,557	11,374	
State excise	1,083	2,009	1,821	1,807	2,057	
Taxes on Vehicles	864	1,129	976	1,263	1,574	
Stamps and Registration fees	451	560	708	987	1,108	
Land Revenue	389	338	873	1,621	1,557	
Taxes & Duties on Electricity	209	236	195	792	1,132	
Others	80	85	75	50	45	
Total	14,752	16,771	16,880	21,290	25,118	

Source: Finance Accounts

The growth rate of own tax revenue showed wide fluctuation between 0.65 and 26.12 per cent during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23. Own-tax revenue grew by 17.98 per cent over the previous year mainly due to more collection of Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. (20 per cent) and SGST (19 per cent).

During FY 2022-23, actual collection of SGST (₹ 11,374 crore) was higher than the budget estimate (₹ 10,450 crore).

As informed by the Transport Department, increase in collection of taxes on vehicles over the previous year was due to introduction of new fee structure for registration of vehicles by the State Government in August 2021. Reasons for increase or decrease in collection of the other components of State's Own taxes have not been received from the concerned departments.

Audit of GST Receipts

Government of India's decision to provide access to Pan-India data at GSTN premises was conveyed on 22 June 2020. Jharkhand is a Model-II State and with effect from January 2021, user-id based access to back-end system has been provided to audit teams, at the premises of Commercial Taxes Circle as and when required. The Secretary, Commercial Taxes Department was requested (July 2023) to provide dedicated user-id based access to Audit.

State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)

As per the GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017, States will be compensated for the shortfall in revenue arising on account of implementation of the Goods and Services Tax considering an annual growth of 14 *per cent* from the base year (2015-16), for a period of five years ending in June 2022. The Centre levies the Integrated GST (IGST) on inter-state supply of goods and services, and apportions the State's share of tax to the State where the goods or services are consumed.

During 2022-23, Jharkhand received grant of ₹ 2,064.64 crore for compensation of shortfall in revenue arising on account of implementation of GST pertaining to the period from April 2021 to June 2022. Grant of ₹ 1,385.00 crore for 2021-22 and ₹ 679.64 crore for the period April 2022 to June 2022 was received by the State on the condition that, in case the total GST compensation entitlement of the State falls below the total amount of provisional GST compensation already released to the State Government on the basis of audited revenue figures by the CAG of India, the excess payment shall be recovered from the future claims or by direct debit to the State Government's account as per procedure.

Analysis of arrears of revenue and arrears of assessment

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

As on 31 March 2023, arrears in collection of revenue was ₹ 640 crore (Motor Vehicle Tax Department), of which ₹ 435.91 crore was outstanding for more than five years. Out of the total arrears in this department, amounts held up in the Courts was ₹ 4.90 crore. Details regarding arrears in collection of revenue of other departments were not available, as of September 2023.

Discrepancy in accounting of revenue under Major Head 0041

Fees levied under Rules 32 and 81 of Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989, and State's share in Composite fee under National Permit Scheme, forms part of Minor head '101-Receipts under the Indian Motor Vehicles Act'.

Motor vehicle tax & penalty, one time tax and fee leviable under Jharkhand Motor Vehicle Rules, 2001, constitute the revenue booked in Minor head '102-Receipts under the State Motor Vehicles Act'.

It was noticed that the amount booked under the Minor head '101' (₹ 947.80 crore in 2021-22 and ₹ 1,225.68 crore in 2022-23) far exceeded the amount booked under the Minor head '102' (₹ 3.70 crore in 2021-22 and ₹ 5.53 crore in 2022-23). Though the receipts collected were on account of tax and penalty, which forms the major share of revenue of Transport Department, it was noticed that the amount booked under minor head 102 was less than the amount booked under minor head 101. It was further observed that the amount booked in the accounts was on the basis of budget estimate of the Minor heads.

The matter was raised with the office of the Transport Commissioner, Jharkhand, Ranchi and in reply it was stated that the classification of heads of account would suitably be corrected after taking advice from the Finance Department.

B. Non Tax Revenue

Non-Tax revenue (NTR) consists of interest receipts, dividends and profits, mining receipts, departmental receipts, *etc.*

Non-Tax revenue collected during 2022-23 was ₹ 12,830 crore. NTR collection was significantly lower than the budget estimates of ₹ 13,763 crore for the year. Component-wise NTR collected during 2018-19 to 2022-23 is as shown in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Non-tax revenue collected during 2018-19 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Revenue Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	Sparkline
Interest Receipts	47	310	81	96	282	
Dividends and Profits	0	0	15	0	0	
Other Non-Tax Receipts	8,211	8,440	7,468	9,935	12,548	
(a) Non-ferrous Mining & Metallurgical Industries	5,935	5,461	5,012	7,535	10,036	
(b) Education, Sports, Art & Culture	590	469	166	128	6	
(c) Urban Development	265	529	80	263	102	
(d) Major Irrigation	321	424	32	79	36	
(e) Civil Supplies	6	420	137	132	20	
(f) Miscellaneous General Services	37	140	171	483	1,172	
(g) Forestry and Wild Life	15	18	328	656	638	
(h) Others	1,042	979	1,542	659	538	
Total	8,258	8,750	7,564	10,031	12,830	

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

The share of NTR in revenue receipts ranged between 13.47 *per cent* and 15.99 *per cent* during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23. It increased from 14.39 *per cent* in 2021-22 to 15.99 *per cent* in 2022-23. The main source of NTR was Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries which increased significantly from ₹ 7,535 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 10,036 crore in 2022-23. Significant increase was also noticed in Miscellaneous General Services (by ₹ 689 crore) during 2022-23.

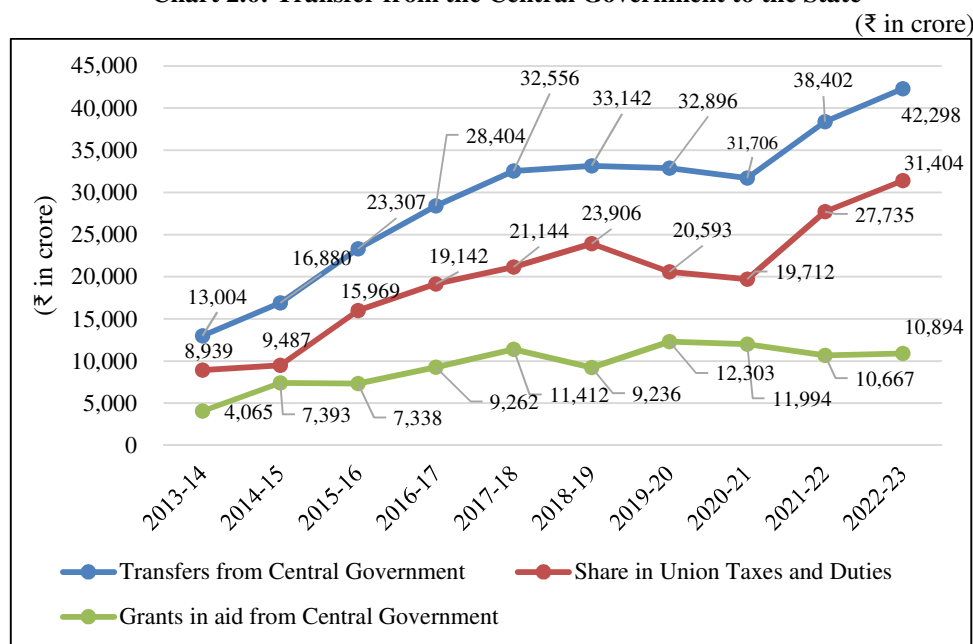
Misclassification of revenue deposits

As per Rule 334 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code, 2016, unspent balances lying under Personal Deposit/Personal Ledger (PD/PL) accounts related to previous years, were to be transferred as reduction of expenditure to the concerned service heads, from where the money was withdrawn. It was noticed that during 2022-23, unspent balances of loans lying under PD/PL accounts, amounting to ₹ 1,115.39 crore, were deposited incorrectly under the Receipt Head “0075-Miscellaneous General Services-800-Other Receipts”, resulting in overstatement of Revenue Receipts, as well as Loans, to that extent.

C. Transfers from the Central Government

Transfers from the Central Government to the State in the form of Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-aid was more than 50 per cent of the total Non-debt revenue of the State during 2022-23. The ratio of transfers from the Central Government to non-debt receipts was highest during 2017-18 (62 per cent) due to fall in collection of own revenue. Compensation for shortfall in revenue on account of implementation of GST was also stopped due to completion of five years period in June 2022. During 2022-23, the ratio stood at 52.68 per cent.

Chart 2.6: Transfer from the Central Government to the State



As shown in **Chart 2.6** the devolution of taxes from the Central Government to the State, increased consistently from ₹ 8,939 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 31,404 crore in 2022-23, except in 2019-20 and 2020-21.

Central Tax Transfers

Component-wise trend of Central Tax Transfers (CTT) over the past five years are depicted in **Table 2.6**.

Table 2.6: Central Tax Transfers

(₹ in crore)

Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	5,900	5,844	5,863	8,367	8,874
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	471	0	0	0	0
Corporation Tax	8,313	7,021	5,944	7,139	10,529
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,122	5,502	6,093	8,693	10,279
Customs	1,695	1,305	1,050	2,060	1,235
Union Excise Duties	1,126	908	663	1,089	387
Service Tax	220	0	85	356	49
Other Taxes ²	59	13	14	31	51
Central Tax Transfers	23,906	20,593	19,712	27,735	31,404
Percentage of increase over previous year	13	-14	-4	41	13
Percentage of Central tax transfers to Revenue Receipts	43	35	35	40	39

² Include Taxes on Wealth, Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure, Other Taxes and Duties on commodities and Services

It can be seen from the above table that CTT had increased in 2022-23 over the previous year by ₹ 3,669 crore. This was mainly due to increase in the transfer of Corporation Tax and Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax.

Grants-in-aid from GoI

Growth rate of GIA from GoI was highest during the year 2019-20 (33.21 per cent) which decreased to 2.13 per cent in 2022-23. The slight increase during 2022-23, compared to the PY, was due to more receipts under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (₹ 333 crore), Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (₹ 227 crore) and Flexible Pool for Reproductive Child Health & Health System Strengthening (₹ 369 crore) offset by non-receipt of share (₹ 596 crore) of SDRF. Details of Grants-in-aid from GoI is shown in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Grants-in-aid from Government of India

Head	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	6,996.85	7,339.05	6,838.85	6,577.16	6,871.79
Finance Commission Grants	1,059.89	3,154.60	2,990.50	2,198.30	1,826.59
<i>Grants for Rural Local Bodies</i>	604.12	2,236.71	1,689.00	699.30	1,271.00
<i>Grants for Urban Local Bodies</i>	140.02	586.39	733.50	600.20	441.94
<i>Others (including SDRF, SDMF)</i>	315.75	331.50	568.00	898.80	113.65
Other transfers/ Grants to States/Union Territories with Legislature	1,178.78	1,809.01	2,164.06	1,891.40	2,195.16
<i>Grants for State roads</i>	63.33	137.67	78.77	40.79	81.56
<i>Compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST</i>	1,029.00	1,531.82	1,958.32	1,525.63	2,064.64
<i>Tribal Area Sub-plan</i>	73.54	111.66	102.78	122.64	48.96
<i>Others</i>	12.91	27.86	24.19	202.34	0.00
Total	9,235.52	12,302.66	11,993.41	10,666.86	10,893.54
Percentage of increase over the previous year	-19.07	33.21	-2.51	-11.06	2.13
Percentage of GIA to Revenue Receipts	16.45	21.06	21.36	15.30	13.58

Source: Finance Accounts

Grants-in-aid from GoI to the State fluctuated between ₹ 9,235.52 crore to ₹ 12,302.66 crore during 2018-19 to 2022-23 and their percentage in revenue receipts ranged between 13.58 to 21.36 per cent during the period. Growth of Grants-in-aid fluctuated between (-) 19.07 per cent and 33.21 per cent during the period. GIA increased marginally during 2022-23 over the previous year.

Single Nodal Agency (SNA)

The Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi vide Office Memorandum No. 1(13) PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23 March 2021 provided that every State Government is required to designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementing each Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The Single Nodal Agency will open Single Nodal Account for each CSS at the State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank authorised to conduct business by the State Government. Further, as per the new procedure, it is the responsibility of the State Government concerned to

ensure that the entire unspent amount is returned by all the implementing Agencies (IAs) to the Single Nodal Account of the Single Nodal Agency.

The State Government received ₹ 6,617.25 crore being Central share for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, during 2022-23, in its Treasury Accounts. The State Government transferred ₹ 6,917.88 crore, received in Treasury Accounts being Central share, and State share of ₹ 6,978.52 crore to the SNAs. No further details/documents was provided in this regard. As per PFMS portal of CGA/SNAs, ₹ 8,089.63 crore was lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2023.

Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants (15th FC)

Details of grants released by the Central Government to the State Government, on the recommendation of 15th FC, for Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions of the State, in the form of basic and general performance grants, are given in **Table 2.8**.

Table 2.8: Recommended amount, actual release and transfer of Grants-in-aid

(₹ in crore)

	Recommendation of the 15 th FC	Release by GoI			Release by State Government (including release by GoI)		
		2021-22	2022-23	Total	2021-22	2022-23	Total
Transfers	2021-26						
Local Bodies							
(i) Grants to PRIs	6,585.00	699.30	1,271.00	1,970.30	772.76	1,462.57	2,235.33
(a) General Basic Grant	2,634.00	699.30	883.10	1,582.40	772.76	1,462.57	2,235.33
(b) General Performance Grants	3,951.00	0.00	387.90	387.90			
(ii) Grants to ULBs	3,367.00	600.20	441.94	1,042.14	1,042.33	1,266.41	2,308.74
(a) General Basic Grant	819.60	0.00	116.40	116.40	1,042.33	1,266.41	2,308.74
(b) General Performance Grants	2,547.40	600.20	325.54	925.74			
Health Grants	2,370.00	444.40	0.05	444.45	438.49	4.41	442.90
Total for Local Bodies	12,322.00	1,743.90	1,712.99	3,456.89	2,253.58	2,733.39	4,986.97
State Disaster Response Fund*	4,182.00	454.40	0.00	454.40	605.60	0.00	605.60
Grand Total	16,504.00	2,198.30	1,712.99	3,911.29	2,859.18	2,733.39	5,592.57

* Including State share of 25 per cent of total grant

Source: 15th FC Report and Finance Accounts

The Central Government released ₹ 3,342.90 crore during 2021-22 and 2022-23 against ₹ 12,322.00 crore recommended by the 15th FC for the period 2021-26 for ULBs and PRIs. Further, out of total release of ₹ 2,733.39 crore to the ULBs and PRIs by the State during the year 2022-23, ₹ 1,712.99 crore was received from the Central Government.

2.3.3 Capital receipts

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. Details of capital receipts during 2018-23 are given in **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9: Trends in growth and composition of capital receipts

(₹ in crore)

Sources of State's Receipts	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Capital Receipts	7,850.43	9,642.31	13,595.36	11,131.62	9,188.71
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovery of Loans and Advances	47.57	49.19	48.78	1,291.73	46.41
Net Public Debt Receipts	4,743.34	5,361.72	10,801.76	5,592.79	2,412.84
<i>Internal Debt</i>	4,637.10	5,109.14	8,411.43	2,581.42	(-)957.88
<i>Growth rate (in per cent)</i>	(-)9.37	10.17	64.63	-69.31	(-)137.11
<i>Loans and advances from GoI</i>	106.22	252.44	2,390.33*	3,011.37*	3,370.72#
<i>Growth rate (in per cent)</i>	50.52	137.66	846.89	25.98	11.93
Rate of growth of debt Capital Receipts (per cent)	(-)4.10	22.93	41.21	(-) 27.36	(-)7.09
Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts (per cent)	(-)29.85	4.66	(-)0.83	2,548.07	(-)96.41
Rate of growth of GSDP (per cent)	13.30	1.51	(-)4.40	20.97	9.71
Rate of growth of Capital Receipts (per cent)	(-)4.31	22.83	41.00	(-)18.12	(-)17.45

Source: Finance Accounts and MoSPI website

*Includes back to back loans, received from GoI, in lieu of GST compensation (₹ 1,689 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 2,484.41 crore in 2021-22)

Includes Special assistance of ₹ 2,964.32 crore received for capital expenditure in 2022-23

As depicted in the above table, rate of growth of capital receipts showed wide fluctuation between (-) 18.12 per cent and 41 per cent during 2018-19 to 2022-23. During 2022-23, capital receipts of the State decreased over the previous year mainly due to less receipts under Market loans (by ₹ 1,000 crore).

Non-debt capital receipts decreased significantly (by ₹ 1,245 crore) in 2022-23, compared to the previous year, due to one time settlement of loans in the previous year from power companies.

Writing off of Central Loans

As recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, Ministry of Finance, GoI, had written off (February 2012) loans advanced to the State Government by various Ministries (except those advanced by the Ministry of Finance itself) as on 31 March 2010, towards Central Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Ministry of Finance had permitted the State Governments to adjust the excess repayments of principal and interest made from the effective date of the order (31 March 2010) and its implementation, against future repayments to the Ministry of Finance. The Government of Jharkhand had made excess repayment of ₹ 5.73 crore (Principal: ₹ 2.50 crore and Interest: ₹ 3.23 crore) up to end of 31 March 2023, of which, Ministry of Finance has so far adjusted ₹ 3.51 crore. No adjustment was made during the current year.

2.3.4 State's performance in mobilisation of resources

State's performance in mobilisation of resources is assessed in terms of its own resources comprising own-tax and non-tax sources. The mobilisation of resources with respect to projections made in the budget/MTFP and 15th FC projections for 2022-23, is shown in **Table 2.10**.

Table 2.10: Tax and non-tax receipts vis-à-vis projections for 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

	MTFP projections	15 th FC projections	Actual	Percentage variation of actual over MTFP projection
Own Tax revenue	24,850	16,472	25,118	1.08
Non-tax revenue	13,763	9,707	12,830	-6.78

As shown in **Table 2.10**, actual collection of Own tax revenue during FY 2022-23 was higher than the MTFP and 15th FC projections whereas, actual collection of Non-tax revenue was higher than the 15th FC projections but lower than the MTFP projections by nearly seven *per cent*.

2.4 Application of resources

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

Growth and composition of expenditure

Table 2.11, **Chart 2.7** and **Appendix 2.2** present the trends in Total Expenditure and its composition over the last five years (2018-19 to 2022-23).

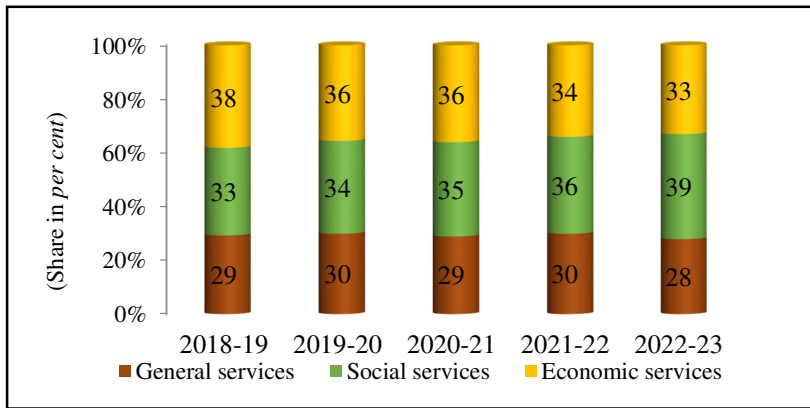
Table 2.11: Total expenditure and its composition

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Expenditure (TE)	62,827	66,501	71,110	73,618	84,908
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	50,631	56,457	59,264	62,778	66,681
Capital Expenditure (CE)	10,712	9,879	8,466	9,377	14,016
Loans and Advances (L&A)	1,485	165	3,380	1,463	4,211
As a percentage of GSDP					
TE/GSDP	20.60	21.40	24.00	20.51	21.57
RE/GSDP	16.56	18.19	19.98	17.49	16.94
CE/GSDP	3.50	3.18	2.85	2.61	3.56
L&A/GSDP	0.49	0.05	1.14	0.41	1.07

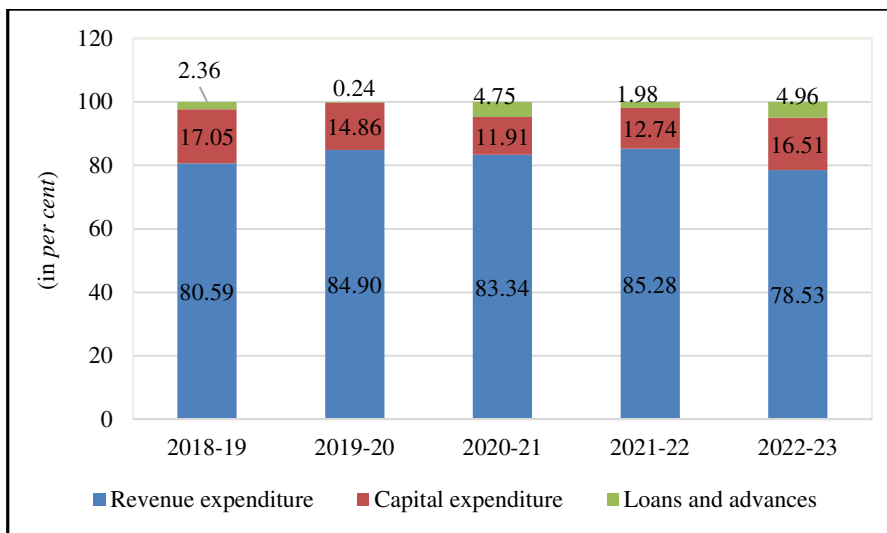
As shown in **Table 2.11**, ratio of TE, Loans & Advances *etc.* to GSDP increased during 2022-23 in comparison to its ratio during 2021-22 except RE to GSDP ratio which decreased slightly. CE to GSDP ratio, which fell below three *per cent* in 2020-21 and 2021-22, increased to 3.56 *per cent* in 2022-23 due to increase in CE by ₹ 4,639 crore over the previous year. CE as a percentage to the total budget of the State (₹ 1,17,618 crore) stood at 11.92 *per cent* during FY 2022-23.

Chart 2.7: Total Expenditure- Expenditure by Activities



From **Chart 2.7**, it can be seen that, while the share of expenditure on social services increased consistently during 2018-19 to 2022-23, the share of expenditure on economic services decreased consistently during the same period. The share of general services also decreased during 2022-23.

Chart 2.8: Total Expenditure- Trends in share of its components



As can be seen from **Chart 2.8**, share of revenue expenditure in total expenditure decreased from 85.28 per cent in 2021-22 to 78.53 per cent in 2022-23. Share of capital expenditure and loans & advances increased significantly during 2022-23, over the previous year.

2.4.1 Revenue Expenditure

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

The overall Revenue Expenditure, its rate of growth and its ratio to Total Expenditure *vis-à-vis* GSDP and Revenue Receipts are indicated in **Table 2.12**.

It was observed that Revenue Expenditure (RE) as a percentage to GSDP decreased from 17.49 per cent in 2021-22 to 16.94 per cent in 2022-23.

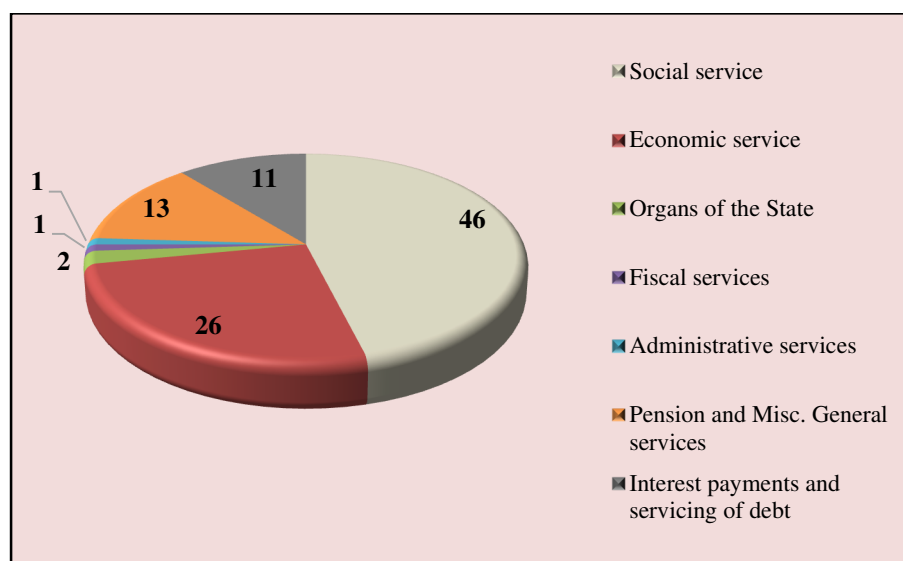
Table 2.12: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters

(₹ in crore)

Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Expenditure (TE)	62,827	66,501	71,110	73,618	84,908
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	50,631	56,457	59,264	62,778	66,681
Rate of Growth of RE (<i>per cent</i>)	-0.60	11.50	5.00	5.93	6.22
Revenue Expenditure as percentage of TE	80.60	84.90	83.30	85.28	78.53
RE/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	16.56	18.19	19.98	17.49	16.94
RE as percentage of RR	90.20	96.60	105.50	90.00	83.10

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Revenue expenditure on different services, as a percentage of total revenue expenditure, during 2022-23, is shown in **Chart 2.9**.

Chart 2.9: Sector wise distribution of Revenue Expenditure

Out of the total revenue expenditure of ₹ 66,681 crore during 2022-23, ₹ 34,328.93 crore was spent on establishment and ₹ 32,352.70 crore on State and Central schemes. Further, the major share (46 *per cent*), of revenue expenditure, was incurred on social services, followed by economic services (26 *per cent*).

During 2021-22 and 2022-23, the growth rate of Revenue Expenditure remained nearly same at around six *per cent* though its percentage to total expenditure decreased by nearly seven percentage points over the previous year. The revenue expenditure was lower by ₹ 9,592 crore *vis-à-vis* the budget estimate (₹ 76,273 crore) during 2022-23.

Major changes in Revenue Expenditure

Significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to Revenue Expenditure of the State during the current year and the previous year are detailed in **Table 2.13**.

Table 2.13: Variation in Revenue Expenditure during 2022-23 compared to 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

Major Heads of Account	2021-22	2022-23	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
2049-Interest Payment	6,286.05	6,238.29	(-)47.76
2055-Police	5,277.62	5,932.65	655.03
2071-Pension	7,614.3	7,803.17	188.87
2202-General Education	10,817.1	11,166.76	349.66
2217-Urban Development	2,421.43	1,945.13	(-)476.3
2235-Social Security & Welfare	3,943.19	5,486.89	1543.7
2236-Nutrition	544.75	357.67	(-)187.08
2401-Crop Husbandry	2,213.40	909.17	(-)1,304.23
2505-Rural Employment	3,608.95	2,881.84	(-)727.11
2801-Power	3,658.29	3,239.96	(-)418.33
2515-Other Rural Development Programmes	1,621.3	2,256.42	635.12
3451-Secretariat-Economic Services	174.73	492.66	317.93

As can be seen in the above table, revenue expenditure on components of the social and economic sector, such as, Crop Husbandry, Urban Development, Power and Rural Employment decreased during 2022-23 over the previous year.

Decrease in revenue expenditure on Crop Husbandry and Power were mainly due to less expenditure on schemes under Tribal Area Sub-plan. Less expenditure on Urban Development was mainly due to less assistance to Local Bodies Corporations, Urban Development authorities, Town Improvement Boards *etc.* and Tribal Area Sub-plan. Less expenditure on Rural Employment was mainly due to less expenditure on Jawahar Gram Samridhi Yojana.

More expenditure on Police was mainly due to more expenditure on District Police and Special Police.

2.4.2 Committed Expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account consists of interest payments; expenditure on salaries and wages; and pensions. It has the first charge on Government resources. Upward trend in committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development expenditure.

Apart from the above, there are certain items of inflexible expenditure, which cannot be ordinarily altered or varied or are statutorily required on an annual basis unlike for variable transactions such as capital expenditure *etc.* For example, the following items may be considered as inflexible expenditure:

- i. Devolution to local bodies - statutory devolution to local bodies for pay and allowances (devolution / transfer for capital expenditure)
- ii. Statutory requirements of contribution to Reserve Funds - Contribution to Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF), Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF), State Disaster Mitigation / Response Fund (SDMF/SDRF) *etc.*
- iii. Recoupment of Contingency Fund - Amount recouped within the year
- iv. Transfer of cess to reserve fund / other bodies, which are statutorily required

- v. Share contribution of CSS against the Central Fund received - Amount of State share to be transferred to SNAs / spent by the State
- vi. Payment of interest on the balances of the interest-bearing funds as if they could have been invested and payment of interest on public debt as charged expenditure - Interest Payment.

Upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development expenditure. Trend analysis of committed and inflexible expenditure and its components is depicted in **Table 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Components of Committed and Inflexible expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Components of Committed Expenditure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Salaries & Wages	12,138	12,832	12,885	13,979	14,903
Expenditure on Pensions	5,991	6,005	6,797	7,614	7,803
Interest Payments	4,852	5,308	5,790	6,286	6,238
Total	22,981	24,145	25,472	27,879	28,944
As a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)					
Salaries & Wages	21.60	22.00	22.90	20.05	18.57
Expenditure on Pensions	10.67	10.28	12.11	10.92	9.72
Interest Payments	8.64	9.09	10.31	9.02	7.77
Total	40.91	41.37	45.32	39.99	36.07
Components of Inflexible Expenditure					
Statutory devolution to local bodies	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Contribution to Reserve Funds	105	55	244	151	0
Recoupment of Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0	0
Transfer of cess to reserve fund/ other bodies	0	0	0	0	154
Share contribution of CSS against the Central Funds received	6,132	6,957	7,972	7,278	7,421
Payment of interest on the balances of the interest bearing funds	235	241	478	480	425
Total	6,472	7,254	8,694	7,910	8,000
Inflexible expenditure as percentage to RE	13	13	15	13	12
As a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)					
Salaries & Wages	23.97	22.73	21.74	22.27	22.35
Expenditure on Pensions	11.83	10.64	11.47	12.13	11.70
Interest Payments	9.58	9.40	9.77	10.01	9.35
Total	45.42	42.74	42.98	44.41	43.40

During 2022-23, Salaries & Wages, Interest Payments and Pension together accounted for 43.40 per cent of the revenue expenditure against 44.41 per cent in 2021-22 whereas, its share in revenue receipts decreased significantly to 36.07 per cent in 2022-23 against 39.99 per cent in 2021-22.

Interest payments

The growth rate of interest payments in 2022-23 was (-) 0.76 per cent against 8.57 per cent in 2021-22. Percentage of interest payments to revenue receipts decreased to 7.77 per cent in 2022-23 from 9.02 per cent in 2021-22 due to higher growth rate of revenue receipts and decrease in interest payments on internal debt & other obligations during the year.

Pension payments

Government of Jharkhand paid ₹ 7,402.32 crore (excluding ₹ 400.85 crore transferred to NSDL as employer's contribution) as pension and other

retirement benefits to its retired employees during 2022-23. The total pension and other retirement benefit including employer's contribution (₹ 7,803.17 crore) stood at 7.77 *per cent* and 9.35 *per cent* of RR and RE respectively. The percentage of total pension payment, as compared with the total salary and wages paid by the Government, was 52.36 *per cent* during the year 2022-23.

Undischarged liabilities in the National Pension System

State Government employees recruited on or after 1 December 2004 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) which is a defined contributory pension scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance, against which 14 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance is contributed by the State Government w.e.f. 1 April 2019, and the entire amount is transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank.

The State Government of Jharkhand has notified reversion to the old pension scheme (OPS) w.e.f. 1 September 2022. Out of 1,16,326 eligible employees, 1,14,436 employees have opted for the OPS. The remaining 1,890 employees have not exercised any option and have thus remained with NPS.

During 2022-23, employer's contribution of ₹ 400.85 crore was transferred to NSDL. The State Government transferred ₹ 286.51 crore against receipt of ₹ 341.30 crore as employees' contribution to the designated fund manager through NSDL, during 2022-23. A balance of ₹ 78.94 crore including opening balance remained in the Public Account (Major Head 8342-117-Defined Contribution Pension Scheme) at the end of 2022-23.

Inflexible expenditure

The components of Inflexible expenditure which include contribution to Reserve Funds, transfer of cess collected by the Government, Share contribution of CSS against Central Funds received and interest on interest bearing funds fluctuated between ₹ 6,472 crore to ₹ 8,694 crore during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23. As a percentage of revenue expenditure, the inflexible expenditure fluctuated between 12 *per cent* and 15 *per cent*. Further, the inflexible expenditure (₹ 8,000 crore) increased by 1.14 *per cent* during 2022-23 over the previous year (₹ 7,910 crore).

Subsidies

As can be seen from the details given in **Table 2.15**, subsidies decreased during 2022-23 over the previous year. Subsidies, as a percentage of Revenue Receipts, decreased from 8.11 *per cent* in 2021-22 to 5.09 *per cent* in 2022-23. Similarly, as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure, Subsidies decreased from nine *per cent* in 2021-22 to 6.13 *per cent* in 2022-23.

During 2022-23, subsidy decreased mainly under Major Heads 2401-Crop Husbandry (by ₹ 1,271.67 crore) and 2801-Power (by ₹ 182 crore) and increased under 3456- Civil Supplies (by ₹ 48.39 crore). No subsidy was given for irrigation as per Appendix-II of the Finance Accounts. The decrease in subsidy during 2022-23 over the previous year was mainly due

to decrease in subsidy for loan waiver scheme to farmers by ₹ 1,184 crore and horticulture development subsidy by ₹ 72 crore (under MH 2401).

It was noticed that during 2022-23, budget of ₹ 61.25 crore was provided under Chief Minister Subsidy for Purchase of Petrol for Riding Two-wheelers scheme of which ₹ 6.07 crore was spent.

Table 2.15: Expenditure on subsidies during 2018-19 to 2022-23

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Subsidies (₹ in crore)	2,092	4,275	3,208	5,653	4,087
Subsidies as a percentage of RR	3.73	7.32	5.71	8.11	5.09
Subsidies as a percentage of RE	4.13	7.57	5.41	9.00	6.13

Source: Finance and Appropriation Accounts

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

Financial assistance is provided by the State Government to Local bodies and other institution by way of grants. Details given in **Table 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Financial Assistance to Institutions etc.

(₹ in crore)

Financial Assistance to Institutions	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
(A) Local Bodies					
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	1,748.50	1,505.45	1,930.03	1,042.33	1,266.41
Panchayati Raj Institutions	2,937.69	2,497.70	1,771.20	772.76	1,462.57
Total (A)	4,686.19	4,003.15	3,701.23	1,815.09	2,728.98
(B) Others					
Universities	621.08	1,265.29	1,771.17	1,807.60	2,393.67
Development Authorities	3,952.30	10,771.73	8,283.26	8,751.59	8,033.52
Public Sector Undertakings	0	1,753.28	2,119.77	2,469.66	1,000.70
Other Institutions	8,716.24	1,398.01	4,202.24	4,786.01	8,037.18
Total (B)	13,289.62	15,188.31	16,376.44	17,814.86	19,465.07
Total (A+B)	17,975.81	19,191.46	20,077.67	19,629.95	22,194.05
GIA for salary	1,877.41	1,386.79	2,871.82	2,914.63	3,253.09
GIA for non-salary	8,727.35	10,725.29	10,835.98	11,356.68	12,889.08
GIA for creation of Capital assets	7,371.03	7,079.39	6,369.87	5,358.63	6,051.88
GIA given in kind	Information not provided by the State Government				
Revenue Expenditure	50,631	56,457	59,264	62,778	66,681
Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	35.5	33.99	33.88	31.27	33.28

During 2022-23, financial assistance to ULBs increased by ₹ 224.08 crore mainly due to more grant provided under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (by ₹ 160.40 crore). Financial assistance to PRIs increased by ₹ 689.81 crore due to more receipt of grants under recommendations of 15th Finance Commission (by ₹ 646.50 crore) over the previous year.

The financial assistance given for creation of Capital assets showed decreasing trend up to 2021-22 but increased during 2022-23. GIA for salary and non-salary purpose showed increasing trend during the last five years except for the year 2019-20 when GIA for salary decreased over the previous year. Moreover, share of financial assistance to revenue expenditure fluctuated between 31.27 per cent and 35.50 per cent during 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Recommendations of the State Finance Commissions

Article 243 I and 243Y of the Constitution stipulates that the Governor of the State shall constitute a Finance Commission, within one year from the commencement of the Act, and, thereafter, at the expiration of every fifth year, to review the financial position of the municipalities, and to make recommendations to the Governor regarding distribution of taxes, duties, fees *etc.*, between the State and ULBs, determination of taxes, duties, fees *etc.*, grants-in-aid to ULBs and the measures needed to improve the financial position of the ULBs.

The State Government had constituted three State Finance Commissions (SFCs). The recommendations of the first SFC were only for the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs). The second and third SFCs, constituted in December 2009 and April 2015 respectively, have not submitted any report. No recommendation was made by the SFCs for the Rural Local Bodies.

Though the notification for constitution of the fourth SFC was also issued by the State Government in July 2019, the Chairperson of the SFC had not been appointed, as of July 2023.

The first SFC recommended for provision of a “Core Municipal Services Provision Grants” at the rate of ₹ 375 per capita in 2009-10 with an annual increase of 10 *per cent* for the next four years in lieu of taxes not assigned/shared with ULBs by the State Government. However, neither was the financial condition of ULBs reviewed nor was the principle for allocation of adequate financial resources determined by the SFC.

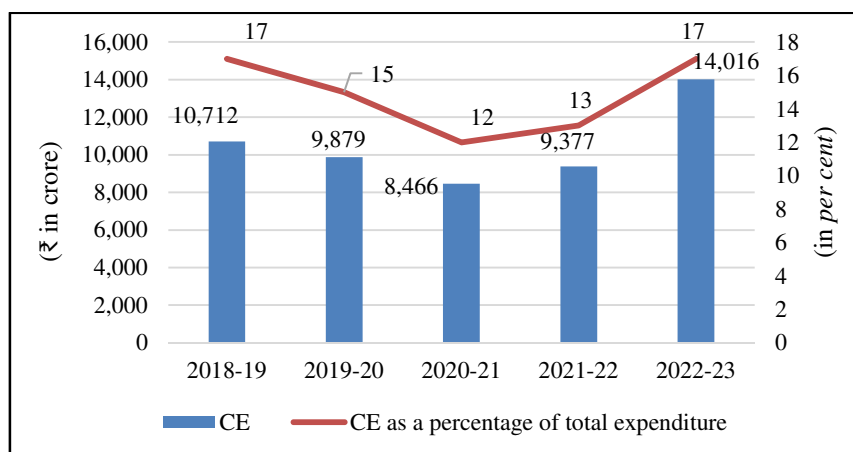
The recommendations of the first SFC were not implemented by the State Government and it was decided (October 2013) to provide 40 *per cent* loan and 30 *per cent* grants to the ULBs to meet salary of employees. All kinds of *sairats*³ were also transferred to the ULBs to generate their own revenue. Accordingly, loans and grants were released by the State Government. Further, as per recommendations of the first SFC, Jharkhand Urban Development Fund for Urban Infrastructure Development Projects (UIDP) was created and the State Government had made budgetary provision during the financial years 2016-19. However, the funds were not transferred to the ULBs. No provisions were made in the budget, in this regard, by the State Government after 2018-19.

2.4.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure (CE) is primarily expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets such as roads, buildings *etc.* Capital expenditure, in both the Centre and the State, is being met from budgetary support and extra budgetary resources/ off-budget. It also includes investments made by the State Government in Companies/Corporations. Trend of capital expenditure in the State, over the last five years *i.e.*, 2018-19 to 2022-23, is given in **Chart 2.10**.

³ *Sairats means revenue earning municipal assets viz. public land, markets, ponds etc.*

Chart 2.10: Capital Expenditure in the State



Major changes in Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure decreased consistently from ₹ 10,712 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 8,466 crore in 2020-21 and increased to ₹ 14,016 crore in 2022-23. During 2022-23, Capital Expenditure increased mainly due to more expenditure on social services (by 227.28 per cent) over the previous year. Capital expenditure on general services, during the current year, increased by 18.89 per cent in comparison to the previous year.

Capital expenditure on Social Services increased by ₹ 3,626 crore during 2022-23 mainly due to increased expenditure on 'Capital outlay on Education, Sports, Art & Culture' (by ₹ 917 crore), 'Capital outlay on Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development' (by ₹ 2,078 crore).

Similarly in comparison to the previous year, Capital Expenditure on Economic Services increased by ₹ 874 crore in 2022-23. Increases were mainly under Rural Development (by ₹ 1,077 crore), Agriculture and Allied Activities (by ₹ 301 crore) and Transport (by ₹ 235 crore) which was offset by less capital outlay on Mining and Metallurgical Industries (by ₹ 1,000 crore) during 2022-23.

Capital expenditure of the State (₹ 14,016 crore), during 2022-23, was less than the budget provision (by ₹ 2,591 crore). Major changes in Capital Outlay during 2022-23 vis-à-vis 2021-22 have been shown in **Table 2.17**.

Table 2.17: Capital Expenditure during 2022-23 compared to 2021-22

Major Heads of Accounts	2021-22	2022-23	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
(₹ in crore)			
Capital outlay on			
4202-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	94.34	1,011.79	917.45
4215-Water Supply and Sanitation	505.11	1,840.08	1,334.97
4217-Urban Development	0.00	721.66	721.66
4225-Welfare of SC, ST, OBC and other Minorities	364.42	848.34	483.92
4402-Soil & Water Conservation	198.81	456.15	257.34
4425-Co-operation	91.42	116.04	24.62
4515-Rural Development Programme	1,142.75	2,219.58	1,076.83
4701-Medium irrigation	886.44	714.76	-171.68
4702-Minor irrigation	30.52	257.78	227.26
4801-Power projects	87.52	153.96	66.44
4853-Non-ferrous mining & metallurgical industries	1,000.00	0.00	-1,000.00

2.4.4 Quality of capital expenditure

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

Quality of investments in the Companies, Corporations and other bodies

As per the latest finalised accounts received from 16 companies, net worth of six companies⁴ was completely eroded as their cumulative net worth was (-) ₹ 10,026.68 crore, as on 31 March 2023.

Further as per their accounts, three companies were loss making and their loss during 2022-23 was ₹ 2,597.72 crore. Out of these loss making companies, two companies (JBVNL and JUSNL) received Government loans amounting to ₹ 4,057.71 crore during 2022-23. Since, loans to these loss-making companies were included in the capital expenditure of the State, it resulted in overestimation of assets.

It was also noticed that the total investment in these SPSEs was ₹ 32,061.58 crore, of which, the total investment by the State was ₹ 29,477.27 crore, as on 31 March 2023. Accumulated loss of these SPSEs was ₹ 13,479.88 crore as on 31 March 2023.

Investment in equity by the Government

As per Finance Accounts of the State ending 31 March 2023, the Government had invested ₹ 2,483.36 crore in three Regional Rural Banks⁵ (₹ 46.41 crore), 22 Government Companies (₹ 2,196.36 crore) and 22 Co-operatives Banks and Societies (₹ 240.59 crore) since inception of the State in November 2000. However, verification of PSUs accounts and sanction orders of the State during 2016-17 revealed that the Government accounts had understated investment by ₹ 124.54 crore during 2000-2016, due to erroneous budgetary categorisation, viz., not providing the investment under the appropriate minor head and depicting investment in share capital as GIA. After being pointed out by Audit, Finance Department of the State had reconciled and corrected investment figures in respect of four companies amounting to ₹ 65 crore⁶ at the end of 2020-21. However, investments of ₹ 59.54 crore⁷ against five entities at the end of the current financial year still remained unsettled. Return on Investment is shown in **Table 2.18**.

⁴ Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd. (- ₹ 9,119.08 crore), Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Ltd. (- ₹ 823.30 crore), Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd. (- ₹ 36.15 crore), Jharbihar Colliery Ltd. (- ₹ 2.99 crore), Patratu Energy Ltd. (- ₹ 16.39 crore) and Karnpura Energy Ltd. (- ₹ 28.72 crore)

⁵ State Government Kshetriya Gramin Bank (₹ 18.96 crore), Jharkhand Rural Bank, Ranchi (₹ 19.05 crore) and Vananchal Rural Bank, Dumka (₹ 8.40 crore)

⁶ Jharkhand Hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation: ₹ 5 crore; Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Corporation: ₹ 35 crore; Jharkhand Silk Textile and Handicraft Development Corporation: ₹ 10 crore and Jharkhand Urban Transport Corporation Ltd.: - ₹ 15 crore.

⁷ Greater Ranchi Development Authority: ₹ 39.14 crore; Jharkhand State Agriculture Development Corporation Ltd.: ₹ 2 crore; Jharkhand Medical and Health Infrastructure Development and Procurement Corporation Ltd.: ₹ 5 crore; Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd.: ₹ 8.40 crore and Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd.: ₹ 5 crore.

Table 2.18: Return on Investment

Investment/return/ cost of borrowings	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Investment at the end of the year (₹ in crore)	432.87	447.95	1,111.65	2,250.22	2,483.36
Return (₹ in crore)	0.00	0.00	15.00	0.00	0.00
Return (<i>per cent</i>)	0.00	0.00	1.35	0.00	0.00
Average rate of interest on Government Borrowings (<i>per cent</i>)	6.29	6.34	6.13	5.76	5.50
Difference between interest rate and return (<i>per cent</i>)	-6.29	-6.34	-4.78	-5.76	-5.50

Source: Finance Accounts

Despite no return on its investments, the State Government made investment of ₹ 233.14 crore in one Rural Bank, four⁸ State PSUs and three Co-operatives (Apex and other co-operative societies: ₹ 10.00 crore, Tribal Co-operative Development Corporation: ₹ 0.50 crore and Sidho-Kanho Agriculture and Forest Produce State Co-operative Federation Limited: ₹ 40 crore) in the form of equity during 2022-23.

