PREFACE

This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor under Article 151 of the Constitution.

Chapters I and II of this Report respectively contain audit observations on matters arising from examination of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2009.

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

Executive Summary

Background

In response to the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations, the Gujarat Government enacted its Fiscal Responsibilities and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, entitled the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005 with a view to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, sustainable debt management consistent with fiscal stability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government and conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term fiscal framework. The State Government's commitment to carry forward these reforms is largely reflected in policy initiatives announced in its subsequent budgets. The benefits of FRBM legislation have been realised to a great extent already, in terms of reduction in major deficit indicators.

The State Government has done well in establishing an institutional mechanism on fiscal transparency and accountability as evident from the year-on-year presentation of outcome budgets. These outcome indicators tend to serve the limited purpose of measuring the department-wise performance against the targets. They do not, however, give the big picture of the status of financial management including debt position, off-budget liabilities, cash management etc. for the benefit of the State Legislature and other stakeholders.

The Comptroller and Auditor General's Audit Reports have been commenting upon the Government's finances for over three years since the FRBM legislation. Since these comments formed part of the Civil Audit Report, it was felt that the audit findings on State finances remained camouflaged because the majority of audit findings were on compliance and performance aspects. The obvious fallout of this all-inclusive reporting was that the audit findings on financial management did not receive proper attention. In recognition of the need to bring State finances to centre-stage, a stand-alone report on State Government finances was considered an appropriate audit response to this challenge. Accordingly, from the report year 2009 onwards, C&AG has decided to bring out a separate volume titled 'Report on State Finances.'

The report

Based on the audited accounts of the Government of Gujarat for the year ending March 2009, this report provides an analytical review of the Annual Accounts of the State Government. The report is structured in three Chapters.

Chapter I is based on the audit of Finance Accounts and makes an assessment of the Government's fiscal position as at 31 March 2009. It provides an insight into trends in committed expenditure and borrowing pattern, besides giving a brief account of Central funds transferred directly to State implementing agencies through the off-budget route.

Chapter II is based on audit of Appropriation Accounts and gives a grant-wise description of appropriations and the manner in which the allocated resources were managed by the service delivery departments.

Chapter III is an inventory of the Government's compliance with various reporting requirements and financial rules. The report also has additional data collated from several sources in support of the findings.

Audit findings and recommendations

Fiscal discipline: The Government's early gains in achieving revenue surplus and fiscal deficit targets, suffered a setback in the current year due to the slump in the economy, impacting its revenue receipts and resulting in revenue deficit during the year, which was mainly due to the high increases in Social Service and Economic Service expenditure during the current year.

Need to compress Non-Plan expenditure: The revenue expenditure was 78.56 *per cent* of the total expenditure, of which 71.38 *per cent* was under Non-Plan. Non-Plan expenditure increased by 10.32 *per cent* against the projected rate of 4.9 *per cent* in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement. Moreover, salary expenditure, pension liabilities, interest payments and subsidies constituted 65 *per cent* of Non-Plan revenue expenditure during 2008-09.

Review of Government investments: The average return on the Government's investments in statutory corporations, rural banks, joint stock companies and co-operatives was 0.68 *per cent* in the last three years while the Government paid a minimum of 7.80 *per cent* as interest on its borrowings during 2007-2009. This was obviously an unsustainable proposition. The Government should, therefore, hasten to seek better value for money in its investments. Otherwise, high-cost borrowed funds invested in projects with low financial returns will continue to strain the economy.

Increasing fiscal liabilities accompanied by negligible rates of return on Government investments and inadequate interest cost recovery on loans and advances might lead to a situation of unsustainable debt in the medium to long run unless suitable measures are initiated to compress the Non-Plan revenue expenditure and mobilize additional resources, both through tax and non-tax sources.

Delays in completion of projects: Inordinate delays in completion of projects, particularly irrigation projects in the State, resulted in blocking of capital. Therefore, adequate priority should be given for project planning and implementation mechanism so as to adequately address overcoming inadequacies and to avoid further time and cost overruns.

Financial management and budgetary control: During 2008-09, there were overall savings of Rs.4,358.29 crore, which were a result of the total savings of Rs.4,705.34 crore being offset by the excess of Rs.347.05 crore. This excess requires regularization under Article

205 of the Constitution of India. Cases were noticed where the amounts surrendered were in excess of the actual savings, indicating lack of or inadequate budgetary control. As against savings of Rs.1,076.23 crore, the amount surrendered was Rs.1,612.94 crore, resulting in excess surrender of Rs.536.71 crore. There were 10 grants/appropriations in which savings of Rs.22.31 crore occurred but amount had not been surrendered by the concerned departments. Similarly, out of total savings of Rs.905.80 crore under 16 other grants/appropriations, Rs.139.21 crore was not surrendered. Budgetary controls should be strengthened to avoid such deficiencies in financial management. Last minute fund releases and issuance of re-appropriation/ surrender orders should be avoided.

Financial reporting: The State Government's compliance with various rules, procedures and directives was unsatisfactory, which was evident from the delays in furnishing utilization certificates against the loans and grants received from various grantee institutions. Submission of Annual Accounts was delayed by 22 out of 24 autonomous bodies. There were delays in placement of Separate Audit Reports in the Legislature in respect of all the eight autonomous bodies which were required to do so. In respect of three autonomous bodies, there were delays of over five years. The Government reported 178 cases of misappropriation, defalcation, etc., involving Government money amounting to Rs.8.73 crore up to March 2009, on which final action was pending. Departmental enquiries in respect of all misappropriation cases should be expedited to bring the defaulters to book. Internal controls in all the organizations should be strengthened to prevent such cases in future.

CHAPTER - I

FINANCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the Government of Gujarat during the current year and analyses critical changes in the major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, keeping in view the overall trends during the last five years. The structure of Government Accounts and the layout of the Finance Accounts are shown in **Appendix 1.1.** The methodology adopted for the assessment of the fiscal position of the State is given in **Appendix 1.2.**

1.1 Summary of Current Year's Fiscal Transactions

Table 1.1 presents the summary of the State Government's fiscal transactions during the current year (2008-09) vis-à-vis the previous year while **Appendix 1.4** provides details of receipts and disbursements as well as the overall fiscal position during the current year.

Table 1.1 Summary of Fiscal Operations

(Rupees in crore)

2007-08	Receipts	2008-09	2007-08	Disbursements		2008-09	
					Non Plan	Plan	Total
Section-A:	Revenue						
35,689.85	Revenue receipts	38,675.71	33,539.51	Revenue expenditure	27,653.38	11,088.08	38,741.46
21,885.57	Tax revenue	23,557.03	13,654.46	General services	13,063.73	321.59	13,385.32
4,609.32	Non-tax revenue	5,099.32	11,800.66	Social services	8,802.51	6,129.63	14,932.14
5,426.09	Share of Union Taxes/ Duties	5,725.86	7,937.06	Economic services	5,619.61	4,636.86	10,256.47
3,768.87	Grants from Government of India	4,293.50	147.33	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	167.53		167.53
Section-B:	Capital		-		•	•	
94.87	Misc. Capital Receipts	20.60	6,801.03	Capital Outlay	19.80	10,199.96	10,219.76
213.60	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	181.11	428.76	Loans and Advances disbursed	71.66	282.09	353.75
8,611.10	Public Debt receipts**	10,306.11	1,934.28	Repayment of Public Debt*	*	*	2,604.91
2.51	Contingency Fund	9.94	9.94	Contingency Fund	*	*	33.97
42,311.37	Public Account receipts	49,626.36	40,032.22	Public Account disbursements	*	*	47,284.61
9,360.09	Opening Cash Balance	13,537.65	13,537.65	Closing Cash Balance			13,119.02
96,283.39	Total	1,12,357.48	96,283.39	Total			1,12,357.48

(Source: Finance Accounts for the years 2007-08 and 2008-09) * Bifurcation of Plan and Non-Plan not available ** Excluding net transactions under ways and means advances and overdrafts.

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The following are the significant changes during 2008-09 over the previous years:

- Revenue receipts grew by 8.37 per cent (Rs. 2,986 crore) over the previous year. The increase was due to increase in the State's own tax revenue (Rs. 1,671 crore), increase in non-tax revenue (Rs. 490 crore), State's share of Union taxes and duties (Rs. 300 crore) and grants from the Government of India (GOI) (Rs. 525 crore).
- Revenue expenditure increased by Rs. 5,202 crore (15.51 *per cent*) mainly due to increase in expenditure on Social Services by Rs. 3,131 crore and on Economic Services by Rs.2,319 crore.
- Capital expenditure increased by Rs. 3,419 crore (50.27 per cent) whereas the disbursement of loans and advances declined by Rs. 75 crore (17.49 per cent).
- Receipts under Public Debt increased by Rs. 1,695 crore (19.68 per cent) against an increase of Rs. 671 crore in payments (34.67 per cent).
- Public Account receipts and payments increased by Rs. 7,315 crore (17.28 per cent) and Rs. 7,252 crore (18 per cent) respectively.
- The cash balance at the end of the year decreased by Rs. 419 crore.

Review of the fiscal situation

As per the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005 (FRBM Act), in line with the recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State Government had agreed for elimination of the Revenue deficit by end of 2007-08 and reduction of the Fiscal deficit to not more than three *per cent* of the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by 31 March 2009. Similarly, the target of the ratio of Public Debt to GSDP was 30 *per cent*. Total outstanding guarantees were to be capped at Rs. 16,000 crore by 2007-08. Though the State had achieved the above targets by 2006-07, during 2008-09, the State had a revenue deficit of Rs.66 crore (0.02 *per cent* of GSDP). The ratio of public debt to GSDP at 24.04 *per cent* during the current year remained, however, within the limit of 30 *per cent* prescribed under the Act.

Budget Analysis

Budget papers presented by the State Government provide descriptions of the projections or estimations of revenue and expenditure for a particular fiscal year. The importance of accuracy in the estimation of revenue and expenditure is widely accepted in the context of effective implementation of fiscal policies for overall economic management. Deviations from the budget estimates are indicative of non-attainment and non-optimisation of the desired fiscal objectives, due to a variety of causes, some within the control of Government and some outside. The year 2008-09 was one in which there was a large scale economic slow-down, which adversely affected the attainment of targets.

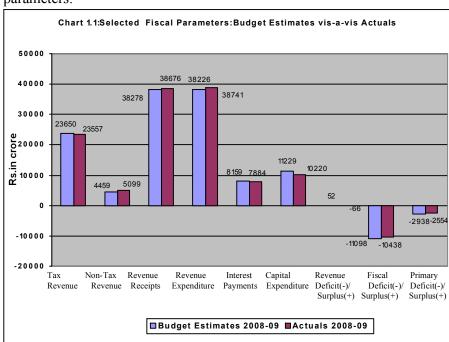


Chart 1.1 Presents the budget estimates and actuals of some important fiscal parameters.

During 2008-09, compared to the budget estimates, the tax revenue was less by Rs. 93 crore though there was an increase in revenue receipts by Rs. 398 crore. Against an estimated revenue surplus of Rs. 52 crore, the financial year ended with a revenue deficit of Rs. 66 crore. However, the primary deficit was only Rs. 2,554 crore against the estimate of Rs. 2,938 crore.

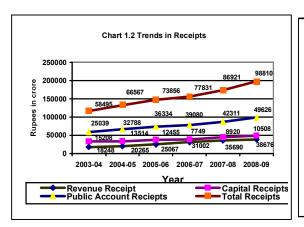
For the welfare of building and other construction workers who are the most vulnerable segment of the unorganized labour sector, the State Government constituted (December 2004) the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Board (Board) under the Buildings and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Act, 1996. Under this Act, the State Government collected labour cess of Rs. 102.46 crore (Rs. 0.15 crore in 2005-06; Rs. 22.10 crore in 2006-07; Rs. 30.77 crore in 2007-08 and Rs. 49.44 crore in 2008-09), but no part of the receipts was transferred to the Welfare Board for spending on social security schemes meant for building and other construction workers.

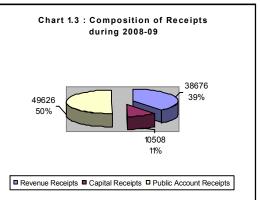
Revenue expenditure reflected a slight variation of 1.35 *per cent* over the budget estimates due to increase in expenditure under social and economic services. As a result, the targeted revenue surplus of Rs.52 crore was not achieved. Instead, there was a revenue deficit of Rs.66 crore. Though capital expenditure of Rs.10,220 crore showed a significant increase (50.27 *per cent*) over the previous year, it fell short of the budget estimates of Rs.11,229 crore by 8.98 *per cent*.

1.2 Resources of the State

1.2.1 Resources of the State as per Annual Finance Accounts

Revenue and capital are the two streams of receipts that constitute the resources of the State Government. Revenue receipts consist of tax revenues, non-tax revenues, State's share of Union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from the Government of India. Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GOI as well as accruals from the Public Account. **Table 1.1** presents the receipts and disbursements of the State during the current year as recorded in its Annual Finance Accounts while **Chart 1.2** depicts the trends in various components of the receipts of the State during 2003-09. **Chart 1.3** depicts the composition of resources of the State during the current year.





The relative share of Revenue receipts and Public Account receipts which stood at 31 *per cent* and 43 *per cent* of the total receipts in 2003-04 increased to 39 *per cent* and 50 *per cent* in 2008-09; while that of Capital receipts declined from 26 *per cent* in 2003-04 to 11 *per cent* in 2008-09. During the period, the State's tax revenue increased from Rs. 11,173 crore in 2003-04 to Rs. 23,557 crore in 2008-09, but the percentage of tax receipts to revenue receipts remained the same at 61 *per cent*.

1.2.2 Funds transferred to State Implementing Agencies outside the State Budget

The Central Government has been transferring a sizeable quantum of funds directly to State implementing agencies¹ for the implementation of various schemes/programmes in social and economic sectors, which are recognized as critical. As these funds are not routed through the State Budget/State Treasury System, the Annual Finance Accounts do not capture the flow of these funds and to that extent, the State's receipts and expenditure as well as other fiscal variables/ parameters derived from them are underestimated.

¹ State implementing agencies includes any organization/institutions including non-Governmental organizations which are authorized by the State Government to receive funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State Implementation Society for SSA, State Health Mission for NRHM etc.

The funds directly transferred to State implementing agencies are presented in **Table 1.2**

Table-1.2: Funds transferred directly to State implementing agencies

(Rs. in crore)

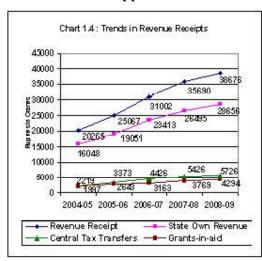
Programme/Scheme	Implementing Agency in the State	2008-09
Integrated Watershed Management Programmes DPAP DDP IWDP DLR	DRDA	33.32
National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	DRDA	59.70
Swaranjayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	DRDA	21.95
DRDA Administration RD	DRDA	5.66
Rural Housing	DRDA	124.28
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	Gujarat Council of Primary Education	254.33
National Rural Health Mission	State Health Society	184.41
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana, Accelerated Rural Water	NGOs & other	1,177.00
Supply Programme, Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak	institutions	
Yojana, Micro Irrigation, National Institute of		
Technology, Integrated Textile Park, etc.		
Total		1,860.65

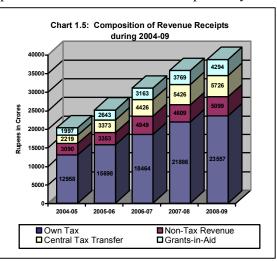
(Source: e-lekha portal of the Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.)

Out of Rs. 1,860.65 crore transferred to State implementing agencies, it was seen that Rs. 1,177 crore was transferred to NGOs and others. Direct transfer of funds from the Union to the State implementing agencies ran the risk of improper utilisation of funds by these agencies. Unless uniform accounting practices are followed by all these agencies with proper documentation and timely reporting of expenditure, it would be difficult to monitor the end use of these direct transfers.

1.3 Revenue Receipts

Statement-11 of the Finance Accounts details the revenue receipts of the Government. The revenue receipts consist of the State's own tax and non-tax revenues, Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid from GOI. The trends and composition of revenue receipts over the period 2004-09 are presented in **Appendix 1.3** and also depicted in **Charts 1.4** and **1.5** respectively.





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During the period, the State's own tax revenue, non-tax revenue, Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid increased at an annual average growth rate of 20, 16, 40 and 29 *per cent* respectively. In 2008-09, these components grew at 7.6, 10.6, 5.5 and 13.9 *per cent* respectively. Thus the rate of growth in respect of all components of revenue was lower during 2008-09.

The trends in revenue receipts relative to GSDP are presented in **Table 1.3** below:

Table 1.3: Trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Revenue Receipts (RR) (Rupees in crore)	20265	25067	31002	35690	38676
Rate of growth of RR (per cent)	11.05	23.70	23.68	15.12	8.37
R R/GSDP (per cent)	10.72	11.05	11.80	11.63	10.69
Buoyancy Ratios ²					
Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t. GSDP	0.88	1.19	1.50	0.90	0.47
State's own Tax Buoyancy w.r.t. GSDP	1.28	1.06	1.12	1.10	0.43
Revenue Buoyancy with reference to	0.69	1.12	1.34	0.82	1.10
State's own taxes					

(Source: Finance Accounts for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09)

The GSDP at current prices was estimated to increase from Rs. 3,06,813 crore in 2007-08 to Rs. 3,61,846 crore in 2008-09, representing an increase of 17.94 per cent. However, the rate of growth of revenue receipts showed a declining trend despite the increase in GSDP, indicating that the State's aim to widen the tax base and to augment its revenues could not be achieved. Revenue buoyancy widely fluctuated during the period with reference to the growth rate of GSDP. In 2006-07, the growth rate of revenue receipts was 1.5 times the GSDP growth rate. However, in the next two years, the low growth rate of revenue receipts relative to GSDP pushed the revenue buoyancy ratio down. The revenue buoyancy ratio was even lower at 0.47 in 2008-09.

1.3.1 State's Own Resources

As the State's share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission, collection of Central tax receipts, Central assistance for Plan schemes etc., the State's performance in mobilization of additional resources should be assessed in terms of its own resources comprising revenue from its own tax and non-tax sources. The gross collection in respect of major taxes and duties as well as the components of non-tax receipts, the expenditure incurred on their collection and the percentage of such expenditure to the gross collection during the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 along with the respective all-India average are presented in **Appendix 1.5.**

The percentage of expenditure on collection under State excise for 2006-07 and 2007-08 and taxes on vehicles and taxes on goods and passengers for 2007-08 was higher than the all - India average.

² Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, for 2008-09, revenue buoyancy at 1.10 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 1.10 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one *per cent*.

The main components of revenue raised by the State during 2004-09 are given in the **Table 1.4**:

Table 1.4: Main components of revenue

(Rupees in crore)

Sr.	Revenue Head	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008	2008-09		
No.						Budget Estimates	Actuals	increase(+) or decrease(-) with reference to BE	
Tax R	levenue								
1	Sales tax/VAT	8,308.62	10,561.34	12,817.46	15,104.54	17,023	16,810.65	(-)1.25	
2	State excise	47.09	48.06	41.94	47.20	50	48.71	(-)2.58	
3	Stamp duty and Registration fees	962.80	1,153.16	1,425.03	2,018.43	1,658	1,728.50	(+)4.25	
4	Taxes and duties on electricity	1,829.07	1,899.68	2,087.77	2,046.52	2,260	2,369.91	(+) 4.86	
5	Taxes on vehicles and taxes on goods and passengers	1,221.04	1,310.27	1,197.11	1,461.29	1,650.40	1,551.01	(-)6.02	
6	Others	589.08	725.60	895.32	1,207.17	1,008.20	1,048.25	(+)3.97	
Total		12,957.70	15,698.11	18,464.63	21,885.57	23,649.60	23,557.03	(-)0.39	
Non-	Tax Revenue								
1	Interest receipts	469.72	130.91	283.07	329.88	207	567.81	(+)174.30	
2	Non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries	1,422.42	1,880.18	2,173.76	2,082.14	2,347.80	1,559.82	(-)33.56	
3	Major and medium irrigation projects	207.09	248.62	330.61	452.82	461.15	455.77	(-)1.16	
4	Medical and Public Health	48.87	53.83	66.68	66.25	82.78	126.50	(+)52.81	
5	Police	48.85	71.28	90.66	86.24	99.75	77.44	(-)22.36	
6	Others	893.55	968.55	2,004	1,591.98	1,260.11	2,311.98	(+)83.47	
Total		3,090.50	3,353.37	4,948.78	4,609.31	4,458.59	5,099.32	(+)14.37	
Gran	d Total	1,60,48.20	19,051.48	23,413.41	26,494.88	28,108.19	28,656.35	(+)1.95	

(Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statements (Budget) of State Government)

The sales tax revenue during the year was less by Rs.213 crore than the budget estimates though there was an increase of 11.29 *per cent* over the previous year. Taxes and duties on electricity showed an increase of Rs. 323.39 crore during the year and was 4.86 *per cent* more than the budget estimates. In the Medical and Public Health Department also, there was an increase in the revenue receipts by Rs. 60.25 crore, indicating an increase of 90.94 *per cent* over the previous year's revenue and 52.81 *per cent* over the budget estimates. There was a decline of Rs.289.93 crore (14.36 *per cent*) in stamp duty and registration fees over the previous year. As regards revenue from non-ferrous mining and metallurgical industries, the decline was of Rs.522.32 crore. Receipts under this component were less by 33.56 *per cent* compared to the budget estimates.

As per the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (MTFPS), tax revenue was expected to grow at an annual rate of 10.1 *per cent* over the budget estimates of 2006-07 (base year). Against the projected revenue of Rs.23,649.60 crore, the State could realize Rs.23,557.03 crore from this component. Likewise, non-tax revenue (Rs.5,099.32 crore) also exceeded the projections (Rs.4,458.59 crore) by 14.37 *per cent*, representing an increase of 1.95 *per cent* over the projected revenue.

1.3.2 Loss of Revenue due to Evasion of Taxes

Details of cases of evasion of tax detected by the departments and the additional demands raised by them are given in the **Table 1.5**.

Table 1.5: Cases of evasion of tax detected and additional demands raised

Sr. No.	Nature of duty	No. of cases pending as on 31 March 2008	No. of cases detected during 2008-09	complete	cases in assessments d and al demands	No. of cases pending finalization as on 31 March 2009
				No. of cases	Amount (Rupees in crore)	
1	Sales tax/VAT	780	204	266	926.11	718
2	Motor vehicles tax	69,161	26,634	26,511	24.66	69,284
3	Stamp duty and Registration fees	1,11,773	30,547	32,280	34.27	1,10,040

(Source: Office of the Principal Accountant General (C&RA), Ahmedabad)

The number of cases pending finalization at the end of the financial year remained more or less same as at the beginning of the year. Effective steps need to be taken to clear the backlog in assessments so as to avoid loss of revenue.

1.3.3 Revenue Arrears

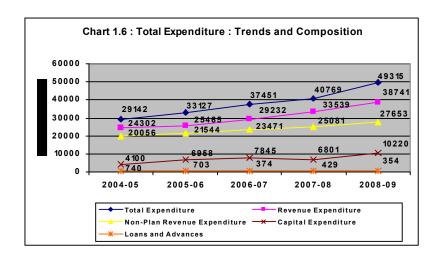
As on 31 March 2009, revenue arrears amounted to Rs. 9,609.38 crore (sales tax: Rs. 8,853.90 crore; electricity duty: Rs. 675.41 crore; taxes on vehicles: Rs. 80.07 crore), out of which Rs. 3,162.62 crore was outstanding for more than five years (sales tax: Rs.2,839.06 crore; electricity duty: Rs.277.36 crore; taxes on vehicles: Rs.46.20 crore). Recovery proceedings for Rs.3,057.45 crore (sales tax: Rs.2,440.40 crore; electricity duty: Rs.617.05 crore) were stayed by judicial authorities and sales tax recovery amounting to Rs. 454.52 crore was proposed to be written off.

1.4 Application of Resources

Analysis of the allocation of expenditure at the State Government level assumes significance since major expenditure responsibilities are entrusted with them. Within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, there are budgetary constraints in raising public expenditure financed by deficit or borrowings. It is, therefore, important to ensure that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process at the State level is not at the cost of expenditure, especially the expenditure directed towards development of social sector.

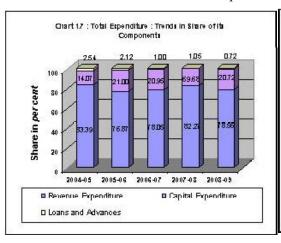
1.4.1 Growth and Composition of Expenditure

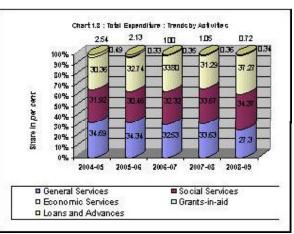
Chart 1.6 presents the trends in total expenditure over a period of five years (2004-09) and its composition both in terms of 'economic classification' and 'expenditure by activities' is depicted in Charts 1.7 and 1.8 respectively.



The total expenditure during 2008-09 increased by Rs.8,546 crore (20.96 *per cent*) over the previous year. The increase in revenue expenditure by Rs. 5,202 crore (15.51 *per cent*) and capital expenditure by Rs.3,419 crore (50.27 *per cent*), offset by decrease in disbursement of loans and advances by Rs.75 crore resulted in an overall increase in expenditure. The increase in capital expenditure was mainly due to increase in expenditure on irrigation and flood control by Rs.3,250 crore (100 *per cent*) over the previous year, of which Rs.2,916 crore represented investment in Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited.

The revenue expenditure was 78.56 per cent of the total expenditure, of which 71.38 per cent was the Non-Plan component. The Non-Plan expenditure (including loans and advances) increased by 10.32 per cent against the projected rate of 4.9 per cent in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement. The revenue expenditure increased by 15.51 per cent over the previous year. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement envisaged 10 per cent increase per year in the capital expenditure. Against this, the increase registered in 2008-09 was of Rs.3,418.73 crore (50.27 per cent) which was mainly due to increase of Rs.3,303.70 crore (96.63 per cent) on economic services, particularly in respect of irrigation and flood control which accounted for 95 per cent of the total increase.





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The relative share of expenditure under General Services declined from 34.69 *per cent* in 2004-05 to 27.30 *per cent* in 2008-09; while that of Social Services increased from 31.92 *per cent* to 34.37 *per cent*. Under Economic Services, the increase was noticeable from 30.36 *per cent* in 2004-05 to 37.27 *per cent* in 2008-09.

1.4.2 Committed Expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account mainly consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages, pensions and subsidies. **Table 1.6** and **Chart 1.9** present the trends in the expenditure on these components during 2004-09.

