

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE
2014-15

GOVERNMENT OF UTTARAKHAND

Preface

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

The publication, 'Accounts at a Glance' is prepared annually and is intended to distil and make more accessible, the voluminous information contained in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs and provides a broad overview of Government activities. While it has been our endeavor to rely on the figures in the certified Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts, the certified Annual Accounts should be referred to for authentic figures.

We look forward to suggestions that will help us in improving this publication..



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Place: Dehradun
Date: 18-12-2015

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I

CHAPTER

OVERVIEW

1.1 Introduction

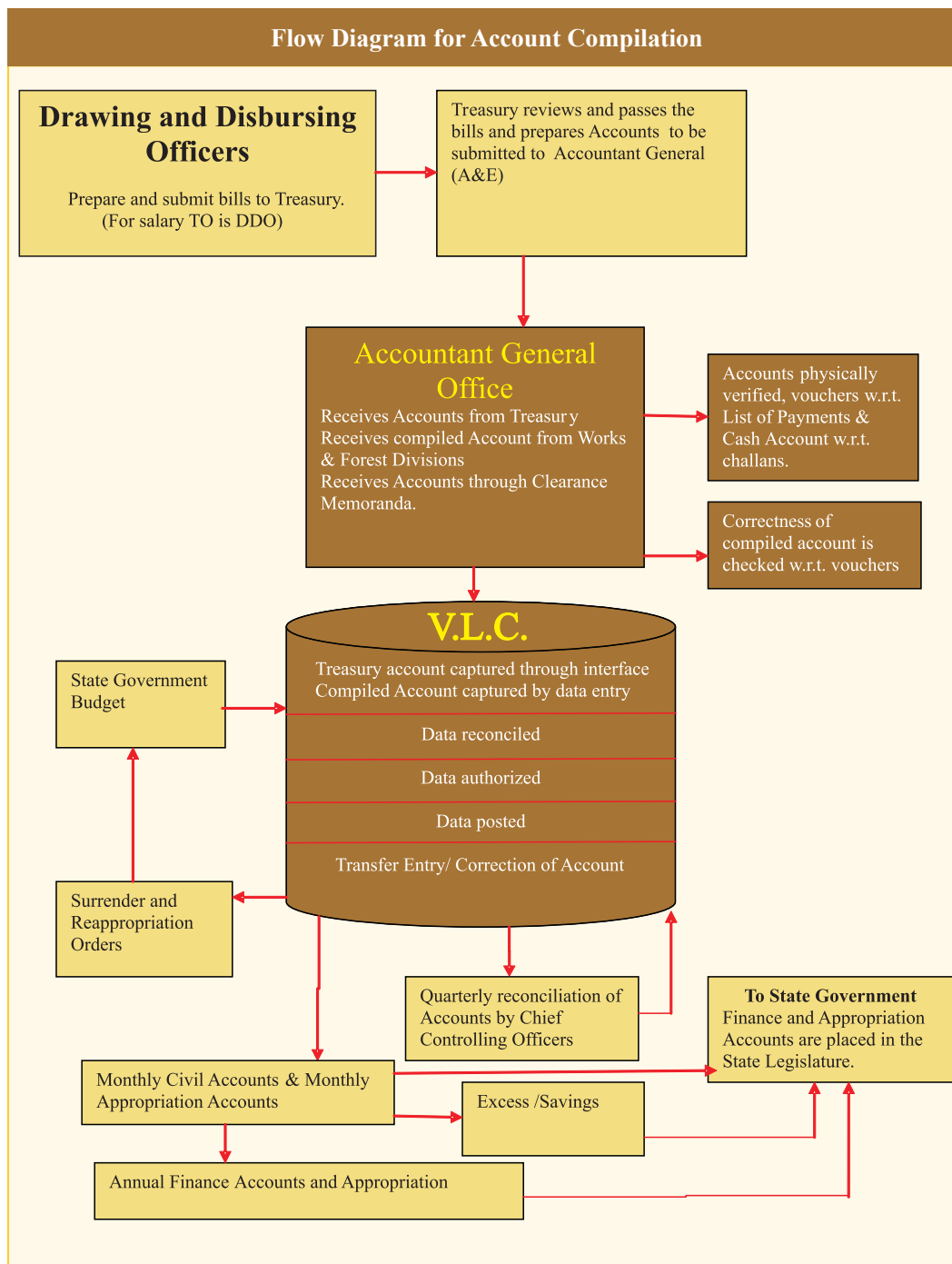
The Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements), Uttarakhand compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Uttarakhand. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of the Reserve Bank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

1.2 Structure of Accounts

1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:

Part I Consolidated Fund	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and 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. Debt and Deposits represent repayable liabilities of the Government. Advances are receivables of the Government. Remittances and Suspense transactions are adjusting entities that are to be cleared eventually by booking to the final heads of account.

1.2.2 Compilation of Accounts



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

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. To make the Finance Accounts more comprehensive and informative, it is prepared in two Volumes. Volume I contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, summarized statements of overall receipts and disbursements and 'Notes to accounts' containing summary of significant accounting policies, quality of accounts and other items. Volume II contains detailed statements (Part I) and appendices (Part II).

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

<i>(₹ in crore)</i>			
Receipts (Total: 2,62,53.69)	Revenue (Total 2,02,46.55)	Tax Revenue	1,21,30.77
		Non Tax Revenue	11,10.44
		Grant-in-Aid	70,05.34
	Capital (Total: 60,07.14)	Recovery of Loans and Advances	45.58
		Capital Receipts	1,35.33
		Borrowings and other Liabilities	58,26.23
		(i) Public Debt (Net)	36,79.53
		(ii) Contingency Fund (Net)	1,37.82
		(iii) Public Account (Net)	17,04.76
		(iv) Cash balance (Net)	4,54.12
		(v) Appropriation to Contingency Fund	(-) 1,50.00
Disbursements (Total: 2,62,53.69)	Revenue		2,11,63.71
	Capital		49,39.01
	Loans and Advances		1,50.97

Till 31 March 2014, Government of India transferred substantial funds directly to the State Implementing Agencies/ Non- Government Organizations (NGOs) for implementation of various schemes/ programmes. As per the PFMS portal of the CGA, Government of India released ₹ 75.19 crore to the implementing agencies in 2014-15. Details are given in Appendix-VI. Government of India's decision to release all assistance of CSS/CPS directly to the State Government and not to the

implementing agencies has reduced the direct transfers to implementing agencies by 89.20 *per cent*, as compared to 2013-14.

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 01 Charged Appropriation, 07 both Charged Appropriation and Voted Grants and 23 Voted Grants.

The Appropriation Act, 2014-15, had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 3,62,94.12 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 23,30.00 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 2,93,02.30 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 18,24.56 crore, resulting in net savings of ₹ 69,91.82 crore (19.26 *per cent*) and ₹ 5,05.44 crore (21.69 *per cent*) on both respectively. The Actual Gross expenditure includes ₹ 4.33 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills. Expenditure on account of AC Bills drawn amounting to ₹ 9.22 crore is still outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent Bills (DC Bills).

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 (₹ 0.16 crore) maintained with the RBI. During 2014-15, the Government of Uttarakhand maintained the minimum balance for 353 days without taking any advance, for 12 days Special Ways and Means Advance. No overdrafts were taken during the year 2014-15.

1.4.2 Fund flow statement

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 9,17.15 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 58,26.23 crore representing 0.66 *per cent* and 4.20 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)*. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 22.19 *per cent* of total expenditure (₹ 2,62,54 crore). This deficit constituted of net of Public Debt (₹ +36,79.53 crore),

net of Public Account (₹+17,04.76 crore), net of Contingency Fund (₹+1,37.82 crore), transfer to the Contingency Fund (₹ (-)150.00 crore) and closing cash balance (₹ 4,54.12 crore). Around 61.12 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 2,02,46.55 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries (₹ 73,08.98 crore), interest payments (₹ 24,05.61 crore), pension (₹ 24,51.91 crore) and subsidies (₹ 2,08.71 crore).

