



GOVERNMENT OF PUDUCHERRY

**BUDGET-IN-BRIEF
2012-13**

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS
PUDUCHERRY

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FOREWORD

The Budget-in-Brief 2012-13, published by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Puducherry is the 49th issue in this series. The publication features the fiscal activities of the Union Territory of Puducherry for the years 2010-11 (Actuals), 2011-12 (Revised Estimates) and 2012-13 (Budget Estimates) in terms of fiscal aggregates such as Revenue and Expenditure Public Debt etc. It also shows the trends in Tax and Non-Tax Revenue and Development and Non-Development Expenditure Public Debt and interest payment etc. in respect of the U.T of Puducherry for the years from 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Fiscal policy involves the use of government spending, taxation and borrowing to influence both the pattern of economic activity and also the level and growth of aggregate demand, output and employment. Fiscal policy is used on demand side by increasing Government spending or reducing taxation so as to increase aggregate demand and boost employment and output. Fiscal policy is also used to influence the supply side performance of the economy as changes in fiscal policy can affect competitive conditions of individual market and industries and thereby alter the production. The statistical tables supported by suitable analytical notes, charts and graphs of the fiscal aggregates such as components of revenue receipts and revenue expenditures, capitals receipt and capital expenditures and public debt and loans and advances disbursed etc. make the publication more interesting.

I am happy to record my appreciation to the Officers and officials of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Puducherry for their effort in the preparation of this Publication. I hope this Publication will be useful to the fiscal experts, Research Scholars and data users in field of Public Finance.

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December, 2012

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P R E F A C E

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics brings out the publication “Budget-in-Brief” as a follow-up of the State Budget in the Assembly each year. The present publication is the 49th issue in the series. With in India the State concern has been regularly generating large volume of Social Economic data since Independence. In the context of the liberalized Economy, timely reliable and adequate volume of data assures significance.

The present statistical system depends mainly on the data available from the Budget document and Annual Accounts of the Government for Government sectors. The existing mechanism of data collection and analysis does not keep pace with needs of the Economic Policy decision. The fiscal activities of the Union Territory of Puducherry for the years 2010-11 (Actuals), 2011-12 (Revised Estimates) and 2012-13 (Budget Estimates) are brought out to highlight the comparative growth in Revenue Receipts and Expenditures. Detailed Statistical Tables are presented to make the data more comprehensive and also to give scientific presentation.

I wish to congratulate the team of officials in bringing out the publication in time. There is no doubt that this publication will be of great useful to the Planners and Predictors on Administrative sources for better Planning.

Suggestions for improvement of this publication are welcome.

**S. VAITTIANADANE
DIRECTOR**

Puducherry,
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INTRODUCTION

The Budget is one of the most potent instruments of a state's economic policy. Through it the Government controls and sustains the public economy consisting of the provision for public services and public instruments. It is an instrument for allocation of resources, redistribution, promotion of private savings and investment and maintenance of stability. The Budget of the Union Territory of Puducherry is the Annual Financial Statement, which includes the anticipated items of Receipts and Expenditure of the Union Territory of Puducherry for the financial year under report.

1. Annual Financial Statement:

As per Article 202 of the Constitution of India the Governor of a State shall, cause to be laid before the House or Houses of the Legislature of the State a Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State for a financial year. This estimated statement of receipt and expenditure for a financial year named in the Constitution as the "Annual Financial Statement" is commonly known as "Budget".

2. Maintenance of State Government Account:

Article 266, 267 and 284 of the Constitution stipulate the mode of formation of Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts respectively. From these Constitutional Provisions "The Annual Financial Statement" of the Union Territory to be presented to the Legislature shall consist three parts namely,

Part I	-	Consolidated Fund
Part II	-	Contingency Fund
Part III	-	Public Accounts

A. Consolidated Fund:

The Consolidated Fund of the UT Government is formed out of all revenues received by the UT all loans raised by Treasury Bills, Loans from the Market borrowings and negotiated loans, Ways and Means advanced and all money received towards recovery of loan advanced by State Government from time to time. The expenditure from the Consolidated Fund can be incorrect for charges/services as are voted by the Legislatures or charged appropriations as included in the Annual Financial Statement.

There are two main divisions, viz., 1. Revenue Division consisting of sections for Receipt Heads (Revenue Account) and Expenditure Head (Revenue Account) 2. Capital, Public Debt, Loans, etc. consisting of sections for Receipt Head (Capital Account) Expenditure Heads (Capital Account). All receipts are to be credited and all expenditure are to be met from this fund with the approval of the Legislature.

Revenue Account (a & b)

A. Revenue Receipts consist of States Own Revenue (Own Tax Revenue and Own Non-Tax Revenue) and Grants-in-Aid from Central Government.

(I) Tax Revenue (a+b)

- a). Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions (i+ii)
 - i) Land Revenue
 - ii) Stamps and Registration Fees
- b). Taxes on Commodities and Services (i to iv)
 - i) State Excise
 - ii) Sales Tax
 - iii) Taxes on Vehicles
 - iv) Other Taxes and Duties on Commodities and Services

(II) States Own Non –Tax Revenue (i+ii)

- i) Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits
- ii) Other Non-Tax revenue (a to c)
 - a) General services
 - b) Social Services
 - c) Economic services

(III) Grants from Central Government (i+ii)

- (i) Plan Grants
- (ii) Non-plan Grants

b. Revenue Expenditure is for the normal running of Government Department and various services such as Expenditure on salary, Pension, interest payment, subsidy, old ages pension, electricity, water charges, motor vehicle, contingent expenditure and maintenance of capital assets like roads, buildings, irrigation works etc. Broadly the revenue expenditure while does not result in creator of assets for Government is treats as Revenue Expenditure.

b. Revenue Expenditure (I+II)

I. Development Expenditure

- (i) Economic Services
- (ii) Social Services
- (iii) Grants-in-Aid and contributions
(Compensation and Assignments to
Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions)

II. Non-Development Expenditure(General Services)

- (i) Organs of State
- (ii) Fiscal Services
- (iii) Interest Payments
- (iv) Administrative Services
- (v) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services

c. Capital Account (I+II)

I. Capital receipts (a to l)

- (a) Internal Debt of the State Government of which
 - i) Market Borrowing (Loan Portion of Normal Central assistance (NCA))
 - ii) Negotiated Loan
- (b) Loans and Advances from Central Government
- (c) Recoveries of Loans and Advances
- (d) Inter-State Settlement
- (e) Contingency Fund
- (f) Small Savings, Provident Funds etc
- (g) Reserve Funds
- (h) Deposits and Advances
- (i) Suspense and Miscellaneous
- (j) Appropriation to Contingency Funds
- (k) Miscellaneous Capital receipts of which Disinvestment

(l) Remittances

II. Capital Disbursement (a to l)

- (a) Capital Outlay
- (b) Loans and Advances by State Government
- (c) Discharge of Internal Debt of which Discharge of Market Borrowings
- (d) Repayment of Loans to Centre
- (e) Inter-State Settlement
- (f) Contingency Fund
- (g) Small Savings, Provident Funds etc
- (h) Reserve Funds
- (i) Deposits and Advances
- (j) Suspense and Miscellaneous
- (k) Appropriation to Contingency Funds
- (l) Remittances

B) Contingency Fund:

This Fund is in the nature of an imprest for meeting unforeseen and emergent expenses. The Fund is placed at the disposal of the Lieutenant Governor, who can authorize expenditure from the Fund subject to postfacto sanction of appropriation by the Legislature.

