



सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts at a Glance

2013-14



Government of Gujarat

Accounts at a Glance

2013-14

Government of Gujarat

Preface

The Annual accounts of the State Government are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual accounts consist of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

'Accounts at a Glance' provides a broad overview of Government activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. While it has been our endeavor to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the certified Annual Accounts should be referred to for authentic figures.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us in improving the publication.



(Ram Hit)

Accountant General (A&E)

Gujarat

Place : Rajkot

Date : 04/03/2015

(ii)
Table of Contents

Chapter I	An Overview of accounts		Page
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Structure of Accounts	1
	1.3	Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts	1
	1.4	Sources and Application of funds	3
	1.5	Highlights of Accounts	6
	1.6	What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?	7
Chapter II	Receipts		
	2.1	Introduction	10
	2.2	Revenue Receipts	10
	2.3	Trend of Receipts	11
	2.4	Performance of State 's own tax revenue collection	13
	2.5	Efficiency of Tax Collection	13
	2.6	Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years	14
	2.7	Grants-in-aid	14
	2.8	Public Debt	15
Chapter III	Expenditure		
	3.1	Introduction	16
	3.2	Revenue Expenditure	16
	3.3	Capital Expenditure	18
Chapter IV	Plan & Non-Plan Expenditure		
	4.1	Distribution of Expenditure	20
	4.2	Plan Expenditure	20
	4.3	Non-Plan Expenditure	21
	4.4	Committed Expenditure	22
Chapter V	Appropriation Accounts		
	5.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts	23
	5.2	Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years	23
	5.3	Significant Savings	24
Chapter VI	Assets & Liabilities		
	6.1	Assets	26
	6.2	Debts & Liabilities	26
	6.3	Guarantees	27
Chapter VII	Other Items		
	7.1	Loans and advances by the State Government	28
	7.2	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others	28
	7.3	Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance	28
	7.4	Reconciliation of Accounts	28
	7.5	Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills	29
	7.6	Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants-in-aid given by the Government	29
	7.7	Commitments of accounts of Incomplete works	29
	7.8	Rush of expenditure	29

CHAPTER - I

AN OVERVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

1.1 Introduction

The Annual Accounts of the Government of Gujarat namely Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts are prepared by the Accountant General (A&E) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

1.2 Structure of Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts

Part-1	CONSOLIDATED FUND	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Loans and Advances
Part-2	CONTINGENCY FUND	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund
Part-3	PUBLIC ACCOUNT	Comprises of Debt, Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittances transactions. Debt and Deposit represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittance and Suspense transactions are adjusting entries that are to be cleared eventually by booking to the final heads of account.

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. The Finance Account is prepared in two volumes.

Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements, cash balance position and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume II contains other summarized statements (Part-I), detailed statements (Part-II) and appendices (Part-III).

Receipts and disbursements of the Government of Gujarat as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2013-14 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total : 9,85,39)	Revenue (Total : 79,976)	Tax Revenue	66,075
		Non Tax Revenue	7,018
		Grants-in-aid	6,883
	Capital (Total :18,563)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	141
		Other Receipts	0
		Borrowings and other liabilities (*)	18,422
Disbursements (Total : 9,85,39)	Revenue		75,259
	Capital		22,677
	Loans and Advances		603

(*) *Borrowings and other liabilities: Net (Receipts – Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.*

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/NGOs from implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year the Government of India directly released ₹ 4,785 crore. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VII of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'Voted' by the State Legislature. There are two Charged Appropriation and 74 Voted Grants and 32 combined (Charged and Voted) provisions.

The Appropriation Acts, 2013-14 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 1,18,537 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 1,454 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 1,05,794 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 1,051 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 12,743 crore (11 per cent) and an over-estimation of ₹ 403 crore (28 per cent) on reduction of expenditure.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds:

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

The State Government, in order to maintain and sustain its liquidity position, takes Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India and thereafter, draws upon overdraft, whenever there is shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance in its account with the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government is required to maintain a minimum cash balance of ₹ 2.80 crore with Reserve Bank of India. Government of Gujarat did not avail of Ways and Means Advances in the year 2013-14.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 4,717 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 18,422 crore representing 0.61 per cent and 2.38 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (G.S.D.P) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 18.70 per cent of the total expenditure. This deficit was mainly met from net of Public Debt (₹ 13,139 crore), and net of opening and closing cash balance (₹ 1,449 crore). Around 36 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹ 79,976 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 6,999 crore), interest payments (₹ 13,332 crore) and pensions (₹ 8,270 crore).

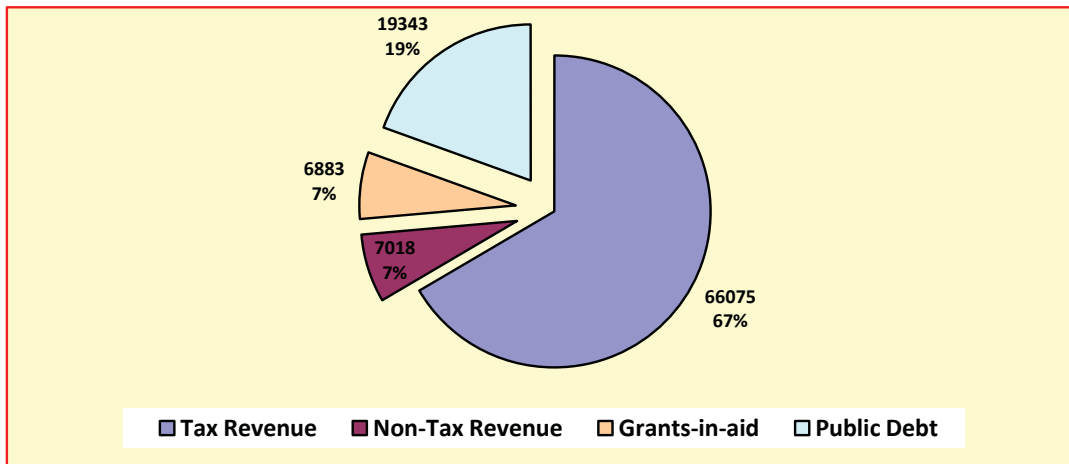
Sources and Application of Funds

		(₹ in crore)	
SOURCES	<i>PARTICULARS</i>	<i>AMOUNT</i>	
		Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2013	(-) 282
		Revenue Receipts (including Misc Capital Receipts)	79,976
		Recovery of Loans and advances	141
		Public Debt	19,343
		Small Savings, Provident fund and others	2,054
		Reserves and Sinking Funds	1,152
		Deposits received	34,017
		Civil Advances repaid	493
		Suspense Account	1,89,935
		Remittances	15,568
		Contingency Fund	0
		TOTAL	3,42,397

		(₹ in crore)	
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	75,259	
	Capital Expenditure	22,677	
	Loans given	603	
	Repayment of Public debt	6,204	
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	1,547	
	Reserves & Sinking fund	650	
	Deposits repaid	31,775	
	Civil Advances Paid	493	
	Suspense Account	1,89,532	
	Remittances	15,388	
	Contingency Fund	0	
		Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2014	(-)1,731
		TOTAL	3,42,397

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from?