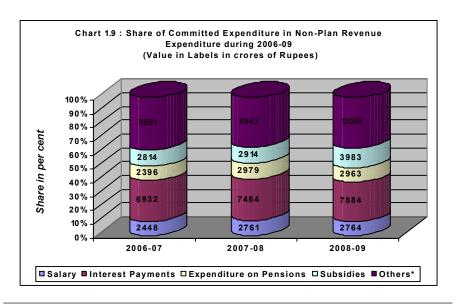
Table-1.6: Components of Committed Expenditure

(Rupees in crore)

Components of Committed Expenditure	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Salaries, of which	3,587	3,624	2,669	3,119	3,189
Salaries, of which	(17.7)	(14.5)	(8.6)	(8.7)	(8.2)
Non-Plan Head	3,322	3,362	2,448	2,761	2,764
Plan Head*	265	262	221	358	425
Interest Dayments	6,079	6,143	6,932	7,484	7,884
Interest Payments	(30)	(24.5)	(22.4)	(21)	(20.4)
Evnanditura an Dangian	1,892	2,101	2,396	2,979	2,963
Expenditure on Pension	(9.3)	(8.4)	(7.7)	(8.3)	(7.7)
Subsidies	3,372	2,761	2,814	2,914	3,983
Substates	(16.6)	(11)	(9.1)	(8.2)	(10.3)
Total committed expenditure	14,930	14,629	14,811	16,496	18,019
Other components, i.e. other	9,372	10,836	14,421	17,043	20,722
than committed expenditure	(46.2)	(43.2)	(46.5)	(47.8)	(53.6)
Total Revenue Expenditure	24,302	25,465	29,232	33,539	38,741

^{*}Plan head includes Salaries and Wages under Centrally Sponsored Schemes. Figures in parentheses indicate percentage to Revenue Receipts

(Source: Finance Accounts for the year 2004-05 to 2008-09 of the State)



Others represent Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure other than committed expenditure

The expenditure on salaries under the Non-Plan head decreased from Rs.3,322 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.2,764 crore in 2008-09. As a percentage of revenue receipts, the expenditure on salaries decreased marginally from 8.74 per cent in 2007-08 to 8.24 per cent in 2008-09. It was also 11.43 per cent of the revenue expenditure (net of pensions and interest payments) and within the limit of 35 per cent as recommended by the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC). The amount spent on subsidies increased from Rs.3,372 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.3,983 crore in 2008-09, mainly due to increase in subsidy to the energy sector (subsidy in fuel prices and power purchase adjustment charges). Expenditure on pensions increased from Rs.2,396 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.2,963 crore in 2008-09. The State implemented the new Defined Pension Contribution Scheme for its employees, to contain its revenue expenditure. As a percentage of revenue receipts, the expenditure on pensions which was 9.3 per cent in 2004-05 came down gradually to 7.7 per cent in 2008-09.

Interest payments increased by Rs.400 crore over the previous year, representing a growth rate of 5.34 per cent. The State Government envisaged increasing the share of market borrowing through the auction route. The State had been availing of loans from NABARD under the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to contain the interest payments on borrowings. The average rate of borrowing progressively declined from 9.08 per cent in 2004-05 to 7.80 per cent in 2008-09. The percentage of interest payments to revenue receipts was 20.4 per cent during 2008-09, which would further fall to about 15 per cent by 2009-10 in keeping with the recommendations of TFC.

1.4.3 Financial Assistance by State Government to local bodies and other institutions

The quantum of assistance provided by way of grants and loans to local bodies and others during the current year relative to the previous years is presented in **Table 1.7**.

Table 1.7: Financial Assistance to Local Bodies etc.

(Rupees in crore)

Financial Assistance to Institutions	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided	84	92	367	4,793*	5,028
Colleges, Universities, etc.)				,	
Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	823	263	621	1,094*	334
Zilla Parishads and Other Panchayati Raj	1,816	2,026	2,668	518*	528
Institutions					
Other Institutions	481	1,100	2,112	1,025*	2,574
Total	3,204	3,481	5,768	7,430	8,464
Assistance as per percentage of RE	13.18	13.67	19.73	20.38	21.85

(Source: Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Rajkot)

Financial assistance to local bodies and other institutions increased from Rs.3,204 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 8,464 crore in 2008-09, which included payment of grants-in-aid to Municipal Corporations/Municipalities on account of abolition of octroi in November 2006. As a percentage of the revenue expenditure, the increase was from 13.18 to 21.85. Assistance to educational institutions showed a quantum jump from Rs.84 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.5,028 crore in 2008-09. As a percentage of the revenue expenditure, the increase was from 0.35 to 12.98.

^{*} Figures differ from last year's report on account of corrections.

1.5 Quality of Expenditure

The availability of better social and physical infrastructure in the State generally reflects the quality of its expenditure. The improvement in the quality of expenditure basically involves three aspects, viz., adequacy of the expenditure (i.e. adequate provisions for providing public services); efficiency of expenditure use and its effectiveness.

1.5.1 Adequacy of Public Expenditure

The expenditure responsibilities relating to the social sector and the economic infrastructure are largely assigned to the State Governments in accordance with the provisions laid down in the Constitution. Thus in order to enhance social development levels in the States, it is essential to increase expenditure on key social services like, education, health etc. Low levels of spending on any sector by a particular State may be either due to the low fiscal priority attached by the State Government to those sectors or on account of the low fiscal capacity of the State Government or due to both working together. Low fiscal priority (ratio of expenditure category to aggregate expenditure) would be attached to a particular sector if it was below the national average while low fiscal capacity would be reflected if the State's per capita expenditure was below the national average even after having a fiscal priority that was more than or equal to the national average. **Table 1.8** analyses the fiscal priority and fiscal capacity of the State Government with regard to development expenditure, social sector expenditure and capital expenditure during the current year.

Table-1.8: Fiscal Priority and Fiscal Capacity of the State in 2005-06 and 2008-09

Fiscal Priority of the State	AE/GSDP	DE/AE	SSE/AE	CE/AE
All States/National Average* (Ratio) 2005-06	19.50	61.44	30.41	14.13
Gujarat's Average (Ratio)2005-06	16.68	65.33	30.46	21.00
All States/National Average* (Ratio) 2008-09	19.16	67.68	33.90	16.87
Gujarat's Average (Ratio) 2008-09	13.63	72.21	34.42	20.72
Fiscal Capacity of the State	DE	SSE	C	E
All States Average Per Capita Expenditure 2005-06	3,010	1,490	69	92
Gujarat's Per Capita Expenditure (Amount in Rs.) in	3,971	1,852	1,2	277
2005-06				
Adjusted Per Capita** Expenditure (Amount in Rs.) in	NR	NR	N	R
2005-06				
All States Average per capita expenditure 2008-09	5,030	2,520	1,2	254
Gujarat's Per Capita Expenditure (Amount in Rs.) in	6,248	2,978	1,7	793
2008-09				
Adjusted Per Capita** Expenditure (Amount in Rs.) in	NR	NR	N	R
2008-09				

^{*}As per cent of GDP

Source: (1) For GSDP, the information was collected from the State's Directorate of Economics and Statistics. (2) Population figures were taken from Projection 2001-2026 of the Registrar General & Census Commissioner, India (Website: http://www.censusindia.gov.in) Population = Average of projected population for 2005 and 2006. Data for Arunachal Pradesh has not been included in All States/National Average (Ratios).

^{**}Calculated as per the methodology explained in **Appendix 1.2**

AE: Aggregate Expenditure DE: Development Expenditure SSE: Social Sector Expenditure

CE: Capital Expenditure NR: No adjustment required since the State is giving adequate fiscal priority. Population of Gujarat 5.45 crore in 2005-06 and 5.70 crore in 2008-09.

[#] Development Expenditure includes Development Revenue Expenditure, Development Capital Expenditure and Loans and Advances disbursed.

In **Table 1.8**, we are comparing the fiscal priorities given to various categories of expenditure and the fiscal capacity of the State in 2005-06 (the first year of the Award Period of the Twelfth Finance Commission) and the current year, i.e. 2008-09. Despite the State Government spending less than the national average (AE/GSDP ratio for Gujarat is lower than the average of all the States for both years), the Government gave adequate fiscal priority to Development Expenditure (DE), Social Sector Expenditure (SSE) and Capital Expenditure (CE) since DE/AE, SSE/AE and CE/AE in the case of Gujarat was higher than the national average.

In 2005-06 as well as in 2008-09, the per capita expenditure of DE, SSE and CE was higher than the national average, despite the AE/GSDP ratio being lower for Gujarat. This means that the absorptive capacity³ in Gujarat was relatively high. While the State's per capita expenditure in all categories viz, DE, SSE and CE remained above the national average in 2008-09, it was observed that in the case of SSE and CE, Gujarat was closer to the national averages in the current year compared to 2005-06. In 2005-06, the SSE and CE were 24.30 *per cent* and 84.53 *per cent* higher than the national average but were only 18.17 *per cent* and 42.98 *per cent* higher in 2008-09 respectively. This means that the per capita expenditure in other States is catching up with Gujarat.

1.5.2 Efficiency of Expenditure Use

In view of the importance of public expenditure on development heads from the point of view of social and economic development, it is important for the State Governments to take appropriate expenditure rationalization measures and lay emphasis on provision of core public and merit goods⁴. Apart from improving the allocation towards development expenditure⁵, particularly in view of the fiscal space being created on account of decline in debt servicing in recent years, the efficiency of expenditure use is also reflected by the ratio of capital expenditure to total expenditure (and/or GSDP) and the proportion of revenue expenditure being made on operation and maintenance of the existing social and economic services. The higher the ratio of these components to the total expenditure (and/or GSDP), the better would be the quality of expenditure. While **Table 1.9** and **Chart 1.9(A)** present the trends in development expenditure relative to the aggregate

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³ Absorptive capacity in this case refers to the ability of a State to implement a developmental scheme in such a way that with given resources, there is maximum benefit to the people. This is usually achieved when the designs of schemes are well planned with a careful risk mitigation strategy in place; administrative costs are low; operation, maintenance, monitoring and control mechanisms are in place etc. so that the State is able to achieve effectively targeted outcomes.

⁴ Core public goods are goods which all citizens enjoy in common in the sense that each individual's consumption of such goods leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of those goods, e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights; pollution free air and other environmental goods, road infrastructure etc. Merit goods are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidized rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than the ability and willingness to pay the government and therefore wishes to encourage their consumption. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidized food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, providing basic education to all, drinking water and sanitation etc.

⁵ The analysis of expenditure data disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances is categorized into Social Services, Economic Services and General Services. Broadly, the Social and Economic Services constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on General Services is treated as non-development expenditure.

expenditure vis-à-vis budget estimates during the current year, i.e. 2008-09 and development expenditure relative to the aggregate expenditure in previous years, **Table 1.10** provides the details of capital expenditure and the components of revenue expenditure incurred on the maintenance of selected social and economic services.

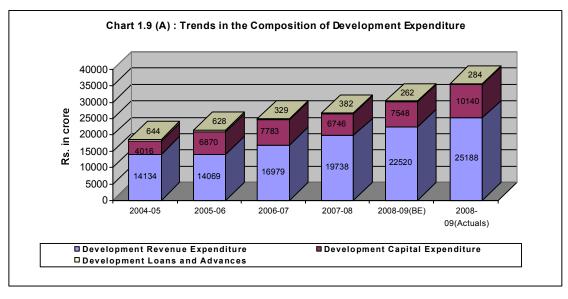
Table-1.9: Development Expenditure

(Rupees in crore

Common outs of Development Francisticus	diture 2004-05 2005-06		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	
Components of Development Expenditure	2004-03	2005-00	2000-07	2007-08	BE	Actuals
Development Expenditure	18,794	21,567	25,091	26,866	30,330	35,612
(a to c)	(64.5)	(65.1)	(67)	(65.9)	(61.3)	(72.2)
a. Development Revenue Expenditure	14,134	14,069	16,979	19,738	22,520	25,188
a. Development Revenue Expenditure	(48.5)	(42.5)	(45.3)	(48.4)	(45.5)	(51.1)
b. Development Capital Expenditure	4,016	6,870	7,783	6,746	7,548	10,140
b. Development Capital Expenditure	(13.8)	(20.7)	(20.8)	(16.6)	(15.3)	(20.6)
De demonstration and Administration	644	628	329	382	262	284
c. Development Loans and Advances	(2.2)	(1.9)	(0.9)	(0.9)	(0.5)	(0.6)

Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of aggregate expenditure

(Source: Finance Accounts and Annual Financial Statement (Budget) of the State Government)



Development expenditure of the State comprised revenue and capital expenditure including loans and advances on socio-economic services. The development expenditure increased from Rs.18,794 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.35,612 crore in 2008-09. As a percentage of total expenditure, the total development expenditure of the State increased from 64.5 in 2004-05 to 72.2 in 2008-09. The capital expenditure component increased from Rs.4,016 crore in 2004-05 to Rs.10,140 crore in 2008-09, showing an average yearly increase of 30.5 *per cent*. The percentage of development capital expenditure to the aggregate expenditure during the current year, i.e. 2008-09 was 20.6 *per cent* whereas it accounted for 51 *per cent* under the revenue expenditure component.

Table 1.10: Efficiency of expenditure under selected Social and Economic Services (Per cent)

Social/Economic	2	2007-08	200	08-09
Infrastructure	Share of CE to TE	In RE, the share of Salaries	Share of CE to TE	In RE, the share of Salaries
Social Services (SS)				
General Education	5.06	4.30	4.10	4.24
Health and Family Welfare	6.49	38.35	10.77	34.67
Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	26.70	0.45	20.02	0.52
Total (SS)	14.04	8.13	11.88	6.77
Economic Services (ES)				
Agri & Allied Activities	9.27	17.27	12.39	14.27
Irrigation and Flood Control	83.93	25.81	89.54	26.39
Power & Energy	18.06	-	10.01	-
Transport	32.50	1.52	30.75	1.58
Total (ES)	36.72	6.95	43.57	6.08
Total (SS+ES)	25.11	7.66	28.47	6.49

TE: Total expenditure in the concerned subsector, CE: Capital Expenditure; RE: Revenue Expenditure. Operations & Maintenance figures not available except in respect of Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development (1.48 per cent), Irrigation and Flood Control (22.26 per cent) and Transport (30.65 per cent) for the year 2008-09

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

The percentage of capital expenditure to the total expenditure for social and economic services increased from 25.11 in 2007-08 to 28.47 in 2008-09, indicating improvement in the efficiency of expenditure. The improvement was evident in the irrigation and flood control sector. However, in the social service sector, due to lower priority to capital expenditure, there were decreases in the share of capital expenditure as a percentage of total expenditure under Water Supply, Sanitation and Housing and Urban Development.

Expenditure on Social services

Capital expenditure on Social Services increased in absolute terms from Rs.1,926.98 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.2,016.96 crore in 2008-09 (4.67 *per cent*). However, there was a decrease in the share of capital expenditure to total expenditure under Social Services from 14.04 *per cent* to 11.88 *per cent*.

It was observed that lower priority to capital expenditure was mainly under General Education, Water Supply, Sanitation and Housing and Urban Development where capital expenditure as a percentage of the total expenditure reduced from 5.06 *per cent* and 26.70 *per cent* to 4.10 *per cent* and 20.02 *per cent* respectively.

The share of salaries in revenue expenditure under Social Services decreased from 8.13 *per cent* in 2007-08 to 6.77 *per cent* in 2008-09 mainly on account of decrease in the share of salaries under Health and Family Welfare from 38.55 *per cent* to 34.67 *per cent*.

Expenditure Economic Services

Capital expenditure on Economic Services increased from Rs.4,818.91 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.8,122.61 crore in 2008-09, registering a growth rate of 68.5 *per cent*. The percentage of capital expenditure to total expenditure increased from 36.72 to 43.57. The increase was mainly due to priority to capital expenditure under Irrigation and Flood Control that increased from 83.93 *per cent* to 89.54 *per cent*.

The share of salaries under revenue expenditure in Economic Services decreased from 6.95 *per cent* to 6.08 *per cent*, mainly on account of decrease in the share of salaries under Agriculture and Allied Activities from 17.27 *per cent* to 14.27 *per cent*.

1.6 Financial Analysis of Government Expenditure and Investments

In the post-FRBM framework, the State is expected to keep its fiscal deficit (and borrowings) not only at low levels but also meet its capital expenditure/investment (including loans and advances) requirements. In addition, in a transition to complete dependence on market-based resources, the State Government needs to initiate measures to earn adequate returns on its investments, recover its cost of borrowed funds rather than bearing the same on its budget in the form of implicit subsidies and take requisite steps to infuse transparency in financial operations. This section presents a broad financial analysis of investments and other capital expenditure undertaken by the Government during the current year vis-à-vis the previous years.

1.6.1 Financial Results of Irrigation Works

At the end of March 2009, Rs.1,649.62 crore was spent on 33 Major and Medium Irrigation Projects which were treated as completed. The revenue realized during the year was Rs.118.40 crore, against which the maintenance expenditure was Rs.88.84 crore, indicating a revenue surplus of Rs.29.56 crore. When compared with the investment, the return was a mere 1.79 per cent.

1.6.2 Incomplete projects

At the end of March 2009, there were 266 incomplete capital works involving Rs. 1,218.16 crore. The department-wise details of incomplete works, each costing Rs. five crore or more, are given in **Table 1.11**.

Table 1.11: Department-wise Profile of Incomplete Works

(Rs. in crore)

Department	No. of Works	Incomplete	Initial Budgeted Cost	Cumulative Actual expenditure as on 31.3.2009
Roads and Buildings		12	267.29	245.26
Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar		14	173.5	144.14
Total		26	440.79	389.40

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

The main reasons for the delays in completing the works were (i) changes/revisions in design, (ii) non-availability of land, (iii) contractors

abandoning the works, (iv) non-receipt of approvals for extra items of work, (v) flood damages, and (vi) delays in providing power supply.

1.6.3 Investment and returns

As of 31 March 2009, Government invested Rs.26,542 crore in Statutory Corporations, Rural Banks, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives

(**Table 1.12**). The average return on these investments was 0.68 *per cent* in the last three years while the Government paid at least 7.80 *per cent* as interest on its borrowings during 2007-2009.

Table-1.12: Return on Investment

Investment/Return/Cost of Borrowings	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Investment at the end of the year	12,739	15,199	18,515	21,117	26,542
(Rs. in crore)					
Return (Rs. in crore)	35,82	139,58	354.79	47.57	49.40
Return (per cent)	0,28	0,92	1.92	0.23	0.19
Average rate of interest on Govt.	9,08	8,06	8.19	8.12	7.80
borrowing (per cent)					
Difference between interest rate and	8,80	7,14	6.27	7.89	7.61
return (per cent)					

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

Out of Rs.5,425 crore invested during 2008-09, Rs.5,229 crore was invested in the Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited, a State-owned Government Company, executing the multi-purpose Narmada Project.

There are 71 Government Companies and Statutory Corporations (57 working and 14 non-working) in the State, whose paid-up capital aggregated Rs.34,217.73 crore. Based on the latest accounts finalized, the return on investment was only Rs.4,421.27 crore, representing 12.92 *per cent* on the paid up capital. Considering that the capital employed was Rs.1,11,119.68 crore, the return was a mere 3.98 *per cent*.

1.6.4 Loans and advances by State Government

In addition to investments in co-operative societies, Corporations and Companies, Government has also been providing loans and advances to many of these institutions/ organizations. **Table 1.13** presents the outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2009 and interest receipts vis-à-vis interest payments during the last three years.

Table-1.13: Average Interest Received on Loans Advanced by the State Government (Rupees in crore)

Quantum of Loans/Interest Receipts/ Cost of Borrowings	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Opening Balance	4,665	4,241	4,456
Amount advanced during the year	374	429*	354
Amount repaid during the year	798	214	181
Closing Balance	4,241	4,456*	4,629
Of which Outstanding balance for which terms and conditions have been settled			
Net addition	(-)424	214	173
Interest Receipts	42	66	180
Interest receipts as percentage of outstanding Loans and advances	0.91	1.56	3.89
Interest payments as percentage of outstanding fiscal liabilities of the State	8.19	8.12	7.46
Government			
Difference between interest payments and interest receipts (per cent)	(-)7.28	(-)6.56	(-)3.57

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

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^{* &#}x27;Previous year figures differ due to correction'.

The quantum of loans advanced during the year decreased from Rs.429 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.354 crore in 2008-09, a decline of 17.48 per cent. Repayments also decreased from Rs.214 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.181 crore in 2008-09 (15.42 per cent), resulting in increase in the outstanding balance from Rs. 4,456 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.4,629 crore in 2008-09. The difference between interest payments and interest receipts decreased from 7.28 per cent in 2006-07 to 3.57 per cent in 2008-09. The major recipients of loans and advances were the (i) Social Sector – Welfare of SC/ST/OBC (Rs.23 crore), (ii) Economic Sector- (a) Industries and Mines were given Rs.110 crore, out of which Rs.50 crore were given to Public Sector Engineering Industries and Rs.60 crore to Industrial Finance Institutions, (b) Transport was given Rs.145 crore, out of which Rs.117 crore were given to PSUs in the road transport sector.

1.6.5 Cash Balances and Investment of Cash Balances

Details of cash balances and investments made by the State Government during the year are shown in **Table 1.14**.

Table-1.14: Cash Balances and Investment of Cash Balances

(Rs. in crore)

Particulars	As on 1 April	As on 31	Increase/
	2008	March 2009	Decrease
Cash Balances	13,537.65	13,119.02	(-)418.63
Investments from Cash Balances in GOI	9,229.17	8,465.87	(-)763.30
Treasury Bills			
Funds-wise Break-up of Investment from			
Earmarked balances (a to c)			
a. Sinking Fund	3,266.27	3,466.27	(+)200.00
 b. Development and Welfare Fund 	3.38	3.38	
c. General and other Reserve Funds	1,057.50	1,057.50	
d. Investment in Misc. Deposits	0.34	0.34	
Interest realized	263.16	387.31	(+)124.15

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

During 2008-09, the State Government did not avail of any Ways and Means Advance for maintenance of its minimum cash balance.

As seen from the above table, the interest amount realised from investment in GOI treasury bills was higher by Rs. 124.15 crore during the year as compared to the previous year.

1.7 Assets and Liabilities

1.7.1 Growth and Composition of Assets and Liabilities

In the existing Government accounting system, comprehensive accounting of fixed assets like land and buildings owned by the Government is not done. However, the Government accounts do capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred.

Appendix 1.4 gives an abstract of such liabilities and assets as on 31 March 2009, compared with the corresponding position on 31 March 2008. While

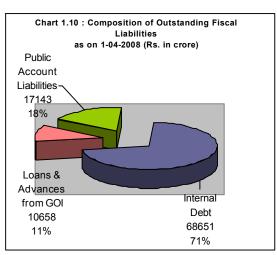
the liabilities in this Appendix consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from the GOI, receipts from the Public Account and Reserve Funds, the assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances.

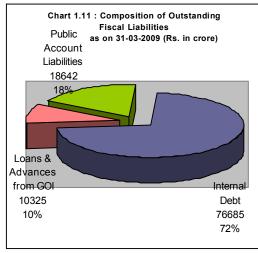
As per the Statement under the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005, the State Government liabilities comprise the following components -

(i) Special Securities issued to the National Small Savings Fund, (ii) Loans and Advances from Central Government, (iii) Market Loans, (iv) Loans from Financial Institutions/Banks, (v) Ways and Means Advances/Over Draft from RBI, (vi) Small Savings, Provident Fund of Government Employees etc., (vii) Pension Liabilities, (viii) Reserve Fund/Deposits & Provident Fund of other employees, (ix) Other Liabilities.

1.7.2 Fiscal Liabilities

The trends in outstanding fiscal liabilities of the State are presented in **Appendix 1.3.** However, the composition of fiscal liabilities during the current year vis-à-vis the previous year is presented in **Charts 1.10** and **1.11**.





The outstanding fiscal liability has shown a steady increase over the years and from Rs.71,083 crore at the end of 2004-05 to Rs.1,05,652 crore as at the end of 2008-09. The composition of fiscal liability at the end of March 2009 remained the same as that of the previous year with Internal Debt accounting for 72 *per cent*, Public Account Liabilities for 18 *per cent* and Loans and Advances from Government of India for 10 *per cent*. The fiscal liability represented 351 *per cent* of the revenue receipts at the end of 2004-05, which was reduced to 273 *per cent* at the end of 2008-09.

1.7.3 Status of Guarantees – Contingent liabilities

Guarantees are liabilities contingent on the Consolidated Fund of the State in cases of defaults by borrowers for whom the guarantees have been extended. As per Statement 6 of the Finance Accounts, the maximum amount for which guarantees were given by the State and the outstanding guarantees for the last three years is given in **Table1.15**.

Table-1.15: Guarantees given by the Government of Gujarat

(Rupees in crore)

Guarantees	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Maximum amount guaranteed	12,983	11,843	10,562
Outstanding amount of guarantees	12,448	11,308	10,027
Percentage of maximum amount guaranteed to total revenue receipts	42	33	27
Ceiling limit on Government guarantees under Gujarat State Guarantees Act 1963	20,000	20,000	20,000

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

The Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005 prescribed limitation of outstanding guarantees within the limit (Rs.20,000 crore) prescribed in the Gujarat State Guarantees Act, 1963. The outstanding guarantees of Rs.10,027 crore comprised (i) guarantees given for raising of working capital by a Corporation (Rs.16.30 crore) and (ii) loans and advances raised by State Corporations and Statutory Bodies (Rs.3,679.62 crore), Joint Stock Companies (Rs.5,456.10 crore), Municipal Corporations, Municipalities, etc. (Rs.473.52 crore), Co-operative Banks and Societies (Rs.356.09 crore) and Others (Rs.45.15 crore). The outstanding guarantees accounted for 26 per cent of the revenue receipts (Rs.38,676 crore) of the State Government and were within the ceiling limit prescribed under the Act. Gujarat State Guarantees Redemption Fund set up in February 2006 to take care of any contingent liabilities arising out of State Government guarantees, had a balance of Rs.761.19 crore at the end of 2008-09.

1.8 Debt Sustainability

Apart from the magnitude of debt of the State Government, it is important to analyze the various indicators that determine the debt sustainability⁶ of the State. This section assesses the sustainability of debt of the State Government in terms of debt stabilization⁷; sufficiency of non-debt receipts⁸; net availability of borrowed funds⁹; burden of interest payments (measured by interest payments to revenue receipts ratio) and the maturity profile of State Government securities. **Table 1.16** analyzes the debt sustainability of the State according to these indicators for the period of three years beginning from 2006-07.

⁶Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GSDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt therefore, also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep a balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that the rise in fiscal deficit should match the increase in capacity to service the debts.

⁷A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rate or cost of public borrowings, the debt-GSDP ratio is likely to be stable provided primary balances are either zero or positive or moderately negative. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate-interest rate) and quantum spread (Debt x rate spread), debt sustainability condition states that if quantum spread together with primary deficit is zero, debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or debt would stabilize eventually. On the other hand, if primary deficit together with quantum spread turns out to be negative, the debt-GSDP ratio would be rising. In case it is positive, the debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.

⁸Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. Debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.

⁹Defined as the ratio of debt redemption (Principal + Interest Payments) to total debt receipts and indicates the extent to which the debt receipts are used in debt redemption, indicating the net availability of borrowed funds.