Investments made by the erstwhile State of Bihar in the form of equity in Damodar Valley Corporation (₹ 1,781.55 crore) and Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (₹ 100 crore) up to 14 November 2000 have not yet been apportioned between the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand.

2.4.5 Loans and Advances given by the Government

Apart from equity investments in the entities shown in **Table 2.18**, the State Government has also been providing loans and advances to many of these entities and its employees. **Table 2.19** presents the outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2023 and interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments during the last five years.

Table 2.19: Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered during five years

Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Opening Balance of loans outstanding	19,291.97	20,729.99	20,846.24	24,177.23	24,348.48
Amount advanced during the year	1,485.59	165.43	3,379.77	1,462.98	4,211.14
Amount recovered during the year	47.57	49.19	48.78	1,291.73	46.41
Closing Balance of loans outstanding	20,729.99	20,846.23	24,177.23	24,348.48	28,513.21
Net addition	1,438.02	116.24	3,330.99	171.25	4,164.73
Interest received	14.72	38.91	22.62	35.88	70.55
Interest rate on Loans and Advances given by the Government.	0.08	0.19	0.11	0.15	0.29
Rate of Interest paid on the outstanding borrowings of the Government	7.98	6.34	6.13	5.76	5.50
Difference between the rate of interest paid and interest received (<i>per cent</i>)	7.98	6.34	6.13	5.76	5.21

Note: OB in 2020-21 increased by 0.01 crore due to rounding off in the accounts

A significant portion of the total outstanding loans at the end of March 2023 (₹ 28,513 crore) was mainly outstanding with Power Companies (₹ 27,519 crore) and Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development (₹ 794 crore).

⁸ Jharkhand Exploration and Mining Corporation Ltd.: ₹ 1,000 crore; Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation: ₹ 3 crore; Minority Development and Finances Corporation: ₹ 11.50 crore; Jharkhand Central Railway Project: ₹ 13.50 crore and Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Ltd.: ₹ 50.00 crore.

Outstanding arrears of loanee entities at the end of March 2023 amounted to ₹ 3,707.08 crore (Principal: ₹ 1,895.72 crore and Interest: ₹ 1,811.36 crore).

Loan to Jharkhand State Food and Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd. (₹ 44 crore) in 2011-12 was understated in the Government accounts due to incorrect budgetary categorisation under revenue expenditure instead of capital expenditure. Loans to Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) amounting to ₹ 7,222.18 crore continue to be depicted in the government accounts as receivable from the Board, even though the Board was unbundled in January 2014 into separate companies. Thus, the assets of the State were inflated to the extent of ₹ 7,222.18 crore.

Further, loans made by the erstwhile State of Bihar to Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (₹ 608 crore) before 14 November 2000 have not been apportioned between the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand.

2.4.6 Capital locked in incomplete projects

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

Year-wise and Department-wise information pertaining to incomplete projects, which were to be completed on or before 31 March 2023, is given in **Table 2.20** and **Table 2.21** respectively.

Table 2.20: Age profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2023

(₹ in crore)

Completion Year	No. of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure (as on 31 March 2023)	Revised estimates	
				No. of projects	Amount
Upto 2018	32	538.22	382.28	4	79.65
2019	15	649.11	465.72	-	-
2020	55	1,642.41	1,066.95	-	-
2021	32	1,254.28	774.23	2	157.76
2022	70	1,804.80	580.87	-	-
2023	5	26.99	21.72	-	-
Total	209	5,915.81	3,291.77	6	237.41

Table 2.21: Department-wise profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2023

(₹ in crore)

Department	No. of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure	Revised estimates	
				No. of projects	Amount increased
Road Construction Department	62	3,126.10	1,935.56	1	141.18
Rural Development Department	24	157.06	107.88	2	23.90
Water Resources Department	57	2,018.76	860.51	2	53.84

Department	No. of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure	Revised estimates	
				No. of projects	Amount increased
Rural Works Department	46	102.54	61.70	-	-
Drinking Water and Sanitation	15	400.67	265.92	1	18.49
Building Construction Department	5	110.68	60.20	0	0
Total	209	5,915.81	3,291.77	6	237.41

Source: Finance Accounts

Out of 209 projects, revised costs of only six projects were provided, which showed that the estimated cost of ₹ 177.23 crore in those six projects escalated by ₹ 237.41 crore due to non-completion of those projects in time. Since, the departments did not furnish the details of the remaining projects; their revised costs were not exhibited in the Finance Accounts and was thus not ascertainable.

2.4.7 Capital expenditure transferred to Public Account

It was observed from the Finance Accounts of the State that ₹ 3,177.21 crore was transferred from the capital head of accounts of the Consolidated Fund to deposits of local funds heads in the Public Account as shown in **Table 2.22**.

Table 2.22: Transfer from Consolidated fund to Public Account

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Account		Amount	
	From	To		
1	4055	Capital Outlay on Police	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	206.45
2	4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	13.41
3	4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	1.84
4	4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art & Culture	Deposits of Local Funds-101 District Funds	8.00
			Deposits of Local Funds-109 Panchayat Bodies Funds	17.79
5	4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	930.19
			Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	595.22
6	4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	391.66
7	4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	619.54
8	4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	390.61
9	4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	Deposits of Local Funds-120 Other Funds	2.50
Total				3,177.21

The book transfer of funds to the Public Accounts, was mere transfer of funds from one head to another and was not actual expenditure leading to over statement of expenditure under the capital section. Expenditure of the transferred amount from the deposit heads during the financial year could not be ascertained due to non-availability of any details in the accounts of the State.

Further, it was observed that under the Major Head 8443, ₹ 1,738.47 crore was added in the opening balance of ₹ 4,258.01 crore under the Minor Head '108- Public Works Deposits' and ₹ 1,766.91 crore was spent, leaving a balance of ₹ 4,229.57 crore, at the end of March 2023. Similarly, ₹ 850.24 crore was added in the opening balance of ₹ 2,018.13 crore under the Minor Head '106- Personal Deposit' and ₹ 499.59 crore was spent during the year leading to a balance of ₹ 2,368.79 crore.

2.4.8 Resource availability of the State under 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. **Table 2.23** shows projects under PPP in Jharkhand.

Table 2.23: Sector-wise details of PPP Projects in 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Completed		Ongoing	
		No.	Estimated cost	No.	Estimated cost
1	Water Supply & Sanitation	-	-	2	Not available
2	Energy	1	181.43	1	Not available
3	Health	-	-	1	Not available
4	Tourism	-	-	1	Not available
5	Roads and Bridges	8	2,831.19	2	Not available
	Total	9	3,012.62	7	Not available

Source: www.pppinindia.gov.in.

2.4.9 Expenditure priorities

Enhancing human development levels requires the States to step up their expenditure on key social services like education, health *etc.* Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure under a category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a particular sector, if the allocation is below the respective national average. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, the quality of expenditure is considered to be better. Expenditure priority of the State is shown in **Table 2.24**.

Table 2.24: Expenditure priority of the State with regards to Health, Education and Capital expenditure

(in per cent)

	CE/TE	SSE/TE	ESE/TE	DE/TE	Education/TE	Health/TE
General Category States (2017-18)	15.56	36.65	31.17	67.82	15.17	5.09
Jharkhand (2017-18)	21.32	32.64	40.46	73.10	12.71	4.41
General Category States (2022-23)	15.22	38.11	29.17	67.28	14.85	5.68
Jharkhand (2022-23)	21.47	38.70	32.82	71.53	14.77	6.23

As can be seen from the **Table 2.24**, during 2022-23, the ratio of capital expenditure, developmental expenditure and economic sector to total expenditure (TE) had declined in comparison to its ratio during 2017-18 whereas other sectors showed improvement during the year. Ratio of Social sector and health sector expenditure to total expenditure increased significantly during the current year, in comparison to 2017-18.

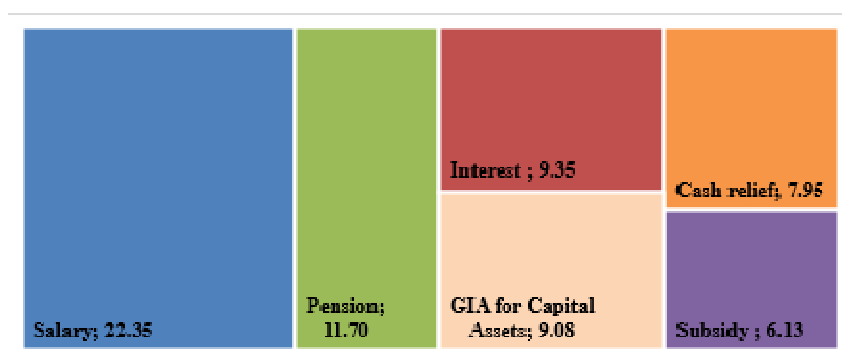
Further, can be seen from the table that during 2022-23, ratio of expenditure on all the sectors to total expenditure of the State was higher than the ratio

of General Category States except expenditure on education, which was slightly lower. In comparison to 2017-18, the expenditure focus had shifted from the economic sector to the social sector, as can be seen from **Table 2.24**.

2.4.10 Object head-wise expenditure

The Finance Accounts, generally, depict transactions only up to the Minor Head level. Therefore, Statement four of the Finance Accounts gives a view, up to the object head level. **Chart 2.11** shows the share of object/ purpose of Revenue Expenditure on major items.

Chart 2.11: Revenue Expenditure on major items (in per cent)



As depicted in **Chart 2.11**, a major share (49.54 per cent) of Revenue Expenditure was consumed by expenditure on Salaries, Pension, Interest and Subsidies during the year 2022-23. More than nine per cent of revenue expenditure was utilised on GIA for creation of capital assets in the State, of which a major portion was provided to developmental authorities (₹ 3,157.22 crore).

2.5 Public Account

Receipts and Disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as Small Savings, Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense, Remittances etc., which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are 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.

2.5.1 Net Public Account Balances

The component-wise net balances in the Public Account of the State are given in **Table 2.25**.

Table 2.25: Component-wise net balances in Public Account as of 31 March 2023

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Sub Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
I. Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	(-)1,211.11	(-)1,216.86	(-)1,194.40	(-)1,001.19	(-)1,016.98
J. Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	(-)1,930.09	(-)5,948.02	(-)6,320.39	(-)5,904.48	(-)5,131.79
	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
K. Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	(-)12.64	(-)39.55	(-)25.33	(-)24.15	(-)78.94
	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	(-)19,853.80	(-)21,065.20	(-)24,331.45	(-)23,585.14	(-)26,876.14
	(c) Advances	6.28	7.15	19.67	19.67	17.66
L. Suspense and Miscellaneous	(b) Suspense	5.42	(-)91.29	(-)146.35	(-)119.25	(-)414.30
	(c) Other Accounts	207.09	3,117.62	2,855.90	4,519.46	5,187.74
	(d) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(e) Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	1.60	1.60	1.60
M. Remittances	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	(-)118.85	(-)114.25	(-)133.68	(-)125.38	(-)87.35
	(b) Inter- Governmental Adjustment Account	19.57	31.95	7.23	12.74	10.81
Total		(-)22,888.13	(-)25,318.45	(-)29,267.20	(-)26,206.12	(-)28,387.69

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

Credit balances increased during 2022-23 due to increase in Deposits and Advances mainly under deposits as Other Funds under head 8448- Deposits of Local Fund (by ₹ 2,742.65 crore).

2.5.2 Reserve Funds bearing interest

Reserve Funds are created for specific and defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. These funds are met from contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund of the State. There were two interest bearing reserve funds in the State during the year 2022-23 (1) State Disaster Response Fund and (2) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund.

State Disaster Response Fund

As per Para 7 of SDRF guidelines 2015, the State Government is required to transfer the contribution to the SDRF received from GoI, along with its share, to the Public Account within 15 days of its receipt. Any delay will require the State Government to release the amount with interest (Bank Rate of RBI) for the number of days of delay.

As per Para 19 and 20 of SDRF guidelines 2015, the balances under the funds should be invested by the State in (a) Central Government dated securities (b) auctioned treasury bills and (c) interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks. The Finance Department of the Government of Jharkhand, had informed (July 2019) that ₹ 400 crore was invested in Scheduled Commercial Banks during the year 2012-13.

Further, as per the guidelines, the Government was required to pay interest on the non-invested balances at the rate of interest (7.57 per cent) payable on overdrafts, which is to be added to the corpus of the fund itself. However, GoJ had not paid any interest to SDRF since its creation, which works out to ₹ 1,002.80 crore at the applicable rates of interest for the period 2011-23. Of this, unpaid interest for 2022-23 alone amounted to ₹ 131.95, resulting in

overstatement of revenue surplus and understatement of fiscal deficit for the year. Consequently, the non-invested balances of ₹ 1,111.26 crore in the Fund as on 31 March 2023 are only book entries and do not represent actual cash balance. Such unpaid interest, since the operation of the fund represents the unaccounted liabilities of the State. **Table 2.26** presents details of expenditure charged on SDRF.

Table 2.26: Details of expenditure charged to SDRF

(₹ in crore)

Major Head of Account	Minor Head of Account	Expenditure during 2022-23
2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 02- Floods, Cyclones etc.	101-Gratuitous Relief	2.42
	113-Repairs and reconstruction of houses	3.32
	114-Assistances to farmers for purchase of agriculture input	0.82
Sub-Total		6.56
2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 05- State Disaster Response Fund	101-Transfer to reserve fund and deposit account- SDRF	0.00
	901- Deduct - Amount met from State Disaster Response Fund	850.42
Sub-Total		(-)850.42
2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 80- General	Direction and administration, Training of disaster preparedness, management of Natural Disasters etc.	318.55
Sub-Total		318.55
Grand Total		(-)525.31

Apart from the above, the Central Government also released ₹ 200 crore as central support for cyclonic storm “Yaas” during the year and the State Government made budget provision under the head ‘2245-02-101-10-Relief assistance received from the NDRF (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)’. The fund was not utilised and surrendered at the end of the year by the Department. The amount had been provided by GoI in anticipation of a cyclonic storm which did not occur and the amount remained in the cash balance of the State. The unspent amount of ₹ 200 crore has been transferred to SDRF in 2022-23 by the State.

State Disaster Mitigation Fund

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under Section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disasters covered under the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and State specific local disasters notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has not created the SDMF as on 31 March 2023, under Major Head 8121-130- State Disaster Mitigation Fund.

During the year 2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 113.60 crore from the Central Government (pertaining to the year 2021-22). The State Government’s share during the year was ₹ 37.80 crore. The State Government did not create the Fund and transfer the amount received from the Central Government along with its share (total of ₹ 151.40 crore), which resulted in overstatement of the revenue surplus and understatement of the fiscal deficit of the State.

State Compensatory Afforestation Fund

As per Compensatory Afforestation Fund (Accounting Procedure) Rules, 2018, all monies realised from the User Agencies are required to be credited to Minor Head '103-State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' below the Major Head '8336-Civil Deposits' at the first instance. Thereafter, 90 *per cent* shall be transferred to Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund' below the Major Head '8121-General and other Reserve Funds'. The balance 10 *per cent* shall be transferred to the National Fund on a monthly basis by crediting Minor Head '102-National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under the Major Head '8336-Civil Deposits- 11-Jharkhand'.

Besides, on receipt of 90 *per cent* of the State's share from the *ad hoc* Authority (one-time measure), the same shall also be credited to Minor Head '129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund' below the Major Head '8121-General and other Reserve Funds'.

The opening balance in the SCAF was ₹ 4,178.80 crore, the receipt during 2022-23 was ₹ 161.56 crore and the expenditure incurred during the year was ₹ 319.84 crore, leaving a balance of ₹ 4,020.52 crore in SCAF as on 31 March 2023.

As the SCAF is an interest bearing reserve fund, the Government was required to pay interest of ₹ 131.99 crore calculated as per Reverse Repo Rate of RBI as on 1st January {3.35 *per cent* on the opening balance (₹ 4,178.80 crore)}, excluding expenditure of ₹ 319.84 crore during the year. Further, taking into account the interest of ₹ 21.57 crore, pertaining to the previous year, the total interest required to be paid by the Government to the fund worked out to ₹ 161.56 crore, during FY 2022-23. Non-transfer of the same resulted in overstatement of the revenue surplus and understatement of the fiscal deficit of the State.

2.5.3 Reserve Funds not bearing interest

Consolidated Sinking Fund

Following the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State has set up (2016-17) the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortisation of all loans including loans from banks, liabilities on account of National Small Savings Funds *etc.*

The Government of Jharkhand set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2016-17. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.50 *per cent* of their outstanding liabilities (internal debt + public account) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund (total internal debt and public account) of the State Government.

GoJ had an outstanding debt of ₹ 1,13,482.50 crore at the beginning of 2022-23. A budget provision of ₹ 500 crore was made and the amount was transferred into the Sinking Fund during the year, which added to the opening balance of ₹ 503.87 crore, led to a closing balance of ₹ 1,003.87 crore at the end of March 2023. During the year 2022-23, ₹ 500 crore was invested from this Fund in scheduled commercial banks.

Guarantee Redemption Fund

The Constitution of India provides that a State may borrow, within the territory of India, upon the security of its Consolidated Fund, within such limits, as may from time to time, be fixed by the Act of its Legislature and give guarantees within such limits as may be fixed.

As per the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission, 'the State Government was to constitute a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) for meeting the payment obligations arising out of the guarantees issued by the Government in respect of bonds issued and other borrowings by the State Public Sector Undertakings or other Bodies, and invoked by the beneficiaries. However, the Fund has not been created.

As per the Finance Accounts of the Government of Jharkhand, guarantees amounting to ₹ 4,998.38 crore were given by the State as of 31 March 2023.

Labour Cess

As per Section 5 of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Rules 1998, amounts collected as Labour Cess from contractors were required to be transferred to the Jharkhand Building and Other Construction Workers' (BOCW) Welfare Board.

As per the Finance Accounts, during the year 2022-23 the Government collected ₹ 68.81 crore as Labour Cess leading to a total collection of ₹ 733.00 crore as cess by the Government from contractors executing government projects during the period 2008-23. The collected cess was not transferred to the Labour Welfare Board Fund till the end of March 2022, thereby overstating the revenue surplus and understating the fiscal deficit of the State during the relevant years (2008-2022). However, during 2022-23, ₹ 154 crore was transferred (June 2022) by the State Government to the Board. **Table 2.27** shows the Labour Cess collected by the Government and transferred to the Board.

Table 2.27: Labour Cess collected by the Government and transferred to the Board
(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount received as Cess	Amount transferred by the Government	Outstanding balance with Government
Upto 2016-17	312.90	5.08	573.92
2017-18	80.77	-	
2018-19	79.81	-	
2019-20	76.70	-	
2020-21	59.15	-	
2021-22	54.86	-	
2022-23	68.81	154.00	
Total	733.00	159.08	573.92

The Jharkhand BOCW Board has prepared its accounts upto 2021-22. Receipts and utilisation of funds till 2022-23, as furnished by the Board, is shown in **Table 2.28**.

Table 2.28: Amounts received by the Board and its utilisation

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount provided by the Government	Cess received directly by the Board	Total receipts	Amount spent by the Board on schemes ⁹	Amount spent on establishment	Total expenditure	Unutilised balance amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	{(2+3)=4}	(5)	(6)	{(5+6)=7}	{(4-7)=8}
Upto 2015-16	5.08	252.16	257.24	104.08	1.66	105.74	151.50
2016-17	0.00	70.26	70.26	48.33	1.29	49.62	20.64
2017-18	0.00	74.01	74.01	41.64	0.90	42.54	31.47
2018-19	0.00	90.19	90.19	59.19	0.89	60.08	30.10
2019-20	0.00	120.00	120.00	75.78	0.83	76.61	43.40
2020-21	0.00	171.65	171.65	101.30	1.60	102.90	68.75
2021-22	0.00	124.31	124.31	101.64	2.23	103.87	20.44
2022-23	154.00	371.92	525.92	94.26	1.98	96.24	429.68
Total	159.08	1,274.50	1,433.58	626.22	11.38	637.60	795.98

Source: Jharkhand Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board

During the period 2009-10 to 2022-23, ₹ 626.22 crore was spent on welfare schemes while ₹ 11.38 crore was spent on establishment. The Board had utilised only 44.48 per cent of the available funds.

Other Cess/fee/surcharges

As per the Finance Accounts, the Government collected ₹ 104.49 crore as Land Cess during the year 2022-23 leading to a total collection of ₹ 184.73 crore during the period 2008-23. However, no amount was transferred to the designated fund (Major Head '8448-101 District Fund) by the State Government as of March 2023.

Thus, the total Cess liable to be transferred by the Government to the Labour Welfare Board (Labour Cess: ₹ 68.81 crore) and Zila Parishads (Land Cess: ₹ 104.49 crore) was ₹ 173.30 crore during FY 2022-23. Non-transfer of the same resulted in overstatement of the revenue surplus and understatement of the fiscal deficit of the State.

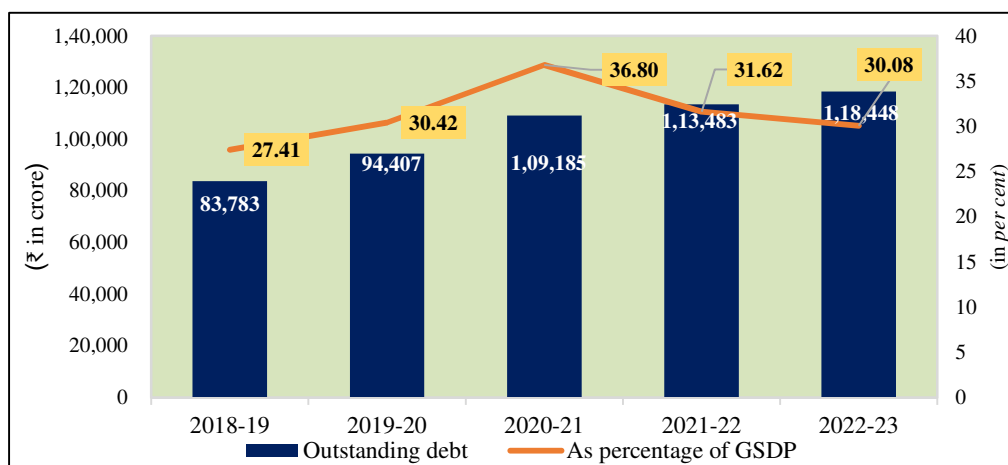
2.5.4 Public Liability management

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

The outstanding liability of the State along with its percentage to GSDP for the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 has been shown in **Chart 2.12**. Abstract of liabilities and assets of the State, as on 31 March 2023, are given in **Appendix 2.3**.

⁹ 24 schemes are running under the Welfare Board as per statement dated 20.09.2023 provided by Jharkhand Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board.

Chart 2.12: Outstanding Public debt and its percentage to GDP



Note: Outstanding debt includes ₹ 1,689.00 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 2,484.41 crore in 2021-22, passed on as back-to-back loans by Government of India, in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

2.5.4.1 Liability profile: Components

Total liabilities of the State Government typically constitutes internal debt of the State (market loans, ways and means advances from RBI, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund and loans from financial institutions, etc.), loans and advances from the Central Government and Public Account liabilities.

Details of availability of funds on account of receipts and repayments under public liabilities and public account liabilities during 2018-23 are given in **Table 2.29**.

Table 2.29: Component wise liability trends

	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Outstanding Total Liability (A+B)	83,782.93	94,406.60	1,09,184.99[#]	1,13,482.47[#]	1,18,448.22
A. Public Liability	60,775.27	66,136.98	76,938.35	82,531.53	84,944.37
(i) Internal debt	58,436.19	63,545.46	71,956.90	74,538.31	73,580.43
(ii) Loans & Advances from GoI	2,339.08	2,591.52	4,981.45	7,993.22	11,363.94
B. Liabilities on Public Account	23,007.66	28,269.62	32,246.24	30,950.94	33,503.85
Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	1,211.11	1,216.85	1,194.40	1,001.19	1,016.98
Reserve funds bearing Interest	1,930.09	5,948.03	6,720.39	6,340.46	5,531.78
Deposits bearing Interest	12.64	39.55	25.33	24.15	78.94
Deposits not bearing Interest	19,853.82	21,065.19	24,306.12	23,585.14	26,876.15
C. Off Budget borrowings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Rate of growth of outstanding liability (percentage)	8.67	12.68	15.65	3.94	4.38
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	3,05,695	3,10,305	2,96,664	3,58,863	3,93,722
Total Liability /GSDP (per cent)	27.41	30.42	36.23*	30.93*	30.08
Borrowings and Other Liabilities (as per Statement 6 of Finance Accounts)					
Total Receipts	22,223.80	30,980.35	32,562.62	25,623.42	31,856.35
Total Repayments	15,535.90	20,356.68	17,784.23	21,325.90	26,890.62
Interest payments	4,851.97	5,307.71	5,790.00	6,286.05	6,238.29
Net funds available	1,835.93	5,315.96	8,988.39	(-1,988.53)	(-1,272.56)
Repayments/ Receipts (percentage)	91.74	82.84	72.40	107.76	103.99

[#] Outstanding debt includes ₹ 1,689.00 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 2,484.41 crore in 2021-22, passed on as back-to-back loans by Government of India, in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

* Total Liability/GSDP ratio does not include back-to-back loans passed on by GoI, in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation, as this was not to be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

Apportionment of fiscal liabilities of the composite Bihar State between the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand has not been done so far.

Net availability of borrowed funds showed wide fluctuations between (-) ₹ 1,988.53 crore and ₹ 8,988.39 crore during 2018-19 to 2022-23. It decreased significantly to negative ₹ 1,989.53 crore in 2021-22 and negative ₹ 1,272.56 crore in 2022-23, after consistently showing an increasing trend during 2018-19 to 2020-21. During 2022-23, decrease in availability of funds was mainly due to less borrowings in the form of market loans by the Government (by ₹ 1,000 crore) and repayments of compensation & other bonds and National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), without any receipts during the year.

During 2022-23, the receipts of the State under public debt and other liabilities increased by 24.33 per cent against 21.31 per cent decrease in 2021-22. Repayment of public debt and other liabilities including interest increased by 19.98 per cent over the previous year (increase of 17.13 per cent) resulting in less availability of borrowed funds to the State. Component wise outstanding liability trends during 2022-23 has been shown in **Chart 2.13**, whereas, **Chart 2.14** shows Internal Debt taken *vis-à-vis* repaid during 2018-23.

Chart 2.13: Break-up of outstanding total liabilities at the end of 2022-23

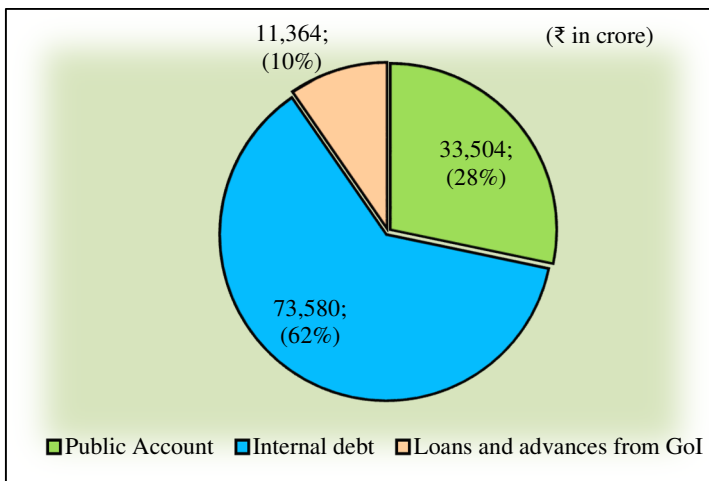
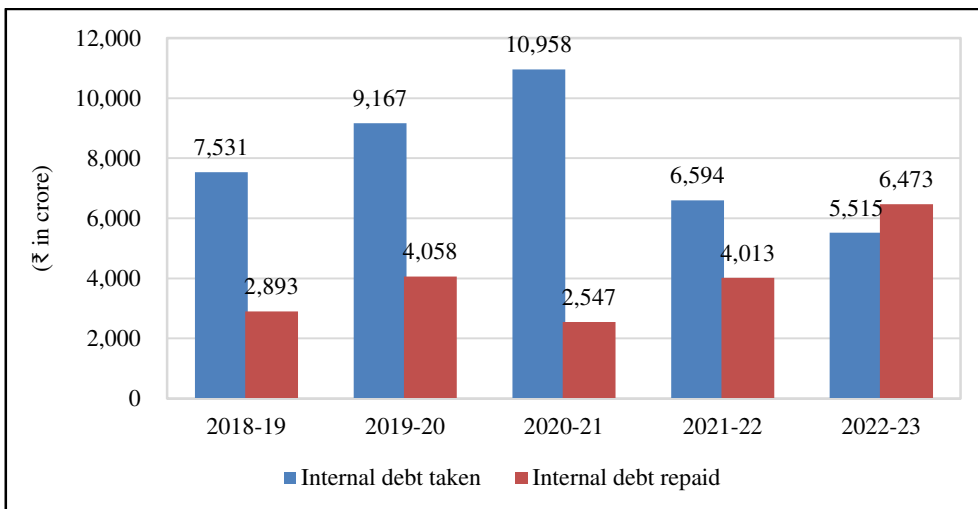


Chart 2.14: Internal Debt taken *vis-à-vis* repaid



Details of financing pattern of fiscal deficit during the period 2018-23 are given in **Table 2.30**.

Table 2.30: Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Composition of Fiscal Deficit						
1	Revenue Surplus (+)/Revenue Deficit (-)	5,521	1,960	-3,114	6,944	13,564
2	Net Capital Expenditure	-10,712	-9,879	-8,466	9,377	14,016
3	Net Loans and Advances	-1,438	-116	-3,331	171	4,165
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit						
1	Market Borrowings	4,023	5,656	8,900	3,746	400
2	Loans from GOI	106	252	2,390	3,012	3,372
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	-757	-769	-769	-770	-769
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	1,371	222	281	-395	-588
5	Small Savings, PF, etc.	69	6	-23	-193	16
6	Deposits and Advances	1,496	1,238	3,215	-722	3,346
7	Suspense and Miscellaneous	127	97	53	-27	295
8	Remittances	60	-17	44	-14	-36
9	Reserve Fund	379	4,018	772	-380	-809
10	Investment in earmarked fund	0.00	0.00	304	200	500
11	Overall Deficit	6,874	10,703	15,167	4,457	5,727
12	Increase/Decrease in cash balance	-245	-2,668	-256	-1,853	-1,110
13	Gross Fiscal Deficit	6,629	8,035	14,911	2,604	4,617
<i>Note:</i> The revenue surplus is overstated and the fiscal deficit is understated by ₹ 618.21 crore, as detailed in Paragraph 1.5.						

It can be seen from **Table 2.30** that revenue expenditure and a major part of capital expenditure was met from the revenue receipts of the State. Therefore, the Fiscal Deficit (₹ 4,617 crore) occurred due to utilisation of borrowed funds on capital outlay and loans and advances.

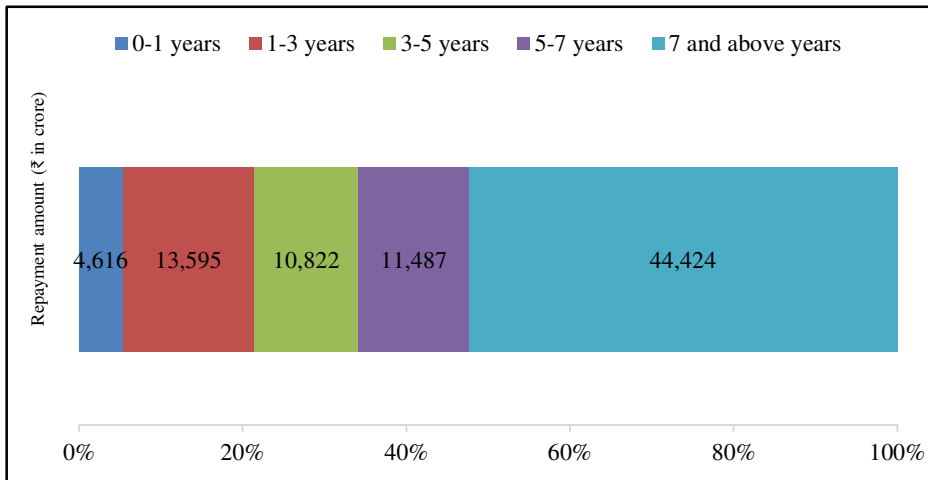
During 2022-23, the fiscal deficit of ₹ 4,617 crore was mainly financed by loans from GoI (₹ 3,371 crore) and Deposits and Advances (₹ 3,346 crore).

2.6 Public Debt Maturity Profile and Repayment

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

Table 2.31: Debt Maturity profile of repayment of State debt

Period of repayment (Years)	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage w.r.t. Public debt
0 – 1	4,616.11	5
1 – 3	13,595.17	16
3 – 5	10,822.07	13
5 – 7	11,486.53	14
7 and above	44,424.49	52
Total	84,944.37	100

Chart 2.15: Public Debt Maturity profile

As can be seen from **Table 2.31** and **Chart 2.15**, the redemption pressure, due to maturity of public debts, would be around ₹ 5,000 crore to ₹ 6,000 crore in the coming years. However, it will change in case of fresh borrowings of the State.

Further, analysis of debt repayments and interest payments, in the next 10 years, on the basis of statement provided by the Finance Department, Government of Jharkhand, revealed a mixed trend, as shown in **Table 2.32**.

Table 2.32: Public Debt repayment profile of the State in the next ten years
(₹ in crore)

Year	Repayment	Interest	Total
2022-23	6,729	6,238	12,968
2023-24	4,616	6,060	10,676
2024-25	6,654	5,930	12,585
2025-26	6,941	5,649	12,590
2026-27	6,504	5,368	11,872
2027-28	4,318	5,143	9,461
2028-29	6,780	5,110	11,890
2029-30	4,707	4,884	9,591
2030-31	5,727	4,841	10,568
2031-32	3,989	4,720	8,710

Source: Finance Department, Government of Jharkhand

As can be seen from **Table 2.32**, the maturity profile of public debt redemption of the State, as per current debt liability, will remain nearly uniform during 2022-23 to 2031-32. As per the current liability, the total repayment of principal and interest will range between ₹ 8,710 crore and ₹ 12,968 crore during the next 10 years. The payment of principal and interest will be sustainable in the light of the current financial condition of the State, which may change in the event of fresh borrowings by the State in the coming years.

2.6.1 Fiscal Deficit and Debt Sustainability

2.6.1.1 Debt sustainability analysis based on FRBM indicators

In the context of fiscal sustainability, the Thirteenth Finance Commission defined debt sustainability in terms of debt-GSDP ratio and also in terms of interest payments relative to revenue receipts. The Finance Commission (FC)

recommended fiscal consolidation for the Central and State Government and provided limits for fiscal deficit and debt stock as a percentage of GSDP. Government of Jharkhand in its FRBM Act, 2007 decided to maintain its fiscal deficit at not more than three *per cent* of the estimated GSDP. In view of the FRBM Act, targets for the debt stock to GSDP percentage were given every year, in the MTFP statement submitted with the budget.

The status of debt stock, *vis-à-vis* the FFC targets and FRBM targets, was as shown in **Table 2.33**.

Table 2.33: Debt sustainability – FRBM indicator based analysis

Year	Fiscal Deficit to GSDP (in per cent)		Outstanding liabilities to GSDP (in per cent)		Interest Payment to Revenue Receipts (in per cent)	
	Target as per MTFP prepared under FRBM Act	Actual	Target as per MTFP prepared under FRBM Act	Actual	FFC targets	Actual
2018-19	3.00	2.17	27.20	27.41	8.32	8.64
2019-20	3.00	2.59	27.10	30.42	8.08	9.09
2020-21	5.00*	5.03	27.00	36.23 [#]	-	10.31
2021-22	4.00*	0.73	33.00	30.93 [#]	-	9.02
2022-23	3.50	1.17	33.15	30.08	-	7.77

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years, MTFP and FC Report

Note: The fiscal deficit is understated by ₹ 618.21 crore, as detailed in Paragraph 1.5.

[#]Does not include ₹ 1,689.00 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 2,484.41 crore in 2021-22, passed on as back-to-back loans by Government of India, in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

*The Fiscal Deficit target for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 had increased by 2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively in view of the para 2(1) of the FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2020.

It can be seen from **Table 2.33** that the State Government was able to maintain the fiscal deficit within the defined targets during 2022-23. While the debt to GSDP ratio was higher than the targets, during the period 2018-19 to 2020-21, it remained within the target during 2021-22 and 2022-23. Targets for ratio of interest payment to revenue receipts (burden of interest payment) was not provided by the Fifteenth Finance Commission. However, it was directed by the FFC that the ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts should be kept at nine *per cent*, during the period 2020-26, which was achieved by the State except in 2020-21, when it was 10.31 *per cent*. During 2022-23, ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts was 7.77 *per cent*.

2.6.1.2 Debt Sustainability Indicators

Debt sustainability analysis has been carried out on the basis of fiscal & debt parameters and Domar approach. The results of the analysis are given in the following paragraphs:

(A) Debt sustainability refers to the ability of the State to service its debt obligation now and in future. Analysis of variations in debt sustainability indicators given in **Table 2.34** and **Chart 2.16**.

Table 2.34: Trends in Debt Sustainability Indicators

(₹ in crore)

Debt Sustainability Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Outstanding Public Debt* (as on 31 st March of the year)	60,775.27	66,136.99	75,249.75	80,047.12	84,944.37
Rate of growth of Outstanding Public Debt GSDP	8.47	8.82	13.78	6.38	6.12
Rate of growth of GSDP	3,05,695	3,10,305	2,96,664	3,58,863	3,93,722
Rate of growth of GSDP	13.30	1.51	-4.40	20.97	9.71
Public Debt/GSDP	19.88	21.31	25.37	22.31	21.57
Debt maturity profile of repayment of debt	3,060.10	4,231.40	2,744.82	4,247.08	6,729.46
Average interest rate on public debt**	7.91	7.98	7.51	7.48	7.05
Interest payment on public debt	4,617.23	5,066.29	5,312.44	5,805.62	5,813.08
Percentage of interest payment to revenue receipts	8.22	8.67	9.46	8.33	7.24
Percentage of debt repayment to debt receipts	39.21	44.11	20.26	43.16	73.61
Net debt available to the State#	126.10	295.43	5,489.32	-212.83	-3,400.24
Net debt available as per cent to debt receipts	1.62	3.08	40.52	-2.16	-37.19
Primary deficit (-)/ Primary surplus (+)	-1,777.36	-2,726.87	-9,120.26	3,681.84	1,621.56
Debt stabilisation (based on Public Debt) {Quantum spread\$ + Primary Deficit}	2,147.17	-5,660.51	-16,084.19	15,126.50	4,996.82

Source: Finance Accounts

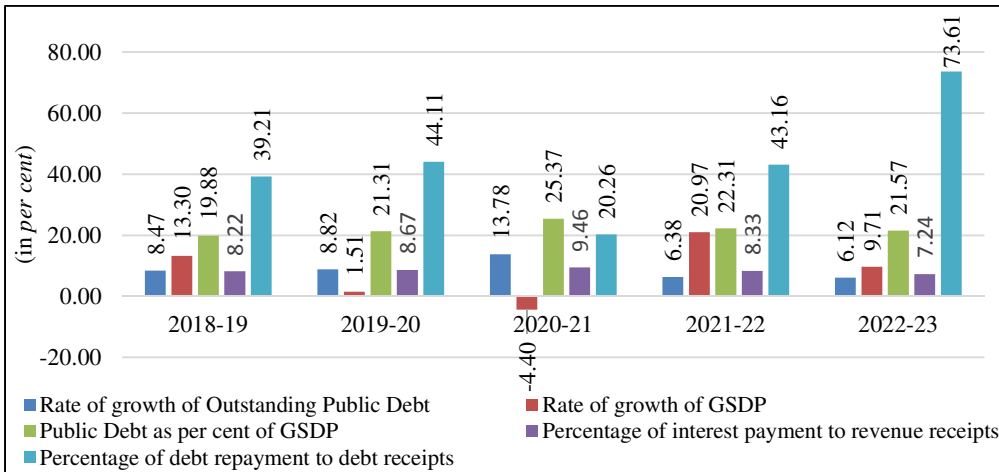
* Outstanding Public Debt is the sum of outstanding balances under the Heads 6003- 'Internal Debt' and 6004- 'Loans and Advances from the Central Government'. During 2020-21 and 2021-22, it excludes ₹ 1,689 crore and ₹ 2,484.41 crore respectively as back-to-back loans from GoI in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation which are not to be repaid by the State.

** Interest paid/(OB of Public Debt+CB of Public Debt/2) (in per cent)

Net debt available to the State Govt. is calculated as excess of public debt receipts over public debt repayment and interest paid on public debt.

\$ Quantum spread=Public Debt*(GSDP growth rate-Interest Rate)

Chart 2.16: Trends of Debt Sustainability Indicators



Source: Finance Accounts

A falling debt-GSDP ratio can be considered as leading towards stability. Also, debt stabilisation condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would tend to be constant or debt would stabilise eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling. It can be seen from **Table 2.34** that:

- The outstanding public debt has been increasing over the years. The growth rate of outstanding public debt had shown fluctuations, with a significant increase in FY 2020-21.

- The Public Debt/GSDP ratio is an important metric for assessing the relative size of the debt compared to the State's economic output. While it increased during the period from FY 2018-19 to 2020-21, it showed a decreasing trend since FY 2021-22.
- The average interest rate has generally decreased, which could positively impact interest payments.
- Interest payments on public debt have increased over the years. The percentage of interest payment to revenue receipts varied but generally remained within a certain range.
- The percentage of debt repayment to debt receipts has generally increased, with significant increase during FY 2022-23. A higher ratio may indicate challenges in meeting debt obligations without relying heavily on borrowing.
- Net debt available to the State showed fluctuations, with a significant negative value in FY 2022-23. Primary deficit/surplus also varied, with primary surplus in FYs 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- Debt stabilization, calculated as the sum of Quantum Spread and Primary Deficit, fluctuated over the years, and was positive, except during FYs 2019-20 and 2020-21.

(B) An analysis on debt sustainability was carried out based on a study by E.D. Domar [Domar, 1944]. The Domar model states that the necessary premise for ensuring stability of public indebtedness is that the interest rates for government loans should not exceed the growth rate of GDP.

Fiscal liabilities are considered sustainable if the Government is able to service the stock of these liabilities over the foreseeable future and the debt-GSDP ratio does not grow to unmanageable proportions. The Domar model is one of the models for analysis of public debts, which lays down that the debt-GDP ratio is likely to be stable if the rate of growth of the economy exceeds the rate of interest on the debt. **Table 2.35** provides the Domar sustainability condition:

Table 2.35: Debt sustainability criteria under Domar model

g-r (g: real economic growth rate; r: real interest rate), called Domar gap	s<0 (primary deficit)	s>0 (primary surplus)
g-r > 0 (strong economic growth)	Public debt as percentage of GSDP should converge to a stable level greater than zero	Public debt as a percentage of GSDP should converge to a stable level less than zero leading to public savings.
g-r < 0 (slow economic growth)	Public debt as percentage of GSDP should increase indefinitely, without converging to a stable level.	Undefined situation

Applying the DOMAR analysis to Jharkhand showed that fiscal liabilities should converge to a stable level, as shown in the following **Table 2.36**.

Table 2.36: Sustainability of debt stock of the State during 2018-23

Year	Real economic growth (g)	Real interest rate (r)	Domar gap (g-r)	Primary deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Remarks
	(in per cent)			(₹ in crore)	
2018-19	8.87	2.39	6.48	(-) 1,777	As $g-r > 0$ and $s < 0$; Public debt as percentage of GSDP should converge to a stable level greater than zero
2019-20	1.08	2.14	-1.06	(-) 2,727	As $g-r < 0$ and $s < 0$; Public debt as percentage of GSDP should increase indefinitely, without converging to a stable level.
2020-21	-5.30	0.81	-6.11	(-) 9,121	
2021-22	10.87	1.25	9.62	3,682	As $g-r > 0$ and $s > 0$; Public debt as a percentage of GSDP should converge to a stable level less than zero leading to public savings.
2022-23	6.76	-0.64	7.40	1,622	

*Real economic growth rate has been calculated for real GSDP (i.e. at constant prices).
Real interest rate is calculated as average interest rate on fiscal liabilities minus inflation.
Average inflation has been obtained from CSO, MoSPI*

As shown in **Table 2.36** there was primary deficit in the State during the period 2018-19 to 2020-21, whereas Domar gap showed a mixed trend during the period. During 2019-20 and 2020-21, Domar gap was negative along with primary deficit which was indicative of slow economic growth. During 2021-22 and 2022-23, Domar gap was positive along with primary surplus which indicates stable economic conditions leading to public savings. During 2021-22, real economic growth was highest (10.87 per cent) due to low base of 2020-21 (COVID year) resulting in significant positive Domar gap (9.62 per cent).

2.6.2 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used for capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not sustainable. Utilisation of borrowed funds is shown in **Table 2.37**.

Table 2.37: Utilisation of borrowed funds

		(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Total Borrowings	7,803.43	9,593.12	13,546.58	9,839.87	9,142.30
2	Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal)	3,060.10	4,231.40	2,744.82	4,247.08	6,729.46
3	Net capital expenditure	10,711.71	9,878.71	8,465.66	9,376.90	14,015.59
4	Net loans and advances	1,438.43	116.24	3,330.99	17.25	4,164.73
5	Portion of Revenue expenditure met out of net available borrowings (1-2-3-4)	-7,406.81	-4,633.23	-994.89	-3,801.36	-15,767.48
6	Interest payment on public debt	4,617.23	5,066.29	5,312.44	5,805.62	5,813.08

Source: Finance Accounts

The State had to repay of ₹ 6,729.46 crore against earlier borrowings during 2022-23, which was met from the revenue surplus during the year, leading to more availability of borrowed funds for capital expenditure and loans and advances given by the State. The part of capital expenditure not covered by the public debt was met from the public account balances.

The entire borrowed funds were utilised for capital expenditure and on payment of loans and advances.