(₹ in crore)

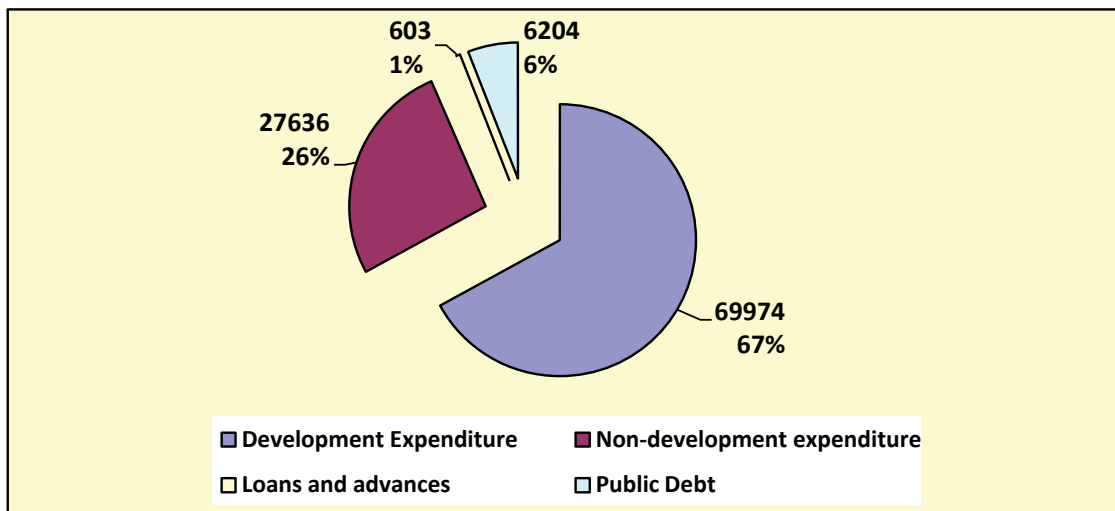


The main sources of funds to meet expenditure were tax revenue, public debt, non-tax revenue and Grants-in-aid.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went?

Expenditure for the year 2013-14 was spent on Development Expenditure (67 per cent), Non-Development Expenditure (26 per cent), Loans and Advances (1 per cent) and Repayment of Public Debt (6 per cent). Based on the purpose of expenditure it was classified into Social Services and Economic Services (Development expenditure) and General Services (Non-development expenditure).

(₹ in crore)



1.5 Highlights of Accounts

	B.E. 2013-14	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP @
	(₹ in crore)			
1. Tax Revenue(Including Central Share)	73,328	66,075	90	9
2. Non-Tax Revenue	6,379	7,018	110	1
3. Grants in aid & contributions	9,045	6,883	76	1
4. Revenue Receipt (1+2+3)	88,752	79,976	93	10
5. Recovery of loans & advances	222	141	64	0
6. Other Receipts	0	0	0	0
7. Borrowing & other liabilities (A)	21,292	18,422	87	2
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	21,514	18,563	87	2
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	1,10,266	98,539	92	13
10. Non-Plan Expenditure (*)	60,494	51,584(#)	85	7
11. NPE on Revenue Account	59,769	51,365(#)	86	7
12. NPE on Interest Payments out of 11	13,755	13,332	97	2
13. NPE on Capital Account	725	219(#)	30	0
14. Plan Expenditure (*)	50,371	46,955(#)	93	6
15. PE on Revenue Account	24,145	23,894(#)	99	3
16. PE on Capital Account	26,226	23,061(#)	88	3
17. Total Expenditure (10+14)	1,10,865	98,539	89	13
18. Revenue Expenditure (11+15)	83,914	75,259	90	10
19. Capital Expenditure (13+16)(**)	26,951	23,280	86	3
20. Revenue Surplus(4-18)	4,837	4,717	98	1
21. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-17)	(-) 21,891	(-) 18,422	84	2

@ GSDP 2013-14 ₹ 7,73,990 crore (Advance)

(*) Expenditure includes ₹ 52 crore under Non-Plan and ₹ 551 crore under Plan which pertains to Loans and Advances

(**) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 22,677 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 603 crore).

(A) Borrowing and Other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance).

(#) Includes Central Plan / Centrally Sponsored Scheme expenditure of Non-Plan. Please see Chapter IV.

1.6 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 Finance 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 Receipt (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.
Primary Deficit\ Surplus	It indicates the gap in availability of funds for expenditure even without taking into consideration liabilities of past years viz. interest accrued. Primary surplus indicates that funds generated in the current year, were available to service past debts.

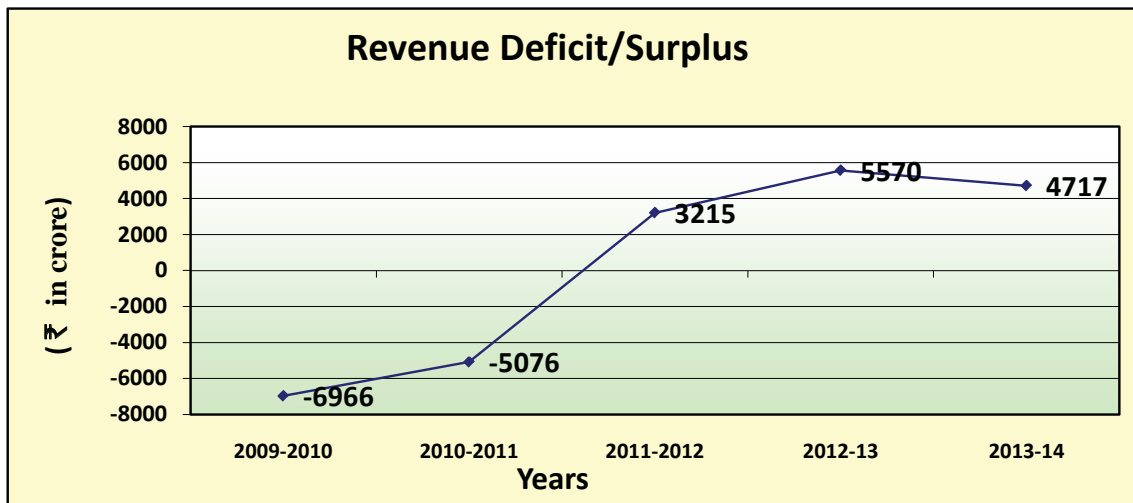
With a view to maintain a stable and sustainable fiscal environment consistent with equitable growth, the 13th Finance Commission has recommended a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State. The Fiscal Consolidation roadmap for Gujarat requires the State to reduce the revenue deficit to zero by FY 2011-12, reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 per cent of the estimated GSDP of the year beginning F.Y 2011-12, to cap the total public debt of the State Government to 27.10 per cent of estimated GSDP by the end of FY 2014-15 and to cap the outstanding guarantees within the limit (₹ 20,000 Crore) provided in the Gujarat State Guarantees Act, 1963.

The fiscal deficit increased from ₹ 16,492 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 18,422 crore in 2013-14. Also the primary deficit increased from ₹ 4,331 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 5,090 crore in 2013-14. However, revenue surplus decreased from ₹ 5,570 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 4,717 crore in 2013-14.

