



सत्यमेव जयते

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2022-23



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



Government of Bihar

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

for the year 2022-23

Government of Bihar



PREFACE

I am happy to bring out the annual publication, the ‘**Accounts at a Glance**’ of the Government of Bihar.

Article 149 of the Constitution of India mandates that Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall perform such duties and exercise such power in relation to the accounts of the State as prescribed by any law made by Parliament. Article 10 of the CAG’s (Duties, Powers and Conditions of service) 1971 prescribes that CAG is responsible for compiling the accounts of the State from the initial accounts rendered to the accounts offices by treasuries, offices and departments responsible for keeping those accounts.

In discharging the entrusted responsibility, the annual accounts of the State of Bihar has been prepared into (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts consists of three divisions containing summary of transactions took place under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account of the State. The Appropriation Accounts record expenditure incurred against provisions approved by State Legislature under each of the Grant and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

‘Accounts at a Glance’ provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements, graphs and time series analysis for providing accounting information to the stakeholders-the Legislature, the Executives and the Public. A combined reading of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the Report on State Finances and the ‘Accounts at a Glance’, will help the stakeholders to comprehend more effectively the various facts of the finances of the Government of Bihar.

We look forward to your valuable comments and suggestions for improving this publication.



Pushkar Kumar

Accountant General (A&E)
Bihar, Patna

Place: Patna

Date: 17 January 2024

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

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

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

Mission: 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 for the intended purposes.

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

Our 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

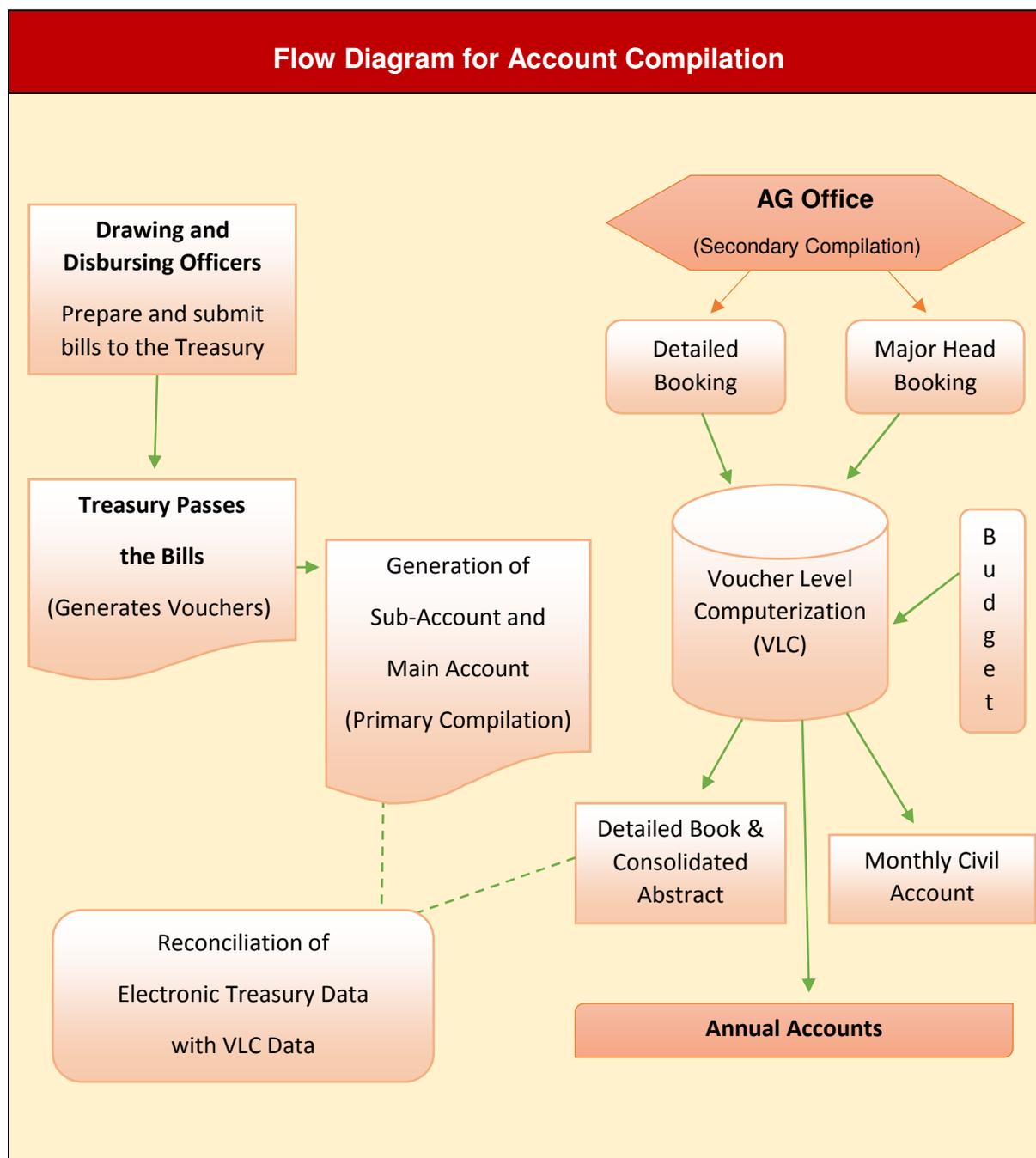
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Bihar collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Bihar. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the Treasuries, accounts rendered by the other states/accounting offices through their monthly accounts and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. The accounts of Public Works & Forest Division have been merged with Treasury Accounts after implementation of CFMS w.e.f. 01.04.2019. Every month a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Bihar. The yearlong compilation activity culminates into preparation of the annual Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. They are subjected to audit by the Pr. Accountant General (Audit), Bihar and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India after which they are placed before Legislature.

1.2 Structure of 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) from the Consolidated Fund. All expenditure and disbursement of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon) are met from this fund.
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND	The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Bihar is ₹ 350 crore.
Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT	In Public Accounts the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part I), 'Deposits', 'Advances', 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' shall be recorded. Debts and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entries that are required to be cleared eventually by booking to final heads of 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 disbursement of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India,

summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Finance Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains detailed statements (part-I) and appendices (part-II).

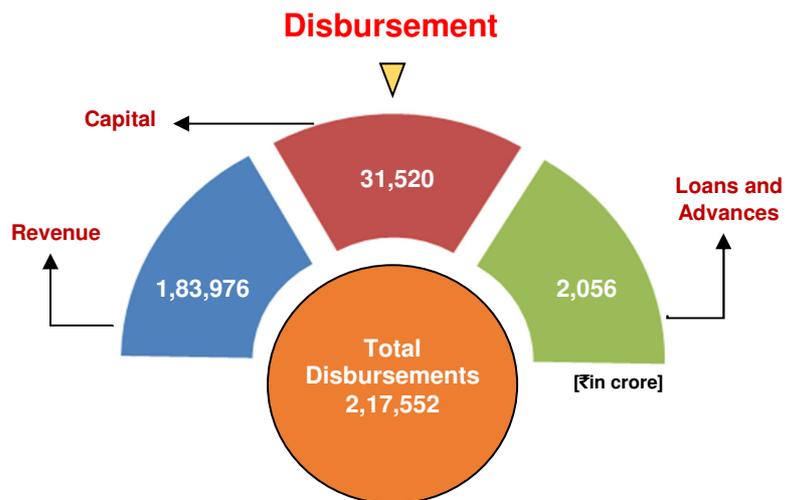
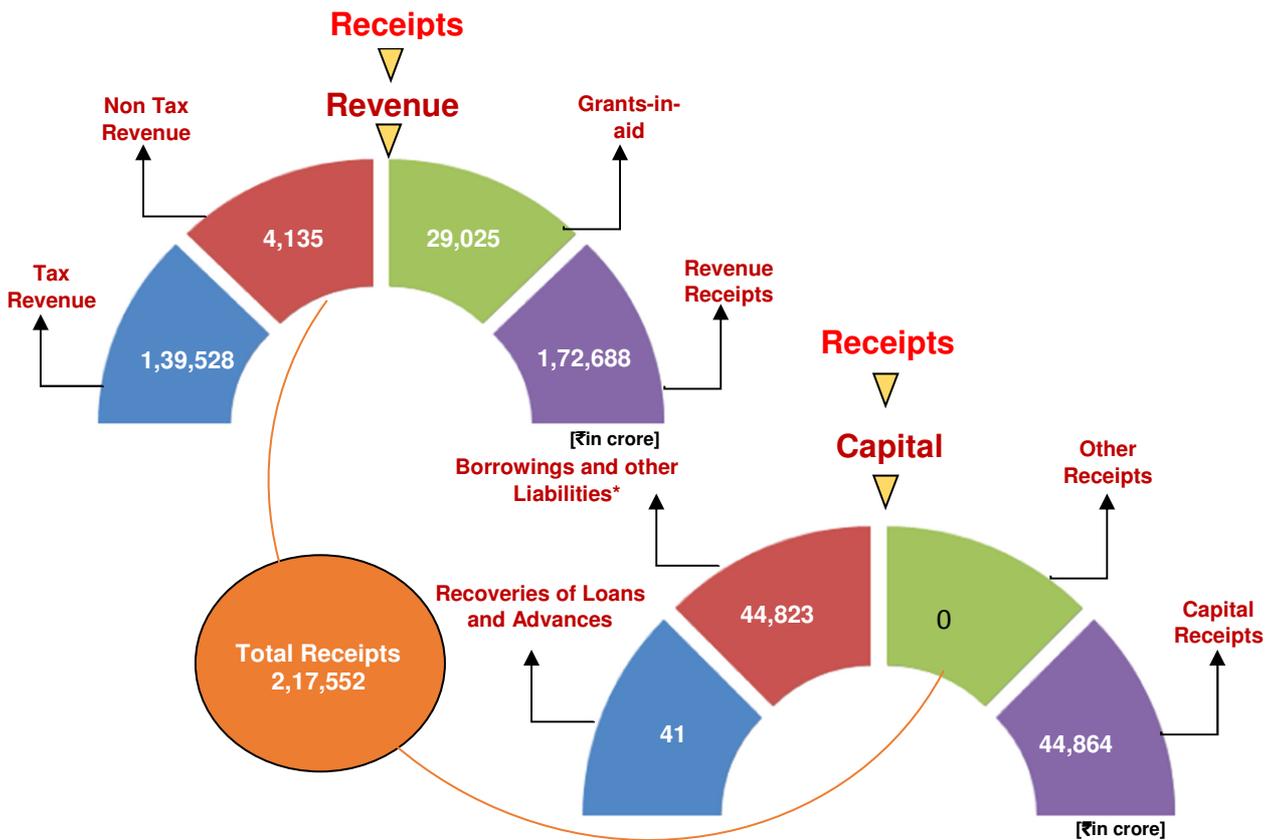
The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2022-23, the Government of India (GoI) released ₹24,302 crore directly (₹19,117 crore previous year) to the implementing agencies in Bihar. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these 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-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2022-23.

	Budget Estimate	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP (*)
	(₹ in crore)			
1. Tax Revenue (including Central Share)	1,32,568	1,39,528	105	19
2. Non-Tax Revenue	6,136	4,135	67	1
3. Grant-in-aid and Contributions	58,001	29,025	50	4
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,96,705	1,72,688	88	23
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	432	41	9	0
6. Other Receipts	-	-	-	-
7. Borrowings and other Liabilities	25,885	44,823	173	6
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	26,317	44,864	170	6
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	2,23,022	2,17,552	98	29
10. Revenue Expenditure	1,91,957	1,83,976	96	24
11. Expenditure on Interest Payments (out of Revenue Expenditure)	16,305	16,472	101	2
12. Capital Expenditure	29,750	31,520	106	4
13. Loans and Advances Disbursed	1,315	2,056	156	0
14. Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	2,23,022	2,17,552	98	29
15. Revenue Surplus/Deficit (4-10)	4,748	11,288	238	2
16. Fiscal Deficit (4+5-14)	25,885	44,823	173	6

* GSDP of 2022-23 was ₹7,51,396 crore.

