



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

# ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2024-25



GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH

# **Accounts at a Glance**

**2024-25**

**GOVERNMENT OF CHHATTISGARH**



## PREFACE

I am happy to present our annual publication, the 'Accounts at a Glance' for the year 2024-25 which provides a broad overview of Government activities, as reflected in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Chhattisgarh.

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, Power and Conditions of Services) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State.

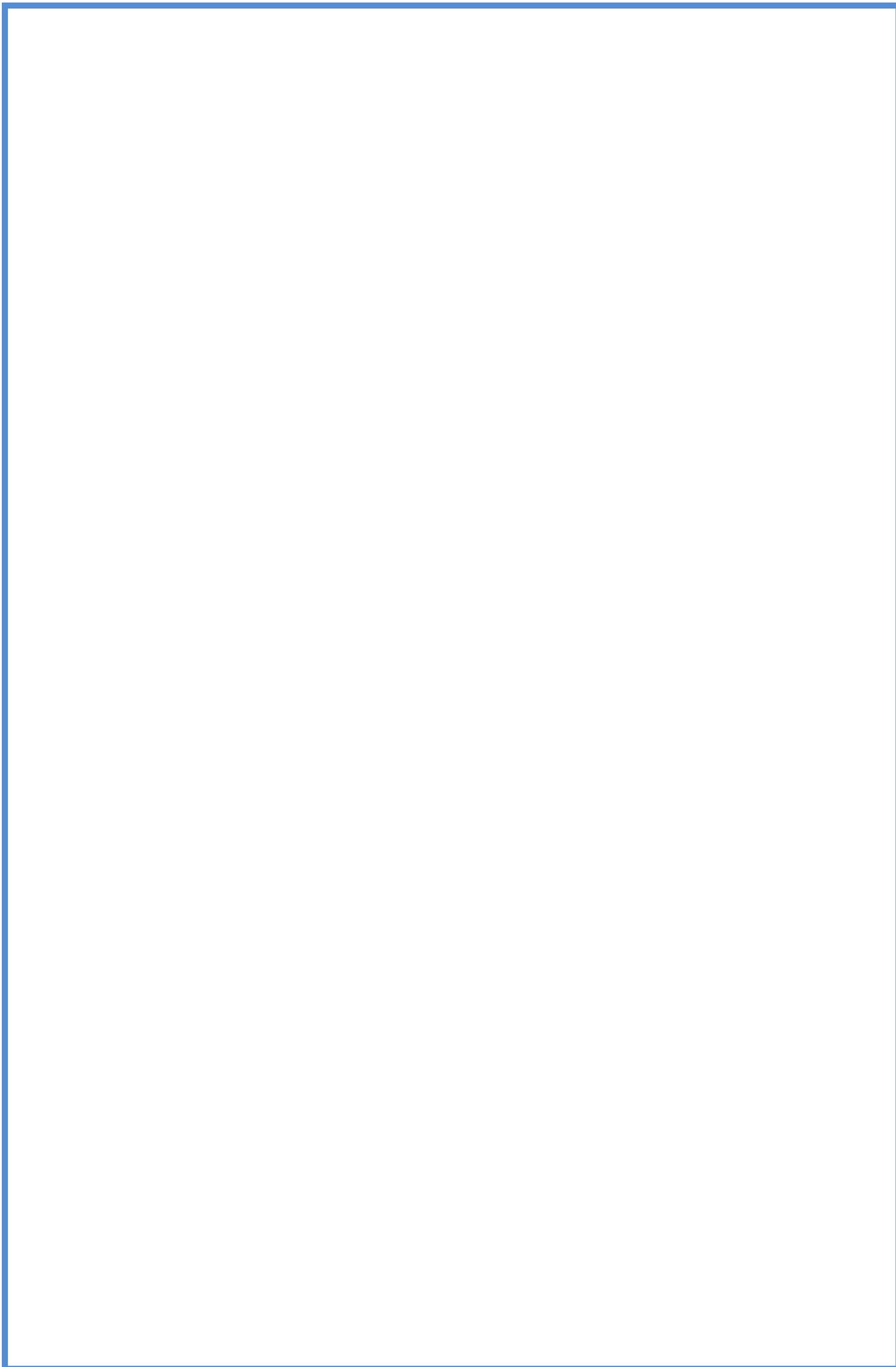
We look forward to reader's feedback that would help us in improving the publication.

**Place : Raipur**

**Date : 05 JAN 2026**



**(YASHWANT KUMAR)**  
**Principal Accountant General (A&E)**  
**Chhattisgarh**



## 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:

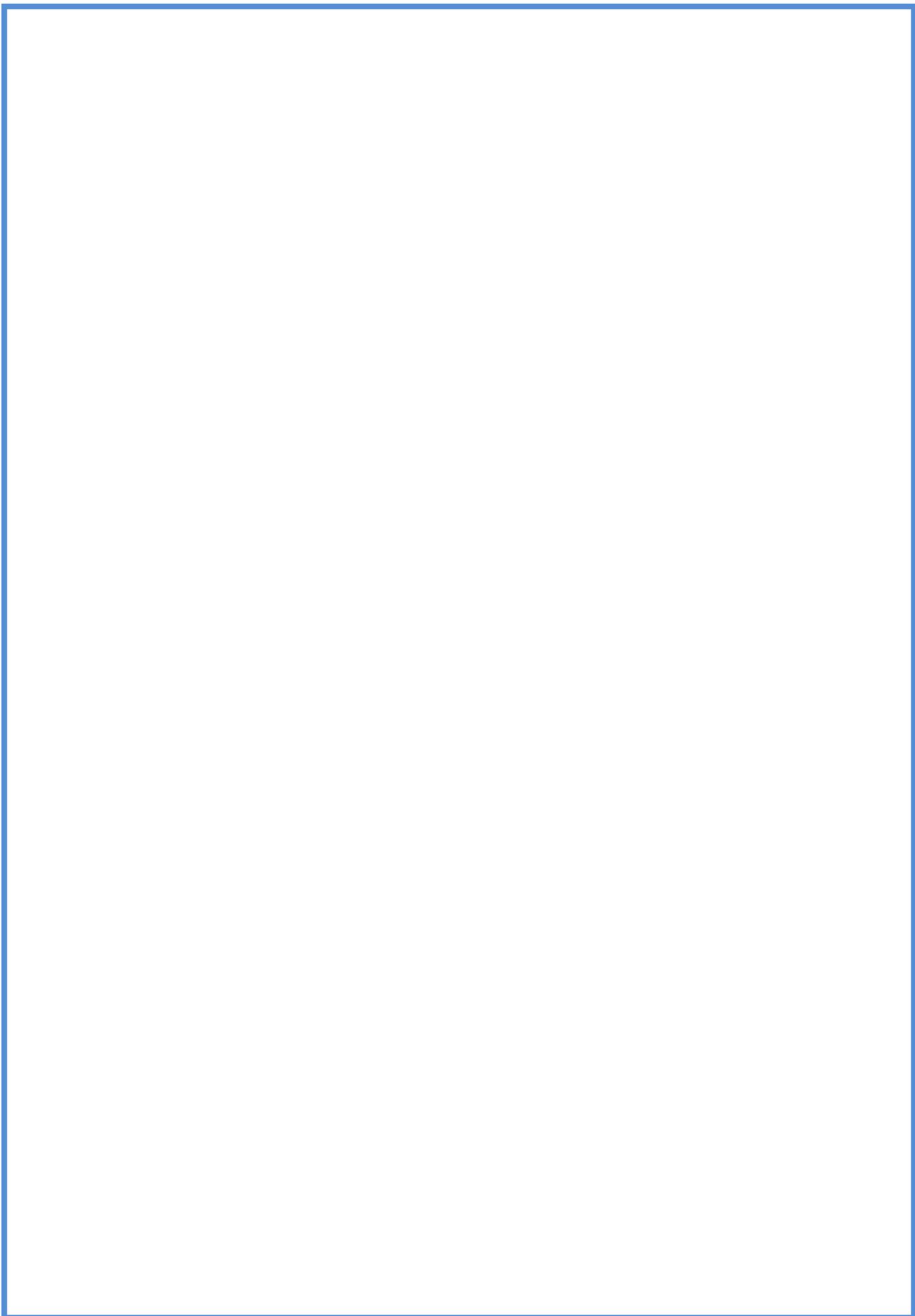
*(Our mission enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today.)*

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
- ❖ Positive Approach



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### 1.1 Introduction

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) Chhattisgarh collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies and prepares the accounts of the Government of Chhattisgarh. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by the 34 Treasuries, 166 Public Works Divisions (62 Building and Roads, 42 Public Health Engineering, 62 Water Resources Divisions), 55 Forest Divisions, 63 Rural Engineering Services, other Pay and Accounts Offices and Advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) to the Government of Chhattisgarh. The Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The Principal Accountant General (A&E) also prepares annually Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit) Chhattisgarh 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

<i>Structure of Government Accounts</i>	
<i>Part-1 CONSOLIDATED FUND</i>	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.
<i>Part-2 CONTINGENCY FUND</i>	The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, not provided in the budget, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund. The corpus of this fund for the Government of Chhattisgarh is ₹ 100.00 crore.
<i>Part-3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT</i>	In Public Account, the transactions relating to Debt (Other than those included in Part-1), 'Deposits', 'Advances' [in respect of which Government incurs a liability to pay the money received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid, together with the repayments of the former (Debt and Deposits) and recoveries of the latter (Advances)], 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' (embracing all merely adjusting heads under which shall appear such transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles) shall be recorded. 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.

## Flow Diagram for Accounts Compilation

### INPUTS

Monthly Accounts from Treasuries, [List of payments, Schedule of payments, Vouchers, Cash account, Schedule of receipts], Compiled Accounts from Public Works Divisions, Water Resources Divisions, Public Health Engineering Divisions, Rural Engineering Services Divisions, Rural Development Divisions, Road Development Divisions and Forest Divisions

Inward/Outward Settlement Accounts, Clearance Memo from Pay and Accounts Office, other Accountants General and Reserve bank of India

Budget Data from State Finance Department

### O/o the Pr. A.G. (A&E)

- Validation of Treasury Data
- Validation of Compiled data
- Validation of Budget Document and Information on re-appropriation & surrender of funds

### PROCESSING

### OUTPUT

Annual Finance & Appropriation Accounts

Accounts at a Glance

Monthly Key Indicator

Monthly Civil Accounts

Monthly Appropriation Accounts

Management Information System Report, Reports on Expenditure and Quarterly Appreciation Note

## 1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

### 1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts are 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).

During the year 2024-25 as per the PFMS portal, the Union Government transferred ₹ 13,999.59 crore of Central Assistance, out of which ₹ 10,602.91 crore was allotted to the State routed through state budget. Also, an amount of ₹ 10,928.12 crore paid directly to various implementing Agencies/NGOs of the State and was not routed through the State Budget and ₹ 459.47 crore to the Central Bodies located in the State as well as various other organizations and was also not routed through the Budget. Therefore, ₹ 11,387.59 crore (₹ 10,928.12 crore + ₹ 459.47 crore) has not been depicted in the State Accounts. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume-II of the Finance Accounts.

### 1.3.2 Financial Highlights of year 2024-25

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Description	Budget Estimate 2024-25	Actuals 2024-25	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP <sup>1</sup>
1	Tax Revenue	93,700.00	88,609.16 <sup>2</sup>	94.57	15.60
2	Non- Tax Revenue	18,700.00	17,420.52	93.16	3.07
3	Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	13,500.00	14,260.67	105.63	2.51
4	<b>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>1,25,900.00</b>	<b>1,20,290.35</b>	<b>95.54</b>	<b>21.18</b>
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	150.00	23.62	15.75	0.00
6	Borrowings & other Liabilities	21,450.00	25,447.40 <sup>3</sup>	118.64	4.48
6a	Capital Receipts	0.00	4.61 <sup>4</sup>	---	0.00
7	<b>Capital Receipts (5+6+6a)</b>	<b>21,600.00</b>	<b>25,475.63</b>	<b>117.94</b>	<b>4.49</b>
8	<b>Total Receipts (4+7)</b>	<b>1,47,500.00</b>	<b>1,45,765.98</b>	<b>98.82</b>	<b>25.67</b>
9	Revenue Expenditure	1,24,840.01	1,25,389.82	100.44	22.08
10	Capital Expenditure	22,605.62	20,376.17 <sup>5</sup>	90.14	3.59
11	<b>Total Expenditure (9+10)</b>	<b>1,47,445.63</b>	<b>1,45,765.98</b>	<b>98.86</b>	<b>25.67</b>
12	<b>Revenue Deficit/Surplus {4-9}</b>	<b>1,059.99</b>	<b>(-5,099.47)</b>	<b>(-581.09)</b>	<b>0.90</b>
13	<b>Fiscal Deficit {4+5+6a-11}</b>	<b>(-21,395.63)</b>	<b>(-25,447.40)</b>	<b>(-118.94)</b>	<b>4.48</b>

<sup>1</sup> GSDP figure of ₹ 5,67,880.43 crore was provided by the Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of C.G.

<sup>2</sup> Includes State Share of Union Taxes of ₹ 43,844.17 crore and States own Tax Revenue of ₹ 44,764.99 crore.

