



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on State Finances for the year 2023-24



**Government of Chhattisgarh
Report No. 3 of 2025
(State Finances Audit Report)**

**Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
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PREFACE

This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Chhattisgarh under Article 151 of the Constitution of India for being laid before the State Legislature.

Chapter I of this Report contains the basis and approach of the Report, structure of Government Accounts, budgetary processes, compliances with Chhattisgarh State Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (CGFRBM) Act targets, trends in key fiscal parameters like revenue surplus/ deficit, fiscal surplus/ deficit, *etc.* and fiscal correction path.

Chapters II and III of the Report contain audit findings on matters arising from an examination of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts respectively, of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2024. Information has been obtained from Government of Chhattisgarh, wherever necessary.

Chapter IV on 'Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.

The Reports containing the findings of Performance Audit and Compliance Audit in various Government departments, observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and observations on Revenue Receipts are presented separately.

The audit has been conducted in conformity with Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

About the Report

This Report of the CAG of India is on the State Finances for the year 2023-24. It provides an overview of the finances, budgetary management and quality of accounts, financial reporting practices and other matters relevant to State Finances.

This executive summary highlights the contents of this report and through snapshots of the important figures and aspects, provides insight into fiscal sustainability, performance against the budget intent, revenue and expenditure projection, the reasons for variations and its impact.

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) (at current prices) grew at an average growth rate of 9.23 *per cent* from ₹3,44,672 crore in 2019-20 to ₹5,05,887 crore in 2023-24.

There was 8.93 *per cent* growth in GSDP in 2023-24 over 2022-23. The revenue receipts grew at 10.26 *per cent* and the percentage of revenue receipts over GSDP improved from 20.21 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 20.46 *per cent* in 2023-24. The tax revenue increased by 18.00 *per cent* during the period and the State's own tax revenue increased by 17.10 *per cent*. The total expenditure (revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and loans and advances) of the State of Chhattisgarh increased from ₹98,691.19 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,30,471.85 crore by 32.20 *per cent*. Of this, revenue expenditure showed 34.54 *per cent* increase from 2022-23. During 2023-24 revenue deficit of the State was ₹11,232.76 crore as compared to revenue surplus of ₹8,592.11 crore in 2022-23, while fiscal deficit increased from ₹4,691.21 crore in 2022-23 to ₹26,933.03 crore in 2023-24 increasing by 474.12 *per cent*.

Receipt-Expenditure Mismatch

The continuous mismatch between receipts and expenditure indicates rising fiscal stress. The State has different sources of receipts such as State Own Tax Revenue, Non-tax Revenue, Devolution of States' share in taxes, Grants in aid and transfers from the Union Government and non-debt capital receipts. The State Government's expenditure includes expenditure on revenue accounts as well as capital expenditure (assets creation, loans and advances, investments, etc.).

From 2019-20 to 2023-24, revenue receipts grew from ₹63,868.70 crore to ₹1,03,508.20 crore, with an average annual growth rate of 10.25 *per cent*. Non-debt capital receipts decreased from ₹ 261.61 crore to ₹30.62 crore and debt receipts increased from ₹19,587.53 crore to ₹54,049.72 crore during this period. The share of Grants-in-aid in revenue receipts declined from 21.31 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 10.72 *per cent* in 2023-24, indicating decreased reliance on support from the Government of India. The State Government received ₹8,217.62 crore as Central share for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs) in the year.

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligation. Between 2019-20 and 2023-24, revenue expenditure increased from ₹73,477.37 crore (21.32 *per cent* of GSDP) to ₹1,14,740.96 crore (22.68 *per cent* of GSDP). It consistently made up a significant portion (86.42 *per cent* to 89.50 *per cent*) of the total expenditure during this period, growing at an average annual rate of 12.95 *per cent*.

Result of expenditure beyond means

The revenue deficit of the State increased to ₹11,232.76 crore (2.22 *per cent* of GSDP) in the current year from ₹9,608.61 crore (2.79 *per cent* of GSDP) in the year 2019-20.

The State Government spent ₹15,418.93 crore on capital account. This was 11.82 *per cent* of the total expenditure in the year 2023-24. During the year 2023-24, 52 *per cent* of borrowed funds (₹67,412.52 crore) were utilised towards the repayment of earlier borrowings (₹34,929.59 crore) leaving only 48 *per cent* of borrowed fund for development activities.

The gap between the total expenditure and total non-debt receipt of the State results in fiscal deficit. The fiscal deficit of the State increased to ₹26,933.03 crore (5.32 *per cent* of GSDP) in 2023-24 from ₹17,969.38 crore (5.21 *per cent* of GSDP) in 2019-20.

Under the Revenue Expenditure (RE), the quantum of committed expenditure constitutes the largest share. Committed expenditure has the first charge on the resources and consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries & wages and pensions. Committed expenditure on interest payments, salaries and pensions constituted 39-50 *per cent* of revenue expenditure between 2019-20 and 2023-24. Committed expenditure as a percentage to revenue expenditure decreased from 44.85 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 38.62 *per cent* in 2023-24.

In addition to the committed expenditure, inflexible expenditure as a percentage of revenue expenditure increased from 3.06 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 10.81 *per cent* in 2023-24. Further, the inflexible expenditure increased by 35.37 *per cent* during 2023-24 over the previous year.

Subsidies under non-committed expenditure

Within the non-committed expenditure, the expenditure on subsidies increased in absolute term from ₹8,306.28 crore (9.74 *per cent* of revenue expenditure) in 2022-23 to ₹10,796.88 crore (9.41 *per cent* of revenue expenditure) in 2023-24. During 2023-24, Energy (55.88 *per cent*) and Food and Civil Supplies (36.26 *per cent*) constituted a major portion of the total subsidies.

Off-budget borrowings

The State Government, through Public Sector Undertaking and parastatals, raised ₹7,292.94 crore (5.43 *per cent* of total budgeted liabilities) as off-budget borrowings, which did not flow into the Consolidated Fund of the State but are required to be repaid and serviced through budget.

Contingent Liabilities on account of Guarantees

The maximum amount guaranteed during the year 2023-24 was ₹31,662.88 crore. Out of which ₹21,890.52 crore was outstanding as on 31 March 2024.

Fiscal sustainability

Fiscal sustainability is examined in terms of macro-fiscal parameters such as deficits, level of debt and liabilities, commitments on account of off-budget borrowings, guarantees, subsidies, etc. So far as revenue and expenditure mismatch is concerned, one of the important constraints is committed and inflexible expenditure, which includes salaries and wages, pension payments, interests, etc. and also other inflexible expenditure such as those arising out of commitment for centrally sponsored schemes, transfer to reserve funds, transfer to local bodies, etc.

FRBM requirements and compliance with fiscal parameters

The FRBM Act / Rules/MTFPS prescribes certain limits within which, revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, debt as a percentage of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) should be, and similarly for guarantees as a percentage of revenue receipts of the previous year. In 2023-24, revenue deficit was 2.22 *per cent*; fiscal deficit was 5.32 *per cent* as against the limit of 2.99 *per cent*; overall liability was 24.93 *per cent* as against limit of 23.81 *per cent*.

As per Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA), it is observed that except for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the growth in overall liabilities/debt remained higher than the nominal growth and increased sharply from 2019-20 to 2023-24. This suggests that the state needs to take austerity measures to contain growth in debt to keep it in tandem with the nominal growth. The State utilised the financial facility available with RBI for liquidity management for an average of 1.5 months annually, which indicates that the State was grappling with liquidity issues. Further, The State, except for the year 2019-20, managed to keep its debt-GSDP ratio within the indicative debt path given by the Finance Commission over the last five years.

Going by the analysis and results as discussed above, the State Government exceeded the expectations of XVFC and budget projections in mobilizing its own tax revenue but could not meet the non-tax revenue target set in its own budget estimates. Except for the pandemic-affected year 2020-21, most of the indicators considered for State DSA displayed a fluctuating trend over the last five years, which may be sufficient to conclude that the debt-GSDP ratio of the State remained unstable.

Budget performance

Aggregate Budget outturn

Budget performance in terms of budgetary intent and budget implementation is examined to assess the extent to which the aggregate expenditure outturn reflects the amount originally approved both in terms of excess and saving. In the Revenue section, deviation in outturn compared with Original Budget Estimates (BE) was

(-)12.12 per cent. This was due to deviation up to ± 25 per cent in 39 grants, between ± 25 per cent and ± 50 per cent in 20 grants; and between ± 50 per cent and ± 100 per cent in five grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in one grant. In the Capital section, deviation in outturn compared with BE was 48.36 per cent. This was due to deviation up to ± 25 per cent in 24 grants, between ± 25 per cent and ± 50 per cent in 20 grants; and between ± 50 per cent and ± 100 per cent in 21 grants and equal to or more than 100 per cent in one appropriation.

Expenditure composition outturn

Budget performance also looks at the extent to which the re-allocation between the main budget categories during the execution have contributed to variance in expenditure composition. This measure indicates the extent of variation between the final budget and the actual expenditure. In the Revenue expenditure section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (-)9.04 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 42 grants/appropriation, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in 19 grants and between ± 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in four grants. In the Capital expenditure section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (+)34.43 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 20 grants, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in 24 grants, between ± 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in 17 grants and equal to or more than ± 100 per cent in five grants/appropriation.

Overall Budget reliability assessment indicates that though the deviations between the actual expenditure and the final budget were less than four percent, there were deviations up to 25 per cent and even above in different grants. Moreover, it was also noticed that there were supplementary grants where expenditure was not even up to the original grant. A reliable budget practice should need to deal with such deviations.

Regularisation of Excess over Grants/ Appropriations

The State Government has to get excesses over grants/appropriations regularised by the State Legislature as per Article 204 and 205 (1) (b) of the constitution. It was observed that in 2023-24, there was excess expenditure of ₹18,228.21 crore under one grant and two appropriations which required regularization. Further, excess disbursements of ₹21,066.99 crore over provision for the years 2000-01 to 2022-23 were yet to be regularized.

Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting

Quality of accounts and financial reporting covers items, transactions and events which relate to gaps in compliance, regularity weaknesses and issues relating to delay in receipt of those accounting records or adjustment records which evidence the actual expenditure. It also highlights issues pertaining to the accounts and financial reporting such as non or short discharging of liabilities, misclassification of transactions and data gaps.

DC bills against AC bills

Despite the requirement of submission of Detailed Contingency (DC) Bill not later than 25th of the following month in which amounts were drawn, 220 AC bills of ₹3.44 crore drawn in the previous years were pending for submission of DC bills as of December 2024. Non-submission of DC bills within the prescribed time limit not only breaches financial discipline but also increases the possibility of wastage/misappropriation /malfeasance etc.

Reconciliation

Controlling officers are required to reconcile their expenditure and receipts with the expenditure booked in the books of the Accountant General. During the year 2023-24, 99.38 *per cent* of the receipts and 97.31 *per cent* of the disbursements were reconciled.

Booking under Minor Head 800

It was noticed that Receipts of ₹6,099.05 crore (5.89 *per cent* of the total revenue receipts) under 43 Major Heads, was classified under the Minor Head ‘800-Other Receipts’. Similarly, expenditure of ₹768.52 crore (0.59 *per cent* of total revenue and capital expenditure) recorded under 26 Major Heads, was classified under the Minor Head ‘800-Other Expenditure’ during 2023-24. Routine operation of Minor Head-800 is to be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque and it does not disclose the schemes/programmes, etc. to which it relates.

Compliance with IGAS

As against the requirements of the Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS), the State Government did not make full compliance with IGAS-1: Guarantees given by government–Disclosure requirements, IGAS-2: Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid and IGAS-3: Loans and Advances made by the Government.

Operation of PD Accounts

As of 31 March 2024, 130 PD accounts were in existence and the closing balance in these accounts was ₹1,352.90 crore. Non-transfer of unspent balances lying in PD Accounts to the Consolidated Fund of the State entails the risk of stagnant financial situation, missing out potential gains, and decrease in purchasing power over time, minimal growth of funds etc.

Funds to Single Nodal Agency

The Government of India and the State Government have introduced system of Single Nodal Agency (SNA) for implementation and fund flow for each Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS). The share of the Government of India and the State Government is transferred to the Bank Account of the SNA lying outside the Government Account. As on 31 March 2024, the State Government transferred Central share of ₹8,514.85 crore and State share of ₹8,609.09 crore to the SNAs. As per SNA report of PFMS Portal,

₹7,196.82 crore was lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2024.

Compliance with prevailing rules and codal provisions are meant to ensure control and accountability in accounting and financial reporting. Non-compliance and deviations impact the quality of accounting and financial reporting adversely. Non- submission of DC bills against AC bills; non-compliance with IGAS; and non-supply of details of expenditure from SNAs have impacted the quality of accounts adversely.

CHAPTER I

OVERVIEW

OVERVIEW

1.1 Profile of the State

Chhattisgarh is located in the central part of India and is spread over an area of 1,35,192 sq. km (4.11 *per cent* of geographical area of India). The State was created in November 2000 by bifurcating the composite State of Madhya Pradesh. It has 33 districts¹ and is home to 3.05 crore population as per Population Projection for India and States 2011-2036 by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. The State's projected population increased from 2.68 crore in 2014 to 3.05 crore in 2024, recording a decadal growth of 14.06 *per cent*. General and financial data relating to the State is given in *Appendix 1.1*.

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product & Gross State Value Added of the State

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the value of all the goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State in a given period of time. Growth of GSDP is an important indicator of the State's economy, as it denotes the extent of changes in the level of economic development of the State over a period of time.

Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the value of output minus the value of its intermediary inputs.

Trends in annual growth of Chhattisgarh's GSDP (current prices) *vis-à-vis* GDP of the country are given in **Table 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Trends in GSDP compared to the GDP

	(₹ in crore)				
Year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
INDIA					
GDP	2,01,03,593	1,98,54,096	2,35,97,399	2,69,49,646	2,95,35,667
GVA	1,83,81,117	1,82,10,997	2,16,35,584	2,46,59,041	2,67,62,147
Growth Rate of GDP over previous year (in <i>per cent</i>)	6.37	-1.24	18.85	14.21	9.60
Growth Rate of GVA over previous year (in <i>per cent</i>)	7.02	-0.93	18.81	13.97	8.53
Per Capita GDP (in ₹)	1,49,915	1,46,480	1,72,422	1,94,879	2,11,725
STATE					
GSDP	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525 ^P	4,64,399 ^Q	5,05,887 ^A
GSVA	3,24,975	3,36,030	3,90,198 ^P	4,39,413 ^Q	4,76,423 ^A
Growth Rate of GSDP over previous year (in <i>per cent</i>)	5.37	2.22	16.52	13.12	8.93
Growth Rate of GSVA over previous year (in <i>per cent</i>)	7.93	3.40	16.12	12.61	8.42
Per Capita GSDP (in ₹)	1,19,066	1,20,113	1,38,256 ^P	1,54,609 ^Q	1,66,520 ^A

Source: MoSPI Press note dated 31 May 2024 and Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chhattisgarh. A- Advanced Estimates; Q - Quick Estimates; P - Provisional Estimates

¹ As of 31 March 2024

The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) in 2023-24 at current prices was ₹5,05,887 crore and the GDP in 2023-24 at current prices was ₹2,95,35,667 crore. Further, the per capita GSDP of the State for the year 2023-24 was ₹1,66,520 while that of country was ₹2,11,725. The increase in Per Capita GSDP of the State (39.86 *per cent*) during the period 2019-20 to 2023-24 was lower than the increase in Per Capita GDP of the country (41.23 *per cent*) during the same period.

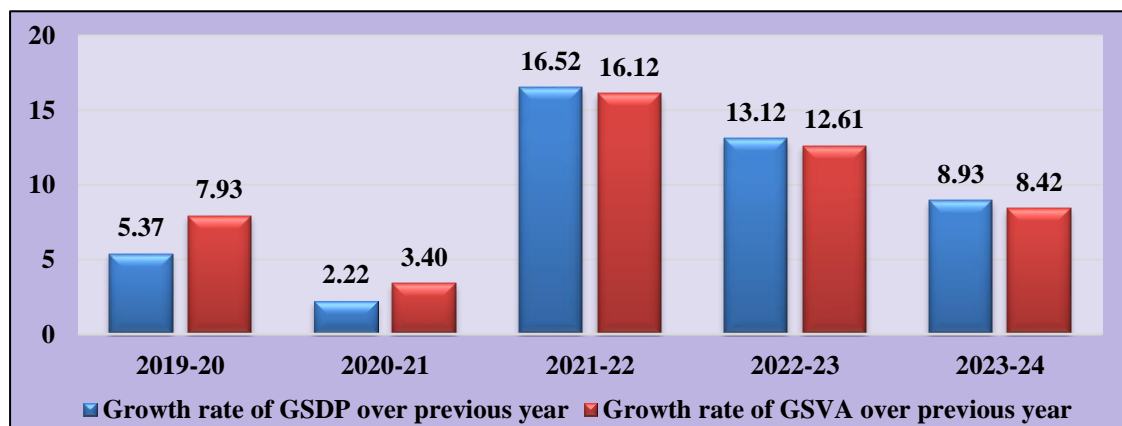
Gross Value Added (GVA) is being used for economic analysis by GoI and international organizations like IMF and World Bank as GVA is considered better indicator of economic growth compared to GDP, as it ignores the impact of taxes and subsidies. While GDP can be and is also computed as the sum total of the various expenditures incurred in the economy including private consumption spending, government consumption spending and gross fixed capital formation or investment spending, reflecting essentially on the demand condition in the economy. Both measures have difference in treatment of net taxes as a result of which the inclusion of taxes in GDP may differ from the real output situation. From a policymaker's perspective, it is therefore vital to have a comparison of the GVA and GSVA data for better analysis and making policy interventions.

The increase in rate of GSVA was more than the GVA during the period 2019-20 to 2020-21. As compared to GVA, which observed a contraction given the economic slowdown in the pandemic affected year 2020-21, GSVA of the State witnessed an increase of 3.40 *per cent*, however, it surpassed the growth observed for GSVA in 2023-24.

The trends of GSDP and GSVA for the period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is indicated in the chart below:

Chart 1.1: Growth rate of GSDP vs GSVA (2019-20 to 2023-24)

(in *per cent*)



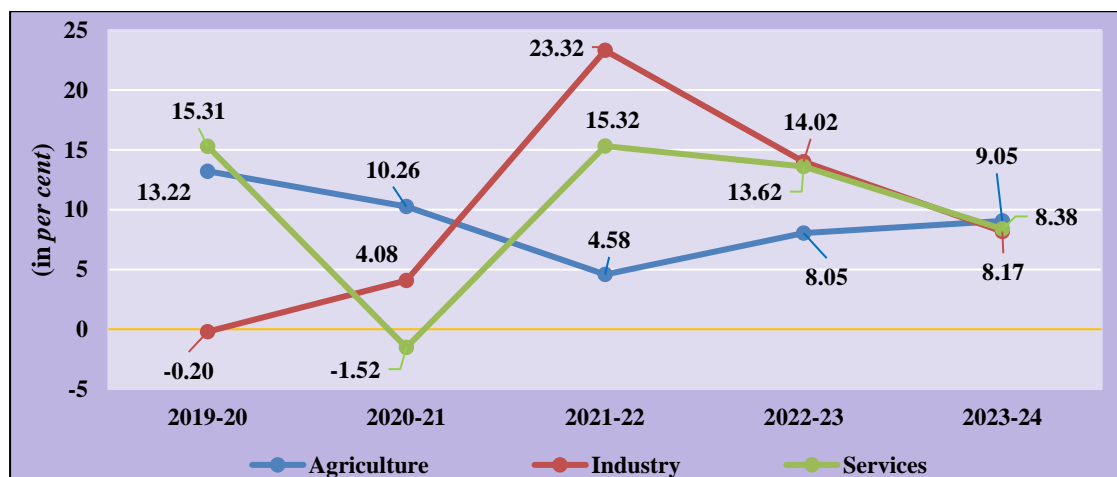
Source: Economic Survey (2023-24), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chhattisgarh.

Change in sectoral contribution of the GSDP is also important to understand the changing structure of economy. The economic activity is generally divided into

Primary, Secondary and Tertiary sectors, which correspond to Agriculture, Industry², and Services Sectors.

The year-on-year change in contribution of various sectors to the GSDP of the State is given below in **Chart 1.2**:

Chart 1.2: Sectoral growth in GSDP



Source: Economic Survey (2023-24), Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chhattisgarh.

Chart 1.2 shows the sectoral growth rate of GSDP which shows a fluctuating trend in growth rate of all three sectors in five years period of 2019-24. The growth rate of Industry and Services was lower in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23, while growth in Agriculture remained higher than that seen in 2022-23. Slow growth in Industry can be attributed to decrease in growth rate of mining & quarrying and manufacturing while slow growth in Services can be attributed to Trade, Hotel & Restaurant and Transport, storage & communication services. Increase in growth rate of Agriculture can be attributed to higher growth rate of Livestock.

1.2 Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

In terms of Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) relating to the accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State. The State Finances Audit Report of the State is prepared by the CAG for submission to the Governor of Chhattisgarh under Article 151(2) of the Constitution of India.

Principal Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State annually, from the vouchers, challans and initial and subsidiary accounts received from the treasuries, offices and departments responsible for keeping of such accounts functioning under the control of the State Government, and the statements received from the Reserve Bank of India.

² Mining and Quarrying are counted as part of Industry in Chhattisgarh Economic Survey while deciding the share of sectoral composition of GSDP.

These accounts are audited independently by the Principal Accountant General (Audit) and certified by the CAG.

Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State constitute the core data for this report. Other sources include the following:

- Budget of the State forms an important source of data –both for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities *vis-à-vis* projections, and for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures;
- Results of audit carried out by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (Audit), Chhattisgarh;
- Other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries (accounting as well as MIS);
- GSDP related statistics from the Directorate of Economic and Statistical Department of Chhattisgarh; and
- Various audit reports of the CAG of India.

The analysis has been carried out in the context of recommendations of the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XVFC), Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (CGFRBM) Act, Budget documents of the State and guidelines of the Government of India.

1.3 Overview of Government Accounts Structure

The Accounts of the Government are kept in three Parts:

1. Consolidated Fund of the State [Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India]

This Fund comprises all revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by the State Government (market loans, bonds, loans from the Central Government, loans from Financial Institutions, Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund, etc.), Ways and Means advances extended by the Reserve Bank of India and all moneys received by the State Government in repayment of loans. No moneys can be appropriated from this Fund except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided by the Constitution of India. Certain categories of expenditure (*e.g.*, salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments *etc.*), constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Charged expenditure) and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. All other expenditure (Voted expenditure) is voted by the Legislature.

2. Contingency Fund of the State [Article 267(2) of the Constitution of India]

This Fund is in the nature of an imprest which is established by the State Legislature by law and is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature. The fund is recouped by debiting the expenditure to the concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

3. Public Accounts of the State [Article 266(2) of the Constitution of India]

Apart from above, all other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayables like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

Budget Document

There is a constitutional requirement in India (Article 202) to present before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditures of the government in respect of every financial year. This 'Annual Financial Statement' constitutes the main budget document. Further, the budget must distinguish expenditure on the revenue account from other expenditures.

Revenue Account receipts consists of tax revenue (own tax revenue plus share of union taxes/duties), non-tax revenue, and grants from Government of India.

Revenue Account expenditure consists of all those expenditures of the government which do not result in creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to those expenses incurred for the normal functioning of the government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the government, and grants given to various institutions (even though some of the grants may be meant for creation of assets).

Capital Account receipts consist of:

Debt receipts: Market Loans, Bonds, Loans from financial institutions, Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances, Loans and Advances from Central Government, *etc.*;

Non-debt receipts: Proceeds from disinvestment, Recoveries of loans and advances;

Capital Account disbursement includes capital expenditure on the acquisition of land, building, machinery, equipment, investment in shares, and repayment of Public Debt and disbursement of loans and advances by the government to PSUs and other parties.

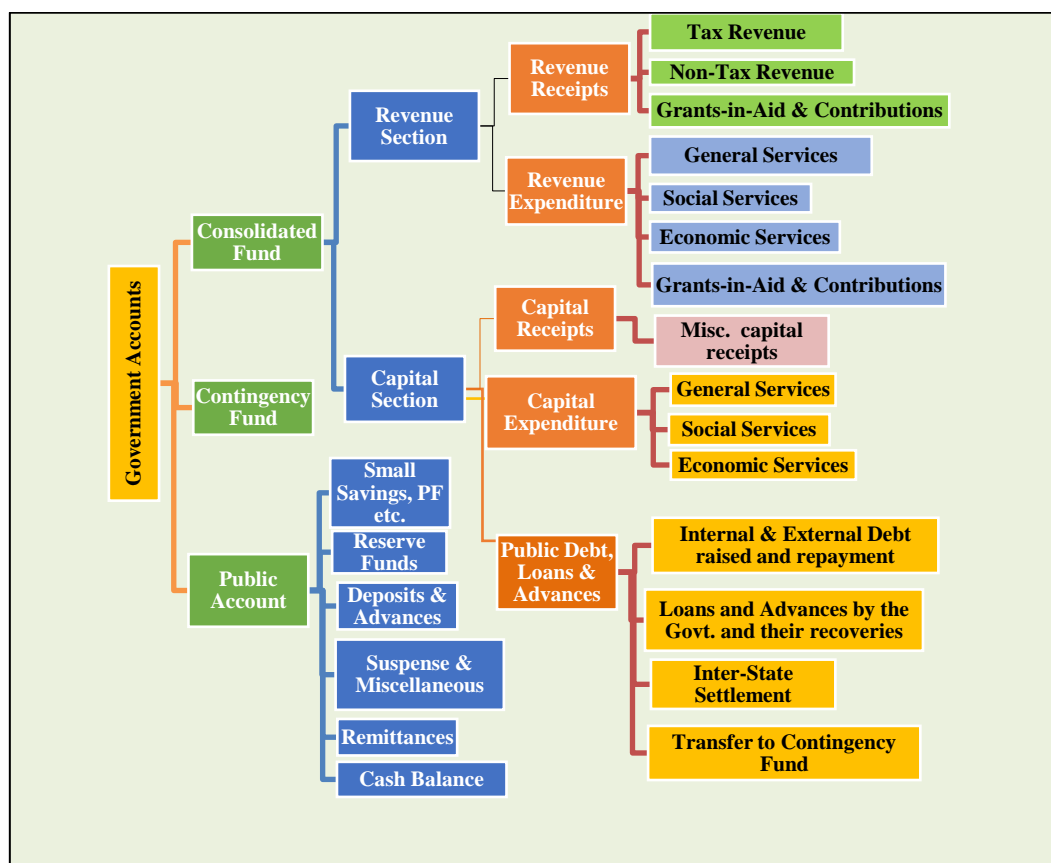
The Government accounting classification system is both functional and economic.

	Attributes of transactions	Classification
Standardised in List of Major and Minor Heads of Account by Controller General of Accounts	Function - Education, Health, <i>etc.</i> / Department	Major Head under Grants (4-digit)
	Sub-Function	Sub Major Head (2-digit)
	Programme	Minor Head (3-digit)
Flexibility left for States	Scheme	Sub-Head (2-digit)
	Sub scheme	Detailed Head (2-digit)
	Economic nature/Activity	Object Head-salary, minor works, <i>etc.</i> (2-digit)

Functional classification involves arranging the receipts and expenditure by economic categories, distinguishing the Government transactions into Sections like Revenue and Capital (including Public Debt, Loans and Advances), Sectors like Tax Revenue from other revenue and Grants-in-Aid, Sub-sectors like Taxes on Income and Expenditure, fiscal services, *etc.* On the expenditure side also, the transactions are classified into Sectors *viz.*, General Services, Economic Services, Social Services and Grants-in-Aid and contributions and sub-divided into Major Heads of account below these Sectors. Major Heads of account falling within the Consolidated Fund generally correspond to 'Functions' of Government, such as 'Education', while Minor Heads subordinate to them identify the 'Programme' undertaken to achieve the objectives of the function represented by the Major Head. A programme may consist of a number of schemes or activities and these generally correspond to 'Sub-heads' below the Minor head. 'Detailed head' below the Sub-head, is primarily meant for itemised control over expenditure and indicates the object or nature of expenditure on a scheme or activity in terms of inputs such as 'Salaries', 'Office Expenses', 'Grants-in-Aid', *etc.*

A pictorial depiction of the structure of Government Accounts is given in **Chart 1.3**.

Chart 1.3: Pictorial depiction of the structure of Government Accounts



Source: Finance Accounts

Public Debt and Public Account Liability: In this Report, 'Public Debt' has been taken to comprise market borrowings, institutional loans, special securities issued to National Small Saving Fund (NSSF), loan given by central Government etc. For this

purpose, the major heads 6003 and 6004 – Public Debt have been taken into consideration.

Further, the transactions relating to ‘Small Saving, Provident Fund, etc.’, ‘Reserve Funds’ and ‘Deposit and Advances’ under Public Account are such that the Government incurs a liability to repay the moneys received or has a claim to recover the amounts paid. The transactions relating to ‘Remittances’ and ‘Suspense’ under Public Account, includes merely adjusting heads such as transactions as remittances of cash between treasuries and currency chests and transfer between different accounting circles.

In this report, ‘Public Account liability’ has been taken to include the transactions under ‘Small Saving, Provident Fund, etc.’, ‘Reserve Funds’ and ‘Deposit’ along with the transactions under major heads 6003 and 6004.

1.4 Budgetary Processes

In terms of Article 202 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of the State caused to be laid before the State Legislature, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State in the form of an **Annual Financial Statement**. In terms of Article 203, the above is submitted to the State Legislature in the form of Demands for Grants/ Appropriations and after approval of these, the Appropriation Bill is passed by the Legislature under Article 204 to provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts encompass the core data for preparation of the SFAR. These Accounts are based on actual receipts and expenditure of the State during the year 2023-24 including various inter-governmental and other adjustments carried out by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI).

1.4.1 Snapshot of Finances

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-a-vis* Budget Estimates (BE) for the year 2023-24, and actuals of 2022-23.

Table 1.2: Snapshot of Finances

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No	Components	2022-23 (Actuals)	2023-24 (Budget Estimate)	2023-24 (Actuals)	Percentage of Actuals to BE	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	Tax Revenue	65,480.57	72,800.73	77,268.10	106.14	15.27
(i)	Own Tax Revenue	33,122.31	38,000.00	38,786.22	102.07	7.67
(ii)	Share of Union Taxes and duties	32,358.26	34,800.73	38,481.88	110.58	7.61
2	Non-Tax Revenue	15,248.24	18,200.00	15,147.97	83.23	2.99
3	Grants-in-aid and contributions	13,148.33	15,000.00	11,092.13	73.95	2.19
4	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	93,877.14	1,06,000.73	1,03,508.20	97.65	20.46

5	Recovery of Loans and Advances including Inter State Settlement	117.24	300.00	25.61	8.54	0.01
6	Misc. Capital Receipts	5.6	0.00	5.01	0.00	0.00
7	Public Debt Receipts	10,638.74	15,200.00	54,049.72	283.85	10.68
8	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	10,761.58	15,500.00	54,080.34	279.60	10.69
9	Total Receipts (4+8)	1,04,638.72	1,21,500.73	1,57,588.54	125.72	31.15
10	Revenue Expenditure	85,285.03	1,02,500.70	1,14,740.96	111.94	22.68
11	Interest Payments	6,382.08	6,919.87	6,798.34	98.24	1.34
12	Capital Expenditure	13,320.30	18,660.20	15,418.93	82.63	3.05
13	<i>Loans and Advances including Inter-state Settlement</i>	85.86	339.35	311.96	91.93	0.06
14	Total Expenditure (10+12+13)	98,691.19	1,21,500.25	1,30,471.85	107.38	25.79
15	Revenue Surplus (+) /Deficit (-) (4-10)	+8,592.11	+3,500.03	-11,232.76	-320.93	2.22
16	Fiscal Deficit {(4+5+6)-14}	-4,691.21	-15,199.52	-26,933.03	177.20	5.32
17	Primary Surplus (+) /Deficit (-) (16-11)	+1,690.87	-8,279.65	-20,134.69	243.18	3.98
18	Debt-GSDP ratio (<i>per cent</i>)	20.16	23.81	24.93	104.70	-
19	GSDP growth rate at current prices (<i>per cent</i>)	13.12	11.24	8.93	79.45	-

Source: Finance Accounts of respective year and Budget Book 2023-24

Against the Revenue Surplus of ₹3,500.03 crore estimated in Budget 2023-24, the State has incurred Revenue Deficit of ₹11,232.76 crore due to higher Revenue expenditure of ₹1,14,740.96 crore compared to ₹1,02,500.70 crore estimated in Budget. Higher Revenue expenditure can be attributed to expenditure incurred under new schemes i.e. *Krishak Unnati Yojana* (₹13,320.58 crore) and *Mukhyamantri Awas Yojana Gramin* (₹1,398.31 crore) introduced during supplementary budget during 2023-24. Fiscal deficit was more than that estimated due to higher Revenue Deficit.

1.4.2 Snapshot of Assets and liabilities of the Government

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from GoI, receipts from public accounts, and the assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances.

Table 1.3: Summarised position of Assets and Liabilities

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Liabilities				Assets			
	Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)	Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Percentage Increase(+)/ Decrease (-)
1	Internal Debt	68,754.84	95,140.17	(+)38.37	Gross Capital Outlay	1,25,727.20	1,41,142.72	(+)12.26
2	Loans and Advances from GoI	15,195.95	18,747.38 ³	(+)23.37	Loans and Advances	1,378.31	1,664.85	(+)20.79
3	Contingency Fund (corpus)	100.00	100.00	0.00	Contingency fund (un-recouped)	0.00	13.47	-
4	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.,	9,326.98	10,848.71	(+)16.31	Advances	7.00	7.10	(+)1.42
5	Deposits	6,146.92	6,405.35	(+)4.20	Remittance	298.66	351.50	(+)17.69
6	Reserve Funds	9,606.04	10,694.70	(+)11.33	Suspense and Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Suspense and Miscellaneous	238.80	181.93	(-)23.81	Cash Balance ⁴	8,047.97	13,797.24	(+)71.43
8	Remittances	0.00	0.00	0.00				
9	Cumulative excess of receipts over expenditure	26,089.61	14,858.64	(-)43.05				
Total (1 to 9)		1,35,459.14	1,56,976.88	(+)15.89	Total	1,35,459.14	1,56,976.88	(+)15.89

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

1.5 Fiscal Balance: Targets and Achievement of deficit and total debt

Deficit is an indicator of prudent fiscal management of the Government. Further, the ways in which the deficit is financed and the resources raised are applied, are important pointers to its fiscal health. This section presents trends, nature and magnitude of deficits and the manner of financing these deficits, and also the assessment of actual levels of revenue and fiscal deficits *vis-à-vis* targets set under Chhattisgarh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 (CGFRBM Act)/Rules/fiscal policy statements for the financial year 2023-24.

1.5.1 Compliance with provisions of State FRBM Act

In compliance with the recommendations of Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC), the State Government enacted the CGFRBM Act, 2005 (amended in September 2011, 2016 and March 2021) to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, reduction in fiscal deficit, prudent debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability and greater transparency in fiscal

³ Includes back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore in lieu of GST compensation shortfall. The debt servicing of this loan would be done from the collection of cess in the GST compensation Fund.

⁴ Including investment in earmarked fund.

operations of the Government, and conduct of fiscal policy in a Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MTFF).

As per the CGFRBM Act 2005, the State Government was to eliminate revenue deficit and bring fiscal deficit down to 3 *per cent* of the GSDP by the end of 31 March 2009. During 2023-24, target for Revenue Surplus and fiscal deficit was set to 3.30 *per cent* and 2.99 *per cent* of the GSDP respectively as per the Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement presented along with Budget 2023-24. Fiscal Deficit at 5.32 *per cent* of the GSDP exceeded the target prescribed in the Budget/MTFPS during 2023-24.

Major fiscal variables, as set in fiscal policy statements placed alongwith Budget, and their achievement during 2019-24 are given in **Table 1.4**.

Table 1.4: Major fiscal variables for 2019-24⁵

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Targets set in the Act/MTFPS	ACHIEVEMENT (₹ in crore)				
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	Revenue Surplus	(-)9,608.61	(-)6,856.66	(+)4,642.02	(+)8,592.11	(-)11,232.76
		✗	✗	✓	✓	✗
Fiscal Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (as percentage of GSDP)	5.00% for 2019-20 5.00% for 2020-21 4.56% for 2021-22 3.33% for 2022-23 2.99% for 2023-24	(-)17,969.38 (5.21%)	(-)15,822.38 (4.49%)	(-)6,093.10 (1.48%)	(-)4,691.21 (1.01%)	(-)26,933.03 (5.32%)
		✗	✓	✓	✓	✗
Ratio of Overall outstanding liabilities ⁶ to GSDP (in <i>per cent</i>)	21.23% for 2019-20 21.59% for 2020-21 28.34% for 2021-22 26.41% for 2022-23 23.81% for 2023-24	22.84%	25.42%	22.19%	20.16%	24.93%
		✗	✗	✓	✓	✗

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The State was not able to achieve the target of revenue surplus during 2023-24. During 2023-24, Revenue Deficit of the State was ₹11,232.76 crore as compared to Revenue Surplus of ₹8,592.11 crore in 2022-23. The increase in Revenue Deficit was mainly due to an increase in Revenue Expenditure by ₹29,455.93 crore (34.54 *per cent*) as compared to 2022-23 despite increase in Revenue Receipts by ₹9,631.06 crore (10.26 *per cent*). The receipts under GIA from the Government of India decreased by 15.64 *per cent* over the previous year.

Fiscal Deficit of the State increased during 2023-24 (₹26,933.03 crore) by ₹22,241.82

⁵ The percentages w.r.t GSDP indicated in earlier reports have been revised due revised figures of GSDP.

⁶ Debt to GSDP ratio has been calculated after excluding Back-to-Back loan of ₹3109 crore for the year 2020-21 and ₹8074.15 crore for the year 2021-22 to 2023-24 from the total outstanding debt.

crore from ₹4,691.21 crore in 2022-23 as the Revenue Expenditure of the State increased from ₹85,285.03 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,14,740.96 crore in 2023-24. However, the actual Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit would have been ₹13,595.54 crore and ₹27,877.47 crore after adjustment of non-contribution to reserve fund/misclassification etc. as detailed in **Para 1.7**. The ratio of Fiscal Deficit to GSDP was within the target prescribed under FRBM/MTFPS during the years 2020-21 to 2022-23, however, during 2019-20 and 2023-24. Fiscal Deficit at 5.32 *per cent* of the GSDP exceeded the target prescribed in the Budget/MTFPS.

The percentage of Overall outstanding liabilities to GSDP during 2023-24 was (24.93 *per cent*) exceeded the target prescribed in the MTFPS (23.81 *per cent*) by the State Government but within the indicative debt as a percentage of GSDP projected (30.8 *per cent*) by the XV Finance Commission. The percentage of liabilities to GSDP has been calculated after excluding back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore (₹4,965.15 crore in 2021-22 and ₹3,109 crore in 2020-21) received by the State Government in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation.

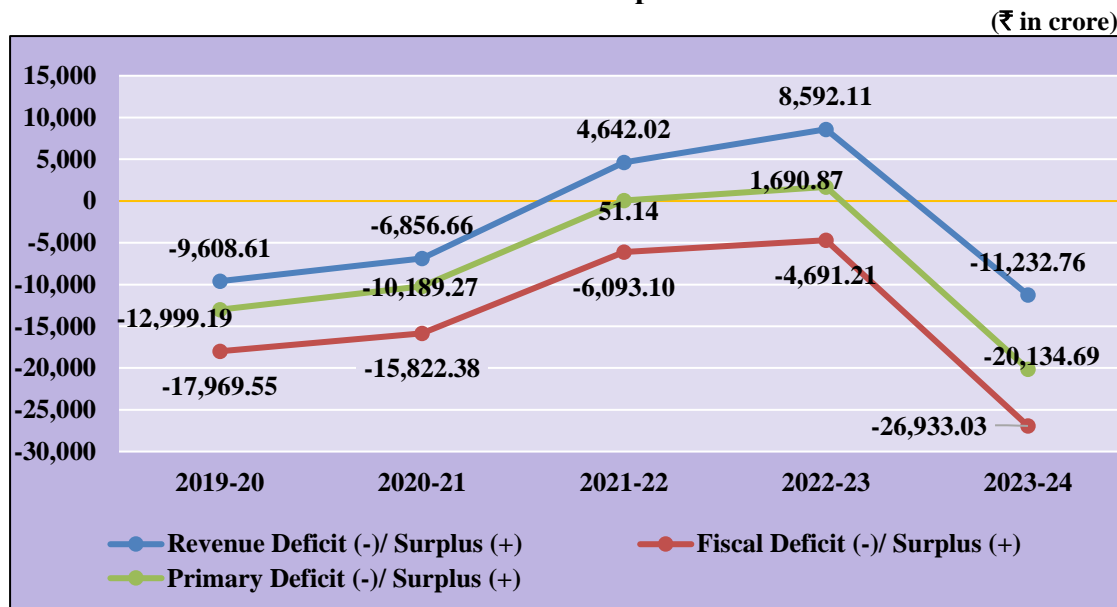
Under section 5(3) of the CGFRBM Act, whenever the State Government undertakes to unconditionally and substantially repay the principal amount and/or pay the interest of any separate legal entity, it has to reflect such liability as borrowing of the State in such form as may be prescribed. The Chhattisgarh FRBM Rules prescribes that the State Government shall at the time of presenting the annual financial statement and demand for grant make disclosures as required under section 5 of the CGFRBM Act. The State Government disclosed the off-budget liabilities of ₹4,121.33 crore (Out of Off Budget liabilities of ₹7,292.94 crore)⁷ in the required Form D-2 “Overall outstanding liabilities of the State Government” alongwith the budget document of 2023-24. However, the State Government did not disclose the position of their Off-Budget liabilities for the year 2023-24 in the Budget document of 2024-25.

1.5.2 Trends of Deficit/Surplus

The State had a fiscal deficit (as defined in **Appendix 1.2**) of ₹26,933.03 crore during the year 2023-24, representing 5.32 *per cent* of the GSDP (₹5,05,887 crore) and constituting 20.64 *per cent* of Total Expenditure (₹1,30,471.85 crore). The State had Revenue deficit and Primary deficit of ₹ 11,232.76 crore and ₹ 20,134.69 crore during 2023-24. The trend of surplus and deficit over the five-year period 2019-20 to 2023-24 is depicted in **Chart 1.4** and trend in surplus or deficit relative to GSDP is given in **Chart 1.5**.