Receipts and disbursement in year 2022-23



*Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance

1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution, 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 the Bihar Government has 51 Grants/Appropriations. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure conforms with the appropriations authorised by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

The Appropriation Act, 2022-23, had provided for gross expenditure of ₹3,01,686 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹0.01 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹2,35,177 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹3,273 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹66,510 crore (28.83 *per cent*) and an under-estimation of ₹3,273 crore on reduction of expenditure. The gross expenditure includes ₹6,149 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills.

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 Governments to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹1.73 crore) maintained with the RBI. The larger the amount and more the number of times such Ways and Means Advances are taken or drawals are made, the more it reflects the adverse position of the cash balance of the State Government. During the financial year 2022-23, the Government of Bihar had maintained the minimum balance without taking any advance.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India when the limit of minimum cash balance falls below i.e. ₹1.73 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances (WMA) which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the financial year 2022-23, the Government of Bihar had maintained the minimum balance without taking any advance.

1.4.3 Funds flow statement

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹11,288 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹44,823 crore representing 1.50 per cent and 5.97 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Fiscal Deficit constituted 20.60 per cent of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt (₹33,932 crore), Surplus in Public Account ₹11,026 crore and net of opening and closing cash balance ₹134.66 crore. A sum of ₹63,144 crore which was 36.57 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹1,72,688 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹24,816 crore), interest payments (₹15,184 crore) and pension(₹23,144 crore).

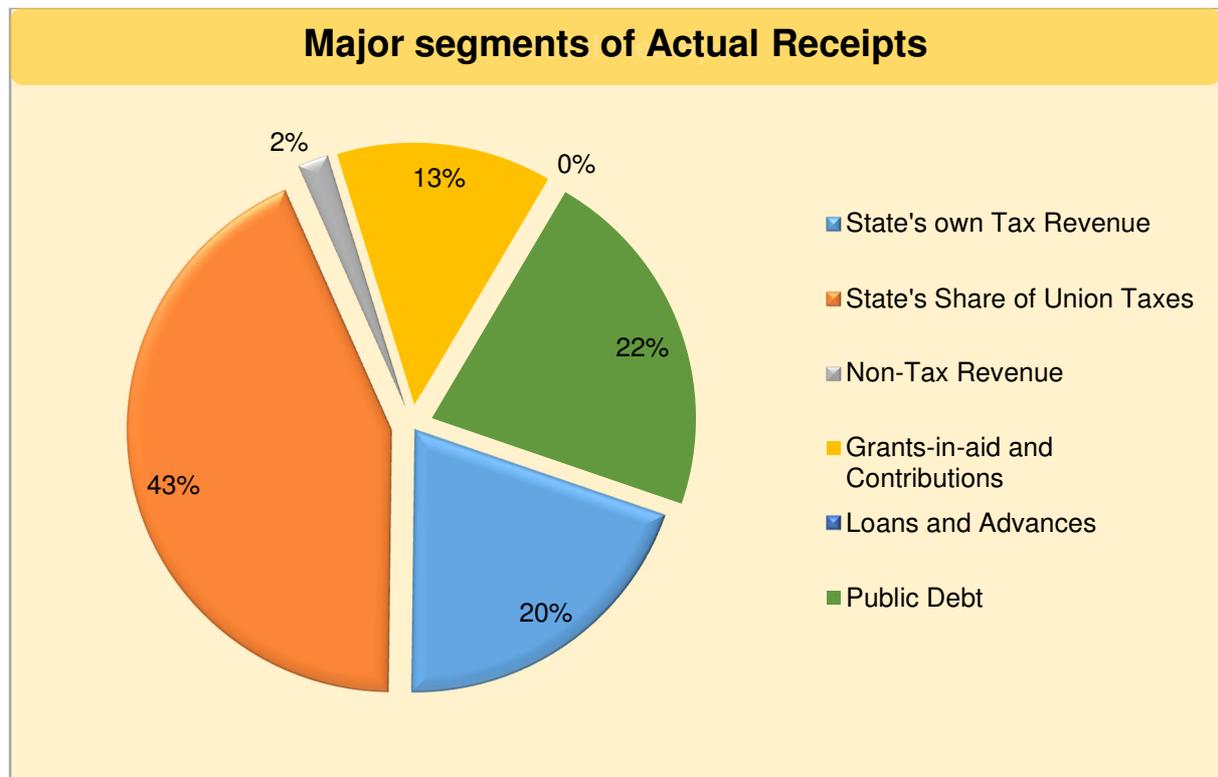
Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

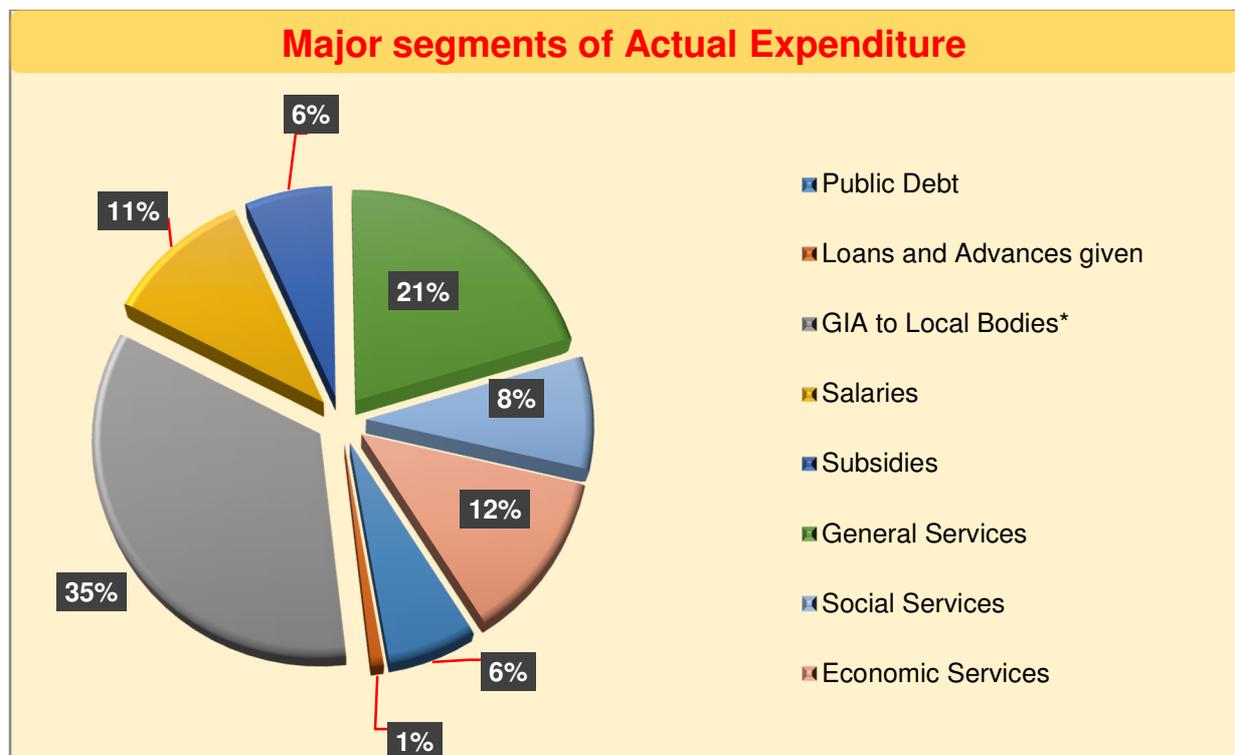
SOURCES	Particulars	Amount
		Opening Reserve Bank Cash Balance as on 1 April 2022
	Revenue Receipts	1,72,688
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	41
	Public Debt	48,284
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	2,561
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	4,291
	Deposits Received	74,815
	Civil Advances Repaid	0
	Suspense Account	6,28,347
	Remittances	0
	Contingency Fund	0
	Total	9,31,698

APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,83,976
	Capital Expenditure	31,520
	Loans Given	2,056
	Repayment of Public Debt	14,351
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	2,686
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	2,706
	Deposits Spent	74,411
	Civil Advances Given	0
	Suspense Account	6,19,186
	Remittances	0
	Closing Reserve Bank Cash Balance as on 31 March 2023	806
	Total	9,31,698

1.4.4 Where the Rupee came from



1.4.5 Where the Rupee went



* Includes also expenditure made on Mid Day Meal Scheme, Cycle Scheme, Uniform Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc.

1.5 Highlights of Accounts

	Budget Estimate (B.E.) 2022-23	Actual	Percentage of actual to B.E.	Percentage of actual to GSDP (\$)
	(₹ in Crore)			
1. State's own Tax Revenue	41,387	44,018	106	6
2. State's Share of Union Taxes	91,181	95,510	105	13
3. Non-Tax Revenue	6,136	4,135	67	1
4. Grant-in-aid and Contributions	58,001	29,025	50	4
5. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,96,705	1,72,688	88	23
6. Other Receipts	-	-	-	-
7. Recovery of Loans and Advances	432	41	9	0
8. Borrowings and other Liabilities (A)	25,885	44,823	173	6
9. Capital Receipts (6+7+8)	26,317	44,864	170	6
10. Total Receipts (5+9)	2,23,022	2,17,552	98	29
11. Establishment & Committed Expenditure (*)	1,22,791	1,12,399	92	15
12. Revenue Account	1,22,603	1,12,246	92	15
13. Interest Payments out of 12	16,305	16,472	101	2
14. Capital Account	188	153	81	0
15. Scheme Expenditure (*)	1,00,230	1,05,154	105	14
16. Revenue Account	69,353	71,730	103	10
17. Capital Account	30,877	33,424	108	4
18. Total Expenditure (11+15)	2,23,021	2,17,553	98	29
19. Revenue Expenditure (12+16)	1,91,956	1,83,976	96	24
20. Capital Expenditure (14+17) (#)	31,065	33,577	108	4
21. Revenue Surplus/Deficit (5-19) (@)	9,196	11,288	123	2
22. Fiscal Deficit (5+6+7-18) (@)	25,885	44,823	173	6

(\$) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) figure of ₹7,51,396 crore adopted from the information received from Planning and Development Department (Directorate of Economics and Statistics) of the Government of Bihar.

(#) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹31,520 crore), Loans and Advances disbursed (₹2,057 crore).

(*) Includes ₹129 crore under Establishment and Committed Expenditure and ₹1,928 crore under Scheme Expenditure which pertains to Loans and Advances.

(A) Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Accounts + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

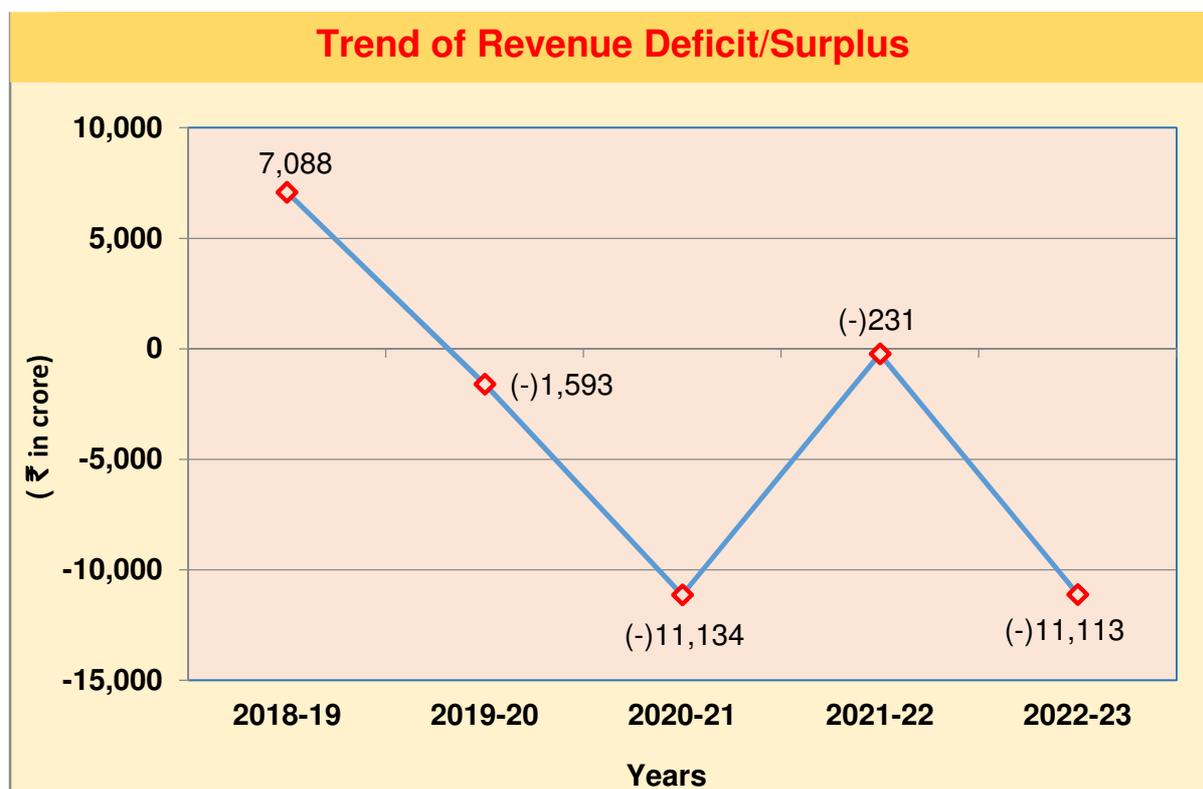
(@) Calculation of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit includes expenditure under UDAY.

