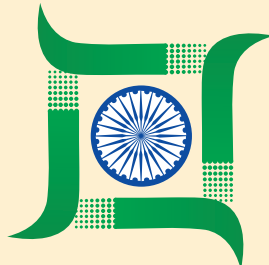


**Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
on
State Finances**

for the year ended 31 March 2015



झारखण्ड सरकार

Government of Jharkhand

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Contents

	Reference	
	Paragraph	Page No.
Preface	-	vii
Executive Summary	-	ix
CHAPTER 1: FINANCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT		
Profile of Jharkhand		1
Introduction	1.1	1
Summary of fiscal transactions in 2014-15	1.1.1	2
Review of the fiscal situation	1.1.2	3
Budget estimates and actuals	1.1.3	4
Gender Budgeting	1.1.4	5
Resources of the State	1.2	5
Resources of the State as per Annual Finance Accounts	1.2.1	5
Funds transferred to State Implementing Agencies outside the State Budget	1.2.2	8
Revenue Receipts	1.3	8
State's Own Resources	1.3.1	9
Grants-in-aid from Government of India	1.3.2	11
Central Tax transfer	1.3.3	12
Optimisation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants	1.3.4	12
Forgone Revenue	1.3.5	13
Capital Receipts	1.4	13
Recoveries from loans and advances	1.4.1	14
Debt receipts from internal sources	1.4.2	14
Loans and advances from Government of India (GOI)	1.4.3	15
Public Accounts Receipts	1.5	15
Application of resources	1.6	15
Growth and Composition of Expenditure	1.6.1	15
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	1.6.2	16
Committed Expenditure	1.6.3	17
Major programmes	1.6.4	20
Devolution of funds and functions of Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	1.6.5	21
Quality of Expenditure	1.7	23
Adequacy of Public Expenditure	1.7.1	23
Efficiency of expenditure use	1.7.2	24
Financial analysis of Government expenditure and investments	1.8	26
Financial results of completed Irrigation projects	1.8.1	27
Incomplete projects	1.8.2	27
Investment and returns	1.8.3	27
Loans and Advances given by State Government	1.8.4	28
Cash Balances and Investment of Cash Balances	1.8.5	28
Assets and Liabilities	1.9	29
Growth and Composition of Assets and Liabilities	1.9.1	29
Fiscal Liabilities	1.9.2	29
Overstatement of Assets of the State	1.9.3	31

Contents

	Reference	
	Paragraph	Page No.
Transaction under Reserve Fund	1.9.4	31
Status of Guarantees – Contingent liabilities	1.9.5	32
Debt Management	1.10	32
Debt Profile	1.10.1	32
Debt Sustainability	1.10.2	32
Fiscal Imbalances	1.11	33
Trends in deficits	1.11.1	34
Composition of Fiscal Deficit and its financing pattern	1.11.2	35
Quality of Deficit/Surplus	1.11.3	35
Conclusion and Recommendations	1.12	36
CHAPTER 2: FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETARY CONTROL		
Introduction	2.1	39
Mechanism for Budget Management	2.2	39
Summary of Appropriation Accounts	2.3	39
Financial Accountability and Budget Management	2.4	40
Appropriations vis-a-vis Allocative Priorities	2.4.1	40
Anticipated savings not surrendered	2.4.2	42
Persistent savings	2.4.3	42
Avoidable/excessive Supplementary Provision	2.4.4	45
Advances from Contingency Fund	2.4.5	45
Excess over provisions during 2014-15 requiring regularisation	2.4.6	46
Excess over provisions in previous years requiring regularisation	2.4.7	46
Persistent Excess in Grants	2.4.8	47
Excessive/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds	2.4.9	47
Substantial surrender of funds	2.4.10	47
Rush of expenditure	2.5	47
Non-reconciliation of Departmental figures	2.6	48
Compliance Audit on Budgetary Process for Grant No. 36- Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	2.7	48
Introduction	2.7.1	48
Budgetary Position of the Department for last three years	2.7.2	49
Organisational Set-Up	2.7.3	49
Delay in submission of Budget Estimates	2.7.4	49
Unrealistic Budget Estimate	2.7.5	50
Avoidable Supplementary Provision	2.7.6	50
Excess expenditure over budgetary provision	2.7.7	50
Surrender on the last day of the financial year	2.7.8	50
Rush of expenditure	2.7.9	51
Blockage of funds in shape of materials	2.7.10	51
Non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure figures	2.7.11	51
Discrepancy in figures of IMIS and Monthly Accounts	2.7.12	52

	Reference	
	Paragraph	Page No.
Implementation of schemes announced in budget speech	2.7.13	52
Conclusion and Recommendations	2.8	53
CHAPTER 3: FINANCIAL REPORTING		
Compliance Audit of outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants	3.1	55
Introduction	3.1.1	55
Outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants	3.1.2	56
Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates	3.1.3	57
Delay in release of grants	3.1.4	57
Blocking and non-utilisation of grants	3.1.5	57
Submission of accounts and audit of Autonomous Bodies, Authorities and Grantee institutions	3.2	58
Audit under Sections 14 and 15 of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971	3.2.1	58
Audit under section 19 of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971	3.2.2	58
Compliance Audit of funds drawn on Abstract Contingent bills by Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	3.3	59
Introduction	3.3.1	59
Delay in submission of Detailed Contingent bills	3.3.2	60
Repeated drawal of funds on Abstract Contingent bills	3.3.3	61
Reporting of cases on misappropriation, losses etc.	3.4	61
Classification between Revenue and Capital	3.5	61
Funds drawn and kept in Personal Ledger (PL) Accounts	3.6	62
Booking under Minor Head "800"	3.7	63
Follow up on Audit Report on State Finances	3.8	63
Compliance Audit of State Disaster Response Fund	3.9	63
Introduction	3.9.1	63
Financial Management	3.9.2	64
Funding pattern	3.9.2.1	64
Delayed/non-credit of contributions in SDRF	3.9.2.2	65
Utilisation and investment of fund	3.9.2.3	65
Blocking of fund	3.9.2.4	66
Diversion/Unauthorised expenditure of SDRF	3.9.2.5	67
Implementation through SDRF	3.9.3	68
Delayed/non assistance to affected persons	3.9.3.1	68
Inadmissible execution of works through SDRF	3.9.3.2	68
Non-submission of Utilisation Certificates	3.9.4	69
Non-maintenance of Subsidiary Accounts	3.9.5	69
Conclusion and Recommendations	3.10	69

Contents

Appendix No.	Description	Page No.
Appendix 1.1 Part-A	Profile of Jharkhand	73
Appendix 1.1 Part-B	Structure and Form of Government Accounts	74
Appendix 1.1 Part-C	Layout of Finance Accounts	74
Appendix 1.2	Methodology Adopted for Assessment of Fiscal Position	75
Appendix 1.3	Time series data on the State Government finances	76
Appendix 1.4 Part-A	Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2014-15	79
Appendix 1.4 Part-B	Summarised financial position of the Government of Jharkhand as on 31 March 2015	82
Appendix 1.5 Part-A	Details of functions of ULBs as per the 74 th Constitutional Amendment Act (Schedule XII)	84
Appendix 1.5 Part B	Details of functions of PRIs as per the 74 th Constitutional Amendment Act (Schedule XII)	85
Appendix 2.1	Statement of various grants/appropriations where savings exceeded ₹ 10 crore in each case and also by 20 <i>per cent</i> or more of the total provision	86
Appendix 2.2	Sub-head wise details where substantial savings (₹ 20 crore and above) occurred during the year 2014-15	88
Appendix 2.3	Details of saving of ₹ one crore and above not surrendered	93
Appendix 2.4	Cases of surrender of funds in excess of ₹ five crore on 31 March 2015	95
Appendix 2.5	Cases where supplementary provision (₹ 20 lakh or more in each case) proved unnecessary	96
Appendix 2.6	Excess over provisions of previous years requiring regularisation	98
Appendix 2.7	Excess/insufficient re-appropriation of funds	99
Appendix 2.8	Results of review of Substantial Surrenders made during the year	101
Appendix 2.9	Rush of expenditure at the end of the year	104
Appendix 2.10	List of Controlling Officers where expenditure remained un-reconciled during 2014-15	105
Appendix 2.11	Excess Expenditure over Budgetary Provisions	106
Appendix 2.12	Surrender of the last day (State level)	106
Appendix 2.13	Surrender on fag end of financial year	107
Appendix 2.14	Cent <i>per cent</i> Savings	108
Appendix 2.15	Rush of Expenditure (State Level)	108
Appendix 2.16	Rush of Expenditure (Test checked divisions/districts)	109
Appendix 2.17	Blockage of funds in shape of materials	110
Appendix 2.18	Non-reconciliation of Departmental Expenditure figures	112
Appendix 2.19	Discrepancy in figures of IMIS and Monthly Accounts	112
Appendix 2.20 (a)	Physical Progress of schemes announced in budget speech	113
Appendix 2.20 (b)	Financial progress of schemes announced in budget speech	114
Appendix 3.1	Utilisation certificates outstanding as on 31 March, 2015	115
Appendix 3.2	Outstanding Utilisation Certificate (field units)	116
Appendix 3.3	Delay in release of Grants	117
Appendix 3.4	Blocking of Grants	118
Appendix 3.5	List of auditable units identified u/s 14 of CAG's DPC Act	119

Contents

Appendix No.	Description	Page No.
Appendix 3.6	Controlling Officer of top 50 outstanding DC bills	121
Appendix 3.7	Grant-wise Controlling Officer of outstanding DC bills as on 31 March 2015	122
Appendix 3.8	Delay in submission of Detailed contingent Bills	125
Appendix 3.9	Major Work under Revenue Section	126
Appendix 3.10	Operation of Minor Head '800 – Other expenditure' (30 per cent and above)	126
Appendix 3.11	Operation of Minor Head '800 – Other Receipts' (50 per cent and above)	127
Appendix 3.12	Regularisation of Excess over provisions of previous years	128
Appendix 3.13	Delay assistance	129
Appendix 3.14	Non assistance	131
Appendix 4.1	Glossary of terms, basis of calculations and acronyms used in the Report	132

Preface

1. This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Jharkhand under Article 151 of the Constitution.
2. Chapters 1 and 2 of this Report contain audit observations on matters arising from examination of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts respectively, of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2015. Information has been obtained from the Government of Jharkhand wherever necessary.
3. Chapter 3 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.
4. The Report containing the findings of performance audit and audit of transactions in various departments and observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and the Report containing observations on Revenue Receipts are presented separately.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Based on the audited accounts of the Government of Jharkhand for the year ended 31 March 2015, this Report provides an analytical review of the Annual Accounts of the State Government. The financial performance of the State has been assessed based on the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2007, as amended in 2011 and 2012, Budget documents, Economic Review, Thirteenth Finance Commission Report and other financial data obtained from various Government departments and organisations. The Report is structured in three Chapters.

Chapter- 1 is based on the audit of Finance Accounts and makes an assessment of the Government's fiscal position as on 31 March 2015. It provides an insight into trends in overall financial position of the State, actuals vis-à-vis budget estimates of committed expenditure and borrowing patterns, besides Governments' investments and returns thereon.

Chapter- 2 is based on audit of Appropriation Accounts and gives a grant-wise description of appropriations and the manner in which the allocated resources are managed by the service delivery departments.

Chapter- 3 is an inventory of the Jharkhand Government's compliance with various reporting requirements and financial rules along with audit observations based on the study of State Disaster Response Fund of the State.

The Report also has an appendage of additional data collated from several sources in support of the findings. **Appendix 4.1** at the end gives a glossary of terms and acronyms – related to State economy, as used in the Report.

Audit findings and recommendations

Chapter : 1 Finances of the State Government

Fiscal Situation

- The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of Jharkhand State grew at the rate of 14.3 *per cent* during 2014-15 against the Thirteenth Finance Commission (ThFC) projection of 14.5 *per cent* for the year.

(Profile of Jharkhand)

- The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 230 crore during 2014-15. During the current year Fiscal Deficit increased to ₹ 6,564 crore over ₹ 2,256 crore in 2013-14. Fiscal Deficit was 3.3 *per cent* of GSDP, which was beyond the recommended ceiling of three *per cent* by ThFC and FRBM Act. Further, Fiscal Deficit to GSDP ratio deteriorated from 1.3 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 3.3 *per cent* in 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.11.1)

Resources mobilization

- Revenue Receipts (₹ 31,564.56 crore) increased by ₹ 5,427.76 crore (21 *per cent*) over that of the previous year (₹ 26,136.80 crore) against a corresponding 5.5 *per cent* growth during 2013-14. However, in comparison

to the budget estimate, the Revenue Receipts were less by ₹ 11,879 crore during 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.1.1 & 1.3)

- During 2014-15, 53 *per cent* of total Revenue Receipts came from Central Tax Transfer and GOI grants, while State's Own Resources contributed the balance.

(Paragraph 1.3)

Quality of expenditure

- During 2014-15, Capital Expenditure (CE) increased to ₹ 5,543 crore against ₹ 4,722 crore in 2013-14. The percentage of CE to Total Expenditure stood at 15 *per cent* during 2014-15 against 17 *per cent* in 2013-14. The percentage of CE to GSDP was 2.8 *per cent* during 2014-15 against 2.7 *per cent* during 2013-14.

(Paragraph 1.6.1.1)

- During the year 2014-15, the State has given less priority to CE, education sector expenditure and health sector expenditure in comparison to the General Category States. However, the State gave higher priority to overall Development Expenditure.

(Paragraph 1.7.1)

- Revenue Expenditure (₹ 31,795 crore) was 83 *per cent* of the Total Expenditure (₹ 38,162 crore) during 2014-15 against 82 *per cent* in 2013-14. Revenue Expenditure was 16.1 *per cent* of GSDP during 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.6.2)

- During 2014-15 the share of Plan Revenue Expenditure (₹ 12,436 crore) was 39 *per cent* of Revenue Expenditure (RE) against 27 *per cent* during 2013-14. The growth rate of Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (₹ 19,359 crore) increased from 10 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 13 *per cent* in 2014-15 and constituted 61 *per cent* of RE.

(Paragraph 1.6.2.1)

- Financial assistance by the State to Local Bodies and other institutions increased from ₹ 6,421.85 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 12,404.02 crore during 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.6.4)

Thrust to Development Expenditure

- The growth rate of development expenditure improved from negative five *per cent* in 2013-14 to 49 *per cent* in 2014-15. During the year, the share of Development Revenue Expenditure in Total Expenditure was 55 *per cent* and the share of Capital Expenditure in Total Expenditure was 16 *per cent*.

(Paragraph 1.7.2)

Incomplete projects

- As of March 2015, there were 402 incomplete works beyond their scheduled date of completion, in which ₹ 1,822.98 crore was blocked.

(Paragraph 1.8.2)

Return on Government investments

- As of 31 March 2015, Government of Jharkhand had invested ₹ 247 crore in Regional Rural Bank, Government Companies and Co-operatives, Corporations and Societies since inception of the State in November 2000. The return on investment was nil during 2014-15 although Government paid interest at an average rate of 7.22 *per cent* on its borrowing during the year 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.8.3)**Fiscal Liabilities**

- During 2014-15, growth rate of Fiscal Liabilities of the State (₹ 43,569 crore) increased from 7.8 *per cent* in 2013-14 (₹ 37,594 crore) to 15.9 *per cent*. The Fiscal Liabilities were 22.1 *per cent* of GSDP against the ThFC recommendation of 26.9 *per cent* for the year. Government has not set up Sinking Fund for amortization of all loans.

(Paragraph 1.9.2)**Debt Management**

- The sufficiency of incremental non-debt receipts (resources gap) decreased from ₹ 899 crore in 2010-11 to (-) ₹ 2,885 crore in 2014-15 which was indicative of decline in fiscal position of the State. Net availability of borrowed funds increased from ₹ 110 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 3,313 crore in 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.10.2)

- The ratio of Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts showed significant improvement in Debt Sustainability as it declined steadily from 12 *per cent* in 2010-11 to 9.28 *per cent* in 2014-15.

(Paragraph 1.10.2)**Chapter : 2 Financial Management and Budgetary Control****Large Savings due to improper Budget estimation**

- There were large savings of ₹ 17,265.85 crore during 2014-15 indicating improper budget estimation. Large savings under various schemes/sub-heads may adversely affect the implementation of development programmes in the State. Persistent savings for the last five years were also noticed in 14 departments performing Social Services and Economic Services.

(Paragraph 2.4.1 & 2.4.3)**Advances from Contingency Fund**

- Advances amounting ₹ 149.35 crore on 58 occasions were withdrawn from Contingency Fund during 2014-15 to meet expenditure which was neither unforeseen nor of emergent nature.

(Paragraph 2.4.5)

Excess over provisions during 2014-15 requiring regularisation

- Excess expenditure of ₹ 361.21 crore was incurred over provisions during 2014-15, which requires regularisation under Article 205 of the Constitution of India. Besides, excess expenditure of ₹ 2,377.91 crore occurred during 2001-2014 was yet to be regularised.

(Paragraph 2.4.6 & 2.4.7)

Deficiencies in Budgetary Controls in Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

- The Drinking Water and Sanitation Department did not follow the provisions of the Budget Manual leading to lack of budgetary control in the Department resulting in large savings, rush of expenditure during fag end of the financial year, non-reconciliation of accounts with Accountant General's book and blockage of funds in shape of cash/materials.

(Paragraph 2.7)

Chapter : 3 Financial Reporting

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants

- Utilisation certificates (UCs) of ₹ 5,161.72 crore against the Grants-in-aid bills drawn upto 2013-14 by different departments were outstanding as on 31 March 2015 which was indicative of failure to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely utilization of the grants for the intended purpose.

(Paragraph 3.1.1)

Funds kept in Personal Ledger Accounts

- There was a huge balance of ₹ 3,329.95 crore in Personal Ledger Accounts at the end of March 2015. Transfer of budgeted funds passed by the Legislature for the current year to Personal Ledger Accounts for expenditure in future years was in contravention of Financial Rules and weakened the budgetary control of the State.

(Paragraph 3.6)

Compliance audit of State Disaster Response Fund

- The State Executive Committee failed to adhere to the norms regarding investment of amount from SDRF though the department had substantial balances at the end of each financial year and did not take any initiative for payment of interest on un-invested amount as per guidelines.

(Paragraph 3.9)

- The main objective of providing immediate relief to the affected/dependent persons from SDRF was not fully achieved as 8,286 cases of delayed/non-payment to affected persons were noticed.

(Paragraph 3.9)

Chapter-1
FINANCES OF THE STATE
GOVERNMENT

Profile of Jharkhand

The State of Jharkhand, which was created in November 2000 by dividing the State of Bihar, has an area of 79,714 sq km. It is the 16th largest State of the country in terms of geographical area. As indicated in **Appendix 1.1 Part-A** the State's population increased from 2.69 crore in 2001 to 3.30 crore in 2011 an increase of 22.68 *per cent* between the two census data. The percentage of population below the poverty line was 42.4 as compared to the all-India average of 30. The State's Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2014-15 at current prices was ₹ 1,97,514 crore. The State's literacy rate increased from 44 *per cent* (as per 2001 census) to 66.41 *per cent* (as per 2011 census). At current prices, the per capita income of the State stood at ₹ 59,816 during 2014-15.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

GSDP is the market value of all officially recognised final goods and services produced within the State in a given period of time. The growth of GSDP of the State is an important indicator of the State's economy as it indicates the standard of living of the State's population. The comparative trend in the State with annual growth of India's GDP at current prices is indicated below:

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
India's GDP (₹ in crore)	72,48,860	83,91,691	93,88,876	1,04,72,807	1,15,09,810 [@]
Growth rate of GDP (percentage)	18.7	15.8	11.9	11.5	-
State's GSDP* (₹ in crore)	1,27,281	1,35,618	1,51,655	1,72,773	1,97,514
Growth rate of GSDP (percentage)	26.5	6.6	11.8	13.9	14.3

*Source: Website of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.
Rates of growth represents growth at current prices.

@ Excludes the States namely Goa, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Chandigarh.

The GSDP of Jharkhand State grew at the rate of 14.3 *per cent* during 2014-15 against the Thirteenth Finance Commission (13th FC) projection of 14.5 *per cent* for the year. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of GSDP of the Jharkhand was 11.61 *per cent* during 2010-15. Against the per capita GSDP of ₹ 1,07,511 of General Category States, the per capita GSDP of Jharkhand was just ₹ 59,816.

1.1 Introduction

This Chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the Government of Jharkhand during the year 2014-15 and analyses critical changes in the major fiscal aggregates in relation to the previous year, keeping in view the overall trend during the last five years. The analysis has been based on audit of the State Finance Accounts 2014-15 and information obtained from the State Government. The structure and form of Government accounts have been explained in **Appendix 1.1 Part B** and the layout of the Finance Accounts is depicted in **Appendix 1.1 Part C**.

The methodology adopted for assessment of the fiscal position of the State is given in **Appendix 1.2**. Time series data on State Government finances for last five years is given in **Appendix 1.3**.

1.1.1 Summary of fiscal transactions in 2014-15

Table 1.1 presents the summary of the State Government's fiscal transactions during the current year (2014-15) *vis-à-vis* the previous year (2013-14) while **Appendix 1.4 Part A** provides an abstract of receipts and disbursements as well as the overall fiscal position during the year 2014-15.

Table 1.1: Summary of fiscal operations in 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Receipts	2013-14	2014-15	Disbursements	2013-14	2014-15		
Section-A: Revenue					Non-plan	Plan	Total
Revenue Receipts	26136.8	31564.56	Revenue Expenditure	23471.89	19358.99	12435.91	31794.90
Own Tax revenue	9379.79	10349.81	General Services	9959.36	10346.74	276.71	10623.45
Non-Tax revenue	3752.71	4335.06	Social Services	8215.34	4743.76	7171.58	11915.34
Share of Union Taxes and Duties	8939.32	9487.01	Economic Services	5297.19	4268.49	4987.62	9256.11
Grants from Government of India	4064.98	7392.68	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Section –B: Capital							
Misc. Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	Capital Outlay	4722.50	22.82	5520.12	5542.94
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	23.32	33.06	Loans and Advances disbursed	221.91	34.44	789.34	823.78
Inter State Settlement	0.00	0.00	Inter State Settlement	50.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Debt Receipts*	4702.90	6690.12	Repayment of Public Debt	1996.92	1879.88	0.00	1879.88
Transfers to Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	Expenditure from Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Public Account Receipts#	14275.26	20189.17	Public Account Disbursements #	14094.33	19276.68	0.00	19276.68
Opening Cash Balance	704.75	1285.48	Closing Cash Balance	1285.48	444.21	0.00	444.21
Total	45843.03	59762.39	Total	45843.03	41017.02	18745.37	59762.39

Source: Finance Accounts for the year 2013-14 and 2014-15

* Excluding net transactions under Ways and Means advances and overdraft.

Figures do not include transactions under 'Other Accounts' i.e. Departmental Cash Balance, Permanent Imprest and Cash Balance Investment.

The significant changes during 2014-15 as compared to the previous year are as under:

- Revenue Receipts (₹ 31,564.56 crore) increased by ₹ 5,427.76 crore (21 per cent) over that of the previous year (₹ 26,136.80 crore) mainly due to an increase in Grants-in-aid from Government of India (GOI) by ₹ 3,328 crore (82 per cent) over the previous year as also due to increase in Non-Tax Revenue by ₹ 582 crore (16 per cent), Own Tax Revenue by ₹ 970 crore (10 per cent) and State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties by ₹ 548 crore (six per cent).

- Against the normative assessment of Own Tax Revenue (₹ 12,991.83 crore) and Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 4,356.97 crore) made by the Thirteenth Finance Commission, the actuals were ₹ 10,349.81 crore (80 *per cent*) and ₹ 4,335.06 crore (99.5 *per cent*), respectively. Thus, Own Tax Revenue fell significantly below the normative projections made by the 13th FC.
- Revenue Expenditure (RE) increased sharply from ₹ 23,471.89 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 31,794.90 crore in 2014-15 due to increase in Social Services and Economic Services by ₹ 3,700.00 crore and ₹ 3,958.92 crore, respectively over the previous year. However, it was 27 *per cent* lower than the budget estimate of ₹ 43,444.00 crore.
- Capital Expenditure increased by ₹ 820.44 crore (17 *per cent*) in 2014-15 over the previous year, which was mainly under Transport (₹ 465 crore) and Rural Development (₹ 211 crore) departments.
- Public Debt receipts increased by ₹ 1,987 crore (42 *per cent*) in 2014-15 against decrease of ₹ 496 crore (10 *per cent*) in 2013-14 over the previous year.
- Public Account receipts and Public Account disbursement increased by ₹ 5,914 crore (41 *per cent*) and ₹ 5,182 crore (37 *per cent*) respectively.
- The net impact of the above transactions was a decrease of ₹ 841.27 crore in the cash balance at the end of 2014-15 over the previous year.

1.1.2 Review of the fiscal situation

The Government of Jharkhand enacted the Jharkhand Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2007 for ensuring fiscal stability, debt sustainability and greater transparency in the fiscal operation of the Government. Under the Act, the State Government was to eliminate the Revenue Deficit by the end of March 2009 and restrict the Fiscal Deficit up to three *per cent* of the estimated Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The 13th FC recommended a new and revised road map for fiscal consolidation thereby linking all grants and debt relief facilities for achievement of the targets.

Accordingly, the State revised some of its key fiscal targets in the FRBM (Amendment) Act, 2011 and 2012. The revised targets laid down in amended FRBM Act of the State were (i) reducing its Revenue Deficit to 'nil' at the end of 31 March 2012 (ii) the Fiscal Deficit at three *per cent* of the GSDP by the end of March 2012 and (iii) Debt-GSDP ratio at 26.9 *per cent* in 2014-15.

Targets regarding major fiscal variables for the year 2014-15 as set in FRBM Act, 13th FC and in budget documents of the State are shown in **Table 1.2.**

Table 1.2: Major fiscal variables

Fiscal variables	2014-15 (in <i>per cent</i>)			
	13thFC target for the State	Target as prescribed in FRBM Act	Target as per Budget	Actuals
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) w.r.t GSDP	Nil	Nil	(+)2.00	-0.1
Fiscal Deficit w.r.t. GSDP	3.00	3.00	(-)2.49	-3.3
Ratio of total outstanding debt of the Government to GSDP	26.9	26.9	Not available in the budget	22.1

The State achieved the targets set in the FRBM Act by eliminating the Revenue Deficit in 2006-07 and turning the deficit into a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 946 crore which consistently improved to ₹ 2,665 crore in 2013-14, except in 2009-10 when there was a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 10 crore. However, in 2014-15 the State failed to achieve its target when revenue deficit of ₹ 230 crore occurred.

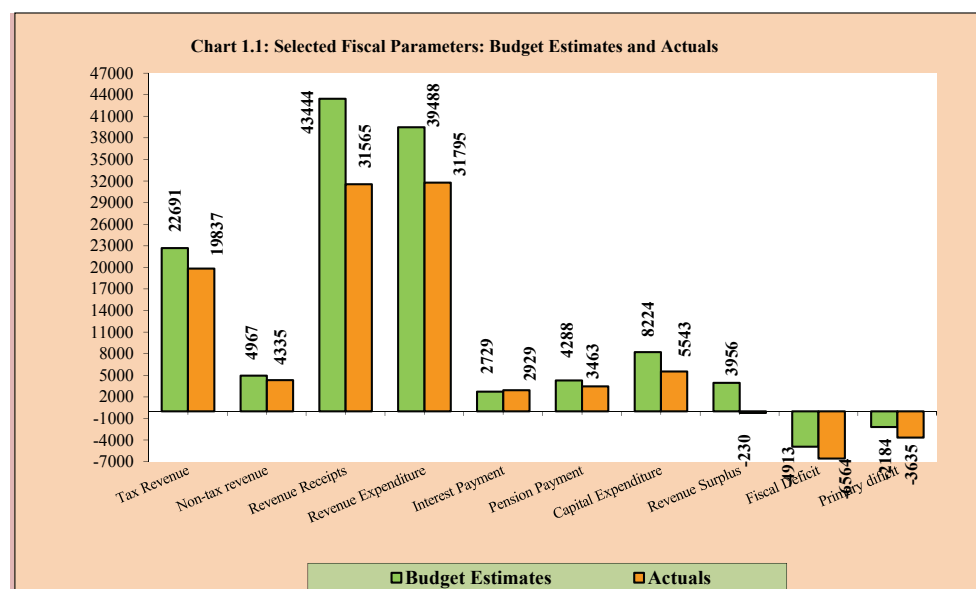
During 2014-15, the percentage of Fiscal Deficit (₹ 6,564 crore) to GSDP was 3.3 *per cent* which was just beyond the limit of three *per cent* estimated under the FRBM Act and ThFC projection. It was also beyond the budget estimate of 2.49 *per cent*.

The Debt-GSDP ratio of the State was 22.1 *per cent* during 2014-15 which was well within the estimate of 26.9 *per cent* of FRBM Act and 13thFC.

1.1.3 Budget estimates and actuals

The budget papers presented by the State Government provide descriptions of projections or estimations of revenue and expenditure for a particular fiscal year. The importance of accuracy in the estimation of revenue and expenditure is widely accepted in the context of effective implementation of fiscal policies for overall economic management. Deviations from the Budget Estimates are indicative of non-attainment and non-optimisation of the desired fiscal objectives due to a variety of causes, some within the control of the Government and some beyond the control of the Government.

Chart 1.1 presents a comparative analysis of the budget estimates and actuals for some important fiscal parameters for 2014-15.



The above chart shows that actual receipts and expenditures, except interest, were less than the budget estimates prepared by the State Government for 2014-15. The shortfall in actual Revenue Receipts (by ₹ 11,879 crore) was mainly due to short receipt of Grants-in-aid from GOI (by ₹ 8,392 crore) as against the budget estimates.

The decrease in actual Revenue Expenditure (by ₹ 7,693 crore) was mainly due to decrease in actual expenditure incurred on Social Services (by ₹ 5,468 crore) and Economic Services (₹ 1,231 crore) during 2014-15.

The Capital Expenditure of the State was less than the Budget Estimates by ₹ 2,681 crore due to less expenditure on Social Services (by ₹ 365 crore) and Economic Services (by ₹ 2,235 crore) against what was budgeted, which is a matter of concern for the State.

1.1.4 Gender Budgeting

As per budget document it was observed that gender budgeting was not introduced in the State budget. However, we noticed in budget speech and Appropriation Accounts of the State that State Government made provisions for women and girls during 2014-15 in State budget, as shown below:

Table 1.3: Budget provision and expenditure for women

(₹ in crore)

Scheme	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Savings
Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls	57.93	2.55	55.38
Kishori Shakti Yojna	1.60	0.01	1.59
Indira Gandhi Matritwa Sahyog Yojna	9.00	3.31	5.69
Mukhyamantri Kanyadan Yojna	18.00	17.27	0.73
Skill Development Programme for Women and Adolescent Girls	2.00	1.00	1.00
Jiwan Asha	1.00	0.00	1.00
Total	89.53	24.14	65.39

Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts

From the **Table 1.3** it would be seen that out of ₹ 89.53 crore provided for the schemes made for upliftment of women/girls in the State during 2014-15, ₹ 65.39 crore (73 per cent) remained unutilized which defeated the very purpose of the provision of fund by the State Government. Almost entire provisions of (1) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (2) Kishori Shakti Yojna and (3) Jiwan Asha were surrendered without any reason.

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 Own Tax Revenues, Non-Tax Revenues, State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties and Grants-in-aid from the 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. Besides, funds available in Public Accounts after disbursement is also utilised by the Government to finance its deficit. **Table 1.1** (at page 2) presents the receipts and disbursements of the State during the current year 2014-15 as recorded in its Annual Finance Accounts. Flow chart showing the components and sub-components of resources during the year 2014-15 is given in

Chart 1.2, whereas, trends in various components of the receipts of the State during the period 2010-11 to 2014-15 is given in **Chart 1.3**.

Further, **Charts 1.4 and 1.5** depict the composition of resources of the State during 2013-14 and 2014-15 respectively.

Chart 1.2: Components and sub-components of resources

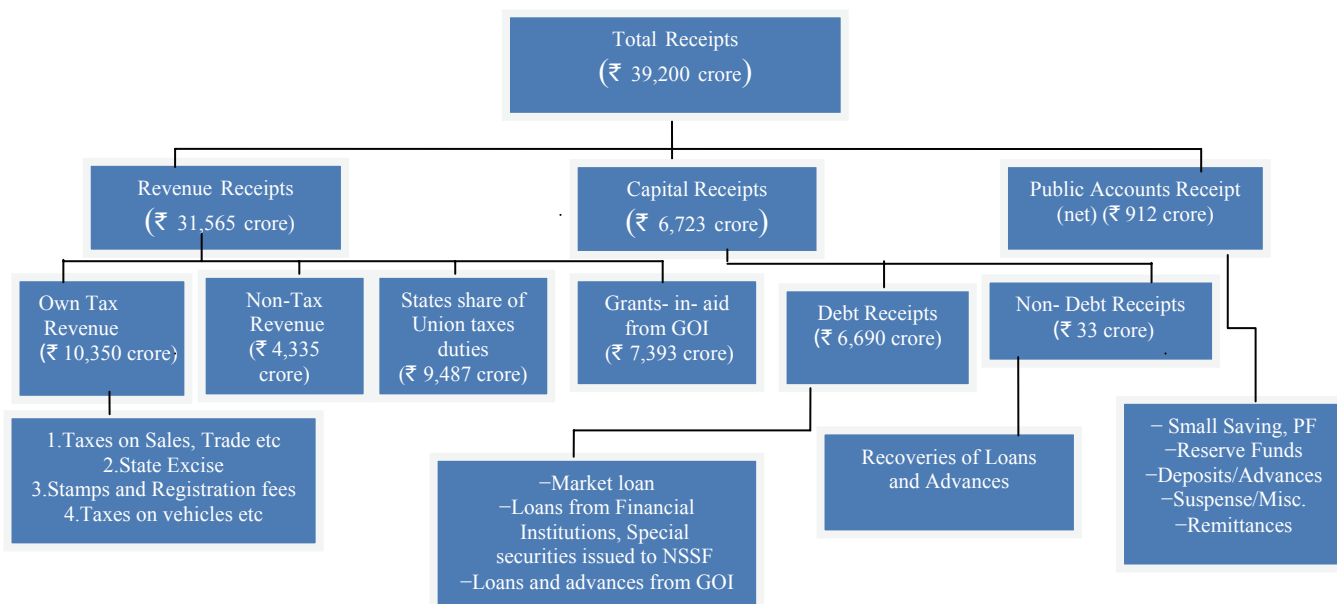
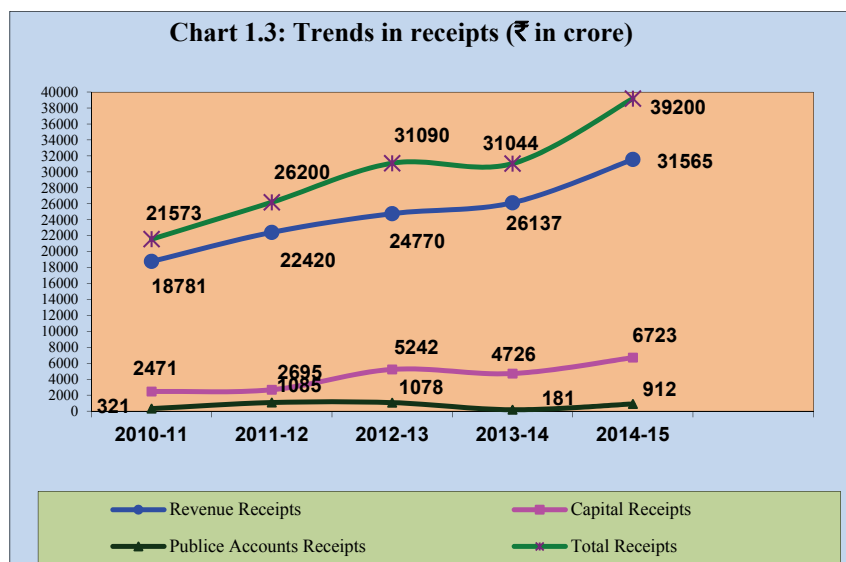
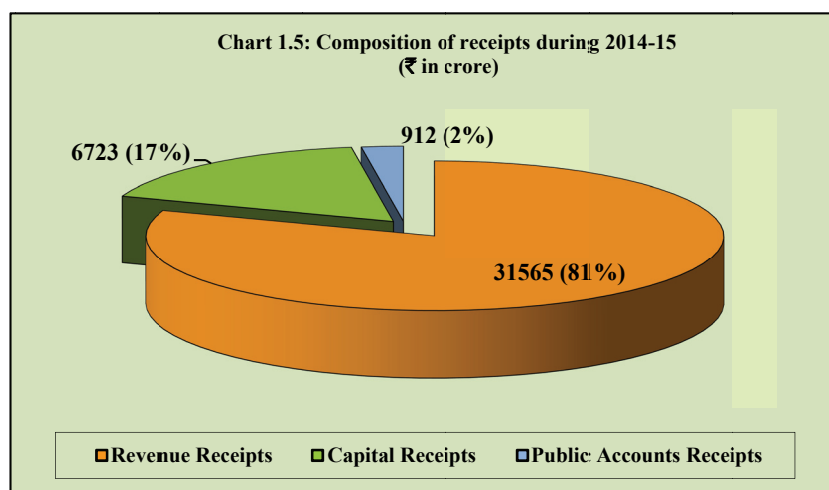
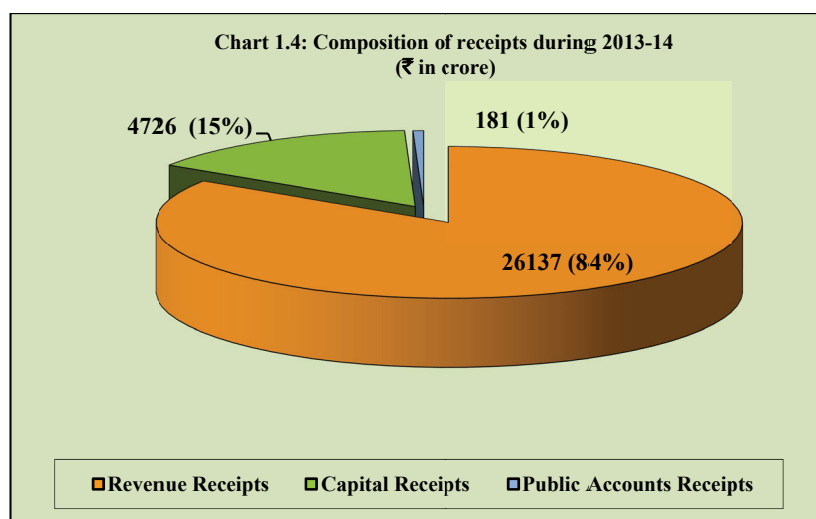


Chart 1.3: Trends in receipts (₹ in crore)





It may be seen from **Chart 1.2** to **Chart 1.5** that:

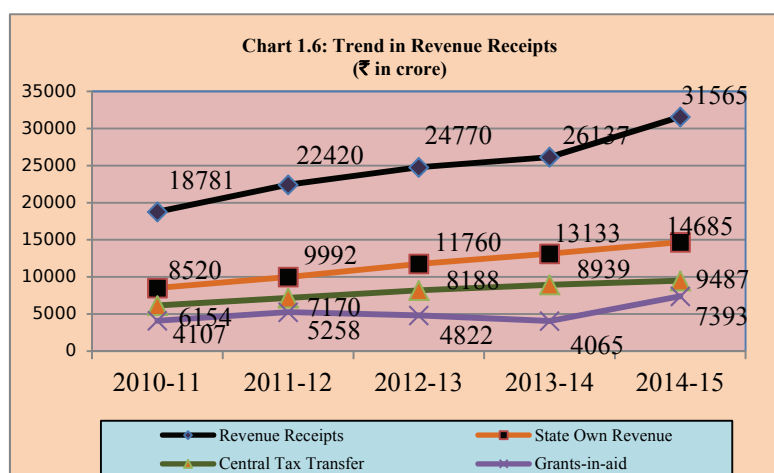
- The Total Receipts of the State increased from ₹ 21,573 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 39,200 crore in 2014-15 and increased by ₹ 8,156 crore during 2014-15 over the previous year (2013-14).
- Share of Revenue Receipts to Total Receipts (RR/TR) decreased from 87 *per cent* in 2010-11 to 81 *per cent* in 2014-15, except 80 *per cent* in 2012-13. During 2010-11 to 2014-15 RR to TR percentage decreased due to increase in Public Debt Receipts and Public Accounts Receipts.
- The Capital Receipts significantly increased by 42 *per cent* in 2014-15 due to significant increase in Market Loans (by ₹ 1,350 crore) over the previous year. The CAGR of Capital Receipts was 28.43 *per cent* during the period 2010-15.
- Net Public Account receipts increased from ₹ 181 crore (one *per cent* of Total Receipts) in 2013-14 to ₹ 912 crore (two *per cent* of Total Receipts) in 2014-15.

