



सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts at A Glance 2022-23



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA

लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा

Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

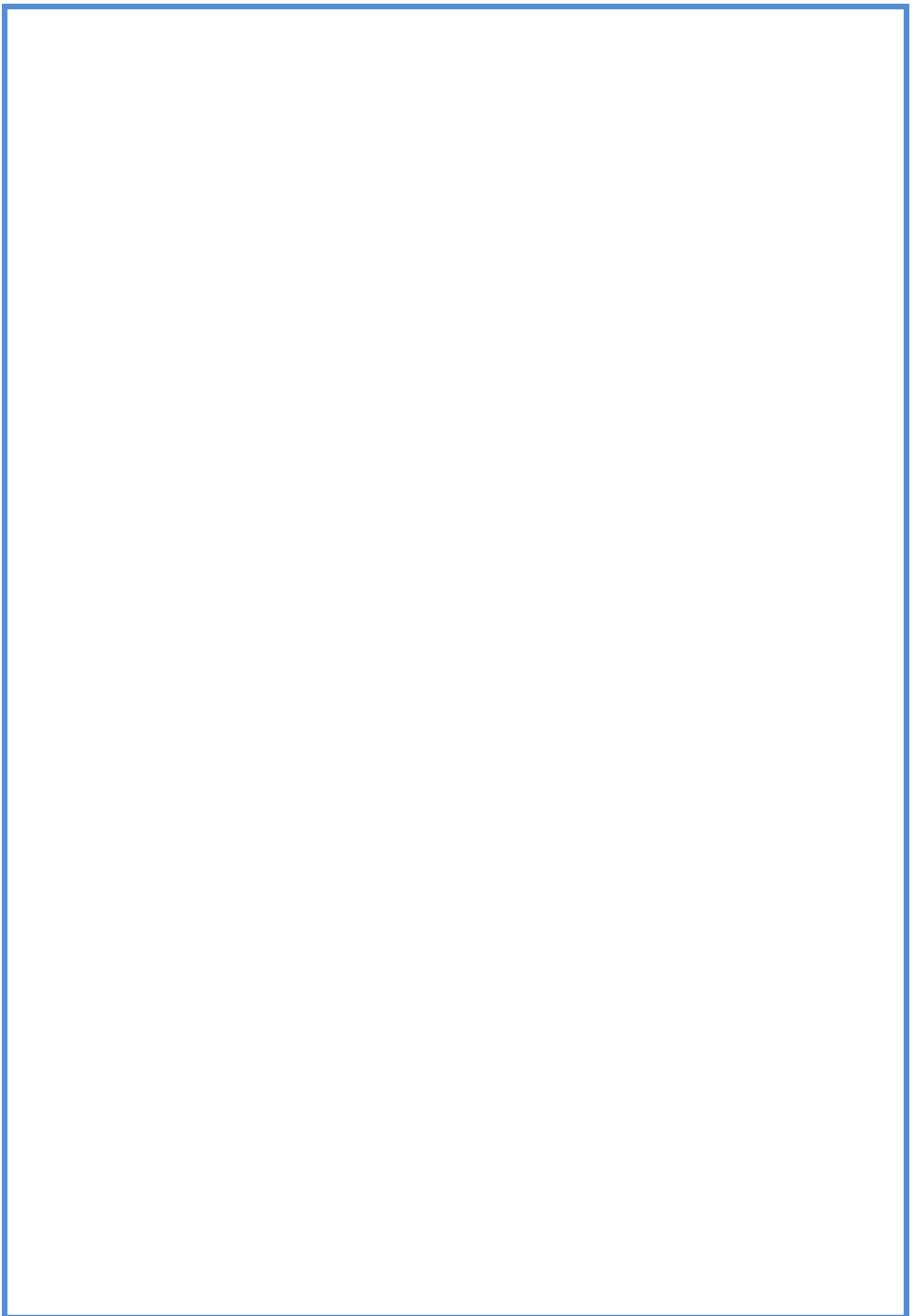


GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH

Accounts at A Glance

2022-23

GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH



PREFACE

I am happy to present our annual publication, the 'Accounts At a Glance' for the year 2022-23 which provides a broad overview of Government activities, as reflected in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Chhattisgarh.

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

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

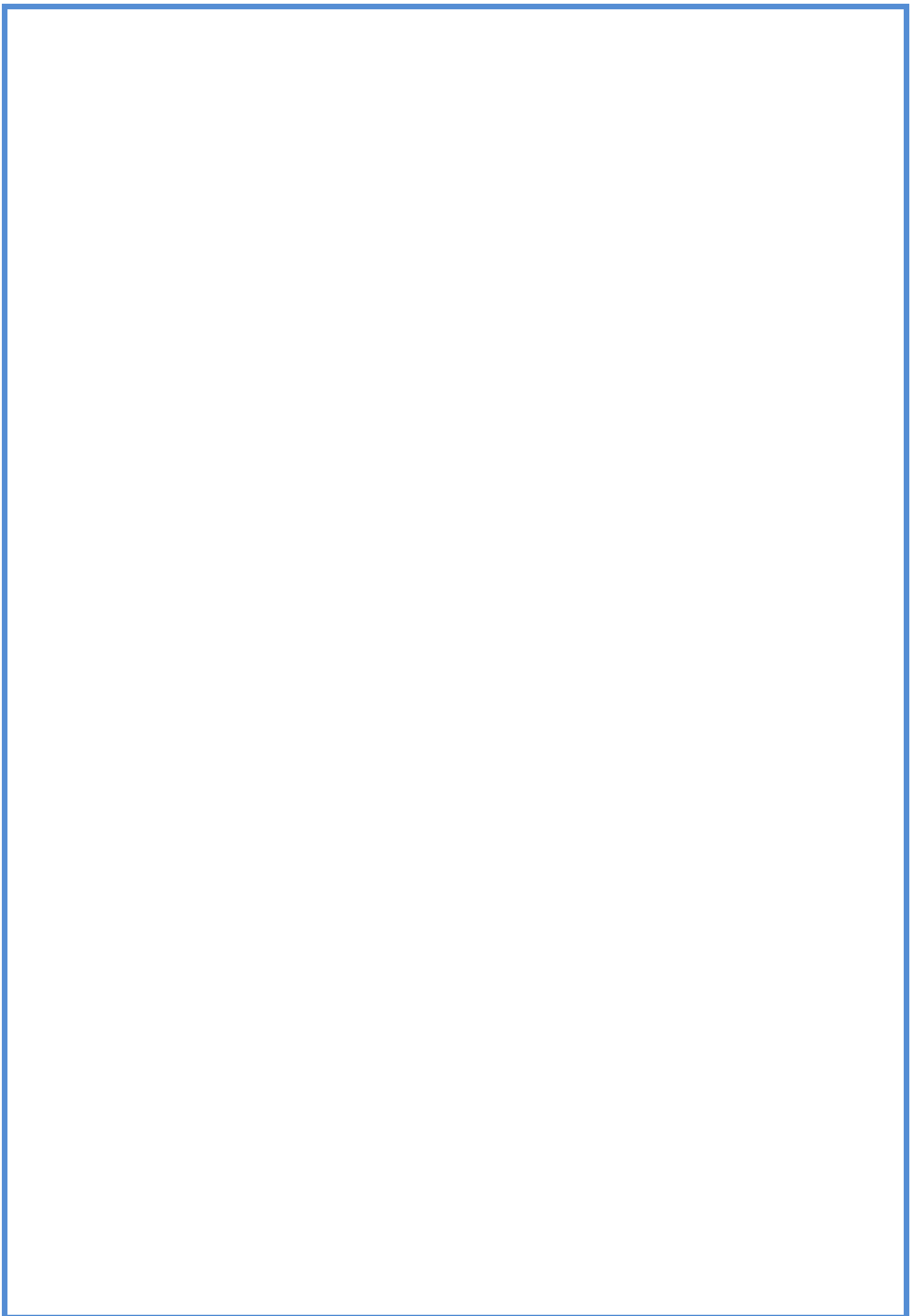
We look forward to reader's feedback that would help us in improving the publication.



(PURNA CHANDRA MAJHI)
Principal Accountant General (A&E)
Chhattisgarh

Place : Raipur

Date : 20 DEC 2023



OUR VISION, MISSION AND CORE VALUES

VISION: We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.
(The vision of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become.)

MISSION: 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 mission enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today.)

CORE VALUES:

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

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



TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page	
Preface	iii	
Our Vision, Mission and Core Values	v	
Chapter-I	Overview	
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Structure of Government Accounts	1
1.3	Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts	3
1.4	Sources and Application of Funds	4
1.5	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005	7
Chapter-II	Receipts	
2.1	Introduction	9
2.2	Revenue Receipts	9
2.3	Tax Revenue	11
2.4	Cost of Tax Collection	13
2.5	Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years	14
2.6	Grants-in-Aid	14
2.7	Public Debt	15
2.8	Trend of Net Public Debt over the past five years	16
2.9	Borrowed Funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure	16
Chapter-III	Expenditure	
3.1	Introduction	17
3.2	Revenue Expenditure	17
3.3	Capital Expenditure	19
3.4	Committed Expenditure	21
Chapter - IV	Appropriation Accounts	
4.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23	22
4.2	Trend of Savings/Excess over the past five years	22
4.3	Significant Savings	23
4.4	Supplementary Grants/Appropriation Proved Unnecessary	24
4.5	Rush of Expenditure	26

Chapter-V		Assets and Liabilities
5.1	Assets	27
5.2	Debt and Liabilities	27
5.3	Guarantees	28
5.4	Liabilities on Retirement Benefits	29
Chapter -VI		Other Items
6.1	Adverse Balances under Internal Debt	30
6.2	Loans and Advances by the State Government	30
6.3	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others	30
6.4	Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance	31
6.5	Reconciliation of Accounts	31
6.6	Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units	32
6.7	Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills	32
6.8	Status of Suspense and Remittance Balances	32
6.9	Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates	33
6.10	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the past five years	33
6.11	Commitment on Account of Incomplete Capital Works	34
6.12	Transfer of Funds to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts	35
6.13	Investments	35
6.14	Status of Reserve Funds	35

CHAPTER-I

Overview

1.1 Introduction

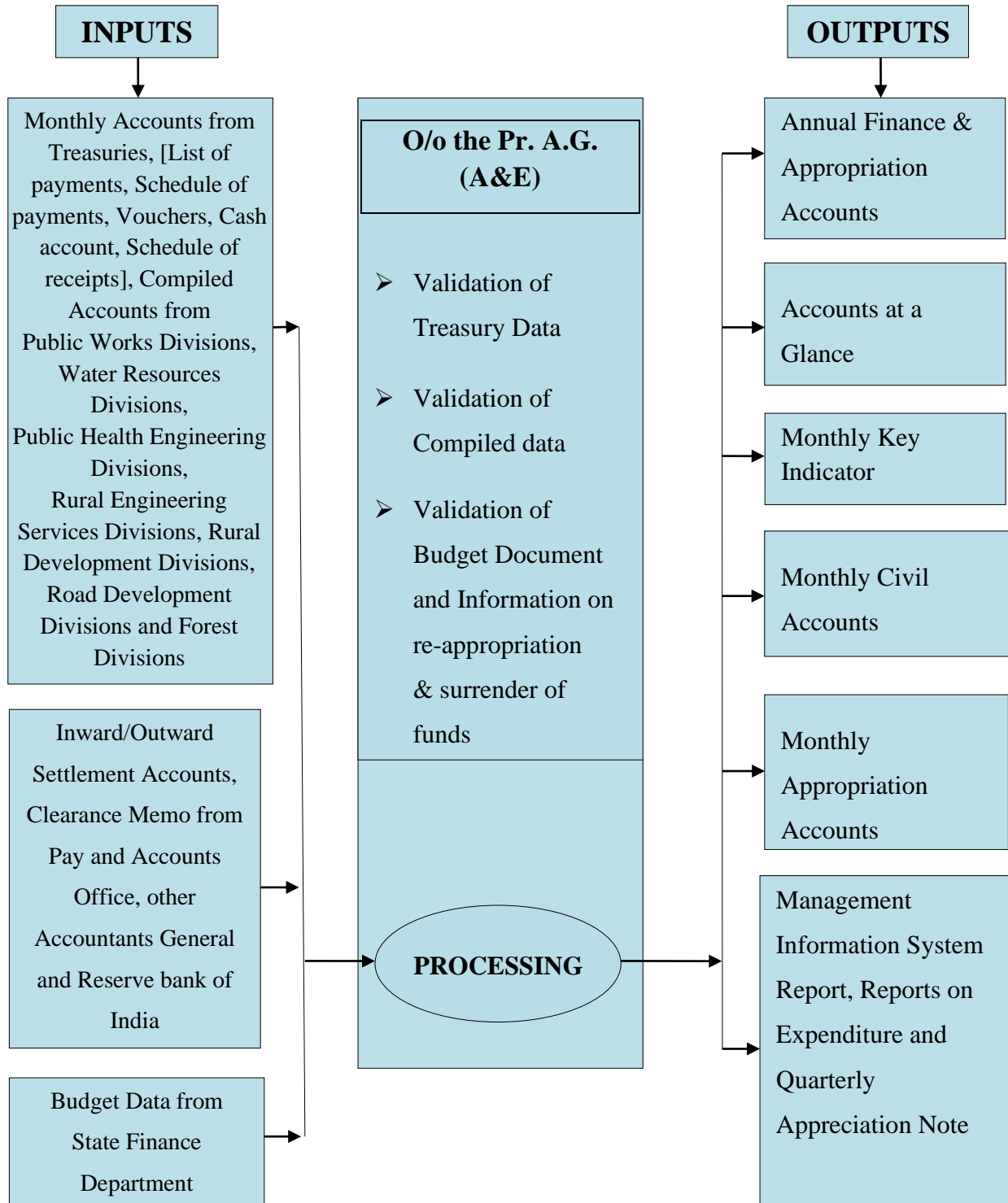
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) Chhattisgarh collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies and prepares the accounts of the Government of Chhattisgarh. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the 29 Treasuries, 157 Public Works Divisions (58 Building and Roads, 37 Public Health Engineering, 62 Water Resources Divisions), 53 Forest Divisions, 63 Rural Engineering Services, other Pay and Accounts Offices and Advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Chhattisgarh. The Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The Principal Accountant General (A&E) also prepares annually Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General (Audit) Chhattisgarh and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts

Structure of Government Accounts	
Part- 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND	All revenue received by the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon) form the Consolidated Fund. All expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon), are met from this fund.
Part- 2 CONTINGENCY FUND	The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, not provided in the budget, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Chhattisgarh is ₹ 100.00 crore.
Part- 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT	In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part-1), 'Deposits', 'Advances' [in respect of which Government incurs a liability to pay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and recoveries of the latter (Advances)], 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' (embracing all merely adjusting heads under which shall appear such transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles) shall be recorded. The initial debits or credits of these heads will be cleared eventually by corresponding receipts or payments either within the same circle or in another account circle or by booking to the final heads of accounts.

Flow Diagram for Accounts Compilation



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

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

During the year 2022-23 as per the PFMS portal, the Union Government transferred ₹ 33,088.51 crore of Central Assistance, comprising ₹ 16,900.77 crore which was allotted to the State directly, ₹ 14,636.43 crore which was paid directly to the various implementing Agencies/NGOs of the State and was not routed through the State Budget and ₹ 1,551.31 crore to the Central Bodies located in the State as well as various other organizations and was also not routed through the Budget. Therefore, ₹ 16,187.74 crore (₹ 14,636.43 crore + ₹ 1,551.31 crore) has not been depicted in the State Accounts. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume-II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Financial Highlights of year 2022-23

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2022-23:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	Budget Estimate 2022-23	Actuals 2022-23	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP ¹
1	Tax Revenue ²	56,823.25	65,480.57	115.24	14.31
2	Non- Tax Revenue	15,500.00	15,248.24	98.38	3.33
3	Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	16,750.00	13,148.33	78.50	2.87
4	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	89,073.25	93,877.14	105.39	20.51
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	327.00	117.52	35.94	0.03
6	Borrowings & other Liabilities	14,600.00	4,691.21 ³	32.13	1.03
6a	Capital Receipts	0.00	5.32 ⁴	---	0.00
7	Capital Receipts (5+6+6a)	14,927.00	4,814.05	32.25	1.05
8	Total Receipts (4+7)	1,04,000.25	98,691.19	94.90	21.57
9	Revenue Expenditure	88,371.61	85,285.03	96.51	18.64
10	Capital Expenditure	15,628.42	13,406.16⁵	85.78	2.93
11	Total Expenditure (9+10)	1,04,000.03	98,691.19	94.90	21.57
12	Revenue Deficit/Surplus {4-9}	701.64	8,592.11	1,224.58	1.88
13	Fiscal Deficit {4+5+6a-11}	(-)14,599.78	(-)4,691.21	32.13	1.03

¹ GSDP figure of ₹ 4,57,608.26 crore was provided by the Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of C.G.

² Includes State Share of Union Taxes of ₹ 32,358.26 crore and States own Tax Revenue of ₹ 33,122.31 crore.

³ Includes Net Public Debt (₹ 1,038.02 crore), Net Public Account (₹ 4,479.30 crore) and Net Cash Balance (₹ -826.11 crore) in Borrowings and Other Liabilities of ₹ 4,691.21 crore.

⁴ Includes ₹ (-) 0.28 crore of Inter-state Settlements and ₹ 5.60 crore of Capital Receipts.

⁵ Includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 13,320.30 crore), Loans and Advances Disbursed (₹ 85.96 crore) and Inter State Settlement (₹ -0.10 crore) in Capital Expenditure of ₹ 13,406.16 crore.

During the year 2022-23, Revenue Surplus of ₹ 8,592.11 crore (₹ 4,642.02 crore Surplus in 2021-22) and Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 4,691.21 crore (₹ 6,093.10 crore deficit in 2021-22) represent 1.88 per cent and 1.03 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 4.75 per cent of the total expenditure.

1.3.3 Receipts and Disbursements in the year 2022-23

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Chhattisgarh as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2022-23 are given below:

Receipts and Disbursements in the year 2022-23			(₹ in crore)
Receipts (Total: ₹ 98,691.19)	Revenue (Total: ₹ 93,877.14)	Tax Revenue	65,480.57
		(a) Own Tax Revenue	33,122.31
		(b) Share of net Proceeds of Taxes	32,358.26
		Non Tax Revenue	15,248.24
	Capital (Total: ₹ 4,814.05)	Grants-in-Aid	13,148.33
		Capital Receipts	5.60
		Recoveries of Loans and Advances	117.52
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	4,691.21
	Inter State Settlement	(-) 0.28	
Disbursements (Total: ₹ 98,691.19)	Revenue	85,285.03	
	Capital	13,320.30	
	Loans and Advances	85.96	
	Inter State Settlement	(-) 0.10	

* Borrowings and other Liabilities:- Net (Receipt-Disbursements) of Public debt + Net (Receipt-Disbursements) of Contingency Fund + Net Public Accounts + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

1.3.4 Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorization of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as "Charged" on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be "Voted". The budget of the Chhattisgarh has 44 Charged Appropriations and 69 Voted Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

1.3.5 Efficiency of budget preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the Government of Chhattisgarh against the budget approved by the legislature, showed a net saving of ₹ 13,636.18 crore (10.99 per cent of budget estimates of ₹ 1,24,049.19 crore) and over estimation of ₹ 470.39 crore (18.15 per cent of the estimates of ₹ 2,591.48 crore) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Medical Education Department, State Legislature, Transport showed substantial savings.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Ways and Means advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain liquidity by making good the deficiency in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 0.72 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2022-23, Chhattisgarh had availed Special Drawing facility of ₹ 3,728.11 crore and maintained the Cash Balance for 36 Days by availing this facility.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below i.e. ₹ 0.72 crore, even after taking Ways and Means advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2022-23, there was no overdraft of the State.

1.4.3 Fund flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 8,592.11 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 4,691.21 crore as on 31 March 2023, representing 1.88 per cent and 1.03 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product*. The State Government spent ₹ 25,084.96 crore towards salary, ₹ 6,808.44 crore towards interest payment, ₹ 7,643.77 crore towards pension, ₹ 8,306.28 crore towards subsidies and ₹ 26,947.30 crores towards Grants-in-Aid.

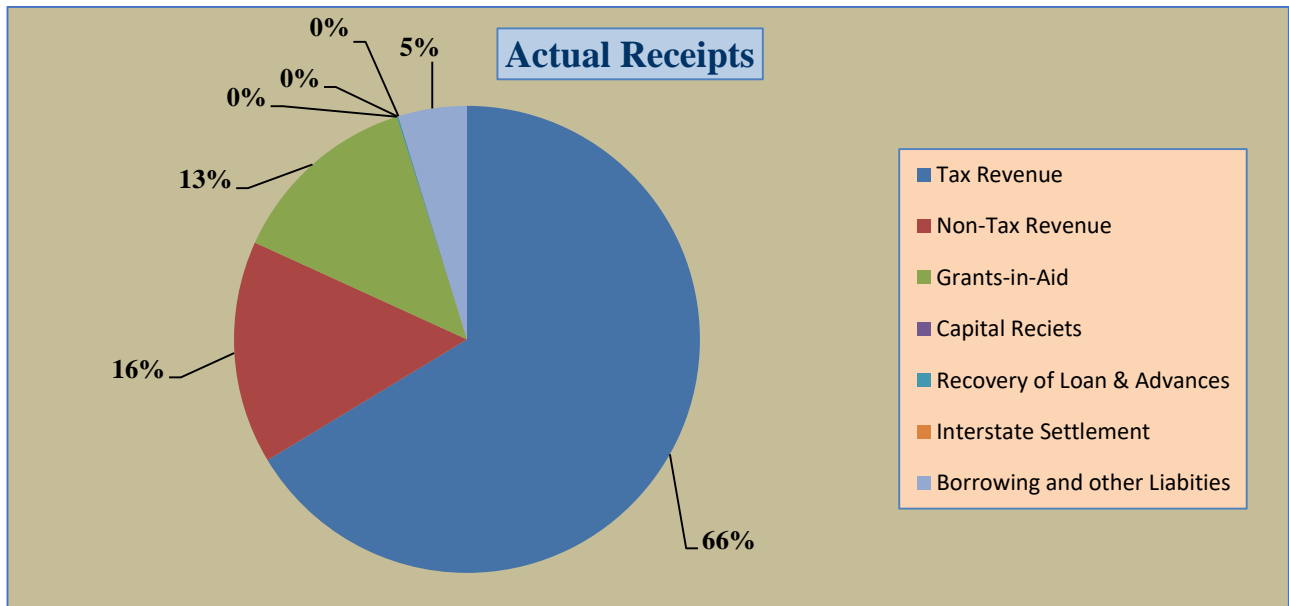
* GSDP for the year 2022-23 was ₹ 4,57,608.26 crore and the figure has been taken from the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh.

Sources and Application of Funds		<i>(₹ in crore)</i>
SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balances as on 01.04.2022	(-) 610.48
	Revenue Receipts	93,877.14
	Capital Receipts	5.60
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	117.52
	Public Debt	10,638.74
	Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	2,965.00
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	5,781.68
	Deposits Received	2,587.00
	Civil Advances Received	613.17
	Suspense Accounts	1,87,127.10
	Remittances	8,834.59
	Inter State Settlement	(-) 0.28
	Contingency Fund	0.00
	Total	3,11,936.78
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	85,285.03
	Capital Expenditure	* 13,320.30
	Loans and Advances given	85.96
	Repayment of Public Debt	9,600.72
	Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	1,658.52
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	5,963.07
	Deposits Repaid	2,226.57
	Civil Advance given	612.82
	Suspense Accounts and Miscellaneous	1,84,171.22
	Remittances	8,797.03
	Inter State Settlement	** (-)0.10
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2023	215.64
	Total	3,11,936.78

* Includes expenditure booked under Grants-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets of ₹ 2,840.61 crore, Salary of ₹ 71.99 crore and Work Charged/Contingency Establishment of ₹ 45.64 crore.

