



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2023-24



Government of Tripura

**ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
2023-24**

Government of Tripura

Preface

I am happy to present our annual Publication, the ‘Accounts at a Glance’ for the year 2023-24 which provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

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

This is an academic publication and so in case of any discrepancy between figures in this publication and that of Finance and Appropriation Accounts the later shall prevail.

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

R. Sarkar

**Place: Agartala
Date: 03-03-2025**

**(Ranendu Sarkar)
Accountant General (A&E)
Tripura**

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

VISION

(The vision of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become.)

We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

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.

MISSION

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

CORE VALUES

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

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I	Overview	Pages
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Structure of Government Accounts	2-3
1.3	Finance and Appropriation Accounts	4-6
1.4	Sources and Application of Funds	6-9
1.5	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRMB) Act, 2005	9-11
Chapter II	Receipts	
2.1	Introduction	12
2.2	Revenue Receipts	12-14
2.3	Tax Revenue	14-16
2.4	Cost of Tax Collection	17
2.5	Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years	17
2.6	Grants-in-Aid	18
2.7	Public Debt	19
Chapter III	Expenditure	
3.1	Introduction	20
3.2	Revenue Expenditure	20-22
3.3	Committed Expenditure	22-24
3.4	Capital Expenditure	24-26
Chapter IV	Appropriation Accounts	
4.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts	27
4.2	Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years	27
4.3	Significant Savings	28-30

Chapter V	Assets and Liabilities	Pages
5.1	Assets	31
5.2	Debts and Liabilities	32
5.3	Guarantees	33
Chapter VI	Other Items	
6.1	Adverse Balances under Internal Debt	34
6.2	Loans and Advances given by the State Government	34
6.3	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others	34-35
6.4	Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance	36
6.5	Reconciliation of Accounts	36
6.6	Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering units	36
6.7	Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills	36-37
6.8	Status of Suspense and Remittance Balances	37
6.9	Status of outstanding Utilization Certificate	38
6.10	National Pension System	38
6.11	Funds transferred to DDO Bank Account	39
6.12	Investments	39
6.13	Status of Reserve Funds	39-42
6.14	Personal Ledger (PL) Accounts	42

Chapter I

Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tripura collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Tripura. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by nine District Treasuries, one e-Treasury, 13 Sub-treasuries, accounts rendered by the other States/Accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month, a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Tripura. The Accountant General (A&E) also prepares, annually, Finance Accounts and 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 Government Accounts

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.

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 Tripura is ₹10.00 crore.

● **Part 2** **CONTINGENCY FUND**

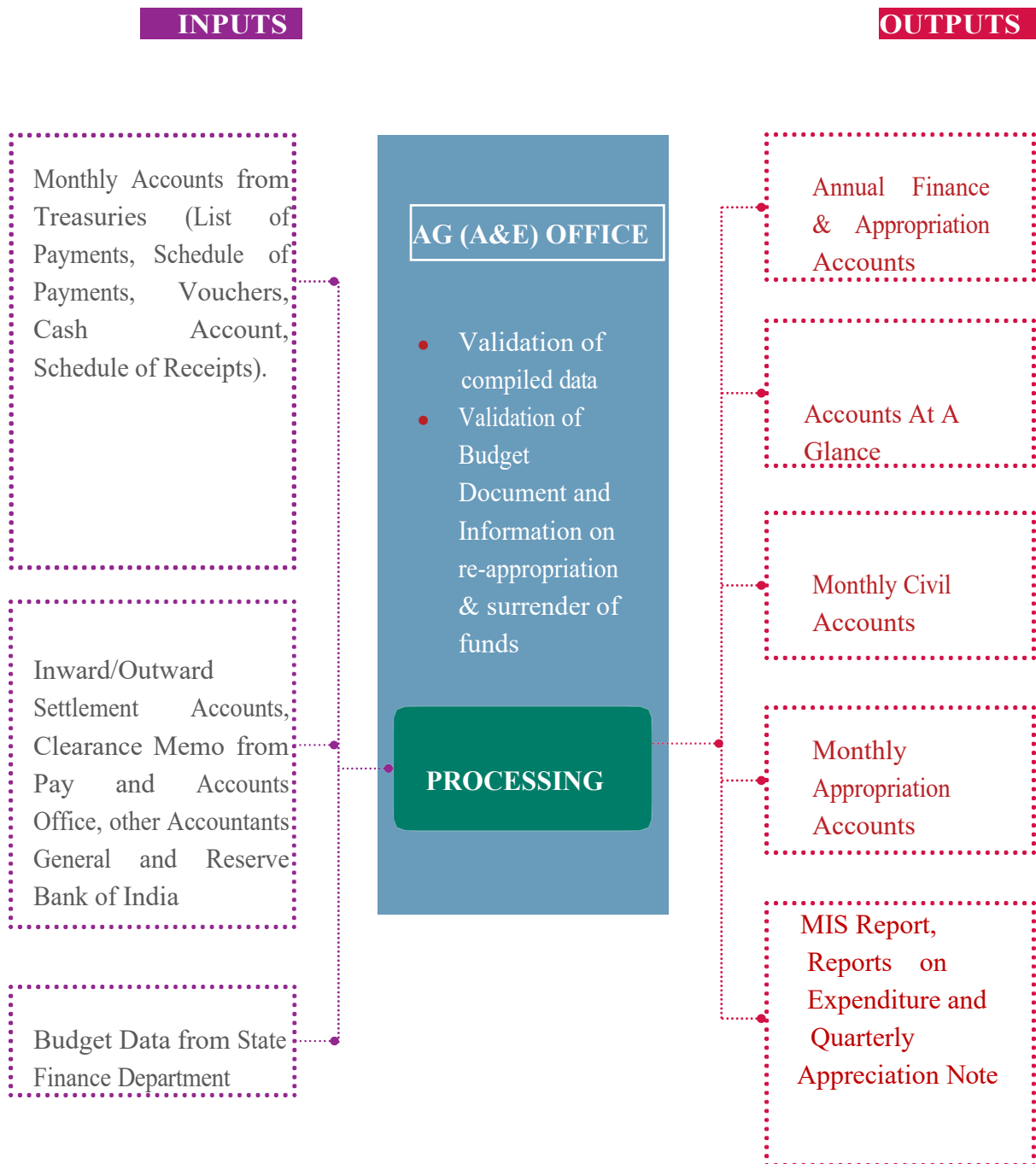
● **Part 3** **PUBLIC ACCOUNT**

● All public moneys received, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund, are accounted for under the Public Account. In respect of such receipts, Government acts as a banker or trustee.

● The Public Account comprises: repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds; Reserve Funds, Deposits and Advances; Suspense and Miscellaneous transactions (adjusting entries pending booking to final heads of account); Remittances between amounting entities and Cash Balance.

1.2.2. Compilation of Accounts

Flow diagram for Accounts Compilation



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.

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 disbursement and 'Notes to Finance 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).

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organizations for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2023-24, the Government of India (GOI) released ₹1,857.49 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Tripura. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Highlights of the Financial year 2023-24

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-a-vis* budget estimates for the year 2023-24:

Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimates (₹in crore)	Actuals (₹in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP [#]
1.	Tax Revenue(including Central Share)(a)	10,592	11,284	106.12	13.66
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	450	421	93.33	0.51
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	11,266	8,833	78.40	10.69
4.	<i>Revenue Receipts(1+2+3)</i>	22,308	20,538	92.07	24.86
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	22	1.00	4.54	0.00
6.	Other Receipts	...	...	...	...
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities (b)	1,632	637	18.10	0.77
8.	<i>Capital Receipts(5+6+7)</i>	1,654	638	38.57	0.77
9.	<i>Total Receipts (4+8)</i>	23,962	21,176	88.57	25.63
10.	<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>	22,296	18,342	82.26	22.20
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	1,502	1,333	88.74	1.61
12.	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	4,441	2,734	61.56	3.31
13.	<i>Loans and Advances Disbursed</i>	918	100	11	0.12
14.	<i>Total Expenditure (10+12+13)</i>	27,655	21,176	74.11	25.62
15.	<i>Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit(-) (4-10)</i>	(+) 12	(+)2,196	(+)18,300	(+)2.66
16.	<i>Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-14)</i>	(-) 5,325	(-) 637	11.96	(-)0.77

[#] GSDP figure of 2023-24 is ₹ 82,625 crore as communicated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura.

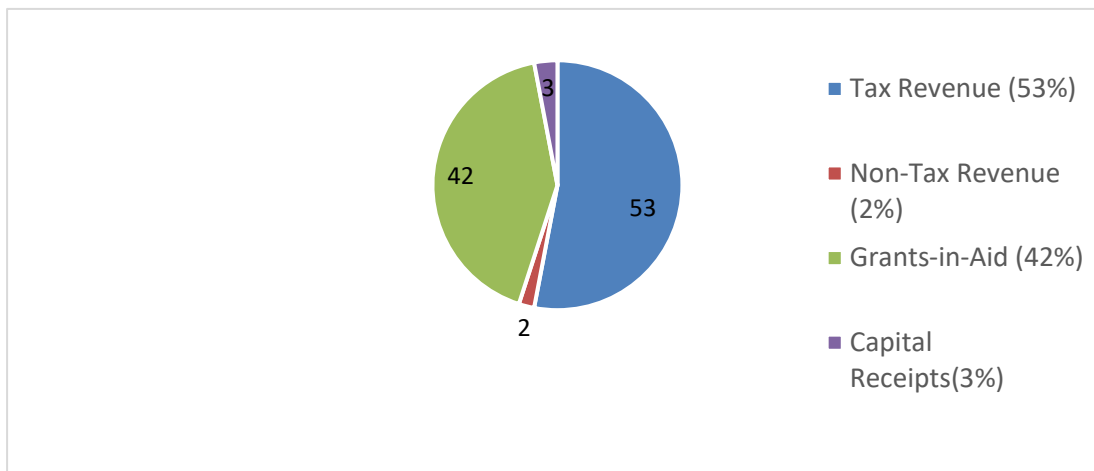
- (a) Includes share of net tax proceed assigned to state amounting to ₹7,997 crore (State Government own Tax Receipt were ₹3,287 crore which was 3.98*per cent* to GSDP).
- (b) Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursement) of Public Debt+Net of Contingency fund+Net(Receipts-Disbursement)of Public Account+Net of opening and closing cash balance.

