



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

Accounts at a Glance

2024-25



Government of Haryana



Accounts at a Glance

2024-25

**Principal Accountant General
(Accounts and Entitlements)
Haryana**

Preface


I am happy to present the twenty-seventh issue of our annual publication, the ‘Accounts at a Glance’ for the year 2024-25, which provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

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

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

Date: 11 December 2025
Place: Chandigarh


(Navneet Gupta)
Pr. Accountant General (A&E)
Haryana

Our Vision Mission and Core Values

VISION

*(Our vision represents
what we aspire to become)*

Continue to provide independent and credible assurance on public resources and be a global leader in public sector auditing.

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 and timely assurance to the Legislature, the Public and the Executive, that public funds are being collected and used effectively and efficiently.

CORE VALUES

*(Our core values are the fundamental
beliefs that guide our institution
and our people)*

- **Institutional Values:**

Maintaining professional standards, objective and balanced approach, independence and transparency

- **People Values:**

Ethical behaviour, integrity, professional competence, fairness and social awareness

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Chapter I

Overview

1.1 Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) [PAG (A&E)], Haryana collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies and prepares the accounts of the Government of Haryana. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by 26 Treasuries, 117 Public Works Divisions (59 Building and Roads and 58 Public Health Engineering), 86 Irrigation Divisions, 40 Forest Divisions, 38 Pay and Accounts Offices* and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the PAG (A&E) to the Government of Haryana. The PAG (A&E) prepares Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts annually which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the PAG (Audit), Haryana and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

**Dealing with Pensionary Benefits of All India Services Officers and Contribution etc. of officers/officials on deputation.*

1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

Structure of Government Accounts

All revenues 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 I CONSOLIDATED FUND

The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, placed at the disposal of the Governor and intended to meet unforeseen expenditure. The fund is recouped subsequently by debiting such expenditure to the concerned Major head in Part-I. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Haryana is ₹ 1,000.00 crore.

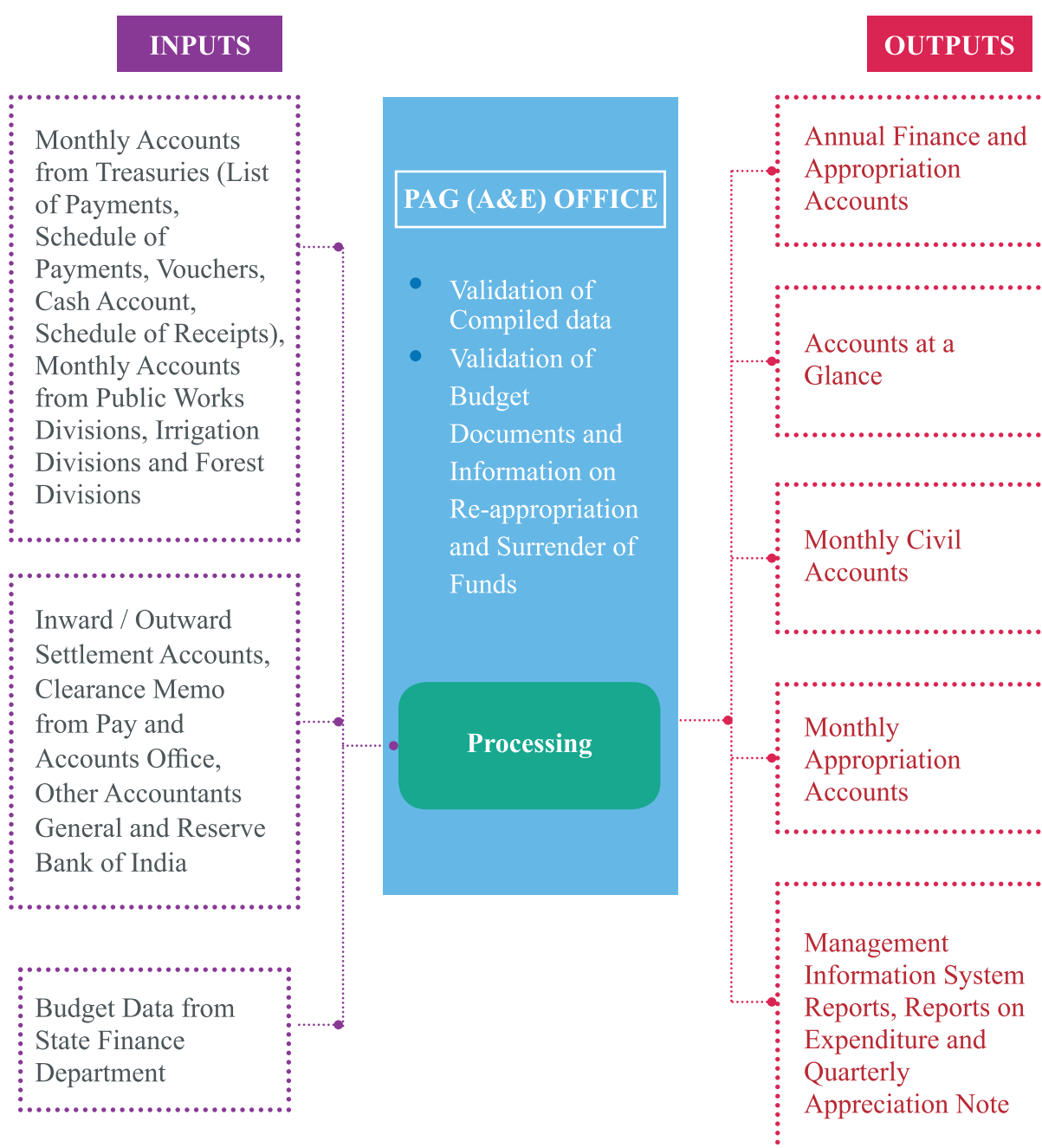
Part II CONTINGENCY FUND

All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government where the Government acts as a banker or trustee (where the Government either incurs a liability to pay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid) are credited to the Public Account. Public Account includes the transactions relating to 'Debt' (other than those included in Part-I), 'Deposits', 'Advances', 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' heads. The initial debits or credits of these heads will be cleared eventually by corresponding receipts or payments either within the same circle or in another account circle or by booking to the final heads of accounts.

Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts

Flow diagram for Accounts Compilation



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the Guide to the Finance Accounts, 13 Summarized Statements of overall financial position/receipts and disbursements of the current financial year and 'Notes to Finance Accounts' containing significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains 9 Detailed Statements (Part-I) and 13 Appendices (Part-II).

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) for implementation of various schemes and programmes. As per PFMS portal of the Controller General of Accounts, Government of India (GoI) released ₹ 23,408 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Haryana state during the year 2024-25. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Financial highlights of the year 2024-25

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-a-vis* budget estimates for the year 2024-25:

Sl. No.	Component	Budget Estimates (₹ in crore)	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to Budget Estimates	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP #
1.	Tax Revenue (including Central Share) (a)	97,883	92,008	94	8
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	9,243	7,536	82	1
3.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	9,512	6,885	72	1
4.	<i>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</i>	1,16,638	1,06,429	91	9
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	689	294	43	..*
6.	Other Receipts	4,870	102	2	..*
7.	Borrowings and Other Liabilities (b)	33,635	34,665	103	3
8.	<i>Capital Receipts (5+6+7)</i>	39,194	35,061	89	3
9.	<i>Total Receipts (4+8)</i>	1,55,832	1,41,490	91	12
10.	<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>	1,41,336	1,25,849	89	10
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	25,142	24,219	96	2
12.	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	18,103	12,480	69	1
13.	<i>Loans and Advances Disbursed</i>	5,335	3,161	59	..*
14.	<i>Total Expenditure (10+12+13)</i>	1,64,774	1,41,490	86	12
15.	<i>Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) (4-10)</i>	(-)24,698	(-)19,420	79	2
16.	<i>Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-14)</i>	(-)42,577	(-)34,665	81	3
17.	<i>Primary Deficit (11+16)</i>	(-)17,435	(-)10,446	60	1

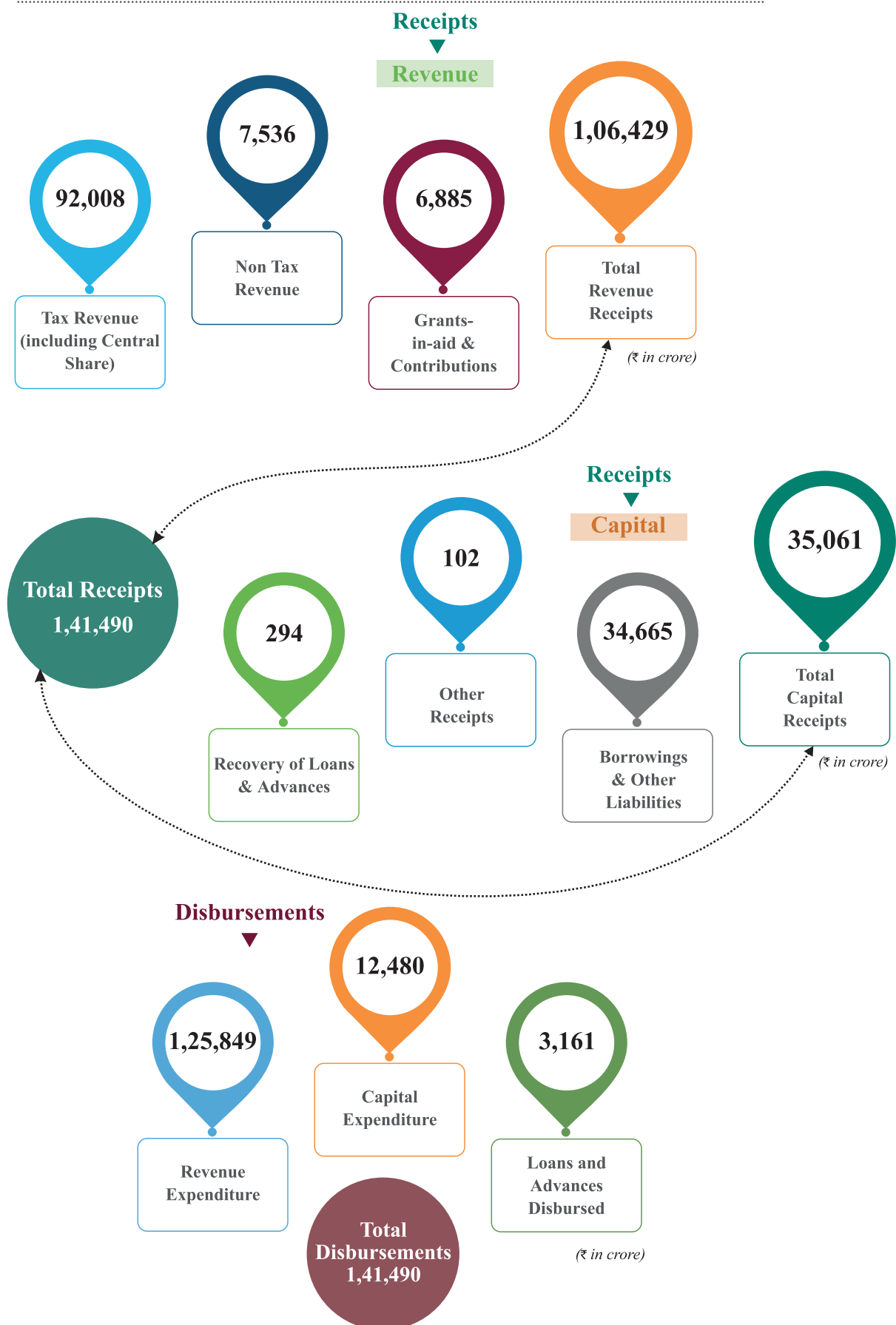
(a) Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to the State amounting to ₹ 14,066 crore. (State Government's Own Tax receipts were ₹ 77,943 crore which were 6 per cent of GSDP).

