



सत्यमेव जयते

**GOVERNMENT
OF
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
2016-17**



**PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
ARUNACHAL PRADESH
ITANAGAR**

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PREFACE

I am happy to present the seventeenth issue of our annual publication, ‘**Accounts at a Glance**’ of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh. The purpose of this publication is to distil and make more accessible the voluminous information available in the Annual Finance and Appropriation Accounts (totaling 793 pages this year) prepared by my office under directions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and placed before the Legislature in accordance with Article 149 of the Constitution of India.

The years have seen major changes in the scope and presentation of the various reports through which the Indian Audit & Accounts Department keeps the stakeholders - the Legislators, the Executive and the Public - informed. In keeping with these changes, the ‘**Accounts at a Glance**’ has been completely remodeled and made more comprehensive. A combined reading of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the Report on State Finances and the Accounts at a Glance, will help the stakeholders to more effectively comprehend the various facets of the finances of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh.

We look forward to comments and suggestions for improving this publication.

Place: *Itanagar*

Date:

(*JOHN K. SELLATE*)
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

VISION

The vision of SAI India represents what we aspire to become: We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

MISSION

Our mission enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today: Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide independent assurance to our stakeholders - the Legislature, the Executive and the Public - that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

CORE VALUES

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

Independence

Objectivity

Integrity

Reliability

Professional Excellence

Transparency

Positive Approach

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CHAPTER - I

OVERVIEW

1.1. Introduction

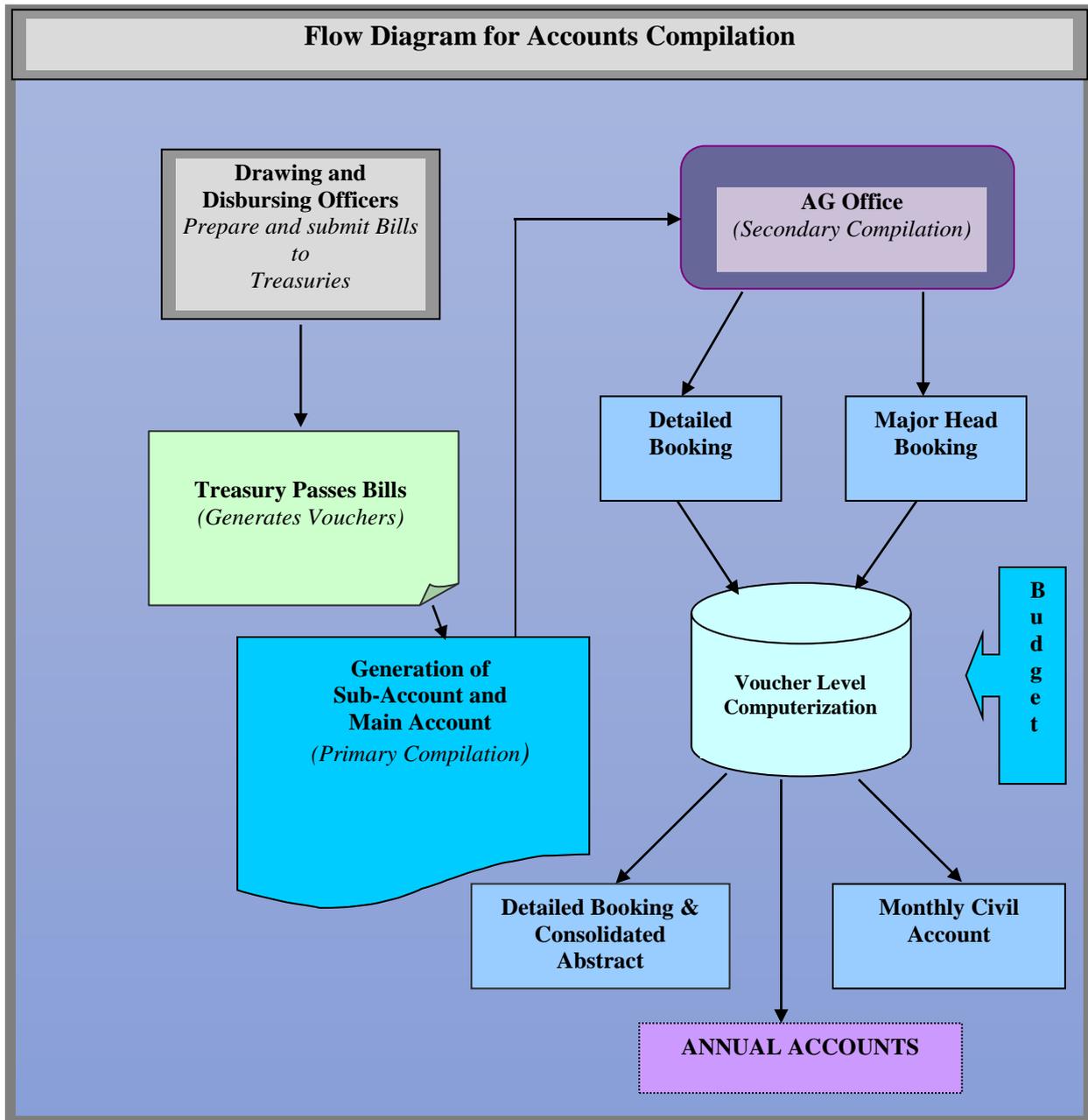
The Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advice of the Reserve Bank of India. Following such compilation, the Accountant General prepares the annual Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Principal Accountant General, Arunachal Pradesh, and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2. Structure of Accounts

1.2.1. Government Accounts are kept in three parts

<i>Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND</i>	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans & Advances.
<i>Part 2 CONTINGENCY FUND</i>	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is subsequently recouped from the Consolidated Fund.
<i>Part 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT</i>	Comprises of Debt, Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspense transactions. Debt and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entries that are to be cleared eventually by booking the final heads of accounts.

1.2.2. Compilation of Accounts



1.3. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1. Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with financial results disclosed by the Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Public Account balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts have been prepared in two volumes, in a new format since 2014-15, to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume-I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements, overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Accounts', containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items. Volume-II contains Detailed Statements (Part-I) and Appendices (Part -II).

Receipts and disbursements of the Government of Arunachal Pradesh, as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2016-17, are given below:

			(₹ in crore)
RECEIPTS (Total – 10,948.88)	Revenue (Total: 11,779.57)	<i>Tax Revenue</i>	9,097.05
		<i>Non-Tax Revenue</i>	544.82
		<i>Grants-in-Aid</i>	2,137.70
	Capital (Total: -830.69)	<i>Recovery of Loans & Advances</i>	3.79
		<i>Borrowings & Other Liabilities</i>	-834.48
DISBURSEMENTS (Total – 10,948.88)	Revenue	9,394.54	
	Capital	1,544.01	
	Loans & Advances	10.33	

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

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/NGOs for implementation of various Schemes/Programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 254.36 crore to such agencies. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix - VI of Volume - II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2. Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'Charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'Voted' by the State Legislature. There are 4 charged Appropriations, 3 Grants (both charged and voted) and 72 voted Grants.

The Appropriation Act, 2016-17, provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 16,315.79 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 0.60 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 11,536.32 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 0.67 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 4,779.47 crore (29.29 per cent) and an under estimation of ₹ 0.07 crore (11.67 per cent) on reduction of expenditure. The gross expenditure included ₹ 5.16 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills, against which ₹ 3.40 crore was still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills.

During 2016-17, ₹ 1.61 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances under PD Accounts are to be transferred back to the Government at the end of the financial year. However, details of such transfers, if any, and outstanding balances in individual PD Accounts are available only with the Treasuries, since they are responsible for maintaining such records.

1.4. Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1. Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable the State Government to maintain its liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 0.26 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2016-17, the Government of Arunachal Pradesh did not avail OD facilities but availed WMA of ₹ 253.94 crore.

1.4.2. Fund Flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 2,385.03 crore and a Fiscal Surplus of ₹ 834.48 crore, representing 9.91 and 3.47 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. Around 39.11 per cent of Revenue Receipts (₹ 11,779.57 crore) of the State Government was spent on Committed Expenditure like Salaries (₹ 3,566.88 crore), Interest Payment (₹ 399.23 crore) and Pension (₹ 640.58 crore).

