

# CHAPTER-I

## AN OVERVIEW OF THE FINANCES OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT

### 1.1 *Introduction*

This chapter discusses the financial position of the State Government, based on the information contained in the Finance Accounts. The analysis is based on the trends in the receipts and expenditure, the quality of expenditure and the financial management of the Government. In addition, the chapter also contains a section on analysis of indicators of financial performance of the Government. Some of the terms used in this chapter are explained in **Appendix-I**.

### 1.2 *Financial position of the State*

The Government accounting system does not attempt a comprehensive accounting of fixed assets i.e. land and building etc., owned by the Government. However, these accounts do capture the financial liabilities and assets created out of the expenditure incurred. Exhibit-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 moneys owed by the State Government such as internal borrowings, loans and advances from the Government of India, receipts from the public account and reserve funds, the assets comprise mainly the capital expenditure and loans and advances given by the State Government. Exhibit-I shows that while the liabilities grew by 10 *per cent*, the assets grew by only nine *per cent* during 2002-03, mainly as a result of high (16 *per cent*) growth in the deficit. This shows an overall deterioration in the financial condition of the State.

### 1.3 *Sources and Application of funds*

Exhibit-II gives the position of sources and application of funds during the current and the preceding year. The main sources of funds include the revenue receipts of the Government, recoveries of loans and advances, public debt and the receipts in the public account. These are applied mainly on revenue and capital expenditure and on lending for developmental and other purposes. Revenue receipts constituted the most significant source of fund for the State. Their relative share increased from 74.70 *per cent* in 2001-02 to 77.41 *per cent* in 2002-2003, and there was increase in total gross receipts by 9.9 *per cent*. The share of recoveries of loans and advances decreased from 0.35 *per cent* to 0.31 *per cent*. There was a net outflow from public accounts, while the share of public debt receipts increased from 10.48 *per cent* in 2001-02 to 21.04 *per cent* in 2002-03.

The revenue expenditure accounted for 81 *per cent* of total funds. This was higher than the share of the revenue receipts in the total receipts. This led to revenue deficit increasing the liabilities of the State to the extent, which had no asset back up.

**1.4 Revenue Receipts**

The revenue receipts of the State consist mainly of its own taxes and non-tax revenue, central tax transfers and grants-in-aid from Government of India. Over all revenue receipts of the State increased from Rs.4,507 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.6,793 crore in 2002-03 at an average trend rate of 9.73 *per cent* per annum. Rate of growth of revenue receipts increased to 13.88 *per cent* in 2002-2003 mainly due to increase in State's own tax and non-tax revenue. Over all revenue receipts, its annual and trend rate of growth, ratio of its receipts to the Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) and its buoyancy are indicated in table 1.

**Table 1: Revenue Receipts- Basic Parameters (Values in Rs. crore and others in percentage)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/ Trend
Revenue Receipts	4507	4841	5638	5965	6793	5549
Rate of Growth	4.19	7.41	16.46	5.80	13.88	9.73
Revenue Receipt/GSDP	17.76	16.54	18.36	18.39	18.94	18.06
Revenue Buoyancy	0.415	0.485	3.327	1.037	1.309	1.090
GSDP Growth	10.10	15.29	4.95	5.59	10.61	8.93

The rate of growth of revenue receipts and GSDP fluctuated over the years. However, during 1998-2003, the GSDP growth of the State remained quite low and except for 1999-2000 it remained less than 11 *per cent* in nominal terms. Erratic growth in the GSDP kept revenue buoyancy fluctuating during the Tenth Plan. However, growth in GSDP and revenue receipts during the current year resulted in increase in the buoyancy to 1.309.

Composition of the revenue receipts of the State and the relative share of the four components over last five years is indicated in table 2. On an average, around 35 *per cent* of the revenue came from State's own resources. Central tax transfers and grants-in-aid together contributed 65 *per cent* of total revenue. The tax revenue of the State continued to grow in importance and from around 22 *per cent* of total revenue in 1998-99 it increased to 28 *per cent* in 2002-03. Central tax transfers as percentage to total revenue of the State witnessed a relative decline from 30 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 27 *per cent* in 2002-03. This decline has been a continuous one.

**Table 2: Components of Revenue Receipt–relative share in percentage**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/ Trend
Own Taxes	21.81	25.30	25.01	26.10	28.49	25.34
Non-Tax Revenue	10.03	9.19	9.35	8.94	10.20	9.54
Central Tax Transfers	29.93	29.93	29.85	28.60	26.70	29.00
Grants-in-aid	38.23	35.58	35.79	36.36	34.61	36.12

Over all growth of the four components of revenue during 1998-2003 also differed significantly. While the revenue from own taxes of the State recorded a trend growth of 16.85 *per cent* during 1998-2003, the Central tax transfers grew by only 5.54 *per cent*. Non-tax revenue and grants-in-aid were relatively buoyant with a growth of 11 and 8.37 *per cent* respectively during this period. The trend annual growth of the

various components of State's revenue, their buoyancy, average ratio as percentage to GSDP and average annual rate of shift in the relative contribution is indicated in table 3.

**Table 3: Components of Revenue-Basic Parameters 1998-2003 in percentage**

	ROG	GSDP Share	Buoyancy	Relative Share	Shift Rate
Own Taxes	16.85	4.63	1.887	25.34	6.48
Non-Tax Revenue	11.00	1.72	1.232	9.54	1.16
Central tax Transfers	5.54	5.21	0.621	29.00	-3.82
Grants-in-aid	8.37	6.50	0.937	36.11	-1.24

The State's own tax and non-tax revenue had a high buoyancy of 1.887 and 1.232 respectively. The buoyancy of its own taxes was also greater than one. However, Central tax transfers and Grants-in-aid had a low buoyancy of 0.621 and 0.937 respectively. As a result of the low buoyancy of Central transfers and relatively lower buoyancy of Grants-in-aid compared to the other two components of revenue, the relative share of these in State's total revenue declined. Average annual shift rate was (-) 3.82 *per cent* for Central tax transactions and (-)1.24 *per cent* for Grants-in-aid. However, since nearly 65 *per cent* of the State's total revenue was generated through Central tax transfers and Grants-in-aid its own tax-GSDP ratio averaged 4.63 compared to a ratio of 1.72 for its non tax revenue and 5.21 for the Central tax transfers. During 1998-2003, flood, insurgency and other external factors kept the State's GSDP growth moderate. This moderate growth together with relatively buoyant own tax and non-tax revenue led to higher revenue buoyancy. Moderate growth of its tax revenue and a decline in its relative contribution to total revenue is a matter of concern.

