



सत्यमेव जयते

Accounts At A Glance for the year 2015-16



Government of Tripura

Accounts At A Glance

for the year 2015-16

Government of Tripura

PREFACE

This is the Eighteenth 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 are final and will prevail.

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

(PARTHA SARATHI DAS)
Accountant General

Place: Agartala

Date : 08 December 2016

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter I		Page(s)
1.1	Introduction	1
1.2	Structure of Accounts	1
1.2.1	Government Accounts are kept in three parts	1-2
1.3	Finance and Appropriation Accounts	3
1.3.1	Finance Accounts	3-4
1.3.2	Appropriation Accounts	4
1.4	Source and Application of Funds	4
1.4.1	Ways and Means Advance	4
1.4.2	Fund Flow Statement (source and application of Funds)	4-5
1.4.3	Where the Rupee came from	6
1.4.4	Where the Rupee went	6
1.5	Highlight of Accounts	7
1.6	What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?	8
1.6.1	Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	8
1.6.2	Trend of Fiscal Deficit	9
Chapter II		Page(s)
RECEIPTS		
2.1	Introduction	10
2.2	Revenue Receipts (Revenue Receipts Components)	10-11
2.3	Trend of Receipts	11-13
2.4	Performance of State's own tax revenue collection	13
2.5	Efficiency of Tax Collection	14
2.6	Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years	15
2.7	Grants-in-Aid	15-16
2.8	Public Debt	16
2.9	Public Account	17
Chapter III		Page(s)
EXPENDITURE		
3.1	Introduction	18
3.2	Revenue Expenditure	18
3.2.1	Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure	19
3.2.2	Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure over the past five years (2011-2016)	19-20

EXPENDITURE		Page(s)
3.3	Capital Expenditure	20
3.3.1	Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure	20-21
3.3.2	Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years	21
Chapter IV	PLAN & NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE	Page(s)
4.1	Distribution of Expenditure	22
4.2	Plan Expenditure	22
4.2.1	Plan Expenditure under Capital Account	23
4.3	Non-Plan Expenditure	23
4.4	Committed Expenditure	24
Chapter V	APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS	Page(s)
5.1	Summary of Appropriation Accounts	25
5.2	Trend of Savings/ Excess during the past five years	25
5.3	Significant Savings	26
Chapter VI	ASSETS AND LIABILITIES	Page(s)
6.1	Assets	27
6.2	Debt and Liabilities	27-28
6.3	Guarantees	28
Chapter VII	OTHER ISSUES	Page(s)
7.1	Adverse Balances under Internal Debt	29
7.2	Loans and Advances by the State Government	29
7.3	Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others	29
7.4	Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance	30
7.5	Reconciliation of Accounts	30
7.6	Submission of Accounts by Treasuries	30
7.7	Abstract Contingency (AC) Bills and Detailed Countersigned Contingency (DCC) Bills	30-31
7.8	Commitments on account of Incomplete Works	31
7.9	Balances in Current Deposit and Savings Bank Accounts	31
7.10	Rush of Expenditure	31-32

CHAPTER - I

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

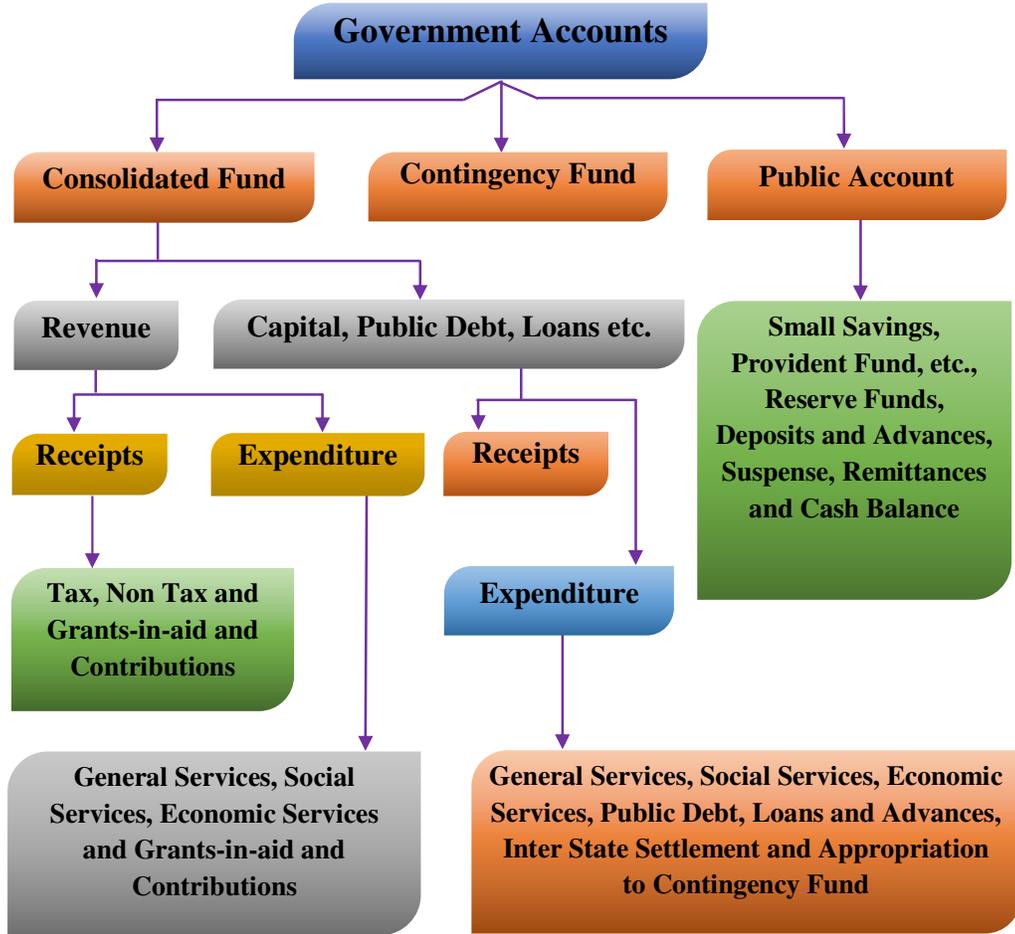
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Tripura compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Tripura. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank of India. 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 2015-16 are given below.