Receipts and disbursements during the year 2023-24

(₹ in Crore)

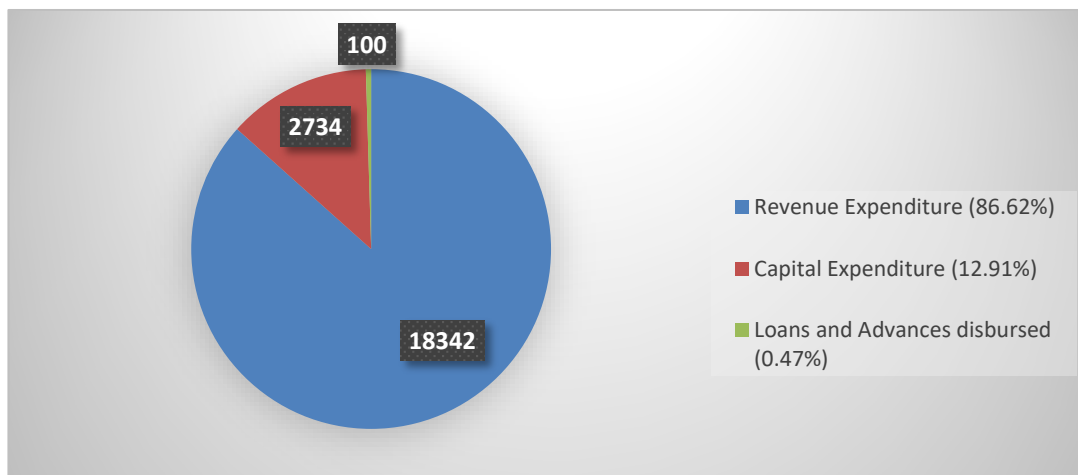
Receipts	Revenue	Tax Revenue (State's Own Revenue of ₹3,287/- and Central Share of ₹7,997/-)	11,284
		Non Tax Revenue	421
		Grants-in-Aid & Contribution	8,833
		Total	20,538
	Capital	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1
		Borrowings and other Liabilities	637
Total		638	
Total Receipts		21,176	
Disbursements	Revenue Expenditure	18,342	
	Capital Expenditure	2,734	
	Loans and Advances	100	
	Total Disbursements	21,176	

Total Receipts



*Percentage of Recovery of Loan and Advances are included in Capital Receipts.

Total Disbursements



1.3.3 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 Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. The budget of the Tripura has 1 Charged Appropriations 7 Grants (both voted and charged) and 56 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.

1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the government of Tripura against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of ₹6,774 crore (23.05 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹29,377 crore) and under-estimation of ₹432 crore (480 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹90 crore) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Law Department, Revenue Department, Public Works (R&B) Department, Public Works (WR) Department, Tribal Welfare Department, Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department, Agriculture Department and Planning and Co-ordination Department showed substantial savings.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain liquidity by making good the deficiency in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹0.29 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2023-24, the State Government neither availed any Special Drawing facility nor any Ways and Means advances.

1.4.2 Over draft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below ₹0.29 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2023-24, there was no overdraft of the State.

1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The state had a Revenue Surplus of ₹2,196 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹638 crore in 2023-24. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹497 crore), decrease in Public Account (₹138 crore) and net increase of opening and closing cash balance (₹0.07 crore). Around 53 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹20,538 crore) and 51 *per cent* of the total receipt of ₹21,176 crore of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries and wages (₹6,347 crore), interest payments (₹1,333 crore) and pensions (₹ 3,068 crore) and subsidies (122 crore) out of total revenue expenditure of ₹18,342 crore.

Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in Crore)

	Particulars	Amount
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01-04-2023*
	Revenue Receipts	20,538
	Capital Receipts	....
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	1
	Public Debt	1,401
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	1,827
	Reserves Fund& Sinking Funds	676
	Deposits Received	460
	Civil Advances Repaid	....
	Suspense Account	39,853**
	Remittances	...
	Contingency Fund	....
	TOTAL	64,756
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	18,342
Capital Expenditure		2,734
Loans Given		100
Repayment of Public Debt		904
Small Savings Provident Fund & Others		1,587
Reserves Fund& Sinking Funds		553
Deposits Spent		502
Civil Advances Given		....
Suspense Account		40,037***
Remittances		...
Closing Cash Balance as on 31-03-2024		(-) 3
TOTAL		64,756

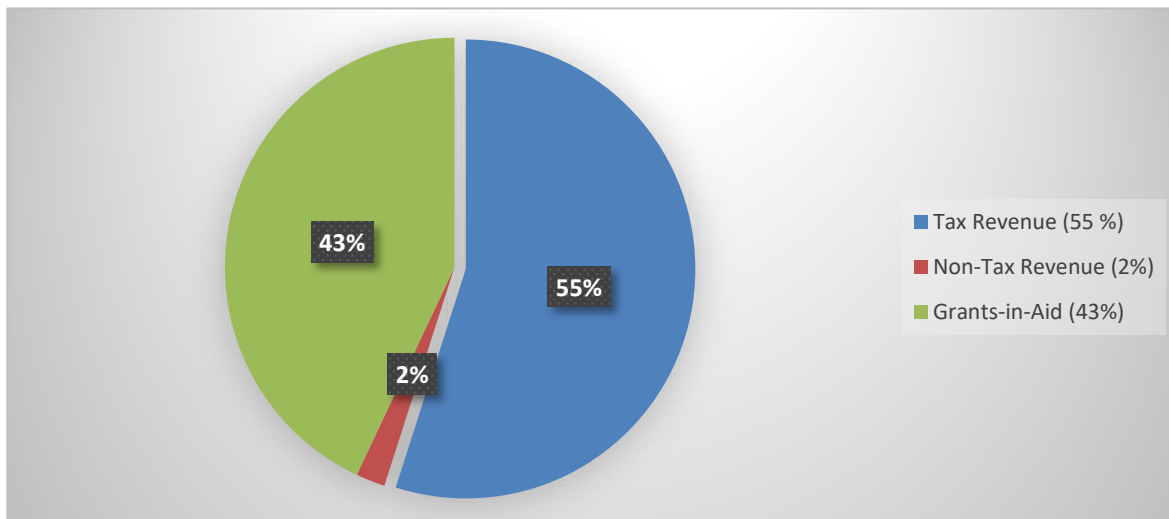
Note: (*) Opening Cash Balance is ₹7.27 lakh.

(**) Includes ₹39,828 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

(***) ₹40,043 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

1.4.4 Where the ₹ came from?

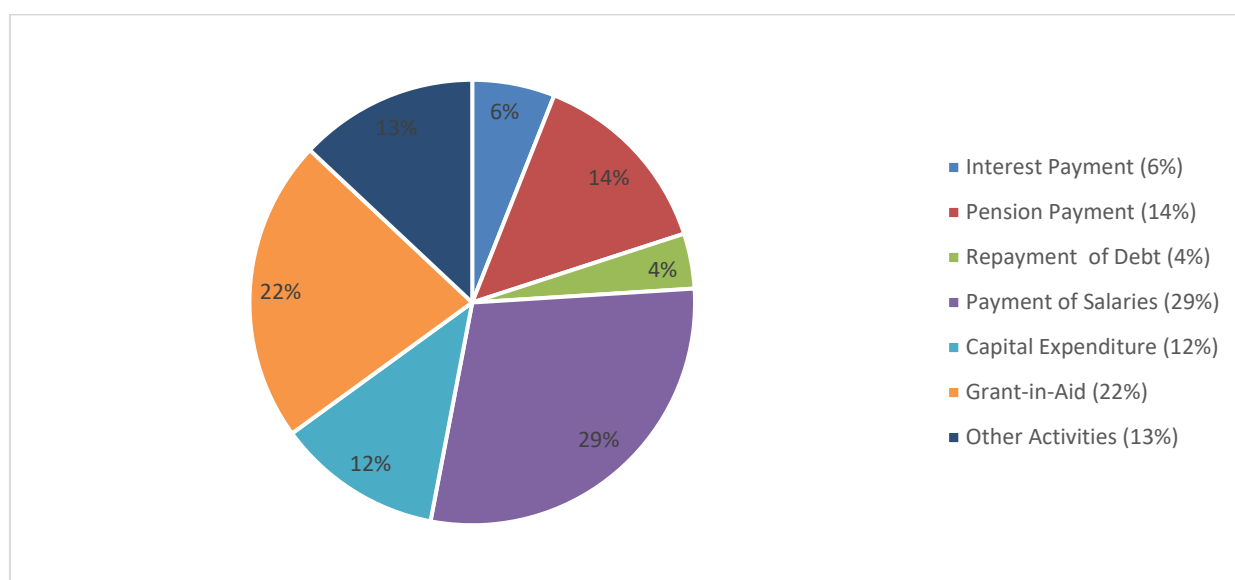
Actual Receipts (percentage of total receipts)



(Amount of Loans and Advances was only ₹ 1 crore,).

1.4.5 Where ₹ went?

Actual Expenditure (percentage of total expenditure)



During the year 2023-24, Revenue Surplus was ₹2,196 crore (in 2022-23 the Revenue surplus was ₹570 crore) while the fiscal deficit was ₹638 crore in 2023-24, in 2022-23 the Fiscal Deficit was ₹1,513 crore). The fiscal deficit constituted 7.61 *per cent* of total expenditure.

What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?

DEFICIT

Refers to the gap between revenue and expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in financial management.

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.

REVENUE DEFICIT

FISCAL DEFICIT

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.

1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The Government of Tripura has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2023-24 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/shortfall
1	Revenue Surplus	2,196	Strive to achieve 'NIL' Revenue Deficit	Achieved
2	Fiscal Deficit	638	5 per cent of GSDP or less	Shortfall (4.23%)
3	Debt	14,092	Not exceeding 40 per cent of GSDP	Achieved (17.06%)

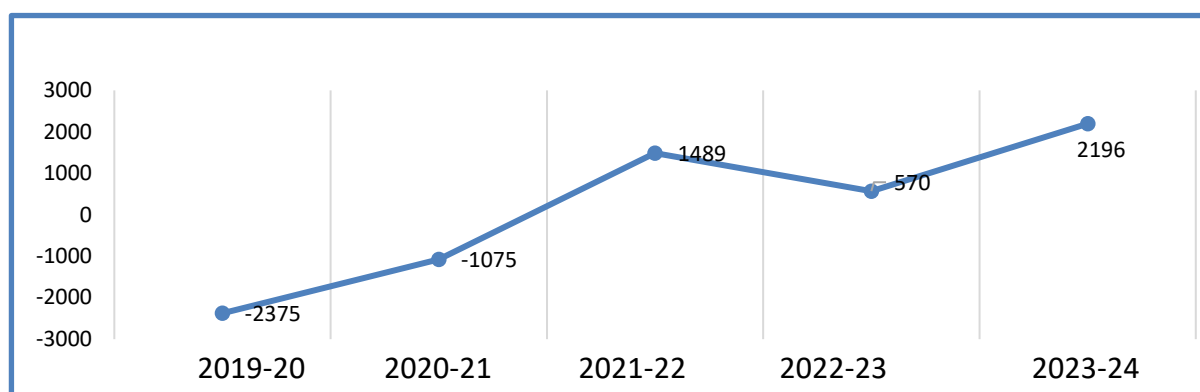
[#]GSDP figure of 2023-24 is ₹82,625 crore as communicated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura.