The advance made from the Fund to meet the urgent and emergent expenditure is required to be recouped by necessary Supplementary Provision within the Financial Year. In exceptional cases where advance is given at the last part of the financial year, when there is no chance to recoup the same by necessary provision through supplementary, the same can be recouped in the next financial year.

C) Public Accounts:

There was no Public Account for the Union Territory till December, 16, 2007. The transactions of Union Territory pertaining to the Public Account was included with Public Account

of the Union Government. The cash balance of the Union Territory was also merged in the general cash balance of the Union Government upto 16th December 2007. Consequent on the

creation of separate Public Accounts of the Union Territory from 17 December 2007 in accordance with the introduction of section 47- A of Government of Union Territory Act 1963 in cash balance has been transformed to the Union Territory Public Account. The transactions relating to Debt (other than more included in part I), 'Deposits', 'Advances', 'Remittances' and 'Suspense' are recorded in the Public Account.

Expenditure from Public Account does not require the approval of the Legislature but the net receipt in the Public Account is taken into account for balancing the Budget.

The Public Accounts as defined in Article 266(2) of the Constitution of India comprises all public money received by or on behalf of the Government which are not credited to the Consolidated Fund of the State. The Public Accounts comprises of the followings:-

- 1) Unfunded Debt (Shares of Small Savings and Provident Fund)
- 2) Deposit and Advances
- 3) Reserve Funds
- 4) Remittances and Suspenses

The Unfunded Debt (Provident Fund) and Deposit and Advances record transactions in respect of which Government act only as banker by receiving amounts which is paid afterwards and make advances other than loans, which are repayable.

The suspenses and remittances are only adjusting heads and all entries in these accounts are eventually cleared by corresponding Credit/Debit to the final head of accounts.

Classification of the Expenditure – Voted and Charged

- I. Voted Expenditure which requires the approval of the voting of the legislature.
- II. Charged expenditure – which does not require the voting of the legislature but is placed before the legislature along with the voted amount. The expenditure of Speaker, Deputy Speaker, and Lieutenant Governor their decretal dues arising out of court judgment are treated as charged

expenditure. The payment of interest, repayment of principal are also booked as charged expenditure.

Classification of Expenditure –Revenue and Capital, Non-Plan and Plan and Non-Development and Development:

- I. Revenue Expenditure is an establishment related and maintenance expenditure
Salary Pension, Interest, Subsidy, Maintenance of Capital assets.
- II. Capital Expenditure is an expenditure which results in creation of permanent assets such as
Roads, Bridges, Dams, and Power House etc.
- III. Plan Expenditure is essentially the budget support to the plan side which is development in
nature which create while permanent assets. This is split into revenue and capital.
- IV. Non Plan Expenditure is largely Revenue Expenditure which is Non Developmental
(interest payment, subsidies, salaries, Pension) etc and expenditure incurred for
maintenance of capital assets.

Measures of Resource Gap: Concept and definitions.

There is no single criterion to measure the resource gap in the Government finances. The choice of a particular measure is, therefore, purpose specific. In the context of Indian Public finance, the traditional approach while measuring the resource gap takes into consideration revenue account gap, capital account gap and overall gap. Of late, there has been a frequent mention of the concept of Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) by researchers while analyzing the Finance of the State Government; one variant of GFD viz., primary deficit , which is analytically useful to examine the current operations of the Government finances, has been introduced in Indian public finance. The different measures of deficit (resource gap) are set out below.

- (a) Revenue Deficit (RD) denotes the difference between revenue receipts and revenue Expenditure.

Revenue Accounts Gap = Revenue Deficit (RD) = Revenue Receipts (RR) – Revenue Expenditure (RE)

- (b) Capital Deficit denotes the difference between capital receipts and capital disbursements.

Capital Accounts Gap = Capital Account Deficit (CAD) = Capital Receipts (CR) – Capital Disbursements (CD)

- (c) Conventional Deficit /Budgetary Deficit or overall Deficit is the difference between overall receipts and overall expenditure, both revenue and capital.

Overall Gap = RD+CAD = (RR-RE)+(CR-CD) =[(RR+CR) –(RE+CD)]

- d) Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) is the difference between aggregate disbursements net of debt repayments and recovery of loans and revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts.

Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) = RE+ [CD-(Discharge of Internal Debt (DID) +Repayments of Loans to Centre (RLC) + Recoveries of Loans & Advances (RLA)] - RR

- (e) Gross Primary Deficit (GPD) is defined as Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) minus interest payments.

Primary Deficit (PD) = GFD - Interest Payment

The estimated expenditure and receipts in 2012-13 Budget Estimates are ` .5520.00 Crore. The estimated Revenue and capital expenditure are ` .4835.54 Crore 87.60 percent of total budgeted expenditure and ` .684.46 Crore 12.40 percent of the total budget expenditure. The estimated revenue receipts including Grants- in- Aid is ` .4599.46 Crore 83.32 percent and capital receipts ` .920.54 Crore 16.68 percent of total receipts. There is an estimated revenue deficit of ` .236.08 Crore and a capital surplus of ` .236.08 Crore in 2012-13 Budget Estimates.

Table – 1

General Budgetary Position 2010-11 to 2012-13

(` . in Crore)