(₹ in Crore)			
Receipts	Revenue	Tax Revenue	4,598
		Non Tax Revenue	263
		Grants-in-Aid	4,566
		Total	9,427
	Capital	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	1,650
		Total	1,651
Total Receipts		11,078	
Disbursements	Revenue	7,868	
	Capital	3,188	
	Loans and Advances	22	
	Total Disbursements	11,078	

* 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 ₹121.12 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. Though Government of India's decision is to release all assistance to CSSs/ACA directly to State Government and not to implementing agencies

there is increase in release as compared to 2014-15 (₹31.86 crore in 2014-15). 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, 2015-16 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹16,567 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹258 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹11,677 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹151* crore, resulting in net savings of ₹4,890 crore (29.52 per cent) and an over estimation of ₹107 crore (41.47 per cent) on reduction of expenditure.

* Out of this, ₹11.65 crore was transferred from M.H. 3054 to M.H. 8658-101 PAO Suspense (N.H), being the reimbursable amount.

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 2015-16.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement (Source and Application of Funds)

The State had a Revenue Surplus of ₹1,559 crore and a Fiscal deficit of ₹1,650 crore representing 4.65 per cent and 4.93 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Fiscal deficit constituted 14.89 per cent of total expenditure. Around 57 per cent of the revenue receipts (₹9,427 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹3,629 crore), interest payments (₹729 crore) and pension (₹1,025 crore).

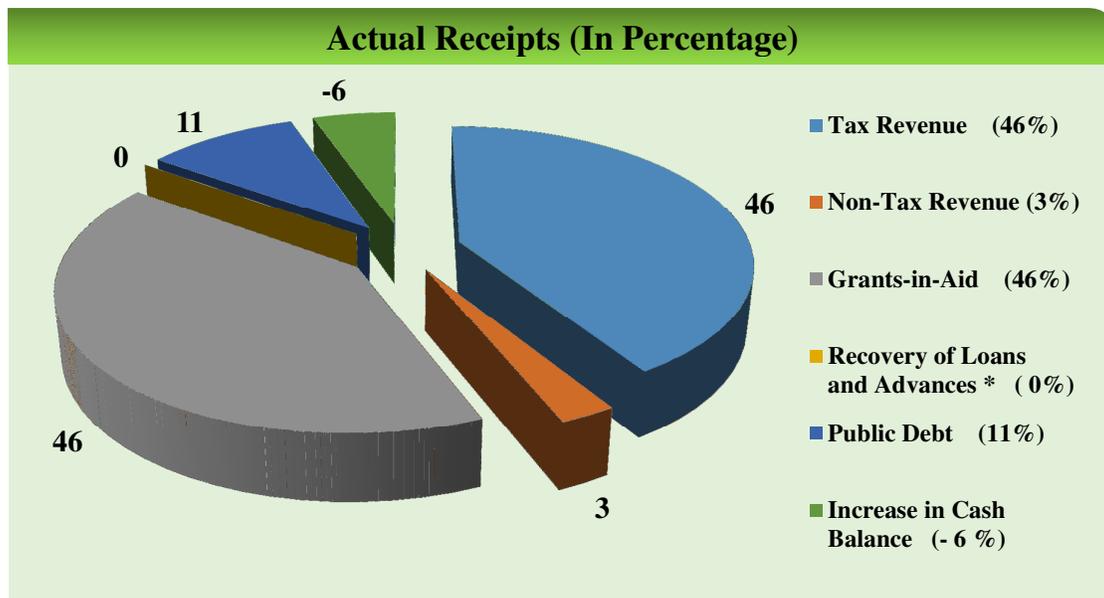
Sources and Application of Funds

(₹in Crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT	
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01-04-2015	(-)544	
	Revenue Receipts	9,427	
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	1	
	Public Debt*	1,120	
	Small Savings Provident Fund & Others*	1,017	
	Reserves & Sinking Funds*	31	
	Deposits Received*	457	
	Civil Advances Repaid*	33	
	Suspense Account*	40,357	
	Remittances*	1,710	
	Contingency Fund	---	
	TOTAL	53,609	
	APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	7,868
		Capital Expenditure	3,188
Loans Given		22	
Repayment of Public Debt*		447	
Small Savings Provident Fund & Others*		677	
Reserves & Sinking Funds*		86	
Deposits Spent*		345	
Civil Advances Given*		34	
Suspense Account*		39,215	
Remittances*		1,721	
Closing Cash Balance as on 31-03-2016		6	
TOTAL		53,609	

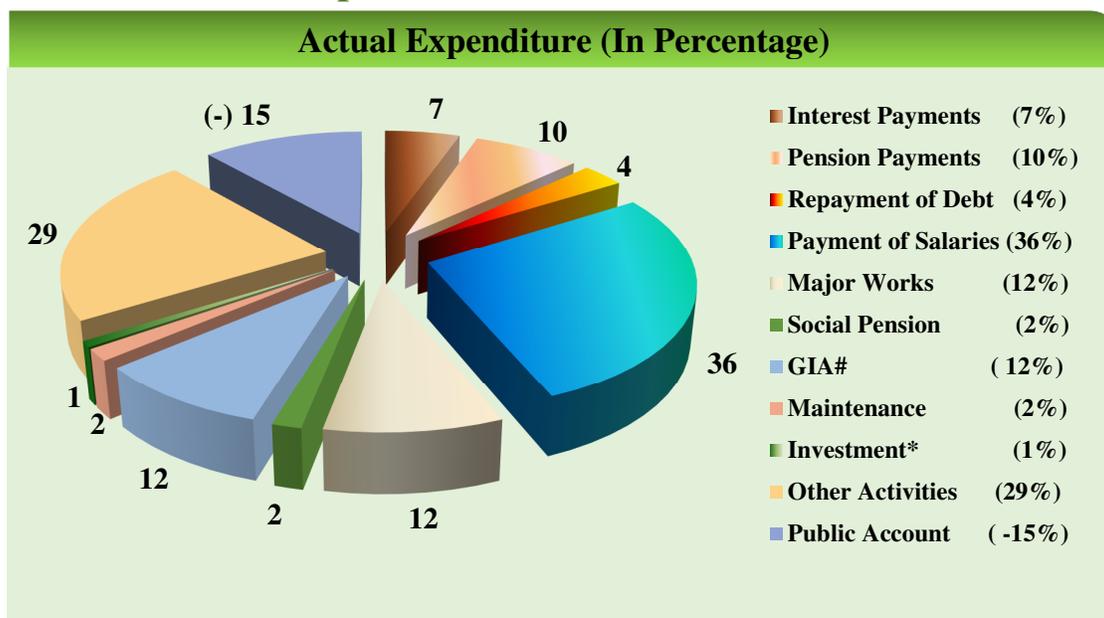
- Note: (i) Items indicated with * are gross figures, and are eventually to be netted off, reducing the Total.
(ii) The Suspense Accounts include ₹39,054 crore invested in treasury bills, which is shown on the Application side and ₹40,217 crore worth of treasury bills sold through the RBI (a process known as re-discounting), which is shown on the Sources side.

