



# ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

## 2021-2022



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



GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH



# **ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE**

**2021-2022**

**GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH**





## REFACE

This is the Twenty fourth issue of our annual publication "**Accounts at a Glance**".


The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined under the direction of Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual Accounts consist of (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are summary statement of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided. The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) prepares the State Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts.

"Accounts at a Glance" provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. These figures have been adopted from the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Madhya Pradesh. In case of difference, the figures depicted in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts may be treated as correct.

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

Place : Gwalior

Date : 08/02/2023

  
(**Ravindra Pattar**)  
Principal Accountant General (A&E) I  
Madhya Pradesh



## Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

*This 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.

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

Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide independent assurance to our stakeholders - the Legislature, the Executive and the Public - that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

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

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



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# CHAPTER 1

## OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Introduction

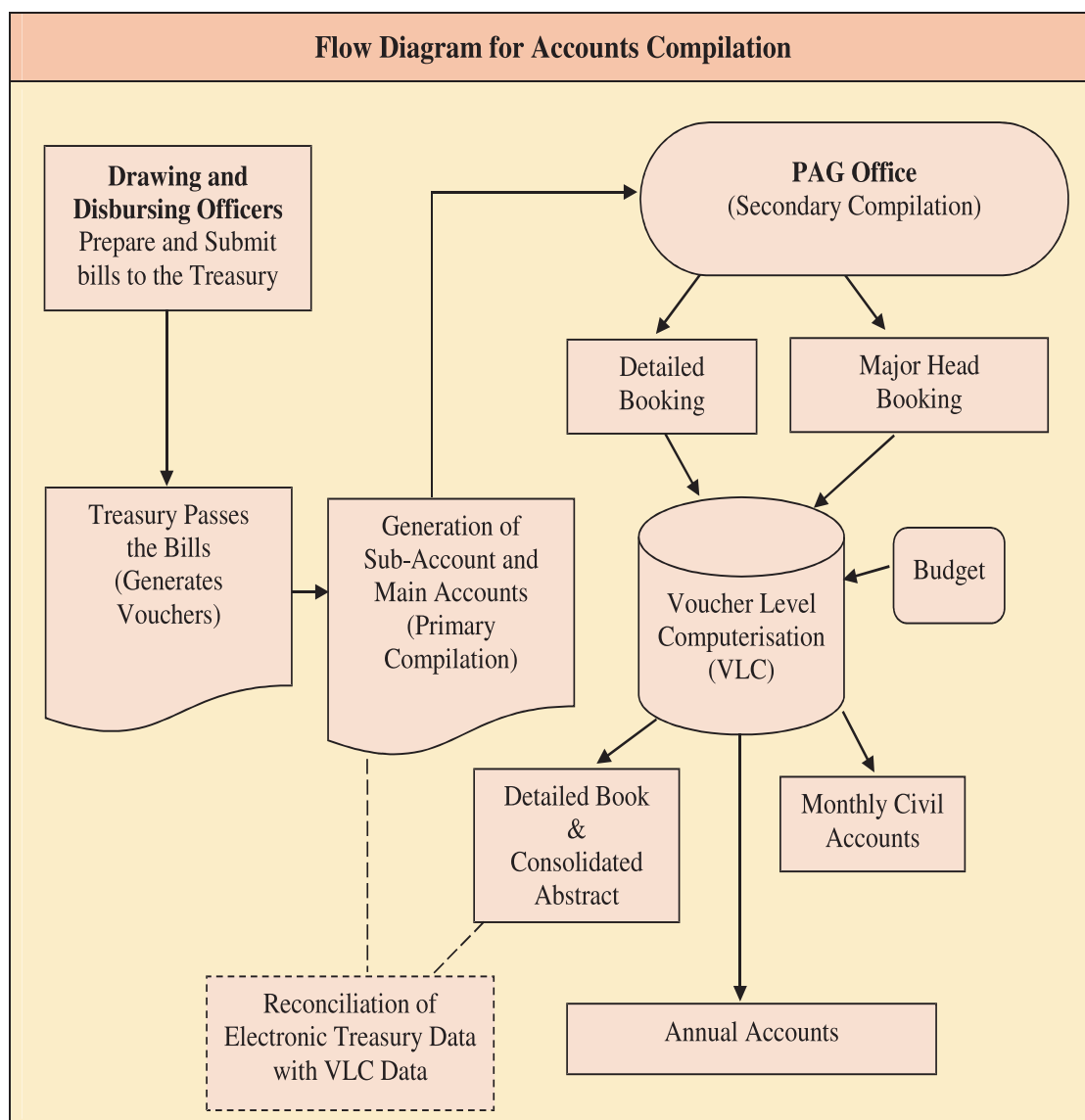
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements)-I, Madhya Pradesh compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and advices of the Reserve Bank of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

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Loans and Advances. Inter-State Settlement, Appropriation to Contingency Fund.
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT	All other public monies received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Accounts. The Public Account includes repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits, Advances, Reserve Funds, Remittances and Suspense head. The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account.

### 1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



## 1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

### 1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the Receipts and Disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts are being issued in two volumes since 2009-10 to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume-I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India,



summarised statements of overall Receipts and Disbursements and 'Notes to Finance Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume-II contains, Detailed statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Madhya Pradesh as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2021-22 are given below.

(₹ in crore)

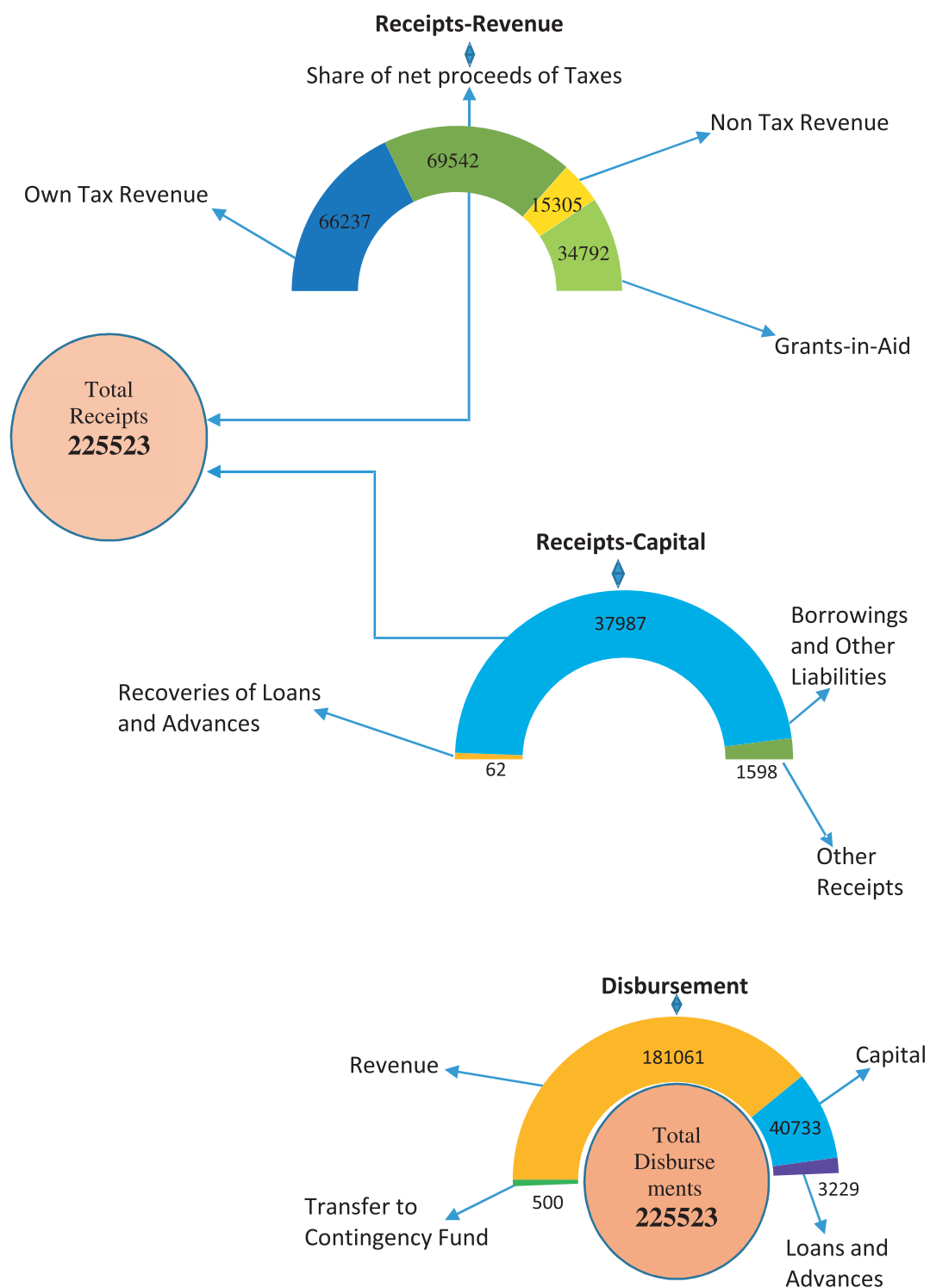
<b>Receipts</b>  (Total: 22,55,23)	<b>Revenue</b>  <b>Total:</b> (18,58,76)	<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>13,57,79</b>
		(a) Own Tax Revenue	6,62,37
		(b) Share of net proceeds of Taxes	6,95,42
		<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1,53,05</b>
		<b>Grants-in-aid</b>	<b>3,47,92</b>
	<b>Capital</b>  <b>Total:</b> (3,96,47)	<b>Recovery of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>62</b>
		<b>Borrowings and Other Liabilities<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>3,79,87</b>
		<b>Other Receipts<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>15,98</b>
<b>Disbursements</b>  (Total: 22,55,23)	<b>Revenue</b>		<b>18,10,61</b>
	<b>Capital</b>		<b>4,07,33</b>
	<b>Loans and Advances</b>		<b>32,29</b>
	<b>Inter-State Settlement</b>		<b>--</b>
	<b>Transfer to Contingency Fund</b>		<b>5,00</b>

<sup>1</sup> Borrowing and other Liabilities : Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt (₹ 3,11,23 crore) + Net of Contingency fund (₹ 5,00 crore) + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public account [₹ 88,89 crore] + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance [₹ (-) 25,25 crore].

