



सत्यमेव जयते

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE 2012-13



GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

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ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2012-2013

**PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
(ACCOUNTS AND ENTITLEMENT)
RAJASTHAN, JAIPUR**

PREFACE

'Accounts at a Glance' is an annual publication providing a broad overview of governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared and examined under the directions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (C&AG) in accordance with the requirements of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971, for being laid before the Legislature of the State. The Annual Accounts consist of (a) the Finance Accounts and (b) the Appropriation Accounts. The Finance Accounts are summary statements of accounts under the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Account. The Appropriation Accounts record the Grant-wise expenditure against provisions approved by the State Legislature along with explanations for variations between actual expenditure and funds provided.

Pr. Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements) prepares the State Finance and Appropriation Accounts.

We look forward to suggestions that would help us to improve this publication.

(Sudarshana Talapatra)
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL

Place : Jaipur

Date : January 16, 2014

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Chapter 1 Overview		
1.1.	Introduction	1
1.2.	Structure of Accounts	1
1.3.	Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts	3
1.4.	Sources and Application of Funds	4
1.5.	Highlights of Accounts	7
1.6.	What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?	8
<hr/>		
Chapter 2 Receipts		
2.1.	Introduction	10
2.2.	Revenue Receipts	10
2.3.	Trend of Receipts	12
2.4.	Performance of State's own tax revenue collection	13
2.5.	Efficiency of Tax Collection	14
2.6.	Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes	14
2.7.	Grants-in-aid	15
2.8.	Public Debt	15
<hr/>		
Chapter 3 Expenditure		
3.1.	Introduction	16
3.2.	Revenue Expenditure	16
3.3.	Capital Expenditure	18
<hr/>		
Chapter 4 Plan & Non Plan Expenditure		
4.1.	Distribution of expenditure	20
4.2.	Non-plan Expenditure	20
4.3.	Plan Expenditure	21
4.4.	Committed Expenditure	23
<hr/>		
Chapter 5 Appropriation Accounts		
5.1.	Summary of Appropriation Accounts	24
5.2.	Trends of Savings/ Excesses	24
5.3.	Significant Savings	25
<hr/>		
Chapter 6 Assets and Liabilities		
6.1.	Assets	27
6.2.	Debt and Liabilities	27
6.3.	Guarantees	28
<hr/>		
Chapter 7 Other Items		
7.1.	Loans and Advances by the State Government	29
7.2.	Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance	29
7.3.	Financial assistance to local bodies and others	30
7.4.	Reconciliation of accounts	30
7.5.	Rush of expenditure	30
7.6.	Submission of accounts by Treasuries	32
7.7.	Abstract Contingent Bills and Detailed Contingent Bills	32
7.8.	Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital Works	32

OVERVIEW**1.1. Introduction**

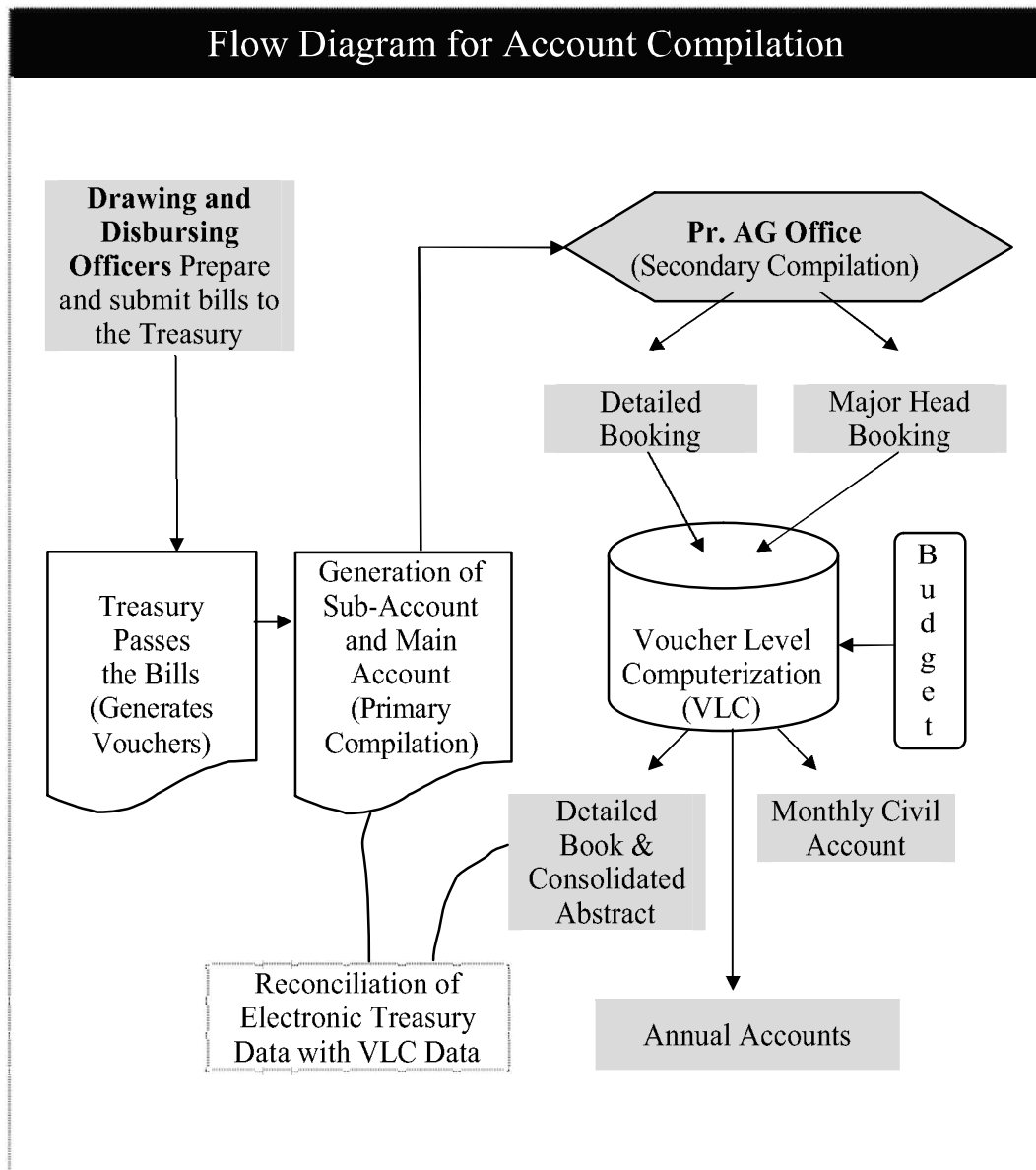
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Rajasthan compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Rajasthan. This compilation is based on initial accounts rendered by District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions, Inter State Transactions and advices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

1.2. Structure of Accounts

1.2.1. Government Accounts are maintained in the following three parts:

Part I Consolidated Fund	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans & Advances.
Part II Contingency Fund	Intended to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. Expenditure from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part III Public Account	Comprises of Debts, Deposits, Advances, Remittances and Suspense transactions. Debts and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entries that are required to be cleared eventually by booking to final heads of account.

1.2.2. *Compilation of Accounts*



1.3. Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1. Finance Accounts

The Finance Accounts depict the receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year, together with the financial results disclosed by the revenue and capital accounts, public debt and public account balances recorded in the accounts. The Finance Accounts have been prepared in two volumes to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to Accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items; Volume II contains other summarized statements (Part-I), detailed statements (Part-II) and appendices (Part-III).

Receipts and disbursements of the Government of Rajasthan as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2012-13 are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Receipts (Total: 76,557)	Revenue (Total: 66,913)	Tax Revenue	47,606
		Non-Tax Revenue	12,133
		Grants-in-Aid	7,174
	Capital (Total: 9,644)	Receipts	8
		Recovery of Loans and Advances	1,102
		Borrowings and other Liabilities*	8,534
Disbursements (Total: 76,557)	Revenue	63,462	
	Capital	10,683	
	Loans and Advances	2,412	

* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Account + Net (Opening-Closing) of Cash Balance

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/ NGO's for implementation of various schemes and programmes. This year, the Government of India directly released ₹ 7,826 crore. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, these are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are now exhibited in Appendix VII of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

1.3.2. Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts supplement the Finance Accounts. They depict the expenditure of the State Government against amounts 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund or 'voted' by the State Legislature. There are 4 *charged* Appropriations and 51 voted Grants.