The State Government had made disclosures to the Legislature required under the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2005.

The State Government had revenue surplus of ₹570 crore in 2022-23 and ₹2,196 crore revenue surplus during the year 2023-24. Fiscal deficit decreased by ₹875 crore from ₹1,513 crore in 2022-23 to ₹638 crore in the current year 2023-24.

1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus

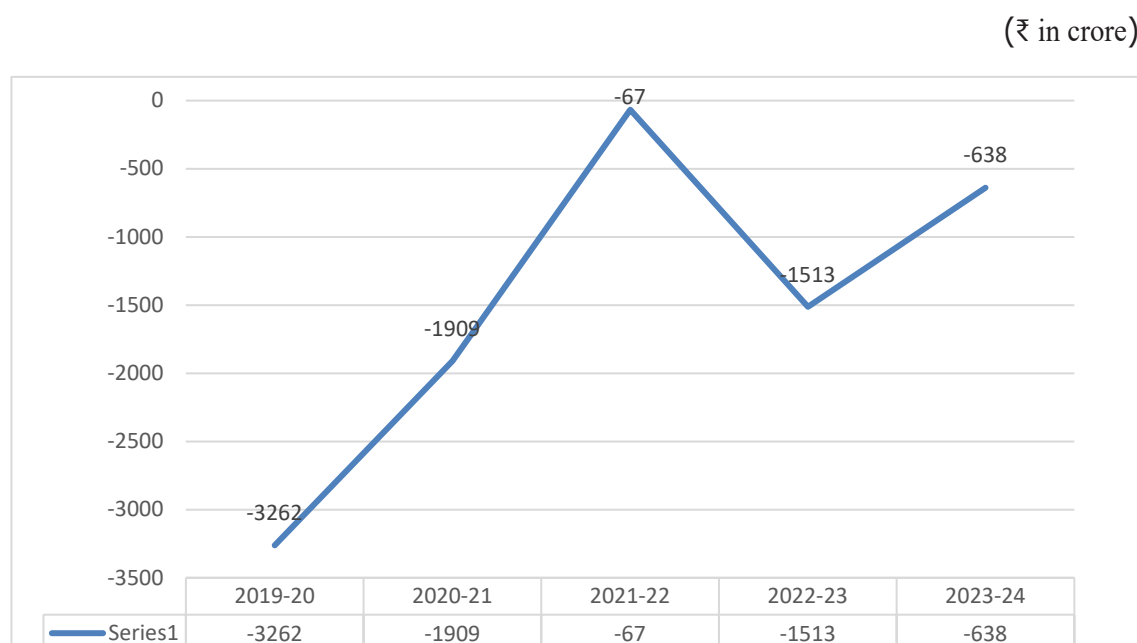
Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



During the last five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24, there were Revenue Deficit during the year 2019-20, 2020-21 and Revenue Surplus during the year 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24.

1.5.2 Trend of fiscal Deficit/Surplus

Trend of Fiscal Deficit



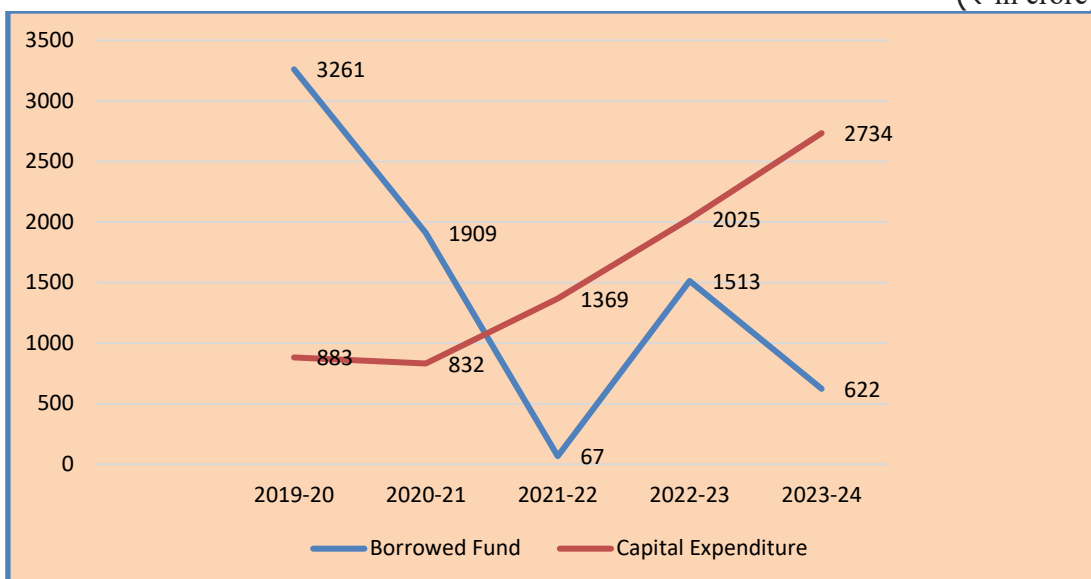
The Fiscal Deficit of the State Government during the year 2021-22 was least as compared to the years under reference.

1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2019-20	3,261	883
2020-21	1,909	832
2021-22	67	1,369
2022-23	1,513	2,025
2023-24	622	2734

(₹ in crore)



The Governments usually run on fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure. The State Government spent an amount of ₹2,734 crore on capital expenditure. Out of which borrowings was ₹622 crore exclusive of disbursement of Loans and Advances given by the State Government (₹100 crore).

Chapter II Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Revenue Receipts for 2023-24 were ₹ 20,538 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

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

TAX REVENUE

Comprises taxes collected and retained by the state and State's share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.

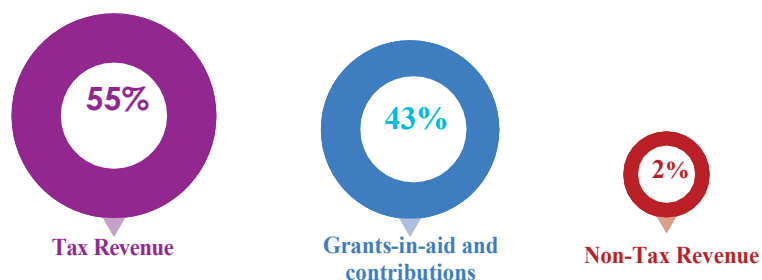
Includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.

NON-TAX REVENUE

GRANTS-IN-AID

Grants-in-aid represent Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" and "Aid, Material and Equipment" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institution, Autonomous bodies etc.

Revenue Receipts



2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2023-24)

Components		Actuals (₹ in crore)	Per cent to Revenue Receipt
A.	Tax Revenue*	11,284	54.94
	Goods and Services Tax	4,017	19.56
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure	5,213	25.39
	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	137	0.66
	Taxes on Commodities & Services	1,917	9.33
B.	Non-Tax Revenue	421	2.04
	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	35	0.17
	General Services	191	0.93
	Social Services	10	0.04
	Economic Services	185	0.90
C.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	8,833	43.02
	Total –Revenue Receipts	20,538	100.00

*Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (received from the Government of India).

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

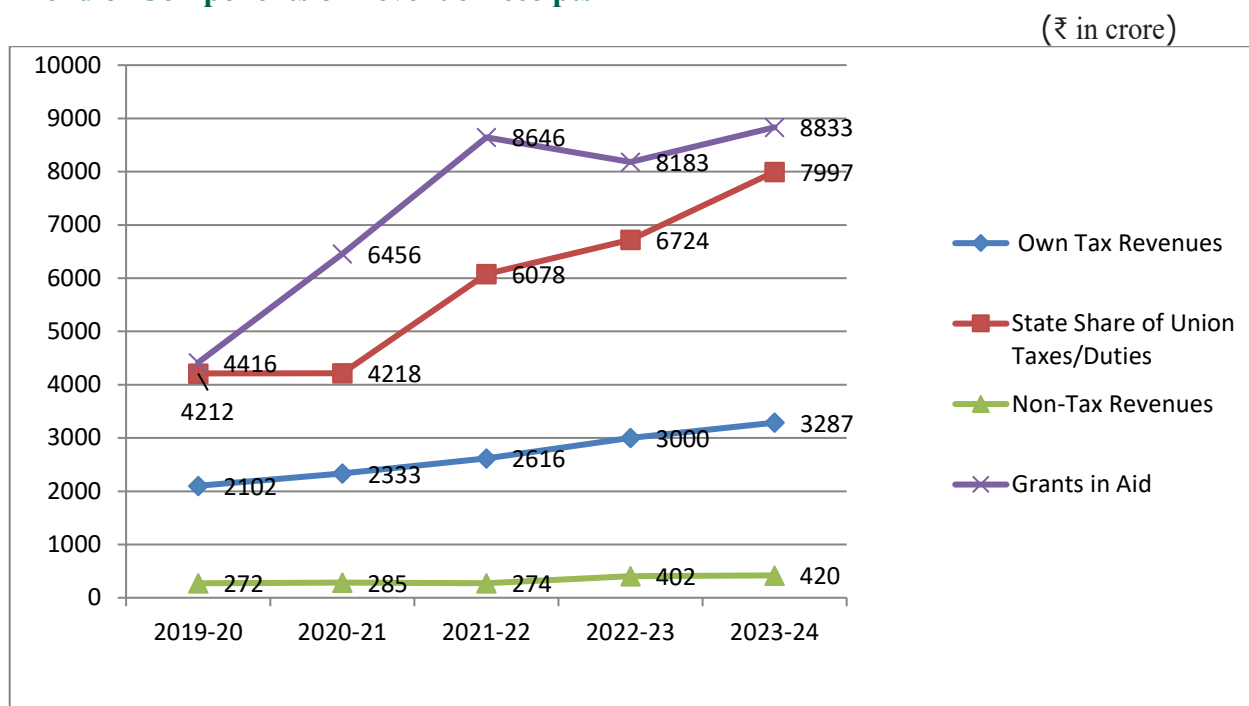
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	2,102 (4)	2,333 (4)	2,616 (4)	3,000 (3)	3,287 (4)
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	4,212 (8)	4,218 (7)	6,078 (9)	6,724 (11)	7,997 (10)
Non-Tax Revenues	272 (0)*	285 (0)*	274 (0)*	402 (1)*	421 (0.5)*
Grants in Aid	4,416 (8)	6,456 (11)	8,646 (13)	8,183 (10)	8,833 (11)
Total Revenue Receipts	11,002 (20)	13,292 (22)	17,614 (27)	18,309 (25)	20,538 (25)
GSDP	55,358	59,753	64,778	72,636	82,625

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentage (rounded off) to GSDP.

