

# ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

## 2019-2020



लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा  
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



## GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH



# **ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE**

**2019-2020**

**GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH**



## **P**REFACE

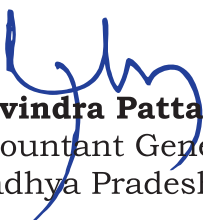
This is the Twenty second issue of our annual publication "**Accounts at a Glance**".

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

"Accounts at a Glance" provides a broad overview of Governmental activities, as reflected in the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts. The information is presented through brief explanations, statements and graphs. These figures have been adopted from the Finance and Appropriation Accounts of Government of Madhya Pradesh. In case of difference, the figures depicted in the Finance and Appropriation Accounts may be treated as correct.

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

Place : Gwalior  
Date : 05/04/2021

  
(**Ravindra Pattar**)  
Principal Accountant General (A&E) I  
Madhya Pradesh



## Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

*This vision of the institution of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India represents what we aspire to become.*

We strive to be a global leader and initiator of national and international best practices in public sector auditing and accounting and recognized for independent, credible, balanced and timely reporting on public finance and governance.

*Our **mission** enunciates our current role and describes what we are doing today.*

Mandated by the Constitution of India, we promote accountability, transparency and good governance through high quality auditing and accounting and provide independent assurance to our stakeholders - the Legislature, the Executive and the Public - that public funds are being used efficiently and for the intended purposes.

*Our core **values** are the guiding beacons for all that we do and give us the benchmarks for assessing our performance.*

- Independence
- Objectivity
- Integrity
- Reliability
- Professional Excellence
- Transparency
- Positive Approach





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## OVERVIEW

### 1.1 Introduction

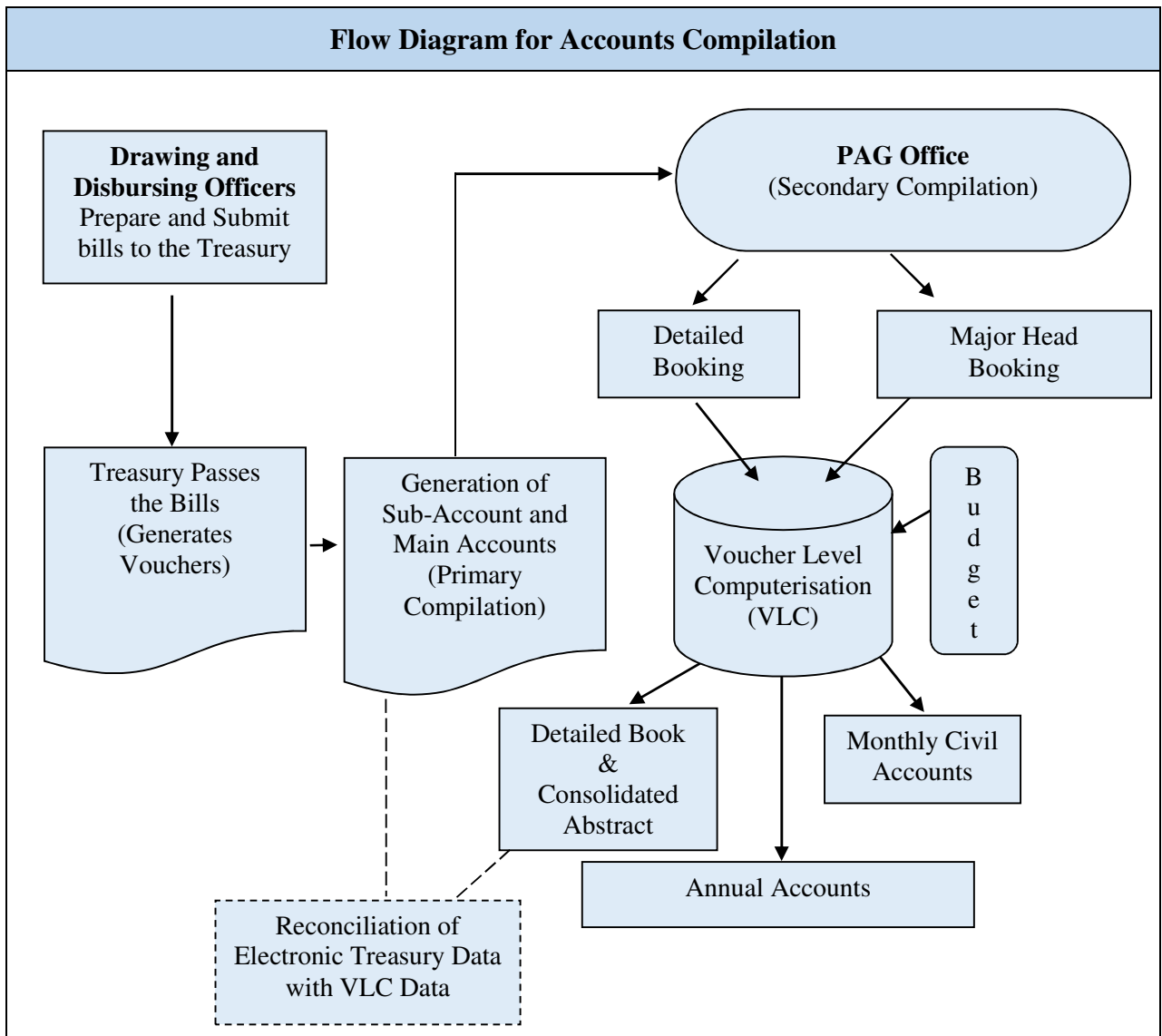
The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements)-I, Madhya Pradesh compiles the accounts of receipts and expenditure of the Government of Madhya Pradesh. This compilation is based on the initial accounts rendered by the District Treasuries, Public Works and Forest Divisions and advices of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

### 1.2 Structure of Government Accounts

*1.2.1 Government Accounts are kept in three parts:*

Part 1 CONSOLIDATED FUND	Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Accounts, Public Debt and Loans and Advances. Inter-State Settlement, Appropriation to Contingency Fund.
Part 2 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 3 PUBLIC ACCOUNT	Comprises of Debt, 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 entries 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

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 are being issued in two volumes since 2009-10 to make them more comprehensive and informative. Volume-I of the Finance Accounts contains the certificate of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India,

summarised 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 Madhya Pradesh as depicted in the Finance Accounts 2019-20 are given below.

(₹ in crore)

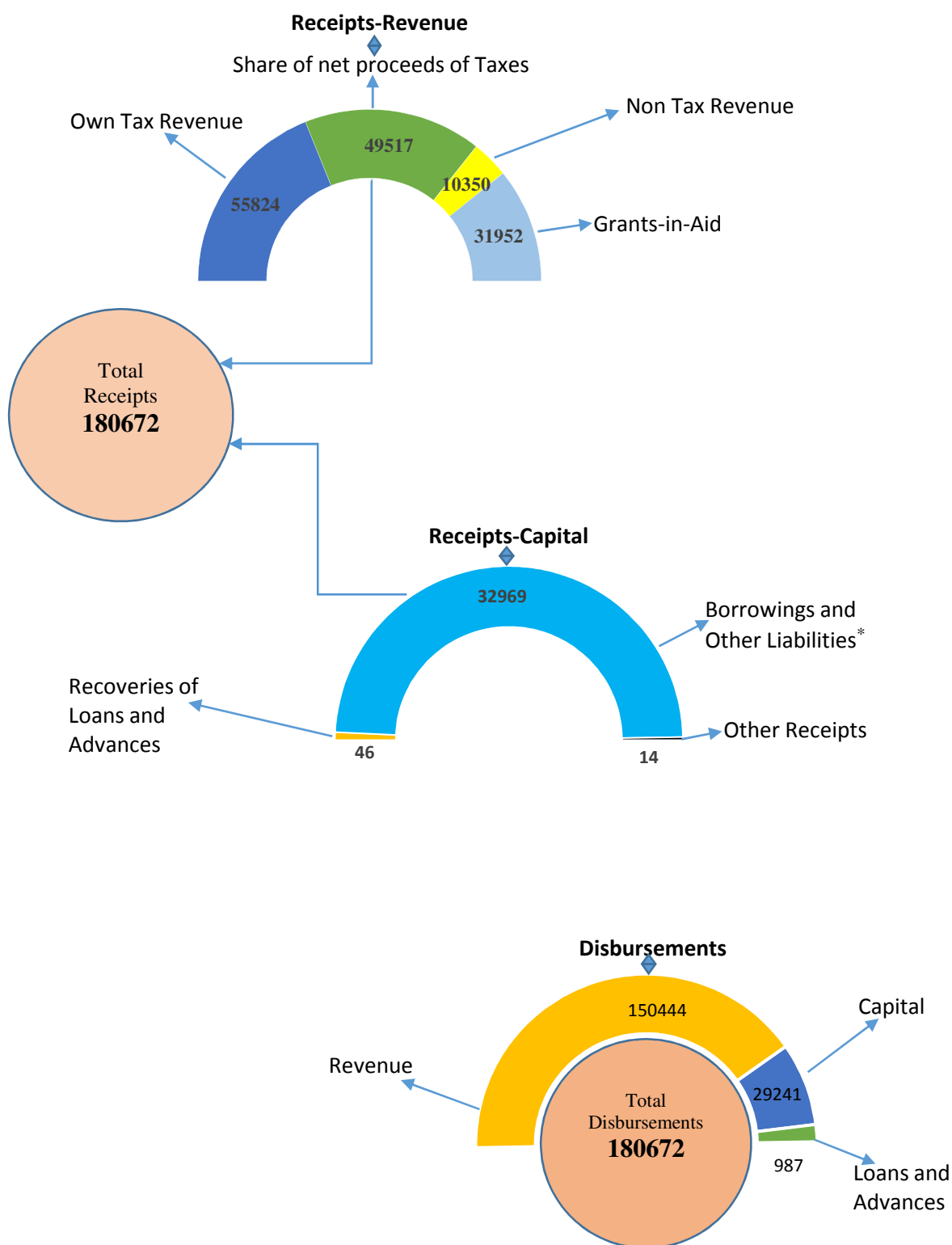
<b>Receipts</b>  <b>(Total: 18,06,72)</b>	<b>Revenue</b>  <b>Total: (14,76,43)</b>	<b>Tax Revenue</b>	<b>10,53,41</b>
		(a) Own Tax Revenue	5,58,24
		(b) Share of net proceeds of Taxes	4,95,17
	<b>Capital</b>  <b>Total: (3,30,29)</b>	<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1,03,50</b>
		<b>Grants-in-aid</b>	<b>3,19,52</b>
		<b>Recovery of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>46</b>
	<b>Disbursements</b>  <b>(Total: 18,06,72)</b>	<b>Revenue</b>	<b>Borrowings and Other Liabilities<sup>1</sup></b>
<b>Other Receipts<sup>2</sup></b>			<b>14</b>
<b>Capital</b>		<b>Revenue</b>	<b>15,04,44</b>
		<b>Capital</b>	<b>2,92,41</b>
	<b>Loans and Advances</b>	<b>9,87</b>	
	<b>Inter-State Settlement</b>	<b>--</b>	

<sup>1</sup> Borrowing and other Liabilities : Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt (₹ 2,34,30 crore) + Net of Contingency fund (Nil crore) + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public account (₹ 85,79 crore) + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance (₹ 9,60 crore).

