



**State Finances Audit Report of the
Comptroller and Auditor General of India
for the year ended 31 March 2022**



SUPREME AUDIT INSTITUTION OF INDIA
लोकहितार्थ सत्यनिष्ठा
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest

Government of Rajasthan
Report No. 2 of the year 2023

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Preface

1. This Report has been prepared for submission to the Governor of Rajasthan under Article 151 of the Constitution.
2. Chapter I of this Report contains the basis and approach to State Finances Audit Report, structure of the Report, structure of Government Accounts, budgetary processes, trends in key fiscal parameters like revenue surplus/deficit, fiscal surplus/deficit, *etc.*
3. Chapters II & III of the Report contain audit findings on matters arising from examination of the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts respectively, of the State Government for the year ended 31 March 2022. Information has been obtained from Government of Rajasthan, wherever necessary.
4. Chapter IV on 'Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices' provides an overview and status of the State Government's compliance with various financial rules, procedures and directives during 2021-22.
5. Chapter V on the financial performance of State Public Sector Undertakings (SPSUs) discusses the financial performance of Government Companies, Statutory Corporations and Government Controlled other Companies as revealed from their latest accounts and information furnished by them and presents the results of oversight role of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
6. The Reports containing the findings of Performance Audit and Audit of transactions in various Government departments, observations arising out of audit of Statutory Corporations, Boards and Government Companies and observations on Revenue Receipts are presented separately.

Executive Summary

Background

This report provides an analytical review of the finances of the Government of Rajasthan based on the audited accounts for the year ended 31 March 2022. The financial performance of the State has been assessed based on the Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Act, Budget Documents, Economic Review 2021-22, Fifteenth Finance Commission Report and other financial data obtained from various Government Departments and organisations.

Fiscal Position of the State

The fiscal position of the State is viewed in terms of three key fiscal parameters - Revenue Deficit/Surplus, Fiscal Deficit/Surplus and the ratio of Outstanding Debt to GSDP. Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP decreased from 5.86 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 4.03 *per cent* in 2021-22, which was higher than the target of three *per cent* as prescribed under FRBM Act, 2005. As per FRBM Act, the State Government was to achieve Zero Revenue Deficit from the financial year 2011-12 and thereafter maintain it or attain revenue surplus. However, the Revenue Deficit of the State Government was ₹ 25,870 crore during the year 2021-22. During 2021-22, the fiscal liability (total outstanding debt) to GSDP ratio (37.70 *per cent*) was lower than the FRBM target (38.20 *per cent*).

Finances of the State

Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 49,612.17 crore (36.94 *per cent*) over the previous year and Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 31,480.60 crore (17.66 *per cent*) over the previous year.

Capital Outlay increased by ₹ 8,881.11 crore (58.16 *per cent*) over the previous year.

During 2021-22, there was short transfer of Employer contribution to NPS by ₹ 641.89 crore, which resulted in understatement of Revenue as well as Fiscal deficit by that amount in the current year. Further, there is a deferred liability of ₹ 809.00 crore on the part of State Government due to short transfer of employee contribution by ₹ 778.28 crore and legacy amount of ₹ 30.72 crore.

Rajasthan Civil Services (Contributory Pension) Rules, 2005 governing NPS has been repealed with effect from 01 April 2022. The State Government has decided that the employees' NPS contribution shall be deposited in the general revenue head of the State and would be paid at the time of retirement / death of the NPS subscriber. This decision of the State Government is not appropriate as this cannot be considered as a part of State revenue.

Budgetary Management

Budgetary assumptions of the State Government were not realistic during 2021-22. Despite carrying out an elaborate pre-budget exercise to bring out efficiency and transparency in budget formulation and execution, budgetary estimates were off the mark to a considerable extent, and control over the execution and monitoring of budget was inadequate. *State Government needs to formulate a realistic budget based on reliable assumptions of the needs of the Departments and their capacity to utilise the allocated resources.*

During the year the savings amounted to ₹ 32,628.83 crore (9.86 per cent) and Supplementary Grants of ₹ 72,779.09 crore proved excessive. Despite flagging these issues every year over the last several years, the State Government has failed to take corrective measures in this regard. *An appropriate control mechanism needs to be instituted by the Government to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of budget to ensure that savings are curtailed, large savings within the Grant/Appropriation are controlled and anticipated savings are identified and surrendered within the specified time frame.*

Explanations were not provided to the Accountant General (A&E) for variations in expenditure vis-à-vis allocations. Instances of persistent savings under grants were noticed during the year despite PAC recommendations in this regard. *Controlling Officers need to be made aware of their responsibility to explain the variation in expenditure from the allocation, to facilitate proper analysis of budget and preparation of meaningful Appropriation Accounts.*

Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting Practices

Un-transferred amount of cess/surcharge to the reserve fund/deposit fund indicates that revenue/fiscal deficit of the State Government is understated to the extent of non-transferred amount and represents the outstanding liability of the State Government. *The State government may ensure prompt transfer of receipts to the statutory Reserve Funds/Deposits Funds to achieve the intended objectives of the funds and correct depiction of financial position of the State Government.*

Non-submission of Utilisation Certificates within the specified period not only weakens the financial accountability mechanism but also indicate failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely utilisation of grant for the intended purpose. *State Government needs to institute a rigorous monitoring mechanism to ensure that the Departments comply with the prescribed rules and procedures with regard to submission of Utilisation Certificates.*

Booking under Minor Head 800 even when suitable minor head is available under the same Major Head adversely impacts the transparency of accounts. *The Finance Department should conduct a comprehensive review of all items presently appearing under Minor Head '800' and ensure that all such receipts and expenditure are booked under the appropriate heads of account.*

State government reported 745 cases of misappropriation and theft/losses of Government money across various departments amounting ₹ 118.50 crore upto 31 March 2022 on which final action is pending. *The Government may consider preparing a time bound framework for taking prompt action in cases of misappropriation, loss, theft, etc. and strengthening the internal control system to prevent recurrence of such cases.*

Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings

As on 31 March 2022, there were 46 PSUs including 39 Government Companies (including 3 inactive companies), three Statutory Corporations and four Government Controlled Other Companies. *Government may review the inactive Government Companies and take appropriate decision regarding their revival/winding up.*

During 2021-22, these Government Companies and Statutory Corporations registered an annual turnover of ₹ 88,955.64 crore, which was equal to 7.44 per cent of the GSDP of Rajasthan. The investment of the State Government in equity and long-term loans in these PSUs was ₹ 58,579.86 crore against total investment of ₹ 1,71,242.85 crore at the end of 31 March 2022. The outstanding long terms loans of these PSUs as on 31 March 2022 increased to ₹ 1,18,011.17 crore from ₹ 1,09,866.25 crore during the previous year (2020-21).

Out of these PSUs, 27 PSUs earned profits (₹ 1,984.24 crore), while 12 PSUs incurred losses (₹ 4,124.37 crore) and three PSUs had reported neither profit nor loss. As on 31 March 2022, 23 PSUs had accumulated losses of ₹ 1,07,318.60 crore. *Government of Rajasthan may review the functioning of all loss-making PSUs including PSUs whose net worth has been completely eroded, and take necessary steps to improve their financial performance.*

Forty nine accounts of 24 PSUs including one statutory Corporation were in arrears. *Government may issue necessary instructions to Administrative Departments to set targets for individual PSUs to furnish the accounts in time and to strictly monitor the clearance of arrears in finalization of accounts.*

MAIN REPORT

Chapter I: Overview

1.1 Profile of the State

Rajasthan with a geographical area of 3.42 lakh square kilometers is the largest state in the country. It is situated in the north-western part of the country and is surrounded by the states of Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh in the north and north-east, Madhya Pradesh in the south-east and Gujarat in the south-west. It also has a long international frontier with Pakistan. The state has varied climatic conditions ranging from semi-arid to arid. Administratively, it is divided into 7 divisions and 33 districts.

The key indicators of the State are given in **Table 1.1** and **Appendix 1.1**.

Table 1.1: Key indicators of the State

S. No.	Indicators	Year	Unit	Rajasthan	India
1.	Geographical Area*	2021-22	Lakh Sq. Km.	3.42	32.87
2.	Population [^]	2022	Crore	8.02	137.56
3.	Decadal Growth Rate [^]	2012-2022	Percentage	15.02	12.12
4.	Population Density ^{^^}	2022	Population per Sq. Km.	234.20	418.43
5.	Urban Population to total population**	2011	Percentage	24.9	31.1
6.	Sex Ratio**	2011	Females per 1,000 Males	928	943
7.	Literacy Rate ^{&}	2011	Percentage	66.10	73.00
8.	Per Capita GSDP/GDP ^{\$}	2021-22	in ₹	1,49,911	1,72,913
9.	Infant Mortality Rate ^{&&}	2020	Per 1,000 live births	32.00	28.00
10.	Life Expectancy at birth ^{&&&}	2015-2019	Years	69.00	69.70
11.	Population Below Poverty Line (BPL) ^{\$}	2011-12	Percentage	14.71	21.92

* Forest Survey Report (2021)

[^] Population Projections by National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

^{^^} Projected population as on 01st March by Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

** Economic Review 2021-22, Government of Rajasthan (GoR)

& Census 2011

\$ Ministry of Statistics and Program Implementation, GoI

&& SRS[!] Bulletin

&&& SRS Abridged Life Table 2015-19, Registrar General of India

It is evident from the above table that the percentage of population below the poverty line was 14.71 *per cent* which was less than the All India average of 21.92 *per cent*. The literacy rate was 6.90 percentage points below the All India average of 73 *per cent*.

During 2021-22, per capita income of the State stood at ₹1,49,911 lower than the All India per capita income of ₹1,72,913.

1.1.1 Gross State Domestic Product of Rajasthan

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is the value of all the goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State in a given period of time. Growth of GSDP is an important indicator of the State's economy, as it denotes the extent of changes in the level of economic development of the State over a period of time.

The trends in the annual growth rate of the GSDP as compared to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at current prices are indicated in Table 1.2.

Table 1.2: Trends in GSDP compared to the GDP at current prices

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Year	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	GDP* (2011-12 Series)	1,70,90,042	1,88,99,668 [§]	2,00,74,856 ^Σ	1,98,00,914 [£]	2,36,64,637 [@]
2.	Growth rate of GDP over previous year (in per cent)	11.03	10.59	6.22	(-)1.36	19.51
3.	GSDP** (2011-12 Series)	8,32,529	9,11,674	9,99,050 ^Σ	10,13,323 [£]	11,96,137 [#]
4.	Growth rate of GSDP over previous year (in per cent)	9.46	9.51	9.58	1.43	18.04

* Central Statistical Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, GoI.

** Economic Review (2021-22) by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoR.

Σ Revised Estimate-II, £ Revised Estimate-I, # Advance Estimates,

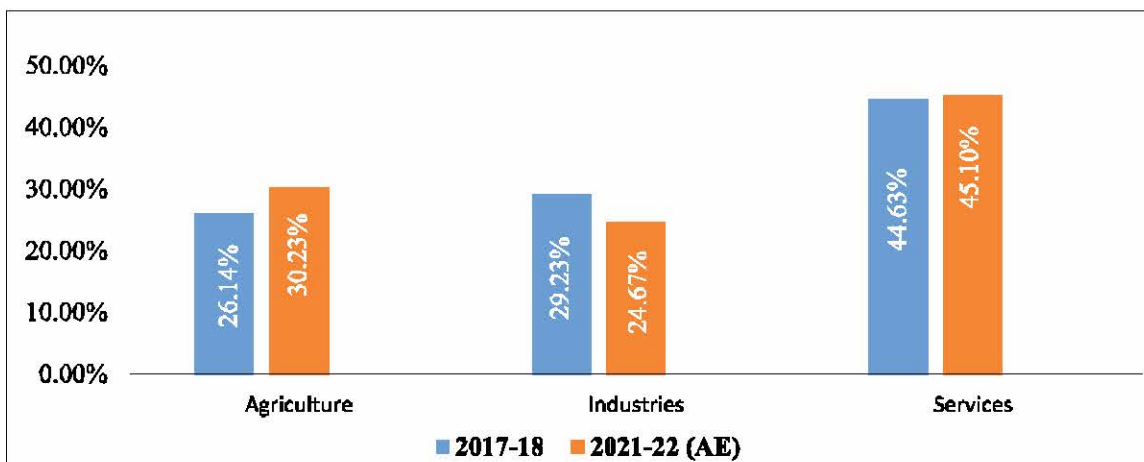
§ 3rd Revised Estimate

@ Provisional Estimate

As can be seen from the table above, during 2021-22, GSDP registered 18.04 per cent growth rate which was less than the growth rate (19.51 per cent) of GDP.

Change in sectoral contribution to GSVA at current prices (2017-18 to 2021-22)

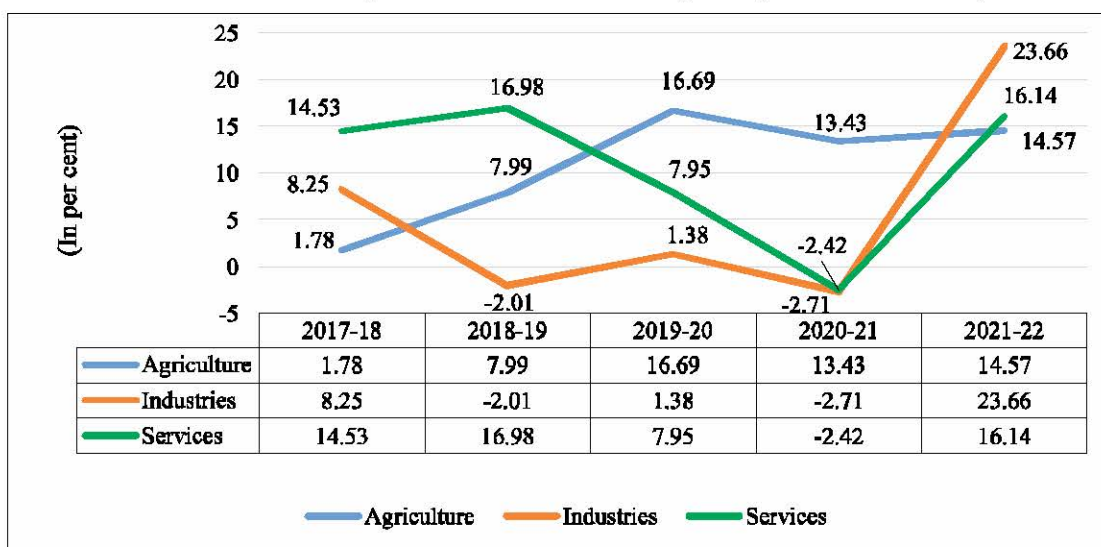
Chart 1.1 reveals that during the five-year period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, there has been a significant decrease in the relative share of Industries in Gross State Value Added (GSVA), from 29.23 per cent in 2017-18 to 24.67 per cent in 2021-22. However, increase in the relative share of Services and Agriculture sectors was witnessed during 2021-22 in comparison to 2017-18.

Chart 1.1: Change in sectoral contribution to GSDA at current prices (2017-18 and 2021-22)

Source: Economic Review (2021-22), GoR

Sectoral growth in GSDA at current prices

During 2021-22, Industry and Service sectors registered sharp growth from the previous year as can be seen from **Chart 1.2**.

Chart 1.2: Sectoral growth in GSDA at current prices (2017-18 to 2021-22)

1.2 Basis and Approach to State Finances Audit Report

In terms of Article 151 (2) of the Constitution of India, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) relating to the accounts of a State are to be submitted to the Governor of the State, who shall cause them to be laid before the Legislature of the State.

Accountant General (Accounts & Entitlement) prepares the Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State annually, from the vouchers, challans and initial and subsidiary accounts rendered by the treasuries, offices and departments responsible for keeping of such accounts functioning under the control of the State Government and the statements received from the Reserve Bank of India. These

accounts are audited independently by the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I) and certified by the CAG.

Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts of the State for the year 2021-22 constitute the core data for this State Finances Audit Report (SFAR). Other sources include the following:

- Budget of the State for the year 2021-22, both for assessing the fiscal parameters and allocative priorities *vis-à-vis* projections, as well as for evaluating the effectiveness of its implementation and compliance with the relevant rules and prescribed procedures;
- Results of audit carried out by the Office of the Principal Accountant General (Audit-I), Rajasthan at the State Government as well as at the field level during the year;
- Other data with Departmental Authorities and Treasuries (accounting as well as IFMS);
- GSDP data and other State related statistics from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoR and
- Various audit reports of the CAG of India prepared during the period 2016-22.

The analysis is also carried out in the context of recommendations of the XV Finance Commission (FC), State Financial Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, best practices and guidelines of the Government of India.

1.3 Report Structure

The SFAR is structured into the following five Chapters:

Chapter - I	Overview This Chapter describes the basis and approach of the Report, provides an overview of the structure of government accounts, budgetary processes, macro analysis of key indices for the State's fiscal position including the deficit/surplus.
Chapter - II	Finances of the State This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, debt profile of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State.
Chapter - III	Budgetary Management This chapter is based on the Appropriation Accounts of the State and reviews the appropriations and allocative priorities of the State Government and reports on deviations from Constitutional provisions relating to budgetary management.
Chapter - IV	Quality of Accounts & Financial Reporting Practices This chapter comments on the quality of accounts rendered by various authorities of the State Government and issues of non-

	compliance with prescribed financial rules and regulations by various departmental officials of the State Government.
Chapter - V	Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings This chapter discusses financial performance of Government Companies, Statutory Corporations and Government Controlled Other Companies as revealed from their accounts.

1.4 Overview of Government Accounts Structure and Budgetary Processes

The Accounts of the State Government are kept in three parts:

1. Consolidated Fund of the State (Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India)

This Fund comprises all revenues received by the State Government, all loans raised by the State Government (market loans, bonds, loans from the Central Government, loans from Financial Institutions, Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund, etc.), Ways and Means advances extended by the Reserve Bank of India and all moneys received by the State Government as repayment of loans. No moneys can be appropriated from this Fund except in accordance with law and for the purposes and in the manner provided by the Constitution of India. Certain categories of expenditure (e.g. salaries of Constitutional authorities, loan repayments etc.) constitute a charge on the Consolidated Fund of the State (Charged expenditure) and are not subject to vote by the Legislature. All other expenditure (Voted expenditure) is voted by the Legislature.

2. Contingency Fund of the State (Article 267(2) of the Constitution of India)

This Fund is in the nature of an imprest which is established by the State Legislature by law and is placed at the disposal of the Governor to enable advances to be made for meeting unforeseen expenditure pending authorisation of such expenditure by the State Legislature. The fund is recouped by debiting the expenditure to the concerned functional major head relating to the Consolidated Fund of the State.

3. Public Account of the State (Article 266(2) of the Constitution of India)

Apart from above, all other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayables like Small Savings and Provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads, pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public Account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

There is a constitutional requirement (Article 202) to present before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State, a statement of estimated receipts and expenditures of the government in respect of every financial year. This 'Annual

Financial Statement’ constitutes the main budget document. Further, the budget must distinguish expenditure on the revenue account from other expenditures.

Revenue receipts consist of tax revenue (Own Tax revenue plus share of Union Taxes/Duties), non-tax revenue and grants from the Government of India.

Revenue expenditure consists of all those expenditures of the government which do not result in creation of physical or financial assets. It relates to those expenses which are incurred for the normal functioning of the government departments and various services, interest payments on debt incurred by the government, and grants given to various institutions (even though some of the grants may be meant for creation of assets).

The **Capital receipts** consist of:

- **Debt receipts:** Market Loans, Bonds, Loans from financial institutions, Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances, Loans and Advances from Central Government, etc.;
- **Non-debt receipts:** Proceeds from disinvestment, Recoveries of loans and advances;

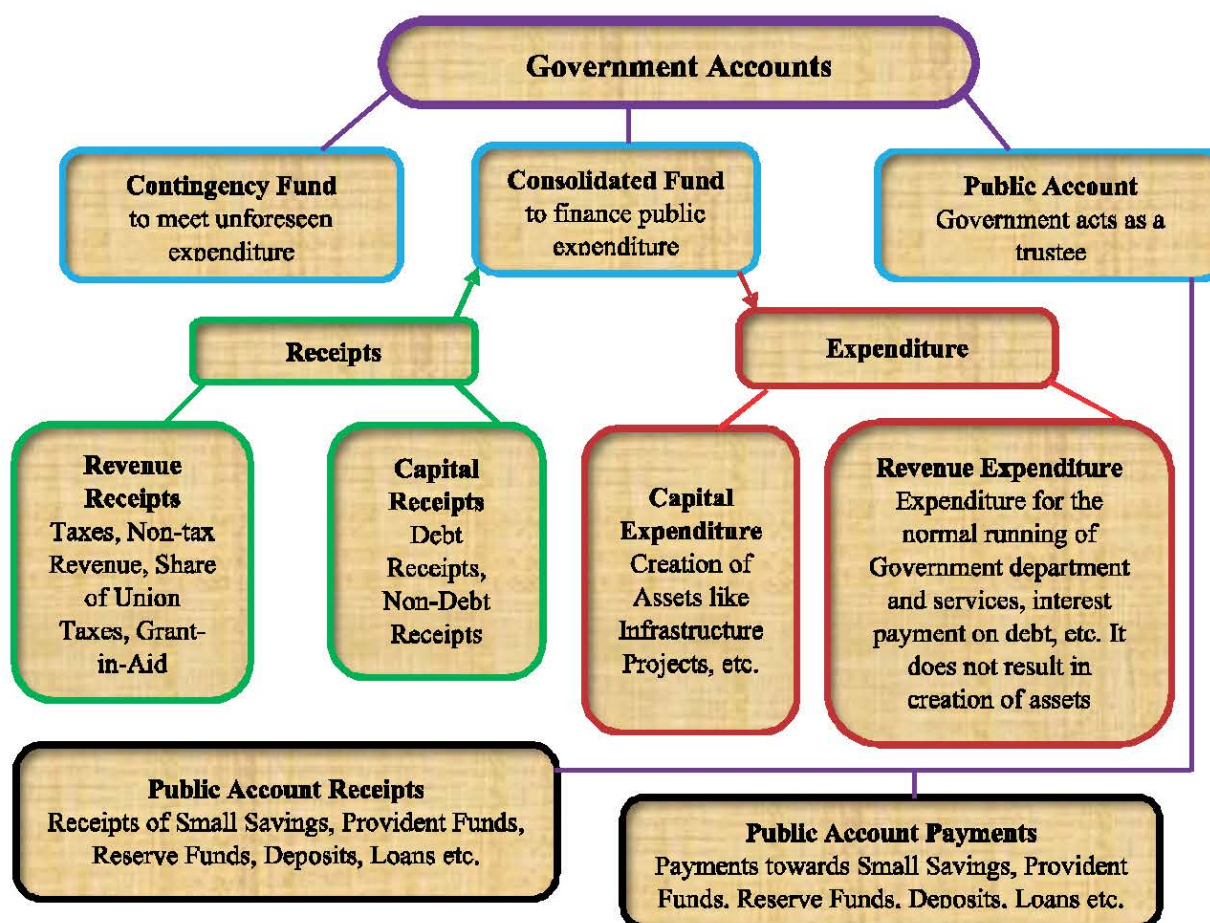
Capital Expenditure includes expenditure on the acquisition of land, building, machinery, equipment, investment in shares, and loans and advances by the government to PSUs and other parties.

At present, we have an accounting classification system in government that is both functional and economic.

	Attribute of transaction	Classification
Standardized in LMMH by CGA	Function- Education, Health, etc./Department	Major Head under Grants (4-digit)
	Sub-Function	Sub-Major head (2-digit)
	Programme	Minor Head (3-digit)
Flexibility left for States	Scheme	Sub-Head (2-digit)
	Sub scheme	Detailed Head (2-digit)
	Economic nature/Activity	Object Head-salary, minor works, etc. (2-digit)

The functional classification lets us know the department, function, scheme or programme and object of the expenditure. Economic classification helps organize these payments as revenue, capital, debt, etc. Economic classification is achieved by the numbering logic embedded in the first digit of 4-digit Major Heads. For instance, 0 and 1 for revenue receipts, 2 and 3 for revenue expenditure, etc. Economic classification is also achieved by an inherent definition and distribution of some object heads. For instance, generally “salary” object head is revenue expenditure, “construction” object head is capital expenditure. Object head is the primary unit of appropriation in the budget documents.

Chart 1.3: Structure of Government Accounts



Fund based accounting coupled with functional and economic classification of transactions facilitates in-depth analysis of Government activities/transactions and enables Legislative oversight over public finances.

Budgetary Processes

In terms of Article 202 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of Rajasthan caused to be laid before the State Legislature, a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for the year 2021-22, in the form of an Annual Financial Statement (referred to as Budget) with estimates of expenditure

- charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the State;
- the sums required to meet other expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated Fund of the State and expenditure on Revenue Account distinguished from other expenditure.

In terms of Article 203, the above was submitted to the State Legislature in the form of 55 Demands for Grants/Appropriations and after approval of these, the Appropriation Bill was passed by the Legislature under Article 204 to provide for appropriation of the required money out of the Consolidated Fund.

As mentioned in **Paragraph 1.2**, Finance Accounts and Appropriation Accounts encompass the core data for preparation of the SFAR. These Accounts are based on actual receipts and expenditure of the State during the year 2021-22 including various inter-governmental and other adjustments carried out by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Considering that these receipts and expenditure are estimated in the budget and the expenditure has been approved by the State Legislature, it is important to study the budget of the State for 2021-22 closely and analyse the actual receipts and expenditure during the year with reference to the projections made in the budget.

The State Budget Manual details the budget formulation process and guides the State Government in preparing its budgetary estimates and monitoring its expenditure activities. Results of audit scrutiny of budget and implementation of other budgetary initiatives of the State Government are detailed in **Chapter 3** of this Report.

1.4.1 Snapshot of Finances

The following table provides the details of actual financial results vis-a-vis Budget Estimates for the year 2021-22 vis-a-vis actuals of 2020-21.

Table 1.3: Budget Estimates for the year 2021-22 vis a vis actuals of 2020-21 and 2021-22

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Components	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 BE	2021-22 Actual	Percentage of Actuals to BE	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Tax Revenue	95,859	1,30,157	1,28,839	217.79	10.77
(I)	Own Tax Revenue	60,283	90,050	74,808	83.07	6.25
(II)	Share of Union Taxes/ duties (a)	35,576	40,107	54,031	134.72	4.52
2	Non-Tax Revenue	13,653	17,698	18,755	105.97	1.57
3	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	24,796	36,475	36,326	99.59	3.04
4	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3)	1,34,308	1,84,330	1,83,920	99.78	15.38
5	Recovery of Loans and Advances	373	655	2,374	362.44	0.20
6	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	14	20	31	155.00	0.00
7	Borrowings and other Liabilities (b)	59,376	47,653	48,238	101.23	3.43 ²
8	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	59,763	48,328	50,643	104.79	4.23
9	Total Receipts (4+8)	1,94,071	2,32,658	2,34,563	100.82	19.61
10	Revenue Expenditure of which	1,78,309	2,08,080	2,09,790	100.82	17.54
11	Interest payments	25,202	28,360	28,100	99.08	2.35
12	Grant in Aid for creation of capital assets	990	-	579	-	0.05
13	CAPEX of which (c)	15,762	24,578	24,773	100.79	2.07
14	Capital Outlay	15,271	24,216	24,152	99.74	2.02
15	Loan and Advances	491	362	621	171.55	0.05

2. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 7,268 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

S. No.	Components	2020-21 Actual	2021-22 BE	2021-22 Actual	Percentage of Actuals to BE	Percentage of Actuals to GSDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16	Total Expenditure (10+13)	1,94,071	2,32,658	2,34,563	100.82	19.61
17	Revenue Deficit (4-10)	44,001	23,750	25,870	108.93	2.16
18	Effective Revenue Deficit (17-12)	43,011	-	25,291	-	2.11
19	Fiscal Deficit {16-(4+5+6)}	59,376	47,653	48,238	101.23	4.03
20	Primary Deficit (19-11)	34,174	19,293	20,138	104.38	1.68

Source: Finance Account and budget document.

- (a) Includes State's share of Union Taxes.
- (b) Borrowings and Other Liabilities: Net (Receipts-Disbursements) of Public Debt + Net of Contingency Fund + Net (Receipts - Disbursements) of Public Account + Net of Opening and Closing Cash Balance. Effective Borrowings and Other Liabilities would be ₹ 40,970 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GOI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 7,268 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.
- (c) Expenditure on Capital Account includes Capital Expenditure and Loans and Advances disbursed.

GST Compensation is the revenue of the State Government under GST (Compensation to States) Act, 2017. However, in addition to receiving the GST compensation of ₹ 3,746.34 crore (pertaining to 2020-21) as revenue receipts during the year, due to inadequate balance in GST compensation fund Rajasthan also received back-to-back loan of ₹ 7,268 crore during 2021-22 under debt receipts of the State Government, with no repayment liability for the State. Due to this arrangement, the revenue deficit of ₹ 25,870 crore and fiscal deficit of ₹ 48,238 crore during the year 2021-22 may be read in conjunction with debt receipt of ₹ 7,268 crore in lieu of GST compensation.

1.4.2 Snapshot of Assets and Liabilities of the Government

Government accounts capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure incurred. The liabilities consist mainly of internal borrowings, loans and advances from GoI, receipts from public account and reserve funds. The assets comprise mainly the capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State Government and cash balances. Table 1.4 and Appendix 1.2 give an abstract of such liabilities and assets as on 31 March 2022.

Table 1.4: Summarised position of Assets and Liabilities

		Liabilities			Assets				
		2020-21	2021-22	Per cent increase/decrease (-)			Per cent increase/decrease (-)		
		2020-21	2021-22	Per cent increase/decrease (-)	2020-21	2021-22	Per cent increase/decrease (-)		
Consolidated Fund									
A	Internal Debt	2,84,788.78	3,21,807.34	13.00	a	Gross Capital Outlay	2,18,062.87	2,42,183.05	11.06
B	Loans and Advances from GoI	23,532.15	31,748.73	34.92	b	Loans and Advances	9,965.41	8,213.06	(-)17.58

(₹ in crore)

Liabilities				Assets					
	2020-21	2021-22	Per cent increase/decrease (-)		2020-21	2021-22	Per cent increase/decrease (-)		
Contingency Fund									
Contingency Fund	500.00	1,000.00	-						
Public Account									
A	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	56,325.69	58,786.37	4.37	a	Advances	3.17	3.17	-
B	Deposits	36,713.81	44,174.53	20.32	b	Remittance	-	-	-
C	Reserve Funds	11,242.77	12,587.26	11.96	c	Suspense and Miscellaneous	4.06	85.73	2011.58
D	Remittances	1.50	1.51	0.67		Cash balance (including investment in Earmarked Fund)	6,487.51	14,669.09	126.11
						Total	2,34,523.02	2,65,154.10	13.06
						Deficit in Revenue Account	1,78,581.68	2,04,951.64	14.77
	Total	4,13,104.70	4,70,105.74	13.80		Total	4,13,104.70	4,70,105.74	13.80

Source: Finance Accounts

It can be seen from the above table that during 2021-22, assets increased by 13.06 per cent, while liabilities increased by 13.80 per cent over the previous year.

1.5 Fiscal Balance: Achievement of deficit and total debt targets

In pursuance of recommendations of the Twelfth Finance Commission, the State Government had enacted the 'Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management Act 2005', with a view to ensure prudence in fiscal management and to maintain fiscal stability in the State. It was amended in the years 2011, 2016 and 2021. The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) stated that the State Governments should comply with the recommended path of debt consolidation and in doing so, they must abide by the definition of both debt and fiscal deficit as contained in the FRBM Act, which recognises issues connected with off-budget borrowings, contingent liabilities and guarantees.

Review of fiscal situation of the State revealed the following:

(i) As per the provision contained in Section 6(a) of FRBM Act, the state government was to achieve Zero Revenue Deficit from the financial year 2011-12 and thereafter maintain it or attain revenue surplus. However, the State Government could maintain the revenue surplus only during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 and thereafter there has been revenue deficit during last nine consecutive years upto 2021-22.

The Budget Estimates (BE), Revised Estimates (RE) and Actual figures in respect of Revenue Deficit during the last six years are summarised below:

Table 1.5: Position of Revenue deficits/surplus in the context of BE/RE and Actual**(₹ in crore)**

S. No.	Particulars	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Budget Estimates	(-) 8,802	(-) 13,528	(-)17,455	(-) 27,015	(-) 12,346	(-) 23,750
2.	Revised Estimates	(-) 17,838	(-) 20,166	(-)24,825	(-) 28,041	(-) 41,722	(-) 35,689
3.	Actual	(-) 18,114	(-) 18,535	(-) 28,900	(-) 36,371	(-) 44,001	(-) 25,870

Source: Finance Accounts and budget document.

Note: Deficit/surplus have been shown including the impact of UDAY³ during the years 2016-17 to 2019-20.

It is seen from the above table that the revenue deficit stood at ₹ 25,870 crore which was more than the projection made in BE (₹ 23,750 crore) and much lower than RE (₹ 35,689 crore). The above position indicates that the state has to make more realistic estimates of receipt and expenditure while preparing the revised estimates.

During 2021-22, the revenue deficit was higher than the BE (by ₹ 2,120 crore) as the actual revenue receipt declined to ₹ 1,83,920 crore (including ₹ 3,746 crore received from Government of India on account of compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST) against ₹ 1,84,330 crore in BE i.e. a decline of 0.22 per cent (₹ 410 crore) whereas the actual revenue expenditure increased to ₹ 2,09,790 crore against ₹ 2,08,080 crore in BE i.e higher by 0.82 per cent (₹ 1,710 crore).

(ii) Section 6 (b) of the FRBM Act (as amended in 2011), envisaged achieving fiscal deficit of 3 per cent of GSDP by the financial year 2011-12 and thereafter to maintain the said ratio or reduce it. Further, as per the Rajasthan FRBM (amendment) Act⁴ 2021, the State is eligible for the additional borrowing of 0.50 per cent of GSDP for the period 2021-22 to 2024-25, allowed by Central Government, based on certain performance criteria in the power sector.

Though the FRBM Act was amended (March 2021) to increase the target of debt-GSDP ratio, the target for Fiscal Deficit remained unchanged. The following table shows the trend of fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio during the last three years:

Table 1.6: Position of Fiscal deficit in the context of BE/RE and Actual**(In per cent)**

S. No.	Years	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual
1.	2019-20	3.27	3.22	3.77
2.	2020-21	3.35	5.78	5.86
3.	2021-22	3.98	5.18	4.03

Source: BE and RE from Budget documents

3. Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) is the financial turnaround and revival package for electricity distribution companies (DISCOMs) initiated by the Government of India with the intent to find a permanent solution to the financial mismanagement.

4. As amended on 25th September 2021.

It is evident from the above table that fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP during 2021-22 is higher than the target of 3 *per cent* prescribed under the FRBM Act. The fiscal deficit stood at ₹ 48,238 crore (4.03 *per cent* of GSDP) which was slightly higher than the projection in BE (₹ 47,653 crore) but much lower than the RE (₹ 62,015 crore).

(iii) The State Government amended (March 2021) the provisions of Section 6(c) of the FRBM Act and prescribed the limit of total outstanding debt up to 38.20 *per cent* of GSDP within a period of six years beginning from 1 April 2020 and thereafter to maintain the said ratio or reduce it. The Debt-GSDP ratio during 2021-22 was 37.70 *per cent*⁵ (excluding ₹ 11,872 crore⁶ received as loan for 2020-21 and 2021-22 in lieu of compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST) which was within the limit fixed by FRBM Act.

Table 1.7: Compliance with provisions of FRBM Act

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement				
			2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Revenue Surplus	(-)18,535 ×	(-)28,900 ×	(-)36,371 ×	(-)44,001 ×	(-)25,870 ×
2.	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as percentage of GSDP)	Three <i>per cent</i>	(-)25,342 (3.04) ×	(-)34,473 (3.78) ×	(-)37,654 (3.77) ×	(-)59,376 (5.86) ×	(-)48,238 (4.03) ×
3.	Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in <i>per cent</i>)	Target	35.50	35.00	34.00	38.20	38.20
		Achievement	33.77	34.15	35.30	40.06 ⁷	37.70
			✓	✓	×	×	✓

The ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP as per the Finance Accounts is 38.69 *per cent*. However, the effective debt to GSDP ratio (37.70 *per cent*) has been arrived at after excluding GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities as the Department of Expenditure, GoI has decided that it will not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

Comparison of targets for fiscal parameters projected in Medium Term Fiscal Plan (MTFP) presented to the State Legislature with actuals for the current year is provided in the table below:

5. For the FY 2021-22: GSDP ₹ 11,96,137 crore and Public debt and other liabilities ₹ 4,50,973 crore (excluding ₹ 11,872 crore received as loan in lieu of compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST for 2020-21 and 2021-22).
6. ₹ 4,604 crore for 2020-21 and ₹ 7,268 crore for 2021-22.
7. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 4,604 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities

Table 1.8: Actuals vis-à-vis projection in MTFP for 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Fiscal Variables	Projection as per MTFP	Actuals (2021-22)	Variation (in per cent)
1	Own Tax Revenue	90,050	74,808	(-) 16.93
2	Non-Tax Revenue	17,698	18,755	5.97
3	Share of Central Taxes	40,107	54,031	34.72
4	Grants-in-aid from GoI	36,475	36,326	(-) 0.41
5	Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,84,330	1,83,920	(-) 0.22
6	Revenue Expenditure	2,08,080	2,09,790	0.82
7	Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (5-6)	(-) 23,750	(-) 25,870	8.93
8	Fiscal Deficit (-) Surplus (+)	(-) 47,653	(-) 48,238	1.23
9	Debt-GSDP ratio (per cent)	38.15	37.70	(-) 1.18
10	GSDP growth rate at current prices (per cent)	25.10	18.04	(-) 28.13

Source: Finance Accounts and budget document.

As can be seen from the table, the actuals in relation to two key fiscal parameters i.e., Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit exceeded the projections of MTFP. However, projections relating to Debt-GSDP ratio was met, with the year ending with a lower Debt to GSDP ratio than was projected in the MTFP.

Charts 1.4 and 1.5 present the trends in deficit indicators over the period 2017-22.

Chart 1.4: Trends in deficit parameters

(₹ in crore)

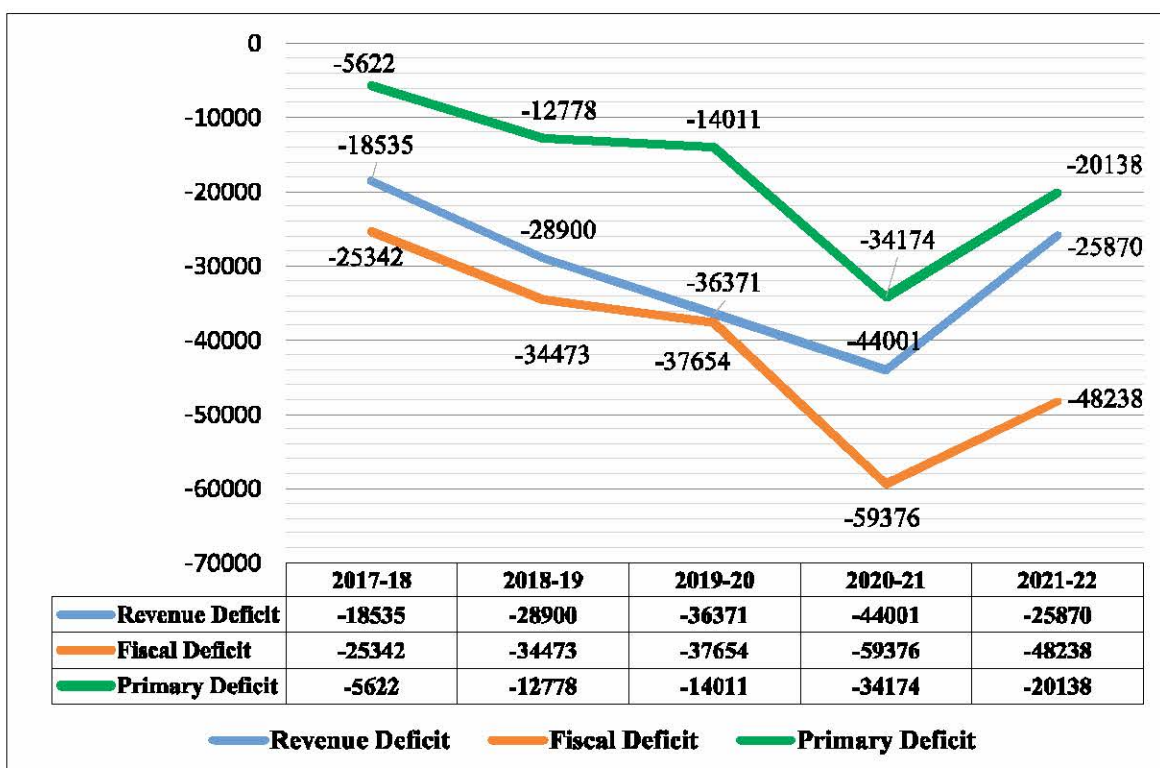


Chart 1.5: Trends in Deficit Indicators Relative to GSDP

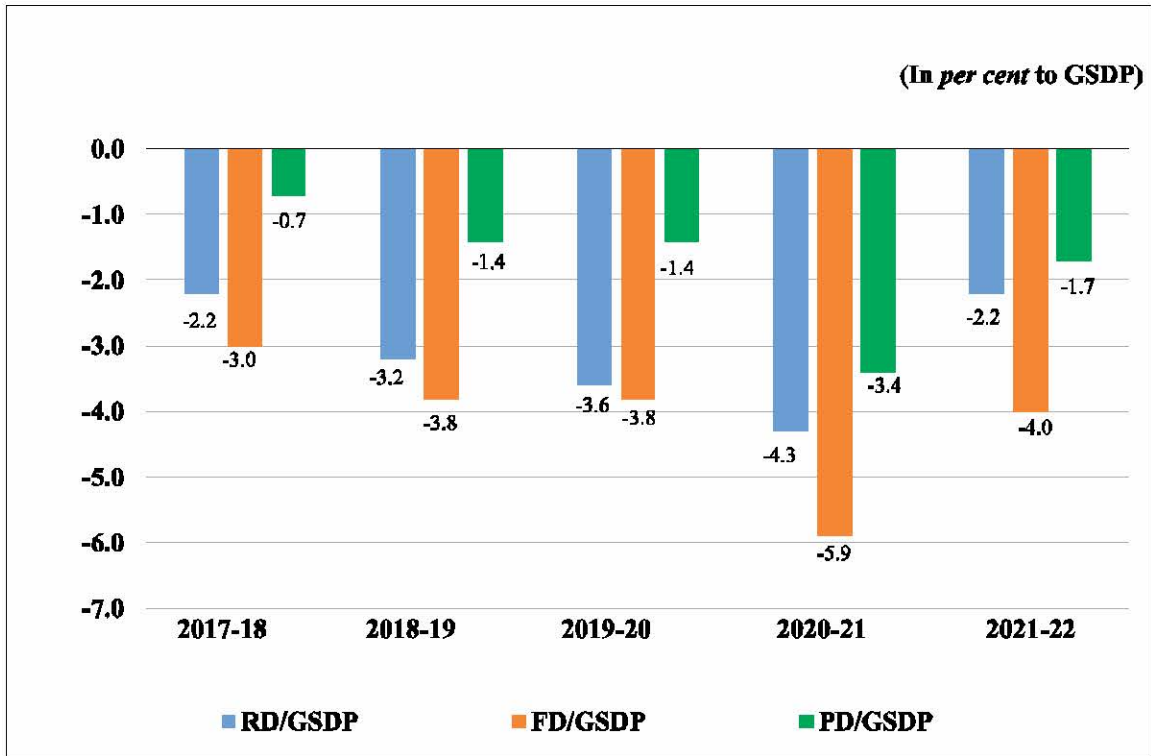
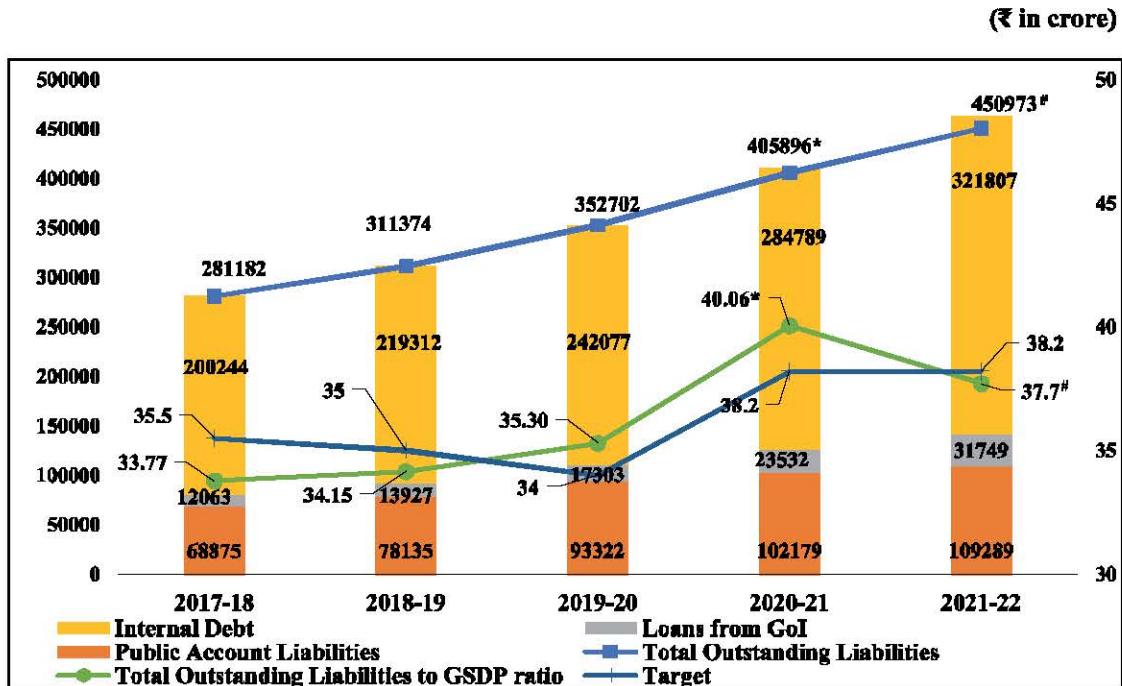


Chart 1.6: Trends in Fiscal Liabilities and GSDP



* Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 4,604 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

During 2021-22, fiscal liabilities increased by 12.75 per cent (₹ 52,345 crore) over the previous year due to increase in Internal Debt by 13.00 per cent (₹ 37,018 crore), Public Account Liabilities by 6.96 per cent (₹ 7,110 crore) and Loans and Advances from GoI by 34.92 per cent (₹ 8,217 crore). Increase in Loans and Advances from GoI from ₹ 23,532 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 31,749 crore in 2021-22 was due to receipt of ₹ 7,268 crore under “back to back loan to states in lieu of GST compensation shortfall”.

The fiscal liabilities of ₹ 4,50,973 crore⁸ existing on 31 March 2022, included outstanding borrowings of ₹ 30,919 crore under UDAY, on account of the issue of Non-Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) Bonds and forfeited Bonds which constituted Internal Debt of the State Government.

1.6 Deficits and Total Debt after examination in audit

Audit examination has revealed misclassification in accounts and off-budget fiscal operations which impact the total deficit and debt figures. The debt figures after examination by audit are explained below:

1.6.1 Post audit - Deficits

Misclassification of revenue expenditure as capital and deferment of clear-cut liabilities impact deficit figures. Further, short contribution to New Contributory Pension Scheme (NPS), short transfer of cess, etc. also impact the revenue and fiscal deficits. In order to arrive at actual deficit figures, the impact of such irregularities need to be reversed as detailed in Table 1.9.

Table 1.9: Revenue and Fiscal Deficit, post examination by Audit

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Impact on Revenue Deficit		Impact on Fiscal Deficit	
		Overstated	Understated	Overstated	Understated
Other transfers to Reserve/Deposit Fund					
1.	Non-credit of interest on interest bearing Reserve Funds and Deposits	-	16.12	-	16.12
2.	Short transfer of Government contribution to NSDL under Defined Contribution Pension Scheme	-	641.89	-	641.89
3.	Non-transfer of Central Road Fund	-	148.40	-	148.40
4.	Misclassification between Revenue and Capital Expenditure	-	1,044.21	-	-
5.	Non-transfer of grant to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)	-	856.20	-	856.20
6.	Non-transfer of grant to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	-	885.50	-	885.50
	Total		(net) understatement 3,592.32		(net) understatement 2,548.11

8. After excluding GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts.

S. No.	Particulars	Impact on Revenue Deficit		Impact on Fiscal Deficit	
		Overstated	Understated	Overstated	Understated
Transfer of Cess/Surcharge to Reserve/Deposit Fund					
7.	Short transfer of Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Cess	-	133.32	-	133.32
8.	Short transfer of Surcharge for conservation and propagation of cow and its progeny	-	252.42	-	252.42
9.	Short transfer of Water Conservation cess	-	52.82		52.82
10.	Excess transfer of Other Cess and Surcharge ⁹	1,341.76	-	1,341.76	-
	Total (Cess/Surcharge)		(net) overstatement 903.20		(net) overstatement 903.20
	Grand Total		(net) understatement 2,689.12		(net) understatement 1,644.91

Source: Finance Accounts and audit analysis

As evident from the table above, the revenue deficit of the State Government was understated by ₹ 2,689.12 crore and the fiscal deficit understated by ₹ 1,644.91 crore.

1.6.2 Post Audit - Total Public Debt

The State Government resorted to off-budget borrowings of ₹ 1,580.91 crore through various Zila Parishads and Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation limited as given in Table 1.10 below:

Table 1.10: Overall debt position as on 31 March 2022, post examination by Audit

1.		Overall Debt (₹ 4,50,972.81 crore ¹⁰)	as a percentage of GSDP (37.70 per cent ¹¹)
2.	Impact on overall Debt (Understated) due to: (₹ in crore)		
a.	Off budget borrowings by 'Various <i>Zila Parishads</i> ' on behalf of the State Government where the principal and/ or interest are to be serviced out of the State budgets.	1,512.44	
b.	Off budget borrowing by Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited	68.47	
	Total of 2	1,580.91	0.13
	Total of (1 + 2)	4,52,553.72	37.83¹¹

Taking into account the off-budget borrowings of the State, the total outstanding debt at the end of March 2022 worked out to ₹ 4,52,553.72 crore against ₹ 4,50,972.81 crore. Consequently, the overall debt as a percentage of GSDP at the end of the year was understated by 0.13 per cent.

9. (i) Petrol and Diesel cess and (ii) Infrastructure Development cess.

10. After excluding GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts.

11. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

Chapter II: Finances of the State

Introduction

This chapter provides a broad perspective of the finances of the State, analyses the critical changes in major fiscal aggregates relative to the previous year, overall trends during the five-year period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, debt sustainability of the State and key Public Account transactions, based on the Finance Accounts of the State and the information provided by the State Government.

2.1 Major changes in Key fiscal aggregates vis-à-vis 2020-21

Table 2.1 presents the summary of the State Government's fiscal aggregates and *Appendix 2.1* provides an abstract of receipts and disbursements during 2021-22 vis-à-vis 2020-21. Each of these indicators would be analysed in the succeeding paragraphs.

Table 2.1: Summary of Fiscal aggregates in 2021-22 compared to 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

Receipts			Disbursements		
	2020-21	2021-22		2020-21	2021-22
Section-A: Revenue Account					
Own Tax Revenue	60,283.44	74,807.98	General Services	60,143.84	65,406.37
Non-Tax Revenue	13,653.02	18,754.97	Social Services	74,009.59	85,053.68
Share of Union Taxes/ Duties	35,575.77	54,030.61	Economic Services	44,155.91	59,329.92
Grants-in-aid from Government of India	24,795.65	36,326.49	Grants-in-aid and Contributions	0.07	0.04
Total Section-A Revenue Receipts	1,34,307.88	1,83,920.05	Total Section-A Revenue Expenditure	1,78,309.41	2,09,790.01
Section-B: Capital Account and others					
Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	14.08	31.42	Capital Outlay	15,270.49	24,151.59
			General Services	398.17	483.53
			Social Services	7,641.58	10,951.01
			Economic Services	7,230.74	12,717.05
Recoveries of Loans and Advances	373.52	2,373.59	Loans and Advances disbursed	491.01	621.24
Public Debt Receipts*	89,964.01 ^{&}	1,01,363.31 [§]	Repayment of Public Debt*	41,022.99	56,128.18
Contingency Fund	-	500.00	Contingency Fund	-	500.00
Public Account Receipts#	2,08,446.75	2,51,294.80	Public Account Disbursements#	1,99,229.24	2,40,110.57
Opening Cash Balance	7,704.41	6,487.51	Closing Cash Balance	6,487.51	14,669.09
Total Section-B Receipts	3,06,538.69	3,62,050.63	Total Section-B Disbursements	2,62,501.24	3,36,180.67
Grand Total (A + B)	4,40,810.65	5,45,970.68	Grand Total (A+B)	4,40,810.65	5,45,970.68

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

* Including transactions under Ways and Means advances and Overdraft.

& During 2020-21, effective Public Debt receipts were ₹ 85,360.01 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 4,604 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

§ During 2021-22, effective Public Debt receipts were ₹ 94,095.02 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 7,268.29 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

Figures of Public Account Receipts/Disbursements are shown on gross basis.

Variation in key fiscal aggregates in 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21

Revenue Receipts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue receipts of the State increased by 36.94 per cent. ➤ Own Tax receipts of the State increased by 24.09 per cent. ➤ Own Non-tax receipts increased by 37.37 per cent. ➤ State's share of Union Taxes and Duties increased by 51.87 per cent. ➤ Grants-in-Aid from Government of India increased by 46.50 per cent.
Revenue Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Revenue expenditure increased by 17.66 per cent. ➤ Revenue expenditure on General Services increased by 8.75 per cent. ➤ Revenue expenditure on Social Services increased by 14.92 per cent. ➤ Revenue expenditure on Economic Services increased by 34.36 per cent.
Capital Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Capital expenditure increased by 58.16 per cent. ➤ Capital expenditure on General Services increased by 21.44 per cent. ➤ Capital expenditure on Social Services increased by 43.31 per cent. ➤ Capital expenditure on Economic Services increased by 75.87 per cent.
Loans and Advances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Disbursement of Loans and Advances increased by 26.52 per cent. ➤ Recoveries of Loans and Advances increased by 535.47 per cent.
Public Debt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Debt Receipts increased by 12.67* per cent. ➤ Repayment of Public Debt increased by 36.82 per cent.
Public Account	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Public Account Receipts increased by 20.56 per cent. ➤ Disbursement of Public Account increased by 20.52 per cent.
Cash Balance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Cash balance increased by ₹ 8,181.58 crore (126.11 per cent) during 2021-22 in comparison to previous year.

* During 2021-22, effective increase in Public debt receipts would be 9.46 per cent after excluding ₹ 7,268.29 crore received as back to back loan in lieu of GST compensation from GoI.

2.2 Sources and Application of Funds

Table 2.2 compares the figures of sources and application of funds of the State during 2021-22 with 2020-21, while Charts 2.1 and 2.2 give the details of receipts into and expenditure from the Consolidated Fund during 2021-22 in percentage.

Table 2.2: Details of Sources and Application of funds during 2020-21 and 2021-22

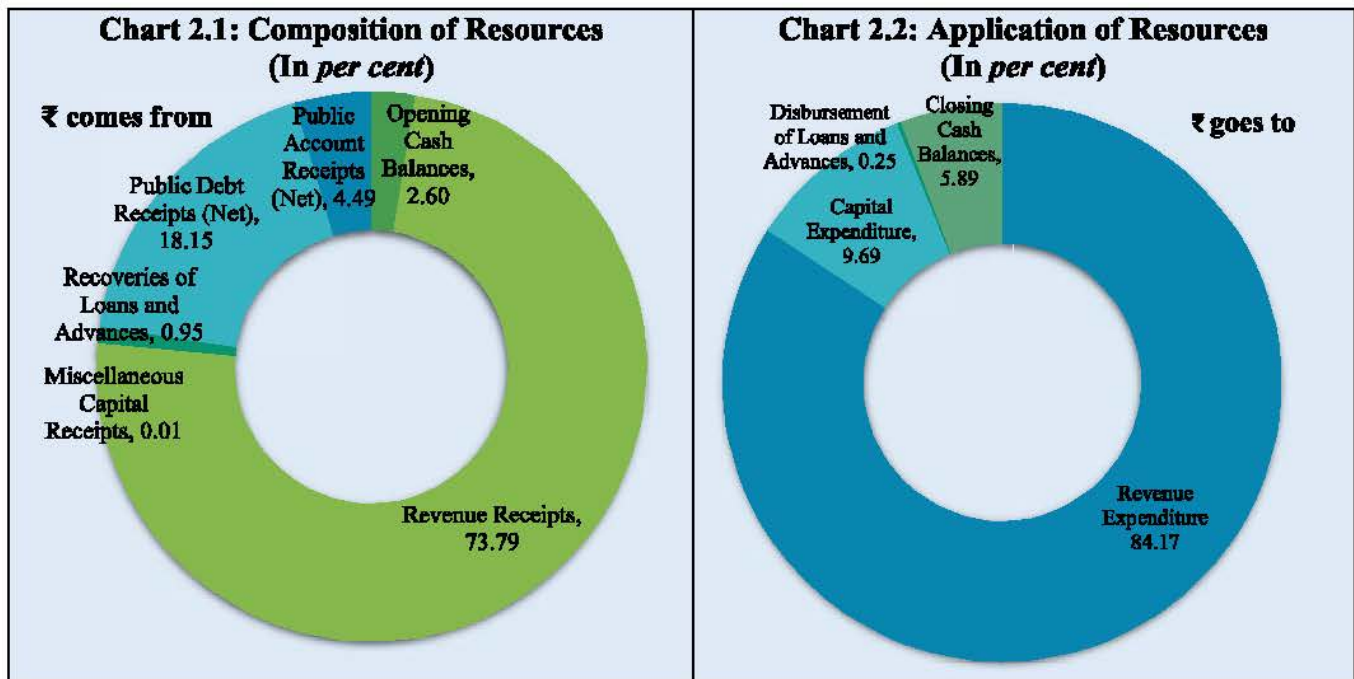
(₹ in crore)				
	Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	Increase/Decrease (-)
Sources	Opening Cash Balance with RBI	7,704.41	6,487.51	(-) 1,216.90
	Revenue Receipts	1,34,307.88	1,83,920.05	49,612.17
	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	14.08	31.42	17.34
	Recoveries of Loans and Advances	373.52	2,373.59	2,000.07
	Public Debt Receipts (Net)	48,941.02*	45,235.13 [#]	(-) 3,705.89
	Public Account Receipts (Net)	9,217.51	11,184.23	1,966.72
	Total	2,00,558.42	2,49,231.93	48,673.51
Application	Revenue Expenditure	1,78,309.41	2,09,790.01	31,480.60
	Capital Expenditure	15,270.49	24,151.59	8,881.10

	Particulars	2020-21	2021-22	Increase/ Decrease (-)
	Disbursement of Loans and Advances	491.01	621.24	130.23
	Closing Cash Balance with RBI	6,487.51	14,669.09	8,181.58
	Total	2,00,558.42	2,49,231.93	48,673.51

Source: Finance Accounts

* Effective Public Debt receipts (Net) would be ₹ 44,337.02 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 4,604 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

Effective Public Debt receipts (Net) would be ₹ 37,966.84 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 7,268.29 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.



2.3 Resources of the State

The resources of the State are described below:

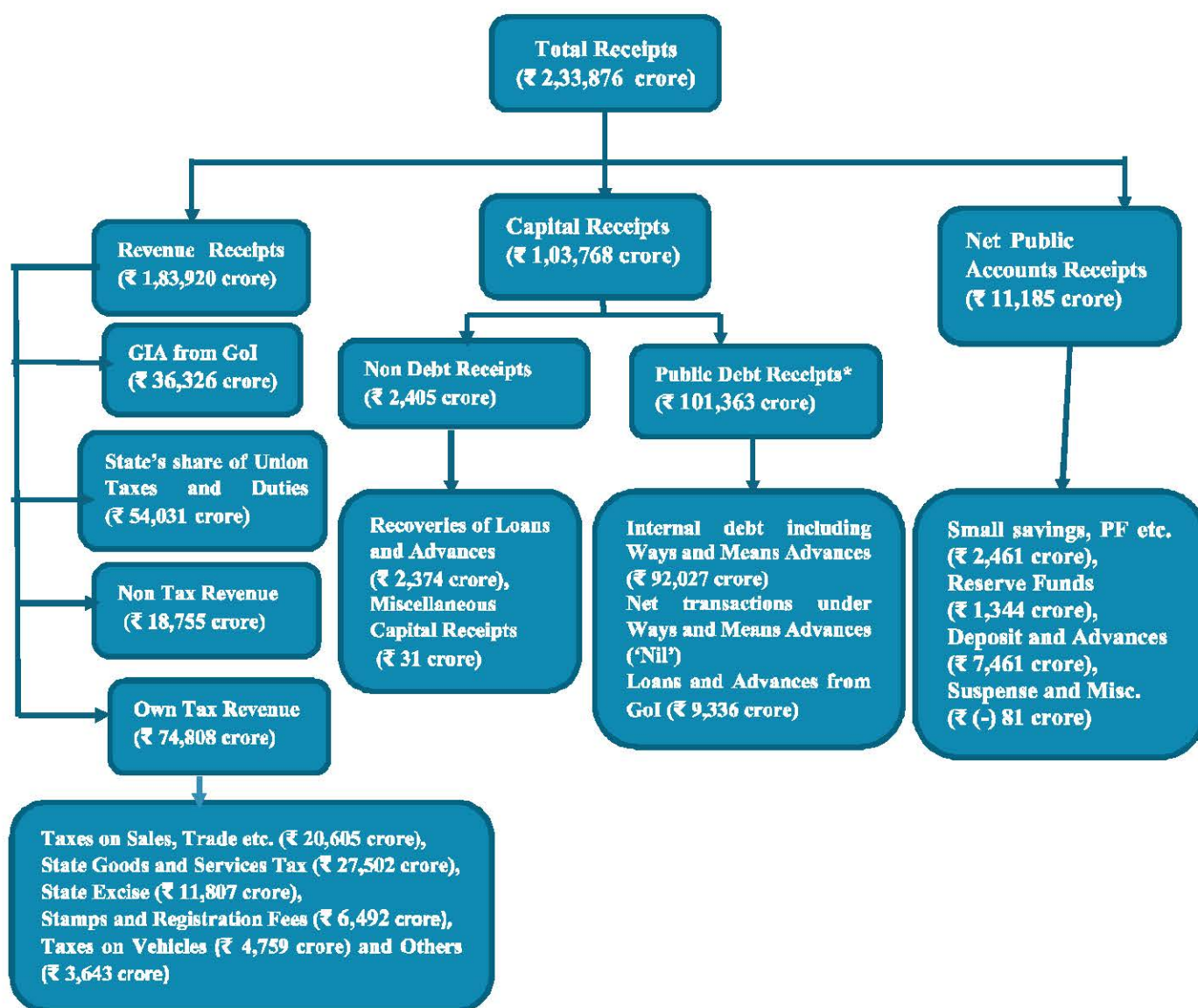
- Revenue Receipts** consist of tax revenue (Own Tax revenue plus share of Union Taxes/Duties), non-tax revenue and grants from the Government of India.
- Capital Receipts** comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GoI.
Both Revenue and Capital Receipts form part of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
- Net Public Account Receipts:** These are receipts and disbursements in respect of certain transactions such as small savings, provident fund, reserve funds, deposits, suspense, remittances, etc. which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund.

These 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. Here, the Government acts as a banker. The balance after disbursements is the fund available with the Government for use.

2.3.1 Receipts of the State

Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts are the two streams of receipts that constitute the resources of the State Government. Besides, the funds available in the Public Account after disbursements, are also utilised by the Government to finance its deficit.

Chart 2.3: Components and sub-components of financial resources during 2021-22



* Effective Public Debt receipts would be ₹ 94,095 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 7,268 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

2.3.2 States Revenue Receipts

This paragraph gives the trends in total revenue receipts and its components. It is followed by trends in the receipts bifurcated into receipts from the Government of India and State's own receipts.

2.3.2.1 Trends and growth of Revenue Receipts

Table 2.3 provides the trends and growth of Revenue Receipts as well as revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP over the five-year period 2017-22. Further, trends in Revenue Receipts relative to GSDP and composition of Revenue Receipts are given in Charts 2.4 and 2.5 respectively as well as in Appendix 2.2.

Table 2.3: Trend in Revenue Receipts

S.No.	Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Revenue Receipts (RR) (₹ in crore)	1,27,307	1,37,873	1,40,114	1,34,308	1,83,920
2.	Rate of growth of RR (<i>per cent</i>)	16.77	8.30	1.63	(-) 4.14	36.94
3.	Own Tax Revenue	50,605	57,380	59,245	60,283	74,808
4.	Non-Tax Revenue	15,734	18,603	15,714	13,653	18,755
5.	Own Revenue Receipts	66,339	75,983	74,959	73,936	93,563
6.	Rate of growth of Own Revenue (Own Tax and Non-tax Revenue) (<i>per cent</i>)	18.49	14.54	(-) 1.35	(-) 1.36	26.55
7.	Gross State Domestic Product (₹ in crore) (2011-12 Series)	8,32,529	9,11,674	9,99,050 ^Σ	10,13,323 ^Ψ	11,96,137 ^α
8.	Rate of growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	9.46	9.51	9.58	1.43	18.04
9.	RR/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	15.29	15.12	14.02	13.25	15.38
10.	Buoyancy Ratios¹					
11.	Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	1.77	0.87	0.17	-*	2.05
12.	State's Own Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP	1.95	1.53	(-) 0.14	-*	1.47

Source of GSDP figures: Economic Review (2021-22), Department of Economics and Statistics, GoR.

* Buoyancy ratios cannot be calculated due to negative growth of Revenue Receipts (including own revenue receipts) in 2020-21.

^Σ Revised Estimate-II

^Ψ Revised Estimate-I

^α Advance Estimates

1. 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, revenue buoyancy with respect to GSDP at 1.7 implies that Revenue Receipts tend to increase by 1.7 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one *per cent*.

