

सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts At A Glance for the year 2014-15



Government of Tripura

Accounts At A Glance

for the year 2014-15

Government of Tripura

PREFACE

This is the Seventeenth issue of our annual publication '**Accounts At A Glance**'.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined under the direction 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. The Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditures against provisions approved by the State Legislature and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided. The office of the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) prepares the State Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts.

The '**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. In case of any difference, the figures in Finance Accounts is final and will prevail.

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



(PARTHA SARATHI DAS)
Accountant General

Place: Agartala

Date : 06 January 2016

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CHAPTER - I

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

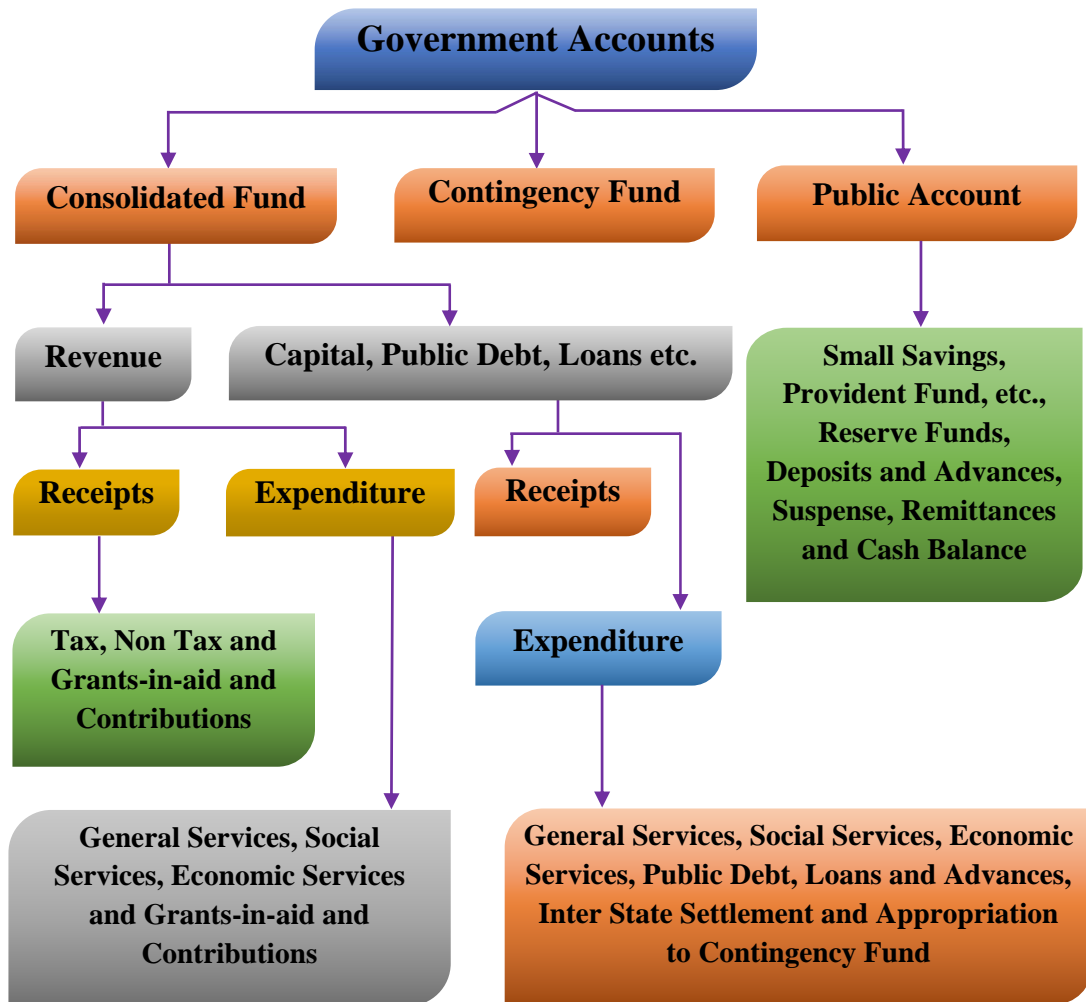
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tripura compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tripura. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. Following such compilation, the Accountant General (A&E) prepares, annually, the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts, which are placed before the State Legislature after audit by the Accountant General (Audit), Tripura and certification by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

1.2 Structure of Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

<p>Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND</p>	<p>Comprises all receipts of the Government including tax and non-tax revenues, loans raised and repayment of loans given (including interest thereon).</p> <p>All expenditure and disbursements of the Government, including release of loans and repayments of loans taken (and interest thereon), is met from this Fund.</p>
<p>Part II CONTINGENCY FUND</p>	<p>The Contingency Fund is in the nature of an imprest, intended to meet unforeseen expenditure, pending authorization by the Legislature. Such expenditure is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.</p> <p>The corpus of this fund for the Government of Tripura is ₹10 crore.</p>
<p>Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT</p>	<p>All public moneys received, other than those credited to the Consolidated Fund, are accounted for under the Public Account. In respect of such receipts, Government acts as a banker or trustee.</p> <p>The Public Account comprises: repayables like Small Savings and Provident Funds; Reserve Funds; Deposits and Advances; Suspense and Miscellaneous transactions (adjusting entries pending booking to final heads of account); Remittances between accounting entities; and Cash Balance.</p>

PICTORIAL REPRESENTATION OF STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT ACCOUNTS:



1.3 Finance 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. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume II contains detailed statements (Part-I) and appendices (Part-II).

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

		(₹ in Crore)	
Receipts	Revenue	Tax Revenue	2,904
		Non Tax Revenue	196
		Grants-in-Aid	6,140
		Total	9,240
	Capital	Recovery of Loans and Advances	2
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	1,049
		Total	1,051
Total Receipts		10,291	
Disbursements	Revenue	7,443	
	Capital	2,832	
	Loans and Advances	16	
	Total Disbursements	10,291	

* 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.

This year, the Government of India released ₹31.86 crore directly to State Implementing Agencies/ NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. Government of India's decision to release all assistance to CSSs/ACA directly to State Government and not to implementing agencies has reduced the direct

transfer to implementing agencies by 98.20 *per cent* as compared to 2013-14 (₹1,765.40 crore in 2013-14). These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II (Part-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. These comprise accounts of 2 Appropriations (charged), 12 Grants (both voted and charged) and 47 Grants (voted). The Appropriation Act, 2014-15 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹14,350 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹219 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹10,775 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹184 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹3,575 crore (24.91 *per cent*) and an over estimation of ₹35 crore (15.98 *per cent*) on reduction of expenditure.

No Personal Deposit (PD) Account is being operated by the State Government since 2009-10.

1.4 Source and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advance

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) and Over draft (OD) to enable State Governments to maintain their liquidity. WMA and OD facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹29.00 lakh) maintained with the RBI. The Government of Tripura did not avail WMA and OD facility during the year 2014-15.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement (Source and Application of Funds)

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹1,797 crore and a Fiscal deficit of ₹1,049 crore representing 5.81 *per cent* and 3.39 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Fiscal deficit constituted 10.19 *per cent* of total expenditure. Around 50 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹9,240 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹3,123 crore), interest payments (₹682 crore) and pensions (₹837 crore).

