

Glossary

Appropriation	Appropriation means assignment to meet specified expenditure of funds included in a primary unit of Appropriation.
Appropriation Accounts	Appropriation Accounts present the total amount of funds (original and supplementary) authorised by Parliament in the Budget Grants under each Voted Grants and Charged Appropriation <i>vis-a-vis</i> the actual expenditure incurred against each Grant or Appropriation and the saving or excess under each Grant or Appropriation. Any expenditure in excess of the Grants requires regularisation by Parliament.
Appropriation Bill	As soon as may be, after the Grants under Article 113 have been made by Lok Sabha, a bill to provide for the Appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund of India of all money required to meet (a) the Grants so made by the Lok Sabha (b) the expenditure charged upon Consolidated Fund of India but not exceeding in any case the amount shown in the statement previously laid before Parliament, is introduced.
Appropriation Act	When Appropriation Bill has been passed by Parliament, it is presented to the President. After the assent by the President to the bill, it becomes an Act.
Consolidated Fund of India (CFI)	: The fund constituted under Article 266 (1) of the Constitution of India into which all receipts, revenues and loans flow. All expenditure from the CFI is by Appropriation: Voted or Charged. It consists of two main divisions, namely, Revenue Account (Revenue Receipts and Revenue Expenditure) and Capital Account (Public Debt and Loans, etc.).
Contingency Fund of India	: Parliament has by law established a Contingency Fund in the nature of an imprest into which is paid from time to time such sums as may be determined by such law, and the said fund is placed at the disposal of the President to enable advances to be made by him out of it for the purpose of meeting unforeseen expenditure, pending authorisation of such expenditure by Parliament by law, under, Article 115 or Article 116 of the Constitution.
Excess Grant	In cases, where expenditure in individual ‘segment’ of Grant/Appropriation, i.e. Revenue (Charged), Revenue (Voted), Capital (Charged) and Capital (Voted) exceeds the authorisation as such, the Grant/Appropriation is termed as excess Grant.
External Debt	Debt contracted by the Government from abroad, mostly in foreign currency viz., loan from World Bank, IBRD, IDA, etc.
Internal Debt	Internal Debt comprises regular loans from the public in India, also termed ‘Debt raised in India’. It is confined to loans credited to the Consolidated Fund of India.
Major Head	The main unit of classification in accounts is known as Major Head. A four digit code has been allotted to the Major Head, the first digit indicating whether the major head is a Receipt head or Revenue expenditure head or Capital expenditure head or Loan head.
Minor Head	Three digit code has been allotted to the Minor Head starting from “001” under each sub Major head/Major head (where there is no sub major head).

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New Service	Refers to expenditure beyond certain limit arising out of a new policy decision not brought to the notice of Parliament earlier, including a new activity or a new form of investment.
New Instrument of Service	A large expenditure beyond a certain limit arising out of an important expansion of an existing activity.
Public Account	All moneys other than those included in the Consolidated Fund, received by or on behalf of Government of India, are credited to the Public Account of India [Article 266 (2) of the Constitution of India]. It includes transactions relating to 'debt' other than those included in the Consolidated Fund of India. Public Account transactions are not subject to vote/appropriation by Parliament and the balances are carried forward.
Re-appropriation	The transfer of funds from one primary unit of Appropriation to another such unit.
Revenue Deficit	This is equal to the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.
Supplementary Grant	If the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of Article 114 of the Constitution, to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year, is found to be insufficient for the purpose of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for the supplementary or additional expenditure upon some 'new service' not contemplated in the original budget for that year, Government is to obtain supplementary Grants or Appropriations in accordance with the provision of Article 115 (1) of the Constitution.
Savings	When expenditure falls short of budget provision, it results into saving.
Voted Grant	Sum required to meet other expenditure for which vote of Parliament is required under Article 113 (2) of the Constitution is called Voted Grant.