<sup>2</sup> Includes capital receipts (₹ 14 crore) on account of refund of investment in share capital by co-operative societies/Banks and Inter-state settlement (Nil crore).

## Receipts and Disbursements in year 2019-20

(₹ in crore)



\* Borrowing and other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public debt + Net of Contingency fund + Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance.

The Union Government transfers substantial funds directly to State Implementing Agencies/NGOs for implementation of various schemes and programmes. The Government of India directly released ₹ 26,72 crore (₹ 25,61 crore last year) during the year 2019-20. Since these funds are not routed through the State Budget, they are not reflected in the accounts of the State Government. These transfers are exhibited in Appendix VI of Volume II of the Finance Accounts.

The following table provides the details of actual financial results *vis-à-vis* revised estimates for the year 2019-20.

(₹ in crore)

Items	R.E. 2019-20	Actuals	Percentage of actuals to R.E.	Percentage of actuals to GSDP <sup>3</sup>
1. Tax Revenue	10,41,55 <sup>4</sup>	10,53,41 <sup>4</sup>	101	12
2. Non-Tax Revenue	1,05,92	1,03,50	98	1
3. Grants-in-aid & Contributions	3,38,14	3,19,52	94	4
4. Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	14,85,61	14,76,43	99	16
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	40	46	115	0
6. Other Receipts <sup>5</sup>	--	14	--	0
7. Borrowings & other Liabilities <sup>6</sup>	3,24,57	3,29,69	102	4
8. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	3,24,97	3,30,29	102	4
9. Total Receipts (4+8)	18,10,58	18,06,72	100	20
10. Revenue Expenditure	15,12,59	15,04,44	99	17
11. Expenditure on Interest Payments out of 10	1,37,51	1,42,17	103	2
12. Capital Expenditure	2,91,59	2,92,41	100	3
13. Loans and Advances Disbursed	8,77	9,87	113	0
14. Inter State Settlement	0	0	0	0
15. Total Expenditure (10+12+13+14)	18,12,95	18,06,72	100	20
16. Revenue Deficit (4-10)	26,98	28,01	104	0
17. Fiscal Deficit (4+5+6-10-12-13-14)	3,26,94	3,29,70	101	4

<sup>3</sup> GSDP figure of ₹ 90,66,72 crore adopted from the Economic Survey published by Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

<sup>4</sup> Includes State's share of Union Taxes of ₹ 4,95,17 crore.

<sup>5</sup> See footnote 2 at page No.3.

<sup>6</sup> See footnote 1 at page No.3.

### 1.3.2 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicates

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

### 1.3.3 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 2 charged Appropriations and 72 voted Grants. Out of 72 voted Grants, 47 Grants also have budget provision for charged expenditure.

The Appropriation Act, 2019-20 had provided for gross expenditure of ₹ 25,69,25 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 47,18 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 19,47,94 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 31,88 crore resulting in savings of ₹ 6,21,32 crore (24 *per cent*) and an over-estimation of ₹ 15,30 crore (32 *per cent*) on reduction of expenditure.

During 2019-20, ₹ 2,03 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund to Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts under the Public Account, which are maintained by designated Administrators for specific purposes. Normally, unspent balances under PD accounts are to be transferred back to the Government at the end of the financial year. However, 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 Government to maintain their liquidity. Overdraft (OD) facilities are provided when there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 1.96 crore) maintained with the RBI. The Government of Madhya Pradesh did not resort to WMA and OD facilities during 2019-20.

### *1.4.2 Fund flow statement*

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 28,01 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 3,29,70 crore representing 0.31 *per cent* and 3.64 *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)<sup>7</sup> respectively. The Fiscal Deficit Constituted 18 *per cent* of total expenditure. This deficit was met from Public Debt (₹ 2,34,31 crore), Public Account (₹ 85,79 crore) and net of opening and closing cash balance (₹ 9,60 crore). Around 47 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 14,76,43 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure like salaries including wages (₹ 3,11,60 crore), interest payments (₹ 1,42,17 crore), pensions (₹ 1,20,53 crore) and subsidies (₹ 1,26,42 crore).

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<sup>7</sup> Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures used in this publication are adopted from the Economics Survey of the Department of Planning, Economics and Statistics, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

## Sources and Application of Funds

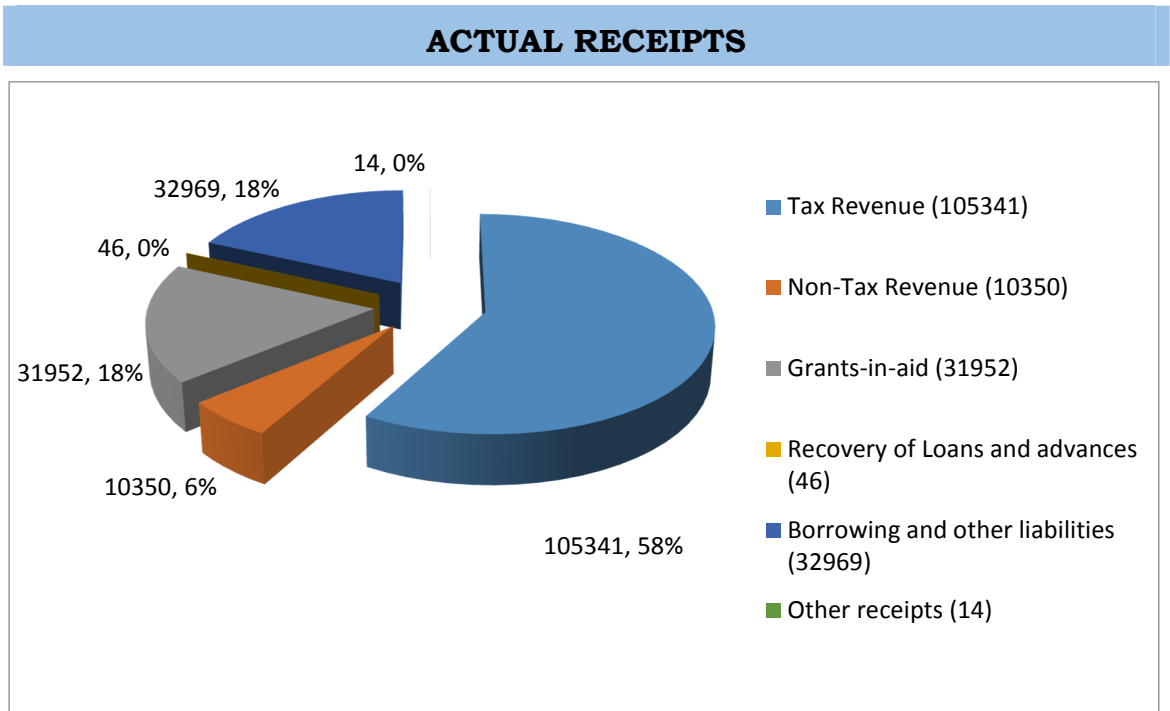
(₹ in crore)

<b>SOURCES</b>	<b>PARTICULARS</b>	<b>AMOUNT</b>
	Opening Cash Balances as on 01 April 2019	(-) 36,64
	Revenue Receipts	14,76,43
	Capital Receipts	14
	Recovery of Loans & Advances	46
	Public Debt	3,43,64
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	50,85
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	90,13
	Deposits Received	3,71,50
	Civil Advances Repaid	--
	Suspense Account	27,35,27
	Remittances	1,73,56
	Inter-State Settlement	--
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,05,34</b>

<b>APPLICATION</b>	Revenue Expenditure	15,04,44
	Capital Expenditure	2,92,41
	Loans Disbursed	9,87
	Repayment of Public Debt	1,09,34
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	26,29
	Reserves & Sinking Funds	31,87
	Deposits Spent	3,26,01
	Civil Advances Given	--
	Suspense Account	27,77,10
	Remittances	1,74,24
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31 March 2020	(-) 46,23
	Inter-State Settlement	--
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>52,05,34</b>

1.4.3 Where the Rupee came from

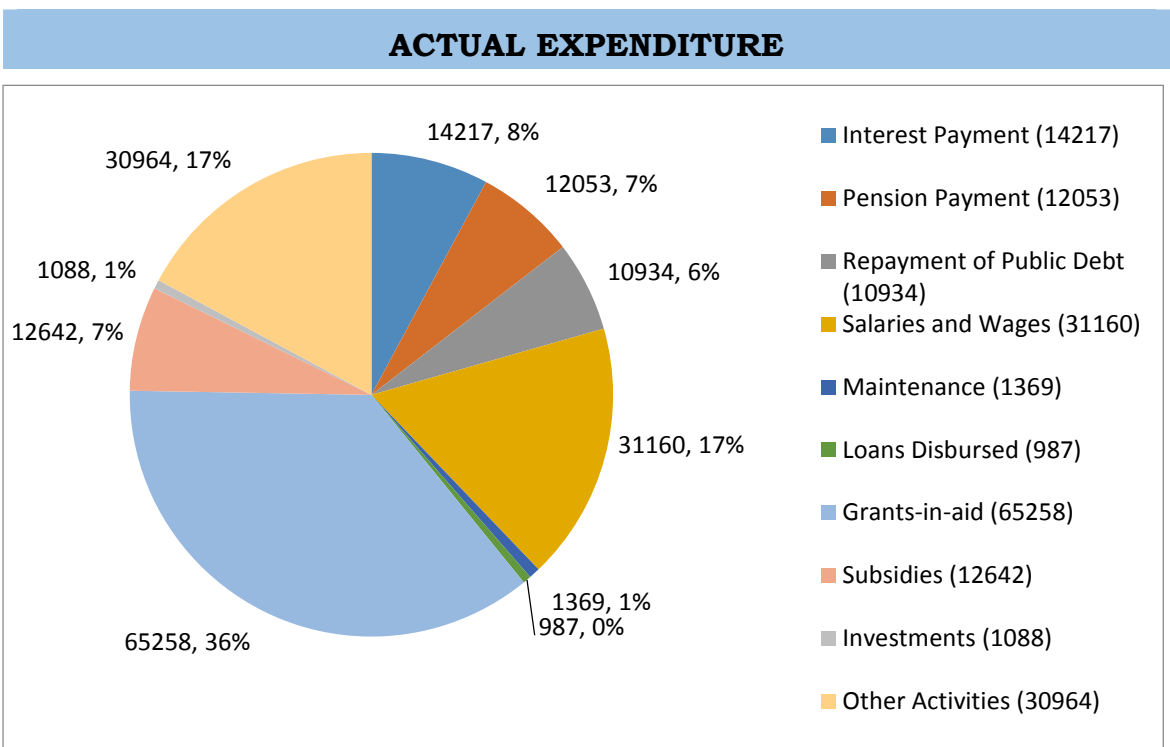
(₹ in crore)



Note:- Zero value depicts negligible “Other Receipts” during the year.