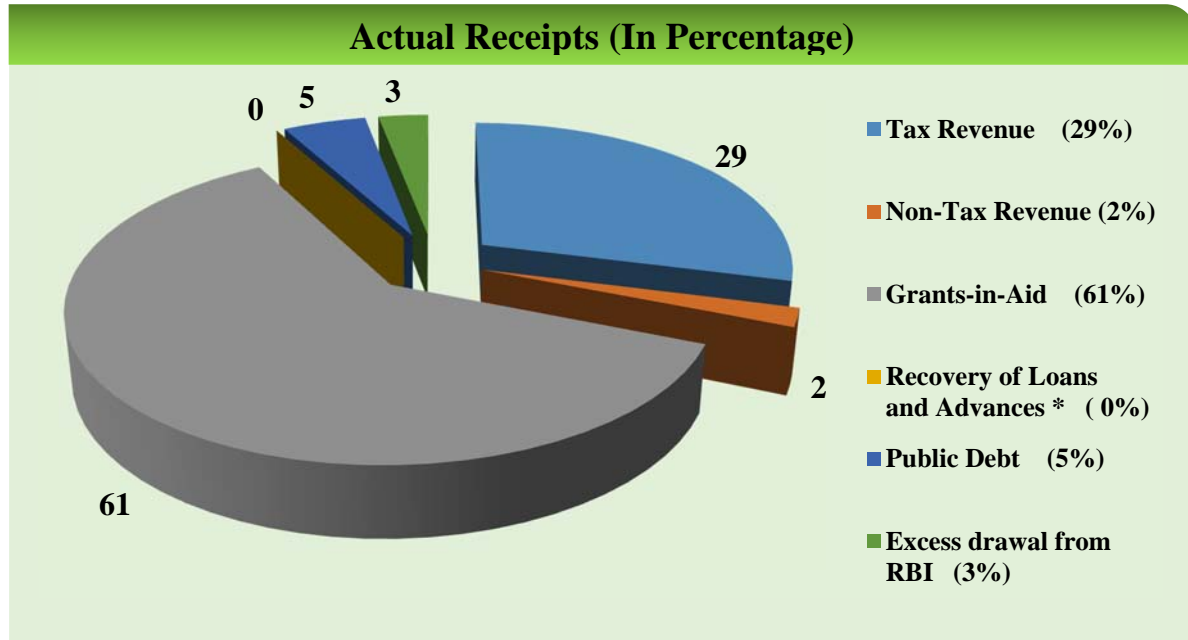
Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in Crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01-04-2014	(-)211
	Revenue Receipts	9,240
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	2
	Public Debt*	537
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others*	920
	Reserves & Sinking Funds*	34
	Deposits Received*	186
	Civil Advances Repaid*	33
	Suspense Account*	39,354
	Remittances*	1,756
	Contingency Fund	---
	TOTAL	51,851
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	7,443
Capital Expenditure		2,832
Loans Given		16
Repayment of Public Debt*		300
Small Savings Provident Fund & Others*		618
Reserves & Sinking Funds*		6
Deposits Spent*		148
Civil Advances Given*		33
Suspense Account*		39,325
Remittances*		1,674
Closing Cash Balance as on 31-03-2015		(-)544
TOTAL		51,851

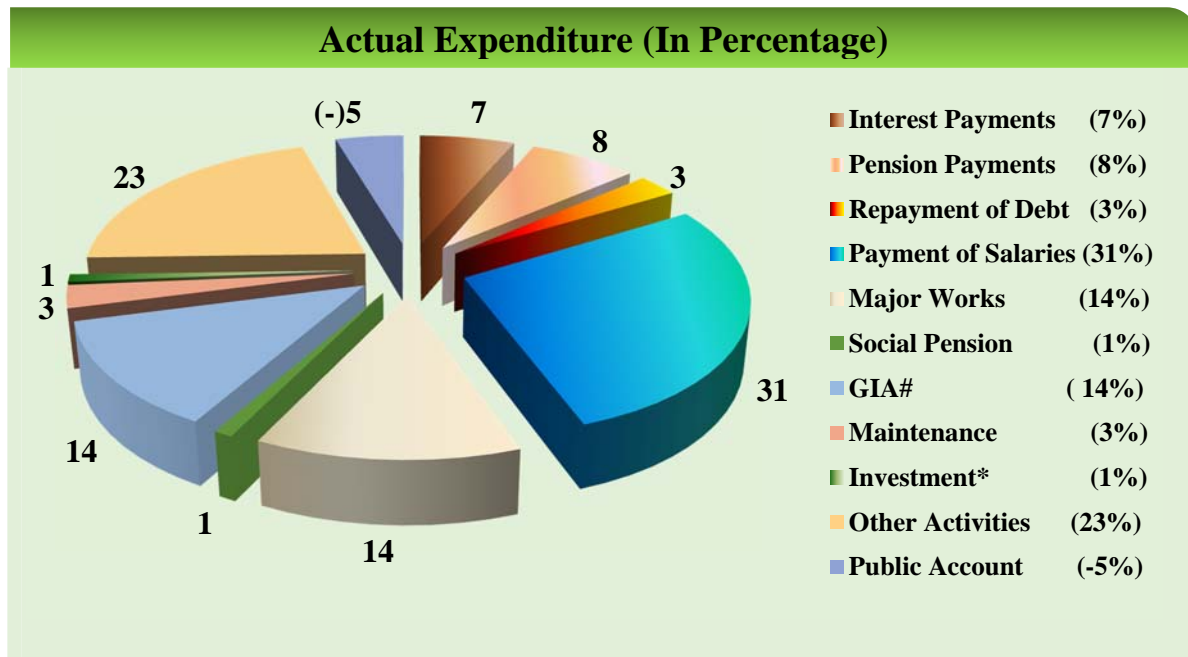
- Note: (i) Items indicated with * are gross figures, and are eventually to be netted off, reducing the Total.
(ii) The Suspense Accounts include ₹39,165 crore invested in treasury bills, which is shown on the Application side and ₹39,255 crore worth of treasury bills sold through the RBI (a process known as re-discounting), which is shown on the Sources side.

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from



* Negligible amount of ₹2 crore, hence shown as 0 (zero) per cent.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



includes Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies of ₹ 384 crore.

*Investment in (i) Statutory Corporation, (ii) Government Companies and (iii) Co-operative Banks, Societies etc.

1.5 Highlights of Accounts

(₹in Crore)

		B.E. 2014-15	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP(\$)
1.	Tax Revenue (@)	3,041	2,904	95.49	9.39
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	223	196	87.89	0.63
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	7,399	6,140	82.98	19.86
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	10,663	9,240	86.65	29.88
5.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	2	2	100.00	0.01
6.	Borrowings & other Liabilities (A)	1,321	1,049	79.41	3.39
7.	Capital Receipts (5+6)	1,323	1,051	79.44	3.40
8.	Total Receipts (4+7)	11,986	10,291	85.86	33.28
9.	Non-Plan Expenditure	5,829	5,487	94.13	17.74
10.	NPE on Revenue Account	5,813	5,476	94.20	17.71
11.	NPE on Interest Payments out of 10	697	682	97.85	2.21
12.	NPE on Capital Account	16	11	68.75	0.04
13.	Plan Expenditure (*)	6,157	4,804	78.02	15.54
14.	PE on Revenue Account	2,489	1,967	79.03	6.36
15.	PE on Capital Account(*)	3,668	2,837	77.34	9.17
16.	Total Expenditure (9+13)	11,986	10,291	85.86	33.28
17.	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	8,302	7,443	89.65	24.07
18.	Capital Expenditure (12+15) (#)	3,684	2,848	77.31	9.21
19.	Revenue Surplus(4-17)	2,361	1,797	76.11	5.81
20.	Fiscal Deficit (4+5-16)	1,321	1,049	79.41	3.39

(@) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹1,730 crore.

(\$) GSDP figure (quick estimate) of ₹30,922 crore at current market prices adopted from Directorate of Statistics, Government of Tripura.

(A) 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.

(*) Expenditure includes ₹16 crore pertaining to Loans and Advances.

