



सत्यमेव जयते

GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2015 - 2016



PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
(ACCOUNTS AND ENTITLEMENT)

MAHARASHTRA

P R E F A C E

This is the eighteenth issue of the annual publication 'Accounts at a Glance'.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared under the directions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and 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 (a) Finance Accounts and (b) 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/provision for charged expenditure and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement)-I prepares the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Maharashtra.

'Accounts at a Glance' provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs.

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



(SAYANTANI Jafa)
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E) - I,
MAHARASHTRA

PLACE : Mumbai

DATE : 23 November 2016

(iii)

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

The **Vision** of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of 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 recognised for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

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.

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

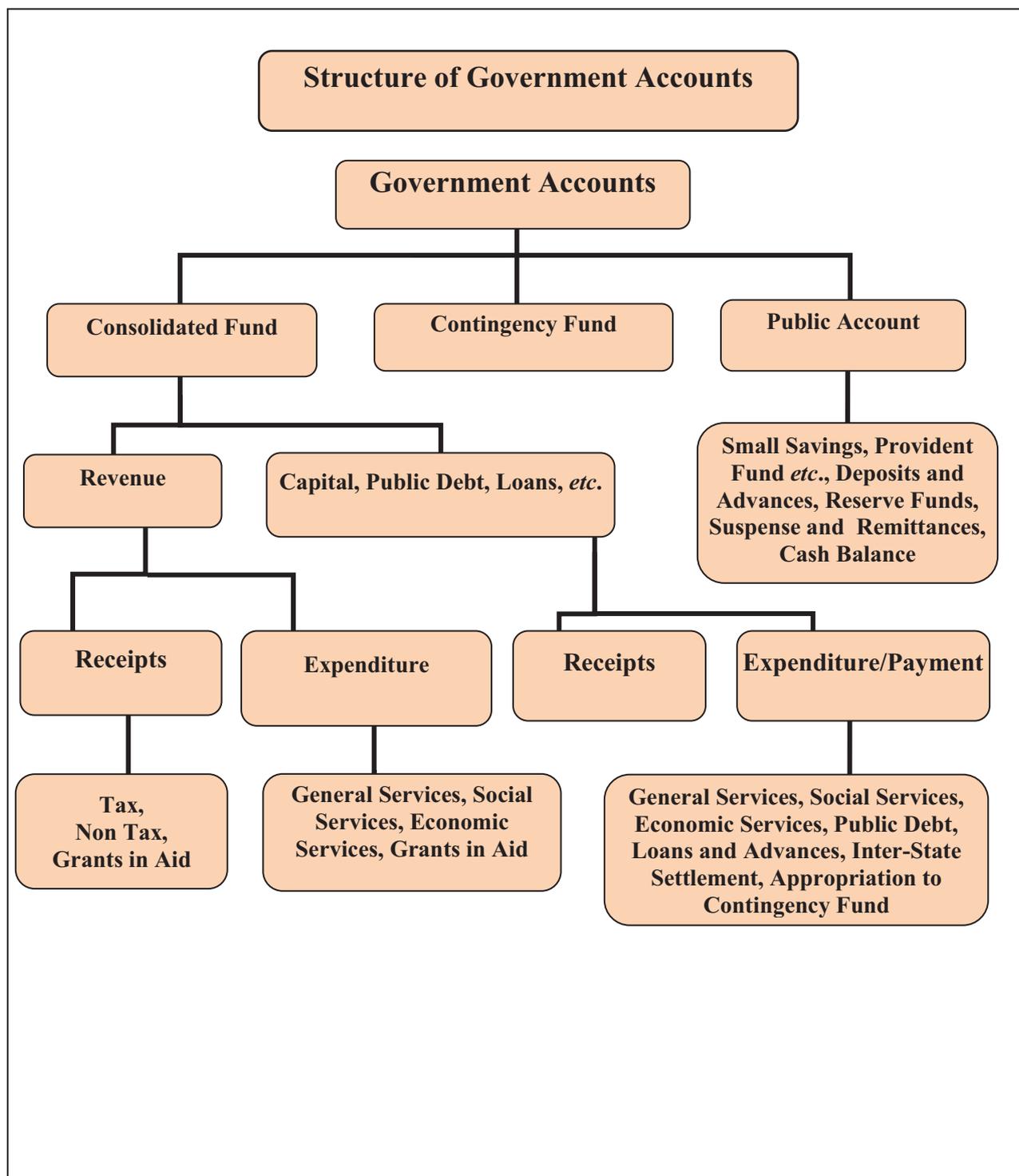
The monthly accounts of the Government of Maharashtra are compiled and consolidated from the accounts submitted by the District Treasuries, Pay & Accounts Office, Mumbai, Public Works and Forest Divisions, *etc.*, to the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement). The Annual Accounts *viz.* the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts are prepared by the Principal Accountant General under the supervision of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with requirements of Articles 149, 150 and 151 of the Constitution of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971. The Finance Accounts of Government of Maharashtra presents the financial position of the State along with details of receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year. The Appropriation Accounts presents the sums expended in the year against the provisions specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act.

1.2 Structure of the Government Accounts

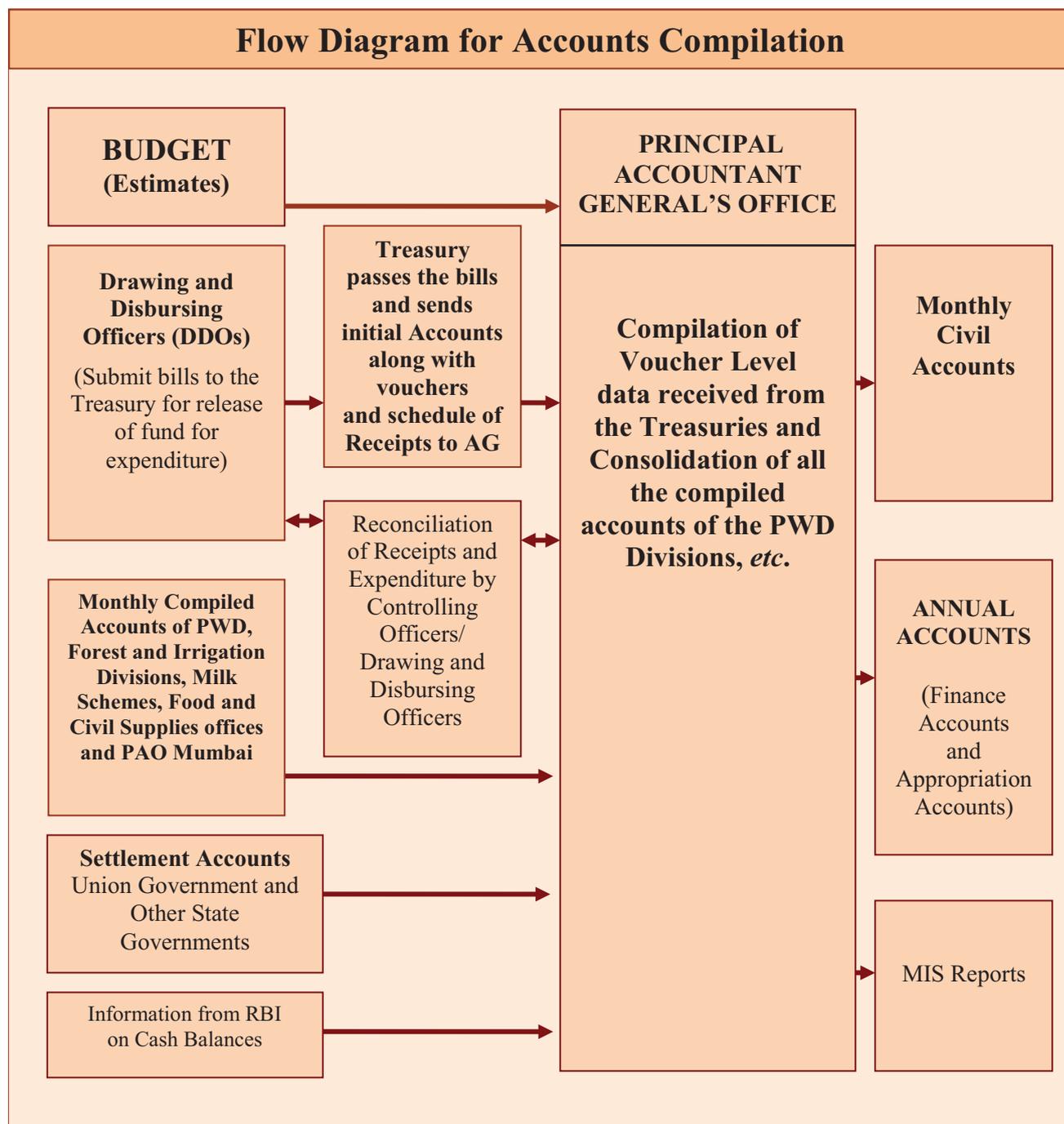
1.2.1 *The Government accounts are kept in three parts:*

Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND	This part comprises all Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances of the State Government.
Part II CONTINGENCY FUND	It is in the nature of an imprest to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The amount drawn from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT	This comprises Debt (other than Public debt referred to in Part I), Small Savings, Provident funds, <i>etc.</i> , Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittances transactions. The role of the Government in respect of this account is only as a banker or trustee.

1.2.2 The pictorial representation of Structure of Government Accounts



1.2.3 *Compilation of Accounts*



1.2.4 *Presentation of Annual Accounts and Audit Reports to the State Legislature*

Annual Accounts viz., Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Maharashtra are being presented to the State Legislature. Audit Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on these accounts are being presented separately.

1.3 Finance Accounts

Finance Accounts present the accounts of receipts and outgoings of the Government for the year together with the financial results disclosed by the revenue and capital accounts, the accounts of public debts and the liabilities and assets as worked out from the balances recorded in the accounts.

1.3.1 Receipts and Disbursements

Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of Maharashtra as depicted in the Finance Accounts for 2015-16 are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total :2,14,282)	Revenue (1,85,036)	Tax Revenue	1,54,714*
		Non Tax Revenue	13,423
		Grants-in-aid	16,899
	Capital (29,246)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	865
		Borrowings and other Liabilities	28,364 [#]
		Other Capital Receipts	17
Disbursements (Total :2,14,282)	Revenue Expenditure		1,90,374
	Capital Expenditure		22,793
	Loans and Advances disbursed		1,115

* Includes ₹28,106 crore on account of 'Share of Union Taxes/Duties'

[#] This differs from Statement No.6 - Statement of Borrowing and Other Liabilities of the Finance Accounts (2015-16) as this is arrived at considering net of Public Debt, Appropriation to Contingency Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Account and Opening and Closing Cash Balances, etc.

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State agencies for implementation of various schemes and programmes. As these transfer of funds were not routed through State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government.

Though there is no assurance for completeness of the details, the funds so transferred during the year as captured from Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System portal of the Controller General of Accounts is ₹ 7,248 crore.

1.3.2 Funds borrowed /Loans discharged

The details of funds borrowed and the Loans discharged during the year are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Loans raised (₹ 83,914)	Internal Debt	37,392
	Government of India Loan	584
	Other obligations	45,938
Loans Discharged (₹ 52,319)	Internal Debt	9,138
	Government of India Loan	905
	Other obligations	42,276

The interest paid by the State during the year is ₹ 25,771 crore.

1.4 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts bring out the Grant/Appropriation wise expenditure of the State Government against amounts voted by the State Legislature and amounts charged on the Consolidated Fund. Appropriation Accounts are supplementary to the Finance Accounts. It comprises 26 Charged Appropriations, 174 Voted Grants and 49 combined (charged and voted) provisions.

1.4.1 Provision vis-a-vis expenditure

Appropriation Accounts 2015-2016 show disbursements aggregating ₹ 2,35,104 crore against the aggregate budget provision of ₹ 2,88,098 crore, resulting in saving of ₹ 52,994 crore against Grants and Appropriations. This disbursement do not include the amount of ₹ 962 crore appropriated to the Contingency Fund by way of Ordinance. The corpus of the Contingency Fund was temporarily increased once during 2015-2016 under Maharashtra Contingency Fund (Amendment) Ordinance. The ordinance ceased to operate on expiry of six weeks from the re-assembling of the Legislature as no act was passed to the effect within that time.

1.4.2 Adjustment of recoveries as reduction of expenditure

Recoveries adjusted as reduction of expenditure amounted to ₹ 10,779 crore reflecting an increase of ₹ 1,175 crore vis-a-vis budget estimates (₹ 9,604 crore).

1.4.3 Non-confirmation of full expenditure

The gross expenditure of ₹ 2,35,104 crore during the year, includes ₹ 182 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills and ₹ 42,202 crore as Grants-in-aid Bills, out of which, AC bills valuing ₹ 146 crore are outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills and Utilisation Certificates for ₹ 27,410 crore are pending from the Drawing & Disbursing Officers concerned.

1.4.4 Funds in Personal Deposit Accounts

During 2015-16, ₹ 19,915 crore was credited to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts (including receipts from other sources) under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances of the funds drawn from the Consolidated Fund and kept in the PD Accounts are to be transferred back to the Consolidated Fund at the end of the financial year.

Out of 1903 PD accounts with balances of ₹ 11,160 crore, only 1,832 accounts (96 per cent) were reconciled by the Administrators with the Treasury.

1.5 Sources and Application of Funds

1.5.1 Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft to enable State Governments to maintain their minimum cash balance/liquidity. When there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 5.58 crore for Maharashtra) with RBI on any day, the deficiency is made good by special and ordinary ways and means advances/overdrafts from RBI. No Ways and Means advance was availed during the year 2015-16. Details of Ways and Means Advances availed during past five years are as detailed below :-

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
(i) Number of days on which minimum balance was maintained by obtaining Ways and Means Advances	8	5	3	....
(ii) Number of days on which overdraft was taken

1.5.2 Fund flow Statement

The State had a Revenue deficit of ₹ 5,338 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 28,364 crore. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 13 *per cent* of total expenditure. The deficit was met from Public Debt (₹ 27,933 crore), decrease in balances of Public Account (₹ 626 crore), and decrease in cash balance at the end of the year (₹ 1,057 crore).