## **1.5 Expenditure**

Over all expenditure of the State comprising revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and the loans and advances increased from Rs.4,856 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.7,750 crore in 2002-2003, at an average annual trend rate of 12.53 *per cent*. The rate of growth of total expenditure was significantly higher than the rate of growth of State's revenue receipts. In 2002-2003 total expenditure witnessed an increase due mainly to increase of expenditure on interest payment and social services. But despite this increase the over all buoyancy of the total expenditure at 1.403 during 1998-2003 was moderately high. It indicated that for every one *per cent* increase in the State's GSDP, expenditure increased by 1.403 *per cent*. Similarly total expenditure also increased relatively faster compared to the revenue receipts. During 1998-2003, for each one *per cent* increase in revenue receipts, expenditure increased by 1.288 *per cent*. Overall expenditure, its annual and trend growth, ratio of total expenditure to State's GSDP and the buoyancy of expenditure is indicated in table 4.

**Table 4: Total Expenditure-Basic Parameters**

(Value in Rs. crore and others in percentage)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/Trend
Total Expenditure	4856	6461	7195	7441	7750	6741
Rate of Growth	8.47	33.05	11.36	3.42	4.15	12.53
TE/GSDP Ratio	19.13	22.08	23.43	22.95	21.61	21.93
Revenue Receipts/TE Ratio	92.81	74.93	78.36	80.16	87.65	82.78
<b>Buoyancy of total expenditure with</b>						
GSDP	0.839	2.161	2.296	0.612	0.392	1.403
Revenue Receipts	2.020	4.460	0.690	0.589	0.299	1.288

In terms of the activities, total expenditure could be considered as being composed of expenditure on general services, interest payments, social and economic services, grants-in-aid and loans and advances. The relative share of these components in the total expenditure is indicated in table 5.

**Table 5: Components of Expenditure-Relative share in percentage**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/Trend
General Services	22.16	23.24	23.22	25.18	24.24	23.61
Interest Payments	10.73	15.02	12.30	14.27	16.07	13.68
Social Services	41.35	37.61	39.61	36.77	37.68	38.60
Economic Services	23.99	21.98	21.74	22.63	20.22	22.11
Grants-in-aid and contributions	0.20	0.10	0.12	0.05	0.10	0.11
Loans & Advances	1.57	2.05	3.01	1.10	1.69	1.89

The movement of relative share of these components indicate that while the share of economic services in total expenditure declined from 23.99 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 20.22 *per cent* in 2002-2003, the relative share of interest payments and general services increased. Interest payments and expenditure on general services considered as non-developmental, together accounted for nearly 41 *per cent* of total expenditure in 2002-2003 as compared to around 33 *per cent* in 1998-99.

In total expenditure, revenue expenditure had the predominant share. Revenue expenditure is incurred to maintain the current level of services and does not represent any addition in the State's service network. Overall revenue expenditure of the State increased from Rs.4,416 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.7,113 crore in 2002-03, at an average trend rate of 12.87 *per cent* per annum. Rate of growth of revenue expenditure reached its maximum in 1999-2000 at 32.38 *per cent*. Revenue expenditure-GSDP ratio also witnessed an increase from 17.40 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 21.11 *per cent* in 2001-02 and decelerated to 19.83 *per cent* in 2002-03. Further, the ratio of revenue expenditure to total expenditure increased from 90.94 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 91.78 *per cent* in 2002-03. On an average 91 *per cent* of total expenditure of the State was on current consumption. The ratio of revenue expenditure to revenue receipt was also on the rise indicating increasing dependence on borrowing for even meeting the current expenditure. The gap between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure widened from around zero *per cent* in 1998-99 to five *per cent* in 2002-03. 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 6.

**Table 6: Revenue Expenditure-Basic Parameters**

(Value in Rs. crore and others in percentage)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/Trend
Revenue expenditure	4416	5846	6417	6846	7113	6127.60
Rate of Growth	9.35	32.38	9.77	6.69	3.90	12.87
RE/GSDP	17.40	19.98	20.89	21.11	19.83	19.94
RE as % of TE	90.94	90.48	89.19	92.00	91.78	90.91
RE as % to Revenue Receipt	97.98	120.76	113.82	114.77	104.71	110.43
<b>Buoyancy of revenue expenditure with</b>						
GSDP	0.926	2.117	1.974	1.196	0.368	1.442
Revenue Receipts	2.229	4.370	0.593	1.153	0.281	1.323

The growth in revenue expenditure exceeded the rate of growth of revenue receipts. Average buoyancy of revenue expenditure to GSDP during 1998-03 was 1.442 indicating that for each one-percentage increase in GSDP, revenue expenditure increased by 1.442 *per cent*. Similarly for each one-percentage point increase in the State's revenue receipts, revenue expenditure increased by 1.323 *per cent*.

The plan, capital and developmental expenditure reflect its quality. The higher the ratio of these components to total expenditure better is the quality of expenditure. Table 7 below gives the ratio of these components to total expenditure.

**Table 7: Quality of expenditure (*per cent* to total expenditure)**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/Trend
Plan Expenditure	28.70	26.69	25.65	26.10	23.45	25.89
Capital Expenditure	7.62	7.62	8.04	6.97	6.64	7.34
Development Expenditure	66.38	60.84	63.27	60.06	58.89	61.53

(Total expenditure do not include Loans and Advances)

All the three components of expenditure showed a relative decline during 1998-2003. Plan expenditure declined from 28.70 *per cent* of total expenditure in 1998-99 to 23.45 *per cent* in 2002-2003. Similarly, capital expenditure also declined from 7.62 to 6.64 *per cent*. There was also a decline in the share of development expenditure from 66.38 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 58.89 *per cent* in 2002-03.

