## Chapter 7

## MANAGEMENT OF PUBLIC ACCOUNT

## Public Account Receipts

7.1 The public account consists of the NSSF, provident funds, insurance funds, pension funds, deposits and advances, and suspense accounts; and, carries forward its balances annually. Some reserve funds within it bear interest and some do not. The Government is the custodian, not the owner, of the moneys in the public account. It does, however, utilize the available surplus to the public account to meet its expenditure requirement, which adds to government's aggregate liability.
7.2 In recent years, the Union government has been drawing progressively larger amounts from the public account. Prudent management of the public account would require better certitude in projections of additions to the concerned funds, repayment/interest payments from out of these funds, and the cost of borrowing, holding, and administering these funds. As the net increment to public account balance provides funds rather automatically, the government needs to administer the utilization of withdrawals from it in a manner that returns, at the least, balance the costs.

## Major Components of the Public Account: Growth Profile

Largely, small savings and provident funds helped the government to finance a significant part of its fiscal deficit.
7.3 Table 7.1 presents the growth profile of small saving during 1990-91 to 1998-99. The changes in 1999-00, with the NSSF, are outlined in Table 7.3. It indicates that the annual addition to the small savings has been growing at the TGR at 16.27 percent per annum. The annual addition in 1998-99 was Rs 54829 crore amounting to 3.12 percent of the GDP. The proportion of this annual addition that goes for repayment has varied between 24.84 percent and 50.37 percent during the period 1990-91 to 1998-99.

Table 7.1: Growth of Small Savings

| Year | Opening <br> balance | Addition | Repayment <br> of principal | Addition net <br> of <br> repayment | Net <br> addition as <br> of total <br> addition | Closing <br> balance |
| :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1990-91$ | 41791 | 17666 | 9357 | 8309 | 47.03 | 50100 |
| $1991-92$ | 50100 | 17251 | 11597 | 5654 | 32.77 | 55755 |
| $1992-93$ | 55755 | 17605 | 13232 | 4373 | 24.84 | 60127 |
| $1993-94$ | 60127 | 24731 | 17574 | 7157 | 28.94 | 67285 |
| $1994-95$ | 67284 | 34438 | 20012 | 14426 | 41.89 | 81710 |
| $1995-96$ | 81710 | 32810 | 22734 | 10076 | 30.71 | 91786 |
| $1996-97$ | 91786 | 33339 | 21197 | 12142 | 36.42 | 103928 |
| $1997-98$ | 103928 | 46194 | 25785 | 20409 | 44.18 | 124337 |
| $1998-99$ | 124337 | 54829 | 27209 | 27620 | 50.37 | 151957 |
| TGR | $\mathbf{1 3 . 9 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 2 7}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 0 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{3 . 3 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 4}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent to GDP |
| $1990-91$ | 7.35 | 3.11 | 1.65 | 1.46 |  | 8.81 |
| $1991-92$ | 7.67 | 2.64 | 1.78 | 0.87 |  | 8.53 |
| $1992-93$ | 7.46 | 2.36 | 1.77 | 0.59 |  | 8.04 |
| $1993-94$ | 7.00 | 2.88 | 2.05 | 0.83 |  | 7.83 |
| $1994-95$ | 6.66 | 3.41 | 1.98 | 1.43 |  | 8.09 |
| $1995-96$ | 6.91 | 2.78 | 1.92 | 0.85 |  | 7.77 |
| $1996-97$ | 6.74 | 2.45 | 1.56 | 0.89 |  | 7.63 |
| $1997-98$ | 6.86 | 3.05 | 1.70 | 1.35 |  | 8.20 |
| $1998-99$ | 7.07 | 3.12 | 1.55 | 1.57 |  | 8.64 |

7.4 Two features are especially noticeable in the growth profile of small savings: one, there has been a considerable rise in the net addition to small savings since 1996-97; secondly, nearly 1.57 percent of the GDP came from the net addition to small savings to the fiscal rescue of the government during the last year under the old system.
7.5 Table 7.2 outlines the pattern of growth in the balances of the provident funds. The period covered is $1990-91$ to $1998-99$. In 1999-00, the PPF went into the NSSF, and the state provident funds remained under the old arrangement. Flows for these are separately shown in Table 7.2, while the position of the PPF is shown in Table 7.3. The annual addition to the provident funds has grown at the TGR of 19.96 percent whereas the repayments show a TGR of 16.94 percent over 1990-91 to 1998-99. Resultantly, the net addition has grown at a higher trend rate of 22.71 percent.

In recent years, the net addition as percentage of total addition has gone up significantly. This ratio was 47.51 percent in 1990-91. By 1998-99 it increased to nearly 59 percent.

