

# **Explanation of Terms and Acronyms**



## EXPLANATION OF TERMS

Terms	Explanations
<b>Appropriation Accounts</b>	Appropriation Accounts present the total amount of funds (Original and Supplementary) authorised by the Legislative Assembly in the budget grants under each voted grants and charged appropriations <i>vis-à-vis</i> the actual expenditure incurred against each and the unspent provisions or excess under each grant or appropriation. Any expenditure in excess of the voted grants/charged appropriations requires regularisation by the legislature.
<b>Autonomous bodies</b>	Autonomous bodies (usually registered Societies or Statutory corporations) are setup whenever it is felt that certain functions need to be discharged outside the governmental setup with some amount of independence and flexibility without day-to-day interference of the governmental machinery.
<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.
<b>Committed expenditure</b>	Committed expenditure of State Government on revenue account mainly consists of interest payments, expenditure on salaries and wages and pensions on which the present executive has limited control.
<b>Contingent liability</b>	Contingent liabilities may or may not be incurred by an entity depending on the outcome of a future event such as a Court case.
<b>Debt sustainability</b>	The 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 debts. Sustainability of debt therefore also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep balance between costs and additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that rise in fiscal deficits should match with the increase in capacity to service the debt.
<b>Debt stabilisation</b>	Necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rates 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.

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Explanations</b>
<b>Internal debt</b>	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.
<b>Net availability of borrowed funds</b>	It is defined as the ratio of the 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.
<b>Primary Deficit / Surplus</b>	Fiscal deficit minus interest payment gives primary deficit. It can be interpreted as the excess of non-interest expenditure of the Government over its revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts.
<b>Public Accounts Committee</b>	A Committee constituted by the Legislative Assembly for the examination of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India relating to the appropriation accounts of the State, the annual financial accounts of the State or such other accounts or financial matters as are laid before it or which the Committee deems necessary to scrutinise.
<b>Re-appropriation</b>	Means the transfer of funds from one Primary unit of appropriation to another such unit.
<b>Sinking Fund</b>	A fund into which the Government sets aside money over time in order to retire its debt.
<b>Supplementary grants</b>	If the amount authorised by any law made in accordance with the provisions of Article 204 of the Constitution to be expended for a particular service for the current financial year is found to be insufficient for the purposes of that year or when a need has arisen during the current financial year for supplementary or additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the annual financial statement for that year, Government is to obtain supplementary grants or appropriations in accordance with the provision of Article 205 of the Constitution.

## ACRONYMS

Acronym	Full Form
<b>AC Bill</b>	Abstract Contingent Bill
<b>AGM</b>	Annual General Meeting
<b>BOCW Act</b>	Building and Other Construction Workers Act
<b>CAG</b>	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
<b>CAGR</b>	Compound Annual Growth Rate
<b>CCO</b>	Chief Controlling Officers
<b>CGA</b>	Controller General of Accounts
<b>CSF</b>	Consolidated Sinking Fund
<b>DCC Bill</b>	Detailed Countersigned Contingent Bill
<b>DCPS</b>	Defined Contribution Pension Scheme
<b>EBIT</b>	Earnings before interest and taxes
<b>FC</b>	Finance Commission
<b>FRBM Act</b>	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GoI</b>	Government of India
<b>GoUP</b>	Government of Uttar Pradesh
<b>GSDP</b>	Gross State Domestic Product
<b>GST</b>	Goods and Services Tax
<b>IGST</b>	Integrated Goods and Services Tax
<b>Ind AS</b>	Indian Accounting Standards
<b>MH</b>	Major Head
<b>MTFRP</b>	Medium Term Fiscal Restructuring Policy
<b>NSDL</b>	National Securities Depository Limited
<b>PAC</b>	Public Accounts Committee
<b>PAO</b>	Pay and Accounts Office
<b>PD Account</b>	Personal Deposit Account
<b>PLA</b>	Personal Ledger Account
<b>PPP</b>	Public Private Partnership
<b>PRI</b>	Panchayati Raj Institution
<b>PSUs</b>	Public Sector Undertakings
<b>RoCE</b>	Return on Capital Employed
<b>RoE</b>	Return on Equity
<b>SDRF</b>	State Disaster Response Fund
<b>SGST</b>	State Goods and Services Tax
<b>UC</b>	Utilisation Certificate
<b>UDAY</b>	Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
<b>UPBM</b>	Uttar Pradesh Budget Manual