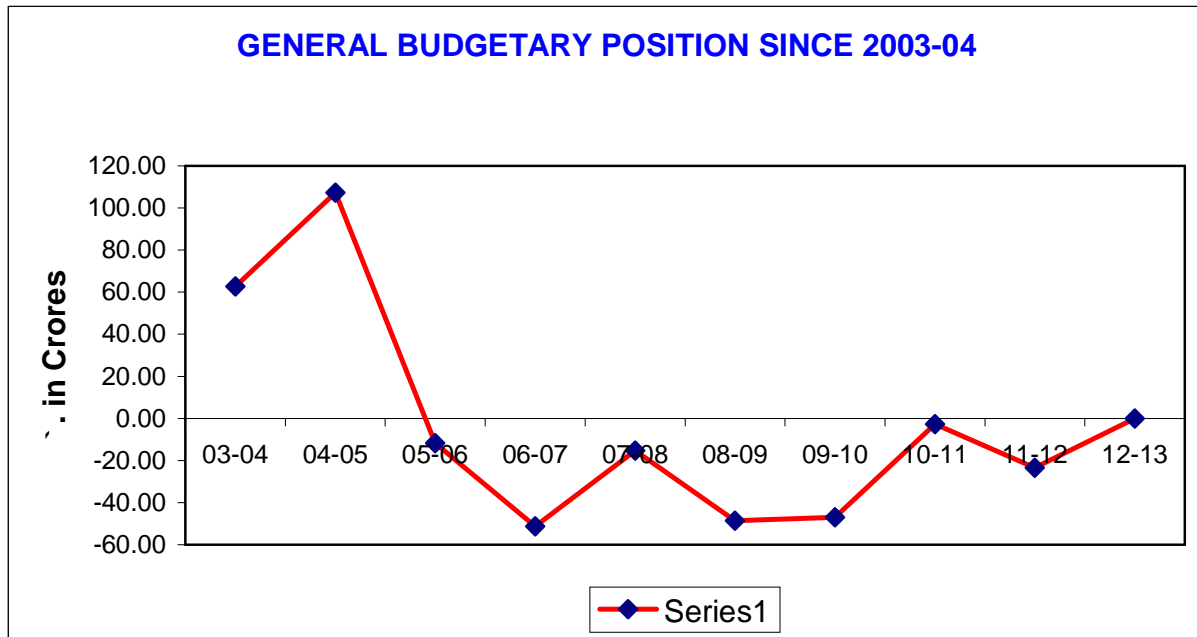
Sl. No.	Items	Accounts 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
a.	Revenue Account			
1.	Revenue Receipts (including Grants-in-Aid)	3200.04	3053.20	4599.46
1.1.	Revenue Expenditure	3540.14	3326.16	4835.54
1.2.	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) on Revenue Account	(-)340.10	(-)272.96	(-)236.08
b.	Capital Account			
2.	Capital Receipts	858.24	804.23	920.54
2.1	<i>Public Debt(Loans &Advances for GOI)</i>	<i>854.03</i>	<i>800.23</i>	<i>916.28</i>
2.2	<i>Loans & Advances (Recoveries)</i>	<i>4.21</i>	<i>4.00</i>	<i>4.26</i>
3.	Capital Disbursements	520.81	554.66	684.46
3.1	<i>Capital Expenditure on services</i>	<i>371.08</i>	<i>395.63</i>	<i>506.75</i>
3.2	<i>Public Debt(Repayment)</i>	<i>147.70</i>	<i>156.93</i>	<i>174.52</i>
3.3	<i>Loans & Advances by State Govt.</i>	<i>2.03</i>	<i>2.10</i>	<i>3.19</i>
4.	Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) on Capital Account	(+337.43)	(+249.57)	(+236.08)
c.	1.Total Receipts (1+2)	4058.28	3857.43	5520.00
	2.Total Expenditure (1.1+3)	4060.95	3880.82	5520.00
	3.Over all Surplus (+) /Deficit (-)	(-)2.67	(-)23.39	0
	4.Opening Balance	(+)81.61	(+)23.39	0

The trend in overall budgetary position indicating the total Receipts, total Expenditure and the Surplus/Deficit since 2003-04 are given below, which is also illustrated through a line chart.

Table - 2**General Budgetary Position Since 2003-2004**

Sl.No	Year	Total Receipts	Total Expenditure/ Disbursement	(` . Crores) Overall Budgetary Position Surplus(+) Deficit (-)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	2003-2004 (A/C)	1577.14	1514.37	62.77
2	2004-2005 (A/C)	1984.80	1877.58	107.22
3	2005-2006 (A/C)	2161.35	2173.09	-11.74
4	2006-2007 (A/C)	2335.43	2386.74	-51.31
5	2007-2008 (A/C)	2572.26	2587.56	-15.30
6	2008-2009 (A/C)	2907.97	2956.62	-48.65
7	2009-2010 (A/C)	3538.79	3585.80	-47.01
8	2010-2011 (A/C)	4058.28	4060.95	-2.67
9	2011-2012 (RE)	3857.43	3880.82	-23.39
10	2012-2013 (BE)	5520.00	5520.00	0.00

(A/C)= Accounts (RE) = Revised Estimate (BE) = Budget Estimate



Revenue Receipts of the Union Territory of Puducherry 2012-13 (B.E):

During the financial year 2012-13, the Revenue Receipts of the Union Territory is estimated at ₹.4599.46 Crore, out of which ₹.2294.72 Crore are by way of Tax Revenue ₹.121.00 Crore are by way of Non-Tax Revenue and ₹.2183.74 Crore as Grants- in- aid by the Central Government.

Expenditure of the Union Territory 2012-13 (B.E) Revenue Account:

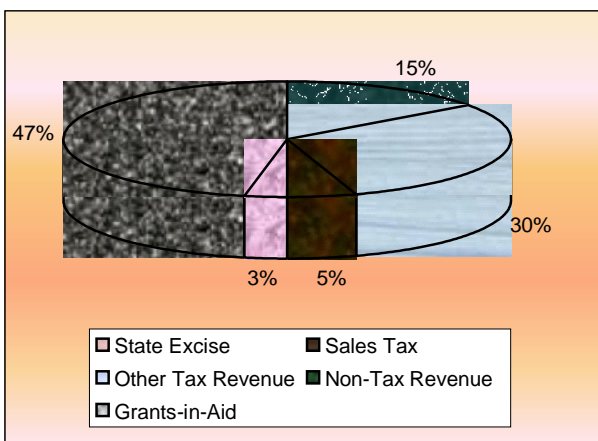
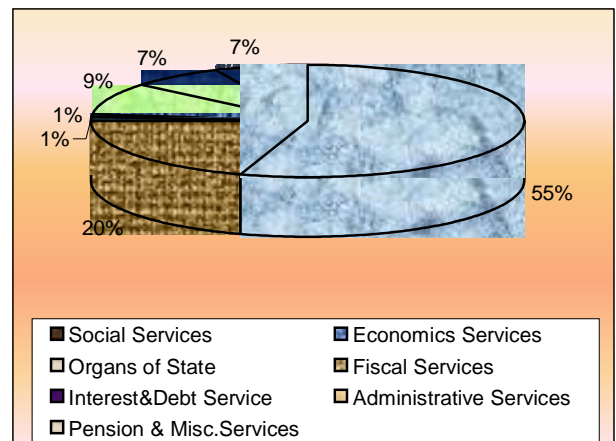
Out of the total estimated revenue expenditure of ₹.4835.54 Crore during 2012-13, an amount of ₹.3643.76 Crore (75.35%) is earmarked for Development Services and ₹.1191.78 Crore (24.65%) for Non-Development Services. In proportionate terms, expenditure on Social Services (55.26%) constitute the major item of expenditure under Development Expenditure followed by Economic Services (19.98%) and Grants-in-aid and contributions to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions (0.11%). Similarly, among the Non-Development Expenditure, expenditure on Interest and Debt Services constitute the major item of expenditure (9.43%) followed by Pension and other miscellaneous services (6.90%), expenditure on Administrative Services (6.78%), Fiscal Services (0.87%) and Organs of State (0.66%).