1.2.2 Funds transferred to State Implementing Agencies outside the State Budget

Till 31 March 2014, the Central Government had been transferring a sizeable quantum of funds directly to the State Implementing Agencies for implementing various schemes/programmes in social and economic sectors, which were recognised as critical and these funds were not routed through the State Budget/State Treasury System. Hence, expenditure of these funds was not mentioned in the Finance Accounts of the State. As such, the Annual Finance Accounts did not provide a complete picture of the resources of the State. However, GOI's decision to release all assistance pertaining to Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Additional Central Assistance directly to the State Government and not to implementing agencies has reduced the direct transfer to implementing agencies to ₹ 130.92 crore in 2014-15, which is less by 94.97 per cent as compared to 2013-14 (₹ 2,601.80 crore).

1.2 Revenue Receipts

Statement-14 of the Finance Accounts details the Revenue Receipts of the Government. The Revenue Receipts consist of its Own Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue, Central Tax transfers and Grants-in-aid contribution from GOI. The trends and composition of Revenue Receipts over the period 2010-15 are presented in **Appendix 1.3** and also depicted in **Chart 1.6**.



An analysis of Revenue Receipts of the State revealed that:

- During 2014-15, the Revenue Receipts grew at 20.8 per cent over the previous year against a corresponding 5.5 per cent growth during 2013-14. However, in comparison to the budget estimate, the Revenue Receipts were less by ₹ 11,879 crore during 2014-15. The CAGR of Revenue Receipts during 2010-15 was 13.86 per cent.
- Own Tax Revenue was about two times of Non-tax Revenue during the period 2010-11, which increased to 2.39 times during 2014-15.
- During 2014-15, 53 per cent of total Revenue Receipts came from Central Tax Transfer and GOI grants, while State's Own Resources contributed the balance.

- During the current year, total Revenue Receipts (₹ 31,565 crore) comprised of State's Own Tax Revenue (OTR) ₹ 10,350 crore (33 *per cent*), Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) ₹ 4,335 crore (14 *per cent*), Central Tax transfer (CTT) ₹ 9,487 crore (30 *per cent*) and Grants-in-aid from GOI ₹ 7,393 crore (23 *per cent*). However, during 2014-15 share of CTT and Grants-in-Aid from GOI in Total Receipts had slightly increased in comparison to the previous year.

The trend of Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP is presented in **Table 1.4**.

Table 1.4: Trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Receipts (RR) (₹ in crore)	18,781	22,420	24,770	26,137	31,565
Rate of growth of RR (<i>Per cent</i>)	24.2	19.4	10.5	5.5	20.8
R R/GSDP (<i>Per cent</i>)	14.8	16.5	16.3	15.1	16.0
State's Own Tax / GSDP	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2
Growth rate of GSDP	26.5	6.6	11.8	13.9	14.3
Buoyancy Ratios¹					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.91	2.94	0.89	0.40	1.45
State's Own Tax Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	1.02	3.27	1.55	1.01	0.72
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t. State's own taxes	0.90	0.90	0.57	0.39	2.02

- The growth rate of Revenue Receipts increased sharply from 5.5 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 20.8 *per cent* in 2014-15.
- Revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP showed wide fluctuations ranging between 0.40 and 2.94 during the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. In 2011-12, it was highest (2.94) due to high growth rate of Revenue Receipts (19.4 *per cent*) and low growth rate of GSDP (6.6 *per cent*). During 2013-14, growth rate of Revenue Receipts was 5.5 *per cent* while the growth rate of GSDP was 13.9 *per cent* leading to fall in revenue buoyancy to 0.40 in 2013-14 which later increased to 1.45 *per cent* in 2014-15.
- The State's Own Tax buoyancy with respect to GSDP showed wide variations between 0.72 and 3.27 during 2010-15, due to fluctuations in the growth rate of both GSDP and Own Tax Revenue. The buoyancy decreased from 1.01 in 2013-14 to 0.72 in 2014-15.
- The growth rate of GSDP of Jharkhand recorded wide variation from 6.6 *per cent* to 26.5 *per cent* during the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. The GSDP grew by 14.3 *per cent* in 2014-15. However, the CAGR of the GSDP during 2010-15 was 11.61 *per cent*.

1.3.1 State's Own Resources

As the State's share in Central Taxes and Grants-in-aid is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission, the State's performance in mobilisation of resources was assessed in terms of its own resources comprising own tax and other non-tax sources.

The State's actual Own Tax and Non-Tax Receipts for the year 2014-15 vis-à-vis assessment made by Thirteen Finance Commission and budget estimates are given in the **Table 1.5**.

¹ 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*.

Table 1.5: Tax and Non-Tax receipts

(₹ in crore)

	13 th FC projections	Budget estimates	Actual
Own Tax Revenue	12,991.83	11,732.78	10,349.81
Non-Tax Revenue	4356.97	4966.99	4335.06

Source: ThFC report, Budget document and Finance Accounts of the State 2014-15

During 2014-15, the collection of State's Own Tax Revenue was ₹ 10,349.81 crore against the normative projection made by 13thFC of ₹ 12,991.83 crore and budget of ₹ 11,732.78 crore. The main reason for short achievement was lesser collection of Sales Tax and Taxes on Vehicles than estimated. The actual collection under these heads was ₹ 8,070 crore and ₹ 740 crore against the budget estimate of ₹ 8,959 crore and ₹ 850 crore respectively during the year.

The Own Tax to GSDP ratio in 2014-15 (5.2 *per cent*) was significantly less than the 13thFC norms of 6.75 *per cent*.

The Non-tax revenue of the State (₹ 4,335.06 crore) was slightly less than 13thFC projection of ₹ 4,356.97 crore for the year 2014-15.

1.3.1.1 Own Tax Revenue

The gross collection in respect of major taxes and duties are given in **Table 1.6**.

Table 1.6: Components of Own Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Revenue Head	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	CAGR	Cost of collecti on in 2014-15 in <i>per cent</i>	Cost of collecti on in 2013-14 in <i>per cent</i>
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	4473	5522	6422	7305	8070	15.90	0.59	0.65
State Excise	388	457	578	628	740	17.52	1.92	2.36
Taxes on Vehicles	312	392	465	495	660	20.60	0.94	1.04
Stamps and Registration Fees	328	401	492	502	531	12.80	2.75	2.46
Land Revenue	131	53	96	230	84	-10.51	NA	NA
Taxes on Goods & Passengers	21	41	1	1	1	-53.29	NA	NA
Other Taxes	64	88	170	219	264	42.65	NA	NA
Total Own Tax Revenue	5717	6954	8224	9380	10350	16.00		

Source: Finance Accounts for the respective years

Out of the total Own Tax Revenue in 2014-15, Sales Tax contributed 78 *per cent* followed by State Excise (seven *per cent*), Taxes on vehicles (six *per cent*) and other taxes contributed less than five *per cent* which was same as that in the year 2010-11. The Own Tax Revenue of the State increased from ₹ 5,717 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 10,350 crore in 2014-15. It grew by 10.30 *per cent* in 2014-15 over the previous year which was lesser than the comparative growth (14 *per cent*) in 2013-14. The CAGR of Own Tax Revenue of the State was 16 *per cent* during the period 2010-15.

Commercial Tax Department attributed the increase in tax revenue during

2014-15 to better and effective tax administration as well as recovery of substantial dues of ₹ 37.79 crore. The reasons for increase in taxes on vehicles was attributed to realization of arrear taxes from defaulter vehicles and increase in registration of new vehicles while, according to the department State Excise collections increased due to increase in rate of duty of Indian Made Foreign Liquor. Increase in Other Taxes during 2014-15 was mainly due to increase in Taxes and Duties on Electricity. The reason for increase in Taxes and Duties on Electricity during the period was attributed to better tax administration by the department.

There was a sharp decline in the collection of Land Revenue from ₹ 230 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 84 crore in 2014-15. No reason was provided by the department for the decrease in collection.

The cost of collection decreased in respect of all the taxes except on Stamp & Registration Fee which increased from 2.46 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 2.75 *per cent* in 2014-15.

1.3.1.2 Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax Revenue (NTR) collected during 2014-15 was ₹ 4,335 crore against the normative projection of ₹ 4,357 crore by the 13thFC for the year.

Component-wise position of Non-Tax Revenue during 2010-15 is given in **Table 1.7**.

Table 1.7: Component-wise Non-Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)					
Revenue Head	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Interest receipts	98.74	44.16	72.23	69.48	143.04
Dividends & Profits	0.40	1.17	15.00	18.00	0.00
Other non-tax receipts	2703.75	2992.89	3448.40	3665.23	4192.02
Total	2802.89	3038.22	3535.63	3752.71	4335.06

Source: Finance Accounts for the respective years

The share of NTR in Revenue Receipts remained 14 *per cent* in both 2013-14 and 2014-15. In comparison to six *per cent* growth during 2013-14 the NTR increased significantly by 16 *per cent* in 2014-15 over the previous year mainly due to increased collections by Mining and Metallurgical Industries (by ₹ 243 crore) and receipts under Major Irrigation (by ₹ 125 crore) Departments. The CAGR of Non-tax Revenue was 11.52 *per cent* during 2010-15.

1.3.2 Grants-in-aid from Government of India

The trend of release of Grants-in-aid by GOI under Non-Plan, State Plan, Centrally Sponsored and Central Plan Schemes is shown in the **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.8: Component-wise grants released by GOI

(₹ in crore)					
Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Non-Plan Grants	1281.40	1550.77	1483.41	1319.91	1780.26
Grants for State Plan Schemes	1826.99	2404.61	2393.94	1565.83	4914.69
Grants for Central Plan Scheme	8.62	66.87	30.81	28.28	83.56
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	990.24	1235.16	914.05	1150.96	614.17
Total	4107.25	5257.41	4822.21	4064.98	7392.68
Percentage of increase over previous year	46	28	(-8)	(-16)	82
Total grants as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	21.87	23.45	19.47	15.55	23.42

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

- During 2014-15, Grants-in-aid from GOI stood at ₹ 7,392.68 crore, which increased (by 82 per cent) from ₹ 4,064.98 crore in 2013-14.
- Non-Plan grants from GOI increased from ₹ 1,319.91 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 1,780.26 crore in 2014-15 mainly because more grants were received during 2014-15 under proviso to Article 275 (1) of the Constitution.
- During 2014-15, the State Plan grants increased from ₹ 1,565.83 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 4,914.69 crore due to inclusion of Central Schemes in State Schemes and release of grants through State budget in place of direct release to Implementing Agencies by the Central Government.

1.3.3 Central Tax transfer

During 2014-15, the Central Tax transfers (CTT) were ₹ 9,487 crore against ₹ 8,939 crore in 2013-14. The CTT of the State increased by ₹ 548 crore (six per cent) during 2014-15 over the previous year. The increase was mainly under Corporation Tax (₹ 307 crore), Taxes on Income other than Corporation tax (₹ 386 crore). The CTT constituted 30 per cent of Revenue Receipts of the State during 2014-15.

Table 1.9: Central Tax Transfer

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	CAGR
Central Tax Transfer (CTT)	6154	7170	8188	8939	9487	11.43
CTT as share of RR	32.77	31.98	30.06	34.20	30.06	

1.3.4 Optimisation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission grants

The Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended grants to Government of Jharkhand to improve the functioning of its various departments. The financial status of some of the grants received during 2014-15 is given in **Table 1.10**.

Table 1.10: Optimisation of the Thirteen Finance Commission grants

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Grants on the recommendation of the 13thFC	Expenditure under relevant heads of account	Unutilized amount
1	12-Finance Department	10.00	3.01	6.99
2	13-Interest Payment	1.85	0.14	1.71
3	19-Forest Department	133.68	89.58	44.10
4	22-Home Department	149.00	149.00	0.00
5	25-Institutional Finance and Programme Implementation Dept.	23.28	0.00	23.28
6	26- Labour Employment and Training Dept.	152.75	127.30	25.45
7	27-Law Department	115.67	32.39	83.28
8	28-High Court of Jharkhand	13.40	3.24	10.16
9	35-Planning & Development Department	21.51	7.11	14.40
10	39-Disaster Management Department	312.54	288.74	23.80
11	42-Rural Development Department	524.62	685.66	-161.04
12	43- Science and Technology Department	46.56	23.28	23.28
13	44-Human Resources Development	636.51	373.00	263.51

	Department			
14	45-Information Technology Department	90.16	57.90	32.26
15	48- Urban Development Department	286.29	131.55	154.74
16	49-Water Resources Department	49.34	0.00	49.34
17	50-Minor Irrigation Department	4.66	0.00	4.66
18	51-Welfare Department	31.25	0.00	31.25
19	52-Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department	56.00	53.00	3.00
20	55-Rural Works Department	263.09	179.86	83.23
21	56-Panchayati Raj and NREP	1451.69	923.52	528.17
22	59-Primary and Public Education	893.83	668.00	225.83
23	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	378.00	313.02	64.98
Total		5645.68	4109.30	1536.38

Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts 2014-15

It can be seen from the **Table 1.10** above that in the light of recommendation of 13thFC a budget estimate of ₹ 5,645.68 crore was made during 2014-15 in different grants/appropriation under various head of accounts. Out of the total budget estimate made on the recommendation of 13thFC during the period, a sum of ₹ 4,109.30 crore (73 *per cent*) was utilised and ₹ 1,536.38 crore (27 *per cent*) remained unutilised at the end of 2014-15.

1.3.5 Forgone Revenue

1.3.5.1 Under-assessment, non-levy, short levy of taxes

During 2014-15 test check of records of 114 units of Commercial Taxes, State Excise, Transport, Revenue and Land Reforms, Registration and Mines and Geology Departments revealed under assessment/short levy/loss of revenue aggregating ₹ 1,247.70 crore in 6,699 cases. During the year 2013-14, the departments accepted 4,052 cases amounting to ₹ 715.61 crore. During the same period, the departments recovered ₹ 3.37 crore in 340 cases.

1.3.5.2 Revenue arrears

As on 31 March 2015, revenue arrears amounted to ₹ 3,311.93 crore in three Departments (Commercial Taxes, Transport and State Excise) out of which ₹ 2,347.84 crore was outstanding for more than five years. The major portion of the revenue arrears related to Commercial Taxes Department (₹ 3,005.51 crore) and Transport Department (₹ 276.09 crore). Information regarding revenue arrears from other departments was not furnished (August 2015).

The total revenue arrears as on 31 March 2015 were 10 *per cent* of total revenue of the State and 23 *per cent* of States' own resources during 2014-15.

1.4 Capital Receipts

Apart from revenue receipts of the State, the State also received capital receipts, which comprise of proceeds from disinvestments, recovery of loans and advances given by the government, internal borrowings of the government from financial institutions and Loans and Advances from Government of India (GOI). Details of capital receipts during 2010-15 are given in **Table 1.11**.

Table 1.11: Trends in growth and composition of receipts

(₹ in crore)

Source of State's Receipts	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Capital Receipts (CR)	2471	2695	5242	4726	6723
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0	0	0	0	0
Recovery of Loans and Advances	24	24	43	23	33
Public Debt Receipts	2447	2671	5199	4703	6690
Rate of growth of debt capital receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	-27.4	9.2	94.6	-9.5	42.3
Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	9.1	0.0	79.2	-46.51	43.48
Rate of growth of GSDP	26.5	6.6	11.8	13.9	14.3
Rate of growth of CR (<i>per cent</i>)	-27.1	9.1	94.5	-9.8	42.3

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand for the respective years

During 2014-15, Capital Receipts increased to ₹ 6,723 crore against ₹ 4,726 crore in 2013-14 mainly due to increase in Public Debt Receipts from ₹ 4,703 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 6,690 crore in 2014-15 due to significant increase in market loans from ₹ 2,950 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 4,950 crore in 2014-15. The CAGR of Capital Receipts of the State was 28.43 *per cent*.

As per Finance Accounts, proceed from disinvestments was 'nil' during 2014-15.

1.4.1 Recoveries from loans and advances

The recovery against the loans and advances given was very low. Detail of loans given and recovery made during last five years are given below:

Table 1.12: Loans and Advances

(₹ in crore)

Years	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Opening balance of Loans	6713	6997	7190	7748	7947
Loans given	308	21	601	222	824
Recovery made	24	24	43	23	33
Closing balance of loans	6997	7190	7748	7947	8738

Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB), which was divided into four companies during 2013, was the major recipient of loans and advances given every year but no repayment was made against the same, leading to outstanding balance of ₹ 8,080 crore as loans to Power sector at the end of 31 March 2015. During 2014-15, a loan of ₹ 421 crore was given for power projects. Repayments received were mainly against the loans and advances given to the Government servants. The CAGR of the loans advanced and closing balance of loans were 27.89 and 5.71 *per cent* respectively for the period 2010-15.

1.4.2 Debt receipts from internal sources

To fulfill its resource gap and to meet the capital expenditure, the State raises funds from the internal market. The internal market borrowings increased from ₹ 2,315 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 6,537 crore in 2014-15 with a CAGR of 29.63 *per cent*. During 2014-15, the major contributor in internal debt was market loans (₹ 4,950 crore), loans from National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (₹ 790 crore) and Special Securities issued to National

Small Savings Fund of the Central Government. No Ways and Means advances were received during the year.

1.4.3 Loans and advances from Government of India (GOI)

Loans and advances from GOI were received for State Plan schemes and fluctuated between ₹ 33 crore and ₹ 239 crore during 2010-15. It increased from ₹ 132 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 153 crore in 2014-15.

1.5 Public Accounts Receipts

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 under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and not subjected to vote by the State legislature, are kept in Public accounts. The balance after disbursements is the fund available with the government for use. Trend in Public Accounts Receipts are given in **Table 1.13**.

Table 1.13: Trends in Public Accounts Receipts

Resources under various heads	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Public Accounts Receipts	7721	10813	14495	14275	20189
Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.	572	613	668	760	843
Reserve Fund	Nil	138	280	293	308
Deposits and Advances	3670	5236	8706	7204	12182
Suspense and Miscellaneous	181	306	199	-59	18
Remittances	3298	4520	4642	6077	6838

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand for the respective years

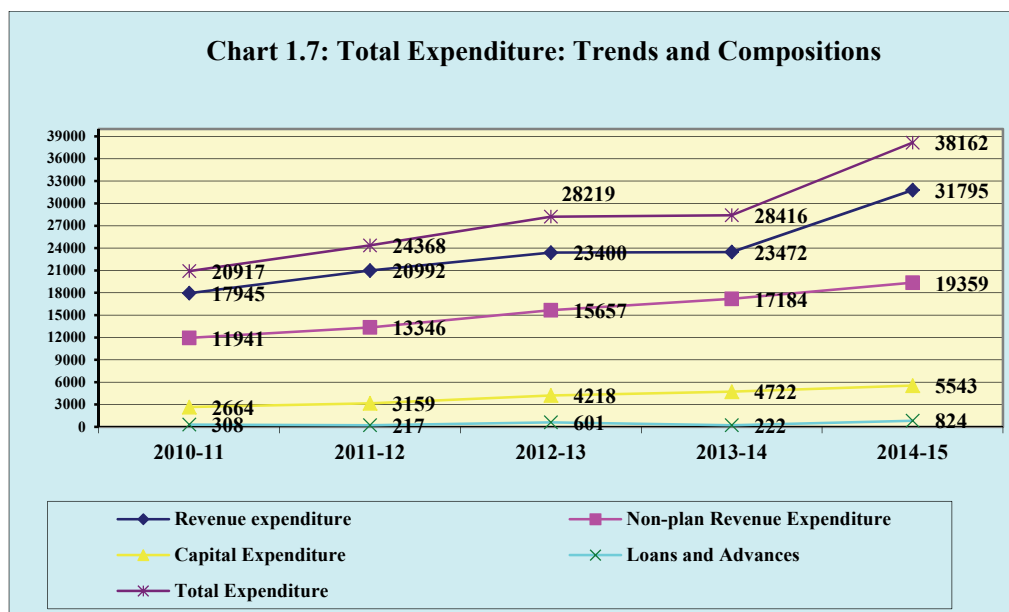
Public Accounts Receipts increased significantly from ₹ 14,275 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 20,189 crore in 2014-15 due to increase in Deposits and Advances from ₹ 7,204 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 12,182 crore in 2014-15. Deposits and Advances increased mainly under Market Loans by ₹ 1,995 crore, State Electricity Board Working Funds by ₹ 1,388 crore and Medical and Charitable funds ₹ 136 crore. The CAGR of Public Accounts Receipts was 27.16 per cent during the period 2010-15.

1.6 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 tightening and consolidation process at State level is not at the cost of expenditure directed towards development of social sector.

1.6.1 Growth and Composition of Expenditure

Chart 1.7 presents the trends in Total Expenditure and its composition over a period of the last five years (2010-15).



Over the last five years, CAGR of Total Expenditure (TE) was 16.22 *per cent*. During 2014-15 the amount of Total Expenditure of the State was higher by (₹ 9,746 crore) over 2013-14.

- Of the TE, Revenue Expenditure constituted 83 *per cent* while Capital Expenditure constituted 15 *per cent*. Loans and Advances disbursed constituted two *per cent* of the TE.
- Of the Total Expenditure Non-Plan expenditure and Plan expenditure constituted 51 *per cent* and 49 *per cent* respectively during 2014-15 against 60 *per cent* and 40 *per cent* respectively in 2013-14, a qualitative improvement.

1.6.1.1 Capital Expenditure

During 2014-15, Capital Expenditure (CE) increased to ₹ 5,543 crore against ₹ 4,722 crore in 2013-14. The percentage of CE to Total Expenditure stood at 15 *per cent* during 2014-15 against 17 *per cent* in 2013-14. The percentage of CE to GSDP was 2.8 *per cent* during 2014-15 against 2.7 *per cent* during 2013-14.

1.6.2 Revenue Expenditure (RE)

Revenue Expenditure (RE) was 83 *per cent* of the Total Expenditure (₹ 38,162 crore) during 2014-15 against 82 *per cent* in 2013-14. The RE increased (by 77 *per cent*) from ₹ 17,945 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 31,795 crore in 2014-15. During 2014-15, Revenue Expenditure was 16.1 *per cent* of GSDP. The CAGR of RE was 15.37 *per cent* during the period.

1.6.2.1 Plan Revenue Expenditure (PRE)

The Plan Revenue Expenditure (PRE) increased from ₹ 6,288 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 12,436 crore in 2014-15. PRE was less than its budget estimate by ₹ 5,505 crore during the year. The share of PRE in total RE increased from 27 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 39 *per cent* in 2014-15. The increase in PRE was due

to increase in General Services (by ₹ 664 crore), Social Services (by ₹ 3,700 crore) and Economic Services (by ₹ 3,959 crore). The CAGR of PRE during 2010-15 was 19.97 per cent.

1.6.2.2 Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE)

During 2014-15, the NPRE was ₹ 19,359 crore as against its budget estimate of ₹ 21,547 crore and ₹ 17,376.93 crore recommended by the 13thFC. The growth rate of NPRE increased from 10 per cent in 2013-14 to 13 per cent in 2014-15. The percentage of NPRE to the Total Revenue Expenditure varied between 61 and 73 during the period 2010-15. During 2014-15, the NPRE was 61 per cent of Revenue Expenditure. The CAGR of NPRE of the State during 2010-15 was 12.84 per cent.

During 2014-15, under Social Services the NPRE was mainly incurred on Education (₹ 3,053 crore), Health and Family Welfare (₹ 709 crore), Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development (₹ 446 crore) and Social Welfare and Nutrition (₹ 313 crore). Under Economic Services, NPRE was incurred mainly on Energy (₹ 2,109 crore), Rural Development (₹ 876 crore), Agriculture & Allied Activities (₹ 469 crore) and Transport (₹ 361 crore).

1.6.3 Committed Expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account mainly consists of expenditure on salaries and wages, subsidies, pension and interest payments. **Table 1.14** and **Chart 1.8** present the trend in the expenditure on these components during 2010-15.

Table 1.14: Components of Expenditure on Salaries and Wages, Subsidies, Pension and Interest Payments

(₹ in crore)

Components of Committed Expenditure	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
					Budget Estimates [#]	Actual
Salaries* and Wages, of which	5642(30)	6352(28)	6446(26)	6934(27)	9553	7417(24)
Non-Plan heads	5434(29)	6150(27)	6270(25)	6766(26)	9236	7193(23)
Plan heads	208(1)	202(1)	176(1)	168(1)	317	224(1)
Interest Payments	2228(12)	2267(10)	2391(10)	2614(10)	2729	2929(9)
Pension	2081(11)	2297(10)	2931(12)	3484(13)	4288	3463(11)
Subsidies	80	286(2)	270(1)	187(1)	¥	246(1)
Total	10031 (53)	11202(50)	12054(49)	13219(51)		14055(45)

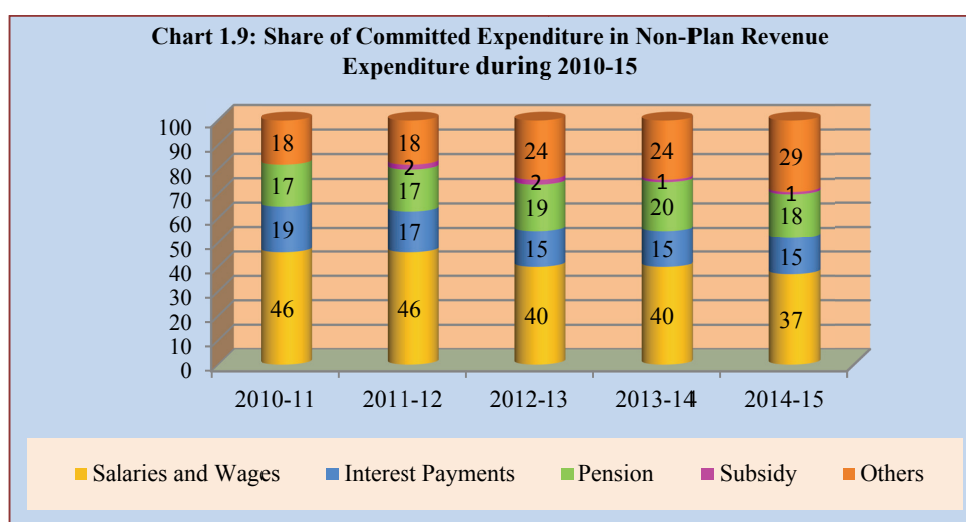
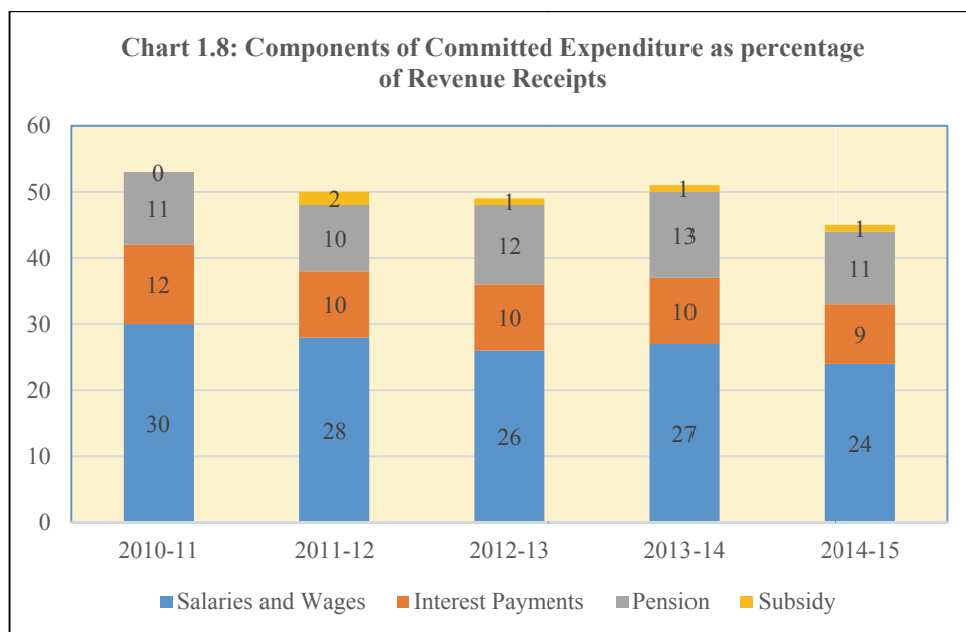
Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of Revenue Receipts

* It also includes salaries paid out of Grants-in-aid.

Budget Estimates are gross figures while the actuals are net figures.

¥ Budget not available



Subsidy w.r.t. NPRE in per cent comes to negligible during the year 2010-11

Salaries & Wages (₹ 7,417 crore), Interest Payments (₹ 2,929 crore) and Pension (₹ 3,463 crore) together accounted for 43 *per cent* of the Revenue Expenditure against 55 *per cent* during 2013-14 and consumed 44 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts during 2014-15 against 50 *per cent* during 2013-14. The Total Non-plan expenditure on Salaries, Pension and Interest Payments together accounted for 71 *per cent* of NPRE during 2014-15.

- The expenditure on Salaries and Wages fluctuated between 23 *per cent* and 31 *per cent* of Revenue Expenditure (RE) during the period 2010-15. The percentage of Salaries and Wages to RE decreased from 30 in 2013-14 to 23 in 2014-15. Similarly, percentage of Salaries and Wages to Revenue Receipts decreased from 27 in 2013-14 to 24 in 2014-15. The CAGR of Salaries and Wages during the period 2010-15 was 7.08 *per cent*.

- Expenditure on Salaries and Wages under the Non-Plan heads during 2014-15 (₹ 7,193 crore) increased by ₹ 427 crore (six *per cent*) over the previous year. The expenditure exceeded the normative projection of ThFC (₹ 6,411 crore) by ₹ 782 crore.

Pension

- The expenditure on Pension increased from ₹ 2,081 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 3,463 crore in 2014-15, at a CAGR of 13.58 *per cent*. However, during 2014-15 the expenditure on pension decreased by ₹ 21 crore over the previous year. The growth rate on Pension during 2014-15 was negative at (-) 0.6 *per cent* against 19 *per cent* growth in the previous year. Pension payment was less than the budget estimate (₹ 4,288 crore) for 2014-15 by ₹ 825 crore (19 *per cent*).
- The State adopted Contributory Pension Scheme from 01 January 2004 to reduce future burden of pension. The State Government had entered into an agreement with New Pension System Trust on 20 March 2009.

Interest Payments

- Interest Payments during 2014-15 were ₹ 2,929 crore against the normative projection of ₹ 3,827 crore by the ThFC. The growth rate of Interest Payments was 12 *per cent* over the previous year. As a percentage of Revenue Receipts, the Interest Payments were nine *per cent* during 2014-15. The CAGR of Interest paid by the State during 2010-15 was 7.08 *per cent*.
- Major components of Interest Payments during 2013-14 and 2014-15 are given in **Table 1.15** below:

Table 1.15: Components of Interest Payments

(₹ in crore)

Interest paid for	2013-14	Average interest rate	2014-15	Average interest rate
Internal debt	2229.18	8.39	2530.62	8.34
Loans and Advances from GOI	147.37	6.99	131.94	6.31
Small Savings, Provident fund etc.	235.96	15.18	262.93	18.04
Others	1.93	0.03	3.66	0.05
Total	2614.44	7.22	2929.15	7.22

Subsidy

- During 2014-15, Government of Jharkhand paid ₹ 246 crore² as subsidy mainly under the head 2401-Crop Husbandry (₹ 184.56 crore), 2852-Industries (₹ 32.54 crore) and 2403-Animal Husbandry (₹ 11.93 crore) which was specifically booked under the sub-head meant for subsidy. The amount of subsidy increased from ₹ 187 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 246 crore in 2014-15.
- As per Appendix II of the Finance Accounts for the year 2014-15, no subsidy was given for food, power and irrigation purposes.

² Appendix II of Finance Accounts

1.6.4 Major programmes

Under Social Sector and Economic Sector many flagship programmes were implemented in the State for which funds were provided in the budget under State Plan (SP) and Central Plan (CP). During 2014-15, ₹ 11,249 crore was budgeted for 31 major flagship programmes under the State plan of which ₹ 9,710.41 crore was utilized. Under the Central Plan, ₹ 750.62 crore was utilised against ₹ 2,145.10 crore budgeted for the year.

The budget provisions and actual expenditure incurred on some major programmes during 2014-15, under SP and CP are shown in **Table 1.16**.

Table 1.16: Expenditure on major programmes

(₹ in crore)			
Sl. No.	Name of programmes	Budget Provision	Expenditure
State Plan			
1	Major Roads	1922.00	1779.52
2	Minimum Need Programmes-Construction of Rural Roads	723.00	521.41
3	Sarva Siksha Abhiyan	566.50	566.50
4	Backward Region Grants Fund	450.00	281.75
5	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	350.11	191.71
6	Rastriya Krishi Vikash Yojna	313.04	104.51
Central Plan			
1	National Rural Health Mission	990.75	364.68
2	World Bank Assisted ICDS Project-IV	3860.00	259.83
3	Integrated Child Development Programme	284.64	130.59

As evident from **Table 1.16**, expenditure on World Bank Assisted ICDS Project-IV (₹ 259.83 crore) was only Seven *per cent* of the total budget provided for the project (₹ 3,860.00 crore). Expenditure on Backward Region Grants Fund (₹ 281.75 crore) was also significantly less in comparison to Budget estimate of ₹ 450.00 crore.

Financial assistance given by the State Government to Local Bodies and other Institutions

The quantum of assistance given as grants and loans to Local Bodies and other institutions during 2014-15 as compared to the last three years is presented in **Table 1.17**.

Table 1.17: Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other Institutions

(₹ in crore)					
Financial Assistance to Institutions	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)	875.69	581.06	3078.86	910.68	3378.42
Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	246.15	25.34	330.54	88.38	1619.77
Public Sector Undertakings	491.55	777.00	450.02	1528.89	3643.86
Autonomous Bodies	607.55	677.85	1837.02	2451.34	2512.95
Non-Government Organisation	192.43	209.68	199.40	106.65	684.99
Others	708.34	2259.30	1054.48	1335.91	564.03
Total	3121.71	4530.23	6950.32	6421.85	12404.02
As percentage of Revenue Expenditure	17.31	21.58	29.70	27.36	39.01

Source: Statement 8 of Finance Accounts

Financial assistance given to Local Bodies increased steadily from ₹ 3,121.71 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 12,404.02 crore in 2014-15 at a CAGR of (-) 22.66 per cent. The growth rate of the financial assistance increased sharply from (-) eight per cent in 2013-14 to 93 per cent in 2014-15. Financial assistance to the ULBs and PRIs was provided through regular service heads of Urban Development Department and Rural Development Department instead of under head 3604-Financial assistance to ULBs and PRIs specified for the purpose. The amounts of assistance to PRIs and ULBs shown in the above table do not include amounts provided (₹ 582 crore) to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies under the minor heads 191, 192, 193, 196, 197 and 198 under respective departmental expenditure heads of accounts.

1.6.5 Devolution of funds and functions to Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act envisaged (1992) establishment of Local Self-Government for urban areas wherein the Municipalities were provided with Constitutional status for governance. Accordingly, 18 functions such as town planning, land use regulation, water supply, etc. were to be assigned to the ULBs. Further, as per the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC), the funds for the ULBs are to be allocated under the specific Minor Heads 191-Assistance to Municipal Corporation, 192-Assistance to Municipalities/Councils and 193-Assistance to Nagar Panchayats. The State Government framed the 'Jharkhand Municipal Act, 2011 incorporating the 18 functions in the Act as indicated in **Appendix 1.5 Part-A** only in February 2012. There are 39 ULBs (Nagar Nigam-3, Nagar Parishad-14, Nagar Panchayat-19, Nagar Palika-1 and Notified Area Committee-2) in the State.

It could be seen from **Table 1.18** below that the State Government provided financial assistances of ₹ 2,310 crore to the ULBs during the period 2010-15. There was wide fluctuation in financial assistance to ULBs during the period 2010-15. However, it increased to ₹ 1,620 crore in 2014-15.

Details of funds provided to ULBs are as follows:

Table 1.18: Funds made available to Urban Local Bodies

Particulars	(₹ in crore)					
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Revenue Receipt (RR) of the State	18781	22420	24770	26137	31565	123673
Revenue Expenditure (RE) of the State	17945	20992	23400	23472	31795	117604
Financial Assistance given to ULBs	246	25	331	88	1620	2310
Financial Assistance as percentage to RR	1.31	0.11	1.34	0.34	5.13	1.87
Financial Assistance as percentage to RE	1.37	0.12	1.41	0.37	5.10	1.96
Own collection ³	3.23	46.33	88.03	45.54	8.96	192.09

The Second State Finance Commission constituted in January 2009 has not made any recommendation in respect of devolution of funds to ULBs as of

³ Information regarding funds collected by the ULBs from own sources has not been furnished by the Urban Development Department. However, information obtained during audit of various ULBs.

September 2015. Further, information regarding transfer of functions and funds to the ULBs, was called for (September 2012, September 2013 and November 2013, June 2015 and September 2015) from the Urban Development Department. Their reply has not been received (September 2015).

In Jharkhand, the State Government has entrusted Technical Guidance and Supervision (TGS) over audit of Local Bodies (Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institution) to Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG) in October 2011. Accordingly, Bihar and Orissa Local Fund Audit Act, 1925 was amended in March 2012 providing for audit by Director of Local Fund Audit (DLFA) at the State level to whom the C&AG had to provide TGS. The State Government created 22 posts (March 2013) to make DLFA functional and appointed DLFA in November 2014 but DLFA has not been made operational, while Accountant General (Audit) is conducting audit of local bodies on test check basis as per TGS arrangement since April 2012.

Panchayati Raj Institutions

The State Government enacted the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act in 2001 to establish a three-tier PRI system i.e. Zila Panchayat (ZP) at district level, Panchayat Samiti at block level and Gram Panchayat at the village level. The rules were framed to enable PRIs to function as institutions of Local Self-Government. As recommended by the Eleventh Finance Commission the classification of the funds transferred to PRIs is made under the minor heads 196- Assistance to Zila Parishad, 197- Assistance to Block Panchayat and 198- Assistance to Gram Panchayat within the major heads 2215-Water Supply and Sanitation and 2217- Urban Development.

According to the Jharkhand Panchayati Raj Act, 2001, funds released by the Central and State Governments were to be utilised by the PRIs for execution of various development programmes relating to provision of civic amenities to the rural people. At present, there are 4,706 PRIs⁴ in the State. During the period 2010-15, a total amount of ₹ 8,825 crore was paid to the PRIs, as shown below:

Table 1.19: Funds available to Panchayati Raj Institutions

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
Revenue Receipt (RR) of the State	18781	22420	24770	26137	31565	123673
Revenue Expenditure (RE) of the State	17945	20992	23400	23472	31795	117604
Financial Assistance to PRIs	876	581	3079	911	3378	8825
Financial Assistance as percentage to RR	4.66	2.59	1.96	3.49	10.70	7.14
Financial Assistance as percentage to RE	4.88	2.77	2.08	3.88	10.62	7.50
Own collection**	-	-	-	-	-	-

** Recommendation has not been made by the State Finance Commission.

The Second State Finance Commission constituted in January 2009 has not made any recommendation in respect of devolution of funds to PRIs as of September 2015. The State Government issued orders of transfer of funds to Panchayats in October 2012. As depicted in **Appendix 1.5 Part-B** out of stipulated 29 functions, 15 functions have been devolved to PRIs either completely or partially as of October 2014. In this regard latest position has been called for in June 2015 and September 2015 and reply is awaited.

⁴ 24 Zila Parishad, 259 Panchayat Samities and 4,423 Gram Panchayats

As per the recommendations of the Eleventh Finance Commission, the Government notified (March 2011) the 'Jharkhand Panchayati Raj (Budget & Accounts) Regulation 2012' and the accounting in PRIs is done accordingly. However, audit of the PRIs are continued to be done by the Accountant General (Audit) on test-check basis as the operationalisation of the DLFA has not been finalised by the Government so far (August 2015).

1.7 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 and its effectiveness (assessment of outlay-outcome relationship for select services).

Growth rate of total expenditure of the State during 2014-15 was 34.3 *per cent* against 0.7 *per cent* during 2013-14 over the corresponding previous year.

The developmental expenditure (expenditure on social and economic services) constituted 71 *per cent* of Total Expenditure, while non-developmental expenditure constituted 29 *per cent* during 2014-15. During 2014-15, developmental expenditure increased by 49 *per cent* over previous year, while non-developmental expenditure grew at eight *per cent*.

1.7.1 Adequacy of Public Expenditure

The responsibilities relating to the social and economic sector assigned to the State Governments are largely State subjects. To enhance human development levels it requires the State to step up its expenditure on key social services like education, health etc. Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure under a category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a particular sector, if it is below the respective national average.

Table 1.20 analyses the fiscal priority of the State Government with regard to Development Expenditure, Social Sector Expenditure and Capital Expenditure during 2014-15, taking 2011-12 as the base year.

Table 1.20: Fiscal Priority of the State in 2011-12 and 2014-15

Fiscal Priority by the State*	AE/GSDP	DE [#] /AE	SSE/AE	CE/AE	Education/AE	Health/AE
General Category States Average (Ratio) 2011-12	15.98	65.39	36.63	13.23	17.10	4.68
Jharkhand State's Average (Ratio) 2011-12	23.11	74.49	27.69	10.08	13.18	3.16
General Category States Average [@] (Ratio) 2014-15	16.49	69.12	36.50	14.01	16.23	5.04
Jharkhand State's Average (Ratio) 2014-15	23.33	76.29	29.10	12.03	12.65	3.51

*As *per cent* to GSDP

AE: Aggregate Expenditure (Total Expenditure), DE: Development Expenditure, SSE: Social Sector Expenditure, CE: Capital Expenditure

Development expenditure includes Development Revenue Expenditure, Development Capital Expenditure and Loans and Advances disbursed.