Chart 2.4: Trend of Revenue Receipts

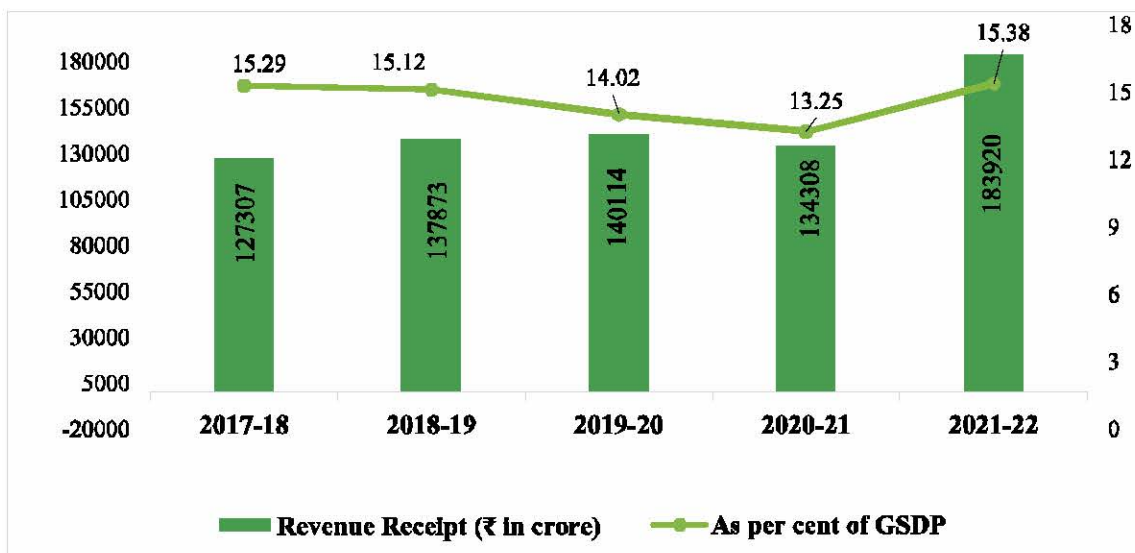
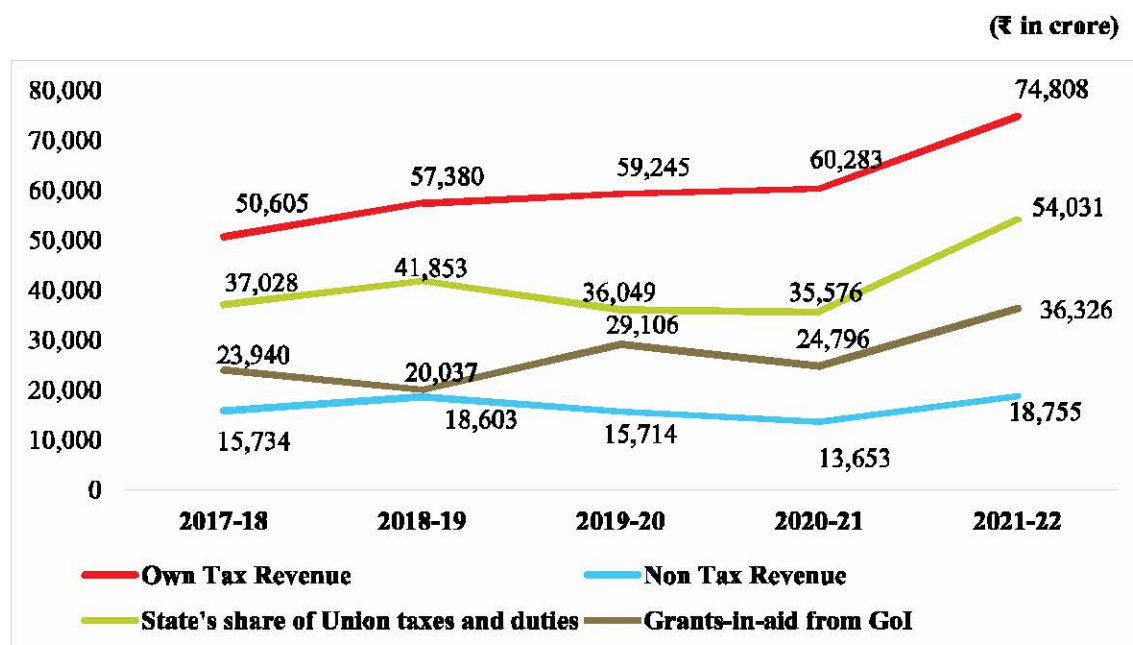


Chart 2.5: Trend of components of Revenue Receipts



General trends of Revenue Receipts of the State are as follows:

- Revenue Receipts increased by 44.47 per cent from ₹1,27,307 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 1,83,920 crore in 2021-22 at Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 9.63 per cent. During 2021-22, Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 49,612 crore (36.94 per cent) over the previous year. The own tax receipts of the State, the non-tax receipts, State's share of Union taxes and Duties and Grant-in-Aid from GoI increased by 24.09 per cent, 37.37 per cent, 51.87 per cent and 46.50 per cent respectively over the previous year.
- The combined Revenue Receipts for the months of July 2021 (₹ 11,706 crore) and March 2022 (₹ 24,366 crore) were 19.61 per cent of the Revenue Receipts of the entire year.

- 50.87 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts during 2021-22 came from the State's own resources, while Central Tax Transfers and Grants-in-Aid together contributed 49.13 *per cent* indicating the large influence of tax transfers and Grants-in-Aid from GoI on Rajasthan's fiscal position.
- During the current year, Revenue Expenditure increased by 17.66 *per cent* (₹ 31,481 crore) while Revenue Receipts increased by 36.94 *per cent* (₹ 49,612 crore) from the previous year.
- Ratio of Revenue Receipts to GSDP increased from 13.25 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 15.38 *per cent* in 2021-22.

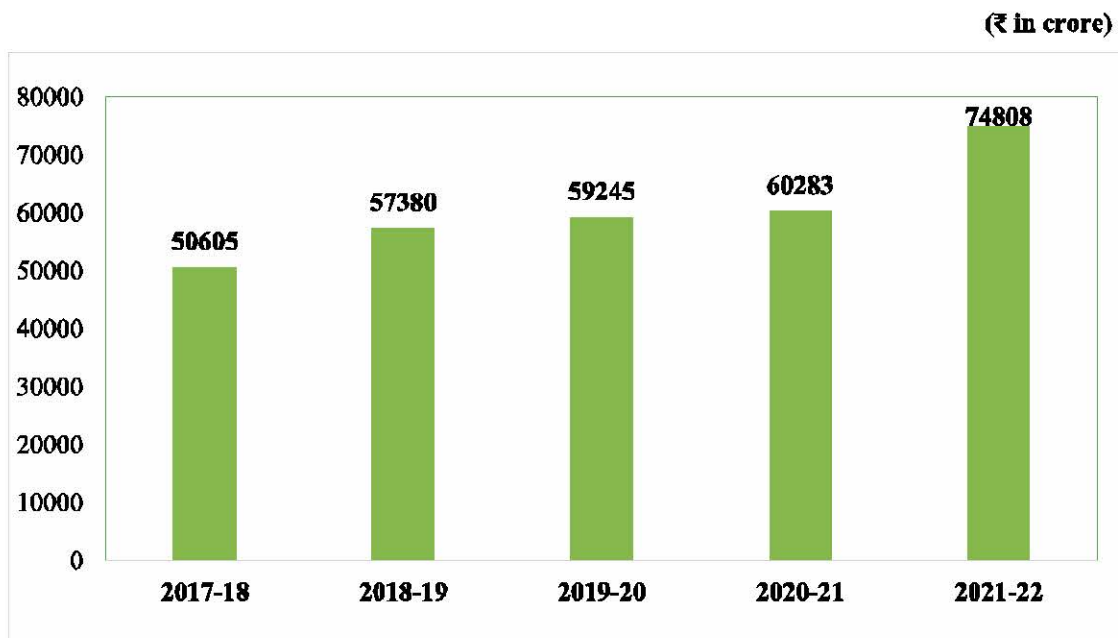
2.3.2.2 States Own Resources

State's share in Central taxes is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission. Grants-in-aid from Central government are determined by the quantum of collection of Central tax receipts and anticipated Central assistance for schemes. 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.

Own Tax Revenue

The Own tax revenue of the State consist of taxes such as State GST, Sales Tax, State Excise, Taxes on Vehicles, Stamp Duty and Registration Fees, Land Revenue, Taxes on Goods and Passengers, etc.

Chart 2.6: Growth of Own Tax Revenue during 2017-22



The component-wise details of Own Tax Revenue collected during the years 2017-22 were as follows.

Table 2.4: Components of State's Own Tax Revenue

₹ in crore)

S. No.	Revenue Head	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Sparkline
1.	Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	19,006	14,791	15,843	17,479	20,605	
2.	Taxes on Goods and Passengers	341	51	41	45	171	
3.	Entertainment Tax and Luxury Tax (under other taxes and duties on Commodities and services)	64	5	01	01	11	
4.	State Goods and Services Tax	12,137	22,938	21,954	20,755	27,502*	
	Total	31,550	37,785	37,839	38,280	48,289	
5.	State Excise	7,276	8,694	9,592	9,853	11,807	
6.	Taxes on Vehicles	4,363	4,576	4,951	4,368	4,759	
7.	Stamps and Registration Fees	3,675	3,886	4,235	5,297	6,492	
8.	Land Revenue	364	290	364	280	632	
9.	Other Taxes ²	3,377	2,149	2,264	2,205	2,829	
	Grand Total	50,605	57,380	59,245	60,283	74,808	

* Audit completed, Audit certificate yet to be issued.

Source: Finance Accounts

Own Tax Revenue of the State increased by ₹ 24,203 crore from ₹ 50,605 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 74,808 crore in 2021-22 at CAGR of 10.27 per cent. The growth rate of own tax revenue in the State during 2021-22 was 24.09 per cent over the previous year and was lower than the average of States other than NE and Himalayan States (25.62 per cent) (Appendix I.1). During the year 2021-22, major contributors of Own Tax Revenue were State Goods and Services Tax (36.76 per cent), Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc. (27.54 per cent), and State Excise (15.78 per cent). During 2021-22, the State Goods and Services Tax, Stamps and Registration Fees, State Excise and Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc., increased over the previous year by 32.51 per cent, 22.56 per cent, 19.83 per cent and 17.88 per cent respectively.

State Goods and Services Tax (SGST)

Goods and Services Tax (GST) was implemented w.e.f. 1 July 2017. GST is levied on intra-State supply of goods or services (except alcohol and five specified petroleum

- Other Taxes include taxes on immovable property other than agricultural land, taxes and duties on electricity and other taxes and duties on Commodities and Services (excluding Entertainment Tax and Luxury Tax). It includes receipts under Taxes and Duties on Electricity ₹3,376 crore, ₹2,148 crore, ₹2,263 crore, ₹2,142 crore and ₹2,606 crore during 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively.

products) and its components are shared by the Centre (CGST) and the State (SGST). Further, integrated GST (IGST) is levied and collected by the Central Government on *inter-State* supply of goods and services. The IGST so collected is apportioned between the Centre and the concerned State where the goods and services are consumed.

The GoI enacted the GST (Compensation to the States) Act 2017 to compensate the States for the shortfall in revenue arising on account of implementation of GST, considering an annual growth of 14 *per cent* from the base year for a period of five years. Accordingly, the projected revenue for Rajasthan was ₹ 37,662.70 crore for the year 2021-22 by applying the projected growth rate of 14 *per cent* per annum over the base year (2015-16) revenue of ₹ 17,158.62 crore.

During the year 2021-22, against the projected revenue of ₹ 37,662.70 crore, the State's GST (SGST) collection was ₹ 27,501.90 crore (including the advance apportionment of IGST amounting to ₹ 1,426.17 crore) as compared to ₹ 20,754.87 crore in 2020-21. Therefore, SGST collection registered an increase of ₹ 6,747.03 crore (32.51 *per cent*) over previous year. The total receipts of the State under GST during 2021-22 were ₹ 42,763.23 crore which included SGST collection and net proceeds of CGST assigned to states³ while the State did not receive its share of the net proceeds of IGST assigned to the States for the year 2021-22.

As per Section 7 of the GST (Compensation to the States) Act 2017, actual GST revenue collected by the State is to be audited/certified by Comptroller and Auditor General of India for receiving compensation from the Central Government on account of loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST. The State received compensation of ₹ 3,746.34 crore during 2021-22 pertaining to year 2020-21.

To bridge the GST revenue compensation shortfall, the GoI has implemented the scheme of "back-to-back loan to States in lieu of GST Compensation shortfall". During 2021-22, ₹ 7,268.29 crore was received by Rajasthan under this scheme. The debt servicing of this loan is to be done from the collection of the cess in GST Compensation Fund, and hence the repayment obligation will not be met from any other resources of the State.

Analysis of arrears of revenue

The arrear of revenue indicates delay in realization of revenue by the Government and the arrear of assessment indicates potential revenue which is blocked due to delayed assessment. Both deprive the Government of potential revenue receipts and ultimately impact the revenue deficit.

The arrears of revenue as on 31 March 2022 relating to certain principal heads of revenue amounted to ₹ 13,890.82 crore, out of which ₹ 4,947.12 crore was outstanding for more than five years as given in Table 2.5 below:

3. ₹15,261.33 crore.

Table 2.5: Arrear of Revenue**(₹ in crore)**

S. No.	Heads of revenue	Total amount outstanding as on 1 April 2021	Total amount outstanding as on 31 March 2022 and percentage of increase in comparison to previous year	Amount outstanding for more than five years as on 31 March 2022
1.	Commercial Taxes	18,225.98	12,106.53 (-) 33.58	4,203.17
2.	Transport	59.39	40.89 (-) 31.15	30.06
3.	Land Revenue	204.34	200.98 (-) 1.64	96.51
4.	Major and Medium Irrigation	3.10	2.77 (-) 10.65	1.76
5.	Registration and Stamps	1,318.39	681.73 (-) 48.29	162.30
6.	Land Tax	300.66	369.25 (+) 22.81	192.46
7.	State Excise	208.07	204.78 (-) 1.58	179.13
8.	Mines, Geology and Petroleum	276.52	283.89 (+) 2.67	81.73
	Total	20,596.45	13,890.82 (-) 32.56	4,947.12

Source: Information provided by the concerned Departments.

Arrears of Assessment

The arrears of assessment indicate potential revenue which is blocked due to delayed assessment. This deprives the Government of potential revenue receipts and ultimately impacts the revenue deficit. The details of cases pending at the beginning of the year, cases becoming due for assessment, cases disposed of during the year and number of cases pending for finalisation at the end of the year as furnished by the Departments of Commercial Taxes, Registration and Stamps, Mines & Geology, Petroleum and Transport are given in Table 2.6 below:

Table 2.6: Arrear in Assessment

Name of the Department	Opening balance	New cases due for assessment during 2021-22	Total assessments due	Cases disposed of during 2021-22	Balance at the end of the year	Percentage of disposal (col. 5 / 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Commercial Taxes	1	4,894	4,895	4,894	1	99.98
Registration and Stamps*	9,021	10,853	19,874	8,502	11,372	42.78
Mines, Geology and Petroleum	10,301	11,021	21,322	9,661	11,661	45.31
Transport	1,236	19,962	21,198	20,154	1,044	95.08

Source: Information provided by the concerned Departments.

*including Land Tax

It can be seen that the Commercial Taxes and Transport Department performed well to achieve a high percentage of disposal. However, disposal of cases was much lower in Department of Registration and Stamps and Mines, Geology and Petroleum. The Department may take necessary action for speedy disposal of the cases.

Details of Evasion of Tax Detected by Departments

The cases of evasion of tax detected by the Departments and the demands for additional tax raised are important indicators of revenue collection efforts of the State Government. According to the information furnished by the Commercial Tax Department, 608 cases of tax evasion were noticed during the year 2021-22. In 596 cases, assessment/investigation was completed and 275 cases were pending for finalisation as on 31st March 2022. Further, in Registration and Stamps Department, 730 cases of tax evasion were noticed during the year 2021-22. In 1,087 cases, assessment/investigation was completed and 820 cases were pending for finalisation as on 31st March 2022.

Details of pending cases is given in Table 2.7 below:

Table 2.7: Evasion of Tax Detected

Head of revenue	Cases pending as on 31 March 2021	Cases detected during 2021-22	Total	No. of cases in which assessment/investigation completed and additional demand with penalty etc. raised		No. of cases pending for finalization as on 31 March 2022
				No. of cases	Amount of demand (₹ in crore)	
Commercial Tax	263	608	871	596	475.59	275
Mines, Geology and Petroleum	0	02	02	02	0.03	0
Registration and Stamps	357	730	1087	1087	16.42	820

Source: Information provided by the concerned Departments.

Pendency of refund cases

Promptness in disposal of refund cases is also an important indicator of performance of the Department. The refund cases pending at the beginning of the year 2021-22, claims received during the year, refunds allowed during the year and the cases pending at the close of the year 2021-22 as reported by the Departments are given in Table 2.8 below:

Table 2.8: Pendency of refund cases

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Transport		Registration and Stamps		Mines, Geology and Petroleum	
		No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount	No. of cases	Amount
1.	Claims outstanding at the beginning of the year	742	2.58	1,226	10.95	15	1.34
2.	Claims received during the year	644	4.50	1,437	9.84	01	0.21
3.	Refunds made during the year	669	3.63	1,144	8.58	01	0.01
4.	Rejected during the year	48	0.32	119	0.62	-	-
5.	Balance outstanding at the end of year	669	3.13	1,400	11.59	15	1.54

Source: Information provided by the concerned Departments

The relevant information is awaited from Commercial Taxes Department, GoR (November 2022). It can be seen that the number of cases as well as the amount pending refund have increased in Registration and Stamps Department.

The concerned Departments may consider suitable measures for speedy settlement of refund cases as it would not only benefit the claimants but would also save the Government from payment of interest on the delayed payment of refunds.

Non-Tax Revenue

Non-Tax revenue consists of interest receipts, Revenue from petroleum, Dividends and Profits, etc. The trend of Non-Tax revenue during the five-year period from 2017-18 to 2021-22 is provided in below **Table 2.9**.

Table 2.9: Components of State's Non-Tax Revenue

							(₹ in crore)
S. No.	Revenue Head	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	Sparkline
1.	Interest Receipts	4,859	5,791	3,852	2,693	1,628	
2.	Revenue from Petroleum ⁴	2,579	3,883	3,320	1,905	3,995	
3.	Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries	4,522	5,302	4,579	4,966	6,395	
4.	Dividends and Profits	67	56	55	3	87	
5.	Other Non-Tax Receipts	3,707	3,571	3,908	4,086	6,650	
	Total	15,734	18,603	15,714	13,653	18,755	

Source: Finance Accounts

Non-Tax Revenue ranged from 10 *per cent* to 13 *per cent* of Total Revenue Receipts of the State during the five-year period from 2017-18 to 2021-22. During 2021-22, the Non-Tax Revenue (₹ 18,755 crore) increased by 37.37 *per cent* (₹ 5,102 crore), as compared to the previous year mainly due to significant increase in Revenue from Petroleum Receipts from royalties on crude oil by ₹ 2,090 crore (109.71 *per cent*) and Non-ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries by ₹ 1,429 crore (28.78 *per cent*). The growth rate of non-tax revenue (37.37 *per cent*) in the State during 2021-22 over the previous year was lower than the average growth rate of non-tax revenue (45.46 *per cent*) of States other than NE and Himalayan States (*Appendix 1.1*).

2.3.2.3 Transfers from the Centre

Transfers from Central Government are mainly dependent on the recommendations of the Finance Commission. XIV-FC recommended an increase in the share of the States in Central Taxes from 32 *per cent* (recommended by XIII-FC) to 42 *per cent*. However, XV-FC recommended decrease in the share of the States in Central Taxes from 42 *per cent* (recommended by XIV-FC) to 41 *per cent*.

4. Revenue from royalties on crude oil produced in Barmer-Sanchor basin.

Trend in transfers from Centre is provided in the table below for a period of 10 years covering the periods of Thirteenth as well as Fourteenth Finance Commissions.

Table 2.10: Trends in transfers from Centre

(₹ in crore)

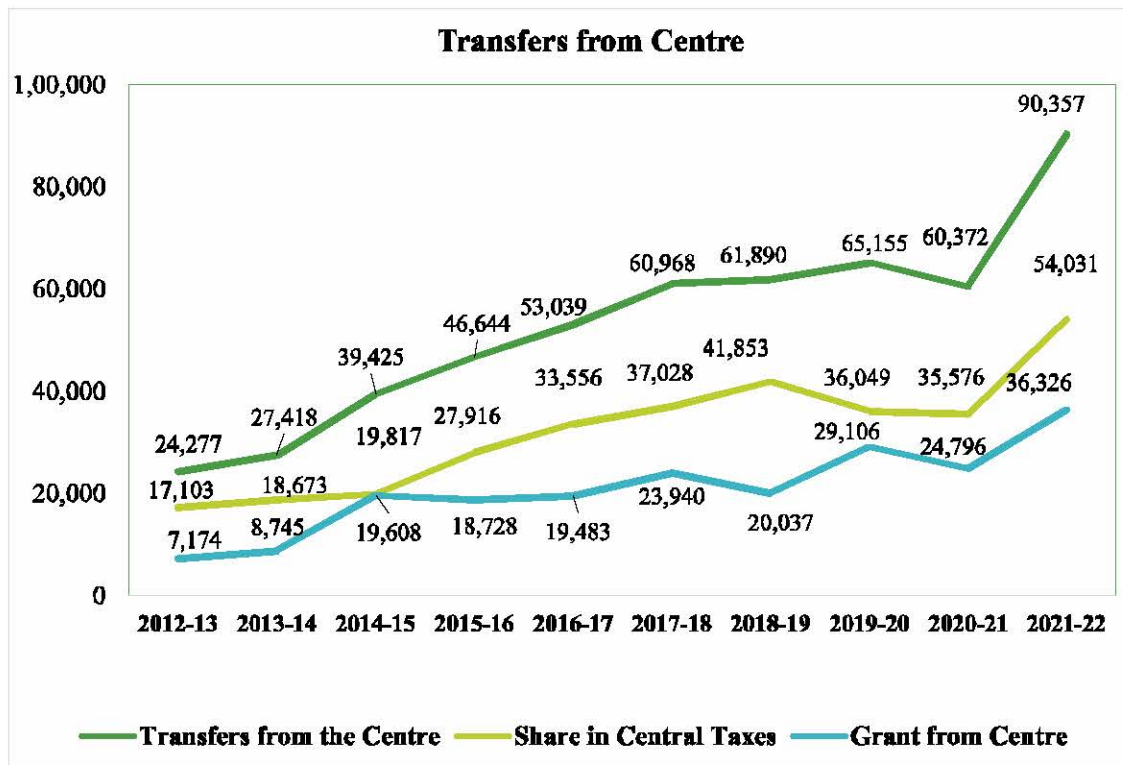
S. No.	Year	Share in Central Taxes	Grant from Centre	Transfer from the Centre
	1	2	3	4 = (2+3)
1.	2012-13	17,103	7,174	24,277
2.	2013-14	18,673	8,745	27,418
3.	2014-15	19,817	19,608	39,425
4.	2015-16	27,916	18,728	46,644
5.	2016-17	33,556	19,483	53,039
6.	2017-18	37,028	23,940	60,968
7.	2018-19	41,853	20,037	61,890
8.	2019-20	36,049	29,106	65,155
9.	2020-21	35,576	24,796	60,372
10.	2021-22	54,031	36,326	90,357

Source: Finance Accounts

Transfers from the Centre increased from ₹ 24,277 crore in 2012-13 to ₹ 90,357 crore in 2021-22. As compared to previous year, the State's share in both Central Taxes and Grants from the Centre increased in 2021-22.

Chart 2.7: Trends in transfers from Centre

(₹ in crore)



Central Tax Transfer

Components of the State's share of Union taxes are given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11: Transfer of different components of the State's share of Union taxes

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Components of the Central Tax Transfer	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Customs	3,735	2,966	2,285	1,910	3,864
2.	Union Excise Duties	3,905	1,971	1,589	1,199	2,098
3.	Service Tax	4,227	389	-	150	701
4.	Central Goods and Services Tax (CGST)	520	10,329	10,229	10,603	15,261
5.	Integrated Goods and Services Tax (IGST)	3,736	824	-	-	-
6.	Corporation Tax	11,334	14,553	12,291	10,711	16,172
7.	Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	9,571	10,718	9,631	10,978	15,877
8.	Taxes on Wealth	- ⁵	5	1	-	4
9.	Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services	- ⁶	22	23	25	54
10.	Others	-	76	-	-	- ⁷
11.	Central Tax Transfers	37,028	41,853	36,049	35,576	54,031
12.	Percentage of increase/decrease (-) over previous year	10.35	13.03	(-)13.87	(-)1.31	51.87
13.	Percentage of Central tax transfer to Revenue Receipts	29.09	30.36	25.73	26.49	29.38

Source: Finance Accounts

During 2021-22, Central Tax Transfers constituted 29.38 *per cent* of the Revenue Receipts. Over the five-year period 2017-22, Central Tax Transfers increased by 45.92 *per cent* from ₹ 37,028 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 54,031 crore in 2021-22.

During 2021-22, Central Tax Transfers (₹ 54,031 crore) increased by 51.87 *per cent* (₹ 18,455 crore) as compared to the previous year mainly due to significant increase in Corporation Tax by ₹ 5,461 crore (50.98 *per cent*), Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax by ₹ 4,899 crore (44.63 *per cent*), CGST by ₹ 4,658 crore (43.93 *per cent*), Customs by ₹ 1,954 crore (102.30 *per cent*) and Union Excise Duties by ₹ 899 crore (74.98 *per cent*).

Grants-in-aid from GoI

Grants-in-Aid (GIA) received by the State Government from GoI during 2017-22 are detailed in Table 2.12.

5. ₹(-) 0.34 crore.

6. ₹(-) 0.01 crore.

7. ₹ 0.11 crore.

Table 2.12: Grants-in-Aid from GoI

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Head	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	16,104	13,317	14,966	12,595	14,965
2.	Finance Commission Grants	4,262	3,121	7,332	6,237	17,211
3.	Other transfer/Grants to State/ Union Territories with Legislature	3,574	3,599	6,808	5,964	4,150
	Total	23,940	20,037	29,106	24,796	36,326
4.	Percentage of increase/decrease (-) over the previous year	22.88	(-) 16.30	45.26	(-) 14.81	46.50
5.	Percentage of GIA to Revenue Receipts	18.80	14.53	20.77	18.46	19.75

Source: Finance Accounts

GIA from GoI increased by ₹ 11,530 crore (46.50 per cent) during the year compared to the previous year. GIA constituted 19.75 per cent of Revenue Receipts during the year 2021-22. Grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes to the State (₹ 14,965 crore) constituted 41.20 per cent of the total grants during the year. 15th Finance Commission Grants included Grants-in-aid for recoupment of Revenue Deficit (₹ 9,878 crore), Local Bodies (₹ 5,186 crore) and State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) including assistance for State Disaster Mitigation fund (₹ 1,481 crore). Further, other grants included compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST (₹ 3,747 crore).

Fifteenth Finance Commission Grants

The Fifteenth Finance Commission (XV-FC) submitted its report for the period 2021-26 in November 2020. The XV-FC recommended funds to local bodies, state disaster relief funds, compensation to states for revenue loss after devolution of taxes and also for the purpose of improving ambient air quality in million plus cities/urban agglomerations. XV-FC recommended grant-in-aid of ₹ 59,374 crore to the State Government for the period 2021-26. The position of releases by GoI and onward transfers by the State during 2021-22 is given in Table 2.13:

Table 2.13: Recommended amount, actual release and transfers of Grant-in-aid

(₹ in crore)					
S. No	Name of Grant	Recommendation of the XV-FC 2021-26	Recommendation of the XV-FC 2021-22	Actual Release by GoI to GoR	Onward release by GoR to implementing agencies
1	Revenue Deficit Grant	14,740	9,878	9,878	9,878
2	Grants for Local Government	27,172	5,093	4,886.17[#]	4,230[#]
	(i) Grant to Rural Local Bodies (RLBs)	15,053	2,854	2,854[#]	2,854[#]
	a) Basic Grant (Untied)		1,141.60	1,141.60	1,141.60
	b) Tied Grant		1,712.40	1,712.40	1,712.40
	(ii) Grant to Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)	7,696	1,406	1,376	1,376
	A. Non-Million Plus Cities		981	981	981
	a) Basic Grant (Untied)		392.40	392.40	392.40
	b) Tied Grant		588.60	588.60	588.60
	B. Million Plus Cities (Jaipur, Jodhpur and Kota)		425	395	395

S. No	Name of Grant	Recommendation of the XV- FC 2021-26	Recommendation of the XV- FC 2021-22	Actual Release by GoI to GoR	Onward release by GoR to implementing agencies
	a) For Air Quality Improvement Measures, including Institution Building		141	111	111
	b) For improving Water and Solid Waste Management and Achieving of Star rating by the Urban Local Bodies.		284	284	284
	(iii) Health Infrastructure	4,423	833	656.17	-
3	Grant for Disaster Management (Central Government's Share 75%)	8,186	1,481	1,481	1,481
4	Health	1,186	175	0	0
5	Maintenance of PMGSY Road	1,618	293	0	0
6	Statistics	57	0	0	0
7	Judiciary	460	92	0	0
8	Higher Education	332	61	0	0
9	Agriculture	3,301	0	0	0
10	State Specific	2,322	0	0	0
	Grand Total (S. No. 1 to 10)	59,374	17,073	16,245.17	15,589^{##}

Source: XV-FC Report, Finance Account and information provided by concerned department.

This excludes ₹ 965.50 crore received during 2021-22 by GoR pertaining to the grant for 2020-21.

Out of this, GoR transferred ₹ 1,741.70 crore in 2022-23 (from 07 April 2022 to 11 April 2022)

As per the recommendations of XV Finance Commission, an amount of ₹ 17,073 crore was to be allocated for the purpose of health, infrastructure, disaster management and improving air quality and water and solid waste management etc. Out of this, an amount of ₹ 16,245.17 crore was released by GoI to GoR. Out of this, GoR has released an amount of ₹ 5,711 crore to Local Bodies and Other Institutions. However, an amount of ₹ 621 crore on various sectors as indicated in the table above (Sl. No. 4 to 10) was not released by GoI.

2.3.3 Capital Receipts

Capital Receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, net debt receipts from internal sources and loans and advances from GoI. The net public debt receipts after discharging public debt *plus* other capital receipts comprise the net Capital Receipts.

The following table shows the trends in growth and composition of net Capital Receipts.

Table 2.14: Trends in growth and composition of net Capital Receipts

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Sources of State's Capital Receipts	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	Capital Receipts	32,033	36,110	41,831	49,328	47,640
1.	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	16	20	20	14	31
2.	Recovery of Loans and Advances	15,134	15,158	15,670	373	2,374
3.	Net Public Debt Receipts	16,883	20,932	26,141	48,941	45,235
4.	<i>Internal Debt</i>	15,959	19,068	22,766	42,712	37,018
5.	<i>Growth rate</i>	(-)55.66	19.48	19.39	87.61	(-)13.34
6.	<i>Loans and Advances from GoI</i>	924	1,864	3,375	6,229	8,217
7.	<i>Growth rate</i>	(-)67.93	101.73	81.07	84.56	31.92
8.	Rate of growth of debt Capital Receipts	(-)56.57	23.98	24.89	87.22	(-) 7.57
9.	Rate of growth of non-debt capital receipts	770.19	0.18	3.37	(-)97.53	521.45

S. No.	Sources of State's Capital Receipts	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
10.	Rate of growth of GSDP	9.78	12.86	8.32	(-)4.11	18.04
11.	Rate of growth of Capital Receipts (per cent)	(-)21.13	12.73	15.84	17.92	(-)3.42

Source: Finance Accounts and Economic Review by Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoR.

Capital Receipts decreased by 3.42 per cent from ₹ 49,328 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 47,640 crore in 2021-22. During 2021-22, 77.70 per cent Capital Receipts came from net Internal Debt and 17.25 per cent from net Loans and Advances from GoI. During 2021-22, internal debt decreased by 13.34 per cent and Loans and Advances from GoI increased by 31.92 per cent over the previous year due to receipt of ₹ 7,268 crore under the scheme of “back-to-back loan to States in lieu of GST Compensation shortfall”.

Effective Net Public Debt receipts would be ₹ 37,967 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI had decided that GST compensation of ₹ 7,268 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission. As a result, the effective Net Capital Receipts stand at ₹ 40,372 crore.

2.3.4 States performance in mobilization of resources

As the State’s share in Central Taxes and Grants-in-aid is determined on the basis of recommendations of the Finance Commission, the State’s performance in mobilisation of resources was assessed in terms of its own resources comprising Tax and Non-Tax sources.

The State’s actual Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue *vis-a-vis* Budget Estimates are given in Table 2.15.

Table 2.15: State’s Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue projections and Actual for 2021-22
(₹ In crore)

S. No.		Budget Estimates	Actual	Percentage variation of actual over Budget Estimates
1.	Own Tax Revenue	90,050	74,808	(-) 16.93
2.	Non-Tax Revenue	17,698	18,755	5.97

Source: Finance Accounts and budget document

The Receipts under Non-Tax Revenue was higher than BE by 5.97 per cent (₹ 1,057 crore). However, Own Tax Revenue was less than BE by 16.93 per cent (₹ 15,242 crore) indicating substantial shortfall in mobilisation of tax resources by the State.

2.4 Application of resources

The State government is vested with the responsibility of incurring expenditure within the framework of fiscal responsibility legislations, while at the same time ensuring that the ongoing fiscal correction and consolidation process of the State are not at the cost of expenditure directed towards development of capital infrastructure and social sector.

2.4.1 Growth and composition of expenditure

Table 2.16 presents the trends in total expenditure over a period of five years (2017-22) depicting its composition in terms of ‘economic classification’.

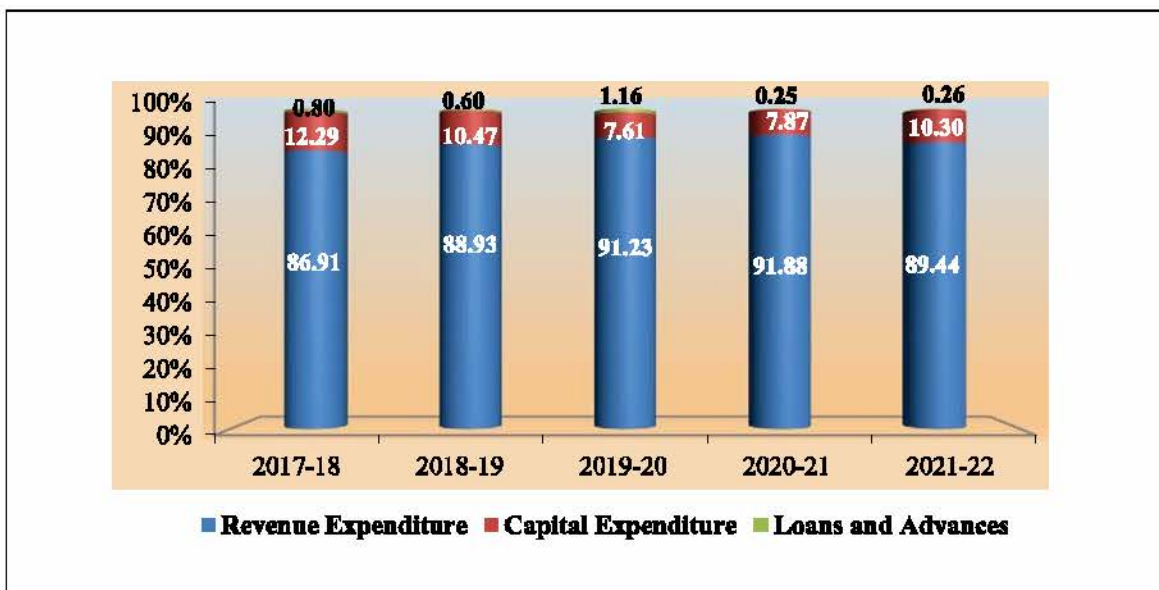
Table 2.16: Total expenditure and its composition

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Total Expenditure (TE)	1,67,799	1,87,524	1,93,458	1,94,071	2,34,563
2.	Revenue Expenditure (RE)	1,45,842	1,66,773	1,76,485	1,78,309	2,09,790
3.	Capital Expenditure (CE)	20,623	19,638	14,718	15,271	24,152
4.	Loans and Advances	1,334	1,113	2,255	491	621
As a percentage of GSDP						
5.	TE/GSDP	20.16	20.57	19.36	19.15	19.61
6.	RE/GSDP	17.52	18.29	17.67	17.60	17.54
7.	CE/GSDP	2.48	2.16	1.46	1.50	2.02
8.	Loans and Advances/GSDP	0.16	0.12	0.23	0.05	0.05

Source: Finance Accounts

The table shows that Total Expenditure of the State increased by 39.79 per cent from ₹ 1,67,799 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 2,34,563 crore in 2021-22. During the year, it registered an increase of 20.86 per cent over the previous year due to increase in Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure and Loans and Advances. As a percentage of GSDP, the Total Expenditure remained in the range of 19.15 per cent to 20.57 per cent during the period 2017-22. The growth rate of Total Expenditure during 2021-22 (20.86 per cent) over the previous year was significantly higher than the average growth rate of Total Expenditure of 13.96 per cent registered by States other than NE and Himalayan States (*Appendix 1.1*).

Chart 2.8: Total Expenditure: Trends in share of its components

Source: Finance Accounts

It is evident from the **Chart 2.8** and **Table 2.16** above that Capital Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure and GSDP registered a decline over the three year period from 2017-18 to 2019-20 and registered an increase in 2020-21 and 2021-22 over last year.

In term of activities, total expenditure could be considered as being composed of expenditure on general services including interest payments, social and economic services, grants-in-aid and loans and advances.

Table 2.17: Relative share of various sectors of expenditure

(In per cent)

S. No.	Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	General Services	26.21	29.30	29.28	31.20	28.09
2.	Social Services	35.92	38.71	38.16	42.07	40.93
3.	Economic Services	37.07	31.39	31.40	26.48	30.72
4.	Others (Loans and Advances)	0.80	0.60	1.16	0.25	0.26

Source: Finance Accounts

In 2021-22, the relative share of Economic Services in total expenditure increased as compared to 2020-21 mainly due to increase in expenditure under Other Rural Development Programmes, Power, Roads and Bridges, Road and Transport and Major Irrigation.

2.4.2 Revenue Expenditure

Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and payment for the past obligations. As such, it does not result in any addition to the State's infrastructure and services. The overall revenue expenditure, its rate of growth and ratio to GSDP for the last five years are indicated in Table 2.18. Sector wise distribution of revenue expenditure is presented in Chart 2.9.

Table 2.18: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters

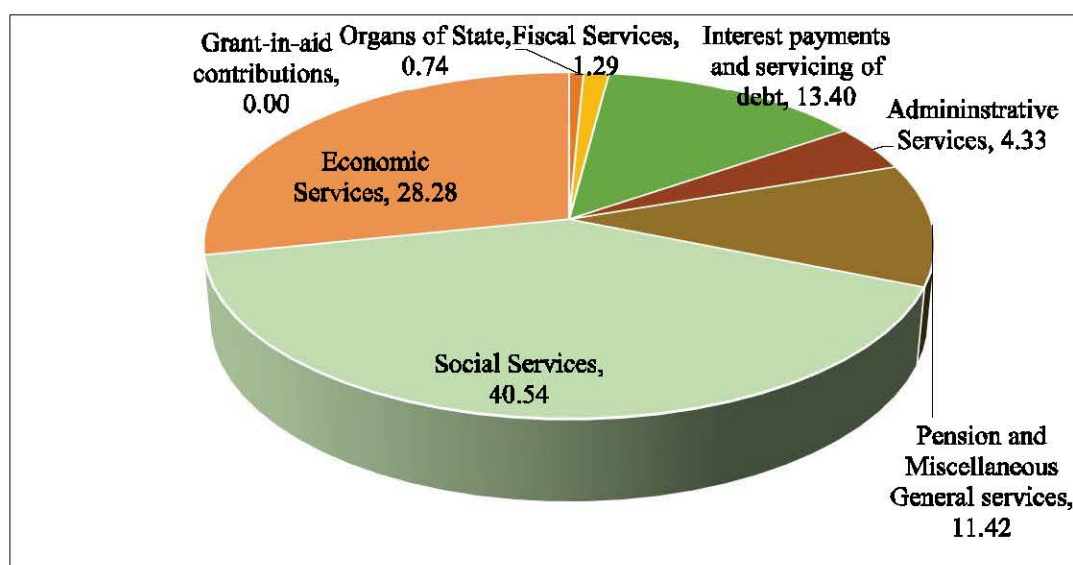
(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Parameters	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Total Expenditure (TE)	1,67,799	1,87,524	1,93,458	1,94,071	2,34,563
2.	Revenue Expenditure (RE)	1,45,842	1,66,773	1,76,485	1,78,309	2,09,790
3.	Rate of Growth of RE (<i>per cent</i>)	14.71	14.35	5.82	1.03	17.66
4.	Revenue Expenditure as percentage of TE	86.91	88.93	91.23	91.88	89.44
5.	RE/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	17.52	18.29	17.67	17.60	17.54
6.	RE as percentage of Revenue Receipts	114.56	120.96	125.96	132.76	114.07
Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with						
7.	GSDP (ratio)	1.55	1.51	0.61	0.70	0.98
8.	Revenue Receipts (ratio)	0.88	1.73	3.57	-*	0.48

Source: Finance Accounts of respective years.

*Due to negative growth of revenue receipts in 2020-21, buoyancy ratios cannot be calculated.

Revenue Expenditure constituted 89.44 *per cent* of total expenditure during 2021-22. It increased from ₹ 1,45,842 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 2,09,790 crore in 2021-22. During 2021-22, the revenue expenditure increased by 17.66 *per cent* (₹ 31,481 crore) over the previous year.

Chart 2.9: Sector-wise distribution of revenue expenditure (In per cent)

2.4.2.1 Major changes in Revenue Expenditure

Table 2.19 details significant variations under various Heads of Account with regard to Revenue Expenditure of the State during the current year and the previous year.

Table 2.19: Variation in Revenue Expenditure during 2021-22 as compared to 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Major Heads of Account	2020-21	2021-22	Increase / Decrease (-)
1.	2801- Power	14,264.26	22,644.28	8,380.02
2.	2202- General Education	34,506.82	39,738.75	5,231.93
3.	2515- Other Rural Development Programmes	6,216.41	10,502.45	4,286.04
4.	2235- Social Security and Welfare	9,647.75	12,709.01	2,431.26
5.	2049- Interest Payments	25,201.81	28,100.46	2,898.65
6.	2210-Medical and Public Health	8,391.59	10,426.37	2,034.78
7.	3054- Roads and Bridges	1,464.00	2,991.22	1,527.22
8.	2245- Relief on account of Natural Calamities	2,836.21	2,020.26	(-) 815.95
9.	2425- Co-operation	5,166.30	4,355.17	(-) 811.13

Source: Finance Accounts

The table indicates that Revenue Expenditure under 'Power', 'General Education' and 'Other Rural Development Programmes' increased significantly during the year, primarily due to more assistance to Power Companies, education and assistance to Block Panchayats/ Intermediate level Panchayats and Zila Parishads/District level Panchayats/Gram Panchayats.

2.4.2.2 Committed expenditure

The committed expenditure of the State Government on revenue account consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages and pensions. It is the first charge on the Government resources. An upward trend in committed expenditure leaves the

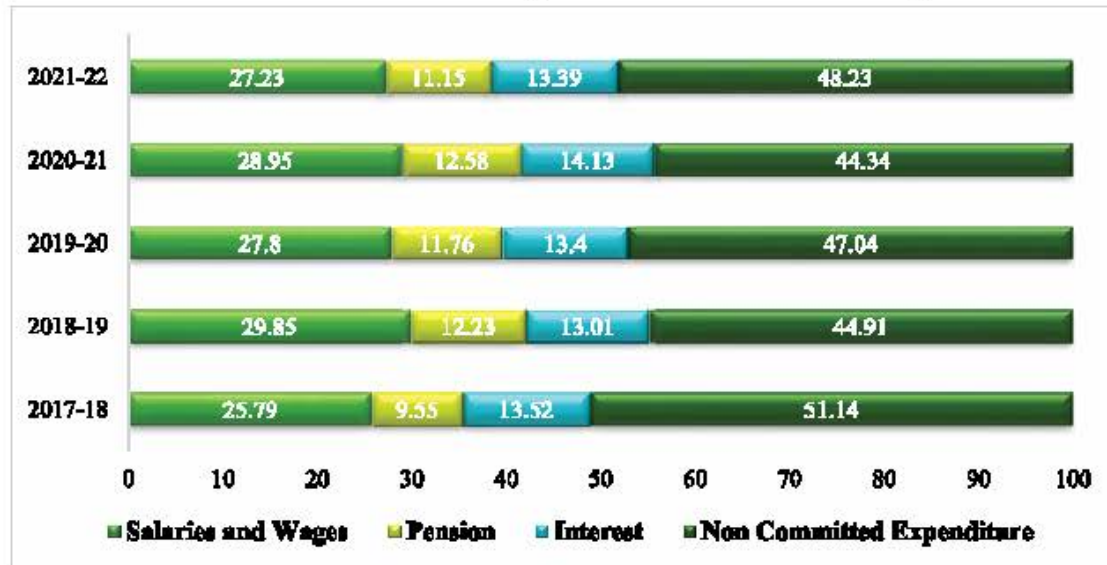
Government with lesser resources for development initiatives. Table 2.20 presents the trends in the expenditure on these components during 2017-22.

Table 2.20: Components of Committed Expenditure

(₹ in crore)						
S.No.	Components of Committed Expenditure	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Salaries & Wages	37,611	49,790	49,066	51,619	57,118
2.	Expenditure on Pensions	13,925	20,396	20,761	22,440	23,391
3.	Interest Payments	19,720	21,695	23,643	25,202	28,100
	Total	71,256	91,881	93,470	99,261	1,08,609
As a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR)						
4.	Salaries & Wages	29.54	36.11	35.02	38.43	31.05
5.	Expenditure on Pensions	10.94	14.80	14.82	16.71	12.73
6.	Interest Payments	15.49	15.74	16.87	18.76	15.28
	Total	55.97	66.65	66.71	73.90	59.05
As a percentage of Revenue Expenditure (RE)						
7.	Salaries & Wages	25.79	29.85	27.80	28.95	27.23
8.	Expenditure on Pensions	9.55	12.23	11.76	12.58	11.15
9.	Interest Payments	13.52	13.01	13.40	14.13	13.39
	Total	48.86	55.09	52.96	55.66	51.77

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 2.10: Share of Committed expenditure in total Revenue Expenditure



The share of committed expenditure to revenue expenditure increased from 48.86 per cent in 2017-18 to 51.77 per cent in 2021-22. However, during 2021-22 it decreased over the previous year (55.66 per cent) by 3.89 per cent. The ratio of committed expenditure to revenue receipts has increased every year during 2017-18 to 2020-21 but during 2021-22 it decreased to 59.05 per cent. Committed expenditure accounts for 59.05 per cent of revenue receipts, which indicates that a significant portion of revenue receipts is spent for meeting committed expenditure.

Salaries and Wages

The expenditure on Salaries and Wages increased from ₹37,611 crore in 2017-18 to ₹57,118 crore in 2021-22. During 2021-22, the expenditure on Salaries and Wages increased by 10.65 *per cent* over the previous year, which was lower than the average of States other than NE and Himalayan States (11.23 *per cent*).

Pension payments

The expenditure on pension payments increased from ₹13,925 crore in 2017-18 to ₹23,391 crore⁸ in 2021-22. During 2021-22, the expenditure on pension payments increased by 4.24 *per cent* over the previous year, which was lower than the average of States other than NE and Himalayan States (11.88 *per cent*), mainly due to increase in total number of pensioners⁹ by 33,488 (7.61 *per cent*). The expenditure on pension and other retirement benefits to the State Government employees was 11.15 *per cent* (12.58 *per cent* in 2020-21) of total revenue expenditure during 2021-22.

Interest payments

Interest payments increased from ₹19,720 crore in 2017-18 to ₹28,100 crore in 2021-22. Interest payments (₹28,100 crore) during 2021-22 increased by 11.50 *per cent* over the previous year (₹25,202 crore) mainly due to increase in market loans by ₹45,149 crore.

The ratio of Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts determines the debt sustainability of the State. The ratio of Interest Payments to Total Revenue Receipts of the State was 15.28 *per cent* for 2021-22, which was lower than the previous year (18.76 *per cent*).

2.4.2.3 Undischarged liabilities in National Pension System

Defined Contribution Pension Scheme widely known as New Contributory Pension Scheme (NPS) was implemented for all Government Servants appointed on or after 01.01.2004 in Rajasthan. As per the guidelines, it is mandatory for every employee to contribute 10 *per cent* of basic pay and dearness allowance and matching contribution of 10 *per cent* in case of state employees and 14 *per cent* in case of All India Service (AIS) officers is to be made by the Government. The State Government has the responsibility to deposit both the contributions with the fund managers appointed by the National Pension System (NPS) Trust, through National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).

Government of Rajasthan adopted the NPS architecture in toto as designed by the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA) and entered into agreements with NSDL on 09 November 2010 and NPS Trust on 02 December 2010. Employees' contribution and corresponding employer contribution are being transferred to the NSDL and Trustee Bank since November 2011. Prior to November 2011, the employee contribution to the pension account and matching contribution from the Government (from respective salary head of account up to 2011-12) were being

8. It includes a sum of ₹21,464.88 crore on account of expenditure on "pension and other retirement benefits" during the year to the State Government employees recruited on or before 31 December 2003 and Government contribution for Defined Contribution Pension Scheme of ₹1,926.47 crore.

9. Number of pensioners in 2020-21: 4,40,323 and in 2021-22: 4,73,811.

deposited in the interest bearing Personal Deposit (PD) account¹⁰ maintained by concerned Treasury Officers, also referred as legacy amount. As per information made available by the Directorate, State Insurance and Provident Fund (SIPF), a legacy amount of ₹ 30.72 crore was pending transfer to the NSDL as on 31 March 2022. This may result in interest liability on State Government as and when the payment is made.

Since November 2011, GoR operates Major Head 8342-00-117-(01)-00 for contribution pertaining to AIS officers and Major Head¹¹ 8011-106-(03)-01 for all other state government employees. Employees' contribution is to be transferred in these heads and government contribution is to be drawn from Major Head 2071-01-117-(01)-89 for further transfer to NSDL and NPS Trust with effect from 01.04.2012.

The details of transfer of NPS contribution (employees' and employers') in respect of State Government employees and AIS officers to NSDL/Trustee Bank as on 31st March 2022 are as follows:

Table 2.21: Contribution for State Government Employees and AIS officers

(₹ in crore)

Period	Employee Contribution				Employer Contribution		
	Opening balance	Contribution during the year	Transferred during the year	Short transferred as on 31 March 2022	Contribution to be paid against Employee contribution during the year	Contribution paid by Government during the year	Short transfer by Government during the year
1	2	3	4	5=(2+3-4)	6	7	8=(7-6)
Contribution for State Government Employees (MH-8011-106-(03)-01)							
2021-22 (April to December 2021)	123.01	1,881.40	1,911.14	93.27	1,881.40	1,911.14	(+) 29.74
Contribution for State Government Employees (MH-8342-00-117-(03)-01)							
2021-22 (January to March 2022)	0.00	684.47	0.00	684.47	684.47	0.00	(-) 684.47
Contribution for AIS Officers (MH-8342-00-117-(01)-00)							
2021-22 (April 2021 to March 2022)	0.49	2.49	3.42	0.54	2.49	3.42	(+) 0.93
Other contribution transferred by Government							
2021-22	-	-	-	-	-	11.91*	(+) 11.91
Total	123.50	2,568.36	1,913.58	778.28	2,568.36	1,926.47	641.89

* This includes payment of employer contribution pertained to last year (₹ 4.69 crore) and legacy amount (₹ 7.22 crore) transferred during 2021-22.

From the above table, it may be seen that as on 31 March 2022, there was short transfer of employee contribution of ₹ 778.28 crore. In addition, the legacy amount of ₹ 30.72 crore was also yet to be transferred. As such, there is a deferred liability of ₹ 809 crore (₹ 778.28 crore + ₹ 30.72 crore) on the part of the State Government regarding Employee contribution.

It may also be seen that against the employees contribution of ₹ 2,568.36 crore during 2021-22, the Employer contribution by the State Government was only ₹ 1,926.47 crore, resulting in short transfer of Employer contribution to the NPS by ₹ 641.89 crore. This has resulted in understatement of Revenue as well as Fiscal deficit of the current

10. Budget head 8011-106-(03)[01]

11. With effect from 01-01-2022, GoR (Finance Department) decided to deposit employees' contribution in the budget head 8342-00-117-(03)-01 vide order dated 29 November 2021.

year by ₹ 641.89 crore. Moreover, short transfer of matching employer’s contribution against employee contribution of ₹ 778.28 crore by State Government as on 31 March 2022, is also a deferred liability of the State Government.

Further, as per GoR notification dated 19 May 2022, Rajasthan Civil Services (Contributory Pension) Rules, 2005 governing NPS have been repealed with effect from 01 April 2022. According to the Rajasthan Civil Services (Contributory Pension) (Repeal) Rules, 2022, all the amount¹² shall be deposited in the general revenue head of the State and would be paid at the time of retirement / death of the NPS subscriber.

The decision of the State Government to deposit NPS contribution deducted from the salary of the employees under the NPS regime in general revenue head is not appropriate as this cannot be considered as a part of State revenue and should be transferred to NSDL/ trustee bank. This will result in overstatement of revenue receipt and understatement of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit.

2.4.2.4 Subsidies

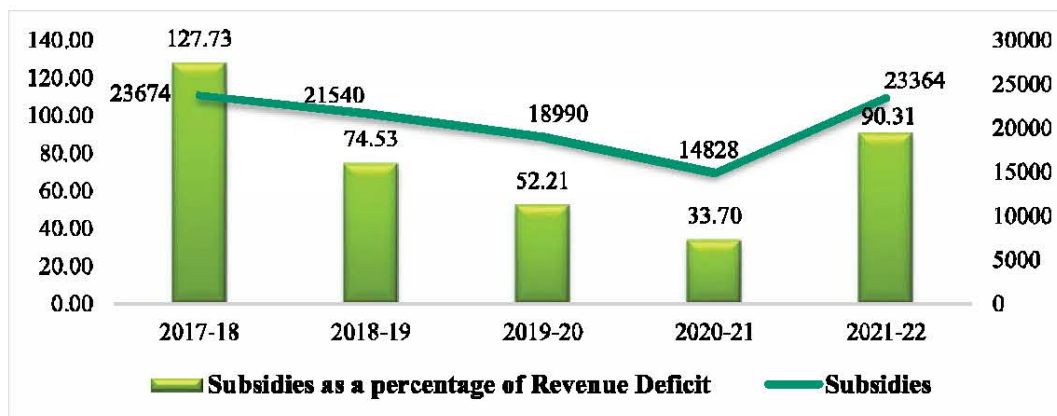
In a welfare state, subsidies are provided to the disadvantaged sections of the society. The subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts (RR) and Revenue Expenditure (RE) for the last five years are as under:

Table 2.22: Expenditure on subsidies during 2017-22

		(₹ in crore)				
S. No.		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Subsidies	23,674	21,540	18,990	14,828	23,364
2.	Subsidies as a percentage of RR	18.60 (1,27,307)	15.62 (1,37,873)	13.55 (1,40,114)	11.04 (1,34,308)	12.70 (1,83,920)
3.	Subsidies as a percentage of RE	16.23 (1,45,842)	12.92 (1,66,773)	10.76 (1,76,485)	8.32 (1,78,309)	11.14 (2,09,790)
4.	Subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Deficit	127.73 (18,535)	74.53 (28,900)	52.21 (36,371)	33.70 (44,001)	90.31 (25,870)
5.	Subsidy given to Power Sector by Government	23,391	21,204	18,644	14,264	22,644
6.	Power sector subsidy as a percentage of total subsidy	98.80	98.44	98.18	96.20	96.92

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 2.11: Subsidies and subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Deficit



12. The amount here refers to ₹ 808.46 crore including State Employee Contribution of ₹ 777.74 crore and legacy amount of ₹ 30.72 crore.

Subsidy in absolute terms and as a percent of revenue receipts and revenue expenditure has been declining steadily from 2017-18 to 2020-21, but during 2021-22 it increased to 12.70 *per cent* and 11.14 *per cent* respectively. Payment on subsidies during 2021-22 (₹ 23,364 crore) increased by 57.57 *per cent* from the previous year (₹ 14,828 crore).

The biggest component of the subsidy outgo of the GoR was the subsidy to the Power Sector which accounted for 96.92 *per cent* (₹ 22,644 crore) of the total subsidy. During 2021-22, subsidy was given to the Power Sector mainly on account of non-increase of Power Tariff (₹ 19,806.49 crore) and grant for Electric Fees (₹1,500.84 crore). Further, subsidy to Power Sector ranged from 96.20 *per cent* to 98.80 *per cent* of the total subsidy provided by GoR during 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Power Sector subsidy (₹ 22,644.27 crore) increased by 58.75 *per cent* (₹ 8,380.02 crore) over the previous year (₹ 14,264.25 crore) mainly due to increase of ₹ 7,052.40 crore as assistance to Distribution Companies.

The second biggest component of Subsidies in 2021-22 was Crop Husbandry (₹ 551.30 crore) which increased by 88.48 *per cent* from ₹ 292.50 crore in 2020-21. However, subsidy under the National Food Security Scheme decreased by 46.12 *per cent* from ₹ 210.90 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 113.64 crore in 2021-22.

2.4.2.5 Financial assistance by the State Government to Local Bodies and Other Institutions

Financial assistance to the tune of ₹ 49,126.65 crore was provided by the State Government to Local bodies and Other Institutions by way of grants and loans in 2021-22. During 2021-22, the financial assistance to Local bodies and Other Institutions increased by 23.61 *per cent* in comparison to previous year (₹ 39,744.68 crore) mainly due to increase in assistance to Government Companies under Other Institutions. Further, during the period 2017-22, the overall financial assistance to Local Bodies and Other Institutions constituted 20.90 *per cent* to 23.99 *per cent* of the revenue expenditure.

The quantum of assistance provided through grants and loans to Local Bodies and Other Institutions during 2017-22 is given in Table 2.23.

Table 2.23: Financial Assistance to Local Bodies etc.

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Financial Assistance to Institutions	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
	(A) Local Bodies					
1.	Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	3,695.48	3,811.13	3,781.24	5,205.98	5,542.19
2.	Panchayati Raj Institutions	18,550.27	14,834.25	15,270.45	14,543.19	21,585.50
	Total (A)	22,245.75	18,645.38	19,051.69	19,749.17	27,127.69
	(B) Others					
3.	Educational Institutions (Aided Schools, Aided Colleges, Universities, etc.)	1,283.29	1,452.88	1,487.70	1,267.73	1,393.81
4.	Development Authorities	11.68	13.65	12.41	12.87	28.48
5.	Hospitals and Other Charitable Institutions	918.96	1,241.07	898.43	430.43	1,539.23

S. No.	Financial Assistance to Institutions	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
6.	Other Institutions	10,525.42	13,509.23	19,574.59	18,284.48	19,037.44 ¹³
	Total (B)	12,739.35	16,216.83	21,973.13	19,995.51	21,998.96
	Total (A+B)	34,985.10	34,862.21	41,024.82	39,744.68	49,126.65
7.	Revenue Expenditure	1,45,842	1,66,773	1,76,485	1,78,309	2,09,790
8.	Assistance as percentage of Revenue Expenditure	23.99	20.90	23.25	22.29	23.42

Source: Finance Accounts

Against the financial assistance of ₹ 49,126.65 crore, the State Government released to Local Bodies and Other Institutions an amount of ₹ 5,711.00 crore as XV-FC grant, ₹ 8,316.84 crore for Centrally Sponsored Scheme and ₹ 35,098.81 crore as assistance by the State Government. During 2021-22, financial assistance was given mainly to

- Agriculture loan waiver scheme (₹ 3,277.14 crore),
- Grant under State Finance Commission recommendations to Gram Panchayat (₹ 3,267.35 crore),
- Grant for Primary Schools to Panchayat Samitis (₹ 2,985.57 crore),
- General Basic Grant under Central Finance Commission recommendations to Gram Panchayat (₹ 2,946.60 crore),
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (₹ 2,740.00 crore),
- Grant under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Gramin to Zila Parishads (₹ 2,342.44 crore),
- Octroi Reimbursement to Municipal Corporations/Municipalities/Municipal Councils (₹ 2,292.40 crore),
- Grant under State Finance Commission recommendations to Municipalities/Municipal Councils (₹ 1,198.64 crore),
- Grant under Public Health Insurance Scheme (₹ 1,463.40 crore).

Constitution of State Finance Commission and implementation of its recommendations on Fiscal devolution

Article 243-1 of the Constitution of India makes it mandatory for the State Government to constitute a Finance Commission within one year of the commencement of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act and thereafter on expiry of every five years. The mandate of the State Finance Commission (SFC) is to review financial position of local bodies and to make recommendations to the Governor for devolution of funds.

The 6th SFC for the period 2020-25 was required to be constituted on 30th May 2019. However, it was actually constituted on 12th April 2021 with delay of 681 days. The Interim Report for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 was presented by the Commission to the State Government in June 2021 and was accepted by the Government in September 2021. The final report of the 6th SFC is awaited.

As per the Interim Report, the 6th SFC recommended for devolution of 6.75 per cent¹⁴ of net proceeds of the Own tax revenue of the State to the PRIs and ULBs and the distribution of the amount between them in the ratio of 75.1:24.9 respectively during

13. It included mainly grants given for (i) Co-operative Institutions: ₹ 4,492.68 crore; (ii) Family Welfare: ₹ 2,903.80 crore; (iii) Crop Husbandry: ₹ 2,875.45 crore; (iv) Education: ₹ 2,156.95 crore; (v) Relief on account of Natural Calamities: ₹ 1,171.53 crore (vi) Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.: ₹ 1,016.43 crore and (vii) Government Companies: ₹ 727.54 crore.

14. As per 6th SFC, this works out to ₹ 3,888.77 crore and ₹ 5,919.98 crore for 2020-21 and 2021-22 respectively which may vary as per the actual receipts.

2020-21 and 2021-22. This was accepted by the State in the Action Taken Report submitted to the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly. The recommendation of the 6th SFC was lower in comparison to 8.50 *per cent* (GoR accepted 7.182 *per cent*) recommended by the 5th SFC. The 6th SFC attributed reasons of this reduced devolution to the extraordinary circumstances due to Covid-19 pandemic and the financial position of the State.

The actual net proceeds of the Own tax revenue of the State for the years 2020-21 and 2021-22 were as under:

Table 2.24: Details of actual net proceeds of the own tax of the State

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Own Tax Revenue	60,283.44	74,807.98
2.	Deduct: Cost of Collection	2,672.01	2,697.04
3.	Net Own Tax Revenue	57,611.43	72,110.94

Source: Finance Accounts

The year wise position of State's own net tax revenue, amount of grants to be devolved and grants actually transferred to the Local Bodies as per 6th SFC recommendations are given in the Table below:

Table 2.25: Year wise position of amount of grants to be devolved and grants actually devolved to Local Bodies as per 6th SFC

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Particulars	Grants estimated to be transferred by 6 th SFC		Grants to be transferred as per 6 th SFC recommendation based on actual net proceeds		Grants actually transferred		Excess (+)/ Short (-) deviation of Grants	
		2020-21 (Provisional)	2021-22 (Budget Estimate)	2020-21 (Actual)	2021-22 (Actual)	2020-21	2021-22	2020-21	2021-22
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9=7-5)	(10 = 8-6)
1.	Share of PRIs (75.1% of Total Devolution of funds)	2,920.47	4,445.90	2,920.47	3,655.48	2,539.43	4,479.63	(-) 381.04	(+) 824.15
	(a) Zila Parishads (5% of Share of PRIs)	146.02	222.30	146.02	182.77	72.34	243.08	(-) 73.68	(+) 60.31
	(b) Panchayat Samitis (20% of Share of PRIs)	584.10	889.18	584.10	731.10	288.76	969.20	(-) 295.34	(+) 238.10
	(c) Gram Panchayats (75% of Share of PRIs)	2190.35	3,334.42	2,190.35	2,741.61	2,178.33	3,267.35	(-) 12.02	(+) 525.74
2.	Share of ULBs (24.9% of Total Devolution of funds)	968.30	1,474.08	968.30	1,212.01	1,664.38	1,198.64	(+)696.08	(-) 13.37
	(i) Municipal Corporation	275.71	419.72	275.71	345.06	473.48	328.81	(+)197.77	(-) 16.25
	(ii) Municipalities/ Municipal Councils	692.59	1,054.36	692.59	866.95	1,190.90	869.83	(+)498.31	(+) 2.88
3.	Total Devolution of funds @ 6.75% of Net Own Tax Revenue	3,888.77	5,919.98	3,888.77	4,867.49	4,203.81	5,678.27	(+)315.04	(+) 810.78

Source: Finance Accounts and State Budget

The above position reveals that the State Government devolved excess amount of ₹ 1,125.82 crore¹⁵ to Local Bodies during 2020-21 and 2021-22 against the grants recommended by 6th SFC based on actual net proceeds.

However, the overall position of expenditure was not provided by the Department. On being asked, eight Zila Parishads (ZPs) intimated the position of expenditure against the 6th SFC devolution which is given in the table below:

Table 2.26: Details of funds transferred to ZPs under 6th SFC

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of ZP	Funds transferred by the State Government during 2021-22	Expenditure during 2021-22	Short Expenditure
1.	Bhilwara	174.95	66.48	108.47
2.	Dholpur	3.73	2.05	1.68
3.	Jaisalmer	55.12	23.28	31.84
4.	Jhalawar	75.38	39.59	35.79
5.	Pratapgarh	101.77	44.40	57.37
6.	Rajsamand	48.40	16.82	31.58
7.	Sirohi	132.03	53.09	78.94
8.	Tonk	94.23	16.62	77.61
Total		685.61	262.33	423.28

It is evident from the above table that above eight ZPs spent ₹ 262.33 crore (38.26 per cent) out of ₹ 685.61 crore transferred by the State Government under 6th SFC recommendations. ZPs attributed reasons of short expenditure as release of majority of the funds only in March 2022.

