



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

For the year ended 31 March 2017



GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR

Report No. 3 of 2017

Laid Before Legislature
On 23 JUL 2018

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PREFACE

1. *This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Manipur under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India.*
2. *Chapters I and II of this Report contain audit observations on matters arising from examination of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts respectively, of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2017. Information has been obtained from the Government of Manipur for inclusion in this Report, wherever necessary.*
3. *Chapter III on 'Financial Reporting' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.*
4. *The Report containing the findings of performance audit and audit of transactions in various departments and observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and Revenue Sector are presented separately.*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Executive Summary

Background

This Report on the Finances of the Government of Manipur is being brought out with a view to assess the financial performance of the State during the year 2016-17. The aim of this Report is to provide the State Government with timely inputs based on actual data so that there is a better insight into both well performing as well as ill performing schemes/ programmes of the Government. In order to give a perspective to the analysis, effort was made to compare the achievements with the targets envisaged by the State Government in Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 as well as in the Budget estimates of 2016-17.

The Report

Based on the audited accounts of the Government of Manipur for the year 2016-17, this Report provides an analytical review of the Annual Accounts of the State Government. The Report is structured in three Chapters.

Chapter I is based on the audit of Finance Accounts and makes an assessment of the Government of Manipur's fiscal position as on 31 March 2017. It provides an insight into trends of committed expenditure and borrowing pattern, besides a brief account of Central funds transferred directly to the State Implementing Agencies.

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

Chapter III is an inventory of the State Government's compliance with various reporting requirements and financial rules.

AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Chapter I: Finances of the State Government

Revenue Receipts

Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 849.02 crore (10.25 *per cent*) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in Share of Union Taxes/duties (₹ 614.71 crore) and increase in Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from Government of India (GoI) (₹ 182.76 crore).

Contribution of the State's Own revenue to the Revenue Receipts was in the range of 8 *per cent* to 10 *per cent* for the period 2012-17. The State's share of Union taxes and duties and GIA from GoI contributed in the range of 90 *per cent* to 92 *per cent* to the Revenue Receipts during 2012-17 and remained the main contributor to Revenue Receipts of the State.

The targets/assessment as per XIV Finance Commission, Budget estimates and Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement relating to Own Tax revenue and Non-tax revenue receipts could not be achieved during 2016-17.

(paras 1.1.2, 1.3 and 1.3.1)

Expenditure status

Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 802.19 crore in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). Capital Expenditure increased by ₹ 255.70 crore in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16).

Capital Expenditure exhibited a fluctuating trend during 2012-13 to 2016-17. Revenue Expenditure, on the other hand has increased steadily during 2012-17. Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of the Total Expenditure increased from 77.94 *per cent* in 2012-13 to 84.57 *per cent* in 2016-17. This shows that a bulk of the Total Expenditure has been increasingly spent to meet expenditure on maintenance, salary, etc.

(para 1.6.1)

Investment in companies, corporations and co-operative societies and returns

During 2012-17, the State Government had invested amount ranging from ₹ 160.29 crore to ₹ 176.32 crore in companies, corporations and co-operative societies. Against this, the State Government could earn only ₹ 16,000 during 2012-17. The State Government paid an average rate of interest ranging from 6.42 *per cent* to 6.67 *per cent* on its borrowings. However, the rate of return from the investment was insignificant.

(para 1.8.2)

Loans and Advances by the State Government

The opening balance of outstanding Loans and Advances as on 1 April 2016 was ₹ 205.09 crore. Against repayment of Loans and Advances of ₹ 1.15 crore, an amount of ₹ 0.25 crore was disbursed during 2016-17, resulting in closing balance of outstanding Loans and Advances of ₹ 204.19 crore as on 31 March 2017. Interest Receipts of ₹ 0.37 crore against Loan of ₹ 205.09 crore during 2016-17 was insignificant.

(para 1.8.4)

Recommendations

The State Government should take adequate measures to increase own resources of revenue. The State Government may give priority to increase Capital Expenditure.

The State Government may critically review the functioning of the corporations and companies to make their operations viable to ensure higher return on the investments.

The State Government needs to ensure realisation of commensurate receipts of interest from the outstanding Loans and Advances.

Chapter II: Financial Management and Budgetary Control

During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 10,852.05 crore was incurred against a total budget provision of ₹ 13,826.16 crore resulting in overall saving of ₹ 2974.11 crore. The overall savings was the net result of savings of ₹ 3024.84 crore offset by an excess of ₹ 50.73 crore. The excess requires regularization. Excess expenditure (₹ 151.80 crore) for the period 2010-11 and 2011-12 had been recommended for regularization by the Public Accounts Committee. However, the excess expenditure was still pending for regularisation.

(paras 2.2 and 2.3.5)

Supplementary provision aggregating to ₹ 462.07 crore in 34 cases, during the year proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up to the level of original provision.

(para 2.3.7)

There was outstanding balance of 1076 Abstract Contingent (AC) bills of ₹ 1566.22 crore as on October 2017. Out of 81 Controlling Officers (CO), 28 CO did not reconcile their expenditure with the expenditure booked in the books of accounts maintained by the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur.

(paras 2.4)

Recommendations

The Government may ensure timely regularization of excess expenditure, strengthen budgetary control to avoid unnecessary supplementary provision, and ensure timely submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent bills against drawal made on AC bills and ensure reconciliation of accounts with Accountant General (A&E).

Chapter III: Financial Reporting

There were 4789 Utilization Certificates aggregating to ₹ 4318.26 crore in arrears in respect of grants given to 37 Departments as of July 2017.

(para 3.1)

The Annual accounts of Manipur State Legal Service Authority are outstanding for the last four years. There were delays in the placement of Separate Audit Reports by Autonomous District Councils in the State Legislature. Six Departmental Commercial Undertakings have not submitted their accounts for more than 10 years, out of which three are non-working companies.

(paras 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4)

Recommendations

The State Government may strengthen internal controls in the departments to ensure timely submission of Utilization Certificates. The State Government may also ensure timely finalization of Annual Accounts by the Manipur State Legal Services Authority and Departmental Commercial Undertakings and timely placement of Separate Audit Reports in the State Legislature.

CHAPTER I
FINANCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

CHAPTER I

FINANCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

Profile of the State

Manipur is located in the north-eastern part of India. The total geographical area of the State is 22,327 sq. km. comprising the central valley and the hills surrounding the valley. There are 16 districts in the State, of which six are in the valley and ten districts are located in the hills. As per Census of 2011, the State's population increased from 22.94 lakh in 2001 to 28.56 lakh in 2011. Out of the total population, 29.21 *per cent* people (8.34 lakh) live in urban areas and the remaining 70.79 *per cent* (20.22 lakh) in rural areas. The density of population is 128 persons per sq. km. The State's literacy rate has increased from 66.61 *per cent* (as per 2001 census) to 76.94 *per cent* in 2011. Other related details are given in **Appendix 1.1 (Part D)**. Manipur is categorised as Special Category State (SCS) and 90 *per cent* of plan assistance is given by the centre as grants and 10 *per cent* as loans against 70:30 for general category states. The primary source of Revenue Receipts of the State is the Central Government which contributed between 90 *per cent* to 92 *per cent* of the Total revenue of the State in the form of State's share of Union taxes and duties and Grants-in-Aid (GIA) during 2012-17.

About this Chapter

This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the Government of Manipur during 2016-17 and analysis of critical changes in the major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year keeping in view the overall trends during the last five years (2012-17). The details of structure, form of Government accounts, layout of Finance Accounts, methodology adopted for assessment of fiscal position, profile of the State *etc.* are given in **Appendix 1.1 (Part C)**.

1.1 Introduction

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is market value of all officially recognised final goods and services produced within the State in a given period of time. The growth of GSDP of the State is an important indicator of the State's economy. The trends in the annual growth at current prices of the State's GSDP are indicated in the following table:

Table 1.1: GSDP of the State, All India GDP and the rate of growth during 2012-17

Year	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
All India GDP	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,45,128	1,36,82,035 (A)	1,51,83,709 (P)
Growth rate of GDP (<i>per cent</i>)	13.82	12.97	10.79	9.94	10.98
State's GSDP ¹	13,748	16,198	17,975	20,431(A)	23,325 (P)
Growth rate of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	6.45	17.82	10.97	13.67	14.16

A – Advance estimates, P – Provisional estimates

(Source: Central Statistics Office and Department of Economics and Statistics, Government of Manipur)

GSDP of the State grew at the rate of 14.16 *per cent* (₹ 2894 crore) at current price during 2016-17 against a growth of 13.67 *per cent* (₹ 2456 crore) during 2015-16.

1.1.2 Summary of fiscal transactions

The following table presents the summary of the State Government's fiscal transactions during the current year (2016-17) *vis-à-vis* the previous year (2015-16), while **Appendix 1.2** provides details of receipts and disbursements as well as the overall fiscal position during 2016-17.

¹ At current price with base year 2012-13

Table 1.2: Summary of Fiscal Operations

(*₹ in crore*)

Receipts	2015-16	2016-17	Disbursements	2015-16	2016-17		
Section-A: Revenue					Non Plan	Plan	Total
Revenue Receipts	8280.10	9129.12	Revenue Expenditure	7382.57	5650.44	2534.32	8184.76
Tax revenue	550.44	586.67	General services	2950.80	3410.00	11.18	3421.18
Non-tax revenue	149.48	164.80	Social services	1973.60	1201.47	855.29	2056.76
Share of Union Taxes/ duties	3142.42	3757.13	Economic services	2110.12	778.31	1564.65	2342.97
Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India	4437.76	4620.52	Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	348.05	260.67	103.18	363.85
Section-B: Capital							
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	Capital Expenditure	1237.87	0.01	1493.56	1493.57
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	1.02	1.15	Loans and Advances disbursed	1.60	0.25	-	0.25
Public Debt Receipts ²	925.79	1551.29	Repayment of Public debt	446.08			1144.97
Contingency Fund			Contingency Fund	-			-
Public Account Receipts	2871.65	549.20	Public Account disbursement	2747.02			396.83
Opening Cash Balance	121.77	385.19	Closing Cash Balance	385.19			395.58
Total	12,200.33	11,615.95	Total	12200.33			11,615.95

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The following are the significant changes during 2016-17 over the previous year:

- Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 849.02 crore (10.25 per cent) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in Share of Union Taxes/duties (₹ 614.71 crore) and increase in Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from Government of India (GoI) (₹ 182.76 crore).

The increase was mainly due to increase in allocation of GIA under State Plan Schemes (₹ 100.04 crore) and Central Plan Schemes (₹ 77.39 crore).

- Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 802.19 crore (10.87 per cent) over the previous year. There was increase in General services (₹ 470.38 crore), Economic services (₹ 232.85 crore) and Social services (₹ 83.16 crore), GIA (₹ 15.80 crore). Capital Expenditure increased by 20.66 per cent (₹ 255.70 crore) over the previous year.

² Under Internal debt receipts/repayment only the Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances is taken

The increase was mainly due to increase in Pensions and Other Retirement benefits (₹ 163.43 crore), Police (₹ 154.74 crore), Power (₹ 122.27 crore), Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges (₹ 211.06 crore) and Capital outlay on Major Irrigation (₹ 137.10 crore).

- Public Debt Receipts increased significantly by 67.56 per cent (₹ 625.50 crore) over the previous year. There was also significant increase in Repayment of Public debt by 156.67 per cent (₹ 698.89 crore) over the previous year.
- Both Public Account Receipts and Public Account disbursement decreased by 80.88 per cent (₹ 2322.45 crore) and 85.55 per cent (₹ 2350.19 crore) respectively over the previous year.

The decrease in receipts was mainly due to decrease in Suspense Accounts (₹ 2745.35 crore) partially offset by increase in Remittances (₹ 447.08 crore). The decrease in disbursement was mainly due to decrease in Suspense Accounts (₹ 2742.86 crore).

- The total inflow of Revenue Receipts was ₹ 11615.95 crore during 2016-17 against ₹ 12200.33 crore in 2015-16. There was closing cash balance of ₹ 395.58 crore at the end of 2016-17 as compared to cash balance of ₹ 385.19 crore at the end of the previous year (2015-16).

1.1.3 Review of the fiscal situation

The State Government enacted the Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in August 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by achieving sufficient Revenue surplus, reduction in Fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability, and greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government. As per Manipur FRBM Rules 2005 (enacted in December 2005 and amendments thereafter) framed under the Act, various fiscal targets of Revenue surplus and Fiscal deficit *etc.* were set. The targets under the Act and the Rules are given in **Appendix-1.1 (Part E)**. Yearly targets are also set in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statements (MTFPS) placed in the State Legislative Assembly. During 2016-17, targets of Revenue surplus, Fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio, *etc.* was set in the MTFPS.

The targets for major fiscal variables provided in the FRBM Act and Rules there under, and in the recommendations of MTFPS of the State is depicted in the following table:

Table 1.3: Trends in Major fiscal parameters/variables vis-à-vis targets for the year 2016-17

Fiscal variables	Targets		
	FRBM Act	MTFPS	Actuals
Revenue deficit (-)/ surplus (+)	Maintain Revenue surplus	920.21	944.36
Fiscal deficit/GSDP (in per cent)	Below 3 per cent	3.46	2.35
State's outstanding guarantees ³	The total outstanding guarantees as on first of April of any year shall not exceed thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year i.e. ₹ 1550.49 crore ⁴	Not specified	269.96
Salary expenditure (including Wages)	35 per cent of Revenue Expenditure net Interest Payments and Pension i.e. ₹ 2263.57 crore ⁵	3191.84	2982.83
Total Outstanding Debt ⁶ /GSDP (in per cent)	Reduce Outstanding Debt to a maximum of 54.30 per cent of GSDP	39.41	35.56

(Source: FRBM Act, MTFPS and Finance Accounts)

The State could maintain Revenue surplus (₹ 944.36 crore) as envisaged in the FRBM Act which was also more than the projection made in the MTFPS (₹ 920.21 crore). The Fiscal deficit–GSDP ratio (2.35 per cent) was kept below the targets of FRBM Act (3 per cent) and MTFPS (3.46 per cent).

The target of limiting State's outstanding guarantee as set out in the FRBM Act (₹ 1550.49 crore) was fully achieved as the outstanding guarantee was restricted at ₹ 269.96 crore. While Salary⁷ expenditure (₹ 3095.51 crore) was lower than the target provided by MTFPS (₹ 3191.84 crore) it exceeded the projection made in the FRBM Act (₹ 2263.57 crore) by ₹ 719.26 crore

Total Outstanding Debt-GSDP ratio (35.56 per cent) was also kept within the targets of FRBM Act (54.30 per cent) and of MTFPS (39.41 per cent).

The Fourteenth Finance Commission (XIV FC) recommended limiting Fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio at 3 per cent⁸. Against this, the Fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio in 2016-17 was 2.35 per cent.

Off-budget borrowings

The State Government has not reported (October 2017) any off-budget borrowings during 2016-17.

³ Closing balance of outstanding guarantees at the end of the year 2016-17 i.e. as on March 2017 is taken here.

⁴ ₹ 516.83 crore (in 2014-15) x 3

⁵ 35 per cent of (₹ 8184.76 crore – ₹ 543.75 crore – ₹ 1173.67 crore)

⁶ Including Debt under Public Accounts i.e. Small Savings etc, & Deposits

⁷ Including Wages

⁸ A state can have a maximum fiscal deficit-GSDP limit of 3.5 per cent on fulfilling certain criteria

1.1.4 Budget estimates and actual

The budget papers presented by the State Government provide descriptions of projections or estimations of revenue and expenditure for a particular fiscal year. The importance of accuracy in the estimation of revenue and expenditure is widely accepted in the context of effective implementation of fiscal policies for overall economic management. Deviations from the Budget estimates are indicative of non-attainment and non-optimisation of the desired fiscal objectives due to a variety of causes, some within the control of the Government and some beyond the control of the Government. The following table and chart present the consolidated picture of Budget estimates and Actuals of the State Finances during 2016-17.

Table 1.4: Statement showing Budget estimates and Actuals

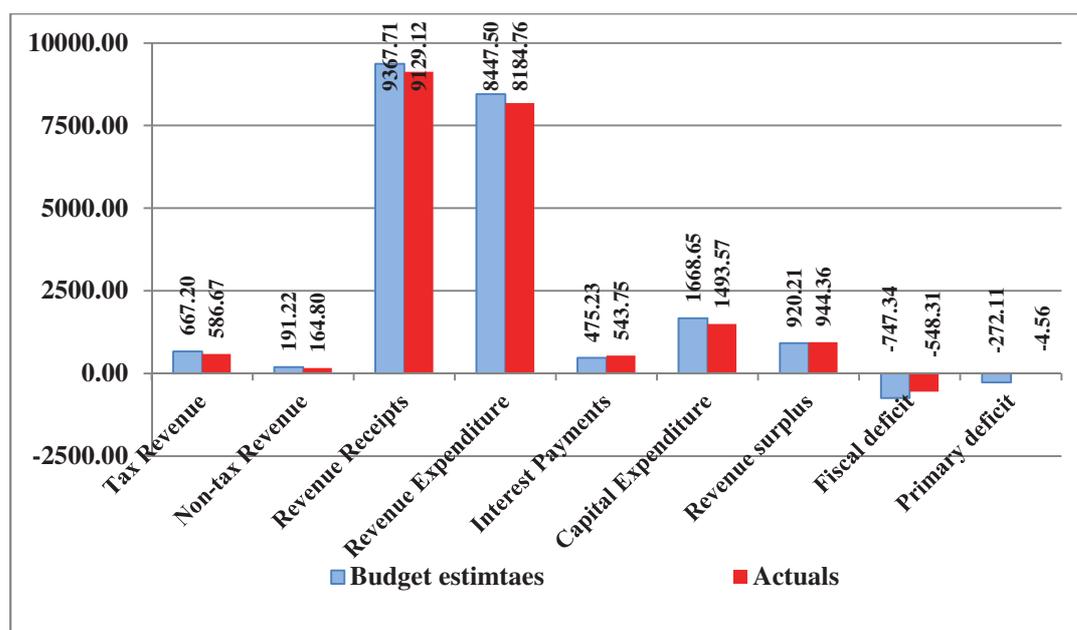
(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Budget estimates (BE)	Revised estimates (RE)	Actual	Percentage of increase (+) / decrease(-) w.r.t BE
Tax revenue	667.20	547.20	586.67	(-) 12.07
Non-tax revenue	191.22	191.22	164.80	(-) 13.82
Revenue Receipts	9367.71	9950.15	9129.12	(-) 2.55
Revenue Expenditure	8447.50	9601.02	8184.76	(-) 3.11
Interest payment	475.23	493.02	543.75	14.42
Capital Expenditure	1668.65	2419.98	1493.57	(-) 10.49
Disbursement of Loans and Advances	2.70	1.45	0.25	(-) 90.74
Revenue surplus	920.21	349.13	944.36	2.62
Fiscal deficit (-)/ surplus (+)	(-)747.34	(-)2068.50	(-) 548.31	26.63
Primary deficit (-)/surplus (+)	(-)272.11	(-)1575.48	(-) 4.56	98.32
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	3.80	3.80	1.15	(-) 69.74

(Source: Budget documents and Finance Accounts)

Chart 1.1: Selected fiscal parameters, Budget estimates vis-à-vis Actuals

(₹ in crore)



(Source: Budget documents and Finance Accounts)

It can also be seen from the preceding table that there was a variation between Budget estimates (BE) and Actuals for Tax Revenue (TR) collection by 12.07 *per cent* (₹ 80.53 crore). In case of Non-Tax Revenue (NTR), the projection of BE and Actuals varied by 13.82 *per cent* (₹ 26.42 crore). Variation under Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure was negligible.

The margin of variation in Interest Payments was 14.42 *per cent* (₹ 68.52 crore) while it was 10.49 *per cent* (₹ 175.08 crore) in case of Capital Expenditure.

The variation between BE and Actuals in Revenue surplus was 2.62 *per cent* (₹ 24.15 crore), in Fiscal deficit 26.63 *per cent* (₹ 199.03 crore) and in Primary deficit 98.32 *per cent* (₹ 267.55 crore). Thus, the budgetary projection was unrealistic in case of Primary deficit, as there was huge variation.

1.1.5 Major policy initiatives in the budget

The Chief Minister⁹ (CM), Government of Manipur while introducing the Budget speech, highlighted the serious challenges the State was facing on the fiscal management front. In view of the existing difficult financial position of the State, steps were initiated to revisit rates of various tax revenues and cuts on unproductive expenditure were proposed. The State continued with Revenue surplus in 2016-17, Fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio was confined at 2.35 *per cent* and Fiscal liabilities-GSDP ratio was 37.76 *per cent*.

Against budgeted¹⁰ Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 8538.43 crore, the actual Revenue Expenditure was ₹ 8184.76 crore. Capital Expenditure was estimated at ₹ 1979.62 crore. Against this the Capital Expenditure was only ₹ 1493.57 crore.

To curb unproductive expenditure, Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) was projected at ₹ 5637.28 crore, which was inclusive of expenditure on account of Salary of ₹ 2838 crore, Pension of ₹ 1091.15 crore. Against this the Non-plan Salary (including Wages) was ₹ 2737.95 crore. However, the actual NPRE of ₹ 5650.45 crore, Pension expenditure of ₹ 1173.67 crore exceeded the Budget provision.

1.2 Resources of the State

1.2.1 Resources of the State as per the Annual Finance Accounts

Revenue and Capital are the two streams of receipts that constitute the main resources of the State Government. Revenue Receipts consists of Tax revenues, Non-tax revenues, State's share of Union Taxes and Duties and GIA from GoI. Capital Receipts comprise of miscellaneous Capital Receipts such

⁹ Holding the charge of Finance Department

¹⁰ In budget speech, the gross amount was mentioned.

Chart 1.3: Trends in Receipts

(₹ in crore)

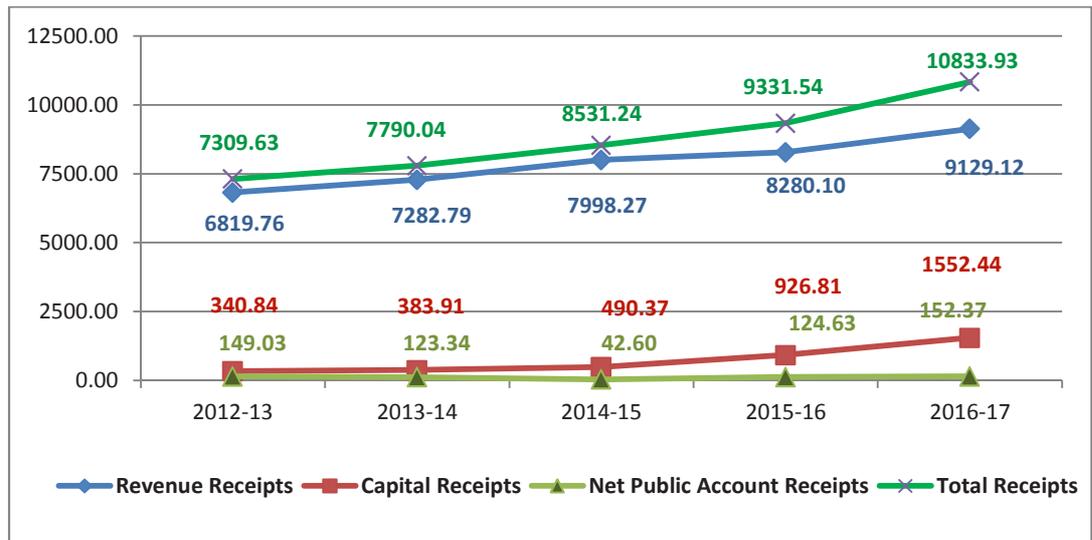
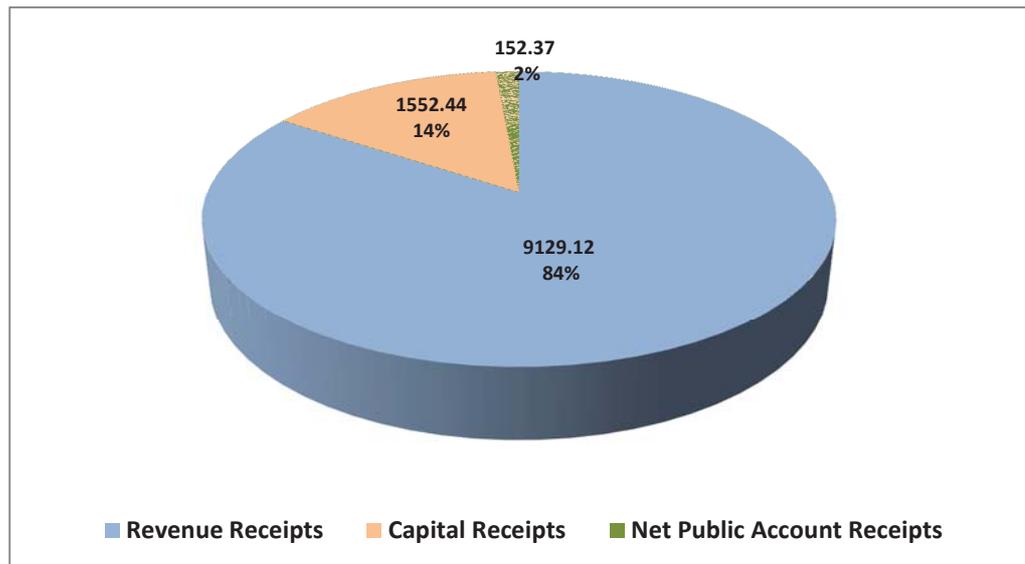


Chart 1.4: Composition of Receipts during 2016-17

(₹ in crore)



Total Receipts of the State increased by ₹ 3524.30 crore from ₹ 7309.63 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 10,833.93 crore in 2016-17. The increase in Total Receipts over 2012-13 was mainly due to increase in Revenue Receipts (₹ 2309.36 crore). Net Public Accounts Receipts increased from ₹ 149.03 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 152.37 crore in 2016-17. Public Debt Receipts, which comprised the major portion of Capital Receipts increased from ₹ 340.25 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 1551.29 crore in 2016-17.

1.2.2 Funds directly transferred to State Implementing Agencies

As per Government of India (GoI) decision all assistance to Centrally Sponsored Scheme and Additional Central Assistance under various schemes would be released directly to the State Government and not to the State Implementing Agencies¹¹ and hence these funds would be routed through the State budget from the year 2015-16 onwards.

As per records of Public Financial Management System (PFMS) portal of the Controller General of Accounts, GoI has been transferring funds directly to the Implementing Agencies for implementation of various critical schemes/programmes in Social and Economic services. In the present mechanism, these funds are not routed through the State Budget/State Treasury system and hence do not find mention in the Finance Accounts of the State. As such, the Annual Finance Accounts of the State does not include the quantum of receipts and expenditure of this category.

During the year 2016-17, Central funds of ₹ 330.54 crore were transferred directly to the State Implementing Agencies. The programmes assisted by GoI where funds were transferred are presented in **Appendix 1.3**. Amounts released for implementations of some major programmes/schemes are detailed in the following table:

Table 1.5: Funds transferred directly to State Implementing Agencies

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Programme/Scheme	Implementing Agency	Funds transferred directly by the GoI during 2016-17
1	North Eastern Council	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Limited	40.25
2	Food Subsidy	Directorate of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution	39.52
3	Swadesh Darshan – Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourism Circuits	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	37.66
4	National AIDS and STD Control Programme (NACO)	Manipur State AIDS Control Society	27.19
5	Grid Interactive Renewable Power MNRE	Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA)	12.53
6	Infrastructure Development Programme	Department of Commerce & Industries, Government of Manipur	11.83
Total			168.98

(Source: Finance Accounts)

¹¹ State Implementing Agencies include any organization/institution including Non-Governmental organizations, which are authorized by the State Government to receive funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State.

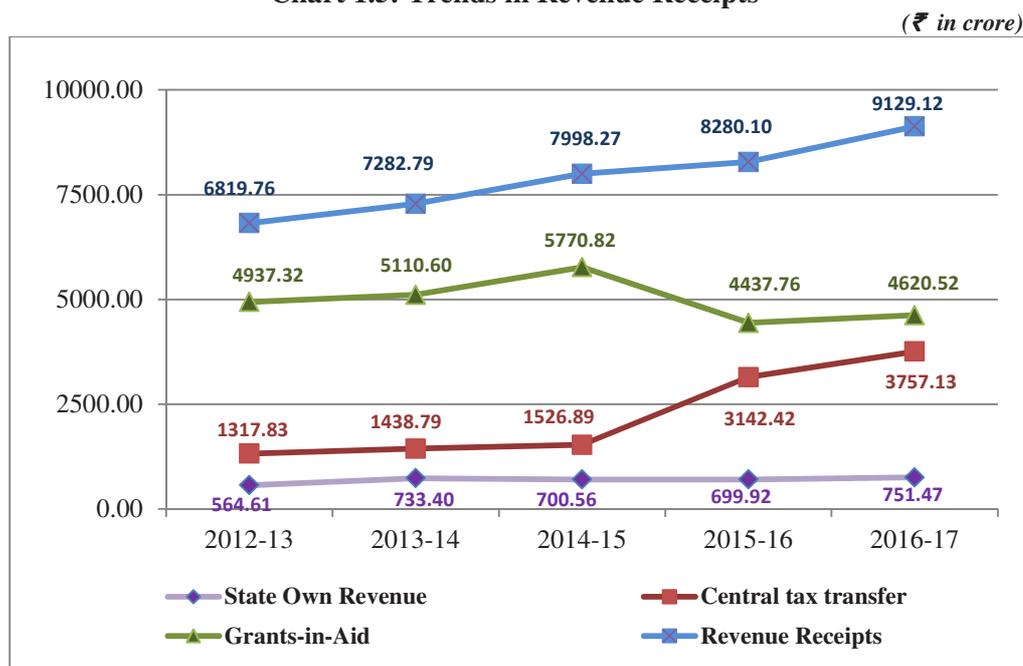
The six schemes/programmes as shown above constituted 51 *per cent* of the total funds of ₹ 330.54 crore directly transferred to the State Implementing Agencies. An amount of ₹ 40.25 crore (12 *per cent* of the total funds of ₹ 330.54 crore directly transferred) was for North Eastern Council schemes and ₹ 39.52 crore (about 12 *per cent*) for Food Subsidy.

As compared to ₹ 124.75 crore transferred directly in 2015-16, ₹ 330.54 crore was transferred directly in 2016-17, which was ₹ 205.79 crore more than the previous year. As there is no central monitoring mechanism for utilisation of funds under this category, reliable data on quantum of expenditure is not readily available to Audit.

1.3 Revenue Receipts

The Revenue Receipts of the State Government consist of the State's Own Tax revenue and Non-tax revenues, Central tax transfers and GIA from the GoI. The trends and composition of Revenue Receipts over the period 2012-17 are presented in **Appendix 1.4** and are also depicted in the following chart:

Chart 1.5: Trends in Revenue Receipts



During 2012-13 and 2016-17, Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 2309.36 crore. During these years (2012-17), Central share of Union taxes and duties maintained an increasing trend. Both State's Own revenue and GIA presented a fluctuating trend.

As compared to previous year (2015-16), Revenue Receipts increased by 10.25 *per cent* (₹ 849.02 crore). The increase was mainly due to Central share of Union taxes and duties (₹ 614.71 crore) and GIA (₹ 182.76 crore).

Contribution of the State's Own revenue to the Revenue Receipts was in the range of 8 *per cent* to 10 *per cent* for the period 2012-17. The State's share of Union taxes and duties and GIA from GoI contributed in the range of 90 *per cent* to 92 *per cent* to the Revenue Receipts during 2012-17 and remained the main contributor to Revenue Receipts of the State.

The trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP are presented in the following table:

Table 1.6: Trends of Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue Receipts (RR)	6819.76	7282.79	7998.27	8280.10	9129.12
Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	20.63	6.79	9.82	3.52	10.25
GSDP	13747.79	16198.43	18042.76	19889.88(A)	23324.95 (P)
Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	6.45	17.83	11.39	10.24	14.16
RR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	49.61	44.96	44.33	41.63	39.14
Buoyancy Ratios ¹²					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	3.20	0.38	0.90	0.26	0.72
State's Own Tax Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	(-) 2.62	1.68	(-) 0.41	(-) 0.01	0.52
Revenue Buoyancy with reference to State's Own Tax	(-) 1.22	0.23	(-) 2.19	(-) 39.11	1.39

A – Advance estimates & P – Provisional estimates

(Source: Finance Accounts)

In 2016-17, Revenue Receipts grew by 10.25 *per cent* as compared to 3.52 *per cent* in 2015-16, which was mainly due to increase in Central share of Union taxes and duties (₹ 614.71 crore).

In the year 2012-17, the GSDP growth rate was in the range of 6.45 *per cent* to 17.82 *per cent* while the growth rate of Revenue Receipts was in the range of 3.52 *per cent* to 20.63 *per cent*.

1.3.1 State's Own Resources

As the State's share in Central taxes and GIA is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission (FC), the State's performance in mobilisation of resources was assessed in terms of its own resources comprising Own Tax and Non-tax sources.

The State's Own Tax and Non-tax Receipts during 2012-13 to 2016-17 *vis-a-vis* assessment made by the XIII FC/XIV FC, Budget and MTFPS are shown in the following table:

¹² Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy of 0.6 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 0.6 percentage points if the GSDP increases by one *per cent*.

Table 1.7: Own Tax revenue and Own Non-tax revenue vis-à-vis targets*(₹ in crore)*

Particular	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Own Tax Revenue					
XIII/ XIV FC projections	287.47	326.27	370.16	689.00	824.00
Budget estimates	325.51	491.87	620.83	671.15	667.20
MTFPS projection	325.51	491.87	620.83	671.15	667.20
Actual	332.83	472.73	516.83	550.44	586.67
Own Non-Tax Revenue					
XIII/ XIV FC projections	211.76	231.38	252.27	175.00	190.00
Budget estimates	385.84	429.77	284.06	219.42	191.22
MTFPS projection	385.84	429.77	284.06	219.42	191.22
Actual	231.78	260.67	183.73	149.48	164.80

XIII FC from 2011-12 to 2014-15 & XIV FC for the year 2015-16 and 2016-17

(Source: Budget documents, XIII/XIV FC Report, MTFPS and Finance Accounts)

During 2012-13 to 2014-15, Own Tax revenue was more than the assessment of the XIII FC, but in 2015-16 and 2016-17, it was less than the assessment of XIV FC. As compared to Budget estimates and MTFPS, the Actual was more than the assessment during 2012-13 but it was less in other years.

Non-Tax Revenue was more than the assessment of the XIII FC during 2012-13 and 2013-14, but from 2014-15 it was less than the assessment of the XIII/XIV FC recommendations. As compared to Budget estimates & MTFPS, it was less than the assessment during 2012-13 to 2016-17.

As can be seen from the above table, both Own Tax revenue and Non-tax revenue could not achieve the targets/assessment of XIV FC, Budget estimates and MTFPS during 2016-17.

The State Government should take adequate measures to increase own resources of revenue.

