



Accounts at a Glance

2014-15



Government of Gujarat

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Preface

The Annual accounts of the State Government are prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller & Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual accounts consist of Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts.

Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by the State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

'Accounts at a Glance' provides a broad overview of Government activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. While it has been our endeavor to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the certified Annual Accounts should be referred to for authentic figures.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us in improving the publication.



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Place: - Rajkot

Date : 11/02/2016

Table of Contents

Chapter I	An Overview of accounts		Page
	1.1	Introduction	1
	1.2	Structure of Accounts	1
	1.3	Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts	1
	1.4	Sources and Application of funds	3
	1.5	Highlights of Accounts	6
	1.6	What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?	7
Chapter II	Receipts		
	2.1	Introduction	10
	2.2	Revenue Receipts	10
	2.3	Trend of Receipts	11
	2.4	Performance of State 's own tax revenue collection	13
	2.5	Efficiency of Tax Collection	13
	2.6	Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years	14
	2.7	Grants-in-aid	14
	2.8	Public Debt	15
Chapter III	Expenditure		
	3.1	Introduction	16
	3.2	Revenue Expenditure	16
	3.3	Capital Expenditure	18
Chapter IV	Plan & Non-Plan Expenditure		
	4.1	Distribution of Expenditure	20
	4.2	Plan Expenditure	20
	4.3	Non-Plan Expenditure	21
	4.4	Committed Expenditure	22
Chapter V	Appropriation Accounts		
	5.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts	23
	5.2	Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years	23
	5.3	Significant Savings	24
Chapter VI	Assets & Liabilities		
	6.1	Assets	26
	6.2	Debts & Liabilities	26
	6.3	Guarantees	27
Chapter VII	Other Items		
	7.1	Loans and advances by the State Government	28
	7.2	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others	28
	7.3	Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance	28
	7.4	Reconciliation of Accounts	28
	7.5	Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills	29
	7.6	Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants-in-aid given by the Government	29
	7.7	Commitments of accounts of Incomplete works	29
	7.8	Rush of expenditure	29

CHAPTER - I

AN OVERVIEW OF THE ACCOUNTS

1.1 Introduction

The Annual Accounts of the Government of Gujarat namely Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts are prepared by the Accountant General (A&E) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

1.2 Structure of Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts

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

1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the revenue and capital accounts, public debt and public account

balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts is prepared in two volumes.

Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements, cash balance position and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies and quality of accounts and Volume II contains detailed statements and appendices.

Receipts and disbursements of the Government of Gujarat as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2014-15 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total: 1,11,159)	Revenue (Total : 91,978)	Tax Revenue	71,636
		Non Tax Revenue	9,543
		Grants-in-aid	10,799
	Capital (Total : 19,181)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	621
		Other Receipts	241
Borrowings and other liabilities (*)		18,319	
Disbursements (Total : 1,11,159)	Revenue		86,652
	Capital		24,157
	Loans and Advances		350

(*) *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 from implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year the Government of India directly released ₹ 1,202 crore. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2 Appropriation Accounts

The 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 two Charged Appropriation and 77 Voted Grants and 29 combined (Charged and Voted) provisions.

The Appropriation Acts, 2014-15 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 1,39,284 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 1,000 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 1,17,670 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 1,001 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 21,614 crore (16 per cent) and an less-estimation of ₹ 1 crore (0.1 per cent) on reduction of expenditure.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds:

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances

The State Government, in order to maintain and sustain its liquidity position, takes Ways and Means Advances from the Reserve Bank of India and thereafter, draws upon overdraft, whenever there is shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance in its account with the Reserve Bank of India. The State Government is required to maintain a minimum cash balance of ₹ 2.80 crore with Reserve Bank of India. Government of Gujarat did not avail of Ways and Means Advances in the year 2014-15.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 5,326 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 18,319 crore representing 0.62 per cent and 2.13 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (G.S.D.P.) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 16.48 per cent of the total expenditure. This deficit was mainly met from net of Public Debt (₹ 13,945 crore). Around 34 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹ 91,978 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 7,331 crore), interest payments (₹ 14,946 crore) and pensions (₹ 9,185 crore).

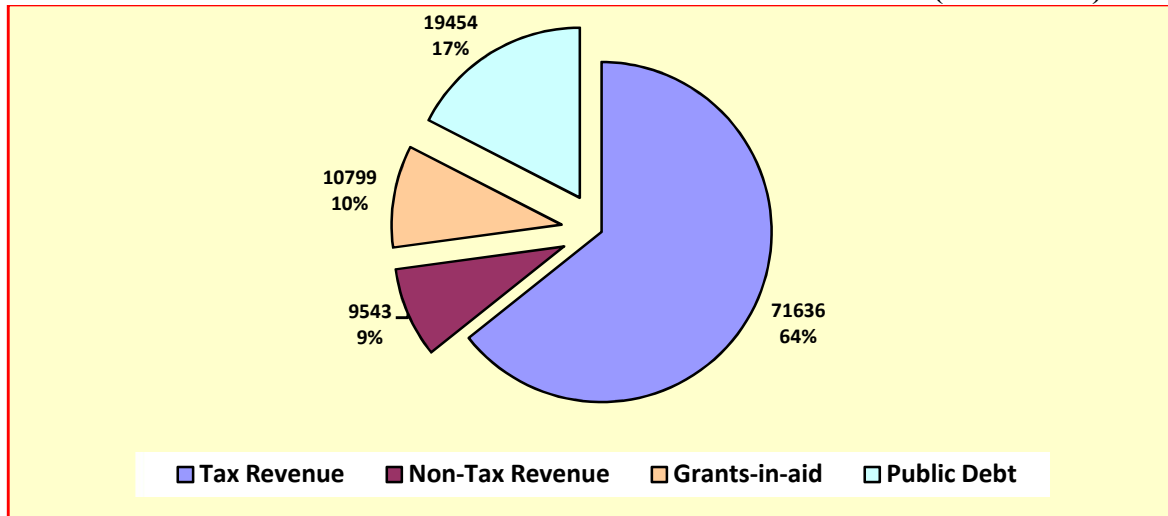
Sources and Application of Funds

		(₹ in crore)	
SOURCES	<i>PARTICULARS</i>	<i>AMOUNT</i>	
		Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2014	(-) 1,731
		Revenue Receipts (including Misc Capital Receipts)	92,219
		Recovery of Loans and advances	621
		Public Debt	19,454
		Small Savings, Provident fund and others	2,195
		Reserves and Sinking Funds	6,765
		Deposits received	35,477
		Civil Advances repaid	536
		Suspense Account	1,90,380
		Remittances	17,364
		Contingency Fund	0
		TOTAL	3,63,280

		(₹ in crore)
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	86,652
	Capital Expenditure	24,157
	Loans given	350
	Repayment of Public debt	5,509
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	1,694
	Reserves & Sinking fund	5,062
	Deposits repaid	32,370
	Civil Advances Paid	536
	Suspense Account	1,90,016
	Remittances	17,305
	Contingency Fund	14
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2015	(-)385
TOTAL	3,63,280	

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from?