The Appropriation Act, 2012-13, had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 78,889 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 2,214 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 82,826 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 1,562 crore, resulting in net excess of ₹ 3,937 crore and an under estimation by ₹ 652 crore (29 percent) on reduction of expenditure. The gross expenditure includes ₹ 63 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills, which is still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills.

During 2012-13, ₹ 12,424 crore was transferred to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated administrators for specific purposes. The details of such transfers, if any, and outstanding balances in individual PD Accounts are available only with the treasuries, since they are responsible for maintaining such records.

1.4. Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1. Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) to enable State Governments to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 2.34 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2012-13, the Government of Rajasthan did not resort to OD facilities and WMA.

1.4.2. Funds Flow Statement

The State had a revenue surplus of ₹ 3,451 crore and a fiscal deficit of ₹ 8,534 crore representing 0.72 percent and 1.78 percent respectively of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)¹. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 11.15 percent of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt (₹ 5,248 crore), increase in Public Account (₹ 3,208 crore) and net of opening and closing cash balance (₹ 78 crore). Around 60 percent of the revenue receipts (₹ 66,913 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 17,214 crore), interest payments (₹ 8,340 crore), pensions (₹ 6,858 crore), subsidies (₹ 5,464 crore) and wages (₹ 381 crore).

¹ Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are adopted from the Economic Survey of the Planning Department, Government of Rajasthan.

Sources and Application of Funds

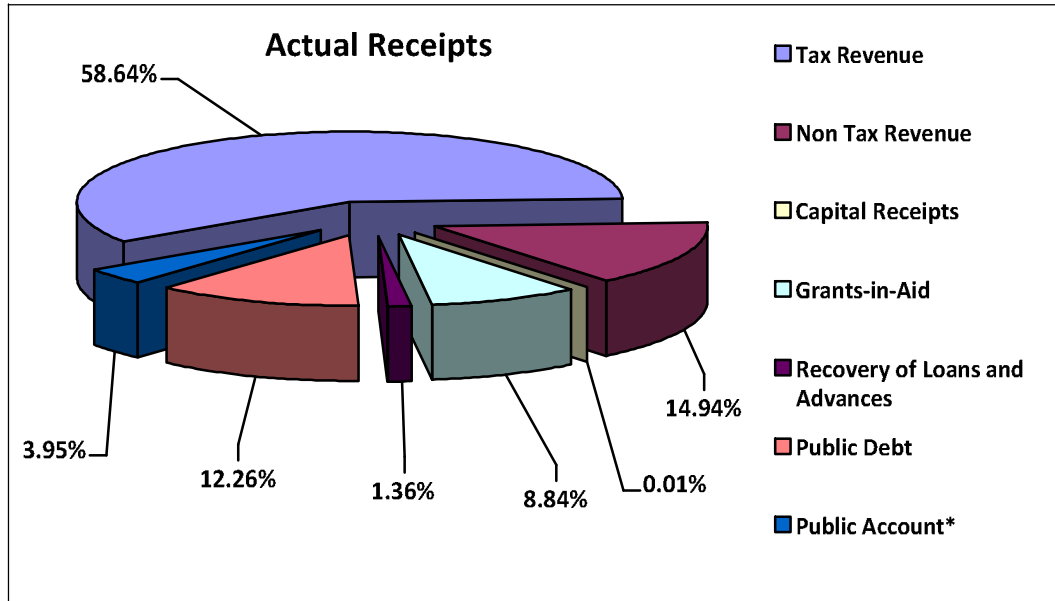
(₹ in crore)

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2012	35
	Revenue Receipts	66,913
	Capital Receipts	8
	Recovery of loans and Advances	1,102
	Public Debt	9,955
SOURCES	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	7,171
	Reserves Funds	1,755
	Deposits Received	1,40,728
	Civil Advances Repaid	20
	Suspense Account*	1,15,532
	Remittances	7,033
	Contingency Fund	..
	TOTAL	3,50,252

	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Revenue Expenditure	63,462
	Capital Expenditure	10,683
	Loans Given	2,412
	Repayment of Public Debt	4,707
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	5,007
APPLICATION	Reserves Funds	1,335
	Deposits Spent	1,37,311
	Civil Advances Given	20
	Suspense Account*	1,18,354
	Remittances	7,004
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2013	(-) 43
	TOTAL	3,50,252

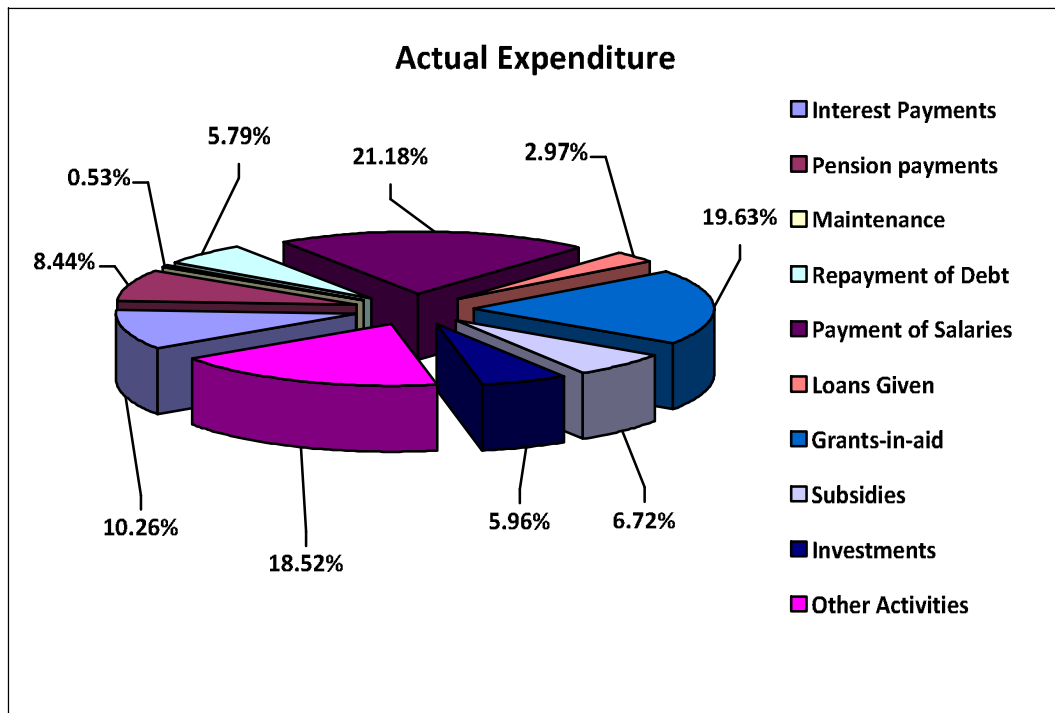
- The suspense account include ₹ 1,18,307 crore invested in treasury bills and disbursement of departmental balances and permanent cash imprest which is shown on the "Application" side, and (₹ 1,15,488 crore) worth of treasury bills sold through the RBI (a process known as "re-discounting") and receipts in departmental balance and permanent cash imprest which is shown on the "Sources" side. The net of such investment (₹ 2,819 crore) supplements the closing cash balance of the State Government.

1.4.3. Where the Rupee came from :



* Public account component above is taken as net.

