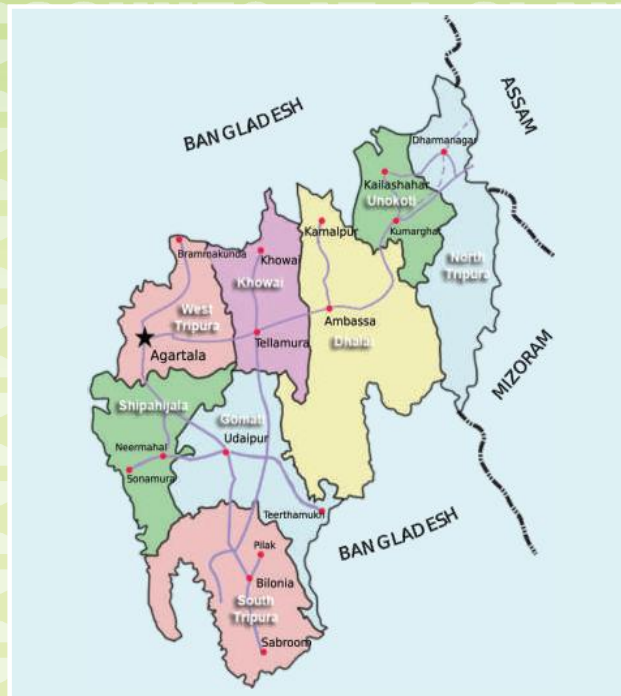




## GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA



# ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2011-12



**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL**  
**(ACCOUNTS AND ENTITLEMENTS)**  
**TRIPURA, AGARTALA**



सत्यमेव जयते

**Government of Tripura**

# **ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2011-2012**

**ACCOUNTANT GENERAL  
(Accounts and Entitlements)**

**TRIPURA, AGARTALA**



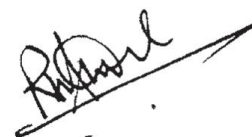
**Tripura Legislative Assembly**

## PREFACE

This is the fourteenth issue of our annual publication '**Accounts At A Glance**'. The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined 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 Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual Accounts consist of (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. The Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditures against provisions approved by the State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided. The office of the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) prepares the State Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts.

The '**Accounts At A Glance**' provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. In case of any difference, the figures in Finance Accounts is final and will prevail.

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



**(R. K. AGRAWAL)**  
Accountant General

Place : Agartala  
Date : 14 May 2013

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# CHAPTER - I

## OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Introduction

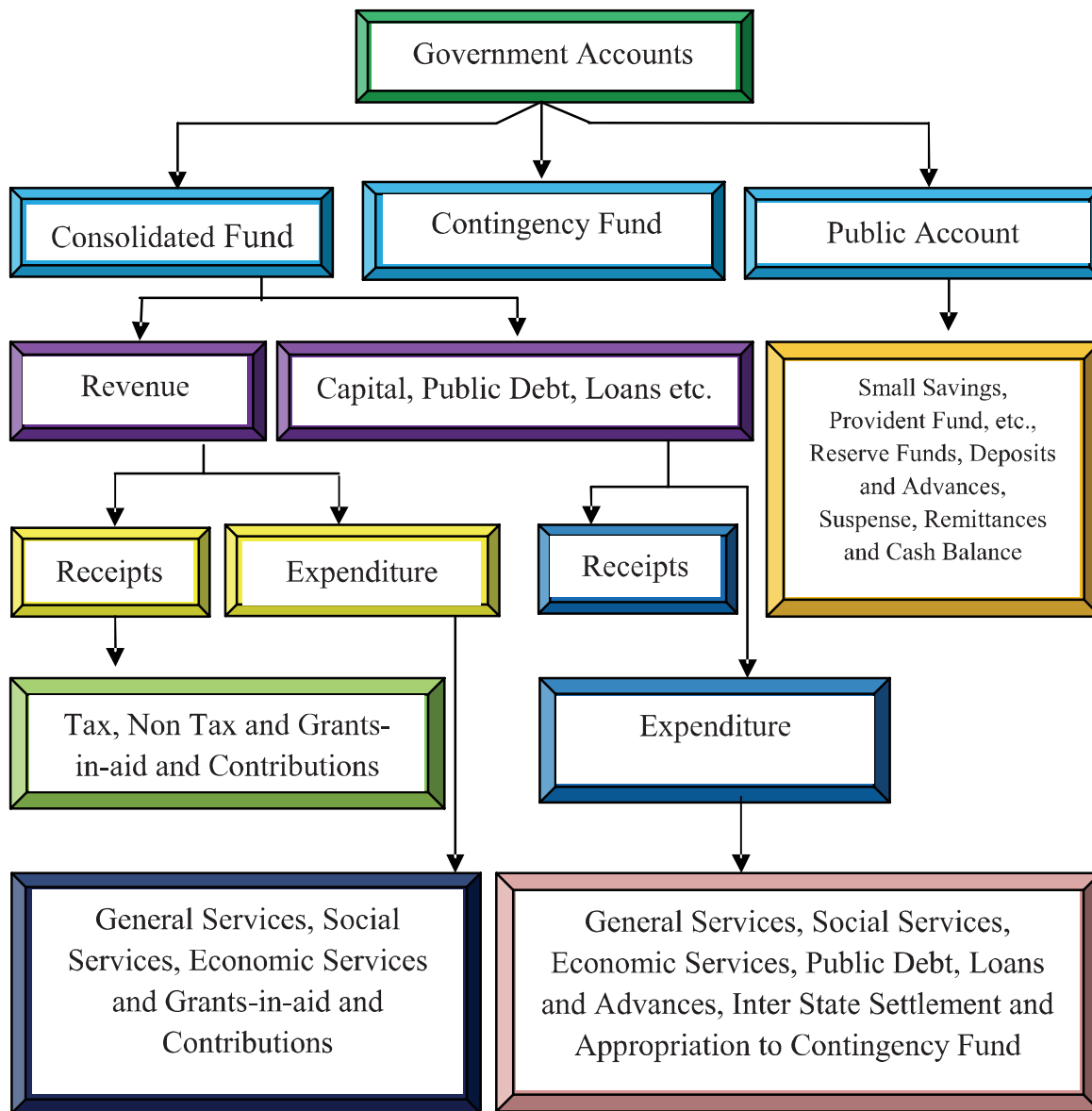
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tripura compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tripura. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. 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 Accountant General (Audit), Tripura and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

### 1.2 Structure of Accounts

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

<b>Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND</b>	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances.
<b>Part II CONTINGENCY FUND</b>	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
<b>Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT</b>	Comprises of 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.

**PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS:**



## 1.3 Finance 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. From 2009-10, the Finance Accounts have been issued in a new format with 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, 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 Tripura as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2011-12 are given below.

(₹ in Crore)

<b>Receipts</b> (Total: 6220)	<b>Revenue</b> (Total: 6477)	Tax Revenue	2166
		Non Tax Revenue	214
		Grants-in-Aid	4097
	<b>Capital</b> (Total: (-)257)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	2
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	(-)259
<b>Disbursements</b> (Total: 6220)	Revenue	4809	
	Capital	1397	
	Loans and Advances	14	

\* 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 for implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 1754 crore (₹ 1240 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 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. These comprise accounts of 2 Appropriations (charged), 10 Grants (both voted and charged) and 46 Grants (voted). The Appropriation Act, 2011-12 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹8400 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹230 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹6565 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹127 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹1835 crore (21.85%) and an over estimation of ₹103 crore (50.74%) on reduction of expenditure. The gross expenditure includes ₹112 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills, which is still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills.

No Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts is being operated by the State Government since 2009-10.

## **1.4 Source and Application of Funds**

### ***1.4.1 Ways and Means Advance***

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 (₹29.00 lakh) maintained with the RBI. The Government of Tripura did not avail OD and WMA facility during the year 2011-12.

### ***1.4.2 Fund flow statement (Source and Application of Funds)***

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹1668 crore and a Fiscal Surplus of ₹259 crore representing 8.45% and 1.31% of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Fiscal Surplus constituted 4.16% of total expenditure. Around 52% of the revenue receipts (₹6477 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹2156 crore), interest payments (₹493 crore) and pensions (₹730 crore).

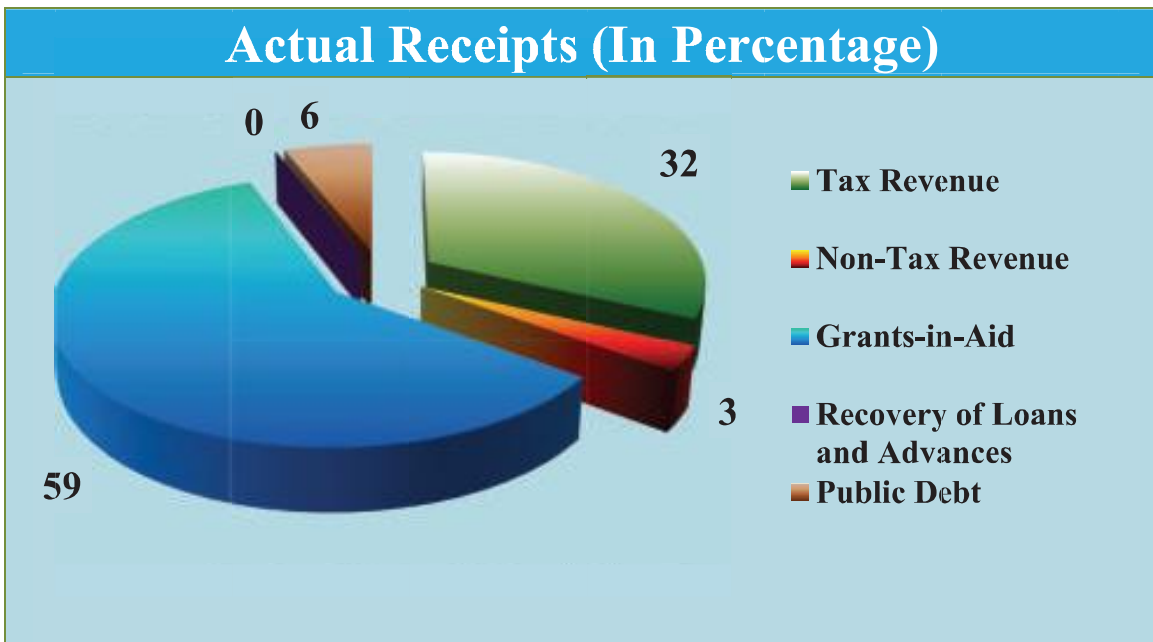
## Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in Crore)

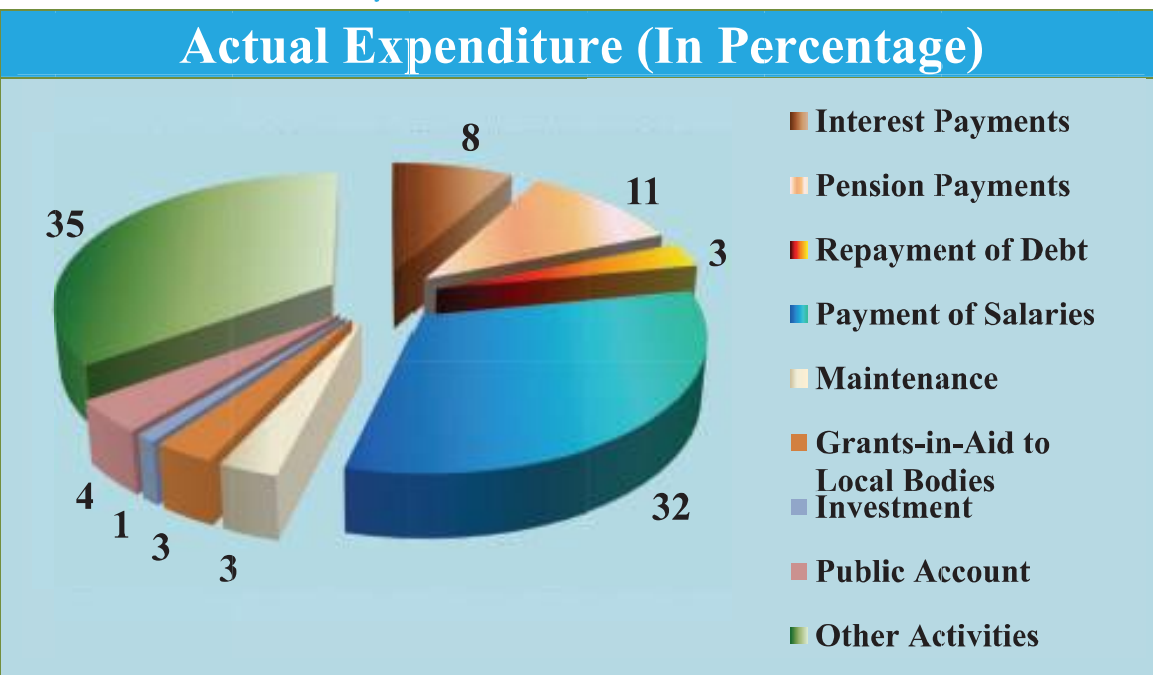
	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01-04-2010	(-)187
	Revenue Receipts	6477
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	2
	Public Debt	418
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	645
<b>SOURCES</b>	Reserves & Sinking Funds	106
	Deposits Received	184
	Civil Advances Repaid	18
	Suspense Account	22350
	Remittances	1073
	Contingency Fund	---
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31086</b>

	Revenue Expenditure	4809
	Capital Expenditure	1397
	Loans Given	14
	Repayment of Public Debt	218
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	502
<b>APPLICATION</b>	Reserves & Sinking Funds	71
	Deposits Spent	193
	Civil Advances Given	18
	Suspense Account	22844
	Remittances	1027
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31-03-2012	(-)7
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31086</b>

### 1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from



### 1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



## 1.5 Highlights of Accounts

(₹ in Crore)

	B.E. 2011-12	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP(\$)
1. Tax Revenue (@)	2012	2166	108	11
2. Non-Tax Revenue	162	214	132	1
3. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	4226	4097	97	21
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	6400	6477	101	33
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	2	2	100	---
6. Borrowings & other Liabilities (A)	391	-259	---	-1
7. Capital Receipts (5+6)	393	-257	---	-1
8. Total Receipts (4+7)	6793	6220	92	32
9. Non-Plan Expenditure	3921	3823	98	19
10. NPE on Revenue Account	3823	3747	98	19
11. NPE on Interest Payments out of 10	500	493	99	3
12. NPE on Capital Account	98	76	78	---
13. Plan Expenditure (*)	2872	2397	83	12
14. PE on Revenue Account	1203	1062	88	5
15. PE on Capital Account	1669	1335	80	7
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	6793	6220	92	32
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	5026	4809	96	24
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15) (#)	1767	1411	80	7
19. Revenue Surplus (4-17)	1374	1668	121	9
20. Fiscal Surplus (4+5-16)	-391	259	---	1

(@) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹ 1308 crore.