1.4.4 Where the Rupee went

(₹ in crore)



### 1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM/MTFP) Act 2005

Section 5 of the FRBM/MTFP Act requires that the State Government shall, at the time of presenting the Annual Budget, make disclosures in three statements namely (a) the Macroeconomic Framework Statement (b) the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and (c) the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement. While making these statements in the Budget of 2019-20, the State Government has made all the disclosures.

In terms of the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Government amended the FRBM/MTFP Act, 2005 in 15 January 2016, 23 March 2017 and 30 March 2017. The targets mentioned in the Act and achievements in 2019-20 as depicted in the Accounts are given below:

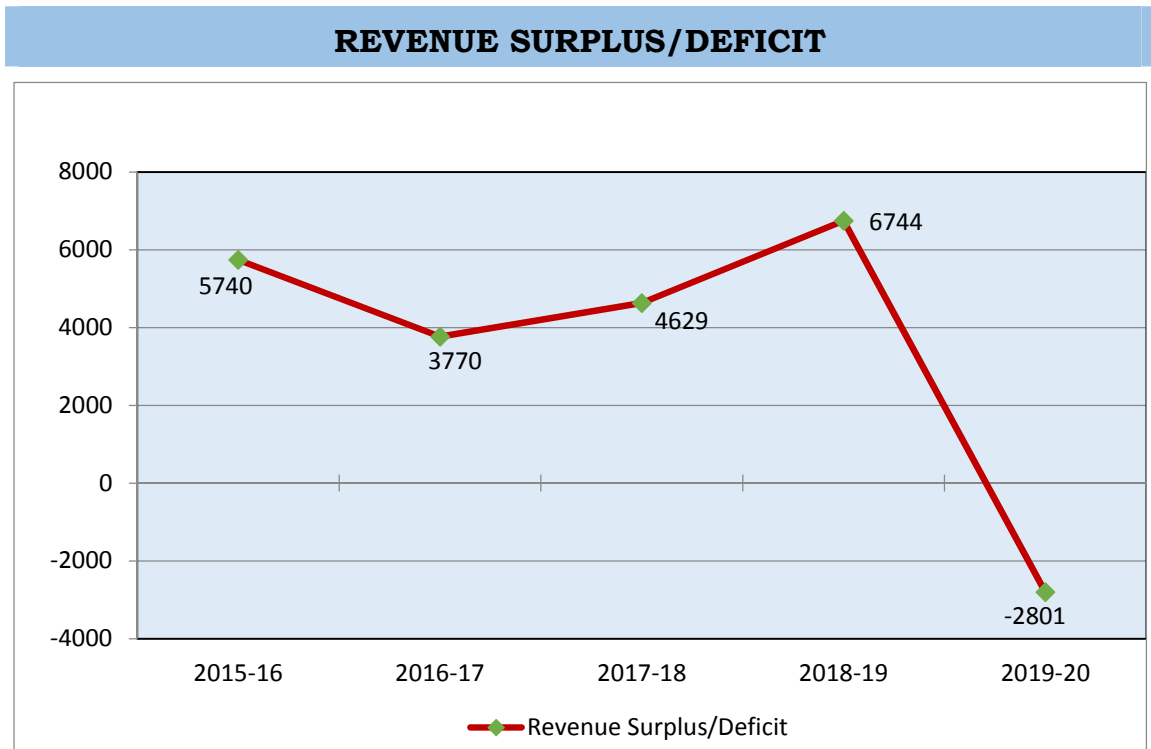
#### Fiscal Targets and Achievements in accordance to FRBM/MTFP Act/Rules

Area	Target	Achievement (2019-20)
Revenue Surplus/ Deficit	Revenue Surplus	As per Accounts, the Revenue Deficit is ₹ 28,01 crore
Fiscal Deficit	Not exceeding 3.34 <i>per cent</i> of GSDP	As per Accounts, the Fiscal Deficit is ₹ 3,29,70 crore which is 3.64 <i>per cent</i> of GSDP(*)
Outstanding Debt	Not exceeding 24.43 <i>per cent</i> of GSDP	The outstanding debt of ₹ 23,05,72 crore as on 31 March 2020 is 25.43 <i>per cent</i> of GSDP(*)

(\*) Source:- GSDP for the year 2019-20 is taken as ₹ 90,66,72 crore as per advance estimates of Planning, Economics and Statistics Department, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

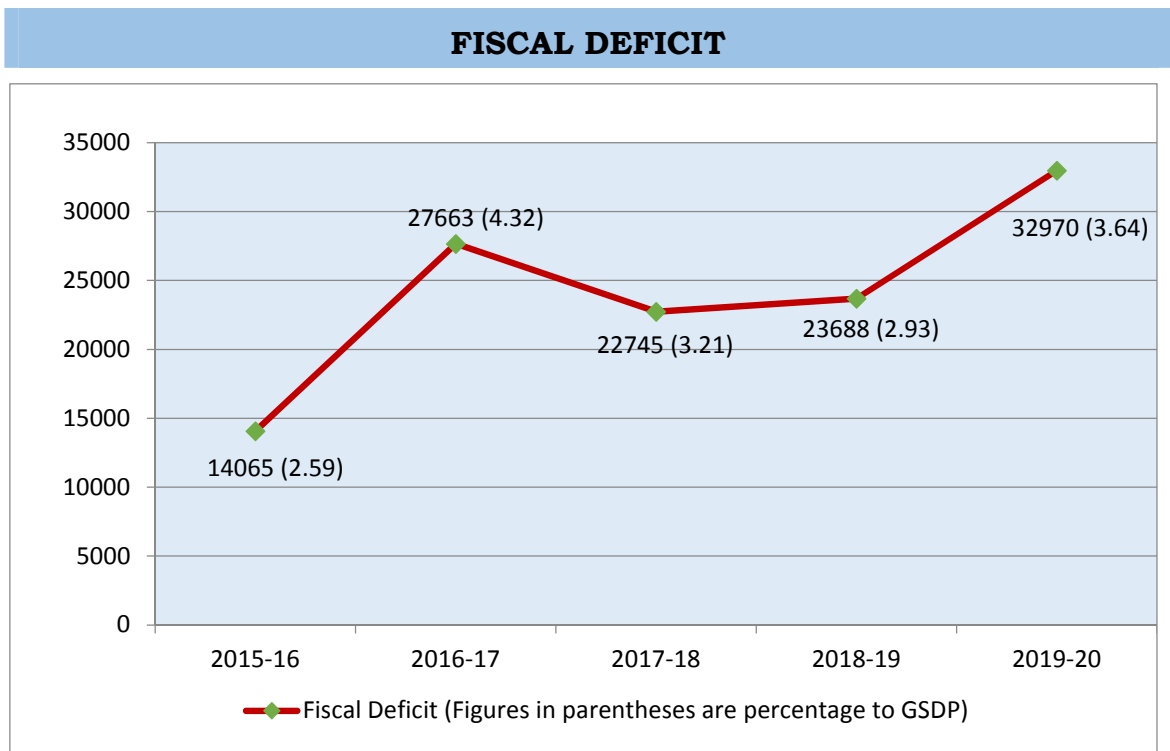
### 1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Surplus

(₹ in crore)



### 1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit

(₹ in crore)



# C

## HAPTER 2

### RECEIPTS

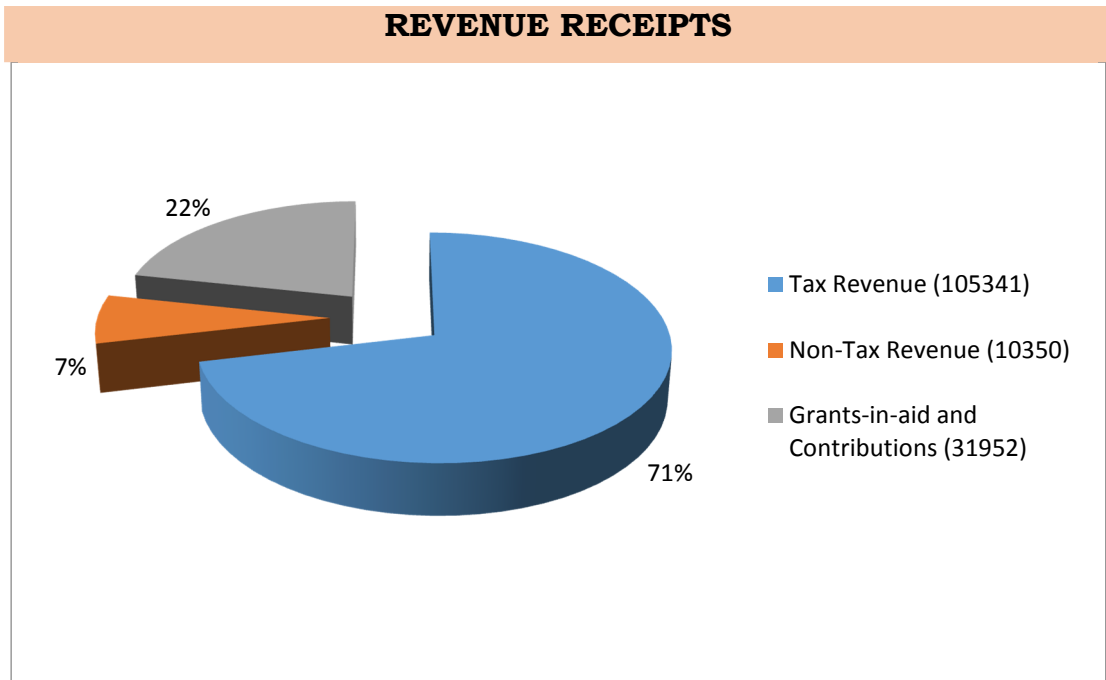
#### 2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. Total Receipts for 2019-20 were ₹ 18,06,72 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.
Grants-in-aid	Essentially, a form of Central Assistance to the State Government from the Union Government. It includes 'External Grant Assistance' and 'Aid, Material & Equipment' received from foreign Governments and channelised through the Union Government. In turn, the State Governments also give Grants-in-aid to institutions like Panchayati Raj Institutions, Autonomous bodies etc.