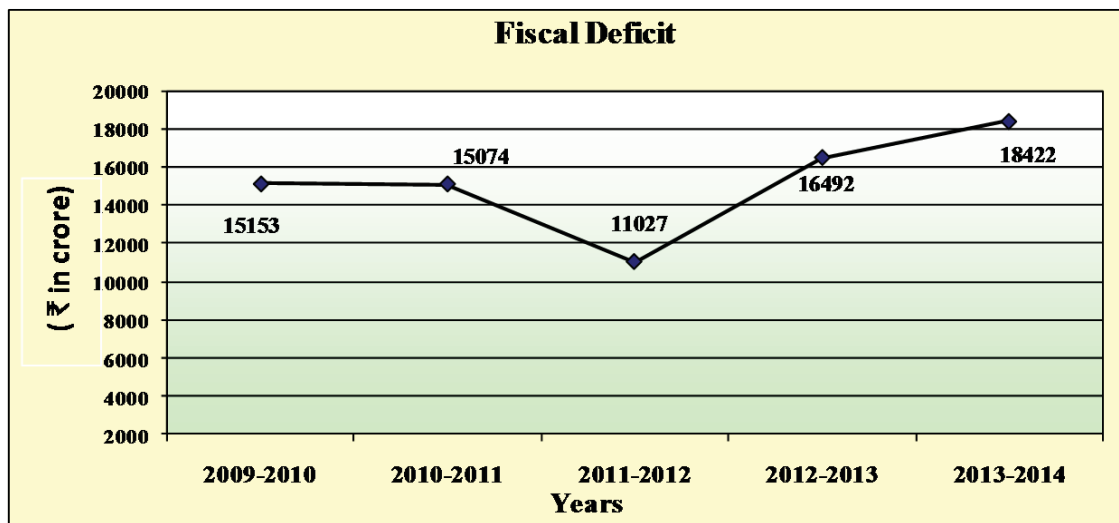
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus

(₹ in crore)

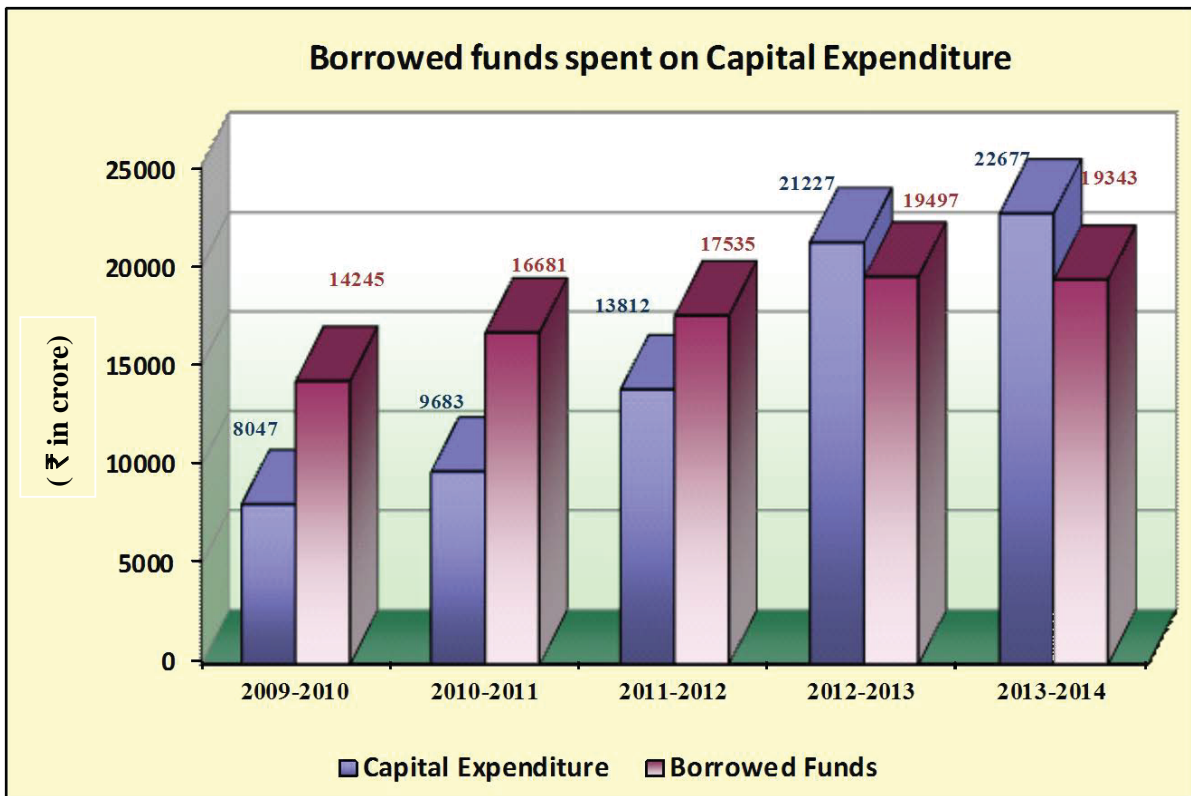
Year	Revenue Surplus(+) Deficit(-)	Fiscal Deficit (-)	Primary Deficit (-)
2009-10	(-) 6,966	(-) 15,153	(-) 6,563
2010-11	(-) 5,076	(-) 15,074	(-) 5,447
2011-12	(+) 3,215	(-) 11,027	(-) 93
2012-13	(+) 5,570	(-) 16,492	(-) 4,331
2013-14	(+) 4,717	(-) 18,422	(-) 5,090



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure



It is desirable to fully utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government, however, spent full amount of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 19,343 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 23,280 crore) inclusive of disbursement of Loans and Advances (₹ 603 crore).

CHAPTER – II**RECEIPTS****2.1 Introduction**

Based on its source receipts of Government are classified into Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts.

2.2 Revenue Receipt

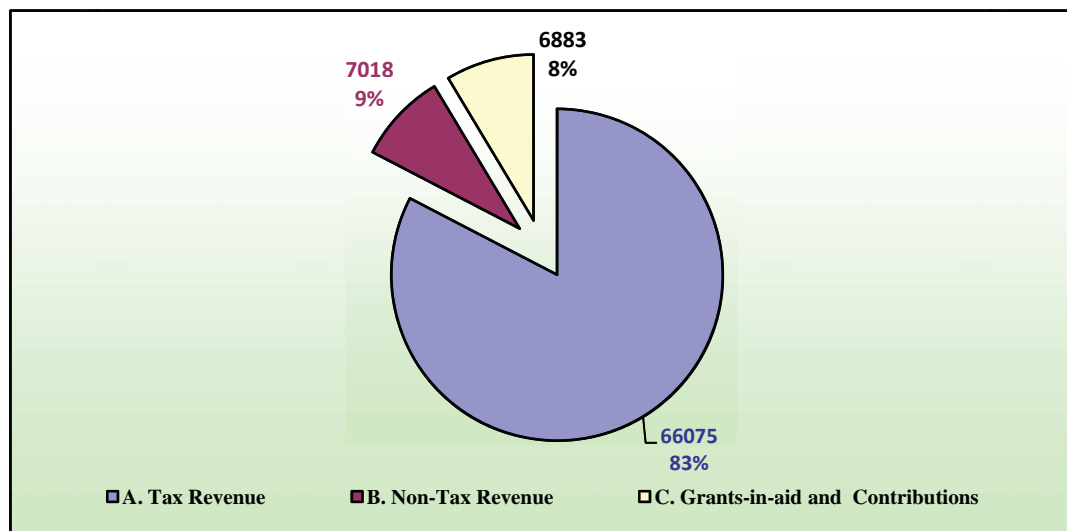
Revenue Receipt consists of (A) Tax Revenue, (B) Non- Tax Revenue and (C) Grants-in-aid and Contributions.

