



सत्यमेव जयते

ACCOUNTS AT A GLANCE

2020-2021



लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

**PRINCIPAL
ACCOUNTANT GENERAL
(ACCOUNTS AND ENTITLEMENT) - I
MAHARASHTRA**



GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA

Preface

This is the twenty-third issue of the annual publication 'Accounts at a Glance'.

The Annual Accounts of the State Government are prepared 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) Finance Accounts and (b) Appropriation Accounts.

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/provision for charged expenditure and offer explanations for variations between the actual expenditure and the funds provided.

The Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlements)-I, Maharashtra 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.

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

Jaya Bhagat

(JAYA BHAGAT)
PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT GENERAL (A&E) - I,
MAHARASHTRA

PLACE: Mumbai

DATE: 14 December 2021

Our Vision, Mission and Core Values

(The 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.

VISION

(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.

MISSION

(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

CORE VALUES

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Introduction

The monthly accounts of the Government of Maharashtra are compiled and consolidated from the accounts submitted by the District Treasuries, Pay & Accounts Office, Mumbai, Public Works and Forest Divisions, *etc.*, to the Principal Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement), Maharashtra. The compilation is done from the initial accounts rendered by 34 District Treasuries and one Virtual Treasury (accounting e-receipts), 160 Public Works Divisions, 176 Irrigation Divisions, 173 Forest Divisions, compiled accounts of Pay and Accounts Office, Mumbai and Advices of the Reserve Bank of India. The Annual Accounts *viz.* the Finance Accounts and the Appropriation Accounts are prepared by the Principal Accountant General (A&E)-I, Maharashtra under the supervision of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India in accordance with the requirements of Articles 149, 150 and 151 of the Constitution of India and the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

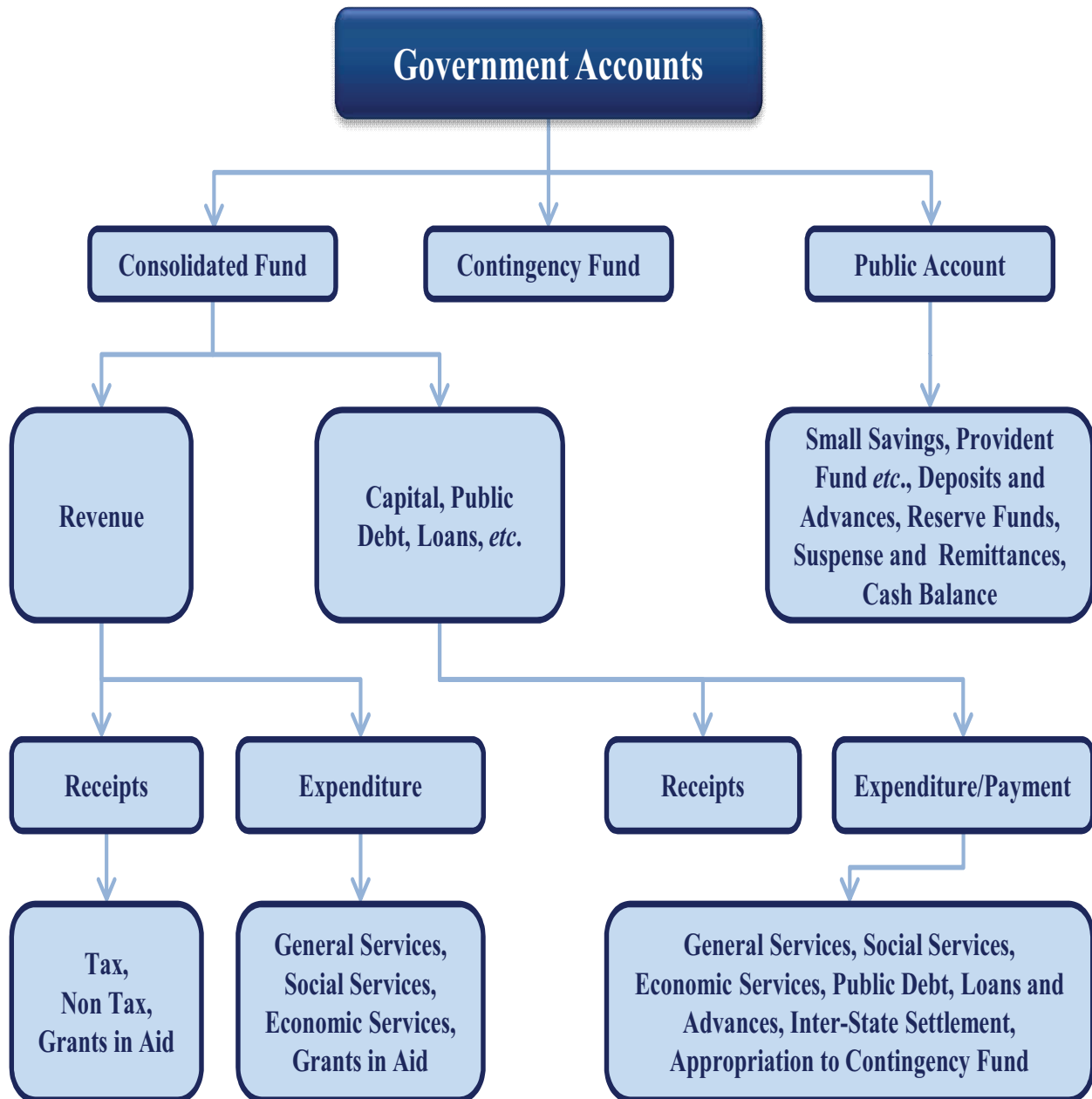
The Finance Accounts of the Government of Maharashtra present the financial position of the State along with details of receipts and disbursements of the Government for the year. The Appropriation Accounts present the sums expended in the year against the provisions specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act.

1.2 Structure of the Government Accounts

1.2.1 The Government accounts are kept in three parts:

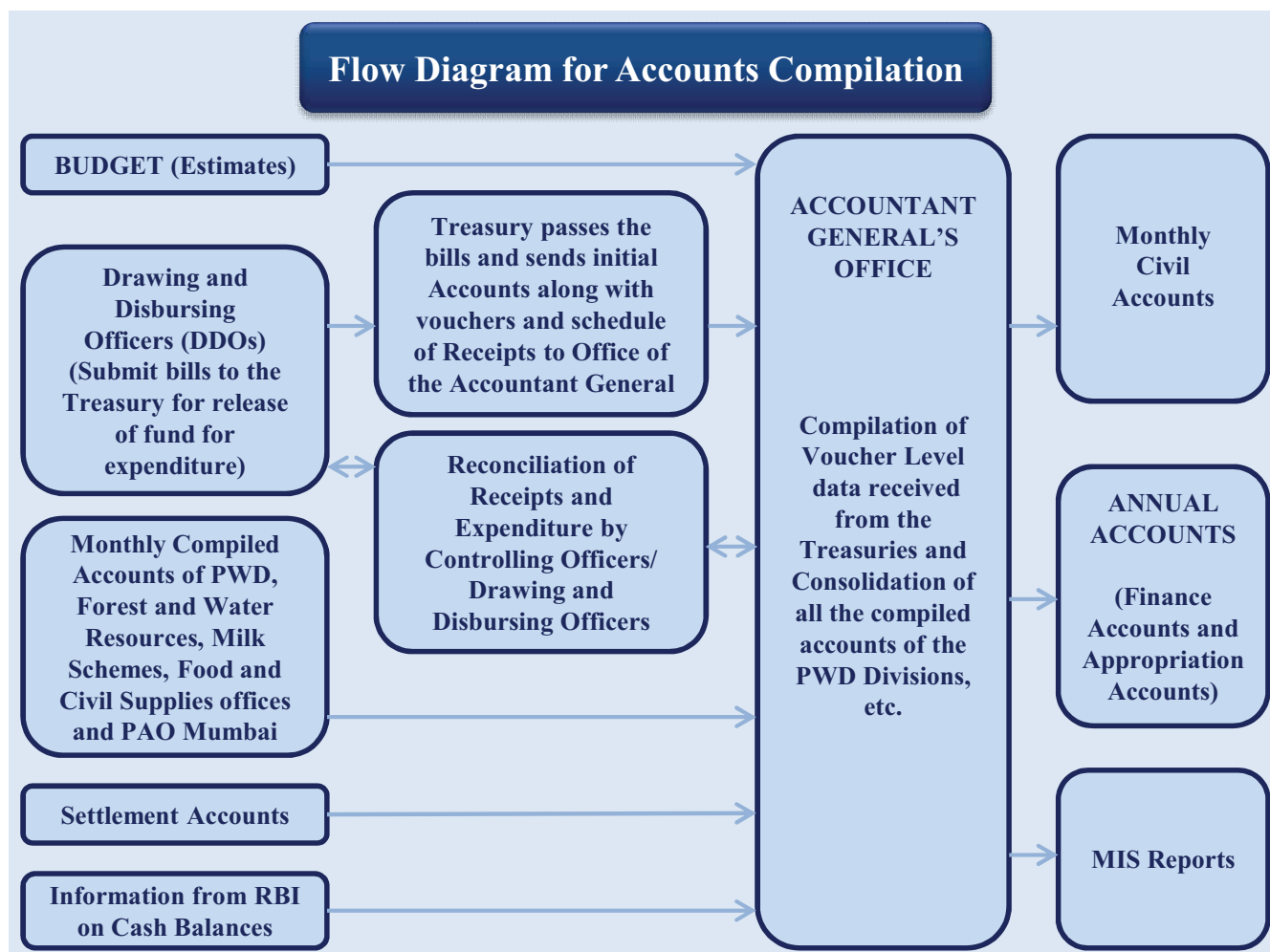
Part I CONSOLIDATED FUND	This part comprises all Receipts and Expenditure on Revenue and Capital Account, Public Debt and Loans and Advances of the State Government.
Part II CONTINGENCY FUND	It is in the nature of an imprest to meet unforeseen expenditure not provided for in the budget. The amount drawn from this Fund is recouped subsequently from the Consolidated Fund.
Part III PUBLIC ACCOUNT	This comprises Debt (other than Public debt referred to in Part I), Small Savings, Provident funds, <i>etc.</i> , Deposits, Advances, Suspense and Remittances transactions. The role of the Government in respect of this account is only as a banker or trustee.

1.2.2 The Structure of Government Accounts *



* Note : Pictorial representation

1.2.3 Compilation of Accounts



1.3 Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts

1.3.1 Finance Accounts

Finance Accounts present the accounts of receipts and outgoings of the Government for the year together with the financial results disclosed by the revenue and capital accounts, the accounts of public debts and the liabilities and assets as worked out from the 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, summarised statements of receipts and disbursements (revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, loans and advances and public debt), investments, guarantees, grants-in-aid 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).

1.3.2 Financial Highlights of year 2020-21

The following Table provides the details of actual Financial Results vis-a-vis Budget Estimates for the year 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

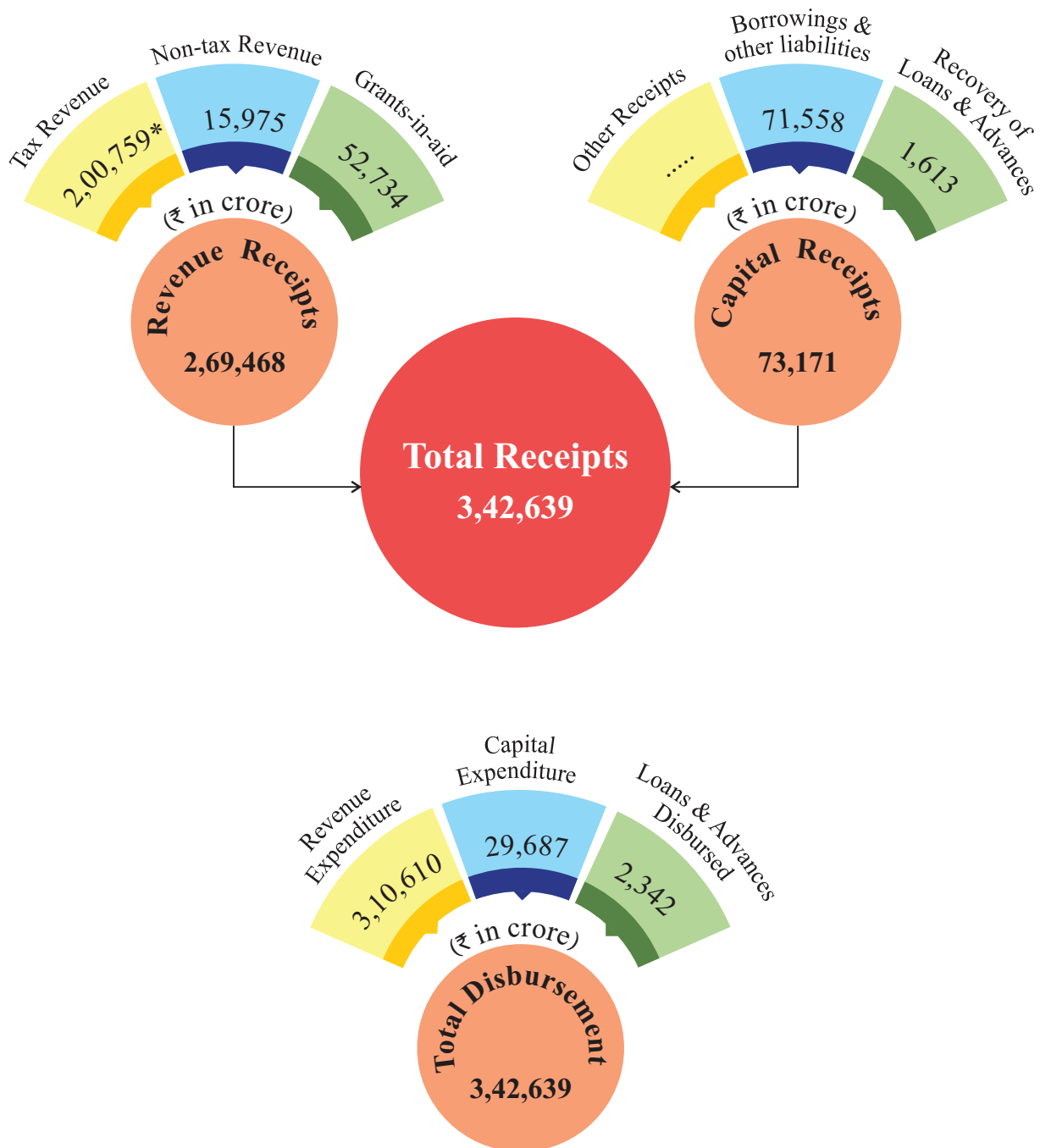
Sr. No.	Head	B.E. 2020-21	Actuals	Percentage of Actuals to B.E.	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	Tax Revenue	273181	200759	73	8
2	Non-Tax Revenue	20506	15975	78	1
3	Grants-in-aid and Contributions received	53770	52734	98	2
4	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	347457	269468	78	10
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	2309	1613	70	0
6	Other Receipts	...	...	...	...
7	Borrowings & Other Liabilities #	54619	71558	131	3
8	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	56928	73171	129	3
9	Total Receipts (4+8)	404385	342639	85	13
10	Committed Expenditure (CE) (11+13)	260379	234295	90	9
11	CE on Revenue Account	254333	228582	90	9
12	CE on Interest Payments out of 11	35531	36970	104	1
13	CE on Capital Account *	6046	5713	94	0
14	Scheme Expenditure (SE) (15+16)	144006	108344	75	4
15	SE on Revenue Account	102635	82028	80	3
16	SE on Capital Account	41371	26316	64	1
17	Total Expenditure (10 + 14)	404385	342639	85	13
18	Revenue Expenditure (11+ 15)	356968	310610	87	12
19	Capital Expenditure (13+16)	47417	32029	68	1
20	Revenue Deficit (18-4)	9511	41142	433	2
21	Fiscal Deficit 17-(4+5+6)=7	54619	71558	131	3

Except where indicated otherwise, GSDP figures (₹ 26,61,629 crore) used in this publication are adopted from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

* Includes Loans and Advances of ₹ 2,342 crore disbursed

This differs from Statement No.6 - Statement of Borrowing and Other Liabilities of the Finance Accounts as this is arrived at considering net of Public Debt, Appropriation to Contingency Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Account and Opening and Closing Cash Balances, etc.