Around 37 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 1,85,036 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries & wages (₹ 27,753 crore), interest payments (Major Head -2049 – Interest Payments - ₹ 25,771 crore) and pensions (Major Head – 2071 - Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits - ₹ 15,336 crore).

1.5.3 Sources and Application of Funds

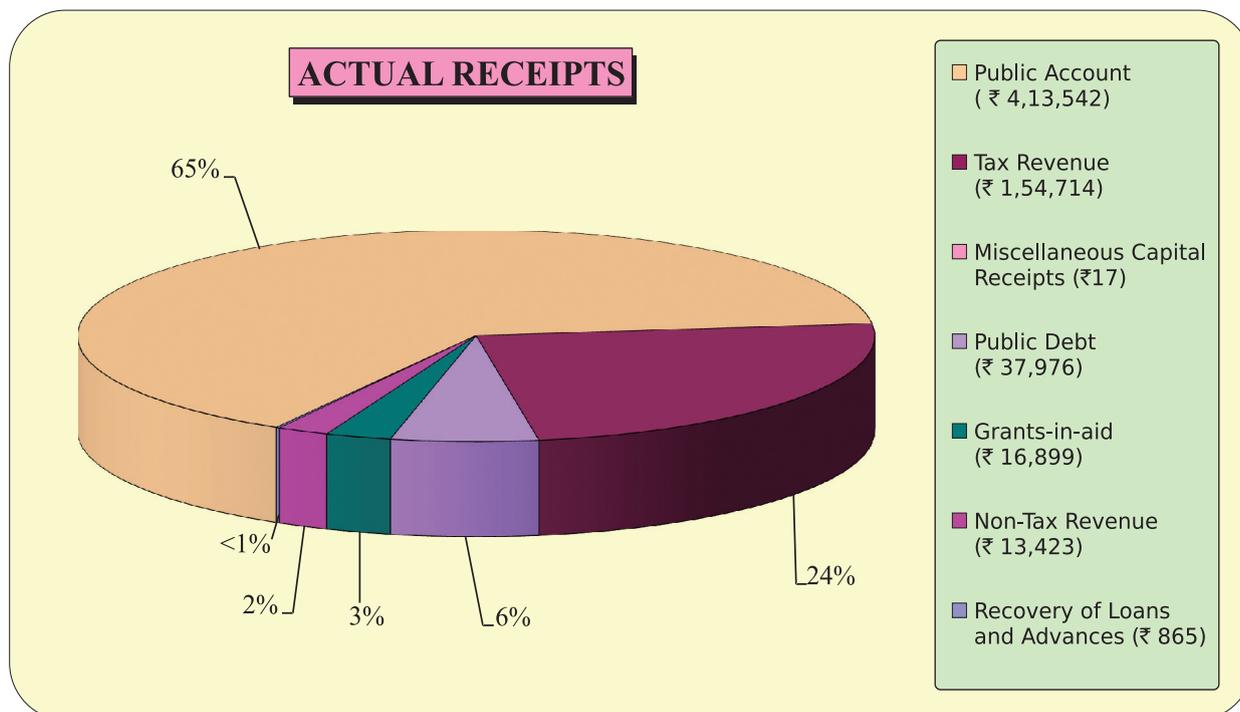
(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	Amount
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2015	(-)2,265*
	Revenue Receipts	1,85,036
	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	17
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	865
	Public Debt	37,976
SOURCES	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	4,799
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	7,226
	Deposits received	33,913
	Civil advances recovered	943
	Suspense Account	3,40,226
	Remittances	26,435
	TOTAL :	6,35,171
	Revenue Expenditure	1,90,374
	Capital Expenditure	22,793
	Loans given	1,115
	Repayment of Public Debt	10,043
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	3,590
	Reserves and Sinking Fund	7,547
APPLICATION	Deposits refunded/utilized	31,139
	Civil advances given	944
	Suspense Account	3,44,277
	Remittances	26,671
	Contingency Fund	...
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2016	(-)3,322
	TOTAL :	6,35,171

Adjusted Proforma due to rounding off figures to crore

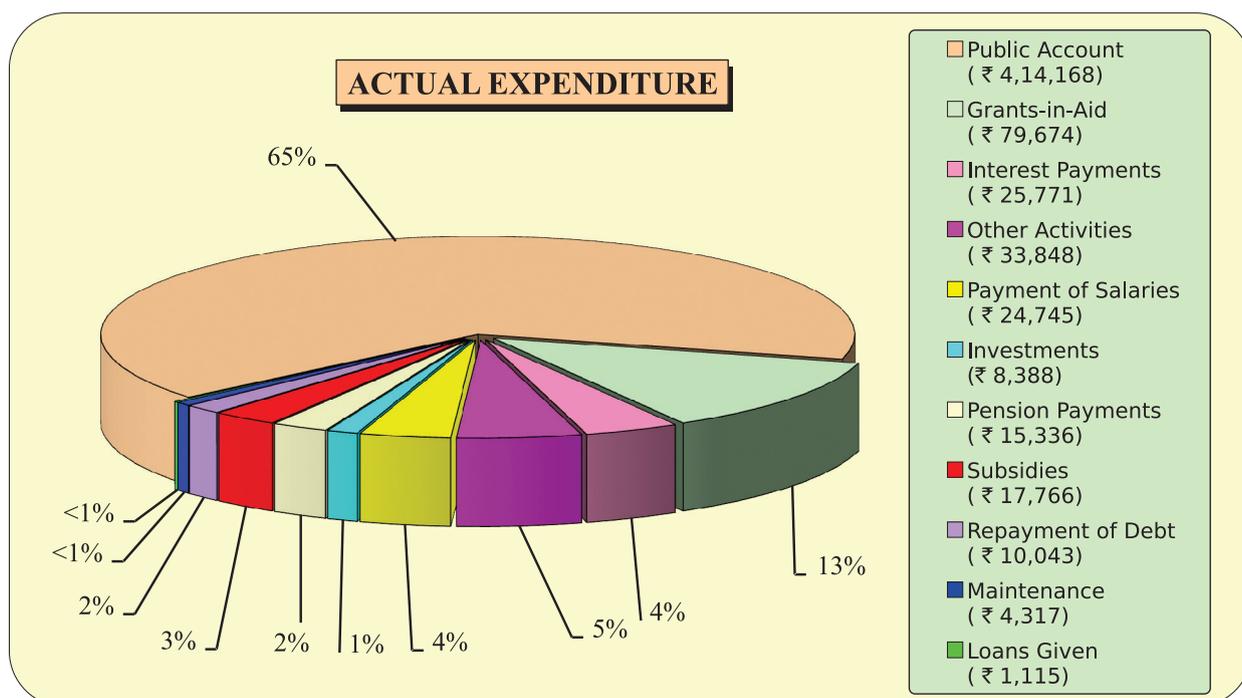
1.5.4 Where the Rupee came from*

(₹ in crore)



1.5.5 Where the Rupee went*

(₹ in crore)



* Excluding opening and closing cash balances.

1.6 Highlights of Accounts

(₹ in crore)

SR. No.	Head	B.E. 2015-2016	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1.	Tax Revenue	159697	154714	97	8
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	20665	13423	65	1
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions received	17869	16899	95	1
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	198231	185036	93	10
5.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1098	865	79	...
6.	Other Receipts	...	17	...	...
7.	Borrowings & Other Liabilities	30733	28364 [#]	92	1
8.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	31831	29246	92	1
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	230062	214282	93	11
10.	Non-Plan Expenditure (NPE) (11+13)	158845	158061	100	8
11.	NPE on Revenue Account	154509	154318	100	8
12.	NPE on Interest Payments out of 11	27663	25771	93	1
13.	NPE on Capital Account *	4336	3743	111	...
14.	Plan Expenditure (PE) (15+16)	71218	56221	78	3
15.	PE on Revenue Account	47479	36056	76	2
16.	PE on Capital Account	23738	20165	82	1
17.	Total Expenditure (10+14)	230062	214282	93	11
18.	Revenue Expenditure (11+15)	201988	190374	94	10
19.	Capital Expenditure (13+16) *	28074	23908	85	1
20.	Revenue Deficit (18-4)	3757	5338	142	...
21.	Fiscal Deficit 17-(4+5+6)= 7	30733	28364	92	1

* Includes Loans and Advances of ₹1,115 crore disbursed.

The final figures are not available in respect of GSDP for 2015-2016. Hence the figures have been compared with the advance estimates of GSDP of ₹ 19,69,184 crore, as furnished by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

[#] This differs from Statement No.6 - Statement of Borrowing and Other Liabilities of the Finance Accounts as this is arrived at considering net of Public Debt, Appropriation to Contingency Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Account and Opening and Closing Cash Balances, etc.

1.6.1 Receipts and Disbursements :

The summarized position of the Receipts and Disbursements during 2015-16 :

Total Receipt		Percentage to total	Total Disbursements		Percentage to total
Revenue Receipts	1,85,036	86.35	Revenue Disbursements	1,90,374	88.84
Capital Receipts	29,246	13.65	Capital Disbursements (*)	23,908	11.16
Total :	2,14,282	100.00		2,14,282	100.00

(*) Includes disbursement of Loans and Advances of ₹1,115 crore

1.7. What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between Receipts and Expenditure. The nature of deficit/surplus, and how they are financed/applied are the important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
Revenue Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue expenditure is on maintenance of the existing establishment of Government and ideally, it should be fully met from Revenue Receipt with some surplus.
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	Refers to the gap between total receipt (excluding borrowings) and total expenditure. A deficit gap, would indicate the extent of borrowing to meet the expenditure. Ideally, the borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

1.7.1 Fiscal Management and Stability

In response to the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) recommendations, the Government of Maharashtra has enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget and Management (FRBM) Act, 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and to maintain fiscal stability in the State. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Rules were framed in February 2006. The State made the required disclosures, as per the Act/Rules, in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement laid before the Legislature every year.

1.7.2 The major fiscal targets of the State

- **Revenue Deficit/Surplus -**

The State Government is to maintain a Revenue Surplus from 2008-09.

- **Fiscal Deficit-**

The State Government is to keep the Fiscal Deficit not exceeding three *per cent* of GSDP from 2008-09.

1.7.3 Achievements of Targets

- **Revenue Deficit-**

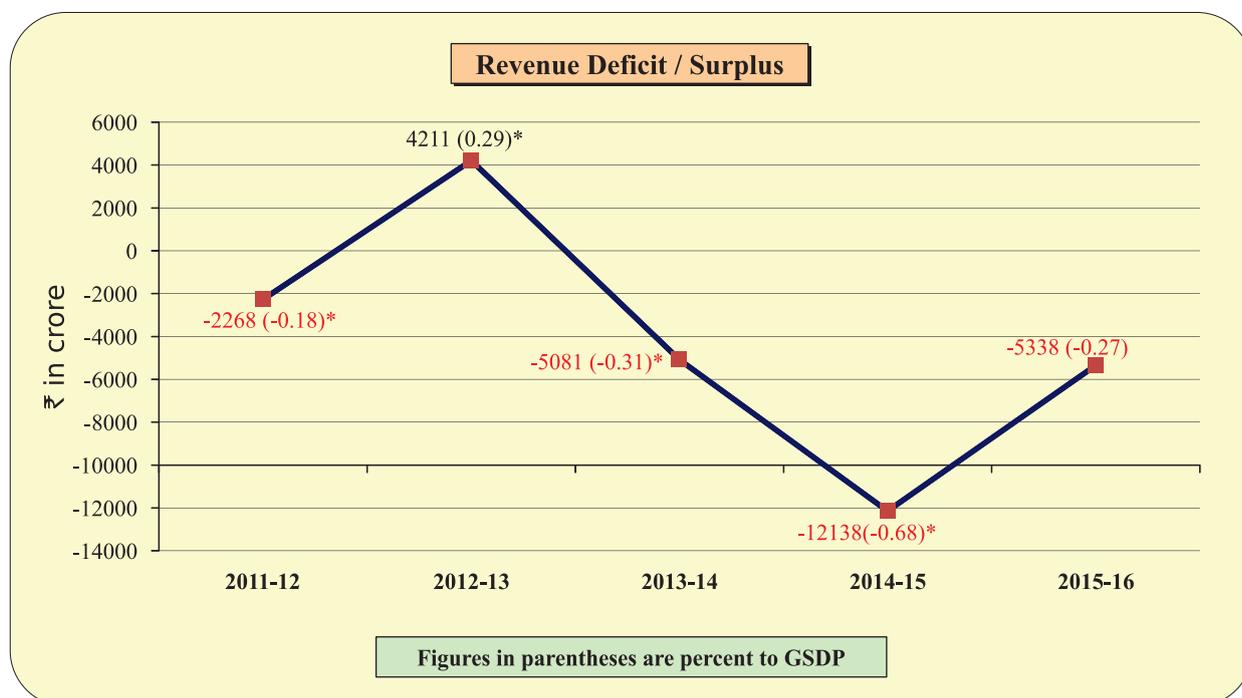
The State could not achieve the target this year, as the Revenue Deficit is ₹ 5,338 crore as per the Accounts.

During 2015-16, 'Grants-in-aid' of ₹ 548.25 crore in six cases and 'Subsidies' of ₹ 5.98 crore in one case, released by the State Government had been classified/booked under Capital expenditure heads instead of Revenue expenditure heads. If this is reckoned Revenue expenditure would be more by ₹ 554.23 crore and the Revenue Deficit would increase to that extent.