Activity-wise expenditure also revealed that the average trend growth of various components had significant variations. Interest payments and expenditure on General services were the fastest growing components with an average growth of 16.61 *per cent* and 16.38 *per cent* per annum respectively. As percentage to GSDP, non-development expenditure comprising general services and interest payments averaged 8.26 *per cent*, social services 8.42 *per cent* and the economic services 4.82 *per cent*. Activity-wise trend growth, ratio to GSDP, relative share of the various

activities, shift in their relative share and buoyancy with GSDP and revenue receipt are indicated in table-8.

**Table 8: Activity-wise expenditure-Basic Parameters in percentage**

	ROG	GSDP Share	Relative Share	Share Shift	Buoyancy with	
					GSDP	Revenue Receipt
General Services	16.38	5.21	23.61	3.42	1.835	1.684
Interest Payment	16.61	3.05	13.68	3.63	1.861	1.707
Social Services	10.77	8.42	38.60	-1.56	1.207	1.107
Economic Services	9.88	4.82	22.11	-2.35	1.107	1.016
Loans & Advances	4.79	0.42	1.89	-6.88	0.536	0.492

The relative shares of the expenditure on interest and General services grew by an average of 3.63 *per cent* and 3.42 *per cent* per annum respectively and witnessed a positive shift in their shares. On the other hand, the share of expenditure on economic services, loans and advances and social services actually declined. All the components of expenditure except the loans and advances had buoyancy greater than one both with regard to GSDP and the revenue receipts. However, relatively lower buoyancy of social services, economic services and Loans and Advances resulted in decline in their relative share and their annual rate of shift was (-1.56) *per cent*, (-2.35) *per cent* and (-6.88) *per cent* respectively.

## **1.6 Fiscal Imbalances**

The deficits in the 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 are important pointers to the fiscal health. The revenue deficit which is the excess of its revenue expenditure over revenue receipts, decreased from Rs.1,005 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.320 crore in 2002-03. The fiscal deficit, which represents the total borrowing of the Government and its total resource gap, increased from Rs.338 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.929 crore in 2002-2003. State also had a primary deficit decreasing from Rs.635 crore in 1999-2000 to Rs.385 crore in 2001-2002.

The existence of revenue deficit indicated that the revenue receipts of the State were not able to meet its revenue expenditure and Government had to borrow funds to meet its current obligations. The ratio of revenue deficit to fiscal deficit was significantly higher<sup>1</sup>. As proportion to State's gross domestic product revenue deficit had decreased to 0.89 *per cent* and fiscal deficit to 2.59 *per cent* in 2002-2003.

<sup>1</sup> In 1999-2000 (62.58 *per cent*) compared to 2002-03 (34.45 *per cent*).

**Table 9: Fiscal Imbalances-Basic Parameters**

(Values in Rs. crore and Ratios in percentage)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/Trend
Revenue deficit	*	-1005	-779	-881	-320	-597
Fiscal deficit	-338	-1606	-1539	-1447	-929	-1172
Primary Deficit	183	-635	-654	-385	316	-235
RD/GSDP	-	-3.43	-2.54	-2.72	-0.89	-1.94
FD/GSDP	-1.33	-5.49	-5.01	-4.46	-2.59	-3.81
PD/GSDP	0.72	-2.17	-2.13	-1.19	0.88	-0.76
RD/FD	-	62.58	50.62	60.88	34.45	50.95

\* There was Revenue Surplus

**1.7 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. The State Government laid down the procedure for issue of guarantees and fixed a ceiling of Rs.1,500 crore on guarantees to be given with effect from April 2000. Table 10 below gives the fiscal liabilities of the State, its rate of growth, ratio of these liabilities to GSDP, revenue receipts and own resources and the buoyancy of these liabilities with receipt to these parameters. It would be observed that the over all fiscal liabilities of the State increased from Rs.6,023 crore in 1998-99 to Rs.10,781 crore in 2002-2003 at an average annual rate of 14.49 *per cent*. These liabilities as ratio to GSDP increased from 23.70 *per cent* in 1998-99 to 30.10 *per cent* in 2002-2003 and stood at 1.59 times of its revenue receipts and 4.10 times of its own resources comprising its own tax and non-tax revenue.

In addition to these liabilities, Government had guaranteed loans of its various corporations and others, which stood at Rs.1,881 crore in 2002-2003 against Rs.1,583 crore in 2000-01 and Rs.1,854 crore in 2001-02 leading to violation of the fixed ceiling of guarantee for Rs.1,500 crore persistently since 2000-01. The guarantees are in the nature of contingent liabilities. Currently the fiscal liabilities including the contingent liabilities were nearly two times the revenue receipt of the State. The direct fiscal liabilities of the State grew much faster compared to its rate of growth of GSDP, revenue receipts and own resources. On average from each one *per cent* increased in GSDP, revenue receipts, own resources the direct fiscal liabilities of the State increased by 1.622, 1.489 and 1.371 *per cent* respectively.

**Table 10: Fiscal Liabilities-Basic Parameters**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average
Fiscal Liabilities	6023	7002	8097	8935	10781	8168
Rate of Growth	10.42	16.25	15.64	10.35	20.66	14.49
<b>Ratio of Fiscal Liabilities to</b>						
GSDP	23.70	23.90	26.40	27.60	30.10	26.60
Revenue Receipt	133.60	144.60	143.60	149.80	158.70	145.60
Own Resources	419.70	419.30	418.00	427.50	410.20	418.90
<b>Buoyancy of Fiscal Liabilities to</b>						
GSDP	1.032	1.063	3.160	1.851	1.948	1.622
Revenue Receipt	2.485	2.193	0.950	1.784	1.488	1.489
Own resources	0.766	0.993	0.978	1.310	0.803	1.371

Increasing liabilities had raised the issue of sustainability. Fiscal liabilities are

considered sustainable if the average interest paid on these liabilities is lower than the rate of growth of GSDP. However, in Assam average interest rate on fiscal liabilities at 12.16 *per cent* exceeded the rate of growth of GSDP by 3.23 *per cent* as indicated in Table 11. Further, in the last three years average interest rate on fiscal liabilities exceeded the GSDP growth.