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from



* Negligible amount of ₹1 crore, hence shown as 0 (zero) per cent.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



includes Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies of ₹ 445 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. 2015-16	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to B.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP(\$)
1.	Tax Revenue (@)	4,759	4,598	96.62	13.73
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	284	263	92.61	0.78
3.	Grants-in-aid & Contributions	5,778	4,566	79.02	13.63
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	10,821	9,427	87.12	28.14
5.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	2	1	50.00	0.003
6.	Borrowings & other Liabilities (A)	1,716	1,650	96.15	4.92
7.	Capital Receipts (5+6)	1,718	1,651	96.10	4.93
8.	Total Receipts (4+7)	12,539	11,078	88.35	33.07
9.	Non-Plan Expenditure	6,496	6,014	92.58	17.95
10.	NPE on Revenue Account	6,345	6,002	94.59	17.92
11.	NPE on Interest Payments out of 10	842	729	86.58	2.18
12.	NPE on Capital Account	151	12	7.95	0.03
13.	Plan Expenditure (*)	6,043	5,064	83.80	15.12
14.	PE on Revenue Account	2,201	1,866	84.78	5.57
15.	PE on Capital Account(*)	3,842	3,198	83.24	9.55
16.	Total Expenditure (9+13)	12,539	11,078	88.35	33.07
17.	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	8,546	7,868	92.07	23.49
18.	Capital Expenditure (12+15) (#)	3,993	3,210	80.39	9.58
19.	Revenue Surplus(4-17)	2,275	1,559	68.53	4.65
20.	Fiscal Deficit (4+5-16)	1,716	1,650	96.15	4.93

(@) Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹3,266 crore.

(\$) GSDP figure (quick estimate) of ₹33,496 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 ₹22 crore pertaining to Loans and Advances.

(#) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹3,108 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹22 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.

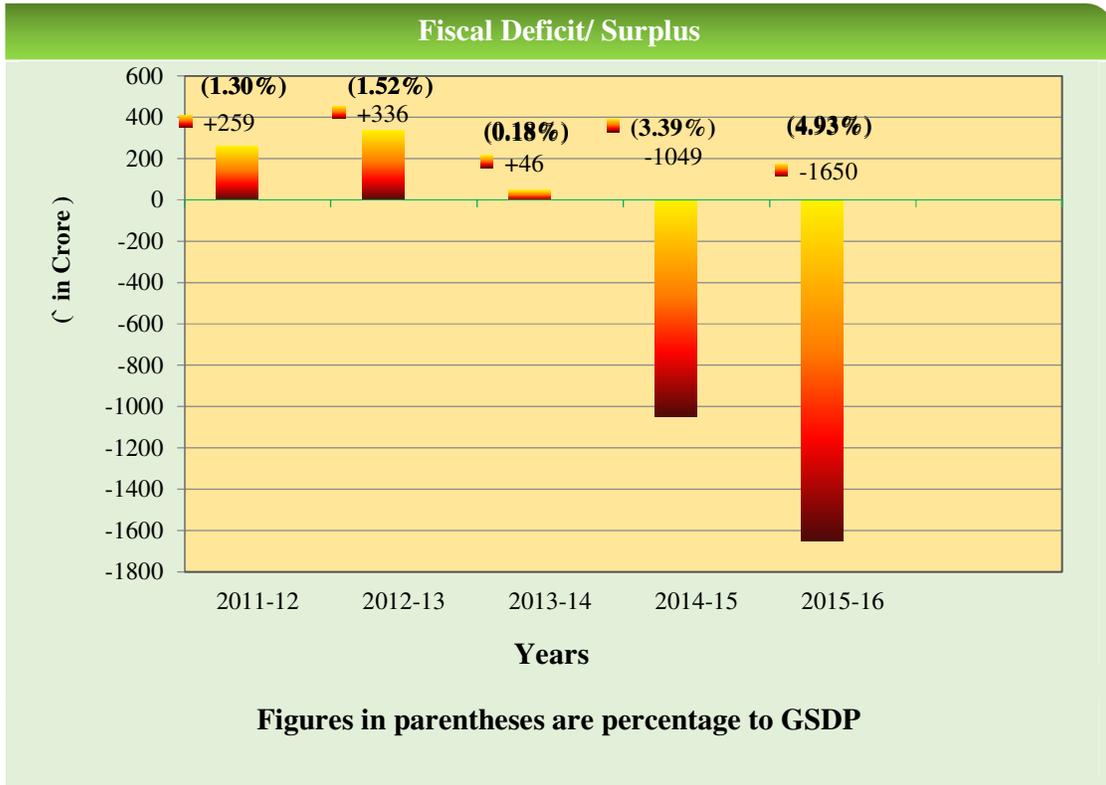
The 13th Finance Commission recommended to eliminate Revenue Deficit and limiting Fiscal Deficit to 3 per cent of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP). The Government of Tripura enacted the Tripura Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005. The Government is maintaining Revenue Surplus since 2003-04. During the year 2015-16, the Fiscal deficit of the State is 4.93 per cent of GSDP which has crossed 3 per cent limit.

1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



Revenue Surplus of ₹1,559 crore during 2015-16 is overstated by ₹7.29 crore mainly due to non provision of interest on Reserve funds bearing interest.

1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



The State Government has borrowed funds amounting to ₹1,120 crore, from open market (₹575 crore), Financial Institutions (₹284 crore), National Small Savings Fund (₹255 crore) and Government of India (₹6 crore) during the year. During 2014-15, the State had borrowed funds of ₹537 crore.

