

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2022-2023



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



GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2022-2023

GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH

PREFACE

This is the Twenty fifth issue of our annual publication "**Accounts at a Glance**".

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined under the direction of Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual Accounts consist of (a) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts. Finance Accounts are summary statement of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided. The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) prepares the State Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts.

"Accounts at a Glance" provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. These figures have been adopted from the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Madhya Pradesh. In case of difference, the figures depicted in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts may be treated as correct.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us in improving the publication.



(Geetali Tare)

Principal Accountant General (A&E) I

Place : Gwalior

Date : 03.01.2024

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

This 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.

*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.

*Our core **values** are the guiding beacons for all that we do and give us the benchmarks for assessing our performance.*

- Independence
- Objectivity
- Integrity
- Reliability
- Professional Excellence
- Transparency
- Positive Approach

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CHAPTER 1

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

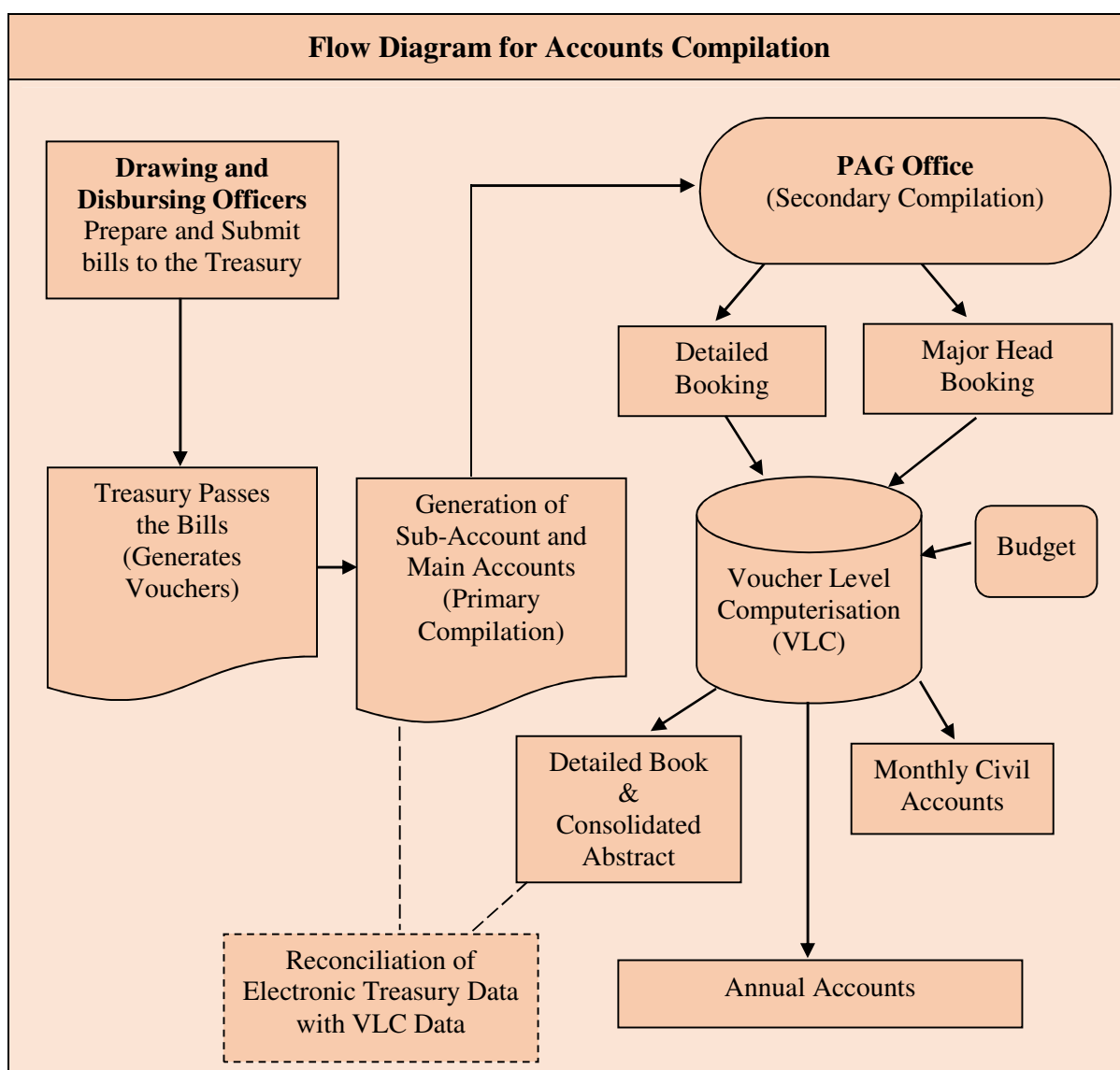
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements)-I, Madhya Pradesh compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Following such compilation, the Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I prepares annually, the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit-II) Madhya Pradesh and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Loans and Advances. Inter-State Settlement, Appropriation to Contingency Fund.
Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT	All other public monies received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Accounts. The Public Account includes repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits, Advances, Reserve Funds, Remittances and Suspense head. The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the Receipts and 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 being issued in two volumes since 2009-10 to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume-I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India,

summarised statements of overall Receipts and Disbursements and 'Notes to Finance Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume-II contains, Detailed statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part-II).

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Madhya Pradesh as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2022-23 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

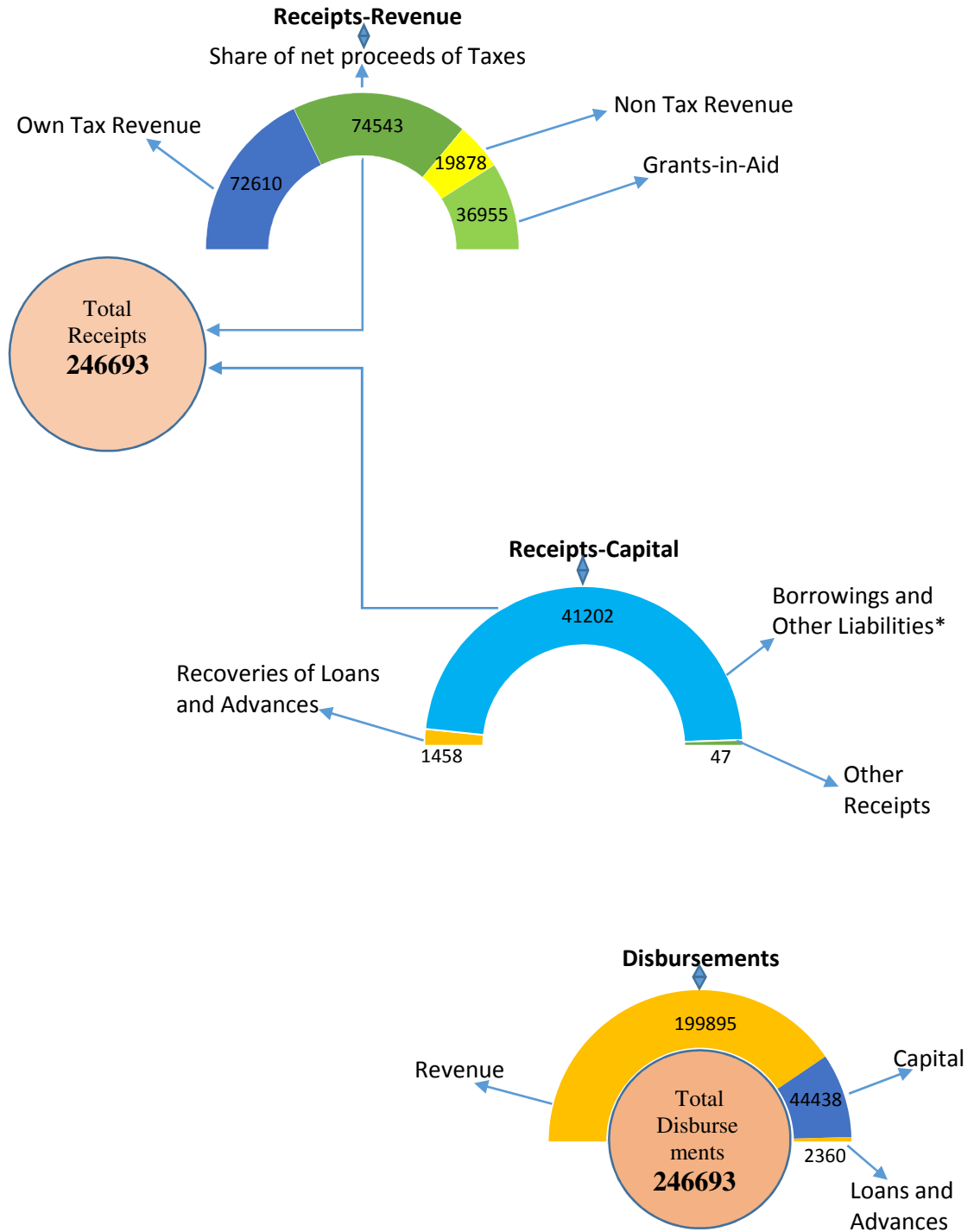
Receipts (Total: 2,46,693)	Revenue (Total: 2,03,986)	Tax Revenue	1,47,153
		(a) Own Tax Revenue	72,610
		(b) Share of net proceeds of Taxes	74,543
		Non-Tax Revenue	19,878
		Grants-in-aid	36,955
	Capital (Total: 42,707)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1,458
		Borrowings and Other Liabilities¹	41,202
Other Receipts²		47	
Disbursements (Total: 2,46,693)	Revenue		1,99,895
	Capital		44,438
	Loans and Advances		2,360
	Inter-State Settlement		--
	Transfer to Contingency Fund		--

¹ Borrowing and other Liabilities : Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt (₹ 36,861 crore) + Net of Contingency fund (₹ (-) 19 crore) + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public account (₹ 508 crore) + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance (₹ 3,852 crore).