(\$) GSDP figure (quick estimate) of ₹ 19731 crore at current market price adopted from the Economic Review – 2010-11 published by the Government of Tripura.

(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.

(\*) Expenditure includes ₹ 14 crore pertains to Loans and Advances.

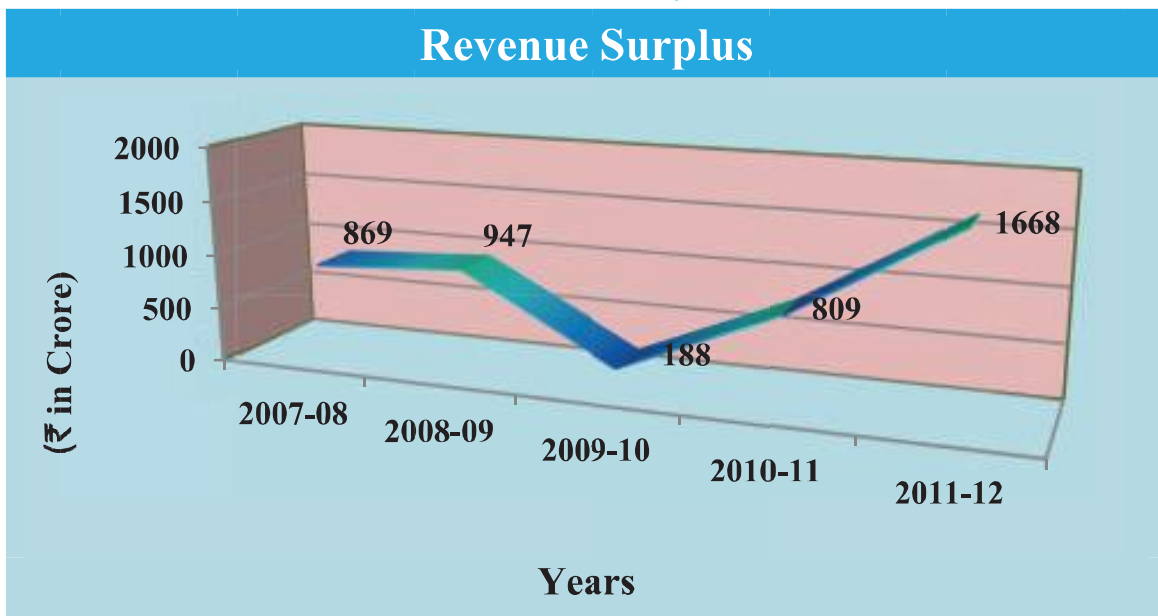
(#) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 1397 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 14 crore)

## 1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

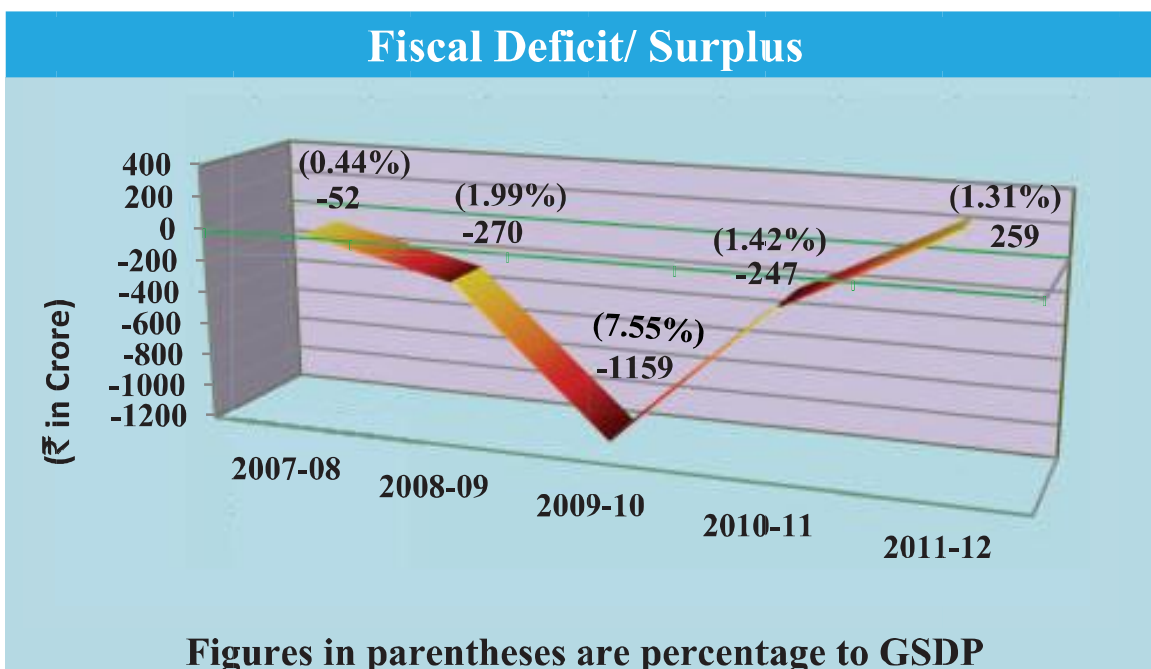
<b>Deficit</b>	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
<b>Revenue Deficit/ Surplus</b>	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. 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.

Revenue augmentation and Expenditure management by the State Government:-The 13<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommended to eliminate Revenue Deficit and achieve Fiscal Deficit of 3% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Government of Tripura enacted the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. The Government is maintaining Revenue Surplus since 2003-04. During the year 2011-12, the Fiscal Surplus of the State is 1.31% of GSDP.