Source: GSDP figures as furnished by the State's Directorate of Economics and Statistics.

@Based on 17 States except Goa & Puduchery.

The State of Jharkhand spent higher proportion of its GSDP as Aggregate Expenditure in 2014-15 in comparison to 2011-12. Further, in both the years the AE to GSDP was higher than the General Category States (GCS).

Development Expenditure as a proportion of Aggregate Expenditure in Jharkhand was slightly more during 2014-15 against its proportion during 2011-12, while the Capital Expenditure to AE in Jharkhand was significantly high during 2014-15.

During the year 2014-15, the State has given less priority to capital expenditure, education sector expenditure and health sector expenditure in comparison to the GCS, however, State gave higher priority to overall Development Expenditure.

1.7.2 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 rationalisation measures and lay emphasis on provision of core public goods⁵. Apart from improving the allocation towards Development Expenditure⁶, the efficiency of expenditure use is also reflected by the ratio of Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure (and GSDP) and the 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 GSDP) the better would be the quality of expenditure. A review of Annual Accounts of the State revealed that:

- Capital expenditure in Education sector decreased from ₹ 145.21 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 82.97 crore in 2014-15 which was considerably less than the CE budgeted at ₹ 202.40 crore for the year 2014-15.
- In respect of Health and Family Welfare sector, the CE increased from ₹ 166.18 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 260.97 crore in 2014-15. However, the expenditure in this sector during 2014-15 was much less than the budgeted CE of ₹ 394.04 crore for the sector.
- The CE on Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development decreased from ₹ 342.07 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 188.90 crore in 2014-15. The budget for water supply, sanitation housing and urban development for the year was ₹ 219.65 crore.

Table 1.21 presents the trends in Development Expenditure relative to the Aggregate Expenditure of the State during 2014-15 *vis-à-vis* the budgeted amounts and the expenditure during the previous years.

⁵ 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.

⁶ 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 categorised into social services, economic services and general services. The social and economic services constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on General Services is treated as non-development expenditure in our figures.

Table 1.21: Development Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Components of Development Expenditure	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	
					BE*	Actuals
Development Expenditure						
Development Revenue Expenditure	10954(52)	13146(54)	14704(52)	13512(48)	27870	21171(55)
Development Capital Expenditure	2544(12)	3003(12)	4042(14)	4554(16)	7817	5217(14)
Development Loans and Advances	296(1)	199(1)	582(2)	209(1)	638	807(2)
Total	13794	16348	19328	18275	36325	27195
Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to aggregate expenditure (RE + CE + L&A)						
* Budget estimates are gross figures while actuals are net figures.						

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand and budget publication

- The development expenditure of the State comprised of Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure including Loans and Advances on Social Services and Economic Services. During 2014-15, the growth rate of development expenditure improved from negative five *per cent* in 2013-14 to 49 *per cent* in 2014-15 over the previous year mainly due to expenditure on Education, Sports, Art and Culture, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development and Energy under revenue heads and Transport under Capital heads. As seen from the **Table 1.21**, the total Development Expenditure was much below the budget estimates of 2014-15.
- During 2010-15, the share of Development Revenue Expenditure in Total Development Expenditure ranged between 48 *per cent* and 55 *per cent*. The CAGR of Development Revenue Expenditure was 17.91 *per cent* during 2010-15.
- The share of Development Capital Expenditure (including Development Loans and Advances) in Total Expenditure decreased from 17 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 16 *per cent* in 2014-15. The CAGR of Development Capital Expenditure during 2010-15 was 19.67 *per cent*, higher than that of Development revenue expenditure.
- The actual Development Capital Expenditure and Development Loans and Advances were ₹ 5,217 crore and ₹ 807 crore against budget estimate of ₹ 7,817 crore and ₹ 638 crore during 2014-15.
- Expenditure on Social Services (₹ 12,845 crore) and on Economic Services (₹ 14,350 crore) accounted for 47 *per cent* and 53 *per cent* respectively of the total Development Expenditure during 2014-15 (₹ 27,195 crore).

Expenditure on selected Social and Economic Services

Expenditure incurred on creation of assets to provide social and economic services in the State is categorised under Development Capital Expenditure while Development Revenue Expenditure is the expenditure incurred on the maintenance of selected Social and Economic services. **Table 1.22** provide the details of such Capital Expenditure and the components of Revenue Expenditure.

Table 1.22: Efficiency of Expenditure use in Selected Social and Economic Services

(In per cent)

Social/Economic Infrastructure	2013-14			2014-15		
	Ratio of CE to TE	In RE, the share of		Ratio of CE to TE	In RE, the share of	
		S & W	O&M		S&W	O&M
Social Services (SS)						
General Education	2.05	54.98	0.00	0.12	51.47	0.01
Health and Family Welfare	14.52	51.89	0.13	16.97	43.45	0.01
WS, Sanitation and HUD	32.51	18.03	2.82	9.80	7.71	1.67
Total (SS)	10.09	35.92	0.52	7.08	26.18	0.31
Economic Services (ES)						
Agriculture & Allied Activities	1.52	37.74	0.31	7.86	32.94	0.07
Irrigation and Flood Control	59.89	98.03	0.00	53.46	95.45	22.39
Power & Energy	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport	88.78	39.68	51.98	74.64	15.07	31.57
Total (ES)	39.82	22.14	4.34	27.64	13.69	4.06
Total (SS+ES)	24.92	30.52	2.02	18.35	20.72	1.95
TE: Total Expenditure of that sector; CE: Capital Expenditure; RE: Revenue Expenditure; S&W: Salaries and Wages; O&M: Operations & Maintenance, as per Finance Accounts it represents actual expenditure booked under detailed head -05- Maintenance and Repairs.						

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

- On the services mentioned in the table the Development Capital Expenditure as a percentage of total Development Expenditure decreased from 24.92 per cent in 2013-14 to 18.35 per cent in 2014-15.
- Salary component in Social Services and Economic Services decreased from 35.92 per cent and 22.14 per cent during 2013-14 to 26.18 per cent and 13.69 per cent during 2014-15 respectively.
- In Social Services, the share of Operation and Maintenance expenditure to Revenue Expenditure in Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Sanitation and Housing & Urban Development and Transport declined respectively from 0.13 and 2.82 per cent in 2013-14 to 0.01 and 1.67 per cent in 2014-15.
- In Economic Services, the share of Operation and Maintenance expenditure to Revenue Expenditure in Transport decreased from 51.98 per cent in 2013-14 to 31.57 per cent in 2014-15.

1.8 Financial analysis of Government expenditure and investments

In the post-FRBM framework, the State is expected to keep its Fiscal Deficit (and borrowings) not only at low level but also to meet its Capital Expenditure/investment (including Loans and Advances) requirements. In addition, in a transition to total 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 subsidies 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* the previous years.

1.8.1 Financial results of completed Irrigation projects

The financial results of irrigation projects of the State are presented in Appendix -VIII (i) of the Finance Accounts, based on information furnished by the State Government. As per the Appendix-VIII (i) of the Finance Accounts for the year 2014-15, there is no commercial irrigation project in the State.

1.8.2 Incomplete Projects

The department wise information pertaining to incomplete projects, as on 31 March 2015, is given in **Table 1.23**.

Table 1.23: Department-wise profile of Incomplete Projects

(₹ in crore)

Department	No. of Incomplete Projects	Estimated cost of the Projects	Expenditure during current year	Cumulative actual expenditure as on 31.3.2015
Road Construction	226	5462.83	1006.30	1592.63
Rural Engineering Organisation	108	221.06	57.35	115.16
Building Construction	68	187.87	58.68	115.19
Total	402	5871.76	1122.33	1822.98

Source: Appendix X of Finance Accounts 2014-15

The blocking of funds on incomplete works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure. All the 402 projects (estimated cost ₹ 5,871.76 crore) shown in the table above were due for completion up to 31 March 2015, but remained incomplete resulting in blocking of ₹ 1,822.98 crore. Delay in completion of project works invites the risk of cost escalation. Besides, due to delay in completion of these projects the intended benefits from the same could not be achieved.

1.8.3 Investment and returns

As on 31 March 2015, the Government had invested ₹ 247 crore in one Regional Rural Bank (₹ 45.73 crore), 12 Government Companies (₹ 85.05 crore) and 18 Co-operatives, Corporations, and Societies (₹ 116.22 crore) since inception of the State in November 2000 (**Table 1.24**). The return was nil during 2014-15. However, the Government paid interest at an average rate of 7.22 per cent on its borrowings during the year 2014-15.

Table 1.24: Returns on investments

Investment/Return/Cost of Borrowings	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Investment at the end of the year (₹ in crore)	135.18	182.57	187.82	231.97	247.00
Returns (₹ in crore)	0.40	1.17	15.00	18.00	Nil
Returns (per cent)	0.30	0.64	7.99	7.76	Nil
Average rate of interest on Govt. borrowing (per cent)	7.98	7.64	8.76	7.22	7.22
Difference between interest rate and return (per cent)	7.68	7.00	0.77	0.54	7.22

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand-Statement 19

Investment of ₹ 15.03 crore (six per cent) was made during 2014-15 in Government Companies (₹ 9.75 crore) and Co-operative Institutions and Local Bodies (₹ 5.28 crore).

Further, investments in these institutions as well as Statutory Corporations and Joint Stock Companies up to 14 November 2000 by the composite Bihar State had not been apportioned between the States of Bihar and Jharkhand.

1.8.4 Loans and Advances given by State Government

In addition to investments in Co-operative Societies, Corporations and Companies, the Government has also been providing Loans and Advances to many of these institutions/organisations. **Table 1.25** presents the outstanding Loans and Advances as on 31 March 2015 and interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments during the last five years.

Table 1.25: Loans and advances given by the State Government

(₹ in crore)

Quantum of Loans/Interest Receipts/ Cost of Borrowings	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Opening Balance of Loans (₹ in crore)	6713	6997	7190	7748	7947
Amount advanced during the year (₹ in crore)	308	217	601	222	824
Amount recovered during the year (₹ in crore)	24	24	43	23	33
Recovery as percentage of outstanding Loans and Advances	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.4
Closing Balance	6997	7190	7748	7947	8738
Net addition (₹ in crore)	284	193	558	199	791
Total Interest Receipts (₹ in crore)	7.26	2.12	0.95	2.74	15.72
Interest Receipts as a percentage of outstanding Loans and Advances	0.12	*	0.01	0.03	0.20

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

*Negligible

- The quantum of loans advanced to Co-operative Societies, Companies etc. by the State gradually increased from ₹ 308 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 824 crore in 2014-15. However, it decreased from ₹ 601 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 222 crore in 2013-14 which again increased to ₹ 824 crore in 2014-15 due to increase of loans by ₹ 604 crore to power projects for transmission.
- The outstanding Loans and Advances increased during 2014-15 by 9.95 *per cent* over the previous year against 2.57 *per cent* in 2013-14. Major share of total outstanding loans of ₹ 8,738 crore at the end of March 2015 pertained to Loans for Energy (₹ 8,080 crore) and Urban Local Bodies (₹ 585 crore).
- Recoveries of Loans and Advances amounting to ₹ 1,289.81 crore (Principal ₹ 414.37 crore and Interest ₹ 875.44 crore) was overdue as on 31 March 2015 of which ₹ 962.79 crore was outstanding with JSEB and Tenughat Vidyut Nigam Limited (₹ 366.86 crore as principal and ₹ 595.93 crore as interest).

1.8.5 Cash Balances and Investment of Cash Balances

Details of cash balances and investments made by the State Government during the year are shown in **Table 1.26**.

Table 1.26: Cash balances and Investment of Cash balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March 2014	As on 31 st March 2015
Cash Balances	1285.48	444.21
Investments from Cash Balances (a to c)	851.84	666.13
a. GOI Treasury Bills	847.43	666.13
b. GOI Securities	Nil	Nil
c. Other Investments	4.41	Nil
Interest realized on investment	66.74	126.98
Deposit with Reserve Bank	428.21	-224.13
Departmental Cash Balance	5.43	2.21

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

The cash balance of the State at the end of 31 March 2015 was ₹ 444.21 crore against the cash balance of ₹ 1,285.48 crore in the previous year.

The State had a cash balance investment of ₹ 666.13 crore at the end of March 2015 against cash balance investment of ₹ 851.84 crore at the end of March 2014. Total cash balance at the end of March 2015 was invested in GOI Treasury Bills.

1.9 Assets and Liabilities

1.9.1 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 Part B** gives an abstract of such liabilities and assets as on 31 March 2015, compared with the corresponding position on 31 March 2014. While the liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, Loans and Advances from the GOI, receipts from the Public Account and Reserve Funds, the assets comprise mainly of Capital Outlay, Loans and Advances given by the State Government and the cash balances.

The Jharkhand FRBM Act, 2007 defines the total liabilities of the State as the liabilities under the Consolidated Fund of the State and the Public Account of the State which includes Loans and Advances from the Central Government, open market borrowings, loans from financial institutions, Public Account balances of Small Savings, Reserve Funds, Deposits etc.

1.9.2 Fiscal Liabilities

The trends of outstanding fiscal liabilities of the State are presented in **Appendix 1.3**. However, the composition of fiscal liabilities during the years 2013-14 and 2014-15 is presented in **Chart 1.10** and **Chart 1.11** respectively.

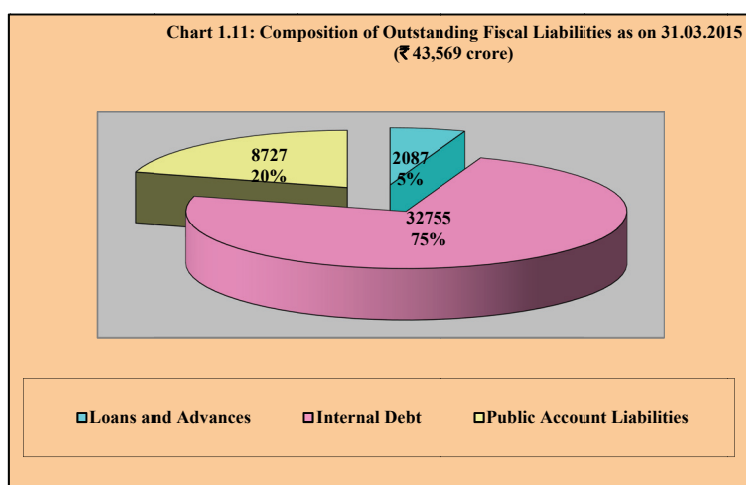
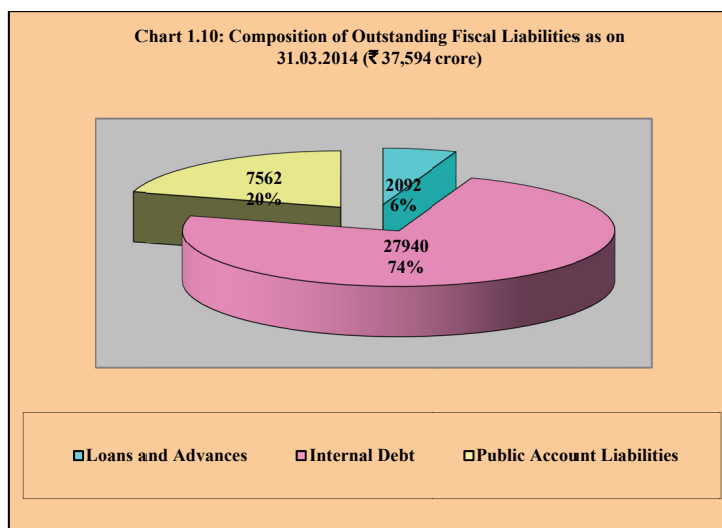


Table 1.27: Trends in Fiscal Liabilities: basic parameters

(₹ in crore)						
Components	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	CAGR
Internal Debt	21,131	22,286	25,202	27,940	32,755	11.58
Loans and Advances from GOI	2167	2024	2124	2092	2087	(-) 0.94
Public Account Liabilities	5357	6354	7543	7562	8727	12.98
Total Fiscal Liabilities	28,655	30,664	34,869	37,594	43,569	11.04
Growth of Fiscal Liabilities (per cent)	5.5	7.0	13.7	7.8	15.9	NA
Fiscal Liability to GSDP (per cent)	22.5	22.6	23.0	21.8	22.1	NA
Fiscal Liabilities as percentage to Revenue Receipts	152.57	136.77	140.77	143.83	138.03	NA
Buoyancy w.r.t. Revenue Receipts	0.23	0.36	1.30	1.42	0.76	NA

NA- Not applicable

- As depicted in **Table 1.27** the overall fiscal liabilities of the State increased by 52.05 per cent from ₹ 28,655 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 43,569 crore in 2014-15. The growth rate of fiscal liabilities increased from 7.8 per cent in 2013-14 to 15.9 per cent in 2014-15. The CAGR of Fiscal Liabilities was 11.04 per cent during the period 2010-15.

- Among others the Fiscal Liabilities of the State comprises ₹ 1,356 crore in shape of Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. and ₹ 866.79 crore in shape of Reserve Fund (State Disaster Response Fund).
- The ratio of Fiscal Liabilities to GSDP decreased gradually from 22.5 per cent in 2010-11 to 22.1 per cent in 2014-15.
- The Twelfth Finance Commission had recommended setting up of a Sinking Fund, to be maintained outside the Consolidated Fund of the State and the Public Account, for amortisation of all loans including loans from banks, liabilities on account of National Small Savings Funds etc. However, no such Fund had been set up as of October 2015.
- Apportionment of Fiscal Liabilities of undivided Bihar between the successor States of Bihar and Jharkhand had not been done so far (October 2015).

1.9.3 Overstatement of Assets of the State

When Non-performing Assets (NPAs) are shown as assets in the accounts, the assets can be stated to have been overstated. A Loan/Advance can be recognized as NPA if there are doubts about the capacity of the borrower to repay the loan/advance. The conclusion can be arrived at:

- If the borrower is not making profits.
- There are some entities which repay the loans despite not making profits. Even in these cases, the borrower cannot be considered as credit worthy and loan classified as assets when such repayment is due to further financial assistance given by the Government to the entity.

The balance of Loans and Advances made by the Government as on 31 March 2015 was ₹ 8,737.16 crore which included ₹ 8,079.60 crore outstanding against loans for energy. Out of total loans given for energy, ₹ 7,239.75 crore was outstanding against JSEB before its unbundling in January 2014. Further, out of ₹ 1,289.81 crore that was due for repayment as on 31 March 2015, ₹ 962.79 crore pertained to loans for energy. The JSEB was in deficit/loss since inception and as per the last accounts prepared for the year ending 31 March 2013, its accumulated deficit/loss was ₹ 10,165 crore. Further, JSEB has been unbundled in to four Power Companies in January 2014. As per Jharkhand State Reforms Transfer Scheme, 2013, the outstanding State Government Loans and interest thereon receivable from JSEB will continue to be shown as recoverable from JSEB in the Accounts of the State Government.

Thus, the assets of the State on accounts of Loans given to JSEB have been overstated to the tune of ₹ 7,239.75 crore.

1.9.4 Transaction under Reserve Fund

As per recommendation of the Thirteenth Finance Commission, Government constituted a State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) in 2010-11 and balance under the Calamity Relief Fund was transferred to SDRF.

During 2014-15, the opening balance in the SDRF was ₹ 591.56 crore. During the year there were receipts and disbursements of ₹ 307.85 crore and ₹ 32.62 crore respectively from the Fund, leading to a closing balance of ₹ 866.79 crore at the end of March 2015.

1.9.5 Status of Guarantees – Contingent liabilities

Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by borrowers for whom the guarantees are extended.

The Constitution of India provides that a 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 the Act of its Legislature and give guarantees within such limits as may be fixed. However, no such law was passed by the State Legislature of Jharkhand and no limit was fixed for guarantees given on the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

As recorded in Statement 9 of the Finance Accounts, guarantees of ₹ 157.15 crore were outstanding at the end of March 2015. No guarantee has been given or revoked during 2014-15.

1.10 Debt Management

1.10.1 Debt profile

Apart from the magnitude of debt of the State Government, it is important to analyse the various indicators that determine the debt sustainability⁷ of the State. This section assesses the sustainability of debt of the State Government in terms of debt stabilisation⁸; sufficiency of non-debt receipts⁹; net availability of borrowed funds¹⁰; burden of interest payments (measured by interest payments to Revenue Receipts ratio) and the maturity profile of State Government securities.

1.10.2 Debt Sustainability

Table 1.28 analyses the debt sustainability of the State according to these indicators for a period of five years beginning from 2010-11.

⁷ Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GDP ratio over a period of time. It 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 a balance between costs of additional borrowings and returns from such borrowings. It means that a rise in fiscal deficit should match the increase in capacity to service the debt.

⁸ A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of the economy exceeds the interest rate or the cost of public borrowings, the debt-GDP ratio is likely to be stable provided the 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), the debt sustainability condition states that if the quantum spread together with the primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or the debt would stabilise eventually. On the other hand, if the primary deficit together with the quantum spread turns out to be negative, the debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.

⁹ Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. Debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.

¹⁰ Defined as the ratio of debt redemption (Principal + Interest Payments) to total debt receipts and indicates the extent to which debt receipts are used in debt redemption indicating the net availability of borrowed funds.

Table 1.28: Debt Sustainability: Indicators and Trends

(₹ in crore)

Indicators of Debt Sustainability	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Debt GSDP ratio	22.5	22.6	23.0	21.8	22.1
Sufficiency of Incremental Non-debt Receipts (Resource Gap)*	899	188	(-39)	1275	(-2885)
Net Availability of Borrowed Funds	(-737)	(-238)	1814	110	3313
Burden of Interest Payments (IP/RR Ratio)	12	10	10	10	9.28
Maturity Profile of State Debt (In Years)					
0 – 1	1868(8)	1449(6)	1381(5)	1453(5)	1590(4)
1 – 3	2977(13)	3080(13)	3031(11)	2916(10)	3368(10)
3 – 5	2872(12)	2623(11)	3358(12)	4373(14)	5032(14)
5 – 7	3284(14)	4302(17)	5009(19)	4160(14)	3723(11)
7 and above	12298(53)	12856(53)	14547(53)	17131(57)	21129(61)
Total	23299	24310	27326	30033	34842

Percentage to total are shown in brackets.

*Formula in Appendix 1.2

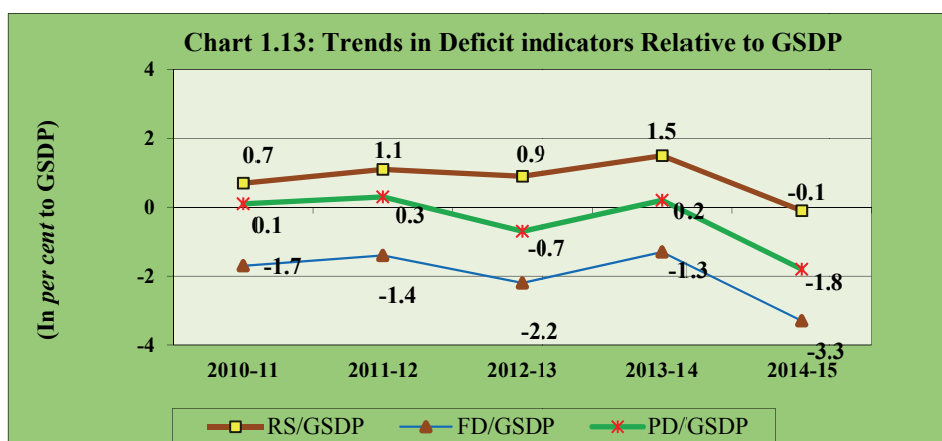
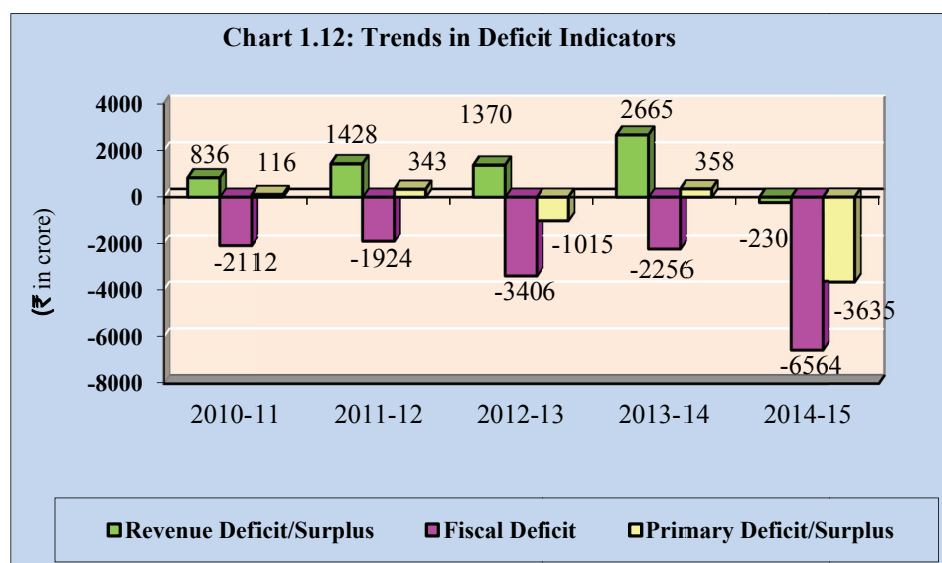
- During 2014-15, the Debt-GSDP ratio at 22.1 *per cent* was less than 26.9 *per cent* target fixed in FRBM Act and normative projection of 13thFC.
- After inter-year fluctuation during 2010-15 the sufficiency of incremental non-debt receipts (resources gap) decreased from ₹ 899 crore in 2010-11 to (-) ₹ 2,885 crore in 2014-15 which was indicative of decline in fiscal position of the State. Further, resources gap decreased sharply from ₹ 1,275 crore in 2013-14 to (-) ₹ 2,885 crore in 2014-15.
- Net availability of borrowed funds increased from ₹ 110 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 3,313 crore in 2014-15. However, during 2010-11 and 2011-12 the resource gap was negative (₹ 737 crore and ₹ 238 crore respectively).
- The ratio of Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts showed significant improvement in Debt Sustainability as it declined steadily from 12 *per cent* in 2010-11 to 9.28 *per cent* in 2014-15. It remained constant at 10 *per cent* during 2011-12 to 2013-14.
- The maturity profile of the State debt liability showed a positive trend towards a longer maturity during the different block period as discussed in the table above.

1.11 Fiscal Imbalances

Three key fiscal parameters—Revenue Deficit, Fiscal Deficit and Primary Deficit—indicate the extent of the overall fiscal imbalances in the finances of the State 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 resources raised are applied are important pointers to its fiscal health. This section presents the trends, nature, magnitude and the manner of financing of these deficits and also the assessment of actual levels of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficits *vis-à-vis* the targets set under the FRBM Act and Rules for the financial year 2014-15.

1.11.1 Trends in deficits

Chart 1.12 and Chart 1.13 present the trends of deficit indicators over the period 2010-15.



- The State had a Revenue Surplus during the period 2010-14. Further, revenue surplus increased from ₹ 836 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 2,665 crore in 2013-14 but turned to Revenue Deficit of ₹ 230 crore in 2014-15.
- As targeted in FRBM Act of the State and the ThFC the State had achieved the target of reducing the Revenue Deficit to 'zero' during 2010-14, but the State failed to abide by its own target (RS/GSDP, 2.0 per cent) and the ThFC norms (RD, Nil) during 2014-15 as its RD/GSDP ratio was 0.1 per cent during the period.
- The Fiscal Deficit of the State fluctuated between ₹1,924 crore and ₹ 6,564 crore during 2010-15. In between, Fiscal Deficit increased sharply from ₹ 2,256 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 6,564 crore in 2014-15.
- After inter-year fluctuation the percentage of Fiscal Deficit to GSDP increased from 1.3 per cent at the end of March 2014 to 3.3 per cent at the end of March 2015. The State failed to achieve its own target fixed in FRBM and the ThFC norms of three per cent.

- Primary Deficit (PD) showed wide fluctuation during 2010-15 mainly because of fluctuation in Revenue Deficit/Surplus. The Primary Surplus (PS) of ₹ 358 crore in 2013-14 turned to Primary Deficit of ₹ 3,635 crore in 2014-15. The Primary Deficit was 1.8 per cent of GSDP in 2014-15 against Primary Surplus of 2.0 per cent during 2013-14.

1.11.2 Composition of Fiscal Deficit and its financing pattern

The financing pattern of the Fiscal Deficit has undergone a compositional shift as reflected in **Table 1.29**.

Table 1.29: Components of Fiscal Deficit and its financing pattern

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15		
Composition of Fiscal Deficit		2112	1924	3406	2256	6564		
1	Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	836	1428	1370	2665	-230		
2	Net Capital expenditure	2664	3159	4218	4722	5543		
3	Net Loans and Advances	284	193	558	199	791		
Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit*						Receipt	Disbursement	Net
1	Market Borrowings	198	785	3145	2535	4950	462	4488
2	Loans from GOI	(-104)	(-122)	100	-33	153	158	(-5)
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	957	(-73)	(-200)	129	773	438	335
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	96	442	(-30)	455	814	822	(-8)
5	Small Savings, PF, etc.	104	70	22	9	843	1045	(-202)
6	Reserve Fund	(-223)	(-105)	(-123)	271	308	33	275
7	Deposits and Advances	464	1030	1290	-254	12182	11089	1093
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	(-27)	74	31	-1	132	145	-13
9	Remittances	6	(-17)	(-141)	157	6838	7076	-238
10	Inter State Settlement	0	(-76)	(-100)	-50	-	-	-
11	Cash balance increase (+)/ Decrease(-)	(-641)	117	588	580	1285	444	841

*All these figures are net of disbursements/outflows during the year except for 2014-15

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand for the respective years.

During 2014-15, the Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 6,564 crore was mainly met from Market Borrowings (₹ 4,488 crore) and Deposit and Advances (₹ 1,093 crore).

1.11.3 Quality of Deficit/Surplus

Ideally, the Revenue Receipts should cover the Revenue Expenditure (including interest payments) of the State. While Revenue Deficit is made up from the borrowings (Fiscal Deficit), the Revenue Surplus can be used for Capital Expenditure thereby reducing the borrowings. Further, if the Non-Debt receipts can meet the Primary Expenditure¹¹, there will be no Primary Deficit, to be financed by borrowings. Thus, a necessary condition for stability in finances of the State is that Non-Debt receipts should be adequate enough to cover the incremental primary expenditure and incremental interest payments. The bifurcation of the Primary Deficit indicates the extent to which the deficit has been on account of enhancement in Capital Expenditure which may be desirable for improving the productive capacity of the State's economy. Bifurcation of factors is given **Table 1.30**.

¹¹ Expenditure on Revenue, Capital and Loans and Advances, but not interest payments

Table 1.30: Primary Deficit/Surplus in the State- bifurcation of factors

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non-debt Receipts	Primary Revenue Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Loans and Advances	Primary Expenditure	Primary Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Primary Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)
1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+4+5)	7 (2-3)	8 (2-6)
2010-11	18805	15717	2664	308	18689	(+)3088	(+)116
2011-12	22444	18725	3159	217	22101	(+)3719	(+)343
2012-13	24813	21009	4218	601	25828	(+)3804	(-)1015
2013-14	26160	20858	4722	222	25802	(+)5302	(+)358
2014-15	31598	28866	5543	824	35233	(+)2732	(-)3635

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

- During 2010-11 to 2014-15, the Non-Debt Receipts of the State increased from ₹ 18,805 crore to ₹ 31,598 crore against a corresponding increase in Primary Revenue Expenditure and Primary Expenditure. The Capital Expenditure increased from ₹ 2,664 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 5,543 crore in 2014-15.
- During 2014-15 non-debt receipts of the State increased by 21 *per cent* over previous year while the primary expenditure remained nearly same during 2012-13 and 2013-14 leading to primary surplus of ₹ 358 crore during 2013-14. However, a primary deficit of ₹ 3,635 crore occurred during 2014-15.

1.12 Conclusion and Recommendations

Review of fiscal situation

- The growth of GSDP during 2014-15 was 14.3 *per cent*, against the ThFC norm of 14.5 *per cent* for the year.
- The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 230 crore during 2014-15. During the current year Fiscal Deficit increased to ₹ 6,564 crore. It was 3.3 *per cent* of GSDP, just beyond the recommended ceiling (three *per cent*) by the ThFC. Further, Fiscal Deficit to GSDP ratio deteriorated from 1.3 *per cent* in 2013-14 to 3.3 *per cent* in 2014-15.

The Government should ensure achievement of target fixed by ThFC.

Resource mobilization

- While the Revenue Receipts (₹ 31,565 crore) of the State grew at 20.8 *per cent* during 2014-15 over the previous year, these were less than the Budget Estimate by ₹ 11,879 crore.

The Government should make efforts to achieve its own target of receipts given in the Budget document.

Quality of expenditure

- During the year 2014-15, the State has given less priority to education sector expenditure and health sector expenditure in comparison to the General Category States. However, State gave higher priority to overall Development Expenditure.

- The Capital Expenditure (CE) increased to ₹ 5,543 crore in 2014-15 from ₹ 4,722 crore in 2013-14. The percentage of CE to Total Expenditure stood at 15 *per cent* during 2014-15 against 17 *per cent* in 2013-14. The percentage of CE to GSDP was 2.8 *per cent* during 2014-15 against 2.7 *per cent* during 2013-14.

Government should maintain its priority to Development Expenditure with emphasis on Education Sector and Health Sector.

- Every year a huge amount of loans was given by the Government to different institutions/organizations of the State but its recovery was negligible leading to a huge balance of repayments in arrears of ₹ 1,289.81 crore at the end of March 2015.

Government should take steps to recover the outstanding loans from the institutions/organizations not repaying the principle and interest on the loans.

Fiscal Liabilities

- Fiscal Liabilities of the State (₹ 43,569 crore) grew at 15.9 *per cent* over the previous year. The Fiscal Liabilities at 22.1 *per cent* of GSDP were well within the limit of 26.9 *per cent* recommended by ThFC for the year. Government has not set up Sinking Fund for amortization of all loans.

The State should set up Sinking Fund for amortization of loans.

Chapter-2

**FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT
AND BUDGETARY CONTROL**

CHAPTER 2

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 the voted grants and appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts. These accounts list the original budget estimates, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly and indicate actual Capital and Revenue Expenditure on various specified services *vis-à-vis* those authorised by the Appropriation Act in respect of both charged and voted items of budget. The Appropriation Accounts, thus, facilitate the management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and are, therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.

2.1.2 Audit of Appropriations seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants is within the authorisation given in the Appropriation Act and if the expenditure is required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution, it is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure so incurred is in conformity with the law, relevant rules and regulations and instructions.

2.2 Mechanism for Budget Management

As per Rule 52 of Bihar Budget Manual (as adopted by Jharkhand State), the Budget Estimates of the State are to be prepared in the form prescribed by the Finance Department. According to Rule 79 of the Budget Manual, the estimates under each Major Head prepared by the Controlling Officers of different departments are to be examined by the Finance Department and compiled for presentation of the first edition budget to the Government. As per Rule 112 of the Budget Manual of the State, all anticipated savings should be surrendered to the Government immediately when they are foreseen unless they are required to meet excesses over grant under some other units. No savings should be held in reserve for possible future excesses. Rules regarding control over expenditure are embodied in the Jharkhand Financial Rules. Further, as per Rule 117 of Budget Manual in order to meet new specific items of expenditure or to cover probable excesses in the voted grant, supplementary grants should be obtained in consultation with the Finance Department.

We observed large savings and excesses in several grants during 2014-15, indicating deficiencies in budget management as discussed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.3 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The summarised position of actual expenditure during 2014-15 against 60 grants/appropriations is as given in **Table 2.1**.

Table 2.1: Summarised position of actual expenditure vis-à-vis Original/Supplementary Provisions for the year 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original/ grant/ appropriation	Supplementary grant/ appropriation	Total	* Actual expenditure	Saving (-)/ Excess (+)	Amount Surrendered	Amount Surrendered on 31 st March 2015	Percentage of savings surrendered by 31 March (Col 7/Col 6)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Voted	I Revenue	36697.02	5394.24	42091.26	28837.75	(-)13253.51	488.75	398.40	3.69
	II Capital	8224.03	907.29	9131.32	5867.54	(-)3263.78	1307.85	1066.02	40.07
	III Loans and Advances and Inter State Settlement	699.43	546.26	1245.69	823.78	(-)421.91	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Voted	45620.48	6847.79	52468.27	35529.07	(-)16939.20	1796.60	1464.42	10.61
Charged	IV Revenue	2790.92	48.87	2839.79	2989.77	(+)149.98	1.16	0.10	NA
	V Capital	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	(-)3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	VI Public Debt- Repayment	1976.30	16.00	1992.30	1879.88	(-)112.42	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Charged	4767.22	67.87	4835.09	4869.65	(+)34.56	1.16	0.10	0.00
Grand Total	50387.70	6915.66	57303.36	40398.72	(-)16904.64	1797.76	1464.52	10.63	

Source: Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Jharkhand 2014-15

* The expenditure figures are gross without taking into account the recoveries adjusted in the accounts as reduction of revenue voted expenditure (₹ 32.62 crore) and capital voted expenditure (₹ 324.60 crore).

Note: Expenditure in respective heads was inaccurately stated to the extent of ₹ 598 crore drawn through AC bills during 2014-15 against which DC bills were not submitted as on 09 July 2015.

During 2014-15, the overall savings of ₹ 16,904.64 crore was the result of savings of ₹ 17,265.85 crore comprising ₹ 13,295.20 crore in 57 voted grants and two appropriations under the Revenue Section and ₹ 3,970.65 crore in 36 grants and one appropriation under the Capital Section, that were offset by excess of ₹ 361.21 crore in one grant and one appropriation. Out of the total savings of ₹ 16,904.64 crore (32.28 per cent of the total appropriation), an amount of ₹ 1,797.76 crore (10.63 per cent) was surrendered during the year of which ₹ 1,464.52 crore (81.46 per cent) was surrendered on 31 March 2015.

The head-wise expenditure status was provided by the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand monthly to the State Government through Monthly Civil Accounts Statement and Monthly Appropriation Accounts. In spite of this, appropriate steps were not taken by the Government Departments to deliver the services and avoid large savings and excess expenditure in the grants. Out of 1,395 sub-heads captured in Appropriation Accounts of Government of Jharkhand 2014-15, reasons for savings in 1,343 sub-heads and reasons for excesses in 16 sub-heads were not furnished by the departments.

2.4 Financial Accountability and Budget Management

2.4.1 Appropriations vis-à-vis Allocative Priorities

Against the total savings of ₹ 17,265.85 crore, savings of ₹ 13,952.60 crore (82 per cent) occurred in 21 cases relating to 19 grants as indicated in

Table 2.2. In these cases, savings exceeded ₹ 100 crore and 20 *per cent* or more of the grant.

Table 2.2: List of Grants with savings of ₹ 100 crore and above and 20 *per cent* or more of the grant

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the Grant/Appropriation	Total Grant	Actual expenditure	Savings	Percentage of Savings to Total Grant
Revenue-Voted					
1	1-Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	958.18	406.18	552.00	57.61
2	18-Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	1281.75	842.26	439.49	34.29
3	19-Forest and Environment Department	493.46	376.58	116.88	23.69
4	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	2315.37	1347.53	967.84	41.80
5	21-Higher Education	1034.87	701.52	333.35	32.21
6	23-Industries Department	368.43	219.86	148.57	40.33
7	26-Labour, Employment and Training Department	1233.61	883.66	349.95	28.37
8	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	981.40	619.87	361.53	36.84
9	39-Disaster Management Department	490.96	326.67	164.29	33.46
10	42-Rural Development Department	3729.26	1822.47	1906.79	51.13
11	48-Urban Development Department	2191.36	1103.04	1088.32	49.66
12	55- Rural Works Department	1015.65	401.67	613.98	60.45
13	56- Panchayati Raj and National Rural Employment Programme (Special Division) Department	2244.17	1458.07	786.10	35.03
14	58-Secondary Education	1242.29	718.70	523.59	42.15
15	59-Primary and Public Education	6234.54	4104.98	2129.56	34.16
16	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	1320.03	864.57	455.46	34.50
Capital-Voted					
17	10- Energy Department	1142.21	779.14	363.07	31.79
18	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	393.29	260.97	132.32	33.64
19	49- Water Resources Department	1759.20	562.92	1196.28	68.00
20	50-Minor Irrigation Department	442.50	140.62	301.88	68.22
21	55-Rural Works Department	1980.54	959.19	1021.35	51.57
Total		32853.07	18900.47	13952.60	

Source: Appropriation Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

Further, audit revealed that in 49 cases (36 grants/appropriations), savings exceeded ₹ 10 crore and 20 *per cent* or more of the grant in each case as detailed in **Appendix 2.1** with the total savings aggregating to ₹ 15,309.31 crore. Further, in 144 sub-head/schemes under 32 grants, savings occurred (exceeding ₹ 20 crore in each case) aggregating ₹ 12,255.10 crore (71 *per cent* of total savings). Details of sub-heads/schemes wise savings along with reasons for savings exhibited in the Appropriation Accounts 2014-15 are given in **Appendix 2.2**. Large savings may adversely affect implementation of the development programmes in the State.