<sup>3</sup> Includes Net Public Debt (₹ 22,592.12 crore), Net contingency fund (₹ -23.95 crore), Net Public Account (₹ 2,908.02 crore) and Net Cash Balance (₹ -28.79 crore) in Borrowings and Other Liabilities of ₹ 25,627.40 crore.

<sup>4</sup> Includes ₹ -0.20 crore of Inter-state Settlements and ₹ 4.81 crore of Capital Receipts.

<sup>5</sup> Includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 20,054.62 crore), Loans and Advances Disbursed (₹ 321.66 crore) and Inter State Settlement (₹ -0.11 crore) in Capital Expenditure of ₹ 20,376.17 crore.

During the year 2024-25, Revenue Deficit of ₹ 5,099.47 crore (₹ 11,232.76 crore deficit in 2023-24) and Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 25,447.40 crore (₹ 26,933.03 crore deficit in 2023-24) represent 0.90 per cent and 4.48 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 17.46 per cent of the total expenditure.

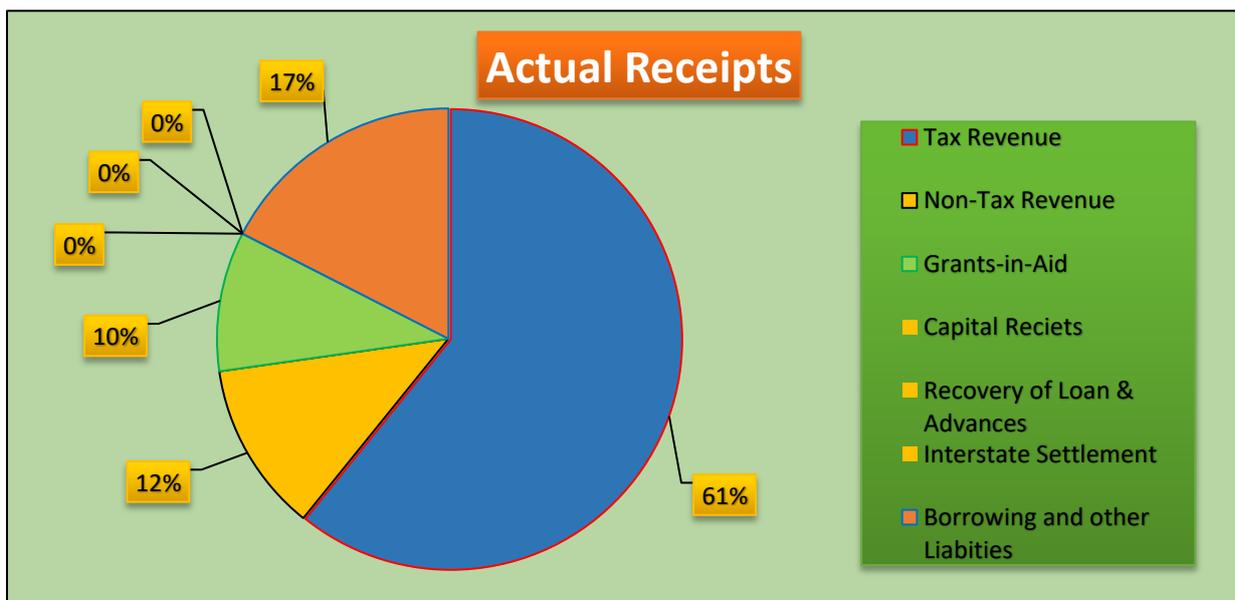
### 1.3.3 Receipts and Disbursements in the year 2024-25

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Chhattisgarh as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2024-25 are given below:

Receipts and Disbursements in the year 2024-25				(₹ in crore)
Receipts (Total: ₹ 1,45,765.98)	Revenue (Total: ₹ 1,20,290.35)	Tax Revenue		88,609.16
		(a) Own Tax Revenue		44,764.99
		(b) Share of net Proceeds of Taxes		43,844.17
		Non Tax Revenue		17,420.52
	Capital (Total: ₹ 25,475.63)	Grants-in-Aid		14,260.67
		Capital Receipts		4.81
		Recoveries of Loans and Advances		23.62
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*		25,447.40
		Inter State Settlement		(-)0.20
Disbursements (Total: ₹ 1,45,765.98)	Revenue		1,25,389.82	
	Capital		20,054.62	
	Loans and Advances		321.66	
	Inter State Settlement		(-)0.11	

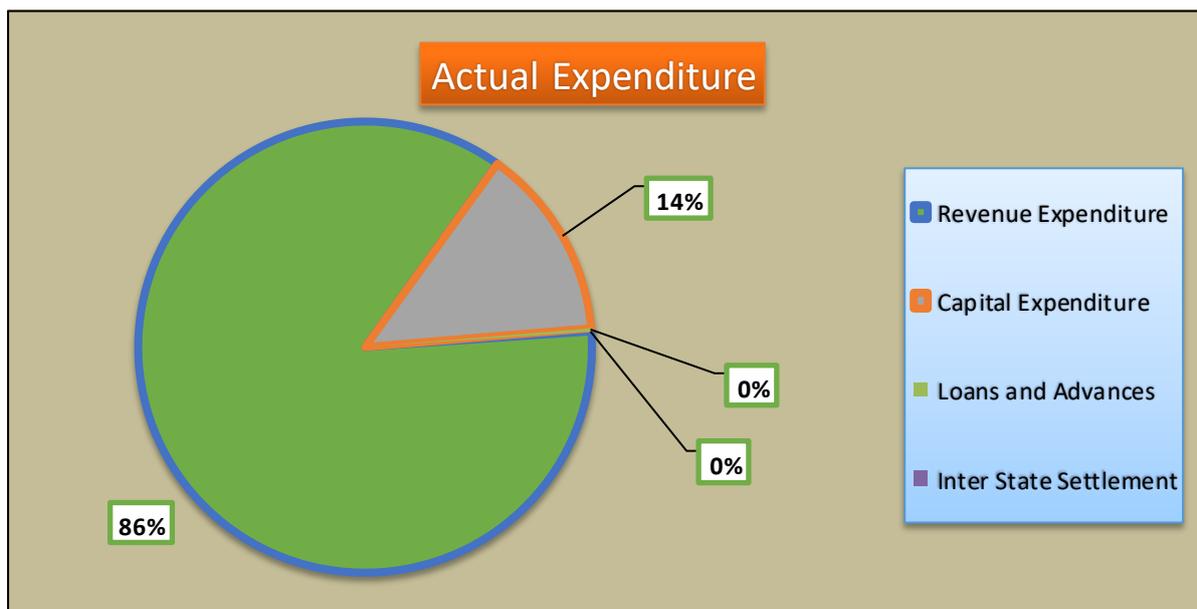
\* Borrowings and other Liabilities:- Net (Receipt-Disbursements) of Public debt + Net (Receipt-Disbursements) of Contingency Fund + Net Public Accounts + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

### 1.3.4 Where the Rupee came from



(Amount of Capital Receipts, Inter State Settlement and Recovery of loans and advances was negligible hence value is shown as zero).

### 1.3.5 Where the Rupee went



(Amount of Loans and Advances and Interstate Settlement was negligible hence value is shown as zero).

### 1.3.6 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 the Chhattisgarh has 45 Charged Appropriations and 69 Voted Grants. The purpose of the Appropriation Accounts is to indicate the extent to which the actual expenditure complied with the appropriation authorized by the Legislature through the Appropriation Act of each year.

### 1.3.7 Efficiency of budget preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the Government of Chhattisgarh against the budget approved by the legislature, showed a net saving of ₹ 28,759.94 crore (15.26 per cent of budget estimates of ₹ 1,88,465.26 crore) and under estimation of ₹ 693.34 crore (18.43 percent of the estimates of ₹ 3,762.00 crore) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Medical Education Department, State Legislature, Transport 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 maintain liquidity by making good the deficiency in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 0.72 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2024-25, Chhattisgarh had availed Special Drawing facility of ₹ 1,580.77 crore and maintained the Cash Balance for 09 Days by availing this facility.

### 1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below i.e. ₹ 0.72 crore, even after taking Ways and Means advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2024-25, there was no overdraft of the State.

### 1.4.3 Fund Flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 5,099.47 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 25,447.40 crore as on 31 March 2025, representing 0.90 per cent and 4.48 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product\*. The State Government spent ₹ 30,375.58 crore towards salary, ₹ 24,278.60 crore towards interest payment, ₹ 8,172.12 crore towards pension, ₹ 16,539.20 crore towards subsidies and ₹ 49,267.31 crores towards Grants-in-Aid.

\* GSDP for the year 2024-25 was ₹ 5,67,880.43 crore and the figure has been taken from the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh.

<b>Sources and Application of Funds</b>		<b>(₹ in crore)</b>
<b>SOURCES</b>	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
	Opening Cash Balances as on 01.04.2024	194.40
	Revenue Receipts	1,20,290.35
	Capital Receipts	4.81
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	23.62
	Public Debt	33,462.79
	Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	3,420.26
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	7,736.06
	Deposits Received	2,696.31
	Civil Advances Received	1,045.12
	Suspense Accounts	3,26,674.01
	Remittances	2,816.06
	Inter State Settlement	(-)0.20
	Contingency Fund	(-)23.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,98,339.64</b>
<b>APPLICATION</b>	Revenue Expenditure	1,25,389.82
	Capital Expenditure	*20,054.62
	Loans and Advances given	321.66
	Repayment of Public Debt	10,870.67
	Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	1,739.81
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	7,356.89
	Deposits Repaid	2,349.35
	Civil Advance given	1,045.12
	Suspense Accounts and Miscellaneous	3,24,385.38
	Remittances	4,603.25
	Inter State Settlement	(-)0.11
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2025	223.19
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,98,339.64</b>

\* Includes expenditure booked under Salary of ₹ 62.23 crore and Work Charged/Contingency Establishment of ₹ 60.53 crore.

### *What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?*

<b>Deficit</b>	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.
<b>Revenue Deficit/Surplus</b>	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.
<b>Fiscal Deficit/Surplus</b>	Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings 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 Chhattisgarh 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 2024-25 against fiscal targets laid down in the Act and rules framed thereunder, were as follows:-

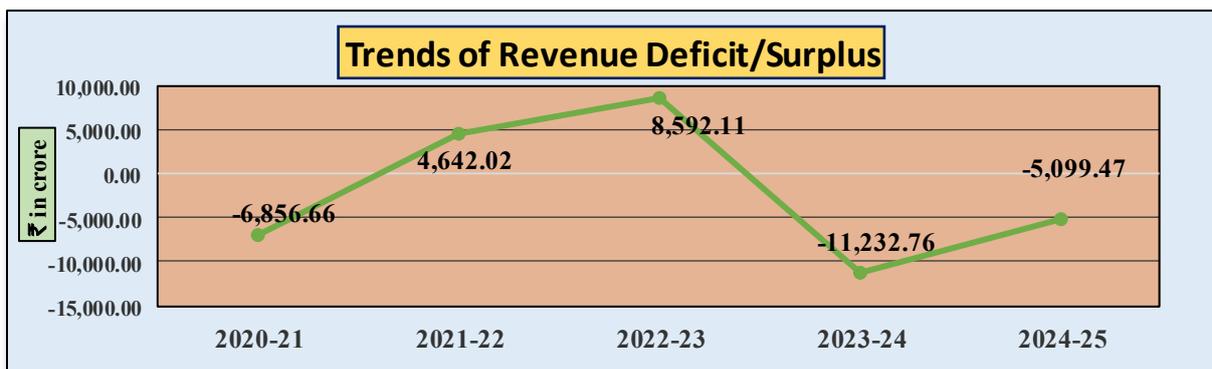
Sl. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Deficit / Surplus	5,099.47	Surplus	Deficit (Not Achieved)
2	Fiscal Deficit	25,447.40	3.51 or less	4.48 (Not Achieved)
3	Debt and Other Obligation	1,53,211.77	18.46 or less	26.98 (Not Achieved)

\*GSDP figure of ₹ 5,67,880.43 crore for the year 2024-25 has been taken from the Department of Economic and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh.

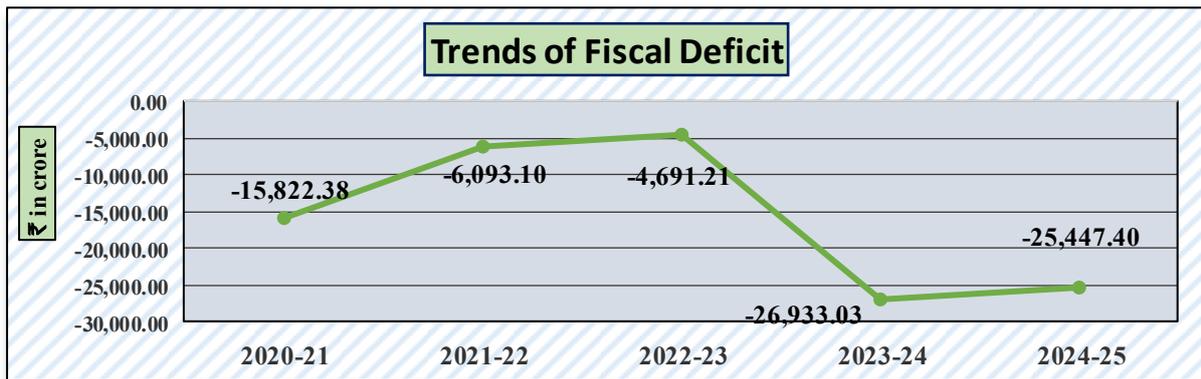
The State Government had made disclosure to the Legislature required under the Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules 2005.