1.4.4. Where the Rupee went :



1.5. Highlights of Accounts

		Budget Estimates 2012-13	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP [@]
		(₹ in crore)			
1.	Tax Revenue*	44,539	47,606	106.89	9.98
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	8,951	12,133	135.55	2.54
3.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	9,657	7,174	74.29	1.50
4.	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	63,147	66,913	105.96	13.99
5.	Capital Receipts	8	8	100.00	..
6.	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	151	1,102	729.80	0.23
7.	Net Borrowings and Other Liabilities	8,650	8,534	98.66	1.79
8.	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	8,809	9,644	109.48	2.02
9.	Total Receipts (4+8)	71,957	76,557	106.39	16.01
10.	Non-Plan Expenditure (NPE)	48,128	49,398	102.64	10.33
11.	NPE on Revenue Account	48,100	49,227	102.34	10.29
12.	NPE on Interest Payments out of 11	8,315	8,340	100.30	1.74
13.	NPE on Capital Account	28	171	610.71	0.04
14.	Plan Expenditure (PE)	23,828	27,159	113.98	5.68
15.	PE on Revenue Account	14,119	14,235	100.82	2.98
16.	PE on Capital Account	9,709	12,924	133.11	2.70
17.	Total Expenditure (10+14)	71,957	76,557	106.39	16.01
18.	Expenditure on Revenue Account (11+15)	62,219	63,462	102.00	13.27
19.	Expenditure on Capital Account** (13+16)	9,737	13,095	134.49	2.74
20.	Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) *** (4-18)	(+) 928	(+) 3,451	371.88	0.72
21.	Fiscal Deficit*** [17-(4+5+6)] =7	8,650	8,534	98.66	1.79

@ Broadly, sum of the products of all goods and services rendered by the State in monetary terms during a year before making any provision for Consumption of Fixed Capital (C.F.C.) is known as Gross State Domestic Product.

* Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State of ₹ 17,103 crore received from the Government of India.

** Expenditure on Capital Account includes capital expenditure (₹ 10,683 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 2,412 crore).

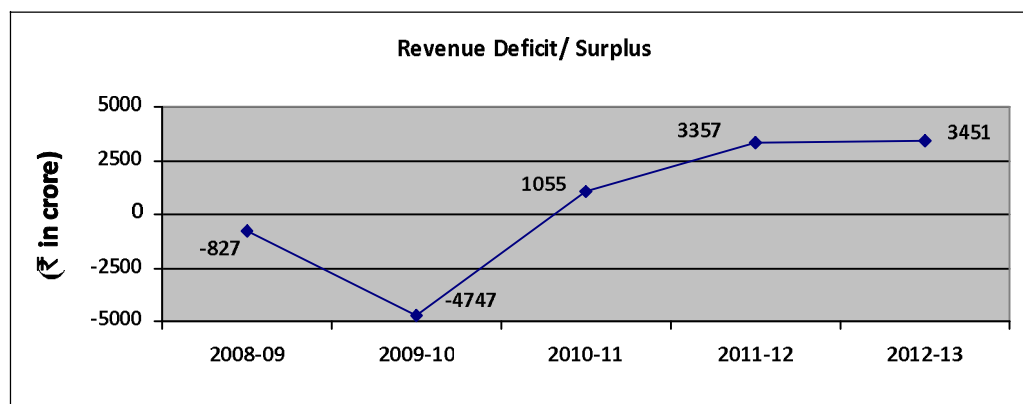
*** The Revenue Surplus is the excess of revenue receipt over revenue expenditure. The Fiscal Deficit may be defined as the excess of revenue and capital expenditure (including loans and advance disbursed) over the revenue receipts, recoveries of loans and advances and other receipts.

1.6. What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

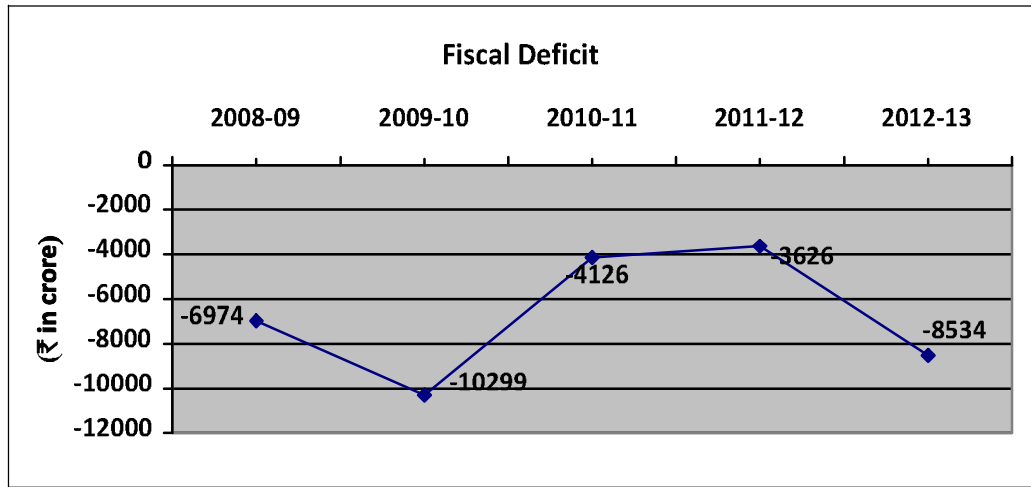
Deficit	Refers to the gap between Receipt and Expenditure. The kind of deficit, how the deficit is financed, and application of funds are important indicators of prudence of Financial Management.
Revenue Deficit/ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Revenue Receipt and Revenue Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is required to maintain the existing establishment of Government and ideally, should be fully met from Revenue Receipts.
Fiscal Deficit/ Surplus	Refers to the gap between Total Receipts (excluding borrowings) and Total Expenditure. This gap, therefore, indicates the extent to which expenditure is financed by borrowings. Ideally, the borrowings should be invested in capital projects.

Deficit indicators, Revenue Augmentation and Expenditure Management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. Pursuant to the recommendation of XI Finance Commission the Government of Rajasthan enacted the FRBM Act, 2005 and notified the corresponding rules in 2006. In accordance with the recommendation of the XIII Finance Commission and with the amendment to the FRBM Act (2011), the State laid down the Fiscal targets to ensure - (i) eliminate revenue deficit by financial year 2011-12 and thereafter maintain it or attain revenue surplus, (ii) reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent or less of GSDP by financial year 2011-12 and maintain it thereafter and (iii) Outstanding debt reduced at the end of 2014-15 to be at 36.5 percent of the estimated GSDP and the outstanding debt was to be 38.3 percent at the year ending 31 March 2013. The State Government has been successful in achieving the revenue surplus target from 2010-11 and maintaining it thereafter. The fiscal deficit stood at 1.79 percent and outstanding debt stood at 24.64 percent of the estimated GSDP to the end of 2012-13.

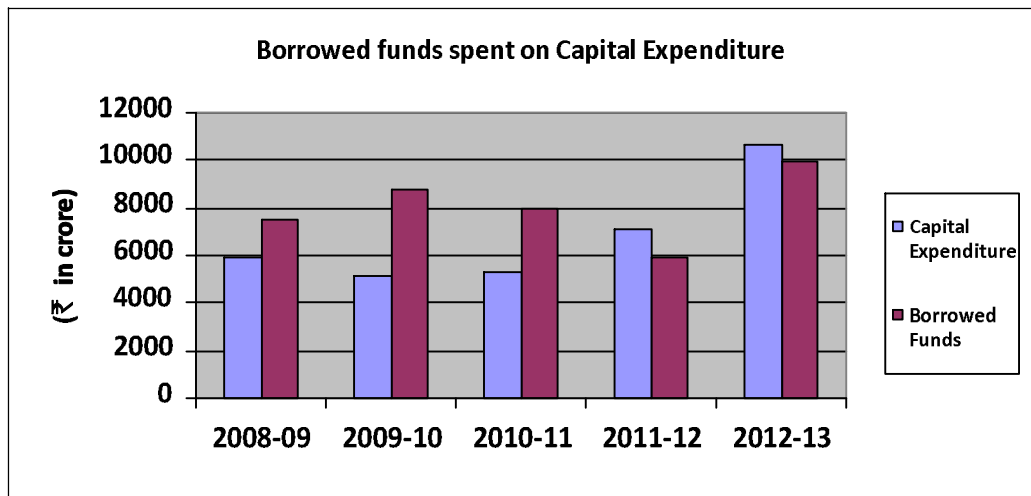
1.6.1. Trend of Revenue Deficit/ Surplus



1.6.2. Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3. Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure



It is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest thereon. The State Government, however, spent excess of expenditure on Capital account (₹ 10,683 crore) than the borrowings of current year (₹ 9,955 crore). It would therefore appear that the State Government has utilized ₹ 728 crore from Public Account.

RECEIPTS

2.1. Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2012-13 were ₹ 76,557 crore.