- **Fiscal Deficit-**

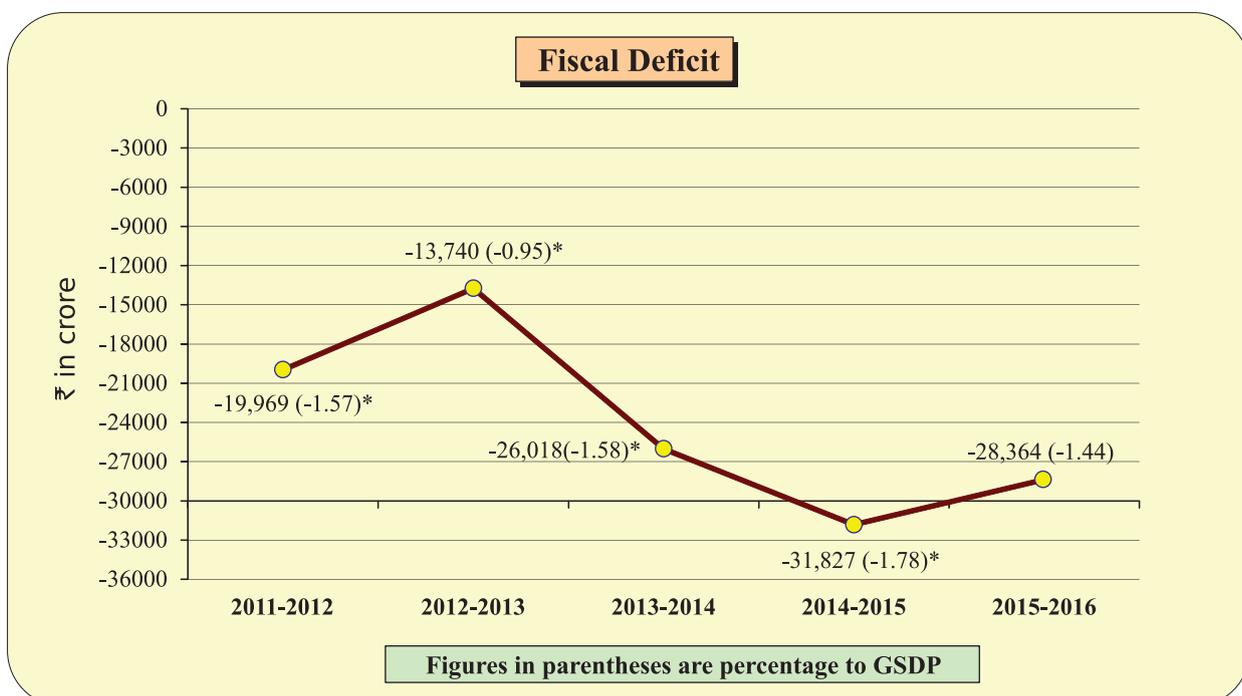
The fiscal deficit of the State for the year is within the target with ₹ 28,364 crore which works out to 1.44 *per cent* of GSDP (₹ 19,69,184 crore – An Advance estimate by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra)

1.7.4 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus over the five years



* Differs from previous years due to revision in GSDP figures

1.7.5 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



* Differs from previous years due to revision in GSDP figures

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CHAPTER – II

R E C E I P T S

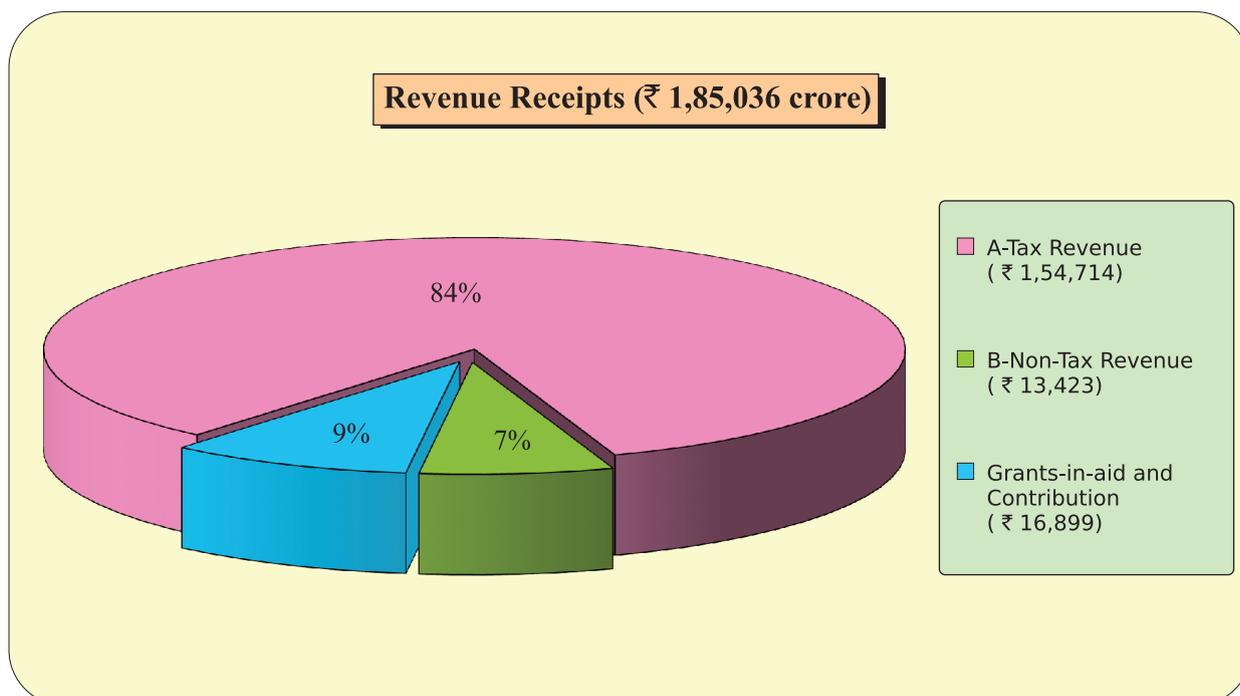
2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Revenue Receipts for 2015-16 were ₹ 1,85,036 crore.

2.1.1 Revenue Receipts

Tax Revenue	Comprises all taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of Union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	Comprises interest receipts, dividends, profits, etc.
Grants-in-aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid Material & Equipment' received from Foreign Government and channelized through the Union Government.

(₹ in crore)



2.2 Revenue Receipt Components

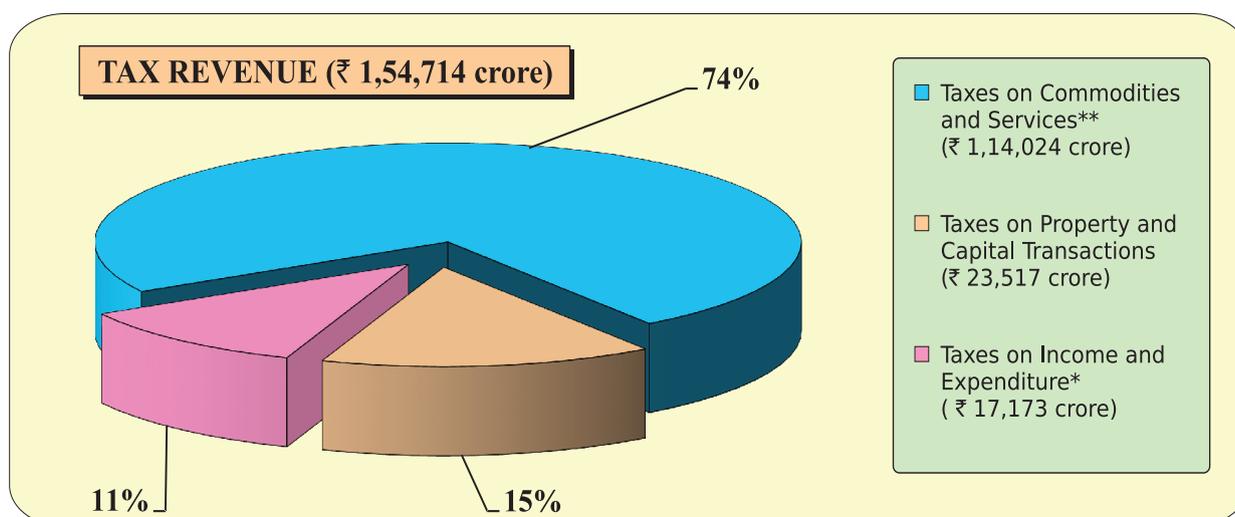
2.2.1 Revenue Receipts:

Tax Revenue of ₹ 1,54,714 crore and Non-Tax Revenue of ₹ 13,423 crore formed eight per cent and one per cent respectively of the GSDP. Major contributor to the revenue was Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc (₹ 69,661 crore) (ratio to GSDP – 1:27).

Net tax receipts (₹ 1,54,714 crore) during the year was less than the budget estimates (₹ 1,59,697 crore) by ₹ 4,983 crore, mainly on account of less collection under Taxes on Sales, Trade etc. (₹ 4,956 crore), Land Revenue (₹ 1,452 crore) etc.

Share of various taxes, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid and contributions to total revenue receipts are given below:

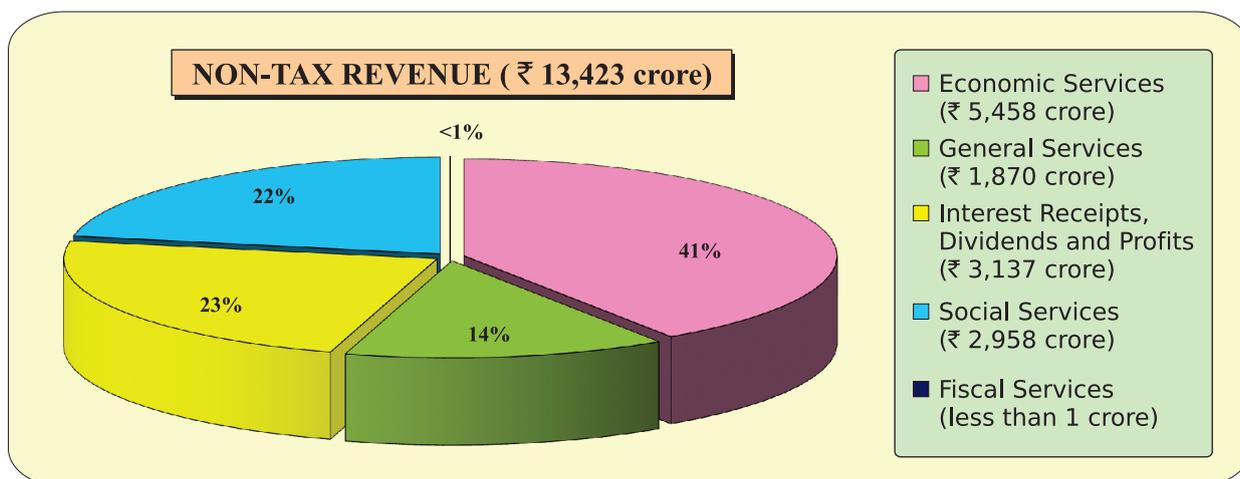
Revenue Receipts and Grants-in-aid and Contributions			(₹ in crore)
Components	Actuals	Percentage to total Revenue	Percentage to Sub-total
A –Tax Revenue			
Taxes on Income and Expenditure*	17,173	9	(11)
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	23,517	13	(15)
Taxes on Commodities and Services**	1,14,024	62	(74)
Total, Tax Revenue	1,54,714	84	100
B - Non-tax Revenue			
Fiscal Services	...#	....	....
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	3,137	2	(23)
General Services	1,870	1	(14)
Social Services	2,958	1	(22)
Economic Services	5,458	3	(41)
Total, Non-Tax Revenue	13,423	7	100
C – Grants-in-aid and Contributions	16,899	9	9
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	1,85,036	100	



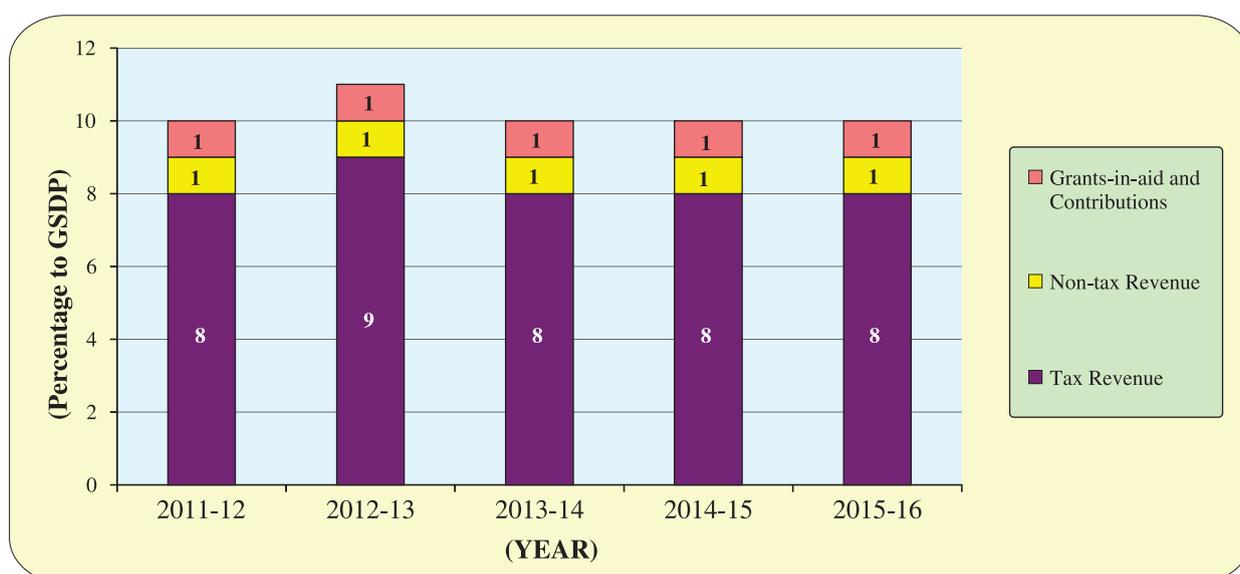
* Share of Income Tax received from Union Government ₹ 14,980 crore.

** Receipts on account of Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc. were ₹ 69,661 crore

Less than ₹ one crore.



