



सत्यमेव जयते

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2017-18



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

**Accounts at a Glance
2017-18**

**Principal Accountant General
(Accounts and Entitlement)**

Government of Manipur

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 an 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.

We look forward to suggestions.



(John K. Sellate)
Principal Accountant General (A&E)

Imphal

Date: 7 February 2019

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 recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

MISSION:

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

- 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.

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 Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Manipur collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Manipur. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works Divisions, Water Resources, Public Health & Engineering and Minor Irrigation Divisions, 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 Principal Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Manipur. The office of Principal Accountant General (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The Annual Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Manipur and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

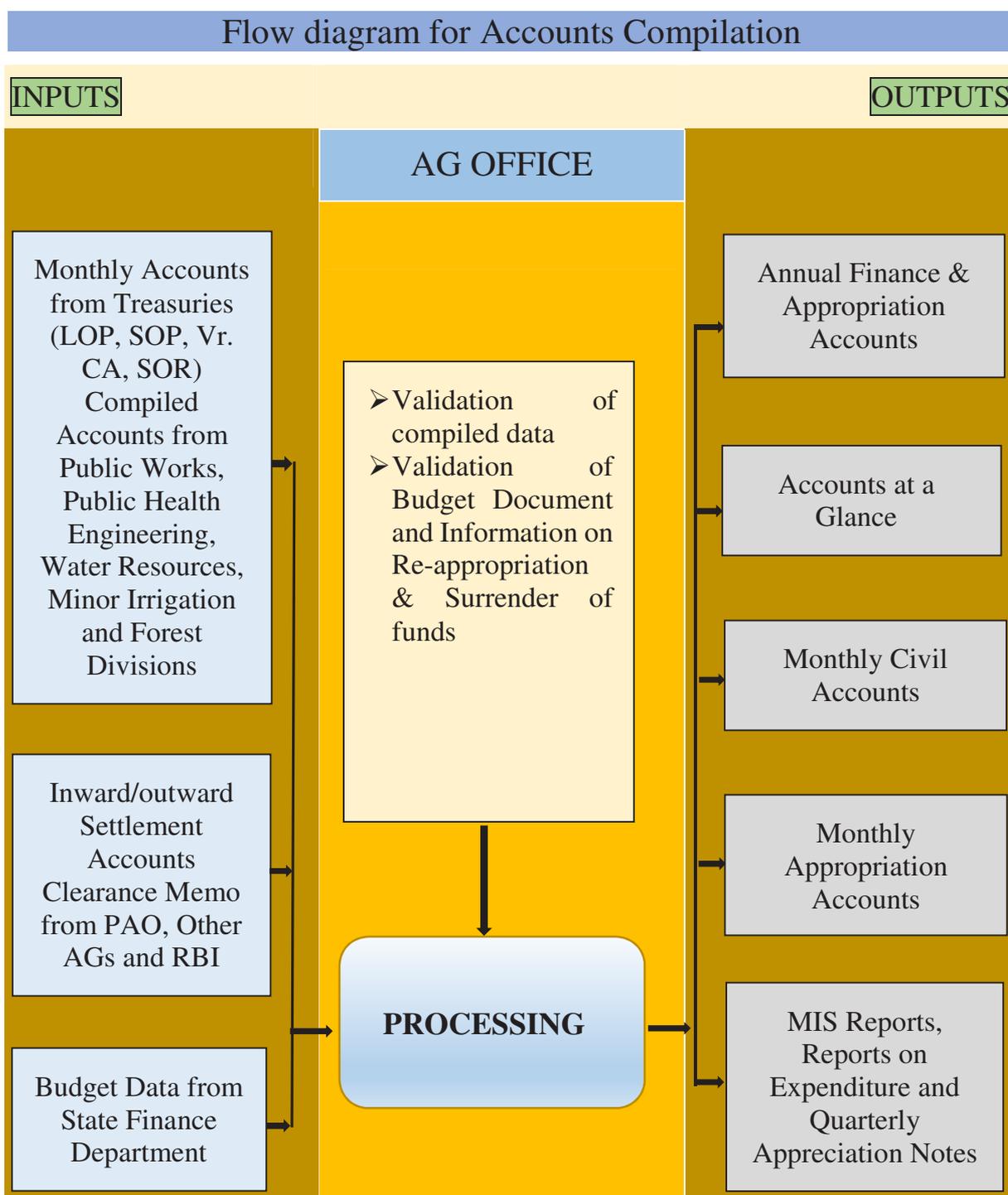
1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1 Government accounts are kept in three parts:

Structure of Government Accounts

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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.
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part I), Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspense in respect of which Government incurs a liability to repay the monies received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid together with the repayments of Debts and Deposits and recoveries of Advances are recorded. The transactions relating to Remittances and Suspense shall embrace all merely adjusting heads which shall appear such transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles. The initial debits or credits to these heads will be cleared by corresponding receipts or payments either within the same circle of account or in another account circle.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



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).

Receipts and disbursement of the Government of Manipur as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2017-18 are given below.

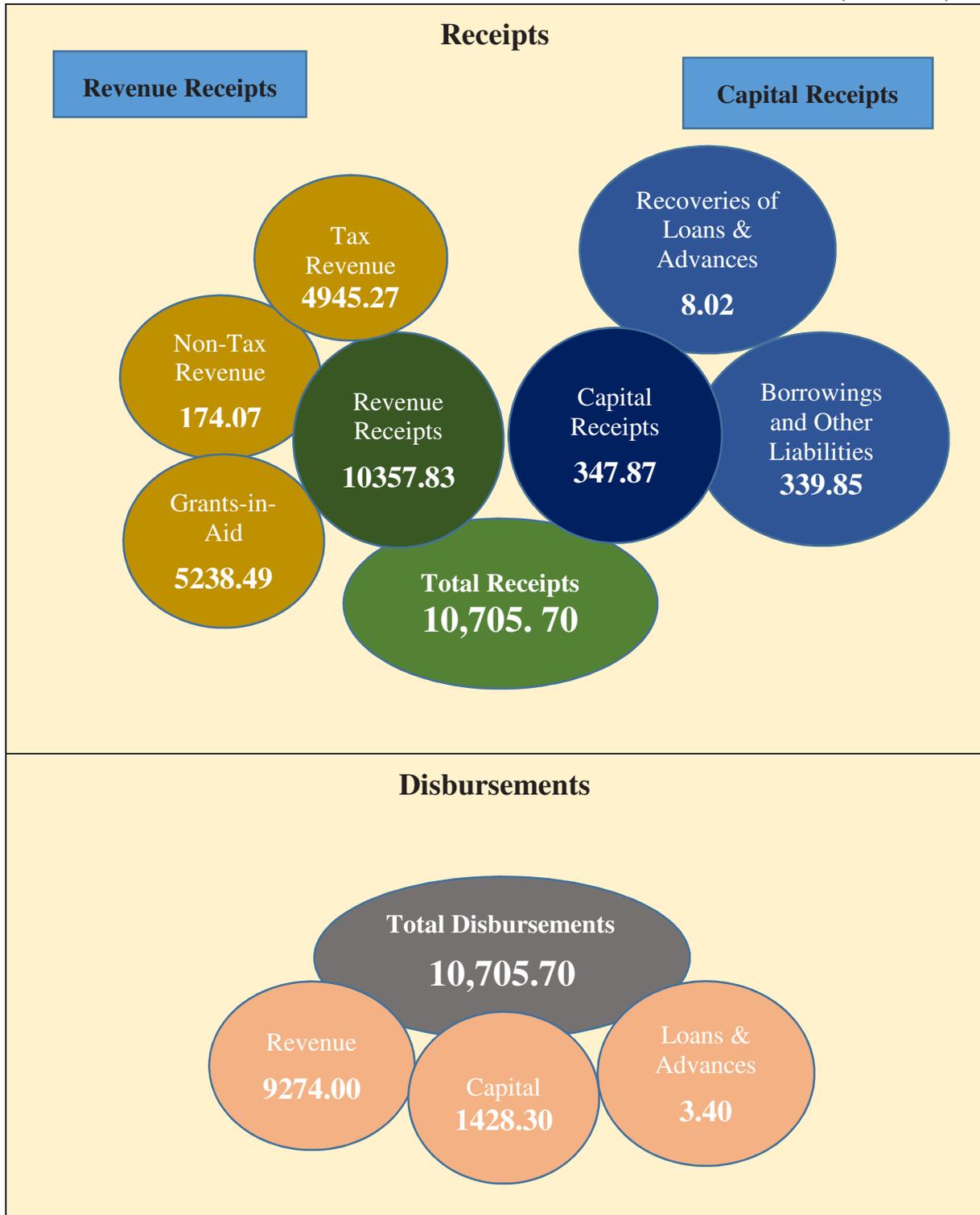
The Union Government transfer substantial funds directly to the state Implementing Agencies/NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2017-18, the Government of India released ₹54.68 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Manipur. Since these funds are not routed 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. The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2017-18.