Sources and Application of Funds

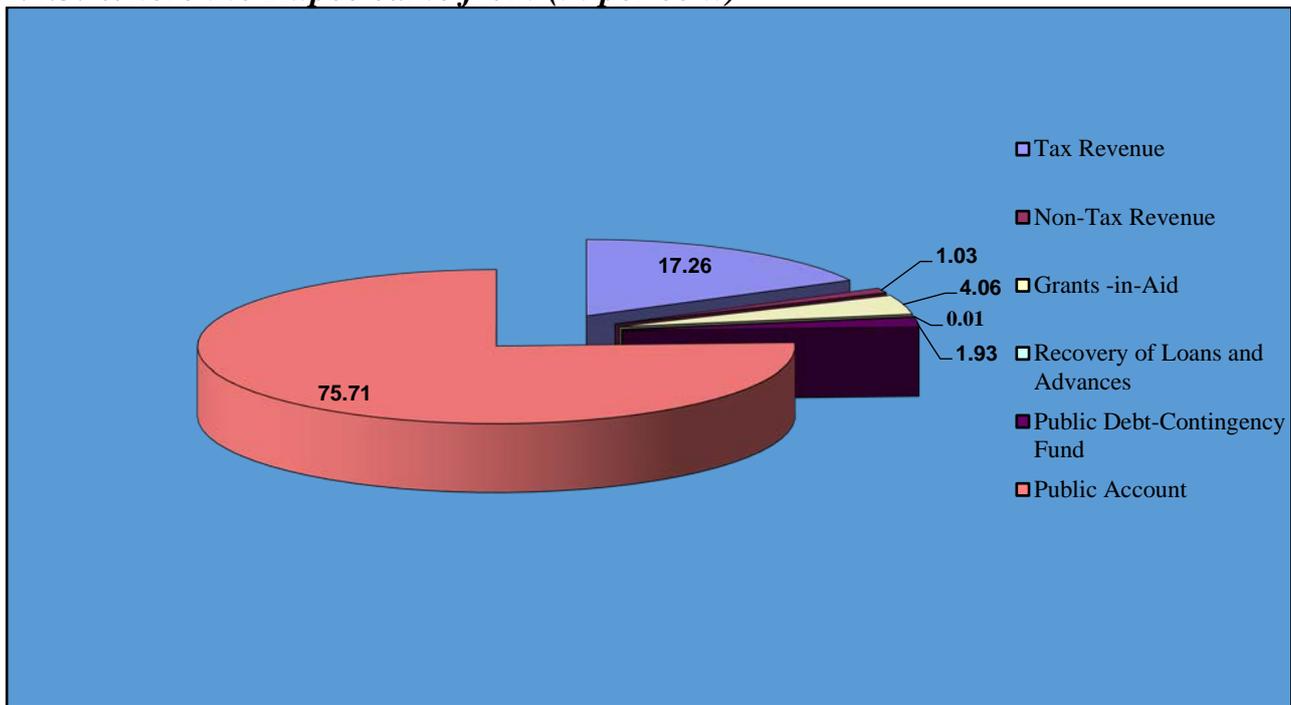
(₹ in crore)

SOURCES	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2016	(-)1,128.17
	Revenue Receipts	11,779.57
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	3.79
	Public Debt	1,015.27
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	388.41
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	180.15
	Deposits Received	639.03
	Civil Advances Repaid	93.10
	Suspense Account	34,811.96
	Remittances	4,923.80
	Contingency Fund	--
	TOTAL	52,706.91

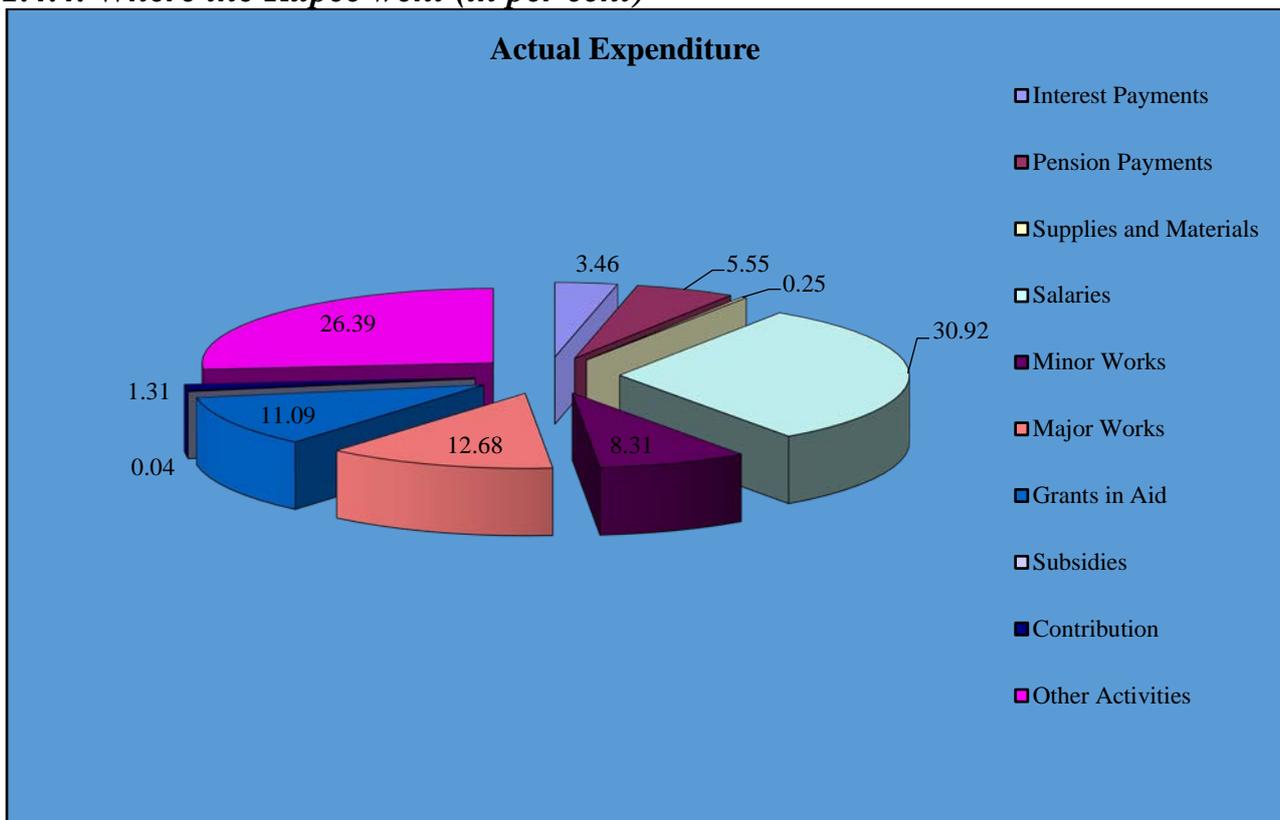
APPLICATION	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Revenue Expenditure	9,394.54
	Capital Expenditure	1,544.01
	Loans Given	10.33
	Repayment of Public Debt	586.77
	Transfer to Contingency Fund	--
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others	231.18
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	158.61
	Deposits Spent	1,666.38
	Civil Advances Given	371.41
	Suspense Account	33,738.81
	Remittances	5,286.98
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2017	(-)282.11
TOTAL	52,706.91	

Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are adopted from the figures provided by Director of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh as on September, 2017.

1.4.3. Where the Rupee came from (in per cent)



1.4.4. Where the Rupee went (in per cent)



1.5. Highlights of Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.		BE 2016-17	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to BE	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (\$)
1.	Tax Revenue [①]	8,539.60	9,097.05	106.53	37.82
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	528.90	544.82	103.01	2.26
3.	Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	3,705.66	2,137.70	57.69	8.89
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	12,774.16	11,779.57	92.21	48.97
5.	Recovery of Loans & Advances	30.84	3.79	12.29	0.02
6.	Borrowings & other Liabilities [A]	2,776.68	-834.48	-30.05	-3.47
7.	Capital Receipts (5 + 6)	2,807.52	-830.69	-29.59	-3.45
8.	Total Receipts (4 + 7)	15,581.68	10,948.88	70.27	45.51
9.	Non-Plan Expenditure	7,700.01	6,641.45	86.25	27.61
10.	NPE on Revenue Account	7,677.47	6,638.40	86.47	27.60
11.	NPE on Interest Payments	500.84	399.23	79.71	1.66
12.	NPE on Capital Account[*]	22.54	3.05	13.53	0.01
13.	Plan Expenditure	7,881.67	4,307.43	54.65	17.91
14.	PE on Revenue Account	4,436.99	2,756.14	61.12	11.46
15.	PE on Capital Account[**]	3,444.68	1,551.29	45.03	6.45
16.	Total Expenditure (9 + 13)	15,581.68	10,948.88	70.27	45.51
17.	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	12,114.46	9,394.54	77.55	39.05
18.	Capital Expenditure (12+15) [#]	3,467.22	1,554.34	44.83	6.46
19.	Revenue Surplus (4-17)	659.70	2,385.03	361.53	9.91
20.	Fiscal Deficit/Surplus {(16 - (4+5))}	2,776.68	-834.48	-30.05	-3.47

(①) Includes State Share of Union Taxes - ₹ 8,388.30 crore.

(A) Borrowings & other Liabilities Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balances.

(*) NPE on Capital Account includes NPE on Capital Account (₹ 0.62 crore) and NPE on Loans and Advances (₹ 2.43 crore).