Table 1.16: Debt Sustainability: Indicators and Trends (Rupees in crore)

Indicators of Debt Sustainability	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Debt Stabilization	(-)449	8,348	7,468	10,332	7,226
(Quantum Spread -/+ Primary Deficit/Surplus)					
Sufficiency of Non-debt Receipts (Resource Gap)	(+)451	(+)2,423	(+)620	(+)878	(-)5,667
Net Availability of Borrowed Funds	2,835	4,141	(-)327	996	1,317
Burden of Interest Payments	0.30	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.20
(IP/RR Ratio)					
Maturity Profile of State Debt (In Years)					
0 - 1				2,896	5,253
1 – 3				7,031	8,600
3-5				10,831	11,875
5 – 7				10,516	9,430
7 and above				48,035	51,852

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

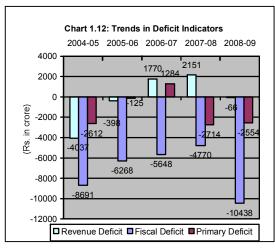
The quantum spread together with the primary deficit have been positive from 2005-06 to 2008-09 which is indicative that the State's debt is sustainable. The trend in net availability of borrowed funds is also in favourable condition. As regards repayment of debts, large amounts of repayments to the extent of 14 *per cent* of the State debt would be taking place in the next three to five years.

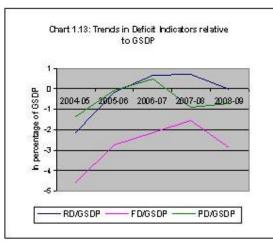
1.9 Fiscal Imbalances

Three key fiscal parameters - revenue, fiscal and primary deficits - indicate the extent of overall fiscal imbalances in the finances of the State Government during a specified period. The deficit in the Government accounts represents the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The nature of deficit is an indicator of the prudence of fiscal management of the Government. Further, the ways in which the deficit are financed and the resources raised are applied are important pointers to its fiscal health. This section presents trends, nature, magnitude and the manner of financing these deficits and also the assessment of actual levels of revenue and fiscal deficits vis-à-vis targets set under FRBM Act/Rules for the financial year 2008-09.

1.9.1 Trends in Deficits

Charts 1.12 and **1.13** present the trends in deficit indicators over the period 2004-09.





F-112-6 21

- ? The State had a revenue surplus of Rs.1,770 crore and Rs. 2,151 crore during 2006-07 and 2007-08. However, it turned into a revenue deficit of Rs.66 crore in 2008-09, though the MTFPS targeted a revenue surplus of Rs.52 crore.
- ? The fiscal deficit increased from Rs.5,648 crore in 2006-07 to Rs.10,438 crore in 2008-09 against Rs.7,767 crore projected in the MTFPS (34 *per cent* increase).
- ? Revenue receipts increased by 8.37 *per cent* but revenue expenditure increased by 15.51 *per cent*, resulting in a revenue deficit.
- Pespite increase in the revenue receipts for the year 2008-09 as against the revenue surplus in the previous year, due to much higher increase in expenditure (mainly on account of increase in Social Service and Economic Service expenditure), there was revenue deficit during the current year.

1.9.2 Components of Fiscal Deficit and its Financing Pattern

The financing pattern of the fiscal deficit has undergone a compositional shift as reflected in the **Table 1.17.**

Table1.17: Components of Fiscal Deficit and its Financing Pattern (Rs. in crore)

	Particulars	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09				
Dec	Decomposition of Fiscal Deficit									
1	Revenue Deficit/ Surplus(-/+)	(-)4,037	(-)398	(+)1,770	(+)2,151	(-)66				
2	Net Capital Expenditure	4,094	6,950	7,842	6,706	10,199				
3	Net Loans and Advances	560	(-)1,078	(-)424	215	173				
Fina	ancing Pattern of Fiscal Defici	it*								
1	Market Borrowings	1,840	353	(-)446	6,137	7,618				
2	Loans from GOI	(-)2,777	136	(-)564	(-)345	(-)332				
3	Special Securities issued to NSSF**	8,658	8,459	5,473	424	(-)74				
4	Loans from Financial Institutions	(-)166	587	715	460	490				
5	Small Savings, PF etc.	230	258	285	436	320				
6	Deposits and Advances	865	459	830	1,353	798				
7	Suspense and Miscellaneous	446	(-)760	451	(-)330	663				
8	Remittances	4	9	(-)223	3	(-)22				
9	Others	-								
10	Overall Surplus/Deficit	(+)409	(+)3,233	(+)873	(+)3,368	(-)977				

Figures in brackets indicate the percentage of GSDP.

*All these figures are net of disbursements/outflows during the year.

** NSSF: National Small Savings Fund. (Source : Finance Accounts of the State) A redeeming feature of the fiscal deficit is that Government primarily borrows to finance capital expenditure. With a view to bringing down the cost of borrowing as envisaged in the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement (FPSS), the fiscal deficit was mainly financed by increased market borrowings of Rs.1,481 crore rather than obtaining loans from the National Small Savings Fund which carried a higher rate of interest.

1.9.3 Quality of Deficit/Surplus

The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit and the decomposition of primary deficit into primary revenue deficit and capital expenditure (including loans and advances) would indicate the quality of deficit in the State's finances. The ratios of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit indicate the extent to which borrowed funds were used for current consumption. Further, persistently high ratios of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit also indicate that the asset base of the State was continuously shrinking and a part of the borrowings (fiscal liabilities) did not have any asset backup. The bifurcation of the primary deficit (**Table 1.18**) would indicate the extent to which the deficit had been on account of enhancement in capital expenditure, which may have been desirable to improve the productive capacity of the State's economy.

Table 1.18: Primary deficit/Surplus – Bifurcation of factors

(Rupees in crore)

Year	Non- debt Receipts	Primary Revenue Expenditure	Capital Expenditure	Loans and Advances	Primary Expenditure	Primary Revenue Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)	Primary Deficit (-) /Surplus (+)
1	2	3	4	5	6 (3+4+5)	7 (2-3)	8 (2-6)
2004-05	20,451	18,223	4,100	740	23,063	(+)2,228	(-)2,612
2005-06	26,859	19,322	6,958	704	26,984	(+)7,537	(-)125
2006-07	31,803	22,300	7,845	374	30,519	(+)9,503	(+)1,284
2007-08	35,999	26,055	6,801	429	33,285	(+)9,944	(+)2,714
2008-09	38,877	30,857	10,220	354	41,431	(+)8,020	(-)2,554

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

During the period 2004-05 to 2008-09, primary expenditure increased from Rs.23,063 crore to Rs.41,431 crore (increase of 79.64 *per cent*) against the increase of non-debt receipts from Rs.20,451 crore to Rs.38,877 crore (increase of 90.10 *per cent*). During the years 2006-07 and 2007-08, the non-debt receipts covered the primary expenditure, resulting in surpluses. In the current year, there was a primary deficit of Rs.2,554 crore due to an increase of 50.27 *per cent* in capital expenditure, without a commensurate increase in non-debt receipts.

1.9.4 State's Own Revenue and Deficit Correction

It is worthwhile to observe the extent to which deficit correction is achieved by the State on account of improvement in its own resources. This is an indicator of the durability of the corrections in deficit indicators. **Table 1.19** presents the changes in revenue receipts of the State and the corrections of the deficit during the last three years.

Table-1.19: Change in Revenue Receipts and Corrections of Deficit
(Per cent of GSDP)

Parameters	2006-07	2007-08	2008	-09
			BE	Actual
Revenue Receipts (a to d)	11.80	11.63	10.58	10.69
a. State's Own Tax Revenue	7.03	7.13	8.21	6.51
b. State's Own Non- tax Revenue	1.88	1.50	1.23	1.41
c. State's Share in Central Taxes and Duties	1.68	1.77	NA	1.58
d. Grants-in-Aid	1.20	1.23	1.14	1.19
Revenue Expenditure	11.13	10.93	10.56	10.71
Revenue Deficit/Surplus	(+) 0.67	(+) 0.70	(+) 0.014	(-) 0.018
Fiscal Deficit/Surplus	(-) 2.15	(-) 1.55	(-) 0.13	(-) 2.88

(Source: Finance Accounts of the State)

Though the State was able to achieve revenue surplus during the years 2006-07 and 2007-08, it had a revenue deficit during the year 2008-09. Revenue receipts as a percentage of GSDP declined during the year. Fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP increased during the year.

1.10 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

The State achieved the target as laid down in the FRBM Act to reduce revenue deficit to zero by 31 March 2008, but there was a revenue deficit of Rs.66 crore during the current year. The State managed to keep the fiscal deficit at less than three *per cent* of the estimated GSDP.

The Non-Plan expenditure increased by 10.32 *per cent* against the projected rate of 4.9 *per cent* in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement. The revenue expenditure increased by 15.51 *per cent* over the previous year.

The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement envisaged a 10 per cent increase per year in the capital expenditure. Against this, the State registered a significant increase of 50.27 per cent during the year.

Government of India transferred Rs.1,860.65 crore to State implementing agencies during the year. It was seen that a major portion i.e. Rs.1,177 crore went to NGOs and other institutions. Direct transfer of funds from the Union to the State implementing agencies ran the risk of improper utilization of funds by these agencies.

The number of tax evasion cases pending finalization as at the end of the year remained more or less the same as at the beginning of the year. As on 31 March 2009, revenue arrears amounted to Rs. 9,609.38 crore (sales tax: Rs. 8,853.90 crore; electricity duty: Rs. 675.41 crore and taxes on vehicles: Rs. 80.07 crore), out of which Rs. 3,162.62 crore was outstanding for more than five years (sales tax: Rs.2,839.06 crore; electricity duty: Rs.277.36 crore; taxes on vehicles: Rs.46.20 crore).

The expenditure on salaries under the Non-Plan head decreased from Rs.3,322 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 2,764 crore in 2008-09. The amount spent on subsidies increased from Rs. 3,372 crore in 2004-05 to Rs. 3,983 crore in 2008-09; mainly due to increase in subsidy to the energy sector (subsidies for fuel prices and power purchase adjustment charges). Expenditure on pensions increased from Rs. 2,396 crore in 2006-07 to Rs. 2,963 crore in 2008-09. The State implemented the new Defined Pension Contribution Scheme for its employees to contain its revenue expenditure.

As of 31 March 2009, Government had invested Rs.26,542 crore in Statutory Corporations, Rural Banks, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives. The average return on this investment was 0.68 *per cent* in the last three years while the Government paid at least 7.80 *per cent* as interest on its borrowings during 2007-2009. Considering the capital employed (Rs.1,11,119.68 crore) in 71 Government Companies and Statutory Corporations, the return was a mere 3.98 *per cent*.

The outstanding fiscal liability showed a steady increase over the years and from Rs.71,083 crore at the end of 2004-05, it increased to Rs. 1,05,652 crore at the end of 2008-09. The composition of fiscal liability at the end of March 2009 remained the same as that of the previous year with internal debts amounting to 72 *per cent*.

The quantum of loans advanced during the year decreased from Rs.429 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.354 crore in 2008-09, a decline of 17.48 *per cent*. Repayments also declined from Rs.214 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.181 crore in 2008-09 (15.42 *per cent*), resulting in an increase in the outstanding balance from Rs.4,456 crore in 2007-08 to Rs.4,629 crore in 2008-09.

At the end of March 2009, there were 266 incomplete capital works involving Rs.1,218.16 crore.

Recommendations

Non- achievement of targets under Medium Term Fiscal Policy

Although the State achieved the target laid down in the FRBM Act to reduce revenue deficit to zero by 31 March 2008 and to maintain that level or to generate surplus thereafter, it could not sustain the same as there was a revenue deficit of Rs.66 crore during the current year. The revenue expenditure was 78.56 per cent of the total expenditure, of which 71.38 per cent was the Non-Plan component. Non-Plan expenditure increased by 10.32 per cent against the projected rate of 4.9 per cent in the Medium Term Fiscal Policy (MTFP) Statement. The revenue expenditure increased by 15.51 per cent over the previous year. While this is understandable in a year where there was an economic slowdown, there is a case for bringing down the Non-Plan expenditure further in line with the MTFP Statement in future so as to ensure the continued achievement of targets.

Building up of capacity with particular emphasis on returns on investments from Government companies, etc.

The fiscal liabilities of the State Government over the years increased from Rs. 71,083 crore at the end of 2004-05 to Rs.1,05,652 crore as of 2008-09. An amount of Rs. 34,217.73 crore was invested as paid up capital in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations, however, the return on investment was only Rs. 4,421.27 crore, representing 12.92 *per cent* on paid up capital.

Although, it is not uncommon for the State to borrow from market for creating and strengthening its social and economic infrastructure, but low productivity coupled with negligible rate of return on Government investments as well as on loans and advances disbursed in relation to cost of borrowed funds borne by the State Government continued to remain main cause of concern. There is a need to initiate suitable measures to compress the Non Plan revenue expenditure and to mobilize the additional resources both through the tax and non tax sources and to clear the back-log in assessments so as to avoid loss of revenue. Apart from this, the State has 266 incomplete capital works as of 31 March 2009. Therefore adequate priority is to be given for project planning which would include simplification of procedures related to activities like acquisition of land for the projects and in the implementation mechanism so as to adequately address overcoming inadequacies and to avoid further time and cost overruns.

CHAPTER - II

FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AND BUDGETARY CONTROL

2.1 Introduction

- **2.1.1** Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure, voted and charged, of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of the voted grants and appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Acts. These Accounts list the original budget estimates, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly and indicate actual capital and revenue expenditure on various specified services *vis-à-vis* those authorized by the Appropriation Act in respect of both charged and voted items of budget. The Appropriation Accounts thus facilitate the management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and are therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.
- **2.1.2** Audit of appropriations by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants is within the authorization given under the Appropriation Act and whether the expenditure required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution is so charged. It also ascertains whether the expenditure incurred is in conformity with the law, relevant rules and regulations and instructions.

2.2 Summary of Appropriation Accounts

The summarized position of actual expenditure during 2008-2009 against 106 grants/appropriations was as given in **Table 2.1**:

Table 2.1: Summarized Position of Actual Expenditure vis-à-vis Original Supplementary Provisions

(Rupees in crore)

	Nature of expenditure	Original grant/ Appropriation	Supplementary grant/	Total	Actual expenditure	Saving (-)/ Excess (+)			
			Appropriation		_ *				
Voted	I Revenue	30,523.29	3,490.09	34,013.38	31,280.99	(-)2,732.39			
	II Capital	7,976.27	3,107.22	11,083.49	10,373.70	(-)709.79			
	III Loans and Advances	330.00	64.78	394.78	353.75	(-)41.03			
Total Vo	ted	38,829.56	6,662.09	45,491.65	42,008.44	(-)3,483.21			
Charged	IV Revenue	8,226.79	59.23	8,286.02	7,966.02	(-)320.00			
	V Capital	0.01	8.38	8.39	7.77	(-)0.62			
	VI Public Debt- Repayment	3,159.37		3,159.37	2,604.91	(-)554.46			
Total Ch	arged	11,386.17	67.61	11,453.78	10,578.70	(-)875.08			
Appropriation to Contingency Fund (if any)									
Grand T	`otal	50,215.73	6,729.70	56,945.43	52,587.14	(-)4,358.29			
(Source:	(Source: Appropriation Accounts of the State Government)								

The overall saving of Rs.4,358.29 crore was the result of savings of Rs.4,705.34 crore in 71 grants and 28 appropriations under the Revenue Section, 43 grants and five appropriation under the Capital Section and one appropriation (Public Debt-Repayments) under the Loan Section, offset by excess of Rs.347.05 crore in 20 grants and one appropriation under the Revenue Section and three grants and one appropriation under the Capital Section.

The savings/excesses were intimated (July /August 2009) to the Controlling Officers, requesting them to explain the reasons for significant variations but no explanations were received (October 2009) from them.

2.3 Financial Accountability and Budget Management

2.3.1 Appropriations vis-à-vis Allocative Priorities

The outcome of appropriation audit revealed that in 49 cases, savings exceeded Rs.10 crore in each case or by more than 20 *per cent* of the total provision (**Appendix 2.1**). Against the total savings of Rs.4,705.34 crore, savings of Rs.4,081.51 crore (86.7 *per cent*) occurred in 11 cases relating to nine grants and one appropriation as indicated in **Table 2.2**.

Table 2.2: List of Grants with Savings of Rs. 50 crore and above (Rupees in crore)

Sr	No. and Name	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual	Savings						
No.	of the Grant`				Expenditure							
Reve	Revenue- Voted											
1	18- Pensions	2,663.64	-	2,663.64	2,263.66	399.98						
	and Other											
	Retirement											
	Benefits											
2	19- Other	2,220.23	-	2,220.23	231.36	1,988.87						
	Expenditure											
	pertaining to											
	Finance											
2	Department	570.07	0.60	570.47	405.57	92.00						
3	49- Industries	578.87	0.60	579.47	495.57	83.90						
4	70- Community	568.58	-	568.58	445.86	122.72						
_	Development	0.42.12	20.01	000.04	007.02	07.11						
5	95- Scheduled	942.13	38.81	980.94	895.83	85.11						
C •	Castes Sub-Plan											
	ital- Voted	2.126.20	2 000 00	5.126.20	4.007.50	120.00						
1	65- Narmada	2,136.38	2,990.00	5,126.38	4,987.58	138.80						
	Development Scheme											
2	66- Irrigation	1,153.30		1,153.30	1,087.02	66.28						
2	and Soil	1,133.30	_	1,133.30	1,067.02	00.28						
	Conservation											
3	96- Tribal Area	1,187.44	_	1,187.44	1,108.00	79.44						
	Sub-Plan	1,107.44		1,107.44	1,100.00	//.नन						
4	84- Non-	436.78	_	436.78	184.17	252.61						
	Residential			.50.70	10 1	202.01						
	Buildings											

Reve	enue – Charged					
1	20- Repayment	7,770.12	0.01	7,770.13	7,460.80	309.33
	of Debt					
	pertaining to					
	Finance					
	Department and					
	its Servicing					
Capi	ital-Charged					
1	20- Repayment	3,159.35	-	3,159.35	2,604.88	554.47
	of Debt					
	pertaining to					
	Finance					
	Department and					
	its Servicing					

(Source: Appropriation Accounts of the State Government)

Reasons for excessive savings are detailed below:

- 1. Grant No. 18- Out of the total savings of Rs. 399.98 crore, savings under Superannuation and Retirement Allowances (Rs.215 crore), Commuted value of Pensions (Rs.88 crore) and Gratuities (Rs.43 crore) were mainly due to finalisation of less number of pension cases. Further, saving of Rs.1.04 crore under Administrative Charges for the Defined Contribution Pension Scheme was due to non-finalisation of the work of the New Defined Contribution Pension Scheme with National Securities Depository Ltd.
- 2. Grant No. 19- Out of the total savings of Rs. 1,988.87 crore, the saving under Gujarat State Sinking Fund (Rs. 300 crore) was on account of the Government's decision not to increase the corpus of the fund as sufficient balance was available. There was a saving of Rs.100 crore under contribution to Gujarat State Guarantee Redemption Fund due to sufficient balance available in the Fund account to meet the contingent liabilities. Further saving of Rs.1,600 crore was mainly due to provision for payment on account of increase in the rate of dearness allowance under various sub heads of the respective departments in the revised estimates.
- 3. Grant No. 49- Out of the total savings of Rs. 83.90 crore, the saving under Rural Technology Industries (Rs. 37.29 crore) was due to delay in receipt of sanction of scheme by Government on account of association of the scheme with various departments. The savings under Assistance to Institute for Industrial Development (Rs.24.89 crore) and Development of Textile Industry (Rs.25.05 crore) were mainly due to non-receipt of matching contribution for the scheme from the Government of India and non-release of pending claims of bank guarantees by the Government on account of enforcement of the model code of conduct for the Lok Sabha election respectively.
- 4. Grant No.70- Out of the total savings of Rs.122.72 crore, savings under Gram Sachivalaya (Rs.50 crore) and incentives for Nirmal Gujarat scheme (Rs.49.82 crore) were due to non-receipt of administrative approvals from the Finance Department.

- 5. Grant No. 95- Out of the total savings of Rs.85.11 crore, the saving under Development of Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnics (Rs.16.43 crore) was due to non-finalisation of the policy to give benefits to Scheduled Caste students. Further, under the Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan Financial Assistance for housing on Individual Basis-Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojana, the saving (Rs.10.56 crore) was on account of lesser number of beneficiaries. Under the Scheduled Castes Sub Plan -Adjusted Rural Technology Institute the saving (Rs.17.50 crore) was due to a decision to restrict providing kits to below poverty line /urban poor trainees only.
- Grant No. 65 A supplementary grant of Rs.2,990 crore was obtained in March 2009 but still there was a saving of Rs.138.80 crore due to less receipt of shares from the beneficiary States of the Narmada Project.
- Grant No. 66- Out of the total savings of Rs.66.28 crore, the saving under Other Expenditure (Rs.66.03 crore) was mainly due to slow progress of work.
- 8. Grant No.96- Out of the total savings of Rs.79.44 crore, savings under RBD-102-Construction (Rs.18.88 crore) and EDN-21-Buildings (Rs.17.97 crore) respectively were mainly due to delays in allotment of land, preparation of plans and estimates, administrative approvals and technical sanctions etc., implementation of the model code of conduct for the Lok Sabha Election-2009, etc. The saving (Rs.31 crore) under the Gujarat Forestry Development Project was due to vacant posts.
- 9. Grant No. 84—Out of the total savings of Rs.252.61 crore, savings under Buildings (Rs.63.02 crore) and TED-22-Buildings (Rs.60.48 crore) were due to delays in preparing plans and estimates, administrative approval, technical sanction, tendering process etc., implementation of the model code of conduct for Lok Sabha election etc.
- 10. Grant No. 20 (Revenue-Charged) –Out of the total savings of Rs.309.33 crore, Rs.95.30 crore was on account of less payment of interest on loans raised during 2008-09; Rs.160 crore was on account of less payment of interest on loans from National Small Savings Fund and Rs.23.49 crore was on account of less payment of interest on loans from NABARD.
- 11. Grant No. 20 (Capital-Charged) Out of the total savings of Rs.554.47 crore, savings under repayment of loans received from NABARD for medium and minor irrigation projects and repayment of loans received from the National Small Savings Fund (Rs. 108.77 crore) and (Rs. 452.28 crore) respectively were on account of taking less amount of loans from these institutions.

2.3.2 Persistent Savings

In seven cases during the last five years, there were persistent savings of more than Rs.50 crore in each case or also by $10 \, per \, cent$ or more of the total grant (**Table 2.3**).

Table 2.3: List of Grants indicating Persistent Savings during 2004-09 (Rupees in crore)

Sr. No. and Name of the gran	No. and Name of the grant Amount of savings							
					2000.00			
No.	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09			
Revenue- Voted								
1 19- Other Expenditure	-	365.01	292.60	629.71	1,988.87			
pertaining to Finance		(20.47)	(23.05)	(38.17)	(89.58)			
Department								
2 49-Industries	31.22	65.66	-	75.51	83.89			
	(14.41)	(26.57)		(20.97)	(14.47)			
3 52- Other Expenditure	-	-	26.09	9.34	14.07			
pertaining to Industries and	d		(38.95)	(42.70)	(55.41)			
Mines Department								
Capital- Voted								
1 84-Non-Residential Buildi	ngs 28.17	18.33	-	136.19	252.61			
	(26.58)	(14.15)		(42.88)	(57.83)			
2 79-Relief on account of	-	-	471.88	107.30	44.81			
Natural Calamities			(71.92)	(19.56)	(17.06)			
3 85-Residential Buildings	5.67	8.32	15.70	21.05	9.30			
	(35.50)	(38.30)	(63.69)	(71.21)	(46.45)			
Capital -Charged								
1 19/20-Repayment of Debt	-	3,724.19	1,608.45	1,626.85	554.47			
pertaining to Finance		(76.74)	(47.59)	(45.68)	(17.55)			
Department								
(Source: Appropriation Accounts	s of the State Gov	ernment)						

From the above table, it may be seen that the savings continued over the years indicating improper estimation.

2.3.3 Excess Expenditure

In seven cases, the expenditure exceeded the approved provisions by Rs.10 crore or more in each case or by more than 20 *per cent* of the total provisions. Details are given in **Appendix 2.2**. Of these, under the following grant/head (**Table 2.4**), excess expenditure of more than 20 *per cent* was observed consistently for the last five years:

Table 2.4: List of Grants indicating Persistent Excess Expenditure during 2004-09 (Rupees in crore)

Sr.	No. and Name of the Amount of Excess Expenditure							
No.	grant	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		
Revenu	Revenue-Voted							
Voted								
1	73 Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department	15.29 (20.29)	31.26 (25.12)	33.06 (26.89)	71.96 (56.25)	78.33 (51.72)		

The excess expenditure during 2008-09 was mainly on account of excess (Rs.63.83 crore) under the head Superannuation and Retirement Allowances to Panchayat employees.

2.3.4 Expenditure without Provision

As per the Budget Manual, expenditure should not be incurred on a scheme/service without provision of funds. It was, however, noticed that expenditure of Rs.3.92 crore was incurred in three cases as detailed in **Table 2.5** without any provision in the original estimates/supplementary demand and without any re-appropriation orders to this effect.

Number and Name of Grants	Amount of Expenditure without provision
84- Non-Residential Buildings (01) (051)(42) Buildings	0.10
86- Roads and Bridges (80)(001)(05) Expenditure transferred on	3.32
Pro rata basis from Major Head 2059	
96-Tribal Area Sub-Plan	0.50
(01)(313)(13) Revolving Fund for cutting and disposal of Maliki	
trees in Dangs District	
(Source: Appropriation Accounts of the State Government)	

Reasons for incurring expenditure without provision of funds were called for from the Government but no reply was received (October 2009).

2.3.5 Drawal of funds to avoid lapse of Budget Grant

As per Rule 283 of the Bombay Treasury Rules, no money should be drawn from the treasury unless it is required for immediate disbursement. For the purchase of hardware/software, Principal Secretary, Agriculture and Cooperation Department had drawn Rs. 86.70 lakh on 28 March 2009 and deposited the amount with the Gujarat State Financial Services. The amount was drawn at the fag end of the year to avoid lapse of grant.

2.3.6 Excess over provisions relating to previous years requiring regularization

As per Article 205 of the Constitution of India, it is mandatory for a State Government to get the excess over a grant/appropriation regularized by the State Legislature. Although no time limit for regularization of expenditure has been prescribed under the Article, the regularization of excess expenditure is done after the completion of discussion of the Appropriation Accounts by the Public Accounts Committee. However, excess expenditure amounting to Rs.14,178.23 crore for the years 1993-94 to 2007-08 was still to be regularized as detailed in **Appendix 2.3.**

Non-regularisation of the excess over grant/appropriation over the years is a breach of legislative control over appropriations.

2.3.7 Excess over provisions during 2008-09 requiring regularization

Table 2.6 contains a summary of the total excess over provision of funds in 25 grants amounting to Rs.347.05 crore during 2008-09, requiring regularization under Article 205 of the Constitution.

