

## CHAPTER-I

### Finances of the State Government

#### SUMMARY

*Large Revenue and Fiscal Deficits year after year indicate continued macro imbalances in the State. In Orissa, both the Revenue and Fiscal Deficits increased during 1998-99 to 2001-02 except in 2000-2001. The deficits, however, declined in 2002-2003 mainly due to more receipts from Government of India coupled with low growth in revenue expenditure.*

*The ratio of revenue receipts to total expenditure stood at 73.82 per cent in 2002-03. Overall revenue receipts increased from Rs.4554 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.8439 crore in 2002-03 at an average trend rate of 13.62 per cent per annum. There were however, significant inter year variations in the growth rates. During the current year, revenue receipts grew by 19.74 per cent. This was due to 16.29 per cent increase in tax revenue and 10.45 per cent increase in non-tax revenue. Arrears of revenue were high at Rs.1410 crore and represented 37 per cent of tax and non-tax revenue receipts. On an average around 44 per cent of the revenue had come from State's own resources, Central tax transfers and Grants-in-aid together continued to contribute nearly 56 per cent of the total revenue.*

*Overall expenditure of the State increased from Rs.8079 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.11432 crore in 2002-2003 at an average trend rate of 11.48 per cent per annum. The rate of growth of 23.21 per cent in 1998-99 declined to 2.55 per cent in 2002-03. The proportion of developmental expenditure declined from 63.80 per cent in 1998-99 to 55.16 per cent in 2002-03. Revenue expenditure, which constituted 87.60 per cent of total expenditure, grew at a trend rate of 12.50 per cent over the five-year period with the lowest growth of 1.35 per cent in 2002-03. Interest payments increased steadily by 94 per cent from Rs.1485 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.2886 crore in 2002-03 primarily due to continued reliance on borrowings for financing fiscal deficit. They peaked at over 40 per cent of revenue receipts in 2001-02 and declined to 34 per cent in 2002-03. Interest payments were consuming a substantial chunk of the revenue receipts.*

*Although it is not uncommon for a State to borrow for widening its infrastructure and for creating income generating assets, an ever increasing ratio of fiscal liabilities to Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) together with a revenue deficit could lead the State finances into a debt trap. In Orissa, the ratio of fiscal liabilities to GSDP crossed 65 per cent in the current year. As generation of additional internal resources and curtailment of non-developmental expenditure are the best means available, implementation of Fiscal reforms programme (MOU signed with Government of India on 21 October 2001) is a step in the right direction.*

## **1.1 Introduction**

The Finance Accounts of the Government of Orissa are laid out in nineteen statements, presenting receipts and expenditure, revenue as well as capital, in the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and the Public Accounts of the State Government. The lay out of the Finance Accounts is depicted below.

### **Lay out of Finance Accounts**

**Statement No. 1:** presents the summary of transactions of the State Government—receipts and expenditure, revenue and capital, public debt receipts and disbursements etc. in the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account of the State.

**Statement No. 2:** contains the summarised statement of capital outlay showing progressive expenditure to the end of 2002-03.

**Statement No. 3:** gives financial results of irrigation works, their revenue receipts, working expenses and maintenance charges, capital outlay, net profit or loss, etc.

**Statement No. 4:** indicates the summary of debt position of the State, which includes borrowings from internal debt, Government of India, other obligations and servicing of debt.

**Statement No. 5:** gives the summary of loans and advances given by the State Government during the year, repayments made, recoveries in arrears, etc.

**Statement No. 6:** gives the summary of guarantees given by the Government for repayment of loans etc. raised by the statutory corporations, local bodies and other institutions.

**Statement No. 7:** gives the summary of cash balances and investments made out of such balances.

**Statement No. 8:** depicts the summary of balances under Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Account as on 31 March 2003.

**Statement No. 9:** shows the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure under different heads for the year 2002-2003 as a percentage of total revenue/expenditure.

**Statement No. 10:** indicates the distribution between the charge and voted expenditure incurred during the year.

**Statement No. 11:** indicates the detailed account of revenue receipts by minor heads.

**Statement No. 12:** provides accounts of revenue expenditure by minor heads under Non-plan, State plan, Central plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes separately and capital expenditure major head-wise.

**Statement No. 13:** depicts the detailed capital expenditure incurred during and to the end of 2002-2003.

**Statement No. 14:** shows the details of investment of the State Government in statutory corporations, Government companies, joint stock companies, co-operative banks and societies etc. up to the end of 2002-03.

**Statement No. 15:** depicts the capital and other expenditure to the end of 2002-03 and the principal sources from which the funds were provided for that expenditure.

**Statement No. 16:** gives the detailed account of receipts, disbursements and balances under heads of account relating to debt, Contingency Fund and Public Account.

**Statement No. 17:** presents detailed account of debt and other interest bearing obligations of the Government of Orissa.

**Statement No. 18:** provides the detailed account of loans and advances given by the Government of Orissa, the amount of loan repaid during the year, the balance as on 31 March 2003 and the amount of interest received during the year.

**Statement No. 19:** gives the details of earmarked balances of reserved funds.

## 1.2 Trend of Finances with reference to previous year

Finances of State Government during the current year, as compared to the previous year, were as under:

(Rupees in Crore)

2001-02	Sl. No.	Major Aggregates	2002-03
<b>7048</b>	<b>1.</b>	<b>Revenue Receipts (2+3+4)</b>	<b>8439</b>
2467	2.	Tax Revenue	2872
692	3.	Non-Tax Revenue	961
3889	4	Other Receipts	4606
<b>132</b>	<b>5.</b>	<b>Non-Debt Capital Receipts</b>	<b>177</b>
132	6.	Of which Recovery of Loans	177
<b>7180</b>	<b>7.</b>	<b>Total Receipts (1+5)</b>	<b>8616</b>
<b>8371</b>	<b>8.</b>	<b>Non-Plan Expenditure (9+11)</b>	<b>8642</b>
8066	9.	On Revenue Account	8444
2835	10.	Of which, Interest Payments	2886
305	11.	On Capital Account	198
231	12.	Of which Loans disbursed	117
<b>2777</b>	<b>13.</b>	<b>Plan Expenditure (14+15)</b>	<b>2790</b>
1816	14.	On Revenue Account	1571
961	15.	On Capital Account	1219
148	16.	Of which Loans disbursed	226
<b>11148</b>	<b>17.</b>	<b>Total Expenditure (8+13)</b>	<b>11432</b>
<b>3968</b>	<b>18.</b>	<b>Fiscal Deficit (17-7)</b>	<b>(-) 2816</b>
<b>2834</b>	<b>19.</b>	<b>Revenue Deficit (9+14-1)</b>	<b>(-)1576</b>
<b>1133</b>	<b>20.</b>	<b>Primary Deficit(+)/Surplus(-) (18-10)</b>	<b>(+70)</b>

**1.3 Summary of Receipts and Disbursements for the year**

Table 1 summarises the finances of the State Government of Orissa for the year 2002-03 covering revenue receipts and expenditure, capital receipts and expenditure, public debt receipts and disbursements and public accounts receipts and disbursements made during the year as emerging from Statement-1 of Finance Accounts and other detailed statements.

**Table 1 :SUMMARY OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2002-2003**  
(Rupees in crore)

2001-02	Receipts	2002-03	2001-02	Disbursements	2002-03		
<b>SECTION-A: Revenue</b>							
					<b>Non-Plan</b>	<b>Plan</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>7047.99</b>	<b>I. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>8438.77</b>	<b>9881.73</b>	<b>I. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>8444.03</b>	<b>1570.15</b>	<b>10014.68</b>
2466.88	Tax revenue	2871.84	4933.32	General Services	4792.27	12.99	4805.26
691.75	Non-tax revenue	961.17	3259.45	Social Services	2602.77	856.78	3459.55
2648.72	Share of Union Taxes/Duties	2805.58	1539.40	Economic Services	903.42	699.36	1602.78
1240.64	Grants from Government of India	1800.18	149.56	Grants-in-aid/Contributions	145.57	1.52	147.09
<b>SECTION-B: Capital</b>							
-Nil-	<b>II. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts</b>	-Nil-	<b>886.77</b>	<b>II. Capital Outlay</b>	<b>81.26</b>	<b>992.82</b>	<b>1074.08</b>
131.66	<b>III. Recoveries of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>177.19</b>	<b>379.15</b>	<b>III. Loans and Advances disbursed</b>	<b>117.52</b>	<b>225.72</b>	<b>343.24</b>
3273.08	<b>IV. Public debt receipts*</b>	<b>4819.31</b>	<b>920.85</b>	<b>IV. Repayment of Public Debt</b>	<b>2688.66</b>	#	<b>2688.66</b>
6812.71	<b>V. Public account receipts</b>	<b>7149.65</b>	<b>5329.35</b>	<b>V. Public account disbursements</b>	<b>6637.80</b>	#	<b>6637.80</b>
			66.67	<b>VI. Expenditure from Contingency Fund</b>	<b>0.34</b>	#	<b>0.34</b>
268.66	<b>Opening Balance</b>	<b>69.63</b>	<b>69.63</b>	<b>Closing Balance</b>			<b>(-)104.25</b>
<b>17534.10</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>20654.55</b>	<b>17534.10</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>17969.61</b>	<b>2789.19</b>	<b>20654.55</b>

Note: \* Includes net ways and means advances and overdraft also  
# Bifurcation of plan and non-plan not available

**1.4 Audit Methodology**

Audit observations on the Finance Accounts bring out the trends in the major fiscal aggregates of receipts and expenditure and from the statements of the Finance Accounts for the year 2002-03. Wherever necessary, the observations show these trends in the light of time series data and periodic comparisons. Major fiscal aggregates such as tax and non-tax revenue, revenue and capital expenditure, internal debt and loans and advances etc. have been presented as percentages to the GSDP at current market prices. For tax revenues, non-tax revenues, revenue expenditure etc.; buoyancy projections have also been

provided for a further estimation of the range of fluctuations with reference to the base represented by GSDP. The key indicators adopted for the purpose are (i) Resources by volumes and sources, (ii) Application of resources, (iii) Assets and Liabilities and (iv) Management of deficits. Audit observations have also taken into account the cumulative impact of resource mobilization efforts, debt servicing and corrective fiscal measures. Overall financial performance of the State Government as a body corporate has been presented by the application of a set of ratios commonly adopted for the relational interpretation of fiscal aggregates.