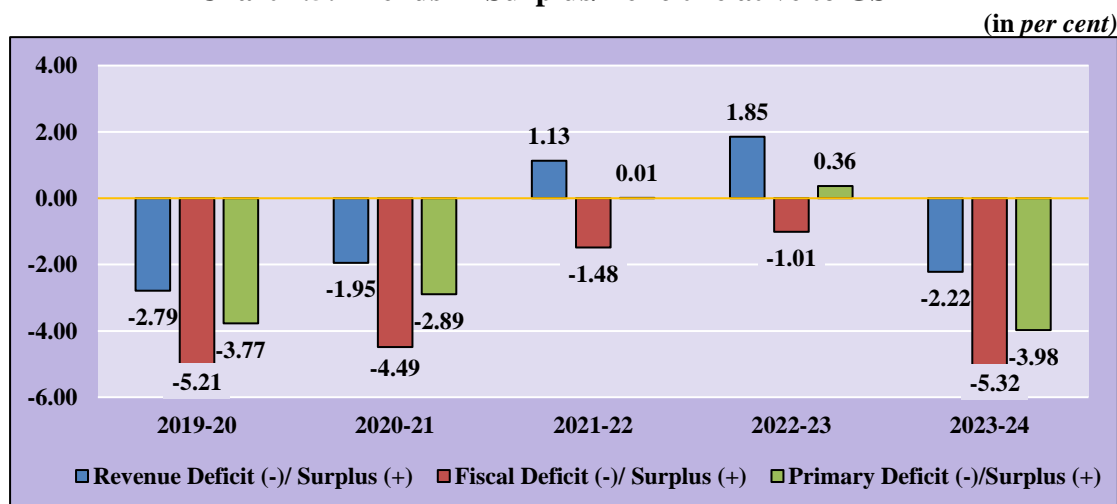
⁷ Amount of ₹7,292.94 crore net off budget borrowings has been worked out after subtracting Repayment of principal amount (₹1,634.09 crore) from Total Off Budget borrowings (₹8,927.03 crore).

Chart 1.4: Trends in Surplus/Deficit



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Chart 1.5: Trends in Surplus/Deficit relative to GSDP



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The targets for fiscal deficit, Primary deficit and Revenue surplus set under MTFPS by the State Government could not be achieved during the year 2023-24.

1.6 State Finance Commission

As per article 243(I) and 243(Y) of Constitution of India, the State Finance Commission (SFC) is to be appointed after every five years to recommend devolution of funds from the State Government to Local Bodies and also suggest measures for augmenting their Own Resources.

The Government of Chhattisgarh has constituted four State Finance Commissions since the formation of State in 2000. Details of State Finance Commissions have been presented in **Table 1.5** below:

Table 1.5: Constitution of State Finance Commission

Sl. No.	State Finance Commission	To be constituted as per constitution	Actually Constituted	Date of Submission of recommendation	Acceptance by the Government	Period Covered	No. of Recommendations	
							Made by SFC	Accepted by Government
1	First	2001-02	22.08.2003/ 14.07.2004	30.05.2007	July 2009	2007-12	81	41 ⁸
2	Second	2006-07	23.07.2011	31.03.2013	July 2013	2012-20	133	103
3	Third	2011-12	20.01.2016	30.09.2018	October 2019	2020-25	58	37 ⁹
4	Fourth	2016-17	29.07.2021	14.02.2024	-	2025-30	-	-

Source: Finance Commission reports and Notification of acceptance

There were delays in constitution of State Finance Commissions and implementation of the State Finance Commission's recommendations which resulted in further delay in devolution of funds to the Local Bodies.

The details of fund flow with regard to recommendation by SFC, devolution accepted and actual budget allocated and released by the State Government from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are shown in **Table 1.6**.

Table 1.6: SFC projections vis-à-vis Devolution accepted and Actual budget/expenditure by the State Government during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Devolution % recommended by SFC and accepted By State Government			Budget Allocated By State Government#			Actual Release By State Government		
		PRI	ULB	Total	PRI	ULB	Total	PRI	ULB	Total
1	2019-20	(6.15)	(1.85)	(8.00)	756	321	1077	750	321	1071
2	2020-21	(6.91)	(2.09)	(9.00)	865	444	1309	606	442	1048
3	2021-22	(6.91)	(2.09)	(9.00)	858	451	1309	651	451	1102
4	2022-23	(6.91)	(2.09)	(9.00)	1644	423	2067	1209	423	1632
5	2023-24	(6.91)	(2.09)	(9.00)	1169	973	2142	1367	973	2339

(# Assistance to Panchayats/Local Bodies/Municipalities -- Recommendation of SFC below MH 2217, 2515, 4217 and 4515)

Actual fund released to ULB was as per the budget allocation during 2019-24 except in 2020-21 where marginal decline was observed. But actual fund released to PRI was less than the budget allocated during last five years except in 2023-24 (Actual release of ₹1,366 crore against Budget allocated of ₹1,169 crore). During 2023-24 against the budget allocation of ₹2,142 crore to PRIs and ULBs, the State Government has released ₹2,339 crore.

1.7 Deficits and Total Debt after examination in Audit

Deficit and debt position are two crucial fiscal indicators in assessing the financial health of the State. In order to present a true and fair picture of State Finances, various issues that came to notice of audit which have an impact on the fiscal deficit and debt position of the State Government are detailed below.

⁸ out of 41 recommendation the State Government accepted 36 while 5 others were accepted with modification.

⁹ out of 37 recommendation the State Government accepted 34 while 3 others were accepted with modification.

1.7.1 Post audit - Deficits/surplus

As per the FRBM Act, the State Government must ensure compliance to the targets fixed for the fiscal indicators such as deficits, ceiling on debt and on guarantees, etc. The Revenue Deficit and the Fiscal deficit as worked out for the State get impacted due to various circumstances such as misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital expenditure and off-budget fiscal operations. Besides, certain issues such as non transfer of central share of grant, cess and interest liabilities on interest bearing Reserve Funds etc.to the respective fund, also impacts the revenue and fiscal deficit figures. In order to arrive at actual deficit figures, the effect of misclassification of revenue expenditure/capital outlay and/or any such misclassification needs to be included.

The impact of issues pointed out above resulted in understatement of Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure by ₹2,399.28 crore and ₹38.03 respectively and overstatement of Revenue expenditure and Capital expenditure by ₹38.03 and ₹1,456.37 crore respectively. It also resulted into overstatement of Revenue Receipt by ₹1.53 crore for the year 2023-24 which has been worked out in the **Table 1.7** and the assessment of revenue deficit and fiscal deficit after taking into account the above audit impact is depicted in **Table 1.8**.

Table 1.7: Impact on Receipt, Expenditure, post examinations by Audit

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Item	Paragraph Reference	Over statement of Revenue Expenditure	Under statement of Revenue Expenditure	Over statement of Capital Expenditure	Under statement of Capital Expenditure	Over statement of Revenue Receipt	Under statement of Revenue Receipt
1	Misclassification between revenue and capital	3.5.1 & 4.10	38.03	1,456.37	1,456.37	38.03	--	--
2	Interest liabilities on National Pension Scheme	2.4.2.3	--	1.89	--	--	--	--
3	Interest liabilities on State Disaster Response Fund	2.5.2.2 (a)	--	46.14	--	--	--	--
4	Interest liabilities on State Disaster Mitigation Fund	2.5.2.2 (b)	--	28.53	--	--	--	--
5	Interest earned on Central share of unspent balances of funds to Single Nodal Agency deposited in the Consolidated Fund of State during 2022-23	2.3.2.3 (ii)	--	--	--	--	--	--

	2023-24		--	--	--	--	1.53	--
6	Short transfer of Government Contribution to Trustee Bank	2.4.2.3	--	1.32	--	--	--	--
7	Non transfer of Central Share of Grants-in-aid to State Disaster Mitigation Fund	2.5.2.2 (b)	--	90.80	--	--	--	--
8	Non transfer of State Share of Grants-in-aid to State Disaster Mitigation Fund	2.5.2.2 (b)	--	30.27	--	--	--	--
9	Short transfer to Mineral Development Fund	2.5.2.5 (iii)	--	247.07	--	--	--	--
10	Short contribution of Chhattisgarh State Pension Fund	2.5.2.5 (iv)	--	111.07	--	--	--	--
11	Non transfer of Grants-in-aid of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund	2.5.2.5 (v)	--	210.16	--	--	--	--
12	Short transfer of Infrastructure Development Cess and Environment Cess	2.5.2.5 (i & ii)	--	175.66	--	--	--	--
Total			38.03	2,399.28	1,456.37	38.03	1.53	0.00

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

Table 1.8: Result of impact computed by Audit

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Particular	As per Finance Accounts	Understated by	Actual/Post audit examination
1	Revenue Deficit	11,232.76	2,362.78	13,595.54
2	Fiscal deficit	26,933.03	944.44	27,877.47

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

1.7.2 Post audit – Total Debt/ liabilities

Audit examination revealed that during the period 2017-24, the State Government has resorted to off-budget borrowings of ₹8,927.03 crore through seven PSUs out of which Government made repayment of principal of ₹1,634.09 crore besides servicing of interest on these off-budget borrowings through State budget. This issue has been

discussed in detail in **Para 4.13** of the Report. For computing post audit liabilities, the off-budget borrowings have been added to the total liabilities.

The Government of India released back-to-back loans to the State amounting to ₹3,109 crore in 2020-21 and ₹4,965.15 crore in 2021-22 (total ₹8,074.15 crore). This back-to-back loan has been considered over and above the yearly net borrowing ceiling of the State fixed on the basis of Finance Commission recommendation. Further, the debt servicing of this loan is to be done from the collection of cess in GST Compensation Fund, and hence repayment obligation will not be met from other resources of the State. For computing post audit liabilities back-to-back loan received in lieu of GST compensation shortfall is also excluded.

Due to off-budget borrowings and back-to-back loan, the total debt/liabilities have increased/decreased as a percentage of GSDP as given in **Table 1.9**.

Table 1.9: Overall liabilities, post examination in Audit

Sl. No.	Particulars	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage of GSDP
1	Total liabilities/Overall debt as per Accounts as on 31.03.2024 (A)	1,34,179.36	26.52
2	Back-to-back loan in lieu of GST compensation shortfall (B)	8,074.15	1.60
3	Total liabilities excluding Back-to-back loan (C) = (A) - (B)	1,26,105.21	24.93
4	Net off-budget liabilities (₹8,927.03 - ₹1,634.09) as on 31.03.2024 (D)	7,292.94	1.44
5	Total liabilities (C)+(D)	1,33,398.15	26.37

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

It can be seen from the above table that the liabilities to GSDP percentage decreased from 26.52 *per cent* to 26.37 *per cent* after adjusting the back-to-back loan and off-budget liabilities.

CHAPTER II

FINANCES OF THE STATE

FINANCES OF THE STATE

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the five-year period from 2019-20 to 2023-24, debt sustainability of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.

Major changes in Key Fiscal Aggregates during 2023-24 vis-à-vis 2022-23

Table 2.1 gives a bird's eye view of the major changes in key fiscal aggregates of the State during 2023-24, compared to the previous year.

Table 2.1: Changes in key fiscal aggregates in 2023-24 compared to 2022-23

Revenue Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue Receipts of the State increased by 10.26 per cent ↑ ➤ Own Tax Receipts of the State increased by 17.10 per cent ↑ ➤ Non-Tax Receipts decreased by 0.66 per cent ↓ ➤ State's Share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 18.92 per cent ↑ ➤ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India decreased by 15.64 per cent ↓
Revenue Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue Expenditure increased by 34.54 per cent ↑ ➤ Revenue Expenditure on General Services increased by 14.96 per cent ↑ ➤ Revenue Expenditure on Social Services increased by 23.87 per cent ↑ ➤ Revenue Expenditure on Economic Services increased by 62.01 per cent ↑ ➤ Expenditure on Grants-in-Aid and contributions increased by 13.57 per cent ↑
Capital Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capital Receipts decreased by 10.54 per cent ↓
Capital Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capital Expenditure increased by 15.76 per cent ↑ ➤ Capital Expenditure on General Services increased by 17.17 per cent ↑ ➤ Capital Expenditure on Social Services increased by 41.80 per cent ↑ ➤ Capital Expenditure on Economic Services decreased by 1.54 per cent ↓
Loans and Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disbursements of Loans and Advances increased by 262.38 per cent ↑ ➤ Recoveries of Loans and Advances decreased by 78.76 per cent ↓
Public Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Debt Receipts increased by 408.05 per cent ↑ ➤ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 151.16 per cent ↑
Public Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Account Receipts increased by 27.47 per cent ↑ ➤ Public Account Disbursements increased by 26.97 per cent ↑
Cash Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cash balance and investment of cash balances increased by 71.44 per cent ↑

Each of the above indicators is analysed in the succeeding paragraphs.

2.2 Sources and Application of Funds

Table 2.2 compares the sources and application of funds of the State during 2023-24 with 2022-23 figures, while **Charts 2.1** and **2.2** give the details of receipts into and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund during 2023-24 in terms of percentages.

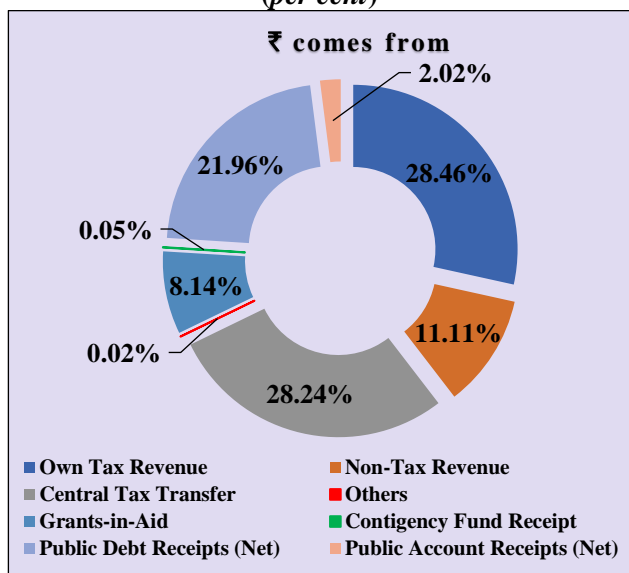
Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2022-23 and 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	2022-23	2023-24	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
Source	Opening Cash Balance ¹	9,921.62	8,047.97	(-)1,873.65
	Revenue Receipts	93,877.14	103,508.20	9,631.06
	Misc. Capital Receipts	5.60	5.01	(-)0.59
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	117.52	24.96	(-)92.56
	Inter-State Settlement	(-)0.28	0.65	0.93
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	1,038.02	29,936.76	28,898.74
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	1,779.54	2,759.01	979.47
	Contingency Fund	0.00	63.49	63.49
	Total	1,06,739.16	144,346.05	37,606.89
Application	Revenue Expenditure	85,285.03	114,740.96	29,455.93
	Capital Expenditure	13,320.30	15,418.93	2,098.63
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	85.96	311.50	225.54
	Inter-State Settlement	(-)0.10	0.46	0.56
	Contingency Fund	0.00	76.96	76.96
	Closing Cash Balance	8,047.97	13,797.24	5,749.27
	Total	1,06,739.16	144,346.05	37,606.89

Source: Finance Accounts 2022-23 and 2023-24

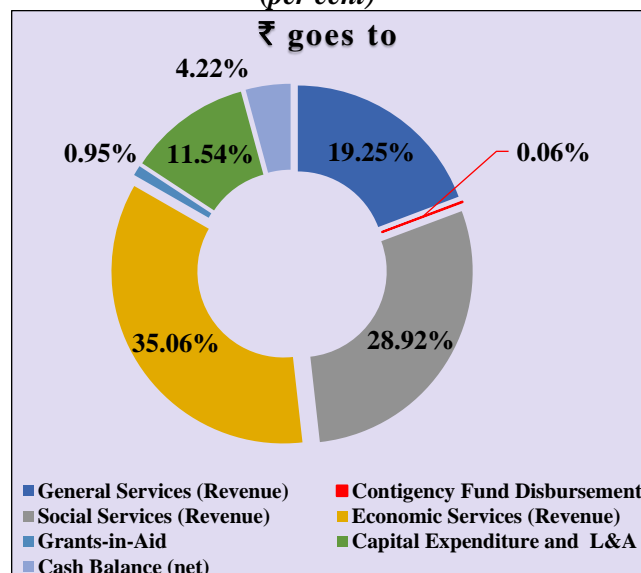
Chart 2.1: Sources of Resources
(per cent)



Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

Note: Others include Recoveries of Loans & Advances, Capital Receipts, Interstate settlement (net)

Chart 2.2: Application of Resources
(per cent)



¹ Opening/closing cash balance includes cash balance, investments of cash balances & earmarked funds.

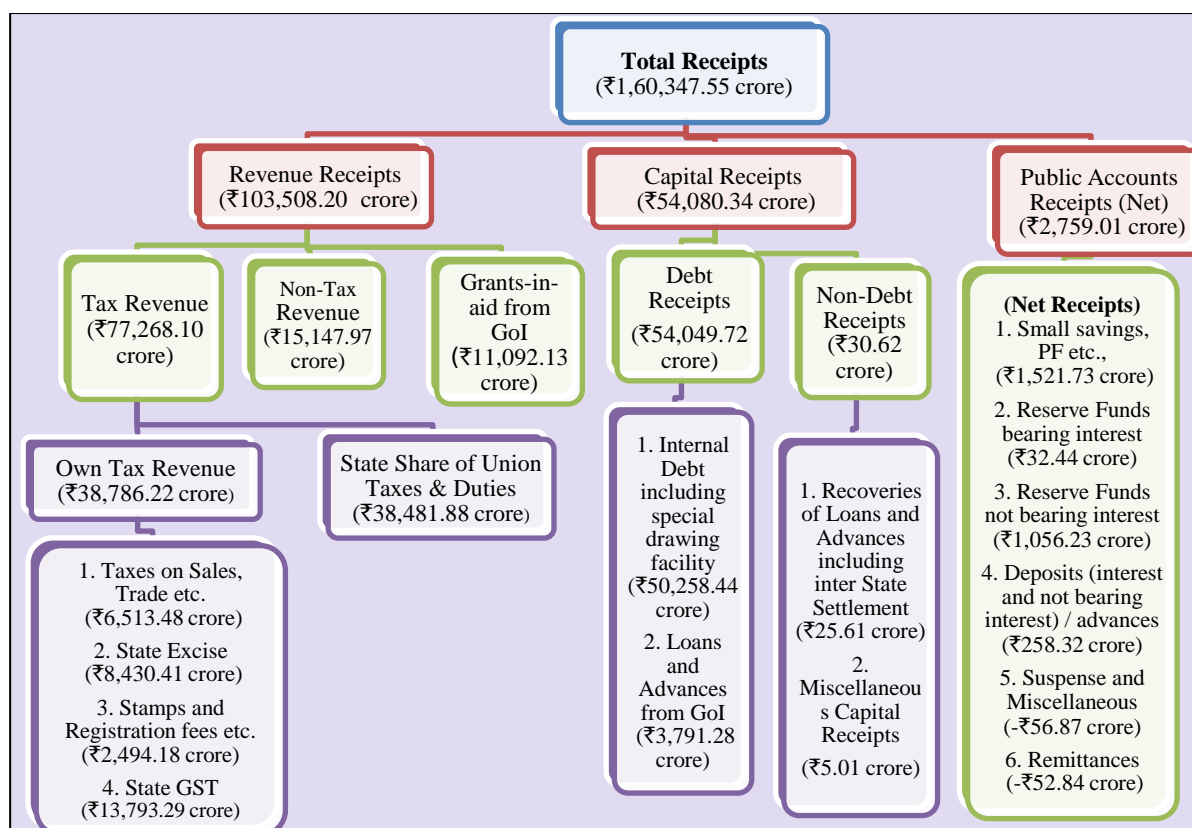
2.3 Resources of the State

- 1. Revenue Account receipts** consist of tax revenue, non-tax revenue, State's share of Union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from the Government of India (GoI).
- 2. Capital Account receipts** (debt and non-debt capital receipts) comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI. Both revenue and capital receipts form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- 3. Net Public Accounts receipts:** There are receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident fund, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances, *etc.* which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund. These are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State Legislature. Here, the Government acts as a banker. The balance after disbursements is the fund available with the Government for use.

2.3.1 Receipts of the State

Chart 2.3 presents the composition of the overall receipts. Besides, the Revenue and Capital receipts, funds available in the Public Account (net of disbursement made from it) are also utilised by the Government to finance its deficit.

Chart 2.3: Composition of receipts of the State during 2023-24



Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

2.3.2 Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts consist of the State's Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, Central Tax transfers and Grants-in-aid from GoI.

2.3.2.1 Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts

Trends and growth of Revenue receipts as well as revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP over the five-year period 2019-24 are shown in **Table 2.3**.

Table 2.3: Trend in Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Revenue Receipts (RR)	63,868.70	63,176.18	79,652.03	93,877.14	1,03,508.20
2	Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	(-)1.88	(-)1.08	26.08	17.86	10.26
3	Tax Revenue	42,323.69	43,226.74	55,654.52	65,480.57	77,268.10
4	<i>Own Tax Revenue</i>	22,117.85	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31	38,786.22
5	<i>State's share in Union taxes and duties</i>	20,205.84	20,337.54	28,570.79	32,358.26	38,481.88
6	Non-Tax Revenue	7,933.77	7,136.95	13,851.21	15,248.24	15,147.97
7	Grants-in-aid from GoI	13,611.24	12,812.49	10,146.30	13,148.33	11,092.13
8	Rate of growth of Grants-in-aid (<i>per cent</i>)	8.84	(-)5.87	(-)20.81	29.59	(-)15.64
9	Rate of growth of Own Tax Revenue (<i>per cent</i>)	3.22	3.49	18.33	22.30	17.10
10	Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-tax Revenue) (4) +(6)	30,051.62	30,026.15	40,934.94	48,370.55	53,934.19
11	Rate of growth of Own Revenue (<i>per cent</i>)	3.16	(-)0.08	36.33	18.16	11.50
12	Gross State Domestic Product	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887
13	Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	5.37	2.22	16.52	13.12	8.93
14	RR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	18.53	17.93	19.40	20.21	20.46
Buoyancy Ratios²						
15	Own Tax revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	0.60	1.57	1.11	1.70	1.91

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years, GSDP figures: Directorate of Economics and Statistics of the Chhattisgarh State.

Table 2.3 shows that revenue receipts increased by ₹39,639.50 crore from ₹63,868.70 crore in 2019-20 to ₹103,508.20 crore during 2023-24. During 2023-24, Revenue receipts increased by ₹9,631.06 crore (10.26 *per cent*) over the previous year mainly due to increase in receipts of Own Tax Revenue by ₹5,663.91 crore (17.10 *per cent*) and State's share in Union taxes and duties by ₹6,123.62 crore (18.92 *per cent*).

During 2019-20, about 47 *per cent* of the revenue receipts came from State's own resources, while Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-Aid together contributed 53 *per*

² Buoyancy indicates the degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable.

cent. In the year 2023-24, about 52 per cent of the revenue receipts came from the State's own resources, while Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-Aid together contributed 48 per cent.

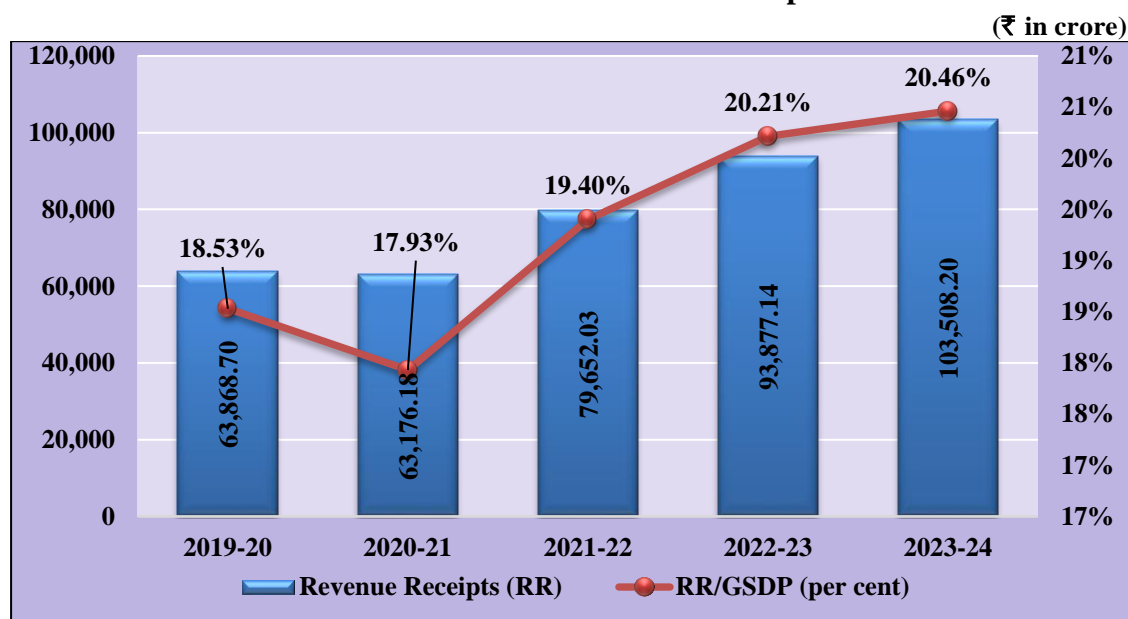
The Share of the Own Tax Revenue (OTR) in revenue receipts of the States, which was at 34.63 per cent in 2019-20, has picked up the pace and increased to 35.28 per cent in 2022-23 and 37.47 per cent in 2023-24 over the previous years.

The Grants-in-aid from GoI have fluctuated over the years. Grants-in-aid from GoI decreased by 18.51 per cent during the period 2019-20 to 2023-24. It decreased by ₹2,056.20 crore (15.64 per cent) in 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23.

Own tax Revenue Buoyancy measures the responsiveness of tax revenue to the growth of the economy (i.e. GSDP). As can be seen from **Table 2.3**, the own tax revenue buoyancy steadily increased from 0.60 in 2019-20 to 1.91 in 2023-24, which suggests that growth of collection of taxes in the State has improved relative to its economic growth.

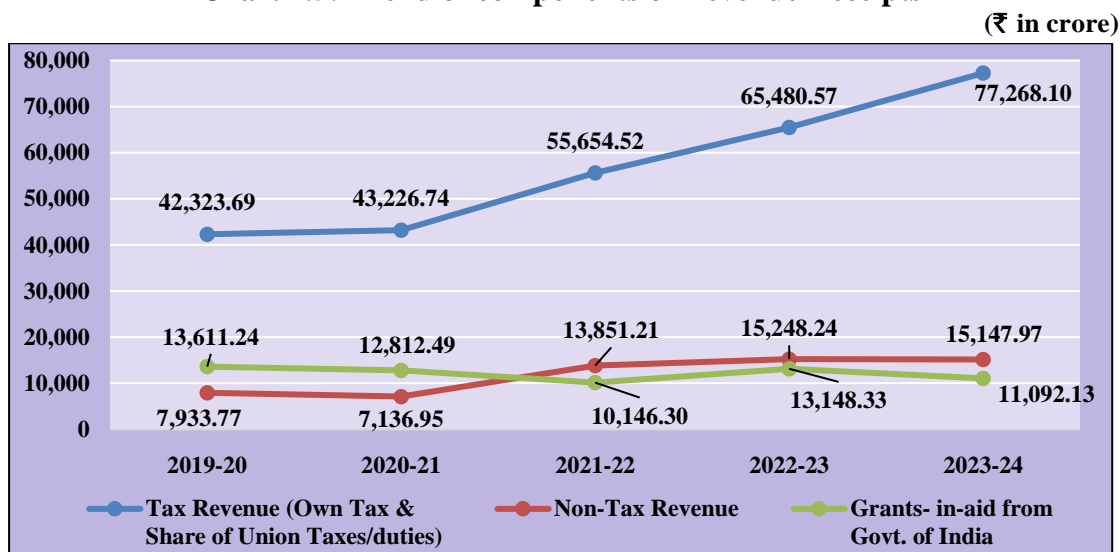
Trends in revenue receipts relative to GSDP and composition of Revenue Receipts are given in **Charts 2.4 and 2.5** respectively.

Chart 2.4: Trend of Revenue Receipts



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Chart 2.5: Trend of components of Revenue Receipts



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

2.3.2.2 State's own resources

The state's share in central taxes is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission. Grants-in-Aid are determined by the quantum of collection of Central tax receipts and anticipated Central assistance for schemes. The state's performance in mobilization of additional resources should be assessed in terms of its own resources comprising revenue from its own tax and non-tax sources.

The Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue receipts for the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in Table 2.4.

Table 2.4: Growth of State's own Tax/Non-Tax revenue during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

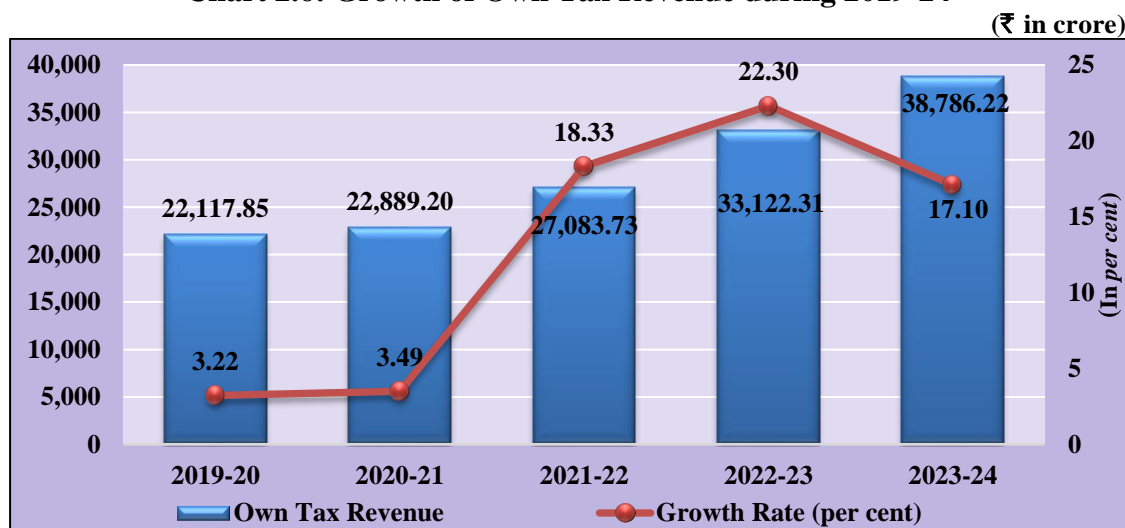
Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Own Tax Revenue	22,117.85	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31	38,786.22
2	Rate of Growth (<i>per cent</i>)	3.22	3.49	18.33	22.30	17.10
3	Non-Tax Revenue	7,933.77	7,136.95	13,851.21	15,248.24	15,147.97
4	Rate of Growth (<i>per cent</i>)	3.00	(-)10.04	94.08	10.09	(-)0.66

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

- The Own Tax Revenue has consistently increased over the years, with a significant jump of 18.33 *per cent* from 2020-21 to 2021-22 and again from 2021-22 to 2022-23 (22.30 *per cent*). The growth rate has slowed down slightly from 2022-23 to 2023-24 (17.10 *per cent*) but still remains robust.
- The Non-Tax Revenue has fluctuating trend over the years, with a significant increase of 94.08 *per cent* from 2020-21 to 2021-22. The Non-Tax Revenue growth rate has slowed down significantly (10.09 *per cent*) from 2021-22 to 2022-23 and has even turned negative (-0.66 *per cent*) from 2022-23 to 2023-24.

(i) Own Tax Revenue

Own tax revenues of the State consist of State GST, State excise, taxes on vehicles, Stamp duty and Registration fees, Land revenue, taxes on goods and passengers, etc. Growth of Own Tax Revenue of the State Government during the five-year period 2019-24 is given in **Chart 2.6**:

Chart 2.6: Growth of Own Tax Revenue during 2019-24

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The component-wise details of Own Tax Revenue collected during the five-year period 2019-24 are given in **Table 2.5**.

Table 2.5: Component-wise Own Tax Revenue during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Heads	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	% (+) / (-) in 2023-24 over 2022-23
1	Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc.	3,931.37	4,236.04	5,341.10	6,450.03	6,513.48	0.98
2	State Goods and Services Tax	7,894.82	7,925.01	9,483.48	11,298.14	13,793.29	22.08
3	State Excise	4,952.36	4,635.80	5,106.61	6,782.70	8,430.41	24.29
8	Taxes and duties on electricity	1,837.00	2,341.41	2,836.05	3,676.97	4,584.76	24.69
4	Taxes on Vehicles	1,274.85	1,148.07	1,372.51	1,756.62	2,048.20	16.60
5	Stamps and Registration Fees	1,634.63	1,584.94	1,945.36	2,228.64	2,494.18	11.91
6	Land Revenue	551.50	937.71	949.94	868.56	847.80	(-)2.39
7	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	40.51	79.83	47.90	59.60	73.28	22.95
9	Other Taxes ³	0.81	0.39	0.78	1.05	0.82	(-)21.90
Total		22,117.85	22,889.20	27,083.73	33,122.31	38,786.22	17.10

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

³ Other taxes include Hotel Receipts Tax and Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure.

- Own Tax Revenue of the State increased by ₹16,668.37 crore (75.36 per cent) from ₹22,117.85 crore in 2019-20 to ₹38,786.22 crore in 2023-24. During the current year, the Own Tax Revenue increased by ₹5,663.91 crore (17.10 per cent) mainly due to an increase in receipts under State Goods and Services Tax (₹2,495.15 crore), State excise (₹1,647.71 crore) and Taxes and duties on electricity (₹907.79 crore).
- The increase in State Goods and Services Tax (SGST) was mainly due to increase in receipt under input tax credit cross utilisation of SGST and IGST (₹1,043.37 crore) and Apportionment of IGST–Transfer-in of Tax component to SGST (₹1,336.23 crore). The increase in State excise was due to control of sale of illegal liquor by the Excise Department, change in Structure of Liquor Shops and due to the efficient management of liquor shops by Chhattisgarh State Marketing Corporation Limited. Further, increase in Taxes and duties on electricity was mainly due to collection of recoveries which are pending from Industries and increase in electricity tariff in all categories.
- Out of the Total Own Tax Revenue of ₹38,786.22 crore in 2023-24, the State Goods and Services Tax contributed 36 per cent followed by State Excise 22 per cent and Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc. 17 per cent. During the year 2023-24, the estimated SGST was ₹14,027.63 crore against which actual collection was ₹13,793.29 crore which was 1.67 per cent below the estimation.

(ii) Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax revenue consists of interest receipts, dividends and profits, mining receipts, departmental receipts, etc. The component-wise details of Non-Tax Revenue collected during the years 2019-24 are as follows:

Table 2.6: Component wise Non-tax Revenue

							(₹ in crore)
Sl. No.	Revenue head	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	% (+)/ (-) in 2023-24 over 2022-23
1	Interest receipts	232.41	89.77	137.96	200.75	175.16	(-)12.75
2	Dividend and Profits	2.39	2.29	3.64	6.20	3.84	(-)38.06
3	Other non-tax receipts	7,698.97	7,044.89	13,709.61	15,041.29	14,968.97	(-)0.48
i	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	6,195.73	5,538.49	12,305.39	12,941.33	12,795.34	(-)1.13
ii	Forestry and Wildlife	249.37	277.09	346.90	856.04	811.28	(-)5.23
iii	Major Irrigation	437.04	445.91	418.17	412.88	448.80	8.70
iv	Minor Irrigation	287.54	232.72	140.60	311.86	342.10	9.70
v	Others	529.29	550.68	498.55	519.18	571.45	10.07
Total		7,933.77	7,136.95	13,851.21	15,248.24	15,147.97	(-)0.66

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

- The total non-tax Revenue receipts increased by ₹7,214.20 crore (90.93 per cent) from ₹7,933.77 crore in 2019-20 to ₹15,147.97 crore in 2023-24. The Non-Tax Revenue decreased by ₹100.27 crore (0.66 per cent) during 2023-24

over the previous year mainly due to decrease in receipts under Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries by ₹145.99 crore.

- Decrease in Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries was mainly due to fall in average market value of Iron ore and non-receipt of environment clearance on mines of minor mineral (Sand).

(iii) Analysis of Arrear of Revenue, evasion of tax detected by Department, refund cases, etc.

Analysis of Arrears of Revenue

The arrears of revenue indicate delayed realization of revenue due to the Government. The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2024 on State Excise, taxes on vehicles, GST and Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc. amounted to ₹10,279.39 crore of which ₹2,727.65 crore was outstanding for more than five years, as detailed in the **Table 2.7**.

Table 2.7: Arrears of Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue	Total outstanding as on 31 March 2024	outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2024	Remarks
1	State Excise	56.39	56.39	This includes amount of excise duty difference, entertainment tax arrears, license fee, <i>Khisra</i> and <i>papistra</i> (Poppy seed) license fee arrears. Recovery proceedings are under process.
2	Taxes on Vehicles	354.21	287.33	Vehicle tax has not been deposited on time by the vehicle owners. For recovery, action has been taken from time to time by the enforcement forces of check posts/flying squads. Due to unavailability of the vehicle owner at registered address and the vehicle not being driven on the route, the vehicle not being traced, and outstanding amount is not being recovered.
3	GST	6,196.37	18.78	Department stated that recovery proceedings are under process. In some cases, appeal is pending in the Revision Court. In some cases, dues are pending in the event of death of the proprietor. Further, some businessman's bank account has been seized, and the amount of some traders has been adjusted.
4	Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc.	3,672.42	2,365.15	Reason not furnished by the department.
Total		10,279.39	2,727.65	

Source: Information furnished by the Departments

Arrears of revenue in respect of Taxes and duties on electricity, Stamp duty and registration fees, Mineral Resource and Forest have not been provided by the concerned departments despite being requested by Audit in September 2024.

Evasion of tax cases detected by the Departments

The cases of evasion of tax detected by the Departments, cases finalised and the demands for additional tax raised are important indicators of revenue collection efforts of the State Government.

The cases of evasion of tax detected by following departments, cases finalised and demands for additional tax raised, as reported by these Departments, are given in **Table 2.8**. Department of Excise has furnished nil cases of tax evasion.

Table 2.8: Cases of tax evasion

Sl. No.	Head of Revenue	Cases pending as on 1 st April 2023	Cases detected during 2023-24	Total	No. of cases in which assessment / investigation completed and additional demand with penalty etc. raised		No. of cases pending for finalization as on 31 st March 2024
					No. of Cases	Amount of demand (in crore)	
1	Taxes on Vehicles	877	152	1,029	1,029	7.30	0
2	GST	34	48	82	12	5.13	70
3	Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc.	3	0	3	3	320.19	0
Total		914	200	1,114	1,044	332.62	70

Source: Information furnished by the Departments

As can be seen, 6.28 *per cent* of total cases were pending for finalisation at the end of March 2024. Other Departments *viz.*, Energy, Commercial Tax (Registration), Mineral Resource, Forest *etc.* did not furnish the details regarding evasion of tax/ revenue, despite being requested by Audit in September 2024.

Pendency of Refund Cases

Promptness in disposal of refund cases is an important indicator of performance of the Departments. The number of refund cases pending at the beginning of the year, claims received during the year, refunds allowed during the year and the cases pending at the close of the year, as reported by the Departments are given in **Table 2.9**:

Table 2.9: Refund cases

Sl. No.	Particulars	(₹ in crore)							
		State Excise		Taxes on Vehicles		GST		Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc.	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1.	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year (1 st Apr 2023)	22	0.81	1	0.06	500	193.75	942	9.82
2.	Claims received during the year (2023-24)	5	0.33	15	0.64	1956	895.37	1349	47.41
3.	Refunds made during the year (2023-24)	12	0.71	0	0.00	1425	627.47	1256	46.24

4.	Refund rejected during the year (2023-24)	0	0.00	15	0.64	503	250.41	8	0.11
5.	Balance outstanding at the end of the year (31 st Mar 2024)	15	0.43	1	0.06	528	211.24	1027	10.88

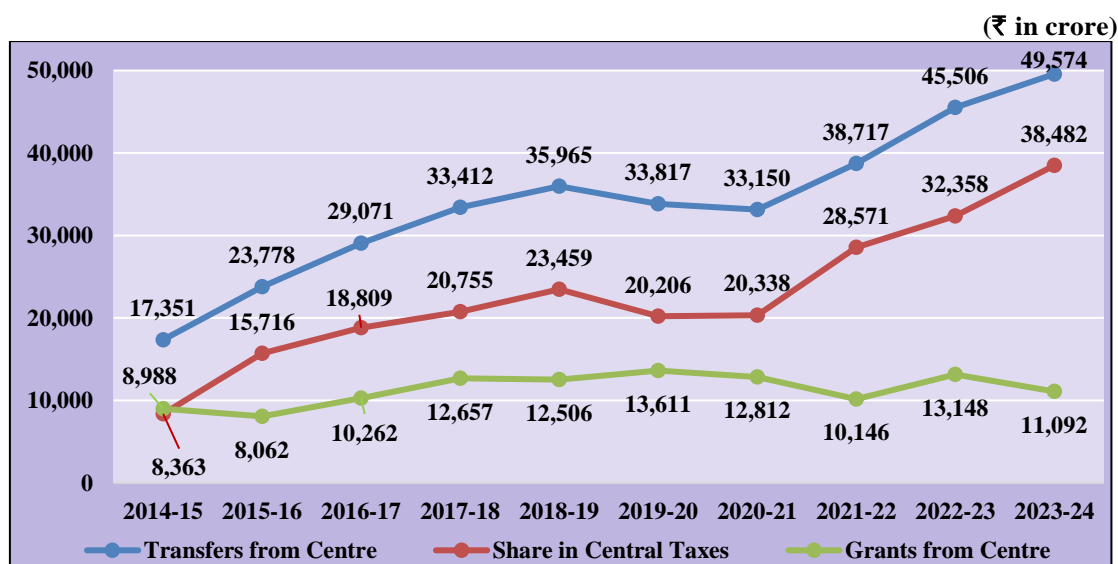
Source: Information furnished by the Departments

The Energy (Taxes and duties on electricity), Commercial Tax (Registration), Mineral Resource and Forest departments did not furnish the details of pendency of refund cases at the end of March 2024.