1.3.1.1 Tax revenue

The gross collection in respect of major taxes and duties are given in the following table:

Table 1.8: Components of State's own resources

(₹ in crore)

Revenue Head	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% increase over previous year
Taxes on sales, trades etc.	258.52	395.74	433.33	466.51	499.65	7.10
State excise	9.94	9.20	9.32	8.78	9.32	6.15
Taxes on vehicles	15.83	18.73	20.77	23.29	25.04	7.51
Stamp duty and Registration fees	5.98	7.90	7.76	10.45	10.03	(-) 4.02
Land revenue	1.24	1.12	1.42	2.59	1.91	(-) 26.25
Taxes on goods and passengers	1.43	1.24	1.20	1.02	1.00	(-) 1.96
Other taxes ¹³	39.89	38.80	43.03	37.80	39.72	5.11
Total	332.83	472.73	516.83	550.44	586.67	6.58

(Source: Finance Accounts)

During the year 2016-17, the collection of State's Own Tax was ₹ 586.67 crore. Sales tax (₹ 499.65 crore) was the main contributor to the State's Own Tax revenue and accounted for 85 per cent of the Tax revenue. The Tax revenue during 2016-17 increased by ₹ 36.23 crore (6.58 per cent) over the previous year (2015-16). Other than Sales tax and Taxes on vehicles, revenue collection from other sources was negligible.

1.3.1.2 Non-tax revenue

The trends in Non-tax revenue during 2013-17 is given in the following table:

Table 1.9: Trends of Non-tax revenue during 2012-17

(₹ in crore)

Revenue Head	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	% increase over previous year
Interest Receipts	20.66	33.10	30.60	27.43	19.73	(-) 28.07
Miscellaneous General Service	75.29	110.83	132.48	106.09	118.61	11.80
Power	108.30	96.23	0.10	0.01	0.13	1200.00
Others	27.53	20.51	20.55	15.95	26.33	65.08
Total	231.78	260.67	183.73	149.48	164.80	10.25

(Source: Finance Accounts)

As seen from the table, Interest Receipts during 2012-13 to 2016-17 remained in the range between ₹ 19.73 crore to ₹ 33.10 crore. Decrease in Interest Receipts (₹ 7.70 crore) in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16) was mainly due to decrease of ₹ 8.25 crore under 'Interest realised on investment of Cash balances' partially offset by increase under 'Other Receipts' of ₹ 39.24 lakh. Collection from Miscellaneous General Service remained the main contributor to Non-tax revenue during 2012-13 to 2016-17.

¹³ Other taxes include taxes on immovable property other than agricultural land, taxes and duties on electricity and agricultural income.

Non-Tax Revenue increased by ₹ 15.32 crore in 2016-2017 over the previous year (2015-16) mainly due to increase in collection of Miscellaneous General Service (₹ 12.52 crore).

Cost of recovery in supply of merit goods and services

The cost of recovery of Non-tax Revenue Receipts (NTR) as a percentage of Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) in supply of merit goods and services of two selected socio-economic services by Government is shown in the following table:

Table 1.10: Cost of recovery of socio-economic services during 2015-17

(₹ in crore)

Name of Services	2015-16			2016-17		
	Non-tax Revenue (NTR) Receipts	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE)	NTR as percentage of NPRE	NTR Receipts	NPRE	NTR as percentage of NPRE
Water Supply and Sanitation	2.27	51.67	4.39	2.42	55.30	4.38
Irrigation	0.79	33.17	2.38	1.75	31.41	5.57

(Source: Finance Accounts)

NTR as a percentage of NPRE under Water Supply and Sanitation remained same at about 4 per cent in 2015-16 and in 2016-17. In case of Irrigation, NTR as a percentage of NPRE increased from 2.38 per cent to 5.57 per cent.

1.3.2 Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from Government of India (GoI)

The details of GIA from GoI during 2012-17 are shown in the following table:

Table 1.11: Grants-in-Aid from Government of India during 2012-17

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Non-Plan Grants	1882.87	1769.87	1899.17	2218.18	2234.72
Grants for State Plan Schemes	2659.00	2588.52	2929.12	1758.39	1858.43
Grants for Central Plan Schemes	36.56	13.64	14.05	83.13	160.52
Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	306.34	652.68	836.14	178.36	184.07
Grants for Special Plan Schemes	52.55	85.89	92.34	199.70	182.78
Total	4937.32	5110.60	5770.82	4437.76	4620.52
Percentage of increase over previous year	29.25	3.51	12.92	(-) 23.10	4.12
Total grants as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	72.40	70.17	72.15	53.60	50.61

(Source: Finance Accounts)

GIA from GoI increased by ₹ 182.76 crore from ₹ 4437.76 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 4620.52 crore in 2016-17. The increase was mainly due to increase in allocation of State Plan Schemes (₹ 100.04 crore) and Central Plan Schemes (₹ 77.39 crore). As a percentage to Revenue Receipts, GIA was in the range of 50.61 per cent to 72.40 per cent, and thus remained a major contributor to Revenue Receipts of the State during 2012-17.

As per the XIV Finance Commission (FC) recommendation, the State Government received ₹ 2066.00 crore in 2015-16 and ₹ 2096.00 crore in 2016-17 as Post-Devolution Revenue Grant.

This constituted 46.55 *per cent* (2015-16) and 45.36 *per cent* (2016-17) of total GIA received by the State Government in the respective years. This component of the FC grant contributed 43.44 *per cent* (2015-16) and 45.06 *per cent* (2016-17) of the Revenue surplus of the respective years.

1.4 Capital Receipts

The details of Capital Receipts during 2012-13 to 2016-17 are shown in the following table:

Table 1.12: Trends in growth and composition of receipts

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Capital Receipts (CR)	340.84	383.91	490.37	926.81	1552.44
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
Recovery of Loans and Advances	0.59	1.23	0.97	1.02	1.15
Public Debt Receipts	340.25	382.68	489.40	925.79	1551.29
Rate of growth of Public Debt Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	16.00	12.47	27.88	89.17	67.56
Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	(-) 68.78	108.47	(-) 21.13	5.15	12.75
Rate of growth of CR (<i>per cent</i>)	15.45	12.64	27.73	89.00	67.50
Rate of growth of GSDP	6.45	17.83	11.39	10.24	14.16

(Source: Finance Accounts)

As can be seen from above table, Capital Receipts was almost entirely contributed by Public Debt Receipts. Public Debt Receipts increased by ₹ 625.50 crore (67.56 *per cent*) from ₹ 925.79 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 1551.29 crore in 2016-17. The main contributors to the increase in Public Debt Receipts were Market borrowings (₹ 630.00 crore¹⁴) and Ways and Means Advance (WMA) from RBI (₹ 805.26¹⁵ crore). During 2016-17, the State Government has raised ₹ 630.00 crore through six instruments at interest rates ranging from 7.09 *per cent* to 8.63 *per cent*.

¹⁴ Against Market Loans, repayment of ₹151.83 crore was made during 2016-17

¹⁵ Repayment of ₹ 887.59 crore against WMA was also made

1.4.1 Recoveries of Loans and Advances

Recovery of Loans and Advances increased to ₹ 1.15 crore in 2016-17 from ₹ 1.02 crore in 2015-16. Recovery was made mostly from Loans to Government Servants (₹ 68.83 lakh) and Co-operatives (₹ 12.88 lakh). At the end of the year, there was a closing outstanding Loan of ₹ 204.19 crore, mostly under Social Security and Welfare Programmes (₹ 128.35 crore), Loans for Village & Small Industries (₹ 22.25 crore) and Loans to Government Servants (₹ 11.04 crore). Outstanding Loans under these Heads constituted 79.16 *per cent* of the total Outstanding Loan. The Government needs to give attention to recover the outstanding Loans and Advances.

1.4.2 Loans and Advances from Government of India (GoI)

The opening balance of the Loans and Advances from GoI to the State was ₹ 395.04 crore as on 1 April 2016. The State received an amount of ₹ 16.04 crore and repaid an amount of ₹ 44.12 crore of the Central Loans during 2016-17. Thus, an amount of ₹ 366.96 crore remained as outstanding Loans and Advances from GoI as on 31 March 2017.

1.5 Public Accounts Receipts

Receipts and Disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances *etc.* which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution of India 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. The details of Net Public Account Receipts are shown in the following table:

Table 1.13: Net Public Account Receipts

	(₹ in crore)				
Resources under various heads	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Small Savings, Provident Fund <i>etc.</i>	138.01	103.12	86.29	60.74	49.54
Reserve Fund	48.08	48.45	64.55	110.71	127.76
Deposits and Advances	(-) 36.74	(-) 14.43	(-) 70.88	116.85	98.82
Suspense Accounts	1.78	1.90	(-) 15.56	(-) 19.13	(-) 21.62
Remittances	(-) 2.10	(-) 15.70	(-) 21.80	(-) 144.54	(-) 102.13
Total	149.03	123.34	42.60	124.63	152.37

(Source: Finance Accounts)

As may be seen from the above table, Net Public Account Receipts increased by ₹ 27.74 crore (22.25 *per cent*) in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). The increase in Net Public Account Receipts was mainly due to increase in Remittances Head from minus ₹ 144.54 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 102.13 crore in 2016-17 partly offset by decrease of ₹ 18.03 crore under Deposits and Advances Head.

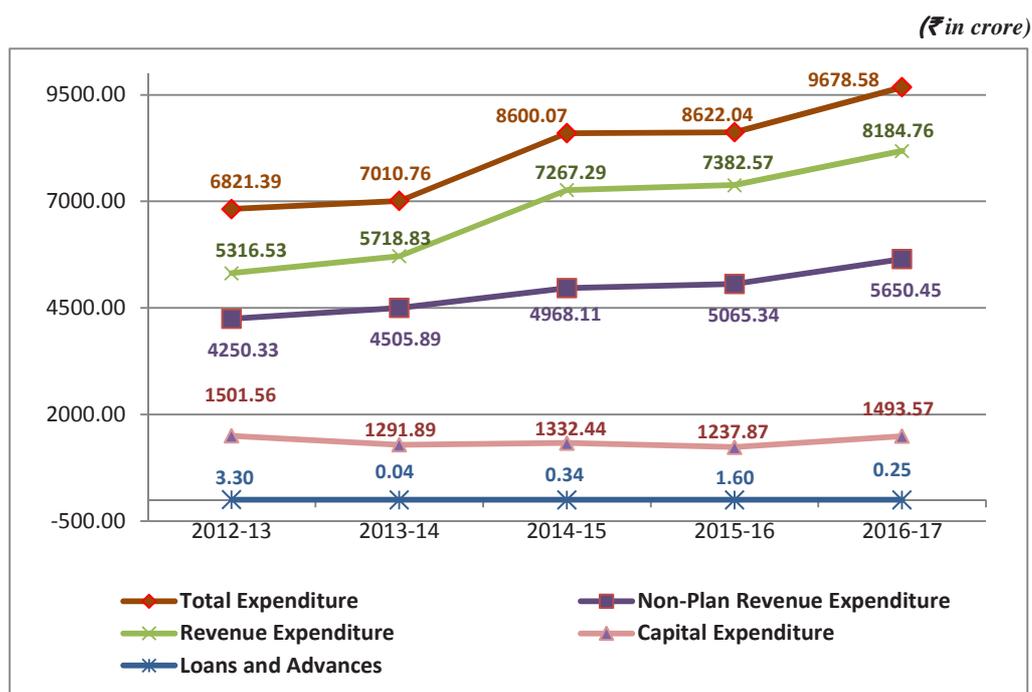
1.6 Application of Resources

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

1.6.1 Growth and Composition of expenditure

Chart 1.6 presents the trends in total expenditure over a period of the last five years (2012-17). The composition of expenditure both in terms of ‘economic classification’ and ‘expenditure by activities’ is depicted respectively in **Charts 1.7 and 1.8**.

Chart 1.6: Trends in various components of Total Expenditure during 2012-17



The total Expenditure of the State increased by ₹ 2857.19 crore (41.89 per cent) from ₹ 6821.39 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 9678.58 crore in 2016-17. The Revenue Expenditure of the State increased by ₹ 2868.23 crore (53.95 per cent) from ₹ 5316.53 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 8184.76 crore in 2016-17. Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 1400.12 crore (32.94 per cent) from ₹ 4250.33 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 5650.45 crore in 2016-17. However, Capital Expenditure decreased by ₹ 7.99 crore (0.53 per cent) from ₹ 1501.56 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 1493.57 crore in 2016-17.

Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 802.19 crore in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). The increase was mainly due to increase in Pensions and Other Retirement benefits (₹ 163.43 crore), Police (₹ 154.74 crore), Power (₹ 122.27 crore) and Rural Employment (₹ 105.64 crore). Capital Expenditure increased by ₹ 255.70 crore in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). The increase was mainly due to increase in expenditure under Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges (₹ 211.06 crore) and Capital outlay on Major Irrigation (₹ 137.10 crore) offset by decrease in expenditure under Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas (₹ 69.27 crore).

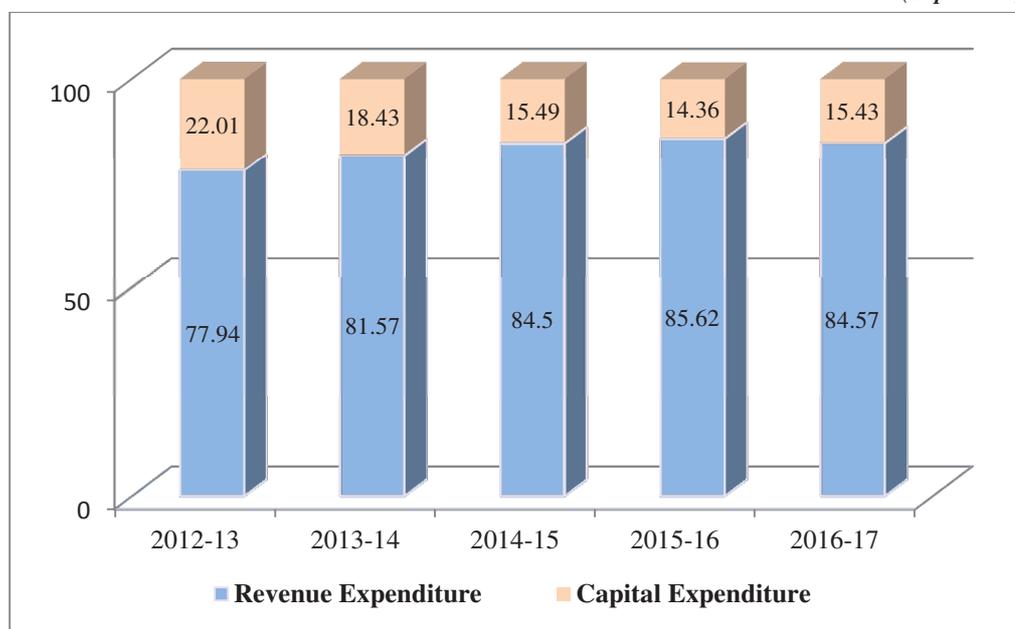
Capital Expenditure exhibited a fluctuating trend during 2012-13 to 2016-17. Revenue Expenditure, on the other hand has increased steadily during 2012-17. Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of the Total Expenditure increased from 77.94 per cent in 2012-13 to 84.57 per cent in 2016-17. This shows that a bulk of the Total Expenditure has been increasingly spent on maintenance, salary, etc.

As such, the State Government may give priority to increase Capital Expenditure.

The composition of Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure and Loans and Advances as a percentage of Total Expenditure during 2012-13 to 2016-17 is shown in the following chart:

Chart 1.7: Trends showing share of components of Total Expenditure¹⁶

(in per cent)



¹⁶ Percentage of Loans & Advances component was negligible in the Total Expenditure i.e. 0.05 (2012-13), 0.0006 (2013-14), 0.004 (2014-15), 0.0186 (2015-16) and 0.0026 (2016-17)

The details of expenditure in terms of Plan Expenditure and Non-Plan Expenditure are given in the following table:

Table 1.14: Trends in composition of expenditure as Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

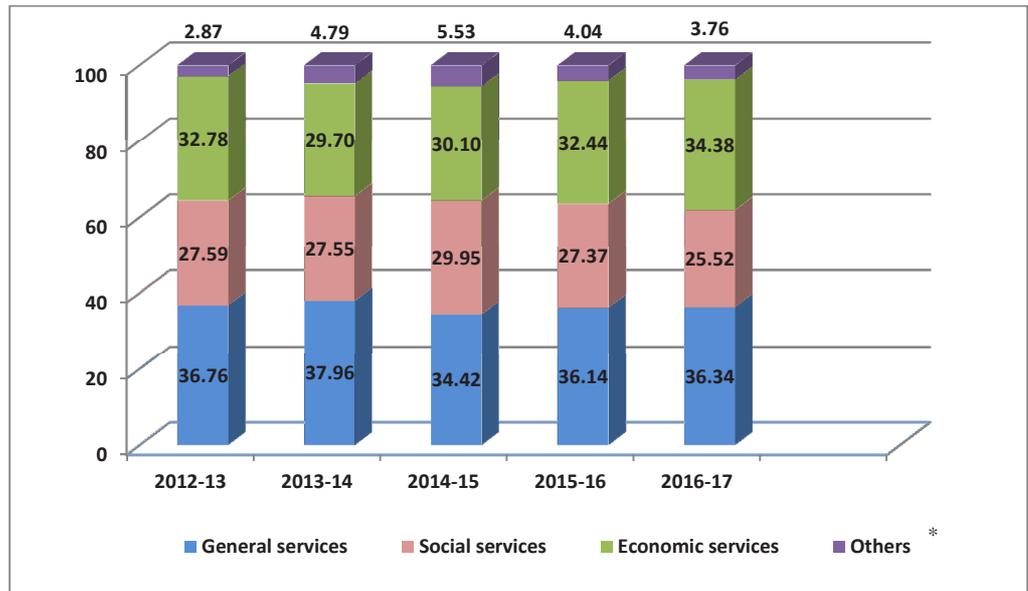
Types of expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
NON-PLAN					
Revenue	4250.33	4505.89	4968.11	5065.34	5650.44
Capital	7.87	(-) 0.01	(-) 0.52	0.01	0.01
Loans and Advances	2.30	0.04	0.34	1.60	0.25
Sub-total *	4260.50 (62)	4505.92 (64)	4967.93 (58)	5066.95 (59)	5650.70 (58)
PLAN					
Revenue	1066.20	1212.94	2299.18	2317.23	2534.32
Capital	1493.69	1291.90	1332.96	1237.86	1493.56
Loans and Advances	1.00	-	-	-	-
Sub-total *	2560.89 (38)	2504.84 (36)	3632.14 (42)	3555.09 (41)	4027.88 (42)
Total (Non-Plan & Plan)					
Revenue	5316.53	5718.83	7267.29	7382.57	8184.76
Capital	1501.56	1291.89	1332.44	1237.87	1493.57
Loans and Advances	3.30	0.04	0.34	1.60	0.25
Total Expenditure	6821.39	7010.76	8600.07	8622.04	9678.58

*Figures in bracket represent percentage with respect to the Total Expenditure

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The table above shows that Non-Plan Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure increased from 62 per cent in 2012-13 to 64 per cent in 2013-14 and then reduced to 58 per cent in 2016-17. Correspondingly, Plan Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure decreased from 38 per cent in 2012-13 to 36 per cent in 2013-14 and then increased to 42 per cent in 2016-17. Thus, the increasing trend of Non-Plan Expenditure during 2012-13 to 2013-14 was reversed during 2015-16 and 2016-17. Both Non-Plan and Plan Expenditure presented a fluctuating trend.

Expenditure is also classified by its activities like General services, Social services, etc. Percentage of expenditure under General services, Social services, Economic services, etc. against Total Expenditure is given in the following chart:

Chart 1.8: Percentage of expenditure by activities against Total Expenditure*(in per cent)*

* Grants-in-Aid and Contributions

The share of expenditure on account of Economic services decreased from 32.78 per cent in 2012-13 to 29.70 per cent in 2013-14. The trend reversed in 2014-15 and the share of Economic services stood at 34.38 per cent in 2016-17. Except for 2014-15, the share of expenditure on account of Social services maintained a declining trend from 27.59 per cent in 2012-13 to 25.52 per cent in 2016-17. Share of expenditure on account of General services remained at about 36 per cent during the last five years except for the year 2014-15 which declined to 34.42 per cent. Thus, there was no appreciable change amongst the share of expenditure on account of General services during 2012-13 to 2016-17.

The details of Revenue Receipts, Revenue Expenditure and Revenue surplus as percentage of GSDP are given in the following table:

Table 1.15: Trends of Revenue Receipts and expenditure

Particulars*	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue Receipts as a percentage of GSDP	(6819.76) 49.61	(7282.79) 44.96	(7998.28) 44.50	(8280.10) 40.53	(9129.12) 39.14
Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP	(5316.53) 38.67	(5718.83) 35.30	(7267.29) 40.43	(7382.57) 36.13	(8184.76) 35.09
Revenue surplus as a percentage of GSDP	(1503.23) 10.93	(1563.96) 9.66	(730.98) 4.07	(897.53) 4.39	(944.36) 4.05

*Figure in bracket indicates Actuals

(Source: Finance Accounts and Department of Economics and Statistics)

The Revenue Receipts as a percentage of GSDP was in the range of 39.14 *per cent* to 49.61 *per cent* during 2012-17 while Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP was in the range of 35.09 *per cent* to 40.43 *per cent*. Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP decreased from 38.67 *per cent* in 2012-13 to 35.30 *per cent* in 2013-14 and then increased to 40.43 *per cent* in 2014-15. From 2015-16 onwards, it maintained a declining trend.

Revenue Receipts-GSDP ratio, Expenditure-GSDP ratio and Revenue surplus-GSDP ratio decreased in 2016-17 as compared to previous year (2015-16).

1.6.2 Committed expenditure

The Committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account mainly consists of Interest payments, expenditure on Salaries and Wages, Pensions and Subsidies. The following table presents the trends in the expenditure on these components during 2012-2017.

Table 1.16: Components of Committed expenditure

Components of Committed expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
					BE*	Actuals
Salaries** & Wages, of which	2351.63 (34.48)	2543.30 (34.92)	2646.04 (33.08)	2772.71 (33.48)	3440.22	2982.83 (32.67)
Non-Plan Head	2217.97	2320.45	2412.70	2566.18	3135.27	2737.95
Plan Head	133.66	222.85	233.34	206.54	304.95	244.88
Interest Payments	433.01 (6.35)	444.92 (6.11)	473.19 (5.92)	516.23 (6.23)	475.25	543.75 (5.95)
Expenditure on Pension	760.28 (11.15)	771.48 (10.59)	934.32 (11.68)	1010.25 (12.20)	1091.15	1173.67 (12.86)
Subsidies ¹⁷	0.47 (0.01)	0.43 (0.01)	170.19 (2.13)	185.22 (2.24)	NA	156.62 (1.72)
Total	3545.39 (51.99)	3760.13 (51.63)	4223.74 (52.81)	4484.41 (54.16)		4856.87 (53.20)

* Budget estimates ** excluding Leave Encashment benefits booked under 'Major Head – 2071 – Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits'

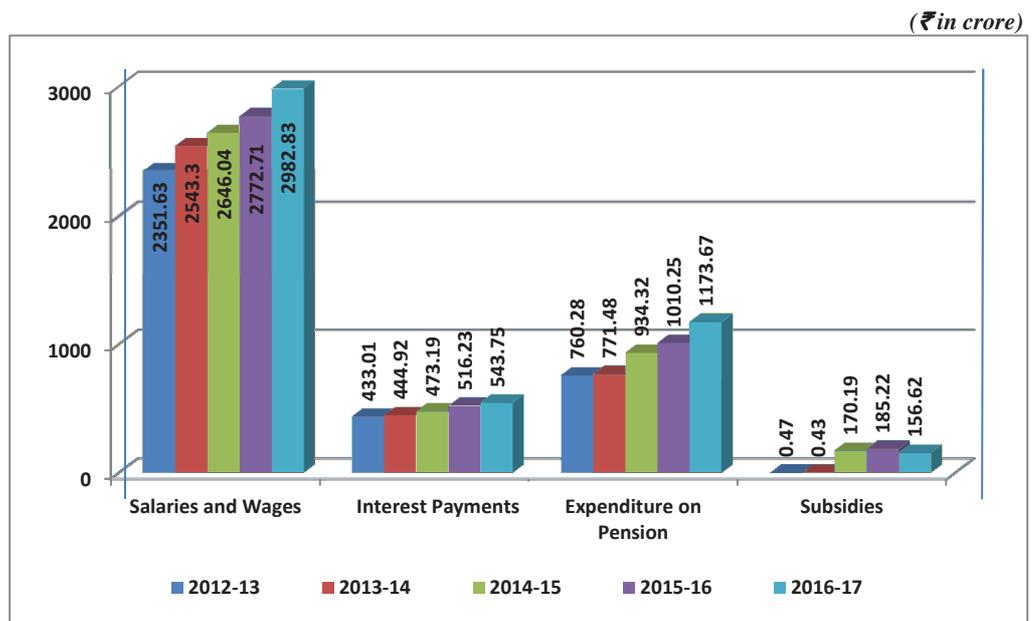
(Figures in the parentheses indicates percentage to Revenue Receipts)

(Source: Voucher Level Computerisation data for Salaries & Wages and Finance Accounts for others)

A graphical representation of the Committed expenditure of the State is shown in the following chart:

¹⁷ The subsidy figures as featured in Statement 2 of Finance Accounts has been adopted

Chart 1.9: Trend of Committed expenditure for the years 2012-17



Salaries and Wages:-Salaries and Wages accounted for 33 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts of the State during 2016-17 and increased by ₹ 210.12 crore (7.58 *per cent*) over the previous year (2015-16). Salary expenditure under non-plan head increased from ₹ 2566.18 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 2737.95 crore in 2016-17. Against the budget estimate of ₹ 3440.22 crore, expenditure on salary and wages was ₹ 2982.83 crore during 2016-17.

Interest Payments:-Interest Payments increased continually from ₹ 433.01 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 543.75 crore in 2016-17. Interest Payments increased by ₹ 27.52 crore from ₹ 516.23 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 543.75 crore in 2016-17. As in the previous year, Interest on internal debt (₹ 394.40 crore) constituted a major portion of Interest Payments and accounted for 72.53 *per cent* while the remaining share was for payment of interest on Small Savings, Provident Funds *etc.* and on Loans and Advances from Central Government. Interest Payments was more than the Budget estimate by ₹ 68.50 crore during 2016-17.

Pension Payment:-Pension Payment increased continually from ₹ 760.28 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 1173.67 crore in 2016-17. Pension Payment increased by ₹ 163.42 crore (16.18 *per cent*) from ₹ 1010.25 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 1173.67 crore in 2016-17. The increase was mainly due to increase in payment on Superannuation (₹ 77.20 crore), Government Contribution for Defined Contribution Pension Scheme (₹ 29.06 crore), Family Pension (₹ 26.36 crore), Leave encashment benefits (₹ 22.60 crore) *etc.*

Subsidies:-During 2012-13 to 2013-14, State Government incurred expenditure on subsidy ranging from ₹ 0.43 crore to ₹ 0.47 crore. Since 2014-15 onwards, there was sharp increase of subsidies, which was ₹ 170.19

crore in 2014-15 and ₹ 185.22 crore in 2015-16. Subsidy of ₹ 156.54 crore given to Power sector constituted 99.95 per cent of the total subsidy given during the 2016-17.

1.6.3 Financial Assistance by the State Government to Local Bodies, Urban Local Bodies and other institutions

The quantum of assistance provided by way of grants and loans to local bodies and other institutions during 2016-17 relative to the previous years is presented in the following table:

Table 1.17: Financial Assistance to local bodies, other institutions etc.

(₹ in crore)

Financial Assistance to Institutions	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
					BE*	Actual
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities etc.)	42.24	95.48	91.65	28.67	59.05	51.27
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	15.57	14.72	25.05	30.94	42.68	17.12
Co-operative institutions	0.63	0.59	0.42	0.17	0.17	0
Power	-	-	448.23	531.42	571.81	665.43
Other Institutions	6.42	17.63	21.27	118.48	129.20	96.54
Total	64.86	128.42	586.62	709.68	802.91	830.36
Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	1.22	2.25	8.07	9.61		10.15

* BE – Budget estimates

(Source: Budget documents and Finance Accounts)

The total assistance (₹ 830.36 crore) provided during 2016-17 was more than the estimates made in the budget (₹ 802.91 crore) by ₹ 27.45 crore. As compared to 2015-16, the total assistance increased by ₹ 120.68 crore in 2016-17. Financial assistance to Power sector alone constituted 80.13 per cent of the total assistance of the State Government during 2016-17. The percentage of assistance to the total Revenue Expenditure increased from 1.22 per cent in 2012-13 to 10.15 per cent in 2016-17.

1.6.4 Local Bodies

The 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment Acts marked a new era in the federal democratic set up at the grass root level so far as it conferred constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and recognized them as the third tier of Government. The Constitutional amendments provide for devolution of powers and responsibilities with respect to preparation of plans and programmes for economic development and social justice relating to 29 subjects to PRIs and 18 subjects to ULBs listed in the XI and XII Schedule of the Constitution of India respectively.

After the 73rd Constitutional amendment, the State Government enacted the Manipur Panchayati Raj (MPR) Act, 1994 and established a two-tier PRI system at the village and district levels. The State has 16 districts of which 10 districts are located in the hill areas and six districts are in the valley. As of March 2017, there were four Zilla Parishads and 161 Gram Panchayats in the State. Consequent upon the 74th Constitutional amendment the Government enacted the Manipur Municipality Act, 1994. The ULBs in the State are governed by the Act. As of March 2017, there is one Municipal Corporation, 18 Municipal Councils (MCs), 8 Nagar Panchayats (NPs) and one Small Town Committee (STC) in the State.

Devolution of funds, functions and functionaries (3 Fs) to PRIs and ULBs

The 73rd Constitutional amendment and the Manipur Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 envisaged transfer of the functions to PRIs listed in the XI Schedule. Accordingly, the State Government through executive orders had to transfer all the 29 functions to the PRIs. For effective functioning of both the State Government and PRIs, activity mapping delineated the role and responsibility of PRIs. Out of 29 functions, the State Government devolved functions of 16 departments to PRIs as of March 2017.

The 74th Constitutional amendments provide for devolution of powers and responsibilities with respect to preparation of plans and programmes for economic development and social justice and implementation relating to 18 subjects listed in the XII Schedule for ULBs. The Directorate of Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MAHUD), Government of Manipur intimated (September 2014) that out of 18 functions, seven functions are now being performed by ULBs.

However, funds and functionaries related to the transferred subjects were not transferred to PRIs and ULBs. The State Government allocated funds to PRIs and ULBs as per the recommendations of the State Finance Commission.

Accounting and auditing arrangement of PRIs and ULBs

Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs): Sections 43 and 73 of MPR Act, 1994 stipulated that the accounts of GPs and ZPs shall be kept in such form and manner as may be prescribed. However, the PRIs did not maintain basic records like Advance Register, Cheque Issue Register, Assets Registers and Receipts and Payment Accounts. The State Government issued an order in July 2014 that the accounts of the PRIs would be maintained in the format as envisaged in the Model Accounting System as prescribed by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj, GoI in consultation with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India with effect from April 2013. However, none of the PRIs in the State maintained their accounts in the prescribed format as of March 2017.

The Director, Local Fund Audit (DLFA), Government of Manipur is the Statutory Auditor and conducts audit of accounts of GPs and ZPs under Sections 44(1) and 74(1) of the MPR Act, 1994 and is to forward the audit reports to GPs and ZPs within one month from the date of completion of audit. The DLFA intimated (June 2017) that out of 165 PRIs, 57 PRIs were planned for audit during the year 2017-18.

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs): The Ministry of Urban Development, GoI in consultation with the CAG of India developed (December 2004) National Municipal Accounts Manual (NMAM) which is based on double entry accrual based accounting system and circulated it to the State Governments for adoption for greater transparency and control over finances. The State Government also issued an order to all ULBs in March 2011 for adoption of NMAM with immediate effect. Accordingly, the ULBs in the State were required to prepare their budget and maintain their accounts in the formats as prescribed in NMAM with appropriate codifications and classifications. It was, however, observed that none of the ULBs had adopted NMAM as of March 2017. The accounts of all the ULBs were not kept as per NMAM. Due to non-maintenance of accounts in prescribed format, the actual financial position of ULBs in the State could not be ascertained.

The DLFA conducts audit of accounts of Municipal Corporation, MCs, NPs and STC under Sections 72(1) of the Manipur Municipalities Act, 1994. The DLFA intimated (June 2017) that, out of 28 ULBs units, 28 ULBs units were planned for audit during the year 2017-18. The inspection reports of the DLFA has not been forwarded (October 2017) to the Accountant General (Audit).

Audit of PRIs and ULBs by CAG of India

The DLFA is the statutory auditor for PRIs and ULBs in the State. The State Government has entrusted (March 2012) audit of PRIs and ULBs to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) with the responsibility of providing Technical Guidance and Support (TG&S). Accordingly, CAG conducts supplementary audit of accounts of PRIs and ULBs under TG&S arrangement.

Reporting arrangement

Under TG&S arrangement, audit findings of test checked accounts of PRIs and ULBs conducted by the Accountant General (Audit) are presented in the form of Annual Technical Inspection Report (ATIR) and submitted to the State Government for necessary action. There is a provision in the terms and conditions of TG&S entrustment that the CAG of India or his representative will have the right to report the result of audit to the State Legislature. Accordingly, the ATIR is placed in the State Legislature. The ATIR for the year 2015-16 was placed in the State Legislature on 28 July 2017.

1.7 Quality of expenditure

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

1.7.1 Adequacy of Public expenditure

In view of the importance of Public expenditure on developmental heads from the point of view of social and economic development, it is important for the State Government to take appropriate expenditure rationalization measures and lay emphasis on provision of core public and merit goods¹⁸. Efficiency of expenditure is also reflected by ratio of allocation towards Development expenditure¹⁹ and Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure (and/or GSDP) and proportion of Revenue Expenditure spent on operation and maintenance of the existing Social and Economic services. The higher the ratio of these components (Development expenditure or Capital Expenditure) to Total Expenditure (and/or GSDP), the better would be the quality of expenditure. The following table presents the trends in Development expenditure relative to the Total Expenditure of the State during 2015-16 *vis-à-vis* budgeted and the previous years.

Table 1.18: Components of Development expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Components of Development expenditure	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
					BE*	Actual
Development Revenue Expenditure	2841.48 (41.66)	2942.27 (41.97)	4040.44 (46.98)	4083.72 (47.36)	5274.54 (54.50)	4399.73 (45.46)
Development Capital Expenditure	1275.69 (18.70)	1071.57 (15.28)	1123.62 (13.07)	1072.83 (12.44)	1578.69 (16.31)	1397.57 (14.44)
Development Loans and Advances	1.00 (0.01)	-	-	-	-	-

* BE- Budget estimates (Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to Total Expenditure)
(Source: Budget documents and Finance Accounts)

Development Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 316.01 crore from ₹ 4083.72 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 4399.73 crore in 2016-17. Development Capital Expenditure increased by ₹ 324.74 crore during 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). However, both Development Revenue Expenditure and Development Capital Expenditure was less than budget estimate. The Development Revenue Expenditure shows a steady increasing trend during

¹⁸ Refer glossary in Appendix 1.7

¹⁹ Refer glossary in Appendix 1.7

2012-13 and 2016-17 while Development Capital Expenditure represented a fluctuating trend.

