



लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा  
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



सत्यमेव जयते

# Accounts at a glance

2019-20



GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA





## Accounts at a glance 2019-20

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



**GOVERNMENT OF HARYANA**



# Preface

I am happy to present the twenty second issue of our annual publication, the 'Accounts at a glance' for the year 2019-20, which provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

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

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

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

Chandigarh  
Date: 24 February, 2021

  
(Vinita Mishra)  
Accountant General (A&E)  
Haryana



# 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.

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.

## MISSION

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

## CORE VALUES

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

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





# Table of Contents

		Page No.
<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>Overview</b>	
1.1	Introduction .....	1
1.2	Structure of Government Accounts.....	2
1.3	Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts .....	4
1.4	Sources and Application of Funds.....	6
1.5	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 .....	9
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>Receipts</b>	
2.1	Introduction .....	12
2.2	Revenue Receipts.....	12
2.3	Tax Revenue .....	14
2.4	Cost of Tax Collection.....	17
2.5	Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years .....	17
2.6	Grants-in-Aid .....	18
2.7	Public Debt .....	19
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	
3.1	Introduction.....	20
3.2	Revenue Expenditure .....	20
3.3	Capital Expenditure .....	23
3.4	Committed Expenditure .....	26
<b>Chapter IV</b>	<b>Appropriation Accounts</b>	
4.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts for <b>2019-20</b> .....	27
4.2	Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years .....	27
4.3	Significant Savings .....	28

<b>Chapter V</b>	<b>Assets and Liabilities</b>	
5.1	Assets .....	31
5.2	Debt and Liabilities .....	32
5.3	Guarantees .....	33
<b>Chapter VI</b>	<b>Other Items</b>	
6.1	Adverse Balances under Internal Debt .....	34
6.2	Loans and Advances given by the State Government .....	34
6.3	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others.....	34
6.4	Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance .....	36
6.5	Reconciliation of Accounts .....	36
6.6	Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units .....	36
6.7	Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills .....	36
6.8	Status of Suspense and Remittance Balances .....	37
6.9	Status of outstanding Utilization Certificates .....	38
6.10	Commitments on account of incomplete Capital Works .....	38
6.11	Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (DCPS).....	39
6.12	Personal Deposit Accounts .....	39
6.13	Investments .....	40
6.14	Rush of Expenditure .....	40
6.15	Status of Reserve Funds .....	41
6.16	Accounting of Building and Other Workers Welfare Cess .....	43

# Chapter I

## Overview

### 1.1 Introduction

The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) [AG (A&E)], Haryana collates, classifies, compiles the accounts data rendered by multiple agencies and prepares the accounts of the Government of Haryana. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by 24 District Treasuries, 116 Public Works Divisions (Building & Roads and Public Health), 86 Irrigation Divisions, 41 Forest Divisions, accounts rendered by the other states/accounting offices and advices of Reserve Bank of India. Every month, a Monthly Civil Account is presented by the office of the AG (A&E) to the Government of Haryana. The office of the AG (A&E) also submits a quarterly Appreciation Note on the important financial indicators and quality of expenditure of the Government. The AG (A&E) also prepares, annually, Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the AG (Audit), Haryana and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

## 1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

### 1.2.1 Government accounts are kept in three parts:

#### Structure of Government Accounts

##### Part 1

##### ● CONSOLIDATED FUND

All revenues received by the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon), form the Consolidated Fund.

All expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon), are met from this fund.

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 Haryana is ₹ 200.00 crore.

##### Part 2

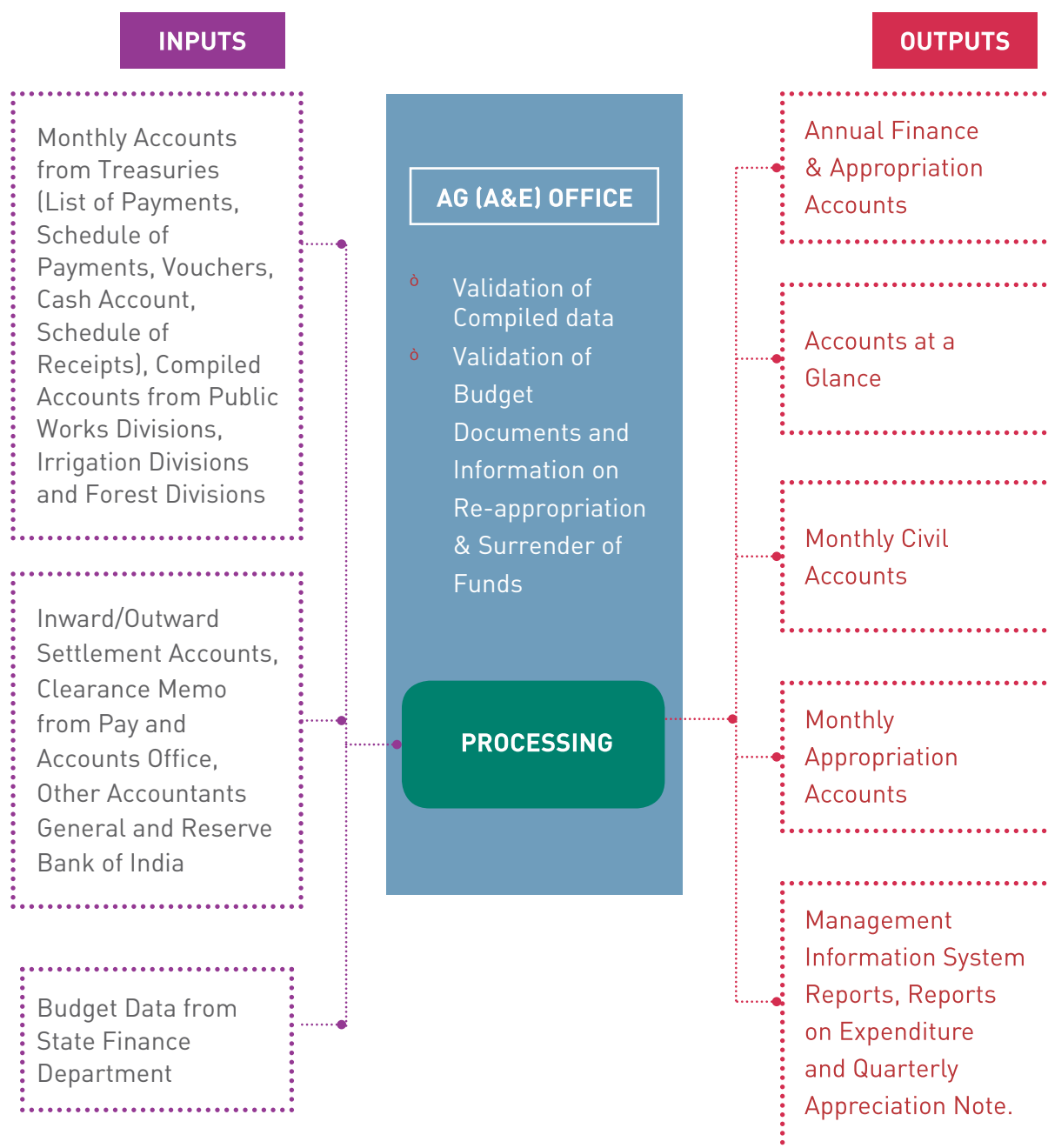
##### CONTINGENCY FUND ●

##### Part 3

##### ● PUBLIC ACCOUNT

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



## 1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

### 1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. Finance Accounts are prepared in two volumes to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, comments on quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains detailed statements (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of various schemes and programmes. During the year 2019-20, the Government of India (GoI) released ₹ 4,351 crore directly to the implementing agencies in Haryana. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

### 1.3.2 Financial highlights of the year 2019-20

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis budget estimates for the year 2019-20:

Sl. No	Component	Budget Estimates (₹ in crore)	Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP #
1.	Tax Revenue (including Central Share) (a)	62,321	49,936	80	6
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	10,025	7,400	74	1
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	9,873	10,522	107	1
4.	<i>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</i>	<b>82,219</b>	<b>67,858</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>8</b>
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	5,449	5,393	99	..*
6.	Other Receipts	1,778	54	3	..*
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities (b)	30,217	30,518	101	4
8.	<i>Capital Receipts(5+6+7)</i>	<b>37,444</b>	<b>35,965</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>4</b>
9.	<i>Total Receipts (4+8)</i>	<b>1,19,663</b>	<b>1,03,823</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>12</b>
10.	<i>Revenue Expenditure</i>	<b>1,00,048</b>	<b>84,848</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>10</b>
11.	Expenditure on Interest Payments (Out of Revenue Expenditure)	16,633	15,588	94	2
12.	<i>Capital Expenditure</i>	<b>19,563</b>	<b>17,666</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>2</b>
13.	<i>Loans and Advances Disbursed</i>	<b>1,682</b>	<b>1,309</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>..*</b>
14.	<i>Total Expenditure (10+12+13)</i>	<b>1,21,293</b>	<b>1,03,823</b>	<b>86</b>	<b>12</b>
15.	<i>Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) (4-10)</i>	<b>17,829</b>	<b>16,990</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>2</b>
16.	<i>Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-14)</i>	<b>31,847</b>	<b>30,518</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>4</b>
17.	<i>Primary Deficit (11+16)</i>	<b>(-)15,214</b>	<b>(-)14,930</b>	<b>98</b>	<b>2</b>

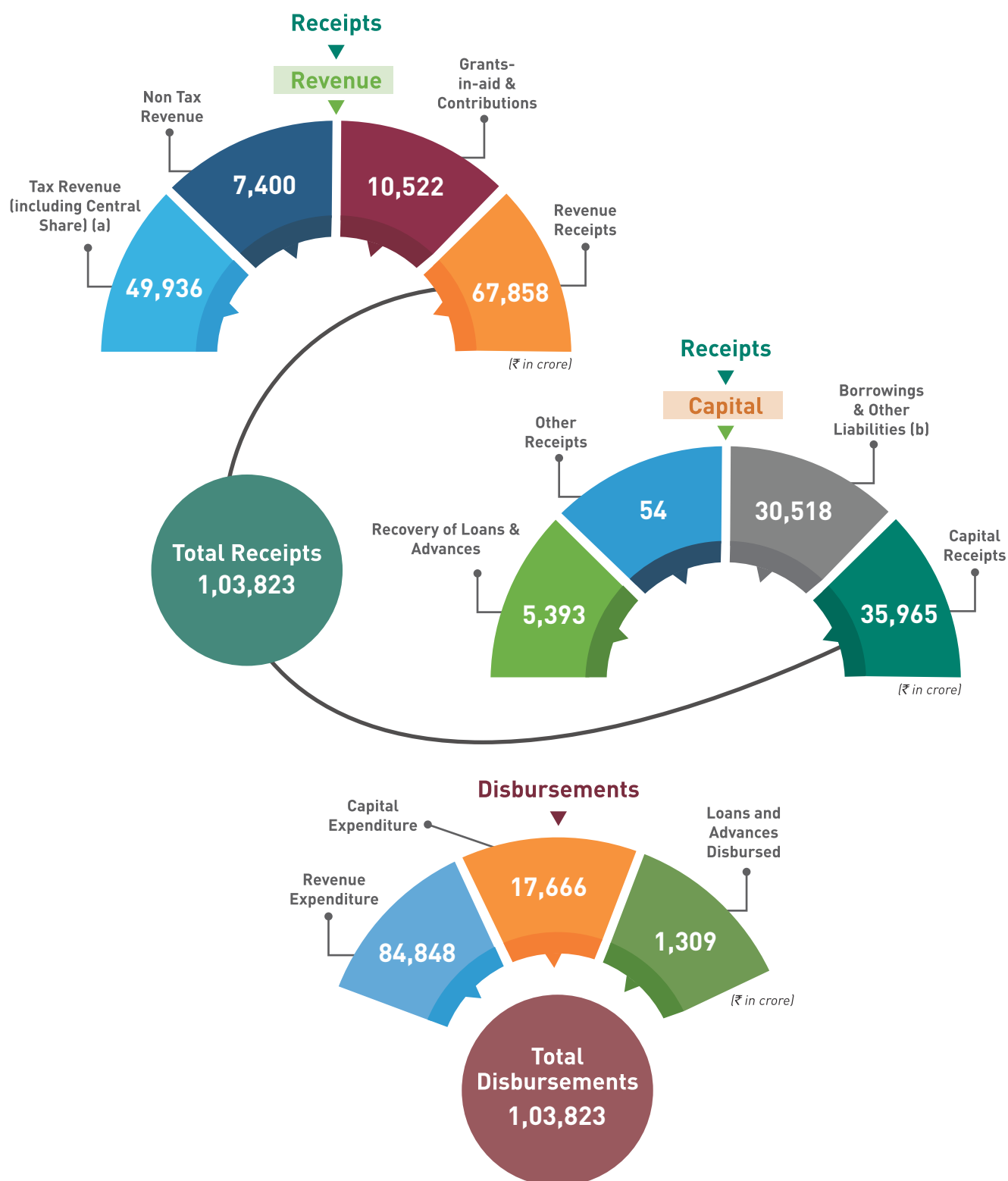
(a) Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to the state amounting to ₹ 7,111 crore. (State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹ 42,825 crore which was 5 per cent of GSDP)

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

# GSDP figure (₹ 8,31,610 crore) on current prices as per Advance Estimates is taken from Department of Economic and Statistic Analysis, Haryana and was also available on the web site of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

\* Percentage is negligible, hence shown as ..