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>					
Sl. No.	Particulars	B.E	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP#
1	Tax Revenue	5,000.31	4,945.27	98.90	20.43
2	Non-Tax Revenue	245.51	174.07	70.90	0.72
3	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	5,850.43	5,238.49	89.54	21.64
4	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	11,096.25	10,357.83	93.35	42.79
5	Recovery of Loans & Advances	3.80	8.02	211.05	0.03
6	Other Receipts
7	Borrowings & Other Liabilities	851.39	339.85	39.92	1.40
8	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	855.19	347.87	40.68	1.44
9	Total Receipts (4+8)	11,951.44	10,705.70	89.58	44.23
10	Revenue Expenditure	9,878.55	9,274.00	93.88	38.31
11	Interest Payments out of 10	535.32	562.96	105.16	2.33
12	Capital Expenditure	2,066.19	1,428.30	69.13	5.90
13	Loans and Advances Disbursed	6.70	3.40	50.75	0.01
14	Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	11,951.44	10,705.70	89.58	44.23
15	Revenue Surplus (4-10)	1,217.70	1,083.83	89.01	4.48
16	Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus (+) (14)-(4+5+6)	(-)851.39	(-)339.85	39.92	(-)1.40

GSDP of 2017-18 was ₹24,206.50 crore (Advance).

Receipt and disbursement in year 2017-18

(₹ in crore)



Note: Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipt – Disbursement) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipt – Disbursement) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

1.3.2. 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 budget of the Manipur has three charged Appropriation and 50 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.

1.3.3 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the Government of Manipur against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of ₹23.42 crore (17 *per cent* of estimates) and over-estimation of ₹58 crore (78.38 *per cent* of estimates) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Police, Public Works Department, Education, Manipur Housing & Urban Development, Community & Rural Development, Planning, Minor Irrigation, Water Resources Department and Social Welfare Department 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 make good the deficiency in the minimum cash balance which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. Ways and Means advance of ₹663 crore was obtained and ₹280 crore was repaid during the year 2017-18.

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. ₹0.24 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 an overdraft of ₹231.20 crore for one day on 31 March 2018.

1.4.3 Fund flow statement

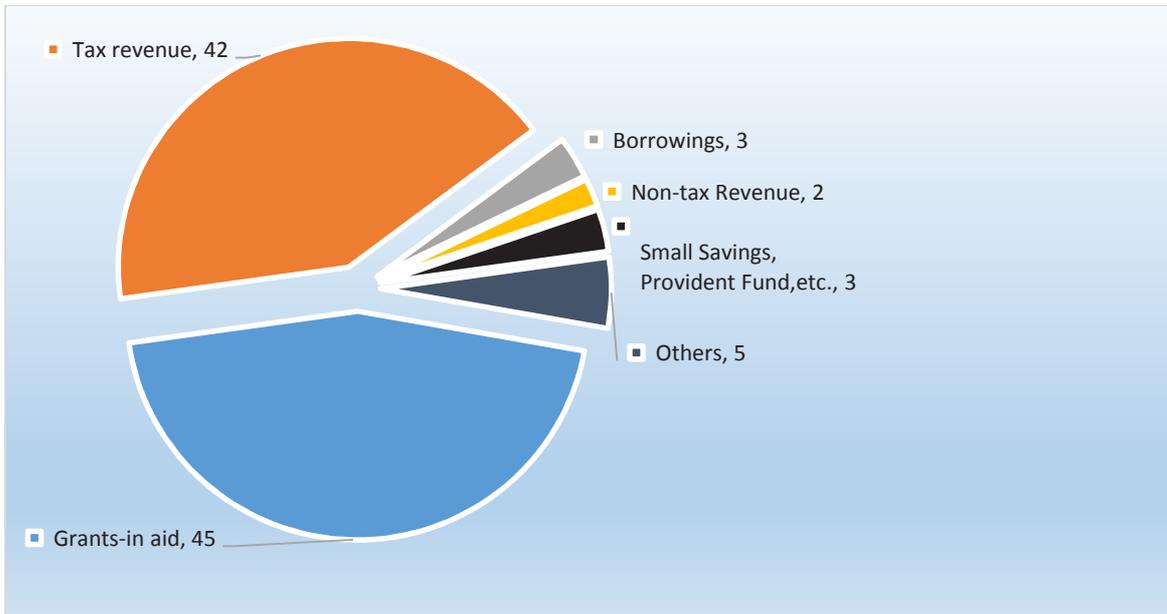
The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹1084 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹340 crore as on 31 March 2018. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹620 crore) decrease in Public Account (₹95 crore) and net decrease of opening and closing cash balance (₹185 crore). Around 52 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹10,358 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹3,521 crore), interest payments (₹563 crore), pensions (₹1175 crore), subsidies (₹123 crore) and wages (₹9 crore).

Sources and Application of Funds		(₹ in crore)
SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2017	(-)150
	Revenue Receipts	10,358
	Capital Receipts	--
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	8
	Public Debt	1,296
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	302
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	176
	Deposits Received	480
	Civil Advances Repaid	31
	Suspense Account*	12,250
	Remittances	1,475
	TOTAL	26,226
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure
Capital Expenditure		1428
Loans Given		3
Repayment of Public Debt		676
Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.		306
Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds		187
Deposits Repaid		504
Civil Advances Given		31
Suspense Account**		12,247
Remittances		1536
Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2018		34
TOTAL		26,226

* Includes 12045 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

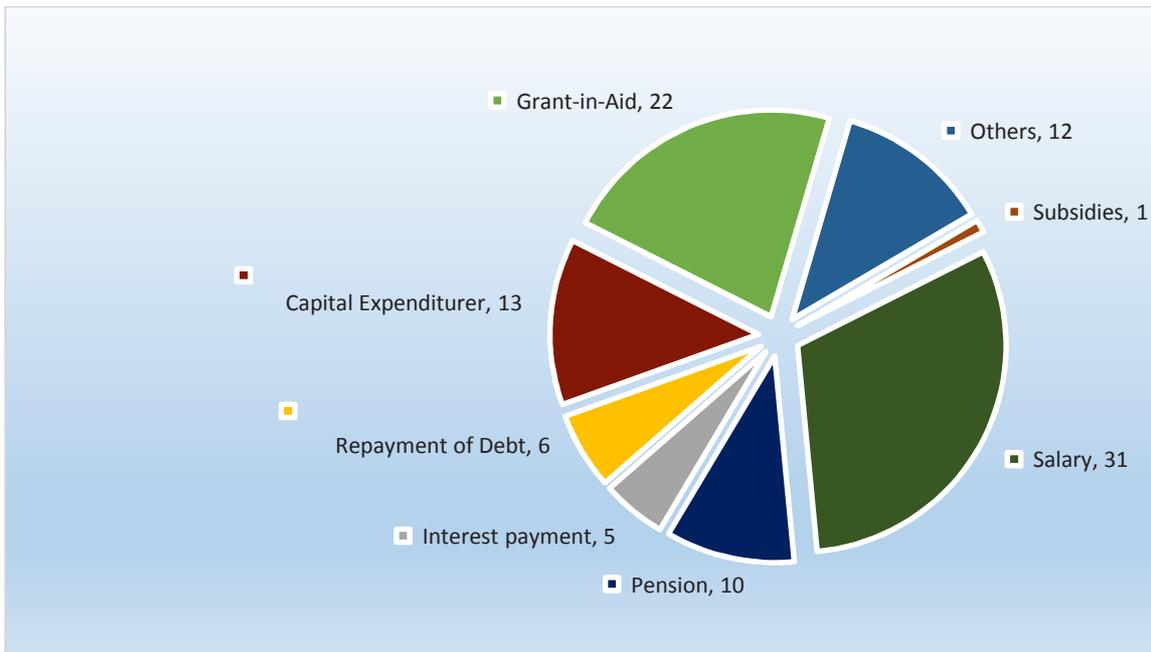
** Includes 12045 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee came from (in percentage)



(Recovery of loans and advances was only ₹8.02 crore which is negligible hence value is shown as zero).

