



# State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India

for the year ended 31 March 2023



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

**GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA**

*Report No. 1 of 2024*



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of the  
Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
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## Preface

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1. This State Finances Audit Report for the year 2022-23 has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Tripura under Article 151 of the Constitution of India for being laid before the Legislative Assembly of the State of Tripura.
2. Chapter I of this Report contains the basis and approach to State Finances Audit Report, Structure of the Report, Structure of Government Accounts, Budgetary processes, Trends in key fiscal parameters like revenue surplus/ deficit, fiscal surplus/ deficit, etc., and fiscal correction path.
3. Chapters II contains a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the last five years, debt profile of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.
4. Chapter III is based on the Appropriation Accounts of the State and reviews the appropriations and allocative priorities of the State Government and reports on deviations from Constitutional provisions relating to budgetary management for the year ended 31 March 2023.
5. Chapter IV on 'Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance during the year 2022-23 with various financial rules, procedures and directives.
6. Chapter V provides a 'bird's eye view' on the functioning of the State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) for the year ended 31 March 2023. The term SPSEs encompasses the State Government owned/ controlled Government Companies set up under the Companies Act, 2013 and Statutory Corporations set up under the statutes executed by the Parliament and State Legislature.
7. Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India containing the findings of Performance Audit and Compliance Audit in various Government departments, observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and observations on Revenue Receipts are presented separately.



## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**



# Executive Summary

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## **About the Report**

*This Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is on the State Finances for the year 2022-23. It provides an overview of the finances, budgetary management and quality of accounts, financial reporting practices and other matters relevant to State Finances.*

*This Executive Summary highlights the contents of this report and through snapshots of the important figures and aspects, provides insight into fiscal sustainability, performance against the budget intent, revenue and expenditure projections, the reasons for variations and its impact.*

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Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at current prices) of Tripura grew from ₹ 49,823 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 72,636 crore (Advanced) in 2022-23. However, there was a decrease in the growth rate of GSDP from 16.91 *per cent* in 2021-22 to 16.12 *per cent* in 2022-23 in the State.

The revenue receipts grew by 3.95 *per cent* in 2022-23 and it was 25.21 *per cent* to GSDP during the year. The percentage of revenue receipts to GSDP during 2021-22 was 28.16 *per cent* while the growth rate of revenue receipts was 32.51 *per cent* during 2021-22.

The tax revenue increased by 11.85 *per cent* and the State's own tax revenue increased by 14.65 *per cent* during 2022-23 over the previous year. The total expenditure (revenue, capital and loans and advances) of the State increased by 13.25 *per cent* from ₹ 17,548.27 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 19,873.33 crore during the year. Of this, revenue expenditure grew by 10.01 *per cent* and capital expenditure increased by 47.92 *per cent* during the period.

The State was successful in containing the Fiscal Deficit below the target as per Tripura State Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 and the road map indicator as *per cent* of GSDP in four out of the last five years period 2018-23. During the current year i.e., 2022-23, there was Fiscal deficit of ₹ 1,512.73 crore of the State and stood at 2.08 *per cent* of GSDP (Advanced) at current price.

## **Receipt-Expenditure Mismatch**

The continuous mismatch between receipts and expenditure indicates rising fiscal stress. The State has different sources of receipts such as State's own tax revenue, Non-tax revenue, Devolution of States' share in taxes, Grants-in-aid and transfers from the Central Government and non-debt receipts. The State Government's expenditure includes expenditure on revenue account as well as capital expenditure (assets creation, loans and advances, investments, *etc.*).

From 2018-19 to 2022-23, the revenue receipts grew from ₹ 12,030.89 crore to ₹ 18,309.01 crore during the period. The share of Grants-in-aid in revenue receipts rose from 41.59 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 44.69 *per cent* in 2022-23, indicating increased reliance on support from the Central Government. The State Government received ₹ 3,475.40 crore as Central share for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) during 2022-23.

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for past obligation. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network. Between 2018-19 and 2022-23, revenue expenditure increased from ₹ 11,889.20 crore (23.86 *per cent* to GSDP) to ₹ 17,738.71 crore (24.42 *per cent* to GSDP). It consistently made up a significant portion (89 *per cent* to 92 *per cent*) of the total expenditure during the period.

### ***Result of expenditure beyond means***

The gap between the revenue receipt and revenue expenditure results revenue surplus or deficit. During 2022-23, the State ended up with a revenue surplus of ₹ 570.30 crore (0.78 *per cent* of GSDP) against the revenue surplus of ₹ 1,488.71 crore (2.38 *per cent* of GSDP) during 2021-22 which decreased by ₹ 918.41 crore (61.69 *per cent*) during the year.

Capital expenditure is the expenditure incurred for creation of fixed infrastructure assets such as roads, building, *etc.* The State Government spent ₹ 2,024.97 crore in capital account during 2022-23. This was 10.19 *per cent* of total expenditure and 2.79 *per cent* of GSDP in the year 2022-23. Capital expenditure increased by ₹ 656.02 crore (47.92 *per cent*) from ₹ 1,368.95 crore in 2021-22. However, the State booked Grant in Aid of ₹ 1,322.38 crore under Capital section instead of revenue account.

The gap between the total expenditure and total non-debt receipt of the State results in fiscal deficit or surplus. During 2022-23, the fiscal deficit of the State was ₹ 1,512.73 crore (2.08 *per cent* of GSDP) against the fiscal surplus of ₹ 66.55 crore in 2021-22.

Under the revenue expenditure, the quantum of committed expenditure constitutes the largest share. Committed expenditure has the first charge on the resources and consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages and pensions. Committed expenditure comprising salary & wages, pension, interest payments *etc.*, constituted 55.35 *per cent* to 71.50 *per cent* of revenue expenditure during last five year period 2018-2023. It was 55.35 *per cent* of the revenue expenditure during the year 2022-23. However, the Committed expenditure increased from ₹ 8,500.67 crore (2018-19) to ₹ 9,818.45 crore (2022-23) with an increase of 4.60 *per cent* over ₹ 9,387.04 crore in 2021-22.

Expenditure on salary and wages was ₹ 5,766.87 crore which was 32.51 *per cent* of Revenue expenditure and 29.02 *per cent* of total expenditure during the year 2022-23. Pension payment was ₹ 2,678.06 crore (15.10 *per cent* of RE) during 2022-23.

Interest payment was ₹ 1,373.52 crore during 2022-23 which decreased by ₹ 24.64 crore as compared to 2021-22.

In addition to the committed expenditure, inflexible expenditure increased from 12.06 *per cent* (₹1,944.11 crore) in 2021-22 to 18.05 *per cent* (₹ 3,201.02 crore) in 2022-23 of revenue expenditure.

Taken together, the committed and inflexible expenditure in 2022-23 was ₹ 13,019.47 crore, 73.40 *per cent* of Revenue expenditure. Upward trend on committed and inflexible expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for priority sectors and capital creation.

#### ***Payment of subsidy under non-committed expenditure***

Under the non-committed expenditure, the payment of subsidy ranged between 0.42 *per cent* and 1.12 *per cent* of total revenue expenditure during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 and it was 0.91 *per cent* in 2022-23. Power subsidy was the major part of the total subsidies constituted 45.12 *per cent* followed by Food subsidy constituting 30.13 *per cent* of total subsidy payments during 2022-23.

#### ***Contingent Liabilities on account of guarantees***

In 2022-23, the Government provided guarantees against the borrowings of ₹ 175.00 crore and the outstanding amount of guarantees as on March 2023 was ₹ 596.90 crore. The State Government received ₹ 1.75 crore as guarantee fee during the year on the fresh guarantees given by the Government as per guidelines.

#### ***Fiscal sustainability***

Fiscal sustainability is examined in terms of macro-fiscal parameters such as deficits, level of debt and liabilities, commitments on account off-budget borrowings, guarantees, subsidies, *etc.* So far as revenue and expenditure mismatch is concerned, one of the important constraints is committed and inflexible expenditure, which includes salaries and wages, pension payments, interest payments *etc.*, and also other inflexible expenditure such as those arising out of commitment for centrally sponsored schemes, transfer to reserve funds, transfer to local bodies, *etc.*

#### ***FRBM requirements and compliance with fiscal parameters***

The TFRBM Act/Rules prescribed certain limits within which, revenue deficit/surplus, fiscal deficit/surplus, guarantees, debt as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Products (GSDP) *etc.* should be. During 2022-23, the State Government maintained revenue surplus as per the TFRBM Act. The fiscal deficit was 2.08 *per cent* against the limit of 4 *per cent*; outstanding liabilities was 28.99 *per cent* as against the limit of 35.10 *per cent* to GSDP for the year. Guarantee was below (0.24 *per cent*) the limit of one *per cent* of GSDP in 2022-23. However, no off-budget borrowing was there in the State during 2022-23.

The overall liability of the State showed increasing trend upto 2021-22 and the percentage of GSDP was ranged between 29.66 *per cent* and 38.98 *per cent* of GSDP during the period. The debt-GSDP ratio in 2022-23 was 28.99 *per cent* in the State. As per the debt stabilization analysis, the rate of annual growth of outstanding public debt, a part of the overall liability, had increasing trend in the State upto 2019-20 (26.78 *per cent*), thereafter decreased. The annual growth of public debt in 2022-23 was 0.87 *per cent*. The ratio of public debt to GSDP ranged between 17.75 *per cent* (2018-19) and 24.47 *per cent* (2020-21) and it was 17.85 *per cent* in 2022-23, it indicates that debt stabilization may be possible in the State.

During 2018-19 to 2022-23, in only one year i.e 2021-22 which was post Covid period, the State had primary surplus and Domar gap was positive indicating that real interest rates have remained below the GSDP growth rates. However, the sustainability of public debt depends on whether the state economy maintains the real growth rate in the long run. During 2021-22 and 2022-23, though the Domar gap (expressed as  $g-r$ ) was positive and its value also increased from the preceding years, the primary deficit was not stable. Therefore, strong economic growth (expressed as  $g-r > 0$ ) by observing the Domar gap cannot be conclusively generalized. Further, the State used the total public debt receipts for repayment of borrowings during 2022-23 while 62.68 *per cent* public debt receipt used in 2021-22 for repayment of past borrowings. Thus, it become evident that depending solely on economic growth (expressed  $g-r > 0$  in 2021-22 and 2022-23) would not suffice to cover the debt obligation of the State.

### ***Budget performance***

Budget performance in terms of budgetary intent and budget implementation is examined to assess extent to which the aggregate expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved both in terms of excess and saving. In the Revenue section (voted), deviation in outturn compared with Budget Estimates (BE) was 19.58 *per cent*. This was mainly due to 75 *per cent* deviation in four grants and 100 *per cent* deviation in one grant during 2022-23. In capital section, deviation in outturn compared to BE was 48.61 *per cent* mainly due to 90 *per cent* deviation in three grants and 100 *per cent* deviation occurred in seven grants during the year.

It was noticed that supplementary provision of ₹ 3,065.37 crore obtained in 55 grants/appropriations out of 64 grants/appropriations during 2022-23. Out of total supplementary provision of ₹ 3,065.37 crore, ₹ 885.16 crore obtained in 41 grants was unnecessary as their expenditure was less than actual expenditure during the year. In three grants, the supplementary grants was more than ₹ 10 crore which proved unnecessary.

*Overall Budget reliability assessment indicates that the deviations between the actual expenditure and original budget as well as between the actual expenditure and the final budget were less than 20 per cent in revenue section. In several cases, the actual expenditure could not come up in the original grant, resulted in savings.*

### ***Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting***

Quality of accounts and financial reporting covers items, transactions and events which relate to gaps in compliance, regularity weaknesses and issues relating to delay in receipts of those accounting records or adjustment records which evidence the actual expenditure. It also highlights issues pertaining to the accounts and financial reporting such as parking of funds outside the Government accounts, non or short discharging of liabilities and misclassification of transactions and data gaps.

### ***Regularisation of Excess over Grants/Appropriations***

The State Government has to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularized by the State Legislature as per Article 205 of the Constitution of India. It was observed that in 2022-23 there was excess expenditure of ₹ 85.56 crore in one grant which required regularization.

### ***Misclassification in accounts***

It was noticed that the State Government made budget provision and incurred ₹ 1,322.38 crore as grants in aid for creation of capital assets and booked in capital account during 2022-23.

### ***Compliance of IGAS***

The State Government did not make compliance with the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS-2) while partially complied with IGAS-1: Guarantees given by the Government- Disclosure requirements and IGAS-3: Loans and advances made by the Government.

### ***Operation of PD Account***

During 2022-23, ₹ 136.64 crore was credited in the Personal Deposit Account of which ₹ 25.22 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State and rest of the amount was deposited through challan during the year. Out of 179 Administrators of Personal Deposit Account, 11 Administrators did not reconcile their balance with the Treasury as on 31 March 2023. There were 205 PD accounts with balance of ₹ 349.95 crore as on 31 March 2023.

### ***Funds to Single Nodal Agency***

The Government of India and the State Government have introduced system of Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementation and fund flow for each Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CCS). The share of the Government of India and the State Government is transferred to the Bank Account of SNA lying outside the Government Account. As per information available in the PFMS portal, ₹ 2,031.24 crore remained unspent in the Bank Account of SNAs as on 31 March 2023. But, there was discrepancy between the figures furnished by the State Government (₹ 1,812.84 crore) and that of the PFMS report for the period, required reconciliation.

### ***Utilisation Certificates against conditional grants***

Despite the requirement of submitting Utilisation Certificates (UCs) against conditional grants within a stipulated time period, 1,232 UCs amounting to ₹ 967.94 crore were pending as on 31 March 2023.

### ***DC bills against AC bills***

Similarly, despite the requirement of submitting Detailed Counter Signed Contingency (DCC) bills against the advance money withdrawn through Abstract Contingency (AC) bills, 421 AC bills of ₹ 24.48 crore were pending for submission of DCC bills as on 31 March 2023. Out of 421 AC bills, 172 bills for ₹ 14.71 crore pending pertained prior to 2022-23.

### ***Funds lying outside Government Account***

During 2022-23, the State Government transferred/deposited ₹ 351.90 crore into 646 DDOs Bank Account. As per information furnished by the State Government, there was an unspent balance of ₹ 499.53 crore in 574 DDOs' Bank Account as on 31 March 2023.

*Compliance with prevailing rules and codal provisions are meant to ensure control and accountability in accounting and financial reporting. Non-compliance and deviations impact the quality of accounting and financial reporting adversely. Non-timely submission of UCs against conditional grants; non-submission of DCC bills against AC bills; Non-compliance of IGAS; and funds remaining unspent out the Government Account have impacted the quality of accounts adversely.*

### ***Working of State Public Sector Undertakings***

As on 31 March 2023, there were 16 SPSEs (including one Statutory Corporation) in the State of Tripura under the audit purview of CAG. Out of 16 SPSEs, one SPSE (Government Company) was inactive and under liquidation. SPSEs did not adhere to the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements. There were 25 accounts of 12 SPSEs (11 working Companies and one Statutory Corporation) in arrears as on 30 September 2023. The net worth of four SPSEs completely eroded by accumulated losses and their net worth was either zero or negative. The accumulated loss was (-) ₹ 742.50 crore in respect of the Tripura State Electricity Corporation Ltd. as per its finalized Accounts 2022-23. The accumulated loss of Tripura Road Transport was (-) ₹ 288.04 crore as per finalized accounts for 2019-20.

*The State Government may impress upon the managements of SPSEs to ensure timely submission of their financial statements. In the absence of finalised accounts, Government investments in such SPSEs remain outside the oversight of the State Legislature. The State Government may also analyse the reasons of losses in loss making SPSEs and initiate steps to make their operations efficient and profitable.*

**CHAPTER I:  
OVERVIEW OF STATE FINANCES**



## CHAPTER-I

# OVERVIEW OF STATE FINANCES

### 1.1 Profile of the State

Tripura is the third smallest State in the North Eastern Region of India and shares a border of 856 km with Bangladesh on three sides - South, West and North (*i.e.*, about 84 *per cent* of its total border). Tripura became a full-fledged State on the 21<sup>st</sup> January 1972. It also shares an internal border with Assam and Mizoram. The State is spread over a geographical area of 10,486.43 sq.km. (0.32 *per cent* of the country's total geographical area) and is home to around 36,73,917 persons (0.30 *per cent* of the total population of the country) as per Census 2011. As per information received (July 2023) from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura the total population of the State in 2022-23 was 41.28 lakh. The decadal (2011-2023) growth rate of population of the State was 12.36 *per cent*.

The State has eight districts. The districts are further divided into 23 Sub-Divisions, 58 Blocks and one Autonomous District Council (TTAADC). It was designated as a Special Category State (SCS) in 1969 in terms of the Gadgil<sup>1</sup> formula, now NER State hence receives 90 *per cent* funding for centrally sponsored schemes as a grant from the Central Government. General and financial data relating to the State is given in **Appendix 1.1**.

#### 1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the value of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State in a given period of time. Growth of GSDP is an important indicator of the State's economy as it denotes the extent of changes in the level of economic development of the State over a period of time.

Change in sectoral contribution to the GSDP is also important to understand the changing structure of economy. The economic activity is generally divided into Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors, which corresponds to the Agriculture, Industry and Service sectors.

Gross Value Added (GVA) is being used for economic analysis by GoI and international organisations like IMF and World Bank as GVA is considered better indicator of economic growth compared to GDP, as it ignores the impact of taxes and subsidies. While GDP can be and is also computed as the sum total of the various expenditures incurred in the economy including private consumption spending, government consumption spending and gross fixed capital formation or investment spending, reflecting essentially on the demand conditions in the economy. Both

<sup>1</sup> Shri Dhananjay Ramchandra Gadgil, Dy. Chairman of 3<sup>rd</sup> Planning Commission of India recommended the formula for different category of States of India on the basis of economical background etc. in 1969.

measures have difference in treatment of net taxes as a result of which the inclusion of taxes in GDP may differ from the real output situation. From a policy maker's perspective it is therefore vital to have a comparison of the GVA and GSVA data for better analysis and making policy interventions.

Trends in annual growth of the GSDP compared to GDP and the GSVA compared to GVA of the country are shown in **Table 1.1**. The sectoral contribution of GSDP during the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 are depicted in **Chart 1.1**:

**Table 1.1: Trends in GSDP compared to the GDP (at current prices)**

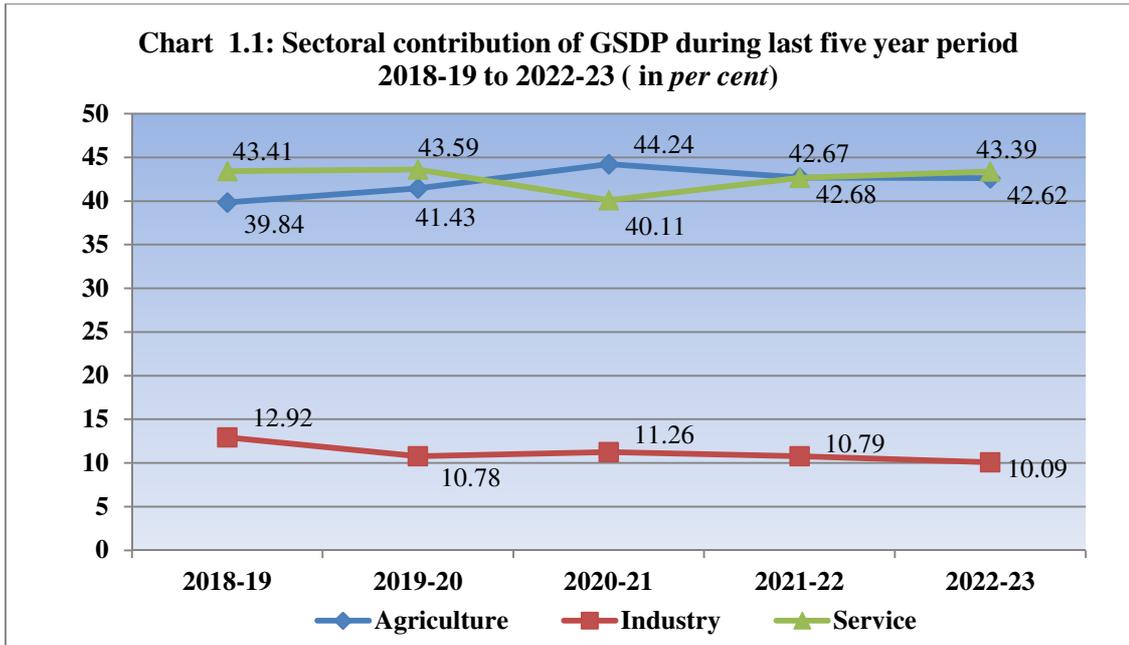
	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>INDIA</b>					
GDP (2011-12 Series)	1,88,99,668	2,01,03,593	1,98,29,927 (2 <sup>nd</sup> RE)	2,34,71,012 (RE)	2,72,40,712 (PE)
GVA <sup>2</sup>	1,71,75,128	1,83,81,117	1,81,88,780	2,14,38,883	2,47,42,871
Growth rate of GDP over previous year (in per cent)	10.59	6.37	(-) 1.36	18.36	16.06
Growth rate of GVA over previous year (in per cent)	10.77	7.02	(-) 1.05	17.87	15.41
Per Capita GDP (in ₹)	1,42,424	1,49,915	1,46,301	1,71,498	1,96,983
<b>STATE</b>					
GSDP (2011-12 Series)	49,823.32	54,151.12	53,504.12	62,550.44	72,635.62(A)
GSVA	47,912.62	51,876.33	51,155.79	60,134.49	69,805.18
Growth rate of GSDP year over year (in per cent) in real terms	13.97	8.69	-1.19	16.91	16.12
Growth rate of GSVA over year (in per cent)	13.13	8.27	-1.39	17.55	16.08
Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)	1,25,405	1,34,973	1,32,076	1,52,935	1,75,958

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoT. MoSIP, GoI

The GSDP of Tripura at current prices in 2022-23 was ₹ 72,635.62 crore (Advance Estimates) whereas GDP in 2022-23 was ₹ 2,72,40,712 (P) crore. The growth of GSDP during the year was 16.12 per cent against the growth of 16.91 per cent in 2021-22. The per capita GSDP in 2022-23 was ₹ 1,75,958 which increased by 15.05 per cent over the previous year and was lower than all India average of ₹ 1,96,983.

The growth of GSDP and GSVA for the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 is indicated in the **Chart 1.3**:

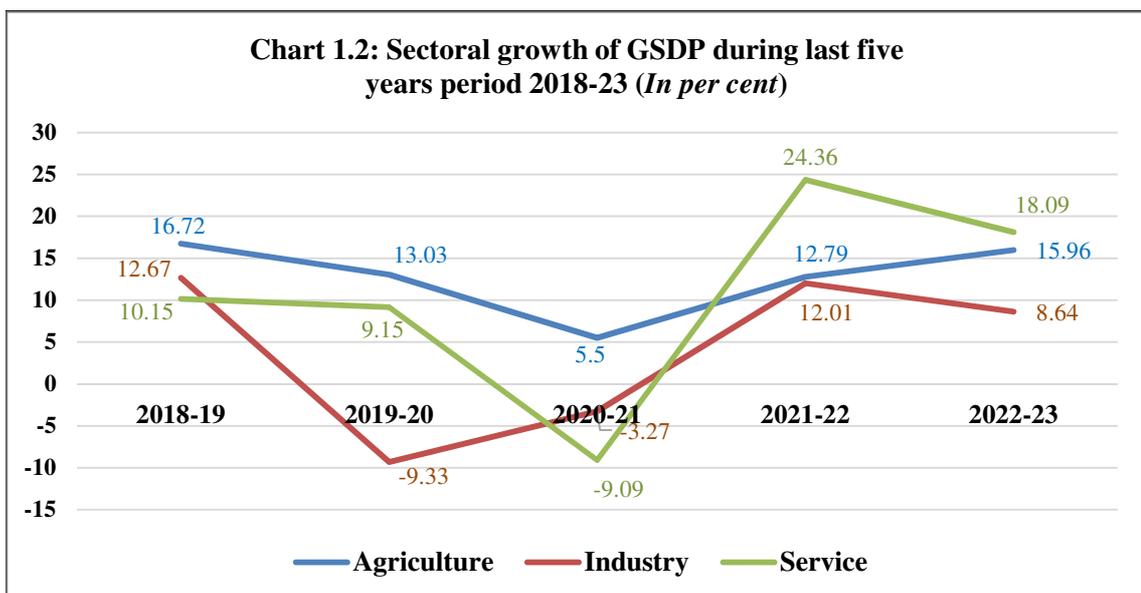
<sup>2</sup> GVA- Gross Value Added.



Source: Finance Accounts

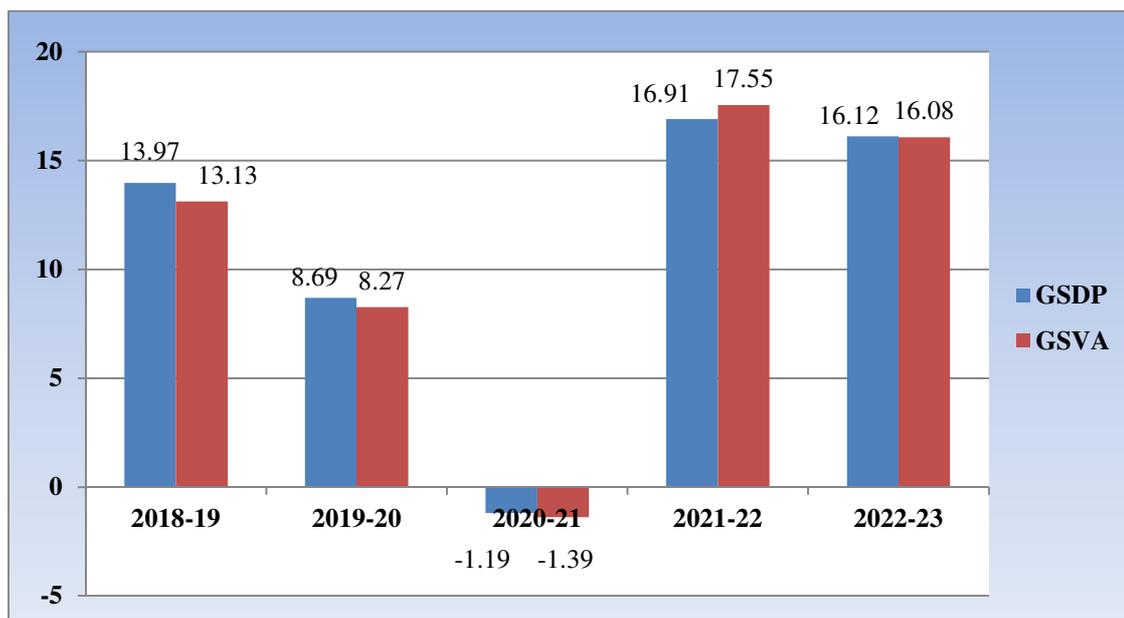
Chart 1.1 shows the trend of sectoral contribution of the GSDP for the last five years period 2018-23. It is seen that while the percentage of contribution of Agricultural sector ranged between 39.84 per cent and 44.24 per cent of GSDP, it was 40.11 per cent and 43.59 per cent in respect of the Service sector during the period. However, the contribution to the Service sector was marginally lower in 2022-23 than the previous year while the contribution of Agriculture sector to GSDP was almost the same during 2021-22 and 2022-23. The contribution of Industry sector was buoyant, and it was overall showing a decreasing trend from 12.92 per cent in 2018-19 to 10.09 per cent in 2022-23.

The trend of sectoral growth of GSDP during last five years period is shown in Chart 1.2:



Source: Finance Accounts

**Chart 1.3: Growth of GSDP and GSVA during 2018-19 to 2022-23 (in per cent)**



*Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura*

**Chart 1.3** shows the trend of growth of GSDP and GSVA during last five years period 2018-23. It was seen that during last five years period, there were negative growth rate both in GSDP and GSVA in 2020-21 as an impact of COVID-19 pandemic. However, there was significant growth of GSDP and GSVA in 2021-22 which was attributed to recovery of economic activity post COVID-19 pandemic. The growth rate of both GSDP and GSVA were lower in 2022-23 than the previous year. The growth of GSVA during 2022-23 was much less (1.47 per cent) than the previous year (2021-22), it means that the real economic growth was not satisfactory in the State.

## 1.2 Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

In terms of Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) relating to the accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State. The State Finances Audit Report (SFAR) is prepared and submitted to the Governor of the State under Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India.

Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State annually, from the vouchers, challans and initial and subsidiary accounts rendered by the treasuries; offices and departments functioning under the control of the State Government who are responsible for keeping such accounts, as also the statements received from the Reserve Bank of India. These accounts are audited independently by the Principal Accountant General (Audit), and certified by the CAG.

Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State constitute the core data for this Report. Other sources include the following:

- Budget of the State-for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities *vis-à-vis* projections, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures;
- Results of audit carried out by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (Audit);
- Other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries (accounting as well as MIS);
- GSDP data and other State related statistics; and
- Various Audit Reports of the CAG of India.

The analysis is also carried out in the context of recommendations of the XV Finance Commissions (FCs), State Financial Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, best practices and guidelines of the Government of India. A joint meeting was held with State Finance Department on 15 June 2023 and 28 August 2023, wherein the shortcomings noticed during preparation of the Annual Accounts of the State Government for the year 2022-23 and as also pointed out by Audit were discussed. The draft Report was forwarded (November 2023) to the State Government for comments. An exit conference was held on 14 December 2023 with the Finance Department. Replies of the Government, where received, are incorporated in this Report at appropriate places.

### 1.3 Overview of Government Account Structure and Budgetary Processes

The Accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts:

#### **I. Consolidated Fund of the State {Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India}**

This Fund comprises all revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by the State Government (market loans, bonds, loans from the Central Government, loans from Financial Institutions, Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund, *etc.*), Ways and Means Advances extended by the Reserve Bank of India and all moneys received by the State Government in repayment of loans. No moneys can be appropriated from this Fund except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided by the Constitution of India. Certain categories of expenditure (*e.g.*, salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments, *etc.*), constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Charged expenditure) and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. All other expenditure (Voted expenditure) is voted by the Legislature.

#### **II. Contingency Fund of the State {Article 267(2) of the Constitution of India}**

This Fund is in the nature of an imprest which is established by the State Legislature by law, and is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature. The fund is recouped by debiting the expenditure to the concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

#### **III. Public Account of the State {Article 266 (2) of the Constitution}**

Apart from above, all other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government,

where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayable like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads, pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to vote of the Legislature.

### Budget Document

There is a constitutional requirement in India (Article 202) to present before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the government in respect of every financial year. This 'Annual Financial Statement' constitutes the main budget document. Further, the budget must distinguish expenditure on the revenue account from other expenditure.

**Revenue receipts** consist of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, share of Union Taxes/Duties, and grants from Government of India.

**Revenue expenditure** consists of all those expenditure of the government, which do not result in creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to those expenses incurred for the normal functioning of the government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the government, and grants given to various institutions (even though some of the grants may be meant for creation of assets).

The **Capital receipts** consist of:

- **Debt receipts:** Market Loans, Bonds, Loans from financial institutions, Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances, Loans and Advances from Central Government, *etc.*; and
- **Non-debt receipts:** Proceeds from disinvestment, Recoveries of loans and advances, *etc.*

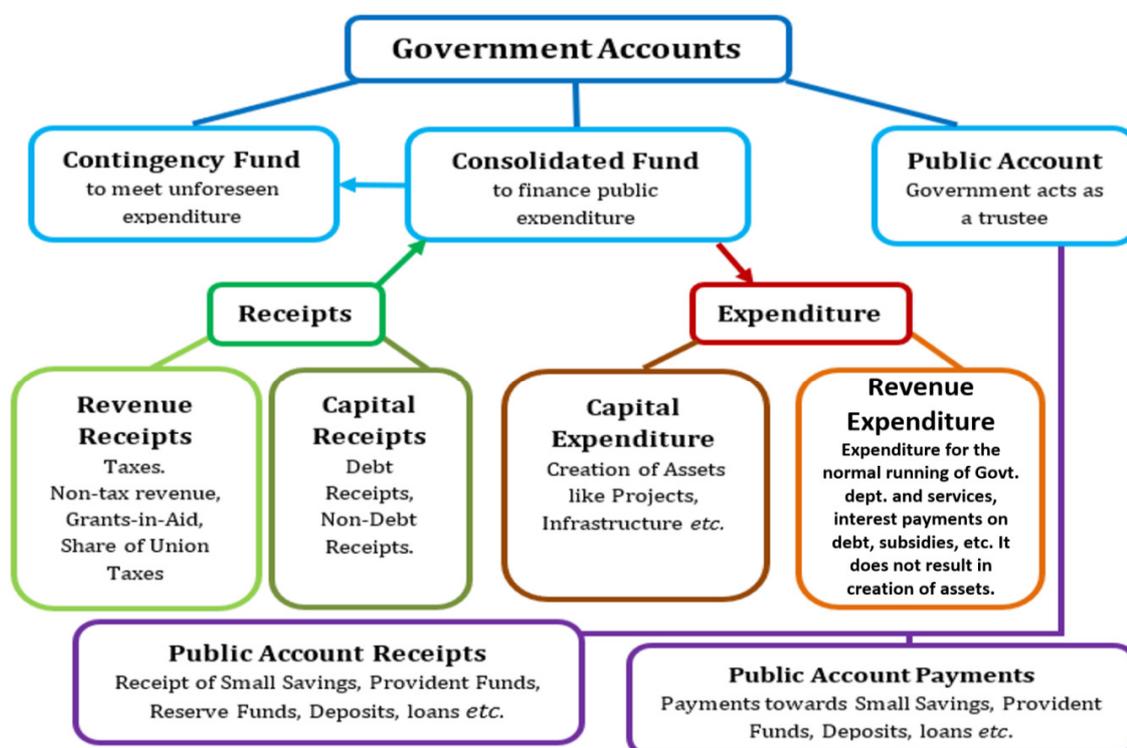
**Capital Expenditure** includes expenditure on the acquisition of land, building, machinery, equipment, investment in shares, and loans and advances by the Government to State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) and other parties.

At present, we have an accounting classification system in government that is both functional and economic.

	Attribute of transaction	Classification
Standardised in List of Major and Minor Heads by CGA	Function- Education, Health, <i>etc.</i> / Department	Major Head under Grants (4-digit)
	Sub-Function	Sub Major head (2-digit)
	Programme	Minor Head (3-digit)
Flexibility left for States	Scheme	Sub-Head (2-digit)
	Sub scheme	Detailed Head (2-digit)
	Economic nature/Activity	Object Head-salary, minor works, <i>etc.</i> (2-digit)

The functional classification lets us know the department, function, scheme or programme, and object of the expenditure. Economic classification helps organise these payments as revenue, capital, debt, *etc.* Economic classification is achieved by the numbering logic embedded in the first digit of 4-digit Major Heads. For instance, 0 and 1 is for revenue receipts, 2 and 3 for revenue expenditure, *etc.* Economic classification is also achieved by an inherent definition and distribution of few object heads. For instance, generally “salary” object head is revenue expenditure, “Construction” object head is capital expenditure. Object head is the primary unit of appropriation in the budget documents.

**Chart 1.3: Structure of Government Accounts**



Source: Finance Accounts

**Public Debt and Public Liability:** In this Report, ‘Public Debt’ has been taken to comprise market borrowings, institutional loans, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), loans given by the Central Government, etc. For this purpose, the major heads 6003 and 6004-Public Debt have been taken into consideration.

Further, the transactions relating to ‘Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc.’, ‘Reserve Funds’ and ‘Deposit and Advances’ under the Public Account are such that the Government incurs a liability to repay the moneys received or has a claim to recover the amount paid. The transactions relating to ‘Remittances’ and ‘Suspense’ under the Public Account, includes merely adjusting heads such as transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles.

In this Report, 'Public Liability' has been taken to include the transactions under major heads 8001 to 8554 relating to 'Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc.', 'Reserve Funds' and 'Deposit and Advances' along with the transactions under major heads 6003 and 6004.

### Budgetary Processes

In terms of Article 202 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of State causes to be laid before the State Legislature, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year, in the form of an Annual Financial Statement. In terms of Article 203, the statement is submitted to the State Legislature in the form of Demands for Grants/ Appropriations and after approval of these, the Appropriation Bill is passed by the Legislature under Article 204 to provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund.

The State Budget Manual details the budget formulation process and guides the State Government in preparing its budgetary estimates and monitoring its expenditure activities. Results of audit scrutiny of budget and implementation of other budgetary initiatives of the State Government are detailed in **Chapter-III** of this Report.

### 1.3.1 Snapshot of Finances

**Table 1.2** provides the details of actual financial results for the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 *vis-a-vis* Budget Estimates (BE) and GSDP for the year 2022-23.

**Table 1.2: Snapshot of Finances**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Components	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Budget Estimates)	2022-23 (Actuals)	Percentage of Actuals to BEs	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1.	<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>8,693.83</b>	<b>8,629.57</b>	<b>9,723.91</b>	<b>112.68</b>	<b>13.39</b>
	Own Tax Revenue	2,616.31	2,847.69	2,999.68	105.34	4.13
	Share of Union taxes/duties	6,077.52	5,781.88	6,724.23	116.30	9.26
2.	<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>274.11</b>	<b>386.06</b>	<b>402.35</b>	<b>104.22</b>	<b>0.55</b>
3.	<b>Grants-in-aid and Contributions</b>	<b>8,646.01</b>	<b>12,031.52</b>	<b>8,182.75</b>	<b>68.01</b>	<b>11.27</b>
4.	<b>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>17,613.95</b>	<b>21,047.15</b>	<b>18,309.01</b>	<b>86.99</b>	<b>25.21</b>
5.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.87	1.00	51.59	5159	0.07
6.	Borrowings and other Liabilities <sup>3</sup>	1,659.42 <sup>4</sup>	3,601.88	1,512.73	42.00	2.08

<sup>3</sup> Borrowings and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund +Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

<sup>4</sup> Includes back to back loan of ₹ 401.37 crore given by the GoI during 2021-22 in lieu of compensation of GST without any repayment obligations.

Sl. No.	Components	2021-22 (Actuals)	2022-23 (Budget Estimates)	2022-23 (Actuals)	Percentage of Actuals to BEs	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
7.	Capital Receipts (5+6)	1,660.29	3,602.88	1,564.32	43.42	2.15
8.	Total Receipts (4+7)	19,274.24	24,650.03	19,873.33	80.62	27.36
9.	Revenue Expenditure	16,125.24	21,606.89	17,738.71	82.10	24.42
10.	Interest payments	1,398.16	1,499.18	1,373.52	91.62	1.89
11.	Capital Expenditure	1,368.95	4,256.29	2,024.97	47.58	2.79
12.	Loan and advances	54.08	6.37	109.65	1721.35	0.15
13.	Total Expenditure (9+11+12)	17,548.27	25,875.92	19,873.33	76.80	27.36
14.	Revenue Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+)(4-9)	1,488.71	(-559.74)	570.30	201.89	0.79
15.	Fiscal Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+){(4+5)-13}	66.55	(-3,841.40)	(- 1,512.73)	39.38	2.08
16.	Primary Deficit (15-10)	1,464.71	(- 2,342.22)	(- 139.21)	5.94	0.19

Source: Finance Accounts.

During 2022-23, though the Revenue Receipts increased by 3.95 per cent over the previous year, it fell short by 13 per cent than the budget estimates during the year.

However, Revenue Expenditure was less than the Revenue Receipts in 2022-23 resulting in there was a Revenue surplus of ₹ 570.30 crore during the year. Capital Expenditure increased significantly 47.92 per cent during 2022-23 over the previous year though it was only 47.58 per cent of the budget estimates for the year.

### 1.3.2 Snapshot of States Assets and Liabilities

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from the GoI, receipts from the public account and reserve funds, and the assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances. **Table 1.3** shows the Stock and Flows of the State at the end of 31 March 2023 as compared to the end of 31 March 2022.

Table 1.3: Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities				Assets					
	2021-22	2022-23	Per cent increase		2021-22	2022-23	Per cent increase		
<b>Consolidated Fund</b>									
A	Internal Debt	12,537.03	12,097.70	(-) 3.50	A	Gross Capital Expenditure	30,945.46	32,970.43	6.54
B	Loans and Advances from GoI	1,172.88	1,497.97 <sup>5</sup>	27.72	B	Loans and Advances	251.38	309.44	23.10

<sup>5</sup> Includes Special Assistance received as loan for Capital expenditure of ₹ 768.33 crore in 2022-23.

Contingency Fund		10.00	10.00	-					
<b>Public Account</b>									
A	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	6,110.71	6,220.68	1.80	A	Advances	2.33	2.33	-
B	Deposits	1,212.41	1,152.41	(-)4.95	B	Remittance	418.76	418.59	(-) 0.04
C	Reserve Funds	1,398.74	1,745.97	24.82	C	Suspense and Miscellaneous	93.62	99.79	6.59
D	Remittances	-	-	-	Cash balance (including investment in Earmarked Fund)		3,424.61	2,188.84	(-) 36.08
		<b>22,441.77</b>	<b>22,724.73</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>35,136.16</b>	<b>35,989.42</b>	<b>2.43</b>
	<b>Cumulative Excess of receipt over Expenditure</b>	12,694.39	13,264.69	4.49	<b>Cumulative Excess of Expenditure over receipt</b>		-	-	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>35,136.16</b>	<b>35,989.42</b>	<b>2.43</b>			<b>35,136.16</b>	<b>35,989.42</b>	<b>2.43</b>

Source: Finance Accounts.

During 2022-23, the total liabilities of the State Government increased by 1.26 per cent as compared to the previous year mainly due to increase in Loans and Advances from GoI by ₹ 325.09 crore (27.72 per cent) including Special Assistance of ₹ 768.33 crore given for Capital expenditure as loan during the year. Flow from Reserve Funds was increased by ₹ 347.23 crore (24.82 per cent) during the year.

On the other hand, the Assets of the State Government increased by ₹ 853.26 crore (2.43 per cent) during 2022-23 as compared to previous year mainly due to increase in Capital expenditure of ₹ 2,024.97 crore (6.54 per cent) offset by decrease in cash balances including investment by ₹ 1,235.77 crore (36.08 per cent) during the year.

Scrutiny of the Finance Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that there was a net debit balance of ₹ 99.79 crore under the Major Head 8658-Suspense Account which increased by 6.59 per cent at the end of 31 March 2023 as compared to previous year. This increase was mainly due to increase/decrease of net debit/credit balance in the Cash Settlement Suspense Account (Dr. ₹ 111.72 crore) and PAO Suspense (Dr. ₹ 31.76 crore) offset by (Cr.) ₹ 44.47 crore under TDS Suspense Account as on 31 March 2023.

Moreover, as on 31 March 2023, there was a net debit balance of ₹ 418.59 crore under Remittances. There was a net balance of ₹ 404.12 crore under Major Head 8782-102-Public Works Remittances (net of Divisional Receipts and Payments) while there was a net debit balance of ₹ 18.39 crore under Forest Remittances in minor Head 103 under Major Head 8782 as 31 March 2023, though there was no impact on cash balances.

#### 1.4 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

When a government spends more than it collects by way of revenue, it incurs a deficit. There are various measures that capture government deficit.

Deficits are financed by borrowing giving rise to the Government debt. The concepts of deficits and debt are closely related. Deficits can be thought of as a flow, which add to the stock of debt. If the Government continues to borrow year after year, it leads to accumulation of debt and the Government has to pay more and more by way of interest. These interest payments themselves contribute to the debt.

By borrowing, Government transfers the burden of reduced consumption on future generations. This is because it borrows by issuing bonds to the people living at present but may decide to pay off the bonds some twenty years later by raising taxes or reducing expenditure. Also, Government borrowing from the people reduces the savings available to the private sector. To the extent that this reduces capital formation and growth, debt acts as a 'burden' on future generations.

However, if government deficits succeed in their goal of raising production, there will be more income and, therefore, more saving. In this case, both Government and industry can borrow more. Also, if the Government invests in infrastructure, future generations may be better off, provided the return on such investments is greater than the rate of interest. The actual debt could be paid off by the growth in output. The debt should not then be considered burdensome. The growth in debt will have to be judged by the growth of the economy (State GDP) as a whole.

Government deficit can be reduced by an increase in taxes or reduction in expenditure. However, the major thrust has been towards reduction in the Government expenditure. This could be achieved through making Government activities more efficient through better planning of programmes and better administration.

The State Government has passed the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM), 2005 with the objective of ensuring prudence in fiscal management by eliminating revenue deficit, reducing fiscal deficit and overall/ outstanding debt to acceptable level, establishing improved debt management and improving transparency in a medium term framework. In this context, the Act provides quantitative targets to be adhered by the State with regard to deficit measures and debt level.

As per recommendation of the XV Finance Commission (FC), the State Government further amended (Fifth Amendment) the Tripura FRBM Act, 2005 in 2022 and fixed/Projected the upper limit of fiscal deficits not exceeding the percentage of the estimated GSDP for the financial years 2021-22 to 2025-26. Some Fiscal variables for the year 2022-23 onwards for improvement of debt arrangement and improving transparency in a medium term frameworks are as detailed in **Table 1.4**:

**Table 1.4: Target vis-à-vis achievements in respect of major fiscal aggregates for the year 2022-23**

Fiscal variables	Target as per FRBM Act (percentage of GSDP)	Target set by State Budget (₹ in crore)	Actuals	Percentage of GSDP over	
				Budget	Actuals
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	Strive to contain Surplus	(-) 559.74	570.30	(-) 0.77	0.78
Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-) 4.00 per cent	(-)3,841.40	(-)1,512.73	(-)5.29	(-)2.08
Total outstanding liabilities	35.10 per cent	23,968 .36	21,059.69 <sup>6</sup>	33.00	28.99

As seen from **Table 1.4**, during 2022-23 the State witnessed revenue surplus of ₹ 570.30 crore against the budget of Revenue Deficit of ₹ 559.74 crore which was 0.78 per cent of GSDP (Advance Estimates) during the year. Fiscal Deficit target as percentage to GSDP was fixed as 4.0 per cent for 2022-23 as per FRBM (Fifth Amendment) Act, 2022, in view of the upper limit the full borrowing space available. The State, however, met this target as there was Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 1,512.73 crore (2.08 per cent of GSDP) during the year against the budget of ₹ 3,841.40 crore (5.29 per cent) for the year 2022-23. The State had also achieved the target set in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) Statement under FRBM Act in respect of outstanding liabilities to GSDP for the year 2022-23, as it was 28.99 per cent (excluding the back to back loan) against the target of 35.10 per cent Fixed by the XV Finance Commission and also the MTFP statement for the year. There was no off budget borrowings during the year as informed by the State Government.

As per the Fiscal Indicators-Rolling Target/Achievements of the MTFP Statement implemented by the State, the status of achievement during last five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are as shown in **Table 1.5**:

**Table 1.5: Fiscal indicators**

Fiscal Parameters		Achievement vis-à-vis MTFP Target set in the road map				
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) as percentage of GSDP	T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	A	0.28	(-)4.39	(-)2.01	2.38	0.78
Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+) as percentage of GSDP	T	(-) 3.25	(-) 3.25	(-) 5.00	(-) 4.50	(-) 4.00
	A	(-)2.69	(-)6.02	(-)3.57	0.11	(-)2.08
Total outstanding Liabilities as a percentage of GSDP	T	34.33	34.16	36.30	34.90	35.10
	A	29.66	32.96	38.98	33.74	28.99
Own Tax Revenue as percentage of GSDP	T	6.21	6.52	3.60	3.60	3.70
	A	3.54	3.88	4.36	4.18	4.13

<sup>6</sup> Excluding back to back loan of ₹ 627.37 crore given by the GoI upto 2021-22 in lieu of compensation of GST without any repayment obligations.

The projection and actuals receipts of various components of the Revenue Receipts for the year 2022-23 against the Budget and Medium Term Fiscal Priority Statement (MTFPS) are shown in **Table 1.6:**

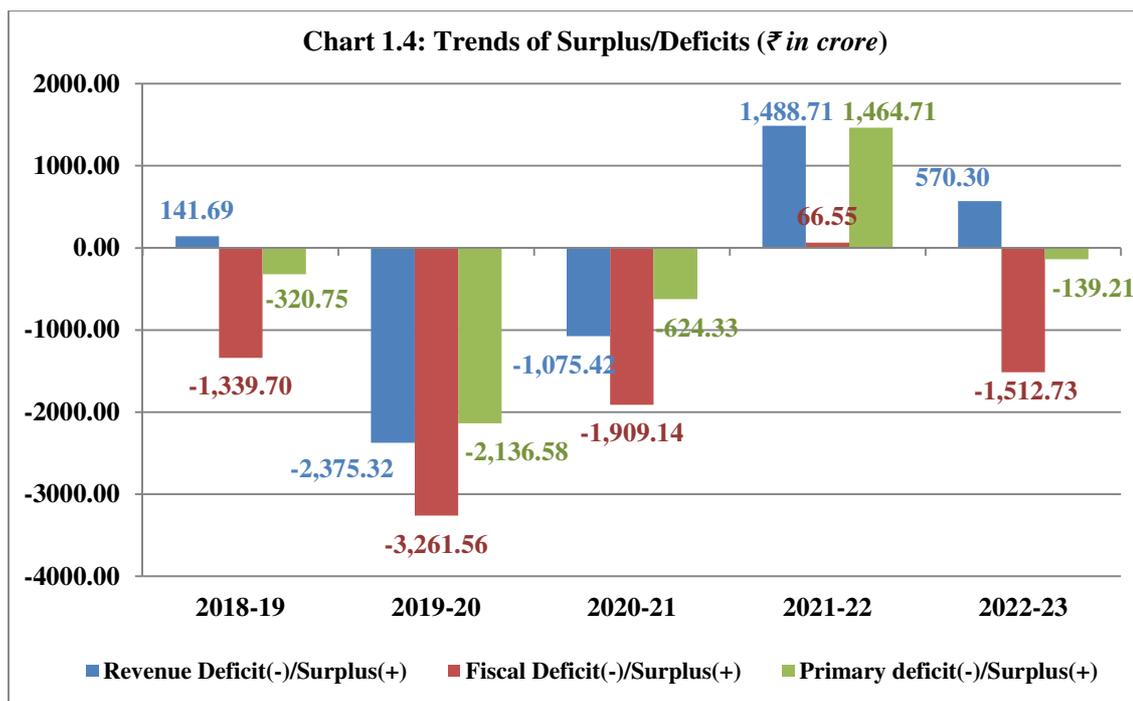
**Table 1.6: Actuals vis-à-vis projection in budget and MTFP for 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Fiscal Variables	Projection in Budget	Projection as per MTFP(RE)	Actuals (2022-23)	Variation (in per cent) on	
					Budget	MTFP
1.	Tax Revenue	8,629.57	9,724.24	9,723.91	12.68	(-)0.003
	Own Tax Revenue	2,847.69	3,000.00	2,999.68	5.34	(-)0.01
	(ii)Share of Central Taxes	5,781.88	6,724.24	6,724.23	16.30	-
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	386.06	389.70	402.35	4.22	3.25
3.	Grants-in-aid from GoI	12,031.52	11,140.55	8,182.75	(-) 31.99	(-)26.55
<b>4.</b>	<b>Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>21,047.15</b>	<b>21,254.49</b>	<b>18,309.01</b>	<b>(-) 13.01</b>	<b>(-)13.86</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>21,606.89</b>	<b>20,786.78</b>	<b>17,738.71</b>	<b>(-) 17.90</b>	<b>(-) 14.66</b>
6.	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (5-6)	(-)559.74	467.71	570.30	1.89	21.93
7.	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-)3,841.40	(-)2,885.94	(-)1,512.73	60.62	47.58
8.	Outstanding liabilities to GSDP ratio (per cent)	35.10	35.10	28.99	6.11	6.11
9.	GSDP growth rate at current prices (per cent)	14.39	14.39	16.12	1.73	1.73

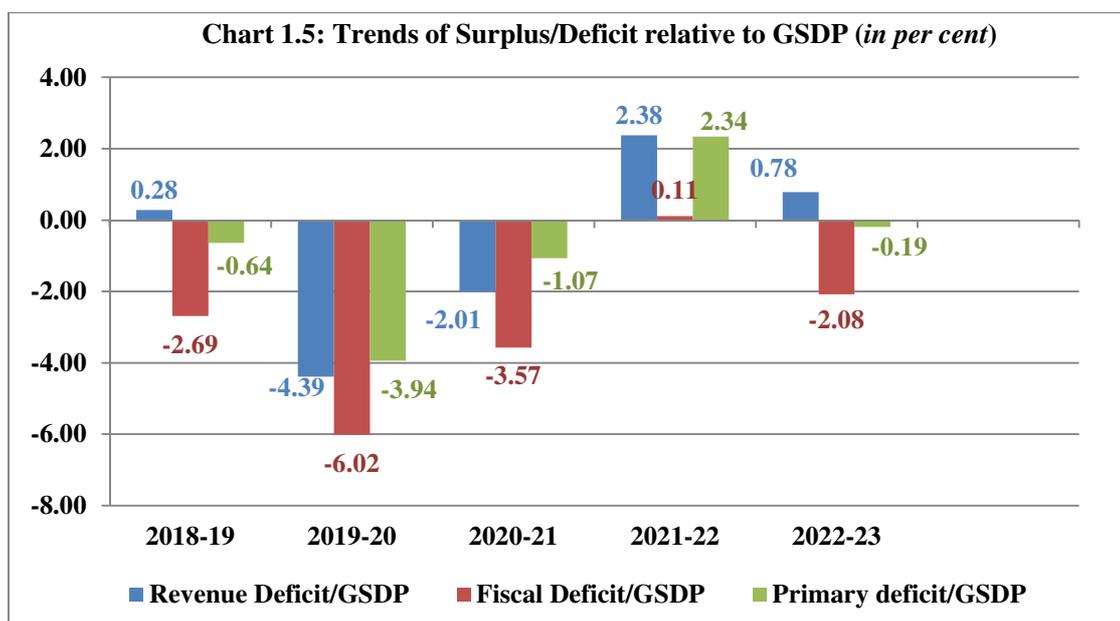
Source: Finance Accounts

During 2022-23, the State Government was unable to contain the Revenue Receipts within the projections of Budget and MTFP Statements mainly due to short receipts of the Grants-in-aid from the GoI during the year. However, the Fiscal Deficit contained within the projections as the Revenue Expenditure was less than both the Budget Estimates and the projection in MTFP statement during 2022-23. As a result, there was a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 570.30 crore in the State during 2022-23.



Source: Finance Accounts

**Chart 1.5:** Trends of surplus/deficit relative to GSDP (in per cent) during last five years.



Source: Finance Accounts

**Revenue deficit** indicates excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. During 2022-23, Revenue surplus was ₹ 570.30 crore against Revenue surplus of ₹ 1,488.71 crore in 2021-22 which was 0.78 per cent of GSDP during the year.

**Fiscal deficit** which represents total borrowings of the State i.e its resource gap was ₹ 1,512.73 crore (2.08 per cent of GSDP) in 2022-23 against the Fiscal surplus of ₹ 66.55 crore during 2021-22.

**Primary deficit** indicates the excess of primary expenditure (total expenditure net of interest payments) over non-debt receipts, otherwise Fiscal deficits *minus* interest payments. During 2022-23, there was primary deficit of ₹ 139.21 crore (0.19 *per cent* of GSDP) against primary surplus of ₹ 1,464.71 crore in 2021-22.

### 1.5 Performance of the State Government with respect to borrowings according to the limit fixed by the XV Finance Commission

Article 293 (3) of the Constitution of India, *inter alia*, provides that a State may not raise any loan without the consent of the Government of India (GoI) if any part of a loan, which has been made to the State by GoI, is still outstanding.

The XV Finance Commission recommended that the normal limit for net borrowing may be fixed at 4 *per cent* of GSDP in 2021-22, 3.5 *per cent* in 2022-23 and be maintained at 3 *per cent* from 2023-24 to 2025-26. The Commission has also recommended that an extra annual borrowing space for the States, of the magnitude of 0.50 *per cent* of their GSDP for each of the first four years of the award covering the period 2021-22 to 2024-25, based on certain performance criteria in the power sector, subject to carrying out the necessary amendment to the FRBM Act.

Accordingly, the State had amended (Fifth Amendment) the TFRBM Act, 2005 in 2022 and fixed the upper limit at four *per cent* of GSDP for full borrowing space for the year 2022-23 and thereafter 3.5 *per cent* for 2023-24 to 2024-25 and three *per cent* for 2025-26 respectively.

As per Statement 6 of the Finance Accounts *viz.*, statement of borrowings and other liabilities for the year 2022-23, the State Government borrowed ₹ 877.42 crore (1.21 *per cent* of GSDP) as Public Debt and repaid ₹ 991.66 crore during the year. Out of borrowing of ₹ 877.42 crore, ₹ 519.36 crore was borrowed from the Financial institution during the year 2022-23. As a result, the Public Debt reduced by ₹ 114.24 crore at the end of the 31 March 2023 which stood at ₹ 13,595.67 crore as against the balance of ₹ 13,709.91 crore at the beginning of the financial year 2022-23. The incremental other liabilities from the Public Account were ₹ 68.89 crore during the year. The overall liabilities (Public Debt + other liabilities) at the end of the year stood at ₹ 21,687.07 crore (including Back to Back loan) which was 29.86 *per cent* of GSDP. However, the effective liabilities of the State were ₹ 21,059.70 crore (28.99 *per cent* of GSDP) excluding Back to Back loan which were not to be treated as debt of the State for any norms, as per the guidelines and remained within the limit of MTFP target.

### 1.6 Deficits after examination in audit

As per the TFRBM Act, the State Government must ensure compliance to the target fixed for the fiscal indicators such as deficits, ceiling on debt and on guarantees, etc. The Revenue deficit and the Fiscal deficit as worked out for the State get impacted due to various circumstances such as misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital expenditure and off budget operations. Besides, deferment of clear-cut liabilities, not depositing cess/royalty to the Consolidated Fund, short contribution to the New Pension Scheme, Sinking Fund and Guarantee Redemption Fund, etc., also impact the revenue

and fiscal deficit figures. In order to arrive at actual deficit figures, the misclassification of revenue expenditure/capital expenditure and/or any such misclassification needs to be included and the impact of such irregularities need to be reversed to get a better picture of State Finances. There is a tendency to classify revenue expenditure as capital expenditure and to conduct off budget fiscal operations.

Analysis of deficits after examination in audit and the impact on the Revenue surplus/Fiscal Deficit due to misclassification/non-discharge of interest liabilities are shown in **Table 1.7**:

**Table 1.7: Revenue and Fiscal Deficit, post examination by Audit**

Particulars	Impact on Revenue Surplus/deficit {overstated} (₹ in crore)	Impact on Fiscal deficit (understated) (₹ in crore)	Para Reference
Grants-in-Aid booked under Capital section instead of Revenue	1,322.38	Nil	2.4.3& 3.3.8
Non discharge of Interest liabilities to deposit/Reserve Fund	8.43	8.43	2.4.2.3, 2.5.2.2 (a) & (c)
Non-transferred of fund to SDMF	7.10	7.10	2.5.2.2 (b)
Non-transferred of CSS fund to SNA's Account	4.31	4.31	1.6.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,342.22</b>	<b>19.84</b>	

*Source: Finance Accounts and audit analysis*

During 2022-23, there was a Revenue surplus of ₹ 570.30 crore and Fiscal deficit of ₹ 1,512.73 crore. As can be seen from **Table 1.7**, the State Government had incurred ₹ 1,322.38 crore as grants-in-aid under capital account instead of revenue account in 2022-23, of which ₹ 1,321.53 crore was incurred for creation of capital assets during the year which resulted in the Revenue expenditure being understated and Capital Expenditure being overstated during the year. The State Government had not transferred ₹ 7.10 crore to the Reserve Fund under Public Account which was received from GoI towards SDMF during 2022-23. Further, the State had not discharged interest liabilities of ₹8.43 crore to the State Deposit/Reserve Funds during the year. Moreover, the State Government had not transferred ₹ 4.31 crore of CSS fund to the SNA's account within the stipulated time during the year 2022-23. Resultant there was understatement of Revenue expenditure and overstatement of Revenue surplus instead of Revenue deficit of ₹ 771.92 crore (₹ 1,342.22 crore – ₹ 570.30 crore) and also understatement of ₹ 19.84 crore in fiscal deficit during 2022-23.

The State Government should ensure proper classification of booking of expenditure and discharging of committed liabilities as mandated to avoid accumulating liabilities in future.

### 1.6.1 Transfer of Funds to Single Nodal Agency (SNA)

During 2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 3,475.40 crore for implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Scheme in the State and monitoring of utilisation of the funds released through SNAs. As per the procedure, the State Government is to transfer

the Central share received to the concerned SNAs Bank Account along with the corresponding States share within 21 days from the date of the fund received. As per information furnished by the State Government (September 2023), it was seen that the State had transferred ₹ 4,785.21 crore along with its corresponding share of ₹ 895.45 crore to the SNAs Account through GIA bills as on 31 March 2023. There was an unspent balance of ₹ 1,812.84 crore in the Bank Accounts of the SNAs as on 31 March 2023, as informed by the State Government (September 2023). As per the PFMS report, there was an unspent amount of ₹ 2,031.24 crore in the SNAs account as on 31 March 2023. The difference of unspent balances needs to be reconciled by the State Government.

Scrutiny of the PFMS Report revealed that out of the unspent amount of ₹ 2,031.24 crore, more than ₹ 10 crore in each were lying in the Bank Account of the following SNAs under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes as on 31 March 2023 as detailed in **Table 1.8:**

**Table 1.8: Scheme-wise unspent balances in the SNAs Bank Account under CSS**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Controller	Name of Scheme	Amount released by GoI to State Treasury (2022-23)	State Share (2022-23)	Amount released to SNA by Treasury (2022-23)	Expenditure (2022-23)	Balance in Bank A/c of SNA as on 31-3-2023
1.	Panchayati Raj	Rastriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	9.80	1.09	13.23	3.76	11.97
2.	Tribal Affairs	PM Adi Adarsh Gram Yojana	9.04	0	15.36	1.70	13.91
		Post Matric Scholarship to Tribal students	45.22	5.02	51.61	57.06	44.19
3.	Social Justice	PMAJAY	1.10	0	25.12	38.68	14.94
4.	Housing and Urban Affairs	PMAwas Yojana-Urban	52.79	5.87	87.97	136.95	14.37
5.	School Education	PM Poshan Shakti Nirman	68.57	7.62	71.23	71.89	15.06
6.	Housing and Urban Affairs	Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 cities	18.42	2.05	20.52	6.71	25.69
		Mission for Development of 100 Smart cities	208.25	23.14	233.52	161.51	89.65
7.	Consumers Affairs and Public Distribution	Central Assistance for meeting expenditure on intra-state dealers	34.63	11.54	34.63	0	34.63
8.	Drinking Water and Sanitation	Swaccha Bharat Mission-Rural	28.27	3.14	31.90	24.81	38.57
9.	Agriculture	RKVY	70.63	7.85	109.41	76.34	39.37
10.	Health and Family Welfare	National Health Programme	185.00	20.56	262.34	289.15	41.99
11.	Rural Development	Pradhan Mantri Sadak Yojana	267.59	29.73	283.09	162.35	258.38
		PM Awas Yojana (Rural)	944.12	104.90	2,180.33	1,329.34	581.90
<b>Total</b>					<b>3,420.26</b>	<b>2,360.25</b>	<b>1,224.62</b>

As the detailed vouchers or supporting documents for actual expenditure were not received in the Office of the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Tripura, the actual utilisation of the scheme funds could not be ascertained by the Audit.

Moreover, as per information furnished (August 2023) by the State Government, there were unspent balance of ₹ 499.53 crore lying in the Bank Accounts (CD/SB) of 575 out of 709 DDOs, which was already shown as expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State and parked as unspent as on 31 March 2023. The interest so earned on the unspent funds lying in the Bank Accounts should be credited to the Government Account.

### 1.7 Post Audit–Total outstanding liabilities

The State FRBM Act, 2005 of the State has defined the total liabilities as “The total liabilities mean the liabilities under the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account of the State and shall also include borrowings by the Public Sector undertakings and the Special Purpose Vehicles and other equivalent instruments including guarantees where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State budget”.

The outstanding debt/liabilities of the State in various components as on 31 March 2023 were as given in **Table 1.9**.

**Table 1.9: Outstanding liabilities of the State as on 31 March 2023**

Borrowings and other liabilities as per Finance Accounts	Amount (₹ in crore)
<b>Internal Debt (A)</b>	<b>12,097.70</b>
Market Loans bearing interest	10,088.83
Loans from Financial Institutions	1,290.94
Special Securities issued to the National Small Saving Fund of the Central Government	717.43
Other Loans	0.50
<b>Loans and Advances from Central Government(B)</b>	<b>1,497.97</b>
Non-plan Loans	1.46
Loans for State Plan Schemes	59.17
Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	11.37
Other loans including Block loans	1,424.97
Loans for Special Schemes	0.82
Pre-1984-85 loans	0.18
<b>Liabilities upon Public Account (C)</b>	<b>8,091.40</b>
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc	6,220.68
Deposits	1,152.42
Reserve Funds	718.30
<b>Total (A+B+C)</b>	<b>21,687.07</b>

### 1.8 Conclusion

The fiscal position of the State is viewed in terms of three key fiscal parameters – Revenue Deficit/ Surplus, Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus and the ratio of Outstanding Debt to GSDP.

The GSDP of Tripura grew by 16.12 *per cent* from ₹ 62,550.44 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 72,635.62 (Advance) in 2022-23.

The State had achieved the Revenue Surplus during 2022-23 which was 0.78 *per cent* of GSDP.

The State was successful in containing the Fiscal Deficit below the target as per Tripura State Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 of GSDP in four out of last five years. During the current year i.e., 2022-23, the State had Fiscal deficit of ₹ 1,512.73 crore which was 2.08 *per cent* of GSDP during the year.

During the five-year period 2018-23, outstanding debt of the State remained within the norms prescribed in the State FRBM Act. During 2022-23, the outstanding liabilities decreased by ₹ 45.26 crore (0.21 *per cent*) from ₹21,732.32 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 21,687.06 crore in 2022-23 including Back to Back loan of ₹ 627.37 crore given by the GoI in lieu of GST compensation up to 2021-22.

During the year, Revenue expenditure was understated by ₹ 1,342.22 crore and Revenue Surplus was overstated to that extent due to misclassification of Grants-in-Aid under Capital Section instead of Revenue Section and non-discharging of interest liabilities to the Reserve Funds/deposits. Fiscal deficit was also understated due to non-discharge of interest liabilities of ₹ 8.43 crore by the State Government to the Reserve Fund and deposits, as observed in Audit.

As on 31 March 2023, there was an unspent amount of Central Scheme funds of ₹ 2,031.24 crore parked in the Bank Account of Single Nodal Agencies (SNAs). But, there was discrepancy between the figures furnished by the State Government (₹ 1,812.84 crore) and that of the PFMS Report (₹ 2,031.24 crore) for the period. Moreover, as per information received from the State Government, there was an unspent funds of ₹ 499.53 crore in 575 DDOs Bank Accounts as on 31 March 2023.

## 1.9 Recommendations

- i. *The State Government may book grants- in -aid as revenue expenditure to present correct financial position of the State.*
- ii. *The Government should discharge the interest liabilities in time.*
- iii. *There is a need to reconcile the difference between the unspent amount of Central Scheme funds between the figures furnished by the State Government and that of the PFMS Report.*
- iv. *The State Government should monitor the utilisation of the funds lying in the DDOs Accounts and instruct to remit the unspent amount to the Government Account except scheme funds.*



**CHAPTER II:  
FINANCES OF THE STATE**



## CHAPTER-II

# FINANCES OF THE STATE

### 2.1 Major changes in Key fiscal aggregates in 2022-23

This section gives a bird's eye view of the major changes in key fiscal aggregates of the State during the financial year, compared to the previous year. Each of these indicators would be analysed in the succeeding paragraphs.

