



सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts at a Glance

for the year 2020-21



लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

**Principal Accountant General
Nagaland
(Accounts and Entitlement)**



GOVERNMENT OF NAGALAND

Accounts at a Glance
for the year 2020-21

Principal Accountant General
Nagaland
(Accounts and Entitlement)

Government of Nagaland

Preface

I am happy to present the twenty-third issue of our annual publication, the 'Accounts at a Glance' for the year 2020-21, which provides an overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

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

We look forward to suggestions.



(A. Pitocho Chophy)

Principal Accountant General (A&E)

Kohima

Date: 25-04-2022

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

VISION:

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

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

MISSION:

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

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

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

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1.1 Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Nagaland collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies, and prepares the accounts of the Government of Nagaland. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works Divisions, Forest Divisions, accounts rendered by the other states/ accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) to the Government of Nagaland. The office of Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The Annual Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit), Nagaland and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1 Government accounts are kept in three parts:

Structure of Government Account

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND

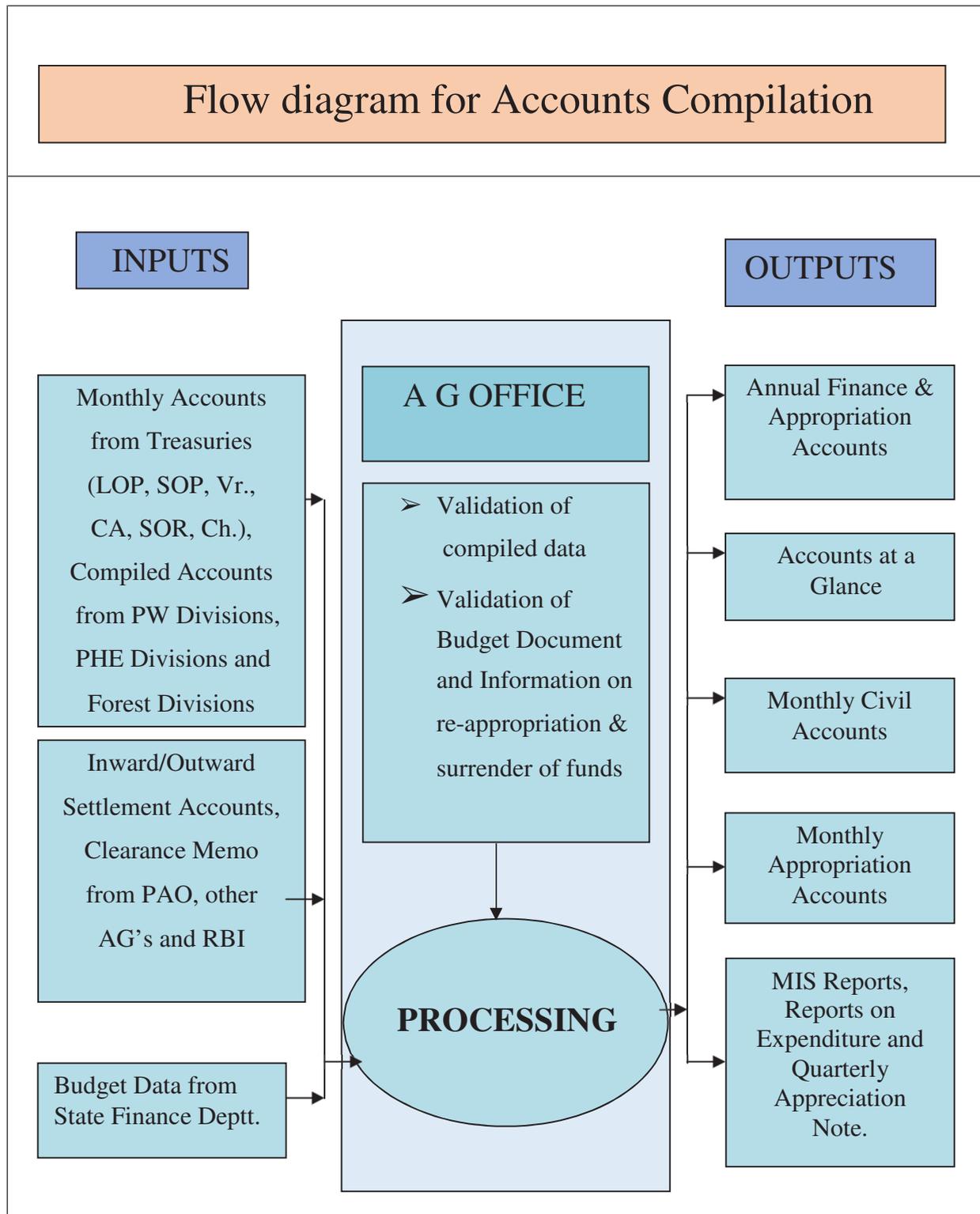
- All revenue received by the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon) form the Consolidated Fund. All expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon), are met from this fund.

Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND

- The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Nagaland is ₹ 0.35 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. The transactions under Debt, Deposit and Advances in this part are such in respect of which Government incurs a liability to repay the moneys 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 merely adjusting heads under which shall appear such transactions as remittances of transfer between different accounting circles. The initial debits or credits to these heads will be cleared eventually by corresponding receipts or payments either within the same circle of account or in another account circle.



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

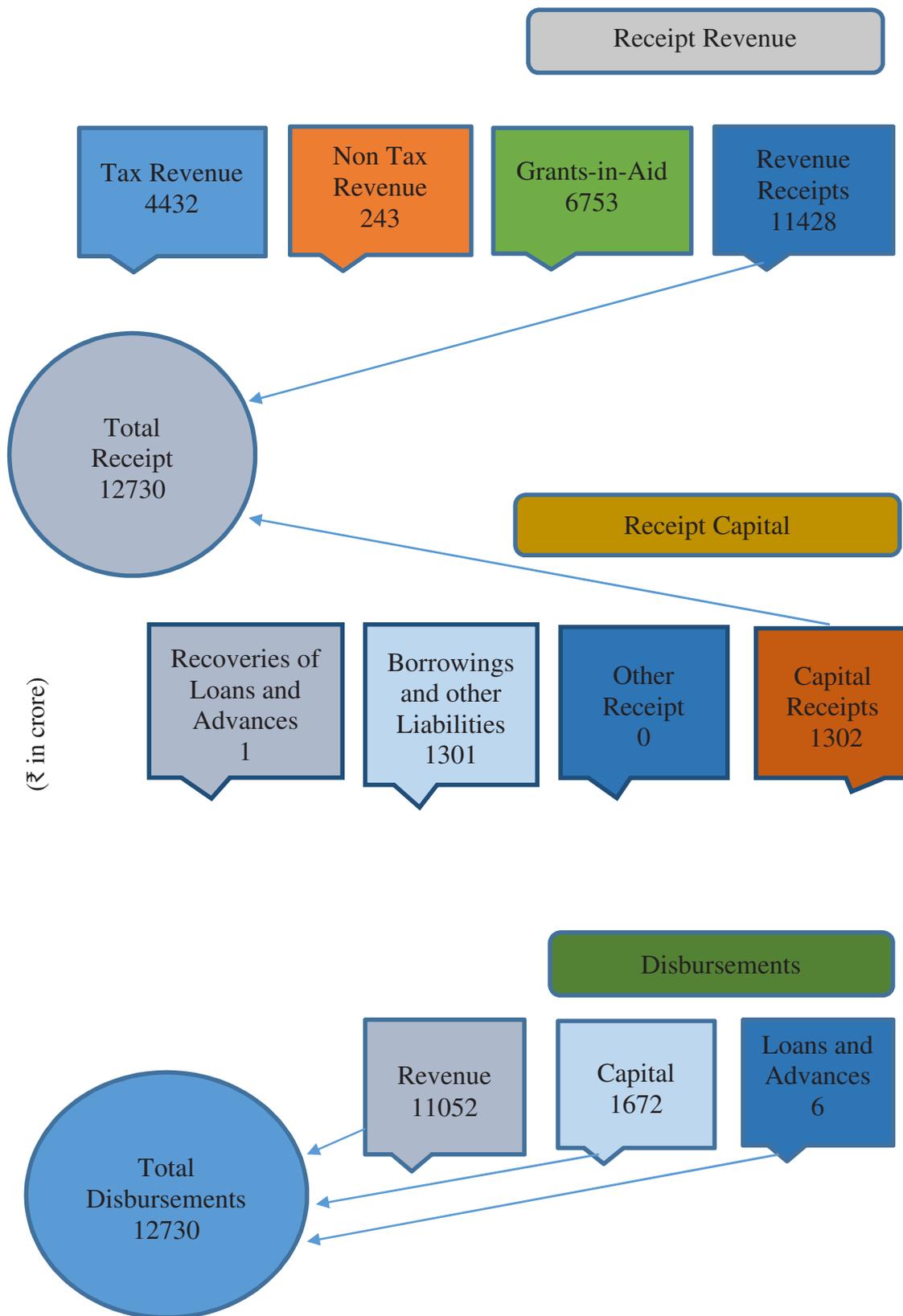
The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to the State Implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and Programmes. During the year 2020-21, the Government of India (GoI) released ₹383.56 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Nagaland. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

The following table provides the details of actual financial result *vis-à-vis* budget estimates for the year 2020-21.

	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to BE	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
(₹ in crore)				
1. Tax Revenue (including Central Share)	5504	4432	81	15
2. Non-Tax Revenue	272	243	89	1
3. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	8871	6753	76	23
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	14647	11428	78	39
5. Recovery of Loans & Advances	2	1	50	0
6. Other Receipts	...	...	...	...
7. Borrowing & other Liabilities	1375	1301	95	4
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	1377	1302	95	4
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	16024	12730	79	43
10. Revenue Expenditure	13643	11052	81	38
11. Expenditure on Interest Payments (out of revenue expenditure)	970	857	88	3
12. Capital Expenditure	2377	1672	70	6
13. Loans and Advances Disbursed	4	6	150	0
14. Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	16024	12730	79	43
15. Revenue Surplus (4-10)	1004	375	37	1
16. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-14)	(-) 1375	(-) 1301	95	4

GSDP of 2020-21 was ₹29,313 crore.

Receipts and Disbursement in year 2020-21



1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Under the Constitution, no expenditure can be incurred by the Government except with authorization of the Legislature. Barring certain expenditure specified in the Constitution as “charged” on the Consolidated Fund, which can be incurred without vote of the Legislature, all other expenditure requires to be “voted”. The budget of Nagaland has 4 charged Appropriations, 2 charged and voted and 76 voted Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure compiled with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

1.3.3 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the government of Nagaland against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net savings of ₹4251 crore (20 *per cent* of estimates) and under-estimation of ₹17 crore (0.08 *per cent* of estimates) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Planning and Machinery, School Education, Higher Education, Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare, Urban Development, Municipal Administration, Tourism, Employment and Craftsmen Training, Rural Development, Soil and Water Conservation, Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development, Power, Housing Loans, Water Resources, Horticulture, Land Resources Development, Women Welfare, Technical Education *etc.* showed substantial savings.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to make good of the deficiency in the minimum cash balance, which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. Ways and Means advance of ₹7766 crore was obtained and ₹7881 crore was repaid during the year 2020-21.

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below *i.e.* ₹0.25 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2020-21, there was overdraft of ₹1652 crore which was obtained and ₹1508 crore was repaid.

1.4.3 Fund Flow Statement

The state had a Revenue Deficit of ₹375 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹1301 crore as on 31 March 2021. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹1531 crore) increase in Public Account (₹296 crore) and net decrease of opening and closing cash balance (₹66 crore). Around 72 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹11427 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹5496 crore), interest payments (₹857 crore), pensions (₹1752 crore), subsidies (₹25 crore) and wages (₹83 crore).