Receipts and disbursements in year 2020-21



* Includes ₹36,504 crore on account of 'Share of Union Taxes/Duties'. (State Government own tax receipts were ₹1,64,255 crore which was six per cent of GSDP)

#This differs from Statement No.6 - Statement of Borrowing and Other Liabilities of the Finance Accounts (2020-21) as this is arrived at considering net of Public Debt, Appropriation to Contingency Fund, Contingency Fund, Public Account and Opening and Closing Cash Balances, etc.

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 25 charged Appropriations, 220 Voted Grants and 51 combined (charged and voted) provisions.

1.3.4 Efficiency on Budget Preparation

The Appropriation Act, 2020-21 had provisions for gross expenditure of ₹ 5,24,290 crore and reduction of expenditure (recoveries) of ₹ 7,820 crore. Against this, the actual gross expenditure was ₹ 4,17,048 crore and reduction of expenditure was ₹ 15,324 crore, resulting in net saving of ₹ 1,07,242 crore and under estimation of ₹ 7,504 crore on reduction of expenditure. The gross expenditure includes ₹ 1,634 crore drawn on Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills, out of which AC bills valuing ₹ 1,393 crore are outstanding at the end of the year for want of supporting Detailed Contingent (DC) Bills.

1.4 Sources and Application of Funds

1.4.1 Ways and Means Advances / Special Ways and Means Advances

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) extends the facility of Ways and Means Advances to enable State Governments to maintain their minimum cash balance/liquidity. When there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum cash balance (₹ 5.58 crore for Maharashtra) with RBI on any day, the deficiency is made good by special and ordinary ways and means advances from RBI. Special Ways and Means advance of ₹ 31,159.26 crore was availed during the year 2020-21 which was fully repaid by December 2020.

Details of Ways and Means Advances availed during past five years are as detailed below:-

	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Number of days on which minimum balance was maintained by obtaining Ways and Means Advances	7	....	....	....

1.4.2 Overdraft from the Reserve Bank of India

Overdraft is obtained from Reserve Bank of India when the State is not able to maintain minimum cash balance even after obtaining Ways and Means Advances. Overdraft can be availed upto 14 consecutive working days and 36 working days in a quarter. No Overdraft was availed during the past five years.

1.4.3 Fund Flow Statement

The State had a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 41,142 crore and a Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 71,558 crore. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 21 *per cent* of total expenditure. The deficit was met mainly from Public Debt (₹ 60,929 crore), Appropriation to Contingency Fund (₹ 10,000 crore), Contingency Fund (₹(-) 1,000 crore), decrease in balances of Public Account (₹ 5,374 crore) and decrease in cash balance at the end of the year (₹ 7,003 crore). Around 36 *per cent* of the revenue receipts (₹ 2,69,468 crore) of the State Government was spent on committed expenditure such as salaries and wages (₹ 39,484 crore), interest payments (Major Head – 2049 – Interest Payments - ₹ 36,970 crore) and pensions (Major Head – 2071 – Pensions and Other Retirement Benefits - ₹ 32,267 crore).

1.4.4 Sources and Application of Funds

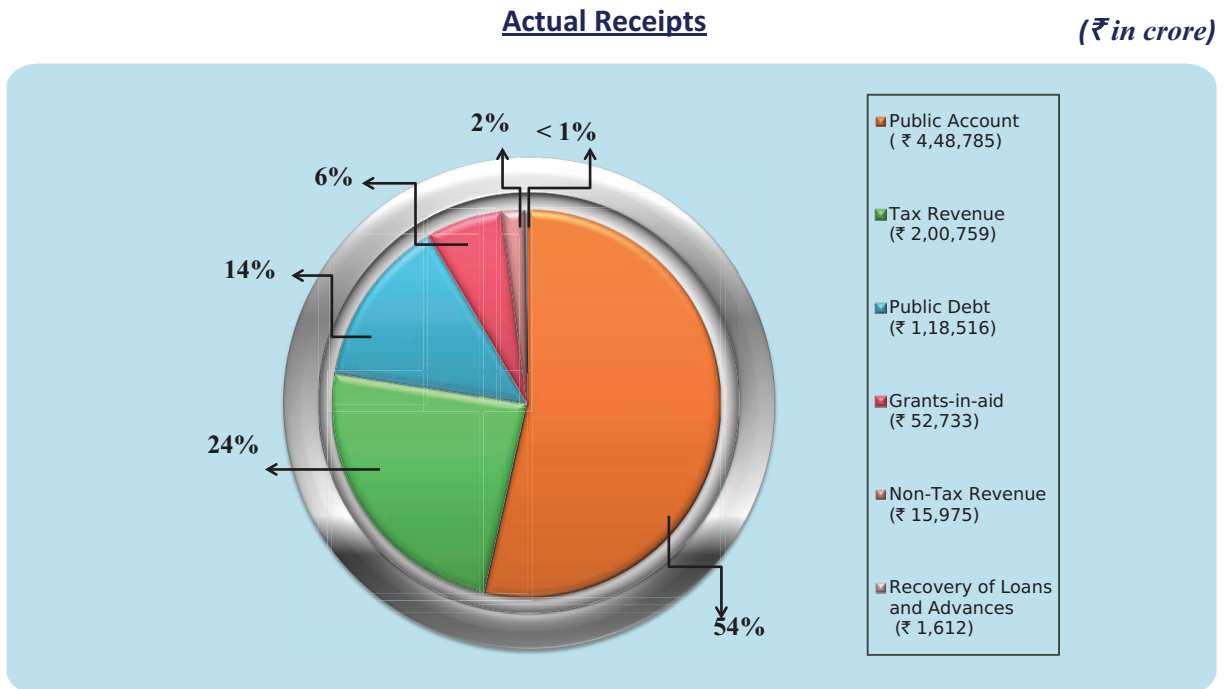
(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	Amount
SOURCES	Opening Cash Balance as on 01.04.2020	(-)374
	Revenue Receipts	2,69,468
	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	....
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	1,613
	Public Debt	1,18,516
	Small Savings, Provident Fund & Others	5,260
	Reserves and Sinking Funds	9,780
	Deposits Received	38,118
	Civil Advances Recovered	1,463
	Suspense Accounts	3,60,278*
	Remittances	33,883
	Contingency Fund	(-)1,000
	TOTAL :	8,37,005
APPLICATION	Revenue Expenditure	3,10,610
	Capital Expenditure	29,687
	Loans Given	2,342
	Repayment of Public Debt	57,586
	Small Savings, Provident Funds & Others	4,520
	Reserves and Sinking Fund	9,180
	Deposits Refunded/Utilized	32,110
	Civil Advances Given	1,464
	Suspense Accounts	3,75,127 [#]
	Remittances	31,755
	Contingency Fund	(-)10,000
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31.03.2021	(-)7,376
TOTAL :	8,37,005	

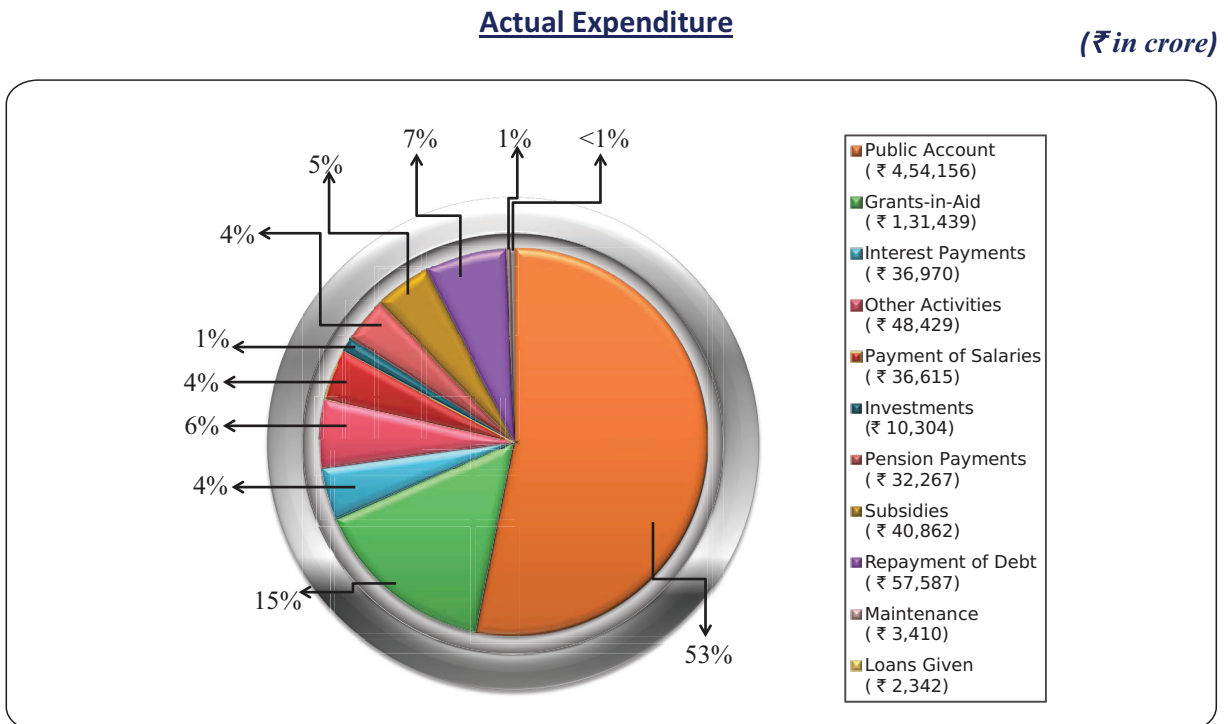
* Includes ₹ 3,60,200 crore on account of cash balance investment account

Includes ₹ 3,74,750 crore on account of cash balance investment account

1.4.5 Where the Rupee came from*



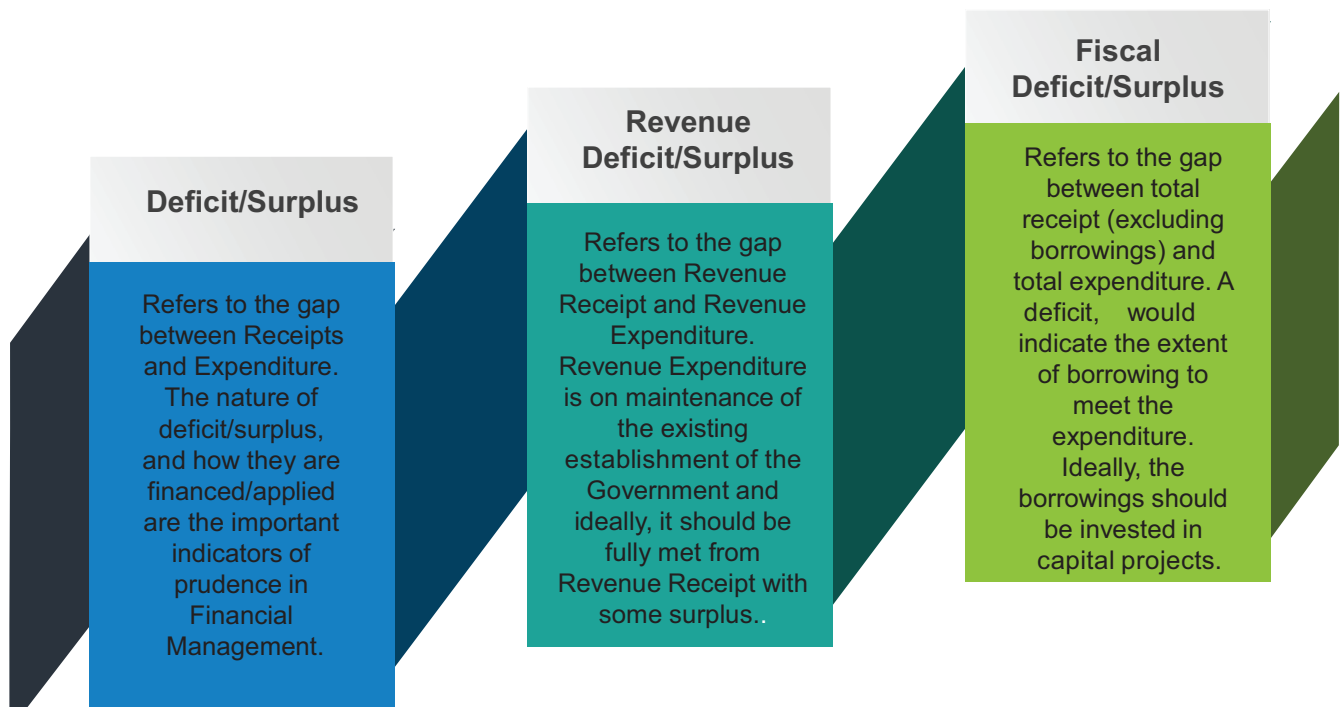
1.4.6 Where the Rupee went*



* Excluding opening and closing cash balances.

During the year 2020-21 Revenue Deficit of ₹ 41,142 crore and Fiscal Deficit of ₹ 71,558 crore represents 1.55 per cent and 2.69 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) respectively. The Fiscal Deficit constituted 21 per cent of total expenditure.

1.4.7 What do the Deficits and Surpluses indicate?



1.5 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

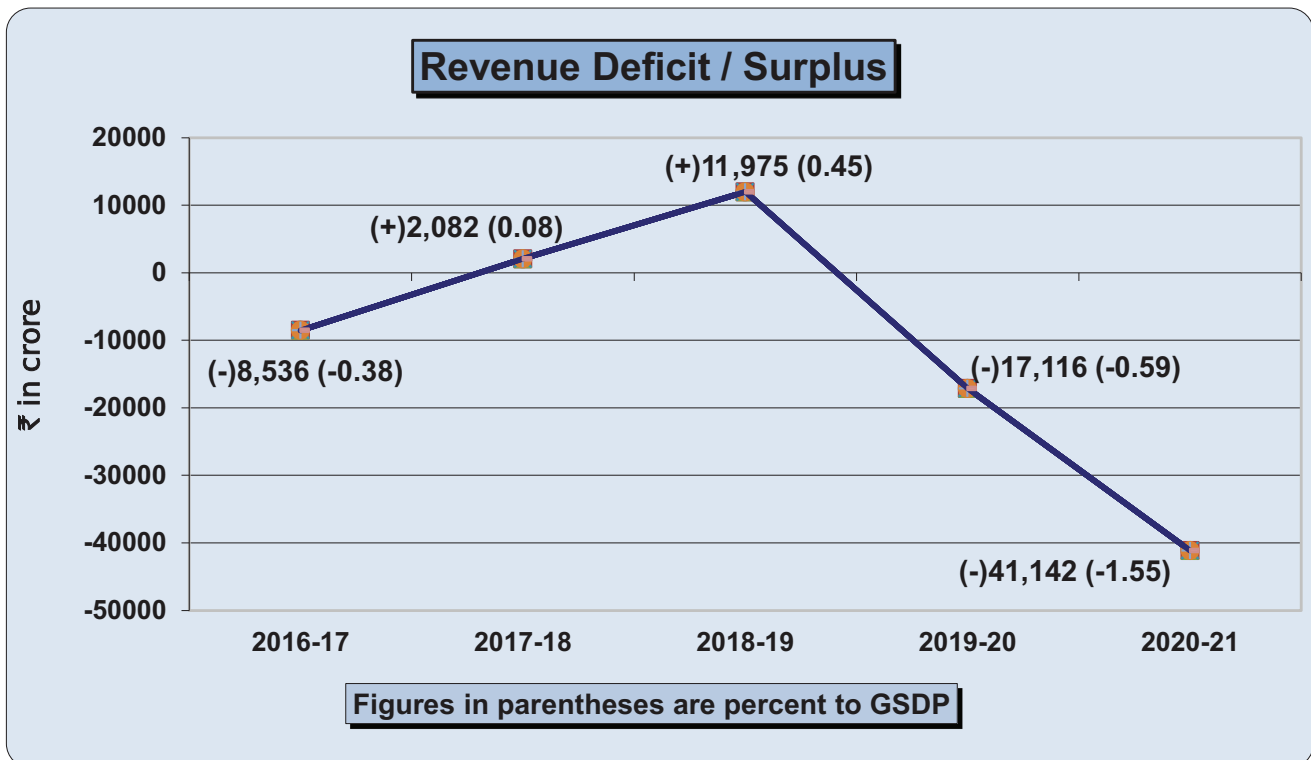
Deficit indicators, revenue augmentation and expenditure management are major yardsticks for judging the fiscal performance of the Government. Pursuant to the recommendations of XII Finance Commission, the Government of Maharashtra enacted the FRBM Act, 2005 and notified the corresponding rules in 2006. In accordance with the recommendations of the XIII Finance Commission and the provision of FRBM Act Section 5(1)(a), 5(2)(b) and Rules 3(6), the State laid down certain Fiscal targets to ensure intergenerational equity in fiscal management, fiscal stability by achieving sufficient revenue surplus and prudential debt management consistent with fiscal sustainability and, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the State Government.