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, dividends, profits etc.

Grants-in-aid: Essentially a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material & Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives grants-in-aid to institutions like the Panchayati Raj institutions, autonomous bodies etc.

Total Revenue Receipt for 2013-14 were ₹ 79,976 crore.

Revenue Receipt**(₹ in crore)**

Revenue Receipt Components (2013-14)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	66,075
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	5,634
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	6,706
Taxes on Commodities and Services	53,735
B. Non-Tax Revenue	7,018
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,545
General Services	514
Social Services	1,217
Economic Services	3,742
C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	6,883
Total : Revenue Receipts	79,976

2.3 Trend of Receipts

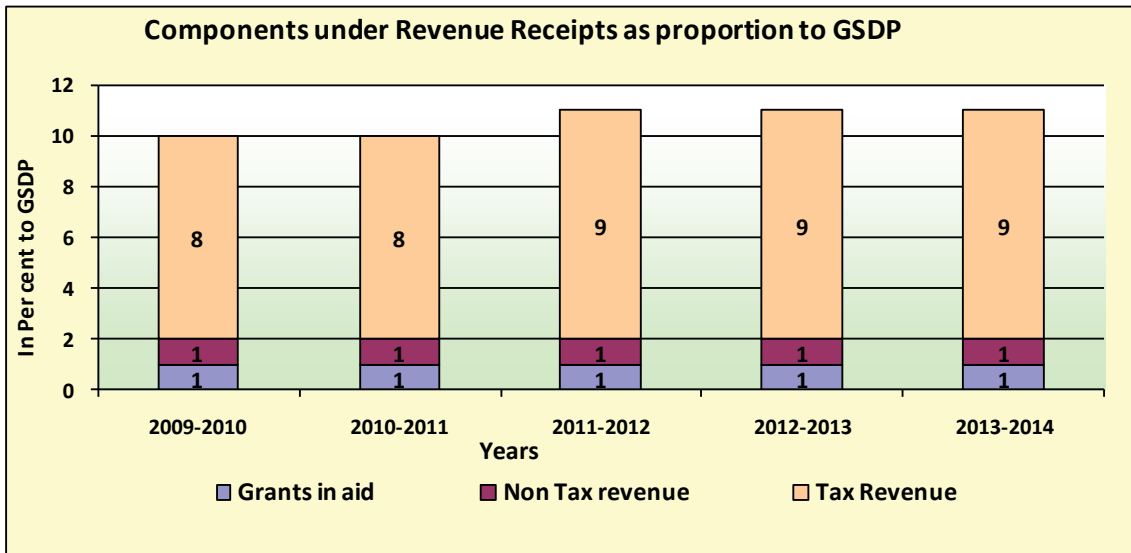
(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Tax Revenues	32,631	43,018	52,033	62,766	66,075
Non-Tax Revenues	5,452	4,915	5,276	6,017	7,018
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	3,589	4,431	5,650	6,446	6,883
Total Revenue Receipts	41,672	52,364	62,959	75,229	79,976
GSDP	4,31,262	5,21,519 (P)	5,94,563 (P)	6,70,016 (Q)	7,73,990 (A)

Estimates: (P)= Provisional, (Q)= Quick and (A)= Advance.

(Source: Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005, Budget Publication No. 30 of 2014-15)

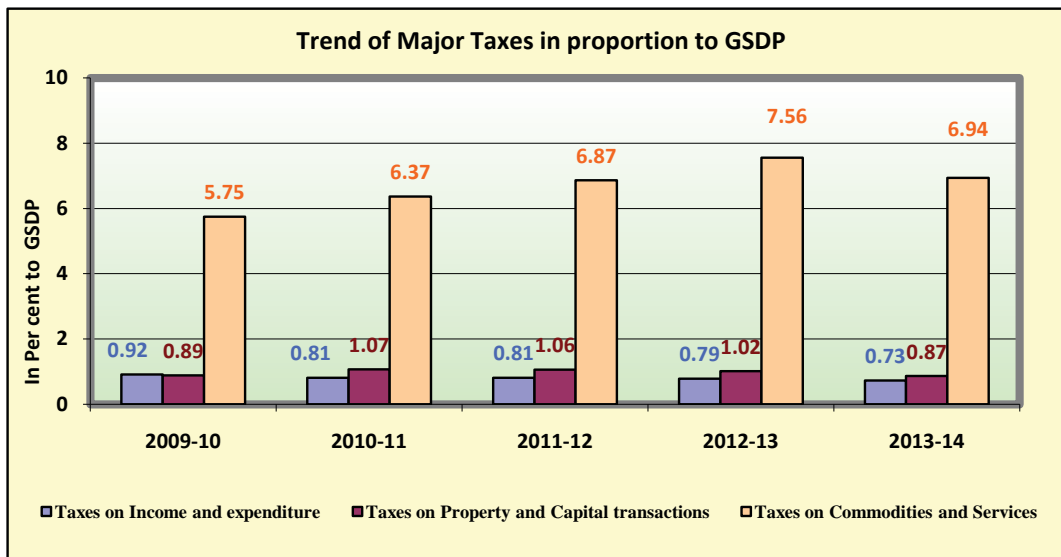
Total Revenue Receipts grew by 6 per cent in 2013-14 over the previous year. While Tax Revenues increased by 5 per cent, Non-Tax Revenues also increased by 17 per cent. The Grants-in-aid from Government of India increased by 7 per cent from ₹ 6,446 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 6,883 crore in 2013-14.



Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	3,972	4,219	4,841	5,311	5,634
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	3,847	5,590	6,318	6,826	6,706
Taxes on Commodities and Services	24,812	33,209	40,874	50,629	53,735
Total Tax Revenue	32,631	43,018	52,033	62,766	66,075



2.4 Performance of State's own tax revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Rupees	Percentage to GSDP *
2009-10	32,631	5,891	26,740	6.20
2010-11	43,018	6,679	36,339	6.97
2011-12	52,033	7,780	44,253	7.44
2012-13	62,766	8,869	53,897	8.04
2013-14	66,075	9,702	56,373	7.28

* Percentage for years from 2009-10 to 2012-13 changed due to revision in GSDP.

2.5 Efficiency of Tax collection**A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions**

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Revenue Collection	3,847	5,590	6,318	6,826	6,706
Expenditure on Collection	117	156	152	177	209
Efficiency of Tax collection (in per cent)	3	3	2	3	3

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Revenue Collection	24,812	33,209	40,874	50,629	53,735
Expenditure on Collection	211	253	259	281	359
Efficiency of Tax collection (in per cent)	1	1	1	1	1