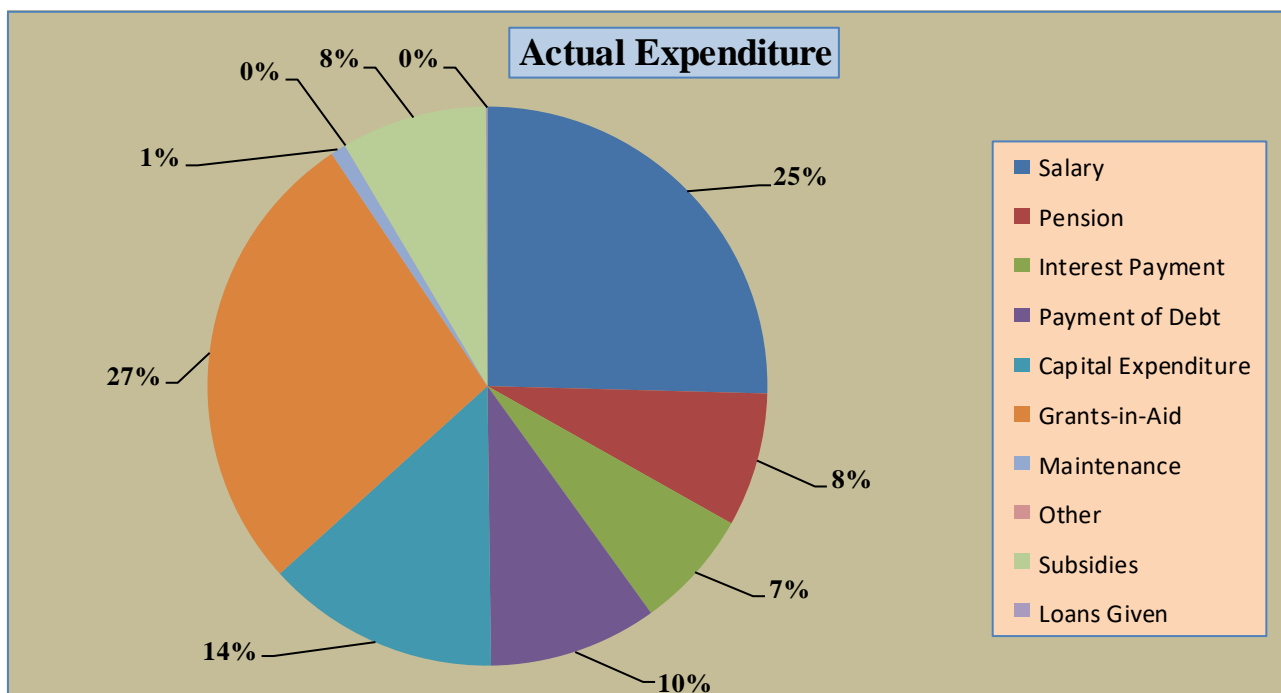
**Minus figure is due to clearance of General Provident Fund debits received from Madhya Pradesh.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee came from



(Amount of Capital Receipts, Inter State Settlement and Recovery of loans and advances was negligible hence value is shown as zero).

1.4.5 Where the Rupee went



During the year 2022-23, Revenue Surplus of ₹ 8,592.11 crore (₹ 4,642.02 crore Surplus in 2021-22) and Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 4,691.21 crore (₹ 6,093.10 crore deficit in 2021-22) represent 1.88 per cent and 1.03 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 4.75 per cent of the total expenditure.

<i>What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?</i>	
Deficit	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
Revenue Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings and ideally should be invested in Capital Projects.

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

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The Government of Chhattisgarh has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act-2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2022-23 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed thereunder, were as follows:-

Sl. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Surplus/Deficit	8,592.11	Surplus	Surplus (Achieved)
2	Fiscal Deficit	4,691.21	3.30 or less	1.03 (Achieved)
3	Debt and Other Obligation	1,01,696.43**	20.43 or less	22.22 (Not Achieved)

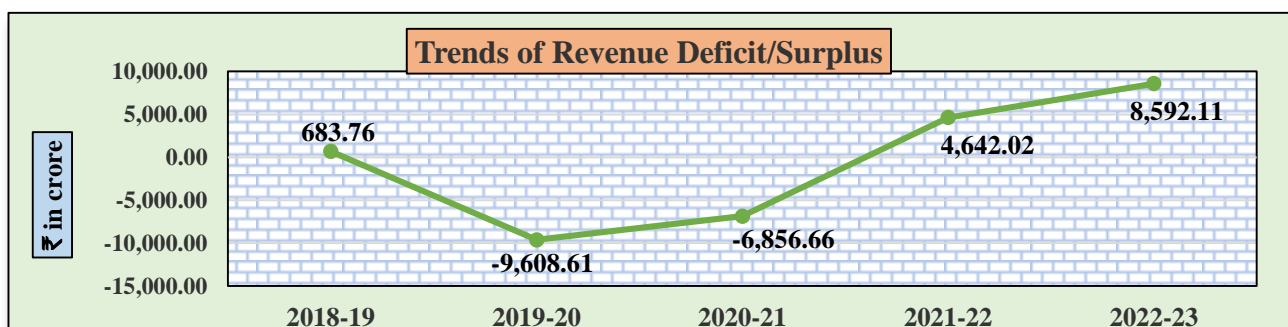
*GSDP figure of ₹ 4,57,608.26 crore for the year 2022-23 has been provided by the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh.

** It includes back to back Loan of ₹ 8,074.15 crore provided during 2020-21 (₹ 3,109.00 crore) and 2021-22 (₹ 4,965.15 crore) in lieu of short fall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

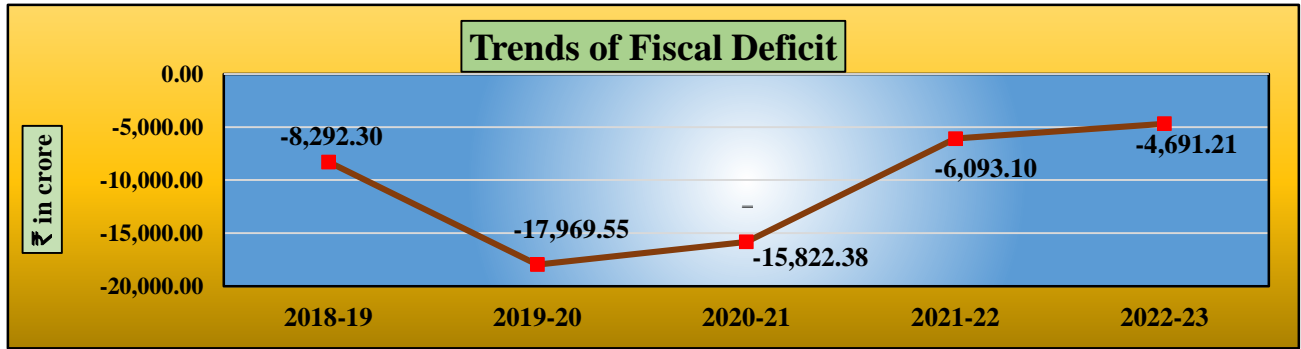
The State Government had made disclosure to the Legislature required under the Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules 2005.

The State Government had Revenue Surplus of ₹ 8,592.11 crore during the year 2022-23 which was as per the target of FRBM Act. The fiscal deficit during the current year amounted to ₹ 4,691.21 crore which decreased by ₹ 1,401.89 crore from previous year of ₹ 6,093.10 crore and was 1.03 per cent of GSDP which confirmed to the target of 3.30 per cent of FRBM act.

1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



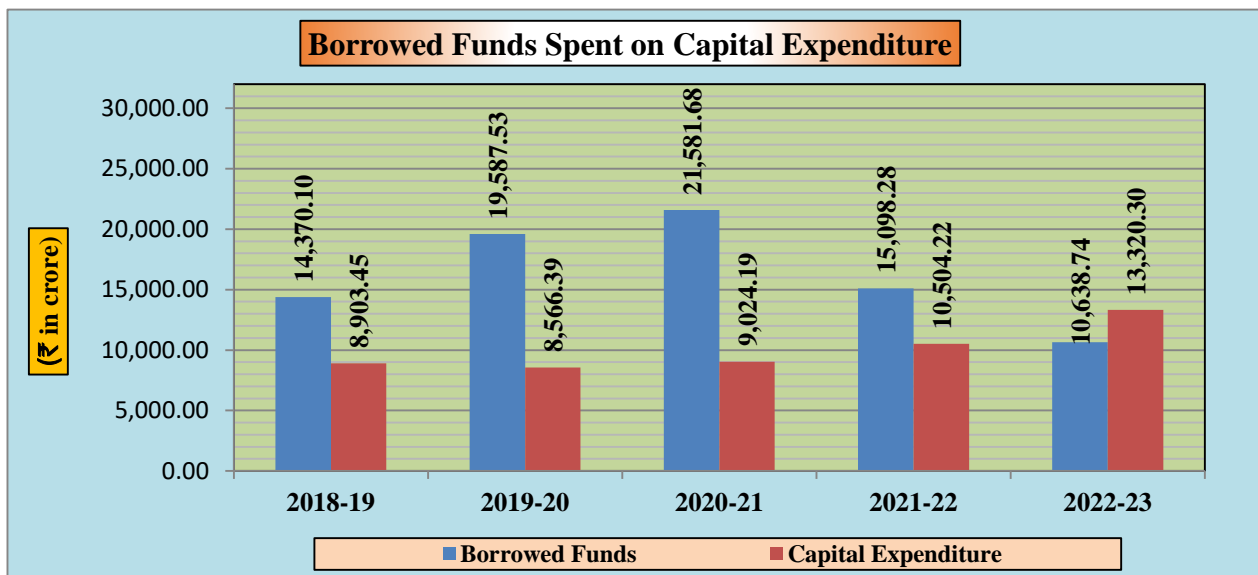
1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2018-19	14,370.10	8,903.45
2019-20	19,587.53	8,566.39
2020-21	21,581.68	9,024.19
2021-22	15,098.28	10,504.22
2022-23	10,638.74	13,320.30



The Government usually runs fiscal deficits and borrows funds for capital/assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Therefore it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts generated therefrom for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government borrowed ₹ 10,638.74 crore and spent ₹ 13,320.30 crore on capital expenditure for this year.

CHAPTER- II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2022-23 were ₹ 98,691.19 crore.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

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

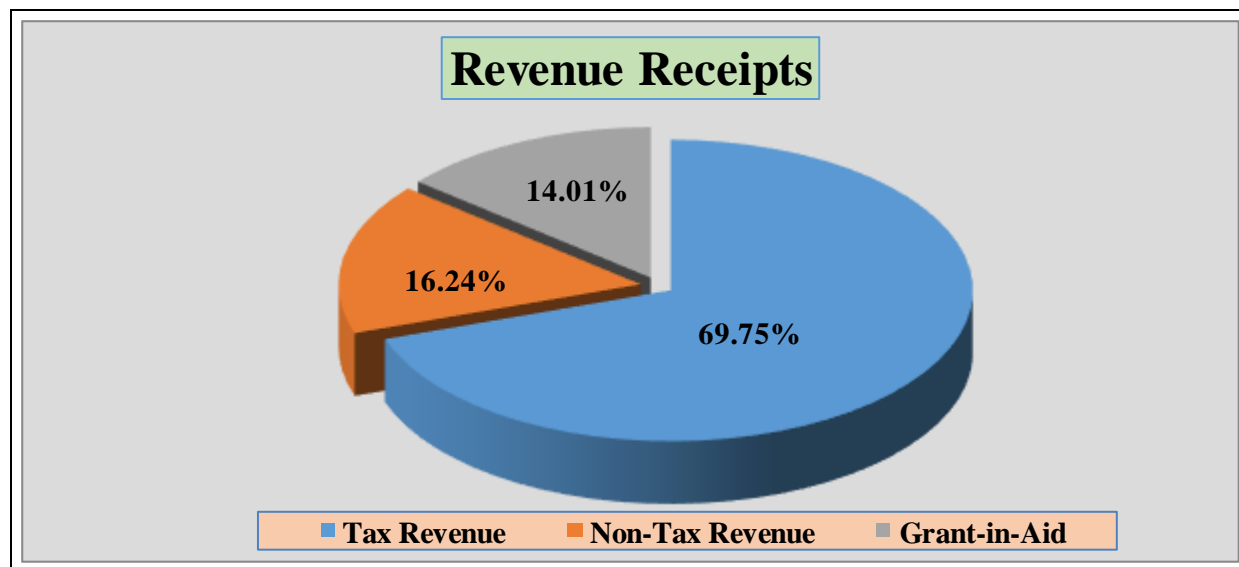
Tax Revenue	comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.
Grants-in-Aid	represents central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grant-in-Aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.

2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2022-23)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to Revenue Receipt
A. Tax Revenue	65,480.57	69.75
Goods and Services Taxes	20,440.31	21.77
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	21,442.38	22.84
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	3,097.20	3.30
Taxes on Commodities & Services	20,500.68	21.84
B. Non –Tax Revenue	15,248.24	16.24
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	206.95	0.22
General Services	219.65	0.23
Social Services	212.22	0.23
Economic Services	14,609.42	15.56
C. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	13,148.33	14.01
Total – Revenue Receipts	93,877.14	100

The Revenue Receipts of the State in 2022-23 comprises 69.75 per cent of Tax Revenue and 16.24 per cent of Non-Tax Revenue while balance 14.01 per cent had been sourced from Grants-in-Aid.