2.6.3 Status of Guarantees (Contingent Liabilities)

The Constitution of India provides that a State may borrow, within the territory of India, upon the security of its Consolidated Fund, within such limits, as may from time to time, be fixed by the Act of its Legislature and give guarantees within such limits as may be fixed. 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 Government of Jharkhand has neither created the guarantee redemption fund nor made any policy in this regard. As per information provided by the Finance Department, guarantees amounting to ₹ 2,378.23 crore has been given to the power companies and ₹ 2,463 crore has been given to Jharkhand State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation, as of 2022-23. No further details has been provided in this regard.

Letter of Comfort (LOC) amounting to ₹ 157.15 crore, given on behalf of Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB) in February 2013, was still pending for clearance in the accounts of the government even after unbundling of the JSEB in January 2014. **Table 2.38** shows Guarantees given by the State Government.

Table 2.38: Guarantees given by the State Government

(₹ in crore)

Guarantees	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Outstanding amount of guarantees including interest	607.15	607.15	607.15	607.15	4,998.39

Source: Finance Accounts

2.7 Management of Cash Balances

As per an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, State Governments have to maintain a minimum daily cash balance with the Bank. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking ordinary Ways and Means Advances (WMA)/Special Ways and Means Advances (SWMA)/Overdrafts (OD) from time to time. The limit for ordinary WMA to the State Government was revised by the RBI from time to time (₹ 1,152 crore *w.e.f.* 17 April 2020, which subsequently decreased to ₹ 1,067 crore *w.e.f.* 31 March 2022).

No Ways & Means Advances and overdraft was taken by the State Government during the year 2022-23.

The 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'.

Table 2.39 shows comparative details of general cash balance and its investment during 2021-22 and 2022-23 and **Table 2.40** shows position of Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673) during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Table 2.39: Cash Balances and their investment

(₹ in crore)

	Opening balance on 1 April 2022	Closing balance on 31 March 2023
A. General Cash Balance		
Cash in treasuries	0	0
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	149.37	91.07
Deposits with other Banks	0	0
Remittances in transit – Local	0	0
Sub-total	149.37	91.07
Investments held in Cash Balance Investment Account	4,480.63	5,149.41
Total (A)	4,630.00	5,240.48
B. Other Cash Balances and Investments		
Cash with departmental officers viz., Public Works, Forest Officers	38.67	38.17
Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with department officers	0.16	0.16
Investment in earmarked funds	903.87	1,403.87
Total (B)	942.70	1,442.20
Total (A + B)	5,572.70	6,682.68
Interest realised	58.63	91.14

Source: Finance Accounts

The balance in the Cash Balance Investment Account as on 31 March 2023 was ₹ 5,149.41 crore and the interest realised on investment during 2022-23 was ₹ 91.14 crore.

During 2022-23, the cash balance investment of the State increased in comparison to the previous year.

The State Government had invested ₹ 400 crore from earmarked fund of SDRF in 2012-13. The balance of ₹ 1,111.26 crore has not been invested as required in SDRF guidelines. Out of ₹ 1,003.87 crore transferred to Sinking Fund and invested in Scheduled Commercial Banks as of 31 March 2023, of which ₹ 500 crore were invested in 2022-23.

Table 2.40: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)

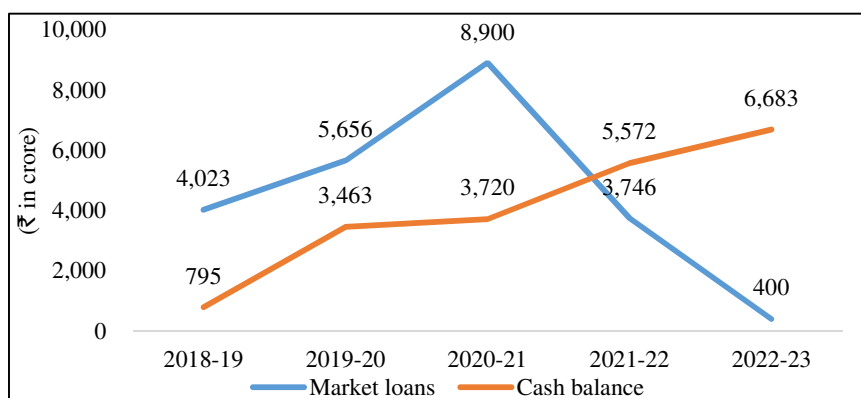
(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+) / decrease (-)	Interest earned
2018-19	354.56	167.90	(-)186.66	31.43
2019-20	167.90	3,070.62	2,902.72	147.42
2020-21	3,070.62	2,811.20	(-)259.42	58.59
2021-22	2,811.20	4,480.63	1,669.43	60.21
2022-23	4,480.63	5,149.41	668.78	91.14

There was a difference of ₹ 186.36 crore (net debit) between the figures reflected in the accounts {₹ 91.07 crore (debit)} and that intimated by the RBI {(₹ 95.29 crore (debit))}. This difference has been taken up by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand with RBI, Ranchi for reconciliation and necessary correction.

Chart 2.17 shows the comparative trend of market loans (net) and cash balances during the last five years.

Chart 2.17: Trend of market loans (net) and cash balances



During the year 2022-23, the State Government raised ₹ 400 crore from the market, while at the same time, the cash balance increased from ₹ 5,572.70 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 6,682.68 crore at the end of the current year.

2.8 Conclusion

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government.

The State has achieved the target of reducing its revenue deficit to zero, much before the time line given in FRBM Act. The State had revenue surplus during the last five years, except in 2020-21. Fiscal Deficit of the State was within the targets during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23, except in 2020-21, when it was just beyond the target.

During 2022-23, revenue expenditure of the State constituted 78.53 per cent of the total expenditure. During 2022-23, capital expenditure was ₹ 14,016 crore against ₹ 9,377 crore in 2021-22. During 2022-23, the capital expenditure increased mainly due to more expenditure on social services by 227.28 per cent over previous year.

In the total expenditure of the State, share of expenditure on social services increased consistently during 2018-19 to 2022-23, whereas share of general and economic services decreased during 2022-23. Expenditure on economic services decreased consistently from 38 per cent in 2018-19 to 33 per cent in 2022-23 which was indicative of less priority given by the State to this sector.

Total borrowings of ₹ 9,142.30 crore was utilised on capital expenditure and on payment of loans and advances. Repayments amounting to ₹ 6,729.46 crore during 2022-23 against earlier borrowings was met from revenue surplus occurred during the year.

As per Finance Accounts of the State ending 31 March 2023, the Government had invested ₹ 2,483.36 crore (in government companies, rural bank and co-operative institutions) since inception of the State in November 2000. Despite no return on its investments, the State Government made investment of ₹ 233.14 crore in Rural Bank, State PSUs and Co-operatives in the form of equity during 2022-23.

Apart from investments, a huge amount (₹ 28,513 crore) given by the government to its entities, in the form of loans, were outstanding at the end of March 2023.

Total liabilities¹⁰ increased from ₹ 1,13,483 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 1,18,448 crore in 2022-23. The fiscal liabilities to GSDP ratio was 30.08 *per cent* against the MTFP target of 33.15 *per cent*. Apportionment of fiscal liabilities of the composite Bihar State between the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand has not been done so far.

The government had not paid any interest to SDRF since its creation, which works out to ₹ 1,002.80 crore at the applicable rates of interest for the period 2011-23. Non-payment of interest had an impact on Revenue deficit and Fiscal Deficit of the State. The Government had transferred ₹ 500 crore to the Sinking Fund during the year.

Various Cess collected to the tune of ₹ 173.30 crore was transferred to the Consolidated Fund of the State. Government departments did not transfer the cesses to the concerned Boards.

2.9 Recommendations

- *State Government should rationalise its investments in various entities, so that the return on investment and loans, at least matches, the Government borrowing costs. Otherwise, fiscal liabilities accompanied by negligible rate of returns in investments might lead to a situation of unsustainable debt.*
- *State Government has to put in concerted efforts to maintain its fiscal performance in respect of the targets laid down in the FRBM Act and MTFP statements.*
- *State Government may ensure complete transfer of Labour Cess to the Labour Welfare Board, as early as possible, so that the Board can fulfil its objectives of improving the working conditions of building and other construction workers and providing adequate financial assistance to them.*

¹⁰ Includes ₹ 2,484.41 crore in 2021-22, passed on as back-to-back loans by Government of India, in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

Chapter-3
BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 3

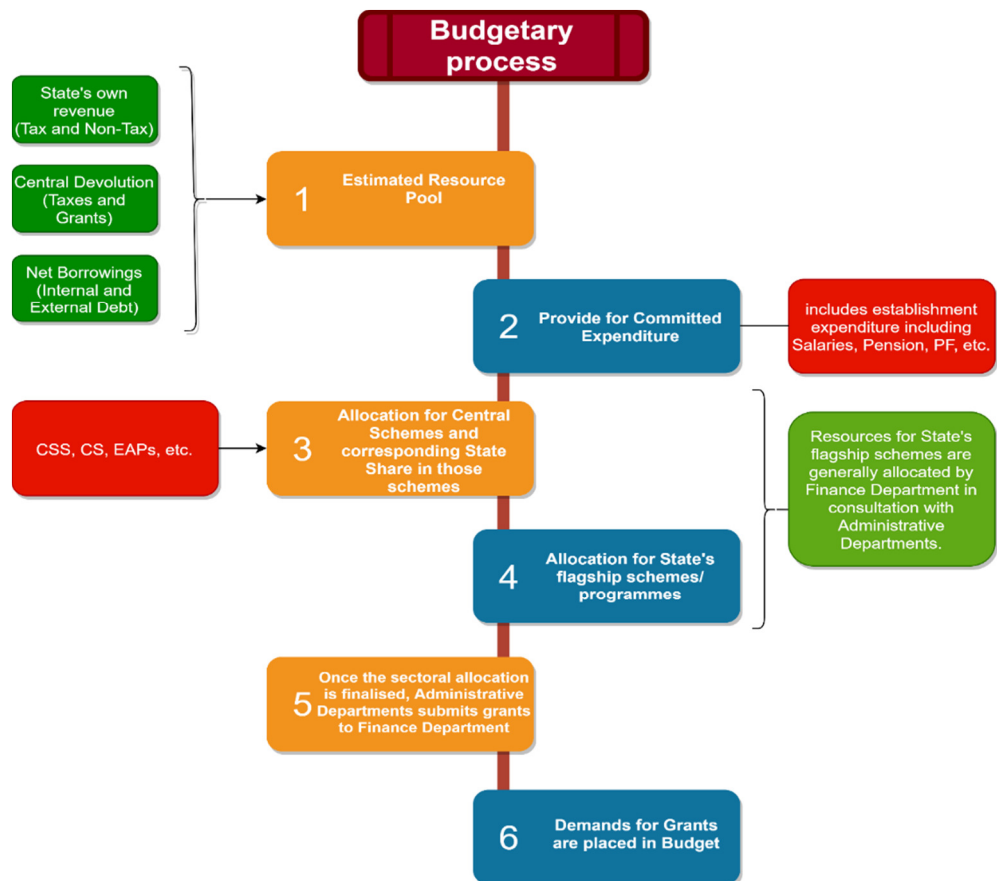
BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

Introduction

This chapter reviews 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 the diversion of funds. It is based on the audit of Appropriation Accounts and gives a grant-wise description of appropriations and the manner in which the allocated resources were managed by the service delivery departments.

3.1 Budget Process

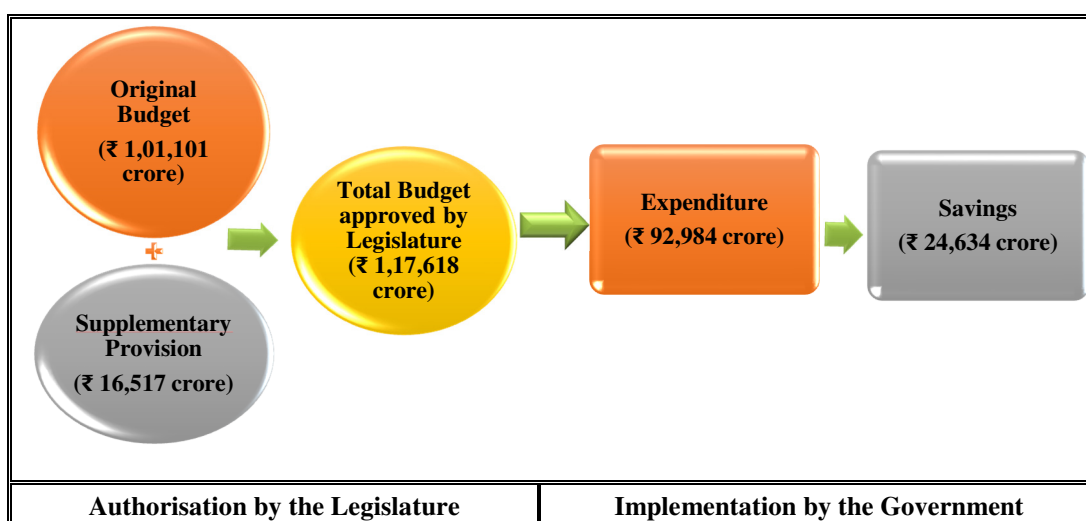
The annual exercise of budgeting is a means for detailing the roadmap for efficient use of public resources. The Budget process commences with the issuance (normally in August-September each year) of the Budget Circular by the Finance Department, containing instructions to be followed by all departments, in the preparation of revised estimates for the current year and the Budget Estimates for the next financial year. It also contains sample formats for the preparation of the estimates for maintaining uniformity. The budget preparation process in a State is given in the figure below:



Legislative authorisation is the *sine qua non* for incurrence of all expenditure by the State Government. To guide individual Government departments, the State Government has framed financial rules and provided for delegation of financial powers which establish limits for incurrence of expenditure and the levels authorised to sanction such expenditure, together with restrictions on appropriations and re-appropriations.

Apart from supplementary grants, re-appropriations are also used to re-allocate funds within a Grant. Re-appropriation is the transfer, by competent authority, of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same section (Revenue-Voted, Revenue-Charged, Capital-Voted, Capital-Charged) of the Grant or Charged Appropriation. The component-wise break-up of the State’s budget, for the financial year 2022-23, is shown in **Chart 3.1**.

Chart 3.1: Components of the Budget



Source: Appropriation Accounts

Audit of appropriations is conducted to ascertain *inter alia* whether: (i) the expenditure actually incurred under various grants was within the authorisation given under the Appropriation Act and (ii) whenever the expenditure, that was required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution, has been so charged. It also aims to ascertain whether the expenditure so incurred was in conformity with the laws, relevant rules and regulations and instructions.

3.1.1 Summary of total provisions, actual disbursements and savings during the financial year

A summarised position of the total budget provision, disbursement and savings/excess, further bifurcated into the voted/charged components, is given in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Budget provision, disbursement and savings/excess during the financial year

(₹ in crore)

Nature of expenditure	Total budget		Disbursement		Net Savings (+)/ excess (-)	
	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged
(I) Revenue	79,870.18	7,424.54	61,111.77	6,908.48	18,758.41	516.06
(II) Capital	19,080.19	0	14,022.68	0	5,057.51	0
(III) Loans & Advances and Inter State Settlement	4,529.28	6,713.53	4,211.14	6,729.45	318.14	-15.92
Total	1,03,479.65	14,138.07	79,345.59	13,637.93	24,134.06	500.14

During FY 2022-23, the total savings of ₹ 24,634.20 crore (20.94 per cent of the total budget) were the result of savings of ₹ 19,274.47 crore in 55 voted grants and five appropriations under the Revenue Section and ₹ 5,375.65 crore in 38 grants under the Capital Section. There was an excess expenditure of ₹ 15.92 crore in one appropriation (14-Repayment of loans) under Revenue Section.

Further, it was observed that, out of the total savings of ₹ 24,634.20 crore during FY 2022-23, savings of ₹ 16,719.36 crore had occurred under 10¹ grants, the reasons for which have not been appropriately explained in the Appropriation Accounts. Further, these grants had persistent total savings, ranging from ₹ 10,231.12 crore to ₹ 14,762.53 crore, during the previous four years.

It was also noticed that, nearly all the savings were surrendered in the month of March 2023, leaving the Finance Department virtually no time to reallocate the funds to other needy departments, defeating the objective of achieving efficiency in budget management.

A detailed review of the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Jharkhand for the FY 2022-23 revealed that, except in a few cases, reasons for savings/excess against the budget provisions of the schemes/sub-heads had not been furnished by the departments.

3.1.2 Charged and Voted disbursements

Break-up of total disbursement into charged and voted, during the last five years (2018-23), is given in **Table 3.2**.

¹ 1-Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division) (₹ 1,912.24 crore), 18-Food, Public Distribution & Consumer Affairs Department (₹ 1,300.66 crore), 20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department (₹ 1,547.83 crore), 36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (₹ 1,947.34 crore), 42-Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division) (₹ 3,462.30 crore), 48-Urban Development & Housing Department (Urban Development Division) (₹ 1,235.04 crore), 55-Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division) (₹ 1,347.03 crore), 56-Rural Development Department (Panchayati Raj Division) (₹ 975.32 crore), 59-School Education and Literacy Department (Primary & Adult Education Division) (₹ 1,246.34 crore) and 60-Women, Child Development and Social Security Department (₹ 1,745.26 crore)

Table 3.2: Charged and voted disbursement during 2018-19 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Year	Disbursements		Saving (+)/ Excess (-)	
	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged
2018-19	57,908.04	8,022.04	18,727.57	1,496.17
2019-20	61,431.27	9,661.98	23,466.38	205.01
2020-21	65,496.72	8,961.87	21,919.51	-100.02
2021-22	68,196.22	10,874.17	22,206.36	309.44
2022-23	79,345.60	13,637.94	24,134.06	500.14

Table 3.2 shows that the budget provisions under the voted section, had not been fully utilised by the departments and huge savings had occurred every year, during the financial years 2018-19 to 2022-23. It was also seen that, except in 2020-21, a large share of the provisions under the charged section had not been utilised in the last five years (2018-19 to 2022-23) and were surrendered by the departments.

3.1.3 Budget marksmanship

Aggregate Budget Outturn

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

Table 3.3: Budget Outturn during FY 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Description	Original approved budget (BE)	Actual Outturn	Difference between Actual and BE*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Revenue	76,273.30	68,020.25	-8,253.05
Capital	24,827.70	24,963.27	135.57
Total	1,01,101.00	92,983.52	-8,117.48

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

In the Revenue section, the deviation in outturn compared with BE was (-) 10.82 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and (+/-) 25 per cent in 39 grants, between (+/-) 25 per cent to (+/-) 50 per cent in 16 grants, between (+/-) 50 per cent to (+/-) 100 per cent in two grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in three grants.

In the Capital section, the deviation in outturn compared with BE was 0.55 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and (+/-) 25 per cent in 13 grants, between (+/-) 25 per cent to (+/-) 50 per cent in 14 grants, between (+/-) 50 per cent to (+/-) 100 per cent in eight grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in five grants. No provision was however, made in respect of 20 grants of the Capital section.

Expenditure Composition Outturn

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

Table 3.4: Expenditure Composition Outturn during FY 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Description	Original Approved budget	Revised (RE)	Actual Outturn	Difference between BE & RE	Difference between Actual & RE*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Revenue	76,273.30	87,294.72	68,020.25	11,021.42	-19,274.47
Capital	24,827.70	30,323.00	24,963.27	5,495.31	-5,359.73
Total	1,01,101.00	1,17,617.72	92,983.52	16,516.72	-24,634.20

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

In the Revenue section, the deviation in outturn, compared with the REs, was (-) 22.08 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and (+/-) 25 per cent in 38 grants, between (+/-) 25 per cent to (+/-) 50 per cent in 17 grants, between (+/-) 50 per cent to (+/-) 100 per cent in five grants.

In the Capital section, deviation in outturn, compared with the REs, was (-) 17.68 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and (+/-) 25 per cent in 18 grants, between (+/-) 25 per cent to (+/-) 50 per cent in 10 grants, between (+/-) 50 per cent to (+/-) 100 per cent in nine grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in two grants. No provision was, however, made in respect of 21 grants of the Capital section.

3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of grants voted and appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act, passed under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India. Appropriation Accounts are on Gross basis. These Accounts depict the original budget provision, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly and indicate actual capital and revenue expenditure on various specified services *vis-à-vis* those authorised by the Appropriation Act in respect of both Charged and Voted items of the budget. Appropriation Accounts thus facilitate understanding of utilisation of funds, the management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and are, therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.

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

3.2.1 Expenditure incurred 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 new scheme/service 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.

As per Article 115(1)(a) and 205(1)(a) of the Constitution, New Service means expenditure arising out of a new policy decision, not brought to the notice of Parliament/ State assembly earlier, including a new activity or a new form of investment.

‘New Instrument of Service’ means relatively large expenditure arising out of important expansion of an existing activity. No new service or new instrument of service, which was not brought to the notice of the State Assembly earlier, was observed in the State accounts.

Audit scrutiny revealed that in one appropriation, expenditure had been incurred without budget provision, in three cases. The total expenditure, incurred without provision, was ₹ 1,300.00 crore, during the year. Details are given in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5: Summary of Expenditure without Budget Provision

Grant/ Appropriation	Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Number of Schemes/ Sub-Heads
14-Repayment of Loans	1,300.00	3
Total	1,300.00	3

As can be seen from **Table 3.5**, huge expenditure, without budget provision, was incurred on Repayment of Loans during FY 2022-23. Expenditure on Repayments of Loans is a committed expenditure and the State is expected to be well aware of such liabilities at the time of preparation of the estimates. However, sufficient budgetary provisions were not made by the State to cover the expenditure.

3.2.2 Balance under Minor Head-800 of Major Head-8443

During verification of Statement No. 21 of the Finance Accounts, it was observed that, every year, a significant amount had remained as balance under the Minor Head-800 of Major Head-8443. In FY 2022-23, the deposits under this head increased to ₹ 74.01 crore and the disbursements from this head were ₹ 81.79 crore, leading to a balance of ₹ 257.58 crore at the end of the year. The amount credited under this head mainly pertains to allocation for compensation of land acquisition.

The Government of Jharkhand, in consultation with AG (A&E), had directed (December 2019) that PD accounts be opened in the 24 district treasuries under the Minor Head ‘106- Personal Deposit Accounts’ of Major Head ‘8443-Civil Deposits’ in the name of District Land Acquisition Officers (DLAOs). Further, the amount previously booked under the Minor Head 800 by the DLAOs was required to be transferred to these PD accounts. However, the amount was not fully transferred to the PD accounts leading to a balance of ₹ 257.58 crore under Minor Head 800, as of March 2023.

3.2.3 Unnecessary supplementary grants

Rule 117 of the Jharkhand Budget Manual (BM), states that supplementary grants should be obtained in consultation with the Finance Department to meet new specific items of expenditure or to cover probable excesses in the voted grant. Further, as per comments below Rule 57 of BM, the officer responsible for preparing the estimates should be sure that there is no provision for a greater sum than that which can be spent.

As detailed in **Appendix 3.1**, out of the total supplementary budget provision of ₹ 16,517 crore, supplementary provisions aggregating ₹ 6,221.83 crore (37.67 per cent) in 43 cases (₹ 0.50 crore or more in each case), during the year, proved unnecessary, as the expenditure did not come up even to the level of the original provision which indicates poor budgetary management.

3.2.4 Unnecessary or excessive re-appropriation

‘Re-appropriation’ means the transfer, by a competent authority, of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same grant or charged appropriation.

During verification of grant registers, surrender orders, re-appropriation orders *etc.*, it was observed that, in several schemes, additional funds were provided injudiciously under eight sub-heads, during FY 2022-23 (**Appendix 3.2**), which proved excessive. Under these schemes/sub-heads, in spite of savings, ₹ 17.81 crore was provided through re-appropriation, which resulted in savings of ₹ 46.84 crore.

3.2.5 Unspent amount and surrendered appropriations and/or large savings/surrenders

Budgetary allocations, based on inflated/unrealistic proposals and poor monitoring mechanism, results in huge savings of the budget provisions.

3.2.5.1 Savings of ₹ 100 crore or more

Out of total savings of ₹ 24,634 crore, savings of ₹ 22,909.40 crore (93.00 per cent) occurred in 27 grants², each amounting to ₹ 100 crore or more (**Appendix 3.3**). No reasons for such large savings were given by the departmental authorities.

Further, during FY 2022-23, savings in 12 grants under revenue section and two grants under capital section was ₹ 500 crore or more. Reasons for such savings were not furnished by the departments. Huge savings without justification was indicative of unrealistic budget proposals, poor expenditure monitoring mechanism, weak scheme implementation capacity and weak internal control in the departments. Details are given in **Appendix 3.4**.

Savings of more than 30 per cent in seven grants during the last five years are given in **Table 3.6**.

² Of these, 23 grants relate to revenue (₹ 18,420.23 crore), 9 relate to capital (₹ 4,489.17 crore) and 5 relate to both.

Table 3.6: Grants/Appropriations with non-utilisation of 30 per cent or more than the budget provisions

Sl. No.	Grant	(in per cent)					No. of years*	Budget 2022-23 (₹ in crore)
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23		
Revenue								
1	1-Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)	53	39	65	23	61	4	3,097.25
2	26-Labour, Employment and Training Department	32	50	57	48	31	5	775.87
3	36- Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	25	65	65	73	49	4	584.68
4	42- Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)	33	36	30	32	44	5	7,761.39
5	51- SC, ST, Backward Class welfare Department	35	30	46	35	25	4	3,281.85
6	54-Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Dairy Division)	55	76	47	46	27	4	126.91
Capital								
1	26-Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development Department	87	87	58	30	41	5	65.38
2	60- Women, Child Development and Social Security Department	100	98	89	83	64	5	118.36

* Number of years with savings of 30 per cent or more

These grants were related to the social and economic services and the expenditure was to be made for development purposes. However, the Government was unable to utilise the provisions year after year, depriving the targeted beneficiaries of the envisaged benefits. As can be seen from the table above, savings under Grant No. 60 were between 64 per cent and 100 per cent during the last five years, as the funds provided for schemes for implementation of the rights of persons with disabilities, construction works for rehabilitation centres, working women hostels, anganwadi kendras *etc.*, were surrendered, without giving any reason.

3.2.6 Surrender of funds in excess of ₹ 10 crore at the end of March

Verification of Appropriation Accounts of the State revealed that, out of total savings of ₹ 24,634.20 crore, savings of ₹ 10 crore or more amounting to ₹ 15,578.22 crore (63 per cent) were surrendered, at the end of March 2023, leaving no scope for the Government to utilise the funds on other development schemes, as detailed in **Appendix 3.5**.

Chart 3.2: The distribution of the number of Grants/Appropriations grouped by the percentage of savings along with total savings

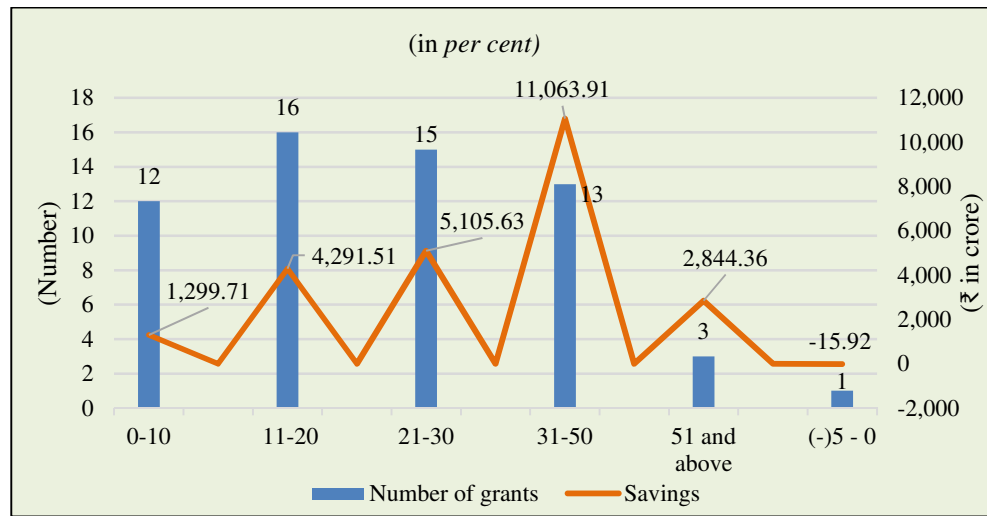
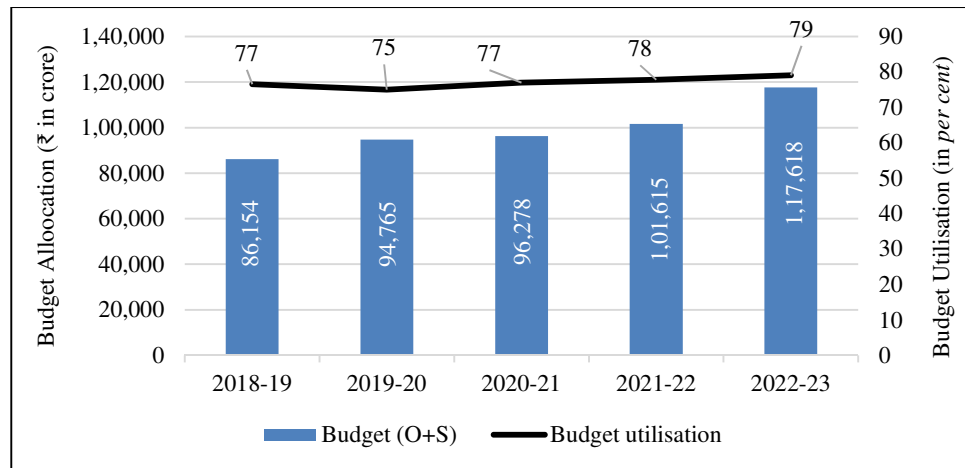


Chart 3.3: Budget Utilisation during 2018-19 to 2022-23



As can be seen from **Chart 3.2**, 31 grants had savings between 11 and 30 *per cent*, whereas, 16 grants had savings more than 30 *per cent* in the current year. The maximum savings was 53 *per cent* of the budget in Grant No. 1-Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division). Further, **Chart 3.3** shows the budget allocations and its utilisation percentage during the last five years.

3.2.7 Excess expenditure and its regularisation

Article 205 (1) (b) of the Constitution provides that, if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year, in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, the Governor shall cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State, a demand for such excess. This implies that, it is mandatory for a State Government to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature for the Financial Year.

Failure to regularise excess disbursement over grant is in contravention of constitutional provisions and defeats the objective of ensuring accountability of the executive to the Legislature.

3.2.7.1 Excess expenditure relating to FY 2022-23

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

As observed in the Appropriation Accounts, excess expenditure of ₹ 15.92 crore was incurred in one appropriation (14- Repayment of loans) during FY 2022-23.

3.2.7.2 Regularisation of excess expenditure of previous financial years

Excess expenditure remaining unregularised for extended periods dilutes legislative control over the executive. Excess disbursement over grant/appropriation amounting to ₹ 3,762.49 crore relating to 11 grants pertaining to FYs 2001-02 to 2021-22 is yet to be regularised by the State Legislature as detailed in **Appendix 3.6**.

Three Grants/Appropriations, 13-Interest payments, 14-Repayment of Loans and 15-Pension accounted for ₹ 889.27 crore (23.64 per cent), ₹ 967.57 crore (25.72 per cent) and ₹ 1,731.55 crore (46.02 per cent) respectively, of the total excess expenditure during FYs 2001-02 to 2021-22, which is yet to be regularised. The excess expenditure of previous years has not been regularised, even after being reported repeatedly in the State Finances Audit Report.

3.2.8 Grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets

Grants-in-aid are payments in the nature of assistance, donations or contributions made by one government to another government, body, institution or individual. Grants-in-aid are given for specified purpose of supporting an institution, including creation of assets.

During FY 2022-23, ₹ 6,051.88 crore was given as grants to the bodies and authorities of the State for creation of capital assets. However, ₹ 2,102.76 crore of such grant was booked as capital expenditure in the accounts of the State which was against the provisions of Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS)-2 related to accounting and classification of Grants-in-aid.

3.3 Comments on transparency of the budgetary and accounting process**3.3.1 Budget projection and gap between estimates and actuals**

Efficient management of tax administration/other receipts and public expenditure holds the balance for achievement of various fiscal indicators. Budgetary allocations based on realistic proposals, a good expenditure monitoring mechanism and strong scheme implementation capacities/internal controls, lead to optimal utilisation of funds on various developmental needs.

Table 3.7: Summarised position of expenditure vis-à-vis budget (Original/Supplementary) provisions during FY 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original Grant/ Appropriation	Supplementary Grant/ Appropriation	Total	Expenditure	Net Savings	Surrender during March	
Voted	Revenue	68,884.97	10,985.20	79,870.18	61,111.77	18,758.41	All surrenders were made in the month of March	
	Capital	16,606.49	2,473.71	19,080.19	14,022.68	5,057.51		
	Loans & Advances	1,507.68	3,021.60	4,529.28	4,211.14	318.14		
	Total	86,999.14	16,480.51	1,03,479.65	79,345.59	24,134.06		
Charged	Revenue	7,388.33	36.21	7,424.54	6,908.48	516.06		
	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		
	Public Debt- Repayment	6,713.53	0.00	6,713.53	6,729.45	-15.92		
	Total	14,101.86	36.21	14,138.07	13,637.93	500.14		
Grand Total		1,01,101.00	16,516.72	1,17,617.72	92,983.52	24,634.20		

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Table 3.7 shows that out of the total provision of ₹ 1,17,617.72 crore, an amount of ₹ 92,983.52 crore was spent by the State departments and ₹ 24,634.20 crore (20.94 per cent) remained unutilised during FY 2022-23. The unutilised amount was surrendered in the month of March.

Table 3.8: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2018-23

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Original Budget	80,200.00	85,429.00	86,370.00	91,277.00	1,01,101.00
Supplementary Budget	5,953.81	9,335.64	9,908.07	10,309.19	16,516.72
Total Budget (TB)	86,153.81	94,764.64	96,278.07	1,01,586.19	1,17,617.72
Revised Estimate (RE)	86,153.81	94,764.64	96,278.07	1,01,586.19	1,17,617.72
Actual Expenditure (AE)	65,930.08	71,093.25	74,458.59	79,070.38	92,983.52
Savings	20,223.74	23,671.39	21,819.49	22,515.81	24,634.20
Percentage of supplementary to original provision	7.42	10.93	11.47	11.29	16.34
Percentage of overall savings to the overall provision	23.47	24.98	22.66	22.16	20.94
TB-RE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RE-AE	20,223.73	23,671.39	21,819.48	22,515.81	24,634.20
(TB-RE) as percentage of TB	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
(RE-AE) as percentage of TB	23.47	24.98	22.66	22.16	20.94

It can be seen from **Table 3.8** that, during FY 2022-23, supplementary provision of ₹ 16,516.72 crore constituted 16.34 per cent of the original provision against 11.29 per cent in FY 2021-22. The percentage of overall savings to the overall provision, fluctuated between 20.94 per cent and 24.98 per cent, during FYs 2018-19 to 2022-23.

Further, as evident from **Table 3.8**, a large part of the budget provisions was not utilised during FYs 2018-19 to 2022-23 and was surrendered by the departmental officers. No appropriate reasons were also recorded for these savings. These savings were much more than the supplementary provisions of the State, which was indicative of budgetary allocations having been made based on unrealistic proposals, poor expenditure

monitoring mechanism, weak scheme implementation capacity/weak internal controls *etc.*

3.3.2 Supplementary budget and opportunity cost

At times, while obtaining supplementary provision, the departments report to the legislature, large additional requirements for different purposes, under various schemes/activities; but are unable to spend even the original budget provision which leads to large savings. At the same time, some of the schemes remain incomplete due to want of funds. Further, delay in completion leads to escalation of project cost. Cases of unnecessary/excessive supplementary provisions despite savings, are given in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Unnecessary/excessive supplementary provisions despite savings

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Grant	Original allocation	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Unutilised funds
Revenue						
1	42- Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)	7,468.72	292.67	7,761.39	4,360.55	3,400.83
2	1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)	2,653.22	444.03	3,097.25	1,198.93	1,898.32
3	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	5,159.66	972.62	6,132.28	4,674.15	1,458.12
4	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	2,490.08	237.32	2,727.40	1,448.06	1,279.34
5	59- School Education and Literacy Department (Primary and Adult Education Division)	8,450.05	387.36	8,837.41	7,592.79	1,244.62
6	48- Urban Development and Housing Department (Urban Development Division)	2,076.11	884.52	2,960.63	1,969.22	991.41
7	56- Panchayati Raj Department	2,009.47	727.50	2,736.97	1,764.90	972.07
8	39- Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Disaster Management Division)	1,508.83	261.61	1,770.44	854.87	915.57
Capital						
9	36- Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	3,472.04	31.01	3,503.05	1,840.08	1,662.96
10	55- Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	2,449.90	322.80	2,772.70	1,611.18	1,161.52
Total		37,738.08	4561.44	42,299.52	27,314.73	14,984.76

Non-utilisation of funds allocated to some major schemes

Review of the Appropriation Accounts of the State revealed that there were persistent large savings out of funds allocated for several schemes. Persistent large savings in the last three years had resulted in non-completion of the schemes and the envisaged benefits could not be achieved. Some of these schemes are shown in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: Year-wise savings under some major schemes

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Head	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
		Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings
36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department							
1	4215-01-102-02-Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme	207.57	66.52	205.02	57.27	102.53	28.98
42-Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)							
2	2501-06-101-05-Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana for General (CASC)	300.00	107.71	300.00	100.77	195.04	78.80
3	2501-06-796-05-Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana for General (CASC)	126.00	25.20	126.00	31.91	81.92	22.33

From the above table, it can be seen that there were huge savings in the schemes under social and economic services like Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme and Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojana during the last three years, which raises the issue of effectiveness of the budgetary procedure of the State and also deprived the beneficiaries of benefits under the schemes.

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

Policy initiatives taken up by Government and schemes incorporated in the budget were not executed, which deprived the beneficiaries of the intended benefits. However, reasons for non-utilisation of the provisions were not given by the departments. Savings in such schemes deprive other departments of the funds which they could have utilised. In 313 cases, 100 *per cent* of the provisions (₹ one crore and above in each case), amounting to ₹ 6,950.13 crore, were surrendered, resulting in non-implementation of schemes/programmes, as detailed in **Appendix 3.7**.

3.4 Rush of expenditure

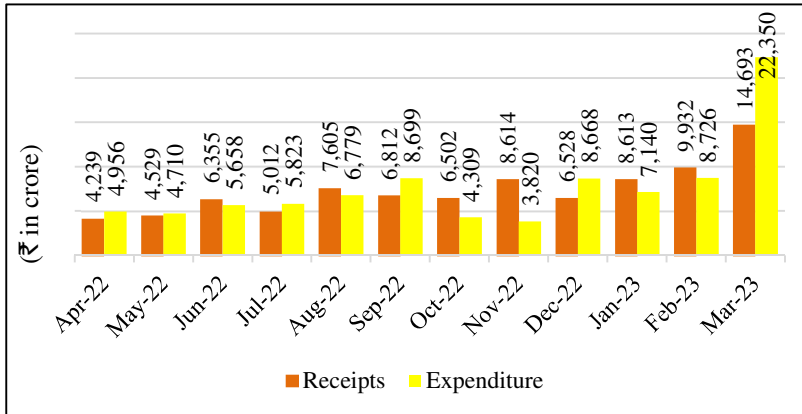
Rule 113 of the Jharkhand Budget Manual stipulates that rush of expenditure in the closing months of the financial year will ordinarily be regarded as a breach of financial regularity. Maintaining a steady pace of expenditure is a crucial component of sound public financial management, as it obviates fiscal imbalance and temporary cash crunches due to mismatch of revenue expenditure, during a particular month, arising out of unanticipated heavy expenditure in that particular month.

It was observed that ₹ 268.89 crore was drawn on AC bills in March 2023 of which ₹ 137.58 crore was drawn on the last day of the financial year mainly by the Rural Development Department and Health & Family Welfare Department.

During FY 2022-23, ₹ 22,350 crore, comprising 24.04 *per cent* of the total expenditure (₹ 92,984 crore), was spent in March 2023. The high percentage of expenditure in March indicates that uniform flow of expenditure, a primary requirement of budgetary control, had not been maintained. Rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year is against the provisions of the Budget Manual and entails the risk of

misuse of public money. Month-wise receipts and expenditure during FY 2022-23 are shown in **Chart 3.4**.

Chart 3.4: Monthly receipts and expenditure of the State during FY 2022-23



Further, it was observed, that under 40 major heads, expenditure of 50 *per cent* and above, amounting to ₹ 10,701.95 crore (69.48 *per cent*), had been incurred in the last quarter of the year, against the total expenditure of ₹ 15,402.94 crore under these heads, as detailed in **Appendix 3.8**. Of this, an expenditure of ₹ 7,017.24 crore (45.56 *per cent* of the total expenditure under these heads) was incurred in the month of March 2023.

3.5 Audit of Budgetary provision of Grant No. 01–Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)

3.5.1 Introduction

Agriculture is the mainstay of 80 *per cent* of the rural population of Jharkhand. The agricultural economy of the Jharkhand is characterised by dependence on nature, low investment, low productivity, mono cropping with paddy (dominant crop), inadequate irrigation facilities along with small and marginal holdings. The dependence of agriculture on rain can be gauged from the fact that as much as 92 *per cent* of the total cultivated area is dependent on rain. The cultivable land resources of the State have good potential for higher production of horticulture and forest products.

The Agriculture Division received a budget of ₹ 3,582.35 crore during FY 2022-23, of which ₹ 1,670.11 crore (47 *per cent*) was utilised, leading to savings of ₹ 1,912.24 crore (53 *per cent*). Further, out of the total savings of ₹ 1,912.24 crore, ₹ 1,644.32 crore was surrendered by the Department and ₹ 267.92 crore was allowed to lapse during the year. Details of the budget and its utilisation are given in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Details of budget provision, expenditure and savings during FY 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Details	Capital Voted	Revenue Voted	Total
Original Grant	477.00	2,653.22	3,130.22
Supplementary Grant	8.10	444.03	452.13
Total Grant	485.10	3,097.25	3,582.35
Expenditure	471.18	1,198.93	1,670.11
Saving	13.92	1,898.32	1,912.24
Surrender	0.00	1,644.32	1,644.32
Lapse	13.92	254.00	267.92

Source: Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Jharkhand for FY 2022-23

3.5.2 Scope of Audit

The Departmental Secretariat of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division), three³ Directorates and 19 units⁴, in eight⁵ selected districts, were covered in audit.

Audit findings**3.5.3 Persistent Savings**

During review of the trends of the Department's budget and expenditure during the last four years (2019-23), it was noticed that the Department had persistent savings during the period and the percentage of savings, in comparison to the budget estimates, was very high in all the years, as shown in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Trend of savings during FYs 2019-20 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Years	Section	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Saving	Savings (per cent)
2019-20	Revenue	3,230.59	143.18	3,373.77	2,062.07	1,311.70	39
	Capital	114.60	0.00	114.60	61.76	52.84	
	Total	3,345.19	143.18	3,488.37	2,123.83	1,364.54	
2020-21	Revenue	3,042.81	157.65	3,200.46	1,131.00	2,069.46	65
	Capital	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.28	2.72	
	Total	3,047.81	157.65	3,205.46	1,133.28	2,072.18	
2021-22	Revenue	2,970.84	335.71	3,306.55	2,530.48	776.07	22
	Capital	218.25	0.96	219.21	204.28	14.93	
	Total	3,189.09	336.67	3,525.76	2,734.76	791.00	
2022-23	Revenue	2,653.22	444.03	3,097.25	1,198.93	1,898.32	53
	Capital	477.00	8.10	485.10	471.18	13.92	
	Total	3,130.22	452.13	3,582.35	1,670.11	1,912.24	

Source: Appropriation Account 2019-23

As shown in the above table, the Department had persistent savings ranging between 22 and 65 per cent during FYs 2019-20 to 2022-23 which was not only indicative of the inability of the Department to utilise the funds but had also resulted in non-completion of State schemes approved by the Legislature.

³ Directorates of (i) Agriculture (ii) National Horticulture Mission and (iii) Soil Conservation⁴ District Agriculture Officers: (i) Deoghar (ii) Dhanbad (iii) Dumka (iv) Godda (v) Palamu (vi) Ranchi (vii) Sahibganj and (viii) Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer, Chatra; District Horticulture Officers: (i) Deoghar (ii) Dhanbad (iii) Dumka (iv) Godda (v) Palamu (vi) Ranchi and (vii) Sahibganj; District Soil Conservation Officers: (i) Deoghar (ii) Palamu (iii) Ranchi and (iv) District Soil Chemist, Dumka⁵ (i) Chatra (ii) Deoghar (iii) Dhanbad (iv) Dumka (v) Godda (vi) Palamu (vii) Ranchi and (viii) Sahibganj

3.5.4 Delay in submission of Budget Estimates

Rule 62 of the Jharkhand Budget Manual provides the budget calendar for correct and timely preparation of the budget of the State. Finance Department, GoJ revised (November 2021) the prescribed dates of submission of estimates of establishment expenditure and general budget, after approval of the Minister concerned, to 15 December 2021 and 30 December 2021 respectively, against the stipulated date of 1st October in the Budget Manual.

As per instructions issued by the Directorate of Agriculture and the Directorate of Soil Conservation, the Budget Estimates for establishment expenditure was to be submitted by the field offices by 26 October and 25 November 2021, respectively.

It was noticed that the Budget Estimates (BEs) for Establishment Expenditure had been submitted (15 December 2021) in time, whereas the Budget Estimates (BEs) for the General Budget, had been submitted to the Finance Department on 12 February 2022, *i.e.* with a delay of 47 days.