**Table 2.1: Changes in key fiscal aggregates in 2022-23 compared to 2021-22**

<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Revenue receipts of the State increased by 3.95 per cent,</li><li>➤ Own Tax receipts of the State increased by 14.65 per cent,</li><li>➤ Own Non-tax receipts increased by 46.78 per cent,</li><li>➤ State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 10.64 per cent,</li><li>➤ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India decreased by 5.36 per cent.</li></ul>
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Revenue expenditure increased by 10.01 per cent,</li><li>➤ Revenue expenditure on General Services increased by 5.85 per cent,</li><li>➤ Revenue expenditure on Social Services increased by 15.55 per cent,</li><li>➤ Revenue expenditure on Economic Services increased by 6.70 per cent,</li><li>➤ Expenditure on Grants-in-Aid and contributions increased by 5.83 per cent.</li></ul>
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Capital expenditure increased by 47.92 per cent.</li><li>➤ Capital expenditure on General Services increased by 123.13 per cent,</li><li>➤ Capital expenditure on Social Services increased by 40.42 per cent,</li><li>➤ Capital expenditure on Economic Services increased by 27.65 per cent.</li></ul>
<b>Loans and Advances</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Disbursement of Loans and Advances increased by 102.76 per cent.</li><li>➤ Recoveries of Loans and Advances increased by 5829.89 per cent.</li></ul>
<b>Public Debt</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Public Debt Receipts decreased by 16.20 per cent.</li><li>➤ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 51.09 per cent.</li></ul>
<b>Public Account</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Public Account Receipts decreased by 24.12 per cent.</li><li>➤ Disbursement of Public Account decreased by 23.30 per cent.</li></ul>
<b>Cash balance</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ Cash balance decreased by 36.08 per cent.</li></ul>

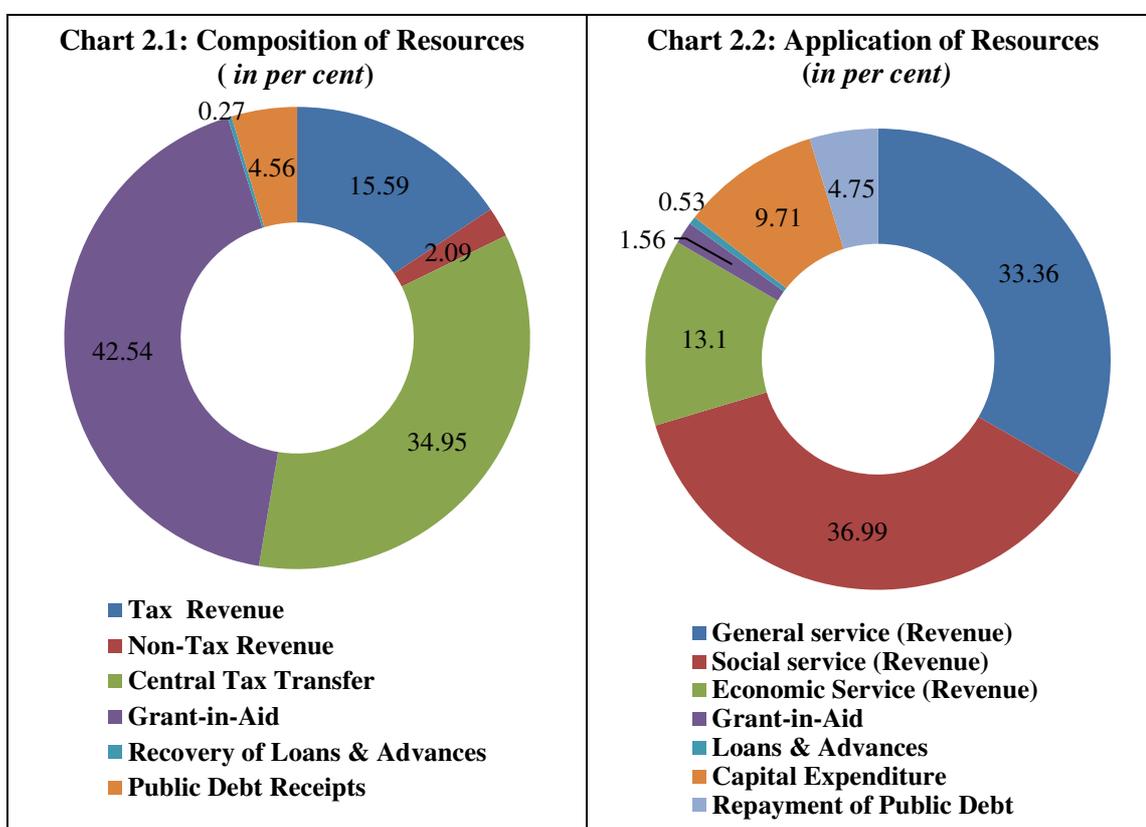
## 2.2 Sources and Application of Funds

This section compares the components of the sources and application of funds of the State during the financial year compared to the previous year.

**Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2021-22 and 2022-23**

		(₹ in crore)		
	Particulars	2021-22	2022-23	Increase(+)/ Decrease(-)
<b>Sources</b>	Opening Cash Balance with RBI	2,414.51	3,424.61	1,010.10
	Revenue Receipts	17,613.95	18,309.01	695.06
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	0.87	51.59	50.72
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	390.75	(-) 114.24	(-) 504.99
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	552.80	391.20	(-) 161.60
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,972.88</b>	<b>22,062.17</b>	<b>1,089.29</b>
<b>Application</b>	Revenue Expenditure	16,125.24	17,738.71	1,613.47
	Capital Expenditure	1,368.95	2,024.97	656.02
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	54.08	109.65	55.57
	Closing Cash Balance with RBI	3,424.61	2,188.84	(-) 1,235.77
	<b>Total</b>	<b>20,972.88</b>	<b>22,062.17</b>	<b>1,089.29</b>

**Appendix 1.1**(Part-C) provides details of receipts and disbursements and the overall fiscal position of the State during current year as well as previous year. Composition and application of resources in the Consolidated Fund of the State during 2022-23 are shown in **Chart 2.1** and **Chart 2.2** respectively.



## 2.3 Resources of the State

The resources of the State are:

**Revenue receipts** consist of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, State's share of Union taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid from the Government of India (GoI).

**Capital receipts** (debt and non-debt 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.

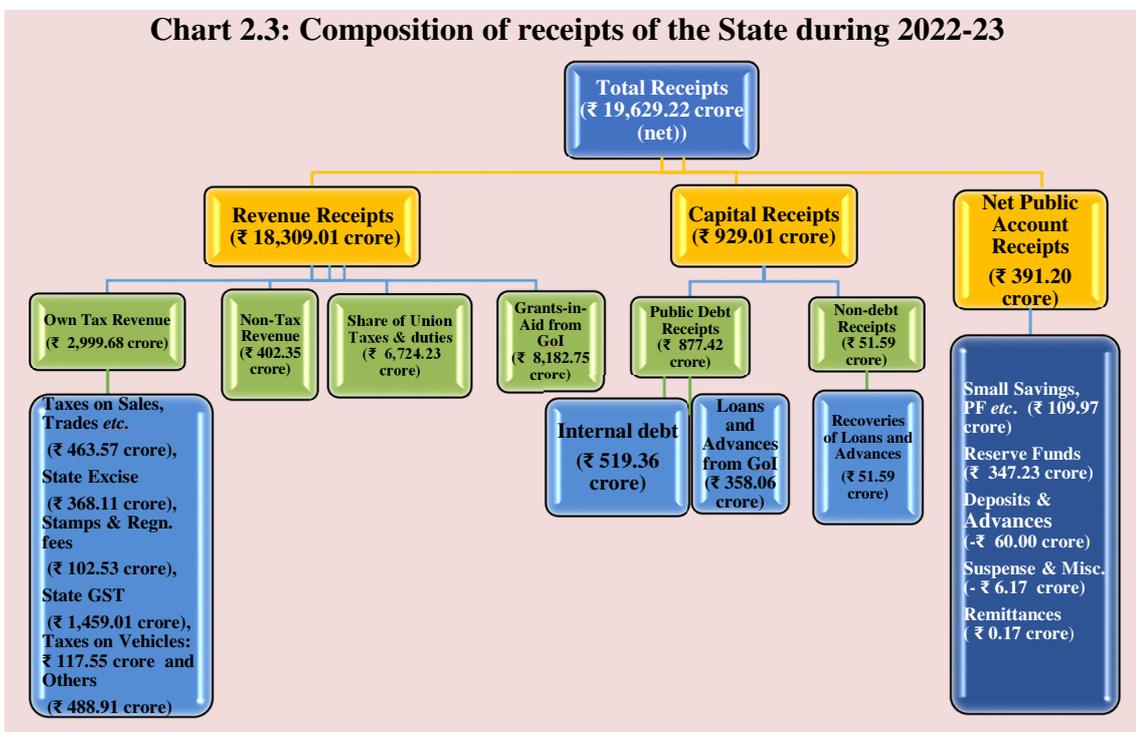
Both revenue and capital receipts form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.

**Net Public Account receipts:** There are receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident fund, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances, *etc.* which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund.

These 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. Here, the Government acts as a banker. The balance after disbursements is the fund available with the Government for use.

### 2.3.1 Receipts of the State

This paragraph provides the composition of the overall receipts. Besides, the Capital and Revenue Receipts, funds available in the Public Account (net of disbursement made from it) are also utilised by the Government to finance its deficit.



Out of total resource of ₹ 19,629.22 crore of the State Government during the year 2022-23, Revenue Receipts of ₹ 18,309.01 crore (93.27 per cent) and Capital Receipts

was ₹ 929.01 crore (4.73 per cent) including the non-debt receipt of ₹ 51.59 crore during the year.

Further, ₹ 1,987.38 crore was released by the GoI directly to the State Implementing Agencies during 2022-23 which was routed through outside the State Budget/Treasury for implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) (₹ 1,622.56 crore) and Central Sector Schemes (₹ 364.82 crore) respectively during the year. Maximum amount under CSS was transferred towards the schemes MGNREGA (₹ 683.59 crore) and Jal Jeevan Mission (₹ 849.91 crore) while in Central Sector schemes the maximum amount was transferred as Food subsidy under NFSA (₹ 148.67 crore) and PM Kisan Samman Nidhi (₹ 146.21 crore) respectively.

Hence, the total resource of the State was ₹ 21,616.60 crore including direct transfer from GoI during the year 2022-23.

### 2.3.2 State's Revenue Receipts

This paragraph gives the trends in total revenue receipts and its components. It is followed by trends in the receipts bifurcated into receipts from the central government and State's own receipts. Wherever necessary, sub-paragraphs are included.

The XV Finance Commission projected Own Revenue Receipts of ₹ 2,969.00 crore (Own Tax Revenue: ₹ 2,445.00 crore and Own Non-Tax Revenue: ₹ 524.00 crore) for the State during 2022-23. Finance Commission also recommended various types of grants like, Revenue deficit grants, Local Bodies grants and SDRF/MDRF grants *etc.* for the year for which the analysis have been done in the respective sub-paragraphs in this Section.

#### 2.3.2.1 Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts

The trends and growth of revenue receipts as well as revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP over the five-year period (2018-23) are shown in **Table 2.3**. Further, trends in revenue receipt and composition of revenue receipts for last five-year period are given in **Appendix 1.1 (Part D)**.

**Table 2.3: Trend in Revenue Receipts**

Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Receipts (RR)	12,030.89	11,001.59	13,292.40	17,613.95	18,309.01
Rate of growth of RR ( <i>per cent</i> )	19.50	(-8.56)	20.82	32.51	3.95
Own Tax Revenue	1,765.91	2,101.79	2,332.44	2,616.31	2,999.68
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>372.20</b>	<b>271.65</b>	<b>285.49</b>	<b>274.11</b>	<b>402.35</b>
<b>Total Own Revenue</b>	<b>2,138.11</b>	<b>2,373.44</b>	<b>2,617.93</b>	<b>2,890.42</b>	<b>3,402.03</b>
Rate of growth of Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-tax Revenue) ( <i>per cent</i> )	11.62	11.01	10.30	10.41	17.70
Gross State Domestic Product (2011-12 Series) <sup>7</sup>	49,823	54,151	53,504	62,550	72,636(A)

<sup>7</sup> **Source:** GSDP figures: GSDP for 2022-23(Advanced) was as furnished by the Statistical Department, Government of Tripura. \* Buoyancy ratio was not calculated as the growth of GSDP was negative.

Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Rate of growth of GSDP (per cent)	13.97	8.69	(-)1.19	16.91	16.12
RR/GSDP (per cent)	24.15	20.32	24.84	28.16	25.21
Buoyancy Ratios					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	1.40	(-) 0.98	*	1.92	0.24
State's Own Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.83	1.27	*	0.62	1.10

Source: Finance Accounts

**Table 2.3** shows that there was an increasing trend in Revenue Receipts of the State during four out of last five years period except 2019-20. During 2022-23, the Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 695.06 crore (3.95 per cent) as compared to the previous year mainly due to increase in Own Revenue by 17.70 per cent during the year.

State's share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 10.64 per cent while the Grants from GoI decreased by 5.36 per cent during 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22.

The overall Central transfers (Grants-in-Aid and States Share and duties) from GoI increased by ₹ 183.45 crore (1.25 per cent) during the year.

The trend of Revenue Receipts as a percentage of GSDP ranged between 20.32 per cent and 28.16 per cent during last five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 as can be seen in **Table 2.3**. The ratio of Revenue Receipts of the State during 2022-23 was 25.21 per cent of GSDP (Advanced Estimates) which was 28.16 per cent of GSDP during 2021-22.

Revenue Buoyancy with reference to GSDP was 0.24 per cent in 2022-23 against 1.92 per cent during 2021-22. There was sharp increase in Own Revenue Buoyancy from 0.62 per cent to 1.10 per cent due to sharp increase in Own tax and Non-tax Revenue during 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22. The major increase in Own Tax Revenue was mainly on SGST (13.75 per cent), State Excise (15.18 per cent), Taxes on Stamps and Registration Fees (14.37 per cent), etc. during the year. There was also increase in Non-Tax Revenue by 46.78 per cent due to more receipts from Industries, Police, Miscellaneous General Services and Dividends, etc., during 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22. The trends in components of Own Tax and Non-Tax are discussed in **Paragraph 2.3.2.2(i)** and **(ii)** respectively.

### 2.3.2.2 State's Own Resources

State's share in Central taxes is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission. Grants-in-aid from Central government is determined by the quantum of collection of Central tax receipts and anticipated Central assistance for schemes. State's performance in mobilisation of additional resources should be assessed in terms of its own resources comprising revenue from its own tax and non-tax sources. This sub-paragraph has multiple sub-sub-paragraphs for clarity.

#### (i) Own Tax Revenue

Own tax revenues of the State consist of State GST, State Excise, Taxes on Vehicles, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Land Revenue, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, etc.

The Own Tax Revenue (OTR) receipts increased by ₹ 383.37 crore (14.65 per cent) during the year 2022-23 as compared to the previous year mainly due to increase in collection of SGST by ₹176.32 crore (13.75 per cent), State Excise by ₹ 48.51 crore (15.18 per cent), Taxes on Vehicle by ₹ 14.33 crore (13.88 per cent) and Stamps and Registration Fees by ₹ 12.88 crore (14.37 per cent) respectively. The collection of Sales Tax during the year was mainly as Value Added Tax (VAT) while the collection from Sale of Judicial Stamps (₹ 70.55 crore) was the main source of the collection under Stamps and Registration Fees during 2022-23. The collection of Taxes on Vehicle was mainly Receipts under the State Motor Vehicle Taxation Act, (₹ 73.19 crore), Licence fees, Registration Fees, etc., (₹ 29.38 crore) and fines collected by Traffic Units (₹ 12.60 crore) in 2022-23. The trend and composition of the State's Own Tax Revenue during the last five years period is shown in **Table 2.4**.

**Table 2.4: Components of State's own tax revenue**
*(₹ in crore)*

Revenue Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
					Budget Estimates	Actuals
Sales Tax/VAT	361.95	435.88	403.19	463.12	487.57	463.57
SGST	977.44	1,026.63	1,056.01	1,282.69	1,425.57	1,459.01
State Excise	214.35	231.70	287.36	319.60	322.30	368.11
Taxes on Vehicles	83.50	97.14	97.41	103.22	107.80	117.55
Stamp Duty and Registration Fees	51.32	61.67	69.53	89.65	94.60	102.53
Land Revenue	5.29	12.98	9.85	8.94	11.00	12.59
Other taxes	72.06	235.79	409.09	349.09	504.45	476.32 <sup>8</sup>
<b>Total Own Tax</b>	<b>1,765.91</b>	<b>2,101.79</b>	<b>2,332.44</b>	<b>2,616.31</b>	<b>2,847.69</b>	<b>2,999.68</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

**(a) State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)**

As per reconciliation statement and the Finance Account 2022-23, the net collection of State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) was ₹ 1,459.01 crore after refund of ₹ 3.54 crore during 2022-23. The main component of the SGST was Input Tax Credit cross utilisation (₹ 818.52 crore), Tax (₹ 424.83 crore) and Apportionment of IGST-Transfer-in-of Interest component to SGST (₹ 163.70 crore) during the year. In addition, the State Government received ₹ 1,899.83 crore as Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST) as share during the financial year 2022-23. As per information furnished by the State Government (August 2023), there was an arrear of ₹ 13.08 crore under GST which remained pending for collection as on 31 March 2023. However, there was no difference in the State GST figures between the figures of RBI and the figures booked in the Finance Accounts.

<sup>8</sup> Includes taxes on Agricultural Income (₹ 0.20 crore); Other taxes on Income and Expenditure (₹ 37.99 crore); Taxes and Duties on Electricity (₹ 35.60 crore), Taxes on goods and passengers (₹ 0.04 crore) and Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (₹ 402.49 crore).

**(b) Analysis of arrears of revenue and arrears of assessment**

The arrears of revenue indicate delayed realisation of revenue due to the Government. Similarly, arrears of assessment indicate potential revenue which is blocked due to delayed assessment. Both deprive the State Government of potential revenue receipts and may lead towards revenue deficit.

**(c) Arrears of revenue**

As per information furnished by the Government (August 2023), it is seen that there was ₹ 161.24 crore of revenue pending for collection in various principal heads as on 31 March 2023 of which ₹ 94.73 crore was arrears relating to taxes and Duties on Electricity and ₹ 53.43 crore were outstanding relating to Sales Tax (VAT). Out of total arrear revenue of ₹ 161.24 crore, ₹ 45.63 crore remains pending for more than five years as indicated in **Table 2.5**.

**Table 2.5: Arrear of revenue***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Head of revenue	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2022	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2023	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2023
1.	Sales Tax (VAT)	45.33	53.43	33.41
2.	Goods and Service Tax	16.79	13.08	12.22
3.	Taxes and Duties on Electricity	-	94.73	NA
	<b>Total</b>	<b>62.12</b>	<b>161.24</b>	<b>45.63</b>

Source: Departmental information

**(d) Arrears in assessment**

As per information furnished by the Department (August 2023), there were 1,135 cases pending for assessment at the beginning of the year 2022-23. During 2022-23, 310 cases were detected. Out of total 1,445 cases, assessment of 319 cases for ₹ 3.42 crore were finalised and demand including penalty were raised by the Department as on 31 March 2023. Details of the cases are depicted in **Table 2.6**.

**Table 2.6: Arrear of assessment**

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Number of cases pending at the beginning of the year 2022-23	Number of cases detected during 2022-23	Total Nos.	Number of cases assessment/ finalised and amount of additional demand raised		Number of cases pending for finalisation as on 31 March 2023
					Number	Amount (₹ in crore)	
1.	Sales Tax (VAT)	1,027	51	1,078	52	0.68	1,026
2.	Goods and Service Tax	108	259	367	267	2.74	100
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1,445</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>3.42</b>	<b>1,126</b>

Source: Information furnished by the Department

(e) Details of evasion of tax detected by the Department, refund cases, etc.

The cases of evasion of tax detected, cases finalised and the demands for additional tax raised are important indicators of revenue collection efforts of the State Government. Details of the cases of refunds, as furnished by the Taxes and Excise Department are shown in **Table 2.7**.

**Table 2.7: Details of refund cases**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Pending as on 31-3-2022		Claims received during 2022-23		Refund made during 2022-23		Pending as on 31 March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Sales Tax (VAT)	1	0.05	14	8.34	4	0.65	11	7.74
GST	1	0.04	36	4.07	29	1.57	8	2.54
State Excise	0	0	20	0.22	17	0.21	3	0.01
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.09</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>12.63</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>2.43</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>10.29</b>

Source: Information furnished by the Department

From **Table 2.7**, it can be seen that 70 cases for refund of ₹ 12.63 crore in various principal heads of account were received during 2022-23 out of which 50 cases involving ₹ 2.43 crore was refunded during the year. Out of 22 refund cases for ₹ 10.29 crore pending as on 31 March 2023, four cases for ₹ 0.61 crore relating to GST was rejected by the Department during the year 2022-23, as a result there were 18 cases for ₹ 9.68 crore were pending for refund as on 31 March 2023.

(ii) Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax revenue consists of interest receipts, dividends and profits, mining receipts, departmental receipts, etc. Trends in components of State's Own Non-Tax Revenue during 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.8**.

**Table 2.8: Components of State's non-tax revenue during 2018-19 to 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Revenue Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
					Budget Estimates	Actuals
<b>1. Interest receipts</b>	<b>146.11</b>	<b>19.25</b>	<b>18.11</b>	<b>24.43</b>	<b>45.00</b>	<b>22.93</b>
<b>2. Dividends and Profits</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>6.62</b>	<b>1.63</b>	<b>8.00</b>	<b>11.66</b>
<b>3. Other Non-Tax Receipts (a to f)</b>	<b>223.94</b>	<b>244.45</b>	<b>260.76</b>	<b>248.05</b>	<b>333.06</b>	<b>367.76</b>
a) Minor Irrigation	0.84	0.32	0.20	0.20	0.55	0.25
b) Road Transport	0	0	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.33
c) Police	71.77	65.13	75.79	82.77	84.70	122.42
d) Forestry & Wildlife	11.96	13.82	19.45	21.35	24.06	15.82
e) Industries	92.81	100.27	89.56	86.62	132.00	161.94
f) Others	46.56	64.91	75.70	57.10	291.74	67.00 <sup>9</sup>
<b>Total</b>	<b>372.20</b>	<b>271.65</b>	<b>285.49</b>	<b>274.11</b>	<b>386.06</b>	<b>402.35</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

<sup>9</sup> Include Other Administrative Services (₹ 6.58 crore); Miscellaneous General Services (₹ 29.71 crore); Public works (₹ 6.11 crore), Animal Husbandry (₹ 1.42 crore); Crop Husbandry (₹ 2.94 crore) etc., Water supply and sanitation (₹ 1.46 crore) and others (₹ 18.78 crore).

During the year 2022-23, the non-tax collection of the State was ₹ 402.35 crore (2.20 *per cent* of total Revenue Receipt) against the budget estimates of ₹ 386.06 crore during the year. The actual receipts of NTR increased by ₹ 128.24 crore (46.78 *per cent*) in 2022-23 from ₹ 274.11 crore in 2021-22. This increase was mainly due to increase in receipts under Industries by ₹ 75.32 crore (86.95 *per cent*) as royalty on the Natural Gas, Police by ₹ 39.65 crore (47.90 *per cent*), Miscellaneous General Services by ₹ 6.01 crore (25.36 *per cent*), Dividends received from two Power Companies (ONGC and North East Transmission Company Ltd) and by ₹ 10.03 crore (615.34 *per cent*) respectively compared to 2021-22. There were partial decrease in NTR as interest receipts by ₹ 1.50 crore, Forestry and Wildlife by ₹ 5.53 crore and Other Administrative services during 2022-23 over the previous year.

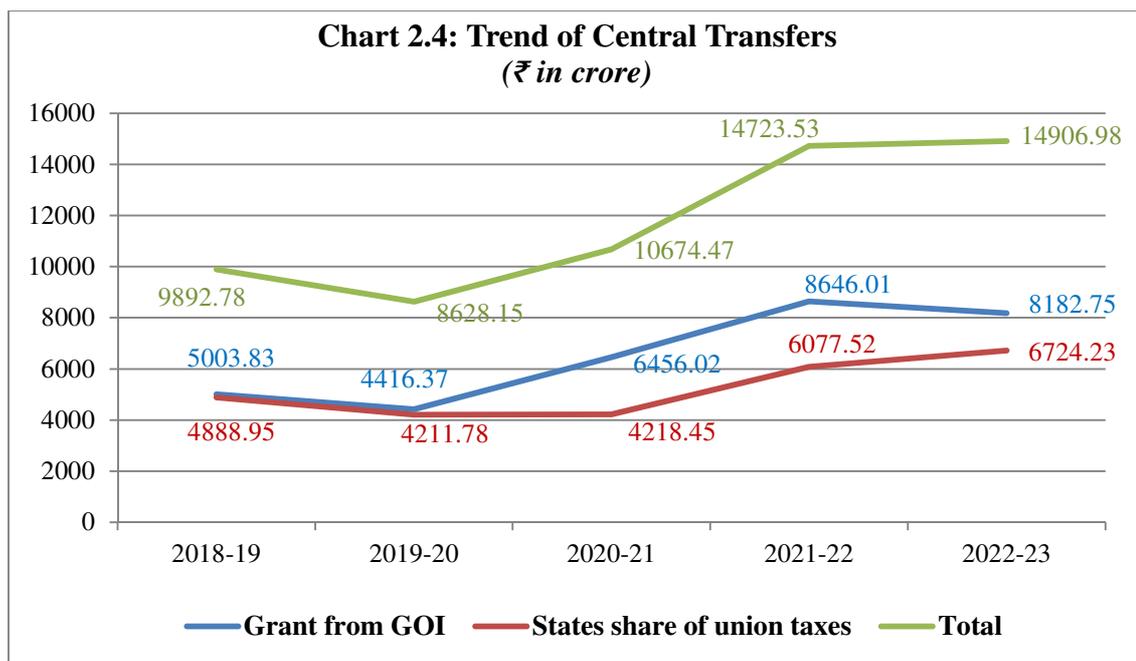
### 2.3.2.3 Transfers from the Centre

Central transfers (Share of Union Taxes and Grants-in-aid) is the discretionary component and is also considered to be an integral part of the Revenue receipts of the State. The State Government is largely dependent on the Central transfers, which is released by the Central Government as per the recommendation of the Finance Commission (FC). These grants are received by the State through Treasury route and reflected in the Finance Accounts.

The Fifteenth Central Finance Commission (XV FC) was constituted on 27 November 2017 by the President of India. The Commission has been mandated to submit two Reports, first Report for the year 2020-21 and a final Report for the period 2021-22 to 2025-26.

The XV FC recommended 41 *per cent* of the net proceeds of Union Taxes to States against the 42 *per cent* as recommended by the XIV FC. One *per cent* would be retained with the Central Government for financing the requirements of newly formed Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. The GoI has accepted the recommendation of the XV FC. The Commission recommended 0.708 *per cent* of the divisible pool of resources as share of net proceeds for the year 2021-22 to 2025-26 for the State based on the methodology prescribed by it.

The trend and composition of Central Transfers during last five years are shown in **Chart 2.4**.



Source: Finance Accounts

### (i) Central tax transfer

During 2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 6,724.23 crore as State's Share of Union Taxes against the Budget Estimate of ₹ 5,781.88 crore for the year and the actual receipts increased by ₹ 646.71 crore (10.64 per cent) during the year as compared to previous year. This increase was mainly due to more release of share under Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax by ₹ 361.78 crore (19.67 per cent), CGST by ₹ 106.84 crore (5.96 per cent) and Corporation Tax by ₹ 500.00 crore (28.49 per cent) during the year as compared to the previous year. No IGST was received by the State during 2022-23. The trend of Central Tax Transfers is shown in **Table 2.9**.

**Table 2.9: Trend of Central Tax Transfers**

(₹ in crore)

Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
					Budget Estimates	Actuals
Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	1,206.74	1,195.17	1,258.50	1,792.99	1,898.49	1,899.83
Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	96.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00
Corporation Tax	1,700.27	1,436.04	1,269.27	1,754.97	1,805.32	2,254.97
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,252.18	1,125.24	1,300.84	1,838.83	1,743.56	2,200.61
Customs	346.56	266.97	227.34	416.36	250.68	264.33
Union Excise Duties	230.32	185.63	142.28	207.40	78.03	82.96
Service Tax	44.58	-	17.36	60.43	5.80	10.46
Other Taxes <sup>10</sup>	12.00	2.73	2.86	6.54	NA	11.07

<sup>10</sup> Include Taxes on Wealth, Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure, Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services, etc.

<b>Central Tax transfers</b>	<b>4,888.95</b>	<b>4,211.78</b>	<b>4,218.45</b>	<b>6,077.52</b>	<b>5,781.88</b>	<b>6,724.23</b>
Percentage of increase over previous year	13.12	(-) 13.85	0.16	44.07	23.99	10.64
Percentage of Central tax transfers to Revenue Receipts	40.64	38.28	31.74	34.50	27.47	36.73

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget at a Glance.

### (ii) Grants-in-aid from Government of India

During 2022-23, the State had received ₹ 8,182.75 crore (net) as Grants-in-aid from GoI which decreased by ₹ 463.26 crore (5.36 per cent) from ₹ 8,646.01 crore in 2021-22, mainly due to short release of funds from GoI under Finance Commission grants of ₹ 256.18 crore and Special Assistance of ₹ 134.54 crore during the year. However, the grants under Centrally Sponsored Schemes increased by ₹ 163.43 crore (4.93 per cent) during the year as compared to the previous year. The overall grants received from GoI was less by ₹ 3,848.77 crore (31.99 per cent) than the Budget Estimates of the State for the year (Table 2.10).

Table 2.10: Details of Grants-in-aid from Government of India

Head	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
					Budget Estimates	Actuals
Grants for State Plan Schemes	0.00	(-) 5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	1,861.03	2,254.37	2,331.45	3,311.96	5,380.11	3,475.40
Grants for Special Plan Schemes	0.00	(-) 5.20	(-)3.12	0.00	0.00	(-)2.89
Finance Commission Grants	1,131.10	1,063.22	3,563.95	4,911.08	4,798.00	4,654.90
Other transfers/Grants to States/Union Territories with Legislature	2,011.70	1,109.08	563.74	422.97	1,853.41	55.34
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,003.83</b>	<b>4,416.37</b>	<b>6,456.02</b>	<b>8,646.01</b>	<b>12,031.52</b>	<b>8,182.75</b>
Percentage of increase over the previous year	30.64	(-) 11.74	46.18	33.92	10.06	(-) 5.36
Percentage of GIA to Revenue Receipts	41.59	40.14	48.57	49.09	57.16	44.69

Source: Finance Accounts. Minus receipts due to refund amount under the schemes

### (a) Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

As per sanctioned order issued from GoI during 2022-23, a gross amount of ₹ 3,478.88 crore was released for implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes during the year. During 2022-23, the State Government refunded unspent fund of ₹ 3.48 crore (Ayush: ₹ 0.04 crore; PMS-SC: ₹ 3.44 crore) which was released during 2017-18 and 2020-21 respectively towards various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Out of the grants of ₹ 3,475.40 crore received for Centrally Sponsored Schemes during 2022-23, the major grants were as follow:

- **Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) - Rural:** ₹ 1,264.20 crore; Urban: ₹ 52.80 crore) (Decreased by ₹ 104.28 crore in Rural and increased by ₹ 21.99 crore in respect of Urban sector from previous year release);
- **National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS)** (₹ 264.48 crore) increased by ₹ 100.25 crore as compared to previous year;
- **Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)** (₹ 267.59 crore) increased by ₹ 193.72 crore from previous year;
- **Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0 (ICDS)** (₹ 150.52 crore) decreased by ₹ 36.20 crore from previous year;
- **National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)** (₹122.25 crore) increased by ₹ 31.70 crore during 2022-23.
- **Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan** (₹ 286.73 crore) increased by ₹ 59.80 crore from previous year;
- **Mission for Development of 100 Smart Cities** (₹ 208.25 crore) and **AMRUT-Urban Rejuvenation Mission-500 Cities** (₹ 18.42 crore) decreased by ₹ 63.26 crore in respect of AMRUT;
- **Strengthening of National Health Programme and National Urban Health Mission:** ₹ 185.00 crore;
- **Externally Aided Projects under Centrally Sponsored Scheme** (₹ 74.43 crore) increase by ₹ 16.36 crore from previous year.

### **Single Nodal Agency (SNA)**

The Government of India, Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure, New Delhi vide OM No.1(13)/PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 8-12-2021 provides that every State Government is required to designate a Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementation of each Centrally Sponsored Scheme(CSS). The SNA will open Single Nodal Account for each CSS at the State level in Scheduled Commercial Bank authorised to conduct business by the State Government. As per new procedure, the State Government is to transfer the Central share received in its accounts to the concerned SNA's account along with corresponding State share.

During 2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 3,475.40 crore being Central share of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. As per information furnished by the State Government (September 2023) the Government had transferred ₹ 4,785.20 crore (Central share: ₹ 3,889.75 crore; State share: ₹ 895.45 crore) to the SNAs Bank Account as on 31 March 2023. During 2022-23, the SNAs incurred ₹ 4,102.92 crore from their Account and as per bank statement there was an unspent amount of ₹ 1,812.84 crore as on 31 March 2023 under 34 Departments which had already been booked as expenditure in the Consolidated Fund of the State. However, as per PFMS Report, there was an unspent balance of ₹ 2,031.24 crore as on 31 March 2023. This difference of ₹ 218.40 crore requires reconciliation. Interest of ₹ 1.61 crore earned on

the unspent balances in the Bank Account of DDOs was credited in the Government Account during 2022-23.

**Table 2.10** shows that the other transfers/grants from GoI decreased in 2022-23 as compared to the previous years. During 2022-23, the GoI released ₹ 55.34 crore as other grants to State of which ₹ 40.81 crore was released as Special Assistance under various schemes. Grants of ₹ 33.68 crore was released for Reang Refugees Sheltering in Camps of Tripura under Rehabilitation Scheme during 2022-23.

As per record, it was seen that the State Government had refunded an unspent fund of ₹ 49.63 crore<sup>11</sup>, which was released earlier years from the GoI under various Schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Special Plan Schemes) during 2022-23.

Scrutiny of the records revealed that the Ministry of DoNER sanctioned (2017) ₹ 14.34 crore for the project “Water arrangement in Rural areas of Khowai, West and Sepahijala Districts in Tripura including construction of Pump House, etc” with a target date of completion of work by September 2019. Out of ₹ 14.34 crore, ₹ 12.91 crore was restricted being the NEC fund as 90 *per cent* of sanctioned cost of the project and 10 *per cent* would be borne by the State as its share. As per records, there was unspent amount of ₹ 2.89 crore under NEC fund which was refunded according to the orders of the concerned Ministry (28 December 2022) during 2022-23. Further, the State Government refunded unspent amount of ₹ 43.26 crore which released during 2021-22 for the project “Up-gradation of 132 KV Surjamaninagar Sub-station of TSECL into 400 KV in Tripura under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)” during 2022-23. Refunding the scheme amount indicates that the State Government is unable to utilise the grant received within the planned period and hence the stakeholders has been deprived off the benefit from the concerned projects.

### **Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV FC) Grants**

#### **Grants-in-aid from GoI as per recommendation of the XV FC**

The XV FC has recommended Grants-in-aid of Revenues to States for Revenue deficit, special grants, nutrition grants, grants for local bodies and disaster management under Article 275 of the Constitution of India. The GoI has accepted the recommendations except Special grants and nutrition grants and requested the Commission for reconsideration.

Accordingly, the GoI had released grants for Local Bodies, Disaster related grants (SDRF/SDMF), Revenue deficit grants *etc.*, during 2022-23. Against the recommended fund of ₹ 4,798.00 (Local Bodies: ₹ 219.00 crore, Revenue deficit grants: ₹ 4,423.00 crore, grants under SDRF/SDMF: ₹ 71.00 crore and grants for Health Sectors: ₹ 85.00 crore) for the year 2022-23, the GoI released ₹ 4,654.90 crore (Local Bodies: ₹ 168.00 crore, Revenue deficit grants: ₹ 4,423.00 crore and grants under SDRF/SDMF: ₹ 63.90 crore) during the year 2022-23.

<sup>11</sup> Refund of unspent fund of ₹ 49.63 crore (₹ 2.89 crore under NEC fund/Special Plan Schemes, ₹ 43.26 crore under the project under North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)/ Other Transfer and ₹ 3.48 crore of various CSS (Ayush: ₹ 0.04 crore; PMS-SC: ₹ 3.44 crore).

A comparative status of recommendations made by the XV FC for 2021-22 and 2022-23 and released by GoI there against are shown in **Table 2.11**.

**Table 2.11: Recommended funds, actual release and transfers of Grant-in-aid from GoI**

(₹ in crore)

Transfers	Recommendation of the XV FC for 2021-22	Recommendation of the XV FC for 2022-23	Actual release by GoI		Release by State Government	
			2021-22	2022-23	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Local Bodies</b>	<b>211.00</b>	<b>219.00</b>	<b>213.00</b>	<b>168.00</b>	<b>260.86</b>	<b>168.00</b>
(i) Grants to PRIs	141.00	147.00	141.00	147.00	188.75	147.00
(ii) Grants to ULBs	70.00	72.00	72.00	21.00	72.11	21.00
<b>SDRF/SDMF</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>71.00</b>	<b>68.00</b>	<b>63.90</b>	<b>64.22</b>	<b>63.11<sup>12</sup></b>
<b>Grants for Health Sector</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>85.00</b>	<b>84.08</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>84.08</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>Revenue Deficit Grant</b>	<b>4,546.00</b>	<b>4,423.00</b>	<b>4,546.00</b>	<b>4,423.00</b>	-	-
<b>Total:</b>	<b>4,910.00</b>	<b>4,798.00</b>	<b>4,911.08</b>	<b>4,654.90</b>	<b>409.16</b>	<b>232.62</b>

Source: XV-FC Report and Finance Accounts

- Against the recommendations of XV FC for the year 2022-23, there was short release of ₹ 51.00 crore in respect of the grants for Urban Local Bodies and ₹ 7.10 crore in SDRF.
- Out of the total release of ₹ 63.90 crore against the SDRF/SDMF, ₹ 7.10 crore was released by GoI in respect of the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) for the year 2022-23.
- During 2022-23, the State Government had not received any fund towards the National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).
- The State Government transferred the SDRF fund to the concerned Head under the Public Account along with its share of ₹ 6.31 crore for the year 2022-23.
- The State Government has created the State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) under Major Head 8121-130 in the Public Account.
- As per GoI's instructions, ₹ 15.20 crore (20 per cent of SDRF grants received during 2020-21) and ₹ 15.11 crore (Central share: ₹ 13.60 crore and State share: ₹ 1.51 crore) received during 2021-22 were transferred to the SDMF during 2022-23. However, the State Government did not transfer the Central share of ₹ 7.10 crore received as SDMF during 2022-23 to the fund.

### 2.3.3 Capital receipts

**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 the GoI.

<sup>12</sup> Includes Central Share: ₹ 56.80 crore and State share ₹ 6.31 crore for SDRF for the year 2022-23.

The trend of Capital Receipts and growth of the components of the Capital Receipts for the last five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.12**.

**Table 2.12: Trends in growth and composition of capital receipts (Net)**

(₹ in crore)					
Sources of State's Receipts	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Capital Receipts	1,210.12	2,369.43	2,108.36	391.62	(-)62.65
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.60	0.73	1.25	0.87	51.59
Public Debt Receipts	1,209.52	2,368.70	2,107.11	390.75	(-)114.24
Internal Debt	1,228.32	2,400.91	1,611.96	(-)102.61	(-)439.34
Growth rate	15.54	95.46	(-)32.86	(-)106.37	(-)328.16
Loans and advances from GoI (Net)	(-)18.80	(-)32.21	495.15	493.36	325.10
Growth rate	(-)38.46	(-)71.33	1,637.26	(-)0.36	(-)34.10
Rate of growth of debt Capital Receipts	17.13	95.84	(-)11.04	(-)81.46	*
Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts	(-)64.50	21.67	71.23	(-)30.40	5,829.88
Rate of growth of GSDP	13.97	8.69	(-)1.19	16.91	16.12
Rate of growth of Capital Receipts (per cent)	17.00	95.80	(-)11.02	(-)81.43	*

**Source:** Finance Accounts and for GSDP-Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Tripura\*ROG of Capital receipts is not calculated as the net receipt was negative.

During 2022-23, Capital Receipts (Debt + Non-Debt) was ₹ 929.01 crore and repayment of Debt was ₹ 991.66 crore. As a result, there was net Capital Receipts of (-) ₹ 62.65 crore during the year.

- Out of total Public Debt receipt of ₹ 877.42 crore, the internal debt was ₹ 519.36 crore against which ₹ 958.70 crore was repaid during 2022-23, resulting in negative balance of ₹ 439.34 crore during the year. The trend of net receipt of internal borrowing was, however, improved during two out of the five years period 2018-23.
- Receipts as loan from GoI was ₹ 358.06 crore including ₹ 349.79 crore as Special Assistance for Capital expenditure and repaid ₹ 32.96 crore during the year, as a result the net receipts from GoI was ₹ 325.10 crore in 2022-23. However, the net loan from GoI decreased by ₹ 168.26 crore in 2022-23 due to repayment of loan of ₹ 30.46 crore under Loans for State Plan Schemes and ₹ one crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes.
- The Recovery of Loans and Advances increased substantially during 2022-23 due to recovery of ₹ 50.00 crore from Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited.

#### 2.3.4 State's performance in mobilisation of resources

State's share of Union taxes and duties and Grants-in-aid from GoI are determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission (FC) and State's performance in mobilisation of own resources comprising own tax and non-tax revenue. It is an important part of the State for attaining self-sufficiency or for dependency on Central Government.

During 2022-23, the total Revenue Receipts of the State was ₹ 18,309.01 crore of which ₹ 3,402.03 crore (18.58 per cent) was from state's own sources. State Government received over 81.42 per cent of Revenue from GoI as Grants-in-aid and State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties during the year 2022-23.

The actual collection of the Own Tax Revenue during 2022-23 constituted 88.17 per cent of own resources while Non-Tax Revenue was 11.83 per cent during the year. The Own Tax Revenue was 105.34 per cent of the Budget Estimates and 101.03 per cent of the XV FC projections for the year 2022-23. The actual position of Own Tax and Non-tax Revenue receipts vis-à-vis the projections of XV FC vis-a-vis Budget Estimates of the State during for the year 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.13**.

**Table 2.13: Tax and non-tax receipts vis-à-vis projections for 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	XV-FC projections	Budget Estimates	Actuals	Percentage variation of actual over	
				Budget Estimates	FC projections
Own Tax revenue	2,969.00	2,847.69	2,999.68	105.34	101.03
Non-tax revenue	524.00	386.06	402.35	104.22	76.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,493.00</b>	<b>3,233.75</b>	<b>3,402.03</b>	<b>105.20</b>	<b>97.40</b>

Source: XV FC, Budget at a Glance and Finance Accounts.

## 2.4 Application of resources

The State Government is vested with the responsibility of incurring expenditure within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, while at the same time ensuring that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process of the State is not at the cost of expenditure directed towards development of capital infrastructure and social sector. Analysis of allocation of expenditure in the State is given in succeeding paragraphs.

### 2.4.1 Growth and composition of expenditure

**Revenue Expenditure:** Charges on maintenance, repair, upkeep and working expenses, which are required to maintain the assets in a running order as also all other expenses incurred for the day to day running of the organisation, including establishment and administrative expenses shall be classified as revenue expenditure.

**Capital Expenditure:** All charges for the first construction of a project as well as charges for intermediate maintenance of the work yet not opened for service and also charges for such further additions and improvements as may be sanctioned under the rules made by competent authority shall be classified as Capital expenditure.

**Loans and Advances:** Loans and Advances by the State Government to the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and other parties.

The trend of overall expenditure and its composition during last five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.14**.

**Table 2.14: Total expenditure and its composition**

(₹ in crore)					
Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Total Expenditure (TE)</b>	<b>13,371.19</b>	<b>14,263.88</b>	<b>15,202.79</b>	<b>17,548.27</b>	<b>19,873.33</b>
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	11,889.20	13,376.91	14,367.82	16,125.24	17,738.71
Capital Expenditure (CE)	1,480.87	883.22	832.08	1,368.95	2,024.97
Loans and Advances	1.12	3.75	2.89	54.08	109.65
TE/GSDP	26.83	26.34	28.41	28.05	27.36
RE/GSDP	23.86	24.70	26.85	25.78	24.42
CE/GSDP	2.97	1.63	1.56	2.19	2.79
Loans and Advances/GSDP	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.15

**Source:** GSDP figures as Advanced Estimates for 2022-23 furnished by the Directorate of Economic and Statistics, Govt. of Tripura.

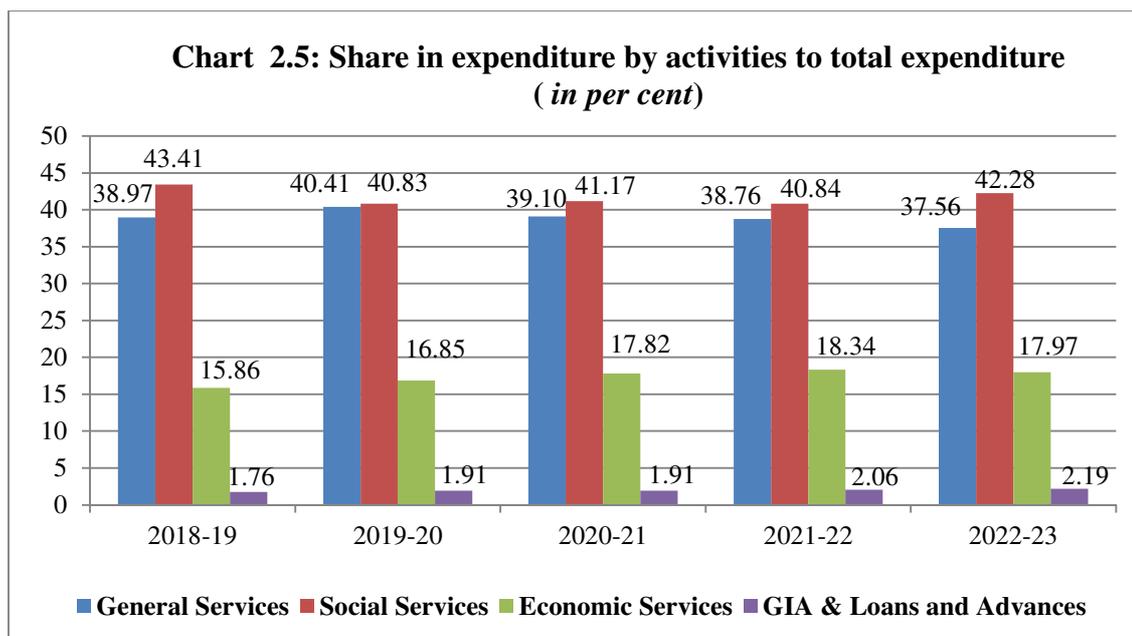
**Tables 2.14** shows that during the last five years period, the total expenditure increased by ₹ 6,502.14 crore (48.63 per cent) from ₹13,371.19 crore in 2018-19 to ₹19,873.33 crore in 2022-23. The percentage of total expenditure to GSDP ranged between 26.34 per cent and 28.41 per cent during the period. While the percentage of Revenue expenditure to GSDP varied from 23.86 per cent to 26.85 per cent, the percentage of Capital expenditure to GSDP was ranged between 1.56 per cent and 2.97 per cent during the period of last five years. However, the percentage of Revenue expenditure to GSDP decreased to 24.42 per cent in 2022-23 from 25.78 per cent in 2021-22 and the Capital expenditure to GSDP increased to 2.79 per cent to 2.19 per cent during the same period.

The composition of total expenditure by activities during the period of last five years is shown in **Table 2.15**.

**Table 2.15: Relative share of various sectors of expenditure**

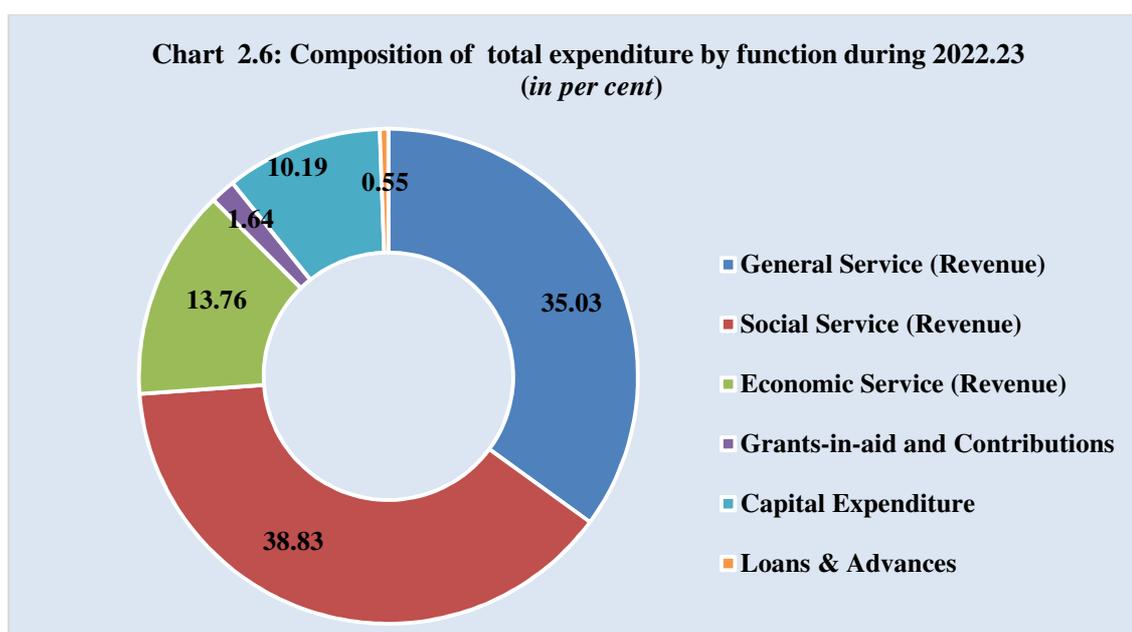
(₹ in crore)					
Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
General Services	5,211.19	5,764.58	5,944.80	6,801.84	7,464.53
Social Services	5,804.99	5,824.14	6,258.92	7,165.85	8,401.48
Economic Services	2,119.95	2,403.41	2,709.63	3,218.52	3,571.71
Others (Grants to Local Bodies and Loans and Advances)	235.06	271.75	289.44	362.07	435.61

**Source:** Finance Accounts



Source: Finance Accounts

**Table 2.15** and **Chart 2.5** shows the relative share of expenditure by activities to total expenditure during last five years period 2018-23 of the State. It is seen from **Chart 2.5** that the percentage to total expenditure in General Services was ranged between 37.56 per cent and 40.41 per cent while the percentage in Social Services ranged between 40.83 per cent and 43.41 per cent during the period. The share of Economic Services during the period ranged between 15.86 per cent and 18.34 per cent and it decreased from 18.34 per cent in 2021-22 to 17.97 per cent in 2022-23 of the total expenditure. However, the percentage of expenditure in respect of Social Services and Loans & GIA increased slightly during 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22, as can be seen in **Chart 2.5**. Composition of total expenditure by function during 2022-23 is shown in **Chart 2.6**.



Source: Finance Accounts

## 2.4.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for past obligations. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network.

The trend of Revenue Expenditure (RE) and its basic parameters like growth of Revenue Expenditure, ratio of total expenditure, GSDP and Revenue Receipts during the last five year period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.16**.

**Table 2.16: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters**

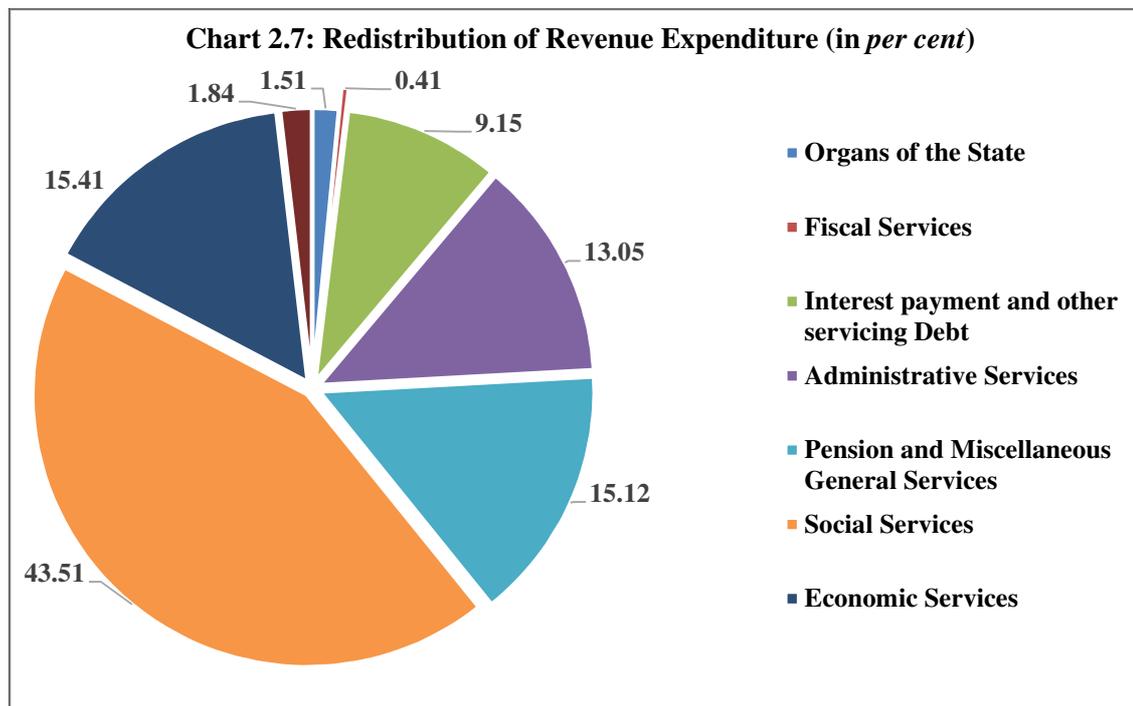
Parameters	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Total Expenditure (TE)	13,371.19	14,263.88	15,202.79	17,548.27	19,873.33
Revenue Expenditure (RE)	11,889.20	13,376.91	14,367.82	16,125.24	17,738.71
Rate of growth of RE ( <i>per cent</i> )	14.79	12.51	7.41	12.23	10.01
Revenue Expenditure as percentage of TE	88.92	93.78	94.51	91.89	89.26
RE/GSDP ( <i>per cent</i> )	23.86	24.70	26.85	25.78	24.42
Revenue Receipts	12,030.89	11,001.59	13,292.40	17,613.95	18,309.01
Rate of growth of RR ( <i>in per cent</i> )	19.50	(-) 8.56	20.82	32.51	3.95
RE as percentage of RR	98.82	121.59	108.09	91.55	96.89
Rate of growth of GSDP ( <i>in per cent</i> )	13.97	8.69	(-)1.19	16.91	16.12
<i>Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with</i>					
GSDP (ratio)	1.06	1.44	*	0.70	0.62
Revenue Receipts (ratio)	0.76	(-)1.46	0.36	0.38	2.53

**Source:** Finance Accounts. \* Buoyancy was not calculated as the ROG of GSDP was negative.

**Table 2.16** shows that the Revenue expenditure increased from ₹ 11,889.20 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 17,738.71 crore in 2022-23 with a growth rate ranging between 7.41 *per cent* and 14.79 *per cent* during the last five years period. It was 10.01 *per cent* in 2022-23 which was, however, lower than the rate of growth (12.23 *per cent*) of the previous year. On the other hand, the percentage of RE to TE ranged between 88.92 *per cent* and 94.51 *per cent* during the same period. It was 89.26 *per cent* in 2022-23 which was lower than the previous year. The ratio of RE to GSDP ranged between 23.86 *per cent* and 26.85 *per cent* during the five years period 2018-23. It was 24.42 *per cent* in 2022-23 against the percentage of 25.78 *per cent* in the previous year. The buoyancy ratio of RE with GSDP, however, improved in 2022-23 while the buoyancy with reference to the Revenue Receipts was 2.53 *per cent* during the year.

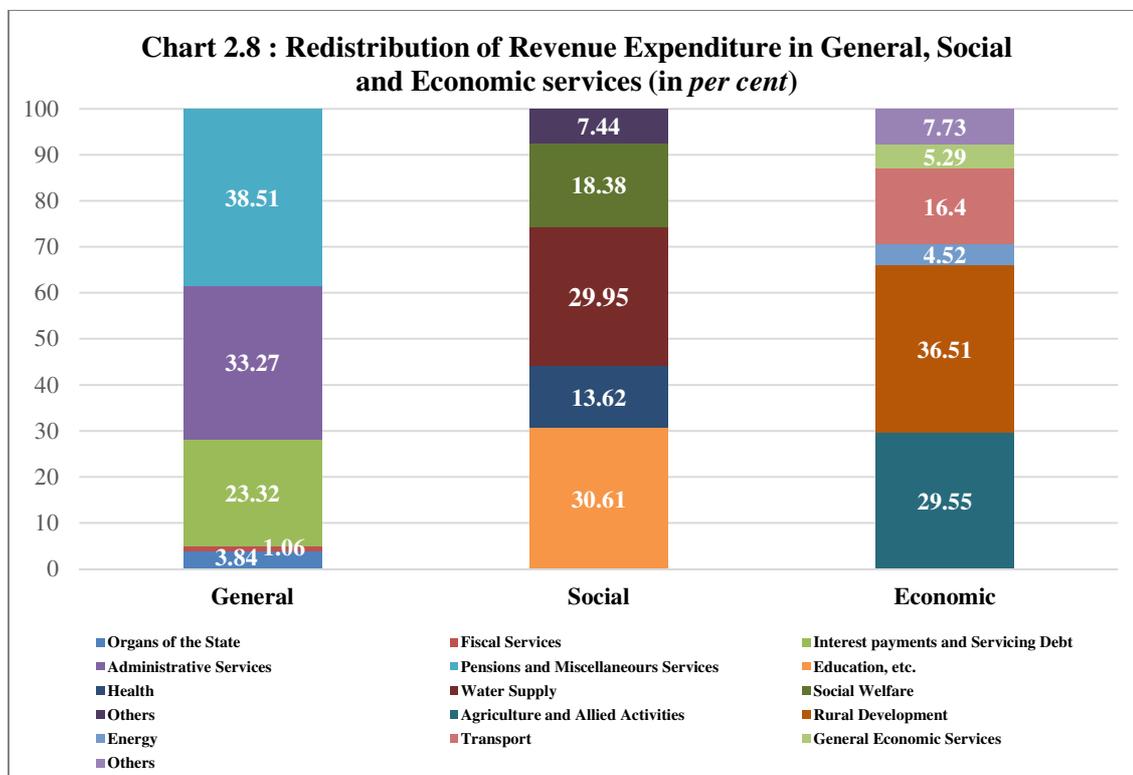
During 2022-23, out of total Revenue expenditure of ₹ 17,738.71 crore, the expenditure in General services, Social Services and the Economic Services were ₹ 6,961.32 crore (39.24 *per cent*), ₹ 7,717.79 crore (43.51 *per cent*) and ₹ 2,733.64 crore (15.41 *per cent*) respectively. Expenditure on Grants-in-aid and contribution was ₹ 325.96 crore (1.84 *per cent*) during the year.

During 2022-23, the Revenue Expenditure has been distributed in different sectors as shown in **Chart 2.7**.



Source: Finance Accounts 2022-23

The re-distribution of the Revenue expenditure in General, Social and Economic services in different sectors during 2022-23 are shown in **Chart 2.8**.



Source: Finance Accounts 2022-23

### 2.4.2.1 Major changes in Revenue Expenditure

Significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to the revenue expenditure of the State during the current year *vis-a-vis* the previous year are depicted in **Table 2.17**.

**Table 2.17: Variation in Revenue Expenditure during 2022-23 compared to 2021-22**

(₹ in crore)			
Major Heads of Account	2021-22	2022-23	Increase(+)/ Decrease (-)
2070-Other Administrative Services	127.37	151.25	23.88
2055-Police	1,452.05	1,589.33	137.28
2071-Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits	2,516.49	2,678.06	161.57
2049-Interest Payments	1,398.16	1,373.52	(-) 24.64
2216-Housing	1,149.06	1,793.12	644.06
2217-Urban Development	345.39	300.35	(-) 45.04
2235-Social Security and Welfare	870.56	1,263.36	392.80
2405-Fisheries	77.69	62.51	(-) 15.18
2401-Crop Husbandry	353.98	389.84	35.86
2515-Other Rural Development Programmes	675.10	775.23	100.13
2501-Special Programmes for Rural Development	221.97	207.32	(-) 14.65
2575-Other Special Areas Programmes	46.31	0.00	(-) 46.31
2801-Energy	78.97	123.55	44.58
2851-Village Industries	86.39	63.73	(-) 22.66
3054-Roads and Bridges	292.99	427.02	134.03
3456-Civil Supplies	102.70	84.18	(-) 18.52

Source: Finance Accounts

**Table 2.17** shows that;

- Expenditure increased by ₹ 644.06 crore (56.05 per cent) Major Head 2216-Housing over previous year mainly due to increase in expenditure towards implementation of Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana in Rural Areas, Special component Plan for the Scheduled Castes and Tribal Areas Sub-plan during 2022-23.
- Expenditure increased by ₹ 392.80 crore (45.12 per cent) under Major Head 2235-Social Security and Welfare mainly due to increase in expenditure under Other Rehabilitation Schemes (by ₹ 11.17 crore), Social Welfare Programme (by ₹ 138.88 crore) and National Social Assistance Programmes (by ₹ 133.95 crore) off set by the decrease of expenditure in Other Relief Measures (by ₹ 23.31 crore) and Women Welfare (by ₹ 9.09 crore) during 2022-23 over the previous year.
- There was an increase of ₹ 161.57 crore (6.42 per cent) under 2071-Pensions and Other Retirement benefits mainly due to increase in expenditure on Commuted value of pensions by ₹ 35.87 crore (10.78 per cent), Gratuities by ₹ 23.02 crore (7.71 per cent) and Family pensions by ₹ 39.26 crore (7.51 per cent) respectively during the year compared to the previous year.

- Moreover, there were increase in expenditure under Major Heads 2055, 2515, 2401 and 2801 during the year 2022-23.
- Expenditure increased of ₹ 44.58 crore (56.45 per cent) under Major Head 2801-Energy was mainly due to increase in expenditure under Research and Development by ₹ 15.53 crore (348.21 per cent) and ₹ 26.00 crore (55.32 per cent) under 800-Other expenditure off set by decrease of ₹ 9.79 crore (99.17 per cent) under Transmission and Distribution and ₹ 2.80 crore (20.71 per cent) decrease in Direction and Administration under General during 2022-23.
- Major decrease in expenditure under Major Head 2217-Urban Development by ₹ 45.04 crore (13.05 per cent) was mainly due to decrease in expenditure under State Capital Development (24.41 per cent) and Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns (27.66 per cent) respectively.
- Interest payments and servicing debt under Major Head 2049 was decreased by ₹ 24.64 crore (1.76 per cent) mainly due to less interest payments on GoI loans of ₹ 16.44 (37.27 per cent) and payments interest on Internal borrowing of ₹ 26.03 crore (2.69 per cent) during the current year as compared to the previous year.

#### 2.4.2.2 Committed Expenditure

Committed Expenditure (CE) of the State Government on revenue account consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages and pensions. It has first charge on the Government resources. Upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development sector. Trend analysis of committed and inflexible expenditure in revenue expenditure is shown in **Table 2.18**.

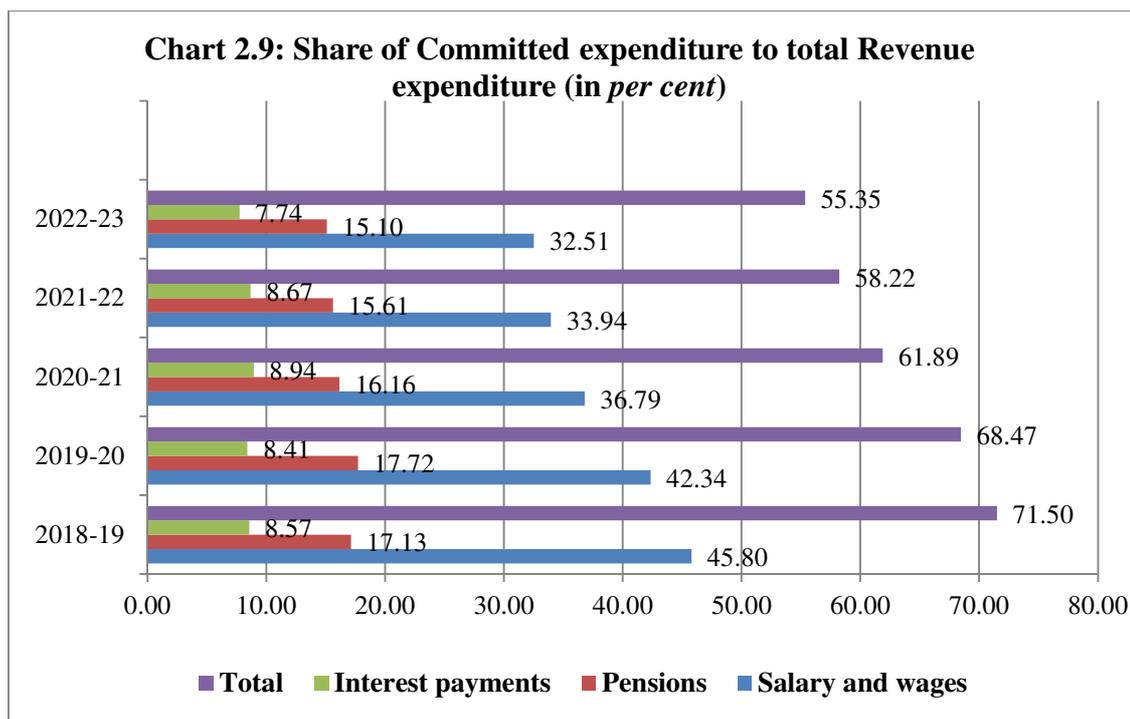
**Table 2.18: Components of Committed and Inflexible Expenditure during 2018-19 to 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)					
Components of Committed Expenditure	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Salaries & Wages	5,445.23	5,663.11	5,285.81	5,472.39	5,766.87
Expenditure on Pensions	2,036.49	2,370.59	2,321.61	2,516.49	2,678.06
Interest payments	1,018.95	1,124.98	1,284.81	1,398.16	1,373.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,500.67</b>	<b>9,158.68</b>	<b>8,892.23</b>	<b>9,387.04</b>	<b>9,818.45</b>
Component of Inflexible Expenditure					
Statutory devolution to local bodies (Grants-in-aid salaries and expenditure for creation of capital assets)	937.47	571.55	1,652.91	755.77	1,580.04
Contribution to Reserve Funds	3.90	6.37	53.54	280.15	289.79
Recoupment of Contingency Fund	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Transfer of Cess to Reserve Funds/other bodies	3.51	22.83	304.51	290.87	424.65
Share of contribution of CSS against the Central Fund received	NA	NA	270.28	601.83	895.45
Payment of interest on the	NA	NA	NA	15.49	11.95

<b>Components of Committed Expenditure</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>	<b>2020-21</b>	<b>2021-22</b>	<b>2022-23</b>
balances of the interest bearing funds as if they could have been invested and payment of interest on Public Debt as charged expenditure-interest payments					
<b>Total</b>	<b>944.88</b>	<b>600.75</b>	<b>2,281.24</b>	<b>1,944.11</b>	<b>3,201.02</b>
<b>As percentage of Revenue Receipts(RR)</b>					
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>					
Salaries & Wages	45.26	51.48	39.77	31.07	31.50
Expenditure on Pensions	16.93	21.55	17.47	14.29	14.63
Interest payments	8.47	10.22	9.67	7.94	7.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.66</b>	<b>83.25</b>	<b>66.90</b>	<b>53.29</b>	<b>53.63</b>
<b>Inflexible expenditure</b>	<b>7.85</b>	<b>5.46</b>	<b>17.16</b>	<b>11.04</b>	<b>17.48</b>
<b>As percentage of Revenue Expenditure(RE)</b>					
Salaries & Wages	45.80	42.34	36.79	33.94	32.51
Expenditure on Pensions	17.13	17.72	16.16	15.61	15.10
Interest payments	8.57	8.41	8.94	8.67	7.74
<b>Total</b>	<b>71.50</b>	<b>68.47</b>	<b>61.89</b>	<b>58.22</b>	<b>55.35</b>
<b>Inflexible expenditure</b>	<b>7.95</b>	<b>4.49</b>	<b>15.88</b>	<b>12.06</b>	<b>18.05</b>
<b>Non-Committed Revenue expenditure</b>	<b>3,388.53</b>	<b>4,218.23</b>	<b>5,475.59</b>	<b>6,738.20</b>	<b>7,920.26</b>
Percentage of Revenue expenditure	28.50	31.53	38.11	41.78	44.65
Percentage of total expenditure	25.34	29.57	36.02	38.40	39.85
<b>Payment of subsidies</b>	<b>133.19</b>	<b>56.62</b>	<b>145.83</b>	<b>132.27</b>	<b>161.80</b>
Subsidies as percentage of Non-committed expenditure	3.93	1.34	2.66	1.96	2.04

Source: Finance Accounts. NA: Not available.