The Compliance of the State Government in the major areas is given below:

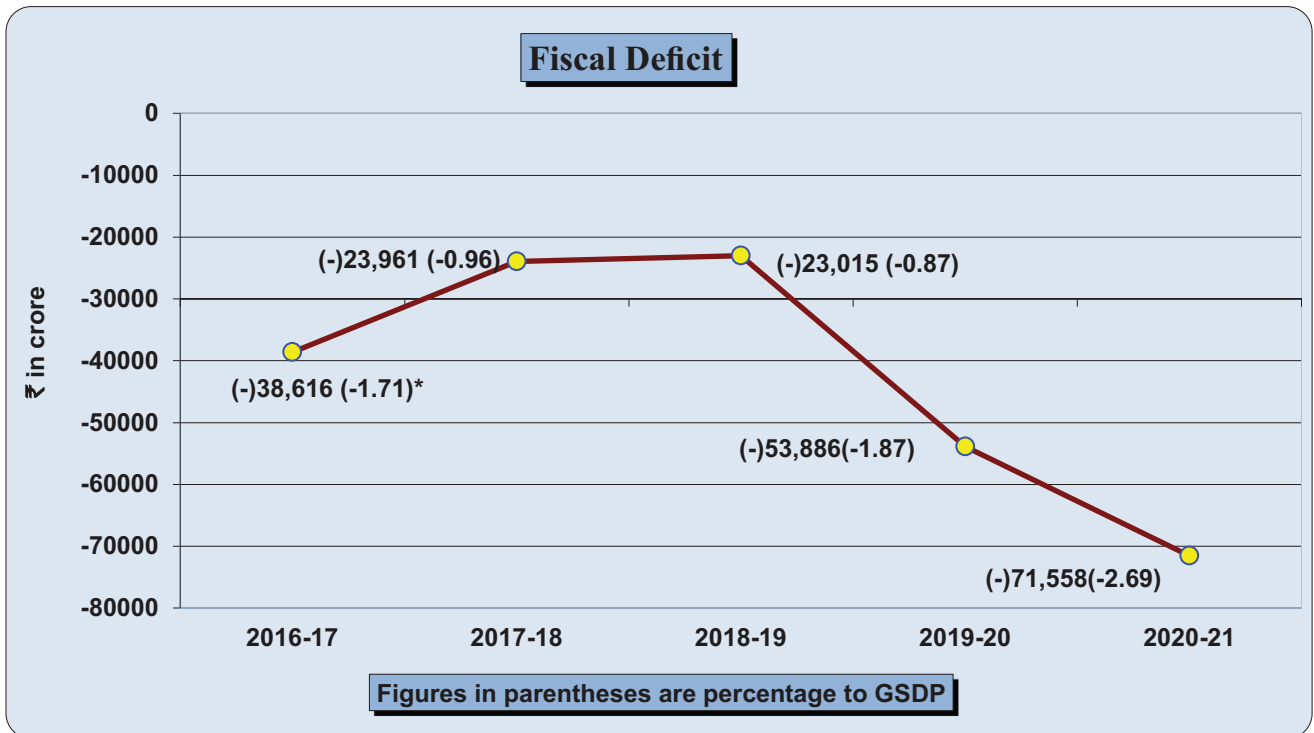
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Financial Parameter	Actual	Ratio to GSDP	
			Target	Achievement
1	Revenue Deficit	41,142	To maintain Revenue Surplus every year from 2009-10 onwards	Against the target of revenue surplus for the year, the accounts of the State recorded a revenue deficit.
2	Fiscal Deficit	71,558	3 per cent or less	2.69 per cent
3	Borrowings (Public Debt)	4,28,482	Within 25 per cent of GSDP	16 per cent

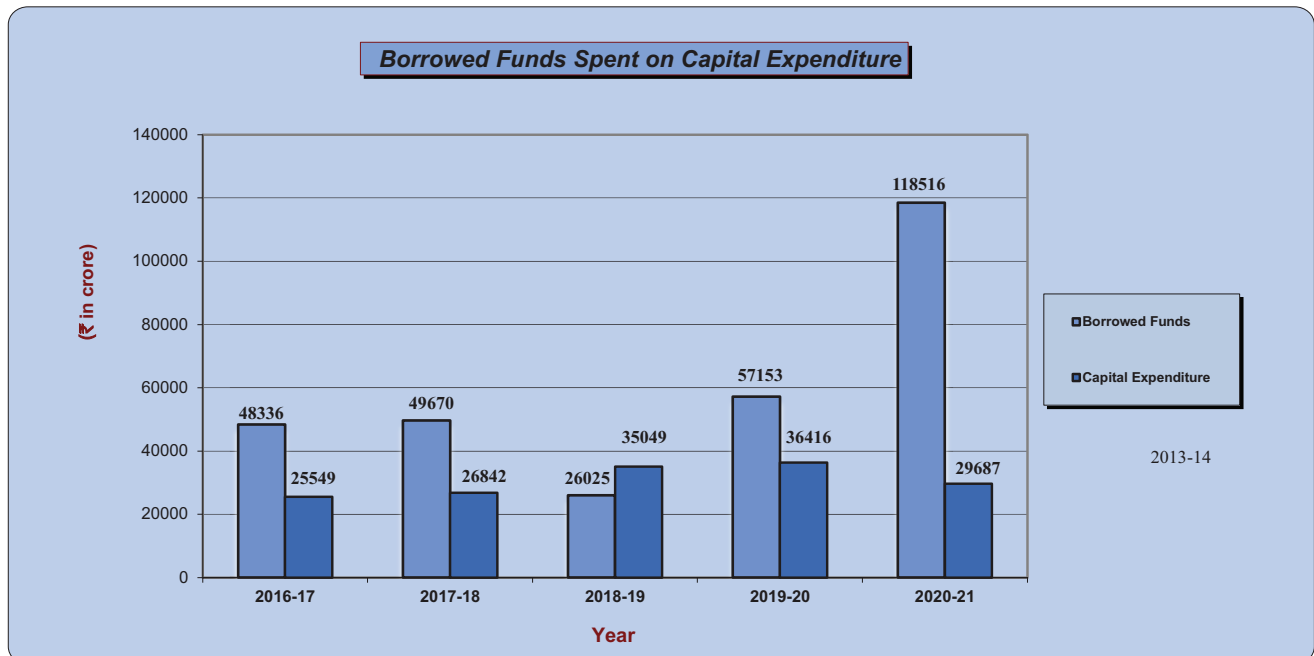
1.5.1 Trend of Revenue Deficit/Surplus over the five years



1.5.2 Trend of Fiscal Deficit



1.5.3 Proportion of borrowed funds spent on Capital Expenditure

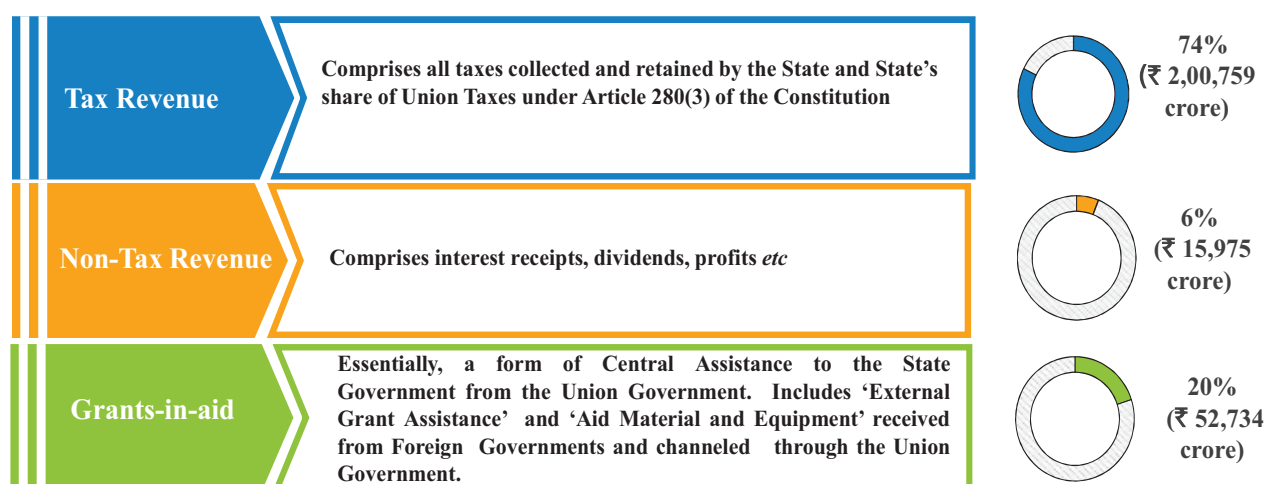


It is desirable to fully utilize borrowed funds for the creation of capital assets and to use revenue receipts for the repayment of principal and interest. The State Government could not utilise the borrowed funds fully on capital assets in the year 2020-21.

2.1 Introduction

Receipts of the Government are classified as Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts. The total Revenue Receipts for 2020-21 are ₹ 2,69,468 crore. There is no Capital Receipts during 2020-21 (under Major Head 4000 – Miscellaneous Capital Receipts).

2.1.1 Revenue Receipts (₹ 2,69,468 crore)



2.2 Revenue Receipt Components

2.2.1 Revenue Receipts:

Tax Revenue of ₹ 2,00,759 crore and Non-Tax Revenue of ₹ 15,975 crore formed 7.54 *per cent* and 0.6 *per cent* respectively of the GSDP. Major contributors to the revenue were State Goods and Services Taxes (₹ 69,949 crore) and Taxes on Sales, Trade *etc.*, (₹ 33,160 crore) (ratio to GSDP was – 1:38 and 1:80 respectively).

Net tax receipts (₹ 2,00,759 crore) during the year was less than the budget estimates (₹ 2,73,181 crore) by ₹ 72,422 crore, mainly on account of less collection under State Goods and Services Tax (₹ 37,198 crore), Taxes in Sales, Trade *etc.* (₹ 6,841 crore), Stamps and Registration Fees (₹ 4,572 crore), State Excise (₹ 4,136 crore), Corporation Tax (₹ 3,818 crore), Central Goods and Services Tax (₹ 3,667 crore) and Taxes on vehicles (₹ 2,845 crore).

Share of various taxes, non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid and contributions to total revenue receipts are given below:

Revenue Receipts and Grants-in-aid and Contributions

(₹ in crore)

Components	Actuals	Percentage to total Revenue	Percentage to Sub-total
A – Tax Revenue	2,00,759	74	100
Goods and Services Tax*	80,843	30	(40)
Taxes on Income and Expenditure**	24,706	9	(12)
Taxes on Property and Capital and other Transactions	27,490	10	(14)
Taxes on Commodities and Services other than Goods and Services Tax [§]	67,720	25	(34)
B - Non-tax Revenue	15,975	6	100
Fiscal Services [#]
Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	2,687	1	(17)
General Services	3,321	1	(21)
Social Services	4,435	2	(28)
Economic Services	5,532	2	(34)
C – Grants-in-aid and Contributions	52,734	20	
TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS	2,69,468	100	

2.2.2 Trend of Revenue Receipts

(₹ in crore)

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Tax Revenue	1,70,331 (7)	2,05,151 (8)	2,29,491 (9)	2,25,167 (8)	2,00,759 (8)
Non-tax Revenue	12,709 (1)	16,679 (1)	15,844 (1)	14,297 (0)	15,975 (1)
Grants-in-aid and Contributions	21,653 (1)	21,823 (1)	33,662 (1)	43,725 (2)	52,734 (2)
Total Revenue Receipts	2,04,693 (9)	2,43,653 (10)	2,78,997 (10)	2,83,189 (10)	2,69,468 (10)
GSDP/(Growth Rate of GSDP)	22,57,032 (13)	24,96,505 (11)	26,60,318 (7)	28,78,583 (8)	26,61,629 ^(a) (-8)

Note : Figures in parentheses represent percentage to GSDP

Less than one crore

* Share of Goods and Service Tax received from Union Government ₹ 10,894 crore

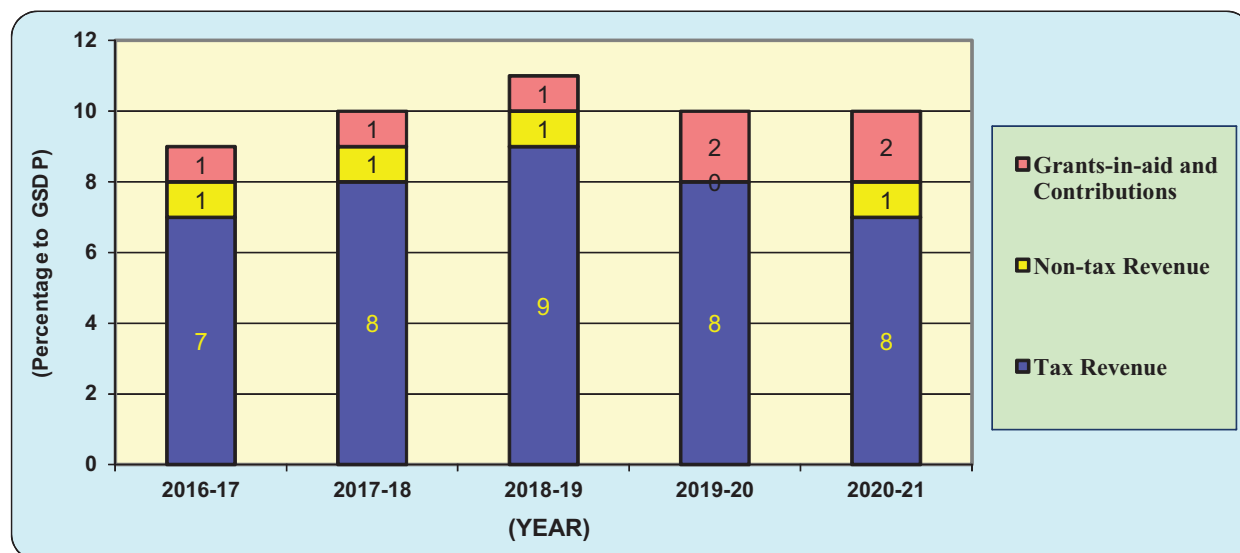
** Share of Income Tax received from Union Government ₹ 22,232 crore

[§] Receipts on account of Taxes on Sales, Trades, etc. were ₹ 3,378 crore

(a) GSDP figures (₹ 26,61,629 crore) used in this publication are adopted from the publications of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Maharashtra.