* Percentage is negligible, hence shown as 0.

Though the GSDP increased by 13.75 per cent in 2023-24 as compared to previous year, growth in revenue receipts was increased by 12.17 per cent. The total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) increased by 9.57 per cent, the non-tax revenue increased by 4.73 per cent and the grants-in-aid increased by 7.94 per cent as compared to previous year.

Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts



2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

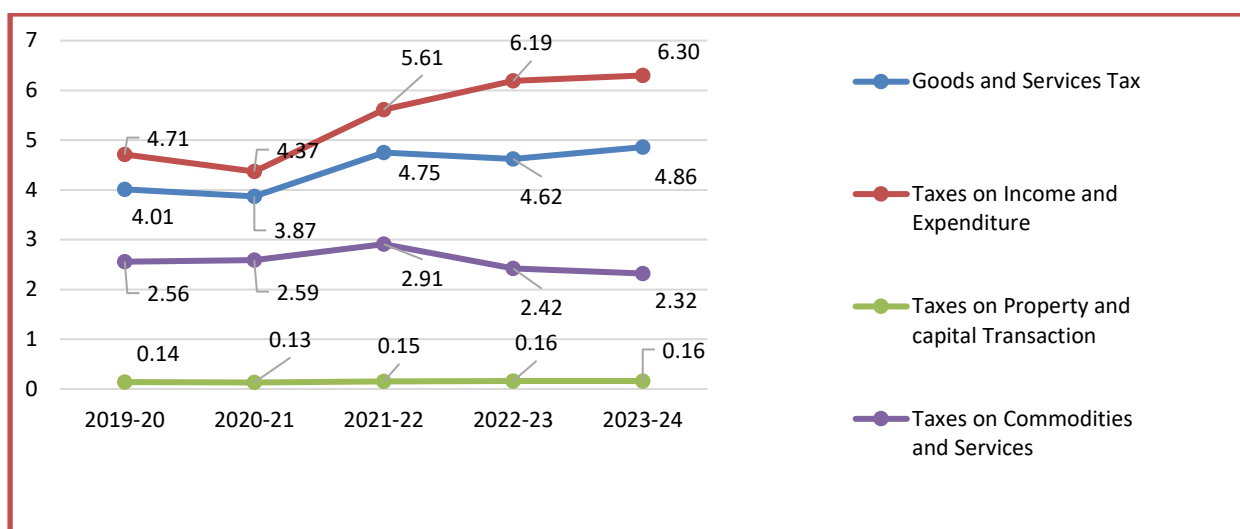
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
a. Goods and Services Tax	2,222 (4.01)	2,315 (3.87)	3,076 (4.75)	3,359 (4.62)	4,017 (4.86)
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,605 (4.71)	2,611 (4.37)	3,636 (5.61)	4,494 (6.19)	5,213 (6.30)
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	75 (0.14)	79 (0.13)	99 (0.15)	115 (0.16)	137 (0.16)
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,412 (2.56)	1,546 (2.59)	1,883 (2.91)	1,756 (2.42)	1,917 (2.32)
Total Tax Revenues	6,314 (11.41)	6,551 (10.96)	8,694 (13.42)	9,724 (13.39)	11,284 (13.66)
GSDP	55,358	59,753	64,778	72,636	82,625

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

The net increase in total tax revenue (₹1,560 crore) during 2023-24 was mainly attributable to more collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure (₹720 crore) and allocation of State Share from Government of India under CGST (₹657 crore).

Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP#

(₹ in crore)



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

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of 2023-24 was ₹82,625 crore as communicated by the Directorate of Statistics and Economics, Government of Tripura.

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

Year	Tax Revenue (Including Central Share and States' own Revenue) (₹ in crore)	State share of Union Taxes/Duties (₹ in crore)	State's Own tax Revenue	
			Tax Revenue (₹ in crore)	Percentage to GSDP
2019-20	6,314	4,212	2,102	3.8
2020-21	6,551	4,218	2,333	3.9
2021-22	8,694	6,078	2,616	4.0
2022-23	9,724	6,724	3,000	4.0
2023-24	11,284	7,997	3,287	3.9

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
State's own Tax collection	2,102	2,333	2,616	3,000	3,287
Devolution of Union Taxes	4,212	4,218	6,078	6,724	7,997
Total Tax Revenue	6,314	6,551	8,694	9,724	11,284
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	33	36	30	31	29

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue is 29 *per cent* during the year 2023-24.

2.3.2 Trend in State's Own Tax collection over the past five year

The proportion of State's own tax collection has experienced an increasing trend from ₹ 2,102 crore to ₹ 3,287 crore during the year from 2019-20 to 2023-24. This is an indicative towards the economic growth of the State.

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1.State Goods and Services Tax	1,027	1,056	1,283	1,459	1,590
2. Land Revenue	13	10	9	13	22
3. Stamp and Registration fees	62	70	90	103	115
4. State Excise	232	288	320	368	417
5. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	436	403	463	464	541
6. Taxes on Vehicles	97	97	103	118	143
7.Taxes and Duties on electricity	31	112	34	36	44
8. Other Taxes	204	297	314	439	415
Total State's own Taxes	2,102	2,333	2,616	3,000	3,287

2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1. Stamp and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection	62	70	90	103	115
Expenditure on collection	1.69	1.86	1.88	2.84	1.95
Cost of tax collection	2.73%	2.57%	2.09%	2.75%	1.70%
2. State Excise Duties					
Revenue collection	232	288	320	368	417
Expenditure on collection	9.19	9.09	8.39	6.03	8.55
Cost of tax collection	3.96%	3.16%	2.62%	1.64%	2.05%
3. Sales Tax/VAT					
Revenue collection	436	403	463	464	541
Expenditure on collection	18.71	16.21	18.85	16.84	25.62
Cost of tax collection	4.29%	4.02%	4.07%	3.63%	4.74%
4. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers					
Revenue collection	97	97	103	118	143
Expenditure on collection	5.14	5.05	5.85	6.02	6.53
Cost of tax collection	5.30%	5.21%	5.68%	5.10%	4.57%

The *percentage* of expenditure on collection of Sales Tax/VAT was the highest as compared to the cost of collection of other taxes during the year 2023-24.

2.5 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Central Goods and Services Tax(CGST)	1,195	1,259	1,793	1,900	2,427
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	...	...	...	...	...
Corporation Tax	1,436	1,269	1,755	2,255	2,400
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,125	1,301	1,839	2,200	2,772
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...
Taxes on Wealth	...	...	...	...	...
Customs	267	227	416	264	280
Union Excise Duties	186	142	208	83	106
Service Tax	...	17	61	11	1
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	...	3	6	11	10
<i>State's share of Union Taxes/Duties</i>	4,212	4,218	6,078	6,724	7,997
Total Tax Revenue	6,314	6,551	8,694	9,724	11,284
<i>Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue</i>	67	64	70	69	71

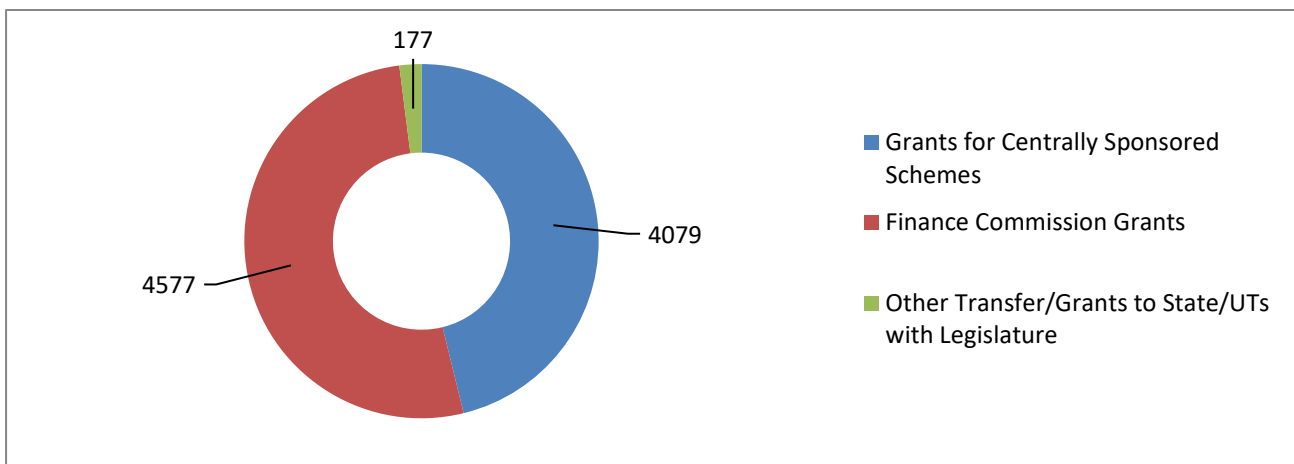
Government of Tripura received State's Share of Union taxes amounting to ₹ 7,997 crore which was 71 per cent of total Tax Revenue of ₹11,284 crore during the year 2023-24.

