

Preface

- 1 This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor under Article 151 of the Constitution.
- 2 Chapter-I, 'Finances of the State Government' and Chapter II, 'Financial Management and Budgetary Control' of this Report contain audit observations on matters arising from examination of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts respectively of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2010.
- 3 Chapter III on 'Financial Reporting' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.

Executive Summary

Background

In response to the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations, the Chhattisgarh Government enacted its Fiscal Responsibilities and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, entitled the Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005, with a view to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, sustainable debt management consistent with fiscal stability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government and conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term fiscal framework. As per the Act, the revenue deficit was to be eliminated by the end of March 2009 and fiscal deficit was to be brought down to less than three *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product by the end of March 2009. The State Government had achieved these targets by the end of March 2005.

The Report

Based on the audited accounts of the Government of Chhattisgarh for the year ending March 2010, this Report provides an analytical review of the Annual Accounts of the State Government. The Report is structured in three Chapters.

Chapter I is based on the audit of Finance Accounts and makes an assessment of the Government's fiscal position as at 31 March 2010. It provides an insight into the trends of committed expenditure and borrowing patterns, besides giving a brief account of Central funds transferred directly to the State implementing agencies through the off-budget route.

Chapter II is based on audit of Appropriation Accounts and gives a grant-wise description of appropriations and the manner in which the allocated resources were managed by the service delivery departments.

Chapter III is an inventory of the Government's compliance with various reporting requirements and financial rules. The Report also has additional data collated from several sources in support of the findings.

Audit findings and recommendations

Fiscal position: The Government was able to achieve revenue surplus and fiscal deficit targets well before the targets fixed by the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) but the fiscal position of the State viewed in terms of trends in deficit indicators revealed deterioration in 2008-09 and 2009-10 relative to 2007-08 as revenue surplus declined and fiscal deficit increased. The primary surplus decreased during 2008-09 and turned into primary deficit in 2009-10.

The deterioration in the fiscal performance during the year was on account of a relatively lower revenue surplus of ₹ 888.22 crore as compared to ₹ 1,869.06 crore in 2008-09. This was mainly due to the increase in revenue

expenditure by 24.17 *per cent* as against the increase in revenue receipts by 15.90 *per cent* during the current year.

Revenue expenditure: The revenue expenditure was around 83 *per cent* of the total expenditure, of which nearly 61 *per cent* was Non-Plan expenditure. Non-Plan expenditure increased by 25 *per cent*. The Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) during 2009-10 exceeded the normative assessment made by the TFC for the year by ₹ 2,894.03 crore (38 *per cent*), mainly due to higher expenditure on salaries and pensions on account of implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission and the total NPRE during the TFC period i.e. 2005-06 to 2009-10 exceeded the normative assessment made by the TFC by ₹ 6,445 crore (21 *per cent*).

Priority to capital expenditure: Capital expenditure decreased during the year by seven *per cent* over the previous year. Therefore, the State may consider enhancing capital expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure.

Review of Government investments: The average return on the Government's investments in Statutory Corporations, Rural Banks, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives was 0.17 *per cent* during the year while the Government paid a minimum of 7.13 *per cent* as interest on its borrowings during 2009-10. This was obviously an unsustainable proposition.

Financial management and budgetary control: During 2009-10, there were overall savings of ₹ 4,049.09 crore, which were a result of the total savings of ₹ 4,218.32 crore, being offset by the excess of ₹ 169.23 crore. This excess required regularization under Article 205 of the Constitution of India. In 11 cases, the amounts surrendered were more than ₹ 50 lakh in each case, in excess of the actual savings, indicating inadequate budgetary control. As against savings of ₹ 2,107.65 crore in 15 grants involving ₹ one crore or more in each grant, the amount surrendered was only ₹ 1,063.41 crore. There were instances of inadequate provisions of funds, unnecessary/excessive re-appropriations and rush of expenditure at the end of the financial year 2009-10. Further, detailed countersigned contingent bills were not submitted for large amounts of advances drawn on abstract contingent bills. Budgetary controls should be strengthened to avoid such deficiencies in financial management. Last minute fund releases and issuance of re-appropriation/surrender orders should be avoided.

Financial reporting: There were delays in furnishing of utilization certificates against grants received from various grantee institutions. There were instances of losses/theft and misappropriations. Departmental enquiries in respect of all misappropriation cases should be expedited and the internal controls in all the organizations should be strengthened to prevent such cases in future.

CHAPTER-I

FINANCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

1.1 Introduction

Chhattisgarh is one of the leading States in the country in mineral production. The State of Chhattisgarh was formed on 1 November 2000 in terms of the Madhya Pradesh Reorganization Act 2000 (No. 28 of 2000) with 16 districts¹ of the erstwhile State of Madhya Pradesh. Two² more districts have been formed after the formation of the Chhattisgarh State. The apportionment of assets and liabilities of the composite State of Madhya Pradesh prior to the date of reorganization as well as other financial adjustments were carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Act³. Chhattisgarh has higher poverty levels as compared to the all-India average as indicated in *Appendix-1.1*. Density of its population (154 persons per sq km) as per the 2001 census was lower than the all-India density (325 person per sq km). The State has shown a relatively higher economic growth in the past decade as the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for the period 2000-01 to 2009-10 has been 17.70 *per cent* as compared to 12.54 *per cent* in other General Category States⁴. During this period, its population has grown by 14.25 *per cent* against 13.42 *per cent* in other General Category States. The infant mortality rate of the State was 57 (per 1000 live births) which was higher than the all-India average of 53. The inequality of income distribution in the case of rural areas of Chhattisgarh was less than the all-India average but more in the case of urban areas (*Appendix-1.1*).

The annual accounts of the State Government consist of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts. The Finance Accounts of the Government of Chhattisgarh are laid out in 19 statements, the structure and layout of which are depicted in *Appendix-1.1(a)*.

This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State Government during the current year and analyses critical changes in the major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, keeping in view the overall trends during the last five years. The analysis is based on the Finance Accounts and the information obtained from the State Government. *Appendix-1.2* of the chapter briefly outlines the methodology adopted for the assessment of the fiscal position of the State and *Appendix-1.3* presents the time series data on key fiscal variables/ parameters and fiscal ratios relating to the State Government finances for the period 2005-10.

¹ Bastar, Bilaspur, Dantewara, Dhamtari, Durg, Janjgir-Champa, Jashpur, Kanker, Kawardha, Korba, Korja, Mahasamund, Raigarh, Raipur, Rajnandgaon and Surguja.

² Bijapur and Narayanpur.

³ Ibid.

⁴ Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal.

1.1.1 Summary of current year's fiscal transactions

Table-1.1 presents the summary of the State Government's fiscal transactions during the current year (2009-10) vis-à-vis the previous year while **Appendix-1.4** provides details of receipts and disbursements as well as the overall fiscal position during the current year.

Table-1.1: Summary of current year's fiscal operations

(₹ in crore)

2008-09	Receipts	2009-10	2008-09	Disbursements	2009-10		
Section-A: Revenue					Non -Plan	Plan	Total
15,662.76	Revenue receipts	18,153.66	13,793.70	Revenue expenditure	10,447.64	6,817.80	17,265.44
6,593.72	Tax revenue	7,123.25	3,598.75	General services	4,305.19	44.58	4,349.77
2,202.21	Non-tax revenue	3,043.01	6,152.75	Social services	2,874.87	5,148.67	8,023.54
4,257.91	Share of Union Taxes/ Duties	4,380.66	3,523.24	Economic services	2,823.59	1,599.56	4,423.15
2,608.92	Grants from Government of India	3,606.74	518.96	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	444.00	24.98	468.98
Section-B: Capital							
1.78	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	2.31	2,940.16	Capital Outlay	0.11	2,744.81	2,744.92
533.42	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	992.43	490.75	Loans and Advances disbursed	#	#	896.79
1.46	Inter-State Settlement	3.04	1.47	Inter-State Settlement	#	#	3.29
386.34	Public Debt receipts*	1,287.21	489.36	Repayment of Public Debt*	#	#	651.57
0.00	Contingency Fund	0.50	0.50	Contingency Fund	#	#	0.00
20,043.95	Public Account receipts	24,511.62	19,585.29	Public Account disbursements	#	#	23,878.77
2,731.19	Opening Cash Balance	2,059.67	2,059.67	Closing Cash Balance	#	#	1,569.66
39,360.90	Total	47,010.44	39,360.90	Total			47,010.44

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State Government 2009-10)

Figures for Plan and Non-Plan are not available in the Finance Accounts.

*Excluding net transactions under ways and means advances and overdraft.

The following are the significant changes during 2009-10 over the previous year:

- Revenue receipts increased by 15.90 per cent (₹ 2,490.90 crore), mainly due to increase in tax revenue by 8.03 per cent (₹ 529.53 crore), non-tax revenue by 38.18 per cent (₹ 840.80 crore), State's share of Union taxes and duties by 2.8 per cent (₹ 122.75 crore) and grants-in-aid from the Government of India by 38.25 per cent (₹ 997.82 crore).

- Revenue expenditure increased by 25.17 *per cent* (₹ 3,471.74 crore) over the previous year due to increase in Plan expenditure by 25.77 *per cent* (₹ 1,396.85 crore) and Non-Plan expenditure by 24.78 *per cent* (₹ 2,074.89 crore).
- Capital expenditure decreased by 6.64 *per cent* (₹ 195.24 crore) over the previous year mainly due to decrease in expenditure under the heads: Major Irrigation and Minor Irrigation, Roads and Bridges, Social Security and Urban Development. The capital expenditure was 33.38 *per cent* (₹ 1,375.12 crore) less than the assessment made by the State Government in its Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (MTFPS).
- Both the public debt receipts and repayment increased by ₹ 900.87 crore and ₹ 162.21 crore respectively during the year. The increase in public debt receipts was mainly due to the increase in market loans (₹ 700.02 crore) and special securities issued to the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) (₹ 185.05 crore).
- Public Account receipts and disbursements increased by ₹ 4,467.67 crore and ₹ 4,293.48 crore respectively over the previous year. Thus, the increase in net receipts during the year was ₹ 174.19 crore.
- As a result of inflow/outflow of the funds as stated above, the cash balance at the end of the year decreased by ₹ 490.01 crore (23.79 *per cent*).

1.1.2. Review of the fiscal position

In response to the Twelfth Finance Commission's (TFC) recommendation, the Government of Chhattisgarh enacted its Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005, with a view to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government and conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term fiscal framework.

An increase of 25.17 *per cent* in revenue expenditure during 2009-10 in comparison to that of 15.90 *per cent* increase in revenue receipts resulted in a decrease in the revenue surplus from ₹ 1,869.06 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 888.22 crore in 2009-10.

The decrease of ₹ 980.84 crore in the revenue surplus and increase in non-debt capital receipts of ₹ 461.12 crore accompanied with the decrease in capital expenditure of ₹ 195.24 crore and increase in disbursement of loans and advances including inter-State settlement of ₹ 407.86 crore, resulted in increase of ₹ 732.35 crore in the fiscal deficit in 2009-10 over the previous year.

Due to increase in fiscal deficit (₹ 732.35 crore) as well as interest payments (₹ 17.33 crore), the primary surplus of ₹ 50.87 crore in 2008-09 changed to primary deficit of ₹ 664.14 crore in 2009-10.

The fiscal performance of the State vis-à-vis FRBM targets and those framed in the MTFPS for the year 2009-10 is presented below:

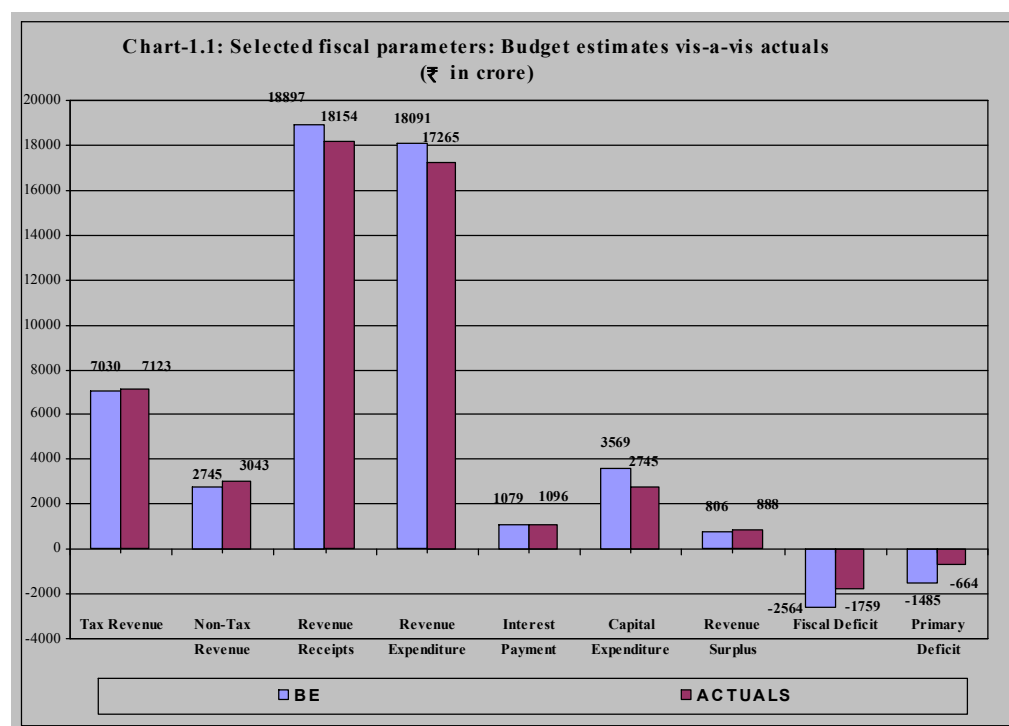
Fiscal forecasts	FRBM Targets	Projection as per FRBM Act	Actual
Revenue deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	To be wiped out by 2008-09	(+)806.16	(+) 888.22
Fiscal deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	To reduce to not more than three per cent of GSDP by 2008-09	2.98 per cent of GSDP	1.63 per cent of GSDP

(Source : FRBM Act , 2009-10 and Finance Accounts of the respective year.)

The State Government achieved revenue surplus five years ahead of the scheduled period of 2008-09. The fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP was within the limit as prescribed in the FRBM Act/by TFC.

The State's actual own tax revenue receipts, non-tax revenue receipts and Non-Plan expenditure were more than the normatively assessed level of the TFC by ₹ 1,465.07 crore (25.89 per cent), ₹ 1,338.35 crore (78.51 per cent) and ₹ 2,894.03 crore (38.31 per cent) respectively but the interest payments were less by ₹ 378.62 crore (25.70 per cent).

Chart-1.1 presents the budget estimates⁵ and actuals for some important fiscal parameters.



(Source: Finance Accounts of the State Government 2009-10 and Budget Estimate 2009-10 of State)

⁵ Budget estimates do not include the revised estimates.

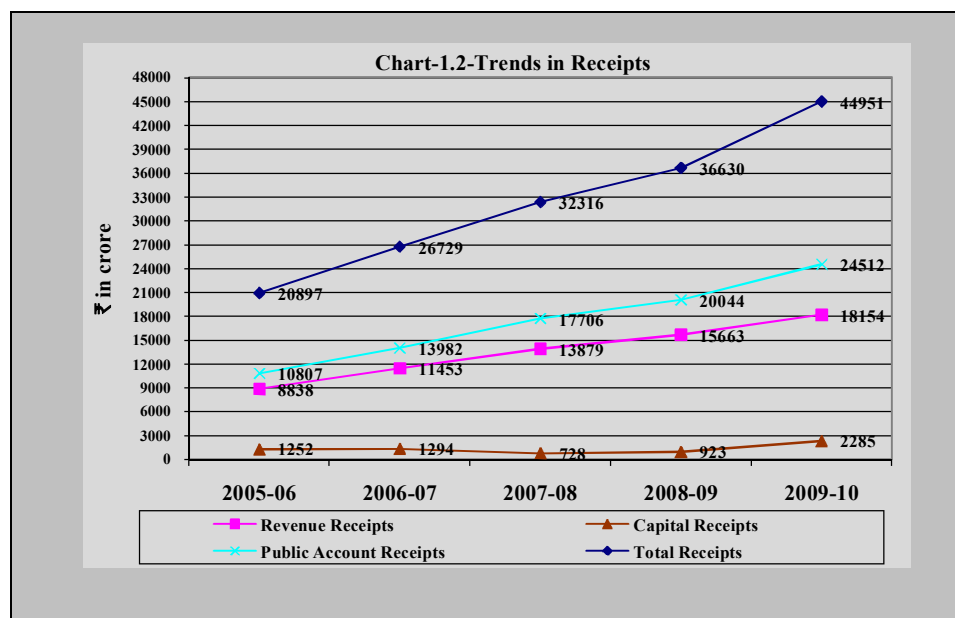
It is evident from the above **Chart** that during 2009-10, the actuals were fairly equal to the budget estimates, barring the following:

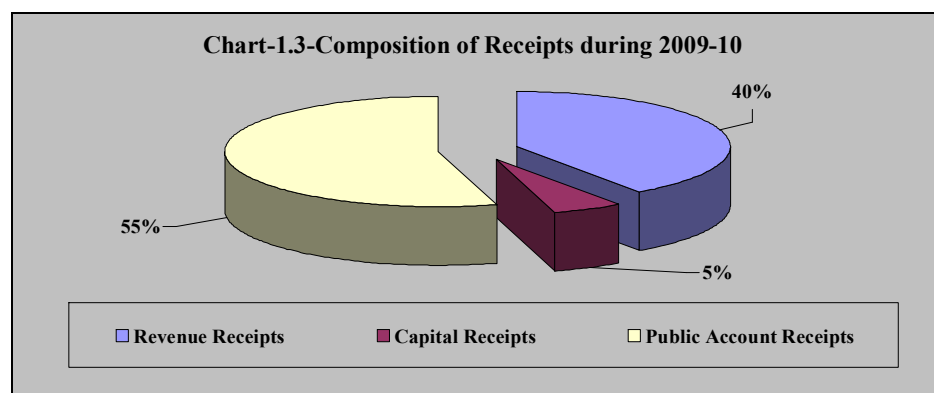
- Non-tax revenue and revenue surplus were more than the budget estimates by 11 *per cent* and 10 *per cent* respectively.
- The fiscal deficit and primary deficit were considerably lower than the budget estimates by 31 *per cent* and 55 *per cent* respectively.
- The capital expenditure was lower than the budget estimate by 23 *per cent* mainly due to less expenditure under capital outlay on civil aviation, medical and public health, roads and bridges and village and small scale industries.

1.2 Resources of the State

1.2.1 Resources of the State as per Annual Finance Accounts

Revenue and capital are the two streams of receipts that constitute the resources of the State Government. Revenue receipts consist of tax revenues, non-tax revenues, State's share of Union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from the Government of India (GOI). Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GOI as well as accruals from the Public Account. **Table-1.1** presents the receipts and disbursements of the State during the current year as recorded in its Annual Finance Accounts while **Chart-1.2** depicts the trends in various components of the receipts of the State during 2005-10. **Chart-1.3** depicts the composition of resources of the State during the current year.





The total receipts of the State for the year 2009-10 were ₹ 44,950.77 crore. The total receipts rose by 22.72 per cent during 2009-10 over the previous year mainly due to increase in revenue receipts (₹ 2,490.90 crore), recoveries of loans and advances (₹ 459.01 crore), public debt receipts (₹ 900.87 crore) and public account receipts (₹ 4,467.67 crore).

1.2.2 Funds transferred to State Implementing Agencies outside the State Budgets

The Central Government has been transferring a sizeable quantum of funds directly to the State implementing agencies⁶ for the implementation of various schemes/programmes in social and economic sectors recognized as critical. As these funds are not routed through the State Budget/State Treasury System, the Annual Finance Accounts do not capture the flow of these funds and to that extent, the State's receipts and expenditure as well as other fiscal variables/parameters derived from them are underestimated.

Government of India transferred funds of ₹ 2,851.01⁷ crore directly to the State implementing agencies. Instances of funds directly transferred to the State implementing agencies are presented in **Table-1.2**.

Sl. No	Name of the Programme	Name of the implementing Agency in the State	Total funds released by the Government of India (₹ in crore)	
			2008-09	2009-10
1	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (90:10)	Chief Executive Officer, Zila Panchayat	1,632.17	827.10
2	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (60:40)	Mission Director, Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission	495.97	555.94
3	Pradhan Mantri Gram	Chief Executive Officer,	931.12	438.03

⁶ State implementing agency includes any organization/institution including Non-Governmental Organization which is authorized by the State Government to receive the funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State Implementation Society for SSA and State Health Mission for NRHM etc.

⁷ As per Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS) portal of the Controller General of Accounts.

	<i>Sadak Yojna</i> (100%)	Chhattisgarh Rural Development Authority		
4	National Rural Health Mission (85:15)	Mission Director, National Rural Health Mission	145.64	180.19
5	<i>Indira Awas Yojna</i> (75:25)	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat	156.46	162.60
6	<i>Swarna Jayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojna</i> (75:25)	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat	65.78	65.13
7	Integrated Water shed Management Programme (75:25)	Chief Executive Officer, Zilla Panchayat	0.00	51.57
8	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (100%)	Collectors	29.00	31.00
9	Scheme for setting 6000 Model Schools (75:25)	Mission Director, Rajiv Gandhi <i>Shiksha</i> Mission	0.00	22.65
10	National Food Security Mission (100 %)	Director, Department of Agriculture	83.74	21.67

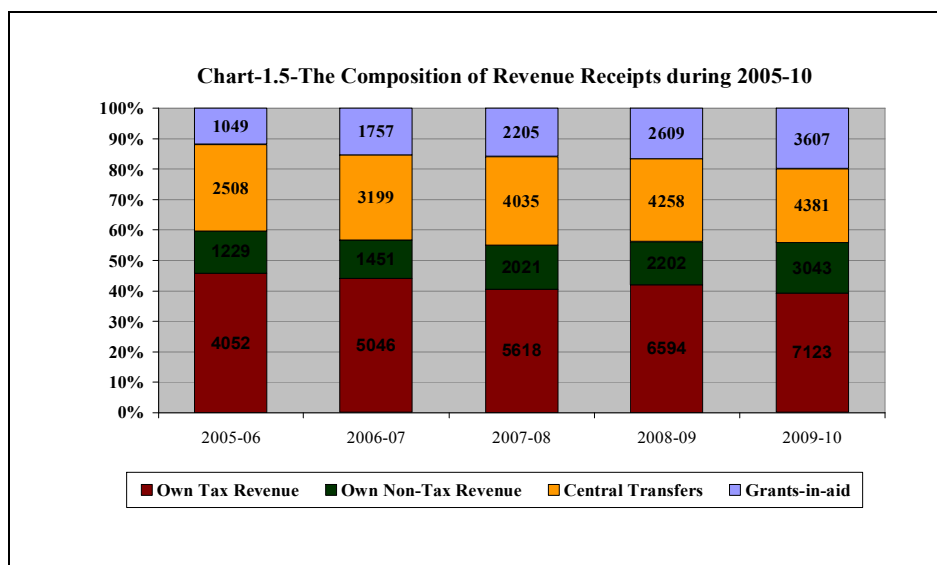
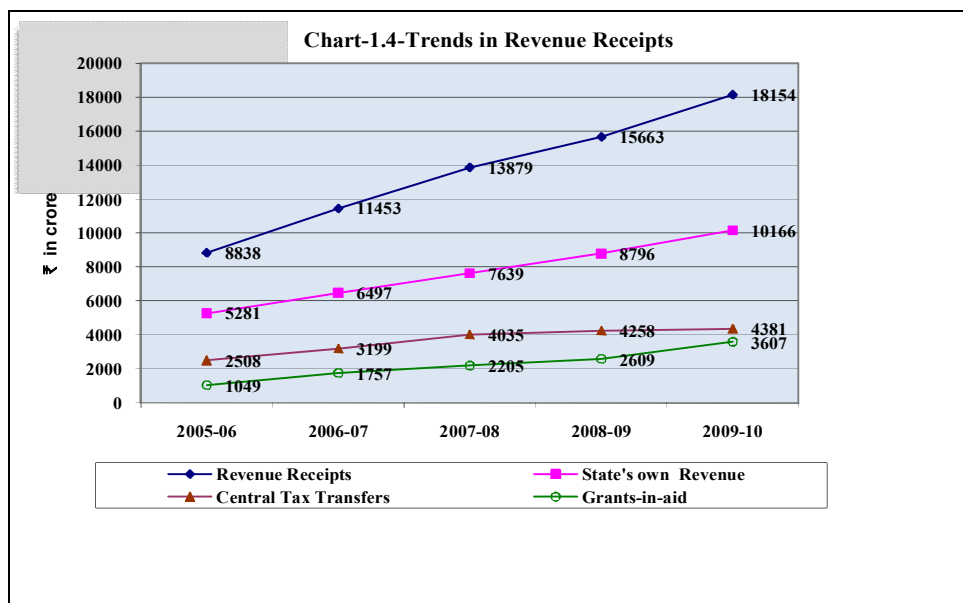
Table-1.2: Funds transferred directly to the major State Implementing Agencies

(Source: Appendix-VII of Finance Accounts 2009-10)

Direct transfer of funds from GOI to the implementing agencies ran the risk of improper utilisation of funds by these agencies. The aggregate amount of unspent balances in the accounts of the implementing agencies kept outside the Government accounts (in Bank account) is not readily ascertainable. The Government expenditure as reflected in the accounts to that extent is, therefore, not final.

