

### Glossary of terms and abbreviations used in the Report

Terms	Description
GSDP	GSDP is defined as the total income of the Union Territory or the market value of goods and services produced using labour and all other factors of production at current prices.
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 0.6 implies that revenue receipts tend to increase by 0.6 percentage points, if the GSDP increases by one <i>per cent</i> .
Merit goods	Core public goods are goods which all citizens enjoy in common in the sense that each individual's consumption of such a good leads to no subtractions from any other individual's consumption of that good, e.g., enforcement of law and order, security and protection of rights, pollution free air and other environmental goods, road infrastructure etc., 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 and therefore wishes to encourage their consumption. 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, providing basic education to all, drinking water and sanitation etc.
Development expenditure	Broadly, the Social and Economic Services constitute development expenditure, while expenditure on General Services is treated as non-development expenditure.

<b>Terms</b>	<b>Description</b>
Average interest rate	Average interest rate is defined as the percentage of interest payment made to average financial liabilities of the State during the year i.e., (sum of opening and closing balances of fiscal liabilities /2) x 100
Debt sustainability	Debt sustainability is defined as the ability of the Union Territory to maintain a constant debt-GSDP ratio over a period of time and also embodies the concern about the ability to service its debt. It also refers to the sufficiency of liquid assets to meet current or committed obligations and the capacity to keep a balance between the costs of additional borrowings and the returns from such borrowings.
Debt stabilisation	A necessary condition for stability states that if the rate of growth of the 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, positive or moderately negative. Given the rate spread (GSDP growth rate – interest rate) and the 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 the 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.
Primary expenditure	Primary expenditure of the State, defined as the total expenditure net of the interest payments, indicates the expenditure incurred on the transactions undertaken during the year.

Abbreviations	Full form
AIDS	Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome
BCR	Balance from Current Revenue
BE	Budget Estimate
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CAGR	Compound Annual Growth Rate
FRBM Act	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
GIA	Grants-in-aid
GOI	Government of India
GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
OBC	Other Backward Class
PASIC	Puducherry Agro Service and Industries Corporation Limited
PRIs	Panchayat Raj Institutions
ROG	Rate of Growth
RR	Revenue Receipts
SC	Scheduled Caste
ST	Scheduled Tribe
UCs	Utilisation Certificates
UT	Union Territory