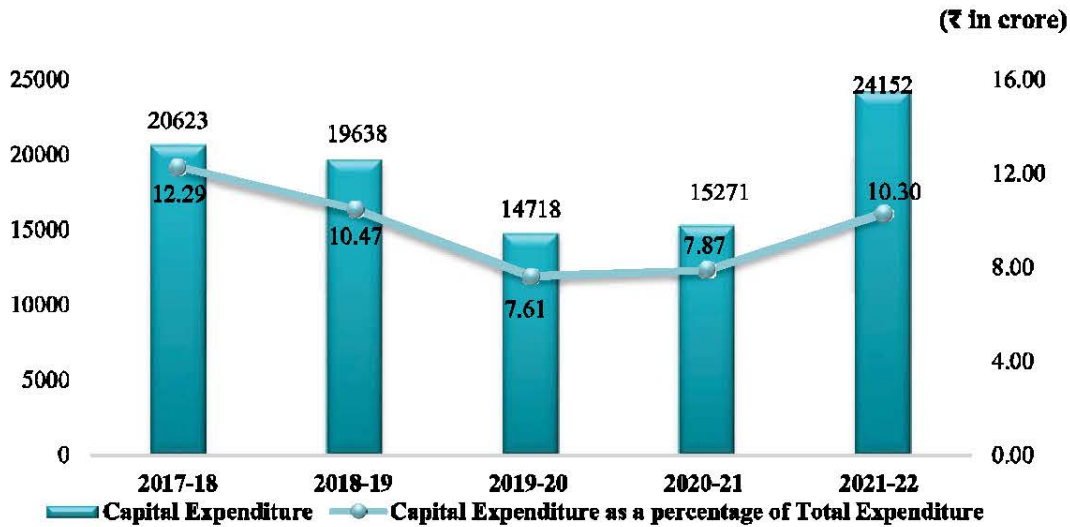
The delay in constitution of the SFC led to delay in transfer of funds to the Local Bodies due to which fund utilisation was inadequate. Remaining ZPs did not furnish replies though called for (November 2022).

2.4.3 Capital Expenditure

Capital Expenditure is primarily the expenditure on creation of fixed infrastructure assets such as roads, buildings etc. The overall capital expenditure and its percentage to total expenditure during 2017-22 is indicated in **Chart 2.12**.

15. ₹ 315.04 crore in 2020-21 and ₹ 810.78 crore in 2021-22

Chart 2.12: Capital expenditure in the State



The percentage share of capital expenditure in the total expenditure increased from 7.87 per cent in 2020-21 to 10.30 per cent during 2021-22.

2.4.3.1 Major changes in Capital Expenditure

Table 2.27 highlights the cases of significant increase or decrease in various Heads of Accounts in Capital Expenditure during 2021-22 vis-à-vis the previous year.

Table 2.27: Capital Expenditure during 2021-22 compared to 2020-21

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Major Heads of Accounts	2020-21	2021-22	Increase/ Decrease (-)
1.	4217- Capital Outlay on Urban Development	1,483.67	3,067.98	1,584.31
2.	4210- Capital Outlay on Medical and Public Health	631.85	1,961.64	1,329.79
3.	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges	3,004.93	4,161.86	1,156.93
4.	4215- Capital Outlay on Water Supply and Sanitation	3,832.74	4,917.78	1,085.04
5.	4700- Capital Outlay on Major Irrigation	1,878.99	2,820.89	941.90
6.	4515- Capital Outlay on Other Rural Development Programme	239.15	1,000.65	761.50
7.	4801- Capital Outlay on Power Projects	403.49	1,145.88	742.39
8.	4202- Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,280.49	627.20	(-) 653.29

Source: Finance Accounts

During 2021-22, Capital expenditure increased by 58.16 per cent (₹ 8,881.11 crore) over the previous year. This increase was mainly under Capital Outlay on Urban Development (₹ 1,584.31 crore), Medical and Public Health (₹ 1,329.79 crore), Road and Bridges (₹ 1,156.93 crore), Water Supply and Sanitation (₹ 1,085.04 crore) and Major irrigation (₹ 941.90 crore).

Loans and Advances by the State Government

In addition to investments in Cooperative Societies, Corporations and Companies, the Government has also been providing loans and advances to many institutions/organisations. Table 2.28 presents the outstanding loans and advances as on 31 March 2022 and interest receipts *vis-à-vis* interest payments during the last five years.

Table 2.28: Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Quantum of loans disbursed and recovered	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Opening Balance of loans outstanding	51,108	37,308	23,263	9,848	9,966
2.	Amount advanced during the year	1,334	1,113	2,255	491	621
3.	Amount recovered during the year	15,134*	15,158*	15,670*	373	2,374
4.	Closing Balance of the loans outstanding	37,308	23,263	9,848	9,966	8,213
5.	Net addition during the year (disbursement-recovery)	(-)13,800	(-) 14,045	(-) 13,415	118	(-)1,753
6.	Interest received	3,020	4,390	2,568	1,253	55
7.	Interest rate on Loans and Advances given by the Government.	6.83	14.50	15.51	12.65	0.61
8.	Rate of Interest paid on the outstanding borrowings of the Government	7.36	7.32	7.12	6.60	6.44
9.	Difference between the rate of interest paid and interest received (per cent)	(-) 0.53	(+) 7.18	(+) 8.39	(+) 6.05	(-)5.83

Source: Finance Accounts

* Including the UDAY loans converted to equity, subsidy and Grant-in-aid: 2017-18 = ₹ 15,000 crore, 2018-19 = ₹ 15,000 crore and 2019-20 = ₹ 14,722 crore.

Total loans and advances (₹ 8,213 crore) included loans and advances of ₹ 4,775 crore (58.14 per cent) given to Power Projects. The amount of loans and advances disbursed increased from ₹ 491 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 621 crore (Social Services: ₹ 114 crore and Economic Services: ₹ 507 crore) in 2021-22.

2.4.3.2 Resource availability of the State under Public Private Partnership Projects

Public Private Partnership (PPP) is an arrangement between the government or statutory entity and a private sector entity, to provide a framework that enables them to work together to meet the rising demand of the public for adequate and quantitative infrastructure development activities. The PPP cell was established (July 2007) by the State Government under administrative control of the Planning Department. It acts as the nodal agency to coordinate and monitor all efforts of the State Government for PPP and serves as the repository of all information relating to PPP projects in the State.

As per information furnished (June 2022) by the PPP Cell, 193 projects amounting to ₹ 17,230.82 crore were completed and 26 projects amounting to ₹ 3,367.59 crore were under progress as on 31 March 2022. Besides, 37 projects amounting to ₹ 10,966.72 crore relating to Roads, Urban Infrastructure, Power, Water, Social and Other Sectors

are under various stages of planning. Sector-wise details of PPP projects completed, ongoing and to be taken up in future are shown in **Table 2.29**.

Table 2.29: Sector-wise details of PPP Projects**(₹ in crore)**

S. No.	Sector	Completed		Ongoing/ under implementation		Planned for future	
		No.	Estimated Cost	No.	Estimated Cost	No.	Estimated Cost
1.	Road	74	8,546.25	06	1,680.20	05	1,114.07
2.	Urban Infrastructure	27	560.67	08	505.97	21	7,129.70
3.	Power	13	7,297.16	07	1,157.66	04	1,609.42
4.	Water	01	46.00	-	-	01	365.00
5.	IT	01	54.01	-	-	-	-
6.	Social	61	560.37	05	23.76	05	747.53
7.	Other	16	166.36	-	-	01	1.00
	Total	193	17,230.82	26	3,367.59	37	10,966.72

Source: Information provided by Planning Department

Scrutiny of the budget documents of 2021-22 revealed that the State Government did not provide the details of figures and information regarding investment made in PPP projects in the previous year. Further, the revenue generated against these projects of the State Government was not ascertainable (by the Private sector as well) in the budget document. For the current year also, the budget documents do not reveal distinctively and separately, the estimated investment to be made by the Private and Government sectors in connection with PPP projects involving the State Government.

2.4.4 Expenditure priorities

Enhancing human development levels requires the States to step up their expenditure on key social services like education, health, etc. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, the better is the quality of expenditure.

Table 2.30, analyses the fiscal priority of the State Government with regard to total expenditure, capital expenditure, expenditure on Education and expenditure on Health *vis-à-vis* the average of States other than North Eastern (NE) and Himalayan States during 2017-18 and 2021-22.

Table 2.30: Expenditure priority of the State with regards to Health, Education and Capital expenditure**(In per cent)**

S. No.		Total Expenditure /GSDP	Capital Expenditure Including Loans and Advances /Total Expenditure	Education/ Total Expenditure	Health and Family Welfare/ Total Expenditure
1.	Average of States other than NE and Himalayan States 2017-18	16.13	15.56	15.17	5.09
2.	Rajasthan 2017-18	20.16	13.09	16.07	5.96
3.	Average of States other than NE and Himalayan States 2021-22	15.84	14.41	14.66	6.20
4.	Rajasthan 2021-22	19.61	10.56	17.37	6.95

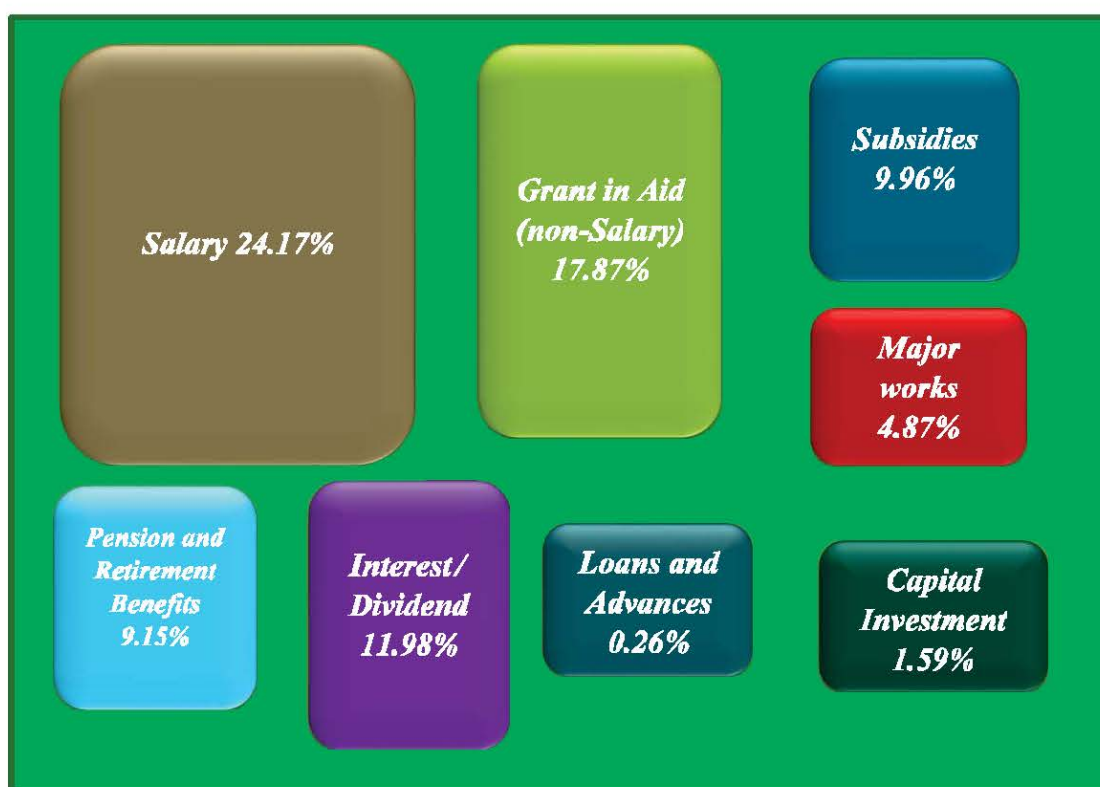
Source: For GSDP of Rajasthan, the information was collected from the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoR and Finance Accounts.

It can be seen from the table that

- Rajasthan's Capital Expenditure as a percentage of Total Expenditure was lower than the Average of States other than NE and Himalayan States in 2017-18 and the gap has widened in 2021-22.
- Rajasthan has been consistently devoting more resources (as a percentage of Total Expenditure) towards Education and Health & Family Welfare than the Average of States other than NE and Himalayan States.

2.4.5 Object head wise expenditure

Object head wise expenditure gives the information regarding the specific object/purpose of the expenditure.



During 2021-22 expenditure on Salary and Pension accounted for 33.32 per cent of the total expenditure.

2.5 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. The Government acts as a banker in respect of these transactions. The balance after disbursements during the year is the fund available with the Government for use in various purposes.

2.5.1 Net Public Account Balances

Component-wise net balances in Public Account during the last five years are given in Table 2.31.

Table 2.31: Component-wise net balances* in Public Account as of 31 March

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sector	Sub Sector	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	I. Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	3,201	5,383	3,991	4,857	2,461
2.	J. Reserve Funds	(a) Reserve Funds bearing Interest	(-) 243	587	3,094	697	188
		(b) Reserve Funds not bearing Interest	1,079	(-) 20	1,236	664	1,156
		Sub Total	836	567	4,330	1,361	1,344
3.	K. Deposits and Advances	(a) Deposits bearing Interest	393	436	2,150	3,604	2,181
		(b) Deposits not bearing Interest	5,309	3,620	2,875	(-) 733	5,280
		(c) Advances	1	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total	5,703	4,056	5,025	2,871	7,461
4.	L. Suspense and Miscellaneous	(a) Suspense	(-) 7	(-) 30	105	125	(-)72
		(b) Other Accounts	(-) 20	(-) 27	(-) 19	(-) 9	(-) 9
		(c) Accounts with Governments of Foreign Countries	-	-	-	-	-
		(d) Miscellaneous	-	-	-	-	-
		Sub Total	(-) 27	(-) 57	86	116	(-) 81
5.	M. Remittances	(a) Money Orders, and other Remittances	11	8	4	-	-
		(b) Inter- Governmental Adjustment Account	(-) 1	1	(-) 12	12	-
		Sub Total	10	9	(-) 8	12	-
Total			9,723	9,958	13,424	9,217	11,185

Source: Finance Accounts

* Net balance means difference between receipts and disbursements under the respective components during the year.

The net Public Account Receipts of the State increased from ₹ 9,723 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 11,185 crore in 2021-22. During 2021-22, net Public Account Receipts increased by 21.35 per cent over the previous year.

2.5.2 Reserve Funds

According to Paragraph 4.5 of the State Budget Manual, Reserves and Reserve Funds are created for specific and well-defined purposes in the accounts of the State Government (Public Account). These funds are created by contributions or grants from the Consolidated Fund of State or from outside agencies. The funds are further divided

into two parts (i) Reserve Funds bearing interest and (ii) Reserve Funds not bearing interest. The funds are created by the sums transferred by debiting the concerned expenditure head of the Consolidated Fund of the State. Thereafter, the total expenditure incurred during the year has to be reimbursed from the concerned Reserve Fund.

As on 31 March 2022, there was an amount of ₹ 12,587.26 crore¹⁶ in 23 Reserve Funds in Public Accounts including ₹ 4,717.21 crore in three operative interest bearing funds.

- **Operative Reserve Funds**

During 2021-22, a sum of ₹ 7,250.22 crore was credited to 19 operative Reserve Funds of the state which mainly included State Road and Bridges Fund (₹ 2,290.70 crore), State Disaster Response Fund (₹ 1,366.07 crore), State Disaster Mitigation Fund (₹ 790.00 crore), Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (₹ 729.87 crore) and Guarantee Redemption Fund (₹ 618.13 crore).

- **Inoperative Reserve Funds**

As per Finance Account 2021-22, four¹⁷ non-interest bearing Reserve Funds (₹ 3.27 crore) were inactive for more than five years.

The State Government was required to credit interest of ₹ 47.92 crore¹⁸ lying in State Compensatory Afforestation Fund (₹ 1,430.38 crore) as on 01st April 2021. It was, however, observed that interest paid during the year was ₹ 40.56 crore. Short transfer of the interest amounting to ₹ 7.36 crore resulted in understatement of Revenue and Fiscal Deficit to that extent.

2.5.2.1 State Disaster Risk Management Fund

XV-FC recommended the creation of funds for disaster mitigation along with disaster response, together called State Disaster Risk Management Fund (SDRMF) with effect from 1 April 2020. The ratio of contribution to the fund is 75:25 for the Central and the State Governments respectively. Disaster Management, Relief and Civil Defence Department, GoR is the nodal department for the fund. The coverage of this fund recommended by the XV-FC goes beyond the disaster response funds that already exist at national (National Disaster Response Fund) and State (SDRF) levels constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005. SDRMF consists of two components viz. SDRF and State Disaster Mitigation Fund (SDMF) with the allocation in the proportion of 80 per cent and 20 per cent respectively.

16. It included mainly (a) Interest bearing (i) State Disaster Response Fund: ₹ 2,468.82 crore; (ii) State Compensatory Afforestation Fund: ₹ 1,458.39 crore (iii) State Disaster Mitigation Fund: ₹ 790.00 crore and (b) Non-interest bearing: (iv) Guarantee Redemption Fund: ₹ 6,072.44 crore; (v) Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund: ₹ 507.33 crore; (vi) State Road and Bridges Fund: ₹ 447.10 crore; (vii) Dedicated Road Safety Fund: ₹ 323.58 crore; (viii) Resource Development Fund: ₹ 180.88 crore; (ix) Water Conservation Cess Fund ₹ 117.71 crore and (x) Rajasthan Cow Protection and Promotion Fund: ₹ 80.70 crore.

17. (i) Deposit of Special Fees (Peripheral) for the Development of Converted Residential Land: ₹ 324.59 lakh, (ii) Rajasthan Development and Poverty Mitigating Fund: ₹ 1,100 only, (iii) Transfer from/to Capital Account- Amount received from KFW Germany for Water Supply Scheme PMC Churu: ₹ 2.22 lakh and (iv) Rajasthan State Investment Funds ₹ 979 only.

18. 3.35 per cent declared by Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

On receipt of Central's share for SDRMF, the contributions are to be transferred to the Public Account within 15 days of its receipts, otherwise, interest (at Bank rate prescribed by Reserve Bank of India) for the period of the delay is to be transferred to the Fund.

As per guidelines for the administration of SDRMF, the accretions to the SDRMF together with the income earned on the investment of the SDRMF are to be invested in Central Government dated Securities, auctioned Treasury Bills, and other interest-earning deposits with Scheduled Commercial Banks. The State Government is required to pay interest on the amount not invested to the SDRMF at the rate applicable to overdrafts under the Overdraft Regulation Guidelines of the RBI. The interest is to be credited on a half-yearly basis.

Scrutiny of information received from the Disaster Management, Relief and Civil Defence Department, GoR revealed the following:

(i) As per the recommendation of the XV-FC, the GoR transferred ₹ 1,580 crore (Central share: ₹ 1,185 crore and State share: ₹ 395 crore) to the SDRF during 2021-22. It was found that out of the Central share of ₹ 1,185 crore, GoI had issued (12 October 2021) sanction for ₹ 592 crore towards the second instalment of SDRF which was transferred on 03 November 2021 by the State Government along with its share (₹ 198 crore) after a delay of seven days.

(ii) On the recommendation of XV-FC, the State Government constituted the SDMF on 03 May 2021 for funding the projects exclusively for the purpose of mitigation and transferred ₹ 395 crore pertaining to 2020-21 from SDRF to SDMF in March 2022. In addition, the GoR also received Central share of ₹ 296 crore for SDMF for the year 2021-22 (on 29 March 2022) and transferred ₹ 395 crore (by adding State share of ₹ 99 crore) to SDMF (on 31 March 2022). Thus, the total transfer to SDMF during 2021-22 was ₹ 790 crore.

(iii) Audit scrutiny revealed that during 2021-22, on the SDRF amount remaining un-invested, GoR paid ₹ 85.45 crore as interest for the half-year from October 2020 to March 2021 and ₹ 83.55 crore as interest for the half year from April 2021 to September 2021.

Failure to invest the unspent SDRF balance in the instruments prescribed as per guidelines resulted in loss of revenue for the State Government.

During 2021-22, expenditure of ₹ 1,932.64 crore was incurred on the budget head 'Relief on Account of Natural Calamities' out of which the Government met ₹ 1,887.38 crore from SDRF (excluding Administration expenses of ₹ 45.26 crore) as per details given in Table 2.32.

Table 2.32: Details of expenditure charged to SDRF

			(₹ in crore)
S. No.	Major Head of Account	Minor Head of Account	Expenditure during 2021-22
1.	2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 01- Drought	102- Drinking Water Supply	4.17
		104- Supply of Fodder	9.75
		800- Other Expenditure	764.87
		Sub Total	778.79

S. No.	Major Head of Account	Minor Head of Account	Expenditure during 2021-22
2.	2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 02- Floods, Cyclones etc.	101-Gratuitous Relief	74.69
		102-Drinking Water Supply	0.05
		106-Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Roads and Bridges	61.20
		107- Repairs and restoration of damaged Government Office Buildings	0.01
		111- Ex-gratia payment to bereaved families	1.72
		113- Assistance for repairs/reconstruction of Houses	23.72
		114- Assistance to farmers for purchase of Agriculture Inputs	286.31
		117- Assistance to farmers for purchase of livestock	0.32
		122-Repairs and Restoration of Damaged Irrigation and Flood Control Works	7.85
		282- Public Health	652.72
	Sub Total	1,108.59	
	Grand Total	1,887.38	
3.	2245- Relief on Account of Natural Calamities 80- General	800-Other Expenditure (Administration Expenses)	45.26
		Sub-Total	45.26
		Total	1,932.64

Source: Finance Accounts.

2.5.2.2 Guarantee Redemption Fund

The State Government had set up the 'Guarantee Redemption Fund (Fund)' in 1999-2000 for meeting the payment obligations arising out of the guarantees issued by the Government in respect of bonds issued and other borrowings by the State Public Sector Undertakings or other Bodies and invoked by the beneficiaries.

The accumulations in the Fund are to be utilised only towards payment of the guarantees issued by the Government and not paid by the institutions on whose behalf guarantees were issued. This order was effective from 01st April 2003.

According to Finance Department (Ways & Means), GoR office order dated 15.12.2007, accumulated fund into the Fund including interest earned on invested funds were to be invested through RBI into Treasury Bills of 364 days of GoI.

The corpus of the Fund is to be gradually increased to the desired level of 5 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees in terms of the guidelines of the RBI which administers the Fund. The Guarantee Redemption Fund had a balance of ₹ 6,072.44 crore as on 31st March 2022 which was 6.33 *per cent* of outstanding guarantees (₹ 95,868.07 crore).

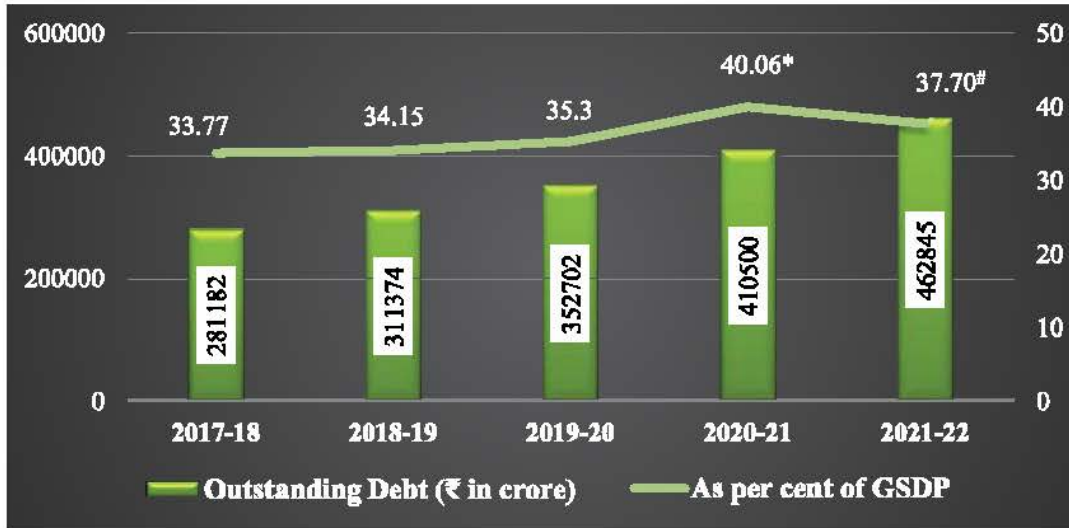
As of 1st April 2021, the opening balance in the Fund was ₹ 5,454.32 crore. During the year 2021-22, a sum of ₹ 551.32 crore (₹ 2.37 crore belonging to the period 2020-21 and ₹ 548.95 crore¹⁹ of 2021-22) was transferred into the Fund and no guarantee was invoked. In addition to this, an amount of ₹ 66.81 crore was received by the Government as interest on investment made from the Fund during 2020-21. As of 31st March 2022, the closing balance in the Fund was ₹ 6,072.44 crore, out of which only ₹ 4,715.84 crore was invested in the Treasury Bills of 364 days and remaining funds of ₹ 1,358.60 crore were lying un-invested.

19. ₹586.85 crore received against receivable guarantee fee of ₹1,035.70 crore under head '0075-108'.

2.6 Debt Management

Debt management is the process of establishing and executing a strategy for managing the Government's debt in order to raise the required amount of funding, achieve its risk and cost objectives and to meet any other sovereign debt management goals that the Government may have set through enactments or any other annual budget announcements.

Chart 2.13: Position of outstanding debts during 2017-22



* Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 4,604 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

The total debt of the State Government increased from ₹ 2,81,182 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 4,62,845 crore²⁰ in 2021-22. During 2021-22, it increased by 12.75 per cent over the previous year. These liabilities were more than twice the revenue receipts (₹ 1,83,920 crore) and more than four times the State's own resources (₹ 93,563 crore) during 2021-22.

2.6.1 Debt profile: Components

According to Rajasthan FRBM Act, 2005, total liability means the explicit liabilities under Consolidated Fund of the State and the Public Account of the State including General Provident Fund. Some of the important terms in this regard are explained in *Appendix 2.3*.

Table 2.33 presents the component-wise overall debt trends for the period 2017-22.

Table 2.33: Component wise debt trends

		(₹ in crore)				
S. No.		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Outstanding Overall Debt (2+3)	2,81,182*	3,11,374*	3,52,702*	4,10,500*	4,62,845*
2.	Public Debt					
	Internal Debt	2,00,244	2,19,312	2,42,077	2,84,789	3,21,807
	Loan from GoI	12,063	13,927	17,303	23,532	31,749
3.	Liabilities on Public Account	68,875	78,135	93,322	1,02,179	1,09,289
4.	Off Budget borrowings	2,373	2,137	2,902	1,804	1,581

20. Effective outstanding debt would be ₹4,50,973 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI has decided that GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

S. No.		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
5.	Rate of growth of outstanding Overall debt (<i>percentage</i>)	10.27	10.74	13.27	16.39	12.75
6.	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	8,32,529	9,11,674	9,99,050	10,13,323	11,96,137
7.	Overall Debt/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	33.77	34.15	35.30	40.06 ²¹	37.70 ²²
8.	Total Debt Receipts during the year including public accounts receipts	1,86,325	2,08,734	2,39,012	2,92,254	3,40,716
9.	Total Debt Repayments during the year including Public Account disbursements	1,60,145	1,78,542	1,97,684	2,34,456	2,88,371
10.	Total Debt Available	26,180	30,192	41,328	57,798	52,345
11.	Debt Available/Debt Receipts (<i>percentage</i>)	14.05	14.46	17.29	19.78	15.36

Source: Finance Accounts of the respective years

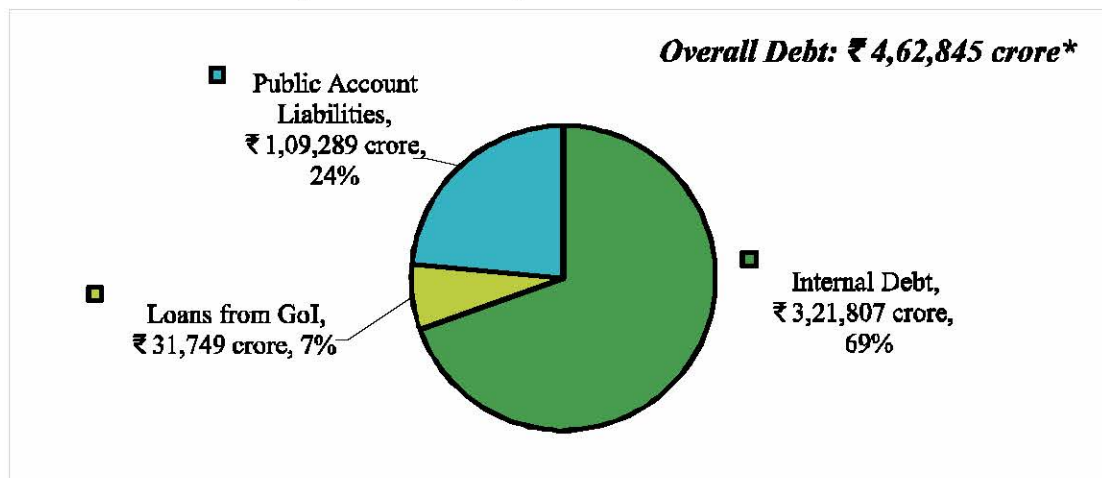
*Including outstanding UDAY loans: 2016-17= ₹ 62,422 crore, 2017-18 = ₹ 58,272 crore, 2018-19= ₹ 51,636 crore, 2019-20= ₹ 44,730 crore, 2020-21= ₹ 37,825 crore, 2021-22= ₹ 30,919 crore.

The effective outstanding overall debt would be ₹ 4,50,973 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI has decided that GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

During 2021-22, the overall debt increased by ₹ 52,345 crore from previous year mainly due to increase in public debt (₹ 45,235 crore) and public account liabilities (₹ 7,110 crore).

The overall debt-GSDP ratio decreased from 40.06 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 37.70 *per cent* in 2021-22. The State achieved the target of 38.20 *per cent* fixed under FRBM Act.

Chart 2.14: Break up of Outstanding Overall Debt at the end of Financial Year

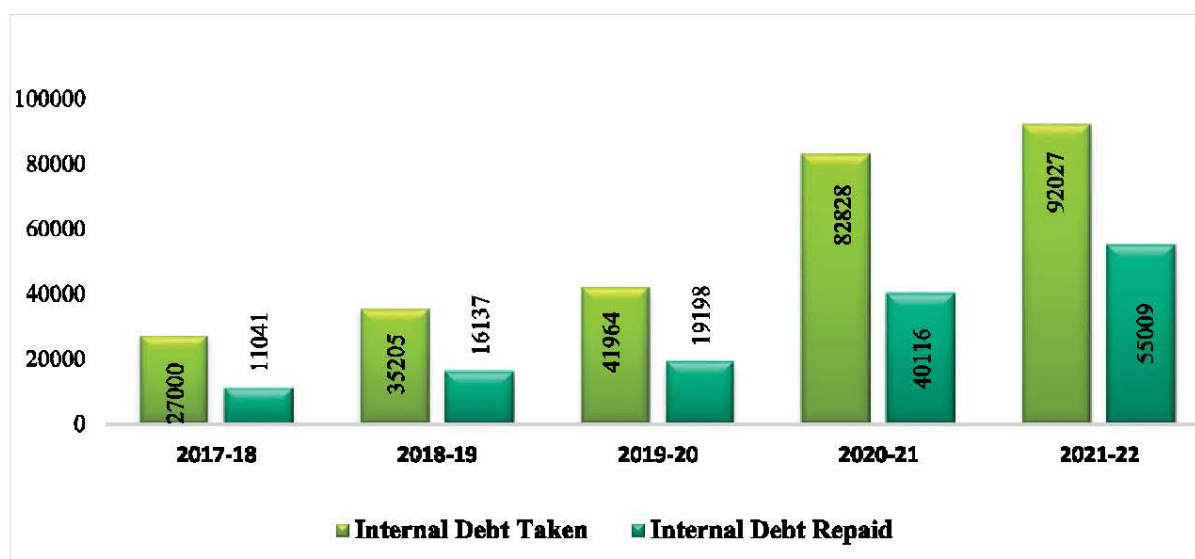


* Effective overall debt would be ₹ 4,50,973 crore as the Department of Expenditure, GoI has decided that GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

* net figures i.e. the difference between receipts and disbursements under the respective components during the year.

21. The Debt to GSDP ratio as per the Finance Accounts is 40.06 *per cent*. However, the effective debt to GSDP ratio has been arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 4,604 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the outstanding overall debt.

22. The Debt to GSDP ratio as per the Finance Accounts is 37.70 *per cent*. However, the effective debt to GSDP ratio has been arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹ 11,872 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the outstanding overall debt.

Chart 2.15: Internal debt taken vis-a-vis repaid(**₹ in crore**)

The Internal debt taken has increased from ₹ 27,000 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 92,027 in 2021-22 crore at a CAGR of 35.87 per cent, the Internal debt repaid has increased even faster at a CAGR of 49.40 per cent from ₹ 11,041 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 55,009 crore in 2021-22.

2.6.2 Debt profile: Maturity and Repayment

The Maturity Profile of the State Debt (amounts payable in respect of Internal debt and loans from GoI in different years) as on 31 March 2022 is depicted in **Table 2.34**.

Table 2.34: Debt Maturity profile of repayment of State debt

S. No.	Period of repayment (Years)	Amount (₹ in crore)	Percentage (w.r.t. Public debt)
1.	0 – 1	19,344.86	5.47
2.	1 – 3	55,898.79	15.81
3.	3 – 5	67,637.40	19.13
4.	5 – 7	66,975.21	18.95
5.	7 and above	1,11,310.14	31.48
6.	Others ²³	32,389.67	9.16
	Total	3,53,556.07	100.00

Source: Finance Accounts

The maturity profile of outstanding stock of public debt as on 31st March 2022 indicates that out of the outstanding public debt of ₹ 3,53,556.07 crore, 59.36 per cent (₹ 2,09,856.26 crore) is payable within the next seven years, 31.48 per cent (₹ 1,11,310.14 crore) is in the maturity bracket of more than seven years while the repayment schedule of the remaining amount (₹ 32,389.67 crore) is not available.

23. Payment schedule of this amount is not available with the office of the Accountant General (A&E).

Repayment Schedule of market loans

The borrowings of State Government are governed by Article 293 of the Constitution of India. The State Government takes loans/borrowings from market for implementation of various State Plan programmes and fulfilment of fiscal liabilities.

As per information provided by the Finance Department GoR (June 2022) the repayment schedule of outstanding market loans and interest on these loans for the years 2022-23 to 2055-56 is depicted below in Table 2.35.

Table 2.35: Repayment schedule of Market Loans and Interest on Market Loans

S. No.	Period of Repayment (Years)	Repayment of Market Loans (Principal) (₹ in crore)	Repayment of Market Loans (Interest) (₹ in crore)
1.	0 – 1	9,041.10	19,517.09
2.	1 – 3	35,800.00	35,857.96
3.	3 – 5	52,952.78	29,662.60
4.	5 – 7	58,142.04	21,614.21
5.	7 -10	89,751.00	15,590.51
6.	More than 10	19,500.00	12,354.14
	Total	2,65,186.92	1,34,596.51

Source: Information provided by the Finance Department.

As shown above, the State will have to repay ₹ 44,841.10 crore of market loans and pay interest of ₹ 55,375.05 crore in next three financial years i.e. up to 2024-25. In the following two years up to 2026-27, principal of ₹ 52,952.78 crore and interest of ₹ 29,662.60 crore will be payable. Annual outgo of principal repayment and interest will be approximately ₹ 36,566.31 crore during next five years up to 2026-27.

In the period from 2027-28 to 2031-32, loans of ₹ 1,47,893.04 crore and interest of ₹ 37,204.72 crore will be payable. As such, the State will have to repay approximately ₹ 37,019.55 crore annually on an average during the period 2027-28 to 2031-32.

2.7 Debt Sustainability Analysis (DSA)

Debt Sustainability

Debt is considered sustainable if the borrower, in this case the State, is in a position to service its debt now and in future. Debt sustainability indicators accordingly seek to assess the creditworthiness and the liquidity position of the borrowers by examining their ability to service the debt and repaying debt out of current and regular sources of revenue.

This section assesses the sustainability of debt of the State Government in terms of debt-GSDP ratio, burden of interest payments (measured by ratio of interest payments to revenue receipts) and maturity profile of the State Government debts.

Table 2.36 analyses the debt sustainability of the State according to relevant indicators for a period of five years beginning from 2017-18.

Table 2.36: Trends in debt Sustainability indicators

S.No.	Debt Sustainability Indicators	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Overall debt (₹ in crore)	2,81,182	3,11,374	3,52,702	4,10,500 [§]	4,62,845 ^{§§}
2.	Outstanding Public Debt* (₹ in crore)	2,12,307	2,33,239	2,59,380	3,08,321 [§]	3,53,556 ^{§§}
3.	Rate of Growth of Outstanding Public Debt (<i>per cent</i>)	8.64	9.86	11.21	18.87	14.67
4.	GSDP (₹ in crore)	8,32,529	9,11,674	9,99,050 ²⁴	10,13,323 ²⁵	11,96,137 ²⁶
5.	Rate of Growth of GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	9.46	9.51	9.58	1.43	18.04
6.	Public Debt/GSDP	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.30 ²⁷	0.29 ²⁸
7.	Overall Debt/GSDP (<i>per cent</i>)	33.77	34.15	35.30	40.06 ²⁷	37.70 ²⁸
8.	Public Debt Maturity profile of repayment of State debt – including default history, if any (₹ in crore)	11,000	16,096	17,702	16,556	16,394
9.	Public Debt Receipts (₹ in crore)	28,557	37,847	46,173	89,964	1,01,363
10.	Public Debt Repayment (₹ in crore)	11,674	16,915	20,032	41,023	56,128
11.	Interest paid on Outstanding Public Debt (₹ in crore)	16,214	17,804	19,236	20,720	23,060
12.	Average interest rate of Outstanding Public Debt (<i>per cent</i>)	7.95	7.99	7.81	7.30	6.97
13.	Percentage of Interest payment to Revenue Receipt	12.74	12.91	13.73	15.43	12.54
14.	Percentage of Public Debt Repayment to Public Debt Receipt	40.88	44.69	43.38	45.60	55.37
15.	Net Public Debt available to the State [#] (₹ in crore)	669	3,128	6,905	28,221	22,175
16.	Net Public Debt available as <i>per cent</i> to Public Debt Receipts	2.34	8.26	14.95	31.37	21.88

Source: Finance Accounts

[§] The effective debt would be ₹4,05,896 crore as GST compensation of ₹4,604 crore given to the States as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

^{§§} The effective debt would be ₹4,50,973 crore as GST compensation of ₹11,872 crore given to the States as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

* Outstanding Public Debt is the sum of outstanding balances under the heads 6003-Internal Debt and 6004- Loans and Advances from the Central Government.

Net debt available to the State Government is calculated as excess of Public debt receipts over Public debt repayment and interest payment on Public Debt.

Analysis of various debt sustainability indicators as shown in Table 2.36 revealed the following:

- The debt-GSDP ratio decreased from 40.06 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 37.70 *per cent*²⁹ in 2021-22.

24. Revised Estimate-II

25. Revised Estimate-I

26. Advance Estimate

27. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹4,604 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

28. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹11,872 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

29. The Debt to GSDP ratio as per the Finance Accounts is 38.69 *per cent*. However, the effective debt to GSDP ratio has been arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹11,872 crore received as back to back loan under debt receipts from the outstanding overall debt.

- The burden of interest payment on public debt as percentage of revenue receipts decreased from 15.43 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 12.54 *per cent* in 2021-22.
- The percentage of public debt repayment to public debt receipts during 2021-22 increased to 55.37 *per cent* as against 45.60 *per cent* in 2020-21.

Net availability of borrowed funds

Net availability of borrowed funds is defined as the ratio of the public debt redemption (Principal + Interest payments) to public debt receipts and indicates the extent to which the debt receipts are used for redemption of old public debt.

The net fund available from borrowing for current operations after providing for interest and principal repayment increased from ₹ 669 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 22,175 crore in 2021-22. However, the net public debt available as a percentage of Public debt receipts declined from 31.37 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 21.88 *per cent* in 2021-22 indicating a greater share of debt receipts are being utilised towards redemption of old public debt resulting in a deteriorating debt situation.

2.7.1 Utilisation of borrowed funds and funds available under other Liabilities

Borrowed funds should ideally be used to fund capital creation and developmental activities. Using borrowed funds for meeting current consumption and repayment of interest on outstanding loans is not sustainable.

Details and trends of utilization of borrowed funds and funds available for use under other liabilities is given in **Table 2.37**:

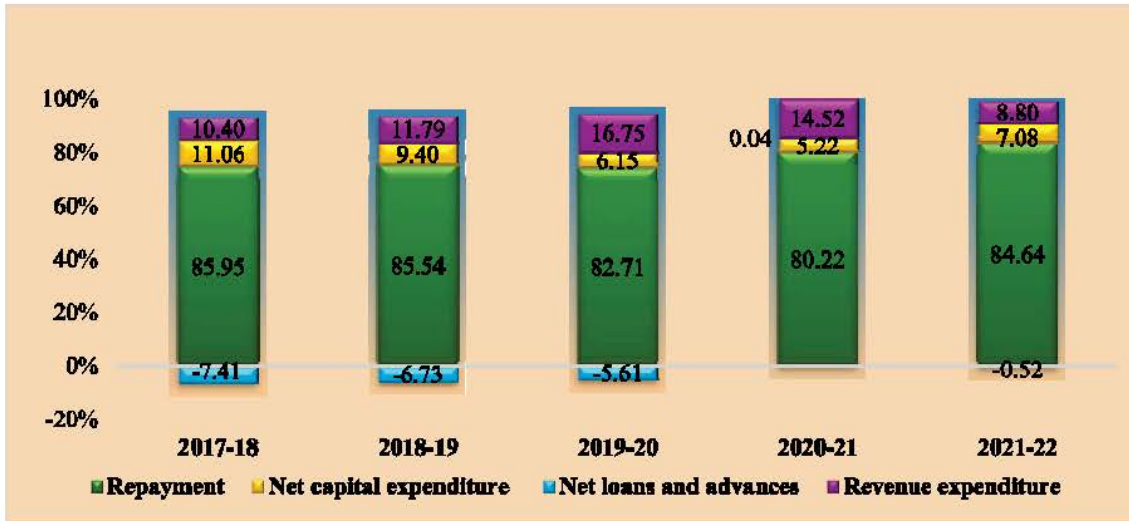
Table 2.37: Utilisation of borrowed funds and other liabilities

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Year		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Total Borrowings (Public Debt and other obligations) during the year	1	1,86,325	2,08,734	2,39,012	2,92,254	3,40,716
2.	Repayment (earlier borrowings (Principal) and other obligations) (percentage)	2	1,60,144 (85.95)	1,78,542 (85.54)	1,97,684 (82.71)	2,34,456 (80.22)	2,88,370 (84.64)
3.	Net capital expenditure (percentage)	3	20,607 (11.06)	19,618 (9.40)	14,698 (6.15)	15,257 (5.22)	24,121 (7.08)
4.	Net loans and advances	4	(-)13,800	(-) 14,045	(-) 13,415	118	(-) 1,753
5.	Portion of Revenue expenditure met out of net available borrowings and other liabilities (percentage)	5= 1-2- 3-4	19,374 (10.40)	24,619 (11.79)	40,045 (16.75)	42,423 (14.52)	29,978 (8.80)

Source: Finance Accounts

Chart 2.16: Trends of Utilisation of borrowed funds



During 2021-22, borrowing of ₹ 29,978 crore was used for meeting the revenue expenditure. Percentage of repayment of borrowing to total borrowing decreased from 85.95 per cent in 2017-18 to 84.64 per cent in 2021-22. However, it increased by 4.42 percentage points in 2021-22 over the previous year.

2.7.2 Status of Guarantees Contingent Liabilities

Guarantees are contingent liabilities on the Consolidated Fund of the State which can be invoked in case of default by the borrower for whom the guarantee was extended. As per FRBM Act, 2005 (amended in April 2016) total outstanding Government guarantee on 31st March 2017 shall not exceed 70 per cent of estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State in financial year 2016-17 and thereafter total outstanding government guarantee at the end of each financial year shall not exceed 60 per cent of estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State in that financial year.

The maximum amount for which guarantees were given by the State and outstanding guarantees for the last five years are given in Table 2.38.

Table 2.38: Guarantees given by the Government of Rajasthan

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Guarantees	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Maximum amount guaranteed including interest	1,12,057	1,31,026	1,44,676	1,56,822	1,72,684
2.	Outstanding amount of guarantees including interest	61,761	70,430	80,631	82,612	95,868
3.	Maximum amount guaranteed as a percentage of total Revenue Receipts	88.02	95.03	103.26	116.76	93.89
4.	Estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund	1,77,390	2,08,306	2,24,905	2,19,467	2,46,909
5.	Outstanding guarantee w.r.t. estimated receipts (in per cent)	34.82	33.81	35.85	37.64	38.83

Source: Finance Accounts and budget documents

The outstanding guarantees increased by 16.05 per cent from ₹ 82,612 crore in 2020-21 to ₹ 95,868 crore in 2021-22 and were 52.12 per cent of the Revenue Receipts (₹ 1,83,920 crore) of the Government. The outstanding guarantees mainly pertained to five

Power Companies (₹79,681 crore), Urban Development and Housing Sector (₹4,252 crore), one Road Transport Corporation (₹3,220 crore) and six Co-operatives (₹1,141 crore). The guarantees of Power Companies were given for repayment of loans/overdraft, amount raised by issue of bonds/debentures and payment of interest at stipulated rates.

The outstanding guarantee to estimated receipts ratio (38.83 *per cent*) during 2021-22 was within the limit fixed under FRBM Act (60 *per cent*).

2.7.3 Management of Cash Balances

As per an agreement with the RBI, the State Government has to maintain a minimum cash balance of ₹ 2.34 crore on all the days w.e.f. 01-03-1999. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking ordinary and special Ways and Means advances/overdrafts from time to time.

For arriving at the daily cash balance for the purpose of grant of Ways and Means advances/overdraft, the RBI evaluates the holdings of the 14 days Treasury Bills along with the transactions reported (at RBI counters, Inter-Government transactions and Treasury transactions reported by the agency banks) for the day. To the cash balance so arrived, the maturity of 14 days Treasury Bills if any, is added and excess balance, if any, after maintaining the minimum cash balance is reinvested in Treasury Bills. If the net cash balance arrived at is less than the minimum cash balance and if there are no 14 days Treasury Bills maturing on that day, RBI rediscounts the holdings of the 14 days Treasury Bills and makes good the shortfall. If there is no holding of 14 days Treasury Bills on that day, the State Government applies for Ways and Means Advances/Special Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft.

The limit for Normal Ways and Means Advances to the State Government was ₹ 2,608 crore with effect from 17 April 2020 and the same prevailed up to 31 March 2022. The RBI has also agreed to give Special Ways and Means Advances against the pledge of Government Securities. The limit of Special Ways and Means Advances is revised by the RBI from time to time. The limit of Special Ways and Means Advances was ₹ 1,973.65 crore on 1 April 2021 and ₹ 6,662.81 crore on 31 March 2022.

The extent to which the Government maintained the Minimum Cash Balance with the RBI during 2021-22 is given below:

(i) **Special Ways and Means Advances:** The balance under Special Ways and Means Advances as on 1 April 2021 was Nil. During 2021-22, the State Government obtained ₹ 37,629.57 crore by Special Ways and Means Advances on 67 occasions for 143 days from RBI and paid ₹ 24.73 crore as interest. The balance at the end of the year 2021-22 was Nil.

(ii) **Normal ways and means Advances:** The balance under Normal ways and means Advances as on 1 April 2021 was Nil. During 2021-22, the State Government obtained ₹ 912.84 crore by Normal ways and Means Advances on four occasions for six days from RBI and paid ₹ 0.29 crore as interest. In these six days the State Government also obtained Special Ways and Means Advances. The balance at the end of the year 2021-22 was Nil.

(iii) **Cash Balance:** The General Cash Balance of the State as on 31 March 2022, apart from 'Investment held in the Cash Balance Investment account' (₹ 8,218.92 crore),

'Investment of Earmarked Funds' (₹ 6,259.15 crore) and Other cash balance (₹ 3.58 crore), was ₹ 187.44 crore which consisted of the following:

- a. Cash in Treasuries (MH 8999-101) = ₹ 0.05 crore
- b. Deposits with RBI (MH 8999-102) = ₹ 281.72 crore
- c. Remittance in transit- local (MH 8999-104) = ₹ (-) 94.33 crore

The 'Deposits with RBI' depict the monthly cash balance in respect of Reserve Bank Deposit (State) as on 31 March 2022 after closing of March 2022 accounts. There was a difference of ₹ 7.31 crore (Dr.) between the figures in the Finance accounts (₹ 281.72 crore (Dr.)) and that intimated by the RBI (₹ 289.03 crore (Cr.)). Out of this, amount of ₹ 7.25 crore (Dr.) has been reconciled and cleared. Difference of ₹ 0.06 crore (Dr.) was outstanding by the end of June 2022 and requires reconciliation.

Table 2.39: Cash Balances and their investment

(₹ in crore)			
S. No.		Opening balance on 1 April 2021	Closing balance on 31 March 2022
A. General Cash Balance			
1.	Cash in treasuries	0.05	0.05
2.	Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	20.99	281.72
3.	Remittances in transit – Local	(-) 81.01	(-) 94.33
	Total	(-) 59.97	187.44
4.	Investments held in Cash Balance investment account	4,440.13	8,218.92
	Total (A)	4,380.16	8,406.36
B. Other Cash Balances and Investments			
5.	Cash with departmental officers viz., Public Works, Forest Officers	0.77	0.75
6.	Permanent advances for contingent expenditure with department officers	2.84	2.83
7.	Investment in earmarked funds	2,103.74	6,259.15
	Total (B)	2,107.35	6,262.73
	Total (A + B)	6,487.51	14,669.09
	Interest realized	23.38	43.69

Source: Finance Accounts

Table 2.40: Cash Balance Investment Account (Major Head-8673)

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Year	Opening Balance	Closing Balance	Increase/ decrease (-)	Interest earned
1.	2017-18	5,585.10	6,401.72	816.62	365.84
2.	2018-19	6,401.72	2,154.46	(-) 4,247.26	281.20
3.	2019-20	2,154.46	5,807.73	3,653.27	77.12
4.	2020-21	5,807.73	4,440.13	(-) 1,367.60	23.38
5.	2021-22	4,440.13	8,218.92	3,778.79	43.69

Source: Finance Accounts

The surplus cash balances of the State Government are automatically invested in 14 day treasury bills with an average interest rate of five *per cent* per annum and partly in 91,

182 and 364 day auctioned treasury bills of RBI. At the end of 2021-22, a sum of ₹ 8,218.92 crore was invested in Gov Treasury Bills/Securities, which earned an interest of ₹ 43.69 crore. Further, ₹ 6,259.15 crore was also invested in earmarked funds.

Chart 2.17: Market loans vis-a-vis General Cash Balance

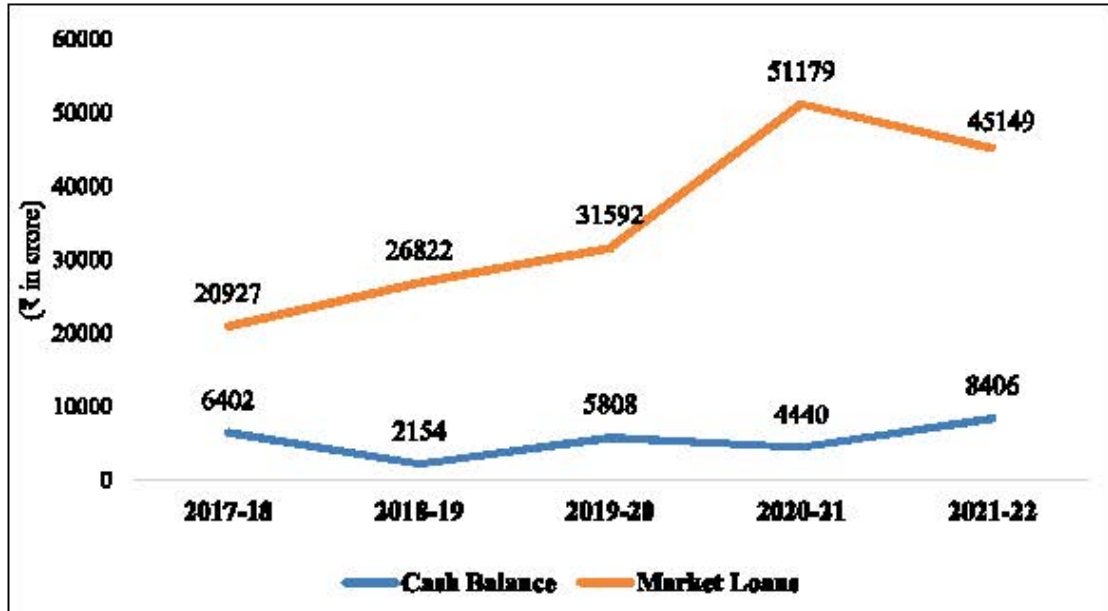
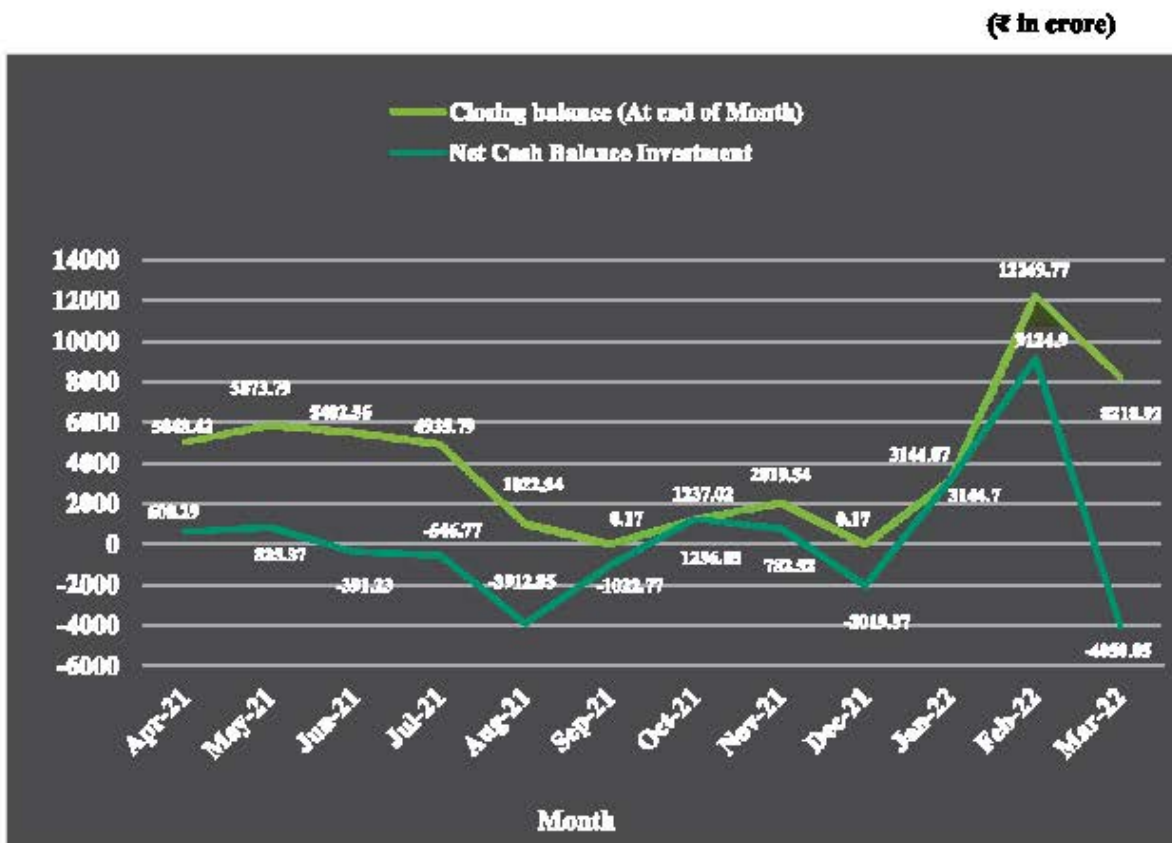


Chart 2.18: Month-wise movement of Cash Balances and net cash balance investments during the year



2.8 Conclusion

During the current year Revenue Receipts increased by ₹ 49,612.17 crore (36.94 *per cent*) and Revenue Expenditure increased by ₹ 31,480.60 crore (17.66 *per cent*).

Further, subsidies as a percentage of Revenue Receipts witnessed an increase over the previous year and rose to 12.70 *per cent* of Revenue Receipts and 11.14 *per cent* of Revenue expenditure.

Capital Expenditure as a percentage of GSDP increased marginally over last year but remained very low at 2.02 *per cent*.

Under the NPS regime which was effective in the state till March 2022, the total un-transferred NPS contribution of the State Government employees and AIS officers was ₹ 778.28 crore. The matching amount of this contribution creates a deferred liability of the State Government. Further, the State Government decided to transfer the un-transferred employee contribution under NPS to the Revenue Receipts of the State in contravention of the NPS guidelines and the agreements signed by the State Government.

Net fund of ₹ 22,175 crore remained available from borrowing for current operations. However, the net public debt available as a percentage of Public debt receipts declined from 31.37 *per cent* in 2020-21 to 21.88 *per cent* in 2021-22 indicating a greater share of debt receipts being utilised towards redemption of old public debt resulting in a deteriorating debt situation.

Chapter III: Budgetary Management

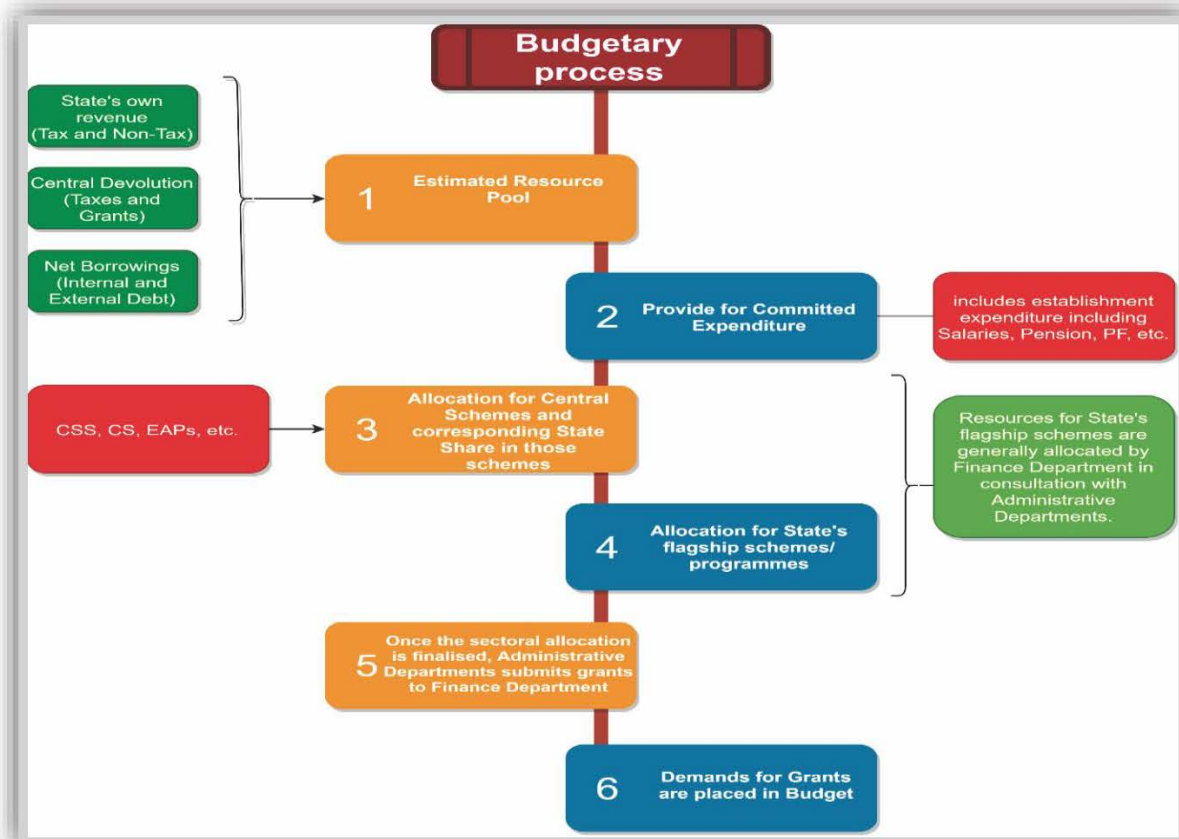
Introduction

The chapter is based on the audit of Appropriation Accounts of the State. It reviews the allocative priorities of State Government and comments on transparency of Budget formulation and effectiveness of its implementation. Effective financial management ensures that decisions taken at the policy level are implemented successfully at the administrative level without wastage or diversion of funds.

3.1 Budget Process

The annual exercise of budgeting is a means for detailing the roadmap for efficient use of public resources. In each financial year, the Finance Department is required to prepare a statement of all receipts and expenditure expected to be realized or incurred during the year. This statement is referred to as the Annual Financial Statement (popularly known as the Budget) as specified in Article 202 of the Constitution. The Budget process commences with the issue of the Budget Circular, normally in August each year, which guides the Departments in framing their estimates, for the next financial year. The budget preparation process in the State is given in **Chart 3.1** below:

Chart 3.1: Budget preparation process

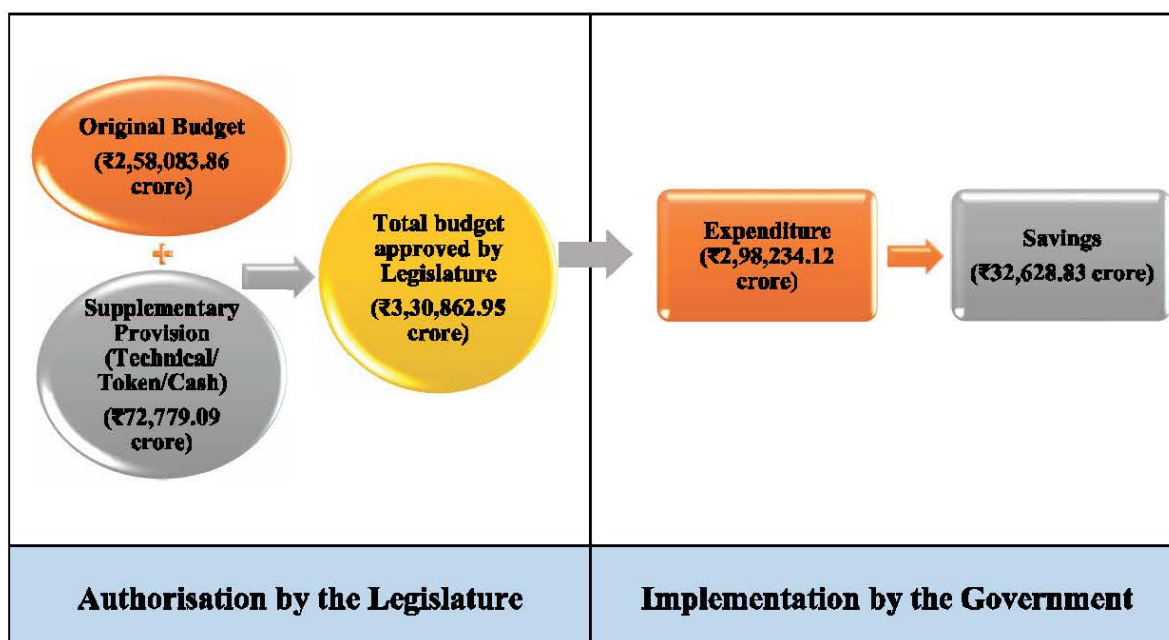


CSS: Centrally Sponsored Schemes; CS: Central Schemes.

As soon as the detailed estimates and grants are passed by the Legislative Assembly in accordance with the procedure laid down in Articles 202-204 of the Constitution, Finance Department communicates to all Heads of Departments and other Budget Controlling Officers, the allotments placed at their disposal during the budget year. Finance Department also sends copies of the budget document to the Accountant General. All such information and budgetary data is uploaded on the Integrated Financial Management System by the Finance Department and access to the same is available with the concerned authorities.

Finance Department also reviews requests made for supplementary grants and re-appropriations by departments during the course of the year. Apart from supplementary grant, re-appropriation can also be used to re-allocate funds within a Grant. The total amounts approved by the State Legislature including the original and supplementary budget, expenditure and savings during the year 2021-22 are depicted below:

Chart 3.2: Position of original and supplementary budget, expenditure and savings



The State Budget Manual (SBM) stipulates that the estimates of expenditure should be as accurate as possible. An avoidable excess in an estimate is as much a financial irregularity as an excess in the actual expenditure. The budget procedure envisages that the sum provided in an estimate of expenditure on a particular item must be that sum which can be expended in the year and it should neither be more nor less.

3.1.1 Summary of savings and disbursements

As per Article 112(2) of the Constitution, a distinction is made between Charged and Voted expenditure. Charged expenditure is an expenditure charged on the revenues of the State not subject to the vote of Legislative Assembly under the Constitution. Voted expenditure is subject to the vote of Legislative Assembly. Article 202 (3) of the Constitution specifies categories of expenditure that can be charged on the Consolidated Fund of the state.

Trend analysis during the last five years (2017-22) of classification of total disbursements into Charged and Voted is given below:

Table 3.1: Voted and Charged disbursements and savings/excess during 2017-22

S. No.	Year	Disbursements		Saving	
		Voted	Charged	Voted	Charged
1.	2017-18	1,52,446.45	31,640.86	15,882.96	107.23
2.	2018-19	1,70,938.53	38,837.74	19,224.26	77.79
3.	2019-20	1,74,658.95	43,879.83	24,176.34	181.67
4.	2020-21	1,74,822.52	66,438.60	26,690.95	360.87
5.	2021-22	2,13,739.00	84,495.12	23,679.22	8,949.61

Source: Appropriation Accounts of the respective years

The charged disbursements increased by 167.04 *per cent* from ₹ 31,640.86 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 84,495.12 crore in 2021-22. Voted disbursements increased by 40.21 *per cent* from ₹ 1,52,446.45 crore in 2017-18 to ₹ 2,13,739.00 crore in 2021-22 and savings exceeded ₹ 15,000 crore under voted section in every year during 2017-18 to 2021-22.

During 2021-22, the savings in Charged section (₹ 8,949.61 crore) increased drastically by ₹ 8,588.74 crore over the previous year (₹ 360.87 crore) mainly because of less utilisation of ₹ 37,629.57 crore against fund provision of ₹ 46,300 crore under Public debt heads, due to less borrowing under Special Ways and Means advances against the budget estimation.

3.2 Appropriation Accounts

Appropriation Accounts are accounts of the expenditure of the Government for each financial year, compared with the amounts of grants voted and appropriations charged for different purposes as specified in the schedules appended to the Appropriation Act passed under Article 204 and 205 of the Constitution of India. Appropriation Accounts are on Gross basis. These Accounts depict the original budget provision, supplementary grants, surrenders and re-appropriations distinctly and indicate actual capital and revenue expenditure on various specified services vis-à-vis those authorised by the Appropriation Act in respect of both Charged and Voted items of budget. Appropriation Accounts thus facilitate understanding of utilisation of funds, the management of finances and monitoring of budgetary provisions and are, therefore, complementary to the Finance Accounts.