## Receipts and disbursements during 2019-20



- (a) Includes share of net (tax) proceeds assigned to the state amounting to ₹ 7,111 crore. (State Government Own Tax receipts were ₹ 42,825 crore which was 5 per cent of GSDP)
- (b) Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursement) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts – Disbursement) of Public Account + Net of opening and closing balance.

### 1.3.3 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 require to be “voted”. The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. The budget of the Haryana has 18 charged Appropriation and 45 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.

### 1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

At the end of the year, the actual expenditure of the Government of Haryana against the budget approved by the Legislature, showed a net saving of ₹ 26,593 crore (17.00 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹ 1,56,450 crore) and over-estimation of ₹ 4,642 crore (31.15 *per cent* of budget estimates of ₹ 14,899 crore) on reduction of expenditure. Certain grants, like those relating to Buildings and Roads, Education, Health, Urban Development, Local Government, Agriculture and Rural and Community Development 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 (₹ 1.14 crore) which the State Government is required to maintain with the Reserve Bank of India. During 2019-20, the Government of Haryana availed Ways and Means advance of ₹ 1,261.75 crore (four times: ₹ 279.45 crore, ₹ 230.77, ₹ 177.99 and ₹ 573.54 crore) however, the same was repaid during the year, thereby leaving nil balance.

### 1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is taken from the Reserve Bank of India while the limit of minimum cash balance falls below i.e. ₹ 1.14 crore, even after taking Ways and Means Advances which is required to be maintained with the Reserve Bank of India. During the year 2019-20, there was no overdraft of the State.

### 1.4.3 Fund flow statement

The state had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 16,990 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 30,518 crore in 2019-20. The Fiscal Deficit was met from net Public Debt (₹ 28,656 crore), increase in Public Account (₹ 1,012 crore) and net decrease of opening and closing cash balance (₹ 850 crore). Around 68 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 67,858 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 21,721 crore), interest payments (₹ 15,588 crore) and pensions (₹ 8,833 crore).



## Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

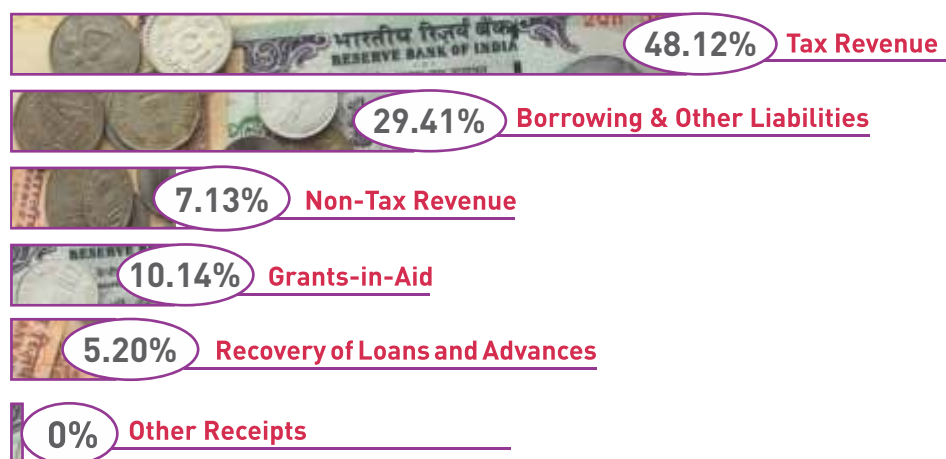
SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 1 April 2018	(- )794
	Revenue Receipts	67,858
	Capital Receipts	54
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	5,393
	Public Debt	44,432
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	3,670
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	2,317
	Deposits Received	29,111
	Civil Advances Repaid	..
	Suspense Account	82,254*
	Remittances	8,919
	Contingency Fund	..
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,43,214</b>
APPLICATION		
	Revenue Expenditure	84,848
	Capital Expenditure	17,666
	Loans Given	1,309
	Repayment of Public Debt (including Ways and Means Advances)	15,775
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	..
	Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	2,423
	Reserves Fund & Sinking Funds	392
	Deposits Repaid	29,594
	Civil Advances Given	..
	Suspense Account	83,878**
	Remittances	8,973
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2020	(- )1,644
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,43,214</b>

\* Includes ₹ 81,221 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

\*\* Includes ₹ 82,832 crore on account of cash balances investment account.

#### 1.4.4 Where the ₹ came from?

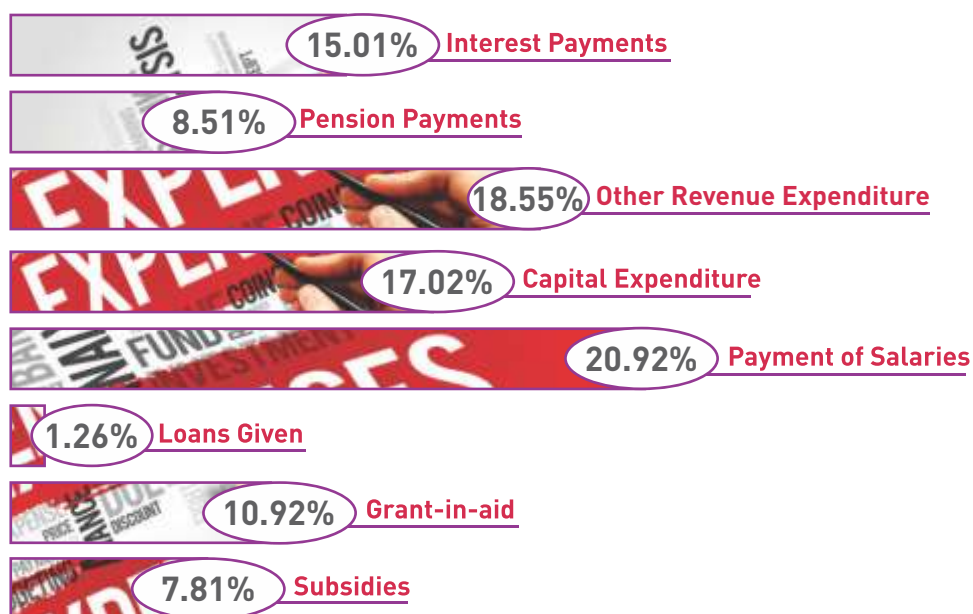
##### Actual Receipts



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

#### 1.4.5 Where the ₹ went?

##### Actual Expenditure



During the year 2019-20, Revenue Deficit of ₹ 16,990 crore (₹ 11,270 crore Deficit in 2018-19) and fiscal deficit of ₹ 30,518 crore (₹ 21,912 crore deficit in 2018-19) represent 2.04 *per cent* and 3.67 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The fiscal deficit constituted 29 *per cent* of total expenditure.

## What do the deficits and surpluses indicate?

### DEFICIT

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

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

### REVENUE DEFICIT/ SURPLUS

### FISCAL DEFICIT/ SURPLUS

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

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

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. The Government of Haryana has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. As per this Act, the State Government was required to achieve certain fiscal targets by specified periods. Though, the State Government has not amended its FRBM Act in terms of recommendations of Fourteenth Central Finance Commission, yet the achievements of the State Government on various parameters are as under:

Sr. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual (₹ in crore)	Ratio to GSDP*	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Deficit	16,990	0.00	2.04 (not achieved)
2	Fiscal Deficit	30,518.62	3.25 or less	3.67 (not achieved)
3	Debt	1,85,491.05	21.23 or less	22.31 (not achieved)

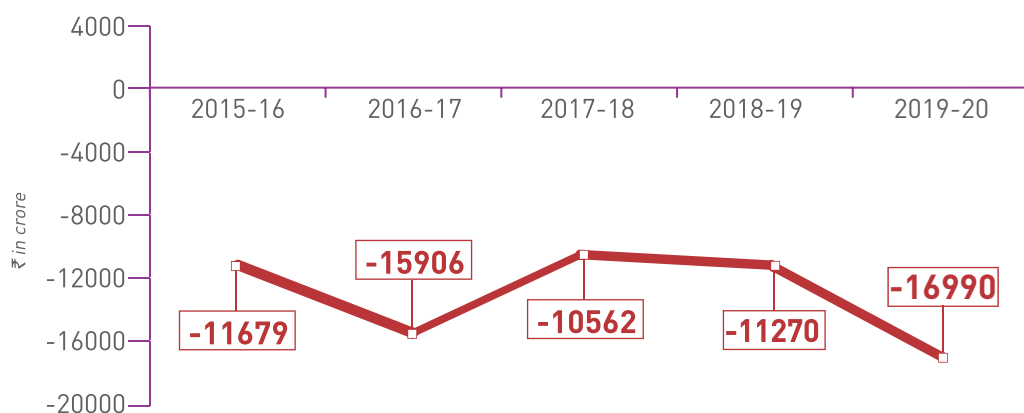
\* GSDP figure (₹ 8,31,610.21 crore) at current prices as per Advance Estimates is taken from the Department of Economic and Statistic Analysis, Haryana and was also available on the website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Govt. of India.

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

The State Government had Revenue Deficit of ₹ 11,270 crore in 2018-19 and ₹ 16,990 crore during the year 2019-20 which was not as per the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission. Fiscal Deficit increased by ₹ 8,606 crore from ₹ 21,912 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 30,518 crore in the current year and was to 3.67 *per cent* of GSDP which also did not confirm to the recommendations of 3.25 *per cent* of Fourteenth Finance Commission. Against the recommendations of reducing outstanding debt to 21.33 *per cent* of GSDP by the year 2019-20, the outstanding debt stood at ₹ 1,85,491 crore as on 31 March 2020, being 22.31 *per cent* of GSDP.

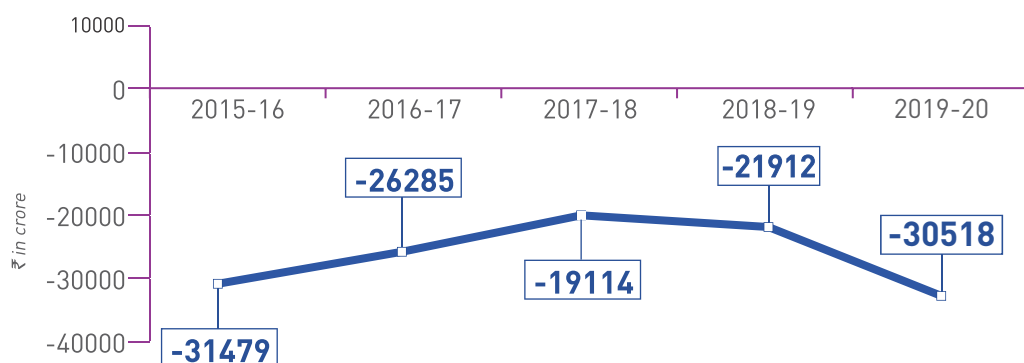
### 1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus

#### Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



### 1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

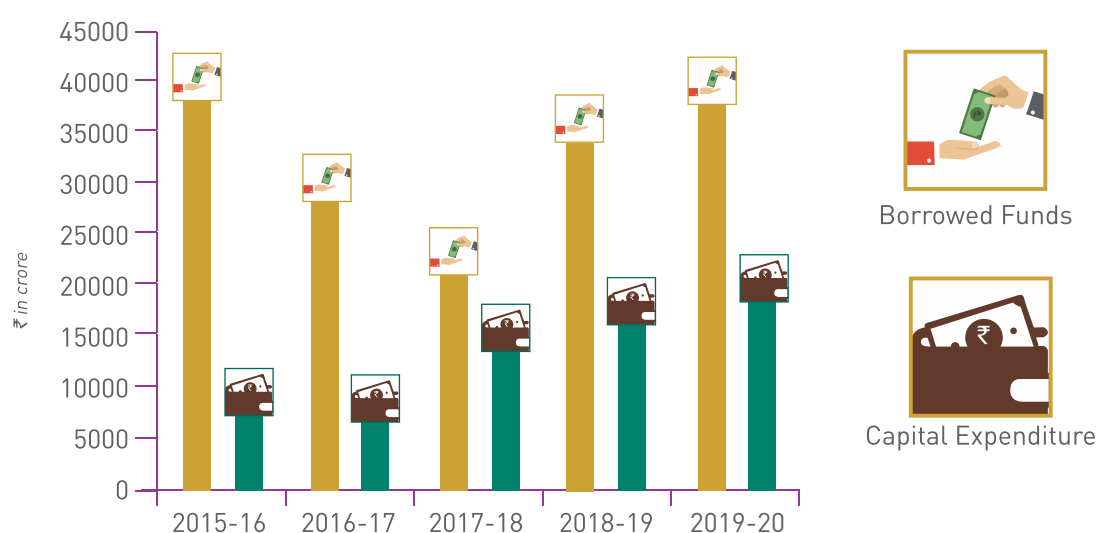
#### Trend of Fiscal Deficit



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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Borrowed Fund	Capital Expenditure
2015-16	37,998	6,908
2016-17	28,170	6,863
2017-18	21,490	13,538
2018-19	34,265	15,307
2019-20	44,432	17,666



The governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus, it is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of and interest. The State Government, however, spent only 40 *per cent* of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 44,432 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 17,666 crore) and 3 *per cent* on Loans and Advances given by the State Government (₹ 1,309 crore). It would therefore appear that balance 57 *per cent* of borrowings in the public debt (₹ 25,457 crore) was utilized to repay the (₹ 15,776 crore) and part of interest on public debt of previous years and to meet periodic shortfalls of revenue against expenditure in the current year.