2.3 Components under Revenue Receipts as proportion to GSDP



2.4 Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Components	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	9,726	10,685	11,417	12,712	17,173
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	15,392	18,632	19,780	21,248	23,517
Taxes on Commodities and Services	75,834	89,324	94,031	98,734	1,14,024
Total Tax Revenue	1,00,952	1,18,641	1,25,228	1,32,694	1,54,714

Tax Revenue of the State increased by ₹ 22,020 crore (17 per cent) over the previous year. The increase over previous year was mainly due to more collection of taxes on consumption and sale of electricity i.e. receipts under Bombay Electricity Duty (₹ 4,156 crore), more receipts of net proceeds from Central Government (Co-operation Tax - ₹ 2,688 crore, Service Tax - ₹ 2,292 crore, Union Excise Duties ₹ 2,123 crore, Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax - ₹ 1,755 crore, Customs ₹ 1,640 crore), more collection of 'Value Added Tax', 'Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc. (₹ 2,195 crore), more receipts under 'Inspector General of Registration' and Superintendent of Stamps' (₹ 1,808 crore), collection of excise duties on wines and spirits manufactured in India and license fees for sale of foreign liquor under State Excise (₹ 1,072 crore), more receipts from tax on passengers and tax on entry of goods into local areas (₹ 996 crore) etc.

2.5 Performance of State's own tax revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Tax Revenue	State Share of Union Taxes	State's own Tax Revenue	
			Amount (2-3)	Percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2011-12	1,00,952	13,343	87,609	6.9*
2012-13	1,18,641	15,192	1,03,449	7.1*
2013-14	1,25,228	16,630	1,08,598	6.6 *
2014-15	1,32,694	17,630	1,15,064	6.4*
2015-16	1,54,714	28,106	1,26,608	6.4

* *Varies from previous year due to adoption of revised GSDP*

State's own tax revenue collection with reference to GSDP showed an increasing trend from 7 per cent in 2011-12 to 7.8 per cent in 2012-13. However, it decreased to 7.2 per cent in 2013-14 and further decreased to 6.4 per cent in 2014-15 and remained constant in 2015-16.

2.6 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

Components	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Tax Revenue	1,00,952 (9)	1,18,641 (9)	1,25,228 (8)	1,32,694 (8)	1,54,714 (8)
Non-tax Revenue	8,168 (1)	9,984 (1)	11,352 (1)	12,581 (1)	13,423 (1)
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	12,166 (1)	14,322 (1)	13,242 (1)	20,140 (1)	16,899 (1)
Total Revenue Receipts	1,21,286 (10)	1,42,947 (11)	1,49,822 (10)	1,65,415 (10)	1,85,036 (10)
GSDP	12,72,967 [#]	14,48,466 [#]	16,47,506 [#]	17,92,122 [#]	19,69,184*

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP

Revised GSDP

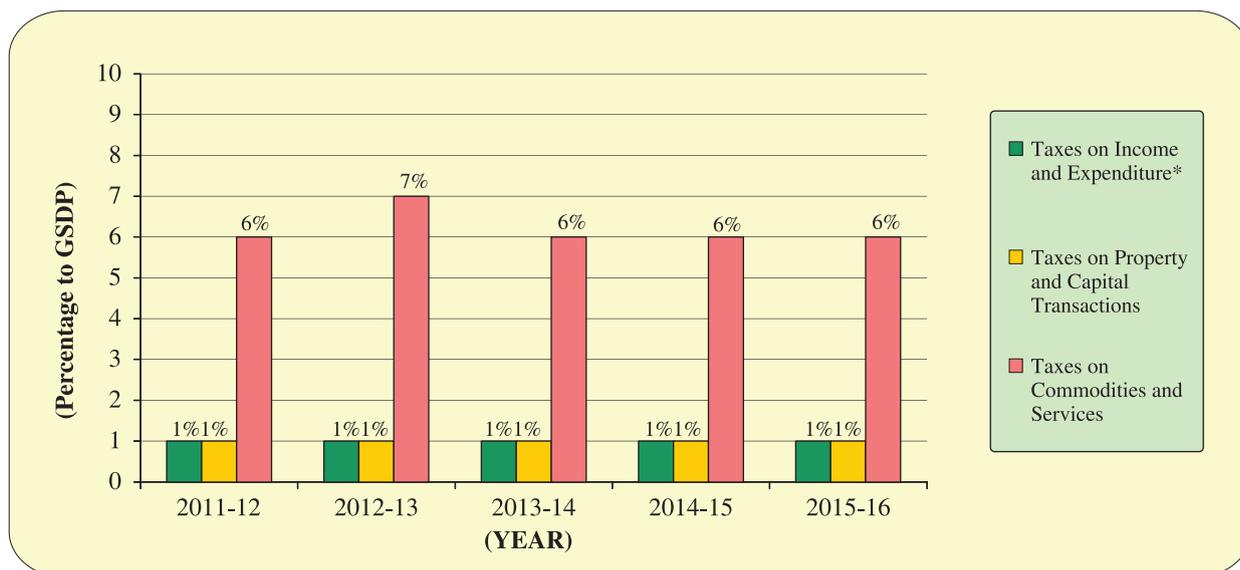
* Provisional (Advance Estimates)

2.6.1 Revenue receipts showed an increasing trend, the rate of growth of Revenue receipts increased from ten per cent in 2014-15 to 12 per cent in 2015-16.

The increase in growth rate of 12 per cent was the net effect of increase in Tax-Revenue by 17 per cent and Non-Tax Revenue by seven per cent.

2.6.2 The Grants-in-aid from Government of India decreased by 16 per cent from ₹ 20,140 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 16,899 crore in 2015-16. The decrease was mainly due to less assistance for Grants under recommendation on XIII Finance Commission and Grants under proviso to Article 275(1) of the Constitution.

2.7 Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



* Primarily net proceeds of Central Share to the State

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

(₹ in crore)

Description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Corporation Tax	5,236	5,457	5,578	6,147	8,835
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,660	3,267	3,673	4,389	6,145
Taxes on Wealth	20	9	15	17	2
Customs	2,307	2,525	2,706	2,847	4,487
Union Excise Duties	1,493	1,716	1,912	1,608	3,730
Service Tax	1,588	2,218	2,702	2,596	4,888
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	39	....	44	26	19
State Share of Union Taxes	13,343	15,192	16,630	17,630	28,106
Total Tax Revenue	1,00,952	1,18,641	1,25,228	1,32,694	1,54,714
% of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	13	13	13	13	18

Central tax transfers increased by six per cent from ₹ 17,630 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 28,106 crore in 2015-16. The increase was mainly under Corporation Tax (₹ 2,688 crore), Service Tax (₹ 2,292 crore), Union Excise Duties (₹ 2,122 crore), Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹ 1,756 crore), Customs (₹ 1,640 crore) etc.

2.9 Efficiency of tax collection

The gross collection in respect of three major heads of revenue receipt, the expenditure incurred on their collection and the percentage of such expenditure to the gross collection during past three years are given in the following table.

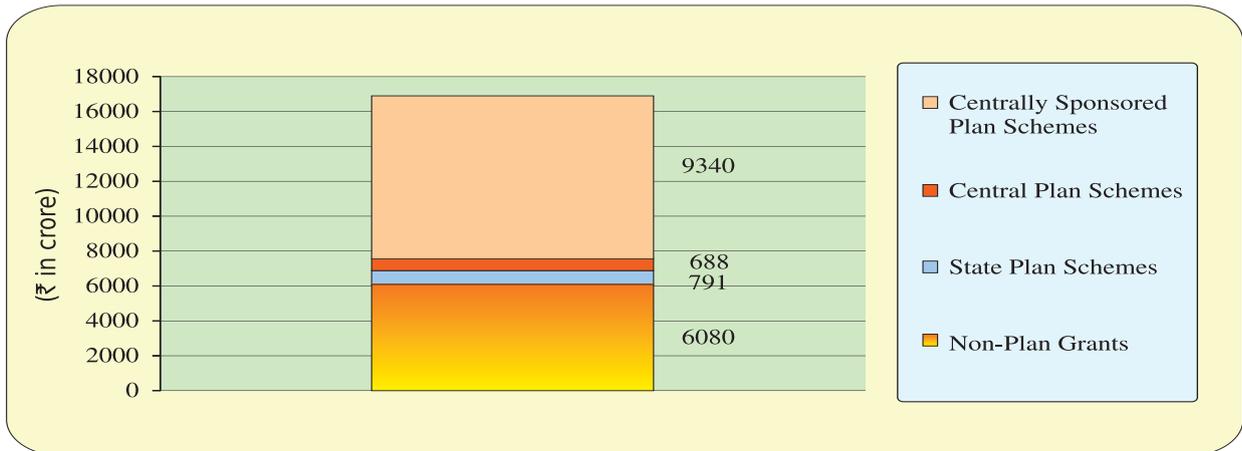
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Head of Revenue	Year	Gross Collection	Expenditure on Collection	Percentage of expenditure to Gross Collection
1.	Sales Tax/VAT	2013-14	62,530	394	0.63
		2014-15	67,466	460	0.68
		2015-16	69,661	470	0.67
2.	State Excise	2013-14	10,101	105	1.04
		2014-15	11,397	119	1.04
		2015-16	12,470	105	0.84
3.	Taxes on Vehicles	2013-14	5,096	1480	29.04
		2014-15	5,405	1626	30.08
		2015-16	6,017	1221	20.29

As compared to the previous year, percentage of expenditure on collection of taxes has decreased in case of taxes on State Excise and on vehicles and remained same in respect of Sales Tax/VAT.

2.10 Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and it comprises, Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Non-plan Grants. Total receipts during 2015-16 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 16,899 crore as shown below:-



The State Government had received ₹ 16,899 crore (95 per cent of B.E) under Grants-in-aid and Contributions as against the Budget Estimate of ₹ 17,869 crore.

2.11 Capital Receipts:

Compared to the revised estimates (₹ 31,831 crore), there was an overall increase of ₹ 2,585 crore in Capital Receipts (₹ 29,246 crore). This was mainly under Public Debt (₹ 1,845.79 crore).

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CHAPTER – III

EXPENDITURE

3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified into two main Divisions namely, 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, to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified as Plan and Non-Plan within each Division mentioned above. The transactions are grouped into following sectors.

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, Pension, <i>etc.</i>
Social Services	Includes Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Tribes, <i>etc.</i>
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, <i>etc.</i>

3.2 Revenue expenditure

3.2.1 Gross Revenue Expenditure against Budget Provision:

Gross Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 1,97,564 crore for 2015-16 fell short of budget estimates by ₹ 37,097 crore due to less disbursement of ₹ 22,318 crore under Plan Expenditure and ₹ 14,779 crore under Non-plan Expenditure.

The shortfall of expenditure against budget estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below :-

(₹ in crore)

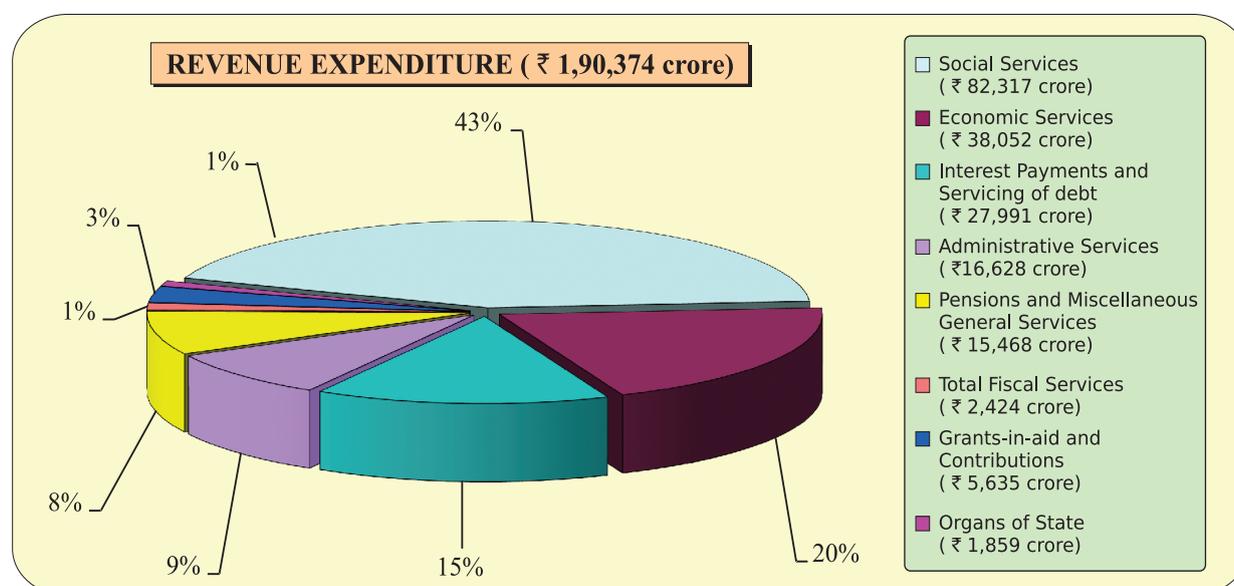
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Budget Estimates (BE)	1,37,705	1,56,127	1,75,679	2,11,488	2,34,661
Expenditure	1,26,586	1,43,158	1,59,108	1,82,707	1,97,564
Gap	11,119	12,968	16,571	28,781	37,097
Percentage of gap over BE	8	8	9	14	16