The CAG of India conducts the audit of appropriations to ascertain whether the expenditure actually incurred under various grants underlying in the budget, is within the authorisations given under the Appropriation Act for the year and whether charged appropriations are as required to be charged under the provisions of the Constitution. It also seeks to ascertain whether the expenditure so incurred conforms with the law, relevant rules, regulations and instructions.

3.3 Comments on integrity of budgetary and accounting process

3.3.1 Unnecessary or excessive supplementary grants

Para 24.2 of the SBM stipulates that during the course of a financial year, if the amount provided for the purpose is found to be inadequate or a need arises for an expenditure

during the course of the year on some object or service for which no provision has been made, a supplementary grant can be sanctioned by the Legislature.

The State Legislature approved supplementary provision (September 2021 and February 2022) of ₹ 72,779.09 crore in 47 Grants/Appropriations for the year 2021-22. Cases of unnecessary supplementary provisions (of ₹ 2.50 crore or more in each case) aggregating to ₹ 6,600.49 crore, observed in 17 cases are given in Table 3.2 below.

Table 3.2: Cases where supplementary provisions proved unnecessary during 2021-22

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Name of the Grant	Original	Supplem-entary	Actual Expenditure	Saving out of original Provisions
1	2	3	4	5	6=3-5
Revenue (Voted)					
1.	4- District Administration	635.07	24.45	573.58	61.49
2.	7-Elections	185.59	2.62	179.27	6.32
3.	8-Revenue	917.94	4.34	793.48	124.46
4.	16-Police	7,196.56	227.66	7,186.18	10.38
5.	20-Housing	74.26	9.01	72.92	1.34
6.	24-Education, Art and Culture	35,902.71	903.30	34,391.66	1,511.05
7.	26-Medical and Public Health and Sanitation	11,627.29	271.41	11,409.66	217.63
8.	34-Relief from Natural Calamities	3,995.50	1,000.32	3,907.65	87.85
9.	39-Animal Husbandry and Medical	1,775.78	3.32	1,683.56	92.22
10.	50-Rural Employment	3,079.79	691.19	2,843.03	236.76
11.	51-Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	19,685.77	2,095.93	19,562.68	123.09
	Total	85,076.26	5,233.55	82,603.67	2,472.59
Capital(Voted)					
12.	16-Police	236.76	3.51	174.77	61.99
13.	19-Public Works	1,036.42	87.40	780.96	255.46
14.	21-Roads and Bridges	4,851.00	623.95	4,467.37	383.63
15.	30-Tribal Area Development	3,602.03	248.79	3,182.95	419.08
16.	46-Irrigation	2,586.82	127.86	2,478.23	108.59
17.	51-Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	4,588.79	275.43	4,028.65	560.14
	Total	16,901.82	1,366.94	15,112.93	1,788.89
	Grand Total	1,01,978.08	6,600.49	97,716.60	4,258.48

Source: Appropriation Accounts

From the above table it may be seen that in the above 17 cases, besides the original grants of ₹ 1,01,978.08 crore, the supplementary provision of ₹ 6,600.49 crore was made, which proved unnecessary as the actual expenditure was only ₹ 97,716.60 crore, resulting in savings of ₹ 4,258.48 crore against the original provision. This indicates that supplementary grants were obtained without proper assessment of adequacy of original provision and contributed to increase in overall budgetary savings during the year.

3.3.2 Unnecessary or excessive re-appropriation

Re-appropriation is the transfer of funds within a grant from one unit of appropriation where savings are anticipated, to another unit where additional funds are needed. As

per para 23.3 of SBM, re-appropriations are permissible only when it is known or anticipated that appropriation for the unit from which funds are diverted will not be utilized in full or that savings can definitely be affected in it. During the year 2021-22, re-appropriation orders of ₹ 15,523.56 crore were issued till 31 March 2022.

In several cases, re-appropriation proved insufficient/excessive or unnecessary and resulted in huge savings. The final savings/excess after re-appropriation was more than ₹ one crore in 30 heads of accounts (*Appendix 3.2*). There was insufficient re-appropriation in 16 heads of accounts, unnecessary re-appropriation in three heads of accounts and excessive re-appropriation in 11 heads of accounts.

The above instances are indicative of the fact that the budget controlling officers failed to adequately assess the requirements and did not have updated information regarding expenditure before re-appropriations.

Paragraph 23.15.6 of SBM envisages that the reasons for anticipating excesses or savings should be clearly explained by the Department. Scrutiny of re-appropriation orders issued (31 March 2022) by the Finance Department, revealed that out of 2,106 heads in re-appropriation orders, reasons were clearly explained only in 1,024 cases (48.6 *per cent*). Explanations in the remaining 1,082 cases, were of vague and non-specific nature like 'actual requirement', 'based on latest assessment' and 'restriction of expenditure'.

3.3.3 Unspent amount and surrendered appropriations and/or Large Savings/Surrenders

Paragraph 13.7 of the SBM prescribes that actual expenditure incurred during the last three years and the revised estimates for the current financial year, should be taken into consideration for preparing estimates for the ensuing financial year. Past figures should be used to identify any noticeable tendency for expenditure to rise or decline, any abnormal feature during past years, any recognizable regularity in movement of expenditure and any special event likely to arise with the potential to impact expenditure significantly.

During the year 2021-22, cases of substantial savings from budget allocation were noticed, raising questions about the credibility of the budgeting process and budget monitoring. The outcome of Appropriation audit revealed that out of total savings of ₹ 32,628.83 crore (9.86 *per cent* of the total budget provision of ₹ 3,30,863 crore) during the year 2021-22, there were 31 grants and two appropriations in which the savings exceeded ₹ 100 crore in each case and these grants had combined savings of ₹ 31,145.90 crore (95.45 *per cent* of total savings), as given in *Appendix 3.3*. There were seven grants in which savings exceeded ₹ 100 crore in both revenue and capital sections.

The main reasons for substantial savings as furnished by the departments was non/less release of share/funds by GoI/GoR and non/less execution of work. Other reasons were

- posts remaining vacant,
- less expenditure on pay and allowances,
- less release of grants to Municipalities/Municipal Councils,
- non-starting of some major works because of non-preparation of draft project report,
- less release of fund to executive agency by State Government.

This indicates that the provisions of Chapter 13 of the SBM related to estimates of expenditure were not followed during preparation of budget estimates of expenditure by the Departments and budget controlling officers of these grants, which resulted in huge savings of ₹ 32,628.83 crore.

Of the eight grants in Capital-voted section and two grants in Revenue-voted section with budget utilization of less than 50 per cent during 2017-18 to 2021-22 (highlighted in red below), seven grants had shown similar low utilization for the last three to five years with one grant having low utilization in all the five years, which is indicative of issues warranting a close review by the Government to enable initiation of corrective measures. Utilisation of budgetary allocation in nine grants during the five year period 2017-18 to 2021-22 is shown in the **Table 3.3**.

Table 3.3: Grants/Appropriations with Budget utilisation less than 50 per cent

(₹ in crore)									
S.No.	Grant	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	No. of years*	Budget 2021-22	Total Budget (5 years)
Capital voted									
1.	11-Miscellaneous Social Services	36%	41%	35%	25%	64%	4	4.80	54.39
2.	19-Public Works	59%	55%	52%	45%	69%	1	1,123.82	5,497.42
3.	20-Housing	55%	64%	29%	41%	48%	3	88.30	315.86
4.	23-Labour and employment	47%	60%	1%	24%	54%	3	26.00	152.47
5.	32-Civil Supplies	23%	15%	1%	20%	6%	5	3.10	22.54
6.	38-Minor Irrigation and Soil Conservation	91%	35%	99%	23%	34%	3	1.75	5.19
7.	41-Community Development	63%	32%	16%	100%	4%	3	13.32	66.55
8.	47-Tourism	40%	61%	18%	79%	76%	2	145.09	299.45
Revenue voted									
9.	47-Tourism	99%	76%	77%	45%	63%	1	65.03	367.40
10.	49-Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions	56%	40%	32%	46%	80%	3	0.05	0.82

Source: Appropriation Accounts and budget document.

* Number of years with utilisation below 50 per cent.

Less utilization in these sectors and instances of repeated underutilization indicate less emphasis on these sectors as well as deficient budgeting process.

Out of the total savings of ₹ 32,629 crore during the year, ₹ 32,549 crore (99.76 per cent) was surrendered on the last day i.e. 31 March 2022 and ₹ 79.59 crore remained unsurrendered. Late surrender of savings prevents the utilization of funds towards other purposes.

Anticipated savings not surrendered

According to para 23.16 of SBM, grants that cannot be properly utilised should be surrendered. Accordingly, it is the duty of the budget controlling officers to ensure that all anticipated savings are surrendered as soon as they are estimated, without waiting till the end of the year, unless they are definitely required to meet excesses under some other units of the same grant. No savings can be held in reserve for meeting possible future excesses.

During the scrutiny of Appropriation Account, it was noticed that the amount not surrendered under various grants/appropriations was ₹ 479.93 crore. It was offset by the excess surrender of ₹ 400.34 crore from other grants/appropriations, and thus the amount not surrendered at the end of the year was only ₹ 79.59 crore.

The details of major amount of savings not surrendered (₹ 468.27 crore) in 18 cases under 13 grants/appropriations (where savings were ₹ one crore and above) with aggregate savings of ₹ 14,343.56 crore, are given in *Appendix 3.4*. Early surrender could have ensured more productive use of resources in other areas having shortfall.

This indicates that the Departments did not make realistic assessment of requirements and failed to exercise necessary budgetary controls over the flow of expenditure through the monthly expenditure statements.

Details of surrender of funds in excess at the end of March

Major cases of excess surrender pertaining to seven grants, where ₹ 400.35 crore was surrendered in excess of savings are given in *Table 3.4*.

Table 3.4: Cases where fund is surrendered in excess

(₹ in crore)								
S. No.	Number and Name of Grant	Original Budget	Supple-mentary	Total	Expen-diture	Saving	Amount surrendered	Excess surrender
1.	12-Other Taxes (Revenue-Voted)	867.62	542.13	1,409.75	1,203.71	206.04	234.31	28.27
2.	14-Sales Tax (Revenue Voted)	976.89	443.04	1,419.93	1,321.33	98.60	98.68	0.08
3.	21 – Roads and Bridges (Revenue-Voted)	2,932.47	311.52	3,243.99	3,089.71	154.28	272.71	118.43
4.	24- Education Art and Culture (Revenue-Charged)	0.50	34.80	35.30	5.18	30.12	30.22	0.10
5.	27-Drinking Water Scheme (Capital-Voted)	4361.16	₹30000	4361.16	3471.05	890.11	891.15	1.04
6.	32- Civil Supplies (Capital-Voted)	3.10	0.00	3.10	0.20	2.90	2.93	0.03
7.	34- Relief from Natural Calamities (Revenue-Voted)	3,995.50	1,000.32	4,995.82	3,907.65	1,088.17	1,340.57	252.40
	Total	13,137.24	23,331.81	15,469.05	12,998.83	2,470.22	2,870.57	400.35

Source: Appropriation Accounts

The Departments did not furnish any reasons regarding surrender in excess of actual savings (October 2022).

Surrender in excess of actual savings indicates inadequate budgetary control in these seven grants.

Persistent savings

The Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in its 76th Report (15th Assembly) had recommended that continuous savings in successive years indicates over-estimation of budget without need and lack of proper monitoring. Therefore, efforts should be made

by the departments to make budget estimates more realistic in future. Despite these recommendations, the incidences of persistent savings continued during 2021-22.

In 6 cases involving 6 grants, there were persistent savings of more than ₹100 crore ranging from 13.57 per cent to 63.92 per cent of the total provision, during the last three years as per the details given in Table 3.5.

Table 3.5: Persistent saving under various grants

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Year	Total Provision	Actual expenditure	Savings	Percentage of savings
Revenue-Voted						
1.	23-Labour and Employment	2019-20	1033.97	893.64	140.33	13.57
		2020-21	1,212.29	1,039.94	172.35	14.22
		2021-22	1,409.03	1,082.41	326.62	23.18
2.	42-Industries	2019-20	428.64	327.44	101.20	23.61
		2020-21	309.56	256.18	53.38	17.24
		2021-22	483.60	342.28	141.32	29.22
3	47-Tourism	2019-20	53.63	41.20	12.43	23.18
		2020-21	53.56	24.32	29.24	54.59
		2021-22	65.02	40.71	24.31	37.39
Capital Voted						
4	19- Public Works	2019-20	805.24	422.12	383.12	47.58
		2020-21	1,033.73	468.56	565.17	54.67
		2021-22	1,123.82	780.96	342.86	30.51
5.	24-Education, Art and Culture	2019-20	601.22	495.24	105.98	17.63
		2020-21	1,114.21	916.28	197.93	17.76
		2021-22	1,157.46	417.62	739.84	63.92
6.	27-Drinking Water Scheme	2019-20	3,244.50	2,221.98	1,022.52	31.52
		2020-21	3,312.49	2,674.07	638.42	19.27
		2021-22	4,361.16	3,471.05	890.11	20.41

Source: Appropriation Accounts

According to the reasons furnished by the concerned Departments, persistent savings were mainly due to less/non-release of share/funds by GoI/GoR. Other reasons were less transfer of funds, less release of sanction/ subsidy by the concerned departments under various schemes, non-start of construction work, non-release of grant for creation of assets and slow progress of work, etc.

Persistent savings indicate recurring issues of unrealistic estimates of the anticipated expenditure during the period, poor control over expenditure and deficient financial monitoring.

3.4 Comments on transparency of budgetary and accounting process

3.4.1 Lump Sum budgetary provisions

Lump sum budgetary provision refers to a general, non-specific approach to budgeting which leaves a great deal of discretion to the owner of the grant. Para 13.16 of SBM

stipulates that as a rule, lump sum provisions should not be made in the estimates. Barring the cases where expenditure from lump sum allotments is regulated by standing sanctions, instructions or rules, detailed explanations justifying proposed provision shall be given in the budget note accompanying the lump sum estimates.

According to Rule 287 of Public Works Financial and Accounts Rules (PWF&AR), financial sanction means the specific concurrence of the Government in the Finance Department to the expenditure proposed for all Major Works referred to in Rule 284¹ and breakup against lump sum provision.

During 2021-22, in 97 cases of construction works related to various schemes under 17 grants (where surrendered provision was more than ₹ 10 crore), lump sum provisions of ₹ 5,910.81 crore were made in the estimates. Out of this, a sum of ₹ 4,178.70 crore (70.69 per cent) remained unutilized and was surrendered/re-appropriated towards the end of the year (*Appendix 3.5*). Reasons for making lump sum budget provisions in these cases were not furnished (October 2022) by the Government.

3.5 Comments on effectiveness of budgetary and accounting process

3.5.1 Budget projection and gap between expectation and actual

The summarised position of actual expenditure during 2021-22 against 55 grants/appropriations is given in Table 3.6.

Table 3.6: Actual Expenditure vis-à-vis Original/Supplementary Provisions

(₹ in crore)								
	Nature of expenditure	Original Grant/App.	Supplementary Grant/App.	Total	Actual expenditure*	Net of Savings	Surrender during March	
							Amount	Per cent
Voted	I. Revenue	1,84,493.45	19,538.28	2,04,031.73	1,86,192.13	17,839.60	17,856.86	100.10
	II. Capital	26,530.01	5,711.84	32,241.85	26,425.63	5,816.22	5,625.50	96.72
	III. Loans and Advances	361.95	282.69	644.64	621.24	23.40	120.45	514.74
	Total	2,11,385.41	25,532.81	2,37,418.22	2,13,739.00	23,679.22	23,602.81	99.68
Charged	V. Revenue	28,609.20	60.16	28,669.36	28,360.20	309.16	305.98	98.97
	VII. Capital	0.00	6.76	6.76	6.75	0.01	0.01	100.00
	VIII. Public Debt-Repayment	17,589.25	47,179.36	64,768.61	56,128.17	8,640.44	8,640.44	100.00
	Total	46,198.45	47,246.28	93,444.73	84,495.12	8,949.61	8,946.43	99.96
Appropriation to Contingency Fund (if any)	-	500.00	-	0.00	500.00	-	-	-
Grand Total	2,58,083.86	72,779.09	3,30,862.95	2,98,234.12	32,628.83	32,549.24	99.76	

Source: Appropriation Accounts and budget documents.

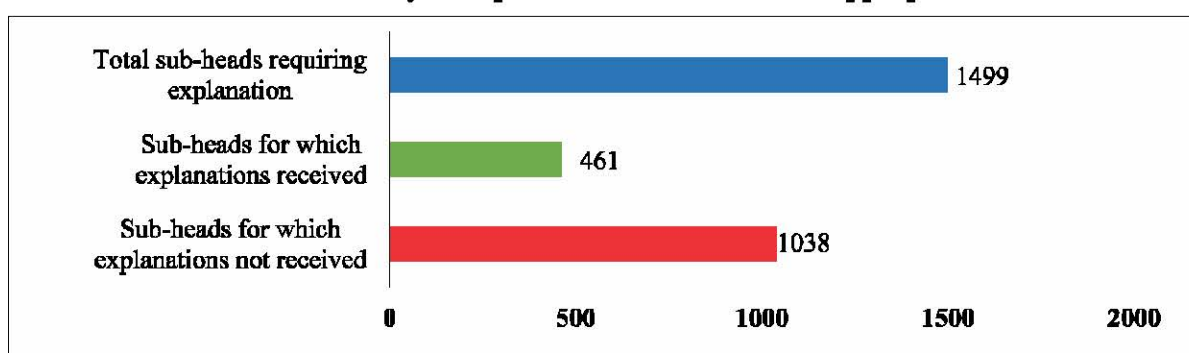
*The figures of actual expenditure include recoveries adjusted as reduction of expenditure (Recoveries under revenue section: ₹4,762.32 crore and Recoveries under capital section: ₹2,280.77 crore, Total: ₹7,043.09 crore).

1. Works are divided into three classes- (i) Petty works i.e. those costing not more than ₹4.00 lakh; (ii) Minor works i.e. those costing more than ₹4.00 lakh but not more than ₹5.00 crore and (iii) Major Works i.e. those costing more than ₹5.00 crore.

The overall saving of ₹ 32,628.83 crore was the result of savings in 43 grants and 41 appropriations under Revenue Section and 30 grants and 3 appropriations under Capital Section. Supplementary provision of ₹ 72,779.09 crore was obtained during the year which constituted 28.20 *per cent* of the original provision. The overall savings under all the grants and appropriations was 45 *per cent* of the supplementary budget obtained during the year. This indicates that supplementary provisions were made without proper scrutiny of requirements as covered in **para 3.3.1**.

The Departments did not furnish reasons for obtaining supplementary provisions despite availability of funds under original provision. The Accountant General (A&E), Rajasthan sought explanation from the budget controlling officers on the variations in expenditure i.e. savings/excesses in 1499 sub-heads. However, explanations in respect of 1,038 sub-heads (saving: 760 and excess: 278) were not received (October 2022).

Chart 3.3: Summary of Explanation for Variation in Appropriation Accounts



Absence of explanations for variations between the budgeted allocations and their utilization limits legislative controls over budget as a means of ensuring financial accountability of the Government.

The overall position of Original budget, Actual expenditure and Saving/Excess during 2017-2022 is detailed in **Table 3.7**:

Table 3.7: Original Budget, Actual Expenditure and Saving/ Excess during 2017-22

		(₹ in crore)				
S.No.		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Original Budget	1,86,654.01	2,17,433.13	2,39,959.67	2,32,058.98	2,58,083.86
2.	Supplementary Budget	13,423.49	11,645.19	2,937.12	36,253.96	72,779.09
3.	Percentage of supplementary to Original budget	7.19	5.36	1.22	15.62	28.20
4.	Total	2,00,077.50	2,29,078.32	2,42,896.79	2,68,312.94	3,30,862.95
5.	Actual Expenditure	1,84,087.31	2,09,776.27	2,18,538.79	2,41,261.12	2,98,234.12
6.	Saving/excess	15,990.19	19,302.05	24,358.00	27,051.82	32,628.83
7.	Percentage of Saving	7.99	8.43	10.03	10.08	9.86
8.	Budget utilisation	92.01	91.57	89.97	89.92	90.14

Source: Appropriation Accounts

The supplementary provisions ranged from 1.22 *per cent* to 28.20 *per cent* against the original provisions during the period 2017-2022. The supplementary provision against original provision showed a decreasing trend from 2017-18 to 2019-20, but it increased sharply from 1.22 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 28.20 *per cent* in 2021-22.

It is evident from the above table that during the period 2017-18 to 2019-20, the supplementary provision continuously proved unnecessary as the savings were in excess of supplementary provisions in all these years, while in 2020-21 and 2021-22 the supplementary provision was excessive.

3.5.2 Flow of expenditure

Maintaining a uniform pace of expenditure is a crucial component of sound public financial management. As per SBM, to assist Finance Department in the preparation of forecasts for the likely cash balance position of the State, all budget controlling officers are required to furnish a statement every month, as per dates specified by Finance Department, showing the anticipated flow of revenue and expenditure. Any rush of expenditure in the closing month of the financial year should be avoided. Secretary Finance, GoR had directed (August 2022) that the flow of expenditure should be maintained in such a way that 90 per cent of total expenditure is made by the end of December, in the absence of which the controlling officer/ DDOs will be held liable.

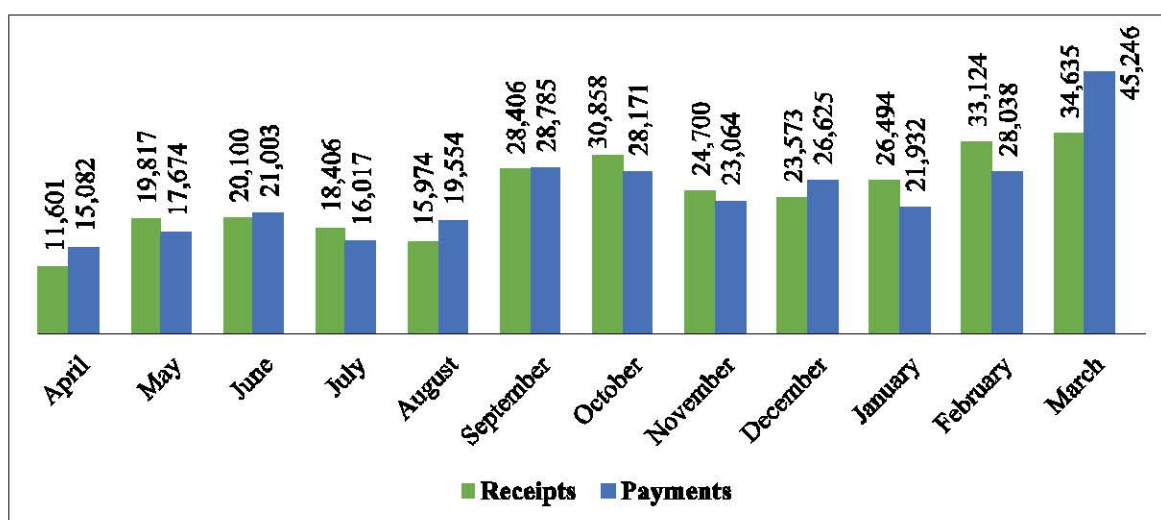
During 2021-22, 32.70 per cent (₹ 95,216.28 crore) of the total expenditure (₹ 2,91,191.02 crore) was incurred during last quarter of the financial year indicating that a uniform pace of expenditure could not be maintained during the year. It was also observed that 32.76 per cent (₹ 94,252.87 crore) of the total receipts (₹ 2,87,688.38 crore) were received during last quarter only. Further, the expenditure incurred in the last quarter of the financial year 2021-22 has increased by 29.42 per cent (₹ 21,642 crore) when compared to previous year 2020-21.

During 2021-22, in respect of 61 sub-heads under 23 grants (where expenditure during last quarter was more than ₹ 10 crore and also by more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure), total expenditure of ₹ 5,437.94 crore was incurred in the last quarter of the financial year which was 75.91 per cent of total expenditure (₹ 7,163.80 crore) and ₹ 4,993.80 crore (69.70 per cent) was spent in March 2022 alone as detailed in *Appendix 3.6*.

The monthly flow of receipts into the state exchequer and disbursement during 2021-22 are given in the following **Chart 3.4**.

Chart 3.4: Monthly flow of receipts and disbursement during 2021-22

(₹ in crore)



The chart shows expenditure increased substantially in the month of March 2022 in comparison to the remaining months of the year. Further, the pattern of expenditure during 2021-22 revealed that the State Government incurred an expenditure of ₹ 45,246 crore constituting about 15.54 per cent of the total expenditure of ₹ 2,91,191.02 crore in the month of March alone.

Details of 15 Major Heads, where expenditure incurred during the month of March was more than 50 per cent of total expenditure, are provided in the Table 3.8 below:

Table 3.8: Grants with more than 50 per cent expenditure in March during 2021-22

(₹ in crore)										
S. No.	Head of Account	Description	1 st Quarter	2 nd Quarter	3 rd Quarter	4 th Quarter	Total	Expenditure in March	% of 4 th quarter w.r.t. total expenditure	% of March w.r.t. total expenditure
1.	2075	Miscellaneous General Services	1.52	1.42	2.70	554.49	560.13	551.49	98.99	98.46
2.	4047	Capital Outlay on Other Fiscal Services	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	100.00	82.74
3.	4055	Capital Outlay on Police	13.44	16.38	22.58	175.11	227.51	140.58	76.97	61.79
4.	4235	Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	0.33	0.70	0.88	3.24	5.14	2.78	62.97	54.06
5.	4236	Capital Outlay on Nutrition	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.69	1.69	1.69	100.00	100.00
6.	4401	Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	0.37	14.85	4.54	76.40	96.17	70.28	79.45	73.08
7.	4405	Capital Outlay on Fisheries	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.56	0.56	0.56	100.00	100.00
8.	4425	Capital Outlay on Co-operation	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.04	0.03	91.67	91.67
9.	4575	Capital Outlay on Other Special Areas Programme	0.00	3.50	0.00	68.00	71.50	66.00	95.10	92.31
10.	4851	Capital Outlay on Village and Small Industries	0.22	0.06	0.01	0.43	0.73	0.46	59.90	63.23
11.	4853	Capital Outlay on Non- Ferrous Mining and metallurgical Industries	0.00	0.00	0.00	24.64	24.64	24.57	100.00	99.73
12.	5425	Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.32	0.40	0.32	80.31	79.90
13.	6202	Loans for Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60	3.60	3.60	100.00	100.00
14.	6801	Loans for Power Projects	0.00	0.00	0.00	33.27	33.27	33.27	100.00	100.00
15.	7453	Loans for Foreign Trade Export Promotion	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.25	0.25	100.00	100.00
Total			15.88	36.91	30.79	942.04	1,025.64	895.89		

Source: Information provided by Accountant General (A&E) office.

Huge expenditure incurred in the last month of the year indicates weak internal control over expenditure/receipts and lack of budgetary control/management.

3.5.3 Review of selected grants

Grant No. 19-Public Works and Grant No. 30-Tribal Area Development were selected on the basis of expenditure against budgeted estimate for last three years for detailed

analysis. This analysis encompasses comments on Budget and Expenditure, Receipts with respect to Revised Estimates, Excess expenditure after re-appropriation, surrender, unnecessary/excessive supplementary provision, non-utilisation of provisions and persistent savings under these grants.

Grant No. 19-Public Works

The Public Works Department (PWD) is mainly entrusted with construction and maintenance of Roads, Bridges and Govt. buildings in the State and the expenditure on public works by the Public Works Department is to be classified under the Major heads '2059/4059' for all office buildings². The department also acts as Technical Advisor to the State Government in these matters.

Grant no. 19 is under the administrative control of Principal Secretary, Public Works Department, GoR. The overall position of budget, expenditure and savings during 2019-22 are detailed in Table below:

Table 3.9: Budgetary provision

Year	Budgetary Provisions			Expenditure	Savings (Percentage of Deviation)	Amount Surrendered
	Original	Supple- mentary	Total			
Revenue Voted						
2019-20	556.19	-	556.19	442.64	113.55 (20.42%)	113.26
2020-21	563.99	*	563.99	437.09	126.90 (22.50%)	127.05
2021-22	538.83	-	538.83	459.50	79.33 (14.72%)	78.95
Capital Voted						
2019-20	805.24	*	805.24	422.12	383.12 (47.58%)	379.75
2020-21	1,033.73	#	1,033.73	468.56	565.17 (54.67%)	563.53
2021-22	1,036.41	87.40	1,123.81	780.96	342.85 (30.51%)	342.17

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

* ₹1000 only

₹3000 only

Detailed audit of budget and expenditure under this grant revealed that during the period 2019-20 to 2021-22:

- The unutilised budget provisions/saving under revenue section of the grant ranged from 14.72 per cent to 22.50 per cent.
- The unutilised budget provisions/savings under capital section of the grant ranged from 30.51 per cent to 54.67 per cent.
- During 2021-22, provision of ₹ 87.40 crore obtained through supplementary grant proved unnecessary in capital section in view of final savings of ₹ 342.85 crore as actual expenditure could not come up to the level of original provision.

Significant surrendered provision during the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 reflects the failure of the Department to exercise necessary budgetary controls over the flow of expenditure through the monthly expenditure statements.

2. Repair and maintenance of all the buildings other than residential shall be classified under the Major Head '2059'.

Substantial Savings

Para 8.5 (8) of SBM provides that Budget Controlling Officers are required to prepare and submit monthly progress reports on expenditure and achievement of physical targets of plan schemes executed by the department to the Planning Department.

It was observed that in 18 schemes/programmes there were substantial savings of ₹ 223.71 crore (in cases where savings were more than ₹ one crore and also by more than 70 per cent of total provision) ranging from 71 per cent to 100 per cent of total grant/appropriation under the schemes/programmes during 2021-22. The details are given in Table 3.10 below:

Table 3.10: Substantial Savings noticed under various Programme/Schemes

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Head	Total (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of Savings
1.	2059-80-053-22 Social Justice & Empowerment Department-committed	4.00	1.16	2.84	71.0
2.	4055-211-02-91 Percentage charges for establishment expenditure (2059-80-001-02-02)	1.63	0.17	1.46	89.6
3.	4059-80-001-01-93 Percentage charges for Roads & Bridges (3054)	8.42	1.88	6.54	77.7
4.	4059-80-051-03-03 Other Judicial Building	220.14	47.61	172.53	78.4
5.	4059-80-051-08 General Building (Home Prosecution Building)	2.04	0.52	1.52	74.5
6.	4059-80-051-16 General Building (Public Works Department)	1.82	0.09	1.73	95.1
7.	4059-80-051-26 General Building (Employment Office)	2.39	-	2.39	100.0
8.	4059-80-051-27 General Building (Construction of Legislative Building)	8.69	0.16	8.53	98.2
9.	4059-80-051-30 General Building (Construction in Raj Bhawan)	4.42	0.69	3.73	84.4
10.	4059-80-051-42 General Building (Director, Treasury and Accounts Department)	3.00	0.73	2.27	75.7
11.	4059-80-051-55 General Building (State Forensic Science Laboratory)	1.68	0.39	1.29	76.8
12.	4059-80-052-01-92 Percentage charges for Tools & Plants (2059)	5.61	1.25	4.36	77.7
13.	4202-01-202-01-90 Construction Works in Secondary Education-Building	4.52	0.27	4.25	94.0
14.	4202-02-104-01-90 Construction Works of Polytechnics Building	1.32	0.04	1.28	97.0
15.	4210-01-110-01-90 Construction Works in Ayurvedic Hospitals and Dispensaries	2.61	0.41	2.20	84.3
16.	4210-03-101-01-90 Construction Works of Ayurvedic Medical Education Buildings	1.97	0.50	1.47	74.6
17.	4250-203-02-91 Percentage charges for establishment expenditure (2059)	4.96	1.09	3.87	78.0
18.	4250-203-02-93 Percentage charges for Roads & Bridges (3054)	1.86	0.41	1.45	78.0
Total		281.08	57.37	223.71	

Source: Detailed Appropriation Accounts

Budget controlling officer attributed the savings mainly to reasons such as (i) non-utilisation of allotted funds on repairs and maintenance; (ii) non-receipt of central assistance from GoI; (iii) non-receipt of financial and administration sanction of works on time resulting in delay in tendering process; (iv) late/non-starting of construction works by the implementing agencies due to non-availability of labourers and (v) less/non-execution of works by the Department, etc.

This shows that the department failed to properly assess the requirement of provision for schemes or programmes. This also indicates poor monitoring over progress of work at the level of the department.

Persistent savings

As per SBM, actual expenditure incurred in last three years and revised estimates for the current year should be taken into consideration for preparing estimates for the ensuing financial year and the estimates of expenditure should be as accurate as possible.

Audit examination of the records of the grant revealed that there were schemes having persistent savings (₹ one crore and above) from 2019-20 to 2021-22 which are given in Table 3.11 below:

Table 3.11: Persistent Savings noticed under various Programmes/Schemes

S.No.	Name of Head	Savings (percentage of saving)		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	2059-80-001-01-03 Execution-Committed	59.96 (21.4)	67.19 (24.0)	39.46 (15.3)
2.	2059-80-052-01-02 Restoration and freight expenses-Committed	1.35 (11.0)	3.53 (25.7)	2.74 (22.4)
3.	2059-80-053-06 Inspector General, Jail Department-Committed	1.02 (11.3)	3.61 (40.1)	3.03 (43.3)
4.	2059-80-053-22 Social Justice & Empowerment Department-Committed	1.60 (40.0)	6.31 (97.1)	2.83 (70.8)
5.	4055-211-02-90 Construction Works in Police Housing through Public Works Department	5.98 (29.4)	9.51 (53.7)	4.37 (21.5)
6.	4059-80-051-03-01 New High Court Building, Jodhpur (through the RSRDCC)	20.75 (56.8)	14.29 (42.0)	5.44 (18.1)
7.	4059-80-051-03-03 Other Judicial Building	105.85 (60.8)	68.51 (54.6)	172.53 (78.4)
8.	4059-80-051-03-06 Judicial Administration Department	2.73 (30.8)	1.20 (13.6)	4.92 (50.6)
9.	4059-80-051-04-01 Construction of General Building (Jails)-Through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department	3.18 (37.1)	7.61 (66.5)	3.21 (36.1)
10.	4059-80-051-05-01 Construction of General Building (Police Administrative Building)-Through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department	27.97 (54.2)	28.01 (49.3)	6.45 (16.0)
11.	4059-80-051-06 General Building (building to be constructed under Police Modernisation Scheme)	1.15 (26.0)	2.84 (64.3)	2.17 (49.1)
12.	4059-80-051-22 General Building (Commercial Taxes Department)	2.75 (20.8)	3.04 (21.7)	5.27 (46.1)
13.	4059-80-051-26 General Building (Employment Office)	2.44 (100.0)	2.34 (99.2)	2.39 (100.0)
14.	4059-80-051-27 General Building (Construction of Legislative Assembly Building)	1.41 (87.0)	6.45 (67.3)	8.53 (98.2)

S.No.	Name of Head	Savings (percentage of saving)		
		2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
15.	4059-80-051-55 General Building (State Forensic Science Laboratory)	2.60 (40.5)	2.75 (77.5)	1.29 (76.8)
16.	4210-03-105-11-90 Construction Work for New Medical College	85.36 (51.2)	361.74 (75.5)	155.37 (32.1)

Source: Detail Appropriation Accounts.

The Budget controlling officers attributed the savings mainly to reasons such as (i) reduction in plan ceiling; (ii) non-release of funds by the GoR to construction agencies; (iii) non-receipt of central assistance from GoI; (iv) non-receipt of financial and administration sanction of works on time resulted in delay in tendering process; (v) late/non-starting of construction works by the implementing agencies due to non-availability of labourers and (vi) less/non-execution of works by the Department, etc.

The persistent savings indicate that the Department did not utilise the budgeted funds consistently in respect of these development works/programmes/schemes. It also indicates over assessment of requirement of funds by the State Government in Appropriation Act without properly monitoring the flow of expenditure.

Non utilisation of entire provision

As envisaged in para 13.6 of SBM, the estimates of expenditure should be as accurate as possible. Cases under this grant, where there was 100 per cent savings during 2019-22, are given in Table 3.12 below:

Table 3.12: Non-utilisation of provisions under various Programme/Schemes

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Name of Head	Year	Budget Provision	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage savings
1.	4225-03-277-01-90 Construction Works of hostel buildings	2019-20	2.52	0.00	2.52	100.0
2.	4250-201-02-90 Construction Works in Divisional and District Offices	2019-20	1.02	0.00	1.02	100.0
3.	4059-80-051-03-02 Rajasthan Judicial Academy Building, Jodhpur (through the RSRDCC)	2020-21	5.00	0.00	5.00	100.0
4.	4059-80-051-07-02 Through the Registrar, Co-operative Department	2020-21	1.58	0.00	1.58	100.0
5.	4059-80-051-47 General Building (building for Rajasthan Public Service Commission)	2020-21	1.15	0.00	1.15	100.0
6.	4059-80-051-26 General Building (Employment Office)	2021-22	2.39	0.00	2.39	100.0
7.	4210-03-001-01-90 Construction Works of Ayurvedic Medical Education Buildings	2020-21	4.20	0.00	4.20	100.0
8.	4220-60-101-02-90 Construction Works of buildings of Information and Publicity	2021-22	1.19	0.00	1.19	100.0
Total			19.05	0.00	19.05	100.0

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Reasons for surrendering the entire provisions in above cases have not been intimated by the Department (October 2022).

Surrender of entire provision indicates that proposals for capital works were made without proper planning and feasibility study. Non-utilisation of funds also indicates systemic deficiency in utilisation of funds by the department and adversely impacts the achievement of the objective of schemes.

Token provision in grant

As per para 13.14 of SBM, a sub-head of other unit of appropriation which remains inoperative for three consecutive years should be deleted from the Demand for Grants of the concerned Department. During scrutiny of the grant, it was observed that during 2019-22, token provision was made in 87 heads³ out of total 664 heads⁴ under this grant which remained token provisions without augmentation of the provisions through re-appropriations and at the end of the financial year token provisions in all these heads were surrendered/re-appropriated. This indicated that the department lacked proper estimation of provision and execution of financial plan.

Flow of expenditure

Audit noticed that during 2021-22, in respect of 10 sub-heads (where more than 30 per cent was incurred either during the last quarter or during the last month of the financial year) under this grant, total expenditure of ₹359.04 crore was incurred in the last quarter of the financial year which was 72.5 per cent of the total expenditure (₹ 495.47 crore). Of this, ₹ 292.61 crore (81.50 per cent) was spent in March 2022 alone as detailed in Table below.

Table 3.13: Flow of expenditure during March and last quarter of the year

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Head of Account (up to Sub Head)	Expenditure incurred during January-March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total	Percentage of total Expenditure incurred during	
					January-March 2022	March 2022
1.	4403-101-13 Strengthening of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries	31.94	31.94	31.94	100.0	100.0
2.	4210-03-105-11 New Medical College	256.30	192.52	328.00	78.1	58.7
3.	4250-203-02 Divisional and District Office	40.08	38.93	98.71	40.6	39.4
4.	2059-80-053-06 Inspector General, Jail Department-Committed	2.89	2.27	3.97	72.8	57.2
5.	2059-80-053-08 Director, Medical and Health Department-Committed	3.12	3.12	3.12	100.0	100.0
6.	2059-80-053-22 Social Justice and Empowerment Department-Committed	1.17	1.17	1.17	100.0	100.0
7.	4055-211-02 Through the Public Works Department	14.31	13.99	16.25	88.1	86.1

3. 2019-20 (34 heads), 2020-21 (27 heads), 2021-22 (26 heads).

4. 2019-20 (224 heads), 2020-21 (222 heads), 2021-22 (216 heads).

S. No.	Head of Account (up to Sub Head)	Expenditure incurred during January-March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total	Percentage of total Expenditure incurred during	
					January-March 2022	March 2022
8.	4059-80-051-04 General Building (Jails)	5.10	4.77	5.67	89.9	84.1
9	4059-80-051-06 General Building (Building to be constructed under Police Modernisation Scheme)	2.25	2.25	2.25	100.0	100.0
10.	4059-80-051-58 General Building (Rajasthan State Legal Service Authority)	1.88	1.65	4.39	42.8	37.6
	Total	359.04	292.61	495.47		

Source: Information provided by Accountant General (A&E) office.

Huge expenditure incurred by the department during the last quarter/month of the year is indicative of ineffective control over progressive expenditure during the year.

Receipts

The revenue receipts⁵ of Public Works Department comprises the receipts from rents, from the sale of dead inventory and disposal of unused items. The position of Budget Estimates, Revised Estimates, and Actual Receipts under the heads during the period 2019-22 summarised below:

Table 3.14: Statement of receipts during 2019-22

(₹ in lakh)							
S.No.	Head of Account	Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Receipts	Excess (+)/Shortfall (-) to Revised Estimates	Percent variation to Revised Estimates
1.	0059-Public Works 80-General 011-Rent 01-Through Public Works Department	2019-20	8.00	15.00	18.24	(+) 3.24	21.6
		2020-21	20.00	20.00	29.88	(+) 9.88	49.4
		2021-22	20.00	20.00	16.97	(-) 3.03	15.2
2.	0059-Public Works 80-General 103-Recovery of percentage charges 01-Establishment	2019-20	9,926.00	10,000.00	5,278.76	(-) 4,721.24	47.2
		2020-21	10,083.40	5,300.00	5,593.62	(+) 293.62	5.5
		2021-22	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,024.43	(+) 1,024.43	17.1
3.	0059-Public Works 80-General 103-Recovery of percentage charges 02-Tools & Plants	2019-20	800.00	900.00	603.56	(-) 296.44	32.9
		2020-21	1,000.00	400.00	660.88	(+) 260.88	65.2
		2021-22	400.00	600.00	969.00	(+) 369.00	61.5
4.	0059-Public Works 80-General 800-Other Receipts 02-Other items	2019-20	13,250.00	12,630.85	1,654.51	(-) 10,976.34	86.9
		2020-21	15,350.00	2,366.80	2,045.43	(-) 321.37	13.6
		2021-22	18,854.96	2,505.40	1,854.73	(-) 649.77	25.9
5.	0059-Public Works 80-General 800-Other Receipts 50-Receipts from disposal of unused items/vehicles 02-Receipts from disposal of others unused items	2019-20	8.00	8.00	24.00	(+) 16.00	200
		2020-21	1.00	20.00	32.55	(+) 12.55	62.8
		2021-22	1.00	18.00	25.95	(+)7.95	44.2

5. Budget Head "0059-Public Works"

S.No.	Head of Account	Year	Budget Estimates	Revised Estimates	Actual Receipts	Excess (+)/Shortfall (-) to Revised Estimates	Percent variation to Revised Estimates
6.	0059-Public Works	2019-20	1.00	1.70	1.76	(+) 0.06	3.5
	80-General	2020-21	2.00	-	10.41	(+)10.41	-
	800-Other Receipts	2021-22	0.03	2.50	3.48	(+) 0.94	37.6
	51-Receipts under Guarantee Act for Delivery of Public Services						
	01-Recoveries from delinquent officers/ employees						

Source: Budget document of respective years and Information provided by Accountant General (A&E) office.

It was observed that in all above cases there was significant variation of actual receipts with respect to revised estimates indicating deficiency in estimation.

The reasons intimated (August 2022) by the Department were more/less receipts of outstanding rent, more execution of works, receipts from disposal of other unused items, non-sale of property under asset monetisation and non-payment of bills in March 2020 and 2021 due to lockdown. However, it is evident, from the wide variations in the actual receipts in comparison to revised estimates that the department did not take into consideration the past year receipts in preparation of estimates as required by SBM.

Grant no 30: Tribal Area Development

The Tribal Area Development Department (TAD) of Rajasthan was established by the State Government in the year 1975 to make, implement and monitor overall policy, planning and coordination of programs for development of Scheduled Tribes.

The areas where majority of population is tribal is termed as 'Tribal Area'. As per Chapter 14 of the SBM and the guidelines issued by the Planning Commission, Annual Plan allocations of the State for the development of scheduled caste and scheduled tribes should be segregated into the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). The Controller General of Accounts has prescribed Minor Head 796 for classification of expenditure under the Tribal Sub Plan. Tribal Area Development Department, GoR is the nodal department for formulation and implementation of Tribal Sub Plan in the State.

Government of Rajasthan has earmarked Demand Number 30 'Scheduled Tribes Area Development' for Tribal Sub Plan. This grant is under the administrative control of Principal Secretary, TAD, GoR. The overall budgetary position, expenditure and savings during 2019-22 are detailed given in Table below:

Table 3.15: Budgetary Provisions and expenditure during 2019-22

	2019-20				2020-21				2021-22			
	Total* (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving	Surrender	Total* (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving	Surrender	Total* (O+S)	Expenditure	Saving	Surrender
Revenue	14,109.58	12,589.47	1,520.11 (10.77%)	1,491.03	14,390.97	13,173.58	1,217.39 (8.46%)	1,217.38	17,733.95	15,842.06	1,891.89 (10.67%)	1,875.60
Capital	3,190.76	2,552.84	637.93 (19.99%)	628.12	3,438.36	2,159.08	1,279.28 (37.20%)	1,279.29	3,850.82	3,182.95	667.86 (17.34%)	656.81
Total	17,300.34	15,142.31	2,158.04	2,119.15	17,829.33	15,332.66	2,496.67	2,496.67	21,584.77	19,025.01	2,559.75	2,532.41

Source: Appropriation Accounts of respective years

* Includes supplementary provision of ₹2,049.49 crore during 2021-22 and ₹442.05 crore during 2020-21 under revenue section and supplementary provision ₹248.79 crore under capital section during 2021-22. Supplementary provision ₹6,000 and ₹3,000 under capital section during 2020-21 and 2019-20 respectively.

Detailed audit of budget and expenditure under this grant revealed that:

- The unutilised budget provisions/savings under revenue section of the grant ranged from 8.46 *per cent* to 10.77 *per cent* and under capital section of the grant ranged from 17.34 *per cent* to 37.20 *per cent* during the period 2019-20 to 2021-22.
- During 2021-22, in view of final savings of ₹1,891.89 crore in revenue section, provision of ₹2,049.49 crore through supplementary grant was excessive and ₹16.29 crore remained un-surrendered against final savings. Excessive supplementary provision in Revenue section was also noticed in 2020-21 while failure to surrender all the savings was noticed in all the three years.
- During 2021-22, in view of final savings of ₹667.86 crore in capital section, provision of ₹248.78 crore through supplementary grant was excessive and ₹11.05 crore remained un-surrendered against final savings. Failure to surrender all the savings was noticed in 2019-20.

These points indicate failure to adhere to the provisions of SBM which prescribed that it was essential that the estimates of expenditure should be as accurate as possible.

TSP components of State Plan

The initiatives for tribal development are executed in (i) Scheduled Area, (ii) Modified Area Development Agency (MADA) Area (iii) MADA Cluster Planning Area, (iv) Scattered Tribal Planning Area, and (v) *Sahariya* Tribal Area.

Funds for tribal development under Tribal Sub Plan are sourced from (i) Grant under Article 275(1) of the Constitution; (ii) Special Central Assistance (SCA) to Tribal sub plan; (iii) Central Sector Schemes and (iv) State Plans through Tribal Welfare fund and other State Government funds.

Audit analysis of the financial management under these components is given below and details of schemes are given in *Appendix 3.7*.

(1) Grant under article 275(1) of the Constitution

Grants-in-aid under Article 275(1) of Constitution of India are annual grants from Government of India to States to bridge the gap between Scheduled Tribe (ST) population and others by accelerating development of STs. Ministry of Tribal Affairs, GoI issued guidelines on 23 April 2020 for allocation of funds and implementation of Programmes/Activities under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India during 2020-21 and onwards.

- Actual release of funds to the State will be subject to submission of Utilization Certificate and Progress Report as per the provision of General Financial Rules. Funds allocated to States as above which are not released for reasons like pending UCs, PPR, lack of complete proposal, lack of physical progress etc. may be allocated to other States.
- State Tribal (Nodal) Department shall have its own web portal which will have all documentation including list of projects in operation, details of transfer of funds to implementing agencies, progress report of projects, review of progress by Executive Committee, Annual Report, Geo-tagged photographs relating to various

projects, list of beneficiaries under various schemes, relevant videos/documentaries/success stories etc.

During 2021-22, GoI released ₹ 104.35 crore as grant under Article 275(1). Audit noticed that in 15 out of 28 schemes under this grant, the Department could utilise only ₹ 42.28 crore out of ₹ 103.80 crore resulting in savings of ₹ 61.52 crore.

Substantial savings against the funds indicates that the grant under 275(1) was not properly utilised for construction of basic infrastructure for welfare of tribal population in the state, and also indicates lack of monitoring of implementation of projects/schemes at the level of Department.

Further, in the website of TAD, GoR list of projects in operation, progress report of projects, review of progress by Executive Committee and Geo-tagged photographs relating to various projects were not available.

(2) Special Central Assistance (SCA) for Tribal Development (TD)

The Scheme 'SCA for TD' envisions to make the tribal dominated villages as 'Adarsh Gram' wherein ST people have access to basic services and infrastructure facilities to enable them to lead a dignified life. Funds under special assistance for tribal development are given in areas such as Tribal Sub-Plan area, Modified Area Development agency (MADA), MADA cluster planning area, scattered tribal planning area and *Sahariya* Tribal area. Details of fund utilisation under these areas is given below:

Tribal Sub-Plan Area: Out of 21 schemes under this area, an amount of ₹ 69.50 crore was allotted in 12 schemes. However, no expenditure was incurred in any of the scheme during the year.

Modified Area Development Agency (MADA): Under the scheme, 44 MADA minor blocks⁶ have been established in 17 district. An amount of ₹ 12.75 crore was allotted in 10 schemes. However, no expenditure was incurred during the year in any of the schemes.

MADA Cluster Planning Area: MADA Cluster schemes are being implemented in such areas where total population is 5000 or more and in which more than 50 per cent of the population is tribal. 11 MADA clusters having 159 villages across eight districts have been approved. An amount of ₹ 0.51 crore was allotted in 4 schemes. However, no expenditure was incurred during the year in any of the schemes.

Scattered Tribal Planning Area: In addition to Scheduled Areas, MADA minor block, MADA Cluster and *Sahariya* Area, 29.28 lakh tribal people are scattered in 30 districts. No expenditure was incurred during the year out of ₹ 14.39 crore allotted in 9 out of 10 schemes under this area.

6. MADA areas: Considering the district as a unit to deliver benefits to the tribal people other than the scheduled area, the total population should be 10000 or more of each small block and its population should be 50 per cent of the tribes residing, the villages should be attached to each other.

Sahariya Tribal Area: Sahariyas reside in Kishanganj and Shahbad tehsils of Baran district and therefore, Sahariya region has been designated by including the areas of both the above tehsils and Sahariya Committee has been formed for the development of the Sahariyas. No expenditure was incurred during the year out of ₹ 1.35 crore allotted in four schemes under this area.

(3) Central Sector Schemes

Central Sector Schemes related to the development of Scheduled Tribes are being run by the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. Out of ₹ 10.45 crore allotted in 7 out of 10 schemes, no expenditure was incurred during the year in any of the schemes.

(4) State Fund - Tribal Welfare Fund: Under this fund, various activities like operation of hostels and Maa-Badi (day care centre), aid to girls student for secondary/higher education, tuberculosis control, residential schools and scholarship etc. and other activities are funded for Tribal Sub Plan area, MADA Area, MADA Cluster Area, Scattered Tribal Area, Sahariya Area. However, the utilisation of funds under some of such schemes during 2021-22 was found to be deficient as shown in Table 3.16 below.

Table 3.16: Details of funds under Tribal Welfare Fund

(₹ in lakh)					
S. No.	Name of Scheme	Scheme code	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Savings
MADA Area					
1.	2225-02-796-21-06 Grants for coaching of entrance exam. of P.M.T./P.E.T./I.I.T. etc.	1572	100.00	0.00	100.00
2.	2225-02-796-21-08 Operation of Tribal Fares and Competitions	1574	5.00	0.00	5.00
Scattered Area					
3.	2225-02-796-16-04 Grants for Coaching for entrance exam. of P.M.T./P.E.T./I.I.T. etc	1602	30.00	0.00	30.00
Sahariya Area					
4.	2225-02-796-17-10 Grants for coaching for entrance exam. of P.M.T./P.E.T./I.I.T. etc	1583	10.00	0.00	10.00

Source: Detail Appropriation Accounts.

Poor status of utilisation of funds allotted for tribal welfare resulted in huge savings and consequently failure of the Department to provide benefits to tribal population under central grants like- Special Central Assistance (SCA), Grant under Article 275(1) of the constitution, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes.

Commissioner, TAD stated (August 2022) despite budget provision for these schemes, no/less amount was released by the GoI. However, non-release of fund by GoI indicate that the Department did not follow the condition of General Financial Rules/ Guidelines of concerned scheme relating to actual release of fund subject to submission of Utilisation certificate as indicated in Table 3.20.

Status of expenditure on Major Schemes/Projects related to TSP by various departments

As per para 14.6 and 14.13 of SBM, estimation officers of each department are required to prepare estimates for Tribal Sub Plan and Scheduled Castes Sub Plan also along with estimates of other expenditure for the concerned departments. Further, estimating officers should ensure that all funds earmarked under Tribal Sub Plan are shown separately. During 2021-22, poor utilisation of the provisions made in schemes under Tribal Sub Plan was noticed in case of certain departments as given in Table 3.17 below.

Table 3.17: Major Schemes/Projects related to TSP under the departments

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	Department name	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Savings	Percentage of savings
1.	Education	130.02	11.45	118.57	91.19
2.	Medical and public health	149.70	9.57	140.13	93.61
3.	Urban Development	143.36	1.27	142.09	99.12
4.	Social Security and Welfare (Nutrition)	33.24	6.68	26.56	79.90
5.	Crop Husbandry and Animal Husbandry	31.60	3.57	28.03	88.64
6.	Public Works Department	410.11	142.05	268.06	65.36
7.	Water Supply and Sanitation	176.10	23.34	152.76	86.75
8.	Irrigation	32.87	4.29	28.58	86.67
9.	Agriculture	54.00	0.00	54.00	100.00
10.	Rural Development	339.18	0.78	338.40	99.77

Source: Detail Appropriation Accounts.

Details are provided in **Appendix 3.8**. As can be seen from the table above, budget was allocated in different schemes of various departments for Tribal Sub Plan, but no expenditure/less expenditure was incurred by the department against these budget provisions.

The Departments stated (August-October 2022) that savings were due to various reasons such as non-receipt of funds from GoI, non-completion of Tender process, slow progress of work, non-availability of Land, etc. The replies of the Departments reflect lack of focus towards utilisation of TSP funds for the welfare of tribal population under various schemes of different departments.

Persistent Savings

Review of the records related to the Grant revealed that there were 29 schemes (with provisions greater than ₹ one crore) having persistent savings from 2019-20 to 2021-22. Details are given in **Appendix 3.9**. Budget controlling officers intimated (August 2022) that the savings were mainly due to non-sanction of the proposals/amounts for schemes by GoI.

The persistent savings indicate that the budget estimates were not realistic and the budgetary controls in the Department were not effective.

Non utilisation of entire provisions under schemes/heads

Estimates of expenditure contain details of financial requirement of Departments and constitute the Government's annual formal request to the Legislative Assembly for

approval of the expenditures involved. Further, as per SBM, the estimates of expenditure should be accurate as possible and that the actual expenditure incurred during last three years and also revised estimates for the current financial year should be taken into consideration for preparing estimates for the ensuing financial year. SBM also prescribes that a sub-head or other unit of appropriation which remains in-operative for three consecutive years should be deleted from the demands for grants of the concerned Department.

During scrutiny of the records of the Grant, it was noticed that budget provisions made under various schemes remained entirely unutilised during 2021-22. Further, it was also noticed that provisions were made continuously for last three years without keeping in view the guiding principles of SBM and entire provision were being surrendered at the end of the financial year in some instances as given in Table 3.18 below.

Table 3.18: Details of non-utilisation of fund under schemes

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Head	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	2202-02-796-18 Distribution of Laptop	17.00	6.48	16.00
2.	2225-02-196-16-01 Bicycle Distribution Scheme to Hostellers	1.25.	0.15	0.15
3.	2401-796-74-05 Sustainable Agriculture Mission - Agriculture forestry (through the Horticulture Department)	0.10	0.10	0.20
4.	4215-01-796-01-66 Rural Water Supply Project from Chambal River in 38 Villages of Bhensroadgarh Panchayat Samiti under district Chittorgarh	0.13	0.12	1.51
5.	4215-01-796-01-73 Construction of Dam on Battisha Naala, Drinking Water Scheme for Sirohi District (Rural)	3.25	2.03	3.21
6.	4215-01-796-02-03 Urban Water Supply Schemes	0.14	0.13	0.20
7.	4215-01-796-02-56 Dungarpur, Aaspur and Dovda Drinking Water Project	5.25	4.93	2.02
8.	4401-796-07-06 Through the Agriculture Marketing Board	2.13	2.88	0.50
9.	4802-02-796-01-01 Through the State Enterprises Department	0.30	0.30	0.30
10.	4853-01-796-04-02 Through the Medical and Health Department, Medical facilities in mining areas	1.96	1.96	1.96
Total		31.51	19.08	26.05

Source: Detail Appropriation Accounts of respective years.

This indicates that provisions for these schemes/heads were prepared without proper assessment and immediate requirements of Departments and that the provisions of SBM were not adhered to in the preparation of the estimates.

Token provision in grant

As per para 13.14 of SBM, new sub heads, group heads and object heads, may be introduced by the Finance Department if needed to suit the requirement of the State Government only with the concurrence of Accountant General (A&E). A sub-head or other unit of appropriation which remains in-operative for three consecutive years should be deleted from the Demands for Grants of the Concerned Departments.

Audit observed that during the period 2019-20 to 2021-22, in 89 out of the total 1,376 heads of the Grant (6.47 per cent), token provisions were made which remained token

provisions without the provisions being augmented through re-appropriation and at the end of the financial year token provisions in all the heads were surrendered.

Regarding token provision, controlling officers of the concerned budget heads intimated (August 2022) that token provisions were made in anticipation of requirement of heads in future. However, due to non-receipt of funds from GoI, the budget heads could not be utilised and as such the same would be closed in the next financial year.

Flow of expenditure

Secretary, Finance (Budget), directed (August 2022) that sanctioned budget should be utilised in such a way that 90 per cent of budget should be utilised by December of the financial year, in the absence of which the controlling officer/DDOs will be held liable.

During 2021-22, in respect of 17 sub-heads under this grant (where more than 50 per cent was incurred either during the last quarter or during the last month of the financial year), total expenditure of ₹ 1,009.99 crore was incurred in the last quarter of the financial year which was 64.75 per cent of the total expenditure (₹ 1,559.79 crore). Of this, ₹ 896.93 crore (57.50 per cent) was spent in March 2022 alone as detailed given in Table 3.19 below.

Table 3.19: Head of Accounts with more than 50 per cent expenditure in last quarter

S. No.	Head of Account (up to Sub Head)	Expenditure incurred during January-March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total expenditure incurred during the year	Percentage of total Expenditure Incurred during	
					January-March 2022	March 22
					(₹ in crore)	
1.	2202-01-796-11 Reimbursement of fees to private schools under Right to Education	52.51	39.60	58.91	89.14	67.22
2.	2202-02-796-11 Bicycle Distribution to girls' students of rural areas of Scheduled Tribes area	33.75	19.01	33.75	100.00	56.33
3.	2217-80-191-49 Schemes Operated under Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	21.03	21.03	21.03	100.00	100.00
4.	2217-80-192-53 Schemes Operated from Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	19.41	19.41	19.41	100.00	100.00
5.	2401-796-51 Through the Horticulture Department	58.02	48.60	65.63	88.40	74.05
6.	2401-796-76 Pradhanmantri Agriculture Irrigation Scheme	11.40	11.40	13.78	82.73	82.73
7.	2425-796-35 Interest grants to good loanees of Co-operative Societies	36.18	36.18	64.39	56.19	56.19
8.	2501-06-196-10 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU - GKY)	22.38	22.38	32.38	69.12	69.12
9.	2505-01-196-02 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural	379.19	379.19	735.07	51.59	51.59
10.	2515-196-04 Assistance for Zilla Parishads under the recommendations of State Finance Commission (3% of Total Provision)	23.53	17.13	32.71	71.94	52.37
11.	2515-197-05 Grants for Panchayat Samitis under the recommendations of State Finance Commission (12% of total provision)	93.81	68.04	130.42	71.93	52.17

S. No.	Head of Account (up to Sub Head)	Expenditure incurred during January-March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total expenditure incurred during the year	Percentage of total Expenditure incurred during	
					January-March 2022	March 22
12.	4210-03-796-01 Hospital and Dispensaries- Medical Education	28.28	18.66	29.63	95.44	62.98
13.	4210-03-796-05 Acceleration in UG seats	17.53	17.53	19.78	88.62	88.62
14.	4210-03-796-09 New Medical College	61.53	46.81	88.50	69.53	52.89
15.	4225-02-796-11 Schemes for amount received from Government of India under Article 275(1) of the Constitution of India (S.C.A.)	50.23	43.08	74.43	67.49	57.88
16.	4700-32-796-01 Construction works	85.78	75.96	122.13	70.24	62.20
17.	4702-796-04 Construction work (through the Chief Engineer, Water Resources Department)	15.43	12.92	17.84	86.49	72.42
	Total	1,009.99	896.93	1,559.79		

Source: Information provided by Accountant General (A&E) office.

Huge expenditure incurred by the department during the last quarter/month of the year is indicative of ineffective control on progressive expenditure during the year.

Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

Rule 284 & 286 of General Financial and Accounts Rules (GF&ARs), 2012 prescribe that Utilisation Certificates (UCs) of grants provided for a specific purpose should be obtained by the departmental officers from the grantees and after verification should be forwarded to the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) within one year from the date of their sanction unless specified otherwise. Similarly, UCs are required to be furnished by the State Government to Government of India with regards to the funds provided by the latter for implementation of various socio-economic development programmes where grants for specific purpose are provided.

It was noticed that Commissioner, TAD did not submit 69 UCs aggregating to ₹48.84 crore pertaining to the previous years (2014-15 to 2017-18) to the office of the Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) even by March 2022 due to underutilisation of Grants-in-Aid as mentioned in the Table 3.20 below:

Table 3.20: Details of outstanding UCs of TAD

(₹ in crore)							
S. No.	Name of the Department/ Autonomous bodies	Year of Grant-in-Aid released	Grant-in-Aid released	Expenditure	UCs sent by the Department	Unutilised Grant in Aid (4-5)	Total outstanding UCs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tribal Area Development	2014-15	80.00	71.34	71.34	8.66	8.66
		2015-16	93.60	79.66	79.66	13.94	13.94
		2016-17	90.74	68.94	68.94	21.80	21.80
		2017-18	4.62	0.19	0.19	4.43	4.43
	Total		268.96	220.13	220.13	48.83	48.83

Source: Information provided by department.

Further, Audit noticed that State Government did not furnish UCs to GoI against funds received during the period 2019-21. Details of pending UCs are given in Table 3.21 below.

Table 3.21: Details of pending UCs against GoI fund

(₹ in crore)

Year	Name of Department	Item	Grant-in-Aid released	Expenditure and UCs sent by Department	Unutilised Grant-in-Aid and Outstanding UCs
2019-20	TAD, Udaipur	SCA	51.50	45.76	5.74
2019-20		275(1)	23.94	17.36	6.58
2019-20		CSS	5.63	0.00	5.63
2020-21		SCA	36.02	32.96	3.06
2020-21		275(1)	22.39	9.32	13.07

UCs outstanding beyond the specified period not only weaken the financial accountability mechanism but also indicate failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely utilisation of grant for the intended purpose. Finance Department intimated (December 2021) that directions have been issued to all concerned departments to furnish the UCs expeditiously.

3.5.4 Other irregularities in Accounts

1. Incorrect booking of Revenue expenditure under Capital Heads

(i) According to note under rule 30(1) of the Government Accounting Rules 1990 of Government of India relating to the form of accounts of the Union and the State made in exercise of the powers conferred under Article 150 of the Constitution and Rule 338 of the General Financial and Accounts Rules part-I of the Government of Rajasthan:

“Expenditure of Capital nature shall broadly be defined as expenditure incurred with the object of increasing concrete assets of a material and is of permanent character. Expenditure on temporary assets or grant-in-aid shall not ordinarily be considered as expenditure of a capital nature.”

Similarly, point no. 13 of Indian Government Accounting Standards (IGAS)-2 states: *“Expenditure on Grant-in-aid for the purpose of creating assets shall not, except in cases specifically authorised by the President on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, be debited to a capital head of account in the Financial Statements of the Government.”*

During the year 2021-22, State Government booked the expenditure incurred out of Grant-in-Aid released to Autonomous Bodies (Universities, Smart Cities) aggregating to ₹ 1,044.21 crore under 44 heads of eight grants under Capital section in violation of Government Accounting Rules 1990, General Financial and Accounts Rules of the Government of Rajasthan and Indian Government Accounting Standard (IGAS)-2.

Further, Para 23.24 of State Budget Manual stipulates that new sub heads, group heads and object heads, may be introduced by the Finance Department if needed to suit the requirement of the State Government only with the concurrence of Accountant General. Ex-post facto consent of these 44 new capital Heads opened through supplementary provision was sought by Finance department, GoR from Accountant General (Accounts and Entitlement) Rajasthan. However, the consent was not provided

due to erroneous booking of Grant-in-aid given to Universities and autonomous bodies under Capital expenditure instead of Revenue expenditure as required under the rules *ibid*. Thus, the operation of these 44 unauthorised heads led to understatement of Revenue expenditure and overstatement of Capital expenditure.

2. Irregular transfer of funds from General Provident Fund (GPF) to Revenue Receipt of the State Government

According to note 15 below Major Head 8443-124 (Civil Deposits–Unclaimed Deposits in G.P. fund) in the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts prescribed by Controller General of Accounts, Ministry of Finance, GoI, the sums lying at the credit of subscribers in the Provident Funds, of which payments have not been taken within the prescribed period after they become payable under the P.F. rules, should be transferred to the Deposit head at the end of each year, and dealt with under the ordinary rules relating to deposits.

During 2021-22, the State Government transferred ₹1,000 crore from Public Account to Revenue Receipt Head⁷ -Other Receipts. This amount pertained to General Provident Fund contribution⁸ of the State Government Employees.

According to the extant provisions, the State Government was required to transfer the unclaimed amount year to year to the Civil Deposits–Unclaimed Deposits in G.P. fund⁹ and after following due procedure the lapsed amount should have been credited to Revenue Receipt Head -Unclaimed Deposits¹⁰.