## Chapter II

# Receipts

### 2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total receipts for 2019-20 were ₹ 1,03,823 crore.

### 2.2 Revenue Receipts

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

#### ● TAX REVENUE

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

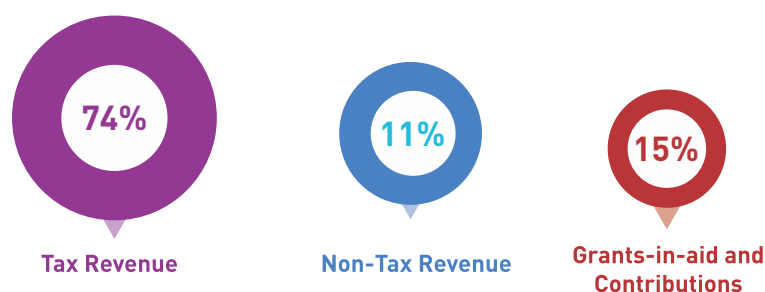
Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits, departmental receipts etc.

#### ● NON-TAX REVENUE

#### ● GRANTS-IN-AID

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

## Revenue Receipts



### 2.2.1 Revenue Receipts Components (2019-20)

Components		Actuals (₹ in crore)	Percentage to Revenue Receipts
A.	<b>Tax Revenue*</b>	<b>49,936</b>	<b>74</b>
	Goods and Services Tax	20,891	31
	Taxes on Income & Expenditure	4,324	6
	Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	6,034	9
	Taxes on Commodities & Services	18,687	28
B.	<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>7,400</b>	<b>11</b>
	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	2,062	3
	General Services	459	1
	Social Services	2,720	4
	Economic Services	2,159	3
C.	<b>Grants-in-aid &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>10,522</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>67,858</b>	<b>100</b>

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

### 2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

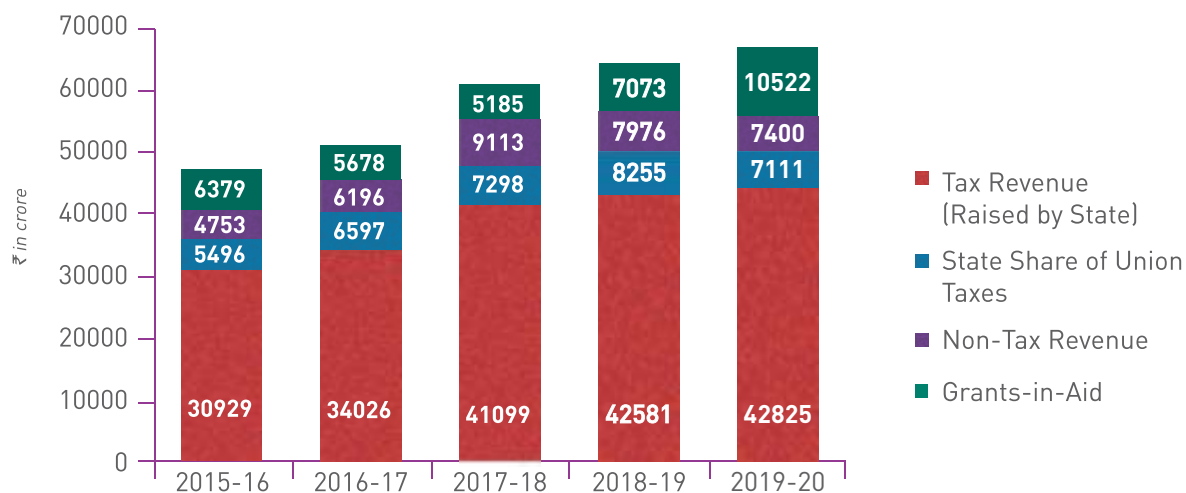
(₹ in crore)

Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Tax Revenues (Raised by the State)	30,929 (7)	34,026 (7)	41,099 (7)	42,581 (6)	42,825 (5)
State Share of Union Taxes/Duties	5,496 (1)	6,597 (1)	7,298 (1)	8,255 (1)	7,111 (1)
Non-Tax Revenues	4,753 (1)	6,196 (1)	9,113 (1)	7,976 (1)	7,400 (1)
Grants in Aid	6,379 (1)	5,678 (1)	5,185 (1)	7,073 (1)	10,522 (1)
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>47,557 (10)</b>	<b>52,497 (10)</b>	<b>62,695 (10)</b>	<b>65,885 (9)</b>	<b>67,858 (8)</b>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>4,92,657</b>	<b>5,47,396</b>	<b>6,08,471</b>	<b>7,07,126</b>	<b>8,31,610</b>

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product). GSDP Figures for 2019-20 are at current prices, as per Advance Estimates intimated by Department of Economic & Statistical Analysis, Haryana.

Though the GSDP increased by 17.60 *per cent* in 2019-20 as compared to previous year, growth in revenue receipts was 2.99 *per cent*. The Total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) decreased by 1.77 *per cent*, the non-tax revenue decreased by 7.22 *per cent* and the grants-in-aid increased by 48.76 *per cent* compared to previous year.

## Trend of Components of Revenue Receipts



## 2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sector-wise Tax Revenue					
Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
a. Goods and Services Tax	NA*	NA*	11,675 (1.92)	20,813 (2.94)	20,891 (2.51)
b. Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,938 (0.60)	3,591 (0.66)	4,124 (0.68)	5,000 (0.71)	4,324 (0.52)
c. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	3,207 (0.65)	3,303 (0.60)	4,210 (0.69)	5,656 (0.80)	6,034 (0.72)
d. Taxes on Commodities and Services	30,280 (6.14)	33,729 (6.16)	28,388 (4.66)	19,367 (2.74)	18,687 (2.25)
Total Tax Revenues	36,425 (7.39)	40,623 (7.42)	48,397 (7.95)	50,836 (7.19)	49,936 (6.00)
GSDP	4,92,657	5,47,396	6,08,471	7,07,126	8,31,610

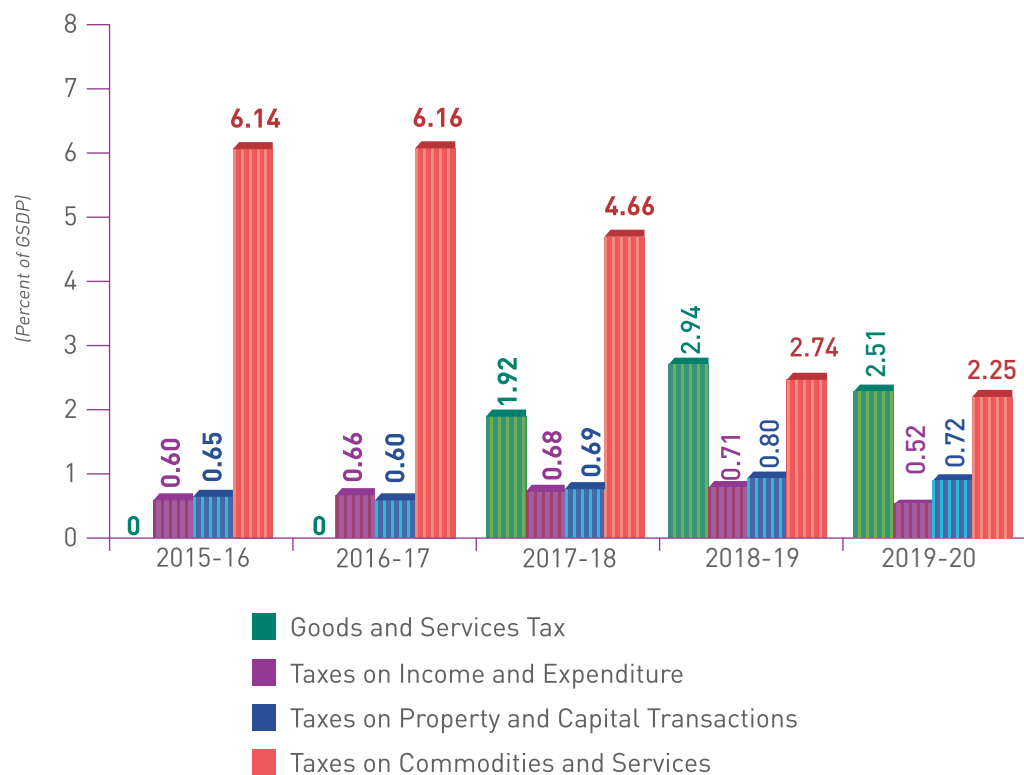
Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

\* Not Applicable.

The decrease in total tax revenue during 2019-20 as compared to previous year was mainly attributable to less allocation of State share from Government of India i.e. Corporation Tax (₹ 446 crore), Taxes on Income other than corporation Tax (₹ 214 crore), Customs (₹ 134 crore) and non allocation of State Share under Integrated Goods & Service Tax (IGST) (₹ 163 crore) and lesser collection under Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. (₹ 600 crore) and set off by increase in mainly Stamps and Registration fees (₹ 377 crore) and State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) (₹ 260 crore).

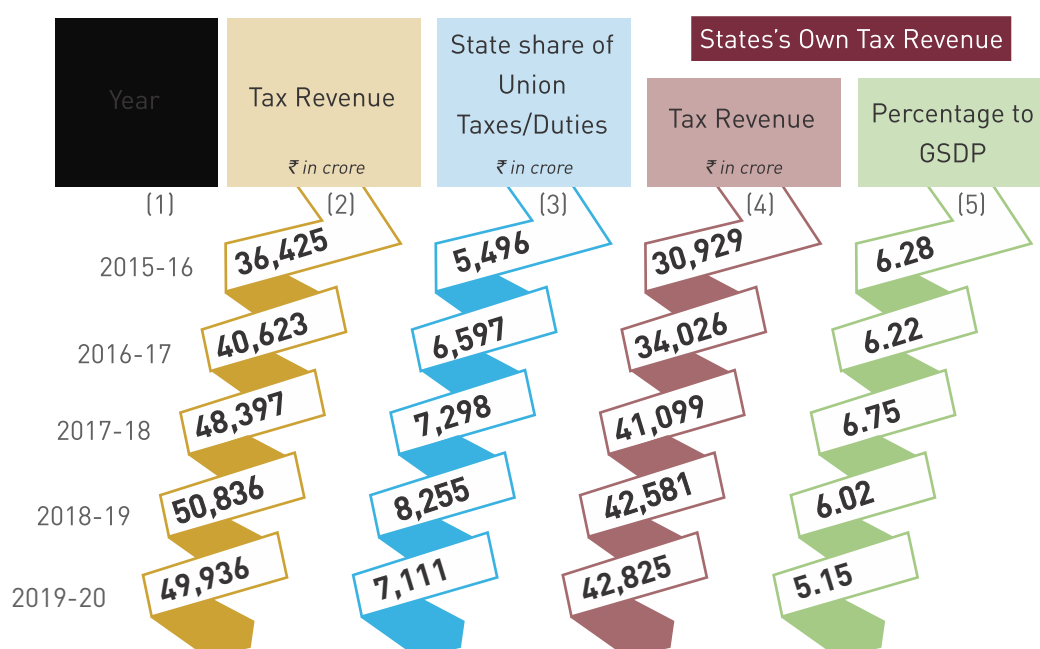


## Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



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

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



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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
States own Tax collection	30,929	34,026	41,099	42,581	42,825
Devolution of Union Taxes	5,496	6,597	7,298	8,255	7,111
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>36,425</b>	<b>40,623</b>	<b>48,397</b>	<b>50,836</b>	<b>49,936</b>
Percentage of States own tax to total tax revenue	85	84	85	84	86

The proportion of State's own tax collection in overall tax revenue has decreased to 84 *per cent* during the year 2015-16 to 2016-17, increased to 85 *per cent* in 2017-18, decreased to 84 *per cent* in 2018-19 and again increased to 86 *per cent* in 2019-20.