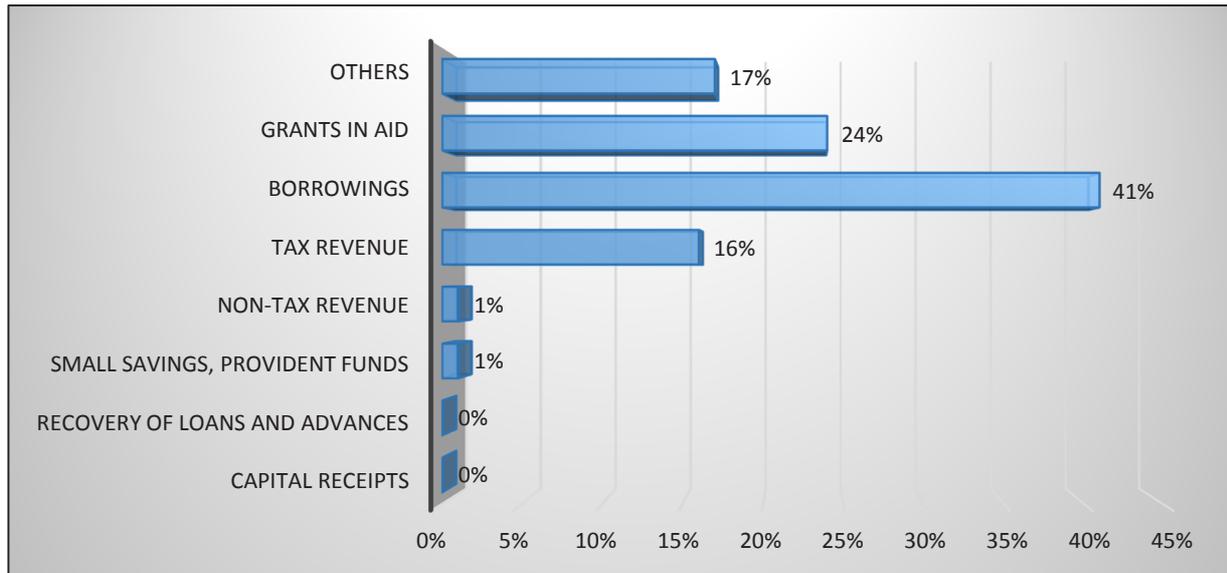
SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS		(₹ in crore)
	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2020	224
	Revenue Receipts	11428
	Capital Receipts	...
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1
	Public Debt	11435
	Small Savings, Provident Funds <i>etc.</i>	411
	Reserves Funds & Sinking Funds	172
	Deposits Received	918
	Civil Advances Repaid	17
	Suspense and Miscellaneous	1200
	Remittances	2059
	TOTAL	27865
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	11052
Capital Expenditure		1672
Loans Given		6
Repayment of Public Debt		9904
Small Savings, Provident Funds <i>etc.</i>		666
Reserves Funds & Sinking Funds		172
Deposits Repaid		900
Civil Advances Given		17
Suspense and Miscellaneous		1259
Remittances		2059
Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2021		158
TOTAL	27865	

Sources and Application of Funds

Source		
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2020	224
	Revenue Receipts	11428
	Capital Receipts
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1
	Public Debt	11435
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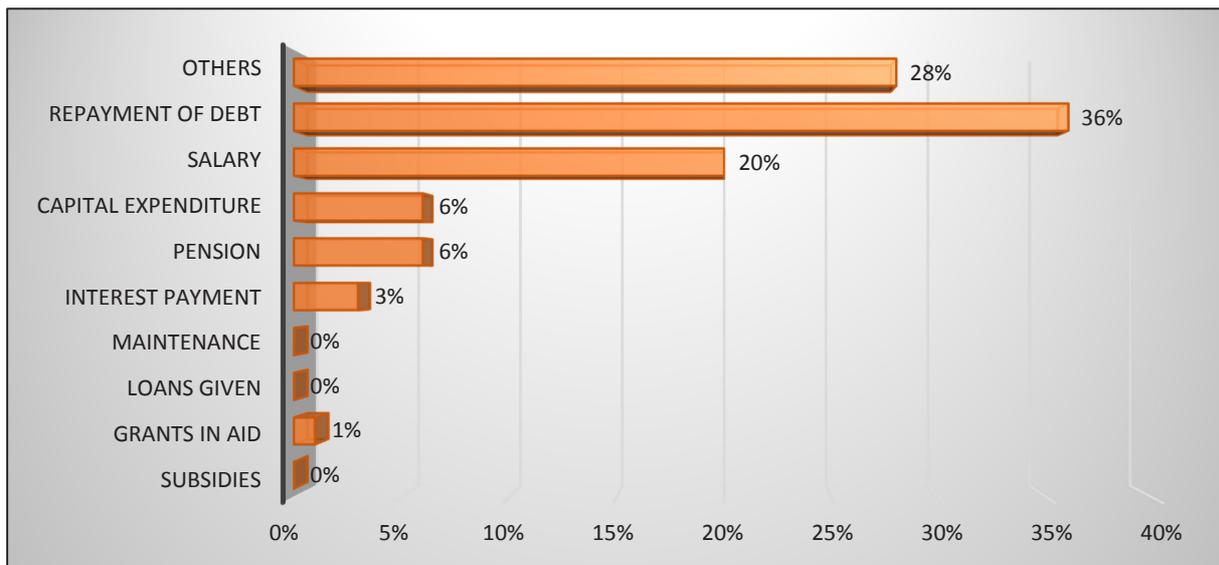
	Revenue Expenditure	11052
	Capital Expenditure	1672
	Loans Given	6
	Repayment of Public Debt	9904
	Small Savings, Provident Funds <i>etc.</i>	666
	Reserves Funds & Sinking Funds	172
	Deposits Repaid	900
	Civil Advances Given	17
	Suspense and Miscellaneous	1259
	Remittances	2059
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2021	158
	TOTAL	27865

1.4.4 Where the Rupee came from



(Recovery of loans and advances was only ₹ 1 crore which is negligible hence value is shown as zero)

1.4.5 Where the Rupee went



The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to the State Implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programs. During the year 2020-21, the Government of India (GoI) released ₹383.56 crores directly to the implementing agencies in Nagaland. Since these funds are not routed through the state budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the Statement Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.5 Financial highlight of year 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	Budget Estimate 2020-21	Actuals 2020-21	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (#)
1.	Tax Revenue (a)	5504	4432	81	15
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	272	243	89	1
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	8871	6753	76	23
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	14647	11428	78	39
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	2	1	50	0
6.	Other Receipts	...	...	...	...
7.	Borrowings and other liabilities (b)	1375	1301	95	4
8.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	1377	1302	95	4
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	16024	12730	79	43
10.	Non-Development Expenditure (11+ 13)	9930	9112	92	31
11.	Non Development Expenditure on Revenue Account	9930	9112	92	31
12.	Non- Development Expenditure on Interest Payments out of Sl. No.11	970	857	88	3
13.	Non- Development Expenditure on Capital Account	...	...	...	...
14.	Development Expenditure (15+16)	6090	3612	59	12
15.	Development Expenditure on Revenue Account	3713	1940	52	7
16.	Development Expenditure on Capital Account	2377	1672	70	6
17.	Total Expenditure(10+14+20)	16024	12730	79	43
18.	Revenue Expenditure(11+15)	13643	11052	81	38
19.	Capital Expenditure (13+16)	2377	1672	70	6
20.	Loans and Advances	4	6	150	0
21.	Revenue Deficit (-) / Revenue Surplus (+)(18-4)	1004	375	37	1
22.	Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-17)	(-) 1375	(-) 1301	95	4

(a) Includes share of net (tax) proceed assigned to the state amounting to ₹3409 crore. (State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹1023 crore which was 3.49 per cent of GSDP).

(b) Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursement) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursement) of Public Account + Net of opening and closing balance.

GSDP figures (₹29313 crore) is taken from Economic and Statistic Department of Government of Nagaland as the same was not available on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation Government of India.

During the year 2020-21, revenue surplus of ₹375 crore (₹214 crore deficit in 2019-20) and fiscal deficit of ₹1301 crore (₹1428 crore deficit in 2019-20) represent 1 *per cent* and 4 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 10 *per cent* of total expenditure.

What do the Deficits and surpluses indicate?

Deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to the gap between revenue receipt and revenue expenditure. Revenue expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of government and ideally, should be fully met from revenue receipts.
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Refers to the gap between total receipts (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings and ideally should be invested in capital projects.

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

The Government of Nagaland has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Achievements during the year 2020-21 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed there under, were as follows:-.

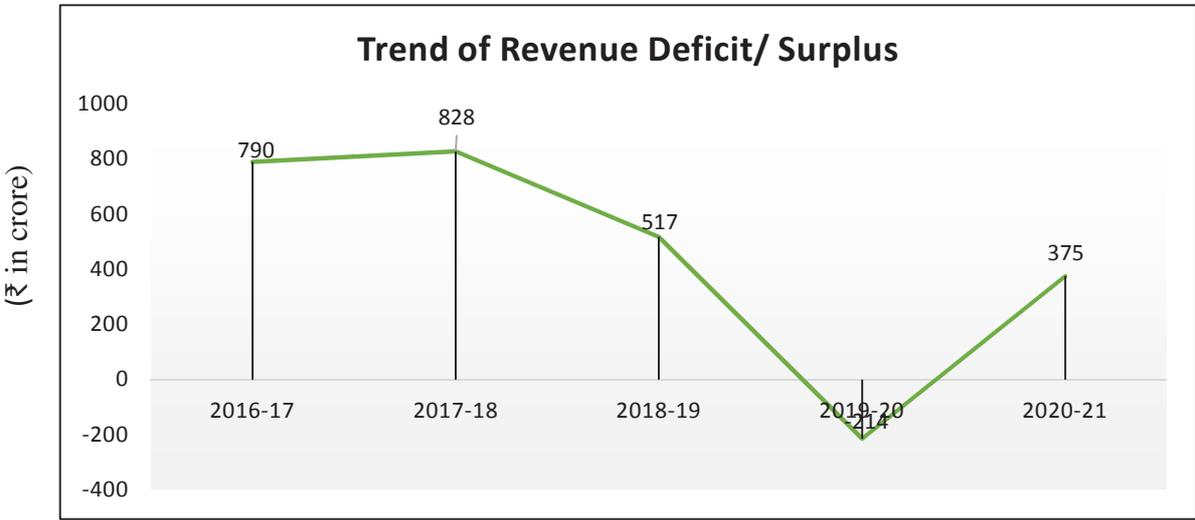
Sl. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Actual
1	Revenue Surplus	375	...	...
2	Fiscal Deficit	(-) 1301	3.92	4.44
3	Debt and other obligation	13472	41	46
4	Outstanding Guarantees	175	1 <i>per cent</i> of Total Revenue Receipt of previous financial year	1.53 <i>per cent</i> of the total revenue receipt

* Source: GSDP figure (₹29313 crore) is taken from Economic and Statistics Department, Government of Nagaland as the same was not available on the web site of Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, Government of India .