In addition, the section also contains a paragraph on indicators of financial performance of the Government. Some of the terms used here are explained in Appendix-I.

## **1.5 State Finances by Key Indicators**

### **1.5.1 Resources by volumes and sources**

Resources of the State Government consist of revenue receipts and capital receipts. Revenue receipts consists of tax revenues, non-tax revenues, State's share of union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from the Central Government. Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestments, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources viz. market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/ commercial banks etc. and loans and advances from Government of India as well as accruals from Public Accounts.

Table 2 shows that the total receipts of the State Government for the year 2002-03 were Rs.20585 crore. Of these, the revenue receipts of the State Government were only Rs.8439 crore, constituting 41 *per cent* of the total receipts. The balance of receipts came from borrowings and public account receipts.

**Table 2 – Resources of Orissa**

		(Rupees in crore)
<b><i>I Revenue Receipts</i></b>		<b>8439</b>
<b><i>II Capital Receipts</i></b>		<b>4996</b>
<i>a</i>	<i>Miscellaneous Receipts</i>	-Nil-
<i>b</i>	<i>Recovery of Loans and Advances</i>	177
<i>c</i>	<i>Public Debt Receipts</i>	4819
<b><i>III Public Account Receipts</i></b>		<b>7150</b>
<i>a.</i>	<i>Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc.</i>	2020
<i>b</i>	<i>Reserve Fund</i>	213
<i>c</i>	<i>Deposits and Advances</i>	3086
<i>d</i>	<i>Suspense and Miscellaneous</i>	67

**1.5.2 Revenue Receipts**

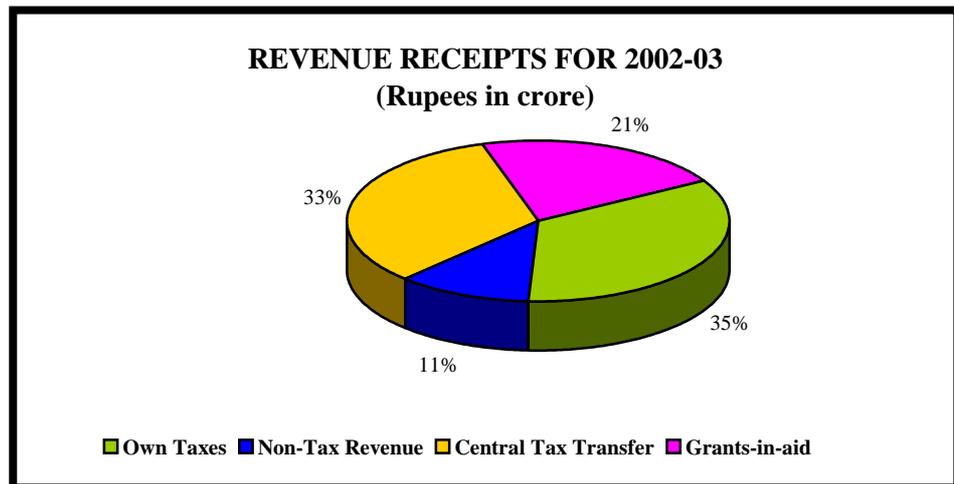
Statement-11 of the Finance Accounts details the Revenue Receipts of the Government. The Revenue Receipts of the State consist mainly of its own tax and non-tax revenues, Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid from Government of India. Overall revenue receipts; their annual rate of growth, ratio of these receipts to the State's Gross Domestic Product (GSDP) and their buoyancy is indicated in Table 3.

**Table 3: Revenue Receipts – Basic Parameters (Values Rupees in crore and others in per cent)**

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Revenue Receipts	4554	5885	6902	7048	8439
Own taxes	1487	1704	2184	2467	2872
Non-Tax Revenue	557	717	685	692	961
Central Tax Transfers	1695	1748	2604	2647	2806
Grants-in-aid	815	1716	1429	1240	1800
Rate of Growth	* (-)1.68	29.23	17.28	2.12	19.74
Revenue Receipts/GSDP	12.80	15.23	17.80	16.28	19.19
GSDP Growth	10.38	8.57	0.39	11.64	1.57
Revenue Buoyancy	**	3.41	44.50	0.18	12.55

\* Rate of growth of Revenue Receipts was negative

\*\* With negative growth in Revenue Receipts, buoyancy became negative



Revenue receipts of the State increased from Rs.4554 crore in 1998-1999 to Rs.8439 crore in 2002-2003 at an average trend rate of 13.62 per cent per annum. There were, however, significant inter-year variations in the growth rates with negative growth of 1.68 per cent during 1998-99. Revenue receipts increased substantially during 2002-03 by Rs.1390 crore due to higher amount of Central transfers by way of share of income tax assigned to States (Rs.310 crore), grants-in-aid from GOI (Rs.560 crore), Taxes on Sales, Trades etc.

(Rs.203 crore) and increase in Non-tax revenue due to higher dividend and interest from PSUs(Rs.194 crore).

While on an average around 44 *per cent* of the revenue had come from the State's own resources, Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid together continued to contribute nearly 56 *per cent* of the total revenue. Sales tax was the major source of State's own tax revenue having contributed 56 *per cent* of the tax revenue followed by State Excise (9 *per cent*), taxes on vehicles (9 *per cent*), other taxes (13 *per cent*) etc. Of non-tax revenue sources, Non-Ferrous Mining and Metallurgical Industries (46 *per cent*), Dividends and Profits (16 *per cent*) and Forestry and Wildlife (10 *per cent*) were principal contributors.

The arrears of revenues increased by 22 *per cent* from Rs.1152 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.1410 crore at the end of 2002-03. Of these, Rs.52 crore (8 *per cent*) were outstanding for a period of more than 5 years and pertained to Industrial Water Rate (Rs.45.22 crore), Mines and Minerals (Rs.2.47 crore) and Police (Rs.4.27 crore). The deterioration in the position of arrears of revenue showed a slackening of the revenue realisation efforts of the State Government.

The source of revenue receipts under different heads and GSDP during 1998-2003 is indicated in Table 4.

**Table 4 – Sources of Receipts: Trends**

**(Rupees in crore)**

Year	Revenue Receipts	Capital Receipts			Total Receipts	Gross State Domestic Product
		Non-Debt Receipts	Debt Receipts	Accruals in Public Account		
1998-99	4554	106	2383	4907	11950	35581
1999-2000	5885	103	2682	6557	15227	38629
2000-01	6902	77	3589	6175	16743	(P) 38779
2001-02	7048	132	3273	6813	17266	(Q) 43293
2002-03	8439	177	4760	7150	20585	(A) 43974

P=Provisional      Q=Quick Estimates      A=Advance Estimates

## **1.6 Application of resources**

### **1.6.1 Trend of Growth**

Statement 12 of the Finance Accounts depicts the detailed revenue expenditure by minor heads and capital expenditure major head wise. The total expenditure of the State increased from Rs.8079 crore in 1998-1999 to Rs.11432 crore in 2002-2003 at an average trend rate of 11.48 *per cent* per annum. The average

rate of growth of total expenditure was lower than the average rate of growth of revenue receipts during this period. In fact, the rate of growth of total expenditure has declined over the period.

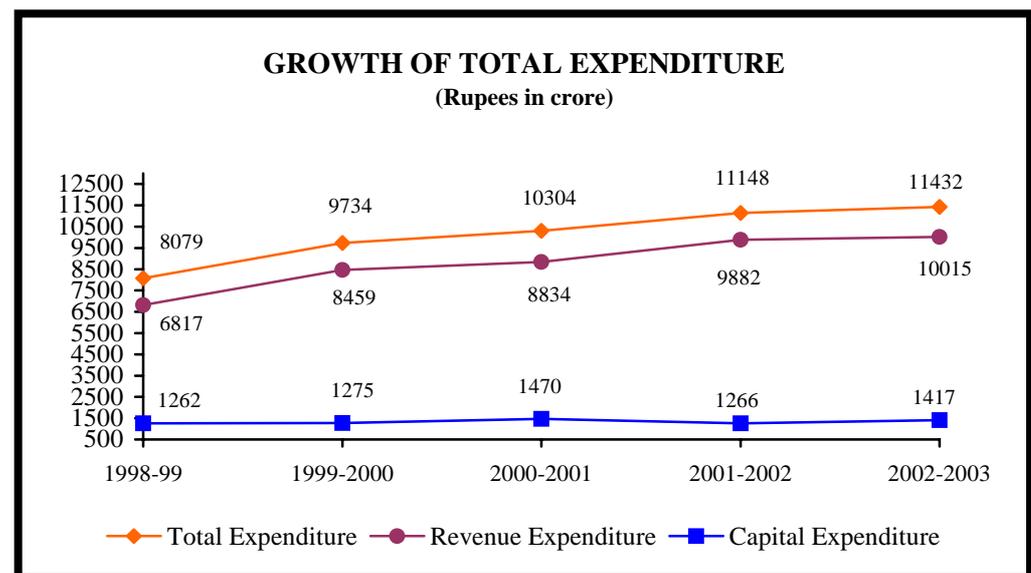
Total expenditure of the State, its trend and annual growth, ratio of expenditure to the State's GSDP and revenue receipts and its buoyancy with regard to GSDP and revenue receipts is indicated in Table-5 below:

**Table 5: Total Expenditure – Basic Parameters (Value: Rupees in crore and others in per cent)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average
Total Expenditure(TE)	8079	9734	10304	11148	11432	10139
Rate of Growth	23.21	20.49	5.86	8.19	2.55	11.48
TE/GSDP	22.71	25.20	26.57	25.75	26.00	25.32
Revenue Receipts/TE	56.37	60.46	66.98	63.22	73.82	64.17
<b>Buoyancy of Total Expenditure with</b>						
GSDP	2.236	2.391	15.080	0.704	1.620	1.816
Revenue Receipts	*	0.701	0.339	3.872	0.129	0.843

\* Rate of growth of revenue receipts was negative in 1998-1999

There was upward trend in the ratio of revenue receipts to total expenditure from 56.37 per cent in 1998-1999 to 73.82 per cent in 2002-2003, indicating that approximately 74 per cent of the State's total expenditure was met from its current revenue, leaving the balance to be financed from borrowings. Average buoyancy of the total expenditure with GSDP during 1998-2003 was 1.816 indicating that for every one-percentage point increase in GSDP, expenditure increased by 1.816 per cent. The average buoyancy of total expenditure with GSDP was higher than that of average total revenue with GSDP indicating a tendency for increased revenue deficit.