2.3.2.3 Transfers of funds from the Centre

Transfers of funds from Central Government are dependent on recommendations of Finance Commission. The State in addition to its share in Central Taxes and Grants-in-aid (GIA) recommended by Finance Commission, receives GIA under centrally sponsored schemes (CSS)/other grants. The trends in this regard during the ten-year period 2014-24 are given in **Chart 2.7**:

Chart 2.7: Trends in transfers from the Centre



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Transfer of funds from the Centre has increased from 2015-16 onwards, as State's share of Central taxes increased to 42 *per cent* from 32 *per cent* as per XIV Finance Commission which was decreased to 41 *per cent* with effect from 2020-21 onwards as per the XV FC report. During the current year, Transfers from the Centre increased by ₹4,068 crore from ₹45,506 crore in 2022-23 to ₹49,574 crore in 2023-24.

(i) Central Tax Transfers

The details of Chhattisgarh State's share in Union Taxes and Duties during 2019-24 are given in **Table 2.10**.

Table 2.10: Central Tax Transfers

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Central Goods and Services Tax	5,733.71	6,068.90	8,628.50	9,142.17	11,678.76
2	Integrated Goods and Services Tax	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Corporation Tax	6,889.42	6,117.65	7,699.82	10,851.70	11,550.56
4	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	5,398.34	6,269.51	8,887.95	10,589.64	13,339.34
5	Customs	1,280.78	1,097.20	2,017.68	1,271.87	1,348.55
6	Union Excise Duties	890.49	686.04	1,009.06	399.02	510.32
7	Service Tax	0.00	84.52	296.68	50.61	7.18
8	Other Taxes	13.10	13.72	31.10	53.25	47.17
9	Central Tax transfers	20,205.84	20,337.54	28,570.79	32,358.26	38,481.88
10	Percentage of increase over previous year	(-)13.87	0.65	40.48	13.26	18.92
11	Percentage of Central tax transfers to Revenue Receipts	31.64	32.19	35.87	34.47	37.18

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Over the five-year period 2019-24, Central tax transfers increased by ₹18,276.04 crore (90.45 per cent) from ₹20,205.84 crore in 2019-20 to ₹38,481.88 crore in 2023-24. The growth rate of Central Tax Transfers showed fluctuating trends ranging from (-)13.87 per cent to 40.48 per cent during 2019-24. The increase of Central Tax transfers by ₹6,123.62 crore (18.92 per cent) in 2023-24 over the previous year was mainly due to an increase in net proceeds assigned to State under Central Goods and Services Tax (₹2,536.59 crore) and Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹2,749.70 crore).

(ii) Grants-in-Aid from Government of India

Details of Grants-in-Aid (GIA) received by the State Government from GoI during 2019-24 are given below in **Table 2.11**.

Table 2.11: Grants-in-Aid from GoI

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes	7,808.24	6,975.55	6,170.60	8,712.52	8,217.62
2	Finance Commission Grants	2,044.75	2,289.50	2,379.80	1,772.80	1,770.90
3	Other Transfers/Grants to State	3,758.25	3,547.44	1,595.90	2,663.01	1,103.61
4	Total	13,611.24	12,812.49	10,146.30	13,148.33	11,092.13
5	Percentage of increase/decrease over the previous year	8.84	(-)5.87	(-)20.81	29.59	(-)15.64
6	Revenue Receipts	63,868.70	63,176.18	79,652.03	93,877.14	1,03,508.20
7	Total grants-in-aid as a percentage of Revenue Receipts of the State	21.31	20.28	12.74	14.01	10.72

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

GIA constituted 11 *per cent* of revenue receipts of the State Government during the year 2023-24. Further, the contribution of GIA towards revenue receipts decreased from 21 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 11 *per cent* in 2023-24. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (₹8,217.62 crore) to the State constituted 74 *per cent* of the total grants during the year. Finance Commission Grants (₹1,770.90 crore) to the State were provided for Local Bodies and State Disaster Response Mitigation Fund (SDRMF) and constituted 16 *per cent* of total grants during the year.

Grants-in-Aid from GoI decreased by ₹2,056.20 crore (15.64 *per cent*) during the year 2023-24 compared to the previous year primarily due to decrease in receipt of compensation for loss of Revenue arising out of implementation of Goods and Service Tax under Other Transfers/Grants to State.

Single Nodal Agency

Ministry of Finance, Government of India vide letter No. I (13) PFMS/FCD/2020 dated 23 March 2021 had notified procedure for release of funds under Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) and monitoring utilization of the funds released through State Nodal Agency. For each CSS, SNA is to be set up with own Bank Account in scheduled Commercial Bank authorised to conduct Government business by the State Government.

As per MoF, GoI's letter dated 16 February 2023, the State Government shall transfer Central Share as well as commensurate State Share to the SNA account within 30 days of receipt of Central Share. Any delay beyond 30 days in transfer of Central Share to the SNA account, interest on the number of days at the rate of 7 *per cent* per annum has to be paid by the State Government with effect from 01.04.2023.

As on 31 March 2024, the State Government transferred Central share of ₹8,514.85 crore and State share of ₹8,609.09 crore to the SNAs. Detailed vouchers and supporting documents of actual expenditure were not received by the AG office from the SNAs. As per SNA report of PFMS Portal, ₹7,196.82 crore is lying unspent in the bank accounts of SNAs as on 31 March 2024.

As per Ministry of Finance, GoI OM dated 30.06.2021, the interest earned on unspent amount of Centre's Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme should be deposited to Consolidated Fund of India. During the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹1.53 crore of interest earned on unspent balances of Centre's Share of Centrally Sponsored Scheme was credited to the Consolidated Fund of State instead of depositing the same into Consolidated Fund of India by the State Government / SNAs. This resulted in an overstatement of revenue surplus by ₹1.53 crore. Further, out of the amount of interest on Central Share of ₹22.80 crore deposited during 2022-23, only ₹5.45 crore was transferred in 2023-24 to Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Government of India. As a result, the Cash Balance of the State Government as on 31 March 2024 was overstated by ₹18.88 crore (₹17.35 crore of 2022-23 and ₹1.53 of 2023-24).

(a) Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants

Government of India provides grants under Fifteenth Finance Commission for local bodies and State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) to the States. Details of grants provided by the GoI to the State in this regard during the year 2023-24 are given in **Table 2.12**:

Table 2.12: Grants-in-Aid released by GoI during 2023-24 as per recommendation of Fifteenth Finance Commission (XVFC)

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Transfers	Recommendation of 15 th FC	Grant released in 2023-24 by GoI
Local Bodies			
1	Grants to PRIs	1125.00	1125.00
(a)	Basic/United Grants (40%)	450.00	450.00
(b)	Performance/Tied Grants (60%)	675.00	675.00
2	Grants to ULBs	580.00	373.50
(a)	Grants for Million Plus cities	178.00	107.50 [#]
(b)	Grants for non-Million Plus cities	402.00	266.00 [#]
3	Health Grant to Local Bodies	356.00	0.00
4	Total for Local Bodies	2,061.00	1,498.50
5	State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF)	476.00	272.40
(a)	SDRF (80%)	380.80	181.60 [#]
(b)	SDMF (20%)	95.20	90.80 [#]
6	Grand Total	2,537.00	1,770.90

Source: Finance Accounts of 2023-24 and XVFC report

[#] Grants pertaining to the year 2022-23 were released by GoI in the year 2023-24.

- As of March 2024, the State Government received entire Grants to PRIs (Basic grants ₹450.00 crore and Tied grants ₹675.00 crore) as against the recommendation of Fifteenth Finance Commission (XVFC) during 2023-24.
- No funds were received from the GoI as per the recommendation of XVFC for ULBs grant of ₹580.00 crore for the year 2023-24. Grant of ₹373.50 crore for the year 2022-23 was received during the year 2023-24. No funds were received from the GoI as per the recommendation of XVFC for health grant of ₹356 crore during 2023-24.
- No grants were received from the GoI as per the recommendation of XVFC for SDRMF grant of ₹476.00 crore during the current year 2023-24. The State Government received 2nd installment of SDRMF for the year 2022-23 of ₹181.60 crore from GoI during the year 2023-24. The State Government also received 1st & 2nd installment of SDRMF for the year 2022-23 of ₹90.80 crore from GoI during the year 2023-24.

2.3.3 Receipts under Capital Section

Receipts under capital section comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestment, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/ commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI.

The following table shows the trends in growth and composition of receipts in capital section for the year 2019-20 to 2023-24.

Table 2.13: Trends in growth and composition of Receipts in Capital Section

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Sources of State's Receipts under capital section	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	4.70	4.85	4.89	5.60	5.01
2	Recovery of Loans and Advances	256.78	104.80	88.06	117.52	24.96
3	Inter-State Settlement	0.13	(-)0.67	(-)0.04	(-)0.28	0.65
4	Non-Debt Capital Receipts (A)	261.61	108.98	92.91	122.84	30.62
5	Internal Debt Receipts	19,308.36	17,961.37	9,321.77	6,938.61	50,258.44
6	Growth Rate (in <i>per cent</i>)	39.75	(-)6.98	(-)48.10	(-)25.57	624.33
7	Loans and advances from the Central Government	279.17	3,620.31	5,776.51	3,700.13	3,791.28
8	Growth Rate (in <i>per cent</i>)	(-)49.56	1,196.81	59.56	(-)35.95	2.46
9	Public Debt Receipts (B)	19,587.53	21,581.68	15,098.28	10,638.74	54,049.72
10	Receipts under capital section (A+B)	19,849.14	21,690.66	15,191.19	10,761.58	54,080.34
11	Rate of growth of non-debt Capital Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	55.59	(-)58.34	(-)14.75	32.21	(-)75.07
12	Rate of growth of Public Debt receipts under capital section (<i>per cent</i>)	36.31	10.18	(-)30.04	(-)29.54	408.05
13	Rate of growth of GSDP at current price (<i>per cent</i>)	5.37	2.22	16.52	13.12	8.93
14	Rate of growth of receipts under capital section (<i>per cent</i>)	36.53	9.28	(-)29.96	(-)29.16	402.53

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Borrowings continued to comprise the largest share in Capital section receipts in the last five year, followed by Recovery of Loans and Advances and Miscellaneous Capital Receipts which together made up less than one *per cent* in Capital Receipts of the States. Capital section receipts of the State increased by ₹34,231.20 crore (172.46 *per cent*) from ₹19,849.14 crore in 2019-20 to ₹54,080.34 crore in 2023-24. During 2023-24, the capital section receipts increased by ₹43,318.76 crore (402.53 *per cent*) over the previous year mainly due to sharp increase in internal debt by ₹43,319.83 crore (624.33 *per cent*). Loans and advances decreased by ₹92.56 crore (78.76 *per cent*) in 2023-24 over the previous year.

2.3.4 State's performance in mobilization of resources

The state's performance in mobilization of resources is assessed in terms of its own resources comprising own-tax and non-tax sources. The State's actual own tax and non-tax revenue for 2023-24 in comparison to the Fifteenth Finance Commission (XVFC) assessment and budget estimates are given in **Table 2.14**.

Table 2.14: Own Tax and non-tax receipts *vis-à-vis* projections

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	XVFC projections	Budget Estimates	Actual	Percentage variation of actual over	
					XVFC projections	Budget Estimates
1	Own Tax revenue	29,195.00	38,000.00	38,786.22	32.85	2.07
2	Non-tax revenue	10,536.00	18,200.00	15,147.97	43.77	(-)16.77
Total		39,731.00	56,200.00	53,934.19	35.75	(-)4.03

Source: Finance Accounts, Budget Books and Finance commission report

The State Government exceeded the expectations of the XVFC and budget projections in mobilizing own tax revenue by 32.85 *per cent* and 2.07 *per cent* respectively. However, it could not meet the non-tax revenue target set in its own budget estimates and was short by 16.77 *per cent*. The increase in Own Tax revenue (₹786.22 crore) w.r.t budget estimate was mainly due to an increase in State Excise by ₹1,730.42 crore than projections made in the budget. Similarly, the decrease of ₹3,052.03 crore in non-tax revenue w.r.t. budget estimate was mainly due to less receipts under Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries by ₹2,704.66 crore and Major Irrigation by ₹373.57 crore than projections made in the budget.

2.4 Application of Resources

The State Government is vested with the responsibility of incurring expenditure within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, while at the same time ensuring that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process of the State is not at the cost of expenditure directed towards development of capital infrastructure and social sector.

2.4.1 Growth and composition of expenditure

The total expenditure incurred, its composition, and relative share in GSDP during the years 2019-20 to 2023-24 is presented in **Table 2.15**.

Table 2.15: Total Expenditure and its composition

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24 (Budget Estimate)	2023-24 (Actual)
1	Total Expenditure (TE)	82,099.86	79,107.54	85,838.04	98,691.19	1,21,500.25	1,30,471.85
2	Revenue Expenditure (RE)	73,477.31	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03	1,02,500.70	1,14,740.96
3	Capital Expenditure	8,566.39	9,024.19	10,504.22	13,320.30	18,660.20	15,418.93
4	Loans and Advances ⁴	56.16	50.51	323.81	85.86	339.35	311.96
5	GSDP at current prices	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,09,043	5,05,887
6	As a percentage of GSDP						
7	TE/GSDP	23.82	22.45	20.91	21.25	23.87	25.79
8	RE/GSDP	21.32	19.88	18.27	18.36	20.14	22.68

⁴ Loans and advances including inter-State settlement.

9	CE/GSDP	2.49	2.56	2.56	2.87	3.67	3.05
10	Loans and advances/GSDP	0.02	0.01	0.08	0.02	0.07	0.06

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Table 2.15 shows that total expenditure of the State increased by ₹48,371.99 crore (58.92 *per cent*) from ₹82,099.86 crore in 2019-20 to ₹130,471.85 crore in 2023-24. However, the total expenditure as a percentage of GSDP has fluctuating trend, with a decrease from 2019-20 to 2021-22 and an increase from 2022-23 to 2023-24.

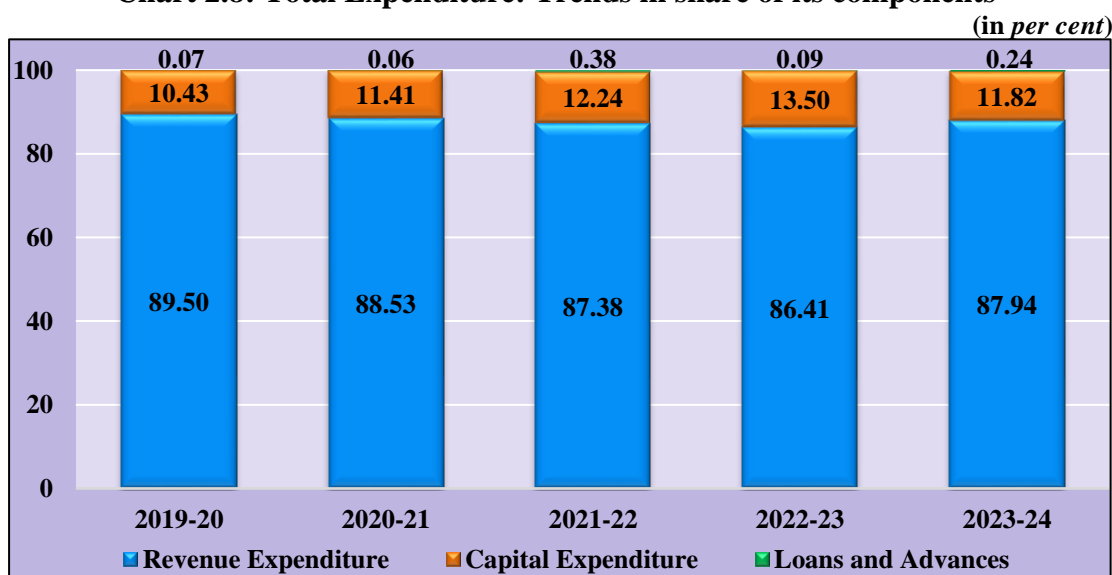
During the current year, total expenditure increased by ₹31,780.66 crore (32.20 *per cent*) over the previous year mainly due to an increase in revenue expenditure by ₹29,455.93 crore (34.54 *per cent*). Revenue expenditure exceeded the budgetary projections by 12 *per cent*.

During the year 2023-24, actual expenditure on capital and loans & advances was less than the budgeted estimates. Capital expenditure being lower than the budget estimate indicates investment as planned in capital projects was not done.

Further, the revenue expenditure as a percentage of GSDP has shown a decreasing trend from 2019-20 to 2021-22 and after that it increased from 2022-23 to 2023-24. Capital expenditure as a percentage of GSDP remained relatively stable, with a slight increase from 2022-23 (2.87 *per cent*) to 2023-24 (3.05 *per cent*).

Chart 2.8 depicts the trend of the share of the components in total expenditure.

Chart 2.8: Total Expenditure: Trends in share of its components



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Chart 2.8 shows that the revenue expenditure constituted the dominant portion (86.41 *per cent* to 89.50 *per cent*) of the total expenditure during 2019-24. The capital expenditure, on the other hand, constituted between 10.43 *per cent* and 13.50 *per cent* of the total expenditure.

In terms of activities, the total expenditure as shown in **Appendix 2.1** comprises expenditure on General Services including Interest Payments, Social Services, Economic Services and others. Relative expenditure on these components is shown in **Table 2.16**.

Table 2.16: Relative share of various sectors in expenditure

(₹ in crore)

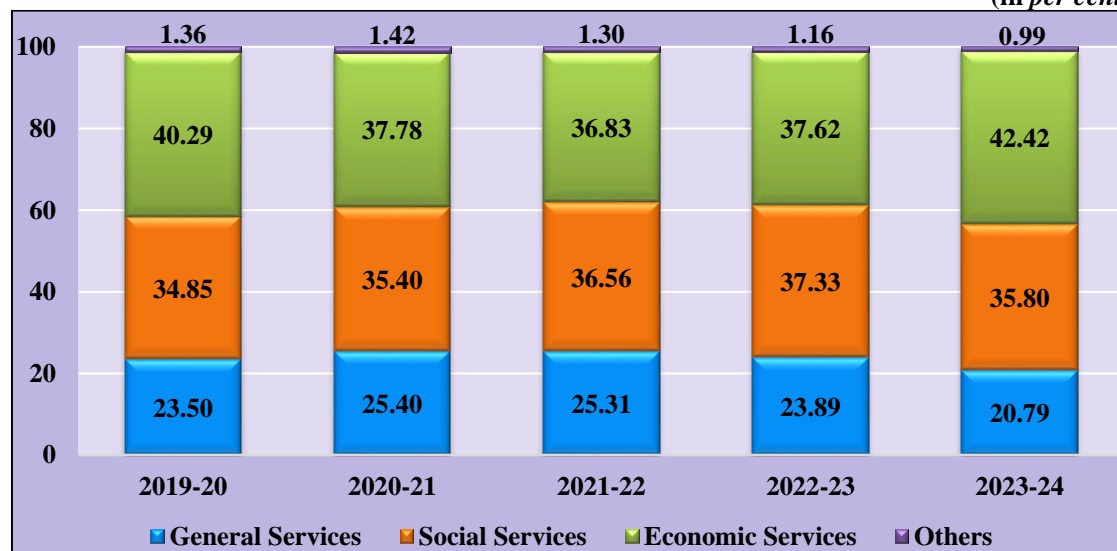
Sl. No.	Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	General Services	19,289.82	20,095.21	21,727.03	23,579.86	27,124.25
2	Social Services	28,610.12	28,001.32	31,382.55	36,842.83	46,702.08
3	Economic Services	33,079.55	29,885.69	31,615.95	37,126.03	55,347.49
4	Others (Grants to Local Bodies and Inter-State settlement)	1,120.37	1,125.32	1,112.51	1,142.47	1,298.03
Total Expenditure		82,099.86	79,107.54	85,838.04	98,691.19	1,30,471.85

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

- Expenditure on General services increased by ₹3,544.39 crore (15.03 *per cent*) from ₹23,579.86 crore in 2022-23 to ₹27,124.25 crore in 2023-24 mainly due to increase in expenditure on Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits by ₹1,450.36 crore, Police by ₹564.53 crore and Interest Payments by ₹416.26 crore.
- During the current year, expenditure in Social services increased by ₹9,859.25 crore (26.76 *per cent*) over the previous year mainly due to an increase in expenditure in General Education by ₹2,954.40 crore, Social Security and Welfare by ₹2,350.76 crore and Housing by ₹2,105.87 crore.
- Expenditure in Economic services increased by ₹18,221.46 crore (49.08 *per cent*) over the previous year mainly due to an increase in revenue expenditure on Crop Husbandry by ₹15,528.69 crore and Power by ₹1,228.18 crore.

Chart 2.9: Total Expenditure by activities

(in per cent)

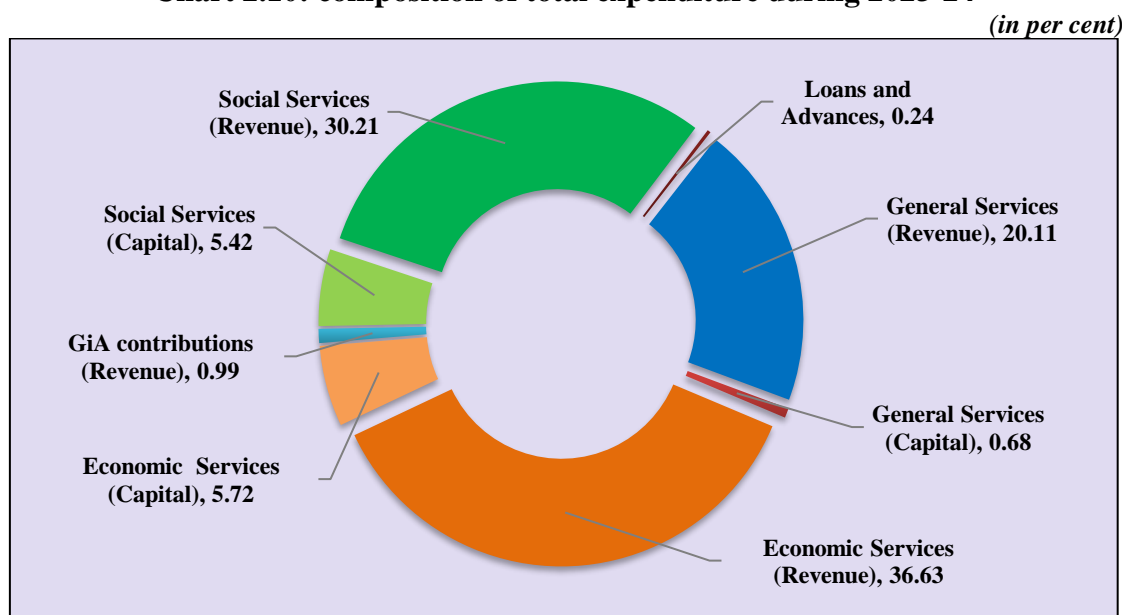


Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

As can be seen from **Chart 2.9**, the share of Social services expenditure in total expenditure has shown an increasing trend i.e. from 34.85 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 37.33

per cent in 2022-23 but decreased slightly to 35.79 per cent in 2023-24. The share of General services in total expenditure shown a decreasing trend from 25.40 per cent in 2020-21 to 20.79 per cent in 2023-24. Further, Economic services share in total expenditure decreased during 2019-20 to 2021-22 and then increased in 2021-22 (36.83 per cent) to 2023-24 (42.42 per cent). Social and Economic services constituted 78.21 per cent of total expenditure during 2023-24. **Chart 2.10** depicts the composition of expenditure during 2023-24.

Chart 2.10: composition of total expenditure during 2023-24



Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

Chart 2.10 presents that during the year 2023-24, the revenue expenditure under Economic services was highest at 36.63 per cent of total expenditure followed by Social services 30.21 per cent and General services 20.11 per cent. The capital expenditure on General services was 0.67 per cent, Social services 5.42 per cent, Economic services 5.72 per cent and loans and advances disbursed was 0.24 per cent of total expenditure.

2.4.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligations. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and service network. The overall revenue expenditure, its rate of growth, and ratio to total expenditure are shown in **Table 2.17**.

Table 2.17: Revenue Expenditure—basic parameter

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Parameters	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Total Expenditure (TE)	82,099.86	79,107.54	85,838.04	98,691.19	1,30,471.85
2	Revenue Expenditure (RE)	73,477.31	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03	1,14,740.96
3	Rate of Growth of RE (per cent)	14.08	(-)-4.69	7.11	13.70	34.54
4	RE as percentage of TE	89.50	88.53	87.39	86.42	87.94
5	RE/GSDP (per cent)	21.32	19.88	18.27	18.36	22.68

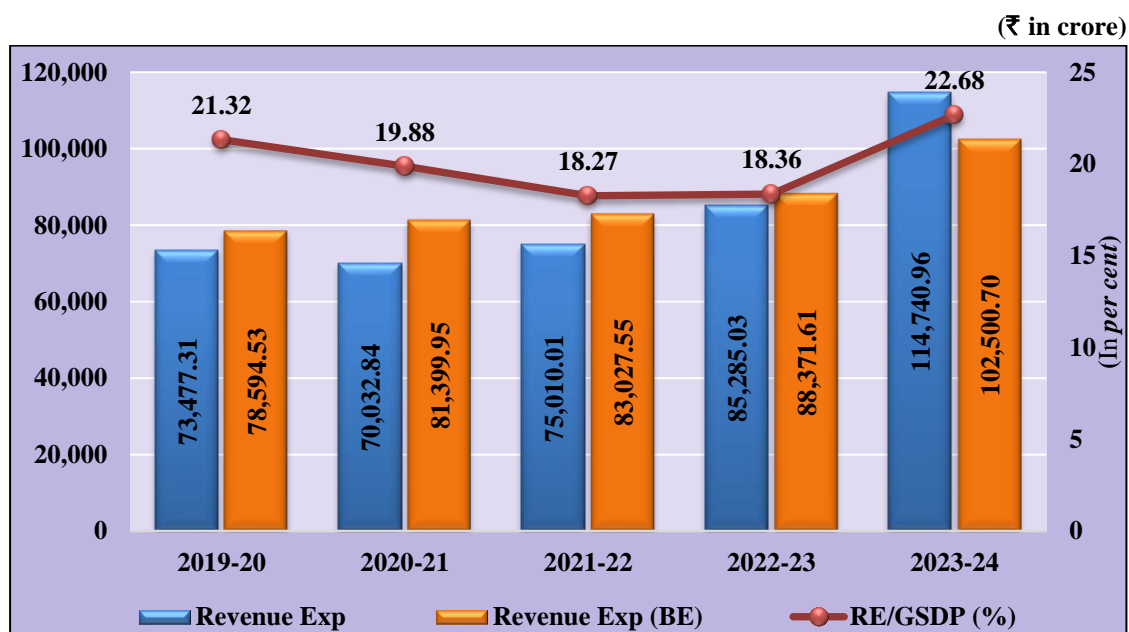
6	Revenue Receipts (RR)	63,868.70	63,176.18	79,652.03	93,877.14	1,03,508.20
7	Rate of Growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	(-)/1.88	(-)/1.08	26.08	17.86	10.26
8	RE as percentage of RR	115.04	110.85	94.17	90.85	110.85
9	Rate of Growth of GSDP	5.37	2.22	16.52	13.12	8.93

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

The revenue expenditure increased by ₹29,455.93 crore (34.54 *per cent*) in 2023-24 over the previous year mainly due to an increase in expenditure under Crop Husbandry (by ₹15,551.65 crore), Social Security and Welfare (by ₹2,251.39 crore) and General Education (by ₹2,098.85 crore).

Trend of revenue expenditure w.r.t. Budget estimates and GSDP is shown in **Chart 2.11**.

Chart 2.11: Revenue Expenditure w.r.t. Budget estimates and GSDP

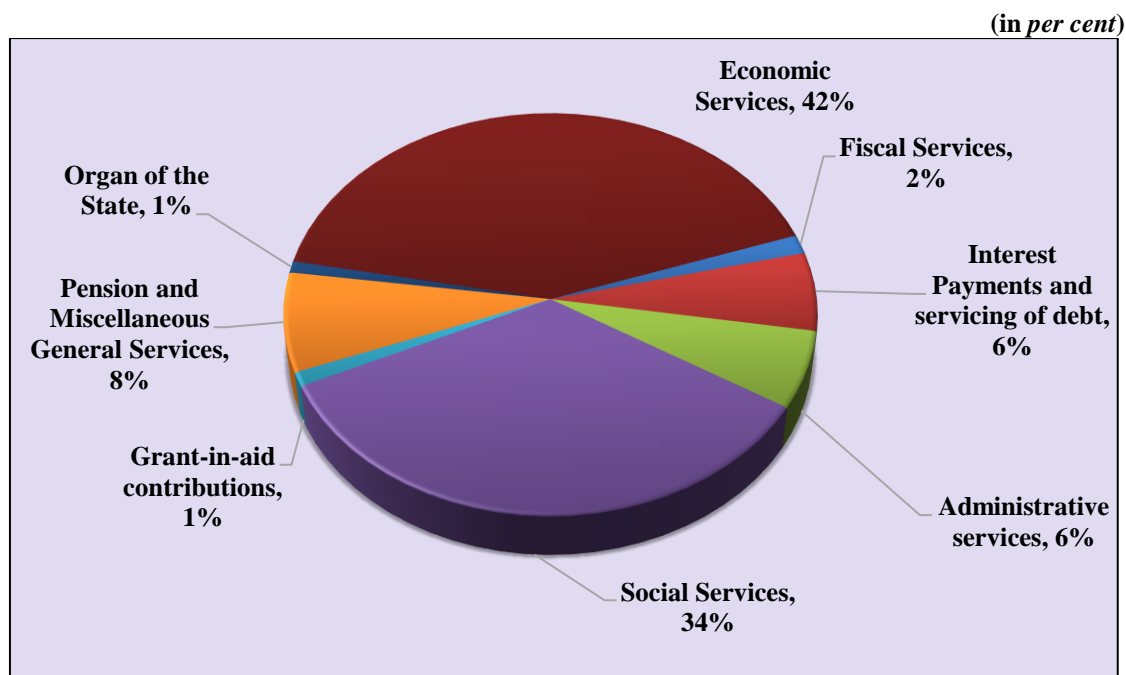


Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

As can be seen from the above Chart, the revenue expenditure was within the budgeted estimates from 2019-20 to 2022-23, but in 2023-24, Revenue expenditure as percentage of GSDP has increased from 18.27 *per cent* in 2021-22 to 22.68 *per cent* in 2023-24.

The sectoral distribution of revenue expenditure is given in **Chart 2.12**:

Chart 2.12: Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure during 2023-24



Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

2.4.2.1 Major Changes in Revenue Expenditure

The revenue expenditure increased substantially by ₹29,455.93 crore (34.54 *per cent*) from ₹85,285.03 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,14,740.96 crore in 2023-24. **Table 2.18** details significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to Revenue expenditure of the State during the current year over the previous year.

Table 2.18: Details of significant variation in Revenue Expenditure

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Accounts	(₹ in crore)		
		2022-23	2023-24	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
1	2401-Crop Husbandry	8,985.04	24,536.69	15,551.65
2	2235-Social Security and Welfare	2,024.64	4,276.03	2,251.39
3	2202-General Education	17,369.52	19,468.37	2,098.85
4	2216-Housing	1,246.65	3,386.05	2,139.40
5	2071-Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	7,661.46	9,111.82	1,450.36
6	2801-Power	5,262.19	6,490.37	1,228.18
7	2217-Urban Development	2,639.98	2,011.80	(-)628.18
8	2408-Food Storage and Warehousing	5,911.58	5,621.76	(-)289.82

Source: Finance Accounts for the respective years

- The increase of ₹15,551.65 crore expenditure under 2401-Crop Husbandry was mainly due to expenditure ₹13,320.58 crore under the new scheme *Krishak Unnati Yojana* to increase crop area coverage, production and productivity, increase in the income of farmers and improvement in their socio-economic status by reducing the input cost of crops and restoring agriculture as a profitable business.

- Increase of ₹2,251.39 crore expenditure under 2235-Social Security and Welfare was mainly due to launch of new scheme *Mahatari Vandan Yojana* (₹1,310.93 crore) and increase in expenditure under *Mukhya Mantri Pension Yojana* by ₹166.98 crore, social security pension by ₹167.32 crore, *Sukhad Sahara Yojana* by ₹35.45 crore.
- Increase of ₹2,098.85 crore under Major Head 2202-General Education was primarily due to an increase in expenditure relating to Central and State schemes such as *Samagra Shiksha* (₹271.59 crore), *Excellent School Operation* (₹369.02 crore), *Higher Secondary school* (₹655.99 crore), *Grants to government primary schools for minimum services* (₹148.21 crore) and *PM SHRI (school for Rising India) Yojana* (₹32.90 crore).
- The increase of ₹2,139.40 crore expenditure under 2216-Housing was mainly due to an increase in expenditure under *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana - Rural* by ₹1,820.79 crore.
- Increase of ₹1,450.36 crore expenditure under 2071-Pension and Other Retirement Benefits was mainly due to increase in expenditure under *Superannuation and Retirement Allowances* (₹944.84 crore), *Gratuities* (₹116.32 crore) and *Family Pensions* (₹165.99 crore).
- Increase of ₹1,228.18 crore under 2801-Power was mainly on account of subsidy for free Supply of electricity to Agriculture Pumps up to five horsepower by ₹1,069.58 crore.
- The decrease of ₹628.18 crore under 2217-Urban Development was mainly due to a decrease in expenditure under schemes i.e. *AMRUT Mission* by ₹301.80 crore and *Raipur Smart City* by ₹147.00 crore.
- The decrease of ₹289.82 crore under 2408-Food Storage and Warehousing was mainly due to decrease of ₹313.37 crore in subsidy given under *Chief Ministers Food Assistance Scheme*.

2.4.2.2 Committed and Non-Committed Expenditure

Expenditure of the State Government on revenue account can be classified as committed and non-committed expenditure. Committed Expenditure of Government on revenue account consists mainly of expenditure on salaries and wages, interest payments and pensions. Expenditure other than committed expenditure can be classified into non-committed expenditure.

Apart from the above, there are certain items of inflexible expenditure which cannot be ordinarily altered or varied or are statutorily required on an annual basis. For example, the following items may be considered as inflexible expenditure:

- (i) Devolution to local bodies - statutory devolutions to local bodies for pay and allowances (devolution / transfer for capital expenditure).
- (ii) Statutory requirements of contribution to Reserve Funds - Contribution to Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF), Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF), State

Disaster Mitigation/Management Fund (SDMF/SDRMF), etc.

- (iii) Recoupment of Contingency Fund - Amount recouped within the year.
- (iv) Transfer of cess to reserve fund / other body, which are statutorily required.
- (v) Share contribution of CSS against the Central Fund received - Amount of State share to be transferred to SNAs.

The upward trend in committed expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development sector. Trend analysis of committed and inflexible expenditure and its components is depicted in **Table 2.19**.

Table 2.19: Components of Committed and Inflexible Expenditure

(₹ in crore)						
Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Components of Committed Expenditure					
i	Salaries & Wages	22,437.40	22,142.50	24,210.12	26,523.92	29,094.95
ii	Expenditure on Pensions	6,637.98	7,136.00	7,472.22	7,661.46	9,111.82
iii	Interest Payments	4,970.36	5,633.11	6,144.24	6,382.08	6,798.34
	Total	34,045.74	34,911.61	37,826.58	40,567.46	45,005.11
2	Components of Inflexible Expenditure					
i	Statutory devolution to local bodies	1,120.32	1,125.31	1,112.76	1,142.57	1,297.57
ii	Contribution to Reserve Funds	637.00	748.32	1,118.86	1,110.81	1,696.20
iii	Recoupment of Contingency Fund	13.87	13.39	2.00	106.06	63.49
iv	Transfer of cess to reserve fund /other body	478.95	308.80	345.70	370.80	733.79
v	Share contribution of CSS against the Central Fund received as per SNA report	-	-	-	6,431.54	8,609.09
	Total	2,250.14	2,195.82	2,579.32	9,161.78	12,400.14
3	Total (Committed + Inflexible)	36,295.88	37,107.43	40,405.90	49,729.24	57,405.25
4	Committed Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)					
i	Salaries & Wages	35.13	35.05	30.39	28.25	28.11
ii	Expenditure on Pensions	10.39	11.30	9.38	8.16	8.80
iii	Interest Payments	7.78	8.92	7.71	6.80	6.57
	Total	53.30	55.27	47.48	43.21	43.48
5	Inflexible Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)					
	Total	3.52	3.48	3.24	9.76	11.98
6	Committed Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)					
i	Salaries & Wages	30.54	31.62	32.28	31.10	25.36
ii	Expenditure on Pensions	9.03	10.19	9.96	8.98	7.94
iii	Interest Payments	6.76	8.04	8.19	7.48	5.92
	Total	46.33	49.85	50.43	47.56	39.22
7	Inflexible Expenditure as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)					
	Total	3.06	3.14	3.44	10.74	10.81
8	Non-Committed Expenditure	39,431.57	35,121.23	37,183.43	44,717.57	69,735.85
9	Percentage of RE	53.67	50.15	49.57	52.43	60.78
10	Percentage of TE	48.03	44.40	43.32	45.31	53.45

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The committed expenditure affects the State in prioritising expenditure and in meeting capital investments to meet growing needs of social and economic infrastructure. The high proportion of committed expenditure to revenue receipts and revenue expenditure

indicates that the State has limited flexibility in allocation of its resources for new schemes.

Table 2.19 shows that, Committed Expenditure has increasing trend and grown from ₹34,045.74 crore (46.33 *per cent* of RE) in 2019-20 to ₹45,005.11 crore (39.22 *per cent* of RE) in 2023-24. During the current year, committed expenditure increased by ₹4,437.65 crore over the previous year mainly on account of increase in expenditure towards Salaries & Wages by ₹2,571.03 crore and Pensions by ₹1,450.36 crore.

(a) Salaries & Wages

Expenditure on salaries and wages increased by 9.69 *per cent* during 2023-24 (₹29,094.95 crore) over the previous year (₹26,523.92 crore) and constituted 25.36 *per cent* of revenue expenditure.

(b) Interest Payments

Interest payments in 2023-24 (₹6,798.34 crore) increased by 36.78 *per cent* over 2019-20 (₹4,970.36 crore) due to rise in the public debt during 2019-24. As a percentage of the revenue receipts, expenditure on interest payments decreased from 7.78 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 6.57 *per cent* in 2023-24.

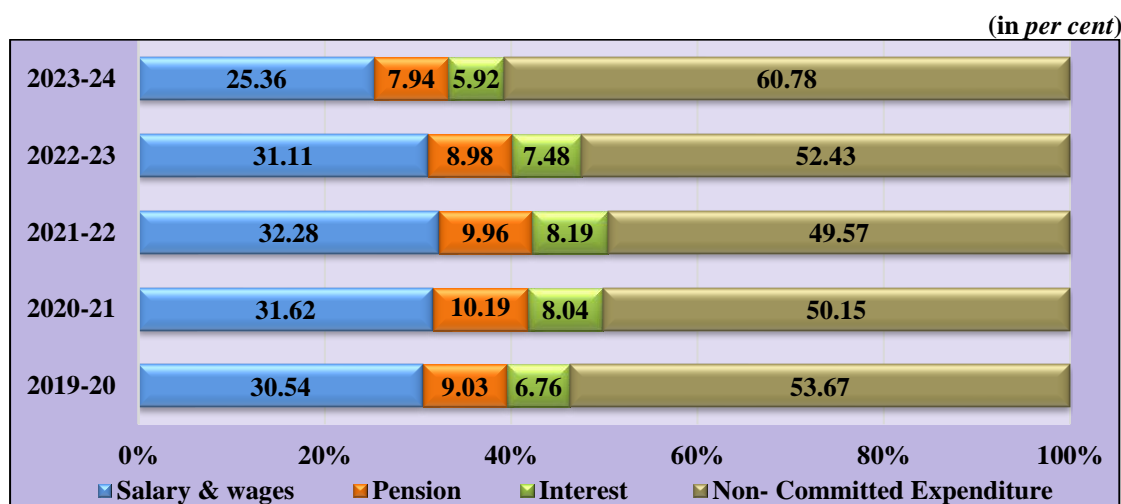
(c) Expenditure on Pensions

Expenditure on pension in 2023-24 (₹9,111.82 crore) increased by 18.93 *per cent* over the previous year (₹7,661.46 crore) mainly on account of payment of superannuation and retirement benefits along with family pensions and gratuities. Expenditure on pension in 2023-24 accounted for 8.80 *per cent* of the total revenue receipts and constituted 7.94 *per cent* of revenue expenditure of the State.

(d) Inflexible expenditure

The components of Inflexible expenditure which include among others Statutory devolution to local bodies and contribution to Reserve Funds showed significant increase from 2019-20 to 2023-24. The inflexible expenditure (₹12,400.14 crore) increased by 35.35 *per cent* during 2023-24 over the previous year (₹9,161.78 crore).

The percentage of committed and non-committed expenditure to revenue expenditure during 2019-24 is given in **Chart 2.13**:

Chart 2.13: Share of Committed and Non-Committed Expenditure

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

As can be seen from **Chart 2.13** above, share of committed expenditure in total revenue expenditure decreased from 46.33 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 39.22 *per cent* in 2023-24 and the share of non-committed expenditure increased from 53.67 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 60.78 *per cent* in 2023-24.

2.4.2.3 Un-discharged Liability under National Pension System

During 2023-24, expenditure on pension payments was ₹9,111.82 crore, out of which ₹52.29 crore was incurred towards National Pension System (NPS) applicable to employees recruited on or after 1 January 2005. The State Government of Chhattisgarh vide letter No. 282 dated 11.05.2022 has issued notification for reversion to Old Pension Scheme (OPS) w.e.f. 01.11.2004. Out of total employees covered under NPS, 2,90,598 employees have opted for the OPS and 10,349 have opted for New Pension Scheme (NPS).

National Pension System (NPS)

Under the National Pension System (NPS), which is a defined contributory pension scheme, the employee contributes 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance, State Government contributes 14 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance (w.e.f. from 01.04.2022), and the entire amount is transferred to the designated fund manager through the National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL)/ Trustee Bank.

The opening balance as on 1 April 2023 was ₹20.55 crore under the Public Accounts - Major Head 8342 Other Deposits – (117) Defined Contribution Pension Scheme. The receipts during 2023-24 under this head was ₹40.08 crore. Against the receipt of ₹40.08 crore (Employee contribution and Employee and Employer Contribution of Employees posted on deputation), ₹39.06 crore was transferred to the Trustee Bank. As on 31 March 2024, balance of ₹21.57 crore (₹20.55 crore up to 2022-23 and ₹1.02 of 2023-24) remained in the Public Account, pending transfer to Trustee Bank resulted in overstatement of cash balance. The pending transfer of balance fund to Trustee bank

resulted in interest liability of ₹1.89 crore to the State Government. Also, non-payment of the interest liability of ₹1.89⁵ crore has resulted in an understatement of revenue expenditure/ deficit.