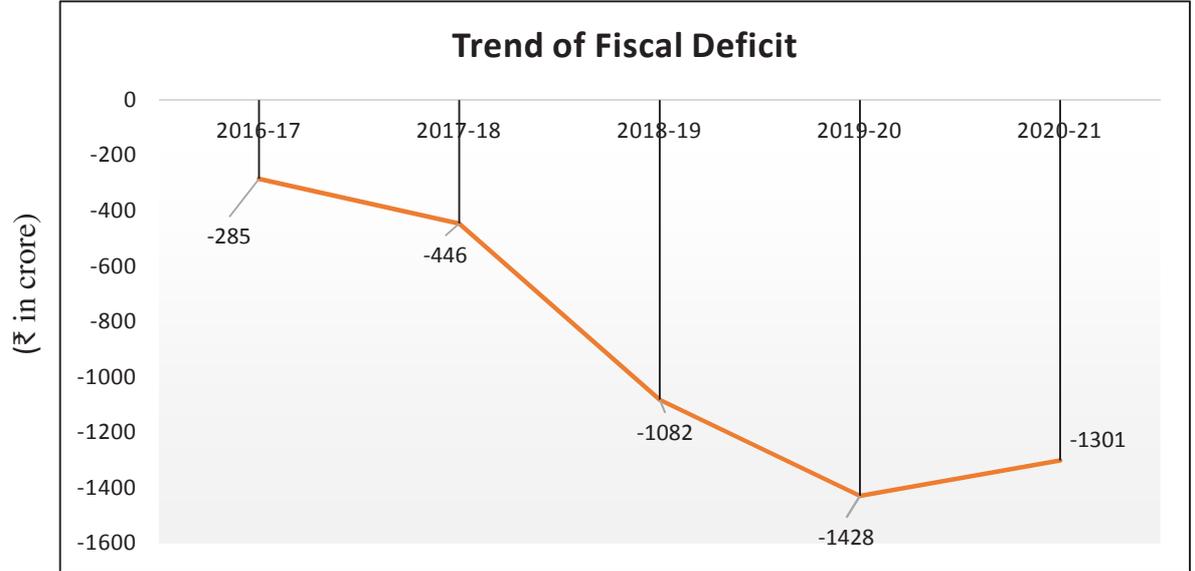
The State Government had made disclosures to the Legislature required under the Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2005.

The State Government had revenue deficit of ₹214 crore in 2019-20 and revenue surplus of ₹375 crore during the year 2020-21 which was as per the target of FRBM Act. Fiscal deficit decreased by ₹127 crore from ₹1428 crore in 2019-20 to ₹1301 crore in the current year and was to 4.44 per cent of GSDP which conform the target of 3.92 per cent of FRMB Act. Against the target of reducing outstanding debt to 40.99 per cent of GSDP by the year 2020-21, the outstanding liabilities stood at ₹13472 crore as on 31 March 2021, being 46 per cent of GSDP. Similarly, the target of maintaining amount of outstanding guarantees of 1 per cent of total revenue receipts of previous financial year, the amount of outstanding guarantees was ₹175 crore as on 31 March 2021 equaling 1.53 per cent of total revenue receipt (₹11423 crore) of previous year i.e. 2019-20.

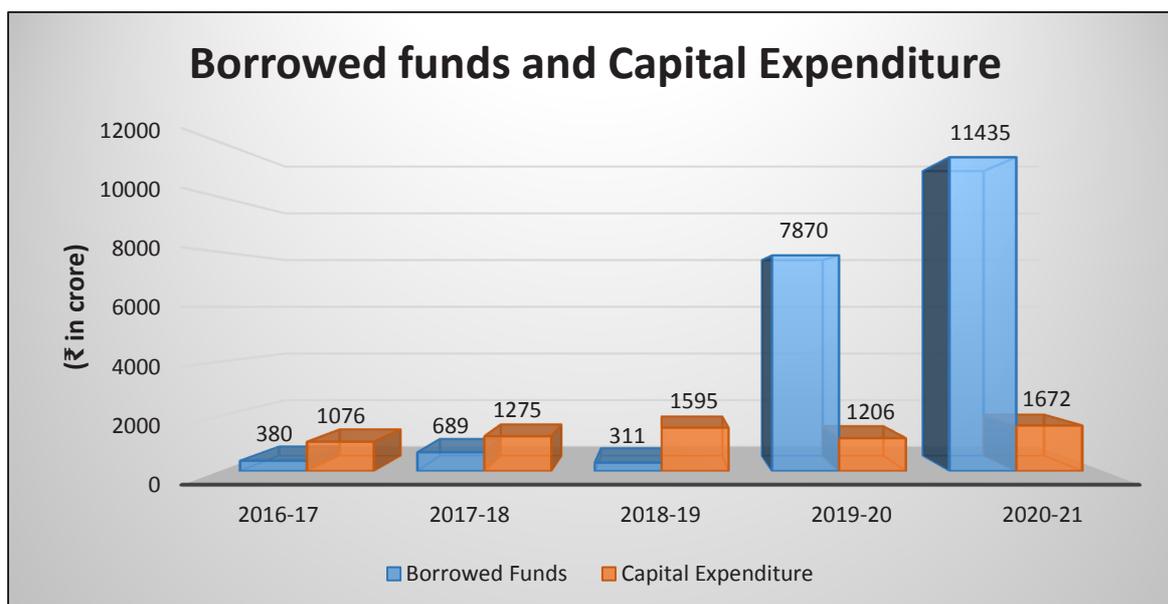
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital



The governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus, it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government, however, spent only 15 per cent of the borrowings of the current year (₹11435 crore) on capital expenditure (₹1672 crore). It would therefore appear that balance of borrowings in the public debt was utilized to repay the principal (₹7870 crore) and part of interest on public debt of previous years.

Chapter II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2020-21 was ₹12730 crores.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

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

Tax Revenue

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

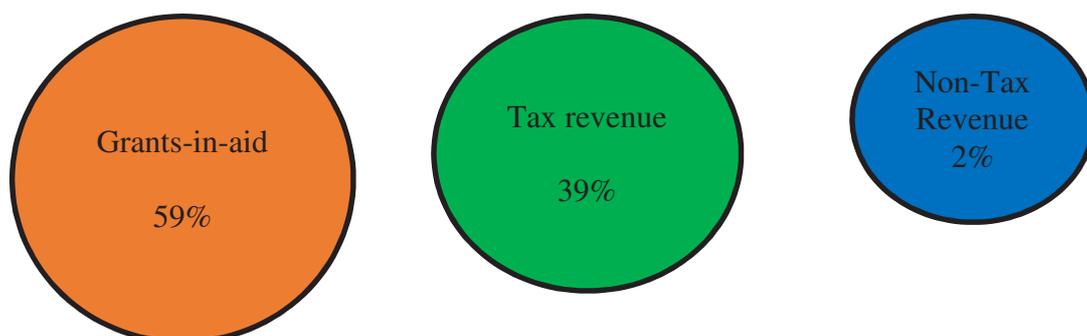
Non-Tax Revenue

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

Grants-in -aid

- Grants-in-aid represent central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It also includes "External Grant Assistance" received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institution, Autonomous bodies *etc.*

Revenue Receipts



2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2020-21)

(₹ in crore)

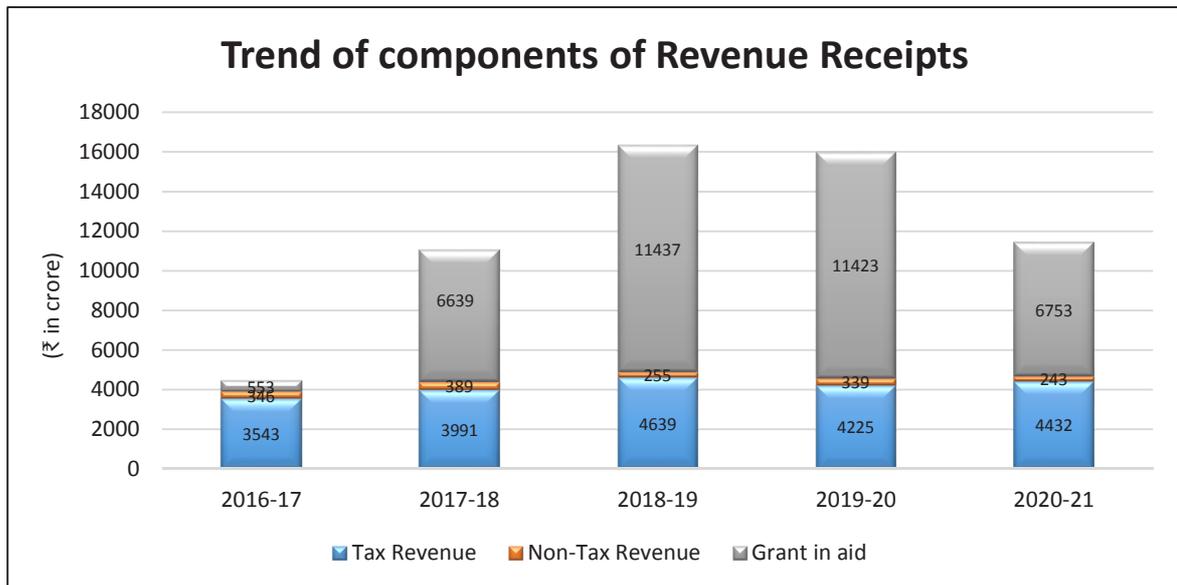
Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	4432
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2104
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	4
Taxes on Commodities and Services (GST)	2324
B. Non-Tax Revenue	243
Interest Receipts, Dividend and Profits	7
General Services	27
Social Services	13
Economic Services	196
C. Grants-in-aid and Contribution	6753
Total –Revenue Receipts	11427

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Tax Revenue	3543 (17)	3991 (17)	4639 (18)	4225 (14)	4432 (15)
Non-Tax Revenue	346 (2)	389 (2)	255 (1)	339 (1)	243 (1)
Grants-in-aid	5553 (26)	6639 (28)	6543 (25)	6859 (22)	6753 (23)
Total Revenue	9442 (45)	11019 (47)	11437 (43)	11423 (37)	11428 (39)
GSDP	21119	23623	26637	30508	29313

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



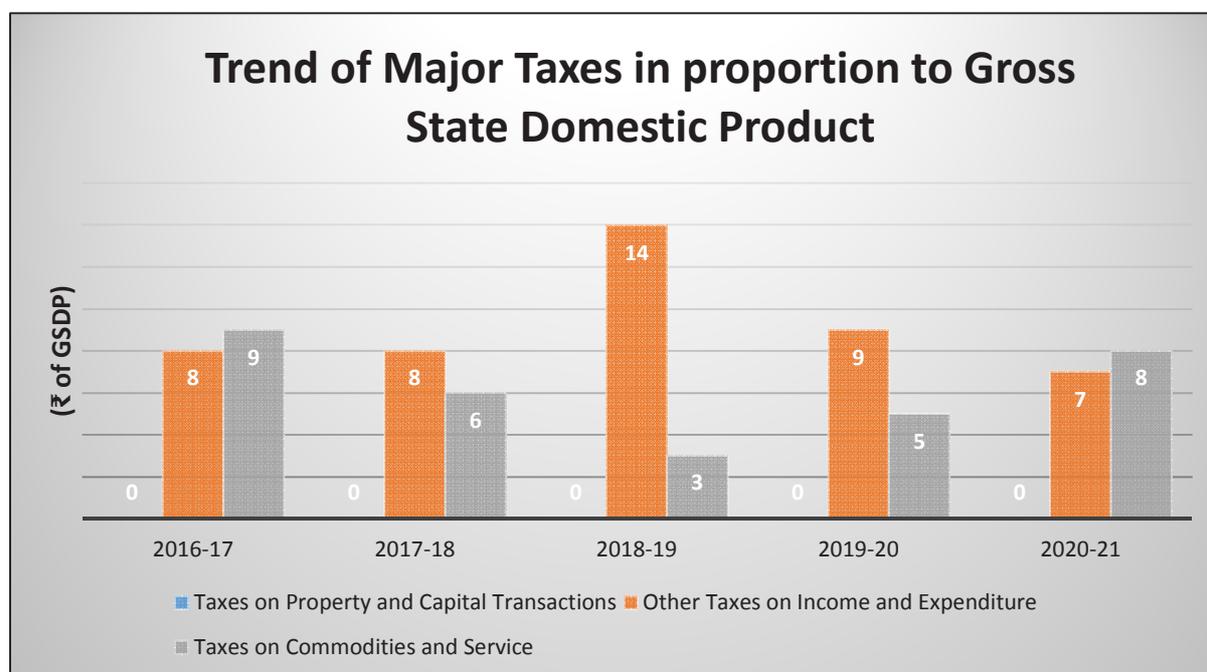
Though the GSDP decreased by 4 *per cent* in 2020-21 compared to previous year, increase in revenue receipt was 0.04 *per cent*. The tax revenue increased by 5 *per cent*, the non-tax revenue decreased by 29 *per cent* and the grants-in-aid decreased by 2 *per cent* compared to previous year, thus impacted the revenue receipt of the State.