**Table 11: Debt Sustainability-Interest Rate and GSDP Growth in percentage**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/Trend
Weighted Interest Rate	9.08	14.91	11.72	12.47	12.63	12.16
GSDP Growth	10.10	15.29	4.95	5.59	10.61	8.93
Interest spread	1.02	0.39	-6.77	-6.88	-2.02	-3.23

Another important indication of debt sustainability is net availability of the funds after payment of the principal on account of the earlier contracted liabilities and interest. The Table 12 below gives the position of the receipt and repayment of fiscal liabilities over last 5 years. The net funds available on account of the internal debt, loans and advances from Government of India and other liabilities after providing for interest and repayments varied from (-)0.09 *per cent* to 10.71 *per cent*. The net funds available declined to (-) 0.48 *per cent* of total new liabilities in 2002-2003.

**Table 12: Net Availability of Borrowed Funds**

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average
<b>(Rupees in crore)</b>						
<b>Internal Debt</b>						
Receipt	4100	5015	5803	7045	6415	5676
Repayment (Principal+Interest)	3957	4368	5483	6355	6937	5420
<b>Loans and Advances from Government of India</b>						
Receipt	450	1090	922	1259	2058	1156
Repayment (Principal+Interest)	612	1185	840	1538	1603	1156
<b>Other Liabilities</b>						
Receipt	613	839	1,042	1,158	1,133	957
Repayment (Principal+Interest)	599	647	689	794	1,113	768
<b>Total Liabilities</b>						
Receipt	5163	6944	7767	9462	9606	7788
Repayment (Principal+Interest)	5168	6200	7012	8687	9653	7344
Net Fund Available	-5	744	755	775	-47	444
Net Fund Available ( <i>per cent</i> )	-0.09	10.71	9.72	8.19	-0.48	5.70

## **1.8 Investments and returns**

As on 31 March 2003, Government had invested Rs.570 crore in Statutory Corporations, Government Companies, Joint Stock Companies and Co-operatives. Government's return on this investment was meagre (less than one *per cent*) upto 2001-02 and 1.04 *per cent* in 2002-03 as indicated in Table 13.



**Table 13: Return on Investment**

(Rupees in crore)				
Year	Investment at the end of the year	Return	Percentage of Return	Weighted Interest Rate
1998-1999	429 <sup>2</sup>	0.02	0.005	9.08
1999-2000	460	0.44	0.10	14.91
2000-2001	476	0.73	0.15	11.72
2001-2002	514	0.83	0.16	12.47
2002-2003	570	5.93	1.04	12.63

In addition to its investment, Government has also been providing loans and advances to many of these parastatals. Total outstanding loans was Rs.2,832 crore as on 31 March 2003. Overall interest received had moderated to 0.03 *per cent* (Table 14). Government has, therefore, been providing an explicit subsidy varying from nine to 15 *per cent* in this intermediation.

**Table 14: Average Interest Received on Loans Advanced by the State Government**

(Rupees in crore)					
	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Opening Balance	2396	2461	2579	2778	2832
Amount advanced during the year	76	133	217	82	131
Amount repaid during the year	11	15	18	28	28
Closing Balance	2461	2579	2778	2832	2935
Net addition	65	118	199	54	103
Interest Received	0.5	1	3	1	1
Interest received as <i>per cent</i> to Loans advanced	0.02	0.03	0.11	0.03	0.03
Average Interest paid by the State	9.08	14.91	11.72	12.47	12.63
Difference between interest paid and received	9.06	14.88	11.61	12.44	12.60

### **1.9 Financial results of irrigation works**

The financial results of eight major and medium irrigation projects with capital expenditure of Rs.165.23 crore showed that revenue realised during 2002-2003 (Rs.0.27 crore) was only 0.16 *per cent* of the capital expenditure. After meeting the working and maintenance expenditure (Rs.11.26 crore) the net loss was Rs.10.99 crore.

### **1.10 Incomplete Projects**

As informed by the State Government, there were 683 incomplete projects in which Rs.262 crore were blocked. This showed that the Government was spreading its resources thinly without prioritisation. Reasons for incomplete projects were paucity

<sup>2</sup> Please see footnote at page 196 of Finance Accounts.

of funds, failure of contractors, change in site/design of the project(s), defective planning etc.

### **1.11 Arrears of revenue**

The arrears of revenue pending collection was Rs.2,757 crore<sup>3</sup> as of March 2003 which was 41 *per cent* of the revenue collected during the year indicating poor collection of taxes and receipts. Of these, Rs.1,767 crore (64 *per cent*) was pending for more than five years and pertained mainly to Sales Tax etc.(Rs.160.28 crore), Forestry and Wildlife (Rs.2.39 crore), Irrigation Receipts (Rs.0.06 crore) and Interest receipts (Rs.1604.20 crore). A few revenue-collecting departments had not furnished information regarding arrears.

### **1.12 Financial Indicators of the Government of Assam**

The finances of a State should be sustainable, flexible and non-vulnerable. Table 15 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 captures its important facets.

The ratios of revenue receipt and State's own taxes to GSDP indicate the adequacy of the resources. The buoyancy of the revenue receipt indicates the nature of the tax regime and the State's increasing access to resources. Revenue receipts comprises not only the tax and non-tax resources of the State but the Central transfers. It indicates the sum total of the State's access for which there is no direct service provision obligations, recovery of users' charges for the social and economic services provided by it and its entitlement from the Central pool of resources. Overall revenue buoyancy of the State has been greater than one, but that was due to GSDP growth which averaged less than nine *per cent* in nominal terms during 1998-2003.

Various ratios concerning the expenditure management of the State indicate quality of its expenditure and sustainability of these in the relation to its resource mobilisation. The ratio of revenue expenditure to total expenditure has shown continuous increase while its capital expenditure and development expenditure as percentage to total expenditure has declined. Both its revenue and total expenditure have been buoyant compared to its revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. All these indicate State's increasing dependence on borrowings for meeting its revenue expenditure and inadequate expansion of its developmental activities.

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<sup>3</sup> Excludes Taxes on Vehicles etc., as the information from the concerned departments was awaited till September 2003.