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

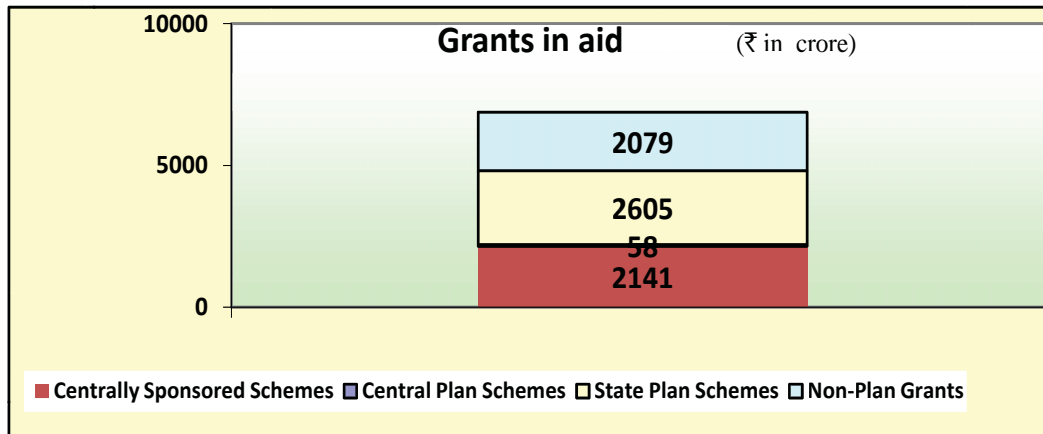
(₹ in crore)

Major Head Description	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Corporation Tax	2,424	2,611	3,063	3,192	3,263
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,351	1,380	1,556	1,911	2,148
Taxes on Wealth	6	5	11	5	9
Customs	824	1,168	1,349	1,477	1,583
Union Excise Duties	664	849	873	1,003	1,118
Service Tax	622	666	929	1,298	1,581
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	-	-	(-1)(*)	(-17)(*)	-
State share of Union taxes	5,891	6,679	7,780	8,869	9,702
Total Tax Revenue	32,631	43,018	52,033	62,766	66,075
Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax revenue	18	16	15	14	15

(*) Minus amount is due to adjustment of excess share assigned in previous years.

2.7 Grants-in-aid

Grants in Aid represents assistance received from Government of India and comprises Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Non-Plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2013-14 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 6,883 crore as shown in the table:



2.8 Public Debt

Trend of outstanding Public Debt over the past 5 years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Internal Debt	88,162	1,01,490	1,14,954	1,28,065	1,41,700
Central Loans	9,848	9,384	8,452	8,302	7,806
Total Public Debt	98,010	1,10,874	1,23,406	1,36,367	1,49,506

Against the total internal debt of ₹ 19,182 crore received by the State Government in 2013-14 and the central loan of ₹ 161 crore received during the period, capital expenditure was ₹ 22,677 crore. This indicates that the total public debt (₹ 19,343 crore) raised during the year was fully used for developmental purposes.

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. Expenditure is further classified under Plan and Non-Plan.

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Pension, etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 75,259 crore for 2013-14 fell short of budget estimates by ₹ 8,656 crore. The shortfall of expenditure against Total budget estimates under Revenue Section during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Budget Estimates	50,773	61,062	64,846	76,315	83,914*
Actual	48,638	57,440	59,744	69,659	75,259
Gap	2,135	3,622	5,102	6,656	8,655
Per cent of gap over BE	4.20	5.93	7.87	8.72	10.31

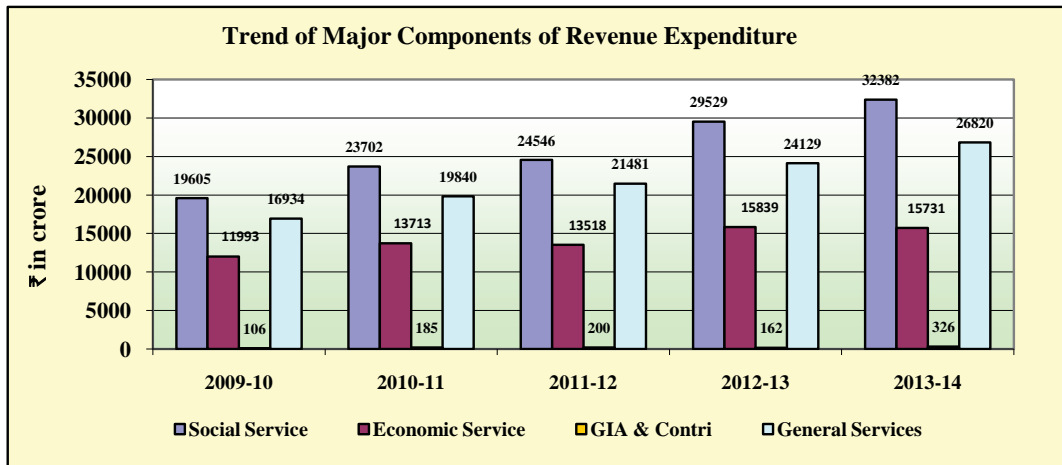
* Includes net Original Budget Estimate ₹81,460 crore and Supplementary Budget Estimate ₹2,454 crore.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Net Revenue Expenditure (2013-14)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A .Fiscal Services	570	1
(i)Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	209	-
(ii)Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	359	-
(iii)Other Fiscal Services	2	-
B. Organs of State	720	1
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	13,332	18
D. Administrative Services	3,911	5
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	8,287	11
F. Social Services	32,382	43
G. Economic Service	15,731	21
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	326	-
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	75,259	100

3.2.2. Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2009-2014)



General Services includes Major Head 2048 (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt), Major Head 2049 (Interest payments) and excludes Major Head 3604 (Compensation and assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

There has been a steady increase in expenditure on all services.

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2013-14 were 3 per cent of GSDP. It was less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 3,671 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 3,165 crore and ₹ 506 crore under Plan expenditure and Non-Plan Expenditure respectively).

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

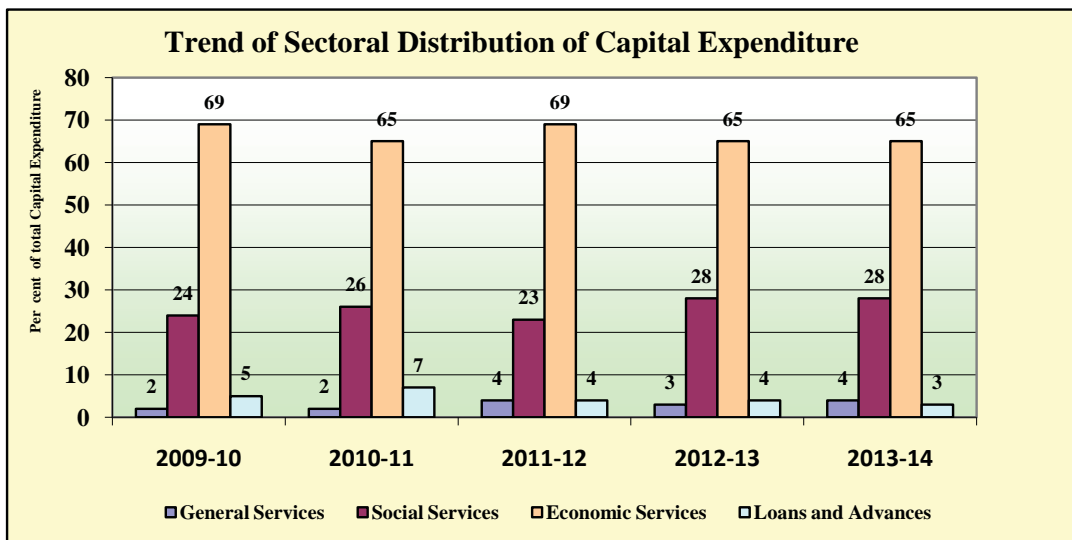
During 2013-14 the Government spent ₹ 6,640 crore on various projects (₹ 4,047 crore on Major Irrigation of which ₹ 3,605 crore was spent on Narmada project, ₹ 1,449 crore on Medium Irrigation and ₹ 1,144 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 1,607 crore on Medical and Public Health, ₹ 1,421 crore on Water Supply and Sanitation and ₹ 1,926 crore on Power Projects.