What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

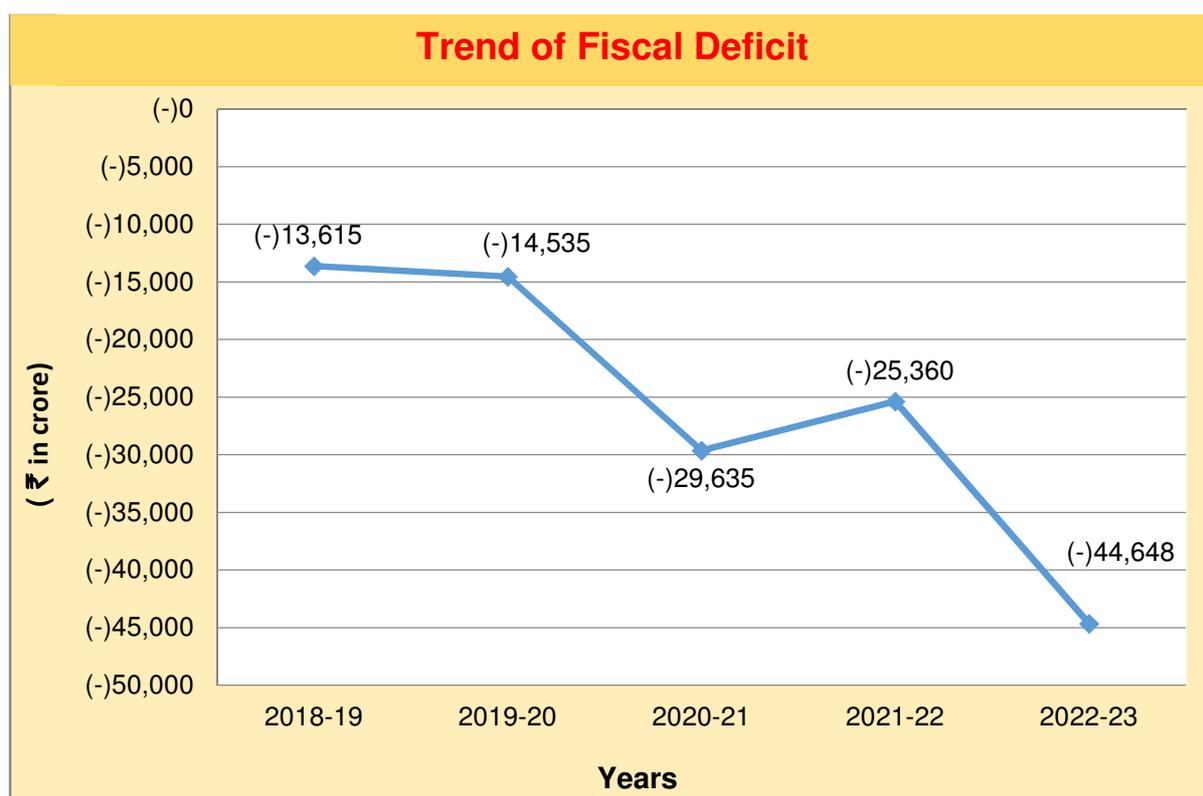
Deficit	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
Revenue Deficit / Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipt.
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. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

1.6 Trend of Deficit/Surplus

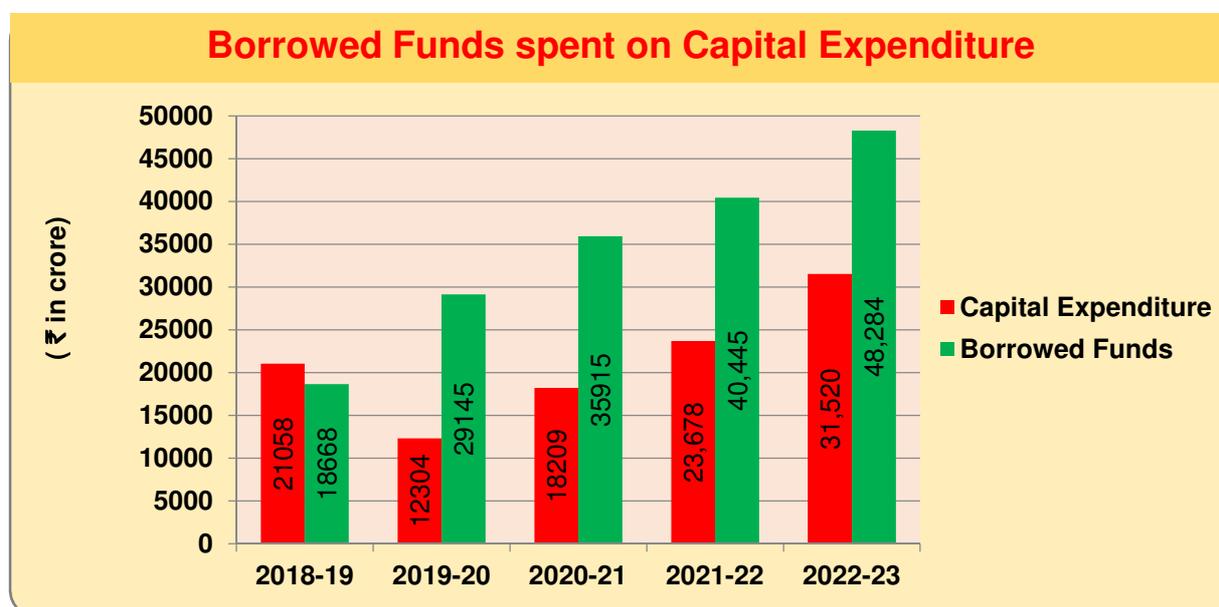
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus (Excluding UDAY)



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit (Excluding UDAY)



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure



It is desirable that the Capital expenditures are fully financed by borrowed funds, and revenue receipts are used for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government has financed its Capital Expenditure (₹31,520 crore) from borrowing of the current year (₹48,284 crore) and revenue deficit (₹11,288 crore) during the year 2022-23.

CHAPTER II

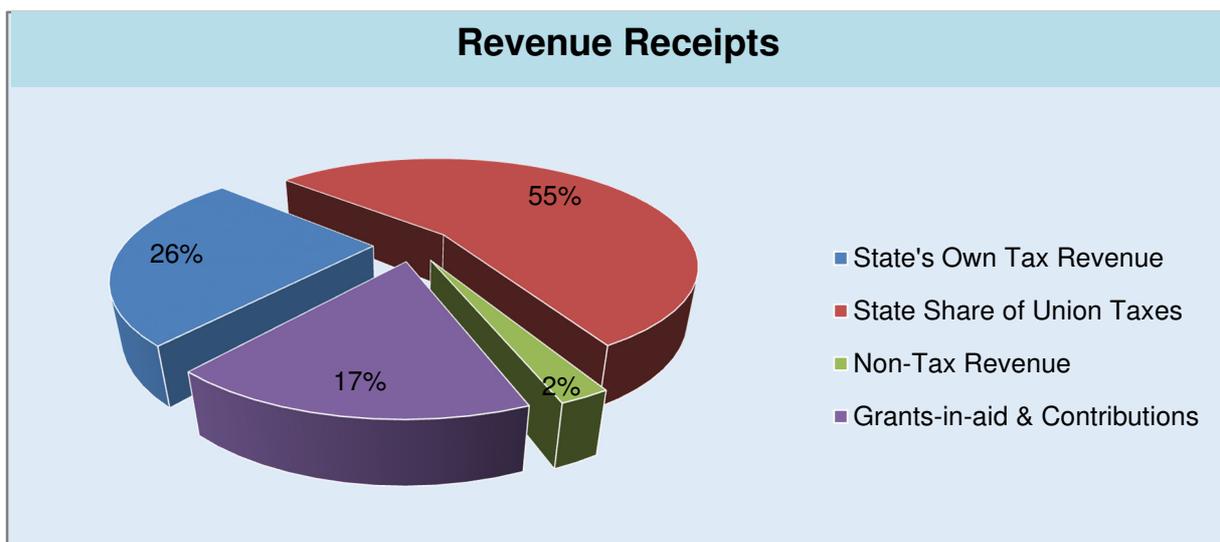
RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts according to the nature of receipts. Total Receipts for 2022-23 were ₹2,17,552 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	Central Assistance to the State Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material & Equipment' received from Foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government.



Revenue Receipt Components (2022-23)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	1,39,528
State's own Tax Revenue	44,018
Goods and Services Tax	23,243
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	156
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	6,812
Taxes on Commodities and Services	13,807
State's share of Union Taxes	95,510
Goods and Services Tax	26,989
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	63,282
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	0
Taxes on Commodities and Services	5,239
B. Non-Tax Revenue	4,135
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	644
General Services	455
Social Services	59
Economic Services	2,977
C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	29,025
Total - Revenue Receipts	1,72,688

2.3 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

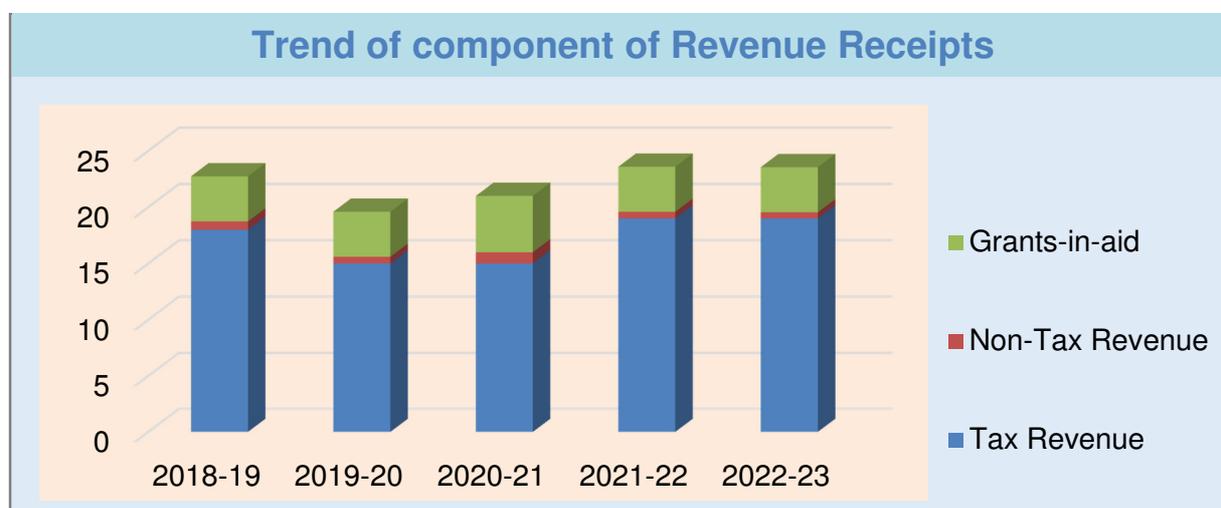
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Tax Revenue	1,03,011 (18)	93,564 (15)	90,203 (15)	1,26,207 (19)	1,39,528 (19)
Non-Tax Revenue	4,131 (0.74)	3,700 (0.60)	6,201 (1)	3,984 (1)	4,135 (1)
Grants-in-aid	24,652 (4)	26,969 (4)	31,764 (5)	28,606 (4)	29,025 (4)
Total Revenue Receipts	1,31,794 (24)	1,24,233 (20)	1,28,168 (21)	1,58,797 (24)	1,72,688 (23)
GSDP	5,57,490	6,11,804	6,18,628	6,75,448	7,51,396

Note: Figures in parenthesis represent percentage to GSDP.