2.2. Revenue Receipts

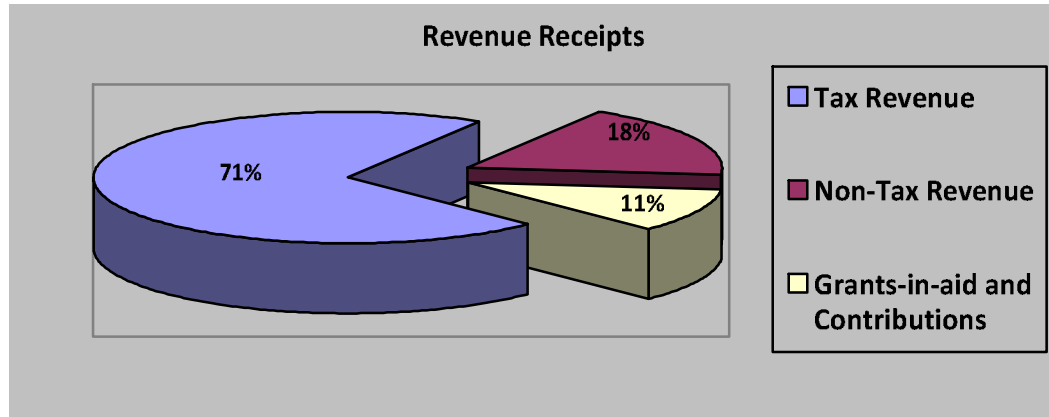
Tax Revenue	Comprises taxes collected and retained by the State and State's share of union taxes under Article 280(3) of the Constitution.
Non-Tax Revenue	Includes interest receipts, dividends, profits, royalties etc.
Grants-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government includes 'External Grant Assistance' received from Foreign Governments and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.

2.2.1. Revenue Receipt Components (2012-13)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to Revenue Receipt
A. Tax revenue *	47,606	71.15
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	9,822	14.68
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	3,800	5.68
Taxes on Commodities and Services	33,984	50.79
B. Non-Tax Revenue	12,133	18.13
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	2,124	3.17
General Services	1,120	1.68
Social Services	644	0.96
Economic Services	8,245	12.32
C. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	7,174	10.72
Total- Revenue Receipts	66,913	100.00

* Includes share of net proceeds assigned to State received from the Government of India.



2.2.2. Major contributors to Revenue:-

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to GDP
Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	18,575	3.88
Corporation Tax	6,144	1.28
State Excise	3,988	0.83
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	3,678	0.77
Stamps and Registration Fees	3,335	0.70
Customs	2,842	0.59
Service Tax	2,498	0.52
Taxes on Vehicles	2,283	0.48
Union Excise Duties	1,931	0.40
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	1,570	0.33

Net Tax Revenue Receipts during the year were more than Budget Estimates by ₹ 3,066 crore. The major variations are under:-

(₹ in crore)

Where Actual Receipts was less than Budget Estimates		Where Actual Receipt was more than Budget Estimates	
Corporation Tax	326	Stamps and Registration Fees	535
Customs	377	State Excise	738
Union Excise Duties	273	Taxes on Sales, Trade etc	2,025
		Taxes on Vehicles	383
		Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	178
		Service Tax	208

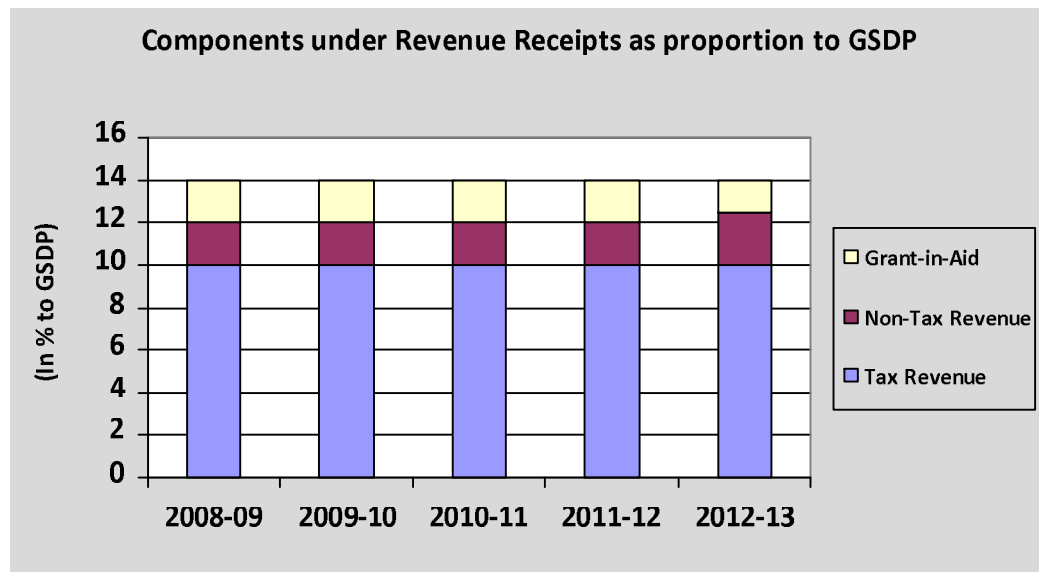
2.3. Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tax Revenue	23,942 (10)	25,672 (10)	33,614 (10)	40,354 (10)	47,606 (10)
Non-Tax Revenue	3,889 (2)	4,558 (2)	6,294 (2)	9,175 (2)	12,133 (3)
Grants-in-Aid	5,638 (2)	5,155 (2)	6,020 (2)	7,482 (2)	7,174 (1)
Total Revenue Receipt	33,469 (14)	35,385 (14)	45,928 (14)	57,011 (14)	66,913 (14)
GSDP	2,30,949	2,65,825	3,41,865	4,16,755	4,78,160

Note: Figures in parentheses represent *percentage* to GSDP.

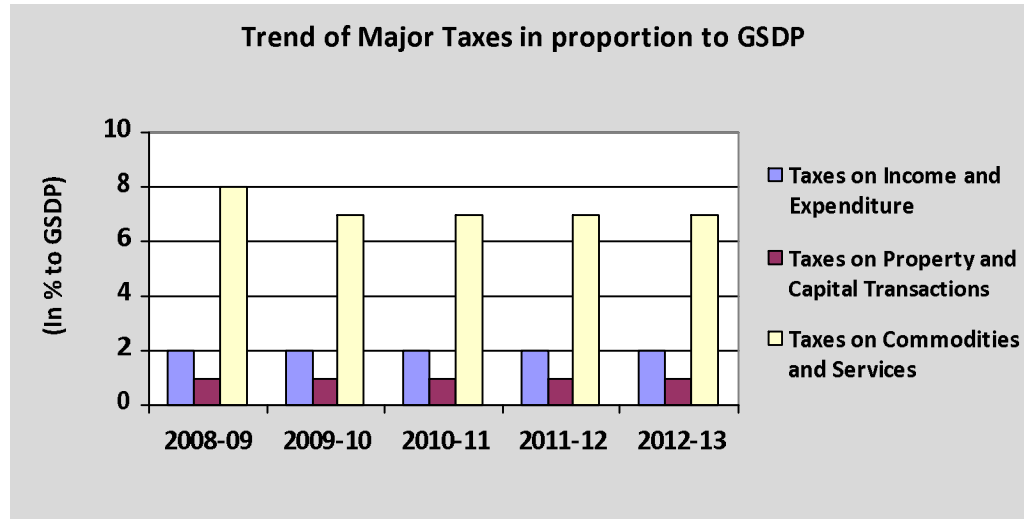
The GSDP increased by 30 *percent* during 2012-13, and growth in revenue collection was 17 *percent*. The tax revenue increased by 18 *percent* which was lesser than the non-tax revenue (32 *percent*)



Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	4,803	5,932	7,680	8,890	9,822
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	1,750	1,651	2,464	3,061	3,800
Taxes on Commodities and Services	17,389	18,089	23,470	28,403	33,984
Total Tax Revenues	23,942	25,672	33,614	40,354	47,606



2.4. Performance of State's own tax revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			₹	Percentage to GSDP
2008-09	23,942	8,999	14,943	6
2009-10	25,672	9,258	16,414	6
2010-11	33,614	12,856	20,758	6
2011-12	40,354	14,977	25,377	7
2012-13	47,606	17,103	30,503	6

2.5. Efficiency of Tax Collection

A. Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue Collection	1,750	1,651	2,464	3,061	3,800
Expenditure on Collection	350	402	411	461	526
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in percent)	20	24	17	15	14

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue Collection	17,389	18,089	23,470	28,403	33,984
Expenditure on Collection	298	315	376	615	503
Efficiency of Tax Collection (in percent)	2	2	2	2	1

Taxes on commodities and services form a major chunk of tax revenue. Tax collection efficiency is excellent. However, the collection efficiency of taxes on property and capital transactions can be improved.