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 2023-24 under Grants -in-aid were ₹8,833 as shown below:

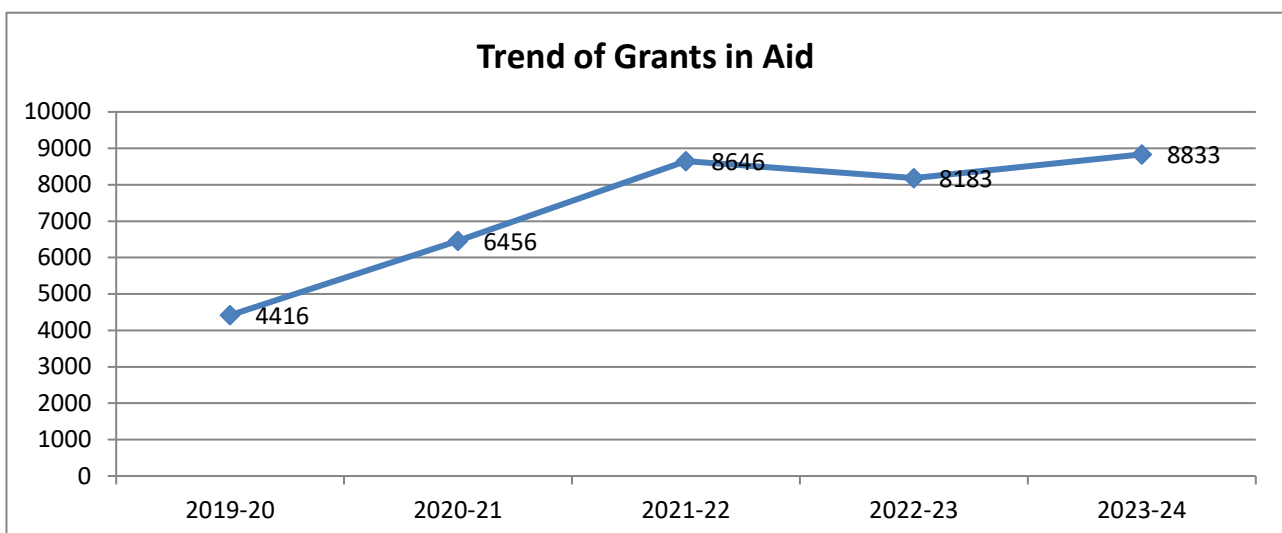
Grants-in-aid

(₹ in crore)



Trend of Grants-in-aid

(₹ in crore)



The amount of Grants-in-aid received from the Union Government during the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 showed an uneven trend of increase and decrease over the years from ₹4,416 crore to ₹8,833 crore.

2.7 Public Debt

Trend of Total Net Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Net Internal Debt	2,401	1,612	(-)103	(-)439	(-)168
Net Central Loans	(-)32	495	493	325	665
Total	2,369	2,107	390	(-)114	497
Total Outstanding debt	11,212	13,319	13,709	13,595	14,092

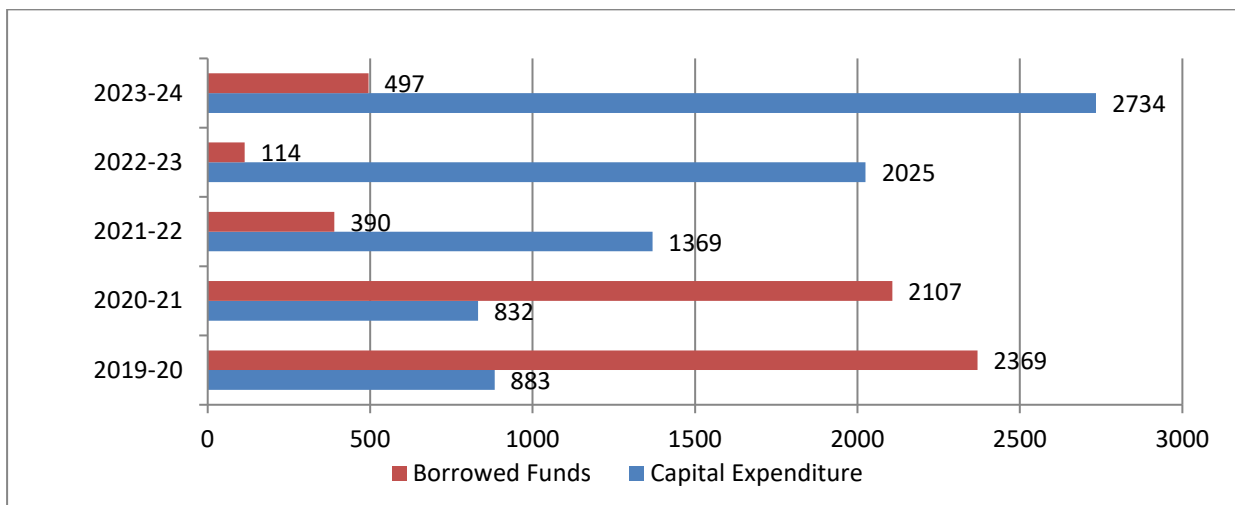
During the year 2023-24, the State Government raised a loan amounting to ₹703 crore from the financial institutions. A loan amounting to ₹697 crore was taken from the Government of India. Out of total Debt of ₹14,996 crore, an amount of ₹904 crore (₹872 + ₹32 crore) was repaid during the year leaving the closing balance of ₹ 14,092 crore as on 31 March 2024.

Net Borrowed funds vis-a-vis Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Description	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Borrowed Funds	2,369	2,107	390	(-)114	497
Capital Expenditure	883	832	1,369	2,025	2,734

(₹ in crore)



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 are as of expenditure covered under these sectors are mentioned in the table given below:

GENERAL SERVICES

Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Interest and Pension etc.

Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply and Welfare of SC-ST etc.

SOCIAL SERVICES

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries and Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates as per Appropriation Accounts during the past five years is given on next page:

(₹ in crore)

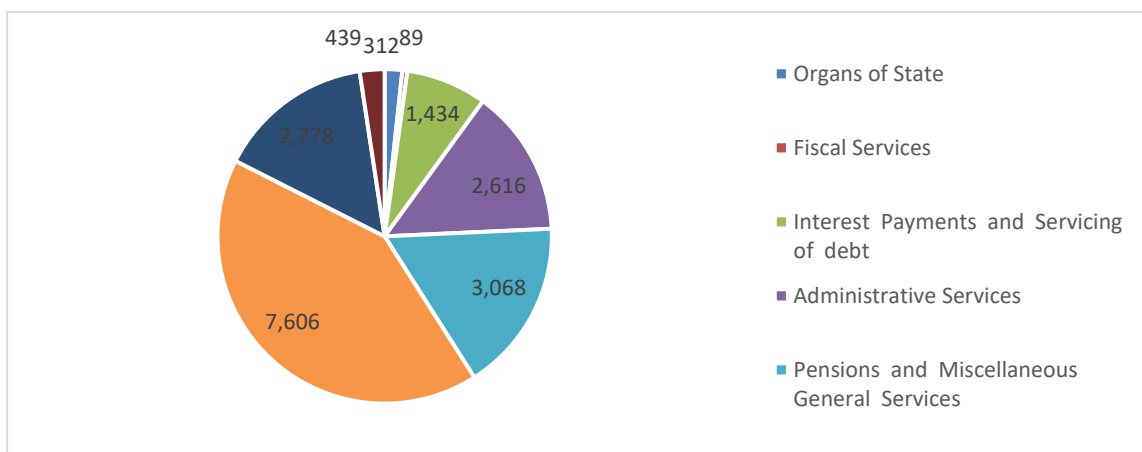
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Budget Estimates	13,109	14,061	17,252	21,607	22,296
Actual Expenditure	11,889	13,377	14,367	17,739	18,342
Gap	1,220	684	2,885	3,868	3,954
Percentage of variation of Actual against BE	9	5	17	18	18

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective year)

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2023-24)

	Component	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Total Expenditure
A.	Organs of State	312	2
B.	Fiscal Services	89	0.40
C.	Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	1,434	8
D.	Administrative Services	2,616	14
E.	Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	3,068	17
F.	Social Services	7,606	42
G.	Economic Services	2,778	15
H.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	439	2

(₹ in crore)

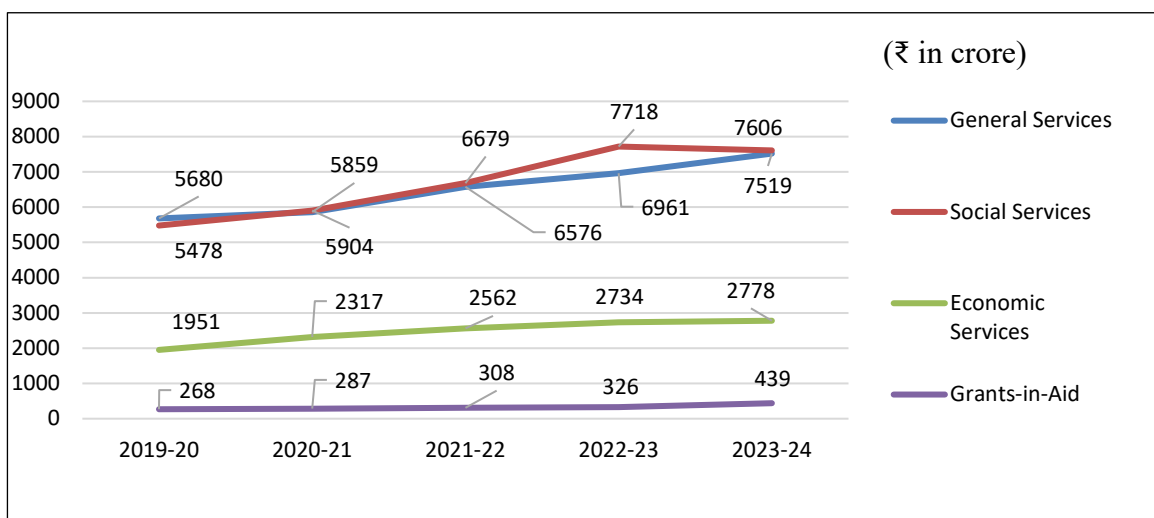


Maximum amount of ₹7,606 crore and least amount of ₹89 crore were incurred on the Social Services and Fiscal Services respectively by the State Government during the year 2023-24.

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure from 2019-20 to 2023-24

Components	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
General Services	5,680	5,859	6,576	6,961	7,519
Social Services	5,478	5,904	6,679	7,718	7,606
Economic Services	1,951	2,317	2,562	2,734	2,778
Grants-in-aid and contribution	268	287	308	326	439

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



During the last five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24, it was experienced that Revenue Expenditure have an increasing trend in all the sectors which was indicator towards the growth of economy of the state.

3.3 Committed Expenditure

In terms of the FRBM Act, there was a Revenue Surplus of ₹2,196 crore during the year. Around 59 per cent of the revenue expenditure of ₹18,342 crore and 51 per cent of the total expenditure of ₹21,176 crore during 2023-24 was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries and Wages (₹6,347 crore), Pensions (₹3,068 crore), Interest payment (₹1,333 crore), and subsidies (₹122 crore).