3.2.2 Sectoral Distribution of expenditure*

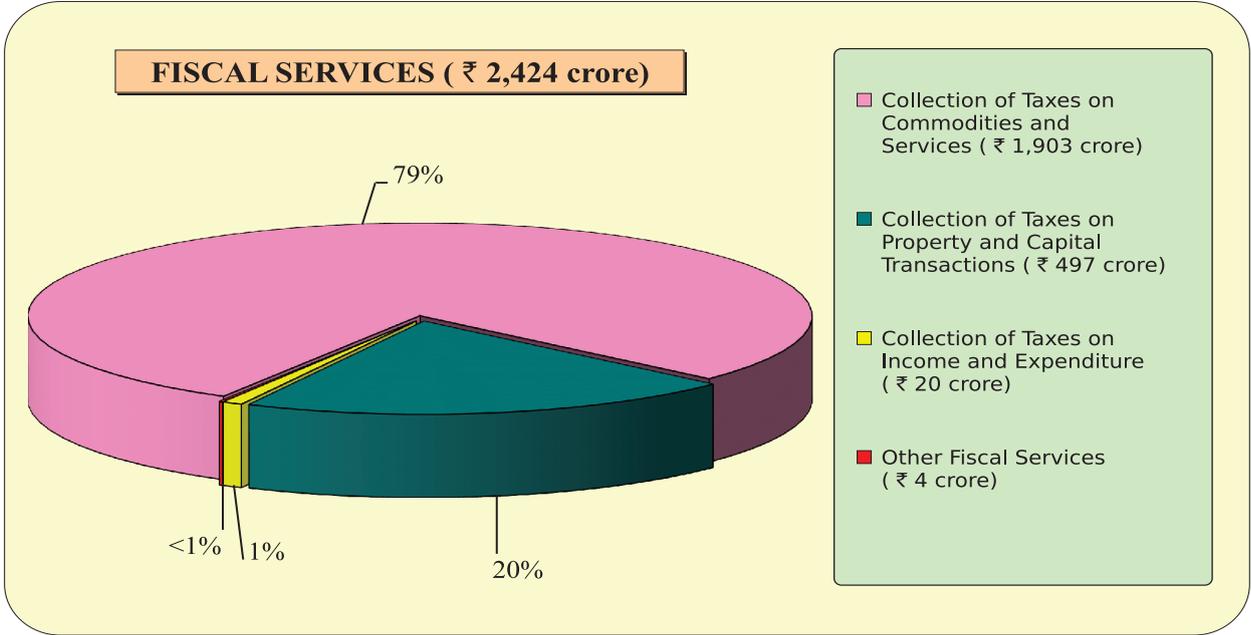
(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage to the Total Revenue Expenditure	Percentage to Total Fiscal Services
A. Fiscal Services			
(i) Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	20	....	1
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	497	....	20
(iii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,903	1	79
(iv) Other Fiscal Services	4	....	....
Total- Fiscal Services	2,424	1	100
B. Organs of State	1,859	1	
C. Interest payments and servicing of debt	27,991	15	
D. Administrative Services	16,628	9	
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	15,468	8	
F. Social Services	82,317	43	
G. Economic Services	38,052	20	
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	5,635	3	
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	1,90,374	100	

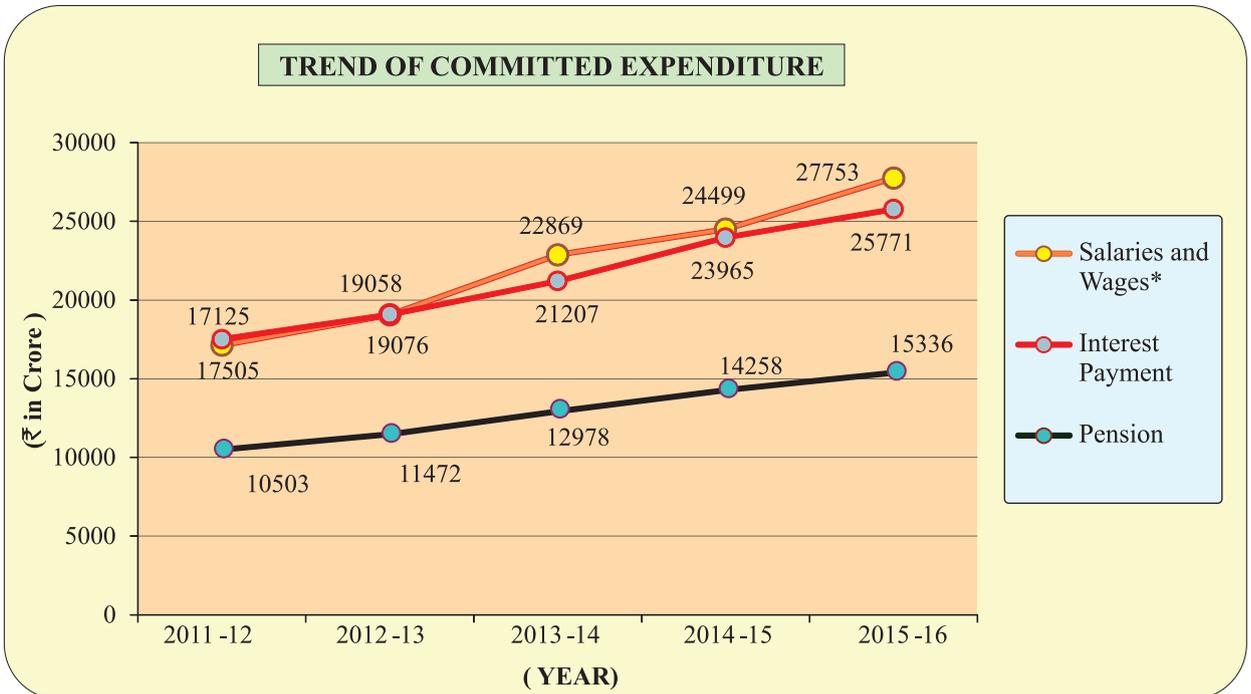
* Figures shown are net expenditure



Revenue expenditure (₹ 1,90,374 crore) constituted 89 per cent of the total expenditure as against 90 per cent during the previous year.



3.2.3 Trend in Committed Expenditure



* Does not include Grants-in-aid towards Salary.

(₹ in crore)

Component	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Committed Expenditure	46,604	51,381	57,054	62,722	68,860
Revenue Expenditure	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374
Percentage of Committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	38	37	37	35	36
Revenue Receipt	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036
Percentage of Committed expenditure to Revenue Receipt	38	36	38	38	37

3.2.4 Trend in Revenue Expenditure

Trends in Revenue expenditure during the five years from 2011-2012 to 2015-16 are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Revenue Expenditure	Total Expenditure	GSDP	Percentage increase over previous year		Percentage of Total Expenditure To GSDP
				Revenue Expenditure	Total Expenditure	
2011-2012	1,23,554	1,42,270	12,72,697*	16	13	11 ^{\$}
2012-2013	1,38,736	1,57,550	14,48,466*	12	11	11 ^{\$}
2013-2014	1,54,902	1,76,568	16,47,506*	12	12	11 ^{\$}
2014-2015	1,77,553	1,98,217	17,92,122*	15	12	11 ^{\$}
2015-2016	1,90,374	2,14,282	19,69,184#	7	8	11 ^{\$}

* Revised GSDP

Provisional Estimates

\$Varies from previous year due to adoption of revised GSDP.

The over all increase in revenue expenditure during 2015-16 compared to 2011-12 (5 years) was ₹ 66,820 crore.

Growth in major areas of Revenue expenditure is shown in the following table-

(₹ in crore)

Areas of Expenditure	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Percentage increase (+) /decrease(-) in 2015-2016 over Previous year
Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	18,513	20,320	22,799	25,855	27,991	+8
Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	10,581	11,649	13,162	14,407	15,468	+7
Administrative Services	10,848	12,472	14,008	15,086	16,628	+10
Agriculture and Allied Activities	6,145	7,218	7,821	8,567	9,660	+13
Energy	5,527	5,471	5,726	10,891	9,404	(-)14

3.3 Capital Disbursements

3.3.1 Gross capital expenditure against Budget Provision

The Gross Capital Disbursements during the year fell short of Budget Provision by ₹ 15,897 crore. The less disbursement was mainly under capital outlay (₹ 12,511 crore).

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure*

During 2015-16, 79 per cent of the Capital Expenditure (₹ 18,950 crore) was made on Economic Services – ₹ 8,062 crore on Irrigation and Flood Control, ₹ 4,725 crore on Transport, ₹ 3,126 crore on Agriculture and Allied Activities and ₹ 1,379 crore on energy as given below:

(₹ in crore)

Sr.No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage to total capital expenditure
1.	Economic Services- Agriculture, Rural Development Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, etc.	18,950	79
2.	Social Services- Education, Health & Family Welfare Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST, etc.	2,584	11
3.	General Services- Police, Stationery and Printing, Public Works etc.	1,259	5
4.	Loans and Advances disbursed	1,115	5
Total		23,908	100

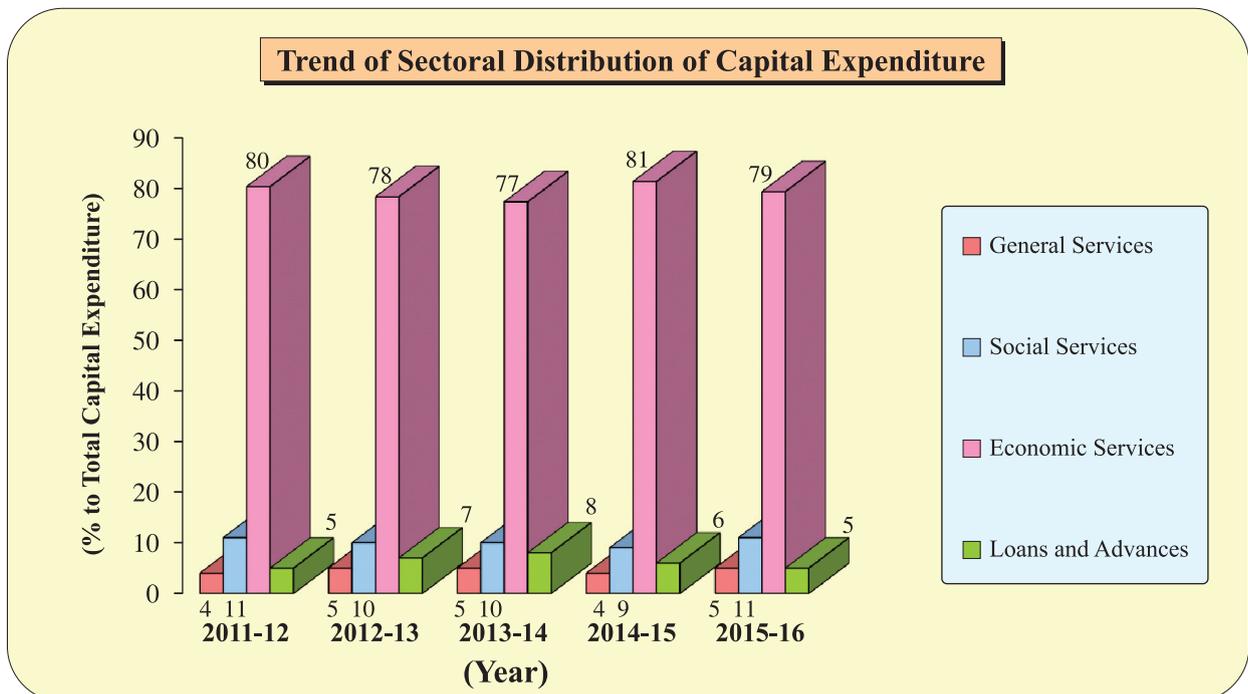
* Figures shown are net expenditure

3.3.3 Trend of Sectoral Capital Expenditure over the past 5 years*

(₹ in crore)

Sr.No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1.	General Services	796	902	1,039	865	1,259
2.	Social Services	2,097	1,824	2,274	1,958	2,584
3.	Economic Services	14,987	14,672	16,708	16,700	18,950
4.	Loans and Advances	836	1,416	1,645	1,141	1,115
Total		18,716	18,814	21,666	20,664	23,908

* Figures shown are net expenditure



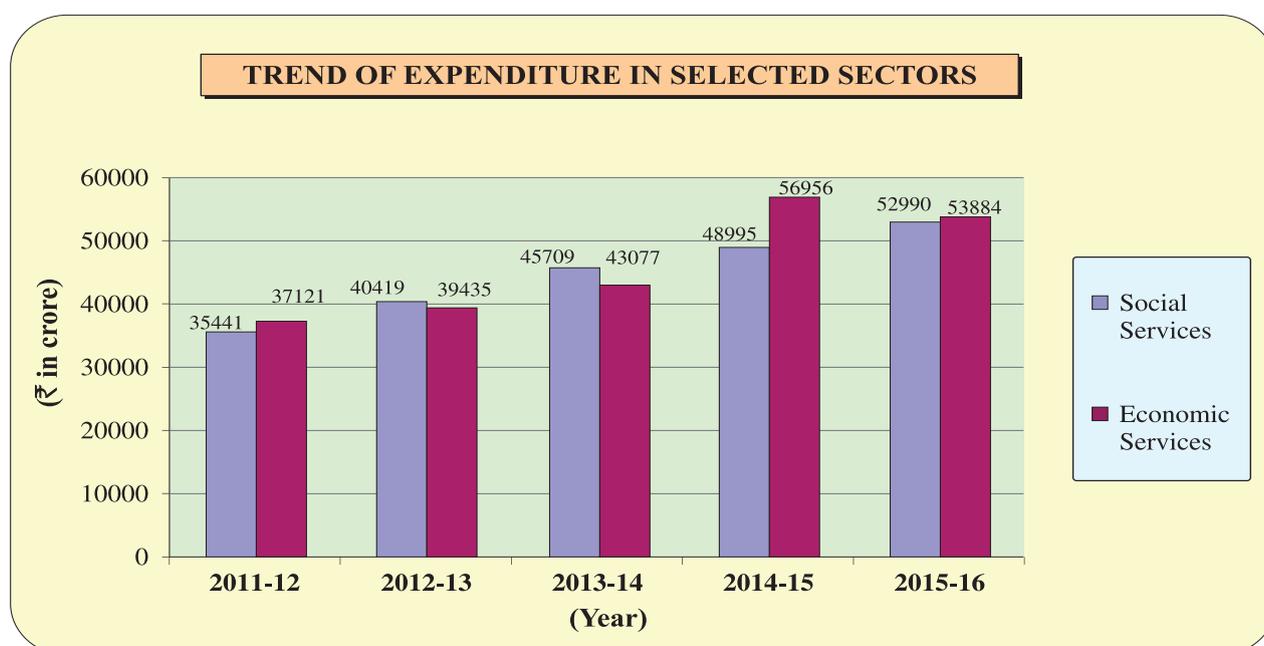
3.4 Trend of expenditure (Revenue and Capital) in important sectors with reference to Budget Estimates

Trend of expenditure (Revenue and Capital) in some important sectors during 2011-2012 to 2015-2016 is brought out below:

(₹ in crore)

Sector	2011-2012	% to B.E.	2012-2013	% to B.E.	2013-2014	% to B.E.	2014-2015	% to B.E.	2015-2016	% to B.E.	% to R.E.*
A-Social Services-											
i) Education	30,034	102	34,023	101	38,340	97	40,021	96	42,982	104	109
ii) Health and Family Welfare	5,407	110	6,396	96	7,369	100	8,974	88	10,008	98	127
Social Services, Total	35,441		40,419		45,709		48,995		52,990		
B- Economic Services-											
i) Agriculture	7,381	156	8,651	102	9,388	103	16,587	134	12,974	105	126
ii) Rural Development	3,395	76	5,204	88	3,933	61	7,339	40	7,073	38	157
iii) Irrigation and Flood Control	10,732	515	9,799	89	10,628	90	9,584	101	10,825	114	90
iv) Energy	7,389	216	7,405	126	8,389	122	12,834	108	10,979	93	142
v) Transport	7,012	222	7,336	100	9,317	125	9,520	119	10,266	122	99
vi) General Economic Services	1,212	83	1,040	78	1,422	72	1,092	87	1,767	141	137
Economic Services, Total	37,121		39,435		43,077		56,956		53,884		

* Percentage to revised estimates has been given only for 2015-16.