The State Government had Revenue Deficit of ₹ 5,099.47 crore during the year 2024-25 which was not as per the target of FRBM Act. The fiscal deficit during the current year amounted to ₹ 25,447.40 crore which decreased by ₹ 1,485.63 crore from previous year of ₹ 26,933.03 crore and was 4.48 per cent of GSDP which not confirmed to the target of 3.51 per cent of FRBM act.

### **1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus**



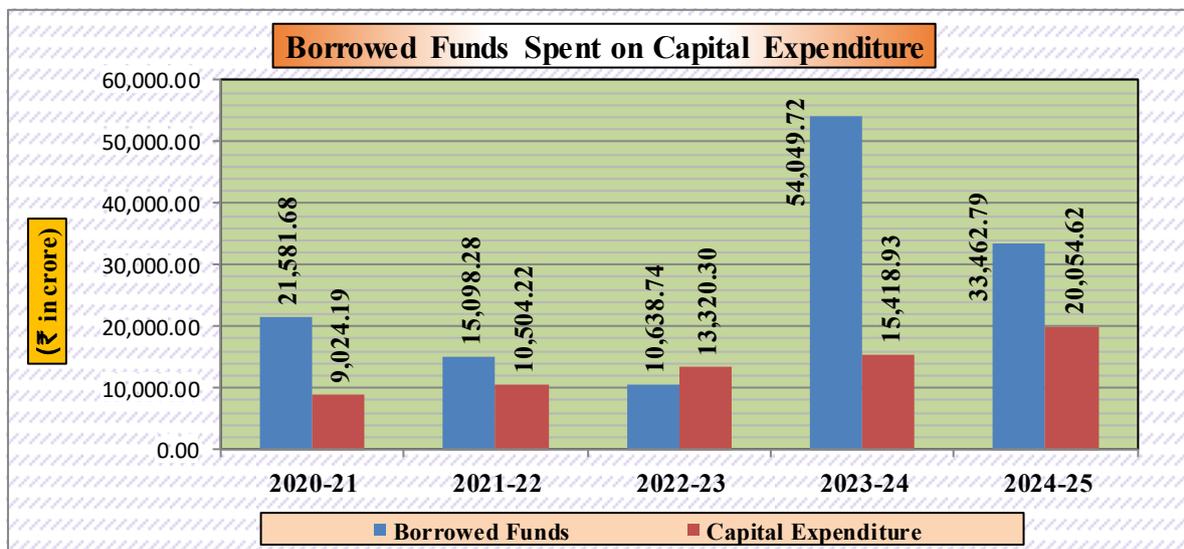
### 1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



### 1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2020-21	21,581.68	9,024.19
2021-22	15,098.28	10,504.22
2022-23	10,638.74	13,320.30
2023-24	54,049.72	15,418.93
2024-25	33,462.79	20,054.62



The Government usually runs fiscal deficits and borrows 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. Therefore it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts generated therefrom for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government borrowed ₹ 33,462.79 crore and spent ₹ 20,054.62 crore on capital expenditure for this year.

# Receipts

## CHAPTER II

### 2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2024-25 were ₹ 1,45,765.98 crore.

### 2.2. Revenue Receipts

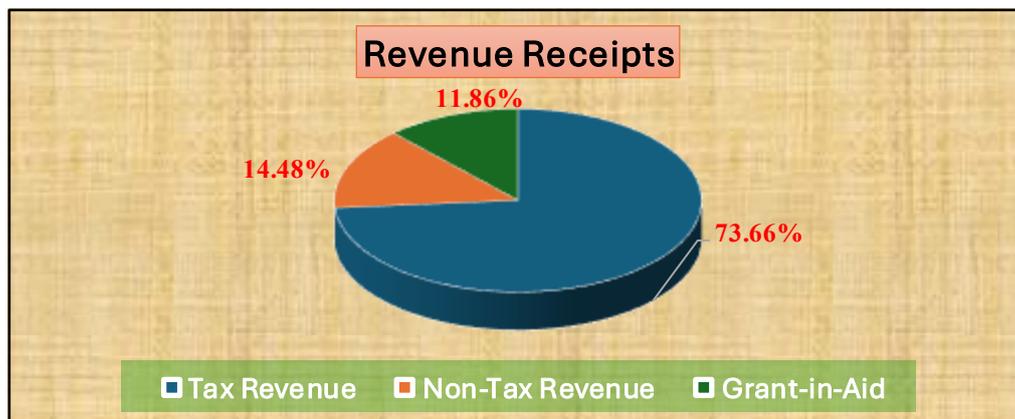
The revenue receipts of the Government comprise of three components viz. Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid received from the Union Government.

<b>Tax Revenue</b>	comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union Taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	includes interest receipts, dividend, profits, departmental receipts etc.
<b>Grants-in-Aid</b>	represents 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 gives Grant-in-Aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.

#### 2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2024-25)

(₹ in crore)		
Components	Actuals	Percentage to Revenue Receipt
<b>A. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>88,609.16</b>	<b>73.66</b>
Goods and Services Taxes	29,103.78	24.19
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	28,307.52	23.53
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	3,787.98	3.15
Taxes on Commodities & Services	27,409.88	22.79
<b>B. Non –Tax Revenue</b>	<b>17,420.52</b>	<b>14.48</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	349.57	0.29
General Services	327.44	0.27
Social Services	405.97	0.34
Economic Services	16,337.54	13.58
<b>C. Grants-in-Aid &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>14,260.67</b>	<b>11.86</b>
<b>Total – Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>1,20,290.35</b>	<b>100</b>

The Revenue Receipts of the State in 2024-25 comprises 73.66 per cent of Tax Revenue and 14.48 per cent of Non-Tax Revenue while balance 11.86 per cent had been sourced from Grants-in-Aid.

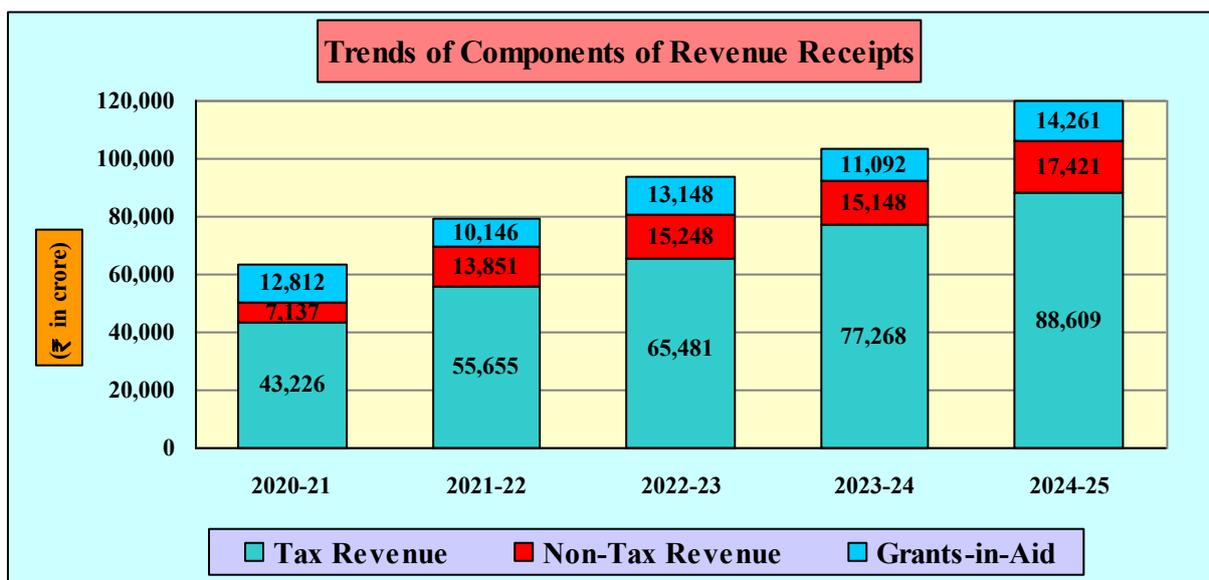


### 2.2.2 Trends of Revenue Receipts

Description	(₹ in crore)				
	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Own Tax Revenue</b>	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31	38,786.23	<b>44,764.99</b>
(Raised by the State)	(6.53)	(6.77)	(7.24)	(7.67)	(7.88)
<b>State Share of Union Taxes/Duties</b>	20,337.54	28,570.79	32,358.26	38,481.88	<b>43,844.17</b>
	(5.81)	(7.14)	(7.07)	(7.61)	(7.72)
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	7,136.95	13,851.21	15,248.24	15,147.99	<b>17,420.52</b>
	(2.04)	(3.46)	(3.33)	(2.99)	(3.07)
<b>Grants-in-Aid</b>	12,812.49	10,146.30	13,148.33	11,092.13	<b>14,260.67</b>
	(3.66)	(2.54)	(2.87)	(2.19)	(2.51)
<b>Total- Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>63,176.18</b>	<b>79,652.03</b>	<b>93,877.14</b>	<b>1,03,508.23</b>	<b>1,20,290.35</b>
	(18.04)	(19.91)	(20.51)	(20.46)	(21.18)
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>3,50,270.00</b>	<b>4,00,060.80</b>	<b>4,57,608.26</b>	<b>5,05,886.51</b>	<b>5,67,880.43</b>

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

The GSDP increased by 12.25 per cent in 2024-25 compared to previous year. Revenue Receipt increased by 16.21 per cent, Tax Revenue increased by 14.68 per cent, Non-Tax Revenue increased by 15.00 per cent while Grants-in-Aid also increased by 28.57 per cent compared to the previous years.



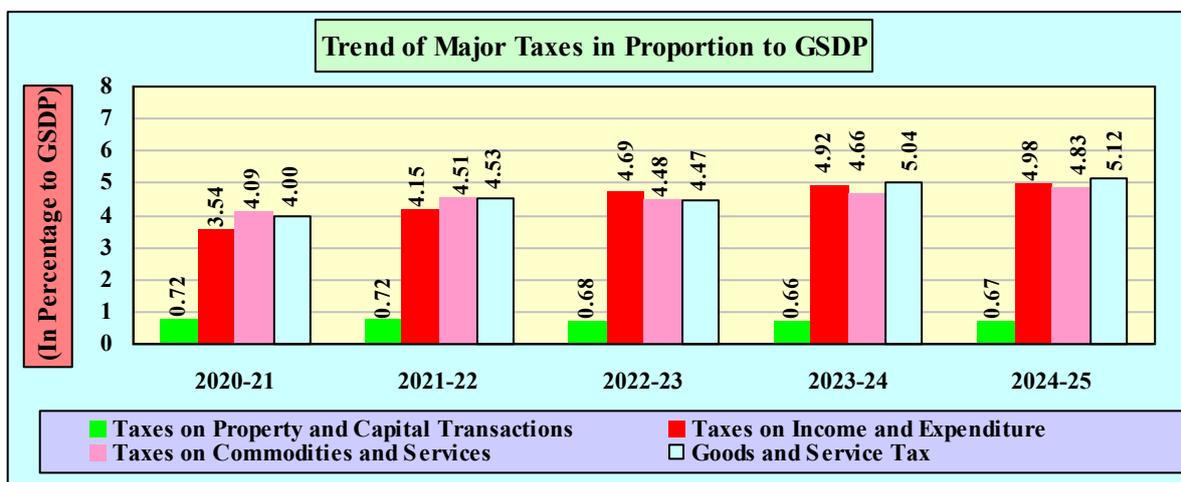
## 2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Goods and Services Tax</b>	13,993.91 (4.00)	18,111.98 (4.53)	20,440.31 (4.47)	25,472.05 (5.04)	<b>29,103.78</b> <b>(5.12)</b>
<b>Taxes on Income and Expenditure</b>	12,387.54 (3.54)	16,588.55 (4.15)	21,442.38 (4.69)	24,890.71 (4.92)	<b>28,307.52</b> <b>(4.98)</b>
<b>Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions</b>	2,522.65 (0.72)	2,896.82 (0.72)	3,097.20 (0.68)	3,341.99 (0.66)	<b>3,787.98</b> <b>(0.67)</b>
<b>Taxes on Commodities and Services</b>	14,322.62 (4.09)	18,057.17 (4.51)	20,500.68 (4.48)	23,563.35 (4.66)	<b>27,409.88</b> <b>(4.83)</b>
<b>Total -Tax Revenue</b>	<b>43,226.74</b> <b>(12.34)</b>	<b>55,654.52</b> <b>(13.91)</b>	<b>65,480.57</b> <b>(14.31)</b>	<b>77,268.10</b> <b>(15.27)</b>	<b>88,609.16</b> <b>(15.60)</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>3,50,270.00</b>	<b>4,00,060.80</b>	<b>4,57,608.26</b>	<b>5,05,886.51</b>	<b>5,67,880.43</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

During 2024-25, the tax revenue of the State Government increased by 14.68 per cent from ₹ 77,268.10 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 88,609.16 crore. This was attributable to increase in all sectors.