Table - 3**Budget Estimate for 2012-13 (Revenue Account)**

Revenue Receipts	₹. In Crore	Revenue Expenditure	₹. In Crore
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Tax Revenue	2294.72	1. Development Expenditure	3643.76
	(49.89)		(75.35)
	688.50		2672.26
a) State Excise	(14.97)	a) Social Services	(55.26)
	1395.61		966.31
b) Sales Tax	(30.34)	b) Economic Services	(19.98)
	210.61	c) Grants-in-aid & Contributions	5.19
c) Others	(4.58)		(0.11)
2. Non-Tax Revenue	121.00	2. Non-Development Expenditure	1191.78
	(2.63)		(24.65)
a) Interest, Receipts, Dividends & Profits	39.87		32.10
	(0.87)	a) Organs of State	(0.66)
b) Other Non-Tax Revenue	81.13		41.98
	(1.76)	b) Fiscal Services	(0.87)
			456.20
3. Grants-in-Aid & Contribution	2183.74	c) Interest & Debt Services	(9.43)
	(47.48)		327.71
		d) Administrative Services	(6.78)
		e) Pension & Other Miscellaneous Services	333.79
			(6.90)
GRAND TOTAL (1+2+3)	4599.46	GRAND TOTAL	4835.54
	(100.00)		(100.00)
		3. Total Surplus (+) / Deficit (-) On Revenue Account	-236.08

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage to total.

The pie charts given below indicate the sources of revenue and expenditure under revenue account.

Revenue Account for 2012-13 Budget Estimates**Receipts****Expenditure**

Trends in own Revenue Receipts (2010-11 to 2012-13):

The estimated Revenue Receipts during the financial year 2012-13 is ` 2415.72 Crore as against ` 2239.76 Crore in 2010-11 (Actuals) and ` 1895.49 Crore in 2011-12 (Revised Estimates). This shows the increasing trend in the Revenue Receipts of Union Territory of Puducherry. Out of the estimated Revenue Receipts of ` 2415.72 Crore during 2012-13, Revenue from Taxes and Duties constitute ` 2294.72 Crore (94.99%) and revenue from Non-Taxes constitute ` 121.00 Crore (5.01%). When compared to the year 2010-11 (Actuals) Revenue from Taxes and Duties increased from ` 1496.98 Crore to ` 2294.72 Crore in 2012-13. But the contribution of tax revenue to own revenue receipts increased from 66.84 percent in 2011-12 to 94.99 percent in 2012-13 and the Non-tax revenue target decreased during the above period from ` 742.78, Crore to ` 121.00 Crore. The share of Non-Tax Revenue to total Revenue resources decreased from 33.16 % in 2010-11 to 5.01% in 2012-13. This is mainly due to non inclusion of receipts from power which is the major source of Non Tax Revenue hitherto.

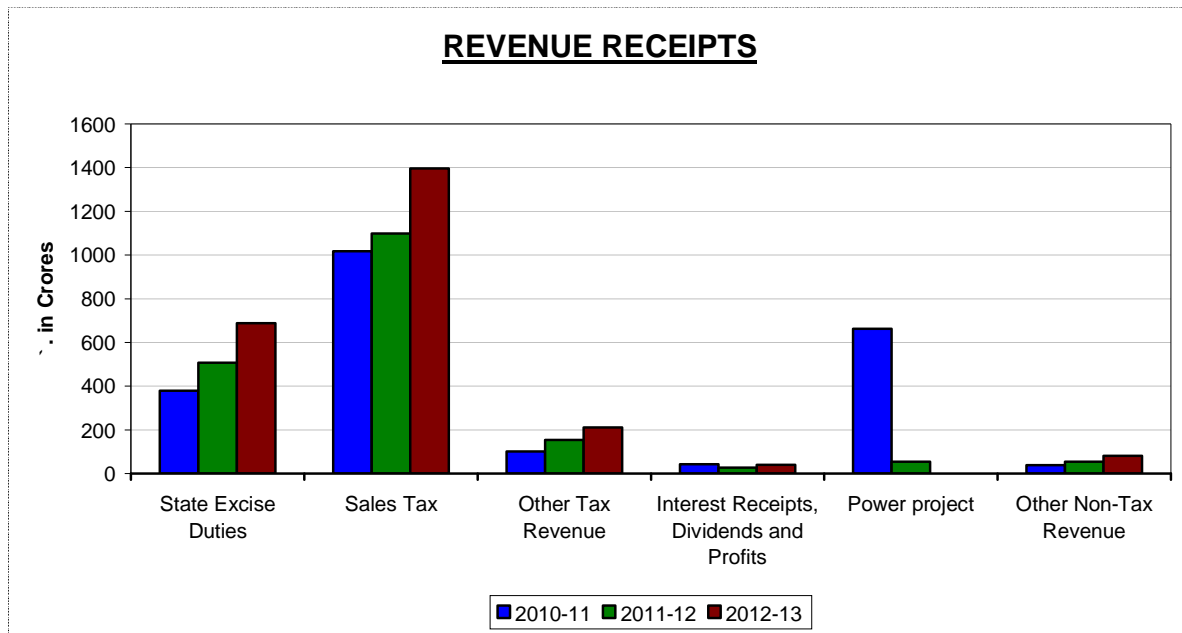
Table - 4

Trends in own Revenue Receipts 2010-11 to 2012-13

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Tax Revenue	1496.98	1760.49	2294.72
		(66.84)	(92.87)	(94.99)
a)	State Excise Duties	378.55	507.70	688.50
		(16.90)	(26.78)	(28.50)
b)	Sales Tax	1017.51	1098.47	1395.61
		(45.43)	(57.95)	(57.77)
c)	Others	100.92	154.32	210.61
		(4.51)	(8.14)	(8.72)
		742.78	135.00	121.00
2	Non-Tax Revenue	(33.16)	(7.13)	(5.01)
a)	Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits	42.15	26.69	39.87
		(1.88)	(1.41)	(1.65)
b)	Power project	662.71	54.00	0.00
		(29.59)	(2.85)	(0.00)
c)	Others	37.92	54.31	81.13
		(1.69)	(2.87)	(3.36)
3	Total Revenue (1+2)	2239.76	1895.49	2415.72
		(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage to total



Trends in Components of Tax Revenue 2010-11 to 2012-13:

Of the total estimated Tax Revenue receipts of `2294.72 crore during 2012-13, the contribution of Sales Tax is 60.82% followed by State excise 30.00%. During the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 revenue from sales tax increased by 37.16% from `1017.51 crore in 2010-11 to `1395.61 crore in 2012-13 but its contribution to total tax revenue decreased by 7.15% during this period. State excise, the second major source of tax revenue increased by 81.88% during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 from `378.55 crore in 2010-11 to `688.50 crore in 2012-13 and its contribution to total tax revenue increased from 25.29 percent in 2010-11 to 30.00 percent in 2012-13. Similarly, Revenue from Taxes on Vehicles has also fared well during the period but its contribution to total tax revenue has increased marginally from 3.22% in 2010-11 to 3.82% in 2012-13. Stamps and Registration Fees, which is the buoyant source of revenue under income from property and capital transaction has increased by 133.56 percent. The contribution of Land revenue to total tax revenue is insignificant.