(₹ in crore)

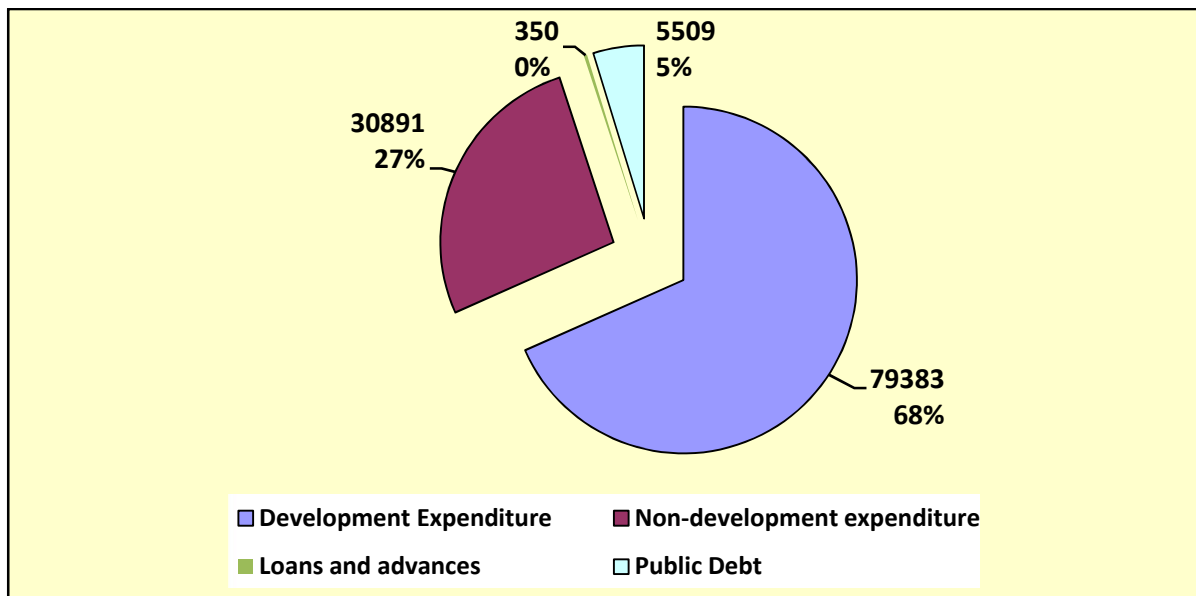


The main sources of funds to meet expenditure were tax revenue, public debt, Grants-in-aid and non-tax revenue.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went?

Expenditure for the year 2014-15 was spent on Development Expenditure (68 per cent), Non-Development Expenditure (27 per cent), Loans and Advances (0.30 per cent) and Repayment of Public Debt (5 per cent). Based on the purpose of expenditure it was classified into Social Services and Economic Services (Development expenditure) and General Services (Non-development expenditure).

(₹ in crore)



Note: The actual of Loans and Advances is 0.30 per cent.

1.5 Highlights of Accounts

	B.E. 2014-15	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP @
	(₹ in crore)			
1. Tax Revenue(Including Central Share)	74,704	71,636	96	8
2. Non-Tax Revenue	9,514	9,543	100	1
3. Grants in aid & contributions	18,835	10,799	57	1
4. Revenue Receipt (1+2+3)	1,03,053	91,978	89	11
5. Recovery of loans & advances	240	621	259	0
6. Other Receipts	1,000	241	2	0
7. Borrowing & other liabilities (A)	22,286	18,319	82	2
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	23,526	19,181	82	2
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	1,26,579	1,11,159	88	13
10. Non-Plan Expenditure (*)	67,127	60,198	90	7
11. NPE on Revenue Account	66,962	60,066	90	7
12. NPE on Interest Payments out of 11	15,411	14,946	97	2
13. NPE on Capital Account	165	132	80	0
14. Plan Expenditure (*)	65,645	50,961	78	6
15. PE on Revenue Account	34,934	26,586	76	3
16. PE on Capital Account	30,711	24,375	79	3
17. Total Expenditure (10+14)	1,32,773	1,11,159	84	13
18. Revenue Expenditure (11+15)	1,01,896	86,652	85	10
19. Capital Expenditure (13+16)(**)	30,876	24,507	79	3
20. Revenue Surplus(4-18)	1,157	5,326	460	1
21. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-17)	(-) 28,480	(-) 18,319	64	2

@ GSDP 2014-15 is ₹ 8,58,189 crore (Advance)

(*) Expenditure includes ₹ 49 crore under Non-Plan and ₹ 301 crore under Plan which pertains to Loans and Advances

(**) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 24,157 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 350 crore).

(A) Borrowing 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).

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 Finance Management.
Revenue Deficit\ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
Fiscal Deficit\ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Total Receipt (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the Borrowings should be invested in capital projects.
Primary Deficit\ Surplus	It indicates the gap in availability of funds for expenditure even without taking into consideration liabilities of past years viz. interest accrued. Primary surplus indicates that funds generated in the current year, were available to service past debts.

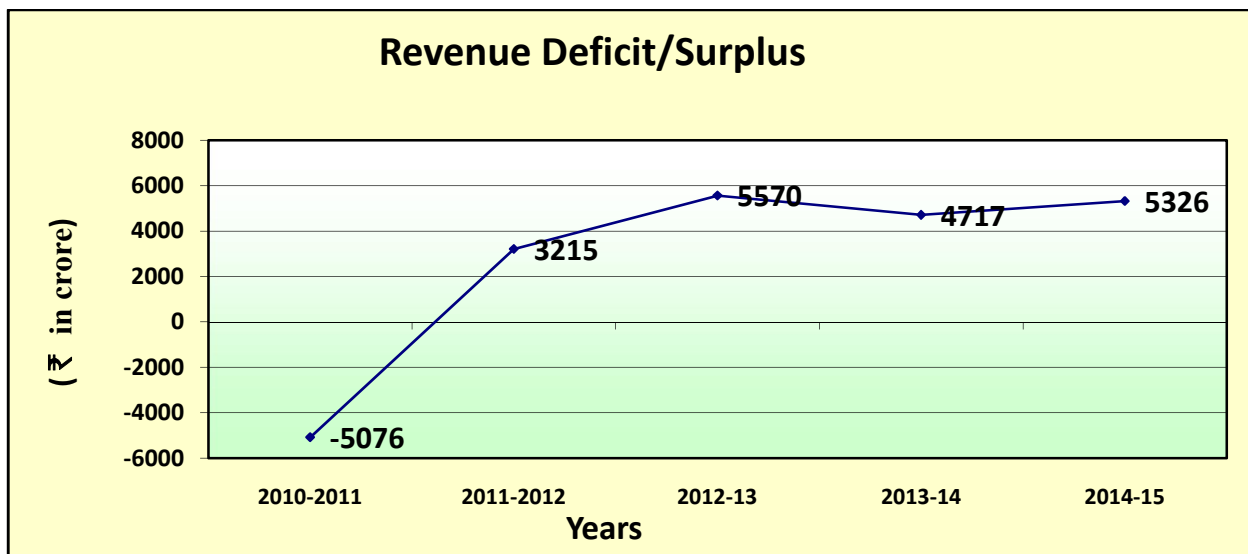
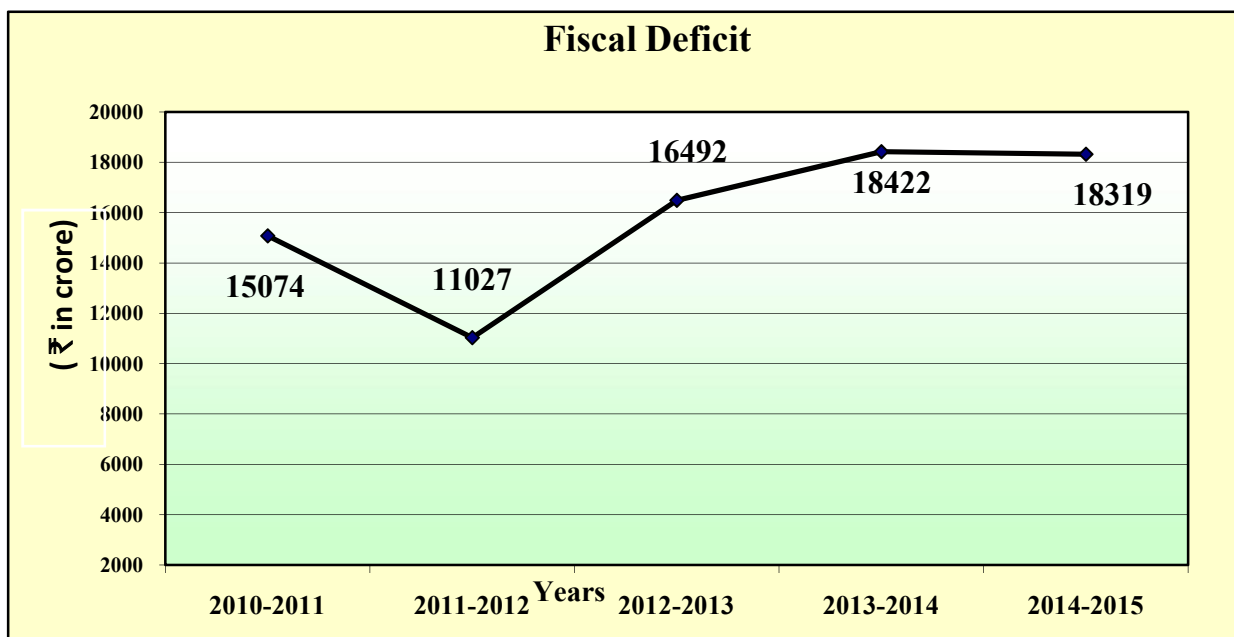
With a view to maintain a stable and sustainable fiscal environment consistent with equitable growth, the 13th Finance Commission has recommended a fiscal consolidation roadmap for each State. The Fiscal Consolidation roadmap for Gujarat requires the State to reduce the revenue deficit to zero by FY 2011-12, reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 per cent of the estimated GSDP of the year beginning F.Y 2011-12, to cap the total public debt of the State Government to 27.10 per cent of estimated GSDP by the end of FY 2014-15 and to cap the outstanding guarantees within the limit of ₹ 16,000 crore in 2014-15 though the outer limit of ₹ 20,000 crore provided in the Gujarat Sate Guarantees Act, 1963.