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

GSDP figure (₹ 12,13,951 crore) as per Advance Estimates on current prices is taken from Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana and was also available on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

* Percentage is negligible, hence shown as ..

Receipts and Disbursements during 2024-25



1.3.3 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts and present comparison of expenditure against the Grants and Charged Appropriations. No moneys can be appropriated from the Consolidated Fund, except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided by the Constitution of India and with the authorization of the Legislature. Certain categories of expenditure (e.g., salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments, etc.) constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Charged Expenditure) and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. All other expenditure (Voted Expenditure) is voted by the Legislature. The budget of the Haryana has 20 Voted Grants/Charged Appropriations.

1.3.4 Efficiency in Budget Preparation

As per Appropriation Accounts, the gross expenditure at the end of the year of the Government of Haryana against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of ₹ 31,931.61 crore (12.95 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹ 2,46,656.36* crore). Further, recoveries adjusted in the accounts in reduction of expenditure were also over-estimated to the tune of ₹ 2,143.56 crore (12.02 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹ 17,837.26 crore). Certain grants, like those relating to Town and Country Planning/ Urban Estates (Urban Development)/ Urban Local Bodies (Local Government)/ Development and Panchayat (Rural Development)/ Public Health Engineering, Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development/ Fisheries/ Mines & Geology/ Environment, Forest and Wild Life, Co-operation/ Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs, Education (Secondary/Elementary)/ Higher Education (Higher, Technical, Science & Technology)/ Women and Child Development, Public Works (Buildings and Roads)/ Transport/ Civil Aviation and Health/Medical Education & Research/ AYUSH/ Food and Drug Administration showed significant savings (refer Para 4.3).

** These are gross figures and differs from those shown in table under para 1.3.2 (being on net basis)*

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

Ways and Means Advances are taken from the Reserve Bank of India to maintain liquidity by making good the deficiency in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 1.14 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2024-25, the Government of Haryana obtained Ways and Means advances totaling ₹ 23,230.03 crore (sixty-nine instances), however, the same was repaid during the year, thereby leaving nil outstanding.

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. ₹ 1.14 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances (limited to ₹ 1,464 crore up to 30 June 2024 and ₹ 1,803 crore thereafter) which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2024-25, the State took no overdraft.

1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 19,420 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 34,665 crore in 2024-25. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹ 30,979 crore), increase in Public Account (₹ 3,132 crore), recoupment to Contingency Fund (₹ 397 crore) and decrease in Cash balance (₹ 157 crore). Around 64 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 1,06,429 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure i.e. salaries (₹ 29,687 crore), interest payments (₹ 24,219 crore) and pensions (₹ 14,561 crore).

Sources and Application of Funds

		(₹ in crore)
SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2024	374
	Revenue Receipts	1,06,429
	Capital Receipts	102
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	294
	Public Debt	88,519
	Contingency Fund	546
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	3,519
	Reserves Funds and Sinking Funds	2,541
	Deposits Received	59,396
	Civil Advances Repaid	..
	Suspense Accounts	65,067*
	Remittances	12,595
	Contingency Fund	..
	TOTAL	3,39,382
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,25,849
	Capital Expenditure	12,480
	Loans Given	3,161
	Repayment of Public Debt	57,540
	Contingency Fund	149
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	3,504
	Reserves Funds & Sinking Funds	813
	Deposits Repaid	57,773
	Civil Advances Given	..
	Suspense Accounts	65,266**
	Remittances	12,629
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2025	217
	TOTAL	3,39,381***

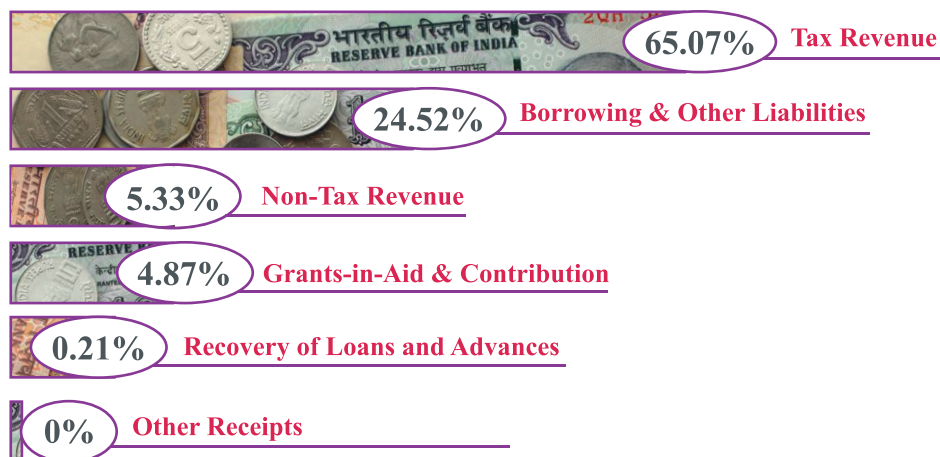
* Includes ₹ 62,947 crore on account of transactions in cash balance investment account

** Includes ₹ 63,129 crore on account of transactions of cash balance investment account

*** Differs from total SOURCES by ₹ 1 crore due to rounding

1.4.4 Where the ₹ came from?

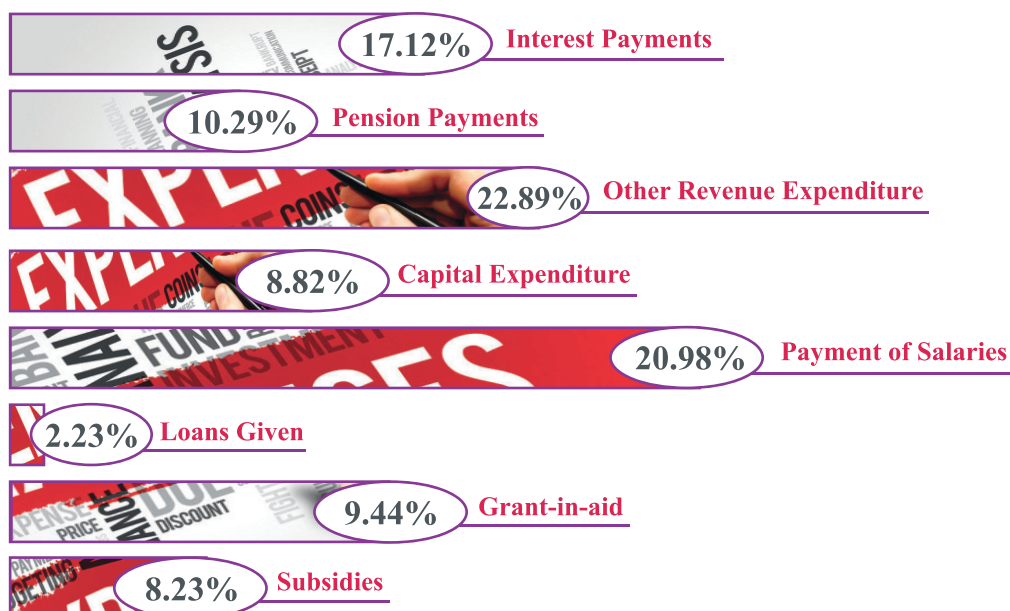
Actual Receipts



(Amount of other Receipts was negligible hence value shown as zero)

1.4.5 Where the ₹ went?

Actual Expenditure



During the year 2024-25, Revenue Deficit of ₹ 19,420 crore (₹ 11,881 crore in 2023-24) and Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 34,665 crore (₹ 31,441 crore in 2023-24) represent 1.60 per cent and 2.86 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 24.50 per cent of total expenditure.

What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?

DEFICIT

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

Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from revenue receipts.

REVENUE DEFICIT/ SURPLUS

FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS

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

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

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The Government of Haryana has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. As per the Haryana FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2022, the State Government shall attain the fiscal targets as percentage to GSDP in vogue in that particular year as recommended by the Central Finance Commission and approved by the Government of India. The targets mentioned in the Report of the Fifteenth Finance Commission and achievements in 2024-25 as depicted in the Accounts are as follows:

Sr. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievements
1	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)	(-)19,420	(+)1.70	(-) 1.60 (not achieved)
2	Fiscal Deficit	34,665	3.00 or less	2.86 (achieved)
3	Outstanding Debt**	3,60,967	30.40 or less	29.73 (achieved)

* GSDP figure (₹ 12,13,951 crore) as per Advance Estimates at current prices is taken from the Department of Economic and Statistical Affairs, Haryana and was also available on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India

**Outstanding Debt includes all debts and other liabilities but does not include ₹ 8,500 crore passed on as back-to-back loans by GoI in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation vide GoI's letter No. F.No.40(1) PF-S/2021-22 dated 10 December 2021.

In terms of Section 5 of the Haryana Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005, the Government of Haryana presented the Medium Term Fiscal Policy and Strategy Statement along with the State Budget for 2024-25.

The Revenue Deficit increased from ₹ 11,881 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 19,420 crore during 2024-25 and was 1.60 *per cent* of the GSDP and thus did not meet the target as per the recommendations of Fifteenth Finance Commission. Fiscal Deficit increased by ₹ 3,224 crore from ₹ 31,441 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 34,665 crore in the current year and was 2.86 *per cent* of GSDP which conforms to the specified fiscal targets. Against the recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission regarding reducing outstanding debt (including other liabilities) to 30.40 *per cent* of GSDP by the year 2024-25, the outstanding debt (including other liabilities) stood at ₹ 3,60,967 crore as on 31 March 2025, being 29.73 *per cent* of GSDP.