Though the GSDP increased by 10% between 2021-22 and 2022-23, Revenue collection increased by 8.75%, Tax revenue increased by 10.55% and Non-Tax revenue increased by 3.79% in 2022-23 with comparison to 2021-22. The decrease in Non-tax revenues was mainly on account of short collections under:

- 'Interest Receipts' (₹642 crore),
- 'Other Administrative Services' (₹301 crore),
- 'Education, Sports, Arts and Culture' (₹6 crore), and
- 'Roads and Bridges' {₹(-)35 crore}.

Further collection under 'Education, Sports, Art and Culture' and Medical and Public Health were ₹6 crore and ₹32 crore respectively in 2022-23 against ₹509 crore and ₹41 crore in 2021-22. The State's own revenue under 'Stamps and Registration Fees' (₹6,451 crore) and 'Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.' (₹9,881 crore) showed an increasing growth.

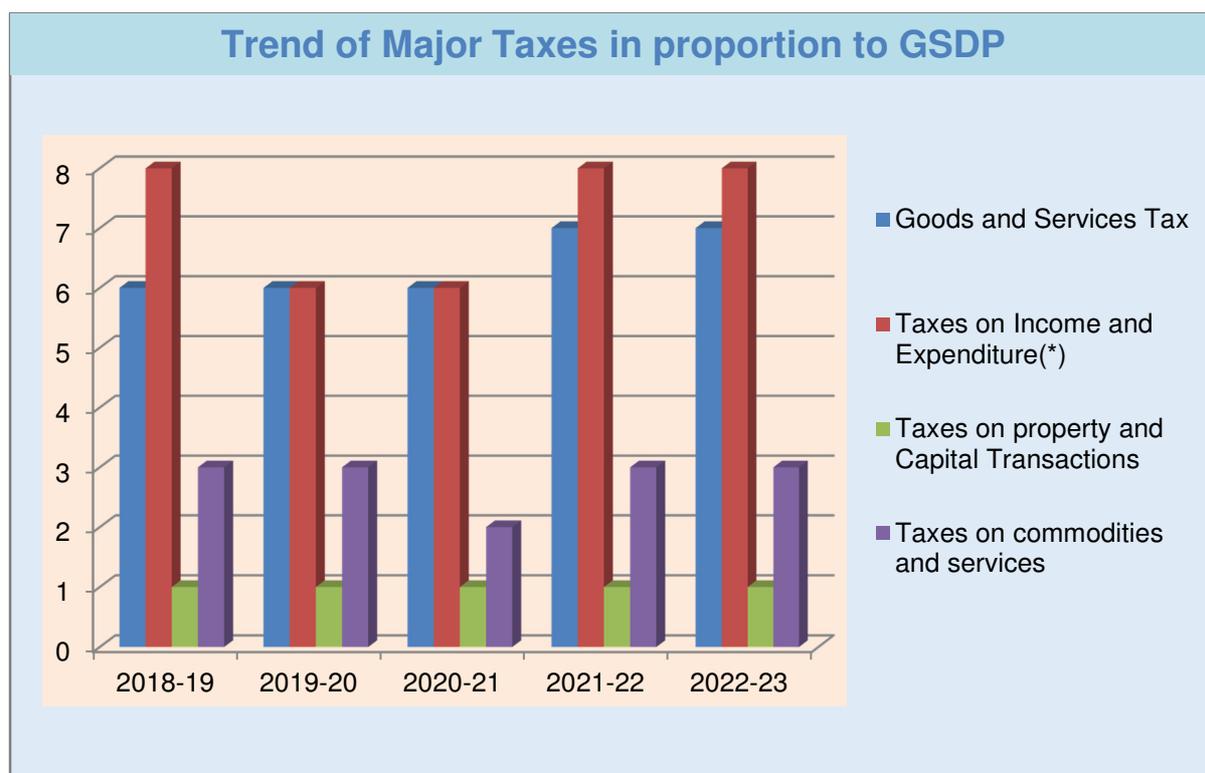


Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax	34,905	33,794	33,839	44,706	50,232
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	44,573	38,673	36,705	53,981	63,438
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	4,675	4,937	4,508	5,515	6,812
Taxes on Commodities and Services	18,688	16,160	15,151	22,005	19,046
Total Tax Revenue	1,03,011	93,564	90,203	1,26,207	1,39,528

The increase in total tax revenue is mainly attributed to more collection under 'Goods and Services Tax' (₹50,232 crore), 'Corporation Tax' (₹32,019 crore), 'Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax' (₹31,262 crore), 'Stamps and Registration Fees' (₹6,451 crore), 'Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.' (₹9,881 crore) and 'Taxes on Vehicles' (₹2,935 crore).



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

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes		State's Own Tax Revenue	
		Amount	Percentage to GSDP*	Amount	Percentage to GSDP*
2018 - 19	1,03,011	73,603	13.20%	29,408	5.27%
2019 - 20	93,564	63,406	10.36%	30,158	4.93%
2020 - 21	90,203	59,861	9.68%	30,342	4.90%
2021 - 22	1,26,207	91,353	13.52%	34,854	5.16%
2022 - 23	1,39,528	95,510	12.71%	44,018	5.86%

* GSDP of 2022-23 was ₹7,51,396 crore.

The percentage of “State share of Union taxes” to GSDP has decreased from 13.20% in 2018-19 to 12.71% in 2022-23, the percentage of “State's own tax revenue” to GSDP has increased to 5.27% from 5.86% during the same period.

2.4.1 Trend in State's own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	6,584	6,121	6,031	6,872	9,881
State Goods and Services Tax	15,288	15,801	16,050	19,264	23,243
Stamps and Registration Fees	4,189	4,661	4,206	5,224	6,451
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	399	23	6	(-)1	1
Taxes on Vehicles	2,086	2,713	2,268	2,475	2,935
Land Revenue	477	275	302	284	361
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	125	114	126	141	156
State Excise	(-)10	(-)4	(-)4	(-)1	1
Others	270	454	1,357	596	989
Total State's own Taxes	29,408	30,158	30,342	34,854	44,018

2.5 Efficiency of Tax Collection

A. Goods and Services Tax

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Collection	34,905	33,794	33,839	44,706	50,232
Expenditure on Collection	114	121	131	133	142
Efficiency of Tax Collection	0.32%	0.36%	0.39%	0.30%	0.28%

B. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Collection	4,675	4,937	4,509	5,515	6,812
Expenditure on Collection	583	290	704	847	1,012
Efficiency of Tax Collection	12%	6%	16%	15%	15%

C. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Collection	18,726	16,160	15,150	22,005	19,046
Expenditure on Collection	269	326	324	348	563
Efficiency of Tax Collection	1.43%	2.02%	2.14%	1.58%	2.96%

Taxes on Commodities and Services form a major chunk of tax revenue. Tax collection efficiency of taxes on Commodities and Services has appreciably improved.

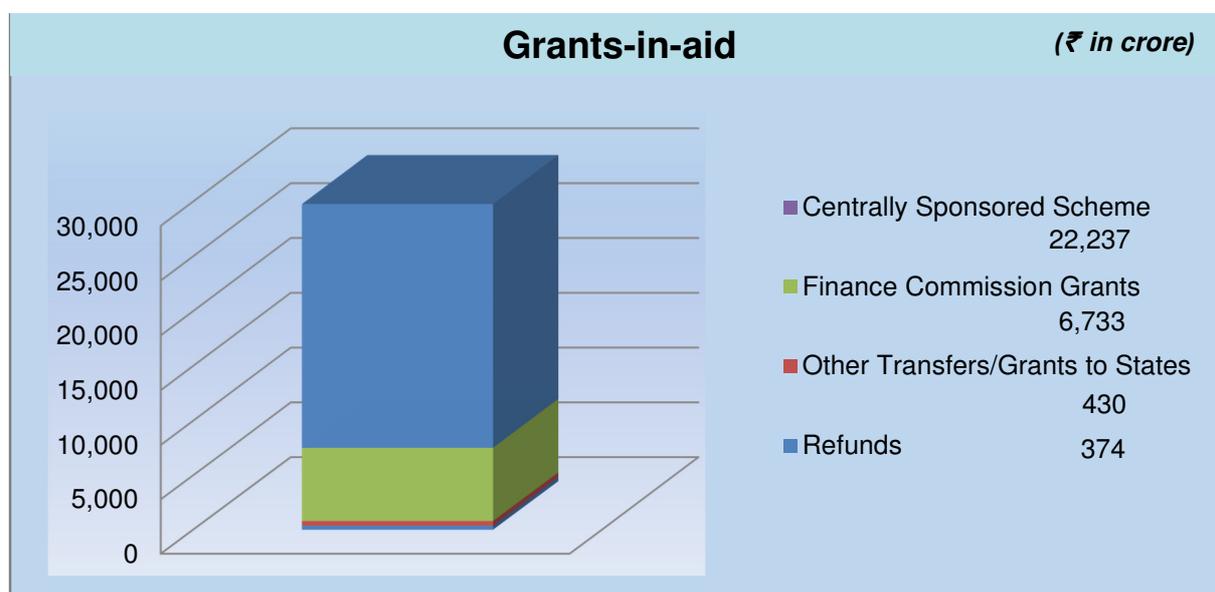
2.6 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Services Tax	19,617	17,993	17,789	25,442	26,989
Corporation Tax	25,597	21,619	18,062	27,179	32,020
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	18,851	16,940	18,517	26,661	31,262
Taxes on Wealth	9	1	0	7	0
Customs	5,217	4,019	3,180	6,776	3,755
Union Excise Duties	3,467	2,794	2,012	3,869	1,178
Service Tax	673	0	258	1,326	149
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	171	40	43	93	157
State Share of Union Taxes	73,603	63,406	59,861	91,353	95,510
Total Tax Revenue	1,03,011	93,564	90,203	1,26,207	1,39,528
% of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	71	68	66	72	68
% of Share of Union Taxes to GSDP	13	10	10	14	13

2.7 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission Grants and Other Transfers/Grants to States/Union Territories with Legislature. Total receipts during 2022-23 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 29,025 crore as shown below:-



The grants-in-aid increased by 1.46 *per cent* in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22. As against a Budget Estimate (BE) of ₹58,001 crore of grants-in-aid, the State Government has actually received ₹29,025 crore of Grants-in-aid (50 *per cent* of BE).

2.8 Public Debt

Public Debt includes borrowing under Internal Debt and Loans and Advances received from Government of India. Internal Debt includes Market Loans, Ways and Means advances from RBI, Loans from Financial Institutions and Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund etc.