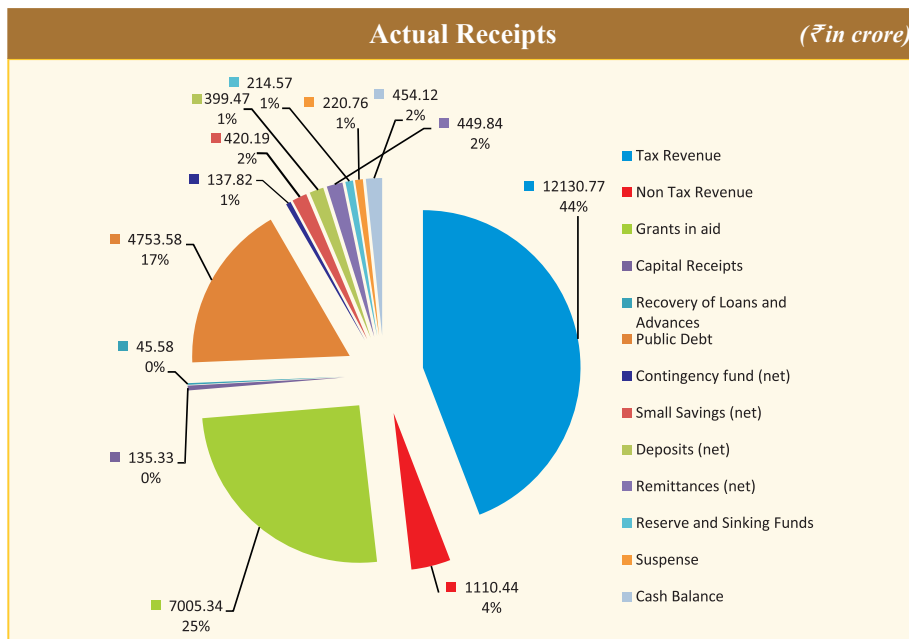
*Advance value of GSDP= 13,87,23.00 crore (as per Central Statistical Organization & Department of Economics and Statistics website- Govt. of Uttarakhand).

Sources and Application of Funds

(₹ in crore)

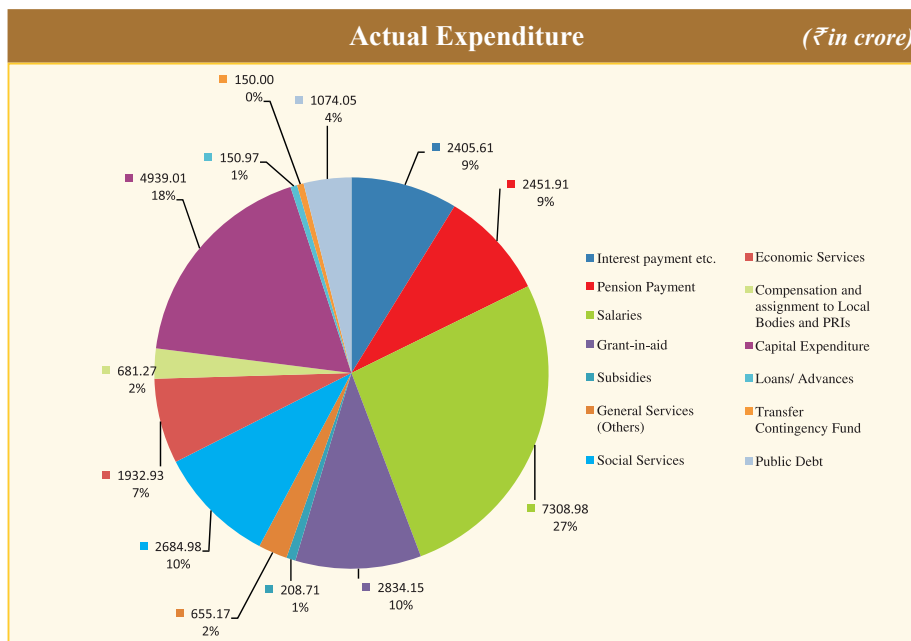
	PARTICULARS	AMOUNT
	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2014	5,58.31
	Revenue Receipts	2,02,46.55
	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	1,35.33
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	45.58
	Public Debt	47,53.58
	Small Savings Provident Fund and Others	13,99.93
SOURCES	Reserves & Sinking Funds	3,06.59
	Deposits received	33,21.17
	Civil Advances repaid	1,63.26
	Suspense Account	5,81,64.07
	Remittances	53,87.56
	Contingency Fund	3,31.97
	TOTAL	9,48,13.90
	Revenue Expenditure	2,11,63.71
	Capital Expenditure	49,39.01
	Loans Given	1,50.97
	Repayment of Public Debt	10,74.05
	Small Savings Provident Fund and Others	9,79.73
APPLICATION	Reserves & Sinking Funds	92.02
	Deposits spent	29,21.70
	Civil Advances given	1,63.34
	Suspense Account	5,79,43.31
	Remittances	49,37.72
	Contingency Fund	1,94.15
	Transfer to Contingency Fund	1,50.00
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2015	1,04.19
	TOTAL	9,48,13.90

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from



Note: Contingency Fund, Public Account and Cash Balance component above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Source and Application Table.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went



Note: Contingency Fund, Public Account and Cash Balance component above are taken as 'net' and not 'gross' as shown in the Source and Application Table.

1.5 Highlights of Accounts

	Budget Estimates 2014-15	Actuals 2014-15	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP (a)
	<i>(₹ in crore)</i>			
1. Tax Revenue (b)	1,21,57.26	1,21,30.77	99.78	8.74
2. Non-Tax Revenue	18,07.46	11,10.44	61.44	0.80
3. Grant-in-Aid & Contributions	1,05,09.74	70,05.34	66.66	5.05
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	2,44,74.46	2,02,46.55	82.73	14.59
5. Capital Receipts Booked under Major Head- 4000	--	1,35.33	--	0.10
6. Recovery of Loans & Advances	45.70	45.58	99.74	0.03
7. Borrowings & Other Liabilities (c)	40,75.83	58,26.23	142.95	4.20
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	41,21.53	60,07.14	145.75	4.33
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	2,85,95.99	2,62,53.69	91.81	18.93
10. Non-Plan Expenditure	1,69,18.76	1,56,92.21	92.75	11.31
11. Non Plan Expenditure on Revenue Account	1,69,14.56	1,55,31.54	91.82	11.20
12. Non Plan Expenditure on Interest Payments out of 11	29,47.93	24,05.61	81.60	1.73
13. Non Plan Expenditure on Capital Account	4.20	1,60.66	3825.48	0.12
14. Plan Expenditure	1,16,77.23	1,05,60.49	90.44	7.61
15. Plan Expenditure on Revenue Account	68,77.47	56,32.17	81.89	4.06
16. Plan expenditure on Capital Account	47,99.76	49,29.32	102.68	3.55
17. Total Expenditure (10+14)	2,85,95.99	2,62,53.69	91.81	18.93
18. Revenue Expenditure (11+15)	2,37,92.03	2,11,63.71	88.95	15.26
19. Capital Expenditure (13+16) (d)	48,03.96	50,89.98	105.93	3.67
20. Revenue Deficit(-) Surplus (+) (4-18)	(+)6,82.43	(-) 9,17.15	134.39	0.66
21. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-17)	40,75.83	58,26.23	142.95	4.20

- (a) **GSDP figure of ₹ 13,87,23 crore (Advance Estimate at current Prices-base year 2004-05) for the year 2014-15 announced by the Central Statistical Organization as on 31-07-2015 and the Economics & Statistics Department of the Government of Uttarakhand.**
- (b) **Includes State's Share of Union Taxes of ₹ 37,92.30 crore.**
- (c) **Net (receipts- disbursements) of Public Debt, Contingency Fund, Public Account, Opening and Closing Cash Balance and transfer to Contingency Fund.**
- (d) **Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure (₹ 49,39.01 crore) and Loans and Advances disbursed (₹ 1,50.97 crore).**

1.6 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?

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

Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. For proper financial management and prudence the Government of Uttarakhand enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, in 2005 and amended it in 2011 committing Government to reduce the Revenue Deficit beginning from 1 April, 2011 so as to eliminate it by 31 March, 2015 and generate revenue surplus thereafter.