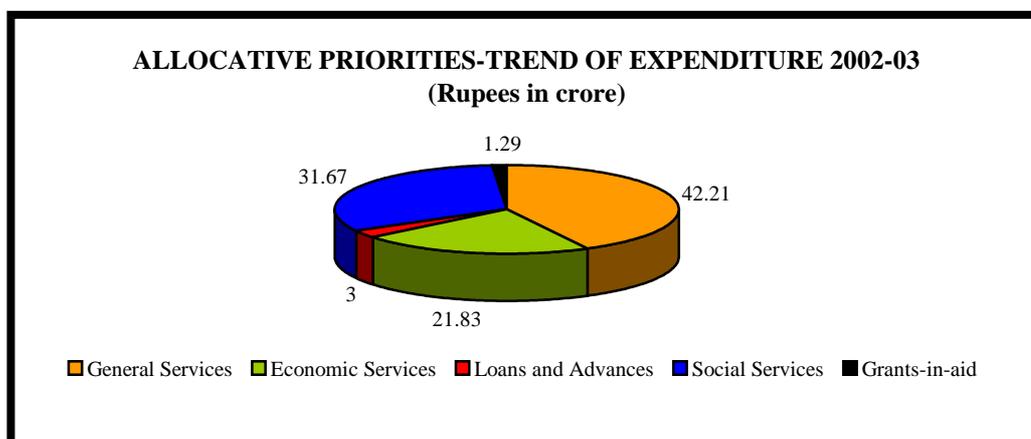


In terms of the activities, total expenditure could be considered as being composed of expenditure on general services including interest payments, social and economic services and loans and advances. The relative share of these components in total expenditure is indicated in Table 6.

**Table 6: Components of expenditure – Relative Share (in per cent)**

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Average
General Services	34.35	29.82	39.42	44.92	42.21	38.14
Social Services	34.42	41.61	31.43	30.56	31.67	33.94
Economic Services	26.62	23.46	21.53	19.77	21.83	22.64
Grants-in-aid	0.30	0.22	1.45	1.35	1.29	0.92
Loans and advances	4.31	4.89	6.17	3.40	3.00	4.35
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

The movement of relative share of these components of expenditure indicated that while the share of Economic Services in total expenditure declined from 26.62 per cent in 1998-1999 to 21.83 per cent in 2002-2003, the relative share of General Services increased from 34.35 per cent in 1998-99 to 42.21 per cent in 2002-03. In case of Social Services, the relative share declined from 34.42 per cent in 1998-99 to 31.67 per cent in 2002-03.



### 1.6.2 Incidence of Revenue expenditure

Revenue expenditure had the predominant share in total expenditure. Revenue expenditure is usually incurred to maintain the current level of assets and services. Overall revenue expenditure, its rate of growth, ratio of revenue expenditure to State's GSDP and revenue receipts and its buoyancy with both GSDP and revenue receipts is indicated in Table 7 below:

**Table 7: Revenue Expenditure – Basic Parameters (Value: Rupees in crore and others in per cent)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average
Revenue Expenditure	6817	8459	8834	9882	10015	8801

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average
(RE)						
Rate of Growth	23.16	24.09	4.43	11.86	1.35	12.50
RE/ GSDP	19.16	21.90	22.78	22.83	22.77	21.98
RE as <i>per cent</i> of TE	84.38	86.90	85.73	88.64	87.60	86.80
RE as <i>per cent</i> of Revenue Receipts	149.69	143.74	127.99	140.21	118.68	134.05
<b>Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with</b>						
GSDP	2.231	2.812	11.417	1.019	0.856	1.978
Revenue Receipts	*	0.824	0.257	5.608	0.068	0.918

\* **Rate of growth of Revenue receipt was negative in 1998-99**

Revenue expenditure of the State increased from Rs.6817 crore in 1998-1999 to Rs.10015 crore in 2002-2003 at an average trend rate of 12.50 *per cent* per annum. Rate of growth of revenue expenditure fluctuated sharply during the period and reached its maximum in 1999-2000 at 24.09 *per cent*. During 2002-2003, the growth rate reached its lowest of 1.35 *per cent*. The lower growth rate of Revenue expenditure during the year was due to less maintenance expenditure under Public Works(Rs.266 crore), less transfers to Calamity Relief Fund (Rs.62 crore) and lower growth in interest payments (1.80 *per cent* as compared to an average increase of 23 *per cent* during the previous four years) due to lower interest on Provident Funds and GOI loans (Rs.136 crore).

Revenue expenditure accounted for 88 *per cent* of total expenditure during 2002-03. Though the ratio of revenue expenditure to revenue receipts declined from 149.69 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 118.68 *per cent* in 2002-03, dependence of the State on borrowings, for meeting its current expenditure continues primarily due to the fact that salaries (Rs.3718 crore), Interest payments (Rs.2886 crore) and Pensions (Rs.1030 crore) alone consumed 90 *per cent* of total revenue receipts of the State during the year.

Average buoyancies of revenue expenditure to GSDP during 1998-2003 was 1.978 indicating that for each one *per cent* increase in GSDP, revenue expenditure increased by 1.978 *per cent*. Similarly, for each one percentage increase in the State's receipts, the revenue expenditure increased by 0.918 *per cent*.

#### **1.6.2.1 High salary expenditure**

Salaries alone accounted for nearly 44 *per cent* of the revenue receipts of the State during 2002-03. The expenditure on salaries increased from Rs.3399 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.3718 crore in 2002-03 as indicated in the Table 8 below:

**Table 8**

(Rupees in crore)

Heads	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Salary expenditure	3399	3887	3803	3736	3718
As percentage of GSDP	10	10	10	9	8
As percentage of Revenue Receipts	75	66	55	53	44

**1.6.2.2 Huge expenditure on pension payments**

Pension payments more than doubled from Rs.475 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.1030 crore in 2002-03. Year-wise breakup of expenditure incurred on pension payments during the years 1998-99 to 2002-2003 was as under:

**Table 9** (Rupees in crore)

Year	Expenditure	Percentage to total revenue
1998-1999	475	10
1999-2000	688	12
2000-2001	832	12
2001-2002	1003	14
2002-2003	1030	12

With the increase in the number of retirees, the pension liabilities are likely to increase further in future. The State Government has not constituted any fund to meet the fast rising liabilities towards pension of the retired State employees. Considering the rate at which pension liabilities are increasing, reforms in the existing pension schemes assume critical importance.

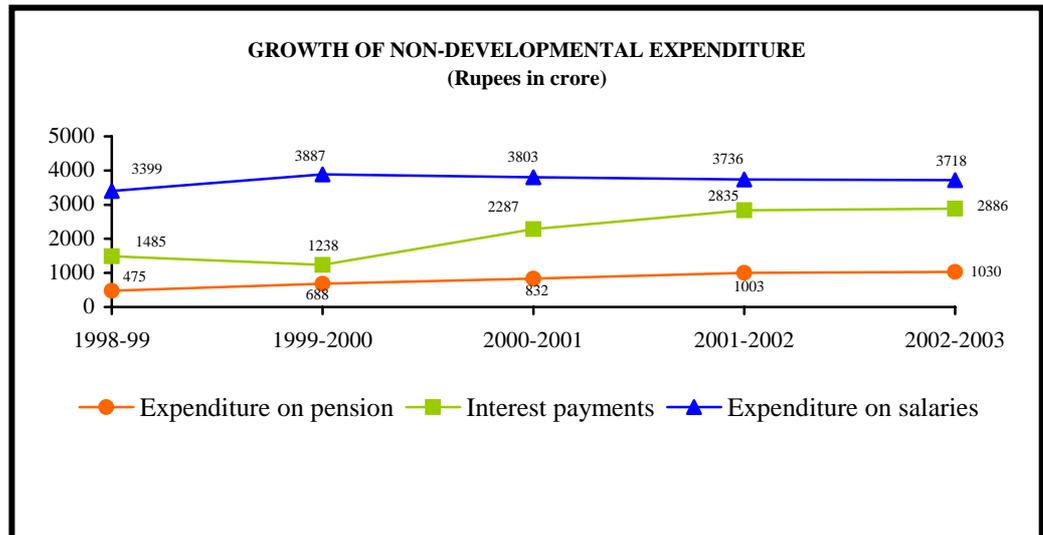
**1.6.2.3 Interest payments**

The Eleventh Finance Commission has recommended (August 2000) that as a medium term objective, States should endeavour to keep interest payment as a ratio to revenue receipts to 18 *per cent*. It was, however, observed that interest payments as percentage of revenue receipts ranged between 21 and 40 during the last five years as below:

**Table 10**

Year	Interest Payment	Percentage of interest payment with reference to	
	(Rupees in crore)	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure
1998-1999	1485	33	22
1999-2000	1238	21	15
2000-2001	2287	33	26
2001-2002	2835	40	29
2002-2003	2886	34	29

In absolute terms, interest payments increased by 94 *per cent* from Rs.1485 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.2886 crore in 2002-03 primarily due to continued reliance on borrowings for financing the fiscal deficit. The increase in interest payments during 2002-03 was, however, marginal mainly due to lower interest rates on provident funds (Rs.90 crore) and on GOI loans (Rs.46 crore).