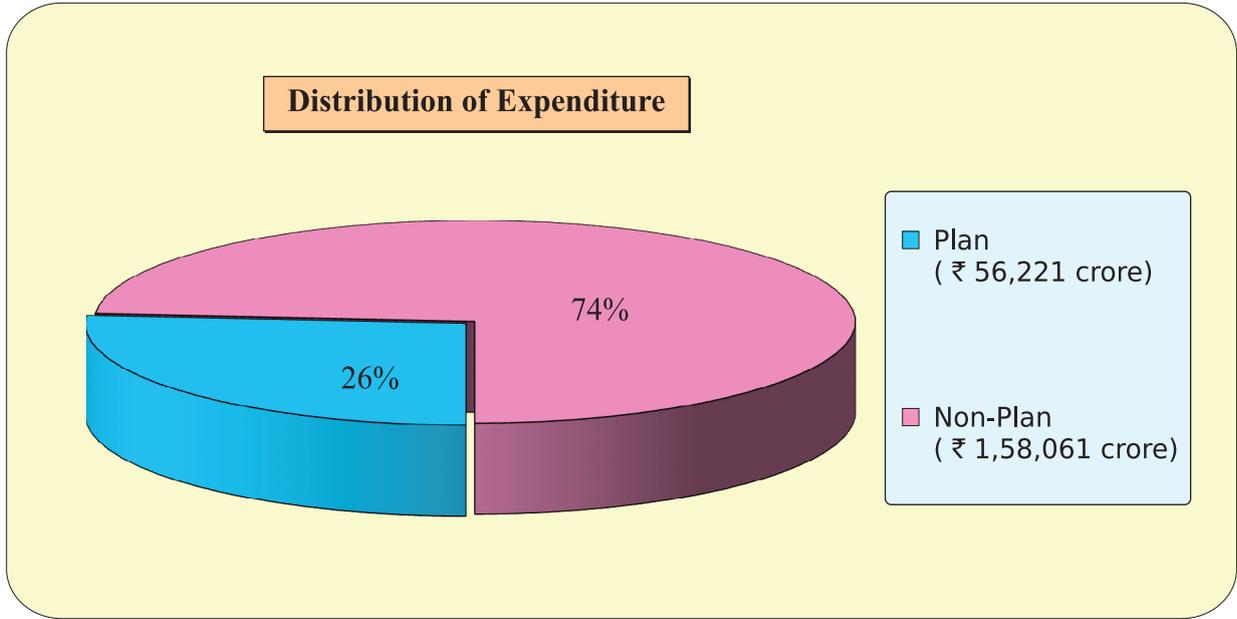


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CHAPTER - IV

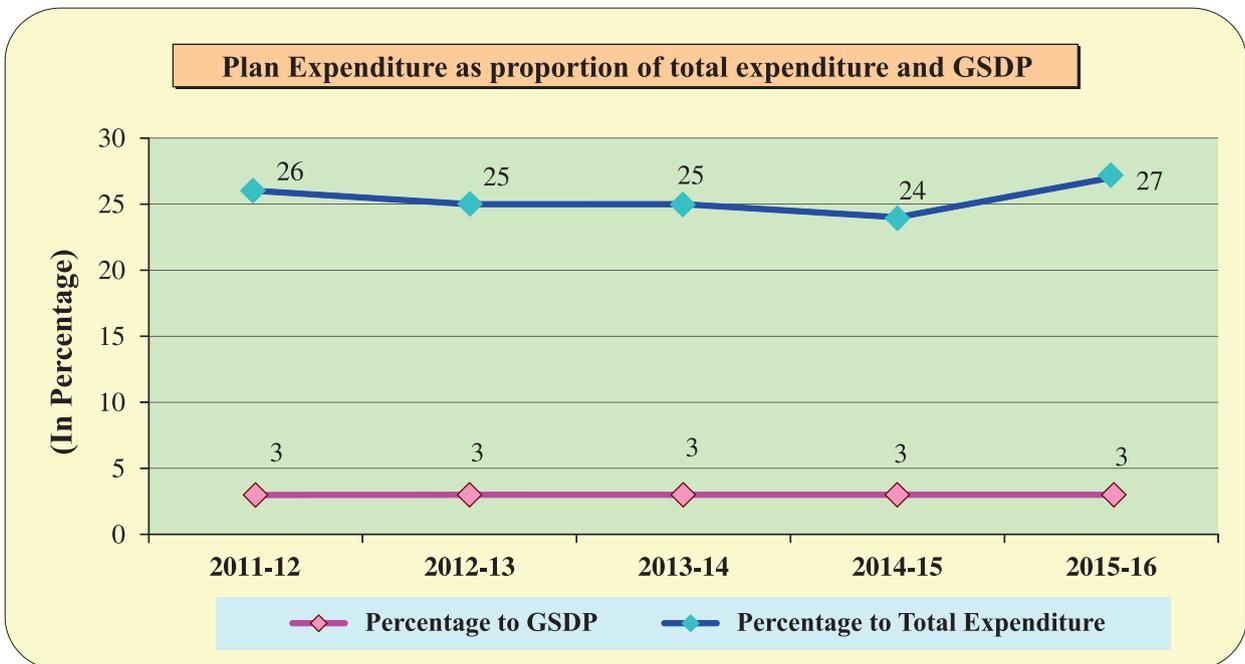
PLAN & NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1 Distribution of expenditure between Plan and Non-plan Expenditure



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2015-16, Plan Expenditure, representing 26 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 56,221 crore (₹ 39,645 crore under State Plan and ₹ 16,576 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes).



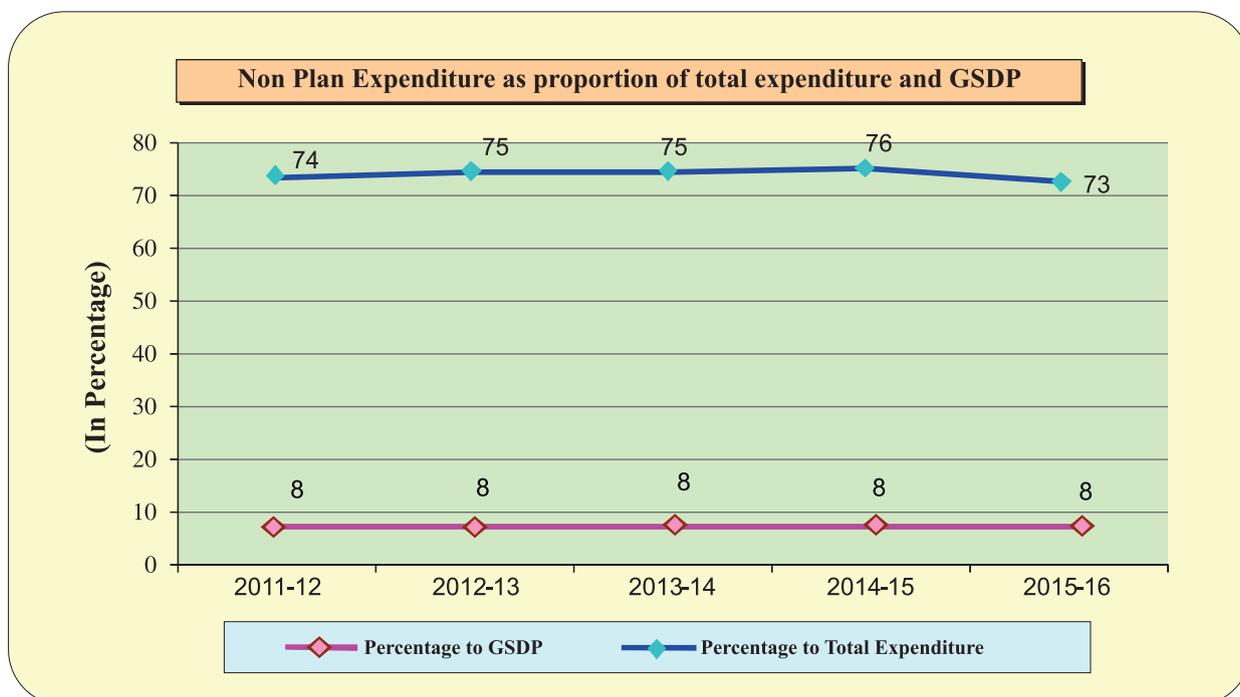
4.2.1 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Capital Expenditure	18,716	18,814	21,666	20,664	23,908
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	15,031	15,095	17,682	16,245	20,165
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	80	80	82	79	85

4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2015-16, representing 74 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 1,58,061 crore (₹ 1,54,318 crore under Revenue and ₹ 3,743 crore under Capital).



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CHAPTER - V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

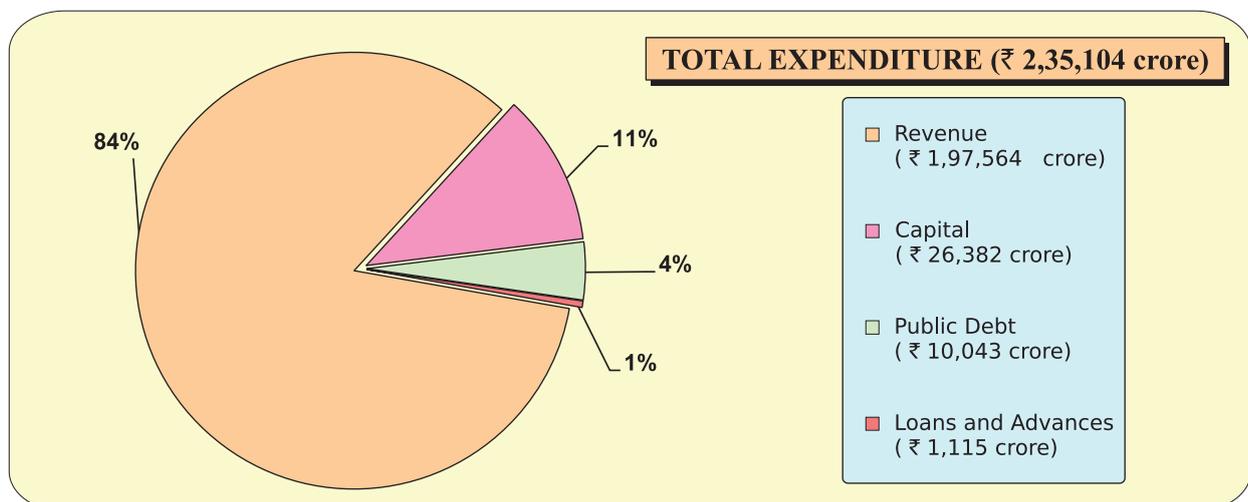
5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Maharashtra for the year 2015-2016 present the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2016, compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts passed under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India.