[**] PE on Capital Account includes PE on Capital Account (₹ 1543.39 crore) and PE on Loans and Advances (₹ 7.90 crore).

(#) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 1,544.01 crore) and Loans & Advances disbursed (₹ 10.33 crore).

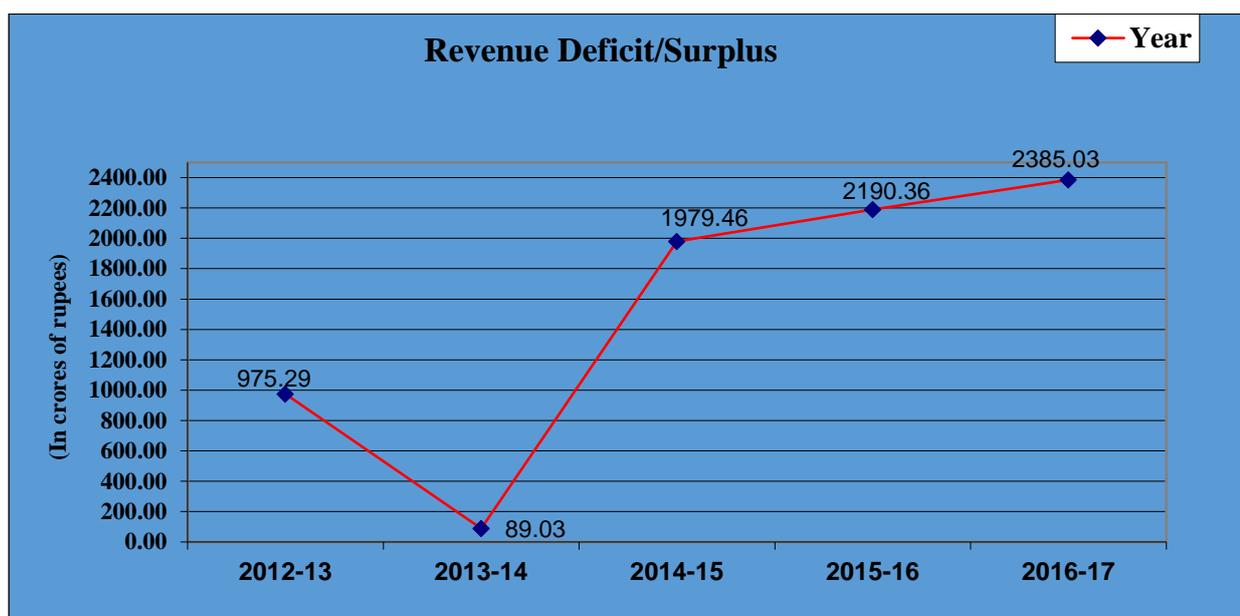
(\$) GSDP figure of ₹ 24,056.24 crore as circulated by Director of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Arunachal Pradesh in September, 2017.

1.6 . What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

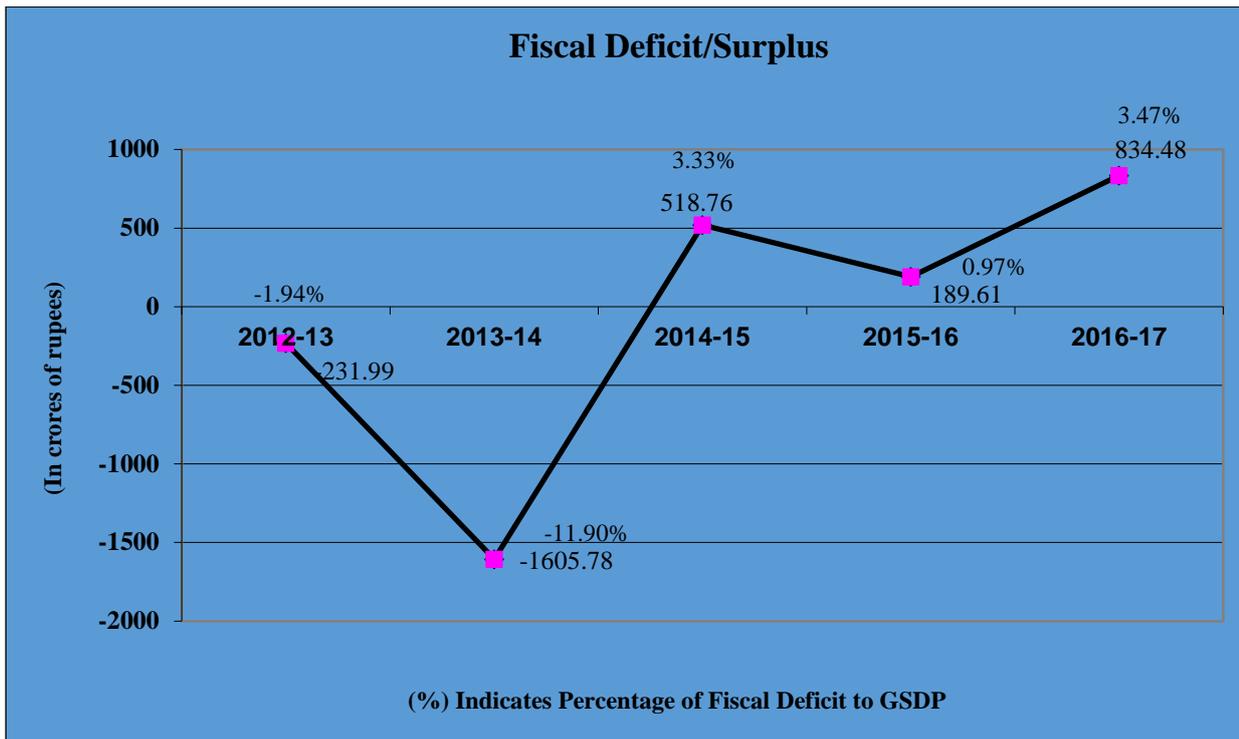
DEFICIT	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
SURPLUS	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of the Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
FISCAL DEFICIT/SURPLUS	Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding Borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by Borrowings. Ideally, Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

After enactment of the Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2006, wherein targets were set for important fiscal indicators like fiscal deficit and liabilities under the Consolidated Fund, the Government made a promising start, achieving revenue surplus of ₹ 694.94 crore in 2006-07. Continuing the upward trend, the State recorded its Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at ₹ 24,056.24 crore in 2016-17 at current prices, indicating an increase of 18.54 *per cent* from the previous year. The State also recorded a revenue surplus of ₹ 2,385.03 crore in 2016-17. Moreover, the fiscal surplus increased from ₹ 189.61 crore or 0.97 *per cent* of GSDP in 2015-16 to ₹ 834.48 crore or 3.47 *per cent* of GSDP in 2016-17.

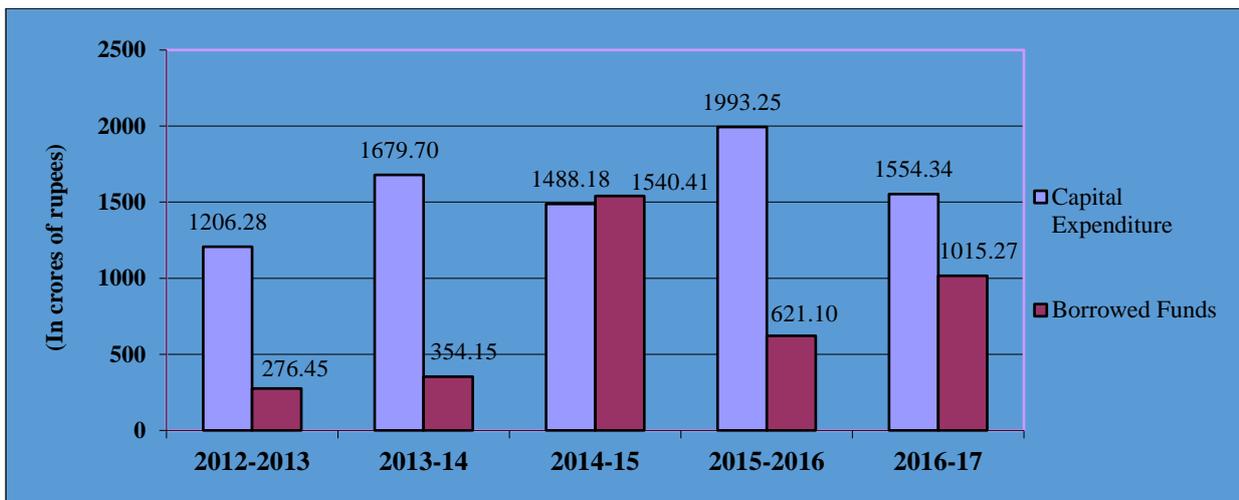
1.6.1. Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



1.6.2. Trend of Fiscal Deficit/Surplus



1.6.3. Proportion of Borrowed Funds spent on Capital Expenditure



It is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for creation of Capital Assets, and to use Revenue Receipts for repayment of Principal and Interest. However, the State Government utilized 100 per cent of its borrowings of the current year (₹ 1,015.27 crore) to repay Principal and Interest on Public Debt of previous years, to meet periodic shortfalls of revenue against expenditure in the current year, to maintain a positive cash balance at the end of the year and to invest in Treasury Bills.