1.3 Revenue Receipts

Statement-11 of the Finance Accounts details the revenue receipts of the Government. The revenue receipts consist of the State's own tax and non-tax revenues, Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid from GOI. The trends and composition of revenue receipts over the period 2005-10 are presented in *Appendix-1.3* and also depicted in **Charts-1.4** and **1.5** respectively.



The revenue receipts increased with only marginal changes in their composition during 2005-10. These receipts increased from ₹ 8,838 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 18,154 crore in 2009-10 and increased by 15.90 per cent during 2009-10 (₹ 2,490.90 crore).

While 56 per cent of the revenue receipts during 2009-10 came from the State's own resources comprising tax and non-tax revenue, the Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid together contributed 44 per cent of the total revenue. The increase of ₹ 2,490.90 crore in the revenue receipts in 2009-10 over the previous year was due to 8.03 per cent (₹ 529.53 crore) increase in tax revenue, 38.18 per cent (₹ 840.80 crore) increase in non-tax revenue, 2.88 per cent (₹ 122.75 crore) increase in State's share of Union taxes and duties from GOI and 38.25 per cent (₹ 997.82 crore) increase in grants-in-aid from GOI.

The trends in revenue receipts relative to the Gross State Domestic Product are presented in **Table-1.3** below:

Table-1.3: Trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Revenue receipts (RR) (₹ in crore)	8,838	11,453	13,879	15,663	18,154
Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	21.9	29.6	21.2	12.86	15.90
RR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	17.32	17.70	17.48	16.45	16.83
Buoyancy Ratios⁸					
Revenue Buoyancy with respect to GSDP	1.29	1.10	0.93	0.65	1.20
State's own tax Buoyancy with reference to GSDP	1.50	0.91	0.50	0.87	0.60

Revenue buoyancy with respect to the growth of GSDP decreased from 1.29 in 2005-06 to 0.65 in 2008-09 and then increased to 1.20 during 2009-10 due to the rise in the growth rate of revenue receipts.

As the GSDP grows, the ability to increase the State's own tax revenue should also increase. During 2005-10, the State's own tax buoyancy with reference to GSDP showed an oscillating trend and ranged between 0.50 and 1.50 during 2005-10.

Grants-in-aid

The increase of ₹ 997.82 crore in grants-in-aid receipts i.e. from ₹ 2,608.92 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 3,606.74 crore in 2009-10, was mainly due to increase of ₹ 820.00 crore in Non-Plan grants and ₹ 398.70 crore in Plan grants for State Plan schemes. However, the receipt of grants for Centrally sponsored schemes decreased by ₹ 236.10 crore during the year.

Central tax transfers

Central tax transfers increased by ₹ 122.75 crore (2.88 *per cent*) from ₹ 4,257.91 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 4,380.66 in 2009-10. The increase was primarily due to increase in corporation tax: ₹ 406.59 crore (29.12 *per cent*) and taxes on income other than corporation tax: ₹ 127.47 crore (14.54 *per cent*) offset by decrease in Customs duties: ₹ 200.82 crore (24.67 *per cent*) and Union excise duties: ₹ 216.03 crore (30.43 *per cent*).

Debt waiver under Debt Consolidation and Relief facilities

The Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) had framed a scheme of debt relief of Central loans named debt consolidation and relief facilities based on the fiscal performance of the States linked to the reduction of deficits of the States. Under the scheme, the repayments due on Central loans from 2005-06 to 2009-10, after consolidation and reschedulement of loans, would be eligible for write-off. The amount sanctioned by GOI as debt relief each year would be adjusted by showing repayment of Central loans and crediting the amount to the head of account '0075 Miscellaneous Receipts'. The States would be eligible for the benefit subject to fulfillment of certain conditions, viz.

⁸ Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy at 0.6 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 0.6 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one *per cent*.

legislating the FRBM Act, gradual abolition of revenue deficit by 2008-09, bringing annual reduction targets for fiscal deficit, bringing out the annual fiscal policy statement etc. Since the State had already achieved revenue surplus in 2004-05 and was continuing with it, the State was eligible for availing of the benefit of debt relief.

During the period 2005-10, GOI sanctioned ₹ 466.30 crore against ₹ 570.31 crore due as per TFC recommendations, as debt relief for the Government of Chhattisgarh, as detailed below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Debt relief due as per TFC recommendations	Debt relief sanctioned by the Government of India
2005-06	114.06	0.00
2006-07	114.06	0.00
2007-08	114.06	279.78
2008-09	114.06	93.26
2009-10	114.06	93.26
Total	570.31	466.30

(Source : TFC report)

1.3.1 State's own resources

The State's share of Central taxes and grants-in-aid is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission, collection of Central tax receipts and Central assistance for Plan schemes etc. The State's performance in mobilization of additional resources should be assessed in terms of its own resources comprising revenue from its own tax and non-tax sources. The tax administration cost in the State was relatively lower than the national average during 2009-10 showing more effectiveness in tax collection as detailed in *Appendix-1.5*.

Tax Revenue

Tax revenue increased by 8.03 *per cent* (₹ 529.53 crore) during 2009-10 (₹ 7,123.25 crore) over the previous year (₹ 6,593.72 crore). The increase in tax revenue was mainly due to increase in taxes on goods and passengers (₹ 275.39 crore), State excise (₹ 223.62 crore), taxes on sales and trades etc. (₹ 101.22 crore) over the previous year.

The total estimate of tax revenue of ₹ 7,029.56 crore made by the State Government in its Macro-Economic Frame Work statement, was almost equal to the actual receipts of tax revenue of ₹ 7,123.25 crore and was more by ₹ 1,465 crore (25.89 *per cent*) than the normative assessment made by the TFC. The tax revenue increased by 8.03 *per cent* over the previous year which was less than the normative assessment of 11 *per cent* made by the Government in its MTFPS.

The sector-wise components of tax revenue during the period 2005-10 are shown in **Table-1.4**.

Table-1.4: Sector-wise components of tax revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	2,089	2,843	3,024	3,611	3,712
State Excise	635	707	843	964	1,188
Taxes on Vehicles	206	253	277	314	352
Stamps and Registration Fees	313	390	463	496	583
Land Revenue	27	61	88	359	160
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	395	302	511	421	696
Other Taxes	387	490	412	429	432
Total	4,052	5,046	5,618	6,594	7,123

(Source: Finance Account)

Non-Tax Revenue

Non-tax revenue increased by 38.18 *per cent* (₹ 840.80 crore) during 2009-10 over the previous year, mainly due to increase in receipts from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries (₹ 417.63 crore), minor irrigation (₹ 357.30 crore) and power (₹ 100.00 crore).

The actual receipts under the State's tax and non-tax revenue vis-à-vis assessment made by TFC and the State Government in its budget estimate are given below:

(₹ in crore)

	Assessment made by TFC	Budget estimates	Actual
State's Tax Revenue	5,658.18	7,029.56	7,123.25
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue	1,704.66	2,745.34	3,043.01

The tax revenue as well as the non-tax revenue receipts in 2009-10 exceeded the normative assessments made by TFC by 25.89 *per cent* and 78.51 *per cent* respectively. Similarly, the tax as well as non-tax revenue receipts of the State during 2009-10 were also more by ₹ 93.69 crore and ₹ 297.67 crore respectively than the assessments made by the State Government in its budget estimates. The higher revenue receipts in respect of non-tax receipts were mainly due to excess receipts in non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries (₹ 210.92 crore), interest receipts (₹ 66.27 crore), forestry and wild life (₹ 15.85 crore), medium irrigation (₹ 21.19 crore) and medical and public health (₹ 19.72 crore) over the budget estimates. The non-tax revenue increased by 38.18 *per cent* over the previous year which was less than the normative assessment of 36 *per cent* made by the Government in its MTFPS.

1.3.2 Loss of Revenue due to evasion of taxes, write off/waivers and refunds.**Evasion of tax**

There were 33 cases of evasion of tax pending finalization in respect of commercial tax and two cases in respect of State excise involving an amount of ₹ 75.79 crore as on 31 March 2010. Similarly, 104 cases of sales tax and two cases of the State excise department involving ₹ 7.53 crore were pending for refund.

1.3.3 Revenue Arrears

The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2010 in respect of some principal heads of revenue amounted to ₹ 1,014.67 crore, of which ₹ 212.09 crore (20.90 per cent) was outstanding for more than five years.

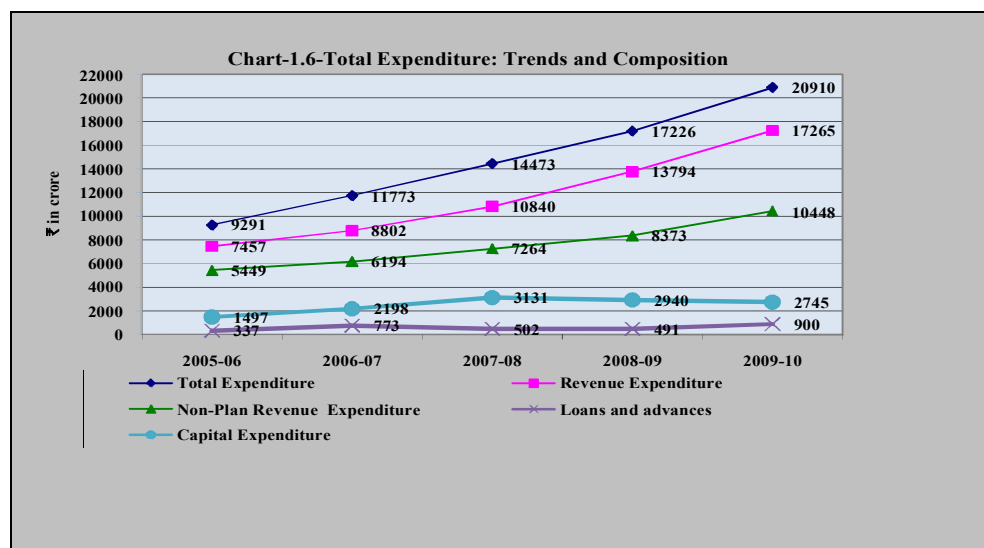
Arrears were mainly in respect of revenue from taxes/VAT on sales, trades etc., (₹ 131.45 crore), irrigation (₹ 45.49 crore), State excise duty (₹ 23.00 crore), taxes and duties on electricity (₹ 6.53 crore), taxes on vehicles (₹ 1.77 crore), mineral resources (₹ 2.12 crore) and stamps and registration fees (₹ 1.73 crore).

1.4 Application of Resources

Analysis of the allocation of expenditure at the State Government level assumes significance since major expenditure responsibilities are entrusted with them. Within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, there are budgetary constraints in raising public expenditure financed by deficit or borrowings. It is, therefore, important to ensure that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process at the State level is not at the cost of expenditure, especially expenditure directed towards development and social sectors.

1.4.1 Growth and composition of expenditure

Chart-1.6 presents the trends in total expenditure over a period of five years (2005-10) and its composition both in terms of ‘economic classification’ and ‘expenditure by activities’ has been depicted in **Charts-1.7 and 1.8** respectively.



The total expenditure comprising revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and loans and advances, including inter-State settlement, increased by 21.39 per cent (₹ 3,684.36 crore) over the previous year.

The total expenditure and its composition during the years 2005-06 to 2009-10 is given below in **Table-1.5**.

Table-1.5: Total expenditure and its composition

(₹ in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Total Expenditure	9,291	11,773	14,473	17,226	20,910
Revenue Expenditure	7,457	8,802	10,840	13,794	17,265
<i>Of which, Non Plan Revenue Expenditure</i>	5,449	6,194	7,264	8,373	10,448
Capital Expenditure	1,497	2,198	3,131	2,940	2,745
Loans and Advances*	337	773	502	492	900

*Includes interstate settlements

(Source : Finance Accounts)

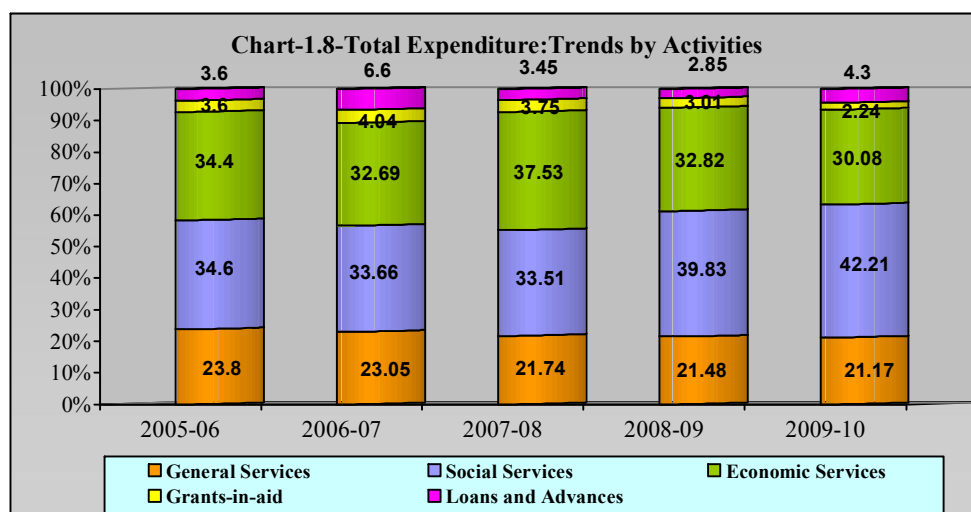
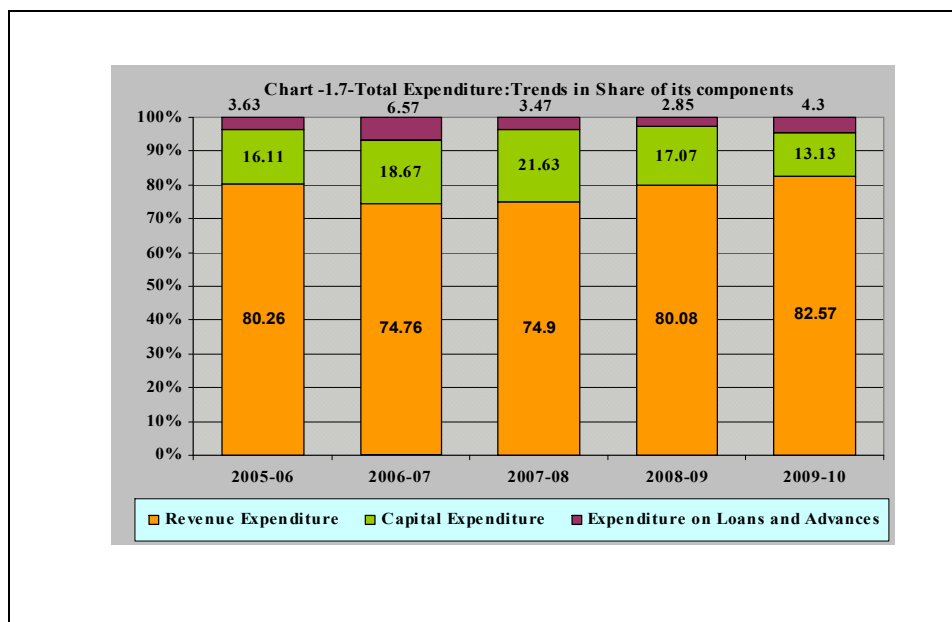
The increase of ₹ 3,684.36 crore (21.39 per cent) in total expenditure in 2009-10 was mainly on account of an increase of ₹ 3,471.74 crore in revenue expenditure, ₹ 407.86 crore in loans and advances including inter-State settlement, set-off by decrease of ₹ 195.24 crore in capital expenditure.

The revenue expenditure was 82.57 per cent of the total expenditure of which 60.51 per cent was on Non-Plan components and 39.49 per cent was on Plan components.

The capital expenditure, loans and advances including inter-State settlement were 13.13 per cent and 4.30 per cent respectively of the total expenditure.

During the current year, 86.82 per cent of the total expenditure (₹ 20,910.44 crore) was met from revenue receipts (₹ 18,153.66 crore) and ₹ 997.78 crore (4.77 per cent) was met from non-debt capital receipts. The State was left with ₹ 1,759 crore (8.41 per cent) to be financed out of borrowed funds.

The buoyancy of total expenditure to GSDP stood at 1.60 in 2009-10 while it was 0.55 in 2005-06.



The revenue and capital expenditure on General Services, Social Services and Economic Services during 2009-10 grew by 19.61, 28.64 and 11.25 *per cent* respectively and the loans and advances along with inter-State settlement grew by 82.86 *per cent* during the year.

The increase in the expenditure on General Services, Social Services and Economic Services was mainly due to implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations.

Revenue expenditure of the State increased by ₹ 9,808 crore from ₹ 7,457 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 17,265 crore in 2009-10, of which Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) increased by 50.97 *per cent* and Plan revenue expenditure by 49.03 *per cent*.

The share of Plan revenue expenditure which normally covered the

maintenance expenditure incurred on services, increased as a percentage of the total revenue expenditure, from 27 in 2005-06 to 39 in 2009-10. The share of NPRE in total revenue expenditure declined from 73 *per cent* in 2005-06 to 61 *per cent* in 2009-10.

The Plan revenue expenditure during 2009-10 increased by ₹ 1,396.85 crore (25.76 *per cent*) relative to 2008-09 mainly due to increase under education, sports and culture (₹ 584.22 crore), social security and welfare (₹ 443.96 crore), energy (₹ 135.75 crore) and health and family welfare (₹ 112.31 crore).

The NPRE during 2009-10 increased by ₹ 2,074.89 crore (24.78 *per cent*) mainly on account of increase in the expenditure by ₹ 591.75 crore (53.15 *per cent*) in agriculture and allied activities, by ₹ 352.54 crore (34.71 *per cent*) in administrative services, by ₹ 303 crore (32.55 *per cent*) in pensions and miscellaneous general services, by ₹ 267.46 crore (31.85 *per cent*) in education, sports and culture, by ₹ 249.12 crore (44.06 *per cent*) in welfare of scheduled castes, scheduled tribes and other backward classes and by ₹ 118.01 crore (34.54 *per cent*) in transport.

The total NPRE (₹ 37,228 crore) during the award period of TFC (2005-10) exceeded the normative assessment (₹ 31,283 crore) of TFC, by ₹ 6,445 crore (20.60 *per cent*) and during 2009-10, this exceeded the normative assessment of TFC by ₹ 2,894.03 crore (38.31 *per cent*).

The share of expenditure on grants-in aid and loans and advances together with inter-state settlement in 2008-09 was 5.87 *per cent* which increased to 6.55 *per cent* of the total expenditure during the year.

1.4.2 Committed expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account mainly consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages, pensions and subsidies. **Table-1.6** and **Chart-1.9** present the trends in the expenditure on these components during 2005-10.

Table-1.6: Components of committed expenditure

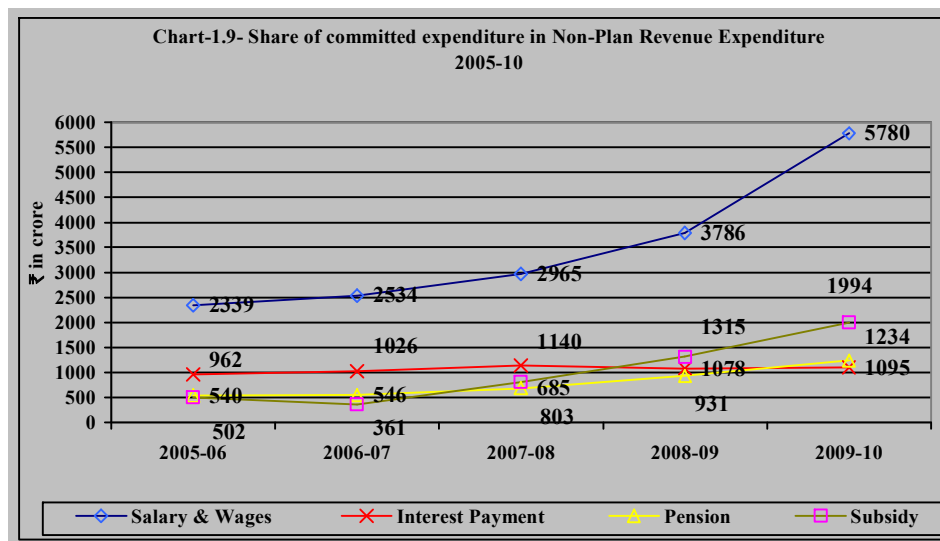
(₹ in crore)

Components of committed expenditure	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
					BE	Actuals
Salaries & Wages , of which	2,339.01 (26.47)	2,534.16 (22.13)	2,965.01 (21.36)	3,670.34 (23.43)	6,053.09	5,646.29 ⁹ (31.10)
Non-Plan Head	1,888.50	2,030.83	2,307.68	2,772.46	NA	4,016.30
Plan Head**	450.51	503.33	657.33	897.88	NA	1,629.99
Salary through Grants-in-aid	NA	NA	NA	115.60 (0.74)	NA	133.71 (0.74)
Interest Payments	962 (10.88)	1,026 (8.96)	1,140 (8.21)	1,077.53 (6.88)	1,079.07	1,094.86 (6.03)
Expenditure on Pensions	540.18 (6.11)	546.08 (4.77)	684.58 (4.93)	930.77 (5.94)	919.62	1,233.76 (6.80)
Subsidies	502.32 (5.68)	361.07 (3.15)	802.55 (5.78)	1,314.68 (8.39)	1,972.59	1,994.30 (10.99)
Total	4,343.51	4,467.31	5,592.14	7,108.92	10,024.37	10,102.92

Figures in the brackets indicate percentage to Revenue Receipts

** Head also includes the salaries and wages paid under Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State Government 2009-10)



The overall committed expenditure increased by ₹ 5,759.41 crore from ₹ 4,343.51 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 10,102.92 crore in 2009-10. Committed expenditure during 2009-10 has constituted 97 per cent of the NPRES and 56 per cent of the revenue receipts. The component-wise analysis is given as under:

(1) Expenditure on salary and wages

The expenditure on salaries and wages increased by ₹ 1,975.95 crore from ₹ 3,670.34 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 5,646.29 crore in 2009-10 and the salary paid through Grants-in-aid (GIA)¹⁰ increased from ₹ 115.60 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 133.71 crore in 2009-10. The increase was due to implementation of the

⁹ It includes Salary- ₹ 5,308.93 crore and Wages - ₹ 337.36 crore.

¹⁰ Salaries paid to various institutions under Education, Sports, Art and Culture, Agriculture and allied activities and Rural Development through grants-in-aid.

recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission during the concluding year of the award period.

The expenditure on salaries and wages increased by ₹ 3,307.28 crore (141.40 *per cent*) during the TFC period i.e. from ₹ 2,339.01 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 5,646.29 crore in 2009-10.

The expenditure on salary and wages inclusive of salary paid through GIA was ₹ 5,780.00 crore and accounted for 35.74 *per cent* of the revenue expenditure (net of interest payment), which was almost equal to the limit of 35 *per cent* as recommended by TFC for 2009-10. The expenditure on salary and wages including salary paid through GIA as a percentage of GSDP and revenue receipts increased during 2009-10 from 3.98 to 5.36 *per cent* and from 24.17 to 31.84 *per cent* respectively with reference to 2008-09. However, the expenditure on salary and wages in 2009-10 was less by 6.72 *per cent* (₹ 406.80 crore) than the assessments made by the State Government in its budget estimates for the year 2009-10.

(2) Expenditure on pension

The expenditure on pension increased by 32.55 *per cent* (₹ 302.99 crore) from ₹ 930.77 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 1,233.76 crore in 2009-10 and consumed 6.80 *per cent* of the revenue receipts and was 11.81 *per cent* of Non-Plan revenue expenditure.

The expenditure on pension payment exceeded the projections made by State Government (₹ 919.62 crore) in its MTFPS for 2009-10 by 34.16 *per cent* (₹ 314.14 crore) and was 7.15 *per cent* of revenue expenditure, which was within the limit of 10 *per cent* of revenue expenditure as per MTFPS.

As per the projection made in the TFC, the pension payments were to be ₹ 694.44 crore at the end of 2009-10 and total pension payments were to be ₹ 2,895.74 crore during 2005-10. The actual payment on pension during 2009-10 exceeded the TFC norms by ₹ 539.32 crore (77.66 *per cent*) and exceeded the same by ₹ 1,039.63 crore (35.90 *per cent*) for the period 2005-10.

