

# **Government of Haryana**

## **Accounts at a glance**

**2015-16**

**Office of the Accountant General (A&E)  
Haryana, Chandigarh**

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## **PREFACE**

‘Accounts at a glance’, which is eighteenth in the series, is an attempt to address the felt-need of various stakeholders for a publication containing a reader friendly summary of finances of State of Haryana.


It provides a gist of the voluminous information available in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts prepared by my office in accordance with Article 149 of the Constitution of India, read with Section 11 of Comptroller and Auditor General’s (D.P.C.) Act, 1971.

The annual accounts of the State consist of (a) Finance Accounts and (b) 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 State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the provisions approved.

It provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. The information has been presented through brief explanations, statements, graphs and time series analysis for easy understanding. A reading of Finance Accounts, Appropriation Accounts of Government of Haryana and the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General on State Finances for the year 2015-16 together with Accounts at a glance will help the stakeholders to appreciate the various aspects of State Finances in a more effective manner.

We look forward to readers’ feedback that would help us in improving the publication.

**Chandigarh**  
**27 October, 2016**

  
**(Karan Singh)**  
**Accountant General (A&E)**  
**Haryana**

### **Our Vision, Mission and Core Values**

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.

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.

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

## CHAPTER 1 - OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Introduction

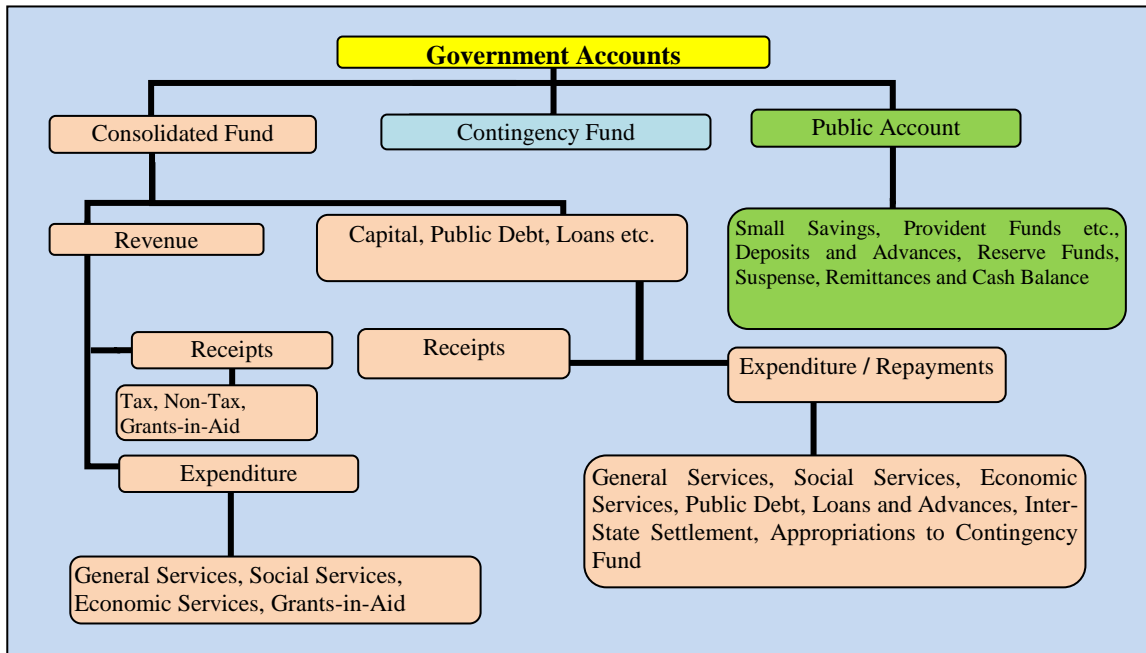
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Haryana compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Haryana. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Following such compilation, the Accountant General (A&E) prepares, annually, the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Haryana and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

### 1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

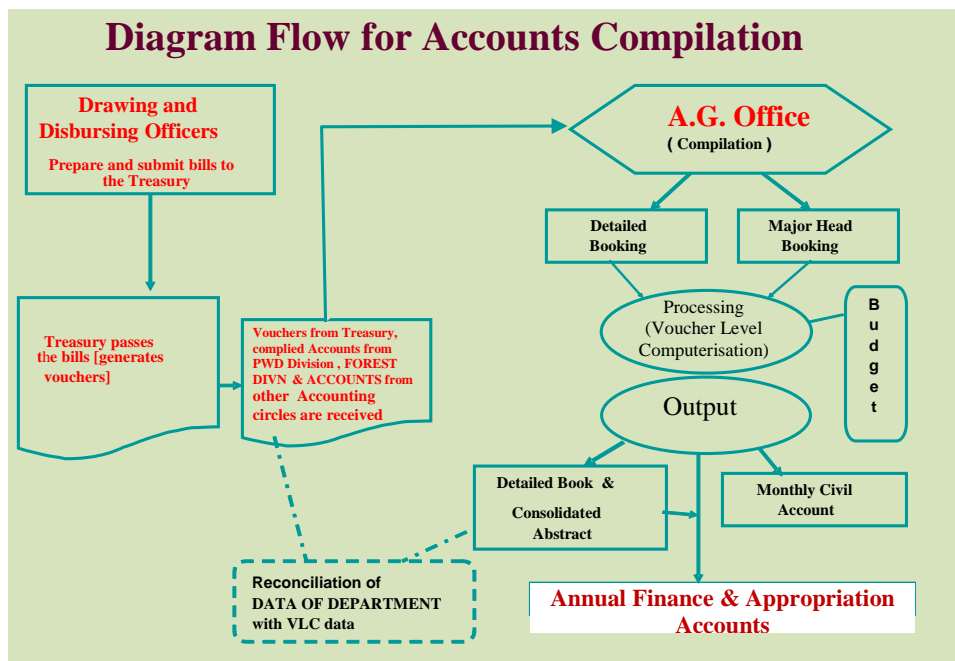
#### 1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

<b>Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND</b>	<b>Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances.</b>
<b>Part II CONTINGENCY FUND</b>	<b>Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.</b>
<b>Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT</b>	<b>Comprises Debt, Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspense transactions. Debt and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entries that are to be cleared eventually by booking to the final heads of account.</b>

1.2.2. Pictorial representation of Structure of Government Accounts



1.2.3 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. The Finance Accounts have been 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, summarised statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume II contains, detailed statements (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

The Revenue and Capital accounts, Public Debt and Liabilities of Haryana depicted in the Finance Accounts 2015-16 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

<b>Receipts (Total: 79,394)</b>	<b>Revenue (Total: 47,557)</b>	Tax Revenue	<b>36,425</b>
		Non Tax Revenue	<b>4,753</b>
		Grants-in-Aid	<b>6,379</b>
	<b>Capital (Total: 31,837)</b>	Capital Receipt	<b>30</b>
		Recovery of Loans and Advances	<b>328</b>
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	<b>31,479</b>
<b>Disbursements (Total: 79,394)</b>	<b>Revenue</b>		<b>59,236</b>
	<b>Capital</b>		<b>6,908</b>
	<b>Loans and Advances</b>		<b>13,250</b>

\* **Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt (₹ 30,784 crore) + Net of Contingency Fund (Nil) + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account (-₹ 114 crore) + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance (₹ 809 crore).**

The Union Government transfers funds directly to Implementing Agencies/ NGOs in the State for implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 919 crore (₹ 1,285 crore last year). Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.



### 1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. These depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature.

The Appropriation Act, 2015-16, had provided for gross budget provision of ₹ 1,11,559 crore including the supplementary grant totalling ₹ 22,324 crore during the year. An amount of ₹ 10,059 crore was projected as recoveries in reduction of expenditure. Appropriation Accounts 2015-16 shows disbursement aggregating ₹ 95,480 crore against the aggregate budget provision of ₹ 1,11,559 crore resulting thereby a saving of ₹ 16,079 crore against grants and appropriation. Recoveries in reduction of expenditure amounting to ₹ 8,871 crore reflecting decrease of ₹ 1,188 crore vis-à-vis budget estimates.

## 1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

### 1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Governments to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 1.14 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2015-16, the Government of Haryana did not resort to avail WMA.

### 1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue deficit of ₹ 11,679 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 31,479 crore representing 2.37 per cent and 6.39 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)<sup>1</sup> respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 40 per cent of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt. Around 59 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹ 47,557 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 14,532 crore), interest payments (₹ 8,284 crore) and pensions (₹ 5,413 crore).

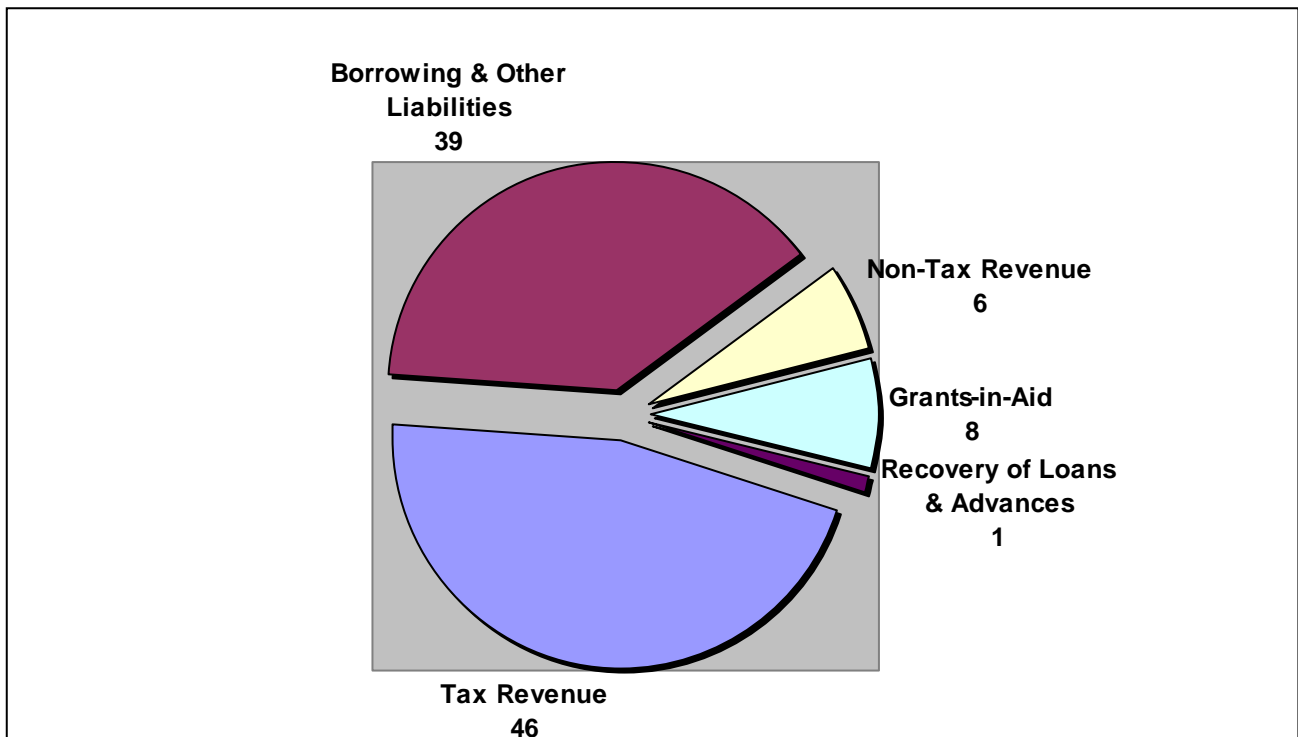
<sup>1</sup> Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are as published by Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