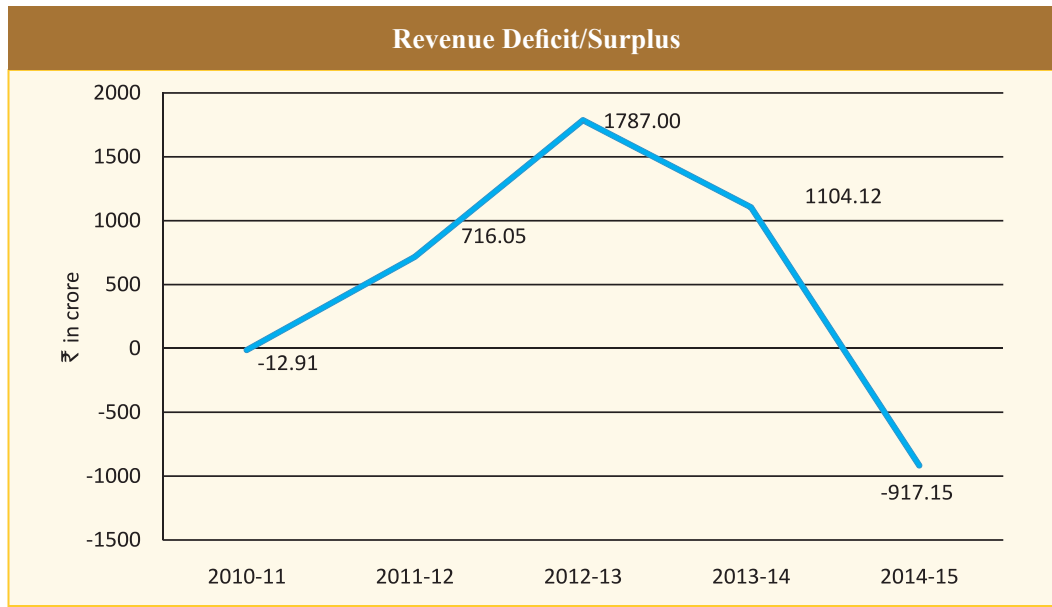
In the year 2014-15, there was a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 9,17.15 crore, and to that extent the provisions of modified FRBM Act have not been complied with.

The amended section 4 (3c) of the FRBM Act provides that the State Government reduce Fiscal Deficit to less than 3.50 *per cent* of the estimated Gross State Domestic Product for the years 2011-12 & 2012-13 and 3.00 *per cent* for the years 2013-14 & 2014-15. During the years 2014-15 the Fiscal Deficit at ₹ 58,26.23 crore was 4.20 *per cent* of GSDP (₹ 13,87,23.00 crore), which was above the 3.00 *per cent* stipulation of the amended FRBM Act.

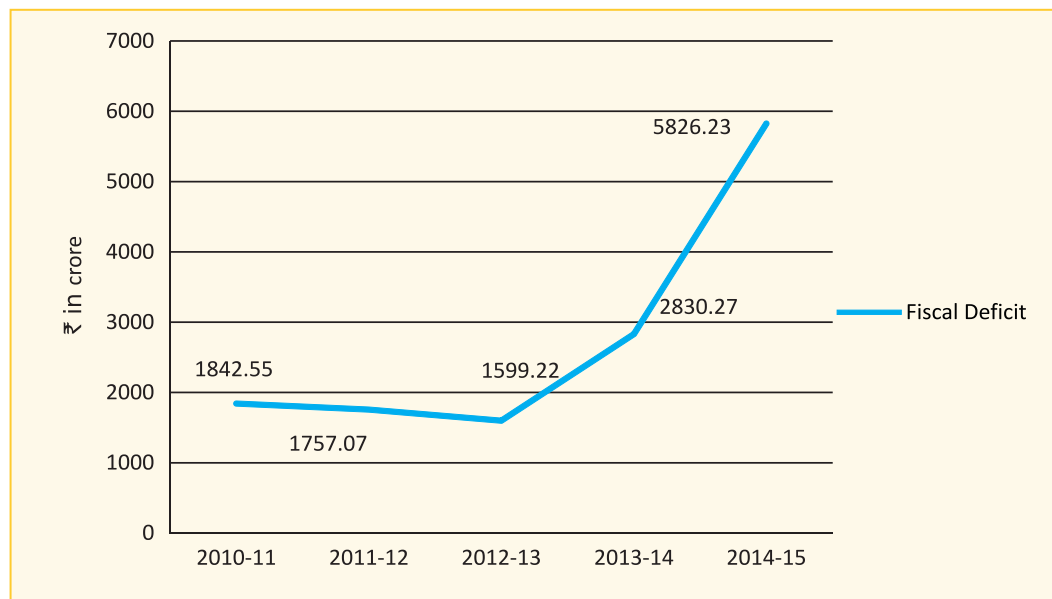
Section 4(3e) envisages the State Government not to give guarantees for any amount exceeding the limits stipulated under any rule or law of the State Government existing at the time of the coming into force of the Act or any other rule or law to be made by the State Government subsequent to the coming into force of this Act.

The State Government has not intimated whether any law has been passed in this regard.

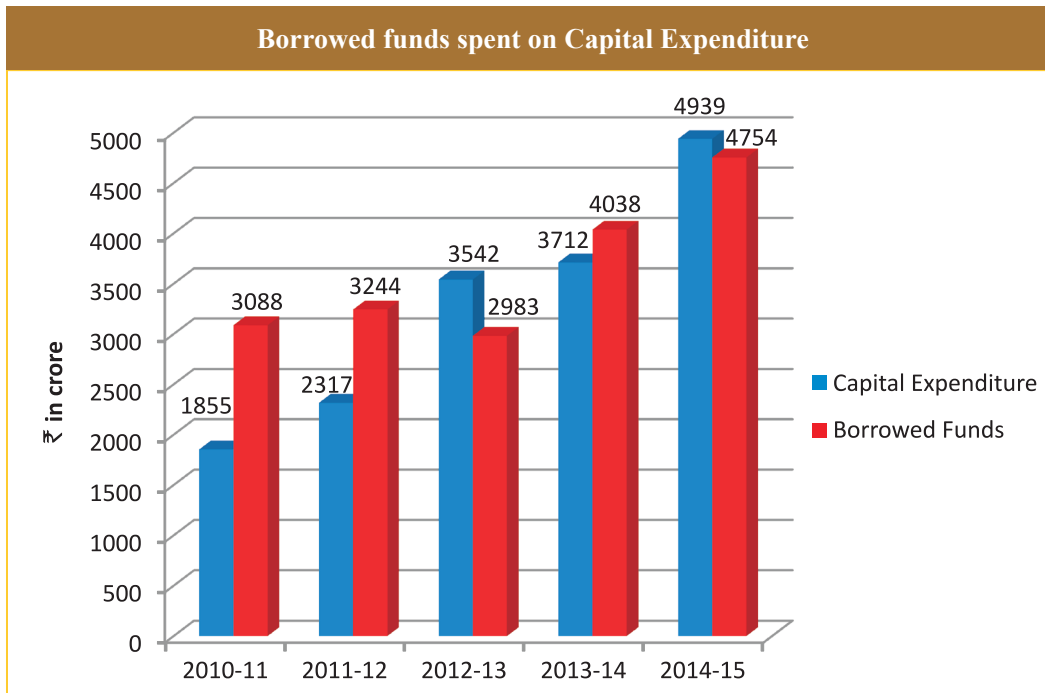
1.6.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus



1.6.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.6.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent as Capital Expenditure



Financial prudence envisages that the borrowed funds be fully utilized for creation of Capital Assets. During the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2013-14, all borrowed funds have not been utilized for creation of Capital Assets. However, in the years 2012-13 and 2014-15, the borrowed funds have been utilized for this purpose.

