

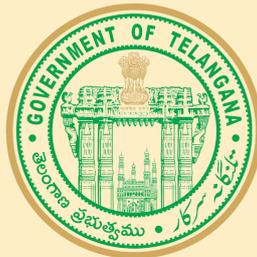


सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts at a Glance 2020-21



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



Government of Telangana



Accounts at a Glance

2020-21



GOVERNMENT OF TELANGANA

PREFACE

This is the seventh issue of our annual publication '**Accounts at a Glance**' in respect of Government of Telangana. The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared by the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Telangana on behalf of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual Accounts consists of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are summarised statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditures against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The **Accounts at a Glance** provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts and gives an insight into the financial position of the State. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. It is based on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts and in case of difference the figures depicted in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts may be treated as correct.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 25-02-2022



Accountant General (A & E)
Telangana

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 be 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

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Chapter I Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Telangana compiles the monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Telangana. This compilation is based on (a) Accounts rendered by 33 District Treasuries, 31 Public Works and Forest Pay and Accounts Offices (PAO), PAO-Telangana Legislature, Pension Payment Office-Hyderabad, PAO-Telangana Bhavan, New Delhi, PAO-Hyderabad and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India.

Following such monthly compilation, the Accountant General (A&E) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts annually, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit), Telangana 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

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 Telangana is ₹50.00 crore.

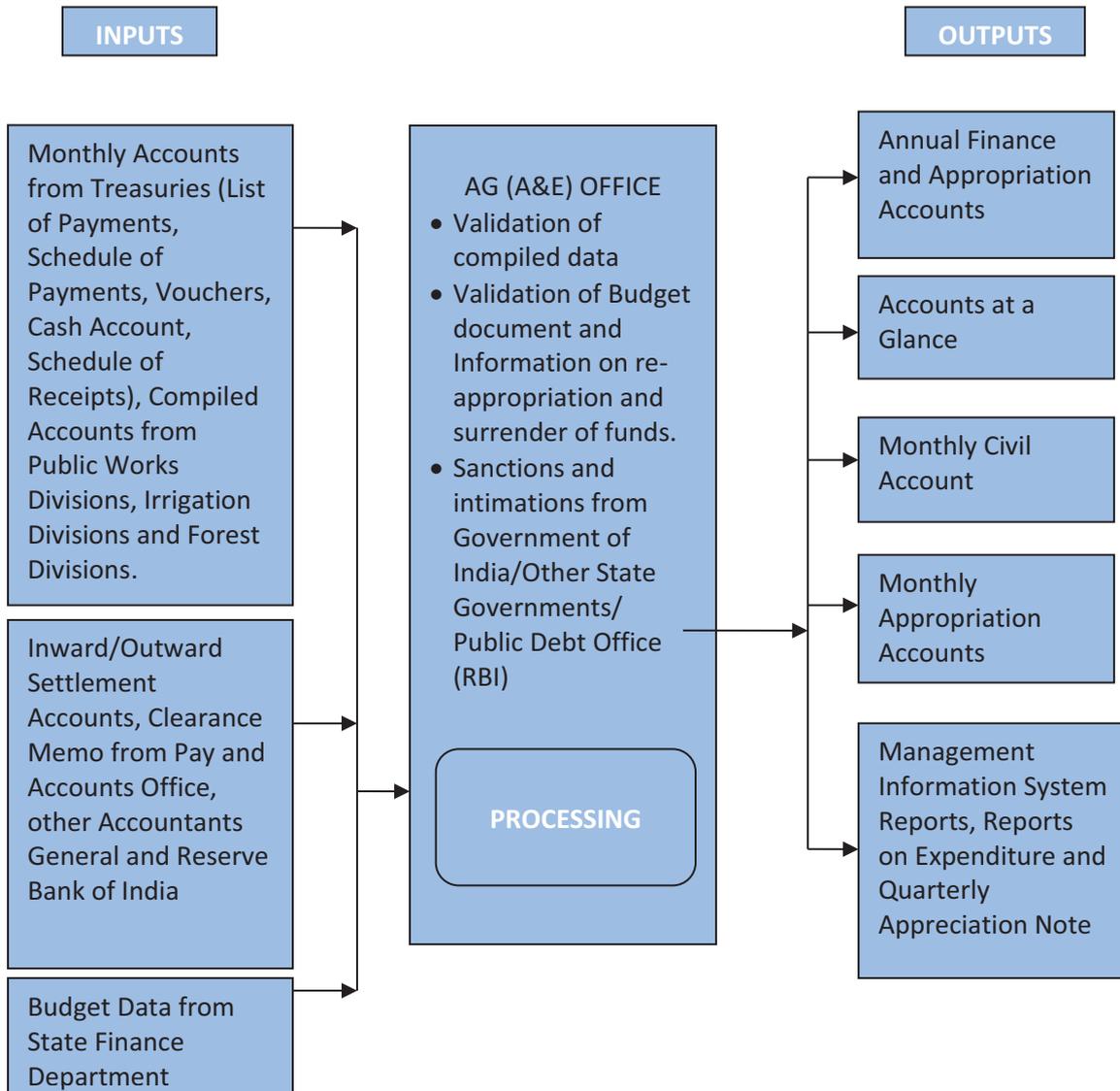
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND

Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT

In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part 1), 'Deposits', 'Advances', 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' shall be recorded. The transactions under Debt, Deposits and Advances in this part are such in respect of which Government incurs a liability to repay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and the recoveries of the latter (Advances). The transactions relating to 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' in this part shall embrace all adjusting heads. The transactions such as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles shall appear here. The initial debits or credits to these heads will be cleared eventually by booking to the final head of account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts

Flow Diagram for Accounts Compilation



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. 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, summarised statements of overall receipts and disbursements. Volume II contains detailed statements (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

The 'Notes to Accounts' contains summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items like Loans and Advances, Investments, Guarantees etc.

In addition to the Budget approved for the year 2020-21 by the Telangana Legislature, the Government of India effects transfer of funds directly to State Implementing Agencies such as Telangana Livestock Development Agency, Telangana State Civil Supplies Corporation Ltd., Telangana State Road Transport Corporation, etc. for spending on various schemes and programmes. Such transfers (₹18,726 crore in 2020-21) are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government but have been shown at Appendix VI of Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Financial Highlights of the Year 2020-21

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2020-21:

Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimates (₹ In crore)	Actuals (₹ In crore)	% of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP for 2020-21 ⁽²⁾
1.	Revenue Receipts (a+b+c)	1,43,152	1,00,914	70	10
	a) Tax Revenue ⁽¹⁾ (including Central Share)	1,02,027	79,342	78	8
	b) Non-Tax Revenue	30,600	6,101	20	1
	c) Grants-in-aid and Contributions	10,525	15,471	147	2
2.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	50	58	116	...
3.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities ⁽³⁾	33,191	49,038	148	5
4.	Capital Receipts (2+3)	33,241	49,096	148	5
5.	Total Receipts (1+4)	1,76,393	1,50,010	85	15
6.	Revenue Expenditure	1,38,670	1,23,212	89	13
	a) Grants-in-Aid	56,145	54,284	97	6
	b) Expenditure on Salaries/Wages ⁽⁵⁾	25,031	24,770	99	3
	c) Expenditure on Pensions	10,066	13,595	135	1
	d) Expenditure on Subsidy	10,556	9,566	91	1
	e) Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	14,615	16,841	115	2
	f) Other Expenditure (other than a, b, c, d, & e)	22,257	4,156	19	0.5
7.	Capital Expenditure⁽⁴⁾	22,061	15,922	72	2
	a) Expenditure on Capital Account (excluding b)	21,654	15,515	72	2
	b) Expenditure on Salaries/Wages ⁽⁵⁾	407	415	102	...
8.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	15,662	10,868	69	1
9.	Inter State Settlement	0	8	...	...
10.	Total Expenditure⁽⁶⁾ (6+7+8+9)	1,76,393	1,50,010	85	15
11.	Revenue Surplus/Deficit (1-6)	4,482	-22,298	-497	(-)2
12.	Fiscal Deficit (1+2-9)	-33,191	-49,038	148	(-)5
13.	Primary Deficit {(1+2) - (9-6 b)}	-18,576	-32,197	173	(-)3

Table 1.3.2

Figures in italics represent significant deviations between BE and Actuals.

- (1) Includes share of net (tax) proceed assigned to the state amounting to ₹12,692 crore.
- (2) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time. The figure (₹9,80,407 crore) is sourced from the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.
- (3) Borrowings and other liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt (₹39,596 crore) + Net of Contingency fund (₹4 crore) + Net (Receipts- Disbursements) of Public Account (₹11,121 crore) - Net of Opening and Closing cash balance (₹1,683 crore).
- (4) Expenditure does not include Public Debt (₹76,991 crore) as net of Public Debt has been taken under Borrowings and Other Liabilities.
- (5) Includes salaries/wages towards work charged establishment (₹171 crore).
- (6) Includes salaries met from Grants-in-aid (₹ 3,322 crore) as well.

1.3.3 Receipts during the year

(₹ In crore)

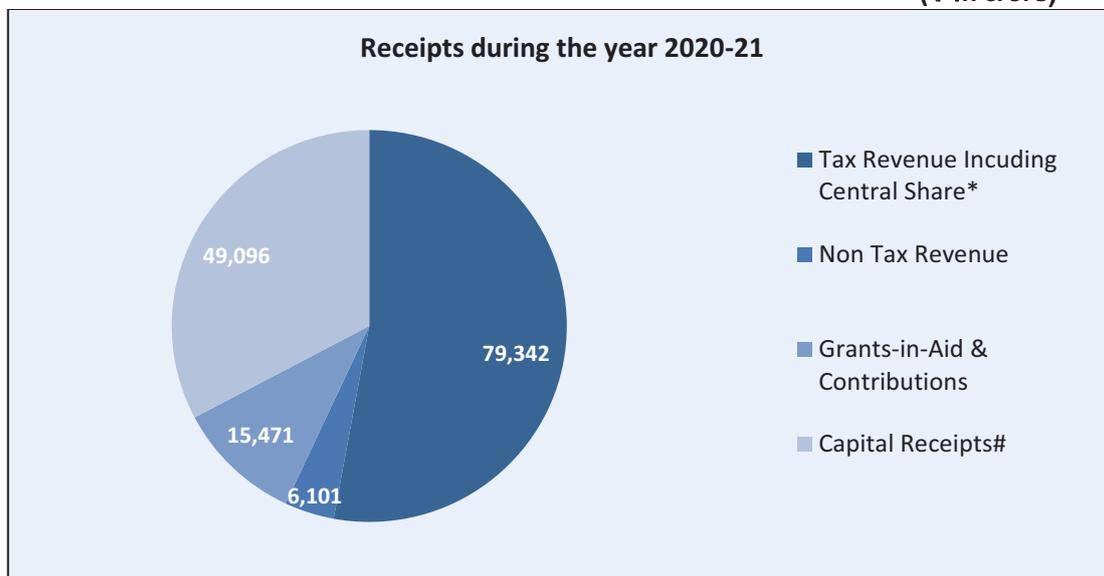


Fig 1.3.3

*Includes share of net (tax) proceed assigned to the state amounting to ₹12,692 crore.

#Capital receipts include Recovery of Loans and Advances (₹58 crore) + Borrowings and other liabilities (₹49,038 crore) [Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt (₹39,596 crore) + Net of Contingency fund (₹4 crore) + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Account (₹11,121 crore) - Net of Opening and Closing cash balance ₹1,683 crore].