## Sources and Application of Funds

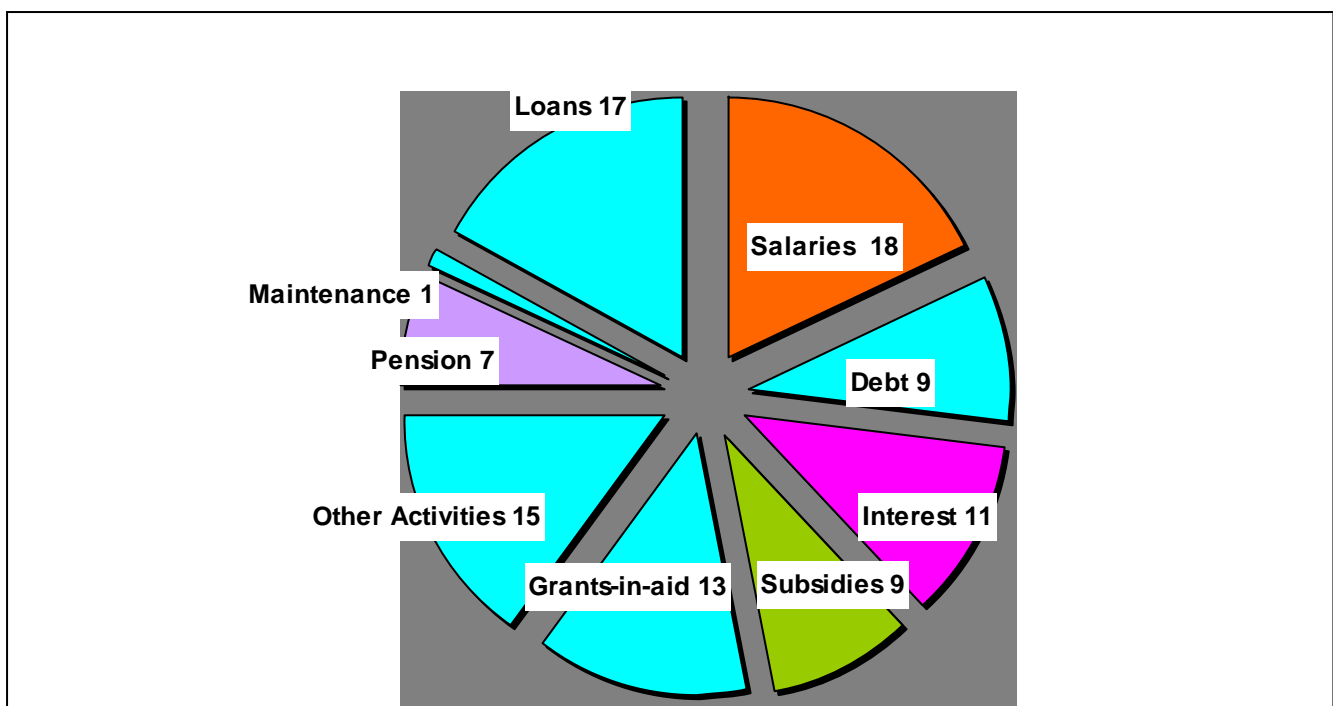
(₹ in crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2015	76
	Revenue Receipts	47,557
	Capital Receipts	30
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	328
	Public Debt (Including ways & means advances)	37,998
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	2,968
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	2,389
<b>SOURCES</b>	Deposits Received	17,594
	Civil Advances Repaid	38
	Suspense Account	1,03,085
	Remittances	7,194
	Contingency Fund	63
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,19,320</b>
	Revenue Expenditure	59,236
	Capital Expenditure	6,908
	Loans Given	13,250
	Repayment of Public Debt (Including ways & means advances)	7,215
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	63
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	1,919
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	2,318
<b>APPLICATION</b>	Deposits Spent	17,225
	Civil Advances Given	38
	Suspense Account	1,04,668
	Remittances	7,213
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2016	(-) 733
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,19,320</b>

### 1.4.3 Where the Rupee came From



### 1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



## 1.5 Highlights of Accounts

(₹ in crore)

	COMPONENT	BUDGET ESTIMATES 2015-16	ACTUALS	PERCENTAGE OF ACTUALS TO BUDGET ESTIMATES	PERCENTAGE OF ACTUALS TO GSDP(\$)
1	TAX REVENUE @	38,930	36,425	94	7
2	NON-TAX REVENUE	6,885	4,753	69	1
3	GRANTS-IN-AID & CONTRIBUTIONS	6,497	6,379	98	1
4	REVENUE RECEIPT(1+2+3)	52,312	47,557	91	10
5	RECOVERY OF LOANS	392	328	84	..
6	OTHER RECEIPTS	13	30	231	..
7	BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES (A)	16,423	31,479	192	6
8	CAPITAL RECEIPTS (5+6+7)	16,828	31,837	189	6
9	TOTAL RECEIPTS (4+8)	69,140	79,394	115	16
10	NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE	42,955	40,959	95	8
11	NPE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	43,209	40,675	94	8
12	NPE ON INTEREST PAYMENTS OUT OF 11	8,564	8,284	97	2
13	NPE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (excluding Loans & Advances)	(-) 254	284	..	..
14	PLAN EXPENDITURE	24,819	25,185	101	5
15	PE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT	18,661	18,561	99	4
16	PE ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT (excluding Loans & Advances)	6,158	6,624	108	1
17	TOTAL EXPENDITURE (10+14)	67,774	66,144	98	13
18	REVENUE EXPENDITURE (11+15)	61,870	59,236	96	12
19	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (13+16)	5,904	6,908	117	1
20	LOANS & ADVANCES DISBURSED	1,367	13,250	969	3
21	REVENUE SURPLUS(+)/ DEFICIT(-) (4-18)	(-) 9,558	(-) 11,679	122	2
22	FISCAL DEFICIT (4+5+6-17-20)	(-)16,424	(-)31,479	192	6

(@) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹5,496 crore

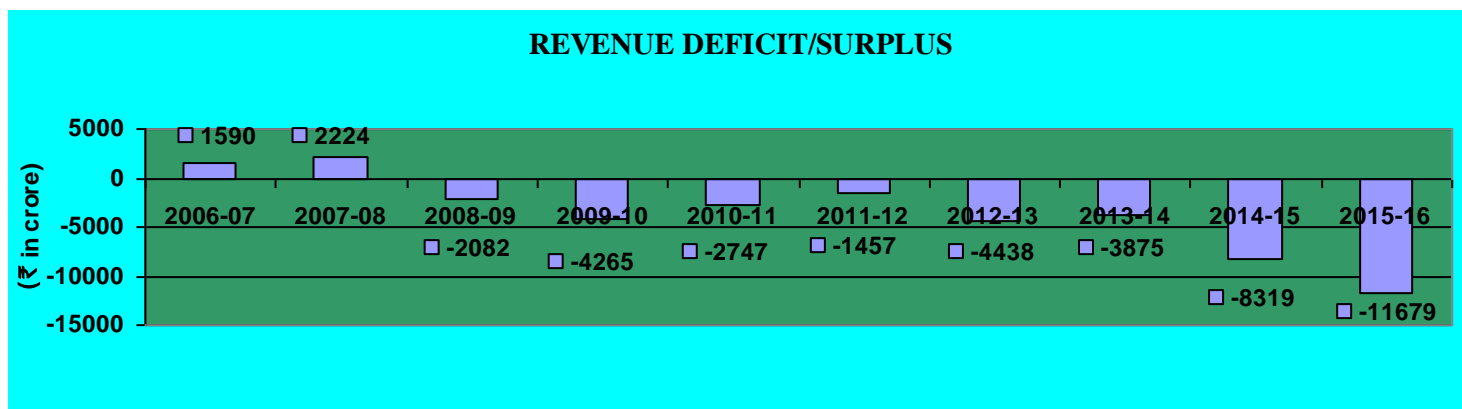
(\$) GSDP figure of ₹ 4,92,657 crore on current prices, as published by Department of Economic &amp; Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

(A) 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.

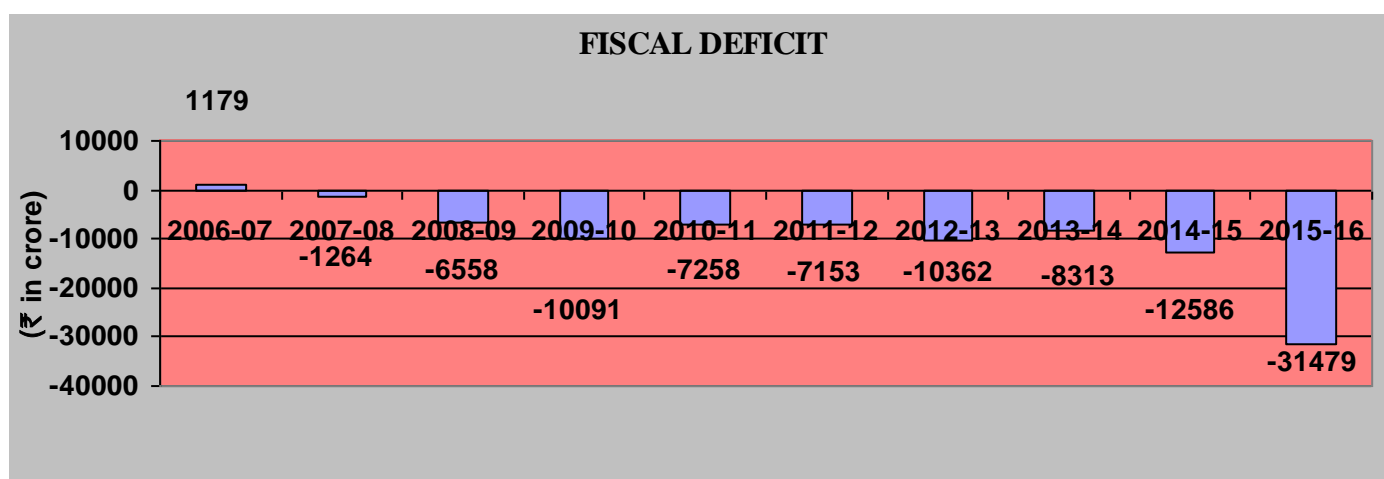
## 1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

<b>Deficit</b>	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.
<b>Revenue Deficit/Surplus</b>	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
<b>Fiscal Deficit/Surplus</b>	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. Ideally, the borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