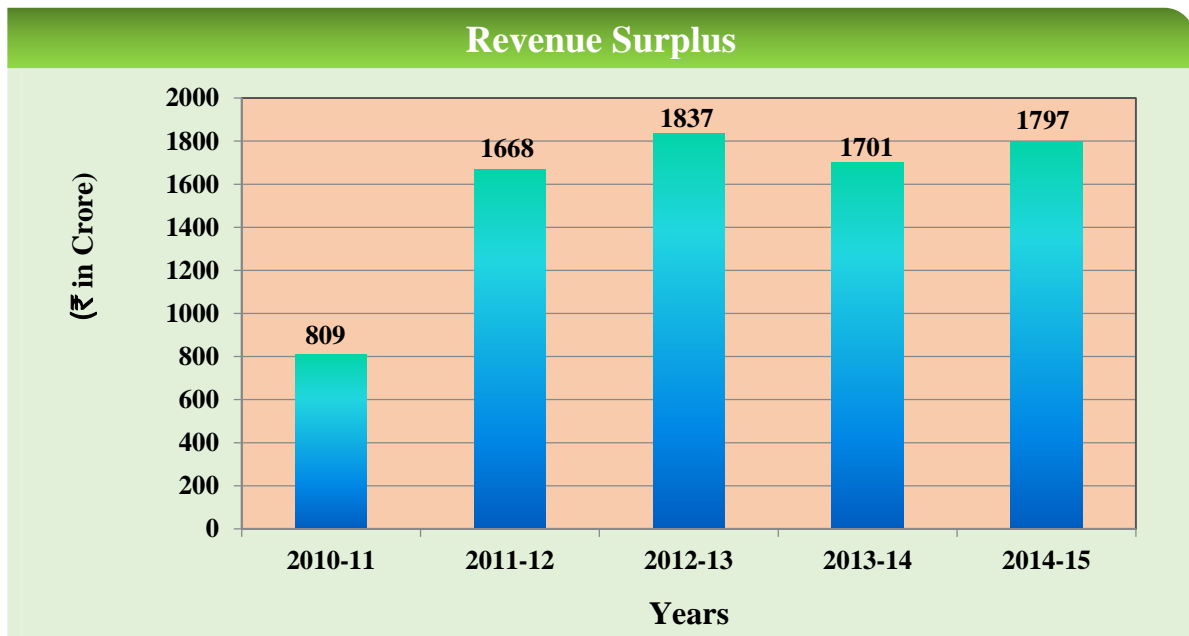
(#) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹2,832 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹16 crore)

1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

Deficit	Refers to the gap between Revenue and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence in Financial Management.
Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipts 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 Receipts (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.

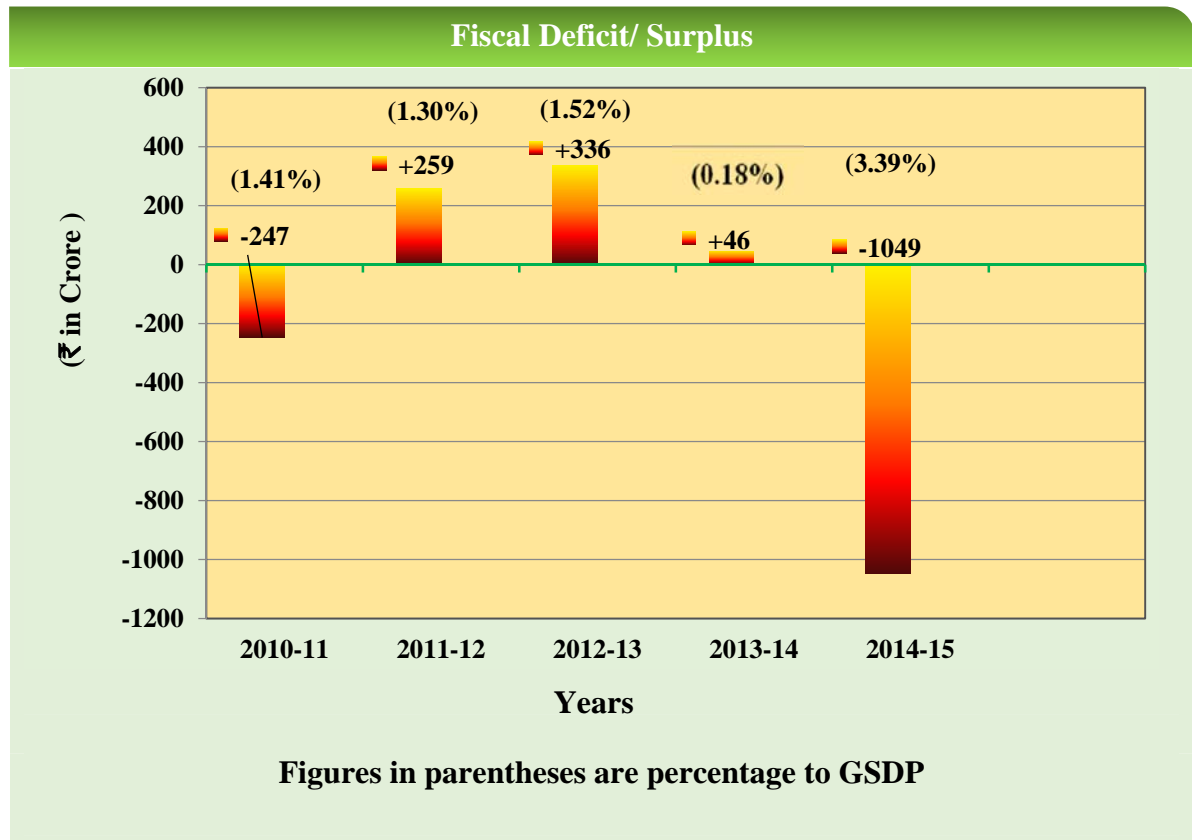
The 13th Finance Commission recommended to eliminate Revenue Deficit and limiting Fiscal Deficit to 3 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Government of Tripura enacted the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. The Government is maintaining Revenue Surplus since 2003-04. During the year 2014-15, the Fiscal deficit of the State is 3.39 per cent of GSDP.

1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



Revenue Surplus of ₹1,797 crore during 2014-15 is overstated by ₹48.17 crore mainly due to Grant-in-aid booked under Capital Expenditure instead of Revenue.

1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



The State Government has borrowed funds amounting to ₹ 537 crore, from open market (₹150 crore), Financial Institutions (₹ 200 crore), National Small Savings Fund (₹ 182 crore) and Government of India (₹ 5 crore) during the year. During 2013-14, despite fiscal surplus of ₹ 46 crore, the State had borrowed funds of ₹ 787 crore.

CHAPTER - II

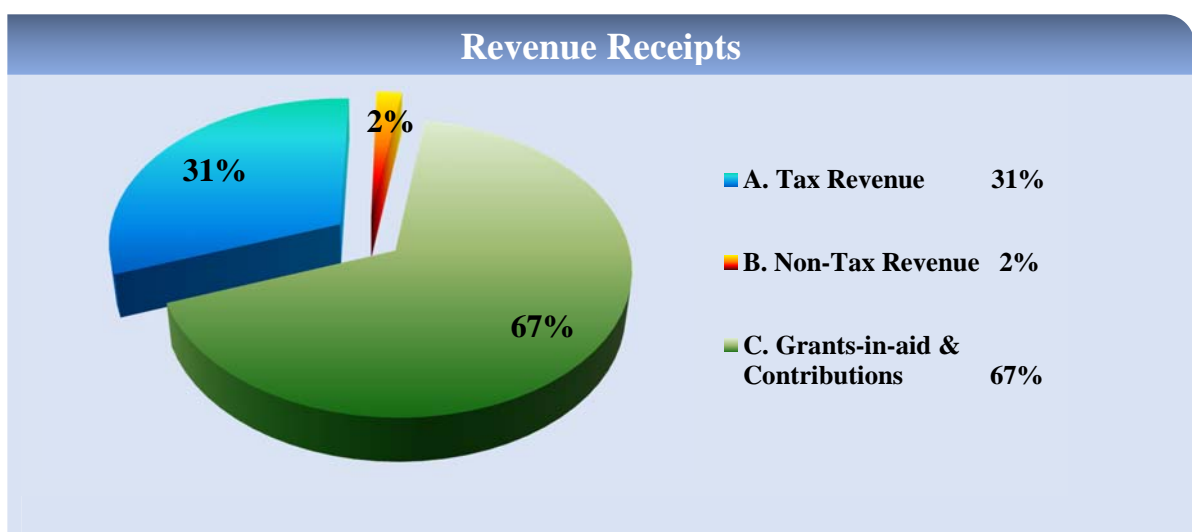
RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

The total Revenue Receipts of the Government during the year 2014-15 was ₹9,240 crore. In addition, there was a net Public Debt of ₹237 crore, net of Public Account ₹479 crore, ₹333 crore being net of opening and closing cash balance and ₹2 crore being recovery of loans and advances.