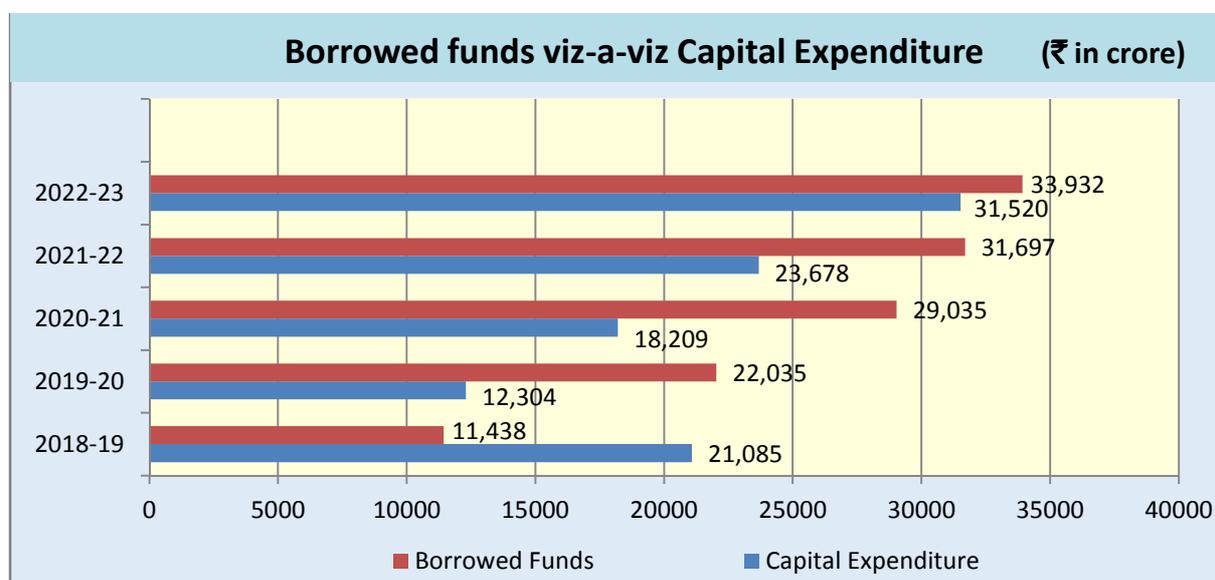
Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt	9,835	21,722	23,475	23,297	25,243
Central Loans	1,603	313	5,559	8,400	8,690
Total Public Debt	11,438	22,035	29,035	31,697	33,933

Fifteen loans totalling ₹36,800.00 crore at interest rates varying from 7.45 *per cent* to 7.85 *per cent* and redeemable in the years 2032-33 were raised at par during 2022-23.

Against the total internal debt of ₹38,129 crore of the State Government in 2022-23 plus the Central loan component of ₹10,155 crore received during this period, capital expenditure was ₹31,520 crore, indicating that the total of the public debt was used for creation of capital assets and developmental purposes.



CHAPTER III

EXPENDITURE

3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure. Revenue expenditure means the expenditure on current consumption of goods and services and establishment expenditure of a department of activities of non-capital character. Capital expenditure is expenditure incurred with the objective of creating new assets or increasing value of existing assets of a material and permanent character. It also includes investments where the benefits from the investments are available beyond the year.

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

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹1,83,976 crore for the year 2022-23 fell short of Budget Estimates (₹1,91,957 crore) by ₹7,981 crore. Revenue Expenditure was 24.48 *per cent* of the GSDP in the year 2022-23. The shortfall of expenditure against Budget Estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Budget Estimates	1,36,740	1,55,230	1,64,751	1,77,071	1,91,957
Actuals	1,24,897	1,26,017	1,39,493	1,59,220	1,83,976
Gap	11,843	29,213	25,258	17,851	7,981
% of gap over BE	9	19	15	10	4

The State is unable to spend whatever has been budgeted, though the resources were available. The percentage of gap of actual expenditure to budgeted expenditure is at 4 indicating the need to accelerate the pace of developmental expenditure.

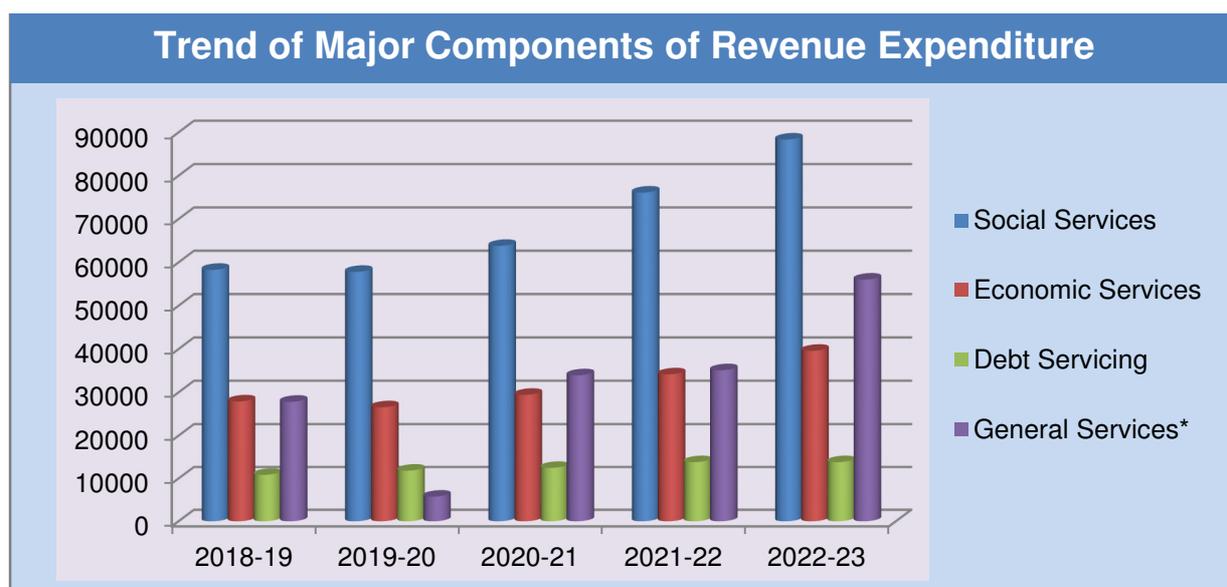
3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2022-23)

Components	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage
A. General Services	56,029	30
B. Social Services	88,349	48
C. Economic Services	39,598	22
D. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	-	-
Total - Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,83,976	100

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2018-23)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	Social Services	58,284	57,816	63,808	76,115	88,349
2.	Economic Services	27,918	26,571	29,445	34,166	39,598
3.	General Services*	27,840	5,763	33,946	35,117	56,029
4.	Debt Servicing	10,855	11,836	12,484	13,822	13,822
	Total	1,24,897	1,01,986	1,39,683	1,59,220	1,97,798



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

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for the year 2022-23 was ₹33,577 crore which was 4.47 per cent of GSDP. It was more than Budget Estimates (₹31,065 crore) by ₹2,512 crore.

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2022-23, the Government spent ₹1,668 crore on various Projects (₹1,208 crore on Major Irrigation and ₹460 crore on Minor Irrigation), ₹984 crore on Flood Control Projects and ₹3,079 crore on Power Projects. Apart from above, the Government invested ₹3,589 crore in various Corporations/Companies/Societies.

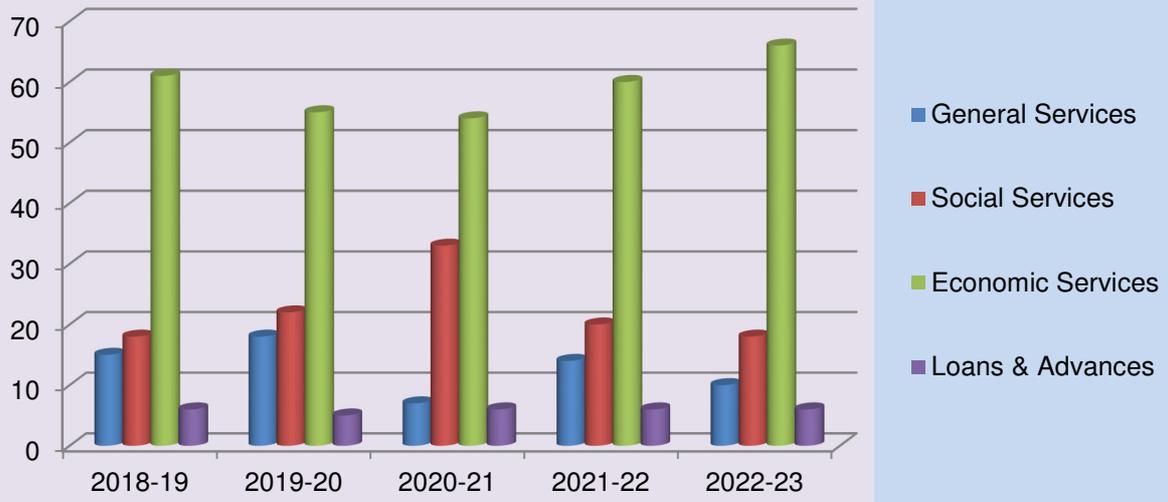
Sl. No.	Sector	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage
1.	General Services - Police, Land Revenue etc.	3,255	10
2.	Social Services - Education, Health & Family Welfare Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	5,967	18
3.	Economic Services - Agriculture, Rural Development Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	22,298	66
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	2,057	6
	Total	33,577	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	General Services	3,311	2,388	1,387	3,507	3,255
2.	Social Services	4,061	2,803	6,332	5,154	5,967
3.	Economic Services	13,686	7,113	10,491	15,017	22,298
4.	Loans and Advances	1,471	666	1,113	1,479	2,057
	Total	22,529	12,970	19,323	25,157	33,577

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure



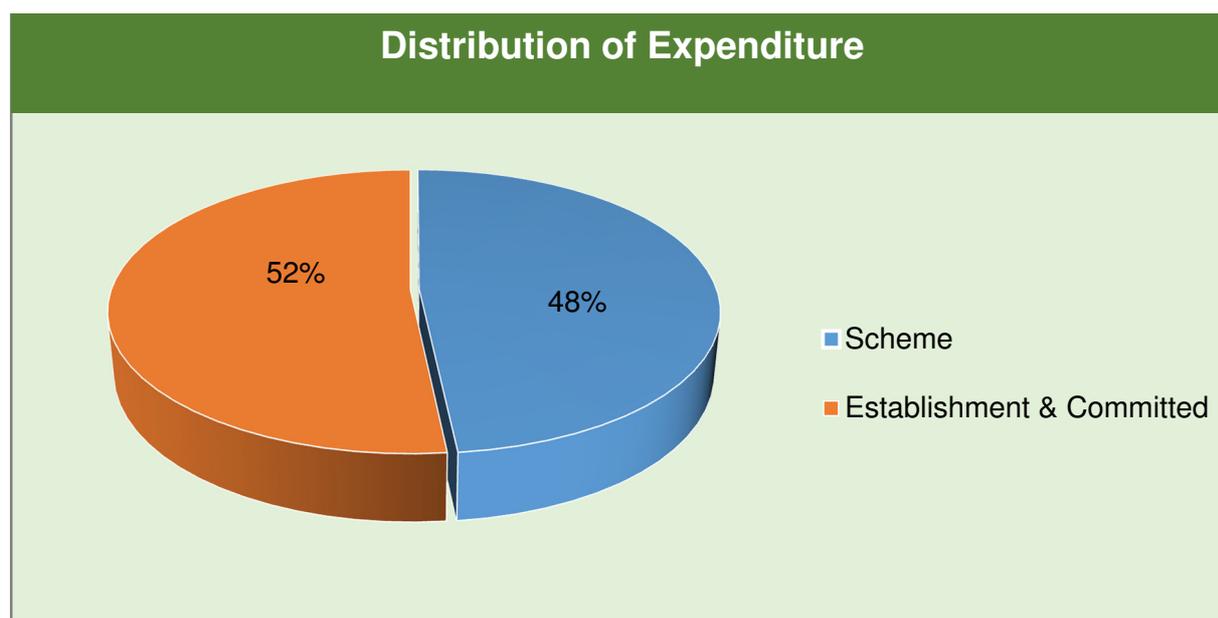
CHAPTER IV

ESTABLISHMENT & COMMITTED AND SCHEME EXPENDITURE

4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2022-23)

(₹ in crore)

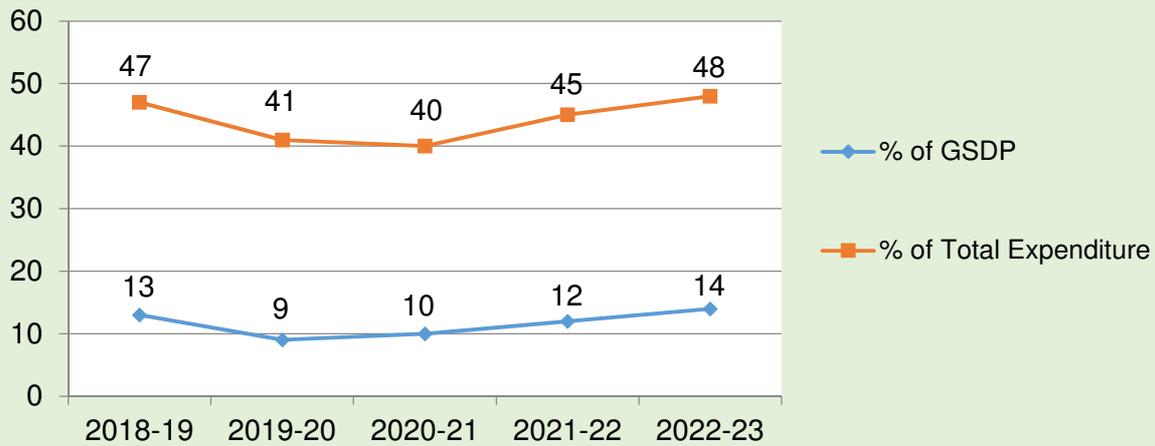
	Actual Expenditure
Scheme Expenditure (both revenue and capital)	1,05,154
Establishment & Committed Expenditure (both revenue and capital)	1,12,399



4.2 Scheme Expenditure

Scheme expenditure (both revenue and capital) during 2022-23 was ₹1,05,154 crore, constituting 48 per cent of total disbursements of ₹2,17,553 crore. This comprised, ₹45,714 crore under State Schemes, ₹57,452 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes, ₹60 crore under Central Area Schemes and ₹1,928 crore under Loans and Advances.