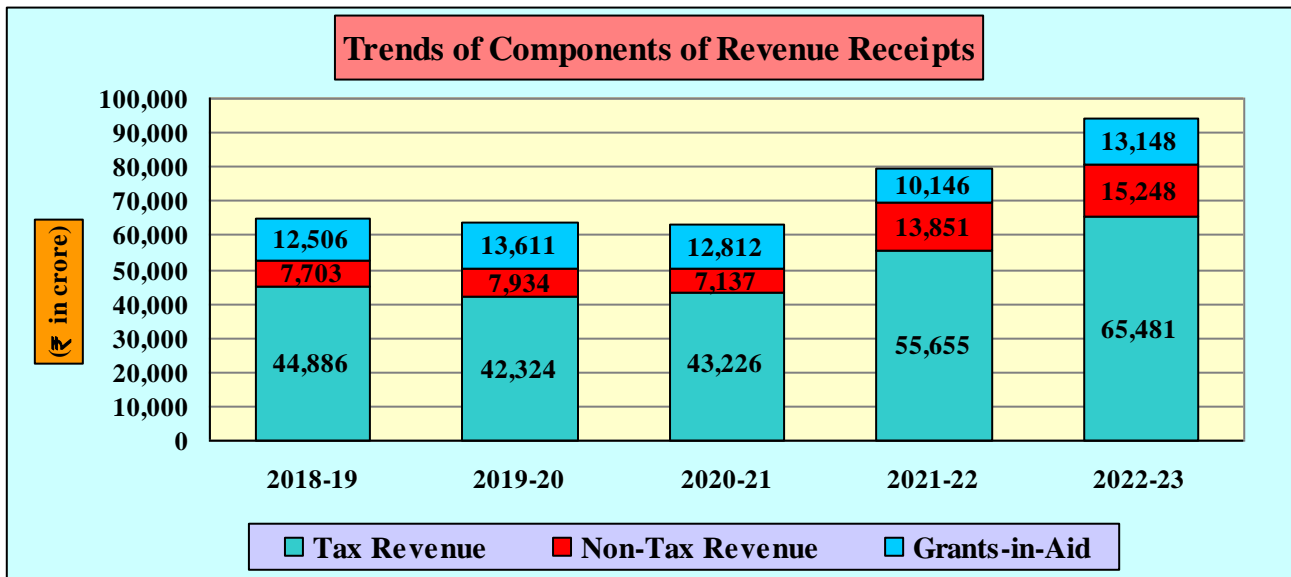
2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Own Tax Revenue (Raised by the State)	21,427.26 (6.88)	22,117.85 (6.72)	22,889.20 (6.53)	27,083.73 (6.77)	33,122.31 (7.24)
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	23,458.69 (7.53)	20,205.84 (6.14)	20,337.54 (5.81)	28,570.79 (7.14)	32,358.26 (7.07)
Non-Tax Revenue	7,703.02 (2.47)	7,933.77 (2.41)	7,136.95 (2.04)	13,851.21 (3.46)	15,248.24 (3.33)
Grants-in-Aid	12,505.96 (4.01)	13,611.24 (4.13)	12,812.49 (3.66)	10,146.30 (2.54)	13,148.33 (2.87)
Total- Revenue Receipts	65,094.93 (20.89)	63,868.70 (19.40)	63,176.18 (18.04)	79,652.03 (19.91)	93,877.14 (20.51)
GSDP	3,11,659.54	3,29,180.00	3,50,270.00	4,00,060.80	4,57,608.26

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

The GSDP increased by 14.38 per cent in 2022-23 compared to previous year. Revenue Receipt increased by 17.86 per cent, Tax Revenue increased by 17.66 per cent, Non-Tax Revenue increased by 10.09 per cent while Grants-in-Aid also increased by 29.59 per cent compared to the previous years.



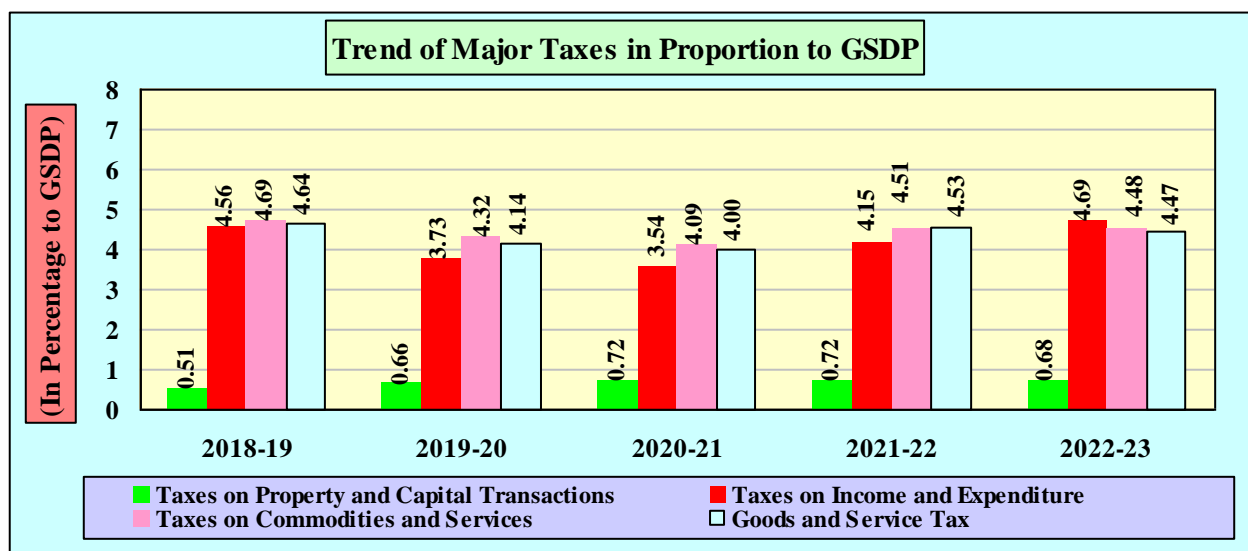
2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax	14,454.74 (4.64)	13,628.53 (4.14)	13,993.91 (4.00)	18,111.98 (4.53)	20,440.31 (4.47)
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	14,208.08 (4.56)	12,288.57 (3.73)	12,387.54 (3.54)	16,588.55 (4.15)	21,442.38 (4.69)
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	1,599.01 (0.51)	2,186.43 (0.66)	2,522.65 (0.72)	2,896.82 (0.72)	3,097.20 (0.68)
Taxes on Commodities and Services	14,624.12 (4.69)	14,220.16 (4.32)	14,322.62 (4.09)	18,057.17 (4.51)	20,500.68 (4.48)
Total -Tax Revenue	44,885.95 (14.40)	42,323.69 (12.86)	43,226.74 (12.34)	55,654.52 (13.91)	65,480.57 (14.31)
GSDP	3,11,659.54	3,29,180.00	3,50,270.00	4,00,060.80	4,57,608.26

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

During 2022-23, the tax revenue of the State Government increased by 17.66 per cent from ₹ 55,654.52 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 65,480.57 crore. This was mainly attributable to increase in Goods and Services Tax (₹ 20,440.31 crore) and Taxes on commodities and services (₹ 20,500.68 crore).



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

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State's Share of Union Taxes/Duties	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Own Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP
2018-19	44,885.95	23,458.69	21,427.26	6.88
2019-20	42,323.69	20,205.84	22,117.85	6.72
2020-21	43,226.74	20,337.54	22,889.20	6.53
2021-22	55,654.52	28,570.79	27,083.73	6.77
2022-23	65,480.57	32,358.26	33,122.31	7.24

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
State's own Tax Collection	21,427.26	22,117.85	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31
Devolution of Union Taxes	23,458.69	20,205.84	20,337.54	28,570.79	32,358.26
Total Tax Revenue	44,885.95	42,323.69	43,226.74	55,654.52	65,480.57
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	48	52	53	49	51

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue increased from 48 per cent during 2018-19 to 52 and 53 per cent during the year 2019-20 and 2020-21 respectively but the same has again decreased to 49 per cent during 2021-22 and then increased to 51 per cent in 2022-23. Further during 2022-23, the total amount of Devolution of Union Taxes increased by 13.26 per cent in comparison to 2021-22.

2.3.2 Trend of State's own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	4,087.72	3,931.37	4,236.04	5,341.10	6,450.03
2. State Excise	4,489.03	4,952.36	4,635.80	5,106.61	6,782.70
3. Taxes on Vehicles	1,204.85	1,274.85	1,148.07	1,372.51	1,756.62
4. Stamp and Registration Fees	1,108.46	1,634.63	1,584.94	1,945.36	2,228.64
5. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1,790.27	1,837.00	2,341.41	2,836.05	3,676.97
6. Land Revenue	487.57	551.50	937.71	949.94	868.56
7. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	54.51	40.51	79.83	47.90	59.60
8. State Goods and Services Tax	8,203.41	7,894.82	7,925.01	9,483.48	11,298.14
9. Hotel Receipts Tax and Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1.44	0.81	0.39	0.78	1.05
Total State's own Taxes	21,427.26	22,117.85	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31

2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. [(0040) and (2040)]					
Revenue Collection	4,087.72	3,931.37	4,236.04	5,341.10	6,450.03
Expenditure on Collection	62.73	69.36	68.06	74.82	88.95
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.53	1.76	1.61	1.40	1.38
2. State Excise [(0039) and (2039)]					
Revenue Collection	4,489.03	4,952.36	4,635.80	5,106.61	6,782.70
Expenditure on Collection	71.66	73.98	70.14	75.05	83.97
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.60	1.49	1.51	1.47	1.24
3. Taxes on Vehicles [(0041) and (2041)]					
Revenue Collection	1,204.85	1,274.85	1,148.07	1,372.51	1,756.62
Expenditure on Collection	18.86	21.41	21.66	21.89	29.66
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.57	1.68	1.89	1.59	1.69
4. Stamp and Registration Fee [(0030) and (2030)]					
Revenue Collection	1,108.46	1,634.63	1,584.94	1,945.36	2,228.64
Expenditure on Collection	18.38	20.00	21.02	24.82	26.20
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.66	1.22	1.33	1.28	1.18

In comparison to the previous year, Cost of Tax Collection on “Taxes on Sales, Trade”, “State Excise” and “Stamp and Registration Fee” decreased from 1.40 per cent to 1.38 per cent, from 1.47 per cent to 1.24 per cent and from 1.28 per cent to 1.18 per cent during the year 2022-23 respectively whereas the Cost of Tax Collection on “Taxes on Vehicles” increased from 1.59 per cent to 1.69 per cent during the year 2022-23.

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

(₹ in crore)

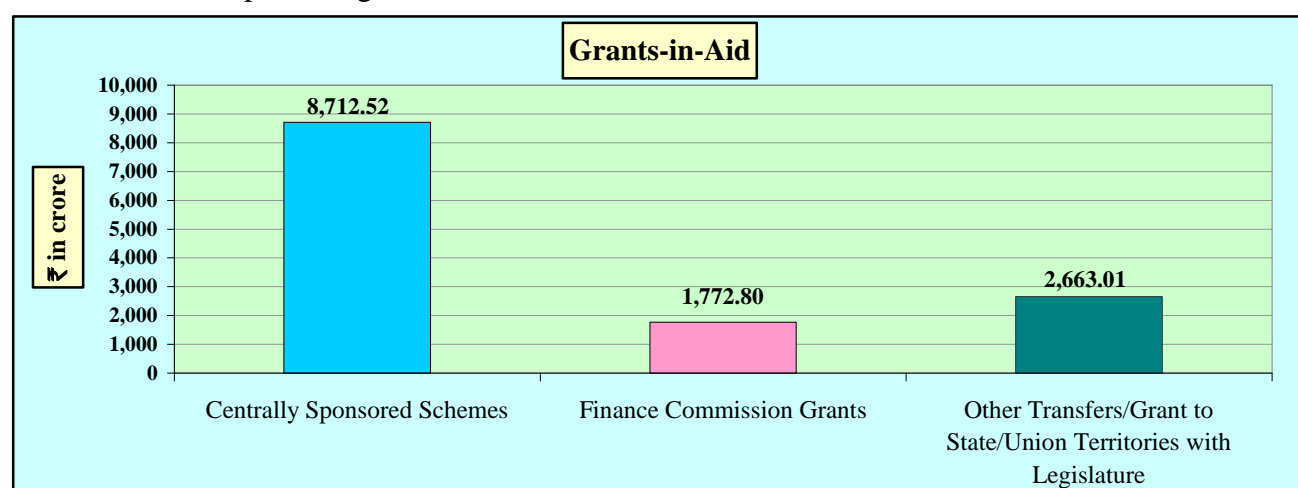
Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Central Goods and Services Tax	5,789.33	5,733.71	6,068.90	8,628.50	9,142.17
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	462.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporation Tax	8,157.09	6,889.42	6,117.65	7,699.82	10,851.70
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,007.35	5,398.34	6,269.51	8,887.95	10,589.64
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	42.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taxes on Wealth	2.98	0.30	0.00	1.52	0.00
Customs	1,662.66	1,280.78	1,097.20	2,017.68	1,271.87
Union Excise Duties	1,104.93	890.49	686.04	1,009.06	399.02
Service Tax	217.76	0.00	84.52	296.68	50.61
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	12.11	12.80	13.72	29.58	53.25
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	23,458.69	20,205.84	20,337.54	28,570.79	32,358.26
Total Tax Revenue	44,885.95	42,323.69	43,226.74	55,654.52	65,480.57
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	52	48	47	51	49

State Share of Union Taxes/Duties decreased from ₹ 23,458.69 crore during 2018-19 to ₹ 20,205.84 crore during 2019-20. It increased in the year 2020-21 to ₹ 20,337.54 crore and the same increased to ₹ 28,570.79 crore and ₹ 32,358.26 crore respectively during 2021-22 and 2022-23.