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1. State Goods and Services Tax	NA*	NA*	10,833	18,613	18,873
2. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	21,060	23,488	15,609	8,998	8,398
3. State Excise	4,371	4,613	4,966	6,042	6,323
4 Taxes on Vehicles	1,401	1,583	2,778	2,908	2,916
5. Stamp and Registration fees	3,191	3,283	4,192	5,636	6,013
6. Taxes and Duties on electricity	257	276	306	337	262
7. Land Revenue	15	16	18	19	20
8. Taxes on Goods and Passengers	554	595	2,317	21	16
9. Other Taxes	80	172	79	7	4
<b>Total State's own Taxes</b>	<b>30,929</b>	<b>34,026</b>	<b>41,099</b>	<b>42,581</b>	<b>42,825</b>

\* Not Applicable

## 2.4 Cost of Tax Collection

(₹ in crore)

Taxes	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>1. Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.</b>					
Revenue collection	21,060	23,488	15,609	8,998	8,398
Expenditure on collection	129	142	148	151	172
Percentage Cost of tax collection	0.61	0.60	0.95	1.68	2.05
<b>2. State Excise</b>					
Revenue collection	4,371	4,613	4,966	6,042	6,323
Expenditure on collection	31	35	42	38	47
Percentage Cost of tax collection	0.71	0.76	0.85	0.63	0.74
<b>3. Taxes on Vehicles, Goods and Passengers</b>					
Revenue collection	1,955	2,178	5,095	2,929	2,932
Expenditure on collection	19	29	38	56	58
Percentage Cost of tax collection	0.97	1.35	0.75	1.91	1.98
<b>4. Stamp and Registration Fee</b>					
Revenue collection	3,191	3,283	4,192	5,636	6,013
Expenditure on collection	15	11	10	9	10
Percentage Cost of tax collection	0.47	0.34	0.24	0.16	0.17

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

## 2.5 Trend in States Share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	NA*	NA*	105	2,038	2018
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	NA*	NA*	737	163	Nil
Corporation Tax	1,733	2,118	2,236	2,871	2425
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,205	1,472	1,888	2,114	1900
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	Nil	Nil	Nil	15	Nil
Taxes on Wealth	1	5	Nil	1	Nil
Customs	880	911	737	585	451
Union Excise Duties	733	1,041	770	389	313
Service Tax	940	1,050	825	75	Nil
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	4	Nil	Nil	4	4
<b>States share of Union Taxes/Duties</b>	<b>5,496</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>7,298</b>	<b>8,255</b>	<b>7,111</b>
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>36,425</b>	<b>40,623</b>	<b>48,397</b>	<b>50,836</b>	<b>49,936</b>
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	15	16	15	16	14

\* Not Applicable

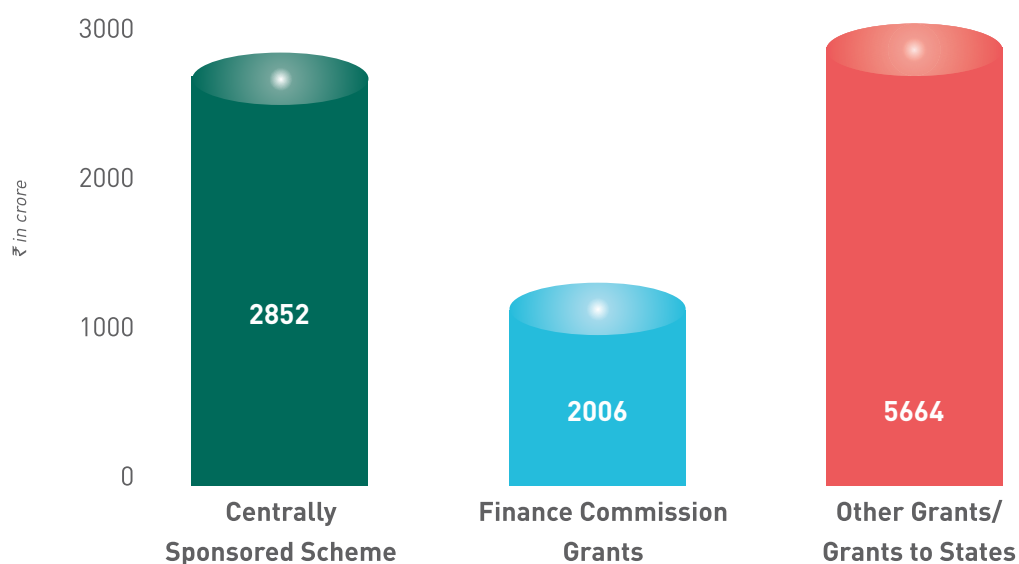
Government of Haryana received ranging between 14 to 16 *per cent* share of Total Tax Revenue from the net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes during the period 2015-16 to 2019-20.

## 2.6 Grants-in-aid

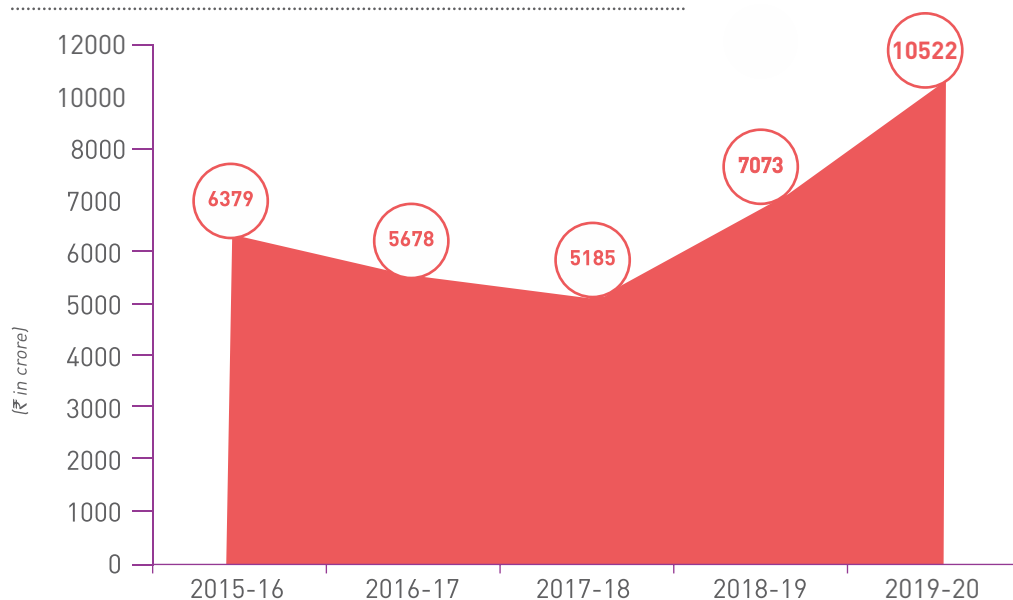
Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, grant for State Schemes, Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Grants recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2019-20 under Grants -in-aid were ₹ 10,522 crore as shown below:

### Grants-in-Aid

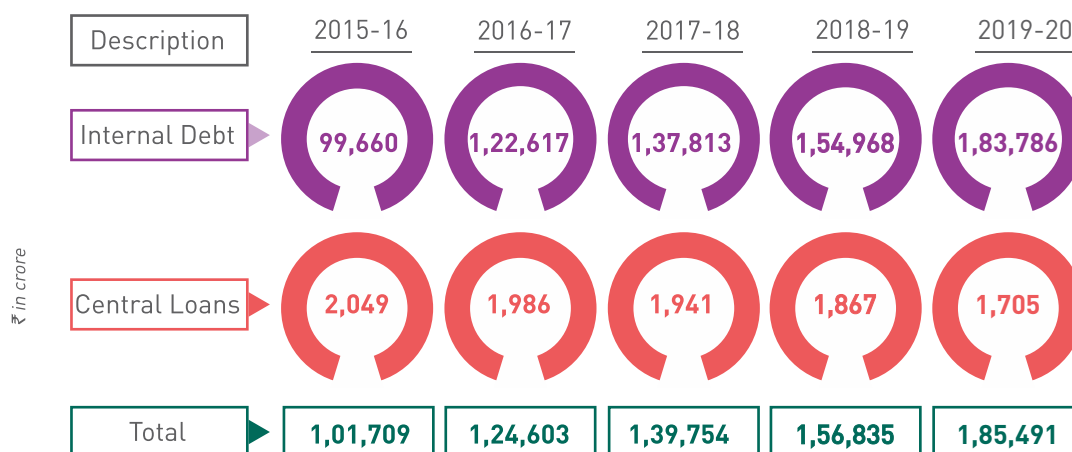


### Trend of Grants-in-aid



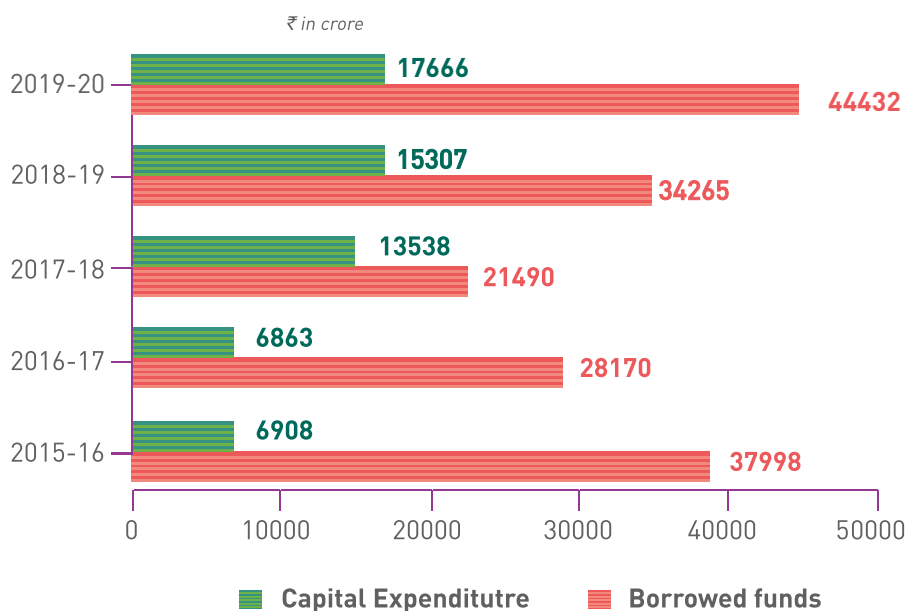
## 2.7 Public Debt

Trend of position of Public Debt over the past five years



During the year 2019-20, seventeen loans totaling ₹ 24,677 crore were raised from the open market at interest rates varying from 6.90 *per cent* to 8.18 *per cent* and the same are redeemable during the period between 2029-2040. In addition, the State Government raised loans of ₹ 18,275 crore from the Financial Institutions and ₹ 116 crore from Other Loans. An amount of ₹ 1,261.75 crore (four times: ₹ 279.45 crore, ₹ 230.77 crore, ₹ 177.99 crore, ₹ 573.54 crore) obtained from Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India. Thus, the total Internal Debt raised by the Government during the year 2019-20 aggregated to ₹ 44,330 crore. The Government also received ₹ 102 crore from Government of India as Loans and Advances.

### Borrowed funds viz-a-viz Capital Expenditure



## Chapter III

# Expenditure

### 3.1 Introduction

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

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 and Pension etc.

Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply and Welfare of SC-ST etc.

#### SOCIAL SERVICES

#### ECONOMIC SERVICES

Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries and Transport etc.

### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Budget Estimates (BE)	70,365	79,284	86,715	91,072	1,00,755
Actuals	61,047	68,766	73,491	77,365	85,180
Gap	9,318	10,518	13,224	13,707	15,575
Percentage of variation of Gap against BE	13	13	15	15	15

[Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years]

Compounding the shortfall (by 17 *per cent*) of Revenue Receipts against Budget Estimates in 2019-20, the State Government faced with the problem of generating revenue surplus in terms of the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission.

Around 54 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure during 2019-20 was incurred on committed expenses viz. on Salaries (₹ 21,721 crore), Interest Payment (₹ 15,588 crore) and Pensions (₹ 8,833 crore) which is the committed liability of the State Government.