The State government has constituted a pension fund to reduce the pensionary liabilities in future. A contributory pension scheme was launched by the State Government in 2004 for Government employees to reduce the burden of pension on the Government.

(3) Interest payment

Interest payment comprising interest charges on internal debts, loans raised from GOI and other obligations, increased by ₹ 17.33 crore from ₹ 1,077.53 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 1,094.86 crore in 2009-10.

The components under which the interest payments were made during 2008-10 are shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Interest on	2008-09	2009-10	Percentage increase(+) / decrease (-)
Internal debt	701.11	680.65	(-) 2.92
Small Savings, provident funds etc	126.31	149.33	(+)18.22
Loans and advances from Central Government	168.13	177.67	(+) 5.67
Other obligations	81.98	87.21	(+) 6.38
Total	1,077.53	1,094.86	

The interest payments (₹ 1,094.86 crore) were within the projection made by the TFC (₹ 1,473.48 crore) for the year 2009-10. The total interest payments were (₹ 5,301 crore) also within the projection made by the TFC (₹ 6,300 crore) for the period 2005-10. The interest payment as a ratio of revenue receipts was 6.03 *per cent* during the year which was within the norms of the TFC of 15 *per cent*.

(4) Expenditure on subsidies

During the award period of the TFC i.e. 2005-10, the State Government provided subsidy of ₹ 4,974.92 crore. The details of these subsidies are shown in **Table-1.7**:

Table-1.7: Details of Subsidies provided by Government during 2005-10

(₹ in crore)

Head	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Total
Land Revenue	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
Social Security and Welfare	0.51	0.32	0.44	946.28	1,288.78	2,236.33
Crop Husbandry	49.49	35.93	39.35	41.23	41.00	207.00
Fisheries	0.00	0.00	0.55	0.41	0.47	1.43
Forestry and Wild Life	25.54	28.52	19.53	10.09	10.00	93.68
Food Storage and Warehousing	311.47	157.01	606.16	109.47	406.61	1590.71
Co-operation	9.68	9.24	7.50	40.03	46.00	112.46
Minor Irrigation	8.11	6.99	8.09	10.49	10.62	44.30
Power	93.44	112.87	110.14	128.04	150.10	594.59
Village and Small Industries	2.88	6.98	9.66	24.27	39.26	83.05
Industries	1.19	3.20	1.13	4.37	1.46	11.35
Total	502.32	361.07	802.55	1,314.68	1,994.30	4,974.92

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The expenditure on subsidies increased by ₹ 679.62 crore from ₹ 1,314.68 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 1,994.30 crore in 2009-10. It constituted 11.55 *per cent* of revenue expenditure. The major recipients of subsidies during 2009-10 were social welfare and nutrition (₹ 1,288.78 crore), agriculture and allied activities (₹ 504.08 crore) and energy (₹ 150.10 crore).

The substantial increase under the Social Security and Welfare heads in 2008-09 was due to supply of rice at subsidized rate (₹ three per kilogram) and further increase in 2009-10 was due to supply of rice at further subsidized rate (₹ one and two per kilogram) to below poverty line (BPL) families.

The increase in subsidies to food storage and warehousing during 2009-10 was due to payment made to meet the losses incurred by the State Cooperative Marketing Federation.

1.4.3 Financial Assistance by State Government to local bodies and other institutions.

The quantum of assistance provided by way of grants and loans to local bodies and others during the current year relative to the previous years is presented in **Table-1.8**.

Table-1.8: Financial assistance to Local Bodies etc.

(₹ in crore)					
Financial assistance to institutions	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Educational Institutions (aided schools, aided colleges, Universities, etc.)	143.00	75.91	98.86	83.82	83.90
Power/energy	165.67	572.13	135.13	118.00	65.05
Agriculture	22.67	25.31	16.81	19.78	26.50
Urban Bodies	411.35	544.84	618.15	737.26	577.71
Panchayat Raj Institutions	585.57	763.82	955.14	1,299.47	1,520.71
Other Institutions	484.24	219.79	183.17	304.72	615.58
Total	1,812.50	2,201.80	2,007.26	2,563.05	2,889.45
Assistance as per percentage of RE	24.31	25.01	18.52	18.58	16.74

(Source: Finance and Appropriation Account)

Financial assistance to local bodies and other institutions increased from ₹ 1,812.50 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 2,889.45 crore in 2009-10, recording a growth rate of 12.73 per cent over the previous year. During 2009-10, the financial assistance was given by the Government mainly to urban bodies (19.99 per cent), Panchayat Raj institutions (52.63 per cent) and other institutions (21.30 per cent).

1.5 Quality of Expenditure

The availability of better social and physical infrastructure in the State generally reflects the quality of its expenditure. The improvement in the quality of expenditure basically involves three aspects, viz. adequacy of the expenditure (i.e. adequate provisions for providing public services), efficiency of expenditure use and the effectiveness (assessment of outlay-outcome relationships for select services).

1.5.1 Adequacy of public expenditure

The expenditure responsibilities relating to the social sector and the economic sector are largely assigned to the State Governments. Enhancing human development levels requires States to step up their expenditure on key social services like education and health etc. The low level of spending on any sector by a particular State may be due to low fiscal priority attached by the State

Government. Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a particular sector if it is below the respective general category State's average.

Table-1.9 analyses the fiscal priority of the State Government with regard to development expenditure, social sector expenditure and capital expenditure during the current year.

Table-1.9: Fiscal Priority of the State in 2005-06 and 2009-10

Fiscal Priority of the State	AE/GSDP	DE/AE	SSE/AE	CE/AE	Education/AE	Health/AE
General Category States' Average (Ratio) 2005-06	17.75	61.76	30.76	13.97	14.95	4.05
Chhattisgarh State's Average (Ratio) 2005-06	18.22	72.37	35.06	16.11	14.22	3.57
General Category States' Average (Ratio) 2009-10	18.24	66.05	35.76	14.85	16.21	4.28
Chhattisgarh State's Average (Ratio) 2009-10	19.39	76.52	42.44	13.13	16.04	3.78
AE : Aggregate Expenditure, DE : Development Expenditure (includes Development Capital and Revenue expenditure and loans and advances disbursed), SSE : Social Sector Expenditure and CE : Capital Expenditure						

(Source: For GSDP, the information collected from the State's Directorate of Economics and Statistics.)

Table-1.9 presents the fiscal priorities given to various categories of expenditure of the State in 2005-06 and 2009-10 (award period of the Twelfth Finance Commission).

The State Government's aggregate expenditure was more than the general category States' average. The Government gave adequate fiscal priority to development expenditure (DE) and social sector expenditure (SSE) since DE/AE and SSE/AE in the case of Chhattisgarh was higher than the General Category States' Average.

The capital expenditure (CE) as a proportion of the aggregate expenditure was higher than the general category States' average but decreased in the current year compared to 2005-06, indicating low priority being given to capital expenditure during 2009-10.

It was also observed that even though the infant mortality rate (57 per 1000 live births) of the State was more than the all-India average (53) and the literacy rate was also less than the all-India average, the expenditure on education and health was lower than the general category States' average in the first and concluding year of the award period of the TFC i.e. 2005-06 and 2009-10. Hence, the Government may consider giving greater fiscal priority to education and health.

The ratio of AE to GSDP in 2005-06 (18.32 per cent) and 2009-10 (19.39 per cent) were higher in the State as compared to general category States. This means that compared to other general category States, the State is spending more as a proportion of its GSDP.

1.5.2 Efficiency of expenditure use

In view of the importance of public expenditure on development heads from the point of view of social and economic development, it is important for the State Governments to take appropriate expenditure rationalization measures and lay emphasis on provision of core public and merit goods¹¹. Apart from improving the allocation towards development expenditure¹², particularly in view of the fiscal space being created on account of decline in debt servicing in recent years, the efficiency of expenditure use is also reflected by the ratio of capital expenditure to total expenditure (and/or GSDP) and proportion of revenue expenditure being spent on operation and maintenance of the existing social and economic services. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure (and/or GSDP), the better would be the quality of expenditure. While **Table-1.10** presents the trends in development expenditure relative to the aggregate expenditure of the State during the current year vis-à-vis budgeted and the previous years, **Table-1.11** provides the details of capital expenditure and the components of revenue expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the selected social and economic services.

Table-1.10: Development expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Components of Development Expenditure	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	
					BE	Actuals
Development Expenditure (a to c)	6,724 (72)	8,578 (73)	10,773 (74)	12,995 (75)	17,204	16,002 (77)
a. Development Revenue Expenditure	4,938 (53)	5,687 (48)	7,257 (50)	9,676 (56)	13,195	12,447 (60)
b. Development Capital Expenditure	1,469 (16)	2,123 (18)	3,024 (21)	2,838 (16)	3,468	2,668 (13)
c. Development Loans and Advances	317 (03)	768 (07)	492 (03)	481 (03)	541	887 (04)

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to aggregate expenditure

(Source: Finance Accounts)

Development expenditure, in real terms and as a percentage of the aggregate expenditure of the State, was increasing continuously during 2005-10. The

¹¹ Core public goods are goods which all citizens enjoy in common in the sense that each individual's consumption of such a good leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of that good, e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights; pollution free air and other environmental goods and road infrastructure etc. Merit goods are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidized rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than ability and willingness to pay the government and therefore wishes to encourage their consumption. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidized food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, providing basic education to all, drinking water and sanitation etc.

¹² The analysis of expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances is categorized into social services, economic services and general services. Broadly, the social and economic services constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on general services is treated as non-development expenditure.

total development expenditure increased by 23 *per cent* during 2009-10 mainly due to increase in development revenue expenditure (28.64 *per cent*) and development loans and advances (84.41 *per cent*).

However, the development capital expenditure as a percentage of aggregate expenditure of the State declined marginally from 21 *per cent* in 2007-08 to 13 *per cent* in 2009-10. As a percentage of development expenditure, it came down from 21.84 *per cent* in 2008-09 to 16.67 *per cent* in 2009-10.

Table-1.11: Efficiency of expenditure use in selected Social and Economic Services

(in per cent)

Social/Economic Infrastructure	2008-09			2009-10		
	Ratio of CE to TE	In RE, the share of		Ratio of CE to TE	In RE, the share of	
		ME	S &W ¹³		ME	S&W
Social Services (SS)						
Total Social Services	4.11	0.80	32.70	3.84	0.84	39.92
<i>Of which</i>						
General Education	0.88	0.21	43.17	0.57	0.32	52.85
Public Health and Family Welfare	0.66	0.52	63.66	0.46	0.55	73.61
Water Supply, Sanitation and Housing and Urban Development	0.85	4.65	7.57	1.69	4.31	10.07
Economic Services (ES)						
Total Economic Services	12.36	8.06	21.48	8.92	7.23	27.00
<i>of which</i>						
Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.45	1.52	29.54	0.32	1.08	30.51
Irrigation and Flood Control	5.01	10.15	61.98	4.64	4.57	63.28
Power and Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport	5.85	74.61	13.59	3.05	58.85	19.26

TE: Total Expenditure in the concerned sector; CE: Capital Expenditure in the concerned sector; RE: Revenue Expenditure in the concerned sector; S&W: Salaries and Wages, ME: Maintenance Expenditure (does not include operational expenses.)

(Source: Finance Account)

Table-1.11 reveals that the share of capital expenditure on Social Services decreased from 4.11 *per cent* in 2008-09 to 3.84 *per cent* and on Economic Services, the expenditure declined from 12.36 *per cent* to 8.92 *per cent* in 2009-10.

Expenditure on Social Services

The increase in share of capital expenditure was mainly under water supply, sanitation and housing and urban development where capital expenditure as a percentage of the total expenditure increased from 0.85 to 1.69 *per cent*. The share of salaries in revenue expenditure under Social Services increased from 32.70 *per cent* in 2008-09 to 39.92 *per cent* in 2009-10 mainly on account of increase in the share of salaries due to implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. In the case of maintenance, the expenditure increased from 0.80 to 0.84 *per cent* in 2009-10.

¹³ Including salary Grants-in-aid.

Expenditure on Economic services

The share of salaries under revenue expenditure in Economic Services increased from 21.48 to 27 *per cent*, mainly due to implementation of the Sixth Pay Commission's recommendations. The decrease in capital expenditure to total expenditure in Social Services as well as Economic Services indicates less improvement in efficiency of expenditure due to lower priority to capital expenditure on education, public health and family welfare under Social Services, agriculture and irrigation and flood control under Economic Services. In the case of maintenance, the expenditure decreased from 8.06 to 7.23 *per cent* in 2009-10.

1.6 Financial analysis of Government expenditure and investments

In the post-FRBM framework, the State is expected to keep its fiscal deficit (and borrowing) not only at low levels but also to meet its capital expenditure/investment (including loans and advances) requirements. In addition, in a transition to complete dependence on market based resources, the State Government needs to initiate measures to earn adequate returns on its investments and recover its cost of borrowed funds rather than bearing the same on its budget in the form of implicit subsidy and take requisite steps to infuse transparency in financial operations. This section presents the broad financial analysis of investments and other capital expenditure undertaken by the Government during the current year vis-à-vis previous years.

1.6.1 Incomplete projects

Blocking of funds on incomplete works which include works stopped due to reasons like litigation, etc., impinging negatively on the quality of expenditure. At the end of March 2010, there were 159 incomplete projects each costing ₹ one crore or more involving ₹ 1,114.61 crore as given in **Table-1.12**.

Table-1.12: Department-wise profile of incomplete projects

(₹ in crore)

Department	No. of incomplete projects	Initial budgeted cost	Revised total cost of projects	Cost overrun	Cumulative actual expenditure as on 31.3.2010
Public Works Department	136	773.99	997.00	23.84	362.27
Water Resources Department	23	78.24	117.61	0.49	59.05
Total	159	852.23	1114.61	24.33	421.32

(Source: Finance Account 2009-10)

The reasons for non-completion of projects in the scheduled time were not intimated by the departments.

1.6.2 Investment and returns

As of 31 March 2010, Government had invested ₹ 251.67 crore in Statutory Corporations, Rural Banks, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives (**Table-1.13**). The average return on this investment was 0.17 *per cent* while the Government paid an average interest rate of 7.13 *per cent* on its

borrowings during 2009-10. Continued use of borrowed funds to fund investments which do not have sufficient financial returns will lead to an unsustainable financial position. The Government may ensure proper justification for investment of high cost funds.

Table-1.13: Return on investment

(₹ in crore)

Investment/Return/Cost of Borrowings	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Investment at the end of the year* (₹ in crore)	103.24	159.64	400.95	430.01	251.67 ¹⁴
Return (₹ in crore)	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.10	0.44
Return (per cent)	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.17
Average rate of interest on Govt. borrowing (per cent)	7.54	7.49	7.97	7.36	7.13
Difference between interest rate and return (per cent)	7.54	7.49	7.95	7.34	6.96

*The investment at the end of the year does not include un-apportioned investment

Out of ₹ 251.67 crore invested upto 2009-10, ₹ 21.76 crore was invested in two statutory corporations, ₹ 77 crore in 12 Government companies/boards and departments, ₹ 2.63 crore in joint stock companies and ₹ 140.01 crore in 26 co-operatives and ₹ 10.28 crore in rural banks. Further, investment of ₹ 1,082.58 crore made pertains to the composite State of Madhya Pradesh, pending allocation between Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh.

There were no set norms prescribed for making investments in various public sectors, companies, rural banks etc.

1.6.3 Loans and advances by State Government

In addition to investments in co-operative societies, corporations and companies, Government has also been providing loans and advances to many of these institutions/organizations. **Table-1.14** presents the outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2010 and interest receipts vis-à-vis interest payments during the last three years.

Table-1.14: Average interest received on loans advanced by the State Government

(₹ in crore)

Quantum of Loans/Interest Receipts/ Cost of Borrowings	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Opening balance	1,604.61	1,667.38	1,625.53 ¹⁵
Amount advanced during the year	500.28	490.75	896.79
Amount repaid during the year	437.52	533.42	992.43
Closing Balance	1,667.38	1,624.71	1,529.89
<i>Of which</i> Outstanding balance for which terms and conditions have been settled	NA	NA	1,517.60
Net addition	62.76	(-)42.67	(-) 95.64
Interest receipts	69.11	121.89	71.63
Interest receipts as per cent to outstanding Loans and advances	4.22	7.40	4.54
Interest payments as per cent to outstanding fiscal liabilities of the State Government.	7.97	7.36	7.13
Difference between interest payments and interest receipts (per cent)	(-)3.64	(+)0.04	(-)2.59

¹⁴ Decrease in investment was due to refund of ₹ 200 crore by Chhattisgarh Public Works Department (as shown in the Finance Accounts 2009-10).

¹⁵ Figure changed as per Finance Accounts 2009-10.

At the end of March 2010, the Government had outstanding loans and advances of ₹ 1,529.89 crore, of which loans for General Services was ₹ 126.11 crore, loans for Social Services ₹ 698.65 crore and for Economic Services was ₹ 715.48 crore. The interest received against these loans and advances was only 4.54 *per cent* during 2009-10 as against 7.40 *per cent* in the previous year. There was an increase of ₹ 459.01 crore in respect of repayment of loans and advances over the previous year, leading to a net reduction in outstanding loans and advances during the year.

1.6.4 Cash balances and investment of cash balances

Table-1.15: depicts the cash balances and investments made by the State Government out of the cash balances during the year.

Table-1.15: Cash balances and investment of cash balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As on 1 April 2009	As on 31 March 2010	Increase(+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balance	2059.67	1569.66	(-) 490.01
General Cash Balances	(-) 348.68	(-) 555.06	(-) 206.38
Investments from Cash Balances (a to d)	1727.62	1364.05	(-) 363.57
a. GOI Treasury Bills	(-)1121.86	(-) 363.57	758.29
b. GOI Securities	2849.48	1727.62	(-) 1121.86
c. Other Securities, if any specify	0.00	0.00	0.00
d. Other Investments	0.00	0.00	0.00
Other Cash Balances and investments (cash with departmental officers)	31.82	11.30	(-) 20.52
Funds wise Break-up of Investment from Earmarked balances (a to d)	648.91	749.37	100.46
a. Sinking Fund	646.94	746.94	100.00
b. Famine Relief Fund	0.95	1.41	0.46
c. Revenue Reserve Fund	0.97	0.97	0.00
d. Development and Welfare Fund	0.05	0.05	0.00
Interest realised	115.51	149.07	33.56

The State Government's cash balance of ₹ 1,569.66 crore at the end of the current year showed a decrease of 23.79 *per cent* (₹ 490.01 crore) over the previous year. The investment from cash balances reduced by ₹ 364 crore whereas the investment from earmarked balances increased by ₹ 100 crore.

The interest received against investment on cash balances was 10.93 *per cent* during 2009-10 while Government paid interest at 7.13 *per cent* on its borrowings during the year.

Under an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India (Bank), the Government of Chhattisgarh has to maintain with the Bank, a minimum balance of ₹ 0.72 crore on each day w.e.f. 1 November 2000. The Bank informs the Government by e-mail of its daily balance with the Bank at the close of each working day. If this balance falls below the agreed minimum on weekly settling days, the deficiency is made good by taking Ways and Means advances (normal and special) from the Bank or by selling Government of India treasury bills.

The State Government had neither availed of Ways and Means advances nor overdraft during 2005-10. The State Government also maintained the minimum cash balance with the Bank during the year without taking any advance.

1.7 Assets and Liabilities

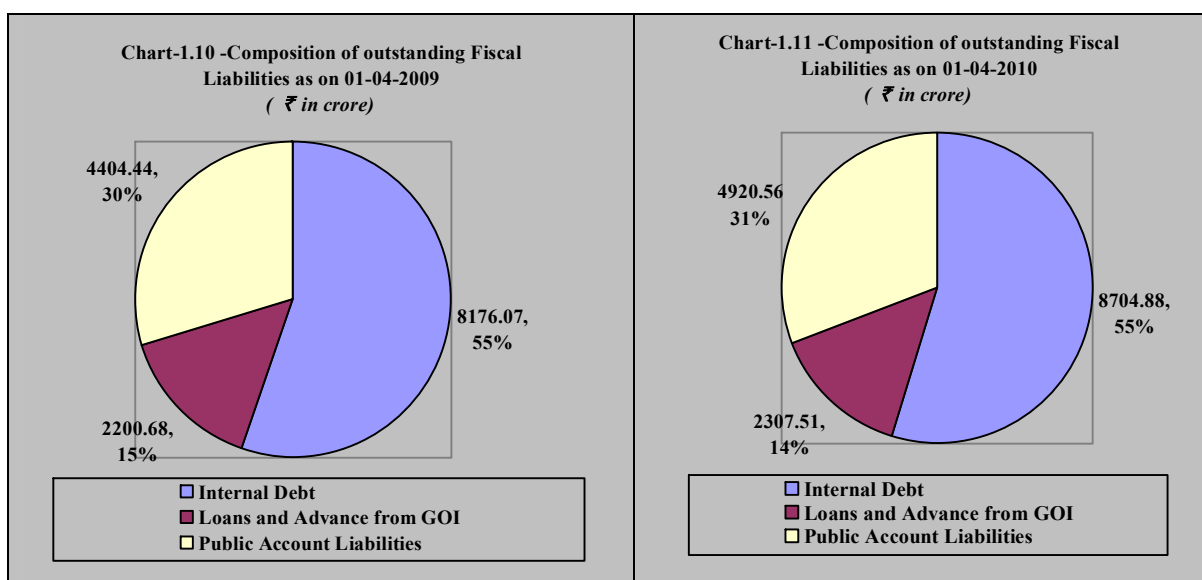
1.7.1 Growth and composition of assets and liabilities

In the existing Government accounting system, comprehensive accounting of fixed assets like land and buildings owned by the Government is not done. However, the Government accounts do capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. **Appendix-1.4** gives an abstract of such liabilities and the assets as on 31 March 2010, compared with the corresponding position on 31 March 2009. While the liabilities in this Appendix consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from the GOI, receipts from the Public Account and Reserve Funds, the assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances.

During 2009-10, the growth rate of the liabilities increased from 1.80 per cent in 2008-09 to 8.98 per cent in 2009-10 while the growth rate of assets decreased from 12.72 per cent to 11.99 per cent in 2009-10.

1.7.2 Fiscal liabilities

The trends in outstanding fiscal liabilities of the State are presented in **Appendix-1.4**. However, the composition of fiscal liabilities during the current year vis-à-vis the previous year is presented in **Chart-1.10** and **1.11**.



There are two sets of liabilities, namely, public debt and other liabilities. Public debt consists of the internal debt of the State and is reported in the

Annual Financial Statements under the Consolidated Fund- capital account. It includes market loans, special securities issued to RBI and loans and advances from GOI. The Constitution of India provides that the State may borrow within the territory of India upon the security of its Consolidated Fund, within such limits, as may from time to time, be fixed by an Act of the Legislature and give guarantees within such limits as may be fixed. Other liabilities or fiscal liabilities which are a part of the Public Account include deposits under the small savings scheme, provident funds and other deposits.

Internal debts, at 55 *per cent* of the fiscal liabilities at the end of 2009-10, remained the same as that of the previous year. While the Public Account liabilities as a percentage of the fiscal liabilities slightly increased from 30 *per cent* in 2008-09 to 31 *per cent* in 2009-10, the outstanding loans and advances from GOI decreased from 15 *per cent* to 14 *per cent* of the fiscal liabilities during the same period.

The fiscal liabilities of the State, their rate of growth, ratio of these liabilities to GSDP and revenue receipts are brought out in the following **Table-1.16**:

Table-1.16: Fiscal liabilities – basic parameters

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Fiscal liabilities (₹ in crore)	13,273	14,113	14,512	14,780	15,933
Rate of growth of Fiscal liabilities (in <i>per cent</i>)	8.43	6.33	2.83	1.85	7.79
Fiscal liabilities/GSDP (in <i>per cent</i>)	26.03	21.81	18.27	15.52	14.77
Fiscal liabilities/Revenue receipts (in <i>per cent</i>)	150.18	123.23	104.56	94.36	87.77

(Source : Finance Accounts)

The overall fiscal liabilities of the State increased from ₹ 13,273 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 15,933 crore in 2009-10. The growth rate of liabilities was 7.79 *per cent* during 2009-10 as against the 1.85 *per cent* growth rate in 2008-09. The higher growth rate in liabilities during the year was due to increase of market loans (₹ 700 crore) and special securities issued to the National Small Saving Fund (₹ 185 crore).

The fiscal liabilities as at the end of 2009-10 represented 87.77 *per cent* of the revenue receipts during the year as against 94.36 *per cent* during 2008-09. During 2009-10, the debt to GSDP ratio at 14.77 *per cent* was less than the projection made (28 *per cent*) in the TFC and was also lower than the projection made (19.44 *per cent*) in MTFPS.