II

CHAPTER

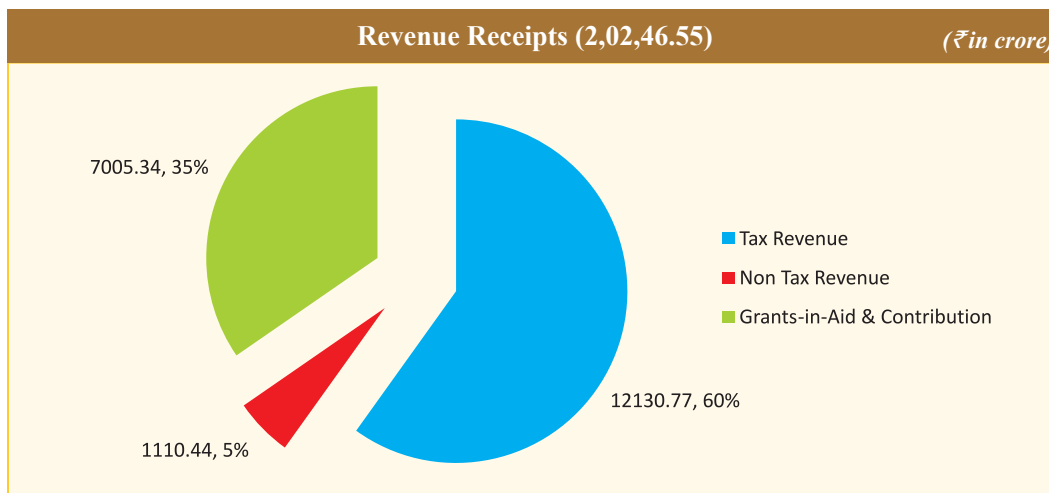
RECEIPTS

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Revenue Receipts for 2014-15 were ₹ 2,02,46.55 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 etc.
Grant-in-Aid	Essentially, a form of central assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. Includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, material and Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelized through the Union Government. In turn, the State Government also gives Grants-in-Aid to Institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous Bodies etc.



Revenue Receipt Components (2014-15)

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
A. Tax Revenue	1,21,30.77
Taxes on Income & Expenditure	22,91.93
Taxes on Property, Capital and Other Transactions	7,56.90
Taxes on Commodities & Services	90,81.94
B. Non-Tax Revenue	11,10.44
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	1,08.28
General Services	1,88.05
Social Services	1,20.94
Economic Services	6,93.17
C. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	70,05.34
Total- Revenue Receipts	2,02,46.55

2.3 Trend of Receipts

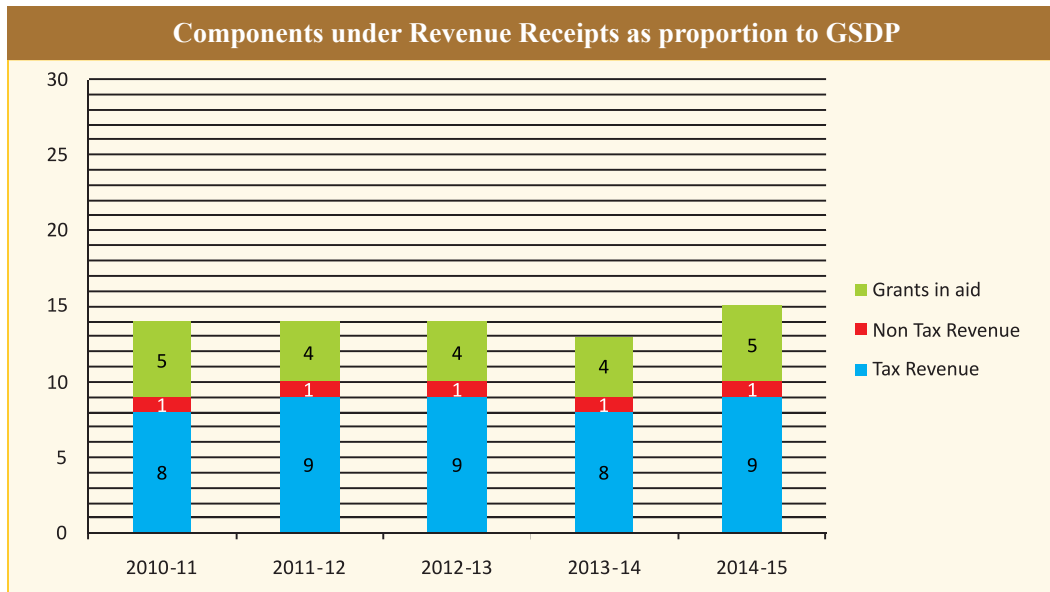
(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Tax Revenues	68,66(8)	84,82 (9)	96,87 (9)	1,09,29(8)	1,21,31(9)
Non-Tax Revenues	6,78 (1)	11,36 (1)	16,03 (2)	13,17 (1)	11,10 (1)
Grants in Aid	40,65 (5)	40,73 (5)	44,57 (4)	50,75 (4)	70,05 (5)
Total Revenue Receipts	1,16,08 (14)	1,36,91 (15)	1,57,47 (15)	1,73,21 (13)	2,02,47 (15)
GSDP at current Prices, (base year 2004-05)	8,39,69	9,31,62	10,75,48	13,29,69*	13,87,23*

Note: Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

(*) Advanced Estimate

The GSDP of the State of Uttarakhand increased from ₹ 8,39,69 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 13,87,23 crore (Advance Estimate at current Prices- (base year 2004-05)) in 2014-15, an increase of about 65.21 *per cent*. Revenue receipts showed a substantial increase from ₹ 1,16,08 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 2,02,47 crore in 2014-15, an increase of 74.42 *per cent*. The components of the Revenue receipts increased and maintained their share of GSDP (Tax Revenue 8-9 *per cent*), Non Tax Revenue (1-2 *per cent*) and Grants-in-Aid (4-5 *per cent*).

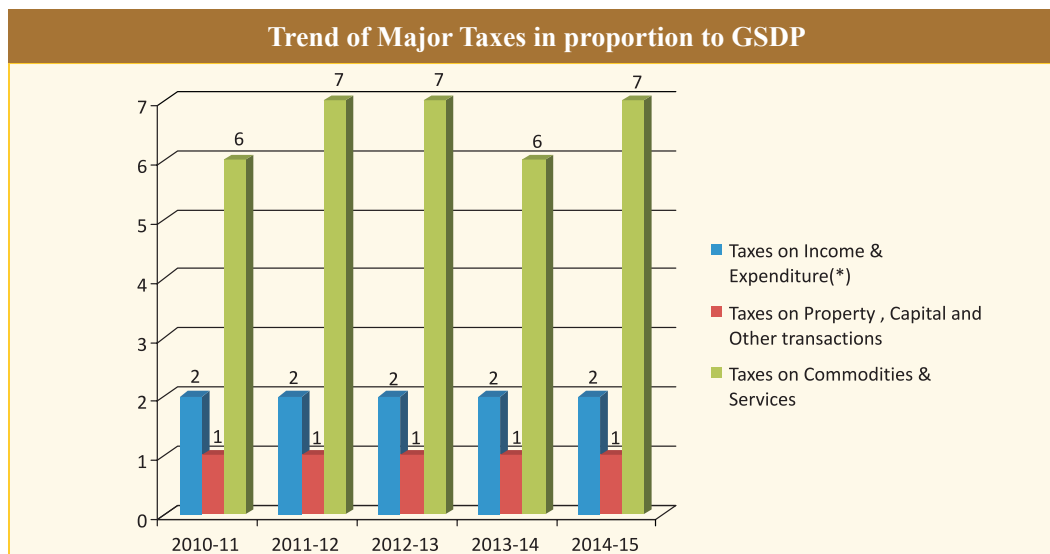


Sector-wise Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	1479	1715	1897	2011	2292
Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions	460	539	661	712	757
Taxes on Commodities and Services	4927	6228	7129	8206	9082
Total Tax Revenues	6866	8482	9687	10929	12131

All the sectors of the Tax Revenue have shown positive growth.



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

2.4 Performance of State's own Tax Revenue collection

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State's Share on Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			(₹ in crore)	percentage to GSDP
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2010-11	6866	2460	4406	5
2011-12	8482	2866	5616	6
2012-13	9687	3273	6414	6
2013-14	10929	3573	7356	6
2014-15	12131	3792	8339	6

The proportions of the State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP in the years 2010-11 was five *per cent*, which increased to six *per cent* in 2011-12 to 2014-15.