Table – 5**Trends in Components of Tax Revenue 2010-11 to 2012-13**

(₹. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
I	Taxes on Property and Capital Transactions	52.56	90.45	122.65
		(3.51)	(5.14)	(5.35)
		0.63	1.00	1.36
1	Land Revenue	(0.04)	(0.06)	(0.06)
		51.93	89.45	121.29
2	Stamps and Registration Fees	(3.47)	(5.08)	(5.29)
II	Taxes on Commodities and Services	1444.42	1670.04	2172.07
		(96.49)	(94.86)	(94.65)
		378.55	507.70	688.50
1	State Excise	(25.29)	(28.84)	(30.00)
		1017.51	1098.47	1395.61
2	Sales Tax	(67.97)	(62.39)	(60.82)
		48.27	63.65	87.66
3	Taxes on Vehicles	(3.22)	(3.62)	(3.82)
		0.09	0.22	0.30
4	Other Taxes and Duties	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.01)
III	Total (I+II)	1496.98	1760.49	2294.72
		100.00	100.00	100.00

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage to total.

Trends in Components of Non-Tax Revenue 2010-11 to 2012-13:

All sources of Non-Tax Revenue viz Interest, Receipts, Dividends and Profits and income from General Services, Social Services increased any in absolute terms except Economic Services. Income from Economic Services decreased by 97.20% from ` .665.58 crore in 2010-11 to ` .18.60 crore in 2012-13 and its contribution to total non- tax revenue also decreased from 89.61% in 2010-11 to 15.37% in 2012-13. Interest, Receipts, Dividends and Profits decreased by 5.69% and income from General services and Social services increased by 92.38% and 65.02% respectively and the contribution of these sources to total non tax revenue has also increased from 2.30 percent and 2.42 percent in 2010-11 to 29.67 percent and 18.60 percent in 2012-13.

Table - 6**Trends in Components of Non-Tax Revenue 2010-11 to 2012-13**

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
1	Interest, Receipts, Dividends and Profits	42.14 (5.67)	26.69 (19.77)	39.87 (32.95)
2	General Services	17.08 (2.30)	22.00 (16.30)	32.86 (27.16)
3	Social Services	17.98 (2.42)	19.86 (14.71)	29.67 (24.52)
4	Economic Services	665.58 (89.61)	66.45 (49.22)	18.60 (15.37)
5	Total	742.78 (100.00)	135.00 (100.00)	121.00 (100.00)

Note: Figures in parenthesis show the percentage to total.

Grants-in-Aid from the Government of India:

The Table - 7 shows the Grants-in-Aid received from the Government of India during the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13. The Grants-in-Aid received from Govt of India has increased by 127.41 percent from ` . 960.27 crore in 2010-11 to ` .2183.74 crore in 2012-13.

Table - 7**Grants-in-Aid from Government of India**

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Ministry of Home Affairs and	960.27	1157.71	2183.74
2.	Other Ministries	---	---	---
3.	Total (1+2)	960.27	1157.71	2183.74

Expenditure met from Revenue 2012–13 (B.E):

Budget Estimates of Expenditure under the Revenue Account for 2012-13 is placed at ` .4835.55 crore, which is 36.59 percent higher than the actual expenditure incurred during the year 2010-11. Out of the total expenditure of ` .4835.55 crore, ` .3643.77 crore (75.35%) is earmarked for development purposes, which is ` .968.67 crore higher than the expenditure incurred in 2010-11. Non-Development expenditure is estimated at ` .1191.78 crore or 24.65%, which is ` .326.74 crore higher than that of 2010-11.

Table - 8

Trends in Revenue Expenditure 2011-12 to 2012-13

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Development Expenditure	2675.10 (75.56)	2342.20 (70.42)	3643.77 (75.35)
2	Non-Development Expenditure	865.04 (24.44)	983.96 (29.58)	1191.78 (24.65)
3	Total	3540.14 100.00	3326.16 100.00	4835.55 100.00

Development Expenditure (Revenue Account) 2012-13:

Out of the budgeted outlay ` .3643.77 crore is earmarked for development purposes during 2012-13, ` .966.31 crore or 26.52% is earmarked for Economic Services and ` .2672.26 crore or 73.34% for Social and Community Services and a sum of ` .5.20 crore (0.14%) of the total Development expenditure is provided for Grants-in-Aid to the Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions as can be seen from the following table.

Table - 9
Trends in Development Expenditure (Revenue Account) 2010-11 to 2012-13

In Crore

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		1378.45	1563.32	2672.26
A.	Social Services	(51.53)	(66.75)	(73.34)
		516.01	472.84	619.93
1	Education, Sports, Art and Culture	(19.29)	(20.19)	(17.01)
		275.39	327.09	419.18
2	Medical and Public Health	(10.29)	(13.97)	(11.51)
		5.37	5.79	5.23
3	Family Welfare	(0.20)	(0.25)	(0.14)
		40.13	57.69	86.39
3	Water Supply and Sanitation	(1.50)	(2.46)	(2.37)
		121.84	106.12	221.97
4	Housing and Urban Development	(4.55)	(4.53)	(6.09)
		19.95	19.12	25.75
5	Labour and Employment	(0.75)	(0.82)	(0.71)
		179.23	239.97	251.58
6	Social Security and Welfare	(6.70)	(10.24)	(6.91)
		220.53	334.70	1042.23
7	Other Social Services	(8.24)	(14.29)	(28.60)
		1292.18	774.28	966.31
B.	Economic Services	(48.30)	(33.05)	(26.52)
		199.82	221.79	307.79
1	Agriculture, and Allied Activities	(7.47)	(9.47)	(8.45)
		45.89	51.81	77.48
2	Crop Husbandry	(1.71)	(2.21)	(2.13)
		1.77	1.81	2.10
3	Soil & Water Conservation	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.06)
		33.74	27.09	35.08
4	Animal Husbandry	(1.26)	(1.16)	(0.96)
		2.83	0.79	6.11
5	Dairy Development	(0.11)	(0.03)	(0.17)
		36.29	57.83	70.36
6	Fisheries	(1.36)	(2.47)	(1.93)
		4.56	4.34	5.21
7	Forestry and wildlife	(0.17)	(0.18)	(0.14)
		45.36	52.13	71.67
8	Food Stotage and Warehousing	(1.69)	(2.22)	(1.97)
		18.01	15.60	24.20
9	Agricultural Research and Education	(0.67)	(0.67)	(0.66)
		7.20	6.51	7.63
10	Co-operation	(0.27)	(0.28)	(0.21)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
11	Other agricultural Programmes	4.17 (0.16)	3.88 (0.17)	7.95 (0.22)
12	Irrigation and Flood Control	22.04 (0.82)	23.03 (0.98)	29.47 (0.81)
13	Rural Development	59.83 (2.24)	92.08 (3.93)	45.98 (1.26)
14	Industry and Minerals	82.30 (3.08)	87.91 (3.75)	120.92 (3.32)
15	Power Projects	783.08 (29.27)	255.55 (10.91)	167.56 (4.60)
16	Transport and Communication	44.80 (1.67)	44.49 (1.90)	110.80 (3.04)
17	Science and Technology	2.66 (0.10)	2.57 (0.11)	3.80 (0.10)
18	General Economic Services	97.65 (3.65)	46.86 (2.00)	179.99 (4.94)
	Grants-in-Aid and contribution to Local Bodies and Panchayat Raj Institutions	4.47	4.60	5.20
C.		(0.17)	(0.20)	(0.14)
D.	TOTAL (A + B + C)	2675.10 (100.00)	2342.20 (100.00)	3643.77 (100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage to total.