### 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's Share of Union Taxes/Duties	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Own Tax Revenue	Percentage to GSDP
2020-21	43,226.74	20,337.54	22,889.20	6.53
2021-22	55,654.52	28,570.79	27,083.73	6.77
2022-23	65,480.57	32,358.26	33,122.31	7.24
2023-24	77,268.10	38,481.88	38,786.22	7.67
2024-25	88,609.16	43,844.17	44,764.99	7.88

Following table depicts the comparative position of 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 Collection	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31	38,786.22	44,764.99
Devolution of Union Taxes	20,337.54	28,570.79	32,358.26	38,481.88	43,844.17
Total Tax Revenue	43,226.74	55,654.52	65,480.57	77,268.10	88,609.16
Percentage of State's own tax to total tax revenue	53	49	51	50	51

### 2.3.2 Trend of State's own Tax collection over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	4,236.04	5,341.10	6,450.03	6,513.48	6,880.33
2. State Excise	4,635.80	5,106.61	6,782.70	8,430.41	10,141.84
3. Taxes on Vehicles	1,148.07	1,372.51	1,756.62	2,048.20	2,317.99
4. Stamp and Registration Fees	1,584.94	1,945.36	2,228.64	2,494.18	2,968.94
5. Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2,341.41	2,836.05	3,676.97	4,584.76	5,063.24
6. Land Revenue	937.71	949.94	868.56	847.80	819.04
7. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	79.83	47.90	59.60	73.28	274.58
8. State Goods and Services Tax	7,925.01	9,483.48	11,298.14	13,793.29	16,298.59
9. Hotel Receipts Tax and Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0.39	0.78	1.05	0.82	0.44
<b>Total State's own Taxes</b>	<b>22,889.20</b>	<b>27,083.73</b>	<b>33,122.31</b>	<b>38,786.22</b>	<b>44,764.99</b>

### 2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. [(0040) and (2040)]</b>					
Revenue Collection	4,236.04	5,341.10	6,450.03	6,513.48	6,880.33
Expenditure on Collection	68.06	74.82	88.95	95.71	108.25
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.61	1.40	1.38	1.47	1.57
<b>2. State Excise [(0039) and (2039)]</b>					
Revenue Collection	4,635.80	5,106.61	6,782.70	8,430.41	10,141.84
Expenditure on Collection	70.14	75.05	83.97	94.24	97.89
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.51	1.47	1.24	1.12	0.97
<b>3. Taxes on Vehicles [(0041) and (2041)]</b>					
Revenue Collection	1,148.07	1,372.51	1,756.62	2,048.20	2,317.99
Expenditure on Collection	21.66	21.89	29.66	34.75	111.78
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.89	1.59	1.69	1.70	4.82
<b>4. Stamp and Registration Fee [(0030) and (2030)]</b>					
Revenue Collection	1,584.94	1,945.36	2,228.64	2,494.18	2,968.94
Expenditure on Collection	21.02	24.82	26.20	28.84	33.53
Cost of Tax Collection (%)	1.33	1.28	1.18	1.16	1.13

In comparison to the previous year, Cost of Tax Collection on “Taxes on Sales, Trade” and “Taxes on Vehicles” increased from 1.47 per cent to 1.57 per cent and from 1.70 per cent to 4.82 per cent respectively whereas the Cost of Tax Collection on “State Excise” and “Stamp and Registration Fee” decreased from 1.12 per cent to 0.97 per cent and from 1.16 per cent to 1.13 per cent respectively during the year 2024-25.

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

(₹ in crore)

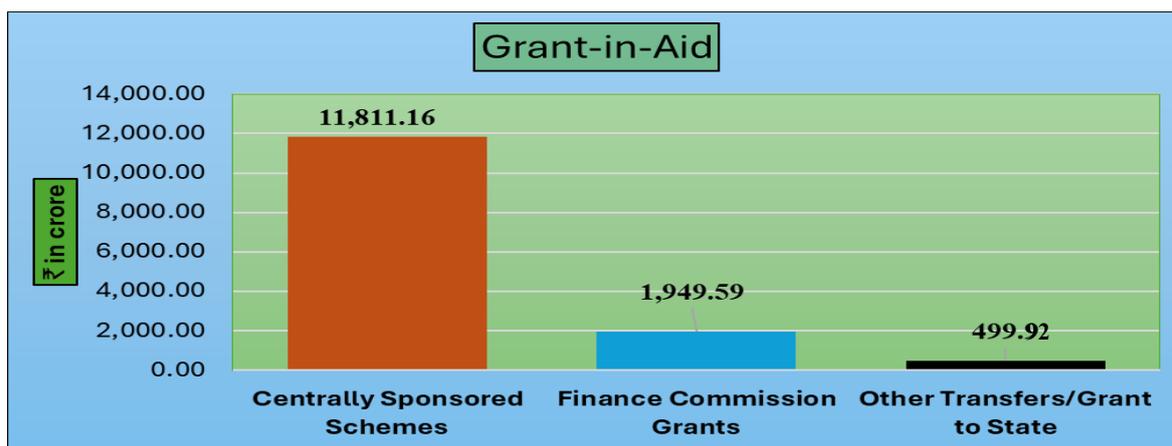
Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Central Goods and Services Tax	6,068.90	8,628.50	9,142.17	11,678.76	12,805.19
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Corporation Tax	6,117.65	7,699.82	10,851.70	11,550.56	12,441.04
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	6,269.51	8,887.95	10,589.64	13,339.34	15,866.04
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Taxes on Wealth	0.00	1.52	0.00	0.00	0.00
Customs	1,097.20	2,017.68	1,271.87	1,348.55	2,230.61
Union Excise Duties	686.04	1,009.06	399.02	510.32	429.34
Service Tax	84.52	296.68	50.61	7.18	1.41
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	13.72	29.58	53.25	47.17	70.54
<b>State Share of Union Taxes/ Duties</b>	<b>20,337.54</b>	<b>28,570.79</b>	<b>32,358.26</b>	<b>38,481.88</b>	<b>43,844.17</b>
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>43,226.74</b>	<b>55,654.52</b>	<b>65,480.57</b>	<b>77,268.10</b>	<b>88,609.16</b>
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	47	51	49	50	49

State Share of Union Taxes/Duties increased from ₹ 20,337.54 crore during 2020-21 to ₹ 43,844.17 crore during 2024-25.

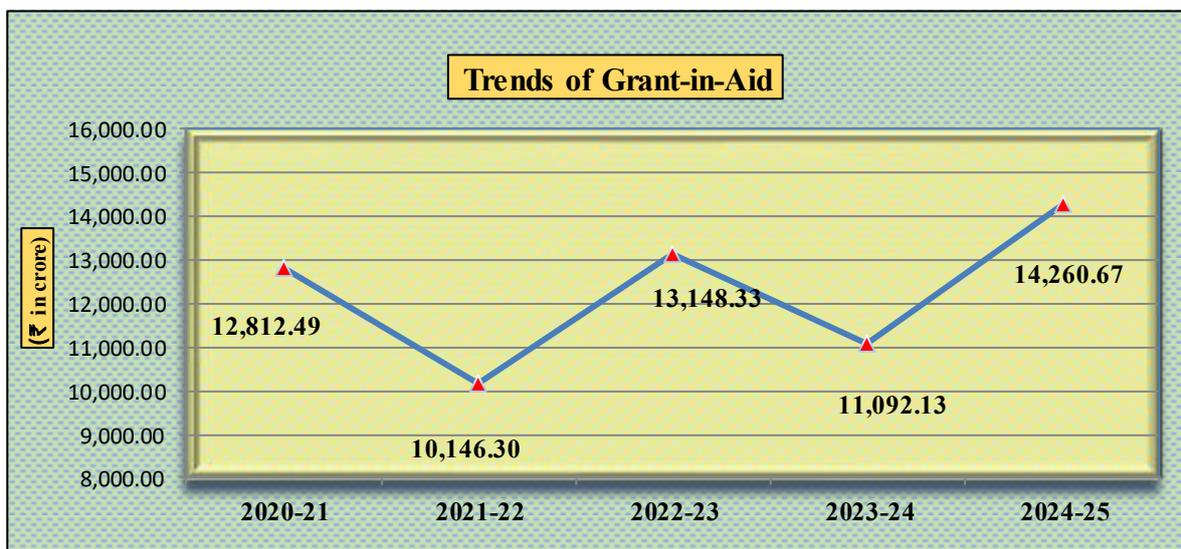
## 2.6 Grants-in-Aid

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

Total receipts during 2024-25 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 14,260.67 crore as shown below:



Due to abolition of distinction between Plan and Non-Plan schemes from 2018-19, the Grants-in-Aid are received from the Government of India under three categories i.e. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes, Finance Commission Grants and Other Transfers/Grant to State/Union Territories with Legislature. Grants-in-Aid received from the Government of India increased by 28.57 per cent from ₹ 11,092.13 crore in 2023-24 to ₹ 14,260.67 crore in 2024-25.



## 2.7 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Internal Debt	70,538.81	71,186.62	68,754.84	95,140.17	1,11,559.54
Central Loans	6,169.30	11,726.15	15,195.95	18,747.38	18,953.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,708.11</b>	<b>82,912.77</b>	<b>83,950.79</b>	<b>1,13,887.55</b>	<b>1,30,513.39</b>

During the year 2024-25, 21 loan totalling ₹ 24,500.00 crores were raised from the open market at interest rates of 6.82 to 7.67 per cent and the same are redeemable in the year 2026 to 2037. In addition, the State Government raised loan of ₹ 942.03 crore from the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, ₹ 22.96 crore loan for others and ₹ 1,580.77 crore as special drawing facility. Thus, the Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2024-25 was ₹ 27,045.76 crore. The Government also received ₹ 6,417.03 crore from the Government of India as loans and advances.

### 2.7.1 Debt Service Ratio

(₹ in crore)

Description	Amount discharged during the year	Interest paid	Total Service Payment	Closing Balance as on 31 March 2025	Debt Service Ratio
6003-Internal Debt of the State Government	10,626.40	7,044.34	17,670.74	1,11,559.54	15.84:100
6004-Loan and Advances from the Central Govt.	244.27	291.57	535.84	18,953.85	2.83:100
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>10,870.67</b>	<b>7,335.91</b>	<b>18,206.58</b>	<b>1,30,513.39</b>	<b>13.95:100</b>

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

The table below exhibits the net increase of public debt compared to previous years. This is calculated taking into account closing balance of previous year, receipts during the year and repayment during the year.

(₹ in crore)

Items	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Internal Debt	10,156.14	696.13	(-)2,431.78	26,385.33	16,419.36
Central Loans	3,405.25	5,556.85	3,469.80	3,551.43	6,172.76*
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>13,561.39</b>	<b>6,252.98</b>	<b>1,038.02</b>	<b>29,936.76</b>	<b>22,592.12</b>

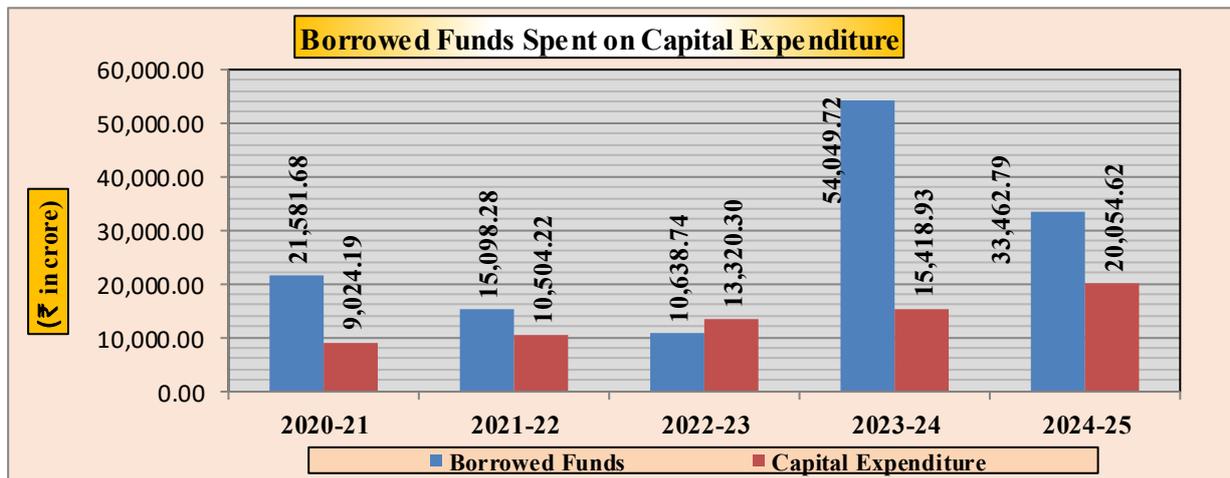
\* Opening Balance of Central Loans for the year 2024-25 is reduced by ₹ 5,966.29 crore due to repayment of Loans to state in lieu of GST compensation shortfall wide Ministry of Finance letter no.CCA /FIN/PAO(SL)/.P.details/2024-25/60, dated-15.05.2025.

Note:- 1. Minus figure indicates repayments more than receipts.  
2. Net figure = Receipt- Disbursements.

## 2.9 Borrowed Funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2020-21	21,581.68	9,024.19
2021-22	15,098.28	10,504.22
2022-23	10,638.74	13,320.30
2023-24	54,049.72	15,418.93
2024-25	33,462.79	20,054.62



# Expenditure

## CHAPTER III

### 3.1 Introduction

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

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

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Interest, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply and Welfare of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The percentage of gap over the Expenditure against Budget Estimates of the State Government during the past five years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Description	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Budget Estimates (BE)	81,399.95	83,027.55	88,371.61	1,02,500.70	1,24,840.01
Actual	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03	1,14,740.96	1,25,389.82
Gap	11,367.11	8,017.54	3,086.58	12,240.26	549.81
Percentage of variation of Actual against BE	14	10	3	12	0

From the above table, it is evident that though the percentage of variation of actual expenditure against budget estimates had started showing increasing trend from the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 but it remains same during the year 2024-25.