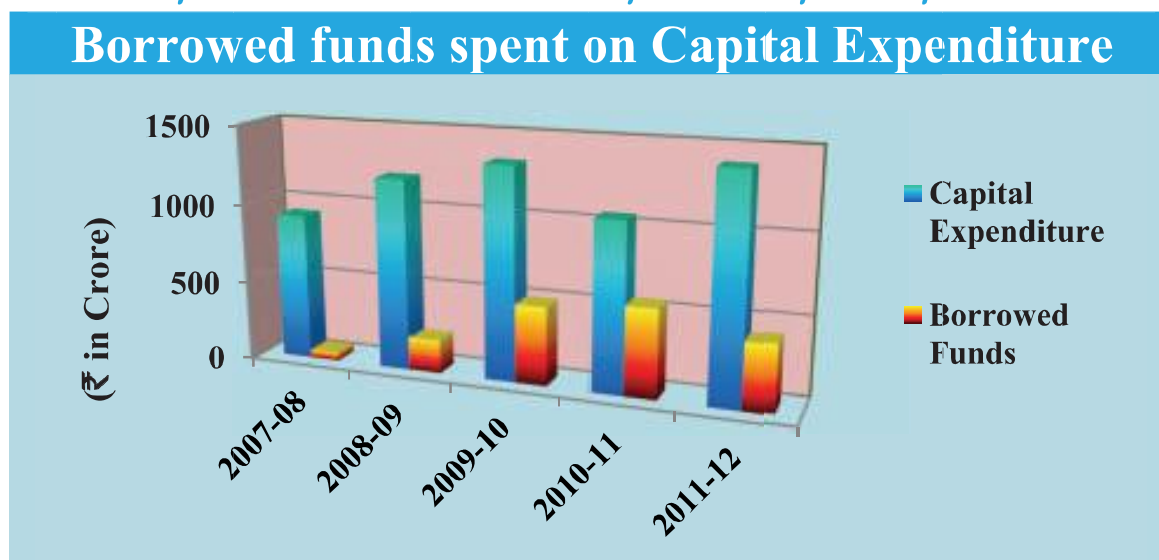
### 1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



### 1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



### 1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital expenditure



It is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government has fully utilized the borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets.

## CHAPTER - II

### RECEIPTS

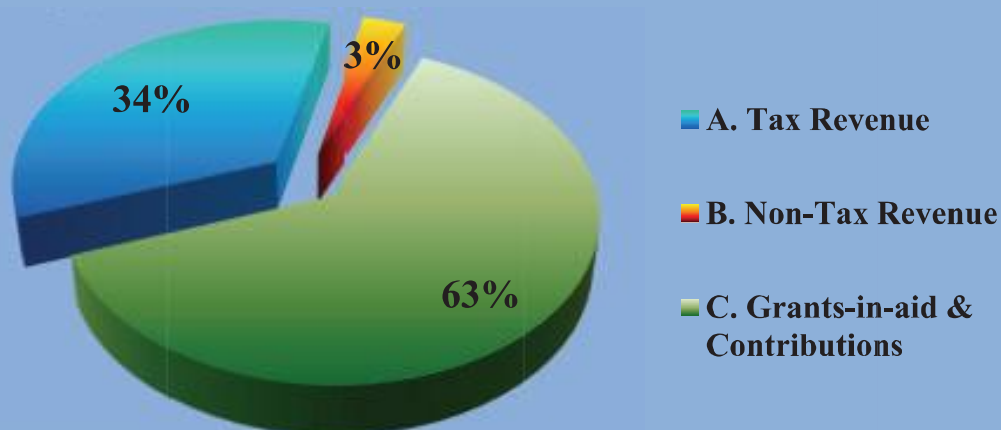
#### 2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2011-12 were ₹ 6220 crore.

#### 2.2 Revenue Receipts (Revenue Receipts Components)

<b>Tax Revenue</b>	Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits etc.
<b>Grants-in-Aid</b>	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 Governments also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.

#### Revenue Receipts



## Revenue Receipt Components (2011-12)

(₹ in Crore)

Components	Actuals
<b>A. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>2166</b>
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	807
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	42
Taxes on Commodities & Services	1317
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>214</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	77
General Services	64
Social Services	11
Economic Services	62
<b>C. Grants-in-Aid &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>4097</b>
<b>Total-Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>6477</b>

### 2.3 Trend of Receipts

(₹ in Crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Tax Revenue</b>	1021 (8)	1129 (8)	1233 (8)	1745 (10)	2166 (11)
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	79 (1)	149 (1)	125 (1)	132 (1)	214 (1)
<b>Grants-in-Aid</b>	2562 (22)	2799 (21)	3043 (20)	3292 (19)	4097 (21)
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	3662 (31)	4077 (30)	4401 (29)	5169 (30)	6477 (33)
<b>GSDP*</b>	11797	13573	15348	17387	19731

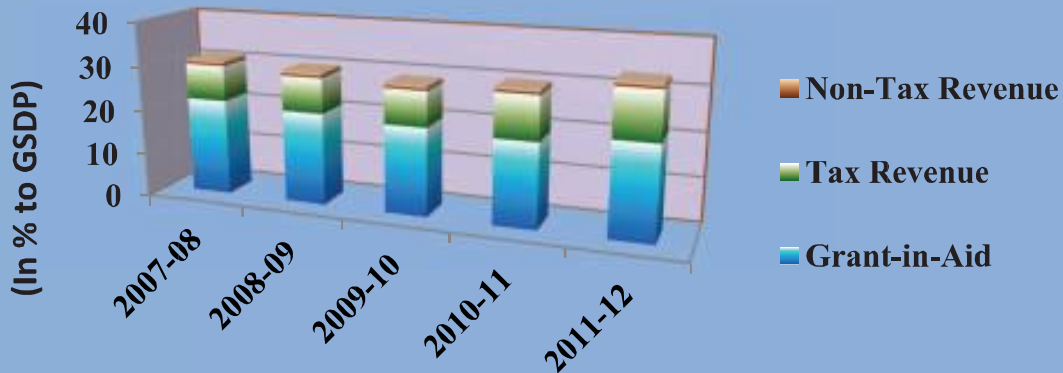
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP

Though the GSDP increased by 13% between 2010-11 and 2011-12, growth in revenue collection was 25%. Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue increased by 24% and 62% respectively in 2011-12 over last year (2010-11). The State's own revenue under certain tax components, like State Excise (₹ 95 crore) and Sales Tax (₹ 666 crore) showed a higher trend.

\* The revised GSDP from 2008-09 to 2010-11 adopted from the Economic Review – 2010-11 published by the Government of Tripura. Since the previous Reports used projected GSDP, some of the aggregates ratios and conclusions in this Accounts-at-a-Glance may not agree with those in the previous Accounts-at-a-Glance.



## Components under Revenue Receipts as proportion to GSDP

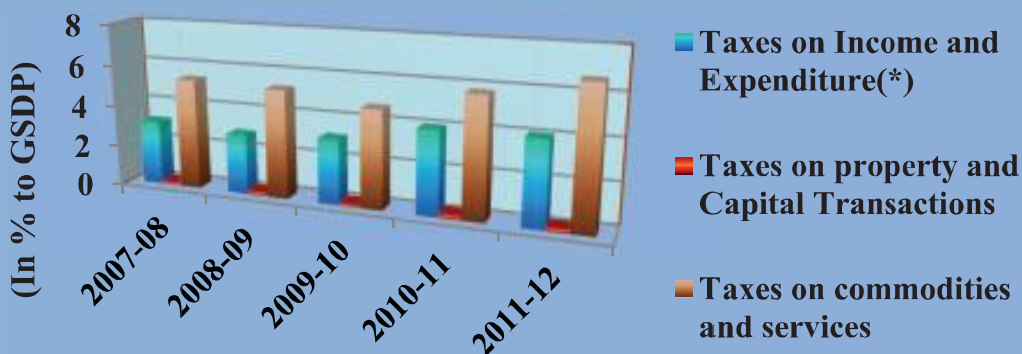


## Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in Crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	369	393	482	700	807
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	18	23	24	40	42
Taxes on Commodities and Services	634	713	727	1005	1317
<b>Total Tax Revenues</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1745</b>	<b>2166</b>

## Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



(\*) Primarily net proceeds of Central share to the State.