The various parameters of Fiscal Priority of the State during 2013-14 and 2016-17 are given in the following table:-

Table 1.19: Fiscal priority in 2013-14 and 2016-17

(in per cent)

Fiscal Priority of the State	AE/ GSDP	SSE/AE	ESE/AE	DE/AE	CE/AE	Education/ AE	Health/AE
SCS Average 2013-14	24.80	34.30	30.70	61.10	15.10	18.10	5.30
Manipur 2013-14	43.28	27.55	29.70	57.25	18.43	13.11	5.85
SCS Average 2016-17	27.40	34.20	30.00	61.50	13.60	16.60	5.40
Manipur 2016-17	41.50	25.52	34.38	59.90	15.43	12.51	4.95

* AE -Aggregate Expenditure, which is the Total Expenditure, DE – Developmental Expenditure; SSE – Social services Expenditure; ESE – Economic services Expenditure, CE – Capital Expenditure; SCS – Special Category States

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The Aggregate Expenditure as percentage of GSDP of Manipur was more than that of Special Category States (SCS) during 2013-14 and 2016-17. As compared to SCS, Manipur made a better Fiscal priority on Capital Expenditure during 2013-14 and 2016-17. The Fiscal priority of Manipur in Social services, Developmental expenditure and Education was lesser than SCS during 2013-14 and 2016-17.

As compared to 2013-14, the State had a substantial reduction of Capital Expenditure *vis-a-vis* Aggregate Expenditure in 2016-17. The State's Fiscal priority on Social services, Education and Health *vis-a-vis* Aggregate Expenditure also depicted a declining figure. However, Economic services and Development expenditure *vis-a-vis* Aggregate Expenditure increased in 2016-17 as compared to 2013-14.

1.7.2 Efficiency of expenditure in Social and Economic services

Percentages of Capital Expenditure, Salaries and Wages and expenditure on Operation and Maintenance to the Total Expenditure of the sector/sub-sector of some selected Social and Economic Services are shown in the following table:

Table 1.20: Efficiency of expenditure²⁰ in Social and Economic Services
(in per cent)

Sector	2015-16			2016-17		
	Percentage of CE* to TE* of the respective sector	Percentage of RE* vis-a-vis		Percentage of CE to TE of the respective sector	Percentage of RE vis-a-vis	
		Salaries & Wages	OM*		Salaries & Wages	OM
Social services	16.35	61.98	3.08	16.72	64.90	2.49
Economic services	24.56	19.77	22.10	29.59	18.30	7.22

* CE- Capital Expenditure, TE- Total Expenditure, RE- Revenue Expenditure &
OM- Operation and Maintenance (Source: Finance Accounts)

Capital Expenditure under Social services increased by ₹ 27.11 crore from ₹ 385.88 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 412.99 crore in 2016-17. The share of Capital Expenditure to Total Expenditure increased from 16.35 per cent in 2015-16 to 16.72 per cent in 2016-17 under Social services. Salaries and Wages as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure increased from 61.98 per cent in 2015-16 to 64.90 per cent in 2016-17. Thus, major outgo of Revenue Expenditure under Social services was for payment of Salary and Wages.

Capital Expenditure under Economic services increased by ₹ 297.61 crore from ₹ 686.96 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 984.57 crore in 2016-17. The outflow of Salaries and Wages as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure was much better under Economic services as compared to Social services. Under Social services 64.90 per cent of Revenue Expenditure was utilised as Salary and Wages. However, it was only 18.30 per cent under Economic services. Under Economic services, Operation and Maintenance cost as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure decreased substantially from 22.10 per cent in 2015-16 to 7.22 per cent in 2016-17.

1.8 Financial analysis of expenditure and investments

In the post-FRBM framework, the State is expected to keep its Fiscal deficit not only at low levels but also meet its Capital Expenditure/investment (including Loans and Advances) requirements. In addition, in a transition to complete dependence on market based resources, the State Government needs to initiate measures to earn adequate return on its investments and recover the cost of borrowed funds; and along with requisite steps to infuse transparency in financial operations. This section presents the broad financial analysis of investments and other Capital Expenditure undertaken by the Government during 2016-17 vis-à-vis previous years.

²⁰

	2015-16	2016-17	(₹ in crore)
Social services	CE- ₹ 385.88, RE- ₹ 1973.60 & TE- ₹ 2359.48	CE-412.99 crore, RE- ₹ 2056.76 & TE- ₹ 2469.75	
Economic services	CE- ₹ 686.96, RE- ₹ 2110.12 & TE- ₹ 2797.08	CE- ₹ 984.57, RE- ₹ 2342.97 & TE- ₹ 3327.53 crore	

1.8.1 Incomplete projects:

The department-wise information pertaining to some major incomplete projects of which the scheduled date of completion is already over as on 31 March 2017 is given in the following table:

Table 1.21: Department-wise Profile of Incomplete Projects

(₹ in crore)

Department	Year of commencement of the Projects	No. of incomplete Projects ²¹	Initial Budgeted Cost	Cumulative expenditure as on 31.03.2017
MSPCL	Between 2002 and 2016	45	1009.89	680.29
Public Works Department	Between 2010 to 2016	22	230.45	203.30
IFCD	Between 1983-84 to 2016-17	13	202.64	128.62
Minor Irrigation	Between 2011-12 to 2015-16	4	189.44	125.86
MSPDCL	2008-09 and 2014-15	2	137.69	184.40
LAW	2016	1	226.11	112.14
Total		87	1996.22	1434.61

(Source: Finance Accounts)

As of 31 March 2017, there were 87 incomplete projects each involving ₹ 137.00 crore and above, involving a total budgeted cost of ₹ 1996.22 crore on which an expenditure of ₹ 1434.61 crore had already been incurred. Of these, 80 incomplete works pertains to three Departments viz. Manipur State Power Company Limited, Public Works Department and IFCD. Delay in completion of works invites the risk of escalation in cost of the works besides depriving the benefits of the projects to the State.

1.8.2 Investment in companies, corporations and co-operative societies and returns

During 2012-17, the State Government had invested ₹ 160.29 crore to ₹ 176.32 crore in companies, corporations and co-operative societies. Against this, the State Government could earn only ₹ 16,000 during 2012-17, as shown in the following table:-

Table 1.22: Return on Investment from Companies/Corporations etc.

(₹ in crore)

Investment/Return/Cost of Borrowings	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Investment at the end of the year	160.29	160.30	167.13	175.24	176.32
Return	Δ	*	**	*	Δ
Return (per cent)	-	-	-	-	-
Average rate of interest on Govt. borrowing (per cent)	6.52	6.42	6.56	6.67	6.42
Difference between interest rate and return (per cent)	6.52	6.42	6.56	6.67	6.42

Δ only ₹4,000; * only ₹3,000; ** only ₹2,000

(Source: Finance Accounts)

As of 31 March 2017, the State Government had invested ₹ 176.32 crore²² in two statutory corporations, 17 Government companies and 3135 numbers of

²¹ The above list does not include projects for which the targeted dates of completion have been revised.

²² Investment/Share as featured in Statement 1 of Finance Accounts has been adopted

various types of co-operative banks and institutions. During 2016-17, the State Government could earn ₹ 4,000 against the investment. The State Government paid an average rate of interest ranging from 6.42 *per cent* to 6.67 *per cent* on its borrowings. However, the rate of return from the investment was insignificant.

The State Government may critically review the functioning of the corporations and companies to make their operations viable to ensure higher return on the investments.

1.8.3 Investment in Public Private Partnership projects

The State Government has not reported (October 2017) any investment through Public Private Partnership mode during 2016-17.

1.8.4 Loans and Advances by the State Government

In addition to investments in co-operative societies, corporations and companies, the State Government had also been providing Loans and Advances to many institutions/organizations. The following table presents the outstanding Loans and Advances as on 31 March 2017 and Interest Receipts *vis-à-vis* Interest payments during 2012-13 to 2016-17.

Table 1.23: Average Interest received on Loans and Advances by the State Government

Quantum of Loans/Interest Receipts/Cost of Borrowings	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	
					BE*	Actual
Opening Balance	203.61	206.32	205.13	204.51**	NA	205.09
Amount advanced during the year	3.30	0.04	0.34	1.60	2.70	0.25
Amount repaid during the year	0.59	1.23	0.97	1.02	3.80	1.15
Closing Balance	206.32	205.13	204.50	205.09	NA	204.19
<i>Of which</i> Outstanding balance for which terms and conditions have been settled	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net addition	2.71	(-) 1.19	(-) 0.63	0.58	NA	(-)0.90
Interest Receipts	0.94	0.35	0.55	0.32	NA	0.37
Interest Receipts as <i>per cent</i> to outstanding Loans and Advances	0.46	0.17	0.27	0.16	NA	0.18
Total Interest payments as <i>per cent</i> to outstanding Fiscal liabilities of the State Government	6.37	6.30	6.43	6.35	NA	6.17
Difference between Interest Payments and Interest Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	5.91	6.13	6.16	6.19	NA	5.99

* BE- Budget estimates

** Difference due to opening balance & closing balance due to rounding

NA - Not available

(Source: Budget documents and Finance Accounts)

The opening balance of outstanding Loans and Advances as on 1 April 2016 was ₹ 205.09 crore. Against repayment of Loans and Advances of ₹ 1.15 crore, an amount of ₹ 0.25 crore was disbursed during 2016-17, resulting in closing balance of outstanding Loans and Advances of ₹ 204.19 crore as on 31 March 2017. Interest Receipts has decreased from ₹ 0.94 crore in 2012-13

to ₹ 0.37 crore in 2016-17. Pertinently, Interest Receipts of ₹ 0.37 crore against Loan of ₹ 205.09 crore²³ during 2016-17 was insignificant.

The State Government needs to ensure realisation of commensurate receipts of interest from the outstanding Loans and Advances.

1.8.5 Cash Balances and Investment of Cash Balances

It is generally desirable that the State's flow of resources should match its expenditure obligations. However, to take care of any temporary mismatch in the flow of resources and the expenditure obligations, a mechanism of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) from RBI has been put in place. The operative limit for Normal Ways and Means Advances is based on the three years average of Revenue Receipts and the operative limit for Special Ways and Means Advances/Special Drawing Facility is fixed by the RBI from time to time, depending on the holding of Government securities. The limit for Ordinary Ways and Means Advances to the State Government was ₹ 195 crore for 2016-17. The position of Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft is shown in the following table:

Table 1.24: Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts

	(₹ in crore)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Ways and Means Advance					
Availed in the year	534.65	274.52	-	184.75	805.26
Outstanding WMAs	97.92	-	-	184.75	102.42 ²⁴
Interest paid	1.21	0.19	-	-	0.75
Number of days	72	13	-	1	32 ²⁵
Overdraft					
Number of days	31	8	-	-	-

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The State Government resorted to Ways and Means Advance (WMA) during 2012-13, 2013-14, 2015-16 and 2016-17. During 2014-15 the State Government did not avail any Ways and Means Advance. During 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 805.26 crore was availed of as WMA for 32 days. After repayment of ₹ 887.59 crore, the balance WMA at the end of the year was ₹ 102.42 crore.

The following table depicts the cash balances and investments made by the State Government out of cash balances at the beginning and at end of 2016-17:

²³ Opening balance (OB) of Loan

²⁴ OB of WMA was ₹ 184.75 crore, availed ₹ 805.26 crore and repaid ₹ 887.59 crore.

²⁵ In 9 days, both Ordinary WMA and Special WMA was availed.

Table 1.25: Cash balances and investment of cash balances as on 31 March 2017

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	Opening balance on 1.4.2016	Closing balance on 31.3.2017
(a) General Cash Balance -		
Cash in Treasuries	4.64	4.63
Deposits with Reserve Bank	(-) 5.14	(-) 155.02
Deposits with other Banks	-	-
Remittances in transit - Local	-	-
Sub-total	(-) 0.50	(-) 150.39
Investments in Cash Balance investment account	-	-
Total (a)	(-) 0.50	(-) 150.39
(b) Other Cash Balances and Investments		
Cash with departmental officers ²⁶	34.69	63.88
Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with departmental officers	0.02	0.02
Investment of earmarked funds	350.98	482.07
Total (b)	385.69	545.97
Grand total (a)+ (b)	385.19	395.58

(Source: Finance Accounts)

Against opening cash balance of ₹ 385.19 crore at the beginning of 2016-17, the cash balance closed at an amount of ₹ 395.58 crore at the end of the year. This was mainly due to increase in Investment of earmarked fund from ₹ 350.98 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 482.07 crore in 2016-17. Cash with departmental officers also increased from ₹ 34.69 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 63.88 crore in 2016-17. However, there was no balance lying in Cash Balance investment account at the end of 2016-17.

1.9 Assets and Liabilities

1.9.1 Growth and Composition of Assets and Liabilities

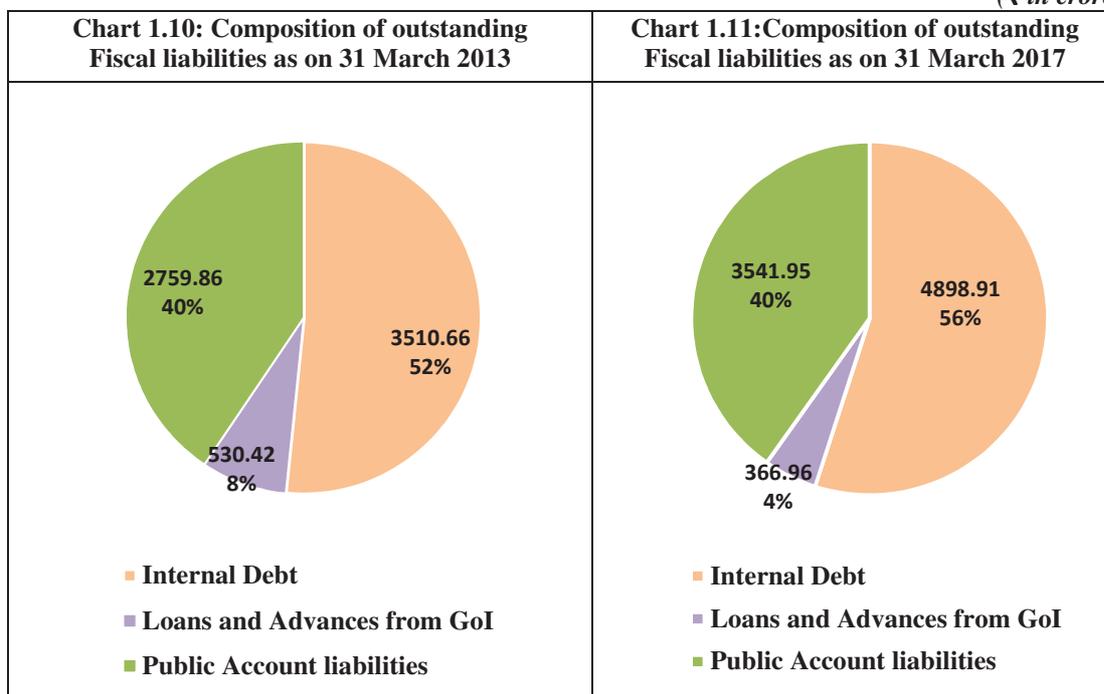
In the existing Government accounting system, comprehensive accounting of fixed assets like land and buildings owned by the Government was not done. However, the Government accounts do capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. **Appendix 1.5** gives an abstract of such liabilities and assets as on 31 March 2017, compared with the corresponding position on 31 March 2016. The liabilities in this Appendix consist mainly of internal borrowings, receipts from the Public Account, Small Savings, Provident Funds and Loans and Advances from Central Government. The assets comprise mainly of the Capital Expenditure, Remittance Balance and Loans and Advances given by the State Government.

²⁶ Public Works Department Officers, and Forest Department Officers

1.9.2 Fiscal liabilities

The composition of Fiscal liabilities during 2016-17 *vis-à-vis* that of 2012-13 are presented in the following charts:

(₹ in crore)



The following table presents the Fiscal liabilities of the State, their rate of growth, the ratio of these liabilities to GSDP and Revenue Receipts.

Table 1.26: Details showing Fiscal liabilities, its growth rate and ratio to GSDP

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Fiscal liabilities ²⁷	6800.94	7060.68	7357.38	8125.39	8807.82
Rate of growth (<i>per cent</i>)	4.90	3.82	4.20	10.44	8.40
Percentage of Fiscal liabilities to					
GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	49.47	43.59	40.78	40.85	37.76
Revenue Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	99.72	96.95	91.99	98.13	96.48

(Source: Finance Accounts & Directorate of Economics & Statistics)

The overall Fiscal liabilities of the State Government maintained an increasing trend during 2012-13 and 2016-17, which increased from ₹ 6800.94 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 8807.82 crore in 2016-17. The Fiscal liabilities increased by 8.40 *per cent* (₹ 682.43 crore) in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). This was mainly due to increase of ₹ 434.39 crore under Internal Debt, which constituted 63.65 *per cent* of the total increase of the Fiscal liabilities in 2016-17.

²⁷ Refer glossary in Appendix 1.7. Fiscal Liabilities as shown in the Table is inclusive of Investment out of Reserved Funds

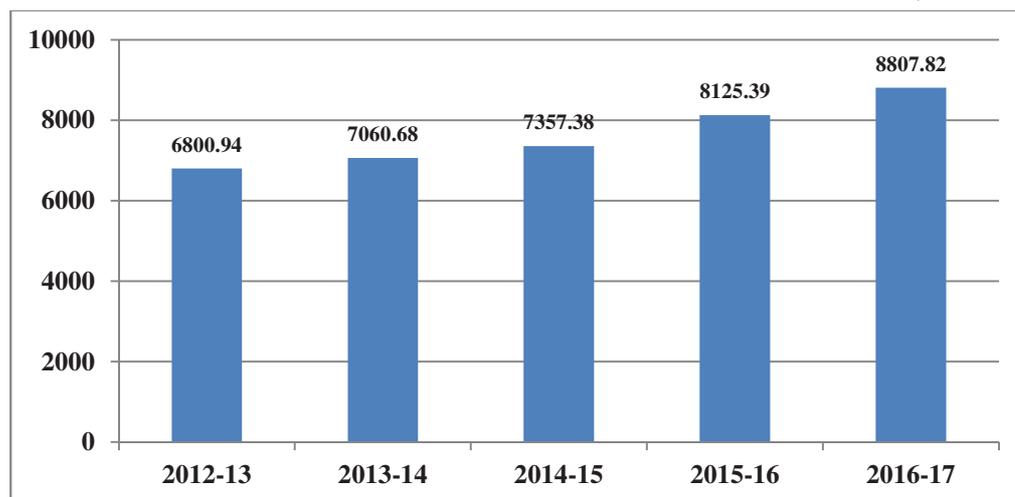
The annual growth rate of Fiscal liabilities decreased from 10.44 *per cent* in 2015-16 to 8.40 *per cent* during 2016-17.

Both percentages of Fiscal liabilities to GSDP and to Revenue Receipts in 2016-17 decreased from the previous year.

The trends showing composition of Fiscal liabilities are further depicted in the following chart:-

Chart 1.12: Trend showing composition of fiscal liabilities during 2012-17

(₹ in crore)



(Source: Finance Accounts)

The increase in Fiscal liabilities (₹ 682.43 crore) during 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16 was mainly due to increase in Internal Debt (₹ 434.39 crore) and Public Accounts (₹ 276.12 crore) offset by decrease in Loans and Advances from GoI (₹ 28.08 crore).

The increase in Internal Debt was mainly due to six market loans totalling to ₹ 630.00 crore, at interest rates ranging from 7.09 *per cent* to 8.63 *per cent*, partially offset by repayments under other heads. The increase in Deposits was mainly due to increase under the head '8443 – Civil Deposits' (₹ 88.61 crore) partially offset by decrease under the head '8449 – Other Deposit' (₹ 29.57 crore). The increase in Reserve Fund was due to increase in Sinking fund (₹ 101.81 crore). Loans and Advances from GoI decreased as repayment of ₹ 44.12 crore was made and only ₹ 16.04 crore were obtained from GoI during 2016-17.

The State Government should review the Internal Debt of the State and devise a road map to handle re-payment of principal and interest.

1.9.3 Transactions under Reserve Fund

The State has four Reserve Funds *viz.*, State Disaster Response Funds, Sinking Funds, Depreciation Reserve Funds of Government Commercial Departments/Undertakings and Guarantee Redemption Funds.

Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)

The State Government created in 2008-09 a Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of market borrowings, other loans and debt obligation liabilities, as recommended by the XII Finance Commission. As per the guidelines, the State Government was required to contribute a minimum of 0.5 *per cent* of its outstanding liabilities (i.e. internal debt plus public account) to the Sinking Fund at the end of the previous year. Accordingly, the contribution due from the State Government in 2016-17 was ₹ 40.63 crore (0.5 *per cent* of outstanding liabilities of ₹ 8125.39 crore as on 31 March 2016). Against this, the State Government contributed ₹ 28.91 crore to the Fund in 2016-17 resulting in short contribution of ₹ 11.72 crore during 2016-17.

The corpus of the Fund (including accumulated interest) amounting to ₹ 378.42 crore as on 31 March 2017, was invested by the Reserve Bank of India in GoI Securities.

State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

The State has commenced operation of the “State Disaster Response Fund” (SDRF) in 2010-11²⁸. The closing balance of the erstwhile Calamity Relief Fund²⁹ by the end of March 2016 was to be transferred to this Head during this year.

GoI released ₹ 18 crore³⁰ towards SDRF in 2016-17. The State Government transferred ₹ 10 crore (₹ nine crore Central share and ₹ one crore State share) to the Fund in 2016-17. Out of the corpus of ₹ 41.24 crore as on 31 March 2017, ₹ 10.19 crore was invested. In terms of guidelines applicable to the Reserve Funds, the Government is required to pay interest at 7.5 *per cent* per annum on the fund balances of the previous year. Therefore, ₹ 2.58 crore was required to be provided as interest for the uninvested balance of ₹ 34.38 crore³¹, which was not done.

In-operative Reserve Funds

The total amount lying under in-operative Reserve Funds was ₹ 0.24 crore at the end of the year. The fund was lying under the Major Head- ‘8226-Depreciation/Renewal Reserve Fund’, Minor Head ‘101-Depreciation Reserve Fund of Government Commercial Department’. This fund was in-operative from 1975-76.

²⁸ under Major Head ‘8121-General and Other Reserve Funds, 122-State Disaster Response Fund’

²⁹ Under Major Head ‘8235-General and Other Reserve Funds, 111- State Disaster Response Fund’, operated under ‘(b) Reserve Fund not bearing interest’

³⁰ ₹ 14.65 crore was also transferred from National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)

1.9.4 Contingent liabilities

Status of Guarantees

Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee had been extended. As per the FRBM Act and the Manipur Ceiling on State Government Guarantee Act, 2004, the total outstanding guarantees as of 1 April of any year shall not exceed thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts of the second preceding year.

The maximum amount for which guarantees were given by the State and outstanding guarantees for the last five years is given in the following table:

Table 1.27: Guarantees given by Government of Manipur

Guarantees		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Maximum amount guaranteed		193.98	197.45	197.45	588.00	588.00
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Principal	78.84	76.69	75.57	62.96	269.96
	Interest	96.51	123.04	139.73	129.99	69.57
	Total	175.35	199.73[@]	215.30	192.95	339.53
Invoked during the year (Discharge)		6.80	-	23.34	28.17	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	Principal	76.69	75.57	62.96	269.96	345.32
	Interest	123.04	139.73	129.99	69.57	58.06
	Total	199.73[@]	215.30	192.95	339.53	403.38
Number of guarantees		13	13	13	14	14
Percentage of maximum amount guaranteed to Total Revenue Receipts		2.84	2.71	2.47	7.10	6.44

(₹ in crore)

[@] Closing balance of 2012-13 (Audit Report 2012-13) since reconciled between concerned Departments and Finance Department

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The total outstanding guarantee as on 1 April 2016 was ₹ 269.96 crore, which is less than ₹ 1550.49 crore³² i.e. thrice the State's Own Tax Revenue receipts for the year 2014-15.

During 2016-17, the State Government issued fresh guarantee of ₹ 105.92 crore for Manipur State Power Distribution Company Limited. However, guarantee fee of ₹ 1.06 crore from the PSU was not collected. The corpus available in the Guarantee Redemption Fund was only ₹ 93.46 crore at the end of 2016-17.

1.10 Debt Management

Fiscal deficit is usually managed by way of borrowings by the State. The rate of growth of debt, the debt repayment liability, Public debt repayment, reliance on debt for financing current expenditure (not Capital Expenditure) are discussed in succeeding paragraphs.

³² ₹ 516.83 crore (State's Own Tax Revenue Receipts) x 3

1.10.1 Debt Profile

The maturity profile of debt at the end of 2016-17 is shown in the following table:

Table 1.28: Maturity Profile of debt³³

(₹ in crore)		
Maturity profile (in years)	Year of maturity	Amount
0 - 1	2017-18	119.83
1 - 3	2018-20	755.32
3 - 5	2020-22	841.93
5 - 7	2022-24	637.11
7 - 9	2024-26	1423.95
9 -11	2026-28	633.13
11-13	2028-31	20.67
Miscellaneous*	-	833.92
Total		5265.87

* Year of Maturity not known

(Source: Finance Accounts)

Maturity profile of the existing debt of the State shows that repayment burden would increase from ₹ 119.83 crore in the '0-1 year slab' to ₹ 755.32 crore in the '1-3 years slab'. In the next '3-5 years slab', this would increase to ₹ 841.93 crore and would decrease to ₹ 637.11 crore in the '5-7 years slab'. During the '7-11 years slab', the repayment burden would be ₹ 2057.08³⁴ crore, which constitutes 40 per cent of the total debt. The year wise details of maturity profile of debt at the end of 2016-17 is given in **Appendix 1.6**.

The maturity profile would increase substantially after '0-1 year maturity slab'. Similarly another steep increase has been anticipated after '7-9 year maturity slab'. As the State Government has not prepared a road-map to service debt profile, the Government needs to formulate a clear road-map for servicing of the increasing debt profile.

1.10.2 Debt sustainability

Apart from the magnitude of the debt of State Government, it is important to analyze various indicators that determine the debt sustainability³⁵ of the State, sufficiency of non-debt receipts³⁶; net availability of borrowed funds³⁷ etc. The following table analyzes the debt sustainability of the State according to these indicators during 2012-17.

³³ Excluding debt under Public Accounts

³⁴ 7-9 year slab- ₹ 1423.95 crore + 9-11 year slab- ₹ 633.13 crore

³⁵ Refer glossary in Appendix 1.7

³⁶ Refer glossary in Appendix 1.7

³⁷ Refer glossary in Appendix 1.7

Table 1.29: Debt sustainability, Indicators and Trends

(*₹ in crore*)

Indicators of debt sustainability	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Outstanding Debt ³⁸	6639.06	6850.34	7082.50	7739.79	8294.46
Rate of growth of Debt	4.23	3.18	3.39	9.28	7.17
Rate of growth of GSDP	6.45	17.83	10.97	13.67	14.16
Average interest rate of outstanding public debt (in <i>per cent</i>)	6.37	6.30	6.43	6.35	6.42
Net availability of borrowed funds	(-)151.56	(-) 185.18	(-) 176.50	141.07	17.50
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	49.46	43.59	40.93	39.77	37.76
Burden of interest payments (IP/RR* Ratio percentage)	6.35	6.11	5.92	6.23	5.96

* IP – Interest Payment and RR – Revenue Receipts

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The Outstanding Debt increased substantially by ₹ 554.67 crore from ₹ 7739.79 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 8294.47 crore in 2016-17. However, the rate of growth of Debt decreased from 9.28 *per cent* in 2015-16 to 7.17 *per cent* during 2016-17. The increase in Outstanding Debt was mostly due to increase in Internal Debt. As per the recommendation of the XIV Finance Commission, Manipur was excluded from operation of National Small Saving Fund (NSSF) with effect from 1 April 2016. As such, there was no receipt under Special Security issued to NSSF during 2016-17. After repayment of ₹ 53.11 crore during 2016-17, there was an outstanding balance of ₹ 738.07 crore under this account.

Net availability of borrowed funds decreased from ₹ 141.07 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 17.50 crore in 2016-17 indicating that funds from Borrowed funds were available in lesser quantum for other purpose after meeting the re-payment obligations of past debt and Interest. The burden of Interest payments reduced from 6.23 *per cent* in 2015-16 to 5.96 *per cent* in 2016-17.

1.10.3 Debt consolidation and relief facility

The States' enactment/amendment of the FRBM Act, incorporating the targets prescribed in the Finance Commission was a pre-condition for release of all State-specific grant and debt relief measures. The State Government enacted the Manipur FRBM Act in August 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by achieving sufficient Revenue surplus, reduction in Fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability, and greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government. As per Manipur FRBM Rules, 2005 (enacted in December 2005) and subsequent amendments framed under the FRBM Act of August, 2005, the various fiscal targets in respect of Revenue surplus and Fiscal deficit were set. The targets prescribed under the Act and the Rules are given in **Appendix-1.1 Part E**.

³⁸ Including Debt under Public Accounts other than Reserve Fund

1.11 Fiscal imbalances

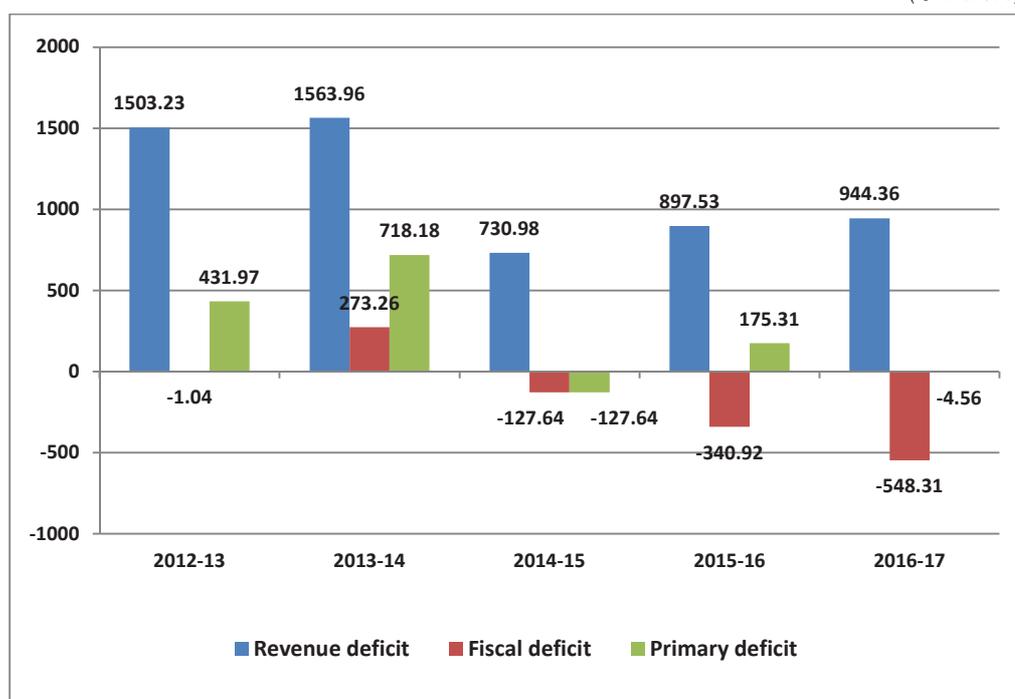
Three key fiscal parameters *i.e.* Revenue, Fiscal and Primary deficits - indicate the extent of overall fiscal imbalances in the Finances of the State Government during a specified period. The deficit/surplus in the Government accounts represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The nature of deficit/surplus is an indicator of the prudence of fiscal management of the Government. Further, the ways in which the deficit is financed and the resources raised are applied, are important pointers to its fiscal health. This section presents trends, nature, magnitude and the manner of financing these deficits/utilisation of surplus.

1.11.1 Trends in Deficits/Surplus

The following chart presents the trends in deficit/surplus indicators during 2012-17:

Chart 1.13: Trends of deficit/surplus indicators

(₹ in crore)



* The Fiscal deficit for the year 2012-13 and Primary deficit for the year 2016-17 were very negligible and hence not reflected in the above chart.

The State was able to maintain Revenue surplus throughout 2012-13 to 2016-17, which ranged from ₹ 730.98 crore to ₹ 1563.96 crore. As compared to 2015-16, Revenue surplus increased by ₹ 46.83 crore in 2016-17.

The Fiscal deficit of ₹ 1.04 crore in 2012-13 reversed to Fiscal surplus of ₹ 273.26 crore in 2013-14. The trend reversed again to a Fiscal deficit of ₹ 127.64 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 548.31 crore in 2016-17.

The Primary surplus of ₹ 431.97 crore experienced in 2012-13 and ₹ 718.18 crore in 2013-14 turned its trend in 2014-15 to a deficit of ₹ 127.64 crore. This reversed back to a Primary surplus of ₹ 175.31 crore in 2015-16. However, it reverted to Primary deficit of ₹ 4.56 crore again in 2016-17.

1.11.2 Composition of Fiscal deficit and its Financing pattern

The financing pattern of the Fiscal deficit is shown in the following table:-

Table 1.30: Components of Fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Decomposition of Fiscal deficit (-) /surplus (+)		(-)1.04	(+) 273.26	(-) 600.83	(-) 340.92	(-)548.31
1	Revenue surplus	1503.23	1563.96	730.98	897.53	944.36
2	Net capital Expenditure	(-)1501.56	(-) 1291.89	(-) 1332.44	(-) 1237.87	(-)1493.57
3	Net Loans and Advances	(-)2.71	1.19	0.63	(-) 0.58	0.90
Financing/utilisation pattern of Fiscal deficit/surplus*						
1	Market Loans	182.01	288.17	339.23	311.29	478.17
2	Loans from the GoI	(-)44.01	(-) 47.08	(-) 44.17	(-) 44.13	(-) 28.08
3	Special Securities Issued to NSSF**	(-)16.19	(-) 21.50	(-) 26.03	18.51	(-) 53.11
4	Loans from Financial Institutions and other loans	38.66	0.94	(-) 52.87	9.29	91.67
5	Ways and Means Advance	7.97	(-) 97.92	-	184.75	(-) 82.33
6	Small Savings, PF** etc.	138.01	103.11	86.30	60.74	49.54
7	Deposits and Advances	(-)36.74	(-) 14.43	(-) 70.88	116.85	98.82
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	1.77	1.91	(-) 15.56	(-) 19.13	(-) 21.61
9	Remittances	(-)2.09	(-) 15.71	(-) 21.81	(-) 144.54	(-) 102.13
10	Reserve Fund	48.08	48.46	64.55	110.71	127.76
Increase (-)/decrease (+) in cash balance		(-)316.43	(-) 519.21	342.07	(-) 263.42	(-) 10.39

* All these figures are net of additions and discharges during the year

** NSSF – National Small Saving Funds and PF – Provident Funds

(Source: Finance Accounts)

The Fiscal deficit of ₹ 548.31 crore in 2016-17 was mainly due to excess of expenditure on Capital account partially reduced by the Revenue surplus. The deficit was mainly financed by Market loan and Other Loans (₹ 478.17 crore) and Reserve Fund (₹ 127.76 crore) partially reduced by outflow of Remittances (₹ 102.14 crore).