1.7.3 Status of guarantees – contingent liabilities

Guarantees are contingent liabilities on the Consolidated Fund of the State in cases of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee has been extended.

The maximum amount for which guarantees were given by the State and outstanding guarantees for the last three years is given in **Table-1.17**.

Table-1.17: Guarantees given by the Government of Chhattisgarh

(₹ in crore)

Guarantees	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Maximum amount guaranteed	2,495	3,649.53	4,400.65
Outstanding amount of guarantees	481	895.16	3,337.53
Percentage of maximum amount guaranteed to total revenue receipts	17.98	23.30	24.24

No law under Article 293 of the Constitution has been passed by the State Legislature laying down the limits within which Government may give guarantee on security of Consolidated Fund of the State. However, the State Government has guaranteed loans raised by various corporations and others which stood at ₹ 3,337.53 crore at the end of 2009-10.

The outstanding guarantees included 45 institutions/companies, under power (₹ 429.30 crore), statutory corporations (₹ 3.67 crore), co-operative societies and banks (₹ 1,656.31 crore), State Finance and Development Corporation (₹ 96.23 crore), municipal corporations and urban development (₹ 148.21 crore), marketing federations (₹ 1,003.72 crore) and others (₹ 0.09 crore).

The outstanding amount of guarantees in the nature of contingent liabilities was about 18.38 *per cent* of total revenue receipts of the State.

To provide for sudden discharge of State's obligations on guarantees, the TFC recommended that States should set up a Guarantee Redemption Fund through earmarked guarantee fees. However, the State Government had not yet set up the Guarantee Redemption Fund.

1.7.4 Off-budget borrowings

Government companies/corporations borrow funds from the market/ financial institutions for implementation of various State Plan programmes projected outside the State budget. The borrowings of many of these concerns may sometimes turn out to be the liabilities of the State Government termed as 'off-budget borrowings'. During 2007-10, the State Government did not undertake any off budget borrowings.

1.8 Debt Sustainability

Apart from the magnitude of debt of the State Government, it is important to analyse various indicators that determine the debt sustainability¹⁶ of the State. This section assesses the sustainability of debt of the State Government in

¹⁶ Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GSDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt, therefore, also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that a rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.

terms of debt stabilization¹⁷; sufficiency of non-debt receipts¹⁸; net availability of borrowed funds¹⁹; burden of interest payments (measured by interest payments to revenue receipts ratio) and maturity profile of State Government securities. **Table-1.18** analyses the debt sustainability of the State according to these indicators for the period of three years beginning from 2007-08.

Table-1.18: Debt Sustainability: Indicators and Trends

Indicators of Debt Sustainability	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Debt Stabilization (Quantum Spread +Primary Deficit)	3,102	1,868	245
Sufficiency of incremental Non-debt Receipts (Resource Gap)	(-)167	(-)898	(-)731
Net Availability of Borrowed Funds	(-)1,385.13	(-)1,106.81	57
Burden of Interest Payments (IP/RR Ratio)	8.21	6.88	6.03

(₹ in crore)

(Source: Finance Account)

The trends in **Table-1.18** reveal that the quantum spread together with the primary deficit was positive during the period 2007-10, leading to a constant decline in fiscal liabilities to GSDP ratio which came down to 14.77 in 2009-10 from 15.52²⁰ in 2008-09.

Though the quantum spread and primary deficit was positive during the period, the same decreased over the previous year.

The debt redemption ratio increased from 1.12 to 1.28 from 2005-06 to 2008-09 but decreased to 0.99 in 2009-10 mainly due to significant receipts under internal debt. During the current year, internal debt redemption and redemption of GOI loans was cent *per cent* of fresh debt receipts while in case of other obligations, repayments were 90.98 *per cent* of fresh receipts. These trends indicated that the debt receipts were mainly utilized for repayment of debt.

A persistent negative resource gap²¹ indicates non-sustainability of debt while a positive resource gap strengthens the capacity of the State to sustain the debt. The sufficiency of incremental non-debt receipts marginally increased from

¹⁷ A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of the economy exceeds the interest rate or cost of public borrowings, the debt-GDP ratio is likely to be stable provided primary balances are either zero or positive or are moderately negative. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate – interest rate) and quantum spread (Debt*rate spread), debt sustainability condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or debt would stabilize eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.

¹⁸ Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. The debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.

¹⁹ Defined as the ratio of the debt redemption (Principal + Interest Payments) to total debt receipts and indicates the extent to which the debt receipts are used in debt redemption indicating the net availability of borrowed funds.

²⁰ The change in figures due to change in GSDP figures.

²¹ Resource gap is the adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure.

₹ (-)898 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ (-)731 crore during the current year, indicating the increasing capacity of the State to sustain the debt in the medium long run.

Maturity Profile of the State Debt (In Years)

Years	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Percentage to total debt
0-5	3,497.91	3,728.29	4,224.98	38
6-10	3,136.69	3,022.19	3,333.13	30
11-15	1,876.53	1,951.07	1,987.75	18
16-20	1,408.79	1,282.04	1,150.28	11
20 and above	559.85	393.16	316.25	3
Total	10,479.77	10,376.75	11,012.39	

(Source: Finance Account)

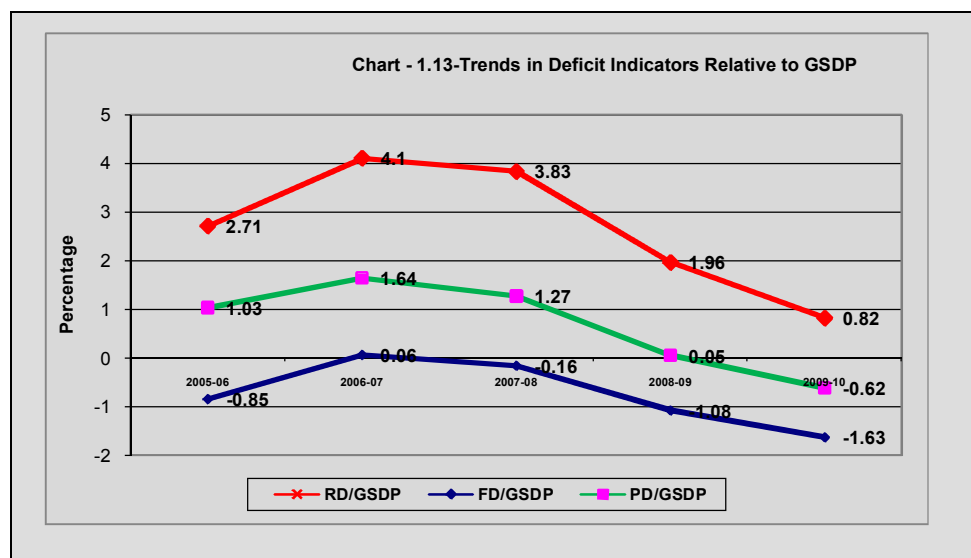
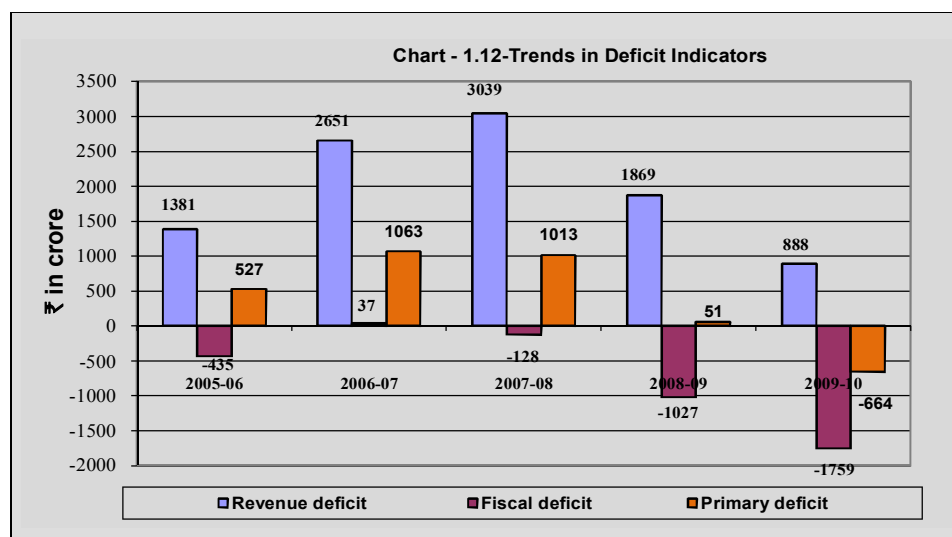
As regards repayment of debt, large amounts of repayments to the extent of 38 per cent of the State debt would be taking place in the next five years. Hence, the State may consider restricting its short-term borrowings so that repayment obligations in the next five years do not increase unduly.

1.9 Fiscal Imbalances

Three key fiscal parameters - revenue, fiscal and primary deficits - indicate the extent of overall fiscal imbalances in the Finances of the State Government during a specified period. The deficit in the Government accounts represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The nature of deficit is an indicator of the prudence of fiscal management of the Government. Further, the ways in which the deficit is financed and the resources raised are applied are important pointers to its fiscal health. This section presents trends, nature, magnitude and the manner of financing these deficits and also the assessment of actual levels of revenue and fiscal deficits vis-à-vis targets set under FRBM Act/Rules for the financial year 2009-10.

1.9.1 Trends in Deficits

Chart-1.12 and 1.13 presents the trends in deficit indicators over the period 2005-10.

**Table-1.19: Trends in deficit**

(₹ in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Revenue deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(+)1,381	(+)2,651	(+)3,039	(+)1,869	(+)888
Fiscal deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(-)435	(+)37	(-)128	(-)1,027	(-)1,759
Primary deficit (-) / surplus (+)	(+)527	(+)1,063	(+)1,012	(+)51	(-)664

The fiscal target of eliminating the revenue deficit by March 2009 as laid down in FRBM Act was achieved by the State in the year 2004-05. Thereafter, the State maintained a revenue surplus, which increased from ₹ 1,381 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 3,039 crore in 2007-08. The decrease in revenue surplus began in 2008-09 and it declined sharply by 52.48 per cent from ₹ 1,869.06 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 888.22 crore in 2009-10. The decrease was mainly due to lower increase of 15.90 per cent (₹ 2,490.90 crore) in revenue receipts in comparison

to an increase of 25.17 per cent (₹ 3,471.74 crore) in revenue expenditure during 2009-10.

The fiscal deficit, which represents the total borrowings of the Government and its total resource gap, increased from ₹ 435 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 1,759 crore in 2009-10 and increased by ₹ 732.09 crore (71.31 per cent) during the year.

The primary surplus increased from ₹ 527 crore in 2005-06 and reached the highest level of ₹ 1,063 crore in 2006-07 and turned into a primary deficit of ₹ 664.14 crore in 2009-10 due to increase in primary expenditure of 22.70 per cent against an increase of 18.22 per cent in non-debt receipts (Table-1.19).

The revenue surplus as a percentage of GSDP decreased from 1.96 in 2008-09 to 0.82 in 2009-10. Though the fiscal deficit relative to GSDP increased from 1.08 per cent in 2008-09 to 1.63 per cent in 2009-10, it remained within the three per cent recommended in the FRBM Act.

1.9.2 Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

The fiscal deficit is the total borrowing requirement of the State and is the excess of revenue expenditure and capital expenditure including loans and advances over revenue and non-debt capital receipts. Decomposition of fiscal deficit reveals the extent of various borrowings resorted to by the State to meet its requirements of funds over and above revenue and non-debt receipts. NSSF loans were major players in financing the fiscal deficit during 2005-06 and 2006-07.

The financing pattern of the fiscal deficit has undergone a compositional shift as reflected in the Table-1. 20.

Table-1.20: Components of Fiscal Deficit and its Financing Pattern

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Decomposition of Fiscal Deficit						
1	Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	1,381.35	2,650.80	3,038.79	1,869.06	888.22
2	Net Capital Expenditure	(-)1,496.91	(-)2,198.10	(-)3,103.73	(-)2,938.38	(-)2,742.61
3	Net Loans and Advances ²²	(-)319.56	(-)416.18	(-)62.77	42.67	95.39
	Total	(-)435.12	36.52	(-)127.71	(-)1,026.65	(-)1,759.00
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit*						
1	Market Borrowings	(-)85.39	(-)95.24	(-)157.08	(-)153.44	449.85
2	Loans from GOI	(-)108.43	42.04	(-)167.06	94.93	106.83
3	Special Securities Issued to NSSF	980.64	736.23	37.75	(-)2.78	146.33
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	3.98	34.68	(-)10.06	(-)41.73	(-)67.36
5	Small Savings, PF etc	(-)19.27	9.65	51.50	73.74	294.37
6	Deposits and Advances	115.22	312.77	441.77	30.20	(-)22.47
7	Suspense and Miscellaneous	(-)1,067.68	(-)1,026.83	(-)257.12	1,024.80	512.00
8	Remittances	(-)15.42	26.82	(-)78.72	80.65	(-)111.83
9	Others ²³	138.59	(-)203.09	184.00	265.96	244.91
10	Overall Surplus(+)/Deficit(-)	(-)492.88	(-)126.45	(-)82.73	345.68	(-)206.38
	Total	435.12	(-)36.52	127.71	1,026.65	1,759.00

*All these figures are net of disbursements/outflows during the year

(Source: Finance Account)

²² It includes inter-State settlement.

²³ It includes Contingency Fund , Reserve Fund .

During 2005-06, the deficit was financed mostly from the Special Securities issued to NSSF but the trend has changed over the years and during 2009-10, the fiscal deficit was mainly financed from the resources raised from market borrowings, loans from GOI, special securities issued to NSSF and small savings, provident fund etc.

1.9.3 Quality of deficit/surplus

The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit and the decomposition of primary deficit into primary revenue deficit²⁴ and capital expenditure (including loans and advances) would indicate the quality of deficit in the States' finances. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit indicates the extent to which borrowed funds were used for current consumption. Further, the persistently high ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit also indicates that the asset base of the State was continuously shrinking and a part of borrowings (fiscal liabilities) were not having any asset backup.

The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit exhibits an oscillating trend in the State. The bifurcation of the primary deficit (**Table-1.21**) would indicate the extent to which the deficit has been on account of enhancement in capital expenditure which may be desirable to improve the productive capacity of the State's economy.

Table-1.21: Primary deficit/surplus – Bifurcation of factors

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non-debt receipts	Primary revenue expenditure	Capital expenditure	Loans and advances	Primary expenditure ²⁵	Primary revenue deficit (-) / surplus (+)	Primary deficit (-) / surplus (+)
1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+4+5)	7 (2-3)	8 (2-6)
2005-06	8,856	6,495	1,497	337	8,329	(+)2,361	(+)527
2006-07	11,810	7,776	2,198	773	10,747	(+)4,034	(+)1,063
2007-08	14,345	9,700	3,131	502	13,333	(+)4,645	(+)1,012
2008-09	16,199	12,716	2,940	492	16,148	(+)3,481	(+)51
2009-10	19,151	16,170	2,745	900	19,815	(+)2,981	(-)664

(Source: Finance Account)

The above table shows that there was primary surplus during 2005-06 to 2008-09 but showed declining trend from 2007-08 and turned into primary deficit in 2009-10.

The capital expenditure as a percentage of primary expenditure increased during 2005-08 but reduced during 2008-10, indicating higher revenue expenditure. One of the reasons for higher revenue expenditure was the implementation of recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission.

²⁴ Primary revenue deficit defined as gap between non interest revenue expenditure of the State and its non-debt receipts to the extent to which the non-debt receipts of the State are able to meet the primary expenditure incurred under revenue account.

²⁵ Primary expenditure of the State defined as the total expenditure net of the interest payments indicates the expenditure incurred on the transactions undertaken during the year.

While primary revenue expenditure and loans and advances increased by ₹ 3,454 crore (27.16 per cent) and ₹ 408 crore (82.93 per cent) respectively, the capital expenditure decreased by ₹ 195 crore (6.64 per cent) during the year.

1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations

Fiscal position

The State achieved the targets of zero revenue deficit as laid down in the FRBM Act and maintained the fiscal deficit below three per cent of GSDP.

However, during 2009-10, the overall fiscal position of Chhattisgarh as reflected in terms of key parameters: revenue, fiscal and primary deficit, worsened as revenue surplus decreased and primary surplus turned into primary deficit, while the fiscal deficit increased over the previous year. However, there was no imminent fiscal crisis as there was revenue surplus and a manageable level of borrowings.

The deterioration in fiscal performance during 2009-10 was primarily on account of a relatively lower growth rate in the State's own resources and higher revenue expenditure due to implementation of recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. This position may also continue during the next year as the payment of remaining arrears will be made during 2010-11.

The outstanding fiscal liabilities increased from ₹13,273 crore in 2005-06 to ₹ 15,933 crore at the end of 2009-10. The outstanding fiscal liabilities in 2009-10 increased by ₹ 1,152 crore over the previous year.

The ratio of fiscal liabilities to GSDP was nearly 15 per cent during 2009-10, which was less than the norm of 28 per cent recommended by TFC.

Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts increased by nearly 16 per cent over the previous year due to increase in non-tax revenue by nearly 38 per cent, grants-in-aid from the Government of India by nearly 38 per cent, tax revenue by nearly eight per cent and State's share of Union taxes and duties by nearly three per cent.

The State's own tax revenue and non-tax revenue were higher by ₹ 1,465 crore and ₹ 1,338 crore respectively than the normative assessment made by the TFC. The total own tax revenue and non-tax revenue during the award period of the TFC (2005-10) exceeded the normative projection of the TFC by ₹ 6,014 crore (27 per cent) and ₹ 2,435 crore (32 per cent) but the State's own tax revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP reduced from 1.50 in 2005-06 to 0.60 in 2009-10.

Recommendation

As GSDP grows, the State has the potential to increase its own tax revenue as well as non-tax revenue. The State may explore the possibilities of widening the tax base so that there is greater fiscal space for undertaking developmental projects.

Revenue Arrears

The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2010 in respect of some principal heads of revenue amounted to ₹ 1,015 crore, of which ₹ 212 crore (21 *per cent*) was outstanding for more than five years.

Recommendation

The tax recovery mechanism needs to be strengthened to realize the arrears of revenue.

Revenue expenditure

Revenue expenditure continued to be a dominant (83 *per cent*) part of the total expenditure during 2009-10.

Non-Plan expenditure exceeded the normative projection of the TFC by 38 *per cent* during 2009-10. The total Non-Plan expenditure, during the award period of the TFC (2005-10), also exceeded the normative projection (₹ 31,282 crore) of the TFC by ₹ 6,445 crore (21 *per cent*).

The committed expenditure consumed about 56 *per cent* of the revenue receipts as against 45 *per cent* during 2008-09, mainly due to implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission.

Recommendation

The expenditure on salaries and pensions witnessed substantial increase during this year due to implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth Pay Commission. As the expenditure on these items is expected to stabilize in the coming years, the State should take action to restrict the other components of Non-Plan revenue expenditure by phasing out subsidies and by ensuring that borrowings are continued to be used for creation of productive capital assets.

The ratio of expenditure on health and family welfare to aggregate expenditure in 2005-06 and 2009-10 was lower than the corresponding ratio for general category States. Considering that the infant mortality ratio is higher in Chhattisgarh than the all-India average, the State government may consider giving a greater thrust to this sector.

Capital expenditure

The capital expenditure showed a declining trend since 2008-09 (seven *per cent*) and its proportion to total expenditure also decreased from 2008-09. The capital expenditure was 23 *per cent* less than the provision made in the budget estimate.

Recommendation

The State Government should step up asset creation through capital expenditure, as this would enhance future growth prospects.

Return on Investment

The average return on Government's investments was 0.17 *per cent* while the Government paid an average interest rate of 7.13 *per cent* on its borrowings during 2009-10.

Recommendation

The State Government should formulate guidelines for quick completion of incomplete projects and strictly monitor time and cost overruns with a view to avoid blocking of funds and to derive better returns from the investments.

Guarantees

Even though no limits within which the State Government may give guarantees on security of Consolidated Fund of the State were fixed, the Government gave guarantees for ₹ 4,400.65 crore, of which ₹ 3,337.53 crore were outstanding upto the end of 2009-10.

Recommendation

The State Government should consider laying down limits on Government guarantees on loans raised by State corporation through legislation under Article 293 of the Constitution and also take early steps for setting up a Guarantee Redemption Fund.

CHAPTER-II

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure, voted and charged, of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of voted grants and appropriations charged for different purposes, as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts. These Accounts show the original budget estimates, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations and indicate actual capital and revenue expenditure on various specified services vis-à-vis those authorized by the Appropriation Act in respect of both charged and voted items of the budget. Appropriation Accounts thus, facilitate management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and are, therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.

2.1.2 Audit of appropriations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure incurred under various grants is within the authorizations given under the Appropriation Act and that the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure incurred is in conformity with the law, relevant rules, regulations and instructions.

2.2 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The summarized position of actual expenditure during 2009-10 against 75 grants/ appropriations is given in **Table -2.1**.

Table-2.1: Summarized Position of Actual Expenditure vis-à-vis Original/Supplementary Provisions

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original Grant/Appropriation	Supplementary Grant/Appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Saving (-) / Excess (+)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Voted	I Revenue	17,127.43	1,967.22	19,094.65	16,157.67	(-)2,936.98
	II Capital	3,629.40	208.94	3,838.34	2,998.86	(-)839.48
	III Loans and Advances	550.81	465.00	1,015.81	896.79	(-)119.02
Total Voted		21,307.64	2,641.16	23,948.80	20,053.32	(-)3,895.48
Charged	IV Revenue	1,394.78	33.74	1,428.52	1,412.94	(-)15.58
	V Capital	0.56	8.66	9.22	8.91	(-)0.31
	VI Public Debt-Repayment	789.29	0.00	789.29	651.57	(-)137.72
Total Charged		2,184.63	42.40	2,227.03	2,073.42	(-)153.61
	Appropriation to Contingency Fund (if any)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total		23,492.27	2,683.56	26,175.83	22,126.74	(-)4,049.09

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2009-10)

The overall savings of ₹ 4,049.09 crore were the result of savings of ₹ 4,218.32 crore in 61 grants and 35 appropriations under the Revenue Section, 43 grants and four appropriations under the Capital Section and one

appropriation (Public Debt) under the Loan Section, offset by excess of ₹ 169.23 crore in seven grants and seven appropriations under the Revenue Section and three grants under the Capital Section.

The savings/excesses in all grants/appropriations were intimated (21 June 2010) to the Finance Department, requesting them to explain the significant variations. All the Controlling Officers were also requested to furnish reasons (June 2010). Out of 1006 sub-heads commented upon in the Appropriation Accounts (2009-10), explanations for variations were not received (October 2010) in respect of 916 sub-heads (savings: 745 sub-heads and excess: 171 sub-heads).

2.3 Financial Accountability and Budget Management

2.3.1 Appropriation vis-à-vis allocative priorities

The outcome of appropriation audit reveals that in 17 cases, savings exceeded ₹ 10 crore in each case and also were more than 20 per cent of the total provisions as detailed in **Appendix-2.1**. Against the total savings of ₹ 4,218.32 crore, savings of ₹ 1,082.46 crore (25.66 per cent) occurred in just 11 cases relating to 10 grants as indicated in **Table -2.2**.

Table-2.2: List of grants with savings of ₹ 50 crore and above

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Original	Supplementary/ Surrender (-)	Total	Expenditure	Savings (excluding surrender)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Revenue-Voted							
1	42	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan - Roads and Bridges	318.28	0.00	318.23	184.73	133.50
2	44	Higher Education	189.78	47.00	236.78	136.57	100.21
3	55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	503.38	0.00/(-)45.00	458.38	307.19	151.19
4	69	Urban Administration and Development Department –Urban Welfare	351.11	0.00	351.11	257.95	93.16
5	81	Financial Assistance To Urban Bodies	611.79	58.80/(-)2.95	667.64	512.77	154.87
Capital-Voted							
6	21	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	296.17	0.01	296.18	216.21	79.97
7	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	378.65	29.10	407.75	283.71	124.04
8	38	Grants-in-aid received from the recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission	74.68	105.17	179.85	118.46	61.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	67	Public Works-Buildings	228.98	4.65	233.63	181.49	52.14
10	68	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Buildings	125.98	1.61	127.59	53.67	73.92
11	81	Financial assistance to Urban Bodies	85.00	0.00	85.00	26.93	58.07
		Total	3,163.80	246.34/(-)47.95	3,362.14	2,279.68	1,082.46

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2009-10)

Reasons for savings called for (June 2010) from the State Government were awaited (October 2010).

2.3.2 Persistent Savings

In seven cases during the last five years, there were persistent savings of more than ₹ 10 crore in each case as shown in **Table-2.3** and the savings ranged from three to 14 *per cent* of the total grants in the year 2009-10.