2.2 Revenue Receipts (Revenue Receipts Components)

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. 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 Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.



Revenue Receipts Components (2014-15)

(₹in Crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	2,904
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,075
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	50
Taxes on Commodities & Services	1,779
B. Non-Tax Revenue	196
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	47
General Services	58
Social Services	9
Economic Services	82
C. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	6,140
Total-Revenue Receipts	9,240

2.3 Trend of Receipts

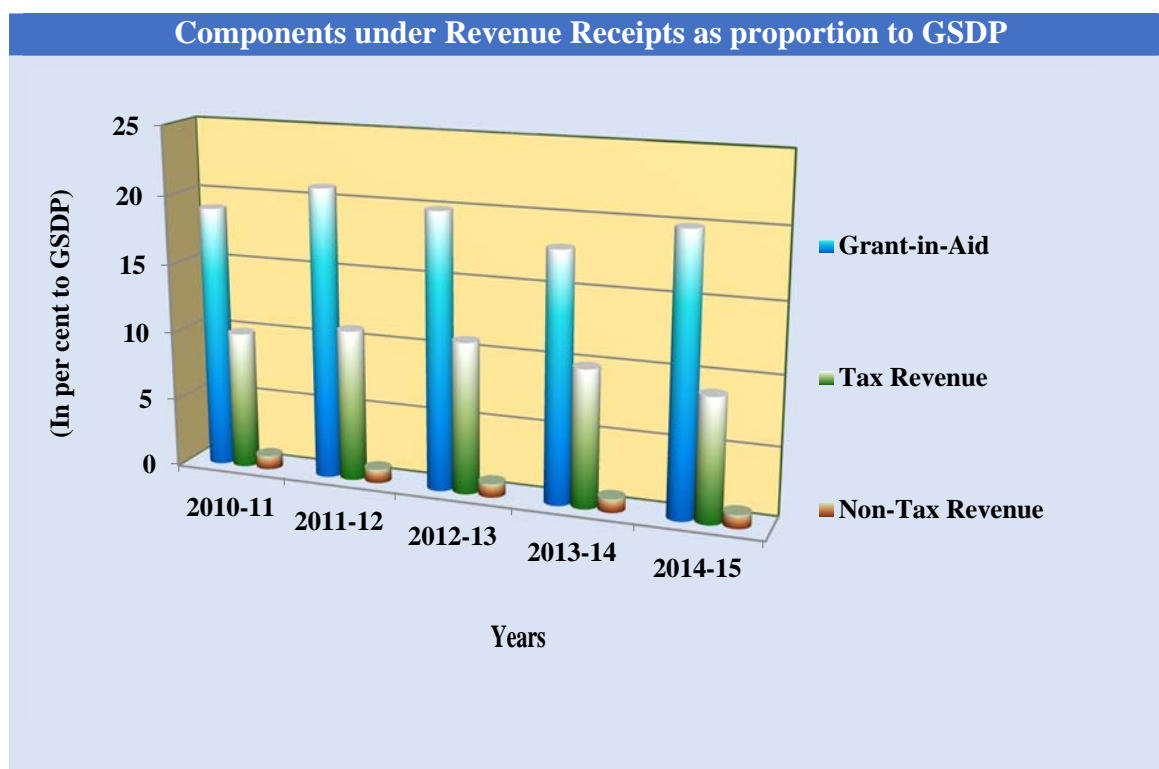
(₹in Crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tax Revenue	1,745 (10)	2,166 (11)	2,498 (11)	2,704 (10)	2,904 (9)
Non-Tax Revenue	132 (1)	214 (1)	178 (1)	247 (1)	196 (1)
Grants-in-Aid	3,292 (19)	4,097 (21)	4,374 (19)	4,699 (18)	6,140 (20)
Total Revenue Receipts	5,169 (30)	6,477 (33)	7,050 (31)	7,650 (29)	9,240 (30)
GSDP*	17,545	19,974	22,697	26,810	30,922

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

* Based on information furnished by the Government of Tripura. Since the previous Reports used projected GSDP, some of the aggregates ratios and conclusions in this Accounts At A Glance may not agree with those in the previous Accounts At A Glance.

Though the GSDP increased by 15 per cent between 2013-14 and 2014-15, growth in revenue collection was 21 per cent. Tax Revenue increased by 7 per cent and Non-Tax Revenue decreased by 21 per cent, Grants-in-Aid increased by 31 per cent in 2014-15 over the last year (2013-14). The State's own revenue under certain tax components, like State Excise (₹139 crore), Sales Tax (₹ 910 crore) showed a higher trend.

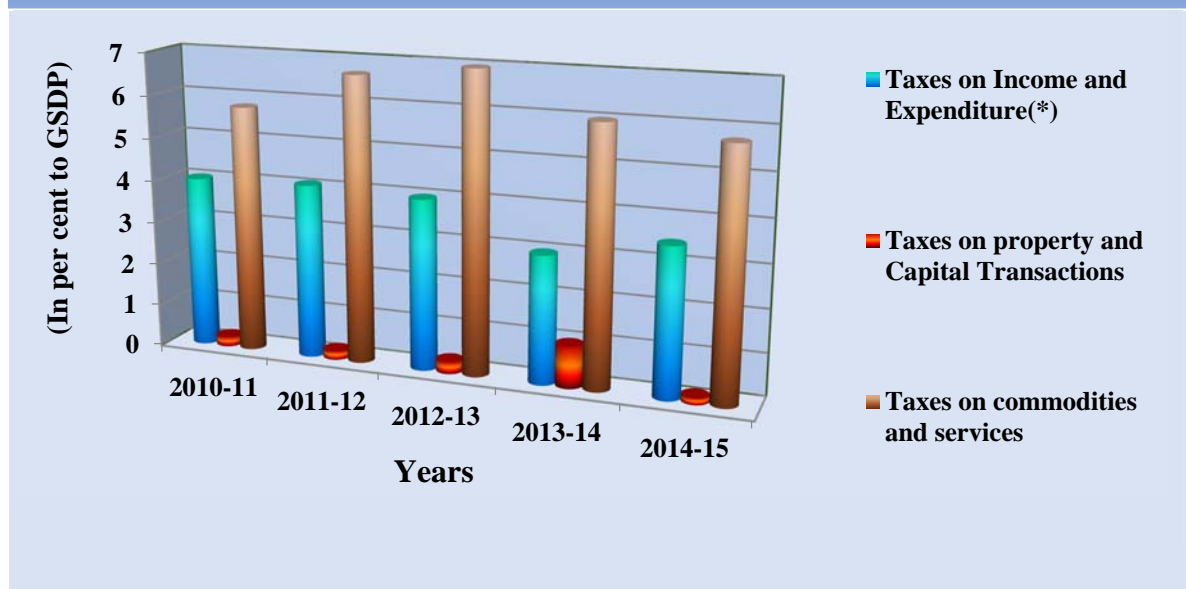


Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹in Crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	700	807	890	945	1,075
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	40	42	64	49	50
Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,005	1,317	1,544	1,710	1,779
Total Tax Revenues	1,745	2,166	2,498	2,704	2,904

Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



(*) Primarily net proceeds of Central share to the State.

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	
			Amount	Percentage of GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010-11	1,745	1,122	623	3.6 per cent
2011-12	2,166	1,308	858	4.3 per cent
2012-13	2,498	1,493	1,005	4.5 per cent
2013-14	2,704	1,630	1,074	4.1 per cent
2014-15	2,904	1,730	1,174	3.8 per cent

2.5 Efficiency of Tax Collection

The gross collection in respect of five major heads of revenue receipt, the expenditure incurred on their collection and the percentage of such expenditure to the gross collection during past 5 (five) years are given in the following table.