2.4.2 Anticipated savings not surrendered

As per Rule 112 of the Budget Manual, spending departments are required to surrender grants/appropriations or portions thereof to the Finance Department as and when savings are anticipated.

Out of total savings of ₹ 17,265.85 crore during 2014-15 significant savings (₹ one crore and above in each grant/appropriation) aggregating to ₹ 17,240.19 crore occurred under 49 grants/ appropriations. Of these, a total of ₹ 15,463.08 crore (89 per cent of the total savings) were not surrendered, details of which are given in **Appendix 2.3**.

Besides, in 40 cases, where the surrender of funds was ₹ five crore or more in each case, ₹ 1,504.16 crore was surrendered on the last working day of March 2015 (**Appendix 2.4**), leaving no scope for utilisation of these funds for other developmental purposes. This indicated poor financial control.

2.4.3 Persistent savings

In 15 cases (14 departments), there were persistent savings of 10 per cent or more of the total grants, during the last five years (**Table 2.3**).

Table 2.3: List of Grants indicating Persistent Savings during 2010-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the Grant	Amount of savings				
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue-Voted						
1	1- Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	181.21(39)	228.82(35)	264.25(37)	566.53(58)	552.00(58)
2	2-Animal Husbandry Department	46.11(22)	31.52(23)	35.50(22)	35.53(22)	41.73(25)
3	17- Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	8.27 (17)	11.24 (18)	27.17 (38)	8.18(13)	23.36(32)
4	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	84.27 (13)	168.00 (15)	307.90 (28)	570.55(50)	439.49(34)
5	19- Forest and Environment Department	68.35 (23)	52.20 (19)	48.17 (15)	60.50(18)	116.88(24)
6	20-Health, Medical Education & Family Welfare Department	178.41(21)	277.93(25)	326.13(53)	171.13(15)	967.84(42)
7	23- Industry Department	31.89(18)	157.41(45)	82.94(29)	120.80(41)	148.57(40)
8	26- Labour, Employment and Training Department	148.44 (19)	193.07 (23)	232.43 (25)	308.12(30)	349.95(28)
9	35- Planning and Development Department	14.00 (46)	291.78 (58)	594.38 (88)	533.61(83)	99.14(27)
10	40-Revenue and Land Reforms Department	27. 94 (11)	79.15 (24)	77.17 (23)	125.67(32)	99.80(26)
11	43- Science & Technology Department	51.83(41)	40.29(42)	37.03(40)	18.45(25)	21.31(15)
12	49- Water Resources Department	30.98(13)	83.77(27)	92.55(29)	85.14(26)	87.83(25)
13	51- Welfare Department	208.83(16)	309.14(33)	250.26(31)	247.96(28)	169.02(16)
Capital-Voted						
14	10- Energy Department	132.56 (32)	1130.05 (87)	252.30 (32)	591.54(77)	363.07(32)
15	49- Water Resources Department	153.71(40)	714.70(78)	1232.85(74)	1130.96(68)	1196.28(68)

Figures in bracket indicate percentage of savings to total budget under the grant

It may be seen from the above table that large savings continued over the years indicating improper estimation under the Grants. Further, details of savings in some major schemes under four Departments performing Social and Economic Services are discussed below:

Grant No. 18 - Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department

Large savings occurred under 'Mukhyamantri Khadyanna Sahayata Yojna', 'Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojna', 'Above Poverty Line (APL) Scheme' and 'Computerisation Yojna' in the State as shown in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Head	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings
1	Mukhyamantri Khadyanna Sahayata Yojna (3456-00-102-13)	0.00	0.00	235.83	84.47 (36)	126.23	22.03 (17)	109.22	4.12 (4)
2	Mukhyamantri Khadyanna Sahayata Yojna (3456-00-789-13)	0.00	0.00	84.49	24.49 (29)	54.10	9.58 (18)	47.52	3.86 (8)
3	Mukhyamantri Khadyanna Sahayata Yojna (3456-00-796-13)	0.00	0.00	335.36	88.52 (26)	206.06	41.02 (20)	208.82	7.79 (4)
4	Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojna (3456-00-102-23)	2.75	1.16 (42)	4.45	0.93 (21)	7.83	4.12 (53)	6.95	6.41 (92)
5	Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojna (3456-00-789-23)	1.08	0.41 (38)	1.67	0.44 (26)	1.97	1.09 (55)	2.46	2.39 (97)
6	Mukhyamantri Dal-Bhat Yojna (3456-00-796-23)	4.28	1.44 (34)	6.83	2.70 (40)	8.05	3.64 (45)	10.07	9.08 (90)
7	APL Scheme (3456-00-102-16)	8.62	7.93 (92)	9.24	9.09 (98)	16.60	16.44 (99)	4.62	4.36 (94)
8	APL Scheme (3456-00-789-16)	2.11	2.06 (98)	2.40	2.39 (99)	1.22	1.20 (98)	1.20	1.16 (97)
9	APL Scheme (3456-00-796-16)	5.74	4.71 (82)	6.81	6.34 (93)	4.57	3.79 (83)	3.44	2.81 (82)
10	Computerisation Yojna (3456-00-102-27)	0.00	0.00	13.82	12.60 (91)	34.86	34.62 (99)	21.32	18.50 (87)
11	Computerisation Yojna (3456-00-789-27)	0.00	0.00	4.76	4.74 (99)	3.96	3.87 (98)	9.14	8.17 (89)
12	Computerisation Yojna (3456-00-796-27)	0.00	0.00	18.00	16.86 (94)	22.13	19.74 (89)	30.47	23.08 (76)

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Figures in bracket indicate percentage of savings to total budget under the head of accounts

During 2012-13 savings occurred under 'Mukhyamantri Khadyanna Sahayata Yojna' 'APL Scheme' and 'Computerisation Yojna' due to non-receipt of allotted funds from Central Government, lifting of less food grains and less sanction of funds for Public Distribution System computerisation by the Central Government, respectively. Reasons for savings in other cases during the last two/three years were not intimated by the department.

Grant No. 26- Labour, Employment and Training Department

Significant savings occurred in 'National Health Insurance Scheme' and 'Indira Gandhi National Handicapped Pension Scheme' during last four years.

Details are given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Head	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings
1	National Health Insurance Scheme (2230-01-103-10)	12.00	7.74 (66)	10.00	8.30 (83)	8.00	4.02 (50)	25.40	25.40 (100)
2	National Health Insurance Scheme (2230-01-789-10)	6.00	4.11 (69)	5.00	2.35 (47)	4.00	2.04 (51)	9.20	9.20 (100)
3	National Health Insurance Scheme (2230-01-796-10)	12.00	5.17 (43)	10.00	8.25 (83)	0.00	0.00	25.40	25.40 (100)
4	Indira Gandhi National Handicapped Pension Scheme (2235-03-101-06)	6.96	3.12 (45)	4.83	1.00 (21)	7.42	2.11 (28)	9.69	3.98 (41)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Head	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings
5	Indira Gandhi National Handicapped Pension Scheme (2235-03-789-06)	4.26	2.99 (70)	2.35	1.08 (46)	3.09	1.40 (45)	2.26	0.51 (23)
6	Indira Gandhi National Handicapped Pension Scheme (2235-03-796-06)	11.22	8.21 (73)	6.18	3.53 (57)	8.65	5.08 (59)	6.52	2.06 (32)

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Figures in bracket indicate percentage of savings to total budget under the head of accounts

Reason for savings during 2011-12 and 2012-13 under 'National Health Insurance Scheme' was given as non-preparation of Smart Cards. In other cases reasons for savings were not intimated by the department.

Grant No. 35 Planning and Development Department

Significant savings occurred in 'Mukhyamantri Lakshmi Ladli Yojna' during 2011-12 to 2014-15 as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Head	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings
1	Mukhyamantri Lakshmi Ladli Yojna (2235-02-102-01)	54.44	43.80 (80)	143.87	118.01 (82)	75.63	39.70 (52)	60.00	12.07 (20)
2	Mukhyamantri Lakshmi Ladli Yojna (2235-02-796-01)	54.00	40.94 (76)	144.00	118.35 (82)	75.71	42.70 (56)	80.00	35.29 (44)

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Figures in bracket indicate percentage of savings to total budget under the head of accounts

For the year 2014-15, the reasons for savings were attributed to excess budget provision. In other years, reasons for savings were not intimated by the department.

Grant No. 42 Rural Development Department

Significant savings were noticed in 'Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna Scheme' and 'Indira Awas Yojna Scheme for General' during 2011-12 to 2014-15 as well as 'Adarsh Gram Yojna' during 2012-13 to 2014-15. Details are given in the table below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/Head	2011-12		2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
		Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings	Budget	Savings
1	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna Scheme for General (2501-06-789-05)	19.08	9.89 (52)	20.40	14.90 (73)	13.95	8.74 (63)	51.75	44.18 (85)
2	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna Scheme for General (2501-06-796-05)	25.30	6.91 (27)	26.64	16.92 (64)	28.80	19.89 (69)	131.10	112.95 (86)
3	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna Scheme for General (2501-06-800-05)	19.80	9.04 (46)	36.26	36.26 (100)	39.20	21.24 (54)	174.15	149.44 (86)
4	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (2501-06-796-01)	34.43	22.08 (64)	29.42	18.99 (65)	11.78	4.21 (36)	10.74	0.71 (7)
5	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarojgar Yojna (2501-06-800-01)	21.39	15.68 (73)	35.78	28.26 (79)	11.77	8.91 (76)	7.66	0.22 (3)
6	Indira Awas Yojna Scheme for General (2505-01-796-02)	69.00	24.78 (36)	54.00	12.83 (24)	59.40	8.05 (14)	194.40	85.31 (44)
7	Indira Awas Yojna Scheme for General (2505-01-702-02)	54.00	12.48 (23)	73.50	35.02 (48)	80.85	38.77 (48)	264.60	205.68 (78)
8	Adarsh Gram Yojna (2515-00-102-28)	0.00	0.00	29.40	12.09 (41)	22.05	18.38 (83)	22.05	13.55 (61)
9	Adarsh Gram Yojna (2515-00-789-28)	0.00	0.00	9.00	3.65 (41)	6.75	5.37 (80)	6.75	3.15 (47)
10	Adarsh Gram Yojna (2515-00-796-28)	0.00	0.00	21.60	8.59 (40)	16.20	11.89 (73)	16.20	7.56 (47)

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2014-15

Figures in bracket represent percentage of savings to total budget under the head of accounts.

During the last four years, no reasons for savings under the schemes were furnished by the department.

2.4.4 Avoidable/excessive Supplementary Provision

Supplementary provisions aggregating ₹ 3,375.59 crore obtained in 42 cases (₹ 20 lakh or more in each case) during the year out of a total authorisation of ₹ 6,915.66 crore (49 *per cent*) proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up even to the level of the original provisions as detailed in **Appendix 2.5**. In all these cases, it was noticed that the original allotment provided under some sub-heads were not exhausted and huge savings occurred under these sub-heads.

2.4.5 Advances from Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund of the State was established under Section 4 of Jharkhand Contingency Fund Act 2001 in terms of the provisions of Article 267 (2) and 283 (2) of the Constitution of India. Advances from the Fund are to be given only for meeting expenditure of unforeseen and emergent character, postponement of which, till authorisation by the Legislature, would be undesirable. The corpus of the fund in the State is ₹ 150 crore.

Review of relevant records revealed that the advances from Contingency Fund were made to meet expenditure which was neither unforeseen nor of emergent nature. On 58 occasions ₹ 149.35 crore was withdrawn during 2014-15. However, the total withdrawal from the fund during 2014-15 was recouped during the year. Details of some cases are given in the **Table 2.4** below:

Table 2.4: Expenditure from Contingency Fund of the State

Sl. No.	Head of account	Detail of work	Amount of Advance (₹ in lakh)
1.	2014-00-114-02	Purchase of New Motor Vehicles	32.00
2.	2014-00-102-01	Purchase of New Motor Vehicles	285.00
3.	2045-00-103-03	Pay and Allowance	2.30
4.	2049-60-701-03	Payment of Interest	50.00
5.	2052-00-090-01	Purchase of New Motor Vehicles	17.00
6.	2052-00-092-19	Pay and Allowance	50.00
7.	2055-00-109-90	Repairing and Fuel to Motor Vehicles	1522.00
8.	2059-80-001-09	Pay and Allowance	17.90
9.	2059-80-001-08	Pay and Allowance	1.50
10.	2070-107-05-29	Commercial Services	1150.00
11.	2070-107-01-29	Commercial Services	1370.00
12.	2203-112-45-83	Arrears Pay after 15.11.2000	114.82
13.	2235-02-001-01	Pay and Allowance	30.00
14.	2505-01-796-11	Pay and Allowance	39.86
15.	3054-80-001-04	Arrears of pay after 15-11-2000	4.58
16.	3054-03-337-02	Pay and Subsistence Allowance	9.34
Total			4696.30

Source: Information compiled by office of the Accountant General (A&E) Jharkhand

The above mentioned expenditure did not meet the criteria for drawal from Contingency Fund as these expenditure were not of an unforeseen or of an

emergent character. Thus, these should have been postponed till authorisation by the Legislature of the State.

2.4.6 Excess over provisions during 2014-15 requiring regularisation

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State Government to get the excess over a grant/appropriation regularised by the State Legislature.

Table 2.5 contains the summary of total excess in one appropriation and one grant amounting to ₹ 361.21 crore over and above authorisation from the Consolidated Fund of the State by the State Legislature during 2014-15, which require regularisation under Article 205 of the Constitution.

Table 2.5: Excess over provisions requiring regularisation during 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of grant/appropriation	Total grant / appropriation	Expenditure	Excess
Revenue-Charged Appropriation				
1.	13- Interest Payment	2737.47	2929.15	191.68
Capital -Voted Grant				
2.	42-Rural Development Department	231.50	401.03	169.53
Total		2968.97	3330.18	361.21

Source: Appropriation Accounts of Government of Jharkhand 2014-15

Excess expenditure in the above grants amounting to ₹ 361.21 crore, was incurred in excess of budget provision under different sub-heads of the grants.

2.4.7 Excess over provisions in previous years requiring regularisation

Excess expenditure over provisions, amounting to ₹ 2,377.91 crore for the years 2001-02 to 2013-14 was yet to be regularised (September 2015) under Article 205 of the Constitution as detailed in **Appendix 2.6**. The year-wise amount of excess expenditure pending regularisation is summarised in **Table 2.6**. Non-regularisation of the excess over grants/appropriations over the years is a breach of legislative control over appropriations.

Table 2.6: Excess relating to previous years requiring regularisation

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of the		Amount of excess over provision
	Grant	Appropriation	
2001-02	25, 32		0.04
2002-03	32		0.08
2003-04	46		0.29
2004-05	40		@
2006-07	38		\$
2010-11	32		0.10
2011-12	15, 25	14	420.16
2012-13	7, 15, 42	14	1263.18
2013-14	15	13, 14	694.05
Total			2377.91

Source: Appropriation Accounts of Government of Jharkhand

@ excess amount was ₹ 1,072 only

\$ excess amount was ₹ 81,665 only

2.4.8 Persistent Excess in Grants

Details of significant persistent excesses (sub-head-wise) in two grants/appropriations for the last three years is given in **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Persistent Excess during last three years

Sl. No.	Number and name of the Grant/ Appropriation	Details	Amount of Excess (₹ in crore)		
			2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	13-Interest Payments	Overall Excess of the Grant	-	139.42 (5.63)	191.68 (7.00)
		Interest on State Development Loans payable (2049-01-101-0)1	76.72 (12.56)	308.45 (48.21)	280.42 (29.52)
		Interest on General Provident Funds (2049-03-104-01)		84.07 (56.05)	60.71 (30.36)
2.	42-Rural Development Department	Overall Excess of the Grant	3.66 (0.77)	-	169.53 (73.23)
		Implementation of Lok Jal Samridhi Yojna on the recommendation of MLA's (4515-00-796-12)	20.31 (85.48)	22.40 (94.28)	-

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Figures in bracket indicate percentage of excess with respect to total provision

In the above cases, the department failed to assess the requirement of funds adequately, resulting in excess over provision.

2.4.9 Excessive/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds

Re-appropriation is the transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where additional funds are needed. Injudicious re-appropriation under 51 sub-heads during 2014-15 as detailed in **Appendix 2.7** proved excessive or insufficient. Under 38 schemes/sub-heads, additional funds of ₹ 144.15 crore were provided through re-appropriation leading to savings of ₹ 94.53 crore while in 12 schemes/sub-heads ₹ 1.91 crore were re-appropriated to other schemes/sub-heads leading to even greater saving of ₹ 53.19 crore in those schemes. It was also noticed that ₹ 0.01 crore were re-appropriated to one scheme/sub-head which proved insufficient considering the excess expenditure of ₹ 1.64 crore under those schemes/sub-heads at the end of year.

2.4.10 Substantial surrender of funds

Substantial surrender of funds (cases where more than 50 *per cent* of the total provisions were surrendered) was made in respect of 82 sub-heads on account of either non-implementation or slow implementation of schemes/programmes. Out of the total provisions amounting to ₹ 1,712.07 crore in respect of these schemes, ₹ 1,254.06 crore (73 *per cent*) was surrendered, which included *per cent* surrender in 43 schemes. The details of selected cases are given in **Appendix 2.8**.

2.5 Rush of expenditure

According to Rule 113 of the Budget Manual, rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. Uniform flow of expenditure is essential to ensure that the primary requirement of budgetary control is maintained. Contrary to this, in respect of 32 heads of accounts

listed in **Appendix 2.9**, expenditure (exceeding ₹ 20 crore in each case) incurred in the last quarter of the year 2014-15 was more than 50 *per cent* of the total expenditure of the year.

It was noticed that entire expenditure during the year under the Major Heads 3075-Other Transport Services (₹ 466.18 crore), 2810-New and Renewable Energy, (₹ 50.00 crore), 5053-Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation (₹ 21.73 crore) and 4047-Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services (₹ 10.43 crore) was incurred in the month of March 2015.

2.6 Non-reconciliation of Departmental figures

Though non-reconciliation of departmental figures by Controlling Officers (COs) with the books of the Accountant General (A&E) was pointed out regularly in our Audit Reports, the irregularities continued to persist during 2014-15. It was noticed that against the total receipts of ₹ 38,287.73 crore during 2014-15, a total amount of ₹ 14,129.58 crore (36.90 *per cent*) was not reconciled. Similarly, out of total expenditure of ₹ 40,041.50 crore during the year 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 26,568.51 crore (66.35 *per cent*) was not reconciled with the books of the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand as of 30 June 2015. Un-reconciled expenditure exceeding ₹ 10 crore or more in each case aggregating to ₹ 24,702.08 crore during 2014-15 is given in **Appendix 2.10**.

Due to non-reconciliation of departmental figures with the books of the Accountant General (A&E), chances of misclassification of expenditure and receipts could not be ruled out.

2.7 Compliance Audit on Budgetary Process for Grant No. 36 - Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

2.7.1 Introduction

With a vision to provide cost effective, safe, sustainable and adequate drinking water that contributes towards a healthy and dignified life alongside good sanitation and hygiene practices through community involvement for the rural population of Jharkhand, Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (the Department) launched programmes such as Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes, National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG)/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA).

A review of budgetary process of Grant No. 36 – Drinking Water and Sanitation Department for the year 2014-15 revealed that against the total budget provision of ₹ 1,164.05 crore (Plan – ₹ 964.48 crore and Non-Plan – ₹ 199.57 crore) for the year 2014-15, the Department incurred expenditure of only ₹ 759.08 crore (Plan – ₹ 586.73 crore and Non-Plan – ₹ 172.35 crore) (65.21 *per cent*) leaving a total savings of ₹ 404.97 crore (34.79 *per cent*). Moreover, out of total savings of ₹ 404.97 crore, ₹ 27.42 crore was surrendered and balance ₹ 377.55 crore was allowed to lapse during 2014-15.

2.7.2 Budgetary position of the Department for last three years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Head of account	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of savings
2011-12	Revenue	191.00	2.89	193.89	186.82	7.07	
	Capital	300.60	-	300.60	241.26	59.34	
	Total	491.60	2.89	494.49	428.08	66.41	13.43
2012-13	Revenue	202.31	2.48	204.79	199.66	5.13	
	Capital	350.00	-	350.00	296.22	53.78	
	Total	552.31	2.48	554.79	495.88	58.91	10.62
2013-14	Revenue	214.86	0.01	214.87	201.85	13.02	
	Capital	360.00	3.50	363.50	321.02	42.48	
	Total	574.86	3.51	578.37	522.87	55.50	9.60

Source: Appropriation Account 2011-2014

It was evident from the above table that the Department had persistent savings of ₹ 66.41 crore (13.43 per cent), ₹ 58.91 crore (10.62 per cent) and ₹ 55.50 crore (9.60 per cent) during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 respectively.

2.7.3 Organisational Set-Up

The Secretary is the head of the Department. Engineer-in-Chief (EIC) is responsible for execution of the schemes/programmes under the overall administrative control of the Secretary. EIC is assisted by Chief Engineers (CEs) at Headquarters and field levels, Superintending Engineers (SEs) at the circle levels and Executive Engineers (EEs) at the division levels. There are 32 Drinking Water and Sanitation divisions headed by EEs in the State for implementing Rural Drinking Water and Sanitation Programmes.

Audit findings

2.7.4 Delay in submission of Budget Estimates

Rule 62 of Bihar Budget Manual as adopted by Jharkhand stipulates the budget calendar for preparation of budget. The Finance Department, Government of Jharkhand revised (September 2013) the prescribed dates for submission of general budget and preparation of Comprehensive Outlay of Budgetary Transaction (COBT) after approval of the Minister concerned to between 25 and 28 November 2013 against stipulated date of 1 October in the Budget Manual.

We noticed that the Department submitted Budget Estimates (BEs) for Non-Plan (Works and Establishment) budget on 31 December 2013 with a delay of 35 days against the target date of 26 November 2013 while it prepared and submitted (27 March 2014) proposal for plan budget to the Planning and Development Department, Government of Jharkhand with a delay of four months against target date of 28 November 2013 prescribed by the Finance Department.

We also noticed in audit that five¹ out of nine² test-checked disbursing officers submitted BEs for non-plan budget to the Controlling Officer (CO) with a delay ranging between 11 and 25 days against the prescribed date of 31

¹ Saraikela: 11 days, Giridih-2: 16 days, Gumla: 23 days, Jamshedpur: 23 days and Madhupur: 25 days.

² 1. Giridih-2, 2. Gumla, 3. Hazaribagh, 4. Jamshedpur, 5. Madhupur, 6. Medininagar, 7. Ranchi West, 8. Sahebganj and 9. Saraikela

October 2013 fixed (September 2013) by the Department. This ultimately resulted in delayed submission of BEs for non-plan budget to the Finance Department by the CO.

2.7.5 Unrealistic Budget Estimate

According to Rules 65 and 133 of Budget Manual, the Controlling Officer should examine the budgets received from the Disbursing Officers to see that they are correct and all details and explanations are adequate, supplementary demand and re-appropriation are based on actuals of the expenditure, in order that the possibility of occurrence of large excesses or savings is negligible.

We noticed in audit that the CO did not call for the Budget Estimates (BEs) for Plan expenditure (State Plan schemes and Centrally Sponsored/Central Plan Schemes) from the disbursing officers. Proposal for Plan Budget was prepared by the Department at the department level without obtaining requirements from field officers. This resulted in preparation of unrealistic budget estimates by the department, which led to savings of ₹ 377.75 crore (39.17 *per cent*) against the total budget provision of ₹ 964.48 crore for plan expenditure during 2014-15 under Grant No. 36. Thus, there was a tendency to disregard and frustrate the budgetary controls envisaged in the Budget Manual.

2.7.6 Avoidable Supplementary Provision

We noticed in audit that during 2014-15, original and supplementary provision of the Department was ₹ 954.06 crore (Plan – ₹ 775.75 crore and Non-Plan – ₹ 178.31 crore) and ₹ 209.98 crore (Plan – ₹ 188.72 crore and Non-Plan – ₹ 21.27 crore) respectively. The Department could utilise ₹ 759.08 crore (Plan – ₹ 586.73 crore and Non-Plan – ₹ 172.35 crore) during 2014-15, which was less than the original provision. However, the Department placed demand for supplementary provision of ₹ 209.98 crore. This could have been avoided, had the department estimated the expenditure based on requirements from field offices.

2.7.7 Excess expenditure over budgetary provision

As per Rule 138 of Budget Manual, excess expenditure should be strictly avoided.

We observed that excess expenditure of ₹ 5.34 crore (**Appendix 2.11**) occurred under three sub-heads (out of 25 sub-heads) under major head 2215 – Non Plan. Further, under non-plan excess expenditure occurred as a whole (final allotment – ₹ 172.15 crore; final expenditure – ₹ 172.35 crore) due to excess surrender of ₹ 27.42 crore instead of ₹ 27.22 crore. This indicated defective control over expenditure.

2.7.8 Surrender on the last day of the financial year

We observed in audit that out of total surrender of ₹ 27.42 crore against budget provision of ₹ 1,164.04 crore, ₹ 25.79 crore (**Appendix 2.12**) was surrendered by the Department on 31 March 2015 leaving no scope to utilise the fund on other schemes by the Government. We further observed in nine test-checked divisions that out of total surrender of ₹ 9.28 crore to the Department, ₹ 4.89 crore (53 *per cent*) (**Appendix 2.13**) was surrendered between 29 and 31

March 2015 against total allotment of ₹ 86.29 crore during the year. We also observed that in three out of total 37 sub-heads, there was 100 *per cent* savings of ₹ 1.55 crore (**Appendix 2.14**).

2.7.9 Rush of expenditure

As per provision (Rule 113 of Budget Manual), rush of expenditure particularly in the closing months of the financial year will ordinarily be regarded as a breach of financial regularity. Hence, rush of expenditure particularly in the closing month should be avoided.

We observed in audit that out of total expenditure of ₹ 759.08 crore, expenditure of ₹ 379.65 crore (50.01 *per cent*) was incurred in the month of March 2015. Scrutiny further revealed that in 13 out of 37 sub-heads expenditure in the month of March ranged between 50 and 100 *per cent* (**Appendix 2.15**) of total expenditure during year. We further observed in nine test-checked divisions that expenditure of ₹ 86.31 crore (38.89 *per cent*) was incurred during March 2015 against total expenditure of ₹ 221.91 crore (**Appendix 2.16**) during 2014-15 by the test-checked divisions in respect of expenditure under State Plan, Non-Plan and CSS (NRDWP).

2.7.10 Blockage of funds in shape of materials

According to the provisions of the Standard Bidding Document (SBD) agreement (clause 11.0 of Technical Specifications), Excise exemption certificate for supply of pipes will be given to the contractor in phased manner such that progress of laying of pipeline should be in line with the progress of other components of the scheme such as Intake well, Water Treatment Plant, Elevated Service Reservoir and Ground Service Reservoir etc.

We noticed in five³ test-checked divisions that out of total allotment of plan fund of ₹ 25.97 crore for seven Rural Piped Water Supply Schemes (**Appendix 2.17**) during 2014-15, ₹ 17.02 crore (66 *per cent*) was utilised only for purchase of rising and distribution main pipes. Out of purchased pipes, pipes worth ₹ 14.17 crore (55 *per cent*) could not be laid as of August 2015. This was mainly due to providing of Excise exemption certificate for supply of pipes in one lump instead of phased manner in contravention to the SBD provision as stated *ibid*. Further, physical progress of other components viz. construction of RCC Intake well, Gangway, Water Treatment Plant, Elevated/Ground Service Reservoirs of the schemes was also not synchronised with the progress of laying of pipelines. Moreover, purchase of pipes was made only to utilise the funds made available to the divisions for the works, which resulted in blockage of funds of ₹ 14.17 crore in shape of materials.

2.7.11 Non-reconciliation of departmental expenditure figures

Rule 130 of Budget Manual stipulates that the controlling and disbursing officers should give the necessary personal attention to the control of expenditure so that the irregularities viz. defective or inaccurate budgeting, defective control over expenditure and misclassification of expenditure should be capable of reduction. Further, Rule 134 of Budget Manual requires that they should insist their staff to follow strictly the procedure laid down for the reconciliation of departmental accounts with Accountant General's book on

³ Giridih-2, Hazaribagh, Madhupur, Ranchi West and Saraikela.

monthly basis to avoid chances of misclassification of expenditure and receipts.

We observed that out of total expenditure ₹ 759.08 crore during the year 2014-15, only ₹ 167.19 crore (22 *per cent*) was reconciled with the Accountant General's book as of August 2015 and expenditure of ₹ 591.89 crore (78 *per cent*) remained un-reconciled. Thus it was evident that the controlling and disbursing officers failed to give the necessary personal attention to the control of expenditure in contravention of the Rule cited above (**Appendix 2.18**).

2.7.12 Discrepancy in figures of IMIS and Monthly Accounts

As per NRDWP guidelines, for effective planning, monitoring and implementation of NRDWP, Information Technology (IT) based Management Information System (MIS) provides development and maintenance of customised software for enabling States and Union Territories to fully utilise the computing power for planning, monitoring and implementation of various activities in the sector and making the relevant data available at the central server through IMIS application.

We observed during audit that IMIS software were being utilised at the test-checked divisions for entering data of physical and financial achievement under various components of NRDWP at the divisional level. We further observed that the figures of financial achievement under central and state sector of NRDWP under major head "2215" (10-NRDWP) entered in IMIS were different from the figures in the monthly accounts prepared by the divisions for submission to the Programme Management Unit (PMU), State Water and Sanitation Mission, Jharkhand. The discrepancy in figures of total expenditure as ₹ 58.71 crore (Central share: ₹ 16.19 crore and State share: ₹ 42.52 crore) is detailed in **Appendix 2.19**. In reply, the EEs stated that the discrepancy in the figures of IMIS and monthly account under state sector was mainly due to inclusion of expenditure of 100 *per cent* state plan schemes under major head "4215" (02-Rural Piped Water Supply Scheme) for which monthly accounts were being submitted to Accountant General (A&E) separately for compilation of expenditure.

2.7.13 Implementation of schemes announced in budget speech

Scrutiny of the records revealed that the Department implemented schemes viz. Construction of Drilled Tube Wells (DTWs) in Primary and Middle schools, Re-location of DTWs, Changing of Rotten Riser Pipes (RRP) and Conversion of DTWs from India Make (IM) III to IM II during 2014-15 under NRDWP.

We observed in nine test-checked divisions that the physical achievement of the above schemes ranged between 78 and 93 *per cent* during the year with overall expenditure of ₹ 52.10 crore (85.58 *per cent*) against allocation of ₹ 60.88 crore to the test-checked divisions. However, in respect of construction of Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL) under Swachh Bharat Mission Gramin (SBMG), the overall achievement was only 98,519 (39 *per cent*) against state target of 2,53,575 during 2014-15 and the overall percentage achievement in nine test-checked districts was 42 *per cent*. The details of physical and financial achievement of the schemes are depicted in

Appendix 2.20 (a) and 2.20 (b). Thus, there was improper monitoring of the schemes implemented during 2014-15 by the Department.

2.8 Conclusion and Recommendations

Large Savings due to improper Budget estimation

- There were large savings of ₹ 17,265.85 crore (30 *per cent*) against total budget provision of ₹ 57,303.36 crore during 2014-15 indicating improper budget estimation. Large savings under various schemes/sub-heads may adversely affect the implementation of development programmes in the State. Persistent savings for the last five years were also noticed in 14 departments performing Social and Economic Services.

The budgetary control mechanism should be strengthened in the Government Departments to avoid huge savings, especially where savings occurred persistently and to avoid taking supplementary grants, which remain unutilised.

Advances from Contingency Fund

- Advances amounting ₹ 149.35 crore on 58 occasions were withdrawn from Contingency Fund during 2014-15 to meet expenditure which was neither unforeseen nor of emergent nature.

Advances from the Contingency Fund should be given only for meeting expenditure of unforeseen and emergent character.

Excess over provisions during 2014-15 requiring regularisation

- Excess expenditure of ₹ 361.21 crore was incurred over provisions during 2014-15, which requires regularisation under Article 205 of the Constitution of India. Besides, excess expenditure of ₹ 2,377.91 crore occurred during 2001-2014 was yet to be regularised.

Regularisation of excess expenditure in the current year and as well as that occurred in the previous years should be given priority.

Deficiencies in Budgetary Controls in Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

- The Drinking Water and Sanitation Department did not follow the provisions of the Budget Manual leading to lack of budgetary control in the Department resulting in large savings, rush of expenditure during fag end of the financial year, non-reconciliation of accounts with Accountant General's book and blockage of funds in shape of cash/materials.

The Drinking Water and Sanitation Department should adhere to the provisions of the Budget Manual to prepare its budget estimation more realistic.

Chapter-3
FINANCIAL REPORTING

A sound internal financial reporting system and the availability of relevant and reliable information significantly contribute to efficient and effective governance by a State Government. Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliances is one of the attributes of good governance. The reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist the State Government in meeting its basic stewardship 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 year 2014-15.

3.1 Compliance Audit of outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants

3.1.1 Introduction

Grants-in-aid (GIA) are payments in the nature of assistance, donations or contributions made by one government to another government, body, institution or individual. GIA is given by the Union Government to the State Governments or Panchayati Raj Institutions, agencies, bodies and institutions. Similarly, the State governments also disburse GIA to agencies, bodies and institutions such as universities, hospitals, cooperative institutions and others. The grants so released are utilised by these agencies, bodies and institution for meeting day-to-day operating expenses and for creation of capital assets.

Rule 341 of the Jharkhand Financial Rules (JFR) provides that only so much of GIA should be paid during the financial year as is likely to be expended during that year, the authority signing or countersigning a bill for GIA should see that the money is not drawn in advance of requirement.

Rule 342 of further stipulates that if GIA are provided during a year for specific purposes, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in form GFR-19A should be obtained by the departmental officers from the grantees and after verification these should be forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand within 12 months from the date of their sanction.

It was noticed that 5841 UCs due in respect of grants aggregating ₹ 5,161.72 crore paid up to 2013-14, were outstanding at the end of March 2015. A major part of such UCs was outstanding against four Departments, viz. Urban Development Department (3881 UCs aggregating ₹ 1,540.56 crore), Education Department (54 UCs aggregating ₹ 556.16 crore), Welfare Department (476 UCs aggregating ₹ 378.26 crore) and Co-operative Department (117 UCs aggregating ₹ 140.08 crore). The Department-wise break-up of outstanding UCs is given in **Appendix 3.1**.

As on 24 August 2015, the number and amount of outstanding UCs were reduced to 5,811 and ₹ 5,148.57 crore respectively as shown in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Outstanding Utilisation Certificates (as on 24.08.2015)

Year in which GIA disbursed	Year in which UCs due	Utilisation Certificates Outstanding	
		Number	Amount (₹ in crore)
Up to 2010-11	Up to 2011-12	2495	1140.08
2011-12	2012-13	545	438.99
2012-13	2013-14	1075	1406.65
2013-14	2014-15	1696	2162.85
Total Number of UCs awaited		5811	5148.57

Source: Finance Accounts of Government of Jharkhand 2014-15

Non-receipt of UCs for huge amounts indicates failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely utilisation of the grants for the intended purposes.

A compliance audit of outstanding Utilisation Certificates was carried out for the period 2012-14 of Grant No. 36 – Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DW&SD) for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) viz. National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) implemented in Jharkhand by State Water and Sanitation Mission (SWSM). The sanctioned amount of central share and state share for implementation of CSS schemes were withdrawn from government account through GIA bills by the designated DDO (Executive Engineer, DW&SD, Ranchi West Division) during 2014-15 to deposit the amount in the bank accounts of SWSM, Programme Management Unit (PMU), Doranda, Ranchi operated for the purposes.

3.1.2 Outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants

UCs for only ₹ 27.06 crore was submitted by the SWSM against total available fund of ₹ 110.01 crore (opening balance as on 1 April 2012: ₹ 84.33 crore, GIA bills drawn: ₹ 20.25 crore and Interest earned: ₹ 5.43 crore) leaving behind outstanding UCs for ₹ 82.95 crore.

Table 3.2: Outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants

Year	Opening balance as on 1 st April 2013	Release during year	Interest earned during year	Total available fund during year	(₹ in crore)	
					Utilisation submitted	Unutilised balance
2012-13	84.33	12.00	2.58	98.91	11.38	87.53
2013-14	87.53	8.25	2.85	98.63	15.68	82.95
Total		20.25	5.43		27.06	

We further observed in nine test checked divisions¹ that UCs for only ₹ 11.07 crore (NRDWP – ₹ 3.16 crore and NBA/SBMG – ₹ 7.91 crore) were submitted by the various implementing agencies (VWSCs and others) against advances of ₹ 61.15 crore (NRDWP – ₹ 10.85 crore and NBA/SBMG – ₹ 50.30 crore) (**Appendix 3.2**) granted to them during 2010-15 for construction of toilets, soakpits and repair and maintenance of hand pumps.

¹ Giridih-2, Gumla, Hazaribagh, Jamshedpur, Madhupur, Medninagar Ranchi West, Sahibganj and Saraikela.

3.1.3 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

We noticed that there were delays between 10 and 21 months in submission of UCs to the Accountant General (A&E) in respect of five sanctions for NRDWP (State Share) and NBA (State share) released during 2012-14 as detailed in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

Sl. No.	Sanction No./ date	Scheme	Amount (₹ in crore)	Due date of submission of UC	Actual date of submission of UC	Delay (in months)
1.	70/25.07.2012	NRDWP	39.43	24.07.2013	15.05.2015	21
2.	149/11.12.2012	NRDWP	138.62	10.12.2013	15.05.2015	17
3.	22/15.06.2013	NRDWP	89.00	14.06.2014	15.05.2015	11
4.	219/15.03.2013	NBA	12.00	14.03.2014	23.04.2015	13
5.	1196/18.07.2013	NBA	7.25	17.07.2014	08.05.2015	10

Further, advances of ₹ 48.19 crore (NRDWP – ₹ 7.69 crore and NBA/SBMG – ₹ 40.50 crore) were booked as expenditure in the cash books maintained in the test-checked divisions (except DW&S Division, Saraikela) without being actually utilised for the purposes for which the advances were granted. Thus, UCs were given by EEs of the test-checked divisions without actual expenditure/unadjusted advances of ₹ 48.19 crore.

3.1.4 Delay in release of grants

The State Government is to ensure release/transfer of the sanctioned amount to the implementing agency(s) within 15 days of receipt of sanction order. But we observed in audit that there were delays of 34 to 177 days in releasing the sanctioned amounts to the implementing agencies by the Department as detailed in **Appendix 3.3**. We further noticed that ₹ 15.07 crore sanctioned by GoI (vide sanction No. 595 for ₹ 1388.00 lakh and No. 578 for ₹ 119.29 lakh dated 30 March 2015) were not released by the Department during 2014-15.

3.1.5 Blocking and non-utilisation of grants

We observed that despite huge unspent balances of grants of ₹ 242.86 crore² as on 31 March 2014, the Department released grants of ₹ 412.86 crore³ under NRDWP during 2014-15 of which the Department could utilise only ₹ 471.84 crore⁴ during the year leaving unspent balance of ₹ 205.58 crore⁵ (including interest of ₹ 21.70 crore) as on 31 March 2015 in contravention of Rule 341 of JFR. Moreover, unspent balance of ₹ 5.80 crore under NBA/SBMG was blocked at the state level as on 31 March 2015. The moneys blocked at district level were not made available by the Department.

² Central share – ₹ 120.44 crore and State share – ₹ 122.42 crore

³ Central share – ₹ 183.17 crore and State share – ₹ 229.69 crore

⁴ Central share – ₹ 225.44 crore and State share – ₹ 246.40 crore

⁵ Central share – ₹ 89.19 crore (unspent balance ₹ 78.17 crore and bank interest ₹ 11.02 crore) and State share – ₹ 116.39 crore (unspent balance ₹ 105.71 crore and bank interest ₹ 10.68 crore)

In the nine test-checked divisions, grants amounting to ₹ 35.25 crore (**Appendix 3.4**) under NBA/SBMG was blocked as on 31 March 2015 due to non-utilisation of grants by the divisions.

3.2 Submission of accounts and audit of Autonomous Bodies, Authorities and Grantee institutions

3.2.1 Audit under Sections 14 and 15 of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971

In order to identify institutions which attract audit under Sections 14 and 15 of the CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971, the Government/Heads of Department are required to furnish to Audit every year, detailed information about the financial assistance given to various institutions, the purpose of such assistance and the total expenditure of the institutions. Out of Annual accounts of 71 bodies/authorities in the State, audit of 63 assisted authorities/ bodies have been conducted for various periods as of August 2015 as shown in **Appendix 3.5**.

State Government need to take appropriate measures to ensure that these accounts are compiled and submitted for audit within a fixed timeframe, so as to ensure that financial irregularities, if any, do not go undetected.

3.2.2 Audit under section 19 of CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971

There are three Autonomous Bodies⁶ in the State which are to be audited under Sections 19 (3) of the C&AG's (DPC) Act, with regard to verification of their transactions, operational activities and accounts, conducting compliance audit of transactions, review of internal management and financial controls, review of systems and procedures, etc.