The fiscal deficit decreased from ₹ 18,422 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 18,319 crore in 2014-15. Also the primary deficit decreased from ₹ 5,090 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 3,373 crore in 2014-15. Revenue surplus increased from ₹ 4,717 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 5,326 crore in 2014-15.

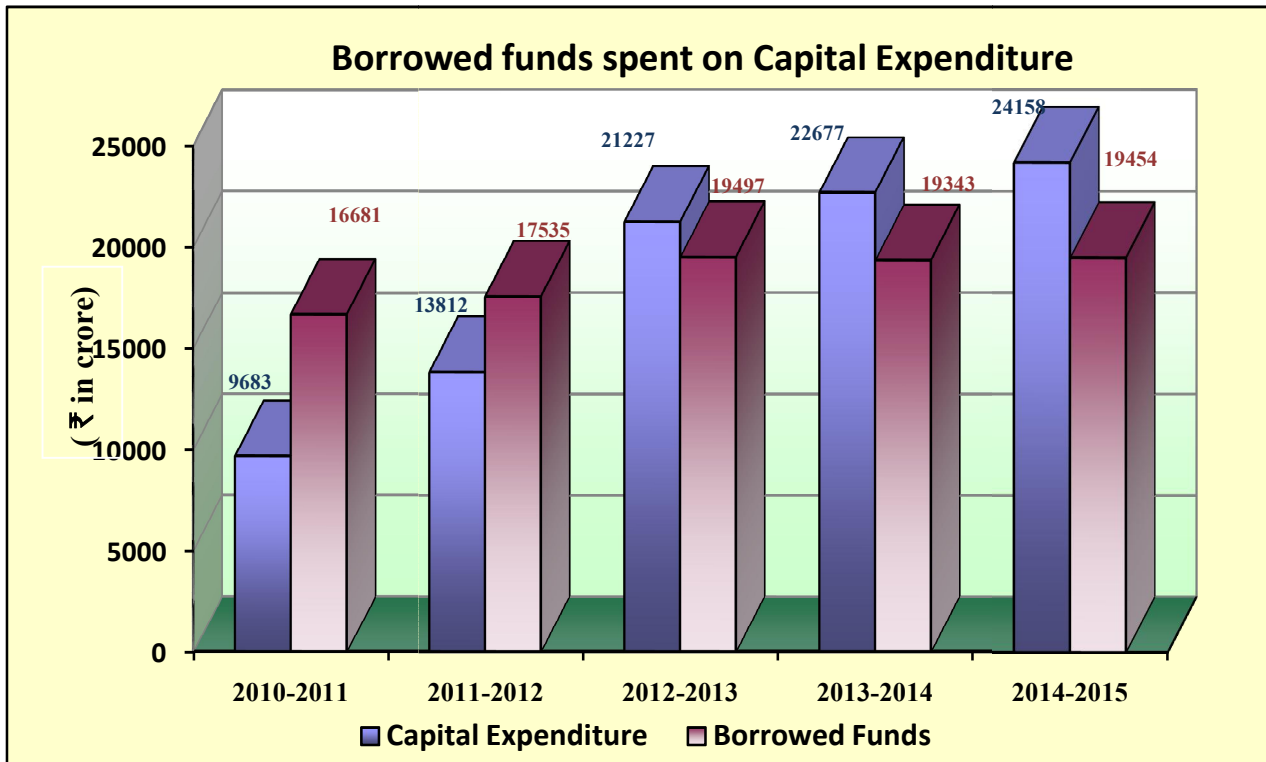
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit / Surplus

(₹ in crore)

Year	Revenue Surplus(+) / Deficit(-)	Fiscal Deficit (-)	Primary Deficit (-)
2010-11	(-) 5,076	(-) 15,074	(-) 5,447
2011-12	(+) 3,215	(-) 11,027	(-) 93
2012-13	(+) 5,570	(-) 16,492	(-) 4,331
2013-14	(+) 4,717	(-) 18,422	(-) 5,090
2014-15	(+) 5,326	(-) 18,319	(-) 3,373

**1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit**

1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure



It is desirable to fully utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government, however, spent full amount of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 19,454 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 24,507 crore) inclusive of disbursement of Loans and Advances (₹ 350 crore).

CHAPTER – II

RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

Based on its source receipts of Government are classified into Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts.

2.2 Revenue Receipt

Revenue Receipt consists of (A) Tax Revenue, (B) Non- Tax Revenue and (C) Grants-in-aid and Contributions.

Tax Revenue: Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.

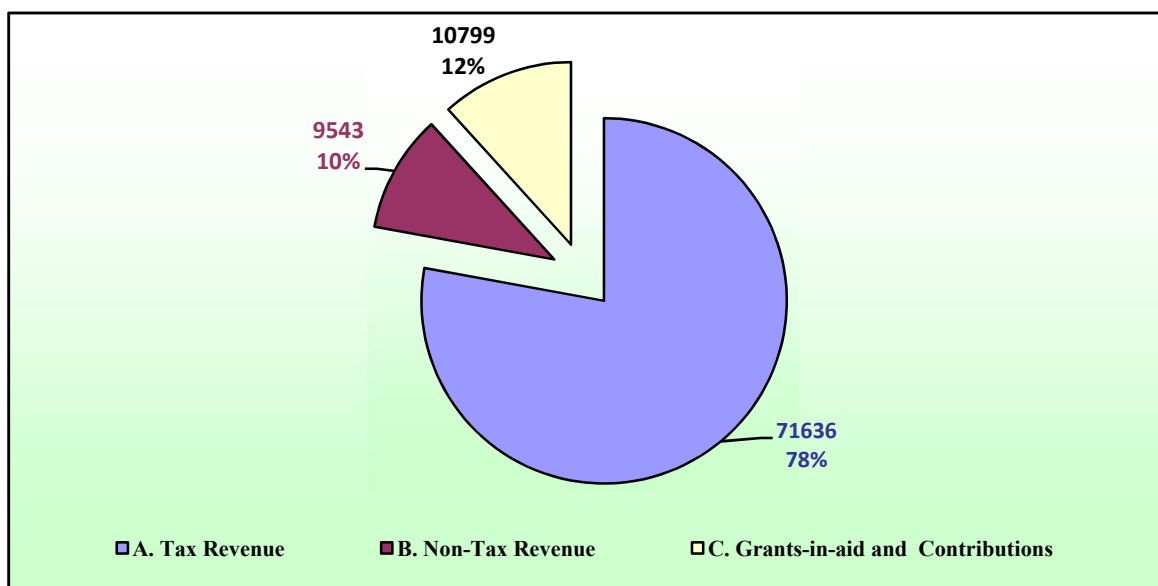
Non-Tax Revenue: Includes Interest receipts, dividends, profits etc.