The Committed and Non-committed Revenue expenditure along with their percentage with RE during last five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.18**. It can be seen that while the Committed Expenditure (CE) in absolutely term increased by ₹ 431.41 crore (4.60 per cent) in 2022-23 over the previous year, the percentage of CE to RE decreased to 55.35 per cent from 58.22 per cent during the same period mainly due to decrease in expenditure on Interest payments during 2022-23. However, the percentage of non-committed expenditure to RE as well as total expenditure increased marginally during the year 2022-23. The share of CE to RE during five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are also shown in **Chart 2.9**.



Source: Finance Accounts

### Salary and wages

Expenditure on salary and wages increased by ₹ 294.48 crore (5.38 per cent) during 2022-23 as compared to previous year which constituted 31.50 per cent of Revenue receipts and 32.51 per cent of Revenue expenditure during the year. Salary expenditure increased mainly in Home (Police), Health, Health (AGMC and GBPH), Panchayati Raj, Fisheries, Education (Higher), Elementary Education, Family Welfare and Preventive Medicines Departments during 2022-23.

### Pension payments

Expenditure on pension payments increased by ₹ 161.57 crore (6.42 per cent) from ₹ 2,516.49 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 2,678.06 crore in 2022-23 which constituted 15.10 per cent of Revenue expenditure and 14.63 per cent of Revenue receipts during the year. The expenditure on pensions were increased mainly on payment of Superannuation and Retirement Allowances (by ₹ 60.12 crore), Commutation Value of pensions (by ₹ 35.87 crore), Gratuities (by ₹ 23.02 crore) and Family pensions (by ₹ 39.26 crore) respectively during 2022-23. The expenditure on pensions, however, remained within the projections (₹ 2,734.00 crore) of XV Finance Commission (FC) for the year. As per records furnished by the State Government (May 2023), there was 78,363 pensioners (Superannuation pensioners: 48,484; Family pensioners: 29,722 and MLA pensioners of 157 including 79 their Family pensioners) in the State as on 31 March 2023.

### Interest payments

During 2022-23, the interest payments of ₹ 1,373.52 crore constituted 7.74 per cent of Revenue expenditure and 7.50 per cent of Revenue receipts. The interest payments during the year decreased by ₹ 24.64 crore (1.76 per cent) as compared to 2021-22

mainly due to less interest payments on the Internal borrowings (by ₹ 26.03 crore) and various loans from GoI (by ₹ 6.43 crore) off set by increase of interest payments on Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (by ₹ 11.37 crore) during the year as compared to the previous year. The interest payments, however, remained within the projections (₹ 1,493.00 crore) of the XV FC for the year.

### 2.4.2.3 Un-discharged liabilities in National Pension System

The State Government introduced the 'National Pension System' (NPS) applicable to all new entrants joining the State Government Service, on or after 1<sup>st</sup> July 2018. Under this system, employees contribute 10 per cent of basic pay and dearness allowance, which is matched by the State Government and both employee's and employer's contribution are initially transferred to the Public Account (Major Head '8342-117-Defined Contributory Pension Scheme'). The State Government has the responsibility to deposit both employee's and employer's share with the designated authority i.e., National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/trustee bank for further investment as per the guidelines of NPS.

There was a balance of ₹ 0.02 crore in the Defined Contributory Pension Scheme fund as on 31 March 2018 i.e. prior to implementation of NPS in the State.

As per information furnished by the State Government there were 9,033 employees (8,986 State government employees and 47 AIS Gr.(A) employees) under NPS in the State as on 31 March 2023.

The status of the funds under Defined Contributory Pension Scheme account during last five years period 2018-23 is given in **Table 2.19**.

**Table 2.19: Status of pension fund during 2018-19 to 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Receipts during the year	Total	Disbursement <sup>13</sup>	Closing Balance
2018-19	0.02	0.81	0.83	0.82	0.01
2019-20	0.01	4.12	4.13	3.61	0.52
2020-21	0.52	12.39	12.91	12.63	0.28
2021-22	0.28	19.56	19.84	19.26	0.58
2022-23	0.58	33.81	34.39	33.34	1.05

Source: Finance Accounts.

There was un-transferred Fund of ₹ 0.58 crore in Defined Contributory Pension Scheme at the beginning of the financial year 2022-23. During 2022-23, the State Government deposited ₹ 33.81 crore (employees' contributions: ₹ 16.40 crore and Government's contribution: ₹ 17.41 crore) into the Fund created under MH 8342-117 and transferred ₹ 33.34 crore to NSDL leaving a balance of ₹ 1.05 crore in the Fund at the end of

<sup>13</sup> During 2018-19, out of total disbursement of ₹ 0.82 crore, only ₹ 0.57 crore was transferred to NSDL. However, during 2019-20, ₹ 0.35 crore was directly transferred to NSDL by State Nodal Agency.

31 March 2023. Non-transferring of contribution may accumulate the interest liabilities of ₹ 0.07 crore<sup>14</sup> of the State Government.

The State Government did not contribute the interest liability of ₹ 0.04 crore at the rate of 7.10 *per cent* on the balance of ₹ 0.58 crore at the beginning of the year 2022-23.

### Inflexible expenditure

The components of inflexible expenditure which include among others Statutory devolution to local bodies and contribution to Reserve Funds showed an increasing trend during last five-year period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 except 2021-22. The devolution to local bodies was the major part (49.33 *per cent*) of the inflexible expenditure during 2022-23 due to more grants-in-aid given to them for creation of capital assets which increased by ₹ 826.53 crore (166.98 *per cent*) over the previous year. The grants-in-aid of ₹ 257.66 crore was given for salary and allowances during the year out of total devolution of ₹ 1,579.18 crore to the local bodies during 2022-23. As a percentage of revenue expenditure, the inflexible expenditure increased from 12.06 *per cent* (₹ 1,944.11 crore) in 2021-22 to 18.05 *per cent* (₹ 3,201.01 crore) in 2022-23.

### 2.4.2.4 Subsidies

Subsidies provided by the State Government include both implicit and explicit subsidies which were utilised to bridge the gap between income and expenditure to certain selected Department/Corporations/Government Companies.

During 2022-23, the State Government provided subsidies of ₹ 161.80 crore through various departments which were 0.88 *per cent* of RR and 0.91 *per cent* of RE of the State during the year. The quantum of subsidy, however, increased by ₹ 29.53 crore (22.33 *per cent*) during 2022-23 as compared to the previous year. The expenditure on subsidies to the total expenditure during the year was 0.81 *per cent*. Major part of subsidy was provided by the State Government through Power Department (TSECL) (₹ 73.00 crore), Food Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs (₹ 48.75 crore), Agriculture (₹ 17.44 crore) and Animal Resource Development (₹ 9.83 crore) Departments, respectively during 2022-23.

**Table 2.20: Expenditure on subsidies during 2018-23**

Particulars	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Subsidies (₹ in crore)	133.19	56.62	145.83	132.27	161.80
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	1.11	0.51	1.10	0.75	0.88
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	1.12	0.42	1.01	0.82	0.91
Subsidies as a percentage of total expenditure	1.00	0.40	0.96	0.75	0.81
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus(+)	94.00	(-)2.38	(-)13.56	8.88	28.37
Power subsidies as a percentage of total subsidy	15.01	-	27.43	35.53	45.12

Source: Finance Accounts

<sup>14</sup> Calculated on ₹ 1.05 crore at the interest rate of 7 *per cent* as notified by the Government payable to the General Provident Fund.

Power subsidy constituted predominant part of the total subsidy ranging between 15.01 per cent and 45.12 per cent during last four out of five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 except 2019-20.

#### 2.4.2.5 Financial assistance by the State Government to Local Bodies and Other Institutions

Financial assistance is provided by the State Government to Local bodies and other institutions by way of grants and loans.

The trend of the financial assistance provided by the State Government during the period of last five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Table 2.21**.

**Table 2.21: Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and others during 2018-19 to 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)					
Financial Assistance to Institutions	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>(A) Local Bodies</b>					
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	312.21	263.89	533.70	391.74	571.97
Panchayati Raj Institutions	116.08	145.63	554.26	248.24	216.07
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>428.29</b>	<b>409.52</b>	<b>1,087.96</b>	<b>639.98</b>	<b>788.04</b>
<b>(B) Others</b>					
Other Institutions	1,973.10	2,229.00	1,777.53	3,751.24	5,459.01
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>1,973.10</b>	<b>2,229.00</b>	<b>1,777.53</b>	<b>3,751.24</b>	<b>5,459.01</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>2,401.39</b>	<b>2,638.52</b>	<b>2,865.49</b>	<b>4,391.22</b>	<b>6,247.05</b>
Grants-in-Aid on salary	275.73	284.17	261.65	260.78	257.66
Grants-in-Aid for creation of Capital assets	661.74	287.38	1,391.26	494.99	1,321.53
Grants-in-Aid for non-salary	1,463.92	2,066.97	1,212.58	3,635.45	4,667.86
<b>Grants-in-Aid given in kind</b>	<b>Information not furnished by the State Government</b>				
Revenue Expenditure	11,889.20	13,376.91	14,367.82	16,125.24	17,738.71
Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	20.20	19.72	19.94	26.55	35.22

Source: Finance Accounts

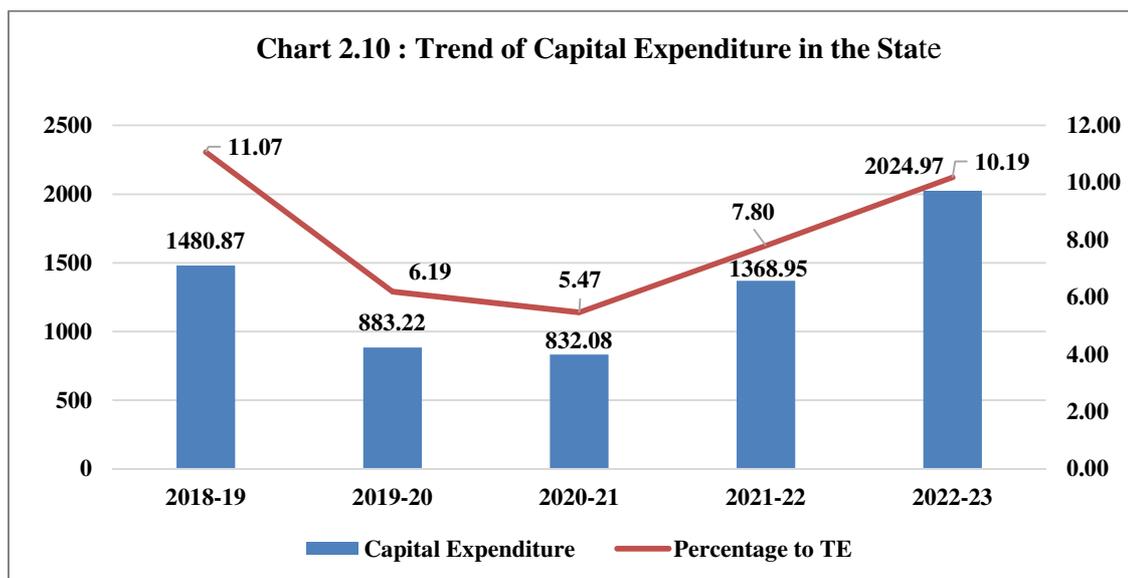
**Table 2.21** shows that during 2022-23, the Government provided Financial Assistance as grants-in-aid to the Local Bodies and other Autonomous Bodies to the tune of ₹ 6,247.05 crore which substantially increased by ₹ 1,855.83 crore (42.26 per cent) from ₹ 4,391.22 crore in 2021-22 mainly due to increase in grants-in-aid given to other institutions by ₹ 1,707.77 crore (45.53 per cent) over the previous year. The quantum of grants to the Local Bodies in 2022-23 increased by ₹ 148.06 crore (23.13 per cent) due to increase of grants to Municipal Corporations and Municipalities by ₹ 180.23 crore (46.01 per cent) over the previous year.

It was noticed that out of the total financial assistance of ₹ 6,247.05 crore to others, the Government had given grants of ₹ 1,321.53 crore for creation of Capital assets of which ₹ 1.90 crore was given to Gram Panchayats and booked as Capital expenditure instead of Revenue Account during 2022-23. In addition, grants of ₹ 0.85 crore was also booked in the Capital account during the year. The booking of grants-in-aid as Capital expenditure was in violation of the Accounting Standards which resulted in

overstatement of Capital expenditure and understatement of Revenue expenditure to that extent respectively.

### 2.4.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure (capex) is primarily expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets such as roads, buildings, *etc.* Capex in both Centre and State is being met from budgetary support and extra budgetary resources/off budget. Of late, the infrastructure requirements have increased manifold and SPVs have been set up to carry out bulk of capex. It also includes investments made by the State Government in Companies and Corporations. The trend of Capital expenditure and its percentage to total expenditure during last five years is shown in **Chart 2.10**.



**Source:** Finance Accounts

**Chart 2.10** shows that the capital expenditure fluctuated during the last five years period. There was a decreasing trend from ₹ 1,480.87 crore (11 per cent of total expenditure) in 2018-19 to ₹ 832.08 crore (5 per cent of total expenditure) in 2020-21. Thereafter there was an upward trend and it stood at ₹ 2,024.97 crore substantially increased by ₹ 656.02 crore (47.92 per cent) in 2022-23 over the previous year, which was 10.19 per cent of the total expenditure. The Budget estimate of capital expenditure was ₹ 4,256.29 crore during 2022-23 against which the actual was ₹ 2,024.97 crore (47.58 per cent of BE and 2.79 per cent of GSDP) during the year.

It was seen that out of the capital expenditure of ₹ 2,024.97 crore, the State Government had provided grants-in-aid of ₹ 1,321.53 crore for creation of capital assets and ₹ 0.85 crore was given for other purposes from the capital account instead of Revenue account during the year which violates the Government Accounting Standards. Resultant there was understatement of the revenue expenditure and overstatement of the capital expenditure to that extent during the year.

***The State Government should classify the expenditure according to the Government Accounting Standards.***

### 2.4.3.1 Major changes in capital expenditure

Major changes in capital expenditure during 2022-23 as compared to 2021-22 are depicted in **Table 2.22**.

**Table 2.22: Major changes in capital expenditure during 2022-23 compared to 2021-22**

(₹ in crore)			
Major Heads of Accounts	2021-22	2022-23	Decrease (-)/ Increase (+)
4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works	213.28	474.91	261.63
4202-Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	45.53	73.77	28.24
4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	83.79	78.17	(-)5.62
4215-Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	239.76	127.59	(-)112.17
4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development	76.56	258.94	182.38
4225-Capital Outlay on Welfare of SC, ST, OBC and Minorities	27.35	103.92	76.57
4405-Capital Outlay on Fisheries	8.65	14.48	5.83
4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	0.00	110.62	110.62
4435-Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes	16.51	26.98	10.47
4702-Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	59.47	57.23	(-) 2.24
4711-Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	2.62	10.14	7.52
4801-Capital Outlay on Power Projects	58.83	76.38	17.55
4851-Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	0.30	17.77	17.47
5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	372.22	350.87	(-) 21.35
5055-Capital Outlay on Road Transport	2.37	11.53	9.16
5452-Capital Outlay on Tourism	22.55	4.00	(-) 18.55

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be seen from **Table 2.22** that the major changes in capital expenditure under major head 4059, 4215, 4217, 4225, 4406, 4801, 5054 and 5452 respectively. The capital expenditure increased mainly in Capital Outlay on Public Works by ₹ 261.63 crore, on Urban Development by ₹ 182.38 crore, on Forestry and Wildlife by ₹ 110.62 crore. Capital Outlay increased by ₹ 76.57 crore in respect of Welfare of SC/ST/OBC and Minorities and increased by ₹ 17.55 crore towards Capital Outlay on Power projects during 2022-23.

On the other hand, the expenditure decreased mainly in Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation by ₹ 112.17 crore, on Roads and Bridges by ₹ 21.35 crore, on Tourism by ₹ 18.55 crore and on Medical and Public Health by ₹ 5.62 crore during the year.

- The capital expenditure under Public Works increased mainly on General construction works by ₹ 264.97 crore off set by decrease in expenditure of Office buildings and other building works during 2022-23;
- Capital expenditure under Urban Development increased mainly in the works under Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns by ₹ 191.58 crore during 2022-23 over previous year;

- Expenditure under Forestry and Wildlife increased mainly for implementation of External Aided Projects under Centrally Sponsored Scheme during 2022-23.

### 2.4.3.2 Quality of capital expenditure

If the State Government keeps on making investments in loss making government companies, whose net worth is completely eroded, there are no chances of return on investment. Similarly, experience has shown that inevitability of the loans given to loss making corporations and other bodies such as financial corporations, *etc.* are written off. Requisite steps have to be taken to infuse transparency in such financial operations. This section presents an analysis of investments and other capital expenditure undertaken by the Government during the current year.

#### 2.4.3.2 (i) Quality of investments in the companies, corporations and other bodies

Capital expenditure in the companies, corporations, and other bodies, which are loss making or where net worth is completely eroded is not sustainable.

Investments made and loan given to companies, corporations (e.g. SC & ST Financial Corporations), and cooperatives, which are loss making and those where net worth is completely eroded, affect quality of capital expenditure. Return on investment in share capital invested in State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) and history of repayment of loans given to various bodies are important determinants of quality of capital expenditure.

The State Government made investments in various Government Companies, Corporations and Co-operative Societies every year. The expenditure is debited on Capital Account with an aim to support strengthening of their functioning and to get some returns from them as dividend. Detail of the investments and returns as on 31 March during last five years period from 2018-18 to 2022-23 is depicted in **Table 2.23**.

**Table 2.23: Investment and Return**

(₹ in crore)

Investment/return/ cost of borrowings	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Investment at the end of the year	1,562.57	1,648.66	1,714.19	1,766.54	1,831.19
Return	Nil	7.94	6.62	1.63	11.66
Return ( <i>per cent</i> )	Nil	0.48	0.38	0.09	0.64
Average rate of interest on Government Borrowings ( <i>per cent</i> )	7.16	7.89	7.67	7.50	7.55
Difference between interest rate and return ( <i>per cent</i> )	7.16	7.41	7.29	7.41	6.91
<b>Difference between interest on Government borrowings and return on investment<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>111.88</b>	<b>124.55</b>	<b>124.85</b>	<b>130.90</b>	<b>126.54</b>

Source: Finance Accounts; Note: # Investment at the end of the year\*difference between interest rate and return.

As on 31 March 2023, there were 15 working Government Companies, one Non-working Government Company, One statutory Corporation, one Bank, four joint stock companies/corporation and 25 Co-operative Societies. The State Government made

investment of ₹ 1,831.19 crore<sup>15</sup> in these companies/corporations and Co-operative Societies as on 31 March 2023. As on 31 March 2022, the amount of investment was ₹ 1,766.54 crore, which increased by ₹ 64.65 crore with the fresh investment in nine Government Companies (₹ 55.76 crore) and nine Co-operative Societies (₹ 8.89 crore) during 2022-23. During 2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 11.66 crore as dividend from two Joint stock companies (₹ 11.50 crore)<sup>16</sup> for the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 and one Government Company 'Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (₹ 0.16 crore) for the year 2019-20.

Out of total investment of ₹ 55.76 crore in nine working Government Companies during 2022-23, ₹ 14.82 crore was invested in Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited and ₹ 12.53 crore was invested in Tripura Jute Mills Limited which are loss making companies in the State. An amount of ₹ 10.00 crore was invested in Tripura Nature Trails and Resorts Limited (TNTR), a newly established working Government Company in the State. The status of the investments in SPSEs is discussed in **Paragraph 5.4**.

*The State Government should review the performance of the Companies and Corporations in view of the huge cumulative investments and low returns from them, year after year.*

#### 2.4.3.2 (ii) Loans and Advances by the State Government

In addition to the investments in cooperative societies, corporations and companies, the State Government has also been providing loans and advances to various organisations and Government servants for various purposes.

The quantum of loans and advances and recovered during last five year period are shown in **Table 2.24**.

**Table 2.24: Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered during five years period 2018-23**

(₹ in crore)					
Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Opening Balance of loans outstanding	193.00	193.51	196.53	198.17	251.38
Amount advanced during the year	1.12	3.75	2.89	54.08	109.65
Amount recovered during the year	0.60	0.73	1.25	0.87	51.59
Closing Balance of the loans outstanding	193.51	196.53	198.17	251.38	309.44
Net addition	0.51	3.02	1.64	53.21	58.06
Interest received	NA	0.06	0.08	0.15	0.05
Interest rate on Loans and Advances given by the Government	10.90	11.20	11.20	7.00	10.30
Rate of Interest paid on the outstanding borrowings of the Government	7.16	7.89	7.67	7.50	7.55
Difference between the rate of interest paid and interest received ( <i>per cent</i> )	3.74	3.31	3.53	0.50	2.75

Source: Finance Accounts

<sup>15</sup> Differs with the information furnished by the State Government and actually booked in the Accounts by ₹ 29.98 crore. This difference is under reconciliation.

<sup>16</sup> North East Transmission Company Ltd.: (₹ 11.11 crore) and ONGC Tripura Power Company Ltd.: (₹ 0.39 crore).

During 2022-23, the Government disbursed ₹ 109.65 crore as Loans and Advances and recovered ₹ 51.59 crore from the Government Servants (₹ 0.61 crore) and from others (₹ 50.98 crore) during the year. Out of the recovery of outstanding loans of ₹ 50.98 crore from others ₹ 50.00 crore was recovered from TSECL during the year. The outstanding loans and advances at the end of 31 March 2023 stood at ₹ 309.44 crore. During 2022-23, the Government received ₹ 0.05 crore as interest on the loans given to the Government Servants mainly on House building and Computer Advances.

During 2022-23, the State Government had disbursed Loans and Advances of ₹ 109.65 crore out of which ₹ 100.00 crore was given to the Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited as interest free loan during the year. ₹ 8.34 crore was given to the Tripura State Cooperative Bank Ltd. (PIA) with an interest rate of 10.30 *per cent* per annum for eight years with no moratorium on loan for providing margin money/share capital.

Scrutiny of the Finance Accounts revealed that out of the total outstanding loans and advances of ₹ 309.44 crore, no recovery of loans (Principal or interest) from 12 Departments had been effected during past several years while some of loans were more than 10 to 25 years old. Even, none of the loanees had confirmed their balances as on 31 March 2023. Maximum amount of loan was lying outstanding with the Power Department (TSECL) of ₹ 156.75 crore after recovery of ₹ 50.00 crore during the year followed by the Medical and Public Health Department (₹ 81.00 crore) as on 31 March 2023. The status of the loans in SPSEs is discussed in **Paragraph 5.4.2**.

*Necessary steps should be taken by the Government to recover the long pending outstanding loans from the entities.*

#### **2.4.3.2 (iii) Capital locked in incomplete projects**

Trends in capital blocked in incomplete capital works would indicate quality of capital expenditure. Blocking of funds on incomplete projects/ works impinges negatively on the quality of expenditure and deprives the State of the intended benefits for prolonged periods. Further, the funds borrowed for implementation of these projects during the respective years led to extra burden in terms of servicing of debt and interest liabilities.

As per information furnished by the State Government, there were 78 ongoing capital works with estimated cost of ₹ five crore and above. Expenditure of ₹ 482.72 crore was incurred on these works up to the end of March 2023, against the estimated cost of ₹ 1,131.47 crore. During 2022-23, ₹ 303.94 crore was incurred on these 77 works while one work under Water Resources was not started though the work was sanctioned on 20 May 2021. Details of those projects are given in **Table 2.25**.

**Table 2.25: Ongoing works as on 31 March 2023***(₹ in crore)*

Type of works	No of incomplete projects/works	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred	
			During 2022-23	As on 31-03-2023
Building Works	20	271.22	33.17	47.10
Road Works	34	557.68	215.84	349.52
Bridges Works	3	34.13	7.21	12.06
Drinking Water and Sanitation Works	20	268.44	47.72	74.04
<b>Total</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1,131.47</b>	<b>303.94</b>	<b>482.72</b>

*Source: Finance Accounts*

Further, there were 257 ongoing capital works with estimated cost less than ₹ five crore on which expenditure of ₹ 206.68 crore was incurred during 2022-23.

It was seen that out of 77 capital works costing ₹ five crore and above no payment was made in 19 cases as on 31 March 2023 while in three cases (Building: 1 and Road: 2) ₹ 14.00 crore was paid as on 31 March 2023.

In respect of 11 incomplete projects, the target date of completion had already been expired. Payment of ₹ 68.07 crore was made on these 10 works against the total estimated cost of ₹ 124.00 crore as on 31 March 2023 out of which ₹ 37.27 crore was paid during 2022-23. One project under Water Resources with estimated cost of ₹ 8.16 crore sanctioned in May 2021 remained abandoned except site exploration as on 31 March 2023.

The break-up of the 11 incomplete capital works for which the target date of completion was already expired as on 31 March 2023, are shown in **Table 2.26**.

**Table 2.26: Incomplete Capital works as on 31 March 2023***(₹ in crore)*

Type of works	No of incomplete projects/works	Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred	
			During 2022-23	As on 31-03-2023
Building Works	1	6.59	-	4.00
Road Works	1	21.70	0.89	12.01
Bridges Works	2	18.80	6.53	11.38
Drinking Water and Sanitation Works	7	76.91	29.85	40.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>124.00</b>	<b>37.27</b>	<b>68.07</b>

*Source: Finance Accounts*

It was noticed that out of 11 incomplete capital works mentioned in **Table 2.26**, the Road works with estimated cost of ₹ 21.70 crore was sanctioned in March 2018 with the target date of completion within 24 months from the date of sanctioned. The works started in December 2018 but remained incomplete even after incurring expenditure of ₹ 12.01 crore as on 31 March 2023. Two Bridge works with estimated cost of ₹ 18.80 crore was sanctioned in April 2018 with target date of completion by February and June 2020 respectively but remained incomplete after incurring an expenditure of ₹ 11.38 crore and pending for payment of ₹ 0.68 crore as on 31 March 2023.

The details of Age-wise incomplete projects on which an expenditure of ₹ 480.21 crore was incurred against the estimated cost of ₹ 765.63 crore as on 31 March 2023 are shown in **Table 2.27**.

**Table 2.27: Age-wise profile of incomplete projects as on 31 March 2023**

(₹ in crore)

Year of commencement	Number of incomplete works	Original Estimated cost	Expenditure incurred	
			During 2022-23	As on 31-3-2023
2018-19	2	26.98	2.83	22.63
2019-20	4	48.26	15.17	23.65
2020-21	5	218.38	110.34	206.70
2021-22	25	170.66	125.20	162.40
2022-23	20	301.35	50.40	64.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>765.63</b>	<b>303.94</b>	<b>480.21</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

The stakeholders are deprived of the benefits from the projects due to delay in completion of the works in time.

#### 2.4.4 Expenditure priorities

Enhancing human development levels require the States to step up their 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 the allocation is below the respective State's or national average. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, the better the quality of expenditure. Fiscal priority of the State Government with regard to expenditure on Social and Economic sectors *etc.*, is shown in **Table 2.28**.

**Table 2.28: Expenditure priority of the State with regards to Health, Education and Capital expenditure**

(in per cent)

Particulars	TE/GSDP	DE/TE	CE/TE	Education/TE	Health/TE
All India (2021-22)	16.70	66.30	13.70	14.36	5.64
NE and Himalayan States Average (2021-22)	27.50	62.49	17.45	15.93	7.24
Tripura State (2021-22)	28.05	59.48	7.80	13.06	4.82
All India (2022-23)	16.50	66.90	13.70	14.42	5.10
NE and Himalayan States Average (2022-23)	27.24	63.57	15.52	15.77	6.95
Tripura State (2022-23)	27.36	60.79	10.19	11.86	4.12

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be seen from **Table 2.28** that:

- During the year 2022-23, the percentage of development expenditure and the Capital expenditure with respect to total expenditure was higher than that of the percentage in 2021-22 of the State. But the percentage of both the components was less than that of the average percentage of NE and Himalayan States for the year 2022-23.
- The percentage of total expenditure in respect of the GSDP during 2022-23 was less than that of in 2021-22. But it was higher than the average percentage of NE and Himalayan States for the year 2022-23.

- The percentage of expenditure on both Education and Health to total expenditure during 2022-23 were also less than that of the year 2021-22 in the State and it decreased by 1.20 per cent in 2022-23 in respect of Education.

## 2.5 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. The Government acts as a banker in respect of these. The balance after disbursements during the year is the fund available with the Government for use for various purposes.

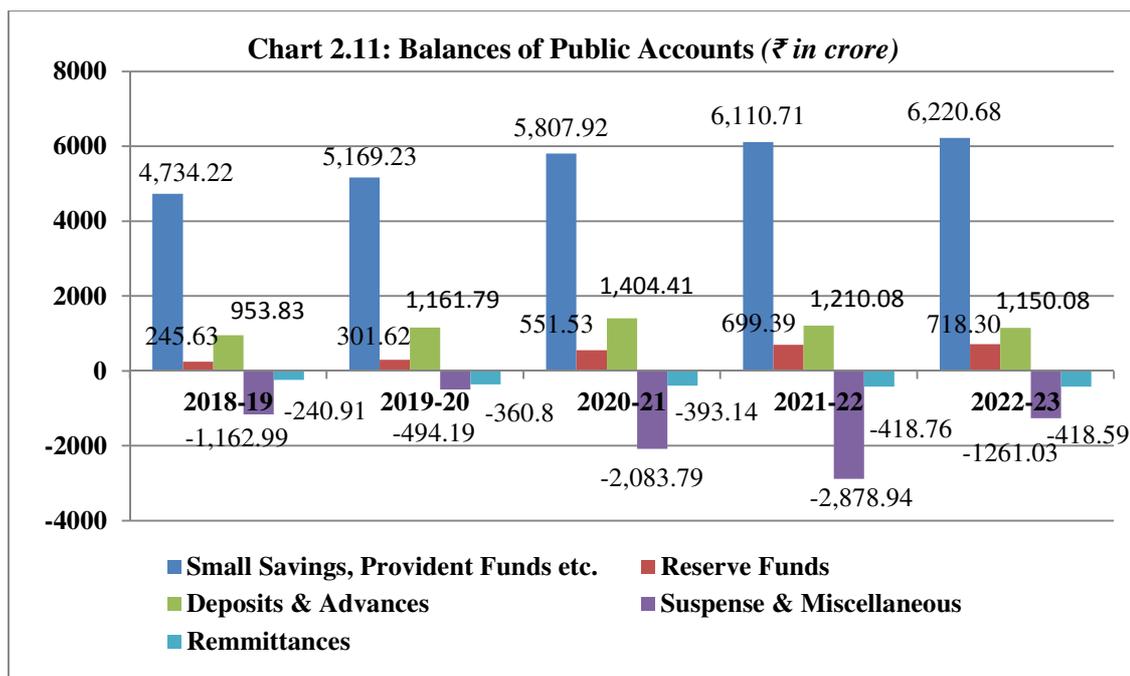
### 2.5.1 Net Public Account Balances

The component-wise net balances in Public Account of the State during last five years period 2018-19 to 2022-23 is shown in **Table 2.29**. The analysis of the Net balances of various components in the Public Account is given in the respective paragraphs.

**Table 2.29: Component-wise net balances in Public Account as of 31 March of the year 2018-19 to 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)						
Sector	Sub Sector	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>I.</b> Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	4,734.22	5,169.23	5,807.92	6,110.71	6,220.68
<b>J.</b> Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	241.13	292.65	443.96	526.13	523.50
	(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	4.50	8.97	107.57	173.26	194.80
<b>K.</b> Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	0.01	0.52	0.29	0.58	1.05
	(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	955.86	1,162.14	1,404.19	1,211.83	1,151.36
	(c) Advances	(-) 2.04	(-) 0.87	(-) 0.07	(-) 2.33	(-) 2.33
<b>L.</b> Suspense and Miscellaneous	(b) Suspense	(-) 478.60	(-) 111.81	(-) 113.84	(-) 93.63	(-) 99.79
	(c) Other Accounts	(-) 684.39	(-) 382.38	(-)1,969.95	(-)2,785.31	(-)1,161.24
	(d) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(e) Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
<b>M.</b> Remittances	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	(-) 241.40	(-) 360.57	(-) 393.67	(-) 419.09	(-) 419.09
	(b) Inter-Governmental Adjustment Account	0.49	(-) 0.23	0.53	0.33	0.50
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,529.78</b>	<b>5,777.65</b>	<b>5,286.93</b>	<b>4,722.48</b>	<b>6,409.44</b>

*Note: +ve denotes credit balance and -ve denotes debit balances*



Source: Finance Accounts

## 2.5.2 Reserve Funds (RF)

Reserve Funds are created for specific and defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. The contributions to these funds are made from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

As on 31 March 2023, there were two types of Reserve funds in the State *viz.* (i) Interest bearing and (ii) Non-interest bearing. The Interest-bearing Reserve Funds contains one Major Head (8121) while non-interest bearing Reserve Funds contains three Major Heads (8222, 8225 and 8235) during 2022-23. There was an inactive Reserve Fund in Minor head 101 under Major Head 8235-General and other Reserve Funds of Government Commercial Department/Undertakings where there was a balance of ₹ 420.51 lakh as on 31 March 2023. Details of transactions during the year in the active Reserve Funds are discussed below:

### 2.5.2.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

The State Government set up the sinking fund in line with the recommendation of the XII FC for amortisation of market borrowing as well as other loans and debt obligations. The fund is managed by the Reserve Bank of India. This Fund is operated under Major Head 8222 in the Public Account.

According to guidelines of Reserve Bank of India, the State Governments are required to contribute at least 0.5 *per cent* of the outstanding liabilities as at the end of the previous year. The State is to make efforts to raise the minimum contribution every year. During 2022-23, the State Government contributed ₹ 250.00 crore against minimum contribution of ₹ 105.53 crore<sup>17</sup> during the year. The excess contribution indicates covering up of past years' dues of State Government contribution. During

<sup>17</sup> Calculated on the total liabilities of ₹ 21,105.06 crore at the end of March 2022\*0.5 *per cent*.

2022-23, the State Government received ₹ 47.34 crore as interest on this Sinking Fund Account and reinvested the same by the RBI during the year. The total accumulated fund was ₹ 981.77 crore at the end of 31 March 2023, against the balance of ₹ 684.43 crore at the end of 31 March 2022.

### 2.5.2.2 General and Other Reserve Funds

#### (a) State Disaster Response Fund

Government of India (GoI) replaced the erstwhile Calamity Relief Fund with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) with effect from 1 April 2010. In terms of the guidelines of the Fund, the Centre and States are required to contribute to the Fund in a certain proportion. The contributions are to be transferred to the Public Account to Major Head-8121- General and Other Reserve Funds. Expenditure during the year is incurred by operating Major Head-2245.

The State Governments are required to pay interest to the SDRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under Overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest is to be credited on a half yearly basis. The accretions to the SDRF together with the income earned on the investment of SDRF is to be invested in Central Government dated Securities, auctioned Treasury Bills and other interest earning deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks.

The SDRF is to be used only for meeting the expenditure for providing immediate relief to the victims of a disaster and the provisions for disaster preparedness, restoration, reconstruction and mitigation should not be a part of SDRF. Such expenditure has to be built into the normal budgetary heads/ State Plan Funds, etc.

As per guidelines of the Scheme, the GoI and the State Governments are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 90:10. As per the XV FC recommendation, the corpus of SDRF of Tripura for the year 2022-23 was fixed at ₹ 71 crore (SDRF: ₹ 63.90 crore and SDMF: ₹ 7.10 crore) for the year 2022-23. During 2022-23, the GoI released ₹56.80 crore towards SDRF and ₹ 7.10 crore for State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). The State Government transferred ₹ 63.11 crore (Central share: ₹ 56.80 crore; State share ₹ 6.31 crore) to the SDRF account during the year. The State Government did not transfer ₹ 7.10 crore received for SDMF to the fund during 2022-23. The State Government, however, had not received any amount from the GoI towards NDRF during 2022-23. During the current year, the State Government had invested ₹ 10.00 crore from the fund in 182 days Treasury Bills leaving a balance of ₹ 115.72 crore as on 31 March 2023.

***The State Government did not contribute the interest liability of ₹ 6.43 crore on the balances of the SDRF as on 31 March 2022 at the applicable rate 7.49 per cent of interest during 2022-23.***

During 2022-23, the State Government incurred ₹ 33.00 crore from SDRF of which ₹ 8.06 crore was incurred from the NDRF and balance of ₹ 24.94 crore was incurred directly from the Public Account under Major Head 8121-122-SDRF, violating the prescribed SDRF guidelines.

Details of expenditure charged to SDRF during 2022-23 are given in **Table 2.30**:

**Table 2.30: Details of expenditure charged to SDRF during 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Major Head of Account	Minor Head of Account	Expenditure during 2022-23
2245-05-State Disaster Response Fund	101-Transfer to State Disaster Response Funds and Deposit Account	71.81
	901- Deduct - Amount met from State Disaster Response Fund	(-) 8.06
<b>Total -2245</b>		<b>63.75</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

As per the SDRF guidelines, only expenditure booked under 2245-02-101 is admissible to be met from SDRF. It can be noticed from **Table 2.30** that ₹ 63.75 crore was charged under MH 2245-05 to MH 8121-SDRF and recouped by the State Government against the total expenditure of ₹ 33.00 crore during the year 2021-22 under the SDRF. There is, however, no expenditure booked under 2245-02-101 during the year by the State Government.

**(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)**

As per Section 48(1) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005, the State Government is to constitute the SDMF exclusively for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of disaster covered under State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF/NDRF) guidelines. Accordingly, the Government of Tripura has created the SDMF under Major Head 8121-130 in Public Account vide notification in November 2017.

There was a balance of ₹ 110.81 crore in the SDRF as on 31 March 2022. During 2022-23, the State Government transferred ₹ 15.20 crore from the balance of SDRF (20 per cent of SDRF grants received during 2020-21) to SDMF as per GoI's instructions. Further, the Government transferred ₹ 15.11 crore (Central share: ₹ 13.60 crore and State share: ₹ 1.51 crore) grants received during 2021-22 to the SDMF during 2022-23. The State Government had invested ₹ 15.00 crore from the Fund in 182 days Treasury Bills during 2022-23. However, the State Government did not transfer the grant of ₹ 7.10 crore received from GoI during 2022-23 to the Fund. As on 31 March 2023, there was ₹ 15.31 crore lying un-invested in the fund.

**(c) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (SCAF)**

In compliance to the instructions issued by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, GoI, and guidelines of 2009, the State Government established State Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Major Head 8336-Civil Deposit for utilisation of monies collected for undertaking Compensatory Afforestation, assisted natural regeneration, conservation and protection of forests, infrastructure development, wildlife conservation, protection and other related activities and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The monies received by the State Government from the user agencies need to be credited in 'State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits' under interest bearing section

in Public Account of the State at Minor Head level below the Major Head 8336-Civil Deposits. As per Section 3(4) of the Compensatory Afforestation Fund Act, 2016, 90 *per cent* of the fund needs to be transferred to the Major Head 8121-General and Other Reserve Funds in Public Account of the State and balance 10 *per cent* to be credited into the National Fund on yearly basis provided that, the credit of 10 *per cent* Centre share of funds should be ensured on monthly basis so that the same is transferred to the National Fund. The applicable rate of interest on balances available under ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Deposits’ under ‘8336-Civil Deposits’ and ‘State Compensatory Afforestation Fund’ under ‘8121-General and Other Reserve Funds’ will be as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year to year basis.

As on 31 March 2022, there was a balance of ₹ 415.31 crore in the State Compensatory Afforestation Fund under Public Account which bears the interest of ₹ 13.91 crore<sup>18</sup>. During 2022-23, the State Government did not receive any fund from the user agencies. The State Government, however, credited ₹ 11.95 crore as interest instead of ₹ 13.91 crore to the fund during 2022-23. The State Government incurred ₹ 34.80 crore from the fund during 2022-23. As on 31 March 2023, there was a balance of ₹ 392.46 crore in the SCA Fund under MH 8121-129 which bears an interest as per the rate declared by the Central Government on year-to-year basis.

### 2.5.2.3 Road Development Fund

In compliance to the provisions contained in Section 4 of Tripura Road Development Cess Act, 2018, the State Government has constituted a special fund called ‘Road Development Fund’ and created a Major Head 8225-Roads and Bridges Fund under the Public Account. It is a non-interest bearing non-lapsable fund created to utilize the collection of Road Development Cess from sales of petrol, diesel and natural gas for development of Roads in the State. As per accounting procedure, the Cess so collected should be credited under the Revenue Receipts Head 0045-00-112. Thereafter the fund should be transferred to the Public Account under the head as created through Revenue expenditure under MH 3054 or Capital expenditure under MH 5054 for the expenditure on Road Development works as a deduct expenditure.

During 2022-23, the State Government has collected ₹ 402.29 crore as Road Development Cess and transferred the same through Revenue expenditure head 3054 to the fund under Public Account during the year. During 2022-23, the State Government had incurred ₹ 378.83 crore from the Road and Bridges (Road Development) Fund which was transferred through MH 3054 (₹ 239.22 crore) and 5054 (₹ 139.61 crore) respectively during the year. There was a balance of ₹ 190.60 crore in the Roads and Bridges Fund under the Public Account as on 31 March 2023 for future use in Road Development purpose in the State.

In addition, during 2022-23 the State Government had received grants of ₹ 19.42 crore from GoI as Central Road (Central Road and Infrastructure) Fund to be utilised for development and maintenance of National Highways, Rail Projects, improvement of

<sup>18</sup> Calculated at the rate of 3.35 *per cent* fixed for the year 2022-23 by the Ministry of Forest, Environment and Climate Change, GoI.

safety in Railways, State and Rural Roads and other infrastructures, *etc.* As per accounting procedure, the grants from the GoI under Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF) are to be booked under Major Head 1601 as Revenue Receipts of the State Government. Thereafter, the money so received by the State Government should be transferred to the Public Account under head 8449-103-Subventions from Central Road and Infrastructure through functional Major Heads.

The State, however, transferred ₹ 22.36 crore through functional Major Head 5054 to the Deposit Head under Public Account during 2022-23 and incurred the same from the fund during the year.

#### **2.5.2.4 Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)**

The State Government constituted a Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) on 12 July 2007. The fund has been revised as 'Guarantee Redemption Fund Scheme' by the State Government vide Gazette Notification dated 29<sup>th</sup> January 2016, effective from the financial year 2015-16 and subsequent notification dated 16<sup>th</sup> January 2018 effective from the financial year 2017-18. As per the revised guidelines, the Government shall initially contribute a minimum of one *per cent* and thereafter at the rate of minimum 0.5 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees every year to achieve a minimum level of three *per cent* of outstanding guarantees in next five years and gradually increased to a desirable level of five *per cent*.

Guarantee Redemption Fund has been created for meeting the payment obligations arising out of the guarantees issued by the Government in respect of bonds issued and other borrowings by the State Public Sector Undertakings or other Bodies and invoked by the beneficiaries. The accumulations in the Fund are to be utilised only towards payment of the guarantees issued by the Government and not paid by the institutions on whose behalf guarantee was issued.

This fund is classified under the Head of Account 8235-General and other Reserve Funds - 117- Guarantees Redemption Fund in the Public Account. During 2022-23, the Government received ₹ 1.75 crore as guarantee fee from the power corporation on fresh guarantee given by the State Government during the year. During 2022-23, the State Government, however contributed ₹ 3.17 crore to the GRF as required for the year. During 2022-23 ₹ 0.88 crore was credited as interest accrued on this Fund-investment account.

As on 31 March 2023, the total accumulation of Fund was ₹ 20.89 crore (3.67 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at end of the year) in this Guarantee Redemption Fund which bears the desired level at five *per cent* at the end of five years. The accumulated amount of ₹ 20.89 crore was invested by the State Government during the year.

There was an outstanding guarantee of ₹ 569.90 crore including interest of ₹ 0.08 crore as 31 March 2023. The status of guarantees is discussed at **Paragraph 2.7.2**.

#### **2.5.2.5 Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess (Labour Cess)**

The Government of India enacted the Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996 (Cess Act) to levy and collect cess for providing benefits to the

workers. The Act, inter alia, mandated constitution of a Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board and framing of rules by every State Government to exercise the powers conferred under the Act. Accordingly, the Government of Tripura has framed Building and Others Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Rules, 2001 under the Act and has constituted Tripura Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (TBO CWWB) in the State on 20 January 2007 under Section 18(1) of the Building and Other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and condition of Service) Act, 1996 of the Government of India. The proceeds of Labour Cess are collected at the rate of one *per cent* of the total project cost of constructions incurred by the employer. The funds so collected are utilised for the purpose of various Welfare activities for the workers. The proceeds of labour cess are collected and accounts are maintained by the Board outside Government Accounts and kept in the Bank Account of the Board. The amount of labour cess collected and spent during the period of last five years are shown in **Table 2.31**.

**Table 2.31: Collection of labour cess and its spending**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount of labour cess Collected	Amount spent
2018-19	23.56	7.04
2019-20	18.09	9.90
2020-21	19.17	12.05
2021-22	38.07	9.03
2022-23	43.81	5.94
<b>Total</b>	<b>142.70</b>	<b>43.96</b>

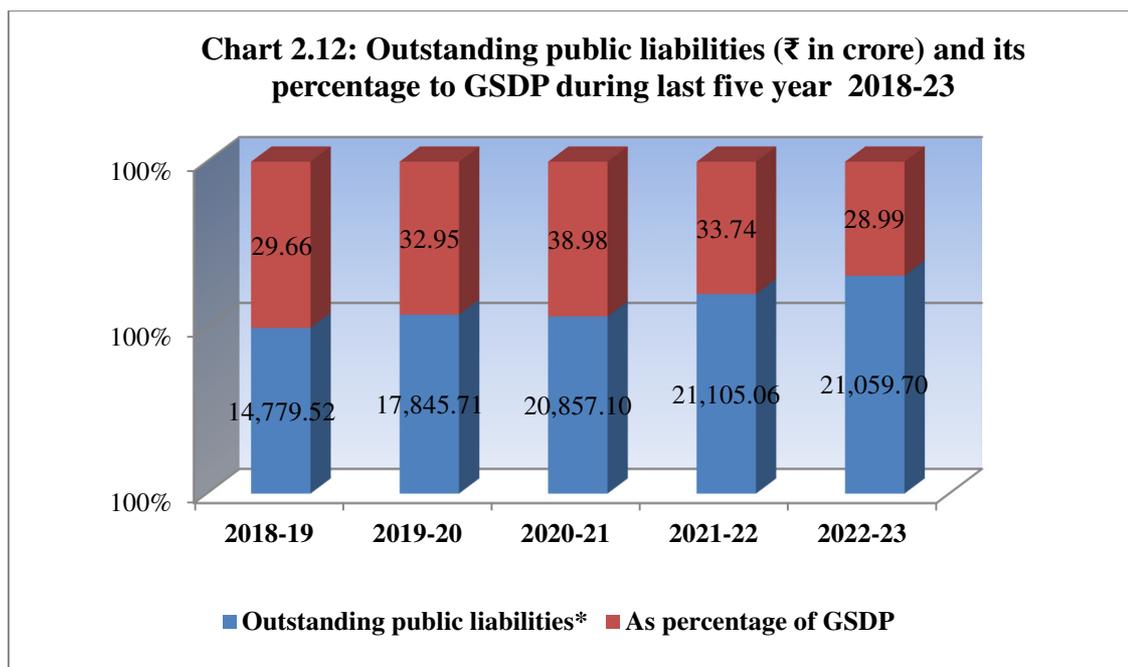
Source: Labour Directorate, Govt. of Tripura

As per information furnished (May 2023) by the State Government, during 2022-23, an amount of ₹ 43.81 crore was collected as labour cess. During the year 2022-23, the Board incurred ₹ 5.94 crore in various purposes. As per the information furnished by the Board (May 2023), there was an unspent balance of ₹ 368.61 crore with the Board of which ₹ 315.63 crore remained in Fixed Deposit Account and ₹ 52.98 crore in Savings Bank Account in various Banks as on 31 March 2023.

## 2.6 Public Liabilities Management

Management of Public Liability is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the Government's liabilities in order to raise the required amount of funding, achieve its risk and cost objectives, and to meet any other sovereign debt management goals that the Government may have set through enactment or any other annual budget announcements.

The total outstanding liabilities of the State Government along with its percentage of GSDP for the years from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are given in **Chart 2.12**.



**Source:** Finance Accounts. \*Excluding back to back loans received from GoI during 2020-21 (₹ 226.00 crore) and 2021-22 (₹ 401.37 crore) respectively in lieu of GST compensation

### 2.6.1 Liability profile: Components

Total liabilities of the State Government typically constitutes of internal debt of the State (market loans, ways and means advances from RBI, special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund and loans from financial institutions, etc.), loans and advances from the Central Government, and Public Account Liabilities. The State FRBM Act, 2005 of the State has defined the total liabilities as “The total liabilities mean the liabilities under the Consolidated Fund and the Public Account of the State and shall also include borrowings by the Public Sector undertakings and the Special Purpose Vehicles and other equivalent instruments including guarantees where principal and/or interest are to be serviced out of the State budget.

The component-wise trend of liability of the State Government for the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are presented in **Table 2.32**.

**Table 2.32: Component wise trend of liabilities**

Component of fiscal liability		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Total Outstanding Liability</b>		<b>14,779.52</b>	<b>17,845.71</b>	<b>20,857.10</b>	<b>21,105.06</b>	<b>21,059.70</b>
Public Debt		8,843.80	11,212.20	13,093.17	13,082.55	12,968.30
Public Debt	Internal Debt	8,626.78	11,027.69	12,639.64	12,537.04	12,097.70
	Loans from GoI*	217.02	184.51	453.53	545.51	870.60
<b>Public Account Liabilities</b>		<b>5,935.72</b>	<b>6,633.51</b>	<b>7,763.93</b>	<b>8,022.51</b>	<b>8,091.40</b>
Small Savings, Provident Fund etc.		4,734.22	5,169.22	5,807.92	6,110.72	6,220.69
Reserve Funds bearing interest		241.13	292.65	443.96	526.13	523.50
Reserve Funds not bearing interest		4.50	8.97	107.57	173.26	194.80
Deposits bearing interest		0.01	0.52	0.29	0.57	1.05

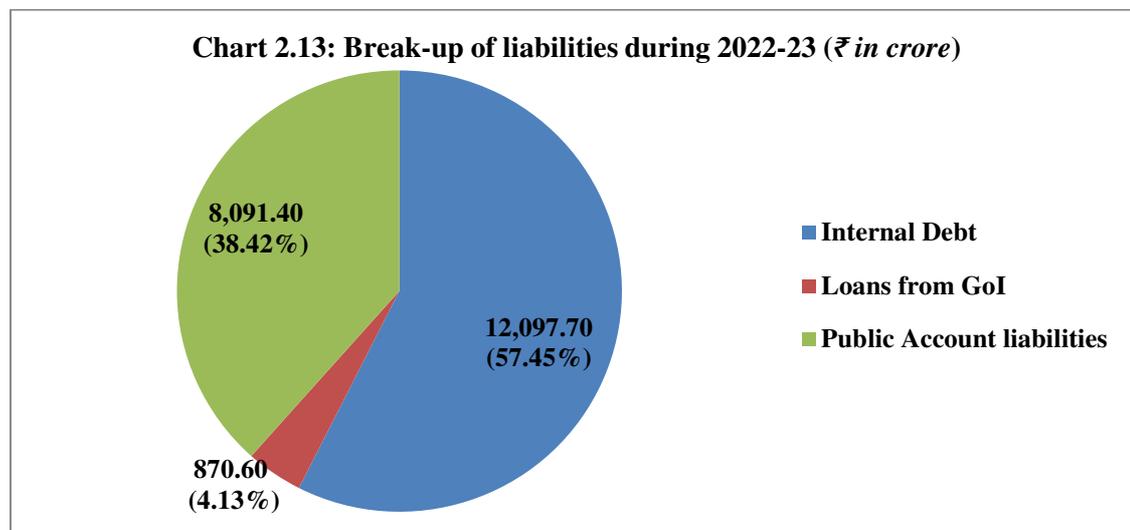
Component of fiscal liability	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Deposits not bearing interest	955.86	1,162.15	1,404.19	1,211.83	1,151.36
Rate of growth of outstanding total liabilities ( <i>per cent</i> )	14.55	20.75	16.87	1.19	(-) 0.21
Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	49,823.32	54,151.12	53,504.12	62,550.44	72,635.62
<b>Liability/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)</b>	<b>29.66</b>	<b>32.95</b>	<b>38.98</b>	<b>33.74</b>	<b>28.99</b>
<b>Borrowings and Other Liabilities</b>					
Total Receipts	3,961.23	5,725.87	6,201.06	4,081.95	3,881.98
Total Repayments	2,084.44	2,659.38	2,963.53	3,432.62	3,927.34
Net funds available	1,876.79	3,066.49	3,237.53	649.33	(-) 45.36
<b>Repayments/Receipts (<i>percentage</i>)</b>	<b>52.62</b>	<b>46.44</b>	<b>47.79</b>	<b>84.09</b>	<b>101.17</b>

**Source:** Finance Accounts. \*Outstanding loans to GoI from 2020-21 onwards has been calculated excluding the Back to Back loan received by the State during 2020-21 (₹ 226.00 crore) and 2021-22 (₹ 401.37 crore) respectively from GoI in lieu of GST compensation which are not to be treated as liability of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the FC, as per instructions of GoI.

During the last four out of the five-year period from 2018-19 to 2022-23, the effective total liabilities of the State Government increased (42.80 *per cent*) from ₹ 14,779.52 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 21,105.06 crore in 2021-22. The increase was mainly on Public Debt which increased by 47.93 *per cent* while the internal debt increased by 45.33 *per cent* during the period. However, there was a decrease of ₹ 45.36 crore (0.21 *per cent*) during 2022-23 over the previous year as the repayment (₹ 3,927.34 crore) was more than the receipts (₹ 3,881.98 crore) of the total liabilities during the year.

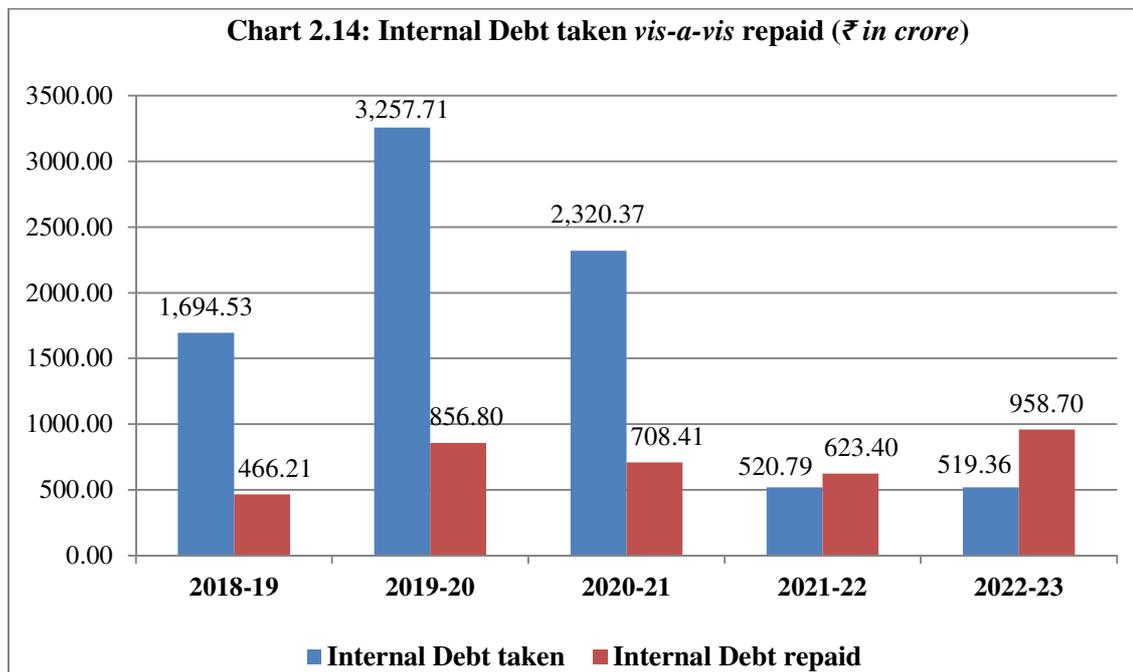
Public Account liabilities increased by 36.31 *per cent* from ₹ 5,935.72 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 8,091.40 crore in 2022-23 mainly due to increase in liabilities of Small Savings, Provident Funds *etc.* by 31.40 *per cent* during the period.

Break up of outstanding liabilities and their percentage of total liabilities as on 31 March 2023 are shown in **Chart 2.13**:



**Source:** Finance Accounts

The trend of quantum of internal debt taken *vis-a-vis* repaid during last five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are depicted in **Chart 2.14**:



Source: Finance Accounts

The **Chart 2.14** shows that the trend of receipts of the Internal debt was increased in three out of last five-year period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 it was peak in 2019-20 which was ₹ 3,257.71 crore (56.89 per cent) of total borrowings (₹ 5,725.87 crore) during the year. Thereafter, however, borrowing of internal debt slowed down to ₹ 519.36 crore in 2022-23. On the other side it was seen that during last two years out of the five-year period, the repayment of internal debt were higher than the internal debt taken by the State Government. As a result, the outstanding internal debt decreased to that extent at the end of the year 2022-23.

The financing pattern of fiscal deficit during 2018-23 has undergone a compositional shift as reflected in **Table 2.33**.

**Table 2.33: Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	21-22	2022-23
<b>Composition of Fiscal Deficit/surplus</b>						
1	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus(+)	141.69	(-)2,375.32	(-)1,075.42	1,488.71	570.30
2	Capital Expenditure	1,480.87	883.22	832.08	1,368.95	2,024.97
3	Net Loans and Advances	0.52	3.02	1.64	53.21	58.06
<b>Financing Pattern of Fiscal Deficit</b>						
1	Market Borrowings	1,386.83	2,578.00	1,631.00	0.00	(-) 645.00
2	Loans from GoI	(-)18.80	(-)32.21	495.15	493.36	325.10
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	(-)115.26	(-)118.98	(-)118.89	(-)118.98	(-) 118.98

Particulars		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	21-22	2022-23
4	Loans from other Financial Institutions	(-) 43.25	(-)58.11	99.94	16.37	324.64
5	Small Savings, PF, etc.	462.47	435.00	638.70	302.79	109.97
6	Deposits and Advances	56.87	207.96	242.61	(-)194.33	(-) 60.00
7	Suspense	(-) 314.73	366.78	(-)2.03	20.22	(-)6.17
8	Remittances	(-) 221.02	(-)119.89	(-) 32.34	(-) 25.62	0.17
9	Reserve Fund	(-) 26.27	80.66	323.43	449.74	347.23
<b>10</b>	<b>Overall Deficit</b>	<b>1,166.84</b>	<b>3,339.21</b>	<b>3,277.48</b>	<b>943.55</b>	<b>276.96</b>
11	Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in cash balance and investment of cash balance	172.86	(-) 77.65	(-)1,368.34	(-) 1,010.10	1,235.77
<b>12</b>	<b>Gross Fiscal Deficit(+)/Surplus(-)</b>	<b>1,339.70</b>	<b>3,261.56</b>	<b>1,909.14</b>	<b>(-) 66.55</b>	<b>1,512.73</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

The share of revenue deficit/surplus in fiscal deficit indicates the extent to which borrowed funds were used for current consumption.

**Table 2.34: Receipts and Disbursements under components financing the fiscal deficit during 2022-23**

Particulars		Receipt	Disbursement	Net
(₹ in crore)				
<b>Gross Fiscal Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)</b>				
1	Market Borrowings	0	645.00	(-)645.00
2	Loans from GoI	358.06	32.96	325.10
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF	0	118.98	(-) 118.98
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	519.35	194.71	324.64
5	Small Savings, PF, etc.	1,713.24	1,603.27	109.97
6	Deposits and Advances	497.46	557.46	(-) 60.00
7	Suspense	4.77	10.94	(-) 6.17
8	Remittances	(-) 0.01	(-) 0.18	0.17
9	Reserve Fund	793.86	446.63	347.23
<b>10</b>	<b>Overall Deficit(-)/Surplus(+)</b>	<b>3,886.73</b>	<b>3,609.77</b>	<b>276.96</b>
11	Increase(-)/Decrease(+) in cash balance	3,424.61	2,188.84	1,235.77

Source: Finance Accounts

### 2.6.2 Debt profile: Maturity and Repayment

Debt maturity and repayment profile indicates commitment on the part of the Government for debt repayment or debt servicing.

Maturity Profile of repayment of Public Debt is shown in **Table 2.35** and the repayment schedule of outstanding market loans with interest is shown in **Chart 2.15**.

**Table 2.35: Maturity profile of repayment of Public Debt of the State**

(₹ in crore)

Period of repayment (Years)	Principal	Interest*	Total	Percentage (w.r.t. Public debt)
0 – 1	743.37	919.97	1,663.34	8.08
1– 3 years	1,077.67	1,702.81	2,780.48	14.08
3 – 5 years	2,472.53	1,477.17	3,949.70	20.00
5 – 7 years	4,797.65	1,062.95	5,860.60	29.68
7 -10 years	1,203.14	556.30	1,759.44	8.91
10years and above	1,890.69	431.50	2,322.19	11.76
Others	1,410.62 <sup>19</sup>	0	1,410.62	7.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,595.67</b>	<b>6,150.70</b>	<b>19,746.37</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source:** Finance Accounts. \* Interest calculated at an average rate of 7.55 per cent interest on market borrowings.

**Table 2.35** shows that out the State Government has to pay ₹ 4,443.82 crore (22.50 per cent) of the outstanding public debt including interest within next three years, ₹ 3,949.70 crore (20 per cent) between next 3-5 years and ₹ 5,860.60 crore (29.68 per cent) within next 5-7 years respectively. Out of the outstanding debt of ₹ 1,410.62 crore, shown as others in **Table 2.35**, ₹ 768.33 crore was interest free loans given by the GoI as Special Assistance for capital expenditure of which ₹ 349.79 crore was given during 2022-23.

The year-wise repayment schedule of outstanding public debt (including interest) as on 31 March 2023 for the next 10 years upto 2032-33 are indicated in **Table 2.36**.

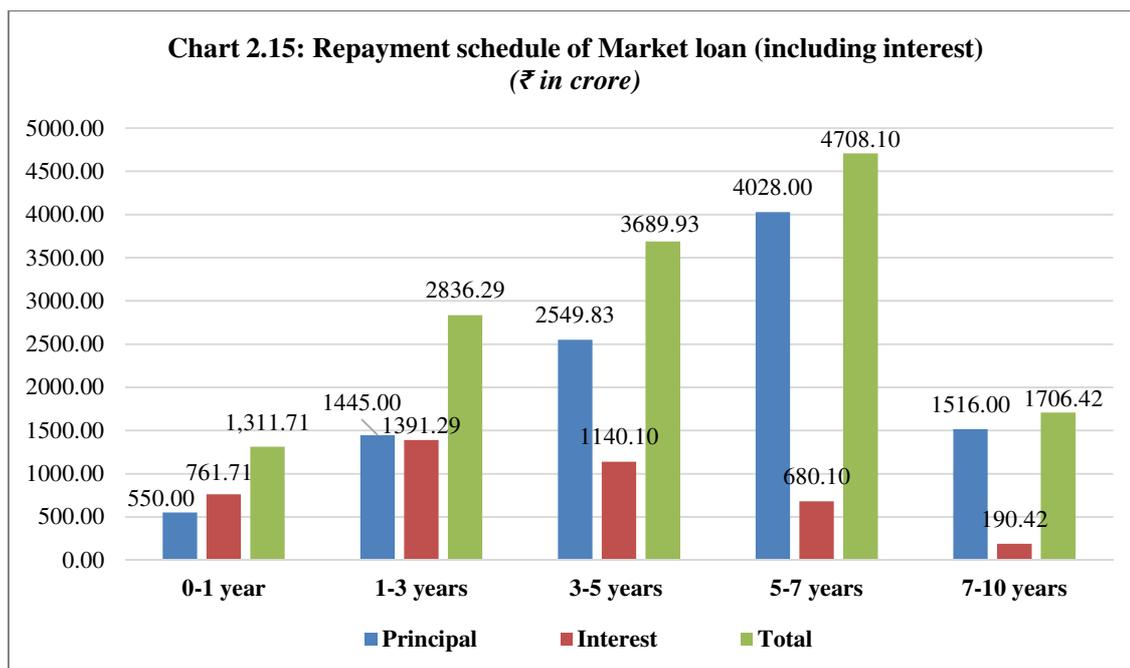
**Table 2.36: Repayment schedule of outstanding Public Debt next 10 years upto 2032-33**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Repayment of		
	Principal	Interest	Total
2023-24	743.37	919.97	1,663.34
2024-25	329.62	863.85	1,193.47
2025-26	748.05	838.96	1,587.01
2026-27	1,162.81	782.48	1,945.29
2027-28	1,309.73	694.69	2,004.42
2028-29	1,704.12	595.81	2,299.93
2029-30	3,093.52	467.14	3,560.66
2030-31	864.37	233.58	1,097.95
2031-32	184.37	168.32	352.69
2032-33	154.40	154.40	308.80
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,294.36</b>	<b>5,719.20</b>	<b>16,013.56</b>

<sup>19</sup> Includes back to back loan of ₹ 226.00 crore for the year 2020-21 and ₹ 401.37 crore for the year 2021-22 given by the GoI in lieu of compensation of GST without any repayment obligations and pre-1984-85 loan of ₹ 0.18 crore.

Repayment schedule of Market loans and interest is shown in **Chart 2.15**:



**Source:** Finance Accounts

As on 31 March 2023, ₹ 10,088.83 crore of the market loans bearing interest was pending for repayment with interest. The State Government will have to pay ₹ 4,163.62 crore as interest on the outstanding market loan at the average rate of 7.55 per cent upto next 1 to 10 years period. Out of this, the State Government will have to pay ₹ 7,837.93 crore (Principal: ₹ 4,544.83 crore and as interest ₹ 3,293.10 crore) during next 5 years period up to 2027-28. Rest of ₹ 4,708.10 crore including interest of ₹ 680.10 crore will have to be paid next five to seven years upto 2029-30. The rest of ₹ 1,706.42 crore including interest of ₹ 190.42 crore will have to pay by 2035-36 as per maturity profile of the Finance Accounts 2022-23.