1.3.4 Disbursements during the year

(₹ In crore)

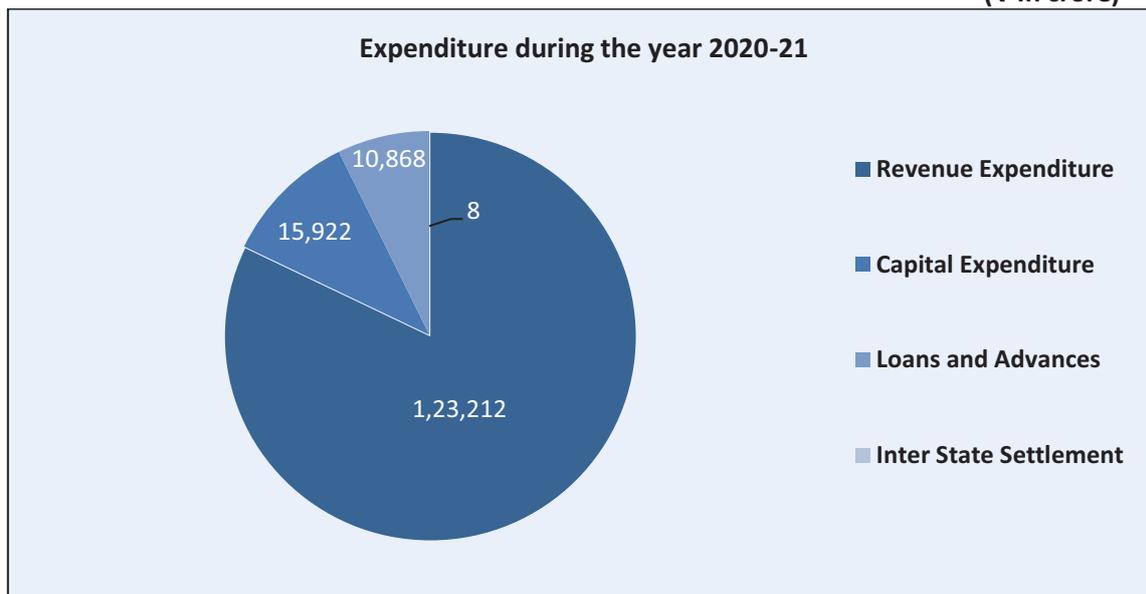


Fig 1.3.4

1.3.5 Appropriation Accounts

Under Article 204(3) of the Constitution of India, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with the authorisation of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as “charged” on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the



Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be “voted”. The budget of Government of Telangana has 40 grants consisting of 14 charged appropriations and 40 voted Sections. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriations authorised by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

1.3.6 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

The Government of Telangana incurred excess expenditure of ₹24,998 crore (12 *per cent* of estimates) in 18 Grants/Appropriations against the approved budget of ₹2,09,090 crore by the State Legislature during the year 2020-21.

The excess expenditure in Revenue section was mainly under Fiscal Administration, Planning, Survey & Statistics, Home Administration, Panchayat Raj and Roads, Buildings and Ports. Of these, the expenditure under Fiscal Administration, Planning, Survey & Statistics was ₹36,416 crore against the Budget allocation of ₹25,154 crore exceeding the Budget by ₹11,262 crore (45 *per cent*).

In Capital section, the excess expenditure occurred mainly under School Education, Minor Irrigation and Rural Development. Of these, the expenditure under School Education was ₹471 crore against the Budget allocation of ₹287 crore exceeding the Budget by ₹184 crore (64 *per cent*).

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Special Drawing Facility/Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain the agreed minimum cash balance which the state Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2020-21, the Government of Telangana availed Special Drawing Facility of ₹15,760 crore for 315 days, and Ways and Means Advances of ₹32,406 crore for 267 days.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from Reserve Bank of India when the cash balance falls below the limit prescribed by Reserve of India i.e., ₹1.38 crore for the state of Telangana, (even after taking ways and means advances) which is required to be maintained with Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2020-21, Overdraft of ₹21,287 crore was availed for 158 days by the Government of Telangana.

1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The state had a Revenue Deficit of ₹22,298 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹49,038 crore as on 31 March 2021. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net of Borrowings and other Liabilities [Public Debt

(₹39,596 crore), Public Account (₹11,121 crore), Contingency Fund 4 crore) and Cash balance ((-) ₹1,683 crore)]. Around 55 per cent of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,00,914 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries (₹24,770 crore), Interest Payments (₹16,841 crore) and Pensions (₹13,595 crore).

1.4.4 Sources and Applications of Funds

(₹ In crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2020	(-)1,689
	Revenue Receipts	1,00,914
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	58
	Capital Receipts	...
	Public Debt	47,132
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	2,636
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	1,388
	Deposits Received	66,893
	Civil Advances Repaid	...
	Suspense and Miscellaneous	22,040
	Remittances	693
	Contingency Fund	4
	TOTAL	2,40,069
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,23,212
Capital Expenditure		15,922
Loans Given		10,868
Repayment of Public Debt		7,536
Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others		1,691
Reserve and Sinking Funds		1,172
Deposits Spent		61,813
Civil Advances Given		...
Suspense and Miscellaneous		17,128
Remittances		725
Inter State Settlement		8
Contingency Fund		...
Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2021		(-)6
TOTAL		2,40,069

Table 1.4.4

1.4.5 Where Rupee came from

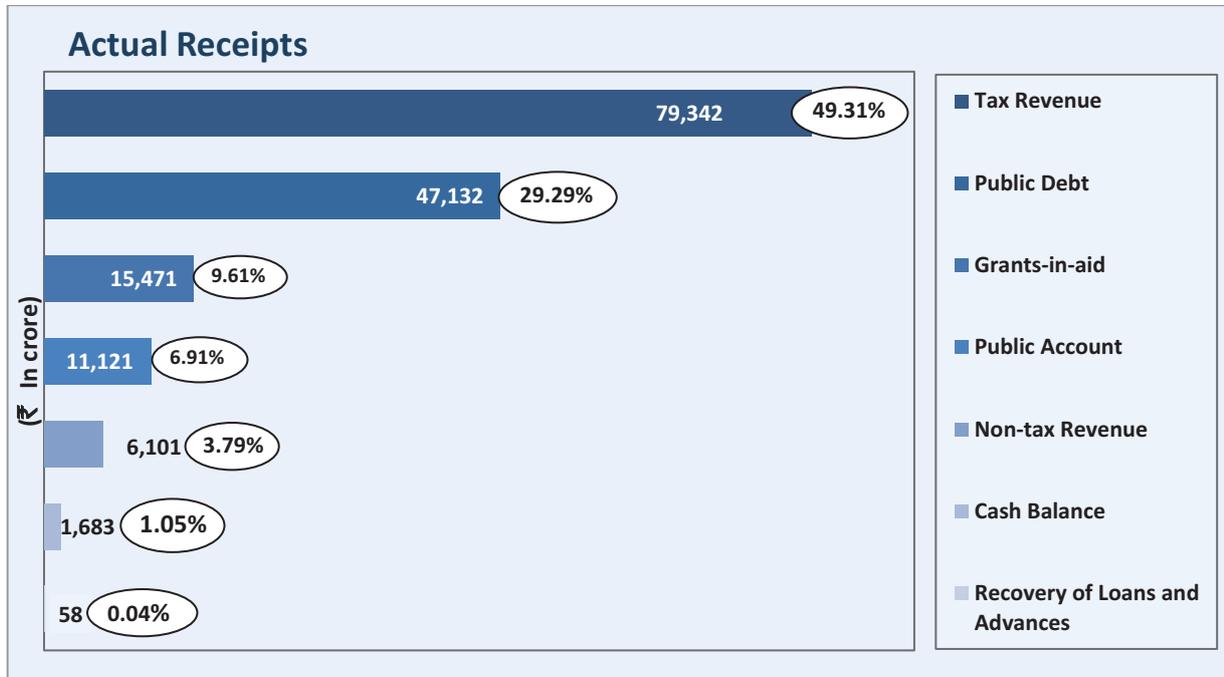
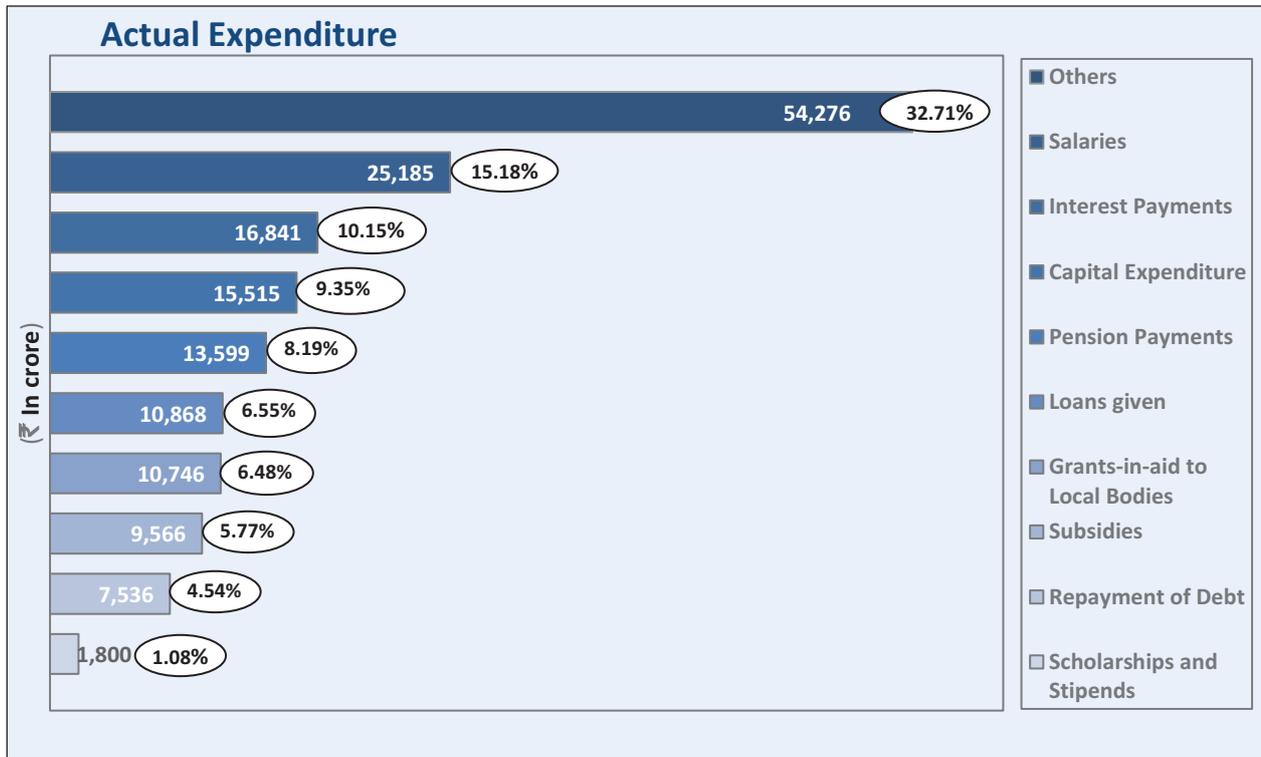


Fig 1.4.5

Note: Public Account and Cash Balance components above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Sources & Application Table (Para 1.4). Public Debt does not include Receipt and Expenditure of Special Drawing facility/Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft.

1.4.6 Where Rupee went



Note: Capital expenditure excludes Salaries and Wages (010/020) ₹415 crore.

Fig 1.4.6

1.4.7 What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?

DEFICIT

Refers to the gap between Receipt 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/ SURPLUS

FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS

Refers to the gap between total receipts (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings and ideally should be invested in capital projects.

The Twelfth Finance Commission recommended that States enact their own Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts which commits them to achieve Revenue Surplus while limiting Fiscal Deficit to 3 per cent of GSDP. Government of Telangana has adopted “The Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005” as “*The Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act 2005*” in accordance with section 101 of Andhra Pradesh Re-organisation Act 2014 vide G.O.Ms.No.45, Law(F), dated 01 June 2016 and Subsequently enacted as FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2020 published in Telangana Gazette dated 19th September 2020.

The State Government had a Revenue Surplus upto 2018-19 which has come down to a **Revenue Deficit of ₹ 22,298 crore** (₹6,254 crore deficit in 2019-20) and **Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 49,038 crore** (₹31,759 crore in 2019-20) which are 2.27 per cent and 5.00 per cent of GSDP* respectively. **The Fiscal Deficit constituted 33 per cent** of total receipts (₹1,50,010 crore).

Around **55 per cent** of the Revenue Receipts (₹1,00,914 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries² (₹24,770 crore), Interest Payments (₹16,841 crore) and Pensions (₹13,595 crore).

* GSDP figure of ₹9,80,407 crore as provided by Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.