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount (₹ in crore)	Per cent
1	General Services - Police, Land Revenue etc.	816	4
2	Social Services - Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	6,650	28
3	Economic Services - Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries , Transport etc.	15,211	65
4	Loans and Advances Disbursed	603	3
Total		23,280	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

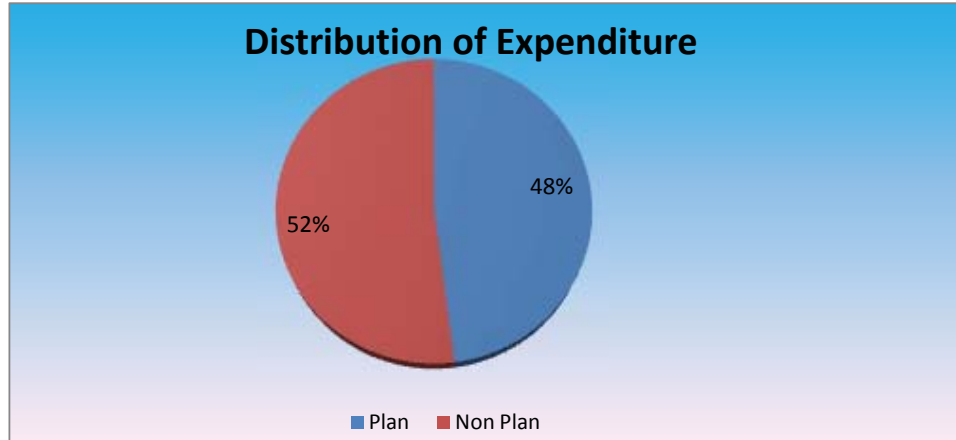
Sr.No.	Sector	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	General Services	189	243	556	714	816
2.	Social Services	2,038	2,682	3,306	6,083	6,650
3.	Economic Services	5,820	6,759	9,950	14,430	15,211
4.	Loans and Advances	427	688	605	882	603
Total		8,474	10,372	14,417	22,109	23,280



CHAPTER - IV

PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

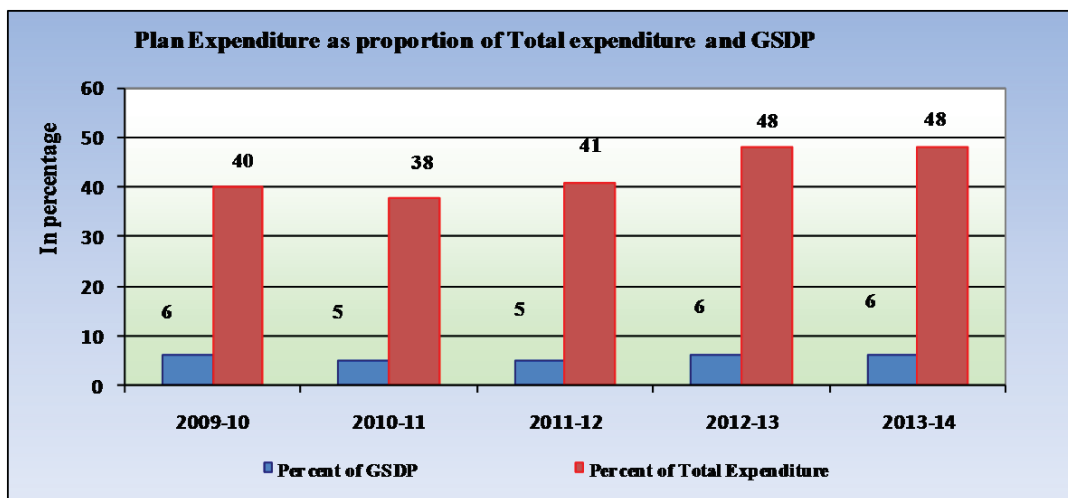
4.1 Distribution of expenditure (2013-14)



NOTE: Figures under Central plan/Centrally Sponsored Schemes under the Plan column of Statement No. 12 and 13 of Finance Accounts include Non-Plan expenditure of ₹ 4215 crore. (Please see Annexure-I and II to the Finance Accounts 2013-14- placed on page Nos.589 to 596). The ratio of Plan and Non-Plan expenditure, therefore, revised as 43:57.

4.2 Plan expenditure

During 2013-14 Plan expenditure representing 48 per cent of total disbursements was ₹ 46,955 crore (₹ 34,402 crore under State Plan, ₹ 12,002 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and ₹ 551 crore under Loans and Advances).



NOTE- As mentioned in note below para 4.1 above, in 2013-14, the Plan expenditure revised as ₹ 42,740 crore (₹ 34,402 crore under State Plan, ₹ 7,787 crore under Centrally Sponsored Scheme and ₹ 551 crore under Loans and Advances). Therefore, in 2013-14, per cent of Total Expenditure revised as 43 and no change in per cent of GSDP.

4.2.1 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

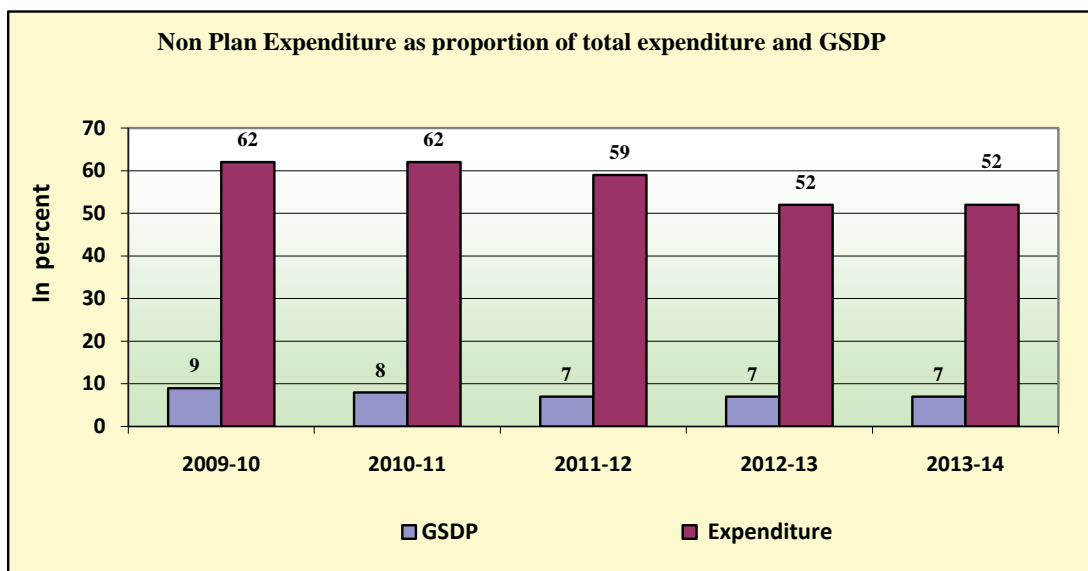
(₹ in crore)

	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Total Capital Expenditure	8,474	10,372	14,417	22,109	23,280
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	8,183	10,140	14,142	21,447	23,061(#)
Per Cent of Capital Expenditure (plan) to Total Expenditure	97	98	98	97	99

NOTE:- As mentioned in note below para 4.1 above in 2013-14, “ Capital Expenditure (Plan)” revised as ₹ 22,783 crore and “Per cent of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Expenditure” revised as 98.