The expenditure pattern proposed indicates that the relative flow of share of funds towards Social Services has increased from 51.53 % in 2010-11 to 73.34 % in 2012-13 at the same time the percentage of flow of funds towards Economic Services has decreased from 48.30% to 26.52 % for the corresponding period. The percentage of flow of funds towards Grants-in-Aid to Local Bodies has also decreased marginally from 0.17 percent in 2010-11 to 0.14 percent in 2012-13.

Non-Development Expenditure under the Revenue Account is estimated at ` .1191.78 crore during 2012-13, out of which ` .32.10 crore or 2.69 % is earmarked for organs of State, 41.98 crore or 3.52 % for Fiscal Services, ` .456.20 crore or 38.28% for Interest and Debt Services, ` .327.71 crore or 27.50% for Administrative Services and ` .333.79 crore or 28.01% for Pension and Miscellaneous Services. The total Non-Development Expenditure proposed during 2012-13 shows an increase of ` .326.74 crore over the actuals of 2010-11 of ` .865.04 crore.

Table - 10**Trends in Non-Development Revenue Expenditure 2010-11 to 2012-13**

(₹. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		29.57	34.66	32.10
1	Organs of State	(3.42)	(3.52)	(2.69)
		32.13	32.25	41.98
2	Fiscal Services	(3.72)	(3.28)	(3.52)
	Interest, Payments and Debt	339.48	402.00	456.20
3	Services	(39.24)	(40.85)	(38.28)
		209.20	218.14	327.71
4	Administrative Services	(24.18)	(22.17)	(27.50)
	Pension and other	254.66	296.91	333.79
5	Miscellaneous Services	(29.44)	(30.18)	(28.01)
6	Total	865.04 (100.00)	983.96 (100.00)	1191.78 (100.00)

Note: Figures in parentheses show the percentage to total

Capital Receipts:

The internal debt constitutes the main sources of capital receipts 78.84 percent of total capital receipts in 2010-11(A/C), 87.41 percent in 2011-12 RE and 89.00 percent in 2012-13. Loans and advances from the Central Government the second major source constitute 20.67 percent of total capital receipts in 2010-11(A/C) decreased to 12.09 percent in 2011-12(RE) and in 2012-13(BE) the contribution from this source decreased to 10.54 percent. Loans and advances repaid to UT Govt.(Recoveries) constitute less than one percent.

Capital Disbursements:

Capital outlay which constitute major share of Capital disbursement increases from 71.25 percent of total capital disbursement in 2010-11 to 71.33 percent in 2011-12(RE) and 74.04 percent in 2012-13(BE). Repayment of Loans and advances to Central Government, the second major share of capital disbursement decreased from 28.36 percent in 2010-11(A/C), 28.29 percent in 2011-12 (RE) and 25.50 percent in 2012-13(BE). The share of disbursement of loans and advances by the Govt. has increased from 0.39 percent in 2010-11 to 0.47 percent in 2012-13.

The Table - 11 presents item-wise allocation of Capital Expenditure for Development and Non-Development Services.

Table – 11

Capital Budget

in crore

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
A.	CAPITAL RECEIPTS			
I	Consolidated Fund	858.24	804.23	920.54
1.	Public Debt	854.03	800.23	916.28
	i. Internal debt	676.65	703.00	819.28
	ii. Loans and advances from GOI	177.38	97.23	97.00
2.	Loans and advances repaid to State Government	4.21	4.00	4.26
II	Contingency fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
III	Public Account	4791.19	8315.63	8735.36
1	Small Savings, Provident fund etc.	233.27	218.06	240.46
2	Reserve fund	8.28	13.70	40.00
3	Deposits and advances	89.93	322.96	133.90
4	Suspense and miscellaneous	4459.70	7760.91	8321.00
5	Remittances	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV	Gross Capital Receipts(I+II+III)	5649.43	9119.86	9655.90
B	CAPITAL DISBURSEMENTS			
I	Consolidated Fund (1+2+3+4)	520.81	554.66	684.46
1	Capital outlay	371.08	395.63	506.75
2	Discharge of Public debt	147.70	156.93	174.52
	i. Internal debt	0.00	0.00	0.00
	ii. Repayment of loans and advances to GOI	147.70	156.93	174.52
3	Loans and advances by the State Government	2.03	2.10	3.19
4	Appropriation to Contingency fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
II	Contingency Fund	0.00	0.00	0.00
III	Public Account	4788.45	8190.99	8773.45
1	Small Savings, Provident fund etc.	191.68	212.51	233.54
2	Reserve fund	14.44	12.00	40.00
3	Deposits and advances	130.62	113.75	121.90
4	Suspense and miscellaneous	4451.71	7852.73	8378.01
5	Remittances	0.00	0.00	0.00
IV	Gross Capital Disbursements (I+II+III)	5309.26	8745.65	9457.91

Table- 12

Trends in Capital Outlay

(₹. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		319.58	330.73	465.17
A.	Development Expenditure	(86.12)	(83.60)	(91.80)
		102.74	124.18	162.65
I	Social Services	(27.69)	(31.39)	(32.10)
		21.63	20.50	40.32
1	Education, Sports, Arts and Culture	(5.83)	(5.18)	(7.96)
		65.57	71.31	90.22
2	Water Supply and Sanitation	(17.67)	(18.03)	(17.80)
		9.54	26.58	19.24
3	Medical and Public Health	(2.57)	(6.72)	(3.80)
		4.05	4.43	9.01
4	Housing and Urban Development	(1.09)	(1.12)	(1.78)
	Welfare of S.Cs,S.Ts and other Backward	1.21	0.00	1.27
5	classes	(0.33)	(0.00)	(0.25)
		0.42	0.64	1.57
6	Social Security and Welfare	(0.11)	(0.16)	(0.31)
		0.32	0.72	1.02
7	Other Social Services	(0.09)	(0.18)	(0.20)
		216.84	206.55	302.52
II	Economic Services	(58.43)	(52.21)	(59.70)
		6.17	13.10	6.64
1	Agriculture and Allied Services	(1.66)	(3.31)	(1.31)
		2.98	3.56	5.78
2	Co-operation	(0.80)	(0.90)	(1.14)
		24.41	20.27	47.71
3	Irrigation and Flood Control	(6.58)	(5.13)	(9.42)
		30.01	33.87	30.98
4	Industry and Minerals	(8.09)	(8.56)	(6.11)
		41.60	42.48	77.30
5	Power Projects	(11.21)	(10.74)	(15.26)
		92.51	87.96	115.09
6	Transport and Communication	(24.93)	(22.23)	(22.71)
		19.16	5.31	19.02
7	General Economic Services	(5.16)	(1.34)	(3.75)
		51.51	64.90	41.57
B.	Non-Development Expenditure	(13.88)	(16.40)	(8.20)
		49.18	62.50	38.07
1	Public Works (General Services)	(13.25)	(15.79)	(7.51)
		2.33	2.40	3.50
2	Police Housing (General Services)	(0.63)	(0.61)	(0.69)
		371.09	395.63	506.74
C.	TOTAL (A+B)	(100.00)	(100.00)	(100.00)

Total capital outlay for 2012-13 is estimated at ` .506.74 crore which is 36.55% higher than the outlay for 2010-11 of ` .371.09 crore. The share of development capital outlay to total capital outlay increased from 86.12% in 2010-11 to 91.80% in 2012-13, but the share of non-development capital outlay to total capital outlay decreased from 13.88% in 2010-11 to 8.20% in 2012-13.