Statement showing submission of accounts and status of audit of the three autonomous bodies is given in **Table 3.4**.

Table 3.4 : Statement showing submission of accounts and status of audit of the autonomous bodies

Sl. No.	Name of Bodies/ Authority	Year up to which accounts were rendered	Period up to which SAR was issued	Placement of SAR in the Legislature	Comments
1	Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA)	2010-11	2010-11	Not intimated	Accounts for the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 have not been received so far (August 2015)
2	Jharkhand State Electricity Regularity Commission (JSERC)	2011-12	2011-12	Not intimated	Accounts for the years 2012-13 and 2013-14 have not been received (August 2015)
3	Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS)	Not submitted since entrusted (2009)	-NA-	-NA-	In spite of active persuasion annual accounts for any year have not been submitted to Audit as of August 2015

⁶ (i) Jharkhand State Legal Services Authority (JHALSA) including 22 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs) (ii) Jharkhand State Electricity Regulatory Commission (JSERC) (iii) Rajendra Institute of Medical Sciences (RIMS).

3.3 Compliance Audit of funds drawn on Abstract Contingent bills by Drinking Water and Sanitation Department

3.3.1 Introduction

As per Rule 318 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code (JTC) Volume-I & II, contingent charges can be drawn as an advance from the treasury on an Abstract Contingent (AC) bill (T.C. Form 38), without any supporting voucher. The expenditure is debited under the relevant service head and the Detailed Contingent (DC) bill (in T.C. Form 39)⁷ supported with sub-vouchers and countersigned by the Controlling Officer (CO)⁸ is required to be submitted to the Accountant General (A&E) not later than 25th of the month⁹ following that to which they relate. A certificate to the effect that the detailed bills for the AC bills drawn in the previous month have been submitted for countersignature to the CO shall be attached to the first AC bill presented for payment after the 10th of each month (Rule 319 of the JTC).

The total amount for which DC bills were received was ₹ 10,970 crore against the total value of AC bills of ₹ 15,856 crore drawn during 2000-15, leading to an outstanding balance of DC bills worth ₹ 4,886 crore as on 31 March 2015. Year-wise details are given in **Table 3.5**.

Table 3.5 : Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills

(₹ in crore)

Year	AC bills drawn		DC bills submitted		Outstanding DC bills		Percentage of outstanding amount of DC bills
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
Upto 2012-2013	54095	14468	40798	10572	13297	3896	27
2013-2014	468	667	248	343	220	324	49
2014-2015	550	721	79	55	471	666	92
Total	55113	15856	41125	10970	13988	4886	31

Source: Notes to Accounts of Finance Accounts of respective years

As given in **Table 3.5**, the amount for which DC bills were outstanding against the total AC bill amount drawn during 2000-15 was 31 *per cent* up to 31 March 2015. Controlling Officers of top 50 outstanding DC bills for the year 2014-15 as on 31 March 2015 are listed in **Appendix 3.6**. Major defaulting departments were 'Rural Development Department' (₹ 962 crore), 'Welfare Department' (₹ 826 crore), 'Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department' (₹ 483 crore), 'Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department' (₹ 453 crore) and 'Home Department' (₹ 148 crore). In the five departments, details of Controlling Officers of outstanding DC bills as on 31.03.2015 drawn during 2014-15 are given in **Appendix 3.7**. Non-submission of DC bills was 92 *per cent* of the amount drawn in AC bills during 2014-15, as compared to 49 *per cent* for the previous year. Due to non-submission of DC bills by the Controlling Officers, the expenditure of the State during the respective years was overstated to the

⁷ Rule 320 of JTC

⁸ If there is no Controlling Officer, it may be signed by the Head of the office and directly sent to the Accountant General (A&E).

⁹ Rule 322 of JTC

extent of the advance drawn on AC bills.

A compliance audit of the funds withdrawn on AC bills by Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DW&SD) was conducted between May and August 2015. In DW&SD, funds amounting to ₹ 120.83 crore were drawn through six AC bills under Major heads 4215 and 2245 during the period 2005-2012 against which DC bills for ₹ 119.28 crore were submitted. However, we noticed that DC bills for ₹ 1.55 crore were outstanding (as of 21 August 2015) against three AC bills as shown in **Table 3.6**.

Table 3.6: Outstanding DC bills

Year	Major Head	Drawing and Disbursing Officer	AC bills drawn		DC bills submitted		Outstanding DC bills	
			No. of bills	Amount of bill (₹ in lakh)	No. of bills	Amount of bill (₹ in lakh)	No. of bills	Amount of bill (₹ in lakh)
2008-09	4215	EE, DW&S Division, Latehar	2	91.83	-	-	2	91.83
2011-12	2245	Principal Secretary, DW&SD	1	6195.50	1	6131.93	1	63.57
Total			3	6287.33	1	6131.93	3	155.40

Further, we observed the following during audit:

3.3.2 Delay in submission of Detailed Contingent bills

Rule 322 of JTC provides that DC bills shall be sent to the Accountant General (A&E) Jharkhand, Ranchi not later than the 25th of the month following the month to which they relate.

Scrutiny of the records of DW&SD revealed that four AC bills amounting to 119.92 crore under major head 2245 was withdrawn from Doranda Treasury by the Principal Secretary as Drawing and Disbursing Officer (DDO) during 2005-06, 2010-11 and 2011-12. The funds were distributed (between January 2006 and March 2012) to working divisions for implementation of schemes. We observed in audit that DC bills were submitted by the divisions (**Appendix 3.8**) through their controlling officers directly to Accountant General (A&E) with a delay ranging between two and 100 months instead of being submitted by the DDO in contravention to above codal provision. These are detailed below in the **Table 3.7**.

Table 3.7 : Delay in submission of Detailed Contingent bills

Sl. No	Bill No	Date of withdrawal from treasury	Amount (₹ in crore)	Due date of submission of DC Bills	Date of submission of DC Bills between	Delay in months ranged between
1	158/2005-06	03.01.2006	2.50	25.02.2006	16.06.2008 and 30.06.2015	28 and 100
2	190/2010-11	19.03.2011	49.38	25.04.2011	22.10.2011 and 20.09.2012	6 and 17
3	114/2011-12	29.10.2011	61.96	25.11.2011	07.05.2012 and 27.11.2012	5 and 12
4	191/2011-12	26.03.2012	6.08	25.04.2012	03.07.2012 and 30.09.2012	2 and 5
Total			119.92			

Source : Information furnished by the test-checked divisions

3.3.3 Repeated drawal of funds on Abstract Contingent bills

Rule 319 of the JTC stipulates that a certificate to the effect that the detailed bills for abstract bills drawn in the previous month have been submitted for countersignature to the controlling officer with particulars of dates shall be attached to the first contingent abstract bill presented for payment after the 10th of each month. On no account an abstract bill may be cashed after 10th of the month without this certificate.

We observed in audit that the Principal Secretary, DW&SD as DDO withdrew four abstract contingent bills (one in January 2006 and three during March 2011 to March 2012) for ₹ 119.92 crore under major head 2245 for which detailed bills for ₹ 119.28 crore were submitted (between 16.06.2008 and 30.06.2015) to Accountant General (A&E) by the working divisions directly and DC bills for ₹ 63.57 lakh are yet to be submitted to AG (A&E). Scrutiny further revealed that the next three abstract bills were withdrawn from treasury without submitting detailed contingent bills drawn previously as shown in above table in contravention to the provision stated *ibid*.

3.4 Reporting of cases on misappropriation, losses etc.

Rule 31 of the Jharkhand Financial Rules, provides that loss of public money, government revenue, stores or other property by defalcations or otherwise should be immediately reported by the office to the higher authority, Finance Department as well as to the Accountant General (Audit), Jharkhand even when such loss has been made good by the party responsible for it. Such reports must be submitted as soon as a suspicion arises that there has been a loss; these must not be delayed while enquiries are made.

In reply to the audit request (02 June 2015, 08 July 2015 and 20 August 2015) for providing information in this regard, no information has been received from the Finance Department as of August 2015. However, we noticed in audit that an FIR had been lodged (March 2014) by the Executive Engineer-cum-Member Secretary-I, District Water and Sanitation Mission, East Singhbhum, Jamshedpur for fraudulent drawal of ₹ 8.00 lakh from the bank accounts maintained for implementation of Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan in East Singhbhum district. However, further action was awaited (October 2015).

3.5 Classification between Revenue and Capital

Revenue expenditure is recurring in nature and is intended to be met from revenue receipts. Capital expenditure is defined as expenditure incurred with the object of increasing concrete assets of a material and permanent character or of reducing permanent liabilities. However, the Government has incorrectly provided and incurred an amount of ₹ 15.96 crore towards “Major Works” under the Revenue Section during the year as indicated in **Appendix 3.9**. Consequently, the Revenue Surplus and assets of the State Government for the financial year 2014-15 is understated to this extent.

Expenditure relating to Grants-in-Aid as per the Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS)-2 is to be classified as Revenue expenditure. The State Government made budget provision and classified ₹ 5.37 crore under

capital major head 4702 Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation. Consequently, the Revenue Surplus and Capital outlay of the State Government for the financial year 2014-15 stood overstated to this extent. The matter has been brought to the notice of State Government but remained uncorrected.

3.6 Funds drawn and kept in Personal Ledger (PL) Accounts

As per rule 300 of Jharkhand Treasury Code money should not be withdrawn from Treasury unless it is required for immediate payment. It is not permissible to draw advances, in anticipation of demands, from the treasury for prosecution of works, the completion of which is likely to take a considerable time to prevent lapse of appropriation. Rule 552 of Jharkhand Treasury Code states that all balances unclaimed for more than three complete account years shall, at the close of March in each year, be credited to the Government. Further, financial rules prohibit keeping of Government money outside Government accounts.

Review of Finance Accounts and Voucher Level Computerisation (VLC) data related to the transactions in the minor heads under the Major Head of accounts 8448-Civil Deposits for the year 2014-15 revealed that there were 99 Personal Ledger Accounts of the State as of 31 March 2015.

The closing balances under the PL Accounts continuously increased during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 whereas it decreased during the year 2013-14. During 2014-15, it increased again to ₹ 3,329.95 crore (28.20 per cent) over the previous year, as shown in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Funds in Personal Ledger Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening balance	Receipts	Disbursement	Closing Balance
2010-11	1457.58	1940.34	1670.78	1727.14
2011-12	1727.14	2248.95	1782.95	2193.14
2012-13	2193.14	3110.78	2349.49	2954.43
2013-14	2954.43	2613.93	2970.86	2597.50
2014-15	2597.50	5155.09	4422.64	3329.95

It may be seen from **Table 3.8** that funds amounting to ₹ 3,329.95 crore were kept in PL Accounts at the end of March 2015. Some Major Service heads from which budget was transferred to PL accounts are 2217 (Urban Development), 2851 (Village and Small Industries), 2225 (Welfare of SC, ST and OBC), 2515 (Other Rural Development Program), etc.

Thus, drawal of government money to prevent it from being lapsed and keeping it in PL Accounts for its expenditure in the years other than in which it was approved by the Legislature not only violated the Financial Rules but also led to the failure of budgetary control by the State. Further, Rule 331 of Jharkhand Treasury Code requires that at the close of 31st day of March every year all deposits unclaimed for more than three complete account years shall be credited to the Government. Thus, State Government overstated its expenditure figures by ₹ 3,329.95 crore as the services claimed to be provided were not delivered.

3.7 Booking under Minor Head “800”

Bookings of receipts or expenditure under the minor head “800 – Other Receipts” and “800 – Other Expenditure” is considered opaque classification of receipts and expenditure as these heads do not disclose the schemes, programmes, etc., to which the amounts relate. These minor heads normally accommodate the receipts/expenditure which cannot be classified under the available programme minor heads or due to incorrect identification of expenditure under the available heads of account at the stage of budget preparation.

During 2014-15, under five major heads (2501, 4047, 4070, 4701 and 6801) in the Revenue and Capital section, expenditure aggregating ₹ 558.22 crore (51.28 *per cent* of the total expenditure of ₹ 1,088.55 crore in these heads) was classified under the minor head “800 – Other Expenditure” as indicated in **Appendix 3.10**.

Similarly, under 31 major heads, revenue receipts aggregating ₹ 1,016.29 crore (80.10 *per cent* of the total receipt of ₹ 1,268.85 crore), were classified under minor head “800 – Other Receipts”. The entire receipts in 14 major heads were classified under the omnibus minor head “800 – Other Receipts” as indicated in **Appendix 3.11**.

Classification of large amount under the omnibus minor head “800 – Other Expenditure/Receipts” reflected lack of transparency in financial reporting.

3.8 Follow up on Audit Report on State Finances

Public Accounts Committee had discussed paragraph 2.4.4 (Excess over provisions relating to previous years) of the Audit Report on State Finances for the year 2011-12 and regularised the excess expenditure over provisions amounting to ₹ 8,120.12 crore out of ₹ 8,120.63 crore on 13.01.2014 as shown in **Appendix 3.12**.

3.9 Compliance Audit of State Disaster Response Fund

3.9.1 Introduction

The Disaster Management Act, 2005 defines disaster¹⁰. Section 48 (I) (a) of the Act stipulates constitution of State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) at State level to meet any threatening disaster situation or disaster. For operation of the fund, the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India has issued (September 2010) guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF. In pursuance of the provisions of the Act and guidelines, the State Government notified (November 2010) constitution of SDRF in Jharkhand in the Public Account under the Reserve Fund bearing Interest in the Major Head

¹⁰ As a “catastrophe, mishap, calamity or grave occurrence in any area, arising from natural or manmade causes, or by accident or negligence which results in substantial loss of life or human suffering or damage to, and destruction of property, or damage to, or degradation of, environment, and is of such a nature or magnitude as to be beyond the coping capacity of the community of the affected area.

8121-General and other Reserve Fund in the accounts of the State Government.

The SDRF is to be utilised for providing immediate relief to the victims of cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and cold wave/frost¹¹.

At State level, State Executive Committee (SEC) consisting of the Chief Secretary and four Secretaries to the Government of the State is responsible for the operation of SDRF. The Chief Secretary is the ex-officio Chairperson of the Committee. SEC is to take the decisions on all the financial matters regarding investment and expenditure from SDRF and ensure that the money drawn from SDRF has been actually utilised for the purposes for which SDRF was set up. Responsibility for relief work is vested in Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners (DC) and Sub-Divisional Officers through the Additional Collectors (Relief) and their subordinate offices at Block/Circle levels.

A compliance audit of SDRF, covering the period from 2010-15, was conducted between April and August 2015. The audit aimed to ascertain whether amount of SDRF was utilised in conformity with the provisions of concerned Act, Rules and Guidelines and gratuitous relief to the affected and dependent of deceased persons were paid in time. The audit was conducted by test check of records at department¹² level and six districts¹³, selected through Statistical Random Sampling Method.

The important points noticed in audit are discussed in succeeding paragraphs:

3.9.2 Financial Management

3.9.2.1 Funding pattern

The amount of contribution to the SDRF of each State for each of the financial years 2010-15 has been allocated by the Thirteenth Finance Commission. The Commission has allocated an amount of ₹ 1,433.61 crore for Jharkhand in 75:25 manner as Central and State share, of which 75 per cent contribution (₹ 1,075.22 crore) was to be made by the Government of India (GoI) and 25 per cent (₹ 358.39 crore) by State Government as detailed in **Table 3.9**. In addition to this, the balance amount (₹ 767.93 crore) of Calamity Relief Fund as on 31 March 2010 was also to be the part of SDRF.

Table 3.9: Allocation of amount for SDRF by the Thirteenth Finance Commission

(₹ in crore)

Year	Central Share	State Share	Total
2010-11	194.59	64.86	259.45
2011-12	204.32	68.10	272.42
2012-13	214.53	71.51	286.04
2013-14	225.26	75.08	300.34
2014-15	236.52	78.84	315.36
Grand total	1075.22	358.39	1433.61

¹¹ Cold wave/frost was included in the list of eligible calamity for assistance from SDRF on 13 August 2012 by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

¹² Disaster Management Department (DMD)

¹³ Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum, Palamau, Ranchi and Sahibganj

The Disaster Management Department (DMD) provided funds of SDRF to the DCs of the different districts for management of disaster. Prior to April 2013, the DCs used to submit their demands to the Department for payment of immediate relief to the victims. Accordingly, the demands were approved by the SEC for onward allotments to the DC of concerned districts. Thereafter, the procedure of funding to districts was changed to avoid the delays in providing assistance to the victims. The Member Secretary of SEC was delegated the power for approval and disposal of demands as received from the DCs and to provide assistance amount immediately to the districts. During its meeting, statement of assistance amount was being submitted to the SEC by the Member Secretary for formal approval. In addition to this, funds were also provided by the DMD to districts/ other departments who were engaged in management of disaster on the basis of decisions taken by the SEC.

3.9.2.2 Delayed/non-credit of contributions in SDRF

The allocated SDRF of the State was to be released by the GoI in June and December of each financial year and upon receipt the State Government was to transfer the amount, along with its share, to the Public Account Head opened/operated for this purpose.

The GoI invariably allotted its share in two instalments during each financial year with the direction to the State Government to credit the amount along with its share in SDRF during the current financial year itself.

We noticed in audit that although the first instalment for these years was remitted by the State Government during the same year but the second instalment for 2011-14 was remitted in subsequent years. Further, second instalment (₹ 157.68 crore) of Central (₹ 118.26 crore) and State Share (₹ 39.42 crore) for the year 2014-15 has not been credited into SDRF as of August 2015.

3.9.2.3 Utilisation and investment of fund

The position of funds credited into and disbursed from SDRF during 2010-15 is detailed in **Table 3.10**.

Table 3.10: The details of amount credited into and disbursed from SDRF during 2010-15

(₹ in crore)

Year	OB	Central Share	State Share	Others	Total	Disbursement	Balance
2010-11	767.93	194.59	64.86	1.45	1028.83	484.08	544.75
2011-12	544.75	102.16	34.05	2.37	683.33	243.71	439.62
2012-13	439.62	209.43	69.80	0.58	719.43	403.23	316.20
2013-14	316.20	219.90	73.29	3.47	612.86	21.30	591.56
2014-15	591.56	230.89	76.96	0.00	899.41	32.62	866.79
G. Total		956.97	318.96	7.87		1184.94	

Source: Finance and Appropriation Accounts

Scrutiny of Finance and Appropriation Accounts (2010-15) showed that against the available fund of ₹ 2,043.86 crore (OB: ₹ 767.93 crore, Central

Share: ₹ 956.97 crore, State Share: ₹ 318.96 crore) only ₹ 1,184.94 crore¹⁴ was disbursed from SDRF account with balance of ₹ 858.92 crore. Besides, ₹ 7.87 crore was also available with the department as receipt of unspent balances of the previous years and fund from other head of accounts. Thus, a total sum of ₹ 866.79 crore remained as balance in the Public account as on 31 March 2015.

- As per clause 18 of SDRF guidelines SEC had to take appropriate action for investment of SDRF.

Audit revealed that against the available fund of ₹ 2,043.86 crore during 2010-15, only ₹ 400 crore was invested as of August 2015 by the SEC though the department had substantial closing balances at the end of each financial year (**Table 3.10**).

- As per clause 4 of the guidelines, payment of interest was to be paid by State Government on un-invested amount of the SDRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under Overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI.

In contravention of the provisions, the SEC did not take any initiative for payment of interest in case of non-investment of funds as of August 2015 which resulted in short accumulation of fund.

3.9.2.4 Blocking of fund

As per provisions of the Appropriation Act, the funds drawn from the Treasury should be utilised within the financial year. Further, Rule 300 of the Jharkhand Treasury Code stipulates that no money should be withdrawn from the Treasury unless it is required for immediate payment. It is not permissible to draw any amount from the Treasury as advance in anticipation of expenditure/ demands either for the execution of works, the completion of which is likely to take a considerable time or to avoid the lapse of appropriation.

- The DMD allotted (2010-12) ₹ 5.55 crore to the DCs of four¹⁵ test- checked districts for supply of drinking water and management of schemes in *Nagar Nikay* of the districts during disaster. The DCs accordingly, provided (between March and September 2011) ₹ 5.29 crore¹⁶ to respective Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), of which ₹ 2.67 crore was utilised by them while balance ₹ 2.62 crore remain parked in their Personal Ledger Accounts (PLA)/Bank account as of August 2015.
- The DMD allotted (October 2010) ₹ 300 lakh as agriculture input subsidy grant to the DC, East Singhbhum for drought affected area of the district, of which ₹ 130 lakh was sub-allotted (January 2011) to Sub Divisional Officer (SDO), Dhalbhum for payment against supply of seeds. Considering the information and vouchers received from Sub Divisional Agriculture Officer, Jamshedpur, the SDO withdrew (March 2011) only ₹ 70.87 lakh from the

¹⁴ This included investment of ₹ 400 crore in fixed deposits of various banks during the year 2012-13

¹⁵ Bokaro, Dhanbad, East Singhbhum and Ranchi

¹⁶ Amount of ₹ 19.51 lakh provided to Nagar Panchayat, Bundu by the DC, Ranchi has not been included as utilisation not provided

treasury. The SDO while verifying the beneficiaries list found that seeds were even distributed to some ineligible farmers and disallowed them. SDO paid only ₹ 33.70 lakh to the Agriculture Officer and ₹ 37.17 lakh remain unutilised (August 2015) with the SDO for more than four years.

- The DMD allotted (August and October 2010) ₹ 58.05 lakh to DC, Ranchi for storage and distribution of 10 quintal rice per panchayat to provide relief in emergent situation during drought. The entire amount withdrawn from treasury between September 2010 and March 2011 remained unutilised as of August 2015.

Thus, a total amount of ₹ 3.57 crore remain blocked at various levels, in contravention of SDRF guidelines and codal provisions.

3.9.2.5 Diversion/Unauthorised expenditure of SDRF

As per rule 26 of General Financial Rules 2005, the controlling officer should ensure that the expenditure is incurred for the purpose for which funds have been provided.

- The DMD allotted (August 2011) ₹ 40.00 lakh to DC, Sahibganj for supply of food grains in the flood affected areas of the district. Against the allotted amount, only ₹ 22.84 lakh was utilised for supply of food grains and ₹ 11.75 lakh were diverted for other unauthorised purposes¹⁷. Besides, ₹ 5.41 lakh was remitted (May 2015) into treasury.
- The DMD allotted (October 2011) ₹ 36.07 lakh to DC, Sahibganj for supply of food grains for flood affected areas in Sahibganj district. Scrutiny further revealed that out of the allotted amount, expenditure of ₹ 1.70 lakh was incurred on purchase of life jackets for which the funds were not allotted.

Thus, expenditure on the purposes other than the specified purpose, for which the funds were not allotted, was irregular and amounted to misuse of SDRF by the DCs.

- The DMD allotted (December 2010 to September 2013) ₹ 11.11 crore to the DCs of East Singhbhum (₹ 4.29 crore) and Sahibganj (₹ 6.82 crore) for supply of drinking water and food grains during drought and providing relief during flood from Public Account (SDRF). The concerned DC utilised only ₹ 7.99 crore after withdrawing it from the treasury and remitted (October 2012 to July 2015) ₹ 3.12 crore into the treasury in the Government revenue heads. The DCs East Singhbhum and Sahibganj remitted ₹ 2.91 crore under the head 0250-00-800-01-01-01 (Other Social Services) and ₹ 0.21 crore under the head 0075-00-911-01-02 (Miscellaneous General Services) respectively instead of prescribed head of account.

Thus, remittance of SDRF fund to State revenue was irregular.

¹⁷ Ex-gratia payment: ₹ 8,00,000, Fodder: ₹ 75,000 and Medicine: ₹ 2,99,995

3.9.3 Implementation through SDRF

3.9.3.1 Delayed/non assistance to affected persons

The SDRF is to be utilised for providing immediate relief to the victims of disaster like cyclone, drought, earthquake, fire, flood, tsunami, hailstorm, landslide, avalanche, cloud burst, pest attack and cold wave/frost.

- In test-checked districts, it was noticed that 7,458 affected and dependents of deceased persons were provided ex-gratia assistance after a delay of seven to 59 months from the date of incidence (**Appendix 3.13**).
- In five¹⁸ test-checked districts, it was noticed that for the incidences which occurred between April 2010 and May 2014, ex-gratia assistance to 828 victims were not paid even after lapse of 14 to 63 months despite availability of sufficient funds. It is pertinent to mention that the available funds either remain unutilised or surrendered (**Appendix 3.14**).

Thus, the main objective of providing immediate relief to the affected/dependent persons from SDRF was badly defeated.

3.9.3.2 Inadmissible execution of works through SDRF

- Clause 15 of guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF stipulates the norms for the expenditure from SDRF on each approved items which are already defined by the Ministry of Home Affairs with the concurrence of Ministry of Finance. Further, clause 10 along with its appendix of items and norms of assistance from SDRF fixed by Ministry of Home Affairs (Disaster Management Division), Government of India, New Delhi categorically mentions that the expenditure under the item Infrastructure would be spent only for the repair and restoration of damaged infrastructure which includes repair of damaged platform of hand pumps, restoration of damaged stand posts, replacement of damaged pipes, repair of pumping machines etc.

Scrutiny of allotment letters and other concerned records, however, revealed that DMD allotted (2010-12) ₹ 136.59 crore to Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DWSD) for drinking water supply scheme in drought affected area. Out of this, the DWSD allotted (March 2011 to March 2012) ₹ 122.41 crore to the Executive Engineers of different divisions for sinking of High Yield Drilled Tubewell (HYDT) (₹ 121.79 crore), laying of pipes (₹ 0.42 crore) and scheme related to storage of water into Dam through pumping from cut-off trench (₹ 0.20 crore) and surrendered ₹ 14.18 crore to the DMD. Of this, expenditure of ₹ 121.79 crore on sinking of HYDT was inadmissible as the work was in violation of SDRF guidelines.

¹⁸ Bokaro, East Singhbhum, Palamau, Ranchi and Sahibganj

3.9.4 Non-submission of Utilisation Certificates

As per instructions contained in allotment letters, Utilisation Certificates (UCs)/expenditure report has to be submitted by the executing agencies in the prescribed format to the funding authority to ensure expenditure against the allotted fund.

- During 2010-15, the DMD allotted ₹ 97.46 crore to the DCs of test checked districts for management of disaster, of which ₹ 84.53 crore was provided to different executing offices/field offices in the districts by the DCs. However, the actual expenditure incurred by the concerned executing/field offices could not be provided by the DCs due to non-submission of UCs in support of the actual expenditure incurred by the executing agencies to whom the funds were provided.
- The DMD allotted (October 2010 to June 2014) ₹ 150.21 crore to the Secretary, Drinking Water and Sanitation Department (DWSD) and Director General-cum-Commandant (DG), Home Guard and Fire Services for drinking water supply scheme (₹ 136.59 crore) and purchase of fire equipments (₹ 13.62 crore) respectively. Against the total allotted funds, ₹ 14.18 crore were surrendered by DWSD and expenditure report of only ₹ 5.86 crore was furnished by the DG. Expenditure report/ UCs for the balance amount of ₹ 130.17 crore had not been received (August 2015) even after lapse of more than one to four and half years.

As such, in absence of expenditure report/UCs, the actual utilisation of funds could not be ascertained.

3.9.5 Non-maintenance of Subsidiary Accounts

As per clause 30 of guidelines on constitution and administration of the SDRF, SEC was required to maintain calamity-wise subsidiary accounts.

However, we noticed that subsidiary accounts were not being maintained by the SEC. As such, in absence of this important record, the actual position of fund on a particular point of time could not be ascertained.

3.10 Conclusion and Recommendations

Outstanding Utilisation Certificates against the grants

- As on 31 March 2015, Utilisation Certificates (UCs) of ₹ 5,161.72 crore were outstanding in the State against the GIA bills drawn during 2000-14 by different departments, of which ₹ 82.95 crore was outstanding in DW&SD. Non-receipt of UCs against the GIA bills for huge amounts indicates failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely submission of utilisation of the grants for the intended purpose.

It is recommended that the State Government should ensure timely utilisation of the grants for the intended purpose and submission of UCs there against.

Drawal of funds on Abstract Contingent Bills

- As on 31 March 2015 significant amount of ₹ 4,886 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) bills during 2000-15 remained outstanding in the State due to non-submission of Detailed Contingent (DC) bills.

It is recommended that State Government should ensure timely submission of DC bills as per extent rules and provisions.

Submission of Accounts and Audit of Autonomous Bodies, Authorities and Grantee Institutions

- Government departments have not timely submitted the accounts of grantee bodies to the Accountant General (Audit). Status of submission of Separate Audit Reports of the Autonomous Bodies to the Legislature has not been intimated to the Accountant General (Audit) by the departments.

It is recommended that Government Departments should ensure timely submission of the accounts of Autonomous Bodies to the Accountant General (Audit).

Funds kept in Personal Ledger Accounts

- There was huge balance of ₹ 3,329.95 crore in Personal Ledger Accounts at the end of March 2015. Transfer of budgeted funds passed by the Legislature for the current year to Personal Ledger Accounts for expenditure in future years was in contravention of Financial Rules and weakened the budgetary control of the State.

It is recommended that taking advantage of the computerization of treasuries, the State Government may consider evolving a system of automatic closure of Personal Ledger Accounts after their validity period and the transferring of unutilised balances to the Consolidated Fund.

Booking under Minor Head “800”

- Large amount (₹ 1,574.51 crore) of Receipts and Expenditure were classified under the omnibus minor head “800 – Other Expenditure/ Receipts” which reflected lack of transparency in financial reporting.

It is recommended that receipts/expenditure which cannot be classified under the available program minor heads was only be booked under the minor head “800-Other Receipts/ Expenditure”.

Compliance audit of State Disaster Response Fund

- The SEC had not made investment of the amount from SDRF though the department had substantial balances at the end of each financial year. It also did not take any initiative for payment of interest on un-invested amount as per guidelines.

It is recommended that the provisions of SDRF guidelines should be strictly adhered to and SEC should either invest the amount of SDRF or should take necessary steps for getting interest on un-invested SDRF.

- The department executed inadmissible works worth ₹ 121.79 crore while ₹ 13.45 lakh was diverted for other works without sanction.

It is recommended that works should be executed strictly as per SDRF guidelines.

- The main objective of providing immediate relief to the affected/dependent persons from SDRF was not fully achieved as 8,286 cases of delayed/non-payment to affected persons were noticed.

It is recommended that an effective mechanism should be put in place to ensure immediate relief to the affected persons.



(S. RAMANN)

Accountant General (Audit),
Jharkhand

Ranchi
The 19 January 2016

Countersigned



(SHASHI KANT SHARMA)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

New Delhi
The 22 January 2016

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1 Part A
(Reference Paragraph- Profile of Jharkhand; Page 1)

PROFILE OF JHARKHAND					
A. General Data					
Sl. No.	Particulars			Figures	
1	Area			79714 Sq km	
2	Population a				
	a.	As per 2001 Census		2.69 crore	
	b.	2010-11		3.30 crore	
3	A	Density of Population ¹ (As per 2001 Census) (All India Density = 325 persons per Sq.Km)		338 persons per Sq. km.	
	B	Density of Population (As per 2011 Census) (All India Density = 382 persons per Sq.Km)		414 persons per Sq. km.	
4	Population below poverty line (BPL) ² (All India Average = 30%)			42.4 per cent	
5	A	Literacy ¹ (As per 2001 Census) (All India Average = 64.80%)		44 per cent	
	B	Literacy (As per 2011 Census) (All India Average = 72.99%)		66.41 per cent	
6	Infant mortality ¹ (per 1000 live births) (All India = 40 per 1000 live births)			37	
7	Gini Coefficient ^{3 2}				
	a.	Rural. (All India = 0.29)		0.24	
	b.	Urban. (All India = 0.38)		0.36	
8	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current prices in 2014-15 taking as base year 2004-05			₹ 197514 crore	
9	Per capita GSDP CAGR (2005-06 to 2014-15)		Jharkhand	12.38 per cent	
			General Category States	13.86 per cent	
10	GSDP CAGR (2005-06 to 2014-15) ⁴		Jharkhand	13.97 per cent	
			General Category States	15.44 per cent	
11	Population Growth ⁵ (2005-06 to 2014-15)		Jharkhand	13.41 per cent	
			General Category States	12.76 per cent	
B. Financial Data ⁴					
Sl. No.	Particulars			Figures (in per cent)	
	CAGR			2005-06 to 2013-14	
				General Category States	Jharkhand
				2013-14 to 2014-15	
				General Category States	Jharkhand
1	a.	of Revenue Receipts		15.76	15.14
2	b.	of Own Tax Revenue		15.32	15.13
3	c.	of Non Tax Revenue		13.53	12.85
4	d.	of Total Expenditure		15.23	10.80
5	e.	of Capital Expenditure		14.61	12.51
6	f.	of Revenue Expenditure on Education		17.10	11.88
7	g.	of Revenue Expenditure on Health		16.20	10.14
8	h.	of Salaries & Wages		15.23	20.82
9	i.	of Pension		18.70	23.18
				12.43	-0.63

¹ Census Info India 2011 Final Population Totals

² Report of the Expert Group (Rangarajan) to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty, Planning Commission (June 2014), page 66.

³ <http://planningcommission.nic.in/data/datatable/data2312/DatabookDec2014%20106.pdf>

⁴ CSO (http://mospi.nic.in/Mospi_New/site/inner.asp?status=3&menu_id=82). GSDP figures for the year 2014-15 relating to Gujrat (Source: Budget Publication No. 30 of Gujrat State), and Kerala (Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics) have been obtained from concerned AGs.

⁵ Population projections for India and States 2001-2026 (Revised December 2006) Report of the Technical Group on population projections constituted by the Nation Commission on Population Table-14(projected total population by sex as on 1st October 2001-26).

Appendix 1.1 Part B
Structure and Form of Government Accounts
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1; Page 1)

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 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 C: Layout of Finance Accounts

Statement	Layout
Statement No.1	Presents the cumulative figures of assets and liabilities of the Government, as they stand at the end of the year. The assets are largely financial assets with the figures for progressive capital expenditure denoting physical assets of the Government. Assets, as per the accounting policy, are depicted at historical cost.
Statement No.2	Contains the summarised statement showing all receipts and disbursement of the Government during the year in all three parts in which Government Account is kept, namely, the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts.
Statement No.3	This statement comprises revenue and capital receipts and borrowings of the Government consisting of loans from the Government of India, other institutions, market loans and recoveries on account of loans and advances made by the Government.
Statement No.4	This statement gives expenditure by function (activity) and also summarise expenditure by nature of activities (object of expenditure).
Statement No. 5	Gives details of progressive capital expenditure by functions, the aggregate of which is depicted in statement-1.
Statement No.6	Presents borrowings of the Government comprising market loans and loans and advances from Government of India. In addition 'other liabilities' which are the balances under various sectors in the public accounts, for which Government acts as a trustee or custodian, are also given.
Statement No.7	Depicts loans and advances (sector and loanee group-wise) given by the Government as depicted in statement-1 and recoveries, disbursements featured in Statement-2, 3 and 4.
Statement No.8	Depicts comparative summary of Government Investment in the share capital of different concerns.
Statement No.9	Gives the summary of guarantees given by the Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by the statutory corporations, local bodies and other institutions.
Statement No.10	Depicts grants-in-aid given by the State Government, organised by grantee institutions group-wise. A notes on grants given is also included.
Statement No.11	Indicates the distribution between the charged and voted expenditure incurred during the year.
Statement No.12	Presents the capital and other expenditure (other than on revenue account) and the sources of fund for the expenditure is depicted in this statement.
Statement No.13	Depicts summary of balances of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account.
Statement No.14	Indicates the detailed account of revenue receipts by minor heads.
Statement No.15	Provides accounts of revenue expenditure by minor heads under Non-Plan and Plan separately.
Statement No.16	Depicts the detailed capital expenditure incurred during and to the end of 2014-15.
State mentNo.17	Depicts details of borrowings and other liabilities by minor heads and the maturity and repayment profile of all loans.
Statement No.18	Provides the detailed account of loans and advances given by the Government of Jharkhand, the amount of loan repaid during the year, the balance as on 31 March 2015.
Statement No.19	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 2014-15.
Statement No.20	Shows the details of Guarantees given by the State Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by statutory corporations, Government companies, Local Bodies and other institutions.
Statement No.21	Gives the detailed account relating to Contingency Fund and Public Accounts transaction in detail.
Statement No.22	Gives the details of earmarked balances of reserve funds.

Appendix 1.2
Methodology Adopted for the Assessment of Fiscal Position
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1; Page 2)

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 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 mobilisation 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)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore)	127281	135618	151655	172773	197514
Growth rate of GSDP	26.5	6.6	11.8	13.9	14.3

Source: Directorate of Statistics and Evaluation, Government of Jharkhand.

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	$\text{Interest payment} / [(\text{Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities} + \text{Current year's Fiscal Liabilities}) / 2] * 100$
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Average Interest Rate
Quantum spread	Debt stock * Interest spread
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	$\text{Interest Received} / [(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances}) / 2] * 100$
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
Resource Gap	Incremental Non-debt Receipts minus Incremental Primary Revenue Expenditure + Incremental Interest Receipts

Appendix 1.3
Time series data on the State Government finances
 (Reference: Paragraph 1.1, 1.3 & 1.9.2; Page 2, 8 & 29)

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Part A. Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts	18781(88)	22420(89)	24770(83)	26137(85)	31565(83)
(i) Tax Revenue	5717(30)	6954(31)	8224(33)	9380(36)	10350(33)
Taxes on Agricultural Income	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	4473(78)	5522(79)	6422(78)	7305(78)	8070(78)
State Excise	388(7)	457(7)	578(7)	628(7)	740(7)
Taxes on Vehicles	312(6)	392(6)	465(6)	495(5)	660(6)
Stamps and Registration fees	328(6)	401(6)	492(6)	502(5)	531(5)
Land Revenue	131(2)	53(1)	96(1)	230(3)	84(1)
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	21	41(0)	1(0)	1(0)	1(0)
Other Taxes	64(1)	88(1)	170(2)	219(2)	264(3)
(ii) Non Tax Revenue	2803(15)	3038(14)	3536(14)	3753(14)	4335(14)
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	6154(33)	7170(32)	8188(33)	8939(34)	9487(30)
(iv) Grants in aid from Government of India	4107(22)	5258(23)	4822(20)	4065(16)	7393(23)
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	24	24	43	23	33
4. Total Revenue and Non debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	18805	22444	24813	26160	31598
5. Public Debt Receipts	2447(12)	2671(11)	5199(17)	4703(15)	6690(17)
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	2315	2409	4591	4281	6537
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	-	229	369	316	0
Loans and Advances from Government of India	132	33	239	106	153
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	21252	25115	30012	30863	38288
7. Contingency Fund Receipts		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Public Account Receipts	7721	10813	14495	14275	20189
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	28973	35928	44507	45138	58477
Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	17945(86)	20992(86)	23400(83)	23472(82)	31795(83)
Plan	6004(33)	7646(36)	7743(33)	6288(27)	12436(39)
Non Plan	11941(67)	13346(64)	15657(67)	17184(73)	19359(61)
General Services (including interest payments)	6991(39)	7846(37)	8696(37)	9960(42)	10624(33)
Social Services	6707(37)	7287(35)	8309(36)	8215(35)	11915(37)
Economic Services	4247(24)	5859(28)	6395(27)	5297(23)	9256(29)
Grants-in-aid and contributions	-	-	Nil	Nil	Nil
11. Capital Expenditure	2664(13)	3159(13)	4218(15)	4722(17)	5543(15)
Plan	2621(98)	3111(98)	4151(98)	4706(100)	5520(100)
Non Plan	43(2)	48(2)	67(2)	16(0)	23(0)
General Services	120(4)	156(5)	176(4)	168(3)	326(6)
Social Services	682(26)	866(27)	1030(25)	924(20)	910(16)
Economic Services	1862(70)	2137(68)	3012(71)	3630(77)	4307(78)
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	308(1)	217(1)	601(2)	222(1)	824(2)
13. Total Expenditure (10+11+12)	20917	24368	28219	28416	38162
14. Repayments of Public Debt	1299	1639	2183	1997	1880
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	1063(82)	1406(86)	1525(70)	1542(77)	1722(92)
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	-	78(5)	520(24)	316(16)	0
Loans and Advances from Government of India	236(18)	155(9)	138(6)	139(7)	158(8)

Appendix 1.3 continued..