1.4.5 Where the Rupee went (in percentage)



1.5 Financial highlight of year 2017-18

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	Budget Estimate 2017-18	Actuals 2017-18	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP#
1.	Tax Revenue (a)	5,000.31	4,945.27	98.90	20.43
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	245.51	174.07	70.90	0.72
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	5,850.43	5,238.49	89.54	21.64
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	11,096.25	10,357.83	93.35	42.79
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	3.80	8.02	211.05	0.03
6.	Other Receipts	--	--	--	--
7.	Borrowings and other liabilities (b)	851.39	339.85	39.92	1.40
8.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	855.19	347.87	40.68	1.44
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	11,951.44	10,705.70	89.58	44.23
10	Revenue Expenditure	9,878.55	9,274.00	93.88	38.31
11	Interest payment out of 10	535.32	562.96	105.16	2.33
12	Capital Expenditure	2,072.89	1,431.70	69.07	5.91
13	Total Expenditure(10+12)	11,951.44	10,705.70	89.58	44.23
14.	Revenue Surplus (4-10)	1,217.70	1,083.83	89.01	4.48
15	Fiscal Deficit (-) Surplus (+) (13)-(4+5+6)	(-)851.39	(-)339.85	39.92	(-)1.40

(a) Includes share of net (tax) proceed assigned to the State amounting to ₹4154 crore. (State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹791 crore which was 3 per cent of 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 balance.

GSDP figures (₹24206.50 crore) is taken from Economic and Statistic Department of Government of Manipur as the same was not available on the web site of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Govt. of India.

During the year 2017-18 revenue surplus of 1084 crore (920 crore surplus in 2016-17) and fiscal deficit of ₹340 crore (₹548 crore deficit in 2016-17) represent 4 per cent and 1 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 3 per cent of total expenditure.

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.

Revenue Deficit/ Surplus

- 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.

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.

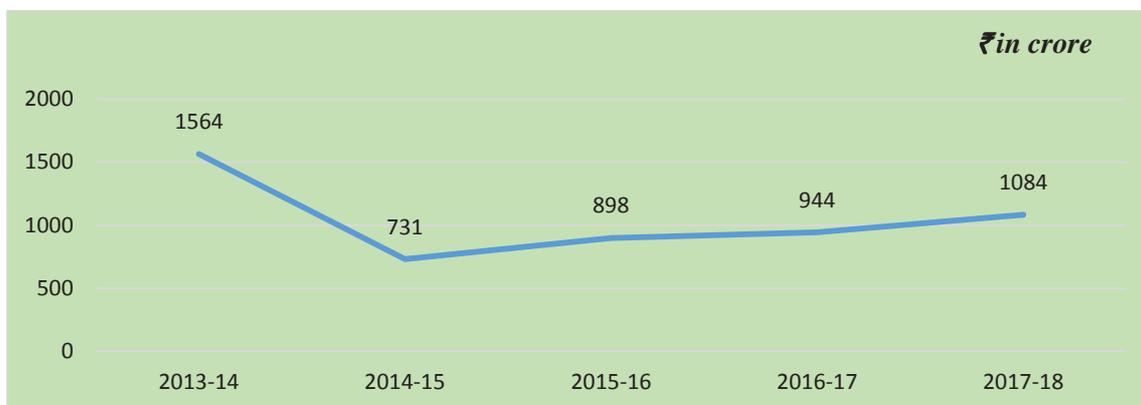
1.6 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

In terms of Rule 5 of the Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, medium term fiscal policy statement and fiscal policy strategy statement are to be laid before the legislature. However, medium term fiscal policy statement, micro economy framework statement and disclosures were not laid before the legislature along with the Annual Budget 2017-18. As per Section 2 of Rules 8 of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, the targets in terms of the policy, and achievements as per the accounts, are given below:

Sl. No.	Targets	Achievements
a.	Maintain Revenue Surplus	The Revenue Surplus for 2017-18 was ₹1084 crore, which is 10.46 per cent of Total Revenue Receipt.
b.	Maintain Fiscal Deficit below three per cent in financial year 2017-18 of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).	There was Fiscal Deficit of ₹340 crore (1.40 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product*) for 2017-18.
c.	The total outstanding Government guarantees as on the first day of April of any year shall not exceed thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue receipts of the second preceding year.	The total outstanding guarantees as on 1 April 2017 was ₹490 crore, which is less than thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue receipts for the year 2015-16 (₹550.44 x 3 = ₹1,651.32 crore).
d.	Follow recruitment and wage policy, in a manner such that the total salary bill relative to revenue expenditure excluding interest payments and pensions does not exceed 35 per cent.	Percentage of the total salary bill for 2017-18 (₹3,521.42 crore) to the revenue expenditure excluding interest payments and pensions for 2017-18 (₹7386.72 crore) was 47.67 per cent.

* GSDP for 2017-18 (provisional estimates at current prices) as per the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur was ₹24,206.50 crore. Figures are not available on the web site of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



Chapter II

Receipts

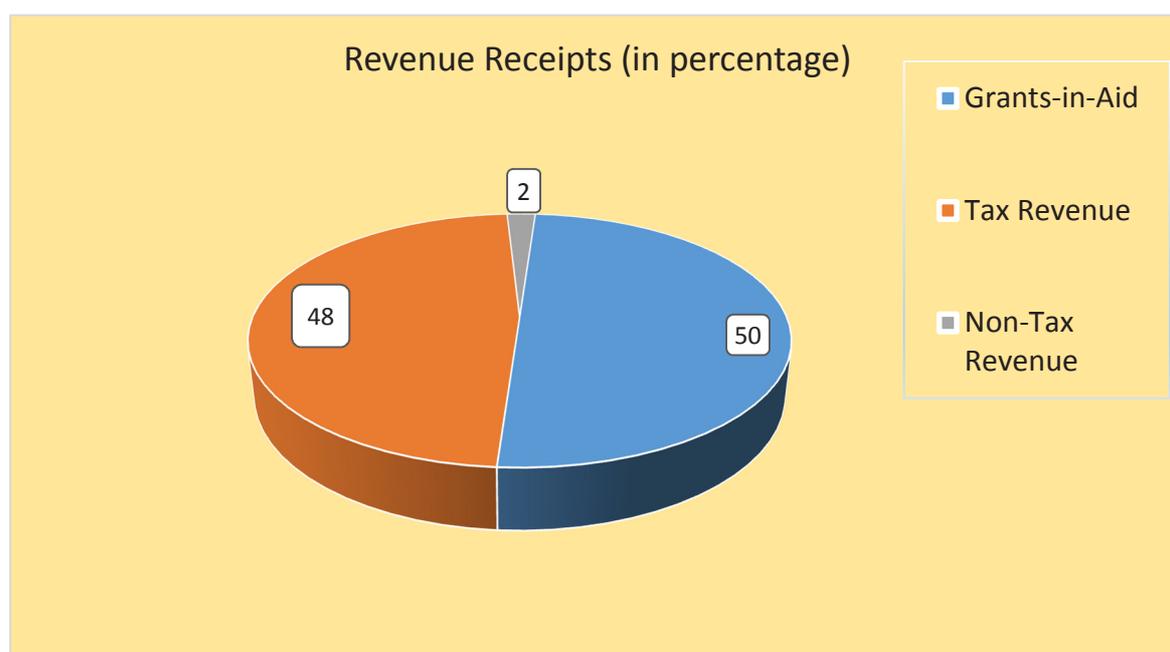
2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2017-18 was ₹10,706 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.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.
Grants-in -aid	Grants-in-aid represent Central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institution, Autonomous bodies etc.