**1.7 Expenditure by Allocative Priorities**

The actual expenditure of the State in the nature of plan expenditure, capital expenditure and developmental expenditure emerging from Statement 12 of Finance Accounts reflect the allocative priorities of the State. Higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure, better is deemed to be the quality of expenditure. Table 11 below gives the percentage share of these components of expenditure in State's total expenditure\*.

**Table 11- Quality of expenditure (per cent to total expenditure \*)**

	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>	<b>Average</b>
Plan Expenditure	32.97	28.12	27.16	24.41	23.12	27.16
Capital Expenditure	11.82	8.63	8.63	8.24	9.69	9.40
Developmental Expenditure	63.80	68.42	56.44	52.10	55.16	59.18

\*Total expenditure exclude expenditure on loans and advances

All the three components of expenditure show a relative decline during 1998-2003. Plan expenditure declined from 32.97 per cent of total expenditure in 1998-1999 to 23.12 per cent in 2002-2003. Similarly, capital expenditure declined from 11.82 per cent in 1998-99 to 9.69 per cent in 2002-2003. There was also a decline in the share of developmental expenditure. The average share of expenditure on these components was significantly below the level achieved in 1998-99.

Out of the developmental expenditure (Rs.6117 crore), Social Services (Rs.3621 crore) accounted for 59 per cent of the developmental expenditure during the year. General Education, Medical and Public Health and Water Supply and Sanitation consumed nearly three-fourths (70 per cent) of the expenditure on Social Sector.

**Table 12  
Social Sector Expenditure (Rupees in crore)**

	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
General Education	1435	1896	1715	1717	1857
Medical and Public Health	323	346	383	387	425
Water Supply and Sanitation	255	243	221	251	249
<b>Total</b>	<b>2013</b>	<b>2485</b>	<b>2319</b>	<b>2355</b>	<b>2531</b>

Similarly, the expenditure on Economic Services (Rs.2496 crore) accounted for 41 per cent of the developmental expenditure. Of this, Agriculture and Allied activities (Rs.559 crore), Irrigation and Flood Control (Rs.698 crore) and Rural Development (Rs.469 crore) accounted for 69 per cent of the expenditure on Economic Sector.

**Table 13  
Economic Sector Expenditure (Rupees in crore)**

	<b>1998-99</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-01</b>	<b>2001-02</b>	<b>2002-03</b>
Agriculture and Allied activities	530	597	574	506	559
Irrigation and flood control	780	706	647	645	698
Rural Development	342	511	412	448	469
<b>Total</b>	<b>1652</b>	<b>1814</b>	<b>1633</b>	<b>1599</b>	<b>1726</b>

**1.7.1 Financial assistance to local bodies and other institutions**

Autonomous bodies and authorities perform non-commercial functions of public utility services. These bodies/authorities receive substantial financial assistance from Government along with other institutions such as Co-operative Societies. The grants are given by Government mainly for maintenance of educational institutions, hospitals, charitable institutions, construction and maintenance of schools and hospital buildings, improvement of roads and other communication facilities under municipalities and local bodies.

The quantum of assistance provided to different Bodies etc., during the period of five years ending 2002-2003 was as follows:

Sl. No.	Bodies/authorities, etc.	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
1.	Universities and Educational Institutions	206.67	197.60	190.44	251.06	300.59
2.	Municipal Corporations and Municipalities	64.58	54.68	56.42	40.96	46.44
3.	Zila Parishads and Panchayati Raj Institutions	62.46	35.81	114.64	119.80	130.11
4.	District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs)	173.24	393.87	194.64	302.67	309.45
5.	Integrated Tribal Development Agencies (ITDAs)	68.32	60.62	--	106.21	87.35
6.	Western Orissa Development Council	--	--	--	50.00	50.00
7.	Co-operative Societies and Institutions	20.97	1.63	8.09	2.78	4.03
8.	Non-Government Organisation	9.60	4.86	--	19.72	2.85
9.	Other Institutions (including statutory bodies)	121.18	215.80	665.70	101.25	91.31
	<b>Total</b>	<b>727.02</b>	<b>964.87</b>	<b>1229.93</b>	<b>994.45</b>	<b>1022.13</b>
	Percentage increase(+)/ decrease (-) over previous year	(+)20	(+)33	(+)27	(-)19	(+)3
	Assistance as a percentage of revenue receipts	16	16	18	14	12
	Percentage of assistance to revenue expenditure	11	11	14	10	10

**Outstanding Utilisation Certificates**

Audit of 125 institutions/autonomous bodies conducted during the year 2002-03 revealed that UCs for an amount of Rs.1086.34 crore relating to these 125 units (92 Panchayat Samities: Rs.424.47 crore, 13 DRDAs: Rs.589.31 crore, 9 ITDAs: Rs.55.90 crore and 11 others: Rs.16.66 crore) were outstanding vide Appendix-II. This included Rs.863.41 crore for which year-wise details were not available. The huge growth in pendency was mainly on account of absence of suitable mechanism for watching timely receipt of UC and further release of grants by sanctioning authorities as a matter of routine without insisting on furnishing of UCs for earlier grants.

***Delay in furnishing accounts***

Mention was made in Para 5.3.1(iii) of the Comptroller and Auditor General's Audit Report (Civil) for the year ended 31 March 2002 about non-receipt of information from Departments of Government regarding grants and loans given to various bodies/authorities so that the applicability of Section 14 of the Comptroller and Auditor General's (Duties, Power and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971 could be decided. Even though the Finance Department agreed (May 1988) to furnish such details by end of June each year, such details were not furnished up to 31 October 2003.

***Audit of Autonomous Bodies***

During the year ended 31 March 2003, audit of accounts of 125 Autonomous Bodies of the Department of Panchayati Raj (105), School and Mass Education (2), Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste Development Department (9), Higher Education Department (1), Agriculture Department (2), Housing and Urban Development Department (4), Revenue Department (1) and Industries Department (1) was conducted under Section 14 of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India's (DPC) Act, 1971. During the period covered by audit, the bodies received financial assistance of Rs.1562.92 crore. Important points noticed during audit are brought out in the following paras.

***Unspent balance of grants***

The financial rules of Government required that the grants should be utilised within the financial year during which they were sanctioned or within one year from the date of sanction. The unspent balances were to be refunded to Government immediately thereafter unless permitted by Government for utilisation in subsequent years. These provisions were not followed by the bodies or the authorities and the unspent balances were being carried over to subsequent years as a matter of routine. The unspent balance of Rs.316.85 crore in respect of bodies at the end of the year for which audit was conducted was as follows:

**(Rupees in Crore)**

Sl. No.	Name of the Body	Number of the Bodies	Year up to which audited	Unspent balance as on 31 March of the year covered in audit
1.	Panchayat Samities	7	1999-2000	5.77
		12	2000-2001	9.35
		73	2001-2002	84.52
2.	DRDAs	13	2001-2002	107.76
3.	ITDAs	9	2001-2002	40.08
4.	CADA	2	2001-2002	2.34
5.	Other Bodies			
	(i) Municipality	3	2000-2001	1.44
	(ii) OSDMA	1	--	63.79
	(iii) OUAT	1	1998-1999	1.80
	<b>Total</b>	<b>121</b>		<b>316.85</b>

The periods to which the unspent balances related and reasons for non-utilisation were not available with the bodies/authorities.

**Outstanding Advances**

Payment of advances to autonomous bodies is generally prohibited except in the case of works expenditure and amounts so advanced were to be regularly and promptly adjusted.

However, advances aggregating to Rs.123.89 crore were outstanding in the accounts audited (Rs.26.47 crore in respect of 92 Panchayat Samities and Rs.97.42 crore in respect of 33 other bodies).

Stringent measures were called for either to adjust or recover these amounts in order to avert possible loss with lapse of time.

**1.7.2 Misappropriations, defalcations, etc.**

Cases of misappropriation, losses etc. of Government money reported to audit up to the end of March 2003 and on which final action was pending at the end of June 2003 were as follows:

**(Rupees in lakh)**

		<b>Number of cases</b>	<b>Amount</b>
i)	Cases reported up to the end of March 2002 but outstanding at the end of June 2002	2093	1420.24*
ii)	Cases reported during April 2002 to March 2003	20	52.63
iii)	Cases disposed of till June 2003	12	1.07
iv)	Cases reported up to March 2003 but outstanding as of June 2003	2101	1471.80

\* The outstanding balance at the end of June 2002 was Rs.1419.79 lakh. However, this was enhanced to Rs.1420.24 lakh after revaluation.

Department-wise analysis of the outstanding cases is given in the Appendix-III. The periods for which these were pending are given below:

**(Rupees in lakh)**

		<b>Number of cases</b>	<b>Amount</b>
i)	Over five years (1948-49 to 1997-98)	1918	1141.70
ii)	Exceeding three years but within five years (1998-99 to 1999-2000)	117	186.15
iii)	Upto three years (2000-2001 to 2002-2003)	66	143.95
		<b>2101</b>	<b>1471.80</b>

The reasons for which the cases were outstanding are as follows:

		<b>Number of cases</b>	<b>Amount (Rupees in lakh)</b>
i)	Awaiting departmental and criminal investigation	581	668.27
ii)	Departmental action initiated but not finalised	835	534.34
iii)	Criminal proceedings finalised but execution of certificate cases for the recovery of the amount pending	40	9.79
iv)	Awaiting orders for recovery or write off	502	143.89
v)	Pending in the courts of law	143	115.51
		<b>2101</b>	<b>1471.80</b>

## **1.8 Assets and Liabilities**

The Government accounting system does not attempt a comprehensive accounting of fixed assets, i.e. land, buildings etc., owned by the Government. However, the Government accounts do capture the financial liabilities of the Government and the assets created out of the expenditure. Statement 16 read with details in Statement 17 of Finance Accounts show the year-end balances under the Debt, Deposit and Remittance heads from which the liabilities and assets are worked out. Statement-I presents an abstract of such liabilities and the assets as on 31 March 2003, compared with the corresponding position on 31 March 2002. While the liabilities in this statement consist mainly of money owed by the State Government such as internal borrowings, loans and advances from the Government of India, receipts from the Public Account and Reserve Fund, the assets comprise mainly the capital expenditure and loans and advances given by the State Government. The liabilities of Government of Orissa depicted in the Finance Accounts, however, do not include the pension, other retirement benefits payable to serving/retired State employees, guarantees/ letters of comforts issued by the State Government. Statement - IV depicts the Time Series Data on State Government Finances for the period 1998-2003.