During the year 2023-24, total contribution to the NPS which is a Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was ₹92.37 crore (Employee's contribution ₹38.29 crore, Government contribution ₹52.29 crore, Employee and Employer Contribution of Employees posted on deputation ₹1.79 crore). The Government Contribution of ₹52.29 crore was transferred to Trustee Bank directly from Major Head 2071 and was short by ₹1.32 crore⁶. The short transfer of ₹1.32 crore resulted in understatement of the revenue expenditure/deficit and overstatement of cash balance.

2.4.2.4 Subsidies

During 2023-24, the State Government paid ₹10,796.88 crore as subsidy. The details of subsidies provided by the State Government from 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in **Table 2.20**.

Table 2.20: Expenditure on subsidies during 2019-24

Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Subsidies (₹ in crore)	11,483.23	7,307.94	6,565.30	8,306.28	10,796.88
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts	17.98	11.57	8.24	8.85	10.43
Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Expenditure	15.63	10.44	8.75	9.74	9.41

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

The expenditure on subsidies increased by ₹2,490.60 crore (29.98 *per cent*) from ₹8,306.28 crore in 2022-23 to ₹10,796.88 crore in 2023-24 mainly due to increase in subsidies under Grant for free Supply of electricity to Agriculture Pumps up to five Horsepower. The departments with a major portion of subsidy during the year 2023-24 are shown in **Table 2.21**.

Table 2.21: Departments with major portion of subsidy during the year 2023-24

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Subsidy (₹ in crore)	Percentage of total Subsidy	Particulars
1	Energy	6,033.02	55.88	Mainly Grant (₹4,323.00 crore) for free Supply of electricity to Agriculture Pumps up to five Horsepower and Relief in Electricity Bills (₹1,196.74 crore) to Domestic Electricity Consumers
2	Food and Civil Supplies	3,914.98	36.26	Mainly on Account of grant to State Cooperative Marketing Federation for meeting losses on procurement of Food Grain (₹500 crore) and Chief Ministers Food Assistance Scheme (₹3,086.62 crore)

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

⁵ Interest calculated as per the rate of interest notified by the Government / payable to General Provident Fund @ 7.1% on the balance of ₹20.55 crore as on 1st April 2023.

⁶ Required Government contribution = ((Employee's contribution of ₹38.29 / 10% x 14%) = ₹53.61 crore

2.4.2.5 Financial assistance by the State Government to Local Bodies and other Institutions

The quantum of financial assistance by way of grants-in-aid provided by the State Government to Local Bodies and institutions other than PSUs during the last five years are given in **Table 2.22**.

Table 2.22: Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and other Institutions

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Financial Assistance to Institutions	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	(A) Local Bodies					
2	Urban Local Bodies	3,138.94	3,554.17	3,904.13	4,296.67	4,412.18
3	Panchayati Raj Institutions	6,006.83	4,421.79	4,345.60	5,903.98	9,470.53
4	Total (A)	9,145.77	7,975.96	8,249.73	10,200.65	13,882.71
5	(B) Others					
6	Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	273.67	204.97	254.57	262.59	1,056.21
7	Development Authorities	235.06	229.93	393.08	661.14	517.28
8	Co-operative & Other Institutions and NGOs	10,499.70	12,555.37	13,241.09	15,994.08	36,125.15
9	Total (B)	11,008.43	12,990.27	13,888.74	16,917.81	37,698.64
10	Total (A+B)	20,154.20	20,966.23	22,138.47	27,118.46	51,581.35
11	GIA for Salary	673.48	140.35	192.34	253.37	226.95
12	GIA for creation of Capital assets	1,960.40	1,821.78	1,940.38	2,632.10	2,851.14
13	GIA for other	17,520.32	19,004.10	20,005.75	24,232.99	48,503.26
14	Revenue Expenditure	73,477.31	70,032.84	75,010.01	85,285.03	1,14,740.96
15	Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	27.43	29.94	29.51	31.80	44.95

Source: Finance accounts of respective years

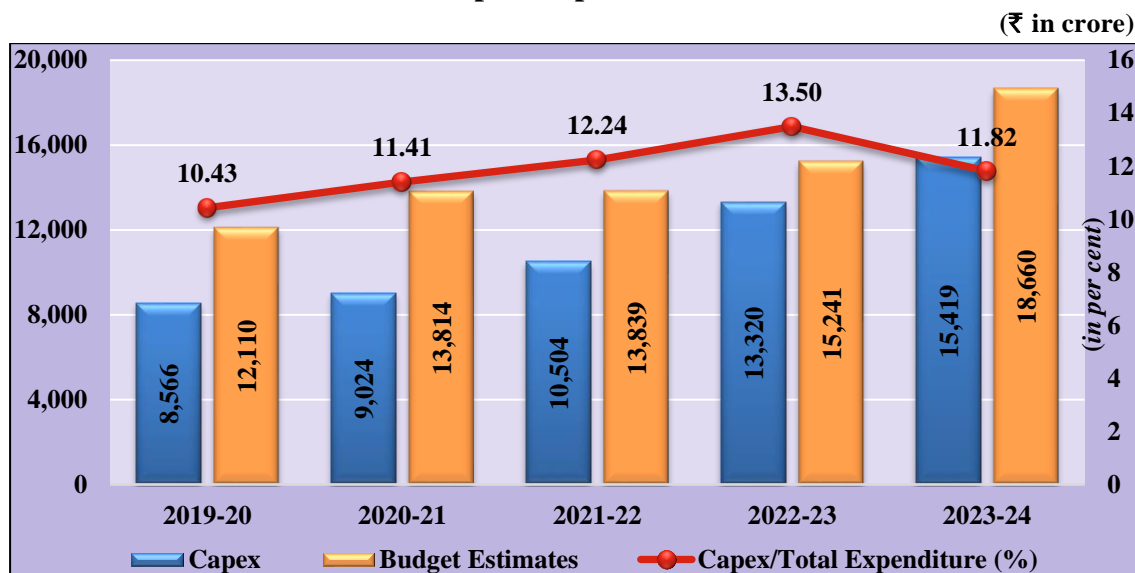
During 2023-24, Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other institutions increased by ₹24,462.89 crore over the previous year mainly due to increase of ₹3,566.55 crore in assistance provided to Panchayati Raj Institutions and of ₹20,131.07 crore to Co-operative & Other Institutions and NGOs. Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other Institutions by the State Government as percentage of Revenue Expenditure has increased from 27.43 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 44.95 *per cent* in 2023-24.

Financial assistance given for the creation of Capital assets and for other purposes during 2023-24 increased by 8.32 *per cent* and 100.15 *per cent* respectively over the previous year. Further, the share of financial assistance on salary, creation of capital assets and for other purpose was given at an average rate of 1.25 *per cent*, 8.48 *per cent* and 90.27 *per cent* respectively in the last five years.

2.4.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital expenditure includes primarily expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets, such as buildings, roads, bridges, etc. Details of capital expenditure against the budget estimates during the five-year period 2019-24 are given in **Chart 2.14**.

Chart 2.14: Capital expenditure in the State



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Capital expenditure increased by ₹6,852.54 (79.99 *per cent*) during the last five years from ₹8,566.39 crore in 2019-20 to ₹15,418.93 crore in 2023-24. However, the utilisation of the budget for capital expenditure ranged between 65 *per cent* and 87 *per cent* in the last five years.

The percentage share of capital expenditure to total expenditure has ranged between 10.43 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 13.50 *per cent* in 2022-23. However, it decreased to 11.82 *per cent* in 2023-24. During 2023-24, Capital expenditure increased by 15.76 *per cent* (₹2,098.63 crore) over the previous year mainly due to an increase in expenditure in Urban Development (by ₹876.69 crore), Education, Sports, Art and Culture (by ₹855.55 crore) and Water Supply & sanitation (by ₹585.82 crore).

During 2023-24, 22 *per cent* of total capital expenditure (₹15,418.93 crore) was incurred on Roads and Bridges (₹3,467.00 crore) followed by 20 *per cent* on water supply and sanitation (₹3,107.05 crore).

2.4.3.1 Major changes in Capital Expenditure

Table 2.23 highlights the cases of significant increase or decrease in various heads of account in capital expenditure during 2023-24 *vis-à-vis* the previous year.

Table 2.23: Capital Expenditure during 2023-24 compared to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)				
Sl. No.	Major Heads (MH) of Accounts	2022-23	2023-24	Increase (+)/ Decrease (-)
1	4217-Urban Development	593.76	1,470.45	876.69
2	4202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture	505.35	1,360.90	855.55
3	4215-Water Supply & sanitation	2,521.23	3,107.05	585.82
4	4801-Power	130.80	623.43	492.63
5	5054-Roads and Bridges	4,299.30	3,467.00	(-)832.30
6	4225-Welfare of SC, ST and OBC	491.78	331.69	(-)160.09

Source: Finance Accounts of 2022-23 and 2023-24

- The increase in expenditure under the MH 4217-Urban Development was mainly due to an increase in infrastructure development grants provided to Urban Bodies by ₹435.18 crore, increase in expenditure under Nava Raipur Atal Nagar Smart City Corporation by ₹269.50 crore and Naya Raipur Development Authority by ₹99.16 crore.
- The increase in expenditure under the MH 4202- Education, Sports, Art and Culture was mainly due to an increase in expenditure on Minor Works and Repair for maintenance of buildings by ₹921.15 crore under General Education.
- The increase in expenditure under the MH 4215-Water Supply & sanitation was mainly due to the increase in expenditure on *Jal Jeevan Mission* by ₹627.37 crore.
- The increase in expenditure under the MH 4801-Power was mainly due to an increase in expenditure on extension of electrical lines and installation of transformers to provide quality power supply for agricultural pumps by ₹484.61 crore and *Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gramjyoti Yojna* by ₹57.45 crore.
- The decrease in expenditure under the MH 5054-Roads and Bridges was mainly due to less expenditure on *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* by ₹957.30 crore.
- The decrease in expenditure on 4225-Welfare of SC, ST and OBC was mainly due to less expenditure of ₹158.77 crore on Local Development Programme funded by Special Central Assistance.

2.4.3.2 Quality of Capital Expenditure

This section presents an analysis of investments and other capital expenditure undertaken by the Government as of 31 March 2024.

Quality of investment in Companies, Corporations, and other Bodies

Investments made and loans given to companies, corporations, and co-operatives which are loss making and those whose net worth is completely eroded, affect the quality of capital expenditure. Return on investment in share capital invested in PSUs and history of repayment of loans given to various bodies are important determinants of quality of capital expenditure.

(i) Investment and Returns

As per the Finance Accounts 2023-24, the Government of Chhattisgarh had invested ₹7,533.61 crore in 10 Statutory Corporations, 28 Government Companies, 21 Joint Stock Companies, two Rural Banks and 1460 Co-operative Institutions in the State as of 31 March 2024. The State Government earned a dividend of ₹3.84 crore on these investments during 2023-24. Year-wise details of investment by the Government of Chhattisgarh over the five-year period 2019-20 to 2023-24 are as follows:

Table 2.24: Details of Investment and Return on Investment

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Investment/Return/Cost of borrowings at the end of the year	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Statutory Corporations (No. of entities)	87.88 (10)	88.34 (10)	89.69 (10)	89.89 (10)	90.29 (10)
2	Government Companies (No. of entities)	6,683.34 (28)	6,683.34 (28)	6,733.34 (28)	6,733.34 (28)	6,782.94 ⁷ (28)
3	Joint Stock Companies (No. of entities)	145.21 (22)	145.21 (22)	156.93 (22)	278.72 (21)	303.72 (21)
4	Rural Banks (No. of entities)	25.15 (02)	25.15 (02)	25.15 (02)	25.15 (02)	25.15 (02)
5	Co-operative Institutions (No. of entities)	324.21 (1460)	319.26 (1460)	315.08 (1460)	320.67 (1460)	331.51 (1460)
6	Total Investment	7,265.79	7,261.30	7,320.19	7,447.77	7,533.61
7	Investment at the end of the year	7,265.79	7,261.30	7,320.19	7,447.77	7,533.61
8	Return on investment	2.39	2.29	3.64	6.20	3.84
9	Return on investment (<i>per cent</i>)	0.03	0.03	0.05	0.08	0.05
10	Average rate of interest on Government borrowing ⁸ (<i>per cent</i>)	7.37	7.05	7.18	7.19	6.30
11	Difference between rate of return and interest rate (<i>per cent</i>)	(-)7.34	(-)7.02	(-)7.13	(-)7.11	(-)6.25
12	Difference between returns on investment made and cost of Government borrowing	(-)533.31	(-)509.74	(-)521.93	(-)529.54	(-)470.85

Figures in the bracket shows the number of entities

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

During 2023-24, the return on investment made by the Government in PSUs & other concerns was ₹3.84 crore (0.05 *per cent*). However, the Government paid interest on its borrowing at an average rate of 6.30 *per cent* during the same period. Investments which do not have sufficient financial returns will lead to an unsustainable financial position.

(ii) Loans and Advances by the State Government

In addition to investments in Co-operative societies, Corporations and Companies, the State Government has also provided loans and advances to many institutions/ organisations. **Table 2.25** presents the outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March

⁷ Includes ₹1.60 crore of Share Certificate issued by Chhattisgarh State Industrial Development Corporation and adjusted as Share Capital Investment of the State Government.

⁸ Average Rate of Interest: {Interest Payments excluding IP on OBB / [Average Outstanding liability of Previous and Current Financial Year excluding Non-Interest-Bearing Liabilities, back-to-back loan from 2020-24 and Interest free loan released to the States]}

2024, along with interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments during the five-year period 2019-20 to 2023-24.

Table 2.25: Loans and Advances disbursed and recovered during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Loans and Advances disbursed and recovered	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Opening balance of loans outstanding	1,597.75	1,397.08	1,173.86 ⁹	1,409.86	1,378.31
2	Amount advanced during the year	56.11	50.50	324.06	85.96	311.49
3	Amount recovered during the year	256.78	104.8	88.06	117.51	24.96
4	Closing Balance of loans outstanding	1,397.08	1,342.78	1,409.86	1,378.31	1,664.84
5	Net addition	(-)200.67	(-)54.30	236.00	(-)31.55	286.53
6	Interest received	1.67	6.88	3.27	37.04	48.48
7	Rate of return on Loans and Advances given by the Government (<i>per cent</i>)	0.11	0.50	0.24	2.66	3.19
8	Average rate of Interest paid on the outstanding borrowings of the Government (<i>per cent</i>)	7.37	7.05	7.18	7.19	6.30
9	Difference between rate of interest paid and interest received (<i>per cent</i>)	(-)7.26	(-)6.55	(-)6.94	(-)4.53	(-)3.11

Source: Finance Accounts of Respective years

During 2023-24, an amount of ₹311.49 crore was disbursed as loans against ₹85.96 crore during previous year. Interest received by the State Government against loans given was ₹48.48 crore. At the end of March 2024, the Government had outstanding loans and advances of ₹1,664.84 crore, out of which ₹364.44 crore pertains to Urban Local Bodies, ₹163.01 crore pertains to Government companies and ₹440.27 crore pertains to co-operative societies/bodies.

The total outstanding loans and advances given by the State Government increased by ₹286.53 crore from ₹1,378.31 crore in 2022-23 to ₹1,664.84 crore in the year 2023-24. Recovery of loans decreased by ₹92.55 crore (78.76 *per cent*) and interest receipts increased by ₹11.44 crore (30.89 *per cent*) in 2023-24 as compared to 2022-23. The interest received was only 3.19 *per cent* of the outstanding loans and advances during 2023-24.

Disbursal of fresh loan to Cooperative Sugar Mills despite arrears in repayment of loan

Rule 03 (02) of "Financial Support to Cooperative Sugar Mills Rules 2014", stipulates that only those Sugar Mills were to be given loans which were having the capacity to

⁹ Reduced by ₹168.92 crore vide State Government letter No. 523/R-110/2020/13/2 dated 23.02.2022 due to reconciliation of Loan balance between the figures of Finance Account and Account of Power Company. ₹168.92 crore includes ₹136.78 crore of loan adjusted as Share Capital of the State Government in 2017-18 and ₹32.14 crore of excess payment of Interest by Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board during 2004-05 and 2005-06 adjusted as repayment of loan.

repay the Government money.

Audit noticed that despite the arrears in repayment of loans, fresh loans of ₹50 crore were given by the State Government to the following four Cooperative Sugar Mills as detailed in **Table 2.26**.

Table 2.26: Details of loans and advances to sugar mills during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Name	Year of previous Loans outstanding Since	Total accumulate -ed loss as of March 2024	Amount of principal outstanding as of 1 April 2023	Amount of loans disbursed during the year	Loan re-paid during the year	Total loans outstanding as on 31 March 2024	Interest arrears as on 31 March 2024
1	Loh Purush Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel Sugar Mill Limited	2016-17	224.54	115.00	13.00	8.00	120.00	49.68
2	Bhoramdev Co-operative Sugar Mill Limited	2012-13	108.83	76.00	13.00	2.00	87.00	41.12
3	Mahamaya Co- operative Sugar Mill, Limited	2008-09	129.45	95.67	17.00	11.89	100.78	85.46
4	Danteshwari maiya Co-operative Sugar Mill, Limited	2005-06	103.23	87.73	7.00	2.15	92.58	44.57
Total			566.05	374.40	50.00	24.04	400.36	220.83

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

It is evident from the above table that all four Sugar Mills were continuously making losses which was ₹566.05 crore as on 31 March 2024. The total outstanding loans along with arrears of interest due to above Sugar Mills as on 31 March 2024 was ₹621.19 crore.

2.4.4 Expenditure priorities

Enhancing human development levels require the States to step up their expenditure on key social services like education, health etc. Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure under a category to aggregate expenditure) is attached to a particular sector if the allocation is below the respective national average. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, the quality of expenditure is considered to be better.

The fiscal priorities of the State Government with regard to development expenditure, social services expenditure and capital expenditure during 2019-20 and 2023-24 are shown in **Table 2.27** below:

Table 2.27: Expenditure priority of the State with regard to Health, Education and Capital expenditure

(in per cent)

Sl. No.		TE/GSDP	SSE/TE	ESE/TE	DE/TE	CE/TE	Education/ TE	Health/ TE
Average (Ratio) 2019-20 of								
1	General Category States*	15.88	37.04	29.54	66.58	12.72	15.79	5.25
2	Chhattisgarh State	23.82	34.85	40.29	75.14	10.43	19.73	5.69
Average (Ratio) 2023-24 of								

3	General Category States*	15.66	37.92	30.01	67.93	15.38	14.36	5.71
4	Chhattisgarh State	25.79	35.79	42.42	78.22	11.82	16.12	5.29

TE: Total Expenditure, SSE: Social sector Expenditure, ESE: Economic Sector Expenditure, DE: Development Expenditure, CE: Capital Expenditure, Development Expenditure includes Development Revenue Expenditure, Development Capital Expenditure, development Loan and Advances disbursed.
*States other than NE and Himalayan States

Source: Data provided by Economic Advisor

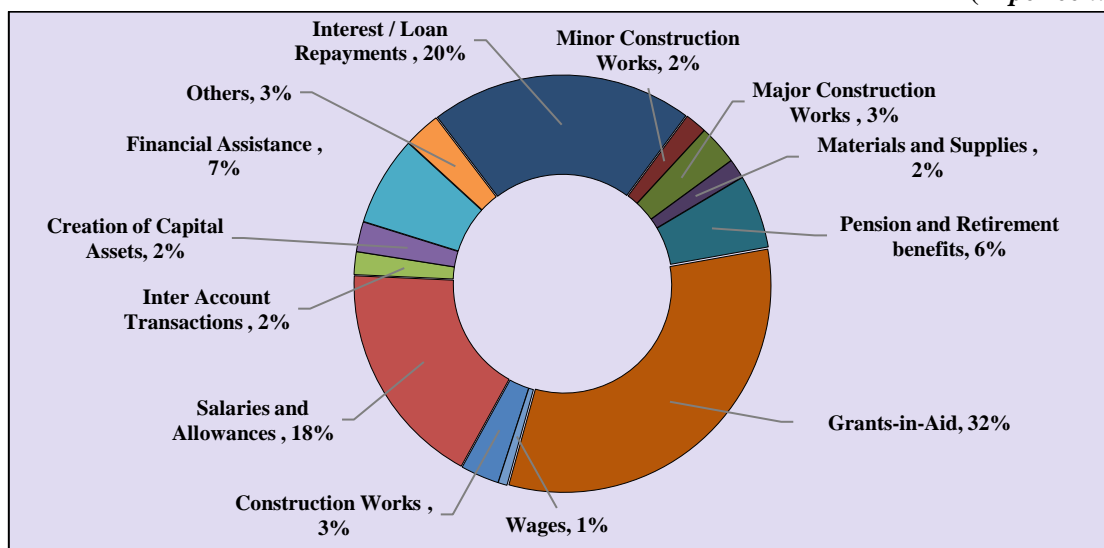
- The State Government's total expenditure as proportion of GSDP increased from 23.82 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 25.79 *per cent* in 2023-24.
- The proportion of expenditure on Development, especially on education, to the total expenditure of Chhattisgarh has been higher than the average of other General Category States. The expenditure on health has declined from 5.69 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 5.29 *per cent* in 2023-24 and is lower than the average of other General Category States in 2023-24.
- Allocative priority accorded to Social sector expenditure by the State Government was less than the average of general category states during the same period.
- The ratio of capital expenditure to total expenditure increased from 10.43 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 11.82 *per cent* in 2023-24. However, this ratio was less than the average of general category states during the same period.

2.4.5 Object head wise expenditure

Object head wise expenditure gives information about the object/ purpose of the expenditure. The per cent wise object head expenditure with respect to total expenditure for 2023-24 is shown in following **Chart 2.15** below:

Chart 2.15: Object head wise expenditure

(in per cent)



Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

As can be seen from the above chart, the expenditure under object heads Salaries & Allowances, Grants-in-Aid and Interest / Loan Repayments constituted 70 *per cent* of

overall expenditure ₹1,54,584.81 crore¹⁰ of the State. Besides, Financial Assistance and Pension and Retirement benefits constituted seven *per cent* and six *per cent* of the expenditure respectively.

A drill down view of budgetary allocation and extent of expenditure (above ₹1,000 crore) incurred on the actual items at the Object Head level is given in **Table 2.28** below:

Table 2.28: Object head wise expenditure (where the expenditure is ₹1,000 crore and above) *vis-à-vis* budget authorisation

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	Original Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Utilisation Percentage
1	14- Grants-in-Aid	35,238.10	49,566.05	140.66
2	35- Interest / Loan Repayments	15,039.60	31,643.69	210.40
3	01- Salaries and Allowances	30,071.15	27,324.90	90.87
4	13- Financial Assistance	9,936.90	10,796.88	108.65
5	12- Pension and Retirement benefits	7,112.98	8,839.95	124.28
6	97- Construction Works	7,256.11	4,874.84	67.18
7	26- Major Construction Works	5,066.11	4,768.58	94.13
8	45- Creation of Capital Assets	3,559.31	3,597.45	101.07
9	27- Minor Construction Works	3,124.96	2,630.25	84.17
10	25- Materials and Supplies	2,609.72	2,342.00	89.74
11	02- Wages	1,197.93	1,079.67	90.13
12	24- Maintenance Works	1,227.98	1,080.98	88.03
Total		1,21,440.85	1,48,545.24	122.32

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget Estimates 2023-24

As can be seen from the above table, out of a total budgetary allocation of ₹1,21,440.85 crore under 12 object heads, the actual expenditure during 2023-24 was ₹1,48,545.24 crore (122.32 *per cent*).

2.5 Public Account

Receipts and Disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as Small Savings, Provident Funds, Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense, Remittances etc., which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by State Legislature. The Government acts as a banker in respect of these. The balance after disbursements during the year is the fund available with the Government for use for various purposes.

2.5.1 Net Public Account Balances

The status of receipts and disbursement under Public Account are shown in Statement 21 of the Finance Accounts. Component-wise net balances in the Public Account of the State as of 31 March of respective years are shown in **Table 2.29** below:

¹⁰ Total expenditure (₹1,30,471.85 crore) + Repayment of Public Debt (₹24,112.96 crore)

Table 2.29: Component-wise net balances in Public Account as of 31 March of the year

(₹ in crore)							
Sl. No.	Sector	Sub Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	I. Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc.	National Small Savings Fund, State Provident Funds and Other Accounts	(-)7,617.67	(-)8,021.40	(-)8,020.50	(-)9,326.98	(-)10,848.71
2	J. Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	(-)1,101.77	(-)614.84	(-)769.36	(-)265.27	(-)697.48
		(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	(-)1,363.00	(-)1,384.75	(-)1,683.77	(-)2,006.47	(-)2,340.27
3	K. Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	(-)37.29	(-)33.16	(-)28.27	(-)8.30	(-)1.16
		(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	(-)5,446.01	(-)5,951.96	(-)5,758.23	(-)6,138.62	(-)6,404.18
		(c) Advances	(+)1.84	(+)1.84	(+)7.35	(+)7.00	(+)7.10
4	L. Suspense and Miscellaneous	(a) Suspense	(-)29.66	(-)20.08	(-)84.64	(-)180.88	(-)124.65
		(b) Other Accounts-	(+)5,199.46	(+)3,344.86	(+)3,299.78	(+)440.13	(+)5,888.62
		(c) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
		(d) Miscellaneous	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	M. Remittances	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	(+)204.48	(+)240.97	(+)245.09	(+)197.03	(+)261.15
		(b) Inter- Governmental Adjustment Account	(+)73.82	(+)88.41	(+)91.13	(+)101.63	(+)90.35
Total			(-)10,115.80	(-)12,350.11	(-)12,701.42	(-)17,180.73	(-)14,169.23

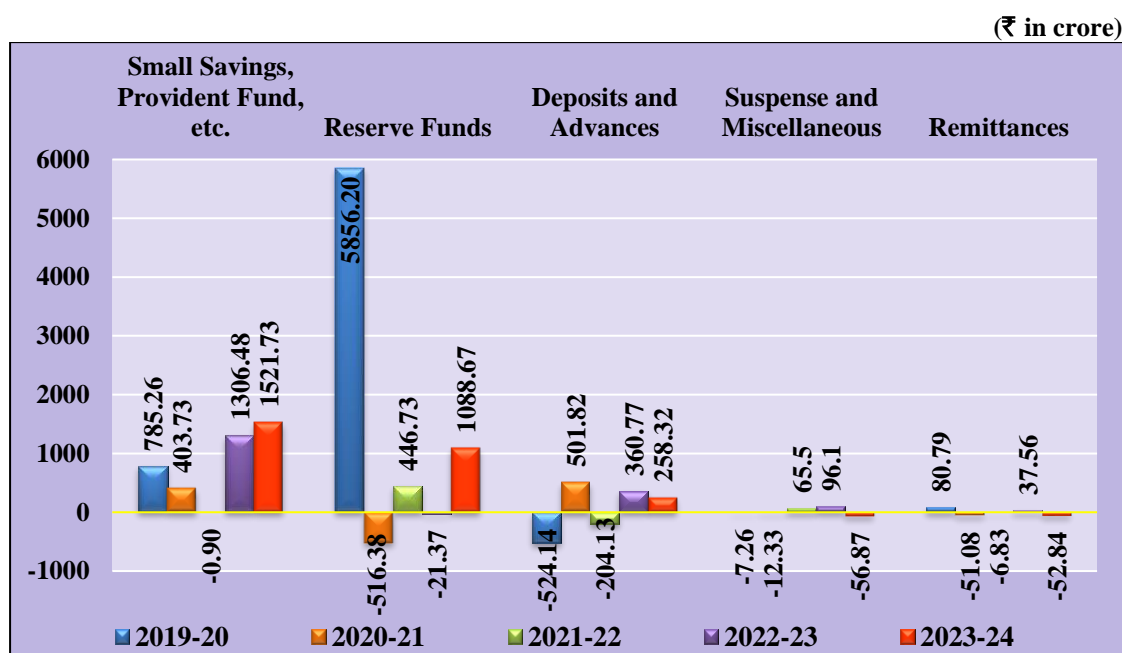
Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Note: +ve denotes debit balance and -ve denotes credit balances

The net credit balances in Public Account decreased by ₹3,011.50 crore in 2023-24 over the previous year, mainly due to increase in debit balance of Suspense and Miscellaneous - Other Accounts by ₹5,448.49 crore which was counter balanced by increase in credit balance of National Small Savings Fund, State Provident Funds and Other Accounts by ₹1,521.73 crore, Reserve Funds bearing Interest by ₹432.21 crore and Reserve Funds not bearing Interest by ₹333.80 crore.

The yearly changes in composition of balances in Public Account over the last five year period 2019-24 are given in **Chart 2.16**:

Chart 2.16: Yearly changes in composition of Public Account balances



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Yearly changes depicted in the chart above excludes changes in Major Head-8671 Departmental Balances (-₹0.02 crore), 8673- Cash Balance Investment Account (₹5,447.88 crore) and Reserve Funds Investment Accounts (₹322.66 crore). During the year 2023-24, major yearly change was seen in Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc. (₹1,521.73 crore) and Reserve Funds (₹1,088.67 crore).

During 2019-20, high change in Reserve Fund was due to receipt of ₹5,791.70 crore under Compensatory Afforestation Funds (CAMPA) transferred by Government of India from National Compensatory Afforestation Deposit and interest of ₹81.25 crore on investment of CAMPA funds.

2.5.2 Reserve Funds

Reserve Funds are created for specific and defined purposes under the Public Account of the State Government. These funds are met from contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

There are 18 Reserve Funds (17 Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes in the State with effect from 2000-2001 since the formation of the State and one reserve fund i.e. Guarantee Redemption Fund was created during 2022-23). Out of 18, 14 funds were operative, and four funds¹¹ were in-operative as of 31 March 2024. The gross balance at the end of 31 March 2024 in these funds was ₹10,694.70 crore, out of which ₹7,656.95 crore (71.60 per cent) was invested in Government of India Securities and Treasury Bills (₹7,356.24 crore) and Share Capital of Joint Venture Companies (₹300.71 crore).

¹¹ Development Funds for Educational Purposes (MH 8229-101), Development Funds for Agricultural Purposes (MH 8229-103), Gramin Vikas Nidhi (MH 8229-200-0023) and Other Fund (MH 8235-200)

2.5.2.1 Consolidated Sinking Fund

Following the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State has created a Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF) for amortisation of all loans including loans from banks, liabilities on account of National Small Savings Funds, *etc.* Further, as per the guideline (June 2006) issued by the State Government (Finance Department), a minimum annual contribution of 0.50 *per cent* of outstanding liabilities (Internal Debt and Public Account Liabilities) at the beginning of the year was required to be transferred to the fund. Further, the Government shall not fund its contribution to the fund out of borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India.

During 2023-24, GoCG transferred ₹415.00 crore to the Consolidated Sinking Fund against the minimum requirement of ₹432.50 crore representing 0.5 *per cent* of outstanding liabilities (Internal Debt and Public Account Liabilities) of ₹86,500.48 crore as on 31 March 2023. As on 31 March 2024, an amount of ₹3,701.94 crore was lying in the Fund, and the entire amount was invested in Government of India securities.

2.5.2.2 State Disaster Risk Management Fund

The Fifteenth Finance Commission has recommended the creation of a fund for disaster mitigation along with disaster response, which will be together called the State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF). Out of the total amount recommended for SDRMF, the share of SDRF shall be 80 *per cent* and the share of SDMF 20 *per cent*.

Details of expenditure charged to SDRMF are given below in **Table 2.30**:

Table 2.30: Details of expenditure charged to SDRMF

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Head	Minor Head of Account	Expenditure during 2023-24
1		2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	
2		01-Drought	
3	101	Gratuitous Relief	0.07
4	282	Public Health	0
5		02-Floods, Cyclones, etc.	
6	101	Gratuitous Relief	0.37
7	110	Assistance for repair and restoration of damaged Water Supply, Drainage and Sewerage Works	0.27
8	111	Ex-gratia Payments to bereaved families	9.27
9	112	Evacuation of population	1.01
10	113	Assistance for repair and construction of Houses	7.97
11	114	Assistance to Farmers for purchase of Agriculture Input	6.31
12	116	Assistance to Farmers for repairs of damaged tube wells and Pump sets	0.00
13	117	Assistance to Farmers for purchase of livestock	5.28
14	122	Repair and Restoration of damaged Irrigation and Flood Control Works	0.00
15		80-General	
16	101	Centre for Training to Disaster Preparedness	0.16
17	102	Management of Natural Disasters, Contingency Plans in disaster prone areas	77.71

18	800	Other Expenditure	105.30
19	Total SDRF Expenditure		213.72
20	05-State Disaster Response Fund		
21	901	Deduct- Amount met from State Disaster Response Fund	(-)204.44

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF)

Government of India (GoI) replaced the erstwhile Calamity Relief Fund with the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) with effect from 1 April 2010. As per the SDRF guidelines, 2022, the Centre and States are required to contribute to the Fund in the proportion of 75:25. The contributions are to be transferred to the Public Account to Major Head-8121 by making budget provisions under the Major Head 2245. Expenditure incurred on relief work to be charged to SDRF would be shown as deduct entry under the Major Head-2245.

As per the Finance Accounts 2023-24, the SDRF had an opening balance of ₹208.34 crore as of 01 April 2023. During the year 2023-24, the State Government received ₹181.60 crore as 2nd installment of Central Government's share of 2022-23. However, the State Government transferred an amount ₹484.00 crore (Central share ₹363.20 crore and State share ₹120.80 crore for the year 2022-23 to the Fund in 2023-24. The State Government also transferred treasury deposit of ₹2.03 crore to the fund during the year 2023-24. Expenditure of ₹204.44 crore was made from SDRF during 2023-24. Thus, as on 31 March 2024, the closing balance in SDRF was ₹489.93 crore.

Delay in Contributions to the SDRF

As per Ministry of Home Affairs, GoI guidelines on SDRF (2015 & 2022), immediately upon receipt of GoI's share, the State Government would transfer the amount, along with their matching share, if not already transferred, to the Public Account Head within 15 days of its receipt. Any delay will require the State Government to release the amount, with interest, at the Bank rate of RBI, for the number of days of delay.

During the year 2023-24, the State Government transferred 1st installment of 2022-23 Central share (received on 31 March 2023) alongwith State's matching share to the Public Account head on 25 April 2023 with delay of nine days and 2nd installment of 2022-23 Central share (received on 10 July 2023) alongwith State's matching share to the Public Account head on 03 August 2023 with delay of eight days. The interest of ₹0.75 crore (1st installment - ₹0.39 crore and for 2nd installment - ₹0.36 crore) was payable by the State Government for the delay transfer during 2023-24 as per the guidelines.

Non-Investment from the SDRF

As per the guidelines (2022) issued by the GoI, the State Government shall invest SDRF in one or more of the instruments such as Central Government dated Securities; Auctioned Treasury Bills; and interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with

Scheduled Commercial Banks. The State Government shall pay interest into the SDRF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under Overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest will be credited on a half-yearly basis.

However, during 2023-24 Government of Chhattisgarh had neither invested the balances in SDRF in any of the instruments specified in the Guidelines, nor had it paid the half-yearly interest on the balance lying in the Fund in violation of SDRF guidelines. The entire balance of ₹489.93 crore was lying uninvested in SDRF as on 31 March 2024 resulted in interest liability.

The unpaid interest (₹46.14 crore¹²) liability led to understatement of Revenue expenditure/Revenue deficit to that extent during 2023-24.

(b) State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF)

The State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) was constituted for the purpose of mitigation projects in respect of disasters covered under SDRF/NDRF guidelines and the State specific local disasters notified by the State Government. The GoI and the State Government are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25 respectively.

As per the Finance Accounts 2023-24, the SDMF had an opening balance of ₹84.22 crore as of 01 April 2023. During the year 2023-24, the State Government received Central Government's share of ₹90.80 crore for the year 2022-23. However, the State Government transferred an amount ₹115.20 crore (Central share ₹86.40 crore and State share ₹28.80 crore) relating to the year 2021-22 to the Fund in 2023-24. Non transfer of Central Share of ₹90.80 crore received during 2023-24 along with corresponding state share of ₹30.27 crore resulted in understatement of the Revenue Expenditure/Revenue deficit to that extent. No expenditure was incurred from SDMF during 2023-24. Thus, as on 31 March 2024, the closing balance in SDMF was ₹199.42 crore.

As per the SDMF guidelines (2022), the State Government was required to release the contribution within 15 days of its receipts and in case of delay interest at the bank rate of RBI is payable for delay by the State Government. Details of funds received from GoI and transfer to SDMF¹³ along with State's matching share from 2021-23 are given in below **Table 2.31**.

¹² ₹ 45.39 crore for non-investment and ₹0.75 crore for delay in transfer of contribution.

¹³ As per XVFC, SDMF fund was created in 2020-21. However, pending finalization of new SDMF guideline for the period 2020-21, GoI (MoH) decided (April 2020) to extend the validity of existing guideline of SDRF dated 30th July 2015 for a period of one year or till such time new guideline/norms are framed.

Table 2.31: Details of contribution to the SDMF Fund

Year	Installment	Central Share		State Share		No. of days taken to transfer Central & State share into SDMF account	Grace Days	Delay in transfer (days)	Interest due (in crore)
		Amount (in crore)	Release Date from GoI	Amount (in crore)	Release of Centre & State share by State Government				
2021-22	1 st and 2 nd installment	86.40	29.03.2022	28.80	19.05.2023	416	15	401	7.49
2022-23	1 st and 2 nd installment	90.80	04.07.2023	30.26	Not transferred as on 31.03.2024	-	15	255*	5.72

Source: Finance Accounts

* Delay as on 31.03.2024

As can be seen from the above table, there was a delay of 401 days in transfer of Central share along with State share fund relating to the year 2021-22. Further, funds related to the year 2022-23 have yet to be transferred to the Public Account. The interest of ₹13.21 crore for delay was payable by the State Government as of March 2024.

Non-Investment from the SDMF

As per the guidelines (2022) issued by the GoI, the State Government shall invest SDMF in one or more of the instruments such as Central Government dated Securities; Auctioned Treasury Bills; and interest earning deposits and certificates of deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks. The State Government shall pay interest into the SDMF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under Overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI for the amount not invested from SDMF. The interest will be credited on a half-yearly basis.

However, during 2023-24 the Government of Chhattisgarh had neither invested the balances in SDMF in any of the instruments specified in the Guidelines, nor had it paid the half-yearly interest on the uninvested balance lying in the Fund in violation of SDMF guidelines. The entire balance of ₹199.42 crore was lying uninvested in SDMF as on 31 March 2024.

The unpaid interest (₹28.53 crore¹⁴) led to understatement of Revenue expenditure/Revenue deficit to that extent during 2023-24 and accumulation of interest liabilities for future.

2.5.2.3 Guarantee Redemption Fund

The GoCG has notified the scheme for constitution and administration of Guarantee Redemption Fund in July 2022 with an initial contribution of ₹5 crore. However, the GOCG notified revised scheme for GRF in March 2023.

As per para 5 of the notification, the fund shall be set up with an initial contribution of a minimum of one *per cent* of outstanding guarantees at the end of the previous year and

¹⁴ ₹15.32 crore for non-investment and ₹13.21 crore for delay in transfer of contribution.

thereafter minimum 0.5 *per cent* every year to achieve a minimum level of 3 *per cent* in next five years. The Fund shall be gradually increased to a desirable level of 5 *per cent*. If the guarantees have been invoked or are likely to be invoked, additional Funds (over and above 5 *per cent*) shall be maintained. Further, the Government shall not fund its contribution to the fund out of borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India.

During 2023-24, GoCG transferred ₹10.00 crore to the Guarantee Redemption Fund under the head 8235-117. As per the notification of GRF scheme, the State Government was required to contribute ₹221.00 crore (one *per cent* of total outstanding guarantees of ₹22,099.71 crore at the end of previous year) against which ₹15.00 crore was contributed till 31 March 2024.

2.5.2.4 Funds outside Public Account of the State

Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India subject to the provisions of Article 267, provides that all revenues received by the Government of a State, all loans raised by that Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means advances and all moneys received by that Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund to be entitled "the Consolidated Fund of the State". Article 266(2) provides that all other public money received by or on behalf of the Government of a State shall be credited to the public account of the State, as the case may be.

Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess

GoCG constituted (September 2008) Building and other construction Workers Welfare Board (September 2008). The Board collects Building and other construction Workers Welfare (Labour cess) at the rate of one *per cent* of cost of construction from the employers and utilizes it for the implementation of its schemes as per BOCW Welfare Cess Act 1996.

Receipt and utilisation of Labour Cess

The opening balance as on 1 April 2023 available with the Board was ₹674.74 crore. As per the information provided by the Board, total ₹343.15 crore (Registration charges and Other Receipt – ₹2.03 crore, Labour cess – ₹306.77 crore and Interest– ₹34.35 crore) was received during the year 2023-24. Further, out of ₹306.77 crore received towards labour cess, ₹250.49 crore was received from various State & Central Government entities and ₹56.28 crore from private entities during the year. The Board incurred total expenditure of ₹370.43 crore during 2023-24, on welfare schemes & establishment. Thus, ₹647.46 crore was available with the Board as on 31 March 2024.

As per the information provided by the Board, funds were directly transferred to the Board by other entities and not routed through Public Accounts. And only in respect of four¹⁵ departments, the funds were being routed through Public Account.

¹⁵ PWD, PHE, WRD, RES/RD.

As per BOCW Cess Rules, 1998 the cess collected shall be transferred to the Board in the head of account of the Board under the accounting procedures of the State. In the absence of accounting of cess through Government Accounts, the actual amount of cess collected and transferred to the board could not be ascertained.

As per the Finance Accounts 2023-24, under the Major Head 8443-111/108 other Departmental/Public Works Deposit ₹59.99 crore of labour cess was deposited during the year. Out of which the State Government transferred only ₹58.01 crore against ₹63.19 crore (₹59.99 crore + un-transferred balance of ₹3.20 crore of previous year) payable to the Board. The balance of ₹5.18 crore remains un-transferred and has been kept under Public Account Major Head 8443.

2.5.2.5 Other dedicated Funds

(i) Infrastructure Development Fund

As per Chhattisgarh (*Adhosanrachna Vikas Evam Paryavaran*) *Upkar Adhiniyam* 2005, the Infrastructure Development Cess (ID Cess) shall be levied and collected on all lands on which land revenue or rent is levied. The ID Cess so collected should be transferred to the Infrastructure Development Fund (ID Fund). The Fund shall be utilized for implementation of such infrastructure development projects as may be prescribed. The Infrastructure Development Fund is maintained in Public Account (8229 Development and Welfare Fund-200-0026).