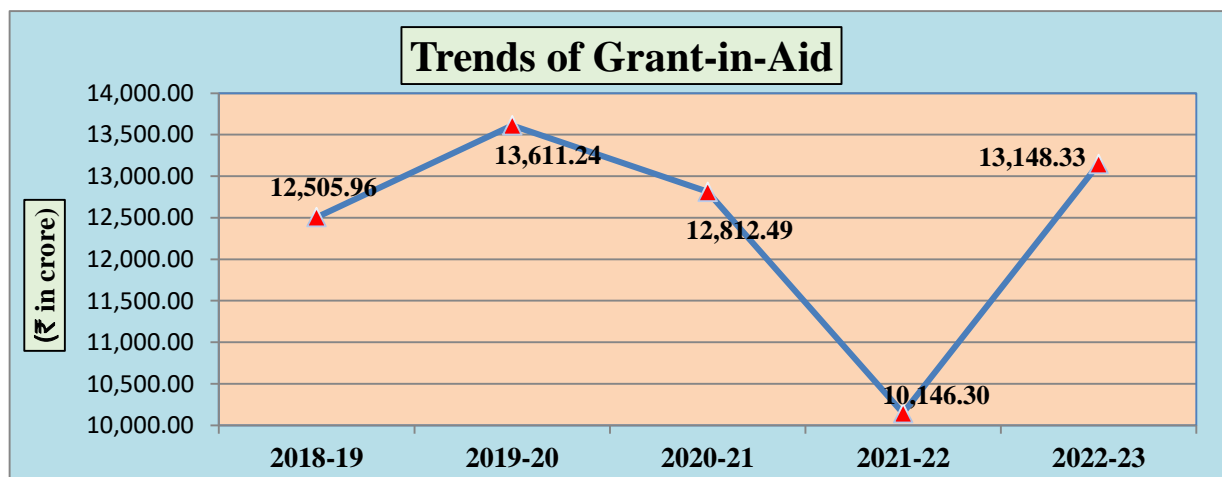
2.6 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise grant for State Schemes, Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Grants recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2022-23 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 13,148.33 crore as shown below:



Due to abolition of distinction between Plan and Non-Plan schemes from 2018-19, the Grants-in-Aid are received from the Government of India under three categories i.e. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission Grants and Other Transfers/Grant to State/Union Territories with Legislature. Grants-in-Aid received from the Government of India increased by 29.59 per cent from ₹ 10,146.30 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 13,148.33 crore in 2022-23.



2.7 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt	49,553.83	60,382.67	70,538.81	71,186.62	68,754.84
Central Loans	2,700.39	2,764.05	6,169.30	11,726.15	15,195.95
Total	52,254.22	63,146.72	76,708.11	82,912.77	83,950.79

During the year 2022-23, 01 loan totalling ₹ 2,000.00 crores were raised from the open market at interest rates of 6.62 per cent and the same are redeemable in the year 2031. In addition, the State Government raised loan of ₹ 1,210.50 crore from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development and ₹ 3,728.11 crore as special drawing facility. Thus, the Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2022-23 was ₹ 6,938.61 crore. The Government also received ₹ 3,700.13 crore from the Government of India as loans and advances.

2.7.1 Debt Service Ratio

(₹ in crore)

Description	Amount discharged during the year	Interest paid	Total Service Payment	Closing Balance as on 31.03.2023	Debt Service Ratio
6003-Internal Debt of the State Government	9,370.39	5,172.27	14,542.66	68,754.84	21.15:100
6004-Loan and Advances from the Central Govt.	230.33	111.66	341.99	15,195.95	2.25:100
Total Public Debt	9,600.72	5,283.93	14,884.65	83,950.79	17.73:100

2.8 Trend of Net Public Debt over the past five years

The table below exhibits the net increase of public debt compared to previous years. This is calculated taking into account closing balance of previous year, receipts during the year and repayment during the year.

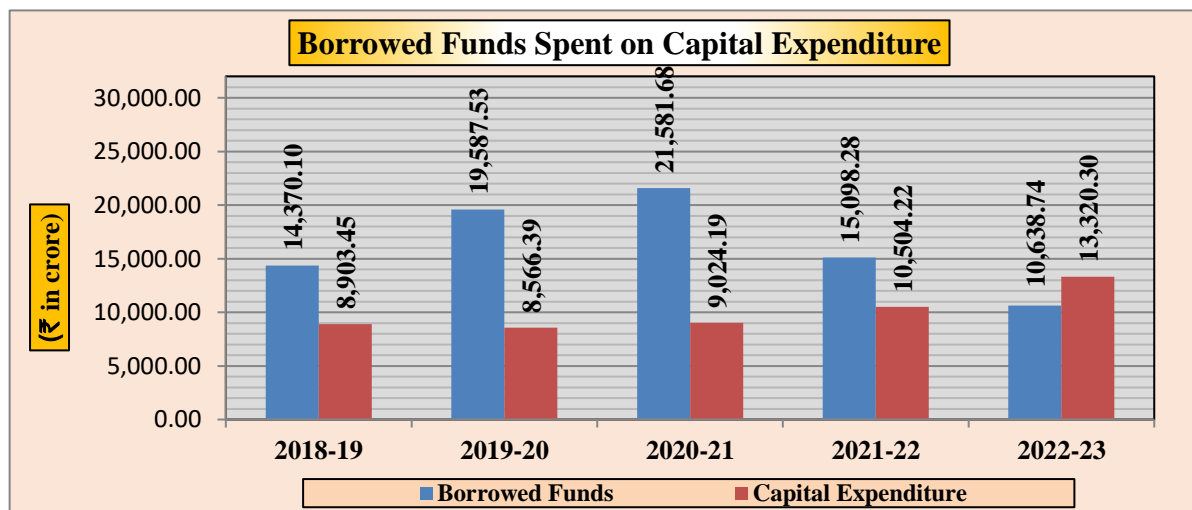
(₹ in crore)

Items	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt	12,863.39	10,828.83	10,156.14	696.13	(-)2,431.78
Central Loans	360.82	63.67	3,405.25	5,556.85	3,469.80
Total Public Debt	13,224.21	10,892.50	13,561.39	6,252.98	1,038.02

Note:- 1. Minus figure indicates repayments more than receipts.
2. Net figure = Receipt- Disbursements.

2.9 Borrowed Funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2018-19	14,370.10	8,903.45
2019-20	19,587.53	8,566.39
2020-21	21,581.68	9,024.19
2021-22	15,098.28	10,504.22
2022-23	10,638.74	13,320.30



CHAPTER-III

Expenditure

3.1 Introduction

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

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

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

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The percentage of gap over the Expenditure against Budget Estimates of the State Government during the past five years are as under:-

Description	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Budget Estimates (BE)	68,422.62	78,594.53	81,399.95	83,027.55	88,371.61
Actual	64,411.17	73,477.31	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03
Gap	4,011.45	5,117.22	11,367.11	8,017.54	3,086.58
Percentage of variation of Actual against BE	6	7	14	10	3

From the above table, it is evident that though the percentage of variation of actual expenditure against budget estimates had started showing increasing trend from the year 2018-19 to 2020-21 but the same has however decreased during 2021-22 and 2022-23 thus reflecting the improper assessment in budget preparation process.

3.2.1 Committed Revenue Expenditure

Around 57 per cent of the total revenue expenditure during 2022-23 was incurred on Salaries and Wages (₹ 26,152.91 crore), Interest payment (₹ 6,692.19 crore), Pensions (₹ 7,643.77 crore) and Subsidies (₹ 8,306.28 crore) which are the committed liabilities of the State Government.

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

Component	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Revenue Expenditure	64,411.17	73,477.31	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03
Committed Revenue Expenditure*	26,863.29	44,695.03	42,113.16	44,314.85	48,795.15
Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure	45	61	60	59	57
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	37,547.88	28,782.28	27,919.68	30,695.16	36,489.88

* Committed revenue expenditure included expenditure on Salaries & Work charged/Contingency Establishment, Wages, Interest Payment, Pensions and Subsidies.

It may be seen that, out of total revenue expenditure, uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes which was 55 per cent in 2018-19, decreased to 39 per cent in 2019-20, 40 per cent in 2020-21, 41 per cent in 2021-22 and 43 per cent in 2022-23 which shows that this expenditure has considerably reduced in the last four years as compared to 2018-19.

The total revenue expenditure increased by 32.41 per cent from ₹ 64,411.17 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 85,285.03 crore in 2022-23 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 81.64 per cent over the same period.

3.2.2 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure during 2022-23

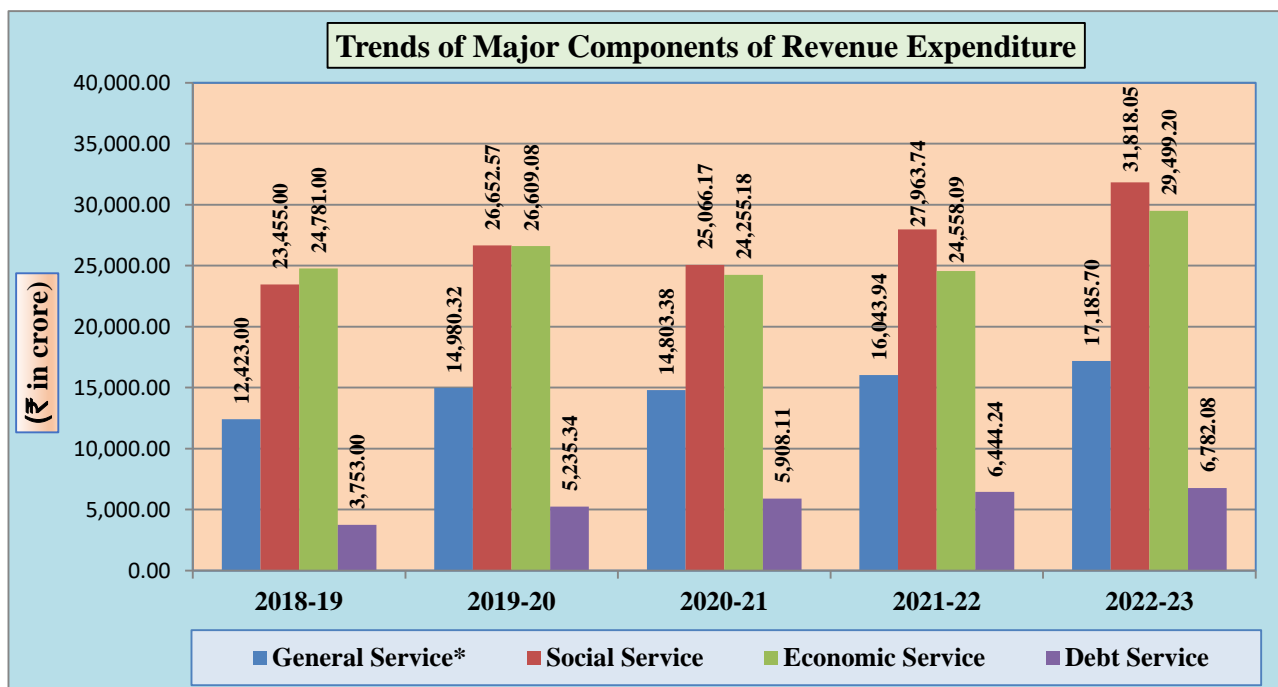
Components	(₹ in crore)	
	Amount	Percentage
A. Organ of State	689.30	0.81
B. Fiscal Services	1,351.22	1.58
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	853.50	-
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	497.72	-
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	0.00	-
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	6,782.08	7.95
D. Administrative Services	6,335.49	7.43
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	7,667.11	8.99
F. Social Services	31,818.05	37.31
G. Economic Services	29,499.21	34.59
H. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	1,142.57	1.34
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	85,285.03	100

It is evident from the above table that the State Government has given priority to Social Sector and Economic Sector incurring 37.31 per cent and 34.59 per cent respectively out of the total expenditure in comparison with other sectors.

3.2.3 Major components of Revenue Expenditure 2018-19 to 2022-23

Sl. No.	Components	(₹ in crore)				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	General Services* (excluding Expenditure on debt Servicing)	12,423	14,980.32	14,803.38	16,043.94	17,185.70
2	Social Services	23,454.94	26,652.57	25,066.17	27,963.74	31,818.05
3	Economic Services	24,781	26,609.08	24,255.18	24,558.09	29,499.21
4	Debt Services	3,753	5,235.34	5,908.11	6,444.24	6,782.08

*Includes Grants-in-Aid and Contributions.