2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1680	2504	3813	2681	2104
Taxes on Property and Capital Transaction	5	3	4	4	4
Taxes on Commodities and Services	1858	1484	822	1540	2324
Total Tax Revenue	3543	3991	4639	4225	4432

The increase in total tax revenue during 2020-21 was mainly attributable to allocation of State share from Government of India and higher collection under Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹176 crore), Service Tax (₹14 crore) and Integrated Goods and Service Tax (₹143 crore).

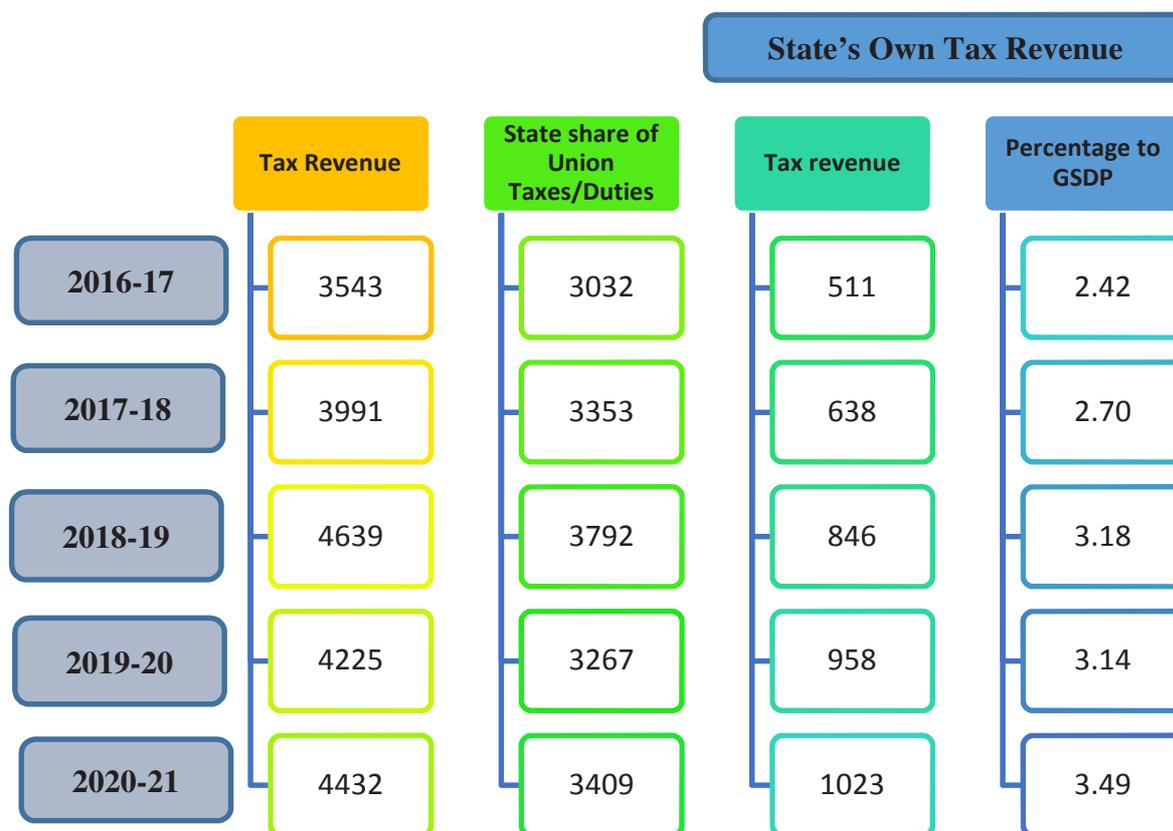


2.3.1 State's own Tax and State's share of Union Taxes

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes/Duties	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Tax revenue	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2016-17	3543	3032	511	2.42
2017-18	3991	3353	638	2.70
2018-19	4639	3792	846	3.18
2019-20	4225	3267	958	3.14
2020-21	4432	3409	1023	3.49



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

(₹ in crore)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
State's own Tax collection	511	638	846	958	1023
Devolution of Union Taxes	3032	3353	3792	3267	3409
Total Tax Revenue	3543	3991	4639	4225	4432
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	14	16	18	23	23

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue ranged from 14 *per cent* to 23 *per cent* during the year 2016-17 to 2020-21.

2.3.2 Trend in state's own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade <i>etc.</i>	400	288	187	175	206
2. State Excise	5	4	5	3	5
3 Taxes on Vehicles	57	102	126	114	93
4. Stamp and Registration fees	2	3	3	3	2
5. Taxes and Duties on electricity	0	0	0	0	5
6. Land Revenue	1	1	1	1	1
7. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	15	18	20	18	16
8. Other Taxes	31	222	504	644	695
Total State's own Taxes	511	638	846	958	1023

2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade <i>etc.</i>					
Revenue collection	400	288	187	175	206
Expenditure on collection	9	9	11	12	12
Efficiency of tax collection	2.25%	3.13%	5.88%	6.86%	5.83%
2. State Excise					
Revenue collection	5	4	5	3	5
Expenditure on collection	0	0	0	0	0
Efficiency of tax collection	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
3. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers					
Revenue collection	57	102	126	114	109
Expenditure on collection	6	6	7	8	8
Efficiency of tax collection	10.53%	5.88%	5.56%	7.02%	7.34%
4. Stamp and Registration Fee					
Revenue collection	2	3	3	3	2
Expenditure on collection	1	0	0	2	0
Efficiency of tax collection	50.00%	0.00%	0.00%	66.67%	0.00%

The expenditure on collection of Taxes on Sales, Trade *etc.* was very high as compared to other taxes.

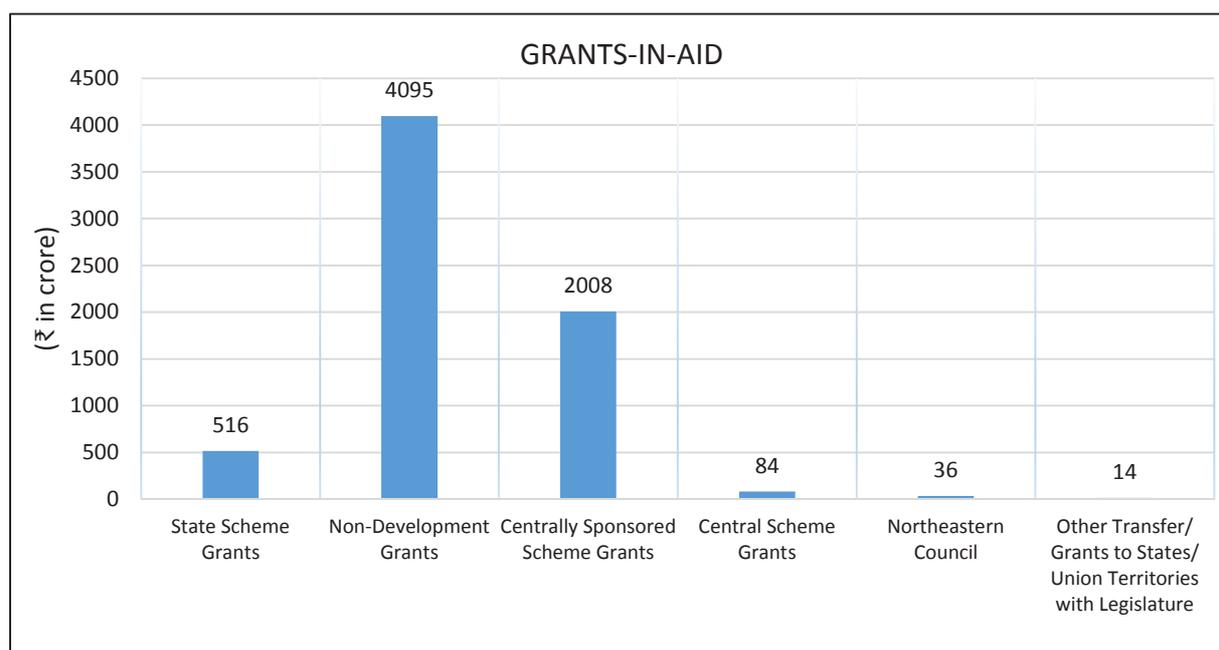
2.5 Trend in state's share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

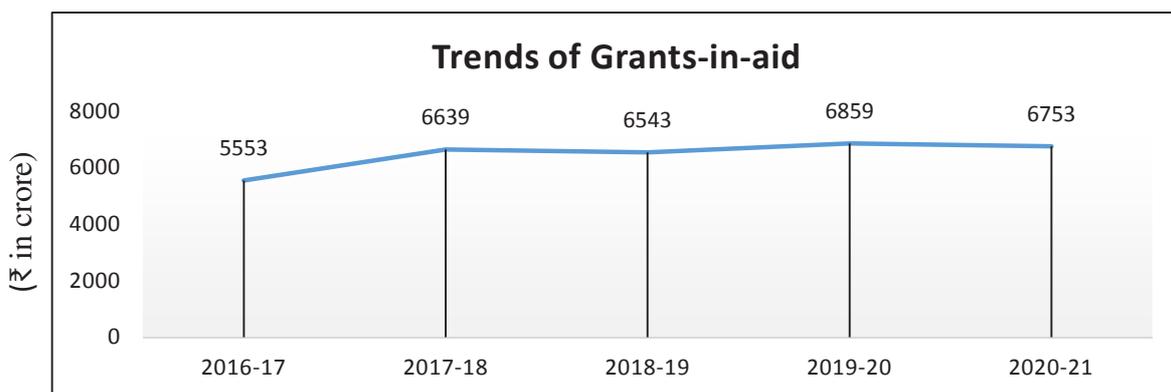
Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central Goods and Services Tax	...	48	9.6	927	1020
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	...	338	75	0	0
Corporation Tax	973	1027	1319	1114	1024
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	676	867	971	873	1049
Taxes on Wealth	2	...	...	...	...
Customs	419	339	269	207	185
Union Excise Duties	478	354	179	144	115
Service Tax	484	380	35	0	14
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	...	...	2	2	2
State's share of Union Taxes/ Duties	3032	3353	3792	3267	3409
Total Tax Revenue	3543	3991	4639	4225	4432
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	86	74	82	77	77

2.6 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, grant for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and Non-Development Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2020-21 under Grants -in-aid were ₹6753 crore as shown below



The share of Non-Development Grants in total Grants-in-aid increase from 7 per cent during 2019-20 to 8 per cent during 2020-21, while the share of Grants for Centrally Sponsored Scheme Grants shows decrease from 6 per cent during 2019-20 to 3 per cent during 2020-21 and Other Transfer/ Grants to States/ Union Territories with Legislature increased from 0 per cent during 2019-20 to 100 per cent during 2020-21.