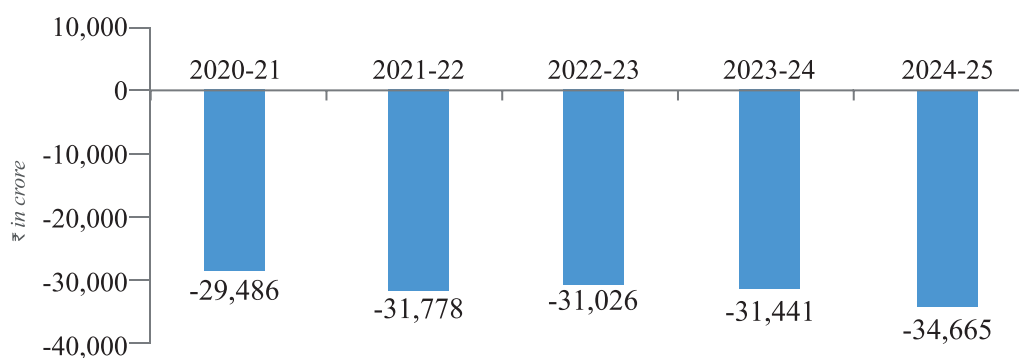
1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus

Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

Trend of Fiscal Deficit

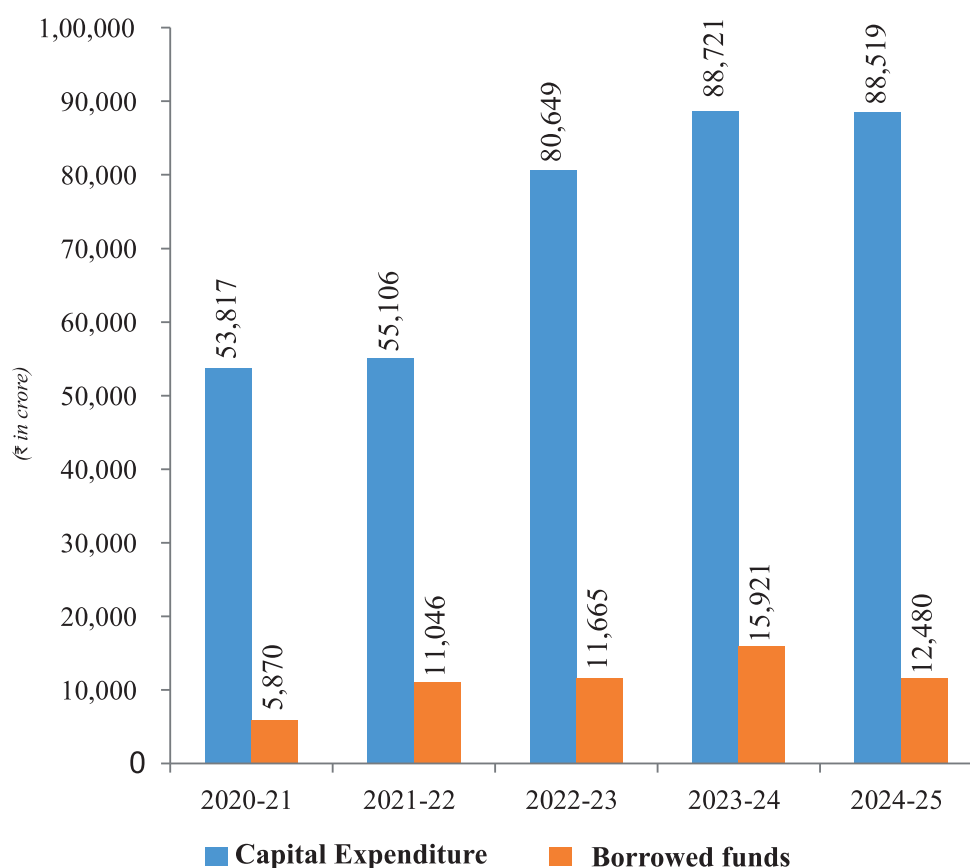


1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure	Percentage of Capital Expenditure to Borrowed Funds
2020-21	53,817	5,870	11
2021-22	55,106	11,046	20
2022-23	80,649	11,665	14
2023-24	88,721	15,921	18
2024-25	88,519	12,480	14

Borrowed funds *vis-a-vis* Capital Expenditure



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 14 *per cent* of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 88,519 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 12,480 crore) and 4 *per cent* on Loans and Advances given by the State Government (₹ 3,161 crore). It would therefore appear that balance 82 *per cent* (₹ 72,878 crore) of borrowings in the public debt was utilized to repay the principal (₹ 57,540 crore) and part of interest on public debt of previous years and to meet periodic shortfalls of revenue against expenditure in the current year.

Chapter II

Receipts

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2024-25 were ₹ 1,41,490 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

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



TAX REVENUE

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

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

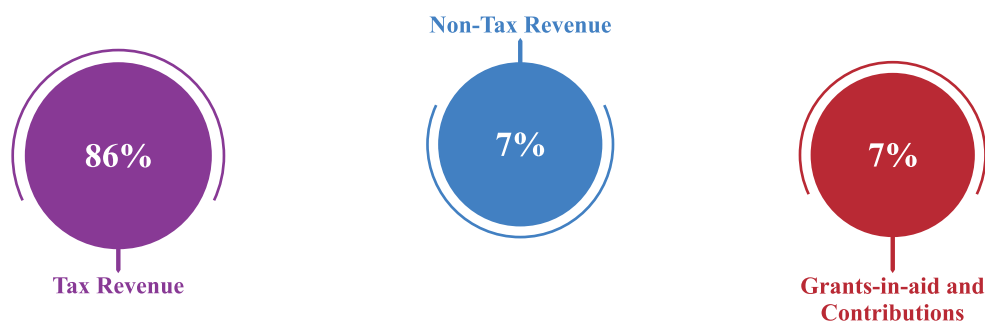
NON-TAX REVENUE



GRANTS-IN-AID

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

Revenue Receipts



2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2024-25)

Components		Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage to Total Revenue Receipts
A.	Tax Revenue *	92,008	86
	Goods and Services Tax	41,847	39
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure	9,081	8
	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	10,514	10
	Taxes on Commodities & Services	30,566	29
B.	Non-Tax Revenue	7,536	7
	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,963	2
	General Services	692	1
	Social Services	2,181	2
	Economic Services	2,700	2
C.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	6,885	7
	Total – Revenue Receipts	1,06,429	100

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

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

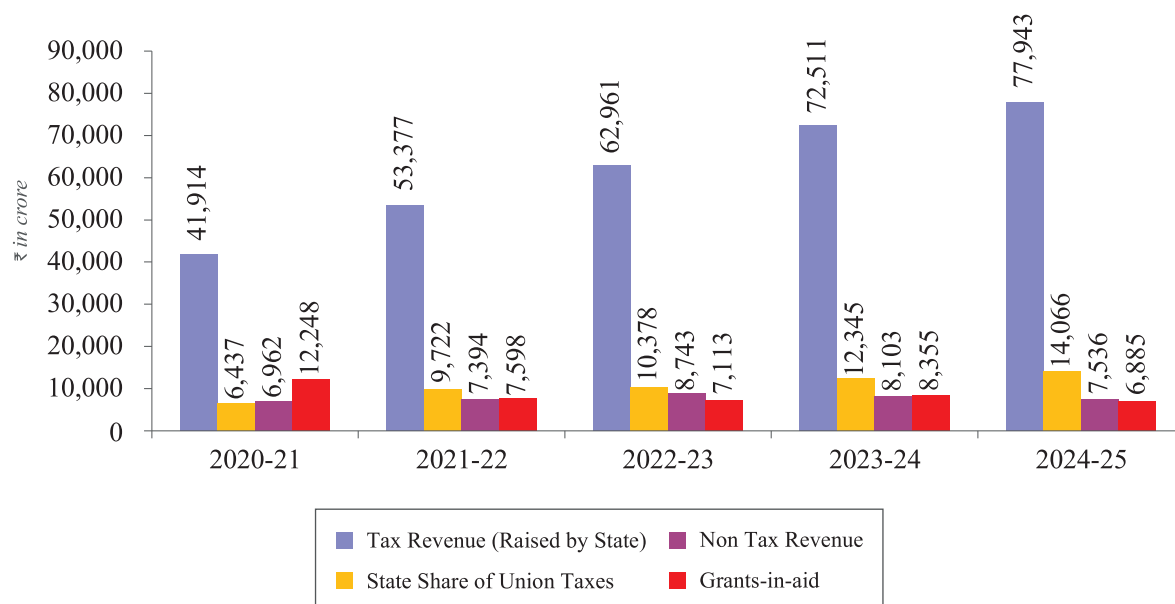
Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	41,914 (5)	53,377 (6)	62,961 (6)	72,511 (7)	77,943 (6)
State's Share of Union Taxes/ Duties	6,437 (1)	9,722 (1)	10,378 (1)	12,345 (1)	14,066 (1)
Non-Tax Revenues	6,962 (1)	7,394 (1)	8,743 (1)	8,103 (1)	7,536 (1)
Grants in Aid	12,248 (2)	7,598 (1)	7,113 (1)	8,355 (1)	6,885 (1)
Total Revenue Receipts	67,561 (9)	78,091 (9)	89,195 (9)	1,01,314 (9)	1,06,430(a) (9)
GSDP	7,64,872	8,95,671	9,94,154	10,95,535	12,13,951

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product). All GSDP Figures are at current prices, as per Advance Estimates intimated by Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana

(a) Differs from actual by ₹ 1 crore due to rounding.

As against increase in GSDP by 11 per cent in 2024-25 as compared to previous year, growth in revenue receipts was 5 per cent. The total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) increased by 8 per cent, the non-tax revenue decreased by 7 per cent and the grants-in-aid decreased by 18 per cent as compared to previous year.

Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts



2.3 Tax Revenue

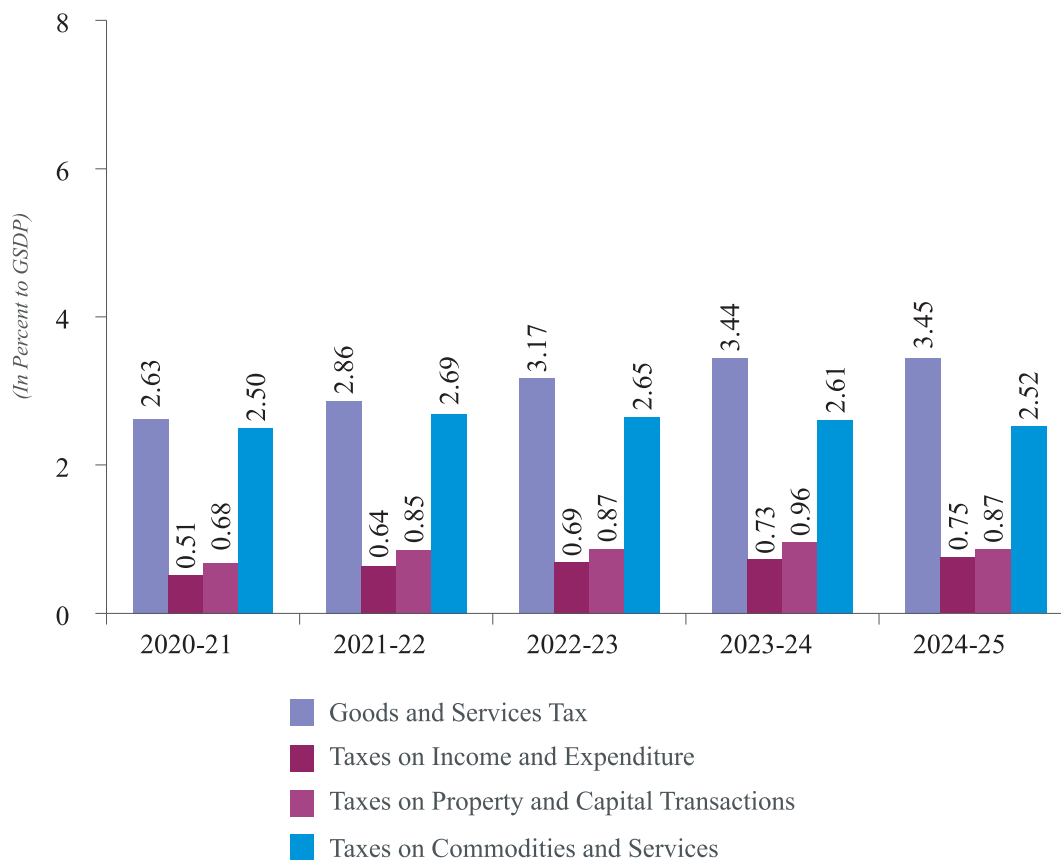
(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
a. Goods and Services Tax	20,143 (2.63)	25,685 (2.86)	31,509 (3.17)	37,707 (3.44)	41,847 (3.45)
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	3,943 (0.51)	5,721 (0.64)	6,876 (0.69)	7,985 (0.73)	9,081 (0.75)
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	5,173 (0.68)	7,620 (0.85)	8,630 (0.87)	10,552 (0.96)	10,514 (0.87)
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	19,092 (2.50)	24,073 (2.69)	26,324 (2.65)	28,613 (2.61)	30,566 (2.52)
Total Tax Revenue	48,351 (6.32)	63,099 (7.04)	73,339 (7.38)	84,857 (7.75)	92,008 (7.58)
GSDP	7,64,872	8,95,671	9,94,154	10,95,535	12,13,951

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP. All GSDP Figures are at current prices, as per Advance Estimates intimated by Department of Economic & Statistical Affairs, Haryana

The increase in total tax revenue during 2024-25 was mainly attributable to more allocation of State's share from Government of India i.e. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹ 811 crore), Central Goods and Services Tax (₹ 361 crore), Corporation Tax (₹ 286 crore), Customs (₹ 283 crore) and more collection under State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) (₹ 3,779 crore), State Excise (₹ 1,374 crore) and Taxes on Vehicles (₹ 365 crore) etc.

Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



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.

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
State's own Tax Revenue	41,914	53,377	62,961	72,511	77,943
State share of Union Taxes/ Duties	6,437	9,722	10,378	12,345	14,066
Total Tax Revenue	48,351	63,099	73,339	84,856	92,009(a)
Percentage of State's own tax Revenue to Total Tax Revenue	87	85	86	85	85
Percentage of State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP	5.48	5.96	6.33	6.62	6.42

The proportion of State's own Tax collection in overall Tax Revenue remained same i.e. 85 per cent in 2023-24 and 2024-25.

(a) Differs from actual by ₹ 1 crore due to rounding.

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

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1.State Goods and Services Tax	18,236	22,922	28,577	33,960	37,739
2. Land Revenue	17	21	22	22	22
3. Stamp and Registration fees	5,157	7,598	8,607	10,529	10,492
4. State Excise	6,864	7,933	9,673	11,326	12,701
5. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	8,660	11,221	11,262	11,331	11,517
6. Taxes on Vehicles	2,495	3,265	4,231	4,904	5,268
7. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	4	6	3	7	2
8. Taxes and Duties on electricity	476	404	578	424	202
9. Other Taxes	5	6	7	8	..
Total State's own Taxes	41,914	53,376	62,960	72,511	77,943

2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.					
Revenue collection	8,660	11,221	11,262	11,331	11,517
Expenditure on collection	207	208	267	249	266
Percentage Cost of tax collection	2.39	1.85	2.37	2.20	2.31
2. State Excise					
Revenue collection	6,864	7,933	9,673	11,326	12,701
Expenditure on collection	53	52	59	57	56
Percentage Cost of tax collection	0.77	0.66	0.61	0.50	0.44
3. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers					
Revenue collection	2,499	3,271	4,234	4,911	5,270
Expenditure on collection	77	74	86	87	59
Percentage Cost of tax collection	3.08	2.26	2.03	1.77	1.12
4. Stamp and Registration Fees					
Revenue collection	5,157	7,598	8,607	10,529	10,492
Expenditure on collection	9	22	10	134	80
Percentage Cost of tax collection	0.17	0.29	0.12	1.27	0.76

The percentage expenditure on collection of Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. and Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers was high as compared to expenditure on collection of other taxes.

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	1,907	2,763	2,933	3,747	4,108
Corporation Tax	1,947	2,846	3,479	3,706	3,991
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,996	2,875	3,397	4,279	5,090
Taxes on Wealth	..	1
Customs	338	709	408	432	716
Union Excise Duties	216	390	128	164	138
Service Tax	28	128	16	2	..
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	5	10	17	15	23
State's share of Union Taxes/ Duties	6,437	9,722	10,378	12,345	14,066
Total Tax Revenue	48,351	63,099	73,339	84,856	92,008
Percentage of State's share of Union Taxes/ Duties to Total Tax Revenue	13	15	14	15	15

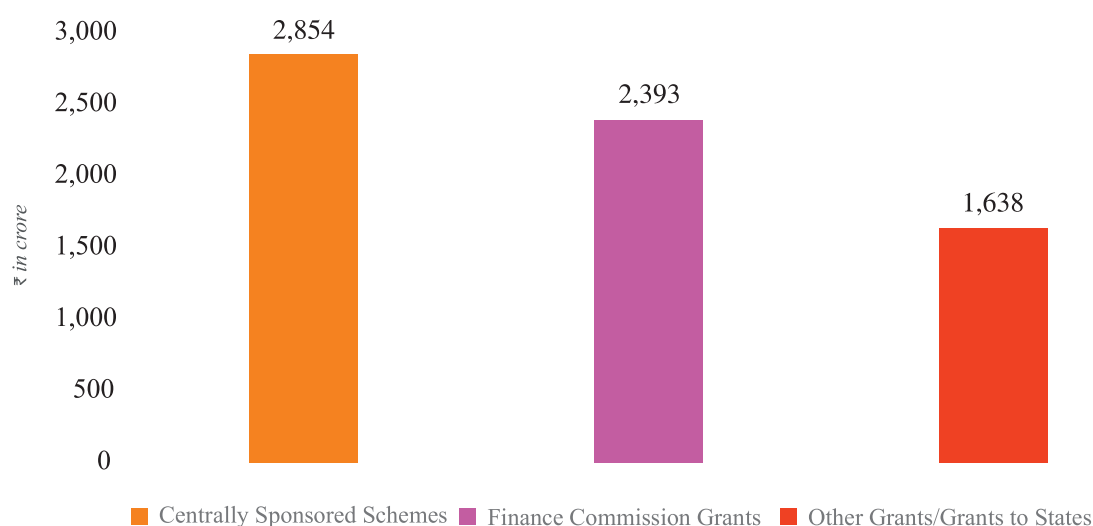
The percentage State's share of Union Taxes/Duties to Total Tax Revenue of Government of Haryana ranged between 13 and 15 *per cent* during 2020-21 to 2024-25.

2.6 Grants-in-aid

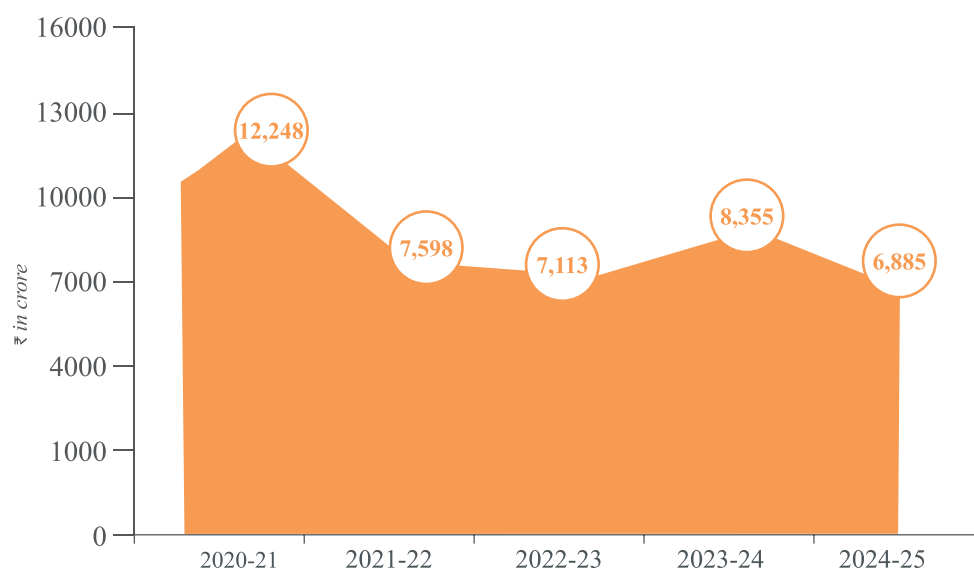
Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise, grant for State Schemes, Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes besides State Grants recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2024-25 under Grants -in-aid were ₹ 6,885 crore as shown below:

Grants-in-Aid

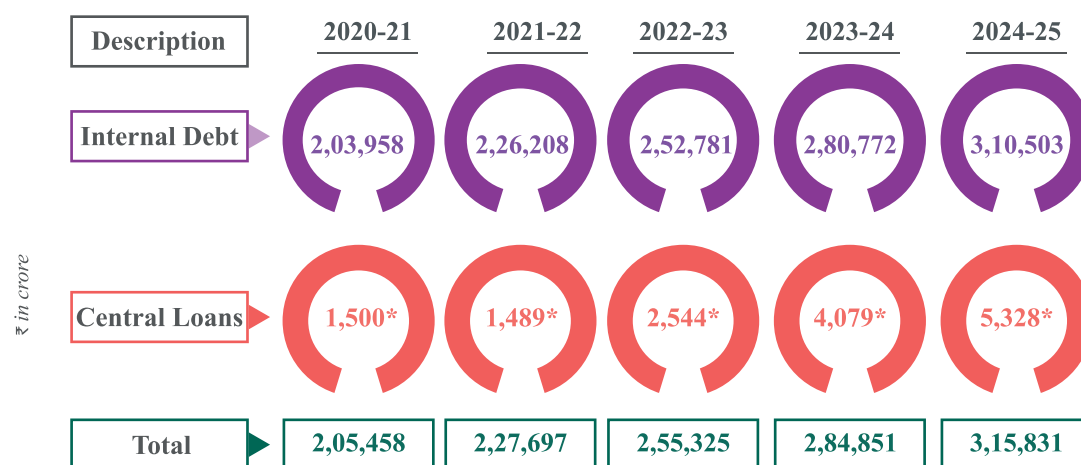


Trend of Grants-in-aid



2.7 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years:



* Central Loans do not include back to back loans by GoI in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation vide GoI's letter No. F. No. 40(1)PF-S/2021-22 dated 10 December 2021 (₹ 4,352 crore during 2020-21, ₹ 11,746 crore from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and ₹ 8,500 crore during 2024-25).

During the year 2024-25, thirty loans totaling ₹ 49,500 crore were raised from the open market at interest rates varying between 7.03 per cent and 7.52 per cent and the same are redeemable during the period between 2034-2040. In addition, the State Government raised loans of ₹ 14,323 crore from the Financial Institutions and ₹ 7 crore from National Capital Region Planning Board. An amount of ₹ 23,230 crore was obtained through Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India. Thus, the total Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2024-25 aggregated to ₹ 87,060 crore. The Government also received ₹ 1,459 crore from Government of India as Loans and Advances. However, Internal Debt amounting to ₹ 57,330 crore was repaid by the Government during the year. The repayment of GoI Loans and Advances made during the year was to the tune of ₹ 210 crore. An amount of ₹ 3,246 crore was also adjusted on account of repayment of back to back loan by Central Government through Proforma correction (by decreasing the opening balance).

Chapter III

Expenditure

3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is recurring in nature, used to meet the day-to-day running of the organization and is intended to be met from revenue receipts. Capital Expenditure is used to create permanent assets or to enhance the utility of such assets or to reduce permanent liabilities.

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

GENERAL SERVICES

Includes Justice, Police, Jail, Public Works, Interest and Pension etc.

Includes Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply and Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc.

SOCIAL SERVICES

ECONOMIC SERVICES

Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries and Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of Revenue Expenditure against Budget Estimates as per Appropriation Accounts during the past five years is given on next page:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Budget Estimates (BE) (Gross)	1,13,664	1,34,262	1,23,907	1,34,891	1,43,434
Actuals (Gross)	90,671	99,441	1,06,853	1,13,776	1,27,554
Gap	22,993	34,821	17,054	21,115	15,880
Percentage of Gap against BE	20	26	14	16	11

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years)

3.2.1 Committed Revenue Expenditure

Committed Revenue Expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments, and Pensions. Around 54 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure (₹ 1,25,849 crore) during 2024-25 was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries (₹ 29,687 crore), Interest Payments (₹ 24,219 crore) and Pensions (₹ 14,561 crore).

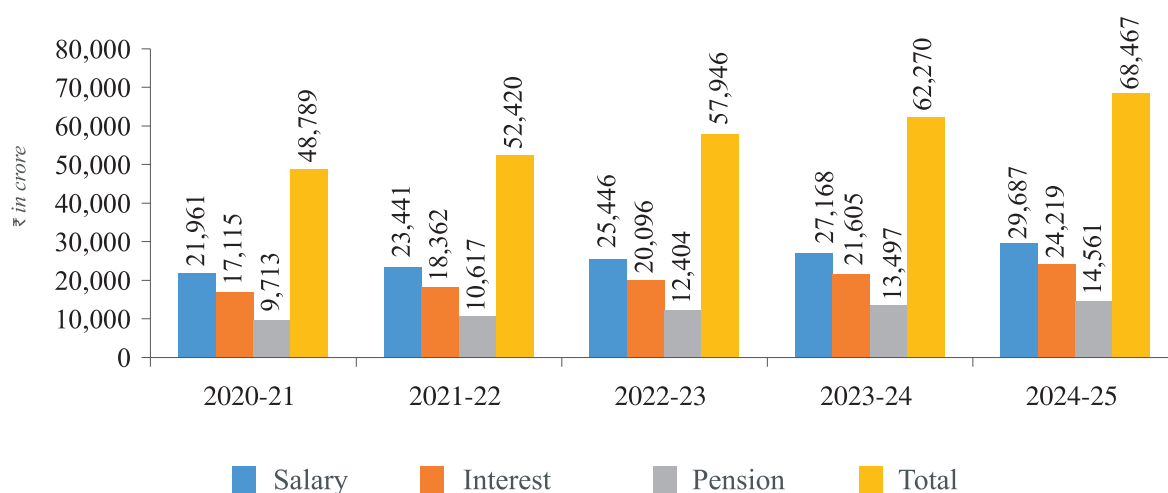
It may be seen that the expenditure on Salaries increased by 35 *per cent*, on Interest Payments by 42 *per cent* and on Pensions by 50 *per cent* in 2024-25 as compared to 2020-21 as is evident from the table given below.

(₹ in crore)

Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Expenditure on Salaries	21,961 (24)	23,441 (24)	25,446 (24)	27,168 (24)	29,687 (24)
Expenditure on Interest Payments	17,115 (19)	18,362 (19)	20,096 (19)	21,605 (19)	24,219 (19)
Expenditure on Pensions	9,713 (11)	10,617 (11)	12,404 (12)	13,497 (12)	14,561 (12)
Total	48,789 (54)	52,420 (53)	57,946 (54)	62,270 (55)	68,467 (54)
Total Revenue Expenditure	89,946	98,425	1,06,406	1,13,196	1,25,849

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to Total Revenue Expenditure.

Trend of Committed Revenue Expenditure



The position of Committed and Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure in comparison to Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is depicted below:

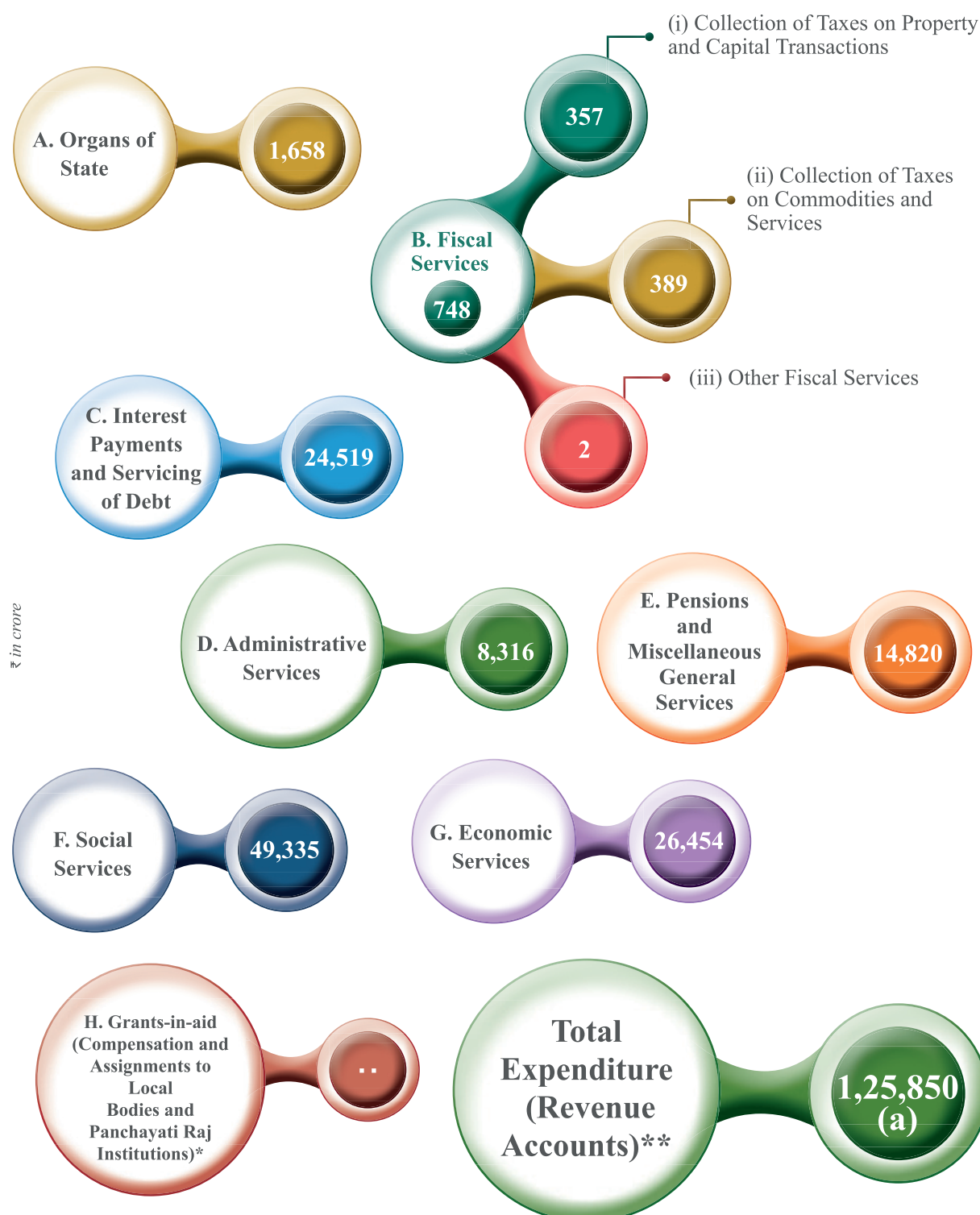
(₹ in crore)

Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue Expenditure	89,946	98,425	1,06,406	1,13,196	1,25,849
Committed Revenue Expenditure #	48,789	52,420	57,946	62,270	68,467
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	41,157	46,005	48,460	50,926	57,382
Percentage of Committed Revenue Expenditure to Total Revenue Expenditure	54	53	54	55	54
Revenue Receipts	67,561	78,092	89,195	1,01,315	1,06,429
Percentage of Committed Revenue Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	72	67	65	61	64

Committed Revenue Expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pensions

It may be seen that the Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 39 *per cent* from ₹ 41,157 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 57,382 crore in 2024-25. The Total Revenue Expenditure increased by 40 *per cent* from ₹ 89,946 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 1,25,849 crore in 2024-25 and Committed Revenue Expenditure too increased by 40 *per cent* over the same period.