### 1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



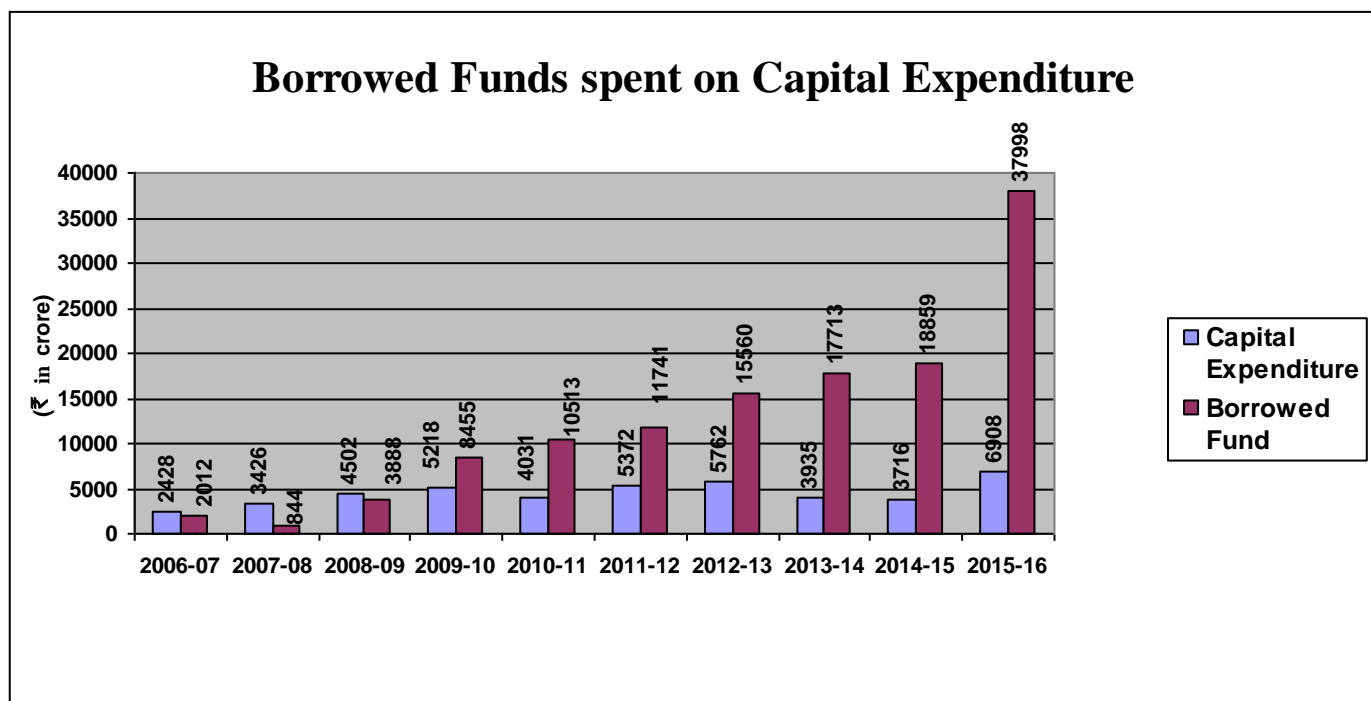
### 1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



### 1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed Funds Spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Borrowed Fund</b>	2,012	844	3,888	8,455	10,513	11,741	15,560	17,713	18,859	37,998
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	2,428	3,426	4,502	5,218	4,031	5,372	5,762	3,935	3,716	6,908



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 only 53 per cent of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 37,998 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 6,908 crore) and Loans & Advances given by the State Government (₹13,250 crore). It would therefore appear that 47 per cent (₹ 17,840 crore) of the public debt was utilised on repayment of the principal (₹7,215 crore) and interest on public debt of previous years, and to meet periodic shortfalls of revenues against expenditure in the current year.

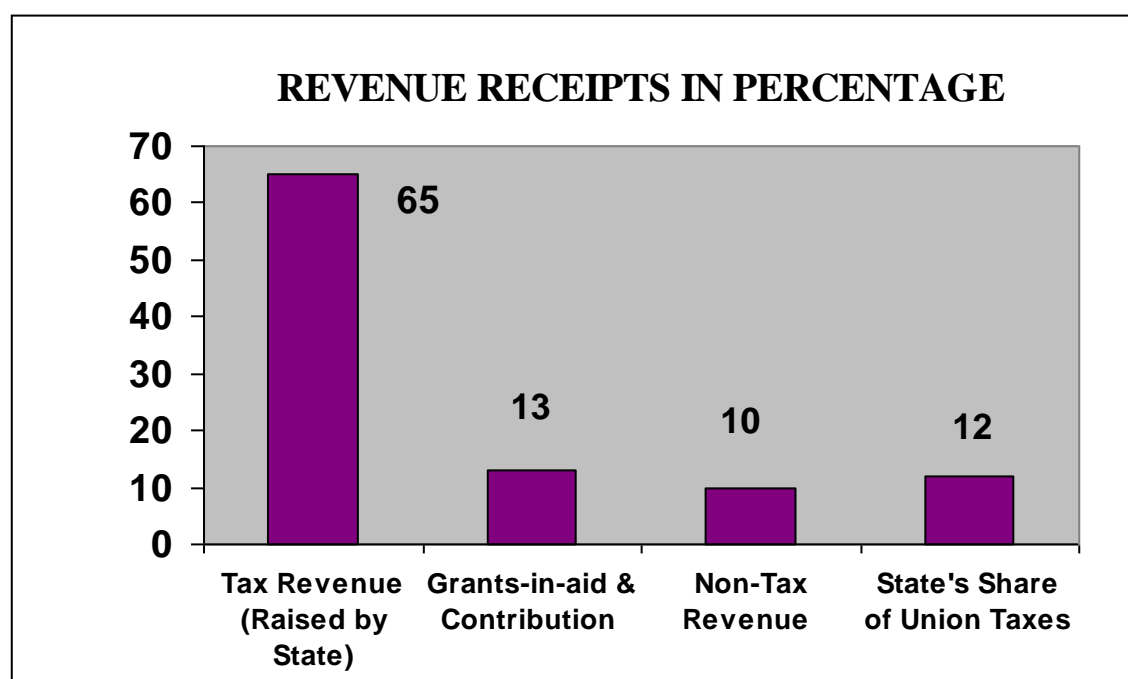
## CHAPTER 2 - RECEIPTS

### 2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2015-16 were ₹ 79,394 crore.

### 2.2. Revenue Receipts

<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.</b>
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits etc.</b>
<b>Grants-in-Aid</b>	<b>Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material &amp; Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government. In turn, the State Governments also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.</b>



## Revenue Receipt Components (2015-16)

(₹ in crore)	
Components	Actuals
<b>A. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>36,425</b>
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	2,938
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	3,207
Taxes on Commodities & Services	30,280
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>4,753</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,103
General Services	404
Social Services	1,371
Economic Services	1,875
<b>C. Grants-in-aid &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>6,379</b>
<b>Total – Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>47,557</b>

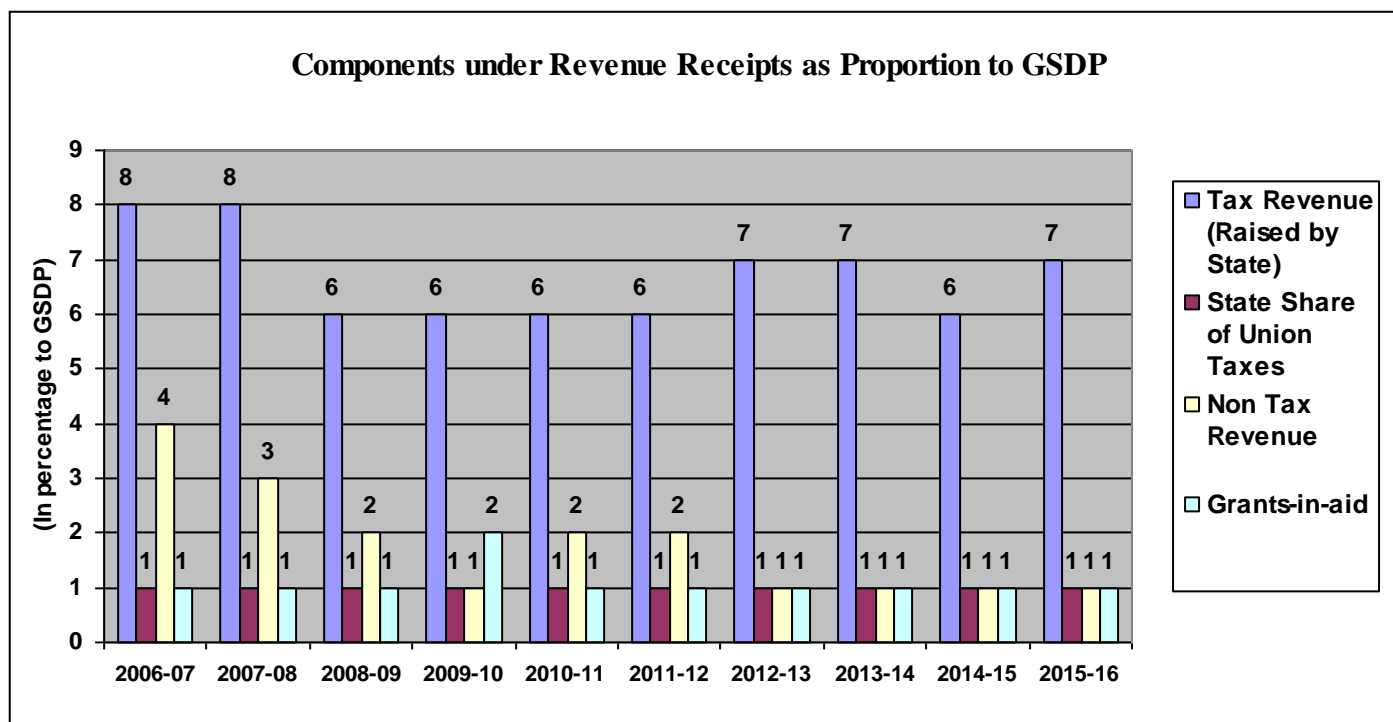
## 2.3. Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Tax Revenues</b> (Raised by the State)	10,927 (8)	11,618 (8)	11,655 (6)	13,220 (6)	16,790 (6)	20,399 (6)	23,559 (7)	25,567 (7)	27,635 (6)	30,929 (7)
<b>State Share of Union Taxes/Duties</b>	1,296 (1)	1,634 (1)	1,725 (1)	1,774 (1)	2,302 (1)	2,682 (1)	3,062 (1)	3,343 (1)	3,548 (1)	5,496 (1)
<b>Non-Tax Revenues</b>	4,591 (4)	5,097 (3)	3,238 (2)	2,742 (1)	3,421 (2)	4,722 (2)	4,673 (1)	4,975 (1)	4,613 (1)	4,753 (1)
<b>Grants in Aid</b>	1,138 (1)	1,402 (1)	1,834 (1)	3,257 (2)	3,051 (1)	2,755 (1)	2,340 (1)	4,127 (1)	5,003 (1)	6,379 (1)
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	17,952 (14)	19,751 (13)	18,452 (10)	20,993 (10)	25,564 (10)	30,558 (10)	33,634 (10)	38,012 (10)	40,799 (9)	47,557 (10)
<b>GSDP</b>	1,30,141	1,54,283	1,82,914	2,16,287	2,57,793	3,09,326	3,53,440	3,83,911	4,35,310	4,92,657