(₹ in crore)



### Revenue Receipts Components

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals
<b>A. Tax Revenue</b>	<b>10,53,41</b>
Goods and Service Tax	3,44,99
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	3,04,23
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	68,51
Taxes on Commodities and Services	3,35,68
<b>B. Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1,03,50</b>
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	9,19
General Services	10,74
Social Services	25,89
Economic Services	57,68
<b>C. Grants-in-aid &amp; Contributions</b>	<b>3,19,52</b>
<b>Total - Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>14,76,43</b>

## Trend of Receipts

(₹ in crore)

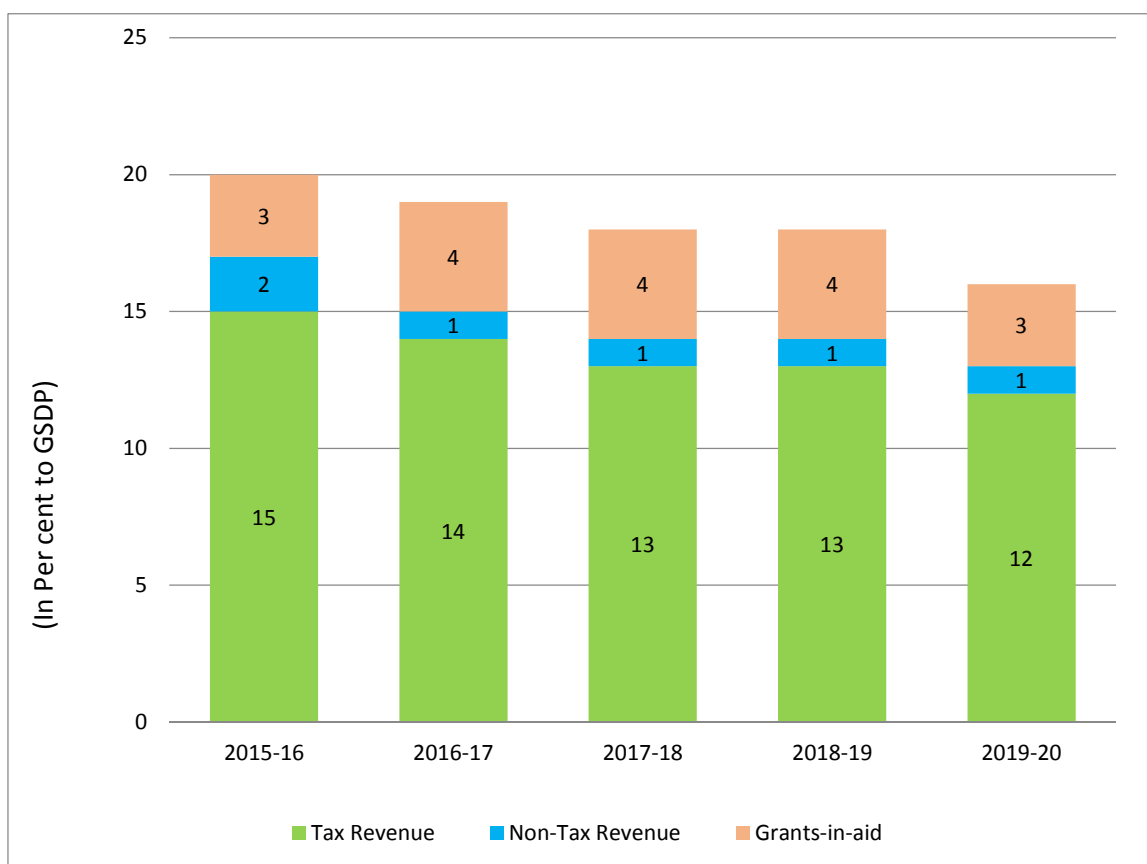
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Tax Revenue	7,86,12 (15)	9,02,58 (14)	9,56,64 (13)	10,83,69 (13)	10,53,41 (12)
Non-Tax Revenues	85,69 (2)	90,87 (1)	90,61 (1)	1,18,99 (1)	1,03,50 (1)
Grants-in-aid	1,83,30 (3)	2,39,62 (4)	3,01,50 (4)	2,86,25 (4)	3,19,52 (3)
Total Revenue Receipts	10,55,11 (19)	12,33,07 (19)	13,48,75 (19)	14,88,93 (18)	14,76,43 (16)
GSDP	54,11,89	64,88,49	72,82,42	80,93,27	90,66,72

Note:- Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP.

Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue decreased by 3 *per cent* and 13 *per cent* respectively during 2019-20 over the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

### COMPONENTS UNDER REVENUE RECEIPTS AS PROPORTION TO GSDP



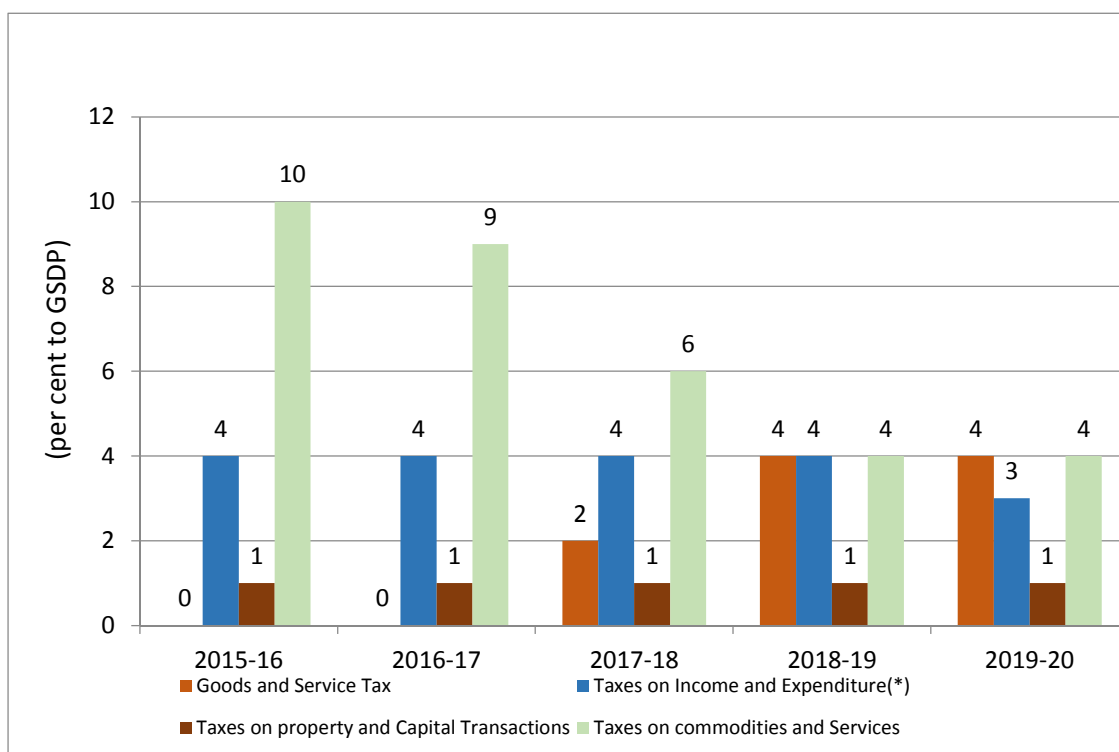


## 2.3 Tax Revenue

(₹ in crore)

Component	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Goods and Service Tax	--	--	1,45,45	3,38,28	3,44,99
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	2,07,95	2,53,34	2,90,59	3,51,37	3,04,23
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	47,25	49,49	59,23	63,71	68,51
Taxes on Commodities and Services	5,30,92	5,99,75	4,61,37	3,30,33	3,35,68
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>7,86,12</b>	<b>9,02,58</b>	<b>9,56,64</b>	<b>10,83,69</b>	<b>10,53,41</b>

### TREND OF MAJOR TAXES IN PROPORTION TO GSDP



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

**Performance of State's own Tax Revenue Collection:-**

(₹ in crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	State share of Union Taxes	State's Own Tax Revenue	
			Amount	Percentage to GDP
2015-16	7,86,12	3,83,98	4,02,14	7
2016-17	9,02,58	4,60,64	4,41,94	7
2017-18	9,56,64	5,08,53	4,48,11	6
2018-19	10,83,69	5,74,87	5,08,82	6
2019-20	10,53,41	4,95,17	5,58,24	6

**2.4 Efficiency of Tax Collection:-****A. Taxes on property and Capital Transactions:-**

(₹ in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue Collection	47,25	49,49	59,23	63,71	68,51
Expenditure on Collection	6,01	6,00	8,97	8,85	10,73
Cost of Tax Collection (In per cent)	13	12	15	14	16

**B. Taxes on Commodities and Services:-**

(₹ in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revenue Collection	5,30,92	5,99,75	4,61,37	3,30,33	3,35,68
Expenditure on Collection	22,76	20,31	23,06	26,16	21,29
Cost of Tax Collection (In per cent)	4	3	5	8	6

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.