² Includes capital receipts (₹ 47 crore) on account of refund of investment in share capital by PSUs/Co-operative societies/Banks and Inter-state settlement (Nil crore).

Receipts and Disbursements in year 2022-23

(₹ in crore)



* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt + Net of Contingency fund + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. The Government of India directly released ₹ 16,249 crore (₹ 3,430 crore last year) during the year 2022-23. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-à-vis* revised estimates for the year 2022-23.

(₹ in crore)

Items	R.E. 2022-23	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to R.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP ³
1. Tax Revenue	1,52,680 ⁴	1,47,153 ⁴	96	11
2. Non-Tax Revenue	13,799	19,878	144	2
3. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	37,488	36,955	99	3
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	2,03,967	2,03,986	100	15
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	41	1,458	3556	--
6. Other Receipts ⁵	--	47	--	--
7. Borrowings & other Liabilities ⁶	49,172	41,202	84	3
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	49,213	42,707	87	3
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	2,53,180	2,46,693	97	19
10. Revenue Expenditure	2,02,468	1,99,895	99	15
11. Expenditure on Interest Payments out of 10	20,636	19,453	94	1
12. Capital Expenditure	45,468	44,438	98	3
13. Loans and Advances Disbursed	3,411	2,360	69	--
14. Inter State Settlement	--	--	--	--
15. Transfer to Contingency Fund	--	--	--	--
16. Total Expenditure (10+12+13+14+15)	2,51,347	2,46,693	98	19
17. Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) (4-10)	1,499	4,091	273	--
18. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-10-12-13-14)	(-) 47,339	(-) 41,202	87	(-) 3

³ GSDP figure of ₹ 13,22,821 crore adopted from the Economic Survey published by Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

⁴ Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹ 74,543 crore for R.E and ₹ 74,543 crore for Actuals.

⁵ See footnote 2 at page No.3

⁶ See footnote 1 at page No.3.

1.3.2 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicates

Deficit	Refers to the gap between Receipts and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
Revenue Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

1.3.3 Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature. There are 2 charged Appropriations and 57 voted Grants. Out of 57 voted grants, 51 Grants also have budget provision for charged expenditure.

The Appropriation Act, 2022-23 had provided the provision for gross expenditure of ₹ 3,21,658 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 7,407 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 2,71,114 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 2,415 crore resulting in savings of ₹ 50,544 crore (15.71 *per cent*) and an over-estimation of ₹ 4,992 crore (67.40 *per cent*) on reduction of expenditure.

During 2022-23, ₹ 5,418 crore was transferred to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances under PD accounts are to be transferred back to the Government at the end of the financial year. However, details of such transfers, if any, and outstanding balances in individual PD accounts

are available only with the treasuries, since they are responsible for maintaining such records.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Government to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 1.96 crore) maintained with the RBI. The Government of Madhya Pradesh did not resort to WMA and OD facilities during 2022-23.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 4,091 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 41,202 crore representing 0.31 *per cent* and 3.11 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)⁷ respectively. The Fiscal Deficit Constituted 16.70 *per cent* of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt (₹ 36,861 crore) and Public Account (₹ 508 crore). Cash Balance decreased by ₹ 3,852 crore. Around 52 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 2,03,986 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries including wages (₹ 46,799 crore), interest payments (₹ 19,453 crore), pensions (₹ 19,691 crore) and subsidies (₹ 19,289 crore).

⁷ Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are adopted from the Economics Survey of the Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Sources and Application of Funds

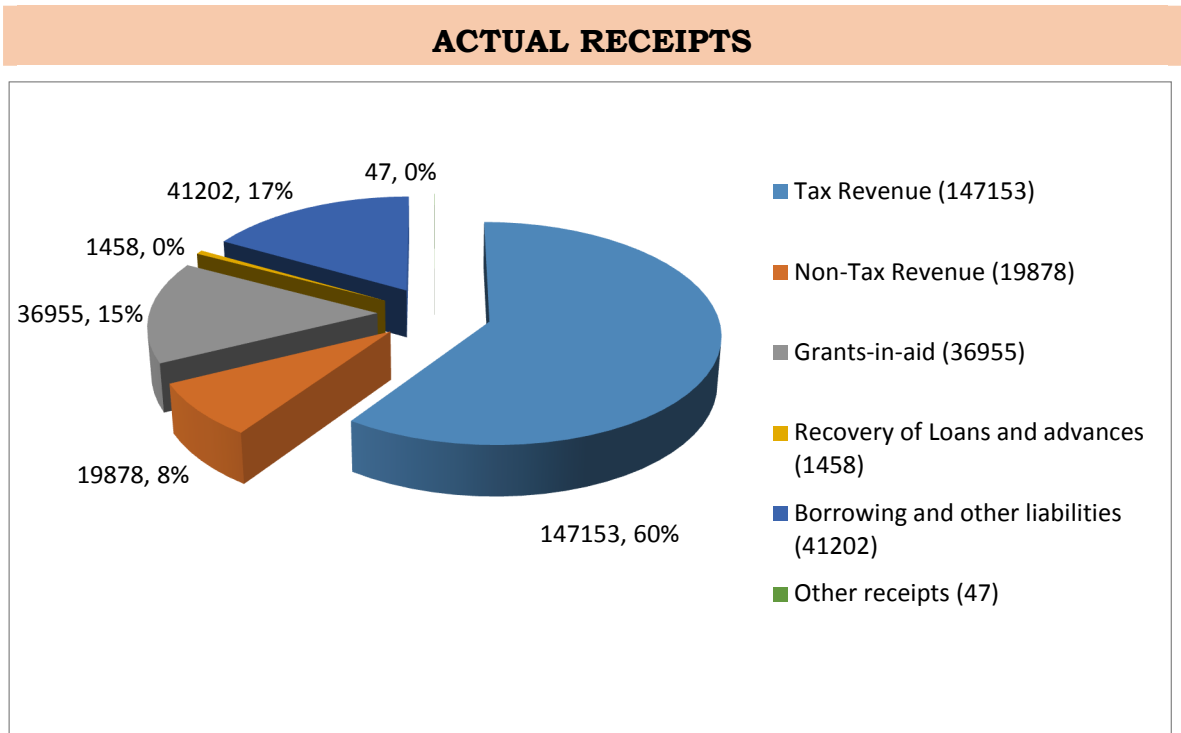
(₹ in crore)

SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balances as on 01 April 2022	(-) 1,118
	Revenue Receipts	2,03,986
	Capital Receipts	47
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	1,458
	Public Debt	58,867
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	4,057
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	5,030
	Deposits Received	51,597
	Civil Advances Repaid	--
	Suspense Account	5,44,210
	Remittances	20,288
	Inter-State Settlement	(-) 01
	TOTAL	8,88,421

APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	1,99,895
	Capital Expenditure	44,438
	Loans Disbursed	2,360
	Repayment of Public Debt	22,006
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	5,348
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	2,395
	Deposits Spent	49,068
	Civil Advances Given	--
	Suspense Account	5,48,470
	Remittances	19,393
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2023	(-) 4,970
	Expenditure from Contingency Fund remaining un-recouped	19
	Inter-State Settlement	(-) 01
	TOTAL	8,88,421

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from

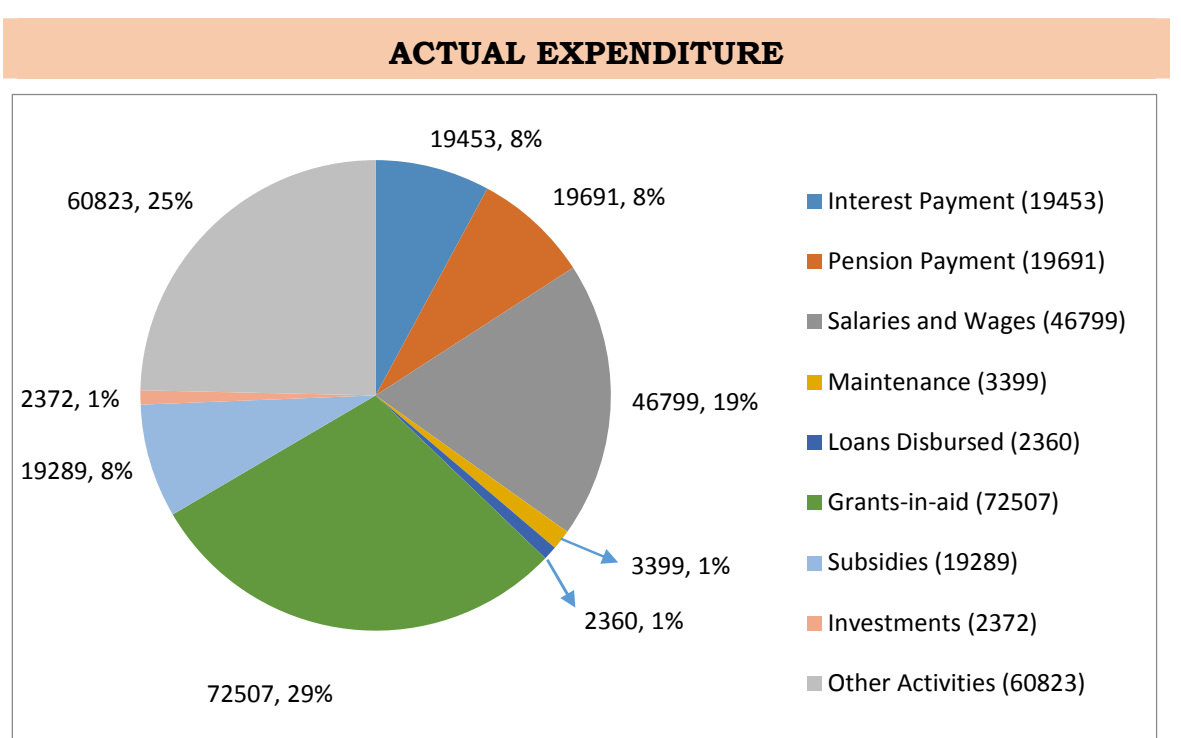
(₹ in crore)