3.2.2 Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2024-25)



* Grants-in-aid given by the State Government to various institutes/agencies are being booked under respective Major Heads (concerning the schemes).

** (Net, after deducting recoveries)

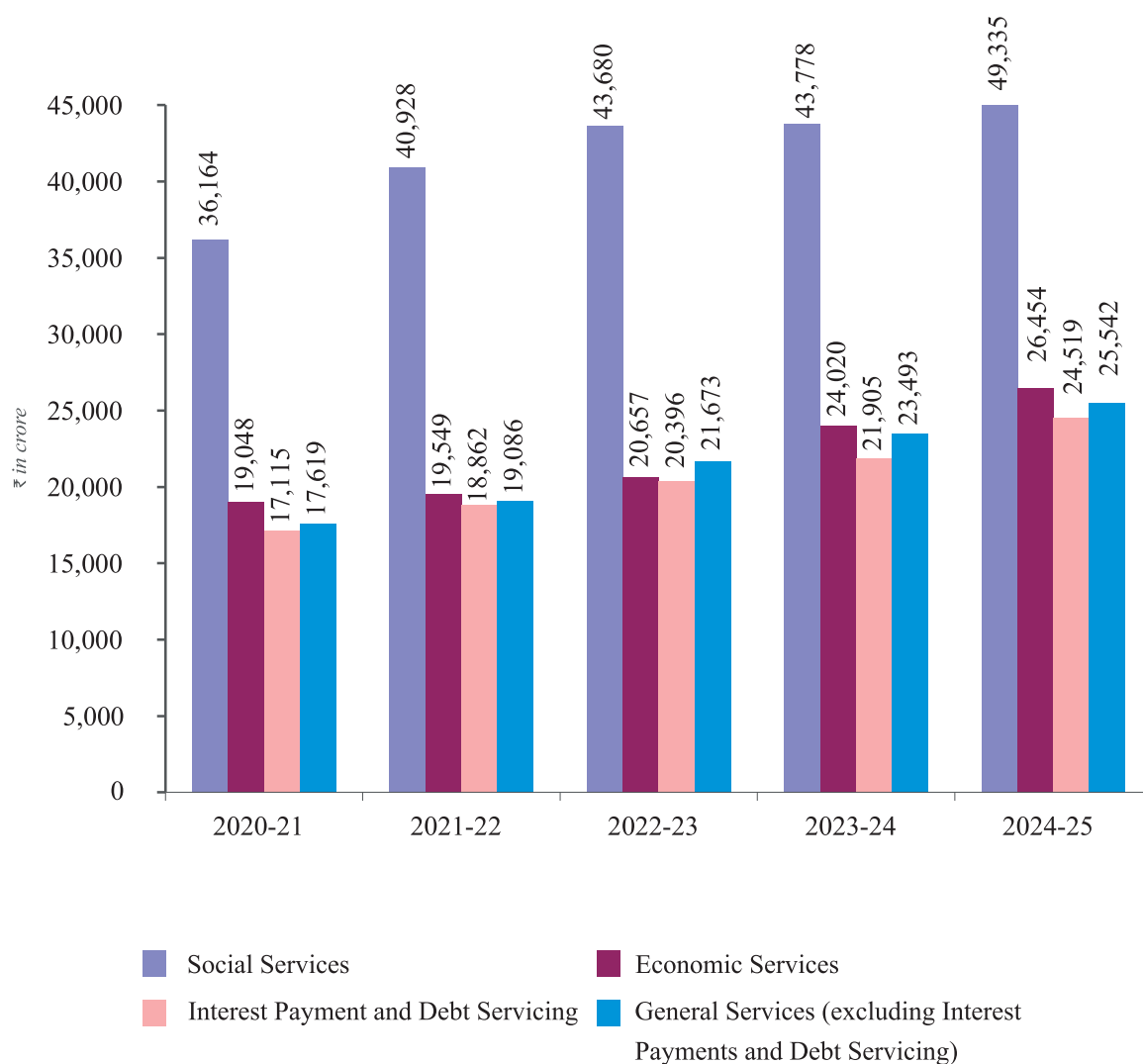
(a) Differs from actual by ₹ 1 crore due to rounding.

3.2.3 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure 2020-21 to 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Social Services	36,164	40,928	43,680	43,778	49,335
Economic Services	19,048	19,549	20,657	24,020	26,454
Interest Payments and Debt Servicing	17,115	18,862	20,396	21,905	24,519
General Services (excluding expenditure on Interest Payments and Debt Servicing)	17,619	19,086	21,673	23,493	25,542

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is essential for sustaining growth. Capital Expenditure of ₹ 12,480 crore (1 per cent of GSDP) during 2024-25 was less than the Budget Estimates by ₹ 5,623 crore. The Capital Expenditure in the year 2024-25 has declined despite the growth in GSDP as is evident from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Budget Estimates (B.E.)*	14,055	14,028	23,072	23,007	18,103
2	Actual Capital Expenditure (#)	5,870	11,046	11,665	15,921	12,480
3	Percentage of Actual Capital Expenditure to B.E.	42	79	51	69	69
4	Percentage of Yearly Growth in Capital Expenditure	(-)67	88	6	36	(-)22
5	GSDP	7,64,872	8,95,671	9,94,154	10,95,535	12,13,951
6	Percentage of Yearly Growth in GSDP	(-)8	17	11	10	11

(*) Figures are as per Appropriation Accounts including recoveries taken in reduction of expenditure.

(#) Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances

3.3.1 Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2024-25, the Government spent ₹ 1,924 crore on various Irrigation Projects (₹ 1,015 crore on Major Irrigation and ₹ 909 crore on Medium Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 2,310 crore on construction of Roads and Bridges and invested ₹ 131 crore in Government Companies and Co-operative Institutions. During the year, share capital amounting to ₹ 102 crore was redeemed by Co-operative Banks and Societies.

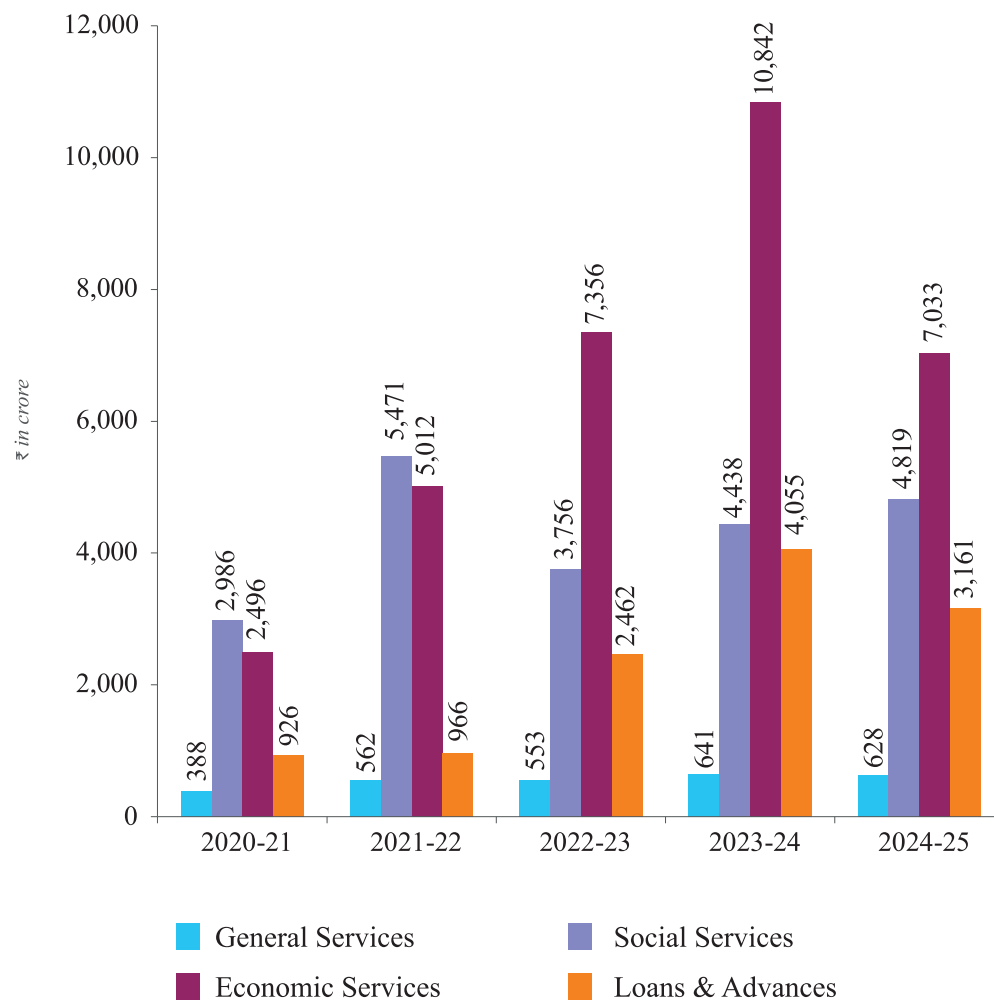
3.3.2 Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
General Services	388 (6)	562 (5)	553 (4)	641 (3)	628 (4)
Social Services	2,986 (44)	5,471 (45)	3,756 (27)	4,438 (22)	4,819 (31)
Economic Services	2,496 (37)	5,012 (42)	7,356 (52)	10,842 (54)	7,033 (45)
Loans and Advances	926 (13)	966 (8)	2,462 (17)	4,055 (20)	3,161 (20)
Total Capital Expenditure	6,796	12,011	14,127	19,976	15,641

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to Total Capital Expenditure

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure



Chapter IV

Appropriation Accounts

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2024-25

The following table depicts the details of the actual expenditure vis-à-vis the budget estimates approved by the Legislature for the year 2024-25:

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplement-ary Grant	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings(-) Excess(+)
1.	Revenue Voted <i>Charged</i>	1,11,064 25,490	6,880 ..	1,17,944 25,490	1,03,039 24,515	(-)14,905 (-)975
2.	Capital Voted <i>Charged</i>	31,921 100	1,822 ..	33,743 100	26,385 84	(-)7,358 (-)16
3.	Public Debt <i>Charged</i>	64,044	..	64,044	57,540	(-)6,504
4.	Loans and Advances Voted	5,095	240	5,335	3,161	(-)2,174
	Total Voted <i>Charged</i>	1,48,080 89,634	8,942 ..	1,57,022 89,634	1,32,585(a) 82,139	(-)24,437(a) (-)7,495

(a) Differs from Actual Budget/Expenditure by ₹ 1 crore due to rounding.