Direct transfer of unclaimed deposit amount to the Revenue Receipt head is not in accordance with the provision contained in note 15 in the List of Major and Minor Heads of Accounts and has resulted in overstatement of Revenue receipts.

3. Expenditure incurred in excess of Budget provision within grants

As per para 24.1 of SBM, expenditure shall neither be incurred in excess of the sanctioned allotment nor on the items for which no provision has been made in the budget. However, it was observed that under some Major Heads expenditure was incurred in excess of the available budget provision, though there was no excess in the overall grant. Details are given in Table 3.22 below.

Table 3.22: Details of expenditure incurred in excess of Budget provision

(₹ in crore)					
S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Heads	Total provision (O+S+R)	Expenditure	Excess
I.	7-Election	2015-106-01 Election Related charges	9.88	9.95	(+) 0.07
II.	9-Forest	4406-01-101-16-01 Externally Aided (AFD)	0.00	0.20	(+) 0.20
III.	12-Other Taxes	2230-02-102-01-01 Commission on sales to Agents	20.19	48.97	(+) 28.78
IV.	16-Police	2055-109-01-04 Railway Warrant-committed	0.00	5.77	(+) 5.77

7. 0075-800

8. 8009-01-101-01- State Provident Funds -Deposits of Employees

9. 8443-124

10. 0075-101

S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Heads	Total provision (O+S+R)	Expenditure	Excess
V.	16-Police	2070-107-01 Urban Civil Defence	67.82	68.56	(+)0.74
VI.	21-Roads and Bridges	3054-02-337-01-02 Maintenance and Restoration	0.00	266.92	(+) 266.92
VII.		5054-03-337-11 Rajasthan Highway Development Project-I (ADB)	402.20	404.28	(+) 2.08
VIII.		5054-03-337-11 Rajasthan Highway Development Project II (World Bank)	103.74	107.64	(+) 3.90
IX.		5054-04-800-23-90 Construction Work	291.49	291.66	(+) 0.17
X.		27-Irrigation	4215-01-101-01-12 Water Supply to Jaipur from Bisalpur Project (JBIC)	0.00	0.62
XI.		4215-01-102-45 Nagour Lift Canal Project phase-II (RAP)	182.33	188.98	(+) 6.65
XII.	29-Urban Plan and Regional Development	4217-60-050-07-01 Rajasthan Urban Sector Development invested programme IV stage (EAP)	439.89	443.33	(+) 3.44
XIII.	34-Relief from Natural Calamity	2245-01-800-03-05 Agriculture input grant to Small and Marginal Farmer for Agriculture crops, Horticulture crops and Annual lease crops	153.09	213.15	(+) 60.41

Source: Detail Appropriation Accounts

Reasons for expenditure in excess of budget provision under these heads have not been intimated by the concerned departments (October 2022).

3.6 Good Practices

The aspects of budgetary management in which the State Government has made significant improvements are given below:

- No instance of excess expenditure over budgetary provision in any grant during the last five years.
- Submission of all the Re-appropriation orders and Surrender orders before closing of the financial year.
- Surrender of most of the savings before the end of the year.

3.7 Conclusion

Variation between total grants/appropriations and expenditure incurred led to savings, cases of excessive/unnecessary supplementary provisions indicates department did not make realistic assessment of requirement and budget controlling officers failed to exercise necessary budgetary control over the flow of expenditure through the monthly expenditure.

Cases of insufficient/excessive or unnecessary re-appropriation indicates that budget controlling officers failed to adequately assess the requirement of funds in heads of accounts under their control.

3.8 Recommendations

- State Government needs to formulate a realistic budget based on reliable assumptions of the needs of the Departments and their capacity to utilise the allocated resources.
- An appropriate control mechanism needs to be instituted by the Government to enforce proper implementation and monitoring of budget to ensure that savings are curtailed, large savings within the Grant/Appropriation are controlled and anticipated savings are identified and surrendered within the specified time frame.
- Controlling Officers need to be made aware of their responsibility to explain the variation in expenditure from the allocation, to facilitate proper analysis of budget and preparation of meaningful Appropriation Accounts.

Chapter IV: Quality of Accounts and Financial Reporting Practices

Introduction

A sound internal financial reporting system with relevant and reliable information significantly contributes to efficient and effective governance by the State Government. Compliance with financial rules, procedures and directives as well as the timeliness and quality of reporting on the status of such compliance is, thus, one of the attributes of good governance. Reports on compliance and controls, if effective and operational, assist the Government in meeting its basic stewardship responsibilities, including strategic planning and decision making.

This chapter provides an overview and status of compliance of various significant financial rules, procedures and directives with regard to financial reporting of the State Government and its various subordinate offices during the current year.

4.1 Collection of Cess/Surcharge

Cess is levied by government for a specific purpose, and the proceeds are required to be kept in a separate fund, with distinct accounting to ensure that it is incurred on the specific purpose. The details of collection of various cess/surcharge and transfer to respective funds is given in the Table 4.1 below:

Table 4.1: Position of collection of cess and transfer to the fund

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of Cess	Opening Balance of un-transferred amount	Cess/Surcharge Collected during the year 2021-22	Total (3+4)	Amount transferred to the fund during 2021-22	Closing Balance of Un-transferred Amount (5-6)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Petrol and Diesel cess	4,562.43	1,260.25	5,822.68	2,290.70	3,531.98
2.	Surcharge for conservation and propagation of cow and its progeny	1,115.02	899.56	2,014.58	647.14	1,367.44
3.	Water Conservation cess	934.17	249.19	1,183.36	196.37	986.99
4.	Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare cess	367.30	500.87	868.17	367.55	500.62
5.	Infrastructure Development cess	691.43	418.57	1,110.00	729.88	380.12
	Total	7,670.35	3,328.44	10,998.79	4,231.64	6,767.15

Source: Finance Accounts, GoR

As seen from the above table, the State Government short transferred ₹6,767.15 crore in five Reserve funds/Deposit funds upto 31 March 2022 in violation of rules. During 2021-22, against the Cess collection in respect of five cess of ₹ 3,328.44 crore, the state Government transferred an amount of ₹ 4,231.64 crore (including a portion of opening balance of ₹ 903.20 crore) resulting in overstatement of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit by ₹ 903.20 crore. Further, during the current year, the State Government collected ₹ 1,649.62 crore in respect of three out of Five Cess viz., (i) Surcharge for

conservation and propagation of cow and its progeny, (ii) Water conservation Cess and (iii) Building and other construction workers' welfare cess) and transferred only ₹ 1,211.06 crore. This resulted into short transfer of ₹ 438.56 crore in case above three cess resulted in deferring the liability to future years.

4.2 Off Budget Borrowings of the State Government

The State Governments can borrow money within the territory of India, upon security of the Consolidated Fund of the State and the limits on such borrowings are regulated under Article 293 (3) of the Constitution of India. In addition to borrowings by the State Government as per the Constitutional provision, the State Government also guarantees loans availed by Zila Parishads/Companies/Corporations from the market/financial institutions for implementation of various State Plan programmes, which are reflected outside the State Budget. Such borrowings are subsequently repaid by the Government and ultimately turn out to be the liability of the State Government. Such borrowings are termed as off budget borrowings as these borrowings are not included in the budget and remain outside legislative control.

Some instances noticed in Rajasthan are discussed below:

(1) The Finance Department, Government of Rajasthan (GoR) informed (June 2022) that since 2011-12, the State Government had given guarantees with respect to loans obtained by Zila Parishads (ZPs) from Housing and Urban Development Corporation (HUDCO) for construction of dwelling units for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) families in rural areas under Chief Minister Below Poverty Line (CMBPL) Awas Yojana. Out of the guarantee ceiling of ₹ 3,948.66 crore provided by GoR, the Zila Parishads had availed total guarantees of ₹ 3,624.48¹ crore till 2021-22. It was found that the State Government has been repaying the principal and interest against these loans. Audit scrutiny revealed that during 2021-22, ₹ 432.78 crore (₹ 291.97 crore on account of principal and ₹ 140.81 crore as interest) was transferred by GoR in Personal Deposit Accounts of 31 ZPs, for payment of principal and interest on loans raised by them from HUDCO for CMBPL Awas Yojana.

During 2021-22, the opening outstanding balance of off budget borrowing against guarantees was ₹ 1,804.41 crore and out of which ₹ 291.97 crore were cleared, leaving a balance of ₹ 1,512.44 crore outstanding at the end of 2021-22.

(2) Audit also found that the State Government has given guarantee to Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited for repayment of loans obtained from National Minority Finance and Development Corporation. Out of the guarantee ceiling of ₹ 135 crore provided by GoR, the Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited availed total guarantee of ₹ 99.60 crore till 2021-22. During the year, repayment of loan of ₹ 31.13 crore was made leaving a balance of ₹ 68.47 crore. The Corporation intimated (13 September 2022) that ₹ 30.00 crore had been received as Grant in Aid from the State Government for repayment of loans and remaining loan has been repaid from its own sources.

Year-wise position of outstanding balances of off budget borrowing trend with GSDP is shown in table below:

1. 2011-12: ₹945.37 crore, 2012-13: ₹840.19 crore, 2013-14: ₹958.51 crore, 2014-15: ₹600.64 crore, 2015-16: ₹160.52 crore, 2016-17: ₹61.34 crore, 2017-18: ₹6.34 crore, 2018-19: ₹1.16 crore, 2019-20: 'Nil', 2020-21: ₹50.41 crore and 2021-22: 'Nil' (no guarantee was availed during 2021-22)

Table 4.2: Trend of off budget borrowings

(₹ in crore)				
S. No	Year	Amount	GSDP	per cent of GSDP
1.	2019-20	2,901.54	9,99,050	0.29
2.	2020-21	1,804.41	10,13,323	0.18
3.	2021-22	1580.91*	11,96,137	0.13

* (i) 'Various *Zila Parishads*' on behalf of the State Government where the principal and interest are to be serviced out of the State budget: ₹1,512.44 crore; and (ii) Rajasthan Minority Finance and Development Co-operative Corporation Limited: ₹68.47 crore.

From the table, it can be seen that the outstanding off budget borrowings are 0.13 per cent of GSDP (₹ 11,96,137 crore) at the end of March 2022.

4.3 Deposit of Local Funds

Section 64 of the Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Act, 1994 provides that Zila Parishad (ZP), Panchayat Samiti (PS) and Gram Panchayat (GP) would maintain ZP fund, PS fund and GP fund respectively (under Major Head 8448-Deposits of Local Funds, 109-Panchayat Bodies Funds) which would include all money realised or realisable under the Act and all money otherwise received by the PRI, such as grants received from Central Finance Commission and State Government as part of the State Finance Commission award and its own revenue, which includes tax and non-tax receipt of a panchayat. Similarly, Section 79 of Rajasthan Municipal Act 2009 envisages that the Municipal Fund is to be held by the Municipality. All money realised or realisable under this act and all money otherwise received by the Municipality are kept in the Municipal Fund under the Major Head 8448- Deposits of Local Funds-102-Municipal Funds.

The position of local funds of PRIs and Municipal fund as on 31 March 2022 for the last five years is given in the following **Table 4.3**.

Table 4.3: Deposit of Local Funds

(₹ in crore)						
S. No.	Name of Funds	Year	Opening Balance	Receipt	Expenditure	Closing Balance
1	Zila Parishad Fund (8448-109-03)	2017-18	1,683.32	2,220.82	2,032.13	1,872.01
		2018-19	1,872.01	1,781.83	2,144.98	1,508.86
		2019-20	1,508.86	1,198.28	1,407.07	1,300.07
		2020-21	1,300.07	1,318.54	1,128.13	1,490.48
		2021-22	1,490.48	2,327.99	1,951.25	1,867.22
2	Panchayat Samiti Fund (8448-109-02)	2017-18	1,280.05	1,599.99	1,430.26	1,449.78
		2018-19	1,449.78	1,776.44	1,762.27	1,463.95
		2019-20	1,463.95	3,205.03	3,496.43	1,172.55
		2020-21	1,172.55	1,797.45	1,545.79	1,424.21
		2021-22	1,424.21	2,640.36	2,210.78	1,853.79
3	Municipal Fund (8448-102)	2017-18	1,418.12	2,351.12	2,117.23	1,652.01
		2018-19	1,652.01	2,527.25	2,775.08	1,404.17
		2019-20	1,404.17	2,874.08	2,835.52	1,442.73
		2020-21	1,442.73	4,591.66	3,614.48	2,419.91
		2021-22	2,419.91	4,662.10	4,492.33	2,589.68

Source: Finance Accounts and information provided by Office of the AG (A&E).

It was observed that during 2017-22, huge balances were lying in ZP fund, PS funds and Municipal Fund pending utilisation. The closing balance in these funds during 2021-22 was ₹ 1,867.22 crore, ₹ 1,853.79 crore and ₹ 2,589.68 crore respectively.

4.4 Delay in submission of Utilisation Certificates

Rule 68(i) of General Financial and Accounts Rules (GF&AR), 2012 prescribes that all financial sanctions if issued by Administrative Department within its own financial power shall be communicated directly to the Accountant General by specifying the powers under which the same has been issued. Rules 284 & 286 of General Financial and Accounts Rules (GF&AR), 2012 prescribe that Utilisation Certificates (UCs) of grants provided for a specific purpose should be obtained by the departmental officers from the grantees and after verification should be forwarded to the Accountant General (A&E) within one year from the date of their sanction unless specified otherwise. In Rajasthan, the Grant-in-Aid (GIA) by the State Government is divided in three object heads (i) 12-Grant-in-Aid (non-salary); (ii) 92-Grant-in-Aid (salary) and (ii) 93-Grant-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets.

During the year 2020-21, Government of Rajasthan released GIA of ₹ 39,744.68 crore, of which ₹ 34,071.30 crore were released under object head 12 (Grant-in-aid non-salary) and ₹ 989.72 crore under object head 93 (Grant-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets).

Audit scrutiny revealed that various departments did not submit 770 UCs aggregating to ₹1,833.21 crore pertaining to the period 2010-11 to 2020-21 to the office of the AG (A&E) as on 31 March 2022. Out of the total outstanding UCs, 336 UCs amounting to ₹ 504.84 crore pertained to 'Grant-in-Aid for creation of Capital Assets'. The age-wise pendency of total outstanding UCs is summarized in the Table below.

Table 4.4: Age-wise position of UCs

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Year	Opening Balance		Addition of pending UCs during the year		Clearance during the year		Due for submission	
		Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1.	2019-20	195	5.98	808	970.43	233	35.80	770	940.61
2.	2020-21	770	940.61	1,364	2,392.01	1297	1,219.17	837	2,113.45
3.	2021-22	837	2,113.45	962	3,634.38	1029	3,914.62	770	1,833.21

Source: Information compiled by office of the AG (A&E)

Table 4.5: Year-wise break up of outstanding UCs

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Year*	Number of UCs	Amount
1.	2011-12	5	0.03
2.	2012-13	5	0.04
3.	2013-14	6	0.03
4.	2017-18	7	0.04
5.	2018-19	87	2.00
6.	2019-20	19	6.28
7.	2020-21	69	269.75
8.	2021-22	572	1,555.04
	Total	770	1,833.21

Source: Information compiled by office of the AG (A&E)

*The year here relates to 'Due year' i.e. after 12 months of actual drawal.

As per information provided by the office of the AG (A&E), out of the pending 770 UCs till March 2022, 528 UCs have been received by September 2022 from various departments. Almost 98.60 per cent of the amount of outstanding UCs pertained to Education Department (47 UCs: ₹ 375.41 crore), Animal Husbandry Department, (8 - UCs: ₹ 102.39 crore), Urban Local Bodies (14 UCs: ₹ 69.71 crore) and Medical and Public Health Department (19 UCs: ₹ 62.22 crore). The Department-wise break up of outstanding 242 UCs as on 30 September 2022 is summarized below in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Department-wise position of outstanding UCs

(₹ in crore)			
S.No.	Name of the Department/Head	No. of UCs	Amount
1.	Education	47	375.41
2.	Animal Husbandry	8	102.39
3.	Panchayati Raj	15	3.62
4.	Sports & Youth Affairs	3	0.26
5.	Medical and Public Health	19	62.22
6.	Urban Local Bodies	14	69.71
7.	Art and Culture	16	0.96
8.	Science and Technology	119	3.30
9.	Devasthan	1	0.50
Total		242	618.37

Source: Information compiled by office of the AG (A&E)

The Science and Technology Department intimated (June 2022) that efforts are being made to obtain UCs of outstanding amount from subordinate offices and new grants had not been released to 145 institutions where UCs were pending. Reply on outstanding UCs related to other departments is awaited (October 2022).

According to the information collected from the Departments by Audit, UCs for the GIA received under various schemes during the period 2015-16 to 2021-22 were pending from some of the departments. The department-wise status of outstanding UCs is summarized below in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Details of outstanding UCs from Departments

(₹ in crore)							
S. No.	Name of Department	Period	Scheme	Grant-in-aid released	UCs received against Expenditure	Outstanding UCs	
1.	Local Self Government	2015-16 to 2020-21	Basic grants under V th SFC	4,332.83	3,013.47	1,319.36	
			Performance grants under V th SFC	142.46	52.67	89.79	
			Basic grants under XIV th FC	3,610.51	2,691.29	919.22	
			Performance grants under XIV th FC	378.65	222.08	156.57	
			PM Aawas Yojana (Urban)	229.19	189.58	39.61	
		Total (A)			8,693.64	6,169.09	2,524.55
		2014-15 to 2021-22	Deendayal Antyodaya Yojna - National Urban Livelihood Mission	137.65	-	137.65	
		Total (B)			137.65	-	137.65
Total (A+B)			8,831.29	6,169.09	2,662.20		
2.	Panchayati Raj	2015-16 to 2018-19	SFC-V	9,106.00	8,180.96	925.04	
			XIV th FC	7,921.98	7,464.18	457.80	
		Total					1,382.84
		Grand Total					4,045.04

Source: Information provided by the concerned departments.

As can be seen from the above table, in addition to the outstanding UCs for ₹ 618.37 crore depicted in Tables 4.6, UCs for ₹ 4,045.04 crore were also outstanding.

However, this information was not available with the office of the AG (A&E) as the departments did not provide the required information regarding sanctions and UCs to AG (A&E) in contravention of provisions of rules 68 (i), 284 and 286 of GF&ARs. The pendency also reflects inadequate financial reporting as huge amount of grants provided for implementation of the programmes have been parked with the departments and have not been properly reported and accounted for.

UCs outstanding beyond the specified period not only weaken the financial accountability mechanism but also indicate failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely utilisation of grant for the intended purpose. Finance Department intimated (October 2022) that directions have been issued to all the concerned departments to furnish the UCs expeditiously.

4.4.1 Recording of Grantee Institution as 'Others'

Regulation 88 of the Regulations on Audit and Accounts (Amendment) 2020 provides that Governments and Heads of the Departments which sanction grants and/or loans to the bodies or authorities shall furnish to the audit office by end of July every year a statement of such bodies and authorities to which grants and/or loans aggregating ₹ 10 lakh or more were paid during the preceding year indicating (a) the amount of assistance; (b) the purpose for which the assistance was sanctioned; and (c) the total expenditure of the body or authority.

The State Government sanctions GIA to various bodies and authorities. It is essential that the Government provides the details and nature of the Grantee Institution to which it is providing funds in the interest of transparency of accounts.

As per Finance Accounts 2021-22 of GoR, GIA constituted 20.94 *per cent* of the total expenditure of the State and during the year, out of the total GIA of ₹49,126.65 crore, an amount of ₹14,537.75 crore (29.59 *per cent*) was disbursed to grantee institutions of type 'Others', where 'Others' means various Government Departments, as given in Table 4.8 below.

Table 4.8: Financial Assistance to Institutions

(₹ in crore)						
S.No.	Financial Assistance to Institutions	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Total grant	34,985.10	34,862.21	41,024.82	39,744.68	49,126.65
2.	Others	9,761.88	10,025.04	10,222.30	12,431.88	14,537.75
3.	Percentage of 'Others' to Total grant	27.90	28.76	24.92	31.28	29.59
4.	Total Expenditure of State	1,67,799	1,87,524	1,93,458	1,94,071	2,34,563
5.	Percentage of total grant to total expenditure of State	20.85	18.59	21.21	20.48	20.94

Source: Finance Accounts.

The above table indicates that the percentage of total grants to total expenditure ranged from 18.59 *per cent* to 21.21 *per cent* during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22. Further, grant given to 'Others' ranged between 24.92 *per cent* to 31.28 *per cent* of the total GIA during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22. Thus, GIA to Institutions of the type 'Others' constitutes a significant portion of the total grants and total expenditure of the State. The absence of details of grantees adversely affects the transparency of accounts and monitoring of UCs against these GIA.

4.5 Abstract Contingent bills

Irregularities in submission of Detailed Contingent Bills against Abstract Contingent Bills

Under Rule 219 of GF&AR, the Controlling and Disbursing Officers are authorised to draw money by preparing Abstract Contingent (AC) bills, by debiting service heads and are required to present Detailed Contingent (DC) bills (vouchers in support of final expenditure) to the Accountant General (A&E) through treasury. Rule 220(1) further provides for submission of DC bills not later than a period of three months² from the drawal of funds through AC bills.

Audit observed that the State Government did not furnish DC bills in respect of 89 AC bills amounting to ₹ 33.19 crore, as on 30 June 2022 as per details given in Table 4.9 below:

Table 4.9: year-wise progress in submission of DC bills against AC bills

Year	Opening balance		Addition		Clearance		Closing balance	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Upto 2020-21	202	55.49	407	34.63	492	58.75	117	31.37
2021-22	117	31.37	505	58.50	533	56.68	89	33.19

Source-Finance accounts

Out of 89 pending DC bills till June 2022, 58 DC bills have been received by September 2022 from various departments. Age-wise details of the 31 outstanding DC bills are given in the following Table 4.10.

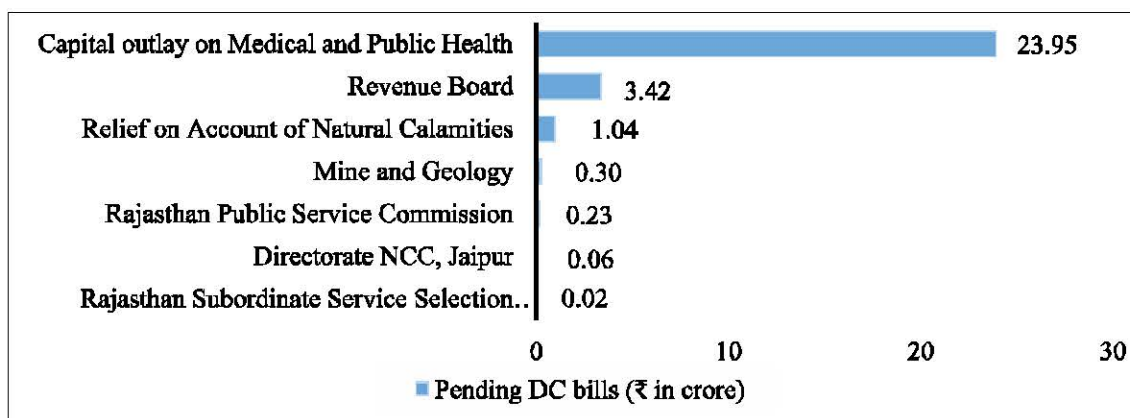
Table 4.10: Age-wise position of pending DC bills

S.No.	Age	No. of pending DC bills	Amount
			(₹ in crore)
1.	Between 20 years to 32 years	4	0.01
2.	Between 11 years to 15 years	1	2.92
3.	Between 5 years to 10 years	2	1.06
4.	Between 1 year to 5 years	3	8.34
5.	Between 0 to 1 year	21	16.71
	Total	31	29.04

As is evident from the table above, 5 bills amounting to ₹ 2.93 crore were pending from 11 to 32 years and 5 bills amounting to ₹ 9.40 crore were pending from one to 10 years.

Major Head wise details of pending AC bills as well as amount outstanding for the period upto September 2022 are presented in the following Chart 4.1 and detailed in Appendix 4.1.

² Except in case of purchase of machinery/equipment and other articles from abroad by opening of letter of credit, where the DC bills may be rendered to the competent authority within six months of the drawal of funds through AC bills.

Chart 4.1: Department/Head wise position of pending DC Bills**(i) Non-submission of DC bills**

Audit noticed that 10 AC bills drawn up to March 2021 remained unadjusted despite lapse of period ranging from 1 to 32 years

(ii) Delay in submission of Detailed Contingent Bills

Rule 8(2) of GF&AR, 2012 prescribes that funds shall be withdrawn only if required for immediate payment and the expenditure or payment is authorised by the competent authority.

Audit noticed significant delays in furnishing DC bills in 311 cases during the year 2021-22 (upto June 2022) in contravention of Rule 220 (1) of GF&AR. Some cases involving significant delays are given in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Quantum of delay in submission of DC bills

S. No.	Name of office	No. of DC bills submitted with delay	Period of delay (in months)
1.	Principal and Additional Principal, SP Medical College, Bikaner	1	33
2.	NCC Directorate, Jaipur	2	20 to 28
3.	Revenue Board, Ajmer	1	12
4.	Commissioner, Industry Department, Jaipur	3	6 to 11
5.	State Election Commission, Jaipur	4	6 to 9
6.	Public Works Department (Building and Road),	1	6
7.	Director General of Police, Jaipur	8	33 to 76
	Total	20	

As can be seen from the table above, there were delays ranging from 6 months to 76 months in submission of DC bills, which indicates that funds were drawn without requirement for immediate payment.

Further, it was noticed in many cases that significant/ entire amount ranging from 40.29 per cent to 100 per cent was deposited back by challans while submitting DC bills. Details are given in the following Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Details of AC bills with significant amount deposited back

(Amount in ₹)

S. No.	Head	AC Bill No	AC Bill Date	AC Bill Amount	DC Bill Amount	Amount deposited through challan	Percentage of challan amount to AC bill amount
1	2015-106-01-57	14	13-04-2021	1,16,000	-	1,16,000	100.00
2	2051-102-01-08	529	20-10-2021	3,00,000	11,409	2,88,591	96.20
3	2055-115-03	285	13-03-2019	2,61,40,000	17,09,757	2,44,30,243	93.46
4	2055-115-03-18	286	13-03-2019	1,61,97,000	13,13,650	1,48,83,350	91.89
5	2051-102-01-08	719	11-02-2021	1,00,000	16,346	83,654	83.65
6	2204-102-01-03-29	65	15-11-2021	1,49,611	50,067	99,544	66.54
7	2014-105-21-0129	189	04-02-2021	1,25,000	43,035	81,965	65.57
8	2204-102-01-03-29	53	28-09-2021	56,322	21,107	35,215	62.52
9	2014-105-21-01-29	194	08-02-2021	75,000	28,350	46,650	62.20
10	2204-102-01-02-29	97	02-03-2021	17,475	7,002	10,473	59.93
11	2012-03-108-01-28	1147	17-12-2021	1,00,000	41,244	58,756	58.76
12	2012-03-107-01-01-28	256	17-06-2021	75,000	32,100	42,900	57.20
13	2851-102-06-29	149	17-03-2021	1,49,268	72,808	76,460	51.22
14	2204-102-01-02-29	143	03-03-2021	24,433	12,628	11,805	48.32
15	2204-102-01-02-29	56	08-10-2021	2,32,957	1,21,361	1,11,596	47.90
16	2204-102-01-03-29	103	28-01-2022	74,929	39,184	35,745	47.71
17	2204-102-01-03-29	83	17-11-2021	1,21,525	64,182	57,343	47.19
18	2013-105-01-28	31429	19-03-2021	25,000	13,500	11,500	46.00
19	2055-116-01-18	421	28-03-2018	66,50,000	36,11,765	30,38,235	45.69
20	2204-102-01-02-29	59	31-08-2021	78,342	43,539	34,803	44.42
21	2051-103-01-08	313	20-10-2021	4,71,305	2,62,310	2,08,995	44.34
22	2051-103-01-08	243	18-10-2021	4,71,305	2,62,311	2,08,994	44.34
23	2051-103-01-08	267	18-10-2021	4,71,305	2,62,311	2,08,994	44.34
24	2051-103-01-08	290	18-10-2021	4,71,305	2,62,311	2,08,994	44.34
25	2051-102-01-08	905	09-03-2022	3,00,000	1,71,075	1,28,925	42.98
26	2051-102-01-08	591	09-11-2021	3,00,000	1,72,240	1,27,760	42.59
27	2051-103-01-08	534	23-12-2021	4,47,190	2,57,136	1,90,054	42.50
28	2204-102-01-03-29	49	14-09-2021	37,435	21,608	15,827	42.28
29	2051-103-01-08	560	23-12-2021	4,47,190	2,60,162	1,87,028	41.82
30	2052-090-01-01-05	33055	24-01-2022	30,000	17,500	12,500	41.67
31	2245-02-282-07-01-22	5010	10-05-2021	1,00,000	59,493	40,507	40.51
32	2515-800-01-02-57	29	11-12-2021	1,13,746	67,917	45,829	40.29

Significant/entire amount being deposited through challan indicates that funds were drawn through AC bills without proper assessment of the actual requirement.

4.6 Personal Deposit Accounts

Personal Deposit (PD) Account is opened with the concerned treasury under the deposit head of the Public Account. Such accounts are maintained as a bank account in treasury.

Rule 260(1) of GF&AR, GoR provides that no money shall be received for deposits in the Government accounts unless they are such as by the virtue of any statutory provisions or of any general or special orders of the government and are required or authorized to be held in the custody of the Government.

Status of PD Accounts in Rajasthan

Status of funds lying in PD Accounts on the last day of the financial year during the period 2017-22 is given in **Table 4.13**.

Table 4.13: Parking of funds in Personal Deposit Accounts during 2017-22**(₹ in crore)**

S.No.	Year	No. of PD Accounts at the end of the year			Closing Balance
		Operative	Inoperative	Total	
1.	2017-18	1,646	20	1,666	9,538.57
2.	2018-19	1,863	36	1,899	13,325.59
3.	2019-20	1,845	55	1,900	16,289.07
4.	2020-21	1,895	33	1,928	14,382.95
5.	2021-22	2,001	52	2,053	18,220.62

Source: Information provided by Office of the Accountant General (A & E), Rajasthan.

It can be seen from the table that the closing balances under PD Accounts have increased from ₹ 9,538.57 crore in 1,666 PD Accounts in 2017-18 to ₹ 18,220.62 crore in 2,053 PD Accounts in 2021-22.

The status of the PD Accounts of the State Government as on 31st March 2022 is given in the **Table 4.14** below:

Table 4.14: Status of Personal Deposit Accounts as on 31 March 2022**(₹ in crore)**

No. of PD Accounts (as on 01 April 2021)		Addition during the year		Closed/withdrawal during the year		No. of PD Accounts (as on 31 March 2022)	
No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1,928	14,382.95	152	59,749.52	27	55,911.85	2,053	18,220.62

Source: Information provided by Office of the Accountant General (A & E), Rajasthan.

The unspent balances of ₹ 18,220.62 crore in 2,053 PD accounts includes 26 PD Accounts (each having balances of ₹ 100 crore and above), in which a sum of ₹ 12,931.92 crore i.e. 70.9 per cent of total unspent balance (₹ 18,220.62 crore) is lying, as given in **Appendix 4.2**. Further, PD Accounts held by various Drawing & Disbursement Officers (DDOs) of the State Government revealed that 50 Accounts had “nil” balances during the year, Details of these PD Accounts and DDOs are given in **Appendix 4.3**. Age-wise details of PD accounts and their balances are given in the **Table 4.15** below:

Table 4.15: Age-wise details of PD accounts as on 31st March 2022**(₹ in crore)**

S.No.	Age bracket	Number of PD accounts	Amount as on 31 March 2022
1.	0-1 Year	150	794.82
2.	1-3 Year	108	502.93
3.	3-5 Year	395	3,078.75
4.	5-10 Year	215	2,015.81
5.	More than 10 Year	989	9,978.85
6.	Details not available	196	1,849.46
	Total	2,053	18,220.62

Source: Information provided by Office of the Accountant General (A&E), Rajasthan.

Inoperative PD Accounts

Rule 98 of Rajasthan Treasury Rules 2012 provides that in the month of April every year, the Treasury Officer would review the PD Accounts in operation and prepare a list of accounts which have remained inoperative continuously for preceding five financial years for sending it to the Finance (Ways & Means) Department. Rule 264(2) of GF&AR provides that payments will not be permitted by Treasury Officer from a PD Account, which has not been operated continuously, for preceding five financial years and which have been closed with the sanction of Finance Department. Further, PAC in their 42nd Report (15th Assembly) recommended to follow the provisions of Rajasthan Treasury Rules, 2012 regarding balances in inoperative PD accounts.

Review of PD Account of various departments revealed that as of 31 March 2022, total 52 PD Accounts having balance of ₹16.30 crore remained inoperative for the last five years (2017-22), out of which 7 inoperative PD accounts had nil balance for the last five years. The current status of these PD accounts have not been intimated by the respective Departments though asked for (October 2022). Details of these PD Accounts are mentioned in **Appendix 4.4**.

Non-closure of PD Accounts despite remaining inoperative for five years was in contravention of the provisions of Rule 264(2) of GF&AR and Rule 98 of Rajasthan Treasuries Rules, 2012 and indicates lack of monitoring at the level of treasuries and non-adherence to PAC recommendations in this regard. The State Government needs to fix responsibility for these inoperative accounts and take corrective action for closure of such inoperative accounts.

Single Nodal Account for Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Rule 232(v) of General Financial Rules, 2017 prescribes the release of funds to the State Governments and monitoring utilization of funds through Public Financial Management System (PFMS)³. Therefore, it was decided by the GoI (March 2021) that following procedure would be followed by all the States regarding release and proper utilization of funds under CSS with effect from 1st July, 2021:

- Every State Government will designate a Single Nodal Agency to open a Single Nodal Account (SNA) for each CSS at the State level in a Scheduled Commercial Bank,
- The funds will be released to the States strictly on the basis of balance funds of the CSS available in the State treasury and bank account of the SNA as per PFMS or scheme specific portals fully integrated with PFMS,
- The State Government will transfer the Central share to the concerned Single Nodal Agency account within a period of 21 days of its receipt and corresponding State share should be released within 40 days, and
- The Central share shall not be diverted to the Personal Deposit (PD) account or in Fixed Deposits/Flexi-Account/Multi-Option Deposit Account/Corporate Liquid Term Deposit (CLTD) Account, etc.

3. PFMS earlier known as Central Plan Schemes Monitoring System (CPSMS), is a web-based online software application developed and implemented by the Office of Controller General of Accounts (CGA), Ministry of Finance with the objective of tracking funds released under all Plan schemes of the Government of India, and real time reporting of expenditure at all levels of Programme implementation.

Prior to implementation of SNA based CSS implementation in the State, many CSS schemes were running through designated PD accounts in which the State Government released central share along with the state share. The funds were transferred to the implementing agencies from the PD accounts. However, it was observed that funds were being parked in PD Accounts without proper utilisation and there were delays in transferring the funds to the implementing agencies which negatively impacted the timely implementation of schemes. The SNA based financial management of CSS was introduced by GOI to ensure better monitoring of available fund and timely utilisation of funds, thereby bringing more efficiency in the public expenditure management for each CSS. Finance Department, GoR intimated (29 August 2022) that SNA bank accounts of all CSS schemes had been opened in the State and these schemes has also been linked on PFMS portal.

4.7 Operation of Minor Head-800

Minor Head - 800 relating to Other Receipts or Other Expenditure is intended to be operated only when the appropriate Minor Head is not available under the Major Head. Routine operation of Minor Head - 800 is to be discouraged, as it renders the accounts opaque.

The State Government has operated this minor head extensively during the five year period 2017-2022. Instances where substantial portion (50 per cent or more) of expenditure and receipts were classified under Minor Head 800 are indicated in *Appendix 4.5*.

The extent of operation of Minor Head 800-Other expenditure and 800- Other receipts, as a percentage of total expenditure of the respective heads during 2017-22 is given in *Chart 4.2* and *Chart 4.3* respectively.

Chart 4.2: Operation of Minor Head 800-Other expenditure during 2017-22

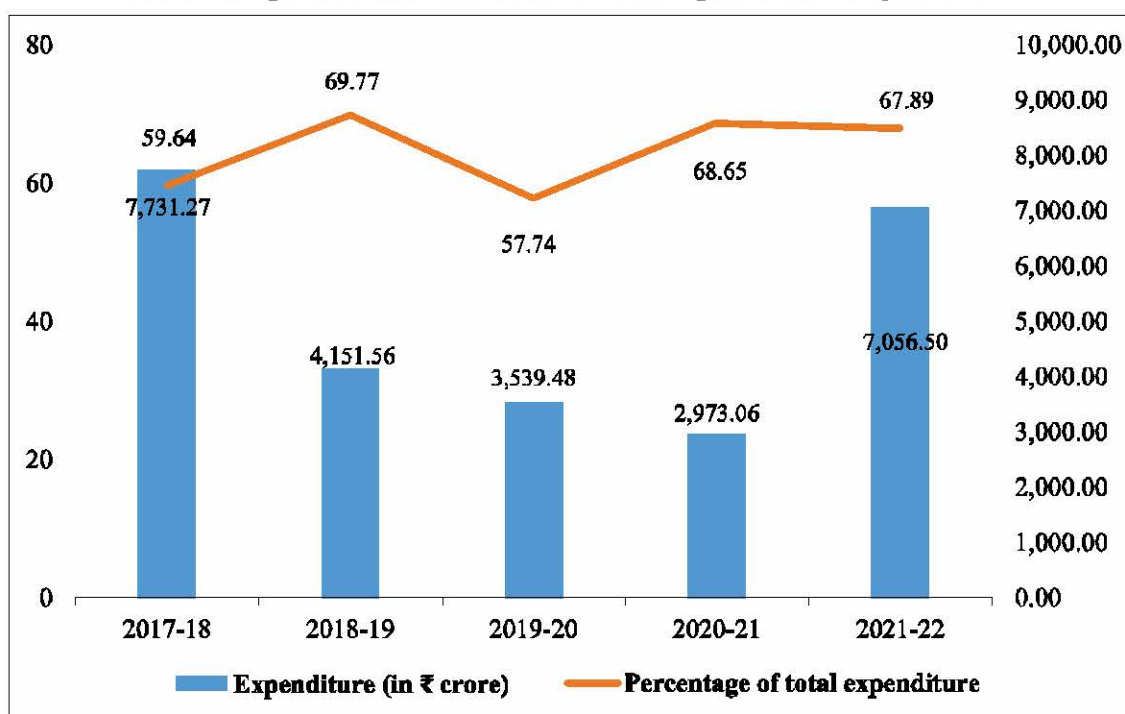
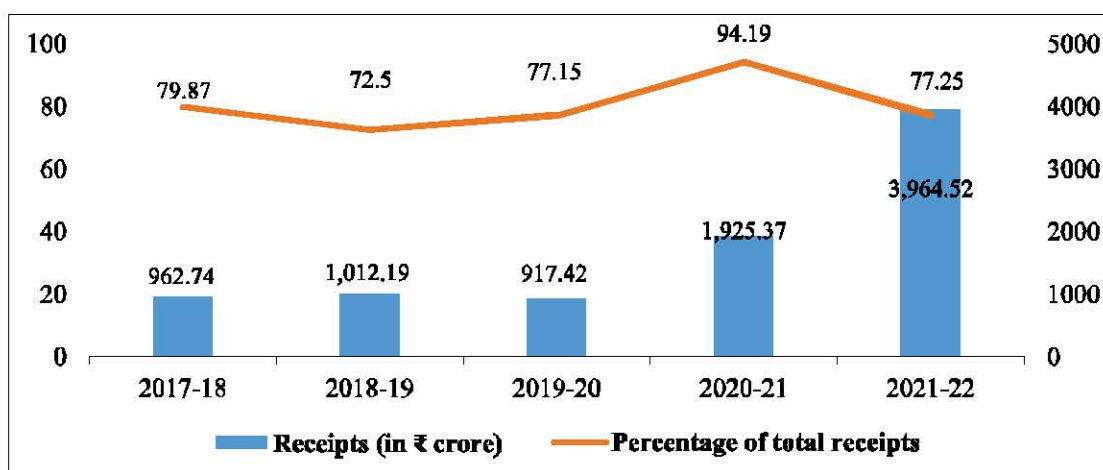


Chart 4.3: Operation of Minor Head 800-Other receipts during 2017-22



Omnibus Minor Head 800 relating to Other Receipts/ Other Expenditure is to be operated only in cases where the appropriate Minor Head has not been provided under a Major Head in the accounts. Booking under Minor Head 800 even when suitable minor head is available under the same Major Head adversely impacts the transparency of accounts and details of irregularity in provision in appropriate Minor Head are given in **Appendix 4.6**. Some instances noticed by audit are detailed below:

- i) In three instances related to maintenance and repairs/ road works, the State government booked provision of ₹ 344.66 crore under the head 800-Other expenditure whereas appropriate heads viz: 105-maintenance and 337- Roads works were available under Major Head 3054 in list of major and Minor heads.
- ii) In five instances, the State Government booked ₹ 2,192.30 crore on account of road construction works/ District roads/ Urban Roads and Rural Roads etc under the other head-800 (Other Expenditure) whereas appropriate heads viz: 337 Road works was available under Major Head 5054.
- iii) In one instance, construction and repairs and maintenance works related to four smart cities was booked under the head 800-Other expenditure whereas appropriate head viz: 051-Construction and 053-Repairs and maintenance were available under the Major Head 2217.

4.8 Outstanding balances under major Suspense and DDR heads

The transactions relating to 'Suspense' and 'Remittance' heads are intended to record all merely adjusting heads. Certain intermediary/adjusting Heads of Accounts known as 'Suspense Heads' are opened in Government Accounts to reflect transactions of receipt and payments which cannot be booked to a final Head of Account due to lack of information such as non-furnishing of Schedule of Settlement by the Treasuries/Pay and Accounts Officers, non-receipt of clearance memos from RBI, non-receipt of vouchers, etc. These Heads of Accounts are finally cleared by minus debit or minus credit when the accounts under them are booked to their respective final Heads of Account. If these amounts are not cleared, the balances under suspense heads get

accumulated and does not provide a correct picture of the Government's receipts and expenditure.

Remittances embrace all transactions which are adjusting Heads of Account and the debits or credits under these heads are eventually cleared by corresponding credit or debit within the same or in another circle of accounting.

The status of the balances under suspense and remittance heads for the last three years is given in the **Table 4.16** below.

Table 4.16: Balances under Suspense and Remittance Heads

								(₹ in crore)	
S. No.	Minor Head	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22			
	Major Head 8658 - Suspense								
		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
1.	101 - PAO suspense	168.25	48.83	143.76	8.04	103.83	9.79		
	Net	Dr. 119.42		Dr. 135.72		Dr. 94.04			
2.	102 - Suspense Account-Civil	0.38	76.18	6.69	111.49	0.41	100.24		
	Net	Cr. 75.80		Cr. 104.80		Cr. 99.83			
3.	106 - Telecommunication Accounts Office Suspense	-*	-	-*		-*			
	Net	Dr.-*		Dr.-*					
4.	109 - Reserve Bank Suspense - Headquarters	-#	-@	-#		-#			
	Net	Dr. -\$		Dr. #					
5.	112 - Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Suspense	-	42.98	-	136.75	-	26.62		
	Net	Cr. 42.98		Cr. 136.75		Cr. 26.62			
6.	123 - A.I.S Officers' Group Insurance Scheme	-	0.17	-	0.17	-	0.19		
	Net	Cr. 0.17		Cr. 0.17		Cr. 0.19			
7.	129 - Material Purchase Settlement Suspense Account	-	(-) 3.27	-	(-) 3.50	-	(-) 3.50		
	Net	Cr. (-) 3.27		Cr. (-) 3.50		Cr. (-) 3.50			
8.	139 - GST-Tax Deducted at Source Suspense	-	33.62	-	52.70	-	54.18		
	Net	(Cr.) 33.62		Cr. 52.70		Cr. 54.18			
	Net Total	(Cr.) 29.88		(Cr.) 155.20		(Cr.) 83.28			
	Major Head 8782-Cash Remittances								
9.	102 - P.W. Remittances	27.98	30.57	26.47	28.78	26.46	28.82		
	Net	Cr. 2.59		Cr. 2.31		Cr. 2.36			
10.	103 - Forest Remittances	0.05	0.13	0.05	0.13	0.04	0.01		
	Net	Dr. 0.08		Cr. 0.08		Dr. 0.03			
11.	108 - Other Departmental Remittances	0.03	-	0.03	-	0.03	-		
	Net	Dr.0.03		Dr. 0.03		Dr. 0.03			
12.	129 - Transfer within Indira Gandhi Nahar Project	77.41	76.67	77.41	76.67	0.74	-		
	Net	Dr.0.74		Dr. 0.74		Dr. 0.74			
	Net Total	(Cr.) 1.74		(Cr.) 1.62		(Cr.) 1.56			

* ₹588 only, # ₹ 4213 only @ ₹ 240 only \$ ₹ 3973 only

The position of gross figures under major suspense and remittance heads for the last three years shows that the aggregate net balance under the Major Head '8658-Suspense

Accounts' in the Finance Accounts registered credit balance decrease by ₹ 71.92 crore from 2020-21 to 2021-22.

Adverse balances under DDR Heads

Adverse balances are negative balances appearing under those heads of account where there should not be negative balances.

As of 31 March 2022, there were 57 cases⁴ of adverse balances under Debt, Deposit and Remittances (DDR) heads under 11 Major Heads amounting to ₹ 4,182.71 crore. The adverse balances were mainly under Pension Funds of employees of Municipal Councils/Municipalities (₹ 2,803.44 crore). Adverse balances under these DDR heads need to be reconciled and adjusted on priority.

4.9 Reconciliation of departmental figures

Reconciliation and verification of figures is an important tool of Financial Management which prevents misclassification and incorrect booking of receipts and expenditure in the accounts. As per Rule 11 (3) of GF&AR, all Budget Controlling Officers are required to reconcile the receipt and expenditure figures of the State Government with the figures accounted by the Accountant General (A&E), Rajasthan.

During 2021-22, 100 per cent reconciliation of (i) total expenditure of ₹ 2,91,191.02 crore and (ii) total receipts of ₹ 2,87,688.38 crore by Controlling Officers was accomplished. In fact, throughout the last five years, the State Government has been able to accomplish 100 per cent reconciliation of expenditure and receipts.

4.10 Reconciliation of cash balances

The balance against 'Deposit with Reserve Bank' represents the balance according to Government Account, which includes inter government monetary settlements advised to the Reserve Bank of India upto 15 April 2022. There was a net difference of ₹ 7.31 crore (Dr.) between the figures as reflected in the accounts [₹ 281.72 crore (Dr.)] and that intimated by the Reserve Bank of India [₹ 289.03 crore (Cr.)]. Amount of ₹ 3.49 crore (Dr.) has been reconciled and cleared. A net difference of ₹ 0.06 crore (Cr.) is still outstanding and under reconciliation (June 2022).

4.11 Compliance with Accounting Standards

As per Article 150 of the Constitution of India, the President of India may, on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, prescribe the form of accounts of the Union and of the States. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India set up a Government Accounting Standards Advisory Board (GASAB) in 2002, for formulating standards for government accounting and financial reporting, to enhance accountability mechanisms. On the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India, the President of India has so far notified three Indian Government Accounting Standards

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4. Loan for Food Storage and Warehousing (One case: only ₹ 0.03 crore); Loans for Road Transport (One case: only ₹ 200); Loans for General Economic Services (One case: only ₹ 7000); Loans to Government Servants etc. (45 cases: ₹ 2.87 crore); State Provident Funds (One case: ₹ 0.01 crore); Insurance and Pension Funds (One case: ₹ 2,803.44 crore); General and Reserve Funds (One case: ₹ 1,372.76 crore); Civil Deposits (One case: only ₹ 10); Deposits for Local Funds (One case: ₹ 0.01 crore); Cash Remittance and adjustments between officers rendering accounts to the same officers (Two cases: ₹ 0.09 crore) and Suspense Account (Two cases: ₹ 3.50 crore).

(IGAS). The following **Table 4.17** provides the position of compliance with these three Accounting Standards.

Table 4.17: Compliance with Accounting Standards

S. No.	Accounting Standards	Essence of IGAS	Compliance by State Government	Impact of deficiency
1.	IGAS-1: <i>Guarantees given by the Government-Disclosure requirements</i>	This standard requires the government to disclose the maximum amount of guarantees (class and sector-wise) given during the year in its financial statements along with additions, deletions, invoked, discharged and outstanding at the beginning and end of the year, grantor commission and other material details.	Complied.	-
2.	IGAS-2: <i>Accounting and Classification of Grants-in-Aid</i>	Grants-in-Aid are to be classified as revenue expenditure in the accounts of the grantor and as revenue receipts in the accounts of the grantee, irrespective of the end use. Grant in aid given in kind is required to be disclosed.	Partly complied as detailed information in respect of Grant-in-aid given in kind has not been furnished by the State Government. Further, non-compliance of classification of Grant-in-aid as revenue expenditure has been discussed para 3.5.4	Lack of disclosure of Grant-in-aid given in kind as required by the Accounting Standard.
3.	IGAS-3: <i>Loans and Advances made by Government</i>	It is related to recognition, measurement and valuation and reporting in respect of loans and advances made by the Government in its Financial Statements to ensure complete, accurate and uniform accounting practices and to ensure adequate disclosure on Loans and Advances are made by the Government.	Partly complied. Information regarding write-off of irrecoverable loans and advances, entity-wise details of interest credited on loans and advances given by the State Government, reasons for disbursements of fresh loans and advances during the year and details of overdue principal & interest where detailed accounts are maintained by the State were not provided by the State Government.	Disclosure requirements of Loans and Advances not met by the State Government.

4.12 Misappropriations, Losses, thefts, etc.

Rule 20 of GF&AR Part-I provides that any loss of public money, departmental revenue, receipts, stamps, stores or other property held by or on behalf of Government caused by misappropriation, fraudulent drawl/payment, loss, etc. or otherwise which is discovered in a treasury or any other office or department shall be reported immediately by the officer concerned to the next higher authority as well as to the Accountant General.

State Government reported 745 cases of misappropriation (299) and theft/loss (446) of the Government money across various departments amounting to ₹ 118.50 crore up to 31st March 2022 on which final action is pending till the end of 30th June 2022. Details are given in the **Table 4.18** below:

Table 4.18: Pending cases of Misappropriation, Losses, and Theft etc.

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Name of Department	Cases of Misappropriation/ Losses/Theft of Government Material		Reason for delay in final disposal of pending cases of Misappropriation, Losses, Theft etc.					
				Awaiting Departmental and Criminal Investigation		Departmental Action Initiated but not finalised (Awaiting order for Recovery and Write off)		Recovery of the amount pending due to pending Judicial Proceedings)	
				Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount
1.	Works ⁵	248	9.66	60	4.53	171	3.41	17	1.72
2.	Education ⁶	149	51.69	46	41.40	74	8.91	29	1.38
3.	RD & PRD	118	23.54	97	20.64	18	1.35	3	1.55
4.	Medical ⁷	68	7.52	41	5.12	6	0.97	21	1.43
5.	Revenue ⁸	58	12.98	40	5.05	11	7.63	7	0.30
6.	LSG	8	0.45	1	0.03	7	0.42	0	0.00
7.	Miscellaneous ⁹	96	12.66	29	1.84	54	9.60	13	1.22
	Total	745	118.50	314	78.61	341	32.29	90	7.60

The Department-wise break up of pending cases is given in *Appendix 4.7*.

Further analysis indicates the reasons due to which the cases were outstanding and could be classified in the various categories listed in the following **Table 4.19**.

Table 4.19: Reasons for outstanding cases of misappropriations, losses, theft etc.

S. No	Reasons for the delay/outstanding cases	Number of cases	Amount (₹ in crore)
1.	Awaiting departmental action	314	78.61
2.	Awaiting orders for recovery	306	31.65
3.	Awaiting orders for write-off	35	0.64
4.	Pending due to judicial proceedings	90	7.60
	Total	745	118.50

Analysis of the pending embezzlement cases reveals that the cases were related mainly to forgery in cash book, bungling in stocks kept in stores, payment/drawal by forged bills/cheques, government money not deposited in the bank etc. Theft/loss cases were related to theft of cash, stores/stock, vehicles and parts of vehicles, machinery and equipment etc. Out of 745 cases, 341 (306+35) cases amounting to ₹ 32.29 crore were

5. **Works Departments:** PWD, Irrigation, GWD, IGNP, Forest and PHED.
6. **Education Departments:** Primary, Secondary, Literacy & Continuing Education, College, Sanskrit Education, RSERT Udaipur, Polytechnic College, DIET, Samgra Shiksha Abhiyan, Teachers Training Institute and ITI.
7. **Medical Departments:** Medical & Health, Janani Surksha Yojana (Parivar Kalyan), Medical College, Family Welfare, Ayurveda, IEC, NHRM, ESIC and RMCL.
8. **Revenue Departments:** Land, Transport, Mines, Stamps & Registration, Commercial Tax, State Excise and Colonization.
9. **Miscellaneous Departments:** Devsthan, Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Industry, Food and Civil Supply, Labour, Printing and Stationery, RPSC, Sainik Welfare Board, Social Welfare, Tourism, DTA, RCDF, Vishram Bhawan, SIPP, Minority, Jail, Justice, Police, Relief, Women & Child Welfare, Archaeology, Museum, Secretariat, Prosecution, Horticulture, Watershed Development & Soil Conservation, State Lottery (DTA (Small Savings)), Environment, Sanitation Water & Community Health Project, RSSCL, Information & Public Relation, TAD and Animal Husbandry.

pending because of pending orders for recovery/ write-off and rest of the cases were pending for the want of departmental action and judicial proceeding.

4.13 Excess/short payment of pension

Failure of the treasury to exercise prescribed checks

Appendix VI (Sl. No. 9) of Rajasthan Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1996 stipulates that Treasury Officer (TO) will check the correctness of the payments made by the Banks with reference to the records maintained by him and thereafter incorporate the transaction in his accounts.

Test check (April 2021 to March 2022) of records of 10 Banks, Directorate of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, 33 Treasuries and 112 Sub-Treasuries revealed that irregular and excess payments of pension/family pension were made to 256 pensioners amounting to ₹ 107.73 lakh and short payments of pension aggregating to ₹ 34.90 lakh were made to 40 pensioners.

Finance (Treasury and Account) Department intimated (September 2022) that against the excess payment, an amount of ₹ 58.49 lakh has been recovered and an amount of ₹ 21.83 lakh has been paid to pensioners in cases of short payments of pension. The details are given in *Appendix 4.8*.

Cases of excess/ short payment of pension/ family pension to pensioners have also been mentioned in the earlier Audit Reports for the years 2013-14 to 2020-21. The instructions/direction (April 2014/February 2017) of the Finance Department, GoR and recommendation of the Public Account committee (PAC) (February 2018) regarding avoiding such irregularities in payment of pensions in future were not followed scrupulously, which resulted in recurrence of instances of excess/ short payment of pensions.

4.14 Submission of Accounts/Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies

The audit of accounts of 44 autonomous bodies/authorities¹⁰ in the state has been entrusted to the CAG under Section 19 (2) and 20 (1) of the CAG's (DPC) Act, 1971. As of June 2022, accounts of all the 44 autonomous bodies/authorities have been received up to 2020-21 except accounts of CAMPA for the years 2016-17 to 2020-21 and Building and Other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW) for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21. Adverse opinions were given in case of one body as detailed in **Table 4.20** below:

10. Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board; Rajasthan State Human Rights Commission; Rajasthan Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Board (BOCW), Jaipur; Rajasthan Electricity Regulatory Commission; Rajasthan Real Estate Regulatory Authority (RERA); State Compensatory Afforestation Management and Planning Authority (CAMPA); Rajasthan State Legal Services Authority (02) and District Legal Services Authorities (36).

Table 4.20: Cases of adverse opinion

Body /Authority	Type of opinion given	Reason
Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Rajasthan (Accounts of 2019-20)	Not true and fair view	Due to impact of comments, assets were overstated by ₹10.42 crore and liabilities were overstated by ₹93.19 crore. Excess of income over expenditure was overstated by ₹1.23 crore which resulted in conversion of surplus of ₹0.77 crore shown in accounts into deficit of ₹ 0.46 crore.

4.15 Follow up action on State Finances Audit Reports

SFAR 2020-21 was presented in State Legislature in September 2022. PAC has discussed and made recommendations on the SFARs up to the year 2017-18 (September 2022). PAC discussed one para related to two departments (Finance and Information Technology & Communication Department) of the report for the year 2017-18 during the period April 2021 to March 2022. 11 paras related to the Reports for the year 2018-19 and 2019-20 are pending for discussion. These paras pertain to Major project/policy initiatives and the status of action taken on Budget Speech, Review of selected grants, deposit of local funds, Delay in furnishing Utilisation Certificates, Personal Deposit Accounts, Submission of Accounts/Separate Audit Reports of Autonomous Bodies, Departmental Commercial Undertakings/ Corporations/Companies and Misappropriations, Losses, Thefts, etc.

A review of the outstanding ATNs on paras revealed that two ATNs on paras pertaining to SFAR 2019-20 are pending from the two departments (Public Health and Engineering Department and Rural Development Department) as on 30th September 2022.

4.16 Conclusion

State Government short transferred ₹ 6,767.15 crore in five Reserve funds/Deposit funds upto 31 March 2022 in violation of rules.

Non-submission of 770 Utilisation Certificates amounting to ₹ 1,833.21 crore within the specified period not only weaken the financial accountability mechanism but also indicate failure of the departmental officers to comply with the rules and procedures to ensure timely utilisation of grant for the intended purpose. Departments did not provide the required information regarding sanctions and UCs to AG (A&E) in contravention of GF&ARs.

AC bills remained unadjusted despite lapse of substantial period and significant/entire amount being deposited back through challan indicates that funds were drawn through AC bills without proper assessment of the actual requirement.

Non-transfer of unspent balances of ₹ 18,220.62 crore lying in 2,053 PD accounts to consolidated fund of the state entails the risk of misuse of public funds, fraud and misappropriation. Non-closure of 52 PD Accounts despite remaining inoperative for

five years was in contravention of the provisions of GF&ARs and Rajasthan Treasuries Rules and indicates lack of monitoring at the level of treasuries.

The booking of large amounts under the Minor Head 800-Other Expenditure/Receipts affects the transparency in financial reporting. Even when suitable minor head is available under the same Major Head, booking under Minor Head 800 adversely impacts the transparency of accounts.

4.17 Recommendations

- The State government may ensure prompt transfer of receipts to the statutory Reserve Funds/ Deposits Funds to achieve the intended objectives of the funds and correct depiction of financial position of the state government.
- State Government needs to institute a rigorous monitoring mechanism to ensure that the Departments comply with the prescribed rules and procedures with regard to submission of Utilisation Certificates.
- The Finance Department should conduct a comprehensive review of all items presently appearing under Minor Head '800' and ensure that all such receipts and expenditure are booked under the appropriate heads of account.
- The Government may consider preparing a time bound framework for taking prompt action in cases of misappropriation, loss, theft, etc. and strengthening the internal control system to prevent recurrence of such cases.

Chapter V: Financial Performance of State Public Sector Undertakings

5.1 Introduction

This Chapter presents the summary of financial performance of Government Companies, Government Controlled Other Companies and Statutory Corporations of Government of Rajasthan as revealed from their accounts/information furnished by them and results of oversight role of the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG). It highlights some of significant comments issued as a result of supplementary audit of the accounts of the State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) conducted by the CAG and the impact of comments issued by the CAG on the financial statements received during the current year in respect of the Statutory Corporations.

State Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) are established by Governments to carry out activities of commercial nature for the development of the State as well as to cater to the welfare of its people.

A Government Company is defined in Section 2(45) of the Companies Act, 2013 as a company in which not less than 51 *per cent* of the paid-up share capital is held by Central Government, or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments and includes a company which is a subsidiary of a Government Company.

The Statutory Corporations are established by State Government and governed by their respective legislations.

Besides, any other company¹ owned or controlled, directly or indirectly, by the Central Government or by any State Government or Governments, or partly by the Central Government and partly by one or more State Governments are referred to in this Report as Government Controlled Other Companies.

In this Report, PSUs encompass Government Companies, Government Controlled Other Companies and Statutory Corporations of Government of Rajasthan (GoR).

5.1.1 Mandate

Audit of Government Companies and Government Controlled Other Companies is conducted by the CAG under the provisions of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Section 19 of the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 and the Regulations made thereunder. Under the provisions of Sections 139 (5) and (7) the Companies Act, 2013, the CAG appoints the Chartered Accountants as Statutory Auditors for Government Companies and gives directions on the manner in which the accounts are to be audited. In addition, CAG has the right to conduct a supplementary audit and issue comments upon or supplement the Audit Report of the Statutory Auditors under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The statutes governing Statutory Corporations also require that their accounts be audited by the CAG and a report be submitted to the State Legislature.

1. Companies (Removal of Difficulties) Seventh Order, 2014 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs (04.09.2014).

5.2 Number of PSUs and status of accounts

At the beginning of the year 2021-22, there were 45 PSUs under the purview of CAG for audit. During February 2021, Sangod Transmission Service Limited (STSL) was incorporated and its first financial statement received for the Audit during 2021-22. As a result, the number of PSUs under the purview of CAG whose accounts of 2021-22 were to be audited stood at 46, including 39 Government Companies (including 3 inactive companies), three Statutory Corporations² and four Government Controlled Other Companies³ as on 31 March 2022 as listed in *Appendix 5.1*.

Further, during the year 2021-22, two newly incorporated Government Companies i.e. Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited⁴ (RFSDL) and Rajasthan Industrial Corridors Development Corporation Limited⁵ (RICDCL) came under the purview of CAG for audit. However, the first financial statements of RFSDL and RICDCL are to be prepared and thereafter audited for the period ending on 31st March 2023 in accordance with Section 2 (41)⁶ of the Companies Act, 2013. Apart from this, Rajasthan State Forest Development Corporation Limited was also incorporated during December 2020, however, supplementary audit of this PSU was entrusted during November 2022.

The financial performance of the 46 PSUs, based on the latest finalised financial statements received till 30 September 2022⁷ and as per information received from PSUs, is covered in this Report. The nature of PSUs and the position of State PSUs as on 30 September 2022 are given in **Table 5.1**

Table 5.1: Coverage and nature of PSUs

Nature of PSUs	Total Number	Number of PSUs of which accounts received during the reporting period ⁸				Number of PSUs of which accounts are in arrear (total accounts in arrear) as on 30 September 2022
		Accounts for 2021-22	Accounts for 2020-21	Accounts upto 2019-20	Total	
Government Companies	36	20	4	3	27 ⁹	16 (32)
Statutory Corporations	3	2	2	-	4 ¹⁰	1 (1)
Inactive Government Companies	3	-	1	-	1	3 (9)
Total	42	22	7	3	32	20 (42)

2. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation (RSRTC), Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (RSWC) and Rajasthan Financial Corporation (RFC).

3. Ajmer Smart City Limited (ASCL), Jaipur Smart City Limited (JSCL), Kota Smart City Limited (KSCL) and Udaipur Smart City Limited (USCL).

4. Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited incorporated on 2 February 2022.

5. Rajasthan Industrial Corridors Development Corporation Limited incorporated on 15 March 2022.

6. Section 2 (41) of the Companies Act, 2013 provided that financial year, in relation to a company which has been incorporated on or after the 1st day of January of a year, means the period ending on the 31st day of March of the following year.

7. Due date for submission of financial statements for the year 2021-22.

8. From December 2021 to September 2022.

9. Two Financial Statements of Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 were received during the reporting period.

10. Two Financial Statements of Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation for the year 2020-21 and 2021-22 were received during the reporting period.

Nature of PSUs	Total Number	Number of PSUs of which accounts received during the reporting period ⁸				Number of PSUs of which accounts are in arrear (total accounts in arrear) as on 30 September 2022
		Accounts for 2021-22	Accounts for 2020-21	Accounts upto 2019-20	Total	
Government Controlled Other Companies	4	-	2	-	2	4 (7)
Grand Total	46	22	9	3	34	24 (49)

Source: Information compiled on the basis of accounts received upto 30 September 2022.

5.2.1 Summary of financial performance of PSUs

The Details of financial performance of Government Companies, Statutory Corporations and Government Controlled Other Companies is given in **Appendix 5.2**. Summary of financial performance of PSUs is given in **Table 5.2**:

Table 5.2: Summary of financial performance of PSUs covered in this Report

Particulars	No. of PSUs	Amount
		(₹ in crore)
Government Companies and Statutory Corporations		
Number of State PSUs	42	--
Paid up capital	42	53,231.68
Long term loans	23	1,18,011.17
Net profit	27	1,984.24
Net loss	12	4,124.37
Zero profit/loss	3	--
Dividend Paid/Payable	7	63.72
Total assets	42	2,15,679.29
Shareholder Fund/Net Worth	42	(-) 47,053.73
Government Controlled Other Companies		
Number of State PSUs	4	--
Paid up capital	4	600.01
Long term loans	--	--
Net profit	1	0.05
Net loss	2	0.08
Zero profit/loss	1	--
Dividend Paid/Payable	--	--
Total assets	4	1,524.05
Shareholder Fund/Net Worth	4	621.13

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

5.3 Contribution of PSUs to Economy of the State

The ratio of turnover of the State PSUs to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) shows the contribution of PSUs to the economy of the State.

On the basis of nature of activities undertaken, Government Companies and Statutory Corporations have been categorized into eight sectors. Sector wise turnover vis-à-vis share of turnover of these PSUs in GSDP of Rajasthan during three years period ended 31 March 2022 are given in **Table 5.3**:

Table 5.3. Details of turnover of PSUs vis-a-vis GSDP of Rajasthan

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Sector	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Energy and Power	66,491.97	72,166.24	72,034.51
2.	Industries and Commerce	3,146.36	3,078.43	3,684.01
3.	Finance	8,228.34	6,978.59	9,926.19
4.	Agriculture, Food and Allied Industries	923.97	963.18	850.97
5.	Culture and Tourism	62.80	62.80	56.02
6.	Transport	1,724.74	1,688.95	364.88
7.	Urban Development	16.90	73.54	62.25
8.	Others	2,198.67	1,974.71	1,976.81
	Total Turnover	82,793.75	86,986.44	88,955.64
	GSDP of Rajasthan	9,99,050	10,13,323	11,96,137
	Percentage of turnover to GSDP of Rajasthan	8.29	8.58	7.44

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

The contribution of PSUs to GSDP of Rajasthan declined from 8.29 *per cent* in 2019-20 to 7.44 *per cent* in 2021-22 though the turnover of these PSUs increased by 7.44 *per cent* during 2021-22 compared to turnover in 2019-20. During the last three years the compound annual growth rate (CAGR) of GSDP was 9.47 *per cent*, while the CAGR of turnover of the PSUs was 5.77 *per cent*.