## 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	
			Amount	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2007-08	1021	651	370	3.1%
2008-09	1129	687	442	3.3%
2009-10	1233	706	527	3.4%
2010-11	1745	1122	623	3.6%
2011-12	2166	1308	858	4.4%

## 2.5 Efficiency of Tax Collection

### A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in Crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue Collection	18	23	24	40	42
Expenditure on Collection	14	14	21	20	21
Efficiency of Tax Collection	78%	61%	87%	50%	50%

### B. Taxes on Commodities and Services (₹ in Crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue Collection	634	713	727	1005	1317
Expenditure on Collection	5	6	9	9	11
Efficiency of Tax Collection	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%

Taxes on Commodities and Services form a major chunk of tax revenue. Tax collection efficiency of taxes on Commodities and Services is satisfactory.

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

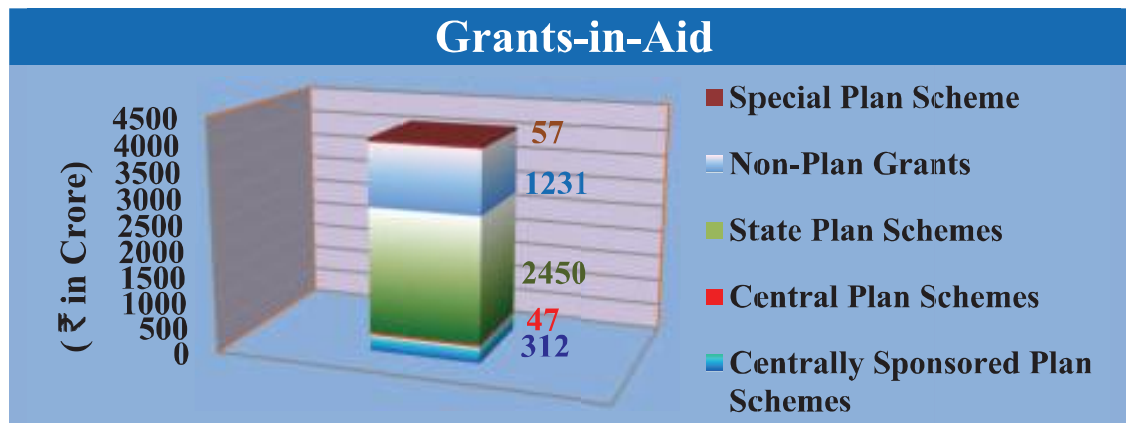
(₹ in Crore)

Major Head description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Corporation Tax	207	225	291	439	515
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	139	142	162	232	261
Taxes on Wealth	---	---	1	1	2
Customs	123	131	99	196	227
Union Excise Duties	117	115	79	142	147
Service Tax	65	74	74	112	156
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	---	---	---	---	---
<b>State Share of Union Taxes</b>	<b>651</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>1122</b>	<b>1308</b>
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1021</b>	<b>1129</b>	<b>1233</b>	<b>1745</b>	<b>2166</b>
<b>% of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>60</b>

Share of net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes has increased during 2011-12. The amount of net proceeds of share is ₹1308 crore for 2011-12 which is increased by 17% over the last year. Significant increase has been noticed under Taxes on Wealth and Service Tax to the extent of 100% and 39% respectively. In 2010-11 the amount of net proceeds of share is increased by 59% over the last year (2009-10).

## 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 2011-12 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹4097 crore as shown below:



The share of grants for Plan Scheme in total grants-in-aid increased from 64% in 2010-11 to 70% in 2011-12, while the share of grants for Non-Plan grants declined from 36% during 2010-11 to 30% in 2011-12. As against a budget estimate of ₹4226 crore, the State Government has actually received ₹4097 crore of Grants-in-Aid (97% of Budget Estimate).

## 2.8 Public Debt

### Trend of Public Debt over the past 5 years

(₹ in Crore)

Description	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Internal Debt	(-)22	74	325	379	239
Central Loans	(-)24	(-)26	(-)26	(-)29	(-)39
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>(-)46</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>200</b>

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

In 2011-12, ₹300 crore of loan by way of auctioning Government Stock was raised redeemable at par in 2021 and 2022 carrying interest rate ranging from 8.60 percent to 9.42 percent.

Against the total internal debt of ₹412 crore of the State Government in 2011-12 plus the central loan component of ₹6 crore received during this period, capital expenditure was ₹1397 crore indicating that the public debt was fully used for developmental purposes.

The balance of Loans and Advances from the Central Government decreased during 2011-12 by ₹39 crore mainly due to less receipt of Loans from Central Government.

## 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.

<b>General Services</b>	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Pension etc.
<b>Social Services</b>	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC-ST etc.
<b>Economic Services</b>	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

#### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹4809 crore for 2011-12 fell short of budget estimates by ₹217 crore of which ₹141 crore under Plan Expenditure and ₹76 crore under Non-Plan Expenditure. The decrease in Revenue Expenditure against budget provision resulted in revenue surplus of the Government.

The shortfall of expenditure against budget estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in Crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Budget Estimates</b>	2958	3455	4478	4602	5026
<b>Actuals</b>	2794	3129	4214	4360	4809
<b>Gap</b>	164	326	264	242	217
<b>% of gap over BE</b>	6	9	6	5	4

During the year, nearly 78% of total revenue expenditure was committed on Non-Plan expenditure (Salaries, Pensions etc.).

### 3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

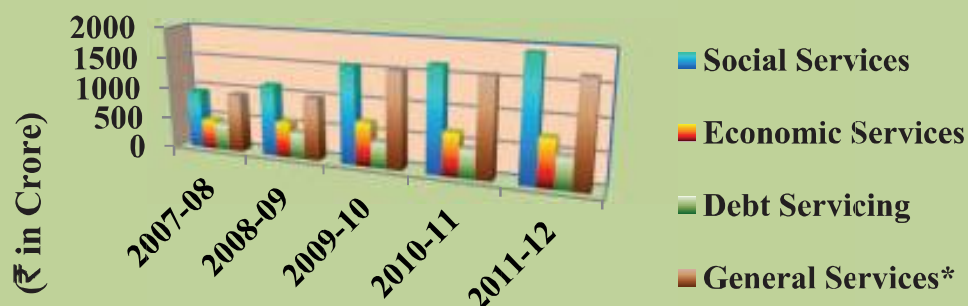
(₹ in Crore)

	Components	Amount	Percentage
A.	Fiscal Services	33	1
	(i) Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	---	--
	(ii) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	21	--
	(iii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	11	--
	(iv) Other Fiscal Services	1	--
B.	Organs of State	47	1
C.	Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	493	10
D.	Administrative Services	729	15
E.	Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	730	15
F.	Social Services	1929	40
G.	Economic Services	744	16
H.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	104	2
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)		4809	100

### 3.2.2 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure (2007-2012)

(₹ in Crore)

#### Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



\* General Services excludes MH 2048 (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt), MH 2049 (Interest Payments) and includes MH 3604 (Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

During the year 2011-12 the expenditure on Economic Services (which includes important sectors like Rural Development, Agriculture and Irrigation) as well as in other services has increased.