## 2.7 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)

Debt sustainability analysis has been carried out on the basis of fiscal and debt parameters, Domar approach and compliance of macro-fiscal parameters to the respective FRBM targets. The results of the analysis are given in the following paragraphs:

(A) Debt sustainability refers to the ability of the State to service its debt obligations now and in future. Analysis of variations in debt sustainability indicators is given in **Table 2.37**:

**Table 2.37: Trends in debt Sustainability indicators**

Debt Sustainability Indicators	(₹ in crore)				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Outstanding Public Debt*	8,843.80	11,212.20	13,093.17	13,082.55	12,968.30
Rate of Growth of Outstanding Public Debt	15.84	26.78	16.78	(-) 0.08	(-) 0.87
Gross State Domestic Product	49,823.32	54,151.12	53,504.12	62,550.44	72,635.62
Rate of Growth of GSDP	13.97	8.69	(-) 1.19	16.91	16.12

Debt Sustainability Indicators	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Public Debt/GSDP	17.75	20.71	24.47	20.92	17.85
Debt Maturity profile of repayment of State debt – including default history, if any	498.05	889.07	741.24	656.34	991.66
Average interest Rate on Public Debt ( <i>per cent</i> )	8.20	7.89	7.67	7.50	7.55
Interest payment on Public Debt	667.99	752.38	901.24	985.35	952.89
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus(+) without interest payment on Public Debt	809.68	(-) 1,622.94	(-) 174.18	2,474.06	1,523.23
Revenue Deficit due to interest payments on Public Debt	141.69	(-) 2,375.32	(-) 1,075.42	1,488.71	570.30
Percentage of Interest payment on Public Debt to Revenue Receipt	5.55	6.84	6.78	5.59	5.20
Percentage of Debt Repayment to Debt Receipt	29.17	27.29	26.02	62.68	113.02
Net Debt available to the State <sup>#</sup>	541.53	1,616.32	1,205.87	(-) 594.60	(-) 1,067.13
Net Debt available as <i>per cent</i> to Debt Receipts	31.71	49.61	42.34	(-) 56.79	(-) 121.62
Primary deficit(-)/surplus(+)	(-) 320.75	(-) 2136.58	(-) 624.33	1464.71	(-) 139.21
Debt Stabilisation (Quantum spread <sup>#</sup> + Primary Deficit)	873.49	2,319.34	(-) 1,099.81	374.28	972.17

**Source:** Finance Accounts. \*Excludes back to back loan of ₹627.37 crore (₹ 226.00 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 401.37 crore in 2021-22) received from the GoI in lieu of compensation of GST without any repayment obligations. # Quantum spread=Debt\* rate spread (GSDP growth rate-interest rate).<sup>#</sup>Net debt available to the State Government is calculated as excess of Public debt receipts over Public debt repayment and interest payment on Public Debt.

- A falling debt-GSDP ratio can be leading towards stability. Debt stabilisation condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would tend to 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.
- **Table 2.37** shows that the trend of debt-GSDP ratio was rising from 17.75 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 24.47 *per cent* in 2020-21 which could not be considered as leading towards stability. Thereafter the ratio went down to 17.85 *per cent* in 2022-23 which was marginally lower than the ratio of 2021-22 indicating debt stabilisation.
- The ratio of interest payments on public debt to Revenue receipts ranged between 5.20 *per cent* and 6.84 *per cent* during last five years period and it was 5.20 *per cent* in 2022-23 which marginally lower than that of 5.59 *per cent* in 2021-22 indicates good measures of debt sustainability.
- Higher the percentage of repayment of public debt to public debt receipts, the greater the proportion of debt utilised for debt servicing rather than productivity. During last five years period 2018-19 to 2022-23 the ratio of public debt repayment was ranged between 26.02 *per cent* and 113.02 *per cent*. The ratio was 113.02 *per cent* in 2022-23, which means entire public borrowings were utilised for repayment of earlier borrowings leaving no space to use it for productivity.

(B) An analysis on debt sustainability was carried out based on a study by E.D. Domar (Domar 1944). The Domar model states that the necessary premise for ensuring stability of public indebtedness is that the interest rates for government loans should not exceed the growth rate of GSDP. The dynamics of public debt depending on the interest rate, growth rate of GSDP and the primary budget balance are as follows:

$g-r$ ( $g$ -real economic growth rate; $r$ - real interest rate)	$s < 0$ (primary deficit)	$s > 0$ (primary surplus)
$g-r > 0$ (strong economic growth)	Public debt as percentage of GSDP should converge to a stable level greater than zero	Public debt as percentage of GSDP should converge to a stable level less than zero
$g-r < 0$ (slow economic growth)	Public debt as percentage of GSDP should increase indefinitely, without converging to a stable level.	Undefined situation

The results of applying the above parameters in the case of Tripura are shown in **Table 2.38**.

**Table 2.38: Debt sustainability in Domar Modal**

Year	Real growth rate	Real interest	Domar gap ( $g-r$ )	Primary Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	Remarks
	(g)	(r)		(s)	
2018-19	11.06	3.83	7.24	(-)320.75	$g-r > 0$ and $s < 0$ : Public debt as <i>percentage</i> of GSDP should converge to a stable level greater than zero.
2019-20	3.56	1.24	2.32	(-)2,136.58	
2020-21	(-)4.36	(-)1.30	(-)3.06	(-)624.33	$g-r < 0$ and $s < 0$ : Public debt as <i>percentage</i> of GSDP should increase indefinitely without converging to a stable level.
2021-22	8.47	3.78	4.69	(+)1,464.71	$g-r > 0$ and $s > 0$ : Public debt as <i>percentage</i> of GSDP should converge to a stable level less than zero leading to public savings
2022-23	8.89	0.33	8.57	(-)139.21	$g-r > 0$ and $s < 0$ : Public debt as <i>percentage</i> of GSDP should converge to a stable level greater than zero.

Note: Real Growth rate calculated for GSDP at constant prices base year 2011-12.

During last five years period from 2018-19 to 2022-23, in only one year i.e 2021-22 which was post Covid period, the State had primary surplus and Domar gap was positive indicating that real interest rates have remained below the GSDP growth rates during the year. However, the sustainability of public debt depends on whether the state economy maintains the real growth rate in the long run. During 2020-21, the Domar gap<sup>20</sup> was negative with a primary deficit showing that the Public Debt as percentage of GSDP should increase indefinitely, without converging to a stable level. During

<sup>20</sup> Domar gap was negative due to Covid year (2020-21).

2018-19, 2019-20 and 2022-23, the Domar gap was positive but with primary deficit. Thus, as per the Domar model analysis of Debt sustainability, it may be stated that the Public Debt would converge to a stable level during these years.

(C) Details of the achievement *vis-a-vis* target set in the Fiscal Correction Road map (FCR) are shown **Table 2.39**.

**Table 2.39: Target and achievements parameters set in the Fiscal correction road map**

Fiscal parameters	Achievement vis-a-vis target set in the road map					
		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus(+)(₹ in crore)	T	To maintain Revenue surplus				
	A	141.69	(-)2,375.32	(-)1,075.42	1,488.71	570.30
Fiscal Deficit(-)/ Surplus (+) as percentage of GSDP	T	(-)3.25	(-)3.25	(-)5.00	(-)4.50	(-)4.00
	A	(-)2.69	(-)6.02	(-)3.57	0.11	(-)2.08
Ratio of total outstanding liability to GSDP (in <i>per cent</i> )*	T	34.33	34.16	36.30	34.90	35.10
	A	29.66	32.96	38.98	33.74	28.99
Guarantees in terms of percentage of Revenue Receipts of previous year	T	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	A	2.28	2.05	2.51	0.83	0.99
Outstanding Guarantees in terms of percentage of GSDP	T	<i>1 per cent of GSDP</i>				
	A	1.05	1.36	1.14	1.01	0.78

\* Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP for 2020-21 onwards has been calculated excluding back to back loans received by the State in lieu of GST compensation during 2020-21 and 2021-22.

**Table 2.39** shows that the State Government could not maintain the target of Revenue surplus two out of five years period 2018-23. Even the Revenue surplus decreased to ₹ 570.30 crore in 2022-23 from ₹ 1,488.71 crore in 2021-22. Though the ratio of outstanding liabilities to GSDP remained within the target in four out of five years period, the State could not maintain it in 2020-21. The ratio of outstanding guarantee to GSDP were above the target in four out of five years period except 2022-23 where it was below one *per cent* as per Fiscal Consolidation Roadmap prescribed in the TFRBM Act, 2005.

### 2.7.1 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used for capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not a healthy trend.

**Table 2.40** depicts the trend of utilisation of borrowed funds during the last five years period 2018-19 to 2022-23.

**Table 2.40: Utilisation of borrowed funds**(*₹ in crore*)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	Total Borrowings	1,707.57	3,257.77	2,848.35	1,047.09	877.42
2	Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal) (percentage)	498.05 (29.17)	889.07 (27.29)	741.24 (26.02)	656.34 (62.68)	991.66 (113.02)
3	Capital expenditure (Percentage)	1,209.52 (70.83)	883.22 (27.11)	832.08 (29.21)	1,368.95 (130.74)	2,024.97 (230.79)
4	Net loans and advances	52.26 (3.06)	3.02 (0.09)	1.64 (0.06)	53.21 (5.08)	58.06 (6.62)
5 (1-2-3-4)	Portion of Revenue expenditure met out of net available borrowings	(-) 52.26 (3.06)	1,482.46 (45.51)	1,273.39 (44.71)	(-)1,031.41 (-98.50)	(-) 2,197.27 (-250.42)

**Source:** Finance Accounts

**Table 2.40** shows that during the period 2018-22, the State Government utilised 26.02 per cent to 62.68 per cent of its current borrowings for repayment of earlier borrowing during the years. During 2022-23, the amount of repayment of borrowings was higher than the borrowings during the years. During 2019-20 and 2020-21 about 45-46 per cent of borrowed fund were utilised for meeting of Revenue expenditure whereas 26-27 per cent of borrowed fund was utilised for capital expenditure during those years. However, the capital expenditure was increased in 2021-22 and 2022-23 respectively. As a result, the net availability of borrowed fund was negative in those years. It was also noticed that during 2022-23, the Government borrowed fund ₹ 877.42 crore and repaid earlier principal amount of ₹ 991.66 crore during the year. The capital expenditure was ₹ 2,024.97 crore and Net loan and advances ₹ 58.06 crore during the year 2022-23. After meeting the payment of outstanding principal amount of loan, the net fund available from the borrowed fund was (-) ₹ 104.24 crore during 2022-23. It indicates that the State Government utilised 100 per cent of the borrowed fund for meeting the repayment of earlier debt during 2022-23.

### 2.7.2 Status of Guarantees-Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees, in case of defaults by borrowers for whom the guarantees have been extended, are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State. The State Governments gives guarantees for repayment of loans raised by statutory corporations/companies, cooperative societies, boards etc. As per TFRBM Act, 2005, the limit of the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees was fixed at one per cent of GSDP for the year. As per Statement 9 of the Finance Accounts, details of the guarantees given and status of outstanding guarantees for the last five years is given in **Table 2.41**.

**Table 2.41: Guarantees given by the State Government**

(₹ in crore)

Guarantees	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Ceiling applicable to the outstanding amount of guarantees including interest (Criteria)	1 per cent of GSDP				
Maximum amount of guarantees given during the year	230.00	246.75	276.40	110.00	175.00
Outstanding amount of guarantees including interest	523.67	734.57	771.42	634.26	569.90
Percentage of outstanding guarantees to GSDP	1.05	1.36	1.44	1.01	0.78

Source: Finance Accounts

The break-up of outstanding guarantee is shown in **Table 2.42**.

**Table 2.42: Details/ break-up of outstanding guarantee as on 31 March 2023**

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Outstanding at the beginning of 2022-23	Addition during 2022-23	Deletions during the year 2022-23	Outstanding as on 31-03-2023
1. Tripura Infrastructure and Investment Fund Board	146.40	0.00	146.40	0.00
2. Power (6 Nos.)	357.47	175.00	45.69	486.78
3. Co-operation (6 Nos.)	130.39	0.00	47.27	83.12
<b>Total:</b>	<b>634.26</b>	<b>175.00</b>	<b>239.36</b>	<b>569.90</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

During 2022-23, the State Government had given guarantee of ₹ 175.00 crore to the Power Corporation (TSECL) which was 0.24 per cent of GSDP (₹ 72,635.62 crore) for the year. The State Government received ₹ 1.75 crore as Guarantee fees on the fresh guarantee given during 2022-23 as per decision of the Government (May 2008). As on 31 March 2023, outstanding guarantee was ₹ 569.90 crore out of which ₹ 486.78 crore was outstanding with the Power Corporation Limited and ₹ 83.12 crore remained outstanding with six Co-operative Societies.

The State Government was requested to furnish the details of the loan raised by the various entities against the guarantee given by the Government during 2021-22. Reply of the Government has not been received (September 2023).

### 2.7.3 Management of Cash Balances

As per an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India, State Governments have to maintain a minimum daily cash balance with the Bank. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking ordinary Ways and Means Advances (WMA)/Special Ways and Means Advances (SWMA)/Overdrafts (OD) from time to time. The limit for ordinary WMA to the State Government is revised by the RBI from time to time.

State Government invests its surplus cash balance in short and long-term GoI Securities and Treasury Bills. The profits derived from such investments are credited as receipts under the head '0049-Interest Receipts'. The cash balances are invested in the Consolidated Sinking Fund and Guarantee Redemption Fund as well.

It is not desirable that the State Government takes recourse to market loans despite having large cash balances as this leads to further accretion to cash balances without putting it to productive use.

Under the agreement with the RBI, the State Government had to maintain a minimum cash balance of ₹ 0.29 crore with the bank. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking ordinary or special ways and means advances/overdraft from time to time. The limit for ordinary ways and means advances to the State Government was ₹ 304.00 crore as on 31 March 2023. The operative limit of Special Drawing Facility (SDF) of the State Government was ₹ 840.44 crore as on 31 March 2023. During the year 2022-23, the State Government, however, had not availed any Ways and Means Advances and Special Drawing facility as the Government had maintained the minimum cash balances in any day out of 365 days during the financial year.

**Table 2.43** depicts the cash balances of the State at the end of 31 March 2023 and investments:

**Table 2.43: Trend of Cash Balances investment**

Particulars	Opening balance on 1 April 2023	Closing balance on 31 March 2023
<i>(₹ in crore)</i>		
<b>A. General Cash Balance</b>		
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	(-) 58.92	1.06 <sup>21</sup>
Remittances in transit – Local	(-) 1.13	(-) 1.13
<b>Total</b>	<b>(-) 60.05</b>	<b>(-) 0.07</b>
Investments held in Cash Balance investment account	2,755.52	1,131.42
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>2,695.47</b>	<b>1,131.35</b>
<b>B. Other Cash Balances and Investments</b>		
Cash with departmental officers viz., Public Works, Forest Officers	29.55	29.55
Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with department officers	0.24	0.27
Investment in earmarked funds	699.35	1,027.67
<b>Total (B)</b>	<b>729.14</b>	<b>1,057.49</b>
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>3,424.61</b>	<b>2,188.84</b>
<b>Interest realised</b>	<b>18.48</b>	<b>17.31</b>

Source: Finance Accounts

<sup>21</sup> There was difference of ₹ 0.96 crore (Cr.) between the figures reflected in the accounts ₹ 1.06 crore (Dr.) and that intimated by the RBI ₹ 2.02 crore (Cr.) regarding 'Deposit with RBI (March 2023). After reconciliation/adjustment (June 2023), there was no difference in the balances.

The closing cash balance was ₹ 2,188.84 at the end of 31 March 2023 which was decreased by ₹ 1,235.77 crore over the previous year. Out of the total closing cash balances of ₹ 2,188.84 crore, ₹ 1,027.67 crore held in investment in the earmarked funds. Investment of ₹ 981.78 crore was made from the Consolidated Sinking Fund and ₹ 25.00 crore from the SDRF upto the end of 31 March 2023. Remaining ₹ 20.89 crore was invested from the Guarantee Redemption fund under the General Reserve Fund at the end of the year 2022-23. From **Table 2.43** it can be seen that the General cash balance (₹ 1,131.42 crore) at the end of the year was higher than the investment amount (₹ 1,027.67 crore) in the earmarked reserve funds. However, the State Government received ₹ 17.31 crore as interest on the Cash balance investment account during 2022-23.

Details of cash balance investment account during the last five year period is shown in **Table 2.44**.

**Table 2.44: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)**

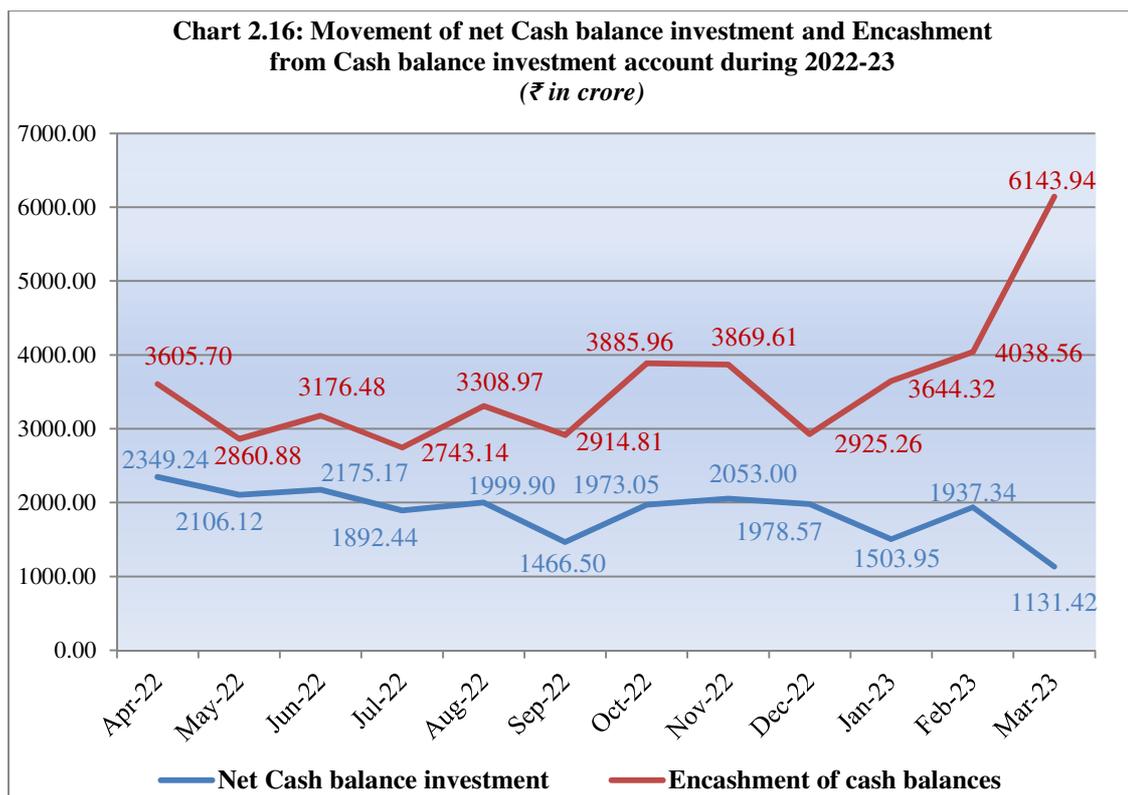
(₹ in crore)

Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+) / decrease (-)	Interest earned
2018-19	639.54	652.34	12.80	37.86
2019-20	652.34	353.36	(-)298.98	17.43
2020-21	353.36	1,940.78	1,587.42	17.04
2021-22	1,940.78	2,755.52	814.74	18.48
2022-23	2,755.52	1,131.42	(-) 1,624.10	17.31

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be seen in **Table 2.44** that the amount in Cash balance investment account decreased substantially by 58.94 per cent at the end of March 2023 over the previous year, it means that the State Government utilised more funds from the balances for meet up the fiscal deficit during the year as there was fiscal deficit of ₹ 1,512.73 crore during 2022-23.

Month-wise movement of the net cash balance investment and the encashment from the investment account during 2022-23 are shown in **Chart 2.16**:



Source: PAG (A&E) office

## 2.8 Salient features

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are the major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. Comparison of key parameters of the State Finances 2022-23 with that of the previous year is summarised in **Table 2.45**.

**Table 2.45: Key parameters**

Positive indicators	Parameters requiring close watch
Own Tax Revenue increased by 14.65 per cent	Misclassification of accounts between Revenue and Capital in respect of grant-in-aid
Own Non-Tax Revenue increased by 46.78 per cent	Trend of Fiscal deficit
Capital expenditure increased by 47.92 per cent	Recovery of old loans
Revenue Expenditure on Social services increased by 15.55 per cent	

## 2.9 Conclusion

The State Government passed the TFRBM Act, 2005 to ensure prudence in the fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit and maintained revenue surplus. The Government amended (5<sup>th</sup> Amendment) the TFRBM Act, in 2022. The Government enjoyed revenue surplus during three out of last five years period 2018-23. However, during 2022-23, revenue surplus was decreased to ₹ 570.30 crore from ₹ 1,488.71 crore in 2021-22.

The Government witnessed fiscal deficits of ₹ 1,512.73 crore during 2022-23 against the fiscal surplus of ₹ 66.55 crore in 2021-22.

The Government achieved the target fixed by the XV FC in respect of outstanding liabilities to GSDP during 2022-23 and it was 28.99 *per cent* against 35.10 *per cent* fixed by FC for the year.

Revenue Receipts of the State increased by ₹ 695.06 crore (3.95 *per cent*) during the year 2022-23 from ₹17,613.95 crore during 2021-22. State's Own Tax increased by ₹ 383.37 crore (14.65 *per cent*) from ₹ 2,616.31 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 2,999.68 crore in 2022-23 and Non-Tax revenue increased by ₹ 128.24 crore (46.78 *per cent*) during the year. The State had collected ₹ 1,459.01 crore as GST during 2022-23, an increase of ₹ 176.32 crore (13.75 *per cent*) over the previous year.

Grants-in-aid from GoI was ₹ 8,182.75 crore during 2022-23 which decreased by ₹ 463.26 crore (5.36 *per cent*) from ₹ 8,646.01 crore in 2021-22. State's Share of Union taxes and Duties, however, increased by ₹ 646.71 crore (10.64 *per cent*) from ₹ 6,077.52 crore in 2021-22 to ₹ 6,724.23 crore in 2022-23.

There were arrears of revenue of ₹ 161.24 crore at the end of the year 2023 out of which ₹ 45.63 crore were arrears for more than five years.

Revenue expenditure in 2022-23 was ₹ 17,738.71 crore which was increased by ₹ 1,613.47 crore (10.01 *per cent*) as compared to previous year. The Revenue expenditure was 89.26 *per cent* of the total expenditure (₹ 19,873.33 crore) during the year.

Capital expenditure increased by ₹ 656.02 crore (47.92 *per cent*) from ₹ 1,368.95 crore in 2021-22. It was noticed that the State Government had given Grants-in-aid of ₹ 1,322.38 crore of which ₹ 1,321.53 crore was given for creation of capital Assets during 2022-23. This expenditure was booked as Capital expenditure instead of Revenue account in contravention of the provisions contained IGAS-2, resulting in overstatement of Capital expenditure and understatement of Revenue expenditure as well as overstatement of Revenue surplus to that extent during 2022-23.

The State Government incurred 55.35 *per cent* of the Revenue expenditure and 53.63 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts as committed expenditure comprising salary & wages, pension, interest payments *etc.*, during the year 2022-23. Government had also incurred ₹ 161.80 crore as subsidy (0.91 *per cent* of Revenue expenditure) during the year.

During 2022-23, the State Government invested ₹ 64.65 crore in nine Government Companies (₹ 55.76 crore) and nine co-operative societies (₹ 8.89 crore). There was total investment of ₹ 1,831.19 crore in 16 Government companies, 25 Co-operative Societies, two Statutory Corporation and four Joint stock Companies as on 31 March 2023. During current year the State had received ₹ 11.66 crore as dividend from one Government Company two joint stock companies.

There was outstanding loan of ₹ 309.44 crore out of which ₹ 152.98 crore was outstanding for past several years ranged between 10 and 25 years.

The outstanding liabilities including public Debt and public account ₹ 21,059.70 crore (excluding Back-to-Back loan of ₹ 627.37 crore) which was 28.99 *per cent* of GSDP

during 2022-23. About 5.20 *per cent* of the revenue receipts were used by the State for payment of interest on the outstanding Public Debt during the year. However, the outstanding liabilities decreased by ₹ 45.36 crore during the year as compared to 2021-22.

The State Government contributed ₹ 250.00 crore to the Consolidated Sinking Fund against the admissible amount of contribution of ₹ 105.53 crore calculated at the rate of 0.5 *per cent* of the outstanding liabilities of ₹ 21,105.05 crore at the beginning of the year 2022-23.

During 2022-23, the State Government transferred ₹ 63.11 crore to the State Disaster Response Fund along with the State share of ₹ 6.31 crore for the years. The State had also transferred ₹ 15.20 crore to the State Disaster Mitigation Fund during 2022-23 but did not transfer Central share of ₹ 7.10 crore received during the year.

The State Government did not pay ₹ 8.43 crore as interest on interest bearing Reserve Fund/Deposits during 2022-23. Non-transfers Central fund/non-payment of interest understated the revenue surplus and overstated the fiscal deficits of the State Government.

The State Government contributed ₹ 3.17 crore to the guarantee redemption fund at the rate of 0.5 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees of ₹ 634.26 crore at the beginning of the year 2022-23.

As on 31 March 2023, the State had outstanding Market loan of ₹ 10,088.83 crore out of which ₹ 4,708.10 crore would mature in next five to seven years including interest.

The cash balances of the State at the end of 31 March 2023 was ₹ 2,188.84 crore out of which, ₹ 1,131.42 crore was held in cash balance investment account during the year.

## 2.10 Recommendations

- i. State Government may take necessary steps to review the accounting treatment of the expenditure met out for Grants-in-aid from the Capital account instead of Revenue Account as it affects the transparency of accounting and has significant impact on the computation of the Revenue Surplus/deficits.*
- ii. State Government should take necessary steps to collect the arrear of revenue pending for collection in various principal heads/components.*
- iii. State Government should comply the statutory provisions in respect of the payment of interest etc., on the interest-bearing reserve funds/deposits.*
- iv. Necessary steps should be taken by the Government to recover the long pending outstanding loans from the entities.*



**CHAPTER III:  
BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT**

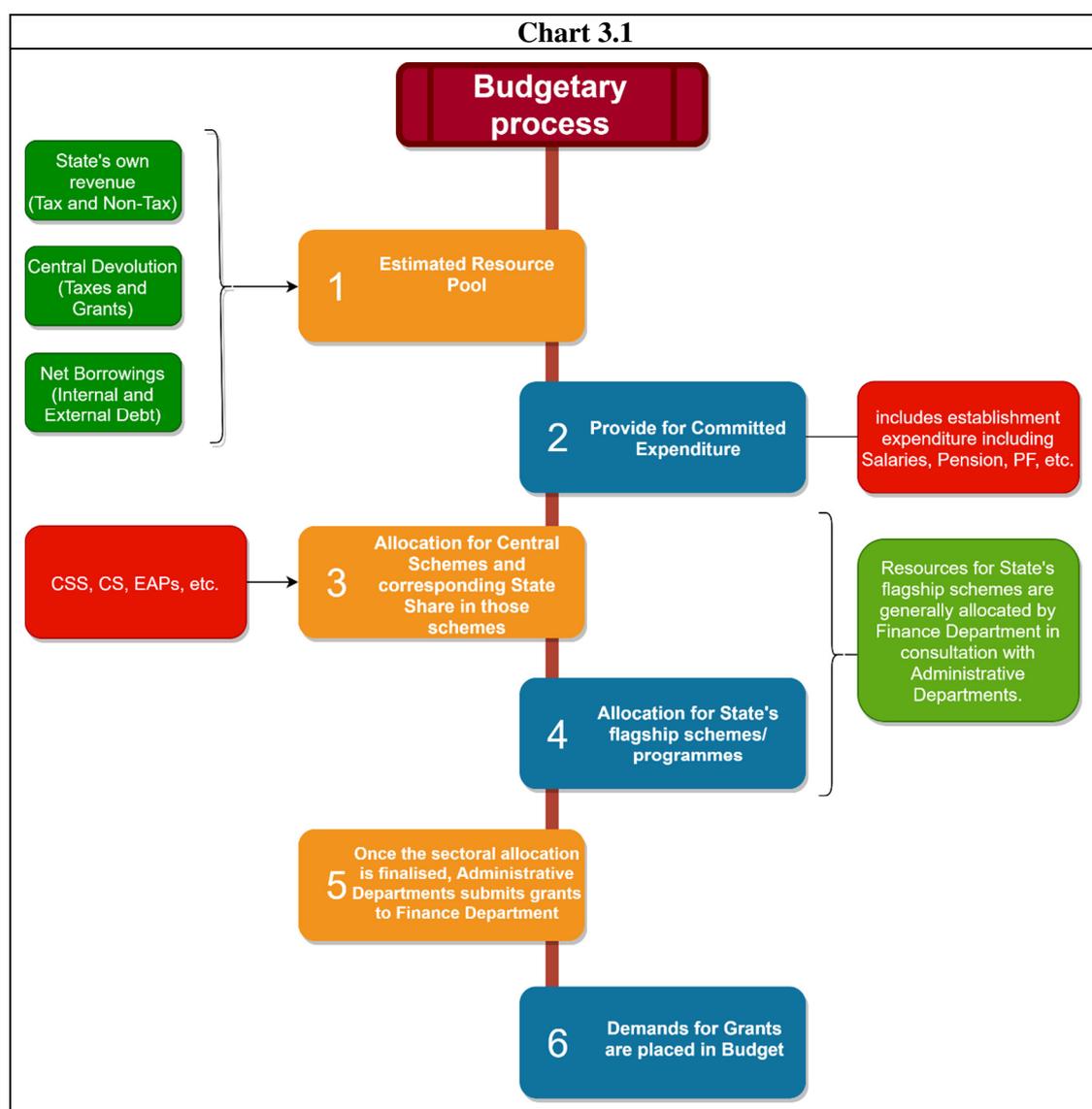


# CHAPTER-III

## BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

### 3.1 Budget Process

The annual exercise of budgeting is a means for detailing the roadmap for efficient use of public resources. The Budget process commences with the issue of the Budget Circular, normally in August each year, providing guidance to the Departments in framing their estimates, for the next financial year. A typical budget preparation process in a State is given in **Chart 3.1**.



CSS: Centrally Sponsored Schemes; CS: Central Schemes

The Finance Bill, Annual Financial Statement (Budget), and Demands for Grants are mandated by Article 199, 202 and 203 of the Constitution of India respectively.

Article 202 of Constitution of India requires laying of a statement of, estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, as the "Annual Financial Statement" before

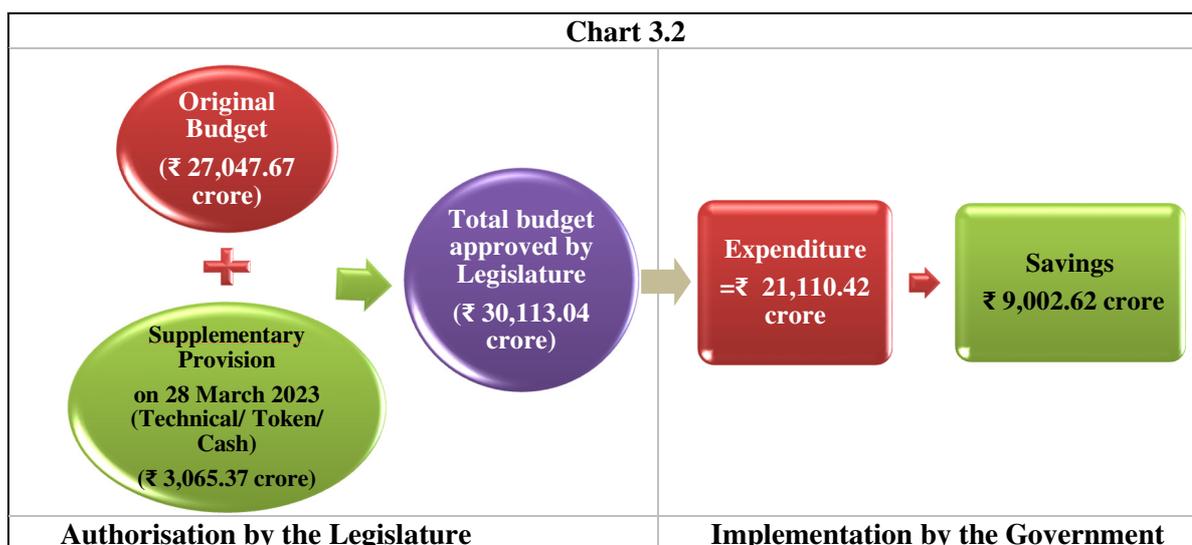
the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State. The Annual Financial Statement should show expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund and other expenditure separately. It shall also distinguish expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure.

The Annual Financial Statement, also called general budget is placed prior to the commencement of the financial year in the State Legislature, in accordance with Article 202 of the Constitution. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demand for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification under Article 150 of the Constitution.

No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law passed in accordance with provisions of Article 204 of the Constitution. Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation is provided during the course of a financial year, in accordance with Article 205 of the Constitution. It is the provision for meeting expenditure in excess of the budgeted amount.

Legislative authorisation is the *sine qua non* for incurrence of all expenditure by the State Government. To guide individual Government Departments, the State Governments frame financial rules and provide for delegation of financial powers. These delegations establish limits for incurrence of expenditure and the levels authorised to sanction such expenditure together with restrictions on appropriation and re-appropriations.

Apart from supplementary grant, Re-appropriation can also be used to re-allocate funds within a Grant. Re-appropriation is the transfer, by competent authority, of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same section (Revenue-Voted, Revenue-Charged, Capital-Voted, Capital-Charged) of the Grant or Charged Appropriation. The various components of budget are depicted in the **Chart 3.2**.



Source: Appropriation Accounts 2022-23

### 3.1.1 Summary of total provisions, actual disbursements and savings during financial year 2022-23

A summarised position of total budget provision, disbursement and savings/excess along with the bifurcation into voted/charged during the year 2022-23 is given in **Table 3.1**.

**Table 3.1: Budget provision, disbursement and savings during the financial year 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Description	Total Budget provision		Disbursements		(-)Savings/(+)Excess	
	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged
Revenue	21,968.45	1,757.33	16,259.29	1,669.14	(-)5,709.16	(-)88.19
Capital	5,276.58	0.51	2,080.61	0.07	(-)3,195.97	(-)00.44
Loans and Advance	87.05	0.00	109.65	0.00	(+)22.60	0.00
Public Debt	0.00	1,023.12	0.00	991.66	0.00	(-)31.46
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,332.08</b>	<b>2,780.96</b>	<b>18,449.55</b>	<b>2,660.87</b>	<b>(-)8,882.53</b>	<b>(-)120.09</b>

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2022-23

Total provision for expenditure ₹ 30,113.04 crore, including Supplementary provision (March 2023) of ₹ 3,065.37 crore, against which the actual disbursement was ₹ 21,110.42 crore during 2022-23. There was an overall savings of ₹ 9,002.62 crore during the year 2022-23 which was 29.90 per cent of total Grants/Appropriations and 42.65 per cent of the expenditure.

These savings may be seen in context to over estimation of Receipts of ₹ 24,823.15 crore by the State Government and the Budget Estimates (BEs) on the expenditure side being ₹ 27,047.67 crore during the year 2022-23. As against the estimated Receipts, the actual Receipts were ₹ 19,238.02 crore only thereby restricting the total expenditure to ₹ 21,110.42 crore. This implied that the savings were mere token, as the funds were not actually available for expenditure.

### 3.1.2 Charged and voted disbursements

The break-up of total disbursement into charged and voted<sup>22</sup> during the last five years' period 2018-23 are given in **Table 3.2**.

**Table 3.2: Trend of disbursement into charged and voted during the period 2018-23**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total provision	Disbursements			Net savings (-)			Percentage of savings to provision
		Voted	Charged	Total	Voted	Charged	Total	
2018-19	17,983.47	12,403.28	1,553.56	13,956.84	(-) 3,870.36	(-) 156.27	(-) 4,026.63	22.39
2019-20	20,493.57	13,403.99	2,043.98	15,447.97	(-)5,026.54	(-) 19.06	(-) 5,045.60	24.62
2020-21	21,681.07	14,086.11	2,101.66	16,187.77	(-) 5,473.52	(-) 19.78	(-) 5,493.30	25.34
2021-22	26,251.93	15,986.42	2,358.77	18,345.19	(-) 7,857.91	(-) 48.83	(-) 7,906.74	30.12
2022-23	30,113.04	18,449.55	2,660.87	21,110.42	(-) 8,882.53	(-) 120.09	(-) 9002.62	29.90

Source: Appropriation Accounts

<sup>22</sup> **Charged expenditure:** Certain categories of expenditure (e.g; salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments etc.) continue a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. **Voted expenditure:** All other expenditure is voted by the Legislature.

It can be seen from **Table 3.2** that the percentage of savings to that of total provision is ranged between 22.39 *per cent* in 2018-19 to 30.12 *per cent* in 2021-22. Large amount of savings in allocated funds indicated inaccurate assessment of budget provision and Receipts.

### 3.1.3 Budget marksmanship

#### Aggregate Budget Outturn

Aggregate Budget Outturn measures the extent to which the aggregate budget expenditure outturn/ actual expenditure reflects the amount originally approved, both in terms of less than approved and in excess of approved. Details are given in **Table 3.3**.

**Table 3.3: Budget Estimate, Actual out turn**

(₹ in crore)

Description	Original Budget (BE)	Approved	Actual Outturn	Difference between Actual and BE*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(3)	(4)
Revenue: Voted		20,217.25	16,259.29	(-) 3,957.96
Revenue: Charged		1,544.65	1,669.14	(+) 124.49
Capital: Voted		4,262.14	2,190.26	(-) 2,071.88
Capital: Charged		1,023.63	991.73	(-)31.90
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,047.67</b>	<b>21,110.42</b>	<b>(-) 5,937.25</b>

\*Excess of actuals over original provision is denoted as (+) figure and shortage of actuals over original provision is denoted as (-) figure.

In Revenue Voted section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was 19.58 *per cent*. This was mainly due to more than 75 *per cent* deviation in four grants (Grant Nos.8, 22, 50 & 53) and in one grant *i.e.*, Grant no. 63 the saving was more than 100 *per cent*. However, in Revenue Charged section, there was expenditure in excess of original provision.

In Capital Voted section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was 48.61 *per cent*. This was mainly due to more than 90 *per cent* deviation in three grants (Grant Nos. 39, 43 & 61) and in seven grants *i.e.*, Grant nos. 3, 11, 15, 32, 40, 49 & 62, the saving was more than 100 *per cent* whereas, in Capital Charged section, a small amount of saving occurred.

#### Expenditure Composition Outturn

Expenditure Composition Outturn measures the extent to which re-allocations between the main budget categories during execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition.

**Table 3.4: Revised Estimate, Actual outturn**

(₹ in crore)

Description	Total Approved Budget (RE)	Actual Outturn	Difference between Actual and RE *
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Revenue: Voted	21,968.45	16,259.29	(-)5,709.16
Revenue: Charged	1,757.33	1,669.14	(-)88.19
Capital: Voted	5,363.63	2,190.26	(-)3,173.37
Capital: Charged	1,023.63	991.73	(-)31.90
<b>Total</b>	<b>30,113.04</b>	<b>21,110.42</b>	<b>(-)9,002.62</b>

\*Shortage of actuals over revised estimate is denoted as (-) figure.

In Revenue Voted section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was 25.97 *per cent*. This was mainly due to more than 75 *per cent* deviation in four grants (Grant Nos. 8, 22, 50 & 63). However, in Revenue Charged section, there was a small amount of saving occurring out of the total provision.

In Capital Voted section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was 59.16 *per cent*. This was mainly due to more than 90 *per cent* deviation in six grants (Grant Nos. 38, 39, 43, 59, 61 & 62) whereas, in Capital Charged section, a small amount of saving occurred against the total provision.

### 3.1.4 Gender Budgeting

Gender budgeting envisions to gender parity at various levels of policy making and consequent implementation. Thus, the initiative is to highlight the resources and utilisation there-against through those Government Schemes, which aims to view the basic needs and priorities of women. Hence, this Gender budget promotes mainly women centric schemes with its underlying objective to overall upliftment of women by reducing the disparity towards women still existing in society.

The Government of Tripura officially adopted the Gender Budgeting since 2006-07. During 2022-23, the State Government introduced a separate booklet on Gender Budget as a part of main Budget. The Gender Budget highlights major women schemes and the budget outlay. The State Government has taken initiatives to extend benefit and facilities towards women in a gender-based manner with the purpose to address the issue of Women empowerment through various policies and programmes. Funds were provided under various schemes, such as Scholarship to girls studying in General Degree Colleges/Technical Institutions/Professional Institutions in the State and outside under Higher education sector, Distribution of free Textbooks, By-cycles, issuance of Kisan Credit Cards, Soil Health Cards, Insurance under PMFBY (Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana) in Agriculture Sector, Distribution of stipend, Scholarships in Tribal Welfare sector, etc. The State Government has also taken up women centric initiatives like, rural livelihood through NRLM and MGNREGS, improving health outcomes through POSHAN Abhiyan, Ujjawala, Beti Bachao Beti Padhao and Swadher Greh etc.

As per the Gender Budget 2022-23, it was seen that the State Government had allocated of ₹ 2,839.23 crore (35.12 *per cent*) in 18 Departments out of total development outlay of ₹ 8,085.84 crore towards women centric programmes during 2022-23. Out of allocated fund of ₹ 2,839.23 crore, ₹ 2,497.65 crore was allocated upto December 2022. The allocation of funds in 18 Departments was ranged between 18 *per cent* and 50 *per cent* of the total Development Outlay during 2022-23 and it was 50 *per cent* in Social and Social Education Department during the year. Scrutiny of VLC data revealed that the Social Education Department had implemented various programme under the Demand No.41 for the welfare of the women out of which the Department had incurred ₹ 0.22 crore under Maternity Benefit Scheme and ₹ 3.18 crore towards State Additional Honorarium to the Anganwadi Workers and Helpers under PMMVY along with other programmes. Besides, the Department had incurred ₹ 0.10 crore against the Budget provision under the scheme 'Mahila Sashktikaran Abhiyan' during 2022-23. A

summarised position of department wise budget provision and its percentage to total development outlay in 18 Departments during the year 2021-22 and 2022-23 is given in **Appendix 3.1**.

### 3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of grants voted and appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act passed under Article 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India. Appropriation Accounts are on Gross basis. These Accounts depict the original budget provision, 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. Appropriation Accounts thus facilitate understanding of utilisation of funds, the management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and are, therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.

Audit of appropriations by the CAG seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants is in accordance with the authorisation given under the Appropriation Act and that the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution (Article 202) is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure incurred is in conformity with the laws, relevant rules, regulations and instructions.

### 3.3 Comments on integrity of budgetary and accounting process

#### 3.3.1 Expenditure incurred without authority of law

No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State except under appropriation made by law in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 of the Constitution. Expenditure on new scheme should not be incurred on a scheme/service without provision of funds except after obtaining additional funds by re-appropriation, supplementary grant or appropriation or an advance from the Contingency Fund of the State.

As per Article 115(1)(a) and 205(1)(a) of the Constitution, New Service means expenditure arising out of a new policy decision, not brought to the notice of Parliament/State Assembly earlier, including a new activity or a new form of investment.

‘New Instrument of Service’ means relatively large expenditure arising out of important expansion of an existing activity.

Scrutiny of the Appropriation Accounts revealed that an expenditure of ₹ 61.40 crore was incurred in 21 Grants/Appropriations without any provision in the original estimates or supplementary demands, but the provision was made through re-appropriation without the knowledge of the Legislature. The expenditure incurred requires regularisation. The details of the scheme/service where there were instances of

incurring expenditure through re-appropriation without the knowledge of the Legislature and which requires regularisation are given in **Appendix 3.2**.

There were 15 cases under six Grants/Appropriations, where expenditure of more than ₹ one crore in each case involving ₹ 38.81 crore was incurred during the year. Out of 15, in four cases under three Grants the amount in each case was more than ₹ three crore. However, Government did not furnish any specific reason for incurring expenditure without budgetary provision.

**3.3.2 Transfers not mandated by the Appropriation Act/Detailed Demands for Grants (into Public Account/ Bank Accounts)**

The Appropriation Accounts authorise incurrence of expenditure under specified Grants, during the financial year. Hence, transfer of funds from the Consolidated Fund of the State into Public Account heads or into bank accounts, not authorised through the Appropriation Act, are not permissible.

Government receives moneys deposited with them for various purposes by or on behalf of various public bodies and members of the public. These deposits are later adjusted by repayment or otherwise. In this manner, Public Works Department also receives deposit from other Government Department or public/private bodies for the execution of civil work, entrusted to them. In Government accounts, ‘K-Deposits and Advance’ is the sector with major heads for accounting for moneys received by Government on behalf of various public bodies and members of the public. The advances paid to departmental officers for executing departmental activities are adjusted under these heads.

Among the various major heads under ‘K-Deposits and Advances’, the major head ‘8443-Civil Deposits’ had substantial accumulated balance (₹ 1,141.10 crore) at the end of March 2023 and major portion of this accumulation pertains to five minor heads ‘108-Public Works Deposits’ (₹ 501.37 crore), ‘106-Personal Deposits’ (₹ 349.95 crore), ‘111-Other Departmental Deposits’ (₹ 71.21 crore), ‘800-Other Deposits’ (₹ 105.61 crore) and ‘103-Security Deposits’ (₹ 87.02 crore). The details of the major transactions under five Minor Heads subordinate to Major Head ‘8443-Civil Deposits’ during the year 2022-23 are given in **Table 3.5**.

**Table 3.5: Transactions of the four minor heads under 8443-Civil Deposits during 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Head of accounts	Opening balance as on 1 April 2022	Receipts during the year	Disbursement during the year	Closing balance as on 31 March 2023
<b>8443: Civil Deposits, of which</b>	<b>1,201.56</b>	<b>441.29</b>	<b>501.75</b>	<b>1,141.10</b>
108: Public Works Deposits	483.44	166.41	148.48	501.37
106: Personal Deposits	416.14	136.64	202.83	349.95
111: Other Departmental Deposits	107.77	16.82	53.38	71.21
800: Other Deposits	110.32	6.19	10.90	105.61
103: Security Deposits	58.23	114.82	86.03	87.02

Source: Finance Accounts 2022-23

The details of the monthly transactions under the Minor Heads-800 subordinate to Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits during the year 2022-23 is given in **Table 3.6**.

**Table 3.6: Transactions under minor heads 800-Other Deposits under 8443 during 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)		
Month	Receipts	Disbursement
April 2022	0.39	1.53
May 2022	0.18	0.69
June 2022	0.25	2.37
July 2022	0.21	0.55
August 2022	0.25	0.15
September 2022	0.74	0.16
October 2022	0.37	0.62
November 2022	0.49	2.55
December 2022	0.46	0.99
January 2023	0.24	0.41
February 2023	0.4	0.11
March 2023	2.21	0.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.19</b>	<b>10.90</b>

Source: VLC data

During the year 2022-23, the State Government transferred ₹ 60.05 crore from Capital Head of accounts to Deposit Head (MH 8443-Civil Deposits) through book adjustment. The detailed break-up is given in **Table 3.7**.

**Table 3.7: Funds transferred to Deposit Account 8443 from Capital Heads of account during 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Major Head of Account	Funds transferred to Major Head 8443- Civil Deposits
1	4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works	31.98
2	4070 Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services	0.59
3	4202 Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	3.78
4	4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	1.49
5	4215 Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	0.63
6	4216 Capital Outlay on Housing	0.01
7	4220 Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	0.04
8	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	1.75
9	4401 Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	0.59
10	4402 Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	0.07
11	4403 Capital Outlay on Animal husbandry	0.35
12	4405 Capital Outlay on Fisheries	0.11
13	4408 Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	0.33
14	4435 Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes	2.73
15	Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	3.04
16	4552 Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	0.59
17	4702 Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	3.00
18	4711 Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	0.64
19	4851 Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	0.08
20	5054 Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	7.43
21	5055 Capital Outlay on Road Transport	0.81
22	5475 Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services	0.01
	<b>Total</b>	<b>60.05</b>

Source: VLC Data

### 3.3.3 Misclassification of capital expenditure as revenue expenditure and charged & voted expenditure and *vice versa*

Misclassification of expenditure and receipts has a great impact on the integrity of the financial statements. Article 202 of the Constitution prescribes that, in respect of every financial year, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for that year, called the “Annual Financial Statement” (or the “budget”), is to be laid before both the Houses of the State Legislature. The estimates of expenditure are classified under ‘charged’ (such expenditure is not to be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly under the provisions of the Constitution) and ‘voted’ items of expenditure separately. Annual Financial Statement distinguishes expenditure on revenue account from other expenditure as explained in **Chapter 2**.

General Financial Rules categorise the primary units of appropriation. There are specific object heads meant for obtaining provision for acquisition of Capital Assets and other Capital Expenditure. These object heads pertaining to booking of expenditure of capital nature should correspond with capital major heads only. However, there are instances where object heads of revenue nature are incorrectly operated with capital major heads and *vice-versa*, for example Grants-in-aid.

Classification of expenditure of revenue nature as capital expenditure or vice-versa, results in overstatement/understatement of revenue expenditure and revenue deficit/surplus.

During the year 2022-23, there were cases of misclassification of expenditure of ₹ 1,322.38 crore of revenue nature booked as Capital expenditure of which ₹ 1,321.53 crore was incurred for creation of capital assets as detailed in **Appendix 3.3**.

It can be seen from **Appendix 3.3**, that the expenditure was mainly booked under various central/state schemes like, Construction (₹ 144.14 crore), Swachh Bharat Mission, Jal Jeevan Mission (₹ 105.53 crore), Special Assistance under Capital, EAP (₹ 258.94 crore), Forest Management Scheme (₹ 100.63 crore), Central Assistance for NESIDS, etc. (₹ 119.64 crore), state share of NLCPR, EAP, PMGSY, CRF under TSP (₹ 312.29 crore) and as Grants-in-aid for creation of Capital Assets under Capital Head instead of Revenue account during the year 2022-23.

As per the Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS)-2, expenditure on Grants-in-Aid is to be classified as Revenue Expenditure. As in the previous year, the Government incorrectly classified the expenditure of ₹ 1,322.38 crore in Capital account out of which ₹ 1,321.53 crore was incurred for creation of Capital assets in violation of the Accounting Standards.

The misclassification of expenditure led to overstatement of Capital Expenditure and understatement of Revenue expenditure for the year 2022-23 to that extent. The five years’ trend of misclassification of Revenue as Capital expenditure and its impact on Revenue deficit/ surplus is discussed at **Paragraph 3.3.8**.

Against the issue of misclassification of booking of funds in the Capital accounts instead of Revenue the Government stated that one of the important parameters of performance of the State Government is expenditure on creation of capital assets. Therefore, the State Government is being released funds to the autonomous bodies and SNAs accounts under object head 57 grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets.

#### **3.3.4 Unnecessary or excessive supplementary grants**

As per Article 205 of the Constitution, a Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation over the provision made by the Appropriation Act for the year can be made during the current financial year, but not after the expiry of the current financial year, as it is necessary to meet;

- i. Expenditure on Schemes of New Expenditure to be taken up within the current financial year.
- ii. Inadequacy of provision.
- iii. Fresh expenditure but not technically “Schemes of New Expenditure.”
- iv. Omissions of provision.

When such additional expenditure is found to be inevitable and there is no possibility of effecting savings within the Grant to cover the excess by Re-Appropriation, the Secretary in the Department concerned proposes to the Finance Department for Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation.

In deserving cases which are unforeseen, and which cannot wait for provision by Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation, advances from the Contingency Fund may be sanctioned in accordance with the provisions made in the Constitution and the relevant rules. The advances so sanctioned will have to be regularised by a Supplementary Grant or Appropriation and recouped to the Contingency fund.

The existence of likely or actual savings in the budget should never be seized upon as an opportunity to introduce fresh items of expenditure which ought to wait till next year. Known savings in the budget should not be left un-surrendered for fear of the next year’s budget allotment being reduced.

Considerable Re-Appropriation from one Sub Head to another must always be avoided. That fresh expenditure is unavoidable or imperatively necessary or that it will produce consequential economics or that it is essential for preserving the revenue or the public safety are reasonable justifications for introducing fresh expenditure during the course of the year, but in such circumstances, it must be shown that the requirements could not have been foreseen and provided for in the budget. The process of Re-Appropriation is not designed merely to rectify omissions and lack of foresight.

The Tripura Budget Manual, 1998 (Para 23 of Chapter-IV) provides that, “When unforeseen circumstances make it necessary to incur expenditure not contemplated in the Appropriation Act, every effort should be made to meet it from savings elsewhere within the same grant (voted or charged, as the case may be) by postponement or curtailment of less urgent expenditure. Only if it is not possible to make the requisite

funds available by this means, recourse should be had to supplementary estimate after Finance Department agreeing in writing or allocating additional fund. The responsibility in regard to proposals for supplementary estimates rests on the Finance Department. Greatest care should be taken while preparing proposals for supplementary estimates since if on the closing of the accounts any supplementary Grants or Appropriation actually obtained are found to have been unnecessary or excessive, the Audit will draw attention to the fact in the Audit Report on the Appropriation Accounts and the action of the Department will attract the criticism of the Public Accounts Committee”.

Scrutiny of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23, Government of Tripura revealed that supplementary provisions of more than ₹ 50 lakh were obtained in 40 cases under 30 Grants/Appropriations even though the actual expenditure was less than the original provision. In 39 out of 40 cases, the savings were more than ₹ one crore and in 30 cases, the savings were more than ₹10 crore. Out of these 30 cases, in 11 cases the saving was more than ₹ 100 crore. Thus, provision made by supplementary in all the cases indicates unnecessary. The details of Grants/Appropriations where supplementary provision of ₹ 50 lakh or more were obtained in each case even the expenditure was less than the original provision are given in **Appendix 3.4**. The departments who resorted supplementary demands more than ₹ 10.00 crore during last three years from 2020-21 to 2022-23 which proved unnecessary are given in **Table 3.8**:

**Table 3.8: Departments who resorted supplementary demands more than ₹ 10.00 crore**

Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	(₹ in crore)		
		2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	16- Health Department (Revenue – Voted)	24.66	19.09	31.50
2	52- Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine (Revenue – Voted)	40.96	234.76	40.51
3	13- Public Works (R&B) Department (Capital – Voted)	150.42	400.93	173.07

Source: Appropriation Accounts

### 3.3.5 Unnecessary Re-appropriation

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where need for additional funds are identified. The Tripura Budget Manual, 1998 (Para 20 of Chapter-V) provides that, the Finance Department can sanction any re-appropriation of funds within a Grant from one major head to another, provided such re-appropriation does not involve transfer of funds from a “Voted” to a “Charged” head or *vice versa*.

Scrutiny of the detailed Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that in 32 Grants/Appropriations, there were 82 cases under various Major Heads, provision was added by re-appropriation even though the actual expenditure was less than the original/supplementary provisions. Even in some cases, no expenditure was incurred against the provision, additional funds were added through re-appropriation. As a result, there were huge savings in each case which indicates unnecessary re-appropriation of

fund, as detailed in **Appendix 3.5**. Some departments those who were regularly resort such re-appropriation during last three years are shown in **Table 3.9**:

**Table 3.9: Departments who resorted unnecessary re-appropriation of funds**

(₹ in lakh)					
Sl. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Major Head	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	3- General Administration (SA) Department	2052-090-05	0.97	9.90	2.09
2	10- Home (Police) Department	2055-001-80	85.19	128.49	833.59
3	31- Rural Development Department	2515-001-30	2.00	1.40	1.00

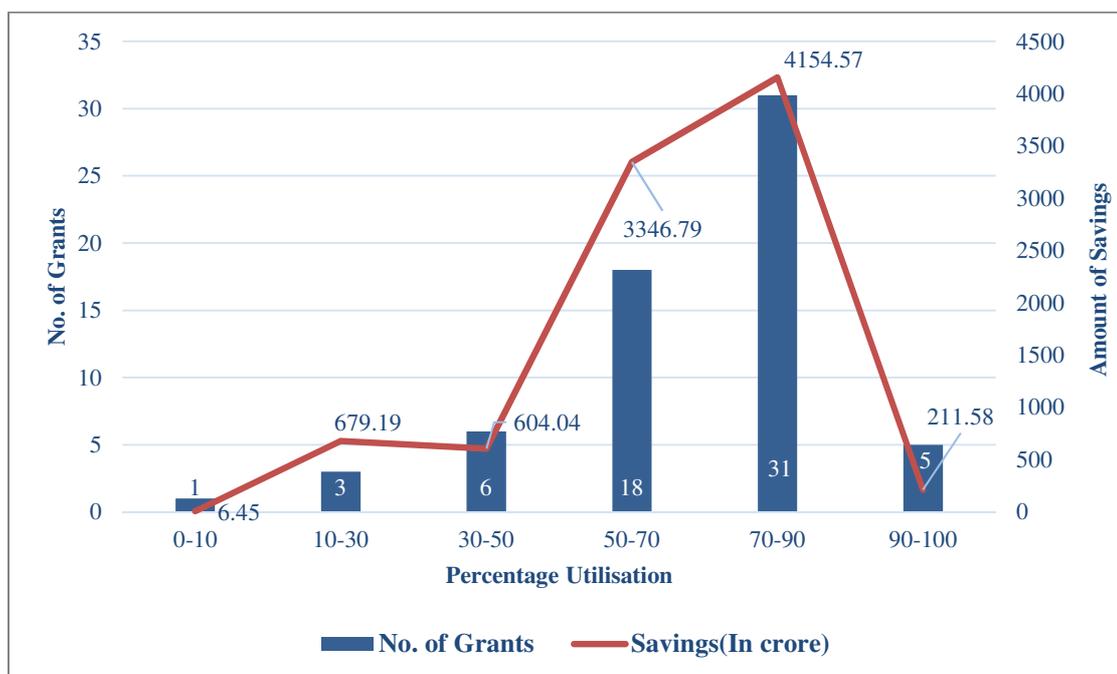
Source: Appropriation Accounts

### 3.3.6 Unspent amount and surrendered appropriations and/or large savings/surrenders

Complete accuracy of estimates may not always be possible; but where the omission or inaccuracy is the result of lack of forethought, neglect of the obvious or slipshod estimating, it is not readily excusable. The golden rule for all Estimating Officers should be to provide in the budget for everything that can be foreseen and to provide only as much as is necessary. The Administrative and Finance Departments should, in checking the estimates, apply unrelentingly the proven and well-tried check of average of previous actuals with known or reasonably foreseeable facts which may modify that average.

Details of grants grouped by the percentage of utilisation along with total savings during 2022-23 has been shown in **Appendix 3.6** and **Chart 3.3**.

**Chart 3.3: The distribution of the number of Grants/ Appropriations grouped by the percentage of Savings along with total savings**



Source: Appropriation Accounts

It was seen that in 2022-23, out of 64 grants, 10 to 30 per cent in three grants of their

total budget provision was incurred and 30 *per cent* to 50 *per cent* was incurred by six grants during the year. About 50 to 70 *per cent* provisions was utilised by 18 grants, indicating the budgeting of expenditure of those grants were unrealistic and failed to utilised their budget provision during the year.

No object is served by keeping back savings which should ideally be surrendered in time. For this reason, appropriations which are likely to remain unspent must be reported for surrender as early as possible. Surrenders are being made generally in the month of March, and a careful study of figures of expenditure incurred and watch over the progress of last month’s expenditure should enable a Controlling Officer to fix upon his final requirements with a reasonable degree of exactness.

When the need for surrender manifests itself, the Controlling Officers should carefully estimate the amounts that they can surrender. The aim should be to surrender as much as they can so as to keep the expenditure just within the modified Grant.

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC), Tripura Legislative Assembly took initiative for State’s tighter budgeting, with regard to both savings and excess. For this purpose, the State PAC had specified limits/financial thresholds for making comments in Appropriation Accounts.

The Pr. Accountant General (A&E), Tripura provides the draft Appropriation Accounts to the Controlling Officers of the Departments of the State Government (August 2023) and seeks the reasons/explanation for the variations in expenditure with reference to approved budgetary allocation in keeping with the limits set by the PAC.

The monetary limits of savings/excesses to be commented upon in the Appropriation Accounts as approved by the PAC in May 2008 are shown in **Table 3.10:**

**Table 3.10: Monetary limits of savings/excesses to be commented upon**

<b>Savings</b>	No notes and comments are necessary if a grant/appropriation has an overall savings of less than two <i>per cent</i> of the total provision or the amount of overall savings in absolute term is small.  If the overall savings in a grant/appropriation is in excess of the limit (two <i>per cent</i> ), notes and comments on savings should be included, in respect of sub-heads where the savings has the variation of more than 10 <i>per cent</i> of the provision or ₹ 20 lakh whichever is higher.
<b>Excess</b>	Comments on individual sub-heads are limited to excess over ₹ five lakh or 10 <i>per cent</i> of the provision whichever is less.

Financial Rules state that reasons for additional expenditure/ savings should be explained with case specific comments, and vague expressions such as “based on actual requirements”, “release/sanction of fund by the Government of India”, *etc.*, should be avoided.

Budgetary allocations based on unrealistic proposals, inefficient expenditure monitoring mechanism, weak capacity in scheme implementation/ weak internal controls prompt

release of funds towards the end of the financial year, and increase the propensity of the Departments to retain huge balances outside the Government account in Bank Accounts. Excessive savings also deprives other Departments of the funds which they could have utilised.

Scrutiny of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that, in 17 out of 64 Grants/ Appropriations, there were savings of more than ₹ 100 crore and in eight cases, the savings constituted over 50 *per cent* of the budget allocation in the respective Grants/ Appropriations during the year 2022-23. The details of the Grants/ Appropriations where savings were more than ₹ 100 crore during the year 2022-23 are given in **Appendix 3.7**.

In 35 out of 64 Grants/Appropriations where Budget allocation during the year 2022-23 was more than ₹ one crore in each case, the expenditure during the year was less than 50 *per cent* of the total budget provision for the year. The details of the Grants/ Appropriations where the budget allocation during the year 2022-23 was more than ₹ one crore, but the expenditure during the year was less than 50 *per cent* of the total budget are given in **Appendix 3.8**.

It can be seen from **Appendix 3.8** that, most of the grants relate to developmental schemes like housing, irrigation, medical and health, education, rural and urban infrastructure, education and welfare sectors. Government has not been able to ensure that clearances and sanctions are accorded on time so as to ensure that the envisaged benefits accrue to the targeted beneficiaries.

Improving rural and urban infrastructure, education and healthcare is a major challenge faced by most States across the country, and the low percentage utilisation of allocated budget in most of these grants which are directly related to rural, urban, education and healthcare sectors is a cause for concern.

The Government may examine the reasons for the low allocated budget in these Grants and take suitable corrective action.

Scrutiny of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that, in nine Grants/Appropriations, expenditure could not exceed 10 *per cent* of the budget allocation in the respective grants/ appropriations. Expenditure of ₹ 11.94 crore was incurred out of the allocated amount of ₹ 1,172.54 crore resulting in a saving of ₹ 1,160.60 crore. In one case, no expenditure was incurred during the year 2022-23. The details of the Grants/ Appropriations where expenditure was not exceeding 10 *per cent* of the provision is detailed in **Table 3.11**. Out of the nine grants and appropriation as indicated in the Table 3.11, two grants *vis* General Administration (P&S) and Education (Elementary) Department incurred expenditure of less than 10 *per cent* of budgeted fund during last 2-3 years.

Table 3.11: Grants/Appropriation with low expenditure during 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No. and Name	Original	Supple- mentary	Total	Expendi- ture	Percentage of expenditure
<b>Revenue-Voted</b>						
1	50: Civil defence	6.86	0.00	6.86	0.41	5.98
<b>Capital-Voted</b>						
2	36: Home (Jail) Department	10.00	0.23	10.23	0.91	8.90
3	38: General Administration (Printing and Stationery) Department	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.06	10.00
4	39: Education (Higher) department	77.05	0.00	77.05	4.28	5.55
5	43: Finance Department	1,002.01	0.00	1,002.01	1.14	0.11
6	59: Tourism	52.55	0.00	52.55	4.55	8.66
7	61: OBC Welfare	21.57	0.01	21.58	0.57	2.64
8	62: Education (Elementary)	0.50	1.02	1.52	0.02	1.32
<b>Capital-Charged</b>						
9	8: General Administration (P&T) Department	0.14	0.00	0.14	0	0.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,171.28</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1,172.54</b>	<b>11.94</b>	

Source: Appropriation Accounts

### 3.3.6.1 Persistent Savings in Grants/Appropriations

During the last five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23, there were persistent savings of more than ₹ one crore in 62 cases (43 cases in revenue and 19 cases in capital heads of account). The number and name of Grants/Appropriations where persistent savings of more than ₹ one crore occurred in each case during the last five years are shown in **Appendix 3.9**.

During the five-year period 2018-19 to 2022-23, out of 62 cases of persistent savings of more than ₹ one crore, savings of more than ₹ 10 crore in each year occurred in 19 cases under revenue heads (Voted). There were persistent savings of more than ₹ 10 crore each year in six cases under the capital heads (Voted).

It was also noticed that out of the 62 cases, there were savings of more than ₹ 100 crore in 17 cases while in six cases, the savings were more than ₹ 500 crore during the year 2022-23. The Grant/Appropriation where persistent savings of more than ₹ 100 crore occurred in each year during last five years were in four Grants, three in Revenue-Voted (Grant No.31, 40 &43) and one in Capital-Voted (Grant No. 13).

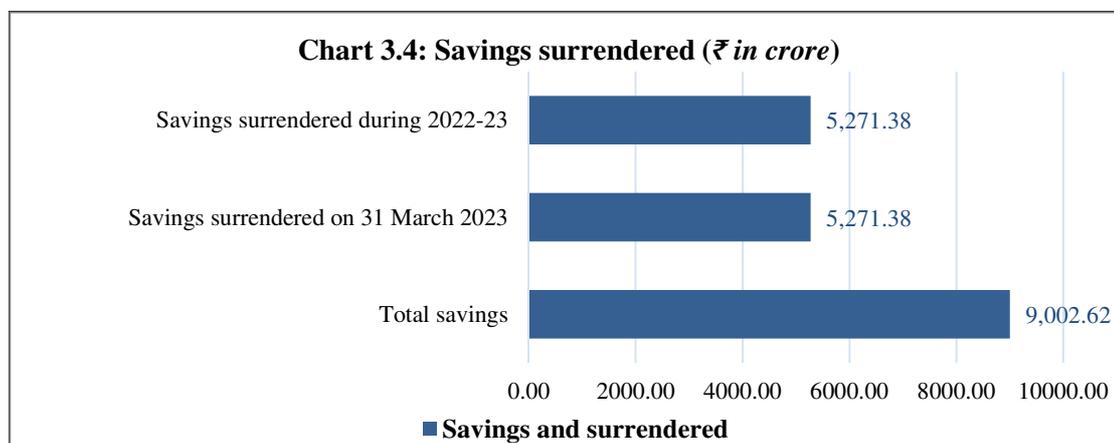
Persistent savings over a period of five years or more indicate that the basic assumptions behind the overall budget formulation process were not realistic and there was a lack of proper assessment as well as prudent utilisation of the allocated budgetary provision.

The issue of persistent savings has been pointed out every year in the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. However, no corrective

measures have been taken by the Departments concerned for minimising the savings, as savings have continued in most of the Departments even during 2022-23.