1.5 Deficit/Surplus

1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Surplus/Deficit

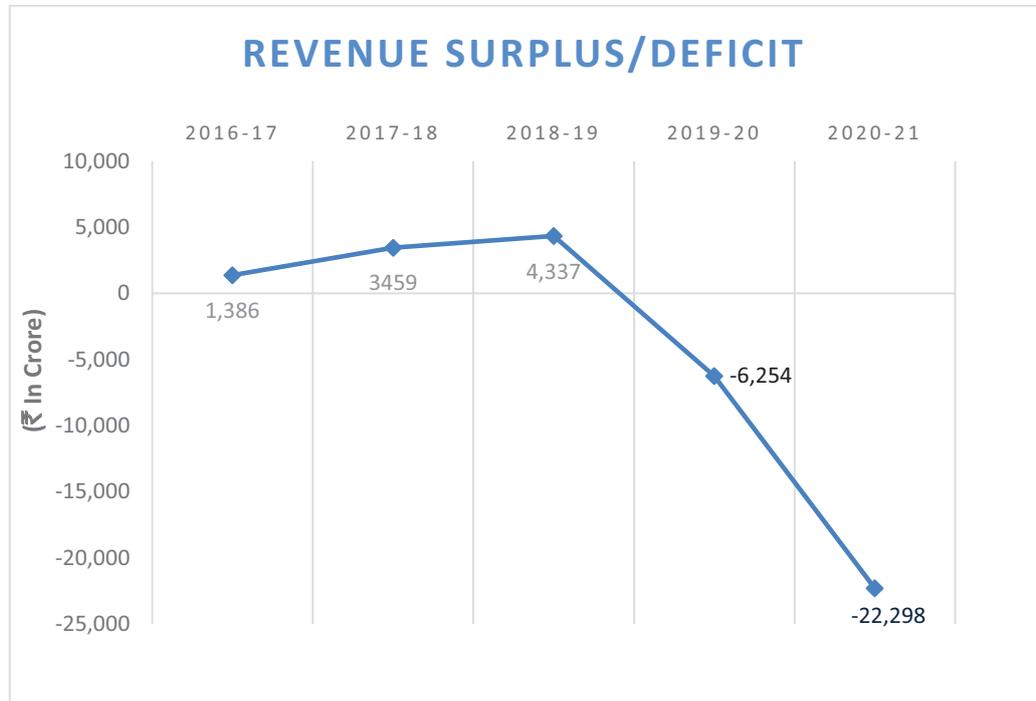


Fig 1.5.1

1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

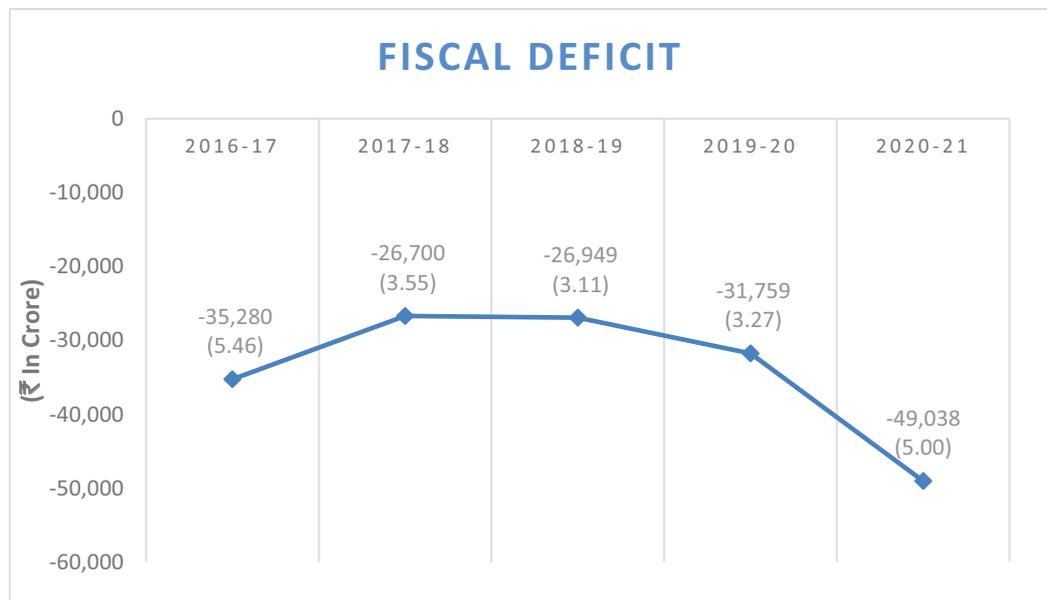


Fig 1.5.2

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

Disclosure under Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM/MTFP) Act, 2005: In terms of Section 5 of the Telangana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act 2005 and Telangana FRBM (Amendment) Act 2020, the Government of Telangana presented the Medium Term Fiscal Policy and Strategy Statement along with the State Budget for 2020-21. The targets mentioned in the amended Act and achievements in 2020-21 as depicted in the Accounts are as follows:

Sl. No.	Targets for 2020-21	Achievements during the year as per the Accounts and GSDP*
1.	Revenue Surplus: To be maintained.	The Government of Telangana had a Revenue Deficit of ₹22,298.02 crore in 2020-21(2.27 per cent of GSDP)
2.	Fiscal Deficit shall not exceed 4.75 per cent during the period 2020-21	The Fiscal Deficit of ₹49,037.82 crore as per the accounts was 5.00 per cent of GSDP for 2020-21
3.	Outstanding debt expressed as percentage of GSDP shall be less than 25 per cent of GSDP during 2020-21.	The outstanding debt for Government of Telangana (₹2,75,637.64 crore)** was 28.11 per cent of GSDP

* GSDP figure at current prices for 2019-20: ₹9,80,407 crore, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.

** This debt does not include ₹2,380 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by Gol in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide Gol's letter No.F.No.40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021.

...oOo...

Chapter II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts of Telangana for 2020-21 were ₹1,50,010 crore against a budget estimate of ₹1,76,393 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

The Revenue receipts of the State Government comprises of 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.

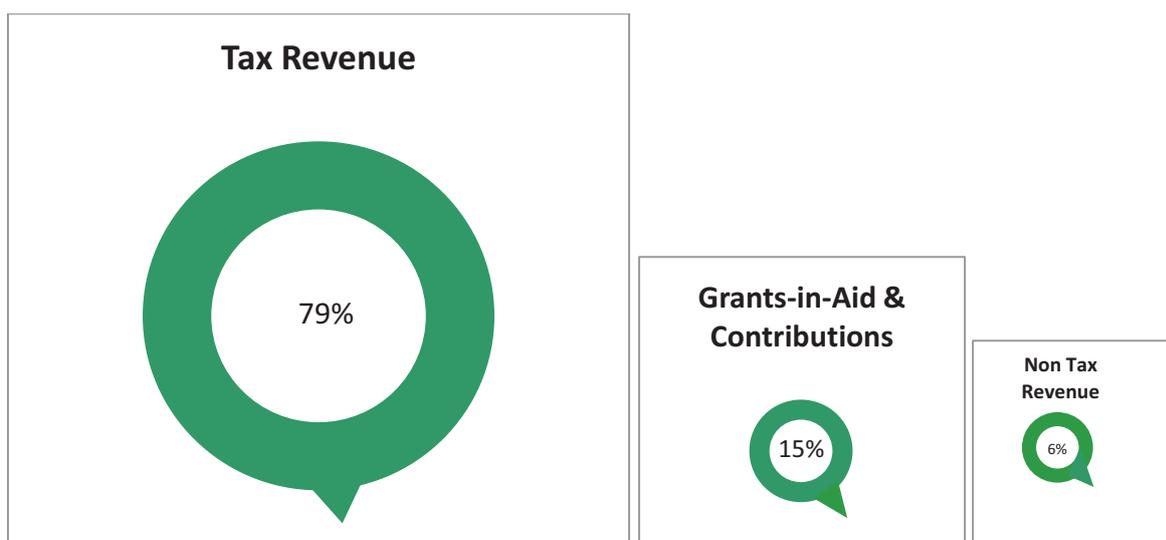


Fig 2.2

2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2020-21)

Components		Actuals (₹ In crore)	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipts
A.	Tax Revenue*	79,342	79
	Goods and Services Tax	25,905	26
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure	8,342	8
	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	5,297	5
	Taxes on Commodities & Services	39,798	40
B.	Non-Tax Revenue	6,101	6
	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	127	...
	General Services	1,433	1
	Social Services	936	1
	Economic Services	3,605	4
C.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	15,471	15
	Total Revenue Receipts	1,00,914	100

Table 2.2.1

*Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State (₹8,977 crore) received from the Government of India.

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ In crore)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	48,407	56,520	64,674	67,597	66,650
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	14,877	16,420	18,561	15,988	12,692
Non-Tax Revenues	9,782	7,825	10,007	7,360	6,101
Grants in Aid	9,752	8,059	8,178	11,598	15,471
Total Revenue Receipts	82,818 (12.81)	88,824 (11.81)	1,01,420 (11.72)	1,02,543 (10.58)	1,00,914 (10.29)
GSDP	6,46,265	7,52,230	8,65,688	9,69,604	9,80,407

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to GSDP.

Table 2.2.2

The proportion of the State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP is 7 per cent. There was a decline in revenue receipts by 1.59 per cent in 2020-21 as compared to previous year. The total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) decreased by 5 per cent, the non-tax revenue decreased by 17 per cent and Grants in Aid increased by 33 per cent in comparison to previous year.

2.2.3 Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts

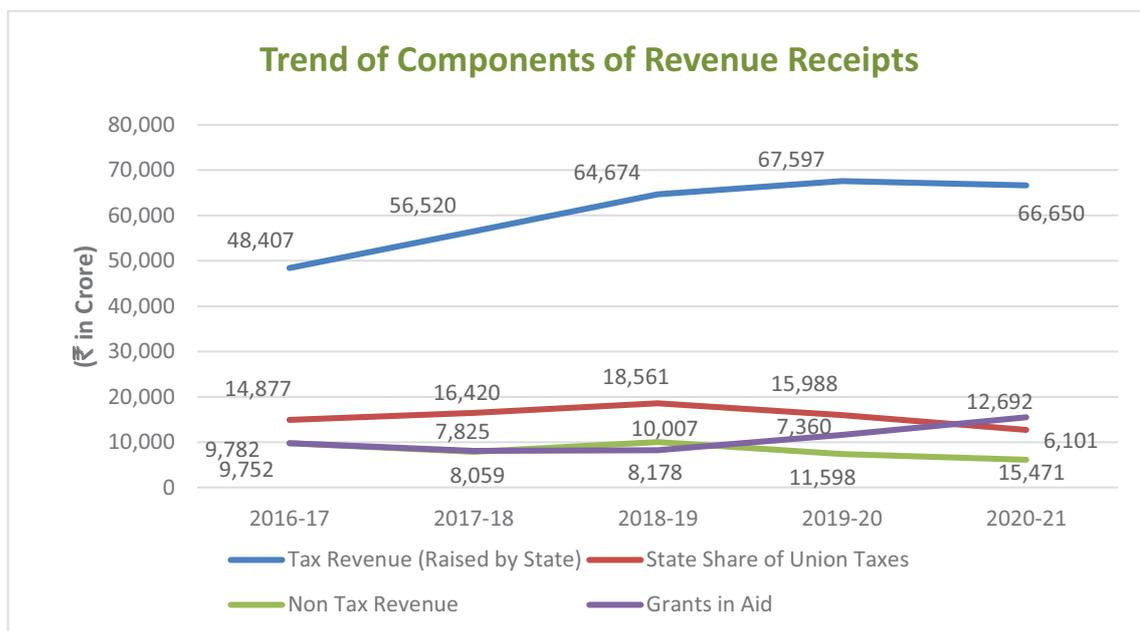


Fig 2.2.3 (a)

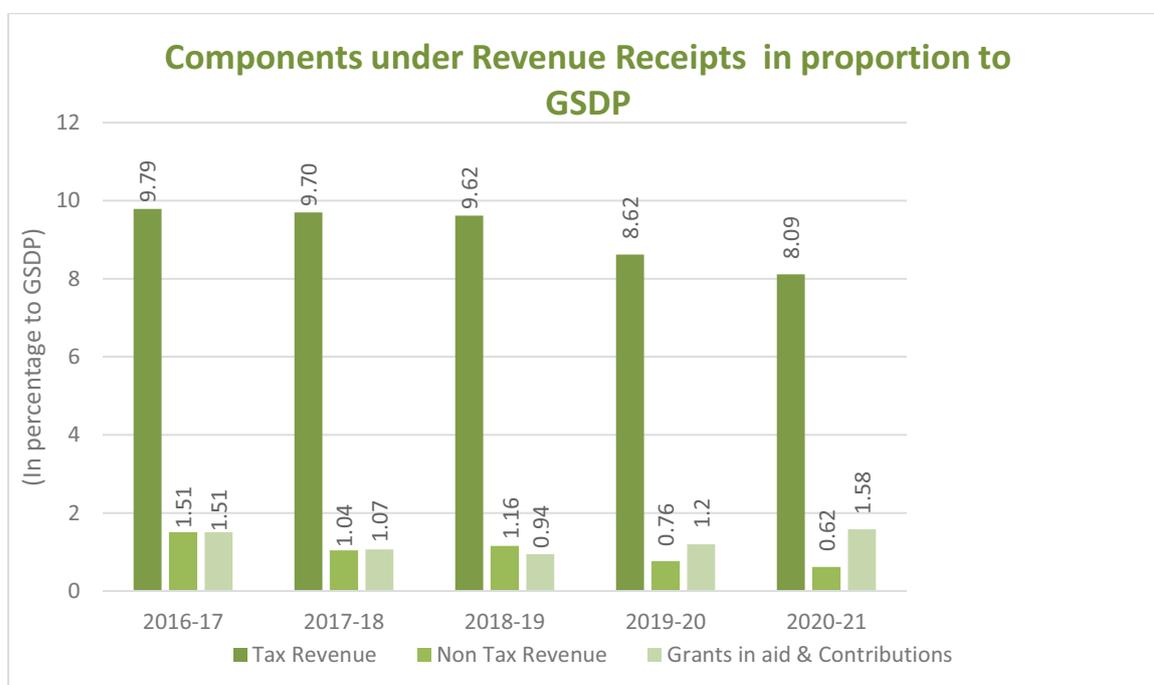


Fig 2.2.3 (b)