Grants-in-aid: Essentially a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It includes 'External Grant 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 the Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.

Total Revenue Receipt for 2014-15 were ₹ 91,978 crore.

Revenue Receipt

(₹ in crore)



Revenue Receipt Components (2013-14)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	71,636
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	6,394
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	7,566
Taxes on Commodities and Services	57,676
B. Non-Tax Revenue	9,543
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,101
General Services	561
Social Services	1,330
Economic Services	6,551
C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	10,799
Total : Revenue Receipts	91,978

2.3 Trend of Receipts

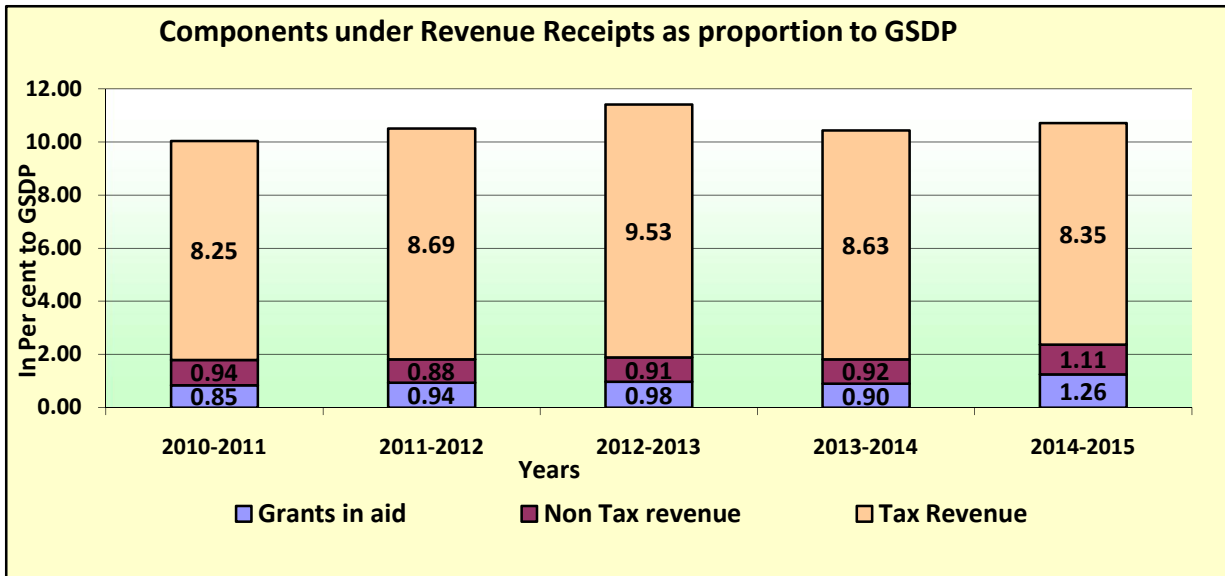
(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tax Revenues	43,018	52,033	62,766	66,075	71,636
Non-Tax Revenues	4,915	5,276	6,017	7,018	9,543
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	4,431	5,650	6,446	6,883	10,799
Total Revenue Receipts	52,364	62,959	75,229	79,976	91,978
GSDP	5,21,519	5,98,786	6,58,540 (P)	7,65,638 (Q)	8,58,189 (A)

Estimates: (P)= Provisional, (Q)= Quick and (A)= Advance.

(Source: Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005, Budget Publication No. 30 of 2015-16)

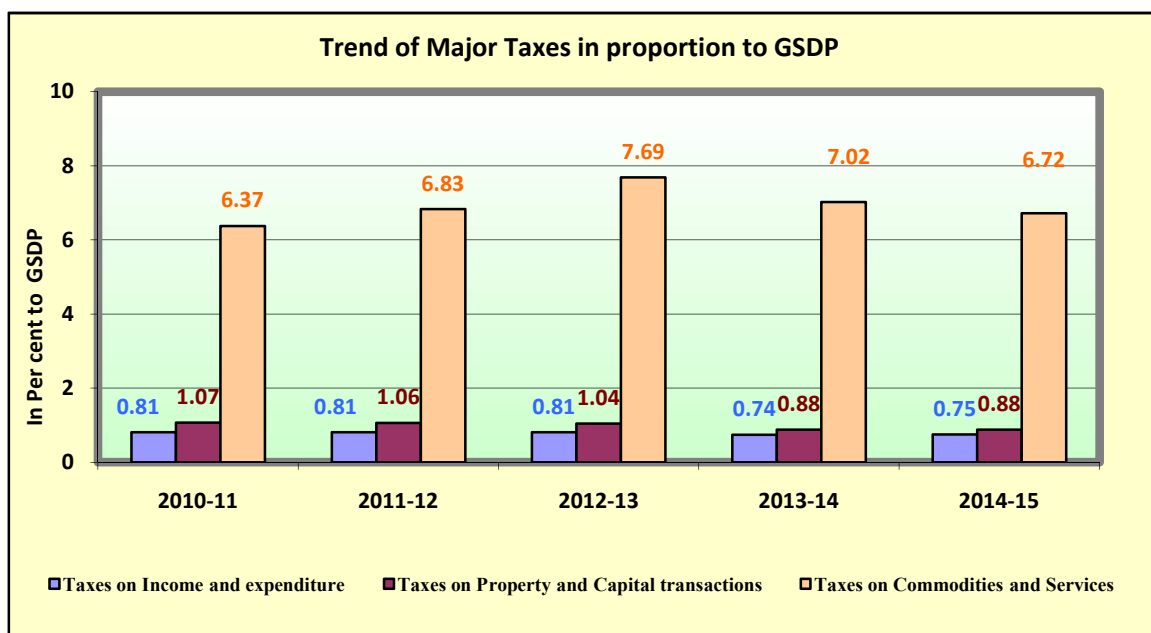
Total Revenue Receipts grew by 15 per cent in 2014-15 over the previous year. While Tax Revenues increased by 8 per cent, Non-Tax Revenues also increased by 36 per cent. The Grants-in-aid from Government of India increased by 57 per cent from ₹ 6,883 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 10,799 crore in 2014-15.



Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	4,219	4,841	5,311	5,634	6,394
Taxes on property and Capital Transactions	5,590	6,318	6,826	6,706	7,566
Taxes on Commodities and Services	33,209	40,874	50,629	53,735	57,676
Total Tax Revenue	43,018	52,033	62,766	66,075	71,636



* Percentage for years from 2011-12 to 2013-14 changed due to revision in GSDP.

2.4 Performance of State's own tax revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Rupees	Percentage to GSDP *
2010-11	43,018	6,679	36,339	6.97
2011-12	52,033	7,780	44,253	7.39
2012-13	62,766	8,869	53,897	8.18
2013-14	66,075	9,702	56,373	7.36
2014-15	71,636	10,296	61,340	7.15

* Percentage for years from 2010-11 to 2013-14 changed due to revision in GSDP.