### 3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2011-12 at 7% of GSDP were less than Budget Estimates by ₹356 crore (less disbursement of ₹334 crore under Plan Expenditure and ₹22 crore under Non-plan Expenditure).

#### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2011-12, the Government spent ₹847 crore on various Major Works. The Government also invested ₹76 crore in various Corporations/ Companies/ Societies etc.

(₹ in Crore)

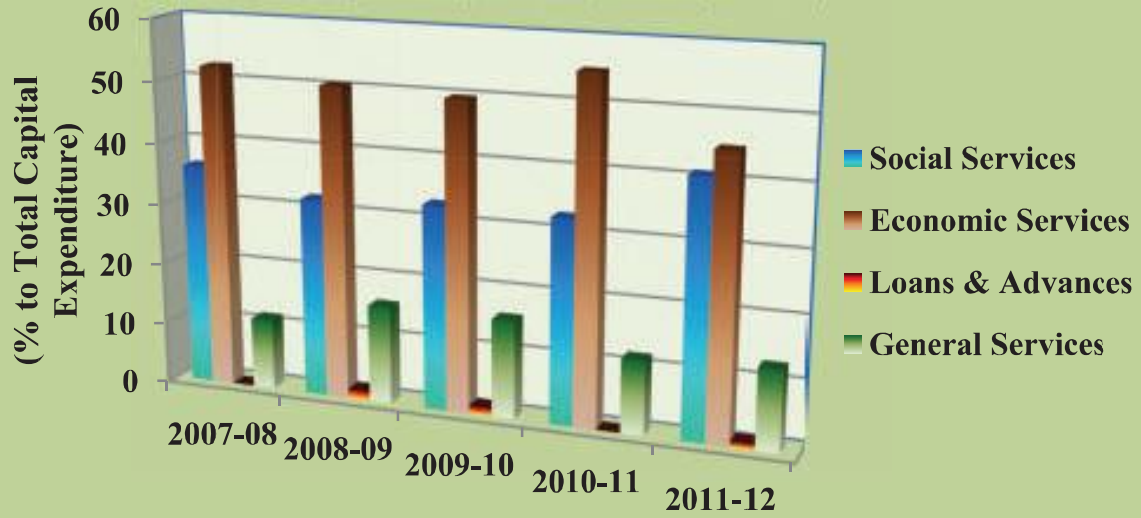
Sl. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1	General Services - Police, Land Revenue etc.	177	13
2	Social Services – Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	580	41
3	Economic Services – Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	640	45
4	Loans and Advances Disbursed	14	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>1411</b>	<b>100</b>

#### 3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	General Services	106	193	214	126	177
2	Social Services	334	393	446	348	580
3	Economic Services	484	616	672	584	640
4	Loans and Advances	---	18	18	1	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>924</b>	<b>1220</b>	<b>1350</b>	<b>1059</b>	<b>1411</b>

## Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

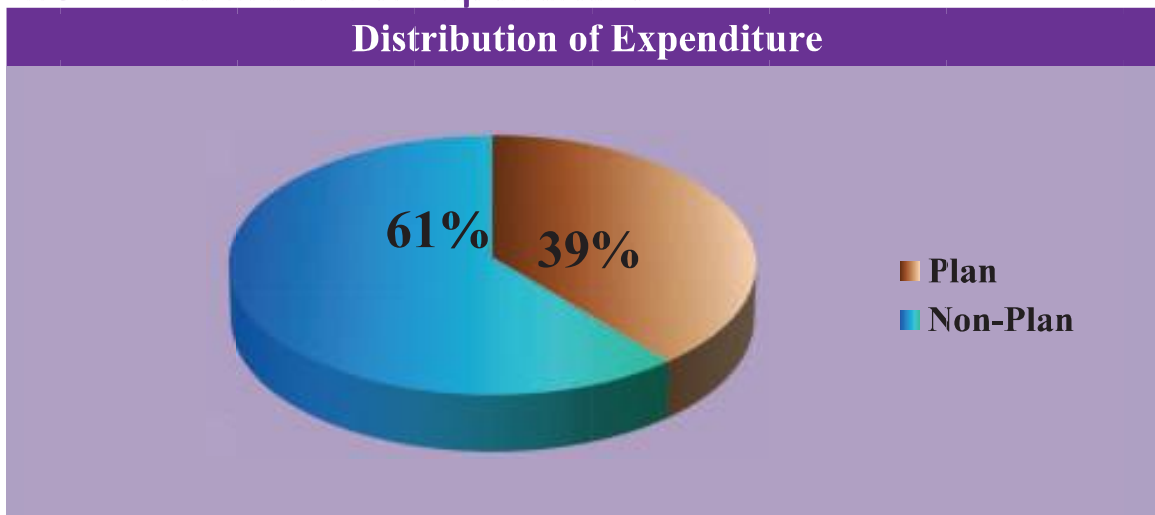




# CHAPTER - IV

## PLAN & NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

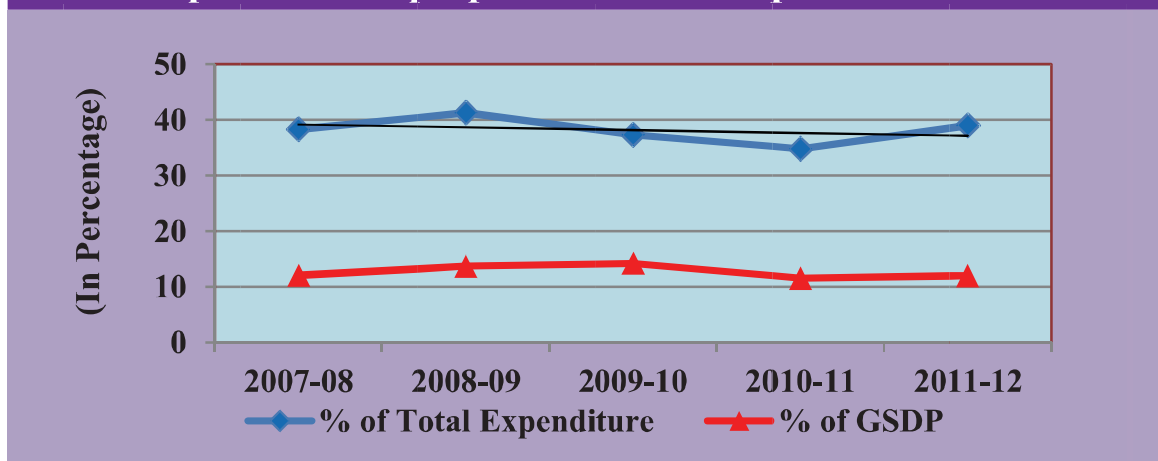
### 4.1 Distribution of Expenditure



### 4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2011-12, Plan Expenditure representing 39 percent of total disbursements, was ₹ 2397 crore (₹ 1851 crore under State Plan, ₹ 532 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 14 crore under Loans and Advances).