### **1.8.1 Financial results of irrigation works**

The financial results of 11 major and 41 medium irrigation projects with a capital expenditure of Rs.2282.30 crore at the end of March 2003 showed that revenue realised from these projects during 2002-2003 (Rs.0.53 crore) was only 0.02 *per cent* of the capital expenditure and these were not sufficient to cover even the direct working expenses (Rs.49.63 crore). After meeting the working and maintenance expenditure (Rs.49.87 crore) and interest charges (Rs.154 crore), the schemes suffered a net loss of Rs.203.22 crore. The loss was substantial (Rs.174.79 crore) in all the 11 major irrigation projects.

### **1.8.2 Incomplete projects**

As of 31 March 2003, there were 31 (Major 14 and Medium 17) incomplete projects in which Rs.4446 crore were blocked. Of these, 25 projects were incomplete for periods ranging from 5 to 10 years (9: Rs.432.31 crore), 10 to 15 years (3: Rs.227.13 crore), 15 to 20 years (4: Rs.619.69 crore) and more than 20 years (9: Rs.2950.59 crore). This showed that the Government was spreading its resources thinly, which failed to yield any return. Reasons for incomplete projects were paucity of funds, works left incomplete by contractors, change in site/design of the project(s), defective planning etc.

### **1.8.3 Investments and returns**

As on 31 March 2003, Government had invested Rs.1519.39 crore in Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives. Government's return on this investment was only meagre (less than one *per cent*) during 1998-99 and 2001-2002 as indicated in Table 15 below.

**Table 15: Return on Investment (Rupees in crore)**

Year	Investment at the end of the year	Return	Percentage of return	Weighted rate of interest on Government borrowing ( <i>per cent</i> )
1998-1999	1346.56	0.28	0.02	10.82
1999-2000	1379.19	111.15	8.06	7.01
2000-2001	1408.82	37.91	2.69	10.35
<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>1473.20</b>	<b>8.77</b>	<b>0.60</b>	<b>10.95</b>
2002-2003	1519.39	152.22	10.02	9.85

#### **1.8.4 Loans and advances by State Government**

In addition to its investment, Government has also been providing loans and advances to many of these bodies. Total outstanding balance of the loans advanced was Rs.2532 crore as on 31 March 2003 (Table 16). Overall, interest received against these advances stood at 2.68 *per cent* during 2002-2003. The difference between interest paid and received was negative during last five years. Further, in most cases, Government orders sanctioning the loans did not specify the terms and conditions for these loans.

**Table 16: Average Interest received on Loans Advanced by the State Government (Rupees in crore)**

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
Opening Balance	944	1186	1560	2119	2366
Amount advanced during the year	348	476	636	379	343
Amount repaid during the year	106	102	77	132	177
<b>Closing Balance</b>	<b>1186</b>	<b>1560</b>	<b>2119</b>	<b>2366</b>	<b>2532</b>
Net Addition (+) / Reduction (-)	242	374	559	247	166
Interest received (Rupees in crore)	13	15	10	18	68
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to outstanding loans and advances	1.22	1.09	0.54	0.80	2.68
Average weighted rate of interest paid by the State	10.82	7.01	10.35	10.95	9.85
Difference between interest paid and received	(-)9.60	(-)5.91	(-)9.80	(-)10.15	(-)7.17

#### **1.8.5 Management of cash balances**

It is generally desirable that State's flow of resources should match its expenditure obligations. However, to take care of any temporary mis-matches in the flow of resources and the expenditure obligations, a mechanism of Ways and Means Advances (WMA) from Reserve Bank of India has been put in place. Orissa had the WMA limit of Rs.185 crore from 1 April 2002 and Rs.215 crore from 3 March 2003. During the year, the State used this mechanism for 169 days as against 112 days last year although it raised borrowings of Rs.1308 crore from the market on five occasions. Resort to

overdraft, which is over and above the WMA limits, is all the more undesirable. The State used the Overdraft facilities on 188 days during the year as against 252 days last year.

**Table 17: Ways and Means and Overdrafts of the State and Interest paid thereon**

(Rupees in crore)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Average
<b>Ways and Means Advances</b>						
Taken in the Year	1613	1867	2137	1355	2000	1794
Outstanding	160	206	179	179	239	192
Interest Paid	4.22	6.54	11.71	11.59	10.88	8.99
<b>Overdraft</b>						
Taken in the Year	1039	1868	3828	5393	4723	3370
Outstanding	144	Nil	833	1064	210	450
Interest Paid	1.75	3.07	4.13	8.32	8.75	5.20
Number of Days State was in Overdraft	90	141	203	252	188	175

### 1.8.6 Fiscal liabilities – public debt and guarantees

The Constitution of India provides that State may borrow within the territory of India, upon the security of its consolidated fund, within such limits, as may from time to time, be fixed by an act of Legislature. However, no such law was passed in the State to lay down any such limit. Statement 4 read with Statements 16 and 17 of Finance Accounts show the year-end balances under Debt, Deposit and Remittances heads from which the liabilities are worked out.

It would be observed that the overall fiscal liabilities of the State increased from Rs.15057 crore in 1998-1999 to Rs.30735 crore in 2002-2003 at an average growth rate of 20.57 per cent. These liabilities as ratio to GSDP increased from 42.32 per cent in 1998-1999 to 69.89 per cent in 2002-2003 and stood at 3.64 times of its revenue receipts and 8.02 times of its own resources comprising its own tax and non-tax revenue. Table 18 below gives the fiscal liabilities of the State, its rate of growth, ratio of these liabilities to GSDP, revenue receipts and own resources and buoyancy of these liabilities with respect to these parameters.

**Table 18: Fiscal Imbalances–Basic Parameters (Rupees in crore and Ratios in per cent)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average
Fiscal Liabilities	15057	20289	23911	27853	30735	23569
Rate of growth	21.41	34.75	17.85	16.49	10.35	20.57
<b>Ratio of Fiscal Liabilities to</b>						
GSDP	42.32	52.52	61.66	64.34	69.89	58.14
Revenue Receipts	330.63	344.76	346.44	395.19	364.20	354.92
Own Resources	736.64	838.04	833.43	881.70	801.85	815.41

<b>Buoyancy of Fiscal Liabilities to</b>						
GSDP	2.062	4.056	45.974	1.416	6.578	3.254
Revenue Receipts	*	1.189	1.033	7.794	0.524	1.510
Own Resources	5.188	1.884	0.965	1.631	0.485	1.947

\*With negative growth in Revenue Receipts, buoyancy became negative

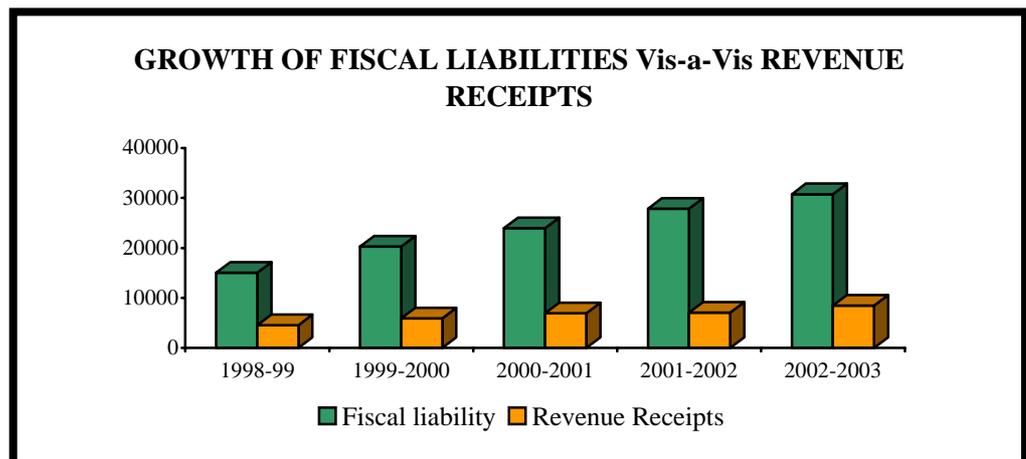
In addition to these liabilities, Government had guaranteed loans of its various Corporations and others, which in 2002-2003 stood at Rs.8487.42 crore. The guarantees are in the nature of contingent liabilities of the State and in the event of non-payment of loans, there may be an obligation on the State to honour these commitments. Currently, the fiscal liabilities including the contingent liabilities exceed three times the revenue receipts of the State. The direct fiscal liabilities of the State have grown much faster as compared to rate of growth of GSDP. On average for each one *per cent* increase in GSDP, the direct fiscal liabilities of the State have gone up by 3.254 *per cent*.

Increasing liabilities had raised the issue of sustainability of the State Government's finances. Fiscal liabilities are considered sustainable if the average interest paid on these liabilities is lower than the rate of growth of GSDP.

Debt sustainability with reference to weighted interest rate, GSDP growth rate and interest spread is indicated in Table 19.

**Table 19: Debt Sustainability – Interest Rate and GSDP Growth (in *per cent*)**

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Average
Weighted Interest Rate	10.82	7.01	10.35	10.95	9.85	9.79
<b>GSDP Growth</b>	10.38	8.57	0.39	11.64	1.57	6.32
Interest spread	(-)0.44	1.56	(-)9.96	0.69	(-)8.28	(-)3.47



Another important indicator of debt sustainability is net availability of the funds after payment of the principal on account of the earlier contracted liabilities and interest. Table-20 below gives the position of the receipts and repayments of internal debt over the last five years. The net funds available on account of the internal debt and loans and advances from Government of

India after providing for the interest and repayments varied from 1.54 *per cent* to 48.45 *per cent* of the total public debt during 1998-2003.