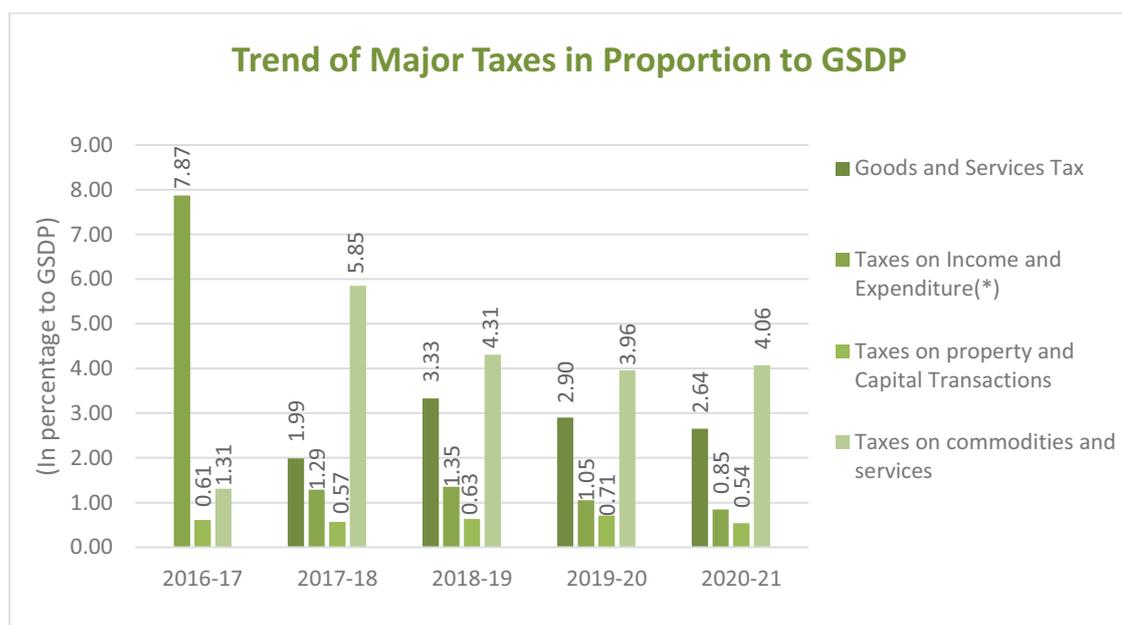
2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ In crore)

Trend of Sector-wise Tax Revenue over the past 5 years						
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Percentage increase / decrease to 2019-20
a. Goods and Services Tax	...	14,961 (1.99)	28,786 (3.33)	28,053 (2.90)	25,905 (2.64)	(-)8
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	8,459 (1.31)	9,683 (1.29)	11,693 (1.35)	10,249 (1.05)	8,342 (0.85)	(-)19
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	3,962 (0.61)	4,313 (0.57)	5,483 (0.63)	6,873 (0.71)	5,297 (0.54)	(-)23
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	50,863 (7.87)	43,983 (5.85)	37,273 (4.31)	38,410 (3.96)	39,798 (4.06)	4
Total Tax Revenues	63,284 (9.79)	72,940 (9.70)	83,235 (9.61)	83,585 (8.62)	79,342 (8.09)	(-)5
GSDP	6,46,265	7,52,230	8,65,688	9,69,604	9,80,407	1

Note: (i) GSDP figures as provided by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, GOI.
(ii) Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to GSDP

Table 2.3



(*) Primarily net proceeds of State's share of Union Taxes

Fig 2.3

2.3.1 Major Contributors to Tax Revenue

(₹ In crore)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to GDP
Goods and Services Tax (GST)	25,905	2.64
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	20,904	2.13
State Excise	14,370	1.47
Corporation Tax	3,865	0.39
Stamps and Registration fees	5,243	0.53

Table 2.3.1(a)

Major variations between Actual Receipts and Budget Estimates:

(₹ In crore)

Actual Receipts was less than Budget Estimates		Actual Receipts was more than Budget Estimates	
Stamps and Registration Fee	4,757	Service Tax	63
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	5,496	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	19
State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)	5,410		

Table 2.3.1(b)

2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection

(₹ In crore)

Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.					
Revenue collection*	34,234	25,106	20,291	20,674	20,904
Expenditure on collection	228	217	196	208	216
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	0.67	0.87	0.97	1.00	1.03
2. State Excise					
Revenue collection*	5,581	9,421	10,638	11,991	14,370
Expenditure on collection	256	251	255	254	287
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	4.59	2.66	2.39	2.12	2.00
3. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers					
Revenue collection*	3,394	3,589	3,762	3,935	3,338
Expenditure on collection	74	76	79	129	86
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	2.18	2.12	2.11	3.28	2.58
4. Stamps and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection*	4,262	5,179	6,625	6,671	5,243
Expenditure on collection	68	104	89	90	75
Cost of Collection (as % of Revenue collection)	1.59	2.01	1.35	1.35	1.43

Table 2.4

(*) Excludes State's share of Union Taxes

Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. form a major chunk of Tax revenue. The *percentage* of expenditure on collection of Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers and State Excise are high as compared to other taxes.

2.5 Trend in State's share of Union Taxes

(₹ In crore)

Major Head description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Per centge Increase/ decrease to 2019-20
(a) Goods and Services Tax	...	1,888	4,946	4,537	3,715	(-)18
Central Goods and Services Tax	...	231	4,581	4,537	3,715	(-)18
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	...	1,657	365	...	...	...
(b) Taxes on Income & Expenditure	8,073	9,270	11,241	9,722	7,831	(-)19
Corporation Tax	4,763	5,026	6,454	5,451	3,865	(-)29
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,310	4,244	4,753	4,271	3,966	(-)7
Other taxes on Income and Expenditure	...	...	34	527	...	(-)100
(c) Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	11	...	2	...	...	...
Taxes on Wealth	11	...	2	...	...	...
(d) Taxes on Commodities & Services	6,793	5,262	2,372	1,731	1,146	(-)33.80
Customs	2,049	1,657	1,316	1,013	649	(-)35.93
Union Excise Duties	2,340	1,732	874	705	422	(-)40.14
Service Tax	2,404	1,873	172	...	63	100
Other taxes and duties on commodities and services	...	...	10	13	12	(-)7.69
State's share of Union Taxes	14,877	16,420	18,561	15,987	12,692	(-)20.61
Total Tax Revenue	63,284	72,940	83,235	83,585	79,342	(-)5.08
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	24	23	22	19	16	...

Table 2.5

2.6 Goods and Services Tax

Goods and Services Tax (GST) which was introduced with effect from 01.07.2017, is an indirect tax on the supply of goods and services. It replaced all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Central and State governments. The Act was passed in accordance with the provisions of Article 368 of the Constitution. It is a dual GST with the Centre and the States simultaneously levying tax on a common base. GST to be levied by the Centre would be called Central GST (CGST) and that to be levied by the States would be called State GST (SGST). An Integrated GST (IGST) would be levied on Inter-State supply (including stock transfers/Imports) of goods or services. GST is levied at rates to be mutually agreed upon by the Centre and the States on the recommendations of the GST Council. During the year, an amount of ₹3,715 crore was received on account of CGST and an amount of ₹22,190 crore was collected on account of SGST.

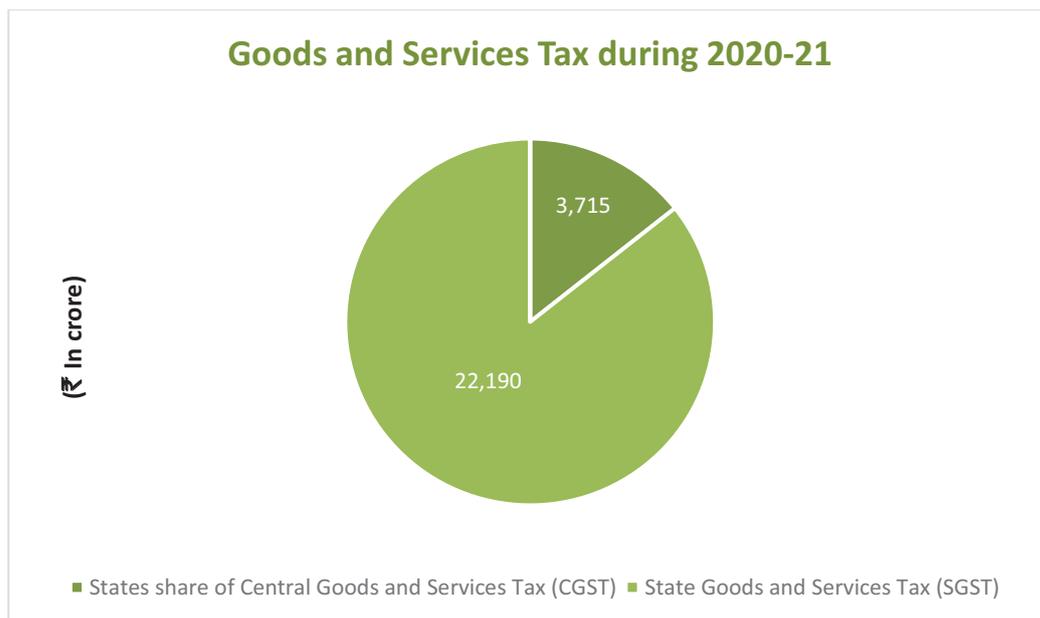


Fig 2.6

2.7 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprises of the following: -

- Centrally Sponsored Schemes (₹5,805 crore)
- Finance Commission Grants (₹3,135 crore)
- Other Transfer/Grants to States/Union Territories with legislatures (₹6,531 crore)

Total receipts during 2020-21 under Grants-in-aid were ₹15,471 crore. The share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in total Grants-in-aid is 38 per cent, while the share of Finance Commission Grants is 20 per cent and Other Grants form 42 per cent as far as the 2020-21 GiA figures are concerned.

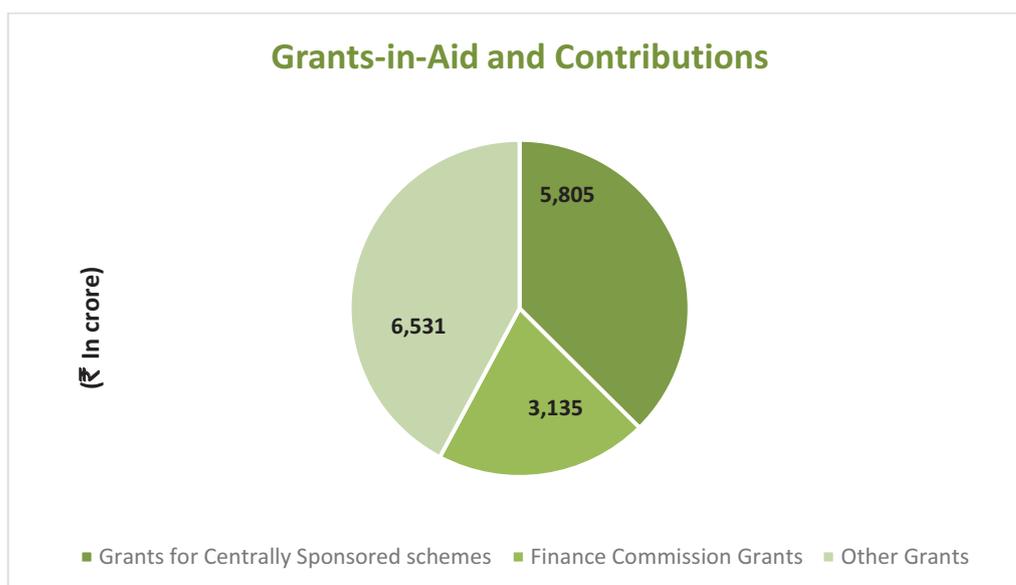


Fig 2.7

2.8 Public Debt

In 2020-21, 34 loans totaling ₹43,784 crore at interest rates varying from 5.82 per cent to 7.65 per cent repayable between the years 2024 and 2051 were raised from the open market. In addition to these, the State Government also raised ₹683 crore from other financial institutions like LIC, GIC, NABARD etc. ₹69,454 crore was availed as Ways and Means advances and repaid during the year. Thus, the Internal Debt raised during the year excluding Ways and Means Advances was ₹44,467 crore. Repayments of Internal Debt of State Government excluding Ways and Means Advances was ₹7,047 crore. The Government also received ₹2,665 crore from Government of India as Loans and Advances, while repayments made on this account amounted to ₹490 crore.