Table 2.6: Excess over provisions requiring regularization during 2008-09 (Rupees in crore)

Sr. No.	Numbe	r and Title of Voted Grants	Total grant	Excess	
1	5	Co-operation-Revenue	77.12	78.94	1.82
2	8	Education Department –Revenue	4.20	4.33	0.13
3	9	Education- Revenue	6,026.63	6,119.31	92.68
4	13	Energy Projects-Revenue	3,218.54	3,285.53	66.99
5	21	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs Department- Revenue	9.72	9.79	0.07
6	22	Civil Supplies-Revenue	181.64	182.25	0.61
7	23	Food- Revenue	20.67	20.86	0.19
8	26	Forests- Revenue	168.21	168.42	0.21
9	38	Health and Family Welfare Department- Revenue	9.36	9.41	0.05
10	39	Medical and Public Health- Revenue	1,043.95	1,060.11	16.16
11	41	Other Expenditure pertaining to Health and Family Welfare Department –Revenue	0.20	0.21	0.01
12	43	Police-Revenue	1,162.18	1,182.62	20.44
13	44	Jails-Revenue	37.09	37.33	0.24
14	55	Other expenditure pertaining to Information and Broadcasting Department –Capital	0.55	2.99	2.44
15	58	Other Expenditure pertaining to Labour and Employment Department-Capital	0.55	0.58	0.03
16	62	Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Department-Revenue	2.57	2.65	0.08
17	66	Irrigation and Soil Conservation -Revenue	663.48	670.46	6.98
18	73	Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Revenue	151.45	229.78	78.33
19	79	Relief on account of Natural Calamities – Revenue	618.67	626.76	8.09
20	80	Dangs District-Revenue	24.19	24.48	0.29
21	81	Compensation and Assignments- Capital Charged	0.02	0.04	0.02
22	86	Roads and Bridges –Revenue	1,374.42	1,422.70	48.28
23	86	Roads and Bridges –Capital	854.39	857.26	2.87
24	87	Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme –Revenue	8.52	8.56	0.04
25	104	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Urban Development and Urban Housing Department- Revenue	1.16	1.16	@
26	106	Other Expenditure Pertaining to Women and Child Development Department - Revenue Charged	0.50	0.50	*
		Total	15,659.98	16,007.03	347.05

@ Rs. 1,000 only * Rs. 12,000 only. (Source: Appropriation Accounts of the State Government)

The reasons for excess over provision called for from the State Government were awaited (October, 2009).

2.3.8 Unnecessary/Excessive/Inadequate supplementary provision

Supplementary provisions aggregating Rs.125.03 crore obtained in 17 cases of Rs.50 lakh or more in each case during the year, proved unnecessary as the expenditure did not come up to the levels of the original provisions as detailed in **Appendix 2.4**. In 11 cases, supplementary provisions of Rs. 1,969.21 crore proved insufficient by more than Rs. one crore in each case, leaving an aggregate uncovered excess expenditure of Rs. 345.09 crore (**Appendix 2.5**).

Important cases where supplementary provisions proved unnecessary are discussed below:-

Under Grant No. 98, 112 Celebration of Golden jubilee year of Formation of Gujarat, a supplementary grant of Rs. 18.10 crore was obtained but Rs.16.50 crore was surrendered on account of declaration of the model code of conduct for Lok Sabha elections. Likewise, under Grant No. 95, under 50 Scheduled Castes Sub Plan - Financial Assistance for housing on individual basis- Dr. Ambedkar Awas Yojna, a supplementary grant of Rs.21.95 lakh was obtained but savings of Rs.10.56 crore were surrendered on account of less number of beneficiaries. Similarly, in grant No 60, under (ii) Civil Judges (iii) Magistrate Courts (v) Fast Track Courts and (vii) Law officers, supplementary grants of Rs.1.94 crore, Rs.0.56 crore, Rs.1.93 crore and Rs.9.92 crore respectively were obtained but Rs.5.28 crore, Rs.0.71 crore, Rs.7.55 crore and Rs.6.30 crore respectively were surrendered due to non-receipt of administrative approvals. Under Grant No. 76, a supplementary grant of Rs.0.94 crore was obtained for Khedut Pothi, but Rs.0.95 crore was surrendered due to non-receipt of administrative approval.

Under Grant No 9, under Superannuation & Pension to Primary Panchayat Teachers (v) Maintenance grant for primary education (xiii) EDN -19 Government Secondary Schools, though supplementary grants of Rs.148.88 crore, Rs.264.77 crore, Rs.3.08 crore respectively were obtained, there were excesses of Rs.62.88 crore, Rs.165.32 crore and Rs.1.54 crore respectively for which reasons were awaited. Under Grant No. 13, under Subsidy in fuel price & power purchase adjustment charges, though a supplementary grant of Rs.556.98 lakh was obtained, the final expenditure exceeded the total provision by Rs.189.27 crore. Under Grant No. 73, under (iii) Reimbursement of gratuity to Panchayat employees, though a supplementary grant of Rs.0.55 lakh was obtained, the final expenditure exceeded the total grant by Rs.5.66 crore. Similarly, under Grant No. 86, under Roads & Bridges, though a supplementary grant of Rs.37.50 crore was obtained, the final excess was Rs.314.15 crore due to good progress in budgeted works.

2.3.9 Excessive/unnecessary re-appropriation of funds

Re-appropriation is transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation, where savings are anticipated, to another unit where additional funds are needed. Re-appropriation of funds proved injudicious in view of final excesses and savings over grants. Cases where the excesses/savings totaling Rs. 1,258.23 crore under 124 sub-heads were noticed are detailed in **Appendix 2.6**.

2.3.10 Substantial surrenders

Substantial surrenders (where more than 50 *per cent* of the total provision was surrendered) were made in respect of 216 sub-heads on account of either non-implementation or slow implementation of schemes/programmes. Out of the total provision amounting to Rs 4,679.95 crore in these 216 sub-heads, Rs. 3,156.37 crore (67 *per cent*) was surrendered, which included *cent per cent* surrender in 78 cases (Rs.304.23 crore). The details of selected cases verified by Audit are given in Appendix 2.7. Some important cases are discussed in **Table 2.7**:

Table 2.7: Details of Cases of Substantial Surrenders

Sr.	Grant	Head of account	Provision	Surrender	Reasons
No.	No.		(Rupees	in lakh)	
1	2	2401.800.11 Non-Plan	6,300.00	3,282.79	Less release of grant by GOI.
2	6	2405.103.12 Non-Plan	1,400.00	1,200.00	Less release of grant by GOI on rebate on High Speed Diesel.
3	9.	2202.01.106.14. Plan	6,188.68	3,808.86	State government dropped the project to provide computer laboratories in primary schools under the BOOT programme.
4	9	2202.03.103.1 Plan	2,084.75	1,354.75	Cardex numbers for DDOs of new colleges were not opened.
5	9	2202.04.200.1. Plan	285.68	264.26	GOI terminated the residual literacy programme.
6	19	2048.00.101.Non-Plan	50,000.00	30,000.00	On review of the position of Gujarat State Sinking Fund, the amount available was considered sufficient.
7	19	2075.00.797. Non-Plan	10,000.00	10,000.00	The balance available under Gujarat Guarantee Redemption Fund was considered sufficient.
8	19	2075.00.800.12 Non- Plan	1,60,000.00	1,58,805.00	Provision for payment of dearness allowance was made in the revised estimates of the respective departments.
9	20	6003.00.109.05. Non- Plan	9,700.64	6,758.60	Less demand from HUDCO.
10	49	2851.200.01. Plan	6,150.00	3,729.20	Late sanction of the scheme due to involvement of many departments.
11	70	2515.00.102. Plan	5,000.00	5,000.00	Administrative approval not given.
12	79	2245.02.800.02. Non- Plan	10,000.00	7,800.00	Less expenditure was due to non occurrence of any natural calamity in some parts of the State.
13	79	2245.02.282.2. Non- Plan	4,000.00	4,000.00	Less expenditure was due to non occurrence of any natural calamity in some parts of the State.
14	84	4059.01.051.42. Non- Plan	1,572.51	1,484.52	Delays in allotment of land, preparing plans and estimates, etc.
15	84	4202.01.201.42 Non- Plan	3,406.69	2,501.26	Delays in allotment of land, preparing plans and estimates, etc.

2.3.11 Surrenders in excess of actual savings

In 19 cases, the amounts surrendered (Rs. 50 lakh or more in each case) were in excess of actual savings, indicating lack of or inadequate budgetary control in these departments. As against savings of Rs. 1,076.23 crore, the amount surrendered was Rs. 1,612.94 crore, resulting in excess surrender of Rs.536.71 crore. Details are given in **Appendix 2.8**.

A provision of Rs. 102.97 crore was made under Grant No. 9 – M.H.2236(xxvi) 02.102.01 MDM-1- Mid -day Meal scheme for children in Public Primary classes. Considering that the number of beneficiaries was less, Rs.50.93 crore (as anticipated savings) was surrendered in March 2009. However, the year ended with an excess of Rs. 9.47 crore. This excess expenditure could have been avoided by restricting the amount surrendered in March 2009.

2.3.12 Anticipated savings not surrendered

As per Para 103 of the Gujarat Budget Manual, spending departments are required to surrender the grants/appropriations or portions thereof to the Finance Department as and when savings are anticipated. Sums surrendered by administrative departments after the 15th of March are not to be accepted, except in the case of Supplementary grants obtained after 15th March. However, two departments surrendered (31 March 2009) grants aggregating Rs. 5.95 crore (Science and Technology Department: Rs. 2.68 crore and Social Justice and Empowerment - Tribal Development Department: Rs. 3.27 crore). At the close of the year 2008-09, there were, however, 10 grants/ appropriations under which savings had occurred but no part of the same had been surrendered by the concerned departments. The total amount involved in these cases was Rs.22.31 crore (Appendix 2.9).

Similarly, out of total savings of Rs.905.80 crore under 16 other grants/appropriations (savings of Rs. one crore and above were indicated in each grant/appropriation), grants aggregating Rs.139.21 crore were not surrendered, details of which are given in **Appendix 2.10.**

2.3.13 Rush of expenditure

According to Para 109 of the Gujarat Budget Manual, rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. Contrary to this, in respect of the Major Heads listed in **Appendix 2.11**, more than 50 *per cent* of the total expenditure for the year was incurred in March 2009 or during the last quarter. **Table 2.8** represents 27 Major Heads where expenditure exceeded Rs. 10 crore and more than 50 *per cent* expenditure was incurred either during the last quarter or during the last month of the financial year.

Table 2.8: Cases of Rush of Expenditure towards the end of the financial year 2008-09

Sl. No.	Major Head	Total expenditure	Expenditur of the year	e during last quarter	Expenditu 2009	re during March
		during the	Amount	Percentage of Total	Amount	Percentage of
		year		Expenditure		Total Expenditure
1	2054	76.22	38.16	50.07	29.83	39.13
2	2058	45.95	26.99	58.73	20.69	45.02
3	2205	42.13	24.23	57.51	13.56	32.19
4	2220	50.04	25.93	51.83	16.77	33.52
5	2401	693.13	360.93	52.07	296.62	42.79
6	2404	32.95	29.51	89.56	28.3	85.9
7	2405	133.71	67.11	50.19	55.62	41.6
8	2425	84.5	43.51	51.49	18.78	22.22
9	2501	240.18	133.9	55.75	64.26	26.75
10	2515	841.93	498.95	59.26	396.43	47.09
11	2702	363.32	199.89	55.02	118.21	32.54
12	2711	42.19	32	75.86	24.07	57.06
13	2851	245.55	129.36	52.68	98.52	40.12
14	2852	313.48	272.43	86.9	200.62	64
15	2853	52.78	34.92	66.15	25.4	48.13
16	3475	50.2	26.5	52.79	5.54	11.03
17	3604	167.21	106.28	63.56	100.05	59.83
18	4059	71.19	42.25	59.35	24.56	34.5
19	4210	172.59	112.54	65.21	77.84	45.1
20	4216	120.85	92.29	76.37	59.73	49.43
21	4217	46.89	30.02	64.02	21.5	45.85
22	4700	5,327.62	3,622.15	67.99	1,065.9	20.01
23	5055	15	15	100	1.25	8.33
24	6225	23.03	12.11	52.59	5.29	22.97
25	6885	20	20	100	0	0
26	7055	145.5	115.25	79.21	115.25	79.21
27	7615	34.99	17.58	50.22	13.88	39.68

Appropriate action needs to be taken to regulate and systematize the procedure to avoid heavy expenditure during the last quarter of the year.

2.4 Audit of Abstract and Detailed Contingent Bills

2.4.1 Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills

As per Rule 302 of the Gujarat Financial Rules, 1971 read with the Government Resolution dated 5 February 1976, every drawing officer has to certify in each abstract contingent bill that detailed bills for all contingent charges drawn by him prior to the first of the current month have been forwarded to the respective controlling officers for countersignature and transmission to the Accountant General.

Between 2003 and 2009, 61 AC bills amounting to Rs 5.18 crore were drawn by six departmental officers for which DC bills were not furnished (August 2009). Year-wise details are given in **Table 2.9.**

Table 2.9: Pendency in submission of Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills

Year	Amount of AC bills (Rupees in crore)	Outstanding AC bills
2002-03	0.01	1
2005-06	3.05	11
2006-07	1.35	18
2007-08	0.76	30
2008-09	0.01	1
Total	5.18	61

Department-wise details of pending DC bills for the years up to 2008-09 are given in **Appendix 2.12.**

2.5 Advances from Contingency Fund

The Contingency Fund of the State has been constituted under the Gujarat Contingency Fund Act, 1960 in terms of the provisions of Articles 267(2) and 283(2) of the Constitution of India. The fund is in the nature of an imprest and its corpus is Rs. 200 crore. During the year, Rs 33.97 crore was spent out of the Contingency Fund which was not recouped during the year.

2.6 Personal Deposit Accounts

Personal Deposit (PD) accounts are created for parking of funds and are required to be closed at the end of each financial year. There were 1541 PD accounts in four District Treasuries in operation. These PD accounts were not closed as of March 2009 and the balance of Rs 63.25 crore in these accounts was not transferred back to the respective service heads. Of these 1541 accounts, 78 accounts were found to be inoperative. During test check of records of treasuries, two PD accounts viz, Gujarat Textile Corporation Limited and Gujarat Power Corporation Limited involving Rs. 46.49 crore were not operated during the last five years.

2.7 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

During 2008-09 expenditure of Rs.52,587.14 crore was incurred against total grants and appropriations of Rs.56,945.43 crore, resulting in savings of Rs.4,358.29 crore. The overall savings were the net result of savings of Rs.4,705.34 crore offset by excess of Rs.347.05 crore. This excess requires regularization under Article 205 of the Constitution of India. In 19 cases the amounts surrendered (Rs.50 lakh or more) were in excess of the actual savings, indicating lack of or inadequate budgetary control in these departments. As against savings of Rs.1,076.23 crore, the amount surrendered was Rs.1,612.94 crore resulting in excess surrender of Rs.536.71 crore. There

were 10 grants/appropriations in which total savings of Rs.22.31 crore were observed but the same were not surrendered by the concerned departments. Similarly, out of the total saving of Rs.905.80 crore (saving of Rs. one crore and above) under 16 other grants/appropriations, Rs.766.59 crore only were surrendered leaving Rs.139.21 crore as un-surrendered.

Recommendations

Budgetary controls should be strengthened in all the Government departments, specially in those departments where savings/excesses had been observed for the last five years regularly. Last minute fund releases and issuance of re-appropriation/surrender orders at the end of the year should be avoided.

CHAPTER - III

FINANCIAL REPORTING

A sound internal financial reporting system and the availability of relevant and reliable information significantly contributes to efficient and effective governance by a State Government. Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting is one of the attributes of good governance. Reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist State Governments in meeting their basic stewardship responsibilities, including strategic planning and decision making. This chapter provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during the current year.

3.1 Delay in furnishing Utilization Certificates

Rule 155 of Gujarat Financial Rules provide that for grants provided during a year for specific purposes, Utilization Certificates (UCs) should be obtained by departmental officers from the grantees and after verification, these should be forwarded to the Accountant General by the end of the subsequent financial year, unless specified otherwise. However, of the 7,435 UCs due in respect of grants and loans aggregating Rs.5,837 crore paid up to 2008-09, 6,700 UCs (90 per cent) for an aggregate amount of Rs.4,937 crore were in arrears. The department-wise break-up of outstanding UCs is given in **Appendix 3.1** and the age-wise position of delays in submission of UCs is summarized in **Table 3.1**.

Table 3.1: Age-wise arrears of Utilization Certificates

(Rupees in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Range of Delay in Number of	Total gr	ants given	Utilization Outstandin	Certificates Amount 1,77,107.89 31,48,64.78 839.72	
	Years	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
1.	0 – 1	1,800	17,71,07.89	1,800	1,77,107.89	
2.	1 – 3	5,371	39,23,87.94	4,767	31,48,64.78	
3.	3-5	98	13,33.64	56	839.72	
4.	5 – 7	166	1,28,71.04	77	887.16	
	Total	7,435	58,37,00.51	6,700	49,36,99.55	

Out of grants amounting to Rs. 4,937 crore for which UCs were due, UCs for Rs.2,092 crore (42 per cent) for the years 2006-07 to 2008-09 pertained to Narmada, Water Resources and Water Supply Department. Further, UCs for Rs.1,206 crore (24 per cent) for the years 2003-04 to 2008-09 pertained to the Urban Development and Urban Housing Department. It was further seen that in the case of the Health & Family Welfare Department, all the 77

UCs in respect of grants of Rs.887.16 lakh were outstanding for more than five years.

3.2 Non-submission/delays in submission of Accounts

In order to identify the institutions which attract audit under Sections 14 and 15 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) (DPC) Act, 1971, the Government/Head of the Department is required to furnish to Audit every year, detailed information about the financial assistance provided to various institutions, the purposes for which the said assistance was provided and the total expenditure of the institutions. The accounts of 69 autonomous bodies/authorities received for the year 2007-08, attracted audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India. The bodies/authorities, audit of which was due, were audited during 2008-09.

A total of 216 annual accounts of 76 autonomous bodies/ authorities due up to 2007-08 were not received as of 01 August 2009 by the Accountant General (Audit). The details of these accounts are given in **Appendix 3.2** and their age-wise pendency is presented in **Table 3.2**

SI. Delay in Number of No. of the Years **Bodies/** No. **Authorities** 0 - 11 7 2 45 1 - 33 3 - 520 4 5 - 73 5 7 - 91 9 & above 6 _ **76** Total

Table 3.2: Age-wise arrears of Annual Accounts due from Government Bodies

It can be seen from the above table that in respect of four autonomous bodies/authorities, accounts were in arrears for more than five years. Of these, the accounts of Gujarat University were in arrears since 1999-2000 and the accounts of B.M. Institute of Mental Health, Tribal Development Corporation and Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar were in arrears since 2002-03.

3.3 Delays in submission of Accounts/Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies

Several autonomous bodies have been set up by the State Government in various fields of area development, housing etc. The audit of accounts of these autonomous bodies in the State has been entrusted under section 19 and 20 of the DPC Act, 1971 to the Comptroller and Auditor General of

India. The status of entrustment of audit, rendering of accounts to audit, issuance of Separate Audit Report (SAR) and their placement in the State Legislature are indicated in **Appendix 3.3**. The frequency distribution of autonomous bodies according to the delays in submission of accounts to Audit and placement of Separate Audit Reports in the legislature after the entrustment of audit to the CAG is summarized in **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Delays in Submission of Accounts and tabling of Separate Audit Reports

Delays in submission of Accounts (In Months)	Number of Autonomous Bodies	Delays in submission of SARs in Legislature (in Years)	Number of Autonomous Bodies
0 – 6	12	0-1	-
6 – 12	-	1-2	3
12 – 18	7	2-3	1
18 – 24	1	3-4	1
24 & above	2	4-5	-
		5 & above	3
Total	22		8

Out of 24 autonomous bodies, SARs were not required to be placed before the Legislature in respect of 16 authorities (Appendix 3.3- Sr. No. 4 to 19 under Section 20 (1)). In respect of the remaining eight autonomous bodies the delays in submission of SARs ranged between one year and more than five years. Only two autonomous bodies rendered accounts in time. The periods of delay in rendering accounts in respect of 22 autonomous bodies are shown in **Table 3.3** above.

3.4 Misappropriations, losses, defalcations, etc.

The State Government reported 182 cases of misappropriation, defalcation, etc. involving Government money amounting to Rs.874.36 lakh, of which four cases involving Rs.1.60 lakh had been written off during the year (Appendix 3.6) resulting in a balance of 178 cases with money value of Rs.872.76 lakh as on 31 March 2009, on which final action was pending. The department-wise break-up of pending cases and age-wise analysis are given in Appendix 3.4 and the nature of these cases is given in Appendix 3.5. The age-profile of the pending cases and the number of cases pending in each category – theft, misappropriation, defalcation and losses are summarized in Table 3.4.

Table 3.4: Profile of Misappropriations, Losses, Defalcations, etc.

Age-Profil	e of the Pen	ding Cases	Nature of the Pending Cases				
Range in	0		Nature/Characteristics	Number	Amount		
Years	of cases	Involved	of the cases	of cases	Involved		
		(Rs. in lakh)			(Rs. in lakh)		
0 - 5	34	545.07	Theft	45	41.47		
5 – 10	30	243.30					
10 – 15	27	21.68	Misappropriation/Loss	137	832.89		
15 – 20	26	29.85	of material				
20 – 25	13	4.30	Total	182	874.36		
25 &	48	28.56	Cases of Losses Written	4	1.60		
above			off during the Year				
Total	178	872.76	Total Pending cases	178	872.76		

Reasons for which these cases are outstanding are given in **Table 3.5.**

Table 3.5: Reasons for Outstanding cases of Misappropriations, Losses, Defalcations, etc.

Reas	ons for the Delays	Number of cases	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
i)	Awaiting departmental and criminal investigation	33	342.27
ii)	Departmental action initiated but not finalised	49	45.04
iii)	Criminal proceedings finalised but execution of certificate cases for the recovery of the amount pending	16	4.36
iv)	Awaiting orders for recovery or write off	13	6.35
v)	Pending in courts of law	66	471.36
vi)	Others	1	3.38
	Total	178	872.76

Out of the total 178 cases, in 33 cases involving an amount of Rs.342.27 lakh the departmental action/criminal investigation was awaited, which needed to be speeded up.

An analysis of three major cases of misappropriation involving more than Rs. 50 lakh revealed the following:

A First Information Report was filed in August 2004 in respect of a case of misappropriation in the Industries and Mines Department involving Rs. 76.94 lakh. Further, in respect of misappropriation in District Commandant Home Guards, Amreli involving Rs. 59.46 lakh Police complaint was lodged in April 2005. Action taken/ further progress called for from the departments was awaited.

In Roads and Buildings Department, in a case of misappropriation of Rs.343.27 lakh during 2003-04, departmental enquiry is in progress and the case is also pending in court of law. Further progress of the case as called for from the departments was awaited (November 2009).

3.5 Conclusion and Recommendations

Conclusion

Of the 7,435 UCs due in respect of grants and loans aggregating Rs.5,837 crore paid up to 2008-09, 6,700 UCs (90 per cent) for an aggregate amount of Rs.4,937 crore were in arrears. 216 annual accounts which were due up to 2007-08 from 76 autonomous bodies/authorities were not received by the Accountant General. Out of these, in the case of Gujarat University, Ahemedabad, accounts since 1999-2000 and in three other cases, accounts since 2002-03 were in arrears. There were delays in placement of Separate Audit Reports in the Legislature in respect of all the eight autonomous bodies which were required to do so. In respect of three autonomous bodies, the delay was for over five years. The State Government reported 178 cases of misappropriation, defalcation, etc. involving Government money amounting to Rs.8.73 crore up to the period March 2009 on which final action was pending.

Recommendations

Departmental enquiries in all misappropriation cases should be expedited. Internal controls in all the organizations should be strengthened to prevent such cases in future.

(DHIREN MATHUR)
Accountant General (Civil Audit) Gujarat

Rajkot The

Countersigned

New Delhi The (VINOD RAI) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

(Reference: Paragraph 1.1; Page 1)

Part A: Structure and Form of Government Accounts

Structure of Government Accounts: The accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund and (iii) Public Account.

Part I: Consolidated Fund: All revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by issue of treasury bills, internal and external loans and all moneys received by the Government in repayment of loans shall form one consolidated fund entitled 'The Consolidated Fund of State' established under Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India.

Part II: Contingency Fund: Contingency Fund of the State established under Article 267(2) of the Constitution is in the nature of an imprest placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable him to make advances to meet urgent unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation by the Legislature. Approval of the Legislature for such expenditure and for withdrawal of an equivalent amount from the Consolidated Fund is subsequently obtained, whereupon the advances from the Contingency Fund are recouped to the Fund.

Part III: Public Account: Receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident funds, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances etc. which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund, are kept in the Public Account set up under Article 266(2) of the Constitution and are not subject to vote by the State legislature.

PART B: Lavout	PART B: Layout of Finance Accounts				
Statement	Layout				
Statement No.1	Presents the summary of transactions of the State Government – receipts and expenditure, revenue				
	and capital, public debt receipts and disbursements etc. in the Consolidated Fund, Contingency				
	Fund and Public Account of the State.				
Statement No.2	Contains the summarized statement of capital outlay showing progressive expenditure to the end				
	of 2008-09				
Statement No.3	Gives financial results of irrigation works, their revenue receipts, working expenses and maintenance charges, capital outlay, net profit or loss, etc.				
Statement No.4	Indicates the summary of debt position of the State which includes borrowing from intern debt,				
	Government of India, other obligations and servicing of debt.				
Statement No. 5	Gives the summary of loans and advances given by the State Government during the year, repayments made, recoveries in arrears etc.				
Statement No.6	Gives the summary of guarantees given by the Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by				
Statement No.0	the statutory corporations, local bodies and other institutions.				
Statement No.7	Gives the summary of cash balances and investments made out of such balances.				
Statement No.8	Depicts the summary of balances under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public				
Statement 1 vo.0	Account as on 31 March 2009				
Statement No.9	Shows the revenue and expenditure under different heads for the year 2008-09 as a percentage of				
	total revenue/expenditure				
Statement No.10	Indicates the distribution between the charged and voted expenditure incurred during the year				
Statement No.11	Indicates the detailed account of revenue receipts by minor heads				
Statement No.12	Provides accounts of revenue expenditure by minor heads under non-plan and plan separately and				
	capital expenditure by major head wise				
Statement No.13	Depicts the detailed capital expenditure incurred during and to the end of 2008-09				
Statement No.14	Shows the details of investment of the State Government in statutory corporations, Government				
	companies, other joint stock companies, co-operative banks and societies etc. up to the end of				
	2008-09				
Statement No.15	Depicts the capital and other expenditure to the end of 2008-09 and the principal sources from				
	which the funds were provided for that expenditure				
Statement No.16	Gives the detailed account of receipts disbursements and balances under heads of account relating				
C	to Debt, Contingency Fund and Public Account				
Statement No.17	Presents detailed account of debt and other interest bearing obligations of the Government of				
Statement No. 10	Gujarat Provides the detailed account of locus and advances given by the Covernment of Cvient.				
Statement No.18	Provides the detailed account of loans and advances given by the Government of Gujarat,				
Statement No. 10	the amount of loan repaid during the year, the balance as on 31 March 2009 Gives the details of earmarked balances of reserve funds				
Statement No.19	Gives the details of earmarked balances of reserve funds				

(Reference: Paragraph 1.1; Page 1)

Part A: Methodology adopted for assessment of fiscal position

The norms/Ceilings prescribed by the TFC for selected fiscal variable along with its projections for a set of fiscal aggregates and the commitments/projections made by the State Governments in their Fiscal Responsibility Acts and in other Statements required to be laid in the legislature under the Act (Part B of Appendix 1.2) are used to make qualitative assessment of the trends and pattern of major fiscal aggregates. Assuming that GSDP is the good indicator of the performance of the State's economy, major fiscal aggregates like tax and non-tax revenue, revenue and capital expenditure, internal debt and revenue and fiscal deficits have been presented as percentage to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at current market prices. The buoyancy coefficients for relevant fiscal variables with reference to the base represented by GSDP have also been worked out to assess as to whether the mobilization of resources, pattern of expenditure etc. are keeping pace with the change in the base or these fiscal aggregates are also affected by factors other than GSDP.