### 3.3.6.2 Savings and surrenders before close of financial year 2022-23

During the year 2022-23, there was overall savings of ₹ 9,002.62 crore, of which ₹ 5,271.38 crore was surrendered 31 March 2023 as detailed in **Chart 3.4**.



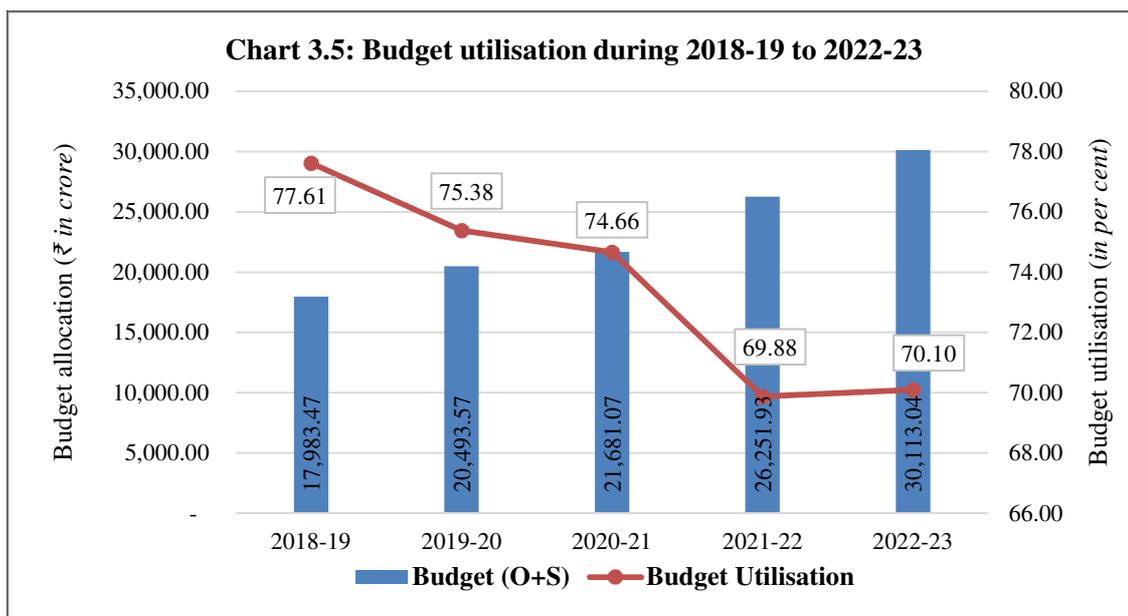
Source: Appropriation Accounts

It was noticed that in case of 25 Grants/Appropriations, more than 25 per cent savings were not surrendered though after surrendering of fund of ₹ 10 crore and above at the end of March 2023. Details are given in **Appendix 3.10**.

Non-surrendering of anticipated savings on time reflects lack of efficiency in budget management.

### 3.3.6.3 Budget utilisation during 2018-19 to 2022-23

Optimal utilisation of allocated budget indicates the extent of realistic budgeting and ensuring of the actual utilisation of funds in a time bound manner for the purpose for which these provisions are made. During the last five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23, the budget utilisation of the State decreased in the last year from 77.61 per cent in 2018-19 to 69.88 per cent in 2021-22 but increased to 70.10 per cent in 2022-23 as detailed in **Chart 3.5**.



Source: Appropriation Accounts

Savings of allocated funds indicate inaccurate assessment of requirement as well as inadequate capacity to utilise the funds for intended purposes.

Trends in the original budget, revised estimate and actual expenditure for the period 2018-19 to 2022-23 are given in **Table 3.12** and **Chart 3.6**:

**Table 3.12: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2018-23**

(₹ in crore)

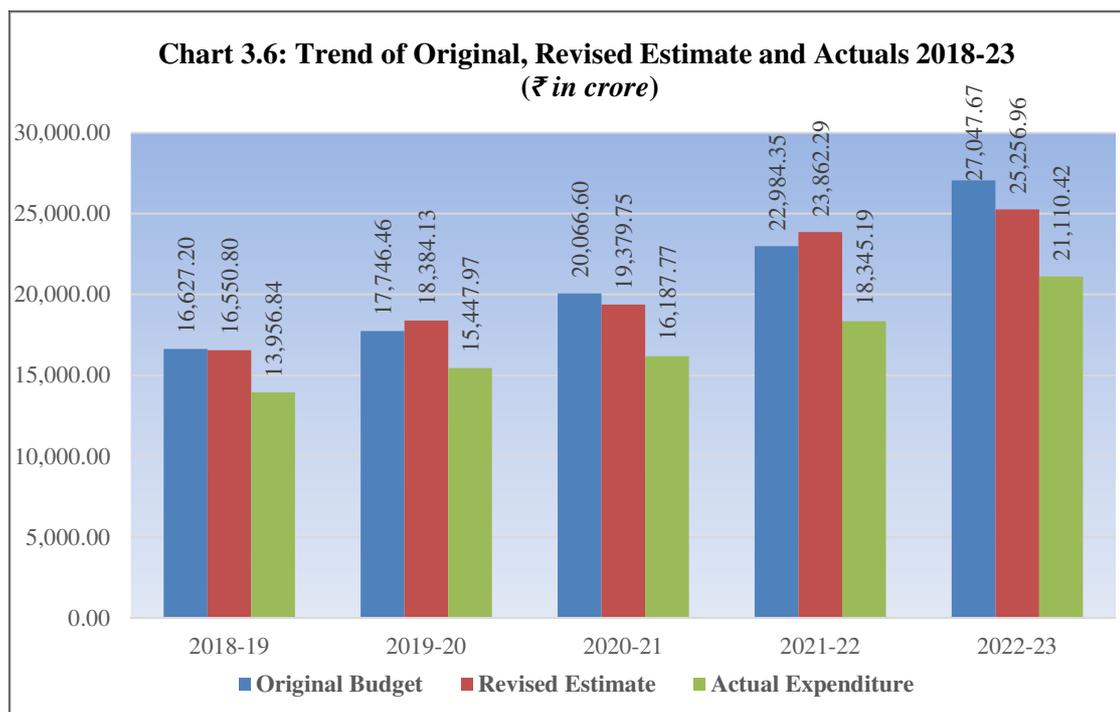
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Original Budget	16,627.20	17,746.46	20,066.60	22,984.35	27,047.67
Supplementary Budget	1,356.27	2,747.11	1,614.47	3,267.58	3,065.37
Total Budget (TB)	17,983.47	20,493.57	21,681.07	26,251.93	30,113.04
Revised Estimate (RE)	16,550.80	18,384.13	19,379.75	23,862.29	25,256.96
Actual Expenditure (AE)	13,956.84	15,447.97	16,187.77	18,345.19	21,110.42
Savings (TB – AE)	4,026.63	5,045.60	5,493.30	7,906.74	9,002.62
Percentage of saving to the TB	22.39	24.62	74.66	30.12	29.90
Savings (RE – AE)	2,593.96	2,936.16	3,191.98	5,517.10	4,146.54
Percentage of saving to the RE	15.67	15.97	16.47	23.12	16.42
Percentage of supplementary to the original provision	8.16	15.48	8.05	14.22	11.33
Total Budget – Revised Estimate	1,432.67	2,109.44	2,301.32	2,389.64	4,856.08

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**Table 3.12** shows that over the years from 2018-19 to 2022-23, the Revised Estimate (RE) was lower than the Total Budget (TB) of the State. The gap between the RE and the TB showed an increasing trend wherein during the first three years, the gap was less which rose sharply in the last two years indicating larger estimation error.

The supplementary provision during the period was ranged between 8.05 per cent (2020-21) and 15.48 per cent (2019-20) and it was 11.33 per cent during 2022-23 of the original provision.

The supplementary provision of ₹ 3,065.37 crore during 2022-23 constituted 11.33 per cent of the original provision as against 14.22 per cent in the previous year.



Source: Appropriation Accounts

**Chart 3.6** shows that the Actual Expenditure (AE) during the period from 2018-19 to 2022-23 were lower than the Original Provision for all the years, indicating savings were ranged between 12.95 per cent and 21.95 per cent during last five years period. Even, in terms of RE, the AE was also lower during the same period ranged between 76.88 per cent and 84.33 per cent and it was 83.58 per cent during 2022-23. It indicates that in terms of RE, the savings were ranged between 15.67 per cent and 23.12 per cent during the period and it was 16.42 per cent during 2022-23.

As such, the supplementary provisions during the years 2018-19 to 2022-23 proved unnecessary since the expenditure did not come up to the level of original budget provisions.

This reflects that budgetary allocations were based on unrealistic proposals as Budget Estimates of the State were always inflated and the Actual Expenditure was less than the budgetary provisions.

### 3.3.7 Excess expenditure and its regularisation

Article 205(1)(b) of the Constitution provides that if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, the Governor shall cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State, a demand for such excess. This implies that, it is mandatory for a State Government to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature for the Financial Year.

Although no time limit for regularisation of excess expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, the regularisation of excess expenditure is done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee. Failure to do so is in contravention of constitutional provisions and defeats the objective of

ensuring accountability by the Legislature of the executive over utilisation of public money.

### 3.3.7.1 Excess expenditure relating to the year 2022-23

During 2022-23, there was an excess expenditure over the budget in the Grant No. 13 (Revenue Voted) of Public Works (R&B) Department, but no case of Major Head wise excess expenditure (Gross) occurred. The detail is given the **Table 3.13**.

**Table 3.13: Grants/Appropriation with Excess expenditure during 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)					
Grant No. & Name	Original	Supplementary	Total Grant	Expenditure	Excess
Revenue-Voted					
13: Public Works (R&B) Department	529.72	80.11	609.83	695.39	85.56

While pointed out the issue of excess expenditure the Government stated that the same would be regularised shortly.

### 3.3.7.2 Regularisation of excess expenditure of previous financial years

Excess expenditure over budgetary allocation is a matter of concern, as it is indicative of inefficient budgetary management and dilutes legislative oversight over public funds. Government needs to view this seriously and take appropriate corrective measures. Expenditure incurred in excess of the budget provision under both Voted and Charged categories by various Departments of the State Government are being reported every year in the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the State Finances of Government of Tripura. Details on regularisation of excess expenditure up to the last year as per mention in the SFAR for the year 2021-22 is given in the **Table 3.14**.

**Table 3.14: Details of Excess expenditure relating to the year 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 with status on regularisation**

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	No. and Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Revenue		Capital		Excess expenditure	Regularised on 24-04-2023
		Charged	Voted	Charged	Voted		
1	13: Public Works (R&B)	0.00	217.01	0.00	0.00	217.01	The Tripura Appropriation Act No.08 of 2023
2	59: Tourism	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.68	4.68	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>217.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.68</b>	<b>221.69</b>	
<b>2019-20</b>							
1	48: High Court	0.00	1.41	0.00	0.00	1.41	The Tripura Appropriation Act No.07 of 2023
2	58: Home (FSL, PAC, Prosecution & Co-ordination Cell) Department	0.00	3.15	0.00	0.00	3.15	
3	43: Finance Department	0.00	0.00	4.31	0.00	4.31	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>4.56</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>8.87</b>	
<b>2018-19</b>							
1	14: Power Department	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.38	12.38	The Tripura

Sl. No.	No. and Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Revenue		Capital		Excess expenditure	Regularised on 24-04-2023
		2020-21	Charged	Voted	Charged		
2	19: Tribal Welfare Department		0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	Appropriation Act No.06 of 2023
3	23: Panchayati Raj Department		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.02	
4	25: Industries & Commerce (Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture) Department		0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15	
5	26: Fisheries Department		0.03	0.00	0.00	1.85	
6	33: Science, Technology and Environment Department		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	
7	42: Education (Sports and Youth Programme) Department		0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	
8	51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department		0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	
9	59: Tourism Department		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	
	<b>Total</b>		<b>0.26</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>20.68</b>	

*Source: Appropriation Accounts 2021-22 and respective Appropriation Acts 6,7 & 8 of 2023.*

There was no excess expenditure in the year 2021-22 according to the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2021-22.

### **3.3.8 Grant-in-aid for creation of capital assets**

Grants-in-aid are payments in the nature of assistance, donations or contributions made by one government to another government, body, institution or individual. Grants-in-aid are given for specified purpose of supporting an institution including construction of assets.

During the year 2022-23, the state government booked Grants-in-aid of ₹ 1,322.38 crore as Capital Expenditure instead of Revenue Expenditure, out of which ₹ 1,321.53 crore was for creation of Capital Asset.

As per IGAS 2, Grant-in-aid disbursed by a grantor to a grantee shall be classified and accounted for as revenue expenditure irrespective of the purpose for which the funds disbursed as Grants-in-aid are to be spent by the grantee, except in cases where it has been specifically authorised by President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

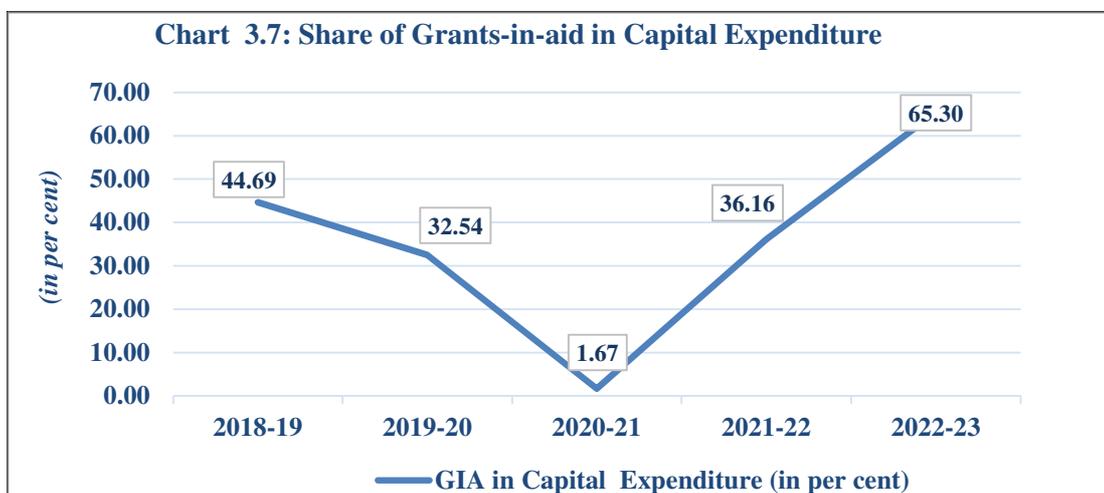
The extent of classification of GIA as Capital Expenditure and the resultant impact on revenue deficit/surplus, if expenditure from GIA is treated as Revenue Expenditure is shown in **Table 3.15**.

**Table 3.15: Extent of classification of GIA as Capital Expenditure***(₹ in crore)*

Years	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
GIA booked as Capital Expenditure	661.74	287.38	13.91	494.99	1,322.38
Total Capital Expenditure	1,480.87	883.22	832.08	1,368.95	2,024.97
Share of GIA in Capital Expenditure ( <i>in per cent</i> )	44.69	32.54	1.67	36.16	65.30
Total Revenue Expenditure	11,889.20	13,376.91	14,367.82	16,125.24	17,738.71
Total Revenue Receipt	12,030.89	11,001.59	13,292.40	17,613.96	18,309.01
Impact on Revenue Deficit (-)/ Revenue Surplus (+), if expenditure from GIA is treated as Revenue Expenditure	(-)520.05	(-)2,662.70	(-)1,089.33	993.72	(-)752.08

It can be seen from **Table 3.15** that the Grants-in-Aid of ₹ 1,322.38 crore was booked as Capital Expenditure. This was about 65 *per cent* of Capital Expenditure booked instead of Revenue Expenditure as per IGAS-2. If the State Government had booked the Grants-in-Aid as Revenue Expenditure as per IGAS-2 instead of capital expenditure, the Revenue expenditure would be ₹ 19,061.09 crore instead of ₹ 17,738.71 crore during 2022-23. Hence, the revenue expenditure was understated to that extent of ₹ 1,322.38 crore. Resultant, there would be Revenue deficit of ₹ 752.08 crore instead of Revenue Surplus of ₹ 570.30 crore during the year 2022-23.

The share of Grant-in-aid under Capital expenditure during the last five years are shown in **Chart 3.7**.



Source: Appropriation Accounts

### 3.4 Comments on effectiveness of budgetary and accounting process

#### 3.4.1 Budget projection and gap between expectation and actual

Efficient management of tax administration/other receipts and public expenditure holds the balance for achievement of various fiscal indicators. Budgetary allocations based on unrealistic proposals, inefficient expenditure monitoring mechanism, weak scheme implementation capacities/ weak internal controls lead to sub-optimal allocation among various developmental needs.

The summarised position of budget including supplementary budget, actual expenditure, and excess/savings during 2022-23 against 64 Grants/ Appropriations (63 Grants and one Appropriation) is given in **Table 3.16**.

**Table 3.16: Summarised position of Actual Expenditure vis-à-vis Budget (Original/Supplementary) provisions during the financial year 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original Grant/App.	Suppl. Grant/App.	Total	Actual expenditure	Net Savings(-)/Excess(+)	Surrender in March	
							Amount	Percentage of net saving
Voted	I. Revenue	20,217.25	1,751.20	21,968.45	16,259.29	-5,709.16	2,848.55	49.89
	II. Capital	4,255.77	1,020.81	5,276.58	2,080.61	-3,195.97	1958.18	61.27
	III. Loans & Advances	6.37	80.68	87.05	109.65	+22.60	0.00	0.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24,479.39</b>	<b>2,852.69</b>	<b>27,332.08</b>	<b>18,449.55</b>	<b>-8,882.53</b>	<b>4,806.73</b>	<b>54.11</b>
Charged	IV. Revenue	1,544.65	212.68	1,757.33	1,669.14	-88.19	2.61	2.96
	V. Capital	0.51	0.00	0.51	0.07	-0.44	415.60	94,454.55
	VI. Public Debt- Repayment	1,023.12	0.00	1,023.12	991.66	-31.46	46.44	147.62
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,568.28</b>	<b>212.68</b>	<b>2,780.96</b>	<b>2,660.87</b>	<b>-120.09</b>	<b>464.65</b>	<b>386.92</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>27,047.67</b>	<b>3,065.37</b>	<b>30,113.04</b>	<b>21,110.42</b>	<b>-9,002.62</b>	<b>5,271.38</b>	<b>58.55</b>

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2022-23.

It can be seen from **Table 3.16**, that overall net savings of ₹ 9,002.62 crore (29.90 per cent) of total provision Grants/Appropriations and was almost three times of the size of the supplementary budget of ₹ 3,065.37 crore obtained during the year. As against the estimated Receipts, the actual Receipts were ₹ 19,238.02 crore only thereby restricting the total expenditure to ₹ 21,110.42 crore. This implied that the savings were hypothetical, as the funds were not actually available for expenditure, which indicates that the budget formulation process was unrealistic.

Utilisation of budgeted funds by the State was sub-optimal to some extent every year during the past five years. The extent of savings during the last five years is given in **Table 3.17**.

**Table 3.17: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2018-23**

(₹ in crore)

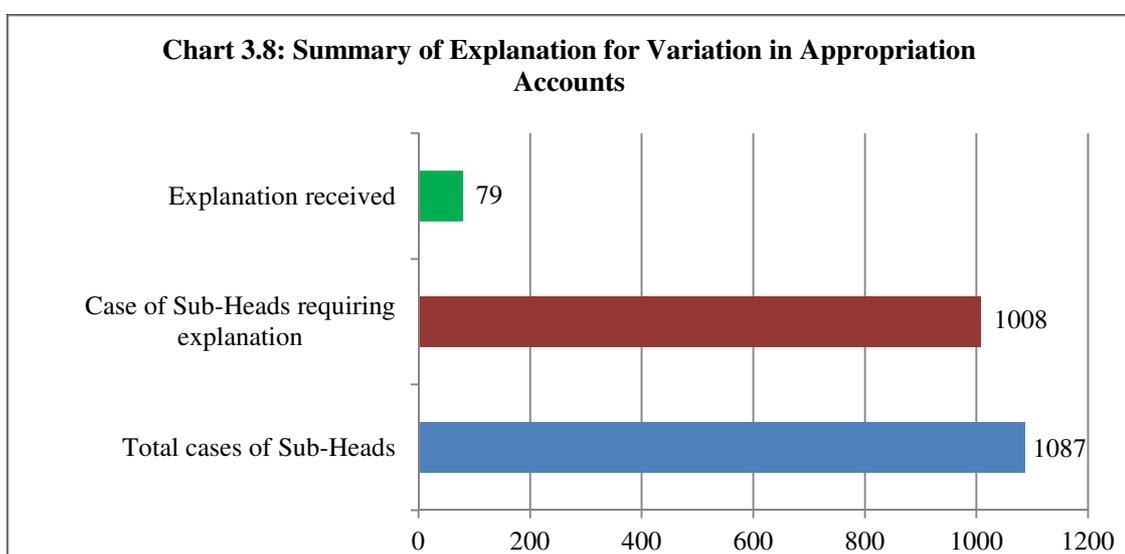
Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Original Budget	16,627.20	17,746.46	20,066.60	22,984.35	27,047.67
Supplementary Budget	1,356.27	2,747.11	1,614.47	3,267.58	3,065.37
<b>Revised Estimate</b>	<b>17,983.47</b>	<b>20,493.57</b>	<b>21,681.07</b>	<b>26,251.93</b>	<b>30,113.04</b>
Actual Expenditure (AE)	1,3956.84	15,447.97	16,187.77	18,345.19	21,110.42
Savings (-) /excess (+)	(-) 4,026.63	(-) 5,045.60	(-) 5,493.30	(-) 7,906.74	(-) 9,002.62
Percentage of Savings	22.39	24.62	25.34	30.12	58.55

It can be seen from **Table 3.17**, utilisation of budget during the last four years was almost above 70 per cent. But, in 2022-23 it was well below 50 per cent.

Financial Rules state that reasons for additional expenditure/ savings should be explained with case specific comments, and vague expressions such as “based on actual requirements”, “release/sanction of fund by the Government of India”, etc., should be avoided.

Audit of Appropriation Accounts of 2022-23 revealed that, in many cases, the Controlling Officers have not provided explanation for the variations in the expenditure *vis-à-vis* budgeted allocations and were not precise even where the explanations were provided. Scrutiny also revealed that, augmentation/reduction of provision through re-appropriation/supplementary grant was stated to be “based on actual requirement”. However, excess expenditure/savings in each of the Sub-Heads within the grants that received re-appropriation/supplementary provision would indicate that there was no requirement of additional funds.

During the year 2022-23, the State Government operated 24 Sub-heads under 64 Grants/Appropriations. It is noticed that these Grants/Appropriations operated sub-heads in 1,087 cases. Out of the 1,087 cases, the explanation was received in respect of 79 cases only. Details of the variations of explanation are shown in **Chart 3.8**:



Source: *Appropriation Accounts*

Ambiguous response of the Controlling Officers or absence of explanation for variation between the budgeted allocation and its utilisation limits legislative control over budget as a means of ensuring financial accountability of the Government.

### 3.4.2 Supplementary budget and opportunity cost

As per the requirement of additional funds, the State Finance Department was submitted a proposal for supplementary provision of ₹ 3,065.37 crore for the year 2022-23 which the State Legislative Assembly approved on 28 March 2023. But the actual expenditure during 2022-23 was ₹ 21,110.42 crore, which did not come even upto the level of original budget provision of ₹ 27,047.67 crore during the year.

At times, while obtaining supplementary provision, the Department’s report to legislature large additional requirement for different purposes under various schemes/activities; but finally they are unable to spend not only the entire supplementary provision or parts thereof but also the original budget provision. As a result, the unutilised funds could not be made use of. At the same time, some of the schemes remained incomplete due to want of funds. Thus, the intended benefit of the

unfinished schemes could not be extended to the public at large in such cases. Further, this leads to escalation of project cost.

The Government also announces several new policies/schemes for implementation through the Finance Minister (FM) Budget Speech and other budget documents which is either for that Financial Year i.e. one-time activity or is of a recurring nature. Broadly, all the schemes, budget allocation thereon, timeframe of their completion and intended benefit announced by Government can be gathered from the Budget Speech of the FM. Actual figures related to expenditure with funding pattern i.e. from the State's own resources or from Central Government assistance or through debt may be gathered from the Finance Accounts of the State. (Example: Appendix of the Finance Accounts of the States related to Major Policy Decisions of the Government during the year or New Schemes proposed in the Budget provide details of the schemes, expenditure thereon and funding pattern, *etc.*). Of these, several schemes/programmes declared by the Government do not typically get operationalised due to lack of preparatory work and/or lack of adequate allocation of budget.

Scrutiny of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that unnecessary excessive budget/supplementary provision were obtained in some grants leading to savings while some major projects/ schemes remained incomplete due to non-availability of fund. The cases where unnecessary excessive budget/supplementary provision in some grants more than ₹ five crore provision and savings of more than 30 per cent are given in **Appendix 3.11**.

### **3.4.3 Major policy pronouncements in budget and their actual funding for ensuring implementation**

Several policy initiatives/schemes taken up by the Government are not executed or are partially executed due to non-approval of scheme guidelines/modalities, non-commencement of works for want of administrative sanction, non-release of budget, *etc.* This deprives the beneficiaries of intended benefits. Savings in such schemes deprive other Departments of the funds which they could have utilised.

Every year, the State Finance Minister delivers Budget Speech in the Tripura Legislative Assembly. The Budget Speech provides an overview of the economy of the previous and current years, and also gives Budget Estimates for the next financial year, covering the prevailing economic situation of the State. The Budget Speech also provides the broad framework of expenditure in detail for the current financial year in different sectors and explains the priorities of the Government by way of pronouncement of new policy initiatives/ schemes for the social and economic welfare of the people of the State. The Budget Speech also specifies the focus areas of the State Government.

In the Budget Speech 2022-23, the Finance Minister mentioned some policy initiatives/schemes for the social and economic welfare of the people in the State during the financial year 2022-23. Department-wise details of Budget allocation, fund release and expenditure thereof on the major initiatives taken for implementation of the

schemes by the State Government in the budget announcement 2022-23 are given in the **Table 3.18**.

**Table 3.18: Department-wise details of major initiatives taken by the State Government on the budget announcement 2022-23**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of implementing Department	Name of the new project & scheme	Budget Allocation	Fund released during 2022-23	Expenditure incurred during 2022-23
1	Agriculture	Setting up of 2 new Agriculture Development Research cum Training Centres with IT facilities at Kumarghat and Amarpur	2.05	2.05	1.38
2	Higher Education	Setting up of a Drone Club/ Centre in Tripura Institute of Technology (TIT) Narsingarh under <b>Subarna Jayanti Tripura Nirman Yojana</b>	1.04	1.04	1.03
3	Youth Affairs & Sports	Launching of a new scheme called ' <b>Khelo Tripura Susto Tripura</b> '.	6.50	6.50	6.44
4		Construction of Synthetic Football Turf ground (4 nos)	20.00	20.00	20.00
5	Industries & Commerce	Introduction of a comprehensive scheme titled " <b>Tripura Industrial Investment Promotion Incentive Scheme</b> " over the period of five years for industrial investment and development in the State.	4.43	4.43	4.08
6	PWD (DWS)	Establishment of ' <b>Tripura Jal Board</b> ' for managing drinking water supply in AMC areas.	22.18	20.33	20.33
7	Forest	Setting up of a new company "Tripura Eco-Tourism Corporation (TETCO)" under <b>Subarna Jayanti Tripura Nirman Yojana</b>	10.00	10.00	10.00
8	Revenue	Renovation/ re-construction of <b>Tehsil Offices</b> to strengthen land record management in the State.	39.00	18.22	11.58
9	PWD (R&B)	<b>Subarna Jayanti Tripura Nirman Yojana</b>	60.00	60.00	58.28
10	Science, Technology & Environment	Development of 4 more Bio-Villages	12.68	12.68	12.68
11	Power (TREDA)	Installation of 15000 nos Solar Street Lighting systems at the Rural Market	20.58	20.58	13.00
12		Installation of 1300 nos Off Grid Solar pumps.	13.67	13.67	10.98
13	ICA	Setting up of Satyajit Ray Film & Television Institute under <b>Subarna Jayanti Tripura Nirman Yojana</b>	5.76	5.76	2.35

Sl. No.	Name of implementing Department	Name of the new project & scheme	Budget Allocation	Fund released during 2022-23	Expenditure incurred during 2022-23
14	Tribal Welfare Department	Setting up of Integrated Rubber Processing Centre for ST rubber producers at different rubber clusters in Tripura	1.15	1.15	1.15
15		Chief Ministers' Rubber Mission in Tripura (Cost of materials fencing and fertilizer part of the scheme)	10.00	10.00	10.00
<b>Total</b>			<b>229.04</b>	<b>206.41</b>	<b>183.29</b>

Source: Information received from the State Government.

It can be seen from **Table 3.18** that against the budget provision of ₹ 229.04 crore on 15 major schemes, the Finance Department released ₹ 206.41 crore during 2022-23. But expenditure on those schemes was ₹ 183.29 crore during the year.

The details of policy decisions/schemes (51 Schemes) initiated by the State Government with budget provision of ₹ 308.20 crore where no expenditure was incurred, as furnished by the State Government Departments, are given in the **Appendix 3.12**.

#### 3.4.4 Trends of expenditure against receipts

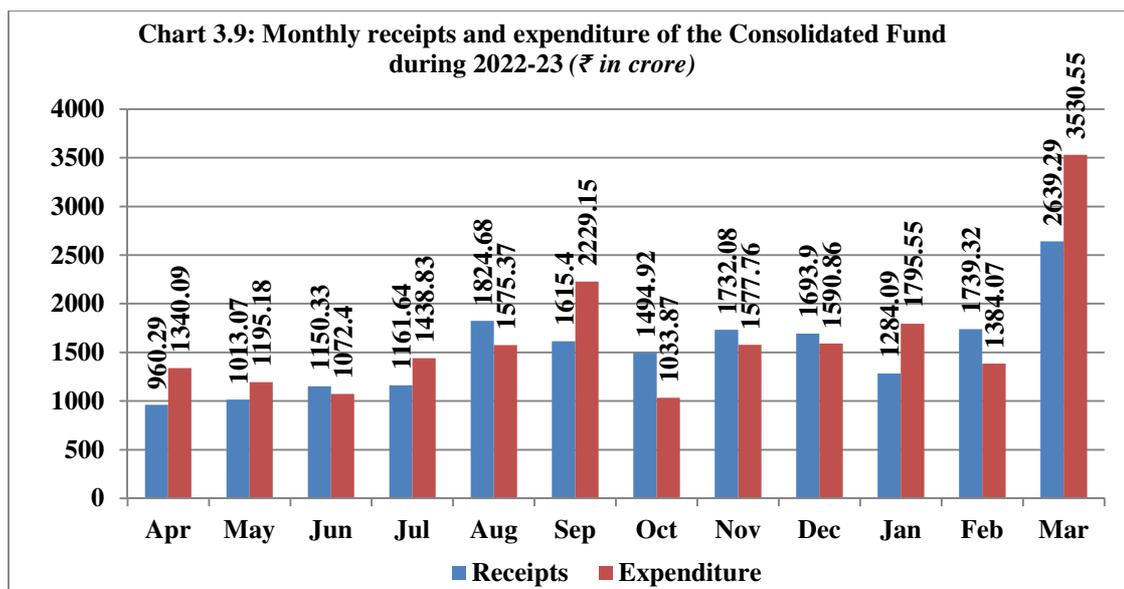
Government funds should be evenly spent throughout the year. The rush of expenditure towards the end of the financial year is regarded as a breach of financial propriety. Instructions regarding this are available in Budget Manual, Finance Department OMs, etc. Maintaining a steady pace of expenditure is a crucial component of sound public financial management, as it obviates fiscal imbalance and temporary cash crunches due to mismatch of revenue expenditure during a particular month arising out of unanticipated heavy expenditure in that particular month.

Financial Rules<sup>23</sup> envisage that rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing months of the financial year, shall be regarded as a breach of financial propriety and shall be avoided.

There are 143 cases where entire expenditure of ₹ 591.36 crore was incurred during the last month of the financial year, i.e., March 2023 in certain Sub-Heads under various Grants/Appropriations. There are 22 cases where the entire expenditure (more than one crore in each case) was incurred in March 2023. The details of major Sub-Heads of account where more than ₹ one crore was incurred in March 2022 is shown in **Appendix 3.13**.

The monthly trend of receipts and expenditure with Consolidated Fund during the year 2022-23 are given in **Chart 3.9**.

<sup>23</sup> Rule 62(3) of GFR, 2017



Source: VLC data

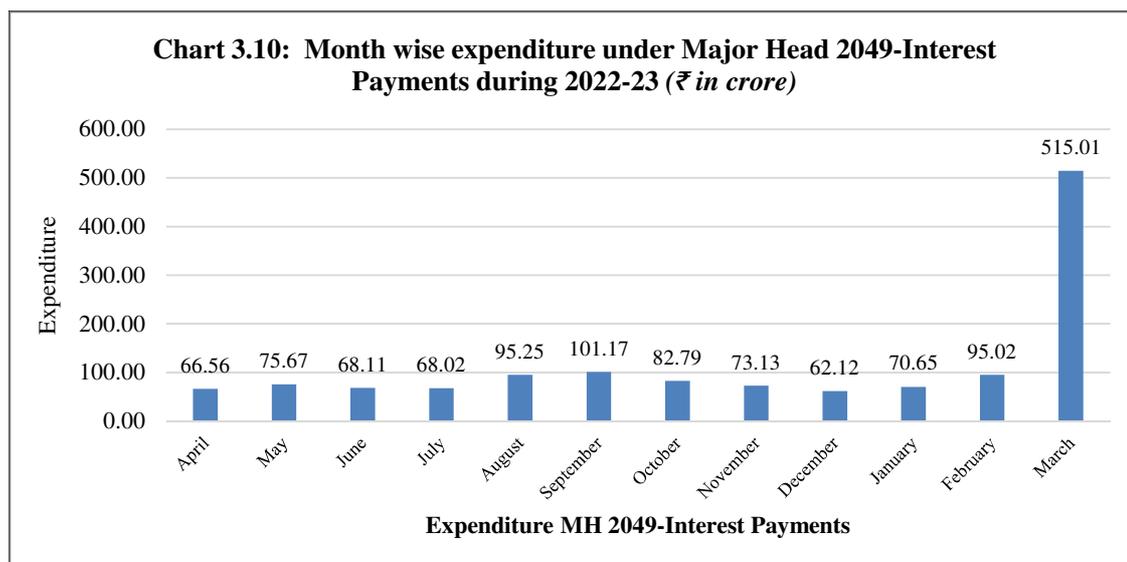
It can be seen from Chart 3.9 that, during March 2023, the State Government incurred expenditure of ₹ 3,530.55 crore against the receipt of ₹ 2,639.29 crore during March 2023 while there was an expenditure of ₹ 1,384.07 crore against the receipt of ₹ 1,739.32 crore in February 2023. During the last quarter of 2022-23 the government incurred expenditure of ₹ 6,710.17 crore which constituted 33.95 per cent of the total expenditure. In March alone, the expenditure of ₹ 3,530.55 crore was 17.86 per cent of the total expenditure of ₹ 19,763.68 crore for the year 2022-23.

#### 3.4.4.1 Rush of Expenditure

Rule 62(3) of the General Financial Rules provides that rush of expenditure, particularly in the closing months of the financial year is regarded as a breach of financial propriety and shall be avoided.

Audit scrutiny revealed that under eight major heads as given in **Appendix 3.14**, the expenditure incurred during 4<sup>th</sup> quarter of the year ranged 85.20 per cent and 100 per cent and the expenditure incurred during the month of March 2023 to last quarter ranged between 41.15 to 100 per cent. It was also observed that under Major Head-2049 Interest Payments, 37.50 per cent expenditure (₹ 515.01 crore is being the highest expenditure) of the total expenditure of ₹ 1373.52 crore was incurred in March 2023.

Month wise expenditure under Major Head 2049-Interest Payments during 2022-23 is depicted in **Chart 3.10**:



Source: VLC data

Government funds should be evenly spent throughout the year. The rush of expenditure towards the end of the financial year is regarded as a breach of financial propriety. Maintaining a steady pace of expenditure is a crucial component of sound public financial management, as it obviates fiscal imbalances and temporary cash crunches due to mismatch of revenue expenditure during a particular month arising out of unanticipated heavy expenditure in that particular month. In case of Tripura there is no mention on quarter wise expenditure regulation from Government side, as far as, the Tripura Budget Manual is concerned. However, the quarterly details of expenditures (Net) across all Grants prepared from the VLC data, are shown in the **Appendix 3.15**.

It is observed from the **Appendix 3.15** that in six Grants (Grant No. 4, 14, 18, 50, 56 and 57) expenditure in the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter exceeded 60 *per cent* of the total expenditure of the respective grants. Out of these six grants, in three grants (Grant No. 4, 56 and 57) the expenditure in March alone was more than 60 *per cent* of total expenditure of the respective grants.

### 3.4.5 Review of selected grants

#### 3.4.5.1 Introduction

A review was undertaken on Grant No. 16 (Health Department) and Grant No 30 (Forest Department) of the State Government mainly to ascertain compliance with budgeting processes, monitoring of funds, control mechanisms and implementation of the schemes within these grants, savings, re-appropriations, persistent diversion of funds for other purposes, *etc.*

The Secretaries to the Government of Tripura were the administrative head of these Departments.

**(A) Grant No. 16: Health Department****(i) Introduction**

Grant No.16 operated by the Health Department includes Major Heads 2059 Public Works, 2210 Medical and Public Health, 4059 Capital Outlay on Public Works, 4210 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health, 4552 Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas. The Secretary to the Government of Tripura is the administrative head of the Department.

**(ii) Budget and Expenditure**

The overall position of budget provisions, actual disbursement and savings under the grants for the last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) is given in **Table 3.19**.

**Table 3.19: Position of budget provisions, expenditure and savings***(₹ in crore)*

Year	Section	Budget Provision	Total	Expenditure	Un-utilised provision and percentage
2020-21	Revenue Original (V)	445.22	469.88	425.98	43.90
	Supplementary	24.66			(9.34)
	Capital Original (V)	72.85	73.39	23.93	49.46
	Supplementary	0.55			(67.39)
2021-22	Revenue Original (V)	483.14	502.22	340.18	162.04
	Supplementary	19.09			(32.26)
	Capital Original (V)	55.70	122.24	64.42	57.82
	Supplementary	66.54			(47.30)
2022-23	Revenue Original (V)	417.32	448.82	381.85	66.96
	Supplementary	31.50			(14.92)
	Capital Original (V)	275.77	295.14	65.39	229.75
	Supplementary	19.37			(77.84)

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**Table 3.19** shows that the percentage of un-utilised budget provisions under Capital (Voted) during the period 2020-21 to 2022-23 ranged between 47.30 *per cent* and 77.84 *per cent* and there was 77.84 *per cent* during 2022-23. In respect of Revenue (Voted), the un-utilisation budget provision was ranged between 9.34 *per cent* and 32.26 *per cent* during the last three years period. Even the obtaining of Supplementary provision by the Health Department during the period were entirely unnecessary as the Department could not utilise the Original budget provision during last three years, which indicates non-performance on the part of the Department in respect of the utilisation of budgeted fund during the period.

**(iii) Savings not surrendered**

As per Rule 62 (1) of the General Financial Rules, 2017 the spending Departments are required to surrender the grants/appropriations or portion thereof to the Finance Department as and when savings are anticipated. The position of savings and surrenders under Grant 16- Health Department during 2020-21 to 2022-23 has been depicted in **Table 3.20**.

**Table 3.20: Non-surrender of savings during last three years period 2020-23**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings				Amount surrendered (percentage)			
	Revenue (V)	Revenue (C)	Capital (V)	Capital (C)	Revenue (V)	Revenue (C)	Capital (V)	Capital (C)
2020-21	43.90	0	49.46	0	2.12 (4.83)	0	28.38 (57.38)	0
2021-22	162.04	0	57.82	0	107.91 (66.59)	0	7.78 (13.46)	0
2022-23	66.96	0	229.75	0	8.68 (12.96)	0	200.49 (87.26)	0

Source: Appropriation Account

It can be seen from **Table 3.20** that the surrendering of un-utilised budget provision during 2020-21 to 2022-23 ranged between 4.83 per cent and 66.59 per cent in respect of Revenue (Voted) account while it was 13.46 per cent and 87.26 per cent in Capital (Voted) account during the period. But in respect of the saving of Revenue account during 2020-21 to 2022-23, 87 per cent of saving from Revenue (Voted) account was not surrendered by the Chief Controlling Officer (CCO) during the year.

**(iv) Persistent savings**

It was observed that a substantial portion of the budget allocation remained un-utilised under 18 schemes under the Grant 16-Health Department during last three years 2020-21 to 2022-23, indicating non-achievement of the projected financial outlays in the respective years as shown in the **Table 3.21**. It may be noted that savings had occurred continuously in three years in various head of accounts which considered persistent savings in respect of the works/schemes as indicated in **Table 3.21**.

**Table 3.21: Persistent savings**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Account	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1.	2059-80-053-25 Public Works-General-Maintenance and Repairs- Public Works	0.10 (2.70)	1.98 (18.85)	1.74 (17.39)
2.	2059-80-053-79 Public Works-General-Maintenance and Repairs - Other Maintenance Expenditure	0.96 (18.38)	1.93 (18.69)	2.04 (20.44)
3.	2210-05-105-15 Medical- Medical Education Training and Research-Allopathy- Health Services	0.19 (22.59)	0.41 (47.79)	0.12 (3.49)
4.	4210-01-110-16Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health-Urban Health Services-Hospitals and Dispensaries-Hospital	0.60 (35.08)	7.63 (80.46)	1.07 (14.59)
5.	4210-01-110-54 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health-Urban Health Services-Hospitals and Dispensaries-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1.11 (24.43)	2.00 (72.63)	6.98 (73.64)
6.	4210-01-789-16 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health-Urban Health Services-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes- Hospital	0.0001 (0.02)	0.82 (29.09)	1.10 (58.39)
7.	4210-01-789-54 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health-Urban Health Services-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes- National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	0.16 (11.06)	7.28 (44.13)	1.40 (38.97)
8.	4210-01-796-16 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health-Urban Health Services-Tribal Area Sub-plan-Hospital	1.81 (10.76)	1.52 (42.32)	1.92 (46.06)

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**(v) Entire provision remained unutilised**

It was observed that entire budget allocation remained unutilised under three schemes during 2022-23, indicating non-implementation of schemes as shown in **Table 3.22**. Analysis of data revealed that in the three cases re-appropriations were done but these were remaining ineffective.

**Table 3.22: Entire provision remained unutilised during the year 2022-23***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Head of Accounts	Original Budget	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Savings
1	4210-80-796-15 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health General Tribal Area Sub – plan Health Services	130.00	0.00	-8.00	122.00
2	4210-03-789-99 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Medical Education Training and Research Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes Others	0.00	0.00	184.75	184.75
3	4210-03-105-99 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Medical Education Training and Research Allopathy Others	0.00	0.00	565.07	565.07

It was seen that out of the above mentioned three schemes, the provision for expenditure were made through re-appropriation in two cases while in one case a part of allocated funds was withdrawn through re-appropriation but the entire funds were remained unutilised during 2022-23 in the Department.

**(vi) Entire provision withdrawn through re-appropriation**

It was observed that entire budget allocation was withdrawn under three schemes during 2022-23 indicating non-implementation of schemes as shown in the **Table 3.23**.

**Table 3.23: Entire Provision withdrawn through re-appropriation during 2022-23***(₹ in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Head of accounts	Total Provision
1	2210-06-200-15 Medical and Public Health Public Health Other Systems Health Services	3.40
2	2210-06-789-15 Medical and Public Health Public Health Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes Health Services	6.20
3	2210-06-796-15 Medical and Public Health Public Health Tribal Area Sub-plan Health Services	10.40

**(vii) Unnecessary supplementary grants**

As per Article 205 of the Constitution, a supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation over the provision made by the Appropriation Act for the year can be made during the current financial year but not after the expiry of the current financial year. When such additional expenditure is found to be inevitable and there is no possibility of effecting savings within the grant to cover the excess by re-appropriation, the Secretary of the Department concerned proposes to the Finance Department for supplementary or additional grant or appropriation.

Audit analysis showed that a supplementary provision of ₹ 31.50 crore in Revenue Account under Voted during the year 2022-23 in the grant proved unnecessary as the expenditure of ₹ 381.85 crore did not come up even the original provision of ₹ 417.32 crore during the year. Similarly, a supplementary provision of ₹ 19.37 crore in Capital Account under Voted during the year 2022-23 in the grant proved unnecessary as the expenditure of ₹ 65.39 crore did not come up to the level of original provision of ₹ 275.77 crore.

In the sub head level one such instance is there as detailed below:

**Table 3.24: Unnecessary supplementary grants**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Accounts	Original Budget	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provision/ supplementary
15	2210-01-001-98 Medical and Public Health Urban Health Services-Allopathy Direction and Administration	321.75	26.11	302.77	18.98

**(viii) Inadequate re-appropriation of funds**

Re-appropriation is the transfer of funds within the grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where additional funds are needed. During 2022-23, it was observed that despite the reduction of provision by re-appropriation orders savings occurred more than ₹ five crore in two cases which indicated inadequate re-appropriation or inadequate assessment of anticipated savings, indicates unfruitful re-appropriation of funds by the Department as shown in the **Table 3.25.**

**Table 3.25: Statement showing inadequate re-appropriation of funds**

(₹ in crore)

SI No.	Head of Accounts	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Reappropriation	Total	Expenditure	Savings/ Excess
1	4210-01-110-54 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health Urban Health Services- Hospital and Dispensaries-National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development	1.25	0.00	8.22	9.47	2.50	-6.97
2	4210-03-105-99 Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health-Medical Education Training and Research-Allopathy-Others	0.00	0.00	5.65	5.65	0	-5.65

**(ix) Expenditure without budget provisions**

Article 205 (1) (b) of the Constitution of India provides that if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, the Governor shall cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State, a demand for such excess.

Audit observed that ₹ 12.09 crore was incurred under 15 schemes without any budget provision during the year 2022-23 as detailed in **Table 3.26**.

**Table 3.26: Expenditure without budget provisions during 2022-23**

		(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Head of Accounts	Amount
1	2210-04-200-90 Medical and Public Health Rural Health Services-Other Systems of medicine Other Systems State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.24
2	2210-04-105-99 Medical and Public Health Rural Health Services-Other Systems of medicine Allopathy Others	2.05
3	2210-04-789-99 Medical and Public Health Rural Health Services-Other Systems of medicine Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes Others	0.67
4	2210-80-101-70 Medical and Public Health General Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)State Share	1.00
5	2210-80-789-70 Medical and Public Health General Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes State Share	2.91
6	2210-80-796-70 Medical and Public Health General Tribal Area Sub-Plan State Share	1.97
7	4210-01-103-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Urban Health Services Central Govt. Health Scheme State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.48
8	4210-01-789-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Urban Health Services Special Component plan for Scheduled castes State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.52
9	4210-01-796-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Urban Health Services Tribal Area Sub-Plan State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.92
10	4210-03-105-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Medical Education Training and Research Allopathy State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan.	0.05
11	4210-03-789-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Medical Education Training and Research Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.09
12	4210-03-796-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Medical Education Training and Research Tribal Area Sub-Plan State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.15
13	4210-04-200-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Public Health Other Programmes State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.41
14	4210-04-789-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Public Health Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.23
15	4210-04-796-90 Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health Public Health Tribal Area Sub-Plan State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.40
<b>Total</b>		<b>12.09</b>

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**(B) Review of Grant No. 30: Forest Department****(i) Introduction**

Grant No. 30 operated by the Forest Department includes Major Heads 2059-Public Works, 2402-Soil and Water Conservation, 2406-Forestry and Wildlife, 4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works, 4406-Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health. The Secretary to the Government of Tripura is the administrative head of the Department.

**(ii) Budget and Expenditure**

The overall position of budget provisions, actual disbursement and savings under the grant for the last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) is given in **Table 3.27**.

**Table 3.27: Budget and Expenditure during the year 2020-21 to 2022-23***(₹ in crore)*

Year	Section	Budget provision	Total	Expenditure	Unutilised provisions and its percentage
2020-21	Revenue Original (V)	197.17	200.76	153.73	47.03
	Supplementary	3.59			(23.43)
	Revenue Original (C)	00	00	00	00
	Supplementary	00	00	00	00
	Capital Original (V)	00	00	00	00
	Supplementary	00	00	00	00
	Capital Original (C)	00	00	00	00
	Supplementary	00	00	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>200.76</b>	<b>200.76</b>	<b>153.73</b>	<b>47.03 (23.43)</b>
2021-22	Revenue Original (V)	268.76	307.35	212.83	94.52
	Supplementary	38.59			(30.75)
	Revenue Original (C)	0	15.50	15.49	0.01
	Supplementary	15.50			(0.06)
	Capital Original (V)	0.20	1.35	0.35	1.00
	Supplementary	1.15			(74.07)
	Capital Original (C)	0	0	0	0
	Supplementary	0			
	<b>Total</b>	<b>324.20</b>	<b>324.20</b>	<b>228.67</b>	<b>95.53 (29.47)</b>
2022-23	Revenue Original (V)	212.73	273.67	147.25	126.42
	Supplementary	60.94			(46.19)
	Revenue Original (C)	6.00	11.96	11.95	0.01
	Supplementary	5.96			(0.08)
	Capital Original (V)	134.50	186.29	111.17	75.12
	Supplementary	51.79			(40.32)
	Capital Original (C)	00	00	00	00
	Supplementary	00	00	00	00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>471.92</b>	<b>471.92</b>	<b>270.37</b>	<b>201.55 (42.71)</b>

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**Table 3.27** shows that overall unutilised budget provision of the Forest Department ranged between 23.43 per cent and 42.71 per cent. Out of which, Revenue (Voted) was 23.43 per cent and 46.19 per cent during 2020-21 to 2022-23 whereas Capital (Voted)

was 40.32 per cent and 74.07 per cent respectively remained unutilised. It was also seen that the Forest Department could not utilise Original provision in respect of Revenue (Voted) while supplementary provisions were made during 2020-21 to 2022-23, which indicates that the supplementary provisions were entirely unnecessary on the part of the Department.

**(iii) Short-surrender of Savings**

The Department is required to surrender the grants/appropriation or portion thereof to the Finance Department as and when savings are anticipated. The position of savings and surrenders under Demand 30 during 2020-21 to 2022-23 has been depicted in **Table 3.28**.

**Table 3.28: Short-surrender of savings under Demand 30**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings				Amount surrendered (percentage)				Amount not surrendered			
	Revenue (V)	Revenue (C)	Capital (V)	Capital (C)	Revenue (v)	Revenue (C)	Capital (V)	Capital (C)	Revenue (v)	Revenue (C)	Capital (V)	Capital (C)
2020-21	47.03	0	0	0	34.82 (74.04)	0	0	0	12.21 (25.96)	0	0	0
2021-22	94.52	0.01	1.00	0	17.99 (19.03)	0 (0)	0	0 (0)	76.53 (80.97)	0.01 (100)	1.00	0
2022-23	126.42	0.01	75.12	0	4.13 (3.27)	00 (00)	29.63 (39.44)	0	122.29 (96.73)	0.01 (100)	45.49 (60.56)	0

Source: Appropriation Accounts

From **Table 3.28** it may be seen that out of the total savings, the surrendered amount was ranged between 3.27 per cent and 74.04 per cent during 2020-21 to 2022-23 under Revenue Voted section while it was 39.44 per cent in Capital Voted section during 2022-23 under the Grant 30.

**(iv) Substantial savings under Sub-Heads**

There was savings of ₹ 201.55 crore out of a total budgetary provision of ₹ 471.92 crore under various Sub-Heads under the Grant No. 30 during 2022-23. The Heads of Account where there were savings of over ₹ one crore are given in **Appendix 3.16**.

Considering that most of the savings pertained to centrally sponsored schemes and central assistance to State plan schemes, the performance of the Department in fulfilling its responsibilities with regard to implementation of schemes related to developmental works of major and minor nature is sub optimal.

**(v) Persistent Savings**

It was observed that a substantial portion of the budget allocation remained unutilised under three components of two Major Heads under Demand No. 30 during 2020-21 to 2022-23, indicating non-achievement of the projected financial outlays in the respective years as shown in the **Table 3.29**.

**Table 3.29: Persistent savings***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Head of Account	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
1	2402-102-40-Soil and Water Conservation-Soil Conservation-Forestry	0.28	0.16	0.10
2	2406-01-796-91 Forestry and Wild Life-Tribal Area Sub Plan-Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP)	1.52	2.60	2.61
3	2406-04-101-88-Forestry and Wild Life-Afforestation and Ecology Development-Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration-CSS-III	0.10	0.13	0.37

**(vi) Entire provision remained unutilised**

It was observed that entire budget allocation of ₹ 3.31 crore remained unutilised under eight different heads (both Revenue and Capital Voted) during 2022-23 indicating non-implementation of schemes as shown in the **Table 3.30**.

**Table 3.30: Entire provision remained unutilised***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Head of Account	Amount
1	2406-01-101-90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.20
2	2406-01-102-91- Central Assistance to State Plan (CSS)	1.21
3	2406-01-789-90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.50
4	2406-01-796-90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.50
5	2406-02-110-87-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.24
6	2406-02-789-87- Centrally Sponsored Scheme - II (CSS)	0.10
7	2406-02-789-90-State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.08
8	2406-02-796-87- Centrally sponsored Scheme - II (CSS)	0.16
9	4059-80-789-25-Special Component Plan for Scheduled Caste (Public Works)	0.06
10	2406-04-789-88- Centrally Sponsored Scheme - III (CSS)	0.15
11	4059-80-796-25- Tribal Area Sub Plan (Public Works)	0.11
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3.31</b>

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**(vii) Unnecessary supplementary grants**

As per Article 205 of the Constitution, a supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation over the provision made by the Appropriation Act for the year can be made during the current financial year but not after the expiry of the current financial year. When such additional expenditure is found to be inevitable and there is no possibility of effecting savings within the grant to cover the excess by re-appropriation, the secretary in the Department concerned proposes to the Finance Department for supplementary or additional grant or appropriation.

Audit analysis of the grant showed that supplementary provision of ₹ 70.44 lakh (both Revenue and Capital-voted) during 2022-23 proved unnecessary as the expenditure of ₹ 81.97 lakh did not come up even to the level of original provision of ₹ 123.33 lakh as shown in the **Table 3.31**.

Table 3.31: Unnecessary Supplementary provision

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Description	Original	Supplementary	Expenditure	Saving out of original provision
1	Revenue Voted	2406-01-789-90-State Share for Central Assistance	0.33	0.17	0.00	(-) 0.33
2	Revenue Voted	2406-04-103-69-State Compensatory Afforestation Fund - Tripura	31.00	30.85	18.11	(-)12.89
3	Revenue Voted	2406-04-789-69- State Compensatory Afforestation Fund - Tripura	12.00	9.88	5.63	(-) 6.37
4	Revenue Voted	2406-04-796-69- State Compensatory Afforestation Fund - Tripura	20.00	19.93	11.07	(-) 8.93
5	Capital Voted	4406-01-789-91-Central Assistance to state plan	20.00	4.70	16.70	(-) 3.30
6	Capital Voted	4406-01-796-91- Central Assistance to state plan	40.00	4.91	30.46	(-) 9.54
<b>Total</b>			<b>123.33</b>	<b>70.44</b>	<b>81.97</b>	<b>(-) 41.36</b>

Source: Appropriation Accounts

#### (viii) Expenditure without budget provision (Expenditure exceeding ₹ one crore)

Article 205(1)(b) of the Constitution of India provides that if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that the year, the Governor shall cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess.

Audit observed that ₹ 10.00 crore was incurred under three components of Capital outlay on Forestry and Wild life without any budget provision during 2022-23 as shown in Table 3.32.

Table 3.32: Expenditure without budget provisions

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of account	Expenditure
<b>Capital (Voted)</b>		
1	Capital outlay on Forestry and Wild Life 4406-01-190-99 - Others	5.20
2	4406-01-789-99 - Others	1.70
3	4406-01-796-99 - Others	3.10
<b>Total</b>		<b>10.00</b>

#### (ix) Inadequate re-appropriation of fund

Scrutiny of the detailed appropriations in respect of Grant No. 30-Forest revealed that in three cases under Major Head 2406 the savings were more than ₹ one crore even after reduction of funds though re-appropriation, indicated that the re-appropriations were inadequate in these cases during the year. Details of cases where savings were more than one crore are shown in Table 3.33.

**Table 3.33: Savings occurred even after reduction by re-appropriation (where saving was more than one crore)**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads of Account	Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Total provision	Total expenditure	Savings
1	2406-01-001-98 Forestry and Wild Life (Administration)	110.58	0.00	-5.43	105.15	90.79	14.36
2	2406-01-789-91- Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP)	2.45	0.00	-0.63	1.82	0.15	1.67
3	2406-01-796-91- Central Assistance to State Plan (CASP)	3.30	0.00	-0.44	2.86	0.25	2.61
<b>Total</b>		<b>116.33</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-6.50</b>	<b>109.83</b>	<b>91.19</b>	<b>18.64</b>

### 3.5 Withdrawal of entire provision by re-appropriation

Scrutiny of the Appropriation Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that, in 58 cases under 18 grants, the entire original budget provisions (cases where budget provision was above ₹ one crore) was reduced/ surrendered by re-appropriation during the year. The reasons for the surrender by re-appropriation were stated to be due to actual requirements. The details are given in **Appendix 3.17**.

### 3.6 Comparison on utilisation of budget allocations in various Schemes

During 2022-23, expenditure was incurred in 80 Central Schemes (Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Schemes) against the allocation of budget. Out of these 80 Schemes, utilisation of budget of Major three schemes are detailed in **Table 3.34**.

**Table 3.34**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage of utilisation
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)	472.19	335.39	71.03
2	Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM)-Rural	43.27	37.50	87.67
3	Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT)	18.78	20.52	109.27

Source: Finance Accounts

During the year 2022-23, expenditure was incurred in 223 State Schemes against the allocation of budget. Out of these 223 Schemes, utilisation of budget of four schemes where more than one hundred crore expenditure was incurred, are detailed in **Table 3.35**.

Table 3.35

(*₹ in crore*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Budget Allocation	Expenditure	Percentage of utilisation
1	Agriculture	242.79	212.67	87.59
2	Social Pension	411.75	411.54	99.95
3	State Share of IGNOAP/ IGWNP/ IGNDP	257.80	257.29	99.80
4	State Plan	343.69	327.28	95.23

Source: *Finance Accounts*

### 3.7 Good Practices

Some of the improvements in the areas of budgetary management are highlighted below;

With effect from May 2017, Government of Tripura has started e-payment using RBI's e-Kuber application. All treasury payments except those relating to regular pension are being made through e-payment. During the year 2022-23, 82.76 *per cent* of the payments were made through e-payment.

During the year 2022-23, all the 64 CCOs of the Government have reconciled hundred *per cent* receipts and expenditure of ₹ 19,238.02 crore and ₹ 20,864.99 crore (including expenditure on public debt and loans and advances) respectively.

Excess expenditures for the last three years 2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21 were regularised on 24 March 2023 following the audit observations mentioned in the SFAR for the last few years.

### 3.8 Conclusion

Budgetary assumptions of the State Government were not realistic during 2022-23 and despite carrying out an elaborate pre-budget exercise to bring about efficiency and transparency in budget formulation and execution, budgetary estimates were off the mark to a considerable extent. Control over the execution and monitoring of budget by Departments was inadequate.

The State Government had incurred excess expenditure of ₹ 85.56 crore over budget provision in one grant (Grant No. 13 Public Works (R&B)) which is required to be regularised by the State Legislature as per Article 205 of the Constitution.

Significant policy initiatives of the Government were not fulfilled during the year due to non-completion of the preparatory activities relating to these initiatives. Supplementary Grants/ Appropriations were obtained without adequate justification. The State Government had overall savings of ₹ 9,002.62 crore which is more than twice the size of the supplementary budget of ₹ 3,065.37 crore obtained during the year, which raised questions over the budget formulation process. Proper explanations were not provided to the Accountant General (A&E) for variations in expenditure *vis-à-vis* allocations. Departments were neither cautioned against persistent savings; nor were their budgets varied in accordance with their ability to absorb the allocations.

### 3.9 Recommendations

- i. *Government may prepare budgetary assumptions more realistically and ensure efficient control mechanisms to curtail savings/ excess expenditure.*
- ii. *Excess expenditure over grants approved by the Legislature is in violation of the will of the Legislature. State Government should view such excess expenditure very seriously and regularise it at the earliest.*
- iii. *State Government needs to formulate a realistic budget based on reliable assumptions of the needs of the Departments and their capacity to utilise the allocated resources.*
- iv. *Government should initiate an appropriate control mechanism to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of budget by various Departments, to ensure that savings are curtailed, large savings within the Grant/ Appropriation are controlled, and anticipated savings are identified and surrendered or re-appropriated for due utilisation to enhance economic activity towards development.*
- v. *Controlling Officers should be aware of their responsibilities to explain the variation in expenditure from the allocation to facilitate proper analysis of budget and preparation of meaningful Appropriation Accounts.*
- vi. *Government should adhere to quarterly targets fixed for incurring expenditure through periodic monitoring, to avoid rush of expenditure towards end of the year, and for proper utilisation of savings through timely surrender.*

**CHAPTER IV:  
QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL  
REPORTING PRACTICES**



## CHAPTER-VI

# QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING PRACTICES

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

### Issues related to completeness of accounts

#### 4.1 Non-inclusion of clear-cut liabilities incurred during the financial year

In years of tight fiscal conditions, there is a tendency to postpone certain payments due, especially in the last quarter of the financial year, to the next financial year. These could include subsidy related payments and other contracted payments for which bills have been submitted.

As per information furnished by the State Finance Department in the Third Quarterly Review Report of the Finance Minister 2022-23, there was an outstanding amount of ₹ 729.67 crore in respect of various unpaid claims which pertain up to the end of December 2022. Such unpaid claims will create miscellaneous liabilities of the State Government to the next financial years. Details of the unpaid claims are given in **Table 4.1**.

**Table 4.1: Outstanding miscellaneous liabilities pertains to the end of December 2022**

(₹ in crore)		
Sl. No.	Particulars	Outstanding Amount
1.	Major works and contracts	459.74
2.	Committed liabilities in respect of land acquisition charges	37.24
3.	Claims in respect of unpaid bills on works and supplies	232.69
<b>Total</b>		<b>729.67</b>

**Source:** Information furnished by the State Government.

The details of unpaid claims as on 31 March 2023 was requested (October 2023) from the State Government, replies are awaited (December 2023).

#### 4.2 Non discharge of liability in respect of interest towards interest bearing Reserve Funds

The Government has a liability to provide and pay interest on the amounts in the Interest-bearing Reserve Funds. The interest liabilities in respect of the Reserve Funds bearing interest under Sector J of the Public Accounts are annual liabilities that the State Government is required to discharge. During the year, the State Government did

not invest any amount out of available balance of ₹ 85.81 crore from the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) as on 1 April 2022. Interest liability accruing on the balance fund of ₹ 85.81 crore was ₹ 6.43 crore (calculated at the rate of 7.49 *per cent* which is applicable to overdraft interest rate during the year 2022-23).

#### 4.3 Funds transferred directly to State implementing agencies

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to the State Implementing Agencies/ Non-Governmental Organisations for implementation of various schemes and programmes. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the Accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

As per the GoI decision, with effect from 2015-16, funds for implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) and Additional Central Assistance (ACA) under various schemes were to be released to the State Government and not directly to the State Implementing Agencies. However, as per the Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal of the Controller General of Accounts, ₹ 1,987.38 crore was released directly by the GoI to the State Implementing Agencies and Non-Government Organisations during 2022-23 which included transfer to intermediaries' beneficiaries for implementation of 39 schemes as exhibited in the Finance Accounts 2022-23 (Appendix VI). There was an increasing trend in the funds transferred directly by the GoI during 2018-19 to 2022-23 as shown in **Table 4.2**.

**Table 4.2: Position of funds transferred by Government of India directly to State implementing agencies during last five years period 2018-23**

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Fund transferred				
	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
Number of programme/ Schemes under which funds were transferred	9	59	61	65	39
Funds transferred by GoI	442.79	853.99	1,205.51	1,820.76	1,987.38

**Source:** Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal of Controller General of Accounts relating to the State of Tripura and Finance Accounts.

It was noticed that out of ₹ 1,987.38 crore transferred directly by the GoI during 2022-23, ₹ 1,950.77 crore (98.16 *per cent*) were provided under 10 major Schemes during the year as detailed in **Appendix 4.1**.

#### 4.4 Deposit of Local Funds

Tripura Panchayati Raj Act, 1993 provides that Zilla Parishad (ZP), Panchayat Samiti (PS) and Gram Panchayat (GP) would maintain ZP fund, PS fund and GP fund respectively (under Major Head 8448-Deposits of Local Funds-109-Panchayat Bodies Funds) which would include all the moneys realised or realisable under the Act and all the moneys otherwise received by the PRIs, such as grants received from the Central Finance Commission and the State Government as part of the State Finance Commission award and its own revenue, which includes tax and non-tax receipts of a Panchayat. The Acts also envisages that the Municipal Fund is to be held by the

Municipality. All the moneys realised or realisable under this Act and all moneys otherwise received by the Municipalities are kept in the Municipal Fund under the Major Head 8448-Deposits of Local Funds-102-Municipal Funds.

However, from Finance Accounts of the State it was revealed that there was no transaction (Receipts and Disbursement) in respect of Municipal Funds and other local Bodies' Funds under the Major Head 8448 since 2007-08, but ₹ 10.16 crore was carried forward year after year in the Public Account under this Major Head as on 31 March 2023. The matter was also pointed out in earlier State Finances Audit Report but no response of the Government has been received as on 31 March 2023. The balances under Major Head 8448-Deposits of Local Funds up to the end of 31 March 2023 are as shown in **Table 4.3**:

**Table 4.3: Balances under Major Head 8448: Deposits of Local Funds as on 31 March 2023**

Year		2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	
Panchayat Bodies Fund	(8448-109)	Opening Balance	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
		Receipt	-	-	-	-	-
		Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Closing Balance	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
Education Funds	(8448-110)	Opening Balance	163.70	163.70	163.70	163.70	163.70
		Receipt	-	-	-	-	-
		Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Closing Balance	163.70	163.70	163.70	163.70	163.70
<b>Total Closing Balance end of the year</b>		<b>166.70</b>	<b>166.70</b>	<b>166.70</b>	<b>166.70</b>	<b>166.70</b>	
Other Funds	(8448-120)	Opening Balance	848.91	848.91	848.91	848.91	848.91
		Receipt	-	-	-	-	-
		Expenditure	-	-	-	-	-
		Closing Balance	848.91	848.91	848.91	848.91	848.91
<b>Total (8448): Deposit of Local Bodies</b>		<b>1,015.61</b>	<b>1,015.61</b>	<b>1,015.61</b>	<b>1,015.61</b>	<b>1,015.61</b>	

Source: Finance Accounts

#### 4.5 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

Rules 238(1) of the General Financial Rules 2017 provide that every order sanctioning a grant would specify its objective clearly and time limit within which the grant is to be spent. The departmental officers drawing the grants-in-aid would be primarily responsible for certifying to the Principal Accountant General where necessary, the fulfillment of the conditions attached to the grant and submission of a certificate (Utilisation Certificate) in such form and at such interval within 12 months from the grantees and after verification of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) and the Head of the Department concerned.

Audit scrutiny of the records revealed that there were 1,432 UCs involving ₹ 1,026.94 crore pending as on 31 March 2022, out of which only 200 UCs for ₹ 59.00 crore were cleared as on 31 March 2023. It was also noticed that out of 200 UCs cleared during 2022-23, 137 UCs for ₹ 44.91 crore were pertaining to the year upto 2021-22. There were 298 UCs involving ₹ 218.32 crore pending for the period upto 2021-22. 997 UCs for grants of ₹ 763.71 crore disbursed during 2022-23 were due out of which only 63 UCs involving ₹ 14.09 crore were cleared during 2022-23.