#### 3.2.1 Committed Revenue Expenditure

Around 52 per cent of the total revenue expenditure during 2024-25 was incurred on Salaries and Wages (₹ 31,297.10 crore), Interest payment (₹ 9,481.61 crore), Pensions (₹ 8,172.12 crore) and Subsidies (₹ 16,539.20 crore) which are the committed liabilities of the State Government.

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Total Revenue Expenditure	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03	1,14,740.96	1,25,389.82
Committed Revenue Expenditure*	42,113.16	44,314.85	48,795.15	55,743.67	65,490.03
Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure	60	59	57	49	52
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	27,919.68	30,695.16	36,489.88	58,997.29	59,899.79

\* Committed revenue expenditure included expenditure on Salaries & Work charged/Contingency Establishment, Wages, Interest Payment, Pensions and Subsidies.

It may be seen that uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased 114.54 per cent from ₹ 27,919.68 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 59,899.79 crore in 2024-25.

The total revenue expenditure increased by 79.04 per cent from ₹ 70,032.84 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 1,25,389.82 crore in 2024-25 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 55.51 per cent over the same period.

### 3.2.2 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure during 2024-25

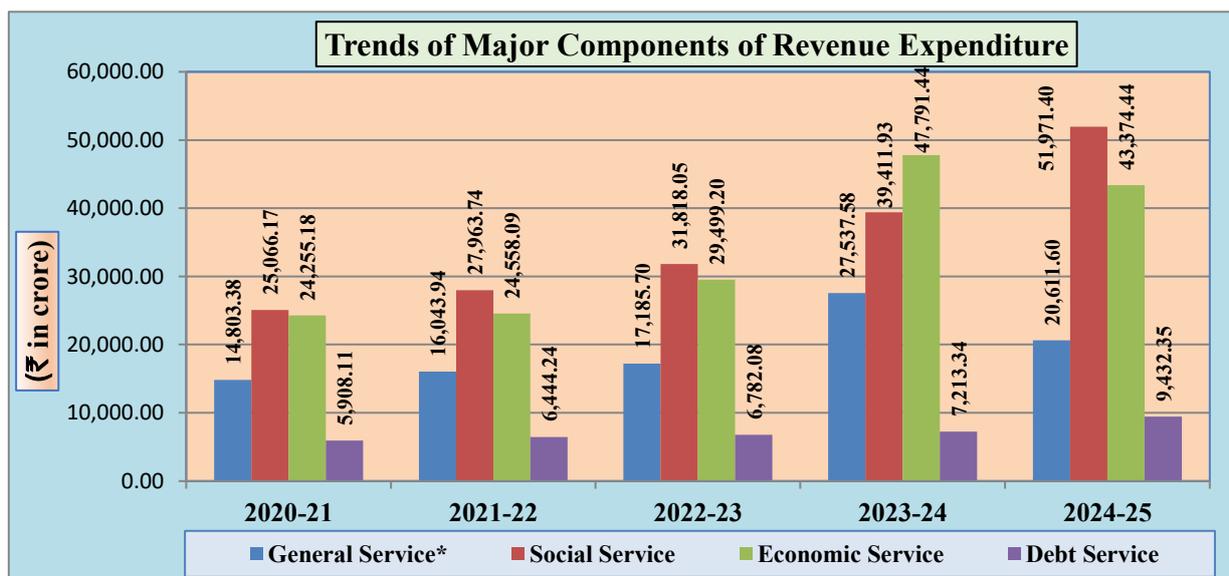
(₹ in crore)		
Components	Amount	Percentage
<b>A. Organ of State</b>	<b>788.71</b>	<b>0.63</b>
<b>B. Fiscal Services</b>	<b>1,831.20</b>	<b>1.46</b>
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	1,131.45	0.90
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	699.75	0.56
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	0.00	0.00
<b>C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt</b>	<b>9,432.35</b>	<b>7.52</b>
<b>D. Administrative Services</b>	<b>7,640.77</b>	<b>6.09</b>
<b>E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services</b>	<b>8,993.60</b>	<b>7.17</b>
<b>F. Social Services</b>	<b>51,971.40</b>	<b>41.45</b>
<b>G. Economic Services</b>	<b>43,374.44</b>	<b>34.59</b>
<b>H. Grants-in-Aid and Contributions</b>	<b>1,357.32</b>	<b>1.08</b>
<b>Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)</b>	<b>1,25,389.79</b>	<b>100</b>

It is evident from the above table that the State Government has given priority to Social Sector and Economic Sector incurring 41.45 per cent and 34.59 per cent respectively out of the total expenditure in comparison with other sectors.

### 3.2.3 Major components of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	General Services* (excluding Expenditure on debt Servicing)	14,803.38	16,043.94	17,185.70	27,537.58	20,611.60
2	Social Services	25,066.17	27,963.74	31,818.05	39,411.93	51,971.40
3	Economic Services	24,255.18	24,558.09	29,499.21	47,791.44	43,374.44
4	Debt Services	5,908.11	6,444.24	6,782.08	7,213.34	9,432.35

\*Includes Grants-in-Aid and Contributions.



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

### 3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Expenditure amounting to ₹ 20,376.17 crore (3.59 per cent of GSDP) during 2024-25 was less than the Budget Estimates by ₹ 2,229.45 crore. Although capital expenditure has kept pace with the steady growth of GSDP from 2020-21 onwards. It has shown 29.53 per cent growth this year compared to the previous year. This can be seen from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Components	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Budget (B.E.)	14,249.76	14,078.90	15,628.42	18,999.55	22,605.62
2	Actual Expenditure	9,074.69	10,828.28	13,406.16	15,730.89	20,376.17
3	Percentage of Actual Expenditure to B.E.	63.68	76.91	85.78	82.80	90.14
4	Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	5.24	19.32	23.81	17.34	29.53
5	GSDP	3,50,270.00	4,00,060.80	4,57,608.26	5,05,886.51	5,67,880.43
6	Yearly growth in GSDP	6.41	14.21	14.38	10.55	12.25

#### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2024-25, the Government spent ₹ 2,005.38 crore on Irrigation and Flood control of which ₹ 565.41 crore were spent on Major Irrigation, ₹ 105.45 crore on Medium Irrigation, ₹ 1,259.03 crore on Minor Irrigation and ₹ 75.49 crore on Flood Control. Besides, the Government spent ₹ 6,288.66 crore on Road and Bridges and ₹ 7,103.14 crore in Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development.

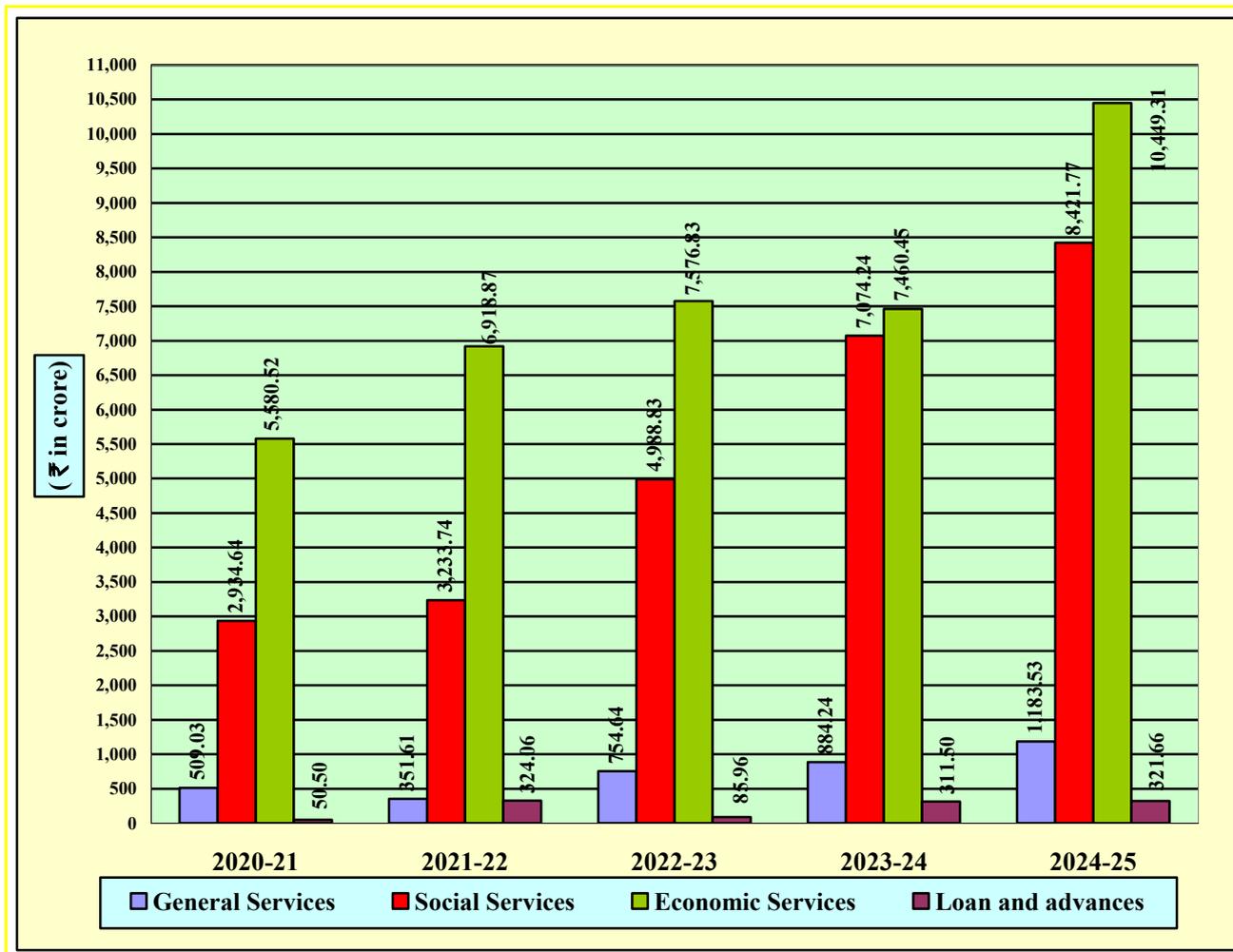
### 3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital expenditure over past five years

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	General Services	509.03 (6)	351.61 (3)	754.64 (6)	884.24 (7)	1,183.53 (6)
2	Social Services	2,934.64 (32)	3,233.74 (30)	4,988.83 (37)	7,074.24 (45)	8,421.77 (41)
3	Economic Services	5,580.52 (61)	6,918.87 (64)	7,576.83 (56)	7,460.45 (47)	10,449.31 (51)
4	Loan and Advances	50.50 (1)	324.06 (3)	85.96 (1)	311.50 (2)	321.66 (2)
5	Interstate Settlement	--	--	(-)0.10	0.46	(-)0.11
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,074.69</b>	<b>10,828.28</b>	<b>13,406.16</b>	<b>15,406.16</b>	<b>20,376.17</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to total Capital expenditure.

#### 3.3.2(a) Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure



### 3.3.3 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	Section	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
A.	General Services	Capital	509.03	351.61	754.64	884.24	1,183.53
		Revenue	19,586.18	21,375.42	22,825.22	26,240.01	28,686.63
B.	Social Services	Capital	2,934.64	3,233.74	4,988.83	7,074.24	8,421.77
		Revenue	25,066.17	27,963.74	31,818.04	39,411.94	51,971.40
C.	Economic Services	Capital	5,580.52	6,918.87	7,576.83	7,460.45	10,449.31
		Revenue	24,255.18	24,558.09	29,499.20	47,791.44	43,374.44
D.	Grants-in-aid & Contribution	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Revenue	1,125.31	1,112.76	1,142.57	1,297.57	1,357.32
E.	Interstate Settlement	Capital	-	-	(-)0.10	0.46	(-)0.11
		Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

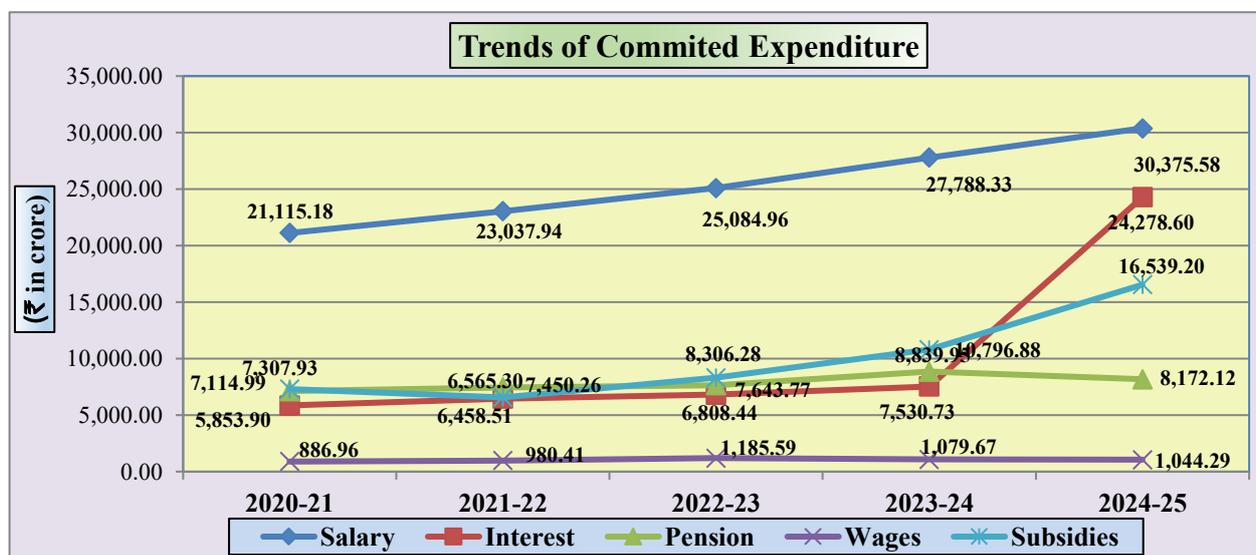
### 3.4 Committed Expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Committed Expenditure	42,113.16	44,314.85	48,795.15	55,743.67	65,490.03
Revenue Expenditure	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03	1,14,740.96	1,25,389.82
Revenue Receipt	63,176.18	79,652.03	93,877.14	1,03,508.20	1,20,290.35
Percentage to Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipt	66.66	55.64	51.98	53.85	54.44
Percentage of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	60.13	59.08	57.21	48.58	52.23

The Committed Expenditure increased by 55.51 per cent in 2024-25 as compared to 2020-21 while Revenue Expenditure registered the growth of 79.04 per cent during the same period.