In the test-checked Districts/DDOs, it was noticed that the budget estimates for establishment expenditure had been submitted, by five DDOs, to the Department with delays ranging between four to 30 days, against the prescribed date, while BEs for establishment expenditure had not been submitted at all, by five DDOs, as detailed in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13: Delay/non-submission of budget estimates by the field offices

Sl. No.	Name of offices/DDOs	Due date of submission	Actual date of submission by DDOs	Delay (in days)
1	District Agriculture Officer, Ranchi	26.10.2021 (vide letter No. 3976, dated 22.10.2021 of Directorate of Agriculture)	Not submitted	
2	District Agriculture Officer, Daltonganj		25.11.2021	30
3	District Agriculture Officer, Dhanbad		13.11.2021	18
4	District Agriculture Officer, Sahibganj		Not submitted	
5	District Agriculture Officer, Godda		01.12.2021	26
6	District Agriculture Officer, Deoghar		Not submitted	
7	District Agriculture Officer, Dumka		Not submitted	
8	Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer, Chatra		16.11.2021	21
9	District Soil Conservation Officer, Deoghar	25.11.2021 (vide letter No. 462 dated 18.11.2021 of Directorate of Soil Conservation)	29.11.2021	04
10	Assistant Soil Chemist, Dumka		Not submitted	

3.5.5 Budget Estimate prepared without obtaining requirements

According to Rule 65 of BM, the Controlling Officer (CO) should examine the budgets received from the Disbursing Officers (DOs) to see that they are correct, that all details and explanations have been given, and that explanations are adequate.

During audit, it was noticed that provisions of BM had not been followed and the estimates for General Budget (State, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) had been prepared at the Directorate level, without obtaining/ assessing the actual requirements from the DDOs, who are

finally responsible for executing various works and utilising the funds. Further, the budget estimates for both Establishment Expenditure and General Budget, had not been requisitioned from field offices/DDOs, by the Directorate of Horticulture. The huge savings of ₹ 1,912.24 crore (53 per cent), out of the total provision of ₹ 3,582.35 crore, during FY 2022-23, can be attributed to preparation of budget estimates without obtaining requirements from DDOs.

3.5.6 Avoidable Supplementary Provision

As per comments below Rule 57 of the BM, the officer responsible for preparing the estimate should ensure that there is no provision for a greater sum than that which can be spent.

During audit, it was noticed that, in 24 out of 155 schemes, out of the original provision of ₹ 296.22 crore, during FY 2022-23, the Department had utilised only ₹ 184.80 crore, leading to savings of ₹ 111.42 crore. Despite non-utilisation of original provisions, additional funds, amounting to ₹ 204.83 crore, had been provided to those schemes through supplementary budget, in violation of the provisions of the BM. Details are given in **Appendix 3.9**.

Further, in two schemes, supplementary provision of ₹ 22.50 crore was made but was not utilised at all, as shown in **Table 3.14**.

Table 3.14: Avoidable supplementary provision

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	Original	Expenditure out of original provision	Supplementary	Expenditure out of supplementary provision
1	2401-00-102-BV	7.50	7.50	7.50	0.00
2	2401-00-796-BV	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
Total		22.50	22.50	22.50	0.00

3.5.7 Non-utilisation and surrender of entire budget provision

As per comments below Rule 57 of the BM, the officer responsible for preparing the estimate should ensure that there is no provision for a greater sum than that which can be spent.

Scrutiny of records revealed that a budget of ₹ 738.69 crore had been provided, under 28 sub-heads, during FY 2022-23, on the basis of estimates sent by the Department. However, the entire amount had not been utilised and had been surrendered at the end of the financial year, as detailed in **Appendix 3.10**.

During scrutiny of records in five test-checked districts, it was seen that the entire amount of ₹ 10.58 crore, provided to these districts, had not been utilised, and had been surrendered, as detailed in **Appendix 3.11**.

3.5.8 Surrender of funds on the last day of the financial year

As per Rule 112 of the BM, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to Government immediately as soon as they are foreseen, without waiting till the end of the year. No savings should be held in reserve for possible future excesses. Further, as per Rule 135, when the need for surrender manifests itself, the Controlling Officer should carefully estimate the amount that he can surrender.

Audit of records of the Department revealed that, against the budget provision of ₹ 3,582.35 crore (₹ 485.10 crore under the capital head and ₹ 3,097.25 crore under the revenue head), ₹ 1,644.32 crore (under the revenue head), had been surrendered by the Department, on the last day of the financial year.

Further, scrutiny of records of the test-checked districts revealed that ₹ 14.72 crore (81 *per cent* of total provision) had been surrendered on the last day of the financial year, as detailed in **Appendix 3.12**. The delay in surrender of funds was attributed to reasons such as, anticipation of expenditure and late allocation of funds *etc.*

Surrender on the last day of the financial year leaves no scope for the Government to utilise the funds on other important schemes, which may have remained incomplete due to paucity of funds.

3.5.9 Rush of expenditure

As per provision (Rule 113 of Budget Manual), rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing months of the financial year, will ordinarily be regarded as a breach of financial regularity. Hence, rush of expenditure particularly in the closing month should be avoided.

It was observed that, out of the total expenditure of ₹ 1,670.11 crore, expenditure of ₹ 991.06 crore (59 *per cent*) had been incurred in the month of March 2023. Scrutiny further revealed that, in 44 out of the 155 sub-heads, expenditure in the month of March had ranged between 36 and 100 *per cent* (₹ 924.86 crore) of the total expenditure during the year. Further, in the test-checked districts/DDOs, the expenditure under various heads had ranged between 23 to 100 *per cent* (₹ 287.22 crore) in the month of March, as detailed in **Appendix 3.13**.

3.5.10 Non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure figures

Rule 134 of the BM requires that the Controlling Officer should arrange to reconcile the departmental accounts with the books of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), on a monthly basis, to avoid misclassification of expenditure and receipts.

Audit observed that, during FY 2022-23, under two (2401 & 4401) out of the seven Major heads, expenditure of ₹ 12.17 crore, out of the total expenditure of ₹ 938.98 crore, had not been reconciled by the Controlling Officers of the Department, with the books of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), as shown in **Table 3.15**.

Table 3.15: Details of non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Major Heads	Total expenditure (As per Appropriation Account)	Reconciled amount	Unreconciled amount
1	2401	927.18	926.81	0.37
2	4401	11.80	0.00	11.80
Total		938.98	926.81	12.17

Further, in the test-checked DDOs, total expenditure of ₹ 615.55 crore had not been reconciled during FY 2022-23, as shown in **Table 3.16**.

Table 3.16: Non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure figure

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of District	Name of Office/Division	Heads	Total expenditure	Reconciled amount	Non-reconciled amount
1	Ranchi	Deputy Director, O/o the Directorate of Agriculture	Establishment	3.64	0.00	3.64
			Schemes	578.15	0.00	578.15
		District Agriculture Officer	Establishment	1.28	0.00	1.28
			Schemes	4.39	0.00	4.39
		District Horticulture Officer	Establishment	0.90	0.00	0.90
			Schemes	2.36	0.00	2.36
District Soil Conservation Officer	Establishment	0.68	0.00	0.68		
2	Palamu	District Agriculture Officer	Establishment	0.50	0.00	0.50
			Schemes	2.84	0.00	2.84
3	Sahibganj	District Agriculture Officer	Establishment	0.81	0.00	0.81
			Schemes	2.29	0.00	2.29
4	Godda	District Agriculture Officer	Establishment	0.84	0.00	0.84
			Schemes	3.43	0.00	3.43
		District Horticulture Officer	Establishment	0.47	0.00	0.47
			Schemes	2.50	0.00	2.50
5	Dumka	District Agriculture Officer	Establishment	0.73	0.00	0.73
			Schemes	3.05	0.00	3.05
		District Horticulture Officer	Establishment	0.33	0.00	0.33
			Schemes	1.72	0.00	1.72
		Assistant Soil Chemist	Establishment	0.14	0.00	0.14
			Schemes	0.05	0.00	0.05
6	Chatra	Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer	Establishment	0.68	0.00	0.68
			Schemes	3.77	0.00	3.77
Total				615.55	0.00	615.55

3.5.11 Parking of unutilised fund in bank accounts-₹ 45.85 crore

As per Rule 174 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code, no money shall be drawn from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget. Further, the Finance Department had also directed (03.04.2022) that drawing funds from the treasury and keeping them unutilised for a long time, is against financial discipline and that the amounts parked in bank accounts, along with the interest earned thereon, should be deposited into the Consolidated Fund.

Scrutiny of records of the test-checked districts/DDOs revealed that an amount of ₹ 45.85 crore had been drawn in previous years from the Treasury and parked in bank accounts (as on 31 March 2023), in violation of financial rules. Out of the total parked amount, ₹ 1.43 crore had been deposited back into the Treasury, during June to September 2023, as detailed in **Appendix 3.14**.

3.5.12 Non-execution of “Promotion of Urban Farming Scheme”

As per Government’s sanction (18.05.2022), ₹ two crore was sanctioned for execution of “Promotion of Urban Farming”, under the State Horticulture Development Scheme, for FY 2022-23.

The objectives of the Scheme were to ensure green cover in the urban areas of the State, maintain environmental balance against global warming and provide stable source of income through farming in vacant plots of land adjacent to family residences in urban areas and in government premises in available space. Organic & qualitative farming

of various vegetables, flowers and fruits under terrace gardening, was also proposed for promotion.

During test-check of records in the office of four District Horticulture Officers, it was noticed that ₹ 1.12 crore had been allotted (February 2023) by the Deputy Director of Horticulture, Ranchi, after approximately nine months of issue (May 2022) of the sanction order. Out of this, only ₹ 0.12 crore had been utilised and the balance ₹ one crore (89 *per cent*) had been surrendered at the end of the financial year, as shown in **Table 3.17**.

Table 3.17: Surrender of funds

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Offices	Allotment No./date	Amount allotted	Expenditure	Surrender
1	DHO, Palamu	93/01.02.23 162/28.02.23	0.20	0.00	0.20
2	DHO, Deoghar		0.20	0.04	0.16
3	DHO, Dumka		0.24	0.02	0.22
4	DHO, Ranchi	162/28.02.23	0.48	0.06	0.42
Total			1.12	0.12	1.00 (89%)

The Scheme for which the funds had been allotted, was not started and the beneficiaries were deprived of the intended benefits of the scheme.

3.5.13 Non-achievement of target

During scrutiny of records in the test-check districts/DDOs, it was noticed that physical targets under various 'work components' under the 'State Horticulture Mission' (under NHM) were fixed by the Department and ₹ 6.57 crore was allotted during FY 2022-23. Despite the availability of funds, physical targets were not achieved and the beneficiaries were deprived of the intended benefits of the schemes, as detailed in **Appendix 3.15**.

3.5.14 Jharkhand Krishi Rin Maafi Yojana

Government of Jharkhand had launched the Jharkhand Krishi Rin Maafi Yojana 2020-21, for farmers unable to pay EMIs against outstanding loans, due to reasons like drought, COVID-19 *etc.* GoJ has initiated this scheme to waive off loans up to ₹ 50,000.

During scrutiny, it was observed that the total number of beneficiary farmers (loanee) in the State, under the Scheme, was 8,03,679 of which loans of 4,10,208 (51 *per cent*) farmers had been waived off, as of March 2023. It was further seen that the remaining 49 *per cent* farmers had been deprived of the benefits under the Scheme despite the balance of ₹ 685.08 crore, out of total allotment of ₹ 915.86 crore, during FY 2022-23, under the Scheme, being parked in an account in the Bank of India, Ranchi.

3.5.15 Audit of Personal Ledger Accounts

- **Non-utilisation and parking of funds in Personal Ledger Accounts-₹ 925.86 crore**

As per Rule 174 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code, no money shall be drawn from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget provision.

During scrutiny of records of the State Agriculture Management Extension and Training Institute (SAMETI); National Horticulture Mission (NHM); Organic Farming Authority of Jharkhand (OFAJ); Jharkhand Agriculture Machinery Testing and Training Centre (JAMTTC) and Jharkhand Agriculture and Soil Management Institute (JASMIN), it was noticed that an amount of ₹ 925.86 crore was parked in Personal Ledger (PL) Accounts (8448-Deposit of Local fund), as of 31 March 2023, as shown in **Table 3.18**.

Table 3.18: Non-utilisation and parking of funds in PL Accounts

Sl. No.	Name of Agencies/Offices	Amount parked as on 31.03.23 (₹ in crore)
1	SAMETI, Ranchi	713.95
2	NHM, Ranchi	104.60
3	OFAJ, Ranchi	16.02
4	JAMTTC, Ranchi	81.53
5	JASMIN, Ranchi	9.76
Total		925.86

Further, in 12 test-checked schemes, it was noticed that no money had been spent during FY 2022-23, as shown in **Table 3.19**.

Table 3.19: Non-utilisation of funds under test-checked schemes

(₹ in crore)					
Sl. No.	Name of schemes	Balances as on 01.04.22	Fund transferred during FY 2022-23	Expenditure during FY 2022-23	Balance as on 31.03.23
1	Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH)	20.58 (C) 11.64 (S)	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	20.58 (C) 11.64 (S)
2	Development of Post-Harvest and Preservation Infrastructure	11.00	0.00	0.00	11.00
3	Jharkhand State Horticulture Promotion Society	5.00	0.00	0.00	5.00
4	Urban Farming	2.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
5	Global Agriculture and Food Summit	1.76	0.00	0.00	1.76
6	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY)	6.64	0.00	0.00	6.64
7	Krishak Pathshala	0.00	30.00	0.00	30.00
8	Agri-Smart Village	0.00	10.00	0.00	10.00
9	Installation of Rain Measuring Devices	0.00	47.90	0.00	47.90
10	Soil Conservation	0.00	390.60	0.00	390.60
11	Agriculture Mechanisation	0.00	18.52	0.00	18.52
12	Godhan Nyay Yojana	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
Total		58.62	498.02	0.00	556.64

- **Amount drawn from PL Accounts deposited into Saving Bank Accounts**

During test-check of records of the Organic Farming Authority of Jharkhand (OFAJ), it was noticed that, during the year FY 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 16.50 crore was drawn from PL Account in the Treasury (RNC/ACH/101) for payment of work component/scheme of Certification of Organic Farming. However, the same was not utilised and had been deposited into the savings bank account of the OFAJ (496610210000384 Bank of India, Ranchi).

- **Funds transferred on the last day of the financial year into PL Account**

During scrutiny of records, it was noticed that the Directorate of Horticulture had drawn ₹ 21.74 crore on the last day of FY 2022-23 and transferred it to the PL Accounts of the Organic Farming Authority of Jharkhand (OFAJ) and National Horticulture Mission (NHM).

Similarly, ₹ 135.52 crore was drawn on the last day of financial year 2022-23, by the Directorate, Soil Conservation, and transferred to the PL Accounts of SAMETI and Jharkhand Agricultural Machinery Testing and Training Centre (JAMTTC), as shown in **Table 3.20**.

Table 3.20: Amount drawn and deposited in Public Ledger Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Bill no.	Transfer to	Transferred amount
Directorate of Horticulture, GoJ, Ranchi			
1	100/22-23	OFAJ	0.60
2	101/22-23	OFAJ	0.30
3	102/22-23	OFAJ	0.10
4	103/22-23	NHM	0.44
5	104/22-23	NHM	8.07
6	105/22-23	NHM	0.20
7	109/22-23	NHM	10.11
8	110/22-23	NHM	1.54
9	111/22-23	NHM	0.38
Total			21.74
Directorate of Soil Conservation, GoJ, Ranchi			
1	101/22-23	SAMETI	4.44
2	102/22-23	SAMETI	11.75
3	103/22-23	SAMETI	2.34
4	104/22-23	SAMETI	75.22
5	105/22-23	SAMETI	25.75
6	106/22-23	SAMETI	14.67
7	107/22-23	JAMTTC	0.95
8	108/22-23	JAMTTC	0.40
Total			135.52
Grand Total			157.26

Withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund, on the last day of the financial year, and their transfer to PL Accounts, was against the norms of financial propriety.

- **Amount drawn from Single Nodal Accounts and deposited to Saving Bank Accounts**

During test-check of records of the Organic Farming Authority of Jharkhand (OFAJ), it was noticed that, during FY 2022-23, ₹ nine crore

was drawn from SNA (Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana) at SBI, Ranchi (A/c no 40402965556) for payment. The amount, however, remained unutilised and was deposited into the savings bank account of the OFAJ (496610210000383) in the Bank of India, Ranchi. Parking of funds outside SNA, not only violates the government's instructions for expenditure on schemes, but also entails the risk of misutilisation of government money.

3.5.16 Other findings

Major changes in expenditure in comparison to the previous year

During review of the Dashboard on Finance and Appropriation Accounts, it was noticed that the expenditure on schemes of economic importance in the Department (Agriculture Division) had decreased significantly during FY 2022-23, in comparison to the FY 2021-22, as shown in **Table 3.21**.

Table 3.21: Comparative statement of expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Minor Head	Minor Head Details	Expenditure in 2022-23	Expenditure in 2021-22	Change (per cent)
2401	102	Food grain Crops	322.75	500.58	-35.5
	104	Agricultural Farms	9.00	18.30	-50.8
	105	Manures and Fertilisers	0.85	4.28	-80.0
	108	Commercial Crops	1.33	55.05	-97.6
	115	Scheme of Small/Marginal farmers and agricultural labour	0.60	18.26	-96.7
	119	Horticulture and Vegetable Crops	5.78	32.72	-82.3
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	140.36	203.83	-31.1
	796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	284.46	1,242.06	-77.1
2402	102	Soil Conservation	11.71	54.71	-78.6
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	0.00	14.89	-100.0
	796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	0.00	89.22	-100.0
2435	102	Grading and quality control facilities	2.12	4.32	-51.0
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	0.09	0.37	-76.2
	796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	0.54	3.14	-82.7
4402	203	Land Reclamation and Development	0.00	60.61	-100.0
Total			779.58	2,302.34	-66.1

3.6 Audit of Budgetary provision of Grant No. 36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

3.6.1 Introduction

The first priority of the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DW&SD) is to provide access to safe drinking water and sanitation in the State. Not all habitations in the State have safe drinking water, as the sources contain Fluoride, Arsenic & Iron. Only 30 per cent of habitations have partial facility of drinking water. Rural sanitation coverage is also very low in the State, despite the fact that 76 per cent of the population of Jharkhand lives in the villages. Programmes, such as Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) etc., were launched with the objective of

providing the rural population across the State with safe drinking water and sanitation related services.

During FY 2022-23, the total budget provision of the Department was ₹ 4,087.72 crore, as detailed in **Table 3.22**, along with its utilisation.

Table 3.22: Details of budget provision, expenditure and savings during FY 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Details	Capital Voted	Revenue Voted	Total
Original Grant	3,472.03	582.37	4,054.40
Supplementary Grant	31.01	2.31	33.32
Total Grant	3,503.04	584.68	4,087.72
Expenditure	1,840.08	300.30	2,140.38
Saving	1,662.96	284.38	1,947.34
Surrender	1,635.50	234.00	1,869.50

Source: Appropriation Accounts FY 2022-23.

3.6.2 Scope of Audit

The Departmental Secretariat and 15 units⁶ of the Department, in eight⁷ districts, were selected for audit of the budgetary process.

Audit findings

3.6.3 Persistent Savings

During examination of trends of budget and expenditure of the Department during the last four year (FYs 2019-20 to 2022-23), it was noticed that the Department had persistent savings, in comparison to the budget estimates during the period, as detailed in **Table 3.23**.

Table 3.23: Trend of savings during the last four years in DW&SD

(₹ in crore)

Years	Heads	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of savings
2019-20	Revenue	1,789.76	50.30	1,840.06	641.45	1,198.61	54.45
	Capital	750.00	1.00	751.00	538.73	212.27	
	Total	2,539.76	51.3	2,591.06	1,180.18	1,410.88	
2020-21	Revenue	2,376.57	16.54	2,393.11	840.57	1,552.54	58.82
	Capital	712.48	0.00	712.48	438.30	274.18	
	Total	3,089.05	16.54	3,105.59	1,278.87	1,826.72	
2021-22	Revenue	2,625.19	0.49	2,625.68	715.93	1,909.75	63.80
	Capital	746.97	0.00	746.97	505.11	241.86	
	Total	3,372.16	0.49	3,372.65	1,221.04	2,151.61	
2022-23	Revenue	582.37	2.31	584.68	300.30	284.38	45.73
	Capital	3,472.03	31.01	3,503.04	1840.08	1,662.96	
	Total	4,054.40	33.32	4,087.72	2,140.38	1,947.34	

Source: Appropriation Accounts for FYs 2019-20 to 2022-23

During the period, savings in the Department ranged between 45.73 per cent and 63.80 per cent, which was not only indicative of preparation of budget without obtaining the actual requirements from the district units, but also showed the inability of the Department in utilising the available funds. Non-utilisation of funds also resulted in non-completion of State schemes included in the budget for the year.

⁶ Executive Engineer, Drinking Water and Sanitation Division.

⁷ (i) Ranchi (DW&SD, Ranchi East & Ranchi West) (ii) Chaibasa (DW&SD, Chaibasa & Chakradharpur) (iii) Saraikela-Kharsawan (DW&SD, Saraikela-Kharsawan & Adityapur) (iv) Dhanbad (DW&SD, Dhanbad-1 & Dhanbad-2) (v) Giridih (DW&SD, Giridih-1 & Giridih-2) (vi) Dumka (DW&SD, Dumka-1 & Dumka-2) (vii) Deoghar (DW&SD, Deoghar & Madhupur) (viii) Sahibganj (DW&SD, Sahibganj)

3.6.4 Capital locked in incomplete projects

Assessment of trends in capital blocked on incomplete capital works indicate quality of capital expenditure. Blocking of funds on incomplete projects/works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure and deprives the State of the intended benefits for prolonged periods. Further, the funds borrowed for implementation of these projects during the respective years leads to extra burden in terms of servicing of debt and interest liabilities. The profile of incomplete projects, in the Department, are shown in **Table 3.24** and detailed in **Appendix 3.16**.

Table 3.24: Profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2023

(₹ in crore)

Department	No. of incomplete projects	Estimated cost	Expenditure	Revised estimates	
				No. of project	Amount of escalation
Drinking Water and Sanitation	15	400.67	265.92	1	3.53

Source: Finance Accounts

Scrutiny revealed that ₹ 265.92 crore was spent on 15 incomplete projects against the estimated cost of ₹ 400.67 crore, as of September 2023. Further, escalation of ₹ 3.53 crore was given for a project with estimated cost of ₹ 14.96 crore, due to non-completion of that project on time.

3.6.5 Impact of Single Nodal Account

For more effective cash management and bringing more efficiency in public expenditure management, GoI decided (July 2021) that all State Governments and Ministries of GoI would designate a Single Nodal Account (SNA) for implementing each Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The SNAs were to be opened for each of the CSSs, at the State level, in Scheduled Commercial Banks, authorised to conduct government business by the State Government.

Verification of records of the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department revealed that two separate SNAs had been opened by the Department for the Jal Jeevan Mission and the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), in the Bank of India, Jharkhand High Court Branch, Doranda and HDFC, Ranchi Club Complex Branch, respectively.

(i) Less provision by the State

The Central provision for Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), Jharkhand, in FY 2022-23, was ₹ 300 crore (60 *per cent*). Accordingly, the State had to make provision of ₹ 200 crore (40 *per cent*) as matching share. However, only ₹ 50 crore was provided by the State, leading to non-release of the Central share. Details of less provision by the State, are given in **Table 3.25**.

Table 3.25: Detail of less provision by the State

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Year	Head	Central provision (60 per cent)	State provision	Relative State share (40 per cent)	Less State provision
1	2022-23	TSP	69.00	11.50	46.00	34.50
		OSP	180.00	30.00	120.00	90.00
		SCSP	51.00	8.50	34.00	25.50
		Total	300.00	50.00	200.00	150.00

(ii) Non-transfer of interest on Central share

During audit, it was noticed that the interest on Central share deposited in the bank, for FYs 2020-21 and 2022-23, had neither been calculated, nor had it been deposited, by the Department, in the Consolidated Fund of India.

3.6.6 Budget Estimates prepared without obtaining requirements from district units

According to Rule 65 of the BM, the Controlling Officer (CO) should examine the budgets received from the Disbursing Officers (DOs), to see that they are correct, that all details and explanations have been given, and that the explanations are adequate.

During audit, it was noticed that the provisions of the BM had not been followed and the budget estimates for the General Budget (State, Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes) had been prepared at the Department's level, without obtaining/assessing the actual requirements from the DOs, who are finally responsible for executing various works and utilising the funds. The large savings of ₹ 1,947.34 crore (45.73 per cent), out of the total budget provision of ₹ 4,087.72 crore, during FY 2022-23, can be attributed to the preparation of budget estimates without obtaining requirement from DOs.

3.6.7 Non-utilisation of the entire budget provision

Scrutiny of records revealed that budget provision of ₹ 1,580.50 crore under six sub-heads, made by the Department for FY 2022-23, had not been utilised and the entire provision had been surrendered, as shown in **Table 3.26**.

Table 3.26: Surrender of entire budget provision

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	Budget provision	Amount surrendered
1.	2215-02-107-16- Performance Incentive grant against Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	0.60	0.60
2.	2215-02-789-16- Performance Incentive grant against Swachh Bharat mission (Gramin)	0.17	0.17
3.	2215-02-796-16- Performance Incentive grant against Swachh Bharat mission (Gramin)	0.23	0.23
4.	4215-01-102-10- Special Integrated Scheme	801.12	801.12
5.	4215-01-789-10- Special Integrated Scheme	274.36	274.36
6.	4215-01-796-10- Special Integrated Scheme for Scheduled Castes	504.02	504.02
Total		1,580.50	1,580.50

3.6.8 Surrender of funds on the last day of the financial year

It was observed that, against the budget provision of ₹ 4,087.72 crore (₹ 584.68 crore under the revenue head and ₹ 3,503.04 crore under the capital head), ₹ 1,869.50 crore (₹ 234.00 crore under the revenue head and ₹ 1,635.50 crore under the capital head), had been surrendered on the last day of the financial year by the Department.

3.6.9 Rush of expenditure

Out of the total expenditure of ₹ 1,799.83 crore, in FY 2022-23, ₹ 573.81 crore (32 *per cent*) had been spent in the month of March 2023, in the test-checked districts. Further, in the test-checked divisions/DDOs, the expenditure had ranged between eight and 83 *per cent*, in the month of March, in contravention of the financial rules, as detailed in **Appendix 3.17**.

3.6.10 Non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure figures

During FY 2022-23, out of the total expenditure of ₹ 2,140.38 crore, expenditure of only ₹ 2.97 crore had been reconciled by the Controlling Officer of the Department, with the books of the Principal Accountant General, as shown in **Table 3.27**.

Table 3.27: Details of non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Major Heads	Total Expenditure (As per Appropriation Accounts)	Reconciled amount	Non-reconciled amount
1	2215	300.30	2.97	297.33
2	4215	1,840.08	0.00	1,840.08
Total		2,140.38	2.97	2,137.41

3.6.11 Non-utilisation of funds allocated under various schemes

A review of the Appropriation Accounts revealed that savings ranging from 10 *per cent* to 100 *per cent* of the budget provision had occurred in several of the schemes intended to provide supply water and carrying out various sanitation campaigns, as detailed in **Appendix 3.18**.

3.6.12 Failure to achieve the target of toilet construction

Construction of 1,52,000 toilets was targeted by the Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, Government of Jharkhand, during FY 2022-23, under the Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural), for eligible beneficiaries/families whose names had been left out during the baseline survey or had been deprived of the benefit of toilets.

During audit, it was observed that only 14,742 toilets were constructed by the Department, in FY 2022-23, which was only 9.70 *per cent* of the target set for FY 2022-23.

Similarly, test-check of selected divisions revealed that progress of the work had ranged from zero *per cent* to 79.71 *per cent* against the target, as detailed in **Appendix 3.19**.

3.6.13 Unutilised amount not surrendered

Scrutiny revealed that, out of the savings of ₹ 1,662.96 crore under the capital section, ₹ 1,635.50 crore had been surrendered, while the

remaining amount of ₹ 27.46 crore had lapsed at the end of the financial year. Similarly, under the revenue section, out of the savings of ₹ 284.38 crore, only ₹ 234.00 crore had been surrendered and ₹ 50.38 crore had lapsed at the end of the financial year. Non-surrender of anticipated savings (₹ 77.84 crore) on time was against Rule 112 of the Budget Manual.

3.6.14 Submission of incorrect certificate to the Directorate

Under SBM (G), after the formation of the Village Water and Sanitation Committee (VWSC), a savings account was opened in the local bank, with the aim of implementing various sanitation works at the village level. As per the instructions (February 2023) of the Department, the work was to be executed through the SNA and all the accounts of VWSCs, opened earlier, were to be closed as soon as possible.

Before closure, it was to be ensured that the accounts of VWSCs had been updated considering the amount transferred to works and the interest accrued thereon. After updation, the proceeds were to be transferred and deposited in the bank accounts maintained at the district level and utilised before 31 March 2023.

During audit, it was noticed that certificate of closure/conversion of the bank accounts of the VWSCs, to zero balance accounts, was given by the Executive Engineer, Drinking Water and Sanitation Division, Dhanbad-1 (04.03.2023) and Adityapur (09.03.2023), to the Directorate, DW&SD. However, instances of money being transferred from the closed/zero balance accounts of the VWSCs, to the District Office, and from the accounts of the District Offices, to the accounts, certified to have been closed, were noticed even after the date of submission of certificate by the EE.

Further, ₹ 9.88 lakh was transferred (29.03.23) to the bank accounts of two⁸ VWSCs, by the Executive Engineer, Drinking Water and Sanitation Division, Dhanbad-1.

Thus, the certificates submitted by the Executive Engineers, to the Directorate, were incorrect and misleading.

3.7 Conclusion

During FY 2022-23, out of the total savings of ₹ 24,634.20 crore, savings of ₹ 16,719.36 crore has occurred under 10 grants, the reasons for which have not been appropriately explained in the Appropriation Accounts. Further, these grants had persistent total savings, ranging from ₹ 10,231.12 crore to ₹ 14,762.53 crore, during the previous four years.

Supplementary provisions, aggregating ₹ 6,221.83 crore (37.67 per cent), in 43 cases (₹ 0.50 crore or more in each case), during the year, had proved unnecessary, as the expenditure had not come up even to the level of the original provisions.

⁸ Banda West and Bandar Chuwi

Excess disbursement over grant/appropriation, amounting to ₹ 3,762.49 crore, relating to 11 grants, pertaining FYs 2001-02 to 2021-22, was yet to be regularised by the State Legislature. Further, excess expenditure of ₹ 15.92 crore had been incurred in one appropriation (14- Repayment of Loans), during FY 2022-23.

Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division) and Drinking Water and Sanitation Department, did not follow the provisions of the budget manual, leading to lack of budgetary control in the Department, resulting in large savings; rush of expenditure at the end of the financial year; non-reconciliation of accounts; and non-submission of DC bills and UCs.

3.8 Recommendations

- *State Government may put in place mechanisms to ensure the accuracy of budgetary assumptions, as well as an efficient control mechanism to curtail non-utilisation of allocated funds.*
- *State Government may ensure that expenditure does not exceed the amount authorised by the Legislature. Steps may be taken to regularise the excess expenditure of previous years.*
- *The Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division) and Drinking Water and Sanitation Department may institute appropriate mechanisms, to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of the budget, in order to curtail instances of non-utilisation of allocated funds and ensure that anticipated savings are identified and surrendered within the specified timeframe.*

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, with prescribed financial rules, procedures and directives with regard to completeness, transparency, measurement and disclosure.

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.

4.1 Off-budget borrowings

Off-budget borrowings by the State PSUs and Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV) are either explicit payments or guarantees and are contingent liabilities of the State. As per information furnished by the State Government, no off budget borrowings were made by the State PSUs/ SPVs during 2022-23.

4.2 Funds transferred directly to State implementing agencies

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of various schemes and programmes.

As of 31 March 2014, the Central Government had transferred a sizeable quantum of funds, directly to State implementing agencies, for implementing various schemes/ programmes in the social and economic sectors, which were recognised as critical. As these funds were not routed through the State budget/State Treasury system, the Annual Finance Accounts did not capture the flow of such funds. Thus, to that extent, the State's receipts and expenditure as well as other fiscal variables/parameters derived from them did not present the complete picture.

During 2014-15, GoI decided to route all assistance, pertaining to centrally sponsored schemes/ additional central assistance, through the Consolidated Fund of the State, resulting in decrease in direct transfer of funds to implementing agencies from ₹ 2,601.80 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 130.92 crore in 2014-15. However, the quantum of funds directly transferred to implementing agencies again increased consistently, over the subsequent years.

During the financial year 2022-23, Central share of ₹ 3,698.57 crore, under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, was transferred directly to the Implementing Agencies. This constituted 4.61 and 5.55 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts (₹ 80,245 crore) and Revenue Expenditure (₹ 66,682 crore), respectively. Direct transfer to implementing agencies, without routing the funds through the Consolidated Fund of the State, not only contracted the

budget and expenditure of the State to that extent (₹ 3,698.57 crore), but also implied that the assets created and the cost of benefits extended to the public, were not reflected in the State Accounts.

Cases, where funds were directly transferred to the implementing agencies, during the year 2022-23, included schemes such as the Jal Jeevan Mission/National Drinking Water Mission, Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi, MPLAD *etc.*

Details of funds transferred to State implementing agencies are given in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Funds transferred by GoI directly to State implementing agencies

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Schemes of Government of India	Name of the Implementing Agencies	GoI releases during 2022-23
1	Jal Jeevan Mission	Jharkhand State Water & Sanitation Mission	2,119.14
2	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi	Department of Agriculture	1,358.81
3	SAMARTHYA- Gender budget research skill training	Women, Child Development & Social Security	29.27
4	MPLAD	Deputy Commissioners/ District Magistrates	67.00
5	Rashtriya Gokul Mission	Jharkhand State Implementing Agencies for Cattle & Buffalo Development	15.00
6	Others	Various agencies	109.35
Total			3,698.57

Source: Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal of Controller General of Accounts for the State Accounts (2022-23).

Since these funds had not been routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

4.3 Deposit of Local Body funds

The State Panchayati Raj Acts provides that Zila Parishads (ZP), Panchayat Samitis (PS) and Gram Panchayats (GP) would maintain ZP funds, PS funds and GP funds, respectively (under the Major Head '8448-Deposits of Local Funds-109-Panchayat Bodies Funds'). This 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. The Acts also envisages that the Municipal Fund is to be held by the Municipality. All the money realised or realisable under this Act and all money otherwise received by the Municipalities, is kept in the Municipal Fund, under the Major Head '8448- Deposits of Local Funds-102-Municipal Funds'. Details are shown in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Deposits of Local Body Funds

(₹ in crore)

Year		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
Panchayati Raj Institutions	8448-109	Opening Balance	309.67	364.38	338.12	351.01	332.12
		Receipt	128.99	124.60	100.19	90.78	211.26
		Expenditure	74.28	150.86	87.30	109.67	91.04
		Closing Balance	364.38	338.12	351.01	332.12	452.33
Urban Local Bodies	8448-102	Opening Balance	1,870.03	1,959.09	2,077.75	2,341.87	1,463.14
		Receipt	915.05	1,252.93	1,204.29	543.41	656.50
		Expenditure	825.99	1,134.27	940.17	1,422.14	862.14
		Closing Balance	1,959.09	2,077.75	2,341.87	1,463.14	1,257.49

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years.

As can be seen from the above table, expenditure by the ULBs and PRIs from these head of accounts, in most of the years, was much lower than the receipts during the period 2018-23, except in 2021-22. The funds provided by the Government decreased significantly from 2021-22 onwards, due to less receipt of pass-through grants (Basic grants) from the Central Government.

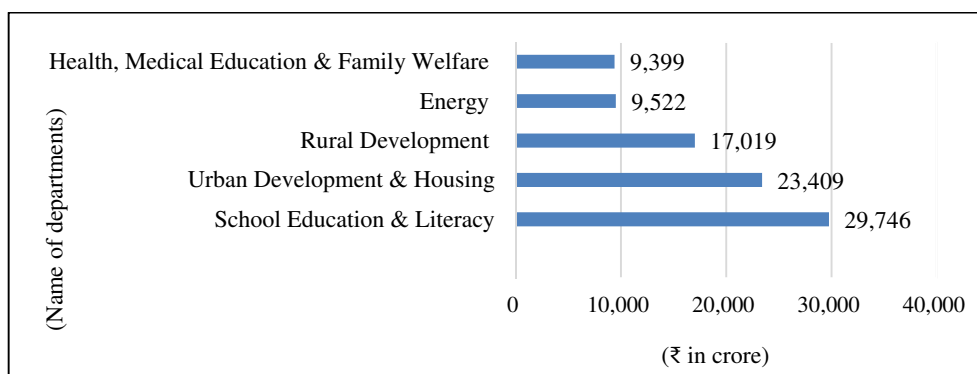
4.4 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

The Jharkhand Treasury Code (JTC) stipulates that departmental officers should obtain Utilisation Certificates (UCs) from the grantees and, after verification, forward these to the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand, within 12 months from the date of withdrawal of grants.

Audit observed that 43,469 UCs¹, due in respect of grants aggregating ₹ 1,16,153.09 crore, paid up to FY 2021-22, were outstanding at the end of March 2023.

During FY 2021-22 and 2022-23, out of the total Grants-in-aid of ₹ 19,629.95 crore and ₹ 22,194.05 crore, ₹ 5,358.62 crore and ₹ 6,051.88 crore respectively, was granted for creation of capital assets to the authorities and bodies. However, UCs in regard to creation of capital assets were not submitted by the authorities to the Principal Accountant General (A&E). Hence, creation of capital assets could not be ascertained. A significant part of these UCs were outstanding against five departments, as depicted in **Chart 4.1**.

Chart 4.1: Outstanding UCs in respect of major departments



The number and amount of outstanding UCs, as on 31 March 2023, are shown in **Table 4.3**.

¹ As per the records of AG (A&E) which is pending reconciliation.

Table 4.3: Arrears in submission of Utilisation Certificates

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance		Addition		Clearance		Due for submission	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Up to 2018-19	46,502	91,661.70	8,699	36,980.77	740	6,393.31	54,461	1,22,249.16
2019-20	29,358	69,702.99	4,749	18,734.70	90	390.21	34,017	88,047.48
2020-21	34,017	88,047.48	5,075	15,806.55	28	394.89	39,064	1,03,459.14
2021-22*	39,064	1,03,459.14	5,194	13,979.67	789	1,285.72	43,469	1,16,153.09

*UCs for GIA disbursed during 2021-22 become due only during 2022-23.

Year-wise break up of the number and amount of outstanding UCs, is given in **Table 4.4**.

Table 4.4: Year-wise break up of outstanding UCs

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of UCs	Amount
Up to 2012-13	3606	2,350.42
2013-14	1320	1,504.44
2014-15	2103	5,307.97
2015-16	8684	9,129.92
2016-17	4798	14,289.08
2017-18	3931	18,583.16
2018-19	4384	16,618.85
2019-20	4603	18,639.46
2020-21	4846	15,750.12
2021-22	5194	13,979.67
Total	43469	1,16,153.09

*UCs for GIA disbursed during 2021-22 become due only during 2022-23.

Non-receipt of UCs against the GIA bills indicates the failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures, to ensure timely submission of utilisation of the grants for the intended purpose. High pendency of UCs is fraught with the risk of misappropriation of funds and fraud. Reasons for non-submission of UCs were not provided by the departments.

4.5 Outstanding Utilisation Certificates against grants

The JTC stipulates that departmental officers should obtain Utilisation Certificates (UCs) from the grantees and, after verification, forward these to the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand, within 12 months from the date of withdrawal of grants.

The number and amount of outstanding UCs in Grant No 01- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-Operative Department (Agriculture Division), as on 31 March 2023, are shown in **Table 4.5**.

Table 4.5: Arrears in submission of Utilisation Certificates in Grant 1

(₹ in crore)

Head	Year	Total grants released		Clearance		Due for submission	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2401	Up to 2020-21	4	6.50	2	3.85	2	2.65
	2021-22	12	73.70	0	0	12	73.70
2415	Up to 2020-21	6	15.87	6	15.87	0	0
	2021-22	8	116.07	7	114.60	1	1.47
Total		30	212.14	15	134.32	15	77.82

Source: Office of the PAG (A&E) Jharkhand

Further, test-check of grants provided to three agencies revealed that out of ₹ 10.50 crore, ₹ 7.48 crore was spent during 2020-21. UCs only for ₹ 0.21 crore was submitted to the office of the PAG (A&E). Further, the balance amount of ₹ 3.02 crore were parked in Personal Ledger Accounts (PLA) as shown in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Pendency of Utilisation Certificates

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Agencies	Financial Year	Amounts of GIA	Expenditure as on 31.03.23	Balance	Remarks
1	Jharkhand State Agriculture Development Corporation Limited (JSADCL)	2020-21	1.15	0.21	0.94	UCs against expenditure of ₹ 0.21 crore were sent to AG (A&E) and balance amount ₹ 0.94 crore was parked in PLA.
2	Jharkhand Agriculture Machinery Test & Training Centre (JAMMTC)	2020-21	1.35	1.35	0.00	UCs were not submitted to PAG (A&E).
3	Jharkhand Agriculture and Soil Management Institute (JASMIN)	2020-21	8.00	5.92	2.08	UCs against expenditure of ₹ 5.92 crore were not sent to PAG (A&E) and the balance amount of ₹ 2.08 crore was parked in PLA.
Total			10.50	7.48	3.02	

Further, audit observed that 117 UCs, due in respect of grants aggregating ₹ 2,302.56 crore, paid up to 2021-22, were outstanding at the end of March 2023 in Drinking Water and Sanitation Department as shown in **Table 4.7**.

Table 4.7: Outstanding UCs in Drinking water and sanitation department

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Year	Grants released by the Department		UCs submitted		UCs outstanding	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2215	Up to 2020-21	15	339.68	03	0.66	12	339.02
	2021-22	51	544.43	Nil	Nil	51	544.43
	2022-23	45	16.84	Nil	Nil	45	16.84
4215	Up to 2020-21	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2021-22	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
	2022-23	9	1,402.27	Nil	Nil	09	1,402.27
Total		120	2,303.22	03	0.66	117	2,302.56

Pendency of UCs for such long periods is not only indicative of an ineffective internal control mechanism and poor monitoring by the Department but also entails risk of misutilisation of public money.

4.6 Abstract Contingent bills

The Jharkhand Treasury Code (JTC), 2016, stipulates that, when contingent charges are drawn as an advance from the Treasury on Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, without supporting vouchers, the relevant Detailed Contingent (DC) bills, supported with sub-vouchers and countersigned by the Controlling Officer (CO), should be submitted to the Principal Accountant General (A&E), within six months from the date of drawal of the AC bill. Year-wise details of pending DC bills, as on 31.03.2023, are given in **Table 4.8**.

Table 4.8: Year-wise progress in submission of DC bills against the AC bills

(₹ in crore)

Year	Outstanding AC Bill		DC Bill submitted		Balance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
2000-2001	1,331	149.96	480	84.83	851	65.13
2001-2002	5,493	506.18	2,970	322.31	2,523	183.87
2002-2003	3,846	408.07	2,461	306.78	1,385	101.29
2003-2004	7,640	619.55	5,547	506.17	2,093	113.38
2004-2005	6,664	1,171.01	5,111	1,018.90	1,553	152.11
2005-2006	6,145	1,084.18	4,967	872.95	1,178	211.23
2006-2007	6,053	1,502.66	4,791	1,222.93	1,262	279.73
2007-2008	6,862	1,796.19	5,638	1,367.63	1,224	428.56
2008-2009	4,747	2,937.18	3,540	2,408.94	1,207	528.24
2009-2010	2,087	996.69	1,122	724.96	965	271.73
2010-2011	1,891	824.63	896	593.37	995	231.26
2011-2012	1,077	1,611.15	608	1,439.13	469	172.02
2012-2013	545	924.98	351	774.00	194	150.98
2013-2014	468	666.82	265	602.94	203	63.88
2014-2015	550	721.23	290	469.62	260	251.61
2015-2016	806	1,224.90	408	863.02	398	361.88
2016-2017	459	1,267.80	206	1,004.00	253	263.80
2017-2018	335	1,209.12	124	986.18	211	222.94
2018-2019	243	1,061.32	88	890.08	155	171.24
2019-2020	330	2,168.00	114	1,940.87	216	227.13
2020-2021	357	1,911.16	75	1,231.88	282	679.28
2021-2022	246	2,668.28	52	1,961.37	194	706.91
2022-2023*	151	302.17	7	25.67	144	276.50
Total	58,326	27,733.24	40,111	21,618.53	18,215	6,114.71

*AC bills drawn upto September 2022 has been taken into account.

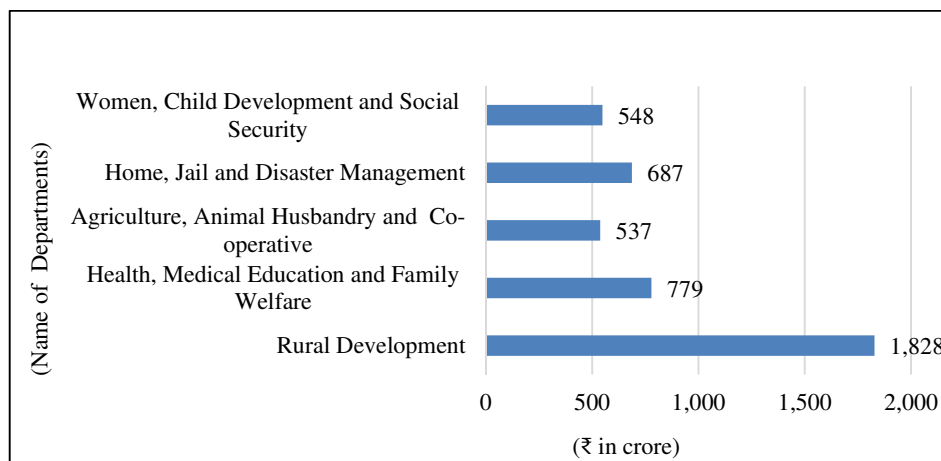
Eleven departments of the State had drawn ₹ 595.44 crore on 357 Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, during the financial year 2022-23. Out of 357 AC bills, 151 AC bills, amounting to ₹ 302.17 crore was drawn upto September 2022, for which the due date of submission was March 2023. Against these 151 AC bills, only seven DC bills, amounting to ₹ 25.67 crore, were submitted on time and 144 AC bills, amounting to ₹ 276.50 crore remained outstanding.