Table 7.2: Growth of Provident Funds

| Year | Opening <br> balance | Addition | Repayment <br> of principal | Addition <br> net of <br> reayment | Net <br> addition as of total <br> addition | Closing <br> (alance |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| $1990-91$ | 9669 | 4212 | 2211 | 2001 | 47.51 | 11670 |
| $1991-92$ | 11670 | 4797 | 2539 | 2258 | 47.07 | 13927 |
| $1992-93$ | 13925 | 5886 | 2934 | 2952 | 50.15 | 16877 |
| $1993-94$ | 16876 | 7133 | 3417 | 3716 | 52.10 | 20592 |
| $1994-95$ | 20592 | 8141 | 4008 | 4133 | 50.77 | 24725 |
| $1995-96$ | 24721 | 9561 | 4643 | 4918 | 51.44 | 29639 |
| $1996-97$ | 29611 | 11130 | 5714 | 5416 | 48.66 | 35027 |
| $1997-98$ | 35026 | 14755 | 6339 | 8416 | 57.04 | 43442 |
| $1998-99$ | 43440 | 18784 | 7723 | 11061 | 58.89 | 54501 |
| TGR | $\mathbf{2 0 . 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 9 . 9 6}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 9 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 . 7 1}$ | $\mathbf{2 . 3 0}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 . 9 3}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | Percent to GDP |
| $1990-91$ | 1.70 | 0.74 | 0.39 | 0.35 |  | 2.05 |
| $1991-92$ | 1.79 | 0.73 | 0.39 | 0.35 |  | 2.13 |
| $1992-93$ | 1.86 | 0.79 | 0.39 | 0.39 |  | 2.26 |
| $1993-94$ | 1.96 | 0.83 | 0.40 | 0.43 |  | 2.40 |
| $1994-95$ | 2.04 | 0.81 | 0.40 | 0.41 |  | 2.45 |
| $1995-96$ | 2.09 | 0.81 | 0.39 | 0.42 |  | 2.51 |
| $1996-97$ | 2.17 | 0.82 | 0.42 | 0.40 |  | 2.57 |
| $1997-98$ | 2.31 | 0.97 | 0.42 | 0.56 |  | 2.87 |
| $1998-99$ | 2.47 | 1.07 | 0.44 | 0.63 |  | 3.10 |
| Flows of State Provident Funds |  |  |  | Rs in crore |  |  |
| $1999-00$ | 30235 | 13583 | 7004 | 6579 | 48.44 | 36814 |

7.6 Table 7.3 shows the transactions of the NSSF in 1999-00. Starting with an opening balance of Rs. 151957, the NSSF ended the year with a balance of only Rs. 973 crore. This was because the small savings part of the NSSF closed with a negative balance of Rs. 28687 crore. The major outflow was investment of Rs. 212137 crore in the government securities.

Table 7.3: Transactions of the NSSF: Small Savings, Public Provident Funds: 1999-00

|  |  |  | Rs in crore |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Omall Savings | Public Provident Fund | Total |  |
| Collections | 151957 | 24264 | 176221 |
| Interest Receipts | 65776 | 9659 | 75435 |
| Total Addition | 20265 |  | 20265 |
| Repayment | 86041 | 9659 | 95700 |
| Investment | 34848 | 2016 | 36864 |
| Interest Payments | 212137 |  | 212137 |
| Management Cost | 17951 | 2247 | 20198 |
| Total Outflow | 1749 | 4263 | 1749 |
| Closing Balance | 266685 | 29660 | 270948 |

7.7 Table 7.4 indicates the position of other accounts pertaining to special deposits and non-government provident funds over 1990-91 to 1999-00. Here the TGR of repayments is much higher than the TGR of annual additions to the funds. As a result, the net additions have been falling showing a negative TGR.

Table 7.4: Other Accounts
(Special Deposits and Non-Government Provident Funds, etc.)

| Year | Opening <br> balance | Addition | Repayment <br> of principal | Addition net <br> of repayment | Net addition <br> as of total <br> addition | Closing <br> balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1990-91$ | 35597 | 13029 | 3290 | 9739 | 74.75 | 45336 |
| $1991-92$ | 45336 | 10053 | 3571 | 6482 | 64.48 | 51818 |
| $1992-93$ | 51818 | 11685 | 3706 | 7979 | 68.28 | 59797 |
| $1993-94$ | 59797 | 16243 | 3562 | 12681 | 78.07 | 72477 |
| $1994-95$ | 72477 | 16066 | 2756 | 13310 | 82.85 | 85787 |
| $1995-96$ | 85787 | 16508 | 10285 | 6223 | 37.70 | 92010 |
| $1996-97$ | 92009 | 17178 | 9100 | 8078 | 47.03 | 100087 |
| $1997-98$ | 100087 | 32818 | 8818 | 24000 | 73.13 | 124087 |
| $1998-99$ | 124087 | 20795 | 18080 | 2715 | 13.06 | 126802 |
| $1999-00$ | 126802 | 24297 | 16675 | 7622 | 31.37 | 134424 |
| TGR | $\mathbf{1 5 . 1 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 . 2 2}$ | $\mathbf{2 3 . 2 0}$ | $\mathbf{- 2 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{- 1 1 . 9 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3 9}$ |