**Table 20: Net Availability of Borrowed Funds (Rupees in crore)**

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Average
<b>Internal Debt*</b>						
Receipts	623	1129	1044	1687	2296	1356
Repayments (Principal+ Interest)	574	675	867	987	1298	880
Net Funds Available	49	454	177	700	998	476
Net Funds Available ( <i>per cent</i> )	7.87	40.21	16.95	41.49	43.47	35.10
<b>Loans and Advances from Government of India</b>						
Receipts	1281	1253	1489	973	1769	1353
Repayments (Principal+ Interest)	947	553	1405	1632	2062	1320
Net Funds Available	334	700	84	(-) 659	(-)293	33
Net Funds Available ( <i>per cent</i> )	26.07	55.87	5.64	(-)67.73	(-)16.56	2.44
<b>Total Public Debt</b>						
Receipts	1904	2382	2533	2660	4065	2709
Repayments(Principal+ Interest)	1521	1228	2272	2619	3360	2200
Net Funds Available	383	1154	261	41	705	509
Net Funds Available ( <i>per cent</i> )	20.12	48.45	10.30	1.54	17.34	18.79

\* Internal debt excluding ways and means advances

## 1.9 Management of deficits

### 1.9.1 Fiscal imbalances

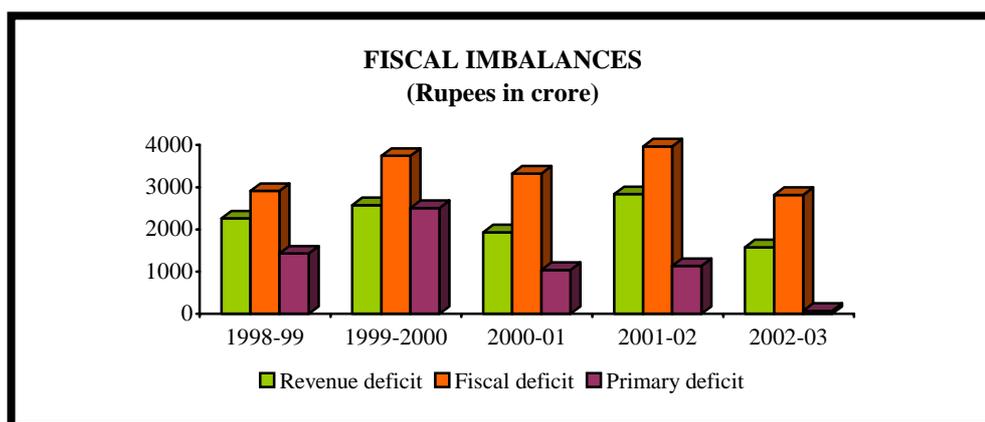
The deficits in Government accounts represent the gap between its receipts and expenditure. The nature of deficit is an indicator of the prudence of fiscal management of the Government. Further, the ways in which the deficit is financed and the resources so raised are applied are important pointers to the fiscal health.

The revenue deficit (Statement 1 of Finance Account) of the State, which is the excess of its revenue expenditure over revenue receipts increased from Rs.2263 crore to Rs.2834 crore during the period 1998-2002 with a dip in 2000-2001. During 2002-03, however, the decline was substantial (Rs.1258 crore) mainly due to larger share of Taxes on Income (Rs.310 crore), more grants-in-aid from GOI (Rs.560 crore) coupled with low maintenance expenditure under Public Works (Rs.266 crore) and low growth in interest payments. The fiscal deficit, which represents the total borrowing of the Government and its total resource gap, marginally decreased from Rs.2914 crore in 1998-1999 to Rs.2816 crore in 2002-2003. State also had a primary deficit which decreased from Rs.1429 crore in 1998-1999 to Rs.1133 crore in 2001-2002 and was now having surplus of Rs.70 crore in 2002-2003 as indicated in Table 21.

**Table 21: Fiscal Imbalances – Basic Parameters (Value: Rupees in crore and Ratios in *per cent*)**

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Average
Revenue deficit	(-)2263	(-)2574	(-)1932	(-)2834	(-)1576	(-)2236

	1998-1999	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003	Average
Fiscal deficit	(-)2914	(-)3746	(-)3325	(-)3968	(-)2816	(-)3354
Primary Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)	(-)1429	(-)2508	(-)1038	(-)1133	(+)70	(-)1208
RD/GSDP	6	7	5	7	3	6
FD/GSDP	8	10	9	9	6	8
PD/GSDP	4	6	3	3	0.15 <sup>#</sup>	3
RD/FD	78	69	58	71	56	67



Persistent revenue deficit indicated that the revenue receipts of the State were not able to meet its revenue expenditure because of poor tax administration and Government had to borrow funds to meet its current obligations. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit decreased from 78 per cent in 1998-1999 to 56 per cent in 2002-2003. As a proportion of GSDP, revenue deficit decreased to three per cent and fiscal deficit to six per cent in 2002-2003.

### **1.10 Implementation of Orissa Fiscal Reform Programme to improve the financial position of the State**

To improve the financial position of the State, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) was signed (October 2001) between the Government of Orissa and the Government of India to implement a mutually agreed reform programme as per a fixed time schedule. The programme included measures to raise revenue and to reduce expenditure so as to eliminate the revenue deficit by March 2005. It also aimed to stabilise, through structural adjustments and policy reforms, the State Government's fiscal situation so as to overcome the frequent ways and means difficulties that it has experienced in the recent past and to generate greater investable resources for development and poverty reduction programmes. As generation of additional internal resources and curtailment of non-developmental expenditure are the best means available, implementation of the fiscal reform programme is a step in the right direction.

<sup>#</sup> Ratio of Primary Surplus to GSDP

### **1.11 Fiscal Ratios**

The finances of a State should be sustainable, flexible and non-vulnerable. Table 22 below presents a summarised position of Government Finances over 1998-2003, with reference to certain key indicators that help assess the adequacy and effectiveness of available resources and their applications, highlight areas of concern and capture its important facets.

The ratios of revenue receipts and State's own taxes to GSDP indicate the adequacy of the resources. The buoyancy of the revenue receipts indicates the nature of the tax regime and the State's increasing access to resources with increase in GSDP. Revenue receipts comprise not only the tax and non-tax resources of the State but also the transfers from Union Government. It indicates sum total of the resources which the State has access to, for which there is no direct services provision obligations, recovery of users charges for the social and economic services provided by it and its entitlement from the central pool of resources.

Various ratios concerning the expenditure management of the State indicate quality of its expenditure and sustainability of these in relation to its resources mobilisation. The ratio of revenue expenditure to total expenditure increased from 84.38 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 87.60 *per cent* in 2002-2003. Its capital expenditure and developmental expenditure as a percentage of the total expenditure, however, declined during 1998-2003. Both its revenue and total expenditure when compared to its revenue receipts and revenue expenditure have shown comparatively higher buoyancy. All these indicate State's dependence on borrowings for meeting its revenue expenditure and inadequate expansion of its developmental activities.

**Table 22: Ratios of Fiscal Efficiency (in *per cent*)**

<b>Fiscal Ratios</b>	<b>1998-1999</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Resources Mobilisation</b>						
Revenue Receipts/GSDP	12.80	15.23	17.80	16.28	19.19	16.39
Revenue Buoyancy	*	3.41	44.50	0.18	12.55	2.15
Own Tax/GSDP	4.18	4.41	5.63	5.70	6.53	5.35
<b>Expenditure Management</b>						
Total Expenditure/GSDP	22.71	25.20	26.57	25.75	26.00	25.32
Revenue Receipts/ Total Expenditure	56.37	60.46	66.98	63.22	73.82	64.17
Revenue Expenditure/Total Expenditure	84.38	86.90	85.73	88.64	87.60	86.80
Capital Expenditure/Total Expenditure	11.82	8.63	8.63	8.24	9.69	9.40
Developmental Expenditure/ Total Expenditure (RE+CE)	63.80	68.42	56.44	52.10	55.16	59.18
Buoyancy of TE with Revenue Receipts	*	0.701	0.339	3.872	0.129	0.843
Buoyancy of RE with Revenue Receipts	*	0.824	0.257	5.608	0.068	0.918

<b>Fiscal Ratios</b>	<b>1998-1999</b>	<b>1999-2000</b>	<b>2000-2001</b>	<b>2001-2002</b>	<b>2002-2003</b>	<b>Average</b>
<b>Management of Fiscal Imbalances</b>						
Revenue Deficit (Rupees in crore)	(-)2263	(-)2574	(-)1932	(-)2834	(-)1576	(-)2236
Fiscal Deficit (Rupees in crore)	(-)2914	(-)3746	(-)3325	(-)3968	(-)2816	(-)3354
Primary Deficit (Rupees in crore)	(-)1429	(-)2508	(-)1038	(-)1133	70	(-)1208
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	78	69	58	71	56	67
<b>Management of Fiscal Liabilities</b>						
Fiscal Liabilities (FL) / GSDP	42.32	52.52	61.66	64.34	69.89	58.14
Fiscal Liabilities/Revenue Receipts	330.63	344.76	346.44	395.19	364.20	354.92
Buoyancy of FL with Revenue Receipts	(-)12.713	1.189	1.033	7.794	0.524	1.510
Buoyancy of FL with Own Resources	5.188	1.884	0.965	1.631	0.485	1.947
Interest Spread	(-)0.44	1.56	(-)9.96	0.69	(-)8.28	(-)3.47
Net Fund Available	27.76	20.12	48.45	10.30	1.54	21.63
<b>Other Fiscal Health Indicators</b>						
Return on Investment	0.0002	0.081	0.027	0.006	0.100	0.043
BCR (Rupees in crore)	(-)1364	(-)1581	(-)1069	(-)1945	(-)1410	(-)1474
Financial Assets/Liabilities	0.64	0.58	0.56	0.52	0.52	0.56

\* With negative growth in Revenue Receipts, buoyancy became negative

Continuing revenue and fiscal deficit indicate fiscal imbalances of the State. Similarly, high ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit indicates that the application of borrowed funds has largely been to meet current consumption.