There is no assurance that the amount of ₹ 276.50 crore has actually been spent, during the financial year, for the purpose for which it was sanctioned/authorised by the Legislature. The expenditure, during the year, may also have been overstated to this extent.

Thus, 18,215 AC bills, amounting to ₹ 6,114.71 crore, drawn upto September 2022, were outstanding, as on 31 March 2023. Advances drawn and not accounted for increase the possibility of wastage/ misappropriation/ malfeasance etc.

Out of the total amount drawn in 2022-23, 198 AC bills, amounting to ₹ 268.89 crore, were drawn in the month of March 2023. Drawal of funds, through AC bills, in March, indicates that these drawals were primarily to exhaust the budget and reveals inadequate budgetary control.

Departments with the maximum amount of pending DC bills, along with comparative details, are given in **Chart 4.2** and **Table 4.9**.

Chart 4.2: Pending DC Bills in respect of major departments**Table 4.9: Year-wise details of pending DC bills in five major departments**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Department of Rural Development		Department of Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare		Department of Agriculture, Animal, Husbandry & Co-operative		Department of Women, Child Development and Social Security		Department of Home, Jail and Disaster Management	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2000-2001	272	15.85	68	0.03	3	0.00	0	0.00	57	0.11
2001-2002	297	29.43	465	11.74	159	0.70	352	12.66	205	4.64
2002-2003	218	40.45	208	2.67	134	2.81	183	14.37	131	2.84
2003-2004	206	38.90	65	5.07	105	1.56	657	26.12	215	8.28
2004-2005	163	53.86	103	26.78	102	0.89	331	20.03	102	7.19
2005-2006	101	51.14	101	20.12	98	9.06	197	51.04	136	3.42
2006-2007	109	35.36	136	47.99	66	8.80	206	87.39	140	6.02
2007-2008	184	33.97	107	115.86	58	12.91	191	64.71	90	2.64
2008-2009	205	54.50	62	43.16	56	47.35	207	54.48	147	10.22
2009-2010	188	54.90	49	64.02	18	1.08	295	45.53	142	22.77
2010-2011	181	82.27	5	0.11	20	2.04	333	37.67	68	30.75
2011-2012	97	63.79	13	0.42	39	5.66	41	5.06	32	7.88
2012-2013	85	79.55	3	0.10	9	6.95	26	30.12	6	0.16
2013-2014	106	30.30	16	11.89	5	1.85	10	0.18	6	0.56
2014-2015	138	121.07	7	17.27	7	2.47	7	0.09	13	33.77
2015-2016	195	160.47	16	27.02	80	16.51	10	83.72	29	31.08
2016-2017	114	43.53	8	3.47	16	4.72	0	0.00	20	29.12
2017-2018	117	43.87	3	2.28	8	2.01	0	0.00	24	35.89
2018-2019	116	43.06	3	4.44	1	0.00	1	0.45	8	45.10
2019-2020	127	70.02	0	0.00	4	7.02	0	0.00	64	123.37
2020-2021	239	140.46	4	234.03	7	23.74	1	0.15	15	191.20
2021-2022	149	192.13	23	12.39	7	378.61	5	14.16	2	5.70
2022-2023	309	349.68	27	128.04	0	0.00	0	0.00	5	84.00
Total	3916	1828.56	1492	778.90	1002	536.74	3053	547.93	1,657	686.71

As can be seen from **Table 4.9**, AC bills drawn since 2000-01 pending for clearance after lapse of such a long period is a serious irregularity and misutilisation and misuse of government money could not be ruled out.

4.7 Non-Submission of DC Bills

As per Rules 186 and 187 of Jharkhand Treasury Code (JTC) DC bills, supported with sub-vouchers and countersigned by the Controlling Officers, are required to be submitted to the PAG (A&E) within six months from the

date of drawal of the AC Bill. No AC Bill shall be cashed after the end of this period unless detailed bill has been submitted.

As per the records of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), DC bills in Grant No. 1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division) amounting to ₹ 403.66 crore out of AC bills of ₹ 2,571.44 crore drawn during the period 2003-04 to 2016-17, was pending for submission under heads 2401, 2402, 2415 and 4401, as of September 2023. Details are given in **Appendix 4.1**.

Test-check of pending DC bills of the Department in the test-checked districts, revealed the following:

(i) ₹ 3,05,54,000.00² (₹ 1,81,89,000.00 and ₹ 1,23,65,000) was drawn during 2008-09 and transferred to Project Manager, ATMA, Palamu, after 10 months, of which ₹ 2,74,72,274.00 was spent and the balance amount of ₹ 30,81,726.00 was parked at bank account.

(ii) ₹ 21,40,000.00 was drawn (31.03.2012) on AC bill by the District Soil Conservation Officer (DSCO), Palamu, for 'Development of waste land and fallow land'. Out of this, ₹ 20,70,000.00 was transferred³ (20.04.2012) to the Soil Conservation Officer (SCO), Palamu. Detailed expenditure report/updated status of the amount transferred (₹ 20,70,000.00) to SCO, Palamu, was not available with DSCO.

(iii) As per Rule 168 of JTC, the term 'contingent charges' or 'contingencies' means and includes all incidental and other expenses which are incurred for the management of an office other than those which, under prescribed rules of classification of expenditure, fall under some other head of expenditure e.g. 'works', 'stock', 'tools & plants' etc.

During verification of records, it was noticed that ₹ 1,16,33,720 was drawn (08.12.2016) on AC bills by the District Agriculture Officer, Sahibganj for capital work *i.e.* construction of Joint District Agriculture Building, Sahibganj and transferred to Special Division, Sahibganj, which was against the JTC rule.

(iv) ₹ 75,00,000.00 was drawn (24.10.2016) on AC bill by the District Agriculture Officer, Sahibganj, for 'Single Window Operation'. Out of this, DC bills amounting to ₹ 46,64,836.00 was submitted (07.12.2018) and the balance amounting to ₹ 28,35,164.00 was parked in the bank account (SB Account at SBI, Sahibganj) .

(v) ₹ 6,27,270 and ₹ 70,833 were drawn (31.03.2016 and 31.03.2016) respectively by the District Agriculture Officer, Dhanbad, on AC Bill for contingent expenditure. Against this, an amount of ₹ 2.06 lakh was not utilised and parked in the bank account.

Similarly, as per the records of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), ₹ 3,464.73 crore was drawn through AC bills, under the Major Head 2215, in Grant No. 36- Drinking Water & Sanitation Department, during the period 2007-08 to 2013-14. Against this, DC bills for an amount to ₹ 307.04 crore was

² vide cheque No. 335048 dated 27.01.2010

³ vide cheque no. 436665

submitted leaving a balance of ₹ 3,157.69 crore due, as of September 2023 as shown in **Table 4.10**.

Table 4.10: Details of pending DC bills

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Year	AC bills		DC bills submitted		Outstanding DC bills	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
2215	2007-08	08	2,984.80	03 ⁴	307.04	08	2,677.76
2215	2012-13	01	407.43	00	00	01	407.43
2215	2013-14	01	72.50	00	00	01	72.50
Total		10	3,464.73	03	307.04	10	3,157.69

It was observed that AC bills were drawn repeatedly, without submitting DC bills against the AC bills drawn previously. Non-submission of DC bills for such a long period, is a serious irregularity and entails the risk of misutilisation of public money.

4.8 Delay in submission of DC Bills

Rule 186 and 187 of JTC stipulates that DC bill, supported with sub-vouchers and countersigned by the Controlling Officer, is required to be submitted to the Principal Accountant General (A&E) within six months from the date of drawal of the AC bill. No Abstract Bill shall be cashed after the end of this period, unless detailed bill has been submitted.

In the test-checked districts and as per records maintained by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), it was noticed that AC bills, amounting to ₹ 723.50 crore, were drawn by the Grant No. 1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division) under major heads 2401, 2402 and 4402. It was noticed that the funds were utilised and DC bills were submitted with delays ranging from 03 months 19 days to 09 years 09 months 22 days to the office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) by the DDOs, as detailed in **Appendix 4.2**.

During test-check, it was noticed that out of ₹ 2.53 crore, ₹ 1.06 crore was not utilised for the purpose for which it was drawn and was remitted back to the Treasury. Against this, DC bills were submitted for adjustment to the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand. Details are given in **Appendix 4.3**.

4.9 Drawal of AC bills at the end of the financial year

As per provision contained in the Appropriation Act, funds drawn from the Treasury should be utilised within the financial year. Further, Rule 174 of JTC stipulates that no money shall be drawn from the treasury in anticipation of demand or to prevent lapse of budget grants. Further, it is not permissible to draw advances from the Treasury, in anticipation of demand, either for the execution of work, the completion of which is likely to take a considerable time or to prevent the lapse of appropriation. Also, while drawing funds from the Treasury in the last week of March, the DDO is required to certify that all funds drawn will be paid within the financial year.

As per the records maintained by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), ₹ 239.64 crore was drawn, under Grant No. 1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division), on AC bills at the end of

⁴ Settled partially.

financial year during the period 2004-05 to 2017-18 under major heads 2401, 2402 and 4402. Out of this, DC bills for an amount of ₹ 11.63 crore was outstanding, as of March 2023, as detailed in **Appendix 4.4**.

4.10 Deposits of Local Funds

As per Rule 174 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code, money should not be withdrawn from the Treasury, unless it is required for immediate payment.

Review of the Finance Accounts and Voucher Level Computerisation (VLC) data, related to the transactions in the minor heads under the Major Head of Account 8448-Deposits of Local Funds, for the year 2022-23, revealed that there were 204 Accounts, operated by various agencies of the State Government, as of 31 March 2023. Year-wise details of balances are given in **Table 4.11**.

Table 4.11: Year-wise breakup of deposits of local Funds

(₹ in crore)				
Year	Opening balance	Receipts	Disbursement	Closing Balance
2018-19	13,202.66	9,875.32	8,730.74	14,347.24
2019-20	14,347.24	10,447.62	11,088.27	13,706.59
2020-21	13,706.59	12,279.45	9,683.19	16,302.85
2021-22	16,302.85	10,246.04	11,022.02	15,526.87
2022-23	15,526.87	17,023.16	14,162.63	18,387.40

It can be seen from **Table 4.11** that expenditure was less than receipts in the Accounts during the period 2018-23 except in 2019-20 and 2021-22, leading to increase in the closing balances during these years.

During 2022-23, disbursements was less than receipts by ₹ 2,860.53 crore leading to significant increase in the balance at the end of the year. As of March 2023, a huge amount of ₹ 18,387.40 crore remained outside the budgetary control of the Government.

Rule 343 of the Jharkhand Financial Rules provides that, if the time limit for spending any grant has not been fixed by the sanctioning authority, then that amount should be spent on the prescribed purpose within a reasonable time. It has also been provided that, if any part of the grant is not required for immediate expenditure, then it should be surrendered to the government.

Test-check of accounts of Zila Parishads (ZPs), mentioned in **Table 4.12**, revealed that six Administrators did not adhere to the above rules and unspent funds, amounting to ₹ 102.72 crore, was kept in “109-Panchayat Bodies funds under 8448-Deposit of local funds”, for more than three years. Further test-check revealed that the purpose of receipt of ₹ 3.27 crore, lying in the accounts of ZP, Ranchi (₹ 2.25 crore) and ZP, East Singhbhum (₹ 1.02 crore), was not known to the officers of the Zila Parishad. Details of funds lying unspent with the ZPs is shown in **Table 4.12**.

Table 4.12: Amount lying unspent for more than three years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of office	Unspent amount for more than three years
1	Zila Parishad, East Singhbhum	1.02
2	Zila Parishad, Sahibganj	25.28
3	Zila Parishad, Chatra	3.47
4	Zila Parishad, Ranchi	48.08
5	Zila Parishad, Kharsawan	6.26
6	Zila Parishad, Garhwa	8.88
7	Zila Parishad, Ramgarh	0.54
8	Zila Parishad, Jamtara	0.85
9	Zila Parishad, Dhanbad	8.34
Total		102.72

Unspent balances lying in accounts for long periods and not transferred to the Consolidated Fund was not in consonance with the provisions of financial rules and also entailed the risk of misuse, fraud and misappropriation of public funds.

4.11 Personal Deposit Accounts

Rule 328 to 330 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code provides that Personal Deposit Accounts (PDA) may be used for special cases, by a government servant, where public interest requires a speed of expenditure, which is not possible through the normal treasury procedure. No personal deposit accounts are to be opened at the Treasury, without the concurrence of the Finance Department and authorisation by the Accountant General. The Finance Department is to specify a date in its authorisation letter for which an account is to be operational. On expiry of such date, the treasury officer is to close the account, without the prior permission of the Finance Department, as well as the Accountant General. The balance outstanding at the time of closure is to be deposited in the Treasury, by the Treasury Officer, in the respective head, under intimation to the account holder *i.e.* the Administrator of the Account, the Finance Department, as well as the Accountant General.

The Finance Department directed the treasury officers of all the districts to open PD accounts in the name of District Land Acquisition Officers in December 2019. Accordingly, 24 PD accounts were opened, to deposit the land acquisition compensation funds. All these accounts are operational and an amount of ₹ 850.24 crore was added in the opening balance of ₹ 2,018.13 crore during the year 2022-23. Out of the total deposits in these PD accounts, ₹ 499.58 crore was disbursed during the year, leaving a balance of ₹ 2,368.79 crore, at the end of the financial year.

4.12 Indiscriminate use of Minor Head 800

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

Out of the total receipts of ₹ 80,245.22 crore under 47 Major Heads, ₹ 2,324.60 crore (2.90 *per cent*) was booked under the Minor Head "800-Other Receipts". Further, as shown in **Table 4.13**, during 2022-23, in 14 major heads,

81 per cent and above receipts, amounting to ₹ 1,451.98 crore, was booked under '800' against the total receipts of ₹ 1,471.33 crore under these heads.

Table 4.13: Significant receipts booked under Minor Head 800 – 'Other Receipts' during the financial year

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Description	Total Receipts	Booked in '800'	Per cent of total receipts
1	0059	Public Works	13.84	13.84	100
2	0075	Miscellaneous General Services	1,171.73	1,171.73	100
3	0215	Water Supply and Sanitation	9.54	9.49	99
4	0070	Other Administrative Services	51.08	45.29	89
5	0235	Social Security and Welfare	81.11	81.11	100
6	0425	Co-operation	4.39	3.64	83
7	0515	Other Rural Development	17.20	14.01	81
8	0700	Major Irrigation	35.70	35.70	100
9	0701	Medium Irrigation	43.06	39.50	92
10	0702	Minor Irrigation	5.60	5.60	100
11	0801	Power	0.46	0.46	100
12	1054	Roads and Bridges	44.58	40.61	91
13	1456	Civil Supplies	19.65	19.65	100
Total			1,497.94	1,480.63	99

4.13 Outstanding balance under major Suspense and Debt, Deposits and Remittance heads

Suspense heads are operated when transactions of receipts and payments cannot be booked to a final head of account due to lack of information as to the nature or for other reasons. These heads of accounts are finally cleared by minus debit or minus credit when the amounts under them are booked to their respective final heads of accounts. Suspense balances remaining uncleared at the end of the year adversely affect the accurate reflection of the Government's receipt and expenditure of the year. The position of Suspense balances and Remittances balances of the State, are indicated in **Table 4.14** and **Table 4.15**, respectively.

Table 4.14: Position of balances under Suspense Head - 8658

(₹ in crore)

Name of the Minor Head	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
101- Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	437.28	438.51	557.75	557.26	694.40	696.42
Net	Cr.1.23		Dr. 0.49		Cr. 2.02	
102 - Suspense Account (Civil)	41.87	40.83	93.21	122.57	174.66	181.52
Net	Dr. 1.04		Cr. 29.36		Cr. 6.86	

Table 4.15: Position of balances under Remittances Head - 8782

(₹ in crore)

	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit	Debit	Credit
102 - P.W. Remittances	55,208.80	55,332.72	62,735.61	62,817.53	71,182.33	71,254.68
Net	Cr. 123.92		Cr. 81.92		Cr. 72.35	
103 - Forest Remittances	2,394.30	2,404.06	3,035.51	3,078.97	4,024.04	4,039.04
Net	Cr. 9.76		Cr. 43.46		Cr. 15.01	

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

The implications of the balances under these heads are stated below:

• **Pay and Accounts Office (PAO) Suspense**

Outstanding debit balances under this head represent payments cleared by the PAG (A&E), Jharkhand, on behalf of PAOs of Central Government departments, which are yet to be recovered. Outstanding credit balances represent payments made by PAOs on behalf of the State Government, which the PAG (A&E) is yet to adjust. It was noticed that the net balance changed from debit balance of ₹ 0.49 crore in 2021-22 to credit balance of ₹ 2.02 crore in 2022-23. On settlement of the net credit balance under this head (₹ 2.02 crore), the cash balance of the State Government will decrease to that extent.

• **Suspense Accounts (Civil)**

The Suspense Account minor head is used for booking of receipts (credit) and expenditure incurred (debit), which are to be cleared on receipt of supporting documents by the PAG (A&E). Clearance of these items have no impact on cash balance. The net balance under this suspense head fluctuated between debit of ₹ 29.36 crore to credit of ₹ 6.86 crore, during 2021-22 and 2022-23.

Scrutiny of Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same accounts' officers revealed that a credit balance of ₹ 87.36 crore was in transit at the end of March 2023.

4.14 Non-reconciliation of Departmental figures

To enable Controlling Officers of the Departments to exercise effective control over expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, the State Financial Rules stipulate that receipts and expenditure during the financial year, recorded in their books, be reconciled by them every month with that recorded in the books of the Principal Accountant General (A&E).

Rule 134 of the Budget Manual requires that the Controlling Officer should arrange to reconcile departmental accounts with the books of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) on a monthly basis to avoid misclassification of expenditure and receipts.

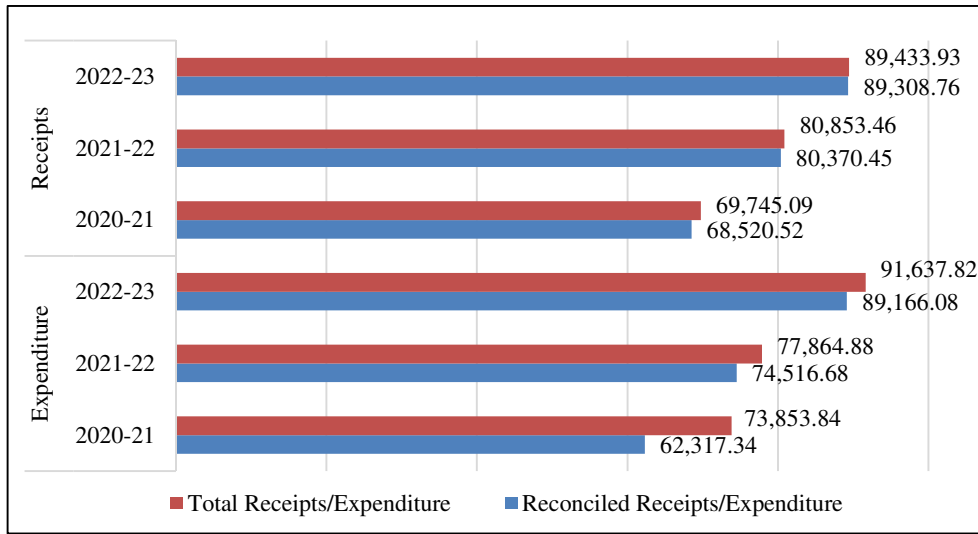
Every year, the Principal Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements) reiterates to the Budget Controlling Officers, the requirements of the Jharkhand Budget Manual to reconcile their monthly and quarterly figures of receipts and expenditure with the books of the Principal Accountant General (A&E).

After regular reporting of non-reconciliation of receipts and disbursements of the State with the books of PAG (A&E), a change was noticed where more than 99 *per cent* of the total receipts and nearly 96 *per cent* of total expenditure of the State was reconciled by the departmental officers with the books of PAG (A&E).

Since reconciliation is a major source of obtaining reasonable assurance of the receipt and expenditure figures in the annual accounts, 100 *per cent*

reconciliation should be achieved. Year-wise status of reconciliation is shown in **Chart 4.3**.

Chart 4.3: Status of reconciliation during the three years 2020-21 to 2022-23



4.15 Reconciliation of Cash Balances

There should be no difference between the Cash Balance of the State as per the books of Accounts of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), and the Cash Balance as reported by the Reserve Bank of India.

There was a difference of ₹ 186.36 crore (net debit) between the figures reflected in the accounts {₹ 91.07 crore (debit)} and that intimated by the RBI {₹ 95.29 crore (debit)}. The difference of ₹ 186.36 crore (net debit) for the year 2022-23 has been taken up by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand with RBI, Ranchi for reconciliation and necessary correction.

4.16 Compliance with Accounting Standards

As per Article 150 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe the form of accounts of the Union and of the States. Further, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India set up a Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) in 2002, for formulating standards for government accounting and financial reporting, to enhance accountability mechanisms. On the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the President of India has so far notified three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS).

Table 4.16: Compliance to Accounting Standards

Sl. No.	Accounting Standards	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Impact of deficiency
1.	IGAS-1: Guarantees Given by the Government – Disclosure requirements	The objective of this Standard is to set out disclosure norms in respect of Guarantees given by the Union, the State Governments and Union Territory Governments (with legislature), in their respective Financial Statements, to ensure uniform and complete disclosure of such Guarantees.	Complied (Statements 9 and 20 of Finance Accounts)	No deficiency
2.	IGAS-2: Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-aid	This Standard is to prescribe the principles for accounting and classification of Grants-in-aid in the Financial Statements of Government, both as a grantor as well as a grantee. This Standard aims to prescribe appropriate principles of accounting and classification of Grants-in-aid by way of appropriate disclosures in the Financial Statements of Government.	Complied (Statement 10 of Finance Accounts)	No deficiency
3.	IGAS-3: Loans and Advances made by Government	This Standard aims to lay down the norms for Recognition, Measurement, Valuation and Reporting of Loans and Advances made by the Union and the State Governments in their respective Financial Statements to ensure complete, accurate, and uniform accounting practices, and to ensure adequate disclosure on Loans and Advances made by the Governments consistent with best international practices.	Partially complied (Statement 7 and 18 of Finance Accounts). Disclosure regarding cases of loans sanctioned as loan in perpetuity and extraordinary transactions was not provided.	Exact amount of overdue loans and the time by which loans are to be paid could not be ascertained.

4.17 Submission of Accounts/SARs of Autonomous Bodies

As per Section 19(3) of the CAG's DPC Act, the Governor/ Administrator may, in the public interest, request the CAG to audit the accounts of a corporation established by law made by the legislature of the State or of the Union Territory, as the case may be, and where such request has been made, the CAG shall audit the accounts of such corporation and shall have, for the purposes of such audit, right of access to the books and accounts of such corporation.

Apart from Section 19, where the audit of the accounts of any authority or body has not been entrusted to the CAG by or under any law, he shall, if requested so to do by the President, or the Governor of a State or the Administrator of a Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, undertake the audit of the accounts of such body or authority on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between him and the concerned Government and shall have, for the purposes of such audit, right of access to the books and accounts of that body or authority (Section 20).

Arrears of accounts of bodies or authorities

Details related to submission, number of accounts due for submission and status of audit regarding 11 reported Autonomous Bodies in the State, auditable under Sections 19 & 20 of the C&AG's (DPC) Act, 1971, are given in **Table 4.17**.

Table 4.17: Details of submission of accounts and status of audit of autonomous bodies

Sl. No.	Name of Bodies/ Authority	Accounts submitted upto	No. of accounts pending upto F.Y. 2022-23	SAR issued upto	Placement of SAR in the Legislature	Comments
1	Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA)	2022-23	NIL	2018-19	Not intimated	SAR for the period 2019-20 to 2022-23 is under preparation.
2	Jharkhand State Electricity Regularity Commission (JSERC)	2011-12	11	2011-12	03.03.2014	Audit of accounts have been stopped due to non-finalisation of Fund Rules and Format of Accounts.
3	State Highway Authority of Jharkhand (SHAJ)	2020-21		2020-21	Not intimated	After entrustment, audit completed and SAR for the period 2011-12 to 2020-21 issued on 26 November 2021.
4	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS)	2002-03 to 2009-10	13	2002-3 to 2009-10	Not intimated	Entrustment for 2010-11 has not been provided.
5	National University of Study and Research in Law (NUSRL), Ranchi	2016-17	6			Audit of accounts for the period 2010-11 to 2016-17 is under process.
6	Birsa Agriculture University	2007-08 to 2010-11	12			Audit not started due to non-submission of balance sheet
7	Jharkhand Housing Board, Ranchi	No account submitted	22			Neither entrustment nor accounts has been received till date.
8	Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority	2015-16	7			Annual accounts for the year 2010-11 to 2015-16 have been received in August 2023 and under scrutiny.
9	Jharkhand Renewable Energy Development Agency	No account submitted	7			Neither entrustment nor accounts has been received till date.
10	Ranchi Institute of Neuro-Psychiatry & Allied Sciences (RINPAS), Ranchi	No account submitted				Neither entrustment nor accounts has been received till date.
11	Baba Baidhyanath Dham-Basukinath Shrine Area Development Authority	No account submitted				Entrustment has been accorded on 29/11/2022 for five accounting years. Accounts awaited.

Information regarding placement of SARs in respect of audited accounts of JHALSA has not been intimated, despite active pursuance.

4.18 Non-submission of details of grants / loans given to bodies and authorities

Bodies and authorities that are substantially financed by way of loans or grants from the Consolidated Fund, or those that receive such loans or grants for specific purposes are audited by the CAG. As on date, there are 77 such reported bodies and authorities in the State.

Scrutiny revealed that out of 77 bodies/authorities, no body/authority had submitted their latest accounts, as of September 2023, whereas four⁵ bodies/authorities have not been audited since inception. Audit of 73 bodies and authorities has been completed, as detailed in **Appendix 4.5**.

Further, under Sections 14 and 15 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 the Government / HODs are required to furnish to Audit:

- detailed information about the financial assistance given to various institutions,
- the purpose for which the assistance is granted, and
- total expenditure of the institutions.

However, no department of the State had furnished any such data to the Accountant General (Audit) as of September 2023.

⁵ (i) Jharkhand State Hindu Religion Trust Council (ii) Executive Director, Waste Land Development Board, Jharkhand, (iii) Government Press and (iv) Forest Development Authority

4.19 Misappropriations, losses, thefts, etc.

Rule 31 of the Jharkhand Financial Rules, provides that loss of public money, government revenue, stores or other property, by defalcation or otherwise, should be immediately reported by the office to the higher authority, Finance Department as well as to the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand, even when such loss has been made good by the party responsible for it. Such reports must be submitted as soon as a suspicion arises that there has been a loss and must not be delayed while enquiries are made. PAG (A&E) has informed that no such information was forwarded to A&E office by the State Government in this regard.

4.20 Follow-up action on the State Finances Audit Report

In every State, the PAC/Finance Department requires the line Departments to provide a *suo moto* Explanatory Note (EN) on the paragraphs featuring in the Audit Reports within one month of placing the Reports in the Legislature. The line Departments are also required to provide Action Taken Notes (ATNs) to the Accountant General (for vetting and onward transmission to the PAC) within three months of tabling the Reports.

Excess expenditure over provisions amounting to ₹ 8,120.12 crore (relating to previous years) reported in paragraph 2.4.4 of Audit Report on State Finances for the year 2011-12 was regularised by the State Legislature (13.01.2014) on the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). Thereafter, excess expenditure over provisions has not been regularised, as no recommendation has been made by the PAC. No other paragraph featured in the SFARs was discussed in PAC as of September 2023.

4.21 Conclusion

As on 31 March 2023, 43,469 Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for an amount of ₹ 1,16,153.09 crore, were outstanding for submission to the Principal Accountant General (A&E).

As of 31 March 2023, DC bills, against 18,215 AC bills amounting to ₹ 6,114.71 crore, were outstanding for submission to the Accountant General (A&E).

4.22 Recommendations

- *The Finance Department may take steps for ensuring that outstanding UCs are submitted within a prescribed time frame. The administrative departments releasing the grants may be held responsible for collection of UCs pending beyond the time stipulated in the grant orders. The Finance Department may also ensure that no further grants are released to the defaulting grantees. Government may initiate appropriate action against officers who have defaulted in submission of UCs in time.*
- *The Finance Department may take steps to ensure that all controlling officers adjust, in a time-bound manner, all AC bills pending beyond the prescribed period, and also ensure that AC bills are not drawn merely to avoid lapse of budget.*

Chapter-5

**STATE PUBLIC SECTOR
ENTERPRISES**

CHAPTER 5

STATE PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the summary of the financial performance of Government Companies and Government controlled other Companies. In the Chapter, the term State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) encompasses those Government companies in which the direct holding of the State Government is 51 *per cent* or more and subsidiaries of such Government companies. The other companies owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the State Government, have also been categorised as State Public Sector Undertakings (SPSUs).

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

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

The total number of SPSEs in the State, as on 31 March 2023, was 32. Based on the latest finalised accounts received within the last three years *i.e.*, 2020-21 to 2022-23, 16 SPSEs (15 Government companies and one Government controlled other company) are being covered in this Chapter.

5.2 Mandate

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

5.3 What this Chapter contains

This chapter gives an overview of the financial performance of the State Government Companies and Government controlled other Companies as revealed from their accounts.

5.4 SPSEs and their contribution to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of the State

SPSEs consist of State Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. SPSEs are established to carry out activities of commercial nature keeping in view the welfare of people and occupy an important place in the State economy. As on 31 March 2023, there were 32 SPSEs (including three non-working government companies¹ and one² Government Controlled Other Company) in Jharkhand, under the audit jurisdiction of the CAG. The 16 SPSEs, whose accounts for any of the last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) have been received, are given in **Appendix 5.1**. The 16 SPSEs whose accounts have been in arrear for over three years, are shown in **Appendix 5.2**.

There are three SPSEs in Jharkhand that have been non-working since inception, having an investment of ₹ 48.99 crore towards capital (₹ 1.10 crore) and long-term loans (₹ 47.89 crore). This is a critical area as the investments in these non-working SPSEs do not contribute to the economic growth of the State. Initiation of winding up process of Patratu Energy Limited and Jharbihar Colliery Limited has been approved by their Boards³.

The ratio of turnover of the SPSEs to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) shows the extent of activities of the SPSEs in the State economy. The turnover of working SPSEs and GSDP, for a period of three years ending 31 March 2023, is given in **Table 5.1**.

Table 5.1: Details of turnover of SPSEs vis-a-vis GSDP of Jharkhand

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Turnover			
Power Sector SPSEs	5,018.57	6,138.67	6,138.67
Non-Power Sector SPSEs	63.02	81.25	81.25
Total	5,081.59	6,219.92	6,219.92
Percentage change in turnover as compared to turnover of preceding year	-9.36	22.40	0.00
GSDP of Jharkhand	2,96,664	3,58,863	3,93,722
Percentage of Turnover to GSDP of Jharkhand	1.71	1.73	-

Source: Figures of 2021-22 has been taken as figures of 2022-23 since no data for 2022-23 was available. GSDP figures are as per Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GoI.

The turnover of 16 SPSEs increased from ₹ 5,081.59 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 6,219.92 crore in 2022-23. As shown in **Table-5.1**, the turnover growth over the previous year, registered during the year 2020-21, was (-) 9.36 per cent and during the year 2021-22, it was 22.40 per cent.

The contribution of SPSEs, to the GSDP of Jharkhand, increased from 1.71 per cent in 2020-21 to 1.73 per cent in 2021-22.

¹ Karanpura Energy Limited (KEL), Patratu Energy Limited (PEL), Jharbihar Colliery Limited (JCL).

² Jharkhand Railway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited.

³ PEL: 5th AGM (15 September 2017), JCL: 16th (02 February 2018).

5.5 Investment in SPSEs and Budgetary Support

Equity Holding and Loans in SPSEs

The amount of investment in equity and loans in 30 Government Companies and one Govt. controlled other company, as at the end of 31 March 2023, is given in **Table 5.2**.

Table 5.2: Equity investment and loans in Government Companies and Government controlled other company

(₹ in crore)

Sources of investment	As on 31 March 2022			As on 31 March 2023		
	Equity	Long Term Loan	Total	Equity	Long Term Loan	Total
State Government	9,456.18	16,926.61	26,382.79	9,509.80	19,967.47	29,477.27
Others (including Government Companies)	52.34	2,163.01	2,215.35	52.34	2,531.97	2,584.31
Total Investment	9,508.52	19,089.62	28,598.14	9,562.14	22,499.44	32,061.58
Percentage of investment of State Government to Total Investment	99.45	88.67	92.25	99.45	88.75	91.94

Source: Information provided by SPSEs. The figures of the year 2021-22 has been rectified/modified after receipt of accounts of the year from more companies.

The capital invested in the Government controlled other Company (Jharkhand Railway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited) by the State Government and others, up to the year 2022-23, was ₹ 19.80 crore and is included in **Table 5.2**.

During 2022-23, the total equity holding at face value, in 31⁴ SPSEs, registered a net increase of ₹ 53.62 crore. Investment in equity in SPSEs, by the State Government, increased from ₹ 9,456.18 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 9,509.80 crore in 2022-23. Two power sector SPSEs, i.e. JBVNL and JUSNL, accounted for ₹ 3,246.45 crore and ₹ 1,598.96 crore, respectively.

The sector-wise Total Equity, Equity Contribution by State Government and Long-Term Loans, including the loans given by State Government, in 31 working SPSEs, as of 31 March 2023, is given in **Table 5.3**.

⁴ No information/accounts have been received from Jharkhand Exploration & Mining Corporation Limited.

Table 5.3: Sector-wise investment in SPSEs

Particulars	Investment ⁵ (₹ in crore)					Percentage of Total Equity and Long-Term Loans
	Total Equity	State Government Equity	Total Long Term Loans	State Government Loans	Total Equity and Long Term Loans	
Power Sector	9,121.25	9,120.15	22,411.14	19,916.20	31,532.39	98.35
Non-Power Sector	440.89	389.65	88.30	51.27	529.19	1.65
Total	9,562.14	9,509.80	22,499.44	19,967.47	32,061.58	100.00

Source: Information provided by the SPSEs.

The thrust of investment in SPSEs was mainly on the power sector SPSEs which had received as much as 98.35 *per cent* (₹ 31,532.39 crore) of the total investment of ₹ 32,061.58 crore as of 31 March 2023. The State Government share was 91.94 *per cent* (₹ 29,477.27 crore) of the total investment of ₹ 32,061.58 crore.

5.6 Return from SPSEs

5.6.1 Profit earned by SPSEs

Based on the latest finalised accounts, seven SPSEs, pertaining to the non-power sector, reported a profit of ₹ 31.11 crore in 2020-21 and 10 SPSEs (two power and eight non-power sector) reported a profit of ₹ 53.57 crore during the year 2021-22, out of which 77.26 *per cent* was contributed by two SPSEs (JUUNL and JSBCCL). The number of SPSEs that earned profit, during FY 2020-21 and 2021-22, is shown in **Table 5.4**.

Table 5.4: SPSEs earning profit during FY 2020-21 and 2021-22

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	2020-21		2021-22	
		Net Profit (₹ in crore)	Percentage of profit to total profit of SPSEs	Net Profit (₹ in crore)	Percentage of profit to total profit of SPSEs
1	Greater Ranchi Development Authority	4.94	15.88	1.30	2.43
2	Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	1.30	4.18	0.96	1.79
3	Jharkhand Silk Textile & Handicraft Development Corporation Ltd.	0.09	0.29	0.79	1.47
4	Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Ltd.	9.80	31.50	4.02	7.50
5	Jharkhand Railway Infrastructure Development Corporation Ltd.	0.06	0.19	-	-
6	Jharkhand Plastic Park Ltd.	-	-	0.33	0.62

⁵ Investment includes equity and long-term loan.

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	2020-21		2021-22	
		Net Profit (₹ in crore)	Percentage of profit to total profit of SPSEs	Net Profit (₹ in crore)	Percentage of profit to total profit of SPSEs
7	Jharkhand Medical & Health Infrastructure Procurement Development Corporation Limited	2.13	6.85	2.13	3.98
8	Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Limited	12.79	41.11	29.49	55.05
9	Jharkhand Police Housing Corporation Ltd.	-	-	2.63	4.91
10	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Limited	-	-	11.90	22.21
11	Patratu Energy Ltd.	-	-	0.02	0.04
Total		31.11	100.00	53.57	100.00

Out of the above seven profit making SPSEs during the year 2020-21, only one SPSE *i.e.*, Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Limited (JSBCCL) had earned profit of more than ₹10 crore whereas as per latest finalised accounts, out of the above 10 profit making SPSEs during the year 2021-22, only two SPSEs *i.e.*, JUUNL and JSBCCL had earned profit of more than ₹ 10 crore.

5.6.2 Dividend Paid by SPSE

The State Government had not formulated a dividend policy under which all profit-making SPSEs are required to pay a minimum return on the equity held by the State Government.

5.7 Debt Servicing

5.7.1 Interest Coverage Ratio

Interest coverage ratio (ICR) 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 (EBIT) by interest expenses of the same period. The lower the ratio, the lesser the ability of the company to pay interest on debt. The interest coverage ratio of below one indicates that the company was not generating sufficient revenues to meet its expenses on interest in the last three years. The position of the three⁶ functional power sector SPSEs, in this regard, is shown in **Table 5.5**.

⁶ JBVNL, JUSNL and JUUNL.

Table 5.5: Interest coverage ratio of SPSEs

Year	Interest (₹ in crore)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	No of SPSEs ⁷	No. of SPSEs having ICR equal to or more than 1	No. of SPSEs having ICR less than 1
2020-21	936.93	0	3	0	3
2021-22	1,049.56	14.15	3	1	2
2022-23	1,049.56	14.15	3	1	2

Source: Latest finalized Annual Accounts of SPSEs as on 30th September 2023. Figures of 2021-22 has been taken as figures of 2022-23 since no data for 2022-23 was available

As shown in **Table 5.5**, the ICR of the three functional power sector SPSEs was less than one during the year 2020-21 whereas ICR of the two functional power sector SPSEs⁸ was less than one during the year 2021-22 which was indicative of insufficient earning for paying interest on their loans and entailed a high risk of insolvency.

5.7.2 Age-wise analysis of Interest Outstanding on State Government Loans

As on 31st March 2023, interest, amounting to ₹ 5,943.53 crore, was outstanding on the long-term loans provided by the State Government, to three power sector SPSEs (JBVNL, JUSNL and JUUNL). The age-wise analysis of interest outstanding, is depicted in **Table 5.6**.

Table 5.6: Age wise Analysis of Interest Outstanding on State Government Loans

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	Outstanding Interest on Loan	Interest on loans outstanding for		
			less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	more than 3 years
(₹ in crore)					
Power Sector					
1	JBVNL	2,864.76	544.18	970.60	1,349.98
2	JUSNL	3,033.21	501.43	1,002.86	1,528.92
3	JUUNL	45.56	3.95	13.03	28.58
Total		5,943.53	1,049.56	1,986.49	2,907.48

Source: Latest finalized Annual Accounts of SPSEs as on 30th September 2023

It can be seen from **Table 5.6** that interest amounting to ₹ 2,907.48 crore was outstanding for more than three years. The companies had failed to repay the interest, as well as the principal of the outstanding loan.

5.8 Financial performance of SPSEs

5.8.1 Return on Capital Employed

Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) is a ratio that measures a company's profitability and the efficiency with which its capital is employed. RoCE is calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) by the capital employed⁹. Details of RoCE, of 16 SPSEs (6 Power and 10 Non-Power sector), during the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23, are given in **Table 5.7**.

⁷ Loans from the Government were taken by JBVNL, JUSNL and JUUNL.

⁸ JBVNL and JUSNL

⁹ Capital Employed = Paid up Share Capital + Free Reserves and surplus + Long term loans – Accumulated losses – Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

Table 5.7: Return on Capital Employed

Financial Year	Year-wise/ Sector-wise break-up	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	RoCE (in per cent)
2022-23	Power	-2,583.55	8,923.22	-28.95
	Non-Power	55.26	547.14	10.10
	Total	-2,528.29	9,470.36	-26.70
2021-22	Power	-2,583.55	8,923.22	-28.95
	Non-Power	55.26	547.14	10.10
	Total	-2,528.29	9,470.36	-26.70
2020-21	Power	-2,711.66	11,740.56	-23.10
	Non-Power	33.76	493.74	6.84
	Total	-2,677.90	12,234.30	-21.89
Grand Total		-7,734.48	31,175.02	-24.81

Source: As per latest finalised accounts. Figures of 2021-22 has been taken as figures of 2022-23 since no data for 2022-23 was available

It can be seen from **Table 5.7** that RoCE of Power Sector SPSEs in 2020-21 was (-) 23.10 *per cent* which decreased to (-) 28.95 *per cent* during 2021-22 and 2022-23 due to reduction in losses incurred by Power Sector SPSEs (₹ 2,711.66 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 2,583.55 crore in 2021-22 & 2022-23).

However, the RoCE of Non-Power Sector SPSEs increased from 6.84 *per cent*, to 10.10 *per cent*, during the period 2020-21 to 2022-23.

5.8.2 Return on Equity by SPSEs

Return on Equity (RoE) is a measure of financial performance to assess how effectively a company's assets are being used to create profits. RoE is calculated by dividing net income (*i.e.*, net profit after taxes) by shareholders' fund. It is expressed as a percentage and can be calculated for any company if net income and shareholders' funds are both positive numbers.

Shareholders fund is calculated by adding paid up capital and free reserves minus net of accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure and reveals how much would be left for a company's shareholders if all assets were sold and all debts paid. A positive shareholder's fund reveals that the company has enough assets to cover its liabilities while negative shareholder equity means liabilities exceed assets.

Sector wise RoE of SPSEs, for the three years ended 31 March 2023, is shown in **Table 5.8**.

Table 5.8: Sector wise Return on Equity of SPSEs

Year wise Sector-wise break-up	EAIT/ Net Income (₹ in crore)	Shareholders Fund (₹ in crore)	RoE (in per cent)
2022-23			
Power	-2,585.80	-9,954.76	-
Non-Power	41.65	502.97	8.28
Total	-2,544.15	-9,451.79	-
2021-22			
Power	-2,585.80	-9,954.76	-
Non-Power	41.65	502.97	8.28
Total	-2,544.15	-9,451.79	-
2020-21			
Power	-2,711.71	-7,199.86	-
Non-Power	21.01	448.98	4.68
Total	-2,690.70	-6,150.88	-

Source: As per latest finalised accounts. Figures of 2021-22 has been taken as figures of 2022-23 since no data for 2022-23 was available

It can be seen from **Table 5.8** that the RoE of the Non-Power Sector increased from 4.68 per cent, in 2020-21, to 8.28 per cent, in 2022-23. The RoE of the Power Sector, for the period from 2020-21 to 2022-23, cannot be determined, as both net income and shareholder's equity was negative.

5.8.3 Rate of Return on the basis of Present Value of Investment

In order to bring the historical cost of investment to its present value (PV) at the end of each year upto 31 March 2023, the past investments/ year-wise funds infused by the State Government in the SPSEs have been compounded at the year-wise average rate of interest on Government borrowings which is considered as the minimum cost of funds to the Government for the concerned year. Therefore, PV of the State Government investment was computed where funds had been infused by the State Government in the shape of equity, interest free loans and grants/subsidies for operational and management expenses, if any, less: disinvestments, since inception of these companies, till 31 March 2023.

The PV of the State Government investment in SPSEs was computed on the basis of following assumptions:

- Interest-free loans have been considered as investment infusion by the State Government as no amount of interest free loans have been repaid by SPSEs. Further, in those cases where interest free loans given to the SPSEs were later converted into equity, the amount of loan converted into equity has been deducted from the amount of interest free loans and added to the equity of that year.
- The average rate of interest on Government borrowings for the concerned financial year¹⁰ was adopted as compounded rate for arriving at PV since they represent the cost incurred by the Government towards

¹⁰ The average rate of interest on Government borrowings was adopted from the Finance Accounts of the Government of Jharkhand for the concerned year wherein the average rate for interest paid = interest payment/ [(Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities + Current year's Fiscal Liabilities)/2] * 100

investment of funds for the year and therefore considered as the minimum expected rate of return on investments made by the Government.

SPSE-wise position of State Government investment in the 13 SPSEs (Other than the three non-working companies *i.e.*, KEL, PEL, JCL) in the form of equity and interest free loans on historical cost basis along with consolidated position of the PV of the State Government investment and the total earnings for the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 have been given in **Appendix 5.3**.

The balance of investment by the State Government in the SPSEs, at the end of the financial year 2022-23, increased to ₹ 8,704.81 crore from ₹ 6,114.49 crore at the end of 2018-19. The State Government made further investments in the form of equity (₹ 739.90 crore) during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 in these SPSEs. The PV of funds infused by the State Government up to 31 March 2023 amounted to ₹ 9,183.58 crore. During the years 2018-19 to 2022-23, the total earnings remained below the minimum expected return to recover cost of funds in these SPSEs.

5.9 SPSEs incurring losses

5.9.1 Loss incurring SPSEs

There were eight¹¹ SPSEs that incurred losses during the year 2020-21 and three¹² SPSEs that incurred losses during 2021-22 to 2022-23, as given in **Table 5.9**.

Table 5.9: Number of SPSEs that incurred losses during 2020-21 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Year	No of SPSEs which incurred loss	Net loss for the year	Net Worth ¹³
2020-21	8	-2,721.81	-7,185.21
2021-22	3	-2,597.72	-9,971.20
2022-23	3	-2,597.72	-9,971.20
Total		-7,917.25	-27,127.61

Source: As per latest finalised accounts. Figures of 2021-22 has been taken as figures of 2022-23 since no data for 2022-23 was available

The loss of ₹ 2,597.72 crore during 2021-22 was incurred by three Power Sector SPSEs. Two SPSEs listed in **Table 5.10** incurred loss of more than ₹ 10 crore, as per the latest information provided.

¹¹ JBVNL, JUSNL, JUUNL, JCL, PEL, KEL, JPHCL and JPPL.