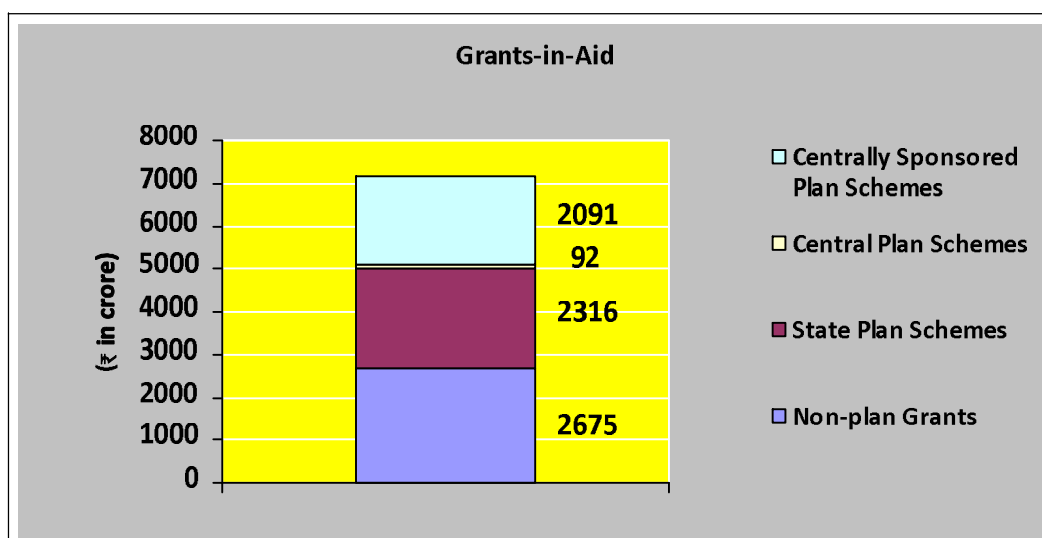
2.6. Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Major Head description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Corporation Tax	2,951	3,810	5,025	5,895	6,144
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	1,853	2,123	2,656	2,994	3,678
Taxes on Wealth	3	8	10	23	10
Customs	1,720	1,296	2,248	2,597	2,842
Union Excise Duties	1,500	1,043	1,635	1,680	1,931
Service Tax	972	978	1,282	1,788	2,498
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services
State Share of Union Taxes	8,999	9,258	12,856	14,977	17,103
Total Tax Revenue	23,942	25,672	33,614	40,354	47,606
Percent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue(in percent)	38	36	38	37	36

2.7. Grants-in-aid

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise, Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by the Planning Commission and State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2012-13 under Grants in aid were ₹ 7,174 crore as shown below:



2.8. Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt (net) over the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Internal Debt	5,111	5,994	4,754	2,559	5,516
Central Loans	(-) 66	(-) 142	(-) 94	(-) 131	(-) 268
Total Public Debt	5,045	5,852	4,660	2,428	5,248

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

In 2012-13 fourteen loans totaling ₹ 8,041 crore were raised at par at interest rates varying from 8.52 percent to 9.12 percent. Out of these loans, twelve loans will redeem in 2022 and rest of two will redeem in 2023.

Against the total public Debt of ₹ 9,955 crore of the State Government in 2012-13 including the Central Loan component of ₹ 200 crore received during this period, Capital expenditure was occurred ₹ 10,683 crore, indicating that the excess capital expenditure met from Public Account.

EXPENDITURE

3.1. Introduction

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

General Services	Includes Justice, Interest Payments, Police, Jail, PWD, Pension etc.
Social Services	Includes Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC, ST and OBC, Social Security, Nutrition and Relief on account of Natural Calamities etc.
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, Science and Technology etc.

3.2. Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 63,462 crore for 2012-13 was more than the budget estimates by ₹ 1,243 crore due to increased expenditure of ₹ 1,127 crore under Non Plan Expenditure and ₹ 116 crore under Plan Expenditure. This increase is to be viewed in the light of the ₹ 3,766 crore (6 percent) increase in Revenue Receipts. The State Government had obtained supplementary grant of ₹ 6,180 crore in the months of October 2012 (₹ 191 crore) and March 2013 (₹ 5,989 crore) to meet the increased revenue expenditure.

The shortfall of budget estimates against revenue expenditure during past five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Budget Estimates	31,803	39,677	43,562	51,934	62,219
Actuals	34,296	40,132	44,873	53,654	63,462
Gap	(-) 2,493	(-) 455	(-) 1,311	(-) 1,720	(-) 1,243
Percentage of gap over BE	(-) 8	(-) 1	(-) 3	(-) 3	(-) 2

The excess of revenue expenditure against budget estimates, is to be viewed in the light of the State Government's commitment under the FRBM Act to be at least revenue neutral if not generate a revenue surplus. Around 60 percent of the revenue expenditure was "committed" on salaries (₹ 17,214 crore excluding ₹ 112 crore spent on salaries under capital sector), interest payments (₹ 8,340 crore), pensions (₹ 6,858 crore), Subsidies (₹ 5,464 crore) and Wages (₹ 381 crore).

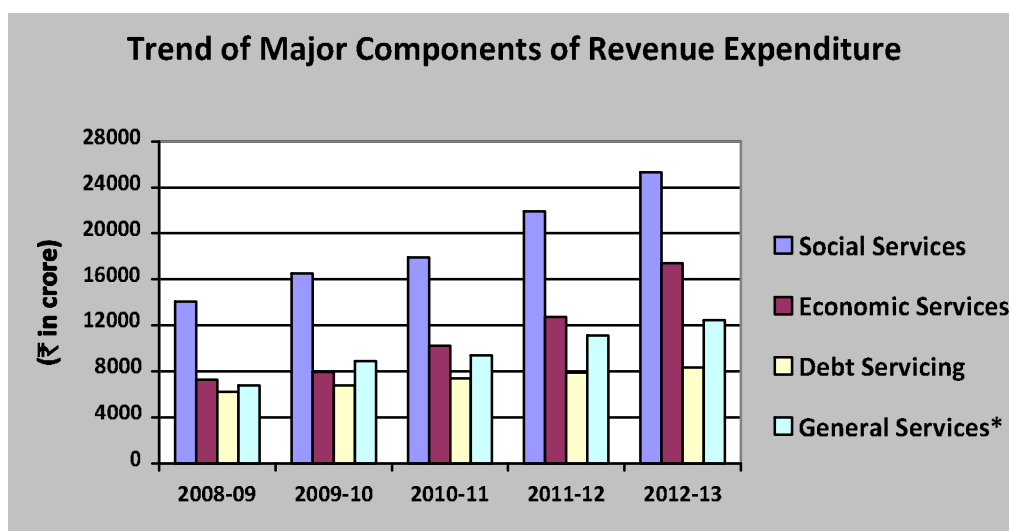
The position of committed and uncommitted revenue expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Revenue expenditure	34,296	40,132	44,873	53,654	63,462
Committed revenue expenditure	22,684	27,179	29,317	32,859	38,257
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	11,612	12,953	15,556	20,795	25,205*

* It includes Grant in aid of ₹ 5,035 crore released for salary purpose, if the same is added to the Committed Expenditure, the percentage of committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure comes to 68 percent

3.2.1. Major Components of Revenue Expenditure (2008 – 2013)



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

The expenditure increased in all sectors during last five years.

3.2.2. Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure

Components	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage
A. Fiscal Services	1,031	2
Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	526	1
Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	503	1
Other Fiscal Services	2	..
B. Organs of State	552	1
C. Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt	8,340	13
D. Administrative Services	3,478	5
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	7,095	11
F. Social Services	25,293	40
G. Economic Services	17,408	28
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	265	..
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	63,462	100

3.3. Capital Expenditure

Capital disbursements of ₹ 10,683 for 2012-13 crore at 2 percent of GSDP was more than Budget Estimates by ₹ 994 crore (less disbursement of ₹ 27 crore under Non-plan expenditure and excess expenditure by ₹ 1,021 crore under Plan).