The trends in GSDP for the last five years are indicated below:

Trends in Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09		
Gross State Domestic Product (Rs. in crore)	189118	226897	262723	306813	361846		
Growth rate of GSDP (per cent)	12.52	19.98	15.79	16.78	17.94		
Source: Guigrat Fiscal Responsibility Act. 2005 and Budget Publication NO. 28(1) of 2009-10							

Methodology for Estimating the Fiscal Capacity

For working out the fiscal capacity of the State Governments, the following methodology given in Twelfth Finance Commission report has been adopted.

Step 1: Calculate the national average of AE-GSDP and CO/DE/ SSE-AE.

Step 2: Based on the national average of AE-GSDP ratio, derive the aggregate expenditure so that no State is having a ratio AEGSDP less than the national average, *i.e.*, if

$$AE/GSDP = x$$

 $AE = x * GSDP \dots (1)$

Where x is the national average of AE-GSDP ratio.

Wherever the States are having AE-GSDP ratio higher than national average, no adjustments were made. Wherever this ratio was less than average, it was made equal to the national average.

Step 3: Based on the national average of DE-AE, SSE-AE and COAE, derive the respective DE, SSE and CO, so that no State is having these ratios less than national average, *i.e.*, if

$$DE/AE = y$$

 $DE = y * AE$ (2)

Where y is the national average of DE-AE ratio

Substituting (1) in (2), we get

$$DE = y * x * GSDP(3)$$

Wherever the States are having DE-AE, SSE-AE and CO-AE ratio higher than national average, no adjustments have been made. Wherever these ratios were less than average, it was made equal to the national average.

Step 4: Based on the derived DE, SSE and CO as per equation (3), respective per capita expenditure was calculated, i.e.

$$PCDE = DE/P \dots (4)$$

Where PCDE is the per capita development expenditure and P is the population.

Substituting (3) in (4), we get

$$PDE = (y * x * GSDP)/P \dots (5)$$

Equation (5) provides the adjusted per capita expenditure. If the adjusted per capita expenditure is less than the national average of per capita expenditure, then the State's low level of spending is due to the low fiscal capacity. This gives a picture of actual level of expenditure when all the State Governments are attaching fiscal priority to these sectors equivalent to the national average.

The definitions of some of the selected terms used in assessing the trends and pattern of fiscal aggregates are given below:

Terms	Basis of calculation				
Buoyancy of a parameter	Rate of Growth of the parameter/GSDP Growth				
Buoyancy of a parameter (X) With respect to another parameter (Y)	Rate of Growth of parameter (X)/ Rate of Growth of parameter (Y)				
Rate of Growth (ROG)	[(Current year Amount /Previous year Amount)-1]* 100				
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services				
Average interest paid by the State	Interest payment/[(Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities + Current year's Fiscal Liabilities)2]*100				
Interest spread	GSDP growth – Average Interest Rate				
Quantum spread	Debt stock *Interest spread				
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans Outstanding	Interest Received [(Opening balance + Closing balance of Loans and Advances)2]*100				
Revenue Deficit	Revenue Receipt – Revenue Expenditure				
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances - Revenue Receipts - Miscellaneous Capital Receipts				
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Deficit – Interest payments				
Balance from Current Revenue (BCR)	Revenue Receipts <u>minus</u> all Plan grants and Non-plan Revenue Expenditure excluding expenditure recorded under the major head 2048 – Appropriation for reduction of Avoidance of debt				

PART B: Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management (FRBM) Act, 2005

The Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005

The State Government enacted the Gujarat Fiscal Responsibility Act, 2005 to ensure prudence in fiscal management and fiscal stability by progressive elimination of revenue deficit, sustainable debt management consistent with fiscal stability, greater transparency in fiscal operations of the Government and conduct of fiscal policy in a medium term fiscal framework. To give effect to the fiscal management principles as laid down in the Act and/or the rules framed there under, the Government prescribed the following fiscal management targets:

- a) Reduce the revenue deficit in each of financial year commencing from the 1st April 2005 so as to eliminate it by 31st March 2008 and maintain it at that level or generate revenue surplus thereafter.
- b) Reduce fiscal deficit in each of financial year commencing from the 1st April 2005 so as to bring it down to not more than three *per cent* of GSDP by 31st March 2009.
- c) Cap within a period of three years commencing from the 1st April 2005 and ending on 31st March 2008, the total public debt of the State Government at thirty *per cent* of estimated GSDP for that year.
- d) Cap outstanding guarantees within the limit provided in the Gujarat State Guarantees Act, 1963.

Keeping in view the fiscal targets laid down in the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act and/or the rules made there under and the anticipated annual rate of reduction of fiscal deficit of the States worked out by the Government of India for the Twelfth Finance Commission (TFC) award period following its recommendation, the State Government has developed its Own Fiscal Correction Path indicating the milestones of outcome indicators with target dates of implementation during the period from 2004-05 to 2009-10 as given below.

Fiscal indicators of medium term fiscal statement

Sr.	Item	Previous	year	Current '	Year	Ensuing	years 2010-11 2011-12 8 9 -2478 -1150 -12744 -14857 110829 125686 463407 530602 2.75 2.80	next two
No.		Actuals				Year	years	
		Y-3	Y-2	BE	RE	BE		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Revenue	(+)1770	(+)2150	(+)52	(+)269	(-)3913	-2478	-1150
	Deficit (-)/							
	Surplus (+)							
	(Rs. in crore)							
2	Fiscal	-5649	-4771	-7767	-10360	-12148	-12744	-14857
	Deficit(-)							
	/Surplus(+)							
	(Rs. in crore)							
3	Public Debt	72632	79309	86605	87085	98031	110829	125686
4	GSDP	262723	306813	336619	361846	406498	463407	530602
		(P)	(Q)		(A)			
5	Fiscal	2.15	1.56	2.31	2.86	2.99	2.75	2.80
	Deficit as							
	percentage							
	of GSDP							
6	Public Debt	27.65	25.85	25.73	24.07	24.11	23.92	28.69
	as							
	percentage							
	of GSDP							
7	Government	12701	11561	10340	10340	16000°	16000 [?]	16000 [?]
	guarantees							
	outstanding							
	(Rs. in							
	crore)							

As prescribed in the Act, the State Government was required to lay the following statements of Fiscal policy along with the budget before the Legislature:

- a) The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement (MTFPS),
- b) The Fiscal Policy Strategy statement

 $^{^{?}}$ New guarantees will be given subject to vacation of guarantees and will be kept below Rs. 16,000 crore.

(Reference: Paragraphs 1.3 and 1.7.2; Pages 5 and 19)

Time series data on State Government finances

(Rupees in crore)

					in crore
	2004-2005	2005-2006	2006-2007	2007-2008	2008-09
Part A. Receipts		_	_		
1. Revenue Receipts	20265	25067	31002	35690	38676
(i) Tax Revenue	12958	15698	18464	21886	23557
Taxes on Agricultural Income	-	-	-	-	-
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc	8309	10561	12818	15105	16811
State Excise	47	48	42	47	49
Taxes on Vehicles	1061	1154	1191	1310	1382
Stamps and Registration fees	963	1153	1425	2018	1728
Land Revenue	235	380	499	683	544
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	160	156	6	152	169
Other Taxes	2183	2246	2483	2571	2875
(ii) Non Tax Revenue	3090	3353	4949	4609	5099
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	2219	3373	4426	5426	5726
(iv) Grants in aid from Government of India	1997	2643	3163	3769	4294
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	6	8	3	95	21
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	180	1784	798	214	181
4. Total Revenue and Non debt capital receipts (1+2+3)	20271	25075	31005	35785	38877
5. Public Debt Receipts	13328	10663	6948	8611	10306
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	11510	9941	6653	8402	10079
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts					
Loans and Advances from Government of India	1818	722	295	209	227
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	33779	37522	38751	44610	49184
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	93	7	76	3	10
8. Public Account Receipts	32788	36334	39080	42311	49626
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	66660	73863	77907	86924	98820
Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	24302	25465	29232	33539	38741
Plan	4246	3921	5761	8458	11088
Non Plan	20056	21544	23471	25081	27653
General Services (including interest payments)	10025	11288	12121	13654	13385
Social Services	7851	8273	10514	11801	14932
Economic Services	6283	5796	6465	7937	10256
Grants-in-aid and contributions	143	108	132	147	168
11. Capital Expenditure	4100	6958	7845	6801	10220
Plan	3911	6794	7654	6780	10200
Non Plan	189	164	191	21	20
General Services	84	89	63	55	80
Social Services	1450	1819	1589	1927	2017
Economic Services	2566	5051	6194	4819	8123
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	740	704	374	429	354
13. Total (10+11+12)	29142	33127	37451	40769	49315
14. Repayments of Public Debt	5815	1128	1771	1934	2605
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	1178	542	912	1380	2046
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	42	-	-	-	-

Loans and Advances from Government of India	4595	586	859	554	559
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-		-		-
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	34597	34255	39222	42703	51920
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	7	76	2	10	34
18. Public Account disbursements	31019	34827	36590	40032	47285
19. Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	65983	69158	75814	82745	99238
Part C. Deficits					
20. Revenue Deficit(-)/Revenue Surplus (+) (1-10)	(-)4037	(-)398	+1770	+2151	(-)66
21. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus (+) (4-13)	(-)8691	(-)6268	(-)5648	(-)4770	(-)10438
22. Primary Deficit (21+23)	2612	125	1284	2714	2554
Part D. Other data					
23. Interest Payments (included in revenue	6079	6143	6932	7484	7884
expenditure)					
24. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.,	3204	3481	5768	6837	8464
25. Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft availed					
(days) Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	127	_	-	-	_
Overdraft availed (days)	12/	_	<u>-</u>	-	_
26. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/	3.47	0.26			_
Overdraft	3.47	0.20			
27 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)@	189118	226897	262723	306813	361846
28 Outstanding Fiscal liabilities (year end)	71083	81367	87971	96452	105652
29. Outstanding guarantees (year end) (including	15587	13430	12448	11308	10027
interest)					
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year end)	16122	13965	12983	11843	10562
31. Number of incomplete projects	89	179	261	251	266
32. Capital blocked in incomplete projects	219	929	1598	1769	2178
Part E: Fiscal Health Indicators I Resource Mobilization					
	6.05	6.00	7.02	7.12	6.51
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent)	6.85	6.92	7.03	7.13	6.51
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent)	1.63	1.48	1.88	7.13 1.50	1.41
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent)					
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management	1.63 2.23	1.48 2.65	1.88 2.89	1.50 3.00	1.41 2.77
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent)	1.63 2.23 15.41	1.48 2.65	1.88 2.89 14.25	1.50 3.00 13.29	1.41 2.77 13.63
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent)	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78	1.50 3.00 13.29	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure.	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure. III Management of Fiscal Imbalances	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14 0.14	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21 0.21	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17 0.16	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure. III Management of Fiscal Imbalances Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP (per cent)	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14 0.14	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21 0.21	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21 0.21 (+)0.67	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17 0.16	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21 0.20
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure III Management of Fiscal Imbalances Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP (per cent) Fiscal deficit/GSDP (per cent)	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14 0.14 (-)2.13 (-)4.60	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21 0.21 (-)0.18 (-)2.76	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21 0.21 (+)0.67 (-)2.15	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17 0.16 (+)0.70 (-)1.55	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21 0.20 (-)0.02 (-)2.88
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure. III Management of Fiscal Imbalances Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP (per cent) Fiscal deficit/GSDP (per cent) Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP (per cent)	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14 0.14 (-)2.13 (-)4.60 (-)1.38 (+)0.46	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21 0.21 (-)0.18 (-)2.76 (-)0.06 (+)0.06	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21 0.21 (+)0.67 (-)2.15 (-)0.49 (-)0.31	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17 0.16 (+)0.70 (-)1.55 (-)0.88 (-)0.45	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21 0.20 (-)0.02 (-)2.88 (-)0.71 (+)0.00 6
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure. III Management of Fiscal Imbalances Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP (per cent) Fiscal deficit/GSDP (per cent) Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP (per cent) Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit Primary Revenue Balance/GSDP (per cent)	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14 0.14 (-)2.13 (-)4.60 (-)1.38	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21 0.21 (-)0.18 (-)2.76 (-)0.06	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21 0.21 (+)0.67 (-)2.15 (-)0.49	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17 0.16 (+)0.70 (-)1.55 (-)0.88	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21 0.20 (-)0.02 (-)2.88 (-)0.71 (+)0.00
Own Tax revenue/GSDP (per cent) Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP (per cent) Central Transfers/GSDP (per cent) II Expenditure Management Total Expenditure/GSDP (per cent) Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure. III Management of Fiscal Imbalances Revenue deficit (surplus)/GSDP (per cent) Fiscal deficit/GSDP (per cent) Primary Deficit (surplus) /GSDP (per cent) Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	1.63 2.23 15.41 1.44 0.83 0.32 0.33 0.14 0.14 (-)2.13 (-)4.60 (-)1.38 (+)0.46	1.48 2.65 14.60 1.32 0.77 0.31 0.34 0.21 0.21 (-)0.18 (-)2.76 (-)0.06 (+)0.06	1.88 2.89 14.25 1.21 0.78 0.32 0.35 0.21 0.21 (+)0.67 (-)2.15 (-)0.49 (-)0.31	1.50 3.00 13.29 1.14 0.88 0.34 0.32 0.17 0.16 (+)0.70 (-)1.55 (-)0.88 (-)0.45	1.41 2.77 13.63 1.27 0.79 0.34 0.38 0.21 0.20 (-)0.02 (-)2.88 (-)0.71 (+)0.00 6

Fiscal Liabilities/RR (per cent)	351	325	284	270	273
Primary deficit vis-à-vis quantum spread (per cent)	(-)120.76	(-)1.48	(+)20.76	(-)35.63	(-)26.11
Debt Redemption (Principal +Interest)/ Total Debt Receipts	0.93	0.80	1.37	1.20	1.04
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Return on Investment	0.28	0.92	1.92	0.23	0.19
Balance from Current Revenue (Rs. in crore)	(-)977	2833	6461	8685	30408
Financial Assets/Liabilities	0.56	0.61	0.66	0.72	0.75

@ GSDP figures communicated by the Government adopted.

APPENDIX 1.4

(Reference: Paragraphs 1.1 and 1.7.1; Pages 1 and 18)

Part A:	Ab	stract of Rec	eipts and D	isburseme	nts for the	yea	r 2008-09			(Rupees in	n crore)
		Receipts					Disbursements				
2007-08				2008-09	2007-08			Non-Plan	Plan	Total	2008-09
		Revenue									
35689.85	I	Revenue receipts		38675.71	33539.51	I	Revenue	27653.38	11088.08	38741.46	38741.46
21885.57	_	-Tax revenue	23557.03		13654.46		expenditure- General services	13063.73	321.59	13385.32	
21005.57		- Tax Tevenue	25551.05		11800.66		Social Services-	8802.51	6129.63	14932.14	
4609.32		-Non-tax	5099.32		5433.20		-Education,	5115.30	705.43	5820.73	
		revenue					Sports, Art and Culture				
					1285.08		-Health and Family Welfare	852.72	576.14	1428.86	
5426.09		-State's share of Union Taxes	5725.86		2917.14		-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	1800.99	3269.16	5070.15	
					42.81		-Information and Broadcasting	29.91	20.13	50.04	
944.79		-Non-Plan grants	1338.32		790.11		-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other	166.33	750.16	916.49	
2147.96		-Grants for State Plan Schemes	2070.82		195.58		Backward Classes -Labour and Labour Welfare	124.18	114.13	238.31	
		Schemes			1101.60		-Social Welfare and Nutrition	684.55	687.00	1371.55	
676.12		-Grants for Central and Centrally sponsored Plan Schemes	884.36		35.14		-Others	28.53	7.48	36.01	
		Schemes			7937.06		Economic Services-	5619.61	4636.86	10256.47	
					1479.11		-Agriculture and Allied Activities	548.29	1301.07	1849.36	
					1104.93		-Rural Development	209.82	937.09	1146.91	
					32.04		-Special Areas Programmes	28.74	7.09	35.83	
					625.98		-Irrigation and Flood control	407.60	353.92	761.52	
					2394.98		-Energy	2941.28	586.53	3527.81	
					360.21		-Industry and Minerals	53.45	552.79	606.24	
					1555.04		-Transport	1219.94	732.94	1952.88	
					29.58		-Science, Technology and Environment	1.30	18.17	19.47	
					355.19		-General Economic Services	209.19	147.26	356.45	
					147.33		Grants-in-aid and Contributions-	167.53	-	167.53	
-	II	Revenue deficit carried over to Section B		65.75	2150.34	II	Revenue Surplus carried over to Section B	-	-	-	-
35689.85		Total		38741.46	35689.85		Total	27653.38	11088.08	38741.46	38741.46

2007-08 2008-09 2007-08 Non-Plan Plan Excition-B Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Incestment Plan Exemple Plan Pla			Receipts					Disbursements				
1					2008-09	2007-08			Non-Plan	Pla		
Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment		B : (Others								(Rupees	in crore)
94.87 IV Miscellaneous 20.60 6801.03 IV Capital Outlay- 19.80 10199.96 1021 1021 1021 1021 1021 1022 10	9360.09	III	Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance		13537.65		III	from Reserve				-
	94.87	IV	Miscellaneous		20.60	6801.03	IV	Capital Outlay-	19.80	10199.96	10219.76	10219.76
S.5.14 General Services- 3.60 76.59 8. 1926.98 Social Services- 16.00 2000.96 201 289.63 -Education, 248.93												
289.63 Education, - 248.93 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 2			- ССССТР ПО			55.14		General Services-	3.60	76.59	80.19	
Sports, Art and Culture									16.00		2016.96	
						289.63		Sports, Art and	-	248.93	248.93	
1062.65						89.19			-	172.59	172.59	
Broadcasting						1062.65		-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban	16.00	1253.17	1269.17	
Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes						0.86			-	0.78	0.78	
Ady						28.75		Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other	-	36.30	36.30	
						6.84			-	63.60	63.60	
Services Services Allied Activities -Agriculture and 0.20 262.13 26 26 26 26 26 26 26 2						449.06			-	225.59	225.59	
Allied Activities								Services-			8122.61	
Development O.92 -Special Areas - O.14 Programmes						151.21		Allied Activities		262.13	262.33	
Programmes 3269.95 -Irrigation and Flood Control 530.54 -Energy - 392.70 392.70						-		Development			-	
Flood Control								Programmes			0.14	
0.33								Flood Control			6519.86	
Minerals Minerals		<u> </u>					_	-Energy	<u> </u>		392.70 1.62	
A.25								Minerals			931.86	
213.60 V Recoveries of Loans and Advances of Loans and Advances 181.11 428.76 V Loans and Advances 31.58 -From Power Projects - 11.58 -For Power Projects Projects -From Government Servants - 25.86 -To Government Servants 391.32 -To Others 36.97 282.09 31.58								-General Economic Services			14.10°	
Of Loans and Advances Advances	212	L			40					20000	25	
Projects Projects Projects		V	of Loans and Advances-		181.11		V	Advances disbursed-	71.66	282.09	353.75	353.75
Government Servants Servants					-					-	-	-
92.13 -From 77.78 - 391.32 -To Others 36.97 282.09 31	89.89		Government	60.88	-	25.86			34.69		34.69	
Uthers	92.13			77.78	-	391.32		-To Others	36.97	282.09	319.06	
2150.34 VI Revenue Surplus brought down VI Revenue Deficit brought down	2150.34	VI	Surplus brought				VI				65.75	65.75

⁷ Includes Rs. four crore under Science, Technology and Environment.

		Receipts					Disbursements				
2007-08				2008-09	2007-08			Non- Plan	Plan	Total	2008-09
					1934.28	VII	Repayment of Public debt-	7		2604.91	2604.91
8611.10	VII	Public debt receipts-		10306.11	-		-External debt				
8402.70		-External debt			1380.35		-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts			2045.86	
		-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and overdrafts	10079.33		-		- Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances				
		- Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances			553.93		-Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government			559.05	
		- Net transactions under overdraft				VIII	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-
209.03		-Loans and Advances from Central Government	226.78		9.94	IX	Expenditure from Contingency Fund			33.97	33.97
	VIII	Appropriation to Contingency Fund			40032.22	X	Public Account disbursements-			47284.61	47284.61
2.51	IX	Amount transferred to Contingency Fund		9.94	721.32		-Small Savings and Provident Funds			812.09	
42311.37	Х	Public Account receipts-		49626.36	107.85		-Reserve Funds			260.02	
1157.48		-Small Savings and Provident Funds	1132.34		19390.11		-Suspense and Miscellaneous			22662.92	
1022.47		-Reserve Funds	841.59		6880.53		-Remittances			10265.58	
18962.27		-Suspense and Miscellaneous	23327.35		12932.41		-Deposits and Advances			13284.00	
6883.94		-Remittance	10243.37		13537.65	XI	Cash Balance at end-			13119.02	13119.02
14285.21		-Deposits and Advances	14081.71		17.11		-Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances			17.11	
	XI	Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India			(-)61.24		-Deposits with Reserve Bank			81.69	
					4352.61		-Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances			4554.35	
					9229.17		-Cash Balance Investment			8465.87	
62743.88		Total		112423.23	62743.88		Total				112423.23

s on 31.03.2008	Liabilities		As on 31.03.2009
68651.36	Internal Debt -		76684.83
20324.28	Market Loans bearing interest	28018.56	
78.18	Market Loans not bearing interest	1.48	
-	Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	-	
48248.90	Loans from other Institutions	48664.79	
-	Ways and Means Advances	-	
-	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	-	
10657.83	Loans and Advances from Central Government -		10325.50
(-)2.25	Pre 1984-85 Loans	(-)2.48	
70.70	Non-Plan Loans	66.27	
10476.30	Loans for State Plan Schemes	10157.35	
38.74	Loans for Central Plan Schemes	34.93	
74.34	Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	69.49	
190.06	Contingency Fund		166.03
4850.95	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.		5171.20
11228.01	Deposits		12025.70
5391.08	Reserve Funds		5972.65
	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances		210.52
178.07	Remittance Balances		155.86
101147.36	Total		110712.35
	Assets		
54124.26	Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -		64344.02
21116.51	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	26542.37	
33007.75	Other Capital Outlay	37801.65	
4455.90	Loans and Advances -		4628.54
885.13	Loans for Power Projects	842.69	
3308.72	Other Development Loans	3543.86	
262.05	Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	241.99	
	Reserve Fund Investments ²		
0.77	Advances		0.70
453.92	Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances		-
13537.65	Cash -		13119.0
17.11	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	17.11	
	Deposits with Reserve Bank		
(-)61.24	Departmental Cash Balance including	81.69	
4352.61	Permanent Advances	4554.35	
9229.17	Cash Balance Investments	8465.87	
28574.86	Deficit on Government Account -		28620.0
2150.34	(i) Less Revenue Surplus Add Revenue deficit of the current year	(+)65.75	
(-)94.87	(ii) Miscellaneous Deficit	(-)20.60	

⁷ Investments upto 2007-08: Rs. 3,266.27 crore; 2008-09: Rs. 3,466.27 crore

APPENDIX 1.5

(Reference: Paragraph 1.3.1; Page 6)

Comparison of main components of Tax Revenue during 2006-09

(Rupees in crore)

Heads of Revenue	Year	Revenue collected	Expenditure on collection of revenue	Percentage of expenditure on collection	All India average percentage of cost of collection for 2007-08
Sales Tax/	2006-07	12817.46	83.03	0.65	
VAT	2007-08	15104.54	98.43	0.65	0.83
	2008-09	16810.65	99.51	0.59	
Taxes on	2006-07	1197.11	26.15	2.18	
vehicles and Taxes on	2007-08	1461.71	38.57	2.64	2.58
goods and passengers	2008-09	1551.01	43.43	2.80	
Stamp duty	2006-07	1425.03	25.02	1.76	
and Registration	2007-08	2018.44	36.23	1.79	2.09
fees	2008-09	1728.50	42.16	2.44	
State Excise	2006-07	41.94	5.06	12.06	
	2007-08	47.20	7.65	16.21	3.27
	2008-09	48.71	6.88	14.12	

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.1; Page 28)

Statement of various grants/appropriations where savings were more than Rs. 10 crore each or more than 20 per cent of the total provision

(Rupees in Crore)

Sr. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Total Grant/ Appropriation	Savings	Percentage
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	2	Agriculture – Revenue Voted	820.76	42.83	5.22
2	4	Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development – Revenue Voted	147.62	13.39	9.07
3	5	Co-operation- Capital Voted	4.60	1.42	30.86
4	6	Fisheries –Revenue Voted	135.27	12.20	9.01
5	6	Fisheries –Capital Voted	5.00	4.75	95.00
6	7	Other Expenditure pertaining to Agriculture and Co-operation Department –Capital Voted	1.10	0.35	31.81
7	11	Energy and Petrochemicals Department –Revenue Voted	4.47	2.58	57.71
8	13	Energy Projects- Capital Voted	387.50	16.80	4.33
9	18	Pension and Other Retirement Benefits-Revenue Voted	2663.64	399.98	15.01
10	19	Other Expenditure pertaining to Finance Department-Revenue Voted	2220.23	1988.87	89.57
11	20	Repayment of Debt pertaining to Finance Department and its Servicing –Revenue <i>Charged</i>	7770.13	309.33	3.98
12	20	Repayment of Debt pertaining to Finance Department and its Servicing –Capital <i>Charged</i>	3159.35	554.48	17.55
13	23	Food-Capital Voted	1.25	1.05	84.00
14	25	Forests and Environment Department -Revenue Voted	3.45	0.75	21.73
15	35	Other expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department – Capital Voted	1.41	0.54	38.29
16	37	Loans and Advances to Government Servants in Gujarat Legislature Secretariat –Capital Voted	0.34	0.13	38.23
17	42	Home Department –Revenue Voted	24.77	13.67	55.18
18	43	Police –Revenue <i>Charged</i>	13.00	3.34	25.69
19	47	Industries and Mines Department – Revenue Voted	8.76	2.65	30.25
20	49	Industries –Revenue Voted	579.47	83.90	14.47
21	51	Tourism- Revenue Voted	87.62	18.98	21.66
22	52	Other Expenditure pertaining to Industries and Mines Department-Revenue Voted	25.39	14.07	55.41
23	56	Labour and Employment Department -Revenue Voted	4.99	1.35	27.05
24	57	Labour and Employment- Revenue Voted	202.89	16.36	8.06
25	59	Legal Department – Revenue Voted	4.33	1.03	23.78
26	60	Administration of Justice-Revenue Voted	194.00	15.46	7.96