CHAPTER - II

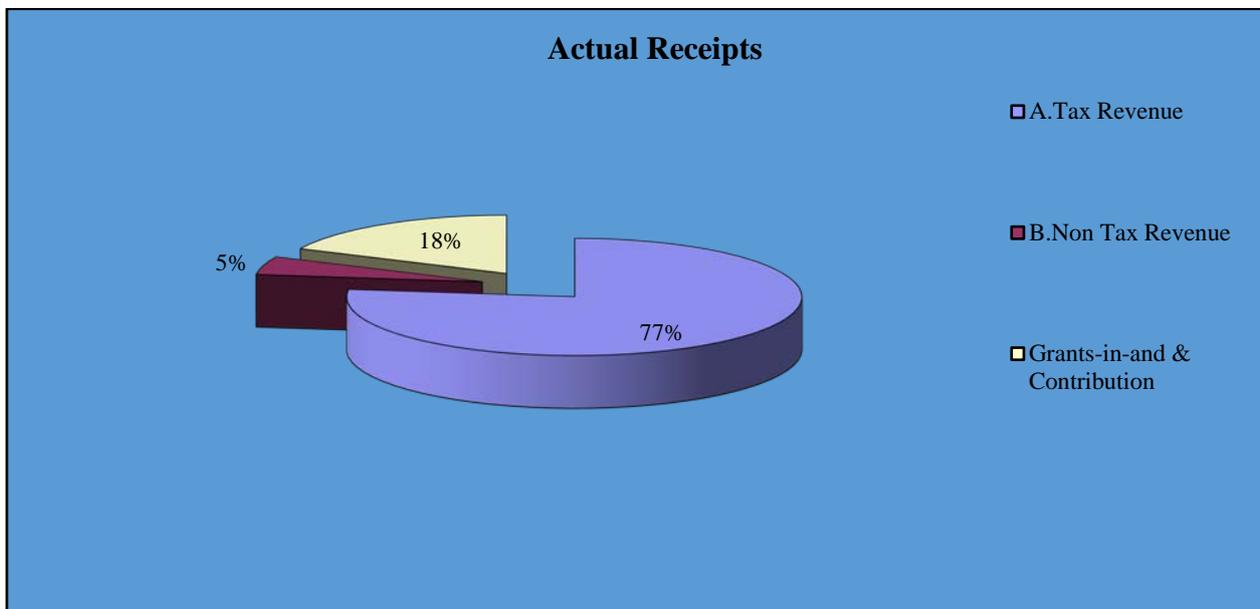
RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2016-17 were ₹ 10,948.88 crore.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

TAX REVENUE	Comprises of taxes collected and retained by the State and State Share of Union Taxes, under Article 280 (3) of the Constitution.
NON-TAX REVENUE	Includes Interest Receipts, Dividends, Profits, etc.;
GRANTS-IN-AID	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Centre. Includes 'External Grants Assistance' and 'Aid, Material & Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-Aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj, Autonomous Bodies, etc;



2.2.1. Revenue Receipt Components (2016 -17)

(₹ in crore)

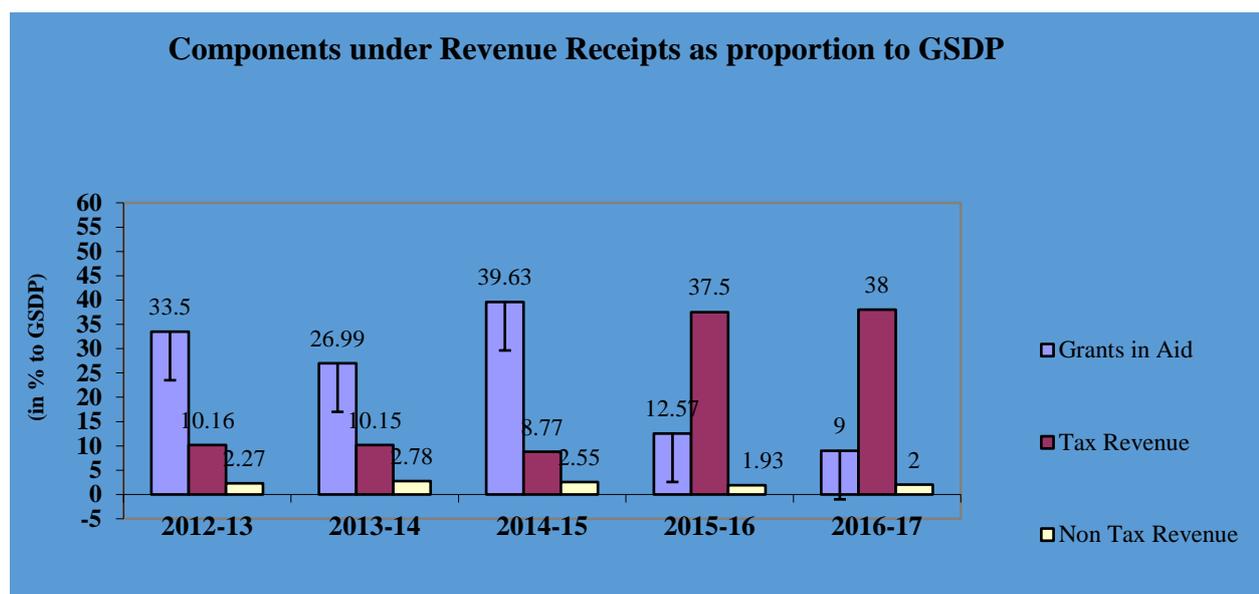
Components	Actuals
A. TAX REVENUE	9097.05
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	4538.40
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	17.65
Taxes on Commodities & Services	4541.00
B. NON-TAX REVENUE	544.82
Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits	56.39
General Services	108.96
Social Services	17.57
Economic Services	361.90
C. GRANTS-IN-AID AND CONTRIBUTIONS	2137.70
TOTAL- REVENUE RECEIPTS	11779.57

2.3. Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
TAX REVENUE	1274.43	1480.36	1572.14	7610.65	9097.05
NON-TAX REVENUE	284.22	405.06	457.64	392.12	544.82
GRANTS -IN-AID	4202.88	3935.01	7106.27	2550.33	2137.70
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	5761.53	5820.43	9136.05	10553.10	11779.57
GSDP	12546.65	14581.06	17931.15	20294.32	24056.24

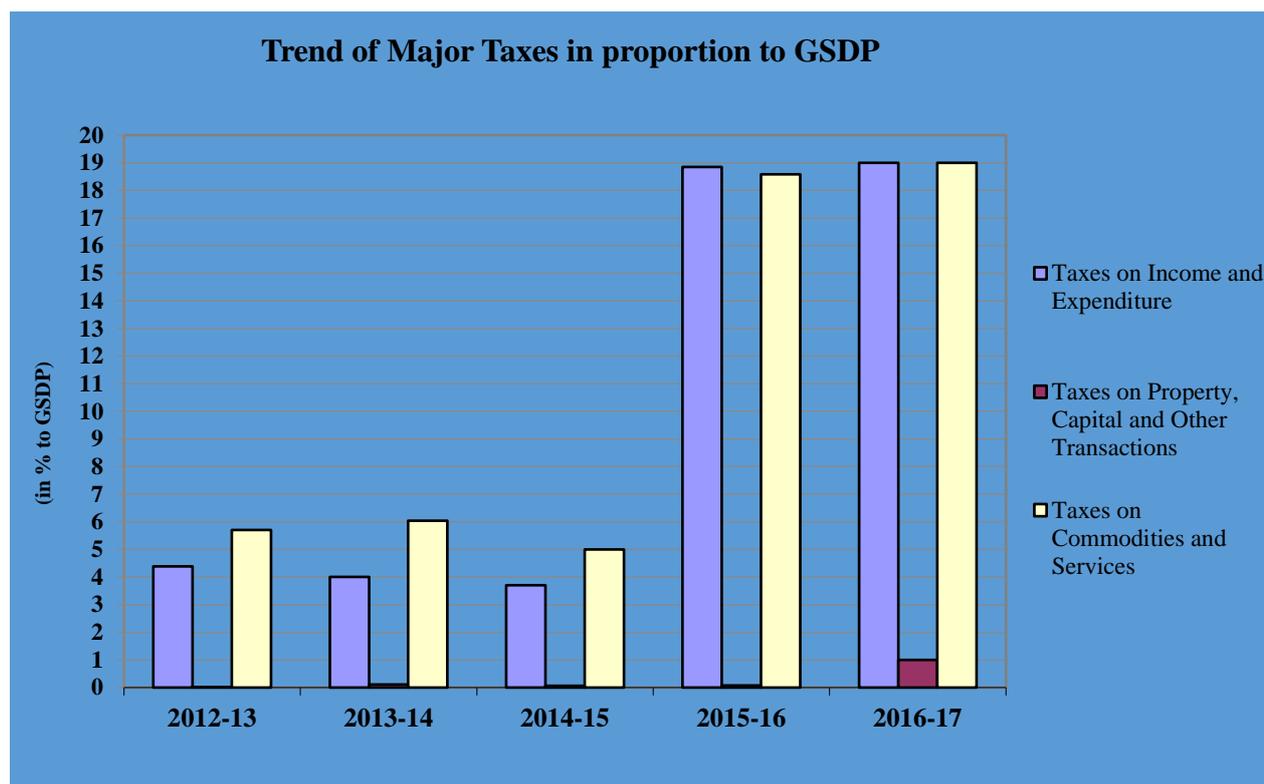
While GSDP increased by 18.54 per cent between 2015-16 and 2016-17, growth in revenue collection was 11.62 per cent. While Tax Revenue increased by 19.53 per cent, Non-Tax Revenue increased by 38.94 per cent and there is a significant decrease in Grants-in-Aid to the tune of ₹ 412.63 crore compared to previous year.



Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	550.39	583.67	664.76	3825.00	4538.40
Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions	8.32	16.54	10.86	14.60	17.65
Taxes on Commodities and Services	715.72	880.14	896.52	3771.05	4541.00
TOTAL TAX REVENUE	1274.43	1480.36	1572.14	7610.65	9097.05



2.4. Performance of State's own Revenue Collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State Share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Rupees	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2012-13	1274.43	957.93	316.50	2.52
2013-14	1480.36	1045.85	434.51	2.98
2014-15	1572.14	1109.98	462.16	2.58
2015-16	7610.65	7075.58	535.07	2.64
2016-17	9097.05	8388.30	708.75	2.95

The proportion of the State's Own Revenue to GSDP was lower than the target of 3.84 per cent, as recommended by the 14th Finance Commission.

2.5. Efficiency of Tax Collection

A. Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue Collection	8.32	16.54	10.86	14.60	17.65
Expenditure on Collection	7.97	11.04	12.28	15.47	16.91
Cost of Tax Collection	95.80%	66.74%	113.08%	105.96%	95.81%

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in

crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Revenue Collection	715.72	880.14	896.52	3771.05	4541.00
Expenditure on Collection	12.36	14.39	17.72	16.55	23.47
Cost of Tax Collection	1.73%	1.63%	1.98%	0.44%	0.52%

Taxes on Commodities and Services form a major chunk of Tax Revenue. Tax collection efficiency of Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions requires improvement.

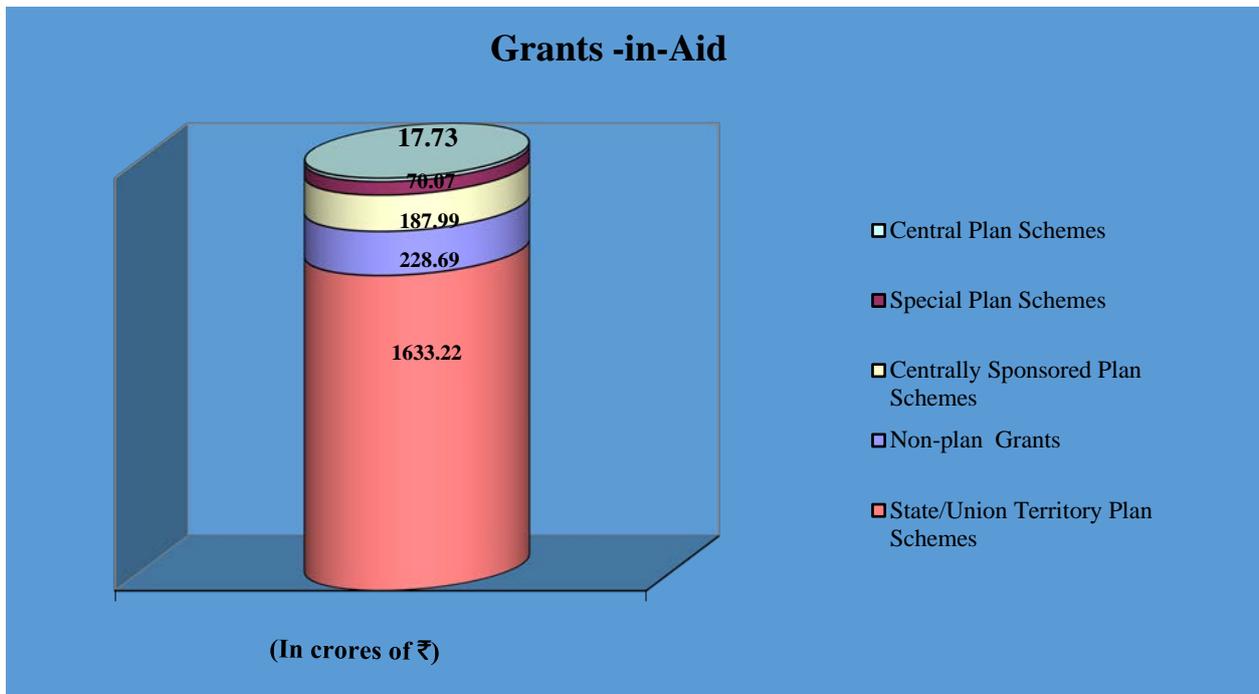
2.6. Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years.

(₹ in crore)

Major Head Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Corporation Tax	344.28	351.93	387.82	2239.74	2677.52
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	206.11	231.74	276.94	1585.26	1860.88
Taxes on Wealth	0.58	0.97	1.04	0.08	6.13
Customs	159.27	170.74	179.61	1115.78	1151.76
Union Excise Duties	108.24	120.58	101.42	900.89	1315.22
Service Tax	139.45	169.89	163.15	1232.59	1376.76
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	-	-	-	1.24	0.03
State Share of Union Taxes	957.93	1045.85	1109.98	7075.58	8388.30
Total Tax Revenue	1274.43	1480.36	1572.14	7610.65	9097.05
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	75.17%	70.65%	70.60%	92.97%	92.21%

2.7. Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise of Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission; they also include State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2016-17 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 2137.70 crore, as shown below:



The share of Central Plan Schemes in total Grants-in-Aid decreased from 2.38 *per cent* during 2015-16 to 0.83 *per cent* in 2016-17, while the share of Grants for state/Union Territory Plan Schemes decreased from 80.87 *per cent* in 2015-16 to 76.40 *per cent* in 2016-17. Against a Budget Estimate of ₹ 3705.66 crore of Grants-in-Aid, the State Government actually received ₹ 2137.70 crore as Grants-in-Aid (57.69 *per cent* of BE).

2.8. Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Internal Debt	276.45	354.15	1540.41	621.10	1015.27
Central Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Total Public Debt	276.45	354.15	1540.41	621.10	1015.27

The Public Debt has seen a significant increase by ₹ 394.17 crore compared to previous year and the Internal Debt has been financed from various investment like WMA (RBI), Special Securities (NSSF), Market Loans, Loans from Financial Institutions and other Loans.

CHAPTER - III

EXPENDITURE

3.1. Introduction

Expenditure is classified as Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is used to meet day-to-day expenses for running an organization. Capital Expenditure is used to create permanent assets, enhance the utility of such assets or reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified under Plan and Non-Plan.

GENERAL SERVICES	Includes Justice, Police, Jails, PWD, Pension, etc.
SOCIAL SERVICES	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.
ECONOMIC SERVICES	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, etc.