<sup>2</sup> Includes capital receipts (₹ 15,98 crore) on account of refund of investment in share capital by PSUs/Co-operative societies/Banks and Inter-state settlement (Nil crore).

## Receipts and Disbursements in year 2021-22

(₹ in crore)



\* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt + Net of Contingency fund + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. The Government of India directly released ₹ 34,30 crore (₹21,70 crore last year) during the year 2021-22. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-à-vis* revised estimates for the year 2021-22.

(₹ in crore)

Items	R.E. 2021-22	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to R.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP <sup>3</sup>
1. Tax Revenue	12,26,75 <sup>4</sup>	13,57,79 <sup>4</sup>	111	12
2. Non-Tax Revenue	1,21,26	1,53,05	126	1
3. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	3,68,96	3,47,92	94	3
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	17,16,97	18,58,76	108	16
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	28,29	62	2	0
6. Other Receipts <sup>5</sup>	--	15,98	--	0
7. Borrowings & other Liabilities <sup>6</sup>	4,59,53	3,79,87	83	3
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	4,87,82	3,96,47	81	3
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	22,04,79	22,55,23	102	19
10. Revenue Expenditure	17,73,98	18,10,61	102	15
11. Expenditure on Interest Payments out of 10	2,00,41	1,84,46	92	2
12. Capital Expenditure	3,70,89	4,07,33	110	3
13. Loans and Advances Disbursed	33,26	32,29	97	0
14. Inter State Settlement	0	0	--	0
15. Transfer to Contingency Fund	--	5,00	--	0
16. Total Expenditure (10+12+13+14+15)	21,78,13	22,55,23	104	19
17. Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) (4-10)	(-)57,01	(+)48,15	(-)84	0
18. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-10-12-13-14)	4,32,87	3,74,87	87	3

<sup>3</sup> GSDP figure of ₹ 1,16,90,04 crore adopted from the Economic Survey published by Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

<sup>4</sup> Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹ 5,83,78 crore for R.E. and ₹ 6,95,42 crore for Actuals.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2 at page No.3.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1 at page No.3.

### 1.3.2 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicates

<b>Deficit</b>	Refers to the gap between Receipts and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
<b>Revenue Deficit/Surplus</b>	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
<b>Fiscal Deficit/Surplus</b>	Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

### 1.3.3 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature. There are 2 charged Appropriations and 65 voted Grants. Out of 65 voted grants, 53 Grants also have budget provision for charged expenditure.

The Appropriation Act, 2021-22 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 28,27,79 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 64,58 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 24,29,93 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 23,07 crore resulting in savings of ₹ 3,97,86 crore (14.07 percent) and an over-estimation of ₹ 41,51 crore (64.28 percent) on reduction of expenditure.

During 2021-22, ₹ 13,87 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances under PD accounts are to be transferred back to the Government at the end of the financial year. However, details of such transfers, if any, and outstanding

balances in individual PD accounts are available only with the treasuries, since they are responsible for maintaining such records.

## **1.4 Sources and Application of Funds**

### *1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances*

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Government to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 1.96 crore) maintained with the RBI. The Government of Madhya Pradesh did not resort to WMA and OD facilities during 2021-22.

### *1.4.2 Fund flow statement*

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 48,15 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 3,74,87 crore representing 0.41 *per cent* and 3.21 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)<sup>7</sup> respectively. The Fiscal Deficit Constituted 16.62 per cent of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt (₹ 3,11,23 crore) and Public Account (₹ 88,89 crore). Cash Balance increased by ₹ 25,25 crore. Around 52 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 18,58,76 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries including wages (₹ 4,10,96 crore), interest payments (₹ 1,84,46 crore), pensions (₹ 1,70,42 crore) and subsidies (₹ 1,92,85 crore).

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<sup>7</sup> Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are adopted from the Economics Survey of the Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

## Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

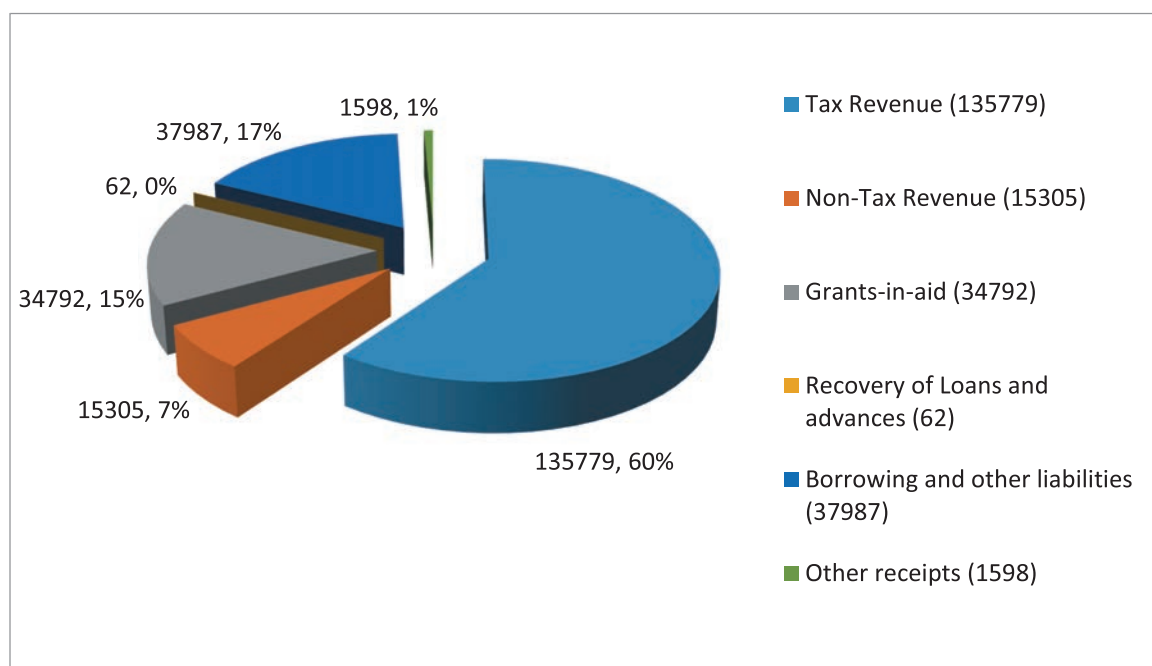
SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balances as on 01 April 2021	(-) 36,42
	Revenue Receipts	18,58,76
	Capital Receipts	15,98
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	62
	Public Debt	4,62,85
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	44,58
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	72,32
	Deposits Received	3,05,61
	Civil Advances Repaid	--
	Suspense Account	57,06,98
	Remittances	1,81,25
	Inter-State Settlement	01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,12,54</b>

APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	18,10,61
	Capital Expenditure	4,07,33
	Loans Disbursed	32,29
	Repayment of Public Debt	1,51,63
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	50,41
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	27,00
	Deposits Spent	3,17,13
	Civil Advances Given	--
	Suspense Account	56,62,23
	Remittances	1,65,08
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2022	(-) 11,18
	Inter-State Settlement	01
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>86,12,54</b>

### 1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from

(₹ in crore)

#### ACTUAL RECEIPTS

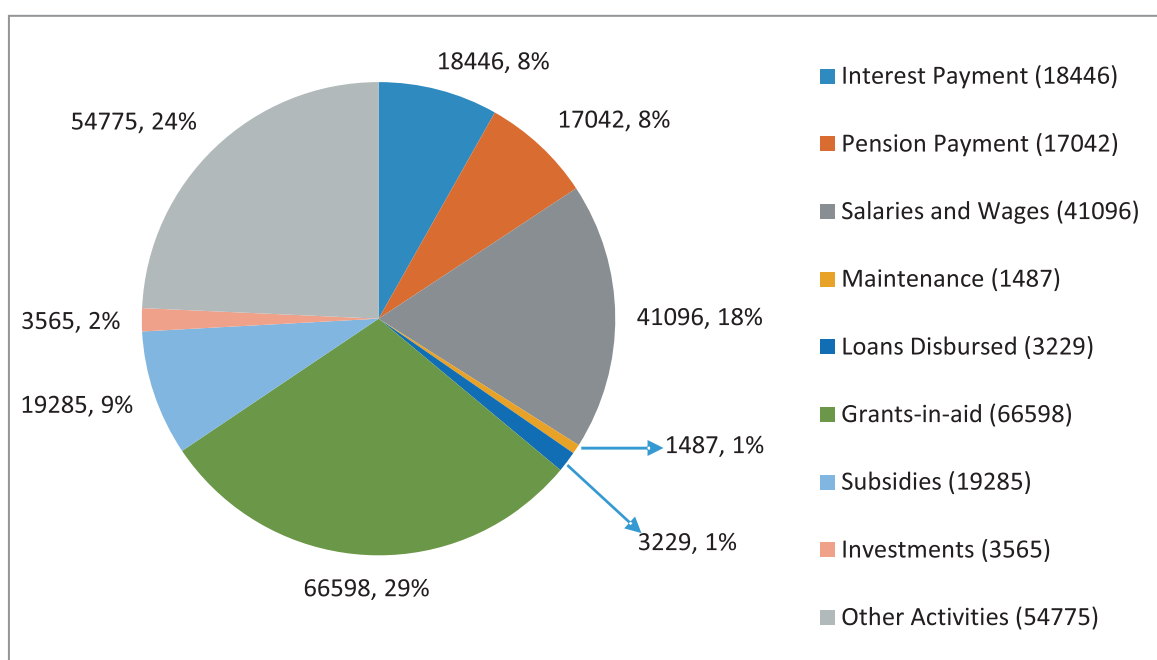


Note:- Zero value depicts negligible "Other Receipts" during the year.