15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	22216	26007	30402	30413	40042
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	-	-	-	-	-
18. Public Account disbursements	7400	9728	13417	14094	19277
19. Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	29616	35735	43819	44507	59319
Part C. Deficits					
20. Revenue Deficit(-)/Revenue Surplus (+) (1-10)	(+)836	(+)1428	(+)1370	(+)2665	(-)230
21. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus (+) (4-13)	(-)2112	(-)1924	(-)3406	(-)2256	(-)6564
22. Primary Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) (21+23)	(+)116	(+)343	(-)1015	(+)358	(-)3635
Part D. Other data					
23. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	2228	2267	2391	2614	2929
24. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	3122	4530	6950	6422	12404
25. Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft availed (days)	-	6	13	8	-
Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	-	6	13	8	-
Overdraft availed (days)	-	Nil	Nil	Nil	-
26. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/ Overdraft	-	0.03	0.32	0.21	-
27 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)[@]	127281	135618	151655	172773	197514
28 Outstanding Fiscal liabilities (year end)	28655	30664	34869	37594	43569
29. Outstanding guarantees (year-end) (including interest)	-	-	-	-	-
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year end)	-	-	-	-	-
31. Number of incomplete projects (value ₹ 1 crore and above)	167	182	189	328	402
32. Capital blocked in incomplete Projects	1503	573	1972	760	1824
Part E. Fiscal Health Indicators					
I Resource Mobilisation					
Own Tax revenue/GSDP	4.5	5.1	5.4	5.4	5.2
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.2
Central Transfers/GSDP	8.1	9.2	8.6	7.5	8.5
II Expenditure Management					
Total Expenditure/GSDP	16.4	18.0	18.6	16.4	19.3
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	111.4	108.7	113.9	108.7	120.9
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	85.8	86.1	82.9	82.6	83.3
Expenditure on Social Services (including L&A)/Total Expenditure	35.4	33.5	33.2	32.2	33.7
Expenditure on Economic Services (including L&A)/Total Expenditure	30.6	33.6	35.3	32.1	37.6
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	12.7	13.0	14.9	16.6	14.5
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure.	12.2	12.3	14.3	16.0	13.7
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances					
Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP	(+)0.7	(+)1.1	(+)0.9	(+)1.5	(-)0.1

Appendix 1.3 continued..

Fiscal deficit/GSDP	(-)1.7	(-)1.4	(-)2.2	(-)1.3	(-)3.3
Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP	(+)0.1	(+)0.3	-0.7	(+)0.2	(-)1.8
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	(+)39.6	(+)74.2	(+)40.2	(+)118.1	(-)3.5
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP	2.4	2.7	2.5	3.1	1.4
IV Management of Fiscal Liabilities					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	22.5	22.6	23.0	21.8	22.1
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	152.6	136.8	140.8	143.8	138.03
Primary deficit vis-à-vis quantum spread	(+)5145	(+)30	(+)373	(+)2698	(-)965
Debt Redemption (Principal +Interest)/ Total Debt Receipts	4.3	3.9	Nil	Nil	Nil
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment	0.4	1.17	15.00	18	Nil
Balance from Current Revenue (₹ in crore)	4014	6855	5782	6208	6593
Financial Assets/Liabilities	89	95	98	100	103

Note: Deficit shown as (-) and surplus shown as (+) during comparison with other factors

*Not relevant as the State had Revenue Surplus.

@ GSDP figures communicated by the Director Statistical and Planning Development, Government of Jharkhand.

Figures in brackets represent percentages (rounded) to total of each sub-heading

Appendix 1.4 Part A
Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2014-15
(Reference: paragraph 1.1.1; Page 2)

(₹ in crore)

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2014-15									
Receipts				Disbursements					
2013-14		2014-15		2013-14		Non-plan	Plan	Total	2014-15
Section-A: Revenue									
26136.80	I. Revenue Receipts		31564.56	23471.89	I. Revenue Expenditure	19358.99	12435.91	31794.90	31794.90
9379.79	Tax Revenue	10349.81		9959.36	General Services	10346.74	276.71	10623.45	
				8215.34	Social Services	4743.76	7171.58	11915.34	
3752.71	Non-tax Revenue	4335.06		3922.16	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	3053.31	2691.22	5744.53	
				977.10	Health and Family Welfare	709.08	648.92	1358.00	
8939.32	State's share of Union Taxes	9487.01		710.40	Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	445.78	1293.70	1739.48	
				53.12	Information and Broadcasting	51.13	14.82	65.95	
1319.91	Non-plan Grants	1780.26		624.84	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	100.38	759.39	859.77	
1565.83	Grants for State Plan Schemes	4914.69		127.74	Labour and Labour Welfare	48.95	42.30	91.25	
				1779.42	Social Welfare and Nutrition	313.15	1721.22	2034.37	
1179.24	Grants for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	697.72		20.56	Others	21.98	-	21.98	
				5297.19	Economic Services	4268.49	4987.62	9256.11	
				975.02	Agriculture and Allied Activities	468.57	621.46	1090.04	
				1429.57	Rural Development	876.28	2625.04	3501.31	
				0.00	Special Areas Programmes	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				304.08	Irrigation and Flood Control	329.80	0.28	330.08	
				1520.77	Energy	2108.92	235.00	2343.92	
				186.09	Industry and Minerals	46.70	190.52	237.22	
				251.63	Transport	361.05	474.72	835.77	
				0.00	Science, Technology and Environment	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				630.03	General Economic Services	77.17	840.61	917.78	
				0.00	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	0.00	0.00	0.00	
				23471.89	Total	19358.98	12435.92	31794.90	
	II Revenue Deficit carried over to Section B		230.34	2664.91	II Revenue Surplus/Deficit carried over to Section B				0
26136.80	Total		31794.90	26136.80	Total				31794.90

Audit Report (State Finances) for the year ended 31 March 2015

Appendix 1.4 Part A continued..

Section B									
704.75	III Opening Cash Balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment		1285.48		III Opening Over Draft from Reserve Bank of India				-
	IV Miscellaneous Capital Receipts			4722.50	IV Capital Outlay	22.82	5520.12	5542.94	5542.94
				168.09	General Services	22.82	303.51	326.33	
				924.12	Social Services	-	909.50	909.50	
				145.21	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	-	82.97	82.97	
				166.18	Health and Family Welfare	-	260.97	260.97	
				342.07	Water supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	-	188.90	188.90	
				0.00	Information and Broadcasting	-	0.45	0.45	
				168.03	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	-	172.72	172.72	
Section B	Others (contd...)								
				102.63	Social Welfare and Nutrition	-	160.02	160.02	
					Others	-	43.47	43.47	
				3630.09	Economic Services	-	4307.10	4307.10	
				15.26	Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	93.30	93.30	
				1148.93	Rural Development	-	1360.22	1360.22	
				0.00	Special Areas Programme	-	-	-	
				454.01	Irrigation and Flood Control	-	378.94	378.94	
				0.00	Energy	-	-	-	
				2.00	Industry and Minerals	-	1.16	1.16	
				1994.65	Transport	-	2459.95	2459.95	
				15.44	General Economic Services	-	13.53	13.53	
				4722.50	Total	22.82	5520.12	5542.94	5542.94
23.32	V Recoveries of Loans and Advances	33.06	33.06	221.91	V Loans and Advances Disbursed	34.44	789.34	823.78	823.78
0.00	From Power Projects	0		175.34	For Power Projects	-	779.04	779.04	
22.31	From Govt. Servants	23.41		12.76	To Government Servants	16.94	-	16.94	
1.01	From Others	9.65		33.81	To Others	17.50	10.30	27.80	
2664.91	VI Revenue Surplus brought down				VI Revenue Deficit brought down				230.34
4702.90	VII Public Debt Receipts		6690.12	1996.92	VII Repayment of Public Debt	1879.88			1879.88
	External Debt	0			External Debt				
4281.17	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Over Draft	6536.91		1542.59	Internal Debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Over Draft	1721.71		1721.71	

Appendix 1.4 Part A concluded..

315.58	Transaction under Ways and Means Advances	0		315.58	Transactions under Ways and Means Advances			0.00	
	Net Transaction under Over Draft.	0			Net Transaction under Over Draft				
106.15	Loans and Advances from Central Government	153.21		138.95	Repayments of Loans and Advances to Central Government			158.17	
	VIII Appropriation to Contingency Fund			-	VIII Appropriation to Contingency Fund				
	IX Amount transferred to Contingency Fund				IX Expenditure from Contingency Fund				
14275.26	X Public Accounts Receipts		20189.17	14094.33	X Public Accounts Disbursements				19276.68
760.20	Small Savings and Provident Funds	842.57		751.47	Small Savings and Provident Funds			1045.13	
293.18	Reserve Funds	307.85		21.29	Reserve Funds			32.62	
-58.77	Suspense and Miscellaneous	18.08		-57.13	Suspense and Miscellaneous			34.37	
6076.81	Remittances	6838.22		5920.48	Remittances			7076.00	
7203.84	Deposits and Advances	12182.45		7458.22	Deposits and Advances			11088.56	
	Inter State Settlement			50.00	Inter-state Settlement			-	
	XI Closing Over Draft from Reserve Bank of India			1285.48	XI Cash Balance at the end of the Year			444.21	444.21
					Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances				
				428.20	Deposits with Reserve Bank			-224.13	
				5.44	Departmental Cash Balance including Permanent Advances			2.21	
					Investment of Earmarked Fund			-	
				851.84	Cash Balance Investment			666.13	
48507.94	Total		59992.73	48507.94	Total				59992.73

Appendix 1.4 Part B
Summarised financial position of the Government of Jharkhand as on 31 March 2015
 (Reference: Paragraphs 1.9.1; Page 29)

(₹ in crore)

As on 31.03.2014	Liabilities		As on 31.03.2015
27940.16	Internal Debt -		32755.36
14311.11	Market Loans bearing interest	18799.46	
0.00	Market Loans not bearing interest	0.00	
6.30	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	6.30	
3968.24	Loans from other Institutions	3960.58	
0.00	Ways and Means Advances	0.00	
9654.51	Special securities issued to NSS Fund of Central Government	9989.02	
0.00	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	0.00	
2091.95	Loans and Advances from Central Government -		2086.99
0.00	Pre 1984-85 Loans	0.00	
4.09	Non-Plan Loans	1.80	
2087.86	Loans for State Plan Schemes	2085.19	
150.00	Contingency Fund		150
1558.59	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.		1356.02
5411.58	Deposits		6503.93
591.56	Reserve Funds		866.79
0.00	Remittance Balances		0.00
117.72	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances		101.43
2153.09	Cumulative excess of receipts over expenditure		1402.84
40014.65	Total		45223.36
	Assets		
30471.85	Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -		36014.79
140.35	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	155.01	
30331.50	Other Capital Outlay	35859.78	
50.00	Inter State Settlement		-
7946.44	Loans and Advances -		8737.16
7300.55	Loans for Power Projects	8079.60	
664.29	Other Development Loans	682.43	
-18.40	Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	-24.87	
5.35	Advances		3.80
	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances		
1285.48	Cash -		444.21
0.00	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	0.00	
428.20	Deposits with Reserve Bank	-224.13	
0.00	Reserve Fund Investments	0.00	
5.44	Departmental Cash Balance including Permanent Advances	2.21	

Appendix 1.4 Part B continued..

851.84	Cash Balance Investments	666.13	
255.53	Remittance Balances		23.40
0.00	Deficit on Government Account -		0.00
	(i) Revenue Deficit/surplus of the current year		
	(ii) Miscellaneous Deficit		
	Accumulated deficit/surplus at the beginning of the year		
40014.65	Total		45223.36

Excludes ₹ 5.75 crore shown in the Accounts of Corporations but the same is not included in the accounts due to non-availability of its source.

Explanatory Notes for Appendices 1.3 and 1.4

The abridged accounts in the foregoing statements have to be read with comments and explanations in the Finance Accounts. Government accounts being mainly on cash basis, the deficit on Government account, as shown in **Appendix 1.4 Part B**, indicates the position on cash basis, as opposed to accrual basis in commercial accounting. Consequently, items payable or receivable or items like depreciation or variation in stock figures, etc., do not figure in the accounts. Suspense and Miscellaneous balances include cheques issued but not paid, payments made on behalf of the State and other pending settlements, etc. Difference of ₹ 37.26 crore (Net credit) has been sent to Reserve Bank of India, Patna for reconciliation and balance of ₹ 1.61 crore for the period prior to October 1987 is also under reconciliation (August 2015).

Appendix 1.5 Part-A
Details of functions of ULBs as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (Schedule XII)
 (Reference: Paragraph 1.6.5; Page 21)

Sl. No.	Details of function
1	Urban planning including town planning.
2	Regulation of land-use and construction of buildings.
3	Planning for economic and social development.
4	Roads and bridges.
5	Water supply for domestic, industrial and commercial purposes.
6	Public health, sanitation, conservancy and solid waste management.
7	Fire services.
8	Urban forestry, protection of the environment and promotion of ecological aspects.
9	Safeguarding the interests of weaker sections of society including the handicapped and mentally retarded.
10	Slum improvement and up-gradation.
11	Urban poverty alleviation.
12	Provision of urban amenities and facilities such as parks, gardens, playgrounds.
13	Promotion of cultural, educational and aesthetic aspects.
14	Burials and burial grounds; cremations, cremation grounds and electric crematoriums.
15	Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals.
16	Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths.
17	Public amenities including street lighting, parking lots, bus stops and public conveniences.
18	Regulation of Slaughter houses and tanneries.

Appendix 1.5 Part-B
Details of functions of PRIs as per the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act (Schedule XII)
(Reference: Paragraph 1.6.5; Page 22)

Sl. No.	Details of function	Status of Devolution
1	Agriculture including agriculture extension	Partial
2	Land improvement, implementation of land reforms, land consolidation and soil conservation	No
3	Minor irrigation, water management and watershed development	Yes
4	Animal husbandry, dairy and poultry	Partial
5	Fisheries	Yes
6	Social forestry and farm forestry	No
7	Minor forest produce	No
8	Small scale Industries including food processing industries	Partial
9	Khadi Village and Cottage industries	Yes
10	Rural Housing	No
11	Drinking Water	Yes
12	Fuel and fodder	No
13	Road, Culverts, Bridges, ferries waterways and other means of communication	No
14	Rural Electrification including distribution of electricity	No
15	Non-conventional energy sources	No
16	Poverty alleviation programmes	No
17	Education including primary and secondary school	Yes
18	Technical Training and Vocational Education	No
19	Adult and Non-formal Education	Yes
20	Libraries	No
21	Cultural Activities	No
22	Market and Fairs	No
23	Health and Sanitation including Hospitals, Primary Health Centres with Dispensaries	Yes
24	Family Welfare	Yes
25	Women and Child Development	Yes
26	Social Welfare including Welfare of the Handicapped and Mentally retarded	Yes
27	Welfare of the weaker section and in particular of the SCs and STs	No
28	Public Distribution Systems	Yes
29	Maintenance of community assets	Partial

Appendix 2.1

Statement of various grants/appropriations where savings exceeded ₹ 10 crore in each case and also by 20 per cent or more of the total provision

(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.1; Page 41)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Total Grant/Appropriation	Savings	
				Amount	Percentage of Savings to total provision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Revenue					
1	1	Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	958.18	552.00	57.61
2	2	Animal Husbandry Department	163.67	41.73	25.50
3	3	Building Construction Department	137.56	43.12	31.35
4	4	Cabinet Secretariat and Co-ordination Department	34.46	14.19	41.15
5	12	Finance Department	163.32	72.51	44.46
6	14	Repayment of Loans	35.00	35.00	100.00
7	17	Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	72.85	23.36	32.07
8	18	Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	1281.75	439.49	34.29
9	19	Forest and Environment Department	493.46	116.88	23.69
10	20	Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	2315.37	967.84	41.80
11	21	Higher Education	1034.87	333.35	32.21
12	23	Industries Department	368.43	148.57	40.33
13	24	Information and Public Relation Department	84.95	19.88	23.40
14	26	Labour, Employment and Training Department	1233.61	349.95	28.37
15	27	Law Department	287.52	70.79	24.62
16	35	Planning and Development Department	372.77	99.14	26.60
17	36	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	981.40	361.53	36.84
18	39	Disaster Management Department	490.96	164.29	33.46
19	40	Revenue and land Reforms Department	387.04	99.80	25.79
20	42	Rural Development Department	3729.26	1906.78	51.13
21	45	Information Technology Department	97.31	48.21	49.54
22	48	Urban Development Department	2191.36	1088.32	49.66
23	49	Water Resources Department	348.76	87.83	25.18
24	50	Minor Irrigation Department	119.02	43.31	36.38
25	52	Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department	101.45	48.52	47.83
26	53	Fishery	40.96	11.93	29.13
27	54	Dairy	115.02	40.22	34.97
28	55	Rural Works Department	1015.65	613.99	60.45
29	56	Panchayati Raj and N.R.E.P (Special Divisional) Department	2244.17	786.09	35.03
30	58	Secondary Education	1242.29	523.59	42.15
31	59	Primary and Public Education	6234.54	2129.56	34.16
32	60	Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	1320.03	455.46	34.50
Capital					
33	1	Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	55.00	11.72	21.31
34	3	Building Construction Department	212.94	52.92	24.85
35	10	Energy Department	1142.21	363.07	31.79
36	12	Finance Department	61.40	44.46	72.41

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Total Grant/Appropriation	Savings	
				Amount	Percentage of Savings to total provision
1	2	3	4	5	6
Capital					
37	20	Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	393.29	132.31	33.64
38	26	Labour, Employment and Training Department	95.95	46.17	48.13
39	30	Minorities Welfare Department	127.27	73.73	57.94
40	36	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	182.65	43.43	23.78
41	40	Revenue and land Reforms Department	21.15	10.72	50.69
42	43	Science and Technology Department	142.60	91.63	64.26
43	45	Information Technology Department	31.65	19.96	63.06
44	49	Water Resources Department	1759.20	1196.28	68.00
45	50	Minor Irrigation Department	442.50	301.88	68.22
46	51	Welfare Department	168.56	49.38	29.30
47	53	Fishery	56.86	47.09	82.82
48	55	Rural Works Department	1980.54	1021.35	51.57
49	60	Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	226.00	65.98	29.19
TOTAL			36796.76	15309.31	41.61

Appendix 2.2
Sub-head wise details where substantial savings (₹ 20 crore and above)
occurred during the year 2014-15
(Reference: Paragraph: 2.4.1; Page 41)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant/Appropriation	Head of Account	Provision	Amount of Savings	Reasons furnished by the Departments as per Appropriation Accounts
1.	1-Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	2401-00-789-91	23.00	22.59	Reasons have not been intimated
2.		2401-00-796-02	28.00	21.41	Reasons have not been intimated
3.		2401-00-796-28	45.00	24.88	Reasons have not been intimated
4.		2401-00-796-91	170.00	123.32	Reasons have not been intimated
5.		2401-00-796-99	39.50	32.55	Reasons have not been intimated
6.		2401-00-800-91	87.00	38.72	Reasons have not been intimated
7.	3-Building Construction	2059-80-053-13	50.00	20.08	Reasons have not been intimated
8.	10-Energy Department	6801-00-796-03	203.39	26.72	Attributed to economy measures
9.		6801-00-800-03	485.00	63.72	Attributed to economy measures
10.		6801-00-800-24	39.85	39.85	Non Utilization
11.		6801-00-202-01	20.00	20.00	Non Utilization
12.		6801-00-205-23	124.00	124.00	Non Utilization
13.		6801-00-789-23	24.00	24.00	Non Utilization
14.		6801-00-796-23	52.00	52.00	Non Utilization
15.	12 - Finance Department	7610-00-201-01	40.00	26.94	Reasons have not been intimated
16.	13-Interest Payment	2449-04-101-03	160.00	30.89	Reasons have not been intimated
17.	14-Repayment of Loans	6003-00-109-01	150.00	78.43	Excess provision of fund
18.		6003-00-109-02	100.00	50.00	Excess provision of fund
19.	15-Pension	2071-01-101-08	186.98	181.48	Reasons have not been intimated
20.		2071-01-101-09	500.00	441.74	Reasons have not been intimated
21.		2071-01-101-10	40.00	34.16	Reasons have not been intimated
22.		2071-01-104-03	70.00	36.55	Reasons have not been intimated
23.		2071-01-117-03	200.00	28.30	Reasons have not been intimated
24.	17 Finance Commercial Tax	2040-00-101-02	57.96	22.03	Reasons have not been intimated
25.	18-Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	3456-00-796-27	30.47	23.08	Reasons have not been intimated
26.		3456-00-102-39	106.75	106.75	Reasons have not been intimated
27.		3456-00-789-39	45.75	45.75	Reasons have not been intimated
28.		3456-00-796-38	25.19	25.19	Reasons have not been intimated
29.		3456-00-796-39	152.50	152.50	Reasons have not been intimated
30.	20- Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	2210-01-001-05	60.00	22.50	Reasons have not been intimated
31.		2210-01-103-39	800.00	472.15	Reasons have not been intimated
32.		2210-02-103-01	162.55	20.45	Reasons have not been intimated
33.		2210-02-103-03	105.64	38.66	Reasons have not been intimated
34.		2211-01-101-01	100.00	66.58	Reasons have not been intimated
35.		2211-01-101-01	52.98	31.02	Reasons have not been intimated
36.		2210-01-104-44	25.00	25.00	Reasons have not been intimated
37.		2210-01-109-40	70.13	70.13	Reasons have not been intimated
38.		2210-01-796-44	25.00	25.00	Reasons have not been intimated
39.		2210-05-105-16	16.52	16.52	Reasons have not been intimated

Appendix 2.2 continued...

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant/Appropriation	Head of Account	Provision	Amount of Savings	Reasons furnished by the Departments as per Appropriation Accounts
40.	21- Higher Education	2202-03-102-01	142.75	24.82	Reasons have not been intimated
41.		2202-03-102-04	267.81	65.85	Reasons have not been intimated
42.		2202-03-102-62	82.15	55.02	Reasons have not been intimated
43.		2202-03-102-63	39.86	25.38	Reasons have not been intimated
44.	22- Home Department	2055-01-110-01	212.35	58.71	Reasons have not been intimated
45.		2055-01-800-69	63.50	29.80	Reasons have not been intimated
46.	23 Industries Department	2851-00-107-16	80.00	63.67	Reasons have not been intimated
47.		2852-80-102-66	24.00	22.47	Reasons have not been intimated
48.	26-Labour, Employment and Training Department	2235-03-101-03 (CSS)	214.57	31.80	Reasons have not been intimated
49.		2230-01-103-10	25.40	25.40	Reasons have not been intimated
50.		2230-01-796-10 (CSS)	25.40	25.40	Reasons have not been intimated
51.		2230-01-796-51 (Plan)	46.23	46.23	Reasons have not been intimated
52.		2230-01-796-51	47.57	47.57	Reasons have not been intimated
53.		27- Law Department	2014-00-105-01	226.40	43.79
54.	30- Minorities Welfare Department	4225-80-277-12 (CPS)	38.16	37.76	Reasons have not been intimated
55.	36- Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	2215-01-102-10 (CSS)	148.33	50.10	Reasons have not been intimated
56.		2215-01-106-11	39.25	30.51	Reasons have not been intimated
57.		2215-01-796-10 (CSS)	167.10	71.60	Reasons have not been intimated
58.		2215-01-796-10 (Plan)	167.10	137.84	Reasons have not been intimated
59.	39- Disaster Management Department	2245-01-101-02	30.00	30.00	Reasons have not been intimated
60.	41- Road Construction Department	5054-03-101-03	132.11	79.10	Reasons have not been intimated
61.		5054-03-337-01	880.00	142.48	Reasons have not been intimated
62.	42- Rural Development Department	2501-02-789-05 (CSS)	51.75	44.18	Reasons have not been intimated
63.		2501-02-101-05	51.11	42.81	Reasons have not been intimated
64.		2501-02-796-05 (CSS)	131.10	112.95	Reasons have not been intimated
65.		2501-02-796-05 (Plan)	41.43	31.35	Reasons have not been intimated
66.		2501-02-800-05 (CSS)	174.15	149.45	Reasons have not been intimated

Appendix 2.2 continued...						
Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant/Appropriation	Head of Account	Provision	Amount of Savings	Reasons furnished by the Departments as per Appropriation Accounts	
67.	42- Rural Development Department	2505-01-702-02 (CSS)	264.60	205.68	Reasons have not been intimated	
68.		2505-01-702-02 (Plan)	88.20	66.59	Reasons have not been intimated	
69.		2505-01-789-02	81.00	38.70	Reasons have not been intimated	
70.		2505-01-796-02 (CSS)	194.40	85.32	Reasons have not been intimated	
71.		2505-01-796-02 (Plan)	64.80	25.26	Reasons have not been intimated	
72.		2505-01-796-04 (CSS)	727.65	372.73	Reasons have not been intimated	
73.		2505-02-101-04 (Plan)	190.85	44.08	Reasons have not been intimated	
74.		2505-02-101-04 (CSS)	222.75	114.10	Reasons have not been intimated	
75.		2505-02-796-04 (CSS)	534.60	273.84	Reasons have not been intimated	
76.		2505-02-796-04 (Plan)	234.40	32.39	Reasons have not been intimated	
77.		2053-00-800-09	24.64	24.64	Reasons have not been intimated	
78.		2501-02-101-01	52.92	52.92	Reasons have not been intimated	
79.		2501-02-796-01	38.88	38.88	Reasons have not been intimated	
80.		43- Science and Technology Department	4202-02-105-06 (CPS)	50.00	33.54	Reasons have not been intimated
81.			4202-02-105-06	66.60	53.48	Reasons have not been intimated
82.	45-Information and Technology Department	2203-00-001-61	32.25	32.25	Reasons have not been intimated	
83.	47- Transport Department	3075-60-796-03	20.00	20.00	Reasons have not been intimated	
84.	48- Urban Development Department	2217-80-191-60 (CSS)	33.75	27.39	Reasons have not been intimated	
85.		2217-80-191-64	77.81	35.69	Reasons have not been intimated	
86.		2217-80-192-08	91.07	35.20	Reasons have not been intimated	
87.		2217-80-193-08	75.68	27.05	Reasons have not been intimated	
88.		2217-80-796-56	40.00	20.75	Reasons have not been intimated	
89.		2217-80-796-57	81.00	65.89	Reasons have not been intimated	
90.		2217-80-796-58	222.00	161.55	Reasons have not been intimated	
91.		2217-80-796-60	45.00	41.23	Reasons have not been intimated	
92.		2217-80-796-64	83.92	65.15	Reasons have not been intimated	
93.		2217-80-191-30	23.19	23.19	Reasons have not been intimated	
94.		2217-80-191-57	54.00	54.00	Reasons have not been intimated	
95.		2217-80-191-58	148.00	148.00	Reasons have not been intimated	
96.		2217-80-191-62	42.00	42.00	Reasons have not been intimated	
97.		2217-80-192-09	44.05	44.05	Reasons have not been intimated	
98.		2217-80-193-09	36.61	36.61	Reasons have not been intimated	
99.		2217-80-796-66	25.00	25.00	Reasons have not been intimated	

Appendix 2.2 continued...					
Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant/Appropriation	Head of Account	Provision	Amount of Savings	Reasons furnished by the Departments as per Appropriation Accounts
100.	48- Urban Development Department	2217-80-796-67	20.00	20.00	Reasons have not been intimated
101.	49-Water Resources Department	2700-01-001-02	160.92	34.15	Reasons have not been intimated
102.		4700-80-796-11	125.00	35.77	Reasons have not been intimated
103.		4700-80-796-12	713.00	446.14	Reasons have not been intimated
104.		4700-80-800-64	33.00	21.71	Reasons have not been intimated
105.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	2702-02-005-01	90.69	24.77	Reasons have not been intimated
106.		4702-00-101-35 (Plan)	157.00	137.51	Reasons have not been intimated
107.		4702-00-789-35 (Plan)	25.00	23.95	Reasons have not been intimated
108.		4702-00-796-35 (Plan)	130.00	87.16	Reasons have not been intimated
109.	51-Welfare Department	2225-01-796-04 (CSS)	71.32	62.18	Reasons have not been intimated
110.	55-Rural Works Department	2515-00-001-28	70.00	38.26	Reasons have not been intimated
111.		2515-00-102-41	760.48	550.52	Reasons have not been intimated
112.		4515-00-103-04	289.00	218.59	Reasons have not been intimated
113.		4515-00-103-37	800.00	760.48	Reasons have not been intimated
114.		4515-00-796-67	51.54	25.47	Reasons have not been intimated
115.	56-Panchayati Raj and N.R.E.P (Special Divisional) Department	2515-00-001-15	245.00	81.76	Reasons have not been intimated
116.		2515-00-001-38	176.00	68.00	Reasons have not been intimated
117.		2515-00-796-03	75.68	45.40	Reasons have not been intimated
118.		2515-00-197-03	75.68	45.40	Reasons have not been intimated
119.		2515-00-198-02	52.50	36.54	Reasons have not been intimated
120.		2515-00-198-03	227.05	136.20	Reasons have not been intimated
121.		2515-00-191-04	52.51	31.51	Reasons have not been intimated
122.		2515-00-796-15	153.00	70.32	Reasons have not been intimated
123.		2515-00-191-38	263.00	85.00	Reasons have not been intimated
124.		2515-00-101-37	29.26	29.26	Reasons have not been intimated
125.	58- Secondary Education	2202-02-109-01	476.35	193.32	Reasons have not been intimated
126.		2202-02-109-35	46.92	46.52	Reasons have not been intimated
127.		2202-02-109-45	77.41	77.41	Reasons have not been intimated
128.		2202-02-789-45 (CSS)	20.64	20.64	Reasons have not been intimated
129.		2202-02-796-45	43.58	43.58	Reasons have not been intimated
130.	59-Primary and Public Education	2202-01-101-01	2856.17	1126.88	Reasons have not been intimated
131.		2202-01-101-03 (CSS)	152.13	59.09	Reasons have not been intimated
132.		2202-01-101-45	76.80	60.80	Reasons have not been intimated
133.		2202-01-102-02	230.04	77.59	Reasons have not been intimated
134.		2202-01-789-03 (CSS)	60.30	24.99	Reasons have not been intimated

Appendix 2.2 continued...

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant/Appropriation	Head of Account	Provision	Amount of Savings	Reasons furnished by the Departments as per Appropriation Accounts
135.	59-Primary and Public Education	2202-01-789-25 (CSS)	178.85	77.79	Reasons have not been intimated
136.		2202-01-789-45	32.64	30.40	Reasons have not been intimated
137.		2202-01-796-03 (CSS)	157.55	102.09	Reasons have not been intimated
138.		2202-01-796-25 (CSS)	452.39	258.36	Reasons have not been intimated
139.		2202-01-796-45	82.56	60.80	Reasons have not been intimated
140.	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	2235-02-101-51 (CSS)	213.84	100.15	Reasons have not been intimated
141.		2235-02796-51 (CSS)	231.66	100.07	Reasons have not been intimated
142.		2236-02-101-02 (CSS)	96.85	20.13	Reasons have not been intimated
143.		4235-02-103-59	108.00	31.75	Reasons have not been intimated
144.		4235-02-796-59	108.00	27.86	Reasons have not been intimated
Total			22784.67	12255.10	

Appendix 2.3
Details of saving of ₹ one crore and above not surrendered
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.2; Page 42)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grants/Appropriation	Saving	Surrender	Savings not surrendered
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue				
1.	1-Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	552.00	0.00	552.00
2.	2-Animal Husbandry Department	41.73	0.00	41.73
3.	3-Building Construction Department	43.12	0.00	43.12
4.	4-Cabinet Secretariat and Co-ordination Department	14.19	0.00	14.19
5.	5-Secretariat of the Government	1.59	0.00	1.59
6.	6-Election	35.37	0.00	35.37
7.	9-Co-operative Department	13.07	0.00	13.07
8.	10-Energy Department	25.77	15.81	9.96
9.	12-Finance Department	72.51	0.00	72.51
10.	14-Repayment of Loans	35.00	0.00	35.00
11.	15-Pension	825.12	0.00	825.12
12.	17-Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	23.36	0.00	23.36
13.	18-Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	439.49	0.00	439.49
14.	19-Forest and Environment Department	116.88	94.83	22.05
15.	20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	967.84	6.45	961.39
16.	21-Higher Education Department	333.35	37.29	296.06
17.	22-Home Department	341.90	0.00	341.90
18.	23-Industries Department	148.57	0.00	148.57
19.	24-Information and Public Relation Department	19.88	17.94	1.94
20.	26-Labour, Employment and Training Department	349.95	0.28	349.67
21.	27-Law Department	70.79	0.00	70.79
22.	28-High Court of Jharkhand	3.92	0.00	3.92
23.	29-Mines and Geology Department	9.39	0.00	9.39
24.	35-Planning and Development Department	99.14	96.30	2.84
25.	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	361.53	27.42	334.11
26.	38-Registration Department	5.64	0.00	5.64
27.	39-Disaster Management Department	164.29	0.00	164.29
28.	40-Revenue and land Reforms Department	99.80	94.32	5.48
29.	41-Road Construction Department	40.27	0.00	40.27
30.	42-Rural Development Department	1906.78	0.00	1906.78
31.	43-Science and Technology Department	21.31	10.85	10.46
32.	45-Information Technology Department	48.21	0.00	48.21
33.	47-Transport Department	41.78	0.00	41.78
34.	48-Urban Development Department	1088.32	0.00	1088.32
35.	49-Water Resources Department	87.83	23.61	64.22
36.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	43.31	15.64	27.67
37.	51-Welfare Department	169.02	0.00	169.02
38.	52-Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department	48.52	28.60	19.92
39.	53-Fishery	11.93	0.00	11.93
40.	54- Dairy	40.22	0.00	40.22
41.	55- Rural Works Department	613.99	0.00	613.99
42.	56-Panchayati Raj and N.R.E.P (Special Division) Department	786.09	1.92	784.17

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grants/Appropriation	Saving	Surrender	Savings not surrendered
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue				
43.	57-Housing Department	1.44	0.00	1.44
44.	58-Secondary Education	523.59	0.00	523.59
45.	59-Primary and Public Education	2129.56	0.00	2129.56
46.	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	455.46	0.00	455.46
Capital				
47.	1-Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	11.72	0.00	11.72
48.	2- Animal Husbandry Department	8.71	0.00	8.71
49.	3-Building Construction Department	52.92	0.00	52.92
50.	8-Civil Aviation Department	3.27	0.00	3.27
51.	9-Co-operative Department	7.80	0.00	7.80
52.	10-Energy Department	363.07	213.07	150.00
53.	12-Finance Department	44.46	0.00	44.46
54.	14-Repayment of Loans	115.42	0.00	115.42
55.	17-Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	4.87	0.00	4.87
56.	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	7.91	0.00	7.91
57.	20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	132.31	27.96	104.35
58.	22-Home Department	39.13	0.00	39.13
59.	26- Labour, Employment and Training Department	46.17	0.00	46.17
60.	29-Mines and Geology Department	3.74	0.00	3.74
61.	30-Minorities Welfare	73.73	0.00	73.73
62.	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	43.43	0.00	43.43
63.	40-Revenue and land Reforms Department	10.72	1.28	9.44
64.	41-Road Construction Department	177.60	0.00	177.60
65.	43-Science and Technology Department	91.63	44.32	47.31
66.	45-Information Technology Department	19.96	0.00	19.96
67.	46- Tourism Department	5.72	0.80	4.92
68.	47-Transport Department	1.59	0.00	1.59
69.	48-Urban Development Department	6.94	0.00	6.94
70.	49-Water Resources Department	1196.28	967.25	229.03
71.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	301.88	51.17	250.71
72.	51-Welfare Department	49.38	0.00	49.38
73.	53-Fishery	47.09	0.00	47.09
74.	54- Dairy	3.37	0.00	3.37
75.	55-Rural Works Department	1021.35	0.00	1021.35
76.	57- Housing Department	1.00	0.00	1.00
77.	58- Secondary Education	2.71	0.00	2.71
78.	59-Primary and Public Education	5.51	0.00	5.51
79.	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	65.98	0.00	65.98
Total		17240.19	1777.11	15463.08

Appendix 2.4
Cases of surrender of funds in excess of ₹ five crore on 31 March 2015
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.2; Page 42)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the Grant/Appropriation	Major Head	Amount of Surrender
1.	10 Energy Department	2801-80-796-10	5.00
2.		2801-80-800-08	5.00
3.		2801-80-800-09	5.00
4.		6801-00-201-24	39.85
5.		6801-00-202-01	20.00
6.		6801-00-205-23	31.00
7.		6801-00-789-03	12.33
8.		6801-00-789-23	6.00
9.		6801-00-796-03	26.72
10.		6801-00-796-23	13.00
11.		6801-00-800-03	63.72
12.	19-Forest and Environment Department	2406-01-001-01	6.07
13.		2406-01-101-01	24.78
14.		2406-01-101-06	6.07
15.		2406-01-796-13	8.33
16.	24-Information and Public Relation Department	2220-60-106-02	7.54
17.	35-Planning and Development Department	2235-02-102-01	12.05
18.		2235-02-796-01	35.24
19.		3454-02-204-16	7.69
20.		3454-02-796-16	12.86
21.	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	2215-01-101-09	8.54
22.		2215-01-102-03	6.18
23.	40-Revenue And Land Reforms Department	2029-00-102-04	8.73
24.		2029-00-102-04	6.93
25.		2029-00-103-01	5.68
26.		2029-00-104-01	25.80
27.		2029-00-796-01	8.56
28.		2029-00-796-04	10.40
29.		2029-00-796-04	13.10
30.		2029-00-796-14	5.59
31.	43-Science and Technology Department	4202-02-105-06	33.54
32.		4202-02-105-06	6.17
33.	49-Water Resources Department	2701-03-001-06	9.72
34.		2701-03-001-07	7.04
35.		4700-80-789-12	405.40
36.		4700-80-796-09	182.00
37.		4700-80-796-12	375.01
38.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	2702-02-005-02	7.57
39.		4702-00-101-35	9.30
40.		4702-00-796-35	20.65
Grand Total			1504.16

Appendix 2.5
Cases where supplementary provision (₹ 20 lakh or more in each case) proved unnecessary
 (Reference: Paragraph 2 .4.4; Page 45)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the grant	Original Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provision	Supplementary provision
1.	1-Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	87503.12	40617.67	46885.45	8314.56
2.	2-Animal Husbandry Department	16132.45	12193.16	3939.29	234.08
3.	3- Building Construction Department	13030.79	9443.91	3586.88	725.10
4.	4-Cabinet Secretariat and Co-ordination Department	3108.61	2027.71	1080.90	337.70
5.	5-Secretariat of the Government	722.96	634.28	88.68	70.75
6.	12-Finance Department	16026.47	9081.29	6945.18	305.83
7.	17-Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	6123.61	4949.21	1174.40	1161.24
8.	18-Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	102276.16	84225.92	18050.24	25899.18
9.	19-Forest and Environment Department	44672.65	37658.23	7014.42	4673.09
10.	20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	222585.18	134753.21	87831.97	8952.09
11.	21-Higher Education	94325.33	70151.71	24173.62	9161.55
12.	22-Home Department	297705.41	282688.32	15017.09	19172.44
13.	23-Industries Department	30253.29	2,1986.37	8266.92	6589.78
14.	24-Information and Public Relation Department	6953.34	6507.18	446.16	1541.76
15.	26-Labour, Employment and Training Department	109517.51	88365.92	21151.59	13843.04
16.	27-Law Department	26007.32	21672.68	4334.64	2744.56
17.	29-Mines and Geology Department	2999.38	2128.42	870.96	67.73
18.	32-Legislature	5419.27	5025.35	393.92	282.61
19.	33-Personnel Administrative Reforms Department	1864.03	1594.26	269.77	72.79
20.	35-Planning and Development Department	36517.31	27362.50	9154.81	759.34
21.	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	77141.22	61986.50	15154.72	20998.49
22.	38-Registration Department	1713.66	1685.62	28.04	535.48
23.	39-Disaster Management Department	47468.84	32667.10	14801.74	1627.27
24.	40-Revenue and land Reforms Department	38659.64	28723.26	9936.38	44.02
25.	41-Road Construction Department	28521.96	27907.36	614.60	3412.38
26.	42-Rural Development Department	332688.78	182247.11	150441.67	40236.77
27.	46-Tourism Department	965.58	884.97	80.61	47.74
28.	48-Urban Development Department	183768.65	110303.51	73465.14	35367.30
29.	49-Water Resources Department	32879.66	26092.62	6787.04	1996.03
30.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	11300.95	7571.83	3729.12	601.52

Sl. No.	Number and name of the grant	Original Provision	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provision	Supplementary provision
31.	51-Welfare Department	93550.41	86296.98	7253.43	9648.11
32.	52-Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department	7497.90	5292.83	2205.07	2646.73
33.	53-Fishery	4067.97	2903.19	1164.78	28.19
34.	56-Panchayati Raj and N.R.E.P (Special Divisional) Department	174589.01	145807.44	28781.57	49827.52
35.	57-Housing Department	370.49	272.07	98.42	46.07
36.	58-Secondary Education	117176.53	71870.01	45306.52	7052.12
37.	59-Primary and Public Education	611447.83	410498.05	200949.78	12006.00
38.	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	131938.59	86456.85	45481.74	10864.50
Total Revenue (Voted)		3019491.86	2152534.60	866957.26	301895.46
Capital (Voted)					
39.	3-Building Construction Department	17100.00	16002.05	1097.95	4194.00
40.	49-Water Resources Department	148100.00	56291.84	91808.16	27820.00
41.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	42200.00	14062.03	28137.97	2050.00
42.	53-Fishery	4085.70	976.96	3108.74	1600.00
Total Capital (Voted)		211485.70	87332.88	124152.82	35664.00
Grand Total		3230977.56	2239867.48	991110.08	337559.46

Appendix 2.6
Excess over provisions of previous years requiring regularisation
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.7; Page 46)