2.5 Efficiency of Tax collection**A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions**

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Collection	5,590	6,318	6,826	6,706	7,566
Expenditure on Collection	156	152	177	209	220
Efficiency of Tax collection (in per cent)	3	2	3	3	3

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Collection	33,209	40,874	50,629	53,735	57,676
Expenditure on Collection	253	259	281	359	378
Efficiency of Tax collection (in per cent)	1	1	1	1	1

2.6 *Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years*

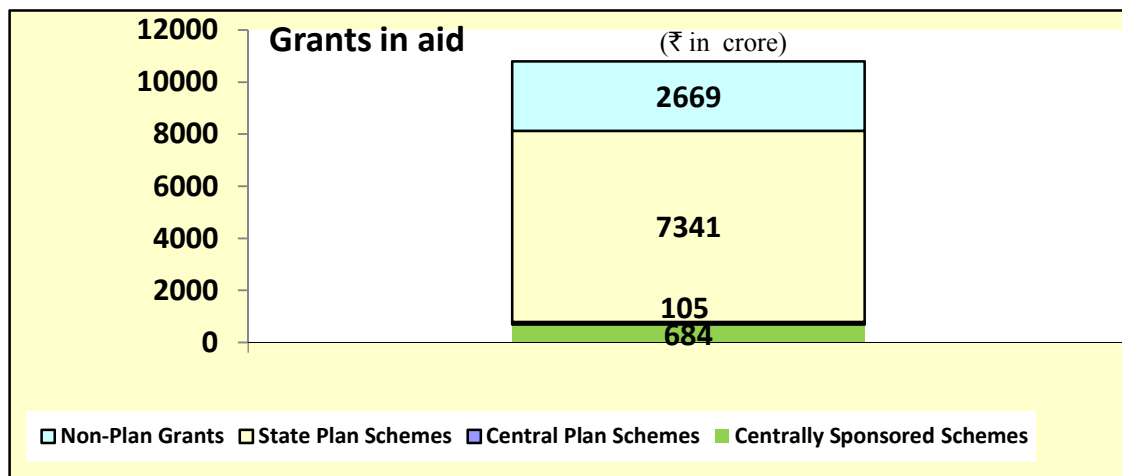
(₹ in crore)

Major Head Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Corporation Tax	2,611	3,063	3,192	3,263	3,595
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,380	1,556	1,911	2,148	2,568
Taxes on Wealth	5	11	5	9	10
Customs	1,168	1,349	1,477	1,583	1,665
Union Excise Duties	849	873	1,003	1,118	940
Service Tax	666	929	1,298	1,581	1,518
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	-	(-1)(*)	(-17)(*)	-	-
State share of Union taxes	6,679	7,780	8,869	9,702	10,296
Total Tax Revenue	43,018	52,033	62,766	66,075	71,636
Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax revenue	16	15	14	15	14

(*) Minus amount is due to adjustment of excess share assigned in previous years.

2.7 *Grants-in-aid*

Grants-in-aid represent assistance received from Government of India and comprises Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Non-Plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2014-15 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 10,799 crore as shown in the table:



2.8 Public Debt

Trend of outstanding Public Debt over the past five years:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Internal Debt	1,01,490	1,14,954	1,28,065	1,41,700	1,55,981
Central Loans	9,384	8,452	8,302	7,806	7,470
Total Public Debt	1,10,874	1,23,406	1,36,367	1,49,506	1,63,451

Against the total internal debt of ₹ 19,131 crore received by the State Government in 2014-15 and the central loan of ₹ 323 crore received during the period, capital expenditure was ₹ 24,157 crore. This indicates that the total public debt (₹ 19,454 crore) raised during the year was fully used for developmental purposes.

CHAPTER - III

EXPENDITURE

3.1 Introduction

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

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, Public Works, Pension, etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Castes & Scheduled Tribes etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 86,652 crore for 2014-15 fell short of budget estimates by ₹ 15,244 crore. The shortfall of expenditure against Total budget estimates under Revenue Section during the past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

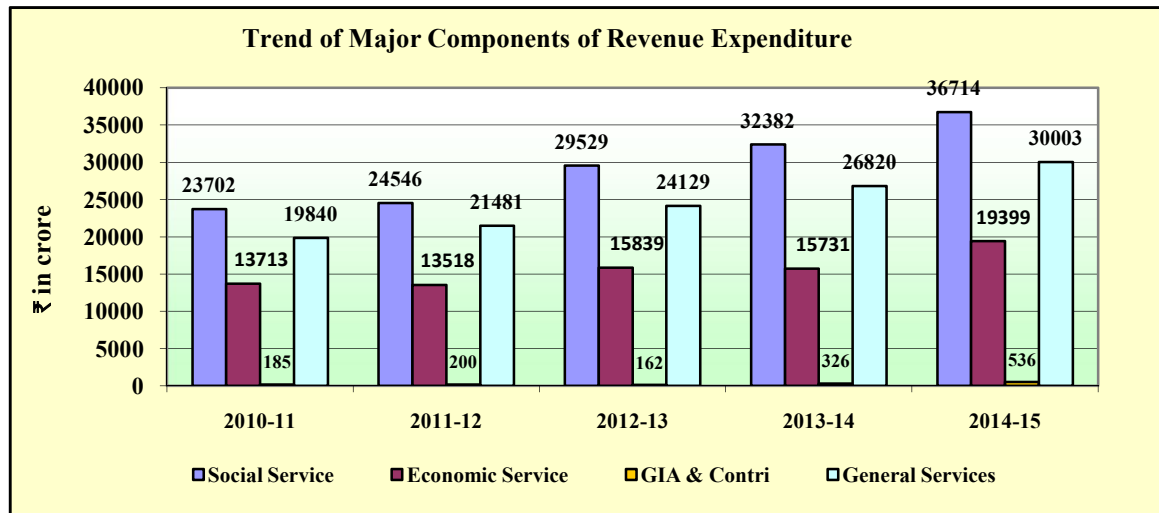
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total Budget Estimates	61,062	64,846	76,315	83,914	1,01,896(*)
Actual	57,440	59,744	69,659	75,259	86,652
Gap	3,622	5,102	6,656	8,655	15,244
Per cent of gap over BE	5.93	7.87	8.72	10.31	14.96

* Includes net Original Budget Estimate ₹97,163 crore and Supplementary Budget Estimate ₹4,733 crore.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Net Revenue Expenditure (2014-15)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage
A. Fiscal Services	600	1
(i)Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	220	-
(ii)Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	378	-
(iii)Other Fiscal Services	2	-
B. Organs of State	947	1
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	14,946	17
D. Administrative Services	4,292	5
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	9,218	11
F. Social Services	36,714	42
G. Economic Service	19,399	22
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	536	1
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	86,652	100

3.2.2. Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2010-2015)

General Services includes Major Head 2048 (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt), Major Head 2049 (Interest payments) and excludes Major Head 3604 (Compensation and assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

There has been an increase in expenditure on all services.

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements for 2014-15 were 3 per cent of GSDP. It was less than Budget Estimates by ₹ 6,369 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 6,336 crore and ₹ 33 crore under Plan expenditure and Non-Plan Expenditure respectively).

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

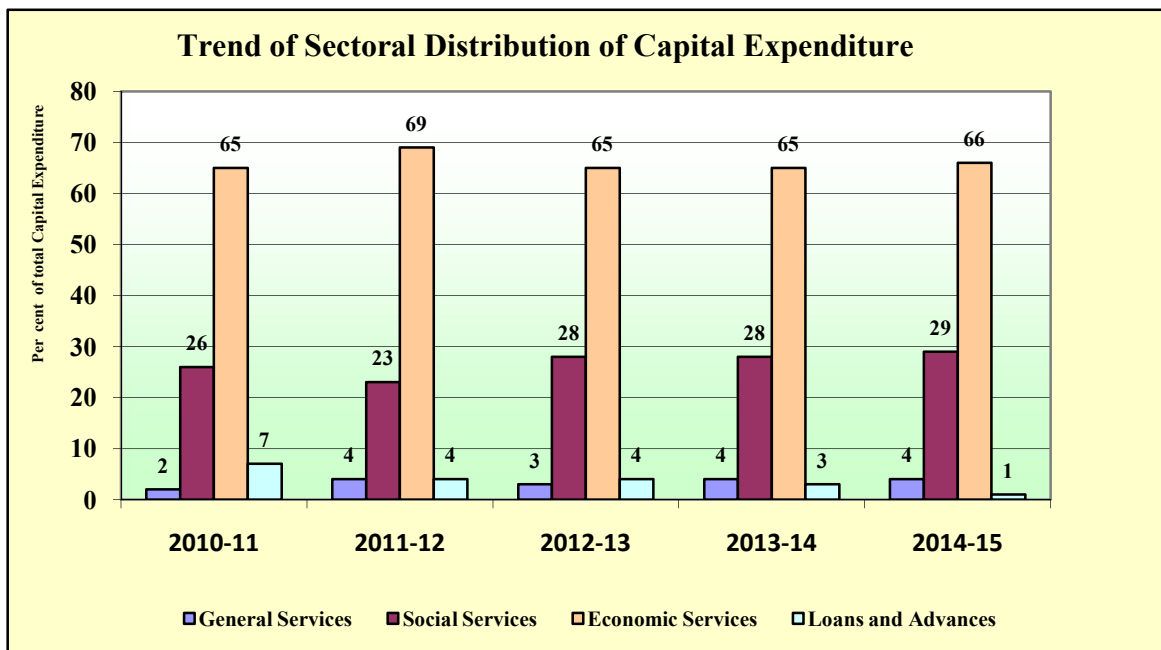
During 2014-15, the Government spent ₹ 7,479 crore on various projects (₹ 4,040 crore on Major Irrigation of which ₹ 3,580 crore was spent on Narmada project, ₹ 2,686 crore on Medium Irrigation and ₹ 753 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 1,939 crore on Medical and Public Health, ₹ 2,182 crore on Water Supply and Sanitation and ₹ 2,032 crore on Power Projects.