## 2.5 Trend in State's Share of Union Taxes over the past five years:-

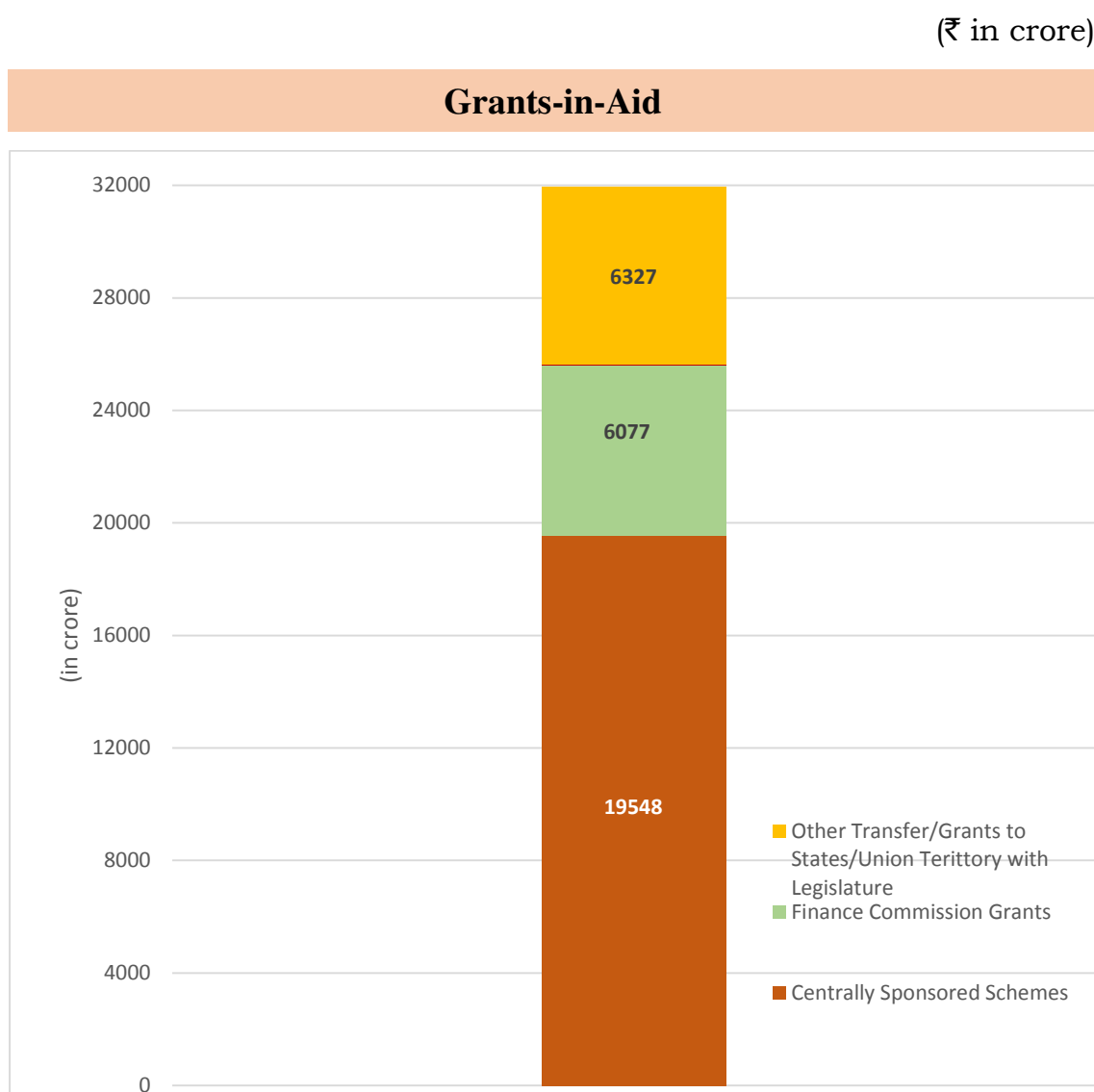
(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Central Goods and Service Tax	--	--	7,16	1,41,88	1,40,52
Integrated Goods and Service Tax	--	--	51,32	11,32	--
Corporation Tax	1,20,78	1,47,52	1,55,69	1,99,90	1,68,84
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	84,00	1,02,52	1,31,47	1,47,22	1,32,29
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	--	--	--	1,04	--
Taxes on Wealth	03	34	--	7	1
Customs	61,34	63,46	51,31	40,75	31,39
Union Excise Duties	51,00	72,46	53,63	27,08	21,82
Service Tax	66,56	74,34	57,95	5,31	--
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	27	--	--	30	31
State's Share of Union Taxes	3,83,98	4,60,64	5,08,53	5,74,87	4,95,18
<b>Total Tax Revenue</b>	<b>7,86,12</b>	<b>9,02,58</b>	<b>9,56,64</b>	<b>10,83,69</b>	<b>10,53,41</b>
<i>Per cent of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue</i>	49	51	53	53	47

## 2.6 Grants-in-aid:-

Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and comprise, Grants for State Fund Expenditure and Central Assistance including Centrally Sponsored Schemes/ Central Schemes approved by the Planning Commission recommended by the Finance Commission.

Total receipts during 2019-20 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 3,19,52 crore as shown below:



As against a revised estimate of ₹ 3,38,14 crore of Union share, the State Government has actually received ₹ 3,19,52 crore as Grants-in-aid (94 per cent of R.E.).

## 2.7 Public Debt:-

Trend of Public Debt over the past five years

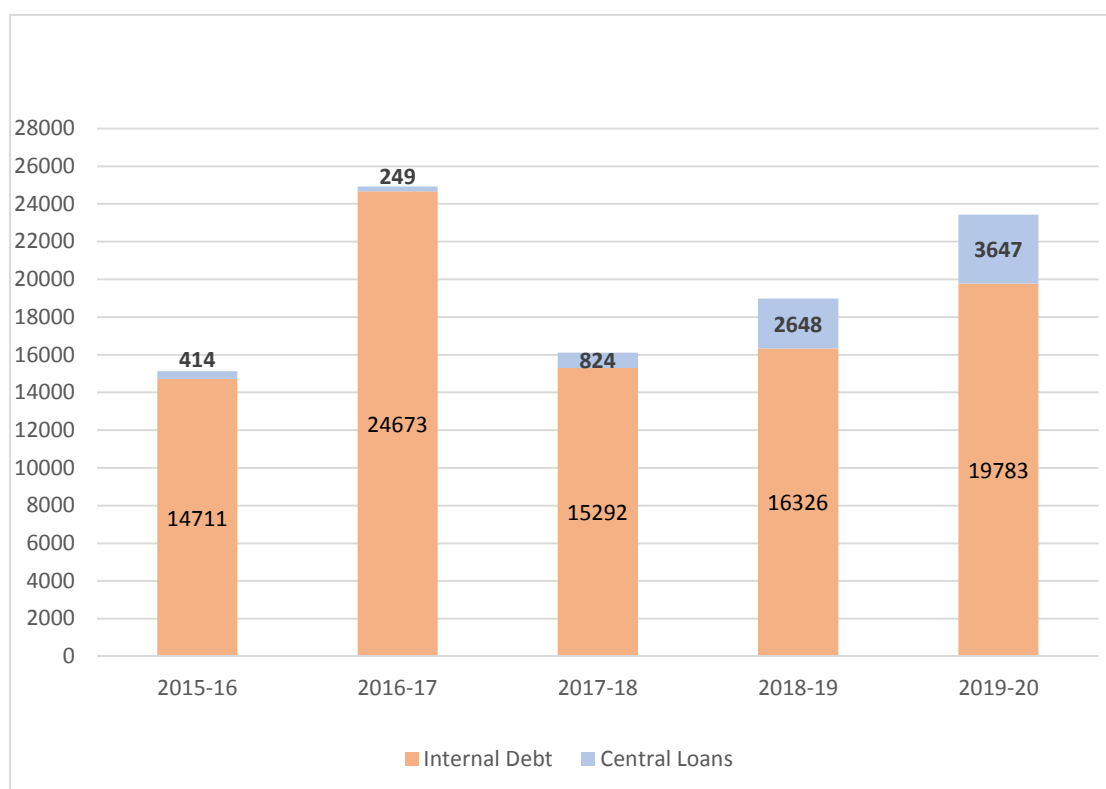
(₹ in crore)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Internal Debt	1,47,11	2,46,73	1,52,92	1,63,26	1,97,83
Central Loans	4,14	2,49	8,24	26,48	36,47
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	<b>1,51,25</b>	<b>2,49,22</b>	<b>1,61,16</b>	<b>1,89,74</b>	<b>2,34,30</b>

Note:-Net figure = Receipts – Disbursements

(₹ in crore)

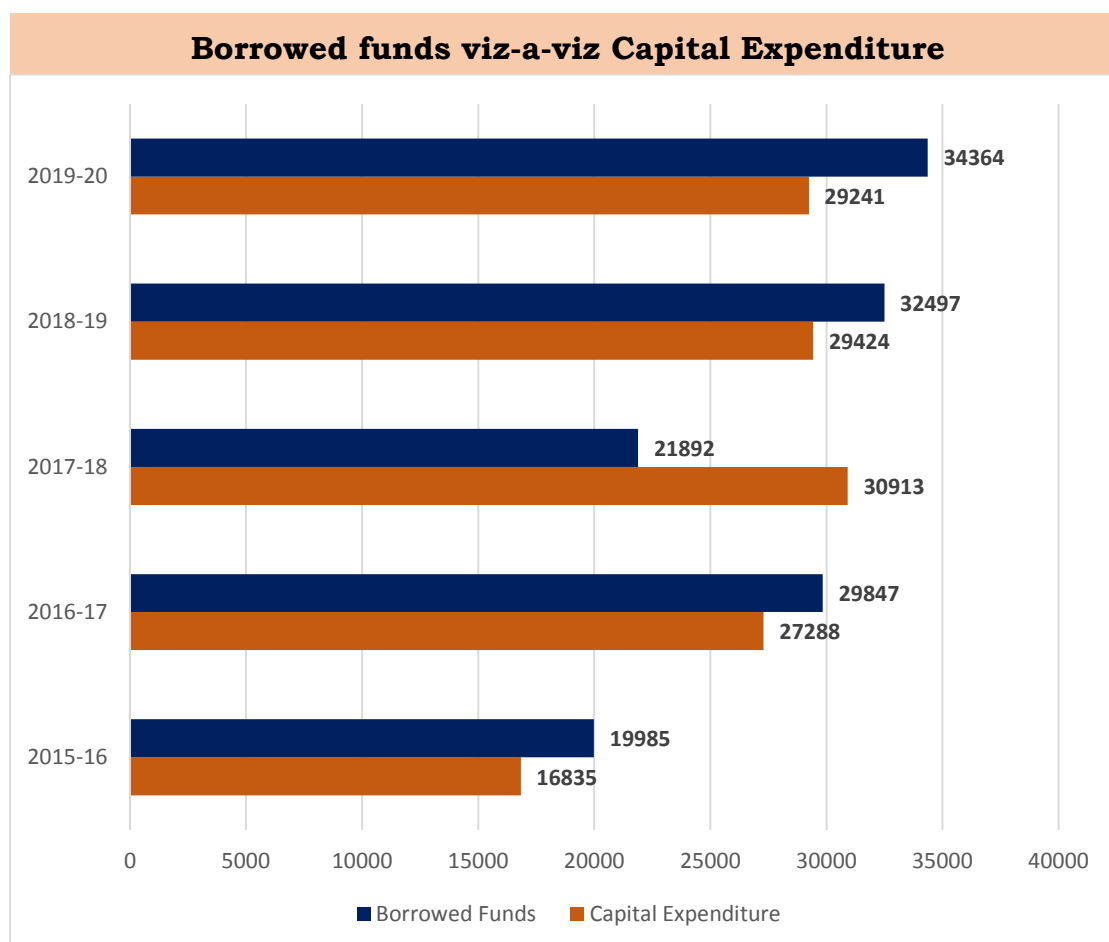
### Trend of Public Debt over the past five years



In 2019-20, twenty four Market Loans totaling ₹ 2,23,71 crore at interest rates varying from 6.49 *per cent* to 9.30 *per cent* and redeemable at par between the years 2022-23 to 2039-40 were raised.