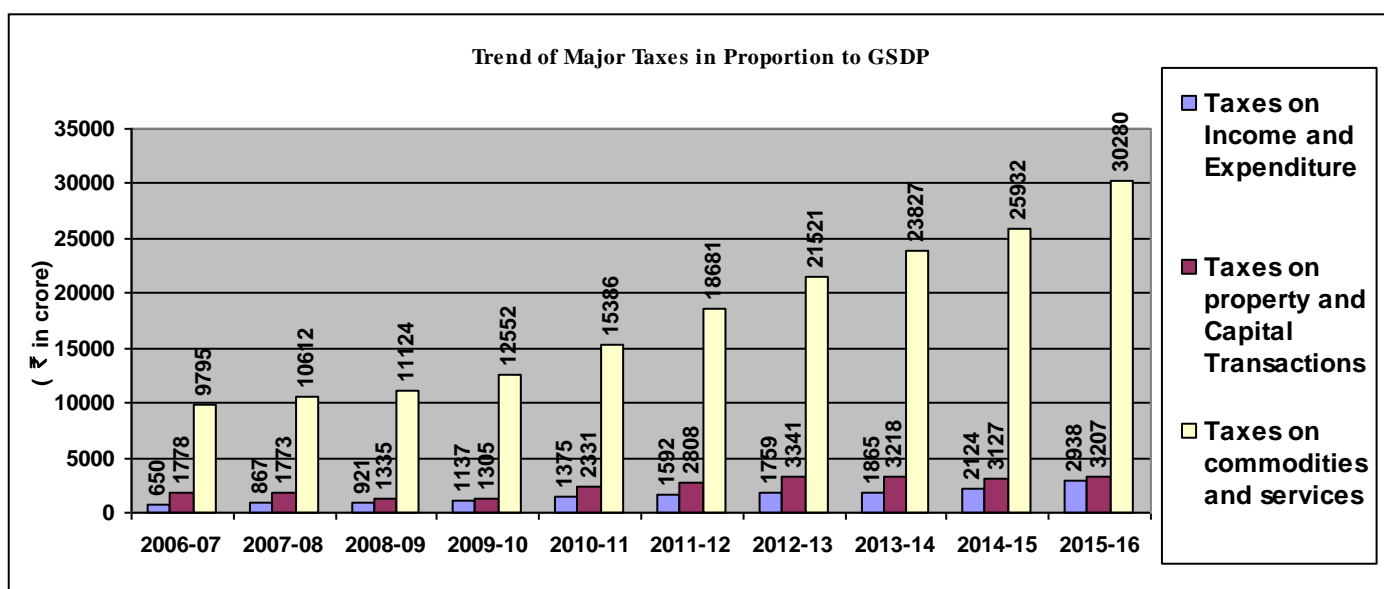
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP. GSDP Figures for 2015-16 at current prices, as published by Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana.





### Sector-wise Tax Revenue

	(₹ in crore)									
	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>a. Taxes on Income and Expenditure</b>	650	867	921	1,137	1,375	1,592	1,759	1,865	2,124	2,938
<b>b. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions</b>	1,778	1,773	1,335	1,305	2,331	2,808	3,341	3,218	3,127	3,207
<b>c. Taxes on Commodities and Services</b>	9,795	10,612	11,124	12,552	15,386	18,681	21,521	23,827	25,932	30,280
<b>Total Tax Revenues</b>	<b>12,223</b>	<b>13,252</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>14,994</b>	<b>19,092</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>26,621</b>	<b>28,910</b>	<b>31,183</b>	<b>36,425</b>



## 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	
				Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2006-07	12,223	1,296	10,927	8
2007-08	13,252	1,634	11,618	8
2008-09	13,380	1,725	11,655	6
2009-10	14,994	1,774	13,220	6
2010-11	19,092	2,302	16,790	6
2011-12	23,081	2,682	20,399	6
2012-13	26,621	3,062	23,559	7
2013-14	28,910	3,343	25,567	7
2014-15	31,183	3,548	27,635	6
2015-16	36,425	5,496	30,929	7

## 2.5 Efficiency in Tax Collection:

### A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Revenue collection	1,778	1,773	1,335	1,305	2,331	2,808	3,341	3,218	3,127	3,207
Expenditure on collection	65	72	93	117	121	116	131	140	164	176
Efficiency in tax collection (percentage)	4	4	7	9	5	4	4	4	5	5

### B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Revenue collection	9,795	10,612	11,124	12,252	15,386	18,681	21,521	23,827	25,932	30,280
Expenditure on collection	67	71	95	114	127	127	139	146	170	184
Efficiency in tax collection (percentage)	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

Taxes on commodities and services form a major chunk of tax revenue. Tax collection efficiency is excellent. However, the collection efficiency of taxes on property and capital transactions can be improved.

## 2.6 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past ten years

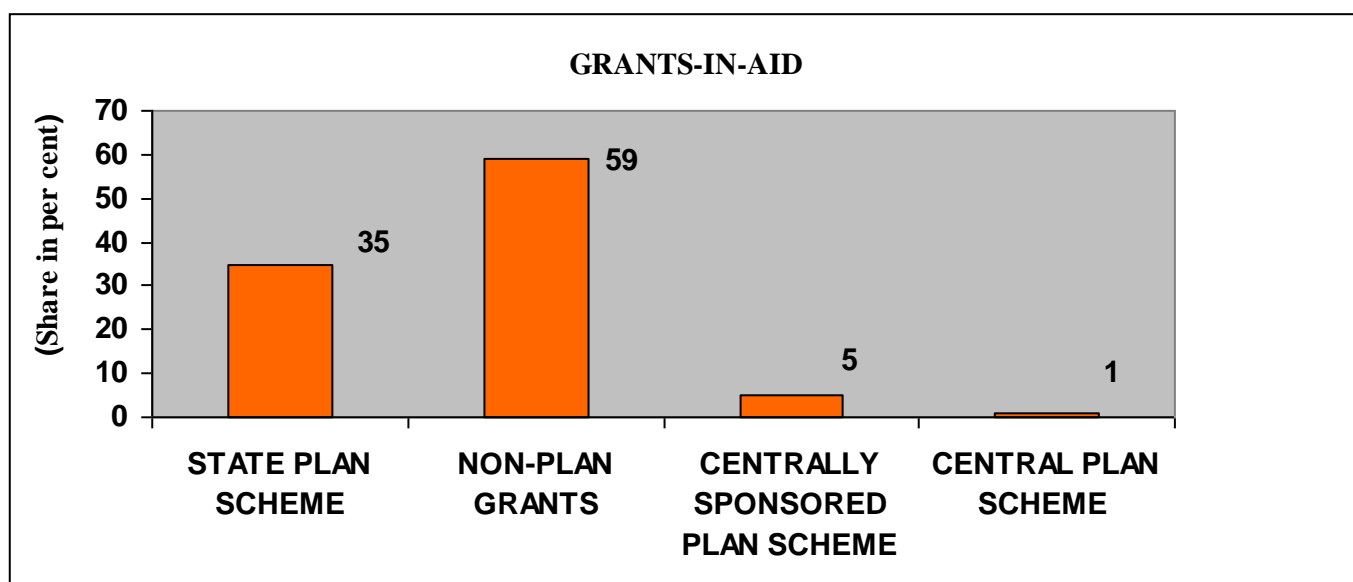
(₹ in crore)

Major Head description	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Corporation Tax	404	518	565	730	900	1,056	1,100	1,125	1,239	1,733
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	246	348	355	407	475	536	659	740	885	1,205
Taxes on Wealth	1	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	3	1
Customs	253	309	330	248	403	465	509	546	574	880
Union Excise Duties	268	295	288	200	293	301	345	385	324	733
Service Tax	124	163	186	187	229	320	447	544	523	940
Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
<b>State's Share of Union Taxes</b>	<b>1,296</b>	<b>1,634</b>	<b>1,725</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>2,302</b>	<b>2,682</b>	<b>3,062</b>	<b>3,343</b>	<b>3,548</b>	<b>5,496</b>
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>12,223</b>	<b>13,252</b>	<b>13,380</b>	<b>14,994</b>	<b>19,092</b>	<b>23,081</b>	<b>26,621</b>	<b>28,910</b>	<b>31,183</b>	<b>36,425</b>
<b>Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15</b>

Government of Haryana received ranging between 11 *per cent* to 15 *per cent* share of total Tax Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union taxes during the period 2006-07 to 2015-16.

## 2.7 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise 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 2015-16 under Grants- in-aid were ₹ 6,379 crore as shown below:



The share of non-plan grants in total grants-in-aid increased from 34 *per cent* during 2014-15 to 59 *per cent* in 2015-16, while the share of grants for plan schemes decreased from 66 *per cent* in 2014-15 to 41 *per cent* in 2015-16.

## 2.8 Public Debt

### Trend of Public Debt [net increase(+)/decrease(-)]over the past 10 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Internal Debt</b>	988	48	2,644	5,743	5,688	6,857	9,338	9,463	10,654	30,863
<b>Central Govt. Loans</b>	(-) 90	(-) 45	(-) 48	(-) 34	184	(-)127	(-)76	173	(-)23	(-) 79
<b>Total Public Debt Increase/Decrease</b>	898	3	2,596	5,709	5,872	6,730	9,262	9,636	10,631	30,784

Note: Negative figures indicate that repayment is in excess of receipts.

In 2015-16, ten market loans totalling ₹ 14,100 crore at interest rates varying from 8.15 *per cent* to 8.51 *per cent* and redeemable in the years 2025-2026 were raised and premium of ₹25 crore received.

Against the total internal debt of ₹ 37,901 crore of the State Government in 2015-16 plus the central loan component of ₹ 97 crore received during this period, capital expenditure was only ₹ 6,908 crore (18 *per cent*), indicating that the rest of the public debt was used for non-developmental purposes.

## CHAPTER 3 - 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 organisation. 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, and Welfare of SC-ST etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, and Transport etc.