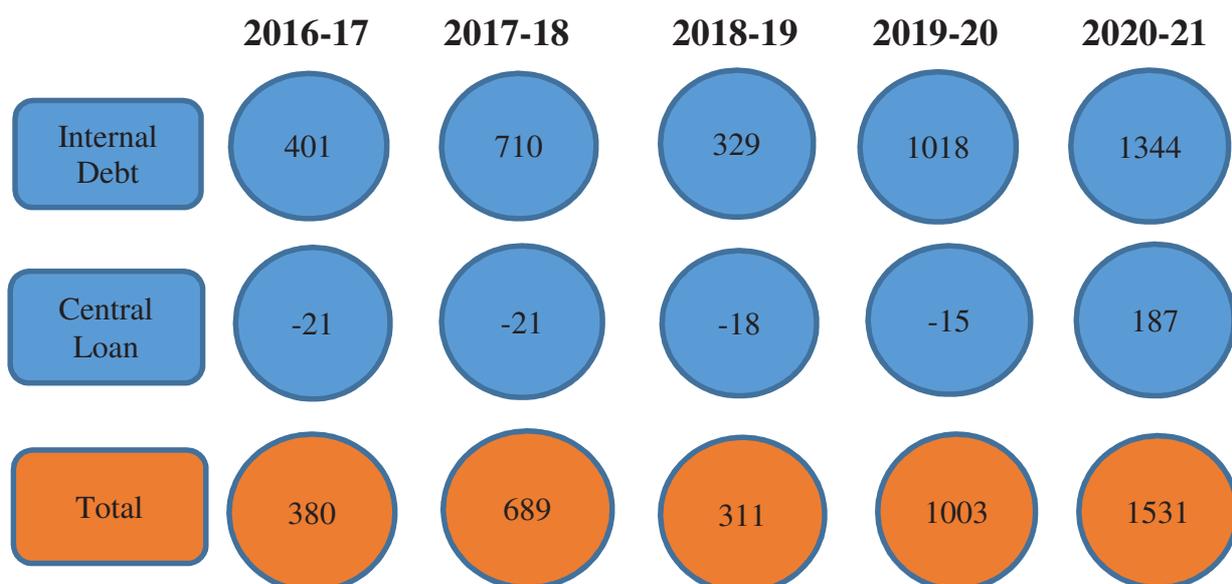


2.7 Public Debt

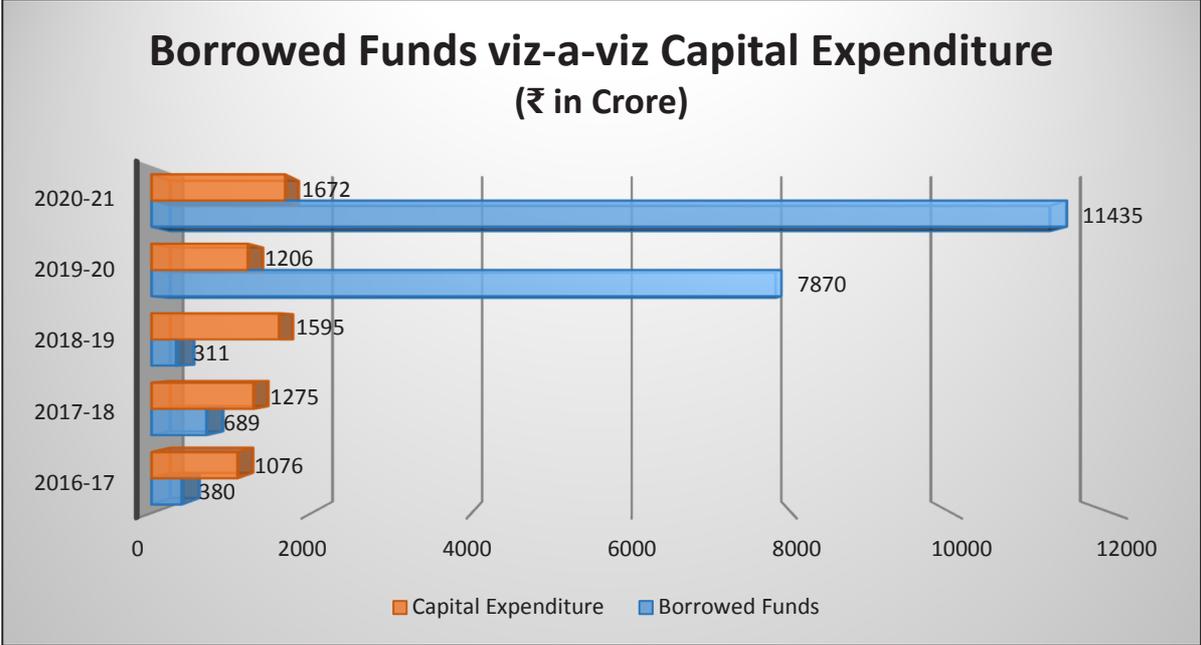
Trend of position of Public Debt over the past five years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Internal Debt	401	710	329	1018	1344
Central Loans	(-) 21	(-) 21	(-) 18	(-) 15	187
Total	380	689	311	1003	1531



During the year 2020-21, seven loans totaling ₹1721 crore were raised from the open market at interest rates varying from 6.50 per cent to 8.00 per cent and the same are redeemable during the period 2030. In addition, the State Government raised loan of ₹88 crore from the financial institutions. An amount of ₹9418 crore obtained from Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India. Thus the total Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2020-21 aggregated to ₹11227 crore. The Government also received ₹208 crore from Government of India as loans and advances.



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. Expenditure is further classified under Development and Non-Development.

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

General Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Interest, Pension <i>etc.</i>
Social Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply <i>etc.</i>
Economic Services	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport <i>etc.</i>

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The excess of revenue expenditure against budget estimates during the past five years is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Budget Estimates	9665	10160	12113	12666	13643
Actuals	8652	10191	10920	11637	11052
Gap	1013	(-) 31	1193	1029	2591
Percentage of variation of Actuals against BE	10%	0%	10%	8%	19%

Around 74 per cent of the total revenue expenditure was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries and Wages (₹5579 crore), Interest payment (₹857 crore) and Pensions (₹1752 crore) and subsidies (₹ 25 crore) which is the committed liability of the State Government.

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total revenue expenditure	8652	10191	10920	11637	11052
Committed revenue expenditure #	5479	6175	7352	8025	8213
Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure	63	61	67	69	74
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	3173	4016	3568	3612	2839

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

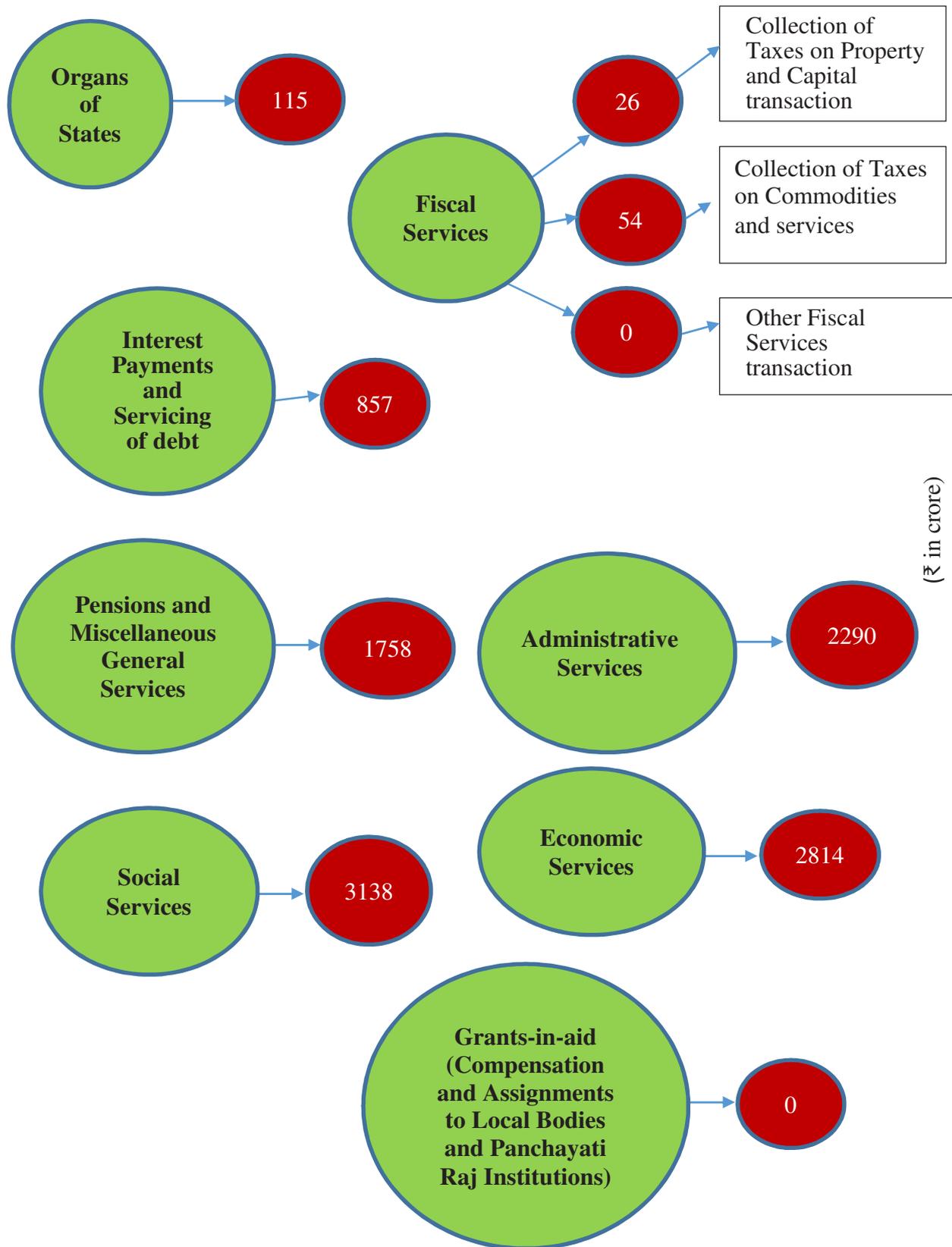
It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has decreased by 11 per cent from ₹3173 crore in 2016-17 to ₹2839 crore in 2020-21. The total revenue expenditure increased by 28 per cent from ₹8652 crore in 2016-17 to ₹11052 crore in 2020-21 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 50 per cent over the same period.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2020-21)