# Appropriation Accounts

## CHAPTER IV

### 4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts 2024-25

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant/Appropriation	Supplementary Grant/Appropriation	Surrender/Re-appropriation	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1	<b>Revenue</b>						
	Voted	1,18,900.59	20,420.33	(-)20,208.76	1,39,320.92	1,17,857.74	(-)21,463.18
	Charged	8,215.07	1,215.93	(-)63.07	9,431.01	9,397.68	(-)33.33
2	<b>Capital</b>						
	Voted	23,770.61	6,249.89	(-)8,397.52	30,020.50	21,245.07	(-)8,775.43
	Charged	15.76	11.05	(-)14.19	26.81	12.62	(-)14.19
3	<b>Public Debt</b>						
	Charged	9,360.44	0.00	(-)33.47	9,360.44	10,870.67	+1,510.23
4	<b>Loans and Advances</b>						
	Voted	300.15	0.00	(-)163.59	300.15	321.66	+21.51
5	<b>Inter State Settlement</b>						
	Voted	5.45	0.00	0.00	5.45	(-)0.11	(-)5.55
<b>Total</b>	<b>Voted</b>	<b>1,42,676.65</b>	<b>26,670.21</b>	<b>(-)28,606.28</b>	<b>1,69,346.86</b>	<b>1,39,102.70</b>	<b>(-)30,244.16</b>
	<b>Charged</b>	<b>17,891.41</b>	<b>1,226.98</b>	<b>(-)274.31</b>	<b>19,118.40</b>	<b>20,602.63</b>	<b>+1,484.23</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>		<b>1,60,568.06</b>	<b>27,897.20</b>	<b>(-)28,880.59</b>	<b>1,88,465.26</b>	<b>1,59,705.32</b>	<b>(-)28,759.94</b>

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

(₹ in crore)

Savings (-)/Excess (+)						
Year	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Inter State Settlement	Total
2020-21	(-)676.46	(-)452.57	+4,026.52	0.00	(-)0.09	+2,897.40
2021-22	+741.26	+52.36	+4,216.50	0.00	(-)0.30	+5,009.82
2022-23	+1,618.27	(-)16.14	+3,705.73	+2.15	(-)0.10	+5,309.91
2023-24	+1,665.91	(-)38.07	+16,660.95	(-)7.43	(-)4.99	+18,276.37
2024-25	(-)1,224.68	(-)377.91	+1,543.70	+185.10	(-)5.55	+120.04

### 4.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicate either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/programmes. Some of the grants with persistent final savings and significant savings are given below:

(Saving in Percentage)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Voted/Charged	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
<b>Revenue -</b>							
28	State Legislature	C	77.44	66.09	62.76	77.33	83.32
		V	33.59	35.47	27.65	26.57	20.67
36	Transport	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.73	97.10
		V	48.17	42.10	35.89	36.92	22.98
64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		V	18.71	18.60	11.96	13.23	13.94
67	Public Works-Buildings	V	20.83	16.11	17.49	18.20	16.63
79	Expenditure Pertaining to Medical Education Department	C	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
		V	23.29	26.08	22.18	26.97	31.17
<b>Capital -</b>							
41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	V	33.71	30.22	19.68	35.75	38.41

The persistent huge savings under State Legislature, Transport and Medical Education Department are on account of schemes which though approved by the Legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either to increased budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit within the ceiling.

#### 4.4 Supplementary Grants/Appropriation Proved Unnecessary

In the year 2024-25, out of the total supplementary provision of ₹ 27,897.20 crore, a amount of ₹ 2,507.57 crore (8.99 per cent of total supplementary) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. Instances are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Original Provision	Supplementary Provision	Actual Expenditure
<b>Revenue-Voted</b>				
01	General Administration	422.68	33.53	340.99
03	Police	7,027.07	8.11	5,882.39
04	Other expenditure pertaining to Home Department	110.47	13.04	88.68
07	Expenditure pertaining to Commercial Tax Department	395.95	13.46	278.96
08	Land Revenue and District Administration	1,814.11	12.40	1,433.13
09	Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department	26.29	0.00	7.49
10	Forest	2,713.50	74.52	1,818.20
14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	507.52	22.15	459.28
15	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	203.35	2.96	131.79
16	Fisheries	100.18	0.00	74.40
17	Co-operation	218.27	8.72	157.22
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	4,279.85	1,030.77	3,962.69
21	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	260.67	2.25	213.95
23	Water Resources Department	707.81	1.00	533.92
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	1,047.54	150.80	856.92
25	Expenditure pertaining to Mineral Resources Department	710.84	2.10	47.57
26	Expenditure pertaining to Culture Department	78.18	0.71	61.41
27	School Education	7,340.47	43.24	6,587.97
28	State Legislature	83.51	3.05	68.67
29	Administration of Justice and Elections	916.29	37.18	871.72

<b>Grant No.</b>	<b>Nomenclature</b>	<b>Original Provision</b>	<b>Supplementary Provision</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
30	Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	7,001.98	124.55	5,302.20
31	Expenditure pertaining to Planning, Economics and Statistics Department	63.83	8.67	50.72
34	Social Welfare	117.17	10.65	108.59
37	Tourism	98.19	0.00	58.96
43	Sports and Youth Welfare	70.78	1.50	41.24
44	Higher Education	1,037.86	0.37	879.33
47	Technical Education and Manpower Planning Department	406.73	12.04	303.71
56	Rural Industries	129.77	0.18	107.47
66	Welfare of Backward Classes	278.42	2.00	206.44
67	Public Works – Buildings	848.63	10.50	716.28
71	Information Technology and Biotechnology	184.76	1.50	88.91
79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	1,485.62	0.00	1,022.56
80	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	3,990.12	18.18	3,637.36
81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	2,220.14	130.00	1,837.63
82	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	425.91	9.37	340.90
<b>Capital-Voted</b>				
01	General Administration	52.72	5.09	30.15
04	Other expenditure pertaining to Home Department	21.20	1.88	13.06
05	Jail	3.54	31.66	0.89
06	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	6.11	0.12	0.13
07	Expenditure pertaining to Commercial Tax Department	36.09	0.15	30.69
08	Land Revenue and District Administration	258.06	0.41	108.54

<b>Grant No.</b>	<b>Nomenclature</b>	<b>Original Provision</b>	<b>Supplementary Provision</b>	<b>Actual Expenditure</b>
12	Expenditure pertaining to Energy Department	626.56	0.00	315.54
13	Agriculture	40.75	3.76	11.20
14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	5.50	2.95	4.51
17	Co-operation	36.50	0.17	18.00
20	Public Health Engineering	2,340.53	10.96	1,684.96
23	Water Resources Department	705.46	65.80	536.57
25	Expenditure pertaining to Mineral Resources Department	629.79	0.46	428.94
27	School Education	47.20	0.30	36.54
29	Administration of Justice and Elections	9.33	3.71	2.26
30	Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	780.19	15.00	448.80
33	Tribal Welfare	15.63	3.00	14.47
36	Transport	11.01	13.12	10.64
39	Expenditure pertaining to Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	17.58	0.70	1.02
41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	5,314.20	163.61	3,376.27
44	Higher Education	11.23	1.00	3.14
54	Expenditure pertaining to Agricultural Research and Education	82.66	0.68	45.22
55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	46.71	15.00	17.40
64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	1,829.41	248.24	1,329.85
65	Aviation Department	60.30	6.50	37.29
67	Public Works – Buildings	995.78	35.92	334.08
68	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan – Buildings	287.57	4.75	39.96
69	Urban Administration and Development Department - Urban Welfare	539.51	40.00	218.32
75	NABARD Aided Projects pertaining to Water Resources Department	353.01	0.00	246.97

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Original Provision	Supplementary Provision	Actual Expenditure
79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	303.24	5.00	279.08
<b>Revenue-Charged</b>				
01	General Administration	47.74	1.79	37.89
10	Forest	4.57	0.85	1.35
29	Administration of Justice and Elections	122.50	25.52	116.65
<b>Capital- Charged</b>				
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	10.50	10.00	8.73

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 No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
06	2071- Pensions and other Retirement Benefits 01- Civil 104- Gratuities	Revenue	1,071.72	37.03	1,247.04
08	2029- Land Revenue 103- Land Records	Revenue	500.00	0.00	562.11
24	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 05- Roads 337- Road works	Capital	250.00	0.00	484.00
41	2216- Housing 03- Rural Housing 103- Assistance to Housing Boards	Revenue	0.00	0.00	154.67
58	2245- Relief on account of Natural Calamities 80- General 800- Other Expenditure	Revenue	30.00	0.00	150.05
CH2	2049- Interest Payments 03- Interest on Small Savings Provident Funds etc. 104- Interest on State Provident Funds	Revenue	50.00	0.00	272.04

## 4.5 Rush of Expenditure

Regular flow of expenditure in the year is a primary requirement of Budgetary Control. Rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year is regarded as breach of financial rules. It was, however, noticed that in the following cases the expenditure incurred during March 2025 ranged between 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the total expenditure during the year indicating the tendency to utilise the Budget provision at the fag end of the financial year:-

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Nomenclature	Ist Qtr.	IInd Qtr.	IIIrd Qtr.	IVth Qtr.	Total	Exp. of March 2025	Percent of March 2025 w.r.t. Total exp.
2030	Stamps and Registration	16.18	6.52	15.94	88.13	126.77	81.93	64.63
2048	Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt	35.00	0.00	0.00	445.00	480.00	445.00	92.71
2245	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	31.59	172.81	182.70	605.88	1,004.07	563.57	56.13
2250	Other Social Services	0.00	0.09	0.53	12.62	13.24	6.63	50.08
2425	Co-Operation	16.10	13.20	27.25	208.90	265.45	197.22	74.30
2435	Other Agricultural Programmes	0.00	0.0	0.00	26.80	26.80	26.80	100.00
2852	Industries	3.19	200.62	28.34	449.08	681.22	433.36	63.62
3275	Other Communication Services	13.04	16.42	3.80	55.65	88.91	45.18	50.82
4055	Capital Outlay on Police	8.51	38.61	71.89	734.58	853.59	659.11	77.22
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	60.09	85.97	65.54	480.04	691.65	412.62	59.66
4215	Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	23.22	1,617.79	10.19	1,778.16	3,429.35	1,762.18	51.39
4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	7.55	61.03	8.00	763.33	839.90	762.11	90.74
4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and Minorities	2.50	3.79	4.17	349.00	359.46	285.56	79.44
4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	0.00	0.00	12.40	50.91	63.07	42.45	67.31
4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	0.23	0.16	0.00	7.34	7.73	6.59	85.25

Major Head	Nomenclature	Ist Qtr.	IInd Qtr.	IIIrd Qtr.	IVth Qtr.	Total	Exp. of March 2025	Percent of March 2025 w.r.t. Total exp.
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	0.00	0.00	0.03	4.92	4.95	3.83	77.37
4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	0.06	0.00	0.00	1.71	1.77	1.14	64.41
4406	Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	0.00	1.55	1.45	9.22	12.11	6.07	50.12
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.96	0.96	0.86	89.58
4810	Capital Outlay on New and Renewable Energy	0.00	0.00	117.00	125.20	242.20	125.20	51.69
4851	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	0.02	132.97	10.44	368.78	512.33	356.72	69.63
5054	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	1,006.57	603.32	966.87	4,016.03	6,592.79	3,328.48	50.49
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	1.36	0.00	0.20	9.08	10.64	8.54	80.26
5275	Capital Outlay on other Communication Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	9.56	9.56	9.56	100.00