**Table 15: Indicators of Fiscal Health in percentage**

Fiscal Indicators	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	Average/ Trend
<b>Resource Mobilisation</b>						
Revenue Receipt/GSDP	17.76	16.54	18.36	18.39	18.94	18.06
Revenue buoyancy	0.415	0.485	3.327	1.037	1.309	1.090
Own tax/GSDP	3.872	4.186	4.591	4.801	5.394	4.630
<b>Expenditure Management</b>						
Total Expenditure/GSDP	19.13	22.08	23.43	22.95	21.61	21.93
Revenue Receipts/Total Exp.	92.81	74.93	78.36	80.16	87.65	82.78
Revenue Expenditure/Total Exp.	90.94	90.48	89.19	92.00	91.78	90.91
Capital Expenditure/Total Exp.	7.62	7.62	8.04	6.97	6.64	7.34
Development Exp./Total Exp.	66.38	60.84	63.27	60.06	58.89	61.53
Buoyancy of TE with RR	2.020	4.460	0.690	0.589	0.299	1.288
Buoyancy of RE with RR	2.229	4.370	0.593	1.153	0.281	1.323
<b>Management of Fiscal Imbalances</b>						
Revenue deficit (Rs in crore)	*	-1005	-779	-881	-320	-597
Fiscal deficit (Rs in crore)	-338	-1606	-1539	-1447	-929	-1172
Primary Deficit (Rs in crore)	183	-635	-654	-385	316	-235
Revenue Deficit/Fiscal Deficit	-	62.58	50.62	60.88	34.45	50.95
<b>Management of Fiscal Liabilities (FL)</b>						
Fiscal Liabilities/GSDP	23.73	23.92	26.36	27.55	30.05	26.60
Fiscal Liabilities/RR	133.60	144.60	143.60	149.80	158.70	145.60
Buoyancy of FL with RR	2.485	2.192	0.950	1.784	1.488	1.489
Buoyancy of FL with OR	0.766	0.993	0.978	1.310	0.803	1.371
Interest spread	1.02	0.39	-6.77	-6.88	-2.02	-3.23
Net Fund Available	-0.09	10.71	9.72	8.19	-0.48	5.70
<b>Other Fiscal Health Indicators</b>						
Return on Investment	0.005	0.10	0.15	0.16	1.04	0.29
BCR (Rs in crore)	(-) 295	(-) 1336	(-) 1254	(-) 1238	(-) 1095	(-) 1044
Financial Assets/Liabilities	1.05	0.93	0.87	0.82	0.81	0.90

\*There was revenue surplus

Erratic revenue and fiscal deficit indicates fiscal imbalances of the State. Similarly erratic ratio of revenue deficit and fiscal deficit indicates unplanned application of borrowed funds mainly to meet current consumption. All the four indicators of fiscal imbalances fluctuated over time indicating increasing unsustainability and vulnerability of State finances.

It is not uncommon for a State to borrow for increasing its social and economic infrastructure support and creating additional income generating assets. However, increasing ratio of fiscal liabilities to GSDP and revenue receipts together with a revenue deficit, indicate that the State is gradually getting into a debt trap. Similarly the moderate buoyancy of the debt, both with regard to its revenue receipts and own resource indicate its unsustainability. 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 indicates an implicit subsidy and use of high cost borrowing for investments, which yields very little to it. The ratio of State's total financial assets to liabilities has also deteriorated indicating that increasingly a greater part of liabilities are without an asset back up. This necessitated that either the State has to generate more revenue from out of its

existing assets or need to provide from its current revenues for servicing its debt obligations. The balance from current revenue 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 of fund for additional infrastructure support and other revenue generating investment.

**EXHIBIT-I**  
**SUMMARISED FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM**  
**AS ON 31 March 2003**

(Rupees in crore)

As on 31 March 2002	Liabilities		As on 31 March 2003
<b>3405.70</b>	<b>Internal Debt</b>		<b>4299.05</b>
2790.35	Market Loans bearing interest	3677.90	
1.85	Market Loans not bearing interest	0.64	
6.63	Loans from LIC	5.02	
18.04	Loans from General Insurance Corporation of India	16.43	
179.63	Loans from NABARD	185.68	
0.08	Compensation and other Bonds	0.08	
(-) 23.44	Loans from NCDC <sup>4</sup>	(-) 21.82	
255.12	Loans from other Institutions	208.00	
176.71	Ways and Means Advances	226.39	
0.73	Other Loans	0.73	
<b>5529.26</b>	<b>Loans &amp; Advances from Central Government</b>		<b>6482.36</b>
646.58	Pre 1984-85 Loans	531.66	
3082.34	Non-Plan Loans	4027.70	
1186.97	Loans for State Plan Schemes	1365.29	
258.57	Loans for Central Plan Schemes	258.57	
35.15	Loans for Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	35.85	
23.05	Loans for Special Plan Schemes	27.89	
296.60	Ways and Means Advances	235.40	
<b>1738.66</b>	<b>Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc.</b>		<b>1957.89</b>
<b>573.78</b>	<b>Deposits</b>		<b>411.33</b>
<b>385.36</b>	<b>Reserve Funds</b>		<b>569.25</b>
<b>15.00</b>	<b>Contingency Fund</b>		<b>50.00</b>
-	<b>Surplus on Government Account</b>		--
<b>1026.62</b>	<b>Overdraft with Reserve Bank of India</b>		<b>208.92</b>
<b>12674.38</b>			<b>13978.80</b>
As on 31 March 2002	Assets		As on 31 March 2003
<b>6050.45</b>	<b>Gross Capital Outlay on Fixed Assets</b>		<b>6555.98</b>
514.36	Investments in shares of Companies, Corporations etc.	570.35	
5536.09	Other Capital Outlay	5985.63	
<b>2831.80</b>	<b>Loans and Advances</b>		<b>2934.83</b>
2158.02	Loans for Power Project	2185.05	
463.14	Other Development loans	482.96	
210.64	Loans to Government Servants and Miscellaneous loans	266.82	
<b>442.61</b>	<b>Civil Advances</b>		<b>515.84</b>
<b>376.44</b>	<b>Remittance Balances</b>		<b>375.72</b>
<b>678.24</b>	<b>Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances</b>		<b>912.69</b>
<b>97.93</b>	<b>Investments out of Reserve Fund</b>		<b>169.93</b>
<b>2274.61</b>	<b>Deficit on Government Account</b>		<b>2628.52</b>
881.38	Deficit of Current year	319.16	
-	Less: Miscellaneous Government Account	0.25	
1393.23	Add: Accumulated deficit upto 31 March 2002	2274.61	
--	Appropriation of Contingency Fund	35.00	
<b>(-) 77.70</b>	<b>Closing Cash-Balances</b>		<b>(-) 114.71</b>
13.43	Departmental Cash Balances including Permanent Advances	8.29	
11.20	Cash Balance Investments	11.20	
(-) 102.33	Deposit with Reserve Bank of India	(-) 134.20	
<b>12674.38</b>	<b>Total</b>		<b>13978.80</b>

<sup>4</sup> Note: Minus balance is under investigation.