2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2017-18)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	4,945
Good & Services Tax (GST)	780
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,372
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	15
Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,778
B. Non-Tax Revenue	174
Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profits	19
General Services	120
Social Services	9
Economic Services	26
C. Grants-in-aid & Contribution	5239
Total –Revenue Receipts	10358

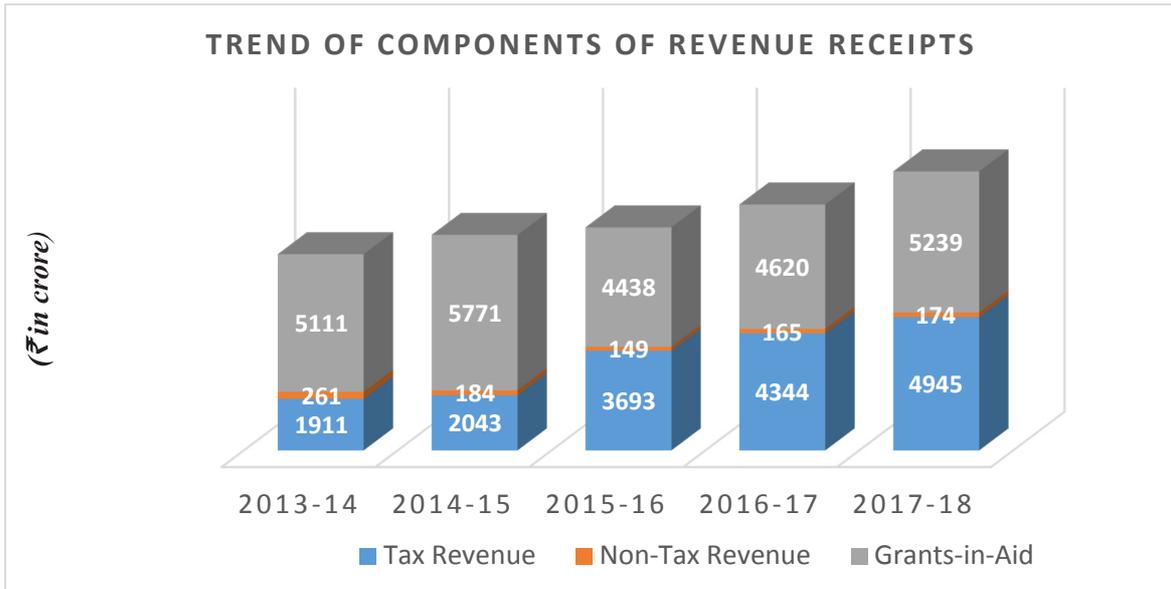
2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Tax Revenue	1911 (13%)	2043 (13%)	3693 (18%)	4344 (19%)	4945 (20%)
Non-Tax Revenue	261 (2%)	184 (1%)	149 (1%)	165 (1%)	174 (1%)
Grants-in-aid	5111 (35%)	5771 (36%)	4438 (22%)	4620 (20%)	5239 (22%)
Total Revenue Receipts	7283 (50%)	7798 (50%)	8280 (41%)	9129 (39%)	10358 (43%)
GSDP	14590.31	16122.73	20067.74	23324.95	24206.50

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product)

Though the GSDP increased by 4 per cent in 2017-18 compared to previous year, growth in revenue receipt was 13 per cent. The tax revenue increased by 14 per cent, the non-tax revenue increased by 5 per cent and the grants-in-aid increased by 13 per cent compared to previous year.

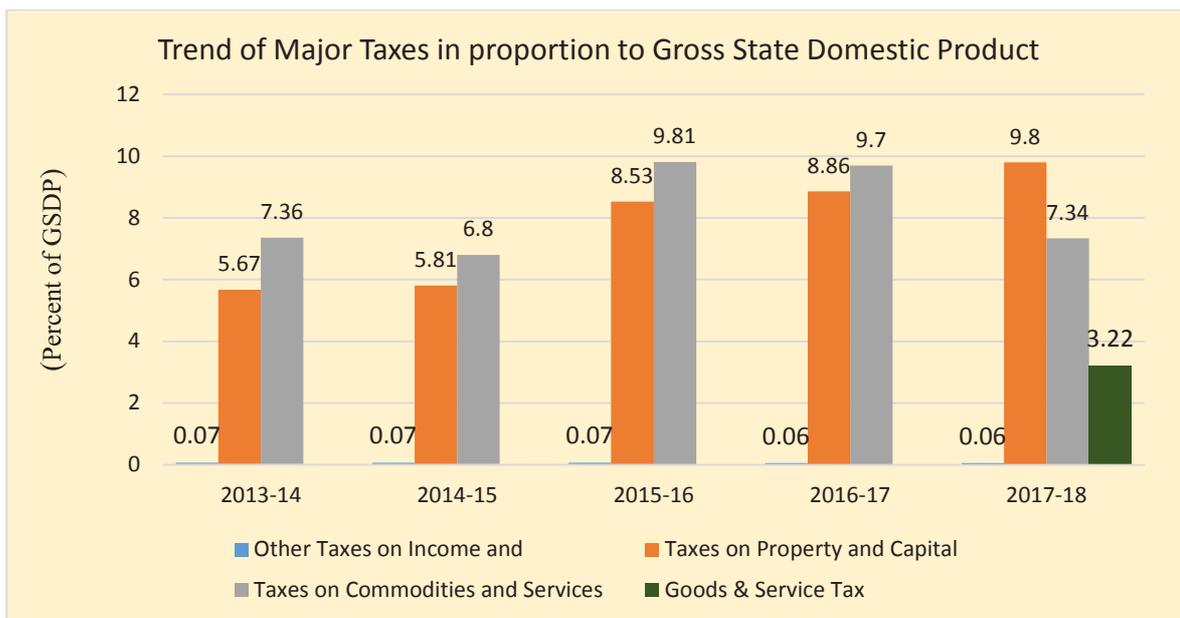


2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Goods & Service Tax (GST)	-	-	-	-	780
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	827	937	1712	2068	2372
Taxes on Property and Capital Transaction	10	10	13	15	15
Taxes on Commodities and Services	1074	1096	1968	2261	1778
Total Tax Revenue	1911	2043	3692	4344	4945

The increase in total tax revenue during 2017-18 was mainly attributable to GST, allocation of State share from Govt. of India and higher collection under Corporation Tax (₹1273 crore), Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹1075 crore) and Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure.



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.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes/Duties	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Tax revenue	Percentage to GSDP
2013-14	1911	1439	472	3.24
2014-15	2043	1527	516	3.20
2015-16	3693	3142	551	2.75
2016-17	4344	3757	587	2.52
2017-18	4945	4154	791	3.27

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

(₹ in crore)

	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
State's own Tax collection	472	516	551	587	791
Devolution of Union Taxes	1439	1527	3142	3757	4154
Total Tax Revenue	1911	2043	3693	4344	4945
Percentage of State's own Tax to Total Tax Revenue	25	25	15	14	16

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue has shown an increasing trend since 2013-14 with a maximum of 35 per cent during the year 2016-17 to 2017-18.