Audit scrutiny revealed that the State Government collected ID Cess of ₹210.58 crore during 2022-23 and ₹197.95 crore in 2023-24. An amount of ₹122.75 crore was transferred to the fund during the year 2023-24 against the amount of ₹210.58 crore collected during the previous year by the GoCG. The short transfer of ₹87.83 crore resulted in an understatement of the revenue expenditure/revenue deficit. Expenditure of ₹41.18 crore was made from the Infrastructure Development Fund during 2023-24. The closing balance as on 31 March 2024 in the Infrastructure Development Fund was ₹129.35 crore.

(ii) Environment Fund

As per provision made under Chhattisgarh (*Adhosanrachna Vikas Evam Paryavaran*) *Upkar Adhiniyam*, 2005, an Environment Fund shall be established in GoCG. Environmental cess so collected should be transferred to the Environment Fund for implementation of environment projects in the State. Environment Fund is maintained in Public Account (8229-200-0021).

Scrutiny of the relevant records revealed that ₹210.58 crore and ₹197.95 crore was collected as Environment cess in 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively. An amount of ₹122.75 crore was transferred to the designated fund during the year 2023-24 by the GoCG against the ₹210.58 crore collected during the previous year. The short transfer of ₹87.83 crore resulted in an understatement of the revenue expenditure/revenue deficit. The balance in the Environment Fund as on 31 March 2024 was ₹289.88 crore.

(iii) Mineral Development Fund

As per section 3(2) of Chhattisgarh Mineral Development Fund Act, 2003, every year an amount equivalent to five *per cent* of mineral revenue collected during the preceding financial year shall be earmarked and contributed to the Mineral Development Fund. Mineral Development Fund is maintained in Public Account (8229 Development and welfare Fund-200-0089).

During 2023-24, the State Government was required to transfer ₹647.07 crore to Chhattisgarh State Mineral Development Fund (five *per cent* of Mineral Revenue of ₹12,941.33 crore collected during previous year i.e. 2022-23) against which the State Government transferred ₹400.00 crore only. Short contribution of ₹247.07 crore resulted in an understatement of the revenue expenditure/revenue deficit to that extent. The closing balance as on 31 March 2024 in the Mineral Development Fund was ₹1,048.89 crore.

(iv) Pension Fund

The State Government of Chhattisgarh vide notification dated 29th March 2003 had commenced administration of State Pension Fund. Rule 6 of the Chhattisgarh State Pension Fund Rules, 2003 states that the Government shall transfer to the fund an amount not less than five *per cent* of the total expenditure in the major head 2071 towards pensionary liabilities in the immediate preceding year provided that the State Government may keeping in view the available resources, transfers a larger amount into the fund.

The pension fund is created at sub-head level below MH-8229-200 Other Development Funds. The opening balance of the Fund as on 01.04.2024 was ₹456.05 crore. During the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹272.00 crore was transferred to the Fund against the required contribution of ₹383.07 crore (i.e. 5 *per cent* of ₹7,661.46 crore). Short contribution of ₹111.07 crore resulted in an understatement of the revenue expenditure/revenue deficit to that extent. The closing balance as on 31 March 2024 in the Pension Fund was ₹737.08 crore out of which ₹267.43 crore was invested in Government of India Securities and Treasury Bills.

(v) Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF)

The List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts prescribes the accounting procedure relating to Central Road and Infrastructure Fund (CRIF). In terms of the extant accounting procedure, the grants are to be initially booked as revenue receipts under Major Head “1601 Grants-in-Aid from Central Government”. Out of these amounts, the allocations other than those from reserves, are credited to Major Head “8449- Other Deposits- 103 Subvention from Central Road and Investment Fund”, by contra debit to relevant programme minor head under the functional major head.

Details of the fund received from the Government of India and transferred by the State Government to “8449-Other Deposits-103 Subvention from Central Road and Infrastructure Fund” in the Public Account during 2019-24 are given in **Table 2.32**.

Table: 2.32: Details of Central Road and Infrastructure Fund during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance (Amount yet to be transferred by GoCG)	Grant released from GoI	Grant transferred by GoCG to 8449-Other Deposit-103	Closing Balance (Amount pending for transfer by GoCG)
1	2019-20	14.02	371.61	198.55	187.08
2	2020-21	187.08	234.92	296.54	125.46
3	2021-22	125.46	230.29	125.47	230.28
4	2022-23	230.28	86.92	160.65	156.55
5	2023-24	156.55	353.60	300.00	210.16

Source: Data compiled by O/o the PAG (A&E), Chhattisgarh

The Government of India released ₹353.60 crore to State Government for Central Road and Infrastructure Fund during 2023-24. The State Government transferred ₹300.00 crore (₹69.64 crore, ₹86.92 crore and ₹143.44 crore relating to the period 2021-22, Central Road and Infrastructure Fund” in the Public Account. Thus, non-transfer of ₹210.16 crore to Fund in Public Account resulted in understatement of revenue expenditure/revenue deficit by ₹210.16 crore.

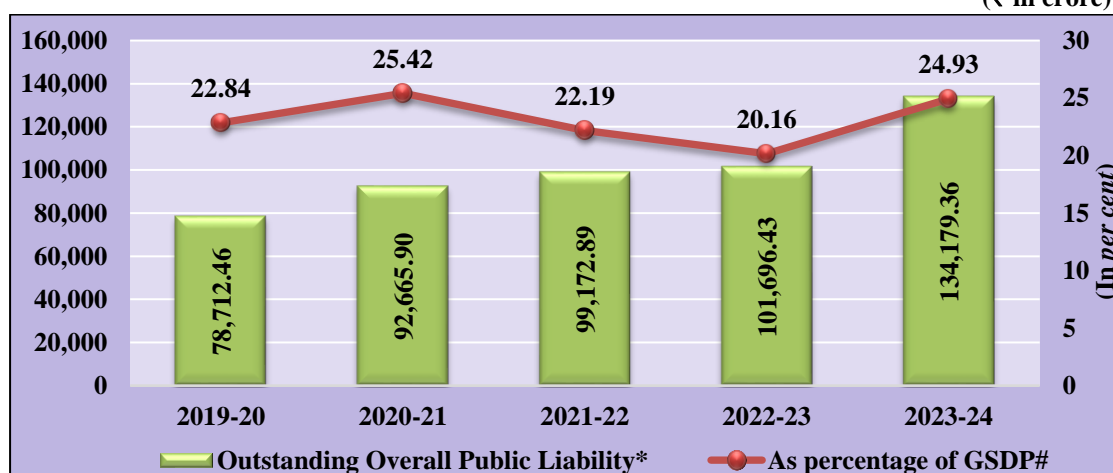
2.6 Public Liability Management

Management of public liability is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the Government’s liability in order to raise the required amount of funding, achieve its risk and cost objectives, and to meet any other sovereign debt management goals that the Government may have set through enactment or any other annual budget announcements.

Outstanding overall liability of the State along with its percentage to GSDP for the years 2019-20 to 2023-24 is depicted in **Chart 2.17** below:

Chart 2.17: Outstanding overall Public Liability and its percentage to GSDP

(₹ in crore)



Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

* Outstanding overall public liability includes back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore (₹3,109.00 crore during 2020-21 and ₹4,965.15 crore in 2021-22) provided in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

Outstanding overall public liability/GSDP ratio for the year 2020-24 has been calculated after excluding back-to-back loan.

2.6.1 Liability profile: Components

As per Chhattisgarh FRBM act, public liability comprises internal debt of the State Government and Loans and Advances from Central Government. Internal debt consists of Market Loans, Ways and Means advances from RBI, Compensation and other Bonds, Loans from Financial Institutions and Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund of Central Government.

The component-wise liability trend of the State during the five-year period 2019-24 are given in **Table 2.33**:

Table 2.33: Component wise liability trends

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particular	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Outstanding Overall Liability	78,712.46	92,665.90	99,172.89	1,01,696.43	1,34,179.36
2	Public Debt	63,146.72	76,659.79	82,912.77	83,950.79	1,13,887.55
a	Internal Debt	60,382.67	70,490.49	71,186.62	68,754.84	95,140.17
b	Loans from GoI	2,764.05	6,169.30	11,726.15	15,195.95	18,747.38
3	Liabilities on Public Account	15,565.74	16,006.11	16,260.12	17,745.64	20,291.81
4	Rate of growth of outstanding overall liability (per cent)	17.92	17.73	7.02	2.54	31.94
5	Gross State Domestic Product	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887
6	Rate of growth of GSDP (per cent)	5.37	2.22	16.52	13.12	8.93
7	Liability /GSDP ¹⁶ (per cent)	22.84	25.42	22.19	20.16	24.93
8	Interest payments on Overall Liability	4,970.33	5,633.11	6,144.24	6,382.08	6,798.34
9	Interest payments on Off Budget Liability	129.79	212.20	229.10	462.02	742.15
Borrowings and Other Liabilities (As per Statement 6 of Finance Accounts)						
10	Total Receipts during the year	31,921.72	33,423.87	28,164.36	21,972.42	67,412.52
11	Total Repayments during the year	19,958.77	19,470.43	21,657.37	19,448.88	34,929.59
12	Net Funds Available during the year [#]	6,992.59	8,320.33	362.75	NIL	25,684.59
13	Repayments/ Receipts (per cent)	62.52	58.25	76.90	88.51	51.81

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

Net fund available to the State Government is calculated as excess of total debt receipts over debt repayment and interest payment.

¹⁶ Liability to GSDP ratio for the year 2020-24 has been calculated on the Outstanding Overall Liability after excluding the amount of back-to-back loan ₹8,074.15 crore (₹3,109.00 crore during 2020-21 and ₹4,965.15 crore in 2021-22) provided in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

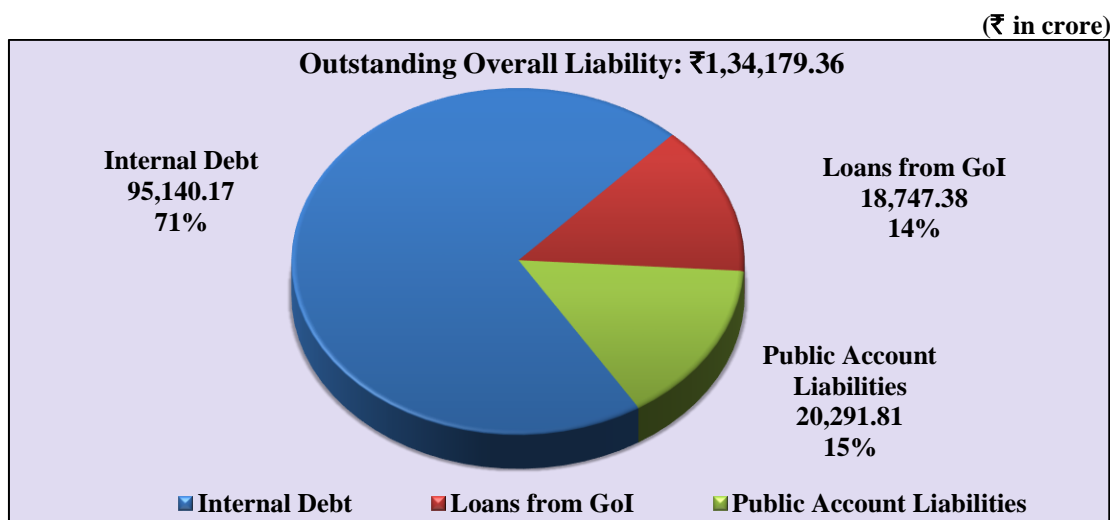
The effective outstanding overall liability after excluding the back-to-back loan would be ₹1,26,105.21 crore as of March 2024. The rate of growth of outstanding overall liability decreased from 17.92 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 2.54 *per cent* in 2022-23. However, it increased significantly to 31.94 *per cent* in 2023-24. During 2023-24, total liability receipts increased by ₹45,440.10 crore (206.81 *per cent*) and total liability repayment also increased by ₹15,480.71 crore (79.60 *per cent*) as compared to previous year. In 2019-20 and 2020-21, rate of growth liability was significantly higher than rate of growth of GSDP whereas GSDP growth exceeded the rate of growth of liability for 2021-22 & 2022-23. However, there was sharp increase in the rate of growth of liability than GSDP growth rate in 2023-24 which may pose potential fiscal challenges ahead.

Public debt increased by ₹50,740.83 crore (80.35 *per cent*) during the period 2019-24 wherein internal debt increased by ₹34,757.50 crore (57.56 *per cent*) and Loans from GoI increased by ₹15,983.33 crore (578.26 *per cent*). Public Account liabilities increased by ₹4,726.07 crore (30.36 *per cent*) during the period 2019-24.

The State Government has net outstanding off-budget liabilities/borrowings of ₹7,292.94 crore towards various Financial Institutions in addition to the budgeted liabilities of ₹1,34,179.36 crore as on 31 March 2024.

Component-wise break-up of overall liabilities is shown below in **Chart 2.18**:

Chart 2.18: Break up of Outstanding Overall Liability at the end of 2023-24

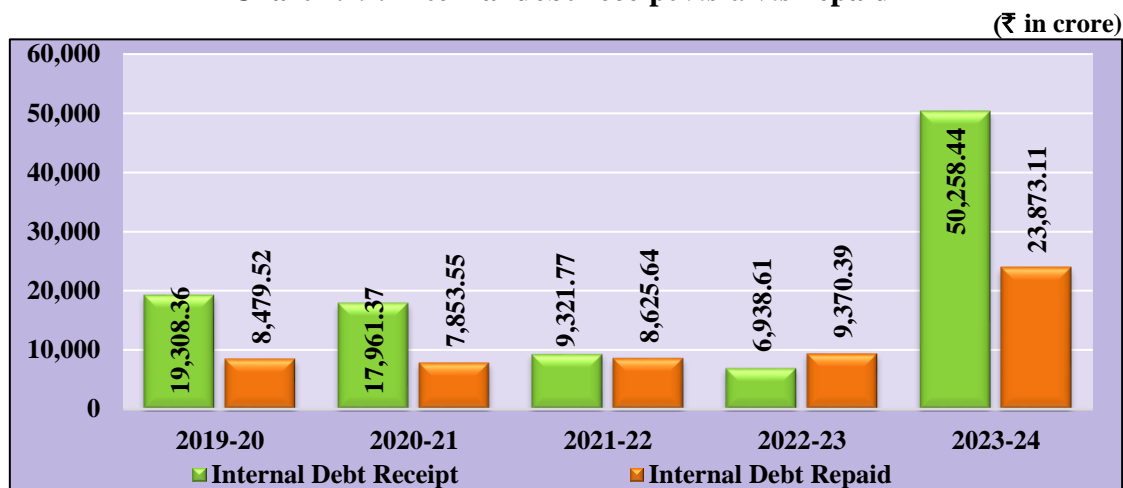


Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

Internal debt (₹95,140.17 crore), which is primarily market borrowings through issue of State Development Loans (SDLs), accounts for 71 *per cent* of the total outstanding liability.

Chart 2.19 depicts Internal Debt receipt by the State Government and repayment for the same period.

Chart 2.19: Internal debt receipt vis-a-vis repaid



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Internal debt receipts shown decreasing trend from ₹19,308.36 crore in 2019-20 to ₹6,938.61 crore in 2022-23 and then increased sharply to ₹50,258.44 crore in 2023-24. Repayments (₹23,873.11 crore) under internal debt during the year 2023-24 was 48 per cent of internal debt receipts (₹50,258.44 crore).

2.6.2 Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

Fiscal Deficit represents the total financing that the State requires (predominantly by drawing on its cash and investment balances with the RBI and by borrowing) to meet the excess of the Revenue and Capital Expenditure (including loans and advances) over Revenue and Non-debt Receipts. Financing pattern of fiscal deficit is reflected in Table 2.34.

Table 2.34: Components of fiscal deficit and its financing pattern

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Composition of Fiscal Deficit						
1	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-)9,608.61	(-)6,856.66	(+)4,642.02	(+)8,592.11	(-)11,232.76
2	Net Capital Expenditure	(-)8,561.69	(-)9,019.34	(-)10,499.33	(-)13,314.70	(-)15,413.92
3	Net Loans and Advances ¹⁷	200.75	53.62	(-)235.79	31.38	(-)286.35
	Total	(-)17,969.55	(-)15,822.38	(-)6,093.10	(-)4,691.21	(-)26,933.03
Financing pattern of Fiscal Deficit (Net)						
1	Market borrowings	10,980.00	10,500.00	999.99	(-)2,200.00	26,300.00
2	Compensation and Other Bonds	0	0	(-)87.01	(-)87.01	(-)87.01
3	Loans from financial institutions	304.72	112.02	239.03	311.11	628.21
4	Special securities issued to NSSF	(-)455.88	(-)455.88	(-)455.88	(-)455.88	(-)455.87
5	Loans from GOI	63.66	3,405.25	5,556.85	3,469.80	3,551.43
6	Small Savings, PF etc.	785.26	403.73	(-)0.90	1,306.48	1,521.73

¹⁷ Net loans and advances including inter-State settlement.

7	Reserve Fund	814.16	(-)465.18	453.53	(-)181.39	766.01
8	Deposits and Advances	(-)524.14	501.82	(-)204.13	360.77	258.33
9	Suspense and Miscellaneous	4,505.27	1,845.02	109.64	2,955.88	(-)5,504.71
10	Remittances	80.79	(-)51.08	(-)6.83	37.56	(-)52.85
11	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(-)13.47
12	Overall Deficit	16,553.84	15,795.70	6,604.29	5,517.32	26,911.80
13	(-) Increase/ (+) Decrease in cash balance	(+)1,415.71	(+)26.68	(-)511.19	(-)826.11	(+)21.23
14	Gross Fiscal Deficit	17,969.55	15,822.38	6,093.10	4,691.21	26,933.03

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

During 2023-24, net Market borrowings (₹26,300.00 crore) raised by the State Government contributed to finance a major portion of fiscal deficit and its share in financing fiscal deficit was 98 *per cent*.

Receipts and Disbursements under different components financing the Fiscal Deficit are shown in **Table 2.35**:

Table 2.35: Receipts and Disbursements under components financing the fiscal deficit

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Receipt	Disbursement	Net
1	Market Borrowings	32,000.00	5,700.00	26,300.00
2	Compensation and Other Bonds	0.00	87.01	(-)87.01
3	Loans from Financial Institutions	1,587.43	959.22	628.21
4	Special Securities issued to NSSF	0.00	455.87	(-)455.87
5	Loans from GOI	3,791.28	239.85	3,551.43
6	Small Savings, PF, etc.	3,222.13	1,700.40	1,521.73
7	Deposits and Advances	3,560.30	3,301.97	258.33
8	Suspense and Miscellaneous	2,00,606.38	2,06,111.09	(-)5,504.71
9	Remittances	5,309.36	5,362.21	(-)52.85
10	Reserve Fund	7,292.47	6,526.46	766.01
11	Contingency fund	63.49	76.96	(-)13.47
12	Overall Deficit	2,57,432.84	2,30,521.04	26,911.80
13	Increase/Decrease in cash balance			21.23
14	Gross Fiscal Deficit	2,57,432.84	2,30,521.04	26,933.03

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

2.6.3 Debt Profile: Maturity and Repayment

Debt maturity and repayment profile indicates commitment on the part of the Government for debt repayment or debt servicing. **Table 2.36** below shows the debt maturity profile of the State.

Table 2.36: Maturity profile of repayment of public debt

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Period of repayment (Years)	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Government	Total	Percentage (w.r.t. public debt)
1	0 to 1	9,045.96	425.64	9,471.60	8.32
2	1 to 3	21,784.48	535.64	22,320.12	19.60

3	3 to 5	22,556.86	532.36	23,089.22	20.28
4	5 to 7	20,101.37	465.71	20,567.08	18.05
5	7 and above	21,480.46	8,712.45	30,192.91	26.51
6	Others ¹⁸	171.04	8,075.58	8,246.62	7.24
Total		95,140.17	18,747.38	1,13,887.55	100.00

Source: Finance Accounts 2023-24

The maturity profile of the public debt as on 31 March 2024 indicates that the State has to pay 66.25 *per cent* of the debt within the next seven years.

2.7 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)

Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to service its debt now and in future. Apart from the magnitude of the debt of the Government, it is important to analyse the various parameters that determine the debt sustainability of the State and indicate the ability of the State to service its debt obligations. This section assesses the sustainability of the debt of the Government in terms of various sustainability indicators and Domar criteria. **Table 2.37** analyses the debt sustainability of the State according to debt sustainability indicators for the period of five years from 2019-20 to 2023-24.

Table 2.37: Trends in debt Sustainability indicators

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No	Debt Sustainability Indicators	Y ₁ (2019-20)	Y ₂ (2020-21)	Y ₃ (2021-22)	Y ₄ (2022-23)	Y ₅ (2023-24)
1	Overall Liabilities or Overall Debt	78,712.46	92,665.90*	99,172.89*	1,01,696.43*	1,34,179.36*
2	Rate of Growth of Overall liability (<i>per cent</i>)	17.92	17.73	7.02	2.54	31.94
3	GSDP (in nominal terms)	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887
4	Nominal GSDP growth (<i>per cent</i>)	5.37	2.22	16.52	13.12	8.93
5	Overall Liability/GSDP ^{&} (<i>per cent</i>)	22.84	25.42	22.19	20.16	24.93
6	Maturity profile of Public Debt (<i>per cent</i>)					
6a	0 to 2 years	13.97	14.56	18.09	22.32	19.67
6b	2 to 5 years	31.76	37.28	40.98	45.29	32.28
6c	5 to 10 years	51.81	46.37	38.28	25.74	39.27
6d	over 10 years	2.47	1.80	2.65	6.64	8.78
7	Repayment to Gross Borrowings (<i>per cent</i>)	62.52	58.25	76.90	88.51	51.81
8	Net borrowings available as a percentage of Gross Borrowings	37.48	41.75	23.10	11.49	48.19
9	Interest payments on overall liability ¹⁹	4,970.33	5,633.11	6,144.24	6,382.08	6,798.34
10	Effective rate of interest on overall liability (<i>per cent</i>)	7.37	7.05	7.18	7.19	6.30
11	Interest payment to Revenue Receipts (<i>per cent</i>)	7.78	8.92	7.71	6.80	6.57
12	Revenue Deficit/Surplus	-9,608.61	-6,856.66	4,642.02	8,592.11	-11,232.76
13	Primary Revenue Balance (PRB)	-4,638.28	-1,223.55	10,786.26	14,974.19	-4,434.42
14	Primary Balance (PB)	-12,999.19	-10,189.27	51.14	1,690.87	-20,134.69
15	PB/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	-3.77	-2.89	0.01	0.36	-3.98

¹⁸ Details of maturity year not available. Others include Back-to-Back loan provided during 2020-21 (₹3,109.00 crore) and 2021-22 (₹4,965.15 crore) in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

¹⁹ Interest payments on overall liability includes Interest payments on off budget liabilities of ₹129.79 crore (2019-20), ₹212.20 crore (2020-21), ₹229.10 crore (2021-22), ₹462.02 crore (2022-23), ₹742.15 crore (2023-24).

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16	Difference between RoI ²⁰ and effective rate of interest on overall liability	-7.26	-6.55	-6.94	-4.53	-3.11
17	Liquidity Management (use of financial accommodation instruments available with RBI) (number of days)	36	30	38	15	99
18	Debt Stabilisation (Quantum spread + Primary balance)	-14,437.29	-14,146.69	7,798.46	6,543.16	-17,232.63
19	Domar Criteria					
a	GSDP (in constant terms)	2,51,549	2,51,192	2,80,609	3,02,119	3,21,945
b	Real Growth (in constant terms)	2.85	-0.14	11.71	7.67	6.56
c	Inflation based on CPI (per cent)	2.48	7.43	4.83	4.69	3.43
d	Effective Rate of interest	7.37	7.05	7.18	7.19	6.30
e	Real effective rate of interest (Effective rate of interest-Inflation)	4.89	-0.38	2.35	2.50	2.87
f	Growth Interest Differential (Real Growth-Real effective rate of interest)	-2.04	-0.24	9.36	5.17	3.69

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

* Outstanding overall liability Includes back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore provided during 2020-21 (₹3,109.00 crore) and 2021-22 (₹4,965.15 crore) in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

& Overall Liabilities to GSDP ratio for the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 has been calculated on the Outstanding liabilities after excluding the amount of back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore (₹3,109.00 crore during 2020-21 and ₹4,965.15 crore in 2021-22).

PRB: Revenue Receipts-Revenue Expenditure (net of interest payments), where (-) PRB implies Primary Deficit and vice-versa.

PB: Total Receipts (net of borrowings) -Total Expenditure (net of interest payments), where (-) PB implies Primary Deficit and vice-versa.

Effective Rate of Interest: {Interest Payments excluding IP on OBB / [Average Outstanding liability of Previous and Current Financial Year excluding Non-Interest-Bearing Liabilities, back-to-back loan and Interest free loan released to the States]}

Liquidity Management: Amount availed against Special Drawing Facility, Ways and Means Advances & Overdraft.

Quantum Spread: (Interest Spread* overall liability) where Interest spread = (GSDP growth rate - Effective rate of interest on Overall liability). For computation of quantum spread, overall liability has been taken after excluding back-to-back loan, Non-Interest Bearing Liabilities and Interest free loan released to the States under the Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Expenditure/Investment ; RoI : Return on Investment

A brief discussion about impact of the Debt Stabilisation (Quantum spread + Primary balance), growth interest differential (g-r) and the primary balance and overall liability to GSDP ratio of Chhattisgarh during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is summarised below.

- As can be seen from **Table 2.37**, except for the pandemic-affected year 2020-21, most of the indicators considered for State DSA displayed a fluctuating trend over the last five years, which may be sufficient to conclude that the debt-GSDP ratio of the State remained unstable. It is observed that except for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the growth in overall liabilities/debt remained higher than the nominal growth. This suggests that the state needs to take austerity measures to contain growth in debt to keep it in tandem with the nominal growth.
- On an average, over 50 per cent of the outstanding debt had a residual maturity of up to five years, indicating that roll-over risk remained elevated from 2020-21 to 2023-24. The residual maturity of outstanding debt of upto five years increased from

²⁰ RoI = Interest Receipts/Average of Outstanding Loans and Advances Disbursed of Previous and Current Financial Year*100.

45.73 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 67.61 *per cent* in 2022-23 and reduced to 51.95 *per cent* in 2023-24. With the increase in the proportion of outstanding debt with short- and medium-term maturity, roll-over risk intensified until 2022-23 and lessened in 2023-24. Therefore, the state needs to switch to long-term debt for future borrowing requirements to reduce the vulnerability of debt sustainability.

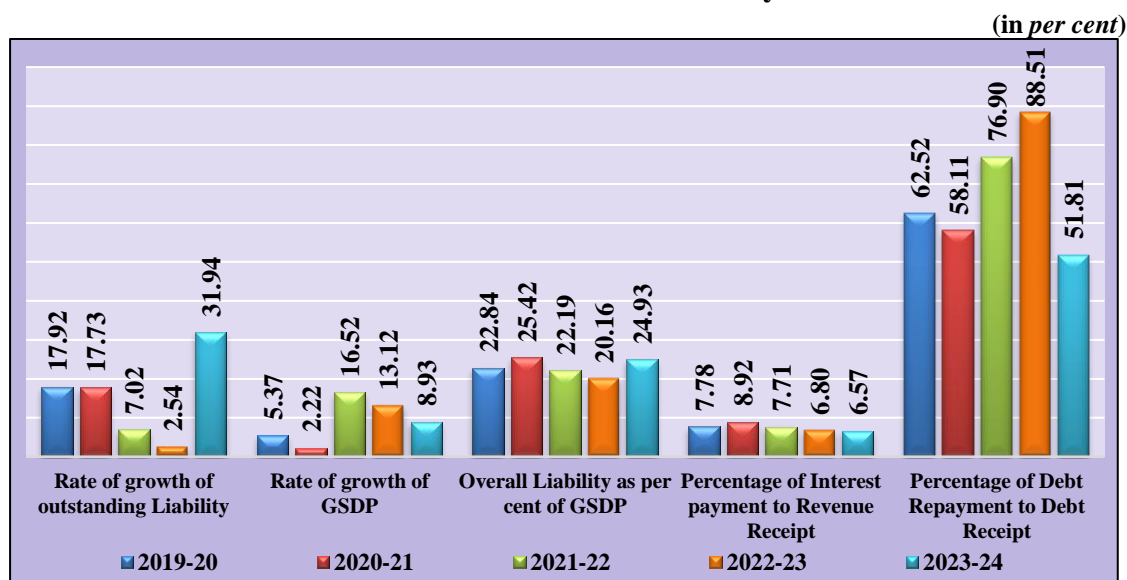
- Debt burden of the State as measured by debt-GSDP ratio, except the year 2019-20, although remained with the indicative debt path²¹ of the prescribed by the Finance Commission witnessed fluctuating trend.
- Repayment to Gross Borrowings in the above Table excludes interest payment and if taken into account it will increase to 62 *per cent* from 52 *per cent* and will reduce the government's flexibility in fiscal planning and may further need to cut spending on quality expenditure. Further, Net borrowing available for productive purposes and growth-boosting investment has neither consistently shown an upward trend nor remained stable enough to lead to a sustained improvement in the quality of expenditure.
- Further, utilisation of the financial facility available with RBI for liquidity management was the lowest at 15 days in 2022-23 and the highest at 99 days in 2023-24 in the last five years. This shows that the reliance on short-term borrowings for liquidity management has not reduced. The State utilised the financial facility available with RBI for liquidity management for an average of 1.5 months annually, which indicates that the State was grappling with liquidity issues.
- The State managed to keep its debt-GSDP ratio below the indicative limit set by the Finance Commission in four out of five years with the help of GID (Growth Interest Differential) which remained supportive in three out of five years and primary surplus in 2021-22 and 2022-23.
- Both GID and PB which remained in negative territory contributed to increase in debt-GSDP ratio in 2019-20 and 2020-21. The GID and the PB which turned positive in 2021-22 and improved further in the succeeding year led to improvement in debt-GSDP ratio in 2021-22 and 2022-23. However, the decline in GID and primary surplus as well as the increase in debt which outpaced nominal growth by a significant margin allowed to debt-GSDP ratio to register a hike of 4.8 percentage points from 20.16 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 24.93 *per cent* in 2023-24. The State, except for the year 2019-20, managed to keep its debt-GSDP ratio within the indicative debt path given by the Finance Commission over the last five year.

²¹ There are two conditions required for DSA; Debt Sustainability Indicator (a combination of Growth Interest Differential and Primary Balance) and to estimate the Sustainability of the debt in diversion of the actual Debt/GSDP ratio from target threshold. As there is no theory to indicate what is a sustainable debt threshold, so choice of the target value of the debt is arbitrary. Therefore, indicative debt path of the State as projected as given by the FC is considered as threshold of Debt/GSDP ratio.

- The Domar criterion suggests that nominal growth was driven primarily by real growth rather than inflation except in the pandemic-affected year (2020-21). While inflation measured by the CPI (combined) kept the real interest rates conducive to have positive GID except in 2019-20 and 2020-21. On average, the state has managed CPI inflation within the 2-6 *per cent* bandwidth prescribed by the RBI.

Chart 2.20 depicts the sustainability of debt of the State Government in terms of debt/GSDP ratio.

Chart 2.20: Trends of Debt Sustainability indicators



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Note: Overall Liability to GSDP ratio for the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 has been calculated on the Outstanding overall liability after excluding the amount of back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore (₹3,109.00 crore during 2020-21 and ₹4,965.15 crore in 2021-22).

2.7.1 Utilisation of borrowed funds

Borrowed funds should ideally be used to fund capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not sustainable. Details and trends of utilisation of borrowed funds during 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in **Table 2.38**.

Table 2.38: Utilisation of borrowed funds

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Total Borrowings ²²	31,921.72	33,423.87	28,164.36	21,972.42	67,412.52
2	Repayment of earlier borrowings (Principal)	19,958.77	19,470.43	21,657.37	19,448.88	34,929.59
3	Balance available after repayments	11,962.95	13,953.44	6,506.99	2,523.54	32,482.93
4	Net Capital expenditure	(-)8,561.69	(-)9,019.34	(-)10,499.33	(-)13,314.70	(-)15,413.92
5	Net Loans and Advances	200.75	53.62	(-)235.79	31.38	(-)286.35

²² Total Borrowing includes receipts under Public Debt and Other Public Account liabilities.

6	Portion of Revenue expenditure met out of net available borrowings	3,602.01	4,987.72	Nil	Nil	11,232.76
7	Surplus borrowing in Cash Balance	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	5,549.90

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Total Borrowings has an increasing trend from ₹31,921.72 crore in 2019-20 to ₹67,412.52 crore in 2023-24, with a significant jump in 2023-24. During the year 2023-24, 52 *per cent* of borrowed funds (₹67,412.52 crore) were utilised towards the repayment of earlier borrowings (₹34,929.59 crore) leaving only 48 *per cent* of borrowed fund for development activities.

Out of ₹32,482.93 crore of balance available after borrowing repayments, expenditure of ₹15,413.92 crore was made on capital account, ₹286.35 crore on Loans & advances. Further from the remaining ₹16,782.66 crore of borrowings, ₹11,232.76 crore was used for funding portion of revenue expenditure and ₹5,549.90 crore was available in cash balance.

During 2023-24, total borrowings increased by ₹45,440.10 crore (206.81 *per cent*) from ₹21,972.42 crore in 2022-23 to ₹67,412.52 crore in 2023-24. Similarly, repayment of earlier borrowings increased by ₹15,480.71 crore (79.60 *per cent*) in 2023-24 over the previous year.

2.7.2 Guarantees – Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee has been extended. As per the Chhattisgarh State Government Guarantee Rules, 2020 (Amended), the total Government guarantees given in a financial year shall not exceed 100 *per cent* of the State's own Revenue Receipts in the preceding year. The details of ceiling amount, outstanding guarantees and maximum amount guaranteed at the end of the financial year for the year 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given in **Table 2.39**.

Table 2.39: Guarantees given by the Government of Chhattisgarh

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Guarantees	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Ceiling applicable to the amount of guarantees*	20,391.20	30,051.62	30,026.15	40,934.94	48,370.55
2	Outstanding amount of guarantees	18,459.36	19,836.13	19,499.89	22,099.71	21,890.52
3	Maximum amount guaranteed	27,994.79	26,694.79	29,947.50	30,022.50	31,662.88

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

* As per the Chhattisgarh State Government Guarantees Rules, 2003, the total Government guarantees given in a financial year shall not exceed seventy *per cent* of the State's own Revenue Receipts in the preceding year. However, the limit was increased (July 2020) to hundred *per cent* through Chhattisgarh State Government Guarantees Rules, 2020 (Amended).

The maximum amount of guarantees given by the Government of Chhattisgarh during the years 2020-21 to 2023-24 was within the applicable ceiling however it exceeded the limit during 2019-20. The maximum guaranteed of ₹31,662.88 crore as on 31 March 2024, work out to 65.46 *per cent* of the State's own Revenue Receipts of the year 2022-23 (₹48,370.55 crore) and is within the applicable limits. During the year 2023-24, No guarantee fees was received against the receivable guarantee fees of ₹76.08 crore.

2.7.3 Management of Cash Balances

The State Government invests its surplus cash balance in short and long-term GoI Securities and Treasury Bills. The profits derived from such investments are credited as receipts under the head '0049-Interest Receipts'.

Table 2.40 depicts the cash balances, and the investments made out of these by the State Government during the year.

Table 2.40: Status of Cash Balances

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	Opening balance as on 01 st April 2023	Closing balance as on 31 st March 2024
1	A. General Cash Balances		
2	Cash in treasuries	0	0
3	Deposits with Reserve Bank	215.63	194.40
4	Investment held in 'Cash Balance Investment Account'	485.61	5,933.48
5	Total A	701.24	6,127.88
6	B. Other Cash Balances and Investments		
7	Cash with the Departmental Officers viz. Forest, Public Works Departments, Military Secretary to the Governor	12.09	12.07
8	Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with Departmental Officers	0.34	0.34
9	Investment of Earmarked Funds	7,334.30	7,656.95
10	Total B	7,346.73	7,669.36
11	Total A and B	8,047.97	13,797.24
12	Interest realised	41.70	26.41

Source: Finance Accounts of 2023-24

General Cash Balances of the State Government at the end of the current year increased by ₹5,426.64 crore from ₹701.24 crore in 2022-23 to ₹6,127.88 crore in 2023-24.

Under an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the GoCG has to maintain the required minimum cash balance of ₹0.72 crore with the RBI. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum balance on any day, the shortfall is made good by taking Ordinary and Special Ways and Means Advance or Ordinary Ways and Means Advance. The State Government was able to maintain a minimum cash balance of ₹0.72 crore for 267 days and had to maintain the minimum balance by

taking Special Drawing Facility for 99 days. The State Government had to pay ₹22.11 crore as interest on SDF during the year 2023-24.

The cash balance investments of the State during the five-year period 2019-20 to 2023-24 are given below in **Table 2.41**.

Table 2.41: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)

Sl. No.	Year	Cash Balance Investment			
		Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase (+) / decrease (-)	Interest earned
1	2019-20	9,759.02	5,246.81	(-)4,512.21	196.10
2	2020-21	5,246.81	3,389.68	(-)1,857.13	29.66
3	2021-22	3,389.68	3,345.39	(-)44.29	28.23
4	2022-23	3,345.39	485.61	(-)2,859.78	41.70
5	2023-24	485.61	5,933.48	5,447.87	26.41

(₹ in crore)

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

The position of closing balance of Cash Balance Investment of the State Government increased from ₹5,246.81 crore in 2019-20 to ₹5,933.48 crore in 2023-24 indicating surplus cash balance.

2.8 Conclusion

The State Government registered an increase of 10.26 per cent in its Revenue Receipts during 2023-24 compared to the previous year. The tax revenue increased by 18.00 per cent while non-tax revenue decreased by 0.66 per cent. Revenue Surplus of ₹8,592.11 crore in 2022-23 converted into Revenue Deficit of ₹11,232.76 crore during 2023-24.

The State Government exceeded the expectations of the XVFC and budget projections in mobilizing own tax revenue by 32.85 per cent and 2.07 per cent respectively. However, it could not meet the non-tax revenue target set in its own budget estimates and was short by 16.77 per cent.

Revenue expenditure, which constitutes 87.94 per cent of total expenditure, increased significantly by 34.54 per cent during 2023-24 compared to the previous year. Though the Capital Expenditure increased by 15.76 per cent over the previous year, its share in total expenditure was merely 11.82 per cent. While the revenue expenditure as per cent of GSDP was 22.68 per cent, the capital expenditure stood at 3.05 per cent of GSDP in 2023-24.

During the year 2023-24, actual expenditure on capital was less than the budgeted estimates. Capital expenditure being lower than the budget estimate indicates investment as planned in capital projects was not done.

Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure decreased to 39.22 per cent in 2023-24 from 46.33 per cent in the year 2019-20.

The State Government earned a meagre 0.05 per cent return on its total investment (₹7,533.61 crore) in Statutory Corporations, Government Companies and Co-

operatives up to 31 March 2024.

The State Government delayed the transfer of the SDRF & SD MF fund to the public account. As a result, an interest of ₹0.75 crore for SDRF and ₹13.21 crore for SD MF was due for payment for timely fund transfers. Also, The State Government had not credited interest of ₹45.39 crore and ₹15.32 crore for the year 2023-24 on un-invested balances of the SDRF & SD MF in the manner specified in the guidelines.

The maturity profile of the public debt as on 31 March 2024 indicates that the State has to pay 66.25 per cent of the debt within the next seven years.

The rate of growth of overall outstanding liability decreased from 17.92 per cent in 2019-20 to 2.54 per cent in 2022-23. However, it increased significantly to 31.94 per cent in 2023-24.

The State Government also has net outstanding off-budget liabilities/borrowings of ₹7,292.94 crore towards various Financial Institutions in addition to the budgeted liabilities of ₹1,34,179.36 crore as on 31 March 2024.

As per Debt sustainability analysis, it is observed that except for the years 2021-22 and 2022-23, the growth in overall liabilities/debt remained higher than the nominal growth. The liability-GSDP ratio registered a hike of 4.8 percentage points from 20.16 per cent in 2022-23 to 24.93 per cent in 2023-24. As per Domar criterion, on average, the state has managed CPI inflation within the 2-6 per cent bandwidth prescribed by the RBI. Further, The State utilised the financial facility available with RBI for liquidity management for an average of 1.5 months annually, which indicates that the State was grappling with liquidity issues.

General Cash Balances of the State Government at the end of the current year increased by ₹5,426.64 crore from ₹701.24 crore in 2022-23 to ₹6,127.88 crore in 2023-24.

2.9 Recommendations

- i.** The State Government may review the reasons for shortfall in capital expenditure vis-à-vis budget estimates, so that more funds can be made available for infrastructure creation to provide stimulus for economic growth.
- ii.** The State Government should assess the reasons for the insufficient return on investment from statutory corporations, Government companies, Joint Stock Companies, Co-operative Institutions and to look for remedial measures.
- iii.** The State Government should ensure timely transfer of the Central share received from GoI along with the State share to the SDRF & SD MF and should invest balances lying under this fund as per the guidelines.

CHAPTER III

BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

BUDGETARY MANAGEMENT

3.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the integrity, transparency and effectiveness of the budgetary process and allocative priorities, including supplementary grants, and the concomitant financial management and assessing whether decisions taken at the policy level are implemented at the administrative level without diversion of funds.