### 3.2. Revenue Expenditure

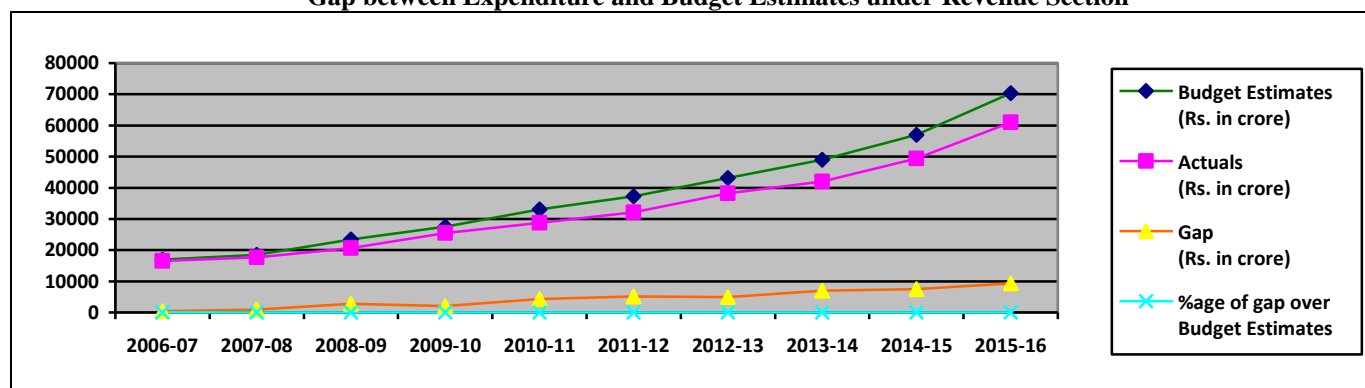
The shortfall of expenditure against Budget Estimates under Revenue Section as per Appropriation Accounts during the past ten years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Budget Estimates</b>	16,929	18,521	23,364	27,519	33,062	37,234	43,098	48,999	56,953	70,365
<b>Actuals</b>	16,494	17,641	20,635	25,435	28,713	32,116	38,206	41,968	49,408	61,047
<b>Gap</b>	435	880	2,729	2,084	4,349	5,118	4,892	7,031	7,545	9,318
<b>Percentage of gap over BE</b>	3	5	12	8	13	14	11	14	13	13

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years)

**Gap between Expenditure and Budget Estimates under Revenue Section**



Revenue Expenditure in Appropriation Accounts of ₹ 61,047 crore for 2015-16 fell short of budget estimates by ₹ 9,318 crore.

Compounding the shortfall (by 9 per cent) of revenue receipts against budget estimates, the State Government faced with the problem of generating revenue surplus in terms of the FRBM Act. Nearly 44 per cent of total revenue expenditure was committed to Non-Plan expenditure on salaries, pensions, interest.

### 3.2.1 Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2015–16)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Fiscal Services	361	1
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	176	..
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	184	..
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	01	..
B. Organs of State	743	1
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	8,547	14
D. Administrative Services	3,620	6
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	5,442	9
F. Social Services	21,539	36
G. Economic Services	18,691	32
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	293	1
<b>Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)*</b>	<b>59,236</b>	<b>100</b>

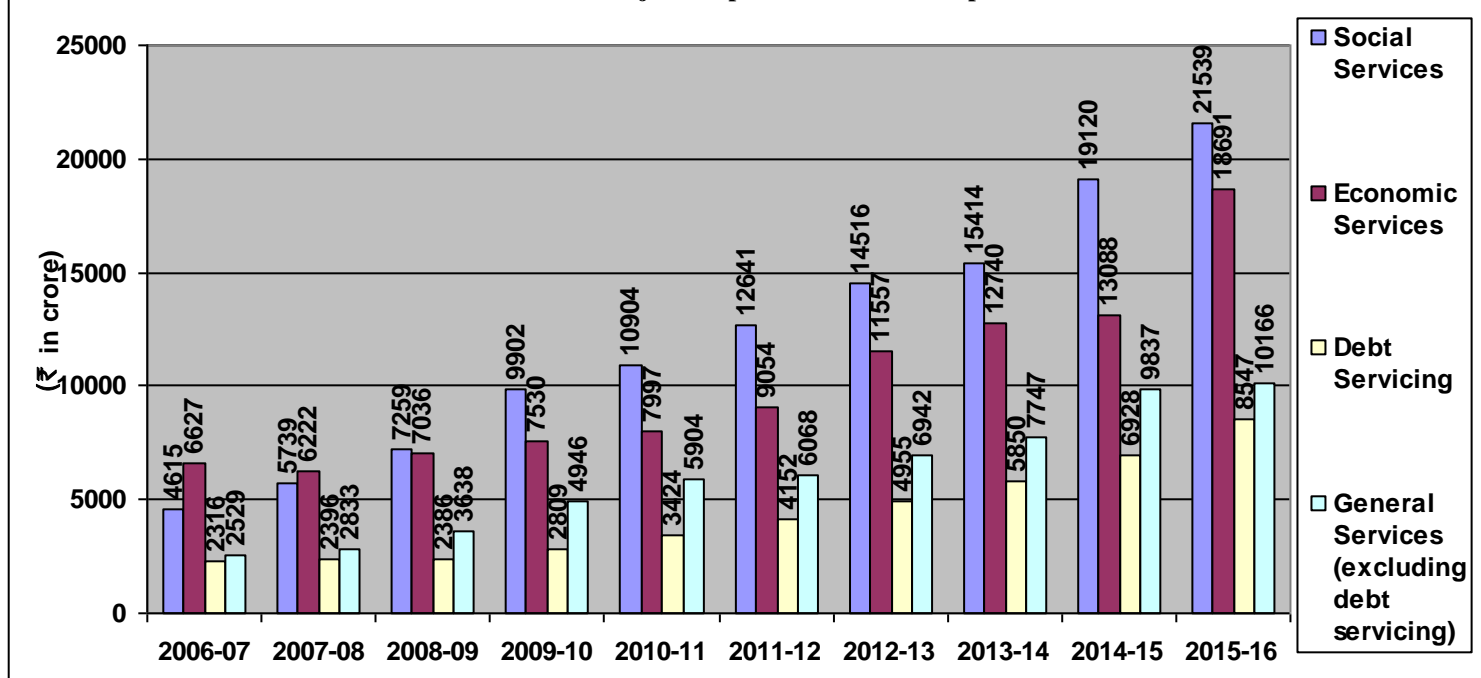
\* (except recoveries)

### 3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2007 – 2016)

(₹ in crore)

Service	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Social Services	4,615	5,739	7,259	9,902	10,904	12,641	14,516	15,414	19,120	21,539
Economic Services	6,627	6,222	7,036	7,530	7,997	9,054	11,557	12,740	13,088	18,691
Debt Servicing	2,316	2,396	2,386	2,809	3,424	4,152	4,955	5,850	6,928	8,547
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	2,529	2,833	3,638	4,946	5,904	6,068	6,942	7,747	9,837	10,166

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



### 3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2015-16 at 4 per cent of GSDP were more than Budget Estimates by ₹ 12,887 crore.

#### 3.3.1. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2015-16, the Government spent ₹671 crore on various Projects ( ₹ 231 crore on Major Irrigation, and ₹440 crore on Medium Irrigation) and invested ₹1,902 crore in various Corporations/Companies/Societies.

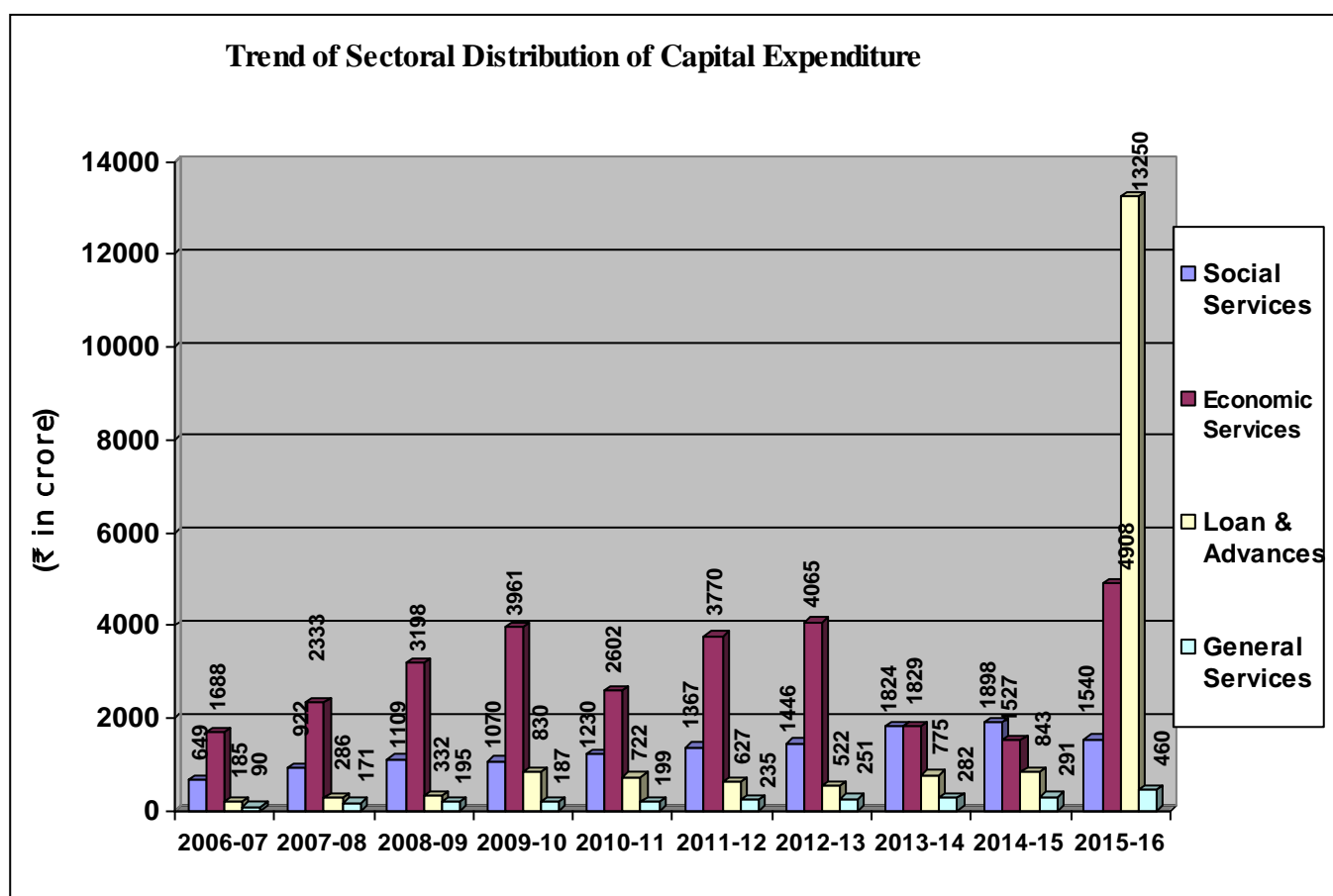
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services-Police, Land Revenue etc.	460	2
2.	Social Services-Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.,	1,540	8
3.	Economic Services-Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.,	4,908	24
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	13,250	66
<b>Total</b>		<b>20,158</b>	<b>100</b>

## 3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 10 years

(₹ in crore)

