



सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts At A Glance for the year 2017-18



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Government of Tripura

Preface

I am happy to present the twentieth issue of our annual Publication, the 'Accounts at a glance' for the year 2017-18 which provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

The Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the grant- wise expenditure against provisions approved by the State Legislature and depict explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds allocated.

Finance and Appropriation Accounts are prepared annually by my office under the direction of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State.

This is an academic publication and so in case of any discrepancy between figures in this publication and that of Finance and Appropriation Accounts the letter shall prevail.

We look forward to reader's feedback that would help us in improving the publication.

Agartala
Date: 06 August, 2019

Accountant General (A&E),
Tripura

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

VISION

(The vision of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become.)

We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognised for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide independent assurance to our stakeholders: the Legislature, the Executive and the Public—that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

MISSION

(Our mission enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today.)

CORE VALUES

(Our core values are the guiding beacons for all that we do and give us the benchmarks for assessing our performance.)

- ▶ Independence
- ▶ Objectivity
- ▶ Integrity
- ▶ Reliability
- ▶ Professional Excellence
- ▶ Transparency
- ▶ Positive Approach

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Chapter I

Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tripura collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Tripura. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by 9 District Treasuries, 1 e-Treasury, 53 Public Works Divisions, 39 Forest Divisions, accounts rendered by the other states/accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month, a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Tripura. The AG (A&E) also prepares, annually, Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit), Tripura and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

Government accounts are kept in three parts:

Structure of Government Accounts

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND

All revenue received by the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon) form the Consolidated Fund.
All expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon), are met from this fund.

The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, not provided in the budget, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
The corpus of this fund for the Government of Tripura is `10.00 crore.

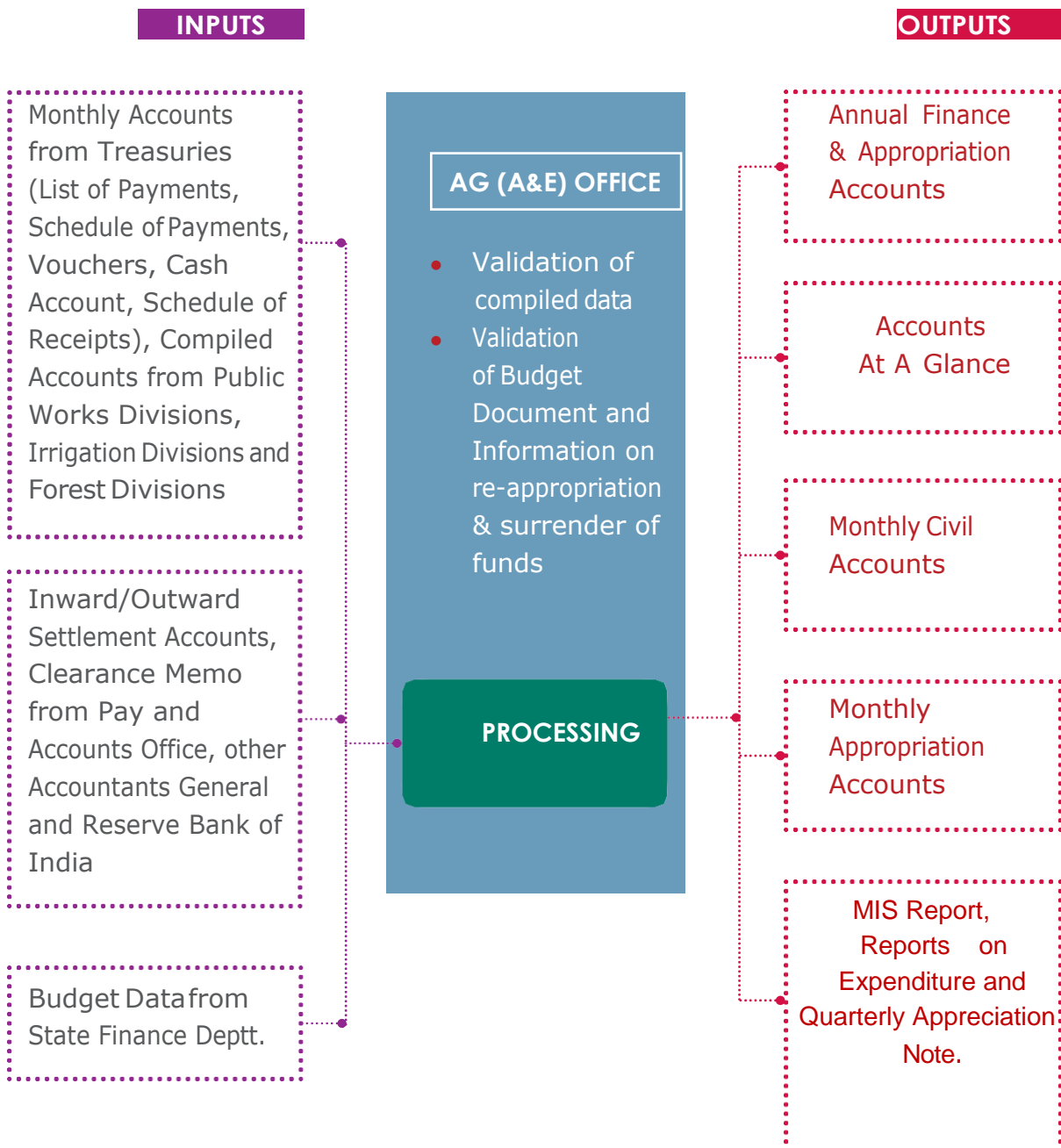
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND

Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT

In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part 1), 'Deposits', 'Advances' [in respect of which Government incurs a liability to pay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and recoveries of the latter (Advances)], 'Remittances' and 'Suspense'(embracing all merely adjusting heads under which shall appear such transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles) shall be recorded. The initial debits or credits of these heads will be cleared eventually by corresponding receipts or payments either within the same circle or in another account circle or by booking to the final heads of accounts.

1.2.2. Compilation of Accounts

Flow diagram for Accounts Compilation



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains detailed statements (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organizations for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2017-18, the Government of India (GoI) released `426.74 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Tripura. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Financial highlight of year 2017-18

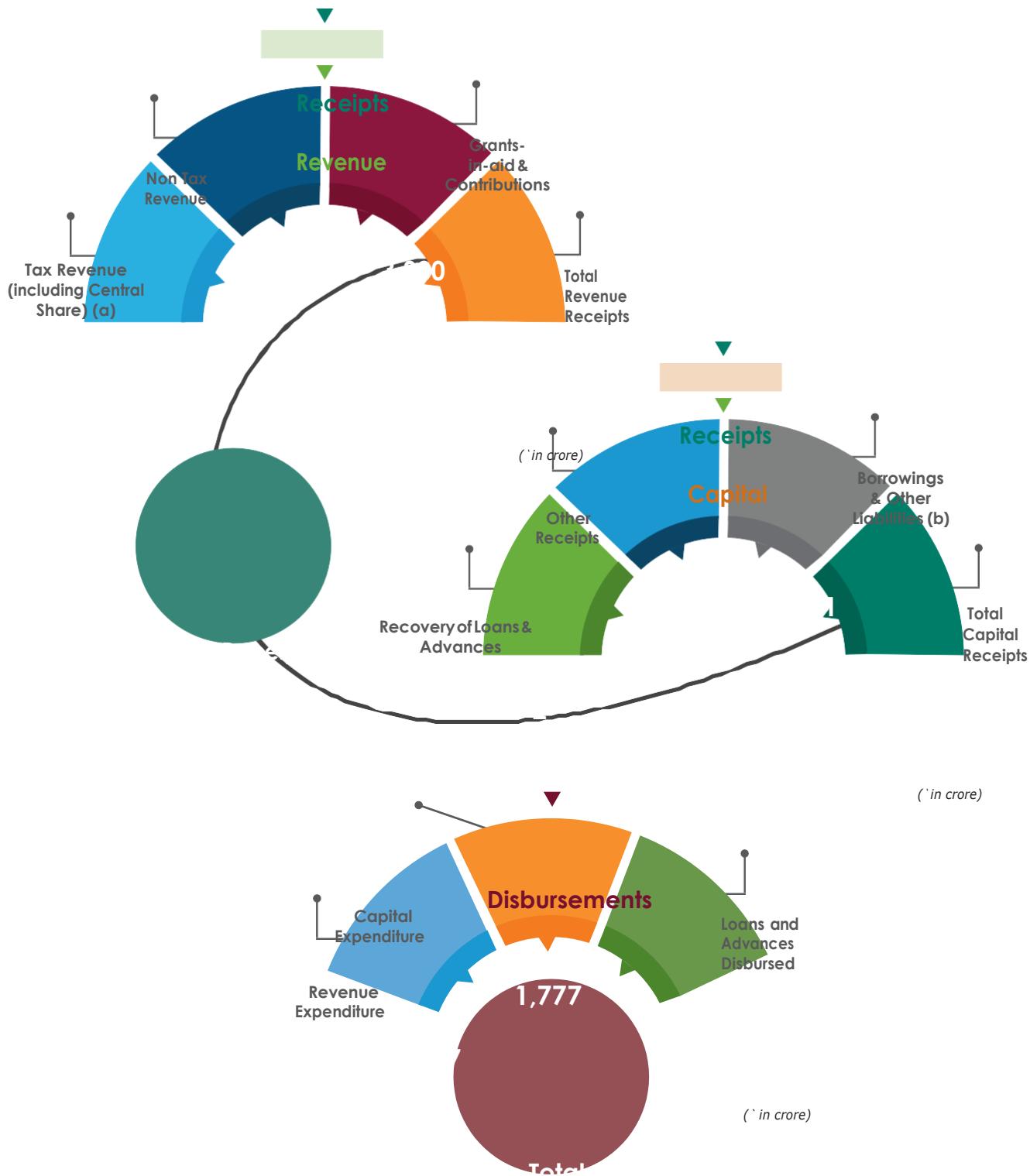
The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2017-18:

Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimates (`in crore)	Actuals (`in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP #
1.	Tax Revenue (including Central Share) (a)	5,950	5,745	96.55	14.48
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	290	493	170.00	1.24
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	7,313	3,830	52.37	9.65
4.	<i>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</i>	13,553	10,068	74.29	25.38
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	2	2	100.00	0.00
6.	Other Receipts	...	...	...	0.00
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities (b)	2,402	2,071	86.23	5.22
8.	<i>Capital Receipts (5+6+7)</i>	2,404	2,073	86.23	5.23
9.	<i>Total Receipts (4+8)</i>	15,957	12,141	76.09	30.60
10.	<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>	11,751	10,357	88.14	26.11
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	1,055	887	84.08	2.23
12.	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	4,206	1,777	42.25	4.48
13.	<i>Loans and Advances Disbursed</i>	14	7	50.00	0.02
14.	<i>Total Expenditure (10+12+13)</i>	15,957	12,141	76.09	30.60
15.	<i>Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) (4-10)</i>	(+) 1,802	(-) 289	...	...
16.	<i>Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-14)</i>	(-) 2,402	(-) 2,071	86.21	5.22

GSDP figure of 2017-18 is `39,670 crore as communicated by Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

* Percentage is negligible, hence shown as 0.

Receipts and disbursements in year 2017-18



(a) Includes share of net tax proceed assigned to the state amounting to `4322 crore (State Government own Tax Receipt were `1,423 crore which was 3.59 per cent to GSDP).

(b) Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursement) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursement) of Public Account + Net of opening and closing cash balance.

1.3.3 Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorization of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as “charged” on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be “voted”. The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. The budget of the Tripura has 2 Charged Appropriations 13 Grants (both voted and charged) and 47 voted Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the government of Tripura against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of `4,858 crore (27.94 per cent of budget estimates of `17,390 crore) and over-estimation of `25 crore (16.67 per cent of budget estimates of `108 crore) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Law Department, Revenue Department, Public Works (R&B) Department, Public Works (WR) Department, Tribal Welfare Department, Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department, Agriculture Department and Planning and Co-operation showed substantial savings.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain liquidity by making good the deficiency in the agreed minimum cash balance (`0.29 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2017-18, the Government of Tripura did not availed any Ways and Means advance.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below i.e. `0.29 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2017-18, there was no overdraft of the State.