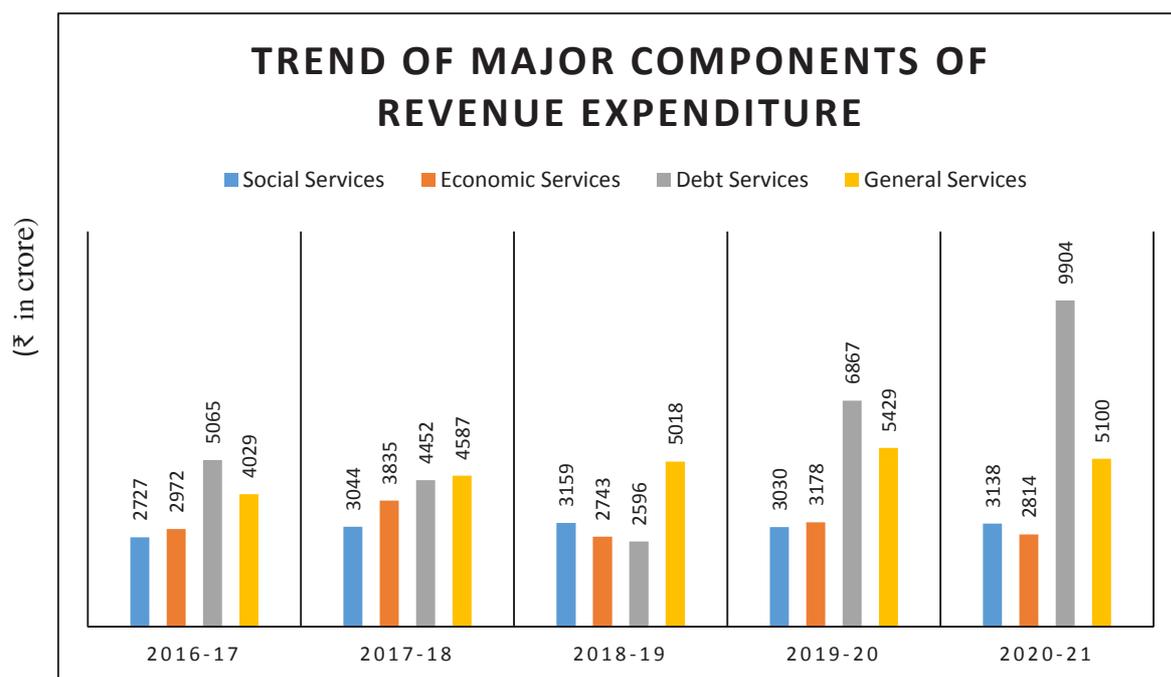
(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Organs of States	115	1
B. Fiscal Services	80	1
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transaction	26	...
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and services	54	...
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	...	...
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	857	8
D. Administrative Services	2290	21
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	1758	16
F. Social Services	3138	28
G. Economic Services	2814	25
H. Grants-in-aid (Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions)	...	...
Total Expenditure (Revenue Accounts)	11052	100

Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2020-21)



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



3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital disbursements during 2020-21 amounting for ₹1672 crore (6 per cent of GSDP) was less than Budget Estimates by ₹705 crore. The growth in capital expenditure has not kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP since 2016-17 onwards. This can be seen from the table below:-

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Budget (B.E.)	1448	1149	1341	1359	2377
2	Actual Expenditure (#)	1076	1275	1595	1206	1672
3	Percentage of Actual Exp. to B.E.	74%	(-) 11%	(-) 19%	89%	70%
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	2%	19%	25%	(-) 24%	39%
5	GSDP	21119	23623	26637	30508	29313
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	3%	12%	13%	15%	(-) 4%

(#) Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2020-21, the Government spent ₹1672 crore on Capital Expenditure excluding loans and advances and had invested ₹1 crore in various Companies/ Corporations and societies, at the end of March 2021. The average return of this investment was *nil* during the year while the Government paid an average interest rate of 6.90 *per cent* on its borrowing during 2020-21.

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

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

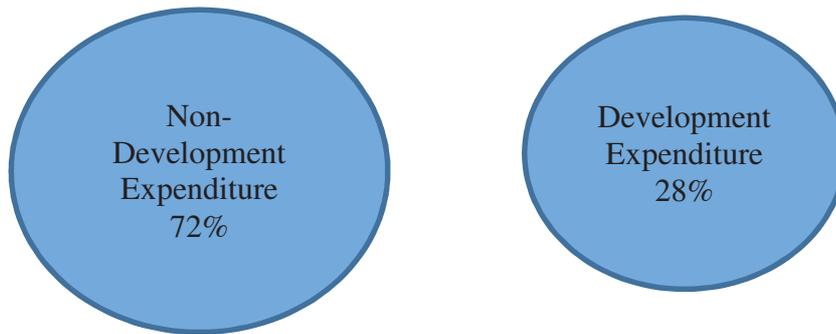
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
(A)	General Services	Capital	132	267	419	166	410
		Revenue	3897	4319	5018	5429	5100
(B)	Social Services	Capital	432	486	330	457	508
		Revenue	2295	2559	3159	3030	3138
(C)	Economic Service	Capital	512	522	846	584	754
		Revenue	2460	3313	2743	3178	2814
(D)	Grants-in-aid and Contribution	Capital	10	8	0	0	0
		Revenue	161	320	167	161	195

Chapter IV

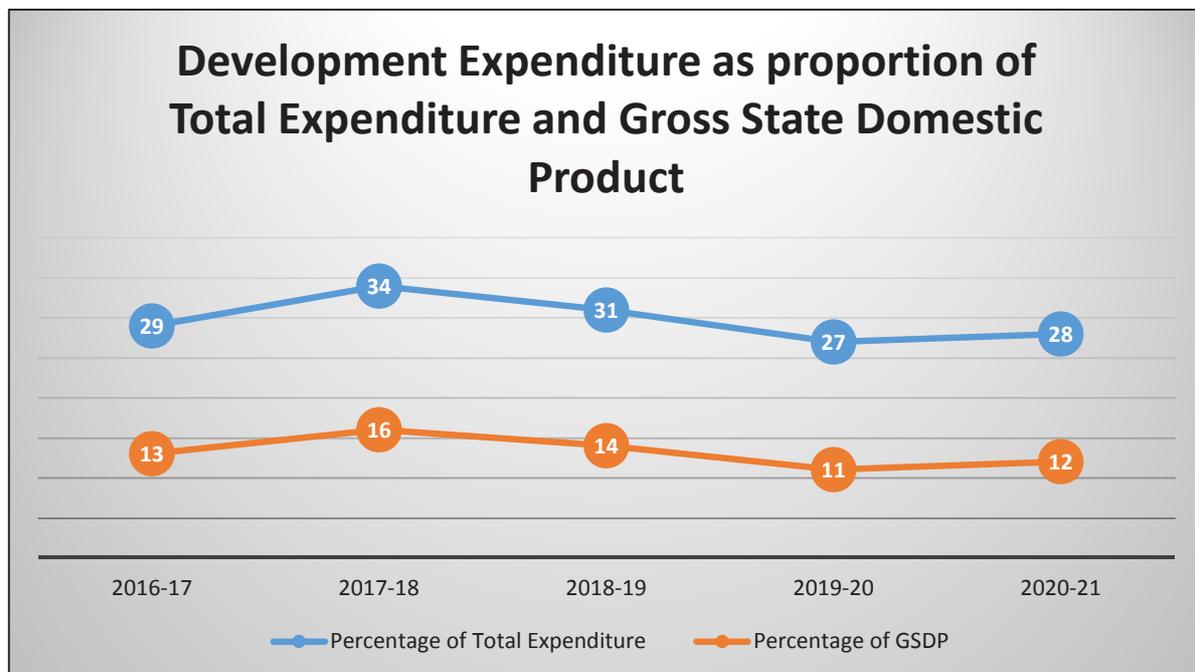
Development and Non-Development Expenditure

4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2020-21)



4.2 Development Expenditure

Development expenditure (both revenue, capital and loans and advances) during 2020-21 was ₹3618 crore constituting 28 *per cent* of total expenditure of ₹12730 crore. This comprised ₹1053 crore under state development, ₹2559 crore under centrally sponsored/central plans scheme and ₹6 crore on Loans and Advances.

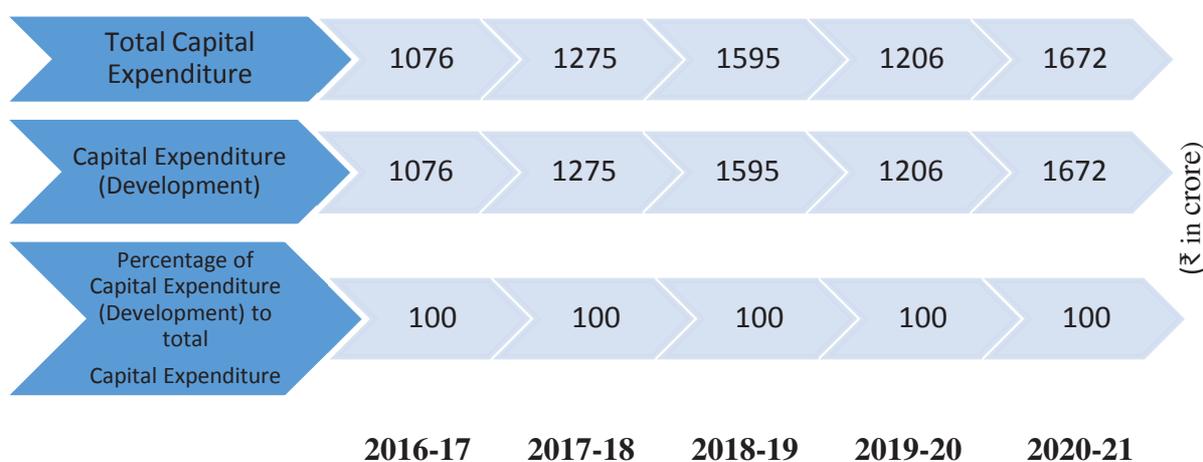


Development expenditure under the revenue sector increased from ₹2259 crore in 2019-20 to ₹3618 crore in 2020-21. In capital sector Development expenditure witnessed increase of 37 per cent from ₹1206 crore in 2019-20 to ₹1672 crore in 2020-21. The share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Schemes (Revenue ₹1701 crore and Capital ₹858 crore) in Development expenditure increased from ₹428 crore in 2019-20 to ₹239 crore in 2020-21.

4.2.1 Development Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Total Capital Expenditure	1076	1275	1595	1206	1672
Capital Expenditure (Development)	1076	1275	1595	1206	1672
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Development) to total Capital Expenditure	100	100	100	100	100



4.2.2 Development expenditure on Loans and Advances

Significant disbursements of Loans and Advances were as under:-

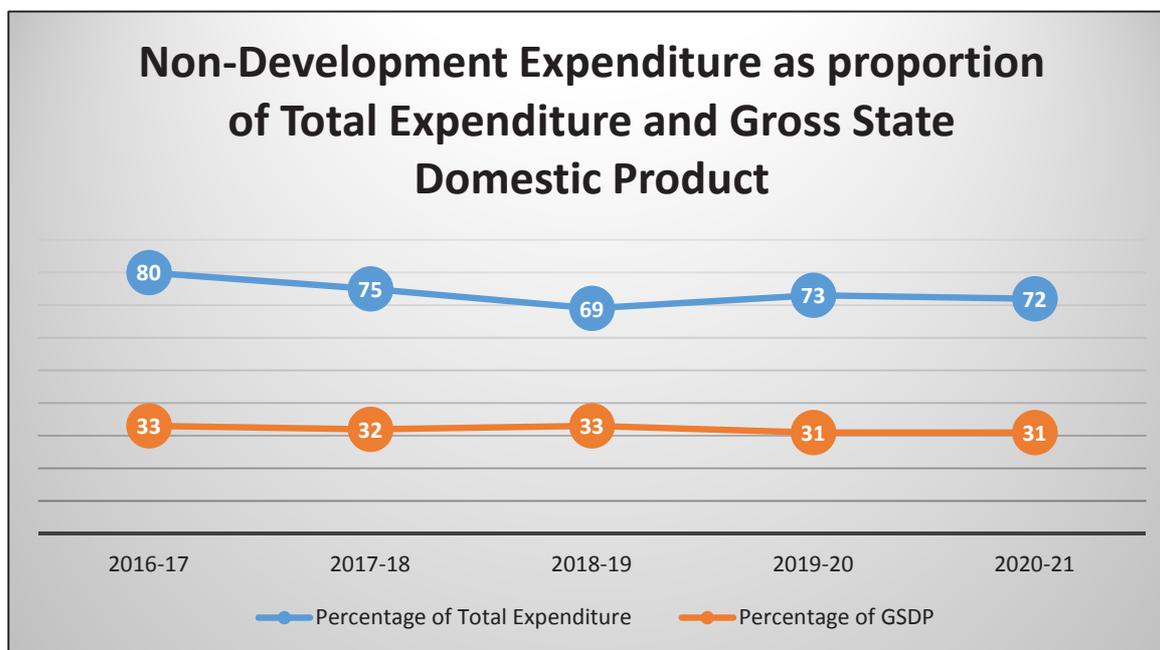
Major Heads	Amount (₹ in crore)	Purpose
7610-Loans to Government Servant etc.	0.35	House building advance to Government Servant
Total	0.35	