The position of Committed and Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

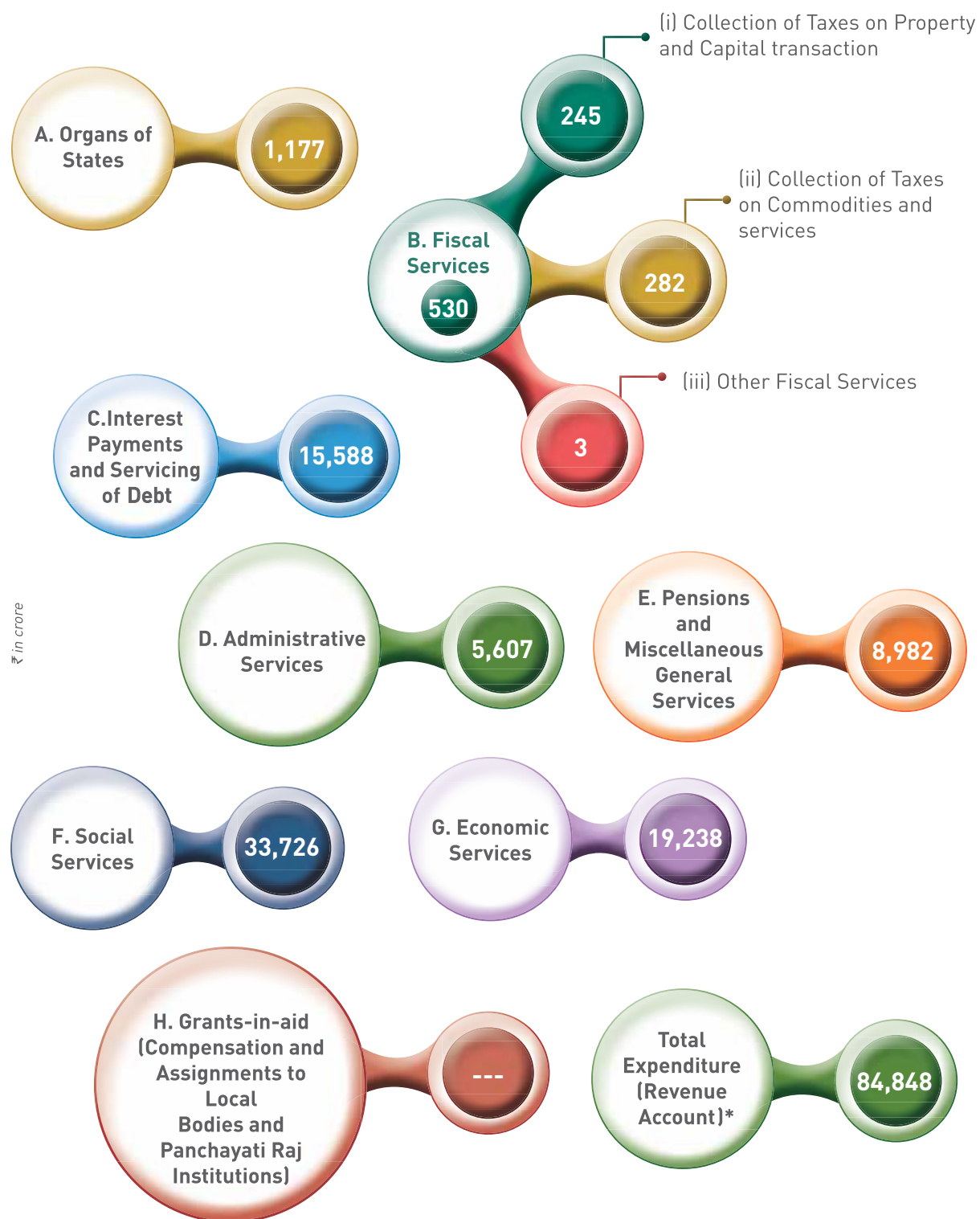
(₹ in crore)

Component	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Total revenue expenditure	59,236	68,403	73,257	77,155	84,848
Committed revenue expenditure #	28,229	32,511	38,548	41,103	46,142
Percentage of committed revenue expenditure to total revenue expenditure	48	48	53	53	54
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	31,007	35,892	34,709	36,052	38,706

# Committed revenue expenditure includes expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pensions.

It may be seen that the Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by 25 *per cent* from ₹ 31,007 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 38,706 crore in 2019-20. The Total Revenue Expenditure increased by 43 *per cent* from ₹ 59,236 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 84,848 crore in 2019-20 and Committed Revenue Expenditure increased by 63 *per cent* over the same period.

### 3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2019-20)



\* (Net, after deducting recoveries)

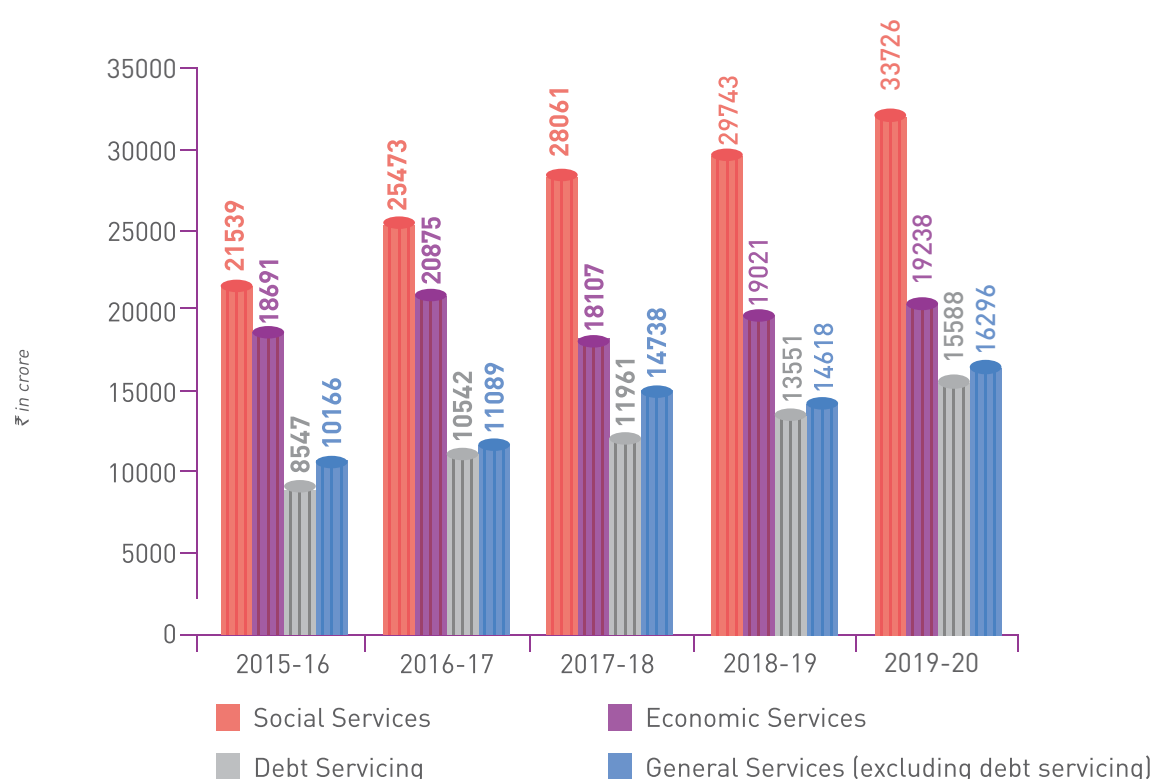


### 3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2015-16 to 2019-20)

(₹ in crore)

Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Social Services	21,539	25,473	28,061	29,743	33,726
Economic Services	18,691	20,875	18,107	19,021	19,238
Debt Servicing	8,547	10,542	11,961	13,551	15,588
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	10,166	11,089	14,738	14,618	16,296

#### Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



### 3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is essential if the growth process is to be sustained. Capital Expenditure during 2019-20 amounting for ₹ 17,666 crore (2 per cent of GSDP) was less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 1,897 crore. The Growth in Capital Expenditure has not kept pace with the Growth of GSDP since 2015-16 onwards (except 2016-17).

This can be seen from the table below:

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Components	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Budget (B.E.)*	5,904	8,817	11,122	19,573	19,563
2	Actual Capital Expenditure (#)	6,908	6,863	13,538	15,307	17,666
3	Percentage of Actual Capital Expenditure to B.E.	117	78	122	78	90
4	Percentage Yearly growth in Capital Expenditure	86	(- )1	97	13	15
5	GSDP	4,92,657	5,47,396	6,08,471	7,07,126	8,31,610
6	Percentage Yearly growth in GSDP	13	11	11	16	18

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

(#) Does not include expenditure on Loans and Advances

### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2019-20, the Government spent ₹ 1,107 crore on various Irrigation Projects (₹ 673 crore on Major Irrigation and ₹ 434 crore on Medium Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 1,800 crore on Construction of Roads and Bridges and invested ₹ 6,229 crore in Government Companies and Co-operative Institutions. During the year, share capital amounting to ₹ 54 crore was redeemed by Co-operative Banks and Societies.

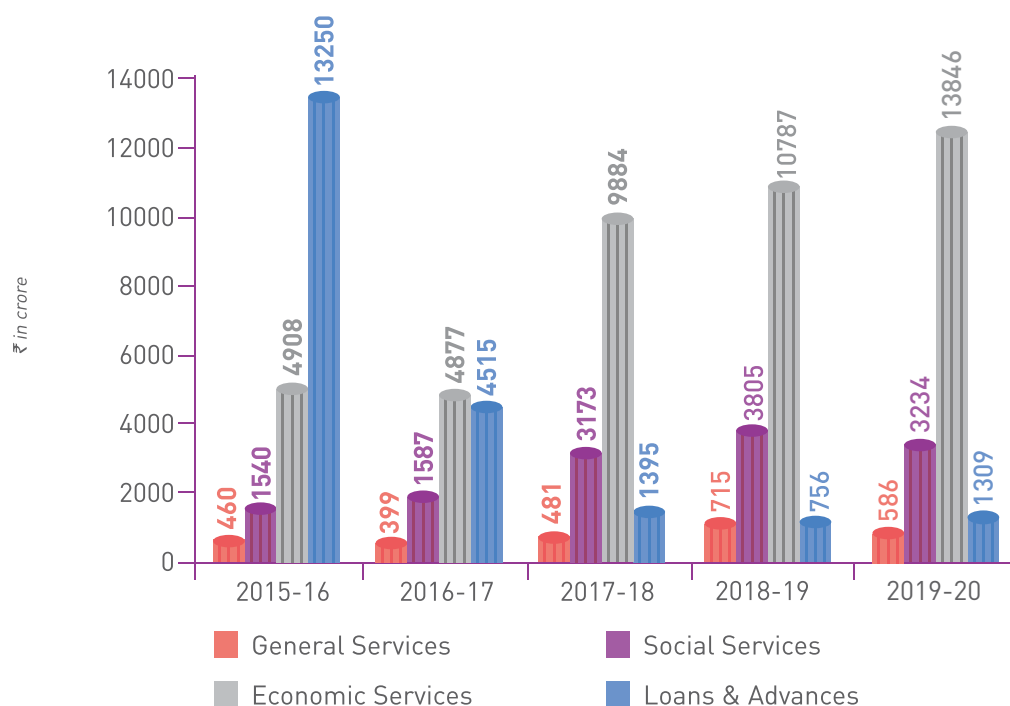
### 3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
General Services	460 (2)	399 (3)	481 (3)	715 (4)	586 (3)
Social Services	1,540 (8)	1,587 (14)	3,173 (21)	3,805 (24)	3,234 (17)
Economic Services	4,908 (24)	4,877 (43)	9,884 (66)	10,787 (67)	13,846 (73)
Loans and Advances	13,250 (66)	4,515 (40)	1,395 (10)	756 (5)	1,309 (7)
<b>Total Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>20,158</b>	<b>11,378</b>	<b>14,933</b>	<b>16,063</b>	<b>18,975</b>

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

## 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 past five years is illustrated below:

(₹ in crore)

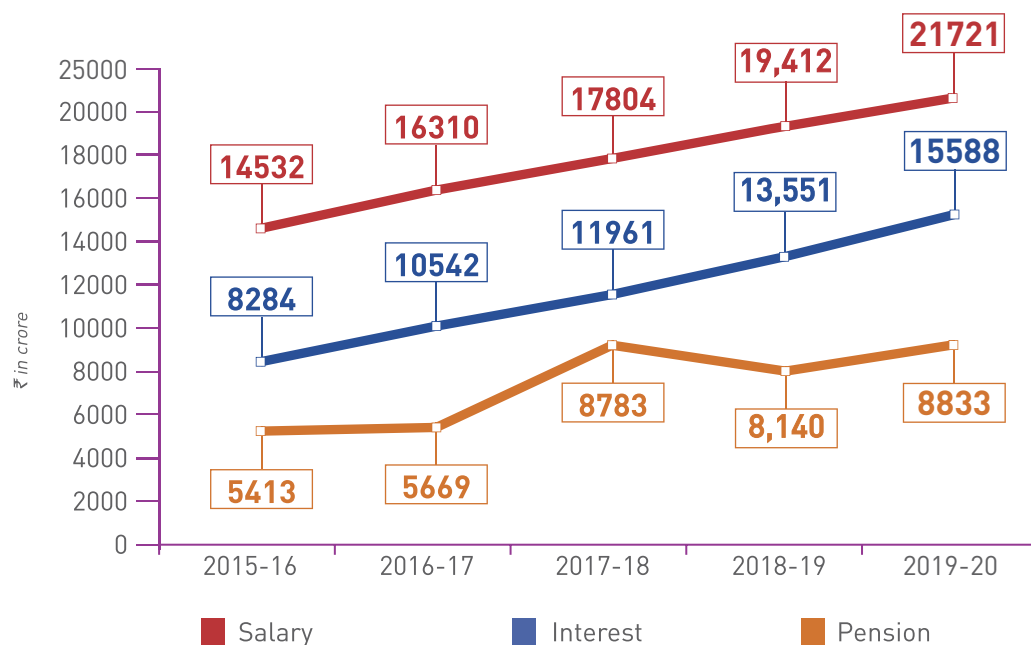
S.No.	Sector	Section	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
(A)	General Services	Capital	460	399	481	715	586
		Revenue	18,713	21,631	26,699	28,169	31,884
(B)	Social Services	Capital	1,540	1,587	3,173	3,805	3,234
		Revenue	21,539	25,473	28,061	29,743	33,726
(C)	Economic Service	Capital	4,908	4,877	9,884	10,787	13,846
		Revenue	18,691	20,875	18,107	19,021	19,238
(D)	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	Capital	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
		Revenue	293	424	390	222	--

\* Not Applicable

### 3.4 Committed Expenditure

Expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pension showed increase in 2019-20 over the previous year.