Note:- Zero value depicts negligible “Other Receipts” during the year.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went

(₹ in crore)



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

Section 5 of the FRBM/MTFP Act requires that the State Government shall, at the time of presenting the Annual Budget, make disclosures in three statements namely (a) the Macroeconomic Framework Statement (b) the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and (c) the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement. While making these statements in the Budget of 2022-23, the State Government has made all the disclosures.

In terms of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Government amended the FRBM/MTFP Act, 2005 in 15 January 2016, 23 March 2017 and 30 March 2017. The targets mentioned in the Act and achievements in 2022-23 as depicted in the Accounts are given below:

Fiscal Targets and Achievements in accordance to FRBM/MTFP Act/Rules

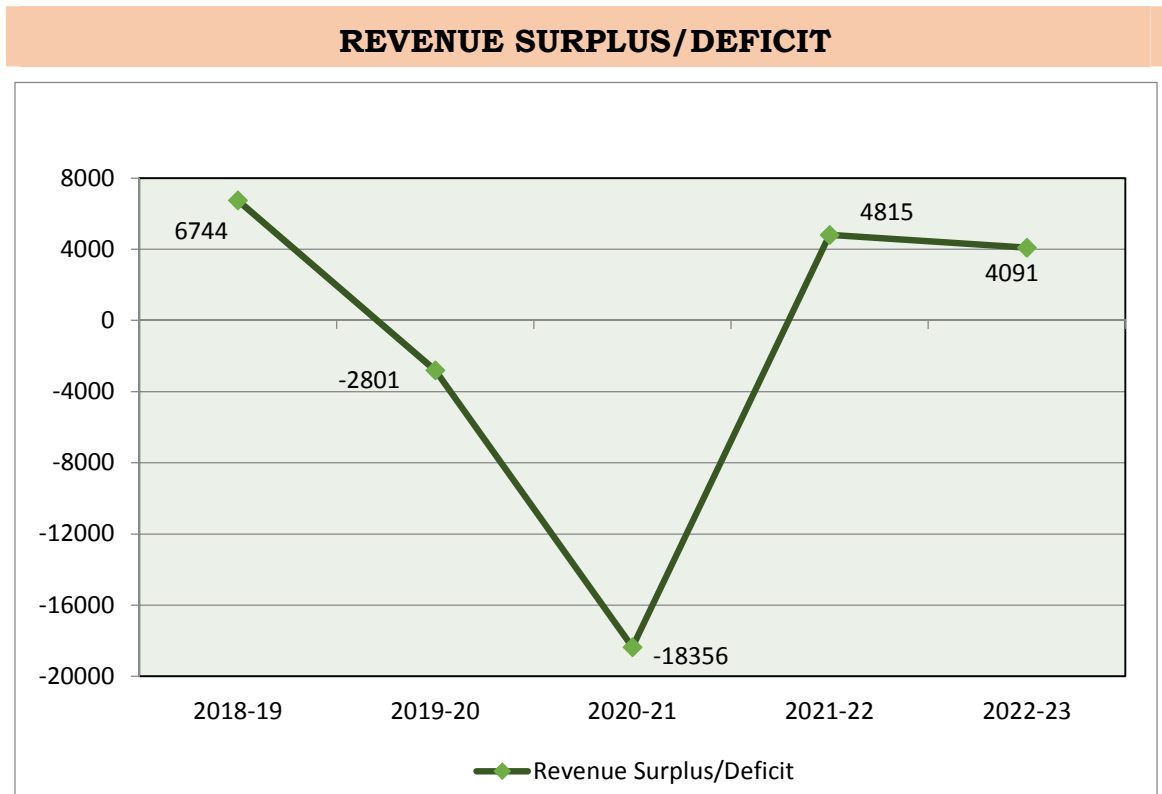
Area	Target	Achievement (2022-23)
Revenue Surplus/ Deficit	Revenue Surplus not exceeding 0.32 per cent of GSDP	As per Accounts, the Revenue Surplus is ₹ 4,091 crore, which is 0.31 per cent of GSDP(*)
Fiscal Deficit	Not exceeding 4.56 per cent of GSDP	As per Accounts, the Fiscal Deficit is ₹ 41,202 crore, which is 3.11 per cent of GSDP
Outstanding Debt	Not exceeding 30.18 per cent of GSDP	The outstanding debt of 2022-23 ₹ 3,52,399 crore was 26.64 per cent of GSDP

Note: This excludes ₹ 11,553 crore, which was passed on as back to back loans from the Central Government in lieu of GST compensation (₹ 4,542 crore during 2020-21 and ₹ 7,011 crore during 2021-22), which would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission as per the decision of Department of Expenditure, Government of India.

(*) Source:- GSDP for the year 2022-23 is taken as ₹ 13,22,821 crore as per advance estimates of Planning, Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

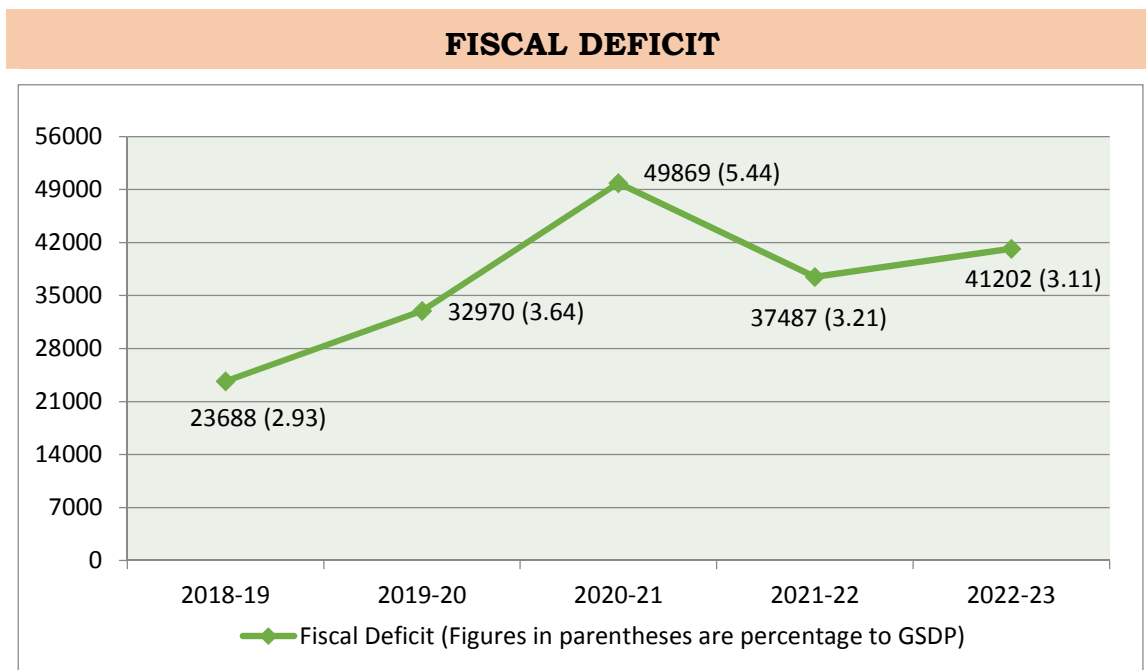
1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Surplus/Deficit

(₹ in crore)



1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

(₹ in crore)



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HAPTER 2

RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

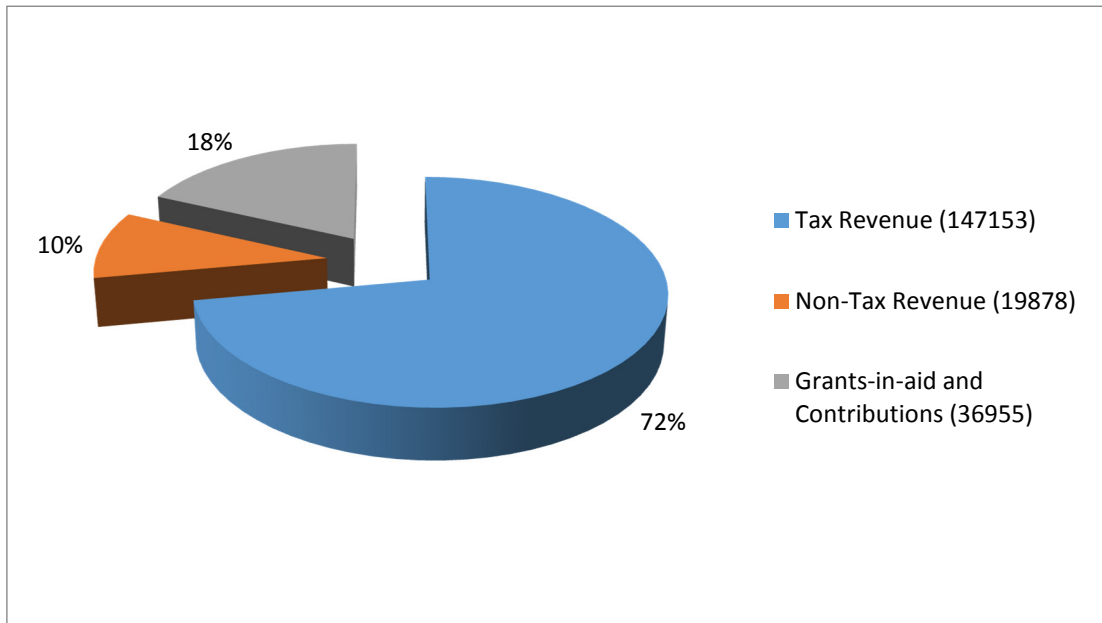
Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2022-23 were ₹ 2,46,693 crore.