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

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Expenditure amounting to ₹ 13,406.16 crore (2.93 per cent of GSDP) during 2022-23 was less than the Budget Estimates by ₹ 2,222.26 crore. Although capital expenditure decreased from 2018-19 to 2019-20 but the growth in capital expenditure has kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP from 2019-20 onwards. It has shown 23.81 per cent growth this year compared to the previous year. This can be seen from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Components	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Budget (B.E.)	14,453.93	12,315.07	14,249.76	14,078.90	15,628.42
2	Actual Expenditure	9,144.14	8,622.50	9,074.69	10,828.28	13,406.16
3	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B.E.	63.26	70.02	63.68	76.91	85.78
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	(-)11.83	(-)5.70	5.24	19.32	23.81
5	GSDP	3,11,659.54	3,29,180.00	3,50,270.00	4,00,060.80	4,57,608.26
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	6.85	2.41	6.41	14.21	14.38

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure 2022-23

During 2022-23, the Government spent ₹ 1,133.63 crore on various Irrigation Projects of which ₹ 321.50 crore were spent on Major Irrigation, ₹ 77.41 crore on Medium Irrigation, ₹ 710.78 crore on Minor Irrigation and ₹ 23.94 crore on Flood Control. Besides, the Government spent ₹ 4,299.30 crore on Road and Bridges and invested ₹ 0.39 crore in various Statutory Corporations/Government Companies/Co-Operatives.

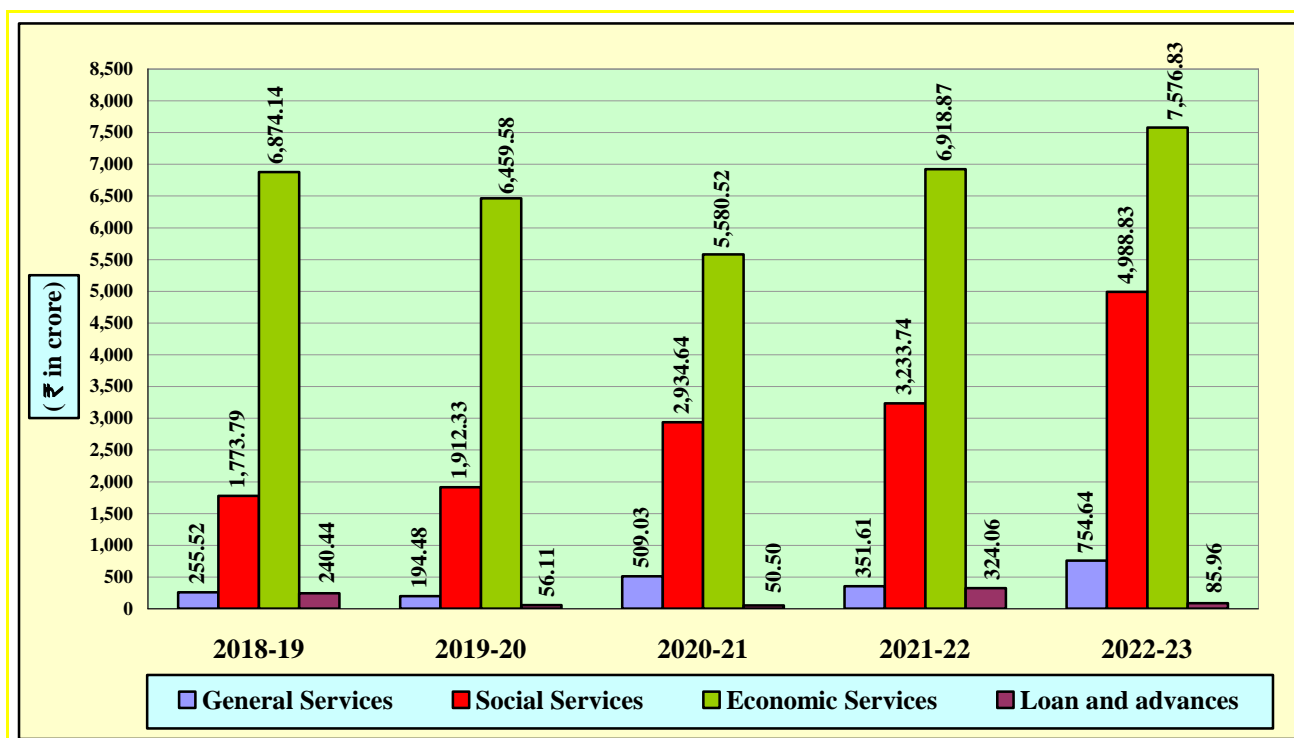
3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital expenditure over past five years

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	General Services	255.52 (3)	194.48 (2)	509.03 (6)	351.61 (3)	754.64 (6)
2	Social Services	1,773.79 (19)	1,912.33 (22)	2,934.64 (32)	3,233.74 (30)	4,988.83 (37)
3	Economic Services	6,874.14 (75)	6,459.58 (75)	5,580.52 (61)	6,918.87 (64)	7,576.83 (56)
4	Loan and Advances	240.44 (3)	56.11 (1)	50.50 (1)	324.06 (3)	85.96 (1)
5	Interstate Settlement	--	--	--	--	(-)0.10
	Total	9,143.89	8,622.50	9,074.69	10,828.28	13,406.16

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to total Capital expenditure.

3.3.2(a) Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure



3.3.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	Section	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
A.	General Services	Capital	255.52	194.48	509.03	351.61	754.64
		Revenue	15,280.28	19,095.34	19,586.18	21,375.42	22,825.22
B.	Social Services	Capital	1,773.79	1,912.33	2,934.64	3,233.74	4,988.83
		Revenue	23,454.94	26,652.57	25,066.17	27,963.74	31,818.04
C.	Economic Services	Capital	6,874.14	6,459.58	5,580.52	6,918.87	7,576.83
		Revenue	24,780.79	26,609.08	24,255.18	24,558.09	29,499.20
D.	Grants-in-aid & Contribution	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Revenue	895.16	1,120.32	1,125.31	1,112.76	1,142.57
E.	Interstate Settlement	Capital	-	-	-	-	(-)0.10
		Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

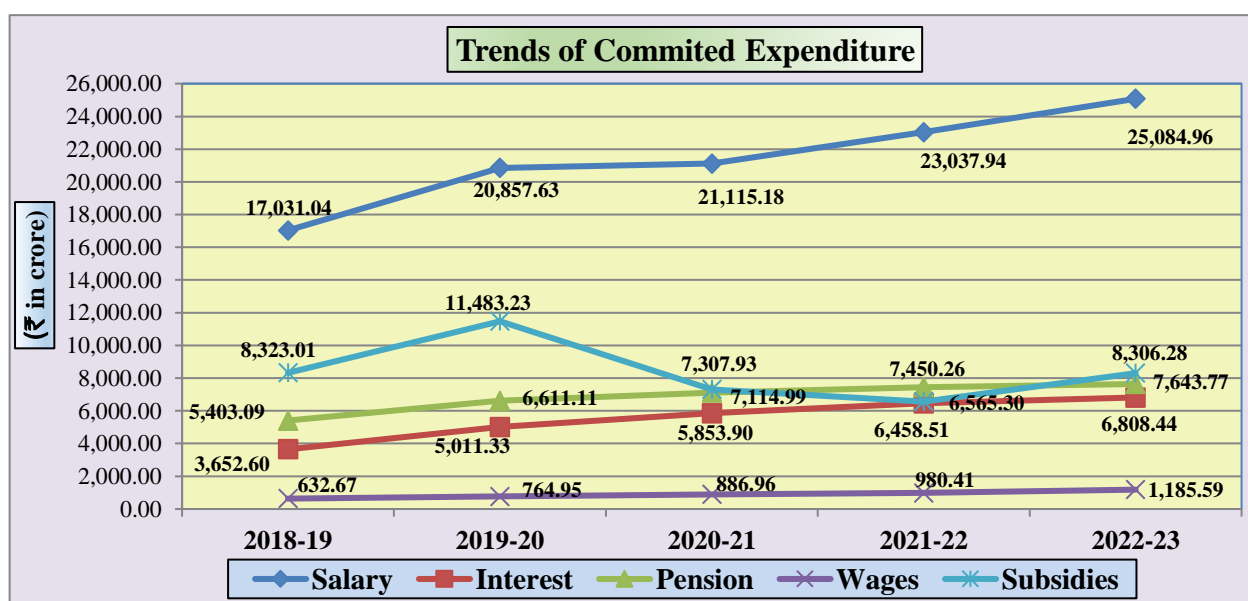
3.4 Committed Expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Committed Expenditure	35,042.41	44,695.03	42,113.16	44,314.85	48,795.15
Revenue Expenditure	64,411.17	73,477.31	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03
Revenue Receipt	65,094.93	63,868.70	63,176.18	79,652.03	93,877.14
Percentage to Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipt	53.83	69.98	66.66	55.64	51.98
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	54.40	60.83	60.13	59.08	57.21

The Committed Expenditure increased by 39.25 per cent in 2022-23 as compared to 2018-19 while Revenue Expenditure registered the growth of 32.41 per cent during the same period.



CHAPTER-IV

Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant/Appropriation	Supplementary Grant/Appropriation	Surrender/Re-appropriation	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue						
	Voted	82,656.54	8,723.70	(-)13,012.31	91,380.24	79,993.17	(-)11,387.07
	Charged	7,532.21	67.86	(-)709.73	7,600.07	6,883.37	(-)716.70
2	Capital						
	Voted	15,888.94	2,647.56	(-)4,770.96	18,536.50	13,749.42	(-)4,787.08
	Charged	13.38	6.40	(-)4.97	19.78	14.79	(-)4.99
3	Public Debt						
	Charged	6,011.90	0.00	(-)116.91	6,011.90	9,600.72	+3,588.82
4	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	500.43	0.26	(-)331.21	500.69	171.63	(-)329.06
5	Inter State Settlement						
	Voted	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(-)0.10	(-)0.10
Total	Voted	99,045.91	11,371.52	(-)18,114.48	1,10,417.43	93,914.12	(-)16,503.31
	Charged	13,557.49	74.26	(-)831.61	13,631.75	16,498.88	+2,867.13

4.2 Trend of Savings/Excess over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)					Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Inter State Settlement	
2018-19	(-) 42,127.97	(-) 13,716.34	(-)1,864.96	(-) 362.46	+0.15	(-) 58,071.88
2019-20	+114.30	(-)1,407.47	+6,417.56	(-)0.10	(-)0.05	+5,124.24
2020-21	(-)676.46	(-)452.57	+4,026.52	0.00	(-)0.09	+2,897.40
2021-22	+741.26	+52.36	+4,216.50	0.00	(-)0.30	+5,009.82
2022-23	+1,618.27	(-)16.14	+3,705.73	+2.15	(-)0.10	+5,309.91

4.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicate either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/programmes. Some of the grants with persistent final savings and significant savings are given below:

(Saving in Percentage)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Voted/ Charged	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue -							
28	State Legislature	C	63.52	72.80	77.44	66.09	62.76
		V	36.92	34.36	33.59	35.47	27.65
36	Transport	C	66.92	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		V	49.64	34.68	48.17	42.10	35.89
64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste	V	23.06	23.87	18.71	18.60	11.96
67	Public Works-Buildings	V	14.88	13.18	20.83	16.11	17.49
79	Expenditure Pertaining to Medical Education Department	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		V	29.62	25.23	23.29	26.08	22.18
Capital -							
41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	V	35.66	38.82	33.71	30.22	19.68

The persistent huge savings under State Legislature, Transport and Medical Education Department are on account of schemes which though approved by the Legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either to increased budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit within the ceiling.

