

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Revenue Receipts	Revenue receipts consist of tax revenues, non-tax revenues, State's share of Union taxes and duties and grants-in-aid from GOI.
Capital Receipts	Capital receipts comprise miscellaneous capital receipts such as proceeds from disinvestment, recoveries of loans and advances, debt receipts from internal sources (market loans, borrowings from financial institutions/commercial banks) and loans and advances from GOI as well as accruals from the Public Account.
State implementing agencies	State implementing agencies include any organizations/institutions including non-governmental organizations which are authorized by the State Government to receive funds from the Government of India for implementing specific programmes in the State, e.g. State implementation society for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, State Health Mission, under National Rural Health Mission, etc.
Buoyancy ratio	Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. For instance, revenue buoyancy at 0.5 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 0.5 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one per cent.
Core public goods	Core public goods are goods which all citizens enjoy in common, in the sense that each individual's consumption of such goods leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of those goods, e.g. enforcement of law and order, security and protection of our rights, pollution-free air and other environmental goods, road infrastructure etc.
Merit goods	Merit goods are commodities that the public sector provides free or at subsidised rates because an individual or society should have them on the basis of some concept of need, rather than the ability and willingness to pay the Government. Examples of such goods include the provision of free or subsidised food for the poor to support nutrition, delivery of health services to improve quality of life and reduce morbidity, provision of basic education to all, drinking water, sanitation, etc.
Development Expenditure	The analysis of expenditure data is disaggregated into development and non-development expenditure. All expenditure relating to Revenue Account, Capital Outlay and Loans and Advances is categorised 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 and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. Sustainability of debt, therefore, also refers to sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep a balance between costs of additional borrowings with returns from such borrowings. It means that the rise in fiscal deficit should match the increase in capacity to service the debt.
Debt stabilization	A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of economy exceeds the interest rate 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. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate – interest rate) and quantum spread (Debt x rate spread), the debt sustainability condition states that if the quantum spread, together with the primary deficit is zero, the debt-GSDP ratio would be constant or debt would stabilize eventually. On the other hand, if the primary deficit together with the quantum spread turns out to be negative, the debt-GSDP ratio would be rising. In case it is positive, the debt-GSDP ratio would eventually be falling.
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.
Net availability of borrowed funds	Defined as the ratio of 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
Primary revenue expenditure	Primary revenue expenditure means revenue expenditure excluding interest payments.

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS

A&E	Accounts and Entitlement
AC	Abstract Contingency
AE	Aggregate Expenditure
AIA	All India Average
AP	Approved Plan
APDRP	Accelerated Power Development and Reform Programme
ARBP	Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme
ARWSP	Accelerated Rural Water Supply Scheme
BE	Budget Estimates
BRGF	Backward Region Grant Fund
CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General of India
CE	Capital Expenditure
CO	Capital Outlay
DCC	Detailed Countersigned Contingency
DCRF	Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility
DDP	Desert Development Programme
DE	Development Expenditure
DHBVNL	Dakshin Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
DRDA	District Rural Development Agency
EIC	Engineer-in-Chief
FCP	Fiscal Correction Path
FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HPGL	Haryana Power Generation Limited
HVPNL	Haryana Vidhyut Parsaran Niggam Limited
IAY	Indira Awas Yojana
IP	Interest Payment
IWDP	Integrated Wasteland Development Programme
JNNURM	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
KGBV	Kasturba Gandhi Bal Vidhyalya
MIS	Micro Irrigation Scheme
MPLAD	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Schemes

MTFPS	Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement
NABARD	National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development
NFSM	National Food Security Mission
NGO	Non Government Organisation
NHM	National Horticulture Mission
NPEGEL	National Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level
NPRE	Non Plan Revenue Expenditure
NPRR	Non Plan Revenue Receipts
NREGA	National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
NRHM	National Rural Health Mission
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAC	Public Accounts Committee
PAG	Principal Accountant General
PCCE	Per Capita Capital Expenditure
PCDE	Per Capita Development Expenditure
PCSSE	Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure
PLA	Personal Ledger Account
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PMGSY	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sarak Yojana
PRE	Plan Revenue Expenditure
PRI	Panchayati Raj Institution
PSU	Public Sector Undertaking
RBI	Reserve Bank of India
RE	Revenue Expenditure
RE	Revised Estimates
RGGVY	Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyuti Karan Yojana
RR	Revenue Receipts
S&W	Salaries and Wages
SDL	State Development Loan
SAR	Separate Audit Report
SGRY	Sampoorna Gramin Rojgar Yojna
SGSY	Swaranjayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana
SSA	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
SSE	Social Sector Expenditure
SUIDAI	Unique Identification Authority of India

TE	Total Expenditure
TFC	Twelfth Finance Commission
ThFC	Thirteenth Finance Commission
UC	Utilisation Certificate
UHBVNL	Uttar Haryana Bijli Vitran Nigam Limited
VAT	Value Added Tax