### 1.4.4 Where the Rupee went

(₹ in crore)

#### ACTUAL EXPENDITURE



### 1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM/MTFP) Act 2005

Section 5 of the FRBM/MTFP Act requires that the State Government shall, at the time of presenting the Annual Budget, make disclosures in three statements namely (a) the Macroeconomic Framework Statement (b) the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and (c) the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement. While making these statements in the Budget of 2021-22, the State Government has made all the disclosures.

In terms of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Government amended the FRBM/MTFP Act, 2005 in 15 January 2016, 23 March 2017 and 30 March 2017. The targets mentioned in the Act and achievements in 2021-22 as depicted in the Accounts are given below:

#### Fiscal Targets and Achievements in accordance to FRBM/MTFP Act/Rules

Area	Target	Achievement (2021-22)
Revenue Surplus/ Deficit	Revenue Deficit not exceeding 0.73 per cent of GSDP	As per Accounts, the Revenue Surplus is ₹ 48,15 crore
Fiscal Deficit	Not exceeding 4.50 per cent of GSDP	As per Accounts, the Fiscal Deficit is ₹ 3,74,87.44 crore which is 3.21 per cent of GSDP(*)
Outstanding Debt	Not exceeding 28.52 per cent of GSDP	The outstanding debt of 2021-22 ₹ 31,62,07 crore was 27.05 per cent of GSDP

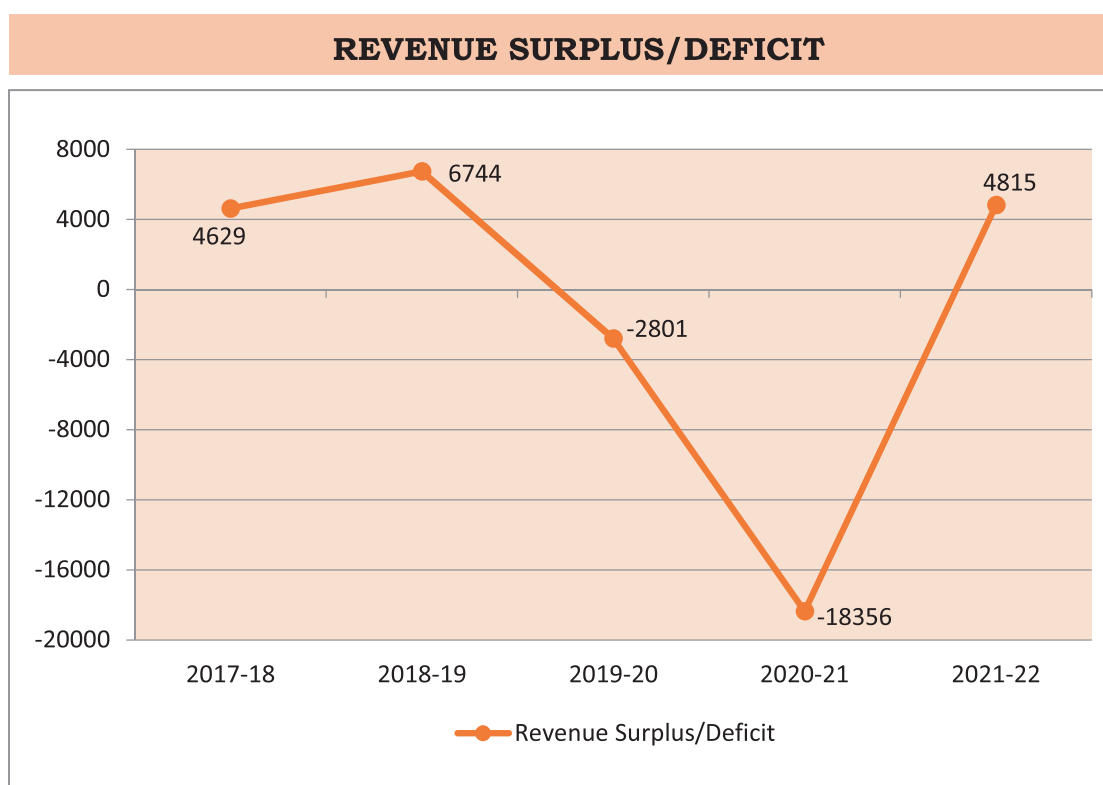
Note: This debt does not include ₹ 70,11 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by GoI in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation, vide GoI's letter No. F. No. 40 (1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10.12.2021

(\*) Source:- GSDP for the year 2021-22 is taken as ₹ 1,16,90,04 crore as per advance estimates of Planning, Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.



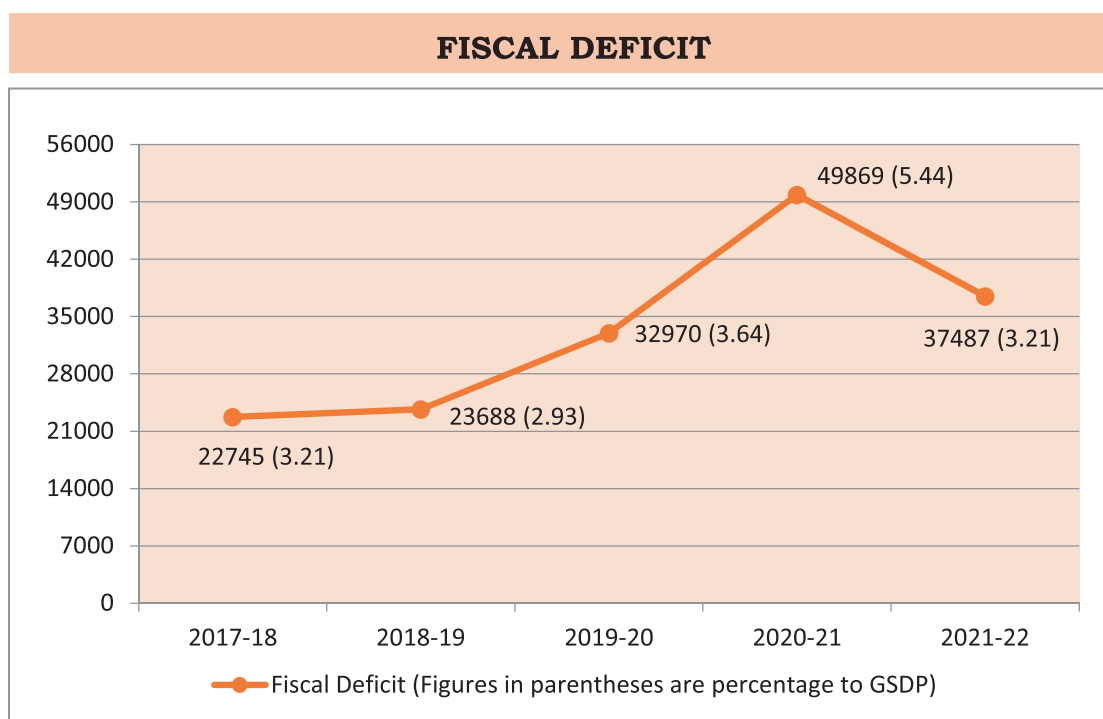
### 1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Surplus

(₹ in crore)



### 1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

(₹ in crore)



# C

## HAPTER 2

### RECEIPTS

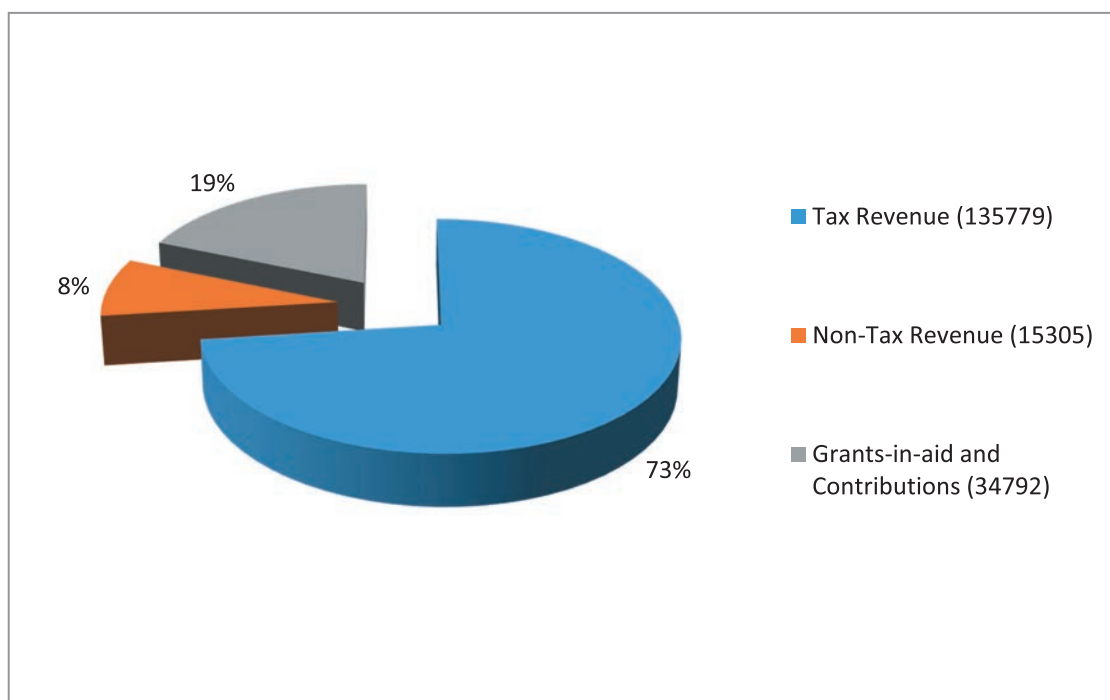
#### 2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2021-22 were ₹ 22,50,23 crore.