CHAPTER - II

RECEIPTS

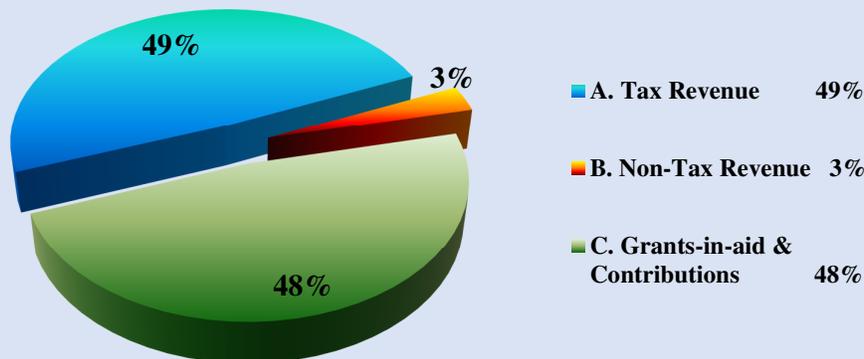
2.1 Introduction

The total Revenue Receipts of the Government during the year 2015-16 was ₹9,427 crore. In addition, there was a net Public Debt of ₹672 crore, net of Public Account ₹1,528 crore, ₹550 crore being net of opening and closing cash balance (increase in cash balance) and ₹1 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



Revenue Receipts Components (2015-16)

(₹in Crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	4,598
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,792
Taxes on Property & Capital Transactions	49
Taxes on Commodities & Services	2,757
B. Non-Tax Revenue	263
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	69
General Services	65
Social Services	12
Economic Services	117
C. Grants-in-Aid & Contributions	4,566
Total-Revenue Receipts	9,427

2.3 Trend of Receipts

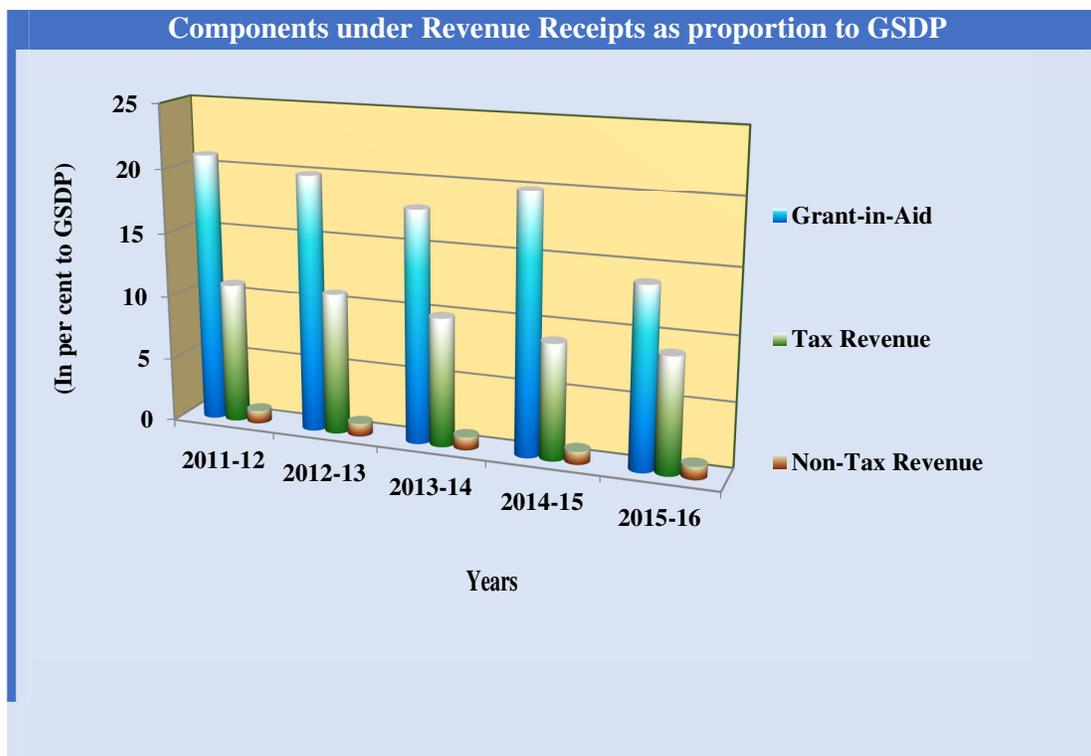
(₹in Crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Tax Revenue	2,166 (11)	2,498 (11)	2,704 (10)	2,904 (9)	4,598 (14)
Non-Tax Revenue	214 (1)	178 (1)	247 (1)	196 (1)	263 (1)
Grants-in-Aid	4,097 (21)	4,374 (19)	4,699 (18)	6,140 (20)	4,566 (13)
Total Revenue Receipts	6,477 (33)	7,050 (31)	7,650 (29)	9,240 (30)	9,427 (28)
GSDP*	19,974	22,697	26,810	30,922	33,496

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 8 per cent between 2014-15 and 2015-16, growth in revenue collection was 2 per cent. Tax Revenue increased by 58 per cent and Non-Tax Revenue increased by 34 per cent, Grants-in-Aid decreased by 26 per cent in 2015-16 over the last year (2014-15). The State's own revenue under certain tax components, like State Excise (₹144 crore), Sales Tax (₹1,058 crore) showed a higher trend. Share of net proceeds of Taxes (₹3,266 crore) increased by 89 per cent in 2015-16 over last year (₹1,730 crore).

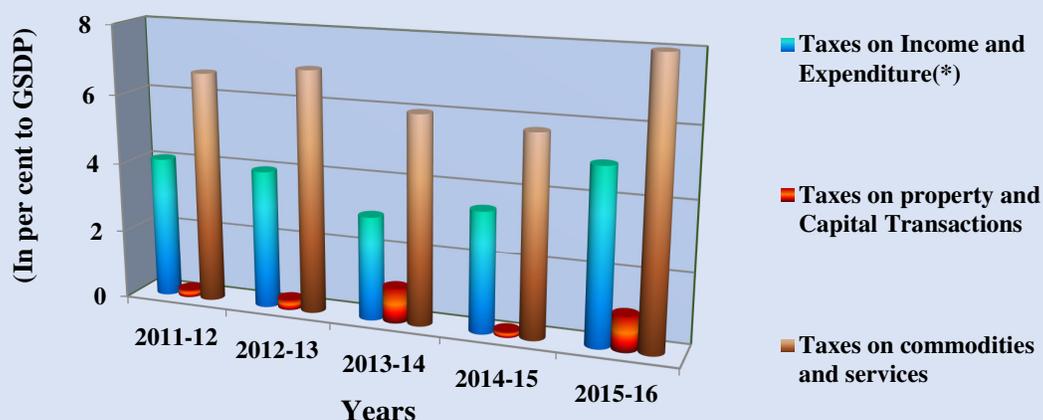


Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹in Crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	807	890	945	1,075	1,792
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	42	64	49	50	49
Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,317	1,544	1,710	1,779	2,757
Total Tax Revenues	2,166	2,498	2,704	2,904	4,598

Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



(*) Out of these net proceeds of Central share to the State is ₹ 3,266 crore

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)
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
2015-16	4,598	3,266	1,332	3.9 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	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
		2015-16	40	0.16	0.40
2	Stamps and Registration Fees	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
		2015-16	42	1.38	3.29
3	State Excise	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
		2015-16	144	2.60	1.80
4	Sales Tax/ VAT	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
		2015-16	1,058	12.63	1.19
5	Taxes on vehicles	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
		2015-16	38	2.84	7.47

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

(₹in Crore)

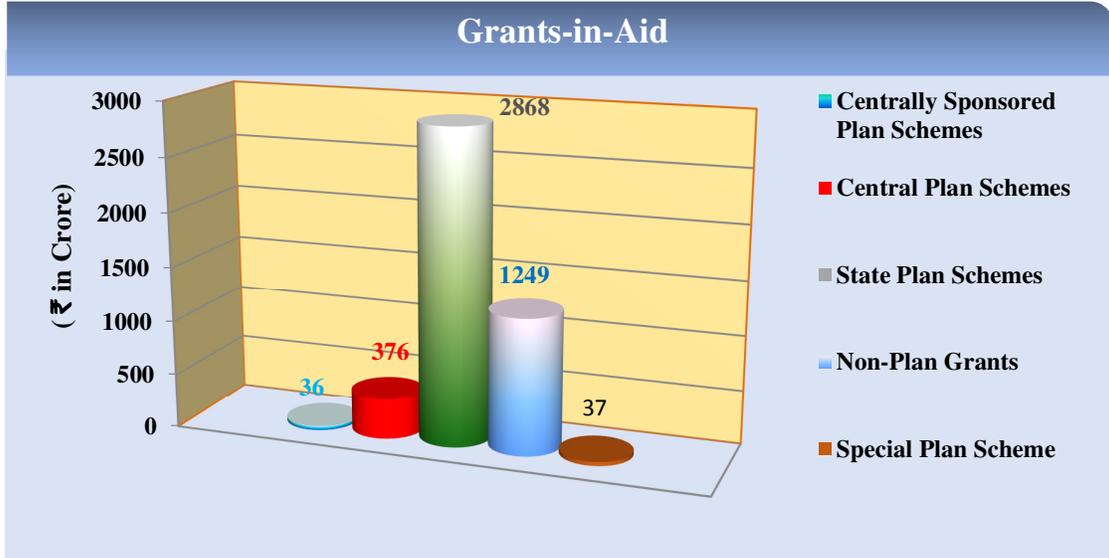
Major Head description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Corporation Tax	515	536	548	604	1,032
Taxes on income other than Corporation Tax	261	321	361	431	721
Taxes on Wealth	2	1	1	1	0*
Customs	227	248	266	280	522
Union Excise Duties	147	169	188	158	431
Service Tax	156	218	265	255	558
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	1	1	1	1	2
State Share of Union Taxes	1,308	1,493	1,630	1,730	3,266
Total Tax Revenue	2,166	2,498	2,704	2,904	4,598
Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	60	60	60	60	71

* ₹18 Lakh, hence shown as 0.

Share of net proceeds of all shareable Union Taxes has increased during 2015-16 except Taxes on wealth. The amount of net proceeds of share is ₹3,266 crore for 2015-16, which is an increase of 89 per cent over the last year. Significant increase has been noticed under Corporation Tax to the extent of 71 per cent. In 2014-15, the amount of net proceeds of share had increased by 6 per cent over the last year (2013-14).

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 2015-16 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹4,566 crore as follows:



During the year receipts of Grants-in-aid (₹4,566 crore) decreased by 26 per cent as compared to ₹6,140 crore received in 2014-15. The share of grants for Plan Scheme decreased by 39 per cent in 2015-16 (₹2,868 crore) as compared to 2014-15 (₹4,720), while the share of grants for Non-Plan grants increased by 15 per cent (₹1,249 crore) as compared to 2014-15 (₹1,087 crore). As against a budget estimate of ₹5,778 crore, the State Government has actually received ₹4,566 crore of Grants-in-Aid (79 per cent of Budget Estimate).

2.8 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

Description	(₹ in Crore)				
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Internal Debt	239	550	611	263	698
Central Loans	(-)39	(-)28	(-)44	(-)26	(-)26
Total Public Debt	200	522	567	237	672

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

In 2015-16, three loans for ₹575 crore at interest rate varying from 8.11 per cent to 8.65 per cent and redeemable in the year 2025-26 were raised from the open market. In addition, the State Government raised ₹284 crore from financial institutions and ₹255 crore from the National Small Savings Fund (NSSF). The State Government also made repayment of

₹416 crore. Thus, internal debt during 2015-16 increased by ₹435 crore from 2014-15. During the year 2015-16, loans from the Central Government was ₹6 crore and repayment to Central Government was ₹32 crore resulting in net repayment of ₹26 crore.

2.9 Public Account

During 2015-16, there was surplus in Public Account to the tune of ₹1,528 crore (Receipt ₹43,606 crore and disbursement ₹42,078 crore) against surplus of ₹479 crore during the year 2014-15.

Trend of Public Account over the past five years

(₹in Crore)					
Description	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Receipt	24,376	36,008	51,167	42,283	43,606
Payments	24,655	36,987	51,863	41,804	42,078
Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)	(-) 279	(-)979	(-)696	479	1,528

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 ₹7,868 crore for 2015-16 fell short of budget estimates by ₹678 crore of which ₹343 crore is under Plan Expenditure and ₹335 crore is under Non-Plan Expenditure. The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates during the past five years is given below: (₹ in Crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Budget Estimates	5,026	5,776	7,141	8,302	8,546
Actuals	4,809	5,213	5,949	7,443	7,868
Gap	217	563	1,192	859	678
Per cent of gap over BE	4	10	17	10	8

During the year, ₹6,002 crore (76 per cent) of revenue expenditure was incurred under Non-Plan.

Of the total revenue expenditure, committed expenditure on Salaries was ₹3,629[#] crore, Pensions ₹1,025 crore and Interest ₹729 crore.