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Total revenue expenditure	13,377	14,367	16,125	17,739	18,342
Committed revenue expenditure #	9,216	9,040	9,519	9,986	10,870
Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure	69	63	59	56	59
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	4,161	5,327	6,606	7,753	7,472

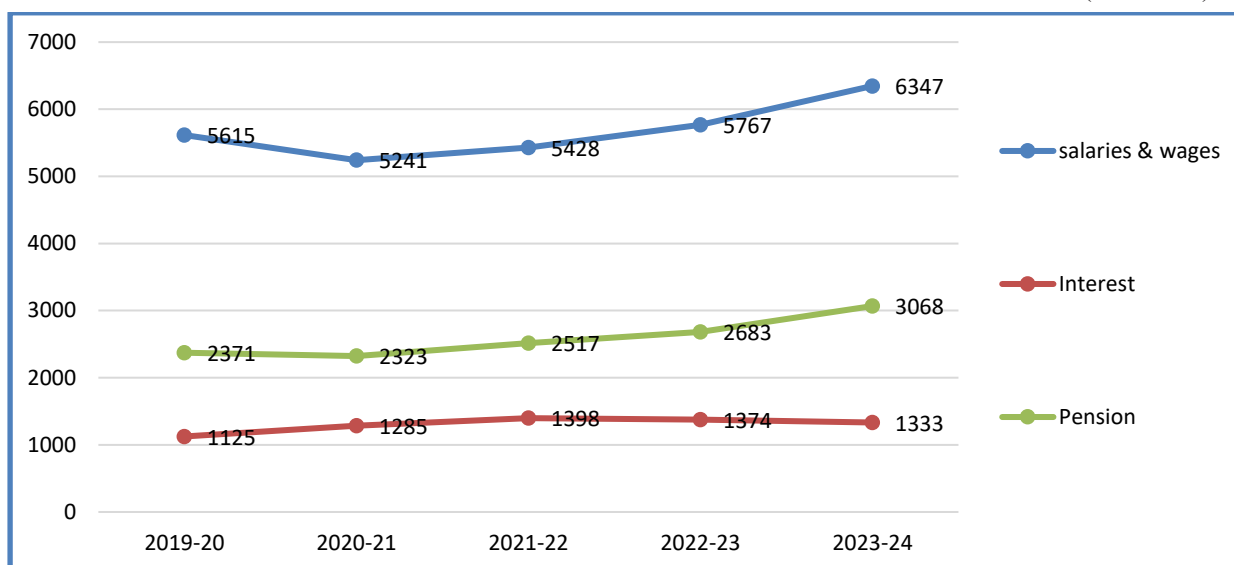
Committed revenue expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries & Wages, Interest Payments, Pensions and Subsidies.

It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 80% from ₹4,161 crore to ₹7,472 crore during the year 2019-20 to 2023-04. The total revenue expenditure increased by 37 per cent from ₹13,371 crore in 2019-20 to ₹18,342 crore in 2023-24 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 18 per cent from ₹9216 in 2019-20 to ₹10,870 crore in 2023-24.

Expenditure on salaries, pension increased in 2023-24 over the previous year whereas interest payments, subsidies decreased.

Trend of Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)



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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Committed Expenditure	9,111	9,040	9,343	9,986	10,870
Revenue Expenditure	13,377	14,368	16,125	17,739	18,342
Revenue Receipts	11,002	13,292	17,614	18,309	20,538
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	83	68	53	55	53
Percentage of committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	68	63	58	56	59

The growth of committed expenditure increased by 19 *per cent* from 2019-20 to 2023-24 while revenue expenditure registered the growth of 37 *per cent* during the same period, induced the Government with higher flexibility in development spending.

3.4 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Expenditure during 2023-24 amounting for ₹2,734 crore were less than Budget Estimates by ₹2,625 crore. The capital expenditure showed an uneven trend of increase and decrease during the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 from ₹883 crore to ₹ 2,734 crore. This can be seen from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Budget (B.E.)	3,469	2,639	2,651	5,286	5,359
2	Actual Expenditure #	883	832	1,369	2,025	2,734
3	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	25	32	48	38	51
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	(-40%)	(-6%)	65%	48%	35%
5	GSDP	55,358	59,753	64,778	72,636	82,625
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	10%	8%	8%	11%	14%

Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances.

3.4.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2023-24, the Government spent ₹1,129 crore on Major Work. The Government also invested ₹70 crore in various Corporation/Companies/Societies etc.

3.4.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

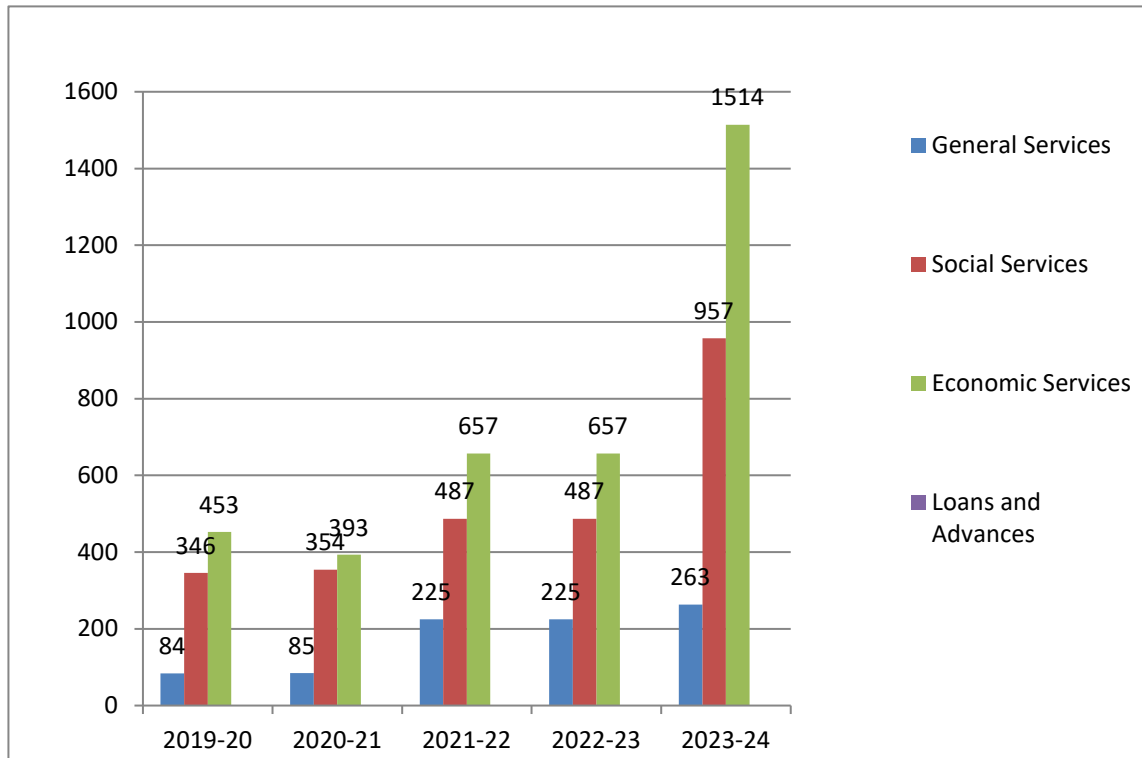
Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
General Services	84 (10)	85 (10)	225 (16)	503 (25)	263 (10)
Social Services	346 (39)	354 (43)	487 (36)	684 (34)	957 (35)
Economic Services	453 (51)	393 (47)	657 (48)	838 (41)	1514 (55)
Loans and Advances	0 (0)*	0 (0)*	0 (0)*	0 (0)*	0 (0)*
Total	883	832	1,369	2,025	2734

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

* The figure is negligible thus shown as 0.

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)



Capital Expenditure on Economic Services has been maximum (₹1,514 crore) during the year from 2019-20 to 2023-24 which indicated the economic growth of the State.

3.4.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl.No.	Sector		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
(A)	General Services	Capital	84	85	225	503	263
		Revenue	5,680	5,869	6,576	6,961	7,519
(B)	Social Services	Capital	346	354	487	684	957
		Revenue	5,478	5,905	6,679	7,718	7,606
(C)	Economic Service	Capital	453	393	657	838	1514
		Revenue	1,951	2,317	2,562	2,734	2,778
(D)	Grants-in-aid and Contribution	Capital	...	...	...	...	...
		Revenue	2,351	2,852	3,896	326	439

Capital Expenditure on Social Service has increased from ₹346 to ₹957 crore during the year from 2019-20 to 2023-24, at the same time Revenue Expenditure on Social Services has also been experienced an increasing trend from ₹5478 crore to ₹7606 crore.

Chapter IV Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary grant	Surrender (by way of Re-appropriation)	Total Budget	Actual expenditure (Net)	Savings(-) Excess(+)
1.	Revenue	20,729	833	Nil	21,562	17,350	(-)4,212
	Voted	1,656	4	Nil	1,660	1,477	(-)183
2.	Capital	4438	691	Nil	5129	2,772	(-)2,357
	Voted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Public Debt	919	5	Nil	924	904	(-)20
4.	Loans and Advances	2	100	Nil	102	100	(-)2
	Total	25,169	1,624	Nil	26,793	20,222	(-)6,571
	Voted	2,575	9	Nil	2,584	2,381	(-)203
	Charged						

4.2 Trend of Savings/ Excess

(₹ in crore)

Savings (-) Excess (+)					
Year	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	Total
2019-20	(-) 2,942	(-) 2,104	(-) 2	(-) 2	(-) 5,046
2020-21	(-) 4,167	(-) 1,322	(-) 3	(-) 1	(-) 5,093
2021-22	(-) 6,245	(-) 1,631	(-) 31	...	(-) 7,907
2022-23	(-) 5,797	(-) 3,174	(-) 32	...	(-) 9,003
2023-24	(-) 4,395	(-) 2,357	(-) 20	(-)2	(-) 6,774

4.3 Significant Savings

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

Some grants with persistent and significant net savings for the last five years are given below:

(Per cent of saving to total allocation)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
5	Law	36	27	38	32	13
6	Revenue Department	32	36	35	26	24
13	Public Works (R&B) Department	39	27	35	25	27
15	Public Works (WR)	49	10	47	68	41
19	Tribal Welfare Department	13	21	16	25	26
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department	64	41	50	62	76
27	Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	40	33	42	34	35
34	Planning and Co-ordination Department	42	80	44	32	31

The persistent huge savings under Law, Revenue Department, Public Works (R&B) Department, Public Works (WR), Tribal Welfare Department, Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department, Agriculture and Farmers Welfare and Planning and Co-ordination Department is on account of schemes which though approved by the legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either to increase budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit below ceiling.