Year	Number of Grant/ Appropriation	Grant/ Appropriation name	Amount of excess (₹ in crore)
2001-02	25	Institutional Finance Department	*
2001-02	32	Legislature	0.04
2002-03	32	Legislature	0.08
2003-04	46	Tourism Department	0.29
2004-05	40	Revenue and Land Reforms Department	@
2006-07	38	Registration Department	\$
2010-11	32	Legislature	0.10
2011-12	14	Repayment of Loans	219.56
2011-12	15	Pension	200.60
2011-12	25	Institutional Finance Department	^
2012-13	7	Vigilance	0.07
2012-13	14	Repayment of Loans	556.01
2012-13	15	Pension	703.44
2012-13	42	Rural Development Department	3.66
2013-14	13	Interest Payment	139.42
2013-14	14	Repayment of Loans	181.58
2013-14	15	Pension	373.05
Total			2377.91

Source: Respective year's Appropriation Accounts

*excess amount was ₹ 8,807 only

@ excess amount was ₹ 1,072 only

\$ excess amount was ₹ 81,665 only

^ excess amount was ₹ 11,160 only

Appendix 2.7
Excess/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.9; Page 47)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Head of Account	Plus re-appropriation	Minus Re-appropriation	Saving (-)/ Excess(+)
1.	2-Animal Husbandry Department	2403-00-001-04	1.98	-	(-)7.63
2.	3- Building Construction Department	2052-00-090-20	1.65	-	(-)18.35
3.		2059-80-001-01	7.50	-	(-)88.36
4.		2059-80-001-03	24.00	-	(-)81.31
5.	6-Election	2015-00-102-01	50.00		(-)288.71
6.	9-Co-operative Department	3451-00-90-05	5.00		(-)7.10
7.	12-Finance Department	2052-00-090-08	24.20		(-) 88.50
8.	13-Interest Payment	2049-01-200-03	253.00	-	(-)53.62
9.		2049-60-701-03	15.00	-	(-)815.11
10.	14--Repayment of Loans	6003-00-109-08	2100.00	-	(-)69.96
11.	17-Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	2052-00-090-07	0.96	-	(-)77.28
12.	18- Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	3451-00-090-11	15.10	-	(-)21.72
13.		3456-00-102-13	2668.70	-	(-)412.09
14.		3456-00-789-13	1143.70	-	(-)386.85
15.		3456-00-789-13	3812.45	-	(-)779.82
16.	20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	2210-01-001-04	42.00		(-)63.13
17.		2210-01-110-13	10.00	-	(-)483.00
18.		2210-01-110-15	20.00	-	(-)144.40
19.		2210-04-103-01	15.00	-	(-)28.80
20.		2210-06-001-04	80.00	-	(-)46.89
21.		2210-06-101-01	200.00	-	(-)84.70
22.		2210-06-101-03	200.00	-	(-)393.92
23.		2210-06-101-05	180.00		(-)213.70
24.		2210-06-102-01	10.00		(-)19.47
25.		2210-06-104-03	6.00	-	(-) 7.49
26.		2210-06-106-01	62.00	-	(-)4.72
27.	2251-00-090-07	1.00		(-)96.70	
28.	22-Home Department	2055-00-113-01	49.14	-	(-)4.94
29.		2056-00-101-01	0.75		(-)444.42
30.	24-Information and Public Relation Department	2220-60-106-02	3.00	-	(-)19.13
31.	36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	4215-01-796-06	350.00	-	(-)213.81

Audit Report (State Finances) for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Head of Account	Plus re-appropriation	Minus Re-appropriation	Saving (-)/ Excess(+)
32.	38-Registration Department	2030-03-001-04	25.00		(-)35.91
33.	41-Road Construction Department	3054-80-001-01	3000.00		(-)1226.62
34.	42-Rural Development Department	2501-06-796-01	9.66	-	(-)71.85
35.		3451-00-090-10	21.45	-	(-)16.78
36.	55-Rural Works Department	4515-00-796-07	4.70	-	(-)2547.35
37.	58- Secondary Education	2202-02-001-01	0.68	-	(-)22.53
38.	59-Primary and Public Education	2202-01-001-01	0.90	-	(-)65.96
Total			14414.52		(-)9452.63
39.	2-Animal Husbandry Department	2403-00-101-03	-	28.34	(-) 1128.17
40.		2403-00-102-05	-	1.98	(-)61.29
41.	3- Building Construction Department	2059-80-001-04	-	32.55	(-)903.33
42.	17-Finance (Commercial Tax) Department	2040-00-001-04	-	0.96	(-)43.97
43.	19-Forest and Environment Department	2406-01-101-01	-	16.00	(-)28.57
44.	20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	2210-03-103-01	-	6.50	(-) 2038.40
45.	22-Home Department	2055-00-003-01	-	49.14	(-)91.90
46.		2056-00-001-01	-	0.75	(-)24.60
47.	24-Information and Public Relation Department	2220-01-001-01	-	2.25	(-)21.58
48.	38-Registration Department	2030-03-001-02	-	25.00	(-)147.15
49.	42-Rural Development Department	2515-00-102-10	-	19.69	(-) 534.19
50.	51-Welfare Department	2225-01-227-03	-	7.51	(-) 295.77
Total				190.67	5318.92
51.	40-Revenue and land Reforms Department	2029-00-104-01	-	1.00	(+) 163.66
Total				1.00	(+)163.66

Appendix 2.8
Results of review of Substantial Surrenders made during the year
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.10; Page 47)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Grant and Number	Head	Name of Scheme	Provision	Amount of Surrender	Percentage of Surrender
1.	10-Energy Department	2801-80-001-01	Seminar conference- New Scheme	5.00	5.00	100.00
2.		2801-80-796-10	Grants -in- aid for Construction of New Building to JSERC	500.00	500.00	100.00
3.		2801-80-800-08	Advisory and other works (including new technique) -Energy Efficiency Conservation/ Advisory and other Works	500.00	500.00	100.00
4.		2801-80-800-09	Advisory and other works (including new technique) Grants for State load dispatch Centre	500.00	500.00	100.00
5.		6801-00-201-24	Pollution Control Measures	3985.00	3985.00	100.00
6.		6801-00-202-01	Coal Blocks and Power Plane New Scheme	2000.00	2000.00	100.00
7.	11-Excise and Prohibition Department	3604-00-200-03	Compensation for closing of Excise Shops	5.00	5.00	100.00
8.	19-Forest and Environment Department	2406-01-105-04	Government Forest	250.02	250.02	100.00
9.		2406-01-110-41	National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)	10.00	10.00	100.00
10.		2406-01-789-37	Intensification of Forest Management (Central Share 75: State Share 25)	50.00	43.84	87.69
11.		2406-01-789-37	Intensification of Forest Management (Central Share 75: State Share 25)	150.00	104.92	69.95
12.		2406-01-789-43	National Afforestation Programme (National mission for a green India)	521.19	261.19	50.11
13.		2406-01-796-39	Permanent Nurseries and Seed orchards	16.00	16.00	100.00
14.		2406-02-110-08	Non- recurring Expenditure- Palamu Tiger Project	300.00	276.09	92.03
15.		2406-02-110-25	Sanctuary-Anti-depredation Measures	35.00	21.00	60.00
16.		2406-02-110-39	National Plan for Conservation of Aquatic Eco-systems (NPCA)	23.33	23.33	100.00
17.		4406-04-190-02	Grants -in- aid to State Bio-diversity Board	200.00	200.00	100.00
18.	24-Information and Public Relation Department	2220-60-106-02	District Mobile Units	1330.58	754.32	56.69
19.		2220-60-106-03	Regional Publicity Scheme-Construction of information Building Mike Computer etc. of flags, Hoardings pamphlets, posters	5.00	5.00	100.00
20.		2220-60-106-21	Regional Publicity Scheme- Film Production	525.00	301.80	57.49
21.	32-Legislature	2011-02-101-04	Office of the Whips	111.30	56.00	50.32
22.		2011-02-101-11	Members-Best Legislator Award and Ceremony of (including other Expenditure, In-charge Allowance, Guest Allowance, Medical Allowance)	22.00	21.64	98.37
23.	33-Personnel and Administrative Reforms Department	2070-00-796-01	Training of Deputy Magistrates	100.00	100.00	100.00

Sl. No.	Name of Grant and Number	Head	Name of Scheme	Provision	Amount of Surrender	Percentage of Surrender	
24.	35-Planning and Development Department	2053-00-796-06	Jharkhand State Planning Council	500.69	434.00	86.68	
25.		2053-00-796-17	Tender Allowances and Consultation Fees (Strengthening of Expenditure of Civil Registration System)	57.18	47.87	83.72	
26.		2053-00-796-26	State Innovative Council Fund	500.00	354.03	70.81	
27.		2053-00-796-33	Preparation and Publication of DHDR/SHDR & other report released to Development and statistic	200.00	200.00	100.00	
28.		2053-00-796-34	Capacity Building/Seminar symposium/Decentralized planning/Innovation PPP workshop etc.	350.00	210.00	60.00	
29.		3454-02-204-09	Purchase and establishment of Rain Measuring Instruments (Installation)	3.00	3.00	100.00	
30.		3454-02-204-16	Jharkhand State Strategic Statistical Plan (JSSSP)	769.00	769.00	100.00	
31.		3454-02-204-16	Jharkhand State Strategic Statistical Plan (JSSSP)	8.09	8.09	100.00	
32.		3454-02-205-02	Grants for State statistical system in the light of the recommendation of 13th Finance commission	480.00	480.00	100.00	
33.		3454-02-796-01	Scheme for State Improvement of Crop Statistics	42.00	31.01	73.83	
34.		3454-02-796-09	Purchase and establishment of Rain Measuring Instruments (Installation)	3.00	2.62	87.30	
35.		3454-02-796-12	Strengthening of Statistics System	31.87	18.76	58.85	
36.		3454-02-796-16	Jharkhand State Strategic Statistical Plan (JSSSP)	1286.21	1286.21	100.00	
37.		3454-02-796-16	Jharkhand State Strategic Statistical Plan (JSSSP)	252.89	252.89	100.00	
38.		36-Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	2215-01-101-05	Adityapur Water Supply Scheme-Chemicals for pure water Supply	63.83	36.33	56.92
39.		40-Revenue and Land Reforms Department	2029-00-102-04	Strengthening of Revenue and Administration and updation of land records	873.00	873.00	100.00
40.			2029-00-102-04	Strengthening of Revenue and Administration and updation of land records	873.00	693.00	79.38
41.	2029-00-102-05		Acquisition of land for restoring it to Tribals	25.00	19.65	78.60	
42.	2029-00-103-01		Land Records Computerisation	580.25	567.83	97.86	
43.	2029-00-796-01		Land Records Computerisation	868.00	855.58	98.57	
44.	2029-00-796-04		Strengthening of Revenue Administration And updation of Land Records	1310.00	1310.00	100.00	
45.	2029-00-796-04		Strengthening of Revenue Administration And updation of Land Records	1310.00	1040.00	79.39	
46.	2029-00-796-05		Acquisition of land for restoring it to Tribals	80.00	58.70	73.38	
47.	2029-00-796-14		Printing of maps of land and other records	581.00	559.48	96.30	
48.	2070-00-115-03		Circuit House	407.21	209.57	51.47	
49.	3454-01-796-01		Agriculture Census	296.75	181.56	61.18	
50.	3475-00-201-01		Fixation of ceiling and Acquisition of Surplus Land	37.59	22.10	58.78	
51.	4047-00-800-04		Development of Hat Bazar etc. Under Sairat.	40.00	40.00	100.00	

Sl. No.	Name of Grant and Number	Head	Name of Scheme	Provision	Amount of Surrender	Percentage of Surrender	
52.	43-Science and Technology Department	2203-00-003-84	Skill Development	7.40	7.40	100.00	
53.		2203-00-004-01	Grants, Research and Investigation	4.10	4.10	100.00	
54.		2203-00-004-42	Grants-in-aid for Establishment of Technical Training Institutes in Joint Sector	148.00	148.00	100.00	
55.		2203-00-796-42	Grants-in-aid for Establishment of Technical education Institutes in Joint Sector	52.00	52.00	100.00	
56.		2203-00-796-46	State Technical Education Board	5.20	5.20	100.00	
57.		2203-00-796-62	Technical Education Tribal Areas Sub plan directorate and Administration	92.30	77.58	84.05	
58.		2203-00-796-70	Institution Networking and Collaboration	13.00	13.00	100.00	
59.		2203-00-796-71	Smart Class Rooms	7.80	7.80	100.00	
60.		2203-00-796-84	Skill Development	2.60	2.60	100.00	
61.		2203-00-800-46	State Technical Education Board	14.80	14.80	100.00	
62.		2203-00-800-68	Training and Development	3.70	3.70	100.00	
63.		2203-00-800-70	Institution Networking and Collaboration	37.00	37.00	100.00	
64.		2203-00-800-71	Smart Class Rooms	22.20	22.20	100.00	
65.		4202-02-105-04	Technical University	192.40	192.40	100.00	
66.		4202-02-105-06	Construction of Technical Educational Institutes Construction and Renovation of Engineering Collages / Polytechnics/ mining Institutes	5000.00	3354.45	67.09	
67.		4202-02-796-04	Technical University	67.60	67.60	100.00	
68.		49-Water Resources Department	2711-01-001-01	Repair work during flood at the right bank of river Ganga	100.00	100.00	100.00
69.			4700-80-789-12	AIBP and other Programmes of water Resources (Central Share)	40540.00	40540.00	100.00
70.			4700-80-796-09	Swarbrekha Project AIBP	23200.00	18200.00	78.45
71.			4700-80-796-12	AIBP and other Programmes of Water Resources (Central share)	71300.00	37501.00	52.60
72.	4701-80-796-69		Training Workshop and Seminar	50.00	30.18	60.36	
73.	50-Minor Irrigation Department	2702-02-005-05	Feeding of Minor Irrigation Scheme by the Recommendation of 13th Finance Commission	233.00	233.00	100.00	
74.		4702-00-101-24	Ground water Survey of New Schemes/Artificial Recharge and Water Conservation	15.00	13.83	92.20	
75.		4702-00-101-31	Survey of investigation, Consul	70.00	70.00	100.00	
76.		4702-00-101-34	Grant for pay to Jharkhand State Water Society and JHALCO	740.00	471.69	63.74	
77.		4702-00-796-03	Rationalisation of Minor Irrigation Statistics	500.00	388.98	77.80	
78.		4702-00-796-24	Ground water Survey of New Schemes/ Artificial Recharge and Water Conservation	35.00	31.47	89.91	
79.		4702-00-796-31	Survey of Investigation, Consultancy and Evaluation	30.00	30.00	100.00	
80.		4702-00-796-34	Grant for pay to Jharkhand State Water Society and JHALCO	740.00	471.70	63.74	
81.	52-Art, Culture, Sports and Youth Affairs Department	2205-00-106-29	Regarding 13th Finance Commission	1610.00	810.00	50.31	
82.		2205-00-796-29	Regarding 13th Finance Commission	3400.00	2000.00	58.82	
Total				171207.08	125406.12		

Appendix 2.9
Rush of expenditure at the end of the year
(Reference: Paragraph 2.5; Page 48)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Head	Expenditure incurred during January to March 2015	Expenditure incurred in March 2015	Total expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure during	
						Jan-March 2015	March 2015
1.	Transport Department	3075	466.18	466.18	466.18	100.00	100.00
2.	Welfare Department	4235	160.02	154.21	160.02	100.00	96.37
3.	Energy Department	2810	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00	100.00
4.	Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	4402	34.87	34.54	34.87	100.00	99.07
5.	Civil Aviation Department	5053	21.73	21.73	21.73	100.00	100.00
6.	Human Resources Department	2205	28.02	27.13	29.94	93.59	90.61
7.	Welfare Department	4225	156.13	49.75	172.72	90.39	28.81
8.	Agriculture and Sugarcane Development Department	2401	258.53	173.60	306.43	84.37	56.65
9.	Water Resources Department	4711	24.43	21.23	29.23	83.56	72.62
10.	Home Department	4055	128.26	121.48	153.80	83.39	78.98
11.	Welfare Department	4250	35.58	35.58	43.47	81.85	81.85
12.	Industries Department	2852	57.91	57.09	72.46	79.92	78.78
13.	Urban Development Department	2217	690.32	618.73	896.58	76.99	69.01
14.	Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	2211	60.37	57.38	80.80	74.71	71.01
15.	Information Technology Department	2203	117.76	95.83	166.77	70.61	57.46
16.	Welfare Department	2225	597.01	367.25	859.77	69.44	42.71
17.	Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	4210	180.41	123.77	260.97	69.13	47.43
18.	Water Resources Department	4701	122.64	93.12	191.90	63.91	48.53
19.	Forest and Environment Department	2406	232.65	160.15	369.93	62.89	43.29
20.	Energy Department	2801	1427.28	782.43	2293.92	62.22	34.11
21.	Planning and Development Department	2053	209.49	188.79	336.70	62.22	56.07
22.	Energy Department	6801	457.91	365.58	779.04	58.78	46.93
23.	Co-operative Department	2425	55.25	47.88	94.02	58.76	50.92
24.	Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs Department	3456	489.13	396.72	839.39	58.27	47.26
25.	Social Welfare Women and Child Development Department	2236	242.01	141.40	428.60	56.47	32.99
26.	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	2215	463.51	428.03	822.51	56.35	52.04
27.	Minor Irrigation Department	4702	75.94	51.66	140.62	54.00	36.74
28.	Rural Development Department	2501	55.37	51.85	103.93	53.28	49.89
29.	Dairy	2404	39.64	36.92	74.80	52.99	49.36
30.	Labour, Employment and Training Department	2230	47.62	36.30	91.25	52.18	39.78
31.	Building Construction Department	4059	82.34	60.55	159.20	51.72	38.03
32.	Drinking Water and Sanitation Department	4215	69.94	45.68	139.27	50.22	32.80
Total			7138.25	5362.54	10670.82	66.90	50.25

Appendix 2.10
List of Controlling Officers where expenditure remained un-reconciled during 2014-15
(Amounts exceeding ₹ 10 crore in each case)
(Reference: Paragraph 2.6; Page 48)

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Controlling Officers/ Departments	Amount not reconciled
1	Secretary, Law Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi	259.91
2	Director of Industries, Department of Industries & Minerals Jharkhand	188.06
3	Secretary, Administration, Finance Department Ranchi	10.50
4	Under Secretary, Building Construction & Housing (PWD Division) Department, Ranchi	89.52
5	Chief Engineer, Housing Department, Ranchi	48.79
6	Commissioner-cum-secretary, Revenue Department, Jharkhand Ranchi	159.06
7	Registrar, Co-operative Department, Ranchi	53.43
8	I.G. (Prison), Home Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi	112.35
9	Director of Mines & Geology, Ranchi	41.07
10	Chief Engineer, Road Construction (PWD) Department	32.82
11	Joint Secretary, Water Resources Department, Jharkhand	90.10
12	Commissioner-cum-Secretary, Water Resources (irrigation) Department, Jharkhand Ranchi	124.26
13	Secretary, Food & Nutrition Department, Jharkhand	291.87
14	Electoral Commissioner, Election Department, Ranchi	218.46
15	Dy. Secretary, Science and Technology Department, Ranchi	116.59
16	Dy. Secretary, Higher Education Department, Ranchi	82.93
17	Dy. Secretary Primary & Adult Education Department, Ranchi	5525.19
18	Dy. Secretary, Art, Culture and Youth Department, Ranchi.	22.61
19	Director of Archology & Museums, HRD, Ranchi.	29.94
20	Director, Health Service, Jharkhand, Ranchi.	1267.60
	Director, Deshi Chikitsa Nideshalya, Jharkhand	260.97
21	Secretary, Welfare Department, Ranchi	1522.80
22	Secretary, Food Supplies Department, Ranchi	774.97
23	Director General, Information & Publicity Department, Ranchi	18.95
24	Joint Secretary, Natural Calamity Department, Ranchi	291.87
25	Secretary, Urban Development Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi	896.58
26	Secretary, Minority Welfare Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi	172.71
27	Dy. Secretary, Minor irrigation Department, Ranchi	140.62
28	Secretary, Agriculture Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi	237.88
29	Secretary, Minor irrigation Department, Ranchi	86.81
30	Director of Fisheries, Ranchi	10.24
31	Secretary-cum-Commissioner, Rural Development Department, Ranchi	37.54
32	Secretary, Board of Revenue Department, Ranchi	323.53
33	Secretary, Department of P.H.E.D., Ranchi	776.10
34	Registrar, Industry Department, Ranchi	23.25
35	Secretary, Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Department, Ranchi	17.90
36	Secretary, Transport & Civil Aviation-cum-State Commissioner	466.18
37	Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Jharkhand, Ranchi	44.46
38	Dy. Secretary, Rural Development Department, Ranchi	366.38
39	Director, Panchayati Raj Department, Jharkhand, Ranchi	3292.13
40	Commissioner of Labour, Ranchi	83.82
41	Director, Planning and Evaluation, Ranchi	29.16
42	Addl. Secretary, Home (Police) Department, Section-IV Village Police, Jharkhand	2599.65
43	Finance Commission, Jharkhand	3462.52
Total		24702.08

Source: Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand

Appendix 2.11
Excess Expenditure over Budgetary provisions
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.7; Page 50)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of accounts	Scheme	Final Allotment	Expenditure	Excess	Percentage
1	2215-01-101-01	Non-Plan	5.10	5.12	0.02	0.4
2	2215-01-101-02	Non-Plan	5.83	5.98	0.15	2.6
3	2215-01-101-04	Non-Plan	21.90	27.07	5.17	23.6
Total			32.83	38.17	5.34	

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2014-15

Appendix 2.12
Surrender of the last day (State level)
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.8; Page 50)

Sl. No.	Head of accounts	Surrender letter No. & date	Amount (in ₹)
1	2215-01-102-02	433/31.03.2015	23211882
2	2215-01-101-09	432/31.03.2015	85358172
3	2215-01-101-04	431/31.03.2015	48753372
4	2215-01-101-02	430/31.03.2015	10386806
5	2215-01-101-07	429/31.03.2015	4192643
6	2215-01-101-07	441/31.03.2015	12135218
7	2215-01-102-09	440/31.03.2015	312763
8	2215-01-101-08	439/31.03.2015	7493232
9	2215-01-101-05	437/31.03.2015	3633000
10	2215-02-105-04	436/31.03.2015	16391
11	2215-02-105-01	435/31.03.2015	659486
12	2215-01-102-03	434/31.03.2015	61756475
Total			257909440

Source: Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand

Appendix 2.13
Surrender on fag end of financial year
(Reference: Paragraph 2.7.8; Page 51)

(₹ in lakh)

Test checked divisions	Allotment during 2014-15				Expenditure during 2014-15				Surrender during 2014-15				Surrender earlier	Date of surrender	Surrender on last day	Date of surrender
	State Plan	Non-Plan (Works)	Non-Plan (Estt.)	Total	State Plan	Non-Plan (Works)	Non-Plan (Estt.)	Total	State Plan	Non-Plan (Works)	Non-Plan (Estt.)	Total				
Hazaribagh	821.78	119.95	412.97	1354.7	411.49	114.32	412.96	938.77	410.29	5.63	0.01	415.93	358.89	20-02-2015/ 27-03-2015	57.04	30-03-2015
Sahibganj	219.62	37.29	317.24	574.15	218.66	37.29	316.82	572.77	0.96	0	0.42	1.38	0		1.38	30-03-2015
Madhupur	874.2	13.95	146.29	1034.44	872.21	13.58	141.87	1027.66	1.99	0.37	4.42	6.78	3	23-02-2015	3.78	31-03-2015
Ranchi West	1224.44	26.81	380.33	1631.58	1102.2	20.19	377.54	1499.93	122.24	6.62	2.79	131.65	8.1	21-02-2015/ 18-03-2015/ 24-03-2015	123.55	30-03-2015
Giridih-2	992.02	29.78	122.57	1144.37	894.2	28.49	116.82	1039.51	97.82	1.29	5.75	104.86	5.36	02-03-2015	99.5	31-03-2015
Jamshedpur	194.71	97.64	321.45	613.8	144.98	97.48	311.1	553.56	49.73	0.16	10.35	60.24	13.5	20-02-2015	46.74	31-03-2015
Gumla	171.19	92.24	278.31	541.74	91.68	76.39	269.72	437.79	79.51	15.85	8.59	103.95	50	20-02-2015	53.95	30-03-2015
Medninagar	102.74	82.1	316.92	501.76	84.07	82.1	313.17	479.34	18.67	0	3.75	22.42	0		22.42	29-03-2015
Saraikela	947.6	42.73	242.61	1232.94	868.66	41.2	242.52	1152.38	78.94	1.53	0.09	80.56	0		80.56	30-03-2015
Grand Total	5548.3	542.49	2538.69	8629.48	4688.15	511.04	2502.52	7701.71	860.15	31.45	36.17	927.77	438.85		488.92	

Source: Information furnished by test-checked divisions

Appendix 2.14
Cent per cent savings
(Reference: Paragraph 2.7.8; Page 50)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Head of accounts	Plan/Non-Plan	Allotment	Expenditure	Savings
1	2215-02-105-04	Non-Plan	74.84	0.00	74.84
2	2215-01-102-03	State Plan	15.00	0.00	15.00
3	4215-01-796-07	State Plan	65.00	0.00	65.00
Total			154.84		154.84

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2014-15

Appendix 2.15
Rush of Expenditure (State level)
(Reference: Paragraph 2.7.9; Page 51)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	HEAD				Total Allotment	Total Expenditure	Expenditure in March	Percentage expenditure in March
	Major Head	P/ NP	SP/ CSS/ CPS	Voted/ Charged				
1.	2215-01-101-08	NP		Voted	107.34	106.98	54.51	50.95
2.	2215-01-102-10	P	CSS	Voted	14833.40	9823.55	5247.17	53.41
3.	2215-01-102-10	P	SP	Voted	14833.40	13038.57	7035.14	53.96
4.	2215-01-106-11	P	CSS	Voted	3925.00	874.01	874.01	100.00
5.	2215-01-106-11	P	SP	Voted	650.00	650.00	325.00	50.00
6.	2215-01-789-10	P	CSS	Voted	3467.79	2742.07	2007.07	73.20
7.	2215-01-789-10	P	SP	Voted	3467.79	3205.81	2789.50	87.01
8.	2215-01-789-11	P	CSS	Voted	750.00	268.60	268.60	100.00
9.	2215-01-789-11	P	SP	Voted	125.00	125.00	62.50	50.00
10.	2215-01-796-10	P	CSS	Voted	16710.00	9549.60	8788.95	92.03
11.	2215-01-796-10	P	SP	Voted	16710.00	2926.29	2252.34	76.97
12.	2215-01-796-11	P	CSS	Voted	2325.00	1162.61	1162.61	100.00
13.	2215-01-796-11	P	SP	Voted	385.00	385.00	192.50	50.00

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2014-15

Appendix 2.16
Rush of Expenditure (Test checked divisions/districts)
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.9; Page 51)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Test checked divisions	Total expenditure during 2014-15 (in lakh)				Expenditure during March 2015 (in lakh)			
		State Plan	Non-Plan (Works)	CSS (NRDWP)	Sub-total	State Plan	Non-Plan (Works)	CSS (NRDWP)	Sub-total
1	Hazaribagh	409.00	114.32	2103.88	2627.20	199.87	18.53	871.59	1089.99
2	Sahibganj	218.67	37.29	2607.19	2863.15	75.82	5.32	547.14	628.28
3	Madhupur	883.50	13.58	1206.29	2103.37	443.04	0.52	707.70	1151.26
4	Ranchi West	1102.20	20.20	1783.89	2906.29	322.73	9.27	452.07	784.07
5	Giridih-2	894.20	28.49	2172.28	3094.97	159.32	8.94	824.82	993.08
6	Jamshedpur	148.53	97.48	955.77	1201.78	80.88	6.05	422.80	509.73
7	Gumla	91.68	76.43	1718.50	1886.61	31.03	22.63	816.81	870.47
8	Medninagar	84.09	82.10	2353.78	2519.97	21.80	11.34	1168.08	1201.22
9	Saraikela	868.66	41.20	2077.96	2987.82	191.87	8.04	1202.80	1402.71
Grand Total		4700.53	511.09	16979.54	22191.16	1526.36	90.64	7013.81	8630.81

Source: Information furnished by the test-checked divisions

Appendix 2.17
Blockage of funds in shape of materials
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.10; Page 51)

Sl. No.	Test-checked division	Name of Scheme	Agreed value (₹ in crore)	Scheduled date of completion	Allotment of funds (₹ in crore)	Uptodate payment (₹ in crore)	Requirement of pipes as per agreement	Type of pipe (DI)	Purchase of pipes	laying of pipes	Pipes not laid	Rate of pipe (₹)	Payment for purchase of pipes (₹ in lakh)	Payment for pipes not laid (₹ in lakh)	Physical progress of other components
1	Hazaribagh	Balsagra Rural Water Supply Scheme under State Plan	8.21	22.01.2017	1.50	1.17	4650	K-9 (100 mm dia)	1760	0	1760	2100	31.42	31.42	Intake Well cum pump house, WTP, ESR, staff qtrs., pump house etc. - Nil
2	Madhupur	Babhangama Rural Water Supply Scheme	5.93	22.09.2016	2.90	2.90	2180	K-9 (150 mm dia)	2145	1802	343	1600	29.17	4.66	ESR - 27 %, WTP - 0%, Intake well cum pump house - 10%, staff qtr. - 80%
							14477	K-7 (100 mm dia)	11165	4262.5	6902.5	1030	97.75	60.43	
							3267	K-7 (150 mm dia)	3267	0	3267	1400	38.88	38.88	
							1310	K-7 (200 mm dia)	1309	1130	179	1800	20.03	2.74	
3	Ranchi West	Sosai group of villages Rural Water Supply Scheme	16.35	06.03.2016	10.82	10.82	115	K-9 (100 mm dia)	115	0	115	1200	1.17	1.17	Intake Well cum pump house - Drawing & Design submitted to CDO, WTP - RCC & Brickwork completed, ESR - 1.25 lac ltr. Completed & 3.25 lakh ltr. - in progress, staff qtrs. - completed, GSR - in progress
							6680	K-9 (150 mm dia)	6880.5	0	6880.5	1860	108.78	108.78	
							1660	K-9 (200 mm dia)	1647.5	0	1647.5	2380	33.33	33.33	
							2900	K-9 (250 mm dia)	3783	0	3783	3195	102.74	102.74	
							43823	K-7 (100 mm dia)	43905.5	4233.05	39672.45	1085	404.92	365.88	
							5923	K-7 (150 mm dia)	9765	534.5	9230.5	1580	131.14	123.97	
							5257	K-7 (200 mm dia)	5720	225.5	5494.5	2050	99.67	95.74	
82	K-7 (250mm dia)	136	0	136	2400	2.77	2.77								

Sl. No.	Test-checked division	Name of Scheme	Agreed value (₹ in crore)	Scheduled date of completion	Allotment of funds (₹ in crore)	Uptodate payment (₹ in crore)	Requirement of pipes as per agreement	Type of pipe (DI)	Purchase of pipes	laying of pipes	Pipes not laid	Rate of pipe (₹)	Payment for purchase of pipes (₹ in lakh)	Payment for pipes not laid (₹ in lakh)	Physical progress of other components
4	Giridih-2	Kamaljore & Paratdih Rural Water Supply Scheme	6.11	04.05.2016	4.00	3.91	1050	K-9 (200 mm dia)	1050	650	400	2250	20.08	9.00	WTP - 50%, ESR - 70%, Pump house - 0%, Supply & installation of pumping machinery & electrical equipments - 0%
							9980	K-7 (100 mm dia)	9980	500	9480	1100	93.31	88.64	
							4150	K-7 (150 mm dia)	4150	300	3850	1670	58.91	54.65	
							1100	K-7 (200 mm dia)	1100	0	1100	2050	19.17	19.17	
							50	K-7 (300 mm dia)	49.5	0	49.5	3210	1.35	1.35	
5	Giridih-2	Central Pit-Patrodih Rural Water supply Scheme	5.79	04.05.2016	3.55	3.43	3000	K-9 (150 mm dia)	1830	1436	394	2100	32.67	7.03	WTP - 85%, ESR - 45%, Pump house - 90%, Supply & installation of pumping machinery & electrical equipments - 0%
							9590	K-7 (100 mm dia)	6997	3386	3611	1136	67.56	34.87	
							3755	K-7 (150 mm dia)	2173	300	1873	1560	28.81	24.84	
							165	K-7 (200 mm dia)	630	0	630	1900	10.17	10.17	
							85	K-7 (250 mm dia)	600	145	455	2100	10.71	8.12	
6	Saraikela	Dugni & Jaambahal group of villages Water Supply Scheme	3.48	14.10.2016	1.00	0.80	800	K-9 (100 mm dia)	797.5	0	797.50	1149.20	7.79	7.79	Intake well - 10%, WTP - 40%, ESR - 70%, Gangway, supply & installation of pumping machinery & electrical pumps - Nil
							5967	K-7 (100 mm dia)	4840	0	4840	1009.11	41.51	41.51	
							769	K-7 (150 mm dia)	764.5	0	764.5	1491.87	9.69	9.69	
7	Saraikela	Yashpur Rural Water Supply Scheme	7.46	28.01.2017	2.20	1.60	5010	K-9 (150 mm dia)	4509	1320	3189	2300	72.59	51.34	Intake well, Gangway, WTP, ESR - Nil, Staff qrsts. - 5%
							15825	K-7 (100 mm dia)	6396	2152	4244	1670	74.77	49.61	
							4195	K-7 (150 mm dia)	1699.5	248	1451.5	1900	22.60	19.30	
							1718	K-7 (200 mm dia)	1718	1320	398	2300	27.66	6.41	
							50	K-7 (250 mm dia)	49.5	0	49.5	2700	0.94	0.94	
Total			53.33		25.97	24.63						1702.06	1416.94		

Appendix 2.18
Non-reconciliation of Departmental Expenditure figures
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.11; Page 52)

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Expenditure as per book of AG (A&E)	Reconciled Expenditure	Non-reconciled Expenditure
2215	619.86	60.21	559.65
4215	139.22	106.98	32.24
Total	759.08	167.19	591.89

Source: Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Jharkhand

Appendix 2.19
Discrepancy in figures of IMIS and Monthly Accounts
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.12; Page 52)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Test-checked division	Expenditure as per Monthly Account (NRDWP)			Expenditure as per IMIS Report (NRDWP)			Discrepancy in figures		
		Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total	Central	State	Total
1	Hazaribagh	873.02	1230.86	2103.88	1041.46	1602.46	2643.92	168.44	371.60	540.04
2	Jamshedpur	281.57	674.20	955.77	467.47	706.92	1174.39	185.90	32.72	218.62
3	Madhupur	500.96	705.32	1206.28	501.47	1552.73	2054.20	0.51	847.41	847.92
4	Ranchi West	1049.49	733.64	1783.13	1492.31	1837.35	3329.66	442.82	1103.71	1546.53
5	Gumla	987.54	730.97	1718.51	1159.00	743.62	1902.62	171.46	12.65	184.11
6	Saraikela	657.57	1420.39	2077.96	879.99	2277.60	3157.59	222.42	857.21	1079.63
7	Giridih-2	1008.02	1164.26	2172.28	1071.48	1977.03	3048.51	63.46	812.77	876.23
8	Sahebganj	597.39	2009.78	2607.17	645.74	2189.78	2835.52	48.35	180.00	228.35
9	Medninar	746.11	1610.67	2356.78	1061.39	1644.80	2706.19	315.28	34.13	349.41
	Total	6701.67	10280.09	16981.76	8320.31	14532.29	22852.60	1618.64	4252.20	5870.84

Source: Information furnished by the test-checked divisions

Appendix 2.20 (a)
Physical progress of schemes announced in budget speech
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.13; Page 53)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	State		Jamshedpur/ East Singhbhum		Giridih-2/ Giridih		Gumla		Hazaribagh		Madhupur/ Deoghar		Medninagar/ Palamu		Ranchi West/ Ranchi		Sahibganj		Saraikela		Total (Test-checked divisions/ districts)		Percentage achievement
		Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achievement	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achieve-ment	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achieve-ment	
1	Construction of DTWs in Primary and Middle School (2014-15)	@	@	55	47	176	171	221	192	48	44	17	16	258	258	37	37	51	24	52	32	915	821	90
2	Re-location of DT and GPT (2014-15)	19983	@	791	523	640	621	918	909	800	730	453	441	1147	1147	1000	1000	671	561	555	547	6975	6474	93
3	Conversion of DTs from IM-III to IM-II (2014-15)	10418	@	176	97	35	15	489	489	562	10	437	437	739	739	594	564	539	304	575	575	4146	3230	78
4	Changing of Rotten Riser Pipes (2014-15)	34782	@	1280	902	742	658	1148	1137	1630	295	1142	1137	2886	2886	1307	1185	1090	871	1063	987	12288	10058	82
5	Individual House Hold Latrine (IHHL)	253575	98519	10000	1904	7440	6913	5970	6135	9591	3164	14000	7420	19700	2342	5545	3971	3320	3407	17835	3714	93401	38970	42

Source: Information furnished by the test-checked divisions

@ -Information not furnished by the Department

Appendix 2.20 (b)
Financial progress of schemes announced in budget speech
 (Reference: Paragraph 2.7.13; Page 53)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of scheme	State		Jamshedpur		Giridih-2		Gumla		Hazaribagh		Madhupur		Medninagar		Ranchi West		Sahibganj		Saraikela		Total (Test-checked division)	
		Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure	Allocation	Expenditure
1	Construction of DTWs in Primary and Middle School (2014-15)	@	@	18.79	18.79	120.28	83.56	275.52	275.52	39.3	26.74	11.62	10.4	177.44	165.59	25.29	25.14	17.43	14.91	17.77	11.5	703.44	632.15
2	Re-location of DT and GPT (2014-15)	15481	@	248.6	248.6	360.18	309.41	632.17	546.98	423.95	366.4	166.23	166.23	546.94	546.94	729	654.61	212.52	212.19	281.62	274.21	3601.21	3325.57
3	Conversion of DTs from IM-III to IM-II (2014-15)	1279	@	21.61	11.61	4.3	4.2	60.04	51.44	69.01	5.09	53.66	47.83	90.74	79.7	72.94	58.04	66.18	43.78	70.36	65.66	508.84	367.35
4	Changing of Rotten Riser Pipes (2014-15)	3546	@	146	75.6	75.65	59.3	117.04	111.3	166.18	34.85	122.65	102.3	294.23	261.21	133.25	109.52	111.13	46.61	108.37	84.04	1274.5	884.73
Grand Total																						6088.00	5209.80
		Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State	Central	State
5	Construction of Individual Household Latrines	7547.7	2662.7	113.61	41.54	573.56	194.39	479.09	163.14	200.3	75.81	441.15	172.72	266.70	65.59	316.88	106.03	381.33	126.69	253.28	86.17	3025.90	1032.08

Source: Information furnished by the test-checked divisions

@ -Information not furnished by the Department

Appendix 3.1
Utilisation certificates outstanding as on 31 March, 2015
(Reference: Paragraph 3.1.1; Page 55)

(₹ in crore)

Department	Up to 2013-14 (GIA sanctioned up to 2012-13)		During 2014-15 (GIA sanctioned during 2013-14)		Total UCs awaited	
	Items	Amount	Items	Amount	Items	Amount
Industry	37	44.41	Nil	Nil	37	44.41
Education	37	113.39	17	442.77	54	556.16
Co-operative	117	140.08	Nil	Nil	117	140.08
Animal Husbandry	36	20.29	Nil	Nil	36	20.29
Medical	Nil	Nil	2	35.00	2	35.00
Welfare	326	210.75	150	167.51	476	378.26
Agriculture	26	47.78	9	30.63	35	78.41
Land Revenue	1	0.21	Nil	Nil	1	0.21
Urban Development	2923	1071.35	958	469.21	3881	1540.56
Others	630	1375.24	572	993.10	1202	2368.34
Total	4133	3023.50	1708	2138.22	5841	5161.72

Source: As per records maintained by Accountant General (A&E)

Appendix 3.2
Outstanding Utilisation Certificates (field units)
(Reference: Paragraph 3.1.2 ; Page 56)

(₹ in lakh)

Test checked divisions	Advances granted					Utilisation received in divisions			UCs not received in divisions		
	Period of advance	NRDWP	Period of advance	NBA/SBMG	Total	NRDWP	NBA/SBMG	Total	NRDWP	NBA/SBMG	Total
	Hazaribagh	2010-11 to 2013-14	172.75	2011-12 to 2014-15	468.8	641.55	0	0	0	172.75	468.8
Sahibganj	2012-13 to 2014-15	70.95	2012-13 to 2014-15	886.05	957	24.68	0	24.68	46.27	886.05	932.32
Madhupur	2012-13 to 2014-15	42.33	2012-13 to 2014-15	227.41	269.74	13.85	0	13.85	28.48	227.41	255.89
Ranchi West	2013-14 to 2014-15	60.8	2012-13 to 2014-15	674.78	735.58	44.39	251.64	296.03	16.41	423.14	439.55
Giridih-2	2012-13 to 2014-15	113.28	2011-12 to 2014-15	968.41	1081.69	9.05	0	9.05	104.23	968.41	1072.64
Jamshedpur	2013-14 to 2014-15	244.49	2012-13 to 2014-15	231.97	476.46	76.2	0	76.2	168.29	231.97	400.26
Gumla	2011-12 to 2013-14	154.35	2012-13 to 2014-15	628.05	782.4	78.7	310.7	389.4	75.65	317.35	393
Medninagar	2011-12 to 2014-15	132.16	2013-14 to 2014-15	586.36	718.52	39.75	0	39.75	92.41	586.36	678.77
Saraikela	2010-11 to 2014-15	93.94	2011-12 to 2014-15* booked as advance	358.53	452.47	29.63	228.32	257.95	64.31	130.21	194.52
Total		1085.05		5030.36	6115.41	316.25	790.66	1106.91	768.8	4239.70	5008.50