(₹in Crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue	Year	Gross Collection	Expenditure on Collection	Percentage of expenditure to Gross Collection
1	Taxes on Professions	2010-11	29	0.15	0.52
		2011-12	30	0.19	0.63
		2012-13	32	0.14	0.44
		2013-14	35	0.16	0.46
		2014-15	39	0.20	0.51
2	Stamps and Registration Fees	2010-11	24	1	4.17
		2011-12	31	2	6.45
		2012-13	37	2	5.41
		2013-14	39	2	5.13
		2014-15	38	2.68	7.05
3	State Excise	2010-11	86	1	1.16
		2011-12	95	1	1.05
		2012-13	114	1	0.88
		2013-14	115	2	1.74
		2014-15	139	1.91	1.37
4	Sales Tax/ VAT	2010-11	445	6	1.35
		2011-12	666	8	1.20
		2012-13	763	9	1.18
		2013-14	837	8	0.96
		2014-15	910	11.42	1.25
5	Taxes on vehicles	2010-11	22	2	9.09
		2011-12	25	1	4.00
		2012-13	31	1	3.23
		2013-14	37	2	5.41
		2014-15	36	2.33	6.47

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

(₹ in Crore)

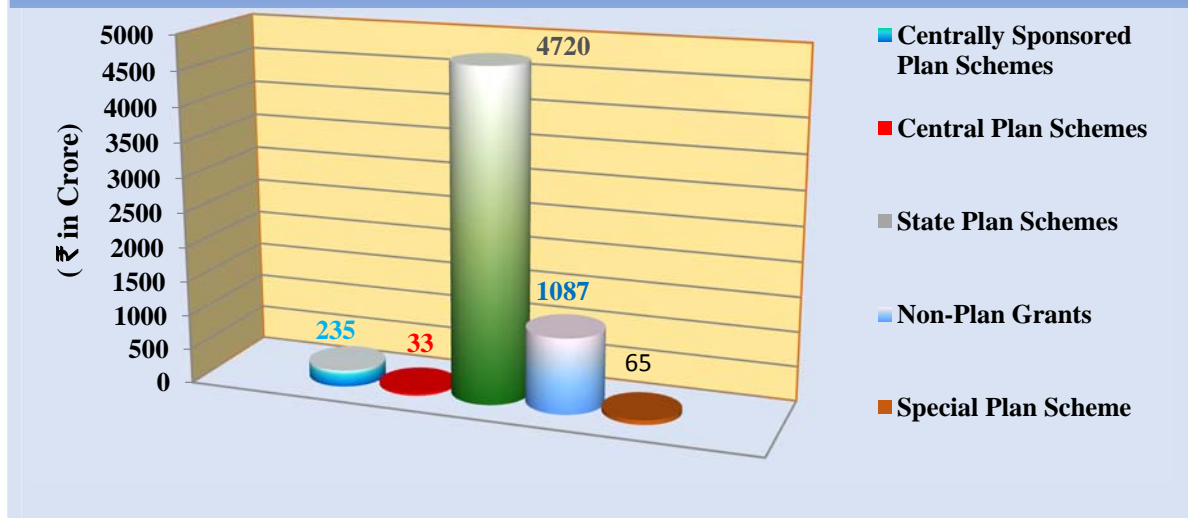
Major Head description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Corporation Tax	439	515	536	548	604
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	232	261	321	361	431
Taxes on Wealth	1	2	1	1	1
Customs	196	227	248	266	280
Union Excise Duties	142	147	169	188	158
Service Tax	112	156	218	265	255
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	1	1	1	1	1
State Share of Union Taxes	1,122	1,308	1,493	1,630	1,730
Total Tax Revenue	1,745	2,166	2,498	2,704	2,904
Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	64	60	60	60	60

Share of net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes has increased during 2014-15 except Union Excise Duties and Service Tax. The amount of net proceeds of share is ₹1,730 crore for 2014-15, which is an increase of 6 per cent over the last year. Significant increase has been noticed under Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax to the extent of 19 per cent. In 2013-14, the amount of net proceeds of share had increased by 9 per cent over the last year (2012-13).

2.7 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission (Now Niti Aayog) and State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2014-15 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹6,140 crore as follows:

Grants-in-Aid



The share of grants for Plan Scheme in total grants-in-aid increased from 76 per cent in 2013-14 to 82 per cent in 2014-15, while the share of grants for Non-Plan grants declined from 24 per cent in 2013-14 to 18 per cent in 2014-15. As against a budget estimate of ₹7,399 crore, the State Government has actually received ₹6,140 crore of Grants-in-Aid (83 per cent of Budget Estimate).

2.8 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in Crore)

Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Internal Debt	379	239	550	611	263
Central Loans	(-)29	(-)39	(-)28	(-)44	(-)26
Total Public Debt	350	200	522	567	237

Note: Negative figures indicate that repayment is in excess of receipts.

In 2014-15, one loan for ₹ 150 crore at interest rate of 8.09 per cent and redeemable in the year 2025 was raised from the open market. In addition, the State Government raised ₹200 crore from financial institutions and ₹ 182 crore from the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). The State Government also made repayment of ₹ 269 crore. Thus, internal debt during 2014-15 increased by ₹ 263 crore. During the year 2014-15, loans from the Central

Government was ₹ 5 crore and repayment to Central Government was ₹ 31 crore resulting in net repayment of ₹26 crore.

2.9 Public Account

During 2014-15, there was surplus in Public Account to the tune of ₹ 479 crore (Receipt ₹42,283 crore and disbursement ₹41,804 crore) against deficit of ₹ 696 crore during the year 2013-14.

Trend of Public Account over the past five years

(₹ in Crore)

Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Receipt	13,282	24,376	36,008	51,167	42,283
Payments	13,483	24,655	36,987	51,863	41,804
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	(-) 201	(-) 279	(-)979	(-)696	479

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. Expenditure incurred on plan activities is known as Plan Expenditure and recurring expenditure incurred for the purpose of interest payments, subsidies, wage and salary payments to government employees, payment of pension, etc. is known as Non-Plan Expenditure. The expenditure is also classified sector wise into following categories:

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, PWD, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC-ST etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 7,443 crore for 2014-15 fell short of budget estimates by ₹859 crore of which ₹522 crore is under Plan Expenditure and ₹337 crore is under Non-Plan Expenditure. The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates during the past five years is given below: (₹ in Crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Budget Estimates	4,602	5,026	5,776	7,141	8,302
Actuals	4,360	4,809	5,213	5,949	7,443
Gap	242	217	563	1,192	859
per cent of gap over BE	5	4	10	17	10

During the year, ₹ 5,476 crore (74 per cent) of revenue expenditure was incurred under Non-Plan.

Of the total revenue expenditure, committed expenditure on Salaries was ₹ 3,123[#] crore, Pensions ₹837 crore and Interest ₹682 crore.

[#]Excludes ₹186 crore being salary given as grants-in-aid & ₹40 crore for wages.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in Crore)

Components		Amount	Percentage
A.	Fiscal Services	46	1
	(i) Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	---	--
	(ii) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	28	--
	(iii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	16	--
	(iv) Other Fiscal Services	2	--
B.	Organs of State	97	1
C.	Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	682	9
D.	Administrative Services	1,014	14
E.	Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	837	11
F.	Social Services	3,184	43
G.	Economic Services	1,403	19
H.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	180	2
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)		7,443	100

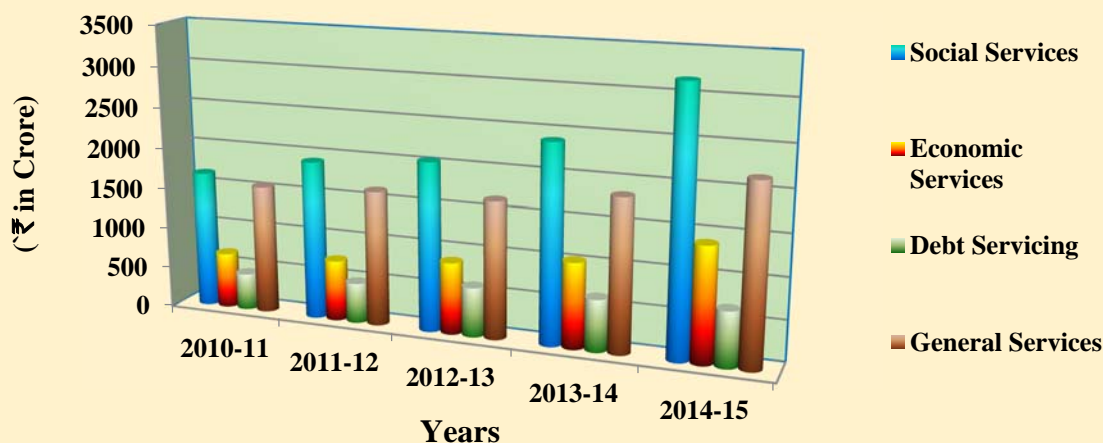
3.2.2 Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure over the past five years (2010-2015)