¹² JBVNL, JUSNL and KEL

¹³ Net worth means the sum total of the paid-up share capital and free reserves and surplus less accumulated loss and deferred revenue expenditure. Free reserves mean all reserves created out of profits and share premium account but do not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets and write back of depreciation provision.

Table 5.10: SPSEs that incurred losses of more than ₹ 10 crore

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of SPSEs	Year of Finalised Account	Net loss ¹⁴ after tax and preference dividend
Power Sector			
1	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	-2,088.35 (80.39%)
2	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited	2020-21	-506.84 (19.51%)
Total			-2,595.19

Source: As per latest finalised accounts. Figures of 2021-22 has been taken as figures of 2022-23 since no data for 2022-23 was available.

5.9.2 Erosion of net worth of SPSEs

Net worth is the aggregate value of the paid-up share capital and all reserves created out of the profits, securities and debit or credit balance of Profit and Loss Accounts, after deducting the aggregate value of the accumulated losses, deferred expenditure and miscellaneous expenditure not written off, as per the audited balance sheet, but does not include reserve created out of revaluation of assets and write back of depreciation. Details are given in **Table 5.11**.

Table 5.11: Erosion of net worth of SPSEs as on 31 March 2023

(₹ in crore)

Name of SPSEs	Latest Finalised Accounts	Total Paid up Capital	Net profit/ loss after tax and preference dividend	Turnover	Accumulated Losses	Net worth	Assets (WDV)	State Equity as on 31.03.23	State Loans as on 31.03.23
JBVNL	2021-22	3,108.93	-2,088.38	5,869.90	-11,588.19	-9,119.08	32,129.05	3,108.93	12,244.08
JUSNL	2020-21	972.96	-506.84	229.58	-1,796.36	-823.40	8,026.00	972.96	6,566.17
JCL	2021-22	1.00	0.00	0.00	-3.99	-2.99	0.98	1.00	3.92
PEL	2021-22	0.05	0.02	0.00	-16.42	-16.34	1.34	0.05	0.00
KEL	2021-22	0.05	-2.50	0.00	-28.77	-28.72	23.31	0.05	43.97
JHARCRAFT	2021-22	10.00	0.79	3.63	-46.15	-36.15	184.27	10.00	0.00
Total		4,092.99	-2,596.91	6,103.11	-13,479.88	-10,026.68	40,364.95	4,092.99	18,858.14

As per the latest finalised accounts received from 16 SPSEs, accumulated losses of six SPSEs were ₹ 13,479.88 crore, against their paid-up capital of ₹ 4,092.99 crore. Hence, the net worth of those SPSEs was completely eroded and their cumulative net worth stood at (-) ₹ 10,026.68 crore as on 31 March 2023.

¹⁴ Loans provided by the State Government ₹ 3,470.37 crore to JBVNL and ₹ 261.45 crore to JUSNL.

Age-analysis of accounts in arrear of SPSEs, whose net-worth has been eroded, are shown in **Table 5.12**.

Table 5.12: Age-analysis of accounts in arrear of SPSEs whose net-worth has been eroded

	Number of SPSEs	Name of SPSEs	Number of Accounts
One year (2022-23)	5	JBVNL, JCL, KEL, PEL, JHARCRAFT	5
Two years (2021-22 and 2022-23)	1	JUSNL	2

Out of the companies listed in **Table 5.11**, investment in the form of equity was made by the State Government in JBVNL (₹ 137.52 crore) and JUSNL (₹ 729.96 crore) during 2020-21 to 2022-23. During the same period, while loans amounting to ₹ 6,834.85 crore was provided to JBVNL, ₹ 1,983.09 crore to JUSNL. No support was given to JHARCRAFT in these years.

Income and expenditure of the six loss making companies are shown in **Table 5.13**.

Table 5.13: Income and expenditure of loss making companies

(₹ in crore)					
Name of SPSEs	Financial Year	Income	Expenditure	Profit/Loss	Net Worth
JBVNL	2021-22	6,947.56	9,035.94	-2,088.38	-9,119.00
JUSNL	2020-21	242.37	749.20	-506.83	-823.40
JHARCRAFT	2021-22	26.95	26.19	0.76	-36.15
KEL	2021-22	0.005	2.50	-2.50	-28.72
PEL	2021-22	0.044	0.026	0.02	-16.34
JCL	2021-22	0.023	0.028	0.00	-2.99

Out of three non-working SPSEs, initiation of winding up process of Patratu Energy Limited and Jharbihar Colliery Limited has been approved by their Boards.

5.10 Audit of State Public Sector Enterprises

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

5.11 Appointment of Statutory Auditors of State Public Sector Enterprises by CAG

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

The statutory auditors of those Companies, whose accounts were finalised till 2021-22 (as per **Appendix 5.1**), were appointed by the CAG.

5.12 Submission of accounts by State Public Sector Enterprises

5.12.1 Need for timely submission

According to Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Report on the working and affairs of a Government Company, is to be prepared within three months of its Annual General Meeting¹⁵ (AGM). As soon as may be after such preparation, the Annual Report must be laid before the Legislature, together with a copy of the Audit Report and comments of the CAG upon or as supplement to the Audit Report. 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 from the Consolidated Fund of State.

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

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

5.12.2 Timeliness in preparation of accounts by SPSEs

Age-analysis of accounts in arrears of PSUs:

As of 31 March 2023, there were 32 SPSEs under the purview of CAG's audit. Accounts for the year 2022-23 were due from all the 32 SPSEs. As on 30 September 2023, none of the SPSEs submitted their accounts for the year 2022-23, for audit by CAG. 107 Accounts of 32 SPSEs were in arrears, for various reasons. Details of arrears in submission of accounts of SPSEs are given in **Table 5.14**.

Table 5.14: Details of arrears in submission of accounts

Particulars		SPSEs	No. of Accounts
Total number of Companies under the purview of CAG's audit as on 31 March 2023		32	32
<i>Less:</i> New Companies from which accounts for 2022-23 were not due		0	0
Number of companies from which accounts for 2022-23 were due		32	32
Number of companies which presented the accounts for the year 2022-23 for CAG's audit by 30 September 2023		0	0
Number of accounts in arrears		32	107
Age-wise analysis of arrears	One year (2022-23)	14	14
	Two years (2021-22 and 2022-23)	03	06
	Three years and more	15	87

Source: Compiled on the basis of annual accounts received

¹⁵ 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 the closing of the financial year i.e., 30 September.

5.13 CAG's oversight - Audit of accounts and supplementary audit

5.13.1 Financial reporting framework

Companies are required to prepare the Financial Statements in the format laid down in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, and in adherence to the mandatory Accounting Standards prescribed by the Central Government, in consultation with National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards renamed as National Financial Reporting Authority¹⁶. The Statutory Corporations are required to prepare their accounts in the format prescribed under the rules framed in consultation with the CAG and any other specific provision relating to accounts in the Act governing such Corporations.

5.13.2 Audit of accounts of Government Companies by Statutory Auditors

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

The CAG plays an oversight role by monitoring the performance of the statutory auditors in audit of public sector undertakings with the overall objective that the statutory auditors discharge the functions assigned to them properly and effectively. This function is discharged by exercising the power to:

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

5.13.3 Supplementary Audit of accounts of Government Companies

The primary responsibility for preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013, or other relevant Act, is of the management of an entity.

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

The certified accounts of selected Government Companies, along with the report of the statutory auditors, are reviewed by CAG by carrying out a supplementary audit. Based on such review, significant audit observations,

¹⁶ Effective from 01 October 2018.

if any, are reported under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 to be placed before the AGM.

5.14 Results of CAG's oversight role

5.14.1 Audit of accounts of SPSEs

No Financial Statements of any SPSEs, for the year 2022-23, were received. However, 32 Financial Statements of 19 SPSEs, for the year 2021-22 and previous years, were received from 01 October 2022 to 30 September 2023. Out of these, 25 Financial Statements of 15 SPSEs were reviewed in audit by the CAG and non-review Certificate was issued for seven Financial Statements of five SPSEs.

5.14.2 Amendment of Financial Statements

During the period from 01 October 2022 to 30 September 2023, one SPSE (*i.e.*, Ranchi Smart City Corporation Limited) amended its Financial Statements, after supplementary audit, for the year 2021-22, before laying the same in the AGM.

5.14.3 Revision of Auditors Report

During the period from 01 October 2022 to 30 September 2023, there were four¹⁷ cases where statutory auditors' reports were revised, based on the results of the supplementary audit of the Financial Statements, conducted by the CAG.

5.15 Conclusions

As on 31 March 2023, there were 32 SPSEs, including three non-working SPSEs. None of the 32 SPSEs adhered to the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements. 107 accounts, of 32 SPSEs, were in arrears.

Out of the total profit of ₹ 53.57 crore earned by 10 SPSEs (two power and eight non-power sectors) during 2021-22, 77.26 *per cent* was contributed by two SPSEs (JUUNL and JSBCCL), whereas, out of the total loss of ₹ 2,597.72 crore, incurred by three SPSEs, during 2021-22 and 2022-23, loss of ₹ 2,088.35 crore (*i.e.*, 80.39 *per cent*) had been incurred by one SPSE (JBVNL).


5.16 Recommendations

- (i) *State Government may impress upon the managements of SPSEs to ensure timely submission of their Financial Statements. As many as 107 accounts of 32 SPSEs were in arrears. In the absence of finalised accounts, government investments in such SPSEs remain outside the oversight of the State Legislature.*

¹⁷ JUSNL, JPPL, JIIDCO, GRDA.


- (ii) *The three non-working SPSEs are neither contributing to the economy of the State, nor meeting the intended objectives. Out of these three SPSEs, initiation of the winding-up process (between September 2017 and February 2018) of Patratu Energy Limited and Jharbihar Colliery Limited, has been approved by their Boards. The State Government needs to take a policy decision regarding commencement of the liquidation process in respect of the remaining non-working SPSE (Karanpura Energy Limited) as well.*
- (iii) *State Government may analyse the reasons for losses in those SPSEs whose net worth has been eroded and initiate steps to make their operations efficient and profitable.*

Ranchi
The 23 April 2024


(ANUP FRANCIS DUNG DUNG)
Accountant General (Audit) Jharkhand

Countersigned

New Delhi
The 6 May 2024


(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES

**Appendix 1.1 Part A
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1)**

PROFILE OF JHARKHAND							
A. General Data							
Sl. No.	Particulars				Figures		
1	Area				79,716 Sq. km.		
2	Population						
	a.	2011			3.33 crore		
	b.	2023			3.95 crore		
3	A	Density of Population ¹ (As per 2011 Census) (All India Density = 382 persons per Sq.Km)			414 persons per Sq. km.		
	B	Density of Population ² (As per projected population for 2022-23) (All India Density = 422.26 persons per Sq.Km)			495.08 persons per Sq. km.		
4	Population below poverty line (BPL) (2011-12) ³ (All India Average = 21.92%)				36.96 per cent		
5	Literacy ⁴ (All India Average = 73%)				66.40 per cent		
6	Infant mortality ⁵ (per 1000 live births) (All India = 28 per 1000 live births)				25		
7	Life expectancy at birth ⁶ (India = 70 years)				69.6 years		
8	Human Development Index ⁷						
	a.	2020 (All India = 0.642)			NA		
	b.	2021 (All India = 0.633)			NA		
9	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) ⁸ at current prices (2011-12 Series) in 2022-23				₹ 3,93,722 crore		
10	Per capita GSDP CAGR (2013-14 to 2022-23)		Jharkhand		6.94 per cent		
			All India		9.12 per cent		
11	GSDP CAGR (2013-14 to 2022-23)		Jharkhand		8.52 per cent		
			All India		10.34 per cent		
12	Population Growth (2013-14 to 2022-23)		Jharkhand		15.69 per cent		
			All India		11.68 per cent		
B. Financial Data							
Sl. No.	Particulars			Figures (in per cent)			
				2020-21 to 2021-22		2021-22 to 2022-23	
	Growth			General States	Jharkhand	General States	Jharkhand
1	a.	of Revenue Receipts		25.59	24.17	13.41	15.09
2	b.	of Own Tax Revenue		25.62	26.12	19.78	17.98
3	c.	of Non-Tax Revenue		44.81	32.61	12.94	27.91
4	d.	of Total Expenditure		14.00	3.53	12.53	15.34
5	e.	of Capital Expenditure		25.62	-8.49	18.93	68.15
6	f.	Capital Outlay		28.23	10.76	14.18	49.47
7	g.	Loan & Advances Disbursed		1.22	-56.72	75.33	187.84
8	h.	of Revenue Expenditure on Education		11.47	10.99	13.21	5.00
9	i.	of Revenue Expenditure on Health		19.71	24.40	0.88	7.54
10	j.	of Salaries & Wages		11.82	8.49	8.52	6.61
11	k.	of Pension		11.88	12.02	11.38	2.48

¹ Census Info India 2011 Final Population Totals

² Population Projections for India and States 2011-2036 by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

³ Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

⁴ Census 2011

⁵ SRS bulletin (2020)

⁶ SRS Abridged life table 2016-20

⁷ UNDP report HDR 2020

⁸ Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning and Development Department, Jharkhand

Appendix 1.1 Part B
Structure and Form of Government Accounts
(Reference: Paragraph 1.3)

Structure of Government Accounts: The accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund and (iii) Public Account.

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

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

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

Part C: Layout of Finance Accounts

Statement	Layout
Statement No.1	Presents the cumulative figures of assets and liabilities of the Government, as they stand at the end of the year. The assets are largely financial assets with the figures for progressive capital expenditure denoting physical assets of the Government. Assets, as per the accounting policy, are depicted at historical cost.
Statement No.2	Contains the summarised statement showing all receipts and disbursement of the Government during the year in all three parts in which Government Account is kept, namely, the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts.
Statement No.3	This statement comprises revenue and capital receipts and borrowings of the Government consisting of loans from the Government of India, other institutions, market loans and recoveries on account of loans and advances made by the Government.
Statement No.4	This statement gives expenditure by function (activity) and also summarise expenditure by nature of activities (object of expenditure).
Statement No.5	Gives details of progressive capital expenditure by functions, the aggregate of which is depicted in statement 1.
Statement No.6	Presents borrowings of the Government comprising market loans and loans and advances from Government of India. In addition, 'other liabilities' which are the balances under various sectors in the public accounts, for which Government acts as a trustee or custodian, are also given.
Statement No.7	Depicts loans and advances (sector and loanee group-wise) given by the Government as depicted in statement-1 and recoveries, disbursements featured in Statement-2, 3 and 4.
Statement No.8	Depicts comparative summary of Government Investment in the share capital of different concerns.
Statement No.9	Gives the summary of guarantees given by the Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by the statutory corporations, local bodies and other institutions.
Statement No.10	Depicts grants-in-aid given by the State Government, organised by grantee institutions group-wise. A note on grants given is also included.
Statement No.11	Indicates the distribution between the charged and voted expenditure incurred during the year.
Statement No.12	Presents the capital and other expenditure (other than on revenue account) and the sources of fund for the expenditure is depicted in this statement.
Statement No.13	Depicts summary of balances of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account.
Statement No.14	Indicates the detailed account of revenue receipts by minor heads.
Statement No.15	Provides accounts of revenue expenditure by minor heads under Non-Plan and Plan separately.
Statement No.16	Depicts the detailed capital expenditure incurred during and to the end of 2022-23.
Statement No.17	Depicts details of borrowings and other liabilities by minor heads and the maturity and repayment profile of all loans.
Statement No.18	Provides the detailed account of loans and advances given by the Government of Jharkhand, the amount of loan repaid during the year, the balance as on 31 March 2023.
Statement No.19	Shows the details of investment of the State Government in statutory corporations, Government companies, other joint stock companies, co-operative banks, societies etc. up to the end of 2022-23.
Statement No.20	Shows the details of Guarantees given by the State Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by statutory corporations, Government companies, Local Bodies and other institutions.
Statement No.21	Gives the detailed account relating to Contingency Fund and Public Accounts transaction in detail.
Statement No.22	Gives the details of earmarked balances of reserve funds.

Appendix 2.1
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2022-23
(Reference: paragraph 2.2)

(₹ in crore)

Receipts				Disbursements					
2021-22	Section-A: Revenue	2022-23		2021-22	2022-23				
					Estt.	State & Central Scheme	Total		
69,721.86	I. Revenue Receipts		80,245.22	62,777.91	I. Revenue Expenditure	34,328.93	32,352.71	66,681.64	66,681.64
21,289.61	Tax Revenue	25,117.51		21,555.30	General Services	22,958.14	302.91	23,261.05	
				24,639.33	Social Services	8,484.85	19,155.15	27,640.00	
10,030.75	Non-tax Revenue	12,830.05		11,174.19	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	6,353.37	5,300.17	11,653.54	
				4,334.17	Health and Family Welfare	1,457.22	3,203.29	4,660.51	
27,734.64	State's share of Union Taxes	31,404.12		3,173.62	Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	491.62	1,790.78	2,282.40	
2,198.30	Finance Commission Grants	1,826.59		179.47	Information and Broadcasting	118.41	94.07	212.48	
1,891.40	Other Grants to State	2,195.16		1,074.77	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	157.26	2,290.38	2,447.64	
6,577.16	Centrally sponsored schemes	6,871.79		182.09	Labour and Labour Welfare	57.30	457.70	515.00	
				4,487.95	Social Welfare and Nutrition	-184.12	6,027.20	5,843.08	
				33.07	Others	33.79	-8.44	25.35	
				16,583.28	Economic Services	2,885.94	12,894.65	15,780.59	
				3,533.97	Agriculture and Allied Activities	767.94	1,990.06	2,758.00	
				6,423.65	Rural Development	744.71	5,494.14	6,238.85	
				0.00	Special Areas Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				372.87	Irrigation and Flood Control	375.99	2.00	377.99	
				3,808.30	Energy	0.00	3,531.08	3,531.08	
				329.71	Industry and Minerals	60.42	249.11	309.53	
				443.05	Transport	383.09	165.96	549.05	
				0.00	Science, Technology and Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				1,671.73	General Economic Services	553.79	1,462.30	2,016.09	
				0.00	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				62,777.91	Total	34,328.93	32,352.71	66,681.64	
	II Revenue Deficit carried over to Section B			6,943.95	II Revenue Surplus Section B				13,563.58
69,721.86	Total		80,245.22	69,721.86	Total				80,245.22
Section B									
3,720.32	III Opening Cash Balance including permanent advances and cash balance investment		5,572.70	0.00	III Opening Over Draft from Reserve Bank of India				0.00
0.00	IV Miscellaneous		0.00	9,376.90	IV Capital Outlay	0.02	14,015.57	14,015.59	14,015.59

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2023

Receipts			Disbursements					
2021-22		2022-23	2021-22		2022-23			
	Capital Receipts							
			734.30	General Services	0.00	872.98	872.98	
			1,595.26	Social Services	0.00	5,220.99	5,220.99	
			94.34	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.00	1,011.79	1,011.79	
			488.68	Health and Family Welfare	0.00	624.50	624.50	
			590.28	Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	0.00	2,668.59	2,668.59	
			0.00	Information and Broadcasting	0.00	0.05	0.05	
			364.42	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	0.00	848.33	848.33	
			11.92	Social Welfare and Nutrition	0.00	42.60	42.60	
			45.62	Others	0.00	25.13	25.13	
			7,047.34	Economic Services	0.02	7,921.60	7,921.62	
			353.73	Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.00	654.48	654.48	
			1,142.75	Rural Development	0.02	2,219.57	2,219.59	
			0.00	Special Areas Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00	
			1,204.26	Irrigation and Flood Control	0.00	1,373.71	1,373.71	
			87.52	Energy	0.00	153.96	153.96	
			1,002.00	Industry and Minerals	0.00	3.00	3.00	
			3,202.12	Transport	0.00	3,437.50	3,437.50	
			54.96	General Economic Services	0.00	79.38	79.38	
1,291.73	V Recoveries of Loans and Advances	46.41	1,462.98	V Loans and Advances Disbursed	153.43	4,057.71	4,211.14	4,211.14
1,246.00	From Power Projects	0.00	1,412.57	For Power Projects	0.00	4,057.71	4,057.71	
45.73	From Govt. Servants	46.22	31.68	To Government Servants	40.55	0.00	40.55	
0.00	From Others	0.19	18.73	To Others	112.88	0.00	112.88	
6,943.95	VI Revenue Surplus brought down	13,563.59	0.00	VI Revenue Deficit brought down				0.00
9,839.87	VII Public Debt Receipts	9,142.30	4,247.08	VII Repayment of Public Debt			6,729.46	6,729.46
0.00	External Debt	0.00	0.00	External Debt			0.00	
6,594.22	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Over Draft	5,515.20	4,012.80	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Over Draft			6,473.08	
0.00	Transaction under Ways and Means Advances	0.00	0.00	Transaction under Ways and Means Advances			0.00	
0.00	Net Transaction under Over Draft.	0.00	0.00	Net Transaction under Over Draft			0.00	
3,245.65	Loans and Advances from Central Government	3,627.10	234.28	Repayments of Loans and Advances to Central Government			256.38	
0.00	VIII Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0.00		VIII Appropriation to Contingency Fund				0.00

Receipts				Disbursements				
2021-22		2022-23		2021-22		2022-23		
0.00	IX Amount transferred to Contingency Fund		0.00		IX Expenditure from Contingency Fund			0.00
24,643.60	X Public Accounts Receipts		33,446.29	25,779.81	X Public Accounts Disbursements		30,132.42	30,132.42
1,172.20	Small Savings and Provident Funds	1,397.48		1,365.41	Small Savings and Provident Funds		1,381.69	
825.60	Reserve Funds	361.56		1,205.51	Reserve Funds		1,170.25	
200.00	Investment in earmarked fund	500.00						
143.76	Suspense and Miscellaneous	519.39		170.86	Suspense and Miscellaneous		224.34	
8,159.71	Remittances	9,397.23		8,173.53	Remittances		9,433.32	
14,142.33	Deposits and Advances	21,270.63		14,864.50	Deposits and Advances		17,922.82	
0.00	Inter State Settlement	0.00		0.00	Inter-state Settlement		0.00	
0.00	XI Closing Over Draft from Reserve Bank of India		0.00	5,572.70	XI Cash Balance at the end of the Year		6,682.68	6,682.68
				0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances		0.00	
				149.37	Deposits with Reserve Bank		91.07	
				38.83	Departmental Cash Balance including Permanent Advances		38.33	
				903.87	Investment of Earmarked Fund		1,403.87	
				4,480.63	Cash Balance Investment		5,149.41	
1,16,161.33	Total		1,42,016.51	1,16,161.33	Total			1,42,016.51

Appendix 2.2
Time series data on the State Government finances
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.2.1 & 2.4)

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Part A. Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts	56,152	58,417	56,150	69,722	80,245
(i) Own Tax Revenue	14,752	16,771	16,880	21,290	25,118
Goods and Services Tax	8,201	8,418	7,931	9,557	11,375
Taxes on Agricultural Income	-	0	0	0	0
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	3,475	3,996	4,301	5,213	6,271
State Excise	1,083	2,009	1,821	1,807	2,057
Taxes on Vehicles	864	1,129	976	1,263	1,574
Stamps and Registration fees	451	560	708	987	1,108
Land Revenue	389	338	873	1,621	1,557
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	0	0	0	0	0
Other Taxes	289	321	270	841	1,176
(ii) Non Tax Revenue	8,258	8,750	7,564	10,031	12,830
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	23,906	20,593	19,712	27,735	31,404
(iv) Grants-in-aid from Government of India	9,236	12,303	11,993	10,667	10,894
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	47	49	49	1,292	46
4. Total Revenue and Non debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	56,199	58,466	56,199	71,014	80,292
5. Public Debt Receipts	7,803	9,593	13,547	9,840	9,142
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	7,531	9,167	10,958	6,594	5,515
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and Advances from Government of India	273	426	2,588	3,246	3,627
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	64,002	68,059	69,745	80,853	89,434
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
8. Public Account Receipts	25,410	33,243	28,511	24,644	33,446
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	97,245	1,01,302	98,256	1,05,497	1,22,880
Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	50,631	56,457	59,264	62,778	66,682
Plan/State Schemes, CASC, CSS	23,983	27,627	28,370	32,160	32,353
Non Plan/Establishment	26,648	28,830	30,894	30,618	34,329
General Services (including interest payments)	17,656	18,714	19,903	21,555	23,261
Social Services	18,786	21,448	23,347	24,639	27,640
Economic Services	14,189	16,294	16,014	16,583	15,781
Grants-in-aid and contributions	0	1	0	0	0
11. Capital Expenditure	10,712	9,879	8,466	9,377	14,016
Plan/State Schemes, CASC, CSS	10,669	9,832	8,401	9,377	14,016
Non Plan/Establishment	42	47	65	0	0
General Services	791	1,239	771	734	873
Social Services	1,616	1,431	1,492	1,595	5,221
Economic Services	8,305	7,209	6,203	7,047	7,922
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	1,485	165	3,380	1,463	4,211
13. Total Expenditure (10+11+12)	62,828	66,501	71,109	73,618	84,908
14. Repayments of Public Debt	3,060	4,231	2,745	4,247	6,729
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	2,893	4,058	2,547	4,013	6,473
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	0	0	0	0	0
Loans and Advances from Government of India	167	173	198	234	256
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0	0

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	65,888	70,732	73,854	77,865	91,638
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	0	0	0	0	0
18. Public Account disbursements	23,279	27,903	24,146	25,780	6,729
19. Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	89,167	98,635	98,000	1,03,645	98,367
Part C Deficits					
20. Revenue Deficit(-)/Revenue Surplus (+) (1-10)	5,521	1,960	-3,114	6,944	13,564
21. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus (+) (4-13)	-6,629	-8,035	-14,911	-2,604	-4,617
22. Primary Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) (21-23)	-1,777	-2,727	-9,120	3,682	1,622
Part D Other data					
Primary Revenue balance (non-debt receipt - Primary Revenue Expenditure)	10,420	7,317	2,725	14,522	19,848
23. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	4,852	5,308	5,790	6,286	6,238
24. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	17,976	19,191	20,078	19,630	22,194
25. Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft availed (days)	68	16	0	16	0
Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	58	16	0	16	0
Overdraft availed (days)	10	0	0	0	0
26. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft	6	4	0	46	0
27 (a) Gross State Domestic Product at current price (GSDP) [@]	3,05,695	3,10,305	2,96,664	3,58,863	3,93,722
27 (b) Gross State Domestic Product at constant price (GSDP) [@]	2,29,274	2,31,755	2,19,483	2,43,348	2,59,800
28 Outstanding Fiscal liabilities (year end)	83,783	94,407	1,09,185	1,13,483	1,18,448
29. Outstanding guarantees (year-end) (including interest)	607	607	607	607	4,998
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year end)	450	450	607	607	4,998
31. Number of incomplete projects (value ₹ 1 crore and above)	410	378	374	274	209
32. Capital blocked in incomplete Projects	3,818	3,828	4,669	4,040	3,292
Part E Fiscal Health Indicators					
I Resource Mobilisation					
Own Tax revenue/GSDP at current price	4.83	5.40	5.69	5.93	6.38
Own Tax revenue/GSDP at constant price	6.43	7.24	7.69	8.75	9.67
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP at current price	2.70	2.82	2.55	2.80	3.26
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP at constant price	3.60	3.78	3.45	4.12	4.94
Central Transfers/GSDP at current price	7.82	6.64	6.64	7.73	7.98
Central Transfers/GSDP at constant price	4.03	5.31	5.46	4.38	4.19
II Expenditure Management					
Total Expenditure/GSDP at current price	20.55	21.43	23.97	20.51	21.57
Total Expenditure/GSDP at constant price	27.40	28.69	32.40	30.25	32.68
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	111.89	113.84	126.64	105.59	105.81
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	80.59	84.90	83.34	85.28	78.53
Expenditure on Social Services (including L&A)/Total Expenditure	32.47	34.44	34.96	35.66	38.70
Expenditure on Economic Services (including L&A)/Total Expenditure	35.84	35.48	35.96	34.02	32.82
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	17.05	14.86	11.91	12.74	16.51
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure.	15.79	12.99	10.82	11.74	15.48
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances					
Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP at current price	1.81	0.63	-1.05	1.93	3.44
Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP at constant price	2.41	0.85	-1.42	2.85	5.22
Fiscal deficit/GSDP at current price	-2.17	-2.59	-5.03	-0.73	-1.17

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2023

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Fiscal deficit/GSDP at constant price	-2.89	-3.47	-6.79	-1.07	-1.78
Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP at current price	-0.58	-0.88	-3.07	1.03	0.41
Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP at constant price	-0.78	-1.18	-4.16	1.51	0.62
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	-83	-24	21	-267	-294
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP at current price	3.41	2.36	0.92	4.05	5.04
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP at constant price	4.54	3.16	1.24	5.97	7.64
IV Management of Fiscal Liabilities					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP at current price	27.41	30.42	36.80	31.62	30.08
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP at constant price	36.54	40.74	49.75	46.63	45.59
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	149.21	161.61	194.45	162.76	147.61
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment	*	Nil	15	0	1
Financial Assets/Liabilities	117.57	117.66	112.40	117.97	128.38
Loans and Advances on General Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loans and Advances to Government Servants	46.88	52.51	4.46	31.68	40.55
Loans and Advances on Social Services	23.23	24.00	22.91	16.27	2.14
Loans and Advances on Economic Services	1,462.36	89.00	3,352.40	1,415.03	4,168.45
Assets	99,210	1,11,869	1,23,935	1,35,335	1,54,624
Liabilities	84,382	95,080	1,10,260	1,14,717	1,20,441

Note: Deficit shown as (-) and surplus shown as (+) during comparison with other factors

@ Figures obtained from the State Government * ₹ 15,000 only

Appendix 2.3
Summarised financial position of Government of Jharkhand as on 31.03.2023
(Reference: Paragraph 2.5.4)

(₹ in crore)

As on 31.03.2022	Liabilities	As on 31.03.2023
74,538.31	Internal Debt -	73,580.43
55,412.65	Market Loans bearing interest	55,812.65
0.04	Market Loans not bearing interest	0.04
5.59	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	5.59
13,102.63	Loans from other Institutions	12,514.24
0.00	Ways and Means Advances	0.00
6,017.40	Special securities issued to NSS Fund of Central Government	5,247.91
0.00	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	0.00
7,993.22	Loans and Advances from Central Government -	11,363.95
0.00	Pre 1984-85 Loans	0.00
10.52	Non-Plan Loans	8.80
7,982.70	Loans for State Plan Schemes	11,355.15
500.00	Contingency Fund	500.00
1,001.19	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	1,016.98
23,609.29	Deposits	26,955.09
6,844.35	Reserve Funds	6,535.66
112.64	Remittance Balances	76.55
117.65	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances	412.70
20,618.78	Cumulative excess of receipts over expenditure	34,182.37
1,35,335.43	Total	1,54,623.73
Assets		
1,05,394.58	Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -	1,19,410.18
2,130.70	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	2,363.84
1,03,263.88	Other Capital Outlay	1,17,046.34
0.00	Inter State Settlement	0.00
24,348.48	Loans and Advances -	28,513.21
23,460.84	Loans for Power Projects	27,518.55
917.80	Other Development Loans	1,030.49
-30.16	Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	-35.83
19.67	Advances	17.66
0.00	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances	0.00
5,572.70	Cash -	6,682.68
0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	0.00
149.37	Deposits with Reserve Bank	91.07
903.87	Reserve Fund Investments	1,003.87
38.83	Departmental Cash Balance including Permanent Advances	38.33
4,480.63	Cash Balance Investments	5,149.41
0.00	Remittance Balances	0.00
0.00	Deficit on Government Account -	0.00
	(i) Revenue Deficit/surplus of the current year	
	(ii) Miscellaneous Deficit	
	Accumulated deficit/surplus at the beginning of the year	
1,35,335.43	Total	1,54,623.73

Appendix 3.1

**Details of cases where supplementary provision (₹ 0.50 crore or more in each case) proved unnecessary
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.3)**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Expenditure	Savings out of Provisions
Revenue (Voted)					
1	1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)	2,653.22	444.03	1,198.93	1,898.32
2	2- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Animal Husbandry Division)	276.21	4.97	214.71	66.47
3	3-Building Construction Department	112.36	0.73	80.66	32.43
4	12 -Finance Department	65.06	3.08	46.73	21.41
5	15-Pension	8,045.38	402.50	7,803.17	644.71
6	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	2,490.08	237.32	1,448.06	1,279.34
7	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	5,159.66	972.62	4,674.15	1,458.13
8	21-Higher, Technical Education and skill Development Department (Higher Education Division)	1,696.10	83.64	1,566.18	213.56
9	22- Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	6,433.85	444.10	6,329.51	548.44
10	23- Industries Department	327.15	7.02	274.97	59.20
11	27- Law Department	565.24	17.01	468.44	113.81
12	32-Legislative Assembly	126.29	6.73	124.64	8.38
13	35-Planning-cum-Finance Department (Planning Division)	241.64	25.78	212.19	55.23
14	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	582.37	2.31	300.30	284.38
15	38-Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department (Registration Division)	30.27	4.33	20.31	14.29
16	39- Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Disaster Management Division)	1,508.83	261.61	854.87	915.57
17	40- Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department (Revenue and Land Reforms Division)	778.49	133.99	700.71	211.77
18	41-Road Construction Department	553.34	1.38	385.01	169.71
19	42- Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)	7,468.72	292.67	4,360.55	3,400.84
20	45- Information Technology and E-Governance Department	332.92	3.73	160.29	176.36
21	46-Tourism, Art Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department (Tourism Division)	74.33	8.14	66.62	15.85
22	47-Transport Department	189.63	16.00	187.72	17.91
23	48-Urban Development and Housing Department (Urban Development Division)	2,076.11	884.52	1,969.22	991.41
24	49- Water Resources Department	394.71	1.51	314.58	81.64
25	52-Tourism, Art Culture, Sports and Youth Affaires Department (Art Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Division)	132.96	0.94	92.61	41.29
26	54- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Dairy Division)	124.73	2.18	92.12	34.79
27	55-Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	214.43	100.45	129.37	185.51
28	56- Panchayati Raj Department	2,009.47	727.50	1,764.90	972.07
29	58-School Education and Literacy Department (Secondary Education Division)	2,299.25	72.04	2,059.52	311.77
30	59- School Education and Literacy Department (Primary and Adult Education Division)	8,450.05	387.36	7,592.79	1,244.62
Total		55,412.85	5,550.19	45,493.83	15,469.21

Sl. No.	Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Expenditure	Savings out of Provisions
Revenue (Charged)					
31	5-Secretariat of the Governor	14.82	0.68	11.56	3.94
32	13-Interest Payment	6,661.57	1.60	6,238.31	424.86
33	34-Jharkhand Public Service Commission	30.15	1.60	15.20	16.55
Total		6,706.54	3.88	6,265.07	445.35
Capital (Voted)					
34	1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)	477.00	8.10	471.18	13.92
35	2- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Animal Husbandry Division)	20.20	2.50	9.29	13.41
36	9- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Co-operative Division)	242.99	25.00	116.04	151.95
37	12- Finance Department	87.13	7.00	44.27	49.86
38	22- Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	510.00	199.44	379.68	329.76
39	26- Labour, Employment and Training Department	64.00	1.38	38.54	26.84
40	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	3,472.04	31.01	1,840.08	1,662.97
41	50- Water Resources Department (Minor Irrigation Division)	304.20	30.85	257.78	77.27
42	55-Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	2,449.90	322.80	1,611.18	1,161.52
43	60- Women, Child Development and Social Security Department	78.69	39.68	42.60	75.77
Total		7,706.15	667.76	4,810.64	3,563.27
Grand Total		69,825.54	6,221.83	65,569.54	19,477.83

Appendix 3.2
Unnecessary re-appropriation
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.4)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Head of accounts	Provisions			Surrender	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings
			Original	Suppl.	Re-appr.				
1	2	3451-00-090-08-Animal Husbandry & Fishery Dept.	2.38	-	(+0.07)	Nil	2.45	2.37	0.08
2	3	4059-01-796-58-Office Building/circuit House	75.00	40.00	(+6.00)	Nil	121.00	119.43	1.57
3		4216-01-796-14-Construction of Government Residential Building	75.00	10.00	(+5.00)	Nil	90.00	88.56	1.44
4	4	2070-00-800-05-Darbar Charges	0.70	0.10	(+0.06)	Nil	0.86	0.77	0.09
5	12	2052-00-090-08-Finance Department	14.17	1.32	(+0.34)	Nil	15.83	14.60	1.23
6	13	2049-60-701-03- Interest in the light of Other Misc. Judgement	2.50	1.50	(+0.99)	1.87	3.12	2.95	0.17
7	20	2210-01-110-61 Hazaribagh Medical Hospital.	7.01	5.04	(+0.35)	Nil	12.40	11.35	1.05
8	21	2202-03-796-BA-Grant-in-aid for infrastructure Development of New Colleges and University	100.00	8.50	(+5.00)	Nil	113.50	72.29	41.21
Total			276.76	66.46	17.81	1.87	359.16	312.32	46.84

Appendix 3.3
Large savings (savings above ₹ 100 crore) during the year
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.5.1)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the grant	Original	Suppl.	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Surrender
Revenue (Voted)							
1	1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)	2,653.22	444.03	3,097.25	1,198.93	1,898.32	1,644.32
2	15- Pension	8,045.38	402.50	8,447.88	7,803.17	644.71	700.00
3	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	2,490.08	237.32	2,727.40	1,448.06	1,279.34	1,100.04
4	19- Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department	1,019.95	245.42	1,265.37	1,024.81	240.56	169.47
5	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	5,159.66	972.61	6,132.27	4,674.15	1,458.12	886.72
6	21-Higher, Technical Education and Skill Development Department (Higher Education Division)	1,696.10	83.64	1,779.74	1,566.18	213.56	93.35
7	22 - Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	6,433.85	444.09	6,877.94	6,329.51	548.43	9.63
8	26- Labour, Employment, and Training Department	526.70	249.17	775.87	532.32	243.55	216.17
9	27-Law Department	565.24	17.01	582.25	468.44	113.81	20.00
10	36 - Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	582.37	2.31	584.68	300.30	284.38	234.00
11	39 - Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Disaster Management Division)	1,508.83	261.61	1,770.44	854.87	915.57	-
12	40- Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department (Revenue and Land Reforms Division)	778.49	133.99	912.48	700.71	211.77	0.59
13	41- Road Construction Department	553.34	1.38	554.72	385.01	169.71	-
14	42 - Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)	7,468.72	292.67	7,761.39	4,360.55	3,400.84	2,850.91
15	45-Information Technology and E-Governance Department	332.92	3.73	336.65	160.29	176.36	159.70
16	48-Urban Development and Housing Department (Urban Development Division)	2,076.11	884.52	2,960.63	1,969.22	991.41	840.73
17	51-Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare Department (Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Welfare Division)	1,627.75	1,654.10	3,281.85	2,460.39	821.46	250.93
18	55- Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	214.43	100.45	314.88	129.37	185.51	75.00
19	56- Panchayati Raj Department	2,009.47	727.50	2,736.97	1,764.90	972.07	184.00
20	58-School Education and Literacy Department	2299.25	72.04	2371.29	2,059.52	311.77	8.32

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Sl. No.	Number and name of the grant	Original	Suppl.	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Surrender
	(Secondary Education Division)						
21	59-School Education and Literacy Department (Primary and Adult Education Division)	8,450.05	387.36	8,837.41	7,592.79	1,244.62	548.23
22	60 - Women, Child Development and Social Security Department	5,663.63	1,847.05	7,510.68	5,841.18	1,669.50	837.95
Total		62,155.54	9,464.50	71,620.04	53,624.67	17,995.37	10,830.06
Revenue (Charged)							
23	13-Interest Payment	6,661.57	1.60	6,663.17	6,238.31	424.86	246.72
Total		6,661.57	1.60	6,663.17	6,238.31	424.86	246.72
Capital (Voted)							
24	9-Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Co-operative Division)	242.99	25.00	267.99	116.04	151.95	80.80
25	10- Energy Department	1,464.98	2,888.67	4,353.65	4,211.67	141.98	141.98
26	22 - Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	510.00	199.44	709.44	379.68	329.76	68.13
27	36- Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	3,472.04	31.01	3,503.05	1,840.08	1,662.97	1,635.50
28	41- Road Construction Department	3,300.00	465.00	3,765.00	3,352.85	412.15	371.10
29	43- Higher and Technical Education Department (Technical Education Division)	141.60	0.00	141.60	37.32	104.28	52.68
30	48-Urban Development and Housing Department (Urban Development Division)	967.42	0.00	967.42	723.80	243.62	243.37
31	49- Water Resources Department	1,093.80	308.07	1,401.87	1,120.93	280.94	280.48
32	55- Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	2,449.90	322.80	2,772.70	1,611.18	1,161.52	783.73
Total		13,642.73	4,239.99	17,882.72	13,393.55	4,489.17	3,657.77
Grand Total		82,459.84	13,706.09	96,165.93	73,256.53	22,909.40	14,734.55

Appendix 3.4
List of grants having large savings (above ₹ 500 crore) during the year
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.5.1)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the grant	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Surrender
Revenue (Voted)							
1	1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative (Agriculture Division)	2,653.22	444.03	3,097.25	1,198.93	1,898.32	1,644.32
2	15- Pension	8,045.38	402.50	8,447.88	7,803.17	644.71	700.00
3	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs	2,490.08	237.32	2,727.40	1,448.06	1,279.34	1,100.04
4	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare	5,159.66	972.61	6,132.27	4,674.15	1,458.12	886.72
5	22 - Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	6,433.85	444.09	6,877.94	6,329.51	548.43	9.63
6	39 - Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Disaster Management Division)	1,508.83	261.61	1,770.44	854.87	915.57	0.00
7	42 - Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)	7,468.72	292.67	7,761.39	4,360.55	3,400.84	2,850.91
8	48-Urban Development and Housing Department (Urban Development Division)	2,076.11	884.52	2,960.63	1,969.22	991.41	840.73
9	51-Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare Department (Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, and Backward Class Welfare Division)	1,627.75	1,654.10	3,281.85	2,460.39	821.46	250.93
10	56- Panchayati Raj Department	2,009.47	727.50	2,736.97	1,764.90	972.07	184.00
11	59-School Education and Literacy Department (Primary and Adult Education Division)	8,450.05	387.36	8,837.41	7,592.79	1,244.62	548.23
12	60 - Women, Child Development and Social Security Department	5,663.63	1,847.05	7,510.68	5,841.18	1,669.50	837.95
Total		5,386.75	8,555.36	62,142.11	46,297.72	15,844.39	9,853.46
Capital							
13	36 - Drinking Water and Sanitation	3,472.03	31.01	3,503.04	1,840.08	1,662.96	1,635.50
14	55- Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	2,449.90	322.80	2,772.70	1,611.18	1,161.52	783.73
Total		5,921.93	353.81	6,275.74	3,451.26	2,824.48	2,419.23
Grand Total		11,308.68	8,909.17	68,417.85	49,748.98	18,668.87	12,272.69

Appendix 3.5
Surrender of funds in excess of ₹ 10 crore at the end of March 2023
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.6)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant Number	Original	Supplementary	Total provisions	Actual Expenditure	Saving (-) / Excess (+)	Amount Surrendered
Revenue							
1	1	2,653.22	444.03	3,097.25	1,198.93	(-)1,898.32	1,644.32
2	2	276.21	4.97	281.18	214.71	(-)66.47	36.46
3	9	122.35	419.62	541.97	487.57	(-)54.40	32.26
4	10	3,389.96	678.46	4,068.42	4,028.75	(-)39.67	23.45
5	12	65.06	3.08	68.14	46.73	(-)21.41	14.17
6	13	6,661.57	1.60	6,663.17	6,238.31	(-)424.86	246.72
7	15	8,045.38	402.50	8,447.88	7,803.17	(-)644.71	700.00
8	18	2,490.08	237.32	2,727.40	1,448.06	(-)1,279.34	1,100.04
9	19	1,019.95	245.42	1,265.37	1,024.81	(-)240.56	169.47
10	20	5,159.66	972.61	6,132.27	4,674.15	(-)1,458.12	886.72
11	21	1,696.10	83.64	1,779.74	1,566.18	(-)213.56	93.35
12	23	327.15	7.02	334.17	274.97	(-)59.20	32.92
13	26	526.70	249.17	775.87	532.32	(-)243.55	216.17
14	27	565.24	17.01	582.25	468.44	(-)113.81	20.00
15	35	241.64	25.78	267.42	212.19	(-)55.23	31.59
16	36	582.37	2.31	584.68	300.30	(-)284.38	234.00
17	42	7,468.72	292.67	7,761.39	4,360.55	(-)3,400.84	2,850.91
18	43	188.44	96.94	285.38	240.80	(-)44.58	26.13
19	45	332.92	3.73	336.65	160.29	(-)176.36	159.70
20	46	74.33	8.14	82.47	66.62	(-)15.85	14.04
21	48	2,076.11	884.52	2,960.63	1,969.22	(-)991.41	840.73
22	49	394.71	1.51	396.22	314.58	(-)81.64	63.20
23	50	101.77	0.39	102.16	72.86	(-)29.30	19.84
24	51	1,627.75	1,654.11	3,281.86	2,460.39	(-)821.47	250.93
25	52	132.96	0.94	133.90	92.61	(-)41.29	23.08
26	53	143.78	0.05	143.83	113.69	(-)30.14	15.76
27	54	124.73	2.18	126.91	92.12	(-)34.79	21.69
28	55	214.43	100.45	314.88	129.37	(-)185.51	75.00
29	56	2,009.47	727.50	2,736.97	1,764.90	(-)972.07	184.00
30	59	8,450.05	387.36	8,837.41	7,592.79	(-)1,244.62	548.23
31	60	5,663.63	1,847.05	7,510.68	5,841.18	(-)1,669.50	837.95
Total		62,826.44	9,802.08	72,628.52	55,791.56	(-)16,836.96	11,412.83
Capital							
1	3	455.70	180.00	635.70	545.65	(-)90.05	49.31
2	8	41.60	25.00	66.60	54.81	(-)11.79	11.79
3	9	242.99	25.00	267.99	116.04	(-)151.95	80.80
4	10	1,464.98	2,888.67	4,353.65	4,211.67	(-)141.98	141.98
5	12	87.13	7.00	94.13	44.27	(-)49.86	17.28
6	18	62.50	0.00	62.50	41.18	(-)21.32	20.06
7	20	459.17	255.10	714.27	624.56	(-)89.71	84.61
8	22	510.00	199.44	709.44	379.68	(-)329.76	68.13
9	26	64.00	1.38	65.38	38.54	(-)26.84	24.72
10	36	3,472.03	31.01	3,503.04	1,840.08	(-)1,662.96	1,635.50
11	41	3,300.00	465.00	3,765.00	3,352.85	(-)412.15	371.10
12	42	582.95	86.92	669.87	608.40	(-)61.47	49.64
13	43	141.60	0.00	141.60	37.32	(-)104.28	52.68
14	45	20.35	84.00	104.35	86.61	(-)17.74	17.74
15	48	967.42	0.00	967.42	723.80	(-)243.62	243.37
16	49	1,093.80	308.07	1,401.87	1,120.93	(-)280.94	280.48
17	50	304.20	30.85	335.05	257.78	(-)77.27	71.53
18	52	62.10	0.00	62.10	35.67	(-)26.43	25.75
19	53	29.90	0.00	29.90	16.72	(-)13.18	12.50
20	55	2,449.90	322.80	2,772.70	1,611.18	(-)1,161.52	783.73
21	58	815.00	0.00	815.00	763.90	(-)51.10	50.00
22	60	78.69	39.67	118.36	42.60	(-)75.76	72.69
Total		16,706.01	4,949.91	21,655.92	16,554.24	(-)5,101.69	4,165.39
Grand Total		79,532.45	14,751.99	94,284.44	72,345.80	(-)21,938.65	15,578.22