[#]Excludes ₹184 crore being salary given as grants-in-aid & ₹32 crore for wages.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

(₹in Crore)

Components		Amount	Percentage
A.	Fiscal Services	51	1
	(i) Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	---	--
	(ii) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	29	--
	(iii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	19	--
	(iv) Other Fiscal Services	3	--
B.	Organs of State	92	1
C.	Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	729	9
D.	Administrative Services	1,148	15
E.	Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	1,025	13
F.	Social Services	3,311	42
G.	Economic Services	1,314	17
H.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	198	2
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)		7868	100

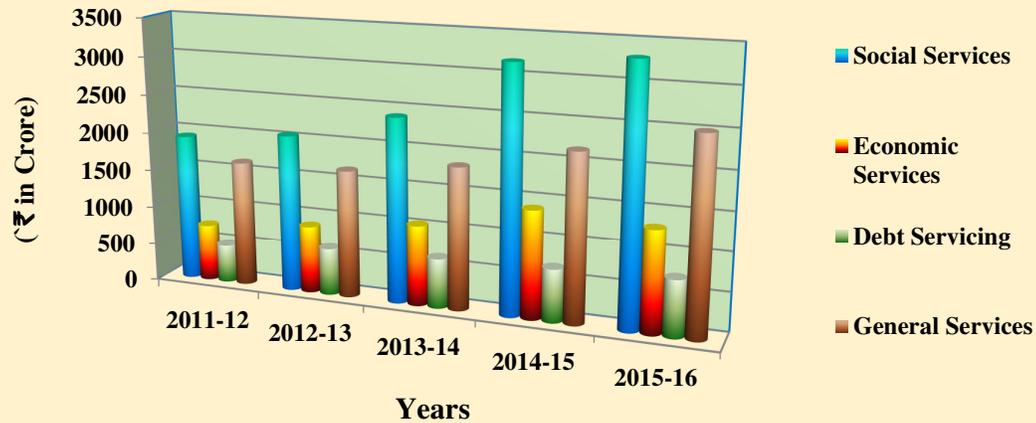
3.2.2 Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure over the past five years (2011-2016)

(₹in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	General Services*	1,643	1,668	1,852	2,174	2,514
2	Social Services	1,929	2,055	2,408	3,184	3,311
3	Economic Services	744	882	1,048	1,403	1,314
4	Debt Servicing	493	608	641	682	729
Total		4,809	5,213	5,949	7,443	7,868

* 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 2015-16, the expenditure on Interest payment and servicing of Debt and Administrative Services under General Services has increased by 7 per cent and 13 per cent respectively as compared to 2014-15. Under Social Services, expenditure under sectors Education, Sports, Art and Culture has increased by 11 per cent, and a reduction of 8 per cent under Health and Family Welfare as compared to 2014-15. Under Economic Services, expenditure under sectors Agriculture and Allied Activities has been increased by 2 per cent as compared to 2014-15.

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements of ₹3,210 crore for 2015-16 were less than Budget Estimates by ₹783 crore (less disbursement of ₹644 crore under Plan Expenditure). The Capital disbursements were about 10 per cent of GSDP.

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2015-16, the Government spent ₹1,183 crore on various Major Works. The Government also invested ₹52 crore in various Corporations/ Companies/ Societies etc. An amount of ₹447 crore was incurred towards repayment of borrowings.

(₹in Crore)

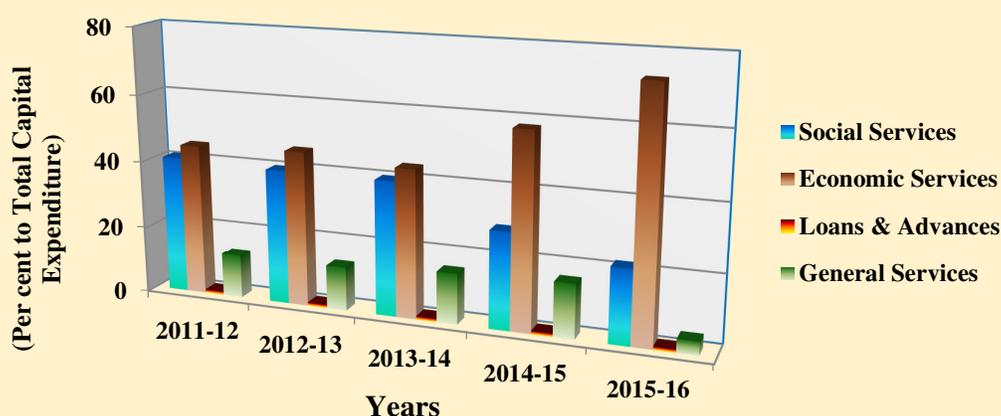
Sl. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1	General Services - Police, Land Revenue etc.	148	4
2	Social Services – Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	698	22
3	Economic Services – Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	2,342	73
4	Loans and Advances Disbursed	22	1
Total		3,210	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹in Crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
1	General Services	177	188	246	335	148
2	Social Services	580	605	657	838	698
3	Economic Services	640	690	737	1,659	2,342
4	Loans and Advances	14	19	16	16	22
Total		1,411	1,502	1,656	2,848	3,210

Trend of Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

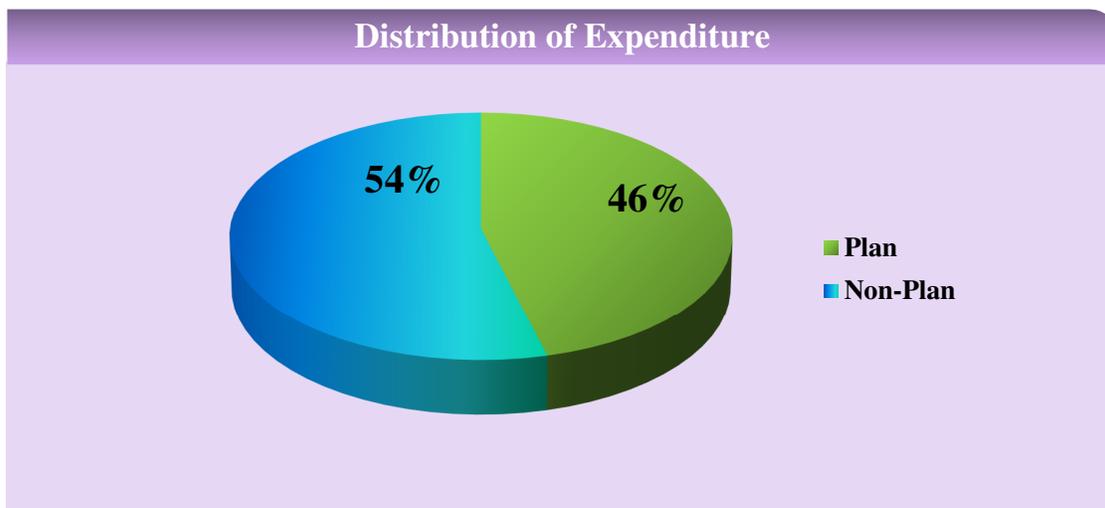


During the year 2015-16, the Capital Expenditure of the Government had increased by 13 per cent over the last year, whereas it increased by 72 per cent in 2014-15.