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount (₹ in crore)	Per cent
1	General Services - Police, Land Revenue etc.	888	4
2	Social Services - Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	7,185	29
3	Economic Services - Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries , Transport etc.	16,084	66
4	Loans and Advances Disbursed	350	1
Total		24,507	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 5 years

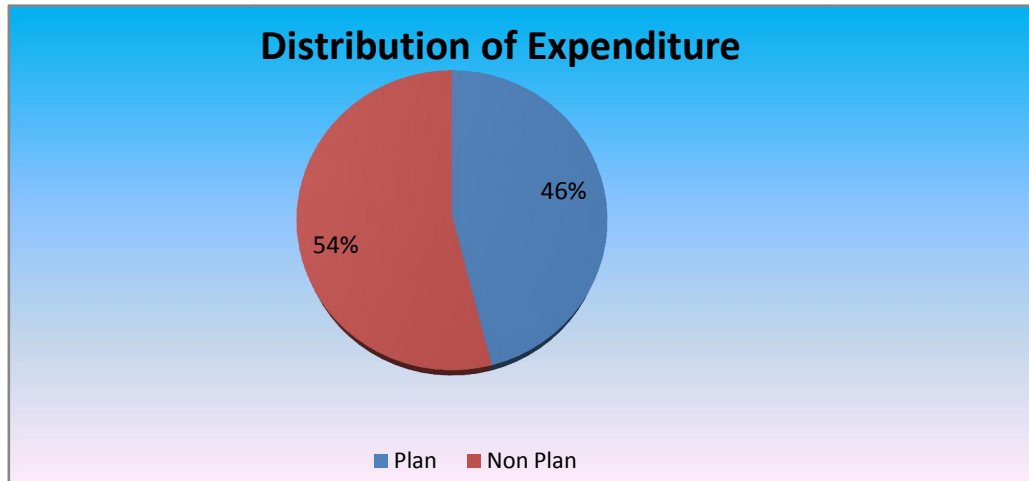
(₹ in crore)

Sr.No.	Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	General Services	243	556	714	816	888
2	Social Services	2,682	3,306	6,083	6,650	7,185
3	Economic Services	6,759	9,950	14,430	15,211	16,084
4	Loans and Advances	688	605	882	603	350
Total		10,372	14,417	22,109	23,280	24,507

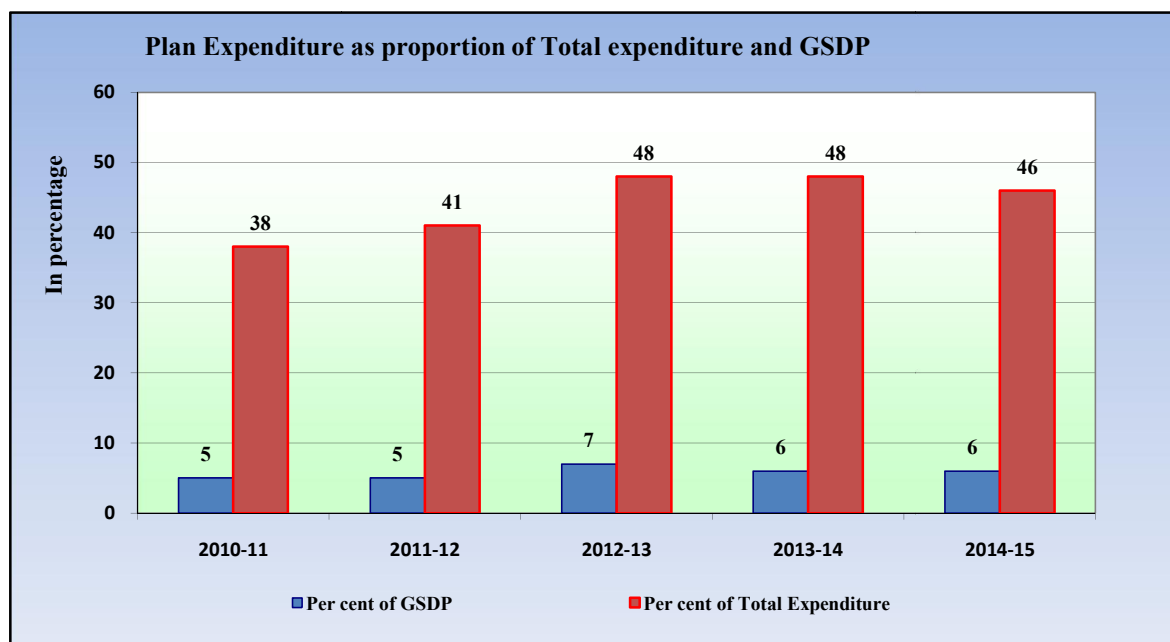


CHAPTER - IV

PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1 *Distribution of expenditure (2014-15)*4.2 *Plan expenditure*

During 2014-15 Plan expenditure representing 46 per cent of total disbursements was ₹ 50,961 crore (₹ 35,176 crore under State Plan, ₹ 15,484 crore under Centrally Sponsored Schemes and ₹ 301 crore under Loans and Advances).



* Percentage for the year 2012-13 changed due to revision in GSDP.

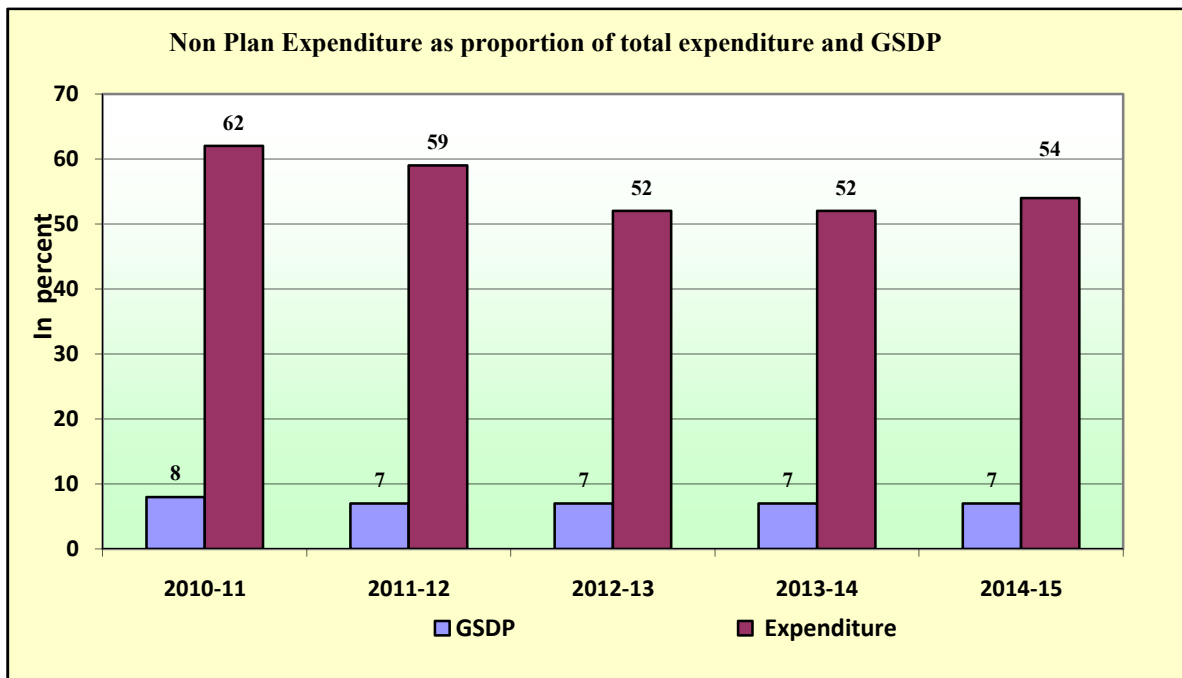
4.2.1 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