#### 2.2 Revenue Receipts

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

(₹ in crore)

**REVENUE RECEIPTS****Revenue Receipts Components**

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
<b>A. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>13,57,79</b>
Goods and Service Tax	4,18,84
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	4,14,68
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	96,48
Taxes on Commodities and Services	4,27,79
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1,53,05</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	17,82
General Services	7,21
Social Services	35,13
Economic Services	92,88
<b>C. Grants-in-aid &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>3,47,92</b>
<b>Total - Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>18,58,76</b>

## Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

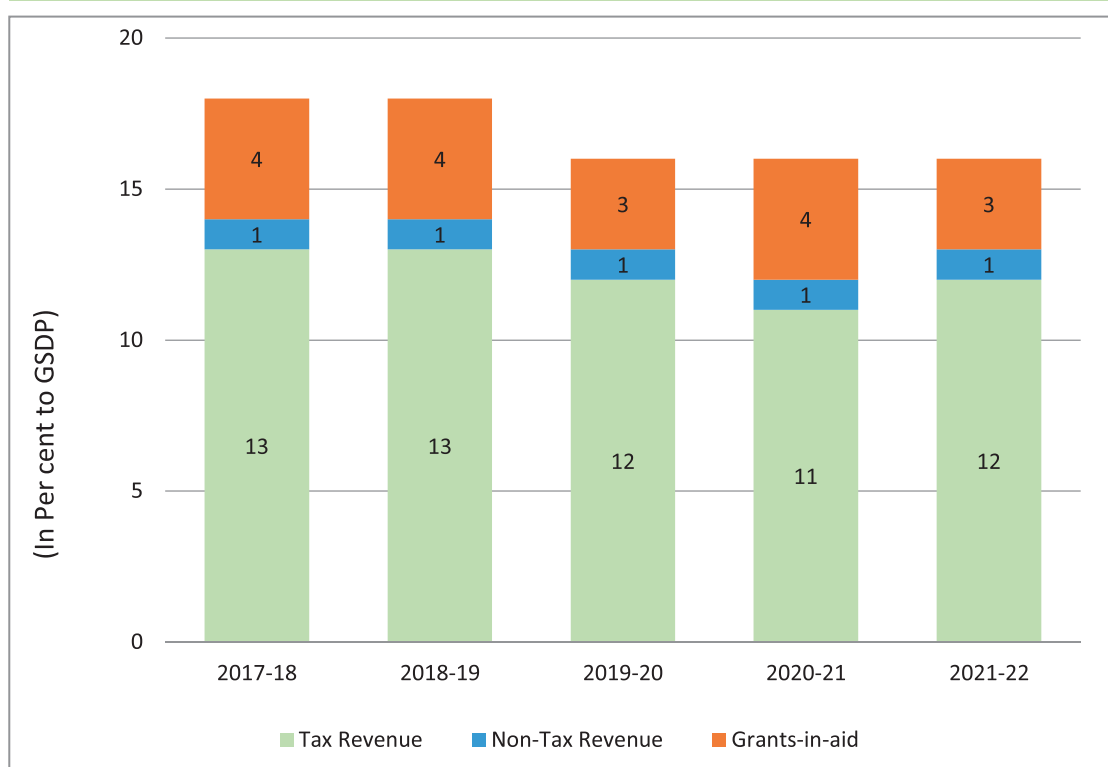
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Tax Revenue	9,56,64 (13)	10,83,69 (13)	10,53,41 (12)	10,13,73 (11)	13,57,79 (12)
Non-Tax Revenues	90,61 (1)	1,18,99 (1)	1,03,50 (1)	99,02 (1)	1,53,05 (1)
Grants-in-aid	3,01,50 (4)	2,86,25 (4)	3,19,52 (3)	3,51,02 (4)	3,47,92 (3)
Total Revenue Receipts	13,48,75 (19)	14,88,93 (18)	14,76,43 (16)	14,63,77 (16)	18,58,76 (16)
GSDP	72,82,42	80,93,27	90,66,72	91,75,55	1,16,90,04

Note:- Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue increased by 34 *per cent* and 55 *per cent* respectively during 2021-22 over the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

### COMPONENTS UNDER REVENUE RECEIPTS AS PROPORTION TO GSDP

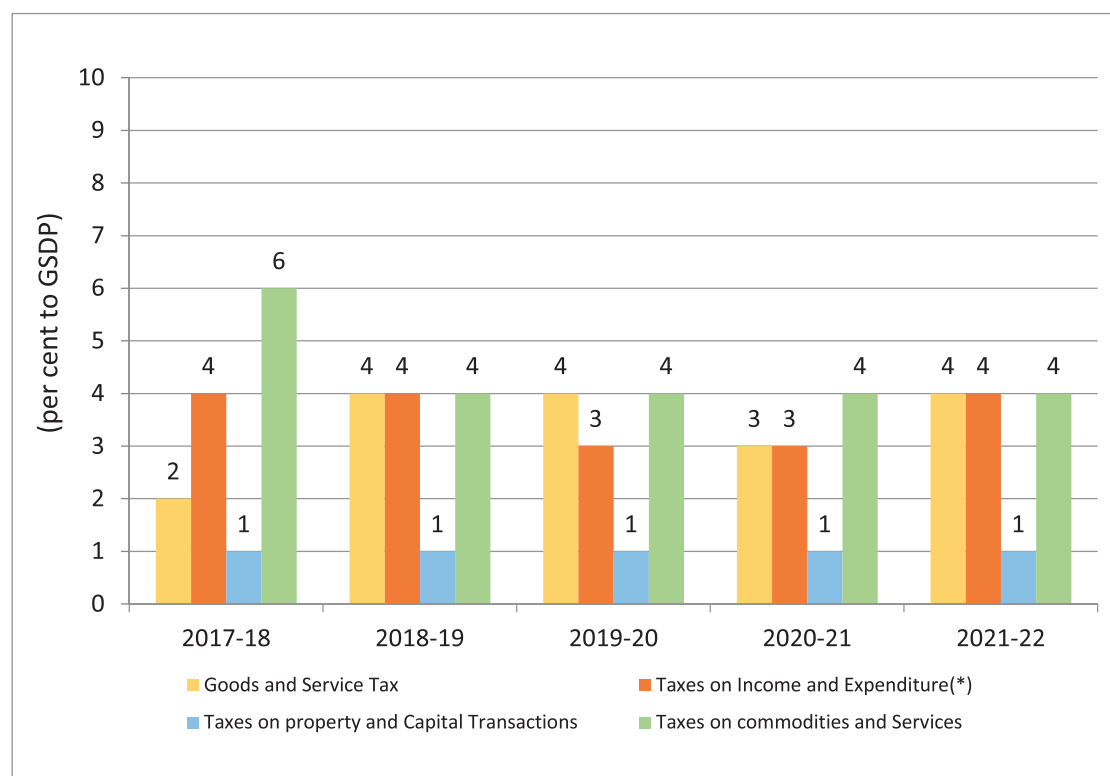


## 2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Goods and Service Tax	1,45,45	3,38,28	3,44,99	3,12,04	4,18,84
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,90,59	3,51,37	3,04,23	2,89,87	4,14,68
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	59,23	63,71	68,51	80,59	96,48
Taxes on Commodities and Services	4,61,37	3,30,33	3,35,68	3,31,23	4,27,79
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>9,56,64</b>	<b>10,83,69</b>	<b>10,53,41</b>	<b>10,13,73</b>	<b>13,57,79</b>

### TREND OF MAJOR TAXES IN PROPORTION TO GSDP



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

**Performance of State's own Tax Revenue Collection:-**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Amount	Percentage to GSDP
2017-18	9,56,64	5,08,53	4,48,11	6
2018-19	10,83,69	5,74,87	5,08,82	6
2019-20	10,53,41	4,95,17	5,58,24	6
2020-21	10,13,73	4,69,14	5,44,59	6
2021-22	13,57,79	6,95,42	6,62,37	6

**2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection:-****A. Taxes on property and Capital Transactions:-**

(₹ in crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Collection	59,23	63,71	68,51	80,59	96,48
Expenditure on Collection	8,97	8,85	10,73	32,15	15,85
Cost of Tax Collection (In <i>per cent</i> )	15	14	16	40	16

**B. Taxes on Commodities and Services:-**

(₹ in crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Collection	4,61,37	3,30,33	3,35,68	3,31,23	4,27,79
Expenditure on Collection	23,06	26,16	21,29	36,81	20,77
Cost of Tax Collection (In <i>per cent</i> )	5	8	6	11	5

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

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

(₹ in crore)