Percentage to GDP
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{cccccc}\hline \text { Year } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Opening } \\
\text { balance }\end{array} & \text { Addition } & \begin{array}{c}\text { Repayment } \\
\text { of principal }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Addition net } \\
\text { of repayment }\end{array} & \begin{array}{c}\text { Net addition } \\
\text { as } \% \text { of total } \\
\text { addition }\end{array}\end{array}
$$ \begin{array}{c}Closing <br>

balance\end{array}\right]\)| $1990-91$ | 6.26 | 2.29 | 0.58 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1.97 | 7.93 |  |  |
| $1991-92$ | 6.94 | 1.54 | 0.55 |
| $1992-93$ | 6.93 | 1.56 | 0.50 |
| $1993-94$ | 6.96 | 1.89 | 0.41 |
| $1994-95$ | 7.18 | 1.59 | 0.27 |
| $1995-96$ | 7.26 | 1.40 | 0.87 |
| $1996-97$ | 6.76 | 1.26 | 0.67 |
| $1997-98$ | 6.60 | 2.17 | 0.58 |
| $1998-99$ | 7.06 | 1.18 | 1.03 |
| $1999-00$ | 6.48 | 1.24 | 0.85 |

${ }^{\text {T}}$ Change in opening balance due to prior period adjustment and rounding.
7.8 Table 7.5 presents the profile of balances and annual growth in the deposits. The annual additions have grown at the TGR of 8.26 percent and the repayments at the TGR of 7.41 percent. There is considerable volatility in the net addition as percentage to total addition.

Table 7.5: Growth of Deposits

7.9 Table 7.6 provides the growth profile of reserve funds. Some important interest bearing reserve funds are: depreciation reserve fund for railway commercial lines and railway strategic lines; depreciation reserve fund for government commercial departments and undertakings; telecommunication capital reserve fund; and railway capital fund. Examples of some non-interest bearing reserve funds are: relief fund, central road fund, and roads and bridges funds. The TGR of repayments is more than the TGR of additions. In 1998-99, repayments became more than the additions.

Table 7.6: Growth of Reserve Funds

| Year | Opening <br> balance | Addition | Repayment <br> of principal | Addition <br> net of <br> repayment | Net addition <br> as of total <br> addition | Closing <br> balance |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1990-91$ | 2496 | 5203 | 4686 | 517 | 9.94 | 3012 |
| $1991-92$ | 3012 | 5907 | 5363 | 544 | 9.21 | 3558 |
| $1992-93$ | 3560 | 7574 | 7263 | 311 | 4.11 | 3871 |
| $1993-94$ | 3873 | 9114 | 8834 | 280 | 3.07 | 4152 |
| $1994-95$ | 4153 | 11356 | 9842 | 1514 | 13.33 | 5667 |
| $1995-96$ | 5672 | 13907 | 13211 | 696 | 5.00 | 6368 |
| $1996-97$ | 6275 | 14643 | 12597 | 2046 | 13.97 | 8321 |
| $1997-98$ | 7876 | 15820 | 15409 | 411 | 2.60 | 8287 |
| $1998-99$ | 8288 | 14730 | 17006 | -2276 | -15.45 | 6012 |
| $1999-00$ | 6014 | 17614 | 17434 | 180 | 1.02 | 6194 |
| TGR | $\mathbf{1 3 . 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 4 . 7 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 6 . 3 8}$ |  |  | $\mathbf{1 0 . 3 0}$ |
|  |  |  |  |  | Percentage to GDP |  |
| $1990-91$ | 0.44 | 0.91 | 0.82 | 0.09 |  | 0.53 |
| $1991-92$ | 0.46 | 0.90 | 0.82 | 0.08 |  | 0.54 |
| $1992-93$ | 0.48 | 1.01 | 0.97 | 0.04 |  | 0.52 |
| $1993-94$ | 0.45 | 1.06 | 1.03 | 0.03 |  | 0.48 |
| $1994-95$ | 0.41 | 1.12 | 0.97 | 0.15 |  | 0.56 |
| $1995-96$ | 0.48 | 1.18 | 1.12 | 0.06 |  | 0.54 |
| $1996-97$ | 0.46 | 1.08 | 0.92 | 0.15 |  | 0.61 |
| $1997-98$ | 0.52 | 1.04 | 1.02 | 0.03 |  | 0.55 |
| $1998-99$ | 0.47 | 0.84 | 0.97 | -0.13 |  | 0.34 |
| $1999-00$ | 0.31 | 0.90 | 0.89 | 0.01 |  | 0.32 |
| Change in opening balance due to prior period adjustment and rounding. |  |  |  |  |  |  |

*hange in opening balance due to prior period adjustment and rounding.
7.10 In sum, it can be said that for reserve funds and special deposits repayments have overtaken the growth of annual additions. The deposits have grown almost at par. The main sources for additional funds for the government are provident funds and small savings. In recent past, these funds have provided large net additions relative to total additions, and the government has dipped into these to finance its fiscal deficit.