The actual gross expenditure during the year is ₹ 2,35,104 crore, comprising ₹ 1,97,564 crore of Revenue Expenditure, ₹ 26,382 crore of Capital Expenditure, ₹ 10,043 crore of Repayment of Public Debt and ₹ 1,115 crore of Loans and Advances by the State Government. There were saving/excess under Revenue/Capital/Public Debt/Loans and Advances with reference to total grants allocated by the State Legislature as shown below:-

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Nature of expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Total	Expenditure	Saving (-) Excess (+)
1.	Revenue					
	Voted	1,75,997	27,387	2,03,384	1,68,621	-34,763
	Charged	31,085	192	31,277	28,943	-2,334
	Total, Revenue	2,07,082	27,579	2,34,661	1,97,564	-37,097
2.	Capital					
	Voted	31,612	7,510	39,122	26,375	-12,747
	Charged	1	6	7	7	...
	Total, Capital	31,613	7,516	39,129	26,382	-12,747
3.	Public Debt					
	Charged	12,964	....	12,964	10,043	-2,921
	Total, Public Debt	12,964	....	12,964	10,043	-2,921
4.	Loans and Advances					
	Voted	970	374	1,344	1,115	-229
	Charged	....	....	....	....	....
	Total, Loans and Advances	970	374	1,344	1,115	-229
	Total	2,52,629	35,469	2,88,098	2,35,104	-52,994



5.2 Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-) / Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt.	Loans & Advances	
2011-12	-11,119	-6,841	-2,897	-298	-21,155
2012-13	-12,969	-6,942	-2,555	-288	-22,754
2013-14	-16,571	-9,366	-1,721	+32	-27,626
2014-15	-28,780	-14,062	+3,279	+115	-39,448
2015-16	-37,097	-12,747	-2,921	-229	-52,994

5.3 Significant Savings

5.3.1 Persistent Saving

Grant with persistent and significant savings during the last five years are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Number and name of the grant	Amount of Savings (Percent to total grants)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Revenue Voted					
1.	B01-Police Administration	476.99 (7.16)	762.73 (9.48)	945.88 (10.32)	1250.17 (12.28)	1715.89 (14.59)
2.	C01-Revenue and District Administration	147.45 (12.97)	182.33 (13.46)	219.70 (14.46)	304.46 (19.15)	317.86 (17.79)
3.	D03-Agriculture Services	199.42 (7.05)	618.29 (16.17)	571.55 (14.58)	839.80 (17.04)	723.07 (13.65)
4.	E02-General Education	1340.98 (5.01)	1092.15 (3.75)	1094.41 (3.39)	1639.51 (4.67)	3317.57 (8.48)
5.	F02-Urban Development and Other Advance Services	1050.60 (19.40)	1609.44 (27.52)	1906.39 (30.45)	1592.83 (26.08)	1151.96 (15.35)
6.	G02-Other Fiscal and Miscellaneous Services	2305.18 (96.93)	2200.97 (96.87)	1321.62 (94.41)	153.76 (52.41)	3491.79 (96.68)
7.	H05-Roads and Bridges	374.46 (10.98)	559.41 (17.18)	1314.12 (33.52)	575.69 (13.77)	511.81 (13.93)
8.	H06-Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings.	116.42 (6.93)	227.26 (10.56)	376.95 (15.34)	479.34 (19.06)	525.37 (20.06)
9.	I03-Irrigation, Power and Other Economic Services	261.09 (10.71)	380.42 (15.84)	405.87 (15.46)	340.75 (14.94)	316.90 (13.21)
10.	J01-Administration of Justice	128.01 (13.36)	260.05 (23.31)	254.45 (20.89)	536.97 (34.42)	236.17 (17.43)

Sr. No.	Number and name of the grant	Amount of Savings (Percent to total grants)				
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
	Revenue Voted					
11.	L03-Rural Development Programmes	392.15 (16.63)	678.36 (17.61)	1316.67 (29.15)	1844.17 (26.63)	1308.33 (23.44)
12.	N03-Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	694.33 (13.01)	516.35 (8.33)	741.64 (9.11)	1395.91 (15.65)	2196.44 (21.41)
13.	Q03-Housing	882.50 (47.65)	676.78 (38.89)	742.99 (46.33)	979.95 (67.35)	335.44 (61.63)
14.	R01-Medical and Public Health	153.25 (4.22)	405.43 (8.92)	117.90 (2.4)	2552.99 (29.5)	1407.53 (17.27)
15.	T05-Revenue Expenditure on Tribal Areas Development Sub-Plan	693.72 (24.15)	468.93 (14.8)	511.09 (14.47)	1114.16 (23.83)	1374.05 (25.70)
	Capital Voted					
16.	B10-Capital Expenditure on Economic Services	300.80 (43.15)	160.75 (21.07)	467.05 (37.04)	467.00 (43.72)	488.45 (34.26)
17.	H08-Capital Expenditure On Public Works Administrative and Functional Buildings	324.97 (30.48)	367.39 (30.28)	488.03 (34.86)	542.74 (38.04)	176.62 (12.98)
18.	I05-Capital Expenditure on Irrigation	813.03 (8.98)	1237.32 (14.41)	1548.29 (16.25)	2993.76 (28.8)	651.80 (7.30)
19.	N04-Capital Expenditure on Social Services	675.12 (52.41)	508.86 (49.71)	610.73 (55.75)	1007.96 (69.12)	1202.41 (84.11)
20.	O10-Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	2643.39 (77.43)	2156.94 (74.73)	2700.50 (78.83)	5286.10 (86.48)	5868.95 (89.43)
21.	T06-Capital Expenditure on Tribal Areas Development Sub-Plan	474.41 (33.95)	824.93 (54.14)	177.04 (13.41)	731.39 (39.07)	582.03 (34.12)

The persistent saving indicates deficiency in preparation of Budget estimates or budgetary control in the departments.

5.3.2 Unnecessary Supplementary Grants

During 2015-16, Supplementary grants totaling ₹ 6,879.68 crore (7 per cent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in view of significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. The cases of supplementary provision of ₹ 10 crore or more proved unnecessary are given below:

Statement of cases where supplementary provision proved unnecessary (₹ in crore)						
Sr. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Original Provision	Actual Expenditure	Saving out of Original Provision	Supplementary provision
A-Revenue Voted						
1.	A04	Secretariat and Miscellaneous General Services	307.41	226.88	80.53	29.08
2.	B01	Police Administration	11604.77	10046.21	1558.56	157.33
3.	B07	Economic Services	90.74	87.90	2.84	20.58
4.	C01	Revenue and District Administration	1738.54	1468.39	270.15	47.71
5.	C02	Stamps and Registration	195.67	189.31	6.36	20.63
6.	D04	Animal Husbandry	905.70	818.74	86.96	79.13
7.	E02	General Education	38314.29	35804.08	2510.21	807.36
8.	E03	Secretariat and Other Social Services	325.38	26.49	61.88	43.14
9.	G01	Sales Tax Administration	656.72	494.50	162.23	44.55
10.	H06	Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings.	2497.31	2094.03	403.28	122.09
11.	I03	Irrigation, Power and Other Economic Services	2163.25	2082.63	80.62	236.28
12.	J01	Administration of Justice	1258.32	1119.15	139.17	97.00
13.	K07	Industries	3594.48	3076.47	518.01	122.67
14.	K08	Secretariat - Economic Services	19.11	14.42	4.69	16.63
15.	L02	District Administration	3169.14	3131.68	37.46	98.14
16.	L03	Rural Development Programmes	4285.41	4274.05	11.36	1296.97
17.	N03	Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	9277.47	8061.67	1215.80	980.63
18.	O03	Rural Employment	2436.83	2239.86	196.98	280.00
19.	Q03	Housing	499.31	208.87	290.44	45.00
20.	S01	Medical and Public Health	2059.94	2037.84	22.10	187.83
21.	T05	Revenue Expenditure on Tribal Areas Development Sub-Plan	4812.10	3973.33	838.77	535.27

Sr. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Original Provision	Actual Expenditure	Saving out of Original Provision	Supplementary provision
		A-Revenue Voted				
22.	W03	Technical Education	1719.71	1698.15	21.56	202.38
23.	Y02	Water Supply and Sanitation	2835.89	1509.74	1329.14	119.16
24.	ZE01	Minorities Development	285.19	279.47	5.71	122.61
		B-Capital Voted				
25.	B10	Capital Expenditure on Economic Services	1047.31	937.41	109.91	378.55
26.	H09	Capital Outlay on Removal of Regional Imbalance	96.16	58.51	37.65	21.61
27.	L07	Capital Expenditure on Rural Development	2635.30	1336.77	1298.53	366.30
28.	M04	Capital Expenditure on Food	5220.55	4092.81	1127.74	26.83
29.	N04	Capital Expenditure on Social Services	1349.9	227.1	1122.8	79.61
30.	O10	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	6387.18	693.43	5693.75	175.20
31.	O25	District Plan - Nasik	88.06	59.86	28.2	22.91
32.	O38	District Plan - Nagpur	95.61	92.50	3.10	12.75
33.	O45	District Plan - Akola	30.16	21.91	8.25	17.98
34.	T06	Capital Expenditure on Tribal Areas Development Sub-Plan	1639.85	1123.59	516.26	65.77
		TOTAL	113642.80	93844.75	19798.00	6879.68

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CHAPTER - VI

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

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

6.1.1 Investments and Returns

Total investments as share capital in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 1,20,311 crore at the end of 2015-2016 . Dividends received during the year were ₹ 57 crore (i.e. 0.05 per cent of the investment).

Investments in PSUs increased by ₹ 9,639 crore and income from dividend increased by ₹ 29 crore.

The increase in investments of ₹ 9,639 crore during 2015-16 was mainly in capital contributions to Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 3,886 crore), Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 1,493 crore), Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (₹ 1,061 crore), Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 551 crore), Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 486 crore), Maharashtra Jeevan Pradhikaran (₹ 463 crore), Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (₹ 419 crore), Maharashtra Water Conservation Development Corporation (₹ 311 crore).

Cash balance and investment of Cash Balances

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March 2015	As on 31 st March 2016	Increase (+)/ Decrease(-)
General Cash Balance	(-) 2,265	(-) 3,322	(-)1,057
Cash with the departmental officers	6	7	(+)1
Investments from cash balances	32,996	36,170	(+)3,174
Investment from Earmarked balances-	18,911	22,697	(+)3,786
a. General and other Reserve Funds	11	11	--
b. Sinking Fund	18,886	22,672	(+)3,786
c. Funds for Development of Milk supply	1	1	--
d. Other Development and Welfare Funds	13	13	--
Total Cash Balances	49,648	55,552	(+)5,904
<i>Interest realized</i>	4,095	3,643	(-)452

- The interest received on investment of cash balances was 10.07 per cent during 2015-16 while interest paid by Government on its borrowings during the year was 7.34 per cent.

- The State Government's cash balances of ₹ 55,552 crore at the end of current year showed increase by 12 per cent (₹ 5,904 crore) over the previous year.
- No Ways and Means Advances was availed during the year 2015-16.
- Investments held in the Cash Balance Investment Account as on 31 March 2016 were ₹ 36,170 crore. The details are as under:-
 - (i) Government of India Treasury Bills ₹ 36,169 crore
 - (ii) Other State Government Securities less than ₹ 1 crore
 - (iii) Other Investments ₹ 1 crore

6.1.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

The total loans and advances made by the State Government during 2015-16 were ₹ 1,115 crore. The outstanding total loans and advances to be recovered from Government Corporations/ Companies, non-Government Institutes, Local bodies, etc. at the end of 2015-16 were ₹ 22,072 crore.

Information as regards recoveries in arrears in respect of principal and interest to be furnished by 15th July 2016 by the Government Department have not been received from all 30 Departments.

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. However, no limits in this regard have been laid by the State Legislature. Liabilities of the State Government increased by ₹ 31,595 crore from ₹ 3,19,746 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 3,51,341 crore during 2015-16. Public debt comprising internal debt of the State Government and loans and advances from the Central Government increased by ₹ 27,933 crore i.e. from ₹ 2,37,455 crore in 2014-15 to ₹ 2,65,388 crore at the end of the current year. Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:-

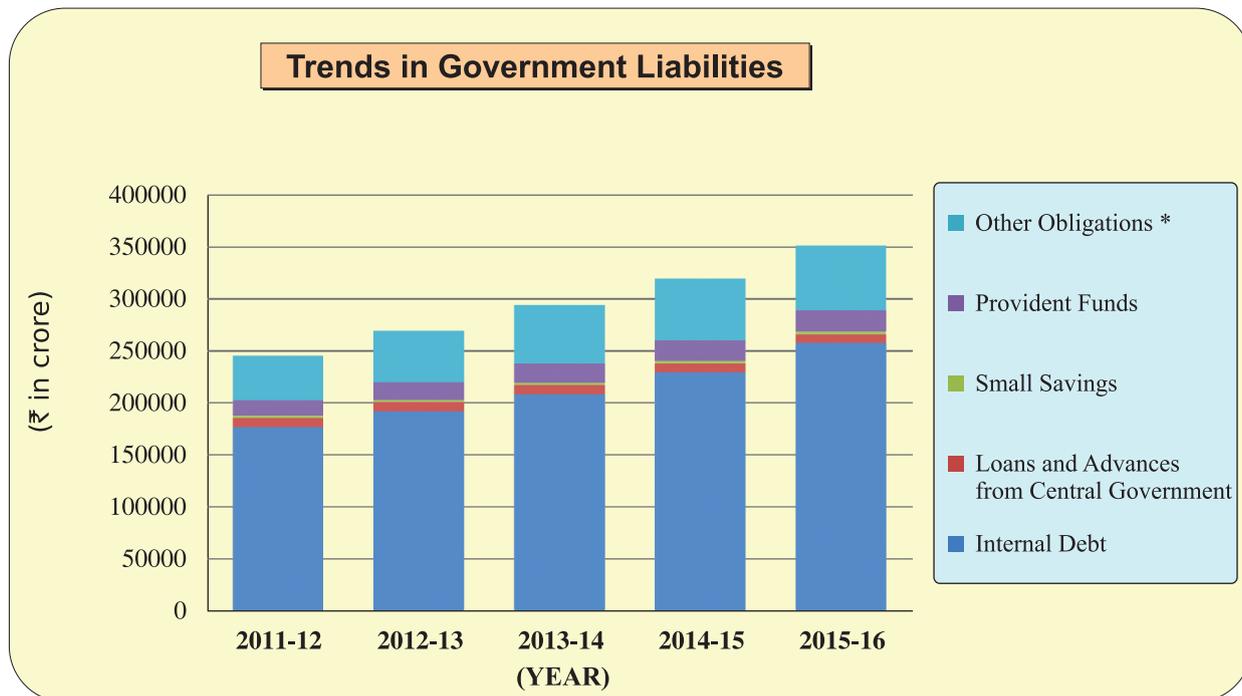
(₹ in crore)					
Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Internal Debt	1,76,622	1,91,637	2,08,016	2,28,906	2,57,159
Loans and Advances from Central Government	8,772	8,799	8,893	8,549	8,229
Total Public Debt *	1,85,394(15)	2,00,436(15)	2,16,909(15)	2,37,455(13)	2,65,388(13)
Small Savings	1,952	2,146	2,343	2,495	2,758
Provident Funds	15,020	17,014	18,710	19,818	20,763
Other Obligations	42,972	49,452	55,843	59,978	62,432
Total Liabilities *	2,45,338(21)	2,69,048(20)	2,93,805(19)	3,19,746(18)	3,51,341(18)
GSDP	12,72,967 [#]	14,48,466 [#]	16,47,506 [#]	17,92,122 [#]	19,69,184 [§]