**EXHIBIT-II**  
**SOURCES AND APPLICATION OF FUNDS**

(Rupees in crore)

2001-2002		Sources	2002-2003	
5964.86	1	Revenue receipts		6793.34
28.59	2	Recoveries of Loans and Advances		27.99
-	3	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts		--
837.54	4	Increase in Public debt other than overdraft		1846.45
126.99	5	Net receipts from Public account		(-) 138.05
269.94		Increase in Small Savings	219.22	
76.60		Increase in Deposits and Advances	(-) 235.69	
53.28		Increase in Reserve Funds	111.89	
(-) 227.26		Net effect of suspense and Miscellaneous transactions	(-) 234.19	
(-) 45.57		Net effect of Remittance transactions	0.72	
-	6	Net effect of Contingency Fund transactions		
-		Net effect of inter state settlement		--
-		Decrease in closing Cash balance		37.01
1026.62	7	Overdraft from RBI		208.92
<b>7984.60</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>8775.66</b>
		<b>Application</b>		
6846.24	1	Revenue expenditure		7112.50
82.20	2	Lending for development and other purposes		131.01
513.15	3	Capital expenditure		505.53
42.14	4	Increase in closing Cash balance		--
500.87		Repayment of overdraft		1026.62
<b>7984.60</b>		<b>Total</b>		<b>8775.66</b>

**Exhibit-III**  
**ABSTRACT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 2002-2003**

(Rupees in crore)

Receipts			Disbursements						
2001-02		2002-03	2001-02		Non-Plan	Plan	Total	2002-03	
<b>Section-A: Revenue</b>									
<b>5964.86</b>	<b>I- Revenue receipts</b>		<b>6793.34</b>	<b>6846.24</b>	<b>I- Revenue expenditure</b>	<b>5780.29</b>	<b>1332.21</b>	<b>7112.50</b>	<b>7112.50</b>
1556.98	Tax revenue	1934.52		<b>2925.52</b>	<b>General services</b>	<b>3099.17</b>	<b>13.03</b>	<b>3112.20</b>	
533.20	Non-tax revenue	692.97		<b>2701.62</b>	<b>Social Services</b>	<b>1974.48</b>	<b>923.53</b>	<b>2898.01</b>	
1705.88	State's share of Union Taxes	1814.36		<i>1871.38</i>	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	<i>1523.26</i>	<i>473.80</i>	<i>1997.06</i>	
366.16	Non-Plan Grants	243.58		<i>344.93</i>	Health and Family Welfare	<i>159.03</i>	<i>164.92</i>	<i>323.95</i>	
1434.66	Grants for State Plan Schemes	1718.39		<i>180.56</i>	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	<i>65.27</i>	<i>130.42</i>	<i>195.69</i>	
29.27	Grants for Special Plan Schemes	54.27		<i>7.87</i>	Information and Broadcasting	<i>5.70</i>	<i>1.40</i>	<i>7.10</i>	
338.71	Grants for Central and Centrally Sponsored Plan Schemes	335.25		<i>80.94</i>	Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes and Other Backward Classes	<i>10.62</i>	<i>45.14</i>	<i>55.76</i>	
				<i>24.54</i>	Labour and labour Welfare	<i>15.99</i>	<i>5.53</i>	<i>21.52</i>	
				<i>181.73</i>	Social Welfare and Nutrition	<i>186.14</i>	<i>102.32</i>	<i>288.46</i>	
				<i>9.67</i>	Others	<i>8.47</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>8.47</i>	
				<b>1215.21</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>699.10</b>	<b>395.65</b>	<b>1094.75</b>	
				<i>425.42</i>	Agriculture and Allied Activities	<i>235.18</i>	<i>127.03</i>	<i>362.21</i>	
				<i>274.24</i>	Rural Development	<i>45.06</i>	<i>173.90</i>	<i>218.96</i>	
				<i>18.72</i>	Special Areas Programmes	<i>0.33</i>	<i>9.08</i>	<i>9.41</i>	
				<i>126.28</i>	Irrigation and Flood Control	<i>128.78</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>128.78</i>	
				<i>18.16</i>	Energy	<i>0.06</i>	<i>5.02</i>	<i>5.08</i>	
				<i>80.40</i>	Industry and Minerals	<i>40.84</i>	<i>46.33</i>	<i>87.17</i>	
				<i>204.51</i>	Transport	<i>217.00</i>	<i>5.38</i>	<i>222.38</i>	
				<i>1.56</i>	Science Technology and Environment	<i>0.15</i>	<i>0.82</i>	<i>0.97</i>	
				<i>65.92</i>	General Economic Services	<i>31.70</i>	<i>28.09</i>	<i>59.79</i>	
				<b>3.89</b>	<b>Grants-in-aid and Contributions</b>	<b>7.54</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7.54</b>	
<b>881.38</b>	<b>II-Revenue deficit carried over to Section-B</b>		<b>319.16</b>		<b>II-Revenue surplus carried over to Section-B</b>				
<b>6846.24</b>			<b>7112.50</b>	<b>6846.24</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>7112.50</b>