Table -2.3: List of grants having persistent savings during 2005-2010

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
			4	5	6	7	8
Revenue Voted							
1	06	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	307.07	251.49	393.06	142.68	208.59
2	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	46.77	86.12	99.97	106.10	53.15
3	20	Public Health Engineering	26.55	17.78	20.29	21.92	16.82
4	27	School Education	82.51	52.88	82.57	197.58	64.28
5	41	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	94.58	124.79	238.89	258.32	212.90
6	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	25.09	36.52	116.76	80.44	60.64
Capital Voted							
7	41	Tribal Areas Sub – Plan	59.40	90.57	69.34	116.26	117.83

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2009-10)

2.3.3 Excess over provisions relating to previous years requiring regularization

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for the State Government to get excess over grants/appropriations regularized by the State Legislature. Although no time limit for regularization of expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, the regularization of excess expenditure is to be done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts and the connected Audit Reports by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). However, excess expenditure amounting to ₹ 1,124.83 crore for the years 2000-09 were still to be regularized as detailed in **Appendix-2.2**.

2.3.4 Excess over provisions during 2009-10 requiring regularization

Table-2.4 contains a summary of total excess over provision of funds in 10 grants and five appropriations amounting to ₹ 216.77 crore during 2009-10, requiring regularization under Article 205 of the Constitution.

Table -2.4: Excess over provisions requiring regularization during 2009-10
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No.	Name of Grant	Total Grant/ Appropriation	Expenditure	Excess
1	2	3	4	5	6
Revenue Voted					
1	03	Police	920.79	1,007.95	87.16
2	22	Urban Administration and Development Department-Urban Bodies	1.88	1.93	0.05
3	23	Water Resources Department	214.09	220.37	6.28
4	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	328.11	349.71	21.60
5	25	Expenditure pertaining to Mineral Resources Department	75.08	77.41	2.33
6	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	32.80	33.97	1.17
7	80	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	941.51	984.92	43.41
Revenue Charged					
8	03	Police	0.26	0.34	0.08
9	12	Expenditure pertaining to Energy Department	123.82	129.97	6.15
10	13	Agriculture	0.07	0.09	0.02
11	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	0.00*	0.14	0.14
12	67	Public Works-Buildings	0.10	0.12	0.02
Capital Voted					
13	6	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	0.21	3.29	3.08
14	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	356.96	398.12	41.16
15	76	Externally aided projects pertaining to Public Works Department	300.00	304.12	4.12
Total			3,295.68	3,512.45	216.77

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2009-10)

Reasons for excess over provisions called for (June 2010) from the State Government were awaited (October 2010).

2.3.5 Unnecessary/Inadequate supplementary provisions

Supplementary provisions aggregating ₹ 917.82 crore obtained in 30 cases (₹ 50 lakh or more in each case) during the year 2009-10, proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not even come up to the level of original provisions as detailed in **Appendix-2.3**.

* Appropriation of ₹ 10,000 only.

In five cases, supplementary provisions of ₹ 332.31 crore proved insufficient by more than ₹ one crore in each case, leaving an aggregate uncovered excess expenditure of ₹ 180.34 crore as shown in **Appendix-2.4**.

2.3.6 Excessive/unnecessary/insufficient reappropriation of funds

A re-appropriation is a transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated to another unit where additional funds are needed. It was noticed that in 143 schemes there were excess/savings of more than ₹ one crore after making re-appropriation, of which, in 23 schemes, the excess/savings were more than ₹ 20 crore as detailed in **Appendix-2.5**.

2.3.7 Substantial surrenders

Substantial surrenders (more than 50 *per cent* of the total provisions) were made in respect of 78 schemes on account of non-implementation or slow implementation. Out of the total provisions amounting to ₹ 535.30 crore for these schemes, ₹ 412.66 crore (77 *per cent*) was surrendered, which included *cent per cent* surrender in 22 schemes. Details are given in **Appendix-2.6**.

2.3.8 Surrender in excess of actual savings

In 11 cases, the amounts surrendered (₹ 50 lakh or more in each case) were in excess of the actual savings, indicating lack of or inadequate budgetary control. As against savings of ₹ 394.51 crore, the amount surrendered was ₹ 488.58 crore, resulting in excess surrender of ₹ 94.07 crore. Details are given in **Appendix-2.7**. The concerned departments did not furnish reasons/explanations regarding the surrenders (October 2010) in excess of the actual savings.

2.3.9 Anticipated savings not surrendered

According to paragraph 131 of the Chhattisgarh Budget Manual, a statement of anticipated savings should be submitted by all Controlling Officers so as to reach the Finance Department not later than 15 January each year. At the close of the year 2009-10, there were, however, 22 grants and two appropriations in which savings of more than ₹ one crore had occurred but no part of the same had been surrendered by the concerned departments. The total amount involved in these cases was ₹ 1,034.07 crore (25 *per cent* of the total savings) as detailed in **Appendix-2.8**.

Similarly, out of the savings of ₹ 2,107.65 crore under 15 other grants (after surrender, savings of ₹ one crore and above in each grant), amounts aggregating ₹ 1,044.24 crore (49.55 *per cent* of total savings) were not surrendered as detailed in **Appendix 2.9**.

Besides, in 25 cases (surrender of funds in excess of ₹ 10 crore in each case), ₹ 2,130.39 crore was surrendered on the last day of March 2010, indicating weak financial control, detailed in **Appendix-2.10**. As a result, these funds could not be utilized for other developmental purposes. The departments did

not furnish reasons/explanations regarding surrender of savings on the last day of the financial year.

2.3.10 Injudicious surrender

In five grants, there was expenditure of ₹ 1,714.79 crore against the provision of ₹ 1,667.98 crore, resulting in excess expenditure of ₹ 46.81 crore. Despite this, there was surrender of ₹ 47.54 crore which was injudicious, as detailed in **Table-2.5**.

Table -2.5: Injudicious surrender

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No.	Name of Grants	Total provision	Expenditure	Excess expenditure	Amount surrendered
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A - Revenue voted						
1	23	Water Resources Department	216.82	220.37	3.55	2.72
2	25	Expenditure pertaining to Mineral Resources Department	75.31	77.41	2.10	0.23
3	49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	33.07	33.97	0.90	0.27
4	80	Financial Assistance to Three-Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	979.02	984.92	5.90	37.51
Total - A			1,304.22	1,316.67	12.45	40.73
B - Capital voted						
5	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	363.76	398.12	34.36	6.81
Total - B			363.76	398.12	34.36	6.81
Grand Total (A+B)			1,667.98	1,714.79	46.81	47.54

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2009-10)

2.3.11 Rush of expenditure

According to Rule 56(3) of the General Financial Rules, rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing month of the financial year, should be avoided. Contrary to this, in 19 Major Heads, expenditure during the last quarter was more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure and each expenditure exceeded ₹ 10 crore, while in 13 cases, the expenditure in the last month of the financial year was more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure as detailed in **Appendix-2.11**.

2.4 Non-reconciliation of departmental figures

2.4.1 Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills

As per Rule 313 of the Chhattisgarh State Treasury Code, every drawing officer has to certify in each Abstract Contingent (AC) bill that Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills for all contingent charges drawn by him prior to the first of the current month have been forwarded to the respective Controlling Officers for countersignature and transmission to the

Accountant General. DCC bills for only ₹ 5.49 crore were received during the period 2006-2010 against AC bills for ₹ 16.50 crore, leading to an outstanding balance of DCC bills for ₹ 13.96 crore (including ₹ 2.95 crore pending prior to 2006-07) as on 31 March 2010. Year-wise details are given in **Table-2.6**.

Table-2.6: Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening balance		AC bills received during year		DC bills during the year		Outstanding AC bills	
	No. of bills	Amount	No. of bills	Amount	No. of bills	Amount	No. of bills	Amount
Prior to 2006-07	-	-	-	-	-	-	275	2.95
2006-07	275	2.95	284	5.82	169	1.58	390	7.19
2007-08	390	7.19	98	1.43	3	0.13	485	8.49
2008-09	485	8.49	471	8.70	217	3.78	739	13.41
2009-10	739	13.41	30	0.55	-	-	769	13.96
Total	-	-	883	16.50	389	5.49	-	-

(Source: Information from office of the Accountant General A&E)

Major Head-wise pending DCC bills for the years up to 2009-10 are detailed in **Appendix-2.12**.

2.4.2 Unreconciled expenditure

To enable Controlling Officers of the departments to exercise effective control over expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, paragraphs 108 and 109 of the State Budget Manual stipulate that expenditure recorded in their books be reconciled by them every month during the financial year with that recorded in the books of the Accountant General (A&E). Even though non-reconciliation of departmental figures is being pointed out regularly in the Audit Reports, lapses on the part of Controlling Officers in this regard continued to persist during 2009-10. Thus, 71 out of 124 Controlling Officers did not (March 2010) reconcile their expenditure with that of the Accountant General (A&E).

2.4.3 Non-adjustment of temporary advances

Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) draw temporary advances for the purpose of meeting contingent expenditure either on the authority of standing orders or specific sanction of the State Government. According to the Rule 271 of Chhattisgarh State Financial Code, if any temporary advance is pending for more than three months, the Treasury Officer and Accounts Officer are required to write to the Head of Department concerned for adjustment within a month duly supported with vouchers. An advance pending for more than five months should be brought to the notice of the Government.

As of 31 March 2010, 82 cases of temporary advances aggregating ₹ 38.08 lakh pertaining to various Civil Departments, were pending for

adjustment by DDOs in the records of five treasuries[#] in the State. Year-wise advances pending for adjustment is given in **Table-2.7**.

Table-2.7: Year-wise details of Temporary advances pending (Civil Departments)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No	Advances pertaining to year	No. of Advances	Amount
1	2006-07	07	5.35
2	2007-08	16	23.22
3	2008-09	47	9.03
4	2009-10	12	0.48
Total		82	38.08

(Source: Information from office of the Accountant General A&E)

In addition to the above, 135 cases of temporary advances aggregating ₹ 162.71 lakh in Public Works, Public Health and Engineering and Water Resources Department were pending adjustment by DDOs as on 31 March 2010. Year-wise details of advances were not available.

2.5 Advances from Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund of the State has been established in pursuance of clause (1) of Articles 267 and 283 (2) of the Constitution of India. Advances from the Fund are to be given only for meeting expenditure of an unforeseen and emergent character, postponement of which, till its authorization by the Legislature, would be undesirable. The Fund is in the nature of an imprest and its corpus is ₹ 40 crore. The following instances were observed where expenditure was incurred from the Contingency Fund though the expenditure was foreseeable in nature:

- An amount of ₹ 10 crore was sanctioned (19 June 2009) as advance for payment of State Share for National Agriculture Insurance Scheme 2008.
- An amount of ₹ 40.73 lakh was sanctioned (29 May 2009) as advance for installation of equipment to increase communication facilities for the Public Health Engineering Department.
- An amount of ₹ 38 lakh was sanctioned (19 Nov 2009) as advance to the Chhattisgarh Adivasi Vikas Programme.
- An amount of ₹ 26 lakh was sanctioned (03 December 2009) as advance for purchase of two Toyota (Corolla) cars for judges of the Chhattisgarh High Court.
- An amount of ₹ 10 lakh was sanctioned (07 October 2009) as advance for purchase of a vehicle for the Chhattisgarh State Election Commission.
- An amount of ₹ 9.99 lakh was sanctioned (20 September 2009) as advance for service charges to a private agency for maintenance of records of the Contributory Pension Scheme.

[#] Dantewada, Dhamtari, Jashpur, Raigarh and Rajnandgaon.

- An amount of ₹ 5.50 lakh was sanctioned (23 April 2009) as advance for expenses on the stay of members of the Thirteenth Finance Commission in Chhattisgarh State.

2.6 Personal Deposit Accounts

Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts are created for parking funds by debit to the Consolidated Fund of the State and should be closed at the end of the financial year by minus debit to the relevant service heads. There were 375 PD Accounts in 19 district treasuries and 44 sub-treasuries in operation. Of these, 371 PD Accounts were not closed as on 31 March 2010 and the balance of ₹ 15.79 crore was not transferred back to their respective Service Heads. During test check of the records of treasuries by Accountant General (A&E), it was found that 84 PD Accounts involving ₹ 16.22 crore were not operated for more than three years. Of these, one PD Account having a balance of ₹ 15.01 crore, was inoperative since April 2001.

2.7 Outcome of review of selected Grant

Comments on Expenditure and Budgetary Control

Test check of records pertaining to Grant No.24 and scrutiny of Appropriation Accounts for the year 2009-10 revealed the following:-

2.7.1 Lack of proper/defective preparation of budget estimate

The summary of the allotment and expenditure of Grant 24, in the financial year 2009-10, is shown in the following **Table-2.8**.

Table-2.8: Summary of Allotment and Expenditure

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	Total Grant or Appropriation	Actual Expenditure	Excess(+)/Saving(-)	
				Amount	In per cent
1	Revenue Voted	32,810.61	34,971.14	2,160.53	6.58
2	Revenue Charged	500.00	318.84	(-)181.16	(-)36.23
3	Capital Voted	40,775.35	28,371.59	(-)12,403.76	(-)30.42
4	Capital Charged	1.30	0.00	(-)1.30	(-)100.00
Total		74,087.26	63,661.57	(-)10,425.69	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts 2009-10)

Scrutiny of records showed that lack of proper analysis during the budget preparations resulted in excessive provision of ₹ 1.81 crore under the Revenue Charged section and less provision of ₹ 21.61 crore under the Revenue Voted section. The average expenditure for the last three years in the Capital Voted section was ₹ 322.07 crore (**Table-2.9**), despite which an allotment of ₹ 407.75 crore was made in the year 2009-10, resulting in a saving of ₹ 124.04 crore. It was also observed that no part of the savings mentioned in **Table-2.8** was surrendered.

Table-2.9: Comparison of expenditure figures of last three years with 2009-10

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Items	Expenditure					
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	Average Exp. of three years	Total allotment of 2009-10	Actual Exp. of 2009-10
1	Revenue Voted	25,798.21	34,096.39	31,537.67	30,477.42	32,810.61	34,971.14
2	Revenue Charged	104.04	50.70	251.43	135.39	500.00	318.84
3	Capital Voted	28,333.92	35,610.39	32,676.75	32,207.02	40,775.35	28,371.59
4	Capital Charged	0.36	19.82	--	10.09	1.30	--

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Substantial savings of ₹ 159.08 crore were noticed in 20 cases (₹ 10 lakh and above in each case) as detailed in **Appendix -2.13**. Thus, a major portion of the allotments remained unutilized and were not put to use for the concerned schemes. On this being pointed out in audit, the department stated (September 2010) that the savings occurred mainly due to delays in approval of administrative sanctions.

In five other schemes, there was excess expenditure amounting to ₹ 54.87 crore as detailed in **Appendix-2.14**.

2.7.2 Non reconciliation of expenditure figures

Paragraphs 108 and 109 of the Budget Manual require that the total monthly expenditure figures should be reconciled between the Controlling Officer of the department and the Accountant General (A&E).

Scrutiny of the expenditure figures showed that under some accounting heads, expenditure figures of the department differed from the figures of the Accountant General (A&E). The details are shown in **Table -2.10**.

Table-2.10: Schemes with differences between figures of the Accountant General (A&E) and the Public Works Department

(₹ in lakh)

Classification	Budget Provision	Expenditure as per AG (A&E) office	Expenditure as per Department	Difference in percentage (Less(+)/ Excess(-))
3054-03-337-4090 Special Repairs	900.00	885.94	705.79	20.33
3054-03-337-0948 Central Road Fund	0.10	2.66	Nil	100.00
3054-05-337-801-0165 Construction of roads of Inter State or economic importance	700.00	281.17	382.30	-35.97
3054-80-001-2301 Direction and Administration Pro-rata share of establishment from Grant No. 67 -Major Head 2059- Public Works	5,159.37	8,909.54	Nil	100.00
3054-80-052-0692 Pro-rata share of tools and plant charges transferred from Grant No.67 Major Head 2059 Public works	448.64	16.15	Nil	100.00
5054-04-800-0101-5041 Survey of Major Roads	25.00	8.22	10.01	-21.78

(Source: Appropriation Accounts & Departmental figures)

On this being pointed out in audit, the department stated (September 2010) that reconciliation had been conducted but the reasons for difference in figures had not been mentioned.

2.7.3 Rush of expenditure

According to Rule 56(3) of the General Financial Rules, rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. According to the figures provided by the department, the total expenditure trend revealed that 31 per cent and 17 per cent of the total expenditure occurred in the last quarter and last month of the year respectively as shown in **Table-2.11**. However, in nine schemes, more than 35 per cent of the total expenditure occurred in the last quarter and in three schemes, even more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure occurred during the last month of the financial year as detailed in **Appendix-2.15**.

On this being pointed out in audit, the department stated (September 2010) that expenditure in the month of March was mainly due to delay in the tendering processes and non-execution of works during the rainy season.

Table- 2.11: Disproportionate expenditure in the last quarter

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Items	Total expenditure during the year	Expenditure		Percentage of Expenditure	
			During Jan-March 2010	During March-2010	During Jan-March 2010	During March-2010
1	Grant 24	54,441.68	16,910.71	9,025.76	31.06	16.58
2	Amount of Schemes in Grant 24 where rush of expenditure was noticed	23,268.10	10,385.22	5,893.59	44.63	25.33

(Source: Departmental figures)

2.7.4 Insufficient reappropriation

Scrutiny of budget and expenditure figures revealed that in two schemes, savings of ₹ 70.27 crore occurred due to insufficient re-appropriation as detailed in **Table-2.12** below.

Table-2.12: Schemes with insufficient re-appropriations

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Schemes	Original Budget	Reappropriation	Expenditure	Saving	Percentage
1	5054-04-800-0101-1513-Construction of Major District Roads	8,489.00	(-)1,800.00	2,057.66	4,601.34	69.24
2	5054-03-101-0101-3775-Construction of Railway overbridge	5,200.00	(-)1,100.00	1,704.32	2,395.68	58.43

(Source: Departmental figures)

2.8 Conclusion

During 2009-10, expenditure of ₹ 22,126.74 crore was incurred against total grants and appropriations of ₹ 26,175.83 crore, resulting in savings of ₹ 4,049.09 crore. The overall savings were the net result of savings of ₹ 4,218.32 crore, offset by excess of ₹ 169.23 crore. The excess required regularization under Article 205 of the Constitution of India. In 91 cases, surrender of funds amounting to ₹ 2,272.75 crore were made on the last working day of the financial year, while in 22 grants and two appropriations, savings amounting to ₹ 1,034.07 crore (savings of ₹ one crore and above) were not surrendered. In 11 cases, a total amount of ₹ 94.07 crore (amount surrendered in excess was ₹ 50 lakh or more in each case) was surrendered in excess of the actual savings. Similarly, out of the total savings of ₹ 2,107.65 crore (savings of ₹ one crore and above) under 15 other grants, only ₹ 1,063.41 was surrendered.

2.9 Recommendations

- Budgetary control should be strengthened in all the Government departments.
- Issuance of re-appropriation/surrender orders at the end of the financial year should be avoided.

CHAPTER-III

FINANCIAL REPORTING

A sound internal financial reporting system with relevant and reliable information significantly contributes to efficient and effective governance by the State Government. Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliance is one of the attributes of good governance. Reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist the State Government in meeting its basic responsibilities, including strategic planning and decision making. This Chapter provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.

3.1 Delay in furnishing Utilization Certificates

The Chhattisgarh State Financial Code (Rules 182, 229F) provides that Utilisation Certificates (UCs) for grants provided for specific purposes should be obtained by the departmental officers from the grantees and forwarded to the Accountant General after verification within 18 months from the date of their sanction unless specified otherwise. However, of the 11849 UCs due for grants aggregating ₹ 4,054.19 crore paid for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09, 11553 UCs amounting to ₹ 3,983.55 crore pertaining to various major heads were pending as detailed in *Appendix-3.1*.

In the absence of the UCs, it could not be ascertained whether the recipients had utilised the grants for the purposes for which these were given.

3.2 Misappropriations, losses, defalcations, etc.

Rules 22 and 23 of the Financial Code provide that each and every case of loss, misappropriation and defalcation should be intimated to the Accountant General. Of such cases reported by the State Government, 1828 cases amounting to ₹ 24.75 crore were pending for final action at the year ended March 2010. Year-wise analysis of cases is shown in *Appendix-3.2*. The department-wise and category-wise break up of pending cases is given in *Appendix-3.3*. The age-profile of the pending cases and the number of cases pending in each category viz. theft and misappropriation/loss are summarized in *Table-3.1*.

Table-3.1: Profile of Misappropriations, losses, defalcations, etc.

(₹ in crore)

Age-profile of the pending cases			Nature of the pending cases		
Range in years	Number of cases	Amount involved	Nature of the case	Number of cases	Amount involved
0 – 5	457	11.65	Theft	160	0.74
5 – 10	337	4.79	Misappropriation/ Loss of material	1668	24.01
10 – 15	275	5.60			
15 – 20	253	1.57	Total pending cases	1828	24.75
20 – 25	226	0.60			
25 & above	280	0.54			
Total	1828	24.75			

(Source: Cases reported by the departments of the State Government)

Further analysis indicates that the reasons for which the cases were outstanding could be classified under the five categories listed in the following table.

Table-3.2: Reasons for outstanding cases of misappropriation, loss, defalcation, etc.

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Reasons for the delay/outstanding pending cases	Number of cases	Amount
1	Awaiting departmental and criminal investigation	253	1.98
2	Departmental action initiated but not finalized	199	1.19
3	Criminal proceedings finalised but execution of certificate cases for the recovery of the amount pending	20	0.11
4	Awaiting orders for recovery or write off	1305	20.50
5	Pending in the courts of law	51	0.97
	Total	1828	24.75

(Source : Information received from the departments of the State Government)

3.3 Conclusion

Non-submission of 11553 UCs amounting to ₹ 3,983.55 crore by recipients of grant-in-aid (GIA) indicated lack of a proper monitoring mechanism in the concerned departments. This also indicates release of GIA by the departments in successive years without receiving UCs of the previous years. Out of 1828 pending cases of misappropriation, loss, defalcation etc., 199 cases involving ₹ 1.19 crore were pending for want of finalization of departmental investigations and of the total pending cases, 506 cases involving ₹ 1.14 crore were pending for more than 20 years.

3.4 Recommendations

Departments should keep a strict vigil on the receipt of UCs from grantee institutions. Departmental enquiries in cases involving misappropriations, losses, defalcations etc., should be expedited. Internal controls in all the organizations should be strengthened to prevent such cases.

Raipur
The

(PURNA CHANDRA MAJHI)
Accountant General (Audit), Chhattisgarh

Countersigned

New Delhi
The

(VINOD RAI)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Appendix – 1.1

(Referred to in paragraph 1.1; Page 1)

STATE PROFILE OF CHHATTISGARH**A. General Data**

1	Area		137898 sq.km
2	Population		
	(a)	As per 2001 census	2.08 crore
	(b)	As per 2009-10	2.38 crore
3	Density of Population (2001). (All India Density = 325 persons per sq.km)		154 per sq.k.m
4	Population below poverty line. (All India Average = 27.5 %)		40.90 per cent
5	Literacy (2001). (All India Average = 64.8%)		64.66 per cent
6	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births). (All India Average = 53 per 1000 live births)		57
7	Gini Coefficient ¹ .		
	(a)	Rural. (All India = 0.30)	0.29
	(b)	Urban. (All India = 0.37)	0.43
8	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2009-2010 .		107848 crore
9	GSDP CAGR ² (2000-2001 to 2009-2010)		17.20 per cent
10	Per capita GSDP CAGR (2000- 2001 to 2009-2010)		15.48 per cent
11	GSDP CAGR (2000-01 to 2009-10)	Chhattisgarh	17.70 per cent
		Other General Category States	12.54 per cent
12	Population Growth (2000-01 to 2009-10)	Chhattisgarh	14.25 per cent
		Other General Category States	13.42 per cent

B. Financial Data

(figures in per cent)

	CAGR	2001-02 to 2008-09		2001-02 to 2009-10
		General Category States	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh
a	of Revenue Receipts.	16.01	19.99	19.46
b	of Own Tax Revenue.	14.79	18.66	17.26
c	of Non-Tax Revenue.	14.70	17.27	19.69
d	of Total Expenditure.	13.47	17.71	18.16
e	of Capital Expenditure.	25.56	29.71	24.48
f	of Revenue Expenditure on Education.	11.17	19.69	21.69
g	of Revenue Expenditure on Health.	10.44	11.88	14.70
h	of Salary and Wages.	9.37	10.49	15.15
i	of Pension.	12.34	10.69	13.21

Source : Financial data is based on figures in Finance Accounts, BPL (Planning Commission & NSSO data, 61st Round-http://planning_commission.nic.in/data/database/Data0910/tab%2021.pdf), Gini Coefficient(unofficial estimates of Planning Commission & NSSO data, 61st round 2004-05 MRP), Life Expectancy at birth (Office of the Registrar General of India: Ministry of Home Affairs, Economic Survey 2009-10), Infant mortality rate (SRS Bulletin October 2009), Density of population (Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, Ministry of Home Affairs) and Literacy (Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs).