* Figures in brackets represent percentage to GSDP

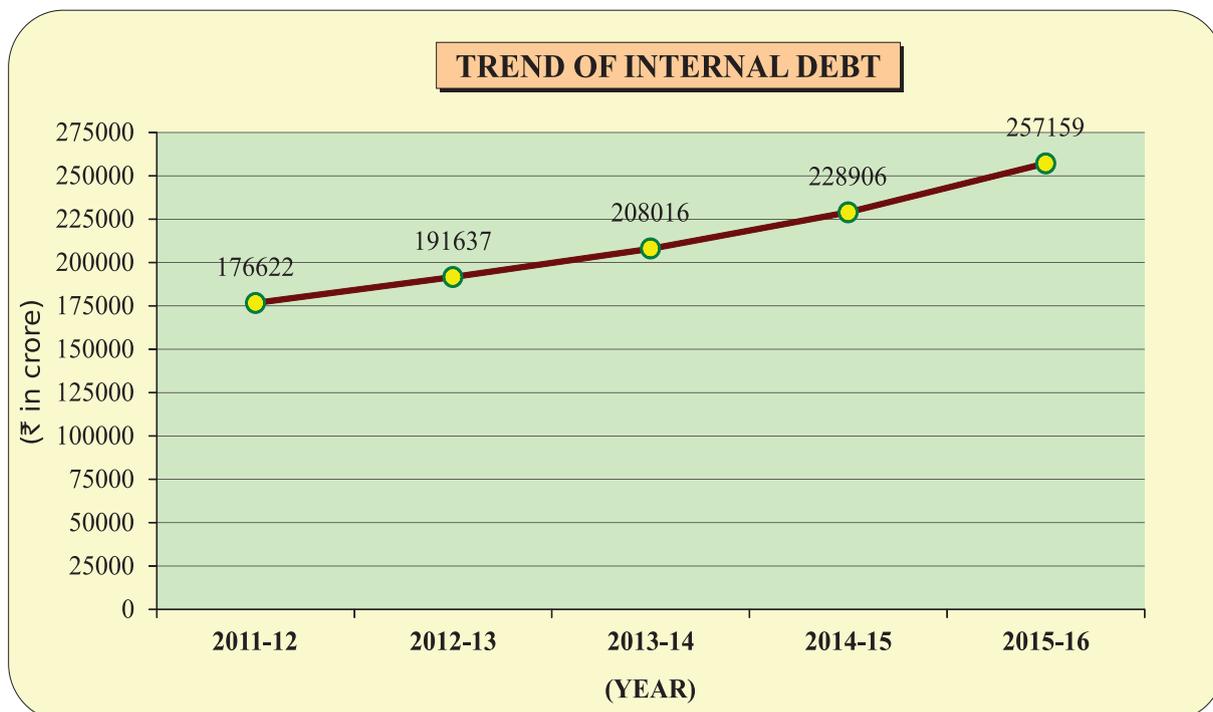
[§] Provisional (Advance Estimates)

[#] Revised GSDP

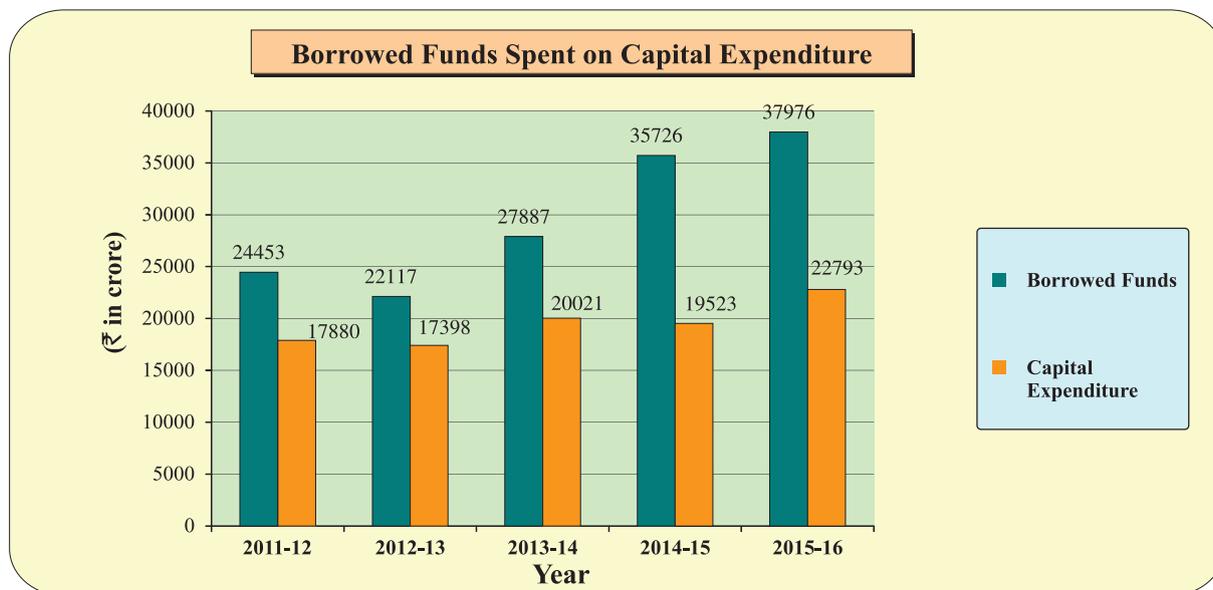
The trend of increase in Internal Debt of the State Government is as under:-



* Includes interest and non-interest bearing obligations such as local funds, other earmarked funds, etc.



6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure



It is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest.

The State Government, however, did not utilize the borrowings fully for capital expenditure. The less spending was in the range of 21 per cent to 45 per cent during last five years.

Further the Internal debt of ₹ 37,392 crore raised during 2015-2016 was mainly used for discharge of debt obligations (₹ 9,138 crore) and payment of interest ₹ 20,816 crore) thereon.

6.4 Guarantees (Contingent Liabilities)

The position of guarantees given by the State Government for the repayment of loans raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc., with interest thereon is given below :

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount Guaranteed (Principal only at the end of the year)	Amount outstanding	
		Principal	Interest
2011-2012	28,139	11,586	3,455
2012-2013	24,812	6,743	2,502
2013-2014	19,975	5,462	1,772
2014-2015	22,286	5,882	2,118
2015-2016	19,818	5,356	2,451

Information about outstanding guarantee was awaited from the institutions. Year-wise information awaited is as follows:-

2011-2012 - All institutions
2012-2013 - 03 institutions
2013-2014 - 08 institutions
2014-2015 - 12 institutions
2015-2016 - 10 institutions

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CHAPTER - VI

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 Contingency Fund

Contingency Fund of the State is designed to meet contingencies. The following details indicate the extent of use of this Fund during last five years:-

Component	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of sanctions from Contingency Fund	43	48	18	11	18
Total amount withdrawn from Contingency Fund (₹ in crore)	531	355	761	559	1112
Withdrawals from Contingency Fund as a percentage to total Budget Provision	1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1

7.2 Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other institutions

During past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies, educational institution, etc., has increased from ₹ 55,363 crore in 2011-12 to ₹ 80,986 crore in 2015-16. Details of Grants-in-aid for the past five years are as under:-

Institutions	(₹ in crore)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	13,845	20,167	22,293	24,177	27,072
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	4,871	4,346	5,125	5,172	9,187
Zilla Parishads and Other Panchayati Raj Institutions	14,295	16,444	18,184	18,769	18,240
Development Agencies	277	247	251	906	252
Hospital and Other Charitable Institutions	1,313	1,792	2,196	3,678	4058
Other Institutions	20,762	19,356	18,356	20,009 (A)	22,177 (B)
Total	55,363	62,352	66,405	72,711	80,986
Assistance as per percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure	45	45	43	41	43

(A) Includes Education, Sports, Art and Culture: ₹ 1,394 crore, Social Welfare and Nutrition : ₹ 7,175 crore, Agriculture and Allied Activities : ₹ 825 crore, Welfare of SC,ST and OBC : ₹ 2,098 crore, Administrative Services : ₹ 1,392 crore and Housing : ₹ 914 crore.

(B) Includes Social Welfare and Nutrition : ₹ 5,950 crore, Agriculture and Allied Activities : ₹ 386 crore, Welfare of SC,ST and OBC : ₹ 2,383 crore, Administrative Services : ₹ 1,402 crore and Housing : ₹ 58 crore, Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development : ₹ 3,621, Rural Development : ₹ 2,661 crore and Power : ₹ 1,039 crore.etc.

7.3 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 Accounts during March 2016 ranged between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the total expenditure of the year which indicates a tendency to utilize the budget at the close of the financial year. The trend of expenditure during the last quarter and month of March of 2015-16 in the above mentioned heads was as below :

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Grant Number	Major Head	Total Expenditure during the year	Expenditure during the last quarter of the year		Expenditure during March 2016	
				Amount	Percentage of total expenditure	Amount	Percentage of total expenditure
1.	F02	3054-Roads and Bridges	450.09	450.09	100	450.09	100
2.	B10	5055-Capital Outlay on Road Transport	419.49	419.49	100	419.49	100
3.	H08	4070-Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	146.45	146.45	100	146.45	100
4.	L07	5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	100.00	100.00	100	100.00	100
5.	B03	3055-Road Transport	96.51	96.51	100	96.51	100
6.	F07	6217-Loans for Urban Development	62.67	62.67	100	62.67	100
7.	O34	4515-Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	61.83	61.83	100	61.83	100
8.	K10	4875-Capital Outlay on Other Industries	62.27	55.24	88.71	55.24	88.71
9.	T06	4402-Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	59.59	53.28	89.41	52.57	88.22
10.	O46	4515-Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	87.28	76.19	87.29	74.88	85.79
11.	Q03	2216-Housing	208.50	163.81	78.57	161.06	77.25
12.	N04	4225-Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes & Minorities	206.53	201.05	97.35	158.92	74.95
13.	F05	4217-Capital Outlay on Urban Development	427.35	342.90	80.24	325.91	76.26
14.	O15	2216-Housing	56.00	53.46	95.46	40.29	71.95
15.	ZE01	2235-Social Security and Welfare	275.40	203.47	73.88	196.50	71.35

Sr. No.	Grant Number	Major Head	Total Expenditure during the year	Expenditure during the last quarter of the year		Expenditure during March 2016	
				Amount	Percentage of total expenditure	Amount	Percentage of total expenditure
16.	T06	5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	407.15	316.99	77.86	285.82	70.20
17.	B11	7610-Loans to Government Servants	293.26	210.06	71.63	200.48	68.36
18.	S04	4210-Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	63.39	60.73	95.80	41.96	66.19
19.	ZD04	3452-Tourism	220.24	204.39	92.80	144.66	65.68
20.	T05	2702-Minor Irrigation	112.40	88.17	78.44	71.55	63.66
21.	O10	4515-Capital Outlay on other Rural Development Programmes	692.93	552.68	79.76	437.93	63.20
22.	T06	4406-Capital Outlay on Forestry and Wild Life	78.15	62.58	80.08	48.20	61.68
23.	T05	2225-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	2108.74	1472.46	69.83	1295.95	61.46
24.	T06	4225-Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	502.24	364.08	72.49	304.44	60.62
25.	N02	2216-Housing	72.33	72.33	100	42.97	59.41
26.	K07	2851-Village and Small Industries	162.79	103.00	63.27	95.57	58.71
27.	H03	2216-Housing	321.98	216.62	67.28	186.99	58.07
28.	L07	4402-Capital Outlay on Soil and Water Conservation	1105.12	640.17	57.93	620.40	56.14
29.	A02	2015-Elections	328.18	215.94	65.80	173.42	52.84
30.	T05	2801-Power	120.42	86.04	71.45	63.21	52.49
31.	O08	3452-Tourism	114.87	114.03	99.27	58.88	51.26
32.	B10	4070-Capital Outlay on other Administrative Services	438.60	224.43	51.17	224.40	51.16
33.	ZD02	2205-Art and Culture	156.43	102.47	65.51	79.87	51.06
34.	ZE02	4235-Capital Outlay on Social Securities and Welfare	75.35	75.35	100.00	38.36	50.91
35.	H08	4059-Capital Outlay on Public Works	441.75	272.63	61.72	222.56	50.38

7.4 Reconciliation of Accounts

Nomination of Controlling Officer for each grant, is a pre-requisite for both reconciliation between the figures of Expenditure and Receipts between the figures as per Departmental records and amount booked in the Accountant General Offices. Following three Departments have not sent the list of Controlling Officers responsible for reconciliation for the year 2015-16.

- (i) Parliamentary Affairs Department
- (ii) Housing Department
- (iii) Environment Department

The Expenditure to the extent of ₹ 43,940 crore (23 *per cent*) of 2015-16 remained un-reconciled till August 2016. Also there was delay in the reconciliation of the accounts by the Departmental Authorities. Four *per cent* of the receipts of 2015-16 had remained un-reconciled till August 2016.

7.5 Rendition of Accounts by Treasuries

Treasuries, Pay and Accounts Office, Mumbai, Public Works Divisions, Forest Divisions, Dairy Development Offices, District Supply Offices (Food) and Commissioner, State Excise, Mumbai render initial accounts to the offices of Principal Accountant General (A&E), Mumbai/ Accountant General (A&E), Nagpur. The Monthly Civil Accounts of State Government is prepared on the basis of the transactions recorded in these initial accounts along with inter Government transactions taking place in other States Government in India and also outside India.

7.6 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money through Abstract Contingent Bills. The DDOs are to submit the Detailed Contingent Bills (Vouchers in support of final expenditure) for the amount so drawn through AC bills within 30 days to the Offices of the Principal Accountant General/Pay and Accounts Office, Mumbai.

The fact that to the end of March 2016, 3,535 AC bills valuing ₹ 863 crore including 1,354 AC bills for ₹ 146 crore drawn during to 2015-16 remained outstanding for want of DC bills. To the extent of non receipt of Detailed Contingent Bills, the expenditure shown during the year cannot be vouched as final.

7.7 Utilisation Certificates for Grants-in-aid given by the Government-

The departmental officers should obtain the Utilisation Certificates (UCs) from the grantee institutions and after verification, the UCs should be forwarded to the offices of the Principal Accountant General/Pay and Accounts Office, Mumbai, within 12 months or the period specified in the sanction order.

The position of pending UCs as on 31 March 2016 was as under:

Year	Number of UCs awaited	Amount involved (₹ in crore)
Up to 2013-14	36,062	28,854
2014-15	3,896	6,825
2015-16	16,149	27,410
Total	56,107	63,089

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