Scheme Expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



4.2.1 Scheme expenditure under Capital Account

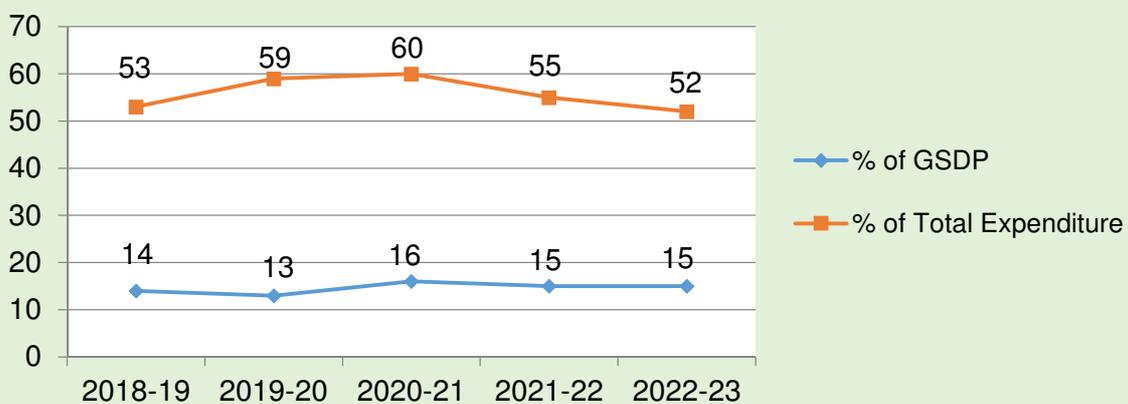
(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Capital Expenditure	22,529	12,970	19,323	25,157	33,577
Capital Expenditure (Scheme)	22,407	12,863	19,204	24,811	33,424
Per cent of Capital Expenditure (Scheme) to Total Capital Expenditure	99	99	99	99	99

4.3 Establishment & Committed Expenditure

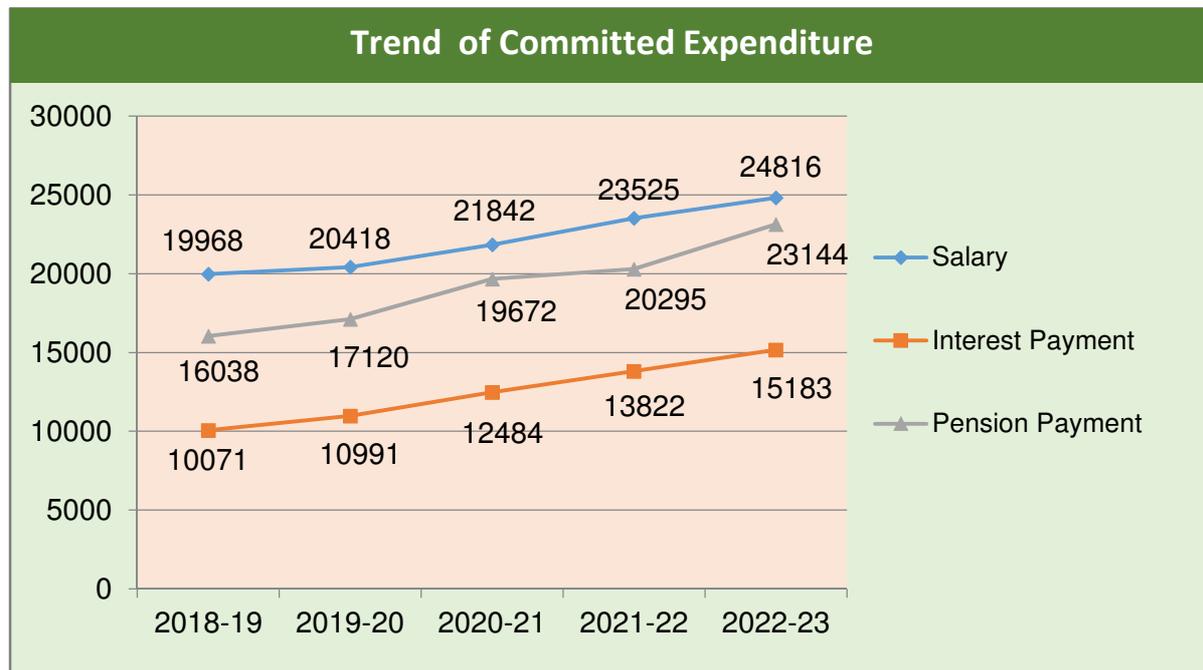
Establishment & Committed Expenditure during 2022-23 was ₹1,12,399 crore, constituting 52 per cent of total disbursements of ₹2,17,553 crore. This comprises ₹1,12,246 crore under Revenue, ₹24 crore under Capital ₹129 crore under Loans and Advances.

Establishment & Committed Expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



4.4 Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)



(₹ in crore)

Component	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Committed Expenditure	46,077	48,529	53,998	57,677	63,143
Revenue Expenditure	1,24,897	1,26,017	1,39,493	1,59,220	1,83,976
Revenue Receipts	1,31,794	1,24,233	1,28,168	1,58,797	1,72,688
<i>Per cent</i> of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	35	39	42	36	37
<i>Per cent</i> of committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	37	38	39	36	34

Disbursement of larger amount on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

CHAPTER V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Re-appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Saving (-) Excesses (+)
1.	Revenue						
	Voted	1,74,029	46,959	15,308	2,20,988	1,70,439	(-)50,549
	Charged	17,928	35	1	17,963	16,788	(-)1,175
2.	Capital						
	Voted	29,750	16,225	5,218	45,975	31,542	(-)14,433
	Charged	--	--	--	--	--	--
3.	Public Debt						
	Charged	14,670	0	0	14,670	14,351	(-)319
4.	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	1,315	777	0	2,092	2,057	(-)35
Total		2,37,692	63,996	20,527	3,01,688	2,35,177	(-)66,511

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-) / Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt.	Loans & Advances	
2018-19	(-)37,220	(-)11,415	(-)96	(-)442	(-)49,173
2019-20	(-)50,551	(-)26,784	(-)558	(-)954	(-)78,847
2020-21	(-)51,842	(-)24,977	(-)173	(-)615	(-)77,607
2021-22	(-)53,857	(-)16,848	(-)348	(-)141	(-)71,194
2022-23	(-)51,724	(-)14,433	(-)319	(-)35	(-)66,511

5.3 Significant Savings

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

Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(Percentage of savings to total allocation)

Grant	Nomenclature	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
01	Agriculture Department	43%	41%	56%	53%	41%
02	Animal and Fisheries Resource Department	27%	30%	49%	61%	56%
03	Building Construction Department	27%	70%	71%	40%	44%
04	Cabinet Secretariat Department	38%	51%	64%	25%	69%
05	Secretariat of the Governor	14%	97%	100%	88%	38%
06	Election Department	12%	35%	12%	39%	46%
08	Art, Culture and Youth Department	32%	39%	57%	45%	32%
16	Panchayati Raj Department	18%	36%	36%	40%	36%
18	Food and Consumer Protection Department	21%	50%	68%	41%	43%
20	Health Department	24%	31%	31%	34%	42%
26	Labour Resource Department	26%	26%	49%	23%	31%
29	Mines and Geology Department	33%	42%	40%	37%	33%
30	Minorities Welfare Department	42%	51%	55%	52%	71%
31	Parliamentary Affairs Department	0%	10%	0%	69%	78%
37	Rural Works Department	66%	71%	55%	45%	32%
39	Diasaster Management Department	66%	51%	28%	33%	36%
40	Revenue and Land Reforms Department	32%	42%	53%	40%	39%
45	Sugar Industries Department	33%	35%	61%	68%	74%
47	Transport Department	14%	43%	47%	53%	46%
48	Urban Development and Housing Department	38%	51%	41%	40%	40%
50	Minor Water Resources Department	19%	69%	39%	54%	48%

During 2022-23, supplementary grants totalling ₹11,880 crore (17 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. A few instances are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Name of Department	Section	Original	Supp- lementary	Actual Expenditure
01	Agriculture Department	Revenue	3,054	704	2,074
		Capital	530	91	498
02	Animal and Fisheries Resources Department	Revenue	1,590	278	826
03	Building Construction Department	Revenue	859	47	730
		Capital	4,102	1,519	2,916
04	Cabinet Secretariat Department	Revenue	319	103	242
		Capital	196	175	0
06	Election Department	Revenue	311	9	172
07	Vigilance Department	Revenue	46	2	38
08	Art, Culture and Youth Department	Revenue	177	25	138
09	Co-operative Department	Revenue	1,220	66	1,005
11	Backward Class and Most Backward Class Welfare Department	Revenue	1,840	130	1,635
12	Finance Department	Revenue	1,638	2	1,469
15	Pension	Revenue	24,252	1,216	23,144
16	Panchayati Raj Department	Revenue	9,471	3,770	8,600
17	Commercial Tax Department	Revenue	176	2	142
18	Food and Consumer Protection Department	Capital	175	10	127
19	Environment, Forest and Climate Change Department	Revenue	623	146	574
20	Health Department	Revenue	14,373	2,406	9,588
21	Education Department	Capital	710	302	516
22	Home Department	Revenue	13,682	149	11,142
		Capital	691	549	670
25	Information Technology Department	Revenue	170	17	114
26	Labour Resource Department	Revenue	815	3	606
		Capital	133	13	58
27	Law Department	Revenue	1,060	114	1,057
29	Mines and Geology Department	Revenue	49	8	38
30	Minorities Welfare Department	Revenue	283	22	146
32	Legislature	Revenue	255	2	216

Grant	Name of Department	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
35	Planning and Development Department	Revenue	904	41	726
		Capital	1,284	10	1,118
36	Public Health Engineering Department	Revenue	920	100	830
37	Rural Works Department	Capital	7,694	2,830	6,117
39	Disaster Management Department	Revenue	3,697	1,031	3,119
		Capital	0	125	0
40	Revenue and Land Reforms Department	Revenue	1,253	139	903
43	Science and Technology Department	Revenue	371	62	350
		Capital	223	11	184
44	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Welfare Department	Revenue	1,728	387	1,628
45	Sugar Industries Department	Revenue	120	1	32
46	Tourism Department	Capital	155	15	110
47	Transport Department	Revenue	362	50	230
48	Urban Development and Housing Department	Revenue	8,026	1,950	5,582
49	Water Resources Department	Capital	3,193	293	2,192
50	Minor Water Resource Department	Revenue	228	3	184
		Capital	796	200	460

CHAPTER VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

The Finance Accounts of the Government do not depict valuation of Government assets except in the year of acquisition / purchase where they are recorded at their cost of acquisition. 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 in the share capital of non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹39,025 crore at the end of 2022-23. However, dividends received on investment during the year were ₹1.49 crore (i.e., 0.004 per cent). During 2022-23, investments increased by ₹3,589 crore (net) and income from dividends decreased by ₹5.05 crore as compared to 2021-22 (₹6.54 crore).

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹22,741 crore on 31 March 2022 and decreased to ₹14,876 crore at the end of March, 2023.