2.3.2 Trend in state's own Tax collection over the past five year

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	396	433	467	500	386
2. State Excise	9	9	9	9	9
3 Taxes on Vehicles	18	21	23	25	36
4. Stamp and Registration fees	8	8	10	10	14
5. SGST	-	-	-	-	302
6. Land Revenue	1	1	3	2	1
7. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1	1	1	1	1
8. Other Taxes	39	43	38	40	42
Total State's own Taxes	472	516	551	587	791

2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.					
Revenue collection	396	433	467	500	386
Expenditure on collection	5	4	4	5	8
Efficiency of Tax Collection	1.26%	0.93%	0.86%	1%	2.07%
2. State Excise					
Revenue collection	9	9	9	9	10
Expenditure on collection	2	2	2	2	2
Efficiency of Tax Collection	22.22%	22.22%	22.22%	22.22%	20%
3. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers					
Revenue collection	20	22	24	26	37
Expenditure on collection	11	10	11	11	18
Efficiency of Tax Collection	55%	45.45%	45.83%	42.31%	48.65%
4. Stamp and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection	8	8	10	10	14
Expenditure on collection	2	3	3	2	4
Efficiency of Tax Collection	25%	37.5%	30%	205	28.57%

The expenditure on collection of Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers and Stamps and Registration was very high as compared to other taxes.

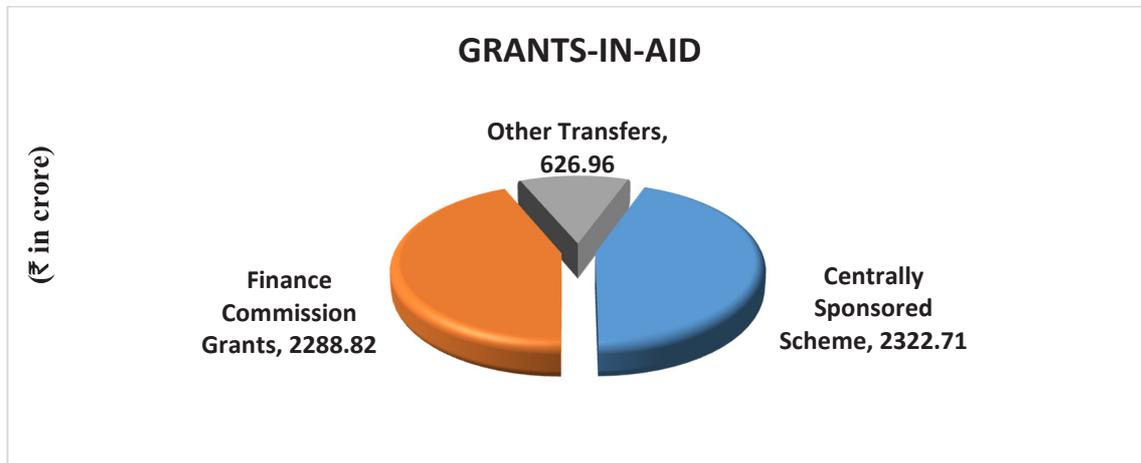
2.5 Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

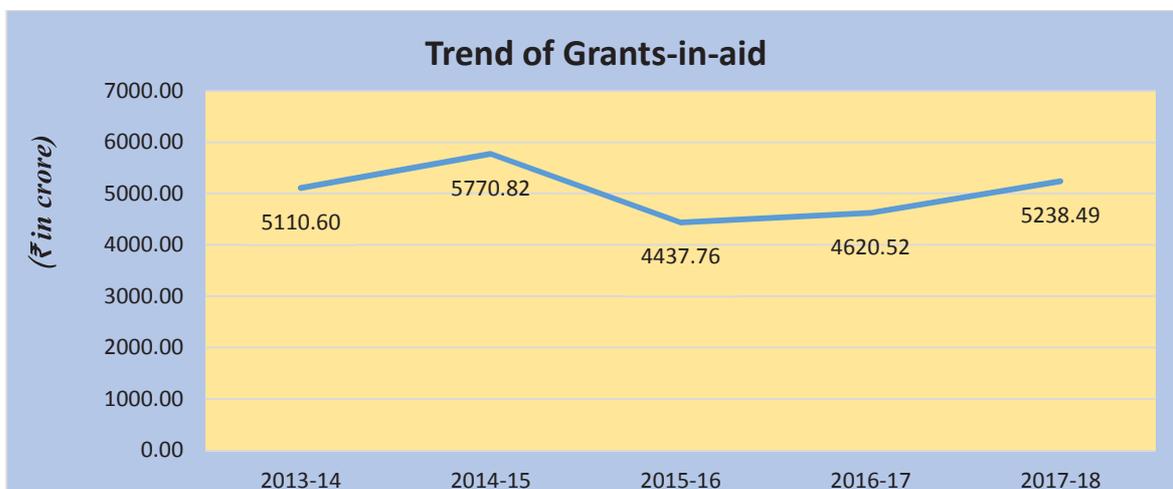
Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
CGST					59.32
IGST	-	-	-	-	419.56
Corporation Tax	483.90	533.24	993.78	1205.86	1272.66
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	318.64	380.79	694.88	838.08	1074.66
Taxes on Wealth	1.33	1.43	0.18	2.76	(-)0.04
Customs	234.77	246.96	501.73	518.71	419.40
Union Excise Duties	165.80	139.45	413.53	592.33	438.40
Service Tax	234.35	225.01	536.63	599.38	470.37
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	-	0.01	1.69	0.01	-
State's share of Union Taxes/Duties	1438.79	1526.89	3142.42	3757.13	4154.33
Total Tax Revenue	1911.52	2043.72	3692.86	4343.80	4945.27
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	75.27	74.71	85.09	86.49	84.01

2.6 Grants -in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, grant for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission grants and other transfers. Total receipts during 2017-18 under Grants -in-aid were ₹5238.49 crore as shown below:



The total amount of Grants-in-Aid received by the State Government was increased by 13 per cent during 2017-18 as compared to during 2016-17. However, the share of Finance Commission grant shows a stable trend during 2016-17 (₹2,192.13 crore) and 2017-18 which is 4.41 per cent.



2.7 Public Debt

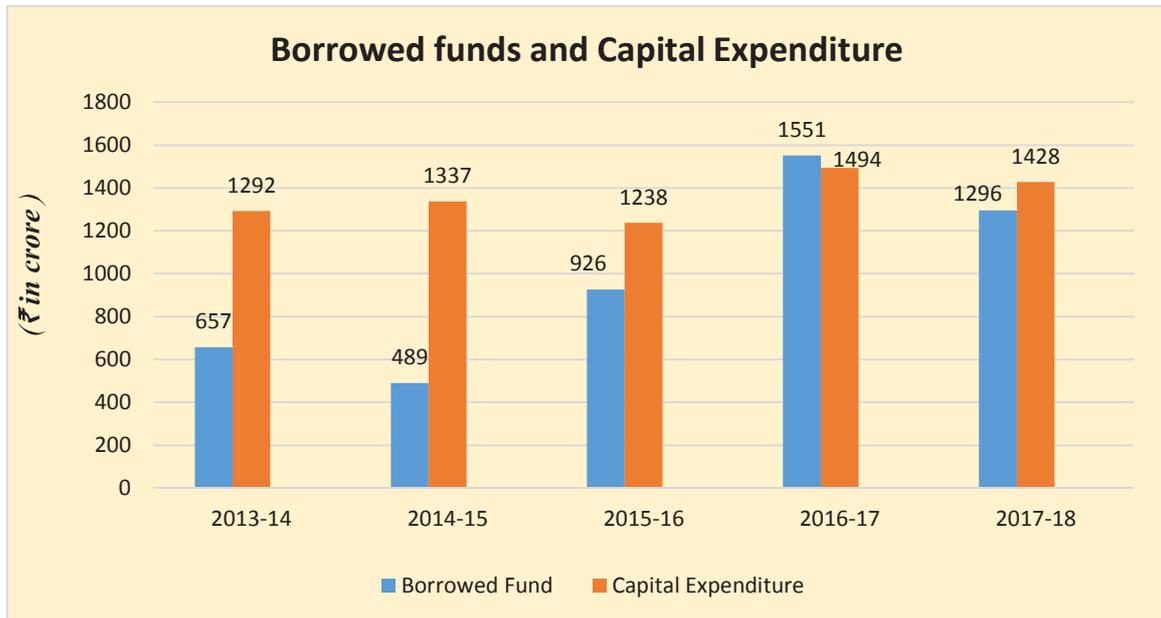
Trend of position of Public Debt (year end balances) over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Internal Debt	3680.35	3940.68	4464.52	4898.92	5554.42
Central Loans	483.34	439.17	395.04	366.96	331.83
Total	4163.69	4379.85	4859.56	5265.88	5886.25

During the year 2017-18, out of ₹1,287 crore, two loans of ₹525 crore were raised from the open market at interest rates varying from 7.15 per cent to 8.02 per cent and the same are redeemable during the period between 2027 and 2028. In addition, the State Government raised loan of ₹75 crore from the financial institutions. An amount of ₹663.39 crore was obtained from Wage and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India. Thus the total Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2017-18 aggregated to ₹1287 crore. The Government also received ₹8.96 crore from Government of India as Loans and Advances and ₹44.09 crore was repaid during the year. The outstanding balance at the end of the year was ₹331.83 crore which is 5.64 per cent of the total Public Debt of the State Government.