1.11.3 Quality of Deficit/Surplus

The decomposition of Primary deficit into Primary revenue deficit/surplus and Capital Expenditure (including loans and advances) would indicate the quality of deficit in the States' finances; which would further indicate the extent to which the deficit/surplus has been on account of enhancement in Capital Expenditure which may be desirable to improve the productive capacity of the State's economy. The following table indicates decomposition of Primary deficit/surplus:

Table 1.31: Primary deficit/surplus, Bifurcation of factors

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non-Debt Receipts	Primary revenue expenditure *	Capital expenditure	Loans and Advances	Primary expenditure	Primary revenue surplus	Primary deficit (-)/surplus (+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	6 (3+4+5)	7 (2-3)	8 (2-6)
2012-13	6820.35	4883.52	1501.56	3.30	6388.38	1936.83	(+) 431.97
2013-14	7284.02	5273.91	1291.89	0.04	6565.84	2010.11	(+) 718.18
2014-15	7999.24	6794.10	1332.44	0.34	8126.88	1205.14	(-) 127.64
2015-16	8281.12	6866.34	1237.86	1.60	8105.81	1414.78	(+) 175.31
2016-17	9130.27	7641.01	1493.57	0.25	9134.83	1489.26	(-) 4.56

* Net of Revenue Expenditure and Interest Payments
(Source: Finance Accounts)

The Non-debt Receipts of the State during 2012-17 was sufficient to meet the Primary Revenue Expenditure. During 2012-13, 2013-14 and 2015-16 it was more than the Primary Revenue Expenditure, resulting in Primary surplus. In 2014-15 and 2016-17, the Primary revenue surplus was not adequate to cover the Capital Expenditure and Loans and Advances, resulting in Primary deficit during these years. There was Primary deficit of ₹ 4.56 crore in 2016-17 reverting the trend of Primary surplus of the previous year (2015-16).

1.12 Conclusion and Recommendations

Revenue Receipts

Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 849.02 crore (10.25 per cent) over the previous year. The increase was mainly due to increase in Share of Union Taxes/duties (₹ 614.71 crore) and increase in Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from Government of India (GoI) (₹ 182.76 crore).

Contribution of the State's Own revenue to the Revenue Receipts was in the range of 8 per cent to 10 per cent for the period 2012-17. The State's share of Union taxes and duties and GIA from GoI contributed in the range of 90 per cent to 92 per cent to the Revenue Receipts during 2012-17 and remained the main contributor to Revenue Receipts of the State.

The targets/assessment as per XIV Finance Commission, Budget estimates and Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement relating to Own Tax revenue and Non-tax revenue receipts could not be achieved during 2016-17. (paras 1.1.2, 1.3 and 1.3.1)

Expenditure status

Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 802.19 crore in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16). Capital Expenditure increased by ₹ 255.70 crore in 2016-17 over the previous year (2015-16).

Capital Expenditure exhibited a fluctuating trend during 2012-13 to 2016-17. Revenue Expenditure, on the other hand has increased steadily during 2012-17. Revenue Expenditure as a percentage of the Total Expenditure increased from 77.94 per cent in 2012-13 to 84.57 per cent in 2016-17. This shows that a bulk of the Total Expenditure has been increasingly spent to meet expenditure on maintenance, salary, etc. (para 1.6.1)

Investment in companies, corporations and co-operative societies and returns

During 2012-17, the State Government had invested amount ranging from ₹ 160.29 crore to ₹ 176.32 crore in companies, corporations and co-operative societies. Against this, the State Government could earn only ₹ 16,000 during 2012-17. The State Government paid an average rate of interest ranging from 6.42 per cent to 6.67 per cent on its borrowings. However, the rate of return from the investment was insignificant. (para 1.8.2)

Loans and Advances by the State Government

The opening balance of outstanding Loans and Advances as on 1 April 2016 was ₹ 205.09 crore. Against repayment of Loans and Advances of ₹ 1.15 crore, an amount of ₹ 0.25 crore was disbursed during 2016-17, resulting in closing balance of outstanding Loans and Advances of ₹ 204.19 crore as on 31 March 2017. Interest Receipts of ₹ 0.37 crore against Loan of ₹ 205.09 crore during 2016-17 was insignificant. (para 1.8.4)

Recommendations

The State Government should take adequate measures to increase own resources of revenue.

The State Government may give priority to increase Capital Expenditure.

The State Government may critically review the functioning of the corporations and companies to make their operations viable to ensure higher return on the investments.

The State Government needs to ensure realisation of commensurate receipts of interest from the outstanding Loans and Advances.

CHAPTER II
FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND
BUDGETARY CONTROL

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FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

2.1 Introduction

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

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

2.2 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The summarized position of actual expenditure during 2016-17 against Grants/Appropriations (50 Grants and three Appropriations) is indicated in the following table:

Table 2.1: Summarized position of actual expenditure vis-à-vis original/supplementary provisions

(₹ in crore)

Nature of expenditure	Original Grant/Appropriation	Supplementary Grant/Appropriation	Total	Actual expenditure	Saving (-)/Excess (+)	Amount surrendered (Amount Surrendered on 31 March)	Percentage of savings surrendered by 31 March
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6) (4-5)	(7)	(8)
Voted							
Revenue	8037.68	1434.08	9471.76	7646.44	(-)1825.32	283.33 (283.33)	15.52
Capital	1668.65	927.53	2596.18	1493.57	(-) 1102.61	176.24 (176.24)	15.98
Loans and Advances	2.70	0.00	2.70	0.25	(-) 2.45	1.25 (1.25)	51.02
Sub-total Voted	9709.03	2361.61	12,070.64	9140.26	(-)2930.38	460.82 (460.82)	15.73
Charged							
Revenue	500.74	18.76	519.50	566.82	(+) 47.32	0 (0)	0
Capital	0	0	0	0	0	0 (0)	0
Public Debt-Repayment	308.27	927.75	1236.02	1144.97	(-) 91.05	0 (0)	0
Sub-total Charged	809.01	946.51	1755.52	1711.79	(-) 43.73	0 (0)	0
Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	10,518.04	3308.12	13,826.16	10,852.05	(-)2974.11	460.82 (460.82)	15.49

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 10,852.05 crore was incurred against a total budget provision of ₹ 13,826.16 crore resulting in overall saving of ₹ 2974.11 crore. The overall savings of ₹ 2974.11 crore was the net result of saving of ₹ 3024.84 crore in 50 Grants and two Appropriations under Revenue section and 23 Grants and one Appropriation under Capital section, offset by an excess of ₹ 50.73 crore in one Appropriation under Revenue section.

Substantial savings occurred in Education (Revenue Voted-₹ 236.33 crore) (Grant no. 10), Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services (₹ 142.26 crore) (Grant No. 11), Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development (Revenue Voted - ₹ 105.87 crore) (Grant no. 14), Community and Rural Development (Revenue Voted-₹ 335.80 crore) (Grant no. 20) Planning (Revenue Voted-₹ 256.49 crore) (Grant no. 30), Public Works Department (Capital Voted-₹ 167.27 crore) (Grant no. 8), Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development (Capital Voted-₹ 143.06) (Grant no. 12) Planning (Capital Voted-₹ 248.50 crore) (Grant no. 30) and Irrigation and Flood Control Department (Capital Voted-₹ 118.49 crore) (Grant no. 40).

Excess expenditure occurred under Revenue Charged in Interest Payments and Debt Services (₹ 50.73 crore) (Appropriation No. 2) partially offset by saving under Administration of Justice (₹ 1.99 crore) (Grant No. 2)

2.3 Financial Accountability and Budget Management

2.3.1 Appropriation vis-à-vis Allocative Priority

The outcome of appropriation audit shows that in 72 cases, savings exceeded ₹ one crore in each case or by more than 25 per cent of total provision. Details are given in **Appendix 2.1**. There were 21¹ cases where savings were 50 per cent and above of the total provision in each case. Out of these, 100 per cent savings occurred in six Grants² under Capital Voted. There was savings amounting to ₹ 2388.45 crore in 18 cases, where savings were ₹ 50 crore and above in each case. Details are indicated in the following table:

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

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Grant No. and Name of the Grant	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving
Revenue Voted						
1	7. Police	1142.39	130.25	1272.64	1184.68	87.96
2	8. Public Works Department	211.79	32.87	244.66	169.60	75.06
3	10. Education	1276.90	47.34	1324.24	1087.90	236.34
4	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	485.75	81.73	567.48	425.22	142.26
5	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (MADUD)	75.24	19.73	94.97	41.63	53.34
6	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	461.81	59.03	520.84	414.96	105.88
7	19. Environment and Forest	171.77	--	171.77	102.18	69.59
8	20. Community and Rural Development	643.49	473.99	1117.48	781.68	335.80
9	30. Planning	320.28	--	320.28	63.79	256.49
10	44. Social Welfare Department	263.37	18.59	281.96	210.78	71.18
	Sub Total	5052.79	863.53	5916.32	4482.42	1433.90
Capital Voted						
11	8. Public Works Department	338.07	380.68	718.75	551.48	167.27
12	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	43.18	66.40	109.58	54.33	55.25
13	12. MAHUD	38.36	161.34	199.70	56.64	143.06
14	17. Agriculture	81.80		81.80	10.34	71.46
15	22. Public Health Engineering	190.50	103.07	293.57	219.83	73.74
16	30. Planning	270.00	--	270.00	21.50	248.50
17	36. Minor Irrigation	124.98	29.04	154.02	77.24	76.78
18	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	392.78	52.86	445.64	327.15	118.49
	Sub Total	1479.67	793.39	2273.06	1318.51	954.55
	Total	6532.46	1656.92	8189.38	5800.93	2388.45

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

¹ Grant Nos. 12, 15, 30, 46 and 47 (Revenue Voted) and Grant Nos. 1, 2, 5, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 26, 30, 37, 44, 47, 49 and 50 (Capital Voted).

² Grant No. 2-Council of Ministers (Sl. No. 49), Grant No. 5-Finance Department (Sl. No. 50), Grant No.-13 Labour Employment (Sl.No.56), Grant No. - 15 Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution (Sl. No. 58), Grant No.-37 Fisheries (Sl.No.65), and Grant No. - 49 Economics and Statistics (Sl.No. 70) under Capital Voted

In eight cases Supplementary Grants were given even though the Actual expenditure was less than Original Provision *viz.* Public Works Department (Sl. No. 2), Education (Sl. No. 3), Medical Health and Family Welfare Services (Sl. No.4), Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development (Sl. No. 5), Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development (Sl. No. 6), Social Welfare Department (Sl. No. 10) under Revenue Voted and Minor Irrigation (Sl. No. 17) and Irrigation and Flood Control Department (Sl. No. 18) under Capital Voted.

Further, in nine cases there was savings of more than ₹ 100 crore in each case *viz.* Education (₹ 236.33 crore); Medical Health and Family Welfare Services (₹ 142.26 crore) Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development (₹ 105.87 crore) Community and Rural Development (₹ 335.80 crore) and Planning (₹ 256.49 crore) under Revenue Voted , Public Works Department (₹ 167.27 crore), Municipal Administration Housing and Urban Development (₹ 143.06 crore) Planning (₹ 248.50 crore) and Irrigation and Flood Control Department (₹ 118.49 crore) under Capital Voted.

2.3.2 Expenditure without provision

There was no case where expenditure was incurred without provision. Thus, there appears to be budgetary control in this regard unlike in previous years.

2.3.3 Persistent savings

There were 17 cases where persistent savings had occurred during the last five years *i.e.* 2012-13 to 2016-17. Of these, 11 cases pertained to Revenue Voted accounts and the remaining six cases under Capital Voted accounts. The details are given **Appendix 2.2**. In two cases³, during the last five years (2012-17) there were persistent savings of more than ₹ 50 lakh and above. Out of these, persistent savings in respect of one case⁴ was more than ₹ two crore during the period 2012-17. Persistent savings occurring year after year under the same heads of accounts is indicative of lack of proper analysis while framing the estimates.

2.3.4 Drawal of funds at the end of the financial year

As per provisions of Rule 290 of Central Treasury Rules, no money shall be drawn from the Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. Audit noticed that in respect of 9 cases mentioned in **Appendix 2.3**, ₹ 25.79 crore drawn at the end of the year during March 2017 were deposited into the head of account “8449-Other Deposits”.

³ Sl. No. 1, 5 of Appendix 2.2

⁴ Sl. No.5 of Appendix 2.2

2.3.5 Non-regularization of excess expenditure made during previous years

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State Government to get the excess over a Grant/Appropriation regularized by the State Legislature. Although no time limit for regularization of expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, regularization of excess expenditure is done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The excess over provisions of ₹ 151.80 crore relating to the periods 2010-12 had been recommended (July 2014) by the PAC for regularization in its 39th Report. However, action for the regularization of the excess expenditure was to be initiated (October 2017) by the State Government. Excess expenditure amounting to ₹ 3051.4 crore for the years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were yet to be examined (October 2017) by the PAC. The details of excess expenditure during 2010-16 is shown in **Appendix 2.4**. The year-wise amount of excess expenditure pending regularization for grants/appropriations is summarized in the following table:

Table 2.3: Excess over provisions relating to previous years requiring regularization

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of Grants	No. of Appropriation	Amount of excess	Status of Regularization (as of October 2017)
2010-11	6	1	62.42	Recommended for regularization vide 39 th PAC Report. Receipt of Act for regularization of excess payment awaited from Finance Department.
2011-12	12	2	89.38	-do-
2012-13	2	2	541.42	Excess expenditure yet to be discussed by PAC
2013-14	0	2	369.90	-do-
2014-15	1	1	1996.48	-do-
2015-16	9	2	143.60	
Total:	30	10	3203.20	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

2.3.6 Excess expenditure incurred during 2016-17

The following table contains the summary of total excess over provisions in one case amounting to ₹ 50.73 crore from the Consolidated Fund of the State during 2016-17 and requires regularization under Article 205 of the Constitution. The excess expenditure incurred during 2016-17 is shown in the following table:

Table 2.4: Excess over provisions during 2016-17 requiring regularization

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	Number and title of Grant/Appropriation	Total provision	Expenditure	Excess
Revenue Charged				
1	Appropriation No. 2 – Interest Payments & Debt Services	4,93,01,59,000	5,43,75,06,000	50,73,47,000
Total		4,93,01,59,000	5,43,75,06,000	50,73,47,000

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

2.3.7 Unnecessary/Excessive/Inadequate supplementary provision

Supplementary provision aggregating to ₹ 462.07 crore in 34 cases, during the year proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up to the level of original provision. Out of these, in six cases unnecessary supplementary provisions provided exceeded ₹ 20 crore viz., Public Works Department (₹ 32.87 crore), Education (₹ 47.34 crore), Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services (₹ 81.73 crore), Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development (₹ 59.03 crore) and Minorities and other Backward Classes (₹ 22.10 crore) under Revenue Voted and Minor Irrigation (₹ 29.04 crore) and Irrigation and Flood Control Department (₹ 52.86 crore) and under Capital Voted. The details are given in **Appendix 2.5**.

In one case, supplementary provision of ₹ 17.79 crore was insufficient and there was an aggregate excess expenditure of ₹ 50.73 crore. Details are given in the following table:

Table 2.5: Statement showing major cases of insufficient supplementary provision

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Number and Title of Grant and Appropriation	Original	Supplementary	Total	Expenditure	Excess
Revenue Charged						
1	Appropriation No. 2 - Interest Payments & Debt Services	475.23	17.79	493.02	543.75	50.73
Total		475.23	17.79	493.02	543.75	50.73

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

2.3.8 Excessive/unnecessary re-appropriation of funds

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where additional funds are needed. Audit noticed that re-appropriation proved insufficient by one crore or more in each case and resulted in excess expenditure of ₹ 221.63 crore⁵ in 35 sub-heads (Sl. Nos. 133 to 167 of **Appendix 2.6**). It was also noticed that re-appropriation proved excessive by ₹ one crore or above in 132 sub-heads (Nos. 1 to 132 of **Appendix 2.6**) resulting in savings of ₹ 980.88 crore. This resulted in overall savings of ₹ 759.25 crore in these 167 sub-heads as detailed in **Appendix 2.6**. Thus, the re-appropriations was not done as per actual requirements.

Despite re-appropriation, there were savings of more than ₹ 40 crore in four cases⁶ and excess of expenditure of more than ₹ 20 crore in four cases.

⁵ These excess pertains to sub-heads level, and not for the whole grant/appropriation

⁶ Appropriation 2 – Interest Payments & Debt Services ₹ 44.42 crore under Major Head (MH) 6003.109.17(NP) at Sl.No.2, Grant No. 10 - Education ₹ 47.72 crore under MH – 2202.01.101.19(NP) at Sl. No. 38, Grant No. 22 - Public Health Engineering ₹ 47.39 crore under MH - 4215.01.101.05[P(V)] at Sl. No. 91 and Grant No. 30 – Planning ₹ 44.91 crore under MH – 4552.800.02[NEC(V)] at Sl. No. 108.

2.3.9 Substantial surrenders

Substantial surrenders exceeding ₹ 10 crore and more than 25 per cent of the Total Provision⁷ in each case were made in respect of four sub-heads. The details are given in **Appendix 2.7**. An amount of ₹ 416.24 crore (79.35 per cent of the Provisions) was surrendered in these four cases. This constituted 90 per cent of the Total amount of ₹ 460.82 crore surrendered in 2016-17.

In two cases (under Grant No. 19 - Environment & Forest & Grant No. 30 – Planning) almost the whole provisions were surrendered. Such Surrender of fund is a matter of concern and indicates that fund provisions had been made without adequate planning and due consideration of requirements.

2.3.10 Anticipated savings not surrendered

Departments are required to surrender the Grants/Appropriations or portion thereof to the Finance Department as and when the savings are anticipated. At the close of the year 2016-17, no part of savings in 70 cases was surrendered by the concerned Departments. The amount involved in these cases was ₹ 2328.90 crore (77 per cent of the overall savings of ₹ 3024.84 crore) (**Appendix 2.8**). It is observed that in seven cases⁸, savings exceeded ₹ 100 crore but no part of which was surrendered.

Similarly, out of savings of ₹ 2914.42 crore under 59 cases in 41 Grants/Appropriations where saving was ₹ one crore and above in each case, only ₹ 450.05 crore pertaining to 10 Grants⁹ could be surrendered leaving an un-surrendered balance savings of ₹ 2464.36 crore (85 per cent). Details are given in **Appendix 2.9**.

Besides, in 13 Grants (15 cases), ₹ 460.82 crore were surrendered on 31 March 2017 (**Appendix 2.10**) indicating inadequate financial control and the fact that these funds could not be utilized for the purpose it was sanctioned or for other development purposes.

2.3.11 Rush of expenditure

As per Rule 56 (3) of the General Financial Rules, 2005 rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. In contravention to this, in 15 cases as listed as shown in **Appendix 2.11**, expenditure more than ₹ 10 crore and 25 per cent of the total expenditure for the year was incurred in March 2017. Of these, in one case (under MH – 4851 – Commerce and Industries) involving ₹ 11.09 crore, 92.41 per cent of the expenditure was

⁷ Original and Supplementary

⁸ Education (₹ 236.33 crore – Sl. No. 6), Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services (₹ 142.26 crore - Sl. No. 7), Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled castes Development (₹ 105.87 crore - Sl.No.9), Community and Rural Development (₹ 335.80 crore-Sl.No.14) under Revenue Voted and Public Works (₹ 167.27 crore - Sl.No.49) Municipal, Administration, Housing and Urban Development (₹ 143.06 crore Sl.No.53 of Appendix 2.8) and Irrigation and Flood Control (₹ 118.49 crore - Sl.No.65) under Capital Voted.

⁹ Grant Nos.1, 2, 6, 13, 19, 30, 40, 43 (Revenue Voted) & Grant Nos. 17 and 30 (Capital Voted)

incurred in March, indicating that there was no control over the flow of expenditure. The irregularities in the pace of expenditure indicated lack of financial control.

2.4 Non-reconciliation of Departmental figures

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

Abstract Contingent (AC) bills are to be used for drawing advances with specific sanction for departmental purposes. As per Central Treasury Rules¹⁰, Abstract Contingent (AC) bills must be regularized by Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills. An AC bill should not be encashed without a certificate to the effect that DCC bills in respect of earlier AC bills drawn more than a month before the date of that bill have been submitted to the controlling officer. The controlling officers must submit the DCC bills to the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur within reasonable time frame within the same financial year to show that amount shown in the AC bills corresponds to DCC bills and also to the amount shown in the Appropriation Act.

The total amount of DCC bills submitted during the period 2003-17 was ₹ 2878.28 crore against the amount of AC bills of ₹ 4444.50 crore leading to an outstanding balance of 1076 AC bills of ₹ 1566.22 crore as on October 2017 Year wise details are given in the following table:

Table 2.6: Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills as on October 2017

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount of AC bills ¹¹	Amount of DCC bills submitted	Amount of Outstanding DCC bills	Outstanding DCC bills as percentage of AC bills drawn
2003-04	34.56	13.78	20.78	60.13
2004-05	82.53	77.75	4.78	5.79
2005-06	46.00	39.90	6.10	13.26
2006-07	149.68	108.92	40.76	27.23
2007-08	355.57	270.65	84.92	23.88
2008-09	592.34	542.99	49.35	8.33
2009-10	422.83	364.48	58.35	13.80
2010-11	354.36	216.13	138.23	39.01
2011-12	374.63	251.63	123.00	32.83
2012-13	205.81	173.73	32.08	15.59
2013-14	297.68	175.22	122.46	41.14
2014-15	810.58	348.95	461.63	56.95
2015-16	369.97	138.14	231.83	62.66
2016-17	347.96	156.01	191.95	55.16
Total:	4444.50	2878.28	1566.22	35.24

(Source: - Voucher Level Computerization data)

¹⁰ Rule 308, Rule 309 & Note 4 under Rule 312

¹¹ The difference of ₹ 0.01 crore *vis-à-vis* last year Report is due to rounding.

Department-wise pending DCC bills for the years up to 2016-17 is detailed in **Appendix 2.12**. Non-adjustment of advances for long periods is fraught with the risk of mis-appropriation and therefore, requires close monitoring by the respective DDOs. Thus, there is a need for early submission of DCC bills against pending AC bills.

Out of total outstanding DCC bills of ₹ 1566.22 crore, 299 AC bills amounting to ₹ 425.28 crore (27 per cent) was pending regularization in Medical and Health Services Department, as shown below:-

Table 2.7: Pendency of DCC bills in respect of Medical & Health Services Department as on October 2017

(₹ in crore)

Year	Number of Vouchers	Amount	Reasons for which AC bills were drawn
2005-06	15	3.96	Not intimated by the Department
2006-07	21	18.42	Not intimated by the Department
2007-08	15	26.44	Not intimated by the Department
2008-09	26	12.48	Not intimated by the Department
2009-10	38	22.23	Not intimated by the Department
2010-11	79	21.60	Not intimated by the Department
2011-12	25	20.35	Not intimated by the Department
2012-13	12	24.05	Not intimated by the Department
2013-14	8	72.77	Not intimated by the Department
2014-15	35	133.13	Not intimated by the Department
2015-16	16	57.03	Not intimated by the Department
2016-17	9	12.82	Not intimated by the Department
Total	299	425.28	

(Source: - Voucher Level Computerization data)

Out of pending DCC bills pertaining to 299 vouchers of ₹ 425.28 crore during 2005-17, maximum amount of pending AC bills pertained to 2014-15 involving 35 vouchers (12 per cent) amounting to ₹ 133.13 crore (31 per cent).

2.4.2 Un-reconciled expenditure

To enable Controlling Officers of Departments to exercise effective control over expenditure, to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, expenditure recorded in their books should be reconciled every month during the financial year with that recorded in the books of the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur. Even though non-reconciliation of Departmental figures is being pointed out regularly in Audit Reports, lapses on the part of Controlling Officers in this regard continued to persist during 2016-17 also. Out of 81 Controlling Officers (COs), 28 COs could not reconcile their expenditure with the expenditure figure booked in the books of the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur during 2016-17. As such, effective control over expenditure and accuracy of accounts of these offices could not be ensured. Details are given in **Appendix 2.13**.

2.5 Personal Deposit Accounts

Personal Deposit (PD) accounts are created for keeping of funds by debit to the Consolidated Fund of the State which are required to be closed at the end of the same financial year. PD is to be created with the approval of Accountant General (A&E). There were four¹² PD accounts existing at the beginning of the year 2016-17. Out of these four PD accounts, two PD accounts viz. Planning and Development Authority and Apex Housing Co-operative Society were re-opened without the approval of Accountant General (A&E), Manipur which was not as per prescribed procedure of General Financial Rules, 2005.

At the end of 31 March 2017, there were two PD accounts viz. Planning and Development Authority and Apex Housing Co-operative Society which had not been closed. These accounts had a closing balance of ₹ 33.42 lakh.

2.6 Outcome of review of selected grant

A review on budgetary procedure and control over expenditure was conducted (October 2017) in respect of “Grant No. 19: Environment and Forest”. It was noticed that against a budget provision of ₹ 171.77 crore under Revenue Head, the actual expenditure was ₹ 102.18 crore resulting in savings of ₹ 69.58 crore, out of which an amount of ₹ 24.08 crore only was surrendered, which was short of ₹ 45.50 crore against total saving. Under Capital Head, the department incurred the entire budget provision of ₹ two crore.

Excess/unnecessary/insufficient re-appropriation/surrender of funds: There were five cases of excess/unnecessary re-appropriation/surrender of funds of ₹ one crore and above which resulted in a total savings ₹ 1.61 crore. Details are as shown in the following table:

Table 2.8: Excess/Unnecessary/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds
(Savings (-)/Excess (+))

(₹ in lakh)							
Sl. No.	Head of Account	Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation/surrender	Total	Expenditure	Savings (-)/Excess (+)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	2402[SP(V)].00.800.02	450.00	0	-200.00	250.00	450.00	(+) 200.00
2	2402[SP(V)].00.800.03	0	0	200.00	200.00	0.00	(-) 200.00
3	2406[CSS(H)].01.105.05	400.00	0	-268.00	132.00	42.95	(-) 89.04
4	2406[CSS(V)].01.105.05	300.00	0	-212.00	88.00	139.42	(+) 51.42
5	2406[CSS(V)].02.110.26	0	0	123.40	123.40	0.00	(-) 123.40
	Total	1150	0	-356.60	793.40	632.37	(-) 161.02

NP - Non-Plan, SP – State Plan and V – Valley (Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts)

In two cases¹³, there was savings of more than ₹ one crore though re-appropriation of ₹ two crore and ₹ 1.23 crore were made respectively. In

¹² Planning and Development Authority, Government Oil Depot, Apex Housing Co-operative Society, Procurement and Sale of Urea fertilizer.

¹³ ₹ 2 crore (Sl. No.2) and ₹ 1.23 crore (Sl. No.5)

two cases¹⁴, there was excess of expenditure. In view of the saving/excess, the re-appropriation/surrender of funds proved inadequate/unnecessary.

Substantial surrender of funds: In one case¹⁵ under Grant No. 19 – “Environment and Forest” an amount of ₹ 4.08 crore was surrendered against Total Provision of ₹ seven crore, resulting in substantial surrender of funds of 58.28 per cent during 2016-17.

2.7 Errors in budgeting process

The following deficiencies were observed in the State budget for the year 2016-17:

Incorrect heads of accounts: There were nine heads of accounts in the budget which did not conform with the list of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts, of which three cases belonged to Major Head, one case belonged to Sub-Major Head and five cases belonged to Minor Heads. As the expenditures were booked in heads of Accounts not conforming to list of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts, the codes reflected in the budget were incorrect. The details are given in **Appendix 2.14**. The matter was pointed out (September 2017) by Accountant General (A&E) to the State Finance Department. Reply has not been received (October 2017).

2.8 Outcome of inspection of Treasuries

The following shortcomings were observed in audit of Treasuries¹⁶ during 2016-17:

Excess payment of pension/gratuity: During audit of three Treasuries viz. Jiribam Treasury (period of accounts: November 2015 to October 2016), Chandel treasury (period of accounts: September 2016 to September 2016), Tamenglong Treasury (period of accounts: October 2016 to October 2016), excess payment of ₹ 7.69 lakh on account of pension/gratuity was noticed. The excess payment has occurred due to over payment of arrear family pension, payment after death of family pensioner *etc.* The matter was informed to the State Government (December 2016 to March 2017); action taken to address these excess payments has not been intimated (October 2017).

Deposit under Major Head ‘8449–Other Deposits’: Deposits for more than three years shall be credited to the Government under Consolidated Fund as lapsed deposit (Rule 189 of the Receipts & Payment Rules, 1983). During 2015-16, there was lapsed deposit of ₹ 3.12 crore under Major Head ‘8449 – Other Deposits’ under Police Department and Directorate of Development of

¹⁴ ₹ 2 crore (Sl. No.1) and ₹ 0.51 (Sl. No. 4)

¹⁵ MH- 2406 – Forestry and Wild Life; 01 – Forestry; 105 – Forest Produce; 05 – Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture

¹⁶ Conducted by Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur

Tribal and Schedule Castes. As the amount was deposited during March 2011 to March 2012, the same should have been credited into Consolidated Fund. Details of these are given in **Appendix 2.15**.

2.9 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusions

During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 10,852.05 crore was incurred against a total budget provision of ₹ 13,826.16 crore resulting in overall saving of ₹ 2974.11 crore. The overall savings was the net result of savings of ₹ 3024.84 crore offset by an excess of ₹ 50.73 crore. The excess requires regularization. Excess expenditure (₹ 151.80 crore) for the period 2010-11 and 2011-12 had been recommended for regularization by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). However, the excess expenditure was still pending for regularisation. **(paras 2.2 and 2.3.5)**

Supplementary provision aggregating to ₹ 462.07 crore in 34 cases, during the year proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up to the level of original provision. **(para 2.3.7)**

There was outstanding balance of 1076 AC bills of ₹ 1566.22 crore as on October 2017. Out of 81 Controlling Officers (CO), 28 CO did not reconcile their expenditure with the expenditure booked in the books of accounts maintained by the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur. **(paras 2.4)**

Recommendations

The Government may:

- *ensure timely regularization of excess expenditure,*
- *strengthen budgetary control to avoid unnecessary supplementary provision,*
- *ensure timely submission of DCC bills against drawal made on AC bills and ensure reconciliation of accounts with Accountant General (A&E).*

CHAPTER III
FINANCIAL REPORTING

CHAPTER III

FINANCIAL REPORTING

A sound internal financial reporting system with relevant and reliable information significantly contributes to efficient and effective governance by the State Government. The compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives, as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliances is thus one of the attributes of good governance. The reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist the State Government to meet its basic stewardship responsibilities, including strategic planning and decision making. This Chapter provides an overview and status of the State Government on the compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year (2016-17).

3.1 Utilization Certificates

Rule 212 (1) read with Rule 20 of General Financial Rules, 2005 (GFR) read with Rule 210 provides that Utilization Certificates (UCs) should be obtained by the departmental officers from the grantees and after verification, these should be forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur within 12 months from the date of their sanction, unless specified otherwise in respect of grants provided for specific purposes.

However, it was noticed that 4789 UCs aggregating to ₹ 4318.26 crore in respect of grants were in arrears as of 31 July 2017 in respect of 37 departments. The department-wise break-up of outstanding UCs is given in **Appendix 3.1** and the year-wise break-up of outstanding UCs is summarized in the following table:

Table 3.1: Year-wise arrears of Utilization Certificates

(₹ in crore)

Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilization certificate			
	No. of cases	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
			No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
Upto 2013-14	4716	2993.57	1686	1282.80	3030	1710.77
2014-15	1415	1869.64	532	671.03	883	1198.61
2015-16	1211	2050.55	335	641.67	876	1408.88
Total	7342	6913.76	2553	2595.50	4789	4318.26

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

The UCs were mainly pending in respect of (i) Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department (565 UCs: ₹ 1678.40 crore), (ii) Development of Tribal and Other Backward Classes (1681 UCs: ₹ 818.63 crore), (iii) Education (Schools) Department (873 UCs: ₹ 420.01 crore), (iv) Planning Department (118 UCs: ₹ 411.62 crore), (v) Power Department (66 UCs: ₹ 337.95 crore), (vi) Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development (205 UCs: ₹ 217.03 crore), (vii) Medical and Health Services (16 UCs: ₹ 84.02 crore) and (viii) Education (University) Department (158 UCs: ₹ 57.81 crore).

These eight departments together accounted for 3682 UCs (77 per cent) out of 4789 outstanding UCs; involving an amount of ₹ 4025.47 crore (93.22 per cent) out of outstanding amount of ₹ 4318.26 crore. In the absence of UCs it could not be ascertained whether the recipients had utilized the grants for its specific purposes.

3.2 Non-submission/pending of Annual accounts

Under Section 19 (3) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, Autonomous Bodies/Authorities are to submit their accounts to the Office of the Accountant General (Audit) within three months from the close of the financial year. Six Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) exist in the State and one Autonomous Body *i.e.* Manipur State Legal Services Authority has been set up by the State Government.

There is no account pending in respect of ADCs *i.e.* upto accounts for the year 2015-16. The grants received by the ADCs are given in **Appendix 3.2**. Annual accounts of Manipur State Legal Service Authority from 2013-14 had not been received till September 2017 and age-wise pendency is presented in the following table.

Table 3.2: Age-wise arrears of Annual Accounts due from Authority

(₹ in lakh)

Delay in Years	Number of Accounts pending	No. of the Authority	Grants Received
1 – 4	4	1	Not furnished
Total	4	1	NA

The Annual accounts of Manipur State Legal Service Authority are outstanding for the last four years.

To exercise an effective control and management of the Authority, finalization of accounts on time needs to be ensured.