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	General Services*	1,566	1,643	1,668	1,852	2,174
2	Social Services	1,667	1,929	2,055	2,408	3,184
3	Economic Services	679	744	882	1,048	1,403
4	Debt Servicing	447	493	608	641	682
Total		4,359	4,809	5,213	5,949	7,443

* General Services excludes MH 2048 (Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt), MH 2049 (Interest Payments) and includes MH 3604 (Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure



During the year 2014-15, the expenditure under sectors Interest payment and servicing of Debt and Administrative Services under General Services has increased by 6 per cent and 11 per cent respectively as compared to 2013-14. Under Social Services, expenditure under sectors Education, Sports, Art and Culture and Health and Family Welfare has increased by 32 per cent and 79 per cent respectively as compared to 2013-14. Under Economic Services, expenditure under sectors Agriculture and Allied Activities and Transport has been increased by 32 per cent and 19 per cent respectively as compared to 2013-14.

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements of ₹ 2,848 crore for 2014-15 were less than Budget Estimates by ₹836 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 831 crore under Plan Expenditure). The Capital disbursements were 9 per cent of GSDP.

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2014-15, the Government spent ₹ 1,377 crore on various Major Works. The Government also invested ₹ 104 crore in various Corporations/ Companies/ Societies etc. An amount of ₹ 42 crore was incurred towards Grants-in-aid which was wrongly classified under Capital heads of expenditure.

(₹ in Crore)

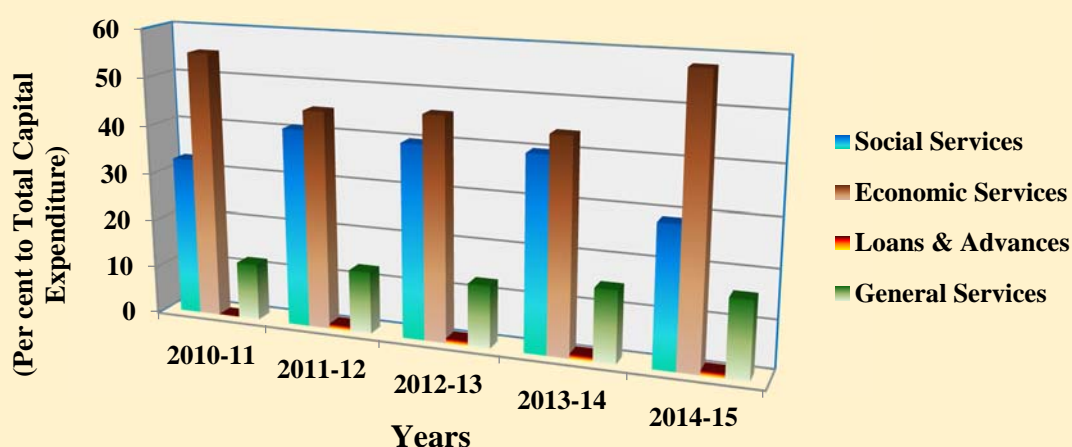
Sl. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1	General Services - Police, Land Revenue etc.	335	12
2	Social Services – Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	838	29
3	Economic Services – Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	1,659	58
4	Loans and Advances Disbursed	16	1
Total		2,848	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1	General Services	126	177	188	246	335
2	Social Services	348	580	605	657	838
3	Economic Services	584	640	690	737	1,659
4	Loans and Advances	1	14	19	16	16
Total		1,059	1,411	1,502	1,656	2,848

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

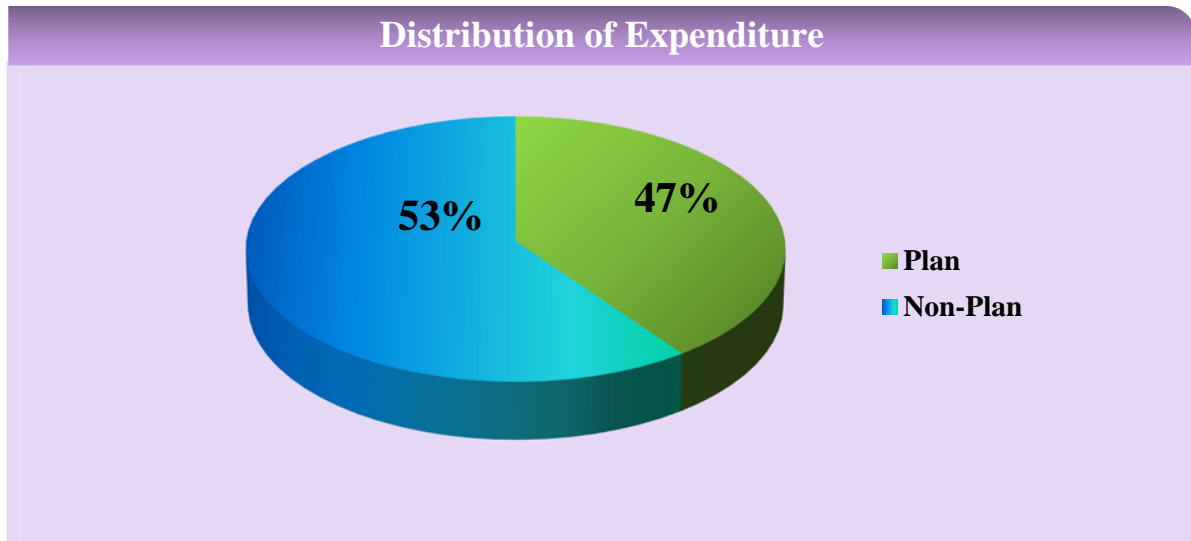


During the year 2014-15, the Capital Expenditure of the Government had increased by 72 per cent over the last year whereas it increased by 10 per cent in 2013-14.

CHAPTER - IV

PLAN & NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

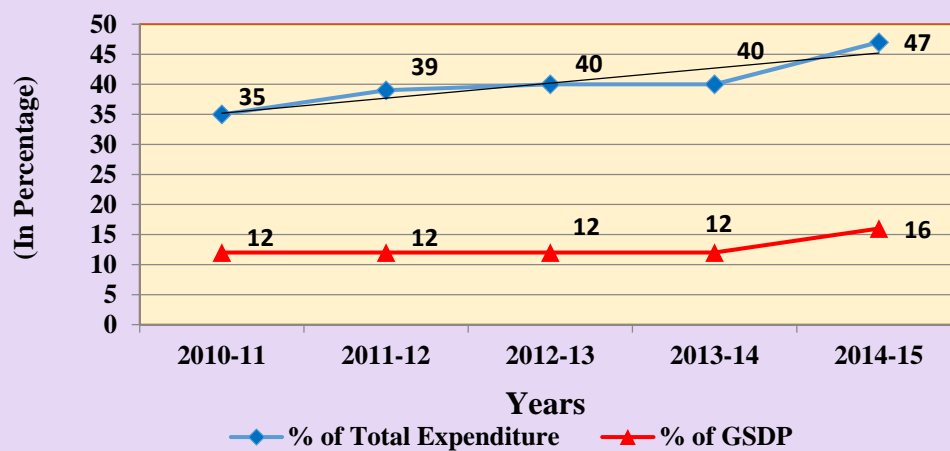
4.1 Distribution of Expenditure



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2014-15, Plan Expenditure representing 47 percent of total disbursements, was ₹4,804 crore (₹1,781 crore under State Plan, ₹3,007 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹16 crore under Loans and Advances).