3.3.1. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2012-13, the State Government has spent ₹ 798 crore on various Irrigation Projects (₹ 471 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 71 crore on Medium Irrigation and ₹ 256 crore on Minor Irrigation), ₹ 1,238 crore on various Water Supply Schemes, ₹ 1,412 crore on Construction of Roads and Bridges. The Government has also invested ₹ 4,841 crore in various Company/ Corporations/ Co-operative Societies/ Banks etc. The major portion of Government investment was in various power companies (₹ 3,863 crore).

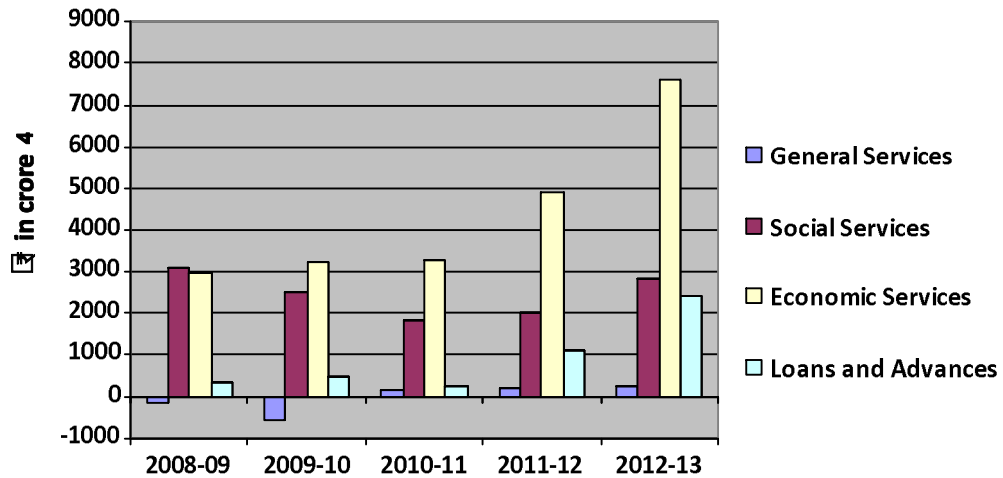
3.3.2. Sectoral Distribution of Capital Expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
General Services	(-) 145	(-) 577	155 (3)	204 (3)	249 (2)
Social Services	3,088 (49)	2,506 (44)	1,836 (33)	1,997 (24)	2,840 (22)
Economic Services	2,957 (47)	3,246 (57)	3,260 (59)	4,918 (60)	7,594 (58)
Loans and Advances	340 (5)	498 (9)	262 (5)	1,109 (13)	2,412 (18)
Total	6,240	5,673	5,513	8,228	13,095

Note: Figures in parentheses represent *percentage* to total capital expenditure.

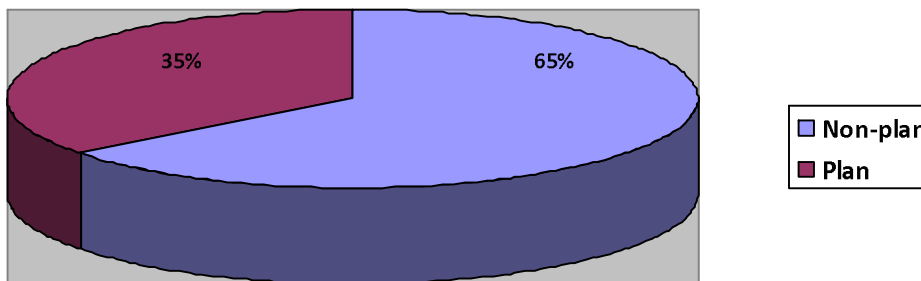
Trend of Major Components of Capital Expenditure



PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1. Distribution of expenditure

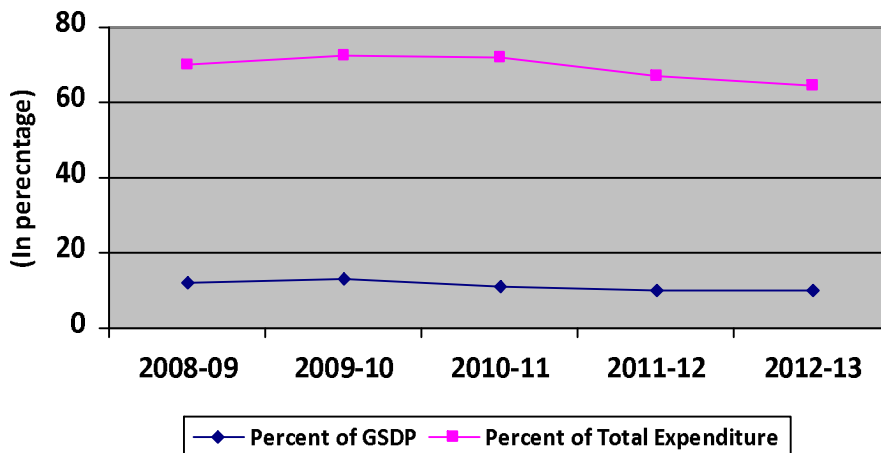
Distribution of Expenditure



4.2. Non-plan Expenditure

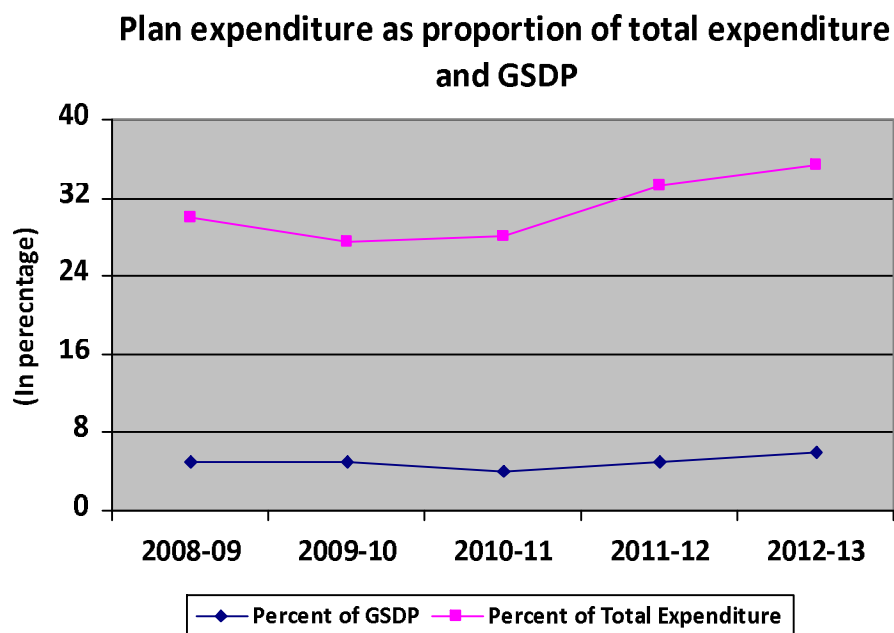
Non-plan expenditure during 2012-13, representing 65 percent of total disbursements, was ₹ 49,398 crore (₹ 49,227 crore under Revenue and ₹ 171 crore under Capital including loans and advances).

Non-plan expenditure as proportion of total expenditure and GDP



4.3. Plan Expenditure

During 2012-13, Plan expenditure (including CSS), representing 35 percent of total disbursements, was ₹ 27,159 crore (₹ 22,407 crore under Plan, ₹ 2,510 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 2,242 crore under Loans and Advances).