CHAPTER - IV

PLAN & NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE

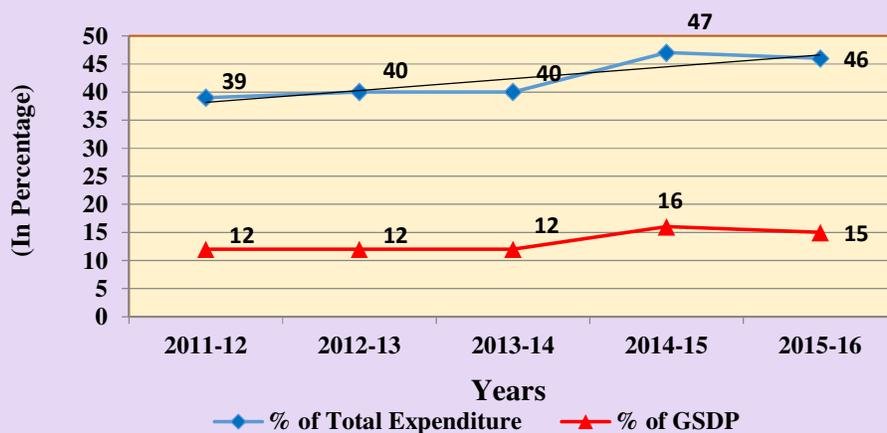
4.1 Distribution of Expenditure



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2015-16, Plan Expenditure representing 46 percent of total disbursements, was ₹5,064 crore (₹1,964 crore under State Plan, ₹3078 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹22 crore under Loans and Advances).

Plan Expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



4.2.1 Plan Expenditure under Capital Account

(₹in Crore)

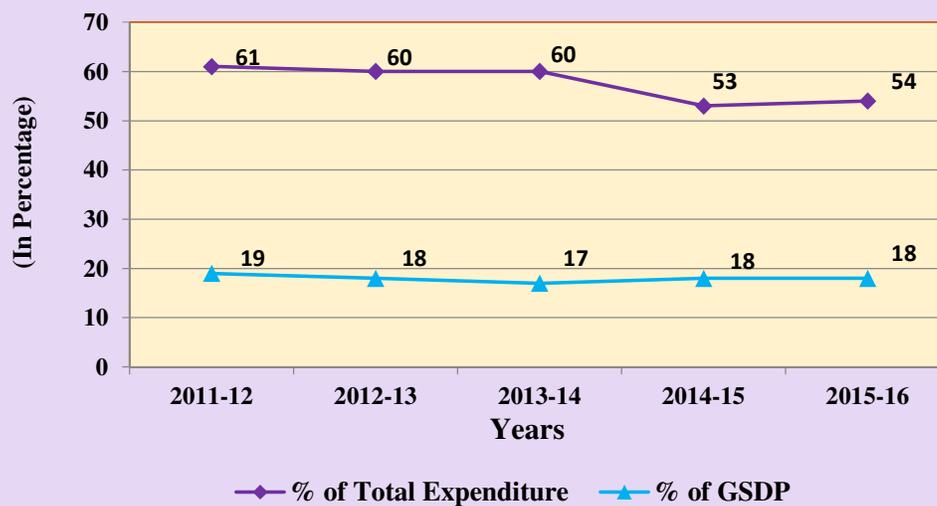
	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Total Capital Expenditure	1,411	1,502	1,656*	2,848	3,210
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	1,335	1,470	1,662	2,837	3,198
Per cent of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	95	98	100	99.61	99.63

* Non Plan Expenditure on Capital Account was (-) ₹6 crore as the recovery was more than expenditure.

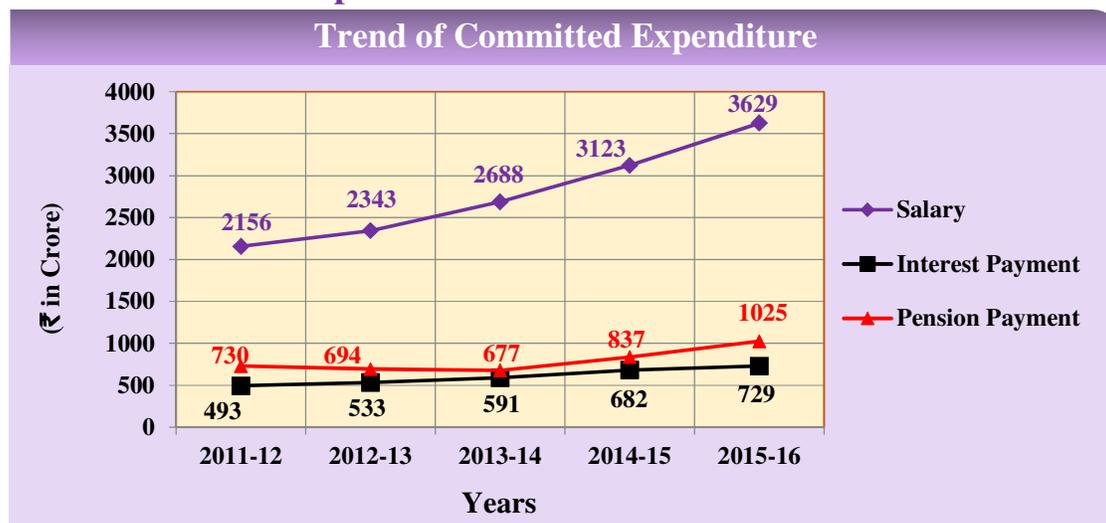
4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2015-16, representing 54 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹6,014 crore, (₹6,002 crore under Revenue and ₹12 crore under Capital).

Non-Plan Expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GSDP



4.4 Committed Expenditure



Component	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Committed Expenditure	3,379	3,570	3,956	4,642	5,383
Revenue Expenditure	4,809	5,213	5,949	7,443	7,868
Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	70	68	66	62	68
Revenue Receipt	6,477	7,050	7,650	9,240	9,427
Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	52	51	52	50	57

Committed expenditure as percentage of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure as compared to 2014-15 has increased.