2.2 Revenue Receipts

Tax Revenue	Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits etc.
Grants-in-aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material & Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government. In turn, the State Governments also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.

(₹ in crore)

REVENUE RECEIPTS



Revenue Receipts Components

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	1,47,153
Goods and Service Tax	44,461
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	49,734
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	10,611
Taxes on Commodities and Services	42,347
B. Non-Tax Revenue	19,878
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	4,729
General Services	781
Social Services	2,249
Economic Services	12,119
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	36,955
Total - Revenue Receipts	2,03,986

Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

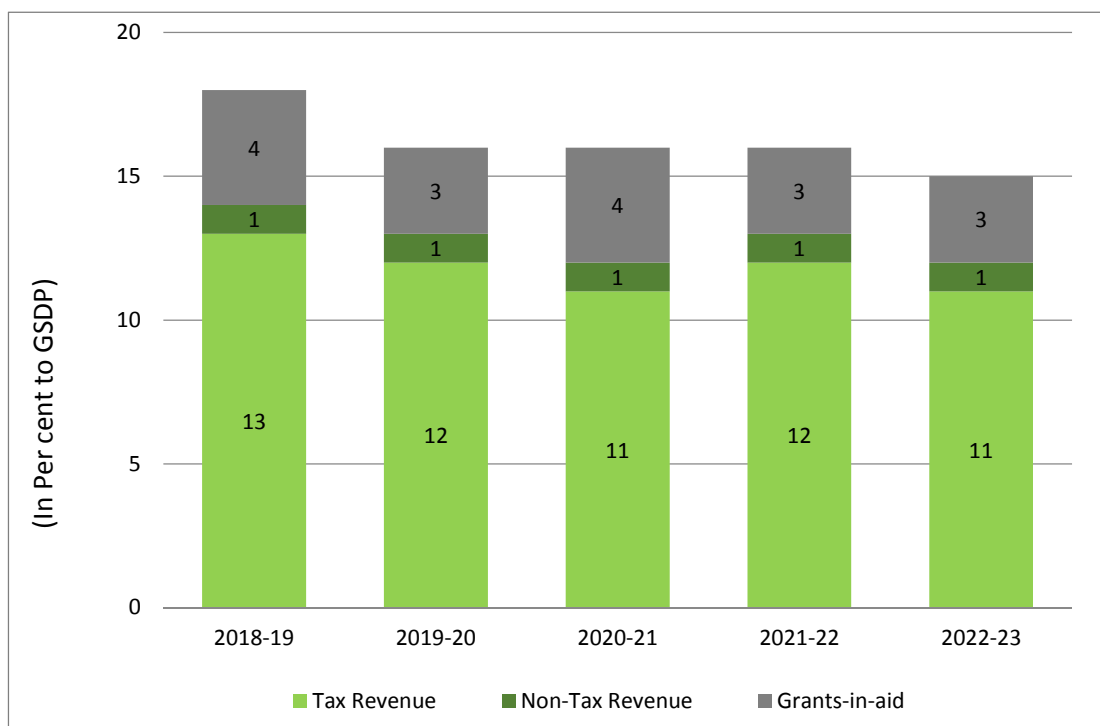
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Tax Revenue	1,08,369 (13)	1,05,341 (12)	1,01,373 (11)	1,35,779 (12)	1,47,153 (11)
Non-Tax Revenues	11,899 (1)	10,350 (1)	9,902 (1)	15,305 (1)	19,878 (1)
Grants-in-aid	28,625 (4)	31,952 (3)	35,102 (4)	34,792 (3)	36,955 (3)
Total Revenue Receipts	1,48,893 (18)	1,47,643 (16)	1,46,377 (16)	1,85,876 (16)	2,03,986 (15)
GSDP	8,09,327	9,06,672	9,17,555	11,69,004	13,22,821

Note:- Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue increased by 8 per cent and 30 per cent respectively during 2022-23 over the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

COMPONENTS UNDER REVENUE RECEIPTS AS PROPORTION TO GSDP

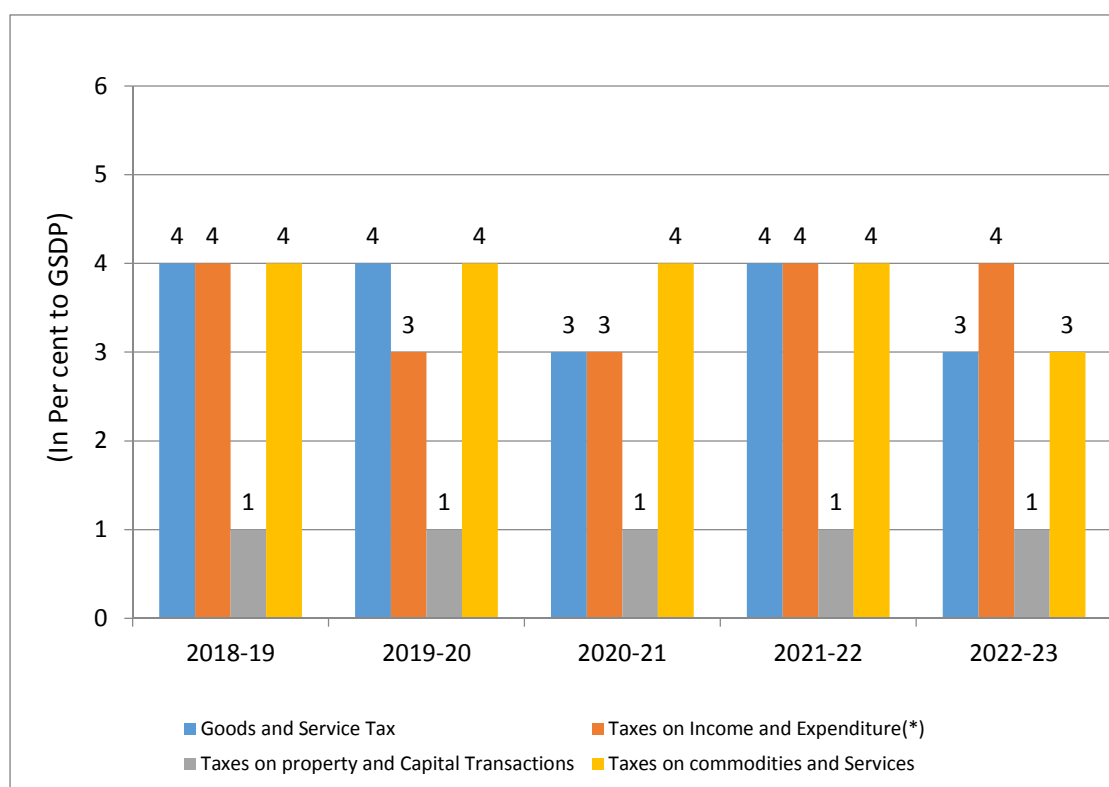


2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Component	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Goods and Service Tax	33,828	34,499	31,204	41,884	44,461
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	35,137	30,423	28,987	41,468	49,734
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	6,371	6,851	8,059	9,648	10,611
Taxes on Commodities and Services	33,033	33,568	33,123	42,779	42,347
Total Tax Revenue	1,08,369	1,05,341	1,01,373	1,35,779	1,47,153

TREND OF MAJOR TAXES IN PROPORTION TO GSDP



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

Performance of State's own Tax Revenue Collection:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Amount	Percentage to GSDP
2018-19	1,08,369	57,487	50,882	6
2019-20	1,05,341	49,517	55,824	6
2020-21	1,01,373	46,914	54,459	6
2021-22	1,35,779	69,542	66,237	6
2022-23	1,47,153	74,543	72,610	5

2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection**A. Taxes on property and Capital Transactions:-**

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Collection	6,371	6,851	8,059	9,648	10,611
Expenditure on Collection	885	1,073	3,215	1,585	2,103
Cost of Tax Collection (In per cent)	14	16	40	16	20

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services:-

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Collection	33,033	33,568	33,123	42,779	42,347
Expenditure on Collection	2,616	2,129	3,681	2,077	1,588
Cost of Tax Collection (In per cent)	8	6	11	5	4

Taxes on commodities and services form a major chunk of tax revenue. Tax collection efficiency is fair. However, the collection efficiency of taxes on property and capital transactions is poor and needs to be improved.