¹ It is a measure of inequality of income distribution where zero refers to perfect equality and one refers to perfect inequality.

² GSDP – Gross State Domestic Product, CAGR –Compound Annual Growth Rate.

Appendix-- 1.1(a)

(Referred to in paragraph 1.1; Page 1)

Part A: Structure and Form of Government Accounts

Structure of Government Accounts: The accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund and (iii) Public Account.

Part I: Consolidated Fund : All revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by issue of treasury bills, internal and external loans and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund entitled 'The Consolidated Fund of the State' established under Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India.

Part II: Contingency Fund : Contingency Fund of the State established under Article 267(2) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable him to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation by the Legislature. Approval of the Legislature for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained, whereupon the advances from the Contingency Fund are recouped to the Fund.

Part III: Public Account: Receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances etc which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State legislature.

PART B: Layout of Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts have been divided into two volumes from 2009-10.

Volume –I – Summarised Statements

1	Statement of financial position –contains the cumulative figures of assets and liabilities of the Government at the end of the year.
2	Statement of receipts and disbursement- depicts all receipts and disbursements of the Government during the year in three parts in which Government account is kept.
3	Statement of receipts- comprises revenue and capital receipts and receipts from borrowings of the Government.
4	Statement of expenditure (consolidated fund) -gives the details of expenditure by function and also summarises expenditure by nature of activity.

Volume –II –

5	Statement of progressive capital expenditure-contains the summarized statement of capital outlay showing progressive expenditure to the end of 2009-10.
6	Statement of Borrowings and other liabilities –Indicates the summary of debt position of the State which includes borrowing from internal debt, Government of India, other obligations and servicing of debt.
7	Statement of Loans given by the Government–Gives the summary of loans and advances given by the State Government during the year, repayments made, recoveries in arrears etc.
8	Statement of Grants-in-aid given by the State Government.
9	Statement of Guarantees given by State Government -Gives the summary of guarantees given by the Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by the statutory corporations, local bodies and other institutions.
10	Statement of voted and charged expenditure- Indicates the distribution between the charged and voted expenditure incurred during the year.
11	Indicates detailed Statement of Revenue and Capital Receipts by Minor Heads.
12	Provides accounts of revenue expenditure by minor heads under non–plan and plan separately and capital expenditure by major head wise and comparison with the figures of previous year.
13	Depicts the detailed capital expenditure incurred during and to the end of 2009-10 and comparison with the figures of previous year.
14	Shows the details of investment of the State Government in statutory corporations, Government companies, other joint stock companies, co-operative banks and societies etc up to the end of 2009-10.
15	Detailed statement of Borrowings and other liabilities by minor heads.
16	Provides the detailed account of loans and advances given by the Government of Chhattisgarh, the amount of loan repaid during the year, the balance as on 31 March 2010.
17	Detailed statement on sources and applications of funds for expenditure other than revenue account.
18	Gives the detailed account of receipts, disbursements and balances under heads of account relating to Debt, Contingency Fund and Public Account.
19	Gives the details of earmarked balances of reserve funds.

Appendix - 1.2
(Referred to in paragraph 1.1 at page 1)
Methodology adopted for the assessment of fiscal position
Part A

The norms/ceilings prescribed by the TFC for selected fiscal variable along with its projections for a set of fiscal aggregates and the commitments/projections made by the State Governments in their Fiscal Responsibility Acts and in other Statements required to be laid in the legislature under the Act (**Part B of Appendix-1.2**) are used to make qualitative assessment of the trends and pattern of major fiscal aggregates. Assuming that GSDP is the good indicator of the performance of the State's economy, major fiscal aggregates like tax and non-tax revenue, revenue and capital expenditure, internal debt and revenue and fiscal deficits have been presented as percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current market prices. The buoyancy coefficients for relevant fiscal variables with reference to the base represented by GSDP have also been worked out to assess as to whether the mobilization of resources, pattern of expenditure etc, are keeping pace with the change in the base or these fiscal aggregates are also affected by factors other than GSDP.

The trends in GSDP for the last five years are indicated below:

Trends in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore)	50998.84	64706.28	79418.50	95204.19	107848.23
Growth rate of GSDP (in per cent)	17.00	26.88	22.74	19.88	13.28
<i>Source: Economic and Statistical Department, Government of Chhattisgarh</i>					

The sector wise details of GSDP

(₹ in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Primary Sector	17771.50(35)	19883.91(31)	25176.26(32)	27249.69(29)	29352.48(27)
Secondary Sector	15042.61(30)	23339.17(36)	28749.86(36)	37592.03(39)	43103.76(40)
Tertiary Sector	18184.74(36)	21483.20(33)	25492.38(32)	30362.47(32)	35391.99(33)
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	50998.84	64706.28	79418.50(P)	95204.19(Q)	107848.23(A)
<i>Source: Economic and Statistical Department, Government of Chhattisgarh for the year 2009-10</i>					
<i>Figures shown in the brackets represents the per cent of GSDP</i>					

Note: A- Advance, Q- Quick and P- Provisional

The Primary sector – Agriculture (including Animal husbandry), Forestry, Fishing, Mining and quarrying.
The Secondary sector– Manufacturing (registered and unregistered), Construction, Electric, Gas and Water Supply.
The Tertiary sector – Transport, Storage and Communication, Railway, Trade, Hotel and Restaurant, Bank, Insurance and Real Estate, Community and Personnel Service, Public Administration and Other services.

The definitions of some of the selected terms used in assessing the trends and pattern of fiscal aggregates are given below:

Terms	Basis of calculation
Buoyancy of a parameter	Rate of Growth of the parameter/GSDP Growth
Buoyancy of a parameter (X) With respect to another parameter (Y)	Rate of Growth of parameter (X)/ Rate of Growth of parameter (Y)
Rate of Growth (ROG)	$[(\text{Current year Amount} / \text{Previous year Amount}) - 1] * 100$
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services
Average interest paid by the State	Interest payment / $[(\text{Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities} + \text{Current year's Fiscal Liabilities}) / 2] * 100$
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Average Interest Rate
Quantum spread	Debt stock * Interest spread
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	Interest Received $[(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances}) / 2] * 100$
Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipt – Revenue Expenditure
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances – Revenue Receipts – Miscellaneous Capital Receipts
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Deficit – Interest payments
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR)	Revenue Receipts minus all Plan grants and Non-plan Revenue Expenditure excluding expenditure recorded under the major head 2048 – Appropriation for reduction of Avoidance of debt

Appendix - 1.2*(Referred to in paragraph 1.1 at Page 1)***Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2005
Part B****The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005**

To ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent to the fiscal sustainability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government and conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term framework and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 was enacted. To give effect to the fiscal management principles as laid down in the Act, and /or the rules framed (February 2006) there under, the following fiscal targets were prescribed for the State Government:

- By the 31st day of March 2009, the State Government shall take appropriate measures to eliminate the revenue deficit. The State shall make every endeavor to maintain nominal revenue surplus in each financial year beginning with 2005-06 but however, under no circumstance, the State should exceed revenue deficit as below:-

Year	Amount (₹ in crore)
2005-06	253.20
2006-07	168.80
2007-08	84.40
2008-09 and after	Zero revenue deficit

- The State Government shall reduce fiscal deficit every year beginning with financial year 2005-06 by an amount at least equivalent to one fourth of what actual fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP exceeds three *per cent* in the financial year 2004-05, so that fiscal deficit is brought down to not more than three *per cent* of GSDP at the end of March 2009;
- The State Government shall not give new guarantees, in any financial year beginning with the financial year 2005-06, in excess of 1.5 *per cent* of GSDP in nominal terms or 0.5 *per cent* on risk weighted basis, whichever is lower; and
- The State Government shall not assume additional total liabilities in excess of five *per cent* of GSDP for any financial year beginning with 2005-06.

Appendix-1.3
(Referred to in paragraph 1.1 and 1.3 at page 1 and 7)
A time series data analysis of State Government finances

(₹ in crore)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Part A- Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts	8,838(88)	11,453(90)	13,879(95)	15,663(95)	18,154(89)
<i>(i) Tax Revenue</i>	4,052 (46)	5,046(44)	5,618(40)	6,594(42)	7,123(39)
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0	0	0	0	0
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	2,089(52)	2,843(56)	3,024(54)	3,611(55)	3,712(52)
State Excise	635(15)	707(14)	843(15)	964(15)	1,188(17)
Taxes on Vehicles	206(5)	253(5)	277(5)	314(5)	352(5)
Stamps and Registration Fees	313(8)	390(8)	463(8)	496(8)	583(8)
Land Revenue	27(1)	61(1)	88(2)	359(5)	160(2)
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	395(10)	302(6)	511(9)	421(6)	696(10)
Other Taxes	387(10)	490(10)	412(7)	429(7)	433(6)
<i>(ii) Non Tax Revenue</i>	1,229(14)	1,451(13)	2,021(15)	2,202(14)	3,043(17)
<i>(iii) State's share in Union taxes and duties</i>	2,508(28)	3,199(28)	4,035(29)	4,258(27)	4,381(24)
<i>(iv) Grants in aid from GOI</i>	1,049(12)	1,757(15)	2,205(16)	2,609(17)	3,607(20)
2. Misc. Capital Receipts	--	--	27	02	02
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	18	355	437	533	992(5)
3(a). Inter State Settlement	--	02	02	01	03
4. Total revenue and Non Debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	8,856	11,810	14,345	16,199	19,151
5. Public Debt Receipts	1,234(12)	937(7)	262(2)	386(2)	1287(6)
Internal Debt (Excluding Ways & Means Advances & overdrafts)	1,178(95)	882(94)	142(54)	181(47)	1064
Net transactions under ways and means advances and overdraft	--	--	--	--	--
Loans and Advances from Government of India	56(5)	55(6)	120(46)	206(53)	223
6. Total receipt in the Consolidated fund (4+5)	10,090	12747	14,607	16,585	20,438
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	--	--	3	--	01
8. Public Account Receipts	10,807	13,982	17,706	20044	24,512
9. Total receipts of the State (6+7+8)	20,897	26,729	32,316	36,629	44,951
PART B. Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	7,457(80)	8,802(75)	10,840(75)	13,794(80)	17,265(83)
Plan	2,008(27)	2,608(30)	3,576(33)	5,421(39)	6,817(39)
Non Plan	5,449(73)	6,194(70)	7,264(67)	8,373(61)	10,448(61)
General Services (incl. interest payments)	2,186(29)	2,639(30)	3,040(28)	3,599(26)	4,350(25)
Social Services	2,848(38)	3,459(39)	4,117(38)	6,153(45)	8,024(46)
Economic Services	2,090(28)	2,228(25)	3,140(29)	3,524(25)	4,423(26)
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	333(5)	476(6)	543(5)	519(4)	468(3)
11. Capital Expenditure	1,497(16)	2,198(19)	3,131(22)	2,940(17)	2,745(13)
Plan	1,493(99.7)	2,169(98.7)	3,101(99)	2,939(100)	2,745(100)
Non Plan	4(0.3)	29(1.3)	30(1)	01	0
General Services	28(2)	75(3)	107(3)	102(3)	77(2)
Social Services	367(24)	503(23)	733(23)	708(24)	802(24)
Economic Services	1,102(74)	1,620(74)	2,291(73)	2,130(72)	1,866(74)
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	337(4)	771(6)	500(3)	491(3)	897(4)

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
12(a) Inter State Settlement	--	02	02	01	03
13.Total (10+11+12+12[a])	9,291	11,773	14,473	17,226	20,910
14. Repayment of Public Debt	444	219	558	489	652(3)
Internal Debt (excluding Ways & Means Advances and Overdrafts)	279(63)	206(94)	272	379	536(82)
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	--	--	--	..	0
Loans and Advances from Government of India	165(37)	13(6)	286	110	116(18)
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	--	--	--
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	9,735	11,992	15,031	17,715	21,562
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	--	3		01	0
18.Public Account disbursements	10,551	13,744	16,854	19,585	23,879
19.Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	20,286	25,739	31,885	37,301	45,441
PART-C-Deficits					
20. Revenue deficit (-) (1-10)/ surplus (+)	(+)1,381	(+)2,651	(+) 3,039	(+)1,869	(+)888
21.Fiscal deficit(-)/ surplus (+) (4-13)	(-)435	(+)37	(-) 128	(-)1,027	(-)1,759
22. Primary deficit (-)/Primary surplus (+) (21+23)	(+)527	(+)1,063	(+)1,012	(+) 51	(-)664
PART-D-Other Data					
23. Interest payments (included in revenue exp.)	962	1,026	1,140	1,078	1,095
24. Financial assistance to local bodies etc³.	1,812.50	2,201.80	2,007.26	2,563.05	2,889.45
25. Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft availed (days)	-	-	-	-	-
Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	-	-	-	-	-
Overdraft availed (days)	-	-	-	-	-
26. Interest on WMA/Overdraft	-	-	-	-	-
27. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	50,998.84	64,706.28	79,418.50 ^(P)	95,204.19 ^(Q)	1,07,848.23 ^(A)
28. Outstanding debt (year-end)	13,273	14,113	14,512	14,780	15,933
29. Outstanding guarantees (year-end)	855	486	481	895	3,338
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year-end)	1,782	2,483	2,495	3,650	4,401
31. Number of incomplete projects	80	63	NA	223	159
32. Capital blocked in incomplete projects	3,580	2,968	NA	1,531	1,115
PART-E-Fiscal Health Indicators					
I-Resource Mobilization					
Own Tax Revenue/GSDP (Ratio)	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (Ratio)	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.03
Central Transfers/GSDP (Ratio)	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.07	0.07
II-Expenditure Management					
Total Expenditure/GSDP (Ratio)	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.19
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts (Ratio)	1.05	1.03	1.04	1.10	1.15
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure (Ratio)	0.80	0.75	0.75	0.80	0.83
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure (ratio)	0.16	0.19	0.22	0.17	0.13
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure (ratio)	0.16	0.18	0.21	0.16	0.13
III-Management of Fiscal Imbalances					
Revenue deficit(Surplus)/GSDP (ratio)	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.01
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP (Ratio)	-0.01	0.00	0.00	-0.01	0.02
Primary Deficit(Surplus)/GSDP (Ratio)	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.00	-0.01
Revenue Deficit (surplus)/Fiscal Deficit (Ratio)	-3.17	71.65	-23.74	-1.82	0.50
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP (Ratio)	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.02
IV- Management of Fiscal Liabilities					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP (Ratio)	0.26	0.22	0.18	0.16	0.15
Fiscal Liabilities/RR(Ratio)	1.50	1.23	1.05	0.94	0.88
Primary deficit vis-à-vis quantum spread (Ratio)	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.03	-0.73
V- Other Fiscal Indicators					
Return on Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.44
Balance from Current Revenue (₹ in crore)	2,615	3,902	5,028	5,413	5,682
Financial Assets/Liabilities (Ratio)	0.70	0.90	1.10	1.24	1.25

Note: 1. Change in figures due to change in GSDP figures

2. A- Advance, Q- Quick and P- Provisional

3. NA Not available

³ Source: Finance and Appropriation Accounts 2009-10 and Economic survey report of Chhattisgarh State 2009-10.

Appendix-1.4

(Referred to in paragraphs 1.1.1, 1.7.1 and 1.7.2 Page 2 and 26)

Part A: Abstract of receipts and disbursement for the year 2009-10

(₹ in crore)

2008-09		Receipts		2009-10		2008-09		Disbursement		
								Non-Plan	Plan	Total
15,662.76	I	Revenue Receipts		18,153.66	13,793.70		Revenue Expenditure	10,447.64	6,817.80	17,265.44
		6,593.72 Tax Revenue	7,123.25		3,598.75		General Services	4,305.19	44.58	4,349.77
		2,202.21 Non-Tax Revenue	3,043.01		6,152.74		Social Services	2,874.87	5,148.67	8,023.54
		4,257.91 State's Share of Union Tax	4,380.66			2319.95	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	1,107.26	2,064.36	3,171.62
		631.70 Non-Plan Grants	1,482.20			507.91	Health and Family Welfare	300.07	393.60	693.67
		1,066.47 Grants for State Plan Scheme	1,429.42			788.36	Water Supply, Sanitation Housing and Urban Development	181.13	662.35	843.48
		910.75 Grants for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	695.12			25.62	Information and Broadcasting	20.23	0.60	20.83
						703.07	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes	814.55	129.31	943.86
						38.26	Labour and Labour Welfare	36.30	17.92	54.22
						1762.71	Social Welfare and Nutrition	408.03	1,878.02	2,286.05
						6.86	Others	7.30	2.51	9.81
						3,523.24	Economic Services	2,823.59	1,599.56	4,423.15
						1672.18	Agriculture and Allied Activities	1,705.10	622.44	2,327.54
						872.19	Rural Development	354.88	472.42	827.30
						0.00	Special Areas Programme	0.00	0.00	0.00
						13.94	Communication	0.00	6.14	6.14
						192.25	Irrigation and Flood Control	161.35	136.91	298.26
						195.65	Energy	1.60	211.80	213.40
						181.32	Industry and Minerals	122.93	109.03	231.96
						344.98	Transport	459.72	2.81	462.53
						7.34	Science, Technology and Environment	0.76	4.98	5.74
						43.39	General Economic Services	17.25	33.03	50.28
						518.97	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions-	443.99	24.99	468.98
15,662.76		Total Revenue Receipts		18,153.66	13,793.70		Total Revenue Expenditure	10,447.64	6,817.80	17,265.44
	II	Revenue Deficit carried over to Section B			1869.06		Revenue Surplus carried over to Section B			888.22
15,662.76		Total		18,153.66	15,662.76		Total			18,153.66
2,731.19	III	Opening Cash balance including permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment		2,059.67		0.00	Opening Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India			
1.78	IV	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts		2.31	2,940.16		Capital Outlay	0.12	2,744.80	2,744.92
					102.10		General Services	0.00	76.81	76.81
					708.25		Social Services	0.12	801.98	802.10
						228.72	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	0.00	186.03	186.03
						113.94	Health and Family Welfare	0.00	96.62	96.62
						146.92	Water Supply, Sanitation Housing and Urban Development	0.00	352.87	352.87
						0.02	Information and Broadcasting	0.02	0.00	0.02
						185.96	Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes	0.00	160.08	160.08
						23.67	Social Welfare and Nutrition	0.10	0.46	0.56
						9.02	Others	0.00	5.92	5.92

2008-09		Receipts	2009-10		2008-09		Disbursement	2009-10		
								Non-Plan	Plan	Total
					2129.81		Economic Services	0.00	1,866.01	1,866.01
						76.74	Agriculture and Allied Activities	0.00	67.05	67.05
						160.67	Rural Development	0.00	144.87	144.87
						862.81	Irrigation and Flood Control	0.00	971.12	971.12
						0.00	Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00
						15.27	Industry and Minerals	0.00	32.51	32.51
						1008.39	Transport	0.00	637.46	637.46
						5.93	General Economic Services	0.00	13.00	13.00
1.46	V	Inter-State Settlement		3.04	2940.16		Total Capital Outlay	0.12	2,744.80	2,744.92
533.42	VI	Recoveries of Loans and Advances		992.43		1.47	Inter-State Settlement			3.29
		94.80	from Power Projects	95.71		490.75	Loans and Advances disbursed			896.79
		0.95	From Government Servants	0.85			for power projects			0.00
		437.66	From Others	895.87			to Government Servants			0.00
1869.06	VII	Revenue Surplus brought down		888.22		490.75	To others			896.79
386.34	VIII	Public Debt Receipts		1287.21	0.00		Revenue Deficit brought down			0.00
		0.00	External Debt	0.00	489.36		Repayment of Public debt			651.57
		180.84	Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	1064.57		0.00	External Debt			0.00
		0.00	Net Transactions under Ways and Means Advances	0.00		378.79	Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts			535.76
		0.00	Net Transactions under overdraft	0.00		0.00	Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances			0.00
		205.50	Loans and Advances from Central Government	222.64		110.57	Repayment of Loans and Advances from Central Government			115.81
0.00	IX	Appropriation to Contingency Fund		0.00	0.00		Appropriation to Contingency Fund			0.00
2.83	X	Amount Transferred to Contingency Fund		0.50	0.50		Expenditure from Contingency Fund			0.00
20043.95	XI	Public Account Receipts		24511.62	19585.29		Public Account Disbursement			23878.77
		487.19	Small Savings and Provident Funds	707.59		413.45	Small Savings and Provident Funds			413.22
		471.91	Reserve Funds	544.02		106.01	Reserve Funds			199.16
		11973.99	Suspense and Miscellaneous	15584.09		12065.83	Suspense and Miscellaneous			15456.17
		5161.89	Remittance	5462.43		5081.24	Remittance			5574.27
		1948.97	Deposits and Advances	2213.49		1918.77	Deposits and Advances			2235.95
	XII	Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India			2059.67		Cash Balance at end-			1569.66
						0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances			-0.25
						(-) 348.68	Deposits with Reserve Bank			-554.81
						31.82	Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances			11.31
						2376.53	Cash Balance Investment			2113.41
25567.20		TOTAL-B		29745.00	25567.20		TOTAL-B			29745.00

Appendix-1.4 (Continued)
(Referred to in paragraphs 1.1.1, 1.7.1 and 1.7.2 at Page 2 and 26)

**Part B: Summarised financial position of the
Government of Chhattisgarh**

(₹ in crore)

As on 31.03.2009	Liabilities		As on 31.03.2010
8176.07	Internal Debt -		8,704.88
2295.53	Market Loans bearing interest	2,745.64	
2.37	Market Loans not bearing interest	2.10	
20.29	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	20.29	
5857.88	Loans from other Institutions	5,936.85	
0.00	Ways and Means Advances	0.00	
0.00	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	0.00	
2200.68	Loans and Advances from Central Government -		2,307.51
0.68	Pre 1984-85 Loans	0.68	
3.07	Non-Plan Loans	4.58	
2167.09	Loans for State Plan Schemes	2,273.58	
0.19	Loans for Central Plan Schemes	0.19	
29.65	Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	28.48	
40.00	Contingency Fund		40.00
1702.84	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.		1,998.37
1912.11	Deposits		1,889.44
1437.23	Reserve Funds		1,782.11
109.83	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances		256.04
15578.76	Total		16,978.35
	Assets		
15047.41	Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -		17,790.24
430.01	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	251.67	
14617.40	Other Capital Outlay	17,538.57	
1624.71	Loans and Advances -		1,529.89
580.20	Loans for Power Projects	580.20	
938.72	Other Development Loans	833.93	
105.79	Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	115.76	
648.91	Reserve Fund Investments		749.37
2.72	Advances		2.51
193.99	Remittance Balances		305.82
0.50	Contingency Fund		0.00
1410.76	Cash -		820.30
0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	-0.25	
-348.68	Deposits with Reserve Bank	-554.81	
31.54	Departmental Cash Balance including	11.02	
0.28	Permanent Advances	0.29	
1727.62	Cash Balance Investments	1,364.05	
-3350.24⁴	Deficit on Government Account -		-4219.78
-1869.06	(i) Less Revenue Surplus of the current year	-888.22	
67.29	(ii) Profoma corrections and other adjustments	18.68	
-1548.47	Accumulated deficit at the beginning of the year	-3350.24	
15578.76	Total		16,978.35

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Figures changed due to adjustment made in the Finance Accounts 2009-10.