The PSUs in Power Sector have contributed maximum turnover constituting 80.98 *per cent* followed by Finance Sector contributing 11.16 *per cent* of the total turnover of PSUs during 2021-22. The turnover of the four Government Controlled Other Companies was nil during 2021-22.

5.4 Investment in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations and Budgetary Support

The amount of equity and loans in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations as at the end of 31 March 2022 is given in Table 5.4.

Table 5.4: Equity and long-term loans in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Sources of investment	As on 31.03.2021			As on 31.03.2022		
		Equity	Long term loans	Total	Equity	Long term loans	Total
1.	State Government	50,934.59	7,300.16	58,234.75	52,378.89	6,200.97	58,579.86
2.	Central Government	31.02	0.00	31.02	31.02	0.00	31.02
3.	State PSUs	613.13	0.00	613.13	613.18	50.00	663.18
4.	Others (Financial Institutions, Banks and Central PSUs)	208.59	1,02,566.09	1,02,774.68	208.59	1,11,760.20	1,11,968.79
	Total	51,787.33	1,09,866.25	1,61,653.58	53,231.68	1,18,011.17	1,71,242.85
5.	Percentage of investment of State Government to total investment	98.35	6.64	36.02	98.40	5.25	34.21

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

Out of the total Equity holding, the Equity held by the State Government constituted 98.40 *per cent* during the year 2021-22. Further, Government Controlled Other Companies had equity of ₹ 600.01 crore as on 31 March 2022, out of which State Government equity investment was ₹ 300.01 Crore.

The Sector wise investment of State Government in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations during 2020-21 to 2021-22 is given in **Table 5.5**.

Table 5.5: Sector wise investment of State Government in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations

(₹ in crore)

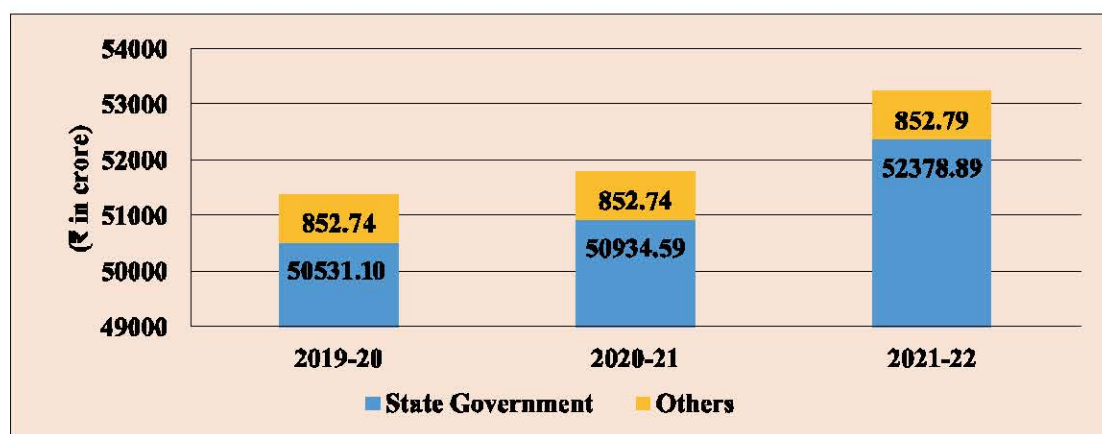
Sector-wise Investment						
Nature of Sector	2020-21			2021-22		
	Equity	Loans	Total	Equity	Loans	Total
Energy and Power	47,827.03	5,276.26	53,103.29	48,957.37	4,425.02	53,382.39
Industry and Commerce	468.19	1.03	469.22	468.19	1.07	469.26
Finance	272.34	0.31	272.65	322.34	0.16	322.50
Agriculture Food & allied Industries	66.27	303.65	369.92	66.27	336.35	402.62
Culture & Tourism	24.11	15.00	39.11	24.11	27.00	51.11
Transport	616.62	673.40	1,290.02	616.62	630.50	1,247.12
Urban Development	1,542.71	1,019.24	2,561.95	1,806.67	774.56	2,581.23
Others	117.32	11.27	128.59	117.32	6.31	123.63
Total	50,934.59	7,300.16	58,234.75	52,378.89	6,200.97	58,579.86

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

As on 31 March 2022, State Government's total investment of ₹ 58,579.86 crore in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations comprised of equity capital ₹ 52,378.89 crore (89.41 *per cent*) and long-term loans of ₹ 6,200.97 crore (10.59 *per cent*). The thrust of State Government's investment was mainly in Power Sector PSUs which constituted 93.47 *per cent* of Equity and 71.36 *per cent* of Loans during 2021-22.

Holding in equity by State Government and Others (Central Government, State PSUs, Financial Institutions and Bank etc.) during the three years ended 31 March 2022 in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations is depicted in **Chart 5.1**.

Chart 5.1: Holding in Equity in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations



Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

Details of significant holding (holding of more than ₹ 10,000 crore) of the State Government as at the end of March 2022 in the paid-up capital of the State PSUs is given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.6: Significant holding of the State Government

(₹ in crore)			
S. No.	Name of the State PSU	Name of the Department	Amount
1	Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	Energy & Power	11,773.85
2	Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	Energy & Power	10,867.97
3	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited	Energy & Power	10,856.34
4	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	Energy & Power	10,605.23
Total			44,103.39

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

It was observed that out of the total equity investment by State Government in Government Companies and Statutory Corporations, a significant amount i.e., 84.20 per cent was in the above PSUs.

5.4.1 Budgetary support to PSUs

State Government provides financial support to the State PSUs in various forms through annual budget. The summarised details of budgetary outgo towards equity, loans, grants/subsidies, loans converted to equity, interest written-off during the years and outstanding guarantees of the Government Companies and Statutory Corporations for the last three years ending March 2022 are given in the Table 5.7.

Table 5.7: Statement showing details regarding budgetary support to Government Companies and Statutory Corporations.

(₹ in crore)							
S. No	Particulars	2019-20		2020-21		2021-22	
		No. of PSUs	Amount	No. of PSUs	Amount	No. of PSUs	Amount
Power Sector PSUs							
(i)	Equity Capital Outgo	5	1,190.04	4	403.49	5	609.50
(ii)	Loans given	3	1,761.95	1	2.00	0	0
(iii)	Grants/Subsidy provided	5	23,230.87	5	14,365.40	4	22,991.68
(iv)	Total outgo (i+ii+iii)		26,182.86		14,770.89		23,601.18
(v)	Loan repayment written off	0	0	0	0	0	0
(vi)	Loans converted into equity	3	905.50	0	0	3	472.50
(vii)	Guarantees issued	5	12,185.55	5	15,521.00	5	21,671.47
(viii)	Guarantees commitment	5	63,803.62	5	70,075.63	5	79,681.03
Non-Power Sector PSUs							
(i)	Equity Capital Outgo	0	0	0	0.00	2	288.37
(ii)	Loans given	0	0	0	0.00	1	34.37
(iii)	Grants / Subsidy provided	7	692.23	6	1,084.16	9	1,013.39
(iv)	Total outgo (i+ii+iii)		692.23		1,084.16		1,336.13
(v)	Loan repayment written off	0	0	0	0	0	0
(vi)	Loans converted into equity	0	0	0	0	4	961.83
(vii)	Guarantees issued	2	1,112.89	1	200.00	4	2,026.00
(viii)	Guarantees commitment	5	5,732.62	4	5,260.36	5	6,280.42

Source: Information received from PSUs.

State Government helps the PSUs in raising loans from the banks and Public Financial Institutions by giving guarantee for repayment of principal and interest. As can be seen from the above table, the budgetary support by State Government to Power Sector PSUs towards equity loans and grants/subsidy ranged between ₹14,770.89 crore to ₹26,182.86 crore during last three years. The outstanding guarantee commitments given for Power Sector PSUs increased from ₹63,803.62 crore in 2019-20 to ₹79,681.03 crore in 2021-22. The budgetary support to Non-Power Sector PSUs towards equity loans and grants/subsidy ranged between ₹692.23 crore to ₹1,336.13 crore during last three years. The outstanding guarantee commitments given for Non-Power Sector PSUs increased from ₹5,732.62 crore in 2019-20 to ₹6,280.42 crore in 2021-22. State Government also provided subsidy to Government Controlled Other Companies amounting to ₹589.00 crore during the year 2021-22.

The State Government charges guarantee fee for the entire guarantee period in case of loan availed by PSUs from banks/financial institutions. During 2021-22, Guarantee commission of ₹570.02 crore was paid by the 10 State PSUs against the due amount of ₹1,018.87 crore.

5.4.2 Restructuring, Disinvestment and Privatisation of PSUs

During the year 2021-22, there was neither disinvestment of any State PSU nor was any PSU privatized.

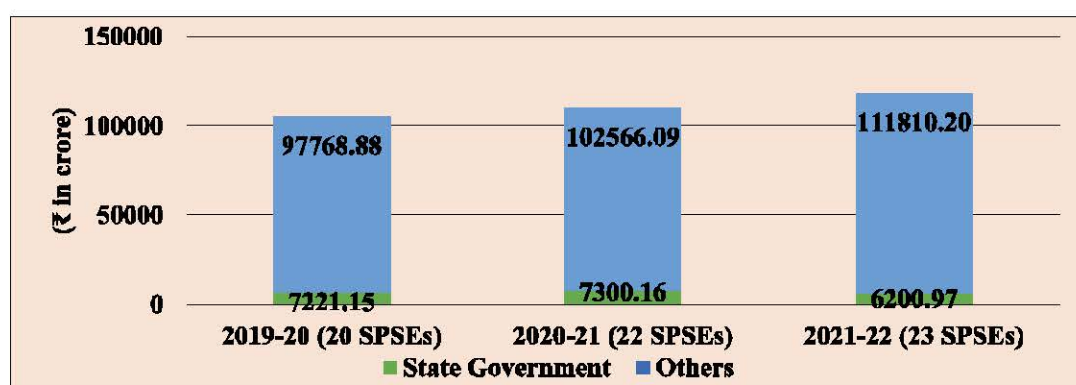
5.4.3 Analysis of outstanding loans given to PSUs

5.4.3.1 Long-term loans outstanding as on 31 March 2022

As on 31 March 2022, the total long-term loans outstanding in 23 out of 46 PSUs from all sources was ₹1,18,011.17 crore. The outstanding long-term loans of PSUs registered an increase of ₹8,144.92 crore during 2021-22 (₹1,18,011.17 crore) from previous year 2020-21 (₹1,09,866.25 crore).

Out of the total outstanding loans as on 31 March 2022, loans from State Government were ₹6,200.97 crore of which significant amount (₹4,286.95 crore) pertained to four Power Sector PSUs viz. Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (₹1,294.38 crore), Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (₹1,017.37 crore), Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (₹1,001.46 crore), Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (₹973.74 crore). Year-wise details of outstanding long-term loans of PSUs is depicted in Chart 5.2.

Chart 5.2. Outstanding Long term loans of State PSUs as on 31 March 2022



Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

5.4.3.2 Adequacy of assets to meet loan liabilities

Ratio of total debt to total assets is one of the methods used to determine whether a company can stay solvent. To be considered solvent, the value of an entity's assets must be greater than the sum of its loans/debts. The coverage of long-term loans by value of total assets in 23 PSUs which had outstanding long term loans as on 31 March 2022 is given in Table 5.8.

Table 5.8: Coverage of long-term loans with total assets

Nature of State PSU	Positive Coverage				Negative Coverage			
	No. of PSUs	Long term loans	Assets	Percentage of assets to loans	No. of PSUs	Long term loans	Assets	Percentage of assets to loans
		(₹ in crore)				(₹ in crore)		
Government Companies	19	1,16,105.42	1,84,209.14	158.66	1	46.61	4.75	10.19
Statutory Corporations	3	1,859.14	15,503.69	833.92	--	--	--	--
Total	22	1,17,964.56	1,99,712.83		1	46.61	4.75	

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

Out of 23 PSUs, in respect of one PSU viz., Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited the value of total assets was less than the loans outstanding.

5.4.3.3 Interest coverage

Interest coverage ratio (ICR) is used to determine the ability of a company to pay interest on outstanding long term/ short term debt and is calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) by interest expenses of the same period. The lower the ratio, the lesser is the ability of the company to pay interest on debt. An ICR below one indicates that the company was not generating sufficient revenues to meet its expenses on interest. The details of positive and negative interest coverage ratio of PSUs, which had finance cost during the period from 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9: Interest Coverage Ratio

Year	Interest (₹ in crore)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	No. of State PSUs having liability of loan and interest	No. of State PSUs having ICR ≥ 1	No. of State PSUs having ICR < 1
2019-20	14534.03	18191.58	28	18	10 ¹¹
2020-21	15199.60	12716.54	29	17	12 ¹²
2021-22	16311.36	14392.26	30	19	11 ¹³

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

11 GLPL, Barmer TPCL, Banswara TPCL, RSHDCL, JMRCL, RSHCL, RTDCL, RFC, RSRTC and RSAICL.

12 RSHDCL, JMRC, JVVNL, RRVUNL, JdVVNL, Barmer TPCL, Banswara TPCL, GLPL, RSHCL, RTDCL, RSRTC, RSAICL.

13 RSHDCL, JMRC, RRVUNL, RVPNL, JdVVNL, Barmer TPCL, Banswara TPCL, GLPL, RSHCL, RSRTC, RSAICL.

It was observed that the number of PSUs with ICR equal to one or more than one has increased from 17 in 2020-21 to 19 in 2021-22. Similarly, the number of PSUs with ICR less than one has decreased from 12 in 2020-21 to 11 in 2021-22.

5.5 Returns from PSUs

Out of 46 Government Companies and Statutory Corporations, 27 PSUs earned profit, 12 PSUs reported losses and three PSUs had neither profit nor loss during the year 2021-22. Further, out of four Government Controlled Other Companies, one PSU earned profit, two PSUs reported losses and one PSU had neither profit nor loss during the year 2021-22.

5.5.1 Profit earned by PSUs

The overall profit of these 27 PSUs was ₹ 1984.24 crore. The list of PSUs which earned profit of more than ₹ 100 crore during the year 2021-22 is given in Table 5.10.

Table 5.10: List of top profit-making PSUs during 2021-22

(₹ in crore)		
S. No.	Name of the State PSUs	Net Profit
1.	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited (RIICO)	602.26
2.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (AVVNL)	557.55
3.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (JVVNL)	436.20
4.	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited (RSMML)	137.35
Total		1,733.36

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

It may be seen that four PSUs contributed 87.35 per cent of the total profit earned by 27 PSUs during 2021-22. Out of these, RIICO and RSMML could register profits because of their monopolistic advantage in the market. RIICO is the main agency in the State which has right to develop and allot land for industrial/institutional purposes on cost plus overhead charges. Besides, RSMML earned significant revenue from sale of rock phosphate, the mineral for which the Company has a near monopoly in the country. AVVNL and JVVNL are in profit during 2021-22 due to adjustment carried out during the year for exceptional income on account of credit of late payment surcharge, adjustment of special fuel surcharge income and reversal of provision. AVVNL and JVVNL would have otherwise incurred loss of ₹ 710.92 crore and ₹ 504.92 crore. Further, one Government Controlled Other Company earned profit of ₹ 0.05 crore during the year 2021-22.

5.5.2 Losses incurred by PSUs

There were 14 PSUs, out of which 11 Government Companies and one Statutory Corporation reported losses which increased from ₹ 489.54 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ 4124.37 crore in 2021-22. Further, two Government Controlled Other Companies reported losses of ₹ 0.08 crore during 2021-22. Details are given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.11: Number of Government Companies and Statutory Corporations that incurred losses

(₹ in crore)

Year	No of State PSUs which incurred loss	Net loss for the year	Accumulated losses
2019-20	13	489.54	7229.06
2020-21	13	4046.23	74246.59
2021-22	12	4124.37	50428.34

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

The name of the PSUs which incurred losses above ₹ 100 crore during the year 2021-22 is given below in Table 5.12.

Table 5.12: State PSUs that incurred losses of more than ₹ 100 crore

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Name of the State PSU	Net losses
1.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	1993.22
2.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	1465.34
3.	Giral Lignite Power Limited	345.47
4.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	188.27
	Total	3992.30

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

It may be seen that these four PSUs contributed 96.80 per cent of the total losses incurred by 11 Government Companies and one Statutory Corporation during 2021-22.

5.5.3 Erosion of Net worth of PSUs

Net worth means the sum total of the paid-up capital, free reserves and surplus minus accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure. It is essentially a measure of what an entity is worth to the owners. A negative net worth indicates that the entire investment of the owners has been wiped out by accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure.

As on 31 March 2022, of the Government Companies and Statutory Corporations, 23 PSUs had accumulated losses of ₹ 1,07,318.60 crore, 18 PSUs had surplus of ₹ 7,052.04 crore and one PSU had neither accumulated losses nor surplus, as per their latest accounts. Due to the overall accumulated losses of ₹ 1,00,266.56 crore, the overall net worth was negative which stood at ₹ (-) 47,053.73 crore against the paid up capital of ₹ 53,231.68 crore and after adjusting deferred revenue expenditure of ₹ 18.85 crore.

The net worth of 15 out of 23 loss making PSUs had been completely eroded by accumulated loss as their net worth was negative. The total net worth of these 15 PSUs was negative at ₹ 62,749.66 crore against the paid up capital of ₹ 34,596.22 crore as on 31 March 2022. Age-wise analysis of the 15 PSUs is given below.

Table 5.13: Age-wise analysis of 15 PSUs whose net worth has been completely eroded

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Negative net worth since	No. of PSUs	Net worth
1.	1-5 year	1	(-) 5.46
2.	More than 5 years	14	(-)62,744.20
	Total	15	(-) 62,749.66

The maximum erosion of net worth was noticed in three State DISCOMs, where negative net worth of Jodhpur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (JdVVNL) was ₹ 22,105.60 crore, Jaipur Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (JVNL) was ₹ 17,323.05 crore and in Ajmer Vidyut Vitaran Nigam Limited (AVVNL) was ₹ 16,629.25 crore as at the end of March 2022. Of these 15 PSUs, whose net worth had been completely eroded (negative net worth), seven PSUs had earned profit of ₹ 1,005.56 crore and eight PSUs had incurred losses of ₹ 1,859.61 crore during 2021-22. Details of PSUs having negative net worth as on 31 March 2022 are given in *Appendix 5.3*.

In 15 PSUs whose net worth had been completely eroded, Equity and loans outstanding of State Government as on 31 March 2022, as per information provided by PSUs, were ₹ 35,134.61 crore and ₹ 3,375.83 crore respectively.

5.5.4 Dividend pay-out by PSUs

The State Government had formulated (September 2004) a dividend policy under which all profit making State PSUs are required to pay a minimum return of 10 per cent on the paid-up share capital or 20 per cent of the profit after tax, whichever is lower.

Out of 46 PSUs, none of the four Government Controlled Other Companies declared/paid dividend to State Government during 2021-22.

In the case of remaining 42 PSUs (Government Companies and Statutory Corporations), the State Government had infused equity in 32 PSUs only. Dividend Payout relating to these 32 PSUs for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 is shown in *Table 5.14*.

Table 5.14: Dividend Payout of PSUs during 2019-20 to 2021-22

Year	Total PSUs where equity infused by the State Government		PSUs which earned profit during the year		PSUs which declared/paid dividend during the year		Dividend Payout Ratio (%)
	Number of PSUs	Amount of Equity infused	Number of PSUs	Amount of equity infused	Number of PSUs	Dividend declared/paid by PSUs	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8=7/5*100
2019-20	32	50531.10	23	48777.36	5 ¹⁴	43.75	0.0897
2020-21	32	50934.59	21	16038.85	7 ¹⁵	66.08	0.4120
2021-22	32	52378.89	23	23652.47	7 ¹⁶	63.72	0.2694

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

During the period 2019-20 to 2021-22, the number of PSUs which earned profits ranged between 21 and 23 whereas the number of PSUs which declared/paid dividend to the State Government ranged between five and seven. The Dividend Payout Ratio during 2019-20 to 2021-22 ranged between 0.09 per cent and 0.27 per cent only.

Of these seven PSUs which declared/paid dividend during 2021-22, two¹⁷ PSUs declared dividend higher than the prescribed limit while five¹⁸ PSUs declared dividend as per the dividend policy.

14. RSMM, RSWC, RSBCL, RSSCL and RPIDCL.

15. RSMM, RSWC, RSSCL, RIICO, RSBCL, RRECL and RPIDCL.

16. RSMM, RSWC, RSSCL, RIICO, RSBCL, RRECL and RPIDCL.

17. RSMM and RSWC.

18. RSSCL, RIICO, RSBCL, RRECL and RPIDCL.

5.5.5 Return on Capital Employed

Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) is a profitability metric that measures company's long-term profitability and the efficiency with which total capital is employed by a company. ROCE is calculated by dividing a company's earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT) by the capital employed¹⁹.

PSU-wise details of ROCE for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given in *Appendix 5.4*. The consolidated ROCE of Government Companies and Statutory Corporations during the period from 2019-20 to 2021-22 is given in **Table 5.15**.

Table 5.15: Return on Capital Employed

Year	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (in percentage)
2019-20	18,276.19	61,841.88	29.55
2020-21	12,817.05	64,151.99	19.98
2021-22	14,509.32	70,957.44	20.45

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

It was observed that ROCE of these PSUs decreased from 29.55 *per cent* during 2019-20 to 20.45 *per cent* during 2021-22. The ROCE during 2019-20 to 2021-22 was high as the Capital Employed had been reduced considerably due to significant accumulated losses. Further, in case of four Government Controlled Other Companies, the EBIT for the year 2021-22 was ₹ 0.47 crore whereas the Capital Employed in these PSUs was ₹ 621.13 crore. Hence, ROCE worked out to 0.08 *per cent* during 2021-22.

5.5.6 Return on Equity of PSUs

Return on Equity (RoE) is a measure of financial performance to assess how effectively the management is using company's assets to create profits and is calculated by dividing net income (i.e., net profit after taxes) by shareholders' fund. It is expressed as a percentage and can be calculated for any company if net income and shareholders' fund are both positive numbers.

Shareholders' fund of a Company is calculated by adding paid up capital and free reserves net of accumulated losses and deferred revenue expenditure and reveals how much would be left for a Company's shareholders if all assets were sold and all debts repaid. A positive shareholders' fund reveals that the company has enough assets to cover its liabilities while negative shareholders fund means that liabilities exceed its assets.

ROE has been computed in respect of 32 PSUs where funds had been infused by the State Government. PSU wise details of ROE for the period 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given in *Appendix 5.5*. The details of Shareholders' fund and ROE relating to these PSUs during the period from 2019-20 to 2021-22 are given in **Table 5.16**.

19. Capital employed = Paid up share capital + free reserves and surplus + long term loans – accumulated losses - deferred revenue expenditure

Table 5.16: Return on Equity

Year	Number of PSUs for which ROE calculated	Net Income for the year (₹ in crore)	Shareholders' Fund (₹ in crore)	ROE (%)
2019-20	32	3,550.08	-42,199.81	-
2020-21	32	-2,504.27	-44,456.25	-
2021-22	32	-1,838.68	-45,521.67	-

Source: Information compiled on the basis of latest finalised accounts upto 30 September 2022.

As can be seen from the above table, the Net Income of these 32 PSUs decreased significantly from ₹ 3,550.08 crore in 2019-20 to ₹ (-) 1,838.68 crore in 2021-22. During 2019-20, the Net Income was positive, however, Shareholders' fund was negative. Further, during 2020-21 and 2021-22, the Net Income as well as the Shareholders' fund were negative. Since the Shareholders' fund for all the years was negative, ROE in respect of these PSUs could not be worked out. However, negative shareholders' fund indicated that the liabilities of these PSUs had exceeded the assets.

5.5.7 Rate of Real Return on Investment

Rate of Real Return on Investment (RORR) measures the profitability and efficiency with which equity and similar non-interest-bearing capitals have been employed, after adjusting them for their time value, and assumes significance when compared with the conventional Rate of Return (ROR), which is calculated by dividing the PAT by the sum of all such investments counted on historical cost basis.

The State Government infused fund in 32 Government Companies in the form of Equity and Interest Free Loans. In view of the significant investment by the Government, Rate of Real Return on such investment is essential. Traditional calculation of return based only on historical cost of investment may not be a correct indicator of the adequacy of the Rate of Real Return on the Investment since such calculations ignore the present value of money. Present Value (PV) of the investment has been computed to assess the Rate of Real Return on the PV of Investments in the PSUs as compared to historical value of investments. Equity and Interest Free loans infused by State Government was taken as per information received from PSUs. In order to bring the historical cost of investments to its present value at the end of each year up to 31 March 2022, the past investments/ year-wise funds infused in the PSUs have been compounded at the year-wise average rate of interest on government borrowings which is considered as the minimum cost of funds for the concerned year.

State Government investment as of 31 March 2022 was consisting of ₹ 51,868.93 crore²⁰ as Equity and Interest Free Loans (IFL) worth ₹ 1,144.67 crore, after adjusting the loans converted during the year. Thus, considering the equity and net interest free loans infused in these 32 PSUs, the State Government investment on historical cost at the end of 2021-22 stood at ₹ 53,013.60 crore, as given in *Appendix 5.6*.

The PV of the investment in PSUs was computed on the basis of following assumptions;

20. Total investment of State Government as on 31 March 2022 (₹ 53,266.79 crore) - Initial accumulated losses of five Power Sector PSUs (₹ 1,397.86 crore).

- For the purpose of calculation of RORR, the information furnished by the PSUs in respect of Equity/Loans/loans converted, as on 31 March 2022 has been considered.
- The equity infused minus disinvestment have been reckoned as investment for calculating the RORR.
- The funds made available in the form of interest-free loans after adjusting the loans converted into equity, have been reckoned as investment.
- The average rate of interest on Government borrowings for the concerned financial year was adopted as compounded rate for arriving at present value since they represent the cost incurred towards investment of funds for the year and therefore considered as the minimum expected RORR.

**Table 5.17: Year wise details of investment by the State Government
and RORR from 2017-18 to 2021-22**

(₹ in crore)

Financial Year	PV of the total investment at the beginning of the year	Investment during the year by GoR	Total Investment	Average Rate of Investment (per cent)	PV of the Total Investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return	Total earnings/ losses for the year	Rate of Real RoI Considering PV of the investment (per cent)
(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)=(B+C)	(E)	(F)=(D)+((D x E)/100)	(G)	(H)	(I)=Hx100/F
2017-18	65,198.49*	4,278.10	69,476.59	7.30	74,548.38	5,071.79	2,057.58	2.76
2018-19	74,548.38	4,078.50	78,626.88	7.30	84,366.64	5,739.76	2,893.35	3.43
2019-20	84,366.64	2,251.00	86,617.64	7.10	92,767.49	6,149.85	3,550.08	3.83
2020-21	92,767.49	465.05	93,232.54	6.60	99,385.89	6,153.35	-2,504.27	-2.52
2021-22	99,385.89	1,208.89	1,00,594.78	6.44	1,07,073.08	6,478.30	-1,838.68	-1.72

Source: Total investment as per information received from PSUs.

Note: * Actual Equity at present value at the beginning of the year.

RORR has ranged between 3.83 and (-) 1.72 during last three years, however improved from (-) 2.52 per cent in 2020-21 to (-) 1.72 per cent in 2021-22. The year wise details of the investment and present value of such investment infused by the State Government for the period 2000-2001 to 2021-22 is depicted in *Appendix 5.6*. Rate of Return on State Government Investment (Historical cost viz-a-viz present value) is depicted in **Table 5.18**.

Table 5.18: Rate of Return on State Government Investment

(₹ in crore)

Financial year	Total Earnings/ Loss (-)	Investment by the State Government at historical cost of investment at the end of the year	ROR (%)	Investment by the State Government at present value of investment at end of the year	RORR (%)
2021-22	-1,838.68	53,013.60	-3.47	1,07,073.08	-1.72

5.6 Oversight Role of CAG

5.6.1 Appointment of statutory auditors of State PSUs by CAG

CAG appoints the statutory auditors of a Government Company and Government Controlled Other Company as per Section 139 (5)/(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act), which stipulates that the statutory auditors, in case of a Government Company or Government Controlled Other Company, are to be appointed by the CAG within a period of 180 days from the commencement of the financial year and 60 days from the registration in case of first auditor. The CAG has a right to conduct a supplementary audit and issue comments upon or supplement the Audit Report of the statutory auditor. Statutes governing some Corporations require that their accounts be audited by the CAG and a report submitted to the State Legislature.

5.6.2 Submission of Accounts by PSUs

5.6.2.1 Need for timely submission

According to Section 394 of the Companies Act, 2013, Annual Report on the working and affairs of a Government Company is to be prepared within three months of its Annual General Meeting (AGM). As soon as may be after such preparation, the Annual Report must be laid before the Legislative Assembly, together with a copy of the Audit Report and comments of the CAG upon or as supplement to the Audit Report. Almost similar provisions exist in the respective Acts regulating Statutory Corporations. This mechanism provides the necessary Legislative control over the utilization of public funds invested in the companies.

Section 96 of the Companies Act, 2013 requires every Company to hold AGM of the shareholders once in every calendar year. It is also stated that not more than 15 months shall elapse between the date of one AGM and that of the next. Further, Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013 stipulates that the audited Financial Statement for the financial year has to be placed in the said AGM for their consideration. Consequently, the Financial Statements need to be prepared and placed in the AGM by 30 September of the following year.

Section 129 (7) of the Companies Act, 2013 also provides for levy of penalty like fine and imprisonment on the persons including directors of the company responsible for non-compliance with the provisions of Section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013.

5.6.2.2 Timeliness in preparation of accounts by PSUs

As on 31 March 2022, there were 46 State PSUs under the purview of CAG's audit in Rajasthan. Out of these 46 PSUs, three are inactive which are either under revival or defunct. Out of these PSUs (including three Statutory Corporations), a total of 22 State Government Companies (including two Statutory Corporations) submitted their accounts for 2021-22 for audit by CAG on or before 30 September 2022. Annual Accounts of the remaining 24 PSUs including one Statutory Corporation were in arrears for various reasons. However, 12 State PSUs including two Statutory Corporations have submitted 12 annual accounts for the previous years by 30 September 2022. Details of arrears in submission of accounts as on 30 September 2022 are given in **Table 5.19**.

Table 5.19: Details of finalization of accounts by PSUs

Particulars		Government Companies		Statutory Corporations		Total PSUs	
Total number of PSUs on 31 March 2022		43		3		46	
Number of State PSUs which presented the accounts of 2021-22 for CAG's audit by 30 September 2022		20		2		22	
Number of accounts in arrear		23		1		24	
Number of PSUs which submitted Accounts for previous years (Number of Accounts)		10(10)		2(2)		12(12)	
Break-up of Arrears of Accounts		Govt. Companies	No. of Arrears	Statutory Corporations	No. of Arrears	No. of PSUs	No. of Arrears
Age-wise analysis of arrears	One year (2021-22)	23	23	1	1	24	24
	Two years (2019-20 and 2020-21)	10	15	0	0	10	15
	Three years and More	4	10	0	0	4	10

Source: Information compiled by office of PAG (Audit-I), Rajasthan.

The list of the State PSUs and status of accounts in arrears is provided in *Appendix 5.1*. Audit of three Statutory Corporations viz., Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation, Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation and Rajasthan State Financial Corporation is conducted by the CAG as per provisions of relevant Acts. Of these three Statutory Corporations, CAG is the sole auditor for Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation. Among the three Statutory Corporations, two Statutory Corporations viz. Rajasthan Financial Corporation and Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation submitted Annual Accounts for the financial year 2021-22. The Annual Accounts of one Statutory Corporation viz. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation for the year 2021-22 was in arrears as on 30 September 2022.

5.6.3 CAGs oversight- Audit of annual accounts and supplementary audit

5.6.3.1 Financial reporting framework

Companies are required to prepare the financial statements in the format laid down in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 and in adherence to the mandatory Accounting Standards prescribed by the Central Government, as recommended by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, after consultation with and after examination of the recommendations made by the National Financial Reporting Authority. The Statutory Corporations are required to prepare their accounts in the format prescribed under the rules, framed in consultation with the CAG and any other specific provision relating to accounts in the Act governing such Corporations.

5.6.3.2 Audit of accounts of Government Companies by Statutory Auditors

The Statutory Auditors appointed by the CAG under Section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, conduct audit of accounts of the Government Companies and submit their report thereon in accordance with Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The CAG plays an oversight role by monitoring the performance of the statutory auditors in the audit of public sector undertakings with the overall objective that the Statutory Auditors discharge the functions assigned to them properly and effectively. This function is discharged by exercising the power:

- To issue directions to the Statutory Auditors under Section 143(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 and
- To supplement or comment upon the Statutory Auditor's Report under Section 143(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

5.6.3.3 Supplementary audit of annual accounts of Government Companies

The prime responsibility for preparation of financial statements in accordance with the financial reporting framework prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 or other relevant Act is of the Management of an entity.

The Statutory Auditors appointed by the CAG under section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013 are responsible for expressing an opinion on the financial statements under section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 based on an independent audit in accordance with the Standard Auditing Practices of Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and directions given by the CAG. The statutory auditors are required to submit the Audit Report to the CAG under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The certified accounts of selected Government Companies along with the report of the Statutory Auditors are reviewed by CAG by carrying out a supplementary audit. Based on such review, significant audit observations, if any, reported under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013 are to be placed before the AGM of respective PSU.

5.7 Results of CAGs oversight role

5.7.1 Audit of accounts of Government Companies under Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

As on 30 September 2022, 22 PSUs had submitted their Financial Statements for the year 2021-22. Further, during the period 01 December 2021 to 30 September 2022, 12 PSUs submitted 12 Financial Statements/account for previous years spanning from 2017-18 to 2020-21.

Of these 34 accounts, Non-Review Certificates were issued in respect of two accounts and 19 accounts were reviewed. The audit in respect of 13 accounts were in progress as on 30 September 2022. The results of the review are detailed below:

5.7.1.1 Amendment of Financial Statements

As a result of supplementary audit of the financial statements completed during the period 01 December 2021 to 30 September 2022, one²¹ State PSU had amended the Financial Statements before laying the same in the AGM.

21. Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation

5.7.1.2 Revision of Auditors Report

As a result of supplementary audit of the financial statements completed during the period 01 December 2021 to 30 September 2022, the statutory auditors of three²² State PSUs revised their report before laying of the Financial Statements of these Companies in their AGM.

5.7.1.3 Significant comments of the CAG issued as supplement to the Statutory Auditors' Reports on State PSUs

CAG conducted 34 supplementary audits of the financial statements of the selected State PSUs during the period 01 December 2021 to 30 September 2022. Some of the significant comments issued on financial statements of Government Companies, Statutory Corporations and Government Controlled Other Companies are given below. Due to impact of these comments, profits reduced by ₹ 98.80 crore while losses increased by ₹ 546.39 crore. Similarly, Assets and Liabilities reduced by ₹ 1,068.09 crore and ₹ 20.48 crore respectively. Further, material facts of ₹ 1,279.68 crore were not disclosed under notes to accounts and there were error of classification amounting to ₹ 3,602.99 Crore.

Comment on Profitability

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
1.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (2021-22)	Excess booking of transmission charges revenue of ₹ 76.26 crore (₹ 22.58 crore for 2019-20, ₹ 26.85 crore for 2020-21 & ₹ 26.83 crore for 2021-22), resulting in overstatement of current assets (Financial Assets-Trade Receivables) by ₹ 76.26 crore and understatement of Loss for the year and Other Equity by ₹ 26.83 crore ₹ 49.43 crore respectively.
		Incorrect booking of Grid Connectivity Charges of ₹ 42.34 crore (received in advance) as other income, resulting into overstatement of other income by ₹ 42.34 crore and understatement of Current Liabilities (Other Current Non-Financial Liabilities) and Loss for the year by ₹ 42.34 crore.
2.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Non adjustment of revenue surplus of ₹ 55.59 crore pertaining to "refund of transmission charges" for the FY 2018-19, resulting in overstatement of Trade Receivables (Note No. 10) and Profit by ₹ 55.59 crore.
		Non-reversal of delayed payment charges of ₹ 13.46 crore booked on revenue surplus (₹ 55.59 crore) pertaining to "refund of transmission charges" for the FY 2018-19, resulting in overstatement of Trade Receivables (Note No. 10) and Profit by ₹ 13.46 crore.
3.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2021-22)	Non accounting/provisioning of resolved disputed amount of ₹ 264.78 crore payable to South eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL) on account of performance incentive bills. In the reconciliation meeting (April 2022), Company agreed to pay the above stated amount. This has resulted into understatement of Trade payables (Note-20) and Generation and Other Direct Expenses (Note-27) as well as Loss for the year by ₹ 264.78 crore.

22. Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited, Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited and Sangod Transmission Services Limited.

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
4.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Incorrect booking of fixed charges revenue of ₹ 83.81 crore for the period April 2020 to August 2020 on account of sale of power of DCCP Plant. RERC vide its order (11 th Sept. 2021) directed that in case of DCCP plant, a fresh petition for determination of tariff for FY 2020-21 may be filed once the fuel is tied up firmly. Commission will determine the tariff considering the fuel tied up. Thus, fixed charges on account of sale of power of DCCP plant for the year 2020-21 was not be booked by the Company as no tariff was approved by the RERC. This has resulted in overstatement of Revenue from operations as well as Trade Receivables by ₹ 83.81 crore. Consequently, Loss for the year is also understated to that extent.
		Non reversal of Late Payment Surcharge (LPS) of ₹ 173.31 crore on reversed revenue of Return of Equity (RoE) component charged by the Company for the period 2019-20 and 2020-21, resulting in overstatement of Revenue from Operations and of Trade Receivables by ₹ 173.31 crore and understatement of Loss by same amount.
		Incorrect booking of Late Payment Surcharges of ₹ 2,797.96 crore under Revenue from Operations instead of Other Income, resulting in overstatement of Revenue from Operations and understatement of Other Income by ₹ 2,797.96 crore.
5.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Incorrect booking of Delayed Payment charges of ₹ 368.91 crore under Other Operating Revenue head instead of Other Income head, resulting overstatement of Revenue from Operations and understatement of Other Income by ₹ 368.91 crore.
		Incorrect booking of power purchase cost of ₹ 33.75 crore for DCCP Plant, as fresh petition for determination of tariff for FY 2020-21 was to be filed, once fuel is tied up firmly. This has resulted in overstatement of Purchase of Power Expenses and Trade Payables and Loss for the year by ₹ 33.75 crore.
6.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Incorrect booking of power purchase cost of ₹ 18.20 crore for DCCP Plant, as fresh petition for determination of tariff for FY 2020-21 was to be filed, once fuel is tied up firmly. This has resulted in overstatement of Purchase of Power Expenses and Trade Payables by ₹ 18.20 crore. Consequently, Profit for the year is understated by ₹ 18.20 crore.
		Non accounting of Employees Benefit Expenses of ₹ 5.60 crore, resulting in understatement of current liabilities and overstatement of Profit for the year by ₹ 5.60 crore.
7.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Company entered (March 2017) into agreement with Bikaner Electricity Supply Limited (Distribution Franchise) for distribution of electricity in Bikaner City. During the period 2020-21 the Company has raised supplementary bills of ₹ 23.91 crore (₹ 19.97 crore dated 10 December 2020 and ₹ 6.94 crore dated 16 March 2021) on account of reversal of provisional units on the basis of audit by Independent Auditor (CRISIL). Distribution Franchise has disputed the same and matter is pending with "Permanent Dispute Resolution Body" till date. However, Company has booked ₹ 23.91 crore as revenue despite the matter being pending with "Permanent Dispute Resolution Body" for final outcome. This has resulted in overstatement of revenue by ₹ 23.91 crore and understatement of the loss for the year with the same extent.

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
		<p>Incorrect booking of power purchase cost of ₹ 21.85 crore for DCCP Plant, as fresh petition for determination of tariff for FY 2020-21 was to be filed, once fuel is tied up firmly. This has resulted in overstatement of Purchase of Power Expenses and Trade Payables by ₹ 21.85 crore. Consequently, Loss for the year is overstated by ₹ 21.85 crore.</p> <p>Non accounting of Urban Development Tax of expenses of ₹ 18.85 crore (from 2006-07 to 2020-21) claimed by District Authorities, resulting in understatement of Current Liabilities and understatement of Loss for the year by ₹ 18.85 crore.</p>
8.	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (JMRC) (2020-21).	Excess booking of revenue grant receivable from Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund (RTIDF) by ₹ 15 crore, resulting in overstatement of Other Income and Current Financial Assets (Note No.13) by ₹ 15 crore. Consequently, Loss for the year is understated to the same extent.
9.	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (2020-21)	Excess booking of storage charges income by ₹ 7.92 crore. This was due to not considering the decrease of storage charges payable by Food Corporation of India (FCI) to the Corporation for the years 2019-20 and 2020-21. This has resulted in overstatement of Debtors (Warehousing Operation) (Schedule-“E”) and overstatement of Profit for the year by ₹ 7.92 crore.

Comments on Financial Position

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
1.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2021-22)	Incorrect inclusion of Washery rejects produced for the period February (330230.820 MT) and March 2022 (367535.830 MT) in Company's inventories as on 31 st March 2022, resulting into overstatement of Current Assets-Inventories as well as Current Liabilities-Trade Payables by ₹ 27.94 crore.
2.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Incorrect accounting of Washery rejects produced at Parsa Kente Collieries Ltd. (PKCL) during Feb. (388490.340 MT) and March 2021 (434216.570 MT) as its inventories as on March 2021, resulting in overstatement of Current Assets- Inventories as well as Current Liabilities- Trade Payables by ₹ 32.94 crore.
3.	Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Limited (2020-21)	<p>Non adjustment of refundable amount of ₹ 7.29 crore (development charges ₹ 6.74 crore, interest on land premium ₹ 2.64 lakh and interest paid to the customer ₹ 52.26 lakh) on account of plot cancellation, resulting in overstatement of Revenue from Operation (Note No.22) by ₹ 6.74 crore and understatement of Other Expenses (Note No.28) by ₹ 54.90 lakh. Consequently, Profit for the year has been overstated by ₹ 7.29 crore.</p> <p>Non adjustment of advance deposited tax (₹ 2.76 crore) and TDS deducted (₹ 1.83 crore) during previous years from the provision for taxation despite no pending tax assessment. Further, not writing back of the remaining excess provision of ₹ 6.45 crore, resulting in overstatement of Provision for Taxation (previous year) (Note No. 21C), income tax expense (earlier year Tax) and Non-current tax Asset (Note No. 21A) by ₹ 11.04 crore, ₹ 6.45 crore and ₹ 4.59 crore respectively. Consequently, Profit for the year has been understated by ₹ 6.45 crore.</p>

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
4.	Udaipur Smart City Limited (2020-21)	<p>Incorrect recognition of project assets as own assets in contravention of Significant Accounting Policy H (b) and Note No. 23(i), resulting in overstatement of Fixed Assets by ₹ 604.69 crore and Government Grant (Non-Current Liabilities) by ₹ 453.32 crore. Further, Reserve and Surplus has also been understated by ₹ 151.37 crore (Capital Loss) due to excess creation of Assets (Out of share Capital of the Company) than the amount of grant received.</p> <p>Further, Statutory Auditor has also failed to report this in its Audit Report despite being a material misstatement.</p>
5.	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (2017-18)	<p>Non accounting of haulage charges for operations of trains amounting ₹ 13.37 crore, resulting in understatement of Trade Payables as well as Operating Expenses by ₹ 13.37 crore and overstatement of Profit by the same amount.</p> <p>Non provision against dishonoured cheques of ₹ 12.72 crore received from travel agencies engaged in booking of trains, resulting in understatement of Provision of Doubtful debts under Trade Receivables (Note No. 12) as well as Provision for bad debts (Note no. 22) under other expenses by ₹ 12.72 crore and overstatement of Net Profit by the same amount.</p>

Comments on Disclosure/ General

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
1.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2021-22)	Non-Disclosure of claims of ₹ 343.10 crore for compensation on account of short lifting of coal and ₹ 56.61 crore on account of interest for nonpayment of compensation demanded by Northern Coal Fields Ltd. and South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. for the period 2015-16 to 2016-17 in respect of Kota Thermal Power Station (KTPS) and Suratgarh Thermal Power Station (STPS), under Contingent Liabilities. Thus the disclosure is deficient to that extent and contingent liabilities have been understated by ₹ 399.71 crore.
2.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (2020-21)	Non-Disclosure of compensation bills of ₹ 850.91 crore under contingent liability for short delivery of Coal raised by South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL). SECL raised (03.04.21) compensation bills of ₹ 850.91 crore for short delivery of Coal payable as per agreed formula in Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA). The Company had not accepted claims as the said claims have been raised by M/s SECL without considering the provisions of Supplementary agreement and also without providing the formula to RVUNL for calculation of compensation for short lifting. As the matter is disputed and under consideration between both parties therefore, contingent liability should be disclosed in the Financial Statements.
3.	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Ltd. (2020-21)	<p>i. Incorrect disclosure of contingent liability of Income Tax demand as ₹ 13,857.46 lakh instead of ₹ 14,931.26 lakh, resulting in understatement of contingent liabilities by ₹ 1,073.80 lakh.</p> <p>ii. Figures in the financial statements placed along with agenda were not consistent with the Annual Financial Statements signed by the Authorized persons on behalf of the Board due to amendments carried out in the financial statements before approval. Minutes of the Board meeting indicated that the amended financial statements were approved, however, amended/approved financial statements were not kept on record along with the minutes. Further, no supplementary agenda was issued regarding</p>

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
		amendments in the financial statements. This indicated that the provisions of the Companies Act regarding procedure for approval of financial statements was not adhered to.
4.	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation (2020-21)	Non provisioning against Debtors of ₹ 12.92 crore receivable from Food Corporation of India (FCI) on account of administrative charges. These were to be received from FCI and due to be payable to M/s SSSL as per MoU signed between Corporation and M/s SSSL. However, Department of Food & Public Distribution has rejected all the claims of the Corporation in this regard (provisional claim-October 2016, Final claim-Sept. 2017 and revised Final claim-June 2020). Corporation is pursuing the matter with the Department, therefore no provision for bad and doubtful debts has been created in the books. This fact has not been disclosed in the Notes to Accounts. Therefore, the Notes are deficient to this extent.
5.	RajComp Info Services Limited (2020-21)	Loans and advances include an amount of ₹ 3.42 crore pertaining to advances given by the Company to various agencies such as Public Works Department, Rajasthan State Agricultural Marketing Board etc. during 2014-15 and 2015-16. Company did not maintain records in respect of utilization of such advances and the status of expenditure. Advances should have been adjusted to the extent of amount expended/utilized. In the absence of record, overstatement of Noncurrent Assets and understatement of payable/ expenses cannot be quantified in Audit.

Comments on Auditor's Report

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
1.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited (2020-21)	(i) Incorrect statement of provisioning of ₹ 3930.57 crore for surcharge on delay payment on ad-hoc/tentative basis, as Company is booking the same on the basis of information received from RUVNL and not on ad-hoc/tentative basis. Thus Statutory Auditor's statement/qualification is incorrect to that extent. (ii) Section 143(3) of the Companies Act-2013 prescribes that the auditor shall inter alia state about the observations or comments of the auditors on the financial transactions or matters which may have any adverse effect on the functioning of the Company. Statutory Auditors in their independent auditor's report has qualified several issues/matters in financial transactions which have an adverse effect on the functioning of the Company. However, the statutory auditors have not included this statement under Report on other legal and regulatory requirements. Thus the independent auditor's report is deficient to that extent.
2.	Rajasthan State Gas Limited (2020-21)	Key Audit Matters Paragraph is not in compliance with SA-701, due to the following: - (i) Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets (Ind AS 12-Income Tax) Company has Deferred Tax Liability (DTL) of ₹ 7.05 crore and ₹ 0.94 crore as on March 2021 and March 2020 respectively. While no Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) existed on Balance Sheet date. Hence, Statutory Auditor's statement in Key Audit Matters regarding DTA that "as a matter of prudence, the Company has not recognized the Deferred Tax Assets (DTA)" is in

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
		<p>contravention of the position shown in the Financial Statements of the Company.</p> <p>(ii) Recognition and measurement of revenues in view of adoption of Ind AS 115 “Revenue from contracts with customers”</p> <p>(a) The Statutory Auditor has stated that the above has been identified as key audit matter (KAM) as the application of the revenue accounting standard involves certain key judgements relating to identification of distinct performance obligations, determination of transaction price of the identified performance obligations, the appropriateness of the basis used to measure revenue recognized over a period. Additionally, revenue accounting standard contains disclosures which involve collation of information in respect of disaggregated revenue and period over which the remaining performance obligation will be satisfied subsequent to the balance sheet date. It was observed that the above KAM is incorrect as the Company has not disaggregated, revenue in different categories. Further, the Statutory Auditor has also not pointed out as to how the audit addressed this aspect of KAM.</p> <p>(b) In the section “how our audit addressed the KAM”, it has been stated that the Holding Company’s process to identify the impact of adoption of revenue accounting standard was assessed and the appropriateness of accounting policy was checked. It was observed that assessment of the Holding Company’s process has no relevance with the addressing of the KAM of the Company as all such procedure was to be carried out in accordance with applicable Ind AS framework.</p>
3.	Udaipur Smart City Limited (2020-21)	<p>Statutory Auditor’s incorrect opinion of true and fair view on the financial statements of the state of affairs of the company as at March 31, 2021 its profit and its cash flows for the year ended on that date, despite having various issues (stated in Note-23) of misstatement in nature such as mismatch in utilization certificate and financials to the extent of ₹ 7.66 crore in project works, Non deduction of GST-TDS from payment made to suppliers, short deduction of TDS on payment of salary to employees, non-reversal of the wrongly availed ITC amount of ₹ 1.12 crore. These issues are of the nature of material misstatements as well as noncompliance of the financial reporting frameworks due to which accounting estimates made by the management of the Company are not reasonable. Despite these misstatements, the statutory auditor has expressed unmodified opinion. Thus, opinion given by the statutory auditor is incorrect to that extent.</p>

S. No.	Name of Company	Comment
4.	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited (2020-21)	<p>Independent Auditor in his report (emphasis of matter) has stated that “fund needed for the project including purchase of land are being made available by RRVPNL, but no interest is being provided on funds of ₹ 44,24,45,911 borrowed up to 31st March 2021.” Company being a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) should have provided for interest liability of ₹ 1,28,98,30,105 (calculated @ SBI BPLR from time to time) in the financial statements.</p> <p>However, in the absence of formal agreement between holding & subsidiary company, Statutory Auditor’s statement regarding provision of interest liability and calculation of interest amount is deficient. Further, amount payable to RRVPNL has been incorrectly mentioned as ₹ 44,24,45,911 crore instead of ₹ 44,24,45,911.</p>

5.7.1.4 Management Letter

One of the objectives of financial audit is to establish communication on audit matters arising from the audit of financial statements between the auditor and those charged with the responsibility of governance of the corporate entity.

The material observations on the financial statements of PSUs were reported as comments by the CAG under Section 143 (6) of the Companies Act, 2013. Besides these comments, irregularities or deficiencies observed by CAG in the financial reports or in the reporting process, were also communicated to the management through a ‘Management Letter’ for taking corrective action. The deficiencies are generally related to (a) Non provisioning for various liabilities (b) adjustments arising out of audit and (c) Inadequate disclosure or non-disclosure of certain information on which management of the concerned PSU gave assurances that corrective action would be taken in the subsequent year.

During the year, 23 ‘Management Letters’ were issued to 20 PSUs. Details are given in **Appendix 5.7**

5.8 Conclusion

As on 31 March 2022, there were 46 PSUs including 39 Government Companies (including 3 inactive companies), three Statutory Corporations and four Government Controlled Other Companies.

During 2021-22, Government Companies and Statutory Corporations registered an annual turnover of ₹ 88,955.64 crore, which was equal to 7.44 *per cent* of the GSDP of Rajasthan. The investment of the State Government in equity and long-term loans in these PSUs was ₹ 58,579.86 crore against total investment of ₹ 1,71,242.85 crore at the end of 31 March 2022. The outstanding long terms loans of these PSUs as on 31 March 2022 increased to ₹ 1,18,011.17 crore from ₹ 1,09,866.25 crore during the previous year (2020-21).

Out of 42 PSUs, 27 PSUs earned profits (₹ 1,984.24 crore), while 12 PSUs incurred losses (₹ 4124.37 crore) and three PSUs had reported neither profit nor loss. As on 31 March 2022, 23 PSUs had accumulated losses of ₹ 1,07,318.60 crore. Out of four Government controlled other Companies, one company made profit of ₹ 0.05 crore, two incurred losses of ₹ 0.08 crore whereas one had neither profit nor loss.

Forty nine accounts of 24 PSUs including one Statutory Corporation were in arrears.

5.9 Recommendations

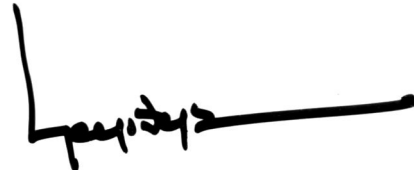
- Government of Rajasthan may review the functioning of all loss-making PSUs including PSUs whose net worth has been completely eroded and take necessary steps to improve their financial performance.
- Government may issue necessary instructions to Administrative Departments to set targets for individual PSUs to furnish the accounts in time and to strictly monitor the clearance of arrears in finalization of accounts.
- Government may review the inactive Government Companies and take appropriate decision regarding their revival/winding up.



JAIPUR,
The 03 April, 2023

(K. SUBRAMANIAM)
Principal Accountant General (Audit-I)
Rajasthan

Countersigned



NEW DELHI,
The 05 April, 2023

(GIRISH CHANDRA MURMU)
Comptroller and Auditor General of India

APPENDICES

Appendix-1.1

(Refer paragraph 1.1; page 1)

Financial Data^s of the State

Financial Data

CAGR Annual w.r.t	and Growth	CAGR		CAGR		Annual Growth		Annual Growth	
		2012-13 to 2015-16		2016-17 to 2019-20		2019-20 to 2020-21		2020-21 to 2021-22	
		States other than NE and Himalayan States	Rajasthan	States other than NE and Himalayan States	Rajasthan	States other than NE and Himalayan States	Rajasthan	States other than NE and Himalaya n States	Rajasthan
<i>(In per cent)</i>									
a.	Revenue Receipts	13.79	14.44	8.68	8.72	(-) 4.12	(-) 4.14	25.60	36.94
b.	Own Tax Revenue	8.92	11.88	9.15	10.12	(-) 4.06	1.75	25.62	24.09
c.	Non Tax Revenue	9.80	(-) 3.43	15.41	10.60	(-) 34.63	(-) 13.12	45.46	37.37
d.	Total Expenditure	16.32	29.13	6.99	7.19	4.99	0.32	13.96	20.86
e.	Capital Expenditure including Loans and Advances	25.38	64.78	(-) 4.95	(-)17.24	(-) 2.09	(-)7.13	25.59	57.17
f.	Revenue expenditure on Education	12.31	17.60	9.26	11.12	(-) 0.90	4.16	11.47	15.51
g.	Revenue expenditure on Health and Family Welfare	17.22	24.99	11.86	14.67	15.29	2.80	19.71	19.70
h.	Salary and Wages	10.50	13.71	9.86	17.80	2.83	5.20	11.23	10.65
i.	Pension	12.16	16.57	15.01	19.08	6.48	8.09	11.88	4.24

^s Financial data are based on Finance Accounts of the State Government.

Appendix-1.2

(Refer paragraph 1.4.2; page 9)

Summarised financial position of Government of Rajasthan as on 31 March 2022

Liabilities	(₹ in crore)	
	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2022
Internal Debt -	2,84,788.78	3,21,807.34
Market Loans bearing interest	2,20,037.92	2,65,186.92
Market Loans not bearing interest	0.05	0.04
Loans from Life Insurance Corporation of India	12.53	10.07
Special Securities issued to National Small Savings Fund of the Central Government	12,238.80	10,654.04
Loans from Other Institutions	52,499.48	45,956.27
Ways and Means Advances	-	-
Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India	-	-
Loans and Advances from Central Government -	23,532.15	31,748.73
Pre 1984-85 Loans	5.41	5.41
Non-Plan Loans	15.55	12.47
Loans for State Plan Schemes	2,245.17	1,736.12
Loans for Central Plan Schemes	-	-
Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	3.05	3.05
Other Loans for State/Union Territory with Legislature Schemes	21,262.97	29,991.68
Contingency Fund	500.00	1,000.00
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	56,325.69	58,786.37
Deposits	36,713.81	44,174.53
Reserve Funds	11,242.77	12,587.26
Remittance Balances	1.50	1.51
Total	4,13,104.70	4,70,105.74
Assets	As on 31.03.2021	As on 31.03.2022
Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets -	2,18,062.87	2,42,183.05¹
Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations, etc.	52,784.40	56,475.10
Other Capital Outlay	1,65,278.47	1,85,707.95
Loans and Advances -	9,965.41	8,213.06
Loans for Power Projects	5,516.08	4,775.26
Other Development Loans	4,451.19	3,439.71
Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	(-)1.86	(-)1.91 ²
Reserve Fund Investments	2,103.74	6,259.15
Advances	3.17	3.17
Remittance Balances	-	-
Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances	4.06	85.73
Cash -	4,383.77	8,409.94
Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	(-) 80.96	(-) 94.28
Deposits with Reserve Bank	20.99	281.72
Departmental Cash Balance	0.77	0.75
Permanent Advances	2.84	2.83
Cash Balance Investments	4,440.13	8,218.92
Deficit on Government Account -	1,78,581.68	2,04,951.64
(i) Revenue Deficit of the Current Year	44,001.53	25,869.96
(ii) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	-	500.00
(iii) Accumulated Deficit at the beginning of the year	1,34,580.15	1,78,581.68
Less: Revenue Surplus of the current year	-	-
Less: Miscellaneous Deficit	-	-
Total	4,13,104.70	4,70,105.74

- Capital Receipts of current year has been shown as "Nil" due to *pro forma* reduction of ₹ 31.42 crore (Capital disinvestments) from Gross Capital Expenditure upto end of the year.
- Minus balance is under investigation.

Explanatory Notes for Appendices 1.2 and 2.1

The abridged accounts in the foregoing statements have to be read with comments and explanations in the Finance Accounts. Government accounts being mainly on cash basis, the deficit on Government account, as shown in *Appendix 1.2*, indicates the position on cash basis, as opposed to accrual basis in commercial accounting. Consequently, items payable or receivable or items like depreciation or variation in stock figures, etc., do not figure in the accounts. Suspense and Miscellaneous balances include cheques issued but not paid, payments made on behalf of the State and other pending settlements, etc. There was a difference of ₹ 7.31 crore (Debit) between the figures reflected in the Accounts and that intimated by the Reserve Bank of India under “Deposit with Reserve Bank”. Further, a difference of ₹ 3.82 crore (Debit) is still outstanding and under reconciliation.

Appendix-2.1

(Refer paragraphs 2.1; page 17)

Abstract of Receipts and Disbursements in 2021-22

(₹ in crore)

Receipts	2020-21	2021-22	Disbursements	2020-21	2021-22		
					State Fund	Central Assistance	Total
I. Revenues Receipts	1,34,307.88	1,83,920.05	I. Revenue Expenditure	1,78,309.41	1,89,968.62	19,821.39	2,09,790.01
Tax Revenue	60,283.44	74,807.98	General Services	60,143.84	65,365.78	40.59	65,406.37
			Social Services	74,009.59	74,777.07	10,276.61	85,053.68
Non-tax Revenue	13,653.02	18,754.97	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	34,910.19	37,742.62	2,650.26	40,392.88
			Health and Family Welfare	11,988.14	11,776.40	2,573.74	14,350.14
State's share of Union Taxes and Duties	35,575.77	54,030.61	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	9,536.88	8,979.79	1,636.34	10,616.13
			Information and Broadcasting	147.26	146.57	-	146.57
Non-Plan grants	-	-	Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	1,551.52	1,206.92	578.66	1,785.58
Grants for State Plan Schemes	-	-	Labour and Labour Welfare	1,138.15	1,209.13	3.94	1,213.07
			Social Welfare and Nutrition	14,678.10	13,661.65	2,833.67	16,495.32
			Others	59.35	53.99	-	53.99
Grants for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	-	-	Economic Services	44,155.91	49,825.73	9,504.19	59,329.92
			Agriculture and Allied Activities	12,050.47	11,507.57	573.89	12,091.46
			Rural Development	11,746.53	8,304.28	8,159.81	16,464.09
Centrally Sponsored Schemes	12,595.43	14,965.25	Special Area Programmes	0.77	0.67	0.19	0.86
			Irrigation and Flood Control	1,996.84	2,156.52	1.75	2,158.27
Finance Commission Grants	6,236.50	17,210.67	Energy	14,266.71	22,647.50	-	22,647.50
			Industry and Minerals	268.47	414.94	25.00	439.94
Other transfer/Grants to State/Union Territories with Legislature	5,963.72	4,150.57	Transport	1,862.26	3,502.35	271.16	3,773.51
			Science, Technology and Environment	16.19	16.12	1.41	17.53
			General Economic Services	1,947.67	1,265.78	470.98	1,736.76
			Grants-in-aid and Contributions	0.07	0.04	-	0.04
Total	1,34,307.88	1,83,920.05	Total	1,78,309.41	1,89,968.62	19,821.39	2,09,790.01
II. Revenue deficit carried over to Section-B	44,001.53	25,869.96	II. Revenue Surplus Carried over to Section-B	-	-	-	-
Total	1,78,309.41	2,09,790.01	Total	1,78,309.41	1,89,968.62	19,821.39	2,09,790.01

Receipts	2020-21	2021-22	Disbursements	2020-21	2021-22		
					State Fund	Central Assistance	Total
III. Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment	7,704.41	6,487.51	III. Opening Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India	-	-	-	-
IV. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	14.08	31.42	IV. Capital Outlay	15,270.49	19,705.52	4,446.07	24,151.59
			General Services	398.17	440.53	43.00	483.53
			Social Services	7,641.58	8,062.67	2,888.34	10,951.01
			Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,280.49	419.81	207.39	627.20
			Health and Family Welfare	631.85	767.73	1,193.91	1,961.64
			Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	5,351.52	6,646.48	1,382.01	8,028.49
			Information and Broadcasting	1.06	1.19	-	1.19
			Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes	253.24	92.91	94.57	187.48
			Social Welfare and Nutrition	19.45	3.81	1.02	4.83
			Others	103.97	130.74	9.44	140.18
			Economic Services	7,230.74	11,202.32	1,514.73	12,717.05
			Agriculture and Allied Activities	404.43	468.16	82.64	550.80
			Rural Development	239.15	1,000.65	-	1,000.65
			Special Area Programmes	66.73	42.43	29.07	71.50
			Irrigation and Flood Control	2,586.17	3,493.16	84.62	3,577.78
			Energy	589.71	2,141.44	-	2,141.44
			Industry and Minerals	49.75	4.25	-	4.25
			Transport	3,004.93	3,492.33	1,318.40	4,810.73
			Science, Technology and Environment	0.28	0.40	-	0.40
			General Economic Services	289.59	559.50	-	559.50
			Total	15,270.49	19,705.52	4,446.07	24,151.59
V. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	373.52	2,373.59	V. Loans and Advances disbursed	491.01	-	-	621.24
From Power Projects	171.74	774.09	For Power Projects	46.68	-	-	33.27
From Government Servants	0.08	0.05	To Government Servants	-	-	-	-
From Others	201.70	1,599.45	To Others	444.33	-	-	587.97

(₹ in crore)

Receipts	2020-21	2021-22	Disbursements	2020-21	2021-22		
					State Fund	Central Assistance	Total
VI. Revenue surplus brought down	-	-	VI. Revenue deficit brought down	44,001.53			25,869.96
VII. Public Debt Receipts	89,964.01	1,01,363.31	VII. Repayment of Public Debt	41,022.99	-	-	56,128.18
External debt	-	-	External debt	-	-	-	-
Internal debt including Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	82,827.84	92,027.34	Internal debt including Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	40,116.47	-	-	55,008.79
Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances	-	-	Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances	-	-	-	-
Net transactions under Overdraft	-	-	Net transactions under Overdraft	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances from GoI	7,136.17	9,335.97	Repayment of Loans and Advances to GoI	906.52			1,119.39
VIII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	VIII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-
IX. Amount Transferred to Contingency Fund	-	500.00	IX. Expenditure from Contingency Fund	-	-	-	500.00
X. Public Account Receipts	2,08,446.75	2,51,294.80	X. Public Account Disbursements	1,99,229.24	-	-	2,40,110.57
Small Savings, Provident Funds etc.	13,705.60	14,000.70	Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.	8,848.53	-	-	11,540.02
Reserve Funds	6,227.67	7,178.72	Reserve Funds	4,866.58	-	-	5,834.23
Suspense and Miscellaneous	107.40	(-)118.07	Suspense and Miscellaneous	(-) 8.69	-	-	(-) 36.40
Remittances	7,750.02	13,993.47	Remittances	7,738.15	-	-	13,993.47
Deposits and Advances	1,80,656.06	2,16,239.98	Deposits and Advances	1,77,784.67	-	-	2,08,779.25
XI. Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India	-	-	XI. Cash Balance at end	6,487.51	-	-	14,669.09
			Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	(-) 80.96	-	-	(-) 94.28
			Deposits with Reserve Bank	20.99	-	-	281.72
			Departmental Cash Balance including Permanent Advances	3.61	-	-	3.58
			Cash Balance Investment	4,440.13	-	-	8,218.92
			Barmarked Investment Funds	2,103.74	-	-	6,259.15
Total	4,40,810.65	5,45,970.68	Total	4,40,810.65			5,45,970.68

Source: Finance Accounts

Appendix-2.2

(Refer paragraph 2.3.2.1; page 21)

Time series data on the State Government Finances

	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Part A. Receipts					
1. Revenue Receipts	1,27,307	1,37,873	1,40,114	1,34,308	1,83,920
(i) Tax Revenue	50,605(40)	57,380(42)	59,245(42)	60,283 (45)	74,808 (41)
Taxes on Agricultural Income	- ³	- ³	- ³	- ³	- ³
State Goods and Service Tax	12,137(24)	22,938(40)	21,954(37)	20,755(34)	27,502(37)
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc	19,008(38)	14,791(26)	15,843(27)	17,479(29)	20,605(27)
State Excise	7,276(14)	8,694(15)	9,592(16)	9,853(16)	11,807(16)
Taxes on Vehicles	4,363(9)	4,576(8)	4,951(8)	4,368(7)	4,759(6)
Stamps and Registration Fees	3,675(7)	3,886(7)	4,235(7)	5,297(9)	6,492(9)
Land Revenue	364(1)	290(1)	364(1)	280(1)	632(1)
Taxes on Goods and Passengers	341(1)	51(-)	41(-)	45(-)	171(-)
Other Taxes	3,441(7)	2,154(3)	2,265(4)	2,206(4)	2,840(4)
(ii) Non Tax Revenue	15,734(12)	18,603(13)	15,714(11)	13,653(10)	18,755(10)
(iii) State's share of Union taxes and duties	37,028(29)	41,853(30)	36,049(26)	35,576(27)	54,031(29)
(iv) Grants-in-aid from Government of India	23,940(19)	20,037(15)	29,106(21)	24,796(18)	36,326(20)
2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	16	20	20	14	31
3. Recoveries of Loans and Advances	15,134	15,158	15,670	373	2,374
4. Total Revenue and Non debt Capital Receipts (1+2+3)	1,42,457	1,53,051	1,55,804	1,34,695	1,86,325
5. Public Debt Receipts	28,557	37,847	46,173	89,964	1,01,363
Internal Debt (including Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	27,000(95)	35,205(93)	41,964(91)	82,828(92)	92,027(91)
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances from Government of India	1,557(5)	2,642(7)	4,209(9)	7,136(8)	9,336(9)
6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (4+5)	1,71,014	1,90,898	2,01,977	2,24,659	2,87,688
7. Contingency Fund Receipts	-	-	-	-	500
8. Public Account Receipts	1,56,811	1,70,528	1,93,165	2,08,447	2,51,295
9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)	3,27,825	3,61,426	3,95,142	4,33,106	5,39,483
Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement					
10. Revenue Expenditure	1,45,842	1,66,773	1,76,485	1,78,309	2,09,790
General Services (including interest payments)	43,451(30)	54,364(33)	56,186(32)	60,144(34)	65,406(31)
Social Services	53,064(36)	65,687(39)	68,313(39)	74,009(41)	85,054(41)
Economic Services	49,327(34)	46,722(28)	51,986(29)	44,156(25)	59,330(28)
Grants-in-aid and contributions	- ⁴	- ⁴	- ⁴	- ⁴	- ⁴
11. Capital Expenditure	20,623	19,638	14,718	15,271	24,152
General Services	527(3)	588(3)	463(3)	398(3)	484(2)
Social Services	7,221(35)	6,913(35)	5,490(37)	7,642(50)	10,951(45)
Economic Services	12,875(62)	12,137(62)	8,765(60)	7,231(47)	12,717(53)
12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances	1,334	1,113	2,255	491	621
13. Total Expenditure (10+11+12)	1,67,799	1,87,524	1,93,458	1,94,071	2,34,563
14. Repayments of Public Debt	11,674	16,915	20,032	41,023	56,128
Internal Debt (including Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft)	11,041(95)	16,137(95)	19,198(96)	40,116(98)	55,009(98)
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances to Government of India	633(5)	778(5)	834(4)	907(2)	1,119(2)
15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	-	-	-
16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)	1,79,473	2,04,439	2,13,490	2,35,094	2,90,691
17. Contingency Fund disbursements	-	-	-	-	500
18. Public Account disbursements	1,47,088	1,60,570	1,79,741	1,99,229	2,40,110
19. Total disbursement by the State (16+17+18)	3,26,561	3,65,009	3,93,231	4,34,323	5,31,301
Part C. Deficits					

3. 2017-18: ₹0.02 lakh, 2018-19: ₹0.23 lakh, 2019-20: 'NIL', 2020-21: ₹ 0.04 lakh and 2021-22: ₹0.19 lakh.