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

(₹ in crore)

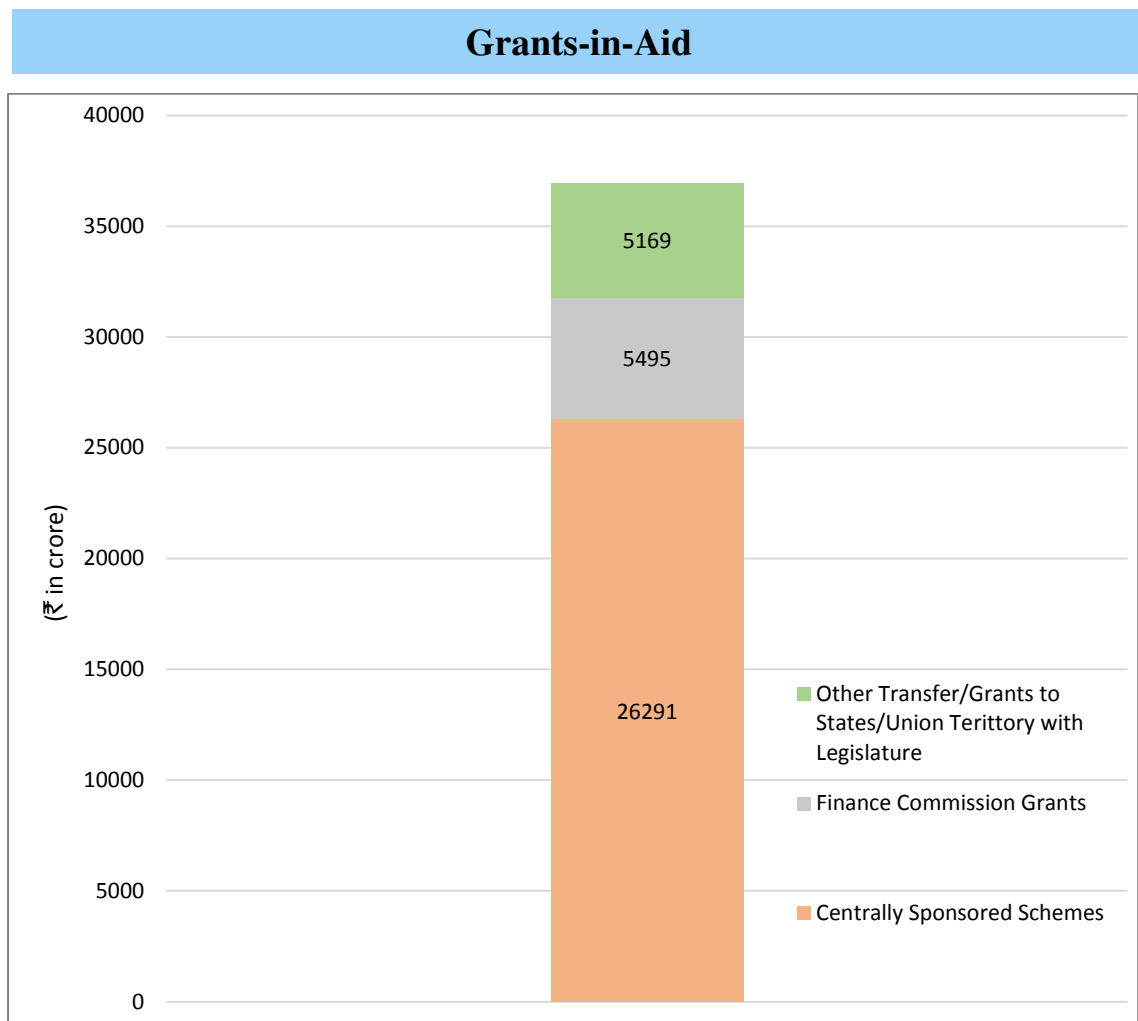
Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Central Goods and Service Tax	14,188	14,052	13,947	19,855	21,064
Integrated Goods and Service Tax	1,132	--	--	--	--
Corporation Tax	19,990	16,884	14,155	20,563	24,990
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	14,722	13,229	14,512	20,589	24,399
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	104	--	--	--	--
Taxes on Wealth	7	1	--	4	--
Customs	4,075	3,139	2,495	4,950	2,930
Union Excise Duties	2,708	2,182	1,577	2,647	920
Service Tax	531	--	203	863	117
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	30	31	25	71	123
State's Share of Union Taxes	57,487	49,518	46,914	69,542	74,543
Total Tax Revenue	1,08,369	1,05,341	1,01,373	1,35,779	1,47,153
<i>Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue</i>	53	47	46	51	51

2.6 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise, Grants for State Fund Expenditure and Central Assistance including Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Schemes approved by the Planning Commission recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2022-23 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 36,955 crore as shown below:

(₹ in crore)



As against a revised estimate of ₹ 37,488 crore of Union share, the State Government has actually received ₹ 36,955 crore as Grants-in-aid (99 per cent of R.E.).

2.7 Public Debt

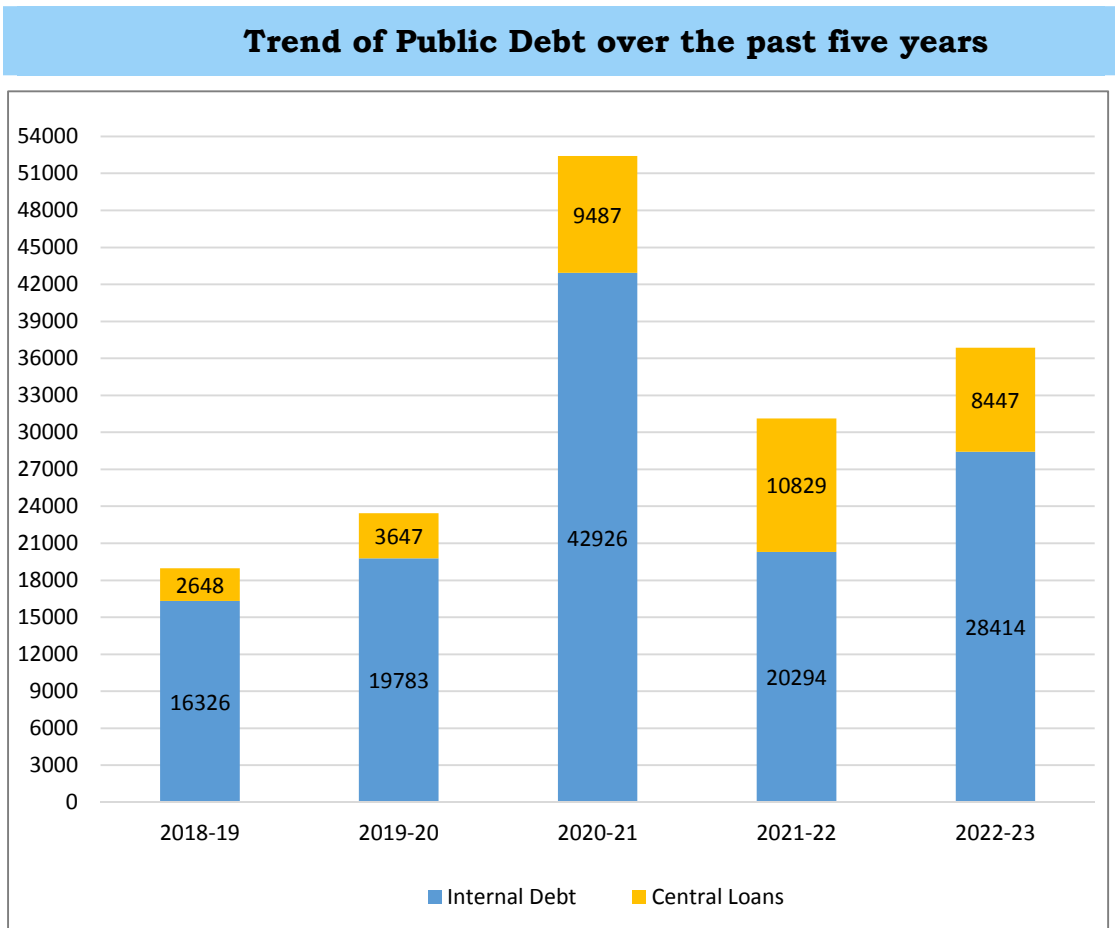
Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Internal Debt	16,326	19,783	42,926	20,294	28,414
Central Loans	2,648	3,647	9,487	10,829	8,447
Total Public Debt	18,974	23,430	52,413	31,123	36,861