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	8,551	595	...	9,146	7,240	(-)1,906
	Charged	742	125	...	867	750	(-)117
2	Capital						
	Voted	5,379	630	...	6,009	3,218	(-)2,791
	Charged	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Public Debt						
	Charged	484	39	...	523	447	(-)76
4	Loans and Advances						
	Voted	20	2	...	22	22	...
Total		15,176	1,391	...	16,567	11,677	(-)4,890

5.2 Trend of Savings/ Excess during the past five years

(₹in Crore)

Year	Savings (-)/ Excess(+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loan & Advances	
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
2015-16	(-) 2,023	(-) 2,791	(-) 76	...	(-) 4,890

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	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
5	Law Department	43	41	46	44	56
6	Revenue Department	6	32	21	14	21
13	Public Works (R&B) Department	16	11	18	15	14
15	Public Works (WR) Department	50	44	42	49	52
19	Tribal Welfare Department	27	35	34	36	41
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Department	36	46	38	42	47
27	Agriculture Department	59	52	39	37	45
34	Planning and Co-ordination Department	93	96	96	96	98

During 2015-16, supplementary grants totaling ₹1,391 crore (12 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	Supple- mentary	Actual Expenditure
10	Home (Police) Department	Revenue Voted	980	12	893
15	Public Works (Water Resource) Department	Revenue Voted	116	7	81
19	Tribal Welfare Department	Revenue Voted	1,279	34	718
20	Welfare of Scheduled Castes and other Backward Classes Department	Revenue Voted	513	12	254
28	Horticulture Department	Revenue Voted	90	13	67
31	Rural Development Department	Capital Voted	467	25	391
39	Education (Higher) Department	Capital Voted	37	10	21
40	Education (School) Department	Revenue Voted	1,393	94	1,363
52	Family Welfare and Preventive Medicine	Revenue Voted	224	38	197

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 ₹1,386 crore at the end of 2015-16. During the year, no amount was received as dividend on investment from them. During 2015-16, investments increased by ₹52 crore.

Cash Balance with RBI stood at (-) ₹544 crore on 31 March 2015 and ₹5.63 crore at the end of March 2016.

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
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
2015-16	5,976	18	4,419	13	10,395	31

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹1,076 crore (12 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities during 2015-16 over the previous year.

Trends in Government Liabilities



(*) Other 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
2011-12	36	100	20	116
2012-13	116	121	44	193
2013-14	193	25	30	188
2014-15	188	79	25	242
2015-16	242	67	21	288

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 2016, 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 2015-16 amounting to ₹161 crore. During the year, the principal amount of ₹1 crore was recovered. The information regarding arrears in interest at the end of 31 March 2016 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 16 per cent from ₹384 crore in 2014-15 to ₹445 crore in 2015-16. Grants to Panchayati Raj Institutions comprises Zilla Parishads (₹7 crore), Panchayat Samities (₹9 crore) and Gram Panchayats (₹55 crore). Grants to Urban Local Bodies (₹186 crore) represented 42 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
2011-12	45	133	40	218
2012-13	45	241	44	330
2013-14	37	171	35	243
2014-15	70	242	72	384
2015-16	71	186	188	445

7.4 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹in Crore)

Component	As on 01 April 2015	As on 31 March 2016	Net increase (+) Decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-)544	6	550
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills)	3,371	2,208	(-)1,163
Investment from earmarked fund balances	529	529	...
(a) Sinking Fund	529	529	...
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	...	...	...
(c) Other Funds	...	...	...
Interest realised	45	53	8

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 2015-16, all the 61 Controlling Officers carried out reconciliation with the figures (Receipt and Expenditure) booked in the Accountant General (A&E) office. Nearly cent percent receipts and expenditure were reconciled.

7.6 Submission of Accounts by Treasuries

Five (5) Treasuries, Fifty one (51) PW Divisions and Thirty nine (39) Forest Divisions are rendering accounts to the Accountant General (A&E). In 2015-16, the maximum delays in rendition of accounts by the Treasuries were nineteen (19) days, P.W. Divisions were twenty three (23) days and Forest Divisions were eighteen (18) 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 Countersigned Contingency (DCC) bills (Vouchers in support of final expenditure) within 60 (Sixty) days from the date of drawal of AC bills. During the year, expenditure of ₹53.11 crore was drawn on AC bills. DCC bills for 1,720 numbers of AC bills amounting to ₹51.17 crore was yet to be submitted by the end of year. By the end of 31 March 2016, a total 14,314 numbers of AC bills of previous years (since 2010-11) amounting to ₹168 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 ₹1,053 crore was incurred upto 31 March 2016 by the State Government on 77 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 2016, an amount of ₹421.31 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 2016 ranged between 30.04 per cent and 67.91 per cent of the total expenditure during the year indicating a tendency to utilize the budget at the close of the financial year. The pace of expenditure during the four quarters of 2015-16 in the above mentioned Heads was as follows:

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2015-16

Head of Account	Description	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Total *	During March	Expenditure in March vis-a-vis total expenditure of 2015-16 (as %)
		(₹in Crore)						
2015	Elections	1.93	3.09	2.34	4.95	12.31	3.70	30.04
2245	Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	1.18	15.50	1.00	14.26	31.93	14.25	44.62
2702	Minor Irrigation	6.40	4.99	0.74	25.80	37.93	20.14	53.10
3456	Civil Supplies	3.30	23.40	6.43	30.34	63.48	24.21	38.14
4055	Capital Outlay on Police	0.05	0.14	3.32	8.36	11.86	7.39	62.33
4070	Capital Outlay on Other Administrative Services	14.57	7.07	12.91	67.84	102.39	61.31	59.87
4202	Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art. and Culture	2.40	36.61	20.54	56.07	115.61	38.26	33.09
4210	Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	3.54	19.17	11.61	63.03	97.36	39.28	40.34
4211	Capital Outlay on Family Welfare	...	...	1.43	13.12	14.55	9.88	67.91
4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes	0.75	8.92	4.53	27.27	41.46	21.42	51.65
4408	Capital Outlay on Food Storage and Warehousing	0.11	0.99	1.93	8.83	11.86	7.46	62.92
4702	Capital Outlay on Minor Irrigation	2.50	6.44	2.58	12.13	23.64	9.40	39.75
5055	Capital Outlay on Road Transport	0.13	3.18	2.08	4.62	10.01	3.84	38.37
5453	Capital Outlay on Foreign Trade and Export Promotion	...	...	...	...	4.21	2.11	50.16

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