2.8 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital



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 Government of Manipur have been spending more funds in capital account as compared to borrowed funds during the last four years except in 2016-17.

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, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The saving of Revenue Expenditure against Budget Estimates during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Budget Estimates	6984	9644	8565	9991	10589
Actuals	5719	7267	7383	8185	9274
Gap	1266	2376	1182	1807	1315
Percentage of variation of Actuals against BE	18	25	14	18	12

Around 59 per cent of the total revenue expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries and Wages (₹3521 crore) Interest payment (₹634 crore) and Pensions (₹1175 crore) and subsidies (₹123 crore) which is the committed liability of the State Government.

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	5719	7267	7383	8185	9274
Committed Revenue Expenditure #	3785	4250	4513	4960	5454
Percentage of Committed Revenue Expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure	66	58	61	61	59
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	1934	2917	2869	3225	3820

Committed Revenue Expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries & Wages, Interest Payments, Pensions and Subsidies.

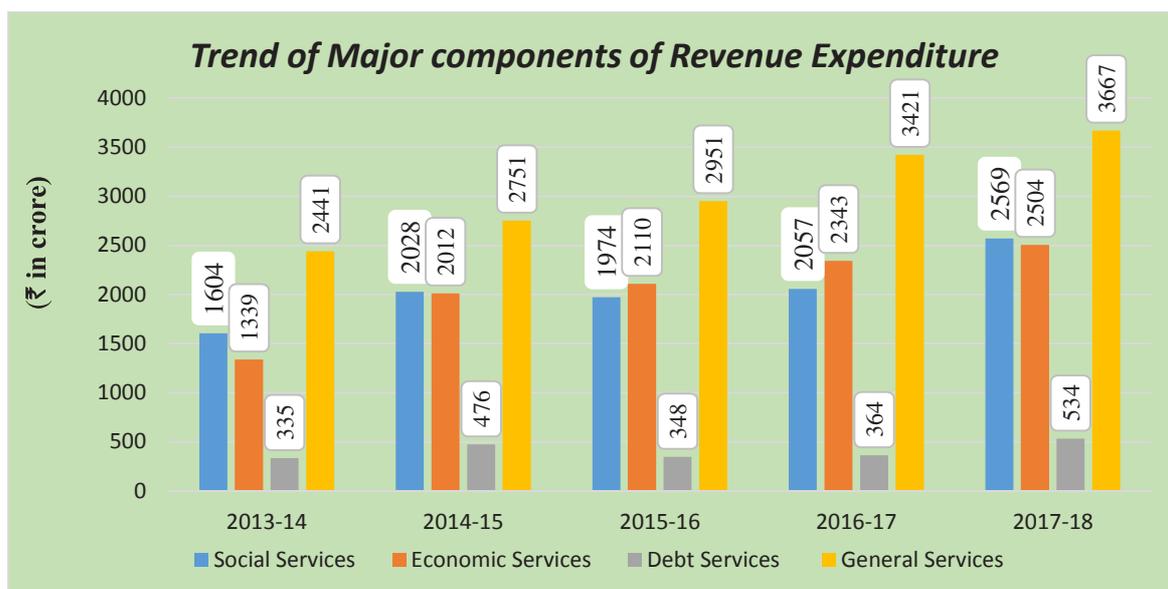
The total revenue expenditure increased by 62 per cent from ₹5719 crore in 2013-14 to ₹9274 crore in 2017-18 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 44 per cent over the same period.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2017-18)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Organs of States	170	1.83
B. Fiscal Services	65	0.70
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transaction	44	
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and services	20	
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	1	
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	634	6.84
D. Administrative Services	1473	15.89
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	1324	14.28
F. Social Services	2569	27.70
G. Economic Services	2504	27.00
H. Grants-in-aid (Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions)	534	5.76
Total Expenditure (Revenue Accounts)	9274	100

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



3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital disbursements during 2017-18 amounting to ₹1428 crore (6 per cent of GSDP) was less than Budget Estimate by ₹1326 crore. The growth in Capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP since 2013-14 onwards. 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.)	2992	2835	2110	3835	3150
2	Actual Expenditure (#)	1830	1607	1686	2639	2107
3	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	61	57	80	69	67
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	22%	(-)12%	5%	57%	(-)20%
5	GSDP	14590	16123	20068	23325	24207
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	25%	11%	24%	16%	4%

(#) Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2017-18, the Government spent ₹112 crore on various Irrigation Projects (₹33 crore on Minor Irrigation and ₹79 crore on Major Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹315 crore on construction of roads and bridges and invested ₹42 crore in Statutory Corporations/Boards, and ₹156 crore in Government and other Companies and Co-operative societies.

3.3.2 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	220	209	165	96	106
		Revenue	2441	2751	2941	3421	3667
(B)	Social Services	Capital	328	550	386	413	664
		Revenue	1604	2028	1974	2057	2569
(C)	Economic Service	Capital	744	574	687	985	658
		Revenue	1339	2012	2110	2343	2504
(D)	Grants-in-aid and Contribution*	Capital	-	-	-	-	-
		Revenue	335	476	348	364	534

*Include GIA of ₹8.33 crore and ₹1.45 crore under Social and Economic Services respectively. During 2017-18, State Government incorrectly budgeted and booked ₹9.79 crore towards Grants-in-aid under the Capital Section instead of Revenue Section.

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 Reappropriation)	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure (Net)	Savings(-) Excesses(+)
1.	Revenue						
	Voted	9386	604	188	9802	8685	(-)1117
	Charged	566	32	0.20	598	589	(-)9
2.	Capital						
	Voted	2066	677	191	2552	1428	(-)1124
3.	Public Debt						
	Charged	395	...	77	318	676	(+)358
4.	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	7	5	-	12	3	(-)9
	Total						
	Voted	11459	1286	379	12366	10116	(-)2250
	Charged	961	32	77	916	1265	(+)349

4.2 Trend of Saving / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings(-) Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	
2012-13	(-)1262	(-)1513	(+)361	(-)5	(-)2419
2013-14	(-)2370	(-)1215	(-)4	(+)3	(-)3586
2014-15	(-)1179	(-)462	(+)40	(-)1	(-)1602
2015-16	(-)1803	(-)1102	(-)91	(-)2	(-)2998
2017-18	(-)1126	(-)1124	(+)358	(-)9	(-)1901

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 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
8	Public Works Department	63.31	149.56	198.89	257.16	556.16
10	Education	60.38	426.01	259.71	244.84	202.83
17	Agriculture	89.23	72.62	72.96	111.43	88.24
20	Community and Rural Development	31.95	593.58	52.00	335.80	146.67
30	General Economic Services and Planning	468.76	983.80	332.62	504.99	264.60
36	Minor Irrigation	27.47	77.12	13.23	78.31	105.68
40	Water Resources	694.97	305.45	137.68	126.81	299.38
44	Social Welfare Department	170.42	216.31	154.31	116.55	128.55

The persistent huge savings under Public Works Department, Education, Agriculture, Community & Rural Development, General Economic Services & Planning, Minor Irrigation, Water Resources and Social Welfare Departments was on account of schemes which though approved by the legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either to inflated budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit below the ceiling.