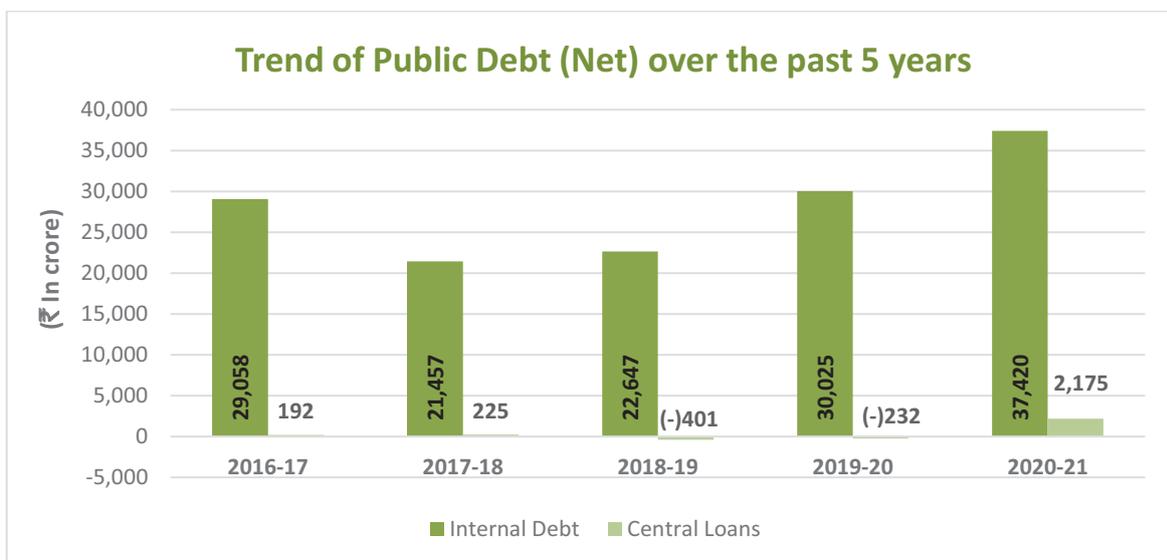
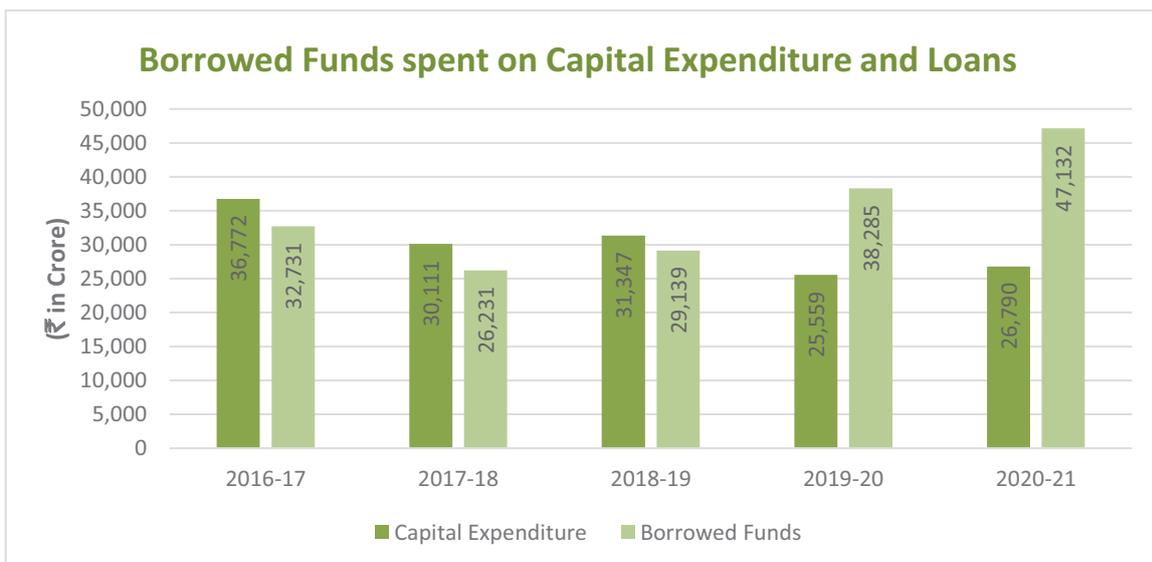


Fig 2.8

2.8.1 Proportion of borrowed funds to Capital Expenditure



Note: Borrowed Funds do not include Special drawing facility/Ways and Means Advances

Fig 2.8.1



The extent to which the Fiscal Deficit, as represented by borrowed funds, has been channelized towards the creation of capital assets is an indicator of prudent financial management. The borrowings of ₹47,132 crore in the year was partly utilised to meet Capital expenditure of ₹15,922 crore and Loans and Advances of ₹10,868 crore.

Normally, Public Debt is discharged using Revenue Surplus. However, the Government incurred Revenue deficit of ₹22,298 crore for 2020-21. The borrowed funds were utilised for the repayment of Public Debt.

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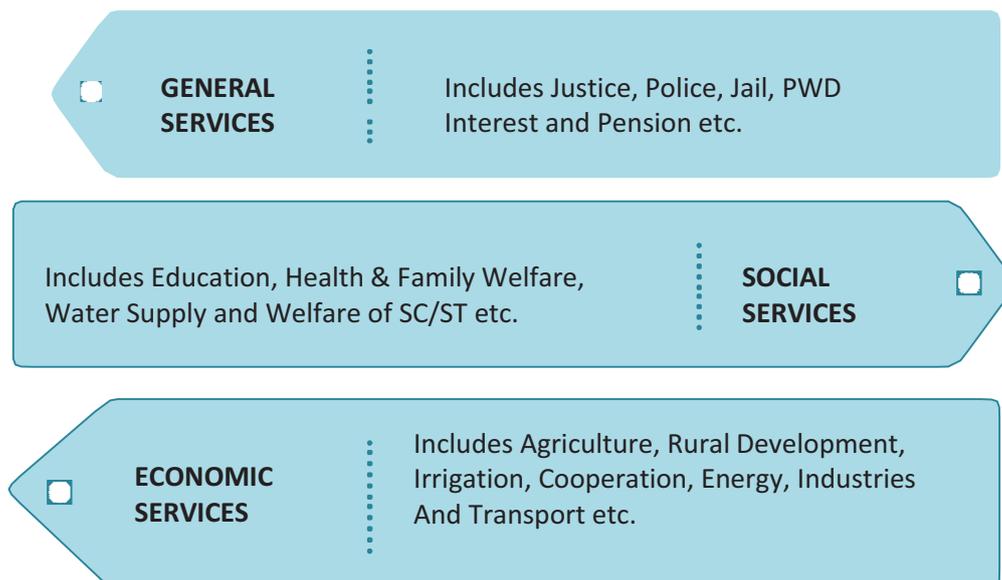
Chapter III

Expenditure

3.1 Introduction

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

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



3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates during the past five years is as follows:

Year	(₹ In crore)				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Budget Estimates	97,206	1,08,512	1,25,455	1,11,056	1,38,670
Actuals	81,432	85,365	97,083	1,08,797	1,23,212
Gap	15,774	23,147	28,372	2,259	15,458
Percentage of variation of Actuals against BE	16	21	23	2	11

Table 3.2

As per the Accounts, the Government of Telangana had a Revenue deficit of ₹22,298 crore in 2020-21. Of the total Revenue Expenditure, an amount of ₹55,210 crore was on committed expenditure. This showed an increase of 10 per cent over previous year.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

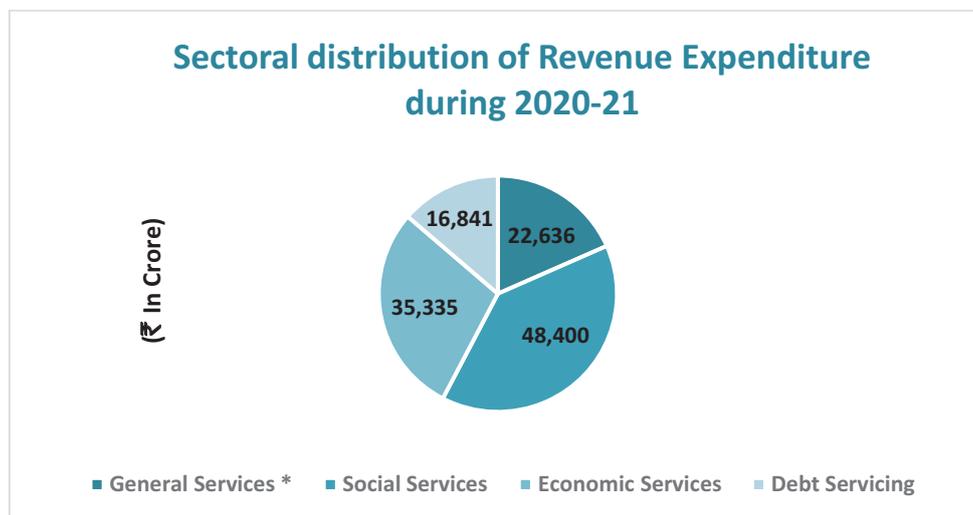


Fig 3.2.1

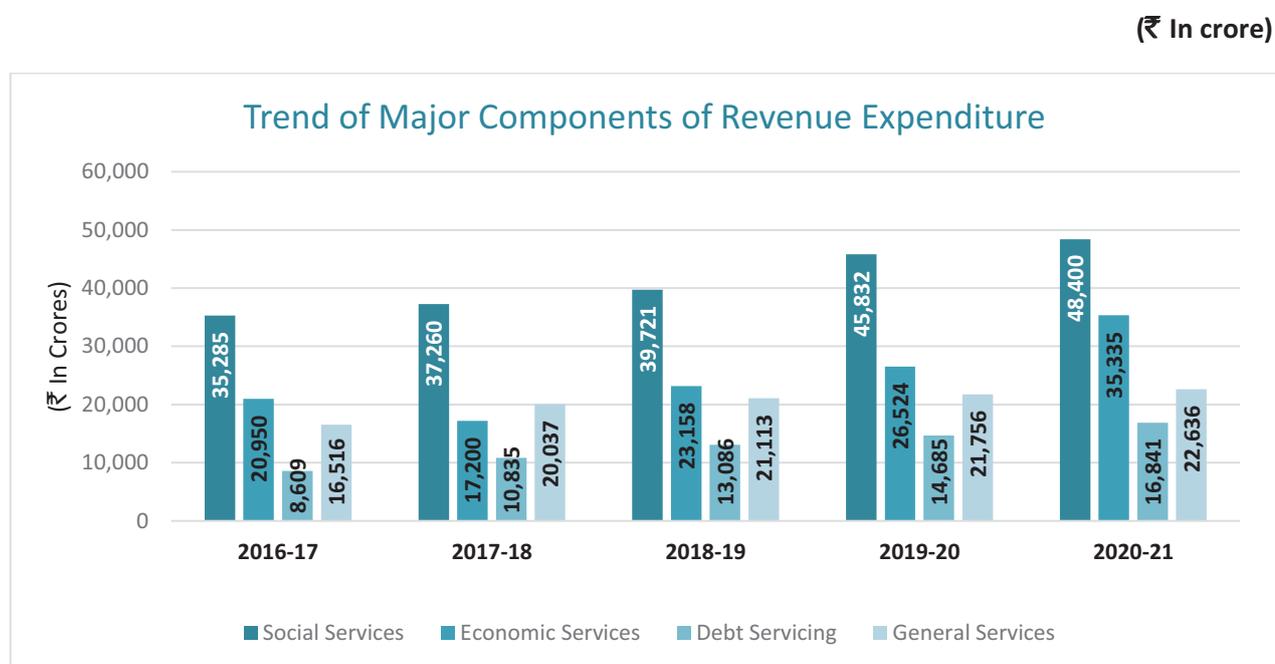
3.2.2 Trend of Major components of Revenue Expenditure 2016-17 to 2020-21

(₹ In crore)

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Social Services	35,285	37,260	39,721	45,832	48,400
Economic Services	20,950	17,200	23,158	26,524	35,335
Debt Servicing	8,609	10,835	13,086	14,685	16,841
General Services *	16,516	20,037	21,113	21,756	22,636⁽¹⁾

*Excluding expenditure on Debt Servicing

Table 3.2.2



Note: General Services does not include Debt Servicing

Fig 3.2.2

¹ Includes expenditure of ₹3,651.10 crores incurred towards COVID-19.

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Disbursements during 2020-21 amounted to ₹15,922 crore (**1.62 per cent of GSDP**). The growth in capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP.