4. 2017-18: ₹ 0.11 crore, 2018-19: ₹0.09 crore, 2019-20: ₹ 0.07 crore, 2020-21: ₹0.07 crore and 2021-22: ₹0.04 crore.

	(₹ in crore)				
	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
20. Revenue Deficit(-)/Revenue Surplus (+) (1-10)	(-) 18,535	(-) 28,900	(-) 36,371	(-) 44,001	(-) 25,870
21. Fiscal Deficit (-)/Fiscal Surplus (+) (4-13)	(-) 25,342	(-) 34,473	(-) 37,654	(-) 59,376	(-) 48,238
22. Primary Deficit (21+23)	(-) 5,622	(-) 12,778	(-) 14,011	(-) 34,174	(-) 20,138
Part D. Other data					
23. Interest Payments (included in revenue expenditure)	19,720	21,695	23,643	25,202	28,100
24. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	34,985	34,862	41,025	39,745	49,127
25. Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft availed (days)	-	-	04	99	143
Ways and Means Advances availed (days)	-	-	04	99	143
Overdraft availed (days)	-	-	-	-	-
26. Interest on Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft	-	-	0.29	13.85	25.02
27 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)[@]	8,32,529	9,11,674	9,99,050^z	10,13,323^d	11,96,137^{##}
28 Outstanding Fiscal Liabilities (year-end)	2,81,182	3,11,374	3,52,702	4,10,500[§]	4,62,845^{§§}
29. Outstanding Guarantees (year-end) (including interest)	61,761	70,430	80,631	82,612	95,868
30. Maximum amount guaranteed (year-end)	1,12,057	1,31,026	1,44,676	1,56,822	1,72,684
31. Number of incomplete projects	247	279	329	-*	-*
32. Capital blocked in incomplete projects	20,176	26,409	31,374	-*	-*
Part E: Fiscal Health Indicators (In percentage)					
I Resource Mobilisation					
Own Tax revenue/GSDP	6.1	6.3	5.9	5.9	6.3
Own Non-Tax Revenue/GSDP	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.3	1.6
Central Transfers/GSDP	7.3	6.8	6.5	6.0	7.6
II Expenditure Management (In percentage)					
Total Expenditure/GSDP	20.2	20.6	19.4	19.2	19.6
Total Expenditure/Revenue Receipts	131.8	136.0	138.1	144.5	127.5
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	86.9	88.9	91.2	91.9	89.4
Revenue Expenditure on Social Services/Total Expenditure	31.6	35.0	35.3	38.1	36.3
Revenue Expenditure on Economic Services/Total Expenditure	29.4	24.9	26.9	22.8	25.3
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	12.3	10.5	7.6	7.9	10.3
Capital Expenditure on Social and Economic Services/Total Expenditure.	12.0	10.2	7.4	7.7	10.1
III Management of Fiscal Imbalances					
Revenue Deficit (surplus +)/GSDP	(-) 2.2	(-) 3.2	(-) 3.6	(-) 4.3	(-) 2.2
Fiscal Deficit/GSDP	(-) 3.0	(-) 3.8	(-) 3.8	(-) 5.9	(-) 4.0
Primary Deficit (surplus +)/GSDP	(-) 0.7	(-) 1.4	(-) 1.4	(-) 3.4	(-) 1.7
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	73.1	83.8	96.6	74.1	53.6
IV Management of Fiscal Liabilities					
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	33.77	34.15	35.30	40.06 ^d	37.70 ^e
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	220.9	225.8	251.7	305.6	251.7
Debt Redemption (Principal + Interest)/Debt Receipts	96.5	95.9	92.6	88.8	92.9
V Other Fiscal Health Indicators					
Returns on Investment	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.01	0.15
Financial Assets/Liabilities	0.76	0.69	0.62	0.57	0.56

Source: Finance Accounts

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages (rounded) to total of each sub-heading.

@ Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Government of Rajasthan.

z Revised Estimate-II, £ Revised Estimate-I and ## Advance Estimates

* Information not provided by State Government.

§ The effective outstanding fiscal liabilities would be ₹4,05,896 crore as GST compensation of ₹4,604 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

§§ The effective outstanding fiscal liabilities would be ₹4,50,973 crore as GST compensation of ₹11,872 crore given to the State as back to back loan under debt receipts would not be treated as debt of the State for any norms which may be prescribed by the Finance Commission.

5. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹4,604 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.
6. Arrived at after exclusion of GST compensation of ₹11,872 crore received as back to back loans under debt receipts from the total outstanding liabilities.

Appendix-2.3

(Refer paragraph 2.6.1; page 53)

Glossary of Debt

Item	What it means
Ways and Means Advance (WMA)	It is a facility for both the Centre and states to borrow from the RBI to help them tide over temporary mismatches in cash flows of their receipts and expenditures. Such advances should be repaid not later than three months from the date of the taking the advance.
Overdrafts	The governments are allowed to draw amounts in excess of their WMA limits. No state can run an overdraft with the RBI for more than a certain period. A state can be in overdraft from 14 to 21 consecutive working days, and from 36 to 50 working days during a quarter.
Government securities	A Government Security (G-Sec) is a tradable instrument issued by the Central Government or the State Governments. Such securities are short term (usually called treasury bills, with original maturities of less than one year) or long term (usually called Government bonds or dated securities with original maturity of one year or more). In India, the Central Government issues both, treasury bills and bonds or dated securities while the State Governments issue only bonds or dated securities, which are called the State Development Loans (SDLs).
T-bills	Treasury bills are short-term securities issued by the Central government. Their maturity periods range up to one year. These securities are sold at a discount rate and will be paid at face value, which is how the investors make their money. At present, the active T-Bills are 91-days T-Bills, 182-day T-Bills and 364-days T-Bills.
T-Notes	Treasury notes are government securities with maturity periods longer than treasury bills. Their maturity periods can be two, three, four, five, seven, and ten years. Interest is paid every six months.
T-Bonds	Treasury bonds are long-term investments with a maturity period of 30 years. Interest is paid every six months.

Appendix-3.1

Glossary of important budget related terms

1. **'Accounts' or 'actuals' of a year** – are the amounts of receipts and disbursements for the financial year beginning on *April 1st* and ending on *March 31st* following, as finally recorded in the Accounting authority's books (as audited by C&AG). Provisional Accounts refers to the unaudited accounts.
2. **'Administrative approval' of a scheme, proposal or work** – is the formal acceptance thereof by the competent authority for the purpose of incurring expenditure. Taken with the provision of funds in the budget, it operates as a financial sanction to the work during that particular year in which the Administrative Approval is issued.
3. **'Annual financial statement'** –Also referred to as Budget means the statement of estimated receipts and expenditure of the Central/State Government for each financial year, laid before the Parliament /State Legislature.
4. **'Appropriation'** – means the amount authorized by the Parliament/State Legislature for expenditure under different primary unit of appropriation or part thereof placed at the disposal of a disbursing officer.
5. **'Charged Expenditure'** – means such expenditure as is not to be submitted to the vote of the Legislature under the provisions of the Constitution.
6. **'Consolidated Fund of India/ State'**- All revenues of the Union/State Government, loans raised by it and all moneys received in repayment of loans form the Consolidated Fund of India/ State. No moneys out of this Fund can be appropriated except in accordance with the law and for the purposes and in the manner provided in the Constitution.
7. **'Contingency Fund'**- is in the nature of an imprest. The Contingency Fund is intended to provide advances to the executive /Government to meet unforeseen expenditure arising in the course of a year pending its authorization by the Parliament/State Legislature. The amounts drawn from the Contingency Fund are recouped after the Parliament/State Legislature approves it through the Supplementary Demands.
8. **'Controlling Officer (budget)'** – means an officer entrusted by a Department with the responsibility of controlling the incurring of expenditure and/or the collection of revenue. The term includes the Heads of Department and also the Administrators.
9. **'Drawing and Disbursing Officer' (DDO)** – means a Head of Office and also any other Officer so designated by the Finance Department of the State Government, to draw bills and make payments on behalf of the State Government. The term shall also include a Head of Department where he himself discharges such function.
10. **'Excess Grant'** – Excess grant means the amount of expenditure over and above the provision allowed through the original/supplementary grant, that requires regularization by obtaining excess grant from the Parliament /State Legislature under Article 115/205 of the Constitution.

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11. **'New Service'** – As appearing in Article 115(1)(a)/205(1)(a) of the Constitution, New Service means expenditure arising out of a new policy decision, not brought to the notice of Parliament/State Legislature earlier, including a new activity or a new form of investment.
 12. **'New Instrument of Service'**- means relatively large expenditure arising out of important expansion of an existing activity.
 13. **'Public Account'**- means the Public Account referred to in Article 266(2) of the Constitution. The receipts and disbursements such as deposits, reserve funds, remittances, etc. which do not form part of the Consolidated Fund are included in the Public Account. Disbursements from the Public Account are not subject to vote by the Parliament/State Legislature, as they are not moneys issued out of the Consolidated Fund of India/State.
 14. **'Reappropriation'** – means the transfer, by a competent authority, of savings from one unit of appropriation to meet additional expenditure under another unit within the same grant or charged appropriation.
 15. **'Revised Estimate'** – is an estimate of the probable receipts or expenditure for a financial year, framed in the course of that year, with reference to the transactions already recorded and anticipation for the remainder of the year in the light of the orders already issued.
 16. **'Supplementary Demands for Grants'**- means the statement of supplementary demands laid before the legislature, showing the estimated amount of further expenditure necessary in respect of a financial year over and above the expenditure authorized in the Annual Financial Statement for that year. The demand for supplementary may be token, technical or substantive/cash.
 - a) **Cash Supplementary** is over and above the original budget provisions and results in enhancement of the allocation for the Demand/Grant. It should be obtained as a last resort and after proper due diligence. Presently, this method is followed by the State.
 - b) There are four Sections in each Demand i.e., Revenue Voted, Revenue Charged, Capital Voted and Capital Charged. **Technical Supplementary**, after obtaining the approval of the State Legislature, allows to utilize the savings of one of the Sections for any other Section.
 - c) **Token Supplementary** allows to utilize the savings within the same section of the grant.
 17. **'Major Head'** – means a Major Head of account for the purpose of recording and classifying the receipts and disbursements of the State. A Major Head, particularly the one falling within the Consolidated Fund, generally corresponds to a 'function' of Government such as Agriculture, Education, Health, etc.
 18. **"Sub-Major Head"** – means an intermediate head of account introduced between a Major Head and the Minor Heads under it, when the Minor Heads are numerous and can conveniently be grouped together under such intermediate Head.
 19. **'Minor Head'** – means a head subordinate to a Major Head or a Sub-Major Head. A Minor Head subordinate to a Major Head identifies a "programme" undertaken to achieve the objectives of the function represented by the Major Head.

20. **“Sub-Head”** – means a unit of account next subordinate to a Minor Head which normally denotes the scheme or organisation under that Minor Head or programme.
21. **‘Major Work’** – means an original work, the estimated cost of which exclusive of departmental charges exceeds the amount as notified by the Government from time to time.
22. **‘Minor Work’** – means an original work, the estimated cost of which exclusive of departmental charges does not exceed the amount as notified by the Government from time to time.
23. **“Modified Grant or Appropriation”** – means the sum allotted to any Sub-Head of Appropriation as it stands after Re-Appropriation or the sanction of an Additional or Supplementary Grant by competent authority.
24. **“Supplementary or Additional Grant or Appropriation”** – means a provision included in an Appropriation Act, during the course of a financial year, to meet expenditure in excess of the amount previously included in an Appropriation Act for that year.
25. **“Schedule of New Expenditure”** – means a statement of items of new expenditure proposed for inclusion in the Budget for the ensuing year.
26. **“Token demand”** – means a demand made to the Assembly for a nominal or token sum when, for example, it is proposed to meet the entire expenditure on a new service from savings out of the sanctioned budget grant.
27. **Average rate of interest on Government borrowings** = $\text{Interest payment} / [(\text{Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities} + \text{Current year's Fiscal Liabilities}) / 2] * 100$

Appendix-3.2

(Refer paragraph 3.3.2; page 69)

Excess/Unnecessary/Insufficient re-appropriation of funds (where re-appropriation and final excess/savings were more than ₹ one crore)

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Grant no. and name	Head of accounts	Provisions				Actual expenditure	Final Excess (+) Saving (-)
			Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Total		
Insufficient re-appropriation of Funds								
1.	16-Police	2055-109-11-01 General Police Execution-Committed	3,768.28	175.09	(-) 100.05	3,843.32	3,840.54	(-) 2.78
2.	21-Roads and Bridges	3054-80-797-03 Transfer to Central Road Fund (100% Central)	800.00	0	(-) 651.6	148.40	0	(-) 148.40
3.	24-Education, Art and Culture	2202-01-113-01-01 Expenditure on Samagra Shiksha-General	6,661.50	0	(-) 943.68	5,717.82	5,710.51	(-) 7.31
4.	27-Drinking Water Scheme	4215-01-102-45 Nagaur Lift Canal Project Phase - II (EAP)	164.88	0	(+) 17.45	182.33	188.98	(+) 6.65
5.	29-Urban Plan and Regional Development	3055-800-07-04 Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund	41.21	0	(-) 36.35	4.86	0.86	(-) 4.00
6.		4217-60-050-07-01 Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Programme (RUSDIP)-IV stage (EAP)	285.00	115.00	(+) 39.89	439.89	443.33	(+) 3.44
7.	34-Relief from Natural Calamities	2245-02-114-09-01 Flood	50.00	300.00	(-) 177.15	172.85	168.03	(-) 4.82
8.		2245-02-114-09-02 Hailstorm	50.00	40.00	(-) 55.6	34.4	32.73	(-) 1.67
9.		2245-02-114-10-01 Flood	50.00	240.00	(-) 216.96	73.04	71.33	(-) 1.71
10.		2245-01-800-03-06 Agriculture input grant except for small and marginal farmers	218.70	36.90	(+) 57.27	312.87	517.04	(+) 204.17
11.	46-Irrigation	2700-05-001-01-01 Indira Gandhi Nahar Feeder - Committed	12.06	0	(-) 3.00	9.07	6.65	(-) 2.41
12.		4700-32-001-02 Proportionate expenditure transferred from Major Head 2701 (Establishment)	44.32	0	(-) 17.14	27.18	22.3	(-) 4.88
13.		4700-34-001-01-01 Construction Works	136.00	0	(-) 16.40	119.6	117.01	(-) 2.59
14.	51-Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2202-01-113-01-02 Expenditure on Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes under Samagra Shiksha	1,525.15	0	(-) 229.29	1,295.86	1,294.29	(-) 1.57
15.		2225-01-789-01 Scholarship and Stipend for Scheduled Castes	467.32	0	(-) 117.20	350.12	347.19	(-) 2.93
16.		4700-32-789-01 Construction Works	179.27	0	(-) 94.77	84.50	82.63	(-) 1.87

Appendix

S. No.	Grant no. and name	Head of accounts	Provisions				Actual expenditure	Final Excess (+) Saving (-)
			Original	Supplementary	Re-appropriation	Total		
Unnecessary re-appropriation of funds								
17.	46-Irrigation	2700-80-800-02-01 Rajasthan Water Sector Re-structuring Project for Desert Area - Committed	71.08	0	(+) 3.62	74.70	67.43	(-) 7.27
18.		2702-01-800-01-02 Proportionate expenditure transferred from head 2701-80-General - Committed	4.12	0	(+) 1.25	5.37	1.15	(-) 4.22
19.		4700-24-001-03-03 Share amount of Narbada Authority	2.00	0	(+) 4.11	6.11	1.94	(-) 4.17
Excessive re-appropriation of funds								
20.	21-Roads and Bridges	5054-03-337-11 Rajasthan Highways Development Project-I (A.D.B.)	770.09	0	(-) 367.88	402.20	404.28	(+) 2.08
21.	30-Tribal Area Development	4702-796-04-01 Water Harvesting Structure	0.28	0	(+) 14.15	14.43	13.09	(-) 1.34
22.	34-Relief from Natural Calamities	2245-02-101-16-01 Other Items	2.00	50.00	(+) 21.82	73.82	72.60	(-) 1.22
23.	46-Irrigation	2700-02-800-03 Other expenditure - Committed	48.85	0	(+) 10.14	58.99	54.58	(-) 4.41
24.		2700-39-800-01 Other expenditure - Committed	31.24	0	(+) 3.88	35.12	31.68	(-) 3.44
25.		4702-101-02-04 Proportionate expenditure transferred from Major Head 2701-Establishment	7.28	0	(+) 13.17	20.45	16.69	(-) 3.76
26.		4700-39-001-01-01 Construction Works	163.20	86.85	(+) 34.21	284.26	259.08	(-) 25.18
27.	51-Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2225-01-196-11 Assistance for Civil Defence for Scheduled Castes	65.00	0	(+) 38.94	103.94	102.59	(-) 1.35
28.		2235-60-196-03-02 Chief Minister Widow Honour Pension Scheme for Scheduled Castes	388.00	0	(+) 32.54	420.54	418.29	(-) 2.25
29.		4700-39-789-01-01 Construction Works	43.20	0	(+) 40.19	83.39	77.70	(-) 5.68
30.		4702-789-02-01 Minor Irrigation Projects	4.30	0	(+) 24.26	28.56	25.47	(-) 3.09

Appendix-3.3

(Refer paragraph 3.3.3; page 69)

Statement of various grants/appropriations where savings were more than ₹100 crore out of the total provision

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Number and name of the grant	Original	Supplementary	Total	Actual	Saving/ Excess	Surrender	Savings/ Excess (+) excluding surrender
Revenue Charged								
1.	2049-Interest Payment	28,360.38	-*	28,360.38	28,101.27	259.11	258.23	(-) 0.88
2.	6003, 6004-Public Debt	17,589.25	47,179.36	64,768.61	56,128.17	8,640.44	8,640.44	0
Revenue Voted								
3.	008-Revenue	917.94	4.34	922.28	793.48	128.8	127.91	(-) 0.89
4.	009-Forest	1,000.92	-@	1,000.92	811.84	189.08	184.98	(-) 4.10
5.	010-Miscellaneous General Services	739.44	-@	739.44	560.13	179.31	179.31	0
6.	012-Other taxes	867.62	542.13	1,409.75	1203.71	206.04	234.31	(+) 28.27
7.	015-Pensions and other retirement Benefits	25,463.27	0	25,463.27	23383.16	2,080.11	1,909.30	(-) 170.81
8.	016-Police	7,196.56	227.66	7,424.22	7186.18	238.04	236.16	(-) 1.88
9.	021-Roads and Bridges	2,932.47	311.52	3,243.99	3089.71	154.28	272.71	(+) 118.43
10.	023-Labour and Employment	1,409.03	-#	1,409.03	1082.41	326.62	326.57	(-) 0.05
11.	024-Education, Art and Culture	35,902.71	903.30	36,806.01	34,391.66	2,414.35	2,399.55	(-) 14.80
12.	026-Medical and Public Health and Sanitation	11,627.29	271.41	11,898.70	11,409.66	489.04	485.97	(-) 3.07
13.	028-Special Programmes for Rural Development	669.93	449.93	1,119.86	828.6	291.26	291.26	0
14.	029-Urban Plan and Regional Development	6,034.41	-^^	6,034.41	5,154.35	880.06	876.02	(-) 4.04
15.	030-Tribal Area Development	15,684.46	2,049.49	17,733.95	15,842.06	1,891.89	1,875.60	(-) 16.29
16.	033-Social security and Welfare	10,052.19	1,213.17	11,265.36	10,947.22	318.14	277.55	(-) 40.59
17.	034-Relief from Natural Calamities	3,995.50	1,000.32	4,995.82	3907.65	1,088.17	1,340.58	(+) 252.41
18.	037-Agriculture	3,535.21	620.97	4,156.18	3729.06	427.12	426.97	(-) 0.15
19.	041-Community Development	5,832.44	3,408.94	9,241.38	7,288.17	1,953.21	1,952.88	(-) 0.33
20.	042-Industries	483.6	0	483.6	342.28	141.32	140.73	(-) 0.59
21.	046-Irrigation	2,531.86	-**	2,531.86	2,183.18	348.68	257.07	(-) 91.61
22.	050-Rural Employment	3,079.79	691.19	3,770.98	2,843.03	927.95	927.85	(-) 0.10
23.	051-Special component plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	19,685.77	2,095.93	21,781.70	19,562.68	2,219.02	2,200.23	(-) 18.79
Capital Voted								
24.	019-Public Works	1,036.42	87.40	1,123.82	780.96	342.86	342.17	(-) 0.69
25.	021-Roads and Bridges	4,851.00	623.95	5,474.95	4,467.37	1,007.58	1,006.24	(-) 1.34
26.	024-Education, Art and Culture	1,157.46	-\$	1,157.46	417.62	739.84	739.84	0
27.	027-Drinking Water Scheme	4,361.16	-^	4,361.16	3,471.05	890.11	891.15	(+) 1.04
28.	029-Urban Plan and Regional Development	1,323.84	2,159.00	3,482.84	3,114.95	367.89	357.83	(-) 10.06
29.	030-Tribal Area Development	3,602.03	248.79	3,850.82	3,182.95	667.87	656.82	(-) 11.05
30.	033-Social security and Welfare	291.89	-^^	291.89	186.76	105.13	105.13	0
31.	046-Irrigation	2,586.82	127.86	2,714.68	2,478.23	236.45	185.98	(-) 50.47
32.	048-Power	657.08	449.76	1,106.84	946.28	160.56	160.56	0
33.	051-Special Component plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	4,588.79	275.43	4,864.22	4,028.65	835.57	817.89	(-) 17.68
Total		2,30,048.53	64,941.85	2,94,990.38	2,63,844.48	31,145.90	31,085.79	(-) 60.11

Source: Appropriation Accounts

**only ₹3000, ^^ only ₹2,000, * only ₹53,000, @ only ₹1,000, # only ₹6,000, \$ ₹18,000 and ^ only ₹30,000

Appendix-3.4

(Refer paragraph 3.3.3; page 71)

Details of savings of ₹ one crore and above not surrendered

Name of Grant		Savings	(₹ in crore)	
			Amount Surrendered	Amount not surrendered
Revenue Voted				
1.	005-Administrative Services	36.57	34.92	1.65
2.	009-Forest	189.08	184.98	4.10
3.	015-Pension and other Retirement Benefits	2,080.11	1,909.30	170.81
4.	016-Police	238.04	236.16	1.88
5.	024-Education, Art and Culture	2,414.35	2,399.55	14.80
6.	026-Medical and Public Health and Sanitation	489.04	485.97	3.07
7.	027-Drinking Water Scheme	96.85	88.69	8.16
8.	029-Urban Plan and Regional Development	880.06	876.02	4.04
9.	030-Tribal Area Development	1,891.89	1,875.6	16.29
10.	033-Social Security and Welfare	318.14	277.55	40.59
11.	046-Irrigation	348.68	257.07	91.61
12.	051-Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2,219.02	2,200.23	18.79
Capital Voted				
13.	009-Forest	26.38	24.49	1.89
14.	021-Roads and Bridges	1,007.58	1,006.24	1.34
15.	029-Urban Plan and Regional Development	367.89	357.83	10.06
16.	030-Tribal Area Development	667.86	656.82	11.04
17.	046-Irrigation	236.45	185.98	50.47
18.	051-Special Component Plan for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	835.57	817.89	17.68
Total		14,343.56	13,875.29	468.27

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Appendix-3.5

(Refer paragraph 3.4.1; page 73)

Details of Lump sum provisions (where surrender was more than ₹ 10 crore)

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Head of Account	Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Amount surrendered
1.	12-Other taxes	5055-050-01-01 Civil Works	109.20	15.86	74.84
2.	16-Police	4055-207-01-01 Crime branch	13.62	0.38	13.22
3.		4055-207-01-02 General police	45.00	24.21	20.79
4.		4055-207-02-01 General police	60.00	24.91	35.09
5.	19-Public Works	4059-80-051-03-03 Other Judicial Building	220.14	47.61	172.53
6.	20-Housing	4216-01-700-01-90 Construction Works (through the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department)	57.52	24.05	33.28
7.	21-Roads and Bridges	5054-03-377-10 Construction of roads from Public Private Partnership (P.P.P.)	20.58	2.85	17.72
8.		5054-03-337-12 Rajasthan Highway Development Project-II (World Bank)	347.24	107.64	243.50
9.		5054-03-337-16-01 Construction of Roads in National Capital Region	205.31	79.02	126.29
10.	22-Area Development	4575-02-800-02-01 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (National Rurban Mission)	61.20	11.64	28.14
11.		4575-06-800-01 For Zila Parishads (Rural Development Cell)	40.81	21.63	19.18
12.	23-Labour and Employment	4250-203-15-01 Skill enhancement	20.00	9.44	10.56
13.	24-Education, Art and Culture	4202-01-201-13-01 Expenditure on Construction of Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan under Elementary Education	308.00	4.03	242.98
14.		4202-01-202-18-01 Construction Work in Govt. Secondary Schools	57.63	7.00	50.63
15.		4202-01-202-19-01 Construction of basic Infrastructure in Schools	150.00	75.00	75.00
16.		4202-01-202-20-01 Construction works for Samagra Shiksha under Secondary Education	420.00	208.57	211.43
17.		4202-01-203-07-01 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan - Construction Work	35.57	8.51	27.06
18.		4202-03-102-01 Through the Sports Department -District Sports Complex	76.37	29.06	47.31
19.		26-Medical and Public health and Sanitation	4210-01-110-07-01 Construction Works	178.47	13.88
20.	4210-03-105-18-02 Medical College, Bikaner		25.00	1.61	23.39
21.	4210-03-105-18-05 Medical College, Udaipur		18.00	7.87	10.13
22.	4210-03-105-20-01 New Nursing College		60.00	4.08	55.92
23.	27-Drinking Water Scheme	4215-01-101-01-27 Jawai-Pali-Jalore Water Supply Scheme (Jawai-Jodhpur Pipe Line Project)	20.61	0.42	20.18
24.		4215-01-101-01-84 Water Supply Project for 256 Villages of Bhinmal Town and Bhinmal Tehsil	17.17	3.91	13.26

Appendix

S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Head of Account	Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Amount surrendered	
25.	27-Drinking Water Scheme	4215-01-101-01-85 Water Supply Schemes aided from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)	27.70	1.67	26.03	
26.		4215-01-101-01-86 Construction work of Isarda Dam (through the Water Resources Department)	68.70	5.07	63.63	
27.		4215-01-101-07 Summer Season Contingency	22.00	10.35	11.65	
28.		4215-01-102-01-46 Panchla-Devra-Chirai Water Supply Scheme	16.22	0.28	15.94	
29.		4215-01-102-01-73 Drinking Water Project financed by NABARD (RIDF-XXIV)	51.53	7.96	43.57	
30.		4215-01-102-39 Pokaran-Phalsund Water Supply Scheme	131.05	28.44	102.61	
31.		4215-01-102-50 Barmer Lift Canal Water Supply Project Phase II	30.53	6.71	23.82	
32.		4215-01-102-68 Bisalpur-Dudu Project - Chaksu, Phagi and Bassi	32.44	4.71	27.73	
33.		4215-01-102-99-04 Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Water Supply Scheme	12.98	2.45	10.45	
34.		4215-01-102-99-05 Bisalpur-Dudu-Phulera Drinking Water Project	19.46	4.76	14.70	
35.		4215-01-102-99-09 Barmer Lift Project II Stage - Cluster Part-C (NABARD)	45.80	22.65	23.15	
36.		4215-01-102-99-10 Beawar-Jawaja Cluster Distribution	22.71	8.83	13.88	
37.		4215-01-102-99-11 Gagron Drinking Water Project	29.84	4.88	24.96	
38.		4215-01-102-99-12 Baran Cluster Project	19.46	7.63	11.83	
39.		4215-01-102-99-14 Chambal-Bharatpur Cluster Project I Stage Part-II (NABARD)	77.86	21.00	56.86	
40.		4215-01-102-99-15 Banswara-Pratapgarh Drinking Water Project (NABARD)	19.92	1.54	18.38	
41.		4215-01-102-99-17 Water Supply Scheme for Shiv Tehsil of Barmer District from Narmada (NABARD)	61.06	22.36	38.70	
42.		4215-01-102-99-23 Regional Water Supply Scheme for 199 Villages of Niwai and Tonk Tehsil	25.95	0.51	25.43	
43.		4215-01-102-99-24 Bisalpur-Tonk-Uniara Drinking Water Project	25.95	7.36	18.59	
44.		4215-01-102-99-26 Bisalpur-Chaksu Project	25.95	7.80	17.89	
45.		4215-01-102-99-28 Sonwa Drinking Water Project of Anta-Mangrol Tehsil District Baran	31.79	13.74	18.05	
46.		29-Urban Plan and Regional Development	4217-03-800-02-07 For various Urban Bodies	30.91	4.87	26.04
47.			4217-60-051-07-01 Local Self Government Department	114.60	55.63	58.97
48.		30- Tribal Area Development	4059-80-796-05 Judicial Building (Tribal Area Sub-plan)	17.70	1.01	16.69
49.			4202-01-796-20-01 Expenditure on Works in Samagra Shiksha	57.2	0.97	56.23
50.			4202-03-796-01 Zila Sankul through the Sports Department	30.55	6.50	24.05
51.			4210-01-796-02-01 Through the Director, Medical and Health Services	56.00	0.36	55.64
52.			4210-03-796-08-01 S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	33.00	7.38	25.62

S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Head of Account	Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Amount surrendered	
53.	30- Tribal Area Development	4210-03-796-11-01 Directorate of Medical Education	20.00	1.62	18.38	
54.		4215-01-796-01-20 Pokran-Phalsund Water Supply Project	29.91	4.94	8.07	
55.		4215-01-796-02-45 Construction Work of Isarda Dam (through the Water Resources Department)	13.50	0.95	12.55	
56.		4215-01-796-04-12 Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Cluster Project I Stage Part-II (NABARD)	18.24	3.75	14.49	
57.		4215-01-796-04-15 Water Supply Scheme for Shiv Tehsil of Barmer District from Narmada (NABARD)	16.90	5.84	11.06	
58.		4225-02-796-11-20 Construction of Maa-badi Centres, Renewal and Expansion of facilities under Article 275(1)	16.00	5.00	11.00	
59.		4575-02-796-01-04 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (National Rurban Mission)	12.60	2.30	10.30	
60.		4700-24-796-01 Construction works	15.51	7.21	7.65	
61.		4702-796-04-03 Water Harvesting Structure NABARD (RIDF-XXVI)	13.22	2.12	11.10	
62.		5054-03-796-10 Rajasthan Highway Development Project-I (A.D.B.)	151.28	70.50	80.78	
63.		5054-03-796-11 Rajasthan Highway Development Project-I (World Bank)	62.60	18.32	44.28	
64.		5054-04-796-07 Rural Roads	96.46	49.07	47.39	
65.		5452-80-796-01 Development of Tourist Places	61.67	5.06	56.61	
66.		5452-80-796-03 Development of Rural Tourism	54.65	1.93	52.72	
67.		37-Agriculture	4401-800-02-05 Construction of building for Kisan Seva Kendra and Village Knowledge Centres	23.25	0.09	23.16
68.		41-Community Development	4515-103-01-01 To Panchayat Samitis / Zila Parishads for construction of building	13.32	0.50	12.82
69.		46-Irrigation	4700-04-001-09-01 Chaudhary Kumbharam Arya Lift Canal	30.00	11.53	18.47
70.			4700-24-001-07-01 Command Area Development and Water Management Programme	66.52	20.99	44.76
71.			4702-101-06-01 Regeneration / Up-gradation / Modernisation through the CE, WRD	39.22	0.44	38.78
72.	4702-101-11-01 Execution (through the Chief Engineer, Water Resources) (Quality Control & External Aided)		214.90	81.32	133.46	
73.	47-Tourism	5452-80-800-01 Development of Tourist places	71.82	6.56	65.26	
74.	51-Special Component plan for Welfare of schedule castes	4202-01-789-14-01 Construction Work in Govt. Secondary Schools	14.00	1.70	12.30	
75.		4202-01-789-15-01 Construction works in Integrated Education	74.80	1.27	73.53	
76.		4202-03-789-01 Zila Sankul through the Sports Department	45.83	7.94	37.89	
77.		4210-02-789-01-90 Construction Works	56.13	1.70	54.43	
78.		4210-03-789-08-01 S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	14.93	2.87	12.06	
79.		4210-03-789-08-06 Medical College, Kota	17.00	1.44	15.56	
80.		4210-03-789-11-01 Directorate of Medical Education	20.00	1.42	18.58	

Appendix

S. No.	No. and Name of Grant	Head of Account	Provision (O+S)	Expenditure	Amount surrendered
81.	51-Special Component plan for Welfare of schedule castes	4210-03-789-12-01 Directorate of Medical Education	10.00	0.00	10.00
82.		4215-01-789-01-14 Pokran-Phalsund Water Supply Project (NABARD)	39.05	6.70	32.35
83.		4215-01-789-02-45 Construction work of Isarda Dam (through the Water Resources Department)	17.80	1.32	16.48
84.		4215-01-789-03-12 Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Cluster Project I Stage Part-II (NABARD)	23.9	5.01	18.89
85.		4215-01-789-03-15 Water Supply Scheme for Shiv Tehsil of Barmer District from Narmada (NABARD)	22.04	7.61	14.43
86.		4215-01-789-04-03 Drinking Water Projects financed by NABARD	13.35	2.12	11.23
87.		4250-789-02-90 Construction Works	14.16	4.43	9.73
88.		4403-789-03-01 Construction Works	25.00	10.00	15.00
89.		4575-02-789-01-04 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (National Rurban Mission)	16.20	3.03	13.17
90.		4702-789-02-07 Regeneration / Up-gradation / Modernisation / Renovation	11.22	0.04	11.18
91.		4702-789-06-01 Through the Chief Engineer, Water Resources (Quality Control & External Aided) Programme	51.94	20.27	31.67
92.		5054-03-789-07 Roads recouped from Central Road Fund	142.64	38.31	104.33
93.		5054-03-789-10 Rajasthan Highways Development Project-I (A.D.B.)	200.10	98.75	101.35
94.		5054-03-789-11 Rajasthan Highways Development Project-II (World Bank)	89.45	26.12	63.32
95.		5054-04-789-05 Rural Roads	127.59	66.79	60.80
96.		5452-80-789-01 Development of Tourist places	59.92	5.33	54.59
97.		5452-80-789-02 Development of Rural Tourism	55.89	1.26	54.63
		Total	5,910.81	1,616.07	4,178.70

Appendix-3.6

(Refer paragraph 3.5.2; page 75)

Flow of expenditure (where expenditure during last quarter was more than ₹ 10 crore in each case and also by more than 50 per cent of the total expenditure)

S. No.	Grant No.	Head of Account (up to Sub-Head)	Expenditure incurred during January- March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total	Percentage of total Expenditure incurred during	
						January- March 2022	March-2022
1	09-Forest	4406-02-110-01 Maintenance of Forest Areas	10.70	10.70	10.70	100	100
2	10-Miscellaneous General Services	2075-797-01 Transfer to Head 8235-117 Guarantee Redemption fund-Committed	551.32	551.32	551.32	100	100
3	12-Other Taxes	2030-02-101-01 Stamp Printing	61.23	61.16	75.66	80.93	80.84
4	16-Police	4055-207-01 Police modernisation	110.12	101.95	111.73	98.56	91.25
5		4055-207-02 District police	24.91	17.33	24.91	100	69.57
6		4055-211-02 Through the Public Works Department	14.31	13.99	16.25	88.06	86.09
7	21-Roads and Bridges	3054-04-338-01 Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	10.00	10.00	10.00	100	100
8		5054-03-337-05 Roads financed by Central Road Fund	117.26	85.4	168.69	69.51	50.63
9		5054-03-337-12 Rajasthan Highway Development Project- II (World Bank)	76.40	58.4	107.64	70.98	54.25
10	22-Area Development	4575-02-800-02 For Zila Parishads (Rural Development Cell)	11.64	11.64	11.64	100	100
11		4575-06-800-01 For Zila Parishads (Rural Development Cell)	21.63	21.63	21.63	100	100
12	23-Labour and Employment	2230-02-190-01 Skill Training Programme	11.42	11.42	17.17	66.51	66.51
13	24-Education, Art and Culture	2202-01-800-14 Reimbursement of fees to private schools under Right to Education - General expenditure	221.07	180.01	300.54	73.56	59.90
14		2202-02-001-03 Distribution of free Text Books	46.83	46.83	48.00	97.56	97.56
15		2202-02-107-07 Pre-matric Scholarships to students of Other Backward Classes	60.77	59.63	61.91	98.16	96.32
16		2202-02-109-11 Cycle distribution to girls students of class IX studying in Government schools of urban and rural areas	183.95	108.97	185.03	99.42	58.89
17		2202-02-109-29 Mukhya Mantri Jan Sahbhagita Vidhyalaya Vikas Yojana	13.00	13.00	13.00	100	100
18		4202-01-203-09 Construction work in universities	10.00	10.00	12.5	80	80
19		4202-04-800-03 Rajasthan Heritage Protection and Promotion Authority (RHPPA)	16.15	11.15	16.15	100	69.04
20		26-Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	2210-04-800-01 Through the National Rural Health Mission	53.15	53.15	53.15	100
21	4210-01-110-07 Construction works through the Medical and Health Department		13.72	13.36	13.88	98.85	96.25

Appendix

S. No.	Grant No.	Head of Account (up to Sub-Head)	Expenditure incurred during January- March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total	Percentage of total Expenditure incurred during	
						January- March 2022	March-2022
22	26-Medical, Public Health and Sanitation	4210-03-105-07 Medical College, Udaipur	25.26	23.85	31.18	81.01	76.49
23		4210-03-105-11 New Medical College	50.18	50.18	50.18	100	100
24		4210-03-105-15 Acceleration in UG seats	18.00	18.00	18.00	100	100
25		4210-03-105-18 Strengthening and Elevation of medical colleges in state government for acceleration in PG seats - Phase II	20.87	19.3	23.04	90.58	83.77
26	27-Drinking Water Scheme	4215-01-101-11 Accelerated Urban Water Supply Scheme	23.71	23.67	44.93	52.77	52.68
27	28-Special Programmes for Rural Development	2501-06-196-10 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Grameen Kaushal Yojana (DDU - GKY)	55.96	55.96	80.96	69.12	69.12
28	29-Urban Plan and Regional Development	2217-05-190-02 Rajasthan Transport Infrastructure Development Fund	111.61	104.74	140.35	79.52	74.63
29		2217-80-191-49 Schemes Operated under Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	107.16	107.16	107.16	100	100
30		2217-80-192-39 Swachh Bharat Mission	23.07	23.07	23.07	100	100
31		2217-80-192-53 Schemes Operated from Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	98.91	98.91	98.91	100	100
32		2217-80-192-54 Maintenance and Operation of Water Supply Schemes in Urban Local Bodies (General)	16.77	16.77	16.77	100	100
34		33-Social Security and Welfare	2225-03-277-02 Scholarships and Stipend for Other Backward Classes	29.27	29.28	46.86	62.46
35	2235-02-196-05 Grants for Joint Assistance		14.42	13.27	19.67	73.31	67.46
36	34-Relief from Natural Calamities	2245-01-800-03 Expenditure on relief works	566.06	553.84	760.29	74.45	72.85
37		2245-02-114-10 Agriculture Input grant to farmers except from Small and Marginal farmers	57.31	47.65	84.65	67.70	56.29
38	36-Co-Operation	2425-107-20 Assistance to Co-operative Institutions for Interest payment	169.55	152.55	285.49	59.39	53.43
39		2425-800-02 Interest grant to good Loanee borrowers of Co-operative Societies	264.8	264.8	462.01	57.31	57.31
40	37-Agriculture	2401-119-26 For conversion from flow irrigation to drip irrigation (Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana-Macro Irrigation)	115.29	114.61	161.86	71.23	70.81
41		2401-800-27 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (S.C.A)	38.13	37.41	44.02	86.62	84.98
42		2401-800-37 Pradhanmantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	13.72	13.59	13.72	100	99.05
43		2435-60-800-02 Prime Minister Micro Fertilizer Industry Upgradation Scheme(PMFME)	17.93	11.13	17.93	100	62.07
44	39-Animal Husbandry and Medical	2403-797-02 Transfer to Rajasthan Cow Protection and Promotion Fund	346.14	346.14	346.14	100	100
45	41-Community Development	2515-196-04 Assistance for Zilla Parishads under the recommendations of State Finance Commission (3% of Total Provision)	120.16	86.23	166.76	72.06	51.71

S. No.	Grant No.	Head of Account (up to Sub-Head)	Expenditure incurred during January- March 2022	Expenditure during March 2022	Total	Percentage of total Expenditure incurred during	
						January- March 2022	March-2022
46	41-Community Development	2515-197-05 Grants for Panchayat Samitis under the recommendations of State Finance Commission (12% of total provision)	479.61	347.85	664.89	72.13	52.32
47	43-Minerals	4853-01-004-07 Expenditure relating to environment reform and health in mining areas	18.14	18.14	18.14	100	100
48	46-Irrigation	4700-24-001-03 Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme	20.28	13.38	21.83	92.90	61.29
49		4700-24-001-07 Command Area Development and Water Management under Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	21.68	21.68	20.99	103.29	103.29
50		4701-73-001-01 Direction and Administration	30.15	30.15	33.49	90.03	90.03
51	48-Power	2801-80-190-46 Assistance to Rajasthan State Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	10.20	10.20	10.20	100	100
52		2801-80-190-47 Assistance for Interest Grants to Power Corporations	18.98	18.98	18.98	100	100
53		2801-80-190-50 Assistance through direct benefit transfer for providing relief from electricity rates to agriculture Consumers	45.32	45.32	45.32	100	100
54		4801-80-190-09 Rajasthan State Power Finance Corporation Limited	50.00	50.00	50.00	100	100
55	50-Rural Employment	2505-01-196-02 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Rural	547.77	547.77	1091.66	50.18	50.18
56		2515-101-01 Mahatma Gandhi Jan Bhagidari Vikas Yojana	27.2	27.2	44.1	61.68	61.68
57	51-Special Organisational Scheme for Welfare of Scheduled Castes	2202-01-789-04 Reimbursement of fees to Private Schools under Right to Education	66.39	50.07	75.89	87.48	65.98
58		2217-80-191-49 Schemes Operated under Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	27.81	27.81	27.81	100	100
59		2217-80-192-53 Schemes Operated from Rajasthan Urban Development Fund	25.68	25.68	25.68	100	100
60		2401-789-02 Through the Horticulture Department	66.89	57.67	74.46	89.83	77.45
61		2425-789-06 Interest Grant to good Loanees of Co- operative Societies	37.98	37.98	64.91	58.51	58.51
		Total	5,437.94	4,993.03	7,163.80	75.91	69.70

Source: Appropriation Accounts

Appendix 3.7

(Refer paragraph 3.5.3; page 84)

Scheme-wise position of expenditure and savings for Tribal Area

S. No.	Budget Head	Scheme code	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Savings
Details of savings in Grant under article 275(1) of the Constitution (₹ in crore)					
1.	2225-02-796-18-01 Operation of Eklavya Model Residential Schools	1591	0.01	0.00	0.01
2.	2225-02-796-18-05 Project construction	NA	2.46	0.00	2.46
3.	2225-02-796-18-09 Grants for Development of sports facilities in Hostels and Residential Schools	1825	1.00	0.00	1.00
4.	2225-02-796-18-11 Scouts and Guides Programme in Tribal Area under Article 275(1)	2627	0.20	0.12	0.08
5.	2225-02-796-18-13 Coaching for Tribal Boys and Girls	2817	10.00	0.00	10.00
6.	4225-02-796-11-01 Renovation and construction of Ashram hostels	1615	27.85	22.35	5.50
7.	4225-02-796-11-02 Renovation and construction of Engineering College building	1618	5.00	0.00	5.00
8.	4225-02-796-11-05 Drinking Water Schemes including establishment of hand-pump	1626	3.00	0.79	2.21
9.	4225-02-796-11-07 Construction of Community Buildings	1630	2.00	0.71	1.29
10.	4225-02-796-11-11 Renovation and construction of Sports hostels	1632	6.16	2.50	3.66
11.	4225-02-796-11-13 Repairs and maintenance of Eklavya Model Residential Schools, Hostels and Residential Schools	1640	10.00	6.85	3.15
12.	4225-02-796-11-14 Construction of additional rooms in Government Educational Institutions	1643	6.00	2.13	3.87
13.	4225-02-796-11-17 Additional construction work in Government Educational Institutions	1834	5.00	1.83	3.17
14.	4225-02-796-11-19 Construction, expansion, and renovation of buildings other than of TAD.	2293	9.12	0.00	9.12
15.	4225-02-796-11-20 Construction of Maa-badi Centres, Renewal and Expansion of facilities under Article 275(1)	2629	16.00	5.00	11.00
Total			103.80	42.28	61.52
Details of funds under SCA to TD (₹ in crore)					
1.	2225-02-796-02-16 Tribal Research and Training Institute	NA	1.50	0.00	1.50
2.	2225-02-796-02-44 Grants for Scheduled Tribes persons for plantation (S.C.A.)	1056	2.00	0.00	2.00
3.	2225-02-796-02-48 Grants for Horticulture Development Programme (S.C.A.)	1520	2.00	0.00	2.00
4.	2225-02-796-02-51 Grants for Animal Husbandry Project (S.C.A.)	1523	4.00	0.00	4.00
5.	2225-02-796-02-53 Grants for Self-employment (S.C.A.)	1525	2.50	0.00	2.50

S. No.	Budget Head	Scheme code	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Savings
6.	2225-02-796-02-54 Grants for Agriculture Development Project and Equipment (S.C.A.)	1526	12.50	0.00	12.50
7.	2225-02-796-02-55 Grants for Kaushal Vikas Pariyojana	1808	5.00	0.00	5.00
8.	2225-02-796-02-58 Dairy Development Programme in Scheduled Area under Special Central Assistance	2631	5.00	0.00	5.00
9.	4225-02-796-09-01 Construction of Water Storage Structures	1610	10.00	0.00	10.00
10.	4225-02-796-09-02 Strengthening of Canals	1611	5.00	0.00	5.00
11.	4225-02-796-09-03 Construction of water uplifting Irrigated Schemes and revival of closed water uplifting Irrigated Schemes	1613	10.00	0.00	10.00
12.	4225-02-796-24-01 To connect tribal bastis from Service Centres	1658	10.00	0.00	10.00
Total			69.50	0.00	69.50
Details of funds MADA scheme (₹ in lakh)					
1.	2225-02-796-03-07 Grants for Agriculture Development Project (S.C.A.)	1527	2.50	0.00	2.50
2.	2225-02-796-03-08 Grants for Horticulture Development Project (S.C.A.)	1528	0.50	0.00	0.50
3.	2225-02-796-03-10 Grants for Animal Husbandry Project (S.C.A.)	1530	1.25	0.00	1.25
4.	2225-02-796-03-14 Grants for drip/sprinkler set, P.V.C. pipeline, electrification of wells and distribution of electric/diesel pump set (S.C.A.)	1534	0.50	0.00	0.50
5.	2225-02-796-03-17 Grants for Self-employment (S.C.A.)	1537	1.25	0.00	1.25
6.	2225-02-796-03-18 Grants for Kaushal Vikas Pariyojana	1810	2.50	0.00	2.50
7.	2225-02-796-03-19 Dairy Development Programme in MADA Area under Special Central Assistance	2636	1.25	0.00	1.25
8.	4225-02-796-17-01 Revival of closed water uplifting irrigated plans and construction of water uplifting irrigated plans	1617	0.50	0.00	0.50
9.	4225-02-796-17-02 Construction of watershed structures	1619	0.50	0.00	0.50
10.	4225-02-796-17-03 To connect Tribal Bastis with Service Centres	1620	2.00	0.00	2.00
Details of funds under MADA Cluster scheme (₹ in crore)					
1.	2225-02-796-20-03 Grants for drip/sprinkler set, P.V.C. pipeline, electrification of wells and distribution of electric/diesel pump set	1827	1.00	0.00	1.00
2.	2225-02-796-20-04 Grants for Kaushal Vikas Pariyojana	1828	10.00	0.00	10.00
3.	2225-02-796-20-05 Agriculture Development Programme in Cluster Area under Special Central Assistance	2638	10.00	0.00	10.00
4.	4225-02-796-14-01 To connect Tribal Bastis with Service Centres	1645	30.00	0.00	30.00
Details of funds for Scattered Tribal Planning (₹ in crore)					
1.	2225-02-796-04-01 Grants for Agriculture Development Project (S.C.A.)	1538	2.84	0.00	2.84
2.	2225-02-796-04-04 Grants for Animal Husbandry Project (S.C.A.)	1541	2.50	0.00	2.50

S. No.	Budget Head	Scheme code	Budget Estimate	Expenditure	Savings
3.	2225-02-796-04-06 Grants for drip/sprinkler set, P.V.C. pipeline, electrification of wells and distribution of electric/diesel pump set (S.C.A.)	1543	0.80	0.00	0.80
4.	2225-02-796-04-09 Grants for Self-employment (S.C.A.)	1546	1.25	0.00	1.25
5.	2225-02-796-04-10 Grants for Kaushal Vikas Pariyojana	1811	2.50	0.00	2.50
6.	2225-02-796-04-11 Dairy development programme in scattered area under Special Central Assistance	2637	1.50	0.00	1.50
7.	4225-02-796-16-01 Construction of Water Storage Structures	1609	0.50	0.00	0.50
8.	4225-02-796-16-03 Construction of Water Uplifting Irrigation Scheme and revival of closed Water Uplifting Irrigation Schemes	1614	0.50	0.00	0.50
9.	4225-02-796-16-04 To connect Bastis with service centres	1616	2.00	0.00	2.00
Details of funds for Sahariya Tribal Area (₹ in lakh)					
1.	2225-02-796-05-01 Grants for Agriculture Development Project (S.C.A.)	1547	40.00	0.00	40.00
2.	2225-02-796-05-06 Grants for drip/sprinkler set, P.V.C. pipeline, electrification of wells and distribution of electric/diesel pump set	1812	5.00	0.00	5.00
3.	4225-02-796-25-01 Construction of water Storage Structures	1659	50.00	0.00	50.00
4.	4225-02-796-25-02 To connect Tribal Bastis from Service Centres	1660	40.00	0.00	40.00
Details of funds under Central Sector Schemes (₹ in crore)					
1.	2225-02-796-19-02 Grants for Innovative Schemes under CCD Scheme of Sahariya Development	1724	0.20	0.00	0.20
2.	2225-02-796-19-04 Grants for Janshree Bima Yojana under CCD scheme of Sahariya Development	1723	1.00	0.00	1.00
3.	2225-02-796-19-05 Grants for Honorarium to Sahariya Health Sahayogi under CCD scheme of Sahariya Development	1727	1.00	0.61	0.39
4.	2225-02-796-19-06 Grants for operation of Maa-badi Centres of Sahariya under CCD Scheme of Sahariya Development	1725	7.90	6.45	1.45
5.	2225-02-796-19-07 Grants-in-aid for Small Forest Product Collection	1718	0.20	0.00	0.20
6.	2225-02-796-19-09 Grants for Monitoring and administrative expenditure	2033	0.05	0.00	0.05
7.	2225-02-796-19-11 Coaching for Tribal Student's under Sahariya Development' C.C.D. Yojana	2639	0.10	0.00	0.10

Appendix 3.8

(Refer paragraph 3.5.3; page 87)

Department-wise position of expenditure and savings in schemes and programmes for Tribal Sub Plan

(₹ in crore)				
S. No.	Heads	Provision	Expenditure	Savings
Education				
1.	2202-02-796-18 Distribution of Laptop	16.00	0.00	16.00
2.	2202-03-796-09 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan-for Scheduled Tribes	4.39	1.05	3.34
3.	2202-04-796-06-01 Through the Literacy and Continuous Education Department	2.14	0.00	2.14
4.	2203-796-06 Grants to Engineering College Jhalawar	0.36	0.00	0.36
5.	4202-01-796-05-01 Sanskrit College Building	0.50	0.01	0.49
6.	4202-01-796-16-01 Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan - Construction Work	6.78	1.62	5.16
7.	4202-01-796-19-01 Construction Work in Secondary Schools under NABARD RIDF-XXIV	10.70	1.30	9.40
8.	4202-01-796-20-01 Expenditure on Construction works in Integrated Education	57.20	0.97	56.23
9.	4202-01-796-20-02 Expenditure on Construction works In Teacher Training Institutions	1.40	0.00	1.40
10.	4202-03-796-01 Zila Sankul through the Sports Department	30.55	6.50	24.05
Total		130.02	11.45	118.57
Medical and Health				
11.	2210-02-796-08-01 Directorate, Ayurveda Department	5.00	0.00	5.00
12.	2210-05-796-02-01 Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College Society	1.35	0.00	1.35
13.	2210-05-796-03-01 Jhalawar Hospital and Medical College Society	0.67	0.00	0.67
14.	4210-01-796-02-01 Through the Director, Medical and Health Services	56.00	0.36	55.64
15.	4210-01-796-05-90 Construction works - Ayurveda Department	1.18	0.00	1.18
16.	4210-03-796-03-01 Medical College, Bikaner(Tertiary Cancer Care Centre)	2.00	0.00	2.00
17.	4210-03-796-04-01 Medical College, Bikaner(National Mental Health Scheme)	1.00	0.00	1.00
18.	4210-03-796-06-01 Medical College, Udaipur (Elevation of Medical Colleges under PMSSY - Phase III)	1.50	0.00	1.50
19.	4210-03-796-08-01 S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	33.00	7.38	25.62
20.	4210-03-796-08-02 Medical College, Bikaner	7.00	0.21	6.79
21.	4210-03-796-08-06 Medical College, Kota	5.00	0.00	5.00
22.	4210-03-796-11-01 New Nursing College	20.00	1.62	18.38
23.	4210-03-796-12-01 New Public Health College	10.00	0.00	10.00
24.	4210-03-796-13-01 Tropical Medicine and Virology Institution	2.00	0.00	2.00
25.	4210-03-796-14-01 Cardiology Institution	2.00	0.00	2.00
26.	4210-03-796-15-01 PG Maternity and Neonatology Institution	2.00	0.00	2.00
Total		149.70	9.57	140.13

S. No.	Heads	Provision	Expenditure	Savings
Urban Development				
27.	2217-80-191-30-03 Sewerage Treatment Plan	6.74	0.00	6.74
28.	2217-80-191-38-03 Tribal area plan	1.77	0.00	1.77
29.	2217-80-191-42-06 Basic Grants under XIV Finance Commission	11.57	0.00	11.57
30.	2217-80-191-46-03 Tribal Area Sub-Plan	1.77	0.00	1.77
31.	2217-80-191-50-03 Obligated Grant for Air Improvement to Million Plus Cities (TSP)	19.01	0.00	19.01
32.	2217-80-191-50-06 Obligated Grant for Water Supply and Solid Waste Management to Million Plus Cities(TSP)(SCSP)(General)	38.28	0.00	38.28
33.	2217-80-192-39-03 Swachh Bharat Mission (for Scheduled Tribes)	11.83	0.00	11.83
34.	2217-80-192-40-03 Tribal area plan	4.16	0.00	4.16
35.	2217-80-192-46-06 Execution Grants under XIV Finance Commission	28.58	0.00	28.58
36.	2217-80-192-49-03 Tribal Area Sub-Plan	6.74	0.00	6.74
37.	2217-80-192-50-03 Sub-Plan for Scheduled Tribes	4.16	0.00	4.16
38.	2217-80-192-55-09 Assistance for Diagnostic Basic Structure for Primary Health Nursing Facilities(TSP)	2.69	0.31	2.37
39.	4217-03-796-07-01 Urban Roads and Drains etc.(ROB)	6.07	0.95	5.11
	Total	143.36	1.27	142.09
Social Security and Welfare (Nutrition)				
40.	2236-02-796-01-14 National Nutrition Mission (N.N.M.)	28.98	6.46	22.52
41.	4236-02-796-01 Construction of Aanganbari Centres under I.C.D.S. Mission Mode	3.00	0.00	3.00
42.	4236-02-796-02 Upgradation and maintenance of Aanganbari Centres including Cretche construction under I.C.D.S. Mission Mode	1.26	0.22	1.04
	Total	33.24	6.68	26.56
Crop Husbandry				
43.	2401-796-64-12 Through the Dairy Department	4.50	0.00	4.50
44.	2401-796-64-13 Assistance to Rajfed (Through the Co-operative Department)	3.60	0.00	3.60
45.	2401-796-71-05 National Food Security Mission Oil Seed	5.15	1.79	3.36
46.	2401-796-74-02 Sustainable Agriculture Mission-Soil Health Management	2.10	0.00	2.10
47.	2401-796-81-01 Through Horticulture Department	13.00	1.64	11.36
48.	4401-796-07-02 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (S.C.A)	1.25	0.15	1.11
Animal Husbandry				
49.	4403-796-01-01 Construction of Veterinary Hospital and Veterinary Hospitals Sub-Centres - NABARD R.I.D.F. T-XXIV	2.00	0.00	2.00
	Total	31.60	3.57	28.03
Public Work Department				
50.	4059-80-796-02-01 General Building (Treasury and Accounts Department)	0.34	0.04	0.30
51.	4059-80-796-04-02 General Building (Police Department)	9.42	2.75	6.67
52.	4059-80-796-05 Judicial Building (Tribal Area Sub-plan)	17.70	1.01	16.69
53.	4059-80-796-08 General Building (Public Work Department)	0.36	0.03	0.33

S. No.	Heads	Provision	Expenditure	Savings
54.	3054-04-796-01-01 Maintenance, Renovation and Renewal of Urban Roads except Metro cities	67.40	0.00	67.40
55.	5054-03-796-09 Construction of roads from Private Public Partnership (P.P.P.)	4.04	0.33	3.71
56.	5054-03-796-10 Rajasthan Highway Development Project-I (A.D.B.)	151.28	70.50	80.78
57.	5054-03-796-11 Rajasthan Highway Development Project-II (World Bank)	62.60	18.33	44.28
58.	5054-03-796-15-01 Road Safety Management	0.50	0.00	0.50
59.	5054-04-796-07 Rural Roads	96.46	49.07	47.40
	Total	410.11	142.05	268.06
Water Supply and Sanitation				
60.	4215-01-796-01-20 Pokran-Phalsund Water Supply Project	29.91	4.94	24.97
61.	4215-01-796-01-26 Narmada-Guda-Malani Water Supply Scheme	1.69	0.00	1.69
62.	4215-01-796-01-27 Barmer Lift Canal Water Supply Project Phase-2	8.45	1.55	6.90
63.	4215-01-796-01-41 Bisalpur-Dudu Project-Chaksu, Phagi and Bassi	7.60	0.00	7.60
64.	4215-01-796-01-58 Panchala-Dewra-Chirai Water Supply Scheme	3.80	0.03	3.77
65.	4215-01-796-01-66 Rural Water Supply Project from Chambal River in 38 Villages of Bhensroadgarh Panchayat Samiti under district Chittorgarh	1.51	0.00	1.51
66.	4215-01-796-01-68 Nagaur Lift Canal Project Phase-II (DDP) Rural	2.03	0.21	1.82
67.	4215-01-796-01-73 Construction of Dam on Battisha Nala, Drinking Water Scheme for Sirohi District (Rural)	3.21	0.00	3.21
68.	4215-01-796-01-81 Garadda Drinking Water Project	2.03	0.00	2.03
69.	4215-01-796-01-88 Rajiv Gandhi Lift Canal Project, Stage III	11.40	0.00	11.40
70.	4215-01-796-01-93 Drinking Water Projects financed by NABARD (RIDF XXIV)	10.13	1.79	8.33
71.	4215-01-796-02-04 Jawai-Pali Pipe Line Project	4.05	0.00	4.05
72.	4215-01-796-02-44 Water Supply Schemes aided from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)	5.09	0.00	5.09
73.	4215-01-796-02-45 Construction Work of Isarda Dam (through the Water Resources Department)	13.50	0.95	12.55
74.	4215-01-796-02-46 Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Project, Phase-I, Part-II (Urban)	1.35	0.29	1.06
75.	4215-01-796-02-56 Dungarpur, Aaspur and Dovda Drinking Water Project	2.03	0.00	2.03
76.	4215-01-796-02-63 Chambal-Bhilwara Drinking Water Project - Hindoli- Nanwa Drinking Water Project of Distt. Bundi from Phase I	1.76	0.00	1.76
77.	4215-01-796-04-02 Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Water Supply Scheme	3.04	0.32	2.72
78.	4215-01-796-04-03 Bisalpur-Dudu-Phulera Drinking Water Project	4.56	0.81	3.75
79.	4215-01-796-04-05 Deeg Drinking Water Project	3.04	0.41	2.63
80.	4215-01-796-04-06 Barmer Lift Project II Stage - Cluster Part-B (NABARD)	3.21	0.37	2.84
81.	4215-01-796-04-10 Baran Cluster Project	4.56	1.52	3.05
82.	4215-01-796-04-12 Chambal-Dholpur-Bharatpur Cluster Project I Stage Part-II (NABARD)	18.24	3.75	14.49
83.	4215-01-796-04-13 Banswara-Pratapgarh Drinking Water Project (NABARD)	3.92	0.30	3.61

Appendix

S. No.	Heads	Provision	Expenditure	Savings
84.	4215-01-796-04-15 Water Supply Scheme for Shiv Tehsil of Barmer District from Narmada (NABARD)	16.90	5.84	11.06
85.	4215-01-796-04-20 Regional Water Supply Scheme Navan Tehsil	1.52	0.22	1.30
86.	4215-01-796-04-21 Regional Water Supply Scheme for 199 Villages of Niwai and Tonk Tehsil	6.08	0.05	6.03
87.	4215-01-796-04-27 Regional Water Supply Scheme for 108 Villages under Bisalpur-Dudu Project	1.52	0.00	1.52
	Total	176.10	23.34	152.76
Irrigation				
88.	4701-63-796-01 Gardada Project (Commercial)- Construction Works	4.90	0.60	4.30
89.	4701-66-796-02 Takli Project (Commercial)- Takli Project	2.80	0.70	2.10
90.	4701-67-796-02 Lhasi Project (Commercial)	1.40	0.35	1.05
91.	4702-796-04-03 Water Harvesting Structure NABARD R.L.D.F. XXVI	13.22	2.12	11.10
92.	4702-796-04-04 Regeneration/Up-Gradation/ Modernisation NABARD R.L.D.F. XXV	1.82	0.48	1.34
93.	4702-796-11 Regeneration/Upgradation/Modernisation/Renovation of Projects	8.73	0.04	8.69
	Total	32.87	4.29	28.58
Tourism				
94.	3452-80-796-01 Tourist Information and Publicity	1.61	0.43	1.18
95.	5452-80-796-01 Development of Tourist Places	61.67	5.06	56.61
96.	5452-80-796-03 Development of Rural Tourism	54.65	1.93	52.72
	Total	117.93	7.43	110.50
Agriculture				
97.	2435-01-796-01-01 Mukha Mantri Krishak Sathi Yojana	27.00	0.00	27.00
98.	2435-01-796-01-02 Krishak Utpadak Sangthan	27.00	0.00	27.00
	Total	54.00	0.00	54.00
Rural Development				
99.	2501-05-196-07-02 Functional related (For Scheduled Tribes)	106.11	0.78	105.33
100.	2515-196-44-02 Execution Grant (For Scheduled Tribes)	11.56	0.00	11.56
101.	2515-197-17-02 Execution Grant (for Scheduled Tribes)	46.24	0.00	46.24
102.	2515-197-19-03 Grant through Panchayati Raj Department (For Schedule Tribes)	1.89	0.00	1.89
103.	2515-198-36-02 Execution Grant (for Scheduled Tribes)	173.38	0.00	173.38
	Total	339.18	0.78	338.40