### 2.7.1 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital expenditure

(₹ in crore)



It is desirable to fully utilise borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets, and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government spent 85 *per cent* of the borrowings of the current year (₹ 3,43,64 crore) on capital expenditure (₹ 2,92,41 crore).

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## HAPTER 3

### 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 organisation. Capital expenditure is used to create permanent assets or to enhance the utility of such assets or to reduce permanent liabilities.

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

#### 3.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 15,04,44 crore for 2019-20 was less than the revised estimates by ₹ 8,15 crore. State has revenue deficit in contrary to the Madhya Pradesh FRBM Act, 2005.

The expenditure against revised estimates under Revenue section during the past five years is given below:-

(₹ in crore)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
Revised Estimates	11,06,93	12,45,16	13,44,97	15,10,22	15,12,59
Actuals	9,97,71	11,95,37	13,02,46	14,21,49	15,04,44
Gap	1,09,22	49,79	42,51	88,73	8,15
Per cent of gap over RE	10	4	3	6	1

The above table indicates that Revenue Expenditure during 2019-20 was less than the revised estimates by 1 per cent.

### 3.2.1 Sectoral distribution of Revenue Expenditure

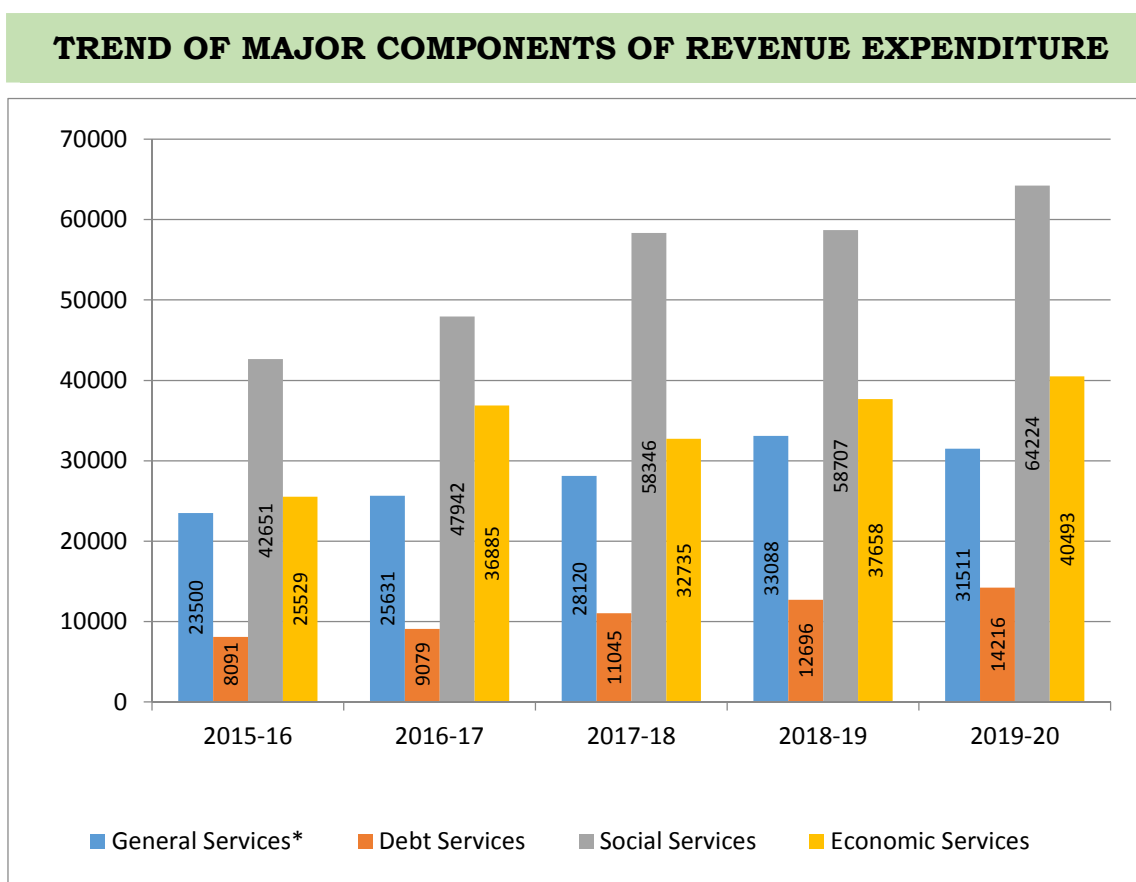
(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage to Total Expenditure
<b>A. Fiscal Services</b>	<b>32,04</b>	2
(i) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital transactions	10,73	1
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	21,29	1
(iii) Other Fiscal Services	2	--
<b>B. Organs of State</b>	<b>16,35</b>	1
<b>C. Interest Payments and Servicing of debt</b>	<b>1,42,16</b>	9
<b>D. Administrative Services</b>	<b>86,92</b>	6
<b>E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services</b>	<b>1,20,80</b>	8
<b>F. Social Services</b>	<b>6,42,24</b>	43
<b>G. Economic Services</b>	<b>4,04,93</b>	27
<b>H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions</b>	<b>59,00</b>	4
<b>Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)</b>	<b>15,04,44</b>	100



### 3.2.2 Major components of Revenue Expenditure (2015-16 to 2019-20)

(₹ in crore)



\* General Services excludes **MH 2049 (Interest payments)** and includes **MH 3604 (Compensation and assignment to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions)**.

### 3.3 Capital Expenditure:-

#### 3.3.1 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure

During 2019-20, the Government spent ₹ 89,35 crore on various Projects (₹ 75,09 crore on Major Irrigation, ₹ 9,45 crore on Medium Irrigation, and ₹ 4,81 crore on Minor Irrigation). Apart from the above, the Government spent ₹ 58 crore on Construction of Buildings under the Head "Housing" and invested ₹ 10,88 crore in various Statutory Corporations/ Government Companies/Co-operatives.

(₹ in crore)

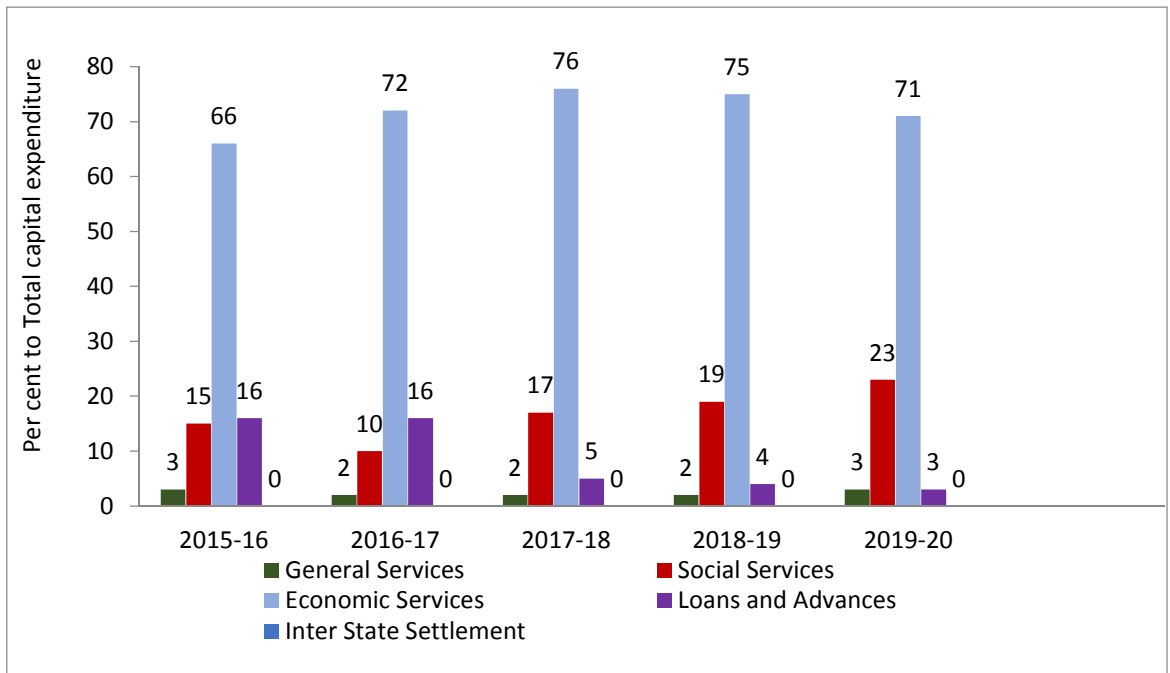
S. No.	Sector	Amount	Percentage
1.	<b>General Services</b> - Police, Stationery and Printing, Public Works and Other Administrative Services.	9,82	3
2.	<b>Social Services</b> - Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	69,22	23
3.	<b>Economic Services</b> - Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport etc.,	2,13,37	71
4.	Loans and Advances Disbursed	9,87	3
5.	Inter-State Settlement	--	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,02,28</b>	<b>100</b>