The table below shows the trend of Capital Expenditure to Budget and GSDP:

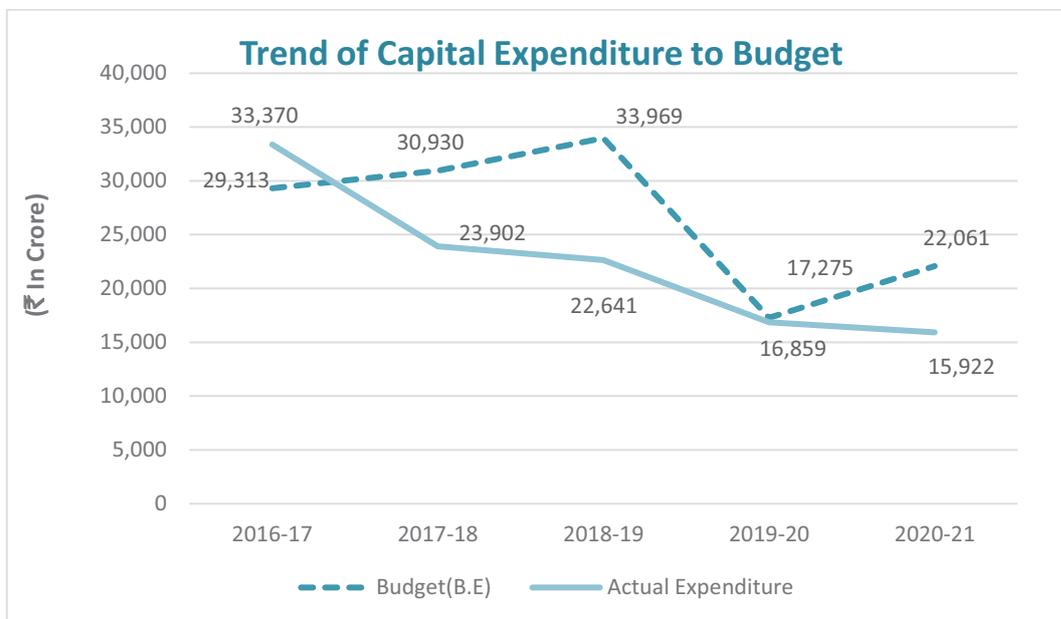


Fig 3.3

3.3.1 Major components of Capital Expenditure

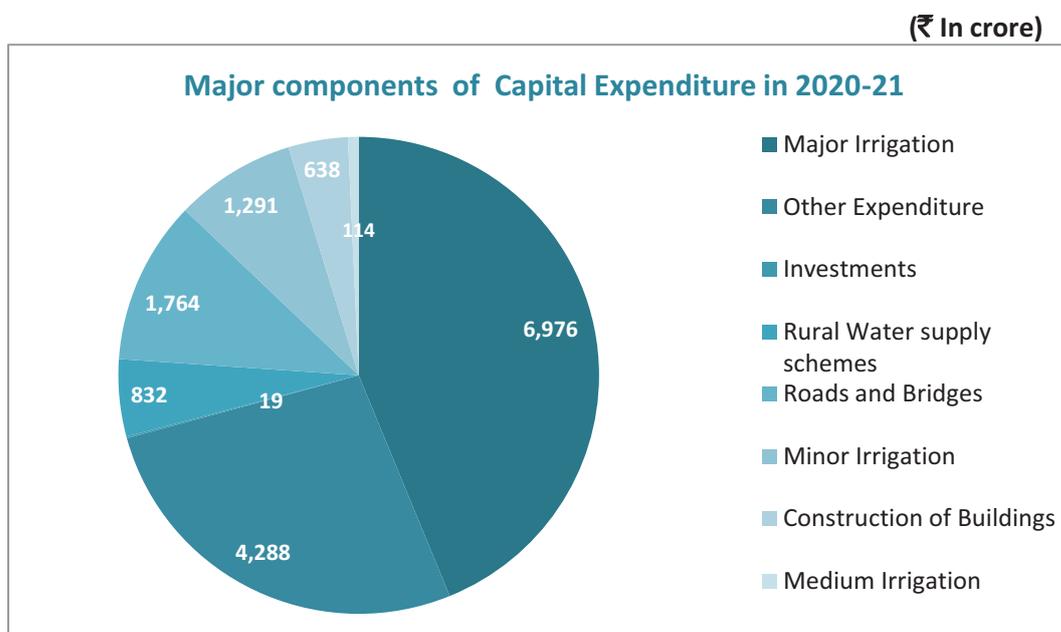


Fig 3.3.1

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure incurred is classified in the following sectors based on the nature of output – General Services, Social Services and Economic Services. During 2020-21, **82 per cent** of the Capital Expenditure (₹15,922 crore) was made on Economic Services, 13 per cent towards Social Services and the remaining 5 per cent was expended on General Services. Of the amount spent towards Economic Services, the Government spent ₹8,381 crore on various projects (₹6,976 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹114 crore on Medium Irrigation and ₹1,291 crore on Minor Irrigation).

3.3.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

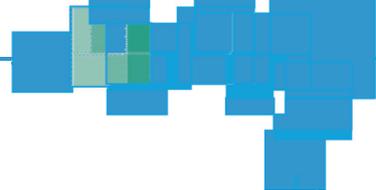
The comparative sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue expenditure over the past five years in terms of Non-Development Expenditure and Development Expenditure is illustrated below:

(₹ In crore)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Percentage Increase/ Decrease
Non-Development Expenditure						
General Services (Capital)	567	565	703	646	779	21
General Services (Revenue)	25,125	30,872	34,199	36,441	39,477	8
Total Non-Development Expenditure	25,692	31,437	34,902	37,087	40,256	9
Development Expenditure						
Social Services (Capital)	3,162	2,851	5,620	1,765	2,147	22
Social Services (Revenue)	35,285	37,260	39,721	45,832	48,400	6
Economic Services (Capital)	29,641	20,486	16,317	14,449	12,996	(-)10
Economic Services (Revenue)	20,950	17,200	23,157	26,524	35,335	33
Grants – in – Aid and Compensation to Local Bodies (Revenue)	72	33	5	...	...	...
Total Development Expenditure	89,110	77,830	84,820	88,570	98,878	12
Grand Total	1,14,802	1,09,267	1,19,722	1,25,657	1,39,134	11

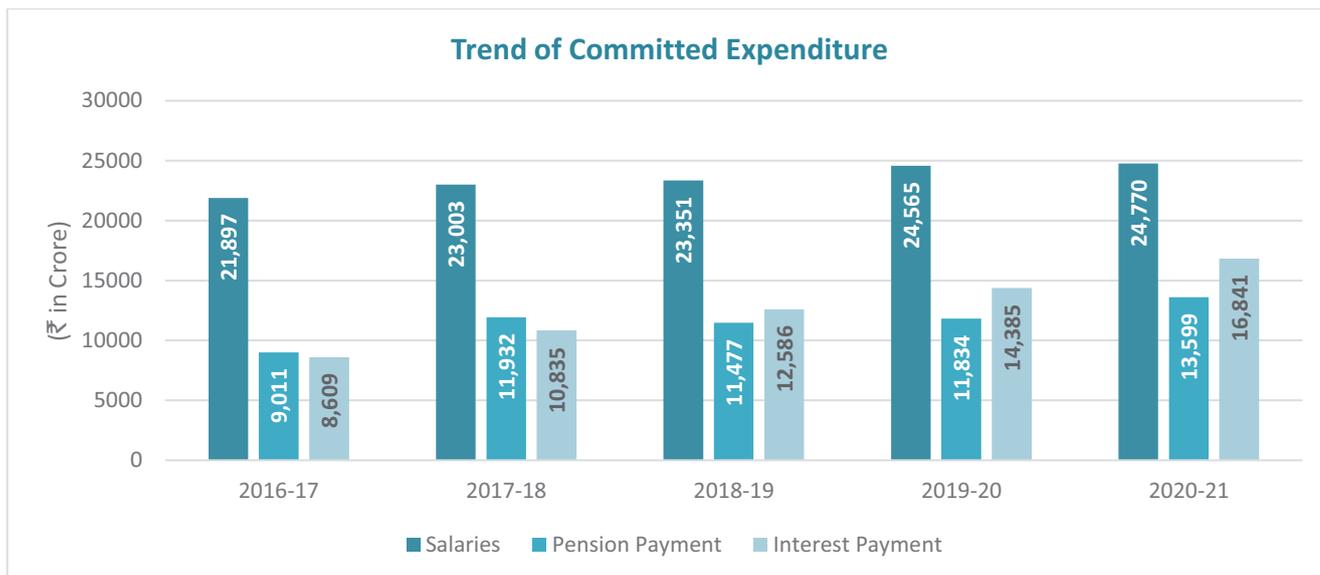
Note: Capital Expenditure does not include expenditure on loans and advances (₹10,868 crore)

Table 3.3.3



3.4 Committed Expenditure

Expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pensions is treated as Committed Expenditure for the Government. The total Committed Expenditure for the year 2020-21 was ₹55,210 crore which is 45 per cent of total Revenue Expenditure.



Note: Salaries component includes detailed heads 010-Salaries (₹21,250 crore), 020- Wages (₹82 crore), 290- Work charged establishment (₹116 crore) and 310/311- Grants-in-Aid towards salaries (₹3,322 crore).

Fig 3.4

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

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	% Increase with reference to 2019-20
Committed expenditure	39,517	45,770	47,414	50,784	55,206	10
Revenue Expenditure	81,432	85,365	97,083	1,08,797	1,23,212	13
Revenue Receipts	82,818	88,824	1,01,420	1,02,543	1,00,914	(-)2
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	48	52	47	49	55	...
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	49	54	49	46	45	...

Table 3.4

...oOo...

Chapter IV

Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2020-21

(₹ In crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Suppl. grant	Total Budget	Actual expenditure (Net)	Savings (-) Excesses (+)	Surrender by way of Re-appropriation
1.	Revenue	1,23,785	14,371	1,38,156	1,13,038	(-)25,118	33,264
	Voted	14,929	25	14,954	16,996	(+)2,042	517
2.	Capital	21,901	9,775	31,676	16,155	(-)15,521	12,147
	Voted	160	16	176	32	(-)144	140
3.	Public Debt						
	Charged	6,521	1,346	7,867	76,991	(+)69,124	...
4.	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	15,662	599	16,261	10,876	(-)5,385	5,034
	Total	1,61,348	24,745	1,86,093	1,40,069	(-)46,024	50,445
	Voted	21,610	1,387	22,997	94,019	(+)71,022	657
Grand Total		1,82,958	26,132	2,09,090	2,34,088	(+)24,998	51,102

Table 4.1

4.2 Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ In crore)

Savings (-)					
Year	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Total
2016-17	(-) 19,901	(-) 21,050	(+) 12,384	(-) 3,096	(-) 31,663
2017-18	(-) 25,426	(-) 26,184	(+) 22,787	(-) 1,620	(-) 30,443
2018-19	(-) 31,767	(-) 24,817	(+) 21,076	(-) 1,973	(-) 37,481
2019-20	(-) 4,129	(-) 14,647	(+) 35,474	(-) 1,246	(+) 15,452
2020-21	(-) 23,076	(-) 15,665	(+) 69,124	(-) 5,385	(+) 24,998

Table 4.2

4.3 Significant Variations from Budget

Excess under a grant indicates improper budget planning and implementation of schemes/programmes which were not envisaged in the budget.

4.3.1. Grants with significant excess

(₹ In crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Budget allocation	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of Excess to Budget Allocation
IX	Fiscal Administration, Planning, Surveys and Statistics	36,197	1,14,015	215
XXXIV	Minor Irrigation	1,136	1,315	16
VI	Excise Administration	277	291	5
XII	School Education	10,777	10,934	1

Table 4.3.1

4.3.2. Grants with substantial savings (Revenue/Capital/Loans):

(₹ In crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Budget allocation	Actual Expenditure	Percentage of Saving to Budget Allocation
XVII	Municipal Administration and Urban Development	Capital	7,547	...	100
XVIII	Housing	Revenue	7,584	516	93
IX	Fiscal Administration, Planning, Surveys and Statistics	Capital	3,079	576	81
XXXVI	Industries and Commerce	Revenue	1,497	416	72
XXXIII	Major and Medium Irrigation	Loans	6,340	2,643	58
X	Home Administration	Capital	1,018	440	57
XXXVIII	Civil Supplies Administration	Revenue	1,570	1,048	33

Table 4.3.2

The huge savings under Municipal Administration and Urban Development and Housing indicates that schemes envisaged in the Budget had been given lesser priority during implementation either due to the conservative approach of the Government to attain the fiscal targets or the shortfall is purely due to inaccuracy in the budget estimation process of the department.