2.5 Efficiency of Tax collection

A. Taxes on Property, Capital and other Transactions

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<i>Revenue collection</i>	460	539	661	712	757
<i>Expenditure on Collection</i>	129	130	141	154	205
<i>Efficiency of Tax Collection in per cent</i>	28	24	21	22	27

B. Taxes on Commodities and Services

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
<i>Revenue collection</i>	4926	6228	7129	8206	9082
<i>Expenditure on Collection</i>	57	58	61	78	191
<i>Efficiency of Tax Collection in per cent</i>	1	1	1	1	2

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

(₹ in crore)

Major Head Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Corporation Tax	962	1128	1176	1202	1324
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	508	573	704	791	946
Taxes on Wealth	2	4	2	3	4
Customs	430	497	544	583	613
Union Excise Duties	314	322	370	412	346
Service Tax	245	342	478	582	559
State Share of Union Taxes	2460	2866	3273	3573	3792
Total Tax Revenue	6866	8482	9687	10929	12131
Percentage of Union Taxes to total Tax Revenue	36	34	34	33	31

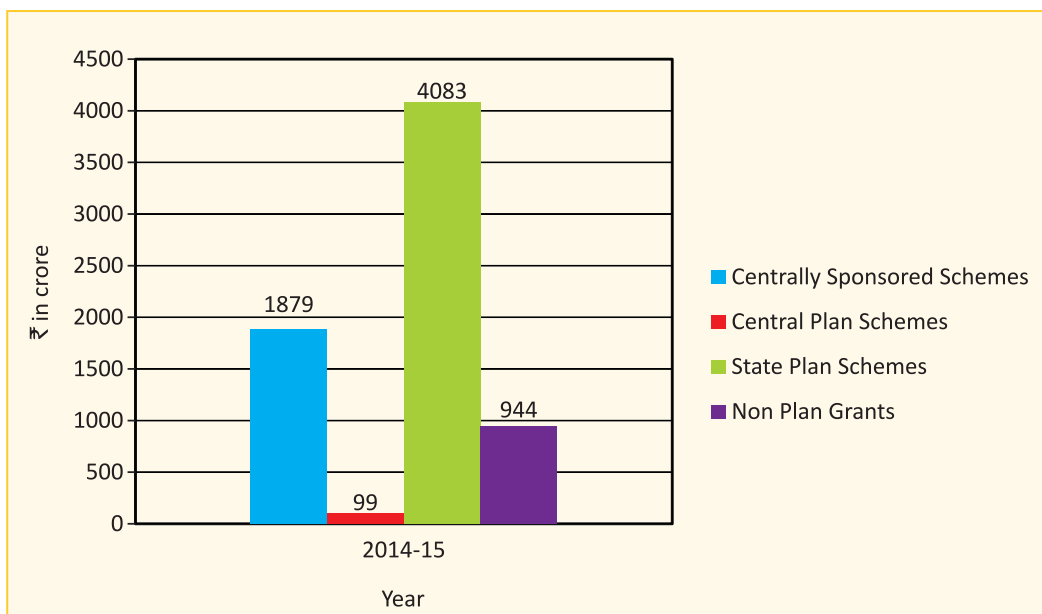
As per the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission the share of the State in net proceeds of shareable central taxes (except Service Tax) shall be 1.12 *per cent* and in the Service Tax 1.14 *per cent* from the year 2010-11 to 2014-15. As per these recommendations, the share of Union Taxes should be 32 *per cent* of the total Taxes of the State Government during the years 2010-11 to 2014-15. However, it varied between 36 *per cent* to 31 *per cent* during these years.

2.7 Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid represents assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes approved by Planning Commission and State Non-plan Grants recommended by the Finance Commission. Total receipts during 2014-15 under Grants-in-Aid were ₹ 70,05 crore as shown below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Non-Plan Grants	State Plan Grants	Central Plan Schemes	Centrally Sponsored Schemes
2014-15	944	4083	99	1879



The Share of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, State Plan Grants and Central Plan Scheme increased in the year 2014-15 as compared to the year 2013-14 by about 48 per cent from ₹ 40,95 crore to ₹ 60,61 crore, where as Non-Plan Grants decreased by 3.77 per cent from ₹ 9,81 crore to ₹ 9,44 crore.

2.8 Public Debt

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Internal Debt	1891	1300	1489	2573	3647
Central Loans	17	20	6	(-) 16	33
Total Public Debt	1908	1320	1495	2557	3680

In 2014-15, four loans totaling ₹ 24,00 crore at interest rates varying from 8.05 *per cent* to 8.25 *per cent* and redeemable in the year 2025 were raised at par.

Against the total internal debt of ₹ 46,93.00 crore received during this period, Capital Expenditure was ₹ 49,39.00 crore indicating that the whole of the public debt was used for developmental purposes.

III

CHAPTER

EXPENDITURE

3.1 Introduction

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

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

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

The shortfall of expenditure against budget estimates under Revenue Section during the past 5 years is given below:

(₹ in crore)

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Budget Estimates	11997	14326	15717	18054	23792
Actuals	11621	12975	13960	16216	21164
Gaps	376	1351	1757	1838	2628
Percentage of gap over BE	3	9	11	10	11

The shortfall of revenue expenditure against budget estimates is to be viewed in the light of the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission and the State Government's commitment under the amended FRBM Act 2011 to be revenue

neutral and then revenue surplus. During the year 2014-15 there was a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 9,17.15 crore. However a major portion about 58 per cent of the revenue expenditure was “committed”, on Salaries (₹ 73,09 crore), Interest Payments (₹ 24,06 crore), Pension Payments (₹ 24,52 crore) and Subsidies (₹ 2,09 crore).

The position of committed/ uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below.

(₹ in crore)

Components	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Revenue Expenditure	11621	12975	13960	16216	21164
Committed Revenue Expenditure (*)	7386	8368	9342	10642	12376
Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure	4235	4607	4618	5574	8788

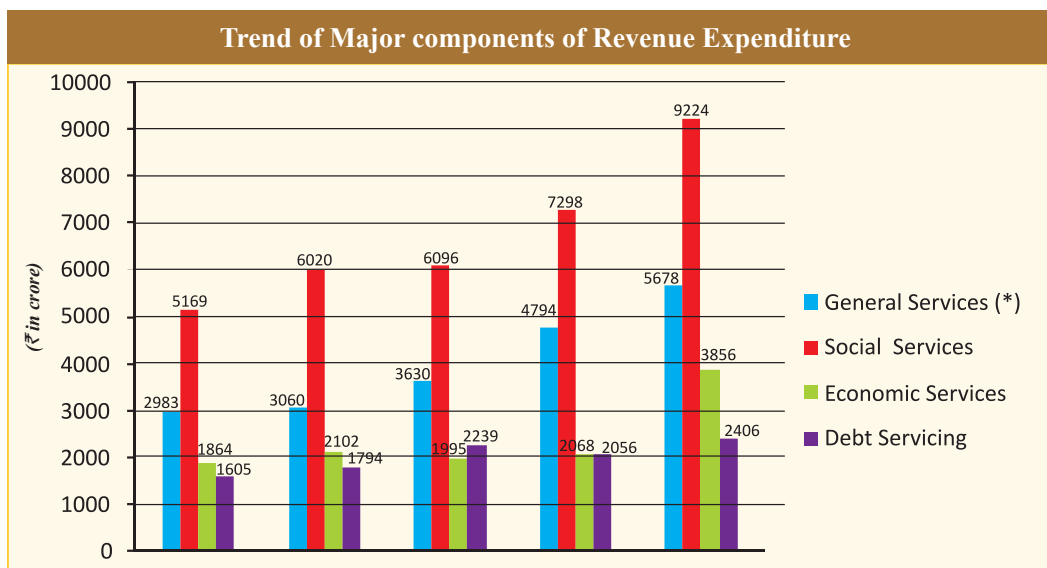
(*) Includes Salaries, Interest Payments, Pension Payments and Subsidies.

3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure (2014-15)

(₹ in crore)

	Components	Amount	Percentage
A.	General Services	74,02.28	34.98
a.	Organs of State	3,45.23	1.63
b.	Fiscal Services	4,00.83	1.89
(i)	Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	2,04.87	0.97
(ii)	Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,91.32	0.90
(iii)	Other Fiscal Services	4.64	0.02
c.	Interest Payments and Servicing of debt	24,05.61	11.37
d.	Administrative Services	17,98.44	8.50
e.	Pension and Miscellaneous General Services	24,52.17	11.59
B.	Social Services	92,23.69	43.58
C.	Economic Services	38,56.47	18.22
D.	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	6,81.27	3.22
	Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	2,11,63.71	100

3.2.2 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure



* General Services excludes Major Head 2048- Appropriation for Reduction or Avoidance of Debt, 2049- Interest Payments and includes Major Head 3604 (Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions).

3.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Disbursements for 2014-15 at 4 per cent of GSDP were more than Budget Estimates by ₹ 2,86.02 crore (excess disbursement of ₹ 1,29.56 crore under Plan Expenditure and of ₹ 1,56.46 crore under Non Plan Expenditure).

