## INTRODUCTORY

This volume contains summary of the financial position and detailed explanatory notes, on the Budget for 2021-2022. Government accounts are kept in three parts, namely (i) Consolidated Fund, (ii) Contingency Fund and (iii) Public Account. The details of transactions under the three parts are classified according to various Major, Sub-Heads and Detailed heads of accounts prescribed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

The outlays on the various activities of Government are met from the Consolidated Fund which is made up of revenue receipts, loan raised by Government and recoveries of loans and advance made by the State Government. No Money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund without the authority of the legislature and for this purpose necessary Demands for Grants are placed before the legislature at the beginning of each financial year. The grants as and when passed by the Legislature are incorporated in an Appropriation Act authorizing the necessary appropriation from the Consolidated Fund.

In the course of the government administration, if occasion arises where provision made for certain items of expenditure prove inadequate, Government are empowered to meet the additional expenditure in respect of approved items of expenditure by permissible reappropriation from savings within the same grant. In case where such savings are not forthcoming or a new item of expenditure has to be financed the expenditure is met either by Supplementary Demand with the approval of the Legislature or initially by advance from Consolidated Fund in anticipation of the approval of legislature.

In Public Account records are kept of all transactions relating to public moneys other than those of the Consolidated Fund and the Contingency Fund. Generally all transactions relating to various funds approved by Government including Provident Fund transactions of banking nature like the deposit of the Public in course of their dealings with Government, deposit of Local Bodies and remittance transaction between Governments and between treasuries are recorded in this section.

The State Budget is divided into three parts, viz (i) the Annual Financial Statement showing the estimated receipts and net expenditure of the State including a summary of the financial position (ii) Detailed Estimates of Receipts under the Consolidated Fund of the State (Volume I) (i) and (ii) Detail Estimates of gross expenditure from the Consolidated Fund including the proposed provision under the Development Schemes (Volume II). Besides the above, separate volumes of estimated receipt and expenditure in respect of the area covered by each Autonomous Council are printed separately. The provision shown in Autonomous Council Budget are consolidated and incorporated in volume-i and ii respectively. The Legislatures are requested to vote the consolidated Demands for Grant shown in Volume II.

The Reserve Bank of India continues to be the Banker of the State Government. The existing arrangement of financing with Reserve Bank of India is that whenever the cash balance of the State Government falls short of the prescribed minimum of Rs. $1,08,00,000.00$ (Rupees One crore eight lakh) only, the Reserve Bank of India may grant Ways and Means ordinary advance to the extent of Rs.1504.00 Crore (Rupees One thousand five hundred four crore) only to enable the State Government to cover any temporary excess of the disbursement over receipts and a further special drawing limit to the extent of Rs.450.00 Crore (Rupees Four hundred fifty crore) only of temporary nature against investment in Government of India's securities.

## ত্মমিকা


 আবু মহালেখ পবীক্ষাব দাবা নির্দ্ধাবিত হিচাপব মুখ্য, গৌণ, উপশিতন আকু বিষদ বিরবণ जনুযায়ী ল্রেণীভূক্ত কবা হয়।










 কबा হয়।




 जनুবোধ কবा ₹'ब।

ভাবতীয় বিজার্ভ বেংকে বাজ্যিক চ্বকাবব বেংকাব কাপ কাম চলাই আছে। বর্তমান বিজার্ভ বেংকব লগত চলিত বিত্তীয় ব্যরস্থা এয়ে
 বেংকে অর্থেপায় অश्रिম হিচাপে ১৫08.00 কোটি টকালৈকে বাজ্য চবকাবক সাময়িক বিతীয় সংকট দূবীকবণব কাবণে দিয়ে। ইয়াব উপবিও বাজ্য
 কবে।