3.3 Delay in placement of Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous District Councils/Autonomous Bodies

The six Autonomous District Councils (ADCs) and one Autonomous Body *i.e.* Manipur State Legal Services Authority are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India under Sections 14(1) and 20(1) of CAG's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 with regard to the verification of their transactions, operational activities and accounts, conducting regulatory compliance audit of all transactions scrutinised in audit, review of internal management and financial control, review of system and procedures *etc.* The audit of accounts of these seven Bodies in the State has been entrusted to the CAG. The status of entrustment of audit, rendering of accounts to audit, issuance of Separate Audit Report (SAR) and its placement in the Legislature are indicated in **Appendix 3.3**. Position of placement of Separate Audit Reports (SAR) in the Legislature is summarized in the following table:

Table 3.3: Position of placement of Separate Audit Report as on 31 March 2017

Sl. No.	Name of the ADC/Autonomous Bodies	SAR finalized and placed before Legislature			Remarks
		Year	Date of issue	Date of placement of SAR	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	ADC, Chandel	2009-10	11.06.2013	26.06.2013	No delay
2	ADC, Churachandpur	2010-11	11.06.2013	19.12.2013	-do-
3	ADC, Sadar Hills	2006-07	19.06.2009	19.12.2013	Over 4 years
4	ADC, Senapati	2007-08	21.10.2010	19.12.2013	Over 3 years
5	ADC, Tamenglong	2007-08	21.10.2010	19.12.2013	Over 3 years
6	ADC, Ukhrul	2006-07	13.01.2010	19.12.2013	Over 3 years
7	Manipur State Legal Service Authority	2012-13	6.10.2016	5.6.2017	No delay

(Source: Records of Autonomous District Councils and Manipur State Legal Services Authority)

The above table shows that there was delay of 3–4 years in the placement of SARs in the State Legislature by the ADCs. The reasons for the delays were not furnished to Audit by the Government. The State Government needs to take appropriate action to place SARs in a timely manner to the State legislature.

In respect of the six ADCs, accounts upto 2016-17 have been rendered (June 2017). SARs of these Bodies are under preparation. In respect of the SAR of 2012-13 of Manipur State Legal Service Authority have been placed before Legislature (June 2017).

3.4 Departmental Commercial Undertakings

Departmental undertakings of certain Government departments performing activities of commercial/quasi-commercial nature are required to prepare accounts in the prescribed format annually showing the working results of financial operations, so that the Government can assess their working. As per

Section 619 of the Companies Act, 1956/Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013¹, the annual accounts of these Government Undertakings are subject to supplementary audit by the CAG. As of 31 March 2017, there were 13 such undertakings (including three non-working companies) which had not prepared their Annual accounts upto 2016-17. The details of which are shown in the table below:

Table 3.4: Status of accounts of Undertakings as on 2016-17

Sl. No.	Name of the Undertaking	Prepared upto	No. of years of account not prepared
Working Companies			
1	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation	1987-88	29 years
2	Manipur Police Housing Corporation	1997-98	19 years
3	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation	2004-05	12 years
4	Manipur Food Industries Corporation Ltd.	2009-10	7 years
5	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation	2009-10	7 years
6	Manipur Electronics Development Corporation	2014-15	2 years
7	Manipur State Power Company Ltd.	2014-15	2 years
8	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd.	2014-15	2 years
9	Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd.	Nil ²	--
10	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Ltd.	Nil ³	--
Non-Working Companies			
11	Manipur Plantation Crops Corporation Ltd.	1983-84	33 years
12	Manipur Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	1988-89	28 years
13	Manipur Pulp & allies Products Ltd.	1997-98	19 years

Amongst the working companies, two companies *viz.* Manipur Food Industries Corporation and Manipur Industrial Development Corporation had not finalized their accounts for last seven years. The delay was much more in respect of three companies *viz.* Manipur Tribal Development Corporation, Manipur Police Housing Corporation and Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation which had arrears in accounts ranging from 12 years to 29 years. The three non-working companies had arrears of accounts ranging from 19 years to 33 years. The Reports of the CAG have repeatedly highlighted the issues of arrears in preparation of accounts.

The position of preparation of accounts and investment made by the Government in departmental undertakings are given in **Appendix 3.4**. The delay in preparation of annual accounts of these Departmental undertakings is fraught with the risk of misappropriations of public money.

¹ The Companies Act, 1956 for accounts prior to 1 April 2014 and the Companies Act, 2013 for accounts starting from 1 April 2014.

² Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd. (incorporated on 30-12-2013 under the Companies Act, 1956) is yet to submit its first Annual Accounts. The amount of investment by the State Government is as on the date of incorporation.

³ Tourism Corporation of Manipur Ltd. (incorporated on 13.07.2016 under the Companies Act, 2013) is yet to submit its first Annual Accounts. The amount of investment by the State Government is as on the date of incorporation.

3.5 Misappropriations, losses, defalcations etc.

Rule 33 of GFR provides that any loss of public money, departmental revenue or receipts, stamp, stores or other property of the State Government shall be immediately reported to the Accountant General (Audit), Manipur even when such loss has been made good by the party responsible for it.

Information regarding non-adjustment of temporary advances, reasons for non-adjustment, non-submission/delay in submission of accounts, cases of misappropriation, losses, defalcations, if any, were called for from 65 Departments/Autonomous Bodies/Departmental Commercial Undertakings.

Only 23 Departments⁴ furnished (May 2017 to September 2017) the information. No pending cases of Advances and no cases of write-off was reported, except by Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited (MPHCL). The MPHCL reported (June 2017) one case of misappropriation. The detail of case of misappropriation reported by the Directorate of Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited is given in the following table:

Table 3.5: Profile of misappropriations, losses, defalcations, etc.

Name of Department	Nature of the Pending Cases*		
	Nature/ characteristics of the cases	Number of cases	Amount involved (₹ in lakh)
Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited	Cases of misappropriation	1	31.88
Total		1	31.88

* Year of occurrence of the case had not been mentioned
(Source: Departmental record)

Misappropriation involving ₹ 31.88 lakh was pending for about 10 years in the Directorate of Manipur Police Housing Corporation Limited. The department, however, stated that the reason for the delay in settlement of cases of misappropriation was due to waiting for departmental and criminal investigation report.

Without completion of departmental enquiry, recovery of the misappropriated amount from the concerned officers would be difficult. Therefore, the department should ensure that enquiry is expedited so that appropriate action can be initiated against the concerned officers.

⁴ (i) Forest and Environment Department, (ii) Public Works Department, (iii) Public Health Engineering Department, (iv) Irrigation and Flood Control Department, (v) Education (Adult) Department, (vi) Tribal Affairs & Hills Department, (vii) Printing & Stationery Department, (viii) Horticulture & Soil Conservation Department, (ix) Welfare of Minorities, other Backward Classes & Scheduled Caste Department, (x) Law Department, (xi) Home Guards, (xii) Vigilance Department, (xiii) Manipur Film Development Corporation Ltd., (xiv) Manipur Police Housing Corporation Ltd. (xv) Minor Irrigation Department, (xvi) Technical Education (xvii) Command Area Development Department, (xviii) Fire Services Department, (xix) Information & Publicity Department (xx) Youth Affairs & Sports Department (xxi) Autonomous District Council, Senapati (xxii) Autonomous District Council, Churachandpur and (xxiii) Autonomous District Council, Tamenglong

3.6 Follow up on Audit Report on State Finances

As per Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, Audit Reports of the CAG of India on State Finances are submitted to the Governor of the State for placing the Reports to the State Legislative Assembly. Audit Reports placed to the Legislative Assembly stands referred to the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). The details of placing of Audit Reports of the last six years (2010-11 to 2015-16) to the Legislative Assembly and their discussion by the PAC are shown in the following table:

Table 3.6: Discussion of Audit Report on State Finances by PAC

State Finance Reports (SFR)	Date of placing SFR to the Legislature Assembly	Date of discussion of SFR by PAC (Date of placing recommendation of PAC)	Gist of Recommendation	Action taken notes	Remarks
2010-11	6.7.2012	November 2011* (24.7.2014)	Recommended for regularization of excess expenditure	Action not yet taken	Only Excess over provisions was mainly discussed
2011-12	11.6.2013	14.11.13 & 15.11.13 (24.7.2014)	-do-	-do-	The report was discussed
2012-13	16.7.2014	Not yet discussed	NA**	NA	-
2013-14	29.6.2015	-do-	NA	NA	-
2014-15	02-09-2016	-do-	NA	NA	-
2015-16	21-07-2017	-do-	NA	NA	-

* Exact date of discussion of Report not readily available

** Not Available/ Not applicable

Excess of expenditure over provision as reported in 2010-11 and 2011-12 were recommended (July 2014) for regularization by the PAC. However, the State Government has not taken action in this regard.

The PAC discussed (November 2013) the Report on State Finance for the year 2011-12. A comprehensive recommendation on the finances of State Government was published on July 2014. Important points of recommendation of the PAC are as follows:

- Deduction of VAT/Sales Tax and Agency Charges while releasing funds is to be avoided;
- Follow a pragmatic approach to open up other avenues of revenue;
- Make matching contribution of the contribution made by the subscribers of the New Pension scheme and to maintain a format of accounting; and
- Maintain a transparent accounting system of deposits in MH-8449 or other heads of deposits. A format of accounting was recommended by the PAC.

The recommendation of the PAC on the Report for the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 is given in **Appendix 3.5**. Action taken note of the Government on the recommendation is awaited till date.

3.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

There were 4789 Utilization Certificates aggregating to ₹ 4318.26 crore in arrears in respect of grants given to 37 Departments as of July 2017. (**para 3.1**)

The Annual accounts of Manipur State Legal Service Authority are outstanding for the last four years. There were delays in the placement of Separate Audit Reports by Autonomous District Councils in the State Legislature. Six Departmental Commercial Undertakings have not submitted their accounts for more than 10 years, out of which three are non-working companies. (**paras 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4**)

Recommendations

The State Government may strengthen internal controls in the departments to ensure timely submission of Utilization Certificates. The State Government may also ensure timely finalization of Annual Accounts by the Manipur State Legal Services Authority and Departmental Commercial Undertakings and timely placement of Separate Audit Reports in the State Legislature.

Imphal

Dated:



(D. JAISANKAR)

Accountant General (Audit), Manipur

Countersigned

New Delhi

Dated:



(RAJIV MEHRISHI)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1

Part A: Structure and Form of Government Accounts

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

Part I: Consolidated Fund

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

Part II: Contingency Fund

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

Part III: Public Account

Receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittance 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.

Appendix – 1.1 – contd.

PART B: Layout of Finance Accounts

<p>The new format of Finance Accounts introduced from the year 2014-15, has been divided into two Volumes – Volume I and 2. Volume 1 represents the financial statements of the Government in summarized form while Volume 2 represents detailed financial statement. The layout of the Finance Accounts is chalked out in the following manner:</p>	
Statement	Layout
Volume I	
Statement No. 1	Statement of Financial Position
Statement No. 2	Statement of Receipts and Disbursements Annexure-Cash Balances and Investments of Cash Balances
Statement No. 3	Statement of Receipts (Consolidated Fund)
Statement No. 4	Statement of Expenditure (Consolidated Fund)
Statement No. 5	Statement of Progressive Capital expenditure
Statement No. 6	Statement of Borrowings and other Liabilities
Statement No. 7	Statement of Loans and Advances given by the Government
Statement No. 8	Statement of Investments of the Government
Statement No. 9	Statement of Guarantees given by the Government
Statement No. 10	Statement of Grants-in-aid given by the Government
Statement No. 11	Statement of Voted and Charged Expenditure
Statement No. 12	Statement on Sources and Application of Funds for Expenditure other than Revenue Account
Statement No. 13	Summary of Balances under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account
	Notes to Accounts
Annexure	A Statement of Periodical/Other Adjustment
	B Statement of Major Head-wise Receipts booked under MH 800-Other Receipts
	C Statement of Major Head-wise Expenditure booked under MH 800-Other Expenditure
	D Statement of Controlling officers who have not reconciled
	E Statement of Rush of Expenditure towards the end of the year
Volume II Part I	
Statement No. 14	Detailed Statement of Revenue and Capital Receipts by Minor Heads
Statement No. 15	Detailed Statement of Revenue Expenditure by Minor Heads
Statement No. 16	Detailed Statement of Capital Expenditure by Minor Heads and Sub Heads
Statement No. 17	Detailed Statement of Borrowings and other Liabilities
Statement No. 18	Detailed Statement of Loans and Advances given by the Government
Statement No. 19	Detailed Statement of Investments of the Government
Statement No. 20	Detailed Statement of Guarantees given by the Government
Statement No. 21	Detailed Statement of Contingency Fund and Public Account
Statement No. 22	Detailed Statement on Investment of Earmarked Balances
Part II: Appendices	
I	Comparative Expenditure on Salary
II	Comparative Expenditure on Subsidy
III	Grants-in-aid given by the State Government (Scheme wise and Institution wise)
IV	Details of Externally Aided Projects
V	Plan Scheme Expenditure (Central and State Plan Schemes)
VI	Direct Transfer of Central Scheme Funds to Implementing Agencies in the State
VII	Acceptance and Reconciliation of Balances
VIII	(i) Financial Results of Irrigation Scheme (ii) Financial Results of Electricity Schemes
IX	Commitments of the Government-List of Incomplete Capital Works
X	Maintenance Expenditure with segregation of Salary and Non-Salary portion
XI	Major Policy Decisions of the Government during the year or new Schemes proposed in the Budget
XII	Committed Liabilities of the Government

Appendix – 1.1- contd.

Part C: Methodology Adopted for the Assessment of Fiscal Position

The norms/ceilings prescribed by the 13th Finance Commission for selected fiscal variable along with its projections for a set of fiscal aggregates and the commitments/projections made by the State Governments in their Fiscal Responsibility Acts and in other Statements required to be laid in the Legislature under the Act are used to make qualitative assessment of the trends and pattern of major fiscal aggregates. Assuming that 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 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 I and basis for their calculation

Terms	Basis of calculation
Buoyancy of a parameter	Rate of Growth of the parameter/GSDP Growth
Buoyancy of a parameter (X) with respect to another parameter (Y)	Rate of Growth of the parameter (X)/ Rate of Growth of the parameter (Y)
Rate of Growth (RoG)	$[(\text{Current year Amount}/\text{Previous years Amount}) - 1] * 100$
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)	$\text{Interest payment}/[(\text{Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities} + \text{current year's Fiscal Liabilities})/2] * 100$
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Weighted Interest rate
Quantum spread	$\text{Debt stock} * \text{Interest spread}/100$
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	$\text{Interest Received} [(\text{Opening balance} + \text{Closing balance of Loans and Advances})/2] * 100$
Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipt – Revenue Expenditure
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances – Revenue Receipts – Miscellaneous Capital Receipts
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Deficit – Interest payments
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR)	Revenue Receipts <i>minus</i> all Plan grants and Non-plan Revenue Expenditure excluding debits under 2048 – Appropriation for reduction or Avoidance of debt

Appendix – 1.1- contd.

Part D: State Profile

Sl. No	Particulars		Figures		
1.	Area		22,327 sq. km.		
2	Population				
	a.	As per 2001 census	22.94 lakh		
	b.	As per 2011 census	28.56 lakh		
3	Density of Population (2001)(All India Average = 325 persons per sq km)		103 persons per sq. km.		
	Density of Population (2011)(All India Average = 382 persons per sq km)		128 persons per sq. km.		
4	Population below poverty line^ (All India Average = 27.5 per cent)		NA		
5	Literacy (2001) (All India Average = 64.80 per cent)		66.61per cent		
	Literacy (2011) (All India Average = 74.04 per cent)		76.94per cent		
6	Infant Mortality (per 1000 live births), 2011 (All India Average = 50 per 1000 live births)		14.40		
7	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2016-17 at current prices		₹ 23325 crore (P)		
Financial Data					
Particulars		Figures (in per cent)			
		CAGR (2007-08 to 2015-16)		Growth (2015-16 to 2016-17)	
		SCS states#	Manipur	SCS states#	Manipur
a	Revenue Receipts	13.40	11.33	14.44	10.25
b	Own Tax Revenue	17.20	17.94	4.99	6.58
c	Non Tax Revenue	6.58	(-) 1.23	21.61	10.25
d	Total Expenditure	11.78	9.61	18.78	(-) 5.03
e	Capital Expenditure	6.17	1.40	50.62	20.66
f	Revenue Expenditure on Education	15.30	13.01	13.86	8.27
g	Salary & Wages	15.95	15.51	4.41	4.19
h	Pension	17.87	21.99	11.76	16.18
i	Revenue expenditure on Health	17.91	50.68	20.55	(-) 4.83

^ The level of poverty is being determined on different measures and the data furnished by Planning Commission & National Sample Survey Organisation is one such indicator.

(P) – Provisional

CAGR - Compounded Annual Growth Rate

Based on 9 Special Category States such as (1) Assam, (2) Himachal Pradesh, (3) Manipur, (4) Meghalaya (5) Mizoram, (6) Nagaland (7) Sikkim, (8) Tripura & (9) Uttrakhand

(Source: Planning Commission and Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Manipur)

Appendix – 1.1- conclud.
(Reference: Paragraphs 1.1.3 and 1.10.3)

Part E: Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

The State Government enacted the Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act in August 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by achieving sufficient revenue surplus; reduction in fiscal deficit; prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability; and greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government. The Act prescribed the following fiscal targets for the State Government:

- (i) strive to remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus;
- (ii) strive to bring down fiscal deficit to 3 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product;
- (iii) limit the amount of outstanding Government guarantees as per the provisions of the Manipur Ceiling on State Government Guarantee Act, 2004 and
- (iv) follow a recruitment and wage policy, in a manner such that the total salary bill relative to revenue expenditure excluding interest payments and pensions does not exceed 35 *per cent*:

As per Manipur FRBM Rules 2005 (enacted in December 2005 and subsequently amended in January 2006, July 2006, July 2010 and October 2011) framed under the Act, the following fiscal targets in respect of revenue surplus and fiscal deficit were set:

- remain revenue surplus and build up further surplus having regard to the norms of Central Assistance for the State Plan and the tax and non-tax revenue potential of the State;
- reduce the fiscal deficit to a maximum of 3.5% of the Gross State Domestic Product by 2010-2011 and maintain it below 3.5% in succeeding financial years upto 2012-13 and thereafter reduce it to a maximum of 3% of the Gross State Domestic Product from 2013-14 and beyond; and
- maintain outstanding debt to a maximum of 65.80% of Gross State Domestic Product in 2010-11, 62.9% of Gross State Domestic Product in 2011-12, 60.1% of Gross State Domestic Product in 2012-13, 57.00% of Gross State Domestic Product in 2013-14 and 54.30% of Gross State Domestic Product in 2014-15.

Appendix – 1.2
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1.2)

Abstract of Receipts and disbursements for the year 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

2015-16	Receipts	2016-17	2015-16	Disbursements	2016-17			
					Non-Plan	Plan	Total	
Section-A: Revenue								
8280.10	I – Revenue receipts		9129.12	7382.57	I-Revenue expenditure-	5650.45	2534.32	8184.76
550.44	-Tax revenue	586.67		2950.80	General Services-	3410.00	11.18	3421.18
149.48	-Non-tax revenue	164.80		1973.60	Social Services of which	1201.47	855.29	2056.76
3142.42	-State's share of Union Taxes	3757.13		1062.52	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	758.68	400.09	1158.77
2218.18	-Non-plan Grants	2234.72		442.93	-Health and Family Welfare	268.91	156.31	425.22
1758.38	-Grants for State Plan Schemes	1858.43		111.28	-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	82.53	26.19	108.72
261.50	-Grants for Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	344.59		5.10	-Information and Broadcasting	4.55	0.88	5.43
199.70	-Grants for Special Schemes for NEC and for other purposes	182.78		108.35	-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	12.96	67.28	80.24
				15.50	-Labour and Labour Welfare	10.84	4.19	15.03
				227.89	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	62.99	200.34	263.33
				0.03	-Others			
				2110.12	Economic Services of which	778.31	1564.66	2342.97
				374.18	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	207.43	149.82	357.25
				697.14	-Rural Development	53.31	757.51	810.82
				36.81	-Special Areas Programmes	0	57.37	57.37
				75.24	-Irrigation and Flood Control	51.13	39.58	90.71
				624.80	-Energy	279.77	470.20	749.97
				84.96	-Industry and Minerals	45.95	25.14	71.09
				99.03	-Transport	111.24	0	111.24
				38.59	-Science, Technology and Environment	3.92	24.37	28.29
				79.37	-General Economic Services	25.56	40.66	66.22

				348.05	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	260.67	103.18	363.85
	II- Revenue deficit carried over to Section B			897.53	II- Revenue Surplus carried over to Section B			944.36
8280.10	Total: Section A		9129.12	8280.10	Total: Section A			9129.12
Section-B: Others								
121.77	III – Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment		385.19		III – Opening Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India			-
-	IV – Miscellaneous Capital receipts			1237.87	IV – Capital Expenditure-	0.01	1237.86	1237.87
				165.03	General Services-	0	96.00	96.00
				385.88	Social Services of which	0.01	412.98	412.99
				73.30	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0	52.31	52.31
				42.73	-Health and Family Welfare	0	53.97	53.97
				201.33	-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	0.01	275.34	275.35
				0.01	-Information and Broadcasting	0	1.04	1.04
				45.45	-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	0	27.86	27.86
				22.49	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	0	2.47	2.47
				0.57	-Others	0	0	0
				686.96	Economic Services of which	0	984.57	984.57
				8.76	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	0	1.75	1.75
				0	-Rural Development	0	0	0
				127.44	-Special Areas Programmes	0	58.17	58.17
				171.07	-Irrigation and Flood Control	0	405.11	405.11
				43.98	-Energy	0	0	0
				4.43	-Industry and Minerals	0	12.85	12.85
				9.26	-Science Technology and Environment	0	10.00	10.00
				258.55	-Transport	0	464.82	464.82
				63.47	-General Economic Services	0	31.88	31.88

1.02	V – Recoveries of Loans and Advances-		1.15	1.60	V – Loans and Advances disbursed-	0.25		0.25
	-From Power Projects			0	-For Power Projects		0	
	-From Government Servants	0.69		1.60	To Government Servants	0	0.25	0.25
	-From Others	0.46		0	-To Others			
897.53	VI – Revenue Surplus brought down		944.36	-	VI – Revenue Deficit brought down	-	-	-
925.79	VII – Public debt receipts-		1551.29	446.08	VII – Repayment of Public debt			1144.96
	-External debt			-	External debt	-		
741.04	-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and overdrafts	729.99			-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	213.25		
184.75	-Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances	805.26	-		-Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances	887.59		
-	-Loans and Advances from Central Government	16.04	-		-Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government	44.12		
-	-Net transactions under over- draft	-	-					-
	VIII – Appropriation to Contingency Fund		-	-	VIII – Appropriation to Contingency Fund			-
	IX – Amount transferred to Contingency Fund		-	-	IX – Expenditure from Contingency Fund			
2871.65	X – Public Account receipts-		549.20	2747.02	X – Public Account disbursement-			396.83
306.43	Small Savings and Provident Funds	300.93		245.69	-Small Savings and Provident Funds		251.39	
138.50	-Reserve Funds	141.09		27.79	-Reserve Funds		13.32	
134.32	Suspense and Miscellaneous	(-)2611.03		153.45	-Suspense and Miscellaneous		(-)2589.41	
1529.94	Remittances	2007.02		1674.48	-Remittances		2109.16	
762.46	Deposits and Advances	711.19		645.61	-Deposits and Advances		612.37	
	XI – Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India			385.19	XI – Cash Balance at end-			395.58
				4.64	-Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances		4.63	

				(-) 5.14	-Deposits with Reserve Bank		(-) 155.02	
				34.71	-Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances		63.90	
				350.98	-Cash Balance Investment and Investment of earmarked fund		482.07	
13097.86	Total:		12560.31	13097.86	Total:			12560.31

Appendix – 1.3
(Reference: Paragraph 1.2.2)

Statement showing funds transferred to the State Implementing Agencies under Programmes/Schemes outside the State budget during 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Scheme	Implementing Agency	Amount
Statutory Institutions	Manipur State Medicinal Plants Board, Manipur	28.53
Biotechnology Research and Development	Care and Share (CASH) Foundation	13.24
	Democratic Community Development Organisation	3.16
	Foundation for Environment and Economic Development Services	27.46
	Regional Tasar Research Station, Imphal	9.10
	S. Kula Women's College	9.32
	Yaiphanaba Kangleipakee Oibalup	7.21
Development of Museums (Culture)	Zogam Arts & Cultural Development Association	9.28
Market Access Initiative	Executive Committee Manipur, Manipur Secretariat Imphal	50.00
North Eastern Council	34 Individuals	108.00
	District Rural Development Agency, Thoubal	94.00
	Eastern Border Areas Development Authority Manipur	538.80
North Eastern Council	Manipur Hockey	10.00
	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation Ltd	453.33
	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Ltd	4024.88
	Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre	21.00
	Manipur Centre for Tribal Performing Arts	5.00
	Planning & Development Authority (PDA)	90.20
	District Rural Development Agency, Imphal East District	187.00
	State Level Nodal Agency (Watershed Management)	242.00
	The Manipur Fish Farmers Development Agency, Lamphel	580.91
	National Association of Fishermen	3.80
Strengthening of Institutions for Medical Education Training and Research	Manipur Nursing Council	8.26
Grants-in-Aid to Research/Academic Institution	Development of Rural Educational and Sporting Organisation	10.3
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities MACS	Human Development Agency	7.79
Free Coaching and Allied Scheme for Minorities MACS-Concl'd.	Social Reformation and Development Organisation	15.26
Grid Interactive Renewable Power MNRE	Manipur Renewable Energy Development Agency (MANIREDA)	1253.41
Propagation of RTI Act – Improving Transparency & Accountability in Govt.	State Academy of Training (ATI) under Govt. of Manipur	29.48
	Manipur Information Commission	3.00
Management Support to RD Programmes and Strengthening of District Planning Process in lieu of Programmes.	State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Imphal	521.89

Road Transport	Directorate of Transport	119.40
Grants to States E&I Form CRF	HVS Construction Materials Pvt. Ltd.	507.42
Schemes arising out of the Implementation of the Person with Disabilities SJE (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995	Educational Research Cell	5.30
	The Rural Development & Multipurpose Society	6.14
	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)	19.49
Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme SJE	All Manipur Disable and Handicapped Persons Development Agency	1.57
	All Manipur Handicapped Persons Welfare Association	3.74
	All Manipur Mentally Handicapped Persons Welfare Organisation	27.58
	The Bishnupur District Rural Social Welfare Society	6.71
	Better Living Conditions and Research Organisation	6.52
	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers	3.89
	Centre for Development Activities	5.62
	Educational and Rural Development Organisation	9.34
	Foundation of Rural Development(FORD)	10.60
	Institute of Social Development for Weaker Sections	12.54
	Kangchup Area Tribal Women Society	19.27
	Kha Manipur Parents Association for the Disable	8.76
	Manipur Guidance Centre (MAGC)	2.58
	Imphal Guardian Society	1.26
Deen Dayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme SJE-Concl'd.	People Advance in Social Service, Churachandpur	14.69
	Re-Creation Avoluntary Agency	10.04
	Rural Development Society, Manipur	8.06
	Revival Foundation	9.83
	Regional Institute of Handicapped Persons (RIHP)	17.60
	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation	9.51
	Society for Empowerment of the Disabled	11.31
	Social Human Action for Rural Empowerment Society	5.97
	Social and Health Development Organisation	8.29
	The Centre of Mental Hygiene	23.67
	The Development for Women's Programme Centre	5.61
	The Imphal Guardian Society	21.06
	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)	29.51
	The Women's Economic Development Society (WEDS)	15.36
Yaiphabi Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society Ltd.	5.50	
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Providing Social Defence Services	Galaxy Club	5.41
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Programmes for Relating to Aged	All Manipur Senior Citizens Welfare Association	3.05
	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service(CRUS)	5.96
	Ima Leimarel Women Welfare Association	13.46
	Integrated Rural Development Agency	2.98
	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	11.48
	Integrated Rural Upliftment Srvices	7.94
	Kumbi Khullakpam Leikai Women's Association	4.48
	The Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association	4.49

	New Integrated Rural Management Agency	13.61
	Rural Industries Development Association	11.39
	Rural People's Development Organization	10.45
	Rural Service Agency (RUSA)	19.16
	Social Development & Rehabilitation Council	2.95
	Society for Women's Education Action and Reflection	9.93
	United Hill People's Development Society	8.89
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Programmes for Relating to Aged –Concl.	United Rural Development Service	8.97
	Youth Progressive Organization	8.97
Capacity Development SPI	Department of Economics and Statistics Manipur	43.32
Technology Development Programmes	Imphal College, Imphal	17.24
	United College, Lambung, Chandel	2.32
Science and Technology Programme for Socio Economic Development	Foundation for Environment and Economic Development Services	341.00
	Manipur Science & Technology Council	19.80
	Manipur Educational Development and Research Association	18.38
	Society's Abbatial Network for Greater Advancement (SANGA)	17.78
	Socio Rural Development Organisation	6.18
	Ardent Foundation	3.00
State Science and Technology Programme	Manipur Science & Technology Council	145.94
	Ardent Foundation	12.80
Domestic Promotion and Publicity including Hospitality	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	50.00
National Hydrology Project	Irrigation and Flood Control Department, Govt. of Manipur	32.50
MPs Local Area Development Scheme MPLADS	Deputy Commissioner, Churachandpur	1000.00
	Deputy Commissioner, Imphal West	1000.00
Scheme for Leadership Development of Minority Women CS	Nightingale Education Trust	0.36
	Rural Development Association	2.57
	Social Development & Rehabilitation Council	1.43
	Social Environment and Economic Development Services(SEEDS)	1.43
Design & Technical Upgradation Scheme	Chanura Welfare Association	1.80
	The Ideal Handloom and Handicrafts Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	12.00
	Iramdam Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.40
Design & Technical Upgradation Scheme-Concl.	Khuraiputhiba HL & HC Co-Op Society Ltd	1.69
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	45.75
	The Female Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.40
	Kangla Handloom and Handicraft Artisans Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.40
	The Gopinath Leikai Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd.	8.60
	Thongjao Women Welfare Association	1.80
Baba Sahab Ambedkar Hastshilpa Yojana	The Bishnupur District Rural Social Welfare Society	0.75
	Crafts and Social Development Organization	1.23
	Citizens Welfare Associations	0.75
	The Federation for Artisans of Creative Touch (FACT)	0.75

	Iramdam Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.90
	The Integrated Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	The Ibudou Shoraren Haokha Mamang Konjil Thokchom Leikai HL and HC Co-Op. Society Ltd.	0.37
Baba Sahab Ambedkar Hastshilpa Yojana-Concl'd.	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	10.10
	The Progressive Live Stock Cum Pisciculture Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.60
	Bishnupur District Women Welfare Handloom & Handicraft Co-operative Society (BDWWHCS)	0.55
	The Female Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	Kangla Handloom and Handicraft Artisans Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	The Sanathoi Silk Embroidery Handloom Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	Panthoibi Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	The Handloom & Handicraft Production and Export Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.25
	Multi Industrial Cum Weaving Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	The Moirang Thanga Skill Workers Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	0.75
	Ukhrul District Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Federation Ltd.	1.50
	Wangjing Women and Girls Society	1.50
Handicraft Artisans Comprehensive Welfare Scheme	The Ideal Handloom and Handicrafts Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.25
Handicrafts Infrastructure and Technical Development Scheme	Khuraiputhiba HL & HC Co-Op Society Ltd.	1.25
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	26.00
	The Female Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.50
	Kangla Handloom and Handicraft Artisans Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.50
	The Sanathoi Silk Embroidery Handloom Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.50
Human Resource Development Handicrafts	The Bishnupur District Rural Social Welfare Society	1.72
	The Ideal Handloom and Handicrafts Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	14.46
	Iramdam Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Society Ltd.	4.99
	Khuraiputhiba HL & HC Co-Op Society Ltd	4.48
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	2.80
	Panthoibi Handloom and Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.72
	The Gopinath Leikai Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd.	1.08
Human Resource Development Handicrafts-Concl'd.	Ukhrul District Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Federation Ltd.	10.67
	Wangjing Women and Girls Society	3.44
Marketing Support and Services	The Ideal Handloom and Handicrafts Development Co-operative Society Ltd.	13.9
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	16.20

	Singjamei Makha Ningthoujam Leikai Handicraft Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.50
	Shoudu Women Association	1.35
	The Gopinath Leikai Weaver's Co-operative Society Ltd.	2.25
	Ukhrul District Handloom & Handicrafts Co-operative Federation Ltd.	2.25
Disha Programme for Women in Science	Rural Industries Development Association	15.91
Alliance and R&D Mission	Directorate of Environment, Department of Environment and Forests, Govt. of Manipur	27.09
National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms.	Registrar General, High Court of Manipur	423.56
Scheme for Prevention of Alcoholism and Substance (Drugs) Abuse.	Born Again Rehabilitation Centre, Ukhrul, Manipur	27.99
	Community Development Programme Centre	24.91
	Galaxy Club	18.74
	Institute for Social Disease	23.00
	Integrated Women & Child Development Centre	15.50
	Kha- Manipur Yoga and Nature Cure Association	30.67
	Lamka Rehabilitation and Research Centre	5.01
	Manipur Rural Institute Society	20.05
	Rural Development Society, Manipur	22.08
	Rural Health Organisation, Imphal	15.50
	Sneha Bhavan	18.76
	Social Care Ministry	19.47
	The Youth Development Organisation	18.90
	United Voluntary Youth Council	10.02
Incentivization of Panchayats	State Institute of Rural Development (SIRD), Imphal	32.53
Infrastructure Development Programme	Department of Commerce & Industries, Govt. of Manipur	1183.34
	Alliance for Development Alternatives	21.40
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	24.00
Protection and Empowerment of Women.	All Backward Classes & Economic Development Organization	10.56
	Action for Social Justice Organization,	7.31
	Environment and Economic Management Association	79.69
	Integrated Economic Development Society, Manipur	10.76
	Nupi Inaat Sindamsang	12.06
	The Institute of Social Development for Weaker Section	8.31
	Integrated People's Development Society	6.28
	Loyalam Foundation	14.40
	Manipur Commission for Protection of Child Rights (MCPCR)	2.38
	Muolvaiphei Rural Health & Research Centre	6.71
	Manipur Rural Service Association	10.16
	The Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association	9.72
Rural Area Development Association (RADA)	10.05	
Protection and Empowerment of Women-Concltd.	Rural Development Society, Manipur	31.56
	Rural Educated Un-employed Youth Development Organisation	7.51
	Revival Foundation	10.31
	Rural Upliftment and Development Organisation	78.75