#### Trend of 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	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Committed Expenditure	28,229	32,511	38,548	41,103	46,142
Revenue Expenditure	59,236	68,403	73,257	77,155	84,848
Revenue Receipts	47,557	52,497	62,695	65,885	67,858
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts	59	62	61	62	68
Percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	48	48	53	53	54

The Committed Expenditure increased by 63 *per cent* from 2015-16 to 2019-20 while Revenue Expenditure registered the growth of 43 *per cent* during the same period, leaving the Government with lesser flexibility in development spending.

## Chapter IV

# Appropriation Accounts

### 4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary grant	Surrender (by way of Re-appropriation)	Total Budget	Actual expenditure (Net)	Savings(-) Excesses(+)
1.	<b>Revenue</b>						
	Voted	77,959	5,772	Nil	83,731	69,391	(-) 14,340
	Charged	16,990	34	Nil	17,024	15,789	(-) 1,235
2.	<b>Capital</b>						
	Voted	30,351	3,239	Nil	33,590	27,467	(-) 6,123
	Charged	100	65	Nil	165	124	(-) 41
3.	<b>Public Debt</b>						
	Charged	20,257	..	Nil	20,257	15,775	(-)4,482
4.	<b>Loans and Advances</b>						
	Voted	1,407	275	Nil	1,682	1309	(-)373
	<b>Total</b>						
	Voted	1,09,717	9,286	Nil	1,19,003	98,167	(-) 20,836
	Charged	37,347	99	Nil	37,446	31,688	(-)5,758

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

(₹ in crore)

Savings (-) Excess (+)					
Year	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	Total
2015-16	(-) 9,318	(-) 3,496	(-) 2,821	(-) 444	(-) 16,079
2016-17	(-) 10,518	(-) 4,393	(-) 4,402	(-) 276	(-) 19,589
2017-18	(-) 13,224	(-) 4,988	(-) 3,606	(-) 209	(-) 22,027
2018-19	(-) 13,707	(-) 3,325	(-) 2,082	(-) 1,256	(-) 20,370
2019-20	(-) 15,575	(-) 6,164	(-) 4,482	(-) 373	(-) 26,594

### 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 net savings for the last five years are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
4	Revenue	--	--	--	328	382
7	Planning and Statistics	238	283	122	332	191
8	Buildings & Roads	--	1,880	1,464	1,142	1,374
9	Education	--	3,436	2,446	1,900	787
10	Technical Education	--	--	--	68	58
11	Sports and Youth Welfare	84	106	226	119	130
12	Art and Culture	5	4	--	10	122
13	Health	--	--	849	920	760
14	Urban Development	870	--	554	39	1,394
15	Local Government	1,408	--	1,463	2,169	2,264
16	Labour	13	--	--	5	7
17	Employment	30	--	--	45	70
18	Industrial Training	--	--	136	238	234
19	Welfare of SCs and BCs	325	222	369	335	232
21	Women and Child Development	437	406	343	554	537
23	Food and Supplies	2,148	--	--	294	973
25	Industries	78	439	242	357	63
26	Mines and Geology	--	-	--	13	23
27	Agriculture	375	827	649	957	1,543
28	Animal Husbandry & Dairy Development	182	--	--	108	198
29	Fisheries	--	--	43	33	23
30	Forest & Wild Life	--	98	143	145	178
31	Ecology and Environment	--	--	3	8	1
32	Rural and Community Development	815	--	2,394	1,358	1,613
35	Tourism	11	36	52	25	12
37	Elections	--	--	38	31	171
39	Information and Publicity	--	--	--	224	41
41	Electronics & IT	24	31	--	65	102
44	Printing and Stationery	12	16	18	11	14
PD	Public Debt	2,821	4,402	3,606	2,082	4,482
45	Loans and Advances by State Government	--	--	209	1,256	373

Note: -- in the above table denotes non-significant savings

The persistent huge savings under Buildings and Roads, Education, Health, Urban Development, Local Government, Woman and Child Development, Food and Supplies, Agriculture and Rural and Community Development in on account of schemes which though approved by the legislature have been given lesser priority during implementation. This can be attributed either due to increased budget estimation or the Government's desire to keep its fiscal deficit below the ceiling.

During 2019-20, Supplementary grants totaling ₹ 9,385 crore (7.23 *per cent* of total expenditure of ₹ 1,29,855) proved to be unnecessary in some cases. A few instances where there were savings at the end of the year even against original allocation are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
8	4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works 80-General 001-Direction and Administration 98-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Department PWD (B&R) (BAR-PLO-CAP)	Capital	520	434	0
9	2202-General Education 03-University and Higher Education 001-Direction and Administration 96-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Department of Higher Education (EDH-PLO-REV)	Revenue	0	243	0
13	2210-Medical and Public Health 01-Urban Health Services-Allopathy 001-Direction and Administration 92-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Department of Health (DHSPLO-REV)	Revenue	0	293	0
14	4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development 60-Other Urban Development Schemes 051-Construction 88-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) of Town and Country Planning Department (TCP-PLO-CAP)	Capital	0	500	0
15	2217-Urban Development 80-General 001-Direction & Administration 91-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO)for Department of Urban Local Bodies (DLB-PLO-REV)	Revenue	0	987	0

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
24	4700-Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation 80-General 800-Other Expenditure 98-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Irrigation and Water Resources Department (IRR-PLO-CAP)	Capital	0	260	0
27	2401-Crop Husbandry 51-NA 001-Direction and Administration 94-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Agriculture and Farmer Welfare Department (AGR-PLO-REV)	Revenue	30	300	0
32	2515-Other Rural Development Programmes 51-NA 001-Direction & Administration 96-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Rural Development and Panchayat (RUD-PLO-REV)	Revenue	0	372	0
34	5055-Capital Outlay on Road Transport 51-NA 050-Land & Buildings 76-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Transport (TRA-PLO-CAP)	Capital	0	255	0
40	2801-Power 80-General 001-Direction and Administration 98-Performance Linked Outlay (PLO) for Power (POW-PLO-REV)	Revenue	0	1500	0



## Chapter V

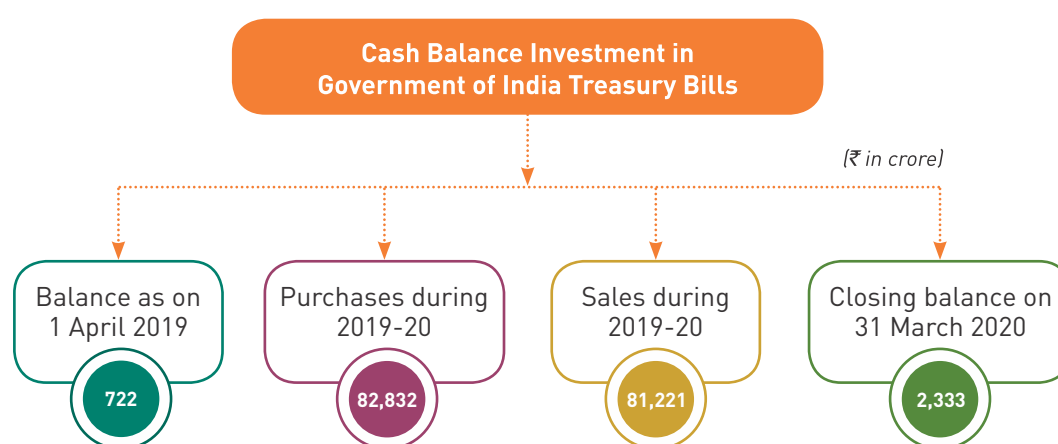
# Assets and Liabilities

### 5.1 Assets

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

Total investment as share capital in non-financial Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 36,923 crore at the end of the year of 2019-20. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 87.01 crore (i.e. 0.24 *per cent* on total investment). During 2019-20, investments increased by ₹ 6,175 crore and dividend income increased by ₹ 30.41 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ (-)794 crore on 1 April 2019 and decreased to ₹ (-)1,644 crore at the end of March 2020. In addition, Government had invested an amount of ₹ 82,832 crore on 132 occasions in 14 days Treasury Bills and rediscounted Treasury Bills worth ₹ 81,221 crore on 192 occasions during 2019-20. The position of investment during the year 2019-20 is depicted in the table given below:



## 5.2 Debt and Liabilities

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

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

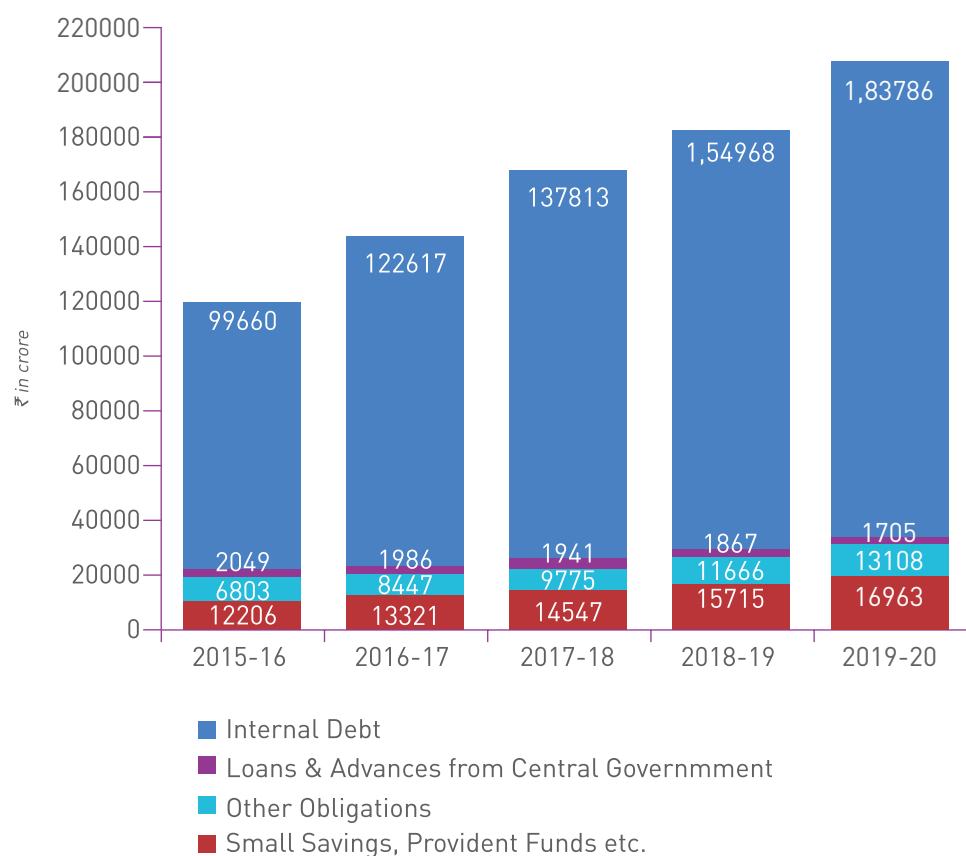
Year	Public Debt (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account* (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP	Total Liabilities (₹ in crore)	Per cent of GSDP
2015-16	1,01,709	21	19,009	4	1,20,718	25
2016-17	1,24,603	23	21,768	4	1,46,371	27
2017-18	1,39,754	23	24,322	4	1,64,076	27
2018-19	1,56,835	22	27,381	4	1,84,216	26
2019-20	1,85,491	22	30,071	4	2,15,562	26

\* Excludes suspense and remittance balance.

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

Public Debt and Other Liabilities showed a net increase of ₹ 31,346 crore (17 per cent) in 2019-20 over the previous year.

### Trend in Government Liabilities



### 5.3 Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and Corporations, Co-operative Societies etc. from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes. These Guarantees are contingent liability on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default in the payment of loans, capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative 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 below:

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of the year	
		Principal	Interest
2015-16	34,974	16,876*	NA <sup>#</sup>
2016-17	17,911	8,244*	NA <sup>#</sup>
2017-18	19,000	14,138*	NA <sup>#</sup>
2018-19	20,654	18,220*	NA <sup>#</sup>
2019-20	22,560	20,738*	NA <sup>#</sup>

\* Inclusive of Principal and Interest.

<sup>#</sup> Not Available.