3.2 Budget Process

The annual exercise of budgeting is a tool for detailing the roadmap for efficient use of public resources. Government of Chhattisgarh follows a top-down approach for budget preparation. The process followed by the State for budget preparation is broadly as follows:

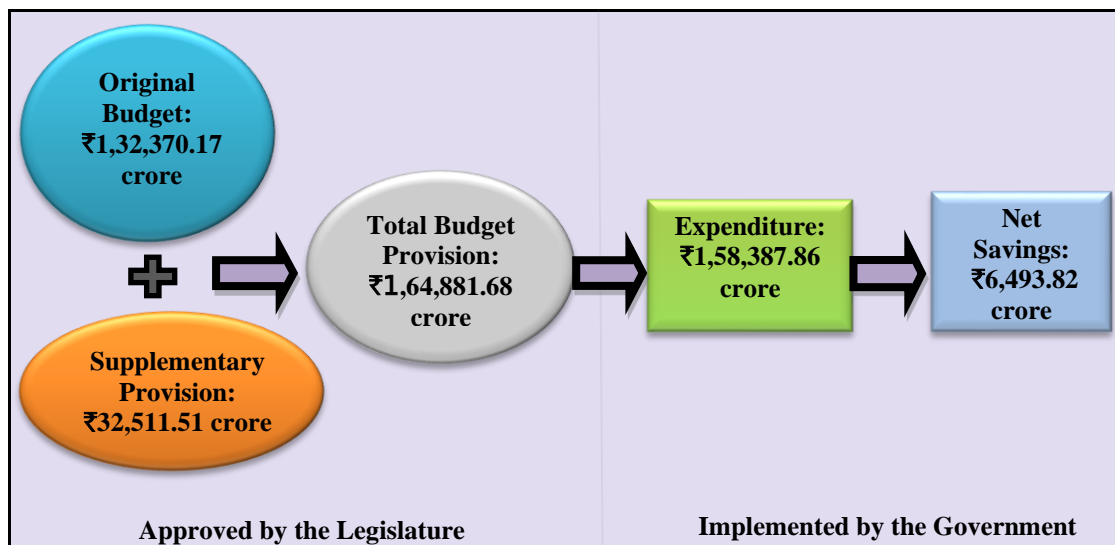
- ✧ At the beginning of the financial year, Finance Department undertakes a preliminary assessment of the financial resources that are likely to be available with the State in the ensuing financial year based on past trends with due consideration of policy announcements by the Union and State Governments and any recent developments that may significantly impact resource availability.
- ✧ Based on the quantum of resources estimated, Finance Department determines the affordable level of Government expenditure for the financial year.
- ✧ The Budget Circular includes the calendar of dates for submission and review of estimates to be prepared by departments. It is also accompanied by procedural details for the preparation of the Gender, Child, Youth, Agriculture and Outcome Budgets.
- ✧ Thereafter, Finance Department carries out the evaluation of the State's financial resources based on guidelines issued by the Niti Ayog. Various inputs from revenue-earning departments are also incorporated in these estimates. An estimation of the resources of local bodies and State PSUs is also made. On receiving budget estimates of expenditure from departments, Finance Department scrutinizes and finalizes these estimates for which it holds discussions with department officials.

The estimates are compiled by Finance Department in prescribed formats in which they are to be presented to the Legislative Assembly for vote and approval for expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of the State by presenting its Annual Budget and Demands for Grants/Appropriations. Supplementary or Additional Grant/Appropriation is provided during the financial year for meeting expenditure in excess of the originally budgeted amount. Further, the State Government also re-appropriates/re-allocates funds from various units of Appropriations where savings are anticipated to units where additional expenditure is envisaged (within the Grant/Appropriation) during the year.

The total budget approved by the State Legislature including the original and

supplementary budgets, expenditure, and savings during the year 2023-24 are depicted in **Chart 3.1**.

Chart 3.1: Summary of Budget and Expenditure of Chhattisgarh for 2023-24



3.3 Financial Accountability and Budget Review

The analysis of the Chhattisgarh State budget for 2023-24 reveals a strong alignment with various key components of Union Budget such as the child budget, gender budget, outcome budget, and provisions for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST). Chhattisgarh State also publishes separate budget documents namely Youth Budget and Agriculture Budget. However, there is no separate budget document namely SC/ST budget since provisions made in Grant No. 41 and Grant No. 64 cover Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes respectively.

3.3.1 Outcome Budget

The State Government first adopted and published Outcome Budget along with Main Budget in 2007-2008 to enhance transparency and accountability in government spending. The Outcome Budget of Chhattisgarh, while aimed at improving financial management and accountability, has faced several shortcomings.

In the outcome budget format adopted by Chhattisgarh State, some of the departments had mentioned the nature of work rather than quantifiable deliverables and indicators which were necessary to assess the outcome of the allocated funds. For example, Forests and Climate Change Department had not mentioned quantifiable deliverables in 18 out of 42 schemes (42.86 *per cent*).

3.3.2 Gender Budget

Gender budget is a part of the overall budget and is prepared or analysed from a gender perspective to promote gender equality and women's development. Schemes related to women are divided into two categories- (1) Women-specific schemes in which 100 *per cent* budget provision is related to women and (2) Pro-women scheme in which at least

30 per cent of budget provision is related to women.

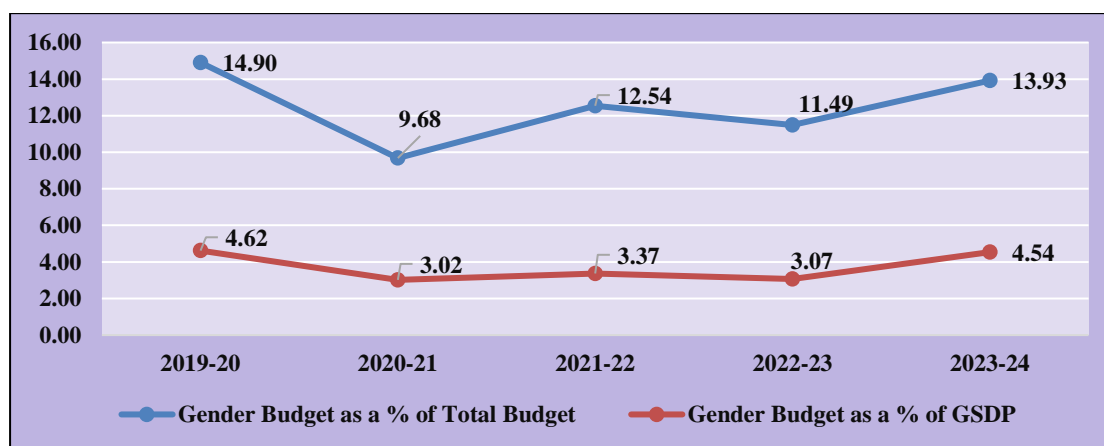
Table 3.1 shows the details of allocations made by the State Government under gender budget during last five years (2019-24) whereas, **Chart 3.2** highlights the percentage of gender budget to total budget and GSDP during the same period.

Table 3.1: Allocation under gender budget during 2019-24

	₹ in crore)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Gender Budget	15,926	10,646	13,828	14,249	22,968
Total Budget	1,06,913	1,09,950	1,10,299	1,24,049	1,64,882
GSDP	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chhattisgarh, Appropriation Accounts and Gender Budget Books of respective years

Chart 3.2: Gender budget as percentage of total budget and GSDP



As can be seen, allocation under gender budget increased from ₹15,925.78 crore in 2019-20 to ₹22,968.29 crore in 2023-24. As a percentage of total budget, the share of gender budget decreased from 14.90 per cent in 2019-20 to 13.93 per cent in 2023-24. Further, its share in GSDP also decreased marginally from 4.62 per cent in 2019-20 to 4.54 per cent in 2023-24.

During 2023-24, the State Government allocated ₹3,426.58 crore (original budget of ₹1,652.55 crore and supplementary budget of ₹1,774.03 crore) for 37 schemes which are women-specific schemes. Out of the total budget of ₹3,426.58 crore, only ₹3,334.15 crore (97.30 per cent) was utilised and remaining ₹92.43 crore (2.70 per cent) was unutilised. In four schemes, there was no expenditure and in another four schemes the expenditure was more than the budgetary provisions. Details are shown in **Appendix 3.1**

The budget provision of ₹19,541.71 crore for 107 schemes in which a part of the budget (minimum 30 per cent) was to be spent on pro-women schemes during 2023-24 did not provide sufficient details to ascertain the actual amount spent on women.

3.3.3 Youth Budget

Youth budget is a part of the overall budget, and the schemes related to youth were divided into two categories- (1) Youth-specific schemes in which 100 *per cent* budget provision is related to youth, and (2) Pro-youth schemes in which at least 50 *per cent* of budget provision is related to youth.

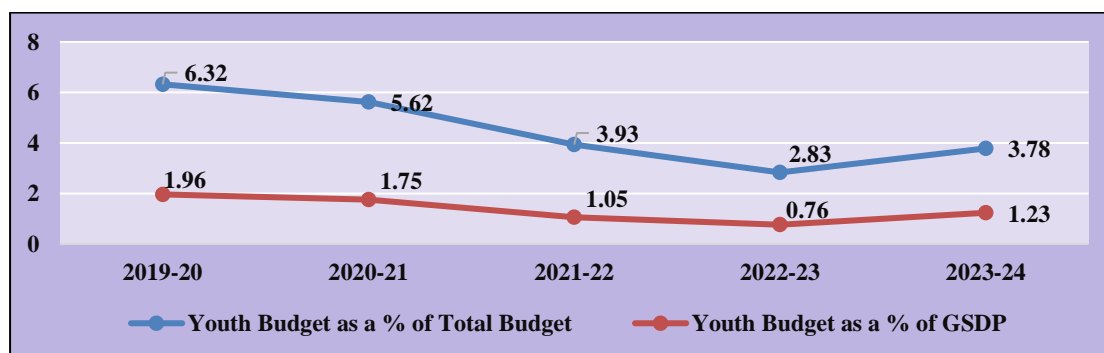
Table 3.2 shows the details of allocations made by the State Government under youth budget during last five years (2019-24) whereas, **Chart 3.3** highlights the percentage of youth budget to total budget and GSDP during the same period.

Table 3.2: Allocation under youth budget during 2019-24

	₹ in crore)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Youth Budget	6,757	6,179	4,331	3,515	6,237
Total Budget	1,06,913	1,09,950	1,10,299	1,24,049	1,64,882
GSDP	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chhattisgarh, Appropriation Accounts and Youth Budget Books of respective years

Chart 3.3: Youth budget as percentage of total budget and GSDP



As can be seen, allocation under youth budget decreased from ₹6,757.32 crore in 2019-20 to ₹6,236.97 crore in 2023-24. As a percentage of total budget, the share of youth budget decreased from 6.32 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 3.78 *per cent* in 2023-24. Further, its share in GSDP also decreased marginally from 1.96 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 1.23 *per cent* in 2023-24.

During 2023-24, the State Government made a budget provision of ₹2,766.45 crore (original budget of ₹2,454.83 crore and supplementary budget of ₹311.62 crore) for 50 schemes which are 100 *per cent* youth centric. Out of the total budget of ₹2,766.45 crore, only an expenditure of ₹2,159.31 crore (78.05 *per cent*) was incurred and remaining ₹607.14 crore (21.95 *per cent*) was unutilised. Details are shown in **Appendix 3.2** of which in six cases there was no expenditure and in three cases the expenditure was more than the budgetary allotment.

The budget provision of ₹3,470.52 crore for 56 schemes in which a part of the budget (minimum 50 *per cent*) was to be spent on pro-youth schemes during 2023-24 did not provide sufficient detail to ascertain the actual amount spent on youth-centric schemes.

Further, a total of 11 schemes under youth budget overlaps with the gender budget amounting to ₹1,085.81 crore.

3.3.4 Agriculture Budget

This budget includes the development of agriculture sector and the interests of farmers' activities as well as information on expenditure on these activities.

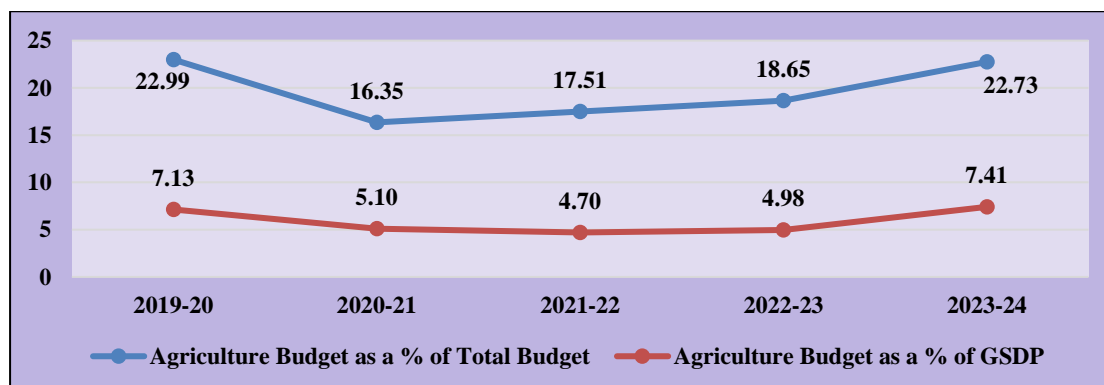
Table 3.3 shows the details of allocations made by the State Government under agriculture budget during last five years (2019-24) whereas, **Chart 3.4** highlights the percentage of agriculture budget to total budget and GSDP during the same period.

Table 3.3: Allocation under agriculture budget during 2019-24

	(₹ in crore)				
	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Agriculture Budget	24,575	17,976	19,314	23,132	37,476
Total Budget	1,06,913	1,09,950	1,10,299	1,24,049	1,64,882
GSDP	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Chhattisgarh, Appropriation Accounts and Agriculture Budget Books of respective years

Chart 3.4: Agriculture budget as percentage of total budget and GSDP



As can be seen, allocation under agriculture budget increased from ₹24,574.78 crore in 2019-20 to ₹37,475.88 crore in 2023-24. As a percentage of total budget, the share of agriculture budget decreased from 22.99 per cent in 2019-20 to 22.73 per cent in 2023-24. Further, its share in GSDP increased from 7.13 per cent in 2019-20 to 7.41 per cent in 2023-24.

During 2023-24, the State Government provided ₹37,475.88 crore in the budget (original budget of ₹23,214.78 crore and supplementary budget of ₹14,261.10 crore) for 250 schemes for agriculture under 12 departments¹. Out of this budget, an expenditure of ₹33,467.77 crore (89.30 per cent) was incurred and remaining ₹4,008.11 crore (10.70 per cent) was unutilised.

¹Agriculture Department, Animal Husbandry Department, Fisheries Department, Co-operative Department, Water Resource Department, Revenue Department, Panchayat and Rural Development Department, Forest Department, Energy Department, Finance Department, Food and Civil Supply Department, and Rural Industry Department

3.3.5 Child Budget

This budget aims at social development, protection, knowledge management, health and nutrition of children in the age group of 0-18 years and keeping in mind their all-round development.

During 2023-24, the State Government provided ₹13,303.50 crore in the budget for 61 schemes under eight departments². Out of this, a budget of ₹6,641.68 crore was allocated for 50 schemes which are 100 *per cent* child centric. An expenditure of ₹5,557.75 crore (83.68 *per cent*) was incurred and remaining ₹1,083.93 crore (16.32 *per cent*) was unutilised.

3.3.6 Budget Marksmanship

Aggregate Budget Outturn

Aggregate Budget Outturn measures the extent to which the aggregate budget expenditure outturn/ actual expenditure reflects the amount originally approved, both in terms of less than approved and more than approved.

Table 3.4: Aggregate Budget Outturn

(₹ in crore)			
Nature of Expenditure	Original Approved Budget (OB)	Actual Expenditure (AE) ³	Difference between OB and AE
Revenue Expenditure	1,04,856.49	1,17,567.38	(-)12,710.89
Capital Expenditure	27,513.68	40,820.48	(-)13,306.80
Total	1,32,370.17	1,58,387.86	(-)26,017.69

Source: Budget 2023-24 and Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

In Revenue expenditure section, deviation in outturn compared with OB was (-)12.12 *per cent*. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 *per cent* in 39 grants/appropriation, between ± 25 *per cent* to ± 50 *per cent* in 20 grants, between ± 50 *per cent* to ± 100 *per cent* in five grants and equal to or more than 100 *per cent* in one grant.

In Capital expenditure section, deviation in outturn compared with OB was (+) 48.36 *per cent*. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 *per cent* in 24 grants, between ± 25 *per cent* to ± 50 *per cent* in 20 grants, between ± 50 *per cent* to ± 100 *per cent* in 21 grants and equal to or more than 100 *per cent* in one appropriation.

Expenditure Composition Outturn

Expenditure Composition Outturn measures the extent to which re-allocations between the main budget categories during execution have contributed to variation in expenditure composition.

²Sports and Youth Welfare Department, Labour Department, Public Health & Family Welfare Department, School Education Department, Tribal Welfare Department, Social Welfare Department, Public Health Engineering Department and Women & Child Development Department

³ This excludes recoveries adjusted in reduction of expenditure.

Table 3.5: Expenditure Composition Outturn

(₹ in crore)					
Nature of Expenditure	Original Approved Budget (OB)	Revised Estimate (RE)	Actual Expenditure (Outturn)	Difference between RE & OB	Difference between Actual and RE
Revenue Expenditure	1,04,856.49	1,29,247.80	1,17,567.38	24,391.31	(-)11,680.42
Capital Expenditure	27,513.68	30,365.82	40,820.48	2,852.14	10,454.66
Total Expenditure	1,32,370.17	1,59,613.62	1,58,387.86	27,243.45	(-)1,225.76

Source: Budget 2023-25 and Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

In Revenue expenditure section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (-) 9.04 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 42 grants/appropriation, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in 19 grants and between ± 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in four grants. No provisions were made in six grants (Grant nos. 42, 57, 68, 75, 76 and one appropriation- Public debt) of the Revenue Section.

In Capital expenditure section, deviation in outturn compared with RE was (+) 34.43 per cent. This was due to deviation between 0 and ± 25 per cent in 20 grants, between ± 25 per cent to ± 50 per cent in 24 grants, between ± 50 per cent to ± 100 per cent in 17 grants and equal to or more than ± 100 per cent in five grants/appropriation. No capital provision was, however, made in respect of five grants (Grant nos. 22, 35, 49, 50 and one appropriation- Interest payment) of the Capital section.

3.3.7 New Schemes/sub-heads

While presenting its Budget for the year 2023-24, the State Government opened a total of 67 new sub-heads/schemes with an allocation of ₹14,564.69 crore, however, neither budget provision nor expenditure was made in three schemes (7029- Establishment of Centre of Excellence, 7032- *Mahtari Samman Yojana* and 7033- Exemption from Property Tax of Industrial Units located in Urban Bodies). Out of the total of 67 new sub-heads/schemes, a total budget of ₹717.75 crore was provided under 19 new sub-heads/schemes (one crore and above) spanning across various departments in which no expenditure was incurred during the year as shown in *Appendix 3.3*.

3.4 Appropriation Accounts

Audit of Appropriation Accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants is in accordance with the authorization made under the Appropriation Act and that the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution (Article 202) is aptly charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure incurred is in conformity with the relevant prevalent laws, rules, regulations, and orders.

3.4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The summarized position of budget including supplementary budget, actual expenditure, and excess/savings during 2023-24 against 71 grants/ appropriations is

shown in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Summarised position of Expenditure *vis-à-vis* Budget Provision

(₹ in crore)

	Nature of Expenditure	Original Budget	Supplementary Provision	Total Budget	Expenditure	Savings (-)	Excess (+)	Surrender in March
Voted	Revenue	97,511.50	27,469.72	1,24,981.22	1,10,456.05	-16,180.63 (12.95)	1,655.45 (1.32)	14,723.97 (91.00)
	Capital	19,505.32	4,784.05	24,289.37	16,139.55	-8,149.82 (33.55)	0.00	7,308.59 (89.68)
	Loans and Advances	452.05	153.00	605.05	539.33	-65.72 (10.86)	0.00	64.60 (98.30)
	Total Voted	1,17,468.87	32,406.77	1,49,875.64	1,27,134.93	-24,396.17 (16.28)	1,655.45 (1.10)	22,097.16 (90.58)
Charged	Revenue	7,344.99	80.11	7,425.10	7,111.33	-315.48 (4.25)	1.72 (00.02)	454.52 (114.07)
	Capital	14.39	24.63	39.02	28.64	-10.37 (26.58)	0.00	18.12 (174.73)
	Public Debt	7,541.92	0.00	7,541.92	24,112.96	0.00	16,571.04 (219.72)	89.91
	Total Charged	14,901.30	104.74	15,006.04	31,252.93	-325.85 (2.17)	16,572.76 (110.44)	562.55 (172.64)
Grand Total		1,32,370.17	32,511.51	1,64,881.68	1,58,387.86	-24,722.02 (14.99)	18,228.21 (11.06)	22,659.71 (91.66)

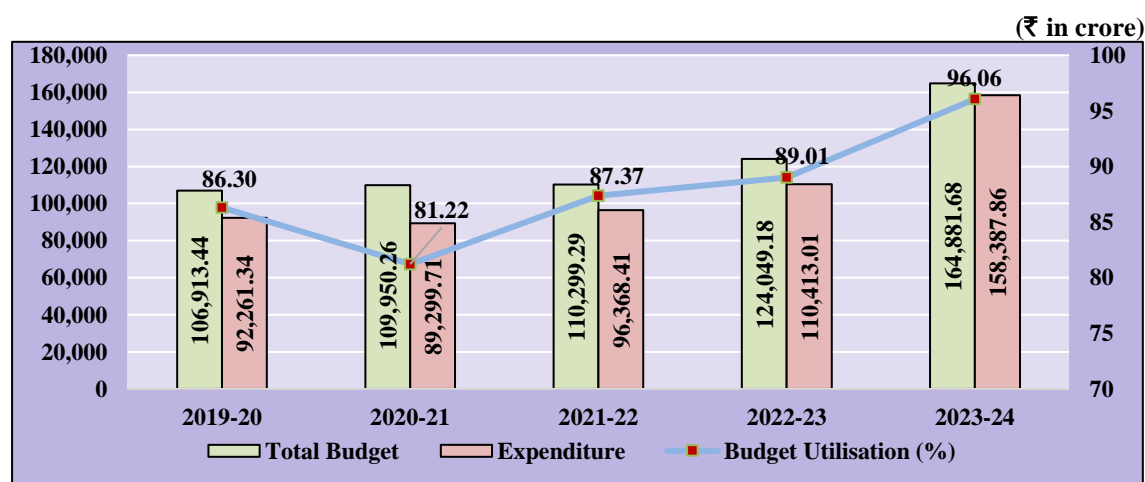
Source: Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

As can be seen from the above table, total savings amounted to ₹24,722.02 crore (14.99 *per cent* of total grants/ appropriation), out of which ₹22,659.71 crore were surrendered in the month of March 2024.

3.4.2 Utilisation of Budgeted Funds

The extent of utilisation of budget during the five-year period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is shown in Chart 3.5.

Chart 3.5: Budget Utilisation during 2019-20 to 2023-24



Source: Appropriation Account of the respective years

The percentage of utilisation of budget increased from 86.30 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 96.06 *per cent* in 2023-24. Also, the utilisation of funds increased from 89.01 *per cent*

in 2022-23 to 96.06 *per cent* of the total budgetary provision in 2023-24 due to increase in expenditure in Public Debt, salary, subsidies etc.

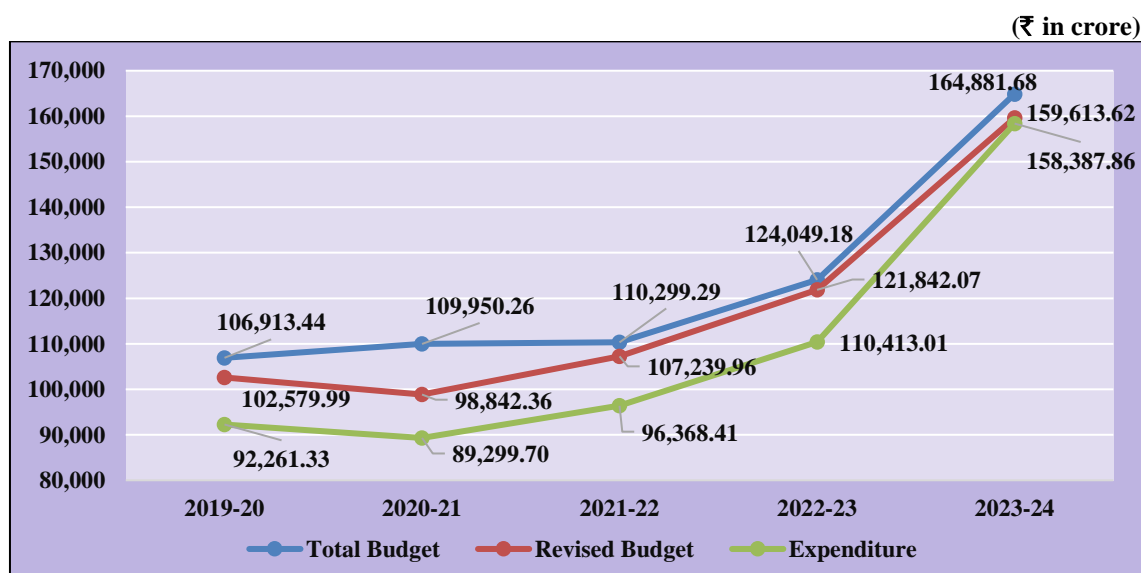
Table 3.7: Original Budget, Revised Estimate and Actual Expenditure during 2019-24

	(₹ in crore)				
Details	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Original Budget	95,899.45	1,02,907.42	1,05,212.73	1,12,603.40	1,32,370.17
Supplementary Budget	11,013.99	7,042.84	5,086.56	11,445.78	32,511.51
Total Budget (TB)	1,06,913.44	1,09,950.26	1,10,299.29	1,24,049.18	1,64,881.68
Revised Estimate (RE)	1,02,579.99	98,842.36	1,07,239.96	1,21,842.07	1,59,613.62
Actual Expenditure (AE)	92,261.33	89,299.70	96,368.41	1,10,413.01	1,58,387.86
Net Savings (TB-AE)	14,652.11	20,650.56	13,930.88	13,636.17	6,493.82
Percentage of Supplementary to the Original Provision	11.48	6.84	4.83	10.16	24.56
Percentage of Overall Savings to the Overall Provision	13.70	18.78	12.63	10.99	3.94
TB-RE	4,333.45	11,107.90	3,059.33	2,207.11	5,268.06
RE-AE	10,318.66	9,542.66	10,871.55	11,429.06	1,225.76
(TB-RE) as % of TB	4.05	10.10	2.77	1.78	3.19
(RE-AE) as % of RE	10.06	9.65	10.14	9.38	0.77

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2023-24 and Budget Books 2020-25

The above table shows that supplementary provision of ₹32,511.51 crore during 2023-24 constituted 24.56 *per cent* of the original provision as against 10.16 *per cent* in the previous year and it was necessary to the extent of actual expenditure exceeded the original budget provisions.

Chart 3.6: Trend showing TB, RE and Actuals during 2019-20 to 2023-24



From the above Chart, it can be seen that over the years from 2019-20 to 2023-24, the Revised Estimate (RE) and Actual expenditure were always lower than the Total

Budget (TB) of the State and there was an average gap of ₹5,195.17 crore between Revised Estimate and Total Budget indicating estimation error.

In terms of percentage, the RE was 4.05 *per cent* lower than the TB in 2019-20 which decreased to 3.19 *per cent* in 2023-24. Further, Actual Expenditure (AE) during the five-year period was also lower than the RE throughout and the gap percentage between RE and AE reduced from 10.14 *per cent* to 0.77 *per cent* in 2023-24.

3.5 Comments on Integrity of Budgetary and accounting process

3.5.1 Misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital expenditure

The Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS)-2 regarding Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid prescribes that the Grants-in-Aid disbursed by a grantor shall be classified and accounted for as revenue expenditure in the Financial Statements of the grantor irrespective of the purpose for which the funds were disbursed. Only in cases, specifically authorised by the President of India on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, can these be debited to Capital head of account in the Financial Statements of the Government.

Further, Rule 30 of Government Accounting Rule 1990 states the following criteria for determining whether expenditure should be classified under heads of Capital Section or Revenue Section of the Consolidated Fund.

Expenditure of a capital nature to be classified in the Capital Section shall broadly be defined as expenditure incurred with the objective of increasing concrete assets of a material and permanent character. Expenditure on a temporary asset or expenditure on Grants-in-Aid to local bodies or institutions for the purposes of creating assets which will belong to these local bodies or institutions cannot ordinarily be classified as capital expenditure, except in cases specifically authorised by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General be debited to Capital head of account.

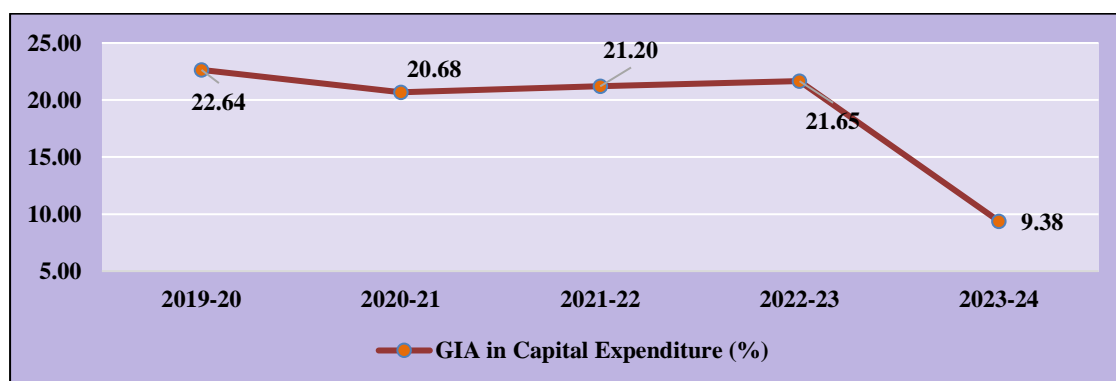
Audit observed that the Government of Chhattisgarh misclassified Grants-in-Aid (GIA) of ₹1,391.84 crore released as State Finance Commission Grants to local bodies under object head-45 for the creation of capital assets as expenditure under Capital Section. Besides, misclassification of GIA booked under object head 45, payment for professional services (₹5.40 crore), maintenance works (₹4.38 crore), grant given to local bodies (₹44.75 crore) for purchase of medical equipment under the object head 28-purchase of machinery and equipment and 14-Grant in Aid (₹10 crore) was also booked as capital expenditure. The GIA booked as capital expenditure during 2019-20 to 2023-24 is shown in **Table 3.8**.

Table 3.8: Extent of classification of GIA as Capital Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Particulars	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	GIA booked as Capital Expenditure	1,939.61	1,865.85	2,227.04	2,883.76	1,446.59
2	Total Capital Expenditure	8,566.39	9,024.19	10,504.22	13,320.30	15,418.93
3	Share of GIA in Capital Expenditure (%)	22.64	20.68	21.20	21.65	9.38

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Chart 3.7: Misclassification of Grants-in-aid as Capital Expenditure

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

3.5.2 Misclassification of capital expenditure as revenue expenditure

During the year 2023-24, Government of Chhattisgarh incorrectly booked expenditure ₹38.03 crore under Revenue Section instead of Capital Section, even though expenditure was incurred on purchase of Machinery & Equipment and Motor Vehicles.

An expenditure of ₹11.14 crore and ₹26.89 crore was incurred on procurement of ICU beds, ventilator and vehicles was booked as revenue expenditure under object head 28- Machinery & Equipment and 34- Motor Vehicle respectively. These expenses are of capital nature and should be booked in the capital heads.

3.5.3 Unnecessary or excessive supplementary grants

The State Legislature approved three supplementary allocations of ₹32,511.51 crore during 2023-24.

Audit analysis of utilisation of these supplementary allocations showed that in 45 cases pertaining to 34 grants/appropriations, supplementary provision of ₹ one crore or more in each case aggregating ₹4,095.72 crore obtained during the year proved entirely unnecessary as the actual expenditure was even less than the original provision. Grant wise details are shown in **Appendix 3.4**.

Out of the 34 grants/appropriations mentioned above, under 16 Grants and one appropriation, there was significant savings of ₹100 crore and above out of original budget provision, and yet supplementary provisions were obtained. Details are given below in **Table 3.9**.

Table 3.9: Case where supplementary provision was obtained even though savings were ₹100 crore and above out of the original budget provision

(₹ in crore)

Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Original Budget	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure	Saving out of Original Budget	
					Amount	%
Revenue (Voted)						
3	Police	6,152.11	172.95	5,384.31	-767.80	-12.48
10	Forest	2,670.90	33.12	2,243.40	-427.50	-16.01
11	Expenditure Pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	439.91	70.60	293.50	-146.41	-33.28
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	3,103.19	596.63	2,924.12	-179.07	-5.77
20	Public Health Engineering	340.91	6.00	223.41	-117.50	-34.47
23	Water Resources Department	663.93	3.00	511.47	-152.46	-22.96
27	School Education	6,759.51	7.14	5,938.98	-820.53	-12.14
39	Expenditure pertaining to Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	3,024.55	93.33	2,655.86	-368.69	-12.19
44	Higher Education	915.19	17.27	806.32	-108.87	-11.90
47	Technical Education and Manpower Planning Department	498.60	176.24	397.96	-100.64	-20.18
67	Public Works – Buildings	752.75	34.00	643.59	-109.17	-14.50
79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	1,239.39	1.00	905.83	-333.56	-26.91
81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	2,057.59	162.61	1,873.95	-183.64	-8.92
Total -Revenue Voted		28,618.52	1,373.89	24,802.70	-3,815.83	-13.33
Revenue (Charged)						
CH2	Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	6,684.36	78.07	6,471.18	-213.18	-3.19
Capital (Voted)						
23	Water Resources Department	590.10	5.00	412.65	-177.44	-30.07
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	2,153.85	60.00	1,673.26	-480.59	-22.31
27	School Education	579.47	166.00	334.65	-244.82	-42.25
41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	3,788.68	1,271.05	3,250.83	-537.85	-14.20
42	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan Roads and Bridges	1,247.70	33.00	858.39	-389.31	-31.20
81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	1,053.68	250.00	918.82	-134.86	-12.80
Total - Capital Voted		9,413.48	1,785.05	7,448.60	-1,964.88	-20.87
Grand Total		44,716.36	3,237.01	38,722.48	-5,993.88	-13.40

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

Further, under 48 scheme heads, entire supplementary provision of ₹ one crore or more in each case amounting to ₹806.61 crore remained unutilised and was either surrendered or reappropriated as shown in **Appendix 3.5**. This indicates that supplementary provisions of ₹806.61 crore were made without realistic estimation of requirement of funds at scheme level.

3.5.4 Unnecessary Re-appropriation

Re-appropriation means the transfer, by a competent authority, of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same grant or charged appropriation. The Government is thus allowed to re-appropriate provisions from one unit of appropriation to another within the same Grant, thus altering the destination of an original provision for one purpose to another, subject to the limits and restrictions laid down.

During 2023-24, in four cases, despite savings against the original provisions, funds were augmented through re-appropriation whose details are shown in **Table 3.10**. It shows that re-appropriations were made without requirement of additional funds by the government.

Table 3.10: Excess /unnecessary re-appropriation

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Grant No. and Head of Accounts	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Re-appropriation (+)	Total	Actual Expenditure	Final Excess (+)/ Savings (-)
1	27- 2202- 2-109- 704- 7979- Samgra Shiksha	76.00	0.00	4.57	80.57	66.98	-13.59
2	41- 2202- 2- 796- 109- 705- 7979- Samgra Shiksha	57.76	0.00	3.48	61.24	50.90	-10.33
3	64- 2202- 2- 789- 109- 706- 7979- Samgra Shiksha	18.24	0.00	1.10	19.34	16.07	-3.26
4	67- 2059- 80-1- 101- 2418- Execution	402.23	18.00	0.30	420.53	346.06	-74.47
Total		554.23	18.00	9.45	581.68	480.01	-100.95

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

3.5.5 Entire budget provision not utilised under scheme heads

Significant cases of un-utilised budget provision of ₹100 crore and above, are detailed below in **Table 3.11**.

Table 3.11: Details where un-utilised budget provision was ₹100 crore and above

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Name	Original	Supplementary	Total Budget	Expenditure	Amount Re-appropriated/ Surrendered
1	11- 2852- 80- 102- 101- 6475- Reimbursement Grant Under Chhattisgarh Industrial Planning	150.00	0.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
2	13- 2401- 800- 1201- 6353- Chirag Yojana	100.00	0.00	100.00	0.00	100.00
3	19- 2210- 6- 200- 801- 6613- Grant Under 15th Finance Commission	178.00	0.00	178.00	0.00	178.00
4	27- 4202- 1- 201- 1201- 6684- World Bank Project- Chalk	200.00	0.00	200.00	0.00	200.00
5	27- 4202- 1- 202- 1201- 6684- World Bank	195.00	0.00	195.00	0.00	195.00

	Project- Chalk					
6	41- 2210- 6- 796- 200- 802- 6613- Grant under 15th Finance Commission	135.28	0.00	135.28	0.00	135.28
7	41- 5054- 4- 796- 337- 702- 7064- PM Jan Man Construction of Roads	0.00	120.00	120.00	0.00	120.00
8	66- 2202- 2- 109- 701- 8050- Scholarships	220.34	0.00	220.34	0.00	220.34
9	66- 2202- 2- 109- 704- 8050- Scholarships	147.90	0.00	147.90	0.00	147.90
10	69- 2217- 80- 193- 701- 7706- AMRUT Mission	112.70	0.00	112.70	0.00	112.70
11	69- 4217- 60- 51- 701- 7706- AMRUT Mission	22.39	144.19	166.58	0.00	166.58
12	CH2- 2049- 1- 101- 2199- New Market Loan	275.00	0.00	275.00	0.00	275.00
Total		1,736.61	264.19	2,000.80	0.00	2,000.80

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

3.5.6 Large Net Savings

Against the total net savings of ₹6,493.82 crore, net savings of more than ₹10 crore occurred under eight grants/appropriations amounting to ₹465.12 crore which is 7.16 *per cent* of the overall net savings during the year as detailed in **Appendix 3.6**.

There were huge savings during 2023-24, with six out of 71 Grants/Appropriations showing utilisation of less than 50 *per cent* of the budget allocation. Utilisation of budgetary allocation in these six Grants for the five-year period from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is shown in **Table 3.12**.

Table 3.12: Grants/ Appropriations where utilisation of budget was less than 50 *per cent*

Sl. No.	Grant Name	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	No. of Years*	Budget 2023-24	Total Budget (5 years)
		(Budget utilisation in <i>per cent</i>)						(₹ in crore)	
1	09- Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department	58	24	37	30	35	4	29.25	115.79
2	46- Science and Technology	34	34	36	39	44	5	26.69	128.42
3	57- Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Water Resources Department	-	00	00	00	12	4	76.20	185.20
4	68- Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan – Buildings	40	36	60	42	28	4	133.62	655.72
5	71- Information Technology and Biotechnology	77	37	63	33	36	3	156.65	1,150.46
6	75- NABARD aided projects pertaining to WRD	29	25	23	24	33	5	614.71	3,401.29

*Number of years with utilisation below 50 *per cent*

Source: Appropriation Accounts of the respective years

Low Budget utilisation is an indicative of inflated budgetary provisions. Inflated budgets impact resource allocation, project planning, and financial management. This warrants a close review by the Government to enable initiation of expeditious corrective

measures. Reasons for persistent low utilisation in Grant 46 and Grant 75 may be examined by the Government and corrective action be taken.

Inability to utilise the budgeted provision deprives allocation of resources to other priority sectors and leads to poor legislative control over public finances.

3.5.7 Missing/ Incomplete Explanation for Variation from Budget

Apart from showing the expenditure against the approved budget, Appropriation Accounts also provide explanation for cases where the expenditure varies significantly from the budgeted provision (Original and Supplementary). The limit beyond which, such variation at the Sub-Head/Sub-Sub-Head level (Unit of Appropriation) are to be explained in the Appropriation Accounts is set by the Public Accounts Committee (PAC).

Principal Accountant General (A&E) provides the draft Appropriation Accounts to the Controlling Officers of the Departments and seeks the reasons/ explanation for the variations in expenditure with reference to approved budgetary allocation in keeping with the limits set by the PAC.

The following criteria have been prescribed by the PAC for the selection of sub-heads (excess/savings) for comments to be included in the Appropriation Accounts:

1. Comments are to be made on Savings (Voted):

- Overall saving exceeding two *per cent* of the total provision (Original plus Supplementary).
- Individual sub-heads for saving exceeding ₹ five lakh in case of Grants less than ₹10 crore.
- Individual sub-heads for saving exceeding ₹10 lakh in case of Grants between ₹10 crore and ₹30 crore.
- Individual sub-heads for saving exceeding ₹20 lakh in case of Grants exceeding ₹30 crore.

2. Comments are to be made on Savings (Charged) for all sub-heads where the variation is more than ₹ five lakh.

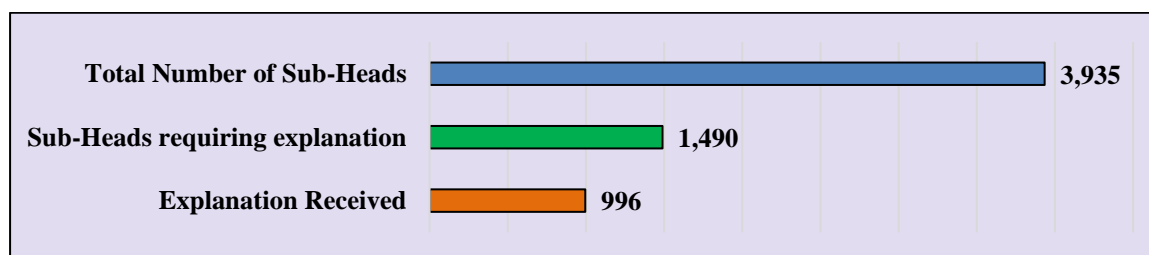
3. Comments are to be made on Excess (Voted):

- Individual sub-heads for excess exceeding ₹ five lakh in case of Grants less than ₹10 crore.
- Individual sub-heads for excess exceeding ₹10 lakh in case of Grants between ₹10 crore and ₹30 crore.
- Individual sub-heads for excess exceeding ₹20 lakh in case of Grants exceeding ₹30 crore.
- General comments for regularisation of excess over the provision in all cases where there is overall excess (any amount) in grant.

4. Comments are to be made on Excess (Charged) in respect of all sub-heads where the variation is more than ₹ five lakh.

Audit of Appropriation Accounts of 2023-24 revealed that the Controlling Officers have not provided explanation for the variations in the expenditure *vis-à-vis* budgeted allocation in 33.15 *per cent* of the cases. Out of the total 3,935 Sub-Heads, reasons for variation were required in respect of 1,490 Sub-Heads as shown in **Appendix 3.7**. However, appropriate reasons for variations in 494 Sub-Heads were not provided by the Controlling Officers of Government Departments. The total number of Sub-Heads in the accounts, Sub-heads requiring explanation and the Sub-Heads where explanations were received for variations from allocations, are shown in **Chart 3.8**.

Chart 3.8: Summary of Explanation for Variation in Appropriation Accounts



Absence of explanation for variation between the budgeted allocation and its utilisation, limits legislative control over budget as a means of ensuring financial accountability of the Government.