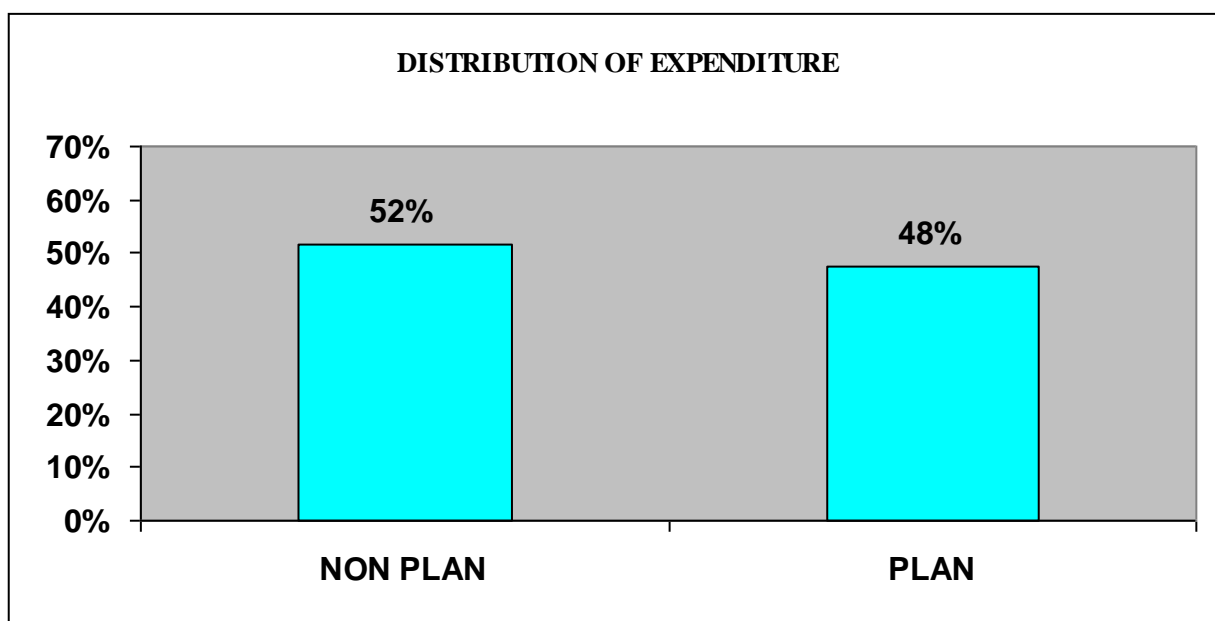
Sector	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
General Services	90	171	195	187	199	235	251	282	291	460
Social Services	649	922	1,109	1,070	1,230	1,367	1,446	1,824	1,898	1,540
Economic Services	1,688	2,333	3,198	3,961	2,602	3,770	4,065	1,829	1,527	4,908
Loans and Advances	185	286	332	830	722	627	522	775	843	13,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,612</b>	<b>3,712</b>	<b>4,834</b>	<b>6,048</b>	<b>4,753</b>	<b>5,999</b>	<b>6,284</b>	<b>4,710</b>	<b>4,559</b>	<b>20,158</b>





## CHAPTER 4 - PLAN AND NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

### 4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2015-16)



### 4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2015-16, Plan Expenditure, representing 48 *per cent* of total disbursements, was ₹ 38,160 crore (₹ 22,137 crore under State Plan, ₹ 3,048 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 12,975 crore under Loans and Advances).

#### 4.2.1 Trend of Plan Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	18,974	21,238	25,369	31,305	33,063	38,014	44,356	46,597	53,677	79,394
<b>Plan Expenditure</b>	4,975	6,612	7,928	10,534	10,634	12,510	13,931	15,712	18,144	38,160
<b>Percentage of Plan Expenditure to Total Expenditure</b>	26	31	31	34	32	33	31	34	34	48
<b>Percentage of Plan Expenditure to GSDP</b>	4	4	4	5	4	4	4	4	4	8

## 4.2.2 Plan Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	2,612	3,711	4,834	6,048	4,753	5,999	6,284	4,710	4,559	20,158
<b>Capital Expenditure (Plan)</b>	2,521	3,436	4,010	4,819	4,383	4,718	4,475	5,560	5,384	19,599
<b>Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure</b>	97	93	83	80	92	79	71	118	118	97

## 4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

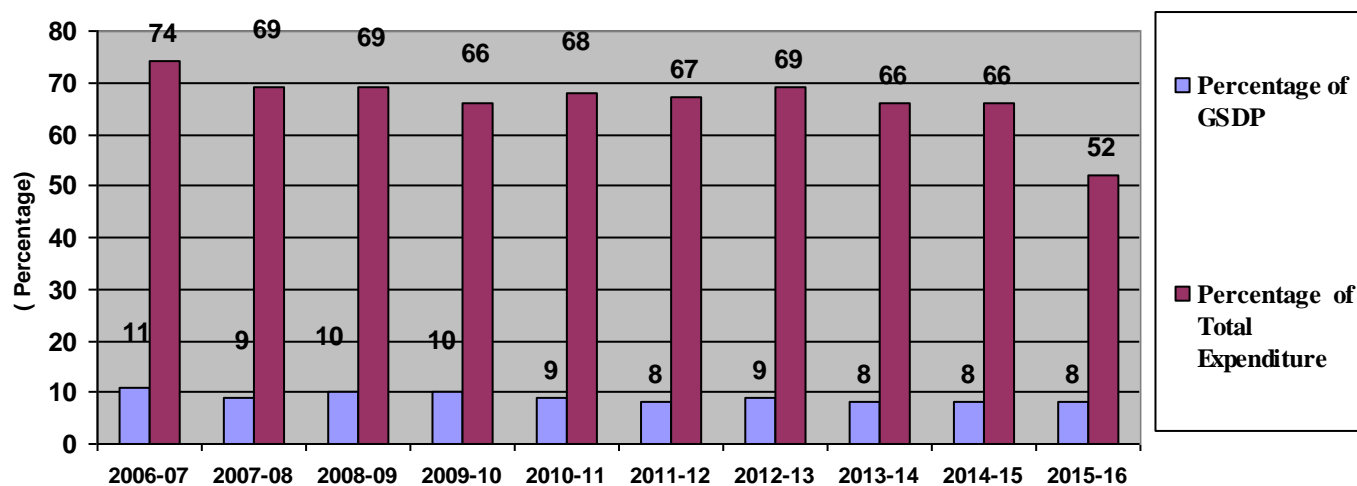
Non-Plan Expenditure during 2015-16, representing 52 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 41,234 crore (₹ 40,675 crore under Revenue, ₹ 284 crore under Capital and ₹275 crore under Loans to Government Servants).

### 4.3.1 Trend of Non-Plan Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	18,974	21,238	25,369	31,305	33,063	38,014	44,356	46,597	53,677	79,394
<b>Non-Plan Expenditure</b>	13,999	14,626	17,441	20,771	22,429	25,504	30,425	30,885	35,533	41,234
<b>Percentage of Non-Plan Expenditure to Total Expenditure</b>	74	69	69	66	68	67	69	66	66	52
<b>Percentage of Non-Plan Expenditure to GSDP</b>	11	9	10	10	9	8	9	8	8	8

### Non Plan expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



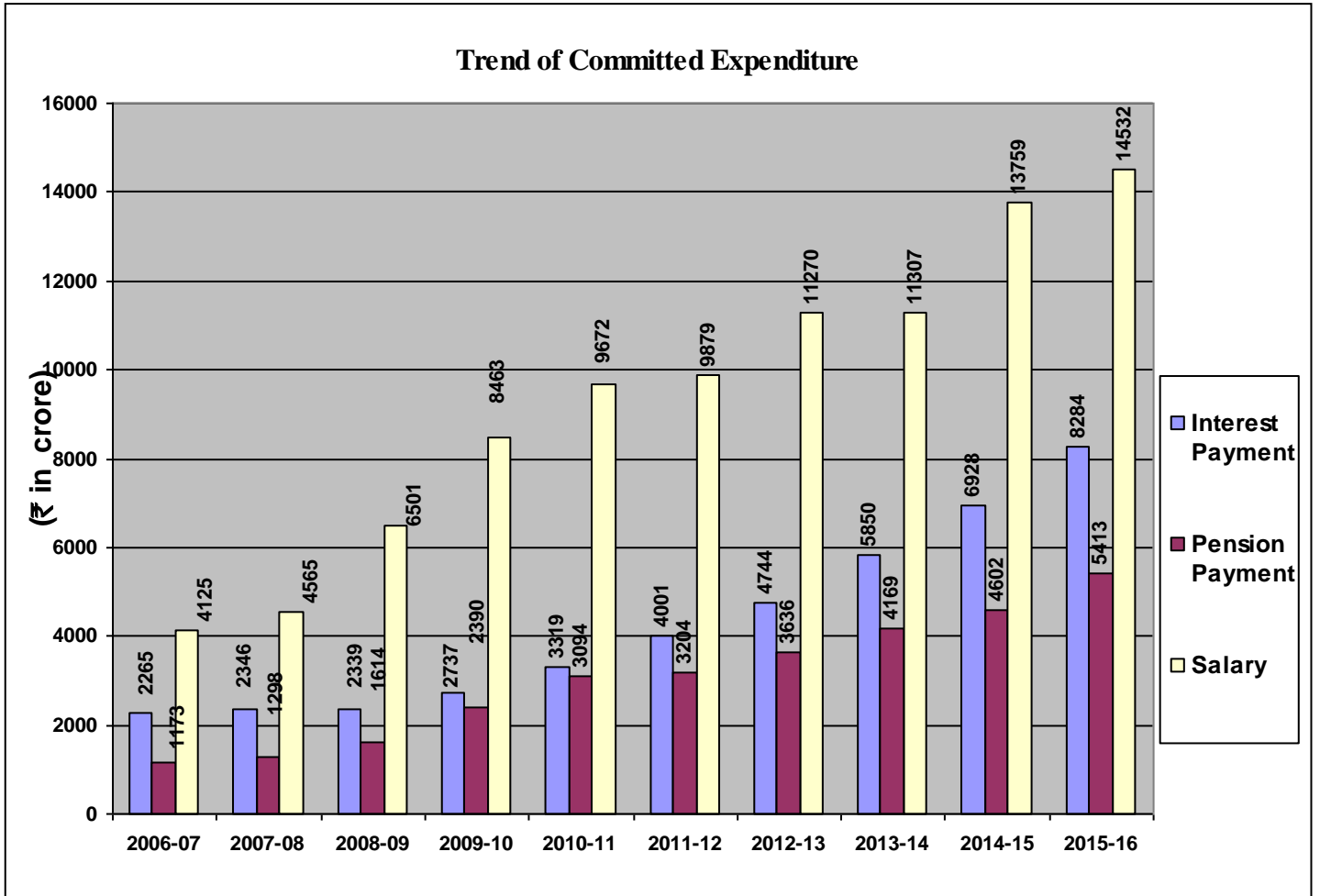
#### 4.4 Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Component	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Committed expenditure*	7,563	8,209	10,454	13,590	16,085	17,084	19,650	21,326	25,289	28,229
Revenue Expenditure	16,362	17,527	20,535	25,257	28,310	32,015	38,072	41,887	49,118	59,236
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts(as detailed in Chapter-2)	42	42	57	65	63	56	58	56	62	59
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue expenditure	46	47	51	54	57	53	52	51	51	48

\* Includes Interest Payments, Pension Payment and Salary (Revenue Expenditure only).