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

## Chapter VI

# Other Items

### 6.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, the State Government also guarantees loans raised by Government Companies and Corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various schemes and programmes which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Administrative Departments and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, the loan repayments appear in Government Account, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balances and understatement of liabilities in Government Accounts. As on 31 March 2020, no adverse balances are appearing in favour of Haryana State.

### 6.2 Loans and Advances given by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2019-20 were ₹ 7,390.30 crore. Out of these, Loans and Advances to Government Corporation/ Companies, Non-Government Institutions and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 7,313.94 crore. Recovery of principal aggregating to ₹ 55.27 crore was in arrears at the end of 2019-20. The information relating to recovery of interest in arrear was not made available by the State Government. During 2019-20, ₹ 5,393 crore was received towards repayment of loans and advances (including conversion of Loans of ₹ 5,190 crore into equity in respect of Power Distribution Companies), out of which ₹ 69 crore relates to repayment of loans to Government Servants. Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government improving its fiscal position.

### 6.3 Financial assistances to local bodies and others

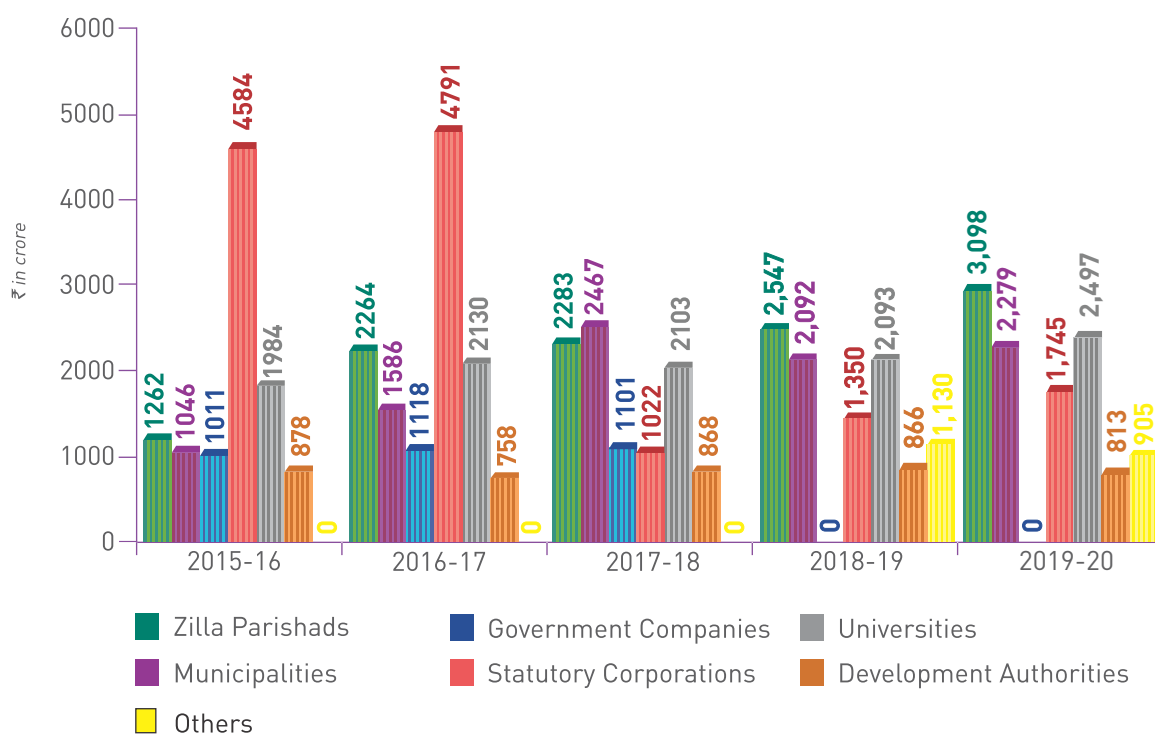
Grants-in-aid given to Local Bodies, Autonomous Bodies etc. increased from ₹ 10,765 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 11,337 crore in 2019-20. Grants to Zilla Parishads (Panchayati Raj Institutions) and Municipalities/Municipal Councils (₹ 5,377 crore) represent 47 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Institutions	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Zilla Parishads	1,262	2,264	2,283	2,547	3,098
2	Municipalities	1,046	1,586	2,467	2,092	2,279
3	Government Companies	1,011	1,118	1,101	Nil	Nil
4	Statutory Corporations	4,584	4,791	1,022	1,350	1,745
5	Universities	1,984	2,130	2,103	2,093	2,497
6	Development Authorities	878	758	868	866	813
7	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	1,130	905
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,765</b>	<b>12,647</b>	<b>9,844</b>	<b>10,078</b>	<b>11,337</b>

### Grants-in-aid Given



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

(₹ in crore)

S. No	Name of Institutions	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1	Zilla Parishads	Nil	Nil	1,545	2,336	2,991
2	Municipalities	Nil	373	2,145	1,028	1,387
3	Government Companies	Nil	59	14	Nil	Nil
4	Statutory Corporations	Nil	11	117	43	16
5	Universities	29	122	153	183	173
6	Development Authorities	Nil	7	133	143	156
7	Others	Nil	Nil	Nil	142	140
	<b>Total</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>572</b>	<b>4,107</b>	<b>3,875</b>	<b>4,863</b>

## 6.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2019	As on 31 March 2020	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 794	(-) 1,644	(-) 850
Investment from cash balance ( GOI Treasury Bills)	722	2,333	1,611
Investment from earmarked fund balances	3,055	3,308	253
(a) Sinking Fund	1,924	2,082	158
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	1,129	1,224	94
(c ) Other Funds	2	2	Nil
Interest realized during the year	92	77	(-) 15

State Government had a negative closing cash balance at the end of 31 March 2020. Interest receipt on the investment of cash balance has decreased by 16 *per cent* from ₹ 92 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 77 crore in 2019-20.

## 6.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

To exercise effective control of expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officer (CCOs)/ Controlling Officer (COs) are required to reconcile the figures of Receipts and Expenditure recorded in their books every month with the figures accounted for by the office of the AG (A&E). Such reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure figures under the Consolidated Fund have been completed *per cent* by all CCOs/COs.

## 6.6 Submission of Accounts by Accounts Rendering Units

The Finance Accounts 2019-20 present the transactions of the Government of Haryana for the period 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2020. The accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Haryana have been compiled based on the initial accounts rendered by 24 District Treasuries, 116 Public Works Divisions (B & R and Public Health), 86 Irrigation Divisions, 41 Forest Divisions and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Rendition of monthly accounts by the Accounts Rendering Units of the State Government was satisfactory and no accounts remained excluded at the end of the Financial Year.

## 6.7 Unadjusted Abstract Contingent Bills

When money is required in advance or when they are not able to calculate the exact amount required, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are permitted to draw money without supporting documents, through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, by debiting service heads and the expenditure is reflected as an expense under the service head. These amounts are held under objection pending submission of Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills to the AG (A&E), within a month. Delayed submission or prolonged non-submission of DC bills may affect the completeness and

correctness of accounts. The detail of AC Bills, under objection, pending adjustment, as on 31 March 2020 is as under:

Year	Pending DC Bills	
	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2017-18	3	1.36
2018-19	90	17.66
2019-20	552	667.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>686.68</b>

97.17 *per cent* amount of pending DC bills till 2019-20, pertain to four departments viz. Transport Department (18.89 *per cent* – 218 DC bills of ₹ 129.72 crore), General Education Department (3.41 *per cent* - 305 DC bills of ₹ 23.45 crore), and Health Department (6.67 *per cent* – 10 DC bills of ₹ 45.78 crore), Food and Civil Supply Department (68.20 *per cent* – 8 DC bills of ₹ 468.30 crore).

## 6.8 Status of Suspense and Remittances Balances

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Significant suspense items shown as gross debit and credit balances under Major Head-8658-Suspense Account and 8782-Remittances for the last five years, are as under: -

(₹ in crore)

Minor Head	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
<b>[a] 8658-Suspense Accounts</b>										
101-Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	17.27	0.08	25.25	0.01	14.42	0.01	20.40	0.04	26.69	0.01
<b>Net</b>	<b>17.19 Dr.</b>		<b>25.24 Dr.</b>		<b>14.41 Dr.</b>		<b>20.36 Dr.</b>		<b>26.68 Dr.</b>	
102-Suspense Account (Civil)	43.45	(-)2.96	27.29	0.30	14.66	0.30	14.89	Nil	109.94	Nil
<b>Net</b>	<b>46.41 Dr.</b>		<b>26.99 Dr.</b>		<b>14.36 Dr.</b>		<b>14.89 Dr.</b>		<b>109.94 Dr.</b>	
107-Cash Settlement Suspense Account	172.18	39.62	200.83	48.73	121.95	68.33	53.07	NA*	52.88	Nil
<b>Net</b>	<b>132.56 Dr.</b>		<b>152.10 Dr.</b>		<b>53.62 Dr.</b>		<b>53.07 Dr.</b>		<b>52.88 Dr.</b>	
109-Reserve Bank Suspense (Hqrs)	3.70	0.36	3.83	11.21	1.71	0.64	(-) 10.56	(-) 4.65	0.24	0.97
<b>Net</b>	<b>3.34 Dr.</b>		<b>7.38 Cr.</b>		<b>1.07 Dr.</b>		<b>5.91 Cr.</b>		<b>0.73 Cr.</b>	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	4.64	4.31	2.07	4.30	4.33	Nil	4.67	Nil	11.58	Nil
<b>Net</b>	<b>0.33 Dr.</b>		<b>2.23 Cr.</b>		<b>4.33 Dr.</b>		<b>4.67 Dr.</b>		<b>11.58 Dr.</b>	
112-Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	NA*	23.23	NA*	134.87	NA*	77.08	NA*	29.85	Nil	129.85
<b>Net</b>		<b>23.23 Cr.</b>		<b>134.87 Cr.</b>		<b>77.08 Cr.</b>		<b>29.85 Cr.</b>		<b>129.85 Cr.</b>

\* Not Applicable.

(b) 8782-Cash Remittances and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same Accounts Office										
102-Public Works Remittances	155.48	290.90	88.00	284.00	54.87	231.32	90.37	431.89	30.78	333.64
<b>Net</b>	<b>135.42 Cr.</b>		<b>196.00 Cr.</b>		<b>176.45 Cr.</b>		<b>341.52 Cr.</b>		<b>302.86 Cr.</b>	
103-Forest Remittances	2.47	3.90	(-) 0.61	2.52	Nil	3.46	Nil	1.76	Nil	3.55
<b>Net</b>	<b>1.43 Cr.</b>		<b>3.13 Cr.</b>		<b>3.46 Cr.</b>		<b>1.76 Cr.</b>		<b>3.55 Cr.</b>	

\* Not Applicable.

## 6.9 Status of Outstanding Utilization Certificates

Rule 8.14 of the Punjab Financial Rules, Volume-I (as applicable to Haryana State) prescribes that, where grants are sanctioned for specific purposes, the departmental officers concerned should furnish Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the AG (A&E), within the stipulated period. UCs outstanding beyond the specified periods indicate absence of assurance on utilization of the grants for intended purposes and the expenditure shown in accounts to that extent can not be treated as final. The details of outstanding UCs as per the records of the AG (A&E) are as under:

Year *	Number of UCs awaited	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2017-18	860	3,852.15
2018-19	511	2,184.13
2019-20	633	4,561.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>10,597.58</b>

(\* The year mentioned above relates to "Due Year" i.e. after 12 months of actual drawal).

91.06 *per cent* amount of pending UCs as on 31 March, 2020 pertains to four departments viz. Urban Development Department (49.74 *per cent* - 625 UCs amounting to ₹ 5,271.20 crore), Rural Development Department (32.98 *per cent* - 933 UCs amounting to ₹ 3,495.22 crore), Health Department (5.86 *per cent* - 42 UCs amounting to ₹ 620.50 crore) and General Education Department (2.48 *per cent* - 70 UCs amounting to ₹ 263.26 crore).

## 6.10 Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital works

A total expenditure of ₹ 1,127.40 crore was incurred up to the year 2019-20 by the State Government on 166 incomplete projects, each involving ₹ 5 crore and above, against original estimated cost of ₹ 2,147.81 crore as detailed in Appendix IX in Volume II of the Finance Accounts. A summarized view on commitments on account of 'Incomplete Capital Works' is furnished as under:

(₹ 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
1	Irrigation Works (23)	305.14	90.78	149.42	176.10	Not Available
2	Building Works (40)	571.42	102.14	240.42	177.66	Not Available
3	Road & Bridge Works (103)	1271.25	249.36	737.56	503.91	Not Available
	<b>Total (166)</b>	<b>2147.81</b>	<b>442.28</b>	<b>1,127.40</b>	<b>857.67</b>	<b>Not Available</b>



## 6.11 Defined Contributory Pension Scheme (DCPS)

The expenditure during the financial year 2019-20 on “Pension and other Retirement Benefits” to State Government employees recruited on or before 31 December 2005 was ₹ 8,138.74 crore (9.59 *per cent* of the total Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 84,848.21 crore). State Government employees recruited on or after 1 January 2006 are eligible for the new pension scheme called “Defined Contribution Pension Scheme” (DCPS).