4.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the last five years

The position of Savings / Excess against budget estimates as per Appropriation Accounts during the last five years is as tabulated below:

(₹ in crore)

Savings(-)/Excess(+)					
Year	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	Total
2020-21	(-) 185	(+) 1,332	(-) 3,484	(+) 183	(-) 2,154
2021-22	(+) 17,729	(+) 1,261	(-) 2,688	..	(+) 16,302
2022-23	(-)17,053*	(-) 17,950*	(-) 567*	(-) 252*	(-)35,822*
2023-24	(-)21,115*	(-) 12,950*	(+) 1,335*	(-) 740*	(-) 33,470*
2024-25	(-)15,880*	(-) 7,374*	(-) 6,504*	(-) 2,174*	(-) 31,932*

*Excluding Surrender (by way of Re-appropriation)

4.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicate either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/programmes during that year.

All grants with significant net savings (≥ 10 per cent of the total budget estimates) during 2024-25 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Percentage of Total Budget Estimates	Amount of Saving
1	Vidhan Sabha	45	67
2	Governor and Council of Ministers	11	24
3	General Administration/ Elections	39	575
4	Revenue and Disaster Management/ Fire Office (Fire Services)/ Excise and Taxation	23	814
7	Loans and Advances by State Government	67	791
8	Public Debt	10	6,504
10	Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare/ Horticulture/ Animal Husbandry and Dairying Development/ Fisheries/ Mines and Geology/ Environment, Forest and Wild Life	36	3,299
11	Co-operation / Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	15	2,611
12	Education (Secondary/ Elementary)/ Higher Education (Higher, Technical, Science & Technology)/ Women and Child Development	11	2,543
13	Sports/Heritage & Tourism (Archaeology, Museum, Tourism)	42	490
14	Health/ Medical Education & Research/ AYUSH/ Food and Drug Administration	18	2,099
15	Labour/ Youth Empowerment & Entrepreneurship (Skill Development & Industrial Training, Employment, Youth Affair)	31	450
17	Public Works (Buildings and Roads)/ Transport/ Civil Aviation	20	2,307
18	Information, Public Relation, Language and Culture/ Printing & Stationery	19	117
20	Town and Country Planning/ Urban Estates (Urban Development)/ Urban Local Bodies (Local Government)/ Development and Panchayat (Rural Development)/ Public Health Engineering	29	5,511

During 2024-25, Supplementary grants totaling ₹ 8,942 crore (4.16 *per cent* of total expenditure of ₹ 2,14,725) proved to be unnecessary in certain cases. A few instances where there were savings at the end of the year even against original allocation are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
3	2052- Secretariat-General Services 090-Secretariat 99-Chief Secretary (98-Establishment Expenses)	Revenue	168	1	143
5	2014-Administration of Justice 105-Civil and Session Courts 99-District and Sessions Judges	Revenue	363	9	353
5	2055-Police 114-Wireless and Computers 99-Wireless & Computer (98-Establishment Expenses)	Revenue	144	6	116
5	2056-Jails 101-Jails 99-Central District Jails including Borstal Institute and Juvenile Jail	Revenue	325	12	313
11	2408- Food, Storage and Warehousing 01- Food 001- Direction and Administration 98- Field Staff	Revenue	460	31	285
14	2210-Medical and Public Health 05-Medical Education, Training and Research 105-Allopathy 78-Establishment of Kalpana Chawala Medical College, Karnal	Revenue	132	3	127

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
14	2210-Medical and Public Health 05-Medical Education, Training and Research 105-Allopathy 82-Establishment of BPS Woman Medical College Khanpur Kalan (Sonepat)	Revenue	166	8	164
14	4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health 03-Medical Education, Training and Research 105- Allopathy 82-Construction of Government Medical College Yamunanagar	Capital	250	25	223
14	4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health 03-Medical Education, Training and Research 105-Allopathy 83-Construction of Government Medical College, Kaithal	Capital	250	25	223
17	3055- Road Transport 201- Haryana Roadways 98- B-Operations	Revenue	2,313	58	2,279

Chapter V

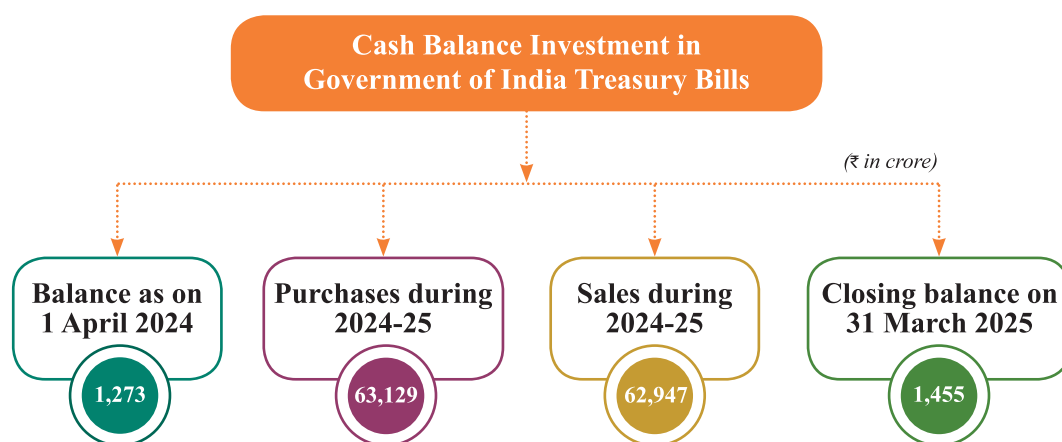
Assets and Liabilities

5.1 Assets

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

Total investment as share capital in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 38,307 crore at the end of the year of 2024-25. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 170 crore (i.e. 0.44 *per cent* on total investment). During 2024-25, investments increased by ₹ 29 crore (net) and dividend income decreased by ₹ 120 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI which was ₹ 374 crore as on 1 April 2024, decreased to ₹ 217 crore at the end of March 2025. In addition, Government had invested an amount of ₹ 63,129 crore on 90 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills and rediscounted Treasury Bills worth ₹ 62,947 crore on 126 occasions during 2024-25. The position of investment during the year 2024-25 is depicted in the table given below:



5.2 Debt and Liabilities

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

Details of the Public Debt and Total Liabilities of the State Government for the last five years are as below:

Year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account* (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP
2020-21	2,05,458	27	33,250	4	2,38,708	31
2021-22	2,27,697	25	36,254	4	2,63,951	29
2022-23	2,55,325	26	37,798	4	2,93,123	29
2023-24	2,84,851	26	41,771	4	3,26,622	30
2024-25	3,15,831	26	45,136	4	3,60,967	30

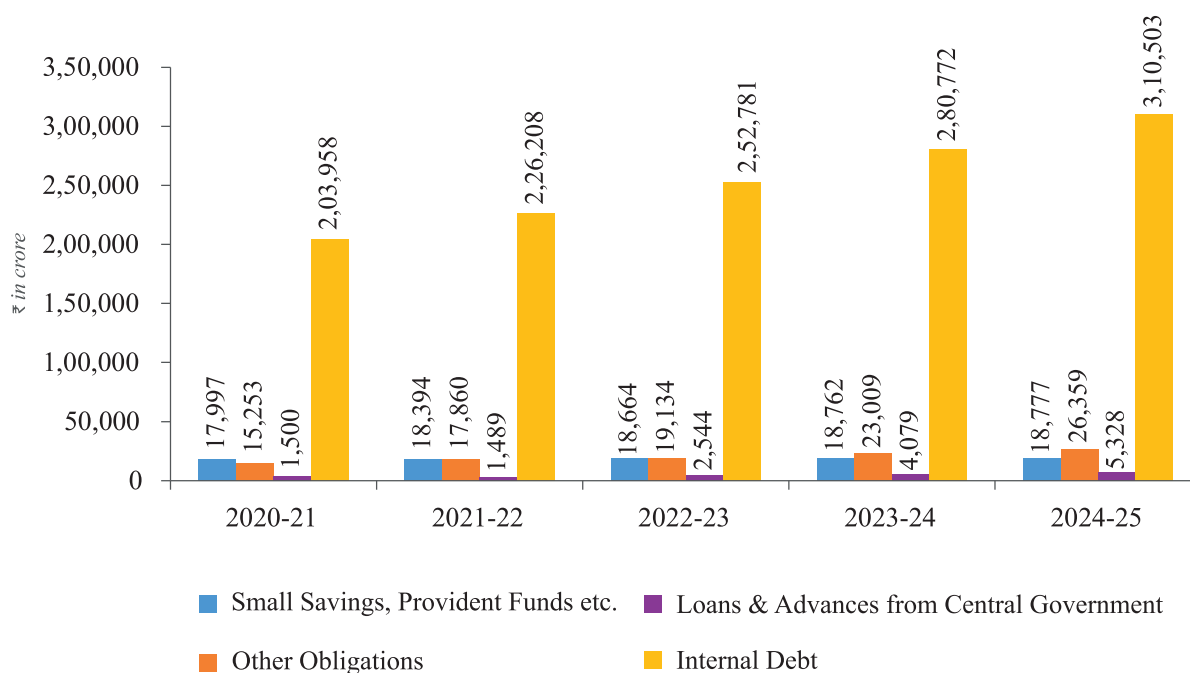
* Excludes suspense and remittance balances

Note: 1. Public Debt does not include back to back loans by GoI in lieu of shortfall in GST Compensation vide GoI's letter No. F. No. 40(1)PF-S/2021-22 dated 10 December 2021 (₹ 4,352 crore during 2020-21, ₹ 11,746 crore from 2021-22 to 2023-24 and ₹ 8,500 crore during 2024-25).