During 2023-24 Supplementary grants totaling ₹1,633 crore (6 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases. A few instances where the actual expenditure did not come even upto the original provision are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
13	Public Works (R&B) Department	Revenue Voted	805.51	31.00	640.41
		Capital Voted	1,023.04	103.65	788.38
29	Animal Resource Development Department	Revenue Voted	148.33	0.66	128.94
35	Urban Development Department	Revenue Voted	503.25	70.13	414.88
39	Higher Education	Revenue Voted	245.55	0.22	208.52
40	Secondary Education	Revenue Voted	1,788.86	78.50	1,375.22
41	Social Welfare and Social Education	Revenue Voted	1,445.40	98.95	1,260.11
62	Elementary Education	Revenue Voted	1,025.85	23.88	889.61

Some instances of expenditure where funds were allocated directly by-passing the legislature i.e. through re-appropriation instead of Original/Supplementary budget are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Re-Appropriation	Actual Expenditure
13	4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works 60- Other Buildings 051- Construction 25-Public Works	Capital Voted	...	...	0.54	3.45
24	4851-Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries 102-Small Scale Industries 25-Public Works	Capital Voted	...	...	44.72	29.64
	4851-Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries 796-Tribal Area Sub-plan 25-Public Works	Capital Voted	...	...	26.66	17.67
31	2216-Housing 03-Rural Housing 796-Tribal Area Sub-plan 50-State Share for Central State Plan	Revenue Voted	...	...	12.77	2.92
	2216-Housing 03-Rural Housing 796-Tribal Area Sub-plan 89-Centrally Sponsored Scheme-IV	Revenue Voted	...	...	112.75	26.33
35	2217-Urban Development 80-General 001-Direction and Administration 89-Centrally Sponsored Scheme-IV	Revenue Voted	---	---	5.20	1.29
62	2236- Nutrition 02-Distribution of nutritious food and beverages 796-Tribal Area Sub-plan 87- Centrally Sponsored Scheme-II	Revenue Voted	---	---	18.65	0.99

Chapter V

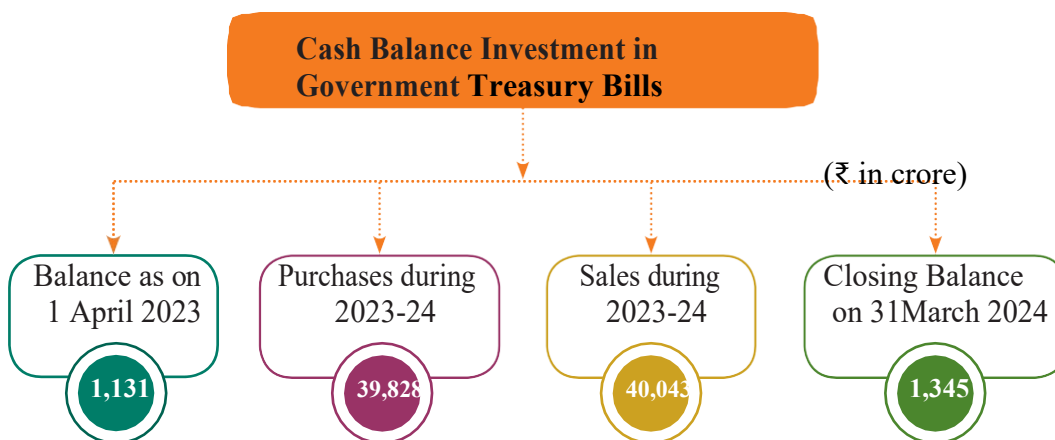
Assets and Liabilities

5.1 Assets

The existing forms of accounts do not clearly depict valuation of Government assets like land, building etc., except the year of acquisition/purchase. Similarly, while the accounts present the impact of liabilities arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the liabilities to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investment as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹1,931.47 crore at the end of the year of 2023-24. However, dividends received during the year were ₹7.85 crore (i.e. 0.41 per cent) on total investment (₹1,931 crore). At the end of the year 2023-24, investments increased by ₹70 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI which stood at ₹(-)0.07 crore on 1 April 2023 decreased by ₹3.43 crore and stood at ₹(-) 3.50 crore at the end of March 2024. In addition, Government had maintained minimum balance of ₹0.29 crore throughout the year with the Reserve Bank of India. The position of investment during the year 2023-24 is depicted in the table given below:



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:

Year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account* (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP#
2019-20	11,212	20	6,634	12	17,846	32
2020-21	13,319	22	7,764	13	21,083	35
2021-22	13,710	21	8,023	12	21,732	34
2022-23	13,596	19	8,091	11	21,687	30
2023-24	14,092	17	8,415	10	22,507	27

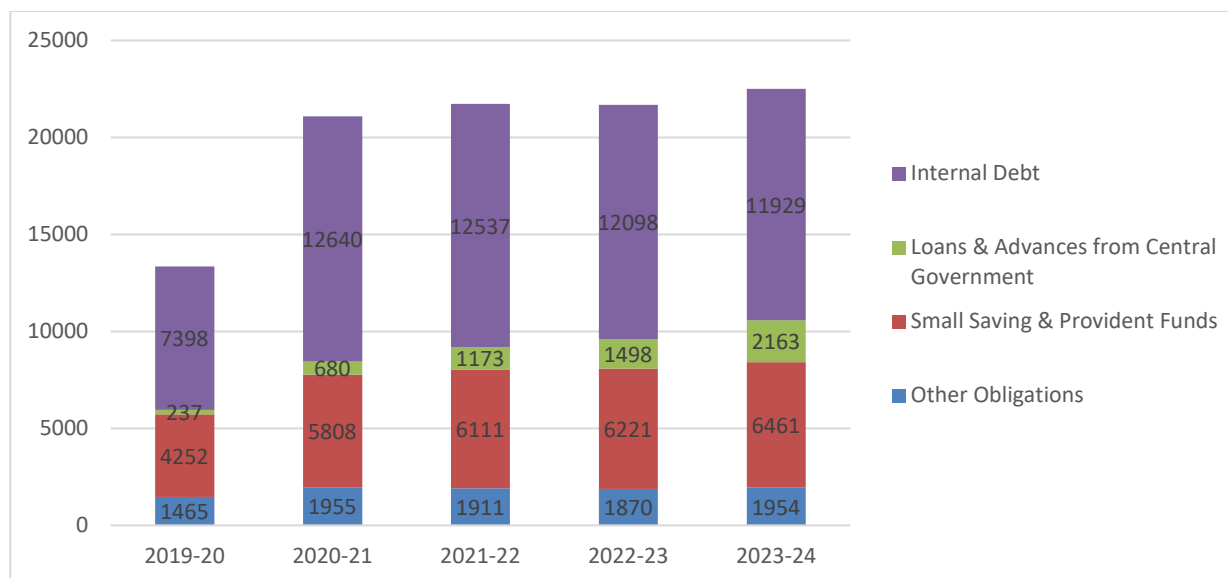
Note: Figures are progressive balances to the end of the year.

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

(#) GSDP figure of 2023-24 is ₹82,625 crore as communicated by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura.

Public Debt and other liabilities showed a net increase of ₹820 crore (3.78 per cent) in 2023-24 over the previous year.

Trend in Government Liabilities



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

5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government companies and corporation from the market and financial institution for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes. These guarantees are projected outside the State Budget. The State Government has adopted the IGAS-1 to maintain the accounts of Loans and Advances. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by statutory corporation, government companies, corporations, cooperative societies etc., is given below:

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed during the year (Principal only)	Amount of outstanding Guarantee at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2019-20	806	735*	#
2020-21	983	771*	#
2021-22	1,301	634*	#
2022-23	1,276	570*	#
2023-24	1,134	602*	#

Note: Details are available at Statement No.9 and 20 of Finance Accounts and these are based on information received from the Finance Department, Government of Tripura.

*Inclusive of Principal and Interest.

Information is awaited from the Finance Department, Government of Tripura.

Chapter VI Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government also guarantees loans raised by government companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Administrative Departments and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in Government account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government accounts. As on 31 March 2024, no adverse balances are appearing in favour of Tripura State.

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2023-24 was ₹408.80 crore. Out of this, loans and advances to government corporation/companies, non-government institutions and local bodies amounting to ₹100.25 crore during the year. Recovery of principal aggregating to ₹0.89 crore was in arrears at the end of 31 March 2024. The information relating to recovery of Principal and interest in arrear was not made available by the State Government. During 2023-24 only ₹100.25 crore was received towards repayment of loans and advances, out of which ₹0.39 crore relates to repayment of loans to government servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government to improve its fiscal position. The State Government has adopted the IGAS-3 to maintain the accounts of Loans and Advances.

6.3 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Grants-in-aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies etc. increased from ₹2,639 crore in 2019-20 to ₹6,407 crore in 2023-24. Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (₹753 crore) represent 11.75 per cent of total grants given during the year. The State Government has adopted the IGAS-3 to maintain the accounts of Loans and Advances.

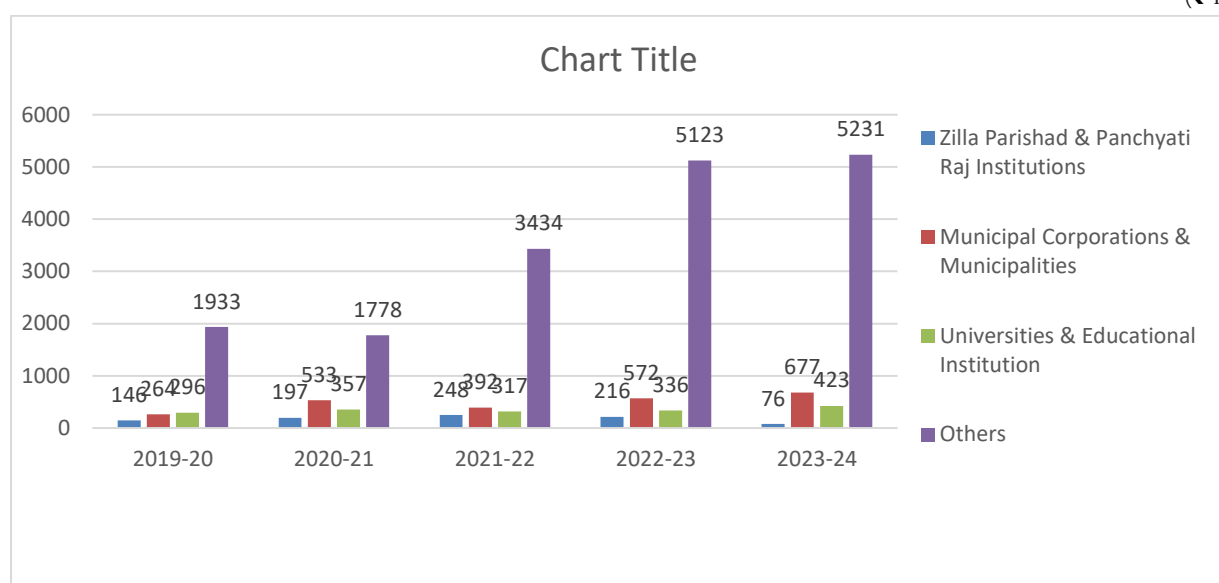
Details of Grants-in-aid Given for the past 5 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Zilla Parishads & Panchayati Raj Institutions	146	197	248	216	76
2	Municipal Corporations & Municipalities	264	533	392	572	677
3	Universities & Educational Institution	296	357	317	336	423
4	Others	1,933	1,778	3,434	5123	5231
	Total	2,639	2,865	4,391	6247	6407