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



### 4.2.1 Plan Expenditure under Capital Account

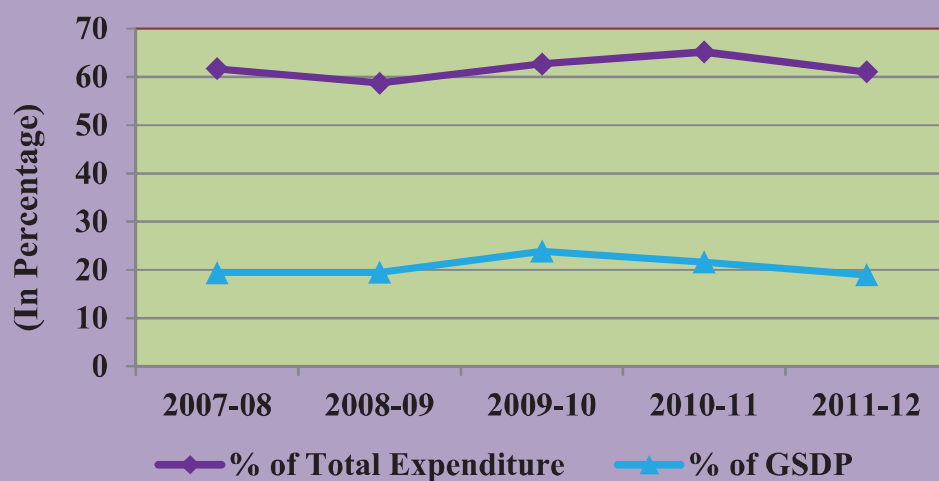
(₹ in Crore)

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	924	1220	1350	1059	1411
<b>Capital Expenditure (Plan)</b>	848	1141	1280	1007	1335
<b>% of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure</b>	92	94	95	95	95

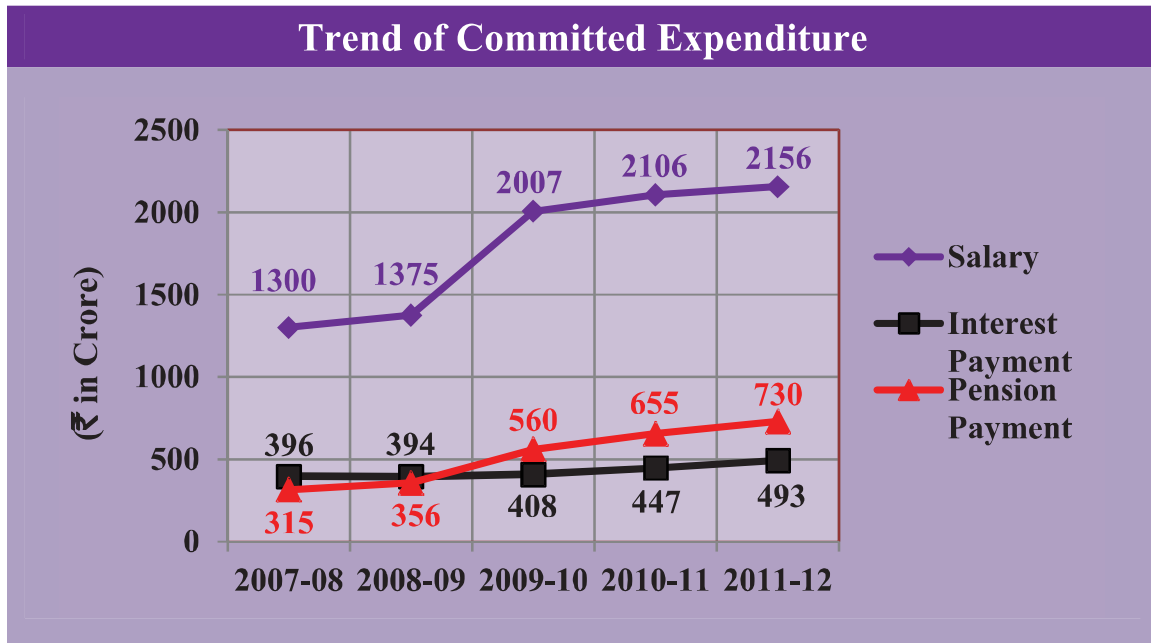
### 4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2011-12, representing 61 percent of total disbursements, was ₹ 3823 crore, (₹ 3747 crore under Revenue and ₹ 76 crore under Capital).

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



## 4.4 Committed Expenditure



Component	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	2011	2125	2976	3208	3379
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	2794	3129	4214	4360	4809
<b>% of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts</b>	55	52	68	62	52
<b>% of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure</b>	72	68	71	74	70

# CHAPTER - V

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

### 5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Reappropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings(-) Excesses(+)
1	Revenue Voted	4497	429	...	4926	4413	(-)513
	Charged	593	5	...	598	504	(-)94
2	Capital Voted	1570	871	...	2441	1416	(-)1025
	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Public Debt Charged	386	12	...	398	218	(-)180
4	Loans and Advances Voted	34	3	...	37	14	(-)23
<b>Total</b>		<b>7080</b>	<b>1320</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>8400</b>	<b>6565</b>	<b>(-)1835</b>

### 5.2 Trend of Savings/ Excess during the past five years

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Savings(-)/ Excess(+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	
2007-08	(-)418	(-)754	...	(-)4	(-)1176
2008-09	(-)604	(-)717	(-)5	(-)4	(-)1330
2009-10	(-)495	(-)1026	(-)5	(-)7	(-)1533
2010-11	(-)621	(-)1114	...	(-)24	(-)1759
2011-12	(-)607	(-)1025	(-)180	(-)23	(-)1835

### 5.3 Significant Savings

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

Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

Grant	Nomenclature	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
5	Law Department	27%	27%	8%	22%	43%
6	Revenue Department	28%	18%	15%	20%	6%
13	Public Works (R&B) Department	11%	13%	4%	12%	16%
15	Public Works (WR) Department	22%	35%	18%	49%	50%
19	Tribal Welfare Department	34%	29%	32%	36%	27%
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Department	38%	36%	43%	47%	36%
21	Food and Civil Supplies Department	6%	13%	6%	7%	13%
34	Planning and Co-ordination Department	88%	91%	95%	97%	93%

During 2011-12, supplementary grants totaling ₹1320 crore (20% 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.

A few instances are given below.

(₹ in Crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supple- mentary	Actual Expenditure
5	Law Department	Revenue Voted	37	7	25
10	Home (Police) Department	Revenue Voted	593	16	560
19	Tribal Welfare Department	Revenue Voted	419	110	418
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Department	Revenue Voted	152	62	136
27	Agriculture Department	Revenue Voted	203	4	106
		Capital Voted	87	23	23
35	Urban Development Department	Revenue Voted	108	3	95
39	Education (Higher) Department	Revenue Voted	69	2	59
41	Education (Social) Department	Revenue Voted	216	17	205
51	Public Works (DWS) Department	Revenue Voted	25	2	23

# 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 arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the liabilities to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investments as share capital in PSU, Co-operative Societies and Local Bodies etc. stood at ₹ 989 crore at the end of 2011-12. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 26 crore on investment. During 2011-12, investments increased by ₹ 76 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at (-) ₹ 186 crore on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2011 and increased to (-) ₹ 6 crore at the end of March 2012.