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure was ₹ 9394.54 crore for 2016-17, which was less than the Budget Estimate by ₹ 2719.92 crore. This was due to less disbursement of ₹ 1680.85 crore under Plan Expenditure and ₹ 1039.07 crore under Non-Plan Expenditure. The shortfall of expenditure against Budget Estimates under Revenue Section during the last five years is as given below:

Description	(₹ in crore)				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Budget Estimates	5389.68	6322.78	9199.20	10937.26	12114.46
Actuals	4786.24	5731.40	7156.59	8362.74	9394.54
Gap	603.44	591.38	2042.61	2574.52	2719.92
Percentage of gap over BEs	11.20	9.35	22.20	23.54	22.45

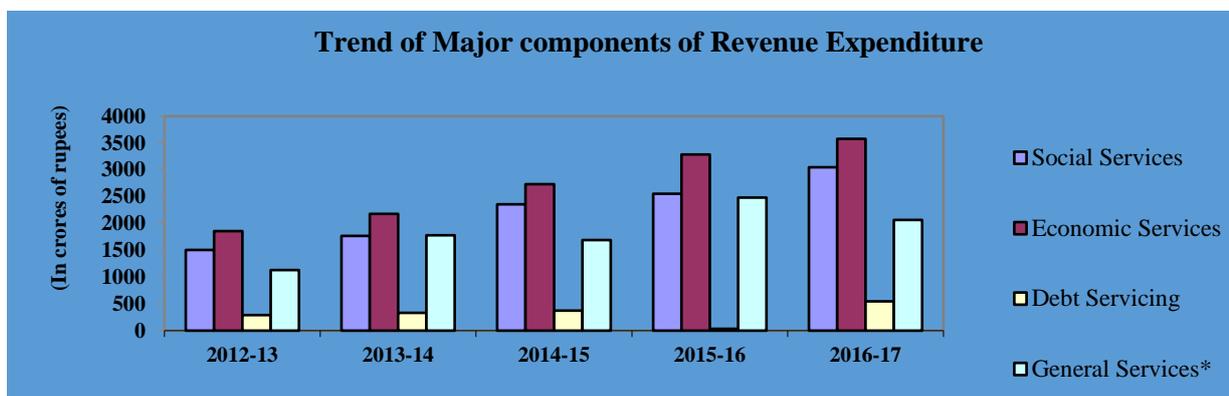
Compounding the less (7.79 per cent) of Revenue Receipts against Budget Estimates, the State Government was able to generate surplus of revenue in terms of the FRBM Act. Nearly 70.66 per cent of total Revenue Expenditure was committed to Non-Plan Expenditure (Salaries, Pensions, etc.). Plan Expenditure resultantly increased by 1.95 per cent from ₹ 2703.34 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 2756.14 crore in 2016-17.

3.2.1. Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2016-17)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Fiscal Services	41.68	0.44
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	16.91	-
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities & Services	23.47	-
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	1.30	-
B. Organs of State	123.95	1.32
C. Interest Payment & Servicing of Debt	549.23	5.85
D. Administrative Services	1411.34	15.02
E. Pensions & Miscellaneous General Services	641.56	6.83
F. Social Services	3046.47	32.43
G. Economic Services	3580.31	38.11
H. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	-	-
TOTAL - EXPENDITURE (REVENUE ACCOUNT)	9394.54	100

3.2.2. Major Components of Revenue Expenditure (2012-13 to 2016-17)



* General Services excludes MH 2048 (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of Debt), MH 2049 (Interest Payments).

In 2016-17, the expenditure on Economic Services (which included important sectors like Rural Development, Agriculture and Irrigation) occupied the major portion of the total expenditure.

3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2016-17 was 6.46 per cent of GSDP and less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 1912.88 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 1893.38 crore under Plan Expenditure and ₹ 19.50 crore under Non-Plan Expenditure).

3.3.1. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

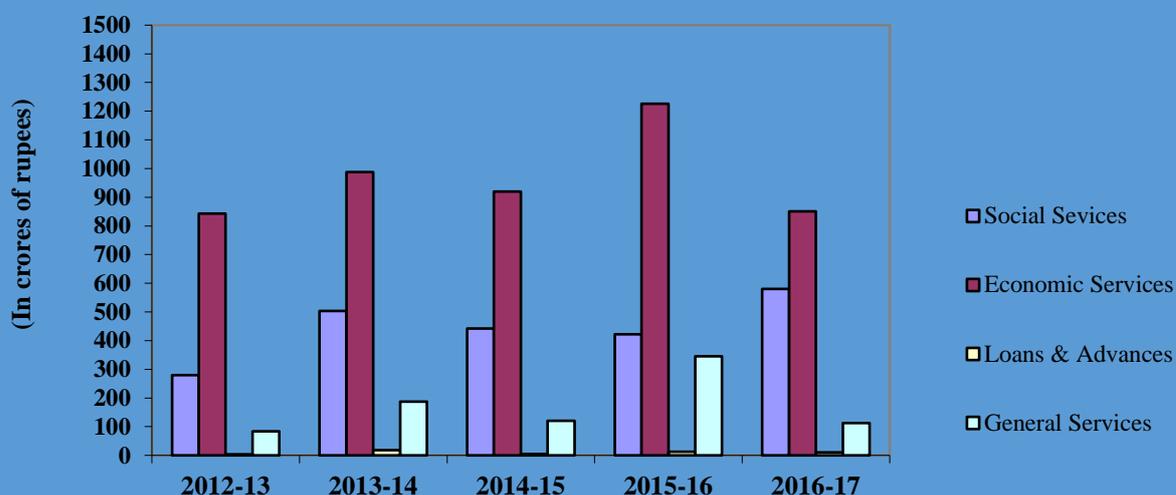
Sl. No.	Components	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services - Police, Land Revenue; etc.;	113.09	7.28
2.	Social Services - Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST, etc.;	579.91	37.31
3.	Economic Services - Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, etc.;	851.01	54.75
4.	Loans & Advances Disbursed	10.33	0.66
TOTAL		1554.34	100

3.3.2. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
1.	General Services	83.86	187.81	120.70	345.58	113.09
2.	Social Services	279.76	503.80	442.51	422.26	579.91
3.	Economic Services	842.66	988.09	919.97	1225.41	851.01
4.	Loans & Advances	3.95	18.53	4.93	12.98	10.33
TOTAL		1210.23	1698.23	1488.11	2006.23	1554.34

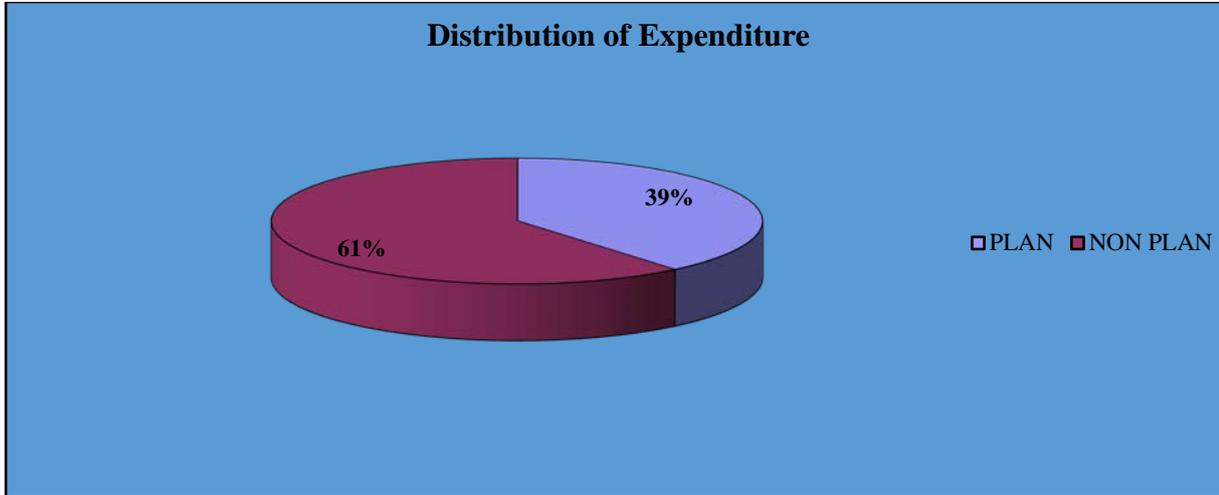
Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure



CHAPTER - IV

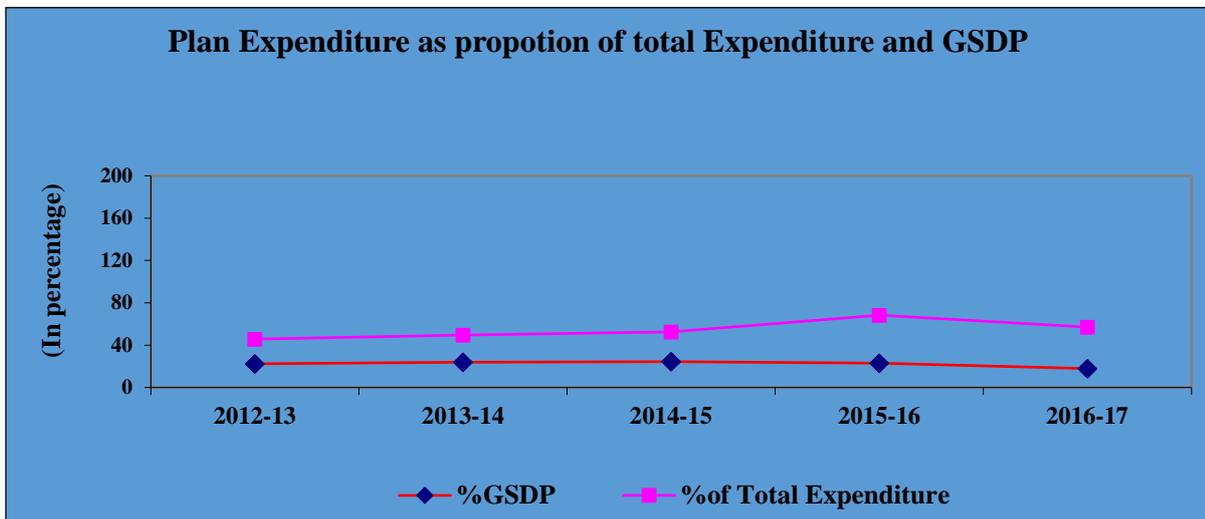
PLAN AND NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1. Distribution of Expenditure (2016-17)



4.2. Plan Expenditure

In 2016-17, Plan Expenditure, representing around 39.34 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 4307.43 crore (₹ 2230.80 crore under State Plan, ₹ 2076.63 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes).