	Rural Development Women Organisation	15.00
	Social Upliftment and Resource Development Agency (SURDA)	15.27
	The Community Welfare and Development Society	11.52
	The Integrated Rural Development Centre (IRDC)	7.20
	Universal Caring Mission	9.70
	Women and Children Care Centre & Rural Development	7.44
	The Women's Voluntary Organization	8.84
Rashtriya Yuva Sashaktikaran Karyakram	Integrated Economic Development Society, Manipur	2.28
	Islamic Social Educational and Cultural Development Organisation (ISECDO)	2.28
	Th. Rajen Singh	1.80
Encouragement and Awards to Sports Person (An Umbrella Scheme)	Bliss Island School (A Special School for the Mentally Retarded)	3.03
Scheme of RGI including National Population Register (NPR)	Chief Registrar of Births and Deaths, Manipur	26.25
National Education Mission-Saakshar Bharat CS	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Imphal West (Manipur)	26.60
	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Senapati	26.72
	Jan Shikshan Sansthan, Thoubal	26.73
Development of Libraries and Archives	Upliftment of Human Resource and Vocational Training Institute, Manipur	0.16
Centenaries and Anniversaries Celebrations	Sargam Cum Performing Musical Institute	3.68
	The Indigenous Foundation	4.50
Centenaries and Anniversaries Celebrations-Concl'd.	Prou Rural Development Society (PRDS)	1.50
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana	Guru Abunghal Dance & Music Centre	18.96
	Actor Repertory Theatre	1.50
	The Apunba Cultural Training Association (ACTA)	0.75
	Heibok Ningthou Thang-Ta Association	1.00
	All Manipur Gourangalia & Sansenba Artist Association	28.56
	Anji Cultural Academy	2.64
	Aryan Theatre	8.25
	Cultural Development Society (CDS)	1.87
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.	Centre for Performing Arts and Culture	4.26
	Centre for Social & Cultural Development Manipur	2.41
	The Centre for Youth & Cultural Activities	6.60
	The Deal Repertory Theatre	12.81
	Ougree Theatre Repertory	12.10
	Kangabam Manglemba Singh	0.50
	Forward Artistes Centre En-camped (FACE)	13.75
	Federal Academy of Dance and Culture	6.24
	Friends Re-Union for Development, Manipur	0.56
	Good Will Foundation for Culture	6.03
	Shree Shree Govindaji Nat Shankritan	8.28
	Guru Natek Meitei Pung Research Institute	9.90
	The Huyen Lallong Manipur Thang-Ta Cultural Association	20.70
	Huyel Langlon Thang-Ta Association, Manipur	5.27
	Ideal Arts & Cultural Research Centre	2.64
	Lourebam Bedabati Devi	0.62

	Academy of Indigenous Music (AIM)	4.64
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.	Institute of Performing Arts	5.05
	The Manipur Rongmei Women Upliftment and Cultural Association	0.37
	Ningombam Jadumani Singh	0.50
	Manipuri Jagoi Marup	15.60
	Kakching Dramatic Union, Kakching	0.75
	The Kangli Mime Theatre Repertory	26.73
	Media Theatre Institute	2.40
	Kanglei Living Arts	4.28
	Kha Manipur Hindustani Sangeet Mahavidyalaya	9.53
	Khoriphaba Artistes Association	12.78
	Khenjonglang (A Centre for Theatre Research Production and Community Welfare)	31.97
	Khurai Kala Bidya Bhavan	2.56
	Kanglei Indigenous Martial Arts and Cultural Society (KIMACS)	2.76
	Kom Cultural Dance & Research Centre`	12.00
	Kanglei Shaktam Langba Kanglei	0.75
	Linthoingambi Art & Culture Development Org	0.54
	Lairenkabi Youth Dramatic Union	7.29
	Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.	Lalit Kala Sangam
Lamhil Kuki Cultural Research Centre		5.52
Langmeidong Dramatic Union		14.17
Leitanthem Ranjana Devi		1.50
Lianda Folk and Classical Academy		4.98
Liberty Theatre		18.93
Loijingloya Leimarol Yaiphakol		0.13
Manipur Upliftment Centre		0.38
Manipuri Ensemble		18.07
Meitei Inat Kanba Apunba Lup (MIKAL)		7.92
Meihourol Inat Thang-Ta Apunba Lup		10.83
Care Mission		2.40
Manipur Integrated Cultural Centre		8.91
Leimayon Arts Centre		0.38
People's Socio-Cultural Organisation		3.06
Sharma Arts & Crafts House (SACH)		0.75
Writers' Association		1.13
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.		Living Art
	Eatern Thang-Ta Organisation	6.91
	Royal Artiste Academy for Cultural Heritage	1.00
	Cultural Activity and Human Resource Development	0.75
	Shree Shree Gopal Dev Art & Culture Association	0.50
	Tribal Cultures Research Centre	1.02
	Mopptet Decoration and Cultural Centre	3.28
	Sargam cum Performing Musical Institute	1.25
	The Tribal Cultural Organisation	0.75
	Theatre Centre Manipur	1.13
	Em Bee Kala Sangeet Sangam Vidyalaya	0.63
	Khuman Art and Cultural Academy	1.38

	Shri Hari Nata Sankritan Academy	2.50
	Children's Cultural Centre, Manipur	0.38
	The Progressive Voluntary Organisation	0.50
	ZOU Artsand Culture Preservation Society	0.90
	Devishori Foundation for Arts & Cultural Efforts (D-Face)	0.13
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.	Guru Kulla Cultural Academy	4.98
	Women's Society for Cultural Heritage	0.69
	Preservation of Manipuri Martial Art & Cultural Research Centre	0.63
	Rural Performing Arts Centre	0.38
	Women'sArtsand Cultural Association (WACA).	0.75
	Manipur State Lairik Thiba –Haiba Apunba Sava	0.38
	Social and Cultural Development Organisation (SACDO)	0.38
	The Manipuri Cultural Development (MCDS)	0.38
	Mantripukhri Social & Culture Organisation	0.38
	Centre For Cultural Research and Resource	0.38
	Yenning Performing Arts Centre, Manipur	1.25
	North Eastern Theatre Association (NETA)	0.38
	Sahitya Seva Samiti	0.38
	Lichat Inat Kanba Lupki Apunba Maheisang(LIKLAM)	0.50
	The Western Cultural Association	1.00
	The Sana Leibak Manipur Hakchang Shajel Thang-Ta Shindam Shanglen	0.38
	The Thoibi Thang-Ta Cultural Association	0.75
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.	Phouoibi Natya Institute	0.38
	Manipur Youths Cultural Organisation	0.38
	Manipur Cultural Ashram	1.32
	Integrated Cultural Association	0.38
	Meetei Thang Satjal Cultural Association (MEETHASCA)	1.32
	Manipuri Nat Sangeet Ashram	12.54
	Fulling Cultural Organisation	0.38
	Pakhangba Huyel Lallong Shindamsang	2.40
	Manipuri Theatre Academy	18.8
	Sanchaali (A Centre for Performing Art)	10.35
	Nimita Devi Britya Ashram	1.13
	North East Cultural Forum	0.75
	Ngangom Ebospihak Singh	2.25
	NT Theatre	28.76
	Progressive Artiste Laboratory	40.28
	Paradise Theatre	10.56
	Performing Organisation of Arts and Culture	5.55
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Contd.	People Arts and Dramatic Association	14.10
	Prospective Repertory Theatre Society	12.54
	Raj Kumar Rattan Singh	0.63
	Hijam Ranjeeta Devi	3.00
	Regional Centre for Cultural Heritage (RCCH)	0.38
	Yamjao Lairembi Dramatic and Cultural Union	2.04
	Rythms of Manipur	14.25

	Rupmahal Theatre	1.88
	Sangeet Kala Sangam	25.82
	Sheidamkol	0.75
	Sarangthem Rajen Singh	1.50
	Star Repertory	0.38
	Pakhangba Cultural Foundation (PCF)	0.38
	Tribal Art and Culture Development Organisation	12.00
	The Divine Universe Human Unit Cultural Academy	3.39
	Tekcham Gopal Foundation for Arts and Culture	0.25
	The Gulapi Nata Sankirtana Academy	7.71
Kala Sanskriti Vikas Yojana-Concltd.	The Nata Sangeet Academy and Research Centre	5.18
	The Juvenile Theatre	4.11
	The Loyalam Art & Culture	5.28
	Theatre Mirror	3.00
	The Manipur Thang-Ta Cultural Association	6.72
	Urungpurel Museum and Heritage Research Centre	3.36
	Usharani Nata Sankirtana Academy	0.75
	Thiyam Saratlata Devi	0.75
Training Schemes PPG & P	State Academy of Training (ATI) under Govt. of Manipur	126.09
National Programme for Bovine Breeding	Manipur Livestock Development Board Ltd.	100.00
Girls Hostel (CS)	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers	77.38
Hostel for Working Women	Society for Rural Development Agency	92.03
Hostel for Working Women-Concltd.	Volunteers Union for Rural Forward and Integrity	102.15
Voter Education	Joint Chief Electoral Officer, Manipur	60.63
Atal Innovation Mission	St. Paul's Institute	12.03
	AIM-Bishnupur	0.57
	AIM-Chandel	0.35
	AIM-Senapati	1.16
	AIM-Tamenglong	0.34
	Slopeland Public School	12.00
	AIM-Imphal West	1.25
	Herbert School	12.00
NNRMS	Manipur Remote Sensing Applications Centre	25.00
Integrated Scheme on Agriculture Marketing	Office of Agriculture Officer (Market Intelligence), Manipur	0.20
Technical Textiles – Scheme for Usage of GEO Textiles In North Eastern Region	Department of Command Area Development	73.98
	North Eastern Council Division No-II, PWD	673.02
	Manipur State Rural Roads Development Agency	119.90
	Public Works Department, Government of Manipur	24.30
NER-Textile Promotion Scheme	Department of Commerce & Industries, Govt. of Manipur	821.83
NER-Textile Promotion Scheme-Concltd.	Directorate of Sericulture, Govt. of Manipur, Imphal	526.15
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	60.00
Emergency Medical Services	JNIMS Porompat, Imphal East	100.00
Umbrella Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	Biswanath Mahila Kalyan Samiti	6.23
	Herbert Educational Foundation	8.81
	Integrated People's Development Society	4.67
	Rural Area Social Development Association	4.67

	Rural Industries Development Association	4.67
	Society for People's Education and Economic Development	4.67
	Universal Caring Mission	5.11
	The Women's Voluntary Organization	4.67
National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture Central Sector	Manipur Organic Mission Agency (MOMA)	736.79
National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology CS	Programme Coordinator, KVK Churachandpur District	4.23
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna CS	State Rural Development Agency, Manipur	15.00
National Rural Livelihood Mission CS	DRDA Imphal East	26.34
	State Rural Livelihood Mission-Manipur	26.25
Seekho Aur Kamao– Skill Development Initiatives	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	102.98
Capacity Building : Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan	State Institute of Rural Development, (SIRD), Imphal	982.00
Pradhan Mantri Koushal Vikas Yojna CS	Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure Society Manipur	535.47
Free Coaching for SCs & OBCs CS	Social Amelioration Society	7.35
National Handloom Development Programme CS	Manipur Apex Handloom Weavers & Handicrafts Artisans Co-op Society Ltd, Imphal	181.22
	Manipur Handloom & Handicrafts Development Corporation Ltd., Imphal	183.42
Integrated Scheme for Development of Powerloom	Kb Philanthropy-5	3.42
National Aids and STD Control Programme (NACO)	Manipur State AIDS Control Society	2718.84
Indigenous Breeds	Manipur Livestock Development Board Ltd.	220.82
Swadesh Darshan –Integrated Development of Theme Based Tourism Circuits	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Limited	3765.80
Upgrading the Skills and Training in Traditional Arts/Crafts for Development (USTTAD) CS	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	66.80
Digital India Programme	Manipur State Information Technology Society	157.00
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for OBCs	Centre for Development Activities	1.70
	Centre of Rural Upliftment Service(CRUS)	1.52
	Rural Social & Educational Development Association	0.02
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of SC CS	Social Development & Rehabilitation Council	1.28
	Council for Development of Poor & Labourers	2.88
	Educational and Rural Development Organisation	0.81
Assistance to Voluntary Organisation for Welfare of SC CS-Concl'd.	Centre for Women Development Manipur	5.43
	The Manipur Scheduled Caste Welfare Association	6.87
	Rural Social & Educational Development Association	8.51
	The Eastern Social Welfare Association (ESWA)	46.24
	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)	10.85
	The Women's Economic Development Society (WEDS)	24.16
Grants in aid to Voluntary Organisation working for the	Western Rural Society Economic Development Organisation	33.36
	Chil Chil Asian Mission Society (CHAMS), Kanglatongbi, Manipur	53.64

Welfare of SCHEDULED TRIBES	Christian Grammar School (Child Development Centre), Green Hills, Tamenglong Hq, Manipur	17.71
	Integrated Educational Social Development Organisation (IESDO)	11.63
	Integrated Rural Development and Educational Organisation (IRDEO)	72.39
	Adimjati Shiksha Ashram, Imphal	9.87
	Rural Educational and Socio-Economic Development Organisation	18.77
	Siamsinpawlpi (Paite Students' Welfare Association), Siamsinpawlpi Complex, Bungmual, Churachandpur	125.06
	Tear Fund India Committee on Relief & Rehabilitation Service (TFICORRS), Manipur	27.03
	Type Writing Institution & Rural Development Services (TWIRDS)	16.20
	United Rural Development Service	32.41
	Volunteers for Rural Health and Action (VORHA)	9.36
	Food Subsidy	Directorate of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Manipur
Survey and Research	Foundation for Environment & Economic Development Services (FEEDS)	34.12
Environmental Protection and Monitoring	Manipur Pollution Control Board	39.99
	Directorate of Environment, Department of Environment and Forests, Govt. of Manipur	14.24
National Action Plan on Climate Change	Directorate of Environment, Department of Environment and Forests, Govt. of Manipur	6.00
Total		33053.75

Note : The total releases shown in this appendix exclude an amount of ₹ 4,74,46.73 lakh (2016-17), ₹ 5,37,85.76 lakh (2015-16) and ₹ 5,27,19.88 lakh (2014-15) released to Central bodies located in the State as well as various other organizations outside the purview of the Government of Manipur.

Appendix – 1.4
(Reference: Paragraph 1.3)

Time series data on the State Government finances

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Part A Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts (i +ii+iii+iv)	6819.76	7282.79	7998.27	8280.10	9129.12
(i) Tax Revenue of which	332.83	472.73	516.83	550.44	586.67
Taxes on Agricultural Income	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	258.52	395.74	433.33	466.51	499.65
State Excise	9.94	9.20	9.32	8.78	9.32
Taxes on Vehicles	15.83	18.73	20.77	23.29	25.04
Stamps and Registration fees	5.98	7.90	7.76	10.45	10.03
Land Revenue	1.24	1.12	1.42	2.59	1.91
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	1.43	1.24	1.20	1.02	1.00
Other taxes	39.85	38.76	43.03	37.80	39.72
Taxes and duties on electricity	0.04	0.04	-	#	-
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	231.78	260.67	183.73	149.48	164.80
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	1317.83	1438.79	1526.89	3142.42	3757.13
(iv) Grants-in-aid from Government of India	4937.32	5110.60	5770.82	4437.76	4620.52
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	0.59	1.23	0.97	1.02	1.15
4. Total Revenue and Non-debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	6820.35	7284.02	7999.24	8281.12	9130.27
5. Public Debt Receipts of which	340.25	382.68	489.40	925.79	1551.29
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	332.28	382.68	489.40	741.04	729.99
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	7.97	-	-	184.75	805.26
Loans and Advances from the Government of India	-	-	-	-	16.04
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	7160.60	7666.70	8488.64	9206.91	10681.56
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	-	-	-	-	-
8. Public Account Receipts	3921.37	3883.75	2901.43	2871.65	549.20
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	11,081.97	11,550.45	11,390.07	12,078.56	11,230.76
Part B Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	5316.53	5718.83	7267.29	7382.57	8184.76
Plan	1066.20	1212.94	2299.18	2317.23	2534.32
Non-Plan	4250.33	4505.89	4968.11	5065.34	5650.45
General Services (including interest payments)	2281.83	2441.07	2751.13	2950.80	3421.18
Social Services	1528.22	1603.66	2028.06	1973.60	2056.76
Economic Services	1313.26	1338.61	2012.37	2110.12	2342.97
Grants-in-aid and contributions	193.22	335.49	475.73	348.05	363.85
11. Capital Expenditure	1501.56	1291.89	1332.44	1237.87	1493.57
Plan	1493.69	1291.90	1332.96	1237.86	1493.56

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
<i>Non-Plan</i>	7.87	(-)0.01	(-) 0.52	0.01	0.01
<i>General Services</i>	225.87	220.32	208.81	165.03	96.00
<i>Social Services</i>	354.04	328.05	547.63	385.88	412.99
<i>Economic Services</i>	921.65	743.52	576	686.96	984.57
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	3.30	0.04	0.34	1.60	0.25
13. Total/Aggregate Expenditure (10+11+12)	6821.39	7010.76	8600.07	8622.04	9678.58
14. Repayments of Public Debt of which	171.81	260.07	273.24	446.08	1144.97
<i>Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)</i>	127.81	115.07	229.07	401.95	213.26
<i>Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts</i>	-	97.92	-	-	887.59
<i>Loans and Advances from Government of India</i>	44.00	47.08	44.17	44.13	44.12
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	6993.20	7270.83	8873.31	9068.12	10,823.55
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	-	-	-	-	-
18. Public Account disbursements	3772.34	3760.41	2858.83	2747.02	396.83
19. Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	10765.54	11031.24	11732.14	11815.14	11220.38
Part C Deficits					
20. Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (1-10)	(+) 1503.23	(+) 1563.96	(+) 730.98	(+) 897.53	(+) 944.36
21. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (4-13)	(-) 1.04	(+) 273.26	(-) 600.83	(-) 340.92	(-) 548.31
22. Primary Deficit(-)/ Surplus(+) (21+23)	(+) 431.97	(+) 718.18	(-) 127.64	(+) 175.31	(-)4.56
Part D Other data					
23. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	433.01	444.92	473.19	516.23	543.75
24. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	64.86	128.42	586.49	-	-
25. Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft availed (days)	103	13	-	-	32
<i>Ways and Means Advances availed (days)</i>	72	13	-	-	32
<i>Overdraft availed (days)</i>	31	8	-	-	-
26. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft	1.21	0.19	-	-	0.75
27. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	13,747.79	16,198.43	17,974.92	20,431.27 (A)	23,324.95 (P)
28. Outstanding Fiscal liabilities	6800.94	7060.68	7357.38	8125.39	8807.83
29. Outstanding guarantees (year end) (including interest)	199.73	215.30	192.95	339.53	403.38
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year end)	193.38	197.45	197.45	588.00	588.00
31. Number of incomplete projects^{\$}	11	37	9	100	87
32 Capital blocked in incomplete projects	316.16	144.53	36.70	-	-

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Part E Fiscal Health Indicators					
I Resource Mobilization (in per cent)					
Own Tax revenue/GSDP	2.42	2.92	2.88	2.69	2.52
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP	1.69	1.61	1.02	0.75	0.71
Central Transfers/GSDP	9.59	8.88	8.50	15.38	16.11
II Expenditure Management (in per cent)					
Total Expenditure/GSDP	49.62	43.28	47.85	42.20	41.49
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	100.02	96.26	107.52	104.13	106.02
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	77.94	81.57	84.50	85.62	84.57
Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure	27.59	27.55	29.95	27.37	25.52
Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure	32.76	29.70	30.10	32.44	34.38
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	22.01	18.43	15.49	14.36	15.43
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure	18.70	15.28	13.07	12.44	14.44
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances (in per cent)					
Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP	10.93	9.66	4.07	4.39	4.05
Fiscal deficit (surplus)/GSDP	(-) 0.008	(+) 1.69	(-) 3.34	(-)1.67	(-)2.35
Primary Deficit (surplus)/GSDP	3.14	4.43	(-)0.71	(+) 0.88	(-)0.02
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	⁽⁻⁾ 1,44,541.35	572.33	(-) 121.66	(-) 263.27	(-)172.23
Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP	14.09	12.41	6.71	6.93	6.39
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	49.46	43.59	40.93	39.77	37.76
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	99.72	96.95	91.99	98.13	96.48
Primary deficit vis-à-vis quantum spread	820.96	1504.37	414.62	437.97	624.35
Debt Redemption (Principal+Interest)/Total Debt Receipts	107.55	110.19	111.19	155.09	99.32
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment	Only ₹ 4000	Only ₹ 3000	Only ₹ 2000	Only ₹ 3000	Only ₹ 4000
Balance from Current Revenue (` in crore)	(-) 1457.11	(-) 533.53	(-) 806.54	1033.34	1203.22
Financial Assets/Liabilities	2.24	2.42	2.46	2.43	2.43

Appendix – 1.5
(Reference: Paragraph 1.9.1)

Assets and Liabilities of the Government of Manipur as on 31 March 2017

(₹ in crore)

As on 31.03.2016		Liabilities	As on 31.03.2017	
4464.52		Internal Debt -		4898.91
	3301.27	<i>Market Loans bearing interest</i>	3779.45	
	0.04	<i>Market Loans not bearing interest</i>	0.04	
	5.93	<i>Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India</i>	5.93	
	165.30	<i>Loans from NABARD</i>	258.77	
	0.11	<i>Loans from SBI and others</i>	0.11	
	6.12	<i>Loans from National Co-operative Development Corporation</i>	6.12	
	791.19	<i>Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund of the Central Government</i>	738.07	
	9.81	<i>Other Loans</i>	8.01	
	184.75	<i>Ways and Means Advance</i>	102.42	
395.04		Loans and Advances from Government of India -		366.96
	0.06	<i>Pre 1984-85 Loans</i>	0.06	
	338.06	<i>Non-Plan Loans</i>	300.15	
	54.26	<i>Loans for State Plan Schemes</i>	64.35	
	-	<i>Loans for Central Plan Schemes</i>	-	
	-	<i>Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes</i>	-	
	2.66	<i>Loans for Special Plan Schemes</i>	2.40	
	-	<i>Other Ways & Means Advances</i>	-	
	-	<i>Contingency Fund</i>	-	
1463.64		Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.		1513.19
1416.59		Deposits		1515.40
385.60		Reserve Funds		513.36
11623.79		Deficit on Government Account		12,568.16
897.53		<i>Add Revenue Surplus of the current year</i>	944.37	
		<i>Miscellaneous Deficit</i>	-	
10726.26		<i>Accumulated Deficit at the beginning of the year</i>	11623.79	
19749.18		Total		21,375.98

Assets				
18576.79		Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -		20,070.36
	177.24	<i>Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.</i>	176.32	
	18399.55	<i>Other Capital Expenditure</i>	19,894.04	
205.09		Loans and Advances -		204.19
	-	<i>Loans for Power Projects</i>	-	
	11.48	<i>Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans</i>	11.13	
	193.61	<i>Other Development Loans</i>	193.06	
2.29		Advances		2.29
(-) 5.14		Deposit with Reserve Bank and other banks		(-)155.02
430.10		Remittance Balance		532.24
149.72		Suspense and Miscellaneous Balance		171.33
390.33		Cash -		550.60
	4.64	<i>Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances</i>	4.63	
	34.69	<i>Departmental Cash Balance</i>	63.88	
	0.02	<i>Permanent Advances</i>	0.02	
	0	<i>Cash Balance Investments</i>	0	
	350.98	<i>Investment of earmarked funds</i>	482.07	
19749.18		Total		21,375.99

Appendix – 1.6
(Reference: Paragraph 1.10.1)

Maturity Profile of debt¹

(₹ in lakh)

Year of Maturity (Year of maturity from the beginning of 2017-18)	Internal Debt	Loans and advances from the Central Government	Amount
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) (2 + 3)
2017-18 (1)	11,979.41	4.02	11,983.43
2018-19 (2)	40,286.05	4.70	40,290.75
2019-20 (3)	35,236.85	4.64	35,241.49
2020-21 (4)	36,397.11	13.53	36,410.64
2021-22(5)	47,762.22	20.30	47,782.52
2022-23 (6)	27,500.00	317.61	27,817.61
2023-24 (7)	35,754.40	139.27	35,893.67
2024-25 (8)	47,327.35	33,713.96	81,041.31
2025-26 (9)	61,262.50	91.54	61,354.04
2026-27 (10)	63,000.00	189.62	63,189.62
2027-28 (11)	0	122.91	122.91
2028-29 (12)	0	463.41	463.41
2030-31 (13)	0	1604.03	1604.03
(i) Sub-Total	4,06,505.89	36,689.54	4,43,195.43
<i>(ii) Amount for which year of Maturity is not known</i>	83,385.60	6.66	83,392.26
Total (i + ii)	4,89,891.49	36,696.20	5,26,587.69

¹ Maturity profile at the end of 2015-16, the amount indicated is Principal amount only

Appendix – 1.7

Glossary of terms

Sl. No.	Terms	Description
1	State Implementing Agency	State Implementing Agency includes any Organization/Institution including Non-Governmental Organization which is authorized by the State Government to receive the funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State Implementation Society for SSA and State Health Mission for NRHM <i>etc.</i>
2	GSDP	GSDP is defined as total income of the State or market value of goods and services produced using labour and other factors of production at constant/current prices.
3	Buoyancy ratio	Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy at 1.67 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 1.67 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one <i>per cent.</i>
4	Core Public and Merit goods	<i>Core public goods</i> are which all citizens enjoy in common in the sense that each individual's consumption of such a good leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of that good e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights; free air and other environmental goods and road infrastructure <i>etc.</i> <i>Merit goods</i> are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidized rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than ability and willingness to pay the government and therefore wishes to encourage their consumption. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidized food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, providing basic education to all, drinking water and sanitation <i>etc.</i>
5	Development Expenditure	The analysis of expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances are categorized into social services, economic services and general services. Broadly, the social and economic services constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on general services is treated as non-development expenditure.
6	Fiscal Liabilities	Includes Internal Debt, Loans and Advances from GoI, Small Savings, Provident Funds, <i>etc.</i> , Deposits and other non-interest bearing obligations.
7	Debt sustainability	The Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt therefore also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.
8	Debt Stabilization	A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rate or cost of public borrowings, the debt-GDP ratio is likely to be stable provided primary balances are either zero or positive or are moderately negative. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate – interest rate) and quantum spread (Debt*rate spread), debt sustainability condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or debt would stabilize eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, debt-GSDP ratio would be rising and in case it is positive, debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.
9	Net availability of borrowed funds	Difference between Debt receipt and debt redemption (Principal +Interest payments)
10	Non debt receipts	Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and incremental primary expenditure.

Appendix – 2.1
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.1)

Statement of various Grants/Appropriations where savings was more than ₹ one crore in each case or more than 25 per cent of the Total provision

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant/ Appropriation	Total provision	Saving	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5
Revenue Voted				
1	1. State Legislature	5767.70	765.53	13.27
2	2. Council Of Ministers	664.74	144.04	21.67
3	3. Secretariat	7173.44	1089.51	15.19
4	4. Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	8510.43	1290.98	15.17
5	5. Finance Department	1,29,961.62	105.66	0.08
6	6. Transport	875.46	247.29	28.25
7	7. Police	1,27,264.96	8796.60	6.91
8	8. Public Works Department	24466.63	7506.17	30.68
9	9. Information and Publicity	650.93	134.60	20.68
10	10. Education	1,32,423.35	23,633.05	17.85
11	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	56,748.06	14,225.63	25.07
12	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	9496.51	5333.50	56.16
13	13. Labour and Employment	1853.14	294.55	15.89
14	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	52,083.92	10,587.45	20.33
15	15. Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	5857.88	3472.66	59.28
16	16. Co-operation	1703.46	202.02	11.86
17	17. Agriculture	14,420.88	3997.04	27.72
18	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	9438.37	2934.20	31.09
19	19. Environment and Forest	17,176.64	6958.44	40.51
20	20. Community and Rural Development	1,11,747.75	33,579.98	30.05
21	21. Commerce and Industries	9449.70	4133.89	43.75
22	22. Public Health Engineering	5720.38	174.76	3.06
23	23. Power	80,040.90	3454.35	4.32
24	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	4388.38	299.66	6.83
25	26. Administration of Justice	4557.95	1061.84	23.30
26	28. State Excise	2074.95	397.08	19.14
27	30. Planning	32,027.68	25,648.73	80.08
28	31. Fire Protection and Control	1227.42	212.60	17.32
29	33. Home Guards	1711.80	257.66	15.05
30	34. Rehabilitation	1433.12	288.07	20.10
31	36. Minor Irrigation	1115.20	152.81	13.70
32	37. Fisheries	3047.64	741.54	24.33
33	38. Panchayat	7150.03	1623.03	22.70
34	39. Sericulture	2314.59	468.77	20.25
35	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	6669.39	831.61	12.47
36	41. Art and Culture	3278.80	271.31	8.27
37	42. State Academy of Training	611.16	63.79	10.44
38	43. Horticulture and Soil Conservation	8862.16	2054.78	23.19
39	44. Social Welfare Department	28,196.44	7118.48	25.25
40	45. Tourism	2176.49	123.10	5.66

1	2	3	4	5
41	46. Science and Technology	596.81	326.47	54.70
42	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	3656.41	3249.20	88.86
43	48. Relief and Disaster Management	7581.76	3735.38	49.27
44	49. Economics and Statistics	1664.29	170.22	10.23
45	50. Information Technology	1219.26	162.68	13.34
	Sub Total	9,39,058.58	182,320.71	
Revenue Charged				
46	8. Public Works Department	120.00	24.45	20.38
47	26. Administration of Justice	1532.00	199.15	13.00
	Sub Total	1652.00	223.60	
Capital Voted				
48	1. State Legislature	150.00	125.00	83.33
49	2. Council Of Ministers	80.00	80.00	100.00
50	5. Finance Department	40.01	40.01	100.00
51	7. Police	2272.74	1135.04	49.94
52	8. Public Works Department	71,875.04	16,727.06	23.27
53	10. Education	3624.32	851.06	23.48
54	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	10,958.36	5525.06	50.42
55	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	19,969.57	14,306.03	71.64
56	13. Labour and Employment	268.00	268.00	100.00
57	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	1315.96	120.01	9.12
58	15. Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	33.25	33.25	100.00
59	16. Co-operation	425.00	367.40	86.45
60	17. Agriculture	8180.00	7146.08	87.36
61	22. Public Health Engineering	29,357.00	7373.53	25.12
62	26. Administration of Justice	1650.00	1508.02	91.40
63	30. Planning	27,000.00	24,850.00	92.04
64	36. Minor Irrigation	15,401.61	7677.77	49.85
65	37. Fisheries	61.00	61.00	100.00
66	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	44,563.91	11,849.36	26.59
67	44. Social Welfare Department	4783.24	4536.24	94.84
68	45. Tourism	3888.48	600.59	15.45
69	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	4769.10	3179.39	66.67
70	49. Economics and Statistics	25.00	25.00	100.00
71	50. Information Technology	2950.00	1950.00	66.10
	Sub Total	2,53,641.59	1,10,334.90	
Capital Charged				
72	Appro 2 - Interest Payment and Debt services	1,23,602.27	9105.25	7.37
	Grand Total	1,31,7954.44	3,01,984.46	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix – 2.2
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.3)

List of Sub-Heads of Persistent Savings during 2012-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Heads of Accounts	Amount of savings				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue-Voted						
1	2011 – Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislature (NP) 02 – State/Union Territory Legislature 101 – Legislative Assembly 08 – Members	214.45	197.57	157.11	137.00	212.40
2	2013 – Council of Ministers (NP) 101 – Salaries of Ministers & Dy. Ministers 03 – Salaries of Ministers & Dy. Ministers	18.69	22.15	37.41	19.26	23.65
3	2013 – Council of Ministers (NP) 108 – Tour Expenses 04 – Tour Expenses	24.45	29.47	39.89	85.02	49.80
4	2235 – Social Security & Welfare (NP) 01 – Rehabilitation 200 – Other Relief Measures 35 – Victims of Extremist Action	45.00	46.00	35.00	17.00	9.00
5	2059 – Public Works (NP) 60 – Other Buildings 053 – Maintenance & Repairs 09 – Functional Building	674.58	616.97	295.05	352.80	342.13
6	2216 – Housing (NP) 80 - General 800 – Other Expenditure 10 – Furnishing of Residential Quarters	20.42	22.00	22.00	22.00	29.00
7	3054 – Roads & Bridges (NP) 02 – Strategic Border Roads 337 – Road Works 27 – Work executed by BRTF	5.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
8	3054 – Roads & Bridges (NP) 04 – District & Other Roads 337 – Road Works 19 – Other District Roads	138.90	152.93	50.72	151.97	38.51
9	2216 – Housing (NP) 80 – General 001 – Direction and Administration 22 – Raj Bhavan	14.97	16.19	75.00	0.18	24.31
10	2217 – Urban Development (NP) 01 – State Capital Development 800 – Other Expenditure 03 – Duties of Transfer of Property	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	1.33
11	2070 – Other Administrative Services (NP) 003 - Training 01 – State Academy of Training	32.12	40.48	11.92	47.49	46.20

Sl. No.	Heads of Accounts	Amount of savings				
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
Capital Voted						
12	7610 – Loans to Government Servants 201- House Building Advances 05 – Loans to Ministers	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00	40.00
13	7610 – Loans to Government Servants 202 - Advances for Purchase of Motor Conveyances 05 – Loans to Ministers	30.00	40.00	25.00	40.00	40.00
14	7610 – Loans to Government Servant etc. (NP) 201 – House Building Advances 21 – Loans to All India Service Officers	25.00	23.20	17.50	25.00	25.00
15	4216 – Capital Outlay on Housing (P) 01 – Government Residential Buildings 106 – General Pool Accommodation 08 (V) – Building at District and Sib-Divisions	122.29	81.49	48.00	28.49	6.08
16	4702 – Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation (P) 101 – Surface Water 05 – Pick up weir, Low Head Barrage, percolation tank (H)	35.00	30.00	340.00	208.20	103.60
17	4702 – Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation (P) 101 – Surface Water 06– River Lift Irrigation Scheme (H)	10.00	15.00	100.00	0.00	0.35

* H- Hill, V-Valley, NP-Non-plan, P- Plan and CSS- Centrally Sponsored Schemes

(Source: Records of Voucher Level Computerisation of the Office of the Accountant General (A&E))

Appendix – 2.3
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.4)

**Statement showing amount credited to
'8449 – Other Deposits' during March 2017**

(in ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Credit Head	Amount Credited
1	Inspector General of Police (ADM) Manipur, Imphal	8449	1,75,42,857
2	Joint Director, YAS, Govt. of Manipur	8449	10,00,00,000
3	Deputy Controller of Technical Education	8449	1,00,00,000
4	D.D.O. Autonomous District Council (TML)	8449	1,15,35,924
5	E.E. Chandel Division P.W.D Manipur	8449	5,28,700
6	E.E. (J&OFD) Div-I Command Area Development, Deptt., Manipur	8449	1,95,00,000
7	E.E. (J&PDO) OFD Div-II Command Area Development, Deptt., Manipur	8449	1,95,00,000
8	Joint Director Art & Culture, Govt. of Manipur	8449	5,97,81,964
9	E.E. HQ (ADA) Division-II	8449	1,95,00,000
Total			25,78,89,445

(Source: O/o The Accountant General (A&E), Manipur)

Appendix – 2.4
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.5)