### 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	% to GSDP(\$)	Public Account(*)	% to GSDP	Total Liabilities	% to GSDP
2007-08	3068	26	1667	14	4735	40
2008-09	3116	23	1941	14	5057	37
2009-10	3415	22	2353	16	5768	38
2010-11	3765	22	2688	15	6453	37
2011-12	3966	20	2898	15	6864	35

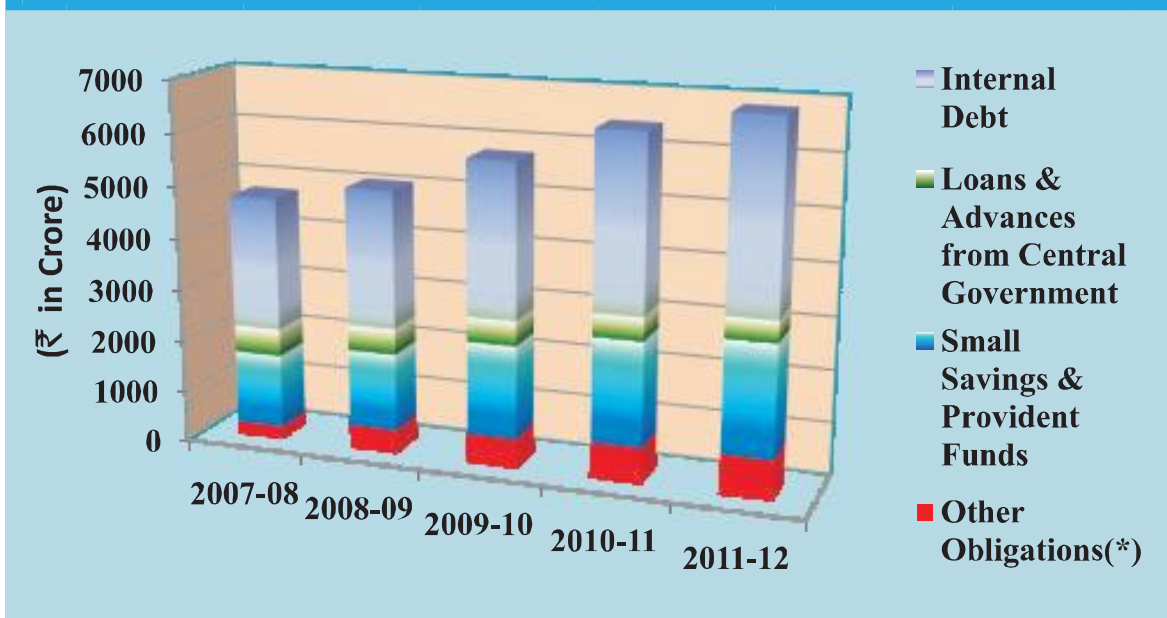
(\*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

(\$) Percentage of GSDP differs from last report due to adoption of latest GSDP of the respective years.

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

There is a net increase of ₹ 411 crore (6%) in Public Debt and Other liabilities as compared to 2010-11.

## Trends in Government Liabilities



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

### 6.3 Guarantees

The position of guarantees 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 below.

(₹ in Crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount Outstanding	
		Principal	Interest
2007-08	75	33	3
2008-09	77	24	5
2009-10	77	24	5
2010-11	83	31	5
2011-12	136	114	2



## CHAPTER - VII

### OTHER ISSUES

#### 7.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. As on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2012, there is no adverse balance under Internal Debt.

#### 7.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2011-12 amounted to ₹ 95 crore. During the year the principal amount of ₹ 2 crore was recovered. The information regarding arrears in interest at the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012 was not received from the State Government.

#### 7.3 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grants-in-Aid to local bodies etc. increased from ₹ 146 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 218 crore in 2011-12, showing 49% increase. Grants to Autonomous Bodies (₹ 40 crore) represented 18 percent of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Panchayati Raj Institution	Urban Local Bodies	Autonomous Bodies	Total
2007-08	55	23	68	146
2008-09	60	59	78	197
2009-10	28	78	117	223
2010-11	30	99	131	260
2011-12	45	133	40	218

## 7.4 Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in Crore)

Component	As on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2011	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March 2012	Net increase (+) decrease(-)
Cash Balances	(-)187	(-)7	180
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	657	1104	447
Investment from earmarked fund balances	364	404	40
(a) Sinking Fund	364	404	40
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	...	...	...
(c) Other Funds	...	...	...
Interest realised	22	49	27

Apart from interest received on investment of Cash Balance, the Government has earned ₹40 crore in 2011-12 as interest on Sinking Fund Investment Account.

## 7.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend, among other things, on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments.

During 2011-12, all the 58 Controlling Officers fully carried out reconciliation with the figures (Receipt and Expenditure) booked in the Accountant General (A&E) office.

## **7.6 Submission of Accounts by Treasuries**

5 Treasuries, 49 PW Divisions and 21 Forest Divisions are rendering accounts to the Accountant General(A&E). In 2011-12, the maximum delays in rendition of accounts by the Treasuries, P.W. Divisions and Forest Divisions were 32 days, 50 days and 34 days respectively.

## **7.7 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills**

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money without supporting documents through AC bills. Such AC bills are required to be settled, within a maximum of 90 days, through submission of DC bills. The fact that to the end of 31<sup>st</sup> March 2012, DC bills for 13548 Nos. of AC bills amounting to ₹149 crore was outstanding indicates that these instructions have not been followed.

## **7.8 Commitments on account of Incomplete Works**

A total expenditure of ₹584 crore was incurred upto the year 2011-12 by the State Government on various incomplete projects costing ₹5 crore and above which have been taken up by the Public Works (R & B) Department, Water Resources Department and Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department.

## **7.9 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 selected Heads of Account during March 2012 ranged between 41.20% and 100.00% of the total 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 2011-12 in the above mentioned Heads was as below:

Head of Account	Description	1 <sup>st</sup> Quarter	2 <sup>nd</sup> Quarter	3 <sup>rd</sup> Quarter	4 <sup>th</sup> Quarter	Total *	During March	Percentage of 3/2012 w.r.t. total expenditure of 2011-12
		(₹ in Crore)						
2216	Housing	0.67	0.93	0.25	1.77	3.62	1.71	47.23
2236	Nutrition	4.46	14.07	11.44	58.51	88.48	40.04	45.25
3456	Civil Supplies	1.47	1.17	0.66	3.73	7.03	3.09	43.95
4055	Capital Outlay on Police	2.40	2.43	5.00	13.01	22.84	11.46	50.18
4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works	0.58	9.43	1.71	17.91	29.63	13.52	45.63
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	10.83	50.12	36.16	96.00	193.11	84.84	43.93
4236	Capital Outlay on Nutrition	...	0.01	0.03	0.14	0.18	0.10	55.55
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	...	0.04	5.00	5.81	10.85	5.76	53.08
4415	Capital Outlay on Agricultural Research and Education	...	...	...	1.01	1.01	1.01	100.00
4435	Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes	...	0.50	0.31	2.36	3.17	1.78	56.15
4552	Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	6.10	10.73	14.74	48.75	80.32	46.12	57.42
4701	Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	3.06	2.52	1.35	18.31	25.54	13.89	54.39
5054	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	26.19	69.63	26.88	95.85	218.55	90.05	41.20

\* Differs with the Finance Accounts due to reduction in expenditure and adjustment in Supplementary Accounts.