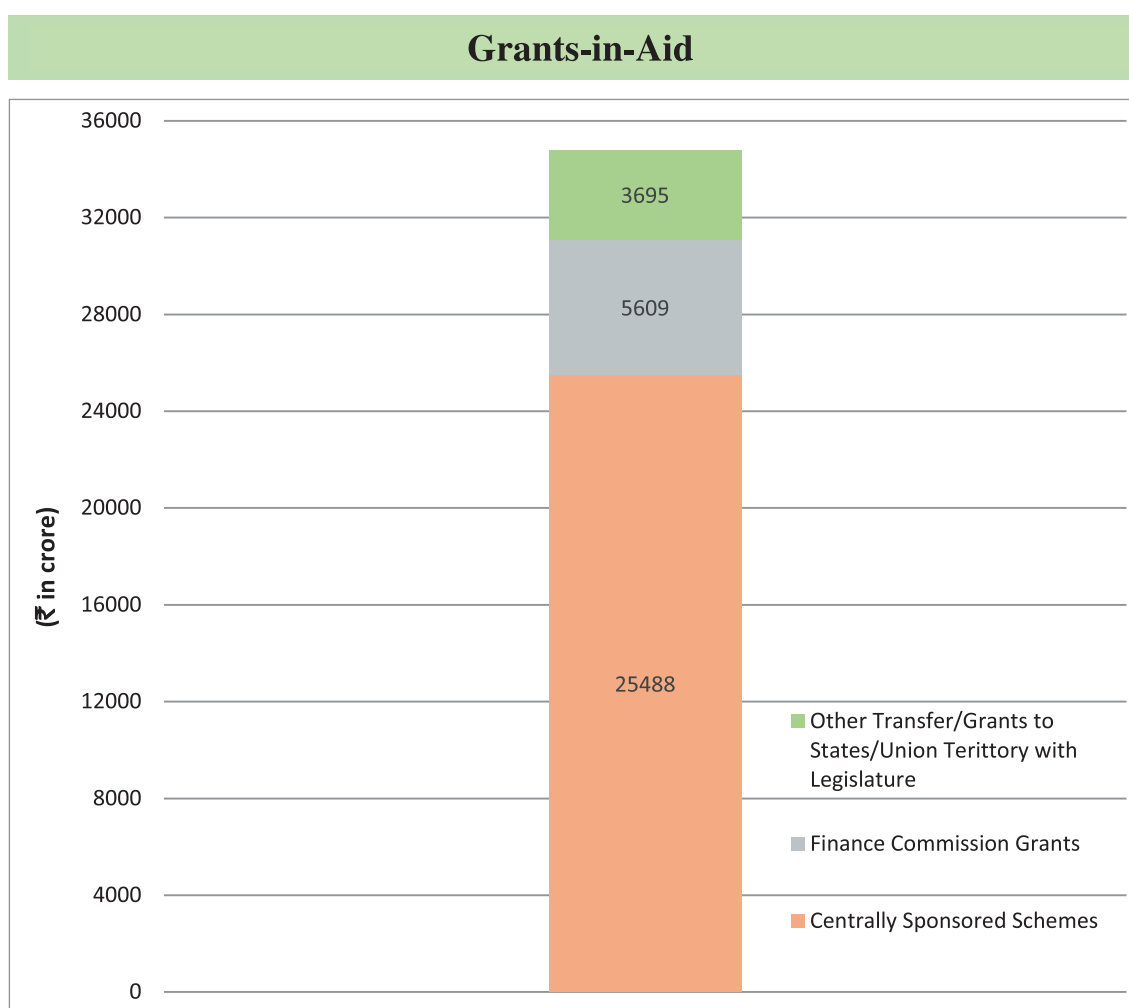
Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Central Goods and Service Tax	7,16	1,41,88	1,40,52	1,39,47	1,98,55
Integrated Goods and Service Tax	51,32	11,32	--	--	--
Corporation Tax	1,55,69	1,99,90	1,68,84	1,41,55	2,05,63
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,31,47	1,47,22	1,32,29	1,45,12	2,05,89
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	--	1,04	--	--	--
Taxes on Wealth	--	7	1	--	4
Customs	51,31	40,75	31,39	24,95	49,50
Union Excise Duties	53,63	27,08	21,82	15,77	26,47
Service Tax	57,95	5,31	--	2,03	8,63
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	--	30	31	25	71
State's Share of Union Taxes	5,08,53	5,74,87	4,95,18	4,69,14	6,95,42
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>9,56,64</b>	<b>10,83,69</b>	<b>10,53,41</b>	<b>10,13,73</b>	<b>13,57,79</b>
<i>Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue</i>	53	53	47	46	51

## 2.6 Grants-in-aid:-

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise, Grants for State Fund Expenditure and Central Assistance including Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Schemes approved by the Planning Commission recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2021-22 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 3,47,92 crore as shown below:

(₹ in crore)



As against a revised estimate of ₹ 3,68,96 crore of Union share, the State Government has actually received ₹ 3,47,92 crore as Grants-in-aid (94 per cent of R.E.).



## 2.7 Public Debt:-

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

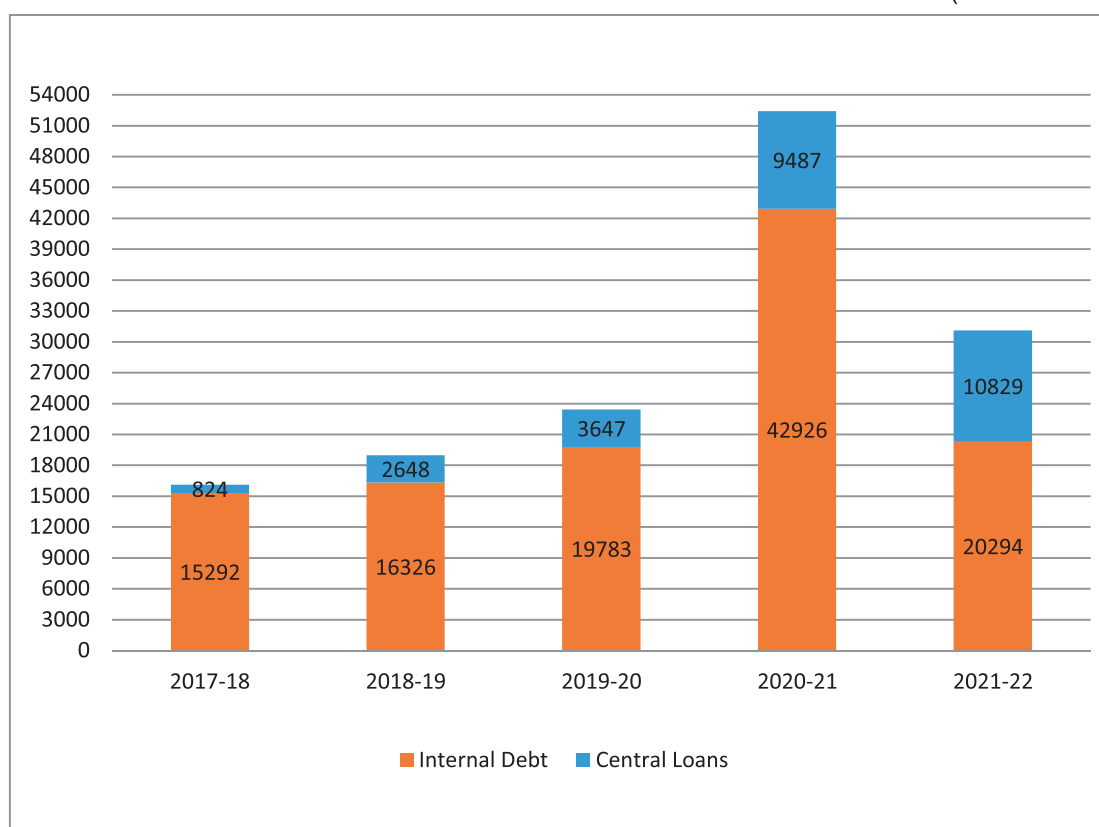
(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Internal Debt	1,52,92	1,63,26	1,97,83	4,29,26	2,02,94
Central Loans	8,24	26,48	36,47	94,87	1,08,29
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>1,61,16</b>	<b>1,89,74</b>	<b>2,34,30</b>	<b>5,24,13</b>	<b>3,11,23</b>