Receipts			Disbursements						
2001-02		2002-03	2001-02		Non-Plan	Plan	Total	2002-03	
	<b>Section-B</b>								
<b>(-) 119.84</b>	<b>III-Opening Cash balance including Permanent Advances and Cash Balance Investment</b>		<b>(-) 77.70</b>	<b>500.87</b>	<b>III-Opening Overdraft from RBI</b>				<b>1026.62</b>
-	<b>IV Miscellaneous Capital receipts</b>	-	-	<b>513.15</b>	<b>IV-Capital Outlay</b>	<b>50.97</b>	<b>454.56</b>	<b>505.53</b>	<b>505.53</b>
				<b>9.80</b>	<b>General services</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>7.90</b>	<b>11.25</b>	
				<b>34.33</b>	<b>Social Services</b>	<b>7.18</b>	<b>14.77</b>	<b>21.95</b>	
				<i>1.11</i>	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	-	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	
				<i>15.31</i>	Health and Family Welfare	<i>0.54</i>	<i>5.62</i>	<i>6.16</i>	
				<i>17.76</i>	Water Supply, Sanitation, Housing and Urban Development	<i>6.64</i>	<i>8.18</i>	<i>14.82</i>	
				<i>0.02</i>	Welfare of Scheduled Caste, Scheduled tribes and Other Backward Classes	-	-	-	
				<i>0.13</i>	Others	-	<i>0.01</i>	<i>0.01</i>	
				<b>469.02</b>	<b>Economic Services</b>	<b>40.44</b>	<b>431.89</b>	<b>472.33</b>	
				<i>0.01</i>	Agriculture and Allied Activities	-	<i>0.96</i>	<i>0.96</i>	
				<i>96.25</i>	Special Areas Programmes	-	<i>107.28</i>	<i>107.28</i>	
				<i>140.66</i>	Irrigation and Flood control	<i>0.90</i>	<i>111.19</i>	<i>112.09</i>	
				<i>38.98</i>	Energy	-	<i>64.02</i>	<i>64.02</i>	
				<i>1.61</i>	Industry and Minerals	-	<i>1.50</i>	<i>1.50</i>	
				<i>187.39</i>	Transport	<i>39.54</i>	<i>146.59</i>	<i>186.13</i>	
				<i>4.12</i>	General Economic Services	-	<i>0.35</i>	<i>0.35</i>	
<b>28.59</b>	<b>V-Recoveries of Loans and Advances</b>	-	<b>27.99</b>	<b>82.20</b>	<b>V-Loans and Advances disbursements</b>				<b>131.01</b>
-	From Power Projects	-		46.78	For Power Projects	-	-	27.04	
27.41	From Government Servants and	27.85		11.83	To Government Servants and Miscellaneous Loans	-	-	84.03	
1.18	From Others	0.14		23.59	To Others	-	-	19.94	
-	<b>VI-Revenue surplus brought down</b>	-	-	<b>881.38</b>	<b>VI-Revenue deficit brought down</b>				<b>319.16</b>



Receipts			Disbursements						
2001-02			2002-03	2001-02		Non-Plan	Plan	Total	2002-03
<b>1946.31</b>	<b>VII-Public debt receipts</b>		<b>3033.66</b>	<b>1108.77</b>	<b>VII-Repayment of Public Debt</b>				<b>1187.21</b>
686.63	Internal debt other than ways and means Advances and overdraft	925.82		50.55	Internal debt other than Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft			82.15	
0.99	Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances including over draft	49.68		-	Net transaction under Ways and Means Advances including overdraft			-	
1258.69	Loans and Advances from Central Government	2058.16		1058.22	Repayment of Loans and Advances to Central Government			1105.06	
-	<b>VIII-Inter State Settlement</b>		-	-	<b>VIII-Inter State Settlement</b>			-	
-	<b>IX-Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>		-	-	<b>IX-Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>				<b>35.00</b>
-	<b>X-Amount transferred to Contingency Fund</b>		<b>35.00</b>	-	<b>X-Expenditure from Contingency Fund</b>			-	
<b>2276.09</b>	<b>XI-Public Account receipts</b>		<b>2290.37</b>	<b>2149.10</b>	<b>XI-Public Account disbursements</b>				<b>2428.42</b>
401.51	Small Savings and Provident fund	407.33		131.57	Small Savings and Provident Funds			188.11	
113.28	Reserve funds	183.89		60.00	Reserve Funds			72.00	
16.77	Suspense and Miscellaneous	(-) 9.67		244.03	Suspense and Miscellaneous			224.52	
809.45	Remittance	857.60		855.02	Remittances			856.88	
935.08	Deposits and Advances	851.22		858.48	Deposits and Advances			1086.91	
<b>1026.62</b>	<b>XII-Closing overdraft from Reserve Bank of India</b>		<b>208.92</b>	<b>(-) 77.70</b>	<b>XII-Cash Balance at end</b>				<b>(-) 114.71</b>
				-	Cash in Treasuries and Local Remittances			-	
				(-) 102.33	Deposits with Reserve Bank			(-) 134.20	
				13.43	Departmental Cash Balance including permanent Advances			8.29	
				11.20	Cash Balance Investment			11.20	
<b>5157.77</b>			<b>5518.24</b>	<b>5157.77</b>	<b>Total</b>				<b>5518.24</b>

**EXHIBIT-IV  
TIME SERIES DATA ON STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCES**

(Rupees in crore)