### 3.3.2 Sectoral distribution of capital expenditure over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
1.	General Services	5,49	6,98	7,43	7,23	9,82
2.	Social Services	30,24	32,85	53,58	57,19	69,22
3.	Economic Services	1,32,62	2,33,05	2,48,12	2,29,82	2,13,37
4.	Loans and Advances	31,58	49,40	15,50	10,90	9,87
5.	Inter-State Settlement	2	1	--	1	--
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,99,95</b>	<b>3,22,29</b>	<b>3,24,63</b>	<b>3,05,15</b>	<b>3,02,28</b>

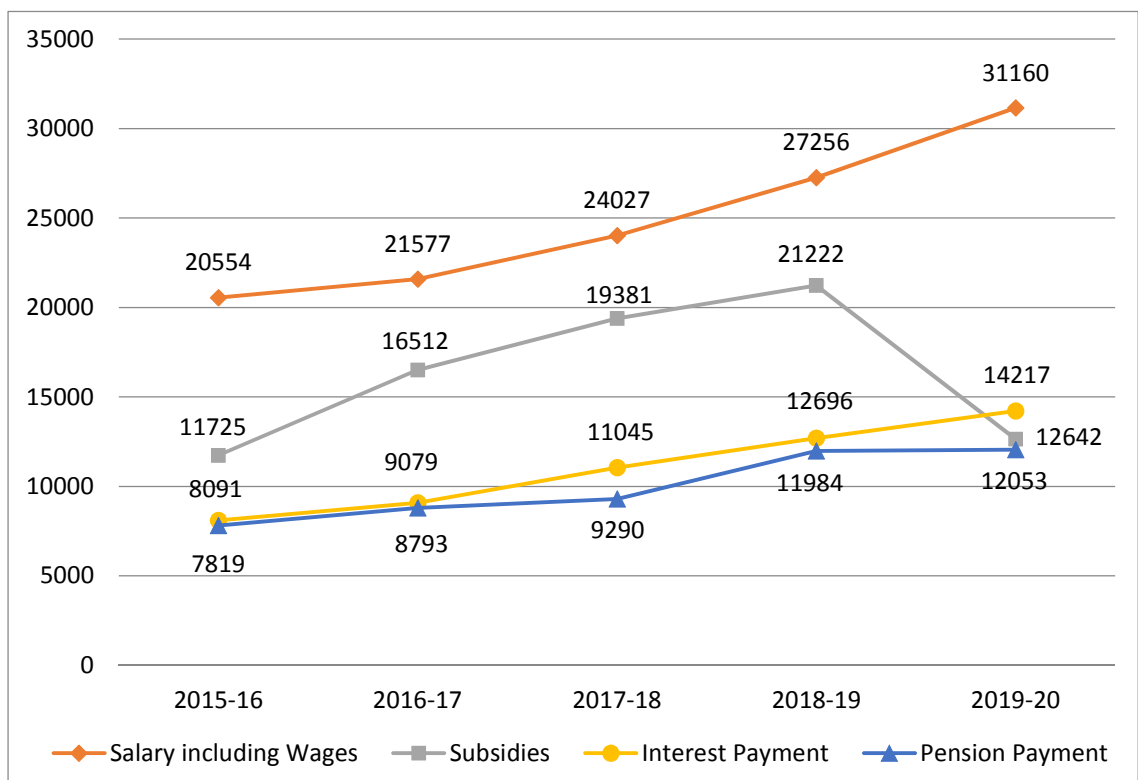
## TREND OF SECTORAL DISTRIBUTION OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE



### 3.4 Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

#### TREND OF COMMITTED EXPENDITURE



Salary including wages increased by 14 *per cent*, interest payment increased by 12 *per cent*, subsidies decreased by 40 *per cent* and Pension payment increased by 1 *per cent* over the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

<b>Component</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>	<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>	<b>2019-20</b>
Committed Expenditure	4,81,89	5,59,61	6,37,43	7,31,58	7,00,72
Revenue Expenditure	9,97,71	11,95,37	13,02,46	14,21,49	15,04,44
Revenue Receipts	10,55,11	12,33,07	13,48,75	14,88,93	14,76,43
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	48	47	49	51	47
<i>Per cent</i> of Committed Expenditure to Revenue Receipts	46	45	47	49	47

The major disbursement on Committed Expenditure leaves the Government with lesser flexibility for development spending.

## APPROPRIATION ACCOUNTS

### 4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts for 2019-20

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Nature of expenditure	Original grant/ Appropriation	Supplemen- tary grant/ Appropria- tion	Total	Actual expenditure	Savings(-) Excesses(+)	Re- appropriation Surrender
1	<b>Revenue</b>						
	Voted	16,37,59.08	2,05,87.31	18,43,46.39	13,79,44.53	(-) 4,64,01.86	1,30,24.34
	Charged	1,68,45.97	13.16	1,68,59.13	1,56,87.62	(-) 11,71.51	66.12
2	<b>Capital</b>						
	Voted	3,58,87.20	27,08.13	3,85,95.33	2,92,40.85	(-) 93,54.48	31,02.55
	Charged	3,36.55	2.92	3,39.47	0.63	(-) 3,38.84	0.19
3	<b>Public Debt</b>						
	Charged	1,48,03.34	--	1,48,03.34	1,09,33.62	(-) 38,69.72	1.96
4	<b>Loans and Advances</b>						
	Voted	19,73.75	8.00	19,81.75	9,87.15	(-) 9,94.60	17.29
5	<b>Inter-State Settlement</b>						
	Voted	--	--	--	(-) 0.62	(-) 0.62	--
	<b>Total</b>	<b>23,36,05.89</b>	<b>2,33,19.52</b>	<b>25,69,25.41</b>	<b>19,47,93.78</b>	<b>(-) 6,21,31.63</b>	<b>1,62,12.45</b>

### 4.2 Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Saving (-) Excess (+)					Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	Inter-State Settlement	
2015-16	(-) 2,95,15.00	(-) 50,47.43	(-) 39,12.81	(-) 23,21.03	--	(-) 4,07,96.27
2016-17	(-) 2,54,50.72	(-) 91,45.74	(-) 41,80.22	(-) 16,48.95	--	(-) 4,04,25.63
2017-18	(-) 2,10,13.82	(-) 69,68.48	(-) 37,69.89	(-) 25,84.96	--	(-) 3,43,37.15
2018-19	(-) 4,24,80.51	(-) 78,50.21	(+) 10,26.20	(-) 11,69.03	(+) 1.05	(-) 5,04,72.50
2019-20	(-) 4,75,73.37	(-) 96,93.32	(-) 38,69.72	(-) 9,94.60	(-) 0.62	(-) 6,21,31.63

### 4.3 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:-

*(Savings in Percentage)*

Grant	Nomenclature	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
<b>REVENUE VOTED SECTION</b>						
13	Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development	63.36	26.77	38.17	42.21	33.56
15	Externally Aided Projects pertaining to Technical Education and Training Department	32.78	23.57	21.16	100.00	100.00
16	Fisherman Welfare and Fisheries Development	27.19	29.95	25.22	20.11	19.92
34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	29.52	29.97	27.58	33.68	20.14
48	Narmada Valley Development	34.99	29.26	45.85	40.61	32.83
63	Minority Welfare	71.60	32.51	34.26	35.63	53.48
67	Public Works-Buildings	31.57	24.79	25.53	26.71	31.48
69	De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribe Welfare	45.04	51.46	55.73	59.94	35.72
<b>CAPITAL VOTED SECTION</b>						
6	Finance	75.82	94.34	89.08	47.39	89.76
9	Expenditure pertaining to Revenue Department	49.60	100.00	100.00	95.34	100.00
27	School Education (Primary Education)	34.92	33.03	70.24	65.33	10.61
29	Law and Legislative Affairs	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	12.65
38	Ayush	63.44	61.62	81.32	58.63	11.90
53	Financial Assistance to Three Tier Panchayati Raj Institutions	100.00	100.00	96.83	66.55	75.92
56	Cottage and Rural Industry	73.10	71.06	62.97	78.88	83.76
58	Expenditure on Relief on account of Natural Calamities and Scarcity	100.00	100.00	70.39	31.94	56.86
64	Financial Assistance to Urban bodies	27.57	42.74	87.08	34.90	38.05
65	Aviation	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	93.69
67	Public Works-Buildings	28.48	33.73	42.94	37.24	37.47
69	De-notified, Nomadic and Semi Nomadic Tribe Welfare	59.39	41.33	61.82	44.13	61.79

During 2019-20, supplementary grants/Appropriation totaling ₹ 2,33,19.52 crore (11.97 percent of total expenditure ₹ 19,47,93.78 crore) proved to be unnecessary in some cases, where there were significant savings at the end of the year against original allocations. A few instances are given below:-

(₹ in crore)

Grant	Nomenclature	Section	Original	Supplementary	Actual Expenditure
7	Commercial Tax	Revenue Voted	34,56.95	24.00	21,34.72
10	Forest	Revenue Voted	18,33.37	1,04.69	14,56.02
19	Public Health and Family Welfare	Revenue Voted	72,61.99	1,00.88	65,77.73
22	Urban Development and Housing	Capital Voted	13,15.77	2,33.00	10,58.25
24	Public Works-Roads and Bridges	Revenue Voted	12,22.39	1,50.00	11,34.23
26	Culture	Revenue Voted	1,83.83	2.00	1,35.19
33	Tribal Affairs	Revenue Voted	59,86.14	15,27.94	65,19.83
34	Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare	Revenue Voted	8,63.20	74.72	7,49.07
39	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection	Revenue Voted	15,38.46	10.00	9,58.42
40	Other expenditure pertaining to School Education Department (excluding Primary Education)	Revenue Voted	29,61.41	3,70.22	30,77.23
44	Higher Education	Revenue Voted	19,11.91	2,26.93	18,51.90
47	Technical Education, Skill Development and Employment	Revenue Voted	12,91.99	4.26	7,81.89
49	Scheduled Caste Welfare	Revenue Voted	12,21.50	5.00	9,88.18
51	Religious Trusts and Endowments	Revenue Voted	88.32	11.00	55.08
67	Public Works-Buildings	Capital Voted	1,72.30	50.00	1,38.99
	<b>Total</b>		<b>3,13,09.53</b>	<b>28,94.64</b>	<b>2,76,16.73</b>

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## CHAPTER 5

### ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

#### 5.1 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 statutory corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies, Banks, Co-operatives and Public Sector Undertakings stood at ₹ 3,63,74 crore at the end of 2019-20. However, dividends received during the year were ₹ 4,76 crore (i.e. one *per cent*) on investment. During 2019-20, investments increased by ₹ 11,34 crore and dividend income increased by ₹ 1,29 crore.