It is not uncommon for a State to borrow for increasing its social and economic infrastructure support and creating additional income generating assets. However, ratios of fiscal liabilities to GSDP and revenue receipts being high together with continuous revenue deficit indicate that the State is gradually getting into a debt trap. The average interest paid by the State on its borrowings during 1998-2003 has also exceeded the rate of growth of its GSDP, violating the cardinal rule of debt sustainability. There has also been a decline in net availability of funds from its borrowings due to a larger portion of these funds being used for debt servicing. The State's low return on investment and use of high cost borrowing for investments indicate an implicit subsidy. The ratio of State's total financial assets to liabilities has also deteriorated over the past five years indicating that increasingly a greater part of liabilities is without an asset back up. The balance from current revenue (BCR) of the State has also continued to be negative. The BCR plays a critical role in determining its plan size and a negative BCR adversely affects the same and reduces availability to fund for additional infrastructure support and other revenue generating investment.

**STATEMENT-I  
SUMMARISED FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT  
OF ORISSA**

**(Rupees in crore)**

As on 31.03.2002	Liabilities		As on 31.03.2003
<b>9816.08</b>	<b>Internal Debt</b>		<b>11109.02</b>
5612.46	Market Loans bearing interest	6893.00	
16.57	Market Loans not bearing interest	110.93	
38.08	Loans from LIC	34.66	
2905.94	Loans from other Institutions	3622.03	
179.31	Ways and Means Advances	238.73	
1063.72	Overdrafts from Reserve Bank of India	209.67	
<b>8715.00</b>	<b>Loans and Advances from Central Government</b>		<b>9552.71</b>
471.39	Pre 1984-85 Loans	381.97	
1797.62	Non-Plan Loans	1948.83	
6107.49	Loans for State Plan Schemes	6893.85	
47.99	Loans for Central Plan Schemes	44.49	
90.51	Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	83.57	
200.00	Ways and Means Advance	200.00	
<b>55.68</b>	<b>Contingency Fund</b>		<b>55.34</b>
<b>6746.99</b>	<b>Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.</b>		<b>7588.91</b>
<b>2385.77</b>	<b>Deposits</b>		<b>2284.67</b>
<b>190.48</b>	<b>Reserve Funds Advances</b>		<b>200.66</b>
-----	<b>Suspense and Miscellaneous</b>		-
<b>698.12</b>	<b>Miscellaneous Capital Receipts</b>		<b>698.12</b>
<b>28608.12</b>			<b>31489.43</b>
As on 31.03.2002	Assets		As on 31.03.2003
<b>12300.08</b>	<b>Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets</b>		<b>13374.16</b>
1473.20	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations etc.	1519.39	
10826.88	Other Capital Outlay	11854.77	
<b>2366.39</b>	<b>Loans and Advances</b>		<b>2532.44</b>
842.50	Loans for Power Projects	1044.72	
508.46	Other Development Loans	519.07	
1015.43	Loans to Government servants and Miscellaneous loans	968.65	
<b>7.39</b>	<b>Advances</b>		<b>7.36</b>
<b>163.01</b>	<b>Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances</b>		<b>408.42</b>
<b>25.74</b>	<b>Remittance Balances</b>		<b>19.51</b>
<b>69.63</b>	<b>Cash</b>		<b>(-) 104.25</b>
9.13	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances	9.33	
25.52	Deposits with Reserve Bank	(-) 148.05	
13.86	Departmental Cash Balance including Permanent Advances	14.84	
0.38	Security Deposits	0.46	
1.13	Investment of earmarked funds	1.13	
19.61	Cash Balance Investment	18.04	
<b>13675.88</b>	<b>Deficit on Government Accounts</b>		<b>15251.79</b>
-	Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	
2833.74	Revenue Deficit of the Current Year	1575.91	
10842.14	Accumulated deficit	13675.88	
<b>28608.12</b>			<b>31489.43</b>

**STATEMENT-II  
ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS  
FOR THE YEAR 2002-2003**

(Rupees in crore)

2001-2002	Receipts		2002-03	2001-2002	Disbursements	Non-Plan	Plan		2002-03
	<b>Section-A: Revenue</b>								
				<b>9881.73</b>	1. Revenue Expenditure				<b>10014.68</b>
<b>7047.99</b>	I. Revenue Receipts		<b>8438.77</b>	<b>4933.32</b>	General Services	4792.27	12.99		<b>4805.26</b>
2466.88	-Tax Revenue	2871.84		<b>3259.45</b>	Social Services	2602.76	856.79		<b>3459.55</b>
691.75	-Non-tax revenue	961.17		1733.34	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1688.09	194.70	1882.79	
2532.12	-State's share of Union Taxes and Duties	2379.11		421.44	-Health and Family Welfare	354.56	105.02	459.58	
116.60	-State's share of net proceeds of Taxes on income other than Corporate Tax	426.47		266.42	-Water Supply and Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	160.32	129.19	289.51	
313.16	-Non-Plan grants	395.11		10.13	-Information and Broadcasting	10.82	2.10	12.92	
649.84	-Grants for State Plan Scheme	1021.39		263.18	-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	95.11	163.13	258.24	
63.46	-Central Plan Schemes	31.91		21.36	-Labour and Labour Welfare	21.66	0.16	21.82	
214.18	-Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	351.77							
<b>2833.74</b>	II. Revenue deficit carried over to Section B		<b>1575.91</b>	523.27	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	252.64	256.57	509.21	
				20.31	-Others	19.56	5.92	25.48	
				<b>1539.40</b>	Economic Services	903.42	699.36		<b>1602.78</b>
				471.47	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	380.88	118.63	499.51	
				447.98	Rural Development	146.03	323.00	469.03	
				-	-Special Areas Programmes	-	-	-	
				193.00	-Irrigation and Flood Control	144.36	40.19	184.55	
				16.17	-Energy	2.90	44.90	47.80	
				102.08	-Industry and Minerals	37.00	9.86	46.86	
				135.35	-Transport and Communications	145.27	0.01	145.28	
				15.63	-Science, Technology and Environment	2.57	18.17	20.74	
				157.72	-General Economic Services	44.41	144.60	189.01	
				<b>149.56</b>	-Grants-in-aid and Contributions	145.57	1.52	-	<b>147.09</b>

**Chapter-I: An overview of the Finances of the State Government**

2001-2002	Receipts	2002-03	2001-2002	Disbursements	Non-Plan	Plan	2002-03
	<b>Section-B</b>						
<b>268.66</b>	III. Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment	<b>69.63</b>	<b>832.93</b>	III. Opening Overdraft from RBI			<b>1063.72</b>
<b>Nil</b>	IV. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	<b>Nil</b>	<b>886.77</b>	IV. Capital Outlay			<b>1074.08</b>
			74.73	General Services	10.74	9.06	19.80
			147.21	Social Services	21.76	139.13	160.89
			22.31	-Education, Sports, Art and Culture	0.19	19.46	19.65
			28.12	-Health and Family Welfare	-	37.83	37.83
			91.04	-Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	21.57	72.98	94.55
			5.72	-Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes	-	8.86	8.86
			0.02	-Social Welfare and Nutrition	-	-	-
			664.83	Economic Services	48.76	844.63	893.39
			34.65	-Agriculture and Allied Activities	16.12	43.07	59.19
			-	-Rural Development			
			-	-Special Areas Programmes			
			452.48	-Irrigation and Flood Control	-	513.57	513.57
			50.20	-Energy	-	-	-
			1.63	-Industry and Minerals	(-) 7.11	7.60	0.49
			120.28	-Transport and Communications	39.28	269.56	308.84
			5.59	-General Economic Services	0.48	10.82	11.30
<b>131.66</b>	V Recoveries of Loans and Advances	<b>177.19</b>	<b>379.15</b>	V. Loans and Advances disbursed			<b>343.24</b>
Nil	-From Power Projects		139.97	-For Power Projects		202.22	
109.33	-From Government Servants		221.52	-To Government Servants		70.45	
22.33	-From others		17.66	-To Others		70.57	
	VI Revenue surplus brought down		<b>2833.74</b>	VI. Revenue deficit brought down			<b>1575.91</b>

**Audit Report (Civil) for the year ended 31 March 2003**

2001-2002	Receipts			2001-2002	Disbursements	Non-Plan	Plan		
<b>3042.29</b>	VII Public debt receipts (other than Ways and Means)		<b>4819.31</b>	<b>920.85</b>	VII. Repayment of Public Debt				<b>1834.61</b>
1687.01	-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	2295.78		83.76	-Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft			208.20	
0.06	-Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances	59.42 (*)		-	-Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances				
1355.22	-Loans and Advances from Central Government	2464.11		837.09	-Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government			1626.41	
-	VIII Appropriation to Contingency Fund	-	-	Nil	VIII. Appropriation to Contingency Fund				-
-	IX Amount transferred to Contingency Fund	-	-	<b>66.62</b>	IX. Expenditure from Contingency Fund				<b>0.34</b>
<b>6812.71</b>	X Public Account receipts		<b>7149.65</b>	<b>5329.35</b>	X. Public Account disbursements				<b>6637.80</b>
1993.58	-Small Savings and Provident Funds	2019.51		1082.80	-Small Savings and Provident funds			1177.59	
250.81	-Reserve Funds	213.34		260.67	-Reserve funds			203.16	
33.78	-Suspense and Miscellaneous	67.21		132.18	-Suspense and Miscellaneous			312.63	
1843.85	-Remittance	1763.57		1851.78	-Remittance			1757.33	
2690.69	-Deposits and Advances	3086.02		2001.92	-Deposits and Advances			3187.09	
<b>1063.72</b>	XI Closing Overdraft from Reserve Bank of India		<b>209.67</b>	<b>69.63</b>	XI Cash Balance at end				<b>(-) 104.25</b>
				9.13	-Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances			9.33	
				25.52	Deposits with Reserve Bank			(-) 148.05	
				13.86	-Departmental Cash Balance including permanent advances			14.84	
				21.12	-Cash Balance Investment			19.63	
<b>11319.04</b>			<b>12425.45</b>	<b>11319.04</b>					<b>12425.45</b>