# Assets and Liabilities

## CHAPTER

## V

### 5.1 Assets

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

Total investments as share capital in Statutory corporations, Government Companies, Banks, Co-operative Institutions, Local and Joint Stock Companies stood at ₹ 7,717.68 crore at the end of 2024-25. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 1.49 crore (0.02 per cent) on total investment. At the end of the year 2024-25, investments increased by ₹ 184.07 crore and dividend income decreased by ₹ 2.35 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI which was ₹ 194.40 crore as on 01 April 2024 stood at ₹ 223.19 crore at the end of 31st March 2025. In addition, the Government had invested an amount of ₹ 1,90,158.13 crore on 167 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills as well as ₹ 4,920.92 crore 91 day Treasury Bills and ₹ 3,867.39 crore on 182 days Treasury Bills both on 07 occasions. The rediscounted amount during the year was ₹ 79,767.24 crore on 189 occasions and the maturity amount was ₹ 1,21,381.91 crore on 96 occasions. The position of investment during the year 2024-25 is depicted in the table given below:

(₹ in crore)

Cash Balance Investment in Government of India Treasury Bills			
Balance as on 1 April 2024	Purchases during 2024-25	Sales during 2024-25	Closing balance as on 31 March 2025
5,933.48	1,98,946.44	2,01,149.15	3,730.77

### 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 under-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2020-21	76,659.79	21.89	16,006.11	4.57	92,665.90	26.46
2021-22	82,912.77	20.73	16,260.12	4.06	99,172.89	24.79
2022-23	83,950.79	18.35	17,745.64	3.89	1,01,696.43	22.22
2023-24	1,07,921.27*	19.00	20,291.81	4.01	1,28,213.07	22.58
2024-25	1,30,513.39	22.98	22,698.38	4.00	1,53,211.77	26.98

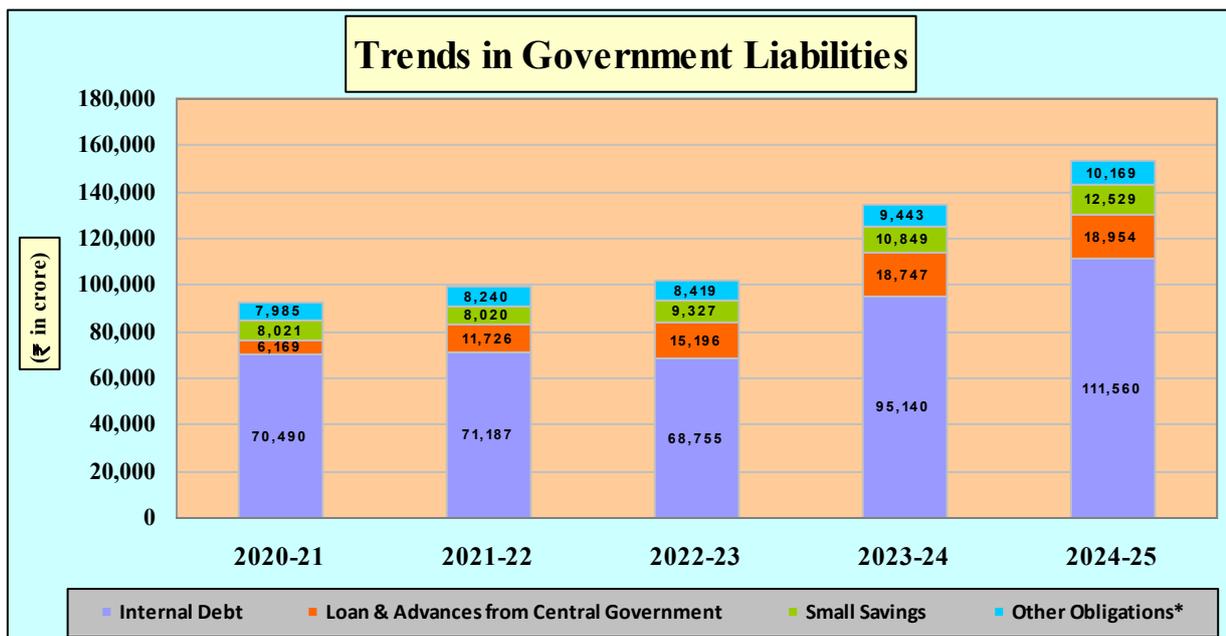
GSDP figure of ₹ 5,67,880.43 crore was provided by the Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Government of C.G.

\* Reduced by ₹ 5,966.29 crore (₹ 3,693.56 crore of 2023-24 and ₹ 2,272.73 crore of 2024-25) due to repayment of Loans to state in lieu of GST compensation shortfall wide Ministry of Finance letter no.CCA/FIN/PAO(SL)/R.P. details/2024-25/60, dated-15.05.2025.

There is a net increase of ₹ 24,998.70 crore (19.50 per cent) in Total Liabilities in 2024-25 as compared to 2023-24.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt		Public Account	
	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Government	Small Savings	Other Obligations
2020-21	70,490	6,169	8,021	7,985
2021-22	71,187	11,726	8,020	8,240
2022-23	68,755	15,196	9,327	8,419
2023-24	95,140	12,781	10,849	9,443
2024-25	1,11,560	18,954	12,529	10,169



\* Other Obligations includes Reserve Funds and Deposits

### 5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Government also guarantees loans raised by the Statutory Corporation, 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 liabilities on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default in the payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by the Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc., for whom the guarantee was extended and 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 Corporations, Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative societies, etc. for the last five years is given in the following table.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount Outstanding at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2020-21	26,694.79	19,836.13	NA
2021-22	29,947.50	19,523.54	NA
2022-23	30,022.50	20,957.51	NA
2023-24	29,995.88	20,392.03	NA
2024-25	23,402.24	20,763.08	4.62

It may be seen from above that Guarantee amount has decreased considerably in 2024-25. Details are available in Statement No. 20 of Finance Accounts.

#### 5.4 Liabilities on Retirement benefits

State Government employees recruited on or after 01.11.2004 are covered under the National Pension System (NPS), which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. In terms of the scheme, the employee has to contribute 10 *per cent* of his/her monthly pay and the State Government has to make a contribution at the rate of 14 *per cent*. The entire amount has to be transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/Trustee Bank.

The State Government of Chhattisgarh vide letter No. 282 dated 11.05.2022 has notified reversion to Old Pension Scheme (OPS) w.e.f. 01.11.2004. Out of total employees covered under NPS, 2,90,598 employees have opted for the OPS and 10,349 have opted for New Pension Scheme (NPS).

During the year 2024-25, total contribution to the NPS was ₹ 63.18 crore (Employees' contribution ₹ 25.54 crore, Government contribution ₹ 35.25 crore and Employee and Employer Contribution of Employees posted on deputation ₹ 2.39 crore). The detailed information on Government contribution is available in Statement No. 15 of the Finance Accounts under Major Head 2071. The Government Contribution of ₹ 0.62 crore was transferred to NSDL directly from Major Head 2071 and ₹ 34.63 crore was transferred to Major Head 8342-117. Against the Employee contribution, Government contribution and Employee and Employer Contribution of Employees posted on deputation totaling ₹ 62.56 crore, ₹ 61.71 crore was transferred to the Trustee Bank from Major Head 8342-117. As such, the cash balance of the State Government was overstated by ₹ 0.85 crore.

### 6.1 Adverse Balances

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 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. Adverse balance as on 31.03.2025 appears in heads as detailed below:

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Major Head Description	Minus balance
4202-01-797	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.12 (Credit)
4408-01-101	Capital Outlay on Food, Storage and Warehousing	0.39(Credit)
4408-02-190	Capital Outlay on Food, Storage and Warehousing	0.12(Credit)
4425-107	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	0.04(Credit)
4425-108	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	0.06(Credit)
4425-108	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	0.15(Credit)
4425-200	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	0.15(Credit)
4801-01-052	Capital Outlay on Power Project	0.03(Credit)
5054-80-797	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	0.03(Credit)
5055-800	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	0.08(Credit)
6425-107	Loans for Co-operation- Debenture floated by Chhattisgarh Co-operative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank	1.09 (Credit)
6425-107	Loans for Co-operation- Integrated Tribal Development Programme Jagdalpur	0.01 (Credit)
8223-102	Famine Relief Fund (Investment Account)	5.05 (Credit)
8342-120	Miscellaneous Deposits	27.41 (Debit)
6004-02-101	Loans and Advances from Central Government - National Hydrology Project Phase II	4.40 (Debit)
6004-02-101	Loans and Advances from Central Government – Other Schemes under Block Loans	19.58 (Debit)

### 6.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of the 2024-25 was ₹ 1,949.08 crore which was related to loans and advances to Government Corporations, Companies, Co-operatives, Non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies. Recovery of Principal aggregating to ₹ 703.75 crore and Interest amounting to ₹ 290.46 crore are in arrears at the end of March 2025.

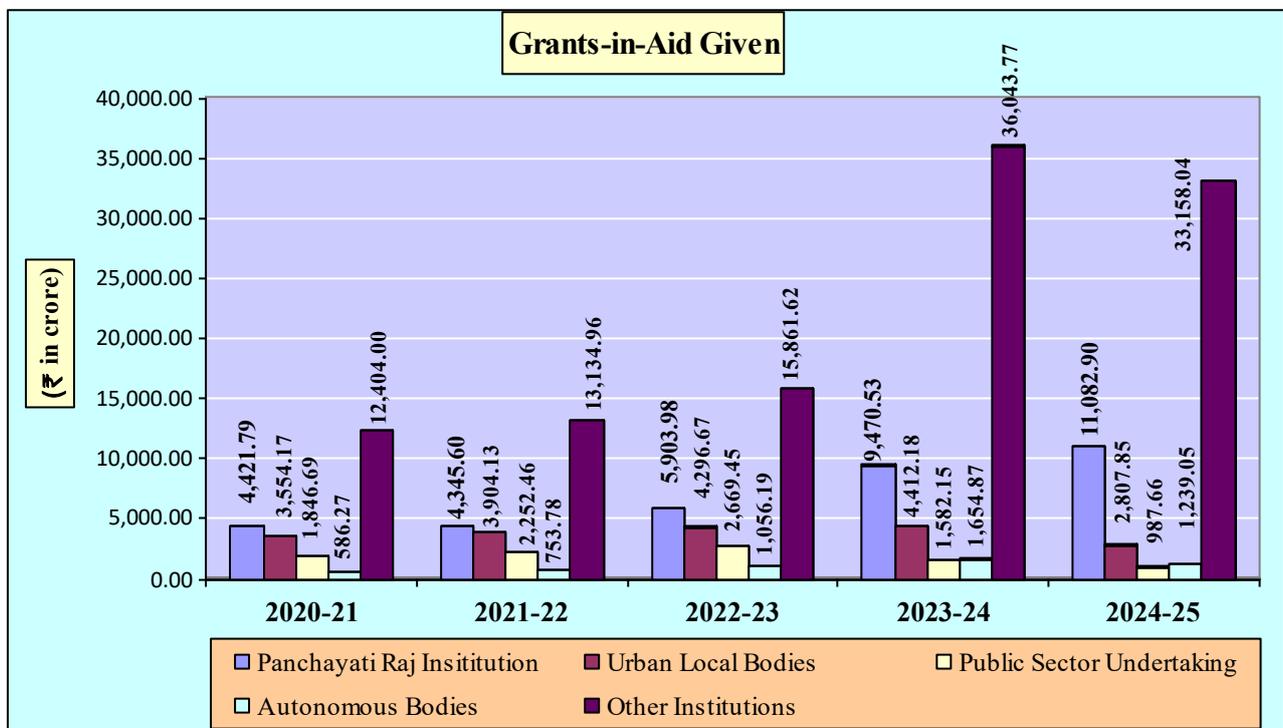
### 6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

Grants-in-Aid given to local bodies, autonomous bodies etc. decreased to ₹ 49,276.00 crore in 2024-25 as compared to ₹ 53,163.50 crore in 2023-24. Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies (₹ 13,890.75 crore) represent 28.19 per cent of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name of Institutions	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
1	Panchayati Raj Institutions	4,421.79	4,345.60	5,903.98	9,470.53	11,082.90
2	Urban Local Bodies	3,554.17	3,904.13	4,296.67	4,412.18	2,807.85
3	Public Sector Undertakings	1,846.69	2,252.46	2,669.45	1,582.15	987.66
4	Autonomous Bodies	586.27	753.78	1,056.19	1,654.87	1,239.05
5	Other Institutions and NGO (not covered in sr. no 01 to 04)	12,404.00	13,134.96	15,861.62	36,043.77	33,158.04
	<b>Total</b>	<b>22,812.92</b>	<b>24,390.93</b>	<b>29,787.91</b>	<b>53,163.50</b>	<b>49,276.00</b>



## 6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

The Status of Cash balance and Investment of cash balance of the State Government for the year 2024-25 is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2024	As on 31 March 2025	Net increase (+) /decrease (-)
Cash Balance	194.40	223.19	+28.79
Investment from Cash Balances (GOI Treasury Bills & GOI Securities)	5,933.48	3,730.77	(-)2,202.71
Investment from earmarked fund balances	7,656.95	9,401.62	+1,744.67
(A) Sinking Fund	3,701.94	4,181.94	+480.00
(B) Guarantee Redemption Fund	15.00	500.00	+485.00
(C) Other Funds	3,940.01	4,719.68	+779.67
Interest Realised	273.34	518.59	+245.25

## 6.5 Reconciliation of accounts

All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Chhattisgarh.