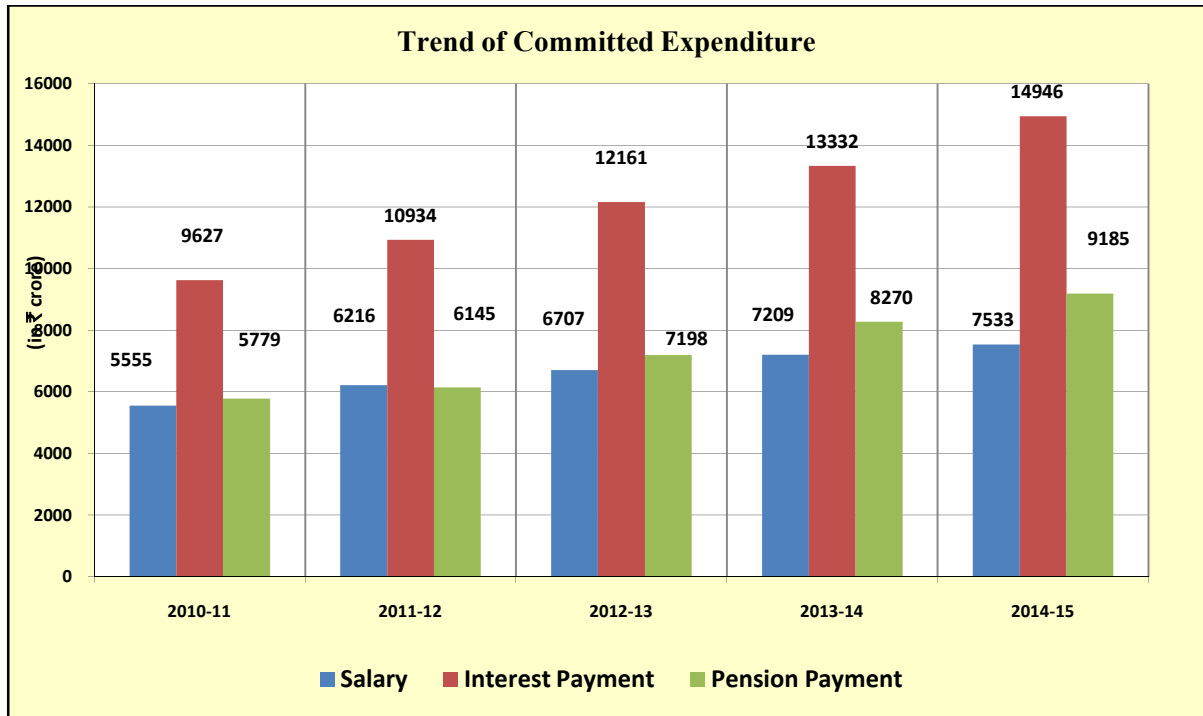
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total Capital Expenditure	10,372	14,417	22,109	23,280	24,507
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	10,140	14,142	21,447	23,061	24,375
Per Cent of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Expenditure	98	98	97	99	99

4.3 Non-Plan expenditure

During 2014-15, Non-Plan expenditure representing 54 per cent of total disbursements was ₹ 60,198 crore (₹ 60,066 crore under Revenue and ₹ 132 crore under Capital).



4.4 Committed expenditure



(₹ in crore)

Component	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Committed Expenditure	20,961	23,294	26,066	28,811	31,664
Revenue Expenditure	57,440	59,744	69,659	75,259	86,652
Per cent of committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	40	37	35	36	34
Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	36	39	37	38	37

CHAPTER - V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2014-15

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original grant/ Appropriation	Supplementary grant/ Appropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving(-) Excess(+)
Voted	I- Revenue	82,495.90	4,320.11	86,816.01	71,970.64	(-) 14845.37
	II- Capital	29,403.55	1,048.82	30,452.37	24,578.38	(-) 5873.99
	III- Loans and Advances	721.88	21.28	743.16	349.90	(-) 393.26
	Total Voted	1,12,621.33	5,390.21	1,18,011.54	96,898.92	(-)21,112.62
Charged	IV- Revenue	15,282.42	413.27	15,695.69	15,205.10	(-) 490.59
	V- Capital	49.88	15.01	64.89	56.82	(-) 8.07
	VI- Public Debt- Repayment	5,511.97	0.00	5,511.97	5,509.21	(-) 2.76
	VII- Loans and Advances	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	(-) 0.01
Total Charged	20,844.28	428.28	21,272.56	20,771.13	(-)501.43	
Grand Total	1,33,465.61	5,818.49	1,39,284.10	1,17,670.05	(-) 21,614.05	

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-)/Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2010-11	(-) 3,204	(-) 1,219	(-) 20	(-) 70	(-) 4,513
2011-12	(-) 4,500	(-) 1,347	(+) 471	(-) 144	(-) 5,520
2012-13	(-) 7,048	(-) 989	(-) 1	(-) 251	(-) 8,289
2013-14	(-) 8,942	(-) 3,469	(-) 14	(-) 318	(-) 12,743
2014-15	(-) 15,336	(-) 5,882	(-) 3	(-) 393	(-) 21,614

5.3 Significant Savings

Substantial Savings under a grant indicate either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes. This also indicates weak budgetary control. Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(Per cent)

Sr. No	Grant No	Nomenclature	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
1	19	Other Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	59.88	81.23	98.58	98.75	98.52
2	76	Revenue Department	23.48	27.09	38.56	41.61	43.48
3	77	Tax Collection Charges (Revenue Department)	18.87	50.19	43.48	39.69	45.33
4	78	District Administration	12.94	29.35	20.38	35.27	22.95
5	84	Non-Residential Buildings	26.48	32.51	17.61	30.84	33.76
6	85	Residential Buildings	12.30	33.26	38.23	46.90	22.03

During 2014-15, Supplementary Grants totaling ₹ 5,818.47 crore (4.94 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. Few instances are given below:

(₹ in crore)					
Gr. No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
39	Medical and Public Health	Revenue	3,359.73	130.66	3,140.37
44	Jails	Revenue	96.71	8.28	89.80
60	Administration of Justice	Revenue	759.33	49.39	649.56
67	Water Supply	Capital	1,763.02	22.23	1,669.28
70	Community Development	Revenue	1,378.54	73.18	995.97
71	Rural Housing and Rural Development	Revenue	2,352.10	105.25	1,355.04

(₹ in crore)					
Gr. No.	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
86	Roads and Bridges	Capital	2,186.04	75.27	2,178.08
87	Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme	Capital	219.02	10.66	213.36
96	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	Capital	3,409.50	91.55	3,239.39
101	Urban Housing	Revenue	933.55	88.11	486.72

CHAPTER – VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

The existing form of accounts do not easily depict valuation of Government assets like land, buildings, etc. except in the year of acquisition/purchase. Similarly, while the accounts do not present the impact of liabilities to future generations except to the limited extent shown by the rate of interest and period of existing loans.