There was a decrease in GSDP (eight *per cent*) as well as revenue receipts (five *per cent*) in 2020-21 as compared to the previous year. The total tax revenue (including share of Union Taxes) decreased by 11 *per cent*, the non-tax revenue increased by 12 *per cent* and the grants-in-aid increased by 21 *per cent* as compared to the previous year.

2.2.3 Components under Revenue Receipts as proportion to GSDP

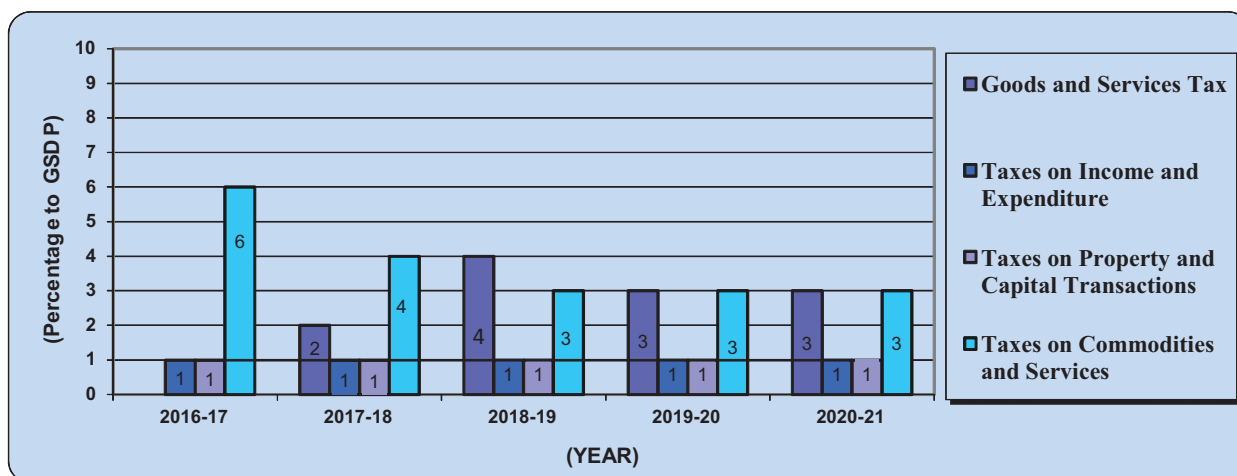


2.3 Sector-wise Tax Revenue

Components	₹ in crore				
	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Goods and Services Tax	....	54,340	93,558	92,879	80,843
Taxes on Income and Expenditure	20,602	23,210	27,973	24,528	24,706
Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	22,836	28,751	30,639	30,862	27,490
Taxes on Commodities and Services	1,26,893	98,850	77,321	76,898	67,720
Total Tax Revenue	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,29,491	2,25,167	2,00,759

Tax Revenue of the State decreased by ₹ 24,408 crore (11 *per cent*) over the previous year. The decrease over previous year was mainly due to less receipts under State Goods and Services Tax (₹ 12,653 crore), Taxes on Sales, Trade *etc* (₹ 4,626 crore), Stamps and Registration Fees (₹ 3,279 crore), Taxes on Vehicles (₹ 1,812 crore), Corporation Tax (₹ 1,370 crore) and Taxes and Duties on Electricity (₹ 1,265 crore).

2.3.1 Trend of Major Taxes in proportion to GSDP



2.3.2 State's own tax and States share of Union Taxes

(₹ in crore)

Year	Total Tax Revenue	States share of Union Taxes	States Own Tax Revenue	
			Amount	Percentage to GSDP
2016-17	1,70,331	33,715	1,36,616	6.1
2017-18	2,05,151	37,219	1,67,932	6.7
2018-19	2,29,491	42,054	1,87,437	7.0
2019-20	2,25,167	36,220	1,88,947	7.0
2020-21	2,00,759	36,504	1,64,255	6.2

The growth rate of Tax Revenue from 2016-17 to 2020-21 is 18 per cent. The growth rate of GSDP from 2016-17 to 2020-21 is 18 per cent.

The State's own tax buoyancy with reference to GSDP showed an increasing trend from 6.1 per cent in 2016-17 to seven per cent in 2019-20 which decreased to 6.2 per cent in 2020-21.

State's own tax revenue collection with reference to GSDP showed an increasing trend from 6.1 per cent in 2016-17 to seven per cent in 2019-20 and decreased to 6.2 per cent in 2020-21.

2.4 Trend in State's share of Union Taxes over the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Description	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Central Goods and Services Tax	....	522	10,378	10,278	10,894
Integrated Goods and Services Tax	....	3,754	828	....	....
Corporation Tax	10,790	11,388	14,622	12,349	10,980
Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	7,499	9,616	10,768	9,677	11,252
Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	....	....	76	....	....
Taxes on Wealth	25	....*	5	1	....
Customs	4,642	3,753	2,980	2,296	1,970
Union Excise Duties	5,300	3,923	1,981	1,596	1,231
Service Tax	5,459	4,247	390	....	152
Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	....*	16	26	23	25
State Share of Union Taxes	33,715	37,219	42,054	36,220	36,504
Total Tax Revenue	1,70,331	2,05,151	2,29,491	2,25,167	2,00,759
Percentage of Union Taxes to Total Tax Revenue	20	18	18	16	18

* Less than ₹ one crore

There was a small increase of 0.78 per cent in Central transfer i.e from ₹ 36,220 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 36,504 crore in 2020-21. The increase was mainly due to devolution of Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax (₹ 1,575 crore) and Service Tax (₹ 152 crore).

2.5 Efficiency of tax collection

The gross collection in respect of three major heads of revenue receipt, the expenditure incurred on their collection and the percentage of such expenditure to the gross collection during past three years are given in the following table:

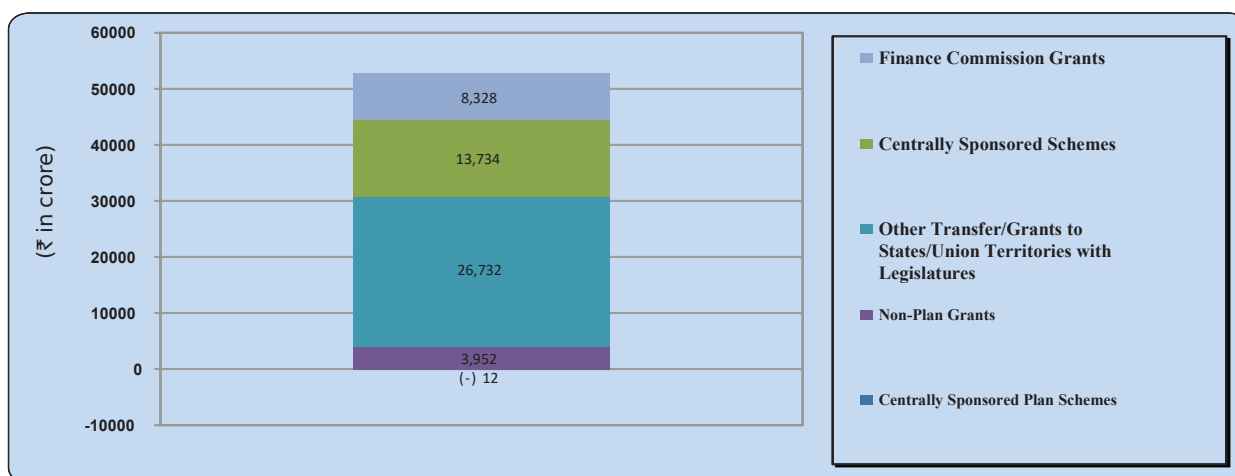
(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Head of Revenue	Year	Gross Collection	Expenditure on Collection	Percentage of expenditure to Gross Collection
1.	Sales Tax/VAT	2018-19	35,725	552	1.55
		2019-20	37,786	756	2.00
		2020-21	33,160	764	2.30
2.	State Excise	2018-19	15,321	122	0.80
		2019-20	15,428	167	1.08
		2020-21	15,089	166	1.10
3.	Taxes on Vehicles	2018-19	8,613	1,657	19.24
		2019-20	8,467	1,524	18.00
		2020-21	6,655	2,485	37.34

As compared to the previous year, percentage of expenditure on collection of taxes has increased in all the above cases.

2.6 Grants-in-aid

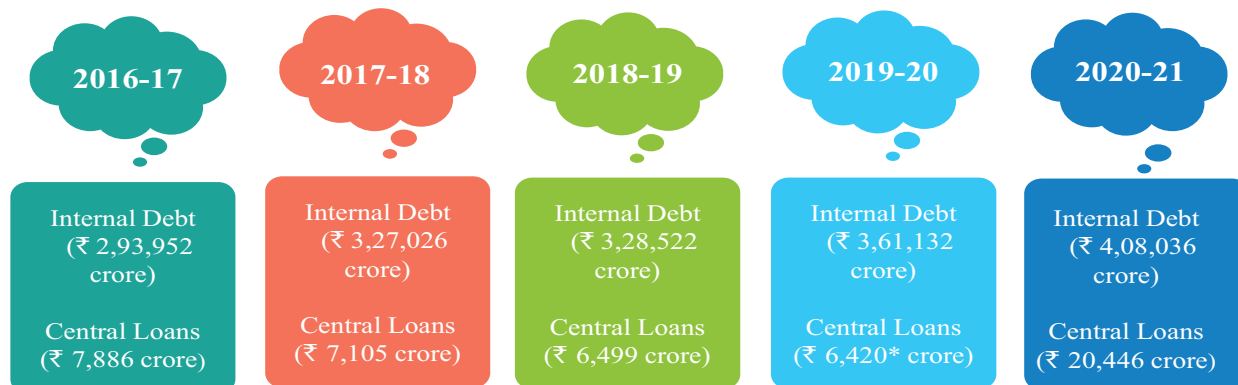
Grants-in-aid represent assistance from the Government of India and are comprised of Grants for State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Non-plan Grants. Total receipts during 2020-21 under Grants-in-aid were ₹ 52,734 crore as shown below:-



The State Government had received ₹ 52,734 crore (98 per cent of Budget Estimates) under Grants-in-aid and Contributions as against the Budget Estimates of ₹ 53,770 crore.

2.7 Public Debt

Trend of position of Public Debt over the past five years



2.7.1 Debts 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. However, no limits in this regard have been laid by the State Legislature.

Liabilities of the State Government increased by ₹ 68,277 crore from ₹ 4,79,899 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 5,48,176 crore during 2020-21. Public debt comprising internal debt of the State Government and loans and advances from the Central Government increased by ₹ 60,930 crore i.e. from ₹ 3,67,552 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 4,28,482 crore at the end of the current year. Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Internal Debt	2,93,952	3,27,026	3,28,522	3,61,132	4,08,036
Loans and Advances from Central Government	7,886	7,105	6,499	6,420*	20,446
Total Public Debt *	3,01,838 (13)	3,34,131 (13)	3,35,021 (13)	3,67,552 (13)	4,28,482 (16)
Small Savings	3,069	3,335	3,612	3,881	4,348
Provident Funds	21,576	21,857	22,072	23,569	23,842
Other Obligations	69,375	73,110	76,078	84,897	91,504
Total Liabilities @	3,95,858 (17)	4,32,433 (17)	4,36,783 (16)	4,79,899 (17)	5,48,176 (21)
GSDP	22,57,032 [#]	24,96,505	26,60,318	28,78,583	26,61,629 ^S

Figures in brackets represent percentage to GSDP

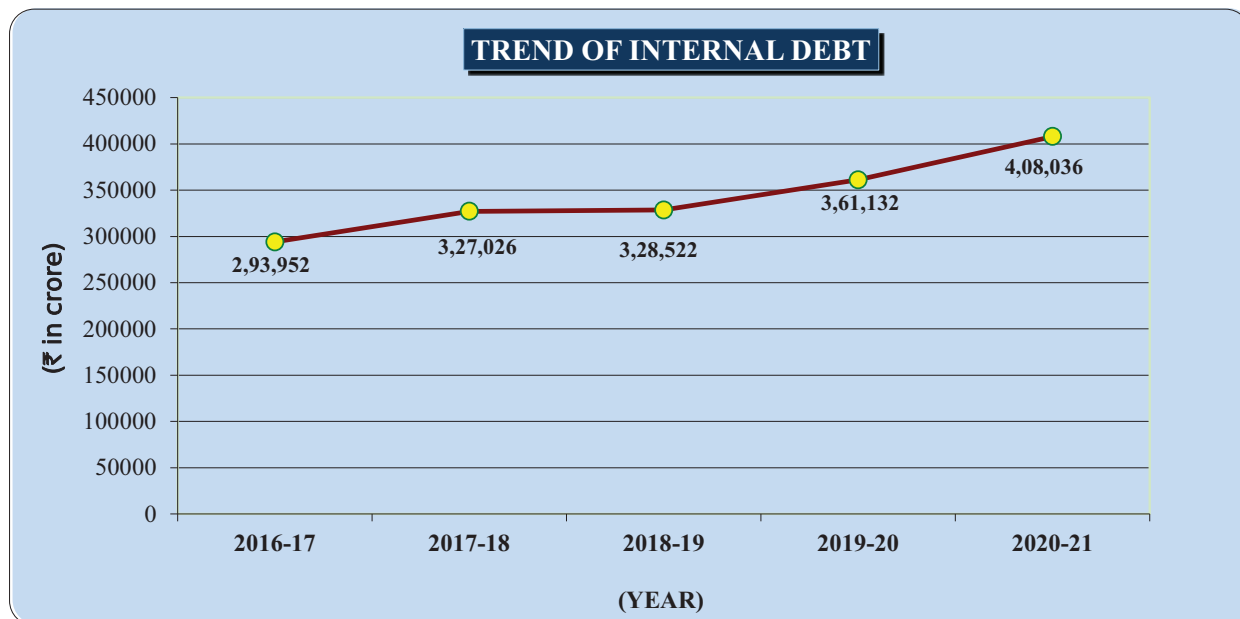
^S Provisional (Advance Estimates)

[#] Revised GSDP

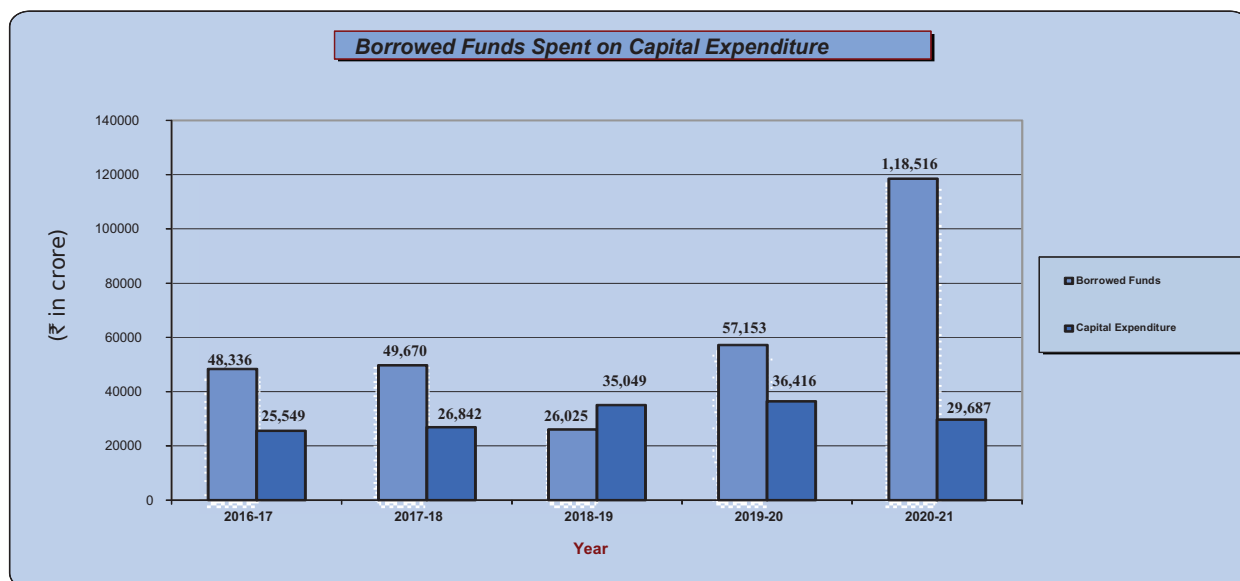
[@] Includes interest and non-interest bearing obligations of Reserve Funds and Deposit Accounts etc

* Increased by ₹ 4 crore due to proforma correction owing to waiver of ₹ 4 crore in excess instalment paid against Central Loans and reversal of waiver of ₹ 8 crore adjusted in the year 2013-14 based on information received from Ministry of Finance, Department of Expenditure

2.7.2 The trend of increase in Internal Debt of the State Government is as under:



2.7.3 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. The State Government could not utilize the borrowed funds fully on capital assets in the year 2020-21.