During 2017-18 Supplementary grants totalling 1319 crore (11 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	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
6	2041-Taxes on Vehicles 101- collection charges 10- Kangpokpi District	Revenue	0.98	0.13	0.38
7	2055-Police 01-Direction 109-District Police 22-Imphal West District	Revenue	124.93	4.80	122.55

14	2225-Welfare of SC, ST, OBC 02-Direction & Administration 794-Special Central Assistance For Tribal Sub-Plan. 19-Special Division programme under provision to Article 275(I) of Constitution	Revenue	16.26	15.83	15.93
18	2403-Animal Husbandry 102-Cattle & Buffalo Development. 09-Key Village and Artificial Insemination Programme	Revenue	19.80	2.03	17.10
19	2406-Forestry & Wild life 04-Afforestation and Ecology Development 101-National Afforestation & Ecology Dev. Programme 01- National Afforestation Programme	Revenue	0	2.83	0
27	2015-Elections 102-Electoral Officers 04-Electoral Office	Revenue	5.60	0.69	5.43
38	2515-Other Rural Development Programme 101-Panchayati Raj 01-Direction	Revenue	9.91	0.37	9.50
45	3452-Tourism 80-General 800-Other Expenditure 02-Development of Tourism	Revenue	0.10	0.90	0
8	5054-Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges 05-Roads 337-Roads Works 04-One Time Special Assistance of CPS	Capital	15.00	5.00	7.73
12	4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development 60-Other Urban Development Schemes 051-Constructions 02-Atal Mission for Rejuvenation & Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	Capital	20.00	4.99	10.80

36	4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation 800-Other expenditure 02-Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programmes(AIBP)	Capital	73.50	0.27	4.93
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A few instances where there was excess expenditure at the end of the year even after Supplementary allocations were made are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
1	2011-Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislatives 02-State/Union Territory 101-Legislative Assembly 08-Members	Revenue	26.35	0.01	29.75
3	3451-Secretariate Economic Services 092-Other offices 20-Finance Budget	Revenue	1.32	0.50	2.21
13	2230-Labour & Employment 02-Employment Services 001-Direction & Administration 01-Direction	Revenue	0.57	0.14	0.75
16	2425-Co-operation 001-Direction & Administration 03-Zonal Administration	Revenue	4.33	0.56	5.04
17	2705-Command Area Development 800-Other Expenditure 08-Area Development Authorities for irrigation in Command Area	Revenue	12.69	0.39	19.58
19	2406-Forestry 7 Wild life 04-Afforestation & Ecology Development 101-National Afforestation & Ecology Development Programme 01-National Afforestation programme	Revenue	0	0.88	2.30

An expenditure of ₹11.38 crore in three cases where funds were allocated directly bypassing the Legislature i.e. through re-appropriation instead of Original/Supplementary budget are given below:

(₹in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Actual Expenditure
19	2402-Soil and Water Conservation 800-Other Expenditure 05-Conservation & Management of Loktak Wetland(Central Share)	Revenue	-	-	0.93	0.93
20	2501-Special Programmes for Rural Development 01-Integrated Rural Development Programme 800-Other Expenditure 03-Shyam Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission(SPMRM)	Revenue			16.55	8.45
30	3451-Secretariat- Economics services 800-Other Expenditure 21-Construction of Chamdil Town Hall	Revenue			2.00	2.00

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.

Total investment stood at ₹198 crore at the end of the year of 2017-18. However, dividends received during the year were only ₹0.04 lakh. At the end of the year 2017-18, investments increased by rupees one crore and dividend income was same as previous year.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹(-)150 crore on 1 April 2017 and decreased to ₹34 crore at the end of March 2018. In addition, Government had invested and rediscounted in 14 days Treasury Bills worth ₹12,045 Crore.

The position of investment during the year 2017-18 is depicted in the table given below:

(₹in crore)

Cash Balance Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills			
Balance as on 1 April 2017	Purchases during 2017-18	Sales during 2017-18	Closing balance on 31 March 2018
...	12045	12045	...

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. During the year, Government of Manipur has availed open market borrowing for ₹525 crore.

Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account*	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent of GSDP
2013-14	4164	28	2897	13	7061	41
2014-15	4380	27	2978	13	7358	40
2015-16	4860	25	3265	12	8125	37
2016-17	5266	26	3542	12	8808	38
2017-18	5886	24	3680	15	9566	39

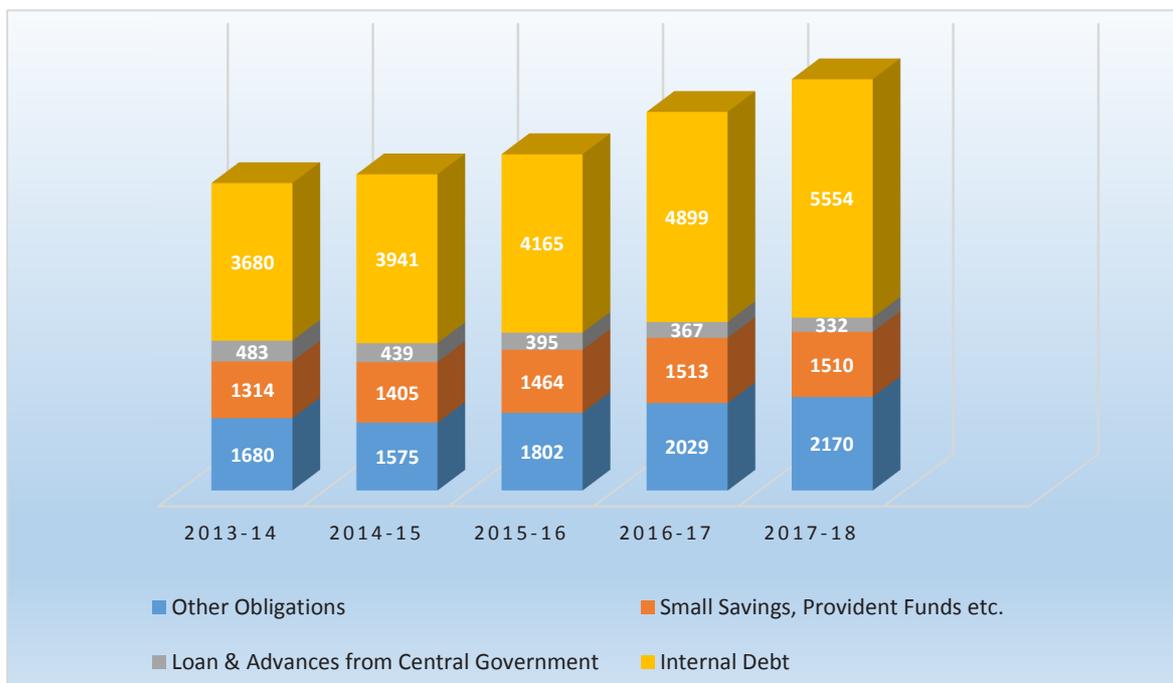
* Excludes suspense and remittance balance.

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

Public Debt and other liabilities showed a net increase of ₹758 crore (9 per cent) over the previous year.

Trend in Government Liabilities

(₹in crore)



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 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, Co-operative 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	197	76	140
2014-15	197	63	130
2015-16	588	270	70
2016-17	588	345	56
2017-18	738	451	63

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 plan 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 under-statement of liabilities in Government accounts. As on 31 March 2018 no adverse balance is appearing in favour Manipur State.

6.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2017-18 was ₹200 crore. No loans and advances to government corporation/companies, non-government institutions and local bodies was given except ₹3.40 crore to Government Servants. Recovery of principal aggregating to ₹200 crore was in arrears at the end of 31 March 2018. The information relating to recovery of interest in arrear was not made available by the State Government. During 2017-18 only ₹0.60 crore was received towards repayment of loans to Government servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government improve its fiscal position.