Table - 13

Loans and Advances made by the Government

` .In Crore

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1	Non-Plan	2.03 (100.00)	2.10 (100.00)	3.19 (100.00)
2	Plan	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)	0.00 (0.00)
3	Total 1+2 (Loans & Advances)	2.03 (100.00)	2.10 (100.00)	3.19 (100.00)
4	Recoveries (Loans & Advances)	4.21	4.00	4.26
5	Net Loans and Advances (3-4)	-2.18	-1.90	-1.07

Loans and Advances under Non-Plan Schemes constitute cent percent of total loans and advances respectively for the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Loans and advances from the Central Government as per the Budget Estimate 2012-13 is placed at ` .97.00 crore which is a decrease of 45.32 % than the actuals of the year 2010-11. Repayment of loans and advances to Central Government increased by 18.16 % 2012-13 (BE) over the year 2010-11 (Actual). Net loan and advances from the Centre decreased by 161.19% in 2012-13 (BE) over the actuals of 2010-11.

Table - 14**Loans and Advances from the Central Government**

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Items	Actuals 2010-11	Revised Estimates 2011-12	Budget Estimates 2012-13
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1.	Loans and Advances from the Central Govt. (Receipts)	177.38	97.23	97.00
2.	Loans and Advances from the Central Govt. (Repayments)	147.70	156.93	174.52
3.	Net Loans and Advances from the Central Govt. (1 - 2)	(+)29.68	(-)59.70	(-)77.52

The Budget for Plan Scheme 2012-13 is estimated as ` .3000 crore while the total outlay (plan, css and non-plan) is estimated as ` .5540 crore .Thus plan programmes get 54.15% of the total Government Budget estimated during 2012-13.

Table - 15**Share of Plan Outlay in 2012-13 (B.E)**

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Item	Total Budget Provision (Net)			Budget Plan Scheme (Net)		
		Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1.	General Services	2354.52	286.54	2641.06	1188.32	273.38	1461.70
2.	Social Services	1898.52	2.31	1900.83	975.70	2.31	978.01
3.	Economic Services	582.72	412.20	994.92	366.56	193.73	560.29
4.	Grants-in-Aid/ Loans and Advances	3.19	0.00	3.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Total	4838.95	701.05	5540.00	2530.58	469.42	3000.00

Approved Plan Outlay for 2012-13 (B.E)

The approved plan outlay under Major Heads for 2012-13 is ` . 3000 crore. The Table 16 shows the sectoral distribution of the proposed plan outlay during 2012-13. This outlay is inclusive of Loans and Advances availed of by the Union Territory Administration.

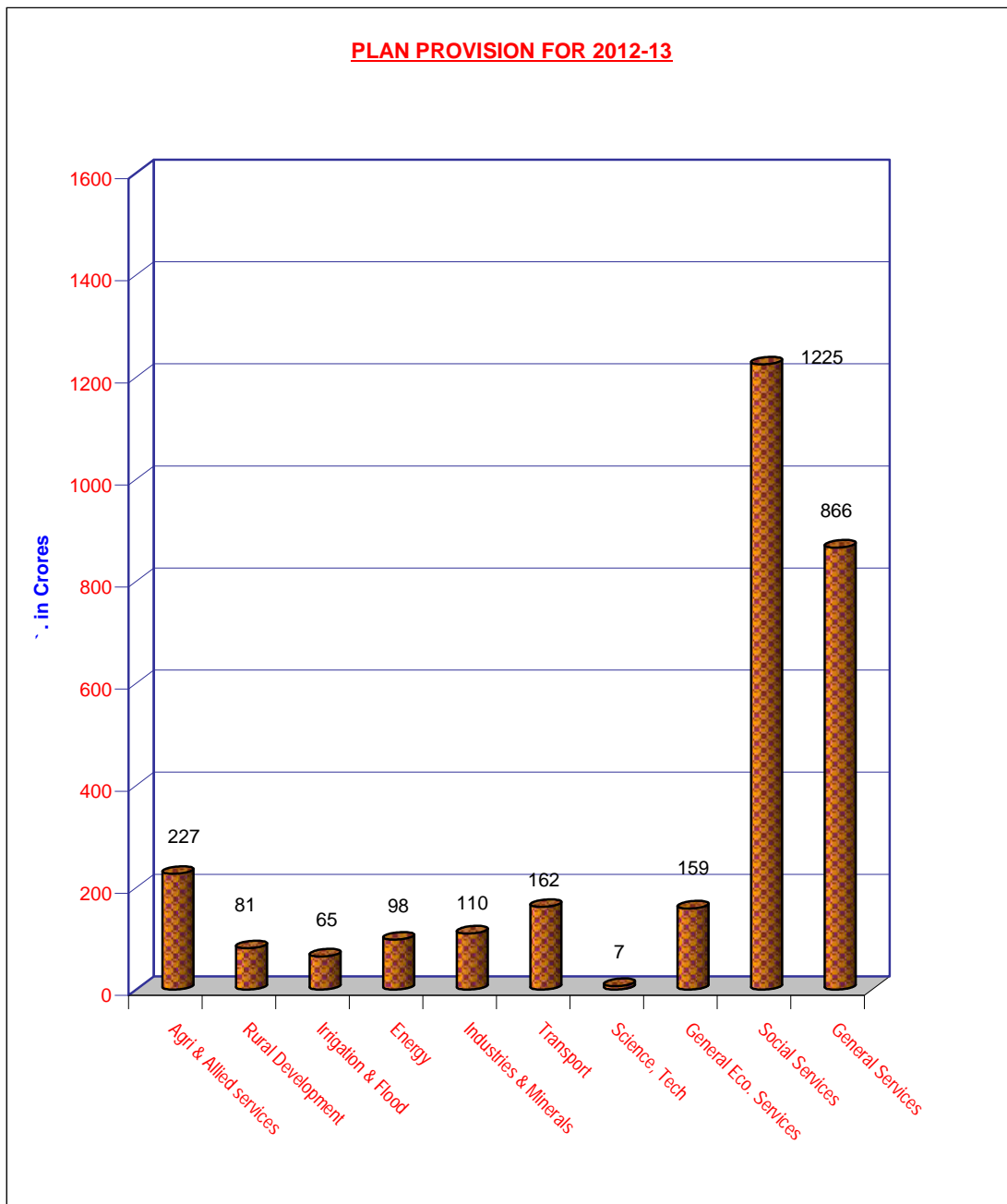
Table – 16

Approved Plan Outlay for 2012-13

(` . in Crore)