Further the Internal debt of ₹ 1,03,520 crore raised during 2020-21 was mainly used for discharge of debt obligations (₹ 56,616 crore) and payment of interest of ₹ 36,970 crore thereon.

2.7.4 Debt Servicing

(₹ in crore)

Period	Public Debt									Debt Servicing			As a percentage of Receipts
	Public Debt Receipts			Repayment of Principal			Interest Payment			Repayment of Principal + Interest payment			
	Internal debt	Loans from GoI	Total	Internal debt	Loans from GoI	Total	Internal debt	Loans from GoI	Total	Internal debt	Loans from GoI	Total	
2016-17	47,709	627	48,336	10,917	970	11,887	23,553	469	24,022	34,470	1,439	35,909	74
2017-18	49,502	168	49,670	16,427	949	17,376	27,827	433	28,260	44,254	1,382	45,636	92
2018-19	25,686	339	26,025	24,190	926	25,116	28,404	416	28,820	52,594	1,342	53,936	207
2019-20	56,217	936	57,153	23,607	1,019	24,626	27,786	397	28,183	51,393	1,416	52,809	92
2020-21	1,03,520	14,996	1,18,516	56,616	971	57,587	30,773	347	31,120	87,389	1,318	88,707	75

Servicing of debt showed an increasing trend from 2016-17 to 2020-21 except in 2019-20 where it decreased. In 2018-19, the entirety of public debt receipts were utilized for debt servicing.

3.1 Introduction

Expenditure is classified into two main Divisions namely, Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue Expenditure is used to meet the day-to-day running costs/ expenses of the organization. Capital expenditure is used to create permanent assets, to enhance the utility of such assets, or to reduce permanent liabilities. Expenditure is further classified as Scheme and Committed within the Revenue - Capital Expenditure Divisions mentioned above. The transactions are grouped into the following sectors:

General Services	Includes Justice, Police, Jail, Interest, Pension, <i>etc.</i>
Social Services	Includes Education, Health and Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of Scheduled Caste/Tribes, <i>etc.</i>
Economic Services	Includes Agriculture, Rural Development, Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, <i>etc.</i>

3.2 Revenue Expenditure

3.2.1 Gross Revenue Expenditure against Budget Provision:

Gross Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 3,17,529 crore for 2020-21 was lesser than the budget estimates by ₹ 83,690 crore due to less disbursement of ₹ 41,868 crore under Scheme Expenditure and ₹ 41,822 crore under Committed Expenditure.

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

(₹ in crore)

Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Budget Estimates (BE)	2,57,738	3,12,496	3,34,117	3,92,744	4,01,219
Expenditure	2,19,416	2,48,310	2,74,543	3,09,848	3,17,529
Gap	38,322	64,186	59,574	82,896	83,690
Percentage of gap over BE	15	21	18	21	21

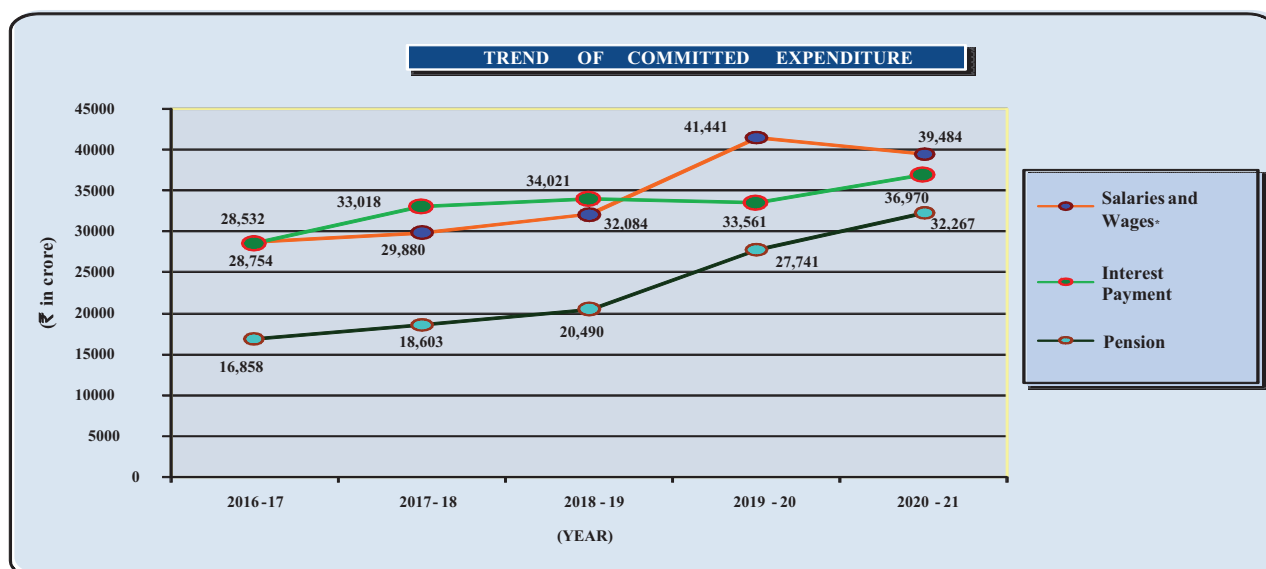
Note : Differs from the figure exhibited in para 1.3.2 at Sr. No. 18 due to exclusion of Recoveries (Budget Estimates - ₹ 3,56,968 crore and Actual ₹ 3,10,610 crore) in para 1.3.2. Figures shown in para 1.3.2 are net expenditure. Gross Expenditure figures are shown in para 4.1

3.2.2 Trend in Committed Expenditure

The Position of Committed and Uncommitted Revenue Expenditure over the last five years is given below:

(₹ in crore)					
Component	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Committed Expenditure	74,144	81,501	86,595	1,02,743	1,08,721
Revenue Expenditure	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,10,610
Percentage of Committed expenditure to Revenue Expenditure	35	34	32	34	35
Revenue Receipt	2,04,693	2,43,653	2,78,997	2,83,189	2,69,468
Percentage of Committed expenditure to Revenue Receipt	36	33	31	36	40
Uncommitted revenue expenditure	1,39,085	1,60,070	1,80,427	1,97,562	2,01,889

It may be seen that the uncommitted revenue expenditure available for implementation of various schemes has increased by ₹ 62,804 crore (45 per cent) from ₹ 1,39,085 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 2,01,889 crore in 2020-21. The total revenue expenditure increased by 46 per cent from ₹ 2,13,229 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 3,10,610 crore in 2020-21 and committed revenue expenditure increased by 47 per cent over the same period.



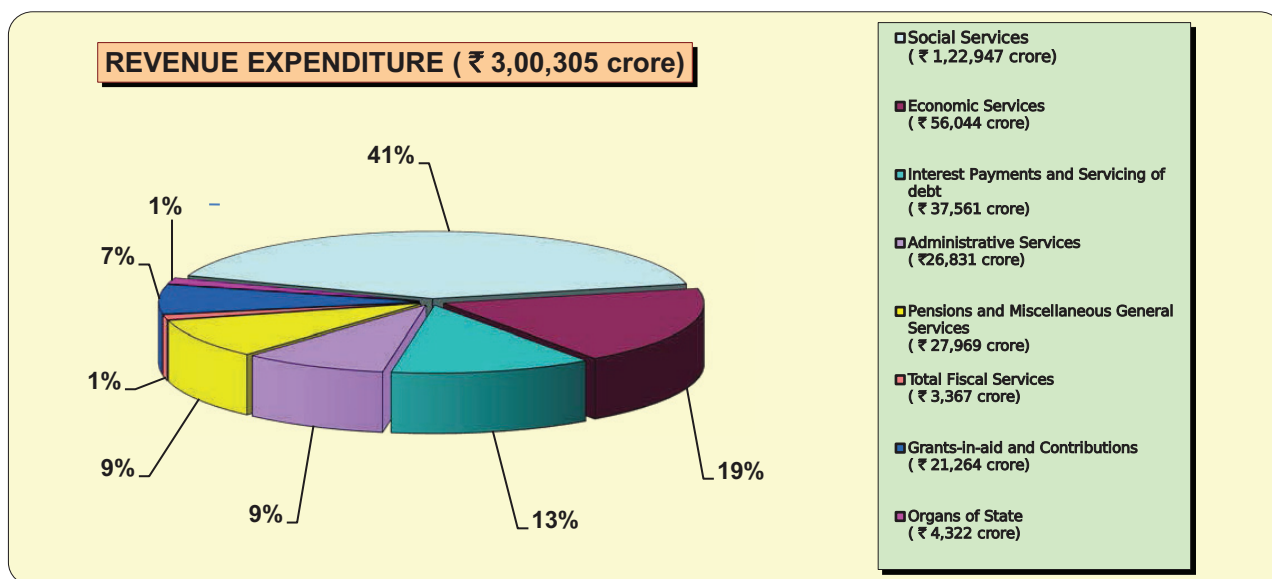
* Does not include Grants-in-aid towards Salary.

3.3 Sectoral Distribution of Revenue Expenditure*

(₹ in crore)

Components	Amount	Percentage to the Total Revenue Expenditure	Percentage to Total Fiscal Services
A. Fiscal Services			
(i) Collection of Taxes on Income and Expenditure	30	....	1
(ii) Collection of Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	643	....	15
(iii) Collection of Taxes on Commodities and Services	3,597	1	84
(iv) Other Fiscal Services	....	....	....
Total- Fiscal Services	4,270	1	100
B. Organs of State	3,360	1	
C. Interest payments and servicing of debt	37,970	12	
D. Administrative Services	25,705	8	
E. Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	32,549	11	
F. Social Services	1,22,024	39	
G. Economic Services	64,336	21	
H. Grants-in-aid and Contributions	20,396	7	
Total Expenditure (Revenue Account)	3,10,610	100	

* Figures shown are net expenditure



3.3.1 Major Components of Revenue Expenditure

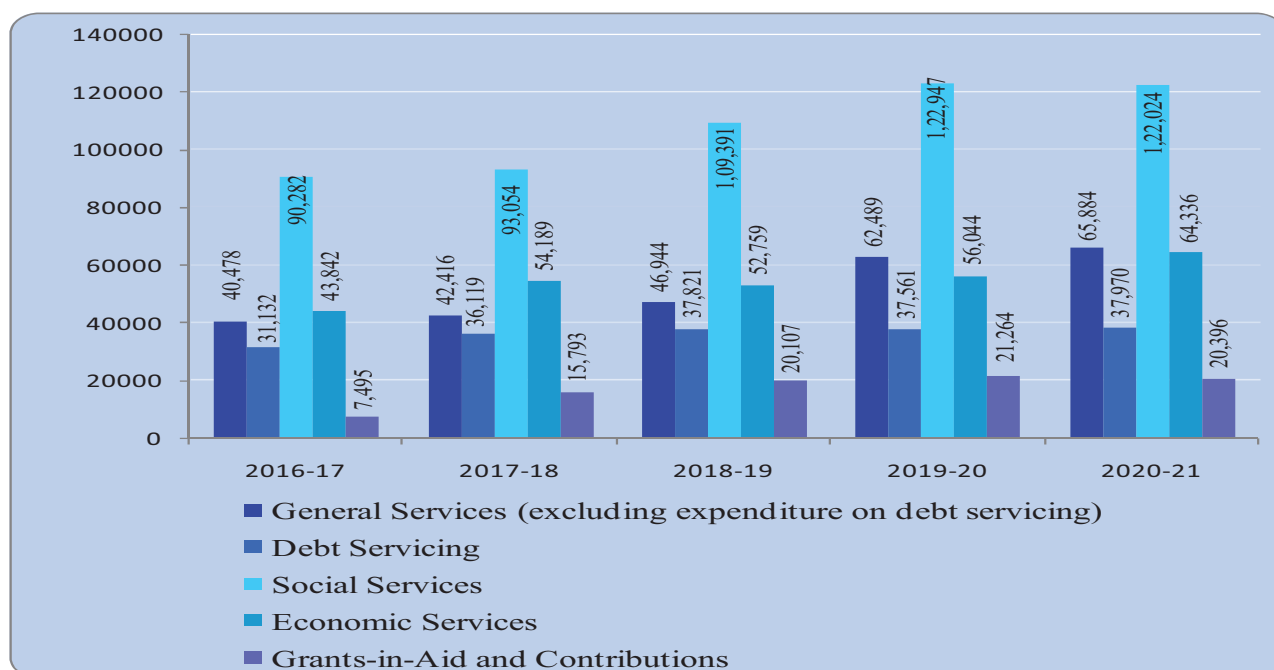
Revenue expenditure (₹ 3,10,610 crore) constituted 91 per cent of the total expenditure as against 89 per cent during the previous year.

(₹ in crore)

Components	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Social Services	90,282	93,054	1,09,391	1,22,947	1,22,024
Economic Services	43,842	54,189	52,759	56,044	64,336
Debt Servicing	31,132	36,119	37,821	37,561	37,970
General Services (excluding expenditure on debt servicing)	40,478	42,416	46,944	62,489	65,884
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	7,495	15,793	20,107	21,264	20,396
Total	2,13,229	2,41,571	2,67,022	3,00,305	3,10,610

Trend of Major Components of Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)



3.4 Capital Expenditure

3.4.1 Gross capital expenditure against Budget Provision

The Gross Capital expenditure during the year fell short of the Budget Provision by ₹ 23,551 crore. The lesser disbursement was mainly under capital outlay (₹ 22,395 crore).