	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-2001	2001-2002	2002-2003
<b>Part A. Receipts</b>					
<b>1. Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>4841</b>	<b>5638</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>6793</b>
<i>(i) Tax Revenue</i>	<i>983(22)</i>	<i>1225(25)</i>	<i>1410(25)</i>	<i>1557(26)</i>	<i>1935(28)</i>
Taxes on Agricultural Income	103(10)	75(6)	41(3)	15(1)	3
Sales Tax	550(56)	742(61)	918(65)	1073(69)	1441(74)
Taxes and duties on Electricity	2	12(1)	13(1)	3	13(1)
State Excise	101(10)	118(10)	137(10)	151(10)	122 (6)
Taxes on vehicles	41(4)	69(6)	74(5)	94(6)	116(6)
Stamps and Registration fees	30(3)	35(3)	39(3)	42(3)	50(3)
Land Revenue	66(7)	69(6)	67(5)	63(4)	62(3)
Taxes on goods and passengers	-	-	-	-	-
Other Taxes	90(9)	105(9)	121(9)	116(7)	128(7)
<i>(ii) Non Tax Revenue</i>	<i>452(10)</i>	<i>445(9)</i>	<i>527(9)</i>	<i>533(9)</i>	<i>693(10)</i>
<i>(iii) State's share in Union taxes and duties</i>	<i>1349(30)</i>	<i>1449(30)</i>	<i>1683(30)</i>	<i>1706(29)</i>	<i>1814(27)</i>
<i>(iv) Grants in aid from Government of India</i>	<i>1723(38)</i>	<i>1722(36)</i>	<i>2018(36)</i>	<i>2169(36)</i>	<i>2351(35)</i>
<b>2. Misc Capital Receipts</b>	-	-	-	-	-
<b>3. Total revenue and Non debt capital receipts (1+2)</b>	<b>4507</b>	<b>4841</b>	<b>5638</b>	<b>5965</b>	<b>6793</b>
<b>4. Recoveries of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>28</b>
<b>5. Public Debt Receipts</b>	<b>918</b>	<b>1605</b>	<b>1530</b>	<b>1946</b>	<b>3034</b>
<b>6. Total receipts in the consolidated Fund (3+4+5)</b>	<b>5436</b>	<b>6460</b>	<b>7186</b>	<b>7940</b>	<b>9855</b>
<b>7. Contingency Fund Receipts</b>	NA	NA	NA	NA	35
<b>8. Public Accounts receipts</b>	<b>1504</b>	<b>1963</b>	<b>2345</b>	<b>2276</b>	<b>2290</b>
<b>9. Total receipts of the state (6+7+8)</b>	<b>6940</b>	<b>8423</b>	<b>9531</b>	<b>10216</b>	<b>12180</b>
<b>Part B. Expenditure/Disbursement</b>	<b>4780</b>	<b>6328</b>	<b>6978</b>	<b>7359</b>	<b>7619</b>
<b>10. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>4416(92)</b>	<b>5846(92)</b>	<b>6417(92)</b>	<b>6846(93)</b>	<b>7113(93)</b>
<i>Plan</i>	<i>1039(24)</i>	<i>1240(21)</i>	<i>1270(20)</i>	<i>1446(21)</i>	<i>1332(19)</i>
<i>Non Plan</i>	<i>3377(76)</i>	<i>4606(79)</i>	<i>5147(80)</i>	<i>5400(79)</i>	<i>5781**(81)</i>
General Services (including Interests payments)	1594(36)	2462(42)	2548(40)	2926(43)	3112(44)
Social Services	1962(44)	2378(41)	2815(44)	2702(39)	2898(41)
Economic Services	851(19)	1000(17)	1046(16)	1215(18)	1095(15)
Grants in aid and contributions	10	7	9	4	8
<b>11. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>364(8)</b>	<b>482(8)</b>	<b>561(8)</b>	<b>513(7)</b>	<b>506(7)</b>
<i>Plan</i>	<i>333(91)</i>	<i>449(93)</i>	<i>520(93)</i>	<i>475(93)</i>	<i>455(90)</i>
<i>Non Plan</i>	<i>31(9)</i>	<i>33(7)</i>	<i>41(7)</i>	<i>38(7)</i>	<i>51(10)</i>
General Services	3(1)	11(2)	8(1)	10(2)	11(2)
Social Services	46(13)	52(11)	35(6)	34(7)	22(4)
Economic Services	314(86)	420(87)	519(93)	469(91)	472(93)
<b>12. Disbursement of Loans and Advances</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>131</b>
<b>13. Total (10+11+12)</b>	<b>4856</b>	<b>6461</b>	<b>7195</b>	<b>7441</b>	<b>7750</b>
<b>14. Repayment of Public Debt</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>1109</b>	<b>1187</b>
Internal Debt (excluding Ways & Means Advances and Overdrafts)	40	46	40	51	82
Net transactions under Ways and Means Advances and Overdraft	113	--	--	--	--
Loans and Advances from Government of India	310	579	396	1058	1105
<b>15. Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>35</b>
<b>16. Total disbursement out of Consolidated Fund (13+14+15)</b>	<b>5319</b>	<b>7086</b>	<b>7630</b>	<b>8550</b>	<b>8972</b>
<b>17. Contingency Fund disbursements</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>
<b>18. Public Account disbursements</b>	<b>1666</b>	<b>1794</b>	<b>1969</b>	<b>2149</b>	<b>2428</b>
<b>19. Total disbursement by the state (16+17+18)</b>	<b>6985</b>	<b>8880</b>	<b>9600</b>	<b>10699</b>	<b>11400</b>

<b>Part C. Deficits</b>					
20. Revenue Deficit (1-10)	*	1005	779	881	320
21. Fiscal Deficit	338	1606	1539	1447	929
22. Primary Deficit	(-) 183	635	654	385	(-) 316
<b>Part D. Other data</b>					
23. Interest Payments (Included in revenue exp.)	521	971	885	1062	1245
24. Arrears of Revenue (Percentage of Tax & Non-tax Revenue Receipts)	--	NA	NA	NA	2757 <sup>#</sup> (41)
25. Financial Assistance to local bodies etc.	26	183	413	300	876
26. Ways and Means Advances/Overdraft availed (days)	66	113	293	312	315
27. Interest on WMA/overdraft	20	20	25	139	44
28. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	25381	29263	30711(P)	32428(Q)	35867(Adv)
29. Outstanding Debt (year end) \$	6023	7002	8097	8935	10781
30. Outstanding guarantees (year end)	NA	1478	1583	1854	1881
31. Maximum Amount Guaranteed (year end)	NA	1738	1944	2865	2888
32. Number of incomplete projects	209	143	314	341	683
33. Capital blocked in incomplete projects	62.37	31.53	89.74	83.96	261.90

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

\* There was revenue surplus

\*\* Difference is due to rounding off.

(P) = Provisional estimates, (Q) = Quick estimates (Adv) = Advance \$ = Excludes other liabilities

# Arrear of revenue on Sales Tax, cess on specified items, entertainment tax, luxury tax etc., coal & lignite royalty on limestone, Forestry and Wildlife, State Excise, interest receipts by ASEB etc., aggregated Rs.2757 crore as on 31 March 2003. Such information on other Tax/Non-tax revenues was awaited as of September 2003.