6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

Grants-in-aid given to Local Bodies, Autonomous Bodies, etc., increased from ₹808 crore in 2013-14 to ₹2493 crore in 2017-18. Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (₹141 crore) represent 6 per cent of total grants given during the year. Details of Grants-in-aid 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	28	91	37	46	63
2	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	44	50	58	39	78
3	Universities & Educational Institutions	55	14	81	45	37
4	Development Authorities	221	528	706	775	885
5	Governments Companies	-	312	498	607	408
6	Other Institute	460	875	671	732	1022
	Total	808	1870	2051	2244	2493

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	(-)150	(+)34	(+)184
Investment from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	--	--	--
Investment from earmarked fund balances	--	--	--
(a) Sinking Fund	--	--	--
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	--	--	--
Interest realized during the year	15	18	(+)3

State Government had a positive closing cash balance at the end of 31 March 2018. Interest receipt on the investment of cash balance has increased by 20 per cent from ₹15.00 crore in 2016-17 to ₹18.00 crore in 2017-18.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

Chief Controlling Officer (CCOs)/ Controlling Officer (COs) are required to reconcile the receipts and expenditure figures of the Government with the figures accounted for by the office of the Accountant General (A&E). Such reconciliation has been completed by all CCOs/COs for such receipts and expenditures. During 2017-18, out of 81 Controlling Officers, 48 Controlling Officers reconciled fully and 23 Controlling Officers reconciled partially.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts rendering units

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Manipur have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 11 District Treasuries, 57 Public Works Divisions, (PWD – 33, 24 WRD) 34 Forest Divisions, 25 Public Health (20) and Minor Irrigation Divisions (5) and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Rendition of monthly accounts by the Accounts Rendering Units of the State Government ranged from one to 28 days in respect of District Treasuries and two to 123 days in respect of Public Works Divisions.

6.7 Advance payments

Drawing and Disbursing Officers are authorised to draw sums of money by preparing Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting Service Heads. They are required to present Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills with supporting documents in settlement of the AC bills drawn.

However, there is no provision of time limit fixed for submission of DCC bills to enforce financial discipline. A total of 966 DCC bills amounting to ₹1,648.00 crore pertaining to the period 2003-18 were outstanding as on 31 March 2018. Prolonged non-submission of supporting DCC bills renders the expenditure under AC bills opaque. Also the expenditure

shown in the Finance Accounts cannot be vouched as correct or complete to the extent of non-receipt of DCC bills.

Year	No. of pending DCC Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2015-16	640	1,155.55
2016-17	106	161.62
2017-18	220	330.83
Total	966	1,648.00

6.8 Status of Suspense Balances

Details of outstanding balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Account is as under:

(₹ in crore)

Name of Minor Head	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
8658-Suspense Accounts										
101-PAO Suspense	61.81	0.52	69.65	0.04	73.11	1.16	93.70	1.05	100.95	1.04
Net	61.29 (Dr)		69.61 (Dr)		71.95 (Dr)		92.65 (Dr)		99.91(Dr)	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	92.42	...	89.48	...	87.06	...	99.00	...	114.94	...
Net	92.42 (Dr)		89.48 (Dr)		87.06(Dr)		99.00 (Dr)		114.94 (Dr)	
107-Cash Settlement Suspense Accounts	41.57	...	47.24	...	52.68	...	47.19	...	47.19	...
Net	41.57 (Dr)		47.24 (Dr)		52.68 (Dr)		47.19 (Dr)		47.19 (Dr)	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	...	56.05	...	49.90	...	38.96	3.01	42.32	2.87	43.84
Net	560.05(Cr)		49.90(Cr)		38.96 (Cr)		39.31 (Cr)		40.97 (Cr)	
111-Departmental Adjusting Account	3.90	...	3.90	...	3.90	...	3.90	...	3.90	...
Net	3.90(Dr)		3.90(Dr)		3.90(Dr)		3.90 (Dr)		3.90(Dr)	
112-Tax Deducted at Source Office	...	21.67	...	23.34	...	20.58	...	25.76	...	25.46
Net	21.67(Cr)		23.34(Cr)		20.58 (Cr)		25.76 (Cr)		25.46 (Cr)	
129-Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	...	3.17	...	3.17	...	3.17	...	3.17	...	3.17
Net	3.17(Cr)		3.17(Cr)		3.17 (Cr)		3.17 (Cr)		3.17 (Cr)	

6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificate

Details of outstanding Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants sanctioned by the State Govt. as under: -

Year	Number of UCs awaited	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2015-2016	2877	2486.16
2016-2017	666	1382.41
2017-18	1226	2423.24
Total	4769	6291.81

6.10 Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital works

A total expenditure of ₹909.49 crore as per Appendix IX in Volume II of the Finance Accounts was incurred up to the year 2017-18 by the State Government on various incomplete projects against an original estimated cost of ₹1,460.24 crore.

6.11 New Pension Scheme

State Government employees recruited on or after 1 January 2005 are covered under the New Pension Scheme, which is a defined contributory pension scheme. In terms of the Scheme, such employees contribute 10 *per cent* of their basic pay and dearness allowances on monthly basis and equal share is matched by the State Government. The entire amount is to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank.

The actual amount paid by employees and the share matched by the Government during the period from January 2005 to the end of 2017-18 were ₹445.94 crore and ₹308.01 crore respectively, resulting in a shortfall of ₹137.93 crore not matched by the government. During 2017-18, the State Government has deposited ₹157.33 crore (employees' contribution: ₹99.11 crore plus employer's share: ₹58.22 crore) in the Fund with the shortfall of ₹40.89 crore by the Government. Out of the previous year's balance of ₹124.63 crore and current year's deposit of ₹157.33 crore, the State Government has transferred only ₹152.14 crore to NSDL. Short contributions over the years and un-transferred balances may attract interest, which may also have to be included at the time of transferring the employer's contribution to NSDL.

As on 31 March 2018, a cumulative balance of ₹129.82 crore contributed under the Scheme remained to be transferred to NSDL/Trustee Bank. Therefore, unmatched employers' share of ₹137.93 crore, un-transferred amount of ₹129.82 crore less by ₹4.23 crore (which was deposited by the Government of Manipur during 2012-13 directly with NSDL without deposit to concerned Major Head 8342-117), i.e. a total of ₹263.52 crore plus uncollected amounts, represents outstanding liabilities under the Scheme.

6.12 Transfer of funds to Personal Deposit (PD) accounts

Under Rule 88 of the General Financial Rules of Government of India as adopted by the Government of Manipur, Personal Deposit (PD) accounts are operated by transferring amounts from the Consolidated Fund, and utilised for specific purposes. Unspent balances lying in PD accounts are required to be transferred back to the Consolidated Fund on the last working day of the financial year.

The State Government opened two PD accounts in 2017-18 for ₹0.32 crore. There was, however, unspent balances of ₹2.71 crore up to 2017-18 which includes earlier years' balance of ₹2.41 crore lying in two PD accounts. The PD accounts have not been closed and the outstanding balances have not yet been transferred back to the Consolidated Fund. Details of PD accounts are given below:

(₹in crore)

Opening Balance		Addition during the year		Closed during the year		Closing Balance	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
2	2.41	1	0.32	1	0.02	2	2.71

6.13 Investment

The State Government invests in the equity shares, redeemable shares and capital contribution of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and Co-operative Institutions and local bodies. In terms of the accounts, the investment of Government in 3155 entities was 198.33 crore as on 31 March, 2018 on which a negligible amount of ₹0.0004 crore was received as dividend/interest. During the year 2017-18, the State Government had invested 1.25 crore in three entities.

6.14 Rush of Expenditure

In terms of Rule 56(3) of the General Financial Rules applicable to the State of Manipur, rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing months of the financial year, shall be regarded as a breach of financial propriety and shall be avoided.

The trend of expenditure incurred during the last quarter, month of March and last three days of March 2018 as compared to the total expenditure during 2017-18 is as under:

(₹in crore)

Expenditure incurred during			Total Expenditure	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during		
January to March 2018	March 2018	Last three days of March 2018		Jan to March 2018	March 2018	Last three days of March 2018
3578.10	2381.41	1302.67	10702.31	33.43	22.25	12

Out of the total expenditure of ₹10,702.31 crore incurred under Revenue and Capital Heads during the year 2017-18, the expenditure during March 2018 alone was ₹2,381.41 crores (22.25 per cent of the whole year). This indicates that the effort was primarily to exhaust the budget provisions and not on prudent budgetary management.

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