During the year 2024-25 (upto 03/2025), receipts amounting to ₹ 1,39,425.94 crore (90.67 per cent of total receipt) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 1,52,039.28 crore (97.06 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled out of which ₹ 304.45 crore of Loan and Advances (94.65 per cent of total Loans and Advances disbursed) were reconciled.

During the year 2023-24, receipts amounting to ₹ 1,56,605.72 crore (99.38 per cent of total receipt) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 1,50,428.97 crore (97.31 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government in previous year.

## 6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Accounts of receipt and expenditure of the Government of Chhattisgarh have been compiled based on the initial Accounts rendered by 34 Treasuries, 166 Public Works Divisions (62 Building and Roads, 42 Public Health Engineering, 62 Water Resources Divisions), 55 Forest Divisions, 63 Rural Engineering Services, other Pay and Accounts Offices and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. No accounts have been excluded at the end of the year.

## 6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

Financial Rules (Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules) and Subsidiary Rules 284 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Code envisage that no moneys should be drawn from the 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 Subsidiary Rules 327 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Rules, Controlling Officers are required to present Detailed Contingent (DC) bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure not later than 25th of the following month in which AC bills were drawn. Delayed

submission or prolonged non submission of supporting DC bills renders expenditure through AC Bills opaque and the expenditure shown in Finance Accounts cannot be vouched as correct or final.

As on 31st March 2024 (upto the account of February 2024), 442 AC Bills with an amount of ₹ 28.60 crore were pending for DC Bills. During March 2024, 120 AC Bills amounting to ₹ 2,632.18 crore were drawn. In 2024-25 (upto the account of February 2025), a total of 289 AC Bills with an amount of ₹ 5,320.31 crore were drawn. Against which, 336 DC Bills of ₹ 5,339.86 crore were received. As on 31st March 2025, 395 AC Bills amounting ₹ 9.05 crore remained unadjusted. Details of unadjusted AC bills as on 31 March 2025 pending submission of DC bills are given below:

**Details of unadjusted AC bills due for adjustments**

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of unadjusted AC Bills	Amount
Upto 2022-23	56	2.53
2023-24	112	0.67
2024-25	227	5.85
<b>Total</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>9.05*</b>

\* These includes AC Bills of ₹2.50 crore pertaining to State Government transfers to SNA. During March 2025, 123 AC bills amounting to ₹ 2,741.37 crore (34.00 per cent) were drawn.

## 6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittance Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads have been worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. The position of net figures under major suspense heads and remittance for the last five years is given below.

(₹ in crore)

Minor Head	2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		2023-24		2024-25	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
<b>(a) 8658- Suspense Accounts</b>										
101-Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	75.32	15.59	68.32	14.46	67.20	36.13	77.11	20.21	26.28	29.03
Net	Dr. 59.73		Dr. 53.86		Dr. 31.07		Dr. 56.90		Cr. 2.75	
102-Suspense Accounts (Civil)	29.62	0.17	0.66	0.17	0.00	5.93	0.00	7.98	0.37	18.70
Net	Dr. 29.45		Dr. 0.49		Cr. (-)5.93		Cr. 7.98		Cr. 18.33	
109-Reserve Bank Suspense- Headquarters	1.61	0.04	(-)1.02	(-)0.18	(-)1.13	(-)0.08	(-)1.83	(-)0.16	(-)1.49	(-)0.09
Net	Dr. 1.57		Cr. 0.84		Dr. (-)1.05		Cr. 1.67		Cr. 1.40	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense- Central Accounts Office	13.62	0.01	8.35	0.01	4.44	0.00	2.91	0.00	4.64	0.00
Net	Dr. 13.61		Dr. 8.34		Dr. 4.44		Dr. 2.91		Dr. 4.64	

<b>(b) 8782- Remittance</b>										
102-Public Works Remittance	74.32	9.13	86.37	15.87	53.74	14.83	62.77	9.13	123.55	9.13
Net	Dr. 65.19		Dr. 70.50		Dr. 38.91		Dr. 53.64		Dr. 114.42	
103-Forest Remittance	50.44	5.56	39.86	6.44	44.53	5.23	45.82	5.60	53.36	7.41
Net	Dr. 44.88		Dr. 33.42		Dr. 39.30		Dr. 40.22		Dr. 45.95	

## 6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates

In terms of Rules 182 of the Chhattisgarh Financial Code Volume- I, in case of an annual or non-recurring conditional grant, Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of conditional Grants-in-Aid and/ or as required by the sanction received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned it, who shall furnish the UC to the Accountant General on or before 30th September of the year following the year to which the grant is related. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2023-24, the Government of Chhattisgarh has incurred expenditure of ₹ 49,556.05 crore on transferring Grant in Aid. It was noticed that out of ₹ 49,556.05 crore, Grants of ₹ 1,198.90 crore pertaining to 141 UCs were marked as Conditional Grant marking as UCs to be submitted to the Accountant General in 2024-25. During the year, 138 UC's for ₹ 1,198.59 crore have been received, leaving 03 unadjusted UCs amounting to ₹ 0.31 crore. A working Group was constituted by the C&AG of India to review the Grant in Aid and Utilization Certificate System across the States. The Report of the Working Group was circulated to all Chief Secretaries, including that of the Government of Chhattisgarh vide this office letter dated 10 September 2025. The Working Group recommended that State Governments may proactively update their Treasury Rules and Financial Codes to align them broadly with the General Financial Rules (GFR), 2017 followed by the Union Government which state that UCs are to be monitored for all Grants-in-Aid, except in cases of Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) payments made directly to the beneficiaries' bank accounts and grants released as reimbursement against expenditure already incurred. The Government of Chhattisgarh may consider adopting these recommendations and revisiting its existing procedures for monitoring, accounting, and timely submission of UCs.

## 6.10 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) over the past five years

GSDP is the market value of all officially recognized final goods and services produced within the State in a given period. The growth of GSDP of the State is an important economic indicator of the State's economy, as it depicts the increase in total value of production activities in the State. The trends in the annual growth of India's GDP and GSDP of the State at current prices are indicated below:-

### 6.10.1 Annual growth rate of GDP and GSDP (at current prices)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
India's GDP (₹ in crore)	1,98,54,096	2,35,97,399	2,68,90,473	3,01,22,956	3,30,68,145
Growth rate of GDP (in percentage)	(-)1.24	18.85	13.96	12.02	9.78
State's GSDP (₹ in crore)	3,52,328	4,11,613	4,58,891	5,12,107	5,67,880
Growth rate of GSDP (in percentage)	2.22	16.83	11.49	11.60	10.89

(Source: India's GDP figure has been taken from Website of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation press release dated 30.05.2025, Government of India and States' GSDP figure has been provided by the Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Chhattisgarh).

### 6.11 Commitment on Account of Incomplete Capital Works

A total expenditure of ₹ 8,348.69 crore was incurred up to the year 2024-25 by the State Government on 251 incomplete projects, each involving costing ₹ 10 crore and above, against estimated cost for ₹ 9,911.31 crore as detailed in Appendix IX in Volume-II of the Finance Accounts. A summarised view on commitments on account of "Incomplete Capital /Works" is furnished below:

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Category of works (No. of works)	Estimated cost of works	Expenditure during the year	Progressive expenditure to the end of the year	Pending payments	Estimated cost after revision (No. of works)
1	Water Resources Department (134)	4,337.02	610.00	5,277.19	209.20	3,632.82 (42)
2	Building Works (15)	1,365.50	50.28	1,108.84	NA	356.07 (04)
3	Bridge Works (19)	504.10	81.17	239.97	63.91	77.10 (01)
4	Road Works (83)	3,704.69	567.64	1,722.69	298.38	208.77 (03)
<b>Total</b>		<b>9,911.31</b>	<b>1,309.09</b>	<b>8,348.69</b>	<b>571.49</b>	<b>4,274.76</b>

## 6.12 Transfer of funds to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

The PD accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme. As per Rule 543 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Code and subject to the conditions for opening of a PD Account, funds transferred to PD Accounts from Consolidated Fund are required to be written back to the Consolidated Fund under the concerned heads of accounts from which funds are transferred at the close of the financial year. However, in case of PD Accounts remained in- operative for a period of more than three years, these are to be closed by the Treasury Officer after reconciliation and certification of balance lying in the Accountant General's account. On closure of such PD Accounts the balance amount is required to be deposited as Revenue Deposit under the MH-8443-101.

In terms of serial no 2 (b) of the State Government order under Subsidiary Rule 543 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Code, no Administrator of Personal Deposit Account (out of 129) had reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures (in the treasury) and no annual verification certificates were furnished by them to the Treasury Officer.

**Details of PD Accounts as on 31 March 2025 are given below:**

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2024		Addition / Receipts during the year 2024-25		Closed/ Withdrawal during the year 2024-25		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2025	
Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
130	1,352.90	03	224.69	04	205.32	129	1,372.27

During the year 2024-25, an amount of ₹ 25.84 crore was transferred to these PD Accounts from Consolidated Fund of the State. This includes ₹ 11.53 crore transferred in March 2025. ₹ 182.14 crore was withdrawn from PD Account.

During the year, four PD Accounts with an amount of ₹ 23.18 crore balance were closed. On closure of PD Accounts, fund of ₹ 23.18 crore was transferred to Major Head 8443-101 (Revenue Deposit) of Public Account.

In last three years, four PD Accounts having balance of ₹ 4.90 crore remained in-operative. The relevant figures are available in Statement No. 21 of the Finance Accounts.

## 6.13 Investments

Details of Government Investments in various Public Sector Undertakings, Statutory Corporations, Rural Banks, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Co-operative Institutions and Local Bodies are depicted in Statement 8 and 19 of the Finance Accounts. At the end of the year, Government invested ₹ 7,717.68 crore in 1521 entities and received ₹ 1.49 crore as dividend.

## 6.14 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds and their investments are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were 19 Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes. The accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2025 in these funds was ₹ 12,818.53 crore, out of which ₹ 9,401.62 crore (73.34 *per cent*) was invested. Out of the accumulated balance, ₹ 5,093.95 crore was under Interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹ 7,724.59 crore under Non-Interest bearing Reserve Fund.

### 6.14.1 State Disaster Response Funds (SDRF)

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- '8121 General & 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 ₹ 380.80 crore (Ist and IInd Installment of 2024-25) as Central Government share. The corresponding State Government's share is ₹ 127.20 crore and the entire amount of ₹ 508.00 crore transferred to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122- SDRF. An amount of ₹0.76 crore paid by the State Government to the Fund on account of delay in transfer of Central Share. ₹ 19.32 Crore of treasury deposit directly deposited to SDRF through treasury, out of which ₹ 18.93 crore was wrongly booked as it includes ₹ 15.36 crore which was to be booked under CAMPA and ₹ 3.57 crore which was to be booked under Revenue Receipts. This resulted in understatement of CAMPA Fund and overstatement of SDRF by ₹ 15.36 crore. Further, the Revenue Receipts were understated by ₹ 3.57 crore. An expenditure of ₹312.08 crore has been met from the fund, leaving the closing balance of ₹ 750.26 crore.

An amount of ₹ 33.24 crore was received from the Central Government towards NDRF. During the year 2024-25, State Government transferred ₹ 44.32 crore including Central Share ₹ 33.24 crore and State Share ₹ 11.08 crore to the State Disaster Response Fund.

### 6.14.2 Consolidated Sinking Funds (CSF)

The Government of Chhattisgarh has set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund administered by the RBI for amortization of loans in 2006-07. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 *per cent* of their outstanding liabilities (Internal Debt and Public Account Liabilities ₹ 1,15,431.98 crore) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. In the year 2024-25, Government contributed ₹ 480.00 crore as against ₹ 577.16 crore it was required to contribute to the fund. The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹ 4,181.94 crore as on 31 March 2025 (₹ 3,701.94 crore as on 31 March 2024).

### 6.14.3 Guarantees Redemption Funds (GRF)

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, from the year 2023 stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum one *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the end of the previous year was to be contributed and thereafter minimum 0.5 *per cent* every year to achieve a minimum level of 3 *per cent* in next five years.

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The Fund shall be gradually increased to a desirable level of 5 *per cent*. If guarantee have been invoked or are likely to be invoked, additional Funds (over and above 5 *per cent*) shall be maintained.

The Opening balance as on 1st April 2024 was ₹15.00 crore and during the year 2024-25, the Government contributed ₹ 485.00 crore to the fund. The closing balance of the fund as on 31 March 2025 was ₹ 500.00 crore. The same has been invested in Treasury Bills.

As per the notification of GRF scheme, the State Government was required to contribute ₹ 328.36 crore (1.5 *per cent* of total outstanding guarantees as of 31.03.2024 of ₹ 21,890.52 crore) against which ₹ 485.00 crore was contributed. As on 31st March 2025, Guarantee Redemption Fund has closing balance of ₹ 500.00 crore.

#### ***6.14.4 Non-transfer of cess (Infrastructure Development Cess and Environment Fund)***

The amount of cess collected in previous year has to be transferred into the respective fund under Public Account in the ensuing year. During the year 2024-25, the Government collected ₹ 361.34 crore (during 2023-24 ₹ 395.90 crore) being the collection of Infrastructure Development Cess (₹ 180.67 crore) and Environment Cess (₹ 180.67 crore). No amount was transferred during 2024-25 to the designated fund by the State Government. Short transfer of ₹ 361.34 crore understated the Revenue Expenditure.



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