There were 1,232 UCs for grants of ₹ 967.94 crore, which were outstanding as on 31 March 2023. Age-wise details of delay in submission of UCs are given in **Table 4.4**.

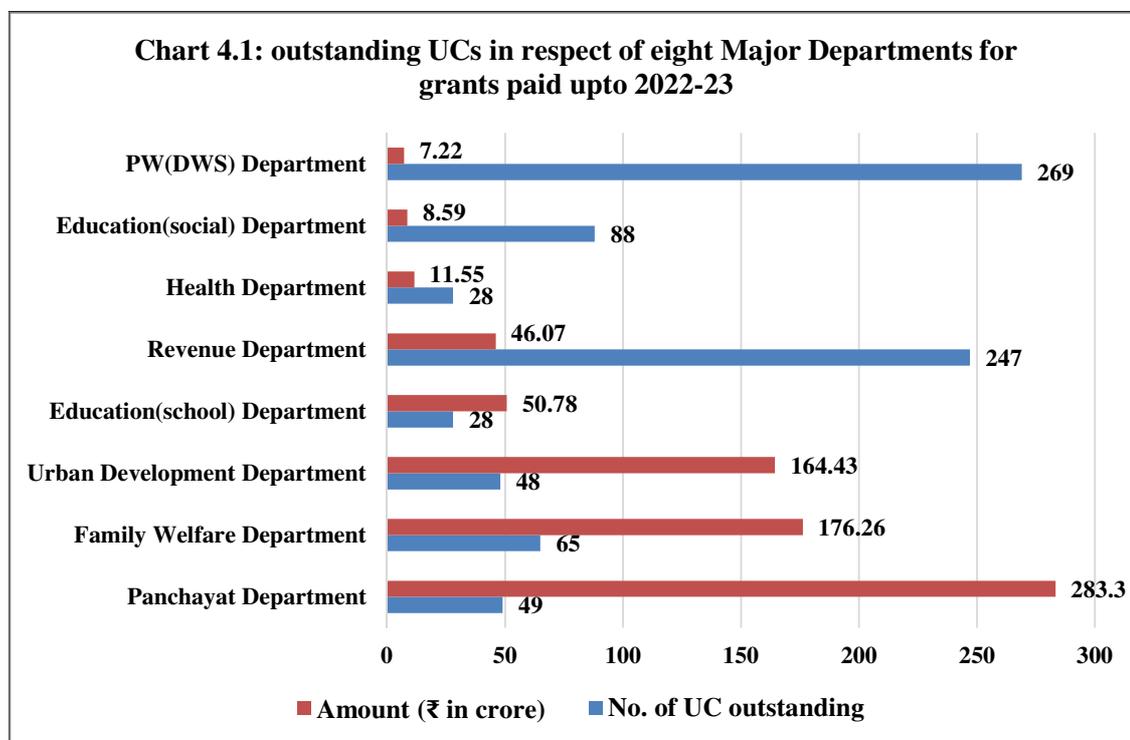
**Table 4.4: Age-wise arrears in submission of Utilisation Certificates**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Outstanding UC as on 01 April 2022		UC adjusted during the year 2022-23		Outstanding UC upto March 2023	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Upto 2019-20	91	19.92	39	3.31	52	16.61
2020-21	103	59.16	22	0.99	81	58.17
2021-22	241	184.15	76	40.61	165	143.54
2022-23	997	763.71	63	14.09	934	749.62
<b>Total</b>	<b>1432</b>	<b>1,026.94</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>59.00</b>	<b>1232</b>	<b>967.94</b>

Source: Information furnished by the A & E office. GIA disbursed during 2022-23 will be due in 2023-24.

Non submission of the Utilisation Certificates (UCs) means that the authorities have not explained as to how funds were spent over the years. There is also no assurance that the intended objectives of providing these funds have been achieved. Since non-submission of UCs is fraught with the risk of misappropriation, it is imperative that the State Government should monitor this aspect closely and hold the concerned persons accountable for submission of UCs in a time bound manner. Further, delay in submission of UCs would impact on further releases of grants by GoI and non-release of performance grants to Local Bodies. Major defaulting departments which had not submitted UCs upto the end of 31 March 2023 is shown in **Chart 4.1**:



Source: Information furnished by the A&E office

The Government stated (December 2023) that instruction has been issued to all the concerned departments for early submission of pending UCs for releasing next funds.

#### 4.6 Recording of Grantee Institution as “Others”

There is a mechanism in some States of giving institute code to various bodies and authorities receiving Grants-in-Aid from Government. These grants are also recorded in Voucher Level Computerisation (VLC) system of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) office and submission of UCs is monitored against outstanding amount against each institute. Needless to say, for this system to work, grantee institute should be recorded properly. In the absence of proper code, outstanding amounts against all institutes cannot be worked out.

If Grants-in-Aid constitute a significant portion of the total expenditure of the State, it is essential that the Government provides the details and nature of the Grantee Institutions to which it is providing funds, in the interests of transparency of accounts.

During 2022-23, the State Government had given grants-in-aid of ₹ 6,247.05 crore of which ₹ 5,459.01 crore to ‘Others’ constitute 87.38 *per cent* of total grants given during the year. As per information furnished by the State Government, the grant-in-aid given to others includes the funds released to various Government departments and transferred through GIA Bills to the SNAs Account during 2022-23. Due to absence of proper code, institution wise amount of grants given during 2022-23 could not be ascertained in audit. The trend of Grants-in-aid given to ‘Others’ by the State Government during last five years is shown in **Table 4.5**.

**Table 4.5: Trend of Grants-in-aid to Grantee Institution of type ‘Others’**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total GIA amount	Amount of Grantee Institutions of Type ‘Others’	Percentage of total GIA to Others
2018-19	2,401.39	1,973.10	82.16
2019-20	2,638.52	2,229.00	84.48
2020-21	2,865.49	2,135.00	74.51
2021-22	4,391.22	2,939.25	66.93
2022-23	6,247.05	5,459.01	87.38

Source: Finance Accounts.

#### 4.7 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

When money is required in advance or when they are not able to calculate the exact amount required, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are permitted to draw money without supporting documents, through Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills, by debiting service heads, and the expenditure is reflected as an expense under the service head.

Initially made as advance, its subsequent adjustments are ensured through submission of Detailed Contingent (DC) bills within a stipulated period of drawal of AC bills. DC bill consists of abstract of expenditure along with sub-vouchers for amount drawn through AC bills, Drawing and Disbursing officers are required to present Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DC) bills duly countersigned by the Controlling Officer in all these cases within the period prescribed in the Central Treasury Rules.

As per Rule 31(12) of the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, 2019 of Government of Tripura, drawal of moneys on AC Bills should be adjusted through DCC Bills by submitting them to the countersigning officer within 60 days from the date of drawal of the amount. A second drawal of the amount should be made only after exhausting the moneys drawn in previous AC bills. Further, as per sub-Rule 15 of Rule 31 *ibid* the Head of the Department under whose control a DDO is functioning must countersign all the DCC Bills and forward them to the Principal Accountant General (A&E), Tripura within 90 days from the date of drawal of the AC Bill.

Out of 405 unadjusted AC bills of ₹ 32.52 crore pending for clearance upto 31 March 2022, the State Government had cleared 233 AC bills involving ₹ 17.81 crore during the year 2022-23.

During the year 2022-23, 459 AC bills of ₹ 13.07 crore were drawn of which 11 bills of ₹ 0.99 crore were adjusted during the year. 199 AC bills for ₹ 2.31 crore (17.69 per cent) drawn in March 2023 were not due during the year. DCC bills in respect of 421 AC bills involving ₹ 24.48 crore was pending as on 31 March 2023 of which 172 AC bills for ₹ 14.71 crore remained outstanding pertaining to the years prior to 2022-23. Status of unadjusted AC bills as on 31 March 2023 are as given in **Table 4.6**.

**Table 4.6: Year-wise status of unadjusted AC Bills as on 31 March 2023**

Year	AC Bills drawn		AC Bills cleared during 2021-22		Outstanding AC Bills	
	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount	No. of Bills	Amount
Upto 2020-21	309	23.40	156	16.65	153	6.75
2021-22	96	9.12	77	1.16	19	7.96
2022-23	459*	13.07	11	0.99	249	9.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>45.59</b>	<b>244</b>	<b>18.80</b>	<b>421</b>	<b>24.48</b>

\*Includes 199 AC Bills drawn in March 2023.

The major defaulting departments that had not submitted DCC bills are Relief and Rehabilitation Department (₹18.83 crore), Election Department (₹ 5.01 crore), Tribal Welfare Department (₹ 0.81 crore), Urban Development Department (₹ 0.80 crore), Education (Youth Affairs & Sports) Department (₹ 0.27 crore) and Rural Development Department (₹ 0.22 crore). Age-wise analysis of AC bills of these Departments is shown in **Table 4.7**.

**Table 4.7: Age-wise analysis of AC bills pending of five major defaulting Departments**

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Upto2020-21		2021-22		2022-23		Total	
		No. of Bill	Amount						
1	Relief and Rehabilitation Department	8	4.88	4	7.84	2	6.11	14	18.83
2	Election Department	0	0.002	0	0	239	5.009	239	5.011
3	Tribal Welfare Department	16	0.81	0	0	0	0	16	0.81
4	Urban Development Depart	99	0.78	2	0.02	0	0	101	0.80
5	Education (Sports & Youth Affairs)	1	0.0062	0	0	2	0.26	2	0.27

Non submission of DC Bills and non-adjustment of advances by the Controlling Officers/ DDOs for a long period is fraught with the risk of misappropriation.

The Government stated (December 2023) that instruction has been issued to all the concerned departments for early submission of pending DCC Bills.

#### 4.8 Personal Deposit Accounts

The State Government is authorised to open Personal Deposit (PD) accounts to deposit funds required for specific purposes by transfer of funds from consolidated fund or by transfer of funds from sources other than from the consolidated fund. Personal Deposits are maintained in a bank account in the treasury. Balances in the Personal Deposit Accounts do not lapse to Government up to three to five complete accounting years as defined in the financial rules though the operation and maintenance of PD accounts vary from State to State.

During 2018-19, the State Government had taken a policy decision to open PD Account with the concurrence of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) for transferring the funds from Current Deposit (CD)/Savings Bank (SB) Accounts of DDOs where Bank balance of a particular DDO exceeds ₹ two crore except funds of a Central Schemes as it is mandatorily required to keep the fund in a separate Bank Account as per Scheme guidelines.

During 2022-23, ₹ 136.64 crore was credited in 63 PD Accounts under Major Head 8443-106. Out of ₹ 136.64 crore, ₹ 25.22 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State of which ₹ 24.00 crore was transferred in March 2023 and rest ₹ 111.42 crore was deposited by challan from the bank accounts of DDOs as a follow up of the policy decision *ibid* of State Government.

There were 205 PD accounts with balance of ₹ 349.95 crore as on 31 March 2023. As per information provided by the State Government, 168 Administrators of Personal Ledger (PLA) Account (out of 179) had reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures. However, no annual verification certificates were furnished by them to the Treasury Officer for onward submission to the Principal Accountant General (A&E) office. Details information of 26 Administrators of Personal Deposit Account had not been provided by the State Government. Status of PD accounts as on 31 March 2023 are given in **Table 4.8**.

**Table 4.8: Status of PD Accounts**

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on 01 April 2022		Addition during the year 2022-23		Withdrawal during the year 2022-23		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2023	
Number of Administrator	Amount	Number of PD accounts Administrators	Amount deposited in PD accounts (including new accounts)	Number of accounts closed	Amount withdrawn from PD Accounts	Number of Administrators	Amount
260	416.14	Nil	136.64	55	202.83	205	349.95

The relevant figures are available in Statement No.21 of the Finance Accounts.

In terms of Rule 624 of CTR Vol-I (as adopted by the Government of Tripura), the PD accounts are normally required to be closed on the last working day of the year and the unspent balances transferred back to the Consolidated Fund and PD accounts are reopened next year, if necessary. Further, the PD accounts which were opened by transfer of funds other than from the Consolidated Fund, should be reviewed every year and the accounts which are inoperative for more than three to five years (complete account years) should be closed and balances lying in such accounts should be credited to the Government Accounts. However, during 2022-23, 55 PD Accounts were closed in the State.

At the close of the financial year, the amount lying unutilised in the PD accounts distorts the expenditure figures in the Government accounts. Besides, non-transfer of unspent balances lying in PD Accounts to Consolidated Fund is fraught with the risk of misuse of public fund, fraud, and misappropriation.

#### **4.9 Unspent balance lying in the Bank Accounts of DDOs**

Drawing and Disbursement Officers (DDOs) are required to withdraw money from Government Account/Consolidated Fund for making payment on behalf of the Government. During 2022-23, the State Government transferred/deposited ₹ 351.90 crore into the bank accounts of 646 DDOs for disbursement. However, there was the instructions issued earlier from the State Government (February 2017) for closure of Current Deposit (CD)/Savings Bank (SB) Accounts of the DDOs of all the Departments by 31 March 2017 and to deposit the unspent balances lying in their CD/SB Account into the Government Account.

As per information received from the State Government (August 2023), in respect of 709 out of 1,438 DDOs, there were ₹ 499.53 crore lying in the CD/SB Account of 574 DDOs while in 135 DDOs accounts, there were no balance in the account as on 31 March 2023. The funds were meant for incurring expenditure on different heads like office expenses, committed liabilities, Central/State schemes which has already booked as expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State but lying idle outside the Government Account. Thus, the expenditure shown in the Finance Accounts for the year 2022-23 could not be vouched as correct to that extent.

Further, as per information furnish by the State Government (August 2023) it was noticed that the State Government had received ₹ 3,475.40 crore from the GoI for implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Scheme/Central Sector Schemes during 2022-23. The State Government transferred ₹ 4,785.20 crore to the Single Nodal Agencies (SNAs) including State share of ₹ 895.45 crore during 2022-23. However, as per PFMS portal, there was an unspent balance of ₹ 1,812.84 crore in the Bank accounts of different Single Nodal Agencies as on 31 March 2023 which are required to be reconciled by the State Government.

The Government stated (December 2023) that the matter is being looked into and appropriate steps would be taken in this regard.

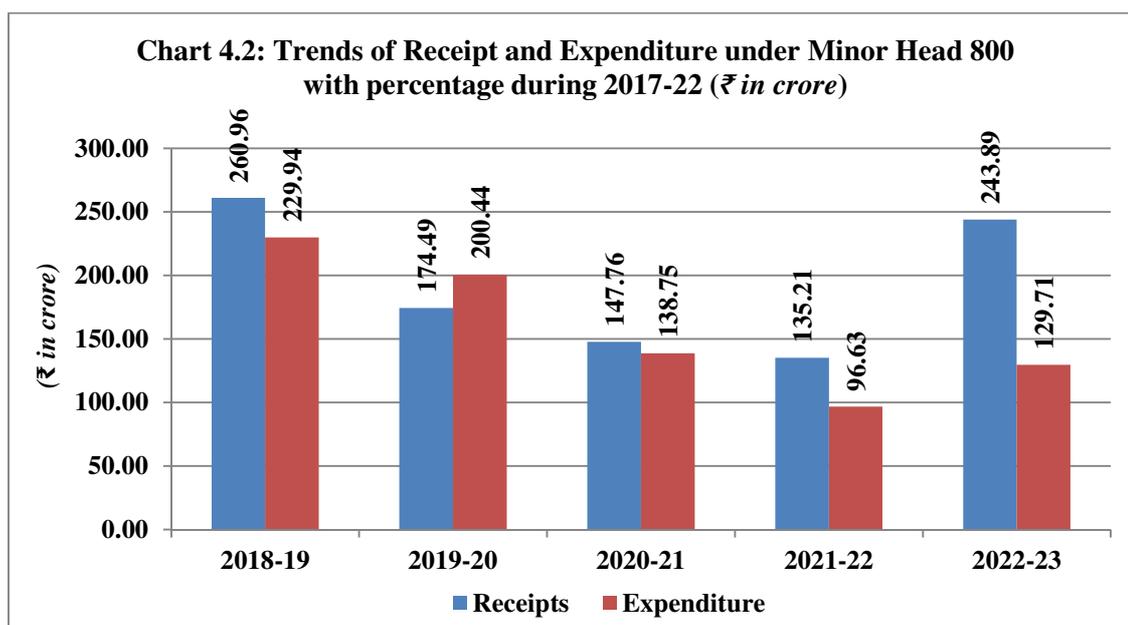
#### 4.10 Indiscriminate use of Minor Head 800

Minor Head 800 relating to Other Receipts and Other Expenditure is intended to be operated only when the appropriate minor head has not been provided in the accounts. Routine operation of minor head 800 is to be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque. Classification of large amount under the omnibus Minor Head 800 affects transparency in the financial reporting and distorts proper analysis of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure.

Scrutiny of the Finance Accounts for the year 2022-23 revealed that the State Government classified as receipt of ₹ 243.89 crore in 40 Major Heads of Account, constituting 1.33 *per cent* of the total Revenue Receipts (₹ 18,309.01 crore) under Minor Head 800-Other Receipts in the accounts.

Similarly, expenditure of ₹ 129.71 crore in 16 Major Heads of Accounts booked under Minor Head 800-Other expenditure constituting 0.65 *per cent* of total Revenue and Capital Expenditure (₹ 19,873.33 crore) during the year 2022-23.

Receipts and Expenditure booked under Minor Head 800 and its percentage to total Receipts and Expenditure during last five years period 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Chart 4.2**.



Source: Finance Accounts

It was seen that during 2022-23, receipts under 800 was increased significantly due to more fund receipt under the functional Major Head 0852-Industries (₹ 161.94 crore), 0041-Taxes on Vehicle (₹ 44.36 crore), 0059-Public Works (₹ 5.73 crore), 0030-Stamps and Registration Fees (₹ 7.55 crore), 8443-Civil Deposits (₹ 6.19 crore) and 406-Forestry and Wild Life (₹ 9.15 crore) respectively. The receipt under MH 852-Industries was increased due to more collection of revenue as Royalty from sale of Natural Gas while Taxes of Vehicle increased due to more collection being fines by the Traffic Units and being Licence fees during 2022-23. Details are shown in **Table 4.9**.

**Table 4.9: Significant receipts booked under Minor Head 800-Other Receipts during financial year 2022-23***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Major Head/Description	Receipts under Minor Head 800	Total Receipts	Percentage to total receipts
1	0030-Stamps and Registration Fees	7.55	102.53	7.36
2	0041-Taxes on vehicles	44.36	117.55	37.74
3	0055-Police	4.02	122.42	3.28
4	0059-Public Works	5.73	6.11	93.78
5	0406-Forestry and Wildlife	9.15	15.83	57.80
6	0852-Industries	161.94	161.94	100
7	8443-Civil Deposits	6.19	441.28	1.40

**Source:** *Finance Accounts.*

Similarly, the significant cases of booking expenditure under Minor Head 800-Other expenditure are shown in **Table 4.10**.

**Table 4.10: Significant expenditure booked under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure during financial year 2022-23***(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Major Head	Expenditure under Minor Head 800	Total Expenditure	Percentage to total expenditure
1.	2059-Public Works	9.71	308.58	3.15
2.	2801-Power	73.00	123.55	59.09
3	3275-Other Communication Service	9.45	45.15	20.93
4.	5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	12.08	350.87	3.44
5	2216-Housing	7.27	1,793.12	0.41
6	8443-Civil Deposits	10.90	501.75	2.17

**Source:** *Finance Accounts.*

It was observed that more than 50 per cent of total expenditure under the functional Major Head 2801-Power was booked under Minor Head 800-Other expenditure.

Operation of Minor Head for booking of maximum amount in respect of Receipts and Expenditure where appropriate Minor Head is not available in the list of Major and Minor Head, the State Government should open new appropriate Minor Head with the advice of the Accountant General (A&E) for minimising the booking under Minor Head 800-Other Receipts/Expenditure.

However, there was a decreasing trend of booking in expenditure under minor head 800 during last four out of five-year period which indicates improvement in monitoring of booking of expenditure.

Classification of large amounts under the omnibus Minor Head 800 affects the transparency in financial reporting and distorts proper analysing of allocative priorities and quality of expenditure.

Audit examined selected cases of booking under Minor Head '800' and noticed that in some instances, where the provision for expenditure of salary were made in the budget and booked under Minor Head '800'. The following salary expenditure were booked under Minor Head '800' as other expenditure instead of specific Minor Head under Major Head during 2022-23 as given in **Table 4.11**.

**Table 4.11: Incorrect depiction of Minor Head in the Accounts (2022-23)**

Specified Heads	Actual Heads in the Accounts		
	Appropriation Accounts/details Appropriation Accounts	Finance Accounts (Classification up to Minor Head)	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
2851-00-001-Direction and Administration	2851-00-800-29-Industries Development	2851-800-Other Expenditure	4.29
2851-00-001-Industrial Estate			
2875-60-Other Industries	2875-60-800-29-Other Expenditure	2875-60-800-Other Expenditure	0.75
<b>Total</b>			<b>5.04</b>

*Source: Finance Accounts*

As per Finance Accounts it was seen that total salary expenditure of the Industries and Commerce Department containing in Major Head 2230, 2851 and 2875 was ₹ 41.40 crore during 2022-23 out of which ₹ 5.04 crore was booked under Minor Head '800' in Major Head 2851 and 2875 against the budget provision of ₹ 5.50 crore and ₹ 0.90 crore respectively under Grant 24 during the year though there were specific Minor Heads for salary expenditure in the department.

#### **4.11 Operation of unauthorised head**

During 2022-23, the State Government made budget provision and expenditure incurred of ₹ 35.70 crore unauthorisedly in Minor head '101-Wireless Planning and Coordination under Major Head 3275-Other Communication Services which was non-operational since 2019 as per list of Major and Minor head of Account.

*The State Government should take necessary measures not to use the unauthorised heads of accounts.*

### **Issues related to Measurement**

#### **4.12 Outstanding balance under major Suspense and DDR heads**

Certain intermediary/adjusting heads of accounts known as 'Suspense heads' are opened in Government accounts to reflect transactions of receipt and payments which cannot be booked to a final head of accounts due to lack of information such as non-furnishing of Schedule of Settlement by the Treasuries/PAOs, Non-receipt of clearance memos from RBI, non-receipt of vouchers, etc. These heads of accounts are finally cleared by minus debit or minus credit when the accounts under them are booked to their respective final heads of accounts, these amounts remain uncleared, the balance under the suspense heads would accumulate and would not reflect Government's receipt and expenditure accurately.

Remittances embrace all transactions which are adjusting Heads of Accounts and the debit or credits under the heads are eventually cleared by corresponding credit or debit within the same or in another circle of accounts.

The Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads.

Clearance of suspense and remittance items depends on the details furnished by the State Treasuries/ Works and Forest Divisions, etc.

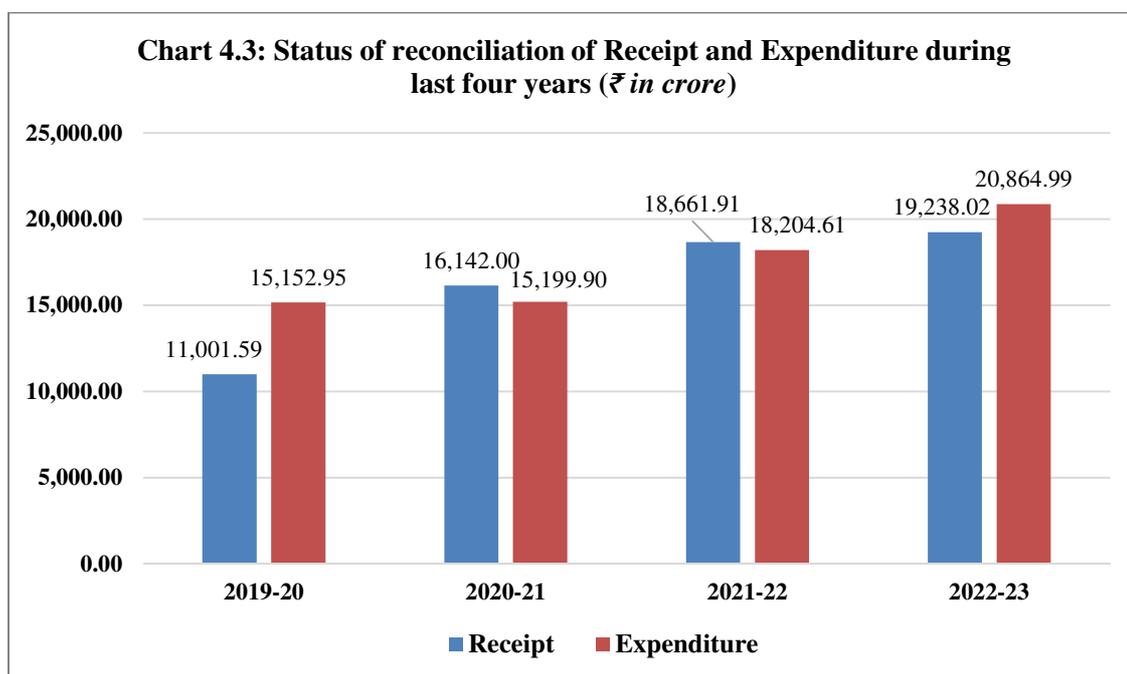
The details of outstanding balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads during the last five years from 2018-19 to 2022-23 are shown in **Appendix 4.2**.

#### 4.13 Reconciliation of Departmental figures

Reconciliation and verification of figures is an important tool of financial management. Failure to exercise/adhere to the codal provisions and executive instructions in this regard not only results in misclassification and incorrect booking of receipts and expenditure in the accounts, but also defeats the very objective of the budgetary process. All the Controlling Officers of the Departments are required to exercise effective control over spending to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, the State Financial Rules stipulate that the receipts and expenditure during the financial year recorded in their books are to be reconciled by them every month with that recorded in the books of the Accountant General (A&E).

During 2022-23, all the 64 Controlling Officers (CCOs) of the Government of Tripura reconciled 100 *per cent* of their Receipts (₹ 19,238.02 crore) and expenditure of ₹ 20,864.99 crore (including Public Debt and Loans and Advances) respectively.

**Chart 4.3** shows the status of reconciliation during the last four years period from 2019-20 to 2022-23.



Source: Finance Accounts.

#### 4.14 Reconciliation of Cash Balances

There should be no difference between the Cash Balance of the State Government as per the books of Accounts of the Principal Accountant General (A&E) and the Cash Balance as reported by the Reserve Bank of India. The Cash balance as on 31 March 2023 as per record of Principal Accountant General (A&E) was ₹ 1.06 crore (debit) and

that reported by the RBI was ₹ 2.02 crore (Credit). There was a net difference of ₹ 0.96 crore (Credit), mainly due to erroneous reporting for maintaining the Cash Balance of the State Government. After reconciliation by the accredited banks to RBI office, Agartala, net difference stood at 'Nil' as on 30 June 2023.

### Issues related to Disclosure

#### 4.15 Compliance with Accounting Standards

As per Article 150 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe the form of accounts of the Union and of the States. Further, the Comptroller and Auditor General of India set up a Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) in 2002, for formulating standards for government accounting and financial reporting, to enhance accountability mechanisms. On the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the President of India has so far notified three Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS).

**Table 4.12: Compliance to Accounting Standards**

Sl. No.	Accounting Standards	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Impact of deficiency
1.	<b>IGAS-1:</b> Guarantees Given by the Government – Disclosure requirements	This standard requires the Government to disclose the maximum number of guarantees given during the year in its financial statements along with additions, deletions, invoked, discharged and outstanding at the end of the year.	Partially Complied (Statements 9 and 20 of Finance Accounts)	While the Government has disclosed the maximum number of guarantees given during the year, detailed information like number of guarantees for each institution, class and sector-wise information were not furnished.
2.	<b>IGAS-2:</b> Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid	Grants-in-aid are to be classified as revenue expenditure in the accounts of the grantor and as revenue receipts in the accounts of the grantee, irrespective of the end use	Not complied (Statement 10 of Finance Accounts)	During 2022-23, the State Government budgeted and booked expenditure of ₹ 1,322.38 crore under capital head instead of Revenue out of which ₹ 1,321.53 crore was given as grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets. Non-compliance with the Standard led to understatement of Revenue expenditure and overstatement of Capital expenditure to that extent. As a result, Revenue deficits understated during the year 2022-23 which is discussed at paragraph no. 2.4.3
3.	<b>IGAS-3:</b> Loans and Advances	This Standard relates to recognition, measurement, valuation	Partially complied (Statement 7	While the Government complied with the format prescribed by the Standard, the detailed information

Sl. No.	Accounting Standards	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Impact of deficiency
	made by Government	and reporting in respect of loans and advances disbursed by the Government in its Financial Statements to ensure complete, accurate and uniform accounting practices	and 18 of Finance Accounts)	on repayment of Loans in arrears (principal and interest) of loanee/entities were not furnished by the State Government

#### 4.16 Submission of Accounts/ Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies

As per Section 19(3) of the CAG's DPC Act, the Governor/ Administrator may, in the public interest, request the CAG to audit the accounts of a corporation established by law made by the legislature of the State or of the Union Territory, as the case may be, and where such request has been made, the CAG shall audit the accounts of such corporation and shall have, for the purposes of such audit, right of access to the books and accounts of such corporation.

Apart from Section 19, where the audit of the accounts of any body or authority has not been entrusted to the CAG by or under any law, he shall, if requested so to do by the President, or the Governor of a State or the Administrator of a Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly, as the case may be, undertake the audit of the accounts of such body or authority on such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between him and the concerned Government and shall have, for the purposes of such audit, right of access to the books and accounts of that body or authority (Section 20).

Audit certificate is issued in case of above-mentioned autonomous bodies and authorities provided CAG is the sole auditor. Thus, these bodies and authorities are required to prepare annual accounts and submit to the Principal Accountant General (Audit) for audit. Apart from Audit certificate, on the completion of financial audit, the audit office issues a separate audit report (SAR) that is part of the audit certificate on the accounts. These SARs are to be placed before the State Legislature.

Due to non-submission of Annual Accounts, the status of grants received and utilisation as on 30 September 2023, are not ascertained by the Principal Accountant General (Audit).

The detailed status of the Arrear of accounts of the institutions/bodies/authorities which attracts audit under Section 14 of the CAG's DPC Act, 1971 are shown in **Appendix 4.3**. It can be seen that out of 43 bodies or authorities, 11 bodies or authorities did not submit their Accounts since inception to 2022-23 and the accounts of the 32 bodies were pending for 1 to 16 years as on September 2023. As a result, total grants received and utilisation thereof by them could not be ascertained by Audit.

The Status of rendition of accounts which attracts Audit under Sections 19(2), 19(3) and 20(1) of the CAG's DPC Act 1971, issuance of SAR and its placement in the Legislature as on 31 March 2023 are given in **Appendix 4.4**.

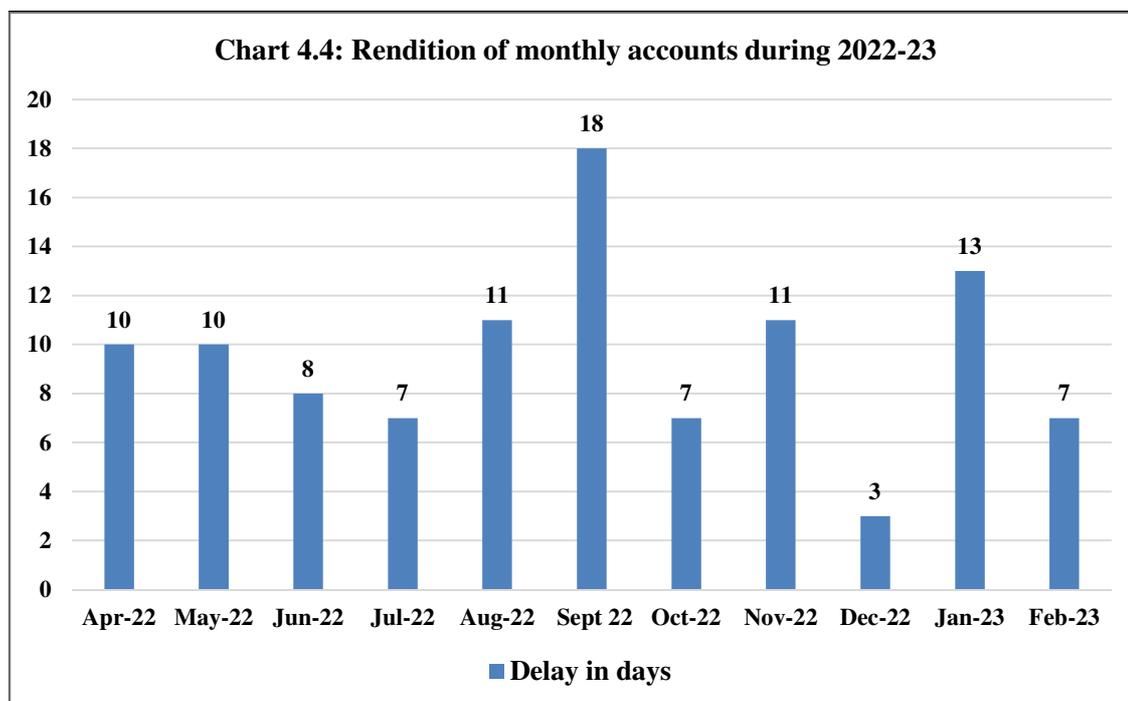
#### 4.17 Timeliness and Quality of Accounts

The accounts of the State Government are compiled by the Principal Accountant General (A&E) from the initial accounts rendered by district treasuries, sub-treasuries, Resident Commissioner (New Delhi), cyber treasury, public works divisions and forest divisions, apart from the RBI advice. There are often delays in rendition of monthly accounts. Due to the failure of the account rendering units to furnish accounts on time, some accounts are excluded from the monthly Civil Accounts by the Principal Accountant General (A&E).

Exclusion of accounts not only distorts the budgetary position of the Government, but also impacts its monitoring of fund flow to the last mile of implementation, its planned pacing of expenditure on developmental programmes, providing intended benefits to the targeted beneficiaries, functioning of departments, etc. during the year. In short, the State Government needs to monitor closely and ensure the rendition of accounts by the treasuries, account rendering authorities to the Accountant General (A&E) on a timely basis, to manage its own budget more effectively.

The accounts of the State Government are compiled by the Accountant General (A&E) from the initial accounts rendered by Nine Treasuries (including one e-Treasury), 13 Sub-Treasuries, apart from the RBI advices. The due date for submission of accounts of a particular month is the 10<sup>th</sup> of the following month except in the case of the month of March, where it is 15<sup>th</sup> of April. During the financial year 2022-23, there were delays in rendition of monthly accounts ranging from three to 18 days by the Treasuries.

Months-wise details of delay in rendition of monthly accounts by various Treasuries/sub-treasuries during the financial year 2022-23 are given in **Chart 4.4**.



Source: Information furnished by the A&E office

## Other Issues

### 4.18 Follow up action on State Finances Audit Report

In every State, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC)/Finance Department requires the line departments to provide *suo motu* Explanatory Notes (EN) on the paragraphs featuring in the Audit Reports within three months of placing the Reports in the Legislature. The line departments are also required to provide Action Taken Notes (ATNs) to the AG (for vetting and onward transmission to the PAC) within three months of tabling the Reports.

The Finance Department issued instructions (July 1993) to all the departments to initiate *suo moto* action on all paragraphs and reviews featuring in the Audit Reports irrespective of whether the cases had been taken up for examination by PAC or not.

The State Finances Audit Report (SFAR) of the Government of Tripura for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 were sent to the State Government on 12 May 2022 and 13 March 2023 respectively for placing in the State Legislative Assembly. These two Audit Reports were placed in the Tripura Legislative Assembly on 28 March 2023. Further, follow up action on the report has not been received from the State Government as of October 2023.

### 4.19 Conclusions

1,232 Utilisation Certificates (UCs) in respect of grants aggregating ₹ 967.94 crore given to Departments of the State Government during the period upto March 2023 have not been submitted to the Accountant General (A&E). Non submission of UCs is fraught with the risk of fraud and misappropriation of funds.

During 2022-23, ₹13.06 crore was drawn through 459 AC Bills of which 199 AC bills of ₹ 2.31 crore (17.69 *per cent*) were drawn in March 2023. DCC bills in respect of a total of 421 AC bills involving ₹ 24.48 crore were pending as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2023. Non adjustment of advances for long period is fraught with the risk of misappropriation.

During 2022-23, ₹ 136.64 crore was credited to the PD Account of which ₹ 25.22 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State and the rest amount was deposited by Challan. As on 31 March 2023, there were 205 PD accounts with the balance of ₹ 349.95 crore.

During 2022-23, the State Government transferred/deposited ₹ 351.90 crore into 646 DDOs Bank Account. As per information furnished by the State Government, there was an unspent balance of ₹ 499.53 crore in 574 DDOs' Bank Account as on 31 March 2023.

The State Government classified ₹ 243.89 crore as Receipts under Minor Head 800-Other Receipts constituting 1.33 *per cent* of total receipts. Similarly, the State booked as expenditure of ₹ 129.71 crore under Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure constituting 0.69 *per cent* of total expenditure during the year 2022-23.

There was an outstanding amount of ₹ 729.67 crore in respect of various claims which pertains up to the end of December 2022. Such unpaid claims will create miscellaneous liabilities of the State Government to the next financial years.

During the financial year 2022-23, there were delays in rendition of monthly accounts ranging from three to 18 days by the Treasuries.

Out of 43 bodies or authorities, 11 bodies or authorities did not submit their accounts since inception and the accounts of the 32 bodies were pending for 1 to 16 years as on September 2022.

#### **4.20 Recommendations**

- i. The Government may ensure submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) by the grantee within the time frame and institute a mechanism whereby subsequent release of funds is made consequent on furnishing of UCs of earlier releases.*
- ii. The Government may consider carrying out adjustment of Abstract Contingent bills within the stipulated period, as required under the Rules.*
- iii. The Finance Department should review all Personal Deposit (PD) accounts to ensure that all amounts unnecessarily lying in these PD accounts are immediately remitted to the Consolidated Fund as per the extant rules. Further, the Finance Department should reiterate the instructions contained in the financial rules and ensure that appropriate action is taken against departmental officers who fail to follow the rules.*
- iv. The Finance Department should monitor the utilisation of unspent balances remained in DDOs accounts.*
- v. The Finance Department should consider evolving a system to expedite the process of compilation and submission of annual accounts by autonomous bodies and departmentally run undertakings in order to assess their financial position. It should also hold the concerned officers responsible for delays in finalisation and submission of accounts.*
- vi. The Finance Department should, in consultation with the Accountant General (A&E), conduct a comprehensive review of all items presently appearing under minor head 800 and ensure that in future all such receipts and expenditure are booked under the appropriate heads of account.*



**CHAPTER V:  
FUNCTIONING OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR  
ENTERPRISES**



## CHAPTER-V

# FUNCTIONING OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

## FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF STATE PUBLIC SECTOR ENTERPRISES

### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the financial performance of the *Government Companies* and *Statutory Corporations* and *Government Controlled Other Companies* (GCOCs). Impact of significant comments issued as a result of supplementary audit of the Financial Statements of these State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India for the year 2022-23 (or of earlier years which were finalised during the current year) has also been discussed.

#### 5.1.1 Definition of Government Companies

A Government Company is defined in Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 as a company in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the paid-up share capital is held by Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments and includes a company which is a subsidiary of a Government Company.

Besides, any other company<sup>24</sup> owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments are referred to in this Report as *Government Controlled Other Companies*.

### 5.2 Mandate of Audit

Audit of *Government Companies* and *Government Controlled Other Companies* is conducted by the CAG of India under the provisions of Section 143(5) to 143(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Section 19 of the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under the Companies Act, 2013, the CAG appoints the Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors for Companies and gives directions on the manner in which the accounts are to be audited. In addition, CAG has the right to conduct a supplementary audit of the company's financial statements. The statutes governing some Statutory Corporations require their accounts to be audited only by CAG.

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<sup>24</sup> Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Seventh Order, 2014 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Gazette Notification dated 4 September 2014.

### 5.3 SPSEs and their contribution to the GSDP of the State

SPSEs consist of State Government Companies and Statutory Corporations. SPSEs are established to carry out activities of commercial nature keeping in view the welfare of people and occupy an important place in the State economy. As on 31 March 2023, there were 16 SPSEs<sup>25</sup> in Tripura (one<sup>26</sup> Statutory Corporation, 14 Government Companies and one<sup>27</sup> Government Controlled Other Company) under the audit jurisdiction of the CAG, which included one inactive/ non-working Government company<sup>28</sup>. The details of these SPSEs are given in **Appendix 5.1**. None of these SPSEs were listed on the stock exchange.

The inactive SPSE had total investment of ₹ 0.04 crore wholly contributed by the State Government towards equity capital of the SPSE, which was under liquidation.

A ratio of turnover of the SPSEs to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) shows the extent of activities of the SPSEs in the State economy. The details of turnover of working SPSEs are given in **Appendix 5.2**. Turnover of working SPSEs and GSDP ratio for a period of last three years ending 31 March 2023 are given in **Table 5.1**.

**Table 5.1: Details of turnover of SPSEs vis-à-vis GSDP of Tripura**

(₹ in crore)			
Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Turnover</b>			
Power	1468.40	1562.76	1671.15
Manufacturing	21.09	11.13	8.37
Financing	4.24	5.37	6.89
Service	10.92	9.57	11.89
Agriculture & Allied	115.81	120.68	115.28
Miscellaneous	121.85	169.17	263.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,742.31</b>	<b>1,878.68</b>	<b>2077.17</b>
<b>GSDP of Tripura</b>	<b>53,504.12</b>	<b>62,550.44</b>	<b>72,635.62</b>
<b>Percentage of Turnover to GSDP of Tripura</b>			
Power	2.74	2.50	2.30
Manufacturing	0.04	0.02	0.01
Financing	0.01	0.01	0.01
Service	0.02	0.01	0.02
Agriculture & Allied	0.22	0.19	0.16
Miscellaneous	0.23	0.27	0.36
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.26</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>2.86</b>

*Source: Compilation based on Turnover figures as per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs and GSDP figures as per Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI).*

<sup>25</sup> Excluding two new PSEs incorporated during 2022-23 (Tripura Nature Trails and Resort Limited incorporated on 21 November 2022 and Tripura Power Transmission Limited incorporated on 19 January 2023) whose first accounts were not finalized as on 30 September 2023.

<sup>26</sup> Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

<sup>27</sup> Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited.

<sup>28</sup> Tripura State Bank Limited

As can be noticed from **Table 5.1** above, the contribution of SPSE-turnover to the GSDP of Tripura during last three years has shown a decreasing trend and it reduced from 3.26 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 2.86 *per cent* in 2022-23. The power sector SPSEs were the major contributor to GSDP during all three years under reference. During 2022-23, the contribution of power sector SPSE-turnover to GSDP of Tripura was 2.30 *per cent*.

As per information furnished by the SPSEs, State Government had an investment of ₹ 1,881.79 crore (Equity ₹ 1,652.33 crore and long-term loans ₹ 229.46 crore) in 15 SPSEs<sup>29</sup> as on 31 March 2023. In addition, the State Government had also provided Grants/subsidies aggregating ₹ 160.70 crore to four SPSEs<sup>30</sup> during the year 2022-23.

## 5.4 Investment in SPSEs and Budgetary Support

### 5.4.1 Equity holding and Loans in SPSEs

The sector wise details of the Total Investment (Equity and Long Term Loans) in 16 SPSEs (15 working and 1 non-working) and contribution by the State Government towards the Equity and Long-Term Loans of these SPSEs as on 31 March 2023 is given below in **Table 5.2**.

**Table 5.2: Sector-wise investment in SPSEs**

Particulars	Investment <sup>31</sup> (₹ in crore)					Sector-wise investment to total investment ( <i>per cent</i> )
	Total Equity	State Government Equity	Total Long Term Loans	State Government Loans	Total Equity and Long Term Loans	
1	2	3	4	5	6 (2+4)	7
Power	665.86	665.86	798.83	100.00	1,464.69	56.07
Manufacturing	498.28	498.28	1.05	1.05	499.33	19.12
Financing	16.21	16.21	128.41	128.41	144.62	5.54
Service	369.61	368.56	0.00	0.00	369.61	14.15
Agriculture & Allied	103.72	103.42	0.00	0.00	103.72	3.97
Miscellaneous	30.00	0.00	0.12	0.00	30.12	1.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,683.68</b>	<b>1,652.33</b>	<b>928.41</b>	<b>229.46</b>	<b>2,612.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: Information provided by the SPSEs*

As can be noticed from **Table 5.2** above, the thrust of total SPSEs-investment was in power sector SPSEs, which had received as much as 56.07 *per cent* (₹ 1,464.69 crore)

<sup>29</sup> Excluding one SPSE (Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited), which had no direct investment (equity or long term loans) by State Government as on 31 March 2023.

<sup>30</sup> Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited (₹ 129.09 crore); Agartala Smart City Limited (₹ 25.27 crore); Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited (₹ 5.79 crore) and Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (₹ 0.55 crore)

<sup>31</sup> Investment figures are provisional and as provided by the SPSEs except for three SPSEs (serial no. A8, A9 and A14 of **Appendix 5.2**), which have finalised their Accounts for the year 2022-23.

of total investment (₹ 2,612.09 crore) as on 31 March 2023. The State Government contributed around 72.04 per cent (₹ 1,881.79 crore) of the total investment of ₹ 2,612.09 crore.

#### 5.4.2 Reconciliation with Finance Accounts

The figures in respect of equity and loans provided by the State Government as per the records of SPSEs should agree with the corresponding figures appearing in the Finance Accounts of the State. In case of differences in the figures, the PSEs concerned and the Finance Department should carry out reconciliation of differences. The position in this regard as on 31 March 2023 is given in **Table 5.3**.

**Table 5.3: Equity, Loans outstanding as per the Finance Accounts vis-à-vis records of SPSEs**

(₹ in crore)			
Outstanding in respect of	Amount as per Finance Accounts	Amount as per records of PSEs	Difference
Equity	1,593.00	1,652.33	59.33
Loans	156.90	229.46	72.56

Source: Finance Accounts 2022-23 and PSEs records

As on 31 March 2023, there were unreconciled differences in the figures of equity (₹ 59.33 crore) and loan (₹ 72.56 crore) as per two sets of records. The differences in equity occurred in respect of 13 SPSEs<sup>32</sup> falling under Agriculture and Allied Sector (four SPSEs), Service Sector (four SPSEs), Manufacturing Sector (two SPSEs), Power Sector (two SPSEs) and Finance Sector (one SPSE).

As regards Loan figures, the Finance Department disburses the loans to various Departments of the State Government for different sectoral activities and booked the amount sector-wise in the Finance Accounts. In turn, the Departments disburse these loans to respective PSEs functioning under their administrative control. Hence, PSE-wise figures of State Government loans provided to various PSEs are not available in the State Finance Accounts. However, the State Government loan figure booked in the Finance Accounts (₹ 156.90 crore) pertained to the PSEs under Power Sector (₹ 156.75 crore) and Service Sector (₹ 0.15 crore).

*The State Government and the PSEs concerned may take concrete steps to reconcile the differences in a time-bound manner. The Government should correct the system of recording the funding provided to SPSEs in the State Finance Accounts and the Finance Accounts be updated.*

#### 5.4.3 Market Capitalisation of equity investment in SPSEs

Market Capitalisation represents market value of shares of companies which are listed. As on 31 March 2023, none of the SPSEs in Tripura was listed on the Stock Exchange.

#### 5.4.4 Disinvestment, Restructuring and Privatisation

During the year 2022-23, there was no case of disinvestment, restructuring and privatisation of working as well as in-active SPSEs.

<sup>32</sup> SPSEs at Sl. Nos. A.1 to A.12 and B.1 of **Appendix 5.2**.

## 5.5 Returns from SPSEs

### 5.5.1 Profit earned by working SPSEs

Total four SPSEs<sup>33</sup> earned profit (₹ 21.14 crore) during the current (2022-23) as against five SPSEs during the previous year (2021-22). The profit earned by the profit making SPSEs during 2022-23 decreased to ₹ 21.14 crore as compared to the aggregate profit of ₹ 28.26 crore earned during 2021-22.

The details of the major contributors to SPSE-profits during the year 2022-23 have been summarised in **Table 5.4**.

**Table 5.4: SPSEs which contributed maximum profit during 2022-23**

Name of SPSE	Year of Accounts	Net profit (₹ in crore)	Contribution to total SPSE-profits (per cent)
Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	2022-23	20.25	95.79
<b>Total</b>		<b>20.25</b>	<b>95.79</b>

Source: Latest Financial Statements of SPSEs

As could be noticed from **Table 5.4** above, the SPSE had contributed as much as 95.79 per cent of the total SPSE-profit (₹ 21.14 crore) earned during 2022-23.

Net Profit Ratio<sup>34</sup> assesses a company's ability to earn profits from its sales (turnover). A higher net profit ratio indicates that a company is more efficient at converting sales into actual profit. As a thumb rule, Net Profit Ratio of 5 per cent is considered to be a low margin, 10 per cent a healthy margin, while 20 per cent or more is a high margin.

Net profit ratio of working SPSEs during the year 2022-23 is depicted in **Table 5.5**.

**Table 5.5: Net Profit Ratio of working SPSEs**

(₹ in crore)

Sector	No. of SPSEs	Net Profit/ (Net Loss)	Turnover	Net profit Ratio (per cent)
Power	02	(284.34)	1,671.15	Negative
Manufacturing	02	(24.01)	8.37	Negative
Financing	01	(1.67)	6.89	Negative
Service	05	(3.55)	11.89	Negative
Agriculture & Allied	04	(6.57)	115.28	Negative
Miscellaneous	01	20.25	263.59	7.68
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>(299.89)</b>	<b>2,077.17</b>	<b>Negative</b>

<sup>33</sup> 1. Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited (₹ 20.25 crore); 2. Tripura Road Transport Corporation (₹ 0.52 crore); 3. Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited (₹ 0.35 crore) and 4. Tripura Urban Transport Company Limited (₹ 0.02 crore).

<sup>34</sup> Net Profit/Turnover\*100

It could be noticed from **Table 5.5** above, the Net Profit Ratio of all the SPSEs was negative excepting the SPSE in Miscellaneous Sector. The SPSE in Miscellaneous Sector, which had positive Net Profit Ratio (7.68 *per cent*) is represented by Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited, which was the highest contributor to the profits of the SPSEs during 2022-23.

### 5.5.2 Dividend paid by SPSEs

The Thirteenth Finance Commission had recommended (December 2009) that a minimum dividend of five *per cent* on Government equity should be paid by all enterprises. There was no recorded information about the existence of any specific policy of the State Government regarding payment of minimum dividend by the PSEs.

Out of the four working SPSEs which earned aggregate profits of ₹ 21.14 crore during 2022-23 as per the latest finalised accounts, no SPSEs had declared dividend.

## 5.6 Debt Servicing

### 5.6.1 Interest Coverage Ratio

*Interest Coverage Ratio* is used to determine the ability of a company to pay interest on outstanding debt and is calculated by dividing a company's *Earnings Before Interest and Taxes* (EBIT) by Interest expenses of the same period. The lower the ratio, the lesser is the ability of the company to pay interest on debt. An Interest Coverage Ratio of below one indicates that the company was not generating sufficient revenues to meet its expenses on interest. The details of Interest Coverage Ratio in SPSEs which had interest burden are given below in **Table 5.6**.

**Table 5.6: Interest Coverage Ratio of SPSEs**

Year	Particulars	Interest <sup>35</sup> (₹ in crore)	Earnings before interest and tax (EBIT) (₹ in crore)	Number of SPSEs having long term debts/loans (Government, and others)	Number of SPSEs having interest coverage ratio of more than 1	Number of SPSEs having interest coverage ratio of less than 1
2020-21	Power	11.82	(-)36.20	1	0	1
	Financing	0.64	1.86	1	1	0
	Miscellaneous	0.43	31.21	1	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12.89</b>	<b>(-)3.13</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>
2021-22	Power	13.35	(-)88.75	1	0	1
	Financing	0.64	(-)0.78	1	0	1
	Miscellaneous	0.41	37.92	1	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14.40</b>	<b>(-)51.61</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>
2022-23	Power	23.98	(-)260.35	1	0	1
	Financing	0.64	(-)1.38	1	0	1
	Miscellaneous	1.40	30.98	1	1	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>26.02</b>	<b>(-)230.75</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>

Source: Latest Financial Statement of SPSEs

<sup>35</sup> Interest figures as charged to revenue in the Profit and Loss Account of the SPSEs concerned.

It can be noticed from **Table 5.6** above that during the latest two years (2021-22 and 2022-23), out of three SPSEs having long term debts, only one SPSE<sup>36</sup> (Miscellaneous sector) had Interest Coverage Ratio of more than one as compared to two such SPSEs during the year 2020-21. The other two SPSEs (one each under the Power and Financing sectors), had Interest Coverage Ratio of less than one. This indicated that these two SPSEs (one SPSE each in Power and Financing Sectors) were not generating sufficient revenues to meet their expenses on interest consecutively for last two years.

## 5.7 Financial performance of SPSEs

### 5.7.1 Return on Capital Employed

Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) is a ratio that measures a company's profitability and the efficiency with which its capital is employed. RoCE is calculated by dividing a company's *Earnings before Interest and Taxes* (EBIT) by the Capital Employed<sup>37</sup>. The details of RoCE in 15 working SPSEs during the three years from 2020-21 to 2022-23 are given below in **Table 5.7**.

**Table 5.7: Return on Capital Employed**

Year	Particulars	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	RoCE (per cent)
2020-21	Power	(-)36.20	734.64	(-)4.93
	Manufacturing	(-)38.22	16.16	(-)236.51
	Financing	1.86	120.53	1.54
	Service	(-)8.48	(-)96.92	Not workable
	Agriculture & Allied	(-)6.88	135.34	(-)5.08
	Miscellaneous	31.21	155.82	20.03
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(-)56.71</b>	<b>1,065.57</b>	<b>(-)5.32</b>
2021-22	Power	(-)88.75	864.73	(-)10.26
	Manufacturing	(-)30.76	10.70	(-)287.48
	Financing	(-)0.78	119.21	(-)0.65
	Service	(-)3.09	(-)39.73	Not workable
	Agriculture & Allied	(-)4.06	139.94	(-)2.90
	Miscellaneous	37.92	182.12	20.82
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(-)89.52</b>	<b>1,276.97</b>	<b>(-)7.01</b>

<sup>36</sup> Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited

<sup>37</sup> Capital Employed = Paid up Share capital + Free Reserves and surplus + Long term loans – Accumulated losses – Deferred Revenue Expenditure.

Year	Particulars	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	RoCE (per cent)
2022-23	Power	(-)260.36	722.17	(-)36.05
	Manufacturing	(-)24.01	13.66	(-)175.77
	Financing	(-)1.38	117.54	(-)1.17
	Service	(-)3.50	(-)87.02	Not workable
	Agriculture & Allied	(-)6.77	158.66	(-)4.27
	Miscellaneous	30.98	197.23	15.71
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(-)265.04</b>	<b>1,122.24</b>	<b>(-)23.62</b>

Source: Latest Financial Statement of working SPSEs

It can be observed from **Table 5.7** above that RoCE of the working SPSEs under different sectors was negative in all three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) except for the Finance Sector (2020-21) and Miscellaneous Sector (2020-21, 2021-22 and 2022-23). The overall RoCE of the working SPSEs showed a deteriorating trend and was worst during 2022-23 mainly because of poor EBIT of power sector SPSEs. Further, RoCE in respect of Service sector SPSEs was not workable for any of the three years under reference due to complete erosion of the overall capital employed, which was mainly due to the negative capital employed of Tripura Road Transport Corporation. The accumulated losses (₹ 288.04 crore) of Tripura Road Transport Corporation had completely eroded its paid-up capital (₹ 163.96 crore) as per its latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023.

### 5.7.2 Return on Equity by SPSEs

Return on Equity (RoE) is a measure of financial performance to assess how effectively a company's assets are being used to create profits. RoE is calculated by dividing net income (*i.e.* net profit after taxes) by Shareholders' Fund. It is expressed as a percentage and can be calculated for any company if net income and Shareholders' Fund both are positive numbers. Shareholders' Fund is calculated by adding 'paid up capital' and 'free reserves & surplus/accumulated profits' *minus* 'accumulated losses' and 'deferred revenue expenditure'.

The Shareholders' Fund reveals how much would be left for a company's shareholders if all assets were sold and all debts paid. A positive Shareholders' Fund indicates that the company has enough assets to cover its liabilities while negative Shareholders Fund means liabilities exceed assets.

During 2022-23, the Return on Equity<sup>38</sup> (RoE) of three<sup>39</sup> out of four profit earning working SPSEs ranged between 0.68 *per cent* (Tripura Urban Transport Company Limited) and 10.27 *per cent* (Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited) while overall RoE of these SPSEs stood at 9.73 *per cent* in 2022-23. RoE of one profit earning SPSE (Tripura Road Transport Corporation) was not workable due to negative net worth. Similarly, RoE of two<sup>40</sup> out of eleven loss making working SPSEs was negative due to negative net worth while the RoE of remaining nine loss making working SPSEs remained not workable due to their negative net income (loss) during 2022-23.

The sector-wise details of Shareholders' Fund and RoE relating to working SPSEs for last three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) are given below in **Table 5.8**.

**Table 5.8: Return on Equity relating to SPSEs**

Year	Particulars	Net Income (₹ in crore)	Shareholders' Fund (₹ in crore)	ROE (Percentage)
2020-21	Power	(-)56.57	336.27	Negative
	Manufacturing	(-)38.22	14.90	Negative
	Financing	1.65	(-)7.88	Not workable
	Service	(-)8.82	(-)101.19	Not workable
	Agriculture & Allied	(-)7.03	135.34	Negative
	Miscellaneous	21.75	155.82	13.96
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(-)87.24</b>	<b>533.26</b>	<b>Negative</b>
2021-22	Power	(-)102.10	230.96	Negative
	Manufacturing	(-)30.76	9.44	Negative
	Financing	(-)1.31	(-)9.20	Not workable
	Service	(-)3.19	(-)44.25	Not workable
	Agriculture & Allied	(-)3.86	139.94	Negative
	Miscellaneous	25.81	179.35	14.39
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(-)115.41</b>	<b>506.24</b>	<b>Negative</b>
2022-23	Power	(-)284.34	(-)76.66	Not workable
	Manufacturing	(-)24.01	12.40	Negative
	Financing	(-)1.67	(-)10.87	Not workable
	Service	(-)3.55	(-)91.54	Not workable
	Agriculture & Allied	(-)6.57	158.66	Negative
	Miscellaneous	20.25	197.11	10.27
	<b>Total</b>	<b>(-)299.89</b>	<b>189.10</b>	<b>Negative</b>

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs

<sup>38</sup> Return on Equity= (Net Profit after Tax ÷ Shareholders' Fund) X 100; where Shareholders' Fund represents paid up capital *plus* free reserves & accumulated profits *minus* accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure.

<sup>39</sup> Serial no. A11, A12 and A14 of *Appendix 5.2*.

<sup>40</sup> Serial no. A5 and A8 of *Appendix 5.2*

As can be noticed from **Table 5.8** above, the RoE of working SPSEs was positive during all the three years under reference only in one sector (Miscellaneous Sector) while the RoE of SPSEs in all other sectors was either 'negative' or 'not workable' due to the losses incurred or complete erosion of 'Shareholders' Fund'. The positive RoE in Miscellaneous Sector represents the RoE of Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited, which falls under the category of a 'Government Owned Other Company' and had no direct investment (equity or long term loans) by the State Government.

### 5.7.3 Return on the basis of Present Value (PV) of Investment

The Rate of Real Return (RORR) measures the profitability and efficiency with which equity and similar non-interest bearing capital have been employed, after adjusting them for the time value. To determine the Rate of Real Return on Government Investment (RORR), the investment of State Government<sup>41</sup> in the form of equity, interest free loans and grants/ subsidies given by the State Government for operational and management expenses less disinvestments (if any) has been considered, and indexed to their Present Value (PV) and summated. The RORR is then calculated by dividing the 'profit after tax' (PAT) by the sum of the PV of the Government investment.

During 2022-23, out of 15 working SPSEs, 11 PSEs incurred loss (₹ 321.03 crore) and only four SPSEs earned profits (₹ 21.14 crore) as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023. On the basis of return on historical value, the State Government investment eroded by 11.92 per cent during 2022-23. On the other hand, the Rate of Real Return where the present value of investment is considered, the State Government investment eroded by 4.57 per cent as shown in **Appendix 5.3**. This difference in the percentage of investment erosion was on account of adjustments made in the investment amount for the time value of money.

## 5.8 SPSEs incurring losses

### 5.8.1 Losses incurred

During the year 2022-23, 11 out of 15 working SPSEs incurred losses of ₹ 321.03 crore as compared to the losses of ₹ 111.60 crore incurred by 11 SPSEs during the year 2020-21. The losses of working SPSEs was mainly driven by the losses incurred by the power sector SPSEs. A sector-wise comparative position of the loss incurring SPSEs during last three years from 2020-21 to 2022-23 has been given below in **Table 5.9**.

<sup>41</sup> As per the records of PSEs

Table 5.9: Number of SPSEs that incurred losses during 2020-21 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Year	Particulars	No of loss making SPSEs	Net loss for the year	Accumulated loss(-)/ profit(+)	Net Worth <sup>42</sup>
2020-21	Power	2	(-)56.57	(-)390.67	(+) 336.27
	Manufacturing	2	(-)38.22	(-)398.69	(+) 14.90
	Service	3	(-)9.78	(-)435.86	(-) 116.82
	Agriculture & Allied	4	(-)7.03	(+) 66.39	(+) 135.34
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(-)111.60</b>	<b>(-)1158.83</b>	<b>(+) 369.69</b>
2021-22	Power	2	(-)102.10	(-)495.97	(+) 230.96
	Manufacturing	2	(-)30.76	(-)437.42	(+) 9.44
	Financing	1	(-)1.31	(-)25.37	(-)9.20
	Service	2	(-)4.52	(-)154.17	(+) 7.16
	Agriculture & Allied	3	(-)4.98	(+) 94.38	(+) 113.02
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>(-)143.67</b>	<b>(-)1,018.55</b>	<b>(+) 351.38</b>
2022-23	Power	2	(-)284.34	(-)803.59	(-)76.66
	Manufacturing	2	(-)24.01	(-)453.45	(+) 12.40
	Financing	1	(-)1.67	(-)27.04	(-)10.87
	Service	2	(-)4.44	(-)158.62	(+) 17.63
	Agriculture & Allied	4	(-)6.57	(+) 77.72	(+) 158.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>(-)321.03</b>	<b>(-)1,364.98</b>	<b>(+)101.16</b>

Source: As per latest finalised accounts of SPSEs

As can be noticed from **Table 5.9** above, total 11 working SPSEs under various sectors continued to incur losses during 2020-21 and 2022-23 while 10 working SPSEs incurred losses during 2021-22. As a result, the Net Worth of these SPSEs in two Sectors (Power and Financing) turned 'negative' during the year 2022-23. Further, during the year 2022-23, around 88.57 per cent (₹ 284.34 crore) of total SPSE-losses (₹ 321.03 crore) was contributed by one Power sector SPSE (Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited).

### 5.8.2 Erosion of Capital in SPSEs

During 2022-23, 11 out of 15 working SPSEs had the accumulated losses of ₹ 1,765.45 crore as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023 (**Appendix 5.2**). Of these, nine SPSEs<sup>43</sup> incurred losses amounting to ₹ 316.79 crore as per latest finalised accounts.

<sup>42</sup> Net worth means the sum total of the paid-up share capital and free reserves and surplus less accumulated loss and deferred revenue expenditure. Free reserves mean all reserves created out of profits but do not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets and write back of depreciation provision.

<sup>43</sup> Serial no. A2, A3, A5, A6, A7, A8, A9, A10 and A13 of **Appendix 5.2**.

Analysis further revealed that the equity (₹ 845.99 crore) of four out of the 15 working SPSEs had been completely eroded by their accumulated losses (₹ 1,057.82 crore) and their net worth was 'negative' as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023. Out of four SPSEs whose capital had eroded, one<sup>44</sup> had earned profit of ₹ 0.52 crore during 2022-23. As on 31 March 2023, the said four SPSEs had total Government Investment of ₹ 1,074.35 crore by way of equity (₹ 845.94 crore) and long term loans (₹ 228.41 crore) as detailed in **Table 5.10**.

**Table 5.10: Details of SPSEs whose Net Worth was eroded as per their latest finalised accounts**

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	Latest year of Account	Total Paid up capital	Net profit/ (loss) after Interest and Tax	Accumulated Losses	Net worth	Since when Net Worth remained negative	State Government's Investment as on 31 March 2023*	
								Equity	Loans
1	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2021-22	16.17	(-)1.67	(-)27.04	(-)10.87	2018-19	16.17	128.41
2	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	2022-23	665.76	(-)284.33	(-)742.50**	(-)76.74	2022-23	665.76	100.00
3	Tripura Road Transport Corporation	2019-20	163.96	0.52	(-)288.04	(-)124.08	2008-09	163.96	Nil
4	Agartala Smart City Limited	2021-22	0.10	(-) 0.07	(-)0.24	(-)0.14	2020-21	0.05	Nil
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>845.99</b>	<b>(-)285.55</b>	<b>(-)1,057.82</b>	<b>(-)211.83</b>		<b>845.94</b>	<b>228.41</b>

\*Figures are provisional and as provided by the SPSEs. \*\*After netting off the Free Reserves (₹ 61.07 crore).

## 5.9 Audit of State Public Sector Enterprises

CAG appoints the statutory auditors of a *Government Company* and *Government Controlled Other Company* under Section 139 (5) and (7) of the Companies Act, 2013. CAG has a right to conduct a supplementary audit and issue comments upon or supplement the Audit Report of the statutory auditors. Similarly, the statutes governing some Statutory Corporations require that their accounts be audited by the CAG and a Report be submitted to the Legislature.

<sup>44</sup> Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

## 5.10 Appointment of statutory auditors of State Public Sector Enterprises by CAG

Sections 139 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 provides that the statutory auditors in case of a Government Company or Government Controlled Other Company are to be appointed by the CAG within a period of 180 days from the commencement of the financial year.

## 5.11 Submission of accounts by State Public Sector Enterprises

### 5.11.1 Need for timely submission

According to Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, Annual Report on the working and affairs of a Government Company is to be prepared within three months of its Annual General Meeting<sup>45</sup> (AGM). As soon as may be after such preparation, the Annual Report must be laid before Legislature, together with a copy of the Audit Report and comments of the CAG upon or as supplement to the Audit Report.

Audit of Statutory Corporations is governed by their respective Legislations. The State of Tripura had only one Statutory Corporation (Tripura Road Transport Corporation), which was working. The C&AG is the sole auditor of this Corporation in terms of Section 19 (2) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 read with Section 33(2) of the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950. The Annual Reports of Statutory Corporations along with the Separate Audit Reports of C&AG are required to be placed before the Legislature as per the stipulations made under their respective governing Acts.

The Audit Reports of C&AG are submitted to the Government under Section 19A of the C&AG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. This mechanism provides the necessary Legislative control over the utilisation of public funds invested in the Companies/Corporations from the Consolidated Fund of State.

Financial statements of the Companies are required to be finalised within six months from the end of the relevant financial year i.e. by end of September in accordance with the provisions of Section 96 (1) of the Companies Act. Failure to do so may attract penal provisions under Section 99 of the Act. Similarly, the accounts of Statutory Corporations, are to be finalised, audited and presented to the Legislature as per the provisions of their respective Acts.

Timely finalisation of accounts is important for the State Government to assess the financial health of the PSEs and to avoid financial misappropriation and mismanagement. Persistent delay in finalisation of accounts is fraught with the risk of fraud and leakage of public money going undetected apart from violation of the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

<sup>45</sup> In case of the first AGM, it shall be held within a period of nine months from the date of closing of the first financial year of the company and in any other case within a period of six months, from the date of closing of the financial year *i.e.* by 30 September.