Note: Difference from the figure exhibited in para 1.3.2 at Sr. No. 19 was due to exclusion of recoveries (Budget Estimates - ₹ 47,417 crore and Actuals ₹ 32,029 crore) in para 1.3.2

3.4.2 Sectoral distribution of Capital Expenditure*

During 2020-21, 80 per cent of the Net Capital Expenditure (₹ 32,029 crore) was on Economic Services (₹ 24,597 crore). Of this ₹11,817 crore was expenditure on Transport ₹ 7,625 crore was on Irrigation and Flood Control, ₹ 3,308 crore on Agriculture and Allied Activities and ₹ 1,526 crore on Rural Development as outlined below:

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	Amount*	Percentage to total capital expenditure
1.	Economic Services- Agriculture, Rural Development Irrigation, Co-operation, Energy, Industries, Transport, etc.	24,597	77
2.	Social Services- Education, Health & Family Welfare, Water Supply, Welfare of SC/ST etc.	3,593	11
3.	General Services- Police, Stationery and Printing, Public Works, etc.	1,497	5
4.	Loans and Advances disbursed (Loans to Government servants)	2,342	7
Total		32,029	100

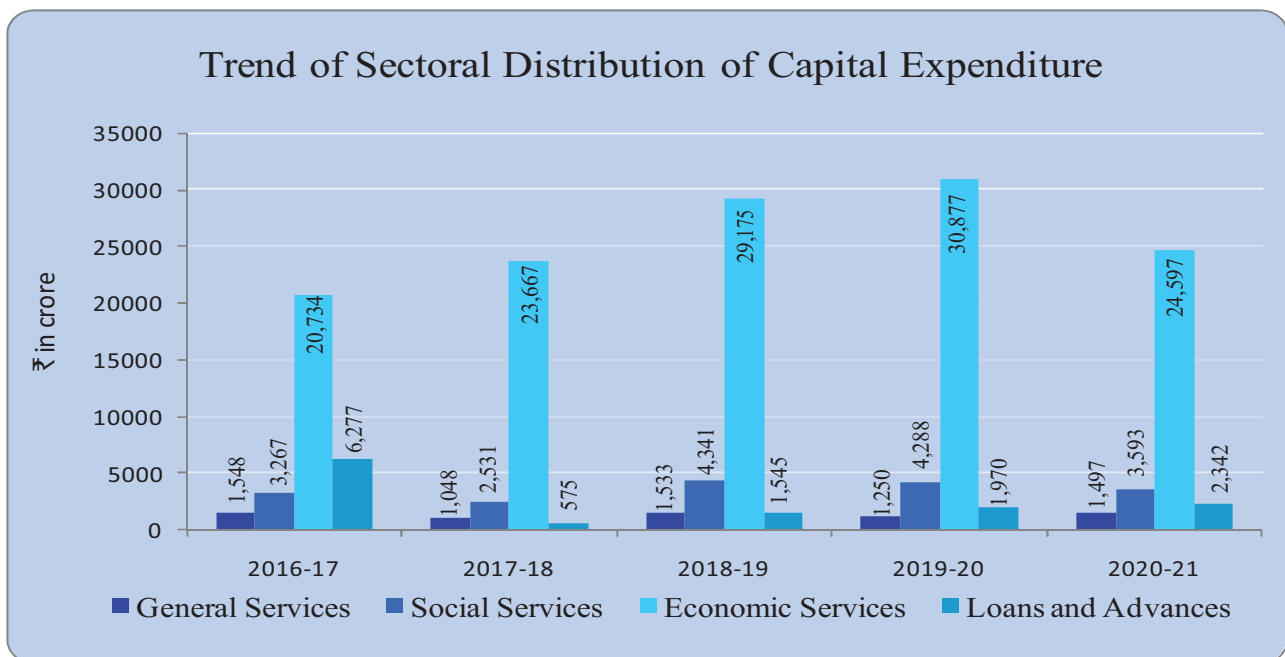
* Figures shown are net expenditure

3.4.3 Trend of Sectoral Capital Expenditure over the past five years*

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Sector	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
1.	General Services	1,548	1,048	1,533	1,250	1,497
2.	Social Services	3,267	2,531	4,341	4,288	3,593
3.	Economic Services	20,734	23,667	29,175	30,877	24,597
4.	Loans and Advances	6,277	575	1,545	1,970	2,342
Total		23,908	31,826	27,821	36,594	32,029

* Figures shown are net expenditure



3.4.4 Sectoral distribution of Capital and Revenue Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

Sector	Type of Expenditure	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
General Services	Capital	1,548	1,048	1,533	1,250	1,497
	Revenue	71,610	78,535	84,765	1,00,050	1,03,854
Social Services	Capital	3,267	2,531	4,341	4,288	3,593
	Revenue	90,282	93,054	1,09,391	1,22,947	1,22,024
Economic Services	Capital	20,734	23,667	29,175	30,877	24,597
	Revenue	43,842	54,189	52,759	56,044	64,336
Grants-in-Aid and Contributions	Capital	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*
	Revenue	7,495	15,793	20,107	21,264	20,396
Loans and Advances	Capital	6,277	575	1,545	1,970	2,342
	Revenue	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*	NA*

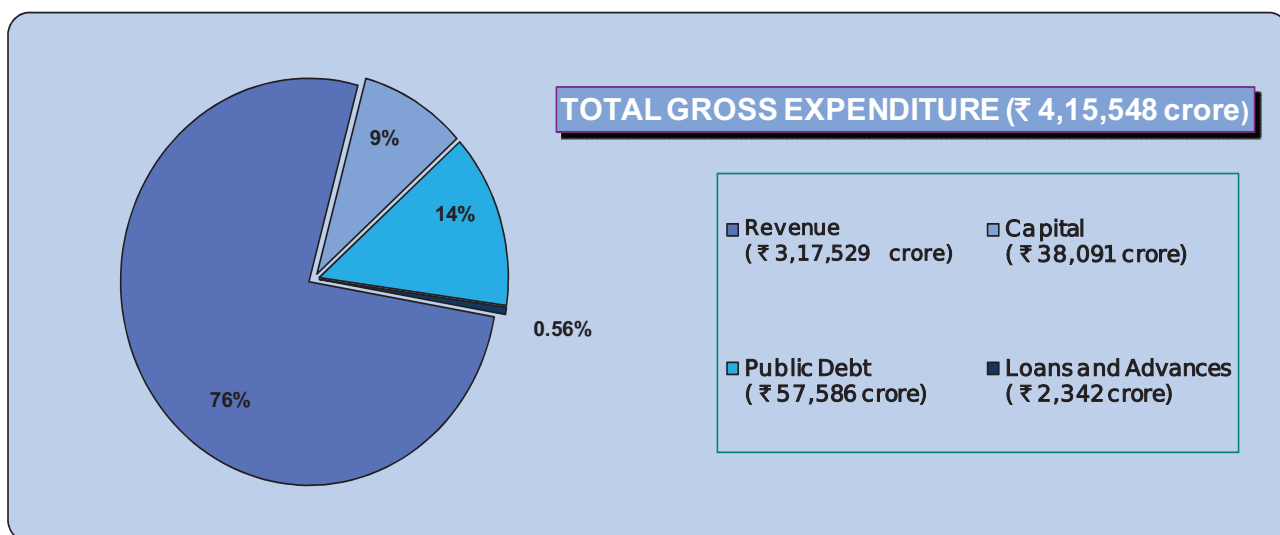
NA* Not Applicable

4.1 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The Appropriation Accounts of the Government of Maharashtra for the year 2020-21 present the accounts of sums expended in the year ended 31 March 2021, compared with the sums specified in the Schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts passed under Articles 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India.

The actual gross expenditure during the year is ₹ 4,15,548 crore, comprising ₹ 3,17,529 crore of Revenue Expenditure, ₹ 38,091 crore of Capital Expenditure, ₹ 57,586 crore of Repayment of Public Debt and ₹ 2,342 crore of Loans and Advances by the State Government. The saving/excess under Revenue/Capital/Public Debt/Loans and Advances with reference to total grants allocated by the State Legislature is outlined in the following graph :

(₹ in crore)



4.2 Trend of Savings/Excess during the past five years

(₹ in crore)

Year	Savings (-) / Excess (+)				Total
	Revenue	Capital	Public Debt	Loans & Advances	
2016-17	-38,322	-8,477	-1,885	-389	-49,073
2017-18	-64,186	-12,427	-235	-998	-77,846
2018-19	-59,574	-10,663	-3,345	-275	-73,857
2019-20	-82,896	-19,889	-1,568	-1,340	-1,05,693
2020-21	-83,690	-22,395	-314	-842	-1,07,241

4.3 Significant Savings

4.3.1 Persistent Savings

Grants with persistent and significant savings during the last five years are given below:

Grants which closed with savings of more than ₹ 100 crore persistently during 2016-17 to 2020-21						
(₹ in crore)						
Sr. No.	Number and Name of the grant	Amount of savings (per cent to total grants)				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Revenue Voted						
1	B01-Police Administration	842.90 (6.89)	940.89 (7.59)	1426.59 (10.43)	1332.30 (7.56)	4807.56 (23.59)
2	B03- Transport Administration	565.74 (24.09)	284.34 (15.40)	333.03 (15.94)	882.07 (33.85)	241.69 (7.61)
3	C01- Revenue and District Administration	311.80 (16.42)	515.56 (24.1)	638.25 (27.77)	580.62 (20.99)	689.09 (24.26)
4	C07- Forest	331.09 (15.1)	566.13 (21.41)	481.30 (17.06)	1170.36 (36.11)	1135.09 (36.38)
5	D03- Agriculture Services	1024.24 (11.59)	1562.01 (22.56)	1790.18 (23.46)	2342.02 (25.46)	3116.51 (31.88)

Grants which closed with savings of more than ₹ 100 crore persistently during 2016-17 to 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the grant	Amount of savings (per cent to total grants)				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
6	D04- Animal Husbandry	148.55 (13.85)	204.62 (19.08)	161.51 (14.80)	316.28 (21.16)	343.18 (25.44)
7	E02- General Education	4502.23 (10.78)	6680.38 (14.31)	7318.33 (14.81)	5826.17 (9.95)	7512.96 (12.68)
8	F02- Urban Development and Other Advance Services	1554.65 (13.43)	4228.31 (34.60)	4016.56 (31.05)	5818.92 (40.24)	8916.70 (52.75)
9	G01- Sales Tax Administration	198.82 (26.65)	242.52 (29.81)	202.18 (25.90)	157.84 (16.61)	148.49 (15.66)
10	G02- Other Fiscal and Miscellaneous Services	2191.39 (94.5)	1114.16 (91.85)	9802.70 (96.69)	1522.58 (87.86)	1549.90 (85.28)
11	H06- Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings	526.59 (20.06)	608.48 (22.97)	696.87 (25.86)	519.73 (17.73)	1106.37 (35.02)
12	I03- Irrigation, Power and Economic Services	473.49 (19.84)	322.92 (16.79)	430.43 (21.40)	438.65 (19.84)	684.46 (29.69)
13	J01- Administration of Justice	249.06 (17.14)	377.90 (22.09)	348.81 (19.42)	361.54 (16.70)	635.10 (27.00)
14	L02- District Administration	309.92 (8.22)	255.88 (6.67)	592.72 (13.16)	305.69 (5.41)	365.68 (6.04)
15	L03- Rural Development Programs	1199.04 (15.99)	1684.76 (24.39)	1807.25 (22.20)	3857.82 (35.61)	5197.77 (42.30)
16	N03- Welfare of Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, Other Backward classes and Minorities	1766.25 (16.26)	1769.39 (19.26)	2459.17 (27.57)	3375.04 (33.97)	6540.18 (42.21)
17	O03- Rural Employment	1592.76 (46.11)	3468.90 (67.50)	3960.53 (76.99)	4091.90 (79.62)	2069.40 (76.15)
18	Q03- Housing	1662.53 (79.84)	1548.93 (90.76)	706.71 (51.29)	7029.60 (98.36)	3737.58 (83.55)
19	R01- Medical and Public Health	1434.53 (16.47)	1956.59 (18.35)	2181.51 (20.18)	2140.79 (18.47)	2155.44 (16.70)
20	S01- Medical and Public Health	236.03 (9.29)	267.17 (10.15)	467.12 (14.17)	525.94 (13.51)	1062.72 (22.62)
21	T05- Revenue Expenditure on Tribal Areas Development Sub Plan	1022.55 (18.86)	3258.17 (50.05)	3148.46 (44.69)	2644.61 (33.83)	3259.72 (35.04)
22	V02- Co-operation	455.81 (26.78)	18554.10 (53.26)	5523.66 (44.97)	14176.42 (67.19)	1430.45 (7.43)
23	W02- General Education	216.69 (3.47)	443.77 (7.22)	1082.55 (16.30)	2212.79 (27.44)	1242.18 (15.06)

Grants which closed with savings of more than ₹ 100 crore persistently during 2016-17 to 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

Sr. No.	Number and Name of the grant	Amount of savings (per cent to total grants)				
		2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
24	W03- Technical Education	215.03 (11.54)	186.90 (13.39)	155.72 (9.41)	231.25 (11.88)	837.55 (43.63)
25	X01- Social Security and Nutrition	535.27 (17.95)	395.97 (12.53)	670.22 (14.64)	912.04 (17.77)	1146.99 (20.09)
26	Y02- Water Supply and Sanitation	2021.40 (51.54)	2059.43 (50.05)	2436.60 (48.11)	4562.60 (63.04)	3625.97 (65.82)
Capital Voted						
27	B10- Capital Expenditure on Economic Services	242.46 (14.89)	537.53 (32.83)	595.83 (30.03)	861.15 (45.15)	1112.33 (65.82)
28	H08- Capital Expenditure on Public Works Administrative and Functional Buildings	467.50 (31.59)	939.15 (53.10)	780.94 (41.24)	1202.08 (62.08)	1407.91 (13.78)
29	I05- Capital Expenditure on Irrigation	352.01 (3.92)	1731.05 (15.43)	859.41 (6.81)	1872.33 (14.53)	4508.03 (35.16)
30	K11- Capital Expenditure on Energy	195.65 (3.26)	615.65 (49.66)	160.20 (23.43)	392.64 (92.45)	207.52 (61.23)
31	L07- Capital Expenditure on Rural Development	1427.67 (52.33)	2081.61 (34.44)	1020.95 (36.21)	1371.47 (48.81)	1700.48 (59.91)
32	M04- Capital Outlay on Food, Storage and Warehousing	477.65 (10.94)	490.81 (11.68)	245.83 (5.45)	596.06 (9.13)	2527.62 (22.28)
33	N04- Capital Expenditure on Social Services	1117.18 (88.68)	509.49 (86.44)	917.63 (89.18)	205.78 (62.30)	248.13 (75.64)
34	O10- Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programs	3004.57 (79.34)	2373.91 (75.19)	3655.18 (80.74)	7316.26 (88.95)	5467.60 (84.91)

The persistent saving indicates deficiency in preparation of Budget estimates or budgetary control in the departments.