*Advances booked as expenditure: NRDWP - ₹ 7.69 crore and NBA/SBMG - ₹ 40.50 (₹ 41.80 - ₹1.30) crore = ₹ 48.19 crore

Appendix 3.3
Delay in release of Grants
(Reference: Paragraph 3.1.4; Page 57)

Appendix 3.4
Blocking of Grants
(Reference: Paragraph 3.1.5; Page 58)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Sanction Order No. by GoI	Date of sanction	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Sanction order No. of release of sanction (Central share) by DWSD	Date of sanction	Amount (₹ in lakh)	Date of issue to the implementing agency(s)	Delay (in days) in release of amount to implementing agency(s)
1	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/25	06-06-2014	1151.08					
2	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/26	06-06-2014	321.31					
3	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/27	06-06-2014	673.95					
Sub-total			2146.34	53	09-07-2014	2146.34	11-09-2014	97
4	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/68	11-06-2014	276.13	61	14-07-2014	276.13	05-12-2014	177
5	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/69	11-06-2014	91.55	62	14-07-2014	91.55	05-12-2014	177
6	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/176	29-09-2014	3228.09	120	21-11-2014	3228.09	19-12-2014	81
7	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/177	29-09-2014	901.07	120	21-11-2014	358.66	19-12-2014	81
8	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/178	29-09-2014	1890.02	120	21-11-2014	1890.02	19-12-2014	81
9	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/378	07-01-2015	396.96	153	16-02-2015	396.96	03-03-2015	55
10	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/379	07-01-2015	312.31	154	16-02-2015	312.31	03-03-2015	55
11	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/386	28-01-2015	3407.05	156	16-02-2015	3407.05	03-03-2015	34
12	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/387	28-01-2015	951.03	156	16-02-2015	951.03	03-03-2015	34
13	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/388	28-01-2015	1994.80	156	16-02-2015	1994.80	03-03-2015	34
14	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/195	05-11-2014	274.89					131
15	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/196	05-11-2014	76.73					131
16	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water/197	05-11-2014	160.95					131
17	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water(MDI)/ 419	18-02-2015	12.02					41
18	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water(MDI)/ 420	18-02-2015	3.35					41
19	W-11020/11/2014/ NRDWP/Water(MDI)/ 421	18-02-2015	7.03					41
Sub-total			534.97	174	27-03-2015	534.97	31-03-2015	41

Audit Report (State Finances) for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sl. No.	Districts	Test checked divisions	Blocking of grants as on 31.03.2015		
			NRDWP	NBA/ SBMG	Total
1	Hazaribagh	Hazaribagh	775.72	1.03	776.75
2	Sahibganj	Sahibganj	160.06	143.45	303.51
3	Deoghar	Madhupur	110.41	0.00	110.41
4	Ranchi	Ranchi West	307.68	1069.08	1376.76
5	Giridih	Giridih-2	205.16	0.00	205.16
6	East Singhbhum	Jamshedpur	241.12	215.67	456.79
7	Gumla	Gumla	450.98	612.7	1063.68
8	Palamu	Medininagar	567.69	63.38	631.07
9	Saraikela	Saraikela	246.48	1419.45	1665.93
Total			3065.30	3524.76	6590.06

Appendix 3.5
List of auditable units identified u/s 14 of CAG's DPC Act
(Reference: Paragraph 3.2.1; Page 58)

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the office	District	Audited up to
1	Arts Culture Sports and Youth Affairs	National Games Organising Committee, NGOC, Morabadi, Ranchi	Ranchi	2008-09
2	Education	Director Jharkhand Education Project Council, Ranchi	Ranchi	2006-07
3	Health	District Rural Health Society	Bokaro	2012-13
4	Health	District Rural Health Society	Chatra	Nil
5	Health	District Rural Health Society	Deoghar	2012-13
6	Health	District Rural Health Society	Dhanbad	2010-11
7	Health	District Rural Health Society	Dumka	2011-12
8	Health	District Rural Health Society	East Singhbhum	2013-14
9	Health	District Rural Health Society	Garhwa	2011-12
10	Health	District Rural Health Society	Giridih	2012-13
11	Health	District Rural Health Society	Godda	2010-11
12	Health	District Rural Health Society	Gumla	2010-11
13	Health	District Rural Health Society	Hazaribagh	2012-13
14	Health	District Rural Health Society	Jamtara	2012-13
15	Health	District Rural Health Society	Khunti	2011-12
16	Health	District Rural Health Society	Koderma	Nil
17	Health	District Rural Health Society	Latehar	Nil
18	Health	District Rural Health Society	Lohardaga	2012-13
19	Health	District Rural Health Society	Pakur	Nil
20	Health	District Rural Health Society	Palamu	2013-14
21	Health	District Rural Health Society	Ramgarh	2011-12
22	Health	District Rural Health Society	Ranchi	2011-12
23	Health	Jharkhand State Health Mission Society, Namkum	Ranchi	2011-12
24	Health	District Rural Health Society	Saraikela Kharsawan	Nil
25	Health	District Rural Health Society	Simdega	2013-14
26	Health	District Rural Health Society	West Singhbhum	Nil
27	Health	District Rural Health Society	Sahebganj	2013-14
28	Health	Director, RNPAS Kanke	Ranchi	2008-09
29	Health	Jharkhand AIDS Control Society, Ranchi	Ranchi	Nil
30	Rural Development	DRDA	Bokaro	2011-12
31	Rural Development	DRDA	Chatra	2011-12
32	Rural Development	DRDA	Deoghar	2011-12
33	Rural Development	DRDA	Dhanabad	2012-13
34	Rural Development	DRDA	Dumka	2012-13
35	Rural Development	DRDA	Jamshedpur	2014-15
36	Rural Development	DRDA	Garhwa	2010-11
37	Rural Development	DRDA	Giridih	2011-12
38	Rural Development	DRDA	Godda	2011-12
39	Rural Development	DRDA	Gumla	2012-13
40	Rural Development	DRDA	Hazaribagh	2012-13
41	Rural Development	DRDA	Koderma	2010-11
42	Rural Development	DRDA	Lohardagga	2012-13
43	Rural Development	DRDA	Pakur	2011-12
44	Rural Development	DRDA	Palamau	2012-13
45	Rural Development	DRDA	Ranchi	2012-13
46	Rural Development	DRDA	Sahebganj	2004-05
47	Rural Development	DRDA	Chaibasa	2011-12

Audit Report (State Finances) for the year ended 31 March 2015

Sl. No.	Department	Name of the office	District	Audited up to
48	Rural Development	DRDA	Jamtara	2010-11
49	Rural Development	DRDA	Simdega	2011-12
50	Rural Development	DRDA	Saraikela	12/2012
51	Rural Development	DRDA	Latehar	2004-05
52	Rural Development	DRDA	Ramgarh	09/2010
53	Rural Development	DRDA	Khunti	Nil
54	Industry	Indo Danish Tool Room, Adityapur, Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	02/2014
55	Education (S&T)	Birla Institute of Technology Mesra, Ranchi	Ranchi	02/2015
56	Aviation	Civil Aviation Authority, Ranchi	Ranchi	2012-13
57	Information Technology	Jharkhand Institute of Application for promotion (JAP-IT)	Ranchi	07/2014
58	Information Technology	Jharkhand Space Application Centre, Dhurwa, Ranchi	Ranchi	2007-08
59	Social Welfare	Jharkhand Pollution Control Board, Ranchi	Ranchi	2006-07
60	Industry	Industrial Area Development Authority, Ranchi	Ranchi	09/2014
61	Industry	Industrial Area Development Authority, Bokaro	Bokaro	2012-13
62	Industry	Industrial Area Development Authority, Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	08/2014
63	Forest	Lac Treatment Plant, Latehar	Latehar	2008-09
64	Science & Technology	Science & Technology Council, Govt. of Jharkhand	Ranchi	2007-08
65	Biotechnology	Lac Cultivation Crop in forest, Doranda	Ranchi	2008-09
66	Forest	Forest State Trading Division	1.Latehar 2.Gumla 3.Chaibasa 4.Hazaribagh	1. 2009-10 2. 02/2013 3. 2011-12 4. 2008-09
67	Animal Husbandry	Bacon Factory, Kanke, Ranchi	Ranchi	2009-10
68	Animal Husbandry	Regional Poultry Farm, Ranchi	Ranchi	2008-09
69	Law	High Court Legal Services Committee, Ranchi	Ranchi	2008-09
70	Information and Public Relation	Govt. Press, Ranchi	Ranchi	2010-11
71	Education & Research	Birsa Agriculture University	Ranchi	2006-07

Source : Permanent Audit Programme Register maintained in the office of the Pr. Accountant General (Audit)

Appendix 3.6
Controlling Officer of top 50 outstanding DC bills
(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1; Page 59)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Major Head	DDO Code	Controlling Officer	Plan/ Non-Plan	Amount of AC bill drawn (in ₹)
1	55	3054	PRJORD002	Not Available	Non-Plan	60000000.00
2	55	4515	PRJORD002	Not Available	Plan	39520000.00
3	22	4055	PRJPOL002	Not Available	Plan	31845000.00
4	22	4055	PRJPOL002	Not Available	Plan	152372000.00
5	52	2205	PRJOTH015	Not Available	Plan	14000000.00
6	20	2210	DRNMED033	Under Secy., Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	Plan	130408000.00
7	42	4515	RNCDAD021	BDO	Plan	105600000.00
8	22	4055	PRJPOL002	Not Available	Plan	101092277.00
9	55	4515	PRJORD002	Not Available	Plan	10000000.00
10	45	2203	PRJSCT001	Not Available	Plan	87500000.00
11	42	2515	PRJORD016	Not Available	Plan	86400000.00
12	59	2202	PRJEDN028	Not Available	Plan	86000000.00
13	52	2205	PRJOTH015	Not Available	Plan	80000000.00
14	59	2202	PRJEDN028	Not Available	Plan	80000000.00
15	42	4515	GRDDAD027	DY. DEV. COMMISSIONER	Plan	79200000.00
16	42	4515	DHNORD001	Not Available	Plan	79200000.00
17	45	2203	PRJSCT001	Not Available	Plan	75800000.00
18	42	2053	RNCOTH010	Not Available	Plan	70400000.00
19	43	4202	DRNSCT001	Not Available	Plan	68300000.00
20	30	4225	PRJWSB001	Not Available	Plan	66162186.00
21	42	4515	SGHDAD021	D.D.C. CHAIBASA	Plan	66000000.00
22	42	4515	JSRDAD014	DY. DEV. COMMISSIONER	Plan	66000000.00
23	27	2014	PRJADJ001	Not Available	Non-Plan	59700000.00
24	45	2203	PRJSCT001	Not Available	Plan	59143000.00
25	27	2014	PRJADJ001	Not Available	Non-Plan	54642400.00
26	42	4515	PLMDAD012	Not Available	Plan	52800000.00
27	42	4515	HZBORD034	Not Available	Plan	52800000.00
28	42	2053	GRDDAD026	DY. COMMISSIONER	Plan	52800000.00
29	42	4515	DMKDAD107	Not Available	Plan	52800000.00
30	42	2053	DHNORD001	Not Available	Plan	52800000.00
31	45	2203	PRJSCT001	Not Available	Plan	51792000.00
32	8	5053	RNCOTH010	Not Available	Plan	50000000.00
33	20	2210	RNCMED013	PRINCIPAL , R.M.C.H.	Plan	50000000.00
34	41	5054	PRJRN001	Not Available	Plan	50000000.00
35	8	5053	PRJOTH008	Not Available	Plan	50000000.00
36	45	2203	PRJSCT001	Not Available	Plan	48485000.00
37	42	2501	PRJORD016	Not Available	Plan	48100000.00
38	01	4402	HZBSWC003	Not Available	Plan	47814000.00
39	42	2053	SGHDAD076	Not Available	Plan	44000000.00
40	42	2053	JSRDAD014	DY. DEV. COMMISSIONER	Plan	44000000.00
41	41	5054	PRJRN001	Not Available	Plan	40000000.00
42	22	4055	PRJPOL002	Not Available	Plan	40000000.00
43	42	4515	SKLDAD014	DDC	Plan	39600000.00
44	42	4515	GDDDAD004	DDC	Plan	39600000.00
45	42	4515	DGRORDE98	DEPUTY DEV. COMMISSIONER	Plan	39600000.00
46	45	2203	PRJSCT001	Not Available	Plan	37953000.00
47	42	2515	PRJORD016	Not Available	Plan	36000000.00
48	2	4403	RNCAHY034	DIR. ANIMAL HEALTH & PROD. INST.	Plan	35289397.00
49	42	4515	RNCDAD021	BDO	Plan	35200000.00
50	42	2053	PLMDAD013	Not Available	Plan	35200000.00

Source: VLC database from O/o the A.G. (A&E), Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix 3.7
Grant-wise Controlling Officer of outstanding DC bills as on 31 March 2015
 (Reference: Paragraph 3.3.1; Page 59)

Sl. No.	Name and Number of Grant	DDO Code	Location of Controlling Officer	Controlling Officer
1	42-Rural Development Department	BKRRDS001	BOKARO	Assistant Engineer, RDS
2		SGHDAD021	D.D.C.OFFICE CHAIBASA	D.D.C.WEST SINGHBHUM CHAIBASA
3		DGRORDE98	DEOGHAR	DEPUTY DEV. COMMISSIONER
4		GRDDAD026	GIRIDIH	DY. COMMISSIONER
5		GRDDAD027	GIRIDIH	DY. DEV. COMMISSIONER
6		GDDDAD004	GODDA	DDC
7		GDDDAD020	GODDA	DY. COMMISSIONER
8		JSRDAD014	JAMSHEDPUR	DY. DEV. COMMISSIONER
9		JMTDAD013	JAMTARA	D.D.C.JAMTARA
10		JMTDAD016	JAMTARA	D.C.JAMTARA
11		CTRDAD003	KANDA	CIRCLE OFFICER
12		KDMDADA12	KODERMA	DY. COMMISSIONER
13		KDMDADA14	KODERMA	DY. DEVELOPMENT COMMISSIONER
14		LTRDAD003	LATEHAR	DDC LATEHAR
15		LTRDAD025	LATEHAR	D.C.LTR
16		LDGDAD003	LOHARDAGA	D.D.C.
17		GMLDAD001	RAIDIH	CIRCLE OFFICER
18		GRHDAD016	RAMUNA	C. O.
19		SBJDAD001	SAHIBGANJ	DY. COMMISSIONER
20		SBJDAD022	SAHIBGANJ	DDC CUM CHIEF EX. OFFICER
21		SKLDAD014	SARAIKELA	DDC
22		RNCDAD021	SILLI	BDO
23		SDGDAD014	SIMDEGA	DY. COMMISSIONER
24		SDGDAD021	SIMDEGA	DDC
25		BKRRDS002	Not Available	Not Available
26		BKRRDS005	Not Available	Not Available
27		BKRRDS006	Not Available	Not Available
28		BKRRDS007	Not Available	Not Available
29		BKRRDS008	Not Available	Not Available
30		CTRORD001	Not Available	Not Available
31		DHNORD001	Not Available	Not Available
32		DMKDAD105	Not Available	Not Available
33		DMKDAD107	Not Available	Not Available
34		GMLORD003	Not Available	Not Available
35		GRHORD009	Not Available	Not Available
36		HZBDAD055	Not Available	Not Available
37		HZBORD034	Not Available	Not Available
38		KHNDADK01	Not Available	Not Available
39		KHNDADK02	Not Available	Not Available
40		LDGDAD030	Not Available	Not Available
41		PKRDADA07	Not Available	Not Available
42		PKRORDA01	Not Available	Not Available
43		PLMDAD012	Not Available	Not Available
44		PLMDAD013	Not Available	Not Available
Sl.	Name and	DDO Code	Location of	Controlling Officer

No.	Number of Grant		Controlling Officer	
45	42-Rural Development Department	PRJORD016	Not Available	Not Available
46		RGHORD029	Not Available	Not Available
47		RNCOTH010	Not Available	Not Available
48		SGHDAD076	Not Available	Not Available
49		SKLDAD042	Not Available	Not Available
50		TENRDS009	Not Available	Not Available
51	51-Welfare Department	JMTSSW007	JAMTARA	DIST. WELFARE OFFICER
52		JSRSSW001	JAMSHEDPUR	DIST. WELFARE OFFICER
53		LTRWSB001	LATEHAR	D.W.O.LTR
54		PLMSSW002	DALTONGANJ	DIST. WELFARE OFFICER
55		SDGSSW001	SIMDEGA	DIST. WELFARE OFFICER
56		SGHSSW016	CHAIBASA	PROJECT OFFICER MESO AREA
57	20-Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department	BKRMED001	BOKARO	MO I/C E.S.I.
58		DMKMED067	DUMKA	SUPD. SADAR HOSPITAL
59		JSRMED031	EAST SINGHBHUM	CIVIL SURGEON
60		GRDMED003	GIRIDIH	CS CUM CMO
61		GDDMED011	GODDA	SUPD. SADAR HOSPITAL
62		SGHMED033	GOILKERA	AYRUVEDIC MO
63		KDMMEDA09	KODERMA	CIVIL SURGEON-CUM-CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
64		DRNMED033	RANCHI	Under Secy., Health, Medical Education and Family Welfare Department
65		RNCMED013	RANCHI	PRINCIPAL , R.M.C.H.
66		SDGFMW002	SIMDEGA	SUPERINTENDENT, DIVNL. HOSPITAL
67		DGRMED002	Not Available	Not Available
68		DRNMED124	Not Available	Not Available
69		HZBMED069	Not Available	Not Available
70		JMTMED058	Not Available	Not Available
71		KHNMEDL05	Not Available	Not Available
72		PKRMED009	Not Available	Not Available
73	RGHMED013	Not Available	Not Available	
74	60-Social Welfare, Women and Child Development Department	BKRSSW001	BOKARO	DIST. WELFARE OFFICER
75		BKRSSW003	CHAS	SUB DIV. WELFARE OFFICER
76		BKRSSW004	C. KIYARI	CDPO
77		BKRSSW005	BOKARO	CDPO
78		BKRSSW006	BOKARO	PROBATION OFFICER
79		MDHORDF25	Not Available	Not Available
80		TENSSW007	Not Available	Not Available
81	22-Home Department	BKRJLS001	BOKARO	JAIL SUPERINTENDENT
82		BKRPOL001	BOKARO	DY. SUPD. OF POLICE (HQR)
83		PLMJLS001	DALTONGANJ	JAIL SUPT.MANDAL KARA
84		PLMPOL001	DALTONGANJ	DIST.COMM.J.H.G.DALTONGANJ
85		DGRPOLB04	DEOGHAR	DY. SUPDT. OF POLICE[ACCOUNTS]
86		DMKJLS002	DUMKA	SUPD. CENTRAL JAIL
87		GRHJLS001	GARHWA	SUPD. MANDAL KARA
88		GRHOAS001	GARHWA	DIST. COMMANDER, HOME GUARD
Sl.	Name and	DDO Code	Location of	Controlling Officer

Audit Report (State Finances) for the year ended 31 March 2015

No.	Number of Grant		Controlling Officer	
89	22-Home Department	GRDOAS001	GIRIDIH	DIST. COMM. HOME GUARD
90		GRDPOL003	GIRIDIH	DY. SP(ACCOUNTS)
91		GDDPOL001	GODDA	SP
92		JMTPOL002	JAMATARA	I/C D.S.P.(A/CS)
93		JMTPOL003	JAMATARA	SAMADESTA I.R.B.JMT
94		JSROAS002	JAMSHEDPUR	DIST. COMM. JHARKHAND HOME GUARD
95		JSRPOL002	JAMSHEDPUR	SUPD. OF POLICE RAILWAY
96		JSRPOL004	JAMSHEDPUR	DY. SP JAP-6
97		JSRPOL006	JAMSHEDPUR	DY. SP TRAFFIC
98		KDMPOLA01	KODERMA	DISTT. COMMANDANT, JHARKHAND
99		KDMPOLA02	KODERMA	POLICE SUPERINTENDENT
100		LDGJLS001	LOHARDAGA	SUPTD., SUB JAIL
101		RNCJLS001	RANCHI	M.O. , BIRSA MUNDA CENTRAL JAIL
102		RNCPOL010	RANCHI	D.I.G. SOUTH
103		RNCSSW037	RANCHI	C.D.P.O.
104		BKROAS003	Not Available	Not Available
105		DRNFNB001	Not Available	Not Available
106		DRNHGD001	Not Available	Not Available
107		HZBPOL007	Not Available	Not Available
108		HZBPOL021	Not Available	Not Available
109		PKRPOL001	Not Available	Not Available
110		PRJLS002	Not Available	Not Available
111	PRJOAS006	Not Available	Not Available	
112	PRJPOL002	Not Available	Not Available	
113	RGHJLS004	Not Available	Not Available	
114	RNCJLSK01	Not Available	Not Available	

Source: VLC database from O/o the A.G.(A&E), Jharkhand, Ranchi

Appendix 3.8
Delay in submission of Detailed Contingent Bills
(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.2; Page 60)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	AC bill No.	Amount of bill	Date of withdrawal	Due date of submission of DC bill	Test checked divisions	Bank Draft No./ Date	Amount of fund recd. in division	Amount of DC bill submitted by division	Date of submission of DC bill	Delay in submission of DC bill in months
1	158/ 2005-06	249.74	03-01-2006	25-02-2006	Hazaribagh	601996/ 03-01-2006	5.47	5.47	10-07-2012	78
					Ranchi West	604988/ 03-01-2006	7.87	7.87	16-06-2008	28
					Medininagar	604994/ 03-01-2006	3.29	3.29	18-04-2015	100
					Gumla	62166/ 03-01-2006	29.03	29.03	14-08-2012	78
2	190/ 2010-11	4938.00	19-03-2011	25-04-2011	Hazaribagh	828434/ 19-03-2011	218.62	218.62	10-07-2012	15
					Sahibganj	828429/ 19-03-2011	180.97	180.97	13-07-2012	15
					Madhupur	828445/ 19-03-2011	95	95	18-07-2012	15
					Ranchi West	828448/ 19-03-2011	190.87	190.87	03-07-2012	15
					Giridih-2	828443/ 19-03-2011	230.5	230.5	20-09-2012	17
					Jamshedpur	828419/ 19-03-2011	170	170	07-05-2012	12
					Gumla	828416/ 19-03-2011	140	140	27-07-2012	15
					Medininagar	828432/ 19-03-2011	280.9	280.9	24-07-2012	15
3	114/ 2011-12	6195.51	29-10-2011	25-11-2011	Hazaribagh	038128/ 29-10-2011	337.48	337.48	10-07-2012	8
					Madhupur	038142/ 29-10-2011	131.79	131.79	18-07-2012	8
					Ranchi West	038115/ 29-10-2011	105.82	105.82	03-07-2012	7
					Giridih-2	038137/ 29-10-2011	212.2	212.2	20-09-2012	10
					Jamshedpur	038120/ 29-10-2011	163.97	163.97	07-05-2012	5
					Gumla	038117/ 29-10-2011	159.79	159.79	27-07-2012	8
					Medninagar	038125/ 29-10-2011	360.63	360.63	24-07-2012	8
					Saraikela	038124/ 29-10-2011	203.8	203.8	27-07-2012	8
4	191/ 2011-12	608.23	26-03-2012	25-04-2012	Sahibganj	576681/ 26-03-2012	29.9	29.9	13-07-2012	3
					Ranchi West	576667/ 26-03-2012	36.6	36.6	03-07-2012	2
					Giridih-2	576678/ 26-03-2012	87.19	87.19	20-09-2012	5
					Medininagar	576671/ 26-03-2012	27.42	27.42	30-09-2012	5

Appendix 3.9
Major Works under Revenue Section
(Reference: Paragraph 3.5; Page 61)

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Sub-Major Head	Minor Head	Sub-Head	Description	Detailed Head	Amount
2014	00	114	09	For infrastructure of the Judicial Academy under the recommendations of 13 th Finance Commission	0545 Major Works	11.43
2515	00	001	28	Superintending Engineer (Rural Works Department) Non-P.M.G.S.Y. Road	0545 Major Works	0.86
3054	03	337	01	Road Works	0545 Major Works	2.48
3475	00	106	03	Strengthening of State Legal Measurement	0545 Major Works	1.19
Total						15.96

Appendix 3.10
Operation of Minor Head '800 – Other Expenditure' (30 per cent and above)
(Reference: Paragraph 3.7; Page 63)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Description	Total Expenditure	Expenditure under minor head – 800	Percentage of Col.5 to Col.4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	4070	Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services	3.25	2.02	62.15
2	6801	Loans for Power Projects	779.04	421.28	54.08
3	4701	Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	191.90	93.55	48.75
4	2501	Special Programmes for Rural Development	103.93	38.09	36.65
5	4047	Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services	10.43	3.28	31.45
Total			1088.55	558.22	51.28

Appendix 3.11
Operation of Minor Head '800 – Other Receipts' (50 per cent and above)
(Reference: Paragraph 3.7; Page 63)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Major Head	Description	Total Receipts	Receipts under minor head – 800	Percentage of Col.5 to Col.4
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	1456	Civil Supplies	1.02	1.02	100.00
2.	1452	Tourism	2.51	2.51	100.00
3.	1055	Road Transport	0.01	0.01	100.00
4.	0801	Power	13.39	13.39	100.00
5.	0702	Minor Irrigation	1.68	1.68	100.00
6.	0701	Medium Irrigation	20.23	20.23	100.00
7.	0700	Major Irrigation	194.97	194.97	100.00
8.	0435	Other Agricultural Programmes	0.2	0.2	100.00
9.	0404	Dairy Development	5.06	5.06	100.00
10.	0220	Information and Publicity	0.18	0.18	100.00
11.	0217	Urban Development	36.87	36.87	100.00
12.	0211	Family Welfare	0.25	0.25	100.00
13.	0075	Miscellaneous General Services	23.11	23.11	100.00
14.	0058	Stationery and Printing	0.08	0.08	100.00
15.	0515	Other Rural Development Programmes	97.09	96.93	99.84
16.	0401	Crop Husbandry	16.34	16.2	99.14
17.	0852	Industries	2.06	2.01	97.57
18.	0406	Forestry and Wild Life	3.75	3.65	97.33
19.	0405	Fisheries	4.53	4.36	96.25
20.	0425	Co-Operation	10.19	9.77	95.88
21.	0059	Public Works	2.09	2	95.69
22.	0070	Other Administrative Services	50.58	46.9	92.72
23.	0235	Social Security and Welfare	4.16	3.83	92.07
24.	0051	Public Service Commission	0.49	0.44	89.80
25.	0851	Village and Small Industries	2.24	2.01	89.73
26.	0215	Water Supply and Sanitation	13.19	11.42	86.58
27.	0250	Other Social Services	6.7	5.7	85.07
28.	0202	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	42.25	31.72	75.08
29.	1054	Roads and Bridges	50.38	36.95	73.34
30.	0041	Taxes on Vehicles	660.37	441.15	66.80
31.	0403	Animal Husbandry	2.88	1.69	58.68
Total			1268.85	1016.29	80.10

Appendix 3.12
Regularisation of Excess over provisions of previous years
 (Reference: Paragraph 3.8; Page 63)

Year	Number of Grants/ Appropriations	Name of Grant/ Appropriation	Amount of excess (₹ in crore)
2002-03	10	Energy Department	7.00
2002-03	13	Interest Payment	472.46
2002-03	14	Repayment of Loans	761.96
2003-04	10	Energy Department	9.63
2003-04	13	Interest Payment	191.28
2003-04	14	Repayment of Loans	674.72
2003-04	39	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	61.33
2004-05	13	Interest Payment	365.80
2004-05	14	Repayment of Loans	133.44
2004-05	23	Industries Department	7.49
2004-05	39	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	69.34
2005-06	10	Energy Department	2628.94
2005-06	13	Interest Payments	492.53
2005-06	29	Mines and Geology Department	#
2006-07	13	Interest Payments	833.58
2006-07	14	Repayment of Loans	412.28
2007-08	14	Repayment of Loans	229.64
2007-08	15	Pension	104.80
2008-09	12	Finance Department	137.13
2008-09	14	Repayment of Loans	91.76
2009-10	14	Repayment of Loans	116.71
2010-11	13	Interest Payment	67.35
2010-11	15	Pension	250.95
Total			8120.12

excess amount was ₹ 49,670 only

Source: Based on the report passed by the State Legislature during 2013-14

Appendix 3.13
Delay assistance
(Reference: Paragraph 3.9.3.1; Page 68)

District	Anchal	Date of incidence	Purpose	Total No. of affected/ dead person	Amount of assistance	Date of Payment	Delay (in months)
Bokaro	Chandankyari	14.03.2012	Repair of house due to fire	4	8000	08.05.2013	13
	Jaridih	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	71	154400	15.05.2014	7
	Gomia	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	35	134500	18.06.2014	8
	Kasmar	14.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	3	5700	01.06.2015	19
	Nawadih	13.04.2013	Repair of house and for utensils/ cloths due to fire	3	53100	01.07.2014	13
	Nawadih	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	91	222000	08.07.2014	8
	Chandrapura	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	3	5700	23.06.2014	8
Dhanbad	Chandrapura	16.06.2013	Uttarakhand Casualties	1	150000	20.05.2015	23
	Jharia	04.07.2011	Heavy rain (Medical purpose)	1	15000	23.05.2014	33
	Jharia	04.07.2011	Heavy rain (Death case)	1	100000	23.05.2014	33
	East Tundi	11.07.2011	Heavy rain (Death case)	1	100000	23.05.2014	33
	Govindpur	10.04.2011	Fire	1	5000	26.05.2014	37
	Baliapur	13.10.2013	Heavy storm (Repair of house)	5	35700	26.05.2014	7
Palamu	Jharia	25.06.2011	House damage	1	1500	26.05.2014	35
	Sadar, Medininagar	23.07.2009	Repair of house due to fire	1	10000	09.02.2012	30
		23.03.2010		3	15000		22
		23.04.2010		1	5000		21
		14.05.2010		10	35000		20
	Chainpur	17.02.2013	Agriculture Input (Heavy storm)	93	188526	28.02.2014	12
Nawdiha Bazar	16.02.2012	Agriculture Input (Heavy Storm)	7	67460	23.11.2013	21	
Ranchi	Itki	12.10.2013 & 14.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	104	209300	03.09.2014	11
		05.05.2014	For damage of crop	322	739884	11.05.2015	19
		15.07.2014	Repair of house	14	35200	14.05.2015	19
	Silli	01.06.2010	Repair of house	1	10000	20.03.2012	21
	Sonahatu	30.03.2013	For damage of crop	5	6510	06.09.2014	17
				257	820692	31.12.2014	21
				31	121176	11.02.2015	22
				82	143868	07.04.2015	24
				92	157968	18.06.2015	27
	Chanho	16.02.2010	For damage of crop	349	321400	09.08.2012	29
		16.02.2010	For damage of crop	900	1451096	22.06.2011	16
		19.07.2011 to 22.07.2011	For damage of crop	392	648608	05.07.2011	16
				302	201608	25.03.2013	20
		19.07.2011 to 22.07.2011	For damage of crop	1036	1620500	08.05.2013	21
		12.10.2013 to 14.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	41	157800	13.05.2015	19
	03.05.2014	Repair of house	11	25300	13.05.2015	12	
	Khelari	13.10.2013 & 14.10.2013	Repair of house	64	528800	08.07.2014	8
Lapung	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	10	20900	29.12.2014	14	
			10	33400	31.03.2015	17	

Audit Report (State Finances) for the year ended 31 March 2015

District	Anchal	Date of incidence	Purpose	Total No. of affected/ dead person	Amount of assistance	Date of Payment	Delay (in months)
Sahibganj	Borio	28.12.2011	Loss of life due to fire	3	300000	31.03.2014	27
		25.04.2009	Fire	7	28000	31.03.2014	59
		15.06.2009	Fire	1	4000	31.03.2014	57
		29.05.2010	Fire	4	16000	31.03.2014	46
		21.03.2011	Fire	3	12000	31.03.2014	36
	23.03.2011	Fire	1	4000	31.03.2014	36	
	Sahibganj	06.04.2011	Loss of life due to fire	1	100000	16.01.2014	32
		02.09.2013	Loss of animal due to flood	1	15000	07.04.2014	7
East Singhbhum	Dhalbhumgarh	18.06.2011 to 23.09.2011	Repair of house	104	319000	04.12.2012 to 21.12.2012	15
		15.06.2011 to 22.09.2011	Repair of house	109	237500	27.08.2013	23
		04.05.2013	Repair of house	274	883900	19.05.2014	12
	Patamda	26.09.2008	Repair of house	4	14500	27.08.2010	23
		02.01.2009	Death due to fire	1	100000	08.03.2011	26
		02.01.2009	Death due to hailstorm	1	100000	31.03.2012	39
		28.06.2012	Repair of house	13	129500	26.07.2013	13
	Dumaria	12.10.2013 & 13.10.2013	Repair of house	1078	3624100	19.07.2014 to 07.02.2015	10 to 16
		12.10.2013 & 13.10.2013	For cloths/ utensils	39	105300	20.05.2014	7
	Gurabanda	24.04.2014	Repair of house	38	651200	23.05.2015	13
		12.10.2013 & 13.10.2013	Repair of house	286	929000	06.06.2014 to 22.01.2015	08 to 15
	Potka	13.10.2013	Repair of house	372	2692700	23.02.15 to 12.05.15	16 to 19
	Musabani	18.05.2011	Repair of house	5	24500	21.11.2012	18
		13.05.2011 to 23.09.2011	Repair of house	38	111000	19.12.2012	14 to 19
		24.03.2012	Repair of house	1	1900	11.05.2013	14
		05.03.2012 to 24.03.2012	Repair of house	4	22500	28.06.2013	15
		13.10.2013 to 14.10.2013	Repair of house	122	726000	22.05.2014	8
	Chakulia	12.10.2013 to 14.10.2013	Repair of house	410	1380000	13.05.2014 to 14.06.2014	8
	Golmuri/ Jugsalai	29.04.2011	Repair of house	29	127500	12.06.2012	13
		04.03.2012	Death due to fire	1	150000	22.03.2013	12
TOTAL				7458			07 to 59

Appendix 3.14
Non assistance
(Reference: Paragraph 3.9.3.1; Page 68)

District	Date of incidence	Purpose	Total Allotted Amount	Expenditure	Not Utilised	Total Number of affected person	Delay (in months)
Bokaro	11.04.2010	Loss of Utensils & Cloths due to fire	36000	0	36000	18	63
	19.04.2012	Repair of house due to fire	11000	0	11000	1	39
	12.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	125100	0	125100	10	21
	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	249900	134500	115400	36	21
	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	22000	0	22000	4	21
	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	227700	222000	5700	3	21
	13.10.2013	Repair of house due to Phailin	660000	510000	150000	1	21
Palamu	20.05.2014	Loss of animals due to fire	77250	-	77250	6	14
	20.05.2014	Loss of cloth/ utensils due to fire	18700	-	18700	10	14
Ranchi	27.04.2010	Repair of house	628000	0	628000	-	63
	Jun-11	Repair of house	155500	0	155500	103	49
East Singhbhum	12.10.13 & 13.10.13	Repair of house	3944900	3624100	320800	140	21
	24.04.14	Repair of house	668800	651200	17600	-	15
	12.10.13 & 13.10.13	Repair of house	965000	929000	36000	10	21
Sahibganj	09.01.11	Ex-gratia (Fire)	35000	0	35000	1	55
	16.05.12	Repair of house	775000	0	775000	310	38
		Purchase of cloths/ utensils	837000	0	837000		
	05.04.13 to 11.04.13	Purchase of cloths/ utensils	456300	0	456300	169	27
	17.06.2012	Loss of people	300000	0	300000	2	38
	17.06.2012	Boat accident	12140	0	12140	4	38
TOTAL					4134750	828	14 to 63

Appendix 4.1
Glossary of terms, basis of calculations and Acronyms used in the Report

Terms	Basis of calculation and explanation
Buoyancy of a parameter	Rate of Growth of the parameter/GSDP Growth Rate
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	$\text{Interest payment} / [(\text{Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities} + \text{Current year's Fiscal Liabilities}) / 2] * 100$
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Average Interest Rate
Quantum spread	Debt stock * Interest spread
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	$\text{Interest Received} [(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances}) / 2] * 100$
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.
Debt sustainability	The 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 rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.
Debt stabilisation	A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rate or cost of public borrowings, the debt-GSDP 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 stabilise 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.
Sufficiency of non-debt receipts	Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. Debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.

Appendix 4.1 continued..

Terms	Basis of calculation and explanation
Net availability of borrowed funds	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.
Appropriation Accounts	Appropriation Accounts present the total amount of funds (Original and Supplementary) authorised by the Legislative Assembly in the budget grants under each voted grants and charged appropriation vis-à-vis the actual expenditure incurred against each and the unspent provisions or excess under each grant or appropriation. Any expenditure in excess of the grants requires regularisation by the Legislature.
Autonomous bodies	Autonomous Bodies (usually registered Societies or Statutory Corporations) are set up whenever it is felt that certain functions need to be discharged outside the governmental set up with some amount of independence and flexibility without day-to-day interference of the Governmental machinery.
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 on which the present executive has limited control.
State implementing schemes	State Implementing Agency includes any Organisation/ Institution including Non-Governmental Organisation which is authorised 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 Sarva Siksha Aviyan and State Health Mission for National Rural Health Mission, etc.
Contingency Fund	Legislature Assembly has by law established a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest into which is paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said fund is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made by him out of it for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by Legislature Assembly by law under Article 115 or Article 116 of the Constitution.
Consolidated fund of the State	The fund constituted under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India into which all receipts, revenues and loans flow. All expenditure from the CFI is by appropriation: voted or charged. It consists of two main divisions namely Revenue Account (Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure) and Capital Account (Public Debt and Loans, etc.).
Contingent liability	Contingent liabilities may or may not be incurred by an entity depending on the outcome of a future event such as a court case.
Sinking Fund	A Fund into which the government sets aside money over time, in order to retire its debt.

Appendix 4.1 continued..

Terms	Basis of calculation and explanation
Guarantee Redemption Fund	Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee has been extended. As per the terms of the Guarantee Redemption Fund, the State Government was required to contribute an amount equal to at least 1/5 th of the outstanding invoked guarantees plus an amount likely to be invoked as a result of the incremental guarantees during the year.
Internal Debt	Internal Debt comprises regular loans from the public in India, also termed 'Debt raised in India'. It is confined to loans credited to the Consolidated Fund.
Primary revenue expenditure	Primary revenue expenditure means revenue expenditure excluding interest payments.
Re-appropriation	Means the transfer of funds from one Primary unit of appropriation to another such unit.
Surrenders of unspent provision	Departments of the State Government are to surrender to the Finance Ministry, before the close of the financial year, all the anticipated unspent provisions noticed in the grants or appropriations controlled by them. The Finance Ministry is to communicate the acceptance of such surrenders, as are accepted by them to the Audit Officer and/or the Accounts Officer, as the case may be, before the close of the financial year.
Supplementary grants	If the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of the Constitution to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for the supplementary or additional expenditure upon some 'new service' not contemplated in the original budget for that year, Government is to obtain supplementary grants or appropriations in accordance with the provision of Article 115 (1) of the Constitution.
Suspense and Miscellaneous	Items of receipts and payments which cannot at once be taken to a final head of receipt or charge owing to lack of information as to their nature or for any other reasons, may be held temporarily under the major head "8658-Suspense Account" in the sector "L. Suspense and Miscellaneous" of the Accounts, (Footnotes under the major head in the list of major/minor heads of account may be referred to for further guidance). A service receipt of which full particulars are not given must not be taken to the head "Suspense Account" but should be credited to the minor head "Other Receipt" under the revenue major head to which it appears to belong pending eventual transfer to the credit of the correct head on receipt of detailed particulars.
Public Accounts committee	A Committee constituted by the Legislative Assembly for the examination of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the appropriation accounts of the State, the annual financial accounts of the State or such other accounts or financial matters as are laid before it or which the Committee deems necessary to scrutinise.

Acronyms	Full Form
AC Bill	Abstract Contingent Bill
AE	Aggregate Expenditure
BE	Budget Estimates
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CE	Capital Expenditure
DC Bill	Detailed Contingent Bill
DE	Development Expenditure
FCP	Fiscal Correction Path
GOI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005
IP	Interest Payment
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
RE	Revenue Expenditure
RR	Revenue Receipts
S&W	Salaries and Wages
SAR	Separate Audit Report
SSE	Social Sector Expenditure
TE	Total Expenditure
ThFC	Thirteenth Finance Commission
UC	Utilisation Certificate
VAT	Value Added Tax

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