Total investment as share capital in Statutory Corporations, Govt. Companies, Rural Banks, Joint Stock Companies, Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 62,929 crore at the end of 2014-15. However, return on investment received during the year were ₹ 90 crore (i.e. 0.14 per cent) on investment. During 2014-15, investments increased by ₹ 7,871 crore while dividend income decreased by ₹ 188 crore.

General cash balances stood at ₹ (-) 1,731 crore on 31 March 2014 and increased to ₹ (-) 385 crore at the end of March 2015.

6.2 Debt and Liabilities

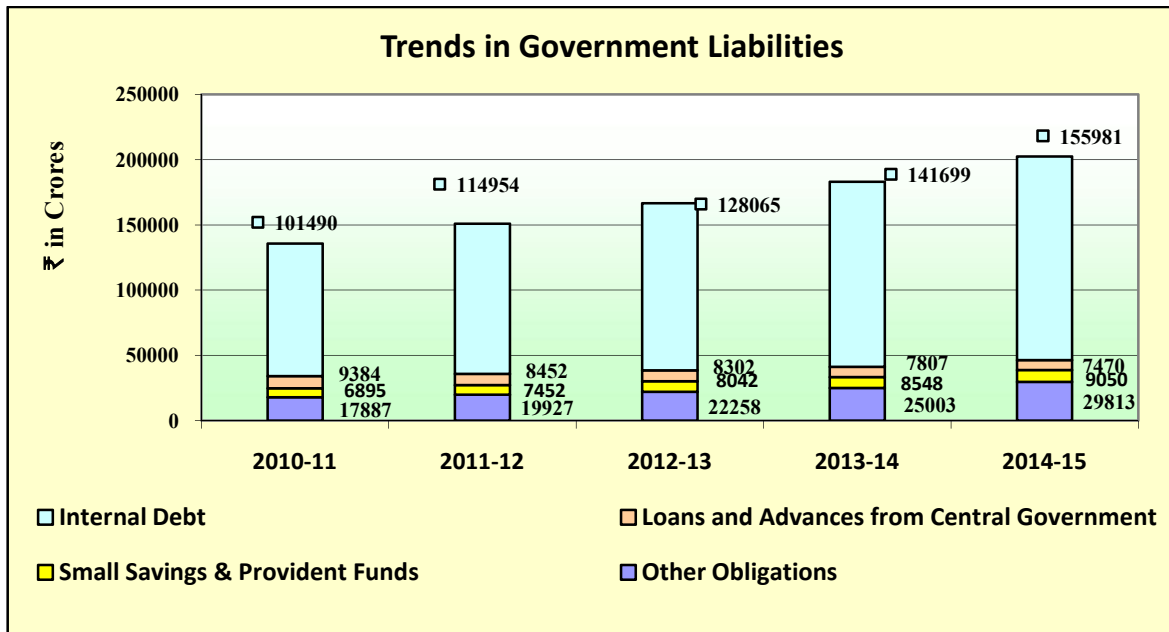
Details of the Public Debt, Public Account and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Per cent of GSDP	Public Account (*)	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent to GSDP
2010-11	1,10,874	21	24,782	5	1,35,656	26
2011-12	1,23,407	21	27,378	5	1,50,785	25
2012-13	1,36,367	21	30,300	5	1,66,667	25
2013-14	1,49,506	20	33,551	4	1,83,057	24
2014-15	1,63,451	19	38,862	5	2,02,313	24

Note: (i) figures are progressive balances to end of the year.
(ii) Per cent for previous years changed due to revision in GSDP.
(*) Excludes Suspense and Remittance balances.

There is a net increase of ₹ 13,945 crore (9 per cent) in Public Debt and Other Liabilities as compared to 2013-14.



6.3 Guarantees

The position of guarantees given by the State Government for the payment of loans and capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative Societies etc. is given as under:

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2015 (Principal only)
2010-11	10,382	8,661
2011-12	10,387	7,449
2012-13	10,525	6,195
2013-14	11,175	6,549
2014-15	11,235	5,984

CHAPTER – VII

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 *Loans and Advances by the State Government*

Total Loans and Advances given by the State Government and outstanding at the end of 2014-15 was ₹ 6,777 crore. During the year 2014-15, the State Government had paid loans and advances amounting to ₹ 350 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 621 crore.

7.2 *Financial Assistance to local bodies and others*

Assistance given to local bodies during 2014-15 was ₹ 39,964 crore. It increased from ₹ 16,132 crore in 2007-08 to ₹ 39,964 crore in 2014-15 which was a 248 per cent increase in the last seven years. During 2014-15, a major portion of the total grant was consumed by Panchayati Raj Institutions.

7.3 *Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance*

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2014	As on 31 March 2015	Net Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 1,731	(-) 385	(+) 1,346
Investments from Cash Balances (GOI Treasury bills)	11,923	12,402	(+) 479
Investments from earmarked balances:	5,169	9,034	(+) 3,865
(i) Sinking Fund	4,526	8,136	(+) 3,610
(ii) Other Funds	643*	898*	(+) 255
Interest realised on investment of cash balances	804	637	(-) 167

* Balance is under reconciliation.

7.4 *Reconciliation of Accounts*

Timely Reconciliation of Accounts (figures of Accountant General with that of Government) ensures accuracy and reliability of accounts. Such reconciliation has been completed for ₹ 1,11,438 crore (99.24 per cent) in respect of receipts and for a value of ₹ 1,16,319 crore (99.70 per cent) of expenditure.

7.5 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills

The Controlling and Disbursing Officers are authorized to draw sums of money by presenting Abstract Contingent Bill by debiting Service Heads. They are required to present Detailed Contingent Bills (vouchers in support of final expenditure) to the Accountant General (A&E) within three months from the date of drawl of the Abstract Contingent Bills as per Rule 211 of Gujarat Treasury Rules, 2000. At the end of 31 March 2015, 8,183 Abstract Contingent Bills amounting to ₹ 583 crore were outstanding.

7.6 Utilization Certificate in respect of Grants-in-aid given by the Government

In terms of the Gujarat Financial Rules, 1971 and Finance Department's Notification dated 12 April 1985, Controlling Officers who drew Grants-in-aid bills are required to submit Utilization Certificate (UCs) to the Accountant General (A&E) within twelve months after the end of financial year in which the grant is paid. At the end of 2014-15 10,335 UCs valued at ₹ 8,161 crore were outstanding, primarily from the (i) Social Justice and Empowerment, (ii) Sports, Youth and Cultural Activities and (iii) Women and Child Development Departments.

7.7 Commitments of accounts of incomplete works

A total expenditure of ₹ 1,305 crore was incurred up to 31 March 2015 by the State Government on various incomplete projects costing ₹ 10 crore or more taken up by the Roads and Buildings Department and the Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department.

7.8 Rush of expenditure

The financial rules stipulate that rush of expenditure particularly in the closing month of the financial year shall be regarded as a breach of financial regularity and should be avoided. However, the expenditure incurred under certain heads of account during March 2015 ranged between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the expenditure during the year indicating a tendency to utilize the budget at the close of the financial year. The flow of expenditure during the four quarters of 2014-15 in the above mentioned heads was as given in the table:-

Major Head of Account	Description	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Total	During March	Percentage of March 2015 with reference to total expenditure of 2014-15
		(₹ in crore)						
4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	-	-	-	1	1	1	100
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	-	-	-	387	387	387	100
4058	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	-	-	-	6	6	6	100
3452	Tourism	-	1	3	21	25	21	84
4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	-	1	5	22	28	22	79
3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	1	45	33	457	536	413	77
2425	Co-operation	21	107	31	506	665	490	74
4856	Capital Outlay on Petrochemical Industries	-	-	250	582	832	582	70
2075	Miscellaneous General Services	-	2	9	22	33	21	64
2853	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	19	10	46	158	233	141	61
5452	Capital Outlay on Tourism	-	46	10	409	465	259	56
3454	Census Surveys and Statistics	5	5	8	31	49	26	53
4435	Capital Outlay on other Agricultural Programmes	-	3	1	19	23	12	52
4217	Capital Outlay on Urban Development	9	19	115	220	363	186	51
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	-	-	1	7	8	4	50

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