Note:-Net figure = Receipts – Disbursements

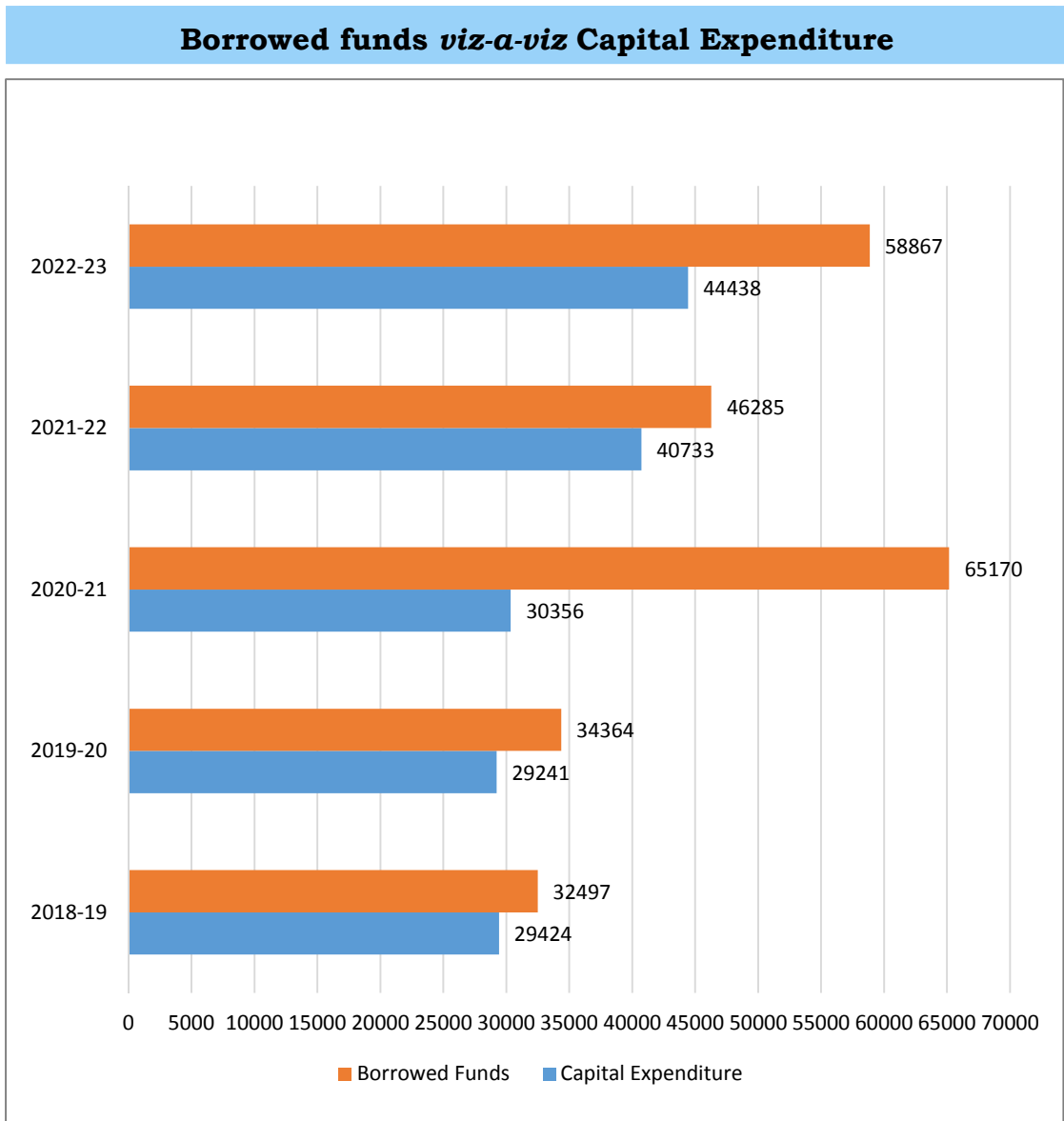
(₹ in crore)



In 2022-23, fourteen Market Loans totaling ₹ 39,158 crore at interest rates varying from 7.38 per cent to 7.88 per cent and redeemable at par between the years 2025-26 to 2047-48 were raised.

2.7.1 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital expenditure

(₹ in crore)



It is desirable to fully utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government spent 75 per cent of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 58,867 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 44,438 crore).

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CHAPTER 3

EXPENDITURE

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 1,99,895 crore for 2022-23 was less than the revised estimates by ₹ 2,573 crore. State has Revenue Surplus of ₹ 4,091 crore.

The expenditure against revised estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revised Estimates	1,51,022	1,51,259	1,58,545	1,77,398	2,02,468
Actuals	1,42,149	1,50,444	1,64,733	1,81,061	1,99,895
Gap	8,873	815	(-) 6,188	(-) 3,663	2,573
Per cent of gap over RE	6	1	(-) 4	(-) 2	1

The above table indicates that Revenue Expenditure during 2022-23 was less than the revised estimates by 1 per cent.

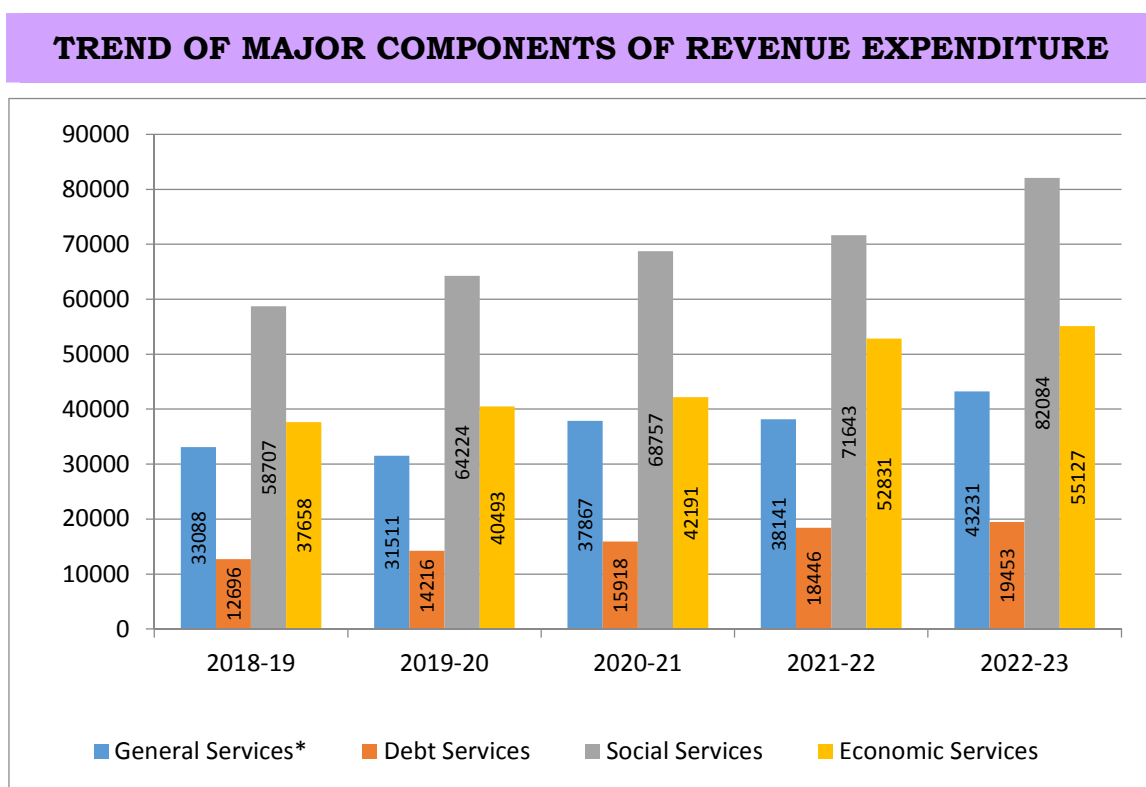
3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage to Total Expenditure
A. Fiscal Services	3,694	2
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	2,103	1
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,589	1
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	2	0
B. Organs of State	2,001	1
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	19,453	9
D. Administrative Services	9,915	5
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	19,744	9
F. Social Services	82,084	41
G. Economic Services	55,127	27
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	7,877	4
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,99,895	100

3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2018-19 to 2022-23)

(₹ in crore)



* General Services excludes **MH 2049 (Interest payments)** and includes **MH 3604 (Compensation and assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions)**.

3.3 Capital Expenditure

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2022-23, the Government spent ₹ 12,383 crore on various Projects (₹ 10,562 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 1,279 crore on Medium Irrigation, and ₹ 542 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from the above, the Government spent ₹ 28 crore on Construction of Buildings under the Head "Housing" and invested ₹ 2,372 crore in various Statutory Corporations/ Government Companies/Co-operatives.

(₹ in crore)