Excess over provision of previous years requiring regularization

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of Grants/ Appropriations	Grant/Appropriation No.	Amount of excess	Stage of consideration by Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
2010-11	7	5,46 (Revenue Voted), 17,22,36,41 and Appropriation No. 2 (Capital Charged)	62.42	PAC recommended for regularization (39th Report), but status of regularization not intimated yet (October 2016)
2011-12	14	13, 16, 22, 23, 28, 36, 37, 39, 45 and 49 (Revenue Voted), Appropriation No. 2 (Revenue Charged), 3 and 36 (Capital Voted) and Appropriation No. 2 (Capital Charged)	89.38	-do-
2012-13	4	39 and 40 (Revenue Voted), Appropriation No. 2 (Revenue Charged) and Appropriation No. 2 (Capital Charged)	541.42	Excess expenditure to be discussed by PAC
2013-14	2	Appropriation No. 2 (Revenue Charged) (Revenue Voted) Appropriation No. 2 (Capital Charged)	369.90	-do-
2014-15	2	Appropriation No. 2 (Revenue Charged) Public Health Engineering - 22 (Capital Voted)	1996.48	-do-
2015-16	11	5,12,38,48(Revenue Voted), Appropriation No. 2 and 5 (Revenue Charged), 14,18,21,43(Capital Voted) Appropriation No. 2 (Capital Charged)	143.60	-do-
Total	40		3203.20	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts and PAC recommendation Report)

Appendix – 2.5
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.7)

Statement showing unnecessary supplementary provision

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Number and name of Grant/Appropriation	Original provision	Expenditure	Savings out of	Supplementary
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)(3-4)	(6)
Revenue Voted					
1	1. State Legislature	5335.31	5002.17	765.53	432.39
2	3. Secretariat	6593.02	6083.93	1089.51	580.42
3	4. Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	8086.46	7219.45	1290.98	423.97
4	8. Public Works Department	21,179.15	16,960.46	7506.17	3287.48
5	9. Information and Publicity	550.80	516.33	134.60	100.13
6	10. Education	1,27,689.85	1,08,790.30	23,633.05	4733.50
7	11. Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	48,575.32	42,522.43	14,225.63	8172.74
8	12. Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	7523.72	4163.01	5333.50	1972.79
9	14. Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	46,181.00	41,496.47	10,587.45	5902.92
10	15. Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	5274.44	2385.22	3472.66	583.44
11	16. Co-operation	1615.52	1501.44	202.02	87.94
12	17. Agriculture	13,522.15	10,423.84	3997.04	898.73
13	18. Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	8042.30	6504.17	2934.20	1396.07
14	21. Commerce and Industries	8858.70	5315.81	4133.89	591.00
15	25. Youth Affairs and Sports Department	4106.83	4088.72	299.66	281.55
16	26. Administration of Justice	4200.61	3496.11	1061.84	357.34
17	28. State Excise	1716.63	1677.87	397.08	358.32
18	31. Fire Protection and Control	1048.00	1014.82	212.60	179.42
19	35. Stationery and Printing	562.37	508.26	54.17	0.06
20	37. Fisheries	2864.42	2306.10	741.54	183.22
21	38. Panchayat	6990.52	5527.00	1623.03	159.51
22	39. Sericulture	2304.16	1845.82	468.77	10.43
23	42. State Academy of Training	588.46	547.37	63.79	22.70
24	44. Social Welfare Department	26,337.21	21,077.96	7118.48	1859.23
25	46. Science and Technology	395.75	270.34	326.47	201.06
26	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Department	1446.71	407.21	3249.20	2209.70
27	50. Information Technology	1217.76	1056.58	162.68	1.50
	Sub Total	3,62,807.17	3,02,709.19	95,085.54	34,987.56
Revenue Charged					
28	Appropriation no. 3 - Manipur Public Service Commission	411.73	405.51	33.72	27.50
29	26. Administration of Justice	1461.92	1332.85	199.15	70.08
	Sub Total	1873.65	1738.36	232.87	97.58
Capital Voted					
30	7. Police	1680.00	1137.70	1135.04	592.74
31	36. Minor Irrigation	12,498.00	7723.84	7677.77	2903.61
32	40. Irrigation and Flood Control Department	39,278.00	32,714.55	11,849.36	5285.91

33	47. Minorities and Other Backward Classes Deparatment	4380.00	1589.71	3179.39	389.10
34	50. Information Technology	1000.00	1000.00	1950.00	1950.00
	Sub Total	58,836.00	44,165.80	25,791.56	11,121.36
Grand Total		4,23,516.82	3,48,613.35	1,21,109.97	46,206.50

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix – 2.6
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.8)

**Excess/Unnecessary/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds
(Savings (-)/Excess (+) Rupees one crore and above)**

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grants/Appropriation No.	Head of Account	Re-appropriation	Final excess(+)/Savings(-)
Savings cases				
1	Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment & Debt Services	2049.01.123.43(NP)	1520.86	-718.63
2	Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment & Debt Services	6003.109.17(NP)	1666.32	-4441.70
3	Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment & Debt Services	6003.111.43(NP)	998.90	-137.30
4	Grant 1 - State Legislature	2011.02.101.08(NP)	-44.14	-212.40
5	Grant 1 - State Legislature	2011.02.103.03(NP)	21.27	-298.95
6	Grant 4 - Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	2029.101.27(NP)	-0.35	-129.11
7	Grant 4 - Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	2030.02.101.21(NP)	-12.01	-106.24
8	Grant 4 - Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	2053.093.26(NP)	42.95	-124.09
9	Grant 5 - Finance	2071.01.102.06(NP)	990.01	-1034.22
10	Grant 5 - Finance	2071.01.104.11(NP)	-2365.80	-1678.55
11	Grant 7 - Police	2055.101.13(NP)	19.97	-362.83
12	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.05(NP)	24.00	-149.37
13	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.06(NP)	1.00	-165.82
14	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.07(NP)	7.00	-214.75
15	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.08(NP)	3.00	-932.93
16	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.09(NP)	5.00	-371.80
17	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.28(NP)	2.00	-155.03
18	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.29(NP)	-108.55	-198.42
19	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.31(NP)	13.99	-139.10
20	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.32(NP)	7.00	-145.82
21	Grant 7 - Police	2055.104.34(NP)	1.00	-343.81
22	Grant 7 - Police	2055.109.22(NP)	36.00	-379.28
23	Grant 7 - Police	2055.109.23(NP)	29.00	-712.29
24	Grant 7 - Police	2055.109.33(NP)	15.50	-270.29
25	Grant 7 - Police	2055.109.38(NP)	50.00	-100.00
26	Grant 7 - Police	4055.207.03[P(V)]	207.26	-800.00
27	Grant 7 - Police	4055.207.25[CSS(V)]	592.74	-255.04
28	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	2216.05.053.01(NP)	50.00	-175.44
29	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	3054.80.001.08(NP)	-114.94	-249.60
30	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.03.337.57[P(V)]	25.00	228.88
31	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.04.337.04[P(H)]	-586.37	-246.39

32	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.04.337.04[P(V)]	586.37	-376.62
33	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.05.101.09[P(H)]	-448.56	-388.47
34	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.05.101.09[P(V)]	-175.00	-253.34
35	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.05.337.53[P(H)]	10.00	-3010.00
36	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	4552.13.337.02[NEC(V)]	190.96	-300.00
37	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.05.101.01[CPS(V)]	110.34	-110.34
38	Grant 10 - Education	2202.01.101.19(NP)	3179.01	-4772.37
39	Grant 10 - Education	2202.02.109.24(NP)	-5320.81	-767.09
40	Grant 10 - Education	2202.04.001.07(NP)	-5.70	-224.70
41	Grant 10 - Education	2203.105.12(NP)	52.44	-151.58
42	Grant 10 - Education	2202.02.800.04[P(V)]	1608.00	-1500.00
43	Grant 10 - Education	2202.03.104.05[P(V)]	100.00	-138.49
44	Grant 10 - Education	2202.03.800.78[P(V)]	82.00	-152.00
45	Grant 10 - Education	2203.800.86[P(V)]	200.00	-200.00
46	Grant 10 - Education	4202.01.800.94[P(V)]	-465.98	-201.91
47	Grant 10 - Education	4202.02.800.06[P(V)]	200.00	-100.00
48	Grant 10 - Education	2202.02.800.15[CSS(V)]	1197.08	-1197.08
49	Grant 10 - Education	2202.02.800.16[CSS(V)]	732.01	-649.14
50	Grant 10 - Education	2202.03.800.77[CSS(H)]	-6.00	-294.00
51	Grant 10 - Education	2202.03.800.77[CSS(V)]	6.00	-524.00
52	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	2210.05.105.21(NP)	-46.51	-113.04
53	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	2210.01.001.08[P(V)]	28.46	-123.48
54	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	4210.01.001.15[P(V)]	444.15	-3597.83
55	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	2210.04.102.01[CSS(V)]	25.89	-740.49
56	Grant 12 - Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	2217.01.800.16[P(V)]	-42.53	-162.62
57	Grant 12 - Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	2217.01.800.21[P(V)]	47.46	-172.46
58	Grant 12 - Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	2217.01.800.37[P(V)]	-72.98	-210.28
59	Grant 12 - Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	4217.01.800.10[P(V)]	139.82	-151.69
60	Grant 12 - Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	4217.60.051.02[CSS(V)]	697.19	-1080.00
61	Grant 13 - Labour and Employment	2230.03.101.11[P(V)]	215.21	-204.68
62	Grant 13 - Labour and Employment	4250.201.14[P(V)]	0.02	-268.00
63	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	2225.02.277.33[P(V)]	119.80	-158.39
64	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	3604.200.04[P(H)]	340.00	-1240.27
65	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	3604.200.10[P(H)]	-440.00	-1560.00
66	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	4225.02.800.32[P(H)]	-32.00	-346.30

67	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	4552.02.800.03[NEC(V)]	100.00	-100.00
68	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	2225.02.794.28[CSS(H)]	150.70	-450.70
69	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	2225.02.800.07[CSS(V)]	-1524.05	-2423.45
70	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	2225.02.800.08[CSS(V)]	-458.37	-255.08
71	Grant 15 - Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	2408.01.800.14[P(V)]	-260.84	-2404.55
72	Grant 15 - Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	2408.01.800.15[P(V)]	36.02	-227.59
73	Grant 16 - Co-operation	4425.108.06[CSS(H)]	7.60	-150.00
74	Grant 16 - Co-operation	4425.108.06[CSS(V)]	-7.60	-192.40
75	Grant 17 - Agriculture	4705.800.03[P(V)]	1504.00	-1680.00
76	Grant 17 - Agriculture	4552.800.01[NEC(V)]	100.00	-100.00
77	Grant 17 - Agriculture	4705.103.01[CSS(H)]	-657.00	-597.00
78	Grant 17 - Agriculture	4705.103.01[CSS(V)]	-2343.00	-3369.08
79	Grant 19 - Environment and Forest	2402.800.03[P(V)]	200.00	-200.00
80	Grant 19 - Environment and Forest	2406.02.110.26[CSS(V)]	123.40	-123.40
81	Grant 20 - Community and Rural Development	2515.001.01(NP)	132.81	-450.82
82	Grant 20 - Community and Rural Development	2501.01.800.17[P(H)]	-97.51	-190.49
83	Grant 21- Commerce & Industries	2851.001.01(NP)	7.50	-106.89
84	Grant 21- Commerce & Industries	2851.101.23[P(H)]	-200.00	-100.00
85	Grant 21- Commerce & Industries	4851.800.83[P(V)]	100.00	-100.00
86	Grant 21- Commerce & Industries	2851.103.01[CSS(V)]	-981.00	-1019.00
87	Grant 21- Commerce & Industries	2851.103.42[CSS(V)]	832.00	-832.00
88	Grant 21- Commerce & Industries	2851.104.01[CSS(V)]	1114.00	-1705.00
89	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	2215.01.101.10(NP)	46.01	-310.16
90	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	2215.01.102.10(NP)	48.48	-123.22
91	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.101.05[P(V)]	47.00	-4739.39
92	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.15[P(V)]	1673.00	-1673.00
93	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.19[P(H)]	8.15	-608.72
94	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.39[P(V)]	100.00	-100.00
95	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.40[P(V)]	1012.00	-220.40
96	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.02.101.19[P(V)]	1000.00	-713.00
97	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.02.102.12[P(H)]	117.74	-121.54
98	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.01[CSS(V)]	-3720.00	-457.10
99	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.02.102.01[CSS(V)]	963.00	-219.00
100	Grant 23 - Power	2801.80.800.39(NP)	-735.22	-2487.94
101	Grant 23 - Power	2552.24.101.13[NEC(V)]	155.43	-155.43
102	Grant 23 - Power	2801.05.800.13[CPS(H)]	126.83	-126.83
103	Grant 30 - Planning	3451.092.03(NP)	7.94	-120.93
104	Grant 30 - Planning	3451.092.08[P(V)]	198	-179.91
105	Grant 30 - Planning	2552.800.05[NEC(V)]	180.56	-145.26
106	Grant 30 - Planning	4552.800.01[NEC(H)]	104.81	-104.81

107	Grant 30 - Planning	4552.800.02[NEC(H)]	-2188.79	-2811.21
108	Grant 30 - Planning	4552.800.02[NEC(V)]	-3509.46	-4490.54
109	Grant 30 - Planning	2575.02.800.01[CSS(H)]	800.00	-800.00
110	Grant 30 - Planning	2575.02.800.01[CSS(V)]	2560.00	-244.28
111	Grant 30 - Planning	4575.60.800.01[CPS(H)]	-5634.08	-365.92
112	Grant 30 - Planning	4575.60.800.01[CPS(V)]	-7146.19	-853.81
113	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.101.05[P(V)]	159.00	-139.09
114	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.101.06[P(V)]	-7.00	-102.19
115	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.102.08[P(H)]	8.00	-108.00
116	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.800.02[P(H)]	-50.00	-3667.24
117	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.800.02[P(V)]	50.00	-3685.79
118	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.800.02[CSS(V)]	1000.00	-1000.00
119	Grant 39 - Sericulture	2851.107.20[P(V)]	-22.32	-254.54
120	Grant 40 - Irrigation and Flood Control	2701.04.001.01(NP)	-41.35	-105.21
121	Grant 40 - Irrigation and Flood Control	4700.04.800.12[P(V)]	535.00	-535.00
122	Grant 40 - Irrigation and Flood Control	4552.03.800.08[NEC(V)]	143.28	-143.28
123	Grant 40 - Irrigation and Flood Control	4700.04.800.02[CSS(V)]	-3681.00	-1648.00
124	Grant 43 - Horticulture and Soil Conservation	2401.800.01[CSS(V)]	-1000.00	-800.00
125	Grant 44 - Social Welfare	2235.02.102.54[CSS(V)]	-1125.97	-607.14
126	Grant 44 - Social Welfare	2235.02.104.32[CSS(V)]	960.31	-1348.44
127	Grant 44 - Social Welfare	2235.02.101.05[CPS(V)]	123.50	-123.50
128	Grant 44 - Social Welfare	2236.02.101.03[CPS(V)]	300.00	-300.00
129	Grant 44 - Social Welfare	2236.02.101.48[CPS(V)]	1178.09	-1178.09
130	Grant 47 - Minorities and Other Backward Classes	4225.03.800.01[CSS(V)]	184.20	-100.80
131	Grant 47 - Minorities and Other Backward Classes	4225.03.800.02[CSS(V)]	415.80	-100.80
132	Grant 47 - Minorities and Other Backward Classes	4225.04.800.23[CSS(V)]	-600.00	-2729.79
	Sub-total		-11,022.84	-98,087.73
Excess cases				
133	Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment & Debt Services	2049.01.101.10(NP)	1604.43	2875.25
134	Appropriation 2 - Interest Payment & Debt Services	2049.03.104.12(NP)	-3447.55	2938.28
135	Grant 4 - Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	2029.102.01(NP)	-31.84	153.78
136	Grant 5 - Finance	2071.01.105.09(NP)	541.28	235.90
137	Grant 7 - Police	2055.001.01(NP)	-191.26	200.62
138	Grant 7 - Police	2055.101.19(NP)	1.00	254.40
139	Grant 7 - Police	2055.109.16(NP)	42.78	352.24
140	Grant 7 - Police	2055.109.34(NP)	16.32	170.45
141	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	2059.01.053.21(NP)	57.52	259.11
142	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	2059.80.001.03(NP)	-1.83	368.86
143	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	2059.80.001.07(NP)	14.25	105.91
144	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.03.337.57[P(V)]	25.00	228.88
145	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.05.337.53[P(V)]	275.11	2616.83

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146	Grant 8 - Public Works Department	5054.05.337.72[P(V)]	-10.00	314.56
147	Grant 10 - Education	2202.02.800.14[CSS(V)]	2571.66	419.89
148	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	2210.06.800.03(NP)	1.59	218.72
149	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	2210.06.800.22(NP)	-1.15	2617.38
150	Grant 11 - Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	4210.01.001.15[P(H)]	-444.15	600.00
151	Grant 14 - Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	4225.02.800.32[P(V)]	32.00	326.29
152	Grant 19 - Environment and Forest	2402.800.02[P(V)]	-200.00	200.00
153	Grant 20 - Community and Rural Development	2501.01.800.17[P(V)]	-65.00	190.49
154	Grant 21 - Commerce & Industries	4851.800.83[P(V)]	95.71	100.00
155	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	2215.01.101.03(NP)	72.95	132.71
156	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.14[P(V)]	169.00	605.24
157	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.19[P(V)]	13.72	1129.06
158	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.02.101.15[P(V)]	240.00	543.12
159	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.02.102.12[P(V)]	78.49	421.54
160	Grant 22 - Public Health Engineering	4215.01.102.01[CSS(H)]	-2480.00	426.31
161	Grant 30 - Planning	3451.092.04[P(V)]	-19.8	278.99
162	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.101.05[P(H)]	-159.00	103.60
163	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.102.08[P(V)]	-25.09	105.68
164	Grant 36 - Minor Irrigation	4702.800.02[CSS(H)]	-1000.00	1000.00
165	Grant 40 - Irrigation and Flood Control	4700.03.800.11[P(V)]	164.60	495.88
166	Grant 40 - Irrigation and Flood Control	4711.01.103.03[P(V)]	2416.55	352.13
167	Grant 44 - Social Welfare	2235.02.106.33[CSS(V)]	338.38	820.90
	Sub-total		695.67	22,163.00
	Grand Total		-10,327.17	-75924.73

(Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix – 2.7
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.9)

Statement showing cases of substantial surrenders (exceeding ₹ 10 crore) and more than 25 per cent of Total provision made during the year 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Grant	Head of Account	Total provision (O+S)	Amount surrendered	Percentage of surrender
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	19 – Environment and Forest	2406 – Forestry and Wildlife			
		01 – Forestry			
		800 – Other Expenditure			
		58 – Scheme under EAP	20.00	20.00	100
2	30 – Planning	3451 – Secretariat – Economic Services			
		00 –			
		092 – Other Offices			
		13 – Special Development Fund	234.55	234.01	99.77
3	30 – Planning	4552 – Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas			
		00 –			
		800 – Other Expenditure			
		02 – NEC Funded Projects	130.00	34.43	26.48
4	30 – Planning	4575 – Capital Outlay on other Special Areas Programmes			
		60 – Others			
		800 – Other Expenditure			
		01 – Schemes under NLCPR	140.00	127.80	91.29
		Total	524.55	416.24	79.35

(Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix – 2.8
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.10)

Statement of various Grants/Appropriations in which savings occurred but no part of which had been surrendered

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grants/Appropriation No.	Total Provision	Expenditure	Saving
Revenue Voted				
1	3 – Secretariat	7173.44	6083.93	1089.51
2	4 – Land Revenue, Stamps and Registration and District Administration	8510.43	7219.45	1290.98
3	7 – Police	1,27,264.96	1,18,468.36	8796.60
4	8 – Public Works	24,466.63	16,960.46	7506.17
5	9 – Information and Publicity	650.93	516.33	134.60
6	10 – Education	1,32,423.35	1,08,790.30	23,633.05
7	11 – Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	56,748.06	42,522.43	14,225.63
8	12 – Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	9496.51	4163.01	5333.50
9	14 – Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	52,083.92	41,496.47	10,587.45
10	15 – Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	5857.88	2385.22	3472.66
11	16 – Co-operation	1703.46	1501.44	202.02
12	17 – Agriculture	14,420.88	10,423.84	3997.04
13	18 – Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Diary Farming	9438.37	6504.17	2934.20
14	20 – Community and Rural Development	1,11,747.75	78,167.77	33,579.98
15	21 – Commerce & Industries	9449.70	5315.81	4133.89
16	22 – Public Health Engineering	5720.38	5545.62	174.76
17	23 – Power	80,040.90	76,586.55	3454.35
18	24 – Vigilance	348.56	332.61	15.95
19	25 – Youth Affairs and Sports	4388.38	4088.72	299.66
20	26 – Administration of Justice	4557.95	3496.11	1061.84
21	27 – Election	4808.57	4735.02	73.55
22	28 – State Excise	2074.95	1677.87	397.08
23	31 – Fire Protection and Control	1227.42	1014.82	212.60
24	32 – Jails	1884.45	1829.22	55.23
25	34 – Rehabilitation	1433.12	1145.05	288.07
26	35 – Stationery and Printing	562.43	508.26	54.17
27	37 – Fisheries	3047.64	2306.10	741.54
28	38 – Panchayat	7150.03	5527.00	1623.03
29	39 – Sericulture	2314.59	1845.82	468.77
30	41 – Art and Culture	3278.80	3007.49	271.31
31	42 – State Academy of Training	611.16	547.37	63.79
32	44 – Social Welfare	28,196.44	21,077.96	7118.48
33	45 – Tourism	2176.49	2053.39	123.10
34	46 – Science and Technology	596.81	270.34	326.47
35	47 – Minorities and Other Backward Classes	3656.41	407.21	3249.20
36	48 – Relief and Disaster Management	7581.76	3846.38	3735.38
37	49 – Economics and Statistics	1664.29	1494.07	170.22
38	50 – Information Technology	1219.26	1056.58	162.68
Revenue Charged				
39	1 – State Legislature	47.64	39.65	7.99
40	Appro 1 – Governor	439.23	405.51	33.72
41	Appro 3 – Manipur Public Service Commission	500.26	433.32	66.94
42	5 – Finance	10.01	--	10.01
43	8 – Public Works	120.00	95.55	24.45

44	26 – Administration of Justice	1532.00	1332.85	199.15
Capital Voted				
45	2 – Council of Ministers	80.00	--	80.00
46	5 – Finance	40.01	--	40.01
47	7 – Police	2272.74	1137.70	1135.04
48	8 – Public Works	71,875.04	55,147.98	16,727.06
49	9 – Information and Publicity	123.00	103.75	19.25
50	10 – Education	3624.32	2773.26	851.06
51	11 – Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	10,958.36	5433.30	5525.06
52	12 – Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	19,969.57	5663.54	14,306.03
53	13 – Labour and Employment	268.00	--	268.00
54	14 – Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	1315.96	1195.95	120.01
55	15 – Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	33.25	--	33.25
56	16 – Co-operation	425.00	57.60	367.40
57	18 – Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Diary Farming	747.12	733.08	14.04
58	21 – Commerce & Industries	1892.79	1796.34	96.45
59	22 – Public Health Engineering	29,357.00	21,983.47	7373.53
60	25 – Youth Affairs and Sports	1499.28	1458.50	40.78
61	26 – Administration of Justice	1650.00	141.98	1508.02
62	36 – Minor Irrigation	15,401.61	7723.84	7677.77
63	37 – Fisheries	61.00	--	61.00
64	40 – Irrigation and Flood Control	44,563.91	32,714.55	11,849.36
65	44 – Social Welfare	4783.24	247.00	4536.24
66	45 – Tourism	3888.48	3287.89	600.59
67	47 – Minorities and Other Backward Classes	4769.10	1589.71	3179.39
68	49 – Economics and Statistics	25.00	--	25.00
69	50 – Information Technology	2950.00	1000.00	1950.00
Capital Charged				
70	Appro 2 – Interest Payment & Debt Services	1,23,602.27	1,14,497.02	9105.25
	Total	10,88,802.25	8,55,911.89	2,32,890.36

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix 2.9
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.10)

Statement showing details of savings of ₹ one crore and above not surrendered

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Total provision	Expenditure	Saving	Surrender	Saving not surrendered
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7) (5-6)
Revenue Voted						
1	1 – State Legislature	5767.70	5002.17	765.53	4.51	761.02
2	2 – Council of Ministers	664.74	520.70	144.04	6.62	137.42
3	3 – Secretariat	7173.44	6083.93	1089.51	--	1089.51
4	4 – Land Revenue, Stamps & Registration and District Administration	8510.43	7219.45	1290.98	--	1290.98
5	6 – Transport	875.46	628.17	247.29	87.41	159.88
6	7 – Police	1,27,264.96	1,18,468.36	8796.60	--	8796.60
7	8 – Public Works	24,466.63	16,960.46	7506.17	--	7506.17
8	9 – Information and Publicity	650.93	516.33	134.60	--	134.60
9	10 – Education	1,32,423.35	1,08,790.30	23,633.05	--	23,633.05
10	11 – Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	56748.06	42,522.43	14,225.63	--	14,225.63
11	12 – Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	9496.51	4163.01	5333.50	--	5333.50
12	13 – Labour and Employment	1853.14	1558.59	294.55	49.82	244.73
13	14 – Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	52,083.92	41,496.47	10,587.45	--	10,587.45
14	15 – Consumers Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	5857.88	2385.22	3472.66	--	3472.66
15	16 – Co-operation	1703.46	1501.44	202.02	--	202.02
16	17 – Agriculture	14,420.88	10,423.84	3997.04	--	3997.04
17	18 – Animal Husbandry and Veterinary including Dairy Farming	9438.37	6504.17	2934.20	--	2934.20
18	19 – Environment and Forest	17,176.64	10,218.20	6958.44	2407.76	4550.68
19	20 – Community and Rural Development	1,11,747.75	78,167.77	33,579.98	--	33,579.98
20	21 – Commerce and Industries	9449.70	5315.81	4133.89	--	4133.89
21	22 – Public Health Engineering	5720.38	5545.62	174.76	--	174.76
22	23 – Power	80,040.90	76,586.55	3454.35	--	3454.35
23	25 – Youth Affairs and Sports	4388.38	4088.72	299.66	--	299.66
24	26 – Administration of Justice	4557.95	3496.11	1061.84	--	1061.84
25	28 – State Excise	2074.95	1677.87	397.08	--	397.08
26	30 – Planning	32,027.68	6378.95	25,648.73	23,735.35	1913.38
27	31 – Fire Protection and Control	1227.42	1014.82	212.60	--	212.60
28	34 – Rehabilitation	1433.12	1145.05	288.07	--	288.07
29	37 – Fisheries	3047.64	2306.10	741.54	--	741.54
30	38 – Panchayat	7150.03	5527.00	1623.03	--	1623.03
31	40 – Irrigation and Flood Control	6669.39	5837.78	831.61	110.54	721.07
32	41 – Art and Culture	3278.80	3007.49	271.31	--	271.31
33	43 – Horticulture and Soil Conservation	8862.16	6807.38	2054.78	979.68	1075.10
34	44 – Social Welfare	28,196.44	21,077.96	7118.48	--	7118.48
35	45 – Tourism	2176.49	2053.39	123.10	--	123.10
36	46 – Science and Technology	596.81	270.340	326.47	--	326.47
37	47 – Minorities and Other Backward Classes	3656.41	407.21	3249.20	--	3249.20
38	48 – Relief and Disaster Management	7581.76	3846.38	3735.38	--	3735.38

39	49 – Economics and Statistics	1664.29	1494.07	170.22	--	170.22
40	50 – Information Technology	1219.26	1056.58	162.68	--	162.68
Revenue Charged						
41	26 – Administration of Justice	1532.00	1332.85	199.15	--	199.15
Capital Voted						
42	7. Police	2272.74	1137.70	1135.04	--	1135.04
43	8 – Public Works	71,875.04	55,147.98	16,727.06	--	16,727.06
44	10 – Education	3624.32	2773.26	851.06	--	851.06
45	11 – Medical, Health and Family Welfare Services	10,958.36	5433.30	5525.06	--	5525.06
46	12 – Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development	19,969.57	5663.54	14,306.03	--	14,306.03
47	13 – Labour and Employment	268.00	--	268.00	--	268.00
48	14 – Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Caste Development	1315.96	1195.95	120.01	--	120.01
49	16 – Co-operation	425.00	57.60	367.40	--	367.40
50	17 – Agriculture	8180.00	1033.92	7146.08	1400.00	5746.08
51	22 – Public Health Engineering	29,357.00	21,983.47	7373.53	--	7373.53
52	26 – Administration of Justice	1650.00	141.98	1508.02	--	1508.02
53	30 – Planning	27,000.00	2150.00	24,850.00	16,223.71	8626.29
54	36 – Minor Irrigation	15,401.61	7723.84	7677.77	--	7677.77
55	40 – Irrigation and Flood Control	44,563.91	32,714.55	11,849.36	--	11,849.36
56	44 – Social Welfare	4783.24	247.00	4536.24	--	4536.24
57	45 – Tourism	3888.48	3287.89	600.59	--	600.59
58	47 – Minorities and Other Backward Classes	4769.10	1589.71	3179.39	--	3179.39
59	50 – Information Technology	2950.00	1000.00	1950.00	--	1950.00
Grand Total		10,58,128.54	7,66,686.73	2,91,441.81	45,005.40	2,46,436.41

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix – 2.10
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.10)

Statement showing cases of surrender of funds made as on 31 March 2017

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Total Provision	Expenditure	Excess (+)/ Saving (-)	Surrender	% age of surrender vis-à-vis Total Provision
Revenue Voted						
1	1 – State Legislature	5767.70	5002.17	765.53	4.51	0.08
2	2 – Council of Ministers	664.74	520.70	144.04	6.62	1.00
3	5 – Finance	1,29,961.62	1,29,855.96	105.66	629.30	0.48
4	6 – Transport	875.46	628.17	247.29	87.41	9.98
5	13 – Labour and Employment	1853.14	1558.59	294.55	49.82	2.69
6	19 – Environment and Forest	17,176.64	10218.20	6958.44	2407.76	14.02
7	29 – Sales Tax, Other Taxes/ Duties on Commodities and Services	514.21	501.86	12.35	7.48	1.45
8	30 – Planning	32,027.68	6378.95	25,648.73	23,735.35	74.11
9	33 – Home Guards	1711.80	1454.14	257.66	249.38	14.57
10	36 – Minor Irrigation	1115.20	962.39	152.81	65.64	5.89
11	40 – Irrigation and Flood Control	6669.39	5837.78	831.61	110.54	1.66
12	43 – Horticulture and Soil Conservation	8862.16	6807.38	2054.78	979.68	11.05
Capital Voted						
13	1 – State Legislature	150.00	25.00	125.00	125.00	83.33
14	17 – Agriculture	8180.00	1033.92	7146.08	1400.00	17.11
15	30 – Planning	27,000.00	2150.00	24,850.00	16,223.71	60.09
Total		2,42,529.74	1,72,935.21	69,594.53	46,082.20	

(Source: Appropriation Accounts)

Appendix – 2.11
(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.11)

Rush of expenditure during March 2017 where expenditure was more than ₹ 10 crore and 25 per cent of the Total Expenditure for the year 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant	Description / Major Head	Expenditure during Jan-March	Expenditure during March	Total expenditure	% of total expenditure during Jan-March	% of total expenditure during March
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	1	Parliament/State/Union Territory Legislatures/2011	19.33	16.26	50.42	38.33	32.25
2	10	Technical Education/2203	31.61	30.92	43.95	71.92	70.35
3	10	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture / 4202	16.19	16.09	22.87	70.78	70.35
4	11	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health/4210	25.36	25.36	53.97	46.99	46.99
5	12	Urban Development/2217	23.61	16.41	41.63	56.72	39.42
6	12	Capital Outlay on Urban Development/4217	33.96	22.48	56.64	59.79	39.69
7	14	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities/2225	35.76	34.25	76.17	46.94	44.96
8	17	Crop Husbandry/2401	43.25	39.36	78.09	55.39	50.41
9	19	Soil and Water conservation/2402	13.50	12.48	23.18	58.23	53.83
10	21	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries/ 4851	11.09	11.09	12.00	92.41	92.41
11	23	Power/2801	234.49	221.97	745.73	31.45	29.77
12	25	Sports and Youth Services/2204	15.74	12.86	40.80	38.58	31.52
13	25	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture/4202	12.96	12.86	14.59	88.83	88.14
14	26	Administration of Justice/ 2014	23.73	20.80	46.32	51.23	44.91
15	30	Other Special Area Programmes/2575	12.54	12.54	37.98	33.02	33.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16	38	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions/3604	25.70	25.70	26.42	97.26	97.26
17	41	Art and Culture/2205	22.33	20.16	30.07	74.24	67.04
18	41	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture/4202	14.53	13.67	14.85	97.84	92.01
19	43	Crop Husbandry/2401	17.50	15.83	48.55	36.04	32.60
20	44	Social Security and Welfare/ 2235	62.16	52.39	152.50	40.76	34.35
21	48	Relief on Account Of Natural Calamities/ 2245	25.51	25.33	25.14	101.45	100.73
22	50	Capital Outlay on Information and Technology	10.00	10.00	10.00	100.00	100.00

(Source: O/o the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur)

Appendix – 2.12
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.1)

Pending DCC bills up to 2016-17 as on October 2017

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Department/Institutes	Number of AC bills	Amount of Pending DCC bills
1	Agriculture Department	16	39.39
2	Art & Culture Department	12	9.79
3	Co-Operation Department	4	0.71
4	Department of Information & Public Relations	7	0.22
5	Development of Tribals and Backward Classes	81	106.81
6	Directorate of Civil Defence, Manipur	1	1.79
7	District Administration	7	1.16
8	District and Sessions Judge	1	2.17
9	Education (S) Department	137	179.67
10	Education (U) Department	84	101.23
11	Election Department	14	38.52
12	Family & Children Welfare Bureau	8	3.52
13	Finance Department	20	13.35
14	Food & Civil Supply Department	11	11.14
15	Forest Department	3	7.00
16	General Administrative Department (GAD)	9	8.74
17	Governor's Secretariat	1	1.25
18	Horticulture Department	21	48.05
19	Industries Department	18	22.42
20	Information Technology	3	14.08
21	Jail (Prison) Department	4	2.93
22	Labour Department	5	1.72
23	Manipur Public Service Commission	4	1.44
24	Medical & Health Services Department	299	425.28
25	Municipal Administration, Housing & Urban Development	2	0.41
26	Other Administrative Services	2	0.32
27	Planning Department	61	97.87
28	Police Department	35	96.21
29	Power Department	16	110.12
30	Public Works Department	1	0.01
31	Relief and Disaster Management Department	1	2.00
32	Revenue Department	1	0.02
33	Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	13	21.19
34	Science & Technology Department	6	3.35
35	Sectt. Development Department	1	7.50
36	Sericulture Department	4	12.16
37	Social Welfare Department	3	0.94
38	Sports & Youth Services Department	28	43.07
39	State Academy of Training	1	0.13
40	State Council of Educational Research & Training Department	9	0.90
41	Taxation Department	2	1.50
42	Tourism Department	50	67.29
43	Transport Department	8	9.16
44	Veterinary & Animal Husbandary Department	28	6.64
45	Welfare of Minorities and other Backward Classes	34	43.05
	Total	1076	1566.22