27	65	Narmada Development Scheme- Capital Voted	5126.38	138.80	2.70
28	66	Irrigation and Soil Conservation- Capital Voted	1153.30	66.28	5.74
29	70	Community Development –Revenue Voted	568.58	122.72	21.58
30	71	Rural Housing and Rural Development –Revenue Voted	424.66	23.75	5.59
31	73	Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital Voted	13.63	3.63	26.63
32	76	Revenue Department- Revenue Voted	18.50	6.16	33.29
33	78	District Administration –Revenue Voted	137.31	17.46	12.71
34	79	Relief on account of Natural Calamities –Capital Voted	262.59	44.81	17.06
35	84	Non-Residential Buildings- Capital Voted	436.78	252.61	57.83
36	85	Residential Buildings-Revenue Voted	98.33	13.49	13.71
37	85	Residential Buildings-Capital Voted	20.02	9.30	46.45
38	86	Roads and Bridges –Revenue Charged	1.41	1.31	92.90
39	87	Gujarat Capital Construction Scheme -Capital Voted	88.70	41.68	46.98
40	90	Other Expenditure pertaining to Science and Technology Department – Capital Voted	9.71	2.96	30.48
41	92	Social Security and Welfare-Revenue Voted	401.53	16.71	4.16
42	93	Welfare of Scheduled Tribes-Capital Voted	10.28	5.66	55.05
43	95	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan -Revenue Voted	980.94	85.11	8.67
44	95	Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan -Capital Voted	111.01	41.21	37.12
45	96	Tribal Area Sub-Plan –Revenue Voted	1969.83	42.42	2.15
46	96	Tribal Area Sub-Plan –Capital Voted	1187.44	79.44	6.69
47	98	Youth Services and Cultural Activities -Revenue Voted	82.98	22.16	26.70
48	102	Urban Development –Revenue Voted	3889.84	25.14	0.64
49	102	Urban Development – Capital Voted	30.00	30.00	100
		Total	35495.09	4613.07	12.99

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.3; Page 31)

Statement of various grants/appropriations where expenditure was more than Rs. 10 crore each or more than 20 *per cent* of the total provision

(Rupees in Crore)

Sr. No.	Grant No.	Name of the Grant/Appropriation	Total Grant/ Appropriation	Expenditure	Percentage of Excess Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	9	Education- Revenue Voted	6026.63	6119.30	1.53
2	13	Energy Projects-Revenue Voted	3218.54	3285.53	2.08
3	39	Medical and Public Health- Revenue Voted	1043.95	1060.10	1.54
4	43	Police- Revenue Voted	1162.18	1182.62	1.75
5	55	Other Expenditure pertaining to Information and Broadcasting Department –Capital Voted	0.55	2.99	443.63
6	73	Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department- Revenue Voted	151.45	229.78	51.72
7	86	Roads and Bridges-Revenue Voted	1374.42	1422.70	3.51
		Total	12977.72	13303.02	2.51

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.6; Page 32)

Excess over provision of previous regularisat

(Rupees in crore)

			1.	- ·
Year	Number of grants/ appropri a-tions	Grant/ appropriation numbers	Amount of excess	Stage of consideration by Public Accounts Committee (PAC)
1993-94	27	4,6,9,13,18,20,31,32,39,43,44,45,47,52,	574.79	Submitted
		61,65,66,71,80,81,82,84,85,86,97,98,100		
1994-95	38	4,6,10,13,15,19,21, 24,26,30,39,42,43,45,	372.75	Submitted
		46,49,50,52,53,57,61,63,65,67,68,73,77,		
1007.06		78,79,82,83,84,86,87,92,94,95,98		
1995-96	45	1,3,4,5,8,9,10,12,20,22,24,37,38,40,42,43,44,47,48,49,55,	564.16	Submitted
		56,58,59,60,61,64,65,67,		
1996-97	40	72,73,78,80,81,83,84,85,86,87,88,89,90, 91,101,102 4,5,6,8,10,14,17,19,23,25,29,38,42,43,44,46,48,55,56,59,	534.27	Not Submitted
1990-97	40		334.27	
		60,64,66,68,72,74,79,81, 83,84,85,86,87,89,90,92,94,95,100,102		(127.24)
1997-98	38	4,5,7,8,9,10,15,17,22,23,24,25,28,29,34,37,	733.90	Not Submitted
1777-70	30	40,47,52,55,59,60,64,66,68,69,72,76,82,	755.70	(731.27)
		83,84,85,86,87,88,91,98,102		(731.27)
1998-99	21	7,8,10,12,19,24,25,35,44,47,51,55,66,73,	981.27	Not Submitted
		74,80,82,83,84,86,88		
1999-00	31	4,7,8,9,10,17,18,19,22,23,42,51,55,56,60,66,67,68,74,77,	1295.41	Not Submitted
		78,79,80,81,82,84,86,87, 88,90,94		
2000-01	21	6,7,8,9,12,21,23,25,35,38,42,46,66,67,74,77,80,81,86,88,94	379.62	Not Submitted
2001-02	13	7,8,12,19,34,36,61,66,73,75,82,86,102	2640.36	Not Submitted
2002-03	17	30,35,40,42,46,60,61,68,69,73,78,80,84,	114.18	Not Submitted
		86,88,104(Revenue-Voted and Charged)		
2003-04	26	4,8,9,12,17,19,22,40,41,42,49,55,59,60,	401.26	Not Submitted
		64,66,67,68,69,73,78,80,84,86,91,105		
2004-05	29	2,5,8,12(Revenue-voted and charged; Capital	1787.26	Not Submitted
		charged),17,19,22,36,38,40,43,55,61,63,66,68,73 (Revenue		
		voted and Capital charged),80,81(Revenue and Capital		
2007.06		charged),86,88,91,96,100,104	21.50.00	
2005-06	44	3,7,8(Revenue voted and charged),11,12,17,20,22,25,	2159.83	Not Submitted
		37,38,40,42,43, 45,46,52(Revenue voted and		
		charged),55,64,66 (Revenue voted and charged),69,73,75,77,78,79,84, 86,(Revenue voted and		
		Capital voted),88(Revenue voted and		
		charged),90,91,92,96,100,102,(Revenue voted and Capital		
		voted),103,104		
2006-07	41	3,5,8,9,12,15,18(Revenue voted and	583.79	Not Submitted
		charged),21,23,25,26(Revenue and Capital		1 tot Suomitted
		voted),32,37,38,39,41,(Revenue voted and Capital		
		voted),43,44,55,57,61,64,66,68,73,74		
		(Revenue and Capital voted),77,78,		
		80,81,84,86,87,88,91,100,104		
2007-08	43	3,5,8,9,11,12,13,15,18,21,22,23,25,26,31,32,38,39,40,	1055.38	Not Submitted
		41,44,50,51,53,55,57,61,62,64,		
		66,73,74,75,78,80,81,82,84(Revenue voted and		
Tr. 4-1	47.4	charged),86,87,88,95	1.4150.00	
Total	474		14178.23	

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.8; Page 34)

Cases where supplementary provision (Rs. 10 lakh or more in each case) proved unnecessary

(In thousands of Rupees)

	Number and Name of the Grant	Original Provision	Actual expenditure	Savings out of Original provision	Supplementary provision
	A Revenue (Charge	d)			
1	60- Administration of Justice	30,53,15	29,01,23	1,51,92	2,16,00
Tota	l for Charged	30,53,15	29,01,23	1,51,92	2,16,00
	A Revenue (Voted)				
1	1- Agriculture and Co-operation Department	13,02,94	10,72,24	2,30,70	24,29
2	4- Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development	1,38,43,84	1,34,22,86	4,20,98	9,17,75
3	6- Fisheries	1,35,07,00	1,23,07,20	11,99,80	20,10
4	11-Energy and Petrochemicals Department	4,34,70	1,89,31	2,45,39	12,70
5	25- Forests and Environment Department	3,21,90	2,70,49	51,41	23,35
6	33- General Administration Department	39,79,20	34,68,30	5,10,90	1,69,55
7	34-Economic Advice and Statistics	9,85,05	9,01,46	83,59	56,85
8	42-Home Department	24,05,95	11,10,40	12,95,55	71,39
9	47- Industries and Mines Department	8,45,69	6,11,13	2,34,56	30,36
10	49- Industries	5,78,86,79	4,95,56,98	83,29,81	60,09
11	54- Information and Publicity	45,70,40	44,69,66	1,00,74	1,36,01
12	57- Labour and Employment	2,02,56,06	1,86,53,09	16,02,97	32,66
13	59- Legal Department	4,04,70	3,30,55	74,15	28,35
14	71- Rural Housing and Rural Development	4,22,63,12	4,00,90,39	21,72,73	2,03,01
15	76- Revenue Department	16,53,01	12,33,90	4,19,11	1,96,80

16	77-Tax	94,60,73	86,28,87	8,31,86	1,28,97
	Collection Charges				
	(Revenue Deptt)				
17	81-	35,47,45	33,98,66	1,48,79	25,99
	Compensation	, ,			
	and Assignments				
18	85-Residential	95,15,72	84,83,92	10,31,80	3,17,31
19	Buildings 92- Social	3,97,95,80	3,84,82,56	13,13,24	3,57,57
1)	Security and	3,71,73,60	3,04,02,30	13,13,24	3,37,37
	Welfare				
20	95- Scheduled	9,42,12,51	8,95,82,53	46,29,98	38,81,21
	Castes Sub –Plan				
21	96- Tribal Area	19,34,11,26	19,27,41,53	6,69,73	35,72,00
	Sub-Plan				
22	97-Sports, Youth	3,37,63	2,97,20	40,43	50,07
	and Cultural Activities				
	Department				
23	98-Youth	62,20,57	60,82,02	1,38,55	20,77,08
	Services and				
	Cultural				
Tota	Activities 1 Revenue voted	52 11 62 02	40.52.95.25	2,57,76,77	1 22 02 46
		52,11,62,02 52,42,15,17	49,53,85,25 49,82,86,48	2,59,28,69	1,23,93,46 1,26,09,46
Tota	al for Revenue	32,42,13,17	47,02,00,40	2,37,20,07	1,20,07,40
				Savings out of	
	Grant Number	Original Provision	Actual expenditure	Original provision	Supplementary provision
	Grant Number	Frovision	expenditure	provision	provision
	· ·				
	B Capital				
1	61-Other	1,66,51	1,59,12	7,39	11,00
1	61-Other Expenditure	1,66,51	1,59,12	7,39	11,00
1	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to	1,66,51	1,59,12	7,39	11,00
1	61-Other Expenditure	1,66,51	1,59,12	7,39	11,00
2	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential	1,66,51	1,59,12	7,39	91,13
2	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings	19,10,83	10,71,61	8,39,22	91,13
	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other				
2	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other Expenditure	19,10,83	10,71,61	8,39,22	91,13
2	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other	19,10,83	10,71,61	8,39,22	91,13
2	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other Expenditure pertaining to Social Justice and	19,10,83	10,71,61	8,39,22	91,13
2	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other Expenditure pertaining to Social Justice and Empowerment	19,10,83	10,71,61	8,39,22	91,13
3	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other Expenditure pertaining to Social Justice and Empowerment Department	19,10,83 72,55	10,71,61	8,39,22 18,75	91,13
3	61-Other Expenditure pertaining to Legal Department 85-Residential Buildings 94- Other Expenditure pertaining to Social Justice and Empowerment	19,10,83	10,71,61	8,39,22	91,13

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.8; Page 34)

Statement of various grants/appropriations where supplementary provisions proved insufficient by more than Rs. one crore each

			(Rupees in cro					
Sr. No.	Grant Number	Name of the Grants and Appropriation	Original Provision	Supplementary provision	Total	Expenditure	Excess	
Reve	enue- Voted	İ						
1	5	Co-operation	54.25	22.87	77.12	78.94	1.82	
2	9	Education	5,463.70	562.93	6,026.63	6,119.31	92.68	
3	13	Energy Projects	2,232.76	985.78	3,218.54	3,285.53	66.99	
4	39	Medical and Public Health	1,004.73	39.22	1,043.95	1,060.11	16.16	
5	43	Police	1,101.88	60.30	1,162.18	1,182.62	20.44	
6	66	Irrigation and Soil Conservation	564.96	98.52	663.48	670.46	6.98	
7	73	Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department	130.94	20.51	151.45	229.78	78.33	
8	79	Relief on account of Natural Calamities	611.90	6.77	618.67	626.77	8.10	
9	86	Roads and Bridges	1,227.61	146.81	1,374.42	1,422.70	48.28	
Tota	İ	!	12,392.73	1,943.71	14,336.44	14,676.22	339.76	
Capi	tal Voted							
10	55	Other Expenditure pertaining to Information and Broadcasting Department	0.55	-	0.55	2.99	2.44	
11	86	Roads and Bridges	828.89	25.50	854.39	857.26	2.87	
Tota	l–Capital V	oted	829.44	25.50	854.94	860.25	5.31	
Grai	nd Total		13,222.17	1,969.21	15,191.38	15,536.47	345.09	

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.9; Page 34)

Excess/Unnecessary/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds

(Rupees in lakh)

Sl. No.	Grant No.		Description	Head of Account	Re- appropria- tion	Final EXcess(+) Saving (-)
1	2	(ix)	00.800.11 AGR 9-Supplementation/Complements State's efforts through work plan -90 % CSS Plan	2401	(-) 8,58.15	(+) 4,16.90
2	2		- do - Non plan	2401	(-)55,06.80	(+)17,51.75
3	4		00.106.02 ANH-15- Expansion of Horse Breeding farm (Plan)	2403	(-)58.97	(-)75.32
4	4	(i)	00.102.06-ANH -7 State Farm for Gir and Kankrej Cattle	2403	10.60	(+) 51.55
5	5	(iv)	00.001.08 COP 27- Revival package for strengthening Co Operative Credit Structure (Plan)	2425	(+)1,37.76	(-) 8,40.55
6	9	(iii)	01.001.01 EDN-7- Strengthening of Directorate of Primary Education	2202	(+)1.60	(+) 87.93
7	9	(iv)	01.106.01 Practicing Schools	2202	(-)13.70	(+)1,84.92
8	9	(viii)	01.107.01 Training	2202	(-)1,21.50	(+)2,00.81
9	9	(xiv)	02.109.02 EDN 99 Government Higher secondary Schools	2202	(-) 42.85	(+) 1,08.40
10	9	(xix)	02.191.02 Maintenance Grant	2202	(-)0.06	(+) 4,21.79
11	9	(xxii)	03.102.09 EDN 30 Development and Expansion of Universities (Plan)	2202	(+) 6,50.00	(-) 1,33.57
12	9	(v)	02.109.01 EDN 19 Government Secondary Schools (Plan)	2202	(-)78.20	(-)1,77.56
13	9	(vi)	02.109.02.EDN 99 Government Higher Secondary Schools (Plan)	2202	(-)1,47.77	(-) 2,11.21
14	9	(viii)	02.110.01 EDN 18 Regulated growth of Non –Government Secondary Schools (Plan)	2202	(-)3,92.25	(-)4,24.81
15	9	(xii)	03.103.01 EDN 28 Development of Government Colleges(Plan)	2202	(-)13,54.75	(-) 3,71.52
16	9	(xx)	80.800.22 EDN 48 Information and Technology (Plan)	2202	(-)15,18.00	(-)7,50.54
17	9	(xxxiv)	00.112.01 TED 5 Development of Government Engineering Colleges (Plan)	2203	(-)12,33.67	(-) 51.42
18	9	, ,	02.102.01 MDM 1 Mid-Day-Meal Scheme for Children in Public Primary Schools (Plan)	2236	(-) 50,04.91	(+) 9,47.18
19	13	(i)	80.800.23 Subsidy in Fuel Price and Power Purchase Adjustment Charges	2801	(+)1,22,02.01	(+) 67,25.00
20	18	(i)	01.101.01 Superannuation and Retirement Allowances	2071	(-) 2,15,00.00	(-)42,42.90
21	18	(ii)	01.102.01 Commuted Value of Pensions	2071	(-)88,00.00	(-) 4,36.60
22	18	(iii)	01.104.01Gratuities	2071	(-)43,00.00	(-)4,12.70
23	18	(i)	01.101.02 Reimbursement of Medical facilities to pensioners and their families	2071	(+) 3,50.00	(-) 83.00
24	20	(i)	00.101.02 Expired Loans	6003	(+) 75,33.37	(-) 75,83.37
25	20	(i)	00.101.01 Repayment of Old Gujarat State Development Loan	6003	(-)5.88	(+) 76,75.60

Sl. No.	Grant No.		Description	Head of Account	Re- appropria-	Final EXcess(+)
140.	NO.			Account	tion	Saving (-)
26	39	(iv)	01.110.01 HLT 2 Civil Hospital Administration (Medical) (Plan)	2210	(-) 80.00	(+) 3,30.72
27	39	(vi)	01.110.06 HLT 32 Cottage Hospitals	2210	(-) 31.11	(+) 73.60
28	39	(xx)	02.101.04 HLT 21 Medical Relief-New Ayurvedic Hospitals and Expansion of Ayurvedic Hospitals	2210	(-)9.05	(+) 84.38
29	39	(xxxvi)	05.105.12 HLT 12 Dental College, Jamnagar (Plan)	2210	(+)5,97.90	(+) 1,69.08
30	39	(i)	01.001.02. HLT 11 Directorate of Medical Education and Research (Plan)	2210	(-)31,02.36	(-) 76.37
31	43	(iv)	00.109.02 MEP 7 State Reserve Police (Plan)	2055	(+) 21,04.69	(+) 6,10.26
32	43	(viii)	00.109.06 MEP 14 Ahmedabad City Police (Plan)	2055	(-)83.32	(+)1,69.49
33	43	(ix)	00.109.06 MEP 14 Ahmedabad City Police	2055	(+) 5,50.47	(-)4,14.86
34	43	(x)	00.109.09 Home Guards/Border Wing Home Guards utilised for Police Department	2055	(+) 40.00	(+) 85.79
35	43	(xiii)	00.111.01 Railway Police	2055	(+) 1,01.19	(+) 55.45
36	43	(xiv)	00.115.01 MEP 2 Police Proper (75 % CSS)	2055	(-) 89.98	(+) 2,29.69
37	43	(xviii)	00.800.02 MEP 11 Border Area Development Programme (Plan)	2055	(-) 25.25	(+) 1,55.23
38	43	(iv)	00.109.01 MEP 6 District Police Proper (Plan)	2055	(-)12,91.91	(+) 4,51.36
39	43	(vi)	00.115.01 MEP 2 Police Proper (75 % CSS)	2055	(-)10,07.49	(+) 6,22.56
40	44	(iii)	00.101.03 MEP 19 Other Jails	2056	(+) 0.01	(+) 69.06
41	49	(iv)	80.800.13 IND 32 Cluster Development Scheme (Plan)	2851	(-) 1,10.97	(+) 1,10.97
42	50	(ii)	02.102.01 IND 57 Mineral Laboratory (Plan)	2853	(-) 2.01	(-) 1,00.31
43	55		00.201.01 House Building Advances	7610	(-)13.08	(+)2,62.05
44	57	(iii)	01.111.02 LBR 15 Social Security Fund under Poverty Alleviation Programme(Plan)	2230	(+) 1,73.93	(+)1,87.50
45	60	(i)	00.105.01 District and Sessions Judges (Plan)	2014	(-)1,85.54	(-)1,29.41
46	60	(ii)	00.105.02 Civil Judges (Plan)	2014	(-)1,45.91	(-)3,82.18
47	60	(v)	00.105.07 Fast Track Courts (Eleventh Finance Commission Sponsored Scheme)	2014	(-)2,32.45	(-) 5,22.05
48	60	(i)	00.105.03 District and Sessions Judges	2014	(+) 67.49	(+) 5,98.70
49	60	(ii)	00.105.03 Process Serving Establishment	2014	(+)79.14	(+)1,16.10
50	60	(ii)	00.102.02 Registrar (Plan)	2014	(-)1,66.13	(-)68.91
51	66	(i)	04.101.02 Other Maintenance expenditure	2700	(+)7.07	(+)56.30
52	66	(iv)	09.101.01 Work Charged Establishment	2700	(+)3.69	(+) 72.02
53	66	(xii)	80.001.02 Administration	2700	(-)0.93	(+) 5,31.38
54	66	(xiii)	80.799.22 Stock	2700	(-)1.25	(+) 4,25.56
55	66	(xiv)	80.001.01 Direction	2700	(-)13.68	(+)1,16.72
56	66	` ′	80.001.02 Administration	2701	(+) 13.68	(+) 2,88.40
57	66	` ′	01.103.11 Minor Irrigation Works	2701	(+)5.50	(+)8,91.71
58	66	(xviii)	03.101.11 Construction and Deepening of Wells and Tanks (Plan)	2701	(+)17,62.78	(-)8,14.46
59	66	(xix)	03.101.11 Construction and Deepening of Wells and Tanks	2701	(+) 23.44	(+)57.71
60	66	(xxii)	80.001.01 MNR 222 Direction (Plan)	2702	(+)44.63	(+) 64.96
61	66	(xxiv)	80.001.02 MNR 222 Administration	2702	(-)0.86	(+)1,29.76

Sl. No.	Grant No.	Description		Head of Account	Re- appropria- tion	Final EXcess(+) Saving (-)
62	66	(xxv)	80.800.11 MNR 224 Survey and Investigation (Plan)	2702	(+)20.50	(+)99.71
63	66	(xxvii)	01.103.12 FLC 6 Works for Flood Control (Plan)	2711	(+)3,81.76	(+)9,58.26
64	66	(xxviii)	82.800.80 Other Expenditure (Plan)	4701	(-)6,41.85	(+)1,74.92
65	66	(xxix)	83.800.43 Canals and Branches (Plan)	4701	(+)60.95	(-)2,01.96
66	66	(xxxii)	83.800.80 Other Expenditure (Plan)	4701	(-)3,34.79	(+)55.65
67	66	(xxxiv)	01.103.01 Flood Control Works (Plan)	4711	(-)10,75.05	(+) 64.09
68	66	(xxxv)	03.103.01 Drainage Works (Plan)	4711	(-)22,13.24	(-)83.74
69	66	(i)	. , ,	4700	(-)22.50	(+)1,30.00
70	66	(iv)	11.800.43 Canals and Branches (Plan)	4700	(+)13,42.93	(-)1,35.44
71	66	(xiii)		4701	(-)9.81	(+) 51.49
72	66	(xiv)	80.001.02 IRG 13 Administration (Plan)	4701	(+)4,17.67	(+) 1,82.91
73	66	(xv)	00.101.02 Minor Irrigation (Plan)	4702	(+)1,52,98.37	(-)2,38.11
74	70	(vi)	00.800.01 Panchayats Elections	2515	(-)17,05.64	(+)57.40
75	73	(iii)	00.200.05 Purchase of Food Grains	7610	(-)45.27	(-)2,99.25
76	77		00.103.03 LND 3 Strengthening of Revenue Administration and Updating of Land Records (50 % CSS)	2029	(+)50.00	(-)2,36.55
77	77	(ix)	02.101.01 Stamps Supplied From Central Stamps Store	2029	(+)1,03.28	(-)2,50.26
78	77	(ii)	00.001.02 General Establishment for Land Acquisition	2029	(-)12.93	(+)65.97
79	78	(ii)	00.093.07 LND 6 Computerisation of Land Records of District Establishment	2053	(-)2,10.00	(+)1,50.56
80	78	(iii)	00.094.01 Sub –Divisional Establishment (Including Talatis and Kotwals, Circle Inspectors, Prant Officers, Mamlatdar and Circle Officers)	2053	(-)11,68.05	(-)6,16.19
81	79	(iv)	01.104.01 Purchase of Grass Concentrates, Cattle Feed and its Transport Labour Charges	2245	(-)8,42.07	(-)1,37.18
82	79	(xx)	02.800.02 Repairs /Restoration to other public properties	2245	(-)78,00.00	(-)54.44
83	84	(i)	01.051.42 Buildings (Plan)	4059	(-)63,02.03	(-)1,13.88
84	84	(xii)	02.105.42 TED 23 Buildings (Plan)	4202	(-)22,59.88	(+)11,81.19
85	84	(xiii)	03.800.42 EDN 102 Buildings (Plan)	4202	(-) 8,01.96	(-)54.32
86	84	(xvii)	01.110.42 HLT 81 Buildings (Plan)	4210	(-)4,19.60	(-)63.33
87	84	(xix)	03.277.42 SCW 42 Buildings (Plan)	4225	(-) 2,38.33	(+) 1,86.08
88	84	(xx)	03.277.42 SCW 42 Buildings (Plan) (CSS)	4225	(-)2,38.32	(-)1,96.77
89	84	(xxiii)	00.203.42 EMP 1 Buildings (Plan)	4235	(-)3,00.00	(-)79.63
90	84	(xxiv)	00.203.42 EMP 1 Buildings (Plan) (CSS)	4235	(-)1,25.83	(+)63.05
91	85		01.700.02 Construction	2216	(-)3.38	(+)57.61
92	85	(i)	01.106.02 Construction (Plan)	4216	(-)3,88.76	(-)1,00.77
93	85	(ii)	01.106.02 Construction (Plan)	4216	(-)1,30.49	(+)72.56
94	86	(i)	04.337.11.RBD 4 Roads and Bridges (Plan)	3054		(+)2,34,08.69
95	86	(ii)	80.001.01 Direction	3054	(+)91.39	(+)2,39.50
96	86	(vi)	80.799.01 Stock	3054	(+)10,00.00	(+)40,98.42
97	86	(vii)		3054	(-)6.81	(+) 65,56.14
98	86	(i)	04.337.12 NABARD(Plan)	3054	(-)75,41.00	* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *
99	86	(vi)	80.800.02 Maintenance and Repairs (State Divisions)	3054	(-)9,79.07	(-)76,53.11