4.4 Supplementary Grants/Appropriation Proved Unnecessary

In the year 2022-23, supplementary provision was ₹ 11,445.78 crore (10.37 per cent of total expenditure) which 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 No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
02	Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	Revenue	349.53	11.25	268.93
03	Police	Revenue	5,431.83	2.56	4,704.62
04	Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department	Revenue	80.39	17.37	46.00
05	Jail	Revenue	196.48	Token	168.63
07	Expenditure pertaining to Commercial Tax Department	Revenue	361.77	3.07	315.48
08	Land Revenue and District Administration	Revenue	1,253.17	137.92	1,051.51
10	Forest	Revenue	1,298.91	517.03	1,057.22
11	Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	Revenue	254.73	13.00	186.08
14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	Revenue	464.22	0.10	359.67
17	Co-operation	Revenue	231.38	Token	178.85
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	Revenue	2,777.25	341.70	2,639.40
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	Revenue	938.26	260.27	660.96
27	School Education	Revenue	5,598.47	2.70	5,092.20
28	State Legislature	Revenue	69.32	40.60	53.13
29	Administration of Justice and Elections	Revenue	542.90	10.62	418.17
30	Expenditure pertain to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	Revenue	2,876.00	539.91	2,521.62
31	Expenditure pertaining to Planning, Economics and Statistics Department	Revenue	53.80	0.02	33.40
36	Transport	Revenue	92.95	10.81	65.75
43	Sports and Youth Welfare	Revenue	68.71	13.45	44.54
44	Higher Education	Revenue	834.77	15.00	773.40
47	Technical Education and Manpower Planning Department	Revenue	363.78	14.00	249.29
51	Religious Trusts and Endowments	Revenue	14.25	0.33	8.83
54	Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture Research and Education	Revenue	212.80	Token	190.79
55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	Revenue	1,121.18	24.35	756.14
56	Rural Industries	Revenue	114.86	2.13	98.49
58	Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	Revenue	438.47	Token	312.85
66	Welfare of Backward Classes	Revenue	235.55	151.04	50.83
79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	Revenue	1,018.68	36.00	820.77

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
80	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	Revenue	2,969.99	Token	2,690.74
81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	Revenue	1,909.73	63.00	1,864.28
.	Public Debt (Charged Appropriation)	Revenue	7,002.70	Token	6,320.06
03	Police	Capital	235.21	0.50	216.94
06	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	Capital	2.71	0.14	0.81
11	Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry	Capital	91.34	25.00	46.99
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	Capital	46.52	Token	35.80
21	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	Capital	360.43	3.26	228.30
23	Water Resources Department	Capital	579.74	Token	274.48
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	Capital	1,576.96	100.00	1,257.03
25	Expenditure pertaining to Mineral Resource Department	Capital	3.84	Token	0.20
29	Administration of Justice and Elections	Capital	12.90	3.57	4.04
36	Transport	Capital	12.34	6.03	7.23
37	Tourism	Capital	74.76	9.00	72.01
42	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Roads and Bridges	Capital	1,240.16	Token	676.73
54	Expenditure pertaining to Agricultural Research and Education	Capital	59.20	Token	33.85
55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	Capital	15.16	5.29	9.36
67	Public Works- Building	Capital	715.43	3.96	454.27
68	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Buildings	Capital	128.76	0.45	53.88
71	Information Technology	Capital	69.40	86.68	54.40
76	Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Public Works Department	Capital	940.15	Token	718.58
81	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	Capital	772.10	20.00	592.00

A few instances where there was excess expenditure at the end of the year are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
23	4700- Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation 80-General 800- Other Expenditure	Capital	0.00	Token	30.18
41	2217- Urban Development 80-General	Revenue	0.00	Token	31.18
69	191-Assistance to Local Bodies, corporation, Urban Development Authorities, Town Improvement Bodies etc.	Revenue	0.00	Token	54.78

4.5 Rush of Expenditure

Regular flow of expenditure in the year is a primary requirement of Budgetary Control. Rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year is regarded as breach of financial rules. It was, however, noticed that in the following cases the expenditure incurred during March 2023 ranged between 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the total expenditure during the year indicating the tendency to utilise the Budget provision at the fag end of the financial year:-

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Nomenclature	Ist Qtr.	IInd Qtr.	IIIrd Qtr.	IVth Qtr.	Total	Exp. of March 2023	Percent of March 2023 w.r.t. Total exp.
2048	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00	400.00	200.00	50.00
2075	Miscellaneous General Services	0.00	0.02	0.21	5.43	5.66	5.43	95.94
2245	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	67.42	46.73	81.44	383.35	594.93	301.12	50.61
2425	Co-Operation	20.77	16.33	12.70	225.57	275.37	190.88	69.32
4058	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.37	0.47	0.37	78.72
4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	0.67	0.32	1.27	5.91	8.17	4.43	54.22
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	0.00	0.07	0.09	0.77	0.94	0.53	56.38
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.19	0.19	100.00
4810	Capital Outlay on New and Renewable Energy	0.00	3.75	2.85	631.05	637.65	359.69	56.41
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	0.00	0.00	0.13	7.10	7.23	6.35	87.83
5425	Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	100.00
5475	Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.08	0.08	100.00
6003	Internal Debt of The State Government	99.58	286.17	344.28	8,640.37	9,370.39	6,082.46	64.91
6215	Loans for Water Supply And Sanitation	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.96	22.96	22.96	100.00
6425	Loans for Co-Operation	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	33.00	66.00

CHAPTER- V

Assets and Liabilities

5.1 Assets

The existing form of accounts does not clearly 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 for future generations.

Total investments as share capital in Statutory corporations, Government Companies, Banks, Co-operative Institutions, Local and Joint Stock Companies stood at ₹ 7,447.77 crore at the end of 2022-23. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 6.20 crore (0.08 per cent) on total investment. At the end of the year 2022-23, investments increased by ₹ 127.58 crore and dividend income increased by ₹ 2.56 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI which was (-) ₹ 610.48 crore as on 01 April 2022 stood at ₹ 215.64 crore at the end of 31st March 2023. In addition, the Government had invested an amount of ₹ 1,02,536.85 crore on 159 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills. The rediscounted amount during the year was ₹ 49,208.84 crore on 193 occasions and the maturity amount was ₹ 56,187.79 crore on 82 occasions. The position of investment during the year 2022-23 is depicted in the table given below:

(₹ in crore)

Cash Balance Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills			
Balance as on 1 April 2022	Purchases during 2022-23	Sales during 2022-23	Closing balance on 31 March 2023
3,345.39	1,02,536.85	1,05,396.63	485.61

5.2 Debt and Liabilities

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

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

(₹ in crore)

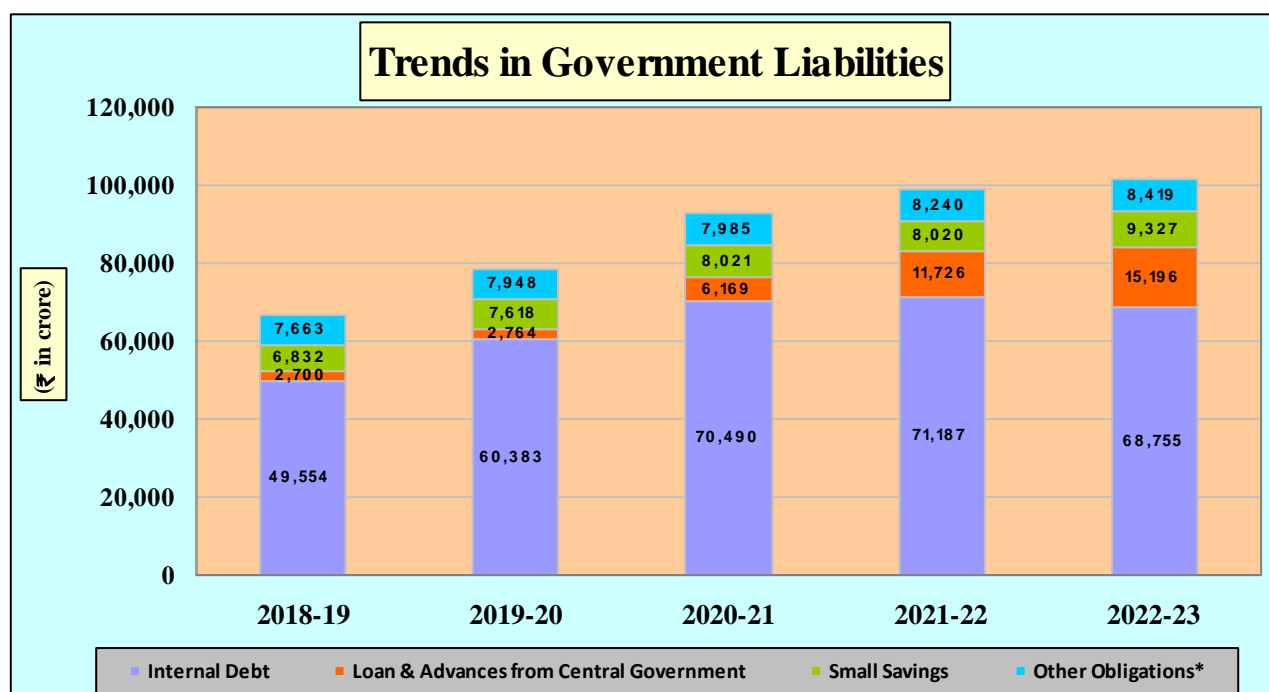
Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2018-19	52,254.22	16.77	14,495.29	4.65	66,749.51	21.42
2019-20	63,146.72	19.18	15,565.74	4.73	78,712.46	23.91
2020-21	76,659.79	21.89	16,006.11	4.57	92,665.90	26.46
2021-22	82,912.77	20.73	16,260.12	4.06	99,172.89	24.79
2022-23	83,950.79*	18.35	17,745.64	3.89	1,01,696.43	22.22

* It includes back to back Loan of ₹ 8,074.15 crore provided during 2020-21 (₹ 3,109.00 crore) and 2021-22 (₹ 4,965.15 crore) in lieu of short fall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

There is a net increase of ₹ 2,523.54 crore (2.54 per cent) in Public Debt and Public Account in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt		Public Account	
	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Government	Small Savings	Other Obligations
2018-19	49,554	2,700	6,832	7,663
2019-20	60,383	2,764	7,618	7,948
2020-21	70,490	6,169	8,021	7,985
2021-22	71,187	11,726	8,020	8,240
2022-23	68,755	15,196	9,327	8,419



* Other Obligations includes Reserve Funds and Deposits

5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Government also guarantees loans raised by the Statutory Corporation, Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc., from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes. These guarantees are contingent liabilities 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 the Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc., for whom the guarantee was extended and are projected outside the State Budget. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of Loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative societies, etc. for the last five years is given in the following table.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount Outstanding at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2018-19	19,573.79	10,769.42	NA
2019-20	27,994.79	18,459.36	NA
2020-21	26,694.79	19,836.13	NA
2021-22	29,947.50	19,523.54	NA
2022-23	30,022.50	20,957.51	NA

It may be seen from above that Guarantee amount has increased considerably in 2022-23. Details are available in Statement No. 20 of Finance Accounts and these are based on information received from the State Government.

5.4 Liabilities on Retirement benefits

The State Government employees recruited on or after 1 November 2004 are covered under the National Pension Scheme (NPS) which is a Defined Contributory Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 per cent of his/her basic pay and dearness allowance and 10 percent of basic pay and dearness allowance is contributed by the State Government and the entire amount is to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/trustee bank. However, the Government of Chhattisgarh vide letter dated 29th June 2019 increased the employer's contribution for AIS Officers to 14 *percent* applicable from 1st April 2019 in pursuance of the Government of India's order dated 29th January 2019.

During the year 2022-23, total contribution to the NPS which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹ 273.83 crore (Employees' contribution ₹ 124.59 crore, Government contribution ₹ 144.83 crore, Employee and Employer Contribution of Employees posted on deputation ₹ 4.41 crore and interest deposited by DDOs due to delay in deduction in monthly contribution of NPS ₹ 0.001 crore). The detailed information on the Government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts. The Government transferred ₹ 129.00 crore to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension scheme. The Government's contribution to NPS was more by ₹ 20.24 crore, which resulted in overstatement of Revenue Surplus and understatement of Fiscal deficit to that extent.

CHAPTER- VI

Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Government are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government also guarantees loans raised by Government companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Government Companies, Corporations etc and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in Government account, resulting in under Statement of liabilities in Government accounts. As on 31 March 2023, no adverse balance is appearing in the accounts of Chhattisgarh Government.

6.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of the 2022-23 was ₹ 1,378.31 crore which was related to loans and advances to Government Corporations, Companies, Co-operatives, Non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies. Recovery of Principal aggregating to ₹ 590.84 crore and Interest amounting to ₹ 213.88 crore are in arrears at the end of March 2023.