1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The state had a Revenue Deficit of `289 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of `2,071 crore in 2017-18. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (`1032 crore), increase in Public Account (`1,332 crore) and net decrease of opening and closing cash balance (`293 crore). Around 76 per cent of the revenue receipts (`10,068 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (`4,977 crore), interest payments (`887 crore) and pensions (`1,606 crore).

Sources and Application of Funds

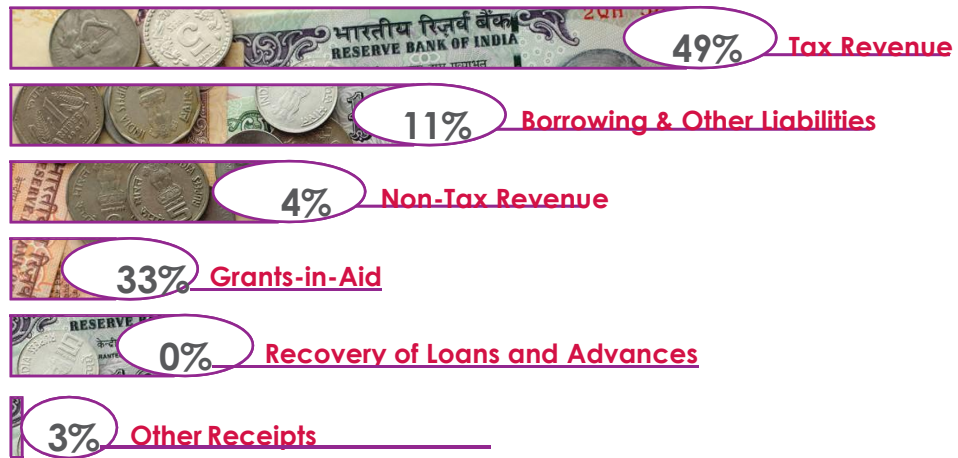
		(` in crore)
		AMOUNT
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2017	(-)301
	Revenue Receipts	10,068
	Capital Receipts	...
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	2
	Public Debt	1,333
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	1,254
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	112
	Deposits Received	431
	Civil Advances Repaid	18
	Suspense Account	29,462*
	Remittances	1,436
	Contingency Fund	...
	TOTAL	43,815
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	10,357
Capital Expenditure		1,777
Loans Given		7
Repayment of Public Debt (including Ways and Means Advances)		301
Appropriation to Contingency Fund		...
Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.		734
Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds		127
Deposits Repaid		324
Civil Advances Given		18
Suspense Account		28,710**
Remittances		1,468
Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2018		(-)8
TOTAL		43,815

Note: (*) Includes `29,320 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

(**) `28,603 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

1.4.4 Where the ` came from?

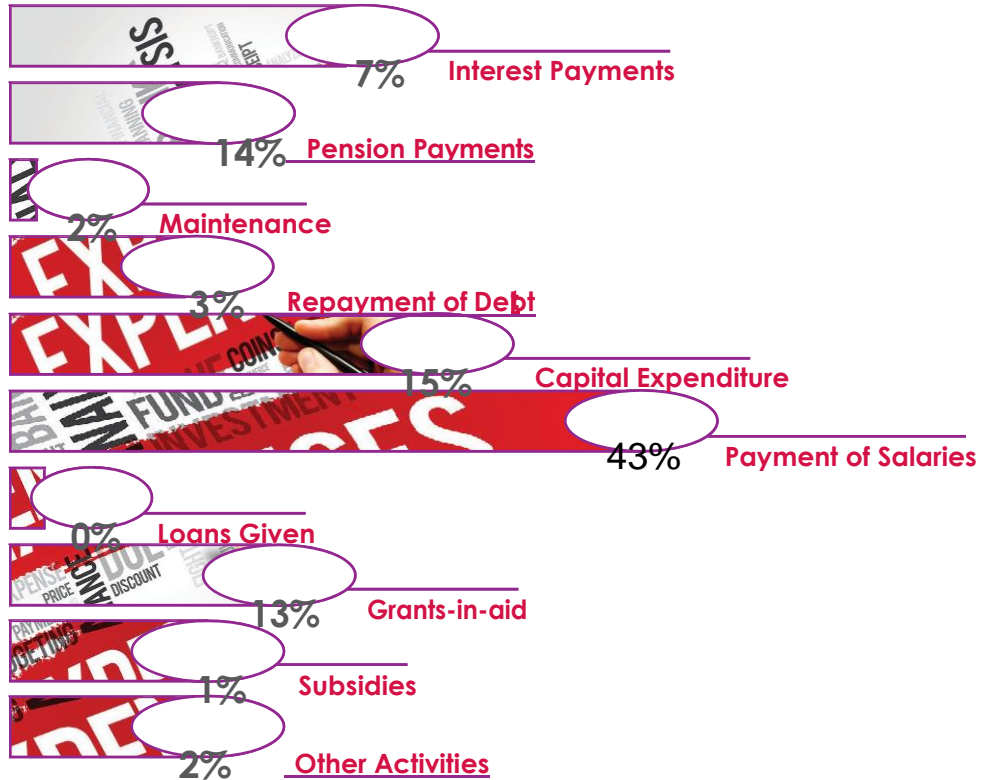
Actual Receipts (percentage of total receipts)



(Amount of Loans and Advances was only ` 2 crore which is negligible hence value shown as zero)

1.4.5 Where the ` went?

Actual Expenditure (percentage of total expenditure)



During the year 2017-18, Revenue Deficit of `289 crore (`790 crore Revenue Surplus in 2016-17) and fiscal deficit of `2,071 crore (`2,530 crore deficit in 2016-17). The fiscal deficit constituted 17 per cent of total expenditure.

(Amount of Loans and Advances was only ` 7 crore which is negligible hence value shown as zero)

What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?

DEFICIT

Refers to the gap between revenue and expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in financial management.

Refers to the gap between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure. Revenue expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of government and ideally, should be fully met from revenue receipts.

REVENUE DEFICIT/SURPLUS

FISCAL DEFICIT/SURPLUS

Refers to the gap between total receipts (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings and ideally should be invested in capital projects.

1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The Government of Tripura has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2017-18 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed there under, were as follows:

Sl. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (` in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Deficit	289	Eliminated by 2011-12	Not Achieved during the year
2	Fiscal Deficit	2,071	3 per cent of GSDP or less	Not Achieved during the year
3	Debt and other obligation	7,636	Not exceeding 40 per cent of GSDP	Achieved during the year

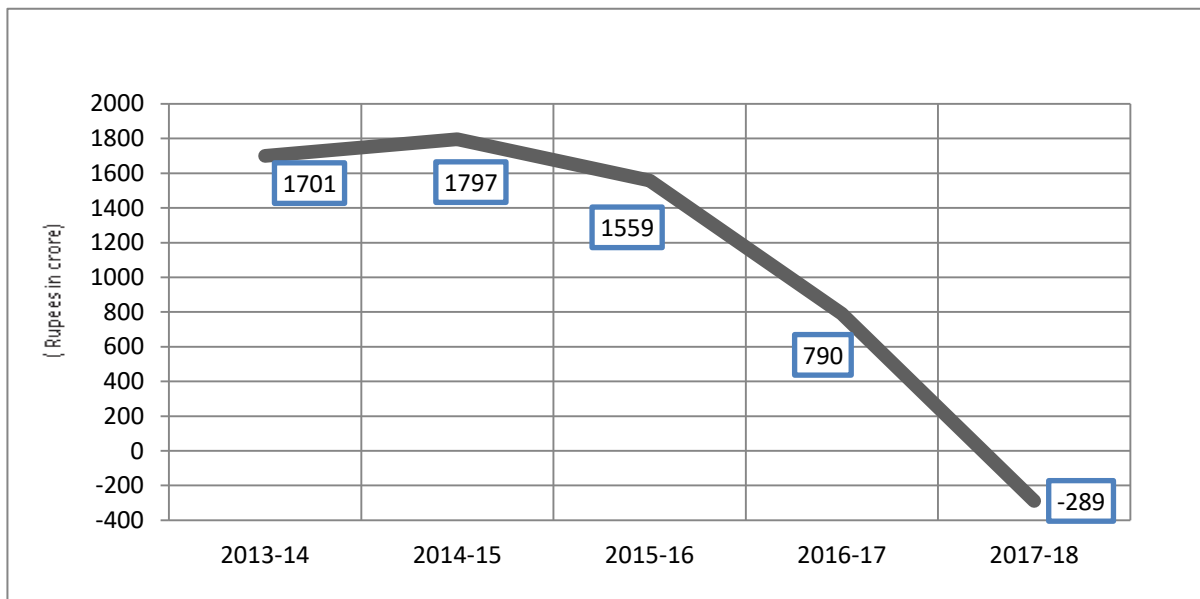
(*) GSDP figure of 2017-18 is ` 39670 crore as communicated by Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

The State Government had made disclosures to the Legislature required under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2005.

The State Government had revenue Surplus of ₹790 crore in 2016-17 and ₹289 crore revenue deficit during the year 2017-18. Fiscal deficit decreased by ₹458 crore from ₹2,530 crore in 2016-17 to ₹2,071 crore in the current year.

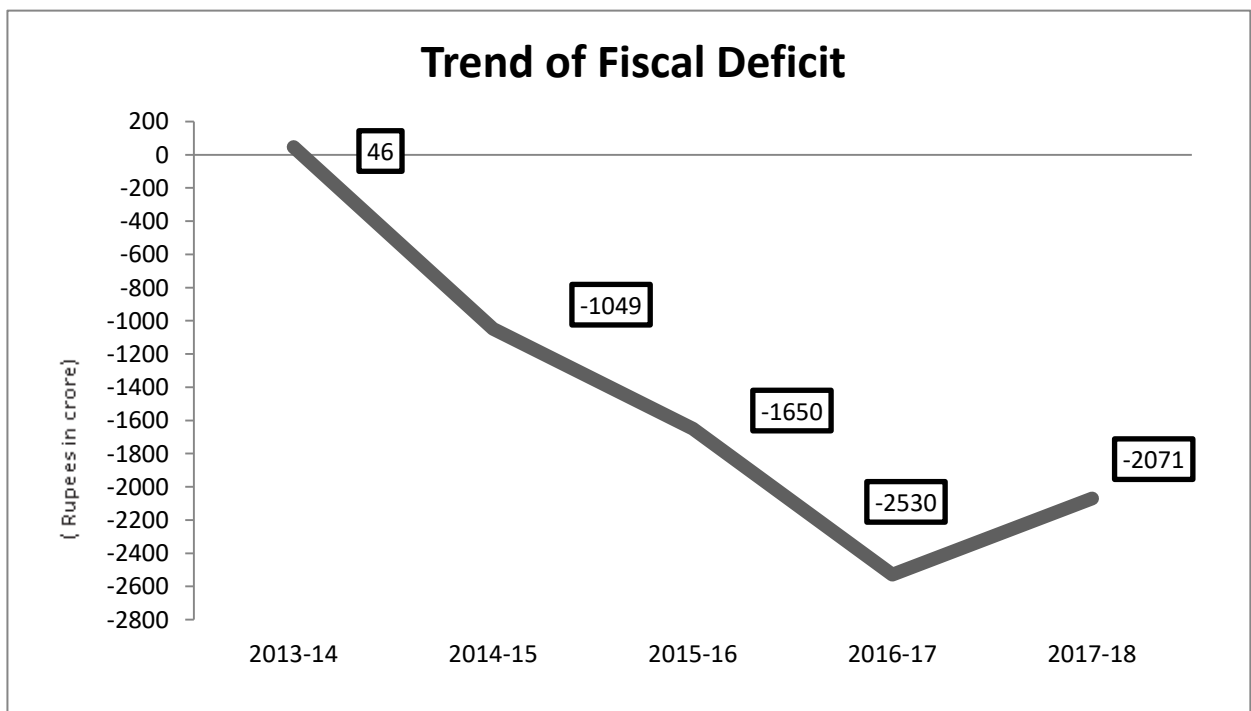
1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus

Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



1.5.2 Trend of fiscal Deficit/Surplus

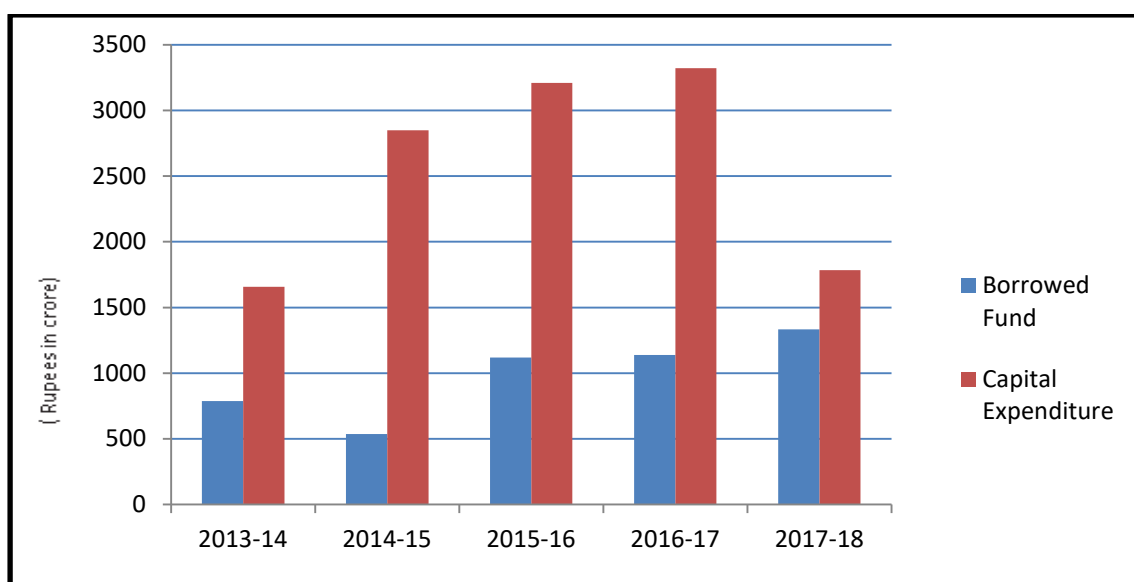
Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.5.3 Proportion of gross borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(` in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2013-14	787	1,657
2014-15	537	2,848
2015-16	1,120	3,210
2016-17	1,139	3,321
2017-18	1,333	1,784



The governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government spent full amount of the borrowings of the current year (`1,333 crore) on capital expenditure (`1,784 crore) inclusive of disbursement of Loans and Advances given by the State Government (`7 crore).

Chapter II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2017-18 were ₹12,141 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

The revenue receipts of the government comprise three components viz. Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue and Grants-in-aid received from the Union Government.

TAX REVENUE

Comprises taxes collected and retained by the state and State's share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.

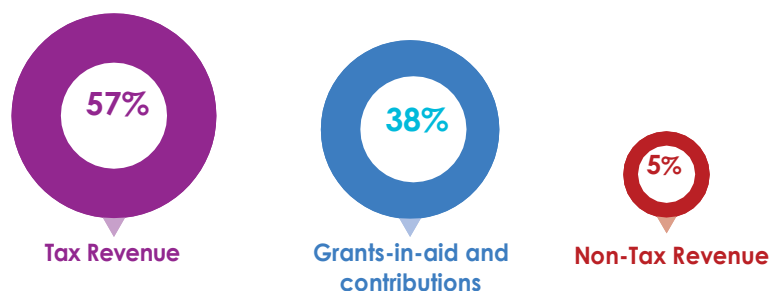
Includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.

NON-TAX REVENUE

GRANTS-IN-AID

Grants-in-aid represent Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" and "Aid, Material and Equipment" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institution, Autonomous bodies etc.

Revenue Receipts



2.21 Revenue Receipts Components (2017-18)

Components		Actuals (`in crore)	Per Cent to Revenue Receipt
A.	Tax Revenue*	5,745	57.06
	Goods and Services Tax	978	9.71
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,484	24.67
	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	45	0.45
	Taxes on Commodities & Services	2,238	22.23
B.	Non-Tax Revenue	493	4.90
	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	292	2.90
	General Services	85	0.84
	Social Services	8	0.09
	Economic Services	108	1.07
C.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	3,830	38.04
	Total –Revenue Receipts	10,068	100.00

*Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (received from the Government of India).

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

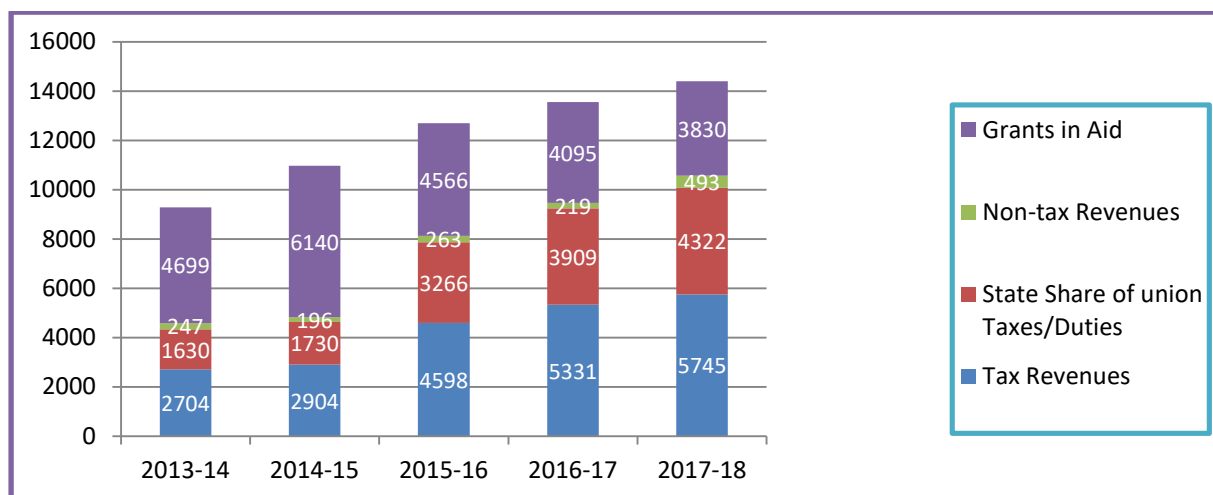
(`in crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	1,074 (4)	1,174 (4)	1,332 (4)	1,422 (4)	1,423 (4)
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	1,630 (6)	1,730 (6)	3,266 (10)	3,909 (11)	4,322 (11)
Non-Tax Revenues	247 (1)	196 (1)	263 (1)	219 (1)	493 (1)
Grants in Aid	4,699 (18)	6,140 (20)	4,566 (13)	4,095 (11)	3,830 (10)
Total Revenue Receipts	7,650 (29)	9,240 (30)	9,427 (28)	9,645 (26)	10,068 (25)
GSDP	26,810	30,922	33,496	36,880	39,670

Note: Figures in parentheses represent *percentage* to GSDP.

Though the GSDP increased by 7.56 per cent in 2017-18 as compared to previous year, growth in revenue receipts was 4.38 *per cent*. The total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) increased by 7.77 per cent, the non-tax revenue increased by 125.11 *per cent* and the grants-in-aid decreased by 6.47 per cent as compared to previous year

Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts



2.3 Tax Revenue

(`in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
a. Goods and Services Tax	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	978 (2.46)
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	945 (3.52)	1,075 (3.47)	1,792 (5.34)	2,169 (5.88)	2,484 (6.26)
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	49 (0.18)	50 (0.16)	49 (0.14)	58 (0.15)	45 (0.11)
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,710 (6.38)	1,779 (5.31)	2,757 (8.23)	3,104 (8.41)	2,238 (5.64)
Total Tax Revenues	2,704 (10.08)	2,904 (9.39)	4,598 (13.72)	5,331 (14.45)	5,745 (14.48)
GSDP	26,810	30,922	33,496	36,880	39,670

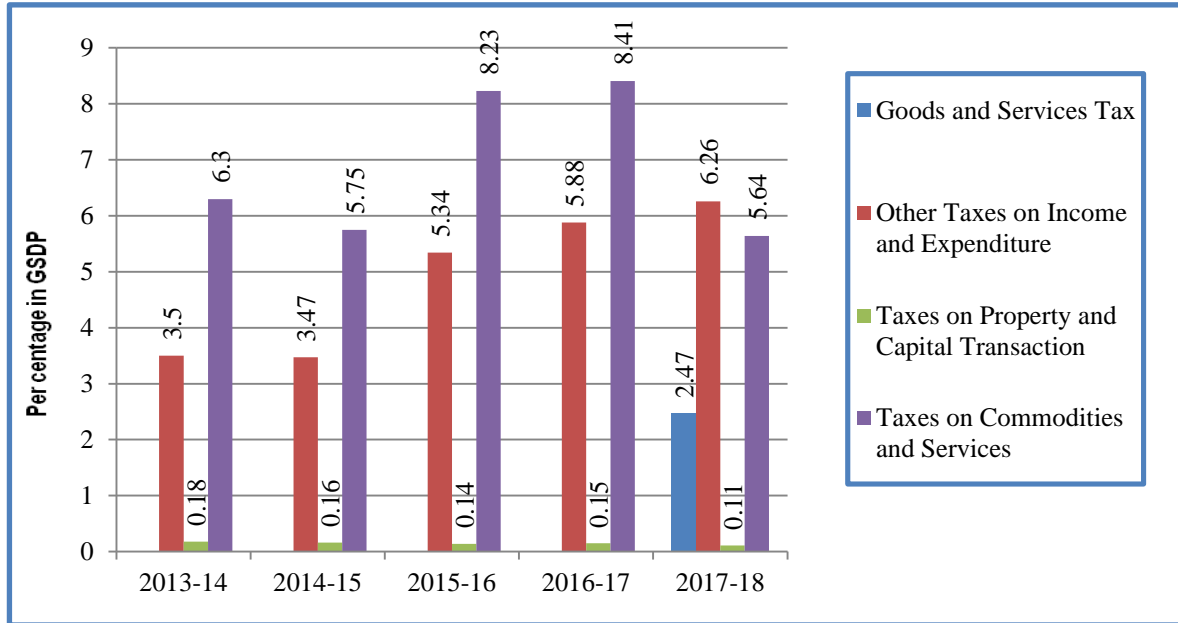
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

* Not Applicable.

The increase in total tax revenue during 2017-18 was mainly attributable to increase in allocation of State share by `413 crore from Government of India as compared to last year.



Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



2.3.1 State's own Tax and State's share of Union Taxes

Tax Revenue of the State Government comes from two sources viz. State's own tax collections and devolution of Union taxes.

Year	Tax Revenue in crore	State share of Union Taxes/Duties in crore	State's Own tax Revenue	
			Tax Revenue in crore	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2013-14	2,704	1,630	1,074	4.1
2014-15	2,904	1,730	1,174	3.8
2015-16	4,598	3,266	1,332	3.9
2016-17	5,331	3,909	1,422	3.9
2017-18	5,745	4,322	1,423	3.6

Following table depicts the comparative position about tax revenue received from the two sources over a period of five years:

(`in crore)

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
State's own Tax collection	1,074	1,174	1,132	1,422	1,423
Devolution of Union Taxes	1,630	1,730	3,206	3,909	4,322
Total Tax Revenue	2,704	2,904	4,598	5,331	5,745
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	40	40	25	27	25

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue has been declined from 40 *Per cent* to 25 *Per cent* during the period from 2013-14 to 2017-18.

2.3.2 Trend in State's Own Tax collection over the past five year

(`in crore)

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. State Goods and Services Tax	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	480
2. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	837	910	1058	1113	612
3. State Excise	115	139	144	163	187
4 Taxes on Vehicles	37	36	38	44	54
5. Stamp and Registration fees	39	38	42	42	40
6. Taxes and Duties on electricity	2	3	2	2	1
7. Land Revenue	8	11	6	13	4
8. Other Taxes	36	37	42	45	45
Total State's own Taxes	1,074	1,174	1,332	1,422	1,423

* Not Applicable

2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(`in crore)

Taxes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.					
Revenue collection	35	39	40	42	42
Expenditure on collection	0.16	0.20	0.16	0.00	0.02
Cost of tax collection	0.46 %	0.51%	0.40%	0.00%	0.05%
2. State Excise					
Revenue collection	115	139	144	163	187
Expenditure on collection	2	1.91	2.60	5.21	8.37
Cost of tax collection	1.74%	1.37%	1.80%	3.20%	4.48%
3. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers					
Revenue collection	37	36	38	44	54
Expenditure on collection	2	2.33	2.84	3.14	3.86
Cost of tax collection	5.41 %	6.47%	7.47%	7.14%	7.15%
4. Stamp and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection	39	38	42	42	40
Expenditure on collection	2	2.68	1.38	1.60	3.70
Cost of tax collection	5.13 %	7.05%	3.29%	3.81%	9.25%
5. Sales Tax/VAT					
Revenue collection	837	910	1058	1113	612
Expenditure on collection	8	11.42	12.63	17.39	30.48
Cost of tax collection	0.96 %	1.25%	1.29%	1.56%	4.98%

The expenditure on collection of Stamps and Registration, Sales Tax/VAT and State Excise was very high as compared to other taxes.