In terms of the Scheme, the employee contributes ten *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowances, which is matched by the State Government and the entire amount is transferred to the Designated Fund Manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank. The actual amount payable by employees and the matching Government contribution, over the years, has not been estimated.

During the year 2019-20 against the total employees' contribution of ₹ 717.91 crore, the State Government contributed only ₹ 694.20 crore. Thus, the State Government did not discharge its statutory liability as it failed to contribute ₹ 23.71 crore as Government's matching share under DCPS. Thus, short contribution of ₹ 23.71 crore towards DCPS has understated the Revenue Expenditure to this extent. Further, out of the total amount of ₹ 1,412.11 crore under DCPS up to 31 March 2020, the State Government has transferred only ₹ 1,407.78 crore to National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL) for further investment as per provision of DCPS and an amount of ₹ 4.33 crore is yet to be transferred to the designated Fund Manager for the year 2019-20. As on 31 March 2020, ₹ 56.60 crore (short contribution of ₹ 23.71 crore plus non-transfer of ₹ 32.89 crore as per Statement-21) was outstanding to be transferred to the NSDL. The short transfer of ₹ 23.71 crore has resulted in understatement of Revenue/Fiscal deficit to the same extent (The Fiscal deficit- as per accounts is ₹ 305,18.62 crore). NSDL has confirmed deposit of ₹ 1,410.91 crore.

The State Government was approached to reconcile the difference between the amount deposited by the State Government and that acknowledged by the NSDL.

## 6.12 Personal Deposit Accounts

Under Para 12.16 and 12.17 of Punjab Financial Rules Volume I (as applicable to Haryana State), the State Government is authorised to open Personal Deposit (PD) accounts to deposit funds required for specific purposes by transfer of funds from the Consolidated Fund or otherwise with the approval of Accountant General. Transfer of funds to PD accounts is booked as expenditure from the Consolidated Fund under the concerned service Major Heads without any actual cash flow. PD accounts are normally required to be closed on the last working day of the year and the unspent balances transferred back to the Consolidated Fund and PD accounts are reopened next year, if necessary. The number of PD accounts opened by transfer from the Consolidated Fund as on 31 March 2020 were two only. Further, under Rule 12.7 of Rules *ibid*, the PD accounts which have been opened by transfer of funds other than from the Consolidated Fund, should be reviewed every year and the accounts which are in-operative for more than three complete account years should be closed and balance lying in such accounts should be credited to Government accounts.

The status of PD accounts remained open as on 31 March 2020 is given below:

PD Accounts opened from	Opening Balance as on 01 April 2019		Opened during the year 2019-20		Closed during the year 2019-20		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2020	
	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)	Number	Amount (₹ in crore)
Consolidated Fund	1	1,018.44	1	107.94	..	814.66*	2	311.72
Other than Consolidated Fund	142	308.46	10	28.65	..	37.94*	152**	299.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>1,326.90</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>136.59</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>852.60*</b>	<b>154</b>	<b>610.89</b>

\*No PD account was closed during the year. The amount represents transactions of Minus Memoranda appearing in the Operative PD accounts during the year.

\*\*15 PD accounts involving ₹ 19.38 crore are inoperative (5 containing ₹ 0.35 crore for more than three years, 6 involving ₹ 0.62 for more than two year and 4 having ₹ 18.41 crore for more than one year.)

As such, there is net decrease of ₹ 716.01 crore in the balances of PD accounts during 2019-20. Five PD accounts containing ₹ 0.35 crore, are inoperative for more than three years and have not been closed by the State Government in deviation of the rules.

### 6.13 Investments

The State Government invests in the equity and shares of Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operative Institutions. As per the position given in Statement 8 & 19 of the accounts (as received from the State Government and Audit office), the investments of the Government in 110 entities were ₹ 36,922.92 crore at the end of 2019-20.

An amount of ₹ 87.01 crore was received as dividend during 2019-20 (i.e. 0.24 *per cent* of total invested amount). Out of this, ₹ 3.52 crore was received from one Statutory Corporation i.e. Haryana Warehousing Corporation, Chandigarh wherein invested amount was ₹ 2.92 crore and rest of dividend of ₹ 83.49 crore only was received on invested amount of ₹ 36,920.00 crore in 109 entities. During 2019-20, investments increased by ₹ 6,175.01 crore (net) and dividend income increased by ₹ 30.41 crore. The investment figures are not being reconciled by the investee organisations with the books of accounts of the State Government.

### 6.14 Rush of Expenditure

Principles of prudent financial management prescribe that rush of expenditure at the fag end of the financial year should be avoided. Instructions were issued by the State Government to curb rush of expenditure from time to time. The expenditure incurred during the month of March 2020 as compared to the total expenditure during 2019-20 (P) is as under:

Expenditure incurred in March 2020 (₹ in crore)	Total Expenditure 2019-20 (P) (₹ in crore)	Percentage of Expenditure incurred during March 2020 to Total Expenditure 2019-20 (P)
10,548.40	99,822.27	10.57

## 6.15 Status of Reserve Funds

Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There were 10 Reserve Funds (05 Interest Bearing and 05 Non-Interest Bearing) earmarked for specific purposes. Details of some major Reserve Funds are given below:

### 6.15.1 Reserve Fund Bearing Interest

#### 6.15.1 (a) State Disaster Response Fund


The State Government replaced the Calamity Relief Fund with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in 2010-11. In terms of the guidelines of the Fund, the Centre, and the States, are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 75:25. In terms of guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India on 28 September 2010 and 30 July 2015, Fund balances are required to be invested as per the recommendations of the State Executive Committee (SEC) constituted for the management of the Fund.

During 2019-20, the Central Government released ₹ 227.10 crore on account of SDRF (first and second installment of Central share for 2019-20 after decuting ₹ 53.40 crore released in excess during 2018-19). As against Government of India release of ₹ 227.10 crore, State's matching share works out to ₹ 146.90 crore (including share of previous year). The State Government, during the year, transferred an amount of ₹ 599.16 crore (including ₹ 25.16 crore lying unspent with the Departmental Authorities and interest of ₹ 200.00 crore on the un-invested balance in the Fund). An expenditure of ₹ 42.56 crore was met from the Fund. The State Government has not made any investment, though ₹ 2,616.12 crore were in credit balance as on 31 March 2019. There was a balance of ₹ 3,172.72 crore in the Fund as on 31 March 2020.

#### 6.15.1 (b) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund

In compliance to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India vide their letter No. 5-1/2009-FC dated 28 April, 2009 and guidelines of 2 July 2009, the State Governments are required to establish the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority which will administer the amount received and utilize the monies collected for undertaking compensatory afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation and protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Authority will set up the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund for this purpose.

Accounting Arrangements: The monies received by the State Governments from the User Agencies need to be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under interest bearing section in Public Accounts of the State at Minor head level below the Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits. As per Section 3 (4) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act 2016, ninety *per cent* of the fund needs to be transferred to the Major Head 8121-General and Other Reserve Funds in Public Account of State and balance ten *per cent* shall be credited into the National Fund on yearly basis provided that, the credit of ten percent Central share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund.



The applicable rate of interest on balances available under 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under '8336-Civil Deposits' and 'State Compensatory Afforestation Fund' under 8121- General and other Reserve Funds will be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis. As it is an interest-bearing reserve fund, fund balances are required to be invested.

Status of the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund: During the year 2019-20, the State Government received ₹ 1,282.65 crore, being State share of the CAMPA Fund, from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposits to the Fund. The State Government did not credit any interest under 8336 and under 8121 during the year. No expenditure was incurred out of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2020 whereas the total balance in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund as on 31 March 2020 was ₹ 1,282.65 crore.

### **6.15.2 Reserve Funds Not Bearing Interest**

#### **6.15.2 (a) Consolidated Sinking Fund**

The State Government of Haryana in 2002 constituted the Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) for redemption of Open Market Loans. As per guidelines, the Government is required to contribute to the Fund at 1 to 3 *per cent* of the outstanding open market loans as at the end of the previous year.

The State Government, however, during the year has not made any contribution to the Fund, thereby leading to short contribution to the Fund by ₹ 1,149.90 crore (one *per cent* of outstanding market loans of ₹ 1,14,989.59 crore as on 31 March 2019).

The balance in the Consolidated Sinking Fund as on 31 March 2020 was ₹ 2,084.06 crore out of which, ₹ 2,081.93 crore has been invested.


#### **6.15.2 (b) Guarantee Redemption Fund**

Government of Haryana constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) in 2003 for meeting obligations arising out of the guarantees issued on behalf of State Public Sector Undertakings and local bodies. As per the provisions of the Fund, the State Government is required to transfer to the Fund, the guarantee fee collected, along with annual or periodic contributions as estimated by the Government. The Fund is administered by the Reserve Bank of India. At the beginning of the year 2019-20, the outstanding guarantees of the Government stood at ₹ 18,219.87 crore. RBI guidelines of 2013 indicates contribution of minimum 1 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the beginning of the year and thereafter a minimum of 0.5 *per cent* every year to achieve a corpus of minimum 3 to 5 *per cent* of the outstanding guarantees of the previous year. During the year, the State Government did not contribute any amount to the GRF.

Entire Fund balance of ₹ 1,223.81 crore (which is 6.72 *per cent* of the outstanding guarantees of ₹ 18,219.87 crore) has been invested as on 31 March 2020.

#### **6.15.2 (c) Mines and Mineral Development, Restoration and Rehabilitation Fund**

The Fund was established vide Haryana Government notification dated 10 July 2015 for environmentally sustainable growth of the mining sector, protection, preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of the mining sites in the State and to undertake other related works in the overall interest of protection and preservation of ecology and environment of the area. The Fund has been opened under "Reserve Funds not bearing interest" though it is bearing interest @ 6 *per cent* per annum.



As per constitution of the Fund, an amount equal to 10 *per cent* of the 'Dead Rent/Royalty/Contract Money' paid to the State is to be charged from the mineral concession holders in the nature of 'other charges' for restoration and rehabilitation works and credited to the Fund. Also, an amount equal to 5 *per cent* of the amount received by State Government on account of the 'Dead Rent/Royalty/Contract Money' in a financial year is to be deposited/transferred in the Fund as Government Contribution to the Fund.

A balance of ₹ 170.52 crore was in the Fund as on 1 April 2019. The State Government during the year received an amount of ₹ 582.33 crore on account of Dead Rent etc., and an amount of ₹ 46.84 crore on account of 'other charges' from the Concession Holders. The amount of ₹ 87.35 crore (Concession Holders' contribution: ₹ 58.23 crore i.e. 10 *per cent* of Dead Rent plus State share: ₹ 29.12 crore i. e. 5 *per cent* of Dead Rent of ₹ 582.33 crore) was required to be transferred to the Fund. However, the State Government, during the year contributed an amount of ₹ 85.50 crore (State contribution: ₹ 32.92 crore and Concession Holders' contribution: ₹ 52.58 crore). Thus, there was short contribution of ₹ 1.85 crore. The State Government, has not allowed interest on the balances in the Fund during the year, thereby leading to short contribution to the Fund on account of interest to the extent of ₹ 10.23 crore (6 *per cent* of ₹ 170.52 crore). An expenditure of ₹ 35.59 crore was met from the Fund during the year, thereby leaving a balance of ₹ 220.43 crore in the Fund as on 31 March 2020.

There is no reconciliation in accounts between the receipt of dead rent etc. and concession holders' contribution vis-a-vis Government transfers to the Fund.

#### 6.15.3 In-operative Reserve Funds

"Fund for Development Scheme" and "Fund for Village Reconstructions for Harijan Uplift" are inoperative for the last five years. Balances under these funds as on 31 March 2020 are ₹ 1.41 crore and ₹ 2.29 crore respectively.

### 6.16 Accounting of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess

The State Government has not levied any cess except the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess. This Cess is levied by the Central Government. This Cess is being levied @ one *per cent* to two *per cent* of the cost of construction incurred by employers in terms of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996, collected by the "Haryana Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board" and deposited in the "Haryana Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Fund" with an aim to facilitate improvement in working conditions of the workers and to provide financial aid to them.

No accounting procedure has been prescribed by the State Government for accounting of cess. The cess receipts are not being routed through the Consolidated Fund of the State and are not accounted for/reflected in the accounts of the State Government. As the cess is being collected outside the Accounts, the amount of cess collected by the State government, Cess transferred to the designated Fund, Cess not transferred and utilization of the Cess funds can not be ascertained from the accounts of the State Government. The same can only be obtained from the Haryana Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board. The details in this regard, as provided by the Haryana Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board are given on next page:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance in the Fund	Total Cess Collections during 2019-20	Expenditure out of Fund during 2019-20	Closing Balance in the Fund
2,948.78	285.55	323.66	2,910.67

The matter is being pursued with the state authorities regularly to streamline the accounting procedure of cess in such a way so that its data is easily accessible from the State accounts.



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