101 86 (viii) 102 86 (i)	03.337.17 Pravashi Path (Plan) 04.800.06 Rural Roads (Plan) 01.337.11 Original Works (RBD 1) (Plan) 03.337.15 Central Road Fund (Plan)	5054 5054	(+)6,14.08	Saving (-)
101 86 (viii) 102 86 (i)	04.800.06 Rural Roads (Plan) 01.337.11 Original Works (RBD 1) (Plan) 03.337.15 Central Road Fund (Plan)	5054	(+)6,14.08	()0.55.51
102 86 (i)	01.337.11 Original Works (RBD 1) (Plan) 03.337.15 Central Road Fund (Plan)		(+)10.00	(-)3,55.71
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	03.337.15 Central Road Fund (Plan)	2054	(+)10.90	(+)57.09
1 102 06 ()	` /	3054	(-)4,87.78	(+)84.29 (-)69.47
` '	02 227 19 Progeti Deth (Plen)	3054	(-)2,33.66 (-)53,79.76	(-)3,39.49
104 86 (VI) 105 86 (VII)	03.337.18 Pragati Path (Plan) 03.337.15 Central Road Fund (Partially CSS) (Plan)	3054	(-)3,00.00	(+)65.30
		2202	(-) 2,77.56	(-)74.96
	Government Secondary Schools (Plan)			. ,
107 95 (xii)	04.101.01 HLT 22 Medical Relief Ayurvedic Dispensaries in Rural Areas (Plan)	2210	(-)39.14	(-)54.19
108 95 (xxxi)	01.111.03 LBR 27 Payment of premium under	2230	(-)18.25	(-)56.25
	Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL Workers of Un-organised (Plan)			
109 95 (xxxi)	01.111.03 LBR 27 Payment of premium under	2230	(-)88.86	(-)88.82
	Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL Workers of Un-organised			
110 95 (xxxv)	02.200.03 Cash assistance to infirm and old age	2235	(-)1,57.41	(-)79.25
111 95 (ii)	persons(Antyodaya)(Plan) 80.800.02 Subsidy to Gujarat Urja Vikas Nigam	2801	(-)6,66.94	(+) 3,69.94
	Limited for Electrification of Hutments Situated	2001	(-)0,00.24	(1) 3,07.74
	in Urban and Rural areas of Scheduled Castes			
	Basties (Plan)			
112 95 (vi)	01.001.08 BCK 62 Scheduled Castes Sub- plan- Nucleus Budget (Plan)	2225	(-)3.12	(+) 72.08
113 95 (viii)	01.277.05 BCK 6(I) Scheduled Castes Sub–plan	2225	(+) 15,83.12	(+) 4,82.32
	-Government of India Scholarships to post S.S.C. Students (CSS)			
114 95 (xii)	00.800.01 Contribution to Gujarat Green Revolution Company Ltd. for Drip Irrigation (Plan)	4702	(-)8,99.00	(+) 4,49.00
115 95	04.337.01 RBD 6 Scheduled Castes Sub –plan–	5054	(-) 18,75.14	(-)1,63.23
113 93	Strengthening/ Resurfacing of rural roads in	3034	(-) 10,/3.14	(-)1,03.23
	remaining length under NABARD / World Bank			
	assisted scheme and Irrigation Development			
	Scheme in the State (Plan)			
	01.796.01 HLT 42 Construction (Plan)	4216	(-)5,61.38	(+) 73.56
	02.796.01 Building (Plan)	4225	(-)4,59.65	(-)2,31.29
118 96 (ix)	01.796.12 FST 12 Gujarat Forestry Development Project under J.B.I.C. Japan (Plan)	4406	(-)30,99.81	(-)1,44.35
119 96	00.796.02 Major Irrigation (Plan)	4702	(-)25,50.50	(+) 3,23.32
120 96 (xvii)	00.796.25 MNR 251 Contribution to Gujarat	4702	(-)66,00.00	(+)48,25.00
	Green Revolution Co. Ltd. for Drip Irrigation (Plan)			
121 96 (iii)	01.796.01 WSS 44 Government Rural Water			
	Supply Scheme (Drinking) (Plan)	4215	(+) 20,00.00	(+) 10,00.00
122 96 (viii)	80.796.02 Administration (Plan)	4701	(+) 1,79.87	(+)1,90.29
123 96 (x)	00.796.23 MNR 233 Sujalam Suflam Scheme (Tribal) (Plan)	4701	(+) 14,88.73	(-)3,05.10
124 98 (vii)	00.800.09.EDN 112 Celebration of Golden	2205	(-) 16,50.38	(-)1,28.27
	Jubilee Year of Formation of Gujarat (Plan)		Ewass	71434.73
			Excess Saving	54387.93
			Total	125822.66

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.10; Page 35)

Results of review of substantial surrenders made during the year

Serial Number	Number and	Name of the scheme (Head of Account)	Amount of Surrender	Percentage of
1 (4.11.001	title of Grant	(1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-	(Rupees in lakh)	Surrender
1.	1	3451.800.02 Expenditure for training	8.53	85.3
2.	2	2401 .800.15.Strenthening of IT implementation of AGRISNET	10.00	
		project Non Plan 100		
3.	2	2401.800.11.Supplementation/Compliments State's efforts		
		through work plan –Plan (GIA to GLDC –National Watershed Develop. Proj, River valley project, Alkali soil, Ravine Reclamation)	4,03.79	57.68
4.	2	Do Non plan	32,82.79	52.10
5.	2	2415.03.277.03 AER 7 Estt of Vet Science and Animal Husbandry	5,60.00	56
3.	2	University. Plan	3,00.00] 30
6.	4	2403.101.08 ANH 3 Biological product station Plan	1,00.00	58.55
7.	4	2403.101.18 Scheme for compensation to animal owner in case	9.50	95
		of accidental death of animal ANH 2 Plan		
8.	4	2403 104.07 Wool improvement Plan	1,25.00	100
9.	4	2403.104.08.3 OFD of fodder and feed production for sheep plan	70.00	100
10.	4	2403.104.10. Welfare of sheep breeders Plan	30.00	100
11.	4	2403.104.11 HRD and information Tech applications Plan	20.00	100
12.	5	4425.107.01 COP 2 Apex and Dist co op bank investment Plan	5.00	100
13.	5	6425.107.11.ACG 1 Investment in the Gujarat State Co op.	1,37.00	100
		Agricultural and Rural Development banks Debentures		
14.	5	2425.101.01.Audit of cooperative Plan	40.65	53.55
15.	6	2405.103.12.Fishermen development Rebate on HSD (CSS) non plan	12,00.00	85.71
16.	6	5051.02.200.01.FSH 8 Providing landing and berthing facilities for fishing crafts NP	4,75.00	95
17.	9	2202. 01.106.13. EDN 98 Computer Edn. Plan	2,50.00	100
18.	9	2202. 01.106.14.EDN 84 Computerisation project Plan	38,08.86	61.54
19.	9	2202.03.102.13.EDN 127 Gujarat Teachers Education University	90.00	90
19.	9	Plan	90.00]
20.	9	2202.03.103.1 EDN 28 Development of Govt Colleges Plan	13,54.75	64.98
21.	9	2202.03.104(1).EDN 33 Free education for girls Plan	34.39	85.97
22.	9	2202.04.200.EDN 13 State Adult Education Programme Plan	2,64.26	92.5
23.	9	2202.04.800.(3) EDN 87 Functional Literacy awards Plan	23.20	92.8
24.	9	2202.80.800.(22) EDN 48 Information and Technology Plan	15,18.00	50.68
25.	9	2203.105.(6) TED 9 Development of Govt Pharmacy institution Plan	32.51	64.36
26.	10	7615.200.03.Festival advance NP	10.00	100
27.	11	3451.800.01.I.T. Plan	1,86.06	93.03
28.	11	3451.800.02 Plan	75.02	75
29.	12	2045.80.103.Collection charges Electricity Duty Plan	9.50	100
30.	15	2052.800.032.Exp pertaining to training Plan	13.32	88.8
31.	18	2071.01.800.(2). Administrative charges for Defined Contribution Pension Scheme Non plan	1,04.00	100
32.	19	2048.00.101.Sinking fund (i) Guj State Sinking fund NP	3,00,00.00	60

	Number Name of the scheme		Amount of	Percentage
Number	and title of Grant	(Head of Account)	Surrender (Rupees in lakh)	of Surrender
33.	19	2075.00.800.112 Liability on account of increase in the rate of dearness allowance Non plan	15,88,05.90	99
34.	20	2049.305.2.Expenditure connected with issue of new loans NP	3,63.04	72.6
35.	20	6003.109.05.Repayment of loans received from HUDCO NP	67,58.60	69.67
36.	20	6003.110.01.Repayment of Ways and Means advances NP	1,00.00	100
37.	25	3451.00.800.FST 2 Information and Technology Plan	54.98	58.48
38.	33	2052.090.02.GAD Plan	2,75.09	55.57
39.	33	2052.092.05.TDP 4 Implementation of citizens charter in the sub ordinate govt offices Plan	85.00	27.27
40.	33	2052.800.03.Training Plan	24.77	99.08
41.	35	2070.003.02. Non plan	10.00	100
42.	35	2070.00.104.2.Lokayukt Non plan Charged	5.75	100
43.	39	2210.02.101.01.HLT20 Directorate of Ayurved Plan	1,01.53	61.53
44.	39	2210.03.190.01.Assistance to Health Infrastructure Dev. Corporation plan	2,07.63	100
45.	39	2210.04.102.01.HLT 18 Opening of new Homeo dispensaries in rural areas Plan	1,30.80	53.60
46.	39	2210.05.101.03.HLT 16 Education Ayurved Colleges Plan	57.26	62.92
47.	39	2210.05.101. HLT 19 Botanical Survey and Herbal Gardens Plan.	81.30	78.93
48.	39	4210.01.110.42.Expansion work at General Hospital, Valsad Plan	50.00	100
49.	39	4210.02.190.1.Share capital for Project Implementation Unit Plan	50.00	100
50.	39	4210.03.105.42.Construction of new P.G Hospital at A' bad Plan	1,00.00	100
51.	40	2211.001.03.HLT 43 District Family Planning Bureau Plan	1,57.00	100
52.	41	7610.202.01 Advances for purchase of motor conveyances Non plan	12.44	62.2
53.	42	2052.800.1. Information Tech Plan	13,08.67	72.7
54.	44	2056.101.1 Central Jail Plan	59.90	63.45
55.	44	2056.101.2. District Jails Plan	82.20	100
56.	44	2056.101.3. Other Jails Plan	7.00	100
57.	45	2039.001.1. Commr. of Prohibition and Excise Plan	11.25	78.94
58.	47	3451.101.03.IND 45 Evaluation Schemes under Ind. and Mines Deptt. Plan	1,82.14	91.07
59.	49	2851.06.Subsidy to banks for providing loan to affected persons during riots Plan	6.95	69.5
60.	49	2851.200.01. IND 30. Rural Technology Industries Plan	37,29.20	60.63
61.	51	3452.190.04. Grant to Guj. State Tourism Society Plan	3,50.00.	100
62.	52	7610.201.01.HBA Non -Plan	63.70	70.77
63.	52	2070.001.01.CVL-1 Director of Civil Aviation	4,44.00	95.68
64.	52	2070.114.01.CVL-2 Purchase of Aircraft	9,00.00	68.91
65.	55	7610.00.202. Advances for purchase of motor conveyance Non plan	5.00	100
66.	57	2230.01.102.01.LBR 10 Safety cell for prevention of accidents Plan	1,18.43	55.75
67.	57	2230.01.102.03.LBR 12 Estt. under Chief Inspector of Factories Plan	1,12.52	56.39
68.	59	2052.090.01.Legal Deptt. Plan	10.84	98.09
69.	59	2052.800.1.Information Tech. Plan	97.64	97.64
70.	60	2014.105.01.Dist. and Sessions Judges Plan	1,85.54	58.57
71.	60	2014.105.04.City Civil Court NP	14.69	100
72.	60	2014.105.05.Magistrate Courts for A' bad NP	23.79	100
73.	60	2014.105.07.Fast Track Courts NP	17.16	100

Number	Number and title of Grant	Name of the scheme (Head of Account)	Amount of Surrender (Rupees in lakh)	Percentage of Surrender
74.	60	2014.106.01.Small Cause Courts NP	25.48	100
75.	60	2014.114.01.Law Officers NP	50.00	100
76.	60	2014.102.02.Registrar l Plan Charged	1,66.13	65.17
77.	62	2052.090.01.Legislative and Parliamentary Affairs Dept Plan	10.00	100
78.	64	3451.00.800.03.Expenditure for training Plan	50.00	100
79.	65	4700.31.190.01.Share capital contribution to SSNNL Plan	107,77.00	51.86
80.	66	4711.03.103.Drainage works plan	22,13.24	69.16
81.	67	4215.01.101.02.3135Grant in aid to others Non plan CSS	20.00	100
82.	68	2070.00.105.Other administrative service Non plan	26.40	59.72
83.	70	2515.00.800.01. Panchayat election Non plan	16,95.64	94.20
84.	70	2515.00.102.05-CDP-6 Plan	10.00	100
85.	70	2515.1968-FAto GP-02-CDP-13 Plan	3,00.00	100
86.	70	2515-800-05-CDP-2 Plan	7,12.00	54.76
87.	70	2515.102.05 CDP 9 Plan	65.00	65
88.	70	2515.102.08 CDP Plan	50,00.00	100
89.	70	2501.02.001.RDD-11- Plan	3,40.00	89.94
90.	73	7610.201.01.HBA(N.P.)	47.25	94.5
91.	77	2029.00.103.01.LND 15 Divisional, District Estt Plan	28.00	93.33
92.	77	2029.00.103.03 Strengthening of Revenue Admn. And Updating Land Records Plan	1,56.81	78.40
93.	77	2217.05.800.01.Introduction of City Survey Plan	38,61.15	96.53
94.	78	2053.00.800.02. Other expenditure.02.	28.90	57.8
95.	79	2245.02.800. Repairs & restoration to other public properties (Non plan)	78,00.00	78
96.	79	2245.02.282.2. Cleaning of mud & debris (Non plan)	40,00.00	100
97.	79	2245.02.111.02 Ex-gratia payment to families of deceased person (Non plan)	4,91.63	98.32
98.	79	4250.79.02. Assistance to Gujarat State Disaster Management Authority for cyclone risk (Plan)	2,00.00	100
99.	81	2049.200.02.Int. on 5% land ceiling (Gujarat) bonds under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976	8.00	114.28
100.	81	.5457.202.02- Compensation bonds to holders of excess vacant land under the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976	14.00	82.35
101.	83	3451.090.03.Exp. on training (plan)	90.86	90.86
102.	84	4059.051.42.5. Treasuries & Accounts Buildings (Plan)	2,04.87	81.62
103.	84	4202.02.01.42. Buildings (Plan)	15,54.79	68.17
104.	84	4202.02.104.42. Buildings	47,57.11	73.02
105.	84	4202.02.104.03.800.Buildings	8,01.96	52.30
106.	84	4210.110.42.Buildings	4,19.60	54
107.	84	4403.101.42. Buildings (Plan)	80.00	100
108.	84	4403.102.42. Buildings (Plan)	2,67.30	100
109.	84	4403.106.42. Buildings (Plan)	36.04	95.69
110.	84	4851.102.42.Buildings (Plan)	1,40.64	78.39
111.	84	4059.051.42.1.General service buildings (Non plan)	14,84.52	94.40
112.	84	4059.051.42.3 Adm. & Justice 100% C.S.S	2,16.37	99.37
113.	84	50% C.S.S. (Non plan)	55.59	100
114.	84	4059.051.42.05.Treasuries & Accounts Buildings (Non plan)	92.21	74.53

Number	title of Grant	Name of the scheme (Head of Account)	Amount of Surrender (Rupees in lakh)	Percentage of Surrender
115.	84	4202.01.201.42.Buildings100 % C.S.S. (Non plan)	25,01.26	73.42
116.	84	4202.04.106.42. 100% C.S.S/	27.25	100
117.	84	4225.277.42.Buildings 100% C.S.S.	4,36.52	85.59
118.	84	4250.203.42. Buildings. (Non plan)	3,77.52	74.24
119.	85	4216.700.02.01.Education	8.90	100
120.	85	4216.106.02. Administration of justice	2,21.62	59.86
121.	87	4217.051.02. Non Residential Buildings (Plan)	12,24.39	57.94
122.	87	4217.800. 01. Other Expenses, R&B Dept. (Plan)	9,64.25	66.96
123.	87	4217.800.02. Urban dev. & Urban Hou. (Plan)	15,72.77	52.26
124.	89	2052.090.02.Allocation of fund for I&T (Plan)	29.42	58.84
125.	90	7610.202.01. Advance for purchase of motor conveyance Non Plan	5.00	100
126.	92	2235.02.101.028 Supply of prosthetic and education and auditory aid to the handicapped (N.P.)	16.00	100
127.	92	2225.03.102.127 BCK -114 Fodder subsidy for Rabari and Bharwad communities of SEBC (N.P.)	20.00	100
128.	92	2225.03.102.134 BCK-106 The computer training to SEBC unemployed youth	10.00	100
129.	92	2235.02.200.03.7 Assistance to infirm and aged person N.P.	7,66.43	78.24
130.	93	4225.277BCK.173 (Plan)	2,63.00	100
131.	93	4225.277.04.BCK-258	60.00	100
132.	93	4225.8.12.BCK-Subsidy to air hostesses training (Plan)	12.50	100
133.	93	4225.277.03.BSK-259-BCK-	5.00	100
134.	93	2225.11.BCK.192. Tribal Bhavan at Gandhinagar Plan	43.39	86.78
135.	94	7610.201. House building advance. Non plan	32.29	71.75
136.	95	4059.051.1.Admn of Justice Buildings Plan	2,59.24	86.41
137.	95	4225.01.277.BCK 28 Non plan CSS	215.00	71.66
138.	95	4225.012.277.BCK 25 Non plan	200.00	100
139.	95	4225.03.277.BCK 26 Non plan	128.25	77.72
140.	95	4225. 01. 277.BCK 28 CSS Plan	1,80.00	58.38
141.	95	422501.04. 277BCK 271 Plan	1,00.00	100
142.	95	4225.03.800.01.BCK 49 Plan	1,55.85	95.61
143.	95	4225.03.800.02.BCK 277Plan	1,89.85	94.92
144.	95	2425.793.03.IND 12 Fin Assistance to Co op package scheme Non plan	1,00.00	100
145.	95	2230.01.111.03.LBR 27 Payment of premium under Swasthya Bima Yojana for BPL workers of unorganised sector NP	88.86	50.01
146.	95	2851.200.05.IND 25 SC sub plan Common work shed and facility centre for cottage industries Plan	39.32	78.64
147.	95	2851.00.800.03.IND 23 assistance to Index –C Plan	1,66.00	65.16
148.	95	2851.00.800.04.IND 32 Cluster Dev elopement Scheme Plan	50.00	50
149.	95	2801.80.02. Subsidy to Guj. Urja Vikas Nigam Ltd. for Electrification of hutments situated in urban and rural areas of SC basties Plan	on 6,66.94	74.10
150.	95	2515.102.01.DDP-15 Percent discretionary outlay for balance development of district Plan	7,12.50	100
151.	95	2515.102.02.DDP-5- Community works of local importance Plan	6,50.00	100
152.	95	2515.102.03.Development Work of 30 Backward Talukas Plan	6,00.00	100

Serial Number	title of Grant	Name of the scheme (Head of Account)	Amount of Surrender (Rupees in lakh)	Percentage of Surrender
153.	95	2403.101.01.Estt of new veterinary Dispensaries and Animal Health Services to the People of SC ANH 2 Plan	51.90	50.38
154.	95	2404.001.01.DMS 1 Assistance for Chilling centres and Bulk Coolers Plan	2,00.00	100
155.	95	6425.108.AGC 1 SC sub plan Plan	13.00	100
156.	95	2225.01.102.BCK 43 for SCs F A to small entrepreneurs in urban areas Plan	8.31	75.89
157.	95	2225.01.102.BCK 36 F A for computer training Plan	5.00	100
158.	95	2225.01.190.BCK 41 SCP for SCs Bahechar Swami Most Backward Community Board Plan	11.00	68.75
159.	95	2225.01.277.BCK 20 for boys Plan	7.01	87.62
160.	95	2225.01.277.BCK 22 SCP for SCs Addl. Coaching centres in GIA and Govt. Hostels Plan	14.28	71.4
161.	95	2225.01.277.BCK 38 SCP for SCs Stipend to backward class students to IAS, IPS and Allied Services Plan	5.00	100
162.	95	2225.01.277.BCK 8 SCP for SCs Cash money for study to SC students possessing 80 percent or more marks in 10 th and 12 th std. Plan	10.85	77.5
163.	95	2225.01.277.BCK 36 F A for training of Air Hostess, Travel and Hotel Management Courses Plan	83.64	69.7
164.	95	2225.01.800.277SCP for SCs FA for Kunvarbainu Mameru for SC girls Plan	1,44.56	50.72
165.	95	2225.01.800.332.BCK 282 Maintenance and Development of Dr. Ambedkar Bhavan Plan	64.39	68.26
166.	95	2235.02.200.116. SCW 34 National Old Age Pension Scheme Plan	3,42.20	63.96
167.	95	2515.800.07.CDP 15 plan	7,18.00	100
168.	95	2210.02.101.01.HLT 21 Ayurved Hospital and Expansion of Ayurved Hospital Plan	10.03	95.52
169.	95	2202.02.110.01EDN 18 Regulated Growth of Non Govt. Secondary Schools Plan	2,77.56	55.51
170.	95	2203.105.01.TED 3 Development of Polytechnics and Girls Polytechnics Plan	16,43.00	100
171.	95	2203.112.01.TED 5 Development of Govt. Engg. Colleges Plan	5,00.00	100
172.	96	2202.01.796.EDN 81 Biometric Attendance System Plan	2,00.00	100
173.	96	2202.04.796.EDN 13 State Adult Education Programme Plan	24.53	100
174.	96	2225.02.796.55.Trg. to children of S.T. for appearing with best performance in Competitive Examination Plan	6.00	60
175.	96	2851.796.12.IND 30 Gujarat Matika Kalahari and Rural Technology Institute Plan	12,25.20	87.71
176.	96	2851.796.21.IND 25 Common Work shed and Facility Centres for Cottage Industries Plan	33.20	83
177.	96	2851.796.30. IND 23 FA to Index C Promotional activity Plan	1,44.00	72
178.	96	2851.796.32.IND 32. Commissioner, Cottage and Village Ind Plan	50.00	50
179.	96	2852.080.796.04. IND 52 Scheme for support to PPD in infrastructure Plan	1,50.00	7.5
180.	96	2515.00.796.16.CDP 15 Plan	15,20.95	84.49
181.	96	4885.02.IND 70 Share Capital Contribution to Industries Societies Plan	6.00	75.00
182.	96	4702.796.02.25.MNR 251 Contribution to Gujarat Green Revolution Co. Ltd. Plan (For Drip Irrigation)	66,00.00	92.95

Serial Number	Number	Name of the scheme	Amount of Surrender	Percentage
Number	and title of Grant	(Head of Account)	(Rupees in lakh)	of Surrender
183.	96	4702.796. 02.Lift Irrigation Plan	13,39.00	78.76
184.	96	4250.796.01.EMP 1 Buildings CT Scheme under PAP Non plan	49.50	99.79
185.	96	4059.60.796.RBD 102 Const. Plan	18,88.41	74.70
186.	96	4202.796.01.EDN 21 Bldg. Plan	15,05.78	61.31
187.	96	4216.796.01.HLT 42 Construction Plan	5,61.38	93.89
188.	96	4250.00.796.01.EMP 1Buildings Plan	1,63.92	65.56
189.	96	4403.00.796.01.Buildings Plan	25.00	100
190.	96	4575.03.796.2(A) Buildings Plan	26.00	65
191.	96	3451.00.796.01.BCK 265 Administrative Machinery – Social Justice and Empowerment Deptt. Plan	20.00	74.07
192.	96	3451.00.796.02 Exp. For IT Plan	73.00	100
193.	96	2515.796.DDP-1- 15 Percent Discretionary Outlay for balance development of district Plan	16,69.15	100
194.	96	2515.796.DDP-5 Community Works of local importance Plan	13,00.00	100
195.	96	2515.796.Development Work of 30 Backward Talukas Plan	38,00.00	100
196.	96	2408.796.02.WRH Scheme for subsidies for setting up Farmer Resource Centre Plan	5.00	100
197.	96	6425.796.04.AGC 1 Investment in debentures of GSCB and Agr.and Rural Dev. Bank Plan	32.00	100
198.	96	6425.796.COP 29 Loans to weak and sick Sugar Co operatives under rehabilitation Plan	50.00	100
199.	96	2235.02.796.01 Antyodaya Plan	3,86.00	85.32
200.	96	2235.02.796. 10.SCW 34 National Old Age Pension Scheme Plan	4,76.09	64.69
201.	96	2235.02.796.SCW 6 Scholarship for physically handicapped Plan	62.66	52.21
202.	96	2235.02.796.SCW 10 Community 207based Rehabilitation Programme Plan	19.72	75.20
203.	97	2251.01.090.019. Secretariat- Social services (02) EDN-55 Inf. And technology (Plan)	44.39	59.18
204.	97	2251.090.03. Training (Plan)	11.69	97.41
205.	98	2205.103.01.EDN 58Development of Archaeology Grant to Mahatmna Gandhi Kirtimandir, Porbandar Plan	96.68	51.56
206.	98	2205.107.02.EDN 59.Development of museums Plan	117.44	66.41
207.	98	2205.107.03.Promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums Plan PCSS	10.00	100
208.	98	2205.800.06.EDN 67 Celebration of dignitaries Centenary of Birth Plan	25.00	100
209.	98	2205.800.09.Celebration of golden jubilee year of formation of Gujarat Plan	16,50.38	71.43
210.	99	7610.00.201.01.House Building advance NP	5.00	50
211.	102	2217.80.05.UDP 23 100 % Grant –in-Aid to Municipal Corporation for Professional Tax Plan	22,50.00	100
212.	102	6217.60.800.03.UDP 9 Loans to Local Bodies from World Bank Plan	30,00.00	100
213.	104	7610.00.201.House Building advance Non plan	20.86	83.44
214.	105	2251.800.01.Information Technology Plan	6.00	60
215.	106	2235.102.10.Juvenile Branch Non plan	16.30	100
216.	106	2236.800.090.Balika Samrudhi Yojana Non plan	50.00	100
		Total	315636.61	

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.11; Page 36)

Surrenders in excess of actual savings (Rs. 50 lakh or more)

Sl. No.	Number and name of the grant/appropriation	Total grant/ appropriation	Saving	Amount surrendered	Amount surrenderedin excess
	Revenue - Voted				
1	2-Agriculture	820.76	42.83	66.86	24.03
2	5-Co-operation	77.13	-	0.99	0.99
3	9-Education	6026.63	-	178.46	178.46
4	39-Medical and Public Health	1043.95	-	22.62	22.62
5	44- Jails	37.09	-	1.49	1.49
6	46- Other Expenditure Pertaining to Home Department	39.52	0.09	1.25	1.16
7	57- Labour and Employment	202.89	16.36	18.70	2.34
8	64- Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar	8.23	0.43	1.05	0.62
9	66- Irrigation and Soil Conservation	663.48	-	10.01	10.01
10	70- Community Development	568.58	122.72	129.01	6.29
11	71- Rural Housing and Rural Development	424.66	23.76	33.35	9.59
12	79- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities	618.67	-	122.92	122.92
13	95- Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	980.94	85.11	101.01	15.90
14	96- Tribal Area Sub-Plan	1969.83	42.42	114.80	72.38
15	106- Other Expenditure Pertaining to Women and Child Development	385.42	1.10	1.75	0.65
	Capital Voted				
1	66- Irrigation and Soil Conservation	1153.30	66.28	67.04	0.76
2	95- Scheduled Castes Sub-Plan	111.01	41.21	45.42	4.21
3	96- Tribal Area Sub-Plan	1187.44	79.44	140.81	61.37
	Capital - Charged				
1	20-Repayment of Debt Pertaining to Finance department	3159.35	554.48	555.40	0.92
	Total	19478.88	1076.23	1612.94	536.71