The steep upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.



**CHAPTER 5 - APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS****5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2015-16**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings(-) Excesses (+)
1	<b>Revenue</b>					
	Voted	53,059	7,356	60,415	52,342	(-) 8,073
	Charged	9,247	703	9,950	8,705	(-) 1,245
2	<b>Capital</b>					
	Voted	15,457	1,917	17,374	13,886	(-) 3,488
	Charged	70	20	90	82	(-) 8
3	<b>Public Debt</b>					
	Charged	10,035	--	10,035	7,214	(-) 2,821
4	<b>Loans and Advances</b>					
	Voted	1,367	12,328	13,695	13,251	(-) 444
	<b>Total</b>					
	<b>Voted</b>	<b>69,883</b>	<b>21,601</b>	<b>91,484</b>	<b>79,479</b>	<b>(-) 12,005</b>
	<b>Charged</b>	<b>19,352</b>	<b>723</b>	<b>20,075</b>	<b>16,001</b>	<b>(-) 4,074</b>

**5.2 Unnecessary Supplementary Grants**

The details of supplementary grants having proved unnecessary, during the year 2015-16 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provision	Supplementary Provision
<b>Revenue (Voted)</b>					
1.	3-General Administration	201.33	197.12	4.21	20.92
2.	5- Excise & Taxation	207.79	165.29	42.50	2.98
3.	7- Planning and Statistics	407.82	170.71	237.11	0.63
4.	9- Education	11,440.66	9,283.30	2,157.35	1,59.90
5.	10-Technical Education	464.72	380.25	84.47	9.00
6.	11-Sports and Youth Welfare	265.90	231.47	34.43	50.00
7.	13- Health	2,989.03	2,489.62	499.41	47.74
8.	15- Local Government	2,217.19	1,858.11	359.08	10,48.62
9.	16-Labour	48.47	38.00	10.47	0.47
10.	18-Industrial Training	241.54	219.65	21.89	8.50
11.	19-Welfare of S.Cs., S.Ts. and OBCs	365.19	333.60	31.59	291.60
12.	21- Women and Child Development	981.34	722.30	259.04	9.19
13.	23-Food and Supplies	318.05	251.31	66.74	56.00
14.	27- Agriculture	1,240.57	1,011.88	228.69	1,45.50
15.	28-Animal Husbandry & Dairy	666.06	527.14	138.92	32.96
16.	30-Forest & Wild Life	400.13	324.85	75.28	1.64
17.	32- Rural and Community Development	2,945.76	2,132.16	813.60	1.93
18.	37-Elections	58.91	55.64	3.27	12.22
19.	42-Administration of Justice	435.14	403.96	31.18	22.20
20.	43-Prisons	182.05	179.39	2.66	7.00
<b>Capital (Voted)</b>					
1.	38-Public Health and Water Supply	1,034.22	835.42	198.80	1,24.90

20 Grants are Revenue (Voted) and 01 Grant is Capital (Voted).

### 5.3 Trend of Savings/ Excess during the past ten years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-) / Excess(+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
2006-07	(-) 434	85	(-) 684	(-) 7	(-) 1,040
2007-08	(-) 880	71	(-) 1,375	(-) 12	(-) 2,196
2008-09	(-) 2,729	245	(-) 1,097	(-) 137	(-) 3,718
2009-10	(-) 2,084	(-) 537	(-) 2,032	(-) 654	(-) 5,307
2010-11	(-) 4,349	(-) 1,304	(-) 3,226	(-) 881	(-) 9,760
2011-12	(-) 5,118	(-) 856	(-) 2,944	(-) 533	(-) 9,451
2012-13	(-) 4,892	(-) 1,474	(-) 4,251	(-) 366	(-) 10,983
2013-14	(-) 7,031	(-) 4,495	(-) 5,027	(-) 314	(-) 16,867
2014-15	(-) 7,545	(-) 4,618	(-) 5,623	(-) 158	(-) 17,944
2015-16	(-) 9,318	(-) 3,496	(-) 2,821	(-) 444	(-) 16,079

### 5.4 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes. Some grants with persistent and significant savings are as under:

(In Percentage)

Grant Name	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Animal Husbandry	11	2	3	10	7	8	13	17	9	25
Irrigation	3	5	10	9	26	30	27	25	32	21

## CHAPTER 6 - 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 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.

#### 6.1.1 Investments and Returns

Total investments as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 9,372 crore at the end of 2015-16. Dividends received during the year was ₹ 15.89 crore (0.17 per cent of investment). During 2015-16, investments increased by ₹ 1,872 crore, and dividend income increased by ₹ 10.09 crore. Cash Balance with RBI which stood at ₹ 76 crore on 31 March 2015 has decreased to (-) ₹ 733 crore as on 31 March, 2016.

#### 6.1.2 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balances

Component	(₹ in crore)		
	As on 31 March 2016	As on 31 March 2015	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 733	76	(-) 809
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	4,173	2,572	1,601
Investment from earmarked fund balances	2,775	3,857	(-) 1,082
(a) Sinking Fund	1,517	1,151	366
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	843	753	90
(c) Other Funds	415	1,953	(-) 1,538
Interest realised	186	80	106

## 6.2. 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 from time to time fixed by the State Legislature.

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

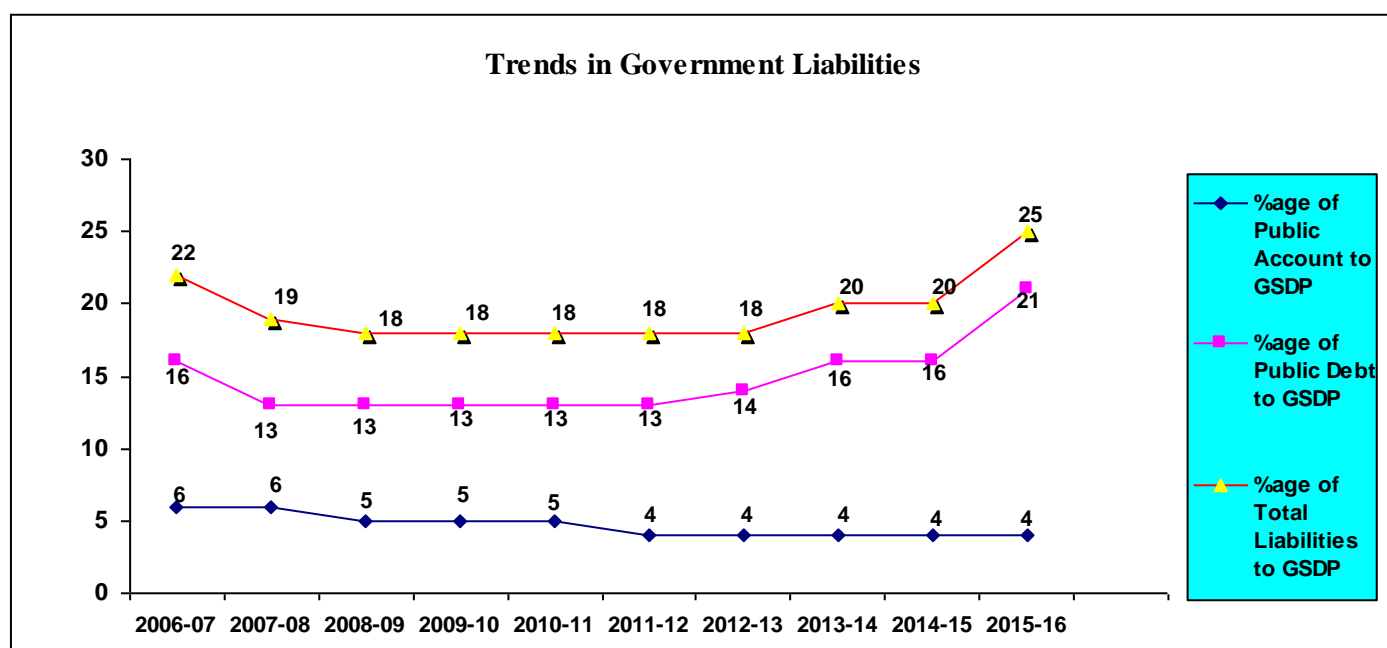
(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account (*)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2006-07	20,487	16	8,129	6	28,616	22
2007-08	20,489	13	8,628	6	29,117	19
2008-09	23,085	13	9,193	5	32,278	18
2009-10	28,795	13	10,542	5	39,337	18
2010-11	34,666	13	11,616	5	46,282	18
2011-12	41,396	13	13,144	4	54,540	18
2012-13	50,658	14	14,160	4	64,818	18
2013-14	60,294	16	15,969	4	76,263	20
2014-15	70,925	16	17,521	4	88,446	20
2015-16	1,01,709	21	19,009	4	1,20,718	25

(\*) Excludes Suspense and Remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹ 32,272 crore (36 per cent) in total liabilities as compared to 2014-15.





### 6.3 Guarantees

Guarantees are contingent liability on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default in the payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative Societies, etc., for whom the guarantee was extended. The position of guarantee prepared directly from the information received from the State Government is given below:

**(₹ in crore)**

Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the close of year	
		Principal	Interest
2006-07	12,694	5,074	1
2007-08	6,341	4,401	..
2008-09	5,188	4,575	..
2009-10	4,757	4,536	..
2010-11	5,515	4,527	..
2011-12	10,690	5608	..
2012-13	31,958	20,733	..
2013-14	38,376	27,306	..
2014-15	31,319	30,388	..
2015-16	34,974	16,876	

## CHAPTER 7 - OTHER ITEMS

### 7.1. Loans and advances given by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government at the end of 2015-16 were ₹ 17,494 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/ Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 16,644 crore.

### 7.2. Financial assistance to local bodies and others

During the past ten years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹ 922 crore in 2006-07 to ₹ 10,766 crore in 2015-16. Grants to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Municipalities (₹ 2,308 crore) represented 21 *per cent* of total grants given during the year. Details of Grants in Aid for the past 10 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)					
Year	Zilla Parishads	Municipalities	Panchayat Samithis	Others	Total
2006-07	--	--	--	922	922
2007-08	--	--	--	1,572	1,572
2008-09	--	--	--	2,053	2,053
2009-10	626	306	--	1,724	2,656
2010-11	687	288	--	1,979	2,954
2011-12	797	924	--	2,593	4,314
2012-13	962	1,125	--	2,893	4,980
2013-14	38	1,137	--	4,437	5,612
2014-15	1,192	745	--	4,169	6,106
2015-16	1,262	1,046	..	8,458	10,766

### 7.3 Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure

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 recorded in their books every month with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E). Such reconciliations of receipts and expenditure figures under the Consolidated Fund have been completed cent *per cent*.