The annual accounts of various SPSEs were pending finalisation as on 30 September 2023, as discussed in the following paragraph.

### 5.11.2 Timeliness in preparation of accounts by working Government companies

As on 31 March 2023, there were 14 working Government companies<sup>46</sup> in the State of Tripura under the purview of CAG's audit. Of these, only three companies submitted their accounts for the year 2022-23 for audit by CAG while the accounts of remaining 11 companies for the year 2022-23 were pending for submission as on 30 September 2023. Further, 22 Accounts of 11 working Government companies were in arrears as on 30 September 2023, as detailed in **Appendix 5.4**, for various reasons. Details of arrears in submission of accounts of working Government companies are given in **Table 5.11**.

**Table 5.11: Details of arrears in submission of accounts by working Government companies as on 30 September 2023**

Particulars		Government companies	Number of Accounts
Total number of working Companies under the purview of CAG's audit as on 31 March 2023		14	-
Less: New Companies from which accounts for 2022-23 were not due		-	-
Number of companies from which accounts for 2022-23 were due for submission		14	14
Number of companies which submitted the accounts for the year 2022-23 for CAG's audit		3	3
<b>Total Number of accounts in arrears</b>		<b>11</b>	<b>22</b>
Age-wise analysis of arrears	One year (2022-23)	7	7
	Two years (2021-22 and 2022-23)	2	4
	Three years and more	2	11

**Source:** Complied on the basis of annual accounts received in the office of Principal Accountant General (Audit) Tripura

### 5.11.3 Timeliness in preparation of accounts by Statutory Corporations

CAG is the sole auditor for the audit of one<sup>47</sup> Statutory Corporation. As on 30 September 2023, however, the Statutory Corporation did not submit the accounts for the year 2022-23 for audit. As on 30 September 2023, total 3 accounts of the Statutory Corporation (2020-21 to 2022-23) were pending finalisation.

<sup>46</sup> Excluding one non-functional (inactive) Government company (Tripura State Bank Limited), which was under the process of liquidation.

<sup>47</sup> Tripura Road Transport Corporation.

## 5.12 CAG's oversight - Audit of accounts and supplementary audit

### 5.12.1 Financial reporting framework

Companies are required to prepare the Financial Statements in the format laid down in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and in adherence to the mandatory Accounting Standards prescribed by the Central Government, in consultation with the National Advisory Committee on Accounting Standards renamed as National Financial Reporting Authority<sup>48</sup>. The Statutory Corporations are required to prepare their accounts in the format prescribed under the rules framed in consultation with the CAG and any other specific provision relating to accounts in the Act governing such Corporations.

### 5.12.2 Audit of accounts of Government Companies by Statutory Auditors

The statutory auditors appointed by the CAG under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, conduct audit of accounts of the Government Companies and submit their report thereon in accordance with Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The CAG plays an oversight role by monitoring the performance of the statutory auditors in audit of public sector enterprises with the overall objective that the statutory auditors discharge the functions assigned to them properly and effectively. This function is discharged by exercising the power to:

- issue directions to the statutory auditors under Section 143 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013; and
- supplement or comment upon the statutory auditors' report under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

### 5.12.3 Supplementary Audit of accounts of Government Companies

The primary responsibility for preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or other relevant Act is of the Management of the Company concerned.

The statutory auditors appointed by the CAG under section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 are responsible for expressing an opinion on the Financial Statements under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 based on an independent audit in accordance with the Standard Auditing Practices of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and directions given by the CAG. The statutory auditors are required to submit the Audit Report to the CAG under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The certified accounts of selected Government Companies along with the report of the statutory auditors are reviewed by CAG by carrying out a supplementary audit. Based on such review, significant audit observations, if any, are reported under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 to be placed before the AGM.

<sup>48</sup> Effective from 01 October 2018.

## 5.13 Result of CAG's oversight role

### 5.13.1 Audit of accounts of SPSEs

During 1 October 2022 to 30 September 2023, 11 SPSEs (all Government companies) submitted their 13 Financial Statements (Accounts) for current (2022-23) and previous years. Eleven Financial Statements of nine SPSEs were reviewed in audit by the CAG and Non-Review Certificate was issued for the two accounts of two SPSEs. The results of the review are detailed below:

### 5.13.2 Amendment of Financial Statements

During 2022-23 there was no case of SPSEs amending their Financial Statements before laying the same in the AGM.

### 5.13.3 Revision of Auditors Report

During 2022-23, there was no case of revision of statutory auditors' report as a result of supplementary audit of the Financial Statements conducted by the CAG.

## 5.14 Conclusion

As on 31 March 2023, there were 16 SPSEs (including one Statutory Corporation) in the State of Tripura under the audit purview of CAG. Out of 16 SPSEs, one SPSE (Government company) was inactive and under liquidation. SPSEs did not adhere to the prescribed timeline regarding submission of their Financial Statements. There were 25 Accounts of 12 SPSEs in arrears (22 Accounts of 11 Government companies and 3 Accounts of one Statutory Corporation) as on 30 September 2023.

Out of the total profit of ₹ 21.14 earned by four working SPSEs during 2022-23, 95.79 per cent was contributed by one SPSE (Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited). Similarly, during the year 2022-23, around 88.57 per cent (₹ 284.34 crore) of the total loss (₹ 321.03 crore) incurred by 11 working SPSEs was contributed by one Power sector SPSE (Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited). Further, none of the four SPSEs which earned profits as per the latest finalised accounts had declared dividend.

## 5.15 Recommendations

- i. *State Government may impress upon the managements of SPSEs to ensure timely submission of their Financial Statements. As many as 25 accounts of 12 SPSEs were in arrears. In the absence of finalised accounts, Government investments in such SPSEs remain outside the oversight of the State Legislature;*

- ii. *The one inactive SPSE under the process of liquidation is neither contributing to State economy nor meeting the intended objectives. The State Government needs to expedite the liquidation process to wind up the non-working SPSE;*
- iii. *State Government may analyse the reasons of losses in those SPSEs whose net worth has been eroded, initiate steps to make their operations efficient and profitable and consider continuance of their operations.*



Agartala  
The: 8 April 2024

(H.K. DHARMADARSHI)  
Principal Accountant General (Audit), Tripura

Countersigned



New Delhi  
The: 9 April 2024

(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)  
Comptroller and Auditor General of India



## **APPENDICES**



# APPENDIX-1.1

## Part-A

### A brief Profile of Tripura (Reference: Paragraph No. 1.1)

A. General Data								
Sl. No.	Particulars	Figures						
		All India		Tripura				
1.	Area (in sq. kms)	32,87,469.00		10,486.43				
2.	Population 2023 (in crore)	138.82#		0.41(2023)**				
3.	Density of Population (persons per sq km)	422.26		395.48				
4.	Literacy (in per cent) 2022-23	73.00		87.20				
5.	GDP/ GSDP 2022-23 (₹ in crore)	2,72,40,712		72,635.62(A)**				
6.	Per capita GDP/GSDP(in ₹) 2022-23	1,96,983		1,75,958				
7.	Population Below Poverty Line (BPL) 2011-12 (in per cent)	21.92		14.05				
8.	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births) (per 1000 live births 2020)	28		18				
9.	Life Expectancy at birth (in 2016-20)	70 (2022-23)		Male-71, Female-74 (2015-19)				
10.	Gini Coefficient <sup>49</sup> 2019-20	Rural: 0.28 Urban: 0.36		Rural = 0.22 Urban = 0.30				
11.	Human Development Index (HD)- All India Average#	2020: 0.642 2021: 0.633		NA				
B. Financial Data								
Particulars	Growth Rate (%)							
	2013-14 to 2016-17		2017-18 to 2020-21		2020-21 to 2021-22		2021-22 to 2022-23	
	NE&H*	Tripura	NE&H*	Tripura	NE&H*	Tripura	NE&H*	Tripura
Revenue Receipts	14.75	26.08	5.93	32.03	18.08	32.51	10.93	3.95
Tax Revenue	10.92	32.41	6.36	64.02	19.62	32.71	17.39	14.65
Non-tax Revenue	9.18	(-)11.22	2.52	(-)42.15	2.89	(-)3.99	32.79	46.78
Total Receipts	18.01	27.82	10.68	41.56	14.07	32.51	8.59	4.23
Total Expenditure	14.60	60.10	7.48	25.22	16.26	15.43	13.10	13.25
Revenue Expenditure	14.34	48.85	7.61	38.72	14.00	12.23	15.14	10.01
Capital Expenditure	14.55	100.74	7.23	(-)53.18	27.78	64.52	1.13	47.92
Disbursement of Loans and Advances	30.34	72.99	(-)13.71	(-)58.77	70.92	1771.28	(-)27.81	102.76
Revenue Expenditure on Education, Sports etc.	11.57	61.42	6.49	9.31	8.28	3.04	11.59	1.89
Revenue Expenditure on Health& Family Welfare	17.29	76.46	12.67	35.79	18.04	23.85	9.15	(-)2.94
Revenue Expenditure on Salary & Wages	8.77	45.55	6.27	5.53	7.51	3.53	9.81	5.38
Revenue Expenditure on Pensions	16.50	78.47	11.27	44.63	25.75	8.43	10.74	6.42
Subsidy payments	49.24	(-)1.97	3.88	25.10	0.22	(-)9.30	15.50	22.33

**Source:** #Population Projections by the National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

\*\*Directorate of Economic and Statistics (DoES), Government of Tripura.(A): Advance Estimate. (41.28 lakh)

\* 11 NE and Himalayan States.

<sup>49</sup> Gini coefficient is a measures of inequality of income among the population value rate is from zero to one, closer to zero inequality is less; closer to one inequality is higher. Source: Economic Review, DoES, Government of Tripura.

**Appendix - 1.1 (contd.)**

**Part-B**

**Methodology Adopted for the Assessment of Fiscal Position**

The norms/Ceilings prescribed by the XIV FC 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 (**Para 1.2**) are used to make qualitative assessment of the trends and pattern of major fiscal aggregates. Assuming that Gross State Domestic Product (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 GSDP at current market prices. The buoyancy coefficients for relevant fiscal variables with reference to the base represented by GSDP have also been worked out to assess as to whether the mobilization of resources, pattern of expenditure, etc., are keeping pace with the change in the base or these fiscal aggregates are also affected by factors other than GSDP.

*The GSDP figures and other calculation wherever related to GSDP may vary with those appearing in the previous years' Audit Reports as the GSDP figures are updated periodically and adopted as furnished at the time of preparation of this Report.*

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

**List of terms used in the Chapter II and basis for their calculation**

<b>Term</b>	<b>Basis for calculation</b>
Buoyancy of a parameter	Rate of growth of the parameter ÷ GSDP growth
Buoyancy of a parameter (X) with respect to another parameter	Rate of growth of the parameter (X) ÷ Rate of growth of the parameter (Y)
Rate of Growth (ROG)	{(Current year Amount ÷ Previous year Amount) minus 1} * 100
Average	Trend of growth over a period of 5 years
Share shift/Shift rate of a parameter	Trend of percentage shares, over a period of 5 years, of the parameter in Revenue or Expenditure as the case may be
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services
Weighted Interest Rate (Average interest paid by the State)	Interest payment / [(amount of previous year's fiscal liabilities + current year's fiscal liabilities)/2]*100
Interest Spread	GSDP growth – Weighted Interest rates
Quantum Spread	Debt stock * Interest Spread/100
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to loans outstanding	Interest received / [(Opening Balance + 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/Surplus	Fiscal Deficit/Surplus – Interest payments
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR)	Revenue Receipts <i>minus</i> Plan grants and Non-plan Revenue Expenditure excluding debits under 2048 – Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.
Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)	The Compound Annual Growth Rate is calculated by taking the <sup>n</sup> root of the total percentage growth rate, where n is the number of years in the period being considered. CAGR = [Ending Value/Beginning Value] <sup>(1/no. of years) - 1</sup>

**Appendix - 1.1(contd.)**  
**Part-C**  
**Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2022-23**  
*(Reference: Paragraph No. 1.1)*

(₹ in crore)

Receipts				Disbursements					
2021-22	Particulars		2022-23	2021-22	Particulars	State fund	Central Assistance/ CSS	Total	2022-23
<b>Section-A: Revenue</b>									
17,613.95	<b>I. Revenue Receipts</b>		18,309.01	16,125.24	<b>I. Revenue Expenditure</b>	14,291.46	3,447.25	17,738.71	17,738.71
2,616.31	-Tax Revenue	2,999.68		6,576.32	<b>General Services</b>	6,951.05	10.27	6,961.32	
274.11	-Non-tax Revenue	402.35		6,678.97	<b>Social Services</b>	4,938.81	2,778.98	7,717.79	
6,077.52	-State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties	6,724.23		2,318.65	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	2,146.88	215.51	2,362.39	
0.00	-Non-Plan Grants	0.00		1,083.16	-Health and Family Welfare	781.39	269.90	1,051.29	
0.00	-Grants for State/ Union Territory Plan Schemes	0.00		1,717.57	-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	548.46	1,763.06	2,311.52	
0.00	-Grants for Central Plan Schemes	0.00		44.62	-Information and Broadcasting	57.38	0	57.38	
3,311.96	Grants for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	3,475.40		474.28	-Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	325.69	140.36	466.05	
0.00	Grants for Special Plan Schemes (NEC)	(-) 2.89		42.00	-Labour and Labour Welfare	44.98	3.42	48.40	
				997.21	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	1,031.75	386.72	1,418.47	
4,911.08	Finance Commission grants	4,654.90		1.48	-Others	2.29	0	2.29	
422.97	Other grants	55.34		2,561.96	<b>Economic Services</b>	2,075.64	658.00	2,733.64	
				842.15	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	654.69	152.99	807.68	
				913.60	-Rural Development	556.91	441.22	998.13	
				46.88	-Special Areas Programme (NEC)	0.02	1.81	1.83	
				72.47	-Irrigation and Flood Control	63.40	1.18	64.58	
				78.97	-Energy	123.47	0.08	123.55	
				95.18	-Industry and Minerals	87.28	2.19	89.47	
				315.31	-Transport	424.53	23.82	448.35	
				36.81	Communication	45.15	0	45.15	
				8.59	-Science, Technology and Environment	10.41	0	10.41	
				152.00	-General Economic Services	109.80	34.70	144.50	
				307.99	<b>Grants-in-Aid and contributions</b>	325.96	0	325.96	
0.00	<b>II. Revenue Deficit carried over to Section-B</b>		0.00	1,488.71	<b>II. Revenue Surplus carried over to Section-B</b>				570.30
17,613.95	<b>Total: Section- A</b>		18,309.01	17,613.95	<b>Total</b>				18,309.01

**Appendix - 1.1 (contd.)**  
**Part-C**  
**Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2022-23**  
(Reference: Paragraph No. 1.1)

(₹ in crore)

Receipts				Disbursements					
2021-22		2022-23		2021-22		2021-22			
	Particulars				Particulars	State fund	Central Assistance /CSS	Total	
<b>Section-B: Others</b>									
2,414.51	III. Opening cash balance including permanent advance and cash balance investment		3,424.61	0.00	III. Opening overdraft from Reserve Bank of India	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
0.00	IV. Misc. Capital Receipts		0.00	1,368.95	IV. Capital Outlay	1,160.00	864.97	2,024.97	
				225.52	General Services	479.14	24.07	503.21	
				486.87	Social Services	281.60	402.09	683.69	
0.87	V. Recoveries of Loans & Advances		51.59	45.53	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	30.44	43.33	73.77	
0.52	From Government servants	0.61		88.21	-Health and Family Welfare	47.20	31.80	79.00	
0.35	From others	50.98		239.76	-Water Supply and Sanitation	99.31	28.28	127.59	
1,488.71	VI. Revenue Surplus brought down		570.30						
1,047.09	VII. Public Debt Receipts		877.42	76.90	-Housing and Urban Development	31.35	229.17	260.52	
520.79	Internal Debt other than WMAs	519.36		27.35	--Welfare of SCs, STs and OBCs	60.80	43.12	103.92	
0.00	Transactions under WMAs	0.00		0.38	Information and Broadcasting	7.73	0	7.73	
526.30	Loans & Advances from GoI	358.06		8.74	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	4.77	26.39	31.16	
				0.00	-Others	0.00	0.00	0.00	
3,966.14	VIII. Public Account Receipts		3,009.32	656.56	Economic Services	399.26	438.81	838.07	
1,716.73	Small Savings and Provident Funds, etc.	1,713.24		46.87	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	75.12	107.33	182.45	
405.48	Reserve Fund	496.52		20.08	-Rural Development	30.69	1.70	32.39	
296.30	Sinking Fund (earmarked fund)	297.34		10.14	-Special Areas Programme	7.44	32.06	39.50	
624.07	Deposits and Advances	497.46		62.09	-Irrigation and Flood Control	66.17	1.20	67.37	
31.35	Suspense and Miscellaneous	4.77		58.83	-Energy	70.74	5.64	76.38	
892.21	Remittances	-0.01		5.52	-Industry and Minerals	14.50	4.86	19.36	
				374.59	-Transport	93.16	269.24	362.40	
0.00	IX. Closing overdraft from RBI	0.00	0.00	12.00	-Science, Technology and Environment	0	12.68	12.68	
				66.44	-General Economic Services	41.44	4.10	45.54	

## Appendix - 1.1 (contd.)

## Part-C

## Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements for the year 2022-23

(Reference: Paragraph No. 1.1)

(` in crore)

Receipts				Disbursements					
2020-21		2022-23		2021-22		2022-23			
	Particulars				Particulars	State fund	Central Assistance /CSS	Total	
				54.08	<b>Loans and Advances Disbursed</b>			109.65	
				50.00	For Power Projects	108.51			
				1.13	-To Government Servants	1.14			
				2.95	-To others	0			
					<b>Revenue deficit brought down</b>			0.00	0.00
				656.34	<b>Repayment of Public Debt</b>		0	991.66	
				623.40	-Internal Debt other than WMAs	958.70	0		
				0.00	Transactions under WMAs including Overdraft	0	0		
				32.94	-Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government	32.96	0		
				3,413.34	<b>Public Account Disbursements</b>		0	2,618.12	
				1,413.94	-Small Savings and Provident Funds			1,603.27	
				252.04	-Reserve Fund			446.63	
				818.40	-Deposits and Advances			557.46	
				11.13	-Suspense			10.94	
				917.83	-Remittances			-0.18	
				3,424.61	<b>Cash Balance at end</b>			2,188.84	
				(-) 1.13	Remittances in Transit – Local-			(-) 1.13	
				29.79	-Departmental Cash Balance including permanent advance			29.82	
				699.35	- Investment of earmarked funds			1,027.67	
				2,755.52	-Cash Balance investment			1,131.42	
				(-)58.92	-Deposit with Reserve Bank of India			1.06	
8,917.32	<b>Total: Section-B</b>		7,933.24	8,917.32	<b>Total: Section-B</b>			7,933.24	

**Appendix - 1.1(contd.)**  
**Part-D**  
**Time Series Data on State Government Finances**  
(Reference: Paragraph No.1.1)

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>Part –A: Receipts</b>					
<b>1. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>12,030.89</b>	<b>11,001.59</b>	<b>13,292.40</b>	<b>17,613.95</b>	<b>18,309.01</b>
(i) Tax Revenue	1,765.91 (15)	2,101.79 (19)	2,332.44 (18)	2,616.31 (15)	2,999.68 (16)
Taxes on Agricultural Income	0.15 (#)	0.08(#)	0.04	0.04	0.20
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	361.95 (20)	435.88 (21)	403.19 (17)	463.12 (18)	463.57 (15)
State Goods and Service Tax	977.44 (55)	1026.63 (49)	1056.01 (45)	1,282.69 (49)	1,459.01 (49)
State Excise	214.35 (12)	231.70 (11)	287.36 (12)	319.60(12)	368.11 (12)
Taxes on Vehicles	83.50 (5)	97.14 (5)	97.41 (4)	103.22 (4)	117.55 (4)
Stamps and Registration Fees	51.32 (3)	61.67 (3)	69.53 (3)	89.65 (3)	102.53 (3)
Land Revenue	5.29 (1)	12.98 (6)	9.85 (1)	8.94(1)	12.59 (1)
Other Taxes including taxes on commodities and services	71.91 (4)	235.71 (11)	409.05 <sup>50</sup> (18)	349.05 (13)	476.12 (16)
(ii) Non-tax Revenue	372.20 (3)	271.65 (2)	285.49 (2)	274.11 (1)	402.35 (2)
(iii) State's share of Union Taxes and Duties	4,888.95 (41)	4,211.78 (38)	4,218.45 (31)	6,077.52 (35)	6,724.23 (37)
(iv) Grants-in-aid from Government of India	5,003.83 (42)	4,416.37 (40)	6,456.02 (49)	8,646.01 (49)	8,182.75 (45)
<b>2. Misc. Capital Receipts</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>0.73</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.87</b>	<b>51.59</b>
<b>4. Total Revenue and Non-debt Capital Receipts (1+2+3)</b>	<b>12,031.49</b>	<b>11,002.32</b>	<b>13,293.65</b>	<b>17,614.82</b>	<b>18,360.60</b>
<b>5. Public Debt Receipts</b>	<b>1,707.57</b>	<b>3,257.77</b>	<b>2848.35</b>	<b>1,047.09</b>	<b>877.42</b>
Internal Debt (excluding WMAs and Overdrafts)	1,694.53	3,081.05	2,224.42	520.79	519.36
Net transactions under WMAs and Overdrafts	0.00	176.66	95.95	0.00	0.00
Loans and Advances from Government of India	13.04	0.06	527.98	526.30	358.06
<b>6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)</b>	<b>13,739.06</b>	<b>14,260.09</b>	<b>16,142.00</b>	<b>18,661.91</b>	<b>19,238.02</b>
<b>7. Contingency Fund Receipts</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>8. Net Receipts from Public Account</b>	<b>(-) 42.67</b>	<b>970.51</b>	<b>1170.37</b>	<b>552.80</b>	<b>391.20</b>
<b>9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)</b>	<b>13,696.39</b>	<b>15,230.60</b>	<b>17,312.37</b>	<b>19,214.71</b>	<b>19,629.22</b>
<b>10. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>11,889.20</b> (89)	<b>13,376.91</b> (94)	<b>14,367.82</b> (95)	<b>16,125.24</b> (92)	<b>17,738.71</b> (89)
General Services (including Interest Payment)	5,113.54 (43)	5,680.08 (42)	5,859.20 (41)	6,576.32 (41)	6,961.32 (39)
Economic Services	1,549.23 (13)	1,950.52 (15)	2,316.86 (16)	2,561.96 (16)	2,733.64 (15)
Social Services	4,992.49 (42)	5,478.31 (41)	5,905.21 (41)	6,678.97 (41)	7,717.79 (44)
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	233.94 (2)	268.00 (2)	268.55 (2)	307.99 (2)	325.96 (2)

<sup>50</sup> Includes Taxes on professions: ₹ 40.99 crore; Taxes and duties of electricity: ₹ 112.09 crore; Other taxes on commodities: ₹ 255.84 crore and Taxes on immovable property other than Agriculture Land: ₹ 0.13 crore.

**Appendix - 1.1 (contd.)**  
**Part-D**  
**Time Series Data on State Government Finances**  
*(Reference: Paragraph No.1.1)*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
<b>11. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>1,480.87</b>	<b>883.22</b>	<b>832.08</b>	<b>1,368.95</b>	<b>2,024.97</b>
	(11)	(6)	(5)	(8)	(10)
General Services	97.65	84.50	85.60	225.52	503.21
	(7)	(10)	(10)	(16)	(25)
Economic Services	570.72	452.89	392.77	656.56	838.07
	(38)	(51)	(47)	(48)	(41)
<b>Part –B: Expenditure/Disbursement</b>					
Social Services	812.50	345.83	353.71	486.88	683.69
	(55)	(39)	(43)	(36)	(34)
<b>12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>1.12</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>2.89</b>	<b>54.08(0.31)</b>	<b>109.65</b>
<b>13. Total Expenditure (10+11+12)</b>	<b>13,371.19</b>	<b>14,263.88</b>	<b>15,202.79</b>	<b>17,548.28</b>	<b>19,873.33</b>
<b>14. Repayments of Public Debt</b>	<b>498.05</b>	<b>889.07</b>	<b>741.24</b>	<b>656.34</b>	<b>991.66</b>
Internal Debt (excluding WMAs and Overdrafts)	466.21	680.14	612.46	623.40	958.70
Net transactions under WMAs and Overdrafts	0.00	176.66	95.95	0.00	0.00
Loans and Advances from GoI	31.84	32.27	32.83	32.94	32.96
<b>15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>16. Total Disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)</b>	<b>13,869.24</b>	<b>15,152.95</b>	<b>15,944.03</b>	<b>18,204.61</b>	<b>20,864.99</b>
<b>17. Contingency Fund Disbursements</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>18. Total disbursement by the State (17+18)</b>	<b>13,869.24</b>	<b>15,152.95</b>	<b>15,944.00</b>	<b>18,204.61</b>	<b>20,864.99</b>
<b>Part –C: Deficits</b>					
<b>19. Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (1-10)</b>	<b>(+) 141.69</b>	<b>(-)2,375.32</b>	<b>(-)1,075.42</b>	<b>1,488.71</b>	<b>570.30</b>
<b>20. Fiscal Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (4 - 13)</b>	<b>(-) 1,339.70</b>	<b>(-)3,261.56</b>	<b>(-)1,909.14</b>	<b>66.55</b>	<b>(-) 1,512.73</b>
<b>21. Primary Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-)</b>	<b>(-) 320.75</b>	<b>(-)2,136.58</b>	<b>(-)624.33</b>	<b>1464.71</b>	<b>(-) 139.21</b>
<b>22. Interest Payments (percentage of Revenue Expenditure)</b>	<b>1,018.95</b>	<b>1,124.98</b>	<b>1,284.81</b>	<b>1,398.16</b>	<b>1,373.52</b>
	(8.57)	(8.41)	(8.94)	(8.67)	(7.74)
<b>23. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies etc.</b>	<b>2401.39</b>	<b>2638.52</b>	<b>2865.49</b>	<b>4,391.22</b>	<b>6,247.05</b>
<b>24. WMAs/ Overdraft availed (days)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>25. Interest on WMAs/ Overdraft</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.10</b>	<b>0.01</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>26. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)*</b>	<b>49,823</b>	<b>54,151</b>	<b>53,504</b>	<b>62,550</b>	<b>72,636</b>
	(A)				(A)
<b>27. Outstanding Fiscal Liabilities**(year-end)</b>	<b>14,779.52</b>	<b>17,845.71</b>	<b>21,083.10</b>	<b>21,732.32</b>	<b>21,687.06</b>
<b>28. Outstanding guarantees (year-end)</b>	<b>523.67</b>	<b>734.57</b>	<b>771.42</b>	<b>634.26</b>	<b>569.90</b>
<b>29. Maximum amount guaranteed during the year</b>	<b>230.00</b>	<b>246.75</b>	<b>276.40</b>	<b>110.00</b>	<b>1,276.21</b>
<b>30. Number of incomplete projects<sup>51</sup></b>	<b>78</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>31. Capital blocked in incomplete projects</b>	<b>200.72</b>	<b>560.86</b>	<b>185.54</b>	<b>263.65</b>	<b>482.71</b>
Own Tax Revenue/GSDP (ratio)	3.54	3.88	4.36	4.18	4.13
Own Non-tax Revenue/GSDP (ratio)	0.75	0.50	0.53	0.44	0.55
Central Transfers/GSDP (ratio)	19.86	15.93	19.95	23.54	20.52
Total Expenditure/GSDP (ratio)	26.83	26.34	28.41	28.05	27.36
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts (ratio)	111.14	129.65	114.37	99.63	108.54
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure (ratio)	88.92	93.78	94.51	91.89	89.26
Expenditure on Social Services/ Total Expenditure (ratio)	43.41	40.83	41.17	40.84	42.28
Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure (ratio)	15.85	16.85	17.82	18.34	17.97
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure (ratio)	11.08	6.19	5.47	7.80	10.19
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure	10.34	5.60	4.91	6.52	7.66

<sup>51</sup> Number of incomplete projects from the year 2018-19 to 2022-23 involving ₹ five crore and above.

**Appendix - 1.1 (concl.)**  
**Part-D**  
**Time Series Data on State Government Finances**  
*(Reference: Paragraph No.1.1)*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	
<b>III. Management of Fiscal Imbalances</b>					
Revenue (Surplus/ Deficit)/GSDP (ratio)	0.28	(-)4.39	(-) 2.01	2.38	0.78
Fiscal (Surplus/Deficit)/GSDP (ratio)	(-) 2.69	(-)6.02	(-) 3.57	0.11	-2.08
Primary Deficit (Surplus/Deficit)/GSDP (ratio)	(-) 0.64	(-)3.94	(-) 1.07	2.34	-1.02
Revenue Surplus/Fiscal Surplus (ratio)/Deficit	10.58	(-)72.83	(-) 56.33	2236.98	(-)0.38
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP (ratio)	2.33	(-)2.31	0.39	4.62	2.68
<b>IV. Management of Fiscal Liabilities</b>					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP (ratio)	29.66	32.96	39.40	34.74	29.86
Fiscal Liabilities/RR (ratio)	125.42	162.21	158.61	127.41	118.45
Interest Payments/RR	8.47	10.23	9.67	7.94	7.50
Debt Redemption (Principal+Interest)/ Total Debt Receipts (ratio)	82.26	50.39	68.51	156.63	221.36
<b>V. Other Fiscal Health Indicators</b>					
Return on Investment	0.00	7.95	6.62	1.62	11.66
Balance from Current Revenue	(-) 316.29	(-)2,911.38	(-) 1,051.32	(-)1,557.25	(-)2,652.21
Financial Assets/Liabilities (ratio)	1.97	1.67	1.52	156.57	158.37
* GSDP (Base year 2011-12) figures have been arrived at on current market prices as per information furnished by the Directorate of Economic & Statistics, Government of Tripura					
** Apart from Public Debt, includes other liabilities (i.e., Small Savings, etc., Reserve Fund and Deposit)					
<b>Note1:</b> Figure in bracket indicates the percentage to Revenue Receipts					
<b>Note2:</b> Figures in brackets represent percentage to total of each sub-heading					
# Negligible					

## Appendix 3.1

## Department wise information on Gender Budget for the Financial Year 2022-23

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.1.4)

(*₹ in crores*)

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	2021-22		2022-23 (B.E.)		Provision for Gender Budget up to December 2022	Percentage of Gender Budget to Total Development Outlay (col. 6 to col. 5)
		Total Development Outlay	Provision for Gender Budget	Total Development Outlay	Provision for Gender Budget		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Higher Education	25.22	8.32	35.74	11.79	10.96	32.99
2	Secondary Education	207.72	19.91	235.00	58.75	19.70	25.00
3	Agriculture	364.11	120.16	648.07	213.86	94.75	33.00
4	Animal Resources Development	158.11	28.46	209.67	37.74	37.73	18.00
5	Urban	70.00	21.00	90.00	27.00	28.50	30.00
6	Horticulture	131.30	43.33	155.78	51.41	13.73	33.19
7	Labour	0.00	NA	1.81	0.68	0.68	37.57
8	FW & PM	696.62	334.38	881.80	423.27	411.69	48.00
9	Schedule Tribes	84.28	37.91	101.24	45.79	71.68	45.23
10	SC Welfare	126.36	41.70	135.97	44.87	44.65	33.00
11	ICA	51.39	16.93	76.37	22.90	22.90	29.99
12	OBC Welfare	40.05	13.22	62.41	20.60	20.53	33.01
13	Youth Affairs & Sports	8.42	2.95	12.22	4.28	4.21	35.02
14	Health Service	538.83	177.81	713.26	235.67	222.11	33.04
15	R.D. (Panchayat)	241.87	108.84	236.85	106.58	93.15	45.00
16	Rural Development	275.61	275.61	2,326.32	590.75	288.92	25.39
17	Elementary Education	910.91	297.10	942.95	331.67	331.66	35.17
18	Social Welfare & Social Education	954.34	496.04	1,220.38	611.92	779.92	50.14
<b>Total</b>		<b>4,885.14</b>	<b>2,043.67</b>	<b>8,085.84</b>	<b>2,839.53</b>	<b>2,497.47</b>	<b>35.12</b>

Source: Gender Budget for the years 2022-23 and 2023-24, Government of Tripura

**Appendix 3.2**  
**Expenditure incurred without budget provision**  
(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.1)

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Head of Accounts	Number of Schemes/Sub Heads	Expenditure (₹ in crore)		
1	6: Revenue Department	<b>2029</b>	<b>Land Revenue</b>	0.53		
		103	Land Records			
		99	Others			
		<b>2030</b>	<b>Stamps and Registration</b>	0.03		
		02	Stamps-Non-Judicial			
		101	Cost of Stamps			
		98	Administration			
		<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>	0.36		
		06	Other Buildings			
		89	Centrally Sponsored Scheme-IV			
				051	Construction	
		<b>4575</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Other Special Area Programmes</b>	4.98		
		06	Border Area Development			
		101	Border Area Development Programme			
91	Central Assistance to State Plan					
2	10: Home (Police) Department	<b>2045</b>	<b>Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services</b>	0.03		
		105	Collection Charges-Services Tax			
		98	Administration			
		<b>4055</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Police</b>	0.10		
		211	Police Housing			
91	Central Assistance to State Plan					
3	12: Co-operation Department	<b>2425</b>	<b>Co-operation</b>	0.11		
		004	Research and Evaluation			
		70	State Share	0.17		
		99	Others			
4	13: Public Works (R&B) Department	<b>5054</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges</b>	0.52		
		05	Roads			
		337	Road Works			
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.59		
		<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>			
		60	Other Buildings			
		051	Construction			
		54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development			
5	14: Power Department	<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>	2.36		
		80	General			
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes			
		25	Public Works	4.31		
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan			
25	Public Works					

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Head of Accounts	Number of Schemes/Sub Heads	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
6	16: Health Department	<b>2210</b>	<b>Medical and Public Health</b>	
		04	Rural Health Services-Other Systems of medicine	
		200	Other Systems	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.24
		105	Allopathy	
		99	Others	0.65
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		99	Others	0.21
		80	General	
		101	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	
		70	State Share	1.00
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		70	State Share	2.91
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		70	State Share	1.97
		<b>4210</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health</b>	
		01	Urban Health Services	
		103	Central Govt. Health Scheme	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.48
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.52
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.92
		03	Medical Education Training and Research	
		105	Allopathy	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	
		99	Others	0.05
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.09
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.15
		04	Public Health	
		200	Other Programmes	
90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.42		
789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes			
90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.23		
796	Tribal Area Sub-plan			
90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.40		
7	19: Tribal Welfare Department	<b>4225</b>	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	
		02	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	
		796	Tribal area Sub-plan	
		33	Welfare Programme	0.87

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Head of Accounts	Number of Schemes/Sub Heads	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
		59	Devolution of fund	0.72
8	21: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department	<b>3456</b>	<b>Civil Supplies</b>	0.05
		001	Direction and Administration	
		99	Others	
		<b>5475</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on other General Economic Services</b>	0.23
		102	Civil Supplies	
98	Administration			
9	22: Relief & Rehabilitation Department	<b>2235</b>	<b>Social Security and Welfare</b>	0.07
		01	Rehabilitation	
		202	Other Rehabilitation Schemes	
		98	Administration	
10	24: Industries & Commerce Department	<b>2851</b>	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>	0.16
		102	Small Scale Industries	
		99	Others	
11	27: Agriculture Department	<b>2401</b>	<b>Crop Husbandry</b>	0.11
		115	Scheme of Small/Marginal farmers and agricultural labour	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	
12	28: Horticulture Department	<b>2401</b>	<b>Crop Husbandry</b>	0.01
		103	Seeds	
		70	State Share	
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		70	State Share	
13	29: Animal Resource Development Department	<b>2403</b>	<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	0.02
		113	Administration Investigation and Statistics	
		70	State Share	
14	30: Forest Department	<b>2406</b>	<b>Forestry and Wild Life</b>	0.12
		01	Forestry	
		004	Research	
		99	Others	
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	0.10
		99	Others	
		<b>4406</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life</b>	5.20
		01	Forestry	
		190	Investments in Public Sector and Other Undertakings	
		99	Others	
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		99	Others	
796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	1.70		
99	Others			
796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	3.10		
99	Others			
15	31: Rural Development Department	<b>4216</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Housing</b>	0.12
		01	Government Residential Buildings	
		106	General Pool Accommodation	
		30	Rural Development	

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Head of Accounts	Number of Schemes/Sub Heads	Expenditure (₹ in crore)				
16	33: Science Technology & Environment	<b>3425</b>	<b>Other Scientific Research</b>	0.14				
		60	Other					
		600	Other Schemes					
		70	State Share					
17	35: Urban Development Department	<b>2217</b>	<b>Urban Development</b>	0.05				
		05	Other Urban Development Schemes					
		001	Direction and Administration					
		98	Administration					
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes					
		98	Administration		0.02			
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		0.03			
		98	Administration					
		80	General		0.01			
		001	Direction and Administration					
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan		0.03			
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan		0.01			
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		0.01			
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan					
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan		0.01			
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		0.01			
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan					
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan		0.02			
					<b>4217</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Urban Development</b>	1.99	
					01	State Capital Development		
					051	Construction		
					25	Public works		
					789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
					25	Public Works		0.65
					796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		1.19
					25	Public Works		
					03	Integrated Development of Small and Medium Towns		0.96
					051	Construction		
					70	State Share		2.98
					90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan		0.31
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes					
		70	State Share	0.97				
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.57				
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan					
		70	State Share	1.77				
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.65				
18	39: Education (Higher) Department	<b>2202</b>	<b>General Education</b>					
		03	University and Higher education					
		102	Assistance to Universities					
		22	Judicial					
		98	Administration		0.14			
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		0.21			
		22	Judicial					
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	0.39				

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Head of Accounts	Number of Schemes/Sub Heads	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
		22	Judicial	
		<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education Sports Art and Culture</b>	
		01	General Education	
		203	University and Higher Education	
		25	Public Works	0.31
		70	State Share	0.04
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		25	Public Works	0.12
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		25	Public Works	0.22
		70	State Share	0.09
		<b>2202</b>	<b>General Education</b>	
		02	Secondary Education	
		109	Government Secondary Schools	
		05	Establishment	0.45
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		05	Establishment	0.58
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		05	Establishment	0.57
		04	Adult Education	
		200	Other Adult Education Programmes	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.38
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.22
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.49
		80	General	
		004	Research and Training	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.42
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.24
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.54
		<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>	
		01	General Education	
		201	Elementary Education	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.40
		202	Secondary Education	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	1.24
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	0.94
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan	
		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	2.11
		<b>4552</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas</b>	
		202	Secondary Education	
		91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.56
19	40: Education (School) Department			

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Head of Accounts	Number of Schemes/Sub Heads	Expenditure (₹ in crore)
20	45: Taxes and Excise	<b>2039</b>	<b>State Excise</b>	0.11
		001	Direction and Administration	
		98	Administration	
21	46: Treasuries	<b>2030</b>	<b>Stamps and Registration</b>	0.37
		01	<i>Stamps-Judicial</i>	
		101	Cost of Stamps	
		06	District Treasuries	
<b>Total</b>				<b>61.40</b>

## Appendix 3.3

## Grant-in-aid expenditure designated as 'Grants for creation of capital assets' and booked under Capital Major Heads instead of Revenue Heads

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.3)

Name of scheme	Head of Accounts	Type of misclassification	Amount (₹ in crore)	Owner (s) of assets created (on the basis of scheme guidelines)
Scheme for Safety for Women under Nirbhaya Fund, etc.	4055	Revenue to capital	8.77	
Special Assistance-Capital, etc. under Construction	4059	Revenue to capital	144.14	State Government
State Share for Central Assistance on Single Nodal Agency (SNA)	4070	Revenue to capital	0.23	
Major works for Infrastructural development of Sports, Youth programmes, etc.	4202	Revenue to capital	48.22	
Community Health centre of Ayush, etc. under Tribal Area Sub-plan	4210	Revenue to capital	35.09	State Government
State share and Central Assistance of NESIDS under Other programme	4211	Revenue to capital	0.83	State Government
Central Assistance under water supply and sanitation such as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) –Rural, Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM), etc.	4215	Revenue to capital	105.53	
Special Assistance-Capital, EAP, etc. under Construction	4217	Revenue to capital	258.94	Individual
Central Assistance of NMAET-SMSP under Seeds, CSS-II under SCP for SC	4225	Revenue to capital	89.26	State Government
Central Assistance under Suganya Bharat Abhijan, etc.	4235	Revenue to capital	26.39	
Central Assistance under National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	4403	Revenue to capital	0.48	
State Share of PMMSY under SCP for SC, etc.	4405	Revenue to capital	5.71	Individual
Central Assistance under Forest Management Scheme, EAP, etc.	4406	Revenue to capital	100.63	
State Share under other investments for co-operation towards Consumer Co-operatives and other co-operatives	4425	Revenue to capital	2.50	
Central Assistance under Rural development, OTA-CA under SCP for SCs, etc.	4515	Revenue to capital	1.90	Individual
Central Assistance under other systems for NEC, etc.	4552	Revenue to capital	4.51	
Central Assistance under Border Area Development Project (BADP)	4575	Revenue to capital	22.79	
Central Assistance of IWMP/PMKSY under SCP for SCs, Central Assistance of IWMP/PMKSY under TSP, etc.	4702	Revenue to capital	1.20	Individual

Name of scheme	Head of Accounts	Type of misclassification	Amount (₹ in crore)	Owner (s) of assets created (on the basis of scheme guidelines)
State Share of Special Assistance-Capital, under Rural Electrification, State share of Power under Investments in Public and Other Undertakings, Central Assistance of NESIDS, etc.	4801	Revenue to capital	119.64	Individual
Central Assistance for EAP, State Share for others such as welfare activities, etc.	4851	Revenue to capital	15.80	
State Share and Central Assistance of PMGSY, EAP, CRF, etc. under District and Other Roads, Central assistance and state share of NLCPR, EAP, PMGSY, CRF under TSP	5054	Revenue to capital	312.29	State Government
State Share of NLCPR under Other Services, SCP for SCs and TSP	5425	Revenue to capital	12.68	State Government
State Share and Central Assistance of Infrastructural facilities, etc. under Tourist Infrastructure,	5452	Revenue to capital	4.00	Local Bodies
<b>Total</b>			<b>1321.53</b>	

Source: Finance Accounts 2022-23

## Appendix 3.4

## Cases where supplementary provision of ₹ 50 lakh and above were obtained in each cases during the year 2022-23 which proved unnecessary

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.4)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name		Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Savings/ Excess(+)
	Revenue Voted						
1	1	Parliamentary Affairs	2,753.00	481.00	3,234.00	2,584.16	649.84
2	3	General Administration (S.A.) Department	9575.00	972.50	10547.50	7999.75	2547.75
3	5	Law Department	14940.25	1911.70	16851.95	11131.85	5720.10
4	6	Revenue Department	28718.30	681.20	29399.50	25750.66	3648.84
5	12	Co-operation department	3073.00	264.50	3337.50	2754.95	582.55
6	16	Health Department	41732.00	3149.55	44881.55	38185.46	6696.09
7	17	Information and Cultural Affairs Department	6514.50	224.00	6738.50	6038.61	699.89
8	19	Tribal Welfare Department	62961.58	1192.35	64153.93	53914.72	10239.21
9	23	Panchayat Raj Department	45546.25	1417.75	46964.00	42537.02	4426.98
10	27	Agriculture Department	51029.65	295.87	51325.52	35201.77	16123.75
11	29	Animal Resource Development Department	16056.45	683.34	16739.79	13266.25	3473.54
12	30	Forest Department	21273.11	6093.64	27366.75	14724.42	12642.33
13	33	Science Technology & Environment	1059.10	62.45	1121.55	1042.15	79.40
14	34	Planning and Co-ordination Department	3577.71	1101.00	4678.71	3159.05	1519.66
15	35	Urban development Department	102547.00	730.72	103277.72	40093.10	63184.62
16	36	Home (Jail) Department	4508.50	422.68	4931.18	4297.19	633.99
17	39	Education (Higher) Department	24252.00	71.35	24323.35	20310.65	4012.70
18	40	Education (School) Department	197705.27	419.25	198124.52	137724.23	60400.29
19	42	Education (Youth Affairs & Sports) Department	8898.76	155.09	9053.85	7431.16	1622.69
20	49	Fire Service Organisation	11058.17	1104.63	12162.80	10529.89	1632.91
21	51	Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	26829.00	254.32	27083.32	21772.86	5310.46
22	52	Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine	77308.16	4050.55	81358.71	54487.12	26871.59
23	53	Tribal welfare (Research) Department	557.69	182.00	739.69	286.13	453.56

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Savings/ Excess(+)
24	59 Tourism	924.00	524.09	1448.09	882.24	565.85
25	61 OBC Welfare	4067.00	1307.00	5374.00	3200.85	2173.15
26	62 Education (Elementary)	110841.77	6337.00	117178.77	78011.74	39167.03
	<b>Capital Voted</b>	<b>Original</b>	<b>Supplementary</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>	<b>Savings</b>
27	6 Revenue Department	10400.00	2333.00	13033.00	5789.07	7243.93
28	13 Public Works (R&B) Department	94403.00	17306.84	111709.84	59245.86	52463.98
29	15 Public Works (Water Resource) Department	20746.00	7581.15	28327.15	6737.34	21589.81
30	16 Health Department	27576.82	1936.87	29513.69	6538.88	22974.81
31	19 Tribal Welfare Department	16634.46	385.44	17019.90	7218.78	9801.12
32	30 Forest Department	13450.00	5179.35	18629.35	11116.58	7512.77
33	31 Rural Development department	7749.03	2048.03	9707.06	3010.43	6786.63
34	40 Education (School) Department	21868.00	9379.46	31247.46	7098.45	24149.01
35	42 Education (Youth Affairs & Sports) Department	2858.00	508.74	3366.74	2518.63	848.11
36	49 Fire Service Organisation	400.00	928.50	1328.50	335.66	992.84
37	51 Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	13789.21	6695.89	20485.10	12926.25	7558.85
38	52 Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine	8461.75	53.60	8515.35	1537.65	6977.70
39	57 Welfare of Minorities Department	5957.49	439.76	6397.25	1456.12	4941.13
40	62 Education (Elementary)	50.01	102.40	152.41	2.41	150.00

## Appendix 3.5

Unnecessary re-appropriation  
(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.5)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
<b>1</b>	<b>3: General Administration (S.A.) Department</b>							
	<b>2052</b>	<b>Secretariat-General Services</b>						
	090	Secretariat						
	05	Establishment	8195.00	648.85	2.09	8845.94	6574.26	2271.68
<b>2</b>	<b>6: Revenue Department</b>							
	<b>2030</b>	<b>Stamps and Registration</b>						
	03	Registration						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	98	Administration	218.45	0	33.15	251.60	178.68	72.92
	<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>						
	80	General						
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	25	Public Works	530.40	1205.39	269.61	925.40	417.55	507.85
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	25	Public Works	967.20	689.00	31.00	1687.20	747.09	940.11
	<b>4575</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Other Special Area Programmes</b>						
	06	Border Area Development						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	269.00	1.74	34.50	305.24	222.27	82.97
<b>3</b>	<b>10: Home (Police) Department</b>							
	<b>2055</b>	<b>Police</b>						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	08	Police	4376.40	0.00	833.59	5209.99	3746.38	1463.61
<b>4</b>	<b>12: Co-operation Department</b>							
	<b>2425</b>	<b>Co-operation</b>						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	99	Others	190.00	0.00	10.82	200.82	105.31	95.51
<b>5</b>	<b>13: Public Works (R&amp;B) Department</b>							
	<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>						
	80	General						
	051	Construction						
	25	Public works	14196.00	5881.43	1411.97	21489.40	11687.69	9801.71
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	25	Public works	4726.00	2784.29	104.25	7614.54	3453.33	4161.21
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	25	Public works	8618.00	5074.53	190.69	13883.22	7159.36	6723.86
	<b>4552</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas</b>						
	337	Roads Works						

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings	
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total			
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.52	0.00	97.24	97.76	0.00	97.76	
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes							
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.17	0.00	31.79	31.96	0.00	31.96	
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan							
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.31	0.00	57.97	58.28	0.00	58.28	
	<b>5054</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges</b>							
	04	<i>District and Other Roads</i>							
	337	Roads Works							
	76	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	780.00	0.00	260.00	1040.00	780.00	260.00	
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes							
	76	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	255.17	0.00	84.83	340.00	255.00	85.00	
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan							
	76	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	465.31	0.00	154.69	620.00	465.00	155.00	
<b>6</b>	<b>14: Power Department</b>								
	<b>4801</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Power Projects</b>							
	06	<i>Rural Electrification</i>							
	190	Investment in Public Sector and Other Undertakings							
	70	State Share	800.00	0.00	16.04	816.04	716.14	99.90	
<b>7</b>	<b>15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department</b>								
	<b>4702</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation</b>							
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes							
	54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD)	1377.17	1127.84	127.50	2632.51	1152.79	1479.72	
	796	Tribal Area Sub Plan							
	54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development(NABARD)	2511.31	2037.44	232.50	4781.25	1369.77	3411.48	
	<b>4711</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Flood Control and Projects</b>							
	01	<i>Flood Control</i>							
	103	Civil Works							
	25	Public Works	100.00	231.108	523.006	854.10	85.05	769.05	
	796	Tribal Area Sub Plan							
	25	Public Works	800.00	0.00	500.22	1300.22	471.15	829.07	
<b>8</b>	<b>16: Health Department</b>								
	<b>2210</b>	<b>Medical and Public Health</b>							

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
	01	Urban Health Services- Allopathy						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	98	Administration	32175.16	2610.71	37.03	34822.90	30276.92	4545.98
	<b>4210</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health</b>						
	01	Urban Health Services						
	110	Hospitals and Dispensaries						
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	16	Hospital	130.00	0.00	58.07	188.07	78.25	109.82
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	16	Hospital	345.00	0.00	71.56	416.56	224.68	191.88
<b>9</b>	<b>17: Information and Cultural Affairs department</b>							
	<b>2220</b>	<b>Information and Publicity</b>						
	60	Others						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	98	Administration	120.00	0.00	10.00	130.00	65.26	64.74
<b>10</b>	<b>19: Tribal Welfare Department</b>							
	2225	<b>Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other Backward Classes and Minorities</b>						
	02	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	35	Scholarship and Stipend	7636.55	0.00	0.05	7636.60	6525.00	1111.60
	80	General						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	34	Tribal Sub-plan	10.00	29.52	110.48	150.00	5.00	145.00
<b>11</b>	<b>23: Panchayat Raj Department</b>							
	<b>3604</b>	<b>Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions</b>						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	85	Village Committee	2070.50	4.94	131.81	2207.25	1798.64	408.61
<b>12</b>	<b>24: Industries &amp; Commerce Department</b>							
	<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public works</b>						
	80	General						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	25	Public Works	0.00	1064.83	49.00	1113.83	711.45	402.38
	<b>4552</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas</b>						
	101	Contribution to Central Resources Pool for Development (NBC)						
	91	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	52.00	0.00	156.00	208.00	0.00	208.00

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	91	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	17.00	0.00	51.00	68.00	0.00	68.00
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	91	Centrally Sponsored Scheme	31.00	0.00	93.00	124.00	0.00	124.00
<b>13</b>	<b>27: Agriculture Department</b>							
	<b>4408</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing</b>						
	02	Storage and Warehousing						
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	48.24	0.00	34.07	82.31	20.39	61.92
<b>14</b>	<b>29: Animal Resource Development Department</b>							
	<b>4403</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry</b>						
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	41	Human Development	51.17	0.00	10.45	61.62	36.55	25.07
<b>15</b>	<b>30: Forest Department</b>							
	<b>2406</b>	<b>Forestry and Wild Life</b>						
	01	Forestry						
	101	Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration						
	90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	12.00	0.00	8.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	250.00	0.00	62.00	312.00	19.34	292.66
	04	Afforestation and Ecology Development						
	103	State Compensatory Afforestation						
	69	State Compensatory Afforestation Fund-Tripura	3100.00	3084.65	523.22	6707.87	1811.12	4896.75
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	87	Centrally Sponsored Scheme - II	2000.00	1993.51	5.55	3999.06	1106.60	2892.46
<b>16</b>	<b>31: Rural Development Department</b>							
	<b>2215</b>	<b>Water Supply and Sanitation</b>						
	01	Water Supply						
	102	Rural Water Supply Programmes						
	25	Public Works	100.00	0.00	165.00	265.00	0.00	265.00
	<b>2501</b>	<b>Special Programme for Rural Development</b>						
	01	Integrated Rural Development Programme						

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
	001	Direction and Administration						
	30	Rural Development	10128.00	0.00	150.00	10278.00	8945.90	1332.10
	<b>2515</b>	<b>Other Rural development Programmes</b>						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	30	Rural Development	105.00	0.00	1.00	106.00	78.85	27.15
	102	Community Development						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	6854.00	1149.77	6.49	8010.26	5876.46	2133.80
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	5066.17	1699.83	12.21	6778.21	4452.57	2325.64
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	17880.60	6000.00	52.76	23933.36	14712.49	9220.87
	<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>						
	80	General						
	051	Construction						
	25	Public Works	0.00	1771.34	252.50	2023.84	0.00	2023.84
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	25	Public Works	0.00	276.69	384.95	661.64	0.00	661.64
	<b>4515</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Other Rural development Programmes</b>						
	103	Rural Development						
	25	Public Works	228.97	0.00	28.88	257.85	209.99	47.86
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	25	Public Works	169.24	0.00	21.11	190.35	43.47	146.88
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	25	Public Works	597.32	0.00	74.48	671.80	305.18	366.62
	30	Rural Development	448.80	0.00	388.23	837.03	406.29	430.74
<b>17</b>	<b>34: Planning and Co-ordination Department</b>							
	<b>3451</b>	<b>Secretariat-Economic Services</b>						
	091	Attached Offices						
	05	Establishment	464.93	1.00	73.38	539.31	359.53	179.78
<b>18</b>	<b>35: Urban Development Department</b>							
	<b>2217</b>	<b>Urban Development</b>						
	05	Other Urban Development Schemes						
	051	Construction						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.52	0.00	1299.48	1300.00	0.00	1300.00
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.17	0.00	414.83	425.00	0.00	425.00
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.31	0.00	774.69	775.00	0.00	775.00
	<b>4217</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Urban development</b>						
	98	Administration	199.96	0.00	119.84	319.80	199.96	119.84
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	98	Administration	65.37	0.00	39.18	104.55	65.37	39.18
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	98	Administration	119.20	0.00	71.45	190.65	119.20	71.45
<b>19</b>	<b>38: General Administration (Printing and Stationery) Department</b>							
	<b>2058</b>	<b>Stationery and Printing</b>						
	101	Purchase and Supply of Stationery Stores						
	62	Printing and Stationery	145.00	0.00	15.00	160.00	113.89	46.11
<b>20</b>	<b>40: Education (School) Department</b>							
	<b>2202</b>	<b>General Education</b>						
	80	General						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	98	Administration	915.00	0.00	11.95	926.95	760.97	165.98
	<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>						
	01	General Education						
	202	Secondary Education						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	1827.05	0.00	885.64	2712.69	1117.06	1595.63
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.00	1881.43	498.85	2380.28	845.87	1534.41
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.00	4218.15	1137.51	5355.66	1903.18	3452.48
<b>21</b>	<b>41: Education (Social) Department</b>							
	<b>2235</b>	<b>Social Security and Welfare</b>						
	02	Social Welfare						
	103	Women's Welfare						
	89	Centrally Sponsored Scheme-IV	45.76	0.00	11.83	57.59	0.00	57.59
	03	National Social Assistance Programme						
	101	National Old Age Pension Scheme						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	2120.00	719.02	170.98	3010.00	2089.59	920.41
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	850.00	0.00	530.00	1380.00	635.24	744.76
<b>22</b>	<b>42: Education (Youth Affairs &amp; Sports) Department</b>							
	<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>						
	03	Sports and Youth Services						
	101	Youth Hostels						
	98	Administration	0.00	297.75	118.42	416.17	0.00	416.17
	796	Tribal Area sub-plan						
	98	Administration	0.00	57.99	190.12	248.11	0.00	248.11
<b>23</b>	<b>43: Finance Department</b>							
	<b>2052</b>	<b>Secretariat-General Services</b>						
	090	Secretariat						
	05	Establishment	2254.00	0.00	54.25	2308.25	1779.40	528.85
<b>24</b>	<b>48: High Court</b>							
	<b>2014</b>	<b>Administration of Justice</b>						
	102	High Courts						
	05	Establishment	130.00	7.30	6.44	143.74	119.70	24.04
<b>25</b>	<b>49: Fire Service Organisation</b>							
	<b>2070</b>	<b>Other Administrative services</b>						
	108	Fire Protection and Control						
	05	Establishment	10726.17	1100.83	45.00	11872.00	10279.37	1592.63
<b>26</b>	<b>51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department</b>							
	<b>4552</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas</b>						
	101	Contribution to Central Resource Pool for Development (NEC)						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.52	0.00	149.76	150.28	0.00	150.28
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	0.17	0.00	48.96	49.13	0.00	49.13
<b>27</b>	<b>52: Family Welfare &amp; Preventive Medicine</b>							
	<b>2210</b>	<b>Medical and Public Health</b>						
	06	Public Health						
	200	Other Systems						
	43	Finance Commission	4372.26	0.00	0.01	4372.27	0.00	4372.27
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
	43	Finance Commission	1434	0.00	0.01	1434.28	0.00	1434.28
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
	43	Finance Commission	2693.46	0.00	0.01	2693.47	0.00	2693.47

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of accounts		Provisions				Actual exp.	Final savings
			Original	Supp.	Re-app.	Total		
	<b>4211</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Family Welfare</b>						
	108	Selected Area Programmes						
	99	Others	0.00	51.13	45.07	96.20	0.00	96.20
<b>28</b>	<b>58: Home (FSL, PAC, Prosecution &amp; Co-ordination Cell)</b>							
	<b>2055</b>	<b>Police</b>						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	05	Establishment	197.82	0.00	12.80	210.62	171.34	39.28
	116	Forensic Science						
	08	Police	321.60	0.00	14.50	336.10	302.16	33.94
<b>29</b>	<b>59: Tourism</b>							
	<b>3452</b>	<b>Tourism</b>						
	01	Tourist Infrastructure						
	796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan						
	21	Tourism and Publicity	110.00	0.00	75.00	185.00	88.12	96.88
	80	General						
	001	Direction and Administration						
	98	Administration	454.00	0.00	11.00	465.00	398.77	66.23
<b>30</b>	<b>61: OBC Welfare</b>							
	<b>2225</b>	<b>Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities</b>						
	03	Welfare of Backward Classes						
	102	Economic Development						
	50	State Share of CSS	0.00	216.00	100.00	316.00	33.61	282.39
<b>31</b>	<b>62: Education (Elementary)</b>							
	<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>						
	01	General Education						
	201	Elementary Education						
	99	Others	0.00	34.99	0.01	35.00	0.00	35.00
<b>32</b>	<b>63: Industries &amp; Commerce (Skill development)</b>							
	<b>2851</b>	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>						
	003	Training						
	87	Centrally Sponsored Scheme - II	0.51	415.01	0.48	416.00	0.00	416.00

## Appendix 3.6

## Statement showing grant-wise savings

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.6)

(*₹ in crore*)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Savings	Utilisation (per cent)	Range of utilisation (per cent)	
1	50	6.86	0.41	6.45	5.98	0 to 10	
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.86</b>	<b>0.41</b>	<b>6.45</b>			
2	22	696.13	79.51	616.62	11.42	10 to 30	
3	59	67.03	13.37	53.66	19.95		
4	63	12.34	3.43	8.91	27.80		
<b>Total</b>		<b>775.50</b>	<b>96.31</b>	<b>679.19</b>			
5	15	475.96	152.37	323.59	32.01	30 to 50	
6	57	80.75	26.03	54.72	32.24		
7	53	15.80	5.68	10.12	35.95		
8	20	135.48	51.48	84.00	38.00		
9	61	75.32	32.58	42.74	43.26		
10	26	165.87	77.00	88.87	46.42		
<b>Total</b>		<b>949.18</b>	<b>345.14</b>	<b>604.04</b>			
11	35	1299.51	659.87	639.64	50.78		50 to 70
12	30	471.92	270.37	201.55	57.29		
13	8	15.30	8.93	6.37	58.37		
14	16	743.95	447.24	296.71	60.12		
15	28	155.94	95.24	60.70	61.07		
16	44	5.91	3.67	2.24	62.10		
17	52	898.75	560.25	338.50	62.34		
18	40	2293.71	1448.22	845.49	63.14		
19	32	52.91	33.43	19.48	63.18		
20	39	320.28	207.39	112.89	64.75		
21	27	608.61	404.35	204.26	66.44		
22	62	1173.31	780.14	393.17	66.49		
23	29	216.80	145.30	71.50	67.02		
24	34	46.79	31.59	15.20	67.51		
25	5	182.57	123.27	59.30	67.52		
26	45	35.06	23.83	11.23	67.97		
27	38	15.25	10.61	4.64	69.57		
28	24	211.93	148.01	63.92	69.84		
<b>Total</b>		<b>8748.50</b>	<b>5401.71</b>	<b>3346.79</b>			
29	46	13.79	9.71	4.08	70.41	70 to 90	
30	7	4.15	2.95	1.20	71.08		
31	51	475.68	346.99	128.69	72.95		
32	11	55.88	40.82	15.06	73.05		
33	36	59.54	43.88	15.66	73.70		
34	54	4.36	3.23	1.13	74.08		
35	43	7154.34	5303.56	1850.78	74.13		
36	3	112.35	83.43	28.92	74.26		
37	47	8.95	6.65	2.30	74.30		
38	6	424.33	315.40	108.93	74.33		
39	13	1734.52	1295.44	439.08	74.69		
40	19	811.74	611.34	200.40	75.31		
41	31	3230.99	2437.90	793.09	75.45		
42	37	15.83	12.33	3.50	77.89		

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Total Budget	Total Expenditure	Savings	Utilisation (per cent)	Range of utilisation (per cent)
43	9	11.14	8.72	2.42	78.28	
44	55	8.90	7.05	1.85	79.21	
45	64	206.59	164.98	41.61	79.86	
46	1	33.29	26.64	6.65	80.02	
47	42	124.21	99.50	24.71	80.11	
48	49	134.92	108.66	26.26	80.54	
49	10	2043.45	1663.80	379.65	81.42	
50	25	44.08	35.97	8.11	81.60	
51	58	8.03	6.61	1.42	82.32	
52	48	39.28	32.51	6.77	82.76	
53	21	150.73	125.71	25.02	83.40	
54	60	1.48	1.24	0.24	83.78	
55	2	7.97	6.73	1.24	84.44	
56	17	79.10	68.33	10.77	86.38	
57	12	54.31	46.98	7.33	86.50	
58	18	6.41	5.68	0.73	88.61	
59	56	155.66	138.69	16.97	89.10	
<b>Total</b>		<b>17216.00</b>	<b>13061.43</b>	<b>4154.57</b>		
60	23	472.80	428.52	44.28	90.63	
61	41	1436.03	1303.01	133.02	90.74	
62	14	385.96	357.13	28.83	92.53	
63	4	98.31	93.66	4.65	95.27	
64	33	23.90	23.10	0.80	96.65	
<b>Total</b>		<b>2417.00</b>	<b>2205.42</b>	<b>211.58</b>		90 to 100

## Appendix 3.7

## Grants/Appropriations, where savings was more than ₹ 100 crore during 2022-23

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.6)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Original	Supple- mentary	Total	Expenditure	Savings	Surrender	Savings not surrendered	Percentage of savings to provision
<b>Revenue-Voted</b>									
1	10-Home (Police) Department	2019.56	0.00	2019.56	1652.49	367.07	130.10	236.97	18.18
2	15-Public Works (Water Resource) Department	192.69	0.00	192.69	85.00	107.69	76.83	30.86	55.89
3	19-Tribal Welfare Department	629.62	11.92	641.54	539.15	102.39	11.50	90.89	15.96
4	22-Relief & Rehabilitation Department	696.13	0.00	696.13	79.51	616.62	598.34	18.28	88.58
5	27-Agriculture Department	510.30	2.96	513.26	352.02	161.24	92.94	68.30	31.41
6	30-Forest Department	212.73	60.94	273.67	147.25	126.42	4.13	122.29	46.19
7	31-Rural Development Department	2140.02	993.00	3133.02	2407.80	725.22	31.83	693.39	23.15
8	35-Urban Development Department	1025.47	7.31	1032.78	400.93	631.85	516.36	115.49	61.18
9	40-Education (School) Department	1977.05	4.19	1981.24	1377.24	604.00	382.55	221.45	30.49
10	43-Finance Department	3447.45	0.00	3447.45	2708.88	738.57	432.72	305.85	21.42
11	52-Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine	773.08	40.51	813.59	544.87	268.72	38.85	229.87	33.03
12	62-Education (Elementary)	1108.42	63.37	1171.79	780.12	391.67	216.16	175.51	33.42
<b>Capital-Voted</b>									
13	13: Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department	944.03	173.07	1117.10	592.46	524.64	113.83	410.81	46.96
14	15-Public Works (Water Resource) Department	207.46	75.81	283.27	67.37	215.90	79.35	136.55	76.22
15	16-Health Department	275.77	19.37	295.14	65.39	229.75	200.49	29.26	77.84
16	40-Education (School) Department	218.68	93.79	312.47	70.98	241.49	79.28	162.21	77.28
17	43-Finance Department	1002.01	0.00	1002.01	1.14	1000.87	1000.01	0.86	99.89

## Appendix 3.8

## Grants/Appropriations with low budget utilization of less than 50 per cent during 2022-23

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.6)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure
<b>Revenue-Voted</b>						
1	8: General administration (P&T) Department	6.43	0.00	6.43	1.25	19.44
2	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	192.69	0.00	192.69	85.00	44.11
3	20: Welfare of Scheduled Castes Department	111.55	0.00	111.55	34.29	30.74
4	22:Relief & Rehabilitation Department	696.13	0.00	696.13	79.51	11.42
5	35:Urban Development Department	1025.47	7.31	1032.78	400.93	38.82
6	50:Civil defence	6.86	0.00	6.86	0.41	5.98
7	53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	5.58	1.82	7.40	2.86	38.65
8	63:Industries & Commerce (Skill Development)	1.22	11.12	12.34	3.43	27.80
<b>Revenue-Charged</b>						
9	2:Governor's Secretariat	0.37	0.00	0.37	0.07	18.92
10	8: General administration (P&T) Department	0.14	0.00	0.14	0	0.00
<b>Capital-Voted</b>						
11	3:General Administration (SA) Department	2.17	4.70	6.87	3.43	49.93
12	4:Election Department	3.00	0.00	3.00	1.48	49.33
13	6:Revenue Department	107.00	23.33	130.33	57.89	44.42
14	10:Home (Police) Department	23.89	0.00	23.89	11.31	47.34
15	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	207.46	75.81	283.27	67.37	23.78
16	16:Health Department	275.77	19.37	295.14	65.39	22.16
17	19:Tribal Welfare Department	166.35	3.85	170.20	72.19	42.41
18	26:Fisheries Department	69.47	0.00	69.47	14.48	20.84
19	28:Horticulture Department	10.81	0.16	10.97	1.19	10.85
20	29:Animal Resource Development Department	49.10	0.30	49.40	12.64	25.59