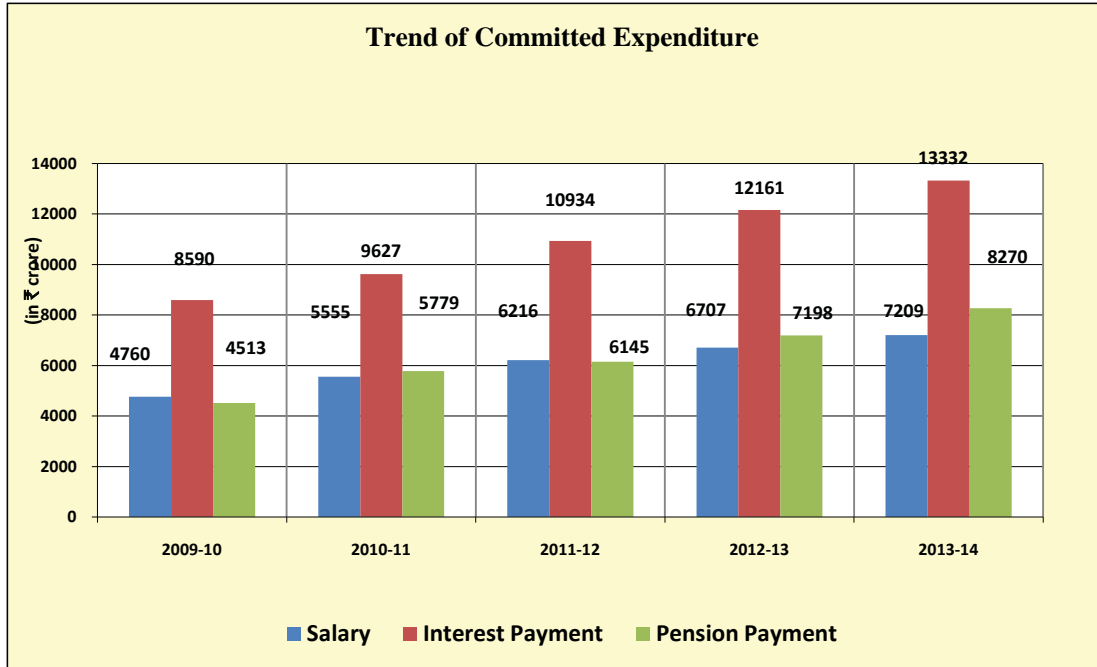
4.3 Non-Plan expenditure

During 2013-14 Non-Plan expenditure representing 52 per cent of total disbursements was ₹ 51,584 crore (₹ 51,365 crore under Revenue and ₹ 219 crore under Capital).



NOTE:- As mentioned in note below para 4.1 above, in 2013-14, the Non-Plan expenditure revised as ₹ 55,799 crore (₹ 55,302 crore under Revenue and ₹ 497 crore under Capital) representing 57 per cent of total disbursements.

4.4 Committed expenditure



(₹ in crore)

Component	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
Committed Expenditure	17,863	20,961	23,294	26,066	28,811
Revenue Expenditure	48,638	57,440	59,744	69,659	75,259
Per cent of committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	43	40	37	35	36
Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	37	36	39	37	38

CHAPTER - V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2013-14

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original grant/ Appropriation	Supplementary grant/ Appropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving(-) Excess(+)
Voted	I- Revenue	68,781.56	2,353.96	71,135.52	62,631.10	(-) 8,504.42
	II- Capital	24,734.96	1,614.42	26,349.38	22,849.22	(-) 3,500.16
	III- Loans and Advances	921.40	0.00	921.40	603.22	(-) 318.18
	Total Voted	94,437.92	3,968.38	98,406.30	86,083.54	(-) 12,322.76
Charged	IV- Revenue	13,789.73	101.18	13,890.91	13,453.36	(-) 437.55
	V- Capital	4.91	17.06	21.97	53.65	(+) 31.68
	VI- Public Debt- Repayment	6,217.84	0.00	6,217.84	6,203.91	(-) 13.93
	VII- Loans and Advances	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	(-) 0.01
	Total Charged	20,012.49	118.24	20,130.73	19,710.92	(-) 419.81
Grand Total	1,14,450.41	4,086.62	1,18,537.03	1,05,794.46	(-) 12,742.57	

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2009-10	(-) 1,542	(-) 420	(-) 1	(-) 36	(-) 1,999
2010-11	(-) 3,204	(-) 1,219	(-) 20	(-) 70	(-) 4,513
2011-12	(-) 4,500	(-) 1,347	(+) 471	(-) 144	(-) 5,520
2012-13	(-) 7,048	(-) 989	(-) 1	(-) 251	(-) 8,289
2013-14	(-) 8,942	(-) 3,469	(-) 14	(-) 318	(-) 12,743

5.3 Significant Savings

Substantial Savings under a grant indicate either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes. This also indicates weak budgetary control. Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(Per cent)

Sr. No	Grant No	Nomenclature	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
1	19	Other Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	71.20	59.88	81.23	98.58	98.75
2	76	Revenue Department	22.15	23.48	27.09	38.56	41.61
3	77	Tax Collection Charges (Revenue Department)	2.55	18.87	50.19	43.48	39.69
4	78	District Administration	1.78	12.94	29.35	20.38	35.27
5	84	Non-Residential Buildings	45.69	26.48	32.51	17.61	30.84
6	85	Residential Buildings	17.49	12.30	33.26	38.23	46.90

During 2013-14, Supplementary Grants totaling ₹ 4,086.62 crore (3.86 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. Few instances are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Gr. No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
3	Minor Irrigation, Soil Conservation and Area Development	Revenue	87.41	0.21	82.44
5	Co-Operation	Capital	19.07	2.73	16.58
8	Education Department	Revenue	9.27	0.07	6.85
9	Education	Capital	811.83	34.18	712.79
21	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department	Revenue	26.15	3.13	24.96

(₹ in crore)					
Gr. No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
39	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	2627.87	28.11	2457.02
40	Family Welfare	Revenue	493.95	5.16	492.89
43	Police	Revenue	2912.14	6.62	2632.24
46	Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department	Capital	505.51	2.06	434.44
60	Administration of Justice	Revenue	894.60	2.62	569.80
61	Other expenditure pertaining to Legal Department	Revenue	46.90	0.48	38.35
74	Transport	Revenue	704.37	50.75	696.57
80	Dangs District	Revenue	44.94	2.02	44.88
85	Residential Buildings	Revenue	164.05	2.58	136.22
86	Roads and Bridges	Revenue	2632.95	14.42	2540.07
92	Social Security and Welfare	Revenue	944.41	5.38	896.25
93	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Revenue	205.24	17.43	199.41
95	Schedule Castes Sub-Plan	Revenue	2083.74	9.97	1807.65
96	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Revenue	4939.65	7.84	4327.86
96	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Capital	2828.38	47.43	2769.54

CHAPTER – VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

The existing form of accounts do not easily depict valuation of Government assets like land, buildings etc except in the year of acquisition/purchase. Similarly while the accounts present the impact of 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 Statutory Corporations, Govt. Companies, Rural Banks, Joint Stock Companies, Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 55,058 crore at the end of 2013-14. However, return on investment received during the year were ₹ 277 crore (i.e. 0.50 per cent) on investment. During 2013-14, investments increased by ₹ 7,887 crore while dividend income increased by ₹ 223 crore.