Major Heads	Amount (₹ in crore)	Purpose
7610-Loans to Government Servant etc.	0.35	House building advance to Government Servant
Total	0.35	

4.3 Non-Development Expenditure.

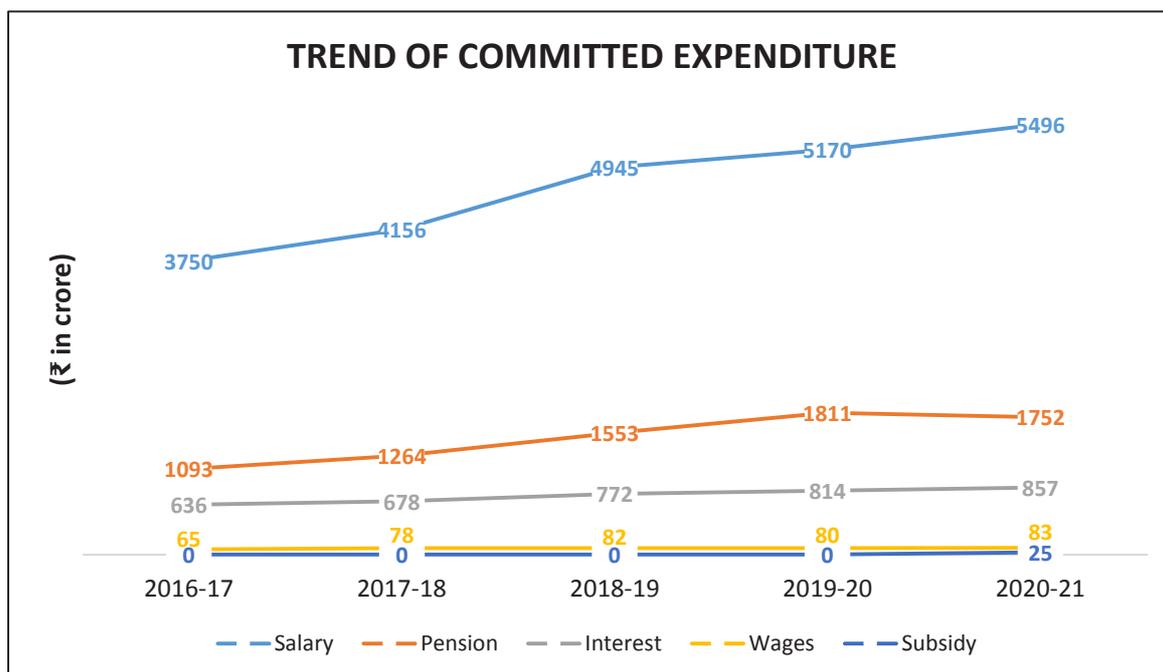
Non-Development expenditure (both revenue, capital and loans and advances) during 2020-21 was ₹9112 crore constituting 72 per cent of total expenditure of ₹12730 crore. This comprised ₹9112 crore under state non-Development, Nil under centrally sponsored/ central non Development scheme and Nil on Loans and Advances.

The expenditure on salary and wages amounting to ₹5579 crore was 61 per cent of total Non-Development expenditure.



Expenditure on salaries, pensions and interest payments showed increase in 2020-21 over the previous year, mainly on account of revision of pay and pension.

4.4 Committed Expenditure



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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Committed Expenditure	5544	6176	7352	7875	8213
Revenue Expenditure	8652	10191	10920	11637	11052
Revenue Receipts	9442	11019	11437	11423	11427
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	59	56	64	69	72
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	64	61	67	68	74

The committed expenditure increased by 48 per cent from 2016-17 to 2020-21 while revenue expenditure registered the growth of 28 per cent during the same period, leaving the Government with lesser flexibility in development spending.

Chapter V

Appropriation Accounts

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Surrender (by way of reappropriation)	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure (Net)	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1.	Revenue Voted Charged	12409 1234	326 1	2559 343	10176 892	10171 892	(-) 2564 (-) 343
2.	Capital Voted Charged	2377 0	511 5	1178 0	1710 5	1667 5	(-) 1221 0
3.	Public Debt Charged	5046	4981	123	9904	9904	(-) 123
4.	Loans and Advances Voted	4	2	0	6	6	0
	Total	14790 6280	839 4987	3737 466	11892 10801	11845 10801	(-) 3785 (-) 466

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Savings (-)/ Excess (+)						
Year	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	Total	
2016-17	(-) 1551	(-) 746	(+) 45	...	(-) 2252	
2017-18	(-) 1260	(-) 635	(-) 614	...	(-) 2509	
2018-19	(-) 2056	(-) 1001	(-) 2255	(+) 5	(-) 5307	
2019-20	(-) 1921	(-) 953	(+) 111	...	(-) 2763	
2020-21	(-) 2906	(-) 1221	(-) 123	...	(-) 4250	

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 net savings are given below:

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>						
Grant	Nomenclature	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
27	Planning Machinery	75	71	72	63	73
31	School Education	24	14	7	18	14
32	Higher Education	31	20	28	36	34
35	Medical, Public Health and Family Welfare	23	10	21	18	16
36	Urban Development	19	20	24	21	38
37	Municipal Administration	16	23	66	31	43
39	Tourism	19	32	5	22	29
40	Employment and Craftsmen Training	67	10	47	16	5
42	Rural Development	8	0	62	46	46
49	Soil and Water Conservation	6	27	25	11	14
50	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	17	21	17	23	3
55	Power	0	11	2	7	4
57	Housing Loans	100	100	0	100	100
59	Water Resources	73	66	70	42	60
70	Horticulture	53	17	38	38	51
72	Land Resources Development	37	48	53	0	85
76	Women Welfare	6	20	3	14	24
78	Technical Education	47	16	40	35	17

The persistent huge savings under Education, Health and Family welfare, Rural Development, Scheduled Caste Sub Plan and Tribal Development is on account of schemes which though approved by the legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either to increase budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit below the ceiling.

During 2020-21, Supplementary grants totaling ₹5827 crore (26 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases. An instance where there were savings at the end of the year even against original allocation is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
9	4059- Capital Outlay on Public Works 01- Office Buildings 051- Construction 01- Construction	Capital	3	1	3
78	4202- Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture 02- Technical Education 104- Polytechnics 01- Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan	Capital	2	8	8

A few instances where there was excess expenditure at the end of the year even after Supplementary allocations were made are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
53	2851- Village and Small Industries 001- Direction and Administration 01- Direction	Revenue	11	1	18

Chapter VI

Assets and Liabilities

6.1 Assets

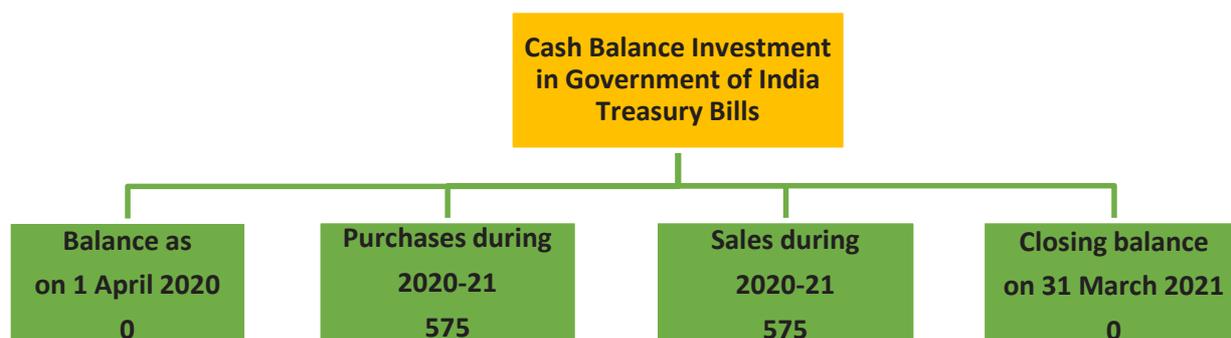
The existing forms of accounts do not clearly depict valuation of Government assets like land, building *etc.*, except the year of acquisition/ purchase. Similarly, while the accounts present the impact of liabilities arising in the current year, they do not depict the overall impact of the liabilities to future generations.

Total investment as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹296 crore at the end of the year of 2020-21. However, dividends received during the year was ₹2 crore on total investment. During 2020-21, investments increased by ₹1 crore against which dividend income increased by *Nil*.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹224 crore on 1 April 2020 and decreased to ₹158 crore at the end of March 2021. In addition, Government had invested an amount of ₹575 crore on 17 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills and re-discounted Treasury Bills worth ₹575 crore on 19 occasions during 2020-21. The position of investment during the year 2020-21 is depicted in the table given below:

(₹ in crore)

Cash Balance Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills			
Balance as on 1 April 2020	Purchases during 2020-21	Sales during 2020-21	Closing balance on 31 March 2021
0	575	575	0



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. Government of India determines, from time to time, the limit upto which State Government can borrow from the market. The limit for 2020-21 was ₹1173 crore. Against this Government of Nagaland has availed open market borrowing for ₹1721 crore.

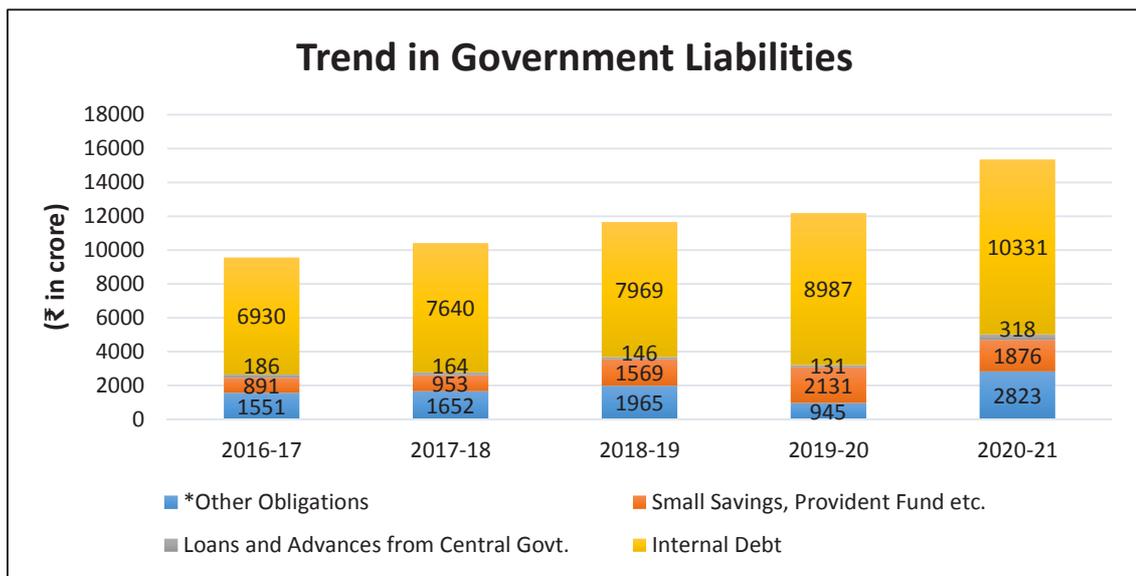
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account*	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent of GSDP
2016-17	7115	34	2442	12	9557	45
2017-18	7804	33	2605	11	10409	44
2018-19	8116	30	3534	13	11650	44
2019-20	9118	30	4720	15	13838	45
2020-21	10649	36	2823	10	13472	46

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

Public Debt and other liabilities showed a net increase of ₹1293 crore (11 per cent) over the previous year.