4.3.2 Unnecessary Supplementary Grants

During 2020-21 Supplementary grants totalling ₹ 13,225.91 crore proved to be unnecessary in view of significant savings at the end of the year even against original allocations. The cases of supplementary provision of ₹ 10 crore or more proved unnecessary are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Statement showing cases where Supplementary provisions proved unnecessary (₹ 10 crore or more in each case)						
Sr. No.	Grant Number	Name of the Appropriation	Original	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provisions	Supplementary Provision
Revenue - Voted						
1	A04	Secretariat and Miscellaneous General Services	1,125.24	487.31	637.93	12.66
2	A07	Civil Aviation	238.99	196.00	42.99	50.00
3	B01	Police Administration	20,048.20	15,568.56	4,479.64	327.92
4	B07	Economic Services	450.50	357.75	92.75	250.00
5	C07	Forest	3,080.00	1,984.91	1,095.09	40.00
6	D03	Agriculture Services	8,608.87	6,657.87	1,951.00	1,165.51
7	D04	Animal Husbandry	1,332.73	1,005.67	327.06	16.12
8	D06	Fisheries	210.54	172.69	37.85	65.17
9	E02	General Education	58,987.65	51,702.46	7,285.19	227.77
10	E03	Secretariat and Other Social Services	417.53	191.97	225.55	44.79
11	F02	Urban Development and Other Advance Services	16,292.24	7,985.47	8,306.77	609.93
12	H03	Housing	402.50	398.51	3.99	100.00
13	H05	Roads and Bridges	5,596.58	3,893.22	1,703.36	1,251.00
14	H06	Public Works and Administrative and Functional Buildings.	3,059.20	2,052.84	1,006.37	100.00
15	K07	Industries	3,479.04	2,578.70	900.34	50.00
16	L02	District Administration	6,032.73	5,686.73	346.00	19.68
17	L03	Rural Development Programmes	10,949.99	7,089.24	3,860.75	1,337.02
18	M02	Food Storage and Warehousing	2,732.66	2,426.81	305.86	652.77
19	N03	Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	11,762.11	7,927.25	3,834.86	2,705.32
20	O03	Rural Employment	2,667.54	648.14	2,019.40	50.00
21	O09	Census, Survey and Statistics	82.82	70.28	12.54	12.28
22	S01	Medical and Public Health	4,060.39	3,632.85	427.54	635.19
23	T05	Revenue Expenditure on Tribal Areas Development Sub-Plan	8,604.29	6,044.07	2,560.23	699.49
24	W03	Technical Education	1,889.79	1,082.23	807.55	30.00
25	ZA02	Social Security and Welfare	2,497.52	1,728.28	769.24	67.76
26	ZC01	Parliament / State/Union Territory Legislatures	245.43	213.11	32.31	31.07
27	ZD02	Art and Culture	251.64	147.62	104.02	38.50
28	ZG03	Welfare of Scheduled Castes	3,174.99	2,378.38	796.60	308.09

(₹ in crore)

Statement showing cases where Supplementary provisions proved unnecessary
(₹ 10 crore or more in each case)

Sr. No.	Grant Number	Name of the Appropriation	Original	Actual Expenditure	Savings out of Original Provisions	Supplementary Provision
Capital - Voted						
29	A09	Capital Outlay on Public Works	38.00	15.83	22.17	19.73
30	B10	Capital Expenditure on Economic Services	1,757.82	680.82	1,077.00	35.33
31	D09	Capital Expenditure on Animal Husbandry	185.25	138.40	46.85	34.53
32	H08	Capital Expenditure On Public Works Administrative and Functional Buildings	2,436.32	1,146.54	1,289.78	118.13
33	I05	Capital Expenditure on Irrigation	11,715.27	8,312.24	3,403.02	1,105.00
34	K11	Capital Expenditure on Energy	300.02	131.40	168.62	38.90
35	L07	Capital Expenditure on Rural Development	2,532.15	1,137.68	1,394.47	306.01
36	N04	Capital Expenditure on Social Services	228.04	79.91	148.13	100.00
37	O10	Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programmes	5,920.23	971.50	4,948.73	518.87
38	R03	Capital Expenditure on Medical and Public Health	69.07	52.54	16.53	25.00
39	S04	Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health	372.05	177.65	194.40	26.37
Total			203,835.93	147,153.43	56,682.48	13,225.91

5.1 *Assets*

The existing form of accounts does not depict value 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.

5.2 *Investments and Returns*

Total investments as share capital in Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) stood at ₹ 1,73,984 crore at the end of 2020-21. Dividends received during the year were ₹ 401.02 crore (i.e. 0.23 *per cent* of the investment).

Investments in PSUs increased by ₹ 8,959 crore and income from dividend increased by ₹ 344 crore. The increase in investments of ₹ 8,959 crore during 2020-21 was mainly in capital contributions to Vidarbha Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 2,823 crore), Godavari Marathwada Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 2,059 crore), Maharashtra Krishna Valley Development Corporation (₹ 1,685 crore), Tapi Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 810 crore), Konkan Irrigation Development Corporation (₹ 548 crore) and Maharashtra Water Conservation Development Corporation (₹ 639 crore).

5.3 *Cash balance and investment of Cash Balances*

(₹ in crore)

Particulars	As on 31 March 2020	As on 31 March 2021	Increase (+)/ Decrease(-)
General Cash Balance	(-) 373	(-) 7,376	(-)7,003
Cash with the departmental officers	237	235	(-)2
Investments from cash balances	14,743	29,293	(+)14,550
Investment from Earmarked balances-*	41,875	46,445	(+)4,570
a. General and other Reserve Funds	10	10	--
b. Sinking Fund	41,427	45,738	(+)4,311
c. Funds for Development of Milk supply	1	1	--
d. Other Development and Welfare Funds	13	13	--
e. Guarantee Redemption Fund	424	683	(+)259
Total Cash Balances	56,482	68,597	(+)12,115
<i>Interest realized</i>	5,080	4,400	(-)680

* Differs by ₹ 267 crore adjusted Proforma due to rectification of misclassification during previous years

- The interest received on investment of cash balances was 15.02 *per cent* during 2020-21 while interest paid by the Government on its borrowings during the year was 6.74 *per cent*.
- The State Government's cash balances of ₹ 68,597 crore at the end of current year showed a decrease by 21 *per cent* (₹ 12,115 crore) over the previous year.
- No Ways and Means advance was availed during 2020-21. However, Special Ways and Means Advance of ₹ 31,159 crore was availed during 2020-21.
- Investments held in the Cash Balance Investment Account as on 31 March 2021 were ₹ 29,293 crore. The details are as under:-

(i) Government of India Treasury Bills	₹ 29,293 crore
(ii) Other State Government Securities	nil
(iii) Other Investments	₹ <1 crore

5.4 Debts 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 fixed by the State Legislature from time to time. However, no limits in this regard have been laid down by the State Legislature.

Liabilities of the State Government increased by ₹ 68,281 crore from ₹ 4,79,895 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 5,48,176 crore during 2020-21. Public debt comprising internal debt of the State Government and loans and advances from the Central Government increased by ₹ 60,934 crore *i.e.* from ₹ 3,67,548 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 4,28,482 crore at the end of the current year. Details of the Public Debt and total liabilities of the State Government are as under:-

Year	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Internal Debt	2,93,952	3,27,026	3,28,522	3,61,132	4,08,036
Loans and Advances from Central Government	7,886	7,105	6,499	6,416	20,446
Total Public Debt	3,01,838(13)	3,34,131(13)	3,35,021(13)	3,67,548(13)	4,28,482 (16)
Small Savings	3,069	3,335	3,612	3,881	4,348
Provident Funds	21,576	21,857	22,072	23,569	23,842
Other Obligations	69,375	73,110	76,078	84,897	91,504
Total Liabilities	3,95,858(17)	4,32,433(17)	4,36,783(16)	4,79,895(17)	5,48,176(21)
GSDP	22,57,032	24,96,505	26,60,318	28,78,583	26,61,629 ^s

Figures in brackets represent percentage to GSDP

^s Provisional (Advance Estimates)

5.5 Guarantees (Contingent Liabilities)

The position of guarantees given by the State Government for the repayment of loans raised by Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc., with interest thereon is outlined below:

(₹ in crore)

Year	Amount Guaranteed (Principal only at the end of the year)	Amount Outstanding	
		Principal	Interest
2016-17	15,865	4,969	2,337
2017-18	32,946	24,348	2,310
2018-19	33,931	22,904	2,230
2019-20	56,038	39,581	1,699
2020-21	76,530	39,382	2,394

Note: Details are available at Statement No. 20 of the Finance Accounts (2020-21). These details are based on information received from the State Government and, where available, from the respective institutions.

6.1 Loans and Advances by the State Government

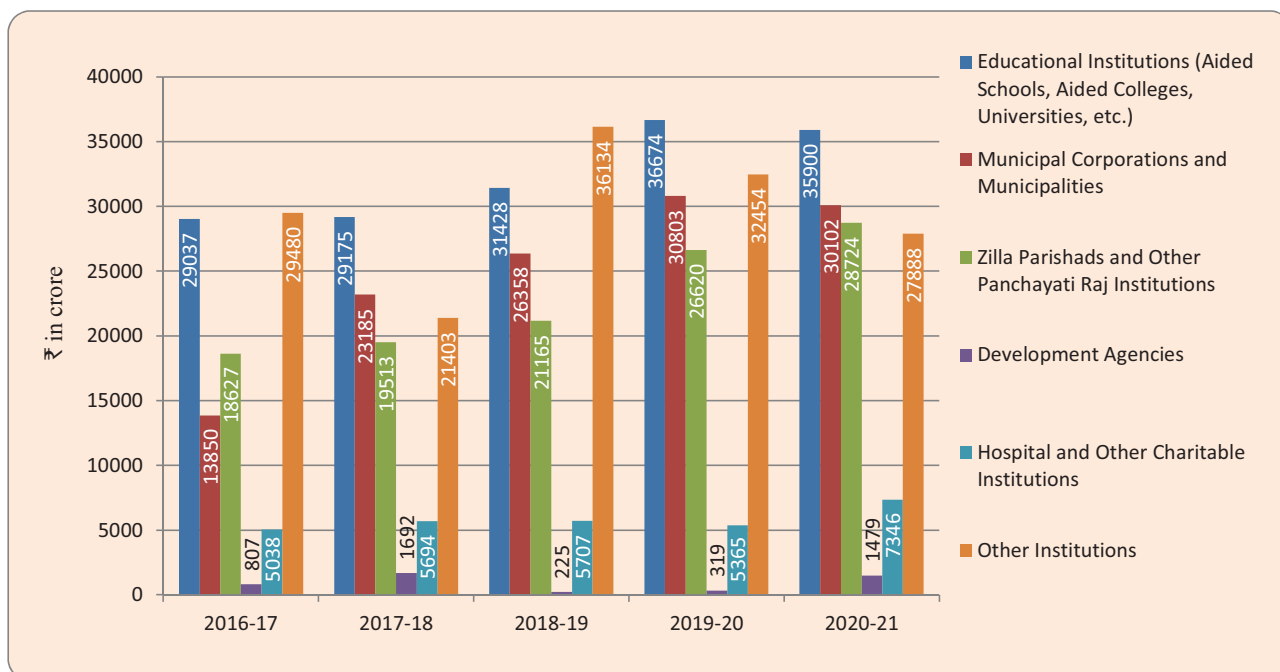
The total loans and advances made by the State Government during 2020-21 were ₹ 2,342 crore. The outstanding total loans and advances to be recovered from Government Corporations/Companies, non-Government Institutes, Local bodies, etc. at the end of 2020-21 were ₹ 26,830 crore. Information as regards recoveries in arrears in respect of principal and interest to be furnished by 15 July 2021 by the Government Department had not been received from all 30 (Thirty) Departments.

6.2 Non-confirmation of balances by the State Government under Loans and Advances

The detailed accounts of Loans and Advances maintained by the State Government departments along with the balances are yet to be confirmed by them. As on 31 March 2021, Loans and Advances given by the State Government amounted to ₹ 26,830 crore, confirmation for which is awaited from all Departments of the State Government.

6.3 Financial assistance to Local Bodies and other institutions

During the past five years, Grants-in-aid to local bodies, educational institutions, etc., has increased from ₹ 90,561 crore in 2016-17 to ₹ 1,31,439 crore in 2020-21. Details of Grants-in-aid for the past five years are as under:



(₹ in crore)

Institutions	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	29,037	29,175	31,428	36,674	35,900
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	13,850	23,185	26,358	30,803	30,102
Zilla Parishads and Other Panchayati Raj Institutions	18,627	19,513	21,165	26,620	28,724
Development Agencies	807	1,692	225	319	1,479
Hospital and Other Charitable Institutions	5,038	5,694	5,707	5,365	7,346
Other Institutions	29,480	21,403	36,134	32,454 ^(A)	27,888 ^(B)
Total	96,839	1,00,663	1,21,017	1,32,235	1,31,439
Assistance as per percentage of Net Revenue Expenditure	45	42	45	44	42

(A) Includes Welfare of SC, ST and OBC : ₹ 5,576 crore, Administrative Services : ₹ 608 crore and Housing : ₹ 538 crore, Agriculture and Allied Activities : ₹ 9,239 crore, etc.

(B) Includes Welfare of SC, ST and OBC : ₹ 5,576 crore, Administrative Services : ₹ 608 crore and Housing : ₹ 538 crore, Agriculture and Allied Activities : ₹ 9,239 crore, etc.

6.4 Reconciliation of Accounts

All Controlling Officers are required to reconcile receipts and expenditure of the Government with the figures accounted for by the Principal Accountants General (Accounts and Entitlement) in the State or the Pay and Accounts Office, Mumbai, as the case may be. During the year, receipts amounting to ₹ 1,54,068 crore (97 per cent of total receipts) and expenditure amounting to ₹ 2,38,940 crore (83 per cent of total expenditure) were reconciled by the State Government.

6.5 Submission of Accounts by Account Rendering Units

The rendition of initial accounts by the Treasuries along with vouchers and receipt schedules was satisfactory. The implementation of the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS) to a major extent and computerization of Public Works Divisions and Divisions of Forest and Water Resources Departments in stages over the past years in the State has resulted in a significant improvement in Budgetary controls, timely rendition and accuracy of Treasury Accounts and compilation of Monthly/Annual Accounts without any exclusion.

6.6 Abstract Contingent (AC) Bills

Financial rules (Rule 290 of the Central Treasury Rules) states that no moneys should be drawn from the Government Treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. In emergent circumstances, Drawing and Disbursing Officers (DDOs) are authorized to draw sums of money through Abstract Contingent (AC) bills by debiting Service Heads. In terms of the Maharashtra Treasury Rules 1968, DDOs are required to present Detailed Countersigned Contingent (DCC) bills containing vouchers in support of final expenditure within 30 days from the date of completion of the purpose for which the advance was drawn, and in no case, should the DCC Bill submission be delayed beyond the period of three months from the date of drawal of such a advance, unless otherwise permitted by the Administrative Department with the concurrence of the Finance Department. Delayed submission or prolonged non-submission of supporting DCC bills renders expenditure through AC Bills, opaque, and the expenditure shown in the Finance Accounts cannot be vouched for as correct or final. Out of 1,171 AC bills amounting to ₹ 1,634.43 crore drawn during the year 2020-21, 402 AC bills amounting to ₹ 871.08 crore (53 per cent) were drawn in March 2021. Moreover, DCC Bills in respect of a total of 2,246 AC bills amounting to ₹ 3,427.05 crore as on 30 June 2021 were not received.

As on 31 March 2021, DC bills in respect of 2,246 AC bills amounting to ₹ 3,427.05 crore were not received as given below:

Year	Number of pending DC bills	Amount (₹ in crore)
Upto 2018-19	981	1,196.21
2019-20	492	838.20
2020-21	773	1,392.64
Total	2,246	3,427.05

An amount of ₹ 3,427.05 crore outstanding as on March 2021 includes irregular drawal of AC Bills amounting to ₹ 2,767.02 crore for purchase and distribution of medicines, related to consumable articles and Medical Equipment through the Haffkine Bio-Pharmaceutical Corporation Limited.

The major defaulting departments that had not submitted DCC bills are Medical Education and Drugs Department (₹ 1,620.86 crore); Public Health Department (₹ 1,031.69 crore); Home Department (₹ 339.89 crore); Planning Department (₹ 213.13 crore) and General Administration Department (₹ 170.95 crore).