### 7.4 Utilization Certificates Awaited

Rule 8.14 of the Punjab Financial Rules, Volume-I (as applicable to Haryana State) prescribes that, where grants are sanctioned for specific purposes, the departmental officers concerned should obtain Utilization Certificates (UCs) from the grantees, which, after verification, should be forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E), within the stipulated period. UCs outstanding beyond the specified periods indicate absence of assurance on utilization of the grants for intended purposes and the expenditure shown in the accounts to that extent cannot be treated as final.

The status of outstanding UCs as per the records of the Accountant General (A&E) is given below:

Year(*)	Number of Utilization Certificates awaited	Amount (in crore)
Upto 2013-14	442	2,297.89
2014-15	314	1,975.97
2015-16	1,025	3,422.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,781</b>	<b>7,696.08</b>

(\* The year mentioned above relates to "Due year" i. e., after 12 months of actual drawal).

84.73 per cent of wanting UCs pertains to the departments of Rural Development (827 UCs amounting to ₹ 2,668.91 crore), Urban Development (179 UCs amounting to ₹ 2,873.39 crore), Rural Employment (131 UCs amounting to ₹ 304.96 crore) and General Education (372 UCs amounting to ₹ 1,378.09 crore) till 2015-16.

### 7.5 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills (AC Bills)

When money is required in advance or when they are not able to calculate the exact amount required, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are permitted to draw money without supporting documents, through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, by debiting service heads. Subsequently the DDOs are required to submit Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills to the Accountant General along with supporting documents, within a month. Delayed submission or prolonged non-submission of DCC bills may affect the completeness and correctness of accounts. The detail of AC Bills, pending adjustment, as on 31 March 2016 is as under:

Year	Number of pending DCC Bills	Amount (in crore)
Upto 2013-14	01	2.00
2014-15	01	0.79
2015-16	139	25.58
<b>Total</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>28.37</b>

77.30 per cent of DCC bills were awaited from General Education Department (100 DCC bills amounting to ₹ 6.80 crore) and Road Transport Department (9 DCC bills amounting to ₹ 2.24 crore) till 2015-16.

### 7.6 Personal Deposit Accounts

The State Government is authorised to open Personal Deposit (PD) accounts to deposit funds required for specific purposes by transfer of funds from the Consolidated Fund. Transfer of funds to PD accounts is booked as expenditure from the Consolidated Fund under the concerned service Major Heads without any actual cash flow. PD accounts are normally required to be closed on the last working day of the year and the unspent balances transferred back to the Consolidated Fund and PD accounts are reopened next year, if necessary. The number of PD accounts opened by transfer from the Consolidated Fund as on 31 March 2016 was 'Nil'. Further, the PD accounts which have been opened by transfer of funds other than from the

Consolidated Fund, should be reviewed every year and the accounts which are in-operative for more than three complete account years should be closed and balance lying in such accounts should be credited to Government accounts. The status of such PD accounts is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance		Addition during the year		Closed during the year		Closing Balance	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
157	232.37	Nil	12.31	16	11.98	141	232.70

Out of 141 PD accounts as on 31 March 2016, 41 accounts involving ₹4.81 crore were in-operative for more than three years and have not been closed thereby leading to deviation from prescribed procedure.

### 7.7 Rendition of accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts 2015-16 present the transactions of the Government of Haryana for the period 1 April 2015 to 31 March 2016. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Haryana have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by the 22 Treasuries, 113 Public Works Divisions, 86 Irrigation Divisions, 58 Forest Divisions, and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. The rendition of accounts by the accounts rendering units is satisfactory and no accounts have been excluded at the end of the year.

### 7.8 Commitments on account of incomplete Public Works

There were 78 incomplete Public Works Contracts, each involving ₹ 5 crore and above as on 31 March 2016.

### 7.9 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were 12 Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes, out of which, 9 Funds were active and 3 Funds which have been inactive from 5 to 32 years. Details of some major Reserve Funds are given below:

#### 7.9.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The State Government of Haryana in 2002 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, as at the end of the previous year.

The State Government, during the year has contributed to the Fund only to the extent of ₹ 262.50 crore against the requirement of ₹ 526.53 crore (one per cent of outstanding market loans of ₹ 52,652.83 crore as on 31 March 2015), leading to short contribution to the Fund by ₹ 264.03 crore.

The balance in the Consolidated Sinking Fund as on 31 March 2016 was ₹1,519.06 crore out of which, ₹1,516.93 crore has been invested during the year. Details of CSF are given in Statements 21 and 22 of Finance Accounts.

#### 7.9.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund

Government of Haryana constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) in 2003 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 2015-16, the outstanding guarantees of the Government stood at ₹30,621.76 crore. 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, the State Government contributed ₹28.42 crore to the GRF.

Entire Fund balance of ₹843.42 crore (which is 2.75 per cent of the outstanding guarantees ₹ 30,621.76 crore) has been invested as on 31 March 2016.

### **7.9.3 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 the States, are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 75:25.

During 2015-16, the Central Government released ₹203.43 crore on account of SDRF (second installment of Central share of ₹87.93 crore for 2014-15 and ₹115.50 crore on account of first installment for 2015-16). As against Government of India release of ₹203.43 crore, State's matching share works out to ₹67.81 crore. The State Government, however, transferred an amount of ₹38.72 crore to a savings bank account operated by the Under Secretary, Emergency Relief, Department of Revenue and Disaster Management, Haryana, designated as the Administrator of the SDRF, for investment in bank account under SDRF. The operation of a savings bank account by departmental officers is not as per the guidelines issued by the Government of India for the operation of SDRF.

The Department has intimated that expenditure of ₹1,689.87 crore was incurred directly from the amount deposited in the savings bank account towards SDRF without routing it through Treasury account. Since the expenditure had already been incurred reducing the balance under the SDRF, these transactions were brought in the records of the Accountant General (A&E) under relevant heads of account through book adjustments entries in 2015-16. The State Revenue and Disaster Management Department intimated the balance of ₹412.57 crore as the investments under SDRF as on 31 March 2016, including ₹122.57 crore on account of interest accrued on SDRF-Investment Account during the year.

Further, there is a short fall of ₹232.52 crore (Central Share ₹203.43 crore + State Share of ₹67.81 crore less amount transferred ₹38.72 crore) towards transfer of Central and State share of contribution to SDRF in 2015-16, resulting in understatement of revenue expenditure to this extent.

#### 7.9.4 Mines and Mineral Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund

The State Government, during the year 2015-16 operated a new Reserve Fund 'Mines and Mineral Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund' under head 8229-Development & Welfare Fund, 114- Mines Welfare Funds, under "Reserve Funds not bearing interest" though the Fund in question is bearing interest @ 6 per cent per annum.

As per constitution of the Fund, an amount equal to 10 per cent of the 'Dead Rent/Royalty/Contract Money' paid to the State is to be charged from the mineral concession holders in the nature of 'other charges' for restoration and rehabilitation works and credited to the Fund. Also, an amount equal to 5 per cent of the amount received by State Government on account of the 'Dead Rent/Royalty/Contract Money' in a financial year is to be deposited/transferred in the Fund as Government Contribution to the Fund.

The State Government has not established accounting procedure under the Fund. As per Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India, all revenues received by Government of a State shall be credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State. An amount of ₹14.49 crore received from the concession holders during the year, on account of contribution to the Fund was credited directly to the Fund, without routing it through the Consolidated Fund of the State. As intimated by the Director General, Mines and Geology Department, Haryana in May 2016 that a sum of ₹224.76 crore was received by the State Government as dead rent/royalty/contract money and accordingly, the State Government was required to contribute to the Fund to the extent of ₹11.24 crore (5 per cent of ₹224.76 crore) which was not done by the State Government. Also, as per the norms, the contribution to the Fund by the concession holders works out to ₹22.48 crore (10 per cent of ₹224.76 crore) against which only ₹14.49 crore was received, thereby short contribution by the concession holders to the extent of ₹7.99 crore. There is, thus, short contribution to the Fund to the extent of ₹19.23 crore (₹11.24 crore by the State Government and ₹7.99 crore by the concession holders). Also, adjustment of interest which works out to ₹0.31 crore on the balances credited to the Fund has not been made by the State Government during the year.

## 7.10 Disclosures under the Haryana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act and Rules there under

Though, the State Government has not amended its FRBM Act in terms of recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission, yet the achievement of the State Government on various parameters is as under (debt taken over under UDAY not included for calculation of fiscal deficit):

Sl. No.	Parameter	Achievements as per the Accounts.
1.	Revenue Deficit (without UDAY) to be zero during 2015-16.	As per the Accounts, the Government of Haryana had a Revenue Deficit of ₹8,319.21 crore in 2014-15 and ₹7,786.65 crore (excluding ₹3,892.50 crore expenditure under UDAY) in 2015-16. The accounts of Government of Haryana continued to show Revenue Deficit from 2008-09 onwards.
2.	Fiscal Deficit (without UDAY) not to exceed 3.25 per cent of estimates of GSDP during 2015-16.	As per the Accounts, the Government of Haryana maintained Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 12,586.05 crore i.e. 2.89 per cent of GSDP during 2014-15 and ₹ 14,179.51 crore (excluding expenditure of ₹ 17,300.00 crore: ₹3,892.50 crore under Revenue Section, ₹1,297.50 crore under Capital Section and ₹12,110.00 crore under Loans and Advances, under UDAY) i.e. 2.88 per cent of GSDP* during 2015-16.
3.	Debt stock (without UDAY) not exceeding 19.28 per cent of GSDP during 2015-16.	The total outstanding debt of the State Government (₹84,409.05 crore, excluding bonds for ₹17,300.00 crore issued under UDAY) was 17.13 per cent of GSDP* for the year 2015-16.

\* GSDP at current prices (as per Advance Estimates): ₹ 4,92,656.90 crore, as intimated by the Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana (Figures of GSDP are not available on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation).

## 7.11 New Pension Scheme

The expenditure during the year on “Pension and other Retirement Benefits” to State Government employees recruited on or before 31 December 2005 was ₹5,134.45 crore (8.67 per cent of the total revenue expenditure). State Government employees recruited on or after 1 January 2006 are eligible for the New Pension Scheme (NPS) which is a defined contributory pension scheme.

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. The actual amount payable by employees and the matching Government contribution, over the years, has not been estimated. During the year, the State Government deposited ₹596.45 crore with the NSDL/Trustee Bank against employees’ contribution of ₹328.94 crore and employer’s share of ₹278.83 crore. Thus, short contribution of ₹50.11 crore by the Government towards NPS has understated the revenue expenditure to this extent. A balance of ₹19.43 crore was outstanding under Major Head 8342-Other Deposits, MnH 117-Defined Contribution Pension Scheme for Government Employees as on 31 March 2016.

The interest outstanding towards NPS since its inception has not been estimated. The difference between Employees’ Contribution and Employer’s Contribution has not been reconciled, representing outstanding liabilities on account of un-collected, unmatched and un-transferred amount with accrued interest thereon.