Appendix 3.9

(Refer paragraph 3.5.3; page 87)

Persistent savings in various heads under this grant from 2019-20 to 2021-22

(₹ In crore)

S. No.	Name of Head	Year	Total Provision	Actual Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of Savings
1	2210-05-796-02-01 Tertiary cancer care centre	2019-20	3.10	0.40	-2.70	87.10
		2020-21	5.35	0	-5.35	100.00
		2021-22	1.35	0	-1.35	100.00
2	2217-80-191-30-03 Sewerage Treatment Plant	2019-20	2.45	1.22	-1.23	50.20
		2020-21	17.66	0.68	-16.98	96.15
		2021-22	6.74	0.00	-6.74	100.00
3	2217-80-191-36-03 Swachh Bharat Mission (for Scheduled Tribes)	2019-20	6.56	0.92	-5.64	85.98
		2020-21	4.02	0.00	-4.02	100.00
		2021-22	5.02	1.92	-3.10	61.75
4	2217-80-192-39-03 Swachh Bharat Mission (for Scheduled Tribes)	2019-20	15.44	2.15	-13.29	86.08
		2020-21	9.46	0.00	-9.46	100.00
		2021-22	11.83	0.00	-11.83	100.00
5	2217-80-192-41-03 Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	2019-20	28.12	3.56	-24.56	87.34
		2020-21	23.18	0.03	-23.15	88.61
		2021-22	26.52	9.36	-17.16	64.71
6	2225-02-796-02-16 Tribal Research and Training Institute	2019-20	1.50	0.00	-1.50	100.00
		2020-21	1.50	0.09	-1.41	94.00
		2021-22	1.50	0.00	-1.50	100.00
7	2236-02-796-01-14 National Nutrition Mission (N.N.M.)	2019-20	26.41	4.91	-21.50	81.41
		2020-21	22.97	2.56	-20.41	88.86
		2021-22	28.98	6.46	-22.52	77.71
8	2401-196-07-27 Sustainable Agriculture Mission- Soil Health Management	2019-20	4.93	1.59	-3.34	67.75
		2020-21	5.60	1.32	-4.28	76.43
		2021-22	1.75	0.10	-1.65	94.29
9	2401-796-64-02 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (S.C.A)	2019-20	2.77	0.95	-1.82	65.70
		2020-21	4.62	1.07	-3.55	76.84
		2021-22	6.15	0.85	-5.30	86.18
10	2401-796-64-03 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (S.C.A)	2019-20	2.68	1.83	-0.85	31.72
		2020-21	3.28	0.96	-2.32	70.73
		2021-22	3.30	0.01	-3.29	99.70
11	2515-196-40-01 Swachh Bharat Mission (Rural) (for Scheduled Tribes)	2019-20	218.07	105.35	-112.72	51.69
		2020-21	254.16	47.01	-207.15	81.51
		2021-22	107.45	84.96	-22.49	20.93
12	4055-796-02-90 Police Awas	2019-20	9.73	4.16	-5.57	57.25
		2020-21	9.32	3.94	-5.38	57.73
		2021-22	10.62	4.00	-6.62	62.34
13	4202-03-796-01 Zila Sankul through the Sports Department	2019-20	5.23	0.50	-4.73	90.44
		2020-21	3.54	0.30	-3.24	91.53
		2021-22	30.55	6.50	-24.05	78.72
14	4210-03-796-01-04 Medical College and Associated Groups of Hospitals, Ajmer	2019-20	7.80	1.25	-6.55	83.97
		2020-21	9.50	3.54	-5.96	62.74
		2021-22	4.72	1.65	-3.07	65.04
15	4210-03-796-08-02 Medical College, Bikaner	2019-20	5.00	0.00	-5.00	100.00
		2020-21	5.00	0.00	-5.00	100.00
		2021-22	7.00	0.21	-6.79	97.00
16	4215-01-796-01-10 Narmada Water Supply Scheme (F.R.) (NABARD)	2019-20	1.67	0.00	-1.67	100.00
		2020-21	1.64	0.15	-1.49	90.85
		2021-22	2.03	1.00	-1.03	50.50
17	4215-01-796-01-20 Pokran- Phalsund Water Supply Project	2019-20	24.35	10.82	-13.53	55.56
		2020-21	28.68	2.78	-25.90	90.31
		2021-22	29.91	4.94	-24.97	83.48
18	4215-01-796-01-27 Barmar Lift Canal Water Supply Project Phase- 2	2019-20	4.96	0.00	-4.96	100.00
		2020-21	8.49	3.92	-4.57	53.83
		2021-22	8.45	1.55	-6.90	81.66
19	4215-01-796-02-04	2019-20	3.25	0.10	-3.15	96.92

S. No.	Name of Head	Year	Total Provision	Actual Expenditure	Saving	Percentage of Savings
	Jawai- Pali Pipe Line Project	2020-21	1.36	0.07	-1.29	94.85
		2021-22	4.05	0.00	-4.05	100.00
20	4215-01-796-02-43 Water Supply Project for 256 villages of Bhinnal Town and Bhinnal Tehsil	2019-20	3.90	0.00	-3.90	100.00
		2020-21	3.67	0.00	-3.67	100.00
		2021-22	3.38	0.49	-2.89	85.50
21	4215-01-796-02-44 Water Supply Schemes aided from National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB)	2019-20	5.50	2.54	-2.96	54.00
		2020-21	5.17	0.11	-5.06	98.07
		2021-22	5.09	0.00	-5.09	100.00
22	4215-01-796-02-45 Construction Work of Isarda Dam (through the Water Resources Department)	2019-20	3.25	0.00	-3.25	100.00
		2020-21	19.98	1.35	-18.63	93.24
		2021-22	13.50	0.95	-12.55	92.96
23	4215-01-796-02-46 Chambal- Dholpur- Bharatpur Project, Phase- I, Part- II (Urban)	2019-20	1.82	0.81	-1.01	55.49
		2020-21	1.89	0.00	-1.89	100.00
		2021-22	1.35	0.29	-1.06	78.52
24	4250-796-01-01 Plants and Equipment	2019-20	7.81	0.00	-7.81	100.00
		2020-21	3.50	0.00	-3.50	100.00
		2021-22	3.50	0.89	-2.61	74.57
25	4575-02-796-01-04 Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission (National Rurban Mission)	2019-20	7.37	0.15	-7.22	97.96
		2020-21	14.80	4.86	-9.94	67.16
		2021-22	12.60	2.30	-10.30	81.75
26	5054-03-796-07 Roads recouped from Central Road Fund	2019-20	96.52	41.37	-55.15	57.14
		2020-21	87.62	11.79	-75.83	86.54
		2021-22	107.84	46.04	-61.80	57.31
27	5452-80-796-01 Development of Tourist Places	2019-20	9.37	0.00	-9.37	100.00
		2020-21	8.60	2.00	-6.60	76.74
		2021-22	61.67	5.06	-56.61	91.80
28	5452-80-796-03 Development of Rural Tourism	2019-20	2.00	0.00	-2.00	100.00
		2020-21	3.00	0.89	-2.11	70.33
		2021-22	54.65	1.93	-52.72	96.47

Appendix 4.1

(Refer paragraph 4.5; page 101)

Position of Outstanding Abstract Contingent Bills up to 2021-22

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Name of Controlling Officer	Major Head/No. of AC bill	Year	DDO name	Amount
1	Principal, District Education and Training, Jalore		1990-91	Assistant Director, DIET, Jalore	0.30
2	Director, Adult and Continuing Education, Rajsamand		1996-97	District Adult Education Officer, Rajsamand	0.08
3	Zila Parishad, Banswara	4202 (2)	1990-91 1992-93	Zila Parishad, Banswara	0.30 0.24
4	Registrar, Revenue Board, Ajmer	2029 (2)	2007-08 2021-22	Ajm089002 Dy Registrar, Revenue Board, Ajmer	292.18 50.00
5	Commissioner, Relief Department Jaipur	2245 (1)	2012-13	District Magistrate & Collector, Alwar	103.50
6	Principal, Sawai Man Singh Medical College, Jaipur	4210 (4)	2020-21 2021-22	DDO Sawai Man Singh Medical Collage Jaipur	834.00 562.00
7	Principal, DR Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur	4210 (1)	2021-22	Principal, DR Sampurnanand Medical College, Jodhpur	999.08
8	Commissioner, Excise Department, Udaipur	2039 (1)	2021-22	Additional Commissioner (Admn) Excise Department Udaipur	0.66
9	Director, Mines and Geology Department, Udaipur	2853 (1)	2021-22	Additional Director (Admn), Mines and Geology Department, Udaipur	29.63
10	Secretary, Rajasthan Subordinate and Ministerial Service Selection Board, Durgapura, Jaipur	2051 (1)	2016-17	Secretary, Rajasthan Subordinate and Ministerial Service Selection Board, Durgapura, Jaipur	2.00
11	Secretary, Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Ajmer	2051 (11)	2021-22	Deputy Secretary, Rajasthan Public Service Commission, Ajmer	23.38
12	Director, N.C.C Directorate, Jaipur	2204 (4)	2021-22	Commanding Officer 3 Raj INDE COY, NCC, Sriganganagar Adm. Off. NCC Hq, Jaipur	1.64 4.30
13	Chief Engineer Water Resource Department	2701 (1)	2021-22	XEN & TA To Additional CE Water Resource Department, Udaipur	0.15
Total		31			2,903.44

Appendix-4.2

(Refer paragraph 4.6; page 104)

Statement showing the details of balances (more than ₹ 100 crore) in Personal Deposit Accounts as on 31 March 2022

(₹ in crore)				
S. No.	DDO Code	Name of the Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)	Name of Treasury and Code	Amount
1.	6628	Ajmer Smart City Limited, Ajmer	Ajmer (01)	104.51
2.	6890	Krishak Kalyan Kosh, Jaipur	Jaipur City (18)	225.95
3.	18698	Jal Jeevan Mission, PHED, Jaipur		202.38
4.	3476	Principal, SMS Medical College, Jaipur		153.32
5.	3486	Deputy Manager, Rajasthan Rajya Cooperative Bank Limited, Jaipur		1,283.32
6.	561	Managing Director, Water Supply Civil Management Corporation, Jaipur		2,763.48
7.	3672	Secretary, Rajasthan Rural Road Development Agency, Jaipur		569.00
8.	3398	Rajasthan Bhawan Nirman Karmkar Kalyan Mandal, Jaipur	457.72	
9.	6625	Jaipur Smart City Limited, Jaipur (Secretariat)	Jaipur-Secretariat (21)	274.99
10	3988	Director, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan, Jaipur (Secretariat)		129.19
11	5303	Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Finance Development Corporation, Jaipur (Secretariat)		517.86
12	4008	Rajasthan State Health Society, Jaipur (Secretariat)		1,061.71
13	4213	Rajasthan Mission on Skill and Livelihood, Jaipur (Secretariat)		139.13
14	5304	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation, Jaipur (Secretariat)		125.08
15	592	Managing Director, Rajcomp Info Services Limited, Jaipur (Secretariat)		459.46
16	5669	Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited, Jaipur (Secretariat)		978.08
17	5806	Indira Awas Yojana, Jaipur (Secretariat)		966.57
18	6087	Rajasthan Akshay Urja Vikas Nidhi, Jaipur (Secretariat)		132.41
19	6330	Rajasthan Medical Education Society, Jaipur (Secretariat)		337.35
20	6897	State Level Nodal Agency, Jaipur (Secretariat)		222.46
21	18794	Director, Swachchh Bharat Mission (Rural), Jaipur (Secretariat)		231.08
22	3798	Managing Director & Financial Advisor, Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited, Jaipur (Secretariat)		298.07
23	3792	Programme Director, Urban Poverty Eradication Programme, Jaipur (Secretariat)	664.80	
24	6627	Kota Smart City Limited, Kota	Kota (29)	203.66
25	6626	Udaipur Smart City Limited, Udaipur	Udaipur (38)	166.19
26.	1001	Commissioner, Tribal Area Development, Udaipur		264.15
TOTAL				12,931.92

Appendix-4.3

(Refer paragraph 4.6; page 104)

Statement showing the details of Drawing & Disbursing Officers having “NIL” Balances in Personal Deposit Accounts maintained in various treasuries during the year

S. No	DDO Code	Name of the Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)	Name of Treasury and Code	Reason given by Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)
1	5166	Deputy Director, ICDS, Ajmer	Ajmer (01)	Not intimated by the Department
2	131	Executive Director, Matasya Palak Vikas Abhikaran, Banswara	Banswara (03)	Not intimated by the Department
3	4997	Project Director, District Urban Development Agency (DUDA), Banswara		
4	6149	Government Engineering College, Baran	Baran (04)	Not intimated by the Department
5	6106	District Education Officer, Elementary Education, Barmer	Barmer (05)	Not intimated by the Department
6	473	HBA (Old 31.03.2004), Beawer	Beawer (06)	Not intimated by the Department
7	1883	Program Director, RSAGTR & Centre, Bharatpur	Bharatpur (07)	Not intimated by the Department
8	2284	Project Director, Mahila Adhikarita Vibhag, Bharatpur		
9	1130	Assistant Director, Fisheries Development Agency, Chittorgarh	Chittorgarh (11)	Not intimated by the Department
10	2932	Project Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Churu	Churu (12)	Not intimated by the Department.
11	1771	Deputy Director, Mahil Vikas Abhikaran, Dausa	Dausa (13)	Not intimated by the Department.
12	2548	Project Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Dungarpur	Dungarpur (15)	Not intimated by the Department.
13	1295	Program Officer, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Ganganagar	Ganganagar (16)	Not intimated by the Department.
14	2467	Project Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Hanumangarh	Hanumangarh (17)	Not intimated by the Department.
15	3489	Superintendent, Medical and Rehabilitation Centre (RRC), Jaipur	Jaipur City (18)	Not intimated by the Department.
16	3494	Treasury Officer, Life Insurance Corporation of India, Jaipur		
17	3495	Chairman, Treasury Mint Cooperative, Jaipur		
18	3497	Treasurer, Settlement Cooperative, Jaipur		
19	3633	Archaeology & Museum, Jaipur		
20	3634	Repayment of Housing Loan upto 31.03.2004		
21	3637	Repayment of HBA for HDFC		
22	3638	Repayment of HBA for SBBJ		
23	6095	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited, Jaipur City	Jaipur-Secretariat (21)	Not intimated by the Department.
24	3750	Director, Indian Institute of Health Management & Research, Jaipur (Secretariat)		

S. No	DDO Code	Name of the Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)	Name of Treasury and Code	Reason given by Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)
25	3762	Member Secretary & Director, Industrial Entrepreneurship & Management Development Institute, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
26	5679	Rajasthan Ex-servicemen, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
27	3799	Managing Director, Rajasthan State Handloom Cooperative Society, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
28	3946	Director/Sr. AO, College Education (NSS), Jaipur (Secretariat)		
29	4013	Rajasthan Project Development Fund, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
30	476	New MCS, SBBJ, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
31	5917	Rajasthan State Aids Control Society, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
32	6063	Rajasthan State Cooperative Consumer Federation Limited, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
33	6450	State Forest Development Agency, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
34	6535	District Project Manager, RACPMIS, Jaipur (Secretariat)		
35	4422	Project Officer, Women Empowerment Department, Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer (22)	Not intimated by the Department.
36	4711	Assistant Director, Animal Fertility Centre, Dug	Jhalawar (24)	Not intimated by the Department.
37	1556	Project Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Jhunjhunu	Jhunjhunu (25)	Not intimated by the Department.
38	1511	Commissioner, Nagar Sudhar Nyas, Jhunjhunu		
39	1403	Deputy Director & Project Director, ICDS, Jhunjhunu		
40	4104	Principal Director, Mahila & Bal Vikas Vibhag, Jodhpur (City)	Jodhpur City (26)	Not intimated by the Department.
41	2307	Manager, LIC, Forest Chavni, Kota	Kota (29)	Not intimated by the Department.
42	2323	Deputy Director, Bal Vikas Vibhag, DRDA, Kota		
43	2726	Assistant Director, Cattle Breeding Centre, Nagaur	Nagaur (30)	Not intimated by the Department.
44	1819	District Collector & Chairman, Animal Husbandry, Pali	Pali (31)	Not intimated by the Department
45	1846	Deputy Director, ICDS, Pali		
46	3470	Deputy Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh (32)	Not intimated by the Department
47	1575	Project Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Sikar	Sikar (35)	Not intimated by the Department
48	4809	Project Director, Zila Mahila Vikas Abhikaran, Sirohi	Sirohi (36)	Not intimated by the Department
49	5626	Divisional Sanskrit Education Officer, Udaipur	Udaipur (38)	Not intimated by the Department
50	5767	Rajiv Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur		

Source: Information provided by Office of the Accountant General (A & E), Rajasthan.

Appendix-4.4

(Refer paragraph 4.6; page 105)

Statement showing the details of non-operation of Personal Deposit Accounts during 2017-2022

(₹ in lakh)

S. No	Name of the Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO) and Code	Name of Treasury and Treasury Code	Balance during 2017-22	Reason given by Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)
1	F.F.D.A., Ajmer (397)	Ajmer (01)	1.98	Not intimated by the department
2	Superintendent, ITI, Kishangarh (5157)		5.71	Not intimated by the department.
3	Divisional Inspector, Ajmer (5625)		0.05	Not intimated by the department.
4	Superintendent, ITI, Bhiwadi (5026)	Alwar (02)	2.74	Not intimated by the department.
5	Deputy Director (Child Development), Child Development Scheme, District Women Development Agency (1246)	Baran (04)	2.21	Not intimated by the department.
6	Government Engineering College, Baran (6149)		-	Not intimated by the department.
7	District Collector, Barmer (3374)	Barmer (05)	0.09	Not intimated by the department.
8	Assistant Director, Horticulture (2246)	Bharatpur (07)	4.05	Not intimated by the department.
9	Deputy Director, ICDS (2249)		11.28	Not intimated by the department.
10	F.F.D.A., Bhilwara (3201)	Bhilwara (08)	8.01	Not intimated by the department.
11	Deputy Director, District Women Development Agency (3284)	Bikaner (09)	4.90	Not intimated by the department.
12	Finance Controller (Visheshadhikaary), Bikaner University (723)		14.60	Not intimated by the department.
13	Assistant Director, Fisheries Development Agency (1130)	Chittorgarh (11)	-	Not intimated by the department.
14	Deputy Conservator of Forest (2870)	Churu (12)	0.40	Not intimated by the department.
15	Sambhagiza Sans (5660)		0.05	Not intimated by the department.
16	ITI, Bari (4990)	Dholpur (14)	1.97	Not intimated by the department
17	Assistant Director, F.F.D.A. (2494)	Dungarpur (15)	1.24	Not intimated by the department
18	Land Acquisition Officer (SDM) (2021)	Ganganagar (16)	153.98	Not intimated by the department
19	HBA, SBBJ (474)		0.10	Not intimated by the department
20	Superintendent, ITI (3493)	Jaipur City (18)	5.28	Not intimated by the department
21	Principal, Govt. Dental College (3542)		26.11	Not intimated by the department
22	Repayment of Housing Loan upto 31.03.2004 (3634)		-	Not intimated by the department
23	Repayment of HBA for HDFC (3637)		-	Not intimated by the department
24	Repayment of HBA for SBBJ (3638)		-	Not intimated by the department
25	Chief Executive Officer, Fisheries Development Agency (551)		- ⁷	Not intimated by the department
26	Project Director, District Rural Training Centre (559)		2.03	Not intimated by the department
27	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar (5776)		0.27	Not intimated by the department
28	ITI, Smabharlake (4916)	Jaipur Rural (20)	1.82	Not intimated by the department
29	PD Core (3981)		0.04	Not intimated by the department

7. Only ₹ 0.90

Appendix

S. No	Name of the Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO) and Code	Name of Treasury and Treasury Code	Balance during 2017-22	Reason given by Drawing & Disbursing Officer (DDO)
30	Rajasthan State Agency Conservation Fund (4022)	Jaipur Secretariat (21)	954.42	Not intimated by the department
31	Rajasthan Awas Vikas Limited (5629)		101.87	Not intimated by the department
32	Rajasthan Waqf Board (5742)		136.70	Not intimated by the department
33	Rajya Swasthya evam Parivaar Kalyan Sansthan (5957)		26.21	Not intimated by the department
34	Ex. Engineer, PWD, Division-I (4461)	Jaisalmer (22)	68.00	Not intimated by the department
35	Ex. Engineer, Water Resources Division (4483)		1.82	Not intimated by the department
36	Project Director, District Women Development Agency (1393)	Jalore (1393)	3.20	Not intimated by the department
37	Mini Secretariat, YMG Committee (4715)	Jhalawar (24)	0.38	Not intimated by the department
38	Principal, Agriculture & Soil Conservation (2093)	Jodhpur City (26)	5.59	Not intimated by the department
39	Ex. Engineer, Water Resources Division (4023)		12.96	Not intimated by the department
40	Deputy Conservator of Forest (4071)		2.60	Not intimated by the department
41	Manager, LIC, Forest Chawani, Kota (2307)	Kota (29)	-	Not intimated by the department
42	Assistant Director, Fisheries Development, Kota (2324)		0.70	Not intimated by the department
43	District Collector, National Social Assistance Programmer, Nagaur (2577)	Nagaur (30)	9.35	Not intimated by the department
44	Project Director, District Fisheries Development Authority, Sawai Madhopur (1636)	Sawai Madhopur (34)	1.48	Not intimated by the department
45	Nagar Vikas Nyas (5811)		0.01	Not intimated by the department
46	Krishi Upaj Mandi Samiti, Neem Ka Thana, Sikar (1314)	Sikar (35)	0.10	Not intimated by the department
47	Project Director, District Women Development Agency, Tonk (4230)	Tonk (37)	0.17	Not intimated by the department
48	District Collector (Small Savings), Tonk (4283)		0.01	Not intimated by the department
49	Rajiv Gandhi Tribal University, Udaipur (5767)	Udaipur (38)	-	Not intimated by the department
50	Deputy Conservator of Forest-South (999)		2.99	Not intimated by the department
51	Recovery of Loan (MCA-SBBJ) (476)	Udaipur-Rural (41)	0.03	Not intimated by the department
52	Executive Engineer, Irrigation Division, Salumbar (989)		51.98	Not intimated by the department
	TOTAL		1,629.51	

Source: Information provided by Office of the Accountant General (A & E), Rajasthan.

Appendix-4.5

(Refer paragraph 4.7; page 106)

Minor Head 800- Other Expenditure

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Major Head	Expenditure under Minor Head 800	Total Expenditure	Percentage
1.	2040-Taxes on Sales, Trade etc.	873.43	1,243.85	70.22
2.	2211-Family Welfare	1,992.08	3,923.77	50.77
3	2700-Major Irrigation	1,304.79	1,716.34	76.02
4	2701-Medium Irrigation	144.22	261.10	55.24
5	3425-Other Transport Services	12.57	12.57	100.00
6	3452-Tourism	24.78	43.00	57.63
7	4047-Capital Outlay on Fiscal services	0.01	0.01	99.49
8	4235-Capital Outlay on Social Security and Welfare	2.90	3.14	92.11
9	4236-Capital Outlay on Nutrition	1.18	1.69	69.95
10	4401-Capital Outlay on Crop Husbandry	61.78	96.17	64.24
11	4885-Other Capital Outlay on Industries and Minerals	3.48	4.25	82.01
12	5054-Capital outlay on Roads and Bridges	2,321.65	4,161.86	55.78
13	5425-Capital Outlay on Other Scientific and Environmental Research	0.40	0.40	100.00
14	5475-Capital Outlay on Other General Economic Services	313.23	470.26	66.61
	Total	7,056.50	11,938.43	

Minor Head 800- Other Receipts

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Major head	Receipts under Minor Head 800	Total Receipts	Percentage
1	0035-Taxes on Immovable Property other than Agricultural Land	222.43	222.45	99.99
2	0056- Jails	0.55	0.55	100.00
3	0058-Stationery and Printing	9.66	12.17	79.38
4	0070-Other administrative services	387.41	698.31	55.48
5	0071-Contribution and Recoveries toward pensions and other retirement benefits	86.32	123.87	69.68
6	0075- Miscellaneous General Services	1,894.99	2,591.41	73.13
7	0211-Family Welfare	0.22	0.22	100.00
8	0217-Urban Development	3.96	3.96	100.00
9	0220-Information and Publicity	0.10	0.10	99.95
10	0230-Labour and Employment	512.80	530.95	96.58
11	0235-Social Security and Welfare	17.50	17.50	99.98
12	0401-Crop Husbandry	11.11	11.42	97.24
13	0406-Forestry and Wild Life	64.38	119.60	53.83
14	0425-Co-operation	5.28	9.40	56.19
15	0435-Other Agricultural Programmes	11.48	11.56	99.28
16	0515-Other Rural Development Programmes	40.61	40.93	99.22
17	0801- Power	32.22	32.22	100.00
18	0851-Village and Small Industries	0.86	0.86	100.00
19	0852-Industries	2.27	2.27	100.00
20	1452-Tourism	1.07	1.07	100.00
21	1475-Other General Economic Services	659.30	700.98	94.05
	Total	3,964.52	5,131.83	

Appendix 4.6

(Refer paragraph 4.7; page 107)

Irregularities in provision in appropriate Minor Head

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Budget head	Budget Provision under the head	More appropriate Minor Head under the same Major Head
1.	3054- Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 01-Maintenance and Restoration of Districts Roads 01-District Roads	72.57	Under 3054-04 (i) 105-Maintenance and Repairs (ii) 337- Roads works
2.	3054- Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 02-Rural Roads 01-Repairs of Rural Roads	260.07	
3.	3054-Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 06-Maintenance and Restoration of Metropolitan Roads	12.02	
4.	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 02- Other Road Construction Programme 01- Rural Roads	493.31	Under 5054-04 337-Road Works
5.	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 02- Other Road Construction Programme 06- Urban Roads	2.91	
6.	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 11-Road of RIDF financed by NABARD (Road upgradation projects)	10.41	
7.	5054- Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 14-Road financed from State Road Development fund 90- Construction works	298.82	
8.	5054-Capital Outlay on Roads and Bridges 04-District and Other Roads 800-Other expenditure 22-Road financed from Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana 01-Rural Road	1386.85	Under 5054-04 337-Road Works
9.	2217-Urban Development 05-Other Urban Development Schemes 800-Other Expenditure 01-Smart City (Ajmer, Jaipur, Udaipur and Kota)	932.00	Under 2217-05- (i) 051- Construction (ii) 053- Repairs and Maintenance

Appendix-4.7

(Refer paragraph 4.12; page 111)

Category-wise details of cases of theft/loss and misappropriation in various departments

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Name of Department	Theft/loss cases		Misappropriation/loss of Government material		Total	
		Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount	Number of cases	Amount
1.	Revenue	28	156.45	30	1,141.47	58	1,297.92
2.	Education	84	135.79	65	5,033.36	149	5,169.15
3.	Medical	24	283.12	44	469.60	68	752.72
4.	Public Works	03	1.41	16	462.33	19	463.74
5.	Water Resources	02	0.62	02	33.95	04	34.57
6.	Ground Water	04	4.95	02	3.40	06	8.35
7.	CAD, IGNP	0	0	00	00	0	0
8.	IGNP	06	12.56	05	69.73	11	82.29
9.	Forest	03	26.42	02	77.32	05	103.74
10.	PHED	187	193.33	16	80.42	203	273.75
11.	Justice	04	1.67	10	118.92	14	120.59
12.	Police	14	16.40	06	27.86	20	44.26
13.	Women & Child Development	00	00	03	6.05	03	6.05
14.	Department of Local Self Government Rajasthan	02	4.61	06	40.67	08	45.28
15.	Rural Development and Panchayati Raj Department	63	1,109.30	55	1,244.38	118	2,353.68
16.	Miscellaneous	22	115.61	37	979.19	59	1,094.80
	Total	446	2,062.24	299	9,788.65	745	11,850.89

Appendix 4.8

(Refer paragraph 4.13; page 112)

Detail of excess/short payment of pension

(₹ in lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	Excess payment made during 2021-22		Recovered Amount	Balance Amount
		Number of cases	Amount		
1.	Family pension not reduced after expiry of the prescribed period (Rule 62 of Rajasthan Civil Services (Pension) Rules 1996).	02	3.13	0.14	2.99
2.	Family pension not stopped after attaining the age of 25 years/marriage/employment of dependent (Rule 67 of Rajasthan Civil Services (Pension) Rules 1996).	01	1.01	0.00	1.01
3.	Pension not reduced after its commutation [Rule 28 Of Rajasthan Civil Services (Commutation of Pension) Rules, 1996]	157	29.12	13.42	15.70
4.	Pension paid after death of pensioners	08	4.67	0.85	3.82
5.	Pension and Dearness Relief paid at higher rate than admissible	01	2.95	2.95	0.00
6.	Non-recovery of dues from gratuity payments	72	49.14	33.62	15.52
7.	Miscellaneous (Excess and Irregular payment of Additional Pension etc.)	15	17.71	7.51	10.20
Total		256	107.73	58.49	49.24
Short payment of pension during 2021-22				Paid Amount	Balance Amount
8.	Miscellaneous (Short payment of Additional pension and other pension)	40	34.90	21.83	13.07

Appendix – 5.1

(Refer paragraph 5.2; page 116 and paragraph 5.6.2.2; page 130)

Statement showing list of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) of Rajasthan under audit jurisdiction of CAG and status of their annual accounts as on 30 September 2022

S. No.	Name of the PSUs	Date of Incorporation	Accounts finalized upto	Year for which accounts were not finalised/ received	Number of Accounts in arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6
A	Energy and Power Sector				
	Government Companies				
1	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	19-Jun-2000	2021-22	Nil	0
2	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	19-Jun-2000	2021-22	Nil	0
3	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	19-Jun-2000	2021-22	Nil	0
4	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	19-Jun-2000	2021-22	Nil	0
5	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	19-Jun-2000	2021-22	Nil	0
6	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	4-Dec-2015	2021-22	Nil	0
7	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	6-Apr-1995	2021-22	Nil	0
8	Chhabra Power Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 4)	22-Nov-2006	2021-22	Nil	0
9	Dholpur Gas Power Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 4)	22-Nov-2006	2021-22	Nil	0
10	Giral Lignite Power Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 4)	23-Nov-2006	2021-22	Nil	0
11	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 5)	7-Aug-2008	2021-22	Nil	0
12	Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 5)	5-Jul-2010	2021-22	Nil	0
13	Rajasthan Solarpark Development Company Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 7)	2-Nov-2011	2021-22	Nil	0
14	Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 18)	10-July 2008	2019-20	2020-21 to 2021-22	2
15	Rajasthan State Gas Limited (Joint venture of S. No. 14)	20-Sep-2013	2020-21	2021-22	1
16	Sangod Transmission Services Limited (Subsidiary of S. No. 5)	03-Feb-2021	2021-22	Nil	0
B	Industries and Commerce Sector				
	Government Companies				
17	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited	28-Mar-1969	2021-22	Nil	0
18	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited	7-May-1947	2019-20	2020-21 to 2021-22	2
19	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited	3-Jun-1961	2020-21	2021-22	1
20	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Limited	1-Apr-1984	2019-20	2020-21 to 2021-22	2
21	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (Subsidiary Joint Company of S. No. 18)	19-Jan-2007	2021-22	Nil	0
22	Rajasthan Industrial Corridors Development Corporation Limited	15-Mar-2022	First Account not received	NA	NA
	Statutory Corporations				
23	Rajasthan Financial Corporation	17-Jan-1955	2021-22	Nil	0

Appendix

S. No.	Name of the PSUs	Date of Incorporation	Accounts finalized upto	Year for which accounts were not finalised/ received	Number of Accounts in arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6
C	Finance Sector				
	Government Companies				
24	Rajasthan State Power Finance and Financial Services Corporation Limited	21-Dec-2012	2021-22	Nil	0
25	Rajasthan State Beverages Corporation Limited	24-Feb-2005	2021-22	Nil	0
26	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited	1-Jul-1956	2020-21	2021-22	1
27	Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited	2-Feb-2022	First Account not received	NA	NA
D	Agriculture, Food and Allied Industries Sector				
	Government Companies				
28	Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited	28-Mar-1978	2020-21	2021-22	1
29	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	27-Dec-2010	2016-17	2017-18 to 2021-22	5
	Inactive Government Companies				
30	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited	1-Aug-1969	2014-15	2015-16 to 2021-22	7
	Statutory Corporations				
31	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation	30-Dec-1957	2021-22	Nil	0
E	Culture and Tourism Sector				
	Government Companies				
32	Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Limited	7-Jun-1965	2015-16	2016-17 to 2021-22	6
33	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited	24-Nov-1978	2017-18	2018-19 to 2021-22	4
F	Transport Sector				
	Inactive Government Companies				
34	Rajasthan Civil Aviation Corporation Limited	20-Dec-2006	2020-21	2021-22	1
	Statutory Corporations				
35	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	1-Oct-1964	2020-21	2021-22	1
G	Urban Development Sector				
	Government Companies				
36	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited	1-Jan-2010	2021-22	Nil	0
37	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited	1-Dec-2004	2019-20	2020-21 to 2021-22	2
H	Other Sectors				
	Government Companies				
38	Rajasthan Police Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	22-Jun-2013	2020-21	2021-22	1
39	Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited	8-Feb-1979	2020-21	2021-22	1

S. No.	Name of the PSUs	Date of Incorporation	Accounts finalized upto	Year for which accounts were not finalised/ received	Number of Accounts in arrears
1	2	3	4	5	6
40	Raj COMP Info Services Limited	27-Oct-2010	2020-21	2021-22	1
41	Rajasthan Ex-Servicemen Corporation Limited	29-Mar-2012	2021-22	Nil	0
42	Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited	4-May-2011	2020-21	2021-22	1
43	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation	17-Aug-2010	2020-21	2021-22	1
44	Rajasthan State Forest Development Corporation Limited	16-Dec-2020	First Account not received	NA	NA
	Inactive Government Companies				
45	Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Limited	25-Jan-1984	2020-21	2021-22	1
	Government Controlled other Companies				
46	Ajmer Smart City Limited	24-Nov-2016	NA	2019-20 to 2021-22	3
47	Jaipur Smart City Limited	12-Mar-2016	2019-20	2020-21 to 2021-22	2
48	Kota Smart City Limited	28-Nov-2016	2020-21	2021-22	1
49	Udaipur Smart City Limited	12-Mar-2016	2020-21	2021-22	1
				Total	49

Appendix – 5.2

(Refer paragraph 5.2.1; page 117)

Summarised financial position and working results of PSUs as per latest finalized accounts as of 30 September 2022

(₹ in crore)

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ⁸	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A.	Energy and Power Sector									
	Government Companies									
1.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	2022-23	3,044.25	557.55	15,938.04	10,867.97	1,384.10	-16,629.25	-27,497.22
2.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	2022-23	3,760.40	436.20	20,885.70	11,773.85	3,098.78	-17,323.05	-29,096.90
3.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	2022-23	2,024.40	-1465.34	17,675.85	10,856.34	-1,502.17	-22,105.60	-32,961.94
4.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	2021-22	2022-23	2,945.34	-1993.22	14,230.21	10,605.23	41,276.11	2,843.31	-7,743.07
5.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	2021-22	2022-23	998.76	-188.27	3,088.76	4,791.04	14,827.14	3,155.99	-1,635.05
6.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	2021-22	2022-23	36.53	26.83	107.30	12.94	253.01	253.01	240.07

8. Net worth is the sum total of the 'Paid-up Capital' and 'Free Reserves and Surplus' minus 'Accumulated Losses' and 'Deferred Revenue Expenditure (DRE)'. To arrive at the Net Worth figures of Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam limited, DRE of ₹ 18.85 crore were deducted.

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ^a	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
7.	Rajasthan Solarpark Development Company Limited (Subsidiary of Sl. (6))	2021-22	2022-23	29.64	20.57	24.83	0.05	62.98	62.98	62.93
8.	Chhabra Power Limited (Subsidiary of Sl. (4))	2021-22	2022-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05
9.	Dholpur Gas Power Limited (Subsidiary of Sl. (4))	2021-22	2022-23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.05
10.	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	2021-22	2022-23	2.89	0.00	31.26	50.00	50.00	50.00	0.00
11.	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited (Subsidiary of Sl. (5))	2021-22	2022-23	-1.11	-1.34	0.00	0.05	-11.50	-11.50	-11.55
12.	Sangod Transmission Service Limited (Subsidiary of Sl. (5))	2021-22	2022-23	-0.02	-0.02	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.03	-0.02
13.	Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited (Subsidiary of Sl. (5))	2021-22	2022-23	-0.01	-1.67	0.00	0.05	-22.18	-22.18	-22.23
14.	Giral Lignite Power Limited (Subsidiary of S. 5)	2021-22	2022-23	-92.44	-345.47	0.00	370.05	-1735.38	-1852.69	-2222.74
15.	Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Ltd. (subsidiary of S No. 21)	2019-20	2020-21	0.02	0.02	0.00	67.08	65.41	65.41	-1.67
16.	Rajasthan State Gas Limited (Joint Venture of S. No. 15)	2020-21	2021-22	15.74	11.85	52.56	130.00	152.26	150.26	20.26
	Total A			12,764.39	-2,942.31	72,034.51	49,524.80	57,898.59	-51,363.28	-1,00,869.23

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ⁸	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
B.	Industries and Commerce Sector									
	Government Companies									
17.	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited	2020-21	2021-22	0.44	0.12	28.94	6.96	-9.83	-18.04	-25.00
18.	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Limited	2019-20	2022-23	-0.98	-0.99	5.43	46.06	-1.65	-5.46	-51.52
19.	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited (Subsidiary Joint Company of S. 21)	2021-22	2022-23	214.24	14.61	1139.03	20.00	1494.53	75.63	55.63
20.	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited	2021-22	2022-23	791.99	602.26	1,527.15	210.19	3,223.41	3,223.41	3,013.22
21.	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited	2019-20	2021-22	177.25	137.35	902.93	77.55	2354.68	2354.68	2277.13
	Statutory Corporations									
22.	Rajasthan Financial Corporations	2021-22	2022-23	38.76	11.14	80.53	160.73	120.53	54.56	-106.17
	Total B			1,221.7	764.49	3,684.01	521.49	7,181.67	5,684.78	5,163.29
C.	Finance Sector									
	Government Companies									
23.	Rajasthan State Power Finance and Financial Services Corporation Limited	2021-22	2022-23	12.96	3.40	15.61	140.00	661.37	161.37	21.37
24.	Rajasthan State Beverages Corporation Limited	2021-22	2022-23	45.02	31.38	7493.60	2.00	136.30	136.30	134.30

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ^a	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
25.	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited	2020-21	2022-23	74.30	50.67	2,416.98	180.39	458.89	458.73	278.34
	Total C			132.28	85.45	9,926.19	322.39	1,256.56	756.40	434.01
D.	Agriculture, Food and Allied Industries Sector									
26.	Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited	2020-21	2021-22	19.28	10.25	266.92	7.59	148.31	148.31	140.72
27.	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	2016-17	2019-20	6.87	3.51	475.17	50.00	96.51	86.73	36.73
	Inactive Government Companies									
28.	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited	2014-15	2017-18	-0.14	-1.46	0.00	6.01	-2.21	-48.82	-54.83
	Statutory Corporations									
29.	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation	2021-22	2022-23	34.35	19.14	108.88	7.85	728.38	408.09	400.24
	Total D			60.36	31.44	850.97	71.45	970.99	594.31	522.86
E.	Culture and Tourism Sector									
30.	Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Limited	2015-16	2019-20	-0.06	-0.10	1.69	2.16	-2.55	-6.55	-8.71
31.	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2017-18	2022-23	10.54	10.09	54.33	21.95	-96.77	-119.77	-141.72
	Total E			10.48	9.99	56.02	24.11	-99.32	-126.32	-150.43

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ^a	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
F.	Transport Sector									
	Inactive Government Companies									
32.	Rajasthan Civil Aviation Corporation Limited	2020-21	2021-22	0.04	0.04	0.00	4.49	-1.78	-1.78	-6.27
	Statutory Corporations									
33.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	2020-21	2022-23	44.97	-43.24	364.88	638.96	-3,118.20	-4,591.08	-5,230.04
	Total F			45.01	-43.20	364.88	643.45	-3,119.98	-4,592.86	-5,236.31
G.	Urban Development Sector									
	Government Companies									
34.	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited	2021-22	2022-23	-39.87	-83.25	13.25	1,958.00	1,967.81	1,471.36	-486.64
35.	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited	2019-20	2021-22	0.30	0.06	49.00	48.67	1,717.08	74.10	25.43
	Total G			-39.57	-83.19	62.25	2,006.67	3,684.89	1,545.46	-461.21
H.	Other Sectors									
	Government Companies									
36.	Rajasthan Police Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	2021-22	2.60	1.88	4.27	1.00	6.47	6.47	5.47
37.	Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited	2020-21	2021-22	263.65	3.60	785.57	100.00	2976.53	246.58	146.58

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ^a	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
38.	Raj COMP Info Services Limited	2020-21	2021-22	19.58	15.39	159.94	5.00	110.86	110.86	105.86
39.	Rajasthan Ex-Servicemen Corporation Limited	2021-22	2022-23	5.47	5.41	175.08	5.00	36.67	36.67	31.67
40.	Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited	2020-21	2021-22	21.79	9.36	833.41	5.00	67.40	61.09	56.09
41.	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation	2020-21	2021-22	1.54	1.53	18.54	0.05	-13.00	-13.00	-13.05
	Inactive Government Companies									
42.	Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Limited	2020-21	2021-22	0.04	0.03	0.00	1.27	-0.89	-0.89	-2.16
	Total H			314.67	37.20	1,976.81	117.32	3,184.04	447.78	330.46
	Grand Total (36 Government Companies)			14,391.30	-2,125.78	88,401.35	52,412.37	73,231.61	-42,873.81	-95,267.33
	Grand Total (3 Inactive Government Companies)			-0.06	-1.39	0	11.77	-4.88	-51.49	-63.26
	Grand Total (3 Statutory Corporations)			118.08	-12.96	554.29	807.54	-2269.29	-4128.43	-4935.97
	Grand Total (A to H) (42 PSUs)			14,509.32	-2,140.13	88,955.64	53,231.68	70,957.44	-47,053.73	-1,00,266.56
	Government Controlled other Companies									
43.	Ajmer Smart City Ltd	2019-20 ⁹	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	8.65	8.65	8.64

9. Figures of financial position and working results of Ajmer Smart City Limited are based on the information provided by the company as its first account (2019-20) were not finalized till 30.9.2022.

Appendix

S.No.	Type and name of PSUs	Period of latest finalized accounts	Year in which the accounts were finalised	Net profit/ Loss (-) before Interest & Tax	Net Profit/ Loss (-)	Turn-over	Paid-up capital	Capital Employed	Net Worth ^a	Accumulated Profit/ Loss (-)
44.	Jaipur Smart City Ltd	2019-20	2020-21	0.54	0.05	0.00	200.00	204.45	204.45	4.45
45.	Kota Smart City Ltd.	2020-21	2021-22	-0.07	-0.06	0.00	200.00	208.17	208.17	8.17
46.	Udaipur Smart City Ltd	2020-21	2021-22	0.00	-0.02	0.00	200.00	199.86	199.86	-0.14
	Total (4 Government Controlled other Companies)			0.47	-0.03	0.0	600.01	621.13	621.13	21.12
	Grand Total			14,509.79	-2,140.16	88,955.64	53,831.69	71,578.57	-46,432.60	-1,00,245.44

Appendix – 5.3

(Refer paragraph 5.5.3; page 125)

Statement showing list of PSUs having negative Net Worth as on 31 March 2022

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Name of PSU	Year of latest finalized accounts	Paid Up Capital ¹⁰	Net Profit/loss after Interest, Tax and Dividend	Accumulated Losses (-)	Net Worth	State Government Equity as on 31 March 2022 ¹¹	State Government Loans as on 31 March 2022
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi	vii	viii	ix
1	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited	2020-21	6.96	0.12	-25.00	-18.04	6.64	0.75
2	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Limited	2019-20	46.06	-0.99	-51.52	-5.46	45.51	0.00
3	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	10,867.97	557.55	-27,497.22	-16,629.25	10,867.97	1,017.37
4	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	11,773.85	436.2	-29,096.90	-17,323.05	11,773.85	1,294.38
5	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2021-22	10,856.34	-1,465.34	-32,961.94	-22,105.60	10,856.34	1,001.46
6	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited	2021-22	0.05	-1.34	-11.55	-11.50	-	0.00
7	Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited	2021-22	0.05	-1.67	-22.23	-22.18	-	0.00
8	Giral Lignite Power Limited	2021-22	370.05	-345.47	-2,222.74	-1,852.69	-	0.00
9	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation Limited	2020-21	0.05	1.53	-13.05	-13.00	0.05	0.00
10	Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Limited	2015-16	2.16	-0.1	-8.71	-6.55	12.16	0.95
11	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited	2017-18	21.95	10.09	-141.72	-119.77	79.45	43.41
12	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	2020-21	638.96	-43.24	-5,230.04	-4,591.08	1,480.87	0.00
13	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited	2014-15	6.01	-1.46	-54.83	-48.82	6.01	17.51
14	Rajasthan Civil Aviation Corporation Limited	2020-21	4.49	0.04	-6.27	-1.78	4.49	0.00
15	Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Limited	2020-21	1.27	0.03	-2.16	-0.89	1.27	0.00
	Total		34,596.22	-854.05	-97,345.88	-62,749.66	35,134.61	3,375.83

10. Information in respect of column no. iv to vii as per latest finalised accounts.

11. Information in respect of column no. viii to ix as per information received from PSUs as on 31 March 2022.

Appendix – 5.4

(Refer paragraph 5.5.5; page 126)

Details of Return on Capital Employed (ROCE) of State PSUs for the three years ended 31 March 2022

S.No.	Name of PSU	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)
A. Government Companies and Statutory Corporations										
1.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	3,157.51	-3,973.60	--	2,441.27	-2,545.41	--	3,044.25	1,384.10	219.94
2.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	5,222.57	-1,760.89	--	2,549.25	-1,973.26	--	3,760.40	3,098.78	121.35
3.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	3,053.11	-4,252.99	--	1,513.59	-4,640.79	--	2,024.40	-1,502.17	--
4.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	4,259.84	46,941.06	9.07	3,410.18	46,941.71	7.26	2,945.34	41,276.11	7.14
5.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	1,260.41	14,998.67	8.40	1,281.77	15,481.59	8.28	998.76	14,827.14	6.74
6.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	31.02	208.54	14.87	27.57	227.47	12.12	36.53	253.01	14.44
7.	Rajasthan Solarpark Development Company Limited	0.51	29.69	1.72	17.58	42.42	41.44	29.64	62.98	47.06
8.	Chhabra Power Limited	0.00	0.01	--	0.00	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	--
9.	Dholpur Gas Power Limited	0.00	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	--	0.00	0.00	--

S.No.	Name of PSU	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)
10.	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	0.00	50.00	--	0.08	50.00	0.16	2.89	50.00	5.78
11.	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited	-0.07	-9.87	--	-0.06	-10.16	--	-1.11	-11.50	--
12.	Sangod Transmission Service Limited	-	-	--	-	-	--	-0.02	0.03	66.67
13.	Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited	-0.02	-18.86	--	-0.01	-20.40	--	-0.01	-22.18	--
14.	Giral Lignite Power Limited	-95.40	-989.91	--	-94.21	-1337.28	--	-92.44	-1735.38	--
15.	Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Ltd.	0.01	65.47	0.02	0.02	65.41	0.03	0.02	65.41	0.03
16.	Rajasthan State Gas Limited	15.65	138.33	11.31	15.74	152.26	10.34	15.74	152.26	10.34
17.	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited	0.70	-10.18	--	0.44	-9.83	--	0.44	-9.83	--
18.	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Limited	-0.63	-0.95	--	-0.63	-0.95	--	-0.98	-1.65	--
19.	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited	323.54	1644.36	19.68	207.30	1617.10	12.82	214.24	1494.53	14.33
20.	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited	134.01	1905.12	7.03	725.24	2646.26	27.41	791.99	3223.41	24.57
21.	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited	222.47	2260.31	9.84	177.25	2354.68	7.53	177.25	2354.68	7.53
22.	Rajasthan Financial Corporations	31.10	347.07	8.96	35.02	196.96	17.78	38.76	120.53	32.16
23.	Rajasthan State Power Finance and Financial Services Corporation Limited	0.24	106.91	0.22	3.07	108.65	2.83	12.96	661.37	1.96

Appendix

S.No.	Name of PSU	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ In crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ In crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ In crore)	ROCE (per cent)
24.	Rajasthan State Beverages Corporation Limited	32.91	74.48	44.19	44.61	105.13	42.43	45.02	136.30	33.03
25.	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited	87.35	392.32	22.26	87.35	408.36	21.39	74.30	458.89	16.19
26.	Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited	17.23	137.92	12.49	19.28	148.31	13.00	19.28	148.31	13.00
27.	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	6.87	86.73	7.92	6.87	96.51	7.12	6.87	96.51	7.12
28.	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited	-0.14	-2.21	--	-0.14	-2.21	--	-0.14	-2.21	--
29.	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation	121.49	632.71	19.20	116.84	632.71	18.47	34.35	728.38	4.72
30.	Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Limited	-0.06	-2.55	--	-0.06	-2.55	--	-0.06	-2.55	--
31.	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited	-6.72	-118.86	--	-6.72	-118.86	--	10.54	-96.77	--
32.	Rajasthan Civil Aviation Corporation Limited	-0.05	-1.86	--	0.04	-1.82	--	0.04	-1.78	--
33.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	0.92	-2,973.28	--	-72.75	-3,091.22	--	44.97	-3,118.20	--
34.	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited	-13.89	2,023.62	-0.69	-20.79	2,046.81	-1.02	-39.87	1,967.81	-2.03
35.	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited	0.73	613.34	0.12	4.90	1,425.07	0.34	0.30	1,717.08	0.02

S.No.	Name of PSU	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)	EBIT (₹ in crore)	Capital Employed (₹ in crore)	ROCE (per cent)
36.	Rajasthan Police Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	2.39	4.70	50.85	2.60	6.47	40.19	2.60	6.47	40.19
37.	Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited	335.89	3,117.59	10.77	263.65	2,976.53	8.86	263.65	2,976.53	8.86
38.	Raj COMP Info Services Limited	40.20	95.95	41.90	40.20	95.95	41.90	19.58	110.86	17.66
39.	Rajasthan Ex-Servicemen Corporation Limited	5.46	25.16	21.70	6.14	31.26	19.64	5.47	36.67	14.92
40.	Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited	27.11	71.75	37.78	12.99	63.00	20.62	21.79	67.40	32.33
41.	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation	2.13	-13.00	--	1.54	-13.00	--	1.54	-13.00	--
42.	Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Limited	-0.20	-0.92	--	0.04	-0.89	--	0.04	-0.89	--
	Total A	18,276.19	61,841.88	29.55	12,817.05	64,151.99	19.98	14,509.32	70,957.44	20.45
B. Government Controlled Other Companies										
43.	Ajmer Smart City Ltd	0.00	8.65	--	0.00	8.65	--	0.00	8.65	--
44.	Jaipur Smart City Ltd	0.54	204.45	0.26	0.54	204.45	0.26	0.54	204.45	0.26
45.	Kota Smart City Ltd.	0.00	208.23	--	0.00	208.23	--	-0.07	208.17	-0.03
46.	Udaipur Smart City Ltd	0.00	199.88	--	0.00	199.88	--	0.00	199.86	--
	Total B	0.54	621.21	0.09	0.54	621.21	0.09	0.47	621.13	0.08
	Grand Total	18,276.73	62,463.09	29.26	1,2817.59	64,773.20	19.79	14,509.79	71,578.57	20.27

Appendix – 5.5

(Refer paragraph 5.5.6; page 126)

Statement showing Return on Equity of Government Companies and Statutory Corporations wherein State Government has direct Equity investment for the three years ended 31 March 2022

S. No.	Type and name of PSUs	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)	Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)	Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)
1.	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	788.06	-17,764.92	--	175.73	-17,482.87	--	557.55	-16,629.25	--
2.	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2,188.15	-17,568.95	--	-660.75	-18,119.18	--	436.20	-17,323.05	--
3.	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	9.85	-19,276.92	--	-1,731.68	-20,859.63	--	-1,465.34	-22,105.60	--
4.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	143.80	6,062.68	2.37	-1,031.23	5,072.00	-20.33	-1,993.22	2,843.31	-70.10
5.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	148.85	3,424.69	4.35	105.39	3,366.68	3.13	-188.27	3,155.99	-5.97
6.	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	23.36	208.54	11.20	20.22	227.47	8.89	26.83	253.01	10.60
7.	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	0.00
8.	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited	0.36	-18.16	--	0.12	-18.04	--	0.12	-18.04	--
9.	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Limited	-0.64	-4.47	--	-0.64	-4.47	--	-0.99	-5.46	--
10.	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited	70.51	1,905.12	3.70	530.91	2,646.26	20.06	602.26	3,223.41	18.68
11.	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited	149.34	2,260.31	6.61	137.35	2,354.68	5.83	137.35	2,354.68	5.83

S. No.	Type and name of PSUs	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)	Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)	Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)
12.	Rajasthan Financial Corporations	-6.22	46.04	-13.51	-0.12	45.93	-0.26	11.14	54.56	20.42
13.	Rajasthan State Power Finance and Financial Services Corporation Limited	0.17	106.91	0.16	2.18	108.65	2.01	3.40	161.37	2.11
14.	Rajasthan State Beverages Corporation Limited	19.80	74.48	26.58	30.85	105.13	29.34	31.38	136.30	23.02
15.	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited	57.11	392.01	14.57	57.11	408.05	14.00	50.67	458.73	11.05
16.	Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited	6.41	137.92	4.65	10.25	148.31	6.91	10.25	148.31	6.91
17.	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited	3.51	86.73	4.05	3.51	86.73	4.05	3.51	86.73	4.05
18.	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited	-1.46	-48.82	--	-1.46	-48.82	--	-1.46	-48.82	--
19.	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation	81.75	345.12	23.69	81.75	345.12	23.69	19.14	408.09	4.69
20.	Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Limited	-0.10	-6.55	--	-0.10	-6.55	--	-0.10	-6.55	--
21.	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited	-6.76	-129.86	--	-6.76	-129.86	--	10.09	-119.77	--
22.	Rajasthan Civil Aviation Corporation Limited	-0.06	-1.86	--	0.04	-1.82	--	0.04	-1.78	--
23.	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	-153.76	-4,330.79	--	-217.06	-4,547.84	--	-43.24	-4,591.08	--
24.	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited	-39.65	1,365.85	-2.90	-60.17	1,305.68	-4.61	-83.25	1,471.36	-5.66
25.	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited	0.49	69.74	0.70	3.55	74.04	4.79	0.06	74.10	0.08

Appendix

S. No.	Type and name of PSUs	2019-20			2020-21			2021-22		
		Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)	Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)	Net Profit/ Loss after tax (₹ in crore)	Net Worth (₹ in crore)	ROE (per cent)
26.	Rajasthan Police Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited	1.52	4.70	32.34	1.88	6.47	29.06	1.88	6.47	29.06
27.	Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited	15.96	242.98	6.57	3.60	246.58	1.46	3.60	246.58	1.46
28.	Raj COMP Info Services Limited	26.24	95.95	27.35	26.24	95.95	27.35	15.39	110.86	13.88
29.	Rajasthan Ex-Servicemen Corporation Limited	5.45	25.16	21.66	6.10	31.26	19.51	5.41	36.67	14.75
30.	Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited	16.11	60.48	26.64	7.36	51.73	14.23	9.36	61.09	15.32
31.	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation	2.13	-13.00	--	1.53	-13.00	--	1.53	-13.00	--
32.	Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Limited	-0.20	-0.92	--	0.03	-0.89	--	0.03	-0.89	--
	Total	3,550.08	-42,199.81	-	-2,504.27	-44,456.25	-	-1,838.68	-45,521.67	-

Appendix-5.6

(Refer paragraph 5.5.7; page 127 and 128)

Statement showing year-wise details of the investment vis-à-vis present value of the investment infused by the State Government for the period 2000-01 to 2021-22

Assumptions for computing present value of the State Government investment

- Interest free loans have been considered as investment infusion by the State Government as none of the interest free loans have been repaid by the power sector undertaking. Further, in those cases where interest free loans given to the power sector undertaking were converted into equity, the amount of loan converted into equity has been deducted from the amount of interest free loans and added to the equity of that year.
- The average rate of interest on government borrowings for the concerned financial year¹² was adopted as compounded rate for arriving at PV since they represent the cost incurred by the government towards investment of funds for the year and therefore considered as the minimum expected rate of return on investments made by the government.

(₹ In crore)

Financial year	Present value of total investment at the beginning of the year	Equity infused by the state government during the year	Interest free loans given by the state government during the year	Interest free loans converted during the year ¹³	Total investment during the year	Average rate of interest on government borrowings (in %)	Total investment at the end of the year	Present value of total investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return to recover cost of funds for the year	Total earnings for the year ¹⁴
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi =iii+iv-v	vii	viii =ii+vi	ix=viii*{1+(vii/100)}	x={viii*vii/100}	xi
Upto 1999-2000	-	412.44	36.80	-	449.24	10.40	1,164.89	1,286.04	-	-

12. The average rate of interest on government borrowings was adopted from the Reports of the C&AG of India on State Finances (Government of Rajasthan) for the concerned year wherein the average rate for interest paid=Interest Payment/[Amount of previous year's Fiscal Liabilities + Current year's Fiscal Liabilities]/ 2]*100.

13. Interest free loans of ₹ 1070 crore received between 2004-05 and 2009-10 converted into equity in 2011-12, ₹ 995 crore received in 2011-12 converted into equity in 2015-16 and ₹ 1000 crore received in 2012-13 was adjusted against dues of GoR during 2014-15 (₹ 729.40 crore) and 2015-16 (₹ 270.60 crore).

14. Total Earning for the year depicts total of net earnings (profit/loss) for the concerned year relating to the 32 SPSEs where funds were infused by State Government. However, two companies (RVUNL and RVPNL) and three State DISCOMs (JVVNL, AVVNL and JdVVNL) prepared their annual accounts on 'No Profit No Loss' basis and showed the difference of income and expenditure as 'Subvention receivable from the State Government against revenue gap' till they commenced preparation of their annual accounts on commercial accounting principles by depicting profit/loss for the year from 2008-09 onwards and from 2010-11 onwards respectively. Hence, the profits/losses of these five companies have been considered from the year in which these companies commenced preparation of annual accounts on commercial accounting principles.

Appendix

Financial year	Present value of total investment at the beginning of the year	Equity infused by the state government during the year	Interest free loans given by the state government during the year	Interest free loans converted during the year ¹³	Total investment during the year	Average rate of interest on government borrowings (in %)	Total investment at the end of the year	Present value of total investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return to recover cost of funds for the year	Total earnings for the year ¹⁴
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi =iii+iv-v	vii	viii =ii+vi	ix= $viii \times \{1 + (vii/100)\}$	x= $\{viii \times vii/100\}$	xi
2000-01	1,286.04	383.14	-0.49	0.00	382.65	10.50	1,668.69	1,843.90	175.21	-57.52
2001-02	1,843.90	363.20	-3.34	0.00	359.86	10.50	2,203.76	2,435.16	231.40	-45.32
2002-03	2,435.16	344.48	-3.52	0.00	340.96	10.00	2,776.12	3,053.73	277.61	-17.91
2003-04	3,053.73	417.22	-0.84	0.00	416.38	9.60	3,470.11	3,803.25	333.14	12.23
2004-05	3,803.25	379.46	187.94	0.00	567.40	9.10	4,370.65	4,768.38	397.73	146.53
2005-06	4,768.38	645.49	144.49	0.00	789.98	8.20	5,558.36	6,014.14	455.78	214.11
2006-07	6,014.14	695.30	149.61	0.00	844.91	8.30	6,859.05	7,428.35	569.30	267.36
2007-08	7,428.35	1,070.50	149.15	0.00	1,219.65	8.00	8,648.00	9,339.84	691.84	379.45
2008-09	9,339.84	1,339.87	249.31	0.00	1,589.18	7.70	10,929.02	11,770.56	841.54	-1,043.55
2009-10	11,770.56	1,299.56	169.28	0.00	1,468.84	7.70	13,239.40	14,258.84	1,019.44	-676.99
2010-11	14,258.84	1,744.24	-0.31	0.00	1,743.93	7.70	16,002.77	17,234.98	1,232.21	-21,058.37
2011-12	17,234.98	2,891.34	989.21	1070.00	2,810.55	7.70	20,045.53	21,589.03	1,543.50	-19,168.65
2012-13	21,589.03	4,661.61	1,102.98	0.00	5,764.59	7.40	27,353.62	29,377.78	2,024.16	-11,773.13
2013-14	29,377.78	4,722.17	132.30	0.00	4,854.47	7.30	34,232.25	36,731.21	2,498.96	-15,413.39

Financial year	Present value of total investment at the beginning of the year	Equity infused by the state government during the year	Interest free loans given by the state government during the year	Interest free loans converted during the year ¹³	Total investment during the year	Average rate of interest on government borrowings (in %)	Total investment at the end of the year	Present value of total investment at the end of the year	Minimum expected return to recover cost of funds for the year	Total earnings for the year ¹⁴
i	ii	iii	iv	v	vi =iii+iv-v	vii	viii =ii+vi	ix= $viii \times \{1 + (vii/100)\}$	x= $\{viii \times vii/100\}$	xi
2014-15	36,731.21	4,371.78	1,443.63	729.40	5,086.01	7.50	41,817.22	44,953.51	3,136.29	-14,866.61
2015-16	44,953.51	9,492.69	497.20	1,265.60	8,724.29	6.70	53,677.80	57,274.22	3,596.42	-12,222.56
2016-17	57,274.22	4,130.49	-811.32	0.00	3,319.17	7.60	60,593.39	65,198.49	4,605.10	-1,395.49
2017-18	65,198.49	3,850.42	427.68	0.00	4,278.10	7.30	69,476.59	74,548.38	5,071.79	2,057.58
2018-19	74,548.38	3,822.35	256.15	0.00	4,078.50	7.30	78,626.88	84,366.64	5,739.76	2,893.35
2019-20	84,366.64	2,095.49	155.51	0.00	2,251.00	7.10	86,617.64	92,767.49	6,149.85	3,550.08
2020-21	92,767.49	403.49	61.56	0.00	465.05	6.60	93,232.54	99,385.89	6,153.35	-2,504.27
2021-22	99,385.89	2,332.20	47.07	1,170.38	1,208.89	6.44	1,00,594.78	1,07,073.08	6,478.30	-1,838.68
Total		51868.93	5,380.05	4,235.38						

Appendix-5.7

(Refer paragraph 5.7.1.4; page 138)

Statement showing list of PSUs where Management Letters were issued

S. No.	Name of PSU	Year of Accounts
1	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited	2020-21, 2021-22
2	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2020-21
3	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited	2020-21
4	Rajasthan Solar Park Development Company Limited	2020-21
5	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited	2020-21
6	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited	2020-21
7	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited	2020-21, 2021-22
8	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited	2021-22
9	Rajasthan State Industrial and Investment Corporation Limited	2020-21, 2021-22
10	Rajasthan Small industries Corporation Limited	2020-21
11	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited	2020-21
12	Udaipur Smart City Limited	2020-21
13	Rajasthan Financial Corporation	2020-21
14	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation	2019-20
15	Rajasthan Medical Service Corporation Limited	2020-21
16	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Ltd	2017-18
17	Rajasthan Ex Servicemen Company Limited	2021-22
18	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited	2020-21
19	Rajasthan State Power Finance and Financial Services Corporation Limited	2021-22
20	Rajasthan State Beverage Corporation Limited	2020-21

Appendix-5.8

Glossary of Abbreviations

ASCL	Ajmer Smart City Limited
AVVNL	Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
Banswara TPCL	Banswara Thermal Power Company Limited
Barmer TPCL	Barmer Thermal Power Company Limited
BLMCL	Barmer Lignite Mining Company Limited
CPL	Chhabra Power Limited
DGPL	Dholpur Gas Power Limited
GLPL	Giral Lignite Power Limited
JdVVNL	Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
JMRCL	Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited
JSCL	Jaipur Smart City Limited
JVVNL	Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Limited
KSCL	Kota Smart City Limited
RCACL	Rajasthan Civil Aviation Corporation Limited
REXCO	Rajasthan Ex-Servicemen Corporation Limited
RFC	Rajasthan Financial Corporation
RFSDL	Rajasthan Financial Services Delivery Limited
RICDCL	Rajasthan Industrial Corridors Development Corporation Limited
RIICO	Rajasthan State Industrial Development and Investment Corporation Limited
RISL	Raj COMP Info Services Limited
RJVNL	Rajasthan Jal Vikas Nigam Limited
RMSCL	Rajasthan Medical Services Corporation Limited
RPIDCL	Rajasthan Police Infrastructure Development Corporation Limited
RRECL	Rajasthan Renewable Energy Corporation Limited
RRVNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Prasaran Nigam Limited
RRVUNL	Rajasthan Rajya Vidyut Utpadan Nigam Limited
RSAICL	Rajasthan State Agro Industries Corporation Limited
RSBCL	Rajasthan State Beverages Corporation Limited
RSDCL	Rajasthan Solarpark Development Company Limited
RSF&CSCL	Rajasthan State Food & Civil Supplies Corporation Limited
RSFDCL	Rajasthan State Forest Development Corporation Limited
RSGL	Rajasthan State Gas Limited
RSGSML	Rajasthan State Ganganagar Sugar Mills Limited
RSHCL	Rajasthan State Hotels Corporation Limited
RSHDCL	Rajasthan State Handloom Development Corporation Limited
RSICL	Rajasthan Small Industries Corporation Limited
RSLDC	Rajasthan Skill and Livelihoods Development Corporation
RSMML	Rajasthan State Mines and Minerals Limited
RSPCL	Rajasthan State Petroleum Corporation Limited
RSPF&FSCL	Rajasthan State Power Finance and Financial Services Corporation Limited
RSRDCCL	Rajasthan State Road Development and Construction Corporation Limited
RSRTC	Rajasthan State Road Transport Corporation
RSSCL	Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation Limited
RSWC	Rajasthan State Warehousing Corporation
RTDCL	Rajasthan Tourism Development Corporation Limited
RUDWS&ICL	Rajasthan Urban Drinking Water Sewerage and Infrastructure Corporation Limited
RUVNL	Rajasthan Urja Vikas Nigam Limited
STSL	Sangod Transmission Service Limited
USCL	Udaipur Smart City Limited

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