General cash balances stood at ₹ (-) 282 crore on 31 March 2013 and decrease to ₹ (-) 1,731 crore at the end of March 2014.

6.2 Debt and Liabilities

Details of the Public Debt, Public Account and Total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

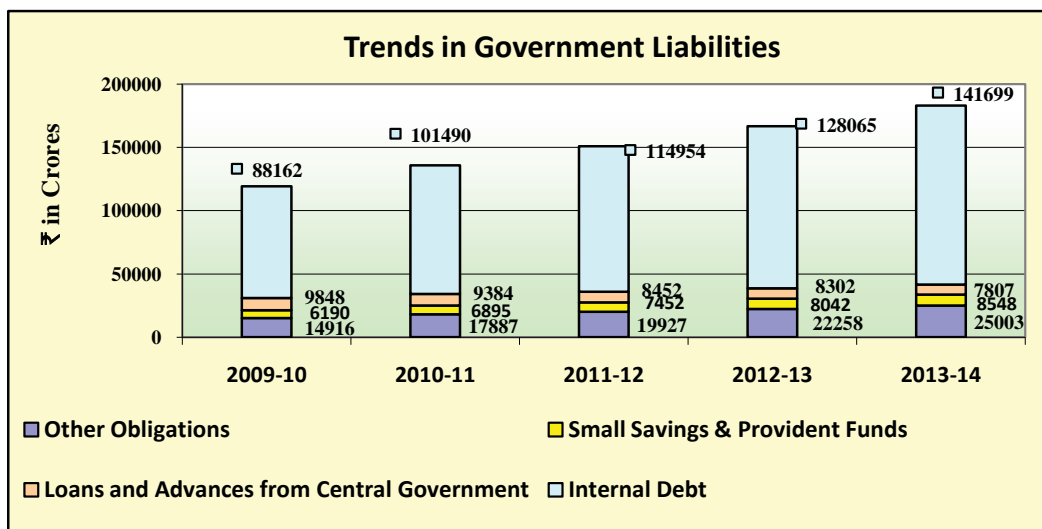
Year	Public Debt	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account (*)	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent to GSDP
2009-10	98,010	23	21,107	5	1,19,117	28
2010-11	1,10,874	21	24,782	5	1,35,656	26
2011-12	1,23,407	21	27,378	5	1,50,785	26
2012-13	1,36,367	20	30,300	5 (@)	1,66,667	25 (@)
2013-14	1,49,506	19	33,551	5	1,83,057	24

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

() Excludes Suspense and Remittance balances*

@ Per cent for the year 2012-13 changed due to revision in GSDP.

There is a net increase of ₹ 16,390 crore (10 per cent) in Public Debt and Other Liabilities as compared to 2012-13.



6.3 Guarantees

The position of guarantees given by the State Government for the payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative Societies etc. is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2014 (Principal only)
2009-10	10,202	9,667
2010-11	10,382	8,661
2011-12	10,387	7,449
2012-13	10,525	6,195
2013-14	11,175	6,549

CHAPTER – VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 *Loans and Advances by the State Government*

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government outstanding at the end of 2013-14 was ₹ 7,048 crore. During the year 2013-14, the State Government had paid loans and advances amounting to ₹ 603 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 141 crore.

7.2 *Financial Assistance to local bodies and others*

Assistance given to local bodies during 2013-14 was ₹ 36,161 crore. It increased from ₹ 8,582 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 36,161 crore in 2013-14 which was a 421 per cent increase in the last 7 years. During 2013-14, a major portion of the total grant was consumed by Panchayati Raj Institutions.

7.3 *Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance*

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2013	As on 31 March 2014	Net Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 282	(-) 1,731	(-) 1,499
Investments from Cash Balances (GOI Treasury bills)	13,358	11,923	(-) 1,435
Investments from earmarked balances:	5,588	5,169	(-) 419
(i) Sinking Fund	4,526	4,526	-
(ii) Other Funds	1,062	643*	(-) 419
Interest realised on investment of cash balances	753	804	51

* Balance is under reconciliation.

7.4 *Reconciliation of Accounts*

Timely Reconciliation of Accounts (figures of Accountant General with that of Government) ensures accuracy and reliability of accounts. Such reconciliation has been completed for ₹ 99,107 crore (99.86 per cent) in respect of receipts and for a value of ₹ 1,05,574 crore (99.89 per cent) of expenditure.

7.5 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills

The Controlling and Disbursing Officers are authorized to draw sums of money by presenting Abstract Contingent Bill by debiting Service Heads. They are required to present Detailed Contingent Bills (vouchers in support of final expenditure) to the Accountant General (A&E) within three months from the date of drawl of the Abstract Contingent Bills as per Rule 211 of Gujarat Treasury Rules, 2000. At the end of 31 March 2014, 8,708 Abstract Contingent Bills amounting to ₹ 282 crore were outstanding.

7.6 Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants-in-aid given by the Government

In terms of the Gujarat Financial Rules, 1971 and Finance Department's Notification dated 12 April 1985, Controlling Officers who drew Grants-in-aid bills are required to submit Utilization Certificate (UCs) to the Accountant General (A&E) within twelve months after the end of financial year in which the grant is paid. At the end of 2013-14, 12,603 UCs valued at ₹ 7,420 crore were outstanding, primarily from the (i) Social Justice and Empowerment, (ii) Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply & Kalpsar and (iii) Urban Development & Urban Housing Departments.

7.7 Commitments of accounts of incomplete works

A total expenditure of ₹ 1,204 crore was incurred up to 31 March 2014 by the State Government on various incomplete projects costing ₹ 10 crore or more taken up by the Roads and Buildings Department and the Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department.

7.8 Rush of expenditure

The financial rules stipulate that rush of expenditure particularly in the closing month of the financial year shall be regarded as a breach of financial regularity and should be avoided. However, the expenditure incurred under certain heads of account during March 2014 ranged between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the expenditure during the year indicating a tendency to utilize the budget at the close of the financial year. The flow of expenditure during the four quarters of 2013-14 in the above mentioned heads was as given in the table:-

Major Head of Account	Description	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Total	During March.	Percentage of March 2014 with reference to total expenditure of 2013-14
		(₹ in crore)						
4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	-	-	-	3	3	3	100
4852	Capital Outlay on Iron and Steel Industries	-	-	-	25	25	25	100
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	-	-	-	600	600	600	100
6801	Loans for Power Projects	-	-	-	10	10	10	100
4856	Capital Outlay on Petrochemical Industries	-	25	13	712	750	713	95
4075	Capital Outlay on Miscellaneous General Services	-	1	1	26	28	25	89
4851	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	-	-	-	4	4	3	75
4220	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	-	-	-	2	2	1	50
4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	-	3	2	11	16	9	56
4058	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	-	2	1	4	7	4	57
4801	Capital Outlay on Power Projects	315	364	133	1,114	1,926	983	51
6885	Other Loans to Industries and Minerals	-	-	10	10	20	10	50
4236	Capital Outlay on Nutrition	10	51	14	131	206	104	50