(Source Voucher Level Compilation data)

Appendix – 2.13
(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.2)

Controlling Officers of the Government of Manipur who had not reconciled the figures for the year 2016-17 with the Accounts booked by the Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Controlling Officers	Amount
1	DC, Chandel	3.96
2	DC, Ukhrul	4.27
3	DC, Tamenglong	4.27
4	Director, Institutional Finance Cell	0.50
5	Director , State Academy of Training, MPSC	4.33
6	Director Local Fund Audit	1.86
7	Commissioner/Secretary(Finance)	66.93
8	Director Transport	7.48
9	Inspector General Registration	2.02
10	Commissioner, Taxes	5.02
11	Director, Rural Development & Panchayati Raj	836.95
12	Commissioner, Excise	16.78
13	Chief Engineer, PWD	58.96
14	Chief Engineer, IFCD	56.69
15	Chief Engineer, PHED	55.30
16	Administrative Officer, Power	761.63
17	Director, Food & Civil Supply	23.74
18	Director, Agriculture	103.27
19	Registrar, Cooperation	15.59
20	Director, Social Welfare & Child Development	213.25
21	Director, MOBC	19.97
22	Director, Education (U)	178.47
23	Director, Education (S)	854.67
24	Director, YAS	20.24
25	Controller, Technical Education	43.95
26	Deputy Labour Commissioner	3.00
27	Secretary, Manipur Legislative Assembly	50.42
28	Director, Tourism	53.41
Total		3466.94

(Source: O/o the Accountant General (A & E), Manipur)

Appendix – 2.14
(Reference: Paragraph 2.7)

**Statement showing Heads of Account in the budget not conforming to
the list of Major & Minor Head of Accounts**

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Heads of Account in the budget	Observation
Major Head not conforming to the list of Major & Minor Head of Accounts			
1	Demand No. 14 – Department of Tribal Affairs, Hills and Scheduled Castes Development	2225 – Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	It should be 2225 – Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities
2	Demand No. 23 - Power	2810 – Non-Conventional Sources of Energy (Plan)	It should be 2810 – New and Renewable Energy
3	Demand No. 30 – Planning	3601 – Grants-in-Aid to State Governments	It should be 2575 – Other Special Area Programmes, Sub Major Head 06 – <i>Border Area Development</i> , 102 – Development of Border Areas
Sub-Major Head not conforming to the list of Major & Minor Head of Accounts			
4	Demand No. 8 – Public Works	2216 – Housing (Non Plan) <i>01 – Government Residential Building</i> 106 – General Pool Accommodation	It should be under a separate Sub-Major Head 05 – General Pool Accommodation
Minor Heads not conforming to the list of Major & Minor Head of Accounts			
5	Demand No. 8 – Public Works	4059 – Capital Outlay on Public Works (Plan) <i>01 – Office Buildings</i> 101 – Construction of General Pool Accommodation	As per list of Major and Minor Head of Accounts, there is no Minor Head '101 – Construction of General Pool Accommodation' under Major Head-4059, Sub-Major Head <i>01 – Office Buildings</i>
6	Demand No. 21 – Commerce and Industries	4860 – Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries (Plan) <i>01 – Textiles</i> 190 – Investments in Public Sector and other Undertakings	It should be under a separate Minor Head 054 – Investment
7	Demand No. 22 – Public Health Engineering	2215 – Water Supply and Sanitation (Non Plan) <i>02 – Sewerage and Sanitation</i> 001 – Direction	It should be 001 – Direction and Administration
8	Demand No. 27 – Election	2015 – Election (Non Plan) <i>00 –</i> 105 – Charges for conduct of Elections to Lok Sabha	It should be 105 – Charges for conduct of Elections to Parliament
9	Demand No. 29 – Sales Tax, Other Taxes/Duties on Commodities and Services	2045 – Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services (Non Plan) <i>00 –</i> 101 – Collection Charges	It should be 101 – Collection Charges – Entertainment Tax

(Source: O/o the Accountant General (A & E), Manipur)

Appendix – 2.15
(Reference: Paragraph 2.8)

Lapsed Deposit under Major Head 8449 during 2016-17

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Name of DDO	Treasury	Amount
1	Directorate of Development of Tribal & Schedule Castes	Deputy Director, Development of Tribal & Schedule Castes	Imphal	10.00
2	Police	Inspection General of Police (Admn.)	Imphal	301.71
Total				311.71

(Source: Treasury Inspection Reports of O/o the Accountant General (A&E), Manipur)

Appendix – 3.1
(Reference: Paragraph 3.1)

Statement showing outstanding Utilisation Certificates as on 31 July 2017

(₹ in crore)

SL. No.	Department	Year of payment of grant	Total grants paid		Utilization certificate			
			No. of vouchers	Amount	Received		Outstanding	
					No. of vouchers	Amount	No. of vouchers	Amount
1	GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	22	23.89	10	0.06	12	23.83
		2009-10	14	7.41	11	0.20	3	7.21
		2010-11	11	0.75	6	0.13	5	0.62
		2011-12	21	0.49	5	0.08	16	0.41
		2012-13	9	0.21	4	0.06	5	0.15
		2013-14	5	0.78	--	--	5	0.78
		2014-15	10	0.93	--	--	10	0.93
		2015-16	16	0.64	--	--	16	0.64
		Total	108	35.1	36	0.53	72	34.57
2	TOWN PLANING	2009-10	2	0.13	--	--	2	0.13
		2010-11	4	1.89	--	--	4	1.89
		2011-12	0	0.00	--	--	0	0.00
		2012-13	3	0.63	--	--	3	0.63
		Total	9	2.65	0	0.00	9	2.65
3	EXCISE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	1	0.02	--	--	1	0.02
		Total	1	0.02	0	0.00	1	0.02
4	POLICE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	9	0.49	3	0.05	6	0.44
		2009-10	4	0.21	4	0.21	0	0.00
		2010-11	3	0.10	3	0.10	0	0.00
		2011-12	6	0.28	6	0.28	0	0.00
		2012-13	1	0.05	1	0.05	0	0.00
		2013-14	2	0.04	2	0.04	0	0.00
		2014-15	2	0.15	2	0.15	0	0.00
		2015-16	2	0.03	--	--	2	0.03
		Total	29	1.35	21	0.88	8	0.47
5	YOUTH AFFAIRS & SPORTS	Up to 2008-09	14	1.94	--	--	14	1.94
		2009-10	6	0.65	--	--	6	0.65
		2010-11	4	1.46	--	--	4	1.46
		2011-12	4	1.37	--	--	4	1.37
		2012-13	2	1.01	--	--	2	1.01
		2013-14	4	2.04	--	--	4	2.04
		2014-15	3	3.00	--	--	3	3.00
		2015-16	2	1.51	--	--	2	1.51
		Total	39	12.98	--	--	39	12.98
6	DEVELOPMENT OF TRIBALS & OTHER BACKWAR	Up to 2008-09	245	53.64	50	11.36	195	42.28
		2009-10	---	---	---	---	---	---
		2010-11	241	101.60	115	78.77	126	22.83

	CLASSES	2011-12	256	276.95	254	106.89	2	170.06
		2012-13	596	257.30	298	161.62	298	95.68
		2013-14	608	304.61	301	202.11	307	102.50
		2014-15	714	401.66	319	179.82	395	221.84
		2015-16	543	302.49	185	139.05	358	163.44
		Total	3203	1698.25	1522	879.62	1681	818.63
7	INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	14	8.42	2	1.81	12	6.61
		2009-10	9	11.15	6	8.91	3	2.24
		2010-11	14	10.00	5	7.38	9	2.62
		2011-12	21	19.48	15	7.75	6	11.73
		2012-13	14	14.37	8	10.18	6	4.19
		2013-14	33	19.37	13	12.63	20	6.74
		2014-15	9	1.17	4	0.68	5	0.49
		2015-16	6	1.24	1	0.51	5	0.73
		Total	120	85.2	54	49.85	66	35.35
8	DEPARTMENT OF INFORMATION & PUBLIC RELATION	2013-14	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
		Total	1	0.01			1	0.01
9	ARTS & CULTURE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	41	0.66	--	--	41	0.66
		2009-10	27	1.93	2	0.23	25	1.70
		2010-11	8	2.11	1	0.21	7	1.90
		2011-12	54	2.30	4	0.56	50	1.74
		2012-13	43	5.51	25	4.23	18	1.28
		2013-14	47	7.02	19	3.77	28	3.25
		2014-15	71	7.22	20	3.92	51	3.30
		2015-16	68	7.46	--	--	68	7.46
		Total	359	34.21	71	12.92	288	21.29
10	AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	1	0.05	--	--	1	0.05
		2009-10	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2010-11	1	0.05	--	--	1	0.05
		2011-12	2	0.05	--	--	2	0.05
		2012-13	1	0.05	--	--	1	0.05
		2013-14	1	0.02	--	--	1	0.02
		2014-15	3	1.77	--	--	3	1.77
		2015-16	6	9.57	--	--	6	9.57
		Total	15	11.56	--	--	15	11.56
11	HORTICULTURE & SOIL CONSERVATION	2014-15	1	0.73	--	--	1	0.73
		Total	1	0.73			1	0.73
12	VETY. A.H.SERVICES	Up to 2008-09	41	2.85	--	--	41	2.85
		2009-10	2	0.60	--	--	2	0.60
		2010-11	3	1.84	--	--	3	1.84

		2011-12	3	1.26	--	--	3	1.26
		2012-13	6	0.25	--	--	6	0.25
		2013-14	10	2.13	--	--	10	2.13
		2014-15	6	6.90	--	--	6	6.90
		2015-16	2	0.21			2	0.21
		Total	73	16.04			73	16.04
13	MEDICAL & HEALTH SERVICES	Up to 2008-09	4	1.03	1	0.01	3	1.02
		2009-10	6	16.40	4	10.26	2	6.14
		2010-11	7	33.08	1	4.00	6	29.08
		2011-12	7	62.57	4	31.42	3	31.15
		2012-13	5	60.75	4	44.35	1	16.40
		2013-14	6	81.43	5	81.20	1	0.23
		2014-15	24	192.14	24	192.14	0	0.00
		2015-16	33	206.64	33	206.64	0	0.00
		Total	92	654.04	76	570.02	16	84.02
14	FISHRIES DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	10	1.19	--	--	10	1.19
		2009-10	6	0.99	5	0.95	1	0.04
		2010-11	7	2.44	5	2.23	2	0.21
		2011-12	5	1.62	--	--	5	1.62
		2012-13	10	1.87	--	--	10	1.87
		2013-14	9	2.17	--	--	9	2.17
		2014-15	7	1.99	--	--	7	1.99
		2015-16	5	0.76	--	--	5	0.76
		Total	59	13.03	10	3.18	49	9.85
15	SOCIAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	23	1.80	--	--	23	1.80
		2009-10	17	3.94	--	--	17	3.94
		2010-11	12	0.82	--	--	12	0.82
		2011-12	6	0.95	--	--	6	0.95
		2012-13	12	1.88	--	--	12	1.88
		2013-14	9	1.41	--	--	9	1.41
		2014-15	7	1.07	--	--	7	1.07
		2015-16	12	1.10	--	--	12	1.10
		Total	98	12.97	0	0	98	12.97
16	SERICULTURE DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	1	4.94	1	4.94	0	0.00
		2009-10	2	0.86	2	0.86	0	0.00
		2010-11	2	6.22	1	4.65	1	1.57
		2011-12	3	5.08	3	5.08	0	0.00
		2012-13	4	8.75	4	8.75	0	0.00
		2013-14	3	11.92	3	11.92	0	0.00
		2014-15	4	0.49	4	0.49	0	0.00
		2015-16	1	6.71	1	6.71	0	0.00
		Total	20	44.97	19	43.40	1	1.57

17	PLANNING DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	7	15.40	--	--	7	15.40
		2009-10	3	16.14	--	--	3	16.14
		2010-11	18	44.52	--	--	18	44.52
		2011-12	22	81.63	--	--	22	81.63
		2012-13	25	67.47	--	--	25	67.47
		2013-14	13	54.00	--	--	13	54.00
		2014-15	16	74.45	--	--	16	74.45
		2015-16	14	58.01	--	--	14	58.01
		Total	118	411.62	0	0	118	411.62
18	SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY	Up to 2008-09	11	7.71	7	5.63	4	2.08
		2009-10	5	3.82	3	3.68	2	0.14
		2010-11	6	8.21	4	7.11	2	1.10
		2011-12	6	5.59	4	5.05	2	0.54
		2012-13	11	2.88	11	2.88	0	0.00
		2013-14	16	6.73	16	6.73	0	0.00
		2014-15	12	1.30	12	1.30	0	0.00
		2015-16	10	0.66	10	0.66	0	0.00
		Total	77	36.90	67	33.04	10	3.86
19	EDUCATION (U)	Up to 2008-09	25	5.80	--	--	25	5.80
		2009-10	12	5.36	--	--	12	5.36
		2010-11	10	5.72	--	--	10	5.72
		2011-12	16	5.63	--	--	16	5.63
		2012-13	23	7.45	--	--	23	7.45
		2013-14	29	7.54	--	--	29	7.54
		2014-15	20	14.56	--	--	20	14.56
		2015-16	23	5.75	--	--	23	5.75
		Total	158	57.81	0	0	158	57.81
20	EDUCATION (S)	Up to 2008-09	143	15.96	--	--	143	15.96
		2009-10	0	0.00	--	--	0	0.00
		2010-11	123	29.45	12	5.53	111	23.92
		2011-12	121	39.31	32	8.66	89	30.65
		2012-13	191	34.78	59	14.03	132	20.75
		2013-14	169	29.84	50	13.21	119	16.63
		2014-15	200	174.66	63	8.88	137	165.78
		2015-16	171	151.04	29	4.72	142	146.32
		Total	1118	475.04	245	55.03	873	420.01
21	RURAL DEVELOPMENT PANCHAYATI RAJ (RD&PR)	Up to 2008-09	58	21.17	58	21.17	0	0.00
		2009-10	0	0.00	--	--	0	0.00
		2010-11	97	54.62	7	23.52	90	31.10
		2011-12	81	117.70	7	21.73	74	95.97
		2012-13	106	154.41	8	31.81	98	122.60

		2013-14	70	192.01	4	31.64	66	160.37
		2014-15	141	602.50	5	23.87	136	578.63
		2015-16	102	700.86	1	11.13	101	689.73
		Total	655	1843.27	90	164.87	565	1678.4
22	MAHUD	Up to 2008-09	31	13.36	3	1.15	28	12.21
		2009-10	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2010-11	35	24.10	19	19.64	16	4.46
		2011-12	59	45.40	17	7.40	42	38.00
		2012-13	51	67.54	18	23.71	33	43.83
		2013-14	41	41.52	19	12.46	22	29.06
		2014-15	45	47.71	21	16.17	24	31.54
		2015-16	40	57.93	--	--	40	57.93
		Total	302	297.56	97	80.53	205	217.03
23	FOOD & CIVIL SUPPLIES	2015-16	1	0.06	--	--	1	0.06
		Total	1	0.06	--	--	1	0.06
24	FOREST DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	18	5.57	--	--	18	5.57
		2009-10	14	33.42	14	33.42	--	--
		2010-11	15	53.96	15	53.96	--	--
		2011-12	16	54.05	12	50.13	4	3.92
		2012-13	27	46.88	14	24.17	13	22.71
		2013-14	26	25.03	11	8.18	15	16.85
		2014-15	30	13.22	15	9.80	15	3.42
		2015-16	25	31.36	7	27.66	18	3.70
		Total	171	263.49	88	207.32	83	56.17
25	CO-OPERATION DEPARTMENT	2012-13	5	0.92	2	0.48	3	0.44
		2013-14	4	0.79	1	0.72	3	0.07
		2014-15	3	2.69	--	--	3	2.69
		2015-16	3	0.82	--	--	3	0.82
		Total	15	5.22	3	1.20	12	4.02
26	LAW DEPARTMENT	Up to 2008-09	12	0.18	--	--	12	0.18
		2009-10	7	0.12	--	--	7	0.12
		2011-12	1	0.05	--	--	1	0.05
		2012-13	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2013-14	1	0.05	--	--	1	0.05
		2014-15	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
		Total	22	0.41	0	0	22	0.41
27	PWD	Up to 2008-09	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
		Total	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
28	DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION	Up to 2008-09	48	3.43	--	--	48	3.43
		2009-10	--	--	--	--	--	--

		2010-11	29	1.39	--	--	29	1.39
		2011-12	23	0.75	--	--	23	0.75
		2012-13	21	0.56	--	--	21	0.56
		2013-14	21	1.12	--	--	21	1.12
		2014-15	13	0.42	--	--	13	0.42
		Total	155	7.67	--	--	155	7.67
29	OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE	Up to 2008-09	4	0.08	--	--	4	0.08
		2009-10	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2010-11	2	0.09	--	--	2	0.09
		2014-15	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
		2015-16	3	0.02	--	--	3	0.02
		Total	10	0.20	--	--	10	0.20
30	FINANCE DEPARTMENT	2010-11	1	0.04	--	--	1	0.04
		2011-12	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2012-13	2	0.05	--	--	2	0.05
		2013-14	11	9.46	--	--	11	9.46
		Total	14	9.55	--	--	14	9.55
31	WELFARE OF MINORITIES & OTHER BACKWARD CLASSES (MOBC)	Up to 2008-09	13	1.41	3	0.63	10	0.78
		2009-10	8	0.99	6	0.98	2	0.01
		2010-11	7	4.68	6	0.71	1	3.97
		2011-12	9	3.90	8	3.87	1	0.03
		2012-13	19	32.46	4	2.35	15	30.11
		2013-14	8	3.12	--	--	8	3.12
		2014-15	7	3.40	--	--	7	3.40
		2015-16	6	3.26	--	--	6	3.26
		Total	77	53.22	27	8.54	50	44.68
32	INFORMATION THECKNOLOGY	Up to 2008-09	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2009-10	--	--	--	--	--	--
		2010-11	1	0.28	1	0.28	0	0.00
		2011-12	2	1.00	2	1.00	0	0.00
		2012-13	9	4.59	7	2.94	2	1.65
		2013-14	8	2.00	6	1.95	2	0.05
		2014-15	5	2.00	5	2.00	0	0.00
		2015-16	13	2.20	10	0.16	3	2.04
		Total	38	12.07	31	8.33	7	3.74

33	LABOUR DEPARTMENT	2011-12	1	0.50	--	--	1	0.50
		2012-13	2	0.65	--	--	2	0.65
		2013-14	1	0.15	--	--	1	0.15
		2014-15	1	0.05	--	--	1	0.05
		2015-16	2	0.62	--	--	2	0.62
		Total	7	1.97	0	0	7	1.97
34	GOVERNORS SECRETARIAT	2012-13	12	0.23	--	--	12	0.23
		Total	12	0.23	--	--	12	0.23
35	POWER	2013-14	3	1.31	--	--	3	1.31
		2014-15	59	313.44	38	231.81	21	81.63
		2015-16	100	499.44	58	244.43	42	255.01
		Total	162	814.19	96	476.24	66	337.95
36	MANIPUR FIRE SERVICE	2015-16	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
		Total	1	0.01	--	--	1	0.01
37	TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT	2015-16	1	0.15	--	--	1	0.15
		Total	1	0.15	0	0	1	0.15
Grand Total			7342	6913.76	2553	2595.50	4789	4318.26

Appendix – 3.2

(Reference: Paragraph 3.2)

Statement showing the status of submission of Accounts by Bodies and Authority and Grants received by them

Sl. No.	Name of the Body/Authority	Year from which accounts had not been received	No. of account pending	Grant received (₹ in crore)
1	Autonomous District Council (ADC), Chandel	Nil	Nil	42.97*
2	Autonomous District Council, Churachandpur	Nil	Nil	55.78 *
3	Autonomous District Council, Sadar Hills	Nil	Nil	57.68 *
4	Autonomous District Council, Senapati	Nil	Nil	66.93 *
5	Autonomous District Council, Tamenglong	Nil	Nil	44.55 *
6	Autonomous District Council, Ukhrul	Nil	Nil	42.44 *
Department: Law Legislative Affairs				
7	Manipur State Legal Service Authority	2013-14 onwards	4	NA
Total			4	

* As per accounts of 2015-16 of the respective Autonomous District Council

NA:- Not applicable

Appendix 3.3

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3)

Statement showing position of placement of Separate Audit Reports of State Autonomous Bodies as on 31 March 2017

Name of the Autonomous Bodies	Section under which audited	Year up to which accounts were rendered	Position of last SAR place in the State legislature					Position of SARs issued but not placed		
			Year of last SAR placed	Date of issue	Date of placement of SAR	Delay in placement	Reason for delay	SARs issued	Date of issue	Reasons for non-placement of SARs
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Chandel	Under Section 14 & 19 (3) of CAG's DPC Act, 1971	2015-16*	2009-10	11.06.13	26.06.13	No delay	-	2014-15	02.01.17	NA
Churachandpur	-do-	2015-16*	2010-11	11.06.13	19.12.13	-do-	-	2014-15	24.08.16	NA
Sardar Hills	-do-	2015-16*	2006-07	19.6.09	19.12.13	Over 4 years	NA	2014-15	02.01.17	NA
Senapati	do	2015-16*	2007-08	21.10.10	19.12.13	Over 3 years	NA	2014-15	27.12.16	NA
Tamenglong	-do-	2015-16*	2007-08	21.10.10	19.12.13	Over 3 years	NA	2014-15	16.09.16	NA
Ukhrul	-do-	2015-16*	2006-07	13.01.10	19.12.13	Over 3 years	NA	2014-15	02.01.17	NA
Manipur State Legal Service Authority	-do-	2012-13	2012-13	06.10.16	05.06.17	No delay	-	-	-	-

* The Separate Audit Reports of the Autonomous District Councils are under process

NA- Not available

Appendix – 3.4
(Reference: Paragraph 3.4)

Statement of finalisation of accounts and the Government investment in departmentally managed commercial and quasi-commercial undertakings (as on March 2017)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the undertaking	Accounts finalized up to	Investment as per last Account finalized	Remarks/Reasons for Delay in Preparation of accounts
Commerce and Industries				
1	Manipur Electronics Development Corporation	2014-15	2.74	NA
2	Manipur Industrial Development Corporation	2009-10	12.14	NA
3	Manipur Food Industries Corporation	2009-10	5.41	NA
4	Manipur Handloom and Handicrafts Development Corporation	2004-05	11.68	NA
Power				
5	Manipur State Power Company Limited	2014-15	10.05	NA
6	Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd	2014-15	10.05	NA
Tribal Areas Backward Classes Development				
7	Manipur Tribal Development Corporation Limited.	1987-88	0.52	NA
Home Department				
8	Manipur Police Housing Corporation	1997-98	0.02	NA
Information Technology				
9	Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd.	Nil*	0.05	NA
Tourism Department				
10	Tourism Corporation of Manipur Ltd.	Nil**	0.05	NA
Non-Working Companies				
1	Manipur Plantation Crops Corporation Ltd.	1983-84	0.51	NA
2	Manipur Agro Industries Corporation Ltd.	1988-89	0.32	NA
3	Manipur Pulp & Allied Products Ltd.	1997-98	0.89	NA
Total			54.43	

* Manipur IT SEZ Project Development Company Ltd. (incorporated on 30-12-2013 under the Companies Act, 1956) is yet to submit its first Annual Accounts. The amount of investment by the State Government is as on the date of incorporation.

** Tourism Corporation of Manipur Ltd. (incorporated on 13.07.2016 under the Companies Act, 2013) is yet to submit its first Annual Accounts. The amount of investment by the State Government is as on the date of incorporation.

NA: Not available

Appendix – 3.5
(Reference: Paragraph 3.6)

Recommendation of Public Accounts Committee (PAC) on State Finance Report (SFR)

Date of placing Recommendation of PAC	Gist of Recommendation	Action taken notes	Remark
SFR 2010-11 (Date of Placing - 6.7.2012)			
24.7.2014	The Committee recommends the Government Department to discontinue the present practice of excess spending in future and also Finance Department to put an appropriate mechanism to control excess expenditure which adversely affect efficient fiscal management. Further, the Committee recommends that the excess expenditures for the years 2011 and 20912 be regularised as required under Article 205 of the Constitution of India.	No Action was taken	-do-
SFR 2011-12 (Date of Placing - 11.6.2013)			
24.7.2014	Same recommendation as above, for regularization of excess of expenditure.	No Action was taken	-do-
24.7.2014	<p>Chapter I: Finances of the State Government. Revenue Receipt</p> <p>The Committee notes with concern that the fiscal health of the State is largely dependent on Central grants-in-aid. This factor alone determines the extent to which Revenue surplus, primary deficit, fiscal deficits, management of debt, etc. improves or deteriorates in a year. It is in this context, the Committee makes the following observations on some of the important issues:-</p> <p>VAT/Sales Tax:</p> <p>VAT/Sales Tax is collected in event of sales of goods in the State. This is also collected from construction works. In case of public works, it is Government who ultimately pays this tax. VAT/Sales Tax are deducted at source while releasing funds by the Finance Department. Even when funds are deposited into MH – 8449, VAT/Sales Tax are deducted at source. The Committee is of strong opinion that deduction of VAT/Sales Tax at source is to be avoided, as it would result in artificial increase of VAT/Sales Tax and complication of accounting.</p> <p>Motor Vehicle:</p> <p>The Committee expresses its satisfaction that Motor Vehicles collection has increased. In terms of absolute collection, the amount collected may not have much impact, as the baseline of the tax is low. The Committee recommends the Government that computerization of Motor Vehicles Department needs to be taken up with all seriousness.</p> <p>Miscellaneous General Service:</p> <p>As in VAT/Sales Tax collection, Miscellaneous General Service are also collected as “Agency Charges” for execution of public works. It is debatable whether “Agency Charges” need to be collected by the Department like PWD, IFCD, etc; or restrict it to Autonomous bodies/PSUs like PDA, MFDC etc.</p> <p>The Committee notes it with concern that “Agency Charges” are collected at source while releasing funds for depositing it into MH – 8449 by the Finance Department. Such system needs to be avoided.</p> <p>Other avenues of revenue:</p> <p>The Committee agrees that the State has inherently low tax potential. While efforts needs to be made to optimize collection of taxes, the State Government needs more pragmatic approach to open up other avenues of revenue.</p> <p>FRBM Act:</p> <p>Two targets of FRBM Act have not been achieved consistently. The first is Fiscal deficit-GSDP ration targeted at 3 per cent and target of Salary expenditure. The Committee observes that target of Fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio has not been largely achieved over the years. Despite this, the Committee is of the view that this target may remain unchanged, as it would have great impact on the fiscal health of the State.</p> <p>As regards target of restricting Salary expenditure at 35 per cent of Revenue Expenditure new Interest Payment and Pension may no longer be realistic in view of the 6th Pay Recommendations. The Committee likes the Government to look into the matter and set a more realistic target.</p> <p>New Pension Scheme:</p> <p>Under the scheme, the Government was to make a matching contribution of the contribution made by the subscribers.</p>	No Action was taken	The whole report was also discussed

The amount is to be invested to Fund Manager(s) for the benefit of the subscribers.

The committee is shocked to learn that the contributions made by the subscribers are kept in Government accounts. Matching contribution was not fully made by the Government. If this is not serious enough, the Government has no information regarding the quantum of contribution made by each individual. Therefore, the Committee directs the concerned Department to furnish information in the following format:-

(In ₹)

Sl. No.	Name of Employ-ees	Empl-oyees Contribu-tion	Govt. contrib-ution	Total Invested to 1st Fund Manager	Invested to 2nd Fund Manager	Invested to 3rd Fund Manager	Total Amount Invested	Balance in "MH" 834	PRAN No
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5) (6) (3)+(4)	(7)	(8)	(9) 6+7+8	(10)	(11) (5-9)

Total

Note:- (i) In case funds are released to the Fund Managers directly from Major Head – 2071 (Minor head 117), the amount may be included in the above table with appropriate remarks. (ii) soft copy in Excel sheet may also be furnished . Depart. may furnish updated figures, if it is convenient

In above table, the "Total" under Column (10) should match with the figures booked in latest Finance Accounts. The above table would keep a track record of each subscriber.

The Committee directs the concerned Department to furnish the above information within six months from the date of presentation of this Report to the House.

Local bodies:

A separate recommendation is being made in respect of Local bodies.

Status of guarantees – Contingent liabilities:

The Committee appreciates that no additional guarantee has been extended by the State Government. This is important as none of our Local bodies/PSUs etc are functioning properly in the present condition of the economy of the State.

Special focus on MH – 8449

The contention of the Government is that Central funds are released at times at the fag end of the year. Since this year-end fund cannot be utilized within the financial year, these are parked under MH- 8449 to avoid surrender of funds. Funds are drawn from the Consolidated Fund of the State from their respective "Service heads of accounts" through AC bills to deposit into this head of accounts. The practical reasons and compulsions of the State Government is understandable. However, the head has been utilized to short circuit flow of funds and this is not acceptable.

The Committee is dismayed to learn that this account is not properly maintained in a transparent manner. The Committee during examination of the Audit Reports asked the Finance Department to provide information in the following format:-

(In ₹)

Service Head	Purpose of the fund (Deptt.)	Deposit into MH- "8449 OD"		(1st) Subsequent Release from MH- "8449 OD"		(2nd /3rd etc.) Subsequent Release from MH- "8449 OD" (in separate columns)		Balance amount in MH- "8449 OD"
		Date	Amt	Date	Amt	Date	Amt	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9) (4 -6 -8)

Total

*Note:- The Total under column (9) should match with figures of the latest Finance Accounts *The information in the above format as furnished by the Finance Department, Government of Manipur is appended as Appendix-I*

	<p>The Committee expected that information should be readily available with the Finance Department as it was controlling the funds. However, sadly the matter needed to be referred back to other Departments. The Committee also noticed that parked funds under Mh-8449 are not released in the next financial year as it should have been, but allowed to remain there for year altogether.</p> <p>The fall-out of this is obvious. The AC bills do not get cleared out and gets accumulated, the Capital Expenditure are artificially inflated without any activity at field level, the transparency of accounts was compromised.</p> <p>Constitutionally, budgetary control is the purview of the Legislature. However, when funds are routinely parked into such heads of accounts and subsequently withdrawn in some latter years, the funds remain in the exclusive control of the Government and Finance Department; without any involvement of the Legislature. Inherently and potentially, this is very serious and undermines the privilege of the Legislature.</p> <p>As discussed earlier, VAT/Sales tax Agency Charges (under Miscellaneous General Service) are also collected/deducted at source while depositing the funds into MH- 8449.</p> <p>The Committee, therefore, recommends that no deduction be made at source while depositing the funds into MH-8449. The Committee desires that parked funds in this head be released immediately at the beginning of the next financial year so that Capital Expenditure booked in the previous year fructifies and AC bills gets cleared out.</p> <p>Sustainability of debt:</p> <p>The Committee is of the view that there is little scope of manoeuvring on this aspect by the State Government. However, the Committee recommends that following broad steps should be considered:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Decrease Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure, as the Committee feels that here would be many areas where loopholes can be plugged, if expenditure is properly monitored. ii) Increase efficiency of Tax collection and make thrust on computerization of such system. iii) Explore more avenues of Tax collection; iv) Ensure that Grants-in-Aid from Central Government does not decline, as in 2011-12, v) Maintain a proper calendar of borrowings, so that future borrowings and re-payment could be planned properly. <p>Chapter II: Financial Management and Budgetary Control Saving and Excess</p> <p>In the Audit Report (Table 2.2 of para 2.3.1), the supplementary provisions are already considered, which be the Revised Estimate (RE). If so, it is not understood to what figure of RE is the Finance Department referring to in their reply. The Committee is, therefore, unsatisfied with the reply of the Department. Further, the Committee is unhappy that out of 20 cases as reported, the Department replied for 4 cases only. In the reply of the Department, there were still substantial savings; the reasons of which was not explained.</p> <p>Similarly, in case of Excess Expenditure, the “Total Provision” as shown in the Audit Report is after consideration of Supplementary Budget. Therefore, the RE figures contented by the Department is not acceptable to the Committee. Further, the Committee is unsatisfied that reply of only 2 cases was furnished out of 6 cases. Hence, the Committee recommends the Department to furnish on the replies for the above mentioned pending cases within three months from presentation of this report.</p> <p>Expenditure without provision</p> <p>The para refer to Appendix 2.2 of the Audit Report, where 12 cases have been mentioned. The Appendix shows the details of the Heads of Accounts. No specific reply has been furnished by the Finance Department, and the Committee feels that the Department has not furnished satisfactory reply. Therefore, the Committee directs the Finance Department to furnish specific reply within three months from the date of presentation of this report to the House.</p> <p>Unnecessary/Excessive/Inadequate/Supplementary provision</p> <p>The Finance Department replied that no Unnecessary/Excessive/Inadequate/Supplementary were made as supplementary demands are fully dependent on quantum of funds released by GoI. The Committee notes it with seriousness that the reply of the Department is mis-leading.</p> <p>In Table 2.7 and Table 2.8 (there are 22 cases) of the Audit Report, there are heads like “Council of Ministers (Revenue Voted)”, “State Legislature (Revenue Charged)”, “Governor (Revenue Charge)” etc. The Committee wonders how these heads would be affected by quantum of fund released by GoI. The Committee directs the Government to look into the matter, and take appropriate action, if the information to the Committee is not truthfully furnished.</p> <p>The Committee also specifically desires that the Finance Department should explain point-wise specific reply, fully justifying the extent to which these 22 cases as reported in the Audit Report is affected by release of funds by GoI.</p>		
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	<p>Excessive/Un-necessary re-appropriation of funds:</p> <p>The Committee is not satisfied with the reply of the Finance Department that excess/un-necessary re-appropriation was done at the proposed of the Department concerned. It is the responsibility of the Finance Department that any savings and excess are avoided. It is the Finance Department who should be satisfied with the proposal. Unless this is ensured, budgetary exercise would be rendered to a meaningless exercise.</p> <p>Substantial surrenders and anticipated savings not surrendered:</p> <p>The Committee strongly recommends that the Finance Department should take up stronger measures with other Departments in future.</p> <p>Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Bills against AC bills</p> <p>As discussed, the problem of AC bills is linked with release of funds under MH- 8449 to a large extent. Unless the deposit under this head is maintained properly, better control of AC bills would not be possible.</p> <p>However, the Committee notes with satisfaction that all concerned i.e Finance Department, Departments concerned, AG (A&E) and AG (Audit) are closely monitoring the issue and has been able to arrest some pendency.</p> <p>Personal Deposit Account/Personal Ledger Account:</p> <p>The Committee desires that non-operational PDA/PLA be closed immediately and balance amount, if any, be transferred back to Government Accounts. In case of PD/PLA operated by Planning and Development Authority and Apex Housing Society, the Committee desires the Finance Department and the concerned bodies to work out a viable solution, in consultation with AG (A&E).</p>		
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