4.3.3 Grants with defective budgeting:

Supplementary Provision was obtained for total amount of ₹26,132 crore which worked out to 11 per cent of the total expenditure incurred by the State Government during 2020-21. Further significant savings were noticed against the original budget allocation during 2020-21 as given below:

(₹ In Crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original Grant	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Supplementary Grant
XXI	Social Welfare	Revenue	13,521	9,079	4,442	1,682
XXXII	Rural Development	Revenue	9,817	7,465	2,352	1,042
XXII	Tribal Welfare	Revenue	8,353	5,957	2,396	1,020
XXIV	Minority Welfare	Revenue	1,518	1,208	310	204
XXXVI	Industries and Commerce	Revenue	1,315	416	899	182
XXVII	Agriculture	Revenue	18,221	13,692	4,529	154
XXXV	Energy	Revenue	7,668	7,539	129	103
XXIII	Backward Classes Welfare	Revenue	4,357	2,980	1377	72
XXXVIII	Civil Supplies Administration	Revenue	1,508	1,048	460	61
XIII	Higher Education	Revenue	1,447	1,413	34	59
III	Administration of Justice	Revenue	852	612	240	45
		Capital	71	9	62	...

Note: Savings = Original - Actual Expenditure

Table 4.3.3

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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 value 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 of the Government stood at ₹21,826 crore at the end of 2020-21. There was an increase in investments by ₹19 crore. An amount of ₹94 crore was received as dividend which is a return of 0.43 *per cent* on investment.

Cash balance with the RBI stood at ₹ (-)1,689 crore on 01 April 2020 and was ₹ (-)6 crore at the end of March 2021. Government had invested an amount of ₹16,368 crore in 14 days treasury bills in 2020-21 and rediscounted bills worth ₹21,512 crore.

The position of investment during the year 2020-21 is depicted in the table given below:

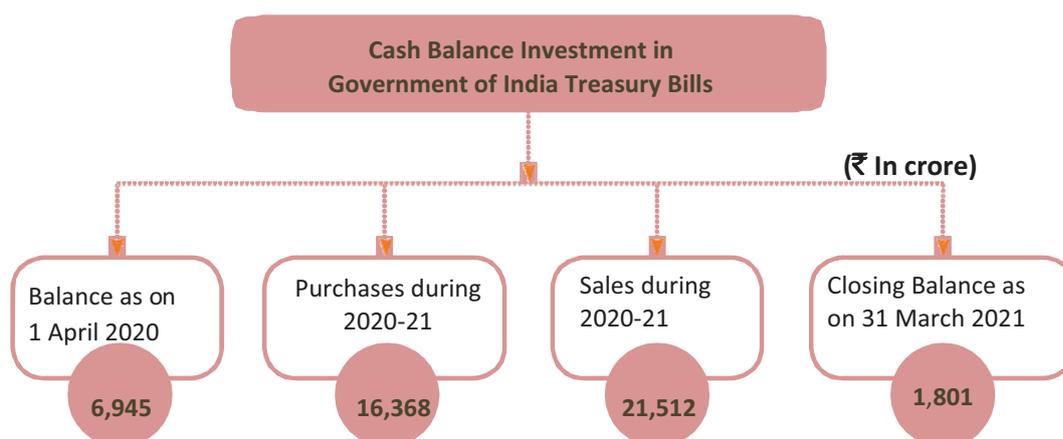


Fig 5.1

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. Government of Telangana during the year 2020-21 borrowed ₹43,784 crore. 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
2016-17	1,21,236	19	13,502	2	1,34,738	21
2017-18	1,42,918	19	22,931	3	1,65,849	22
2018-19	1,65,164	19	31,798	4	1,96,963	23
2019-20	1,94,958	20	37,223	4	2,32,181	24
2020-21	2,34,554	24	43,464	4	2,78,018**	28

* Excludes suspense and remittance balance.

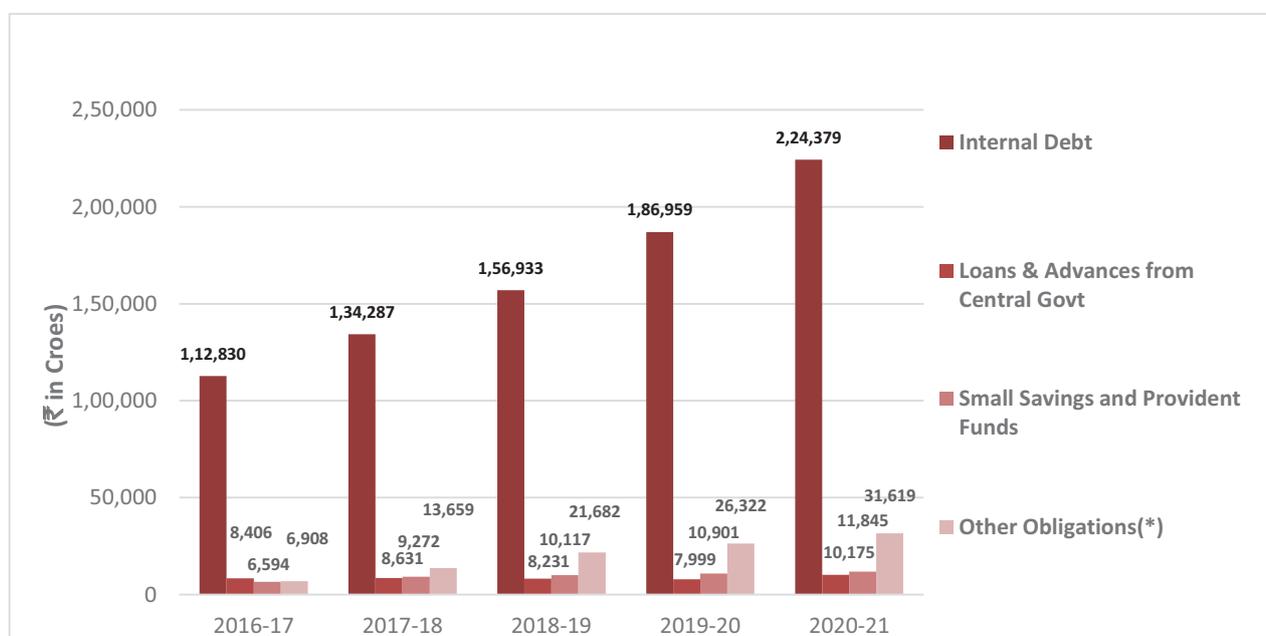
** This debt includes ₹2,380 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans by Gol in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation, vide Gol's letter No.F.No.40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10-12-2021.

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

Table 5.2

Public Debt and other liabilities showed an increase of ₹45,837 crore (20 per cent) in 2020-21 over the previous year.

5.2.1 Trend in Government Liabilities



Note: Public Debt comprises of Internal Debt and Loans and Advances from Central Government

(*) Includes interest & non-interest bearing obligations such as Deposits of local funds, other Earmarked Funds etc.,

Fig 5.2.1

5.3 Guarantees

5.3.1: Guarantees: Government of Telangana has provided Guarantees to the extent of ₹1,64,89.48 Crore to various of Institutions/Departments to obtain loans from financial institutions during 2020-21. Total outstanding Guarantees as on 31 March 2021 were ₹1,05,007 crore. Government of Telangana amended the FRBM Act in 2020, duly raising the limit of Guarantees, that it can provide to various institutions to 200% of total revenue receipts of the previous year from the earlier limit of 90%.

The Guarantees given by the State Government is given below:

(₹ In crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2016-17	31,871	29,965	70
2017-18	41,892	41,892	71
2018-19	77,713	77,713	70
2019-20	77,315	89,601	...
2020-21	89,601	1,05,007	...

Note: Details are available at Statement No.20 and are based on information received from the State Government and where available, from the respective institutions

Table 5.3.1

5.3.2: Guarantee Fee: Guarantee fees is payable by the organization availing guarantee at 0.5 per cent p.a. of amount guaranteed or 2 per cent for the amount guaranteed for the entire guarantee period. ₹6 crore was received towards Guarantee Fee/Commission by Government of Telangana during the year 2020-21.

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Chapter VI

Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of the State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government guarantees loans raised by 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 entities and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in the Government Account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government accounts.

The Government of Telangana had an adverse balance of ₹958 crore under Public Debt as on 31 March 2021. Out of this amount ₹189 crore pertains to loans availed by the Telangana Power Finance Corporation and ₹501 crore pertains to loans raised towards Telangana TRANSCO Bonds. The Government shall make adequate provision in the Budget for clearing the adverse balance or reclassify the debt as expenditure.

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

The total Loans and Advances made by the State Government to the end of 2020-21 was ₹43,957 crore. This includes ₹10,843 crore towards Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/Companies, Non-Government institutions and Local Bodies and ₹25 crore as Loans to Government Servants during the financial year. Interest due on these loans, to the end of March 2021 amounts to ₹3,143 crore. During 2020-21, only ₹58 crore (0.13 percent) has been received towards repayment of Loans and Advances, out of which ₹57 crore pertains to loans given to Government Servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would facilitate the Government to maintain better fiscal position.

6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

During 2020-21, Grants-in-aid to Zilla Parishads, Panchayat Samitis, Gram Panchayats and Municipalities totaling to ₹11,769 crore represented 18 per cent of the total grants given during the year.

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

							(₹ In crore)
S. No.	Name of Institutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	Percent Increase/Decrease
1	Zilla Parishads	4,977	3,817	3,746	4,152	4,311	4
2	Municipalities	417	605	1,084	771	2,946	282
3	Panchayat Samithis	2,511	2,555	2,131	3,020	4,230	40
4	Others	22,743	23,439	30,947	37,024	42,797	16
	Total	30,648	30,416	37,908	44,967	54,284	21

Table 6.3

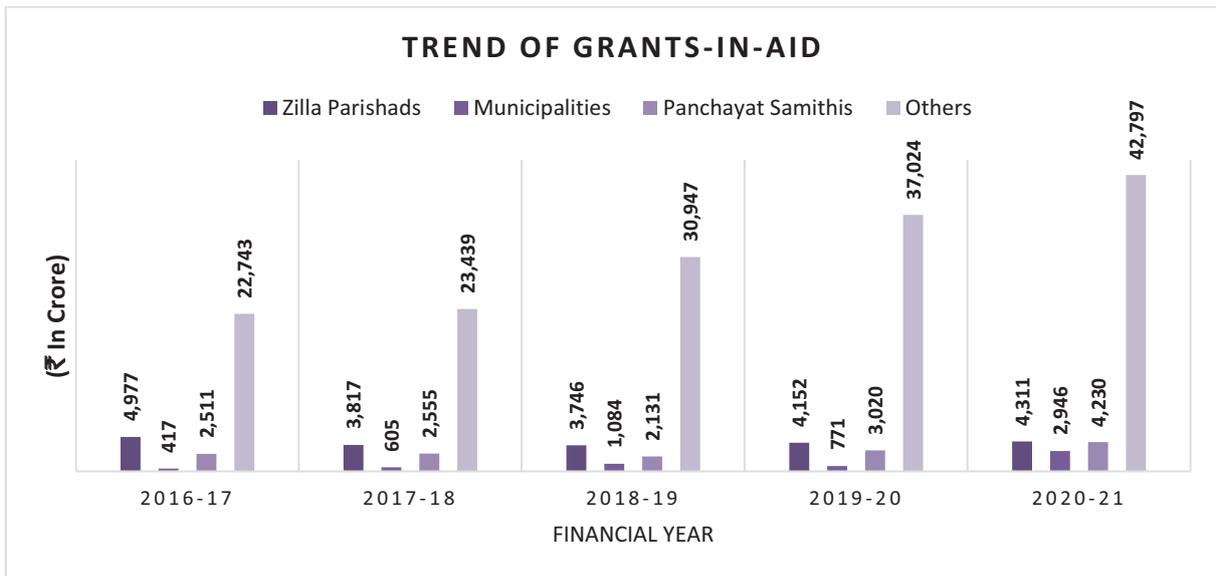


Fig 6.3

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

Cash balance with the RBI stood at ₹(-)1,689 crore on 01 April 2020 and was ₹(-)6 crore at the end of March 2021. Government had invested an amount of ₹16,368 crore in 14 days treasury bills in 2020-21 and rediscounted bills worth ₹21,512 crore.