3.5.8 Excess expenditure and its regularisation

Under Article 205 (1)(b) of the Constitution of India, if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted for that service and for that year, the Governor shall cause to be laid before the House of the Legislature of the State another statement showing the estimated amount of that expenditure or cause to be presented to the Legislative Assembly of the State a demand for such excess. Therefore, it is mandatory for the State Government to get the excess over a grant/ appropriation regularised by the State Legislature.

There was an excess expenditure of ₹18,228.21 crore over the authorisations made by the State Legislature under one Grant/ two Appropriations during the financial year 2023-24. This was mainly due to excess expenditure of ₹16,661.01 crore incurred under Scheme head CH1-6003-112-6471- Special Withdrawal facility by the State Government in excess of budget provision, to recoup the temporary loan granted to the State Government by the Reserve Bank of India as collateral advance against investment in Treasury bills under Special Drawing Facility. Details are given below in **Table 3.13**.

Table 3.13: Excess over provision requiring regularisation during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Department Name	Grant No.	Grant Description	Total Grant/Appropriation	Total Expenditure	Excess Expenditure
Revenue Voted						
1	Finance Department	06	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	7,578.60	9,234.05	1,655.45
Revenue Charged						
2	Finance Department	06	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	2.20	3.92	1.72
Capital Charged						
3	-	CH1	Public Debt	7,541.92	24,112.96	16,571.04
Total				15,122.72	33,350.93	18,228.21

Source: Appropriation Accounts 2023-24

Excess expenditure over the provision for the year is not only in contravention of the provisions requiring Legislative Sanction but is also an indicative of bad planning, which could have been avoided by keeping a track of expenditure progression with the budget made for the purpose.

Excess expenditure of ₹ 21,066.99 crore over provision for the years 2000-01 to 2022-23 is yet to be regularised as detailed in **Appendix 3.8**. Persistent excess has also been observed in Grant No. 6 (Revenue Voted) since 2013-14 onwards. This vitiates the system of budgetary and financial control and encourages financial indiscipline in management of public resources. Details of excess expenditure over legislative authorisation during period 2000-01 to 2022-23 are given in the **Table 3.14**.

Table 3.14: Excess over provision requiring regularisation during 2000-01 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	No. of Grants	No. of Appropriations	Amount of excess
1	2000-01	11	2	10.21
2	2001-02	14	2	115.90
3	2002-03	8	2	114.59
4	2003-04	4	2	591.12
5	2004-05	4	5	133.36
6	2005-06	4	2	23.27
7	2006-07	4	1	5.13
8	2007-08	3	3	15.99
9	2008-09	9	1	115.26
10	2009-10	10	5	216.77
11	2010-11	22	6	293.78
12	2011-12	24	1	498.09
13	2012-13	2	2	0.96
14	2013-14	3	3	178.96
15	2014-15	4	2	833.54
16	2015-16	3	2	98.24
17	2016-17	2	3	12.38
18	2017-18	3	3	2.61

19	2018-19	2	4	1.67
20	2019-20	3	4	6,682.69
21	2020-21	2	2	3,432.11
22	2021-22	2	3	4,059.76
23	2022-23	1	2	3,630.60
Total		144	62	21,066.99

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

Major head-wise excess disbursement of ₹18,442.01 crore over the authorization in 13 Major Heads under 11 grants/appropriations during 2023-24 are detailed in **Appendix 3.9**.

3.6 Conclusion

Budgetary assumptions of the State Government have significantly improved over the years as the percentage of utilisation (96.06 per cent) of Budgeted funds increased during 2023-24 compared to the previous year (89.01 per cent).

Savings of ₹22,659.71 crore out of total savings of ₹24,722.02 crore were surrendered in the month of March only.

Excess expenditure of ₹18,228.21 crore pertaining to one Grant and two Appropriations during 2023-24 requires regularisation from the State Legislature. Further, a total of ₹21,066.99 crore is pending for regularisation from 2000-01 to 2022-23.

Explanations provided to the Accountant General (A&E) for variations in expenditure vis-à-vis allocations were inadequate and lacked substance. Also, the Departments were neither cautioned against persistent savings; nor were their budgets varied in accordance with their ability to absorb the allocations.

3.7 Recommendations

- i.** The government should surrender the expected savings within the stipulated timeframe so that the funds can be utilised for other purposes.
- ii.** Excess expenditure incurred over grants approved by the Legislature is in violation of the will of the Legislature. Therefore, excess expenditure over grants/appropriations during the period 2000-01 to 2023-24 needs to be regularized at the earliest.
- iii.** State Government should recognise grant-in-aid given to local bodies as revenue expenditure instead of capital expenditure in accordance with the Government Accounting Rules.
- iv.** Department should clearly articulate the reasons for any deviations from the allocations so that the explanations will become more substantive, transparent, and credible.

CHAPTER IV
QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS
AND
FINANCIAL REPORTING
PRACTICES

QUALITY OF ACCOUNTS AND FINANCIAL REPORTING PRACTICES

4.1 Introduction

A sound internal financial reporting system with relevant and reliable information significantly contributes to efficient and effective governance by the State Government. Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliance is, thus, one of the attributes of good governance. Reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist the Government in meeting its basic stewardship responsibilities, including strategic planning and decision-making. This Chapter provides an overview of the quality of accounts and compliance of the State Government in its financial reporting practices, with prescribed financial rules, procedures and directives with regard to completeness, transparency, measurement and disclosure.

4.2 Submission of Utilisation Certificates (UCs)

Rule 182 of Chhattisgarh Financial Code stipulates that where Grants-in-Aid (GIA) is annual or a non-recurring grant, has been given for one year only, the departmental officer on whose signature or counter signature the grant-in-aid bill was drawn, shall on or before September 30, of the year following that to which the grant related, furnish Utilisation Certificates (UCs) to the Accountant General.

275 UCs for Grants-in-Aid of ₹2,167.29 crore released up to March 2023 and due as per extant provision from September 2023, were submitted by March 2024. Further, UCs for Grants-in-Aid released during the year 2023-24 were not due in this year. Hence, status of outstanding UCs as of 31 March 2024 is nil.

4.3 Pending DC Bills

As per Rule 327 of the Chhattisgarh Financial Rules, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money for limited purposes by preparing Abstract Contingent (AC) bills without vouchers. Subsequently, Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DC) bills (vouchers in support of final expenditure) are required to be furnished to the Accountant General (A&E) not later than 25th of the following month in which such amounts are drawn.

As of December 2024, three Departments of the Government of Chhattisgarh had not submitted DC bills against 220 AC Bills of ₹3.44 crore drawn in the previous years. Year-wise details of pendency of DC bills for the years up to 2023-24 are given in **Table 4.1**.

Table 4.1: Pendency in submission of DC bills against AC bills

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance		Addition		Clearance		Closing Balance	
		No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1	Up to 2021-22	04	0.04	265	2,573.81	246	2,573.51	23	0.34
2	2022-23	23	0.34	531	3,492.42	476	3,490.12	78	2.65
3	2023-24	78	2.65	411	6,298.31	269	6,297.52	220	3.44

Source: Data compiled by O/o the PAG (A&E), Chhattisgarh

Out of 220 DC bills of ₹3.44 crore pending for submission as of December 2024, four DC bills (₹0.04 crore)¹, 19 DC bills (₹0.30 crore)², 55 DC bills (₹2.31 crore)³ and 142 DC bills (₹0.79 crore)⁴ pertained to the years 2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23 and 2023-24 respectively.

Out of 220 DC bills, one DC bill of ₹0.10 crore, one DC bill of ₹2.00 crore and 218 DC bills of ₹1.34 crore are pending in respect of General Administration Department, Man Power Planning Department and Revenue Department respectively as given in *Appendix 4.1*.

Non-submission of DC bills within the prescribed time limit not only breaches financial discipline but also increases the possibility of wastage/misappropriation /malfeasance etc. and therefore, requires close monitoring by the respective DDOs for ensuring submission of DC bills. Further, to the extent of non-receipt of DC bills, the expenditure shown in the Finance Accounts cannot be asserted as final.

4.4 Timeliness and Quality of Accounts

The accounts of the State Government are finally compiled by the Principal Accountant General (A&E) from the initially compiled accounts rendered by 34 District Treasuries, 55 Forest Divisions, 63 Rural Engineering Services and 157 Other Divisions⁵.

During the financial year 2023-24, there were delays in the rendition of monthly accounts ranging from one to nine days by 19 District Treasuries, one to 11 days by 29 Public Works Divisions, one to 14 days by 22 Water Resources Divisions, one to 12 days by 20 Public Health Engineering Divisions, one to 12 days by 53 Rural Engineering Services Divisions and one to three days by two Forest Divisions.

The State Government needs to monitor closely and ensure the rendition of accounts by all the account rendering authorities to the Accountant General (A&E) timely to manage its own budget more effectively.

¹ Revenue Department

² General Administration (₹10 lakh) and Revenue Department (₹ 20.15 lakh)

³ Manpower Department (₹2 crore) and Revenue Department (₹30.55 lakh)

⁴ Revenue Department

⁵ 58 Building and Road Works Divisions, 62 Irrigation Divisions (Water Resources Department), 37 Public Health Engineering Divisions.

4.5 Outstanding balances under Suspense and DDR Heads

Suspense heads are operated in Government accounts to reflect transactions that cannot be booked initially to their final Head of Account for some reason or the other. These are finally cleared by minus debit or minus credit when the amount is taken to its final Head of Account. If the amounts under suspense heads remain unadjusted, the balances under these heads get accumulated resulting in understatement of Government's receipts and payments.

Remittances embrace all transactions which are adjusting Heads of Account, and the debits or credits under these heads are eventually cleared by corresponding credit or debit within the same or in another circle of accounting.

Finance Accounts reflect the net balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads. The outstanding balances under these heads are worked out by aggregating the outstanding debit and credit balances separately under various heads. Clearance of suspense and remittance items depends on the details furnished by the State Treasuries/ Works and Forest Divisions, *etc.* The Minor Head-wise positions of balances under major suspense and remittance heads for the last three years are given in **Table 4.2**.

Table 4.2: Balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads

(₹ in crore)							
Major Head Suspense Minor Head	8658-	2021-22		2022-23		2023-24	
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
101-PAO suspense		68.32	14.46	67.19	36.13	77.11	20.21
Net		Dr. 53.86		Dr. 31.06		Dr. 56.90	
102-Suspense Account-Civil		0.64	0.17	0.00	5.93	0.00	7.98
Net		Dr. 0.47		Cr. 5.93		Cr. 7.98	
109-Reserve Bank Suspense -Headquarters		-1.02	-0.18	-1.13	-0.08	-1.83	-0.16
Net		Cr. 0.84		Cr. 1.05		Cr. 1.67	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense -CAO		8.35	0.01	4.44	0.00	2.90	0.00
Net		Dr. 8.34		Dr. 4.44		Dr. 2.90	
112-Tax Deducted at Source		0.00	84.53	0.00	140.14	0.00	94.74
Net		Cr. 84.53		Cr. 140.14		Cr. 94.74	
113-Provident Fund Suspense		20.03	0.00	12.86	0.00	1.88	0.00
Net		Dr. 20.03		Dr. 12.86		Dr. 1.88	
123-All India Service Officer's Group Insurance Scheme		0.00	0.31	0.00	0.46	0.00	0.28
Net		Cr. 0.31		Cr. 0.46		Cr. 0.28	
129-Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account		0.00	81.67	0.00	81.67	0.00	81.67
Net		Cr. 81.67		Cr. 81.67		Cr. 81.67	
Major Head 8782-Cash Remittances							
102-P.W. Remittances		86.37	15.88	53.75	14.83	62.76	9.12
Net		Dr. 70.49		Dr. 38.92		Dr. 53.64	
103-Forest Remittances		39.86	6.45	44.53	5.24	45.81	5.59
Net		Dr. 33.41		Dr. 39.29		Dr. 40.22	

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years

If the amounts under these suspense heads remain unadjusted, the balances under these heads get accumulated resulting in an understatement of Government's receipts and payments. Further, the non-clearance of outstanding balances under these heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of Accounts (which are carried forward from year to year) of the State Government.

4.6 Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

Under specific circumstances, the Government may authorise the opening of PD accounts for operation by designated Administrators. As per rule 543 of Chhattisgarh Treasury Code Vol. I, Personal Deposit Accounts which are created by debit to the Consolidated Fund, the same should be closed at the end of the financial year by minus debit of the balance to the relevant service heads in the Consolidated Fund.

Table 4.3 provides the status of funds lying in PD Accounts on the last day of the financial year during the last five-year period.

Table 4.3: Details of Personal Deposit Accounts during 2019-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Year	Opening Balance as on 1 April		Accounts opened during the year/ Amount received		Accounts Closed during the year/ Amount Disbursed		Closing Balance as on 31 March	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2019-20	231	1,891.10	Nil	272.05	08	577.89	223	1,585.26
2	2020-21	223	1,585.26	03	502.34	18	526.65	208	1,560.95
3	2021-22	208	1,560.95	02	287.56	71	444.13	139	1,404.38
4	2022-23	139	1,404.38	02	250.56	10	290.74	131	1,364.20
5	2023-24	131	1,364.20	02	149.09	03	160.39	130	1,352.90

Source: Data compiled by O/o the PAG (A&E), Chhattisgarh in respective years

As can be seen from **Table 4.3**, during 2019-20 to 2023-24, a total of nine PD accounts were opened and 110 accounts were closed. As of 31 March 2024, 130 PD accounts were in existence and the closing balance in these accounts was ₹1,352.90 crore.

In the last three years, seven PD Accounts remained in-operative as of 31 March 2024, out of which two PD Accounts were closed in August/September 2024.

Non-transfer of unspent balances lying in PD Accounts to the Consolidated Fund of the State entails the risk of stagnant financial situation, missing out potential gains, and decrease in purchasing power over time, minimal growth of funds etc. Hence a regular assessment of financial strategy needs to be carried out to mitigate these risks.

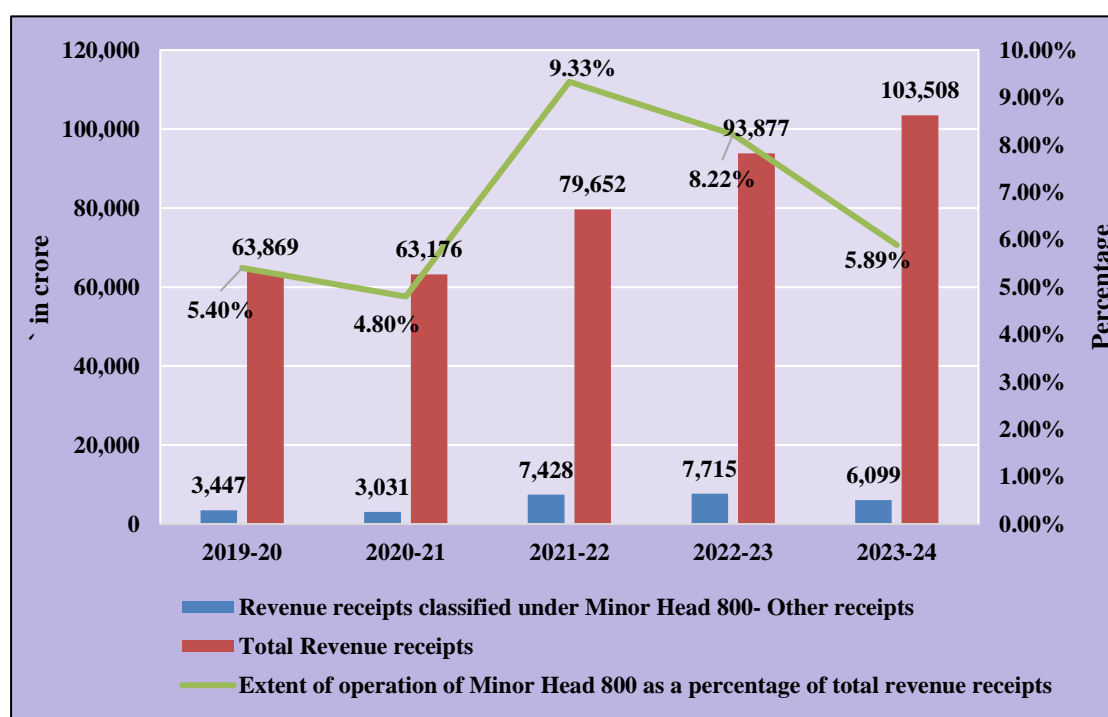
4.7 Booking under Minor Head 800

Minor Head-800 relating to Other Receipts and Other Expenditure is intended to be operated only when the appropriate Minor Head has not been provided in the accounts. Routine operation of Minor Head-800 is to be discouraged, since it renders the accounts opaque and it does not disclose the schemes/programmes, etc. to which it relates.

Receipts of ₹6,099.05 crore (constituting 5.89 *per cent* of the total revenue receipts of ₹1,03,508.20 crore of the State during 2023-24), recorded under 43 revenue receipts Major Heads, were classified under the Minor Head '800-Other Receipts'.

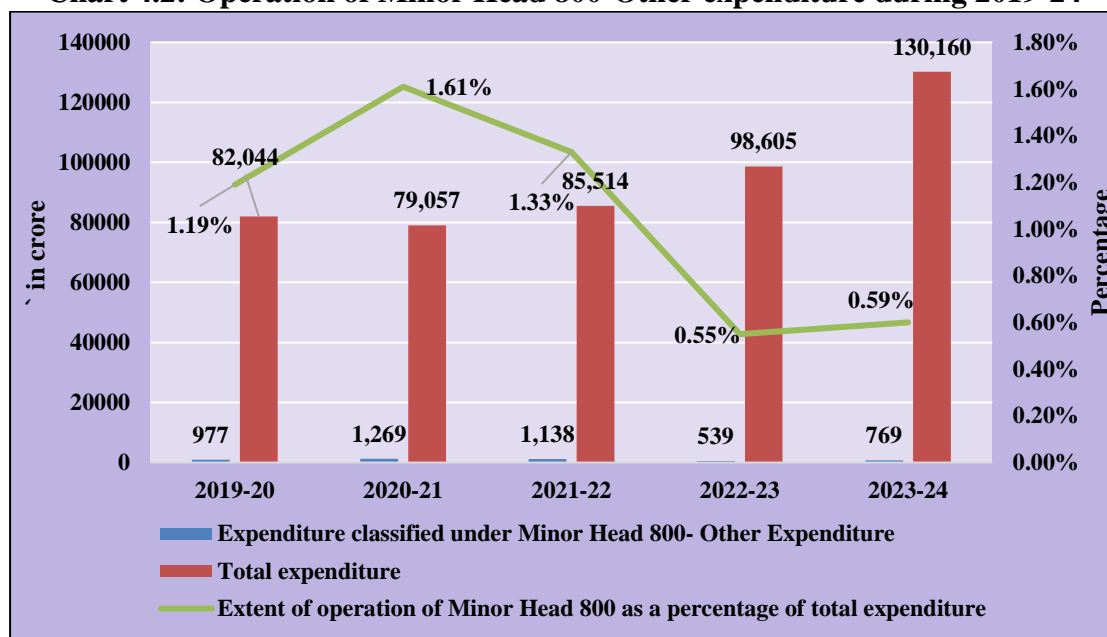
Similarly, an expenditure of ₹768.52 crore (constituting 0.59 *per cent* of total revenue and capital expenditure of ₹1,30,159.89 crore of the State during 2023-24), recorded under 26 Revenue and Capital expenditure Major Heads, was classified under the Minor Head '800-Other Expenditure'. The extent of operation of Minor Head 800 for receipts and expenditure, as a percentage of Total Receipts and Expenditure during 2019-24, is given in **Charts 4.1** and **4.2**.

Chart 4.1: Operation of Minor Head 800-Other Receipts during 2019-24



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

Chart 4.2: Operation of Minor Head 800-Other expenditure during 2019-24



Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

There has been a decrease on receipts side from 8.22 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 5.89 *per cent* of total receipts during 2023-24. On the expenditure side, it increased marginally from 0.55 *per cent* in 2022-23 to 0.59 *per cent* of total expenditure during 2023-24.

4.7.1 Booking of Revenue Receipts under Minor Head - 800 - other receipts

(i) Booking of Royalty and rent receipts under Minor Head 800

As per the List of Major and Minor Heads of Account of Union and States, the royalties realised from mines should be classified under Major Head 0853 Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries-Minor Head 102/107- Mineral Concession fees, rents and royalties.

During test check of challans in respect of Major and Minor Head 0853-800, it was noticed that as against total revenue receipts of ₹1,986.74 crore under Major Head 0853-800 during 2023-24, receipts of royalties and rents of ₹1.62 crore was booked under Minor Head- 800-other receipts instead of Minor Head 102/107-Mineral Concession fees, rents and royalties for major and minor minerals as prescribed in the List of Major and Minor Heads of Account.

Rule 56(2) of Chhattisgarh Minor Minerals Rules, 1996 read with Chhattisgarh Minerals Resources Department's order (October 2012) states that 33 *per cent* of total royalty revenue shall be disbursed to the Panchayat and Rural Development Department and remaining 67 *per cent* of total royalty revenue shall be disbursed to the concerned individual *Panchayat* and *Janpad Panchayat*.

Considering the above stated provisions, due to misclassifications of Minor Head 102/107 (Major/Minor Mineral Concession fees rents and royalties) under Major

Head 0853 (Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries) to 800 (Other receipts), revenue loss to the *Gram Panchayat* and *Janpad Panchayat* cannot be ruled out.

4.8 Reconciliation of Departmental Figures by BCOs

Rule 6.7.1 of MP Budget Manual Vol-I (as adopted by Chhattisgarh) stipulate that receipts and expenditure recorded in the books of accounts of Controlling Officers (COs) be reconciled by them every month during the financial year with those recorded in the books of the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements). This is to enable the COs to exercise effective control over expenditure and manage their budgetary allocation efficiently and ensure accuracy of their accounts.

While 99.38 *per cent* of the receipts and 97.31 *per cent* of the disbursements were reconciled during 2023-24, these figures were 86.14 *per cent* for receipts and 86.70 *per cent* in respect of disbursements for the year 2022-23.

The details relating to the number of COs and the extent of reconciliation during the last three years are given in **Table 4.4**

Table 4.4: Status of Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure figures

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total No. of Controlling Officers	Fully Reconciled	Partially Reconciled	Not reconciled at all	Total Consolidated-Receipts/Expenditure	Reconciled Receipts/Expenditure	Percentage of Reconciliation
Receipts							
2021-22	40	03	31	06	94,843.22	59,684.84	62.93%
2022-23	54	52	00	02	104,638.72	90,146.07	86.14%
2023-24	54	50	00	04	1,57,588.54	1,56,605.72	99.38%
Expenditure							
2021-22	94	42	48	04	94,683.34	80,859.21	85.40%
2022-23	94	87	00	07	108,291.91	93,899.30	86.70%
2023-24	95	88	00	07	1,54,584.81	1,50,428.97	97.31%

Source: Data compiled by O/o the PAG (A&E), Raipur

Reconciliation and verification of figures is an important tool of financial management. Reconciliation and verification has significantly improved during financial year 2023-24 compared to previous years.

4.9 Reconciliation of Cash Balances

As of 31 March 2024, there was a difference of ₹29.63 crore (Net debit), between the Cash Balance of the State Government, as per the books of Accounts of the Accountant General (A&E), and the Cash Balance as reported by the Reserve Bank of India. This difference was reconciled and difference was due to inclusion of ekuber transaction of ₹29.61 crore relating to March 2023 in April 2023 by RBI and erroneous reporting of ₹0.02 crore by the accredited Banks to the Central Accounts

Section, Reserve Bank of India, Nagpur which is responsible for maintaining the cash balance of the State Government. After the closure of July 2024, the above difference has been cleared.

4.10 Compliance with Indian Government Accounting Standards

Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) set up by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in the year 2002 has been formulating Standards for Government accounting and financial reporting, to enhance accountability mechanisms. As at end of March 2024, four Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS) have been notified. The details of three Standards and the extent of compliance in respect of these by the Government of Chhattisgarh in its financial statements for the year 2023-24 are given in **Table 4.5** as no transaction under prior period adjustment has been disclosed by the State Government.

Table 4.5: Compliance with Indian Government Accounting Standards

Sl. No.	IGAS	Essence of IGAS	Status	Impact of non-compliance
1	IGAS 1- <i>Guarantees given by government-Disclosure requirements</i>	This standard requires the government to disclose the maximum amount of guarantees given during the year in its financial statements along with additions, deletions, invoked, discharged and outstanding at the end of the year.	Out of 25 institutions for which Government gave guarantee, 11 institutions did not disclose information in prescribed format of IGAS-1.	Due to non-compliance with IGAS-1, amount of guarantee given during the year along with additions during the year, discharged, invoked and outstanding as of March 2024, for the institutions could not be ascertained.
2	IGAS 2- <i>Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid</i>	Grants-in-Aid are to be classified as revenue expenditure in the accounts of the grantor and as revenue receipts in the accounts of the grantee, irrespective of the end use.	The State Government has disbursed GIA amounting to ₹1,446.59 crore during year 2023-24 and booked the same as Capital Expenditure instead of Revenue Expenditure.	Non-compliance to IGAS-2 resulted in misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital and understatement of Revenue Deficit by ₹1,446.59 crore.
3	IGAS 3- <i>Loans & Advances made by Government</i>	This Standard relates to recognition, measurement, valuation and reporting in respect of loans and advances made by the Government in its financial statements to ensure complete, accurate and uniform accounting practices.	Not fully complied as 48 Budget Controlling Officers had not provided the information relating to loans and advances made by the Government in prescribed format of IGAS-3.	Non-compliance to IGAS-3 leads to opaqueness in accounting practices.

4.11 Submission of Accounts/Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies

The State Government has set up several Autonomous Bodies (ABs), out of which audit of 29 Autonomous Bodies has been entrusted to the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and entrustment of one Autonomous Body (Chhattisgarh Housing Board) is yet to be received. The status of pending accounts of Autonomous Bodies as of March 2024 is detailed in *Appendix 4.2*.

4.12 Cases of losses and defalcation, etc.

Rules 22 and 23 of the CG Financial Code Vol.-I, provide that each and every case of loss, misappropriation and defalcation of public fund will have to be reported to the Accountant General. Further, Rule 24 of the Code provides that any serious loss of immovable property such as buildings, roads and bridges caused by fire, flood, storm, earthquake or any other natural calamity should be reported to the Accountant General. This is followed by detailed investigation by the departments and report thereof citing reasons for such losses and measures/action taken to prevent recurrence.

As of 31 March 2024, a total of 2,181 cases amounting to ₹125.24 crore pending in various departments of the State Government, were awaiting conclusive investigation and settlement. The department-wise and category-wise break-up of pending cases is given in *Appendix 4.3*. Year-wise analysis of cases is shown in *Appendix 4.4*. The age-profile of the pending cases and the number of cases pending in each category viz. theft and loss are summarized in **Table 4.6**.

Table 4.6: Profile of losses and defalcation, etc.

Age-profile of the pending cases			Nature of the pending cases		
Range in years	Number of cases	Amount involved	Nature of the case	Number of cases	Amount involved
0 – 5	216	2.42			
6 – 10	242	39.23	Theft	119	0.53
11 – 15	497	64.04	Loss of property/material	1,998	119.03
16 – 20	322	8.56	Defalcation	64	5.68
21 – 25	214	4.61			
Above 25	690	6.38			
Total	2,181	125.24	Total pending cases	2,181	125.24

Source: Cases reported by the departments of the State Government

Out of 2,181 cases, the Forest Department and School Education Department had 562 and 38 cases respectively which were pending for more than 25 years. First Information Reports were lodged in 330 cases out of 2,181 cases.

4.13 Off Budget Borrowing

The State PSUs/Corporations/Other bodies may take loans to implement various schemes/programmes of the Government. The State Government may also takeover loans/liabilities of PSUs or other entities. The repayment of such loans may be the responsibility of the State Government from its budgetary resources. Such borrowings will impact the revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the State Government. Creating such liabilities without disclosing them in the budget raises questions both on transparency and inter-generational equity. Such off-budget borrowings are not taken into the disclosure Statements in the budget documents, nor do these have Legislative approval. Such instances of off-budget borrowings have been discussed below:

- a) In 2017-18 and 2018-19, the Government of Chhattisgarh issued guarantees to Chhattisgarh Housing Board (CHB) for availing loans of ₹ 800 crore and ₹195.00 crore from Canara Bank for construction of 6,424 residential buildings for Government Officials and Allahabad Bank (merged with Indian Bank) for purchasing 728 flats respectively. Against the total guaranteed amount, CHB availed loan of ₹800 crore and ₹195 crore respectively up to 31 March 2024. The State Government has repaid principal of ₹228.54 crore and interest of ₹382.37 crore through budget on the above loans.
- b) Similarly, Government also issued guarantees to Chhattisgarh Police Housing Corporation Limited (CPHCL) for availing loans of ₹800 crore from two financial institutions i.e. Allahabad Bank (merged with Indian Bank) (₹400 crore) and Canara Bank (₹400 crore) for construction of 10,000 residential houses for Police Officials in June/July 2017 (Valid up to 2027). CPHCL has availed total loan of ₹644.54 crore up to March 2024 against the maximum guaranteed amount of ₹800 crore. The State Government has repaid principal of ₹69.37 crore and interest of ₹286.04 crore through budget on the above loans.
- c) Further, Government issued guarantee to State Urban Development Agency (SUDA) for availing loans of ₹3,357 crore from financial institutions for payment of State share in “Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana” (PMAY-Urban) in February 2018 (Valid up to December 2024). Out of which, SUDA availed loan of ₹1,618 crore up to 31 March 2024. The State Government has repaid principal of ₹130.32 crore and interest of ₹ 349.65 crore on above loan from the Budget.
- d) Government of Chhattisgarh issued guarantee to avail loan of ₹5,225 crore (₹1,225 crore for construction of 12 roads and ₹4,000 crore for construction of 741 Roads and Bridges) from Banks or Financial institutions to Chhattisgarh Road and Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited (CGRIDCL) in December 2020. Out of which, CGRIDCL has availed loan of ₹2,377.05 crore

up to 2023-24. The State Government has repaid principal ₹55 crore and interest of ₹233.67 crore through budget on the above loans.

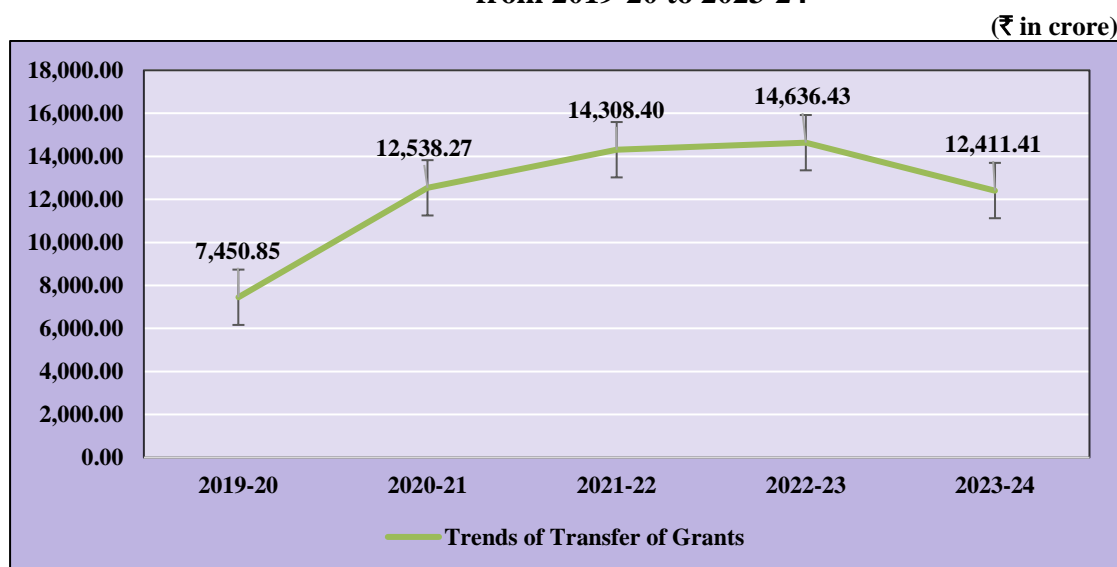
- e) Chhattisgarh Government issued guarantees of ₹3,427.28 crore (valid up to 2034-35) to Chhattisgarh Rural Housing Corporation (2017-18 to 2019-20) for availing loans from the banks/financial institutions in order to implement *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojna-Grameen* in Chhattisgarh. Against the above Guarantee the Corporation has availed the total loans of ₹1,792.44 crore (₹1,000 crore from Canara Bank and ₹792.44 crore from NABARD). The State Government has repaid principal of ₹593.50 crore and interest of ₹249.22 crore up to 31 March 2024 through budget on the above loans.
- f) Chhattisgarh Government has assured to repay the liabilities (Principal along with interest thereon) of Chhattisgarh Power Generation Company (CSPGCL) (₹1,000 crore) and Chhattisgarh Power Transmission Company (CSPTCL) (₹500 crore) as of 31 March 2022 in the succeeding years by making provision in the annual budget. Accordingly, the State Government has repaid principal of ₹479.65 crore and interest of ₹265.06 crore of CSPGCL and principal of ₹77.70 crore and interest of ₹38.85 crore of CSPTCL up to 31 March 2024 through budget.

It is evident from the above instances that use of borrowed funds raised outside the budget through other entities for financing the expenditure of the State Government not only led to understatement of revenue/capital expenditure and revenue/fiscal deficit but also ensured that borrowings remain outside the computation of debt in the accounts of the State Government. The burden of current expenditure would get shifted to future generations to the extent of service of debt through budget/budgetary support in subsequent years. The State Government has a net off budget liability of ₹7,292.94 crore (5.43 *per cent* of total budgeted liabilities) in addition to the total budgeted liabilities of ₹1,34,179.36 crore outstanding as of 31 March 2024. Thus, the total liability of the State stood at ₹1,41,472.30 crore. However, the State government disclosed off-budget liabilities of ₹4,121.33 crore up to March 2023 in the budget documents (FRBM Disclosure) of 2023-24. However, it has not disclosed its Off Budget Liabilities as of March 2024 in its budget document for the year 2024-25.

4.14 Funds transferred directly to State implementing agencies

During the year 2023-24, an amount of ₹12,411.41 crore was transferred by Union Government directly to the implementing agencies in Chhattisgarh as per Public Financial Management System Portal of Controller General of Accounts (CGA). The trend of transfer of such amounts from 2019-20 to 2023-24 is shown in **Chart 4.3**.

Chart 4.3: Trend of transfer of Grants directly to state implementing agencies from 2019-20 to 2023-24



Source: Data compiled by O/o the PAG (A&E), Chhattisgarh

As compared to the previous year the direct transfer of funds to the implementing agencies has decreased during this year by ₹2,225.02 crore (15.20 per cent).

4.15 Follow-up on Audit Reports

State Finances Audit Report is being presented to the State Legislature from 2008-09 onwards. However, the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Chhattisgarh State Legislative Assembly is yet to take up these reports for discussion (December 2024).

4.16 Conclusion

As of December 2024, 220 DC bills worth ₹3.44 crore were pending for submission. Non-submission of DC bills by Departments for funds drawn for specific developmental programmes/ projects and non-submission of accounts by public sector entities were violation of prescribed financial rules and directives. This points to inadequate internal controls and deficient monitoring mechanism of the State Government and increases the risk/possibility of wastage/misappropriation/ malfeasance etc.


As of 31 March 2024, 130 PD Accounts were in existence with a closing balance of ₹1,352.90 crore. Non-transfer of unspent balances lying in PD Accounts to the Consolidated Fund of the State entails the risk of misuse of public fund, fraud and misappropriation.

The State Government has a net off-budget liabilities of ₹7,292.94 crore in addition to total budgeted liabilities of ₹1,34,179.36 crore outstanding as of March 2024. Government of Chhattisgarh has not disclosed in its budget, its entire liabilities with regard to the loans obtained by various public sector entities at its behest for implementation of various socio-economic developmental programmes for which the State Government had given the guarantee to repay the principal and interest.

4.17 Recommendations


- i. The Finance Department needs to make special efforts to settle old outstanding AC bills keeping in view that submission of DC bills from 2020-21 onwards are still pending. At the same time, the DDOs should be asked to ensure that the DC bills are submitted within prescribed time, in order to avoid accumulation of unadjusted AC bills.
- ii. The Finance Department should review all Personal Deposit (PD) accounts and ensure that the amounts transferred to PD accounts by debiting the service heads but unnecessarily lying in these PD accounts are immediately transferred to the Consolidated Fund as per the extant rules.
- iii. The State Government should disclose all its liabilities, including off budget borrowings transparently while presenting its budget, to enable proper appreciation of its financial position.

Raipur
The: 11 APR 2025


(MOHD. FAIZAN NAYYAR)
Accountant General (Audit)
Chhattisgarh

Countersigned

New Delhi
The: 16 APR 2025


(K. SANJAY MURTHY)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES

Appendix 1.1
(Reference: Paragraph 1.1)
State Profile
A-General Data

Sl. No.	Particulars	Figures (Chhattisgarh)
1	Area (as per the Forest survey 2021)	1,35,192 Sq.km
2.	Population (as per Population projection 2011-2036 by National Commission on Population)	3.05 crore
3	Density of population (all India density = 426.09 persons per sq. Km.)	225.78 person per Sq. km
4	Population Below Poverty Line (all India average = 21.92 per cent)	39.93 per cent
5	Literacy (as per 2011 Census) (all India average = 73.00 per cent)	70.30 per cent
6	Infant mortality rate (as per SRS bulletin 2020) (per 1000 live births) (all India average = 28 per 1000 live births)	38 per 1000 live births
7	Life expectancy at birth (All India average in years 2016-2020 = 70.00)	65.10
8	Decadal Growth of Population (2014-2024)	All India Chhattisgarh
		11.26 14.06
9	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) 2023-24 at current price	₹5,05,887 crore

(Note: General data is based on SFAR compilation provided by Office of the Economic Adviser)

B. Financial Data

Particulars					
CAGR		2014-15 to 2022-23		2022-23 to 2023-24	
		General Category States	Chhattisgarh	General Category States	Chhattisgarh
		(in per cent)			
a.	of Revenue Receipts	10.67	11.97	8.19	10.26
b.	of Tax Revenue	11.34	13.33	13.50	18.00
c.	of Non-Tax Revenue	8.46	15.16	14.64	(-)0.66
d.	of Total Expenditure	10.49	9.95	10.56	32.20
e.	of Capital Expenditure	9.99	9.29	26.16	15.76
f.	of Revenue Expenditure on Education, Sports arts and culture	9.07	8.46	5.53	12.39
g.	of Revenue Expenditure on Health & Family welfare	12.34	13.78	10.34	7.33
h.	of Salary and Wages	9.32	12.94	7.52	9.89
i.	of Pension	12.13	11.32	6.27	18.94

(Note: Financial data of Chhattisgarh is based on Finance Accounts of the States Government and that of General Category States is sourced from SFAR Compilation provided by Office of Economic Adviser)

Appendix 1.2

(Reference: Paragraph 1.5.2)

Deficit and Surplus

When a government spends more than it collects by way of revenue, it incurs a deficit. There are various measures that capture Government deficit.