2.5 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(`in crore)

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	62
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	437
Corporation Tax	548	604	1032	1255	1,324
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	361	431	721	872	1,118
Taxes on Wealth	1	1	0*	3	0*
Customs	266	280	522	540	436
Union Excise Duties	188	158	431	616	456
Service Tax	265	255	558	623	489
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	1	1	2	0*	0*
State's share of Union Taxes/Duties	1,630	1,730	3,266	3,909	4,322
Total Tax Revenue	2,704	2,904	4,598	5,331	5,745
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	60	60	71	73	75

* Not Applicable

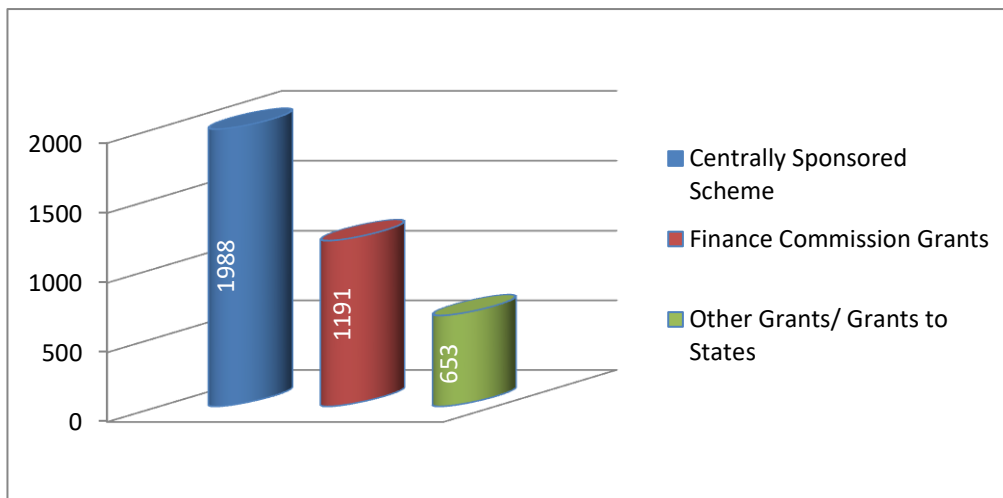
Government of Tripura received ranging between 60 per cent to 75 per cent share of total Tax

Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union taxes during the period 2013-14 to 2017-18.

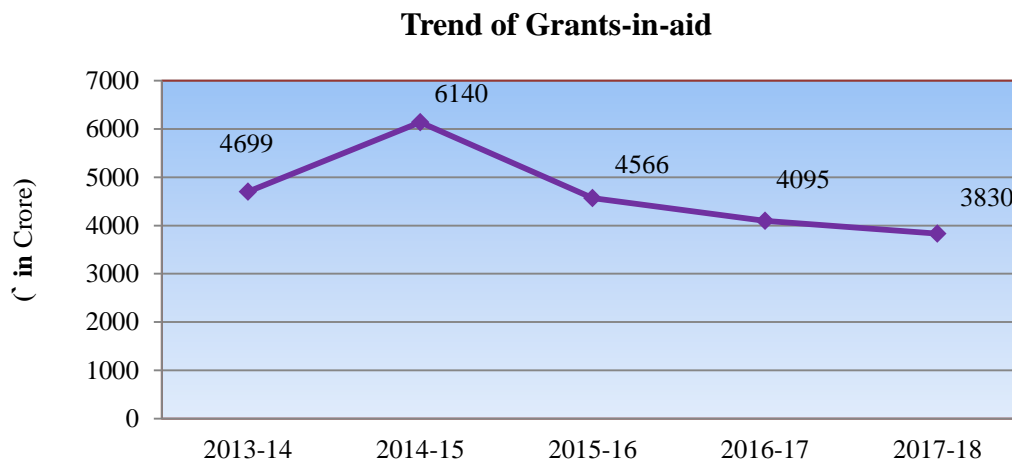
2.6 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, grant for State Schemes, Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2017-18 under Grants -in-aid were ` 3,830 crore (includes the refund of unutilized amount of ` 2 crore of previous year under Other Grants) as shown below:

Grants-in-Aid



Trend of Grants-in-aid



2.7 Public Debt

Trend of position of Public Debt over the past five year

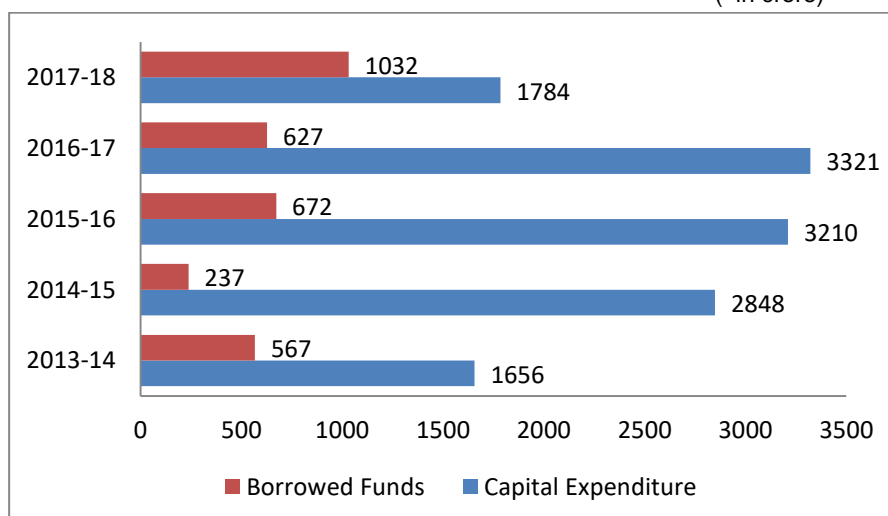
(` in crore)

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Internal Debt	611	263	698	655	1,063
Central Loans	(-)44	(-)26	(-)26	(-)28	(-)31
Total	567	237	672	627	1,032

During the year 2017-18, three loans totaling `1,137 crore were raised from the open market at interest rates varying from 7.27 *per cent* to 7.50 *per cent* and the same are redeemable during the period between 2026-27. In addition, the State Government raised loan of ` 195 crore from the financial institutions and ` 1 crore from Government of India. Thus the total Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2017-18 aggregated to ` 1,333 crore and repaid ` 301 crore during the year.

Net Borrowed funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure

(` in crore)



Chapter III

Expenditure

3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is used to meet the day-to-day running of the organization. Capital expenditure is used to create permanent assets, or to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities.

In Government accounts, the expenditure is classified at top level into three sectors: General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. The significant areas of expenditure covered under these sectors are mentioned in the table given below:

● GENERAL SERVICES

Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Interest and Pension etc.

Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply and Welfare of SC-ST etc.

● SOCIAL SERVICES

● ECONOMIC SERVICES

Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries and Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates as per Appropriation Accounts during the past five years is given on next page:

(`in crore)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Budget Estimates	7141	8302	8546	10004	11751
Actual	5949	7443	7868	8855	10357
Gap	1192	859	678	1149	1394
Percentage of variation of Actual against BE	17	10	8	11	12

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years)

There was a shortfall (by 12 per cent) of revenue expenditure against budget estimates in 2017-18, the State Government faced with the problem of generating revenue surplus in terms of the FRBM Act and there is a revenue deficit of `289 crore during the year.

Around 74 *per cent* of the total revenue expenditure during 2017-18 was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries and Wages (`5,009 crore) Interest payment (` 887 crore) and Pensions (`1,606 crore) and subsidies (`117 crore).

The position of committed and uncommitted revenue expenditure over the last five years is given below:

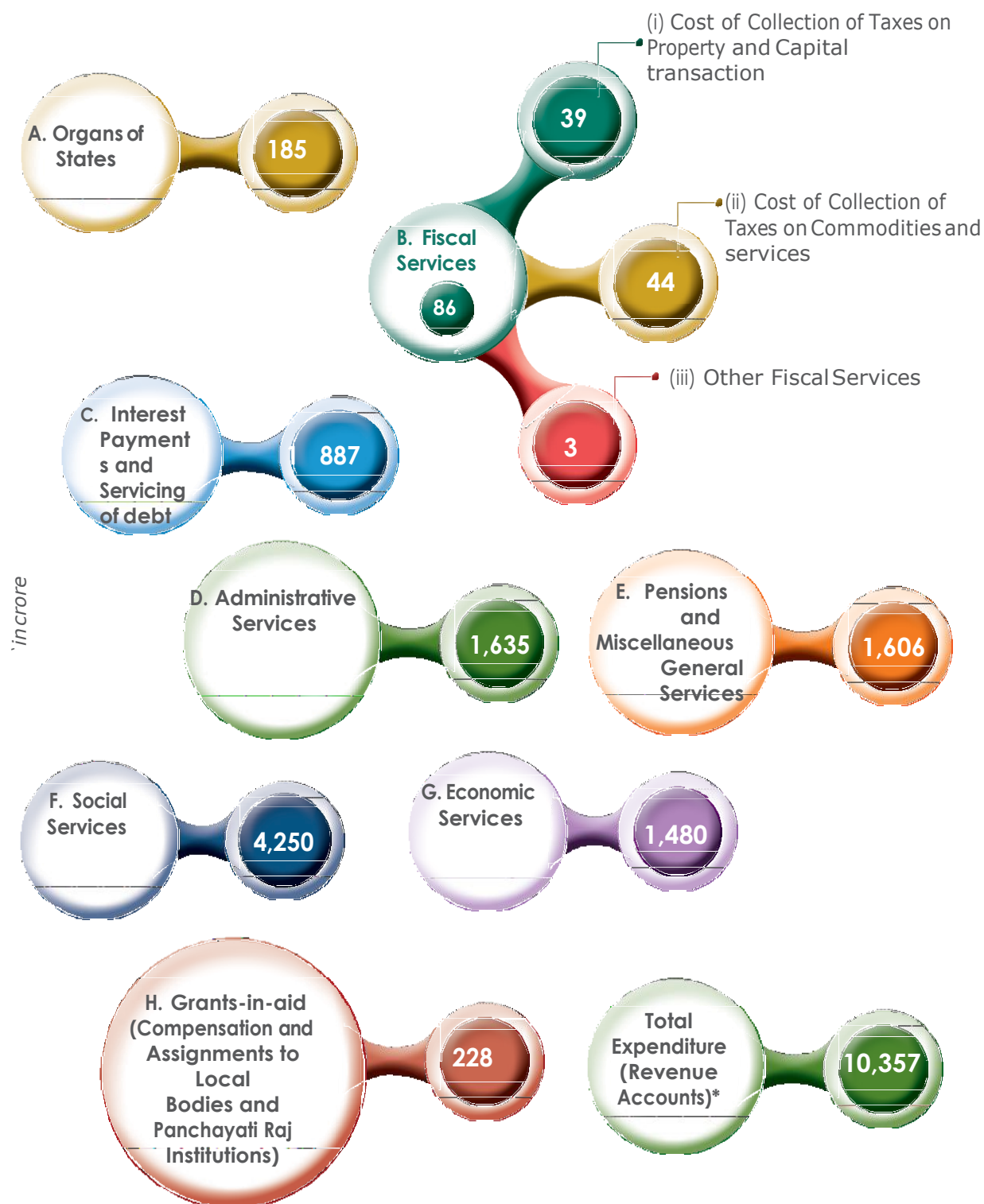
(`in crore)

Component	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total revenue expenditure	5,949	7,443	7,868	8,855	10,357
Committed revenue expenditure #	3,956	4,642	1,383	5,915	7,470
<i>Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure</i>	66	62	68	67	74
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	1,993	2,801	2,485	2,940	2,887

Committed revenue expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries & Wages, Interest Payments, Pensions and Subsidies

It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 45% from `1,993 crore to `2,887 crore during the year 2013-14 to 2017-18. The total revenue expenditure increased by 74 *per cent* from `5,949 crore in 2013-14 to ` 10,357 crore in 2017-18 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 89 *per cent* from `3,956 in 2013-14 to `7,470 crore in 2017-18.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2017-18)



