

# **GLOSSARY**

## GLOSSARY OF TERMS

<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	Revenue receipts consist of tax revenues, non-tax revenues, State's share of Union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from GOI.
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestment, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GOI as well as accruals from the Public Account.
<b>State implementing agencies</b>	State implementing agencies include any organizations/institutions including non-governmental organizations which are authorized by the State Government to receive funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State implementation society for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Health Mission, under National Rural Health Mission, etc.
<b>Buoyancy ratio</b>	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 at 0.5 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 0.5 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one per cent.
<b>Core public goods</b>	Core public goods are goods which all citizens enjoy in common, in the sense that each individual's consumption of such goods leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of those goods, e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights, pollution-free air and other environmental goods, road infrastructure etc.
<b>Merit goods</b>	Merit goods are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidised rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than the ability and willingness to pay the Government. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidised food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, provision of basic education to all, drinking water, sanitation, etc.
<b>Development Expenditure</b>	The analysis of expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances is categorised into Social Services, Economic Services and General Services. Broadly, the Social and Economic Services

constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on General Services is treated as non-development expenditure.

**Debt sustainability**

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

**Debt stabilization**

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

**Sufficiency of non-debt receipts**

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

**Net availability of borrowed funds**

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

**Primary revenue expenditure**

Primary revenue expenditure means revenue expenditure excluding interest payments.

<b>GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS</b>
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A&E	Accounts and Entitlement
AC	Abstract Contingency
ACS	Actual cost of supply
AE	Aggregate Expenditure
AG	Accountant General
AIA	All India Average
AP	Approved Plan
ARR	Annual Rate of Return
AT&C	Aggregate Technical and Commercial
BE	Budget Estimates
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CE	Capital Expenditure
CO	Capital Outlay
CR	Capital Receipts
DCC	Detailed Countersigned Contingency
DCRF	Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DE	Development Expenditure
DHBVNL	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
DISCOMs	Distribution Companies
DPC	Duties, Powers and Conditions
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
FCP	Fiscal Correction Path
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005
FRP	Financial Restructuring Plan
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HPGCL	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited
HVPNL	Haryana Vidyut Parsaran Nigam Limited
ICDS	Integrated Child Development Scheme
IP	Interest Payment
ITI	Industrial Training Institute

MIS	Management Information System
MTFPS	Mid Term Fiscal Policy Statement
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NPRE	Non Plan Revenue Expenditure
NPRR	Non Plan Revenue Receipts
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAG	Principal Accountant General
PLAs	Personal Ledger Accounts
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRE	Plan Revenue Expenditure
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSUs	Public Sector Undertakings
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RE	Revenue Expenditure
RE	Revised Estimates
RR	Revenue Receipts
S&W	Salaries and Wages
SAR	Separate Audit Report
SBI	State Bank of India
SDL	State Development Loan
SDRF	State Disaster Response Fund
SLMC	State Level Monitoring Committee
SSE	Social Sector Expenditure
TE	Total Expenditure
ThFC	Thirteenth Finance Commission
UC	Utilisation Certificate
UHBVNL	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
VAT	Value Added Tax
VLC	Voucher Level Computerisation