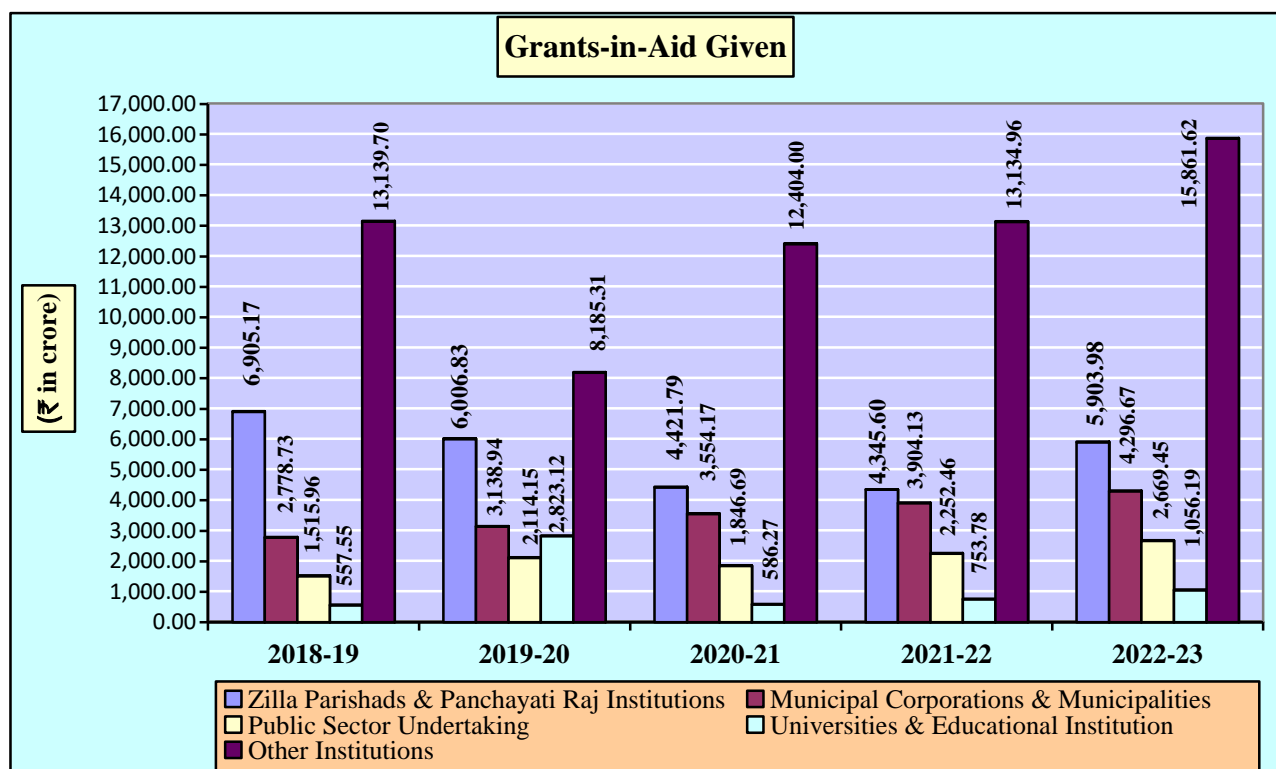
6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

Grants-in-Aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies etc. increased to ₹ 29,787.91 crore in 2022-23 as compared to ₹ 24,390.93 crore in 2021-22. Grants to Zila Parishads and Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporation and Municipalities (₹ 10,200.65 crore) represent 34.24 per cent of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Institutions	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Zilla Parishads & Panchayati Raj Institutions	6,905.17	6,006.83	4,421.79	4,345.60	5,903.98
2	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	2,778.73	3,138.94	3,554.17	3,904.13	4,296.67
3	Public Sector Undertakings	1,515.96	2,114.15	1,846.69	2,252.46	2,669.45
4	Universities & Educational Institution, Development Authorities and Cooperative Institutions	557.55	2,823.12	586.27	753.78	1,056.19
5	Other Institutions and NGO	13,139.70	8,185.31	12,404.00	13,134.96	15,861.62
	Total	24,897.41	22,268.35	22,812.92	24,390.93	29,787.91



6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

The Status of Cash balance and Investment of cash balance of the State Government for the year 2022-23 is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2022	As on 31 March 2023	Net increase (+) /decrease (-)
Cash Balance	(-) 610.48	215.64	+826.11
Investment from Cash Balances (GOI Treasury Bills & GOI Securities)	3,345.39	485.61	(-)2,859.78
Investment from earmarked fund balances	7,174.27	7,334.30	+160.03
(A) Sinking Fund	2,886.94	3,286.94	+400.00
(B) Guarantee Redemption Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
(C) Other Funds	4,287.33	4,047.36	(-)239.97
Interest Realised	196.26	205.51	+9.25

6.5 Reconciliation of accounts

All Budget Controlling Officers (BCOs) are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Chhattisgarh. During the year 2022-23, receipts amounting to ₹ 93,846.20 crore (89.68 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 94,128.63 crore (86.92 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

In comparison, receipts amounting to ₹ 59,684.84 crore (62.93 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 80,859.21 crore (85.40 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government in the previous year.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Accounts of receipt and expenditure of the Government of Chhattisgarh have been compiled based on the initial Accounts rendered by 29 Treasuries, 157 Public Works Divisions (58 Building and Roads, 37 Public Health Engineering, 62 Water Resources Divisions), 53 Forest Divisions, 63 Rural Engineering Services, other Pay and Accounts Offices and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the year.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

Financial Rules (Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules) and Subsidiary Rules 284 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Code envisage that no moneys should be drawn from Government treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting Service Heads. In terms of Subsidiary Rules 327 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Rules, Controlling Officers are required to present Detailed Contingent Bills not later than 25th of the following month in which AC bills were drawn. Delayed submission or prolonged non submission of supporting DC bills renders expenditure through AC Bills opaque and the expenditure shown in Finance Accounts cannot be vouched as correct or final.

Out of 531 AC bills amounting to ₹ 3,492.42 crore, drawn during the year 2022-23, 146 AC bills amounting to ₹ 1,246.14 crore (35.68 *per cent*) were drawn in March 2023. DC Bills in respect of a total of 471 AC bills amounting to ₹ 306.67 crore as on 31 March, 2023 were not received. Details of unadjusted AC bills as on 31 March 2023 pending submission of DC bills are given below:

Details of pending Detailed Contingency Bills

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of pending DC bills	Amount
Upto 2021-22	202	108.72
2022-23	269	197.65
Total	471	306.67

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittance Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads have been worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. The position of net figures under major suspense heads and remittance for the last five years is given below.

(₹ in crore)

Minor Head	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
(a) 8658- Suspense Accounts										
101-Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	52.55	18.83	67.35	19.50	75.32	15.59	68.32	14.46	67.20	36.13
Net	Dr. 33.72		Dr. 47.85		Dr. 59.73		Dr. 53.86		Dr. 31.07	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	32.44	0.17	30.81	0.17	29.62	0.17	0.66	0.17	0.00	5.93
Net	Dr. 32.27		Dr. 30.64		Dr. 29.45		Dr. 0.49		Cr (-)5.93	
109-Reserve Bank Suspense- Headquarters	2.61	3.02	3.57	0.01	1.61	0.04	(-)1.02	(-)0.18	(-)1.13	(-)0.08
Net	Cr. 0.41		Cr. 3.56		Dr. 1.57		Cr. 0.84		Dr (-)1.05	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense- Central Accounts Office	1.72	0.00	0.00	84.11	13.62	0.01	8.35	0.01	4.44	0.00
Net	Dr. 1.72		Dr. 84.11		Dr. 13.61		Dr. 8.34		Dr. 4.44	
(b) 8782- Remittance										
102-Public Works Remittance	112.34	9.13	74.83	42.43	74.32	9.13	86.37	15.87	53.74	14.83
Net	Dr. 103.21		Dr. 32.40		Dr. 65.19		Dr. 70.50		Dr. 38.91	
103-Forest Remittance	37.83	5.22	36.20	5.44	50.44	5.56	39.86	6.44	44.53	5.23
Net	Dr. 32.61		Dr. 30.76		Dr. 44.88		Dr. 33.42		Dr. 39.30	

6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates

As per Rule 182 of Chhattisgarh Financial Code Volume-1, in case of an annual or non-recurring conditional grant, the Department officer on whose signature or counter- signature the Grants-in-Aid bill is drawn, shall furnish the Utilization Certificate to the Principal Accountant General (A&E) on or before 30 September of the following year to which the grant is related.

During the year 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 2,574.00 crore was drawn against 236 items and UC's amounting for the entire amount have been received. The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2023 is nil.

6.10 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the past five years

GSDP is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within the State in a given period. The growth of GSDP of the State is an important economic indicator of the State's economy, as it depicts the increase in total value of production activities in the State. The trends in the annual growth of India's GDP and GSDP of the State at current prices are indicated below:-

6.10.1 Annual growth rate of GDP and GSDP (at current prices)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
India's GDP (₹ in crore)	1,88,40,731	2,03,39,849	1,97,45,670	2,22,87,379	2,22,87,379
Growth rate of GDP (in percentage)	12.30	7.96	(-)2.92	12.87	0.00
State's GSDP (₹ in crore)	3,11,660	3,29,180	3,50,270	4,00,061	4,57,608
Growth rate of GSDP (in percentage)	9.66	5.62	6.41	14.21	14.38

(Source: India's GDP figure has been taken from Website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India and States' GSDP figure has been provided by the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh)

6.11 Commitment on Account of Incomplete Capital Works

A total expenditure of ₹ 11,586.67 crore was incurred up to the year 2022-23 by the State Government on 372 incomplete projects, each involving ₹ 10 crore and above, against estimated cost for ₹ 16,893.31 crore as detailed in Appendix IX in Volume-II of the Finance Accounts. A summarised view on commitments on account of "Incomplete Capital /Works" is furnished below:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Category of works (No. of works)	Estimated cost of works	Expenditure during the year	Progressive expenditure to the end of the year	Pending payments	Estimated cost after revision (No. of works)
1	Water Resources Department (180)	7,065.29	203.36	5,962.14	NA	4,355.45 (59)
2	Building Works (17)	1,766.18	219.56	1,032.28	NA	615.36 (05)
3	Bridge Works (26)	544.24	79.34	267.96	NA	NA
4	Road Works (149)	7,517.60	726.11	4,324.29	NA	2,590.12 (17)
Total		16,893.31	1,228.59	11,586.67	NA	7,560.93

6.12 Transfer of funds to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

Personal Deposit (PD) accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme; by debiting the service heads in the Consolidated Fund of the State and crediting the Personal Deposits under the Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits and the Minor Head 106-Personal Deposits. Administrators of PD accounts are required to close such accounts on the last working day of the year and transfer the unspent balances back to the Consolidated Fund.

During the year 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 250.56 crore was transferred to these PD Accounts. This includes ₹ 13.02 crore transferred in March 2023 and ₹ 12.91 crore was transferred on the last working day of March 2023.

In terms of serial no. 2 (b) of State Government Order Subsidiary Rule 543 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Code, 56 Administrators of Personal Deposit Account (out of 131) had reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures and 56 annual verification certificates were furnished by them to the Treasury office for onward submission to the Principal Accountant General office. 75 Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts had not reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures.

Details of PD Accounts as on 31 March 2023 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as On 1 st April 2022		Addition / Receipts during the year 2022-23		Closed/ Withdrawal during the year 2022-23		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
139	1,404.38	02	250.56	10	290.74	131	1,364.20

6.13 Investments

Details of Government Investments in various Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory Corporations, Rural Banks, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Co-operative Institutions and Local Bodies are depicted in Statement 8 and 19 of the Finance Accounts. At the end of the year, Government invested ₹ 7,447.77 crore in 1521 entities and received ₹ 6.20 crore as dividend.

6.14 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds and their investments are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were 20 Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes. The accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2023 in these funds was ₹ 9,606.04 crore, out of which ₹ 7,334.30 crore (76.35 per cent) was invested. Out of the accumulated balance, ₹ 4,040.74 crore was under Interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹ 5,565.30 crore under Non-Interest bearing Reserve Fund.

6.14.1 State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF)

Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs vide Office Memorandum dated 30 July 2015 issued guidelines on Constitution and Administration of SDRF based on the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission.

In September 2018, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs decided to enhance its contribution to the fund from 75 per cent to 90 per cent with effect from 1 April 2018. However, the Central Government continued to contribute in the existing pattern of 75 per cent in the year 2018-19 to 2022-23 instead of the revised sharing pattern.

During the year 2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 181.60 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹ 60.53 crore. The State Government transferred ₹ 230.40 crore (Central share ₹ 172.80 crore, State share ₹ 57.60 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State Government did not receive any amount from the Central Government towards NDRF. Non transfer of Central Share of ₹ 181.60 crore and State share of ₹ 60.53 crore overstates the Revenue Surplus and understates the Fiscal Deficit.

6.14.2 Consolidated Sinking Funds (CSF)

The Government of Chhattisgarh set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2006-07. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 per cent of their outstanding liabilities (internal debt + public account) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. Following are the transactions in the Fund:-

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance as on 01.04.2022	Additions to the Fund (Contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Amount invested by RBI during the year	Closing balance as on 31.03.2023
	Required contribution	Contribution and interest added during the year				
2,886.94	495.86	400.00	0.00	3,286.94	0.00	3,286.94

6.14.3 Guarantees Redemption Funds (GRF)

The Government of Chhattisgarh has created Guarantee Redemption Fund vide notification dated 05 July 2022. During the year 2022-23, the State Government transferred ₹ 5.00 crore to the fund.

6.14.4 Non-transfer of cess (Infrastructure Development Cess and Environment Fund)

The amount of cess collected in previous year has to be transferred into the respective fund under Public Account in the ensuing year. In the previous financial year, the Government collected ₹ 341.76 crore being the collection of ₹ 170.88 crore as Infrastructure Development Cess and ₹ 170.88 crore as Environment Cess (other than Labour Cess) under Minor Head 103-Rates and Cess on Land below the Major Head 0029-Land Revenue for subsequent transfer into the Infrastructure Development Fund and Environment Fund. Out of total collection of ₹ 341.76 crore, no amount was transferred to the fund by the State Government during the year 2022-23.

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