Grants-in-aid Given

(₹ in crore)



Details of Grants-in-aid Given for Creation of Assets for the past 5 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Institutions	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Zilla Parishads	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	3
2	Municipalities	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3	Statutory Corporations	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
4	Autonomous Bodies	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5	Others (Grants-in-aid Schools)	287	14	495	1,320	1,479
	Total	287	14	495	1,322	1,482

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2023	As on 31 March 2024	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-)0.07	(-)3.50	(-)3.43
Investment from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	1,131.42	1,346.36	(+) 214.94
Investment from earmarked fund balances			
(a) Sinking Fund	981.78	1,153.80	172.00
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	20.89	25.26	4.37
Interest realized on cash balance investment during the year	11.31	13.48	2.17

State Government had a negative closing cash balance as on 31 March 2024. Interest receipts on the investment of cash balance has increased by 19.19 *per cent* from ₹11.31 crore in 2022-23 to ₹13.48 crore in 2023-24.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

To exercise effective control of expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs)/Controlling Officers (COs) are required to reconcile the figures of Receipts and Expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the office of the AG (A&E). Such reconciliation of receipts and expenditure figures under the Consolidated Fund has been completed by all CCOs/Cos.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts 2023-24 present the transactions of the Government of Tripura for the period 1 April, 2023 to 31 March, 2024. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tripura have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 9 District Treasuries, 1 e-Treasury, 13 Sub Treasuries and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Rendition of monthly accounts by the Accounts Rendering Units of the State Government was not satisfactory, however, no accounts remained excluded at the end of the Financial Year.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills

Financial rules (Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules) 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. In terms of Rule 31(12)(ii) of Delegation of Financial Power Rules, 2019 of Govt. of Tripura, DDOs are required to present Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure within two months from the date of completion of the purpose for which the advance was drawn.

Out of 620 (421 unadjusted AC Bills involving ₹24.48 crore pending for clearance upto 31 March 2023 and 199 unadjusted AC Bills involving ₹2.31 crore drawn in March 2023), the State Government had cleared 316 AC Bills involving ₹3.98 crore during the year 2023-24.

During the year 2023-24, 843 AC bills amounting to ₹44.26 crore were drawn, of which 13 bills amounting to ₹0.15 crore were adjusted and 805 AC bills amounting to ₹43.87 crore drawn during March 2024 were not due during the year

Details of unadjusted AC bills as on 31 March 2024 pending submission of DCC bills are given below:

Year	No. of Unadjusted AC Bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto2022-23	304	22.81
2023-24	25	0.24
Total	329	23.05

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balance under these heads, worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads, was ₹487.86 crores (Net Debit) under Major Heads 8658, 8782, 8786 and 8793 as on 31 March 2024 (₹518.38 crore as on 31 March 2023). Non-clearance of outstanding balances under these heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of Accounts (which are carried forward from year to year) of the State Government.

6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates

In terms of Rules 238 (1) of the General Financial Rules 2017, Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of non-recurring Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, within 12 months from the date of receipt of grant or before applying for a further grant on the same object, whichever is earlier. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2023-24, out of 3924 pending UCs of ₹1,492.84 crore, 1057 UCs for ₹531.97 crore pertaining to the period upto 2023-24 were cleared. The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2024 is given below:

Year*	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto2022-23	890	543.74
2023-24	1977	417.13
Total	2867	960.87

6.10 National Pension System

During the year 2023-24, total contribution to the NPS was ₹70.16 crore (Employees' contribution ₹30.51 crore and Government contribution ₹39.65 crore i.e. ₹39.25 crore through MH 2071 and ₹0.40 crore through challans directly transferred under MH 8342-117 contribution pertaining to the employees on deputation to PSUs/Autonomous Bodies/Municipal Corporation, etc.). The detailed information on Government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts. The Government transferred ₹70.16 crore (Employees Contribution ₹39.65 crore Govt. Contribution ₹30.51 crore) to the Public Account under Major Head 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension scheme. The State Government transferred ₹70.18 crore (Employees Contribution ₹30.72 crore and Government Contribution ₹39.46 crore) to NSDL. As on 31 March 2024, there was a balance amount of ₹1.02 crore that was yet to be transferred to NSDL, which includes ₹0.84 crore pertaining to the year 2022-23.

6.11 Funds transferred to DDO Bank Account

During the year 2023-24, 2(two) Bank Accounts have been opened by the DDOs of the Government of Tripura.

As per Rule 290 of the Central Treasury Rules adopted by the Government of Tripura: no money shall be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. It is not permissible to draw money from the treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent the lapse of budget. However, Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries of the Government of Tripura transferred funds of ₹570.86 crore to Bank Accounts maintained by various Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs).

As per information received from the State Government in respect of 756 DDOs (out of 1482), as on 31 March 2024 an amount of ₹550.14 crore was still lying unspent in the Bank Accounts of 674 DDOs. Remaining 82 DDOs had 'Nil' balances as on 31-03-2024. It does not include any amount relating to SNA and DBT as confirmed by the State Government.

6.12 Investments

The State Government invests in the equity and shares of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions. During 2023-24 the Government has invested ₹70.30crore in 47 entities. Dividend amounting to ₹7.40 crore from North East Transmission Company Ltd. and ₹0.45 crore from ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd. was received by the State Government during the year 2023-24.

6.13 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were 04 Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes out of which one fund was inactive. Details of some major Reserve Funds are given below:

6.13.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The Government of Tripura set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 1999-2000. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 *percent* of their outstanding liabilities (internal debt + public account) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. In the year 2023-24 Government contributed ₹100.95 crore as minimum required contribution to the fund. In addition, an amount of ₹71.07 crore accrued as interest on Sinking Fund Investment account during 2023-24 was also credited to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹1,153.80 crore as on 31 March 2024 (₹981.77 crore as on 31 March 2023) and the entire amount was invested.

6.13.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund to be administered by RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government on 21-02-2024, effective from the year 2023-24, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of 1 *per cent* and thereafter at the rate of 0.5 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the end of the previous year to achieve a minimum level of 3 *per cent* in next five years. The Fund shall be gradually increased to a desirable level of five *per cent*. During the year 2023-24, Government contributed ₹2.85 crore to the Fund as required for the year. An amount of ₹1.52 crore accrued as interest on the Guarantee Redemption Fund during 2023-24 which was also credited to the Fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹25.26 crore as on 31 March 2024 (₹20.89 crore as on 31 March 2023) which was entirely invested.

6.13.3 State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General & Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 90:10. During the year 2023-24, the State Government received ₹60.80 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹6.76 crore. The State Government transferred ₹67.56 crore (Central share ₹60.80 crore, State share ₹6.76 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. During the year, the State Government received ₹1.64 crore as interest from the investment of fund in 182 days Treasury Bills. The un-invested balance lying in the Fund at the end of 31 March 2024 was ₹171.85 crore. During the year 2023-24, the State Government did not receive any grant from the Central Government towards National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

6.13.4 State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)

In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change, Government of India, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) under interest bearing section in Public Account of the State for amounts received from user agencies for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation. During the year 2023-24, the State Government received ₹10.66 crore from the user agencies and deposited under Major Head 8336-103-State Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. The State Government did not transfer ₹1.07 crore (10 per cent of ₹10.66 crore) to the National Compensatory Fund and ₹9.59 crore (90 per cent of ₹10.66 crore) to Major Head 8121-129-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund during the year 2023-24.

The Government also received ₹84.59 crore from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit during the year. There was an opening balance of ₹392.46 crore in the Fund as on 01 April 2023. After incurring an expenditure of ₹32.51 crore from the Fund, the total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2024 was ₹444.54 crore.

6.13.5 State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)/National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has created the SDMF vide Notification No. F.23 (1)-REV/2002/P-I dated 16-11-2017 under Major Head 8121-130-State Disaster Mitigation Fund. The Central and the State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 90:10. The Central share constituted ₹7.10 crore being the 1st instalment of 2022-23 received during the year 2022-23 (in March 2023) along with ₹7.10 crore being the 2nd

instalment of 2022-23 received during the year 2023-24. The State Government transferred ₹15.78 crore (Central share ₹14.20 crore and State share ₹1.58 crore) to MH 8121-130-SDMF during the year 2023-24. The un-invested balance lying in the fund at the end of 31 March 2024 was ₹31.09 crore.

6.14 Personal Ledger (PL) Accounts

Personal Ledger accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme. During the year 2018-19, the State Government had taken a policy decision to transfer funds from Bank Accounts of DDOs to PL Accounts, where Bank balance of a particular DDO exceeds ₹2.00 crore except funds of Central Schemes, where it is mandatorily required to be kept in separate Bank account as per Scheme guidelines.

During the year 2023-24, of the total receipts of ₹137.41 crore in PL Accounts, an amount of ₹26.34 crore was transferred to the PL Accounts from Consolidated Fund of the State. The remaining amount of ₹111.07 crore was deposited by challans from the bank accounts of DDOs as a follow up of the policy decision ibid of the State Government. Out of the amount transferred from Consolidated Fund, an amount of ₹22.90 crore was transferred in March 2024, of which ₹0.21 crore was transferred on the last day of March 2024. There were 205 PL accounts having the balance of ₹320.98 crore as on 31 March 2024.

177 Administrators (out of 181 Administrators whose information was provided by the State Government) of Personal Ledger Account had reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures. However, no annual verification certificates were furnished to the Principal Accountant General (A&E) Office. Details of 24 (205-181) Administrators of Personal Ledger Accounts were not provided by the State Government.

Details of the PD accounts as on 31 March 2024 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April 2023		Addition during the year 2023-24		Withdrawal during the year 2023-24		Closing Balance as on 31 st March 2024	
Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount
205	349.95	...	137.41	....	166.38	205	320.98

© COMPTROLLER AND
AUDITOR GENERAL OF INDIA
www.cag.gov.in

<https://cag.gov.in/ae/tripura/en>