6.2 Debt and Liabilities

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

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GSDP	Public Accounts (*)	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2018-19	1,26,145	23	42,776	8	1,68,921	30
2019-20	1,48,180	24	45,202	7	1,93,382	32
2020-21	1,77,215	29	49,981	8	2,27,196	37
2021-22	2,08,913	31	48,597	7	2,57,510	38
2022-23	2,42,846	32	50,461	7	2,93,307	39

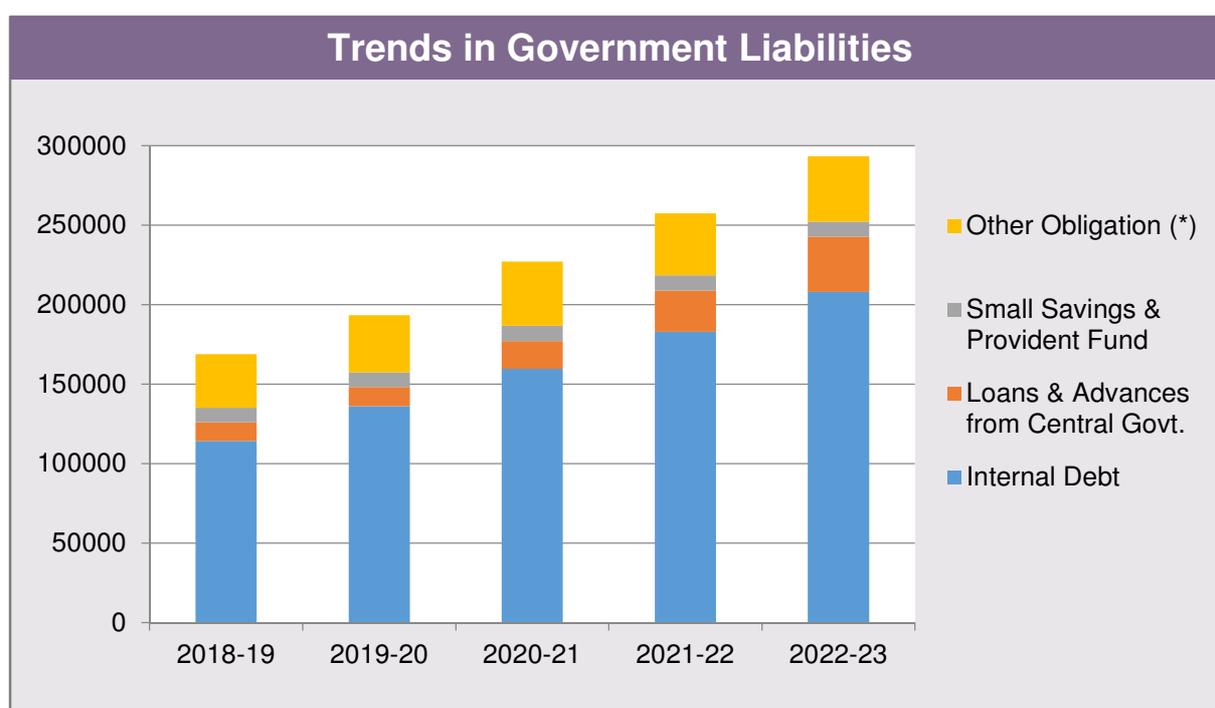
(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹35,797 crore (14 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities at the end of 2022-23 (₹2,93,307 crore) as compared to 2021-22 (₹2,57,510 crore).

(₹ in crore)

Trends in Government Liabilities				
Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	Small Savings & Provident Fund	Other Obligation (*)
2018-19	1,14,360	11,785	9,089	33,688
2019-20	1,36,082	12,098	9,279	35,923
2020-21	1,59,557	17,657	9,445	40,536
2021-22	1,82,855	26,058	9,517	39,075
2022-23	2,08,098	34,748	9,397	41,065



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

6.3 Guarantees

The quantum of guarantees provided by the State Government towards repayment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc., are 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
2018-19	20,834	5,398	104
2019-20	20,834	5,380	105
2020-21	24,972	16,080	328
2021-22	37,317	24,655	415
2022-23	40,317	25,257	683

CHAPTER VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government Companies and Corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various Plan schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Administrative Departments and do not appear in the books of the Government. The balances under Internal Debt is ₹2,08,098 crore as on 31 March 2023.

7.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Out of total Loans and Advances of ₹25,251 crore made by the State Government at the end of 2022-23, ₹23,975 crore of Loans and Advances has been given to Government Corporations/Companies, Non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies etc.. Recovery of Principal and of Interest amounting to ₹10,035 crore, ₹14,025 crore respectively is in arrears at the end of 31 March 2023. During 2022-23 only ₹41 crore has been received towards repayment of Loans and Advances, out of which, ₹22 crore relates to repayment of loans from Government Servants.

7.3 Financial assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹51,764 crore in 2018-19 to ₹79,941 crore in 2022-23. Grants to Zila Parishads, Municipalities/Corporation and Panchayat Samities including Gram Panchayat (₹19,465 crore) represented 24 per cent of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Zila Parishads	Corporation/ Municipalities/ Councils	Panchayat Samities including Gram Panchayat	Others*	Total
2018-19	1,749	1,759	5,769	42,487	51,764
2019-20	1,429	1,271	8,542	35,340	46,582
2020-21	1,760	4,784	11,139	37,246	54,929
2021-22	3,279	5,383	9,989	46,364	65,015
2022-23	2,859	4,991	11,615	60,476	79,941

* Includes also the expenditure made on Mid Day Meal Scheme, Cycle Scheme, Uniform Scheme and Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc.

7.4 Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2022	As on 31 March 2023	Net increase (+) / decrease (-)
Cash Balances	671	806	135
Investments from cash balances (GOI Treasury Bills)	22,070	14,070	(-)8,000
Other cash balance			
i) Departmental Balance	235	235	0
ii) Permanent Cash Imprest	762	765	3
Investment from earmarked fund balances	5,740	7,028	1,288
(a) Sinking fund	0	0	0
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	--	--	--
(c) Other funds	--	--	--
* Interest Realised	190	276	86

(*) This reflects only interest realised on investment of Cash Balances.

State Government had a positive closing cash balance at the end of 2022-23. Interest receipt on these investments has been increased by 45.61 *per cent*.

7.5 Submission of Accounts by Accounts rendering units

The accounts of Treasury Accounts through CFMS have been implemented w.e.f. 01.04.2019.

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Bihar have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 43 Treasuries and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Transactions of 622 Divisions of various Public Works Departments *viz.* Building Works (62), Roads Construction (77), Water Resources (245), Public Health Engineering (63), Planning and Development (Panchayati Raj) (57), Rural Works Divisions (118) and 49 Forest Divisions are included in treasury accounts. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the year.

7.6 Funds transferred to the account of Single Nodal Agency

Ministry of Finance, Government of India, vide letter No. 1(13)PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23.03.2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released through Single Nodal Agency (SNA). For each CSS, SNA is set up with own Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank authorised to conduct Government business by the State Government. As per the procedure, the State Government is to transfer the Central share received in its accounts to the concerned SNA's account along with corresponding State share.

The State Government received ₹22,481.46 crore being Central share during the year 2022-23 in its Treasury Accounts. As on 31 March 2023, the Government transferred Central share of ₹22,231.91 crore received in Treasury Accounts and State share of ₹14,190.40 crore to the SNAs. Out of total transfer of ₹36,422.31 crore, ₹745.69 crore was transferred through AC Bills, ₹29,627.52 crore through GIA bills, ₹5,996.11 crore through Fully Vouched Contingent Bills and ₹52.99 crore through Bills for Scholarships and Stipends. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by AG office from the SNAs. As informed by the State Government/SNAs, ₹15,732.06 crore are lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2023.

7.7 Off-Budget Liabilities of State Government

Off-Budget Borrowing is a liability of the Government in as much as the principal and the interest thereon invariably are serviced through the Government Budget, either as assistance or grant to State entity.

The State Government did not disclose the off-budget liabilities in their budget documents/annual financial statements. However, the State Government has informed ₹2,077.60 crore (as on 31.03.2023), as off-budget liabilities of two PSUs namely Bihar State Road Development Corporation Ltd. (BSRDC) and Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (BRRDA), respectively.

(₹ in crore)

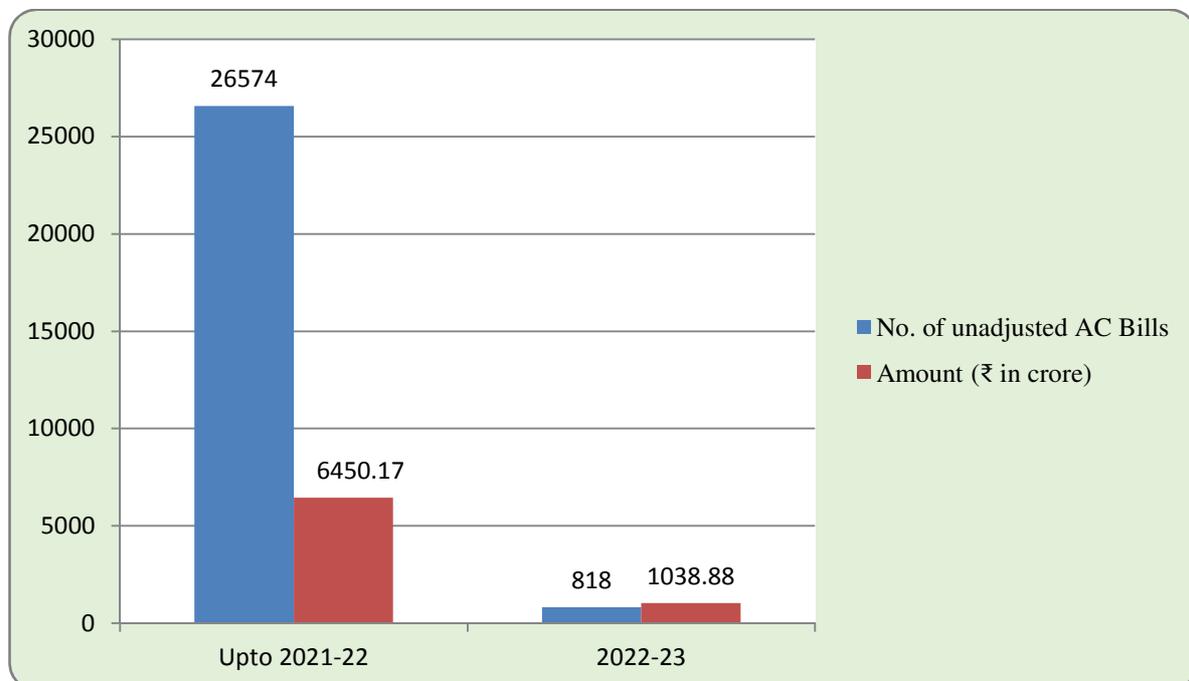
Sl. No.	Name of the Institution/Organization	Amount Guaranteed	Source of Information
1.	Bihar State Road Development Corporation Ltd. (Road Construction Department)	1,206.77	State Government
2.	Bihar Rural Road Development Agency (Rural Works Department)	870.83	State Government
	Total	2,077.60	

In the year 2022-23, the State Government provided ₹180.05 crore as Assistance/Grants on account of Off-Budget borrowings. In addition to the Off-Budget borrowing, implicit subsidies to the power utilise of ₹7,801 crore on account of non-recovery of cost, was also provided in the year. They affect fiscal balance.

7.8 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

Rule 177 of Bihar Treasury Code, 2011, envisages that no moneys shall be drawn from the Treasury in anticipation of demands or to prevent lapse of budget grants. In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills. In terms of Rule 194 of the Bihar Treasury Code, 2011, DDOs are required to submit Detailed Bill containing vouchers in support of final expenditure within six months following that in which the abstract bill was drawn from the Treasury.