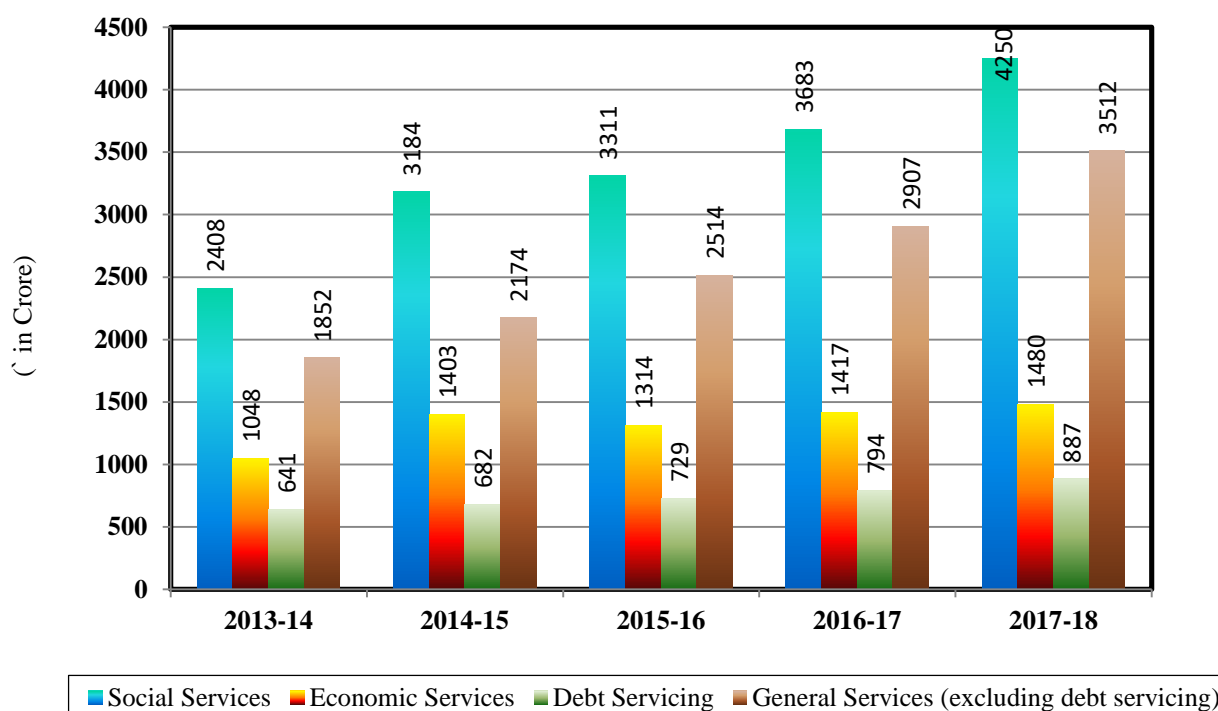
* (Net, after deducting recoveries)

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure 2013-14 to 2017-18

(` in crore)

Components	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Social Services	2,408	3,184	3,311	3,683	4,250
Economic Services	1,048	1,403	1,314	1,417	1,480
Debt Servicing	641	682	729	794	887
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	1,852	2,174	2,514	2,907	3,512

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital disbursements during 2017-18 amounting for `1,784 crore were less than Budget Estimates by `2,422 crore (less disbursement of `1,701 crore under Plan expenditure and less expenditure of `721 crore under Non-Plan). The growth in capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP since 2013-14 to 2016-17. However, the growth in capital expenditure declined by 46 per cent during the year. This can be seen from the table below:

(`in crore)

Sl.No.	Components	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Budget (B.E.)	2,131	3,684	3,993	4,937	4,206
2	Actual Expenditure (#)	1,656	2,848	3,210	3,321	1,777
3	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	78	77	80	67	42
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	10%	72%	13%	3%	(-)46%
5	GSDP	26,810	30,922	33,496	36,880	39,670
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	14%	15%	16%	16%	8%

(#) Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2017-18, the Government spent `898 crore on Major Work. The Government also invested `58 crore in various Corporation/ Companies/ Societies etc. An amount of `301 crore was incurred towards repayment of borrowings.

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

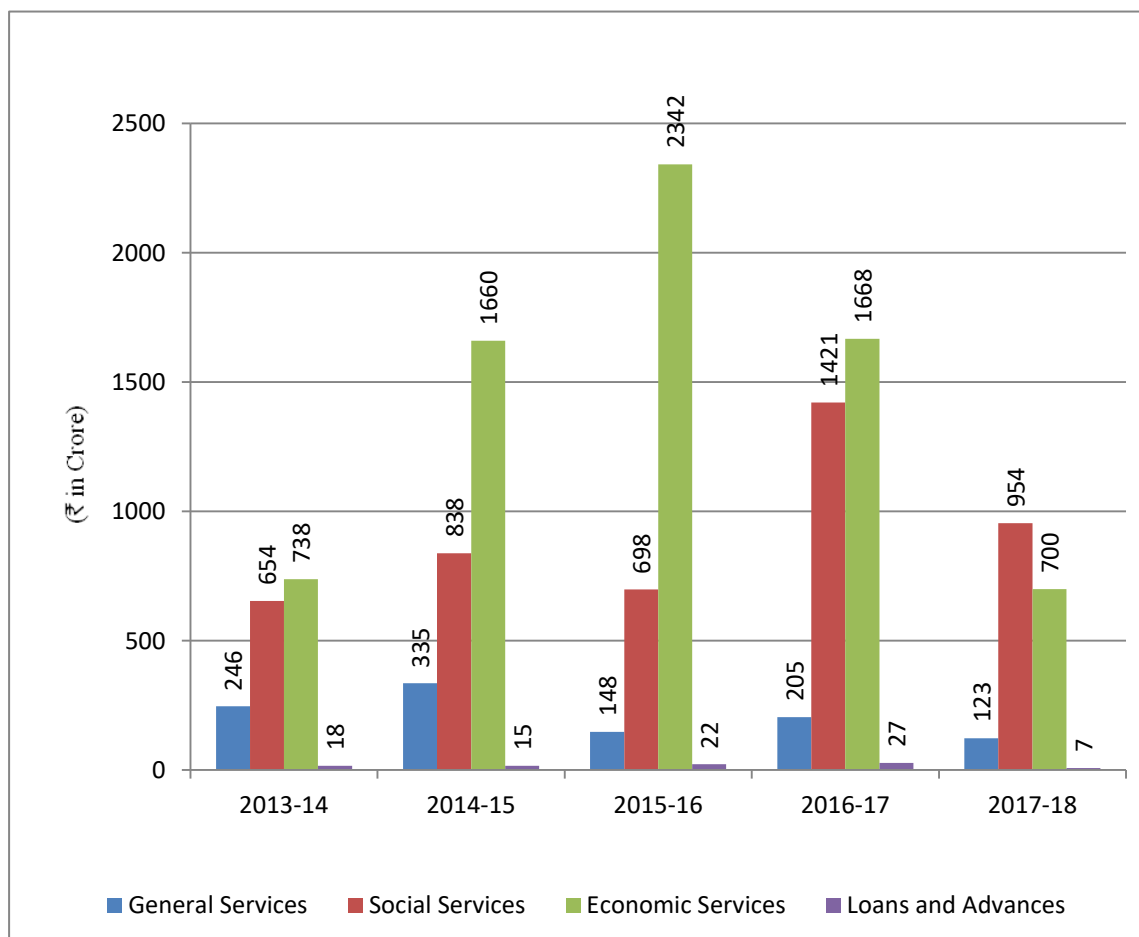
(`in crore)

Sector	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
General Services	246 (15)	335 (12)	148 (5)	205 (6)	123 (7)
Social Services	654 (39)	838 (29)	698 (22)	1421 (43)	954 (54)
Economic Services	738 (45)	1,660 (58)	2,342 (73)	1,668 (50)	700 (39)
Loans and Advances	18 (1)	15 (1)	22 (1)	27 (1)	7 (0)*
Total	1,656	2,848	3,210	3,321	1,784

Note: Figures in parentheses represent *per centage* to total capital expenditure.

* The figure is negligible thus shown as zero.

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure



3.3.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

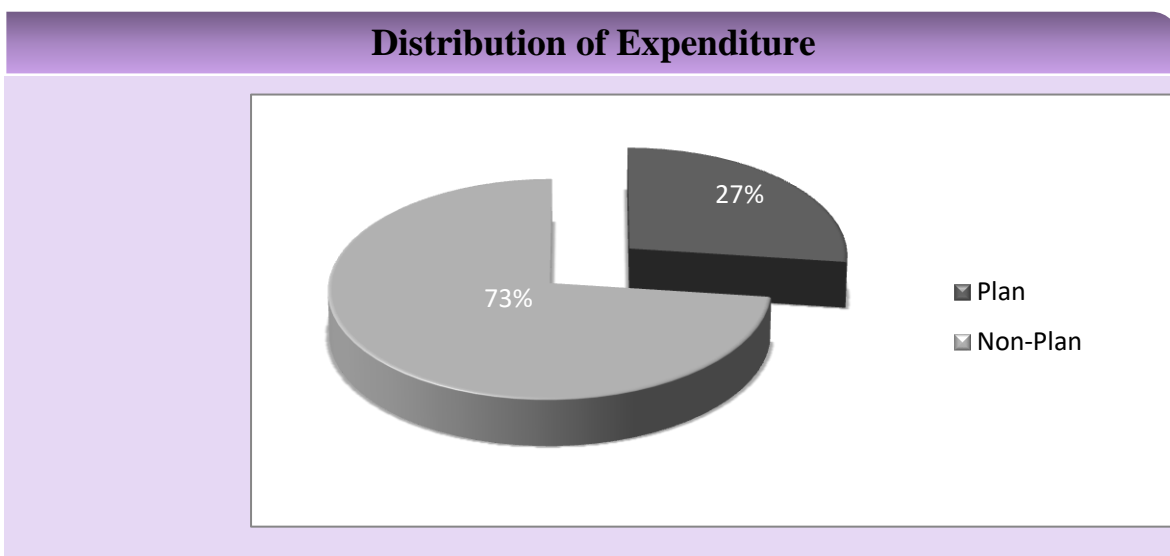
The comparative sectoral distribution of capital and revenue expenditure over the past five years is illustrated below:

('in crore)

Sl.No.	Sector		2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
(A)	General Services	Capital	246	335	148	205	123
		Revenue	2,345	2,676	3,045	3,503	4,399
(B)	Social Services	Capital	654	838	698	1,421	954
		Revenue	2,408	3,184	3,311	3,683	4,250
(C)	Economic Service	Capital	738	1,660	2,342	1,668	700
		Revenue	1,048	1,403	1,314	1,471	1,480
(D)	Grants-in-aid and Contribution	Capital	44	42	40	40	18
		Revenue	739	1,370	1,173	1,466	1,474

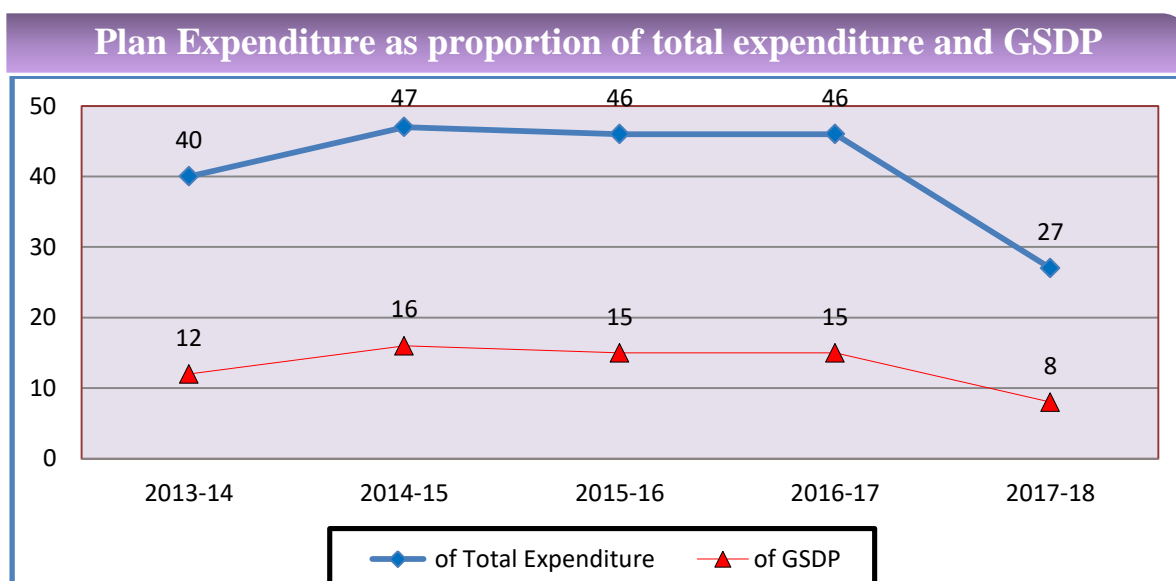
PLAN and NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

3.4 Distribution of Expenditure



3.5 Plan Expenditure

Plan expenditure (both revenue, capital and loans and advances) during 2017-18 was ₹3,336 crore constituting 27 per cent of total expenditure of ₹12,141 crore. This comprised ₹1,360 crore under State Plan, ₹1,969 crore under Centrally Sponsored/ Central Plans Scheme and ₹7 crore on Loans and Advances).