3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2014-15, the Government spent ₹ 4,53 crore on various Projects (₹ 2,73 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 2 crore on Medium Irrigation, and ₹ 1,78 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from above, the Government spent ₹ 3,11 crore on Flood Control Projects, ₹ 1,71 crore on Power Projects and ₹ 14,81 crore on Roads & Bridges. During 2014-15 the Government of Uttarakhand invested a sum of ₹ 1,70.16 crore on investments in various Companies, Corporations etc.

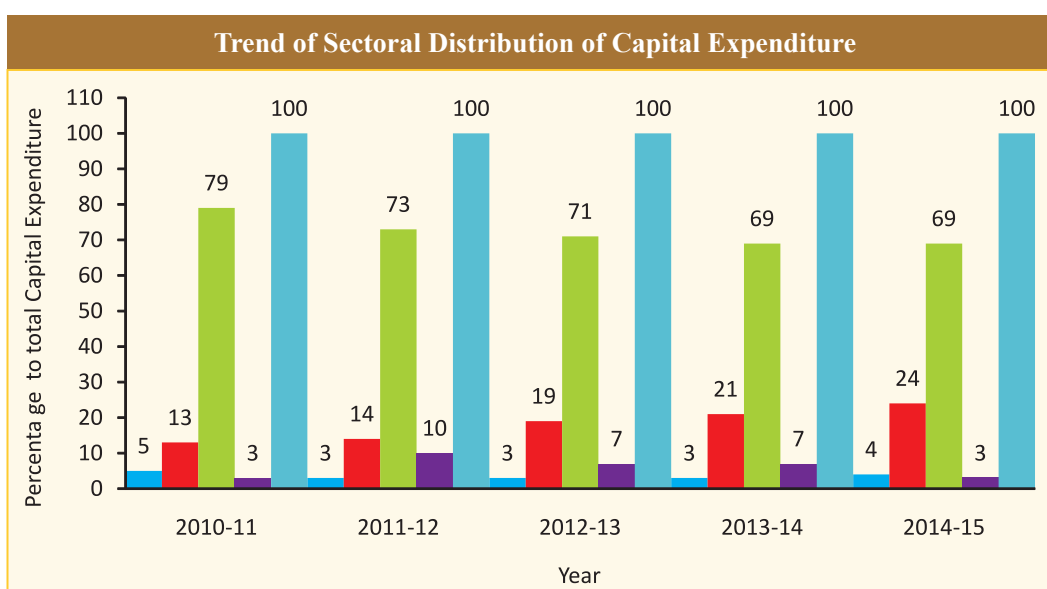
(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	General Services- Police, Land Revenue etc.	214	4.21
2.	Social Services- Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	1231	24.19
3.	Economic Services- Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation Cooperation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.	3494	68.67
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	149	2.93
Total		5088	100

3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Sector	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
1.	General Services	105	77	129	138	214
2.	Social Services	235	369	715	841	1231
3.	Economic Services	1515	1871	2698	2733	3494
4.	Loans & Advances	60	247	273	278	149
Total		1915	2564	3815	3990	5088

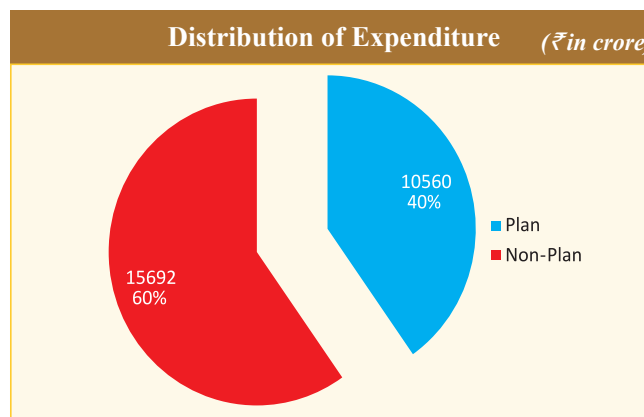


IV

CHAPTER

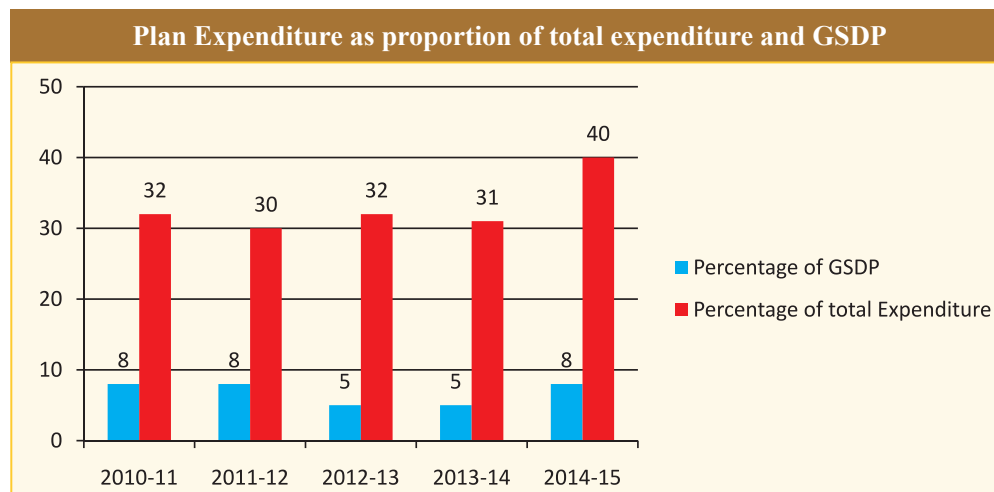
PLAN & NON PLAN EXPENDITURE

4.1 Distribution of Expenditure (2014-15)



4.2 Plan Expenditure

During 2014-15, Plan Expenditure, representing 40 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 1,05,60 crore (₹ 65,24 crore under State Plan, ₹ 38,87 crore under Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes and ₹ 1,49 crore under Loans and Advances).



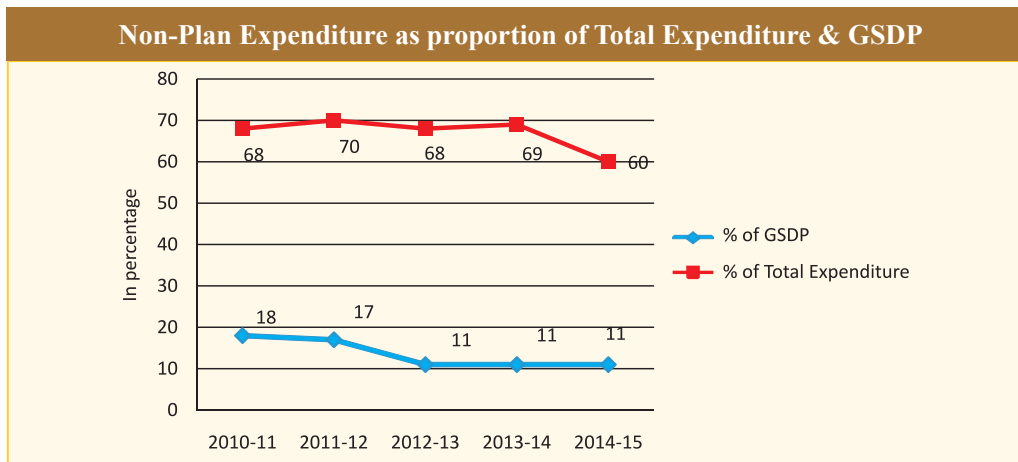
4.2.1 Plan expenditure under Capital Account

(₹ in crore)