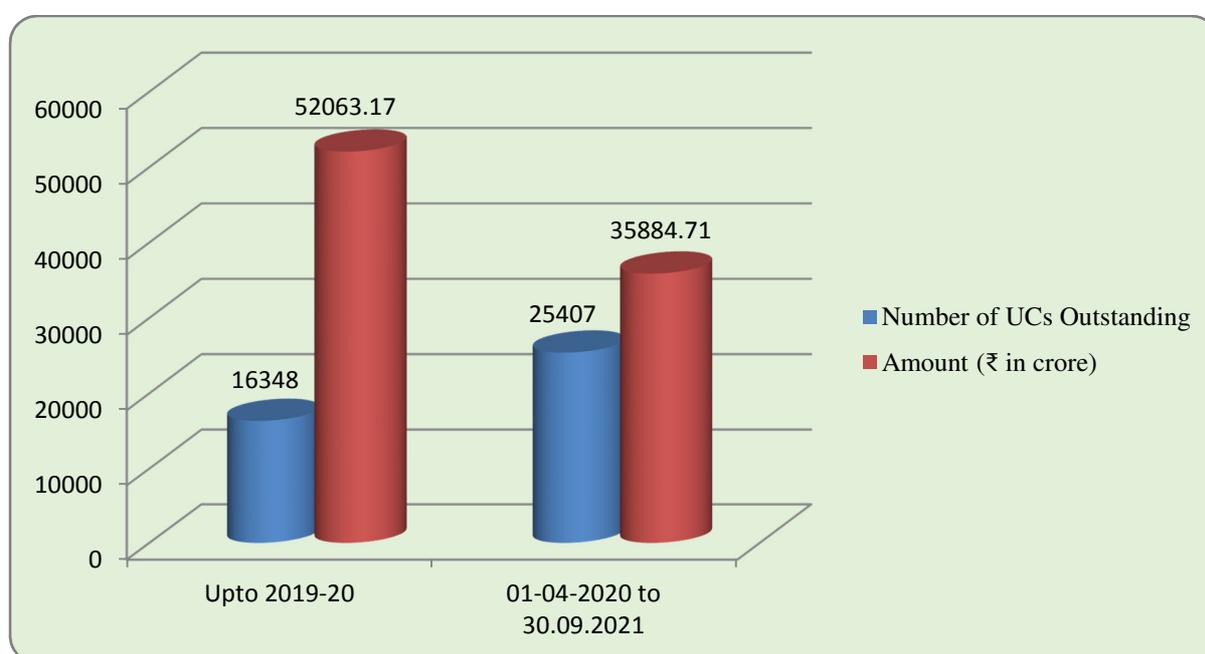
Out of 4,382 AC bills amounting to ₹6,149.29 crore drawn during the year 2022-23, 1,209 AC bills amounting to ₹2,106.98 crore (34.26 per cent) were drawn in March 2023. As on 31 March 2023, DC Bills, in respect of 27,392 AC bills, amounting to ₹7,489.05 crore were not received. Details of unadjusted AC bills as on 31 March 2023 pending submission of the DC bills are given below:



7.9 Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for Grants-in-aid not received

In terms of Rules 271 of Bihar Treasury Code, 2011, Utilization Certificates (UCs), in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, within 18 months from the date of receipt of grant or before applying for a further grant on the same object, whichever is earlier. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2022-23, ₹1,09,093.32 crore, pertaining to 9,374 outstanding UCs for the period upto 31.03.2023 was cleared. Details of outstanding UCs as on 31.03.2023 are given below:



The year mentioned above relates to “Due year” i.e., after 18 months of actual drawal. During the year 2022-23, ₹79,940.88 crore, related to 21,686 GIA bills, were added.

7.10 Transfer of funds to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

The PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme.

During 2022-23, an amount of ₹1,233.09 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State to the PD Accounts. This includes ₹149.56 crore transferred in March 2023.

In terms of Rule 353 of Bihar Treasury Code, 2011, 59 annual verification certificates were furnished by the PD Administrators, to the Treasury officer for onward submission to Accountant General Office (A&E). Information regarding reconciliation of the balances with

the Treasury by the PD Administrators has not been provided by the State Government to the Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements).

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

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>		
Particulars	No. of PD Accounts	Amount
Opening balance	212	4,040.21
Not Migrated in CFMS	5	1.54
Receipt during the year	0	1,229.60
Payment during the year	02	1,411.76
Closing balance	242	3,858.05

The Finance Department, Government of Bihar vide its notification No. 2916 dated 03/06/2020, amended Rule 349 of the Bihar Treasury Code 2011, by increasing the period of money lying unspent from “Three Subsequent Financial Years” to “Five Subsequent Financial Years” and treated all PD/PL accounts opened prior to 01/04/2019 as opened on 01/04/2019 as a default under CFMS System. Thus, the inoperative and lapsed PD accounts shall be determined accordingly.

7.11 Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure between CCOs and Accountant General (A&E)

All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the State Government with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E). During the year 2022-23, receipts amounting to ₹1,43,135.46 crore (82.89 per cent of total Revenue Receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹1,63,284.02 crore (75.77 per cent of total revenue and capital expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

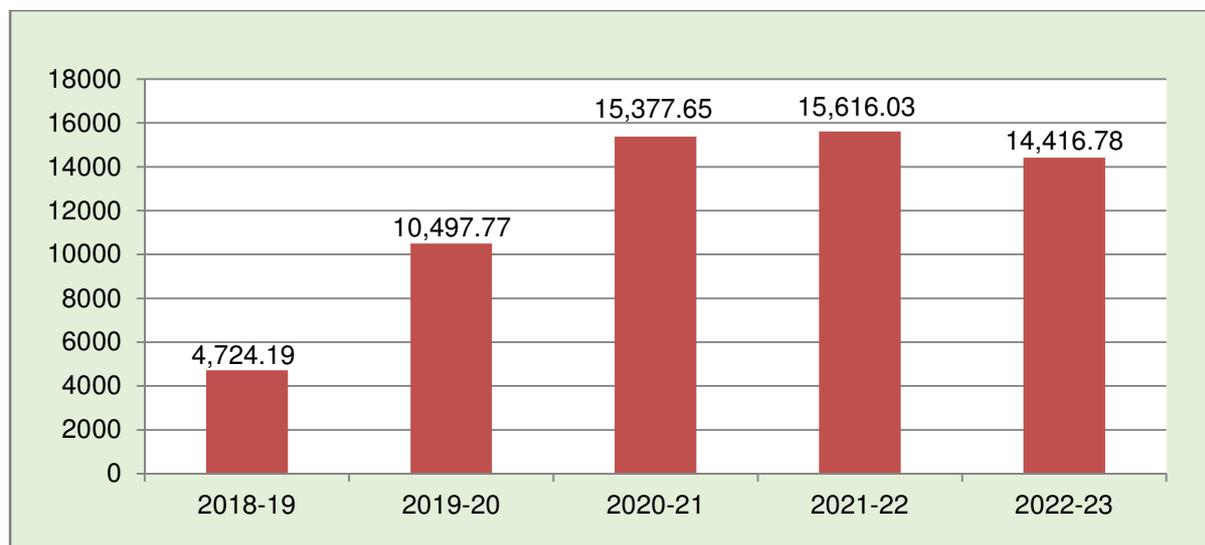
During the previous year 2021-22, receipts amounting to ₹1,33,814.05 crore (84.27 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 20,606.37 crore (11.27 per cent of total revenue and capital expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

7.12 Booking of transactions under Suspense Accounts

Office of the Accountant General (A&E) has raised objection in regard to 11,400 vouchers, amounting to ₹2,725.00 crore (Revenue expenditure: ₹873.05 crore and Capital Expenditure: ₹1,851.95 crore) during the year 2022-23. These vouchers have been kept in Suspense Accounts, for want of sanction orders/pension payment documents/running bills/sub-vouchers etc. Objection Book Suspense pertaining to previous years, amounting to ₹3,713.42 crore (Revenue: ₹2,206.05 crore and Capital: ₹1,507.37 crore) has been cleared during 2022-23.

7.13 Suspense Accounts Balances

During the past five years, balances under suspense accounts increased from ₹4,724 crore in 2018-19 to ₹14,417 crore in 2022-23.



Details of balances under major suspense accounts for the past 5 years are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Suspense Accounts	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	314.56	289.24	313.90	365.08	360.73
Suspense Accounts (Civil)	3,956.07	9,857.46	14,527.78	14,785.91	13,832.20
Cash Settlement Suspense Accounts	32.29	32.29	32.29	32.29	32.29
Reserve Bank Suspense (Headquarters)	264.58	274.00	262.63	261.72	257.40
Reserve Bank Suspense (Central Accounts Office)	385.43	299.58	605.60	354.98	358.26
Departmental Adjusting Account	104.41	104.41	104.41	104.41	104.41
Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	328.36	327.70	464.67	284.44	525.39
Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Accounts	66.11	66.11	66.11	66.11	66.11

7.14 Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital Works

A total expenditure of ₹6,835.03 crore as per Appendix-IX in Volume-II of the Finance Accounts was incurred up to the year 2022-23 by the State Government on various incomplete projects against an original estimated cost of ₹15,763.96 crore.

A summarized view on commitments on account of 'Incomplete Capital Works' is furnished below:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Works Departments	Estimated Cost of Work	Expenditure during the year	Progressive Expenditure during the year	Pending Payments	Estimated Cost after revision
1	Water Resource Department	6,692.94	764.50	2,490.68	1,317.12	1,355.03
2	Public Health Engineering Department	11.42	0.00	2.31	1.96	0.00
3	Building Construction Department	3,365.53	966.85	1,889.48	175.74	141.85
4	Local Area Engineering Organisation	28.33	7.58	14.05	13.39	0.00
5	Road Construction Department	5,260.16	949.51	2,369.61	1,653.45	511.15
6	Rural Works Department	405.58	80.49	68.90	114.64	0.00
Total		15,763.96	2,768.93	6,835.03	3,276.30	2,008.03

7.15 Expenditure relating to unforeseen/extraordinary events

During the year 2022-23, the Government of Bihar incurred ₹213.64 crore (₹981.40 crore in previous year 2021-22), on relief measures relating to unforeseen/extraordinary events (i.e. COVID-19 pandemic) under Major Head 2245, as Revenue Expenditure.

The Government has not received any amount from the Central Government for this purpose, as grants-in-aid/ central assistance etc.

7.16 Compliance of Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGASs)

With a view to improving standards of Governmental accounting and financial reporting which will enhance the quality of decision-making and public accountability, the Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) has formulated Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS) for cash system of accounting. The IGAS specifies the disclosure requirements in the Financial Statements of the Union and the State Governments. Accordingly, following three IGAS became mandatory from the effective date after their notification by Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

IGAS-1 Guarantees given by the Government: IGAS-1 requires that sector-wise and class-wise disclosures on Guarantees given by the State Government should be incorporated in Finance Accounts. Statements 9 and 20 show the details of Guarantees given by the State Government and the interest on the guaranteed amount. Sector-wise and Class-wise details have been disclosed in the NTFA.

The details on Guarantees reported in Statements 9 and 20 prepared as per IGAS-1, are on the basis of the information provided by the State Government.

IGAS-2 Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid: As per IGAS-2, expenditure relating to Grants-in-aid should be classified as revenue expenditure even if it involves creation of assets, except in cases specifically authorised by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. Requirements regarding accounting and classification of Grants-in-aid given by the State Government have been depicted in Statement 10 and Appendix-III, which are prepared as per the requirements of IGAS-2. Detailed information in respect of Grants-in-aid given in kind has not been furnished by the State Government.

IGAS-3 Loans and Advances made by the Government: IGAS-3 requires disclosure on Loans and Advances made by the Union and the State Governments.

Statements 7 and 18 of the Finance Accounts 2022-23 have been prepared incorporating the disclosures under IGAS-3. The details of loan and advances reported in these Statements of the Finance Accounts are based on information received through the accounts rendered to the Accountant General (A&E) and detailed accounts maintained by the Accountant General (A&E) in respect of loans and advances made to Government servants. The closing balances depicted in Statements 7 and 18 as on 31 March 2023 have not been reconciled with the Loanee Entities/State Government. The State Government has also not furnished the figures in respect of certain loans and advances for which they maintain detailed accounts. Amount mentioned in financial year 2022-23 in Statements 7 and 18 have not been reconciled by the State Government.

Details of information awaited from Departmental/Treasury Officers for Reconciliation of Balances have been provided in Appendix-VII of Finance Accounts Vol-II.

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