Plan expenditure under the revenue sector decreased by 30 per cent from ₹2,258 crore in 2016-17 to ₹1,570 crore in 2017-18. In capital sector it witnessed decrease of 47 per cent from ₹3,302 crore in

2016-17 to ₹1,766 crore in 2017-18. The share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Plan (Revenue ₹2,258 crore and Capital ₹3,302 crore) in Plan expenditure in 2016-17 decreased to ₹1,570 crore and ₹1,766 crore in 2017-18.

3.5.1. Plan Expenditure under Capital Account

(in crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Total Capital Expenditure	1656	2848	3216	3321	1784
Capital Expenditure (Plan)*	1662	2837	3198	3302	1766
<i>Per centage</i> of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to total Capital Expenditure	98	99.61	99.63	99.43	99.99

* Includes Loans and Advances

3.5.2. Plan expenditure on Loans and Advances

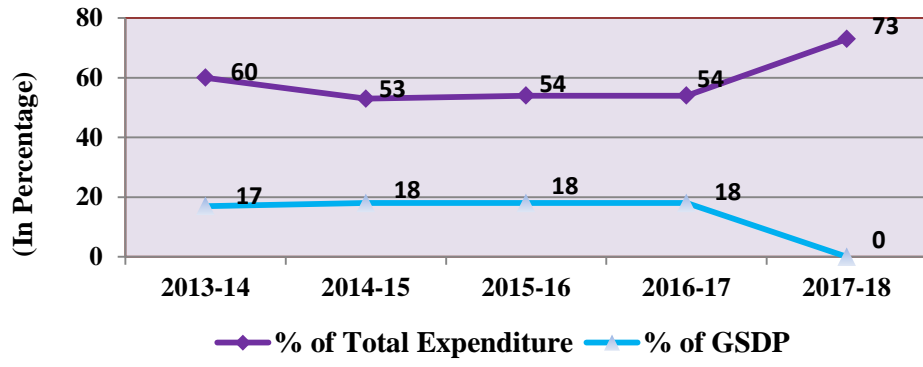
Significant disbursements of Loans and Advances were as under:

Major Heads	Amount (in crore)	Purpose
6210- Loans for Medical & Public Health	5	Loans given to Society for Tripura Medical College and Dr. BRAM Teaching Hospital, Agartala
6425 - Loans for Co-operation	2	Loans given to Tripura State Co-operative Bank Ltd. (PIA)
Total	7	

3.6 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non plan expenditure (both revenue, capital and loans and advances) during 2017-18 was ₹8805 crore constituting 73 per cent of total expenditure of ₹12141 crore. This comprised ₹8787 revenue and ₹18 crore under capital.

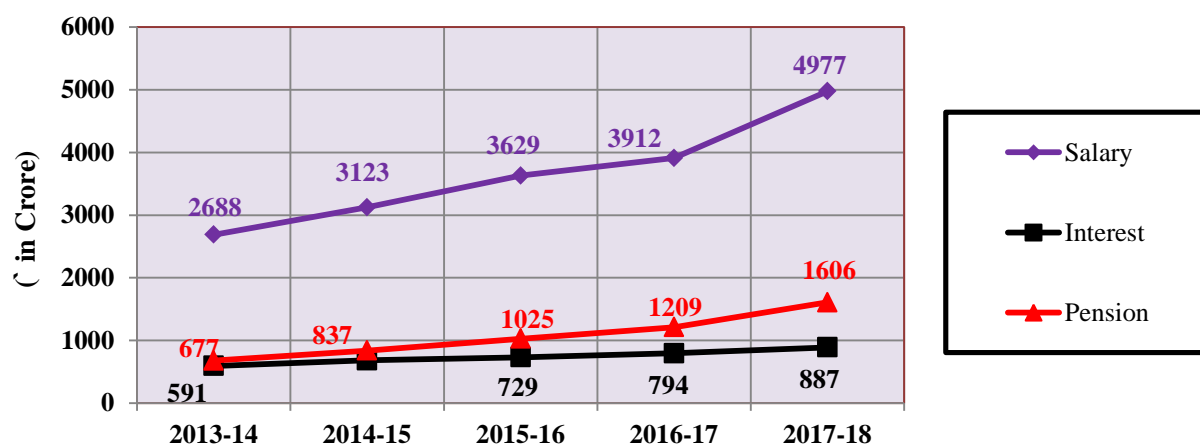
Non-Plan Expenditure as proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP



3.7 Committed Expenditure

Expenditure on salaries, pensions and interest payments showed increase in 2017-18 over the previous year, mainly on account of revision of pay and pension.

Trend of Committed Expenditure



The trend of committed expenditure in comparison to revenue expenditure and revenue receipts over the past five years is depicted below:

(' in crore)

Component	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Committed Expenditure	4,098	4,827	5,549	6,048	7,470
Revenue Expenditure	7,650	9,240	9,427	9,645	10,357
Revenue Receipts	5,949	7,443	7,868	8,855	10,068
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	69	65	71	68	76
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	54	52	59	63	74

The committed expenditure increased by 86 per cent from 2013-14 to 2017-18 while revenue expenditure registered the growth of 35 per cent during the same period, leaving the Government with lesser flexibility in development spending.

Chapter IV

Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2017-18

(in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary grant	Surrender (by way of Re-appropriation)	Total Budget	Actual expenditure (Net)	Savings(-) Excesses(+)
1.	Revenue						
	Voted	10,875	648	Nil	11,523	9,503	(-) 2,020
	Charged	1,083	11	Nil	1,094	914	(-) 180
2.	Capital						
	Voted	3,518	475	Nil	3,993	1,807	(-) 2,186
	Charged	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Public Debt						
	Charged	739	27	Nil	766	301	(-) 465
4.	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	14	Nil	Nil	14	7	(-) 7
	Total						
	Voted	14,407	1,123	Nil	15,530	11,317	(-) 4,213
	Charged	1,822	38	Nil	1,860	1,215	(-) 645

4.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five

(in crore)

Year	Savings (-) Excess (+)				
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	Total
2013-14	(-) 1,558	(-) 1,485	(-) 209	(-) 4	(-) 3,256
2014-15	(-) 1,415	(-) 1,989	(-) 171	Nil	(-) 3,575
2015-16	(-) 2,023	(-) 2,791	(-) 76	Nil	(-) 4,890
2016-17	(-) 2,667	(-) 2,277	(-) 104	(-) 1	(-) 5,049
2017-18	(-) 2,200	(-) 2,186	(-) 465	(-) 7	(-) 4,858

4.3 Significant savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/programmes.

Some grants with persistent and significant net savings for the last five years are given below:

(`in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
5	Law Department	46	44	56	55	28
6	Revenue Department	21	14	21	21	28
13	Public Works (R&B) Department	18	15	14	15	29
15	Public Works (WR) Department	42	49	52	40	45
19	Tribal Welfare Department	34	36	41	39	49
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department	38	42	47	38	50
27	Agriculture Department	39	37	45	26	29
34	Planning and Co-operation Department	96	96	98	89	97

The persistent huge savings under Law Department, Revenue Department, Public Works (R&B) Department, Public Works (WR) Department, Tribal Welfare Department, Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department, Agriculture Department and Planning and Co-operation Department is on account of schemes which though approved by the legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either to increase budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit below ceiling.

During 2017-18 Supplementary grants totaling `1,161 crore (9.26 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases. A few instances where there were savings at the end of the year even against original allocation are given below:

(`in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
10	Home (Police) Department	Revenue Voted	1,300	6	1,197
10		Capital Voted	33	14	12
19	Tribal Welfare Department	Revenue Voted	1,109	62	731
19		Capital Voted	1391	121	649
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department	Revenue Voted	448	57	285
20		Capital Voted	590	69	303
39	Education (Higher) Department	Capital Voted	47	16	34

A few instances where there was excess expenditure at the end of the year even after original/ supplementary allocations were made are given below:

(` in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
15	2049-Interest Payment <i>01-Interest on internal Debt</i> 200-Interest on other internal Debt 54-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Revenue	0.22	1.02	1.73
15	2049-Interest Payment <i>01-Interest on internal Debt</i> 200- Interest on other internal Debt 58- Debt Services	Revenue	...	0.84	1.02
24	4059-Capital outlay on Public Works <i>80-General</i> 051-Construction 99-Others	Capital	...	0.79	3.25
25	5465-Investment in General Financial and Trading Institutions <i>02-Investment in Trading Institution</i> 190-Investment in Public Section and Other Undertakings 23-Corporation/PSUs/Boards	Capital	6.19	...	6.61
27	2049-Interest Payment 01-Interest on Internal Debt 200-Intwerest on other internal Debt 58-Debt Services	Revenue Charged	4.75	...	4.94

Some instances of expenditure where funds were allocated directly bypassing the legislature i.e. through re-appropriation instead of Original/Supplementary budget are given below:


Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actuals Expenditure
1	2011-Parliament/State/ Union Territory Legislatures <i>02-State/Union Territory Legislatures</i> 101-Legislative Assembly 98-Administration	Revenue	--	--	0.03	0.03

(`in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actuals Expenditure
10	2055-Police 001-Direcation and Administration 33- Welfare Programme	Revenue	--	--	0.01	...
10	2055-Police 117-Internal Security 08- Police	Revenue	--	--	0.24	...
10	2055-Police 117-Internal Security 09- Security Related Expenditure	Revenue	--	--	0.91	0.91
12	4059-Capital outlay on Public Works 60-Other Buildings 90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	Capital	--	--	0.05	0.05
15	4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation 102-Ground Water 54-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	Capital	...	...	3.61	1.64
19	2210-Medical and Public Health 02-Urban Health Services-Other systems of medicine 101- Ayurved 90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	Revenue	...	...	0.03	0.03
19	2851-Village and Small Industries 102- Small Scale Industries 05-Establishment	Revenue	...	...	0.62	0.62
19	2401- Crop Husbandry 115-Scheme of Small/ Marginal farmers and agricultural labour 91-Central Assistance to State Plan	Revenue	...	...	0.40	0.40
19	3452-Tourism 01-Tourism Infrastructure 101-Tourist Centre	Revenue	...	...	0.22	0.21

(` in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actuals Expenditure
19	2235- Social Security and Welfare 02- Social Welfare 103- Women's Welfare 89-C.S. Scheme - IV	Revenue	...	...	0.37	0.37
19	4059- Capital Outlay on Public Works 60- Other Buildings 051- Construction 90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	Revenue	...	...	0.03	0.03
19	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 05-Roads 101-Bridges 68-Road and Bridges	Revenue	...	...	4.65	4.65
20	2230- Labour, Employment and Skill Development 001 Direction and Administration 86- C.S. Scheme - I	Revenue	...	...	0.03	...
20	2401- Labour, Employment and Skill Development 800-Other Expenditure 91- Central Assistance to State Plan	Revenue	...	...	0.04	0.04
20	3452-Tourism 01-Tourism Infrastructure 101-Tourist Centre 99- Others	Revenue	...	...	0.12	0.07
20	4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works 01-Office Buildings 051-Construction 91-Central Assistance to State Plan	Capital	...	...	0.85	0.49
27	4401-Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry 105-Manures and Fertilisers 90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	Capital	...	...	0.18	0.18