<p>Revenue Deficit/ Surplus</p> <p>(Revenue Expenditure – Revenue Receipts)</p>	<p><i>Refers to the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the government incurs a revenue deficit, it implies that the Government is dissaving and is using up the savings of the other sectors of the economy to finance a part of its consumption expenditure. • Existence of revenue deficit is a cause of concern as revenue receipts were not able to meet even revenue expenditure. Moreover, part of capital receipts was utilized to meet revenue expenditure, reducing availability of capital resources to that extent for creation of capital assets. • This situation means that the Government will have to borrow not only to finance its investment but also for its consumption requirements. This leads to a build-up of stock of debt and interest liabilities and forces the government, eventually, to cut expenditure. • If major part of revenue expenditure is committed expenditure (interest liabilities, salaries, pensions), the government reduces productive expenditure or welfare expenditure. This would mean lower growth and adverse welfare implications.
<p>Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus</p> <p>(Total expenditure – (Revenue receipts + Non-debt creating capital receipts))</p>	<p><i>It is the difference between the Revenue Receipts plus Non-debt Capital Receipts (NDCR) and the total expenditure. Fiscal Deficit is reflective of the total borrowing requirements of Government.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fiscal deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and its total receipts excluding borrowings. • Non-debt capital receipts are those receipts, which are not borrowings, and, therefore, do not give rise to debt. Examples are recovery of loans and the proceeds from the sale of PSUs. • The fiscal deficit will have to be financed through borrowing. Thus, it indicates the total borrowing requirements of the government from all sources. <p>Governments usually run fiscal deficits and borrow funds for capital/ assets formation or for creation of economic and social infrastructure, so that assets created through borrowings could pay for themselves by generating an income stream. Thus, 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.</p>

Appendix 2.1
(Reference: Paragraphs 2.4.1)
Time Series Data on State Government Finances

(₹ in crore)

Particular	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Part A- Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts	63,869(76)	63,176(74)	79,652(84)	93,877(90)	1,03,508(66)
(i) Own Tax Revenue	22,118(35)	22,889(36)	27,083(34)	33,122(35)	38,786(37)
VAT/Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	3,931(18)	4,236(19)	5,341(20)	6,450(19)	6,514(17)
State Excise	4,952(22)	4,636(20)	5,107(19)	6,783(21)	8,430(22)
Taxes on Vehicles	1,275(06)	1,148(05)	1,373(05)	1,757(05)	2,048(5)
Stamps and Registration Fees	1,635(07)	1,585(07)	1,945(07)	2,229(07)	2,494(6)
Land Revenue	552(02)	938(04)	950(04)	869(03)	848(2)
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	41(0)	80(0)	48(0)	60(0)	73(0)
State Goods and Service Tax	7,895(36)	7,925(35)	9,483(35)	11,298(34)	13,793(36)
Other Taxes	1,838(09)	2,341(10)	2,836(10)	3,677(11)	4,586(12)
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	7,934(12)	7,137(11)	13,851(17)	15,248(16)	15,148(15)
(iii) State's share in Union taxes and duties	20,206(32)	20,338(32)	28,571(36)	32,358(35)	38,482(37)
(iv) Grants in aid from GOI	13,611(21)	12,812(20)	10,146(13)	13,148(14)	11,092(11)
2. Misc. Capital Receipts	04	05	05	06	05
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	257	105	88	118	25
3(a) Inter-State Settlement	0.13	-0.67	-0.04	-0.28	0.65
4. Total Revenue and Non-Debt Capital Receipts (1+2+3)	64,130	63,286	79,745	94,001	1,03,539
5. Public Debt Receipts	19,588(23)	21,581(25)	15,098(16)	10,639(10)	54,050(34)
Internal Debt ¹ (Excluding Ways & Means Advances & overdrafts)	19,308	17,961	9,322	6,939	50,259
Loans and Advances from Government of India	279	3,620	5,776	3,700	3,791
6. Total Receipt in the consolidated fund (4+5)	83,718	84,867	94,843	1,04,640	1,57,589
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	05	00	00	00	63
8. Public Account Receipts	89,910	81,446	87,016	98,368	1,25,393
9. Total receipts of the State (6+7+8)	1,73,633	1,66,313	1,81,859	2,03,008	2,83,045

¹ including Special Drawing Facility

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	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
Part B: Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	73,477(89)	70,033(89)	75,010(88)	85,285(86)	1,14,741(88)
General Services (incl. interest payments)	19,095(26)	19,586(28)	21,375(28)	22,825(27)	26,240(23)
Social Services	26,653(36)	25,066(35)	27,964(37)	31,818(37)	39,412(34)
Economic Services	26,609(36)	24,255(35)	24,558(33)	29,499(35)	47,791(42)
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	1,120(02)	1,125(02)	1,113(01)	1,143(01)	1,298(01)
11. Capital Expenditure	8,566 (10)	9,024(11)	10,504(12)	13,320(14)	15,419(12)
General Services	194(02)	508(06)	351(03)	754(06)	884(06)
Social Services	1,912(22)	2,935(33)	3,234(31)	4,989(37)	7,074(46)
Economic Services	6,460(76)	5,581(62)	6,919(66)	7,577(57)	7,461(48)
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	56	51	324	86	312
12(a) Inter-State Settlement	0.05	0.01	(-)0.25	(-)0.10	0.46
13.Total (10+11+12+12[a])	82,100	79,108	85,838	98,691	1,30,472
14. Repayment of Public Debt	8,696	8,020	8,845	9,600	24,113
Internal Debt (excluding Ways & Means Advances and Overdrafts)	8,480(98)	7,805(97)	8,626(98)	9,370(98)	23,873(99)
Loans and Advances from Government of India	216(02)	215(03)	220(02)	230(02)	240(01)
15. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14)	90,796	87,128	94,683	1,08,292	1,54,585
16. Contingency Fund Disbursements	00	00	00	00	77
17. Public Account disbursements	83,719	81,120	86,716	96,599	1,22,634
18. Total disbursement by the State (15+16+17)	1,74,515	1,68,248	1,81,399	2,04,891	2,77,296
Part C: Deficits					
19. Revenue Deficit (-)/surplus (+) (1-10)	(-)9,609	(-)6,857	(+)4,642	(+)8,592	(-)11,233
20.Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (4-13)	(-)17,970	(-)15,822	(-)6,093	(-)4,691	(-)26,933
21. Primary Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)	(-)12,999	(-)10,189	(+)51	(+)1,691	(-)20,135
Part D: Other Data					
22. Interest Payments	4,971	5,633	6,144	6,382	6,798
23. Ways and Means Advances / Overdraft availed (days)	36	30	38	15	99
Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	36	30	38	15	99
Overdraft availed (days)	00	00	00	00	00
24. Interest on WMA/Overdraft	00	00	01	00	22

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
25. Gross State Domestic Product	3,44,672	3,52,328	4,10,525	4,64,399	5,05,887
26. Outstanding Liability² (year-end)	78,712	92,666	99,173	1,01,696	1,34,179
27. Outstanding Guarantees (year-end)	18,459	19,836	19,500	22,099	21,891
28. Maximum Amount Guaranteed	27,995	26,695	29,948	30,023	31,663

² Outstanding liability for the year 2020-21 to 2023-24 includes back-to-back loan of ₹8,074.15 crore (₹3,109.00 crore received in 2020-21 and ₹4,965.15 crore received in 2021-22) provided in lieu of shortfall in GST compensation as debt receipt to the State Government with no repayment liability for the State.

Appendix 3.1

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.2)

Details of schemes which are 100 per cent women-centric during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Number and Name	Original Budget	Supplementary	Total Budget	Expenditure
1	0761- Girls Education Campus	27.28	0.00	27.28	24.97
2	1206- Tour and exhibition direction for rural women	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.27
3	2216- Integration of Public Health through Basic Nursing Education Programme	40.76	0.00	40.76	28.31
4	3459- Women Sports Competition	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.20
5	3777- Development work of Sericulture Industries	1.37	0.00	1.37	1.36
6	3778- Implementation of Mulberry Sericulture Scheme	53.70	0.00	53.70	37.35
7	4663- Grant for Spinning Mills	0.17	0.00	0.17	0.17
8	4691- Incentive schemes for teaching of Girls	5.80	0.00	5.80	4.59
9	4858- Indira Sahara Yojana	95.76	43.98	139.74	127.44
10	5397- National Family Assistance Scheme	24.72	0.00	24.72	16.70
11	5534- Grant for Health Mitnin Scheme	1.50	0.00	1.50	1.50
12	5551- Free cycle Distribution to High School Girls	73.44	0.00	73.44	66.77
13	5560- State Level Resource Centre	3.11	0.00	3.11	1.75
14	5563- Regional Women Training Institute	1.93	0.00	1.93	1.66
15	5645- Mukhyamantri Kanyadaan Yojna	38.00	0.00	38.00	36.37
16	6388- Training Centre of Nurses	20.30	0.00	20.30	13.15
17	6640- Woman Helpline 181	0.55	0.35	0.90	0.75
18	6641- One Stop Centre (Sakhi)	14.63	5.12	19.75	8.82
19	6647- Shakti Sadan	3.39	0.00	3.39	1.65
20	6648- Woman Empowerment Centers	10.62	0.00	10.62	4.44
21	6649- Shakhi Niwas	1.37	0.00	1.37	0.41
22	6650- Naari Adalat	0.15	0.00	0.15	0.00
23	6691- Koushalya Samridhi (Mahila Swarojgar) Yojana	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
24	7330- Mitnin Welfare fund	111.00	240.00	351.00	351.00
25	7336- Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	78.98	0.00	78.98	76.97
26	7361- Sabala Yojana	85.11	0.00	85.11	59.85
27	7435- Non-organised Labour, Security and Welfare	55.70	0.00	55.70	59.20
28	7490- National Rural Livehood Mission	494.50	211.95	706.45	611.52
29	7588- Maternity Allowance under MGNREGA	0.05	0.00	0.05	0.00
30	7875- Suchita Yojana	12.00	0.00	12.00	10.91
31	7884- Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana	61.23	32.63	93.86	48.77
32	7921- Mukhya Mantri Pension Yojana	250.30	40.00	290.30	373.18
33	8977- Asangathith Safai Karmkar Kalyan Mandal	16.90	0.00	16.90	3.05
34	8989- Contract Labour, Domestic Laborious and porter Welfare Assembly	27.40	0.00	27.40	20.65
35	9131- Training to anganwadies workers under ICDS	3.00	0.00	3.00	0.00
36	9369- Mahila Jagriti Shivar	9.33	0.00	9.33	19.20

37	7048- Mahtari Vandan Yojana	0.00	1,200	1,200	1,319.20
Total		1,652.55	1,774.03	3,426.58	3,334.15

Appendix 3.2

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.3)

Details of schemes which are 100 per cent youth-centric during 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Number and Name	Original Budget	Supplementary	Total Budget	Expenditure
1	0436-Special Coaching Classes	0.12	0.00	0.12	0.05
2	0717- Industrial Training Institutes	288.62	1.84	290.46	241.55
3	1079-Training of Sportsmen	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.46
4	1190-Rural Sports Competition	2.80	0.00	2.80	2.65
5	1853-Supply of Drawing Material	1.25	0.00	1.25	0.61
6	2216-Integration of Public Health through Basic Nursing Education Programme	40.76	0.00	40.76	28.31
7	3459-Women Sports Competition	2.00	0.00	2.00	1.20
8	4699-Supply of Books etc. to scheduled caste students	1.20	0.00	1.20	1.06
9	5223-Incentives to Sportsmen	3.75	0.00	3.75	2.78
10	5260- Distribution of Bull for Breed Improvement	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.73
11	5428-Prizes for State Level Sports	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
12	5429-Youth Welfare Activities	6.19	0.00	6.19	1.77
13	5645-Mukhyamantri Kanyadaan Yojna	38.00	0.00	38.00	36.37
14	5671-B.P.L. Book Bank Scheme	0.55	0.00	0.55	0.55
15	5672-B.P.L. Scholarship Schemes	6.25	0.00	6.25	2.58
16	6047-Grant to Local Bodies for Training	0.14	0.00	0.14	0.00
17	6386-Medical Dental Physiotherapy College	954.28	45.20	999.48	724.64
18	6388- Training Centre of Nurses	20.30	0.00	20.30	13.15
19	6408- Rajya Yuva Mitan Club	100.00	20.00	120.00	80.02
20	6409- Mukhyamantri Khiladi Protsahan Yojana	2.72	0.00	2.72	0.00
21	6425-Chief Minister Polytechnic Quality Development Scheme	2.01	0.00	2.01	0.00
22	6435- Chief Minister Assistance to Special Higher Education	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00
23	6436- Mukhyamantri Technology Incentive & Development Plan	0.75	0.00	0.75	0.00
24	6696- Mukhya Mantri Bal Uday Yojana	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.07
25	7296- Sport Academy	6.13	0.00	6.13	1.65
26	7361- Sabala Yojana	85.11	0.00	85.11	59.85
27	7363-Youth Career Development Scheme	12.85	0.00	12.85	8.56
28	7366-Civil Services Examination incentive Schemes	0.23	0.00	0.23	0.03
29	7430-Design and Development Education for Craft	0.60	0.00	0.60	0.60
30	7435-Non-organised Labour, Security and Welfare Board	55.70	0.00	55.70	59.20
31	7490- National Rural Livelihood Mission	494.50	211.95	706.45	611.52

32	7627-Professional Training Schemes	9.80	0.00	9.80	5.07
33	7632-Yuva Kshamta Vikas Yojana	0.80	0.00	0.80	0.10
34	7683-Mukhya Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	25.00	0.00	25.00	24.60
35	7751-Swami Vivekanand Gyandeep Scheme	7.29	0.00	7.29	6.39
36	7867-Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	4.14	0.00	4.14	0.00
37	7884-Pradhan Mantri Matra Vandana	61.23	32.63	93.86	48.77
38	8076- Industrial and Technical Institution outside the State	0.07	0.00	0.07	0.02
39	8638- State Sponsored Micro Irrigation Scheme	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
40	8643- Mukhyamantri Ucch Shiksha Byaj Anudan Yojana	5.00	0.00	5.00	2.70
41	8899-Pashudhan Mitra Yojana	3.30	0.00	3.30	3.27
42	8918-Vivekanand Yuva Protsahan Yojana	7.00	0.00	7.00	6.98
43	8928-Mukhya Mantri Yuva Swarojgar Yojana	3.01	0.00	3.01	2.30
44	8935-Livelihood College	13.90	0.00	13.90	7.30
45	8977-Asangathith Safai Karmkar Kalyan Mandal	16.90	0.00	16.90	3.05
46	8979- Integrated Umbrella Scheme (Post Matric Scholarship Scheme)	125.00	0.00	125.00	121.94
47	8989-Contract Labour, Domestic Laborious and porter Welfare Assembly	27.40	0.00	27.40	20.65
48	9369- Mahila Jagriti Sivr	9.33	0.00	9.33	19.20
49	9381- Book Bank	0.10	0.00	0.10	0.04
50	9805-Free Distribution of Books and Stationery to Tribal Students	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.98
Total		2,454.83	311.62	2,766.45	2,159.31

Appendix 3.3

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3.7)

Details of new sub-heads/schemes (₹ one crore or more in each case) where the entire provision was not utilised

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Number and Name	Original Budget	Supplem-entary Budget	Total Budget	Expenditure
1	6657- Detailed Handloom Cluster Development Scheme (SHDC)	1.78	0.00	1.78	0.00
2	6658- Establishment of Dying Unit (<i>Dhaga Rangai</i>)	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
3	6659- Establishment of Processing Unit	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
4	6660- State Research Fellowship Scheme	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
5	6674- International Competition	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
6	6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	16.00	16.00	0.00
7	6684- World Bank Project Chalk	400.00	0.00	400.00	0.00
8	6690- National Teachers Training Institute	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
9	6691- <i>Koushalya Samridhi (Mahila Swarojgar) Yojana</i>	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
10	6694- Establishment of Mobile Medical Unit in Remote and Inaccessible Area	5.00	0.00	5.00	0.00
11	6695- Rainwater Harvesting in Urban Bodies	25.00	0.00	25.00	0.00
12	7021- Chhattisgarh Cultural Connect	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00

13	7022- Interest payment on loans taken from Small Industries Development Bank of India	1.00	0.00	1.00	0.00
14	7024- Smart P.D.S. Scheme	0.00	1.97	1.97	0.00
15	7041- <i>Mukhaya Mantri Sugam Mahavidalay Yojana</i>	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
16	7047- Smart Agri Business Centre	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
17	7063- Atal Monitoring Portal (C.M. Dashboard)	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
18	7064- PM Jan Man Construction of Roads	0.00	200.00	200.00	0.00
19	7103- Construction of Central Library cum Reading Zone in Urban Bodies	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00
Total		467.78	249.97	717.75	0.00

Appendix 3.4

(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.3)

Details of cases where supplementary provision (₹ one crore or more in each case) proved unnecessary

(₹ in crore)					
Grant No.	Name of the Grant	Original Budget	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure	Saving out of Original Budget
Revenue (Voted)					
03	Police	6,152.11	172.95	5,384.31	-767.80
07	Expenditure Pertaining to Commercial Tax Department	330.78	15.66	285.67	-45.11
10	Forest	2,670.90	33.12	2,243.40	-427.50
11	Expenditure Pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	439.91	70.60	293.50	-146.41
15	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	129.03	1.00	107.62	-21.41
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	3,103.19	596.63	2,924.12	-179.07
20	Public Health Engineering	340.91	6.00	223.41	-117.50
21	Expenditure pertaining to Housing and Environment Department	236.76	3.96	199.66	-37.10
23	Water Resources Department	663.93	3.00	511.47	-152.46
26	Expenditure pertaining to Culture Department	105.01	1.52	75.58	-29.43
27	School Education	6,759.51	7.14	5,938.98	-820.53
28	State Legislature	78.78	1.63	59.05	-19.74
34	Social Welfare	107.07	8.00	93.14	-13.93
36	Transport	112.84	3.60	73.45	-39.39
39	Expenditure pertaining to Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department	3,024.55	93.33	2,655.86	-368.69
43	Sports and Youth Welfare	110.91	11.17	77.54	-33.37
44	Higher Education	915.19	17.27	806.32	-108.87
47	Technical Education and Manpower Planning Department	498.60	176.24	397.96	-100.64
67	Public Works – Buildings	752.75	34.00	643.59	-109.17
69	Urban Administration and Development Department-Urban Welfare	1,143.25	431.12	1,102.26	-40.98

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71	Information Technology and Bio-Technology	131.83	5.04	56.47	-75.36
79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	1,239.39	1.00	905.83	-333.56
81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	2,057.59	162.61	1,873.95	-183.64
82	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Tribal Area Sub-Plan	208.18	3.00	182.09	-26.09
Total -Revenue Voted		31,312.97	1,859.60	27,115.24	-4,197.73
Revenue (Charged)					
CH2	Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	6,684.36	78.07	6,471.18	-213.18
Capital (Voted)					
01	General Administration	130.37	27.73	125.80	-4.57
03	Police	249.58	1.20	163.51	-86.07
06	Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department	9.10	1.90	3.31	-5.79
11	Expenditure Pertaining to Commerce and Industry Department	154.82	19.00	63.62	-91.20
14	Expenditure pertaining to Animal Husbandry Department	7.71	1.00	1.65	-6.06
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	104.52	33.98	95.59	-8.94
23	Water Resources Department	590.10	5.00	412.65	-177.44
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	2,153.85	60.00	1,673.26	-480.59
27	School Education	579.47	166.00	334.65	-244.82
30	Expenditure pertaining to Panchayat and Rural Development Department	348.97	17.13	278.67	-70.30
41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	3,788.68	1,271.05	3,250.83	-537.85
42	Public Works relating to Tribal Area Sub-Plan Roads and Bridges	1,247.70	33.00	858.39	-389.31
47	Technical Education and Manpower Planning Department	68.68	1.09	56.07	-12.60
54	Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture Research and Education	79.59	10.00	51.95	-27.64
56	Rural Industries	10.09	20.00	4.32	-5.77
69	Urban Administration and Development Department-Urban Welfare	55.62	201.40	0.00	-55.62
71	Information Technology and Bio-Technology	15.00	4.78	0.00	-15.00
79	Expenditure pertaining to Medical Education Department	335.09	32.79	275.55	-59.54
81	Financial Assistance to Urban Bodies	1,053.68	250.00	918.82	-134.86
Total - Capital Voted		10,982.61	2,157.05	8,568.64	-2,413.97
Capital (Charged)					
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	10.10	1.00	4.66	-5.44
Grand Total		48,990.04	4,095.72	42,159.72	-6,830.32

Appendix 3.5

(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.3)

Details of scheme heads where entire supplementary provision (₹1 crore and above) remained unutilised

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Scheme Head	Original Budget	Supplementary	Total Budget	Expenditure
1	07- 2040- 1-7042- Business Intelligence Unit	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
2	13- 2401- 109- 101- 7047- Smart Agri Business Centre	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
3	19- 2210- 1-196- 101- 6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
4	19- 2210- 3-197- 101- 6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	4.00	4.00	0.00
5	19- 2210- 3-198- 101- 6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
6	24- 5054- 80-800- 101- 1833- Payment of Decretal amount	0.10	1.00	1.10	0.00
7	39- 2408- 1-102- 701- 6401- Rice Fortification	37.50	37.84	75.34	0.00
8	41- 2210- 1- 796- 196- 102- 6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
9	41- 2210- 3- 796- 197- 102- 6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	2.00	2.00	0.00
10	41- 2210- 3- 796- 198- 102- 6677- Chhattisgarh Health Justice Scheme	0.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
11	41- 2217- 80- 796- 191- 702- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachha Bharat Mission	0.00	17.73	17.73	0.00
12	41- 2217- 80- 796- 191- 705- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachha Bharat Mission	0.00	15.07	15.07	0.00
13	41- 2217- 80- 796- 192- 702- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachha Bharat Mission	0.00	5.60	5.60	0.00
14	41- 2217- 80- 796- 192- 705- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachha Bharat Mission	0.00	4.76	4.76	0.00
15	41- 2217- 80- 796- 193- 702- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachha Bharat Mission	0.00	23.32	23.32	0.00
16	41- 2217- 80- 796- 193- 705- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachha Bharat Mission	0.00	19.83	19.83	0.00
17	41- 2408- 1- 796- 102- 702- 6401- Rice Fortification	28.50	28.76	57.26	0.00
18	41- 4217- 60- 796- 51- 102- 7103- Construction of Central Library cum Reading Zone in Urban Bodies	0.00	10.00	10.00	0.00
19	41- 4217- 60- 796- 51- 702- 7706- AMRUT Mission	6.59	42.41	49.00	0.00
20	41- 4217- 60- 796- 51- 705- 7706- AMRUT Mission	8.60	14.77	23.37	0.00
21	41- 4851-796- 101- 102- 5385- Establishment of New Industrial Sectors	0.50	5.00	5.50	0.00
22	41- 5054- 4- 796- 337- 702- 7064- PM Jan Man Construction of Roads	0.00	120.00	120.00	0.00
23	41- 5054- 4- 796- 337- 705- 7064- PM Jan Man Construction of Roads	0.00	80.00	80.00	0.00
24	41- 5275-796- 101- 102- 7861- Communication Revolution Scheme	0.00	3.63	3.63	0.00
25	44- 2202- 3-103- 101- 7041- <i>Mukhaya Mantri Sugam Mahavidalay Yojana</i>	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
26	55- 4235- 2-102- 1301- 6429- Grant Received under Recommendation of 15 th Finance Commission	0.00	39.00	39.00	0.00

27	64- 2217- 80- 789- 191- 703- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	4.94	4.94	0.00
28	64- 2217- 80- 789- 191- 706- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	4.20	4.20	0.00
29	64- 2217- 80- 789- 192- 703- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	1.56	1.56	0.00
30	64- 2217- 80- 789- 192- 706- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	1.33	1.33	0.00
31	64- 2217- 80- 789- 193- 703- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	6.50	6.50	0.00
32	64- 2217- 80- 789- 193- 706- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	5.53	5.53	0.00
33	64- 2408- 1- 789- 102- 703- 6401- Rice Fortification	9.00	9.08	18.08	0.00
34	64- 4217- 60- 789- 51- 103- 7103- Construction of Central Library cum Reading Zone in Urban Bodies	0.00	3.00	3.00	0.00
35	64- 4217- 60- 789- 51- 703- 7706- AMRUT Mission	3.95	25.44	29.39	0.00
36	64- 4217- 60- 789- 51- 706- 7706- AMRUT Mission	5.16	8.86	14.02	0.00
37	64- 5275-789- 101- 103- 7861- <i>Sanchar Kranti Yojana</i>	0.00	1.15	1.15	0.00
38	69- 2217- 80-191- 701- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	6.39	6.39	0.00
39	69- 2217- 80-191- 704- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	5.43	5.43	0.00
40	69- 2217- 80-192- 701- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	2.02	2.02	0.00
41	69- 2217- 80-192- 704- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	1.72	1.72	0.00
42	69- 2217- 80-193- 701- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	8.41	8.41	0.00
43	69- 2217- 80-193- 704- 6654- Solid Waste Management under Swachcha Bharat Mission	0.00	7.15	7.15	0.00
44	69- 4217- 60-51- 101- 7103- Construction of Central Library cum Reading Zone in Urban Bodies	0.00	7.00	7.00	0.00
45	69- 4217- 60-51- 701- 7706- AMRUT Mission	22.39	144.19	166.58	0.00
46	69- 4217- 60-51- 704- 7706- AMRUT Mission	29.23	50.22	79.45	0.00
47	71- 3275- 800- 101- 7063- Atal Monitoring Portal (C.M. Dashboard)	0.00	5.00	5.00	0.00
48	71- 5275- 101- 101- 7861- <i>Sanchar Kranti Yojana</i>	0.00	4.78	4.78	0.00
Total		151.52	806.61	958.13	0.00

Appendix 3.6

(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.6)

List of grants having large net savings (above ₹10 crore) during the year 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Gr. No.	Name of the grant	Original Budget	Supplementary Budget	Total Budget	Actual Expenditure	Savings (-)	Surrender	Net Savings
Revenue Voted								
02	Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	351.40	0.00	351.40	227.06	-124.34	104.11	-20.23
03	Police	6,152.11	172.95	6,325.06	5,384.31	-940.75	892.82	-47.92
08	Land Revenue and District Administration	1,526.73	0.60	1,527.33	1,327.04	-200.30	130.59	-69.71

27	School Education	6,759.51	7.14	6,766.64	5,938.98	-827.66	805.54	-22.12
47	Technical Education and Manpower Planning Department	498.60	176.24	674.84	397.96	-276.88	108.45	-168.43
64	Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes	6,492.70	3,269.08	9,761.78	8,470.68	-1,291.10	1,277.56	-13.54
67	Public Works – Buildings	752.75	34.00	786.75	643.59	-143.17	54.83	-88.33
Total		22,533.80	3,660.01	26,193.81	22,389.61	-3,804.20	3,373.91	-430.29
Capital Voted								
41	Tribal Area Sub-Plan	3,788.68	1,271.05	5,059.73	3,250.83	-1,808.90	1,796.66	-12.23
67	Public Works – Buildings	797.18	0.00	797.18	507.02	-290.16	267.57	-22.59
Total		4,585.86	1,271.05	5,856.91	3,757.85	-2,099.06	2,064.23	-34.82
Grand Total		27,119.66	4,931.06	32,050.72	26,147.46	-5,903.25	5,438.14	-465.12

Appendix 3.7

(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.7)

Sub-Heads requiring Explanation for Variation in Appropriation Accounts

Sl. No.	Grant Description	Sub-Heads	Sub-Heads requiring explanation	Explanation received	Explanation not received
1	01- General administration	51	16	7	9
2	02-Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	16	6	3	3
3	03- Police	52	24	15	9
4	04-Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department	27	8	3	5
5	05-Jail	5	4	3	1
6	06-Finance	57	21	4	17
7	07-Commercial Tax Department	33	10	4	6
8	08-Land Revenue and District administration	48	17	10	7
9	09-Expenditure pertaining to revenue department	7	4	4	0
10	10-Forest	91	35	18	17
11	11-Expenditure pertaining to Commerce and Industry	35	16	1	15
12	12-Energy	50	7	6	1
13	13-Agriculture	116	64	61	3
14	14-Animal Husbandry	54	20	1	19
15	15-PRI under special component plan for SC	25	5	2	3
16	16-Fisheries	19	4	2	2
17	17-Co-operation	19	7	7	0
18	18-Labour	20	10	7	3
19	19-Public Health and Family Welfare	87	47	0	47
20	20-Public Health Engineering	63	25	21	4
21	21-Housing and Environment Department	28	18	16	2
22	22-Urban administration and development department-urban bodies	4	2	2	0

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23	23-Water Resources Department	134	49	44	5
24	24-Public works-roads and bridges	53	36	23	13
25	25-Mineral Resources	16	8	7	1
26	26-Expenditure pertaining to Culture Department	34	8	4	4
27	27-School Education	88	45	39	6
28	28-State legislature	9	6	3	3
29	29-Administration of Justice and elections	36	18	8	10
30	30-Panchayat and Rural Development	59	26	18	8
31	31-Planning, Economic and Statistics Department	9	6	6	0
32	32-Public relations department	16	4	4	0
33	33-Tribal Welfare	18	14	10	4
34	34-Social Welfare	50	7	7	0
35	35-Rehabilitation	3	2	1	1
36	36-Transport	19	13	5	8
37	37-Tourism	14	10	10	0
38	39-Food Civil Supplies and Consumer Production	39	16	13	3
39	41-Tribal Area Sub-Plan	673	252	168	84
40	42-Public works relating to tribal area sub-plan roads and bridges	26	15	11	4
41	43-Sports and Youth Welfare	24	10	9	1
42	44-Higher education	40	18	12	6
43	45-Minor Irrigation Works	18	7	5	2
44	46-Science and Technology	8	5	5	0
45	47-Technical Education and manpower planning	44	22	11	11
46	49-Scheduled Castes welfare	2	1	0	1
47	50-Expenditure pertaining to the Departments implementing 20-point programmes	1	1	1	0
48	51-Religious trusts and endowments	11	5	4	1
49	53-Financial assistance to urban bodies under special component plan for Scheduled Castes	26	3	3	0
50	54-Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture Research and Education	16	8	6	2
51	55-Women and Child Welfare	89	44	22	22
52	56-Rural Industries	44	7	3	4
53	57-Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Water Resources Department	12	4	4	0
54	58-Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	64	29	26	3
55	60-Expenditure pertaining to district plan schemes	2	2	0	2
56	64-Special Component plan for SC	529	158	118	40
57	65-Aviation Department	3	3	3	0
58	66-Welfare of backward classes	31	11	6	5
59	67-Public Works building	199	45	23	22
60	68-Public works relating to Tribal area sub-plan	33	8	8	0

	buildings				
61	69-Urban Administration and Development Department-Urban Welfare	74	44	44	0
62	71-Information technology and Biotechnology	36	17	16	1
63	75-NABARD aided projects pertaining to WRD	21	19	18	1
64	76-Externally aided projects pertaining to Public Works Department	9	9	8	1
65	79-Medical Education	55	25	8	17
66	80-Financial Assistance to three-tier PRI	57	17	15	2
67	81-Financial Assistance to urban bodies	107	23	23	0
68	82-Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions under Tribal area Sub-Plan	29	7	5	2
69	83-Financial assistance to urban bodies under Tribal area sub-plan	35	3	2	1
70	CH1-Public Debt	22	6	0	6
71	CH2-Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	91	24	10	14
Total		3,935	1,490	996	494

Appendix 3.8

(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.8)

Excess Expenditure requiring regularisation for the years 2000-01 to 2022-23

(₹ in crore)

Year	No. of Grants/ Appropriations	Grant/ Appropriation numbers	Amount of excess
2000-01	11 Grants	2, 14, 23, 24, 33, 34, 60, 71, 80, 82 and 83	10.21
	2 Appropriations	6 and 24	
2001-02	14 Grants	6, 14, 15, 17, 23, 24, 30, 33, 45, 54, 60, 67, 71 and 83	115.90
	2 Appropriations	16 and 25	
2002-03	8 Grants	10, 15, 24, 33, 37, 45, 58 and 82	114.59
	2 Appropriations	20 and 67	
2003-04	4 Grants	12, 33, 40 and 67	591.12
	2 Appropriations	Interest Payments and 6	
2004-05	4 Grants	15, 24, 67 and 81	133.36
	5 Appropriations	Interest Payments, Public Debt, 6, 10 and 42	
2005-06	4 Grants	4, 15, 24 and 39	23.27
	2 Appropriations	6 and 23	
2006-07	4 Grants	4, 24, 67 and 82	5.13
	1 Appropriation	33	
2007-08	3 Grants	23, 33 and 60	15.99
	3 Appropriations	13, 24 and 36	
2008-09	9 Grants	6, 23, 24, 40, 67, 75, 76, 80 and 82	115.26
	1 Appropriation	23	
2009-10	10 Grants	3, 6, 22, 23, 24, 25, 49, 64, 76 and 80	216.77
	5 Appropriations	3, 12, 13, 43 and 67	
2010-11	22 Grants	1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 12, 18, 23, 25, 29, 30, 39, 40, 45, 49, 56, 57, 58, 75 82 and Interest Payments	293.78

	6 Appropriations	Public Debt, 1, 20, 23, 29 and 36	
2011-12	24 Grants	1, 2, 6, 7, 15, 17, 18, 21, 22, 23, 27, 29, 34, 40, 43, 45, 47, 50, 53, 55, 66, 80, 81 and 83	498.09
	1 Appropriation	29	
2012-13	2 Grants	40 and 45	0.96
	2 Appropriations	6 and 55	
2013-14	3 Grants	06, 12 and 60	178.96
	3 Appropriations	06, 14 and 27	
2014-15	4 Grants	06, 19, 33 and 80	833.54
	2 Appropriations	06 and Public Debt	
2015-16	3 Grants	06, 12 and 50	98.24
	2 Appropriations	41 and Interest Payments	
2016-17	2 Grants	06 and 50	0.92
	3 Appropriations	06, 55 and Interest payments and servicing of debt	11.46
2017-18	3 Grants	06,49 and 50	2.24
	3 Appropriations	14,33 and 55	0.37
2018-19	2 Grants	06 and 50	1.19
	4 Appropriations	06, 14, 33 and 67	0.48
2019-20	3 Grants	06, 33 and 44	646.07
	3 Appropriations	55, Public Debt and Interest payments and servicing of debt	6,036.62
2020-21	2 Grants	06 and 83	252.24
	2 Appropriations	06 and Public Debt	3,179.87
2021-22	2 Grants	06 and 51	590.41
	3 Appropriations	06, 55 and Public Debt	3,469.35
2022-23	1 Grant	06	41.77
	2 Appropriations	55 and Public Debt	3,588.83
Total			21,066.99

Appendix 3.9

(Reference: Paragraph 3.5.8)

Details of Major Heads having Excess Expenditure in 2023-24

(₹ in crore)

Grant Number	Major Head	Major Head Description	Total Provision	Expenditure	Excess Expenditure
04	2013	Council Of Ministers	4.08	6.57	2.49
06	2071	Pensions And Other Retirement Benefits	7,406.81	9,111.08	1,704.26
06	2235	Social Security and Welfare	0.20	1.58	1.38
13	2402	Soil And Water Conservation	131.67	199.86	68.19
15	2235	Social Security and Welfare	39.46	40.22	0.76
19	2071	Pensions And Other Retirement Benefits	2.30	2.77	0.47
21	6217	Loans For Urban Development	134.50	195.90	61.40
29	2014	Administration Of Justice	542.23	549.74	7.51
41	4701	Capital Outlay on Medium Irrigation	22.37	26.25	3.88
64	2402	Soil And Water Conservation	17.76	37.13	19.37
67	4216	Capital Outlay on Housing	17.01	18.10	1.09
67	4250	Capital Outlay on Other Social Services	5.56	5.73	0.17

CH1	6003	Internal Debt of The State Government	7,318.63	23,873.11	16,554.48
CH1	6004	Loans and Advances from the Central Government	223.29	239.85	16.56
Total			15,865.87	34,307.89	18,442.01

Appendix 4.1

(Reference: Paragraph 4.3)

Details of outstanding Detailed Contingent bills as of 31 March 2024

(₹ in crore)

Major Head	Name of the Department	Year	Pending DC bills	Amount
2235	Revenue Department	2020-21	04	0.04
		2021-22	18	0.20
		2022-23	54	0.31
		2023-24	142	0.79
2235	General Administration Department	2021-22	01	0.10
2203	Man Power Planning Department	2022-23	01	2.00
Total			220	3.44

Appendix: 4.2

(Reference: Paragraph 4.11)

Arrears of accounts of Autonomous Bodies/Authorities as on March 2024

Sl. No.	Name of Autonomous Body	Accounts Pending Since (Year)	No. of accounts pending up to financial year 2023-24
1.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Regulatory Commission	2023-24	1
2.	State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA)	2023-24	1
3.	Chhattisgarh State Human Rights Commission	2001-02 to 2023-24	23
4.	District Legal Service Authority, Jashpur	2020-21, 2021-22, 2022-23, 2023-24	4
5.	District Legal Service Authority, Kabirdham	2019-20 to 2021-22	2
6.	District Legal Service Authority, Raipur	2020-21 to 2023-24	4
7.	District Legal Service Authority, Durg	2021-22 to 2023-24	3
8.	District Legal Service Authority, Rajnandgaon	2019-20 to 2023-24	5
9.	District Legal Service Authority, Dantewada	2023-24	1
10.	District Legal Service Authority, Balarampur	2013-14 to 2017-18 & 2019-20 to 2020-21, 2021-22 to 2023-24	10
11.	State Legal Service Authority, Bilaspur	NIL	0
12.	District Legal Service Authority, Dhamtari	2023-24	1
13.	District Legal Service Authority, Bilaspur	2019-20 to 2023-24	5
14.	District Legal Service Authority, Sarguja (Ambikapur)	2020-21 to 2023-24	4
15.	District Legal Service Authority, Kanker	2019-20 to 2023-24	5
16.	District Legal Service Authority, Bemetara	2018-19 to 2023-24	6
17.	District Legal Service Authority, Koriya (Bekunthpur)	2018-19 to 2023-24	6
18.	District Legal Service Authority, Surajpur	2023-24	1
19.	District Legal Service Authority, Baster (Jagdulpur)	2022-23 to 2023-24	2
20.	District Legal Service Authority, Mungeli	2023-24	1
21.	District Legal Service Authority, Baloda bazaar	2017-18 to 2023-24	7

22.	District Legal Service Authority, Kondagaon	2018-19 to 2023-24	6
23.	District Legal Service Authority, Korba	2021-22 to 2023-24	3
24.	District Legal Service Authority, Raigarh	2021-22 to 2023-24	3
25.	District Legal Service Authority, Balod	2023-24	1
26.	District Legal Service Authority, Jajgir Champa	2023-24	1
27.	District Legal Service Authority, Mahasamund	2021-22 to 2023-24	3
28.	High Court Legal Service Authority, Bilaspur	2021-22 to 2023-24	3
29.	Chhattisgarh Real Estate Regulatory Authority Raipur	2023-24	1

Appendix: 4.3

(Reference: Paragraph 4.12)

Department/category wise details in respect of case of loss to Government due to theft, defalcation, loss of Government property/material

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Department	Theft Cases		Defalcation Cases		Loss of Government property/material		Total	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount	No. of Cases	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Higher Education	11	10.42	3	0.62	2	2.51	16	13.55
2.	Art & Culture	1	0.81	0	0.00	1	0.00	2	0.81
3.	District Administration	1	0.67	4	0.79	0	0.00	5	1.46
4.	Rural Development	4	1.08	2	0.05	14	16.70	20	17.83
5.	Panchayat Raj and Social Welfare	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	1.00	2	1.00
6.	School Education	20	12.81	19	156.26	18	47.52	57	216.60
7.	Police	29	8.21	5	19.45	262	48.65	296	76.31
8.	Health and Family Welfare	2	0.15	1	0.10	8	1.00	11	1.26
9.	Land Revenue (Tehsil Dept.)	2	0.50	8	1.37	2	0.18	12	2.05
10.	Animal Veterinary Service	8	1.80	1	0.10	213	21.33	222	23.23
11.	Co-operation	0	0.00	1	96.26	0	0.00	1	96.26
12.	Woman and Child Welfare	1	3.50	0	0.00	2	0.32	3	3.82
13.	Dairy Development	1	0.20	1	0.02	0	0.00	2	0.22
14.	Village & Small-Scale Industries (Resham) Dept.	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.38	1	0.38
15.	Law and Legislative Dept.	4	0.21	1	7.79	0	0.00	5	7.99
16.	Labour and Employment	13	3.91	0	0.00	10	51.71	23	55.61

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17.	Food Civil Supply and Consumer Protection	0	0.00	2	39.59	3	0.15	5	39.65
18.	Crop Husbandry	0	0.00	0	0.00	3	0.49	3	0.49
19.	Welfare of SC ST and other Backward Classes	3	1.14	5	20.61	7	1.10	15	22.85
20.	Health and Medical Services	4	0.77	9	34.84	5	10.29	18	45.90
21.	Forest	3	5.76	0	0.00	949	949.03	952	954.74
22.	Public Work Department	2	0.24	0	0.00	470	10045.10	472	10045.34
23.	Water Resource Department	5	1.19	0	0.00	18	688.49	23	689.68
24.	Finance and Statistical Directorate	1	0.05	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.05
25.	Collectorate	0	0.00	1	0.08	1	0.30	2	0.38
26.	Mining and Metallurgical Industries Dept.	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	0.18	2	0.18
27.	Cleaning and Water Supply	0	0.00	1	189.90	0	0.00	1	189.90
28.	Rural Engineering Services	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	4.41	2	4.41
29.	State Excise	1	0.03	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	0.03
30.	Treasury & Account Administration Department	3	0.20	0	0.00	3	11.81	6	12.01
Total		119	53.60	64	567.74	1,998	11,902.65	2,181	12,523.99

Appendix: 4.4

(Reference: Paragraph 4.12)

Year wise analysis of loss to Government

(Cases where financial action was pending at the end of 31 March 2024)

(₹ in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name Of Department	Number of cases and amount						
		Up to 05 years	06 to 10 years	11 to 15 years	16 to 20 years	21 to 25 years	above 25 years	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Higher Education	-	5 (1.80)	2 (6.47)	4 (4.43)	2 (0.24)	3 (0.61)	16 (13.55)
2	Art & Culture	-	1 (0.00)	-	-	-	1 (0.81)	2 (0.81)
3	District Administration	-	-	-	2 (0.40)	1 (0.67)	2 (0.39)	5 (1.46)
4	Rural Development	-	2 (0.21)	1 (0.50)	1 (0.25)	4 (1.66)	12 (15.21)	20 (17.83)
5	Panchayat And Social Welfare	-	1 (1.00)	-	1 (0.00)	-	-	2 (1.00)

6	School Education	-	7 (121.47)	2 (44.31)	7 (13.49)	3 (17.76)	38 (19.56)	57 (216.60)
7	Police	129 (28.63)	85 (5.71)	52 (12.79)	16 (1.04)	7 (11.21)	7 (16.93)	296 (76.31)
8	Health and Family Welfare	-	-	-	-	-	11 (1.26)	11 (1.26)
9	Land Revenue (Tehsil)	-	-	-	3 (0.98)	-	9 (1.07)	12 (2.05)
10	Animal Veterinary Service	51 (3.25)	45 (8.50)	63 (5.95)	56 (3.01)	2 (1.84)	5 (0.69)	222 (23.23)
11	Cooperation	-	-	-	-	-	1 (96.26)	1 (96.26)
12	Woman and Child Development	-	-	-	-	-	3 (3.82)	3 (3.82)
13	Dairy Development	-	-	-	-	1 (0.20)	1 (0.02)	2 (0.22)
14	Village & Small-Scale Industries (Resham) Dept.	-	1 (0.37)	-	-	-	-	1 (0.37)
15	Law and Legislative Department	-	1 (0.10)	2 (0.00)	1 (0.11)	1 (7.79)	-	5 (7.99)
16	Labour and Employment	2 (1.02)	1 (0.15)	6 (47.70)	8 (6.06)	1 (0.27)	5 (0.42)	23 (55.61)
17	Food Civil Supply and Consumer Protection Department	1 (39.42)	-	-	2 (0.12)	-	2 (0.11)	5 (39.65)
18	Crop Husbandry	-	-	2 (0.16)	1 (0.33)	-	-	3 (0.49)
19	Welfare of SC ST and other Backward Classes	-	1 (0.17)	1 (0.00)	1 (19.58)	-	12 (3.10)	15 (22.85)
20	Health and Medical Services	1 (0.38)	1 (0.00)	1 (9.85)	1 (0.06)	5 (32.38)	9 (3.23)	18 (45.90)
21	Forest	24 (22.16)	41 (91.44)	28 (34.77)	110 (147.76)	187 (386.56)	562 (272.05)	952 (954.74)
22	Public Work Department	2 (5.22)	39 (3331.39)	330 (6177.52)	101 (531.22)	-	-	472 (10,045.34)
23	Water Resource Department	4 (142.14)	9 (357.35)	5 (63.20)	5 (127.00)	-	-	23 (689.68)
24	Economic and Statistical Directorate	-	-	1 (0.05)	-	-	-	1 (0.05)
25	Collectorate	-	-	-	-	-	2 (0.38)	2 (0.38)
26	Mining and Metallurgical Industries Dept.	1 (0.18)	1 (0.00)	-	-	-	-	2 (0.18)
27	Cleaning and Water Supply	-	-	-	-	-	1 (189.90)	1 (189.90)
28	Rural Engineering Services	-	1 (4.00)	1 (0.41)	-	-	-	2 (4.41)
29	State Excise	1 (0.03)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (0.03)

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30	Treasury and Account Administration Department	-	-	-	2 (0.08)	-	4 (11.93)	6 (12.01)
Total		216 (242.42)	242 (3923.65)	497 (6403.67)	322 (855.92)	214 (460.57)	690 (637.76)	2,181 (12523.99)

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