Appendix-1.5*(Referred to in paragraph 1.3.1 page 10)***Details of collection of taxes and duties and expenditure incurred on their collection***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. no.	Heads of revenue	Year	Budget estimate	Collection	Expenditure on collection of revenue	Percentage of expenditure on collection	All-India average percentage
1	Taxes on sales, trade etc.	2007-08	3,200.00	3,023.70	14.24	0.47	0.82
		2008-09	3,470.00	3,610.94	16.38	0.45	0.83
		2009-10	3,447.12	3,712.16	25.71	0.69	0.88
2	Taxes on vehicles	2007-08	297.00	276.94	5.30	1.91	2.47
		2008-09	315.50	313.78	13.12	4.18	2.58
		2009-10	351.47	351.88	7.39	2.10	2.93
3	State Excise	2007-08	840.00	843.10	19.75	2.34	3.30
		2008-09	950.00	964.10	26.30	2.73	3.27
		2009-10	1158.00	1187.72	35.35	2.98	3.66
4	Stamp duty and registration fee	2007-08	471.47	462.72	10.83	2.34	2.33
		2008-09	520.00	495.59	11.69	2.36	2.09
		2009-10	600.01	583.13	13.97	2.40	2.77

(Source: Revenue Audit Report)

Appendix-2.1

(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.1; Page 38)

Saving in excess of ₹ 10 crore each and more than 20 per cent of the total provision

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the grant/appropriation	Total grant/appropriation	Savings	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6
	A	Revenue Voted			
1	4	Other expenditure pertaining to Home Department	23.88	15.86	66.42
2	38	Grants-in-Aid Received from the Recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission	198.05	39.82	20.11
3	42	Public Works Relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan - Roads and Bridges	318.23	133.50	41.95
4	44	Higher Education	236.78	100.21	42.32
5	47	Technical Education and Man Power Planning Department	105.97	25.75	24.30
6	53	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	17.08	11.60	67.92
7	55	Expenditure Pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	458.38	151.19	32.98
8	69	Urban Administration and Development Department – Urban Welfare	351.11	93.16	26.53
9	79	Expenditure Pertaining to Medical Education Department	176.97	39.77	22.47
10	81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	667.64	154.87	23.20
		Total –A	2,554.09	765.73	--
	B	Capital Voted			
11	21	Expenditure Pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	296.18	79.97	27.00
12	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	407.75	124.04	30.42
13	38	Grants-in-Aid Received from the Recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission	179.85	61.39	34.13
14	53	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	15.00	15.00	100.00
15	67	Public Works-Buildings	233.63	52.14	22.32
16	68	Public Works Relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Buildings	127.59	73.92	57.94
17	81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	85.00	58.07	68.32
		Total-B	1,345.00	464.53	--
		Grand Total - (A+B)	3,899.09	1,230.26	--

Appendix-2.2*(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.3; Page 39)***Excess over provision of previous years requiring regularization***(₹ in crore)*

Year	Number of grants/ appropriations	Grant/ appropriation numbers	Amount of excess	Stage of consideration by Public Accounts Committee
1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	11 Grants	2, 14, 23, 24, 33, 34, 60, 71, 80, 82 and 83	10.21	Explanatory notes are awaited.
	2 Appropriations	6 and 24		
2001-02	14 Grants	6, 14, 15,17, 23, 24, 30, 33, 45, 54, 60, 67, 71 and 83	115.90	
	2 Appropriations	16 and 25		
2002-03	8 Grants	10, 15, 24, 33, 37, 45, 58 and 82	114.59	
	2 Appropriations	20 and 67		
2003-04	4 Grants	12, 33, 40 and 67	591.12	
	2 Appropriations	Interest Payments and 6		
2004-05	4 Grants	15, 24, 67 and 81	133.36	
	5 Appropriations	Interest Payments, Public Debt, 6, 10 and 42		
2005-06	4 Grants	4, 15, 24 and 39	23.27	
	2 Appropriations	6 and 23		
2006-07	4 Grants	4, 24, 67 and 82	5.13	
	1 Appropriation	33		
2007-08	3 Grants	23, 33 and 60	15.99	
	3 Appropriations	13, 24 and 36		
2008-09	9 Grants	24,40,67,80,6, 23, 75, 76 and 82	115.26	
	1 Appropriation	23		
Total			1,124.83	

Appendix-2.3

(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.5, Page 40)

Cases where supplementary provision (₹ 50 lakh or more in each case) proved unnecessary
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of grant	Original Provision	Actual expenditure	Savings out of original provision	Supplementary provision
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Revenue (Voted)						
1	2	Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	7.16	6.11	1.05	1.52
2	6	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	1,336.91	1,261.32	75.58	133.39
3	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	292.32	193.54	98.78	9.81
4	9	Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department	8.73	7.56	1.17	1.20
5	10	Forest	499.59	491.31	8.28	15.34
6	12	Expenditure pertaining to Energy Department	104.36	100.48	3.89	1.63
7	13	Agriculture	323.72	250.25	73.46	22.78
8	14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	149.48	148.08	1.40	31.20
9	15	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	36.23	32.35	3.89	3.75
10	17	Co-Operation	66.62	60.33	6.29	2.44
11	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	419.67	404.15	15.52	37.63
12	27	School Education	1,805.65	1,530.50	275.14	173.89
13	30	Expenditure Pertaining to Panchayat And Rural Development Department	395.39	380.99	14.40	63.49
14	31	Expenditure Pertaining to Planning, Economics and Statistics Department	10.29	9.24	1.05	1.02
15	41	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	2,301.34	2,019.38	281.96	193.20
16	44	Higher Education	189.78	136.57	53.21	47.00
17	46	Science and Technology	8.06	5.74	2.32	3.14
18	47	Technical Education and Man Power Planning Department	102.77	69.32	33.45	3.21
19	53	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies Under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	16.22	3.69	12.53	0.86
20	56	Rural Industries	41.65	40.73	0.92	0.74
21	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	878.20	602.53	275.68	52.28
22	79	Expenditure Pertaining to Medical Education Department	167.02	137.20	29.82	9.95
23	81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	611.79	512.77	99.02	58.80

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
24	83	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies Under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	14.94	13.06	1.87	3.48
Total for Revenue (Voted)			9,787.89	8,417.20	1,370.68	871.75
Revenue (Charged)						
25	1	General Administration	7.75	6.99	0.76	0.97
26	29	Administration of Justice and Elections	22.99	14.79	8.20	0.78
Total for Revenue (Charged)			30.74	21.78	8.96	1.75
Capital (Voted)						
27	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	378.65	283.72	94.94	29.10
28	47	Technical Education and Man Power Planning Department	19.62	12.25	7.37	9.00
29	67	Public Works-Buildings	228.98	181.49	47.49	4.65
30	68	Public Works Relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Buildings	125.98	53.67	72.31	1.61
Total for Capital (Voted)			753.23	531.13	222.11	44.36
Grand Total			10,571.88	8,970.13	1,601.75	917.82

Appendix-2.4

(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.5; Page 41)

Statement of various grants/ appropriation where supplementary provision proved insufficient by more than ₹ One crore each

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the grants	Original provision	Supplementary provision	Total	Expenditure	Excess	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
		Revenue (Voted)						
1	3	Police	878.79	42.00	920.79	1,007.95	87.16	
2	23	Water Resources Department	198.75	15.34	214.09	220.37	6.28	
3	25	Expenditure Pertaining to Mineral Resources Department	74.22	0.86	75.08	77.41	2.33	
4	80	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	721.90	219.61	941.51	984.92	43.41	
Total Revenue (Voted)			1,873.66	277.81	2,151.47	2,290.65	139.18	
		Capital (Voted)						
5	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	302.46	54.50	356.96	398.12	41.16	
Total Capital (Voted)			302.46	54.50	356.96	398.12	41.16	
Grand Total			2,176.12	332.31	2,508.43	2,688.77	180.34	

Appendix-2.5
(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.6; Page 41)
Excessive/Unnecessary/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds
(where excess/savings were more than ₹ 20 crore)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant no. and description	Head of account	Original plus Supplementary Provision	Reappropriation	Final excess(+)/savings (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	03 –Police	2055-104-4492-Normal Expenditure(Special Police)	24,679.00	-205.07	2,915.69
2		2055-109-4491-General expenditure-(District Establishment)	43,267.20	-904.75	8,668.61
3	06-Expenditure Pertaining To Finance Department	2070-800-224-Other expenditure	37,000.00	-800.00	-36,194.77
4	19-Public Health and Family Welfare	2211-101-0801-Central Sector Schemes Normal-621-Additional sub Health Centre	6,697.30	-157.70	2,578.47
5	21-Expenditure Pertaining To Housing and Environment Department	4217-01-051-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-3177-Capital Project	28,100.00	-70.00	-7,980.00
6	23-Water Resources Department	4700-09-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-2898-Dam and Appurtenant Works	10,000.00	-4,608.76	-4,090.55
7		4700-01-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-2898-Dam and Appurtenant Works	700.00	4,262.08	4,102.70
8	24-Public Works-Roads and Bridges	5054-04-800-0101-State Plan Schemes(Normal)-1513-Construction of Major District Roads	8,489.00	-1,800.00	-4,631.34
9		5054-04-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-1222-Construction of rural roads under Basic Minimum Services	8,910.00	1,643.00	-2,789.53
10		5054-03-101-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-3775-Construction of Railway Over bridge	5,200.00	-1,100.00	-2,395.68
11	27-School Education	2202-02-109-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-578-Higher Secondary Schools	24,692.30	-724.19	-9,779.11
12		2202-01-101-4396-Government Primary Schools (For Basic Minimum Services)	44,068.60	-6,988.79	-3,454.64
13		2202-01-101-0101-State Plan Schemes(Normal)-4396-Government Primary Schools (for Basic Minimum Services)	15,232.20	-596.11	-3,153.90

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	27-School Education	2202-01-101-0101-State Plan Schemes(Normal)-3491-Middle schools (for Basic Minimum Services)	29,172.40	-11,887.76	3,562.07
15		2202-01-101-3491-Middle Schools	23,142.60	-5,061.98	3,908.89
16	33-Tribal Welfare	2225-02-277-2772-Primary Schools	33,555.50	-2,355.51	-3,019.23
17		2225-02-277-3492-Middle Schools	20,238.50	-4,619.99	6,361.60
18	41-Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	2202-01-796-101-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan- 3496-Middle Schools	4,485.00	-167.28	4,129.30
19	42-Public Works Relating To Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Roads and Bridges	5054-04-796-800-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-3539-District Main Roads	5,261.08	-100.00	-5,045.07
20	80-Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	2853-02-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6299-Transfer of Revenue received from Minor Mineral of Rural Areas to Panchayats	5,775.00	-577.50	-2,208.10
21		2235-60-102-1001-Additional Central Assistance (General)-5401-National Old Age Pension	4,600.00	750.00	2,471.50
22	81-Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	3604-107-8018-Grant to Urban Local Bodies equal to income received from Entry Tax	43,650.00	-1,760.00	-4,026.00
23		2217-05-800-5704-Grant in aid for local bodies for basic amenities under recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission	5,280.00	1,760.00	-2,640.00

Appendix-2.6

(Referred to in paragraph :2.3.7; Page 41)

Results of review of substantial surrenders/re-appropriations made during the year

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Name and title of Grant	Name of the Scheme	Total Provisions	Surrender	Percentage of Surrender
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	1-General Administration	2070-003-1201-Externally Aided Projects (Normal)-6725- Grant assistance under European Commission State Partnership Programme	121.00	77.88	64.36
2	3-Police	2055-113-5612-establishment of Police Hospital	64.70	39.11	60.45
3	7-Expenditure pertaining to Commercial Tax Department	2039-800-4034-Running of Departmental Liquor Shops	185.02	166.77	90.14
4	11-Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	4851-101-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-5385-Establishment of New Industrial areas	1,240.00	1,240.00	100.00
5	6	4851-101-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-9219-Land Acquisition and Land Development Payment of Compensation	2,000.00	2,000.00	100.00
6		4851-101-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-9232-Construction of Roads, Culverts, Drains etc .in Industrial Area/Institutions	1,500.00	763.36	50.89
7	13-Agriculture	2401-110-0101- State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6946-Khalihan Agni Durghatana Rahat Yojna	50.00	49.00	98.00
8	14-Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	2403-104-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-5027-Strengthening of Goat Rearing Farms	29.70	20.91	70.40
9	15-Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	2202-02-789-109-0103-Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes -8403- Grant-in-aid for salaries to <i>Shiksha Karmies</i> for Basic Minimum Services	116.00	86.25	74.35
10	18-Labour	2230-01-102-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-5648-Establishment of Industrial Hygiene Laboratories	42.00	32.69	77.83
11	20-Public Health Engineering	2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6849-Abhanpur water supply scheme	50.00	49.00	98.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
12	20-Public Health Engineering	2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6970-Kumhari water Supply scheme	100.00	99.00	99.00
13		2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6974-Bilaspur water supply scheme Second phase	200.00	190.00	95.00
14		2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-7308-Raigarh Water Supply Scheme	450.00	400.00	88.89
15		2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-7309-Gaurala Water Supply Scheme	100.00	90.00	90.00
16		2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-7310-Simga Water Supply Scheme-	50.00	40.00	80.00
17		2215-01-191-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-7311-Tifara Water Supply Scheme	50.00	40.00	80.00
18		2215-02-107-0101- State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6841-Water drainage scheme	192.00	140.00	72.92
19		23-Water Resources Department	4700-08-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-2884-Canal and Appurtenant Work	1,520.00	1,469.96
20	4701-37-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-2898-Dam and Appurtenant Works		800.00	473.36	59.17
21	27-School Education	2202-01-105-0101-State Plan Schemes(Normal)-6956-English education in primary schools	80.00	51.50	64.38
22		2202-01-107-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-5708-Training of Yoga	45.00	41.30	91.78
23		2202-02-109-0701- Centrally Sponsored Schemes Normal-6794-Information Technology	1,528.00	1,494.54	97.81
24		2202-02-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-5646-Establishment of Sainik Schools	900.00	644.67	71.63
25	29-Administration of Justice and Elections	2014-102-5421- Training Institute of Judicial Officer	51.60	32.38	62.75
26	30-Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	2501-05-101-0701-Centrally sponsored Schemes Normal-5077-Integrated Barren Land Development Programme	235.00	190.97	81.26
27	34-Social Welfare	2235-02-001-0101--State Plan Schemes (Normal)-8159-Additional staff at Headquarter for effective monitoring of welfare schemes for Handicapped	27.16	15.40	56.70
28		2235-02-106-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-3339-Institutions under Chhattisgarh Kishore Nyay Adhiniyam	42.94	22.14	51.56

1	2	3	4	5	6
29	39-Expenditure pertaining to Food,	2408-01-102-3229-Subsidy to <i>Nagrik Apporti Nigam</i> for meeting losses in procurement of food grains	408.00	408.00	100.00
30	Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	2408-01-102-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)- 5065-Annapurna Scheme-	96.96	89.93	92.75
31	41-Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	2202-02-796-106-0102- Tribal Area Sub Plan-6944-Library Scheme	221.00	221.00	100.00
32		2202-02-796-109-0702-Centrally Sponsored Schemes T.S.P.-6794-Information Technology	1,400.00	1,400.00	100.00
33		2210-02-796-101-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-5683- Establishment of Indian Medical System Cell under District Allopathic Hospital	216.90	160.00	73.77
34		2225-02-796-102- 0802-Central Sector Schemes T.S.P-5024-Tribal Special Backward Classes	1,489.74	876.91	58.86
35		2225-02-796-102-0602-Scheme Financed out of Additive funds from Government of India for Tribal Area Sub-Plan - 5387-Local Development Programme in Tribal Areas	100.00	69.87	69.87
36		2225-02-796-800-0102-7320-State Tribal Research Institution	100.00	100.00	100.00
37		2401-796-110-0102-Tribal Area Sub Plan-6946- <i>Khalihan Agni Durghatna Rahat Yojna</i>	38.00	38.00	100.00
38		2403-796-101-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-2549-Veterinary Dispensary and Hospital	69.51	63.17	90.88
39		2415-80-796-120-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-9182-Grant to Indira Gandhi Agriculture University	300.00	225.00	75.00
40		2501-05-796-101-0702- Centrally Sponsored Schemes T.S.P.-5077-Integrated Barren Land Development Programme	66.00	52.10	78.94
41		2505-60-796-101-0702- Centrally Sponsored Schemes T.S.P.-6728- <i>Rashtriya Gramin Rozgar Guarantee Yojna</i>	11,400.00	7,488.13	65.69
42		4202-02-796-103-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-5176-Establishment of Mini I.T.I	200.00	200.00	100.00
43		5054-04-796-337-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-4855- <i>Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna</i>	590.00	590.00	100.00
44		6425-796-107-0102- Tribal Area Sub-Plan-5055-Co-operative Sugar Mills	1,000.00	500.00	50.00
45	43-Sports and Youth Welfare	2204-800-0701-Centrally Sponsored Schemes Normal-7304-Panchayat youth Games and Sports Expedition	1,718.00	1,718.00	100.00
46		2204-800-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-7296-Sports Academy	50.00	50.00	100.00
47		4202-03-102-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-5627-Construction of International Cricket Stadium in Capital	1,202.00	702.00	58.40

1	2	3	4	5	6
48	47-Technical Education and Man-Power Planning Department	2230-03-001-0701-Centrally Sponsored Schemes Normal-7273-Formation of S.P.I.U	66.00	51.79	78.47
49		2230-03-003-0101- State Plan Schemes (Normal)-717-Industrial Training Institute	372.10	276.56	74.32
50		2230-03-101-0701-Centrally Sponsored Schemes Normal-8355-Establishment of Mini I.T.I	48.80	46.11	94.49
51		2230-03-101-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-6903-Vishwakarma Yojna	100.00	73.52	73.52
52		2230-03-101-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-8355-Establishment of Mini I.T.I	342.70	212.36	61.97
53		4202-02-103-0701-Centrally Sponsored Schemes Normal-8355-Establishment of Mini ITI	300.00	300.00	100.00
54		4202-02-103-0101- State Plan Schemes (Normal)-717-Industrial Training Institutes	200.00	121.98	60.99
55		4202-02-103-0101-State Plan Schemes (Normal)-8355-Establishment of Mini-I.T.I	100.00	100.00	100.00
56		55-Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	2235-02-102-0801--Central Sector Schemes Normal-5354-Integrated Service Schemes (Under Externally Aided Project)	3,220.50	3,220.00
57	2235-02-102-0801--Central Sector Schemes Normal-7543-Communication Strategy		640.00	640.00	100.00
58	2235-02-102-0801-Central Sector Schemes Normal-9131-Training of Anganwadi worker under Integrated Child Development Scheme		640.00	640.00	100.00
59	56-Rural Industries	2851-105-0101- State Plan Schemes (Normal)-1068-Grant for establishment expenditure of Khadi Board	50.00	50.00	100.00
60	58-Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	2245-01-101-96-Relief to out break of fire	400.00	220.68	55.17
61		2245-02-101-747-Relief to Hailstorm sufferers	300.00	269.18	89.73
62		2245-80-800-5492-Provision for vaccination of Animals	150.00	150.00	100.00
63		2402-102-3142-Soil Conservation Scheme-Contour Bounding	2,000.00	1,109.24	55.46
64		3054-04-337-1467-District and Other Roads	4,419.00	2,624.59	59.39
65	64-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	2202-02-789-106-0103- Special Component Plan for Schedule Caste-6944-Library Scheme	71.00	71.00	100.00
66		2202-02-789-109-0703-Centrally Sponsored Schemes S.C.P-6794-Information and Broadcasting Technology	767.50	767.50	100.00
67		2202-02-789-109-0103- Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes-2676-Post Metric Scholarship	50.00	39.08	78.16
68		2225-01-789-102-0103-Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes-5631-Schedules Caste Development Authority	500.00	262.53	52.51
69		2230-03-789-003-0103-Special Component Plan for Schedule Castes-717-Industrial Training Institute	93.50	63.03	67.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
70	64-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	2501-05-789-101-0703- Centrally Sponsored Schemes S.C.P- 5077-Integrated Barren Land Development Programmes	56.00	45.25	80.80
71		4235-02-789-101-0103-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-71 schools for Blind, Deaf and Dumb	100.00	53.87	53.87
72		4700-08-789-800-0103-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-2884-Canal and Appurtenant Work	1,500.00	830.00	55.33
73		4702-789-101-0103- Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes-3803 Minor and Macro Irrigation Schemes	501.50	365.24	72.83
74	71-Information Technology and Bio-Technology	3275-800-1001-Additional Central Assistance (General)-6818-Swan Project	1,422.00	1,422.00	100.00
75		3275-800-1001-Additional Central Assistance (General)-7276-Establishment of Data Centre	691.00	691.00	100.00
76		3275-800-1001-Additional Central Assistance (General)-7278-Capacity Building Programme in State	182.30	182.30	100.00
77	77-Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Development of Tribal Areas in Bilaspur Division	2225-02-102-1202-Externally Aided Projects (T.S.P.)-8762-Grant to Tribal Development Society under assistance from International Agriculture Development Fund	1,500.00	1,160.00	77.33
78	83-Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	2235-60-796-102-1002-Additional Central Aid (Scheduled Tribe Sub Plan)-7336-Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	310.00	295.17	95.22
Total			53,530.13	41,266.28	77.09

Appendix-2.7

(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.8; Page 41)

Surrenders in excess of actual savings

(cases where amount surrendered in excess of savings was ₹ 50 lakh or more)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Total provisions	Savings	Surrender	Amount surrendered in excess
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
A - Revenue Voted						
1	5	Jail	55.15	3.38	4.13	0.75
2	11	Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	52.62	2.1	2.65	0.55
3	13	Agriculture	346.5	96.24	118.29	22.05
4	14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	180.68	32.6	35.81	3.21
5	30	Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	458.88	77.89	96.29	18.4
6	33	Tribal Welfare	816.43	45.06	81.28	36.22
7	56	Rural Industries	42.39	1.66	4.05	2.39
8	58	Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	368.14	45.39	46.56	1.17
9	82	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	480.73	69.01	74.95	5.94
Total - A			2,801.52	373.33	464.01	90.68
B - Capital Voted						
10	23	Water Resources Department	309.89	19.79	20.49	0.7
11	57	Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Water Resources Department	70.71	1.39	4.08	2.69
Total - B			380.60	21.18	24.57	3.39
Grand Total - (A+B)			3,182.12	394.51	488.58	94.07

Appendix-2.8

(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.9; Page 41)

Statement of various grants/appropriations in which savings (more than ₹ One crore) occurred but no part of which had been surrendered

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/Appropriation	Savings
1	2	3	4
	A - Revenue Voted		
1	4	Other expenditure pertaining to Home Department	15.86
2	10	Forest	23.62
3	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	53.14
4	20	Public Health Engineering	16.82
5	21	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	6.53
6	26	Expenditure pertaining to Culture Department	3.54
7	31	Expenditure pertaining to Planning, Economics and Statistics Department	2.07
8	36	Transport	8.01
9	38	Grant-in-aid received from the recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission	39.82
10	44	Higher Education	100.21
11	51	Religious Trusts and Endowments	3.15
12	67	Public Works-Buildings	2.09
13	69	Urban Administration and Development Department- Urban Welfare	93.16
14	79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	39.77
	Total-A		407.79
	B - Revenue Charged		
15	10	Forest	3.38
16	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	1.81
	Total-B		5.19
	C - Capital Voted		
17	3	Police	1.50
18	10	Forest	8.44
19	19	Public Health and Family Welfare	4.56
20	20	Public Health Engineering	2.25
21	21	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	79.97
22	24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	124.04
23	38	Grant-in-aid received from the recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission	61.39
24	42	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan Roads and Bridges	133.50
25	53	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	15.00
26	55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	2.72
27	60	Expenditure pertaining to District Plan Schemes	1.88
28	67	Public Works-Buildings	52.14
29	68	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan-Buildings	73.92
30	79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	1.71
31	81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	58.07
	Total - C		621.09
	Grand Total - (A+B+C)		1,034.07

Appendix-2.9

(Referred to in paragraph :2.3.9; Page 41)

Details of savings of ₹ One crore and above that remained to be surrendered

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grants/Appropriation	Savings	Surrender	Savings not surrendered
1	2	3	4	5	6
		A - Revenue Voted			
1	6	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	208.98	0.39	208.59
2	7	Expenditure pertaining to Commercial Tax Department	6.70	3.98	2.72
3	15	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	7.63	4.18	3.45
4	27	School Education	449.03	384.75	64.28
5	28	State Legislature	6.96	0.04	6.92
6	34	Social Welfare	3.03	1.55	1.48
7	41	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	475.15	262.26	212.89
8	47	Technical Education and Man-Power Planning Department	36.66	10.91	25.75
9	53	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	13.39	1.79	11.60
10	55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	196.19	45.00	151.19
11	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	327.96	267.32	60.64
12	81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	157.82	2.95	154.87
13	83	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	5.36	3.31	2.05
		Total - A	1,894.86	988.43	906.43
		B - Capital Voted			
14	15	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	1.38	0.00*	1.38
15	30	Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	5.09	0.04	5.05
16	41	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	180.08	62.24	117.84
17	45	Minor Irrigation Works	9.87	3.33	6.54
18	47	Technical Education and Man-Power Planning Department	16.37	9.37	7.00
		Total - B	212.79	74.98	137.81
		Grand Total - (A+B)	2,107.65	1,063.41	1,044.24

* Amount surrendered was ₹ 40,000.