Appendix 3.6
Excess over provisions of previous years requiring regularisation
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.7.2)

Year	Number of Grant/ Appropriation	Grant/ Appropriation /Department name	Amount of excess (₹ in crore)
2001-02	25	Institutional Finance and Programme Implementation Department	*
2001-02	32	Legislature	0.04
2002-03	32	Legislature	0.08
2003-04	46	Tourism Department	0.29
2004-05	40	Revenue and Land Reforms Department	@
2006-07	38	Registration Department	\$
2010-11	32	Legislature	0.10
2011-12	14	Repayment of Loans	219.56
2011-12	15	Pension	200.60
2011-12	25	Institutional Finance and Programme Implementation Department	^
2012-13	7	Vigilance	0.07
2012-13	14	Repayment of Loans	556.01
2012-13	15	Pension	703.44
2012-13	42	Rural Development Department	3.66
2013-14	13	Interest Payment	139.42
2013-14	14	Repayment of Loans	181.58
2013-14	15	Pension	373.05
2014-15	13	Interest Payment	191.68
2014-15	42	Rural Development Department	169.53
2016-17	14	Repayment of Loans	10.42
2016-17	32	Legislative Assembly	0.33
2017-18	13	Interest Payment	193.69
2017-18	15	Pension	71.81
2019-20	13	Interest Payment	120.64
2019-20	15	Pension	192.68
2020-21	13	Interest Payment	144.95
2021-22	13	Interest Payment	98.89
2021-22	15	Pension	189.97
Total			3,762.49

Source: Respective year's Appropriation Accounts

*excess amount was ₹ 8,807 only

@ excess amount was ₹ 1,072 only

\$ excess amount was ₹ 81,665 only

^ excess amount was ₹ 11,160 only

Appendix 3.7
Details of the schemes for which provision (₹ one crore and above)
was made but no expenditure was incurred
(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.3)

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Department Name	Heads of account	Approved outlay	Revised outlay
1.	1- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Agriculture Division)	2401-00-102-AS(CS)	10.20	
2.		2401-00-102-AS (SS)	4.70	
3.		2401-00-102-BJ(SS)	1.50	
4.		2401-00-102-BU(SS)	1.23	2.46
5.		2401-00-102-BW(SS)	1.20	2.40
6.		2401-00-103-C1 (CS)	2.40	
7.		2401-00-103-C1(SS)	1.60	
8.		2401-00-105-AV(CS)	14.70	
9.		2401-00-105-AV(SS)	6.77	
10.		2401-00-109-28(CS)	29.02	
11.		2401-00-109-28 (SS)	13.37	
12.		2401-00-114-C0(CS)	1.20	
13.		2401-00-115-AF(CS)	61.40	
14.		2401-00-115-AF(SS)	26.74	
15.		2401-00-115-BO(SS)	1.95	
16.		2401-00-789-28 (CS)	7.26	
17.		2401-00-789-28 (SS)	3.34	
18.		2401-00-789-AF(CS)	15.35	
19.		2401-00-789-AF(SS)	6.68	
20.		2401-00-789-AS(CS)	2.55	
21.		2401-00-789-AS(SS)	1.17	
22.		2401-00-789-AV(CS)	3.68	
23.		2401-00-789-AV(CS)	1.69	
24.		2401-00-796-28(CS)	36.28	
25.		2401-00-796-28(SS)	16.71	
26.		2401-00-796-AF(CS)	76.75	
27.		2401-00-796-AF(SS)	33.42	
28.		2401-00-796-AS(CS)	12.75	
29.		2401-00-796-AS(SS)	5.87	
30.		2401-00-796-AV(CS)	18.38	
31.		2401-00-796-AV(SS)	8.47	
32.		2401-00-796-B1(SS)	549.52	
33.		2401-00-796-BJ(SS)	3.00	
34.		2401-00-796-BO(SS)	3.90	
35.		2401-00-796-BU(SS)	2.46	4.92
36.		2401-00-796-BW(SS)	2.40	4.80
37.		2401-00-796-CO(CS)	1.50	
38.		2401-00-796-CO(SS)	1.00	
39.		2401-00-796-C1(CS)	3.00	
40.		2401-00-796-C1(SS)	2.00	
41.	2- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Animal Husbandry Division)	2403-00-101-27(CS)	2.52	
42.		2403-00-101-27(SS)	1.68	
43.		2403-00-101-67(CS)	1.00	
44.		2403-00-101-A5(SS)	1.10	
45.		2403-00-102-33(SS)	2.00	
46.		2403-00-102-36(SS)	1.30	
47.		2403-00-106-08 (SS)	1.50	
48.		2403-00-111-84(SS)	2.00	
49.		2403-00-789-27(CS)	1.68	
50.		2403-00-789-27(SS)	1.12	
51.		2403-00-789-AG(SS)	1.44	
52.		2403-00-789-AL(CS)	1.00	

Sl. No.	Department Name	Heads of account	Approved outlay	Revised outlay
53.		2403-00-796-A5(SS)	1.40	
54.		2403-00-796-AA(SS)	3.00	
55.		4403-00-796-23(SS)	1.00	
56.		4403-00-796-28(SS)	1.00	
57.		4059-01-796-39(CS)	31.00	
58.	3- Building Construction Department	4059-01-796-39(CS)	20.00	
59.		4216-01-106-03(SS)	1.00	
60.		3053-80-001-09(SS)	3.00	
61.	8- Transport Department (Civil Aviation Division)	5053-02-102-11(SS)	1.50	
62.		5053-02-796-03(SS)	5.50	
63.		2425-00-108-60(SS)	3.00	
64.		2425-00-789-60(SS)	2.00	
65.	9-Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-Operative Department (Co-Operative Division)	2425-00-796-60(SS)	5.00	
66.		6425-00-108-19(SS)	30.00	34.50
67.		6425-00-789-19(SS)	20.00	23.00
68.		6425-00-796-19(SS)	50.00	57.50
69.	10- Energy Department	2801-80-101-02(Esst.)	4.06	
70.		4070-00-003-86(SS)	3.13	
71.	12-Planning-cum-Finance Department (Finance Division)	2070-00-800-08(Esst.)	10.00	
72.		2075-00-791-02(Esst.)	5.50	
73.		2049-01-115-01(Esst.)	7.00	
74.	13-Intrest Payment	2049-60-701-01(Esst.)	5.00	
75.		6003-00-101-88(Esst.)	500.00	
76.	14-Repayement of Loans	6003-00-101-90(Esst.)	800.00	
77.	15-Pension	2071-01-104-03(Esst.)	45.00	
78.	18-Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	3456-00-789-57(SS)	1.00	
79.		3456-00-789-76(SS)	6.00	
80.		2406-01-101-48(SS)	10.00	
81.		2406-01-101-72(SS)	5.00	
82.		2406-01-102-63(CS)	1.86	
83.	19-Forest, Environment and Climate Change Department	2406-01-102-63(SS)	1.24	
84.		2406-01-102-65(CS)	1.80	
85.		2406-01-102-65(SS)	1.20	
86.		2406-02-110-22(CS)	3.00	
87.		2406-02-110-22(SS)	2.00	
88.		2210-01-001-92 (SS)	20.00	
89.		2210-01-103-82 (CS)	13.64	
90.		2210-01-110-62 (CS)	2.15	
91.		2210-01-110-62(SS)	1.43	
92.		2010-01-110-90(CS)	122.07	
93.		2210-01-789-82(SS)	2.64	
94.		2210-01-796-64(SS)	10.00	
95.	20- Health, Medical, Education and Family Welfare Department	2210-01-796-89(CSS)	115.54	
96.		2210-01-796-90(CSS)	42.89	
97.		2210-05-101-17(CS)	4.75	
98.		2210-05-105-16(CS)	3.12	
99.		2210-05-105-16(SS)	2.08	
100.		4210-01-110-31-(SS)	5.00	
101.		4210-01-110-42(CS)	1.00	
102.		4210-01-110-49(CS)	33.53	
103.		4210-01-110-49(SS)	22.36	
104.		2202-03-102-79(CS)	38.75	
105.	21-Higher, Technical Education and Skill Development Department (Higher Education Division)	2202-03-102-B1(SS)	3.00	
106.		2202-03-102-B7(SS)	30.00	
107.		2202-03-102-B8(SS)	3.00	
108.		2202-03-789-79(CS)	7.50	
109.		2202-03-796-79(SS)	3.75	

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Sl. No.	Department Name	Heads of account	Approved outlay	Revised outlay
110.		2202-03-796-B1(SS)	2.00	
111.	22- Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Home Division)	4055-00-207-16(SS)	1.00	
112.		4055-00-207-19(SS)	1.00	
113.		4055-00-207-45(CS)	11.65	
114.		4055-00-207-45(SS)	6.62	
115.		4055-00-207-83(SS)	10.00	
116.		4055-00-207-85(SS)	7.00	
117.		4055-00-796-16(SS)	1.00	
118.		4055-00-796-83(SS)	22.00	
119.		4055-00-796-85(SS)	9.00	
120.		23- Industries Department	2851-00-102-61(SS)	1.00
121.	2852-80-102-10(SS)		8.00	
122.	2852-80-102-93(SS)		2.00	
123.	2852-80-796-10(SS)		2.00	
124.	2852-80-796-89(CS)		10.00	
125.	2852-80-796-89(SS)		6.39	
126.	2852-80-796-93(SS)		6.00	
127.	6851-00-101-02(SS)		0.00	9.95
128.	24- Information and Public Relation Department	2220-01-796-03(SS)	1.00	
129.		2220-60-106-13(SS)	2.00	
130.		2235-60-796-11(SS)	2.50	
131.	26- Labour, Employment, Training and Skill Development Department	2230-01-789-47(CS)	4.97	
132.		2230-01-789-47(SS)	3.31	
133.		2230-01-796-45(CS)	5.99	
134.		2230-02-101-42(SS)	0.00	35.74
135.		2230-02-789-38(SS)	50.00	
136.		2230-02-789-39(SS)	5.20	
137.		2230-02-789-40(SS)	10.86	
138.		2230-02-789-41(SS)	17.17	
139.		2230-02-789-42(SS)	0.00	2.90
140.		2230-02-796-42(SS)	0.00	44.37
141.		2230-03-796-54(CS)	0.40	1.59
142.		4250-00-203-04(CS)	6.00	
143.		4250-00-203-04(SS)	2.00	
144.		4250-00-796-04(CS)	9.00	
145.		4250-00-796-04(SS)	3.00	
146.		4250-00-796-09(CS)	2.80	
147.		4250-00-796-09(SS)	1.20	
148.	30- Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare Department (Minorities Welfare Division)	4225-80-277-10(SS)	1.00	
149.		4225-80-277-20(SS)	1.00	
150.		4225-80-277-23 (SS)	8.00	
151.		4225-80-796-20(SS)	1.00	
152.		4225-80-796-21(CS)	1.00	
153.	4225-80-796-23(SS)	12.00		
154.	35- Planning-cum-Finance Department (Planning Division)	2053-00-094-34(SS)	10.00	
155.		2053-00-094-36(SS)	1.00	
156.		2053-00-796-33(SS)	1.00	
157.		2053-00-796-34(SS)	14.50	
158.		2053-00-796-36(SS)	1.50	
159.		2053-00-796-41(SS)	3.00	
160.		3454-02-796-16(SS)	1.39	
161.	36- Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	4215-01-102-10(CS)	801.12	
162.		4215-01-789-10(CS)	274.36	
163.		4215-01-796-10(CS)	504.02	
164.	38- Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department (Registration Division)	2030-02-101-02(Estt.)	1.00	

Sl. No.	Department Name	Heads of account	Approved outlay	Revised outlay
165.	39- Home, Jail and Disaster Management Department (Disaster Management Division)	2235-01-001-02(Estt.)	3.00	
166.		2235-01-101-06(Estt.)	5.00	
167.		2245-01-102-02(Estt.)	10.00	
168.		2245-01-102-03(Estt.)	20.00	
169.		2245-01-102-04(Estt.)	1.00	
170.		2245-01-104-01(Estt.)	1.00	
171.		2245-02-102-02(Estt.)	1.00	
172.		2245-02-104-01(Estt.)	1.00	
173.		2245-02-106-01(Estt.)	2.00	
174.		2245-02-107-01(Estt.)	1.00	
175.		2245-02-109-02(Estt.)	1.00	
176.		2245-02-112-01(Estt.)	1.00	
177.		2245-05-101-07(CS)	568.00	
178.		2245-05-101-07(SS)	130.21	158.40
179.	2245-80-001-22(CS)	1.60		
180.	40- Revenue, Registration and Land Reforms Department (Revenue and Land Reforms Division)	2029-00-796-21(SS)	10.00	
181.		3454-01-101-05(CS)	1.00	
182.	41- Road Construction Department	5054-03-052-06(SS)	1.75	
183.		5054-03-796-06(SS)	1.87	
184.		5054-03-796-08(SS)	15.00	
185.	42- Rural Development Department (Rural Development Division)	2501-02-101-07(SS)	9.80	
186.		2501-02-789-07(SS)	3.00	
187.		2501-02-796-07(SS)	7.20	
188.		2501-06-796-14(CS)	20.64	
189.		2501-06-796-14(SS)	13.76	
190.		2515-00-789-48(CS)	20.00	
191.		4515-00-796-47(SS)	0.00	4.40
192.	43- Higher and Technical Education Department (Science and Technology Division)	2203-00-004-AE(SS)	7.40	
193.		2203-00-004-AG(SS)	3.70	
194.		2203-00-796-A7(SS)	1.30	
195.		2203-00-796-AE(SS)	2.60	
196.		2203-00-796-AG(SS)	1.30	
197.		4202-02-105-76(CS)	51.60	
198.	45-Information Technology and E-Governance Department	2203-00-001-89(SS)	2.00	
199.		2203-00-001-A1(SS)	50.00	
200.		2203-00-001AJ(SS)	5.00	
201.		2203-00-796-89(SS)	2.00	
202.		2203-00-796-AI(SS)	10.00	
203.		2203-00-796-AJ(SS)	10.00	
204.		4202-02-105-79(SS)	10.00	
205.	46- Tourism, Art Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department (Tourism Division)	3452-80-104-18(SS)	4.00	
206.		3452-80-796-18 (SS)	6.00	
207.	47- Transport Department (Transport Division)	3055-00-796-02(SS)	3.00	
208.		5055-00-190-23(SS)	4.00	
209.		5055-00-190-27(SS)	3.73	
210.		5055-00-796-19(SS)	10.00	
211.		5055-00-796-23(SS)	6.00	
212.		5055-00-796-25(SS)	5.00	
213.		5055-00-796-27(SS)	6.00	
214.	48-Urban Development and Housing Department (Urban Development Division)	2217-80-191-80(SS)	1.00	
215.		2217-80-796-60(CS)	8.00	
216.		2217-80-796-60(SS)	5.50	
217.		2217-80-796-61(SS)	2.00	
218.		2217-80-796-80(SS)	1.20	
219.		2217-80-796-A1(SS)	2.50	

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Sl. No.	Department Name	Heads of account	Approved outlay	Revised outlay	
220.		4217-60-796-50(SS)	200.00		
221.		4217-60-796-54(SS)	25.00		
222.		4700-80-789-12(CS)	55.00		
223.		4700-80-789-12(SS)	31.06		
224.	49- Water Resources Department	4700-80-796-11(SS)	1.00		
225.		4700-80-796-12(CS)	55.00		
226.		4700-80-796-12(SS)	31.06		
227.		2225-01-789-99(SS)	2.00		
228.		2225-02-277-01(CS)	10.00		
229.	51- Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare Department (Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste and Backward Class Welfare Division)	2215-02-277-98(SS)	2.00		
230.		4225-01-789-02(CS)	2.00		
231.		4225-01-789-02(SS)	2.00		
232.		4225-03-796-02(CS)	1.00		
233.		4225-03-796-02(SS)	1.00		
234.		2204-00-104-58(SS)	4.00		
235.	52- Tourism, Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department (Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Division)	2204-00-796-58(SS)	6.00		
236.		4202-03-102-22(SS)	20.00		
237.		4202-03-796-21(SS)	1.40		
238.		4202-03-796-22(SS)	30.00		
239.	53- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Fishery Division)	2405-00-101-78(SS)	3.50		
240.		2405-00-101-79(SS)	1.15		
241.		2405-00-796-78(SS)	2.20		
242.		4405-00-101-58(CS)	2.40		
243.		4405-00-101-58(SS)	1.60		
244.		4405-00-101-65(SS)	1.20		
245.	54- Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Co-operative Department (Dairy Division)	2404-00-102-73(CS)	3.60		
246.		2404-00-102-73(SS)	3.60		
247.		2404-00-102-74(CS)	1.32		
248.		2404-00-102-74(SS)	1.32		
249.		2404-00-102-76(CS)	1.20		
250.		2404-00-102-76(SS)	1.20		
251.		2404-00-796-73(CS)	1.62		
252.		2404-00-796-73(SS)	1.62		
253.	55- Rural Development Department (Rural Works Division)	2515-00-001-83(SS)	0.00	40.00	
254.		2515-00-102-81(SS)	5.00		
255.		2515-00-789-81(SS)	1.00		
256.		2515-00-789-83(SS)	0.00	10.00	
257.		2515-00-796-81(SS)	5.00		
258.		2515-00-796-83(SS)	0.00	50.00	
259.		4515-00-103-44(SS)	1.00		
260.		4515-00-796-44(SS)	1.00		
261.		56- Rural Development Department (Panchayati Raj Division)	2515-00-109-04(Estt.)	0.10	1.00
262.			2515-00-001-42(SS)	3.00	
263.	2515-00-001-56(CS)		20.00		
264.	2515-00-001-56(SS)		15.00		
265.	2515-00-001-73(SS)		15.00		
266.	2515-00-101-75(SS)		50.00		
267.	2515-00-001-76(SS)		1.50		
268.	2515-00-789-42(SS)		2.00		
269.	2515-00-789-56(CS)		10.00		
270.	2515-00-789-56(SS)		5.00		
271.	2515-00-789-73(SS)		5.00		
272.	2515-00-789-75(SS)		5.00		
273.	2515-00-796-42(SS)		5.00		
274.	2515-00-796-56(CS)		30.00		
275.	2515-00-796-56(SS)		20.00		
276.	2515-00-796-73(SS)		25.00		

Sl. No.	Department Name	Heads of account	Approved outlay	Revised outlay	
277.		2515-00-796-75(SS)	15.00		
278.		2515-00-796-76(SS)	2.00		
279.		2202-02-109-86(SS)	3.00		
280.		2202-02-789-18(SS)	3.40		
281.		2202-02-789-64(SS)	1.70		
282.		2202-02-789-68(SS)	15.30		
283.	58- School Education and Literacy Department (Secondary Education Division)	2202-02-789-86(SS)	1.00		
284.		2202-02-796-64(SS)	3.30		
285.		2202-02-796-81(SS)	1.65		
286.		2202-02-796-86(SS)	2.00		
287.		2202-05-200-05(CS)	2.10		
288.		2202-05-200-05(SS)	1.40		
289.		2202-05-796-05(CS)	1.40		
290.		59-School Education and Literacy Department (Primary and Adult Education Division)	2202-01-101-63(SS)	5.70	
291.			2202-01-789-63(SS)	1.50	
292.			2202-01-796-63(SS)	2.80	
293.	60- Women, Child Development and Social Security Department	2235-02-102-47(CS)	1.61		
294.		2235-02-102-47(SS)	1.08		
295.		2235-02-102-48(CS)	5.53	5.77	
296.		2235-02-102-48(SS)	3.69	3.85	
297.		2235-02-102-53(CS)	1.54		
298.		2235-02-103-75(CS)	1.74	2.16	
299.		2235-02-103-75(SS)	1.16	1.44	
300.		2235-02-789-AH(SS)	3.30		
301.		2235-02-796-47(CS)	1.75		
302.		2235-02-796-47(SS)	1.16		
303.		2235-02-796-48(CS)	5.99	6.25	
304.		2235-02-796-48(SS)	3.99	4.16	
305.		2235-02-796-53(CS)	1.68		
306.		2235-02-796-53(SS)	1.12		
307.		2235-02-796-75(CS)	2.01	2.30	
308.		2235-02-796-75(SS)	1.34	1.53	
309.		2235-02-796-B6(CS)	0.00	12.35	
310.		2235-02-796-B6(SS)	0.00	37.04	
311.		4235-02-101-78(CS)	32.69		
312.		4235-02-106-74(SS)	2.40		
313.	4235-02-796-78(CS)	40.00			
Total			6,950.13	564.78	

Appendix 3.8
Rush of expenditure
(Reference: Paragraph 3.4)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	March	4th quarter Total	FY Total	Exp. in March as percentage of FY Total	4th qtr. total as percentage of FY Total
1	4235	42.60	42.60	42.60	100	100
2	4416	0.68	0.68	0.68	100	100
3	5475	1.25	1.25	1.25	100	100
4	4404	0.05	0.63	0.63	7.94	100
5	4408	3.03	39.94	39.94	7.58	100
6	4402	442.43	456.15	456.15	96.99	100
7	4202	374.35	967.03	1,011.79	37.00	95.58
8	5452	63.82	74.14	78.13	81.68	94.89
9	4403	4.39	8.76	9.29	47.28	94.36
10	4405	11.16	15.73	16.72	66.73	94.11
11	2236	0.00	332.94	357.67	0.00	93.09
12	3451	432.61	441.79	492.66	87.81	89.67
13	4401	12.45	13.45	15.03	82.83	89.49
14	3452	42.97	55.97	64.53	66.59	86.74
15	4055	313.86	320.23	372.95	84.16	85.86
16	2425	394.26	401.78	483.73	81.50	83.06
17	3053	3.96	5.83	7.06	56.17	82.62
18	4070	7.52	8.52	10.42	72.20	81.80
19	4225	584.61	655.86	848.34	68.91	77.31
20	5055	9.74	14.09	18.36	53.03	76.78
21	2401	472.91	669.43	909.17	52.02	73.63
22	2216	11.41	13.84	19.10	59.76	72.49
23	4217	383.89	496.67	721.66	53.20	68.82
24	2217	1,087.50	1,295.31	1,945.13	55.91	66.59
25	4210	310.05	409.44	624.50	49.65	65.56
26	2204	29.62	50.02	76.79	38.58	65.14
27	2405	51.85	72.51	112.97	45.90	64.19
28	4250	14.82	16.04	25.13	59.00	63.82
29	4702	85.41	162.66	257.78	33.13	63.10
30	4515	725.37	1,370.25	2,219.58	32.68	61.73
31	2852	94.23	112.04	185.51	50.80	60.40
32	4047	2.02	3.70	6.22	32.43	59.56
33	4059	193.54	285.63	483.39	40.04	59.09
34	3054	166.76	217.83	376.99	44.23	57.78
35	5053	0.05	29.62	52.81	0.10	56.09
36	2404	11.29	44.73	79.78	14.15	56.07
37	4701	242.54	396.15	714.76	33.93	55.42
38	2053	100.82	204.77	381.40	26.43	53.69
39	4215	276.25	972.26	1,840.08	15.01	52.84
40	4711	11.19	21.68	42.28	26.46	51.29
Total		7,017.26	10,701.95	15,402.96		

Appendix 3.9
Avoidable Supplementary provisions
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.6)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	Original	Expenditure	Supplementary
1	2401-00-102-BS	6.29	0.21	6.29
2	2401-00-102-BU	1.23	0.00	1.23
3	2401-00-102-BW	1.20	0.00	1.20
4	2401-00-102-BX	6.00	3.00	6.00
5	2401-00-103-01	4.30	3.61	0.32
6	2401-00-105-01	1.01	0.85	0.10
7	2401-00-108-01	0.08	0.04	0.05
8	2401-00-109-01	80.97	69.92	3.00
19	2401-00-789-BR	6.00	3.09	6.00
10	2401-00-789-BS	2.10	0.06	2.10
11	2401-00-789-BT	14.70	8.57	14.70
12	2401-00-789-BU	0.41	0.00	0.41
13	2401-00-789-BV	2.50	2.50	2.50
14	2401-00-789-BW	0.40	0.00	0.40
15	2401-00-789-BX	2.00	1.00	2.00
16	2401-00-796-BR	36.00	23.33	36.00
17	2401-00-796-BS	12.60	0.82	12.60
18	2401-00-796-BT	92.40	53.15	92.40
19	2401-00-796-BU	2.46	0.00	2.46
20	2401-00-796-BW	2.40	0.00	2.40
21	2401-00-796-BX	12.00	6.00	12.00
22	2415-01-277-02	1.75	1.42	0.36
23	2435-01-102-02	1.43	1.36	0.20
24	3451-00-090-07	5.99	5.87	0.11
Total		296.22	184.80	204.83

Appendix 3.10
Non-utilisation and surrender of entire budget provision
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.7)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	Allotment	Expenditure	Surrender	Percentage of Surrender	Remarks
1	2401-00-102-BJ	1.50	0.00	1.50	100	Scheme for sugarcane development
2	2401-00-102-BW	2.40	0.00	2.40	100	Establishment of IT & consultancy in the Department
3	2401-00-103-C1	2.40	0.00	2.40	100	Sub-mission on seed and planting material
4	2401-00-103-C1	1.60	0.00	1.60	100	Sub-mission on seed and planting material
5	2401-00-105-AV	14.70	0.00	14.70	100	National project on management of soil health and fertility
6	2401-00-105-AV	6.77	0.00	6.77	100	National project on management of soil health and fertility
7	2401-00-109-28	29.02	0.00	29.02	100	National Horticulture Mission program
8	2401-00-109-28	13.37	0.00	13.37	100	National Horticulture Mission program
09	2401-00-115-BO	1.95	0.00	1.95	100	Farmers flourishing (prosperity) scheme
10	2401-00-789-28	7.26	0.00	7.26	100	National Horticulture Mission program
11	2401-00-789-28	3.34	0.00	3.34	100	National Horticulture Mission program
12	2401-00-789-AV	3.68	0.00	3.68	100	National project on management of soil health and fertility
13	2401-00-789-AV	1.69	0.00	1.69	100	National project on management of soil health and fertility
14	2401-00-789-BJ	0.50	0.00	0.50	100	Scheme for sugarcane development
15	2401-00-789-BO	0.65	0.00	0.65	100	Farmers flourishing (prosperity) scheme
16	2401-00-789-BW	0.80	0.00	0.80	100	Establishment of IT & consultancy in the Department
17	2401-00-789-C1	0.60	0.00	0.60	100	Soil water conservation scheme
18	2401-00-789-C1	0.40	0.00	0.40	100	Soil water conservation scheme
19	2401-00-796-28	36.28	0.00	36.28	100	National Horticulture Mission program
20	2401-00-796-28	16.71	0.00	16.71	100	National Horticulture Mission program
21	2401-00-796-AV	18.38	0.00	18.38	100	National project on management of soil health and fertility
22	2401-00-796-AV	8.47	0.00	8.47	100	National project on management of soil health and fertility
23	2401-00-796-BI	549.52	0.00	549.52	100	Loan waiver scheme for farmers
24	2401-00-796-BJ	3.00	0.00	3.00	100	Scheme for sugarcane development
25	2401-00-796-BO	3.90	0.00	3.90	100	Farmers flourishing (prosperity) scheme
26	2401-00-796-BW	4.80	0.00	4.80	100	Establishment of IT & consultancy in the Department
27	2401-00-796-C1	3.00	0.00	3.00	100	Soil and water conservation scheme
28	2401-00-796-C1	2.00	0.00	2.00	100	Soil and water conservation scheme
Total		738.69	0.00	738.69		

Appendix 3.11
Non-utilisation and surrender of entire budget provision in test-checked districts
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.7)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Name of Offices/Divisions	No. of sub-heads of surrenders	Allotment	Expenditure	Surrender
1	Ranchi	Deputy Director O/o the Directorate of Agriculture	06	123.70	0.00	123.70
		Directorate of Soil Conservation	04	4.01	0.00	4.01
		District Agriculture Officer	08	27.17	0.00	27.17
		District Soil Conservation	02	558.42	0.00	558.42
2	Palamu	District Agriculture Officer	12	56.23	0.00	56.23
		District Horticulture Officer	06	22.15	0.00	22.15
		District Soil Conservation Officer	01	0.10	0.00	0.10
3	Dhanbad	District Agriculture Officer	08	6.95	0.00	6.95
		District Horticulture Officer	32	130.84	0.00	130.84
4	Sahibganj	District Agriculture Officer	05	17.19	0.00	17.19
		District Horticulture Officer	18	37.81	0.00	37.81
5	Godda	District Agriculture Officer	02	0.15	0.00	0.15
6	Deoghar	District Agriculture Officer	07	15.06	0.00	15.06
7	Dumka	District Agriculture Officer	11	49.64	0.00	49.64
		District Horticulture Officer	03	0.30	0.00	0.30
		Asstt. Soil Chemist	01	0.50	0.00	0.50
8	Chatra	Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer	08	7.96	0.00	7.96
Total			134	1,058.18	0.00	1,058.18

Appendix 3.12
Surrender of funds at the end of the financial year
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.8)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Name of Offices/Divisions	No. of sub-heads of surrenders	Allotment	Expenditure	Surrender	Date of Surrender
1	Ranchi	Deputy Director, O/o the Directorate of Agriculture	10	184.33	38.50	145.83 (47 to 100%)	31.03.23
		Directorate of Soil Conservation	04	4.01	0.00	4.01 (100%)	31.03.23
		District Agriculture Officer	12	104.45	16.73	87.72 (42 to 100%)	31.03.23
		District Soil Conservation Officer	02	558.42	0.00	558.42 (100%)	31.03.23
2	Palamu	District Agriculture Officer	21	186.00	54.50	131.50 (37 to 100%)	31.03.23
		District Horticulture Officer	07	22.95	0.37	22.58 (54 to 100 %)	31.03.23
		District Soil Conservation Officer	02	3.81	1.14	2.67 (47 & 73 %)	31.03.23
3	Dhanbad	District Agriculture Officer	11	10.10	1.06	9.04 (62 to 100 %)	31.03.23
		District Horticulture Officer	47	205.50	26.12	179.38 (50 to 100 %)	31.03.23
4	Sahibganj	District Agriculture Officer	05	17.19	0.00	17.19 (100 %)	31.03.23
		District Horticulture Officer	22	95.33	27.81	67.52 (38 to 100%)	31.03.23
5	Godda	District Agriculture Officer	06	20.04	9.26	10.78 (52 to 100%)	31.03.23
6	Deoghar	District Agriculture Officer	06	7.36	0.00	7.36 (100%)	31.03.23
7	Dumka	District Agriculture Officer	13	64.21	8.82	55.39 (31 to 100%)	31.03.23
		District Horticulture Officer	06	335.37	170.83	164.54 (46 to 100%)	31.03.23
		Asstt. Soil Chemist	02	0.70	0.13	0.57 (81%)	31.03.23
8	Chatra	Sub-Divisional Agriculture Officer	08	7.96	0.00	7.96 (100%)	31.03.23
Total			184	1,827.73	355.27	1,472.46 (81 %)	

Appendix 3.13
Rush of Expenditure
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.9)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Secretariat/Divisions/ Offices	Head of accounts/ No of Sub-heads	Total Expenditure	Expenditure in March	Percentage of Expenditure in March
1	Ranchi	Government Side	2401-00-796-BS	82.39	29.78	36
			2401-00-796-AX	250.43	96.37	38
			2401-00-796-BA	3,926.71	1,511.33	38
			2401-00-789-BA	610.00	235.00	39
			2401-00-102-BT	4,451.95	1,809.23	41
			2415-01-277-06	8,903.31	4,403.31	49
			2415-80-277-15	1,981.89	981.89	50
			2401-00-796-AG	2,651.00	1,325.49	50
			2401-00-109-AG	750.00	375.00	50
			2401-00-789-AG	250.00	125.00	50
			2401-00-789-AG	441.84	220.92	50
			2401-00-796-AG	1,500.00	750.00	50
			2415-80-796-17	294.00	147.00	50
			2401-00-109-AG	1,325.54	662.78	50
			3451-00-101-12	250.00	162.02	65
			2401-00-109-AX	251.08	186.82	74
			2401-00-789-AX	63.96	54.13	85
			4401-00-796-12	1,180.00	1,080.00	92
			2401-00-113-AT	260.85	245.70	94
			2401-00-113-AT	173.90	163.80	94
			2401-00-796-AT	521.04	491.40	94
			2401-00-796-AT	347.36	327.60	94
			2401-00-102-BG	1,370.44	1,296.27	95
			2401-00-789-AT	86.51	81.90	95
			2401-00-789-AT	57.67	54.60	95
			4402-00-796-03	27,137.71	26,023.92	96
			4402-00-102-03	13,945.56	13,686.74	98
			2401-00-102-A0	37.50	37.50	100
			2401-00-102-A0	25.00	25.00	100
			2401-00-102-BI	22,427.40	22,427.40	100
			2401-00-102-BX	300.00	300.00	100
			2401-00-104-BP	900.00	900.00	100
			2401-00-113-C2	1,916.04	1,916.04	100
			2401-00-789-A0	12.50	12.50	100
			2401-00-789-A0	8.33	8.33	100
			2401-00-789-BP	300.00	300.00	100
			2401-00-789-BX	100.00	100.00	100
			2401-00-789-C2	479.01	479.01	100
			2401-00-796-A0	75.00	75.00	100
			2401-00-796-A0	50.00	50.00	100
2401-00-796-BP	1,800.00	1,800.00	100			
2401-00-796-BX	600.00	600.00	100			
2401-00-796-C2	2,395.05	2,395.05	100			
4402-00-789-03	4,532.09	4,532.09	100			
Total				1,09,023.06	92,485.92	
Unit-wise details						
Deputy Director, O/o the Directorate of Agriculture, Ranchi			15	30,734.06	27,351.55	38 to 100
Directorate of Soil Conservation			07	529.93	298.58	86 to 94

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Sl. No.	Name of Districts	Secretariat/Divisions/ Offices	Head of accounts/ No of Sub-heads	Total Expenditure	Expenditure in March	Percentage of Expenditure in March
		District Agriculture Officer	04	22.60	13.43	48 to 100
		District Horticulture Officer	08	0.99	0.87	37 to 100
2	Palamu	District Agriculture Officer	03	9.97	4.46	36 to 100
		District Horticulture Officer	02	421.82	141.97	26 & 36
		District Soil Conservation Officer	02	1.30	0.96	64 & 100
3	Dhanbad	District Agriculture Officer	03	16.15	4.17	23 to 33
4	Sahibganj	District Agriculture Officer	03	1.90	1.44	66 to 100
5	Godda	District Agriculture Officer	05	701.29	539.78	37 to 100
		District Horticulture Officer	06	250.23	71.39	28 to 100
6	Deoghar	District Agriculture Officer	08	210.36	146.93	33 to 100
		District Horticulture Officer	03	0.30	0.30	100
7	Dumka	District Agriculture Officer	05	17.29	12.55	51 to 100
		District Horticulture Officer	05	191.45	133.62	43 to 100
Total			79	33,109.64	28,722.00	

Appendix 3.14
Amounts parked in bank accounts
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.11)

(₹ in lakh)

S. N.	Name of districts	Name of Offices	Name of bank	A/c Number	Nature of A/Cs	Amount parked in bank A/Cs	Remarks
1	Ranchi	Directorate of Horticulture	SBI, Ranchi	11049002433	Current	61.43	
		Directorate of Soil Conservation	PNB, Ranchi	1091002100025348	Current	11.10	
			SBI, Ranchi	30727204393	Current	8.55	
			BoI, Ranchi	496410110001620	current	0.63	
			UBI, Ranchi	722501010050028	current	620.98	
			HDFC, Ranchi	50100384566230 (SNA)	saving	2,070.77	
		District Agriculture Officer	SBI, Ranchi	11049000774	current	206.47	
		District Horticulture Officer	SBI, Ranchi	11049002783	Current	136.99	
IDBI, Ranchi	110110400025276		Saving	1.83			
BOI, Ranchi	496410110004514		Saving	0.79			
2	Palamu	District Agriculture Officer	SBI, Palamu	11112105564	Saving	229.97	
			JRBG, Palamu	1420106403	Saving	0.23	
			JRGB, Palamu	84016325314	Saving	8.18	
			Axis Bank, Palamu	916010056679831	Saving	11.40	
3	Dhanbad	District Agriculture Officer	SBI, Dhanbad	10900474189	Current	23.47	
		District Horticulture Officer	BOI, Dhanbad	474810100000164	Saving	62.37	
4	Sahibganj	District Agriculture Officer	SBI, Sahibganj	11466070352	Saving	161.49	
			IDBI, Sahibganj	2068102000000080	Current	86.22	
			Jharkhand Rajy Gramin Bank, Sahibganj	14075001174	Current	0.49	
		District Horticulture Officer	SBI, Sahibganj	11466047834	Current	85.61	₹ 85.61 was remitted to treasury vide GRN No. 2317671779 dated 10.06.23
			IDBI, Sahibganj	20681026000000903	Current	35.64	
5	Godda	District Agriculture Officer	SBI, Godda	11093460366	Saving	6.87	₹ 3.27 lakh was remitted to treasury during September 2023
			IDBI, Godda	728102000004787	Current	17.94	
		District Horticulture Officer	SBI, Godda	11093459850	Current	5.20	
			Allahabad (Indian) Bank	20681204567	Current	1.02	
			JRGB, Godda	14071083378	Saving	0.40	
6	Deoghar	District Agriculture Officer	Axis Bank		Saving	18.84	
		District Horticulture Officer	SBI, Deoghar	11240650168	Current	17.51	Balance amount was remitted to treasury vide challan no 127/dt 29.05.23
			IDBI, Deoghar	072810000003209	Current	1.88	
			Allahabad (Indian) Bank	6730591157	Current	37.00	Balance amount was remitted to treasury vide challan no 346/dt 31.07.23
			Allahabad bank (Old)	4759		0.12	
7	Dumka	District Agriculture Officer	Axis Bank, Dumka	911010041095829	Saving	2.16	
			Axis Bank, Dumka	917010063725807	Saving	72.89	
		District Horticulture Officer	Union Bank, Dumka	573902050000064	saving	16.63	
8	Chatra	Sub-Divisional agriculture Officer	SBI, Chatra	11475682208	Current	484.60	
			BoI, Chatra	589420110000028	Current	149.76	
Total						4,585.43	143.39

Appendix 3.15
Non-achievement of target
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.13)

Sl. No.	Name of offices	Name of work Components	Target fixed by the department	Allocation of fund (₹ in lakh)	Achievement	Shortfall in achievement
1	DHO, Ranchi	25 days gardener training of youths	20 no.	3.50	12 nos	08 no. (40%)
		Pest free vegetable production (OSP)	25 no.	56.25	00	25 no. (100%)
		Estb. of Grih Vatika house	30 no.	12.00	00	30 no. (100%)
		Cultivation of protected flowers (OSP)	1.5 hectare	99.00	00	1.5 hectare (100%)
		Cultivation of papaya	35000 no.	3.50	22500	12500 no. (36%)
		Construction of poly house (OSP)	2000 sqm	15.90	00	2000 sqm (100%)
		Maintenance of plant propagation in restoration nurseries in FY 2021-22	02 no.	10.00	00	02 no. (100%)
		Production of Quality vegetables, flowers etc	40 no.	90.00	00	40 no. (100%)
2	DHO, Sahibganj	Shednet house tubular structure	4000 sqm	14.20	0.00	4000 sqm (100%)
		Ripening Chamber	10 units	5.00	0.00	10 units (100%)
		Preservation Units	18 units	18.00		18 units (100%)
		Low cost Onion storage	1 unit	0.88	0.00	1 unit (100%)
3	DHO, Godda	Establishment of high-tech Nursery (SCSP)	04 no.	40.00	0.00	04 no. (100%)
		Establishment of small Nursery (OSP)	01 no.	7.50	0.00	01 no. (100%)
		Establishment of mango fruit garden (OSP)	90 hectare	6.89	35 hectare	55 hectare (61%)
		Establishment of lemon fruit garden (OSP)	06 hectare	0.99	1.62 hectare	4.38 hectare (73%)
		Spice (Masala) Cultivation (OSP)	50 hectare	6.00	33.57 hectare	16.43 hectare (33%)
		Establishment of naturally ventilated tubular structure (OSP)	2000 sqm	10.60	0.00	2000 sqm (100%)
		Shednet house tubular structure (OSP)	5000 sqm	17.75	0.00	5000 sqm (100%)
		Shednet house tubular structure (SCSP)	1000 sqm	3.55	0.00	1000 sqm (100%)
		Ripening Chamber (OSP)	10 units	5.00	0.00	10 units (100%)
		Ripening Chamber (SCSP)	03 units	1.50	0.00	03 units (100%)
Maintenance of fruit garden established in FY 2021-22 (OSP)	164 hectare	4.19	0.00	164 hectare (100%)		

Sl. No.	Name of offices	Name of work Components	Target fixed by the department	Allocation of fund (₹ in lakh)	Achievement	Shortfall in achievement
4	DHO, Deoghar	Pest free vegetable production (OSP)	09 no.	20.25	02	07 no. (78%)
		Cultivation of protected flowers (OSP)	0.9 hectare	59.40	00	0.9 hectare (100%)
		Construction of poly house (OSP)	1000 sqm	7.95	00	1000 sqm (100%)
		Maintenance of plant propagation in restoration nurseries in FY 2021-22 (OSP)	01 hectare	5.00	01 hectare	01 hectare (100%)
		Cultivation of papaya (SCSP)	5000 no.	0.50	00	5000 hectare (100%)
		Maintenance of plant propagation in restoration nurseries in FY 2021-22 (OSP)	01 no.	5.00	00	01 no. (100%)
		Pest free vegetable production (OSP)	03 no.	6.75	00	03 no. (100%)
5	DHO, Dumka	Pest free vegetable production (TSP)	20 no.	45.00	00	20 no. (78%)
		Cultivation of protected flowers (TSP)	0.9 hectare	59.40	00	0.9 hectare (100%)
		Construction of poly house (TSP)	2000 sqm	15.90	00	1000 sqm (100%)
Total				657.35		

Appendix 3.16
Capital blocked in incomplete schemes
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6.4)

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name Of the Project/Works	Estimated Cost of work	Target year of Completion	Physical Progress of Works (in percent)	Progressive expenditure to the end of the Year	Revised cost, if any/ date of revision
DRINKING WATER & SANITATION DEPARTMENT						
1	Chandrapura Rural water Supply	8.83	2020	93	7.81	
2	Chhattarpur Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	68.18	2021	87	44.59	
3	Pandu Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	4.36	2020	40	0.90	
4	Panki Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	41.36	2021	95	40.26	
5	Nimiya Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	12.65	2022	50	2.70	
6	kherabera check dam rural water supply scheme, district-dhanbad	6.73	2018	60	5.65	
7	Bagodardih Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme	14.82	2019	95	12.00	
8	Gadi Srirampur Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme in Giridih Block	25.70	2020	94	23.71	
9	Kulgo Rural Pipe Water Supply Scheme In Dumri Block	17.41	2020	92	12.96	
10	barkagaon rural pipe water supply scheme	6.04	2020	71	3.30	
11	chandwara multi village ruralwater supply scheme	42.44	2020	95	40.19	
12	Margomunda Block Rural Water Supply Scheme	103.96	2021	40	30.04	
13	Chitra Rural Water Supply Scheme	14.96	2016	95	16.91	18.49 / 14-09-2020
14	Reorganization of Kapali Rural Water Supply Scheme	18.23	2020	85	13.22	
15	Reorganization of Chandil Rural Water Supply Scheme	15.00	2020	85	11.68	
Total		400.67			265.92	18.49

Appendix 3.17
Rush of expenditure
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6.9)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	District	D.W & S. Division	Expenditure in 2022-23	Expenditure in March 2023	In per cent
1	Ranchi	Ranchi east	144.62	24.00	16.60
2		Ranchi West	57.15	16.29	28.50
3	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	66.04	47.75	72.30
4		Chakradharpur	57.65	48.06	83.37
5	Saraikela-Khaswan	Saraikela-Khaswan	76.63	24.40	31.84
6		Adityapur	111.57	13.03	11.68
7	Dhanbad	Dhanbad-1	21.56	11.20	51.95
8		Dhanbad-2	46.73	20.14	43.10
9	Giridih	Giridih-1	178.91	102.47	57.27
10		Giridih-2	243.69	82.55	33.88
11	Dumka	Dumka-1	71.82	22.58	31.44
12		Dumka-2	216.76	48.64	22.44
13	Deoghar	Deoghar	126.55	9.70	7.66
14		Madhupur	212.56	53.93	25.37
15	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	167.59	49.07	29.28
Total			1,799.83	573.81	31.88