2. Figures are progressive balances to end of the year.

Public Debt and Other Liabilities showed a net increase of ₹ 34,345 crore (11 per cent) in 2024-25 over the previous year.

Trend in Government Liabilities



5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc. from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes. These Guarantees are contingent liability on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default in the re-payment of loan principal and payment of interest thereon raised by the respective entities for whom the Guarantee was extended and are projected outside the State Budget. The position of Guarantees extended by the State Government for the last five years 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
2020-21	25,492	23,053*	NA**
2021-22	30,579	24,343*	NA**
2022-23	30,926	23,058*	NA**
2023-24	50,850	24,215*	NA**
2024-25	35,531	23,932	10

* Inclusive of Principal and Interest.

** Not Available.

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

5.4 Off Budget Borrowings

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 the State entity. The State Government does not disclose off-budget liabilities in their annual budget. The outstanding off-budget liabilities as on 31 March 2025 stand at ₹ 146.60 crore. During the year 2024-25, the State Government of Haryana provided Grant-in-Aid of ₹ 107.96 crore for repayment of principal and payment of interest against off budget borrowing to Haryana Police Housing Corporation.



Chapter VI

Other Items

6.1 Adverse Balance

Adverse balance is a situation, when a head of account closing to balances at the end of the financial year reflects minus balance, debit/ (-) credit balance representing liability heads or heads where it should normally have credit balance, and credit/ (-) debit balance representing Assets heads or heads where it should normally have debit balance. The adverse balance in a head of account arises either due to misclassification, more disbursement than the availability of funds, more disbursement than the contribution received, non-carrying forward of balances from one accounting unit to another, administrative reorganization leading to creation of States/more accounting units, etc. In 2024-25, there was no adverse balance.

6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government at the end of 2024-25 were ₹ 18,070 crore. Out of these, Loans and Advances to Government Corporation/ Companies, Autonomous Bodies, Local Bodies and other Institutions amounted to ₹ 17,906 crore. Recoveries of principal aggregating to ₹ 4,306 crore have not been effected during the past several years. The information relating to recovery of interest in arrears was not made available by the State Government. During 2024-25, ₹ 294 crore was received towards repayment of loans and advances (including ₹ 82 crore in respect of Power Distribution Companies), out of which ₹ 88 crore relates to repayment of loans to Government Servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government in improving its fiscal position.

6.3 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Grants-in-aid given to Local Bodies, Autonomous Bodies etc. increased from ₹ 13,012 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 13,356 crore in 2024-25. Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies (₹ 7,942 crore) represent 59 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	3,236	955	1,358	3,063	3,644
2	Urban Local Bodies	2,766	3,472	2,542	2,491	4,298
3	Public Sector Undertakings	2,108	1,686	..	595	379
4	Autonomous Bodies	4,902	6,332	7,774	2,034	601
5	Non-Government Organisations	..*	..*	..*	49	46
6	Government Institutions	..*	..*	..*	2,193	2,765
7	Miscellaneous	..*	..*	..*	1,715	1,623
	Total	13,012	12,445	11,674	12,140	13,356

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

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	3,105	868	854	1,919	2,579
2	Urban Local Bodies	2,188	2,482	2,113	1,492	1,982
3	Public Sector Undertakings	21	409	..	411	154
4	Autonomous Bodies	395	387	813	491	225
5	Non-Government Organisations	..*	..*	..*
6	Government Institutions	..*	..*	..*	18	175
7	Miscellaneous	..*	..*	..*	168	116
	Total	5,709	4,146	3,780	4,499	5,231**

* Figures are included under Institutions at Sr. No. 1 to 4.

** Differs from actual Total Grants-in-aid by ₹1 crore due to rounding

6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 31 March 2024	As on 31 March 2025	Net increase(+) / decrease (-)
Cash Balance	374	217	(-)157
Investment from Cash Balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	1,273	1,455	182
Investment from Earmarked Fund Balances	3,787	4,373***	586
(a) Sinking Fund	2,122	2,584	462
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	1,663	1,787	124
(c) Other Funds	2	2	..
Interest realized during the year	6	4	(-)2

*** Differs from actual by ₹1 crore due to rounding

State Government had a positive closing cash balance at the end of 31 March 2025. Interest receipt on the investment of cash balance has decreased by 33 per cent from ₹ 6 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 4 crore in 2024-25.

6.5 Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure

To exercise effective control on expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the PAG (A&E), Haryana. During the year, revenue receipts amounting to ₹ 1,03,992.18 crore (97.71 *per cent* of total revenue receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 1,34,110.28 crore (96.95 *per cent* of total Revenue and Capital expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government. However, no amount of Loans and Advances disbursed by the State Government (out of ₹ 3,161 crore) was reconciled.

6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts 2024-25 present the transactions of the Government of Haryana for the period 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Haryana have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 26 Treasuries, 117 Public Works Divisions (59 Building and Roads, 58 Public Health Engineering), 86 Irrigation Divisions, 40 Forest Divisions, 38 Pay and Accounts offices 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 account remained excluded at the end of the financial year.

6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

Financial Rules [Rule 2.10(b)(5) of Punjab Financial Rules Volume I (as applicable to Haryana State)] envisage that no moneys should be drawn from Government treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills. In terms of the note 5 below Rule 4.49 of Punjab Treasury Rules (as applicable to Haryana State), DDOs are required to present Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) Bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure to the PAG (A&E), within one month.

Details of unadjusted AC Bills as on 31 March 2025 are given below:

Year	Unadjusted AC Bills	
	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2023-24	50	153.74
2024-25	167	265.48
Total	217	419.22

6.8 Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads, worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads, was ₹ 273.65 crore (credit) under three Heads (8658, 8782 and 8793) as on 31 March 2025.

Non-clearance of outstanding balances under these heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of Accounts (which are carried forward from year to year) of the State Government.

6.9 Pending Utilization Certificates (UCs) for Grants-in-Aid

In terms of Rule 8.14 of the Punjab Financial Rules, Volume-I (as applicable to Haryana State), Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of conditional Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, within 12 months of closure of financial year from the date of receipt of grant.

The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2025 is as below: -

Due Year	Number of UCs outstanding	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2023-24	1,708	13,655.28
2024-25	427	5,030.72
Total	2,135	18,686.00

6.10 National Pension System (NPS)

The State Government employees recruited on or after 01 January 2006 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 monthly pay and 14 *per cent* is contributed by the State Government. The entire amount has to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank.

During the year 2024-25, total contribution to the NPS was ₹ 3,204.83 crore (Employees' contribution: ₹ 1,339.41 crore and Government's contribution: ₹ 1,865.42 crore). The Government transferred ₹ 3,164.16 crore to the designated fund manager through NSDL. An amount of ₹ 67.27 crore (including ₹ 26.59 crore of previous year) is yet to be transferred; thus, the cash balance of the Government is overstated by this amount.

6.11 Transfer of Funds to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme; by debiting the service heads in the Consolidated Fund of the State and crediting the Personal Deposits under the Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits and the Minor Head 106-Personal Deposits.

No PD account has been opened from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

6.12 Status of Reserve Funds

There are 12 active Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes. The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2025 in these funds was ₹ 14,553.25 crore. Out of which, ₹ 9,550.30 crore was under interest bearing Reserve Funds and ₹ 5,002.95 crore under Non-Interest bearing Reserve Funds. Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts.


6.12.1 Reserve Funds bearing Interest

6.12.1(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General and Other Reserve Funds' which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹ 455.20 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹ 151.20 crore. The State Government transferred ₹ 1,203.65 crore (Central share ₹ 455.20 crore, State share ₹ 151.20 crore, Interest ₹ 536.75 crore and ₹ 60.50 crore lying unspent with departmental officers) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF out of which ₹ 131.00 crore transferred to State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). An amount of ₹ 71.88 crore was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the fund. The closing balance in the fund as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 6,737.99 crore, however, no amount has been invested from the fund.

6.12.1(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) is to be constituted under section 48 (1) (c) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005. This Fund is exclusively for the purpose of mitigation project in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) / National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF) guidelines and the State specific local disaster notified by the State Government from time to time. The State Government has created the SDMF vide Notification No. 5(GoI)-ER-II-2022/1096 dated 16 December 2022 under Major Head 8121-130 – State Disaster Mitigation Fund.



The Central and the State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹ 105.80 crore as Central Government's share. The State Government's share during the year is ₹ 35.20 crore. The State Government transferred ₹ 471.80 crore [Central share ₹ 255.60 crore (including ₹ 149.80 crore of previous years) and State share ₹ 85.20 crore (including ₹ 50.00 crore of previous years) and ₹ 131.00 crore from SDRF] to the Fund under Major Head 8121-130 SDMF.

No amount was set off in the Major Head 2245 as expenditure met from the fund. Further, no amount was invested from the Fund. The closing balance as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 471.80 crore in the fund.

6.12.1(c) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)

In compliance with the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF) under interest bearing section in Public Account of the State for amounts received from user agencies for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation.

Though State of Haryana has constituted SCAF, the amounts are deposited by user agencies directly in the National Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (National Authority), New Delhi which transfers 90 (ninety) *per cent* State Share of Compensatory Afforestation Fund (deposited under National Compensatory Afforestation Fund) to State Government from time to time. During the year 2024-25, the State Government received ₹ 157.50 crore from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit. An amount of ₹ 52.48 crore was received on account of interest during 2024-25. The State Government incurred an expenditure of ₹ 79.00 crore from the fund. The balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 1,690.82 crore, however, no amount was invested from the fund.

6.12.2 Reserve Funds not bearing Interest

6.12.2(a) Consolidated Sinking Fund

The Government of Haryana set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of loans in 2002. According to the latest guidelines of the Fund, State should make conscious efforts towards building up the CSF corpus to five *per cent* of the outstanding liabilities (internal debt plus public account) within a span of five years. In the year 2024-25, Government contributed ₹ 300.00 crore to the fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹ 2,586.39 crore as on 31 March 2025



6.12.2(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund to be administered by the RBI. The latest amendment to the Fund notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2024-25, stipulates that the State Government should make conscious efforts towards building up the GRF corpus to five *per cent* of the outstanding guarantees within a span of five years from the date of constitution of the fund. During the year, Government did not contribute to the fund as the total accumulation of the Fund was ₹ 1,787.43 crore as on 31 March 2025 i.e. more than five *per cent* of outstanding guarantees.

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