4.3.1. Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

Description	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Total Capital Expenditure	6,240	5,673	5,513	8,228	13,095
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	6,420	6,282	5,420	8,154	12,924
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	103	111	98	99	99

4.3.2. Plan expenditure under Loans and Advances

Significant disbursement of Loans and Advances are as under:-

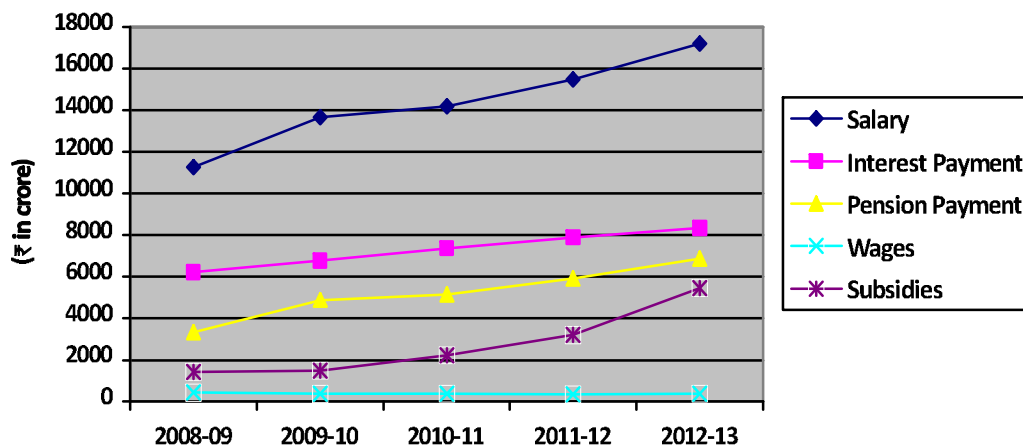
Major Heads	Amount (₹ in crore)	Purpose
6210. Loans for Medical and Public Health	49	Loans to Rajasthan Medical Service Corporation
6210. Loans for Medical and Public Health	5	Loans to Rajasthan Health Science University, Jaipur
6216. Loans for Housing	200	Rajasthan Avas Vikas and Infrastructure Limited
6217. Loans for Urban Development	19	Jaipur City Transport Services Limited
6217. Loans for Urban Development	22	Loans to Local Bodies for integrated development of Small and Medium Towns
6225 Loans for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	1	Loans to Rajasthan Other Backward Classes Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation
6225. Loans for Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	3	Loans to Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation
6403. Loans for Animal Husbandry	3	Loans to Rajasthan Animal Health and Animal Science University, Bikaner
6425. Loans for Co-operation	46	Loans to Co-operatives for Integrated Development Project, Micro Development Project Spin Fed/ Cotton Complex and debentures of special schemes of ARC.
6801. Loans for Power Projects	1829	Loans to various Power Companies
7055. Loans for Road Transport	10	Loans to Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation Limited
7475. Loans for Other General Economic Services	55	Loans to Rajasthan State Civil Supply Corporation Limited

4.4. Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Component	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Committed Expenditure	22,684	27,179	29,317	32,859	38,257
Revenue Expenditure	34,296	40,132	44,873	53,654	63,462
<i>Percent of Committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts</i>	68	77	64	58	57
<i>Percent of Committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure</i>	66	68	65	61	60

Trend of Committed Expenditure



The step upward trend on committed expenditure leaves the government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1. Summary of Appropriation Accounts

(₹ in crore)

Nature of expenditure	Original grant	Supplementary grant	Total	Actual expenditure	Saving (-) Excess (+)	Surrender
Revenue						
Voted	55,165	5,981	61,146	56,017	(-) 5,129	4,980
Charged	8,399	200	8,599	8,435	(-) 164	163
Capital						
Voted	10,558	2,840	13,398	11,255	(-) 2,143	1,560
Charged	..*	..**	..***	..\$..#	..@
Public Debt						
Charged	4,719	..	4,719	4,707	(-) 12	12
Loans and Advances						
Voted	48	1,753	1,801	2,412	(+) 611	2
Total	78,889	10,774	89,663	82,826	(-) 6,837	6,717

* Only ₹ 0.10 lakh

** Only ₹ 23.66 lakh

*** Only ₹ 23.76 lakh

\$ Only ₹ 23.70 lakh

Only ₹ (-) 0.06 lakh

@ Only ₹ 0.05 lakh

5.2. Trends of Savings/ Excesses during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-)/ Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2008-09	(-) 1,371	(-) 975	(-) 102	(-) 41	(-) 2,489
2009-10	(-) 1,959	(-) 2,699	(-) 2	(-) 6	(-) 4,666
2010-11	(-) 2,455	(-) 3,091	..	(+) 147	(-) 5,399
2011-12	(-) 3,525	(-) 3,343	..	(+) 331	(-) 6,537
2012-13	(-) 5,293	(-) 2,143	(-) 12	(+) 611	(-) 6,837

5.3. Significant Savings

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

Some grants with persistent and significant savings are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
CH2	Interest Payments (Revenue)	216	36	58	121	155
003	Secretariat (Revenue)	4	19	42	357	173
008	Revenue (Revenue)	7	42	171	137	97
009	Forest (Capital)	35	59	49	20	27
015	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits (Revenue)	482	75	188	224	168
019	Public Works (Capital)	17	48	22	109	136
027	Drinking Water Scheme (Capital)	223	1,071	705	593	178
029	Urban Plan and Regional Development (Revenue)	3	21	178	103	139
029	Urban Plan and Regional Development (Capital)	6	187	269	355	194
030	Tribal Area Development (Revenue)	191	126	44	194	277
030	Tribal Area Development (Capital)	5	81	20	395	232
033	Social Security and Welfare (Revenue)	53	142	163	91	174
034	Relief from Natural Calamities (Revenue)	72	264	360	544	408
037	Agriculture (Revenue)	43	55	38	89	117
041	Community Development (Revenue)	459	94	7	27	113
046	Irrigation (Capital)	230	186	182	171	229
051	Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Revenue)	22	48	17	203	196

During 2012-13, supplementary grants totaling ₹ 10,774 crore (13 percent of total expenditure) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. A few instances are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
001	State Legislature	Revenue	37	8	36
006	Administration of Justice	Revenue	417	2	400
009	Forest	Capital	131	11	115
019	Public Works	Revenue	347	12	323
021	Roads and Bridges	Revenue	1,373	39	1,272
021	Roads and Bridges	Capital	1,312	72	1,251
024	Education, Art and Culture	Capital	92	13	85
026	Medical and Public Health and Sanitation	Revenue	3,283	111	3,223
027	Drinking Water Scheme	Capital	1,266	11	1,099
030	Tribal Area Development	Capital	1,217	24	1,008
033	Social Security and Welfare	Revenue	2,331	122	2,279
033	Social Security and Welfare	Capital	142	17	73
034	Relief from Natural Calamities	Revenue	1,336	111	1,039
042	Industries	Revenue	102	10	98
043	Minerals	Revenue	139	47	103
047	Tourism	Capital	29	2	29
049	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	Revenue	299	39	265
051	Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Capital	1,404	3	1,283

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1. Assets

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

Total investments as share capital in non-financial public sector undertakings (PSU's) stood at ₹ 18,753 crore at the end of 2012-13. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 57 crore (i.e. 0.30 percent) on investment. During 2012-13, investments increased by ₹ 4,832 crore, while income from dividend decreased by ₹ 1 crore. The major investment was made in Power Companies (₹ 3,848 crore)

Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ 35 crore on 31st March 2012 and decreased to ₹ (-) 43 crore at the end of March, 2013.

6.2. Debt and Liabilities

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

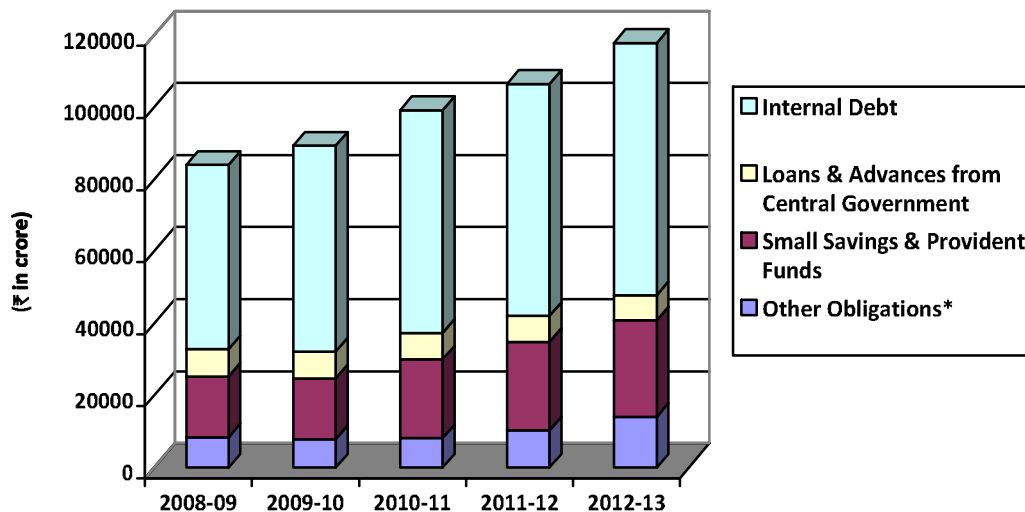
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under (Figures are progressive balances to end of the year) :