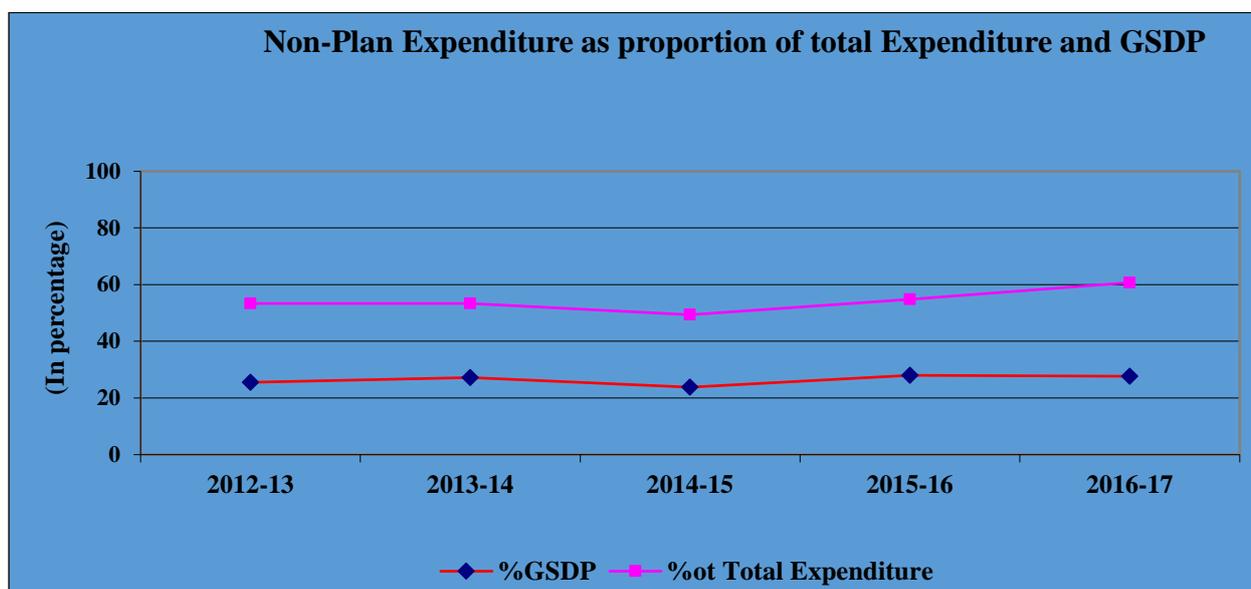
4.2.1. Plan Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Total Capital Expenditure	1214.18	1698.23	1488.11	2006.23	1554.34
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	1208.33	1692.02	1465.77	1996.61	1543.39
% of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	99.52	99.63	98.50	99.52	99.30

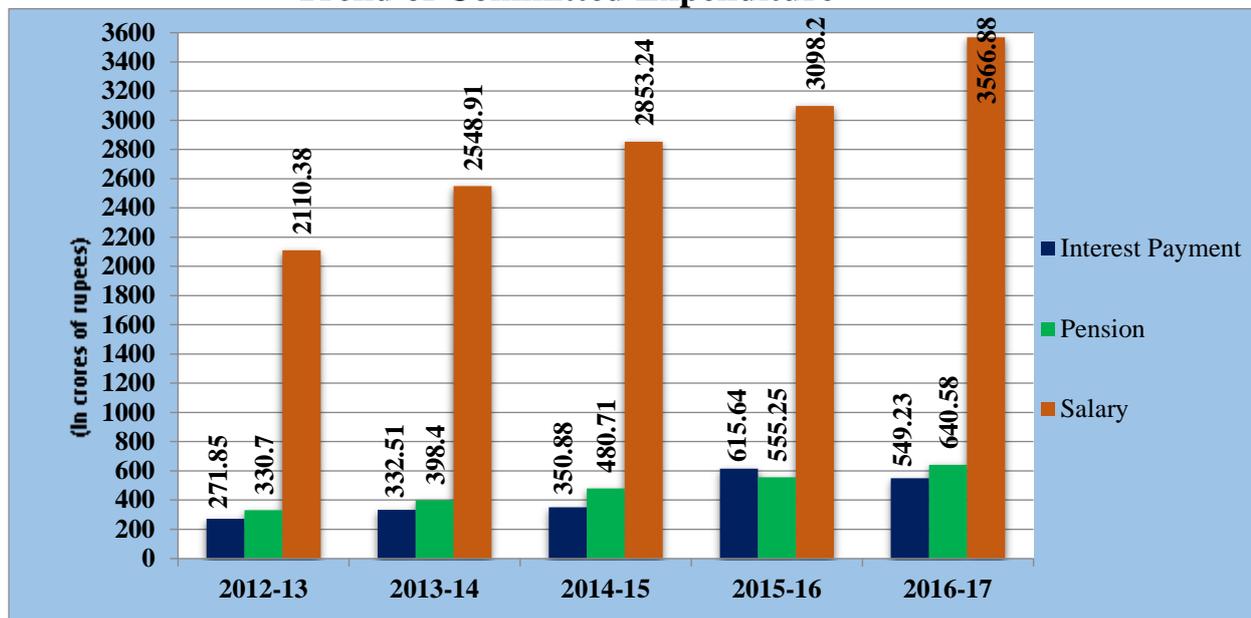
4.3. Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2016-17, representing around 60.66 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 6641.45 crore (₹ 6638.40 crore under Revenue Expenditure, ₹ 0.62 crore under Capital Expenditure and ₹ 2.43 crore under Loans & Advances).



4.4. Committed Expenditure

Trend of Committed Expenditure



(₹ in crore)

Component	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Committed Expenditure	2712.93	3259.82	3684.83	4269.09	4756.69
Revenue Expenditure	4786.24	5731.40	7156.59	8362.74	9394.54
% of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	47.09	56.01	40.33	40.45	40.38
% of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	56.69	56.88	51.49	51.05	50.63

The steep upward trend on both Committed and Revenue Expenditure left the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

CHAPTER – V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2016-17

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Re - appropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excess (+)
1.	Revenue Voted	9732.65	1560.00	-	11292.65	8825.99	(-)2466.66
	Charged	70.14	1.13		71.27	19.41	(-)51.86
2.	Capital Voted	2606.16	840.73		3446.89	1544.68	(-)1902.20
3.	Public Debt Charged	750.84	-	-	750.84	549.14	(-)201.70
4.	Loans & Advances Voted	14.60	6.04	-	20.64	10.33	(-)10.32
	Charged	733.50			733.50	586.77	(-)146.73
TOTAL		13907.89	2407.90	-	16315.79	11536.32	(-)4779.47

5.2. Trend of Saving/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
2012-13	(-) 541.98	(-) 2714.50	(-) 61.76	(-) 65.13	(-) 3383.37
2013-14	(-) 553.04	(-)3521.44	(-) 38.34	(-) 65.41	(-) 4178.23
2014-15	(-) 2023.97	(-)2622.20	(-) 18.94	(+) 592.14	(-) 4072.97
2015-16	(-) 2532.36	(-) 1647.24	(-) 42.45	(+) 309.51	(-) 3912.54
2016-17	(-)2518.52	(-)1902.21	(-)201.70	(-)157.04	(-)4779.47

5.3. Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a Grant indicated either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain Schemes/Programmes.

Some Grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
REVENUE						
6	District Administration	29.06	103.70	21.77	350.77	174.36
15	Health & Family Welfare	24.69	29.84	69.79	214.63	182.36
23	Forest	156.24	62.63	127.68	87.92	47.65
24	Agriculture	28.51	24.64	56.56	37.16	10.30
27	Panchayat	73.76	90.42	72.49	47.67	69.18
38	Water Resource Department	40.99	39.08	103.84	27.08	59.98
50	Secretariat Economic Services	2.99	26.45	89.96	468.00	9.77
CAPITAL						
32	Roads & Bridges	245.66	193.41	323.87	48.09	333.89
34	Power	49.22	38.96	45.32	40.83	69.67
38	Water Resources	66.83	20.00	14.00	206.95	85.34

50	Secretariat Economic Services	1755.35	2717.10	1722.53	951.33	635.98
56	Tourism	33.92	24.15	8.72	34.11	17.32
57	Urban Development	116.30	149.34	126.96	70.54	75.87

During 2016-17, Supplementary Grants totaling ₹ 383.03 crore (3.32 per cent of Total Expenditure of ₹ 11536.32 crore) proved to be unnecessary. In some cases (Original Budget above ₹ 60.00 crore), there were significant savings at the end of the year, even against original allocations. A few instances are given below.