6.7 Status of Suspense Balances

Details of outstanding Balances under Major Head 8658 - Suspense Account is as under:

Name of the Minor Head	(₹ in crore)					
	2018-19		2019-20		2020-21	
	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
101- Pay and Accounts Office Suspense	179.04	38.16	178.59	22.04	169.66	21.13
Net	(Dr.) 140.88		(Dr.) 156.55		(Dr.) 148.53	
102- Suspense Accounts (Civil)	6.25	3.95	9.78	5.62	34.18	4.31
Net	(Dr.) 2.30		(Dr.) 4.16		(Dr.) 29.87	
107- Cash Settlement Suspense Account	18.30	0.49	18.30	0.49	18.30	0.49
Net	(Dr.) 17.81		(Dr.) 17.81		(Dr.) 17.81	
109-Reserve Bank suspense	(-) 8.44	(-) 0.54	(-) 1.45	0.10	(-) 1.43	3.08
Net	(Cr.) 7.90		(Cr.) 1.55		(Cr.) 4.51	
110-Reserve Bank Suspense-Central Accounts Office	3.03	2.85	(-)2.00	2.85	440.00	371.42
Net	(Dr.) 0.18		(Cr.) 4.85		(Dr.) 68.58	
111-Departmental Adjusting Accounts Suspense	(-)3.48	(-)15.60	(-)2.54	(-)13.07	(-)3.58	(-)1.17
Net	(Dr.) 12.12		(Dr.) 10.53		(Cr.) 2.41	
112-Tax Deducted at source (TDS) Suspense	0.09	111.28	186.93	607.14	(-)18.33	146.43
Net	(Cr.) 111.19		(Cr.) 420.21		(Cr.) 164.76	

6.8 Utilisation Certificates for Grants-in-aid given by the Government

In terms of Bombay Financial Rules, 1959 of the Maharashtra, Utilization Certificates (UCs) in respect of Grants-in-Aid received by the grantee should be furnished by the grantee to the authority that sanctioned the UCs, within 12 months from the date of receipt of the grant or before applying for a further grant on the same object, whichever is earlier. To the extent of non - submission of UCs, there is no assurance that the amount shown in Finance Accounts has reached the beneficiaries and thus the expenditure cannot be vouched as correct or final.

During the year 2020-21, ₹ 67,891.74 crore pertaining to outstanding UCs for the period upto March 2021 was cleared. The position of outstanding UCs as on 30 June 2021 is given below:

(₹ in crore)		
Year*	Number of UCs awaited	Amount involved
Up to 2018-19	6,142	15,552.20
2019-20	6,145	8,595.80
2020-21	15,953	18,713.97
Total	28,240	42,861.97

* The year mentioned above relates to "Due year" i.e. after 12 months of actual drawal
Additions during the year 2019-20 is ₹ 62,999.03 crore

Major defaulting departments that had not submitted UCs are Urban Development Department (₹ 11,404.98 crore, 27 per cent); School Education and Sports Department (₹ 8,398.14 crore, 20 per cent); Planning Department (₹ 5,111.88 crore, 12 per cent); Rural Development and Water Conservation Department (₹ 3,576.17 crore, eight per cent) and Revenue and Forest Department (₹ 2,980.15 crore, seven per cent).

6.9 Commitments on account of Incomplete Capital works

As per information received from the State Government, there are 38 incomplete projects under Water Resources Department, which are aged five years or more. Out of 38 incomplete projects, 33 projects have witnessed a cost escalation of ₹ 25,187.50 crore.

Details of incomplete projects along with revised cost and escalation in the cost :

(₹ in crore)

Water Resources Department				
Sr. No.	Name of Project/Works	Estimated Cost Original	Revised cost	Escalation Cost
1	Bhokarbari	2.42	4.35	1.93
2	Bhatsa Project	13.68	1,550.00	1,536.32
3	Bhandardara H.E.P.	33.37	48.86	15.49
4	Ghatghar pump storage at Ghatghar Tal. Akole	179.61	1,578.90	1,399.29
5	Hatiz Hingani	3.82	19.24	15.42
6	Jamb Nalla	6.68	49.94	43.26
7	Khari	5.63	17.75	12.12
8	Lower Godawari	32.24	233.79	201.55
9	Mandwa Project	0.55	0.86	0.31
10	Masrul	3.74	35.47	35.10
11	Pothara Nalla Project	41.00	110.10	69.10
12	Surya	145.90	226.24	80.34
13	Sangameshwar	6.45	44.05	37.60
14	Surya HEP	4.20	9.28	5.08
15	Surya Canal Drop HEP	1.40	3.82	2.42
16	Susari	2.58	33.79	31.21
17	Tillari Project	45.20	2,496.78	2,451.58
18	Waghodi Project	1.77	53.22	51.45
19	Utawali River Project	15.63	109.64	94.01
20	Chandrabhaga	24.79	222.48	197.69
21	Koyna HEP St.IV	49.24	2,457.15	2,407.91
22	Karanjwan HEP	3.60	106.44	102.84
23	Upper Wardha Project	13.05	1,634.72	1,621.67
24	Bhima Project	42.58	2,622.20	2,579.62
25	Kumbhe H E P	97.24	258.38	161.14
26	Kal Hydro-Electric Project	99.00	482.07	383.07
27	Upper Manar	23.06	635.96	612.90
28	Upper Penganga Project	35.06	3,550.28	3,515.22
29	Wan HEP	1.30	7.12	5.82
30	Lower Wunna Project	24.83	324.57	299.74
31	Dhombalkwadi	261.72	1,402.51	1,141.79
32	Nandur Madhmeshwar	48.70	2,210.59	2,161.89
33	Kukadi Project	31.18	3,948.17	3,916.99
Total		1,301.22	26,488.72	25,187.50

6.10 Non-transfer of Funds accumulated under National Pension System

State Government Employees recruited on or after 1 November, 2005 are eligible for the National Pension System. The employee and employer contribution of Government employees are to be transferred to the designated pension fund.

During the year, the State Government has transferred ₹ 3,237 crore to the Pension Fund leaving a balance of ₹ 10,642 crore as on 31 March 2021 including the untransferred balances of earlier years. Untransferred amounts with accrued interest represent outstanding liabilities of the Government.

6.11 Operation of Personal Deposit (PD) Accounts

PD Accounts enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure for specific purposes pertaining to a scheme; by debiting the service heads in the Consolidated Fund of the State and crediting the Personal Deposits under the Major Head 8443-Civil Deposits and the Minor Head 106-Personal Deposits. Administrators of PD Accounts are required to close such accounts on the last working day of the year and transfer the unspent balances back to the Consolidated Fund.

During 2020-21 an amount of ₹ 195.86 crore was transferred from the Consolidated Fund of the State to the PD Accounts and an amount of ₹ 16,092.65 crore was credited through challans. This includes ₹ 5.80 crore transferred in March 2021 from the Consolidated Fund of the State. This is 0.04 *per cent* of the total credit to PD account during the year, of which, no amount was transferred on the last working day of March 2021.

In terms of Rule 495 of Maharashtra Treasury Rules, 1968, the Administrator of the Personal Deposit Account shall make necessary verification and reconciliation of the balances with the Treasury and shall furnish a certificate to the Treasury Officer on or before 31 March every year.

The Treasury officer shall verify the said certificate with the Treasury records and send a report of verification of such balances to the Principal Accountants General (A&E) by 30 June every year.

49 Administrators (out of 1975) of Personal Deposit Accounts had reconciled and verified their balances with the treasury figures and 429 annual verification certificates were furnished by them to the Treasury officer for onward submission to the Principal Accountant General office.

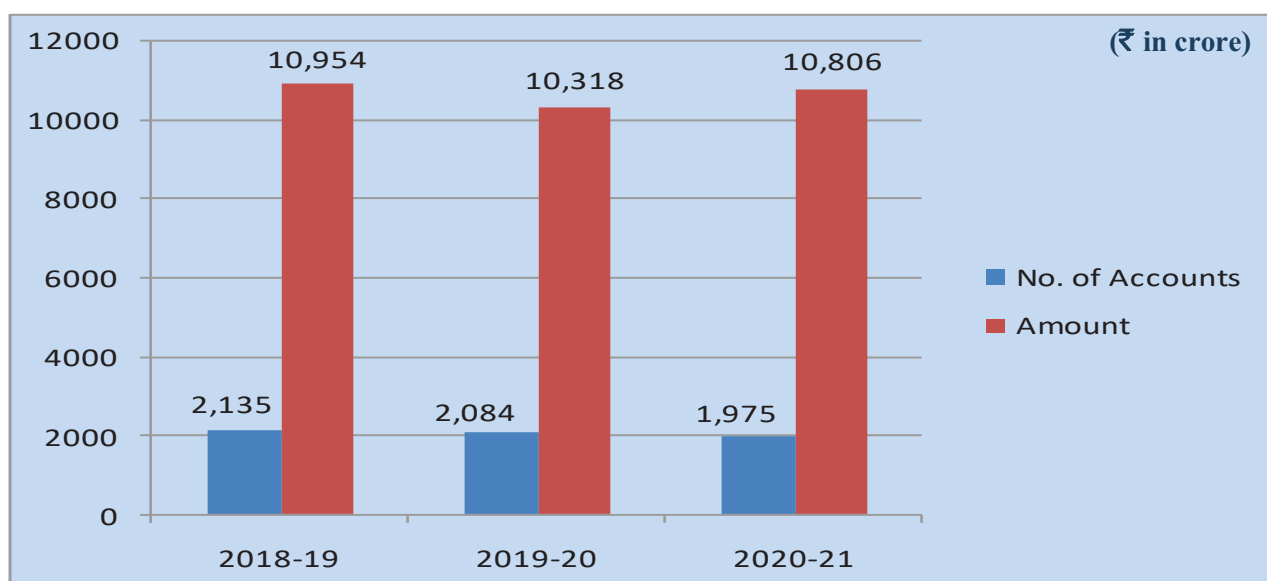
Details of PD accounts as on 31 March 2021 are given below:

(₹ in crore)

Opening Balance as on April -2020		Addition during the year 2020-21		Closed/Withdrawal during the year 2020-21		Closing Balance as on 31 March 2021	
Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount	Number of Administrators	Amount
2,084	10,317.97	Nil	16,288.51	109	15,800.66	1,975	10,805.82

Maharashtra Treasury Rules, 1968, state that the Administrator shall maintain a detailed account of the scheme/projects for which the PD Account has been opened. However, if any PD Account is not operated upon for a period of one year and there is reason to believe that the need for such deposit accounts has ceased, the same shall be closed. PD Accounts of 383 operators with balance amounting to ₹ 144.40 crore were lying inoperative for more than one year. The information regarding Lapsable and Non- Lapsable PD accounts is not made available from the Government of Maharashtra.

The trend analysis of balances under PD Accounts for the last three years is as shown below:



It is seen from the above table that the number of PD Accounts has decreased by 160 (seven per cent) i.e. from 2,135 number of PD Accounts in 2018-19 to 1,975 number of PD Accounts in 2020-21. The balance in PD Accounts has also decreased by ₹ 148 crore (1.35 per cent) i.e. from ₹ 10,954 crore in 2018-19 to ₹ 10,806 crore in 2020-21. The decreasing trend in the number of PD Accounts was mainly due to closure of inoperative accounts and also discouraging unnecessary opening of new PD Accounts.

6.12 Rush of Expenditure

According to Bombay Financial Rules, 1959, rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. Contrary to this, expenditure in respect of nine departments exceeding ₹ 100 crore and constituting more than 25 per cent of the total expenditure was incurred during March 2021. Major departments resorting to rush of expenditure are Housing (99 per cent); Environment (82 per cent); Planning (76 per cent); Industries, Energy and Labour (70 per cent); Minorities (65 per cent); Tribal Development (50 per cent); Social Justice and Special Assistance (49 per cent).

6.13 Reserve Funds:

Details of Reserve Funds are available in Statements 21 and 22 of the Finance Accounts. There are 21 active Reserve Funds earmarked for specific purposes. The total accumulated balance at the end of 31 March 2021 in these funds was ₹ 12,307.64 crore. Out of which ₹ 4,642.62 crore was under interest bearing Reserve Fund and ₹ 7,665.02 crore under Non-Interest bearing Reserve Fund.

(a) State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF):

In terms of guidelines on constitution and administration of the State Disaster Response Fund (under Major Head- “8121 General & Other Reserve Funds” which is under interest bearing section), the Central and State Governments are required to contribute to the fund in the proportion of 75:25. During the year 2020-21, the State Government received ₹ 3,222 crore as Central Government’s share. The State Government’s share during the year is ₹ 1,074 crore. The State Government transferred ₹ 4,296 crore (Central share ₹ 3,222 crore, State share ₹ 1,074 crore) to the Fund under Major Head 8121-122 SDRF. The State received ₹ 420.12 crore from the Central Government towards National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF).

The contributions to the Fund, expenditure therefrom and the balance therein are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (1 April 2020)	Contribution by Centre	State Share	Receipts under NDRF	Total receipts during the year	Amount set off (MH 2245-05)	Balance in the fund	Invested by RBI/State Government during the Year
Nil	3,222.00	1,074.00	420.12	4,716.12	3,856.92	859.20*	Nil

* Represents (20 per cent) of State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) earmarked for State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF). This has remained unutilised as guidelines for utilisation of SDMF and accounting procedure there of have not been finalised by GoI.

The expenditure of ₹ 3,856.92 crore incurred on natural calamities was set off against the expenditure initially incurred under Major Head 2245-Relief on account of Natural Calamities leaving a Fund balance of ₹ 859.20 crore as on 31 March 2021.

(b) Consolidated Sinking Fund:

The Government of Maharashtra set up the Consolidated Sinking Fund for amortization of all loans. According to the guidelines of the Fund, States may contribute a minimum of 0.5 per cent of their outstanding liabilities (internal debt + public account) as at the end of the previous year to the Consolidated Sinking Fund. The following are the transactions in the Fund:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance as on 1 April 2020 in the fund	Additions to the Fund (Contribution and interest)		Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Amount invested by RBI upto 2021	Closing balance as on 31 March 2021
	Required contribution (0.5 per cent of the outstanding liabilities as on 31 March 2020)	Contribution, Interest, Net Redemption and amount realized on investments added during the year				
41,427.12	2,399.50	4,787.33(*)	476.82	45,737.63	45,737.63	Nil

(*) (i) Includes contribution of ₹ 1,000 crore transferred during 2020

(ii) During 2020-21 Government of Maharashtra contributed only ₹ 1,000 crore as against the required contribution of ₹ 2,399.50 crore due to insufficient funds

(c) Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF) :

The State Government constituted the Guarantee Redemption Fund in 2018-19 that is administered by RBI, vide a notification dated 20 December 2018. The latest amendment to the Fund through a notification issued by the State Government, effective from the year 2018-19, stipulates that the State Government shall initially contribute a minimum of one per cent and thereafter at the rate of 0.5 per cent of outstanding guarantees at the end of the previous year to achieve the level of five per cent of total outstanding by 2027-28.

₹ 686.66 crore was accumulated in the Fund as on 31 March 2021. The amount of ₹ 258.92 crore had been invested by RBI leaving a balance of ₹ 3.99 crore. The details are as under:

(₹ in crore)

Opening balance (1 April 2020)	Additions to the Fund (contribution and interest)			Payments out of the Fund	Total balance in the Fund	Required balance in the Fund as on 31 March 2021	Amount invested by RBI upto 31 March 2021	Closing balance (31 March 2021)
	Required contribution (0.5 per cent of Total outstanding Guarantees as on 31 March 2020)	Actuals during 2020-21						
		Contribution (0.55 per cent of Total outstanding Guarantees as on 31 March 2021)	Interest					
427.64	205.90	228.04	34.39	3.41	686.66	598.15	682.67	3.99

Acronyms and abbreviations	
Acronyms	Full form
CE	Committed Expenditure
SE	Scheme Expenditure
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
AC Bills	Abstract Contingent Bills
DCC Bills	Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills
UCs	Utilisation Certificates
GST	Goods and Service Tax
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
IFMS	Integrated Financial Management System
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SDRMF	State Disaster Risk Management Fund
SDMF	State Disaster Mitigation Fund

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