Sl. No	Grant No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Percentage of expenditure
21	31:Rural development Department	77.49	20.48	97.97	30.10	30.72
22	32: Tribal Rehabilitation in Plantation & Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group Department	3.61	15.00	18.61	4.03	21.66
23	36:Home (Jail) Department	10.00	0.23	10.23	0.91	8.90
24	38:General Education (Printing and Stationery) Department	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.06	10.00
25	39: Education (Higher) department	77.05	0.00	77.05	4.28	5.55
26	40:Education (School) department	218.68	93.79	312.47	70.98	22.72
27	43:Finance Department	1002.01	0.00	1002.01	1.14	0.11
28	46:Treasuries	1.70	0.00	1.70	0.56	32.94
29	49:Fire Service Organisation	4.00	9.29	13.29	3.36	25.28
30	52:Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine	84.62	0.54	85.16	15.38	18.06
31	53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	8.40	0.00	8.40	2.82	33.57
32	57:Welfare of Minorities Department	59.57	4.40	63.97	14.56	22.76
33	59:Tourism	52.55	0.00	52.55	4.55	8.66
34	61:OBC Welfare	21.57	0.01	21.58	0.57	2.64
35	62: Education (Elementary)	0.50	1.02	1.52	0.02	1.32

## Appendix 3.9

## Grants/Appropriations where persistent savings of more than ₹ one crore occurred in each case during the last five years

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.6.1)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Revenue-Voted					
1	3: General Administration (SA) Department	7.20	14.03	12.52	21.44	25.48
2	4: Election Department	13.72	2231	2.43	6.07	3.13
3	5: Law Department	55.15	32.05	5.29	56.03	57.20
4	6: Revenue Department	179.12	114.49	153.16	153.72	36.49
5	10: Home (Police) Department	119.99	81.05	184.52	323.23	367.07
6	12: Co-operation Department	5.92	1.45	3.28	3.69	5.82
7	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	26.48	64.57	57.50	79.74	107.69
8	16: Health Department	43.15	69.00	43.90	162.05	66.96
9	17: Information, Cultural Affairs Department	2.25	1.62	5.43	7.80	7.00
10	19: Tribal Welfare Department	124.97	55.22	107.39	94.56	102.39
11	20: Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Department	159.69	55.50	36.79	45.17	77.26
12	21: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department	17.62	68.87	9.89	19.18	24.20
13	22: Relief and Rehabilitation Department	4.19	7.82	55.56	541.22	616.62
14	23: Panchayati Raj Department	45.11	31.58	75.07	45.73	44.27
15	24: Industries and Commerce Department	12.34	13.49	4.07	17.69	42.21
16	25: Industries & Commerce (Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture) Department	1.16	4.33	3.46	5.32	8.11
17	26: Fisheries Department	9.32	10.69	11.38	13.49	33.88
18	27: Agriculture Department	36.64	158.42	126.48	215.53	161.24
19	28: Horticulture Department	71.61	63.66	51.20	64.53	50.92
20	29: Animal Resource Development Department	17.23	12.22	15.72	32.77	34.74
21	30: Forest Department	12.31	15.23	47.03	94.52	126.42
22	31: Rural Development Department	129.24	909.61	1000.13	309.87	725.22
23	32: Tribal Rehabilitation in Plantation & Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group	3.93	15.79	17.75	50.74	4.90
24	35: Urban Development Department	16.17	266.11	441.52	953.50	631.85
25	36: Home (Jail) Department	4.30	3.45	4.69	7.74	6.34
26	38: General Administration (Printing and Stationery) Department	1.18	1.32	1.55	4.52	4.10
27	39: Education (Higher) Department	23.78	15.11	31.10	65.40	40.12
28	40: Education (School) Department	339.48	166.44	266.75	405.20	604.00
29	41: Education (Social) Department	3.76	141.77	229.84	210.24	133.02
30	42: Education (Sports and Youth Programme) Department	7.91	6.11	6.58	12.44	16.23
31	43: Finance Department	115.59	156.87	923.59	1356.00	738.57

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23
	Revenue-Voted					
32	45: Taxes and Excise	10.13	6.00	8.21	5.75	11.22
33	46: Treasuries	2.36	2.21	2.55	3.00	2.94
34	49: Fire Service Organization	9.02	2.69	3.34	12.01	16.33
35	51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	24.76	34.11	35.65	69.05	53.10
36	52: Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	31.18	36.44	74.19	264.45	268.72
37	53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	2.42	2.15	3.77	5.07	4.54
38	56: Information Technology Department	11.86	7.87	8.69	7.62	14.36
39	57: Welfare of Minorities Department	7.22	9.37	6.03	6.27	5.31
40	61: Welfare of Other Backward Classes Department	17.86	22.58	6.42	1.62	21.73
41	62: Education (Elementary) Department	129.70	71.89	171.41	275.84	391.67
42	63: Industries & Commerce (Skill Development) Department	23.94	26.94	17.27	1.86	8.91
	<b>Revenue-Charged</b>					
43	43: Finance Department	110.68	14.07	1.47	7.30	80.14
	<b>Capital-Voted</b>					
44	5: Law Department	24.81	18.70	33.13	1.38	2.10
45	6: Revenue Department	67.68	40.13	21.29	13.56	72.44
46	10: Home (Police) Department	41.86	5.9761	7.44	28.57	12.58
47	11: Transport Department	11.59	6.79	9.30	11.25	12.29
48	13: Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department	137.83	302.65	608.30	547.71	524.64
49	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	43.09	33.09	31.90	64.88	215.90
50	16: Health Department	6.47	35.26	49.46	57.82	229.75
51	19: Tribal Welfare Department	217.51	10.94	23.52	5.10	98.01
52	20: Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Department	92.20	10.80	14.82	24.01	6.74
53	21: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department	5.68	6.02	4.49	1.18	0.82
54	27: Agriculture Department	72.94	73.40	57.23	45.05	43.02
55	29: Animal Resource Development Department	7.95	7.63	6.79	16.97	36.76
56	39: Education (Higher) Department	37.63	27.32	3.24	23.08	72.77
57	40: Education (School) Department	25.71	3.91	4.56	57.11	241.49
58	51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	65.42	155.27	67.26	216.18	75.59
59	52: Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	39.38	8.18	10.91	32.91	69.78
60	53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	2.26	3.63	3.86	3.28	5.58
61	56: Information Technology Department	5.50	2.00	8.43	23.78	2.61
62	57: Welfare of Minorities Department	38.08	49.07	36.36	39.03	49.41

## Appendix 3.10

**Details of surrender of funds of more than ₹ 10 crore were surrendered but above 25 per cent of savings was not surrendered at the end of March 2023**

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.6.2)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Original	Suppl-emen-tary	Total	Expen-diture	Savings	Amount Surrendered	Percentage of savings not surrendered
<b>Revenue Voted</b>								
1	5: Law Department	149.40	19.12	168.52	111.32	57.20	42.08	26.43
2	10: Home (Police) Department	2019.56	0.00	2019.56	1652.49	367.07	130.1	64.56
3	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	192.69	0.00	192.69	85.00	107.69	76.83	28.66
4	19: Tribal Welfare Department	629.62	11.92	641.54	539.15	102.39	11.50	88.77
5	23: Panchayati Raj Department	455.46	14.18	469.64	425.37	44.27	13.77	68.90
6	26: Fisheries Department	96.40	0.00	96.40	62.52	33.88	17.75	47.61
7	27: Agriculture Department	510.30	2.96	513.26	352.02	161.24	92.94	42.36
8	28: Horticulture Department	144.97	0.00	144.97	94.05	50.92	37.03	27.28
9	29: Animal Resource Development Department	160.57	6.83	167.40	132.66	34.74	21.49	38.14
10	31: Rural Development Department	2140.02	993.00	3133.02	2407.80	725.22	31.83	95.61
11	40: Education (School) Department	1977.05	4.19	1981.24	1377.24	604.00	382.55	36.66
12	41: Education (Social) Department	1226.49	177.40	1403.89	1270.87	133.02	17.77	86.64
13	43: Finance Department	3447.45	0.00	3447.45	2708.88	738.57	432.72	41.41
14	51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	268.29	2.54	270.83	217.73	53.10	28.06	47.16
15	52: Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	773.08	40.51	813.59	544.87	268.72	38.85	85.54
16	62: Education (Elementary) Department	1108.42	63.37	1171.79	780.12	391.67	216.16	44.81
17	64: Health (AGMC & GBP)	178.06	0.03	178.09	149.65	28.44	17.94	36.92

**Appendix 3.10 (Concl.)**

**Details of surrender of funds of more than ₹ 10 crore were surrendered but above 25 per cent of savings was not surrendered at the end of March 2023**

*(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.3.6.2)*

*(₹ in crore)*

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Original	Supple-mentary	Total	Expen-diture	Savings	Amount Surrendered	Percentage of savings not surrendered
<b>Capital Voted</b>								
18	6: Revenue Department	107.00	23.33	130.33	57.89	72.44	31.39	56.67
19	13: Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department	944.03	173.07	1117.10	592.46	524.64	113.83	78.30
20	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	207.46	75.81	283.27	67.37	215.90	79.35	63.25
21	26: Fisheries Department	69.47	0.00	69.47	14.48	54.99	32.76	40.43
22	29: Animal Resource Development Department	49.10	0.30	49.40	12.64	36.76	24.58	33.13
23	30: Forest Department	134.50	51.79	186.29	111.17	75.12	29.63	60.56
24	40: Education (School) Department	218.68	93.79	312.47	70.98	241.49	79.28	67.17
25	51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	137.89	66.96	204.85	129.26	75.59	43.38	42.61

## Appendix 3.11

**Unnecessary excessive budget/supplementary provision in some grants  
(Above ₹ five crore provision and savings of more than 30 per cent)**

*(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.4.2)*

*(₹ in crore)*

Grant No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Savings/unutilised	% of savings/unutilised
<b>Revenue Voted</b>						
5: Law Department	149.40	19.12	168.52	111.32	57.20	33.94
8: General Administration (P&T) Department	6.43	0.00	6.43	1.25	5.18	80.56
15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	192.69	0.00	192.69	85.00	107.69	55.89
20: Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Department	111.55	0.00	111.55	34.29	77.26	69.26
22: Relief and Rehabilitation Department	696.13	0.00	696.13	79.51	616.62	88.58
24: Industries and Commerce Department	112.89	0.00	112.89	70.68	42.21	37.39
26: Fisheries Department	96.40	0.00	96.40	62.52	33.88	35.15
27: Agriculture Department	510.30	2.96	513.26	352.02	161.24	31.41
28: Horticulture Department	144.97	0.00	144.97	94.05	50.92	35.12
30: Forest Department	212.73	60.94	273.67	147.25	126.42	46.19
34: Planning and Co-ordination Department	35.78	11.01	46.79	31.59	15.20	32.49
35: Urban Development Department	1025.47	7.31	1032.78	400.93	631.85	61.18
40: Education (School) Department	1977.05	4.19	1981.24	1377.24	604.00	30.49
44: Institutional Finance	5.91	0.00	5.91	3.67	2.24	37.90
45: Taxes and Excise	34.19	0.00	34.19	22.97	11.22	32.82
50: Civil Defence	6.86	0.00	6.86	0.41	6.45	94.02
52: Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	773.08	40.51	813.59	544.87	268.72	33.03
53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	5.58	1.82	7.40	2.86	4.54	61.35
57: Welfare of Minorities Department	16.78	0.00	16.78	11.47	5.31	31.64
59: Tourism Department	9.24	5.24	14.48	8.82	5.66	39.09
61: Welfare of Other Backward Classes Department	40.67	13.07	53.74	32.01	21.73	40.44
62: Education (Elementary) Department	1108.42	63.37	1171.79	780.12	391.67	33.42
63: Industries & Commerce (Skill Development) Department	1.22	11.12	12.34	3.43	8.91	72.20

Grant No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Savings/unutilised	% of savings/unutilised
<b>Capital Voted</b>						
3: General Administration (SA) Department	2.17	4.70	6.87	3.43	3.44	50.07
6: Revenue Department	107.00	23.33	130.33	57.89	72.44	55.58
10: Home (Police) Department	23.89	0.00	23.89	11.31	12.58	52.66
11: Transport Department	12.24	13.30	25.54	13.25	12.29	48.12
13: Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department	944.03	173.07	1117.10	592.46	524.64	46.96
15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	207.46	75.81	283.27	67.37	215.90	76.22
16: Health Department	275.77	19.37	295.14	65.39	229.75	77.84
17: Information, Cultural Affairs Department	11.22	0.49	11.71	7.94	3.77	32.19
19: Tribal Welfare Department	166.35	3.85	170.20	72.19	98.01	57.59
26: Fisheries Department	69.47	0.00	69.47	14.48	54.99	79.16
27: Agriculture Department	95.35	0.00	95.35	52.33	43.02	45.12
28: Horticulture Department	10.81	0.16	10.97	1.19	9.78	89.15
29: Animal Resource Development Department	49.10	0.30	49.40	12.64	36.76	74.41
30: Forest Department	134.50	51.79	186.29	111.17	75.12	40.32
31: Rural Development Department	77.49	20.48	97.97	30.10	67.87	69.28
32: Tribal Rehabilitation in Plantation & Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group	3.61	15.00	18.61	4.03	14.58	78.34
36: Home (Jail) Department	10.00	0.23	10.23	0.91	9.32	91.10
39: Education (Higher) Department	77.05	0.00	77.05	4.28	72.77	94.45
40: Education (School) Department	218.68	93.79	312.47	70.98	241.49	77.28
43: Finance Department	1002.01	0.00	1002.01	1.14	1000.87	99.89
49: Fire Service Organisation	4.00	9.29	13.29	3.36	9.93	74.72
51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	137.89	66.96	204.85	129.26	75.59	36.90
52: Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	84.62	0.54	85.16	15.38	69.78	81.94

Grant No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Savings/unutilised	% of savings/unutilised
53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	8.40	0.00	8.40	2.82	5.58	66.43
57: Welfare of Minorities Department	59.57	4.40	63.97	14.56	49.41	77.24
59: Tourism Department	52.55	0.00	52.55	4.55	48.00	91.34
61: Welfare of Other Backward Classes Department	21.57	0.01	21.58	0.57	21.01	97.36
64: Health (AGMC & GBP)	28.50	0.00	28.50	15.33	13.17	46.21

**Appendix 3.12**

**Details of the schemes for which provision (₹ one crore and above) was made but no expenditure was incurred**

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.4.3)

(₹in crore)

Department Name	Account Head description/Scheme name	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure
6: Revenue	<b>2245: Relief on Account of Natural Calamities</b>		
	02: Floods, Cyclones etc.		
	107: Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Government Office Buildings		
	43: Finance Commission	1.10	Nil
	114: Assistance to Farmers for Purchase of Agricultural Inputs		
	43: Finance Commission	2.70	Nil
	122: Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Irrigation and Flood Control Works		
	43: Finance Commission	1.70	Nil
	08: State Disaster Mitigation Fund		
	101: Disaster Mitigation		
	43: Finance Commission	2.50	Nil
11: Transport	<b>5055: Capital Outlay on Road Transport</b>		
	102: Acquisition of Fleet		
	89: Centrally Sponsored Scheme	2.38	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
	89: Centrally Sponsored Scheme	1.08	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
13: Public Works (R&B)	89: Centrally Sponsored Scheme-IV	2.09	Nil
	<b>5054: Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges</b>		
	03: State Highways		
	337: Road works		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	15.60	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	5.10	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	9.30	Nil	
13: Public Works (Water Resource)	<b>2072: Minor Irrigation</b>		
	01: Surface Water		
	101: Water Tanks		
	90: State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	3.12	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	90: State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	1.02	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	90: State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	1.86	Nil
24: Industries & Commerce	<b>4552: Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas</b>		
	101: Contribution to Central Resource Pool for		

Department Name	Account Head description/Scheme name	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure
	Development (NBC)		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan	2.08	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	101: Contribution to Central Resource Pool for Development (NBC)	1.24	Nil
	<b>2552: North Eastern Areas</b>		
	101: Contribution to Central Resource Pool for Development of North Eastern Region		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan	4.91	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	1.61	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	2.93	Nil
	<b>4405: Capital Outlay on Fisheries</b>		
	101: Inland Fisheries		
	86: Centrally Sponsored Scheme-I (CSS)	8.48	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	86: Centrally Sponsored Scheme-I (CSS)	1.68	Nil
	<b>4402: Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation</b>		
	102: Soil Conservation		
	98: Administration	1.77	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	98: Administration	4.00	Nil
	<b>4403: Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry</b>		
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	25: Public works	3.52	Nil
	<b>2406: Forestry and wild life</b>		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	1.21	Nil
	<b>2515: Water Supply and Sanitation</b>		
	01: Water Supply		
	102: Rural Water Supply Programmes		
	25: Public Work	2.65	Nil
	<b>4059: Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>		
	80: General		
	051: Construction		
	25: Public Work	20.24	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	25: Public Work	6.62	Nil
	<b>2217: Urban Development</b>		
	01: State Capital development		
	051: Construction		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	7.28	Nil
	191: Assistance to Municipal Corporation		

Department Name	Account Head description/Scheme name	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	2.60	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	5.89	Nil
	05: Other Urban Development Schemes		
	051: Construction		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	13.00	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	4.25	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	7.75	Nil
40: Education (School)	<b>4059: Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>		
	80: General		
	051: Construction		
	25: Public Works	5.89	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	25: Public Works	3.37	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	25: Public Works	7.57	Nil
41: Education (Social)	<b>2236: Nutrition</b>		
	02: Distribution of Nutritious Food and Beverages		
	101: Special Nutrition programmes		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	5.97	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	1.95	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	3.56	Nil
42: Education (Youth Affairs & Sports)	<b>4202: Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>		
	03: Sports and Youth Services		
	101: Youth Hostels		
	98: Administration	4.16	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	98: Administration	2.48	Nil
51: Public Works (drinking Water and Sanitation)	<b>4552: Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas</b>		
	101: Contribution to Central Resource Pool for Development (NEC)		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	1.50	Nil
52: Family Welfare & Preventive Medicine	<b>2210: Medical and Public Health</b>		
	06: Public Health		
	200: Other Systems		
	43: Finance Commission	43.72	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	43: Finance Commission	14.34	Nil

Department Name	Account Head description/Scheme name	Approved outlay	Actual expenditure
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	43: Finance Commission	26.93	Nil
57: Welfare of Minorities	<b>2225: Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities</b>		
	<i>04: Welfare of Minorities</i>		
	283: Housing		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	1.00	Nil
	<b>4215: Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation</b>		
	<i>01: Water Supply</i>		
	102: Rural Water Supply		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	3.50	Nil
61: OBC Welfare	<b>4225: Capital outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities</b>		
	<i>03: Welfare of Backward Classes</i>		
	102: Economic Development		
	91: Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	21.00	Nil
63: Industries & Commerce (Skill Development)	<b>2851: Village and Small Industries</b>		
	003: Training		
	87: Centrally Sponsored Scheme-II (CSS)	4.16	Nil
	789: Special Component Plan for scheduled Castes		
	87: Centrally Sponsored Scheme-II	1.36	Nil
	796: Tribal Area Sub-plan		
	87: Centrally Sponsored Scheme-II	2.48	Nil

## Appendix 3.13

## Sub-Head (Schemes) where the entire expenditure more than one crore was incurred in March 2023

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.4.4)

Sl. No.	Head of Account (up to Sub-Head)				Yearly amount (₹ in crore)	Expenditure during March 2023	
	Major head	Sub Major head	Minor head	Sub head		(₹ in crore)	per cent
1	2049	3	104	58	398.84	398.84	100.00
2	2049	3	108	58	9.83	9.83	100.00
3	2202	3	103	91	6.42	6.42	100.00
4	2202	3	789	91	2.10	2.10	100.00
5	2202	3	796	91	3.83	3.83	100.00
6	2425	0	108	70	1.63	1.63	100.00
7	2425	0	796	70	1.08	1.08	100.00
8	2801	80	800	23	73.00	73.00	100.00
9	3456	0	103	89	18.01	18.01	100.00
10	3456	0	789	89	5.89	5.89	100.00
11	3456	0	796	89	10.74	10.74	100.00
12	4059	60	51	91	1.28	1.28	100.00
13	4215	2	190	25	8.10	8.10	100.00
14	4215	2	789	25	2.65	2.65	100.00
15	4215	2	796	25	4.83	4.83	100.00
16	4217	1	51	25	1.99	1.99	100.00
17	4217	1	796	25	1.19	1.19	100.00
18	4220	60	789	21	1.39	1.39	100.00
19	4220	60	796	21	2.50	2.50	100.00
20	4851	0	102	99	5.69	5.69	100.00
21	4851	0	789	99	1.86	1.86	100.00
22	4851	0	796	99	3.39	3.39	100.00
<b>Total</b>					<b>566.24</b>	<b>566.24</b>	

## Appendix 3.14

## Major-head wise expenditure during the last quarter and in March 2023 (Percentage of expenditure in March to last quarter was above 40 per cent)

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.4.4.1)

₹ in crore)

Major Head of Account	Particulars	Total Expenditure	Expenditure incurred during last quarter of the financial year 2022-23	Percentage of expenditure in last quarter to the whole year	Expenditure incurred during March 2023	Percentage of expenditure in March to last quarter
2011	Parliament, State/Union Territory Legislatures	26.27	7.34	27.94	3.51	47.77
2012	President, Vice-President, Governor/Administrator of Union Territories	6.66	1.96	29.43	0.97	49.28
2013	Council of Ministers	2.55	0.57	22.35	0.41	71.34
2015	Elections	92.28	78.62	85.20	58.99	75.03
2039	State Excise	6.03	1.45	24.05	0.65	44.83
2040	Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	16.84	6.28	37.29	3.34	53.23
2041	Taxes on Vehicles	6.02	1.99	33.06	0.96	48.16
2047	Other Fiscal Services	3.65	1.04	28.49	0.43	41.31
2048	Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt	250.00	144.53	57.81	144.53	100.00
2049	Interest Payments	1373.52	680.68	49.56	515.01	75.66
2054	Treasury and Accounts Administration	8.13	2.85	35.06	1.77	62.05
2056	Jails	40.83	18.34	44.92	10.22	55.72
2059	Public Works	308.58	118.69	38.46	67.17	56.60
2062	Vigilance	2.73	0.76	27.84	0.35	45.56
2075	Miscellaneous General Services	3.18	3.18	100.00	3.18	99.99
2203	Technical Education	2.55	1.14	44.71	0.85	74.37
2204	Sports and Youth Services	74.45	23.64	31.75	10.29	43.52
2205	Art and Culture	4.19	1.77	42.24	1.19	66.98
2210	Medical and Public Health	740.55	235.29	31.77	99.37	42.23
2211	Family Welfare	310.74	97.82	31.48	70.06	71.63
2215	Water Supply and Sanitation	218.05	80.78	37.05	49.04	60.71
2216	Housing	1793.12	536.88	29.94	351.77	65.52
2220	Information and Publicity	57.38	22.43	39.09	11.33	50.51
2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	466.05	112.88	24.22	76.99	68.20
2230	Labour, Employment and Skill Development	48.40	14.97	30.93	7.71	51.53
2235	Social Security and Welfare	1263.36	387.57	30.68	199.39	51.45
2236	Nutrition	75.34	1.99	2.64	1.69	84.91
2245	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	79.78	88.70	111.18	57.13	64.41
2250	Other Social Services	2.29	1.03	44.98	0.92	89.30
2401	Crop Husbandry	389.84	131.57	33.75	78.23	59.46
2402	Soil and Water Conservation	30.51	4.86	15.93	2.00	41.15
2405	Fisheries	62.51	20.01	32.01	9.50	47.49
2408	Food Storage and Warehousing	35.69	9.73	27.26	3.99	40.98
2415	Agricultural Research and Education	7.16	2.43	33.94	1.22	50.34

Major Head of Account	Particulars	Total Expenditure	Expenditure incurred during last quarter of the financial year 2022-23	Percentage of expenditure in last quarter to the whole year	Expenditure incurred during March 2023	Percentage of expenditure in March to last quarter
2425	Co-operation	27.48	12.11	44.07	8.19	67.64
2515	Other Rural Development Programmes	775.23	238.79	30.80	111.06	46.51
2701	Medium Irrigation	0.11	0.11	100.00	0.11	100.00
2801	Power	123.55	113.17	91.60	74.79	66.09
2851	Village and Small Industries	63.73	22.29	34.98	13.22	59.33
3054	Roads and Bridges	427.02	289.24	67.73	251.03	86.79
3055	Road Transport	17.48	5.72	32.72	3.96	69.26
3275	Other Communication Services	45.15	14.60	32.34	6.06	41.47
3425	Other Scientific Research	10.07	2.89	28.70	1.38	47.90
3451	Secretariat-Economic Services	31.59	12.07	38.21	5.63	46.67
3452	Tourism	8.82	4.32	48.98	3.39	78.35
3456	Civil Supplies	84.18	44.01	52.28	43.95	99.86
4047	Capital Outlay on other Fiscal Services	0.70	0.70	100.00	0.70	100.00
4059	Capital Outlay on Public Works	474.91	324.28	68.28	279.23	86.11
4070	Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services	17.89	4.51	25.21	3.73	82.70
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	73.77	23.37	31.68	19.95	85.34
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	78.17	46.94	60.05	37.01	78.84
4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	1.57	1.18	75.16	0.83	70.37
4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	258.94	107.55	41.53	52.83	49.12
4220	Capital Outlay on Information and Publicity	7.73	6.75	87.32	5.68	84.11
4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	103.92	22.06	21.23	16.01	72.58
4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	31.16	2.15	6.90	1.27	59.28
4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	8.13	4.38	53.87	4.17	95.25
4402	Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	0.08	0.08	100.00	0.08	100.00
4403	Capital Outlay on Animal Husbandry	11.97	6.11	51.04	5.01	81.99
4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	14.48	4.27	29.49	4.26	99.78
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	2.96	2.09	70.61	1.72	81.99
4415	Capital Outlay on Agricultural Research and Education	0.20	0.12	60.00	0.11	90.73
4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	7.02	3.68	52.42	3.38	91.84
4435	Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes	26.98	14.59	54.08	11.65	79.84
4515	Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	32.39	16.32	50.39	14.04	86.04
4552	Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	16.71	1.60	9.58	0.73	45.38

Major Head of Account	Particulars	Total Expenditure	Expenditure incurred during last quarter of the financial year 2022-23	Percentage of expenditure in last quarter to the whole year	Expenditure incurred during March 2023	Percentage of expenditure in March to last quarter
4702	Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	57.23	37.04	64.72	27.49	74.22
4711	Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	10.14	5.07	50.00	4.81	94.85
4851	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	17.77	12.30	69.22	12.10	98.36
4859	Capital Outlay on Telecommunication and Electronic Industries	1.59	0.28	17.61	0.28	100.00
5054	Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	350.87	75.12	21.41	49.13	65.40
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	11.53	3.57	30.96	2.46	68.81
5475	Capital Outlay on other Transport Services	0.33	0.28	84.85	0.28	100.00

Appendix 3.15

Statement showing quarter wise expenditure for all Major grants during 2022-23

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.4.4.1)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Allocation during 2022-23 (Amount in crore)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	In March	Total expenditure during 2022-23	Expenditure in 4th Qtr. as percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
1	1: Department of Parliamentary Affairs	33.29	5.31	9.84	4.06	7.34	3.51	26.55	27.65	13.20
2	2: Governor's Secretariat	7.97	1.51	2.08	1.17	1.96	0.97	6.73	29.18	14.38
3	3: General Administration (SA) Department	112.35	17.61	24.14	15.27	26.41	10.95	83.43	31.66	13.12
4	4: Election Department	98.31	2.53	6.83	4.65	79.66	59.67	93.67	85.05	63.71
5	5: Law Department	182.57	24.80	36.15	23.48	37.27	15.70	121.70	30.62	12.90
6	6: Revenue Department	424.33	44.03	72.14	20.89	161.56	95.79	298.63	54.10	32.08
7	7: General Administration (AR) Department	4.15	0.68	1.04	0.42	0.81	0.37	2.95	27.51	12.38
8	8: General Administration (P&T) Department	15.3	2.84	1.65	1.82	2.61	0.57	8.93	29.24	6.37
9	9: Statistical Department	11.14	1.90	2.92	1.42	2.47	0.98	8.72	28.36	11.29
10	10: Home (Police) Department	2043.45	338.17	534.94	266.61	522.03	161.26	1661.74	31.41	9.70
11	11: Transport Department	55.88	4.55	9.01	15.22	12.03	7.77	40.81	29.47	19.05
12	12: Co-operation Department	54.31	6.11	12.66	11.13	17.08	12.86	46.97	36.36	27.38

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Allocation during 2022-23 (Amount in crore)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	In March	Total expenditure during 2022-23	Expenditure in 4th Qtr. as percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
13	13: Public Works (Roads and Buildings) Department	1734.52	100.20	281.83	282.21	875.44	732.19	1539.67	56.86	47.55
14	14: Power Department	385.96	2.31	10.77	106.23	194.51	71.96	313.82	61.98	22.93
15	15: Public Works (Water Resource) Department	475.96	18.30	38.72	23.34	71.55	47.58	151.91	47.10	31.32
16	16: Health Department	743.95	78.50	120.62	86.37	154.58	75.80	440.06	35.13	17.23
17	17: Information, Cultural Affairs Department	79.1	9.84	16.06	11.60	30.82	17.99	68.32	45.11	26.33
18	18: General Administration (Political) Department	6.41	0.29	1.06	0.49	3.84	3.17	5.68	67.56	55.78
19	19: Tribal Welfare Department	811.74	97.47	202.81	185.30	125.75	73.11	611.34	20.57	11.96
20	20: Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Other Backward Classes Department	135.48	27.18	3.58	8.86	11.86	8.30	51.49	23.04	16.12
21	21: Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Affairs Department	150.73	22.16	26.98	20.81	55.35	48.50	125.30	44.17	38.71
22	22: Relief and Rehabilitation Department	696.13	8.73	23.92	28.10	18.77	13.34	79.51	23.61	16.77

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Allocation during 2022-23 (Amount in crore)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	In March	Total expenditure during 2022-23	Expenditure in 4th Qtr. as percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
23	23: Panchayati Raj Department	472.8	59.75	169.10	49.06	148.27	110.57	426.18	34.79	25.94
24	24: Industries and Commerce Department	211.93	20.41	30.02	28.99	68.59	30.31	148.01	46.34	20.48
25	25: Industries & Commerce (Handloom, Handicrafts and Sericulture) Department	44.08	8.20	10.39	7.13	10.25	2.95	35.97	28.49	8.21
26	26: Fisheries Department	165.87	17.75	18.55	16.40	24.28	13.77	76.98	31.55	17.88
27	27: Agriculture Department	608.61	67.38	71.20	109.54	128.62	85.83	376.75	34.14	22.78
28	28: Horticulture Department	155.94	30.53	22.73	11.22	30.76	13.50	95.24	32.30	14.17
29	29: Animal Resource Development Department	216.8	24.62	39.54	31.62	49.53	18.69	145.31	34.09	12.86
30	30: Forest Department	471.92	22.98	74.65	98.97	36.59	1.65	233.19	15.69	0.71
31	31: Rural Development Department	3230.99	448.88	778.90	468.25	738.41	377.58	2434.45	30.33	15.51
32	32: Tribal Rehabilitation in Plantation & Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group	52.91	3.59	20.71	4.70	4.42	1.49	33.42	13.23	4.45

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Allocation during 2022-23 (Amount in crore)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	In March	Total expenditure during 2022-23	Expenditure in 4th Qtr. as percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
33	33: Science, Technology and Environment Department	23.9	2.81	13.35	1.48	5.44	1.63	23.09	23.58	7.06
34	34: Planning and Co-ordination Department	46.79	3.47	7.56	8.49	12.07	5.63	31.59	38.21	17.84
35	35: Urban Development Department	1299.51	111.86	138.28	243.44	165.71	64.75	659.29	25.14	9.82
36	36: Home (Jail) Department	59.54	6.39	10.29	6.40	20.79	12.42	43.87	47.39	28.30
37	37: Labour Organisation	15.83	2.35	4.16	1.83	3.98	1.92	12.33	32.30	15.61
38	38: General Administration (Printing and Stationery) Department	15.25	1.93	3.86	1.47	3.35	1.24	10.61	31.55	11.66
39	39: Education (Higher) Department	320.28	36.86	56.04	37.71	76.77	36.54	207.39	37.02	17.62
40	40: Education (School) Department	2293.71	245.42	348.34	472.52	381.58	148.63	1447.86	26.35	10.27
41	41: Education (Social) Department	1436.03	279.43	251.94	308.57	370.31	188.02	1210.25	30.60	15.54
42	42: Education (Sports and Youth Programme) Department	124.21	15.34	34.02	18.34	31.80	18.19	99.49	31.96	18.28
43	43: Finance Department	7154.34	31832.79	31177.00	39231.27	48029.42	21433.56	150270.48	31.96	14.26
44	44: Institutional Finance	5.91	0.86	1.22	0.53	1.04	0.43	3.66	28.48	11.84

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Allocation during 2022-23 (Amount in crore)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	In March	Total expenditure during 2022-23	Expenditure in 4th Qtr. as percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
45	45: Taxes and Excise	35.06	4.20	7.79	3.40	8.45	4.70	23.83	35.45	19.73
46	46: Treasuries	13.79	1.53	2.69	2.00	3.50	2.25	9.71	36.00	23.20
47	47: College of Agriculture	8.95	1.44	2.12	1.01	2.08	1.01	6.65	31.24	15.24
48	48: High Court	39.28	7.37	9.18	6.39	9.57	3.87	32.51	29.44	11.91
49	49: Fire Service Organisation	134.92	19.77	31.21	18.55	39.13	12.84	108.66	36.01	11.81
50	50: Civil Defence	6.86	0.04	0.09	0.04	0.25	0.18	0.41	60.14	43.39
51	51: Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department	475.68	51.27	81.92	60.33	152.40	68.56	345.92	44.06	19.82
52	52: Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	898.75	119.14	146.44	110.44	184.24	114.23	560.25	32.89	20.39
53	53: Tribal Welfare (Research) Department	15.8	3.58	0.49	0.29	1.32	0.78	5.68	23.23	13.81
54	54: Factories and Boilers Organisation	4.36	0.77	0.99	0.49	0.99	0.44	3.23	30.51	13.63
55	55: Employment	8.9	1.30	2.06	1.43	2.25	1.22	7.05	31.99	17.36
56	56: Information Technology Department	155.66	2.28	4.42	15.86	116.13	98.48	138.69	83.73	71.00
57	57: Welfare of Minorities Department	80.75	0.97	4.93	1.25	18.83	17.56	25.97	72.48	67.62
58	58: Home (FSL, PAC, Prosecution & Co-ordination Cell) Department	8.03	1.95	1.77	1.03	1.86	0.79	6.61	28.18	12.01

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Name	Allocation during 2022-23 (Amount in crore)	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	In March	Total expenditure during 2022-23	Expenditure in 4th Qtr. as percentage of total expenditure	Expenditure in March as percentage of total expenditure
59	59: Tourism Department	67.03	1.01	4.97	2.94	4.46	3.39	13.37	33.36	25.33
60	60: Kokborok & Other Minority Languages Department	1.48	0.30	0.17	0.22	0.54	0.40	1.24	43.86	32.11
61	61: Welfare of Other Backward Classes Department	75.32	25.06	0.45	0.55	6.53	6.25	32.58	20.03	19.20
62	62: Education (Elementary) Department	1173.31	199.75	227.80	153.95	198.57	70.34	780.07	25.46	9.02
63	63: Industries & Commerce (Skill Development) Department	12.34	0.94	2.11	0.06	0.31	0.26	3.42	8.93	7.51
64	64: Health (AGMC & GBP)	206.59	26.15	46.01	29.25	63.58	34.59	164.98	38.54	20.97

## Appendix-3.16

Substantial Savings where savings over ₹ one crore under different Sub-Heads of  
Grant No. 30-Forest

(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.4.5.1(B)(iv))

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.		Heads of Account	Original	Suppl.	Re-app.	Total provision	Total exp.	Savings
		<b>Revenue-Voted</b>						
1	<b>2406</b>	<b>Forestry and wild Life</b>						
	01	Forestry						
	001	Direction and Administration						
2	98	Administration	110.58	0.00	-5.43	105.15	90.79	14.36
	101	Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration						
3	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	2.50	0.00	0.62	3.12	0.19	2.93
	102	Social and farm Forestry						
4	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	1.54	0.00	-0.33	1.21	0.00	1.21
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
05	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	2.45	0.00	-0.63	1.82	0.15	1.67
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
06	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	3.30	0.00	-0.44	2.86	0.25	2.61
	04	Afforestation and Ecology Development						
	103	State Compensatory Afforestation (SCA)						
07	69	State Compensatory Afforestation Fund-Tripura	31.00	30.85	5.23	67.08	18.11	48.97
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
08	69	National Programme for adolescent Girls (NPAG)	12.00	9.88	0.05	21.93	5.63	16.30

Sl. No.		Heads of Account	Original	Suppl.	Re-app.	Total provision	Total exp.	Savings
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
09	69	State Compensatory Afforestation Fund-Tripura	20.00	19.94	0.05	39.99	11.07	28.92
<b>Capital-Voted</b>								
	<b>4406</b>	<b>Capital outlay on Forestry and wild life</b>						
	01	Forestry						
	101	Forest Conservation, Development and Regeneration						
10	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	34.00	41.22	0.00	75.22	53.31	21.91
	789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes						
11	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	20.00	4.70	0.00	24.70	16.70	8.00
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan						
12	91	Central Assistance to State Plan	40.00	4.91	0.00	44.91	30.46	14.45

## Appendix 3.17

Withdrawal of entire provision where original provision was more than ₹ one crore  
(Reference: Paragraph No. 3.5)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No. & Name	Major Heads	Description	Original provision	Re-appropriation
	5: Law	<b>2059</b>	<b>Public Works</b>		
		60	Other Buildings		
		051	Construction		
1		91	Central assistance to state Plan	2,080.00	-2,080.00
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
2		91	Central Assistance to state Plan	680.00	-680.00
		796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
3		90	State Share for Central assistance to state plan	134.00	-134.00
4		91	Central Assistance to state Plan	1,240.00	-1,240.00
		6: Revenue	<b>2029</b>	<b>Land Revenue</b>	
	001		Direction and Administration		
5	99		Others	104.00	-104.00
	103		Land records		
6	91		Central Assistance to state Plan	599.46	-599.46
	789		Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
7	91		Central Assistance to state Plan	195.97	-195.97
	796		Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
8	91		Central Assistance to state Plan	357.37	-357.37
	<b>2245</b>		<b>Relief on account of Natural Calamities</b>		
	02		Floods, Cyclones etc.		
	101		Gratuitous Relief		
9	43		Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
	102		Drinking Water Supply		
10	43		Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
	104		Supply of Fodder		
11	43		Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
	105		Veterinary Care		
12	43		Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
	106		Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Roads and Bridges		
13	43		Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
	108		Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Government Residential Buildings		
14	43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00	
	109	Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Work			
15	43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00	
	110	Assistance for Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Work			
16	43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00	
	111	Ex-gratia Payments to Bereaved Families			

Sl. No.	Grant No. & Name	Major Heads	Description	Original provision	Re-appropriation
17		43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
		113	Assistance for Repairs/reconstruction of Houses		
18		43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
		117	Assistance to Farmers for Purchase of Livestock		
19		43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
		119	Assistance to artisans for repairs/replacement of Damaged Tools and Equipments		
20		43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
		282	Public Health		
21		43	Finance Commission	395.00	-395.00
		80	General		
		800	Other Expenditure		
22			99	Others	100.00
9	<b>10: Home (Police)</b>	<b>4055</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Police</b>		
		800	Other expenditure		
23		91	Central Assistance to state Plan	147.53	-147.53
	<b>13: Public Works (R&amp;B)</b>	<b>5054</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges</b>		
		05	Roads		
		337	Road Works		
24		91	Central Assistance to state Plan	260.00	-260.00
		796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
25		91	Central Assistance to state Plan	155.00	-155.00
	<b>14: Power</b>	<b>4801</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Power Projects</b>		
		80	General		
		004	Research and development		
26		31	Science and Technology	260.00	-260.00
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
27		31	Science and Technology	155.00	-155.00
		<b>4810</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on New and Renewable Energy</b>		
		101	Bio-energy		
28		31	Science and Technology	156.00	-156.00
	<b>15: Public Works (WR)</b>	<b>4711</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects</b>		
		01	Flood Control		
		103	Civil Works		
29		91	Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	185.00	-185.00
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
30		91	Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	600.00	-600.00
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan			
31		91	Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	1,000.00	-1,000.00
	<b>16: Health</b>	<b>2210</b>	<b>Medical and Public Health</b>		
		06	Public Health		
		200	Other Systems		
32		15	Health Services	340.00	-340.00
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
33		15	Health Services	620.00	-620.00
	796	Tribal Area Sub-plan			

Sl. No.	Grant No. & Name	Major Heads	Description	Original provision	Re-appropriation
34		15	Health Services	1,040.00	1,040.00
		<b>4210</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health</b>		
		04	Public Health		
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
35		70	State Share	146.80	-146.80
	<b>19: Tribal Welfare</b>	<b>2225</b>	<b>Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities</b>		
		02	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes		
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
36		54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	308.73	-308.73
	<b>24: Industries and Commerce</b>	<b>2851</b>	<b>Village and Small Industries</b>		
		102	Small Scale Industries		
37		91	Central Assistance to state Plan (CASP)	260.00	-260.00
		<b>4401</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry</b>		
		103	Seeds		
38		87	State Share	164.75	-164.75
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
39		87	State Share	100.75	-100.75
	<b>27: Agriculture</b>	<b>4552</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on North eastern Areas</b>		
		101	Contribution to Central Resources Pool for Development (NEC)		
40		90	State Share for Central Assistance to State Plan	113.50	-113.50
		<b>2217</b>	<b>Urban Development</b>		
		01	State Capital Development		
		191	Assistance to Municipal Corporation		
41		90	State Share for Central Assistance to state Plan	114.40	-114.40
	<b>35: Urban Development</b>	<b>4217</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Urban Development</b>		
		60	Other Urban Development schemes		
		051	Construction		
42		54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	203.84	-203.84
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
43		54	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD)	121.52	-121.52
	<b>39: Education (Higher)</b>	<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>		
		01	General Education		
		600	General		
44		41	Human Development	520.00	-520.00
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
45		99	Others	465.00	-465.00
	<b>40: Education (School)</b>	<b>4202</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture</b>		
		01	Elementary Education		
		202	Secondary Education		
46		52	Housing	1,050.00	-1,050.00

Sl. No.	Grant No. & Name	Major Heads	Description	Original provision	Re-appropriation
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
47		52	Housing	600.00	-600.00
		796	Tribal Area Sub-plan		
48		52	Housing	1,350.00	1,350.00
		<b>2235</b>	<b>Social Security and Welfare</b>		
		02	<i>Social Welfare</i>		
		102	Child Welfare		
49	<b>41: Education (Social)</b>	89	Centrally Sponsored scheme-IV (CSS)	112.84	-112.84
		<b>2236</b>	<b>Nutrition</b>		
		02	<i>Distribution of Nutritious Food and Beverages</i>		
		101	Special Nutrition Programmes		
50		90	State Share of Central Assistance to state Plan	150.85	-150.85
		<b>2059</b>	<b>Interest payments</b>		
		60	<i>Interest on Other Obligations</i>		
		701	Miscellaneous		
51	<b>43: Finance</b>	58	Debt Services	2,000.00	-2,000.00
		<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>		
		80	<i>General</i>		
		051	Construction		
52		99	Others	1,00,000.00	-1,00,000.00
		<b>2211</b>	<b>Family Welfare</b>		
		102	Urban Family welfare services		
53	<b>52: Family Welfare &amp; Preventive Medicine</b>	70	State Share	577.60	-577.60
		87	Centrally Sponsored Scheme-II	180.00	-180.00
		<b>4211</b>	<b>Capital outlay on Family Welfare</b>		
		796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
54		16	Hospital	100.00	-100.00
		<b>4059</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Public Works</b>		
		80	<i>General</i>		
		051	Construction		
55	<b>57: Welfare of Minorities</b>	25	Public Works	351.24	-351.24
		<b>5452</b>	<b>Capital Outlay on Tourism</b>		
		01	<i>Tourist Infrastructure</i>		
		101	Tourist centre		
56	<b>59: Tourism</b>	25	Public Works	545.00	-545.00
		789	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes		
57		25	Public Works	178.00	-178.00
		796	Tribal Area Sub-Plan		
58		25	Public Works	327.00	-3247.00

**Appendix 4.1**  
**Name of the major schemes where a substantial funds transferred**  
**directly by GoI during 2022-23**

(Reference: Paragraph No. 4.3)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Name of the Implementing Agencies	Amount
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Guarantee Programme	State Employment Guarantee Fund, Tripura	683.59
2	Jal Jeevan Mission(JJM) / National Rural Drinking Water Mission	SWSM, Tripura, Agartala	849.91
3	MP's Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)	District Magistrate, West Tripura	5.00
		District Magistrate, Dhalai	19.50
4	Food Subsidy for Decentralised procurement of Foodgrains under NFSA	Department of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumers Affairs	148.67
5	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sanman Nidhi (PM- Kishan)	Department of Agriculture, Tripura	146.21
6	Ayushman Bharat-Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY)	Tripura Health Protection Society	45.25
7	Organic Value Chain Development of North East Region	MD, NFMS(Joint Director of Agriculture, State Agriculture Research Station) Department of Agriculture, Tripura	30.00
8	National Aids and STD Control Programme (NACO)	Tripura State Aids Control Society	11.78
9	Infrastructure Development & Capacity Building	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.	5.93
10	National Hydrology Project	PWD (Water Resource), Tripura	4.93
<b>Total</b>			<b>1,950.77</b>

## Appendix 4.2

## Balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads

(Reference: Paragraph No. 4.12)

(₹ in crore)

Minor Head	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21		2021-22		2022-23	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
<b>Major Head 8658 - Suspense</b>										
101 - PAO suspense	36.86	0.37	27.28	0.59	25.03	0	24.12	-	32.29	0.52
<b>Net</b>	<b>Dr. 36.49</b>		<b>Dr. 26.69</b>		<b>Dr.25.03</b>		<b>Dr. 24.12</b>		<b>Dr. 31.77</b>	
102 - Suspense Account-Civil	330.75	0.09	0.33	0.00	0.75	0.15	0.04	1.12	2.97	2.66
<b>Net</b>	<b>Dr. 330.66</b>		<b>Dr. 0.33</b>		<b>Dr.0.60</b>		<b>Cr. 1.08</b>		<b>Dr. 0.31</b>	
107 - Cash Settlement Suspense Account	198.59	56.79	183.80	54.10	170.45	43.17	139.45	26.53	139.45	27.73
<b>Net</b>	<b>Dr. 141.80</b>		<b>Dr. 129.70</b>		<b>Dr.127.28</b>		<b>Dr. 112.92</b>		<b>Dr. 111.72</b>	
110 - Reserve Bank Suspense - CAO	(-) 10.14	-	0.56	-	1.10	-	1.68	-	1.51	-
<b>Net</b>	<b>Cr. 10.14</b>		<b>Dr. 0.56</b>		<b>Dr.1.10</b>		<b>Dr. 1.68</b>		<b>Dr. 1.51</b>	
112 - Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	29.30	-	-	44.44	-	39.15	-	42.99	-	44.48
<b>Net</b>	<b>Dr. 29.30</b>		<b>Cr. 44.44</b>		<b>Cr.39.15</b>		<b>Cr. 42.99</b>		<b>Cr. 44.48</b>	
121-Additional Dearness Allowance Deposit Suspense Account	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0017
										Cr. 0.0017
123 - A.I.S Officers' Group Insurance Scheme	0.02	0.26	0.03	0.25	0.02	0.24	0.02	0.24	0.01	0.25
<b>Net</b>	<b>Cr. 0.24</b>		<b>Cr. 0.22</b>		<b>Cr.22</b>		<b>Cr. 0.22</b>		<b>Cr. 0.24</b>	
129- Materials Purchase		0.80		0.80	-	0.80	-	0.80	-	0.80
<b>Net</b>	<b>Cr. 0.80</b>		<b>Cr. 0.80</b>		<b>Cr.80</b>		<b>Cr. 0.80</b>		<b>Cr. 0.80</b>	
<b>Major Head 8782-Cash Remittances</b>										
102 - P.W. Remittances	-	1412.06	1055.19	1690.89	1306.40	-	1279.00	874.88	697.48	293.36
<b>Net</b>	<b>Dr. 236.71</b>		<b>Dr. 356.87</b>		<b>Dr.384.49</b>		<b>Dr. 404.12</b>		<b>Dr. 404.12</b>	
103 - Forest Remittances	33.12	39.87	34.40	50.62	38.75	31.17	34.99	16.60	34.99	16.60
<b>Net</b>	<b>Dr.6.50</b>		<b>Dr. 5.47</b>		<b>Dr.11.87</b>		<b>Dr.18.39</b>		<b>Dr. 18.39</b>	
108-Other Department	0.27	1.10	2.87	1.10	3.79	3.07	1.10	4.52	1.1	4.52
<b>Net</b>	<b>Cr. 1.81</b>		<b>Cr. 1.77</b>		<b>Cr.2.69</b>		<b>Cr.3.42</b>		<b>Cr. 3.42</b>	

## Appendix 4.3

## Arrears of accounts of bodies or authorities

(Reference: Paragraph No. 4.16)

Sl. No.	Name of Body or Authority	Accounts pending	No. of Accounts pending up to F.Y 2021-22
1.	Tripura State Blindness Control Society, Agartala	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
2.	Tripura State Blood Transfusion Council, Agartala	2022-23	1
3.	Tripura State Leprosy Control Society, Agartala	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
4.	Chairman, Tripura State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Agartala	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
5.	Tripura Sports Council, Agartala	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
6.	Pragati Vidyabhavan, Agartala	2017-18 to 2022-23	6
7.	Hindi H.S School, Agartala	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
8.	Netaji Subhas Vidya Niketan School, Agartala	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
9.	Ramakrishna Vivekananda Vidyamandir (Secondary Stage), Dhaleswar, Agartala	2022-23	1
10.	Swami Dayalananda Vidyanyketan, Dhaleswar, Agartala	2018-19 to 2022-23	5
11.	Ramthakur Pathsala (Girls) H.S (+2 stage) School, Agartala	2016-17 to 2022-23	7
12.	Bishalgarh H.S School, Bishalgarh	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
13.	Ramesh H.S School, Udaipur	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
14.	Mahatma Gandhi H.S School, College Tilla, Agartala	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
15.	Sankaracharya Vidya Niketan (Secondary stage), Agartala	2018-19 to 2022-23	5
16.	Prachya Bharati H.S School, Agartala	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
17.	Ranir Bazar Vidyamandir, Ranirbazar	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
18.	Tripura State Computerisation Agency, Agartala	2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23	3
19.	District Disability Rehabilitation Centre, Durgapur Paiturbazar, Kailashahar	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
20.	District Rural Development Agency, Unakoti	2019-20 to 2022-23	04
21.	District Rural Development Agency, Bishramganj	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
22.	District Rural Development Agency, West Tripura	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
23.	District Rural Development Agency, Khowai	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
24.	District Rural Development Agency, Gomati	-	13
25.	District Rural Development Agency, Dhalai	-	16
26.	District Rural Development Agency, North Tripura	-	07
27.	Jana Siksha Sansthan, Agartala	2021-22, 2022-23	2
28.	Ramthankur Pathsala (Boys) H.S (+2 Stage) School, Agartala	2020-21 to 2022-23	3
29.	D.N Vidyamandir, Dharmanagar	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
30.	Tripura Scheduled Caste Development Corporation Limited, Agartala	2021-22 and 2022-23	2
31.	Bordwali H.S School, Agartala	2019-20 to 2022-23	4
32.	Tripura Scheduled Tribe Development Corporation Limited, Agartala	Since inception to 2022-23	NA

Sl. No.	Name of Body or Authority	Accounts pending	No. of Accounts pending up to F.Y 2021-22
33.	Fatikroy Class-XII School, (Secondary Stage), Fatikroy	2020-21 to 2022-23	3
34.	Saradamoyee Vidyapith (Secondary Stage), Teliamura	2021-22, 2022-23	2
35.	Srinath Vidyaniketan, Khowai	2018-19 to 2022-23	5
36.	Isanchandra Nagar Pargana H.S School, Bishalgarh	2022-23	1
37.	Belonia Vidyapith, Belonia	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
38.	Harachandra H.S School (Secondary Stage)	Nil	-
39.	Jolaibari High School (Secondary Stage)	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
40.	Tripura Mental Health Society, Agartala	Since inception to 2022-23	NA
41.	R.K Sikshapratisthan (Secondary Stage), Kailashahar	2022-23	1
42.	Vivekananda H.S School, Tripura	2022-23	1
43.	Mission Director, NHM, State Health & Family Welfare Society, Agartala	2022-23	1

**Appendix 4.4**

**Status of rendition of accounts which attracts Audit under Sections 19(2), 19(3) and 20(1) of the C&AG DPC Act 1971, issuance of SAR and its placement in the Legislature/ Council as on 31 March 2023.**

*(Reference: Paragraph No. 4.16)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Autonomous Bodies	Audited under section of CAG's DPC Act, 1971	Period of Entrustment	Year up to which accounts were rendered	Period up to which Separate Audit Report issued	Date of Issue	Placement of SAR in the Legislature
1.	Tripura Khadi and Village Industries Board, Agartala	19(3)	2022-23 (2023-24)	2017-18	2017-18	18-03-2021	-
2.	Agriculture Census Commissioner, Agartala	20(1)	-	2020-21	2020-21	07-09-2021	NA
3.	Tripura Electricity Regulatory Commission, Agartala	19(2)	2022-23	2021-22	2021-22	26-04-2023	FY 2015-16 placed on 23-11-2018
4	Tripura Board of Secondary Education	20 (1)	2018-19	2019-20 to 2020-21	2018-19	06.10.2022	-
5	Tripura Housing and Construction Board	19(3)	-	2021-22	2015-16	15-06-2017	NA
6	Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA), Tripura	19(2)	-	2020-21	2020-21	15-06-2023	NA
7	Tripura State Legal Service Authority	19(2)	March - 2020	2021-22	2020-21	11.10.2022	-
8	Tripura Building & Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board	19(2)	March-2014	2014-15 to 2015-16	2015-16	27.08.2019	-

## Appendix 5.1

## List of State Public Sector Enterprises

(Reference: Paragraph 5.3)

Sl. No.	State Public Sector Enterprises	Remarks
<b>A. Working State Public Sector Enterprises</b>		
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED</b>		
1	Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Limited	Working
2	Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited	Working
3	Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited	Working
4	Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Limited	Working
<b>FINANCING</b>		
5	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited	Working
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>		
6	Tripura Jute Mills Limited	Working
7	Tripura Small Industries Corporation Limited	Working
<b>POWER</b>		
8	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	Working
9	Tripura Power Generation Limited	Working
<b>SERVICES</b>		
10	Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	Working
11	Tripura Urban Transport Company Limited	Working
12	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited	Working
13	Agartala Smart City Limited	Working
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>		
14	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	Working
<b>SERVICES</b>		
15	Tripura Road Transport Corporation (Statutory Corporation)	Working
<b>B. Non-working State Public Sector Enterprises</b>		
<b>FINANCING</b>		
16	Tripura State Bank Limited	Under liquidation

Source: Information provided by SPSEs

Appendix 5.2

Summarised financial position and working results of State Public Sector Enterprises (Government Companies and Statutory Corporations) as per their latest finalised accounts as on 30 September 2023

(Reference: Paragraph 5.3 & 5.8.2)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	Period of accounts	Paid up capital	Long Term Loans	Net profit/loss before interest and tax (EBIT)	Net profit/loss after interest and tax	Turnover	Net worth	Capital employed	Accumulated profit(+)/ Loss (-)	RoCE (per cent)
<b>A. Working State Public Sector Enterprises</b>											
<b>AGRICULTURE &amp; ALLIED</b>											
1	Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Limited	2020-21	9.20	0.00	-0.22	-0.02	43.13	118.13	118.13	108.93	-0.19
2	Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited	2015-16	4.74	0.00	-0.08	-0.08	41.28	0.89	0.89	-3.85	-8.99
3	Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited	2021-22	58.15	0.00	-2.25	-2.25	12.18	29.01	29.01	-29.14	-7.76
4	Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Limited	2020-21	8.85	0.00	-4.22	-4.22	18.69	10.63	10.63	1.78	-39.70
	<b>TOTAL a</b>		<b>80.94</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>-6.77</b>	<b>-6.57</b>	<b>115.28</b>	<b>158.66</b>	<b>158.66</b>	<b>77.72</b>	<b>-4.27</b>
<b>FINANCING</b>											
5	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2021-22	16.17	128.41	-1.38	-1.67	6.89	-10.87	117.54	-27.04	-1.17
	<b>TOTAL b</b>		<b>16.17</b>	<b>128.41</b>	<b>-1.38</b>	<b>-1.67</b>	<b>6.89</b>	<b>-10.87</b>	<b>117.54</b>	<b>-27.04</b>	<b>-1.17</b>
<b>MANUFACTURING</b>											
6	Tripura Jute Mills Limited	2021-22	398.23	1.05	-16.03	-16.03	0.24	7.26	8.31	-390.97	-192.90
7	Tripura Small Industries Corporation Limited	2018-19	67.62	0.21	-7.98	-7.98	8.13	5.14	5.35	-62.48	-149.16
	<b>TOTAL c</b>		<b>465.85</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>-24.01</b>	<b>-24.01</b>	<b>8.37</b>	<b>12.40</b>	<b>13.66</b>	<b>-453.45</b>	<b>-175.77</b>

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	Period of accounts	Paid up capital	Long Term Loans	Net profit/loss before interest and tax (EBIT)	Net profit/loss after interest and tax	Turnover	Net worth	Capital employed	Accumulated profit(+)/ Loss (-)	RoCE (per cent)
<b>POWER</b>											
8	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	2022-23	665.76	798.83	-260.35	-284.33	1671.15	-76.74 <sup>52</sup>	722.09	-803.57	-36.06
9	Tripura Power Generation Limited	2022-23	0.10	0.00	-0.01	-0.01	0.00	0.08	0.08	-0.02	-12.50
	<b>TOTAL d</b>		<b>665.86</b>	<b>798.83</b>	<b>-260.36</b>	<b>-284.34</b>	<b>1671.15</b>	<b>-76.66</b>	<b>722.17</b>	<b>-803.59</b>	<b>-36.05</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>											
10	Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	2021-22	176.15	4.27	-4.37	-4.37	5.66	17.77	22.04	-158.38	-19.36
11	Tripura Urban Transport Company Limited	2021-22	0.90	0.00	0.03	0.02	0.26	2.96	2.96	2.06	1.01
12	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2021-22	13.67	0.00	0.39	0.35	4.50	11.95	11.95	-1.72	3.26
13	Agartala Smart City Limited	2021-22	0.10	0.00	-0.07	-0.07	0.00	-0.14	-0.14	-0.24	Not workable
	<b>TOTAL e</b>		<b>190.82</b>	<b>4.27</b>	<b>-4.02</b>	<b>-4.07</b>	<b>10.42</b>	<b>32.54</b>	<b>36.81</b>	<b>-158.28</b>	<b>-10.92</b>
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>											
14	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	2022-23	30.00	0.12	30.98	20.25	263.59	197.11	197.23	167.11	15.71
	<b>TOTAL f</b>		<b>30.00</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>30.98</b>	<b>20.25</b>	<b>263.59</b>	<b>197.11</b>	<b>197.23</b>	<b>167.11</b>	<b>15.71</b>
<b>SERVICES</b>											
15	Tripura Road Transport Corporation (Statutory Corporation)	2019-20	163.96	0.25	0.52	0.52	1.47	-124.08	-123.83	-288.04	Not workable
	<b>TOTAL g</b>		<b>163.96</b>	<b>0.25</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>0.52</b>	<b>1.47</b>	<b>-124.08</b>	<b>-123.83</b>	<b>-288.04</b>	<b>Not workable</b>

<sup>52</sup> Net Worth after taking into account the Free Reserves of ₹ 61.07 crore.

Sl. No.	Name of SPSE	Period of accounts	Paid up capital	Long Term Loans	Net profit/loss before interest and tax (EBIT)	Net profit/loss after interest and tax	Turnover	Net worth	Capital employed	Accumulated profit(+)/ Loss (-)	RoCE (per cent)
<b>B. Non-working State Public Sector Enterprises</b>											
<b>FINANCING</b>											
16	Tripura State Bank Limited	Under liquidation									
	<b>TOTAL h</b>										
	<b>GRAND TOTAL (a to h)</b>		<b>1613.60</b>	<b>933.14</b>	<b>-265.04</b>	<b>-299.89</b>	<b>2077.17</b>	<b>189.10</b>	<b>1122.24</b>	<b>-1485.57</b>	<b>-23.62</b>

**NB:**

- Earnings before Interest and Tax (EBIT)** has been derived by adding back the Interest and Tax Expenses to the 'Net Profit/Loss for the year' as reported in the Profit and Loss Account.
- Net worth** means the sum total of the paid-up share capital and free reserves and surplus *less* accumulated loss and deferred revenue expenditure. Free reserves mean all reserves created out of profits but do not include reserves created out of revaluation of assets and write back of depreciation provision.
- Capital Employed** represents Shareholders' Fund *plus* Long Term Borrowings where, Shareholders Fund represents 'Paid up Share Capital *plus* Free Reserves and Surplus *minus* Accumulated Loss *minus* Deferred Revenue Expenditure.
- Return on Capital Employed (RoCE)** has depicted the EBIT as a percentage of the Capital Employed.
- The **paid up capital** of four SPSEs included 'share application money pending allotment' of ₹ 12.00 crore (SPSE at serial no. 3), ₹ 287.19 crore (SPSE at serial no. 6), ₹ 114.41 crore (SPSE at serial no. 10) and ₹ 0.40 crore (SPSE at serial no. 12).
- The **accumulated losses** (₹ 0.24 crore) of SPSE at serial no. 13 have been derived by summing up SPSE's earlier years losses (2018-19: ₹ 0.03 crore; 2019-20: ₹ 0.06 crore; 2020-21: ₹ 0.08 crore and 2021-22: ₹ 0.07 crore) due to non-depiction of direct figures of accumulated losses in the financial statements for 2021-22.

## Appendix 5.3

## Statement showing Rate of Real Return on Government Investment

(Reference: Paragraph 5.7.3)

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Present value of total investment at the beginning of the year	Equity infused by the State government during the year	Net interest free loan given by the State Government during the year	Interest free loan converted into equity during the year	Grants/ subsidies given by the State government for operational and administrative expenditure	Disinvestment by the State Government during the year at face value	Total investment during the year	Total investment at the end of the year	Average rate of interest	Present value of total investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return to recover cost of funds for the year	Total earnings/ profit after tax (PAT) for the year
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	$K = I \times (1+J/100)$	$L = I \times (J/100)$	M
Upto 1999-2000	0.00	156.02	2.58	0.00	0.00	0.00	158.60	158.60	12.25	178.03	19.43	-10.90
2000-01	178.03	20.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.44	198.47	10.82	219.95	21.47	-11.00
2001-02	219.95	25.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.33	245.28	10.35	270.66	25.39	-25.62
2002-03	270.66	15.53	9.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.66	295.32	7.08	316.22	20.91	-8.52
2003-04	316.22	18.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.35	334.57	9.92	367.76	33.19	-8.45
2004-05	367.76	22.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22.99	390.75	9.17	426.58	35.83	-18.99
2005-06	426.58	23.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	23.40	449.98	8.56	488.50	38.52	-19.11
2006-07	488.50	36.22	11.04	0.00	45.00	0.00	92.26	580.76	8.46	629.90	49.13	-16.33
2007-08	629.90	29.07	4.78	0.00	50.00	0.00	83.85	713.75	8.27	772.78	59.03	-9.50
2008-09	772.78	31.13	30.50	0.00	28.06	0.00	89.69	862.47	8.00	931.47	69.00	-19.84
2009-10	931.47	25.79	16.50	0.00	139.56	0.00	181.85	1113.32	7.98	1202.16	88.84	-1.97
2010-11	1202.16	13.27	0.00	0.00	108.94	0.00	122.21	1324.37	8.88	1441.97	117.60	-4.36
2011-12	1441.97	27.29	75.85	0.00	64.05	0.00	167.19	1609.16	8.41	1744.49	135.33	-104.98
2012-13	1744.49	30.94	0.00	0.00	63.43	0.00	94.37	1838.86	8.44	1994.06	155.20	-103.46
2013-14	1994.06	41.27	0.00	0.00	110.09	0.00	151.36	2145.42	8.53	2328.43	183.00	-137.51
2014-15	2328.43	38.88	12.00	0.00	128.31	0.00	179.19	2507.62	13.18	2838.12	330.50	-139.06
2015-16	2838.12	38.48	0.00	0.00	88.79	0.00	127.27	2965.39	12.95	3349.41	384.02	-148.41

Appendix 5.3 (concl.)

Statement showing Rate of Real Return on Government Investment

(Reference: Paragraph 5.7.3)

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	Present value of total investment at the beginning of the year	Equity infused by the State government during the year	Net interest free loan given by the State Government during the year	Interest free loan converted into equity during the year	Grants/subsidies given by the State government for operational and administrative expenditure	Disinvestment by the State Government during the year at face value	Total investment during the year	Total investment at the end of the year	Average rate of interest	Present value of total investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return to recover cost of funds for the year	Total earnings/profit after tax (PAT) for the year
A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	$K = I \times (1+J/100)$	$L = I \times (J/100)$	M
2016-17	3349.41	60.74	13.25	0.00	87.28	0.00	161.27	3510.68	7.50	3773.98	263.30	-129.39
2017-18	3773.98	30.53	0.00	0.00	77.35	0.00	107.88	3881.86	7.50	4173.00	291.14	-201.89
2018-19	4173.00	34.81	0.00	0.00	70.77	0.00	105.58	4278.58	7.16	4584.93	306.35	-218.15
2019-20	4584.93	49.89	0.00	0.00	83.82	0.00	133.71	4718.64	7.89	5090.94	372.30	-93.57
2020-21	5090.94	52.34	0.00	0.00	71.18	0.00	123.52	5214.46	7.67	5614.41	399.95	-108.99
2021-22	5614.41	46.86	0.00	0.00	120.71	0.00	167.57	5781.98	7.50	6215.63	433.65	-141.22
2022-23	6215.63	43.15	100.00	0.00	160.70	0.00	303.85	6519.48	7.55	7011.70	492.22	-320.14
<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>2686.39</b>					

Year	Total earnings/loss in 2022-23	Investment by the State Government as per total of the column H above	Return on State Government investment on the basis of historical value	Present value of State Government investment at the end of 2022-23	Real return on State Government investment considering the present value of investments
	A	B	C	D	E
2022-23	-320.14	2686.39	-11.92	7011.70	-4.57

## Appendix-5.4

## Information regarding accounts in arrear of State Public Sector Undertakings

(Reference: Paragraph 5.11.2)

Sl. No.	Name of the Company	Year for which Accounts are in arrear	No. of accounts in arrear	Status of the Company
1	Tripura Forest Development & Plantation Corporation Limited	2021-22 2022-23	2	Working
2	Tripura Horticulture Corporation Limited	2016-17 to 2022-23	7	Working
3	Tripura Tea Development Corporation Limited	2022-23	1	Working
4	Tripura Rehabilitation Plantation Corporation Limited	2021-22 2022-23	2	Working
5	Tripura Industrial Development Corporation Limited	2022-23	1	Working
6	Tripura Jute Mills Limited	2022-23	1	Working
7	Tripura Small Industries Corporation Limited	2019-20 to 2022-23	4	Working
8	Tripura State Electricity Corporation Limited	Nil	0	Working
9	Tripura Power Generation Limited	Nil	0	Working
10	Tripura Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited	2022-23	1	Working
11	Tripura Urban Transport Company Limited	2022-23	1	Working
12	Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2022-23	1	Working
13	Agartala Smart City Limited	2022-23	1	Working
14	Tripura Natural Gas Company Limited	Nil	0	Working
15	Tripura Road Transport Corporation	2020-21 to 2022-23	3	Working
16	Tripura State Bank Limited	Under liquidation		





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