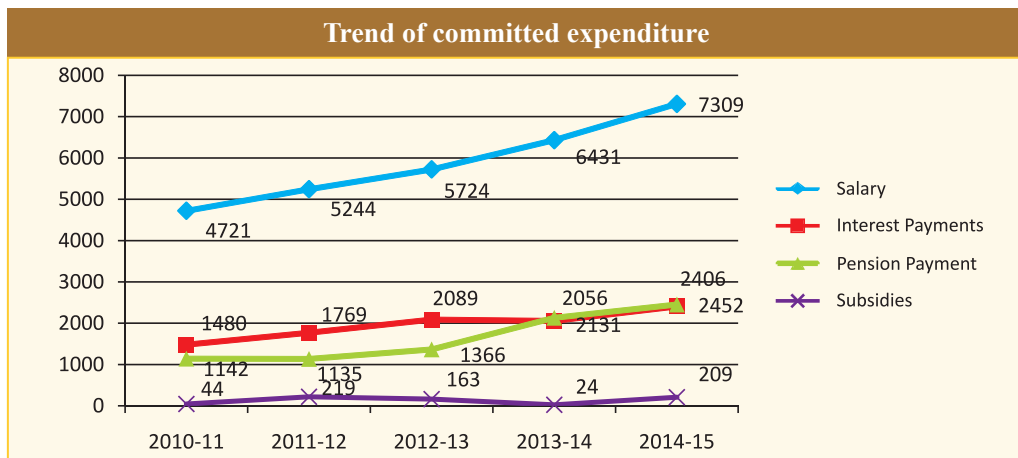
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Total Capital Expenditure	1855	2317	3542	3712	4939
Capital Expenditure (Plan)	1859	2071	2972	3138	4779
Percentage of Capital Expenditure (Plan) to Total Capital Expenditure	100	89	84	85	97

4.3 Non-Plan Expenditure

Non-Plan Expenditure during 2014-2015, representing 60 per cent of total disbursements, was ₹ 1,56,92 crore, (₹ 1,55,31 crore under Revenue and ₹ 1,59 crore under Capital Account and ₹ 2 crore under Loans and Advances).



4.4 Committed Expenditure



(₹ in crore)

Component	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
Committed Expenditure	7343	8367	9342	10642	12375
Revenue Expenditure	11621	12975	13960	16216	21164
Revenue Receipts	11608	13691	15747	17321	20247
<i>Per cent of Committed expenditure to Revenue Receipts</i>	63	61	59	61	61
<i>Per cent of Committed Expenditure to Revenue expenditure</i>	63	64	67	66	58

From the year 2010-11, there has been an upward trend in the committed expenditure. It has increased by about 69 *per cent* from 2010-11 to 2014-15 and constituted about 58-67 *per cent* of the Revenue Expenditure. This leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for developmental spending.

V

CHAPTER

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

5.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2014-15

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Uttarakhand for the year 2014-15 presents the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2015 compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts passed by the State Legislatures under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India.

As per the Appropriation Accounts of the State for the year 2014-15, there was actual expenditure of ₹ 2,93,02.30 crore comprising ₹ 2,11,69.07 crore Revenue Expenditure, ₹ 67,58.21 crore Capital Expenditure, ₹ 10,74.05 crore repayment of Public Debt, ₹ 1,50.97 crore Loans and Advances and ₹ 1,50.00 crore Appropriation to Contingency Fund. There were Savings/Excess under these sections with reference to total Grants/Appropriation allocated by the State Legislature and surrender passed by the Finance Department as indicated below:

(₹ in crore)

Sl. No.	Nature of Expenditure	Original Grant	Suppl. Grant	Surrender	Total	Actual Expenditure	Saving (-) Excess (+)
1	Revenue Voted	2,06,69.12	33,12.22	35.90	2,39,45.44	1,87,16.18	(-) 52,29.26
	Charged	31,22.90	3.56	0.00	31,26.46	24,52.89	(-) 6,73.57
2	Capital Voted	45,89.87	23,39.67	1.39	69,28.15	67,57.21	(-) 1,70.94
	Charged	1.50	0.00	0.00	1.50	1.00	(-) 0.50
3	Public Debt Charged	17,57.79	0.00	0.00	17,57.79	10,74.05	(-) 6,83.74
4	Loans and Advances Voted	2,12.59	1,34.90	0.00	3,47.49	1,50.97	(-) 1,96.52
5	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	0.00	1,50.00	0.00	1,50.00	1,50.00	0.00
	Grand Total	3,03,53.77	59,40.35	37.29	3,62,56.83	2,93,02.30	(-) 69,54.53

Actual Expenditure under Revenue Section includes O.B. Suspense adjustment of previous years for ₹ 7.47 crore.

5.2 Trend of Savings / Excess during the past 5 years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) /Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans and Advances	
2010-11	(-)10,62.77	(+)10,28.01	(-)20.09	(-)52.84	(-)1,07.69
2011-12	(-)17,18.23	(+)6,73.52	(+)2,85.32	(-)3,01.55	(-)10,60.94
2012-13	(-)18,89.84	(+)6,39.56	(-)8,09.76	(-)1,46.69	(-)22,06.73
2013-14	(-)40,46.36	(+)4,46.44	(-)6,70.67	(-)1,27.93	(-)43,98.52
2014-15	(-)59,02.83	(-)1,71.44	(-)6,83.74	(-)1,96.52	(-)69,54.53

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 (in *per cent*) are given below:

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
04	Judicial Administration (Revenue, Voted)	30.28	26.86	37.61	26.67	24.19
04	Judicial Administration (Capital, Voted)	17.54	75.39	17.90	31.77	56.63
06	Revenue & General Administration (Capital, Voted)	53.15	47.31	17.87	51.04	54.55
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture (Capital, Voted)	37.72	57.89	33.95	38.97	31.81
15	Welfare (Revenue, Voted)	18.00	30.51	27.08	22.47	24.30
15	Welfare (Capital, Voted)	80.00	68.42	13.43	20.74	47.31
16	Labour and Employment (Revenue, Voted)	16.74	17.35	32.26	19.66	27.77
19	Rural Development (Revenue Voted)	16.25	23.90	34.14	36.40	51.18
19	Rural Development (Capital, Voted)	18.50	30.88	42.43	20.89	26.67
21	Energy (Capital, Voted)	72.34	78.68	38.73	52.55	73.40

Grant No.	Nomenclature	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15
22	Public Work (Revenue, Charged)	73.25	40.62	26.31	40.40	94.97
23	Industries (Capital, Voted)	78.56	94.62	58.42	74.99	66.53
25	Food (Revenue, Voted)	23.36	37.69	60.24	89.43	52.45
26	Tourism (Revenue, Voted)	11.31	52.16	41.31	19.21	38.32
26	Tourism (Capital, Voted)	34.93	40.60	74.41	61.06	67.08
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Revenue, Voted)	19.66	33.86	22.55	32.41	23.95
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes (Capital, Voted)	45.32	51.68	56.34	55.60	52.83
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (Revenue, Voted)	31.77	31.54	23.89	30.80	32.49
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes (Capital, Voted)	48.89	54.50	57.27	58.12	25.98

During 2014-15, supplementary grants totaling ₹ 59,40.35 crore (19.57 per cent of total original grant) 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	Suppl.	Actual Expenditure
01	Legislature	Revenue Voted	27.41	1.15	26.45
02	Governor	Revenue Charged	6.97	0.43	6.22
04	Judicial Administration	Revenue Voted	1,42.94	4.77	1,11.98
04	Judicial Administration	Revenue Charged	29.81	2.47	24.69
04	Judicial Administration	Capital Voted	25.00	9.50	14.96
06	Revenue & General Administration	Revenue Voted	20,23.42	42.96	10,28.68
06	Revenue & General Administration	Capital Voted	8.40	0.50	4.04
07	Finance, Tax, Planning, Secretariat & Miscellaneous Services	Revenue Voted	43,17.67	3,08.40	41,45.80

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Suppl.	Actual Expenditure
07	Finance, Tax, Planning, Secretariat & Miscellaneous Services	Revenue Charge	30,64.93	0.15	24,07.64
08	Excise	Revenue Voted	14.48	1.23	14.26
09	Public Service Commission	Revenue Charged	11.91	0.50	10.82
10	Police and Jail	Revenue Voted	11,27.94	69.46	10,96.85
11	Education, Sports, Youth Welfare and Culture	Revenue Voted	49,45.50	3,44.34	45,48.37
15	Welfare	Revenue Voted	11,71.05	2,38.91	10,67.40
15	Welfare	Capital Voted	1,44.93	12.11	82.75
16	Labour and Employment	Revenue Voted	1,68.93	40.66	1,51.38
17	Agriculture Works and Research	Revenue Voted	5,19.96	38.52	4,67.39
18	Co-operative	Revenue Voted	43.08	3.80	38.95
19	Rural Development	Revenue Voted	8,15.58	4,57.28	6,21.40
20	Irrigation and Flood	Revenue Voted	4,16.86	8.52	3,61.98
20	Irrigation and Flood	Capital Voted	8,12.38	2,11.54	7,76.06
22	Public Work	Revenue Voted	7,24.55	60.00	5,79.09
23	Industries	Revenue Voted	90.99	2.61	79.57
23	Industries	Capital Voted	14.69	24.10	12.98
25	Food	Revenue Voted	2,28.12	2,00.34	2,03.73
26	Tourism	Revenue Voted	1,00.81	10.00	68.34
27	Forest	Revenue Voted	4,93.69	1,01.88	4,75.64
30	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	Capital Voted	4,99.39	67.91	2,67.62
31	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes	Capital Voted	1,26.12	37.00	1,20.75

VI

CHAPTER

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

6.1 Assets

The existing form of accounts does not easily depict valuation of Government assets like land, building etc., except 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 (PSUs) stood at ₹ 28,09 crore at the end of 2014-15. During the year 2014-15 investments increased by ₹ 1,70.16 crore and dividend by about ₹ 0.11 crore.