Appendix-2.10

(Referred to in paragraph :2.3.9; Page 41)

Cases of surrender of funds in excess of ₹ 10 crore on 31 March 2010

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grants/Appropriation	Surrender	Percentage of total provision
1	2	3	4	5
		A - Revenue Voted		
1	8	Land Revenue and District Administration	108.43	35.89
2	13	Agriculture	118.29	34.14
3	14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	35.81	19.82
4	27	School Education	384.75	19.44
5	29	Administration of Justice and Elections	23.97	18.81
6	30	Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	96.29	20.98
7	33	Tribal Welfare	81.28	9.96
8	39	Expenditure pertaining to Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	24.76	1.55
9	41	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	262.26	10.51
10	43	Sports and Youth Welfare	18.86	62.89
11	47	Technical Education and Man-Power Planning Department	10.91	10.30
12	55	Expenditure pertaining to Women and Child Welfare	45.00	8.94
13	58	Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	46.56	12.65
14	59	Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	110.00	78.57
15	64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	267.32	28.73
16	71	Information Technology and Bio-Technology	33.37	84.46
17	77	Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Development of Tribal Areas in Bilaspur Division	11.60	77.33
18	80	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	37.51	3.83
19	82	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	74.95	15.59
		Total - A	1,791.92	--
		B - Capital Voted		
20	11	Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	40.72	61.91
21	17	Co-operation	25.00	82.48
22	23	Water Resources Department	20.49	6.61
23	41	Tribal Areas Sub-Plan	62.24	7.28
24	65	Aviation Department	52.00	100.00
		Total - B	200.45	--
		C - Capital charged		
25		Public Debt	138.02	17.49
		Total - C	138.02	--
		Grand Total-(A+B+C)	2,130.39	--

Appendix-2.11
(Referred to in paragraph 2.3.11; Page 42)

Rush of expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Total expenditure during the Year	Expenditure incurred during January-March 2010	Expenditure incurred in March 2010	Percentage of total expenditure incurred during	
					January-March 2010	March 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2801	197.70	196.90	125.86	99.60	63.66
2	4851	32.54	32.25	31.33	99.11	96.28
3	6217	26.93	26.35	26.35	97.85	97.85
4	2810	24.75	21.74	21.74	87.84	87.84
5	6004	115.81	100.66	98.55	86.92	85.10
6	4705	38.65	32.46	14.63	83.98	37.85
7	5452	13.00	10.50	10.50	80.77	80.77
8	4225	160.08	128.94	120.27	80.55	75.13
9	6215	21.00	15.85	15.85	75.48	75.48
10	4406	33.09	23.34	12.93	70.53	39.08
11	4217	305.29	211.15	211.15	69.16	69.16
12	4216	30.15	19.93	17.57	66.10	58.28
13	4210	96.62	57.25	43.83	59.25	45.36
14	4515	144.87	84.58	79.53	58.38	54.90
15	5054	836.71	476.75	126.08	56.98	15.07
16	2217	364.40	206.89	124.40	56.78	34.14
17	2425	98.42	54.35	50.70	55.22	51.51
18	4700	359.18	185.58	65.40	51.67	18.21
19	3452	32.33	16.33	16.33	50.51	50.51

Appendix-2.12
(Referred to in paragraph 2.4.1; Page 43)
**Status of Detailed Countersigned Contingent bills against Abstract
Contingent bills upto 2009-10**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Major-Head	Number of AC bills	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	2011	1	0.44
2	2040	3	0.21
3	2045	392	19.19
4	2052	1	0.03
5	2053	2	0.25
6	2054	4	1.43
7	2202	11	1.72
8	2204	87	56.02
9	2217	1	0.08
10	2225	5	0.31
11	2230	1	0.03
12	2235	11	5.46
13	2236	3	10.99
14	2401	75	531.37
15	2402	59	14.24
16	2406	3	0.11
17	2511	1	0.03
18	2851	1	0.04
19	4700	2	0.93
20	2702	1	7.00
21	3054	1	10.11
22	3054	1	5.00
23	4225	6	73.44
24	3454	1	0.01
25	4402	96	657.88
	Total	769	1,396.32

Appendix-2.13

(Referred to in paragraph 2.7.1; Page 46)

Details of substantial savings (Grant No.24) of ₹ 10 lakh and above in each case

(₹ in lakh)

Sl.No	Head	Total provision	Expenditure	Saving	Saving as percentage of total provision
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	3054 -80-052-692 Pro-rata share of Tools and plant charges transferred from Grant No.67 Major Head 2059 Public works	448.64	16.15	432.49	96.40
2	3054 -05-337-0801-Central Sector Schemes Normal-165 Construction of roads of Inter state or economic importance	700.00	281.17	418.83	59.83
3	3054-80-800-3115 Compensation for land acquisition	500.00	318.84	181.16	36.23
4	3054-01-337-134 Maintenance and Repairs -Ordinary Repairs	2,100.00	1,695.20	404.80	19.28
5	3054-04 -337-4090 Special Repairs	2,614.00	2,160.26	453.74	17.36
6	3054-04-337-4557 Strengthening	6,199.00	5,201.31	997.69	16.09
7	3054-01-337-4090 Special Repairs	300.00	267.38	32.62	10.87
8	3054-04-337-1826 Asphaltting	2,390.00	2,253.27	136.73	5.72
9	3054-03-337-134 Maintenance and Repairs -Ordinary Repairs	3,600.00	3,468.74	131.26	3.65
10	3054-03-337-4090 Special Repairs	900.00	885.94	14.06	1.56
11	5053-02-102-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-4727 Construction and Extension of Air Strips	405.70	75.31	330.39	81.44
12	5054-04-800-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-1513 Construction of Major District roads	6,689.00	2,057.66	4,631.34	69.24
13	5054-04-800-5041 Survey of Major roads	25.00	8.23	16.77	67.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
14	5054-04-800-0311-Nabard projects Normal-6590 Construction of rural road under NABARD Loan assistance	205.00	10.76	194.24	94.75
15	5054-03-101-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal 3775 Construction of Railway over bridge	4,100.00	1,704.32	2,395.68	58.43
16	5054-03-337-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-4336 Construction of State Highway roads in states	2,879.00	1,209.48	1,669.52	57.99
17	5054-04-101-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-4871 Bridge Construction on Road "P.M. GRAM SADAK YOJNA"	178.70	103.63	75.07	42.01
18	5054-04-800-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-1222 Construction of rural roads under basic minimum services	10,553.00	7,763.47	2,789.53	26.43
19	5054-04-800-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-2457 Minimum Needs Programme	2,400.00	2,256.69	143.31	5.97
20	5054-03-101-0101-State Plan Schemes Normal-4151 Construction of Major Bridges	9,180.00	8,721.28	458.72	5.00
Total				15,907.95	

Appendix-2.14

(Referred to in paragraph:2.7.1 Page 46)

Details of excess expenditure (Grant No.24)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No	Head details	Total provision	Expenditure	Excess	Excess as percentage of total provision
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	3054-03-337-948-Central Road Fund	0.10	2.66	2.56	2560.00
2	3054-80-001-2301 Direction and Administration Pro-rata share of establishment from Grant No. 67 -Major Head 2059- Public Works	5,159.37	8,909.55	3,750.18	72.69
3	3054 -04 -337-134 Maintenance and Repairs -Ordinary Repairs	5,434.00	6,857.80	1,423.80	26.20
4	5054 -03-337-1001-8716 Central Roads Fund	3,997.15	4,298.40	301.25	7.54
5	3054-04-337-2227 Renewal	2,963.00	2,971.72	8.72	0.29
	Total	17,553.62	23,040.13	5,486.51	

Appendix-2.15
(Referred to in paragraph 2.7.3; Page 47)
Rush of expenditure (Grant No.24)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Head details	Expenditure			Percentage of total expenditure	
		Total	January-March 2010	March 2010	January-March 2010	March 2010
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	5054-04-800-0101-1513-Construction of Major District Roads	1,948.20	1,475.36	1,206.10	75.73	61.91
2	5054-03-337-1001-Additional Central Assistance (General)-8716-Central Road Fund	4,262.81	2,631.80	933.71	61.74	21.90
3	3054-05-337-0801-Central Sector Schemes Normal-0165-Construction of roads of Inter-State of Economic importance	382.30	203.53	202.97	53.24	53.09
4	5054-04-800-0101-5041-Survey of Major Roads	10.01	4.27	3.00	42.66	29.97
5	5054-03-101-0101-State Plan Scheme Normal-4151-Construction of Major Bridges	8,680.56	3,130.10	1,487.21	36.06	17.13
6	5054-03-101-0311-NABARD Schemes Normal-6589-Construction of Major Bridges with Loan Assistance from NABARD	162.36	57.73	10.74	35.56	6.61
7	3054-01-337-0134-Maintenance and Repairs-Ordinary Repairs	1,537.36	573.66	968.00	37.31	62.97
8	3054-03-337-4090-Special Repairs	705.79	263.09	126.56	37.28	17.93
9	3054-04-337-4557-Strengthening	5,578.71	2,045.68	955.30	36.67	17.12
Total of above selected schemes		23,268.10	10,385.22	5,893.59	44.63	25.33

Appendix-3.1

(Referred to in paragraph 3.1; Page 49)

Utilisation Certificates outstanding as on 31 March 2010

(₹ in lakh)

Sl No.	Department		Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilisation Certificates			
	Major Head	Name				Received		Outstanding	
				No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	2011	Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislatures	2007-08	29	129.84	0	0.00	29	129.84
			2008-09	18	173.16	0	0.00	18	173.16
	Total			47	303.00	0	0.00	47	303.00
2	2013	Council of Ministers	2007-08	322	1,699.97	0	0.00	322	1,699.97
			2008-09	207	1,379.47	0	0.00	207	1,379.47
	Total			529	3,079.44	0	0.00	529	3,079.44
3	2014	Administration of Justice	2007-08	10	224.40	0	0.00	10	224.40
			2008-09	7	247.95	0	0.00	7	247.95
	Total			17	472.35	0	0.00	17	472.35
4	2055	Police	2007-08	5	191.00	1	35.00	4	156.00
			2008-09	2	175.00	2	175.00	0	0.00
	Total			7	366.00	3	210.00	4	156.00
5	2202	General Education	2007-08	1993	39,720.56	0	0.00	1993	39,720.56
			2008-09	3516	43,153.75	0	0.00	3516	43,153.75
	Total			5509	82,874.31	0	0.00	5509	82,874.31
6	2203	Technical Education	2007-08	6	169.00	0	0.00	6	169.00
			2008-09	4	250.48	0	0.00	4	250.48
	Total			10	419.48	0	0.00	10	419.48
7	2204	Sports and Youth Services	2007-08	135	84.72	0	0.00	135	84.72
			2008-09	128	132.54	0	0.00	128	132.54
	Total			263	217.26	0	0.00	263	217.26
8	2205	Art and Culture	2007-08	69	53.77	0	0.00	69	53.77
			2008-09	93	86.43	0	0.00	93	86.43
	Total			162	140.20	0	0.00	162	140.20
9	2210	Medical and Public Health	2007-08	111	1,702.93	0	0.00	111	1,702.93
			2008-09	117	4,427.29	0	0.00	117	4,427.29
	Total			228	6,130.22	0	0.00	228	6,130.22
10	2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	2007-08	109	5,681.41	0	0.00	109	5,681.41
			2008-09	109	7,335.45	0	0.00	109	7,335.45
	Total			218	13,016.86	0	0.00	218	13,016.86
11	2216	Housing	2007-08	45	478.79	0	0.00	45	478.79
			2008-09	47	1,938.56	0	0.00	47	1,938.56
	Total			92	2,417.35	0	0.00	92	2,417.35
12	2217	Urban Development	2007-08	66	19,142.50	0	0.00	66	19,142.50
			2008-09	107	22,562.21	0	0.00	107	22,562.21
	Total			173	41,704.71	0	0.00	173	41,704.71
13	2220	Information and Publicity	2007-08	5	6.47	0	0.00	5	6.47
			2008-09	12	10.05	0	0.00	12	10.05
	Total			17	16.52	0	0.00	17	16.52

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
14	2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	2007-08	269	3,829.56	0	0.00	269	3,829.56
			2008-09	228	4,466.95	0	0.00	228	4,466.95
	Total			497	8,296.51	0	0.00	497	8,296.51
15	2235	Social Security and Welfare	2007-08	455	3,357.49	48	586.56	407	2,770.93
			2008-09	480	16,443.61	0	0.00	480	16,443.61
	Total			935	19,801.10	48	586.56	887	19,214.54
16	2245	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	2007-08	22	9.21	0	0.00	22	9.21
			2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total			22	9.21	0	0.00	22	9.21
17	2250	Other Social Services	2007-08	1	5.25	0	0.00	1	5.25
			2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total			1	5.25	0	0.00	1	5.25
18	2401	Crop Husbandry	2007-08	94	2,374.60	0	0.00	94	2,374.60
			2008-09	178	6,381.09	0	0.00	178	6,381.09
	Total			272	8,755.69	0	0.00	272	8,755.69
19	2403	Animal Husbandry	2007-08	155	1,862.60	134	273.30	21	1,589.30
			2008-09	165	1,679.14	79	379.99	86	1,299.15
	Total			320	3,541.74	213	653.29	107	2,888.45
20	2405	Fisheries	2007-08	172	179.74	0	0.00	172	179.74
			2008-09	167	310.95	0	0.00	167	310.95
	Total			339	490.69	0	0.00	339	490.69
21	2408	Food, Storage and Warehousing	2007-08	8	2,021.01	0	0.00	8	2,021.01
			2008-09	18	2,035.59	0	0.00	18	2,035.59
	Total			26	4,056.60	0	0.00	26	4,056.60
22	2415	Agricultural Research and Education	2007-08	8	1,861.25	0	0.00	8	1,861.25
			2008-09	8	2,427.55	0	0.00	8	2,427.55
	Total			16	4,288.80	0	0.00	16	4,288.80
23	2425	Co-operation	2007-08	6	55.20	0	0.00	6	55.20
			2008-09	5	34.97	0	0.00	5	34.97
	Total			11	90.17	0	0.00	11	90.17
24	2435	Other Agricultural Programmes	2007-08	4	1,137.80	0	0.00	4	1,137.80
			2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total			4	1,137.80	0	0.00	4	1,137.80
25	2501	Special Programmes for Development	2007-08	122	1,228.50	0	0.00	122	1,228.50
			2008-09	164	1,663.94	0	0.00	164	1,663.94
	Total			286	2,892.44	0	0.00	286	2,892.44
26	2505	Rural Employment	2007-08	64	4,046.30	0	0.00	64	4,046.30
			2008-09	78	4,716.99	0	0.00	78	4,716.99
	Total			142	8,763.29	0	0.00	142	8,763.29
27	2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	2007-08	195	20,361.85	8	3,132.42	187	17,229.43
			2008-09	179	19,119.64	22	2,367.24	157	16,752.40
	Total			374	39,481.49	30	5,499.66	344	33,981.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28	2702	Minor Irrigation	2007-08	220	510.28	0	0.00	220	510.28
			2008-09	320	782.37	0	0.00	320	782.37
	Total			540	1,292.65	0	0.00	540	1,292.65
29	2801	Power	2007-08	20	4,601.95	0	0.00	20	4,601.95
			2008-09	34	5,197.52	0	0.00	34	5,197.52
	Total			54	9,799.47	0	0.00	54	9,799.47
30	2810	New and Renewable Energy	2007-08	13	3,910.00	0	0.00	13	3,910.00
			2008-09	14	2,918.00	0	0.00	14	2,918.00
	Total			27	6,828.00	0	0.00	27	6,828.00
31	2851	Village and Small Industries	2007-08	112	1,335.17	0	0.00	112	1,335.17
			2008-09	95	1,387.52	0	0.00	95	1,387.52
	Total			207	2,722.69	0	0.00	207	2,722.69
32	2852	Industries	2007-08	2	41.00	0	0.00	2	41.00
			2008-09	5	136.39	0	0.00	5	136.39
	Total			7	177.39	0	0.00	7	177.39
33	2853	Non Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	2007-08	7	732.57	2	114.18	5	618.39
			2008-09	1	118.90	0	0.00	1	118.90
	Total			8	851.47	2	114.18	6	737.29
34	2885	Other Outlays on Industries and Minerals	2007-08	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00
			2008-09	1	25.00	0	0.00	1	25.00
	Total			2	50	0	0.00	2	50.00
35	3054	Roads and Bridges	2007-08	2	500.00	0	0.00	2	500.00
			2008-09	2	2,497.00	0	0.00	2	2,497.00
	Total			4	2,997.00	0	0.00	4	2,997.00
36	3275	Other Communication Service	2007-08	5	1,326.00	0	0.00	5	1,326.00
			2008-09	8	1,394.00	0	0.00	8	1,394.00
	Total			13	2,720.00	0	0.00	13	2,720.00
37	3425	Other Scientific Research	2007-08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
			2008-09	14	709.46	0	0.00	14	709.46
	Total			14	709.46	0	0.00	14	709.46
38	3475	Other General Economic Services	2007-08	15	691.82	0	0.00	15	691.82
			2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total			15	691.82	0	0.00	15	691.82
39	3452	Tourism	2007-08	12	2,000.00	0	0.00	12	2,000.00
			2008-09	10	3,100.00	0	0.00	10	3,100.00
	Total			22	5,100.00	0	0.00	22	5,100.00
40	3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	2007-08	127	52,301.23	0	0.00	127	52,301.23
			2008-09	69	50,446.19	0	0.00	69	50,446.19
	Total			196	1,02,747.42	0	0.00	196	1,02,747.42
41	4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	2007-08	3	2,016.42	0	0.00	3	2,016.42
			2008-09	3	3,700.00	0	0.00	3	3,700.00
	Total			6	5,716.42	0	0.00	6	5,716.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
42	4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	2007-08	1	1,200.00	0	0.00	1	1,200.00
			2008-09	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
	Total			1	1,200.00	0	0.00	1	1,200.00
43	4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	2007-08	102	751.56	0	0.00	102	751.56
			2008-09	63	610.52	0	0.00	63	610.52
	Total			165	1,362.08	0	0.00	165	1,362.08
44	4515	Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	2007-08	34	3,585.65	0	0.00	34	3,585.65
			2008-09	11	832.00	0	0.00	11	832.00
	Total			45	4,417.65	0	0.00	45	4,417.65
45	4801	Capital Outlay on Power Projects	2007-08	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
			2008-09	1	0.03	0	0.00	1	0.03
	Total			2	0.06	0	0.00	2	0.06
46	4851	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	2007-08	1	37.48	0	0.00	1	37.48
			2008-09	1	1,017.41	0	0.00	1	1,017.41
	Total			2	1,054.89	0	0.00	2	1,054.89
47	5054	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	2007-08	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
			2008-09	2	2,212.10	0	0.00	2	2,212.10
	Total			2	2,212.10	0	0.00	2	2,212.10
	Grand Total			11849	4,05,419.05	296	7,063.69	11553	3,98,355.36

Appendix-3.2

(Referred to in paragraph 3.2 ; Page 49)

Department-wise/year-wise analysis of the misappropriation, defalcation, etc. (Cases where final action was pending at the end of 31 March 2010)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Number of cases and amount						Total
		Upto 05 years	05 to 10 years	10 to 15 years	15 to 20 years	20 to 25 years	above 25 years	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Higher Education	7 (11.03)	4 (2.69)	-	2 (0.11)	1 (0.50)	-	14 (14.33)
2	Art & Culture	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1.01)	2 (1.01)
3	District Administration	1 (0.20)	1 (0.21)	1 (0.67)	1 (0.16)	2 (3.02)	2 (0.27)	8 (4.53)
4	Treasury and Accounts Administration	1 (0.07)	2 (7.26)	1 (11.77)	-	3 (0.28)	3 (0.40)	10 (19.78)
5	Technical Education	11 (6.36)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.25)	12 (6.61)
6	Tribal	2 (21.43)	11 (21.15)	5 (13.18)	14 (9.59)	13 (6.15)	25 (5.82)	70 (77.32)
7	Taxes on Sales, trade	-	-	-	-	-	3 (0.03)	3 (0.03)
8	Jails	-	-	-	-	1 (2.29)	-	1 (2.29)
9	Woman & Child Welfare	-	1 (1.96)	-	3 (3.94)	2 (0.51)	-	6 (6.41)
10	Education	4 (1.67)	3 (8.33)	-	12 (4.61)	4 (1.21)	11 (1.72)	34 (17.54)
11	Police	160 (30.65)	61 (28.76)	14 (4.97)	9 (14.92)	11 (1.18)	-	255 (80.48)
12	Stamps and Registration	-	-	-	2 (1.80)	-	1 (0.62)	3 (2.42)
13	Health and Family welfare	5 (4.87)	3 (31.46)	7 (2.42)	5 (1.78)	13 (3.81)	35 (3.88)	68 (48.22)
14	Tehsil	3 (0.98)	-	-	-	1 (0.16)	10 (5.65)	14 (6.79)
15	State Excise	1 (1.49)	2 (3.93)	-	-	-	1 (0.02)	4 (5.44)
16	Animal Husbandry	75 (5.61)	4 (0.14)	-	1 (0.73)	-	5 (0.69)	85 (7.17)
17	Public Services Commission	1 (3.16)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (3.16)
18	Co-operation	-	-	1 (96.26)	-	-	-	1 (96.26)
19	Land Conservation	1 (0)*	-	-	-	-	1 (0.41)	2 (0.41)
20	Panchayat and Social Welfare	1 (0)*	2 (0.37)	1 (0.02)	-	2 (0.10)	3 (1.07)	9 (1.56)

* Value not ascertained by the department, clarification being sought.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21	Dairy Development	- (0.84)	- (1.80)	1 (0.20)	-	1 (0.02)	-	2 (0.22)
22	Sericulture	8 (0.84)	4 (1.80)	-	-	-	1 (0.04)	13 (2.68)
23	District and Session Court	2 (0.63)	2 (1.48)	3 (8.82)	1 (0.12)	-	-	8 (11.05)
24	Mineral Resources Department	4 (12.72)	1 (0.20)	-	-	-	-	5 (12.92)
25	Transport	-	-	-	2 (0.15)	-	-	2 (0.15)
26	Fisheries	1 (0.14)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.14)
27	Labour and Employment	-	5 (2.71)	-	2 (0.07)	2 (0.20)	1 (0.16)	10 (3.14)
28	Land Revenue and District Administration	-	-	-	-	-	3 (0.46)	3 (0.46)
29	Food , Civil Supply & Consumer Protection Department	-	2 (0.24)	-	-	-	3 (0.13)	5 (0.37)
30	Crop Husbandry	3 (3.00)	2 (3.30)	-	-	-	1 (0.06)	6 (6.36)
31	Forest	74 (125.15)	169 (200.97)	241 (421.67)	199 (118.74)	170 (40.68)	167 (31.79)	1020 (939.00)
32	PWD	70 (734.32)	57 (160.90)	-	-	-	-	127 (895.22)
33	WRD	22 (200.25)	1 (1.27)	-	-	-	1 (0.05)	24 (201.57)
Total		457 (1,164.57)	337 (479.13)	275 (559.98)	253 (156.72)	226 (60.11)	280 (54.53)	1828 (2,475.04)

Appendix-3.3

(Referred to in paragraph 3.2; Page 49)

Department/category-wise details in respect of cases of loss to Government due to theft, misappropriation/loss of Government material

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Theft Cases		Misappropriation/Loss of Government material		Total	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Higher Education	9	8.98	5	5.35	14	14.33
2	Art & Culture	1	0.81	1	0.2	2	1.01
3	District Administration	1	0.67	7	3.86	8	4.53
4	Treasury and Accounts Administration	3	0.19	7	19.59	10	19.78
5	Technical Education	5	0.4	7	6.21	12	6.61
6	Tribal	18	7.81	52	69.51	70	77.32
7	Taxes on Sales, trade	2	0.02	1	0.01	3	0.03
8	Jails	1	2.29	0	0	1	2.29
9	Woman & Child Welfare	1	3.5	5	2.91	6	6.41
10	Education	14	5.74	20	11.8	34	17.54
11	Police	28	8.58	227	71.9	255	80.48
12	Stamps and Registration	1	0.94	2	1.48	3	2.42
13	Health and Family welfare	23	7.98	45	40.24	68	48.22
14	Tehsil	2	0.5	12	6.29	14	6.79
15	State Excise	0	0	4	5.44	4	5.44
16	Animal Husbandry	4	0.52	81	6.65	85	7.17
17	Public services commission	0	0	1	3.16	1	3.16
18	Co operation	0	0	1	96.26	1	96.26
19	Land conservation	0	0	2	0.41	2	0.41
20	Panchayat and social welfare	2	0.1	7	1.46	9	1.56
21	Dairy Development	1	0.2	1	0.02	2	0.22
22	Sericulture	8	0.78	5	1.9	13	2.68
23	District and Session Court	2	0.22	6	10.83	8	11.05
24	Mineral Resources Department	4	9.9	1	3.02	5	12.92
25	Transport	0	0	2	0.15	2	0.15
26	Fisheries	1	0.14	0	0	1	0.14
27	Labour and Employment	7	2.85	3	0.29	10	3.14
28	Land Revenue and District Administration	0	0	3	0.46	3	0.46
29	Food , Civil Supply & Consumer Protection Department	1	0.14	4	0.23	5	0.37
30	Crop Husbandry	0	0	6	6.36	6	6.36
31	Forest	2	0.38	1018	938.62	1020	939
32	PWD	5	0.53	122	894.69	127	895.22
33	WRD	14	9.35	10	192.22	24	201.57
	Total	160	73.52	1668	2,401.52	1828	2,475.04