

Glossary of terms

Terms	Basis of Calculation
Development Expenditure	Social Services + Economic Services
Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Expenditure + Capital Expenditure + Net Loans and Advances – Revenue Receipts – Miscellaneous Capital Receipts
Primary Deficit	Primary deficit defined as the fiscal deficit net of interest (<i>i.e.</i> , Primary Deficit = Fiscal Deficit – Interest payments)
Revenue Surplus	Revenue Receipts – Revenue Expenditure
Terms	Description
Capital Expenditure	Expenditure of a capital nature such as construction of irrigation projects, bridges, buildings, laying of roads, irrigation and electricity projects, <i>etc.</i>
Development Expenditure	The analysis of the expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances are categorized into social services, economic services and general services. Broadly, the social and economic services constitute Development Expenditure, while expenditure on general services is treated as non-development expenditure.
Debt sustainability	Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the State to maintain a constant debt-GSDP ratio over a period of time. It means that rise in fiscal deficit should match with the increase in the State's capacity to service the incremental debt from additional revenues generated from the use of such debt in creating income generating capital assets.
GSDP	GSDP is defined as the total income of the State or the market value of goods and services produced using labour and all other factors of production at current prices
Loan account	Loan account is the account of public debt incurred and discharged and loans and advances made by the State Government to local bodies, employees and others and recovered from them.
Primary Revenue Deficit	Primary Revenue Deficit defined as gap between non-interest Revenue Expenditure of the State and its non-debt receipts indicates the extent to which the non-debt receipts of the State are able to meet the primary expenditure incurred under Revenue account.
Public Debt	Public Debt comprises of loans raised by Government such as market loans, loans from the Life Insurance Corporation of India, <i>etc.</i> , and the borrowings from the Central Government.
Revenue Expenditure	Revenue Expenditure is the account of current expenditure of the State. For example, wages, salaries, maintenance works, repairs, <i>etc.</i>

Sufficiency of non-debt receipts	Adequacy of incremental non-debt receipts of the State to cover the incremental interest liabilities and incremental primary expenditure. The debt sustainability could be significantly facilitated if the incremental non-debt receipts could meet the incremental interest burden and the incremental primary expenditure.
Ways and Means Advances	Temporary advances taken from the Reserve Bank of India to bridge the gap between inflow and outflow of cash of the Government.