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.12; Page 36)

Statement of various grants/appropriations in which savings occurred but no part of which had been surrendered

Sr. No.	Grant No.	Name of Grant/Appropriation	Saving			
Gra	nt					
1	74	Transport-Revenue	4.63			
2	75	Other Expenditure pertaining to Transport Department-Revenue	0.02			
3	84	Non-Residential Buildings –Revenue	1.64			
4	85	Residential Buildings-Revenue	13.49			
5	100	0.03				
App	Appropriation					
1	Other Expenditure pertaining to Narmada, Water Resources, Water Supply and Kalpsar Department –Revenue					
2	86	Roads and Bridges –Revenue	1.31			
3	86	Roads and Bridges –Capital	0.07			
4	88	Other Expenditure pertaining to Roads and Buildings Department – Revenue	0.13			
5	96	96 Tribal Area Sub plan-Revenue				
		Total	22.31			

(Reference: Paragraph 2.3.12; Page 36)

Details of savings of Rs. one crore and above not surrendered

Sr. No. Number and Name of the Grant/Appropriation Saving Saving Surrender be remained to be surrendered. 1 2 3 4 5 1. 4-Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development-Revenue voted 13.39 12.21 1.18 2. 18- Pension and Other Retirement Benefits – Revenue voted 3.99.98 3,33.74 66.24 3. 20-Repayment of Debt pertaining to Finance Department and its Servicing –Revenue Charged 3.09.33 2,94.45 14.88 4. 26- Forests-Capital voted 3.73 - 3.73 5. 31-Elections -Revenue voted 7.13 5.31 1.82 6. 35-Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department -Revenue voted 9.71 1.57 8.14 8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 2.79 0.16 2.63 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals –Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital voted			(===- poo				
1. 4-Animal Husbandry and Dairy Development-Revenue voted 13.39 12.21 1.18 2. 18- Pension and Other Retirement Benefits – Revenue voted 3,99.98 3,33.74 66.24 3. 20-Repayment of Debt pertaining to Finance Department and its Servicing –Revenue Charged 3,09.33 2,94.45 14.88 4. 26- Forests-Capital voted 3.73 - 3.73 5. 31-Elections -Revenue voted 7.13 5.31 1.82 6. 35-Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department-Revenue voted 1.92 0.60 1.32 7. 40- Family Welfare-Revenue voted 9.71 1.57 8.14 8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 2.79 0.16 2.63 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals –Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department – Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10			Saving	Surrender	remained to be		
Revenue voted	1	2	3	4	5		
Revenue voted 3. 20-Repayment of Debt pertaining to Finance Department and its Servicing –Revenue Charged 3.09.33 2.94.45 14.88	1.	* * *	13.39	12.21	1.18		
Department and its Servicing –Revenue Charged 4. 26- Forests-Capital voted 3.73 - 3.73 5. 31-Elections –Revenue voted 7.13 5.31 1.82 6. 35-Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department –Revenue voted 1.92 0.60 1.32 7. 40- Family Welfare-Revenue voted 9.71 1.57 8.14 8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals –Revenue voted 3.86 1.80 2.06 11. 60- Administration of Justice –Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department – Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 14. 78-District Administration –Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments-Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 Revenue Voted 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – 22.16 21.03 1.13 1.13 Revenue Voted 21.03 1.13 2.15 2.16 21.03 1.13 2.16 2.10 21.03 1.13 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.17 2.18 2.18 2.28 2.16 21.03 1.13 3.18 2.28 2.16 21.03 1.13 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.11 3.11 3.19 3.19 3.12 3.13 3.19 3.19 3.13 3.13 3.19 3.19 3.14 3.15 3.19 3.19 3.15 3.15 3.19 3.16 3.17 3.19 3.17 3.18 3.19 3.18 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.11 3.19 3.12 3.19 3.12 3.19 3.13 3.19 3.14 3.19 3.15 3.15 3.16 3.19 3.17 3.19 3.18 3.19 3.18 3.19 3.18 3.19 3.19 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19 3.10 3.19	2.		3,99.98	3,33.74	66.24		
5. 31-Elections -Revenue voted 7.13 5.31 1.82 6. 35-Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department -Revenue voted 1.92 0.60 1.32 7. 40- Family Welfare-Revenue voted 9.71 1.57 8.14 8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 2.79 0.16 2.63 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals -Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department - Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department - Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10 14. 78-District Administration -Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments- Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities - Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	3.		3,09.33	2,94.45	14.88		
6. 35-Other Expenditure pertaining to General Administration Department -Revenue voted 1.92 0.60 1.32 7. 40- Family Welfare-Revenue voted 9.71 1.57 8.14 8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 2.79 0.16 2.63 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals -Revenue voted 3.86 1.80 2.06 11. 60- Administration of Justice -Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department - Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department - Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10 14. 78-District Administration -Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments- Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities - Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	4.	26- Forests-Capital voted	3.73	-	3.73		
Administration Department -Revenue voted 9.71 1.57 8.14 8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 2.79 0.16 2.63 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals -Revenue voted 3.86 1.80 2.06 11. 60- Administration of Justice -Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department - Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department - Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10 14. 78-District Administration -Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments- Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities - Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	5.	31-Elections -Revenue voted	7.13	5.31	1.82		
8. 46-Other Expenditure pertaining to Home Department-Capital voted 2.79 0.16 2.63 9. 49-Industries- Revenue voted 83.90 60.67 23.23 10. 50- Mines and Minerals – Revenue voted 3.86 1.80 2.06 11. 60- Administration of Justice – Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department – Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10 14. 78-District Administration – Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments-Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	6.		1.92	0.60	1.32		
Department-Capital voted 83.90 60.67 23.23	7.	40- Family Welfare-Revenue voted	9.71	1.57	8.14		
10. 50- Mines and Minerals –Revenue voted 3.86 1.80 2.06 11. 60- Administration of Justice –Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department – Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10 14. 78-District Administration –Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments-Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	8.		2.79	0.16	2.63		
11. 60- Administration of Justice – Revenue voted 15.46 10.72 4.74 12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department – Capital voted 3.63 0.63 3.00 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department – Revenue voted 9.61 8.51 1.10 14. 78-District Administration – Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments-Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	9.	49-Industries- Revenue voted	83.90	60.67	23.23		
12. 73-Other Expenditure pertaining to Panchayats, Rural Housing and Rural Development Department—Capital voted 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department—Revenue voted 14. 78-District Administration—Revenue voted 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments—Revenue voted 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities—Revenue Voted 17. 40.01 18. 51 1. 10 1. 74 1. 74 1. 75 2. 28 2.	10.	50- Mines and Minerals –Revenue voted	3.86	1.80	2.06		
Rural Housing and Rural Development Department— Capital voted 13. 77- Tax Collection Charges- Revenue Department — Revenue voted 14. 78-District Administration—Revenue voted 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments— Revenue voted 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities— Revenue Voted 17. 40 0.01 1.73 18. 51 1.10 19. 61 8.51 1	11.	60- Administration of Justice –Revenue voted	15.46	10.72	4.74		
Revenue voted 14. 78-District Administration – Revenue voted 17.46 15.18 2.28 15. 81- Compensation and Assignments- Revenue voted 1.74 0.01 1.73 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – Revenue Voted 22.16 21.03 1.13	12.	Rural Housing and Rural Development Department –	3.63	0.63	3.00		
15. 81- Compensation and Assignments- Revenue voted 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – 22.16 21.03 1.13 Revenue Voted	13.		9.61	8.51	1.10		
Revenue voted 16. 98-Youth Services and Cultural Activities – 22.16 21.03 1.13 Revenue Voted	14.	78-District Administration – Revenue voted	17.46	15.18	2.28		
Revenue Voted	15.		1.74	0.01	1.73		
Total 905.80 766.59 139.21	16.		22.16	21.03	1.13		
		Total	905.80	766.59	139.21		

APPENDIX 2.11 (Reference: Paragraph 2.3.13; Page 36) Rush of Expenditure

Sl. No.	Head of account	Expenditure incurred	Expenditure incurred in	Total expenditure		expenditure d during
	Scheme/ Service	during Jan- March 2009	March 2009		Jan-March 2009	March 2009
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	2015	24.14	18.06	37.90	63.70	47.66
2	2054	38.16	29.83	76.22	50.07	39.13
3	2058	26.99	20.69	45.95	58.73	45.02
4	2205	24.23	13.56	42.13	57.51	32.19
5	2220	25.93	16.77	50.04	51.83	33.52
6	2401	360.93	296.62	693.13	52.07	42.79
7	2404	29.51	28.30	32.95	89.56	85.90
8	2405	67.11	55.62	133.71	50.19	41.60
9	2425	43.51	18.78	84.50	51.49	22.22
10	2501	133.90	64.26	240.18	55.75	26.75
11	2515	498.95	396.43	841.93	59.26	47.09
12	2702	199.89	118.21	363.32	55.02	32.54
13	2711	32.00	24.07	42.19	75.86	57.06
14	2810	1.07	1.07	2.00	53.50	53.50
15	2851	129.36	98.52	245.55	52.68	40.12
16	2852	272.43	200.62	313.48	86.90	64.00
17	2853	34.92	25.40	52.78	66.15	48.13
18	3435	0.72	0.22	1.26	57.14	17.46
19	3475	26.50	5.54	50.20	52.79	11.03
20	3604	106.28	100.05	167.21	63.56	59.83
21	4055	5.03	0.95	6.45	77.98	14.73
22	4059	42.25	24.56	71.19	59.35	34.50
23	4210	112.54	77.84	172.59	65.21	45.10
24	4216	92.29	59.73	120.85	76.37	49.43
25	4217	30.02	21.50	46.89	64.02	45.85
26	4220	0.57	0.57	0.79	72.15	72.15
27	4235	2.32	0.79	3.61	64.27	21.88
28	4401	1.07	1.07	1.68	63.68	63.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29	4408	0.12	0.09	0.20	60.00	45.00
30	4700	3622.15	1065.90	5327.62	67.99	20.01
31	4851	1.18	0.84	1.61	73.29	52.17
32	5053	3.33	2.48	3.98	83.67	62.31
33	5055	15.00	1.25	15.00	100.00	8.33
34	5425	2.00	1.00	4.00	50.00	25.00
35	5452	0.10	0.10	0.10	100.00	100.00
36	6004	500.86	482.04	559.05	89.59	86.22
37	6225	12.11	5.29	23.03	52.59	22.97
38	6404	1.98	1.98	1.98	100.00	100.00
39	6408	0.12	0.00	0.17	70.59	0.00
40	6425	3.14	3.14	3.17	99.05	99.05
41	6885	20.00	0.00	20.00	100.00	0.00
42	7055	115.25	115.25	145.50	79.21	79.21
43	7615	17.58	13.88	34.99	50.22	39.68
44	8342	5.46	4.60	9.57	57.05	48.07
45	8449	164.64	164.64	249.10	66.09	66.09
46	8680	0.01	0.01	0.01	100.00	100.00
		6847.65	3582.12	10339.76	66.23	34.64

APPENDIX - 2.12

(Reference: Paragraph 2.4.1; Page 37)

Pending DC bills for the years up to 2008-09

Department	Number of AC bills	Amount
		(Rupees in crore)
Youth Services and Cultural Activities(Commissioner)	6	0.41
Home (D.S.P. Dangs)	9	0.07
Revenue (Mamlatdar, Valod)	13	0.06
Home (Mamlatdar, Gandhinagar)	4	0.17
Health and Family Welfare (Superintendent, Civil Hospital, Ahmedabad)	9	4.21
Revenue (Mamlatdar, Tarapur)	20	0.26
Total	61	5.18

APPENDIX 3.1 (Reference: Paragraph 3.1; Page 41) Utilisation Certificates outstanding as on 31 March, 2009

(Amount: Rupees in lakh)

Sl.	Department	Year of	Total gr	ants paid	Utilization Certificates				
No.		Payment of grant			Received		Outstanding		
		or grant	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
I	Legal	2005-06	11	45	09	44.90	2	0.10	
		2006-07	01	04.55	01	04.55	-	-	
		2007-08	01	02.03	01	02.03	-	-	
П	General Administrative	2006-07	27	313.14	1	ı	27	313.14	
III	Education Department	2006-07	11	149.00	-	-	11	149.00	
		2008-09	02	872.97	-	-	02	872.97	
IV	Agriculture & Co-operation	2006-07	355	3999.24	03	01.48	352	3997.76	
		2007-08	163	3291.71	ı	ı	163	3291.71	
		2008-09	066	11563.71	-	-	066	11563.71	
V	Social Justice & Empowerment	2006-07	444	8936.25	-	-	444	8936.25	
		2007-08	033	406.00	-	-	033	406.00	
		2008-09	037	2917.70	-	-	0.37	2917.70	
VI	Animal Husbandry	2006-07	243	919.99	-	-	243	919.99	
		2007-08	147	5594.00	-	-	147	5594.00	
		2008-09	096	4472.85	-	-	96	4472.85	
VII	Panchayat, Rural Housing Rural Development	2006-07	583	32403.81	_	-	583	32403.81	
		2007-08	167	2381.00	-	-	167	2381.00	
		2008-09	029	127.71	-	-	029	127.71	
VIII	Industries & Mines	2004-05	03	179.72	03	179.72	-	-	
		2005-06	04	78.32	04	78.32	-	-	
		2006-07	01	01.00	01	01.00		-	
		2007-08	28	164.37	-	-	028	164.37	

Sl.	Department	Year of	Total grants paid		Utilization Certificates					
No.		Payment			Rece	eived	Outst	anding		
		of grant	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)		
IX	Roads & Buildings	2004-05	06	31.54	06	31.54	-	-		
		2005-06	18	121.05	18	121.05	-	-		
		2007-08	02	2251.47	-	-	02	2251.47		
X	Urban Development & Urban Housing	2003-04	89	11983.88	89	11983.88	-	-		
		2004-05	05	21.13	-	-	05	21.13		
		2005-06	08	58.11	02	38.39	06	19.72		
		2006-07	20	20687.43	05	338.04	15	20349.39		
		2007-08	05	43.24	-	-	05	43.24		
		2008-09	29	100198.20	-	-	29	100198.20		
XI	Food & Civil Supply	2006-07	33	882.86	30	878.86	03	04.00		
		2007-08	01	139.25	01	139.25	-	1		
XII	Labour & Employment	2006-07	122	390.80	-	-	122	390.80		
		2007-08	06	16.06	-	-	06	16.06		
		2008-09	27	104.54	-	-	27	104.54		
XIII	Narmada Water Resources & Water Supply	2006-07	1866	222011.67	507	71791.52	1359	150220.15		
		2007-08	31	26670.53	-	-	31	26670.53		
		2008-09	65	32314.31	-	-	65	32314.31		
XIV	Women & Child Development	2006-07	802	8062.37	41	4282.76	761	3779.61		
		2007-08	04	42.08	-	-	04	42.08		
		2008-09	151	1990.01	-	-	151	1990.01		
XV	Health & Family Welfare	2003-04	77	887.16	-	-	77	887.16		
		2004-05	19	389.40	-	-	19	389.40		
		2005-06	24	409.37	-	-	24	409.37		
		2006-07	70	1338.85	-	-	70	1338.85		
		2007-08	149	9395.01	-	-	149	9395.01		
		2008-09	1290	10055.08	-	-	1290	10055.08		
XVI	Ports, Transport & Fisheries	2006-07	09	38900.00	-	-	09	38900.00		
		2007-08	03	750.00	-	-	03	750.00		
		2008-09	02	12320.00	-	-	02	12320.00		

Sl.	Department	Year of	Total gra	ants paid	Utilization Certificates				
No.		Payment of grant				eived	Outstanding		
		or grant	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
XVII	Finance		_	_	_	_	_	_	
XVIII	Collector, Ahwa-Dang (for other Special Area Programme)	2006-07	01	03.38	-	ı	01	03.38	
XIX	Youth Services &	2006-07	04	121.89	-	-	04	121.89	
	Cultural Activity	2007-08	05	283.43	-	-	05	283.43	
		2008-09	03	37.48	-	-	03	37.48	
XX	Information & Publicity	2006-07	16	73.50	13	67.00	03	06.50	
XXI	Revenue	2006-07	14	1648.50	-	-	14	1648.50	
XXII	Home	2007-08	01	31.20	-	-	01	31.20	
		2008-09	03	133.33	-	-	03	133.33	
XXIII	Forest & Environment	2006-07	01	45.00	-	-	01	45.00	
		2007-08	02	33.33	01	16.67	01	16.66	
	Total		7435	583700.51	735	90000.96	6700	493699.55	
	Grand Total		7435	583700.51	735	90000.96	6700	493699.55	

(Reference: Paragraph 3.2; Page 42)

Statement showing names of bodies and authorities, the accounts of which had not been received

Sr. No.	Name of the Bodies/Authorities	Year for which accounts had not been received	Number of bodies/ authorities	Grants received (Rupees in lakh)
1	Gujarat University, Ahmedabad	1999-00	1	N.A.
2	B.M. Institute of Mental Health, Ahmedabad. Gujarat Tribal Development Corporation, Gandhinagar Sardar Patel University, Vallabh Vidhyanagar	2002-03	3	Do
3	Dr.V.H.Dave Homeo. Med. college/ Hospital, Anand; G.P.C.B., Gandhinagar; Gujarat Ecology Commission, Vadodara; Forest Development Agency, Vyara; Forest Development Agency, Patan; State Committee for Voluntary Action, Silvassa; School of Building Science CEPT University, Ahmedabad; State Committee for Voluntary Action, Gandhinagar;	2004-05	20	Do
4	C.U.Shah T.B. Hospital, Surendranagar; Electronics & Quality Development Centre, Gandhinagar; Gujarat Energy Development Agency, Vadodara; Forest Development Agency, Chhota Udepur; Forest Development Agency, Dangs (North); Forest Development Agency, Bhuj; Forest Development Agency, Rajpipla (West); K.J.Mehta T.B.Hospital, Songadh; L.M.College of Pharmacy, Ahmedabad; Agricultural University, Navsari; Sheth V.S.Hospital, Ahmedabad; Self Employed Women's Association, Ahmedabad	2005-06	12	Do
5	Akshar Purushottam Arogya Mandir, Goraj; Arya Kanya Siddha Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya, Vadodara; Dr.R.Shah Sarvjanik Hospital, Modasa; Gujarat Landless Labourers & Halpati Housing Board, Gandhinagar; Gujarat Backward Class .Development Corp. Gandhinagar; Gujarat Sahitya Akademi G'nagar; Gujarat Institute of Educational Technology, A'bad; Gujarat Homeo. Med.College, Vadodara; Gandhi Lincoln Hospital, Deesa; Gujarat State Tribal Devpt. Resi. Int. Socy. G'nagar; G.K. General Hospital Soc.Bhuj; Grants-in- Aids ITC Godhra; Gujarat Live stock Devpt. Board G'nagar; Gujarat State Lalit Kala Akademi, A'bad; Forest Devpt. Agency, Bhavnagar; Forest Devpt. Agency, Palanpur; Forest Devpt. Agency, Junagadh; Forest Devpt. Agency, Godhra; Forest Devpt. Agency, Godhra; Forest Devpt. Agency, Godhra; Forest Devpt. Agency, Godhra; Forest Devpt. Agency, Valsad; Indo-German Tool Room,	2006-07	33	Do

	A'bad; J. S. Ayurveda Mahavidyalaya,			
	Nadiad; D. H. Nagar Ayurveda College,			
	Surat; Veer Narmad South Gujarat University			
	Surat; Gujarat Rural Workers Welfare Board			
	G'nagar;			
6	Blind Men's People Association A' bad;	2007-08	7	N.A.
	Bhavnagar University Bhavnagar; Electrical			
	Research & Devpt. Assosiation Vadodara;			
	Rural Tech. Institute G'nagar; Saurashtra			
	University Rajkot; Smt. B.H.Shah			
	(Karjanwala)ITI Surat; Veraval People's			
	Bank ITI .			

(Reference: Paragraph 3.3; Page 42)

Statement showing performance of autonomous bodies

Sr. No.	Name of body	Period of entrustme nt	Year upto which accounts were rendered	Period upto which Separate Audit Report is issued	Placement of SAR in the Legislature	Delay in submiss ion of account s	Period of delay
(1)	(2) er Section 19(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Gujarat State Human Rights Commission, Gandhinagar		2006-07	-	-	Yes	Less than 2 Years
2	Gujarat State Legal Authority, Ahmedabad		2005-06	-	-	Yes	3 Years
Und	er Section 19(3)	-					
1	Gujarat Rural Housing Board, Ahmedabad	2012-13	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	No	•
2	Gujarat Housing Board	2012-13	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	Yes	Less than 6 months
3	Gujarat Slum Clearance Board	2007-08	2004-05	2004-05	2000-01	Yes	4 Years
Und	er Section 20(1)						
1	Water and Sanitation Management Organization, Gandhinagar	2010-11	2007-08	-	-	Yes	Over 2 years
2	Gujarat Maritime Board	2011-12	2008-09	2006-07	2004-05	Yes	Less than 6 Months
3	Gujarat Municipal Finance Board	2008-09	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07	Yes	Less than 6 Months
4	Ahmedabad Urban Development Authority, Ahmedabad	2007-12	2008-09	2007-08	Not required	No	
5	Anjar Area Development Authority, Anjar	2007-12	2007-08	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
6	Bhachau Area Development Authority, Bhachau	2007-12	2007-08	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
7	Bhavnagar Area Development Authority, Bhavnagar	2007-12	2007-08	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
8	Bhuj Area Development Authority, Bhuj	2007-12	2008-09	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months

9	Gandhinagar Area Development Authority, Gandhinagar	2007-12	2007-08	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
10	Jamnagar Area Development Authority, Jamnagar	2007-12	2006-07	2006-07	Not required	Yes	Over 1 year
11	Rajkot Urban Development Authority, Rajkot	2007-12	2008-09	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
12	Rapar Area Development Authority, Rapar	2007-12	2007-08	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
13	Surat Urban Development Authority, Surat	2007-12	2008-09	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
14	Vadinar Area Development Authority, Vadinar	2007-12	2006-07	2006-07	Not required	Yes	Over 1 year
15	Vadodara Urban Development Authority, Vadodara	2007-12	2008-09	2007-08	Not required	Yes	Less than 6 Months
16	Junagadh Area Development Authority, Junagadh	2007-12	-	-	Not required	Yes	Over 1 year
17	Ambaji Area Development Authority, Ambaji	2007-12	-	-	Not required	Yes	Over 1 year
18	Alang Area Development Authority, Bhavnagar	2007-12	-	-	Not required	Yes	Over 1 year
19	Kevadia Area Development Authority, Ahmedabad	2007-12	-	-	Not required	Yes	Over 1 year

(Reference: Paragraph 3.4; Page 43)

Department-wise/duration-wise break-up of cases of misappropriation, defalcation, etc.

Sl.	Name of the Department	Up to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 years	Total No.
No.		years	years	years	years	years	and more	of Cases
1	Ports, Transport & Fisheries	-	3	-	-	-	1	4
2	Agriculture, Co-op. & R.D.D.	-	2	3	1	-	1	7
3	Information & Publicity	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
4	Legal (A.J)	2	-	3	-	1	-	6
5	Labour & Employment	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
6	Education	8	4	1	-	-	-	13
7	Industries, Mines & Power	1	2	1	-	-	-	4
8	Health & Family Welfare	2	3	3	3	-	6	17
9	Home	3	2	2	5	-	-	12
10	Forest & Environment	11	3	1	2	1	1	19
11	Irrigation	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
12	Food & Civil Supply	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
13	Finance	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
14	Revenue	1	1	-	2	-	7	11
15	Sports, Culture & Youth Services	1	1	-	-	-	-	2
16	Tribal Development	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
17	Gujarat Maritime Board	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
18	Narmada Development	1	1	-	2	-	-	3
19	Roads and Buildings	1	1	4	3	-	1	9
20	Irrigation	1	2	5	4	8	10	30
21	Urban Development and Urban Housing	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
22	Land Revenue	-	2	4	3	3	19	31
	TOTAL	34	30	27	26	13	48	178

(Reference: Paragraph 3.4; Page 43)

Department/category-wise details in respect of cases of loss to Government due to theft, misappropriation/loss of Government material

Name of Department	Theft Cases		Material	Government	Total		
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	
	of Cases	(Rs. In lakh)	of Cases	(Rs. in lakh)	of Cases	(Rs. In lakh)	
Ports, Fisheries and Transport	2	3.53	2	6.84	4	10.37	
Agriculture, Co-operation and Rural Development	1	1.21	6	33.73	7	34.94	
Information and Publicity	1	14.48	0	0	1	14.48	
Legal	1	0.05	5	20.02	6	20.07	
Labour and Employment	1	0.31	0	0	1	0.31	
Education	9	8.21	4	23.98	13	32.19	
Industries, Mines and Power	2	0.53	2	77.62	4	78.15	
Health and Family Welfare	3	4.47	14	15.35	17	19.82	
Home	0	0	12	80.34	12	80.34	
Forests and Environment	5	1.02	14	12.15	19	13.17	
Irrigation	0	0	1	3.67	1	3.67	
Food and Civil Supply	0	0	1	0.49	1	0.49	
Finance	0	0	2	5.47	2	5.47	
Revenue	0	0	11	14.10	11	14.10	
Sports and Culture Youth Services	0	0	2	5.75	2	5.75	
Tribal Development	0	0	1	147.19	1	147.19	
Roads and Buildings	3	1.57	6	351.88	9	353.45	
Narmada, Water Resources and	15	6.02	18	16.23	33	22.25	
Water Supply							
Urban Development and Urban	0	0	2	9.13	2	9.13	
Housing				4.10	2.1	410	
Land Revenue	0	0	31	4.19	31	4.19	
Gujarat Maritime Board	0	0	1	3.23	1	3.23	
Total	43	41.40	135	831.36	178	872.76	

(Reference: Paragraph 3.4; Page 43)

Department-wise details of cases of write-offs for 2008-09

Sl. No.	Department	Authority Sanctioning write off	Brief Particulars	No.of Cases	Amount (in Rs.)
1	Revenue	Director of Relief, Gandhinagar	Storage battery stolen	1	3150
2	Forest and Environment	Forest and Environment Department	Fire accident at Dahod Range	1	103557
3	Forest and Environment	Forest and Environment Department	Theft of wood at Limkheda	1	3650
4	Agriculture and Co-operation	Agriculture and Co-operation (Fisheries Cell)	Misappropriation	1	49385
Total				4	159742