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>					
Grant No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
6	District Administration	Revenue	512.66	22.67	360.96
8	Police	Revenue	756.21	105.41	734.42
26	Rural Works	Revenue	826.00	14.78	418.17
27	Panchayat	Revenue	146.30	0.60	77.72
28	Animal Husbandry and Veterinary	Revenue	165.91	0.74	111.51
31	Public Works	Capital	112.00	135.65	93.04
38	Water Resource Development	Capital	142.73	24.98	82.37
57	Urban Development	Revenue	100.79	0.20	34.30

CHAPTER - VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1. Assets

The existing form of accounts did not easily depict the valuation of Government assets like land, buildings, etc. except during the year of acquisition/purchase. Similarly, while the accounts presented the impact of liabilities that arose in the current year, they did not depict the overall impact of liabilities to future generations, except to a limited extent, as shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investment as Share Capital in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 250.02 crore at the end of 2016-17. However, no dividends were received on investment. During 2016-17, investments increased by ₹ 0.91 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ (-)1388.41 crore on 31st March 2016 and increased to ₹ (-) 599.28 crore at the end of March, 2017.

6.2. Debts and Liabilities

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

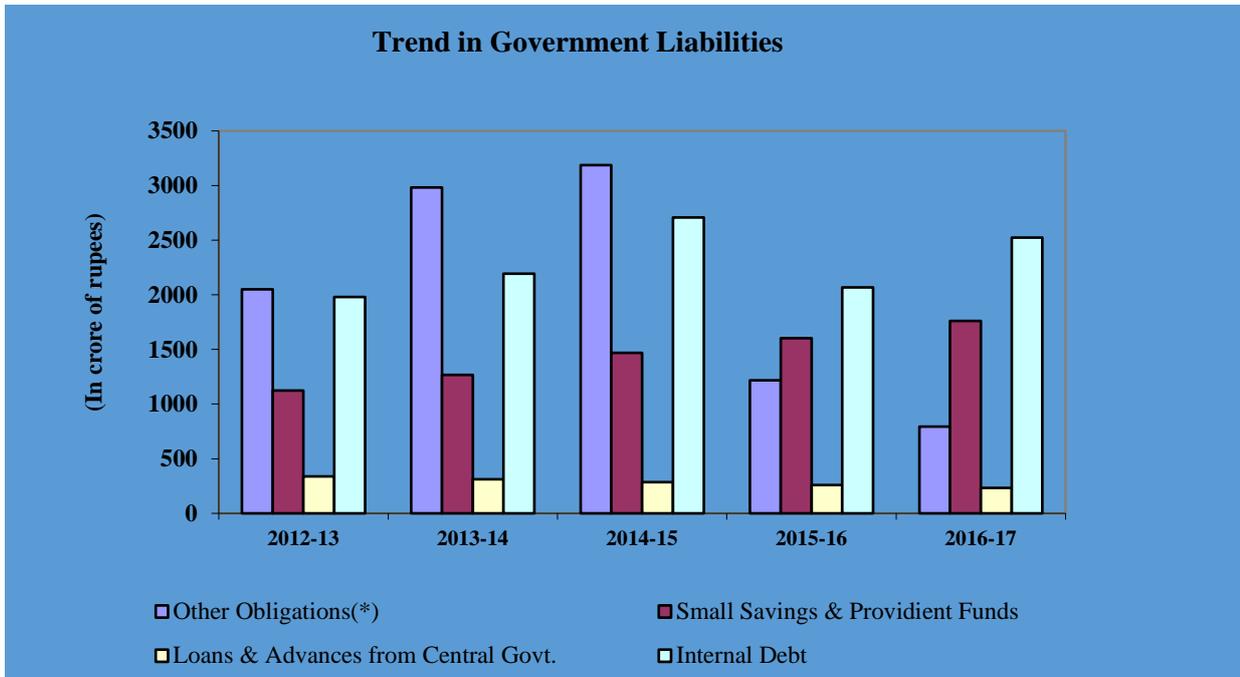
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government were as under:

(₹ in crore)						
Year	Public Debt	% to GSDP	Public Account (*)	% to GSDP	Total Liabilities	% to GSDP
2012-13	2319.17	18.48	1859.90	14.82	4179.07	33.31
2013-14	2504.24	17.17	2026.58	13.90	4530.82	31.07
2014-15	2990.74	16.68	2770.48	15.45	5761.22	32.13
2015-16	2325.40	11.46	2978.51	14.68	5303.91	26.13
2016-17	2753.90	11.45	1851.63	7.70	4605.53	19.15

(*) Excludes Suspense & Remittances Balances.

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

There was a net decrease of ₹ 698.38 crore (13.17 per cent) in Public Debt and Other Liabilities as compared to 2015-16.



(*) Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, Other earmarked funds, etc.

The Government of India determines, from time to time, the limits up to which a State Government can borrow from the market. Public Debt outstanding at the end of the year 2016-17 was ₹ 2753.90 crore out of which Market Loans outstanding was ₹1541.88 crore.

6.3. Guarantees

The position of Guarantees by the State Government for payment of Loans and Capital and payment of Interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc. is given below:

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding as on 31 st March 2017	
		Principal	Interest
2012-13	2.00		1.55*
2013-14	2.00		1.55*
2014-15	2.00		1.55*
2015-16	2.00		0.97*
2016-17	2.00	0.97	0.01

(*) Amount has not been bifurcated as Principal and Interest.

CHAPTER - VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1. Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

Borrowings of State Governments are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government Companies and Corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various Plan Schemes/Programmes, which are projected outside the State Budget. These loans are treated as receipts of the concerned Administrative Departments and do not appear in the books of the Government. However, loan repayments appear in Government Accounts, resulting in irreconcilable Adverse Balances and under-statement of liabilities in Government Accounts. As on 31st March 2017, there was an Adverse Balance of ₹ 0.08 crore under the Major Head 6003- Internal Debt of the State Government- 103- Loan from Life Insurance Corporation of India and ₹ 400.18 crore under the Major Head 6003- Internal Debt of the State Government- 110- Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India respectively.

7.2. Loans and Advances by the State Government

The total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2016-17 was ₹ 73.53 crore.

7.3. Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the last five years, Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies, etc., was ₹ 16.14 crore in 2012-13 and increased to ₹ 55.41 crore in 2016-17. No Grants were given to Rural Local Bodies during the year.

(₹ in crore)					
Year	Zila Parishads	Municipalities	Panchayat Samitis	Others	Total
2012-13	-	-	-	16.14	16.14
2013-14	-	-	-	16.20	16.20
2014-15	-	-	2.49	9.36	11.85
2015-16	-	1.44	-	99.34	100.78
2016-17	-	3.37	-	52.04	55.41

7.4. Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 st April 2016	As on 31 st March 2017	Net Increase (+)/ (-) Decrease
Cash Balances	-1128.17	-282.11	(+)846.06
Investments from Cash Balance (GoI Treasury Bills)	2026.86	1103.03	(-)923.83
Investment from Earmarked Fund Balances	369.00	519.90	(+)150.90
(a) Sinking Fund	369.00	519.90	(+)150.90
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	-	-	-
(c) Other Funds	-	-	-
Interest Realized	38.07	55.43	(+)17.36

There was a net increase in the Cash Balance of the State Government at the end of 2016-17.

7.5. Reconciliation of Accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend, among other things, on timely reconciliation of figures available with Departments and figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Accountant General. This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments. The reconciliation of accounts of many Departments was in arrears. In 2016-17, expenditure amounting to ₹ 11,532.96 crore (99.98 per cent of the total expenditure ₹ 11,535.65 crore) and receipts amounting to ₹ 11,783.36 crore (100 per cent of total receipts) was reconciled by the State Government. The status of reconciliation of accounts in respect of the Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs) of different Departments is given below:

Particulars	No. of CCOs	Fully Reconciled	Partially Reconciled	Not Reconciled
Expenditure	78	-	99.98 %	0.02 %
Receipts	78	-	100 %	0 %

7.6. Submission of Accounts by Treasuries

The delay in rendition of monthly Accounts by the 22 Treasuries/Sub-Treasuries to the office of the Accountant General ranged from one day to 122 days.

7.7. Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills

When money is required in advance or Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amount required, they are permitted to draw money without supporting documents through AC Bills. Such AC Bills are required to be settled, within a maximum of 30 days, through submission of DC Bills. 65 DC Bills amounting to ₹ 3.90 crore were outstanding at the end of 31 March 2017, indicating that these instructions were not followed.

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