Note:-Net figure = Receipts – Disbursements

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

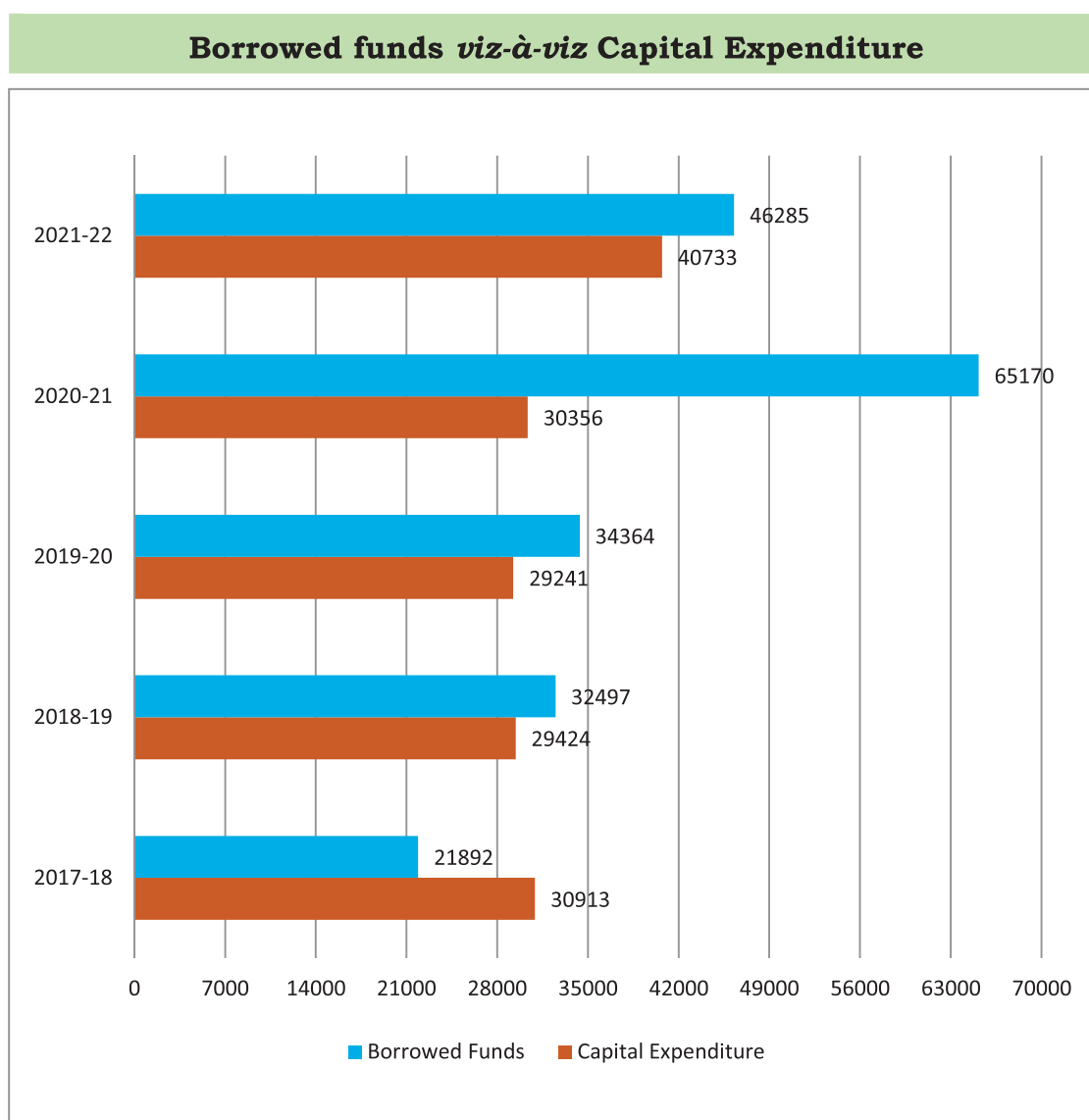
(₹ in crore)



In 2021-22, six Market Loans totaling ₹ 2,20,00 crore at interest rates varying from 5.99 *per cent* to 7.33 *per cent* and redeemable at par between the years 2026-27 to 2041-42 were raised.

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

(₹ in crore)



It is desirable to fully utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government spent 88 *per cent* of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 4,62,85 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 4,07,33 crore).

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## CHAPTER 3

### EXPENDITURE

#### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

#### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 18,10,61 crore for 2021-22 was more than the revised estimates by ₹ 36,63 crore. State has Revenue Surplus of ₹ 48,15 crore.

The expenditure against revised estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revised Estimates	13,44,97	15,10,22	15,12,59	15,85,45	17,73,98
Actuals	13,02,46	14,21,49	15,04,44	16,47,33	18,10,61
Gap	42,51	88,73	8,15	(-) 61,88	(-) 36,63
Per cent of gap over RE	3	6	1	(-) 4	(-) 2

The above table indicates that Revenue Expenditure during 2021-22 was more than the revised estimates by 2 *per cent*.

### 3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

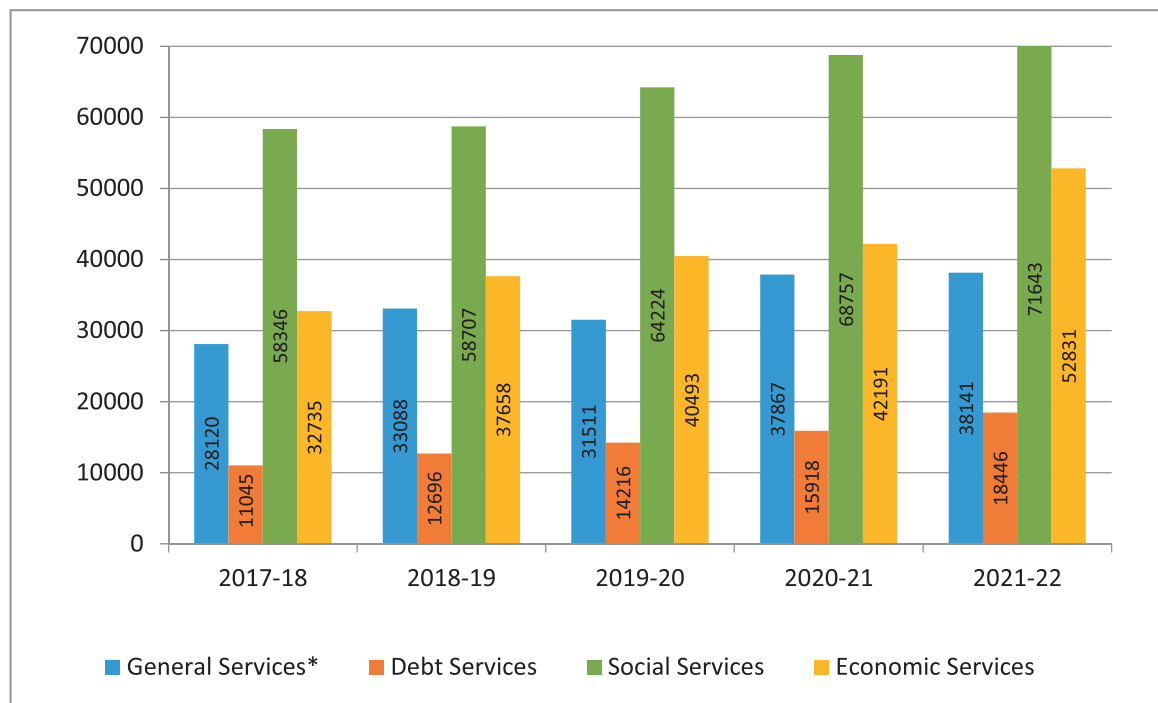
(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage to Total Expenditure
<b>A. Fiscal Services</b>	<b>36,65</b>	2
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	15,85	1
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	20,78	1
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	2	0
<b>B. Organs of State</b>	<b>15,64</b>	1
<b>C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt</b>	<b>1,84,46</b>	10
<b>D. Administrative Services</b>	<b>86,90</b>	5
<b>E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services</b>	<b>1,70,97</b>	9
<b>F. Social Services</b>	<b>7,16,43</b>	40
<b>G. Economic Services</b>	<b>5,28,31</b>	29
<b>H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions</b>	<b>71,25</b>	4
<b>Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)</b>	<b>18,10,61</b>	100

### 3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2017-18 to 2021-22)

(₹ in crore)

#### TREND OF MAJOR COMPONENTS OF REVENUE EXPENDITURE



\* General Services excludes **MH 2049 (Interest payments)** and includes **MH 3604 (Compensation and assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions)**.

### 3.3 Capital Expenditure:-

#### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2021-22, the Government spent ₹ 1,01,49 crore on various Projects (₹ 85,75 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 12,38 crore on Medium Irrigation, and ₹ 3,36 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from the above, the Government spent ₹ 57 crore on Construction of Buildings under the Head "Housing" and invested ₹ 35,65 crore in various Statutory Corporations/ Government Companies/Co-operatives.

(₹ in crore)

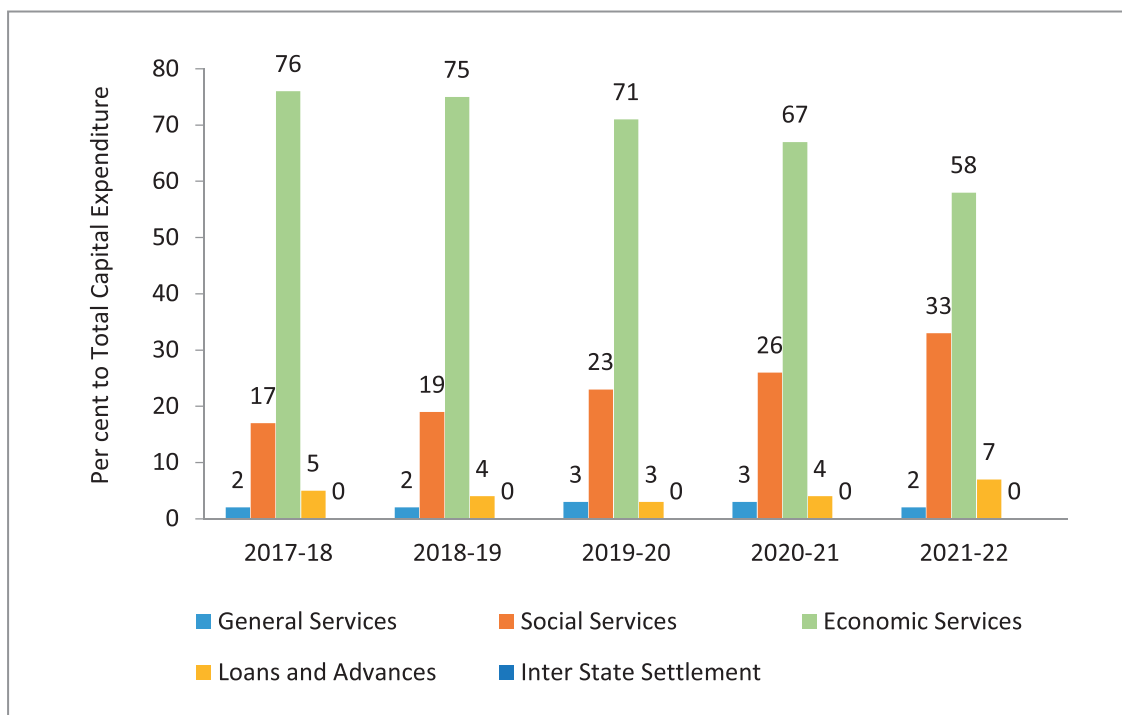
S. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	<b>General Services</b> - Police, Stationery and Printing, Public Works and Other Administrative Services.	9,89	2
2.	<b>Social Services</b> - Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	1,43,52	33
3.	<b>Economic Services</b> - Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.,	2,53,92	58
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	32,29	7
5.	Inter-State Settlement	1	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,39,63</b>	<b>100</b>