(\*) Represents receipts Rs.1999.73 crore and disbursements Rs.1940.31 crore

**STATEMENT - III  
SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS**

(Rupees in crore)

2001-2002		Sources	2002-2003	
7047.99		1. a) Revenue receipts		8438.77
Nil		b) Miscellaneous Capital receipts(Non-debt)		-
131.66		2. Recoveries of Loans and Advances		177.19
2121.44		3. Increase in Public debt other than overdraft		2984.70
1483.36		4. Net receipts from Public Account		511.85
	910.78	Increase in Small Savings	841.92	
	688.77	Decrease in Deposits and Advances	(-) 101.07	
	(-) 9.86	Increase in Reserve funds	10.18	
	(-) 98.40	Net effect of suspense and Miscellaneous transactions	(-)245.42	
	(-) 7.93	Net effect of Remittance transactions	6.24	
230.79		5. Increase in Overdraft		-
199.03		6. Decrease in closing cash balance		173.88
	-	7. Net effect of Contingency Fund transaction		-
<b>11214.27</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>12286.39</b>
<b>Application</b>				
<b>2001-02</b>				<b>2002-2003</b>
9881.73		1. Revenue expenditure		10014.68
379.15		2. Lending for development and other purposes		343.24
886.77		3. Capital expenditure		1074.08
66.62		4. Net effect of Contingency Fund transactions		0.34
-		5. Decrease in Overdraft		854.05
-		6. Increase in closing Cash Balance		-
-		7. Appropriation to Contingency Fund		-
<b>11214.27</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>12286.39</b>

*Explanatory Notes for Statement I, II and III:*

- 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 Statement I 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 settlement, etc.
- There was a difference of Rs.209.17 crore (net debit) between the figures reflected in the accounts (Rs.148.05 crore) and those intimated by the RBI (Rs.357.22 crore) under "Deposit with Reserve Bank". After reconciliation and adjustment, the difference to the extent of Rs.12.16 lakh Debit (Net) remains to be reconciled (June 2003).

**STATEMENT - IV**

**TIME SERIES DATA ON STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCE**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03
	( R u p e e s i n c r o r e )				
<b>PART A. RECEIPTS</b>					
<b>1. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>4554</b>	<b>5885</b>	<b>6902</b>	<b>7048</b>	<b>8439</b>
<b>(i) Tax Revenue</b>	<b>1487(33)</b>	<b>1704(29)</b>	<b>2184(31)</b>	<b>2467(35)</b>	<b>2872(34)</b>
Taxes on Agricultural Income	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Taxes on Sales, Trade, etc.	971(65)	1108(65)	1342(62)	1402(57)	1605(56)
State Excise	110(7)	115(7)	135(6)	197(8)	246(8)
Taxes on vehicles	143(10)	156(9)	178(8)	216(9)	258(9)
Stamps and Registration fees	88(6)	102(6)	109(5)	110(4)	136(5)
Land Revenue	58(4)	50(3)	53(2)	84(3)	82(3)
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	110(7)	127(7)	147(7)	137(6)	172(6)
Other Taxes	7(1)	46(3)	220(10)	321(13)	373(13)
<b>(ii) State's share of net proceeds of Taxes and duties</b>	<b>1695(37)</b>	<b>1748(30)</b>	<b>2604(38)</b>	<b>2647(37)</b>	<b>2806(33)</b>
<b>(iii) Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>557(12)</b>	<b>717(12)</b>	<b>685(10)</b>	<b>692(10)</b>	<b>961(12)</b>
<b>(iv) Grants-in-aid from GOI</b>	<b>815(18)</b>	<b>1716(29)</b>	<b>1429(21)</b>	<b>1240(18)</b>	<b>1800(21)</b>
<b>2. Miscellaneous Capital Receipts</b>	<b>505</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>3. Total Revenue and Non-debt Capital Receipts (1+2)</b>	<b>5059</b>	<b>5885</b>	<b>6902</b>	<b>7048</b>	<b>8439</b>
<b>4. Recoveries of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>177</b>
<b>5. Public Debt Receipts</b>	<b>2383</b>	<b>2682</b>	<b>3589</b>	<b>3273</b>	<b>4819</b>
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	623	1129	1044	1687	2296
Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts (WMA-2002-03)	289	Nil	806	231	59.42
Loans and advances from Government of India *	1471	1553	1739	1355	2464
<b>6. Total Receipts in the Consolidated Fund (3+4+5)</b>	<b>7548</b>	<b>8670</b>	<b>10568</b>	<b>10453</b>	<b>13435</b>
<b>7. Contingency Fund Receipts</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>8. Public Account Receipts</b>	<b>4907</b>	<b>6557</b>	<b>6175</b>	<b>6813</b>	<b>7150</b>
<b>9. Total Receipts of the State (6+7+8)</b>	<b>12458</b>	<b>15333</b>	<b>16744</b>	<b>17266</b>	<b>20585</b>
<b>PART B. EXPENDITURE/DISBURSEMENTS</b>					
<b>10. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>6817(85)</b>	<b>8459(87)</b>	<b>8834(86)</b>	<b>9882(88)</b>	<b>10015(88)</b>
Plan	1646(24)	1828(22)	1824(21)	1816(18)	1571(16)
Non-Plan	5171(76)	6631(78)	7010(79)	8066(82)	8444(84)
General Services including interest payment	2757(40)	2888(34)	4031(46)	4933(50)	4805(48)
Social Services	2720(40)	4002(48)	3116(35)	3260(33)	3460(35)
Economic Services	1316(19)	1548(18)	1538(17)	1539(16)	1603(16)
Grants-in-aid and contributions	24 (1)	21(Nil)	149(2)	150(1)	147(1)
<b>11. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>914(11)</b>	<b>799(8)</b>	<b>834(8)</b>	<b>887(9)</b>	<b>1074(9)</b>
Plan	903(99)	775(97)	802(96)	813(92)	993(92)

\* Includes Ways and Means Advances from GOI

**Chapter-I: An overview of the Finances of the State Government**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-02	2002-03
	<b>( R u p e e s i n c r o r e )</b>				
Non-Plan	11(1)	24(3)	32(4)	74(8)	81(8)
General Services	18(2)	15(2)	31(4)	75(8)	20(2)
Social Services	61(7)	48(6)	123(15)	147(17)	161(15)
Economic Services	835(91)	736(92)	680(81)	665(75)	893(83)
<b>12. Disbursement of loans and advances</b>	<b>348(4)</b>	<b>476(5)</b>	<b>636(6)</b>	<b>379(3)</b>	<b>343(3)</b>
<b>13. Total Expenditure(10+11+12)</b>	<b>8079</b>	<b>9734</b>	<b>10304</b>	<b>11148</b>	<b>11432</b>
<b>14. Repayments of Public Debt</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>744</b>	<b>921</b>	<b>2688</b>
Internal Debt (excluding Ways and Means Advances and Overdrafts)	121	141	113	84	208
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft (Over draft 2002-03)	-	98	-	-	854
Loans and Advances from Government of India*	440	245	631	837	1626
<b>15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)</b>	<b>8640</b>	<b>10308</b>	<b>11048</b>	<b>12069</b>	<b>14120</b>
<b>17. Contingency Fund disbursements</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Nil</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>18. Public Account disbursements</b>	<b>4026</b>	<b>4925</b>	<b>5331</b>	<b>5329</b>	<b>6638</b>
<b>19. Total disbursements by the State (16+17+18)</b>	<b>12683</b>	<b>15244</b>	<b>16379</b>	<b>17465</b>	<b>20758</b>
<b>PART C. DEFICITS</b>					
<b>20. Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+)(1-10)</b>	<b>(-) 2263</b>	<b>(-)2574</b>	<b>(-)1932</b>	<b>(-)2834</b>	<b>(-)1576</b>
<b>21. Fiscal Deficit (3+4-13)</b>	<b>(-)2914</b>	<b>(-)3746</b>	<b>(-)3325</b>	<b>(-)3968</b>	<b>(-)2816</b>
<b>22. Primary Deficit (21-23)</b>	<b>(-)1429</b>	<b>(-)2508</b>	<b>(-)1038</b>	<b>(-)1133</b>	<b>(+)70</b>
<b>PART D. OTHER DATA</b>					
23. Interest Payments (Percentage of Revenue Expenditure)	1485(22)	1238(15)	2287(26)	2835(29)	2886(29)
<b>24. Arrears of Revenue (% of Tax &amp; Non-Tax Revenue Receipt) (Under principal heads of revenue as reported by the Department)</b>	1152(42)	1074(34)	1064(19)	1195(21)	1410(21)
25. Financial Assistance to local bodies, etc.	727	965	1230	994	1022
26. Ways and Means Advances/ Overdrafts availed (days)	1613 (160 days)	1867 (144 days)	2137 (142 days)	1355 (112 days)	2000 (169 days)
	1039 (90 days)	1868 (141 days)	3828 (203 days)	5393 (252 days)	4723 (188 days)
27. Interest on WMA/Overdraft	4.22/21.75	6.54/3.07	11.71/4.13	11.59/8.32	10.88/8.75
28. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	35581	38629	38779(P)	43293(Q)	43974(A)
29. Outstanding Public Debt(year end)	11135	13334	16178	18531	20662
30. Outstanding guarantees (year end) (Principal + Interest)	3484+23	3696+8	3448+*	5251+*	5231+*
31. Maximum amount guaranteed (year end)	5321	6465	6748	8423	8487
32. Number of incomplete projects	29	29	29	31	31
33. Capital blocked in incomplete projects	2974	3340	3673	4031	4446
34. Outstanding Debt (year end)	15057	20289	23911	27853	30735

Note: Figures in brackets represent percentages (rounded) to total of each sub-heading

P : Provisional Estimates, Q: Quick Estimates, A: Advance Estimates

\*Figures not furnished by Government