(`in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supple- mentary	Re- Appropriation	Actuals Expenditure
29	4552-Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas 101-Contribution to Central Resource Pool for Development of North Eastern Region 90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	Capital	...	...	0.90	...
31	4515-Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes 103-Rural Development 70- State Share	Capital	...	...	0.88	0.68
40	2202-General Education 02-Secondary Education 001-Direction and Administration 98-Administration	Revenue	...	...	0.50	0.50
46	2070-Other Administrative Services 800-Other expenditure 43- Finance Commission	Revenue	...	...	0.66	0.36
51	4552-Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas 101-Contribution to Central Resource Pool for Development of North Eastern Region 90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	Capital	...	...	0.08	0.04

Chapter V

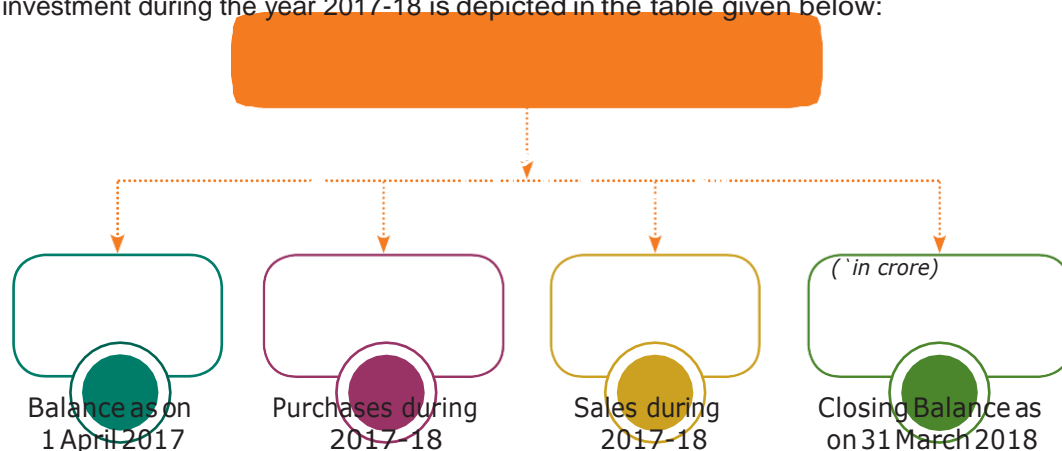
Assets and Liabilities

5.1 Assets

The existing forms of accounts do not clearly depict valuation of Government assets like land, building etc., except the year of acquisition/ purchase. Similarly while the accounts present the impact of liabilities arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the liabilities to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investment as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at `1,504 crore at the end of the year of 2017-18. However, dividends received during the year were `14 crore (i.e. 1 *per cent*) on total investment (`1,504 crore). At the end of the year 2017-18, investments increased by `58 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI which stood at `(-) 301.00 crore on 1 April 2017 increased by `292.94 crore and stood at `(-) 8.06 crore at the end of March 2018. In addition, Government had maintained minimum balance of `29 crore throughout the year with the Reserve Bank of India. The position of investment during the year 2017-18 is depicted in the table given below:



5.2 Debt and Liabilities

Article 293 of the Constitution of India empowers the State Government to borrow on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State within such limits, if any, as may be fixed by the State Legislature from time to time.

Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government for the last five years are as under:

Year	Public Debt (` in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account* (` in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities (` in crore)	Per cent of GSDP
2013-14	5,054	19	3,673	14	8,727	33
2014-15	5,290	17	4,029	13	9,319	30
2015-16	5,976	18	3,890	12	9,866**	29
2016-17	6,603	18	4,656	13	11,259	31
2017-18	7,636	19	5,267	13	12,903	33

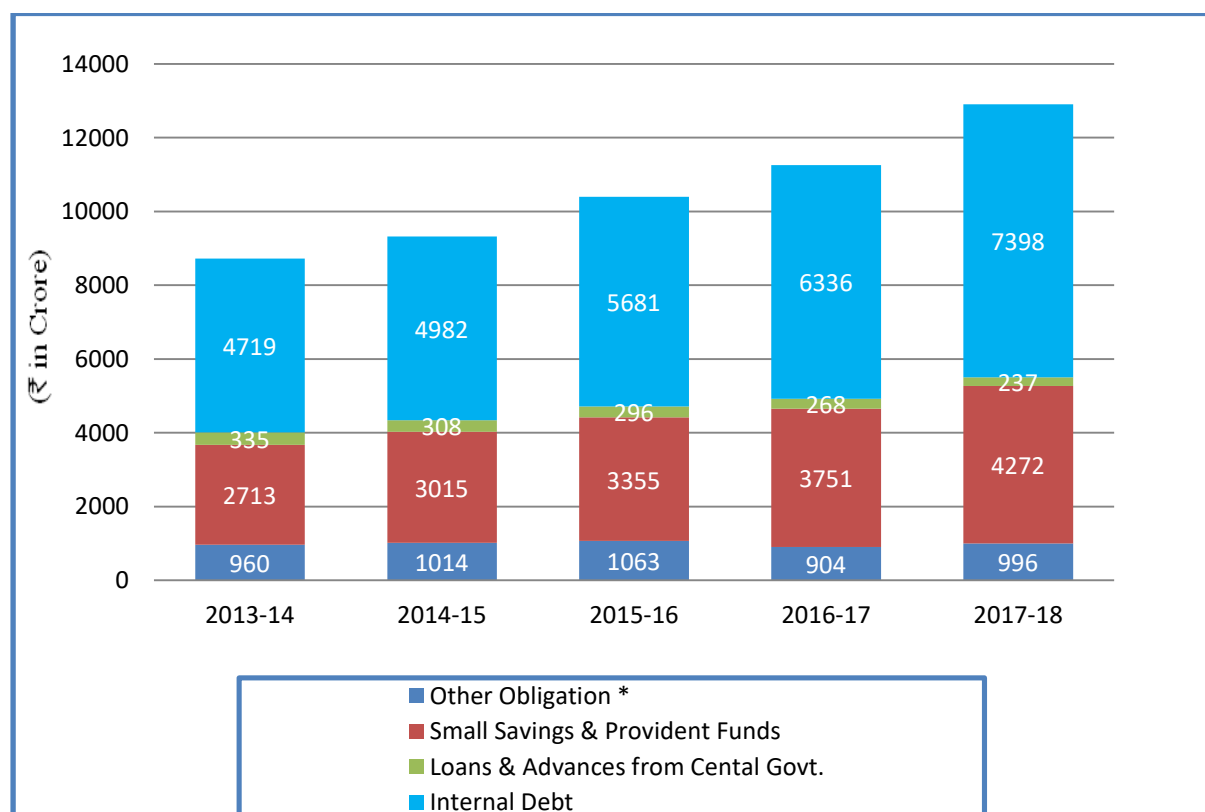
Note: Figures are progressive balances to the end of the year.

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

(**) Differs by `529 crore as gross amount was taken earlier into the account instead of net amount in respect of Reserve Fund not bearing interest. GSDP figure of 2017-18 is `39,670 crore as communicated by Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Government of India.

Public Debt and other liabilities showed a net increase of `1645 crore (15 per cent) in 2017-18 over the previous year.

Trend in Government Liabilities



(*) Interest & Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, other earmarked funds, etc.

5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government companies and corporation from the market and financial institution for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes. These guarantees are projected outside the State Budget. The State Government has adopted the IGAS-1 to maintain the accounts of Loans and Advances. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by statutory corporation, government companies, corporations, cooperative societies etc., is given below:

(` in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2013-14	25	188*	NA#
2014-15	79	241*	NA#
2015-16	67	288*	NA#
2016-17	64	313*	NA#
2017-18	64	328*	NA#

* Inclusive of Principal and Interest.
Not Available.

Note: Details are available at Statement No. 20 of Finance Accounts and these are based on information received from the State Government, Finance Department.

Chapter VI Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government also guarantees loans raised by government companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Administrative Departments and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in Government account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government accounts. As on 31 March 2018, no adverse balances are appearing in favour of Tripura State.

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2017-18 was ₹193 crore. Out of this, loans and advances to government corporation/ companies, non- government institutions and local bodies amounted to ₹7 crore. Recovery of principal aggregating to ₹76 crore was in arrears at the end of 31 March 2018. The information relating to recovery of Principal and interest in arrear was not made available by the State Government. During 2017-18 only ₹2 crore was received towards repayment of loans and advances, out of which ₹1 crore relates to repayment of loans to government servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government to improve its fiscal position. The State Government has adopted the IGAS-3 to maintain the accounts of Loans and Advances.

6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

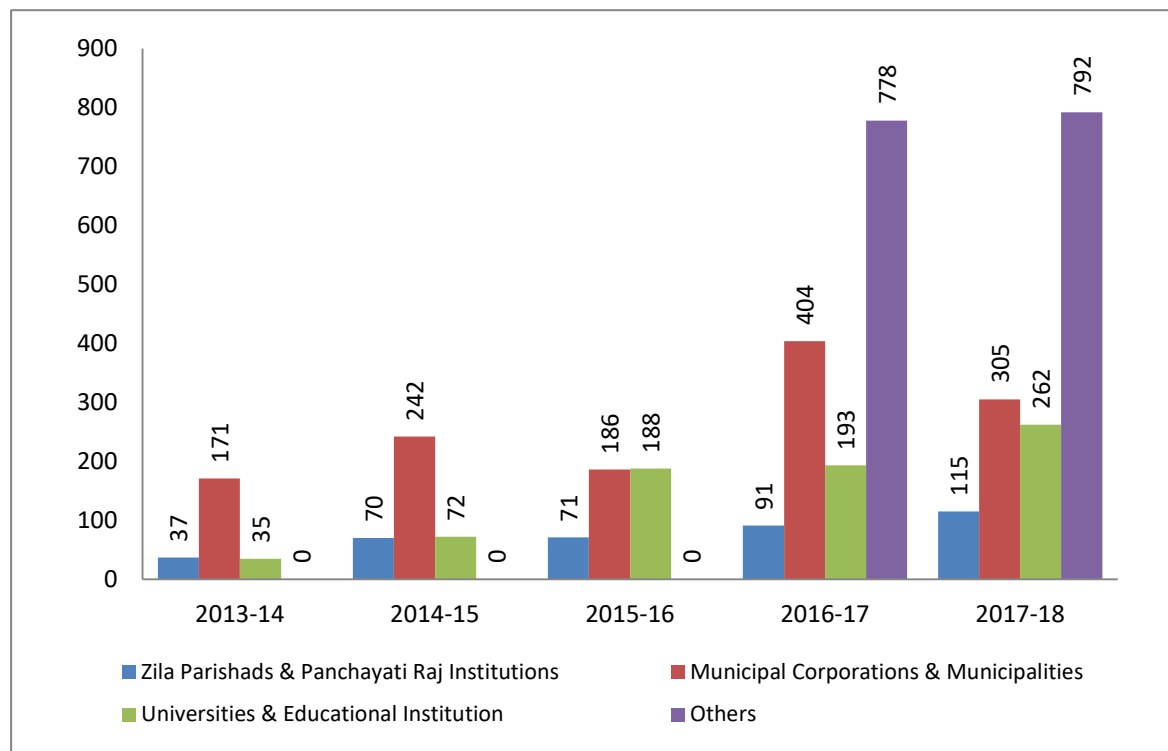
Grants-in-aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies etc. increased from ₹243 crore in 2013-14 to ₹1,474 crore in 2017-18. Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (₹682 crore) represent 46 per cent of total grants given during the year. The State Government has adopted the IGAS-2 to maintain the accounts of Loans and Advances.