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

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	General Services	7,43	7,23	9,82	9,74	9,89
2.	Social Services	53,58	57,19	69,22	81,32	1,43,52
3.	Economic Services	2,48,12	2,29,82	2,13,37	2,12,50	2,53,92
4.	Loans and Advances	15,50	10,90	9,87	12,30	32,29
5.	Inter-State Settlement	--	1	--	--	1
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,24,63</b>	<b>3,05,15</b>	<b>3,02,28</b>	<b>3,15,86</b>	<b>4,39,63</b>

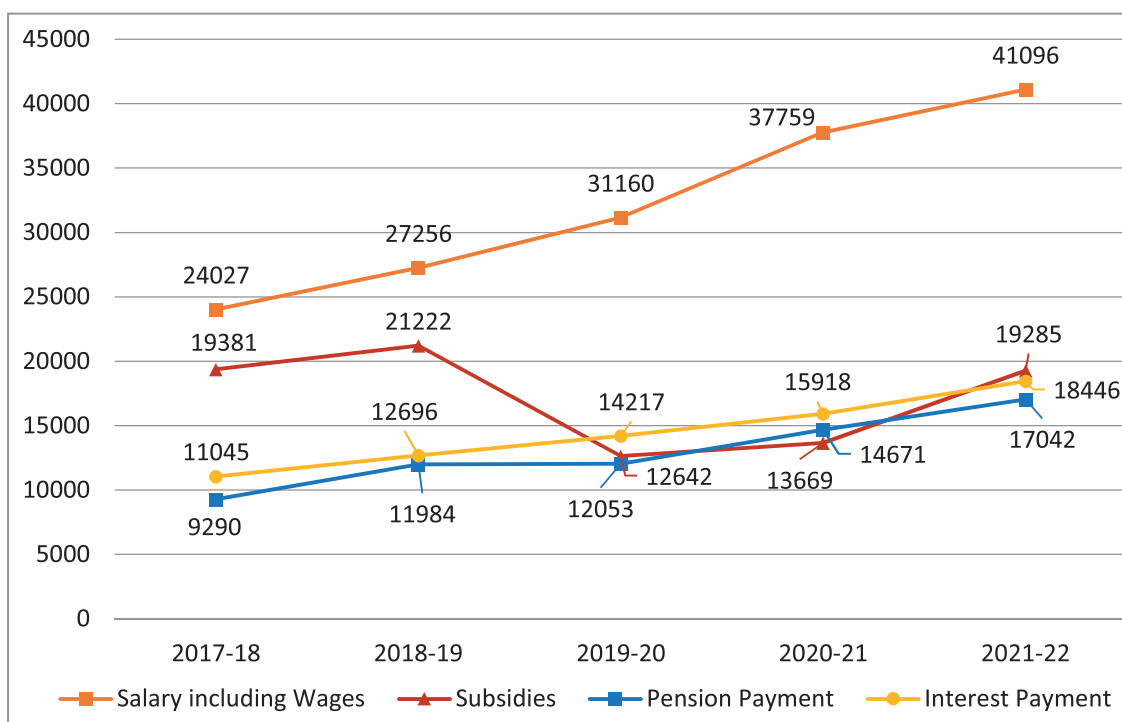
## TREND OF SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



### 3.4 Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

## TREND OF COMMITTED EXPENDITURE



Salary including wages increased by 9 *per cent*, interest payment increased by 16 *per cent*, subsidies increased by 41 *per cent* and Pension payment increased by 16 *per cent* over the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

Component	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Committed Expenditure	6,37,43	7,31,58	7,00,72	8,20,17	9,58,69
Revenue Expenditure	13,02,46	14,21,49	15,04,44	16,47,33	18,10,61
Revenue Receipts	13,48,75	14,88,93	14,76,43	14,63,77	18,58,76
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	49	51	47	50	53
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	47	49	47	56	52

The major disbursement on Committed Expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development spending.



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## CHAPTER 4

### APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

#### 4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Nature of expenditure	Original grant/ Appropriation	Supplemen- -tary grant/ Appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings(-) Excesses(+)	Re- appropriation /Surrender
1	<b>Revenue</b>						
	Voted	15,58,14.87	2,50,45.67	18,08,60.54	16,30,89.47	(-) 1,77,71.07	1,05,17.72
	Charged	2,28,59.49	26,50.07	2,55,09.56	2,02,78.44	(-) 52,31.12	98.62
2	<b>Capital</b>						
	Voted	4,07,04.23	1,15,97.80	5,23,02.03	4,03,94.09	(-) 1,19,07.94	89,37.33
	Charged	7,16.80	--	7,16.80	3,39.02	(-) 3,77.78	0.61
3	<b>Public Debt</b>						
	Charged	1,77,94.39	--	1,77,94.39	1,51,62.44	(-)26,31.95	8.49
4	<b>Loans and Advances</b>						
	Voted	29,85.46	21,10.83	50,96.29	32,28.69	(-) 18,67.60	4,67.13
5	<b>Inter-State Settlement</b>						
	Voted	--	--	--	1.20	1.20	
6	<b>Transfer to Contingency Fund</b>						
	Voted	5,00.00	--	500.00	5,00.00	--	--
	<b>Total</b>	24,13,75.24	4,14,04.37	28,27,79.61	24,29,93.35	(-)3,97,86.26	2,00,29.90

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) Excess (+)					Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Inter-State Settlement	
2017-18	(-) 2,10,13.82	(-) 69,68.48	(-) 37,69.89	(-) 25,84.96	--	(-) 3,43,37.15
2018-19	(-) 4,24,80.51	(-) 78,50.21	(+) 10,26.20	(-) 11,69.03	(+) 1.05	(-) 5,04,72.50
2019-20	(-) 4,75,73.37	(-) 96,93.32	(-) 38,69.72	(-) 9,94.60	(-) 0.62	(-) 6,21,31.63
2020-21	(-) 1,47,14.08	(-) 41,55.54	(-) 35,88.83	(-) 4,84.71	(-) 0.25	(-) 2,29,43.41
2021-22	(-) 2,30,02.19	(-) 1,22,85.71	(-) 26,31.95	(-) 18,67.61	(-) 1.20	(-) 3,97,86.26

### 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 savings are given below:-

*(Savings in Percentage)*

Grant	Nomenclature	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
<b>REVENUE VOTED SECTION</b>						
01	General Administration	10.63	18.25	34.03	36.75	37.85
07	Commercial Tax	14.10	28.01	38.67	11.73	18.48
16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	25.22	20.11	19.92	11.83	20.15
21	Public Services Management	50.38	44.63	30.97	22.25	14.10
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	24.78	35.10	17.35	16.15	15.88
28	State Legislature	11.85	10.64	15.94	17.82	21.99
29	Law and Legislative affairs	23.02	18.71	25.18	25.71	26.29
31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	18.60	29.97	27.43	24.44	18.29
<b>CAPITAL VOTED SECTION</b>						
01	General Administration	11.47	47.09	55.28	13.05	33.76
06	Finance	89.08	47.39	89.76	65.73	55.57
08	Land Revenue and District Administration	21.97	41.49	42.94	23.77	27.63
14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	80.58	55.64	76.31	20.14	34.94
21	Public Services Management	68.73	86.84	78.37	54.69	97.64
29	Law and Legislative affairs	100.00	100.00	12.65	32.17	40.30
36	Transport	56.56	79.88	52.63	20.99	93.61
42	Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation	60.03	100.00	98.45	29.07	54.64

During 2021-22, supplementary grants/Appropriation totaling ₹ 4,14,04.38 crore (17.03 percent of total expenditure ₹ 24,29,93.35 crore) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year against original allocations. A few instances are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
1	General Administration	Revenue Voted	7,46.63	10.25	4,70.34
2	Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	Revenue Voted	1,33.33	0.17	77.44
3	Police	Capital Voted	7,41.86	1,00.00	6,37.50
12	Energy	Capital Voted	17,35.56	2,85.00	7,91.83
29	Law and Legislative Affairs	Revenue Voted	16,53.30	4.23	12,21.74
31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	Revenue Voted	1,42.93	0.93	1,17.54
39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	Revenue Voted	10,35.81	3.03	7,97.47
47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	Capital Voted	3,33.61	1.45	2,19.78
50	Horticulture and Food Processing	Revenue Voted	6,63.65	97.27	4,45.16
53	Public Works-Buildings	Capital Voted	78.25	18.96	26.83
62	Panchayat	Revenue Voted	47,67.02	5,00.00	34,41.78
63	Minority Welfare	Capital Voted	78.00	1,01.17	19.73
	<b>Total</b>		1,21,09.95	11,22.46	82,77.14

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## CHAPTER 5

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

#### 5.1 Assets

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

Total investments as share capital in statutory corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings stood at ₹ 4,10,59 crore at the end of 2021-22. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 139 crore (i.e. 0.34 *per cent*) on investment. During 2021-22, investments increased by ₹ 19,67 crore and dividend income decreased by ₹ 1,49 crore.

General Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ 1,71,47 crore on 31st March 2021 and decreased to ₹ 1,63,24 crore at the end of March 2022. During the year General Cash Balance of the State Govt. decreased by ₹ 8,23 crore.

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

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

(₹ in crore)

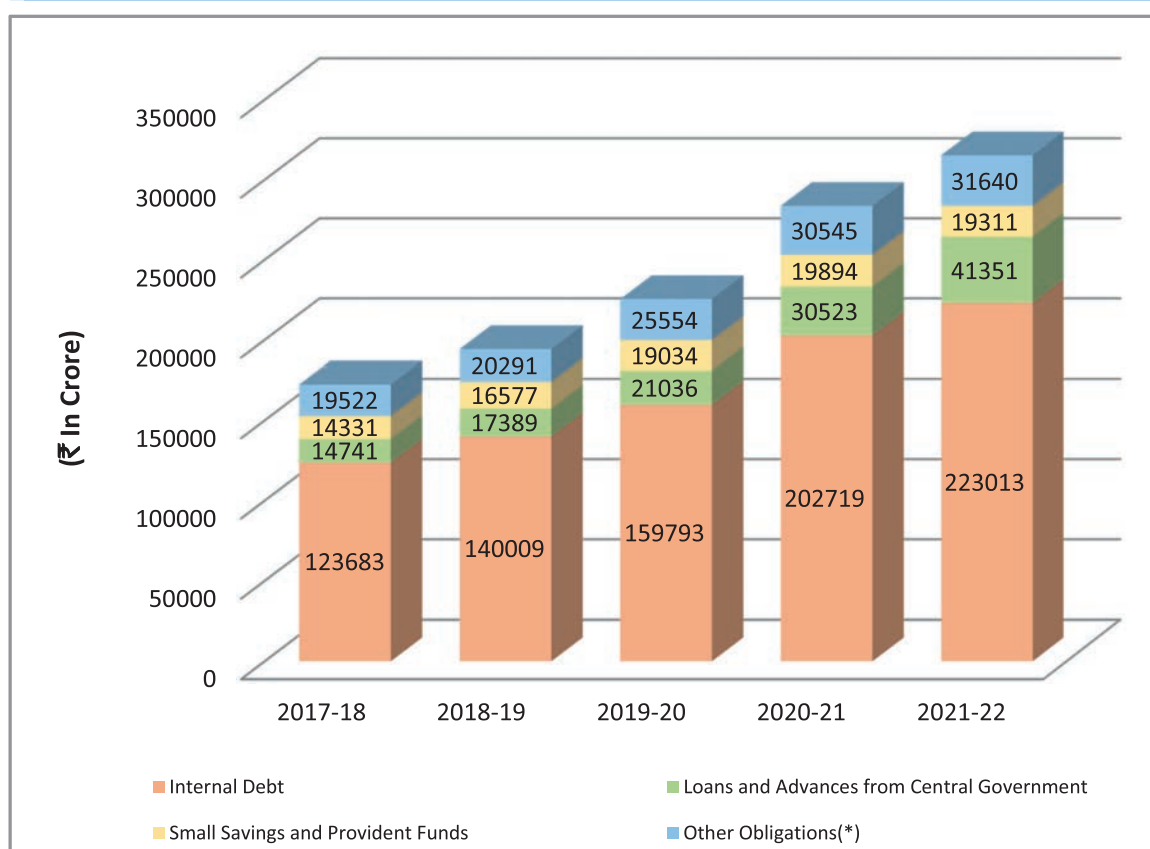
Year	Public Debt	Per cent to GSDP	Public Account*	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities*	Per cent to GSDP
2017-18	13,84,24	19	3,39,39	5	17,23,63	24
2018-19	15,73,98	19	3,69,11	5	19,43,09	24
2019-20	18,08,29	20	4,97,43	5	23,05,72	25
2020-21	23,32,42	25	5,60,56	6	28,92,98	32
2021-22	26,43,64	23	5,88,54	5	32,32,18	28

\* Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹ 3,39,20 crore (12 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities in 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21.

### TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES



(\*) Non-interest bearing Reserve Funds and Deposits

### 5.3 Guarantees

Finance Accounts depict Guarantees given by the Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-1 (IGAS-1) notified by the Government of India. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc. is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Outstanding Principal and Interest as on 31st March
2017-18	3,16,53	1,40,03
2018-19	5,56,40	3,07,63
2019-20	4,30,17	3,09,30
2020-21	5,44,64	3,70,10
2021-22	6,06,34	3,50,06

Note:- Details are available at Statement No.9 and are based on information received from the State Government and where available, from the respective institutions.

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2006 vide notification dated 27.01.2006 which stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of ₹ 3 crore to the Fund, being administered by RBI. As per the scheme, the State Government is required to transfer to the fund the Guarantee Fee realised in the preceding year and a matching contribution by the State Government equal to the Guarantee Fee. In addition to this, the State Government can transfer any amount into the fund time to time.

The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹ 10,35 crore as on 31 March 2022. An amount ₹ 9,66 crore has been invested by RBI. The details are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2021)	Additions to the Fund (contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Amount invested by RBI during the year 2021-22	Closing balance (31 March 2022)
	Required contribution	Actuals during 2021-22				
9,59	53	76	Nil	10,35	9,66	69

## C HAPTER 6

### OTHER ITEMS

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

Finance Accounts depict Loans and Advances made by the Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-3 (IGAS-3) notified by the Government of India. The information relating to interest payment in arrears, repayment in arrears from loanee entities, fresh loans and advances made during the year and disclosures indicating extraordinary transactions relating to loans and advances were not made available by the State Government. Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2021-22 was ₹ 4,69,24 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations /Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 4,69,05 crore. During the year the State Government had disbursed loans and advances amounting to ₹ 32,29 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 62 crore. ₹ 14,46 crore was received as interest during the year.

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

Finance Accounts depict Grants-in-aid given by the State Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-2 (IGAS-2) notified by the Government of India. During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹ 5,34,55 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 6,65,98 crore in 2021-22. Grants to Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (₹ 2,38,90 crore) represented 36 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Urban Local Bodies	Panchayati Raj Institutions	Others	Total
2017-18	1,10,02	2,76,38	1,48,15	5,34,55
2018-19	1,14,09	2,63,01	1,67,18	5,44,28
2019-20	62,04	1,88,29	4,02,25	6,52,58
2020-21	68,74	1,91,03	3,82,94	6,42,71
2021-22	70,01	1,68,89	4,27,08	6,65,98

### 6.3 Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 31st March, 2021	As on 31st March, 2022	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 36,42	(-) 11,18	25,24
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills & GOI securities)	2,07,89	1,74,42	(-) 33,47
Investment from earmarked fund balances	9,24	9,74	50
(a) Sinking Fund	--	--	--
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	9,17	9,66	49
(c) Other Funds	7	8	1
Interest Realised	1,45	1,97	52

### 6.4 Reconciliation of accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend among other things, on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements). In Madhya Pradesh, instead of Budget controlling officers, Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts is primarily reconciling the figures with the A&E office. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹ 16,42,60 crore (88 per cent of total revenue and capital receipts) and expenditure amounting to



₹ 21,31,51 crore (95 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government. In comparison, receipts amounting to ₹ 14,39,00 crore (98 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 18,86,39 crore (96 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government during 2020-21 i.e. the previous year.

#### **6.5 Outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) against Grants-in-aid given by the State Government:**

In terms of Rule 182 to 184 of the Madhya Pradesh Financial Code, Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the departmental officers to the Accountant General on or before 30th September every year. 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 2021-22, ₹ 39,34 crore pertaining to outstanding UCs for the period upto 2021-22 was cleared. The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2022 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of UCs Outstanding</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Upto 2020-21	19600	1,55,34
2021-22	514*	1,53,92
<b>Total</b>	<b>20114</b>	<b>3,09,26</b>

\* Utilisation Certificate in respect of grants disbursed till 31 March 2022 will be due on or before 30 September 2022 as per Rule 182 of Madhya Pradesh Financial Code.

**6.6 Accumulation of Suspense Balances:** Non-clearance of outstanding balances under Suspense Heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of accounts which are carried forward from year to year. Clearance of suspense items depends on details furnished by the State Treasuries, Works, Forest and R.E.S. Divisions, PAOs etc.

Details of significant outstanding Suspense Balances are as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account		Opening Balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2021		Receipts	Disburse- ments	Closing Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2022	
8658	Suspense Accounts						
101	Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	Dr.	3,01	(-) 2,94	1,51	Dr.	7,46
107	Cash settlement Suspense Account	Dr.	1,14	Nil	Nil	Dr.	1,14
109	Reserve Bank Suspense- Headquarters	Cr.	1,43	--	(-) 49	Cr.	1,92
110	Reserve Bank Suspense – Central Accounts office	Dr.	13,61	1	(-) 9,29	Dr.	4,31
112	Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	Cr.	5,30	87	--	Cr.	6,17
113	Provident Fund Suspense	Dr.	12	Nil	(-) 3	Dr.	9
123	A.I.S. Officers Group Insurance Scheme	Cr.	11	1	1	Cr.	11
129	Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	Cr.	1,87	Nil	Nil	Cr.	1,87
139	GST-Tax Deducted at Source Suspense	Cr.	53	6,94	3,35	Cr.	4,12



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