Appendix 3.18
Non-utilisation of funds
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6.11)

	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		Range of savings (in per cent)
	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	CS	SS	
1. 2215-01-102-10-National rural drinking water program									
Budget	0	97.47	530.37	370	710.08	304.3	0	0	between 29.98 and 80.44
Total Budget	97.47		900.37		1014.4				
Savings	0	29.22	449.68	214.2	710.08	105.92	0	0	
Total savings (per cent)	29.22 (29.98)		663.89 (73.74)		816 (80.44)		0		
2. 2215-01-789-11-Rural sanitation (NBA)									
Budget	123.06	84.73	60	0	59.32	8.5	51	8.5	between 62.77 and 99.73
Total Budget	207.79		60		67.82		59.5		
Savings	123.06	84.17	37.66	0	59.32	1.11	42.18	2.62	
Total savings (per cent)	207.23 (99.73)		37.66 (62.77)		60.43 (89.10)		44.80 (75.29)		
3. 2215-01-796-10- National rural drinking water programme									
Budget	0	68.41	174.03	130	446.74	191.5	0	0	between 51.92 and 75.13
Total Budget	68.41		304.03		638.2		0		
Savings	0	35.51	118.27	50.72	446.74	32.76	0	0	
Total savings (per cent)	35.51(51.92)		168.99(55.58)		479.50(75.13)		0		
4. 2215-01-796-11- Rural sanitation (NBA)									
Budget	123.78	59.13	84		80.25	11.5	69	11.5	between 62.11 and 100
Total Budget	182.91		84		90.75		80.5		
Savings	123.78	59.13	57.49		80.25	1.18	50	0	
Total savings (per cent)	182.91(100)		57.49(68.44)		81.43(89.73)		50(62.11)		
5. 2215-02-107-11-Rural sanitation (NBA)									
Budget	0	0	256	32	209.36	30	0	0	between 97.23 and 100
Total Budget	0		288		239.36		0		
Savings	0	0	252.08	27.94	209.36	30	0	0	
Total savings (per cent)	0		280.02(97.23)		239.36(100)		0		
6. 4215-01-796-02- Rural piped water supply Scheme									
Budget	N.A	210.9	N.A	0	N.A	141.2	N.A	63.9	15.93 and 58.61
Total Budget	210.9		0		141.22		63.9		
Savings	N.A	33.6	N.A	0	N.A	82.76	N.A	36.86	
Total savings (per cent)	33.60(15.93)		0		82.76(58.60)		36.86(57.68)		
7. 4215-01-796-03- Rural Water Supply Programme (By Tubewells and Wells)									
Budget	N.A	5.8	N.A	100	N.A	108	N.A	25	between 9.59 and 100
Total Budget	5.8		100		108		25		
Savings	N.A	5.61	N.A	100	N.A	19.97	N.A	6.87	
Total savings (per cent)	5.61(96.72)		100(100)		19.97(18.49)		6.87(27.48)		
8. 4215-01-102-03- Rural Water Supply Programme (By Tubewells and Wells)									
Budget	N.A	4.2	N.A	70	N.A	80.73	N.A	22	between 13.24 and 100
Total Budget	4.2		70		80.73		22		
Savings	N.A	4.2	N.A	70	N.A	10.69	N.A	6.6	
Total savings (per cent)	4.2 (100)		70 (100)		10.69 (13.24)		6.6 (30)		
9. 4215-01-102-02- Rural Piped Water Supply scheme									
Budget	N.A	322.6	N.A	207.5	N.A	205	N.A	102.52	between 27.93 and 43.72
Total Budget	322.55		207.52		205.02		102.52		
Savings	N.A	141	N.A	66.52	N.A	57.26	N.A	28.98	
Total savings (per cent)	141.02(43.72)		66.52 (32.05)		57.26 (27.93)		28.98 (28.27)		

Appendix 3.19
Target and achievement in toilet construction
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6.12)

Sl. No.	District	Division	Target	Achievement	In per cent
1	Ranchi	Ranchi East	4,242	210	4.95
2		Ranchi West	5,700	0	0.00
3	West Singhbhum	Chaibasa	4,708	15	0.32
4		Chakradharpur	2,998	512	17.08
5	Saraikela-Kharsawan	Saraikela-Kharsawan	4,838	672	13.89
6		Adityapur	2,701	1,471	54.46
7	Dhanbad	Dhanbad-1	2,698	967	35.84
8		Dhanbad-2	4,047	382	9.44
9	Giridih	Giridih-1	6,525	2,089	32.02
10		Giridih-2	6,900	5,500	79.71
11	Dumka	Dumka-1	2,362	1,737	73.54
12		Dumka-2	5,026	2,249	44.75
13	Deoghar	Deoghar	3,701	368	9.94
14		Madhupur	5,945	1,240	20.86
15	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	3,701	614	16.59

Appendix 4.1
Non-submission of DC Bills
(Reference: Paragraph 4.7)

(Amount in ₹)

Office	Financial Year	Major Head	AC Bill No.	AC Bill Date	AC Bill amount	Amount for which DC bills are pending
Deputy Director, O/o the Directorate of Agriculture	2012-2013	2401	237/12-13	26.03.2013	24,00,000.00	14,27,833.00
	2014-2015	4401	88/2014-15	06.02.2015	1,72,85,200.00	10,54,859.00
	2019-2020	2401	60/2019-20	27.09.2019	3,00,00,00,000.00	11,23,450.00
		2401	27/2019-20	20.06.2019	5,00,00,00,000.00	6,20,46,285.00
		2401	76/2019-20	28.10.2019	1,00,00,00,000.00	17,00,002.25
	2020-2021	2401	115/2020-21	22.02.2021	3,00,00,00,000.00	1,76,13,037.00
	2021-2022	2401	87/2021-22	04.10.2021	3,60,00,00,000.00	95,47,271.00
		2401	183/2021-22	29.01.2022	3,00,00,00,000.00	2,25,85,42,948.00
		2401	231/2021-22	24.03.2022	90,00,00,000.00	67,50,000.00
2401		24/2021-22	17.06.2021	6,00,00,00,000.00	1,50,49,79,884.00	
Directorate of Horticulture	2012-13	2401	71/12-13	06.03.2013	6,00,00,000.00	6,00,00,000.00
DAO, Ranchi	2007-08	2401	225	31.03.2008	1,05,000.00	1,05,000.00
			209	30.03.2008	36,85,800.00	26,27,000.00
			212	30.03.2008	4,03,200.00	4,03,200.00
			214	30.03.2008	23,57,500.00	22,19,500.00
			224	31.03.2008	1,90,000.00	1,90,000.00
			213	30.03.2008	6,46,800.00	6,46,800.00
			215	31.03.2008	20,24,000.00	18,76,000.00
			210	30.03.2008	44,64,200.00	28,73,000.00
DAO, Palamu	2003-04	2401	35	12.12.2003	1,18,800.00	1,18,800.00
	2004-05	2415	71	27.09.2004	20,000.00	20,000.00
	2008-09	2401	60	19.02.2009	1,81,89,000.00	1,81,89,000.00
	2008-09	2401	61	19.02.2009	1,23,65,000.00	1,23,65,000.00
	2010-11	2401	113	31.03.2011	2,52,500.00	2,52,500.00
	2011-12	2401	36	24.11.2011	1,20,000.00	1,20,000.00
	2015-16	2401	138	31.03.2016	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00
		2401	137	31.03.2016	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00
		2401	168	31.03.2016	6,27,270.00	6,27,270.00
		2401	140	31.03.2016	4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00
		2401	139	31.03.2016	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00
2016-17	2401	24	03.10.2016	40,00,000.00	40,00,000.00	
DSCO, Palamu	2011-12	2402	89/11-12	31.03.2012	21,40,000.00	21,40,000.00
DAO, Dhanbad	2010-11	2401	174	31.03.2011	95,000.00	6,000.00
			173	31.03.2011	1,42,500.00	16,500.00
	2011-12		88	01.03.2012	12,08,000.00	13,000.00
			98	19.03.2012	5,45,000.00	5,45,000.00
			90	01.03.2012	14,000.00	14,000.00
			89	19.03.2012	4,55,000.00	4,55,000.00
	2012-13		162	31.03.2013	15,15,300.00	15,15,300.00
	2015-16		154	31.03.2016	5,89,695.00	17,478.00
			190	31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00
191		31.03.2016	6,27,270.00	1,34,864.00		

Office	Financial Year	Major Head	AC Bill No.	AC Bill Date	AC Bill amount	Amount for which DC bills are pending	
DHO, Dhanbad	2009-10	2401	175	08.03.2010	49,750.00	49,750.00	
DAO, Sahibganj	2016-17	2401	44	24.10.2016	75,00,000.00	28,35,164.00	
		4401	63	08.12.2016	1,16,33,720.00	1,16,33,720.00	
DAO, Deoghar	2015-16	2401	177	23.03.2016	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	
			176	31.03.2016	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00	
			220	31.03.2016	2,72,700.00	2,72,700.00	
			159	28.03.2016	67,040.00	67,040.00	
			178	23.03.2016	4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00	
			179	31.03.2016	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
			221	31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00	
	2016-17	2401	158	28.03.2016	32,00,000.00	32,00,000.00	
			38	11.08.2016	25,00,000.00	25,00,000.00	
	2017-18	2401	37	11.08.2016	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
			62	18.10.2017	40,00,000.00	40,00,000.00	
	DAO, Dumka	2004-05	2401	63	18.10.2017	2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
				21	10.11.2004	12,39,700.00	67,464.00
49				23.12.2004	3,00,000.00	2,40,000.00	
95				31.03.2005	2,820.00	2,820.00	
2010-11		97		31.03.2005	62,960.00	62,960.00	
		135		31.03.2011	4,47,500.00	4,47,500.00	
2015-16		225		31.03.2016	34,00,000.00	34,00,000.00	
		226		31.03.2023	51,00,000.00	51,00,000.00	
		227		31.03.2023	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
2016-17		228		31.03.2023	4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00	
54	01.02.2017	35,00,000.00	35,00,000.00				
SDAO, Chatra	2005-06	4401	23	31.03.2006	50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00	
	2009-10	2401	67	24.12.2009	6,01,920.00	6,01,920.00	
	2010-11		119	31.03.2011	7,80,000.00	7,80,000.00	
	2015-16		151	19.03.2016	1,05,00,000.00	18,80,913.00	
			198	31.03.2016	6,27,270.00	6,27,270.00	
			199	31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00	
2016-17	28		24.08.2016	40,00,000.00	10,42,221.00		
Total					25,71,44,04,747.00	4,03,66,20,555.25	

Appendix 4.2
Delay in submission of DC Bills
(Reference: Paragraph 4.8)

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	District	Office Name	Heads	AC bill No.	Date (Y-M-D)	AC Amount	Due date of submission of DC Bills	Date of submission of DC bills	Delay (y,m,d)
1	Ranchi	Deputy Director, Directorate of Agriculture	2401	290	2012-03-31	38,50,000.00	2012-09-30	2020-07-24	7y9m25d
				22	2011-06-21	1,66,00,000.00	2011-12-31	2017-03-06	5y2m6d
				272	2013-03-31	34,75,314.00	2013-09-30	2018-03-07	4y5m8d
				172	2017-03-16	1,08,18,000.00	2017-09-30	2018-03-12	0y5m13d
				181	2017-03-17	30,00,00,000.00	2017-09-30	2021-08-28	3y10m29d
				182	2017-03-27	15,00,00,000.00	2017-09-30	2021-08-26	3y10m27d
				183	2017-03-27	5,00,00,000.00	2017-09-30	2021-08-26	3y10m27d
				77	2019-10-28	3,00,00,00,000.00	2020-04-30	2022-12-13	2y7m14d
				116	2021-02-22	1,50,00,00,000.00	2021-08-31	2023-01-27	1y4m27d
				117	2021-02-22	50,00,00,000.00	2021-08-31	2023-01-27	1y4m27d
				88	2021-09-30	1,20,00,00,000.00	2022-03-31	2023-01-27	0y9m27d
		184	2022-01-29	30,00,00,000.00	2022-07-31	2023-01-27	0y5m27d		
		218	2008-03-31	22,73,000.00	2008-09-30	2009-12-14	1y2m15d		
		217	2008-03-31	27,27,000.00	2008-09-30	2009-12-14	1y2m15d		
		178	2013-03-31	15,15,300.00	2013-09-30	2014-07-16	0y9m17d		
		195	2016-03-30	18,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-03-06	0y5m7d		
		192	2016-03-30	2,07,81,151.00	2016-09-30	2017-10-25	1y0m26d		
		128	2017-03-05	28,00,000.00	2017-09-30	2018-03-07	0y5m8d		
		98	2018-02-03	74,00,000.00	2018-08-31	2019-02-12	0y5m9d		
		211	2008-03-30	10,00,000.00	2008-09-30	2009-12-14	1y2m15d		
		123	2011-03-31	15,63,000.00	2011-09-30	2014-09-16	2y11m16d		
150	2012-03-31	46,25,000.00	2012-09-30	2015-07-27	2y9m28d				
2401	DSCO	43	2005-12-09	9,999.00	2006-06-30	2008-08-27	2y1m28d		
		71	2004-12-20	35,88,198.00	2005-06-30	2008-08-30	3y2m0d		
		2402	37	2005-12-30	10,000.00	2006-06-30	2010-09-27	4y2m27d	
		2401	58	2012-02-24	5,14,000.00	2012-08-31	2017-08-10	4y11m10d	
		2401	DHO	77	2005-03-31	2,64,000.00	2005-09-30	2006-08-01	0y10m2d
				66	2005-03-31	1,67,214.00	2005-09-30	2008-08-05	2y10m6d
83	2005-03-31			4,53,300.00	2005-09-30	2008-08-05	2y10m6d		
2401	DSCO	55	2018-01-29	10,00,000.00	2018-07-31	2019-08-02	1y0m2d		
		58	2007-03-30	41,93,100.00	2007-09-30	2008-08-07	0y10m8d		
		59	2007-03-30	4,65,900.00	2007-09-30	2008-08-07	0y10m8d		
		60	2007-03-30	47,59,600.00	2007-09-30	2008-08-07	0y10m8d		
		61	2007-03-20	5,28,800.00	2007-09-30	2008-08-07	0y10m8d		
		4402	48	2016-03-17	1,34,61,540.00	2016-09-30	2021-01-11	4y3m12d	
		3	Dhanbad	DAO	2401	153	2016-03-31	4,00,000.00	2016-09-30
155	2016-03-28					9,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-07-27	0y9m28d
54	2016-10-04					21,00,000.00	2017-01-31	2018-07-11	1y5m11d
152	2016-03-28					60,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-03-27	0y5m28d

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	District	Office Name	Heads	AC bill No.	Date (Y-M-D)	AC Amount	Due date of submission of DC Bills	Date of submission of DC bills	Delay (y,m,d)	
				153	2016-03-31	4,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-03-24	0y5m25d	
4	Sahibganj	DAO	2401	95	2011-03-31	2,22,500.00	2011-09-30	2014-03-08	2y5m9d	
				96	2011-03-31	2,22,500.00	2011-09-30	2014-03-08	2y5m9d	
				122	2016-03-16	51,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-07-28	0y9m29d	
				123	2016-03-16	3,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-07-28	0y9m29d	
5	Godda	DAO	2401	7	2016-12-26	40,00,000.00	2017-06-30	2018-01-29	0y6m30d	
				19	2016-12-26	20,00,000.00	2017-06-30	2018-01-29	0y6m30d	
				101	2018-03-03	5,00,000.00	2018-09-30	2019-11-18	1y1m18d	
				58	2018-03-03	11,56,126.00	2018-09-30	2020-01-09	1y3m10d	
		DHO	2401	1	2004-12-28	1,47,500.00	2005-06-30	2008-08-07	3y1m8d	
				83	2012-03-31	15,00,000.00	2012-09-30	2015-06-18	2y8m18d	
6	Deoghar	DAO	2401	177	2011-03-30	10,000.00	2011-09-30	2014-03-05	2y5m6d	
				181	2011-03-31	10,000.00	2011-09-30	2012-09-24	0y11m24d	
				208	2012-03-31	6,30,000.00	2012-09-30	2014-03-05	1y5m6d	
				160	2012-03-31	12,50,670.00	2012-09-30	2015-06-20	2y8m20d	
		DHO	2401	17	2004-10-13	25,76,000.00	2005-01-31	2008-11-01	3y9m0d	
				54	2007-03-31	2,000.00	2007-09-30	2008-08-07	0y10m8d	
				55	2007-03-31	7,000.00	2007-09-30	2009-06-11	1y8m11d	
				56	2007-03-31	10,000.00	2007-09-30	2009-02-12	1y4m10d	
				98	2012-03-31	23,75,000.00	2012-09-30	2013-10-17	1y0m18d	
		DSCO	2401	80	2005-01-24	30,104.00	2005-07-31	2015-05-22	9y9m22d	
				109	2005-01-24	91,66,200.00	2005-07-31	2008-08-18	3y0m18d	
				113	2006-02-24	16,700.00	2006-08-31	2008-06-21	1y9m20d	
				126	2007-03-31	95,13,449.00	2007-09-30	2008-08-16	0y10m17d	
				125	2011-03-31	1,78,57,000.00	2011-09-30	2014-02-11	2y4m9d	
				2402	61	2012-01-11	15,06,000.00	2012-07-31	2015-12-11	3y4m11d
				2401	91	2012-03-31	1,10,00,000.00	2012-09-30	2013-03-13	0y5m14d
						92	2012-03-31	2,87,00,000.00	2012-09-30	2013-03-13
7	Dumka	DAO	2401	2415	44	2004-12-01	1,00,000.00	2005-06-30	2008-07-31	3y1m1d
				231	2004-11-10	1,50,000.00	2005-05-31	2008-09-08	3y3m7d	
				77	2005-03-17	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2008-07-31	2y10m1d	
				86	2005-03-31	9,332.00	2005-09-30	2008-07-31	2y10m1d	
				84	2005-03-17	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2008-07-31	2y10m1d	
				60	2006-02-17	2,50,000.00	2006-08-31	2008-07-31	1y11m0d	
		DHO	2401	96	2005-03-29	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	
				102	2005-03-31	2,500.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	
				104	2005-03-31	45,000.00	2005-09-30	2008-07-02	2y9m3d	
				108	2005-03-31	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	
				120	2005-03-31	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	
				125	2005-03-31	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	
				126	2005-03-31	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	
				127	2005-03-31	10,000.00	2005-09-30	2009-06-12	3y8m12d	

State Finances Audit Report for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	District	Office Name	Heads	AC bill No.	Date (Y-M-D)	AC Amount	Due date of submission of DC Bills	Date of submission of DC bills	Delay (y,m,d)
				20	2005-11-17	1,26,000.00	2006-05-31	2009-06-12	3y0m11d
				21	2005-11-17	41,760.00	2006-05-31	2008-07-02	2y1m2d
				39	2006-11-14	3,29,065.00	2007-05-31	2008-06-18	1y0m17d
				40	2006-11-14	5,60,000.00	2007-05-31	2008-06-18	1y0m17d
				44	2007-01-13	3,62,270.00	2007-07-31	2008-06-18	0y10m17d
				51	2007-06-17	13,25,000.00	2007-12-31	2008-06-18	0y5m17d
				53	2007-07-04	10,00,000.00	2008-01-31	2008-06-18	0y4m17d
				54	2007-08-22	2,82,000.00	2008-02-29	2008-06-18	0y3m19d
				75	2007-03-28	3,20,000.00	2007-09-30	2008-06-18	0y8m18d
8	Chatra	SDAO	2401	3	2008-01-30	6,30,000.00	2008-07-31	2015-05-05	6y9m5d
				7	2006-03-27	23,95,125.00	2006-09-30	2010-05-12	3y7m13d
				173	2006-02-17	9,42,000.00	2006-08-31	2015-08-18	8y11m18d
				165	2013-03-31	11,35,300.00	2013-09-30	2016-07-30	2y10m0d
				29	2016-08-24	20,00,000.00	2017-02-28	2018-11-03	1y8m5d
				153	2016-03-19	27,00,000.00	2016-09-30	2017-08-08	0y10m9d
Total						7,23,50,37,517.00			

Appendix 4.3
Fund remitted through challans/cheques
(Reference: Paragraph 4.8)

(₹ in crore)

Name of Offices	FY	AC bill no	AC bill amount	Amount remitted to treasury	Cheque / Challan GRN/date	Purpose
DAO, Palamu	2010-11	113/31.03.11	0.03	0.03	738627/ 27.06.2012.	
DAO, Godda	2016-17	51/26.12.16	0.40	0.09	1800923516/ 15.01.18	Establishment of Single Window System
	2017-18	179/03.03.18	0.12	0.00	1902506409/ 15.10.19	
	2017-18	172/03.03.18	0.05	0.05	1902505821/ 15.10.19	
DHO, Godda	2011-12	83/31.03.2012	0.15	0.15	15/02.11.2014	Production of fruit trees
DAO, Deoghar	2012-13	160/31.03.13	0.13	0.13	93/17.06.15	Building construction for seed processing
	2015-16	220/31.03.26	0.03	0.03	1700306493/ 08.09.17	Trg/Tour etc under agriculture fair
		178/23.03.26	0.05	0.05	1700599716/ 04.12.17	NMSA on farm water Management (state)
		179/31.03.16	0.03	0.03	1700599810/ 04.12.17	NMSA on farm water Management (Central)
		221/31.03.16	0.01	0.01	1700306507/ 08.09.17	Trg/Tour etc under agriculture fair
		158/28.03.16	0.32	0.29	1700599596/ 04.12.17	Jharkhand Krishi Card Yojana
DAO, Chatra	2012-13	165/31.03.13	0.11	0.11	729/30.07.14	
	2015-16	151/19.03.16	1.05	0.03	2318821295/ 18.08.23	
		198/31.03.16	0.06	0.06	2318821113/ 18.08.23	
		199/31.03.16	0.01	0.01	2318821215/ 18.08.23	
Total			2.53	1.06		

Appendix 4.4
Drawal of AC Bills at the end of financial year
(Reference: Paragraph 4.9)

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Office	FY	MH	AC bill no.	AC bill date	AC bill amount	Balance amount	
1	Deputy Director, Directorate of Agriculture, GoJ	2011-12	2401	290	31.03.2012	38,50,000.00	0.00	
2		2012-13		237	26.03.2013	24,00,000.00	14,27,833.00	
3				272	31.03.2013	34,75,314.00	0.00	
4		2016-17		2401	182	27.03.2017	15,00,00,000.00	0.00
5					183	27.03.2017	5,00,00,000.00	0.00
6					176	16.03.2017	36,06,000.00	0.00
7					175	16.03.2017	24,04,000.00	0.00
8					181	17.03.2017	30,00,00,000.00	0.00
9					174	16.03.2017	2,16,36,000.00	0.00
10					173	16.03.2017	1,44,24,000.00	0.00
11		2021-22		166	16.03.2017	72,12,000.00	0.00	
12				172	16.03.2017	1,08,18,000.00	0.00	
13		231		24.03.2022	90,00,00,000.00	67,50,000.00		
14	Deputy Director, DoH	2012-13		71	06.03.2013	6,00,00,000.00	6,00,00,000.00	
15	Deputy Director, DoSC	2016-17	2401	98	31.03.2017	17,99,85,446.00	0.00	
16				99	31.03.2017	6,00,00,000.00	0.00	
17				97	31.03.2017	35,98,20,000.00	0.00	
18	DAO, Ranchi	2007-08	2401	205	30.03.2008	14,39,000.00	0.00	
19				206	30.03.2008	15,61,000.00	0.00	
20				207	30.03.2008	7,40,000.00	0.00	
21				208	30.03.2008	7,60,000.00	0.00	
22				209	30.03.2008	36,85,800.00	26,27,000.00	
23				210	30.03.2008	4,46,42,000.00	28,73,000.00	
24				212	30.03.2008	4,03,200.00	4,03,200.00	
25				213	30.03.2008	6,46,800.00	6,46,800.00	
26				214	30.03.2008	23,57,500.00	22,19,500.00	
27				215	31.03.2008	20,24,000.00	18,76,000.00	
28				217	31.03.2008	27,27,000.00	0.00	
29				218	31.03.2008	22,73,000.00	0.00	
30				225	31.03.2008	1,05,000.00	0.00	
31				2012-13	178	31.03.2013	15,15,300.00	0.00
32				2015-16	192	30.03.2016	2,07,81,151.00	0.00
33	195	30.03.2016	18,00,000.00		0.00			
34	227	31.03.2016	80,000.00		0.00			
35	DHO, Ranchi	2007-08	2401	211	2008-03-30	10,00,000.00	0.00	
36		2010-11		123	2011-03-31	15,63,000.00	0.00	
37		2011-12		150	2012-03-31	46,25,000.00	0.00	
38	DAO, Palamu	2010-11	2401	113	31.03.2011	2,52,500.00	2,52,500.00	
39		2015-16	2401	138	31.03.2016	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00	
40			2401	137	31.03.2016	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00	
41			2401	168	31.03.2016	6,27,270.00	6,27,270.00	
42			2401	140	31.03.2016	4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00	
43			2401	139	31.03.2016	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00	
44			2401	169	31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00	
45	DHO, Palamu	2004-05	2401	77	31.03.2005	2,64,000.00	0.00	
46				66	31.03.2005	1,67,214.00	0.00	

(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Office	FY	MH	AC bill no.	AC bill date	AC bill amount	Balance amount		
47				83	31.03.2005	4,53,300.00	0.00		
48	DSCO, Palamu	2006-07	2401	58	30.03.2007	41,93,100.00	0.00		
49				59	30.03.2007	4,65,900.00	0.00		
50				60	30.03.2007	47,59,600.00	0.00		
51		2011-12	2402	89	31.03.2007	21,40,000.00	2,14,000.00		
52		2015-16	4402	48	17.03.2016	1,34,61,540.00	0.00		
53	DAO, Dhanbad	2010-11	2401	174	31.03.2011	95,000.00	6,000.00		
54				173	31.03.2011	1,42,500.00	16,500.00		
55		2011-12		88	01.03.2012	12,08,000.00	13,000.00		
56				98	19.03.2012	5,45,000.00	5,45,000.00		
57				90	01.03.2012	14,000.00	14,000.00		
58				89	19.03.2012	4,55,000.00	4,55,000.00		
59		2012-13		162	31.03.2013	15,15,300.00	15,15,300.00		
60		2015-16		152	28.03.2016	60,00,000.00	0.00		
61				153	31.03.2016	40,00,000.00	0.00		
62				154	31.03.2016	5,89,695.00	17,478.00		
63				155	28.03.2016	9,00,000.00	0.00		
64				190	31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00		
65				191	31.03.2016	6,27,270.00	1,34,864.00		
66		DHO, Dhanbad		2009-10	2401	175	08.03.2010	49,750.00	49,750.00
67	DAO, Sahibganj	2010-11	2401	95	31.03.2011	2,22,500.00	0.00		
68				96	31.03.2011	2,22,500.00	0.00		
69		2015-16		122	16.03.2016	51,00,000.00	0.00		
70				123	16.03.2016	3,00,000.00	0.00		
71	DAO, Godda	2017-18	2401	58	03.03.2018	11,56,126.00	0.00		
72				101	03.03.2018	5,00,000.00	0.00		
73	DHO, Godda	2011-12	2401	83	31.03.2012	15,00,000.00	0.00		
74	DAO, Deoghar	2010-11	2401	177	30.03.2011	10,000.00	0.00		
75				181	31.03.2011	10,000.00	0.00		
76		2011-12		208	31.03.2012	6,30,000.00	0.00		
77		2012-13		160	31.03.2013	12,65,670.00	0.00		
78		2015-16		177	23.03.2016	20,00,000.00	20,00,000.00		
79				176	31.03.2016	30,00,000.00	30,00,000.00		
80				220	31.03.2016	2,72,700.00	2,72,700.00		
81				159	28.03.2016	67,040.00	67,040.00		
82				178	23.03.2016	4,50,000.00	4,50,000.00		
83				179	31.03.2016	3,00,000.00	3,00,000.00		
84				221	31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00		
85				158	28.03.2016	32,00,000.00	32,00,000.00		
86		DSCO, Deoghar		2006-07	2401	126	31.03.2007	95,13,449.00	0.00
87				2010-11		125	31.03.2011	1,78,57,000.00	0.00
88	2011-12		91	31.03.2012		1,10,00,000.00	0.00		
89			92	31.03.2012		2,87,00,000.00	0.00		
90	DAO, Dumka	2004-05	2401	77	17.03.2005	10,000.00	0.00		
91				86	31.03.2005	9,332.00	0.00		
92				95	31.03.2005	2,820.00	2,820.00		

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(Amount in ₹)

Sl. No.	Office	FY	MH	AC bill no.	AC bill date	AC bill amount	Balance amount	
93		2010-11		97	31.03.2005	62,960.00	62,960.00	
94				135	31.03.2011	4,47,500.00	4,47,500.00	
95		2015-16		225	31.03.2016	34,00,000.00	34,00,000	
96				226	31.03.2023	51,00,000.00	51,00,000	
97				227	31.03.2023	3,00,000.00	3,00,000	
98				228	31.03.2023	4,50,000.00	4,50,000	
99				DHO, Dumka	2004-05	2401	96	29.03.2005
100	102	31.03.2005	2,500.00				0.00	
101	104	31.03.2005	45,000.00				0.00	
102	108	31.03.2005	10,000.00				0.00	
103	120	31.03.2005	10,000.00				0.00	
104	125	31.03.2005	10,000.00				0.00	
105	126	31.03.2005	10,000.00				0.00	
106	127	31.03.2005	10,000.00				0.00	
107	2006-07	75	28.03.2007				3,20,000.00	0.00
108	2010-11	93	28.03.2011				22,97,000.00	290522
109	2011-12	89	31.03.2012		7,50,000.00		0.00	
110	SDAO, Chatra	2005-06	23		31.03.2006		50,00,000.00	50,00,000.00
111			07	27.03.2006	23,95,125.00	0.00		
112		2010-11	119	31.03.2011	7,80,000.00	7,80,000.00		
113		2012-13	165	31.03.2013	11,35,300.00	0.00		
114		2015-16	151	19.03.2016	1,05,00,000.00	18,80,913.00		
115			153	19.03.2016	27,00,000.00	0.00		
116			198	31.03.2016	62,7,270.00	6,27,270.00		
117	199		31.03.2016	70,833.00	70,833.00			
Total						2,39,63,63,304.00	11,63,49,052.00	

Appendix 4.5
List of auditable units identified u/s 14 & 15 of CAG's DPC Act
(Reference: Paragraph 4.18)

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the office	District	Audited up to
1.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Bokaro	2018-19
2.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Chatra	2018-19
3.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Deoghar	2012-13
4.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Dhanbad	2018-19
5.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Dumka	2013-14
6.	Health	District Rural Health Society	East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur)	2014-15
7.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Garhwa	2017-18
8.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Giridih	2013-14
9.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Godda	2015-16
10.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Gumla	2010-11
11.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Hazaribagh	2014-15
12.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Jamtara	2012-13
13.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Khunti	2015-16
14.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Koderma	2013-14
15.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Latehar	2015-16
16.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Lohardaga	2013-14
17.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Pakur	2018-19
18.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Palamu	2013-14
19.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Ranchi	2011-12
20.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Ramgarh	2015-16
21.	Health	JSHMRS	Ranchi	2015-16
22.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Saraikela Kharsawan	2013-14
23.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Simdega	2013-14
24.	Health	District Rural Health Society	West Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	2018-19
25.	Health	District Rural Health Society	Sahibganj	2013-14
26.	Education	Jharkhand Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad, Ranchi	Ranchi	2022-23
27.	Health	Jharkhand AIDS Control Society, Ranchi	Ranchi	2020-21
28.	Education	Netarhat Residential School, Netarhat	Netarhat	Feb 2023 (compliance audit)
29.	Rural Development	DRDA	Deoghar	2015-16
30.	Rural Development	DRDA	Latehar	2014-15
31.	Rural Development	DRDA	Hazaribagh	2015-16
32.	Rural Development	DRDA	Giridih	2016-17
33.	Rural Development	DRDA	Garhwa	2016-17
34.	Rural Development	DRDA	Ranchi	2016-17
35.	Rural Development	DRDA	East Singhbhum (Jamshedpur)	2016-17
36.	Rural Development	DRDA	Ramgarh	2015-16
37.	Rural Development	DRDA	West Singhbhum (Chaibasa)	2015-16
38.	Rural Development	DRDA	Simdega	2015-16
39.	Rural Development	DRDA	Koderma	2015-16
40.	Rural Development	DRDA	Dumka	Feb 2017 (compliance audit)
41.	Rural Development	DRDA	Godda	2016-17
42.	Rural Development	DRDA	Pakur	2015-16
43.	Rural Development	DRDA	Saraikela	2015-16
44.	Rural Development	DRDA	Lohardaga	2015-16
45.	Rural Development	DRDA	Bokaro	2011-12
46.	Rural Development	DRDA	Chatra	2014-15
47.	Rural Development	DRDA	Dhanbad	2012-13
48.	Rural Development	DRDA	Gumla	2016-17
49.	Rural Development	DRDA	Palamu	2014-15
50.	Rural Development	DRDA	Sahibganj	2016-17
51.	Rural Development	DRDA	Jamtara	2010-11
52.	Rural Development	DRDA	Khunti	2016-17

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Sl. No.	Department	Name of the office	District	Audited up to
53.	Education (H&T)	Birla Institute of Technology Mesra, Ranchi	Ranchi	2016-17
54.	Aviation	Civil Aviation Authority, Ranchi	Ranchi	2016-17
55.	Information Technology	Jharkhand Institute of Application for promotion (JAP-IT)	Ranchi	2013-14
56.	Information Technology	Jharkhand Space Application Centre, Dhurwa, Ranchi	Ranchi	2007-08
57.	Social Welfare	Jharkhand Pollution Control Board, Ranchi	Ranchi	2006-07
58.	IT & e-Governance	State Information Commission	Ranchi	2015-16
59.	Industry	Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority, Ranchi	Ranchi	2021-22
60.	Industry	Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority, Bokaro	Bokaro	2022-23
61.	Industry	Jharkhand Industrial Area Development Authority, Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	2021-22
62.	Forest	Lac Treatment Plant, Latehar	Latehar	2008-09
63.	Agriculture	National Horticulture Mission, Jharkhand	Ranchi	July 2023 (compliance audit)
64.	Education (H&T)	Science & Technology Council, Govt. of Jharkhand	Ranchi	July 2023 (compliance audit)
65.	Biotechnology	Lac Cultivation Crop in forest, Doranda	Ranchi	2008-09
66.	Animal Husbandry	Bacon Factory, Kanke, Ranchi	Ranchi	2009-10
67.	Law	High Court Legal Services Committee, Ranchi	Ranchi	2008-09
68.	Tourism, Art, Culture and Youth Affairs Department	Jharkhand State Hindu Religion Trust Council	Ranchi	Not audited
69.	Forest	Jharkhand Bio-Diversity Board/ Council, Doranda, Ranchi	Ranchi	2021-22
70.	Industry	Chief Executive Officer, Jharkhand State Khadi and Village Industries Board, Ranchi	Ranchi	2019-20
71.	Health	Director, R.K. Mission, TB sanatorium, Tipudana	Ranchi	2005-06
72.	Education	Jharkhand Mahila Samakhya Society, Kadru Ranchi	Ranchi	2005-06
73.	Forest	Executive Director, Wasteland Development Board	Ranchi	Not audited
74.	Forest	Forest Development Authority	Ranchi	Not audited
75.	Information and Public Relation	Government Press	Ranchi	Not audited
76.	Education	Director, R.K. Mission Ashram, Morabadi	Ranchi	2007-08
77.	Forest	Jharkhand Udyaan Samittee (JharParks)	Ranchi	2022-23

Source: Permanent Audit Programme Register maintained in the office of the Accountant General (Audit), Jharkhand

Appendix 5.1

List of government companies/government controlled other companies, under the purview of CAG Audit, whose accounts for any of the last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) have been received upto 30 September 2023

(Reference: Paragraph 5.4)

S. N.	Name of the PSUs	Date of Registration/Incorporation	Accounts prepared up to	Audit completed up to
Power (functional)				
1	Jharkhand Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited (JBVNL)	23.10.2013	2021-22	2021-22
2	Jharkhand Urja Sancharan Nigam Limited (JUSNL)	23.10.2013	2020-21	2020-21
3	Jharkhand Urja Utpadan Nigam Limited (JUUNL)	23.10.2013	2021-22	2021-22
Power (non-functional)				
4	Jharbihar Colliery Limited (Non-working) (JCL)	18.06.2009	2021-22	2021-22
5	Patratu Energy Limited (Non-working) (PEL)	26.10.2012	2021-22	2021-22
6	Karanpura Energy Limited (Non-working) (KEL)	19.09.2008	2021-22	2021-22
Non-power (functional)				
1	Jharkhand Police Housing Corporation Limited	13.03.2002	2021-22	2021-22
2	Greater Ranchi Development Agency Limited	10.01.2003	2021-22	2021-22
3	Jharkhand Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	15.12.2004	2021-22	2021-22
4	Jharkhand Silk Textile & Handicraft Development Corporation Limited	23.08.2006	2021-22	2021-22
5	Jharkhand Urban Infrastructure Development Company Limited	19.11.2013	2021-22	2021-22
6	Jharkhand Plastic Park Limited	27.09.2016	2021-22	2021-22
7	Jharkhand Railway Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	06.07.2018	2021-22	2021-22
8	Jharkhand Medical & Health Infrastructure Procurement Development Corporation Limited	24.05.2013	2020-21	2020-21
9	Jharkhand State Building Construction Corporation Limited	05.12.2015	2021-22	2021-22
10	Ranchi Smart City Corporation Limited*	30.09.2016	2021-22	2020-21

* Audit entrustment was given from 2020-21.

Appendix 5.2
Functional PSUs with arrears of accounts for more than three years/first accounts not received/ not due
(Reference: Paragraph 5.4)

S. N.	Name of SPSE	Date of Registration/ Incorporation	Period of latest finalised accounts
Government Companies			
Power			
1	Jharkhand Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	16.09.2013	2017-18
2	Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited	26.11.1987	2015-16
Non-Power			
3	Jharkhand Tourism Development Corporation Limited	22.03.2002	2009-10
4	Jharkhand State Minorities Finance Corporation Limited	15.03.2012	2019-20
5	Jharkhand State Mineral Development Corporation Limited	07.05.2002	2017-18
6	Jharkhand State Beverages Corporation Limited	26.11.2010	2015-16
7	Jharkhand Hill Area Lift Irrigation Corporation Limited	22.03.2002	2016-17
8	Jharkhand State Forest Development Corporation Limited	27.03.2002	2018-19
9	Jharkhand Communication Network Limited	28.01.2017	2018-19
10	Jharkhand Urban Transport Corporation Limited	20.09.2016	2017-18
11	Jharkhand State Agriculture Development Corporation Limited	20.01.2016	2019-20
12	Jharkhand Film Development Corporation Limited	07.09.2016	2019-20
13	Adityapur Electronic manufacturing cluster Limited	17.11.2016	2018-19
14	Jharkhand State Food & Civil Supply Corporation Limited*	18.06.2010	Pending since incorporation
15	Atal Bihari Vajpayee Innovation Lab*	26.12.2018	
16	Jharkhand Exploration & Mining Corporation Limited*	27.01.2022	

* PSEs which have not submitted/finalised their first accounts.

Appendix 5.3
Net present value of State Government Investment
(Reference: Paragraph 5.8.3)

(₹ 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 loans given by the State government during the year[1]	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	RORR (in per cent)
i	ii	iii	iv	v(iii+iv)	vi	vii(ii+v)	viii{vii*(1+vi)/100}	ix[{vii*vi}/100]	x	xi(x×100/viii)
Equity Investment till 2018-19	6,097.41	4,379.14	0.00	4,379.14	7.98	6,114.49	6,602.42	487.94	-941.56	-14.26
2019-20	6,602.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.34	6,602.42	7,021.02	418.59	-1,608.46	-22.91
2020-21	7,021.02	643.00	0.00	643.00	6.13	7,664.02	8,133.82	469.80	-2,690.70	-33.08
2021-22	8,133.82	96.90	0.00	96.90	5.76	8,230.72	8,704.81	474.09	-2,544.15	-29.23
2022-23	8,704.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	8,704.81	9,183.58	478.76	0.00	0.00
Total		5,119.04	0.00	5,119.04					-7,784.87	

Source: Latest finalized Annual Accounts of SPSEs as on 30th September 2023 and information furnished by the SPSEs

Glossary of terms, basis of calculations and Acronyms used in the Report

Terms	Basis of calculation and explanation
Rate of Growth (ROG)	$[(\text{Current year Amount} / \text{Previous year Amount}) - 1] * 100$
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services
Average interest paid by the State	$\text{Interest payment} / [(\text{Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities} + \text{Current year's Fiscal Liabilities}) / 2] * 100$
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Average Interest Rate
Quantum spread	Debt stock * Interest spread
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	$\text{Interest Received} [(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances}) / 2] * 100$
Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipt – Revenue Expenditure
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances – Revenue Receipts – Miscellaneous Capital Receipts
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Deficit – Interest payments
Buoyancy ratios	<i>Revenue buoyancy w.r.t. GSDP</i> = Rate of growth of Revenue Receipts ÷ Rate of growth of GSDP <i>State's Own Revenue buoyancy w.r.t. GSDP</i> = Rate of growth of Own revenue ÷ Rate of growth of GSDP.
Debt sustainability	The Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GSDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt therefore also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.
Debt stabilisation	A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rate or cost of public borrowings, the debt-GSDP ratio is likely to be stable provided primary balances are either zero or positive or are moderately negative. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate – interest rate) and quantum spread (Debt*rate spread), debt sustainability condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or debt would stabilise eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.
Sufficiency of non-debt receipts	Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. Debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.

Terms	Basis of calculation and explanation
Net availability of borrowed funds	Defined as the ratio of the debt redemption (Principal + Interest Payments) to total debt receipts and indicates the extent to which the debt receipts are used in debt redemption indicating the net availability of borrowed funds.
Appropriation Accounts	Appropriation Accounts present the total amount of funds (Original and Supplementary) authorised by the Legislative Assembly in the budget grants under each voted grants and charged appropriation vis-à-vis the actual expenditure incurred against each and the unspent provisions or excess under each grant or appropriation. Any expenditure in excess of the grants requires regularisation by the Legislature.
Autonomous bodies	Autonomous Bodies (usually registered Societies or Statutory Corporations) are set up whenever it is felt that certain functions need to be discharged outside the governmental set up with some amount of independence and flexibility without day-to-day interference of the Governmental machinery.
Committed expenditure	The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account mainly consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages, pensions and subsidies on which the present executive has limited control.
State implementing agencies	State Implementing Agency includes any Organisation/ Institution including Non-Governmental Organisation which is authorised by the State Government to receive the funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State Implementation Society for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan and State Health Mission for National Rural Health Mission, etc.
Contingency Fund	Legislature Assembly has by law established a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest into which is paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said fund is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made by him out of it for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Legislature Assembly by law under Article 115 or Article 116 of the Constitution.
Consolidated Fund of the State	The fund constituted under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India into which all receipts, revenues and loans flow. All expenditure from the CFI is by appropriation: voted or charged. It consists of two main divisions namely Revenue Account (Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure) and Capital Account (Public Debt and Loans, etc.).
Contingent liability	Contingent liabilities may or may not be incurred by an entity depending on the outcome of a future event such as a court case.
Sinking Fund	A Fund into which the government sets aside money over time, in order to retire its debt.

Terms	Basis of calculation and explanation
Guarantee Redemption Fund	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. As per the terms of the Guarantee Redemption Fund, the State Government was required to contribute an amount equal to at least 1/5 th of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus an amount likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees during the year.
Internal Debt	Internal Debt comprises regular loans from the public in India, also termed 'Debt raised in India'. It is confined to loans credited to the Consolidated Fund.
Primary revenue expenditure	Primary revenue expenditure means revenue expenditure excluding interest payments.
Re-appropriation	Means the transfer of funds from one Primary unit of appropriation to another such unit.
Surrenders of unspent provision	Departments of the State Government are to surrender to the Finance Ministry, before the close of the financial year, all the anticipated unspent provisions noticed in the grants or appropriations controlled by them. The Finance Ministry is to communicate the acceptance of such surrenders, as are accepted by them to the Audit Officer and/or the Accounts Officer, as the case may be, before the close of the financial year.
Supplementary grants	If the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of the Constitution to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for the supplementary or additional expenditure upon some 'new service' not contemplated in the original budget for that year, Government is to obtain supplementary grants or appropriations in accordance with the provision of Article 115 (1) of the Constitution.
Suspense and Miscellaneous	Items of receipts and payments which cannot at once be taken to a final head of receipt or charge owing to lack of information as to their nature or for any other reasons, may be held temporarily under the major head "8658-Suspense Account" in the sector "L. Suspense and Miscellaneous" of the Accounts, (Footnotes under the major head in the list of major/minor heads of account may be referred to for further guidance). A service receipt of which full particulars are not given must not be taken to the head "Suspense Account" but should be credited to the minor head "Other Receipt" under the revenue major head to which it appears to belong pending eventual transfer to the credit of the correct head on receipt of detailed particulars.
Public Accounts committee	A Committee constituted by the Legislative Assembly for the examination of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the appropriation accounts of the State, the annual financial accounts of the State or such other accounts or financial matters as are laid before it or which the Committee deems necessary to scrutinise.

Acronyms	Full Form
AC Bill	Abstract Contingent Bill
AE	Aggregate Expenditure
BE	Budget Estimates
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CE	Capital Expenditure
DC Bill	Detailed Contingent Bill
DE	Development Expenditure
GOI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
RE	Revenue Expenditure
RR	Revenue Receipts
S&W	Salaries and Wages
SAR	Separate Audit Report
SSE	Social Sector Expenditure
TE	Total Expenditure
FFC	Fourteenth Finance Commission
UC	Utilisation Certificate
VAT	Value Added Tax

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