Details of Grants-in-aid Given for the past 5 years are as under:

(`in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Zilla Parishads & Panchayati Raj Institutions	37	70	71	91	115
2	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	171	242	186	404	305
3	Universities & Educational Institution	35	72	188	193	262
4	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	778	792
	Total	243	384	445	1,466	1,474

Grants-in-aid Given



Details of Grants-in-aid Given for Creation of Assets for the past 5 years are as under:

(`in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Institutions	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1	Zilla Parishads	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2	Municipalities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Statutory Corporations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Autonomous Bodies	Nil	Nil	Nil	176	2
5	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,432	768
	Total	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,608	770

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(`in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2017	As on 31 March 2018	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-)301.00	(-)8.06	(+)293.00
Investment from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	1,357.00	640.00	(-)717.00
Investment from earmarked fund balances	...	...	...
(a) Sinking Fund	529.21	369.02	(-)160.19
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	2.71	2.99	(+) 0.28
Interest realized on cash balance investment during the year	35.66	37.41	(+) 1.75

State Government had a negative closing cash balance as on 31 March 2018. Interest receipts on the investment of cash balance has increased by 1.75 *per cent* from `35.66 crore in 2016-17 to `37.41 crore in 2017-18.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

To exercise effective control of expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs)/ Controlling Officers (COs) are required to reconcile the figures of Receipts and Expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the office of the AG (A&E). Such reconciliation of receipts and expenditure figures under the Consolidated Fund have been completed by all CCOs/Cos.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts 2017-18 present the transactions of the Government of Tripura for the period 1 April, 2017 to 31 March, 2018. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tripura have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 9 District Treasuries, 1 e-Treasury, 53 Public Works Divisions, 39 Forest Divisions and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Rendition of monthly accounts by the Accounts Rendering Units of the State Government was not satisfactory, however, no accounts remained excluded at the end of the Financial Year.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills

When money is required in advance or when they are not able to calculate the exact amount required, Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDOs) are permitted to draw money without supporting documents, through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, by debiting service heads and the expenditure is reflected as an expense under the service head. These amounts are held under objection pending submission of Detailed Contingent (DC) bills to the AG (A&E), within 60 days from the date of drawl of AC bills as per the Delegation of Financial Power Rules, Tripura- 2011. Delayed submission or prolonged non-submission of DC bills may affect the completeness and correctness of accounts. The detail of AC bills, under objection, pending adjustment, as on 31 March 2018 is under:

Year	Number of AC Bills Drawn		Number of AC Bills Adjusted		Pending DC Bills	
	Nos.	Amount (`in crore)	Nos.	Amount (`in crore)	Nos.	Amount (`in crore)
Upto 2015-16	23,363	53.11	9,049	60.93	14,314	167.98
2016-17	14,837	33.71	7,205	90.52	7,632	111.17
2017-18	8,679	18.20	3,407	31.62	5,272	97.75
Total	46,879	105.02	19,661	183.07	27,218	376.90

65.06 per cent of DC bills were awaited from five departments viz. Tribal Welfare Department (930 DC bills amounting to `18.06 crore), Rural Development Department (930 DC bills amounting to `4.50 crore), Welfare of Schedule Castes Department (687 DC bills amounting to `7.98 crore), Election Department (528 DC bills amounting to `3.69 crore).and Welfare of Minorities Department (353 DC bills amounting to `2.54 crore) till 2017-18.

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Significant suspense items shown as gross debit and credit balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Account and 8782-Remittances for the last five years, are as under:

Minor Head	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
(a) 8658-Suspense Accounts										
101-Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	0.59	...	9.72	8.04	11.74	0.01	21.71	0.01	27.82	0.02
Net	0.59 Dr.		1.23 Dr.		11.73 Dr.		21.70 Dr.		27.80 Dr.	
102-Suspense Account (Civil)	0.08	0.28	1.74	0.22	4.32	0.05	0.37	0.05	3.47	2.23
Net	0.20 Dr.		1.52 Dr.		4.27 Dr.		0.32 Dr.		1.14 Dr.	
107-Cash Settlement Accounts	196.80	61.68	196.42	37.55	218.91	38.36	37.23	33.06	213.07	45.58
Net	135.12 Dr.		158.87 Dr.		180.55 Dr.		184.72 Dr.		167.49 Dr.	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	12.04	Nil	8.74	Nil	9.54	Nil	10.14	Nil	10.14	Nil
Net	12.04 Dr.		8.74 Dr.		9.54 Dr.		10.14 Dr.		10.14 Dr.	
112-Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	NA*	8.27	NA*	0.08	NA*	17.74	NA*	21.06	NA*	41.66
Net	8.27 Cr.		0.08 Cr.		17.74 Cr.		21.06 Cr.		41.66 Cr.	
123-IAS officer Group Insurance Scheme	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.24	0.01	0.24	0.02	0.23	0.01	0.25
Net	0.22 Cr.		0.22 Cr.		0.23 Cr.		0.23 Cr.		0.24 Cr.	
129-Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.80	Nil	0.80
Net	0.80 Cr.		0.08 Cr.		0.80 Cr.		0.80 Cr.		0.80 Cr.	

* Not Applicable.

(b) 8782 – Cash Remittance and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accounts Office

102- Public Works Remittances	1406.61	1343.01	1684.79	1699.66	1671.94	1675.18	1931.07	1944.38	1430.87	1417.62
Net	63.60(Dr)		14.87(Cr)		3.24(Cr)		13.31(Cr)		13.25 (Dr)	
103-Forest Remittances	28.24	28.24	53.86	53.92	48.25	48.43	29.95	28.46	38.47	31.17
Net	Nil		0.06 (Cr)		0.18 (Cr)		1.49 (Dr)		7.30 (Dr)	

6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates

The General Financial Rules, 2017 prescribe that Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants provided for specific purposes should be obtained by the departmental officers from grantees, which, after verification, should be forwarded to the Accountant General within twelve (12) months from the closure of the financial year unless specified otherwise. UCs outstanding beyond the specified periods indicates absence of assurance on utilization of the grants for intended purposes. Out of outstanding UCs amounting to `1,810.09 crore at the beginning of the year, UCs amounting to `76.11 crore was submitted during 2017-18. The details of outstanding UCs as per the records of the AG (A&E) are as under:

Year	Number of UCs awaited	Amount (` in crore)
Upto 2015-16	878	1,236
2016-17	575	498
2017-18	708	420
Total	2,161	2,154

6.10 Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital works

A total expenditure of `407 crore was incurred up to the year 2017-18 by the State Government on various incomplete projects against original estimated cost of `826 crore as detailed in Appendix IX in Volume II of the Finance Accounts. A summarized view on commitments on account of 'Incomplete Capital Works' is furnished below:

(` in crore)

Sl. No.	Category of works (No. of works)	Estimated cost of works	Expenditure during the year	Progressive expenditure to the end of the year	Pending payments	Estimated cost after revision
1.	Building (36)	354	55	146	48.22	355
2.	Bridge (05)	38	12	32	9.49	38
3.	Road (16)	386	42	188	29.66	386
4.	Water Resources (05)	48	...	41	0.37	48
Total	62	826	109	407	87.79	827

6.11 New Pension Scheme

The expenditure during the year on “Pension and other Retirement Benefits” to State Government employees was `1,605.23 crore (15.50 per cent of the total revenue expenditure). The State Government has not adopted the New Pension Scheme (NPS) which is a defined contributory pension scheme for its employees except for the officers belonging to all India Services (AIS) born in the Tripura Cadre after 1 January 2004.

In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 per cent of basic pay and dearness allowances, which is matched by the State Government and the entire amount is transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank. As per prescribed procedure, both the contributions are to be initially credited to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-Other Deposits, 117-Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Government Employees. Thereafter, the entire amount is to be transferred to the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank through the designated fund manager in the same year itself.

During the year, the State Government deposited `0.64 crore against employees’ contribution of `0.32 crore and employer’s share of `0.32 crore under Major Head 8342-Other Deposits, Minor Head 117-Defined Contribution Pension Scheme as on 31 March 2018 and transferred an amount of `0.68 crore to NSDL (including un-transferred balance of last year) leaving a balance of `0.02 crore in the fund as on 31 March 2018. The un-transferred amount with accrued interest represent outstanding liability of the Government

The interest outstanding towards NPS since its inception has not been estimated. The difference between Employees’ contribution and Employers’ contribution has not been reconciled representing outstanding liabilities under the scheme on account of un-collected, unmatched and un-transferred amount with accrued interest thereon besides enhancing the liquidity position of the State Government.

6.12 Balances in Current Deposit and Saving Bank Accounts:

Rule 290 of the Central Treasury Rules adopted by the Government of Tripura states: “No money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent the lapse of budget grants”. Contrary to these instructions, the Government of Tripura, had, in July 2005, ordered the treasuries to pass bills and transfer funds to current and savings bank accounts maintained by various Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs). After continuous and sincere persuasion with the State Government by the Accountant General (A&E) to desist from this practice and close the accounts, the State Government has issued order in December 2016 and in February 2017 for closure of CD/SB Accounts of DDOs of all Departments by 31 March 2017 and instructed all DDOs to deposit the unspent balance lying in CD/SB accounts into Government account. As per information received from the State Government, as on 31 March 2018, an amount of ` 220.26 crore and ` 62.73 crore were lying unspent in the Savings Bank Account and Current Deposit Account of the DDOs respectively.

6.13 Investments

The State Government invests in the equity and shares of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions. During 2017-18 the Government has invested `57.82 crore in 17 entities. Dividend amounting to `14.27 crore from TFDPC Ltd. and `0.42 crore from ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. was received by the State Government during the year 2017-18. Since the detail information of investment in ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. is yet to be received from the State Government, the same could not be incorporated in Statement 8 and 19 of the Finance Accounts. These figures, however, have not been reconciled with figures of the investee organizations, which is to be done.

6.14 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were 04 Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes out of which one fund was inactive. Details of some major Reserve Funds are given below:

6.14.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The State Government of Tripura in 1999-2000 constituted the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) for redemption of Open Market Loans. As per guidelines, the Government is required to contribute to the Fund at 1 to 3 *per cent* of the outstanding open market loans at the end of the previous year.

During the year, the State Government has not made any contribution against the minimum required contribution of `56.29 crore (0.5 *per cent* of outstanding liabilities of `11,258.95 crore at the beginning of year) towards the Fund. However, the State Government has withdrawn/disinvested an amount of `237.63 crore from the fund (being the interest accrued and accumulated upto 31 March 2017) for the purpose of clearing the internal debt.

The balance in the CSF as on 31 March 2018, the CSF had a corpus of `369.02 crore (including accrued interest on investment), constituting 2.86 *per cent* of total liabilities of the State Government of `12,904.07 crore and this is not in tune with the minimum CSF corpus of 3-5 *per cent* of State liabilities prescribed by the Reserve Bank of India.

6.14.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund

Government of Tripura constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) on 12 July 2007 for meeting obligations arising out of the guarantees issued on behalf of State Public Sector Undertakings and local bodies. As per the provisions of the Fund, the State Government is required to transfer to the Fund, the guarantee fee collected, along with annual or periodic contributions as estimated by the Government. The Fund is administered by the Reserve Bank of India. At the beginning of the year 2017-18, the outstanding guarantee of the Government stood `312.53 crore. As per RBI guidelines of 2013 indicates contribution of minimum 1 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the beginning of the year and thereafter a minimum of 0.5 *per cent* every year to achieve a corpus of minimum 3 to 5 *per cent* of the outstanding guarantees of the previous year. During the year 2017-18 an amount of `0.54 crore received as Guarantee fees was credited under MH 8235-00-117–Guarantee Redemption Fund by the State Government. The State Government has not invested any amount from GRF during the year 2017-18.

6.14.3 State Disaster Response Fund

The State Government replaced the Calamity Relief Fund with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in 2010-11. In terms of the guidelines of the Fund, the Centre, and Special Category States like Tripura are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 90:10

During 2017-18, the Central Government released `30.60crore. The State Government transferred the entire Central Government release along with its own share of `3.40 crore to the Public Account. After setting off an expenditure of ` 48.82 crore during the year on natural calamities, the balance of `93.79 crore lying in the Fund uninvested as on 31 March 2018 (*i.e.* `193.79 crore including investment of ` 100.00 crore).

6.15 Labour Cess

The Tripura Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board was constituted (20 January 2007) under section 18(1) of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996 of the Government of India with the objective to secure social security benefits to the workers engaged in building and other construction works. The proceeds of labour cess at the rate of one *per cent* of the total project cost of construction incurred by the employer are collected by the Board.

The Board stated functioning w.e.f. 01 April 2007. The books of accounts are maintained by the Tripura Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board on accrual basis as per the Accounting Standard "Disclosure of Accounting Policies". The amounts of labour cess collected and spent during the period of last five years are given below:

(` in crore)

Year	Amount of labour cess Collected	Amount Spent
2013-14	14.11	2.12
2014-15	28.17	2.35
2015-16	20.19	3.36
2016-17	24.91	6.19
2017-18	22.16	6.99
Total	109.54	21.01

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