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Percentage to GSDP	Public Account*	Percentage to GSDP	Total Liabilities	Percentage to GSDP
2008-09	58,766	25	25,257	11	84,023	36
2009-10	64,618	24	26,915	10	91,533	34
2010-11	69,278	20	30,007	9	99,285	29
2011-12	71,706	17	34,854	8	1,06,560	26
2012-13	76,954	16	40,855	9	1,17,809	25

* Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

Government Liabilities



* Other Obligations includes Reserve Funds and Deposits

6.3. Guarantees

In addition to directly raising loans, State Governments also guarantee loans raised by Government companies and corporations from the market and financial institutions for implementation of various plan schemes and programmes. These guarantees are projected outside the State budget. The position of guarantees by the State Government for repayment of loans (payment of principal and interest thereon) raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc., is given below :

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum Amount Guaranteed (Principal only)	Amount outstanding at the end of year
		Principal
2008-09	46,080	27,764
2009-10	63,621	39,068
2010-11	88,112	50,691
2011-12	97,566	60,711
2012-13	1,13,340	75,546

Note: Details are available at Statement No. 9 of Finance Accounts and these are based on information received from the State Government, and where available, from the respective institutions.

Guarantee fees are calculated at 1 percent per annum. During 2012-13, the State Government has transferred ₹ 236 crore to the Guarantee Redemption Fund and out of total balance of ₹ 612 crore, ₹ 349 crore was invested.

OTHER ITEMS

7.1. Loans and Advances by the State Government

Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2012-13 was ₹ 4,508 crore. During 2012-13 ₹ 1,102 crore has been received towards repayment of loans and advances, out of which ₹ 1,071 crore relates to repayments from Rajasthan Pensioners Medical Fund (₹ 36 crore), Rajasthan Agriculture Marketing Board (₹ 24 crore), Co-operation (₹ 125 crore) and Power Companies (₹ 886 crore). Effective steps to recover the outstanding loans would help the Government's fiscal position.

7.2. Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1st April 2012	As on 31st March 2013	Net increase(+)/ decrease(-)
Cash Balances	(+) 35	(-) 43	(-) 78
Investments from cash balance (GoI Treasury Bills)	9,308	12,128	(+) 2,820
Other cash balances	7	5	(-) 2
(a) Departmental Balances	1	1	..
(b) Permanent Cash imprest	6	4	(-) 2
Investment from earmarked fund balances	435	797	(+) 362
(a) Guarantee Redemption Fund	187	349	(+) 162
(b) Other Funds	248	448	(+) 200
Interest realized*	598	899	(+) 301

*It includes interest on investments out of Guarantee Redemption Fund

State Government had a negative closing cash balance at the end of 2012-13 due to utilizing its cash balances and earmarked fund balances towards investments. Interest receipt on these investments was increased by 50 percent.

7.3. Financial assistance to local bodies and others

During the past five years, Grants in aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹ 6,519 crore in 2008-09 to ₹ 16,218 crore in 2012-13. Grants to Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and Municipalities (₹ 9,930 crore) represented 61 *percent* of total grants given during the year.

Details of Grants in aid for the past 5 years are as under:-

(₹ in crore)

Year	Zila Parishads	Municipalities and Municipal Corporations	Gram Panchayats and Panchayat Samitis	Others	Total
2008-09	1,909	979	1,633	1,998	6,519
2009-10	678	1,052	3,342	3,063	8,135
2010-11	621	1,130	3,744	4,721	10,216
2011-12	1,116	1,340	5,102	4,779	12,337
2012-13	1,280	2,255	6,395	6,288	16,218

7.4. Reconciliation of accounts

Accuracy and reliability of accounts depend, among other things, on timely reconciliation of the figures available with the departments and the figures appearing in the accounts compiled by the Principal Accountant General (A&E). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments/ Controlling officers. During 2012-13, all 383 Controlling Officers have reconciled the total expenditure of ₹ 81,264 crore (net). Similarly, out of 131 Controlling Officers, 122 have reconciled Government receipts to the extent of 99.46 *percent* i.e. ₹ 66,558 crore against the total receipts of ₹ 66,921 crore for the year 2012-13.

Particulars	Total No. of CCO's	Reconciled	Not Reconciled
Expenditure	383	383	..
Receipts	131	122	9
Total	514	505	9

7.5. Rush of expenditure

The financial rules stipulate that rush of expenditure particularly in the closing month of the financial year shall be regarded as a breach of financial regularity and should be avoided. However, the expenditure incurred under certain selected Heads of Account during March 2013 ranged between 50.34 *percent* and 100 *percent* of the total expenditure during the year indicating a tendency to utilize the budget at the close of the financial year.

The flow of expenditure during the four quarters of 2012-13 in the above mentioned Heads was as below :

Head of Account	Description	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Total	During March	Percentage of 3/2013 w.r.t. total expenditure of 2012-13
		(₹ in crore)						
2225	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes.	49.11	131.69	115.19	513.65	809.64	418.04	51.63
2245	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	9.05	467.91	14.92	289.17	781.05	515.49	66.00
2501	Special Programmes for Rural Development	0.98	6.00	4.41	65.73	77.12	64.91	84.17
2575	Other Special Area Programmes	0.02	0.05	0.12	0.50	0.69	0.43	62.32
3425	Other Scientific Research	1.56	1.45	1.87	13.98	18.86	12.63	67.97
3435	Ecology and Environment	0.92	0.91	1.07	8.87	11.77	8.62	73.24
3475	Other General Economic Services	0.88	1.01	0.91	25.80	28.60	25.10	87.76
3604	Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	0.01	0.01	0.03	264.98	265.03	261.29	98.59
4058	Capital Outlay on Stationery and Printing	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27	1.27	1.27	100.00
4225	Capital Outlay on Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	8.39	19.23	20.21	185.09	232.92	144.02	61.83
4515	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development	71.63	132.34	19.42	244.63	468.02	235.61	50.34
4801	Capital Outlay on Power Projects	457.17	481.59	139.86	2784.38	3863.00	2455.50	63.56
4802	Capital Outlay on Petroleum	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.00	5.00	5.00	100.00
4853	Capital Outlay on Non-Ferrous Mining and	0.00	0.20	0.20	3.15	3.55	2.48	69.86
4860	Capital Outlay on Consumer Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.62	11.62	11.62	100.00
4885	Other Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals	0.03	25.66	0.54	40.47	66.70	40.26	60.36
5053	Capital Outlay on Civil Aviation	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.62	2.62	2.62	100.00
5475	Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	0.23	5.66	1.80	42.37	50.06	39.03	77.97
6202	Loans for Education, Sports Art and Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	100.00
6216	Loans for Housing	0.00	0.00	0.00	200.00	200.00	200.00	100.00
6401	Loans for Crop Husbandry	0.00	0.00	0.08	31.94	32.02	31.94	99.75
6403	Loans for Animal Husbandry	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.13	3.13	3.13	100.00
7475	Loans for Other General Economic Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	55.10	55.10	30.00	54.45

7.6. Submission of accounts by Treasuries

The rendition of initial accounts by the Treasuries is satisfactory. However, submission of accounts by Public Works and Forest Departments should improve.

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

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDO's) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money without supporting documents through AC Bills. Such AC Bills are required to be settled within a maximum of 90 days through submission of DC Bills. The fact that to the end of 31st March 2013, 659 DC Bills amounting to ₹ 96 crore was outstanding. It includes 187 DC Bills involving ₹ 33 crore were pending more than a year.

7.8. Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital Works

A total expenditure of ₹ 8,658.68 crore was incurred upto the year 2012-13 by the State Government on various incomplete projects costing more than ten crore which have been taken up by the Water Resources Department, Public Works Department and Public Health & Engineering Department.



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