Plan Expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



4.2.1 Plan Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in Crore)

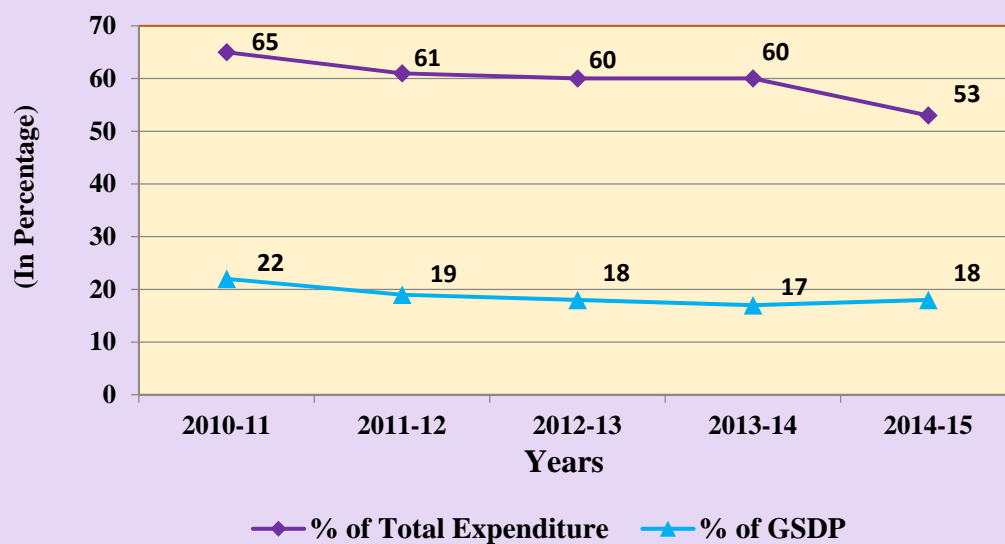
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total Capital Expenditure	1,059	1,411	1,502	1,656*	2,848
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	1,007	1,335	1,470	1,662	2,837
Per cent of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	95	95	98	100	99.61

* Non Plan Expenditure on Capital Account (-) ₹ 6 crore.

4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

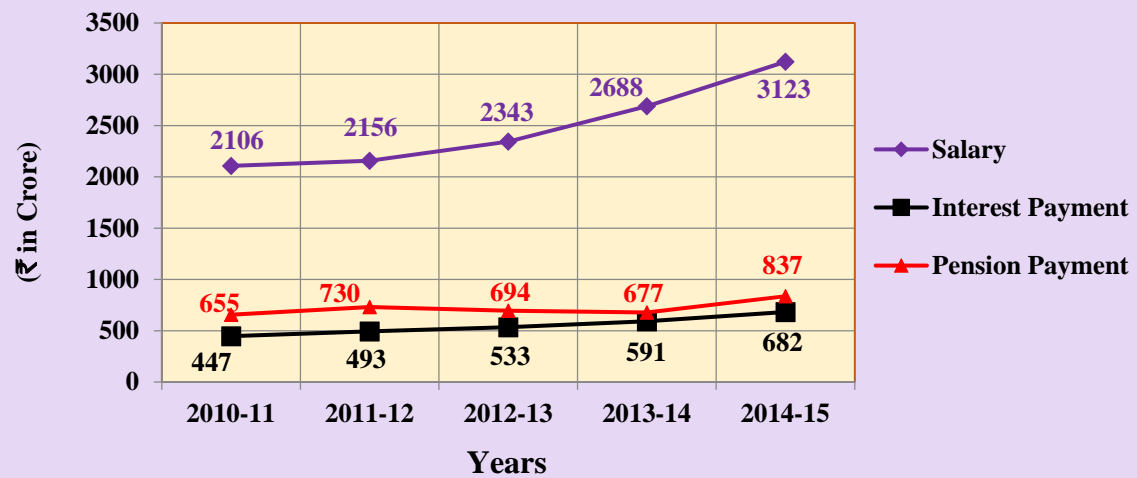
Non-Plan Expenditure during 2014-15, representing 53 percent of total disbursements, was ₹5,487 crore, (₹5,476 crore under Revenue and ₹11 crore under Capital).

Non-Plan Expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



4.4 Committed Expenditure

Trend of Committed Expenditure



Component	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Committed Expenditure	3,208	3,379	3,570	3,956	4,642
Revenue Expenditure	4,360	4,809	5,213	5,949	7,443
Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	74	70	68	66	62
Revenue Receipt	5,169	6,477	7,050	7,650	9,240
Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	62	52	51	52	50

Committed expenditure as percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure since 2010-11 is showing a decreasing trend.

CHAPTER - V

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

(₹ in Crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Supplementary Grant	Reappropriation	Total	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-) Excesses (+)
1	Revenue						
	Voted	7,653	648	...	8,301	6,901	(-) 1,400
	Charged	650	65	...	715	700	(-) 15
2	Capital						
	Voted	3,916	930	...	4,846	2,857	(-) 1,989
	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Public Debt						
	Charged	415	56	...	471	300	(-) 171
4	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	15	1	...	16	16	...
Total		12,649	1,700	...	14,349	10,774	(-) 3,575

5.2 Trend of Savings/ Excess during the past five years

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Savings (-) / Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	
2010-11	(-) 621	(-) 1,114	...	(-) 24	(-) 1,759
2011-12	(-) 607	(-) 1,025	(-) 180	(-) 23	(-) 1,835
2012-13	(-) 1,229	(-) 1,500	(-) 63	(-) 35	(-) 2,827
2013-14	(-) 1,558	(-) 1,485	(-) 209	(-) 4	(-) 3,256
2014-15	(-) 1,415	(-) 1,989	(-) 171	...	(-) 3,575

5.3 Significant Savings

Substantial savings under a grant indicates either non-implementation or slow implementation of certain schemes/ programmes.

Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(Per cent of savings to total allocation)

Grant	Nomenclature	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
5	Law Department	22	43	41	46	44
6	Revenue Department	20	6	32	21	14
13	Public Works (R&B) Department	12	16	11	18	15
15	Public Works (WR) Department	49	50	44	42	49
19	Tribal Welfare Department	36	27	35	34	36
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Department	47	36	46	38	42
27	Agriculture Department	34	59	52	39	37
34	Planning and Co-ordination Department	97	93	96	96	96

During 2014-15, supplementary grants totaling ₹1,700 crore (15.78 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. A few instances are given below.

(₹in Crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
10	Home (Police) Department	Revenue Voted	912	3	799
15	Public Works (Water Resource) Department	Revenue Voted	110	2	75
19	Tribal Welfare Department	Revenue Voted Capital Voted	1,059 1,243	125 413	722 1,109
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Department	Revenue Voted Capital Voted	440 668	66 151	307 466
28	Horticulture Department	Revenue Voted	81	4	58
31	Rural Development Department	Revenue Voted	118	8	94
39	Education (Higher) Department	Revenue Voted	115	6	89
41	Education (Social) Department	Revenue Voted	323	24	298
52	Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	Revenue Voted	238	107	216

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 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.

Total investments as share capital in PSU, Co-operative Societies and Local Bodies etc. stood at ₹ 1,334 crore at the end of 2014-15. During the year, ₹ 0.51 crore were received as dividends on investment. During 2014-15, investments increased by ₹104 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at (-) ₹ 211 crore on 31 March 2014 and (-) ₹ 544 crore at the end of March 2015.