Deposits with RBI decreased by ₹ 4,54.12 crore and stood at ₹ 1,04.19 crore (cr) at the end of March,2015.

6.2 Debt and Liabilities

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

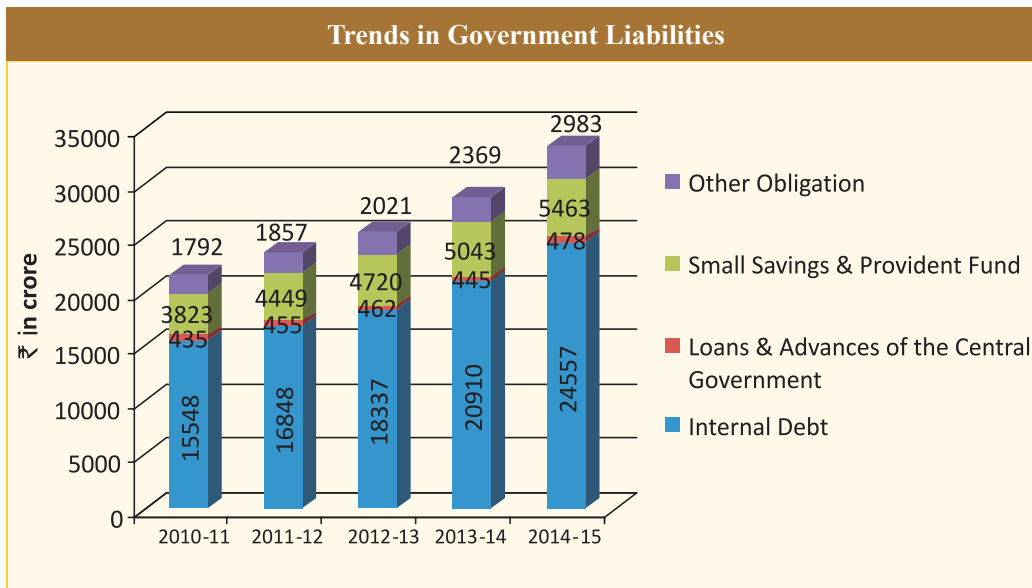
Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	% to GSDP	Public Account(*)	% to GSDP	Total Liabilities	% to GSDP
2010-11	15984	19	5614	7	21598	26
2011-12	17304	19	6306	7	23610	25
2012-13	18799	17	6741	6	25540	24
2013-14	21355	16	7412	6	28767	22
2014-15	25035	18	8446	6	33481	25

(*) Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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



There was a net increase of ₹ 47,14 crore (16 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities as compared to 2013-14.

(*) Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of local Funds, other earmarked funds, etc. Government of India determines, from time to time, the limits up to which State Governments can borrow from the market.

6.3 Guarantees

The Position of Guarantees by the State Government for the payment of loans and Capital and payment of interest thereon raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Cooperative Societies, etc. is given below.

(₹ in crore)

At the end of the year	Maximum amount guaranteed (principal) only	Amount outstanding as on 31 March 2015	
		Principal	Interest
2010-11	2122(*)	1511	Information not available
2011-12	2721(*)	1740	Information not available
2012-13	2722(*)	1570	Information not available
2013-14	2513(*)	1475	Information not available
2014-15	2951(*)	1832	Information not available

(*) Calculated on the strength of the partial information made available by the State Government.

VII

CHAPTER

OTHER ITEMS

7.1 Loans & Advances by the State Government

Total loans & Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2014-15 was ₹ 10,46.36 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations/ Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 989.33 crore. Details regarding the principal amount and the interest is not available.

7.2 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

During the past five years, Grant-in-Aid to Local Bodies etc. increased from ₹ 407.68 crore in 2010-11 to ₹ 681.26 crore in 2014-15. Grants to Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, Zila Panchayats, Nagar Panchayats (₹ 488.57 crore) represented 71.72 per cent of total grants given during the year.

Details of Grant-in-aid for the past five years are as under.

(₹ in crore)

Year	Municipal Corporations	Municipalities	Zila Panchayats	Nagar Panchayat	Others	Total
2010-11	32.50	98.37	48.31	21.26	207.24	407.68
2011-12	50.05	102.23	61.67	23.47	141.37	378.79
2012-13	64.68	153.07	77.94	88.53	112.65	496.87
2013-14	108.39	129.85	127.28	82.95	219.93	668.40
2014-15	119.97	136.24	108.40	123.96	192.70	681.26

7.3 Cash Balance and Investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1 April 2014	As on 31 March 2015	Net increase (+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	5,58.31	1,04.19	(-)4,54.12
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury bills)	7,99.50	5,92.21	(-) 2,07.29
Investment from earmarked fund balances	10,78.62	10,78.62	0.00
(a) Sinking fund	10,53.62	10,53.62	0.00
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	25.00	25.00	0.00
(c) Other Funds
Interest realized	35.09	60.67	(+) 25.58

State Government had a positive closing cash balance at the end of 2014-15. The State Government had an investment of ₹ 10,78.62 crore from earmarked funds at the end of 2014-15.

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 Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlements). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments. During the year 2014-15, such reconciliation has been completed fully by 34 CCOs out of 62 CCOs (53.84 *per cent*) for an amount of ₹ 1,70,72 crore (65.40 *per cent* of total expenditure of ₹ 2,61,02.72 crore) and by 10 CCOs out of 48 CCOs (20.83 *per cent*) for an amount of ₹ 1,45,18.49 crore (71.71 *per cent* of total receipts of ₹ 2,02,46.55 crore). The status of reconciliation of accounts in respect of the Chief Controlling Officers (CCO's) of different departments is given below:

Particulars	Total number of CCOs	Fully reconciled	Partially reconciled	Not reconciled
Receipts	48	10	17	21
Expenditure	62	34	19	9

Some chronic defaulters in reconciliation are listed below.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department/ Chief Controlling Officer	Year/ Years pending
1.	Commissioner Natural Calamities	2012-13 to 2014-15
2.	Principal Secretary Finance	2012-13 to 2014-15
3.	Secretary State Assets Department	2012-13 to 2014-15
4.	Secretary Energy	2012-13 to 2014-15
5.	Principal Secretary Social Welfare	2012-13 to 2014-15

7.5 Submission of Accounts by Treasuries

- (i) 20 Treasuries of the State Government submit their Account to the Accountant General (A&E), Uttarakhand. Out of 480 Accounts sent in 2014-15, 22 Accounts were sent belatedly. The delay ranged from 1 to 4 days.
- (ii) The total number of divisions in the Works Department as on March 2015 was 190. Total Accounts received during the year 2014-15 were 2228. Out of these 560 Accounts were received late. The delay ranged from 1 to 10 days.
- (iii) All the 26 Pay & Accounts Offices sent their 312 Accounts in time.
- (iv) Out of the total number of 55 divisions in the Forest department, 660 Accounts were sent during the year 2014-15. 135 Accounts were received late. The delay ranged from 1 to 10 days.

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

When money is required in advance or the Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are not able to calculate the exact amounts required, they are permitted to draw money 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. To the end of 31 March 2015, 95 DC Bills amounting to ₹ 9.22 crore was outstanding. This indicates that rules have not been properly followed. The position of the outstanding bills for the last three years is given below

Year	Amount Outstanding (₹ in crore)	Number of items
Upto 2012-13	6.33	42
2013-14	0.52	18
2014-15	2.37	35