(₹ In crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2020	As on 31 March 2021	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balance	(-)1,689 (Dr)	(-)6 (Dr)*	(+)1,683
Investments from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	6,945 (Dr)	1,801 (Dr)	(-)5,144
Other Cash Balances			
i) Departmental Balances	...	...	...
ii) Permanent Cash Imprest	...	...	...
Investment from Earmarked fund balances	6,839 (Dr)	7,398 (Dr)	1,119
(a) Sinking Fund	5,610 (Dr)	6,068 (Dr)	458
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	1,225 (Dr)	1,325 (Dr)	100
(c) Other Funds	5 (Dr)	5 (Dr)	...
Interest realised	545 (Cr)	577 (Cr)	32

(*) Shortfall met by Ways and Means Advances

Table 6.4

Interest received during the year on Cash balance Investments and earmarked funds (Consolidated Sinking Fund and Guarantee Redemption Fund) was ₹577 crore.

6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E), Telangana. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹95,653.07 crore (94.79 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹1,16,253.80 crore (83.55 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts for 2020-21 represent the transactions of the Government of Telangana for the year that have been compiled from the initial accounts rendered by the account rendering units of 33 District Treasuries, 31 Public Works and Forest Pay and Accounts Offices, Pay and Accounts Offices at New Delhi, Telangana Legislature, Pension Payment Offices and Advices from the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the financial year.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills

The Drawing and Disbursing officers (DDOs) are authorised to draw sums of money by presenting Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting service heads in terms of the provisions of the Telangana Financial Code (TFC). The DDOs are required to submit the Detailed Contingent (DC) bills subsequently along with supporting documents within a period of 90 days. Out of the 27,542 AC Bills drawn for ₹2,568 crore to the end of 31 March 2021, DC Bills were submitted for 25,611 Bills amounting to ₹2,296 crore.

Details of unadjusted AC Bills as on 31 March 2021 pending for submission of DC Bills are given below:

(₹ In crore)		
Year	No. of Unadjusted AC bills	Amount
Upto 2018-19	1271	149
2019-20	246	46
2020-21(*)	414	77
Total	1931	272

Table 6.7

(*)as on 30 June 2021

Pending DC Bills Amounts

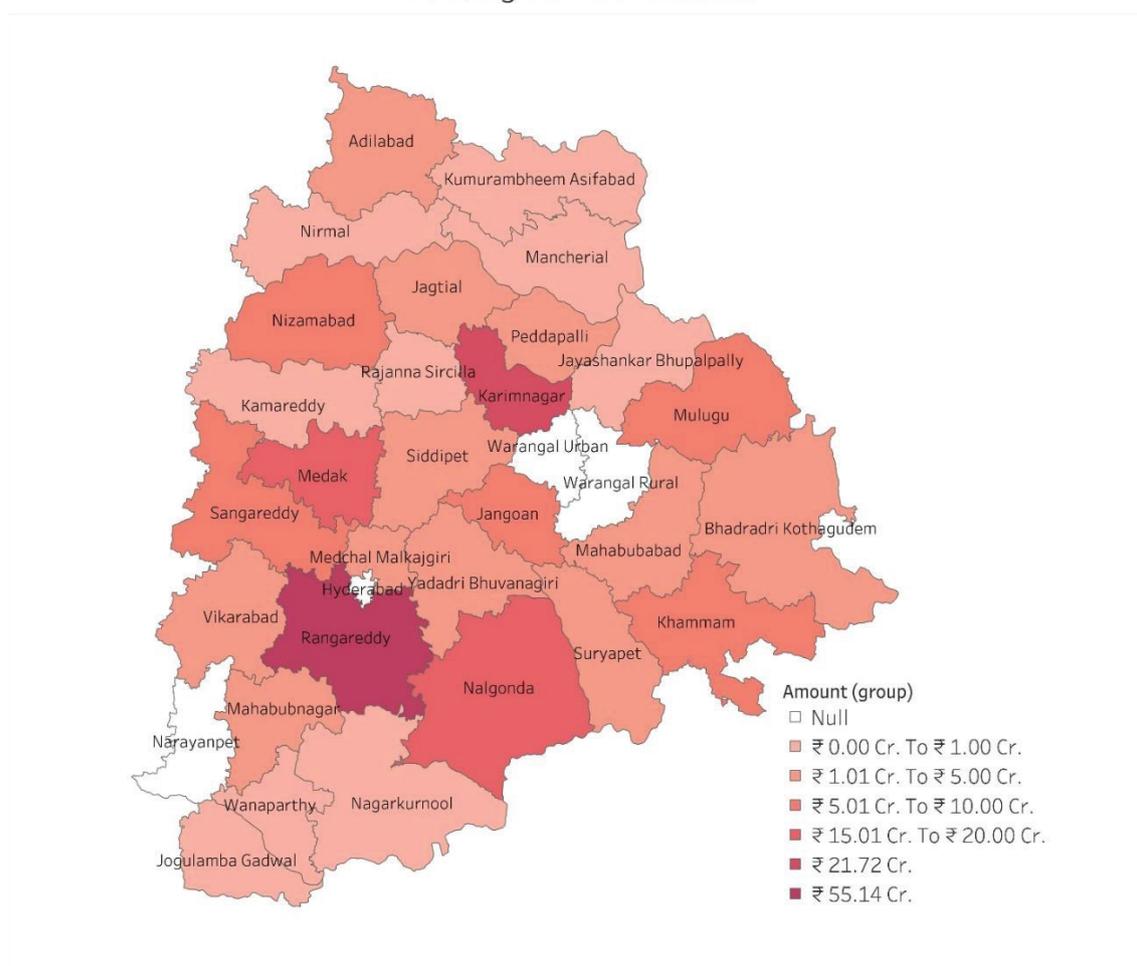


Fig 6.7(a) - Details of pending DC bills amount wise

Number of Pending DC Bills

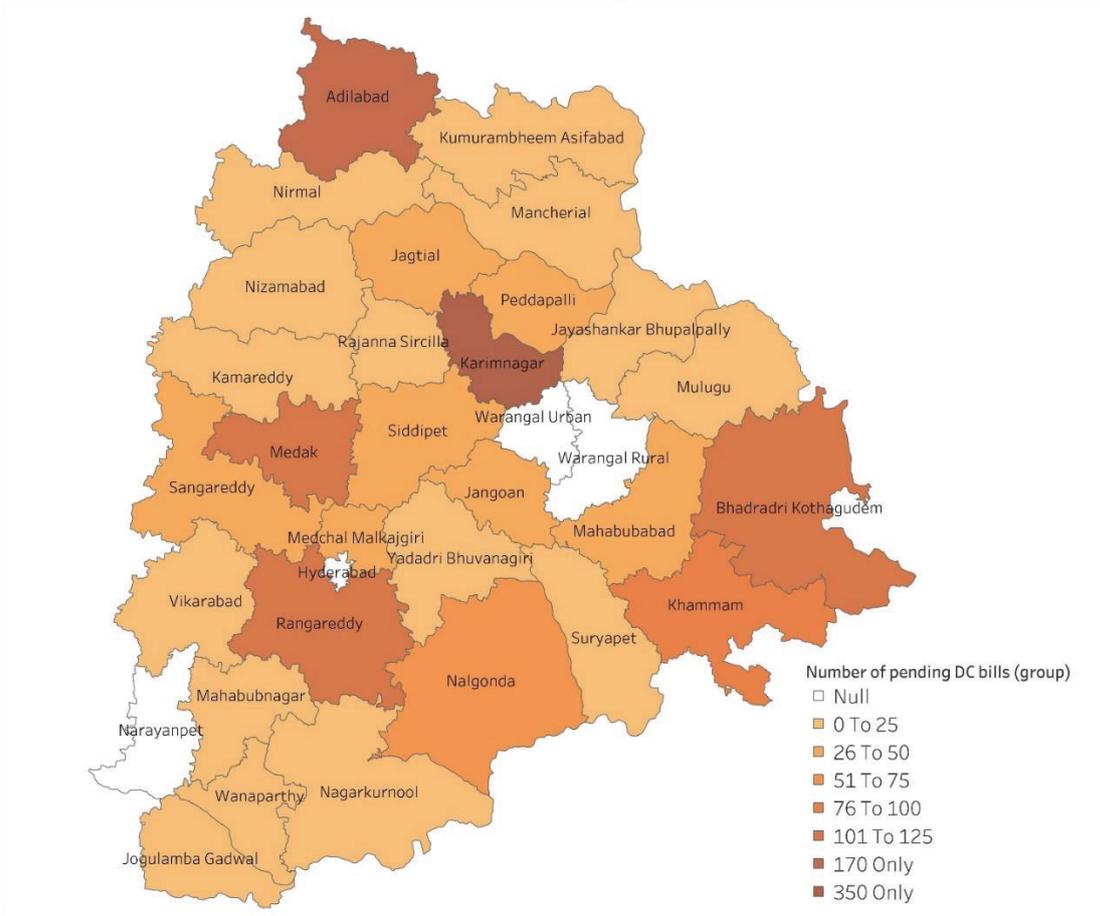


Fig 6.7(b) - Details of number of pending DC bills

Out of ₹271 crore drawn against AC bills in 2020-21, AC bills amounting to ₹49 crore (18.22 per cent of the total amount) were drawn in March 2021 alone and of this, ₹22 crore were drawn on the last day of the financial year. Significant expenditure on AC Bills in March indicates that the drawl was primarily to exhaust the budget and indicates inadequate budget control.

6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Clearance of suspense and remittance items depends on details furnished by the State Treasuries/ Works and Forest Divisions / PAOs etc.

Details of significant outstanding Suspense and Remittance balances are given below:

(₹ In crore)

Name of the Minor Head	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	DR	CR	DR	CR	DR	CR
8658 – Suspense Accounts						
101-Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	250.41	105.80	337.96	233.90	547.13	405.16
Net	144.61 DR		104.06 DR		141.97 DR	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	195.50	412.83	843.88	1035.05	1358.34	1605.59
Net	217.33 CR		191.17 DR		247.25 CR	
109-Reserve Bank suspense Headquarters	5.32	4.87	5.23	1.32	5.22	(-)0.33
Net	0.45 DR		3.91 DR		5.55 DR	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	6.68	0.14	(-)10.87	12.46	(-)10.88	(-)11.28
Net	6.54 DR		23.33 CR		(-)0.40 CR	
112-Tax Deducted at source (TDS) Suspense	0.01	63.25	(-)0.01	314.30	(-)0.01	92.10
Net	63.24 CR		314.31 CR		92.11 CR	
123- AIS officers Group Insurance Scheme	0.15	0.19	0.17	0.23	0.01	0.09
Net	0.04 CR		0.06 CR		0.08 CR	
8793 – Inter-State Suspense Account	46.17	27.48	73.15	27.54	102.42	29.47
Net	18.69 DR		45.61 DR		72.95 DR	
8782- Cash Remittances and Adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accounts Officers						
102 Public Works Remittances	84,681.40	84,477.83	13,236.43	13,236.16	265.55	159.74
Net	203.57 DR		203.84 DR		309.65 DR	
103 Forest Remittances	1,417.87	1,771.15	589.39	623.57	430.33	531.17
Net	353.28 CR		387.46 CR		488.30 CR	

Table 6.8

6.9 National Pension System

The National Pension System (NPS) introduced from 1 September 2004, provides for employee contribution @ 10 per cent of his/her monthly salary and is matched by the State Government. The entire amount is transferred to the designated Fund Manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank. The Government transferred an amount of ₹1,324.13 crore to NSDL/Trustee Bank during the year leaving a balance of ₹286.98 crore as on 31 March 2021. However, since the actual amount payable by the employees and the matching Government Contribution has not been estimated by the State Government, the actual liability of the employees and the Government under the Scheme is not ascertainable. Further, though the State Government is mandated to pay interest on the balance retained, no payment towards the same was made during the year.

6.10 Personal Deposit Accounts

As per the orders of Government vide G.O Ms No.43 dated 22.04.2000, funds released during a particular financial year shall lapse by 31 March of the following year (lapsable deposits under category 'C'). The administrators of PD accounts who have been provided with drawing powers from these PD Accounts are required to close such accounts and revert the unspent balances to the Government account. The status of PD Accounts as intimated by the Director of Treasuries and Accounts (DTA) is given below:

(₹ In crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April 2020 ^(*)		Additions during the year 2020-21		Closed/Lapsed/Withdrawals during the year 2020-21		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2021	
Items	Amount	Number of PD Accounts opened	Deposits made in PD Accounts including new Accounts	Number of PD Accounts Closed	Withdrawals made from PD Accounts including closed Accounts	Number	Amount
237	42.59	1	775.36	40	640.83	198	177.12

Table 6.10

Article 271 (iii) (4) of Financial Code Vol. I of Telangana states that the Administrator shall maintain detailed account of the scheme/projects for which it has been opened. However, if any PD Account is not operated upon for a period of three (3) years and there is reason to believe that the need for such deposit accounts has ceased, the same shall be closed. Inspection of 52 treasuries conducted during 2020-21 in respect of transactions for the year 2020-21 revealed that PD accounts of 75 operators with balance amounting to ₹3.08 crore were lying inoperative for more than three (3) years.

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