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

6.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government companies and corporation from the market and financial institution for implementation of various Development schemes and programmes. These guarantees are projected outside the State Budget. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by statutory corporation, government companies, corporations, cooperative societies *etc.* 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	27	81	...
2017-18	52	110	...
2018-19	...	121	...
2019-20	...	175	...
2020-21	...	175	...

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the	
		Principal	Interest
2016-17	27	81	...
2017-18	52	110	...
2018-19	...	121	...
2019-20	...	175	...
2020-21	...	175	...

Chapter VII

Other Items

7.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government also guarantees loans raised by government companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various 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. However, the loan repayments appear in Government account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government accounts. As on 31 March 2021, no adverse balance is appearing in favour of Nagaland State.

7.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2020-21 was ₹41 crore. Recovery of principal aggregating to ₹1 crore. The information relating to recovery of interest in arrear was not made available by the State Government. During 2020-21, only ₹5.61 crore was received towards repayment of loans and advances, out of which ₹0.35 crore relates to repayment of loans to government servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government improve its fiscal position.

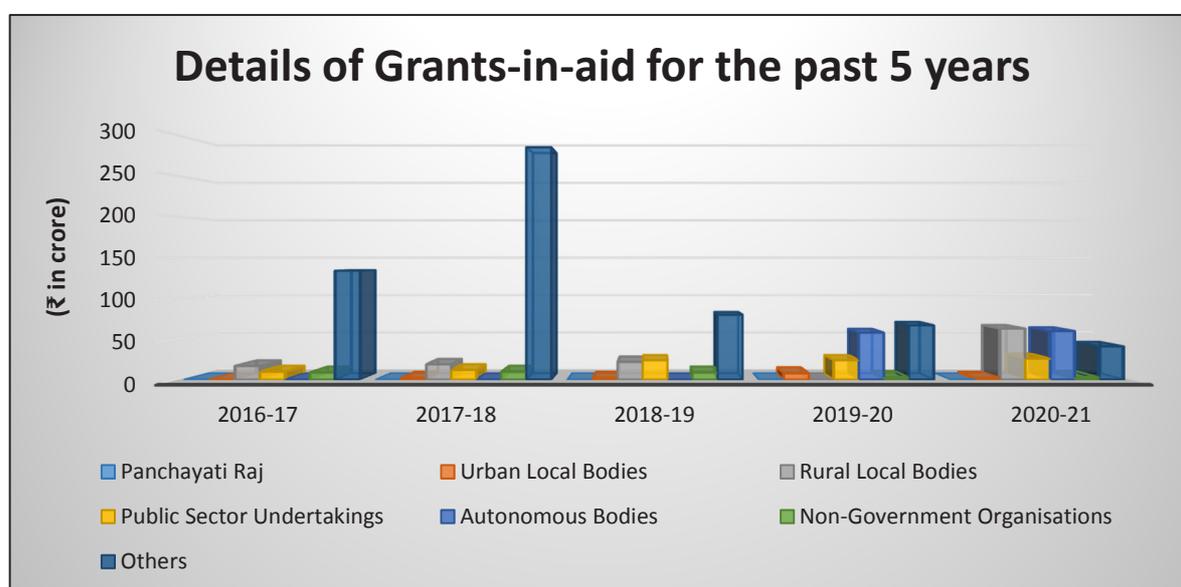
7.3 Financial Assistances to Local Bodies and others

Grants-in-aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies *etc.* increased from ₹170 crore in 2016-17 to ₹195 crore in 2020-21. Grants to Zilla Parishads and Panchayat Raj Institutions, Municipal Corporations and Municipalities (₹2 crore) represent 1 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Panchayati Raj	0	0	0	0	0
2	Urban Local Bodies	0	2	2	8	2
3	Rural Local Bodies	17	19	22	0	63
4	Public Sector Undertakings	10	12	24	24	26
5	Autonomous Bodies	0	0	0	58	60
6	Non-Government Organisations	9	10	9	3	3
7	Others	134	285	80	67	41
	Total	170	328	137	160	195



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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Institutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1	Panchayati Raj	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
2	Urban Local Bodies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
3	Rural Local Bodies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
4	Public Sector Undertakings	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
5	Autonomous Bodies	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
6	Non-Government Organisations	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
7	Others	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
	Total	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

7.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2020	As on 31 March 2021	Net increase (+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balances	224	158	(-) 66
Investment from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	...	...	...
Investment from earmarked fund balances	1644	1771	(+) 127
(a) Sinking Fund	1612	1736	(+) 124
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	32	35	(+) 3
Interest realized during the year	...	0.07	...

State Government had a positive closing cash balance at the end of 31 March 2021. Interest receipt on the investment of cash balance has decreased by 97 per cent from ₹2 crore to ₹0.07 crore in 2020-21.

7.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

Chief Controlling Officer (CCOs)/ Controlling Officer (COs) are required to reconcile the receipts and expenditure figures of the Government with the figures accounted for by the office of the Accountant General (A&E). Such reconciliation has been completed by all CCOs/ COs for such receipts and expenditures.

7.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts rendering units

The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Nagaland have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by District Treasuries, Public Works Divisions, Forest Divisions and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Rendition of monthly accounts by the Accounts Rendering Units of the State Government was satisfactory and no accounts remained excluded at the end of the Financial Year.

7.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills

The Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorised to draw money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by booking the expenditure under concerned service heads. The Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure towards the amount so drawn are to be submitted to the Office of the Accountant General (A&E). Prolonged non-submission of supporting DCC bills render the expenditure under AC bills opaque. Further, to the extent of non-receipt of DCC bills, the expenditure shown in the

Finance Accounts cannot be vouched as correct or final. As on 31 March 2021, DCC bills for 373 AC bills amounting to ₹562.30 crore were not received as given below:-

Year	Number of pending DC bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2018-19	234	429.36
2019-20	116	89.48
2020-21	23	43.48
Total	373	562.30

The major defaulting departments that had not submitted DCC bills are Civil Police Department (₹320.32 crore, 56.97 per cent), Home Department (₹98.45 crore, 17.51 per cent), Youth Resources and Sports Department (₹36.04 crore, 6.41 per cent), Tourism Department (₹17.87 crore, 3.18 per cent) and Chief Minister Secretariat (₹14.80 crore, 2.63 per cent).

7.8 Status of Suspense Balances

Details of outstanding balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Account is as under: -

(₹ in crore)

Name of Minor Head	2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
8658- Suspense Accounts										
101- Pay and Accounts Office- Suspense	98.20	71.67	111.97	85.44	135.29	109.48	156.44	141.10	179.91	163.54
Net	26.53 Dr.		26.53 Dr.		25.81 Dr.		15.34 Dr.		16.37 Dr.	
102- Suspense Account (Civil)	18.92	1.55	18.93	1.57	18.94	1.69	18.94	1.69	18.94	1.69
Net	17.37 Dr.		17.36 Dr.		17.25 Dr.		17.25 Dr.		17.25 Dr.	
107- Cash Settlement Suspense Account	34.87	0.00	34.87	0.00	34.87	0.00	34.87	0.00	34.87	0.00
Net	34.87 Dr.		34.87 Dr.		34.87 Dr.		34.87 Dr.		34.87 Dr.	
109- Reserve Bank Suspense- Headquarters	11.63	14.16	12.14	14.16	12.14	14.16	12.14	14.16	12.14	14.16
Net	2.53 Cr.		2.02 Cr.		2.02 Cr.		2.02 Cr.		2.02 Cr.	
110- Reserve Bank Suspense- Central Accounts Office	50.94	9.89	50.94	10.01	50.94	10.01	50.63	10.01	50.66	10.04
Net	41.05 Dr.		40.93 Dr.		40.93 Dr.		40.62 Dr.		40.62 Dr.	
129- Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	179.54	195.84	194.41	210.71	209.30	223.15	209.30	223.15	235.85	249.70
Net	16.30 Cr.		16.30 Cr.		13.85 Cr.		13.85 Cr.		13.85 Cr.	

7.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates

Details of outstanding Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants sanctioned by the State Government as under:-

Year	Number of Utilisation Certificate awaited	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2018-19	100	325.82
2019-20	73	70.65
2020-21	78	212.60
Total	251	609.07

7.10 Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital works

A total expenditure of ₹1380 crore as per Appendix IX in Volume II of the Finance Accounts was incurred up to the year 2020-21 by the State Government on various incomplete projects against an original estimated cost of ₹2680 crore.

The original estimated cost (₹2680 crore) had escalated by 5 per cent on various projects. A summarized view on commitments on account of 'Incomplete Capital Works' is furnished below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Category of works (No. of works)	Estimated cost of work	Expenditure during the year	Progressive expenditure to the end of the year	Pending payments	Estimated cost after revision
1	Public Health Engineering Department	80	10	44	32	81
2	Public Work Department (R&B)	334	0	259	70	396
3	Geology and Mining	53	0	49	4	80
4	State Council of Educational and Research Training	81	0	30	51	82
5	Transport Commissioner	84	3	62	8	88
6	Public Work Department (Housing)	351	20	236	49	357
7	Veterinary and Animal Husbandry	50	1	19	29	50
8	Youth Resources and Sports	175	0	80	96	187
9	School Education	43	0	60	21	81
10	Social Welfare	38	0	30	17	47
11	Principal Chief Conservator of Forest	19	0	30	14	43

7.11 New Pension Scheme

The State Government employees recruited on or after 1 January 2010 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS) which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of his/ her basic pay and dearness allowance, and 14 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance is contributed by the State Government and the entire amount is to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank.

During the year 2020-21, total contribution to Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹239.85 crore (Employees contribution ₹157.41 crore and Government contribution ₹78.14 crore and interest paid by State Government ₹4.30 crore). The Government transferred ₹239.85 crore to the Public Account under MH 8342-117 Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. The Government contribution to NPS was less by ₹142.23 crore (required contribution @ 14 *per cent*- ₹220.37 crore *minus* ₹78.14 crore actual contribution made) which resulted in overstatement of Revenue Surplus and understatement of Fiscal Deficit to that extent.

During the year 2020-21, ₹224.59 crore was transferred to NSDL/ Trustee Bank. Balance transferred amounts, with accrued interest, represent outstanding liabilities of the Government under the Scheme.

7.12 Investment

The State Government invites in the equality and shares of Statuary Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions. As per the accounts the investment of Government in 17 entities was ₹396 crore as on 31 March, 2021. The average return on this investment was ₹1 crore during the last four years while there was a return of *Nil* during the year 2020-21 which indicated non-Performing Investments.

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