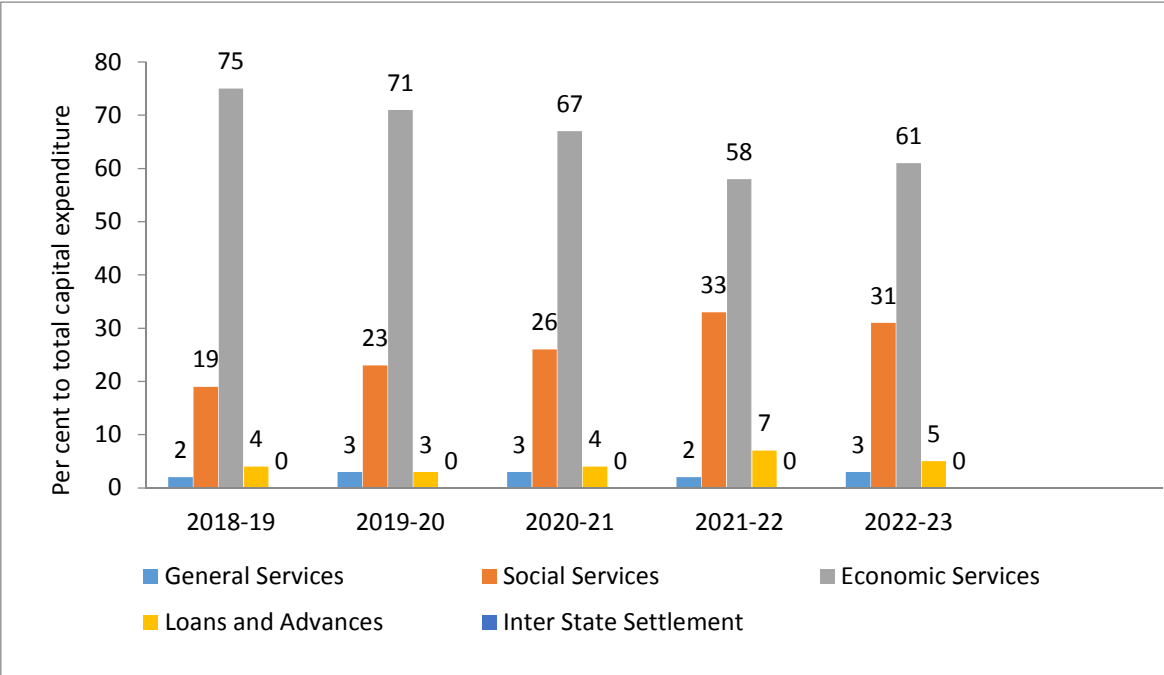
S. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services - Police, Stationery and Printing, Public Works and Other Administrative Services.	1,165	3
2.	Social Services - Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	14,632	31
3.	Economic Services - Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.,	28,641	61
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	2,360	5
5.	Inter-State Settlement	(-) 1	--
Total		46,797	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	General Services	723	982	974	989	1,165
2.	Social Services	5,719	6,922	8,132	14,352	14,632
3.	Economic Services	22,982	21,337	21,250	25,392	28,641
4.	Loans and Advances	1,090	987	1,230	3,229	2,360
5.	Inter-State Settlement	1	--	--	1	(-) 1
Total		30,515	30,228	31,586	43,963	46,797

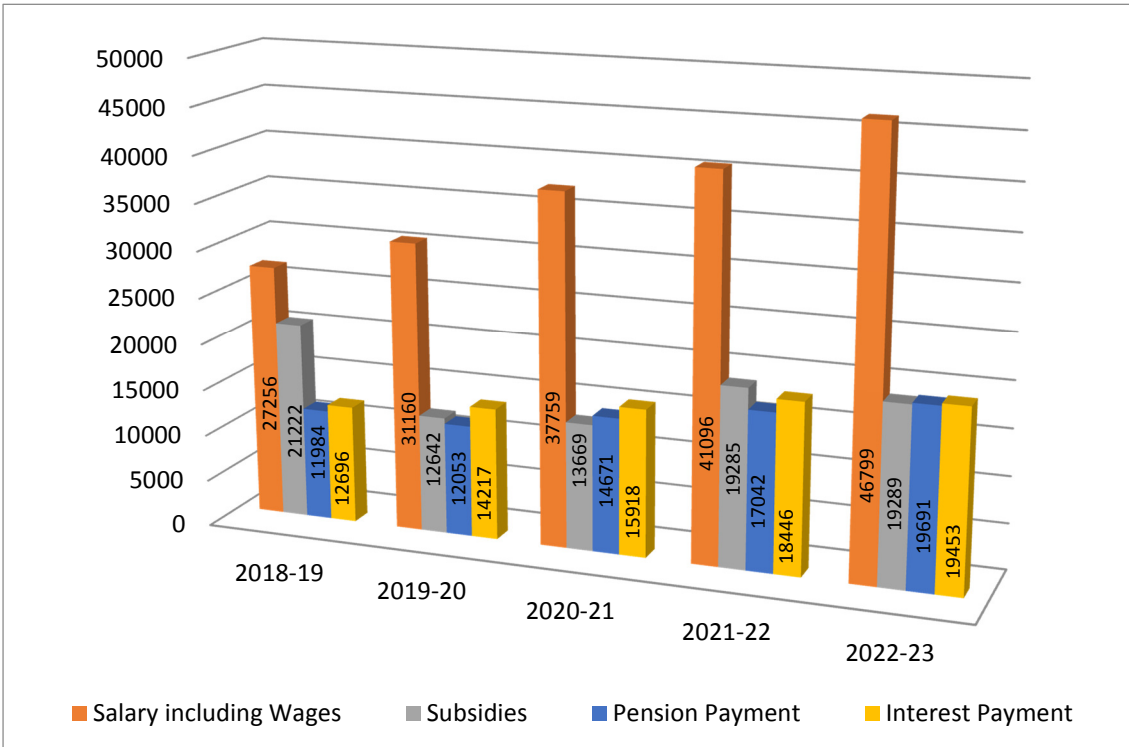
TREND OF SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



3.4 Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

TREND OF COMMITTED EXPENDITURE



Salary including wages increased by 14 *per cent*, interest payment increased by 5 *per cent* and Pension payment increased by 16 *per cent* over the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

Component	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Committed Expenditure	73,158	70,072	82,017	95,869	1,05,232
Revenue Expenditure	1,42,149	1,50,444	1,64,733	1,81,061	1,99,895
Revenue Receipts	1,48,893	1,47,643	1,46,377	1,85,876	2,03,986
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	51	47	50	53	53
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	49	47	56	52	52

The major disbursement on Committed Expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development spending.

C HAPTER 4

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Nature of expenditure	Original grant/ Appropriation	Supplementary grant/ Appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings(-) Excesses(+)	Surrender
1	Revenue						
	Voted	1,80,743.43	32,229.87	2,12,973.30	1,80,621.33	(-) 32,351.97	19,141.54
	Charged	24,239.07	438.44	24,677.51	21,466.37	(-) 3,211.14	70.58
2	Capital						
	Voted	46,625.25	9,010.13	55,635.38	44,288.08	(-)11,347.30	3,660.83
	Charged	401.20	63.00	464.20	373.22	(-) 90.98	0.45
3	Public Debt						
	Charged	24,114.09	--	24,114.09	22,006.24	(-) 2,107.85	1.71
4	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	3,113.76	680.00	3,793.76	2,360.18	(-) 1,433.58	109.58
5	Inter-State Settlement						
	Voted	--	--	--	(-) 0.95	(-) 0.95	--
6	Transfer to Contingency Fund						
	Voted	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Total	2,79,236.80	42,421.44	3,21,658.24	2,71,114.47	(-) 50,541.87	22,984.69

4.2 Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) Excess (+)					Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Inter-State Settlement	
2018-19	(-) 42,480.51	(-) 7,850.21	(+) 1,026.20	(-) 1,169.03	(+) 1.05	(-) 50,472.50
2019-20	(-) 47,573.37	(-) 9,693.32	(-) 3,869.72	(-) 994.60	(-) 0.62	(-) 62,131.63
2020-21	(-) 14,714.08	(-) 4,155.54	(-) 3,588.83	(-) 484.71	(-) 0.25	(-) 22,943.41
2021-22	(-) 23,002.19	(-) 12,285.71	(-) 2,631.95	(-) 1,867.61	(-) 1.20	(-) 39,786.26
2022-23	(-) 35,563.11	(-) 11,438.28	(-)2,107.85	(-)1,433.58	(-) 0.95	(-) 50,541.87

4.3 Significant Savings

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

Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:-

(Savings in Percentage)

Grant	Nomenclature	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
REVENUE VOTED SECTION						
01	General Administration	18.25	34.03	36.75	37.85	26.30
07	Commercial Tax	28.01	38.67	11.73	18.48	11.31
16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	20.11	19.92	11.83	20.15	52.39
21	Public Services Management	44.63	30.97	22.25	14.10	14.20
24	Public Works	35.10	17.35	16.15	15.88	22.44
28	State Legislature	10.64	15.94	17.82	21.99	11.03
29	Law and Legislative Affairs	18.71	25.18	25.71	26.29	23.42
31	Planning, Economics and Statistics	29.97	27.43	24.44	18.29	9.38
CAPITAL VOTED SECTION						
01	General Administration	47.09	55.28	13.05	33.76	25.95
06	Finance	47.39	89.76	65.73	55.57	96.51
14	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	55.64	76.31	20.14	34.94	20.81
21	Public Services Management	86.84	78.37	54.69	97.64	100.00
29	Law and Legislative Affairs	100.00	12.65	32.17	40.30	7.54
36	Transport	79.88	52.63	20.99	93.61	60.66
42	Bhopal Gas Tragedy Relief and Rehabilitation	100.00	98.45	29.07	54.64	58.83

During 2022-23, supplementary grants/Appropriation totaling ₹ 42,421.44 crore (15.65 per cent of total expenditure ₹ 2,71,114.47 crore) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year against original allocations. A few instances are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
01	General Administration	Revenue Voted	924.47	90.82	748.24
03	Police	Revenue Voted	8,745.19	66.34	7,665.84
10	Forest	Capital Voted	1,398.79	8.00	1,286.69
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	Capital Voted	907.17	118.61	550.52
29	Law and Legislative Affairs	Revenue Voted	1,804.60	120.48	1,474.21
30	Rural Development	Revenue Voted	17,498.92	2,121.51	14,797.70
40	Panchayat	Revenue Voted	6,536.12	1,472.00	5,461.92
26	Culture	Capital Voted	377.50	1.00	54.55
45	Public Assets Management	Capital Voted	150.00	50.00	67.03
51	Religious Trusts and Endowments	Revenue Voted	88.23	20.36	87.55
55	Women and Child Development	Revenue Voted	5,715.17	1,077.86	5,583.23
	Total		44,146.16	5,146.98	37,777.48

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CHAPTER 5

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

5.1 Assets

The existing form of accounts do not easily 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 to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investments as share capital in statutory corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings stood at ₹ 43,384 crore at the end of 2022-23. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 160 crore (i.e. 0.37 *per cent*) on investment. During 2022-23, investments increased by ₹ 2,325 crore and dividend income increased by ₹ 21 crore.

General Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ 16,324 crore on 31st March 2022 and increased to ₹ 18,180 crore at the end of March 2023. During the year General Cash Balance of the State Govt. increased by ₹ 1,856 crore.

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 from time to time fixed by the State Legislature.

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

(₹ in crore)

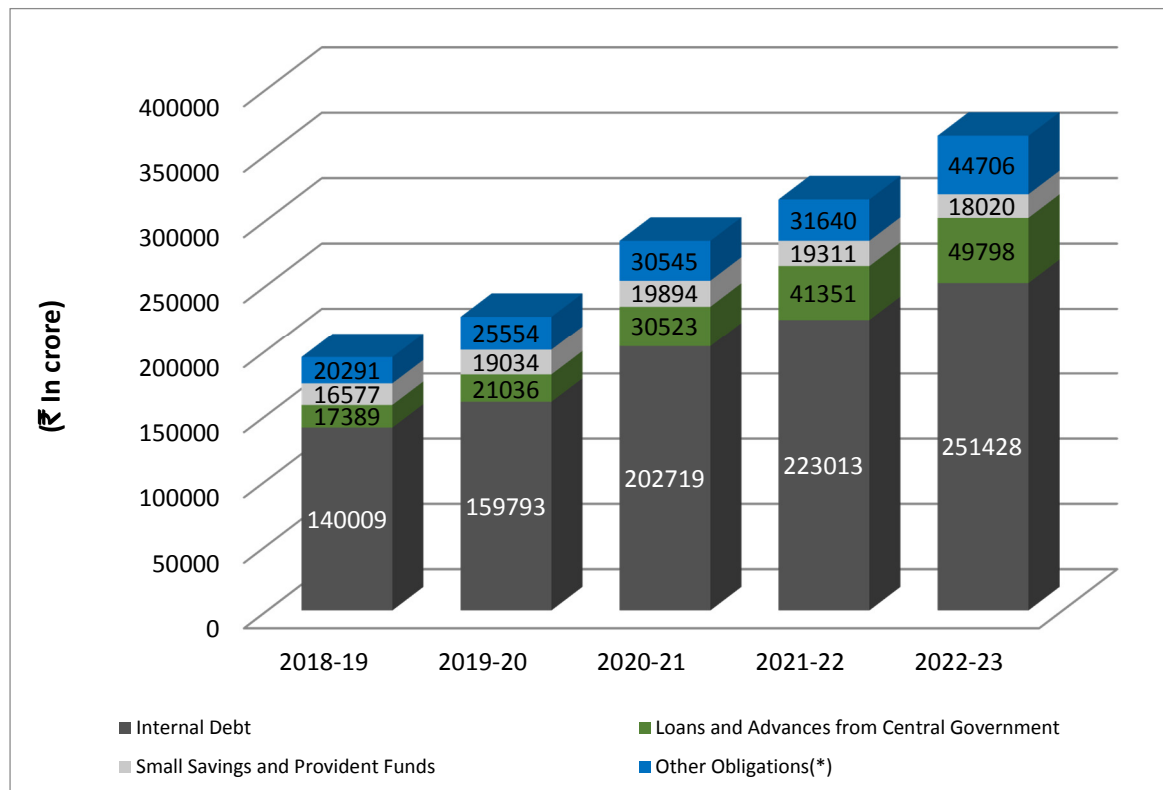
Year	Public Debt	Per cent to GSDP	Public Account*	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities*	Per cent to GSDP
2018-19	1,57,398	19	36,911	5	1,94,309	24
2019-20	1,80,829	20	49,743	5	2,30,572	25
2020-21	2,33,242	25	56,056	6	2,89,298	32
2021-22	2,64,364	23	58,854	5	3,23,218	28
2022-23	3,01,225	23	62,727	5	3,63,952	28

* Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹ 40,734 crore (13 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities in 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.

TRENDS IN GOVERNMENT LIABILITIES



(*) Non-interest bearing Reserve Funds and Deposits

5.3 Guarantees

Finance Accounts depict Guarantees given by the Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-1 (IGAS-1) notified by the Government of India. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc. is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Outstanding Principal and Interest as on 31st March
2018-19	55,640	30,763
2019-20	43,017	30,930
2020-21	54,464	37,010
2021-22	60,634	35,006
2022-23	67,624	39,788

Note:- Details are available at Statement No.9 and are based on information received from the State Government and where available, from the respective institutions.

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2006 vide notification dated 27.01.2006, being administered by RBI. As per the scheme, the State Government is required to transfer to the fund the Guarantee Fee realised in the preceding year and a matching contribution by the State Government equal to the Guarantee Fee. In addition to this, the State Government can transfer any amount into the fund time to time.

The total accumulation of the Fund was ₹ 1,051 crore as on 31 March 2023. An amount ₹ 966 crore has been invested by RBI. The details are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (01 April 2022)	Additions to the Fund (contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Amount invested by RBI during the year 2022-23	Closing balance (31 March 2023)
	Required contribution	Actuals during 2022-23				
1,035	31	16	Nil	1,051	966	85

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CHAPTER 6

OTHER ITEMS

6.1 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Finance Accounts depict Loans and Advances made by the Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-3 (IGAS-3) notified by the Government of India. The information relating to interest payment in arrears, repayment in arrears from loanee entities, fresh loans and advances made during the year and disclosures indicating extraordinary transactions relating to loans and advances were not made available by the State Government. Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2022-23 was ₹ 47,826 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations /Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 47,807 crore. During the year the State Government had disbursed loans and advances amounting to ₹ 2,360 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 1,458 crore. ₹ 4,033 crore was received as interest during the year.

6.2 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Finance Accounts depict Grants-in-aid given by the State Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-2 (IGAS-2) notified by the Government of India. During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹ 54,428 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 72,507 crore in 2022-23. Grants to Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (₹ 27,431 crore) represented 38 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Urban Local Bodies	Panchayati Raj Institutions	Others	Total
2018-19	11,409	26,301	16,718	54,428
2019-20	6,204	18,829	40,225	65,258
2020-21	6,874	19,103	38,294	64,271
2021-22	7,001	16,889	42,708	66,598
2022-23	6,990	20,441	45,076	72,507

6.3 Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 31st March, 2022	As on 31st March, 2023	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 1,118	(-) 4,970	(-) 3,852
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills & GOI securities)	17,442	23,150	5,708
Investment from earmarked fund balances	974	974	--
(a) Sinking Fund	--	--	--
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	966	966	--
(c) Other Funds	8	8	--
Interest Realised	197	166	(-) 31

6.4 Reconciliation of accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend among other things, on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements). In Madhya Pradesh, instead of Budget controlling officers, Directorate of Treasuries and Accounts is primarily reconciling the figures with the A&E office. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹ 1,77,121 crore (67 per cent of total receipts under the Consolidated Fund) and expenditure amounting to

₹ 2,36,396 crore (88 per cent of total expenditure under the Consolidated Fund) were reconciled by the State Government.

In comparison, receipts amounting to ₹ 1,64,260 crore (88 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 2,13,151 crore (95 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government during 2021-22 *i.e.* the previous year.

6.5 Outstanding Utilisation Certificates (UCs) against Grants-in-aid given by the State Government:

In terms of Rule 182 to 184 of the Madhya Pradesh Financial Code, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the departmental officers to the Accountant General on or before 30th September every year. To the extent of non-submission of UCs, there is a risk that the amount shown in Finance Accounts may not have reached the beneficiaries.

During the year 2022-23, ₹ 12,055 crore pertaining to 177 outstanding UCs for the period upto 2021-22 were cleared. The position of outstanding UCs as on 31 March 2023 is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of UCs Outstanding	Amount
Upto 2021-22	19,521	14,132
2022-23	416	4,740
Total	19,937	18,872

* The year mentioned above relates to “Due year”

Additions during 2022-23 is 28 UCs amounting ₹ 1,814 crore which will become due in 2023-24.

6.6 Accumulation of Suspense Balances: Non-clearance of outstanding balances under Suspense Heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of accounts which are carried forward from year to year. Clearance of suspense items depends on details furnished by the State Treasuries, Works, Forest and R.E.S. Divisions, PAOs, *etc.*

Details of significant outstanding Suspense Balances are as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account		Opening Balance as on 1 st April, 2022		Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance as on 31 st March, 2023	
8658	Suspense Accounts						
101	Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	Dr.	746	83	69	Dr.	732
107	Cash settlement Suspense Account	Dr.	114	0	0	Dr.	114
109	Reserve Bank Suspense-Headquarters	Cr.	192	3	(-) 2	Cr.	197
110	Reserve Bank Suspense – Central Accounts office	Dr.	431	0	19	Dr.	450
112	Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	Cr.	617	307	0	Cr.	924
113	Provident Fund Suspense	Dr.	9	0	0	Dr.	9
123	A.I.S. Officers Group Insurance Scheme	Cr.	11	1	1	Cr.	11
129	Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	Cr.	187	0	0	Cr.	187
139	GST-Tax Deducted at Source Suspense	Cr.	412	400	383	Cr.	429

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