General Cash Balance with RBI stood at ₹ 49,75 crore on 31st March 2019 and increased to ₹ 66,47 crore at the end of March 2020. During the year General Cash Balance of the State Govt. increased by ₹ 16,72 crore.

#### 5.2 Debt and Liabilities

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



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

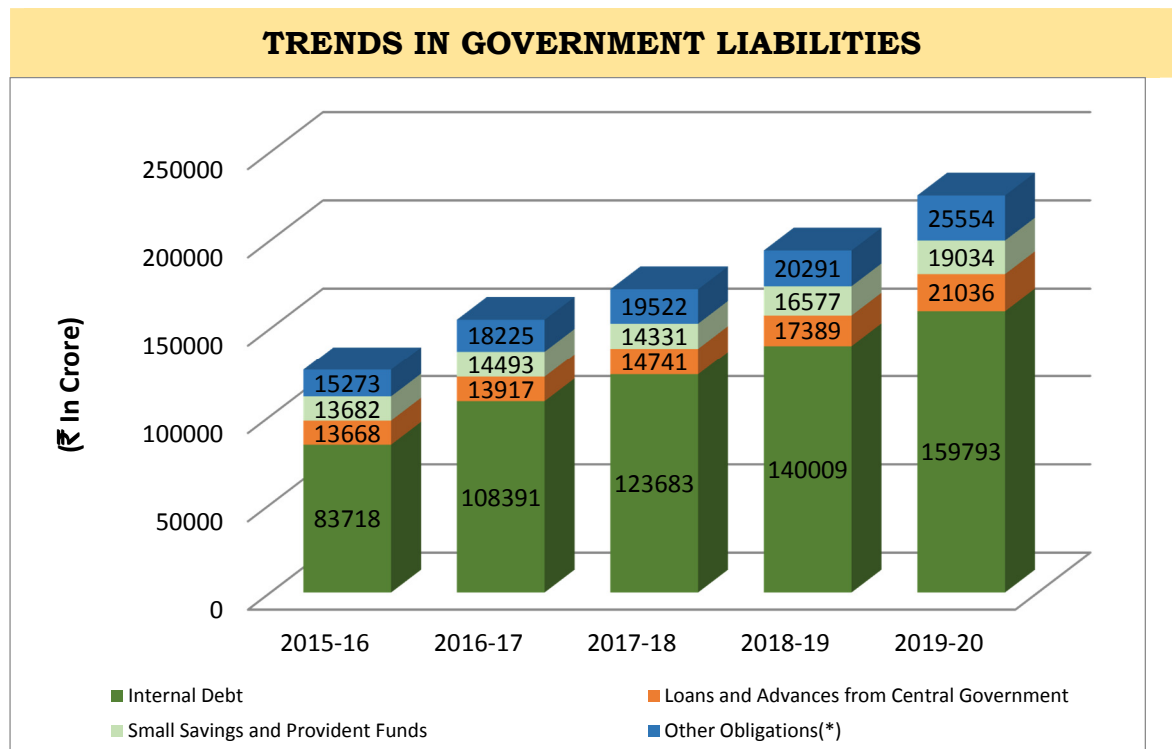
(₹ in crore)

Year	Public Debt	Per cent to GSDP	Public Account*	Per cent to GSDP	Total Liabilities*	Per cent to GSDP
2015-16	9,73,86	18	2,97,58	5	12,71,44	23
2016-17	12,23,08	19	3,34,92	5	15,58,00	24
2017-18	13,84,24	19	3,39,39	5	17,23,63	24
2018-19	15,73,98	19	3,69,11	5	19,43,09	24
2019-20	18,08,29	20	4,97,43	5	23,05,72	25

\* Excludes suspense and remittance balances.

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

There is a net increase of ₹ 3,62,63 crore (19 per cent) in Public Debt and Other liabilities in 2019-20 as compared to 2018-19.



(\*) Non-interest bearing Reserve Funds and Deposits

### 5.3 Guarantees

Finance Accounts depict Guarantees given by the Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-1 (IGAS-1) notified by the Government of India. The position of guarantees by the State Government for the re-payment of loans and capital and payment of 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)	Outstanding Principal and Interest as on 31st March
2015-16	4,01,71	2,75,30
2016-17	4,03,95	3,33,97
2017-18	3,16,53	1,40,03
2018-19	5,56,40	3,07,63
2019-20	4,30,17	3,09,30

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

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2006 in terms of the recommendation of the Twelfth Finance Commission. As per the scheme, the Government is required to contribute an amount equal to the guarantee fee realised in the preceding year and matched by equal contribution by the State Government. Guarantee fees of ₹ 15 crore was realised in the preceding year. Accordingly ₹ 30 crore was to be contributed by the State to the Fund in the year 2019-20, but no amount was contributed by State Government to the fund resulting in short contribution of ₹ 30 crore.

### OTHER ITEMS

#### 6.1 Loans and Advances by the State Government

Finance Accounts depict Loans and Advances made by the Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-3 (IGAS-3) notified by the Government of India. The information relating to interest payment in arrears, repayment in arrears from loanee entities, fresh loans and advances made during the year and disclosures indicating extraordinary transactions relating to loans and advances were not made available by the State Government. Total Loans and Advances made by the State Government at the end of 2019-20 was ₹ 4,30,85 crore. Of this, Loans and Advances to Government Corporations /Companies, non-Government Institutes and Local Bodies amounted to ₹ 4,30,66 crore. During the year the State Government had disbursed loans and advances amounting to ₹ 9,87 crore and recovered outstanding loans amounting to ₹ 46 crore. ₹ 2,97 crore was received as interest during the year.

#### 6.2 Financial Assistance to Local Bodies and Others

Finance Accounts depict Grants-in-aid given by the State Government in terms of the requirement of the Indian Government Accounting Standards-2 (IGAS-2) notified by the Government of India. During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies etc., increased from ₹ 3,76,46 crore in 2015-16 to ₹ 6,52,58 crore in 2019-20. Grants to Urban Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions (₹ 2,50,33 crore) represented 38 *per cent* of total grants given during the year.

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

(₹ in crore)

Year	Urban Local Bodies	Panchayati Raj Institutions	Others	Total
2015-16	75,79	1,43,17	1,57,50	3,76,46
2016-17	81,94	1,68,08	2,49,78	4,99,80
2017-18	1,10,02	2,76,38	1,48,15	5,34,55
2018-19	1,14,09	2,63,01	1,67,18	5,44,28
2019-20	62,04	1,88,29	4,02,25	6,52,58

### 6.3 Cash Balance and investment of Cash Balance

(₹ in crore)

Component	As on 1st April, 2019	As on 31st March, 2020	Net increase(+)/ decrease (-)
Cash Balances	(-) 36,64	(-) 46,23	(-) 9,59
Investments from cash balance (GOI Treasury Bills & GOI securities)	86,38	1,12,70	26,32
Investment from earmarked fund balances	4,16	4,16	--
(a) Sinking Fund	--	--	--
(b) Guarantee Redemption Fund	4,09	4,09	--
(c) Other Funds	7	7	--
Interest Realised	1,47	1,45	(-) 2

### 6.4 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 (Accounts and Entitlements). This exercise is to be conducted by respective Heads of Departments. The reconciliation of accounts of many departments is in arrears. In 2019-20 only 51 per cent (₹ 9,16,08 crore) of the total expenditure of ₹ 18,06,72 crore

of the State Government was reconciled. Similarly, out of total receipts of ₹ 14,77,03 crore, only 11 *per cent* (₹ 1,67,28 crore) was reconciled. Reconciliation of Deposits, Reserve Funds and Other Accounts in Public Account is not being done by the State Government.

#### **6.5 Outstanding Utilization Certificates (UCs) against Grants-in-aid given by the State Government:**

In the case of conditional grants, a formal Utilisation Certificate (UC) about the proper utilisation of the grant from the administrative, technical and financial point of view is to be furnished to the Principal Accountant General (A&E) by the sanctioning authority on or before 30<sup>th</sup> September of the year following that to which the Grant is related as per rule 182 of Madhya Pradesh Financial Code. Proper utilisation of funds could not be known because of non-receipt of Utilisation Certificates from the users.

The status of outstanding UCs is mentioned below:-

#### **Year-wise position of outstanding Utilisation Certificates**

(₹ in crore)

<b>Year</b>	<b>Number of Utilisation Certificate awaited</b>	<b>Amount</b>
Up to 2017-18	1,95,66	1,36,55
2018-19	20	4,80
2019-20	18	14,06
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,96,04</b>	<b>1,55,41</b>

The major defaulting departments who have not submitted Utilisation Certificates are Panchayat & Rural Development (1268 UCs amounting to ₹ 87,11 crore – 56 *per cent* ), Food, Civil Supplies & Consumer Protection (1453 UCs amounting to ₹ 21,87 crore – 14 *per cent*), Social Justice and Disabled Person Welfare (1143 UCs amounting to ₹ 7,48 crore – 5 *per cent*), Farmer Welfare and Agriculture Development (3090 UCs amounting to ₹ 4,40 crore – 3 *per cent*).

**6.6 Accumulation of Suspense Balances:** Non-clearance of outstanding balances under Suspense Heads affects the accuracy of receipt/expenditure figures and balances under different heads of accounts which are carried forward from year to year. Clearance of suspense items depends on details furnished by the State Treasuries, Works, Forest and R.E.S. Divisions, PAOs etc.

Details of significant outstanding Suspense Balances are as given below :

(₹ in crore)

Head of Account		Opening Balance as on 1 <sup>st</sup> April, 2019		Receipts	Disbursements	Closing Balance as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2020	
<b>8658</b>	<b>Suspense Accounts</b>						
107	Cash settlement Suspense Account	Dr.	1,14	Nil	Nil	Dr.	1,14
109	Reserve Bank Suspense-Headquarters	Cr.	6	1,47	5	Cr.	1,48
110	Reserve Bank Suspense – Central Accounts office	Dr.	7,05	(-) 10	10,91	Dr.	18,07
112	Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	Cr.	4,02	73	2,97	Cr.	1,77
113	Provident Fund Suspense	Dr.	15	Nil	Nil	Dr.	15
123	A.I.S. Officers Group Insurance Scheme	Cr.	11	1	Nil	Cr.	11
129	Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	Cr.	1,87	Nil	Nil	Cr.	1,87
139	GST-Tax Deducted at Source Suspense	Cr.	Nil	96	77	Cr.	19



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