6.2 Debt and Liabilities

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

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

(₹ in Crore)

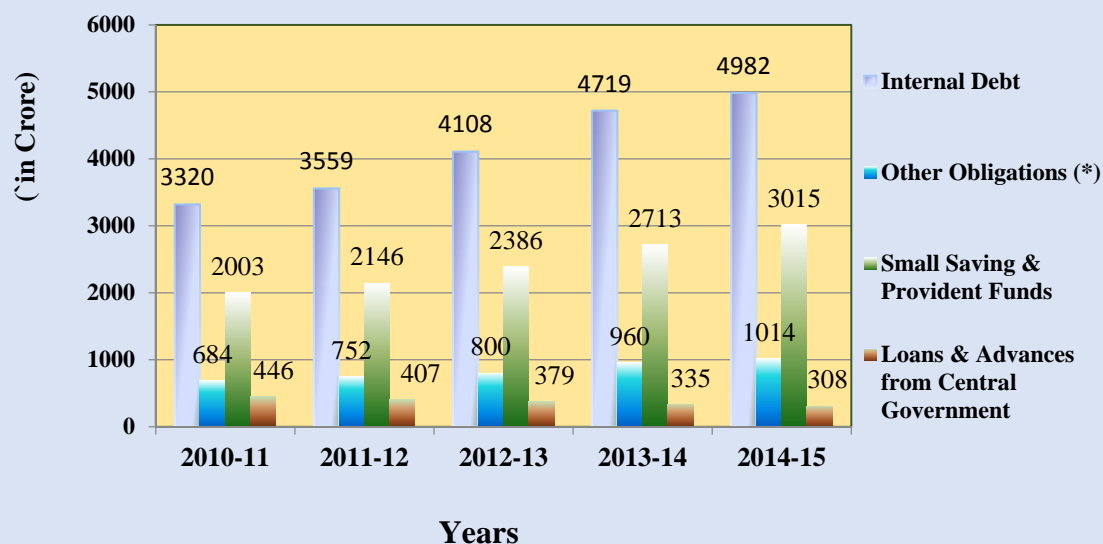
Year	Public Debt	Per cent to GSDP	Public Account (*)	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Per cent to GSDP
2010-11	3,765	22	2,688	15	6,453	37
2011-12	3,966	20	2,898	15	6,864	34
2012-13	4,487	20	3,186	15	7,673	35
2013-14	5,054	19	3,673	14	8,727	33
2014-15	5,290	17	4,029	13	9,319	30

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹592 crore (7 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities during 2014-15 over the previous year.

Trends in Government Liabilities



(*) Obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, other earmarked funds, etc.

6.3 Guarantees

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

(₹ in Crore)				
Year	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Addition	Deletion	Outstanding at the end of the year
2010-11	30	6	...	36
2011-12	36	100	20	116
2012-13	116	121	44	193
2013-14	193	25	30	188
2014-15	188	79	25	242

CHAPTER - VII

OTHER ISSUES

7.1 Adverse Balances under Internal Debt

In addition to directly raising loans from the market, State Government also raises loans from financial institutions for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes. On occasion, the State Government does not treat loans raised from these institutions as receipts under internal debt. Where these loan receipts are classified as receipts of the concerned departments, there is scope for incorrectly depicting an increased revenue surplus and reduced debt liability as well as adverse balance under internal debt.

The repayment of these institutional loans appears in Government account under internal debt, resulting in irreconcilable adverse balance. As on 31 March 2015, there is no adverse balance under internal debt.

7.2 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2014-15 amounted to ₹141 crore. During the year, the principal amount of ₹2 crore was recovered. The information regarding arrears in interest at the end of 31 March 2015 was not received from the State Government.

7.3 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Grants-in-Aid to local bodies etc. increased by 58 per cent from ₹ 243 crore in 2013-14 to ₹ 384 crore in 2014-15. Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions comprises Zilla Parishads (₹ 14 crore), Panchayati Samities (₹ 20 crore) and Gram Panchayats (₹ 36 crore). Grants to Urban Local Bodies (₹ 242 crore) represented 63 per cent of total grants given during the year.

Details of Grants-in-Aid for the past five years are as under:

(₹ in Crore)

Year	Panchayati Raj Institution	Urban Local Bodies	Autonomous Bodies	Total
2010-11	30	99	131	260
2011-12	45	133	40	218
2012-13	45	241	44	330
2013-14	37	171	35	243
2014-15	70	242	72	384

7.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in Crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2014	As on 31 March 2015	Net increase (+) decrease(-)
Cash Balances	(-)211	(-)544	(-)333
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	3,461	3,371	(-)90
Investment from earmarked fund balances	529	529	...
(a) Sinking Fund	529	529	...
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	...	...	...
(c) Other Funds	...	...	...
Interest realised	85	45	(-)40

7.5 Reconciliation of Accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend, among other things, on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments.

During 2014-15, all the 61 Controlling Officers fully carried out reconciliation with the figures (Receipt and Expenditure) booked in the Accountant General (A&E) office.

7.6 Submission of Accounts by Treasuries

Five (5) Treasuries, Forty nine (49) PW Divisions and Twenty one (21) Forest Divisions are rendering accounts to the Accountant General (A&E). In 2014-15, the maximum delays in rendition of accounts by the Treasuries were eight (8) days, P.W. Divisions were thirty one (31) days and Forest Divisions were seven (7) days.

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

Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money by preparing Abstract Contingency (AC) bills by debiting Service Heads to meet unforeseen expenditure. As per the Delegation of Financial Powers Rules, Tripura – 2011, DDOs are

required to present Detailed Contingency (DC) bills (Vouchers in support of final expenditure) within 60 (Sixty) days from the date of drawal of AC bills. During the year, expenditure of ₹ 92.16 crore was drawn on AC bills. DCC bills for 9,452 numbers of AC bills amounting to ₹ 89.46 crore was yet to be submitted by the end of year. By the end of 31 March 2015, a total 21,623 numbers of AC bills of previous years (since 2010-11) amounting to ₹ 176 crore were pending submission of DCC bills. Prolonged non-submission of DCC bills renders the expenditure under AC bills opaque.

7.8 Commitments on account of Incomplete Works

A total expenditure of ₹393 crore was incurred upto 31 March 2015 by the State Government on 66 nos. of incomplete project/works costing ₹5 crore and above which have been taken up by the Public Works (R & B) Department, Public Works (Water Resource) Department and Public Works (Drinking Water and Sanitation) Department.

7.9 Balances in Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts

As per information received from the State Government, as on 31 March 2015, an amount of ₹ 354.91 crore was lying unspent in the Current Deposit/Savings Bank accounts of the various Drawing and Disbursing Officers. This is in contravention to Rule 290 of the Central Treasury Rules. The Government expenditure as reflected in the Accounts is therefore, not final to that extent. Despite repeated requests of the Accountant General (A&E) to the State Finance Department to desist from this practice and close the accounts, these accounts are still operational.

7.10 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 selected Heads of Account during March 2015 ranged between 31.33 per cent and 100.00 per cent of the total 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 follows:

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2014-15

Head of Account	Description	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Total *	During March	Percentage of 3/2015 w.r.t. total expenditure of 2014-15
		(₹ in Crore)						
2015	Elections	1.38	2.90	2.02	8.13	14.43	4.52	31.33
2216	Housing	0.55	1.00	0.09	1.62	3.27	1.50	46.06
2245	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	11.18	11.69	1.30	12.02	36.19	11.86	32.78
4055	Capital Outlay on Police	...	0.39	3.41	18.80	22.60	16.89	74.73
4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	13.36	27.05	20.64	106.06	167.11	78.76	47.13
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art. and Culture	0.81	27.99	38.17	71.92	138.89	57.66	41.51
4415	Capital Outlay on Agricultural Research and Education	...	...	...	0.76	0.76	0.76	100.00
4435	Capital Outlay on Other Agricultural Programmes	0.35	0.35	...	6.95	7.65	6.95	90.86
4552	Capital Outlay on North Eastern Areas	3.42	31.68	10.44	60.50	106.03	43.59	41.11
4702	Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	0.14	1.66	2.47	5.96	10.23	4.62	45.19
4711	Capital Outlay on Flood Control Projects	...	1.29	1.20	4.52	7.01	4.05	57.72
4851	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	...	...	...	0.80	0.80	0.80	100.00
4875	Capital Outlay on Other Industries	...	...	0.60	9.20	9.80	9.20	93.89
5453	Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	...	5.12	...	5.13	10.25	5.13	50.00

* Differs with the Finance Accounts due to reduction in expenditure and adjustment in Supplementary Accounts.

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