Sl. No.	Major Heads/Sectors of Development	Approved Outlay 2012-13	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	Agriculture and Allied Services	226.83	7.56
2.	Rural Development	81.41	2.71
3.	Irrigation and Flood Control	65.43	2.18
4.	Energy	98.01	3.27
5.	Industries and Minerals	109.65	3.66
6.	Transport	162.35	5.41
7.	Science, Technology and Environment	6.64	0.22
8.	General Economic Services	158.66	5.29
9.	Social Services	1224.85	40.83
10.	General Services	866.17	28.87
11.	Total	3000.00	100.00

Major portion of the Plan outlay was allocated to Social Services followed by, Agriculture & Allied Services, Transport, General Economic Services, Industries and Minerals, Energy, Rural Development, Irrigation & Flood control, General Services, Science, Technology & Environment during 2012-13. This is amply illustrated through a cylinder chart.



Plan, Non-Plan and C.S.S allocation of fund for the year 2012-13:

The total Budget of the U.T. for 2012-13 Plan, Non-Plan and C.S.S under revenue and capital account is depicted in Table-17.

Table - 17

Plan, Non-Plan and CSS Allocation of Fund for the year 2012-13 (B.E)

In Crore

D. No.	Demand Name	Plan	Non-Plan	C.S.S	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	(A) Revenue Account				
1	Legislative Assembly	0.77	9.86	0	10.63
2	Administrator	0.00	3.21	0	3.21
3	Council of Ministers	0.40	7.53	0	7.93
4	Administration of Justice	0.87	10.57	0	11.44
5	Elections	0.00	1.81	0	1.81
6	Revenue and Food	821.55	103.24	3.68	928.47
7	Sales Tax	1.06	5.17	0	6.23
8	Transport	8.44	21.24	0	29.68
9	Secretariat	4.87	21.90	0.09	26.86
10	District Administration	281.06	30.41	0.35	311.82
11	Treasury and Accounts	1.27	12.08	0	13.35
12	Police	19.28	149.70	0.14	169.12
13	Jails	2.37	2.45	0	4.82
14	Stationery and Printing	5.50	15.06	0	20.56
15	Retirement Benefits	0.00	332.68	0	332.68
16	Public Works	97.29	145.20	0.00	242.49
17	Education	227.20	406.84	14.13	648.17
18	Medical	213.64	199.86	9.14	422.64
19	Information and Publicity	135.75	9.68	9.81	155.24
20	Labour and Employment	7.23	17.12	0.50	24.85
21	Social Welfare	350.04	71.59	12.99	434.62
22	Co-operation	37.58	6.34	0	43.92
23	Statistics	0.30	3.36	0.89	4.55
24	Agriculture	97.55	27.82	0.18	125.55
25	Animal Husbandry	19.66	13.63	0.93	34.22
26	Fisheries	33.44	6.24	0.07	39.75
27	Community Development	4.37	7.37	0	11.74
28	Industries	89.70	4.08	0	93.78
29	Electricity	20.09	147.92	0	168.01
30	Ports and Pilotage	0.00	2.05	0	2.05
	Public Debt	0.00	456.20	0	456.20
32	Building Programmes	49.30	0	0.06	49.36
	Total (A)	2530.58	2252.21	52.96	4835.75
	(B) Capital Account				
8	Transport	0.01	0	0	0.01
16	Public Works	273.38	0	13.16	286.54
19	Information and Publicity	2.00	0	0	2.00
21	Social Welfare	0.31	0	0	0.31
22	Co-operative	39.31	0	0	39.31
24	Agriculture	0	0	0	0
26	Fisheries	0.13	0	0	0.13
28	Industries	0.00	0	0	0.00
29	Electricity	76.45	20.08	0	96.53
30	Ports and Pilotage	4.00	0	0	4.00
	Public Debt	0.00	174.52	0	174.52
31	Loans to Government Servants	0.00	3.19	0	3.19
32	Building Programmes	73.83	0	23.88	97.71
	Total (B)	469.42	197.79	37.04	704.25
	Grand Total (A+B)	3000.00	2450.00	90.00	5540.00

In the Budget Estimate 2012-13, the total allocation of fund includes suspense account of ₹.00 crore.

Resources for the year 2012-13:

States own Tax and Non-tax Revenue of the Union Territory and Grants-in-Aid and loans from Government of India are the resources for the Union Territory and their respective contributions are indicated below:

Table - 18

Details of Resources for 2012-13 (B.E)

Sl. No.	Items	₹. in Crore	Percentage to Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1.	U.T's own resources	2419.98	43.84
1.1	Tax Revenue	2294.72	41.57
1.2	Non-Tax Revenue	121.00	2.19
1.3	Loan Recoveries	4.26	0.08
2.	Central Govt. Assistance	3100.02	56.16
2.1	Grants-in-aid	2183.74*	39.56
2.2	Loans and Advances from Central Govt.	97.00	1.76
2.3	Internal Debt	819.28	14.84
3.	TOTAL (1+2)	5520.00	100.00

* It includes Reimbursement of C.S.T.

Per capita Receipts and Expenditure:

The Table - 19 shows the per capita Receipts and Expenditure on both Revenue and Capital Account for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Table - 19

Per capita Receipts and Expenditure on both Revenue and Capital Account

Item	2010-11 (Actuals)				2011-12 (Revised Estimate)				2012-13 (Budget Estimate)			
	Receipts (` in Crore)	Per capita (In `)	Expenditure (` in Crore)	Per capita (In `)	Receipts (` in Crore)	Per capita (In `)	Expenditure (` in Crore)	Per capita (In `)	Receipts (` in Crore)	Per capita (In `)	Expenditure (` in Crore)	Per capita (In `)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
Revenue	3200.04	27442	3540.14	30361	3053.20	24199	3326.16	26363	4599.46	35624	4835.54	37453
Capital	858.24	7360	520.81	4466	804.23	6374	554.66	4396	920.54	7130	684.46	5301
Total	4058.28	34802	4060.95	34825	3857.43	30573	3880.82	30759	5520.00	42754	5520.00	42754

The per capita Receipts on both Revenue and Capital Account for the Union Territory work out to `34802, `30573 and `42754 for the years 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. The per capita Expenditure on both Revenue and Capital Account, which stood at `34825 in 2010-11, has decreased to `30759 for the year 2011-12 and increased to `42754 for the financial year 2012-13.

Table – 20 MAJOR DEFICIT INDICATORS 2005-06 to 2012-13

(` . in Crore)

Sl No	Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	Revenue Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	+7.46	-43.46	-64.97	-111.98	-242.12	-340.10	-272.96	-236.08
2	Capital Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	-19.19	-7.84	+49.67	+6.34	+195.12	+337.43	+249.57	+236.08
3	Budgetary Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	-11.73	-51.30	-15.30	-48.65	-47.01	-2.67	-23.39	0.00
4	Gross Fiscal Deficit(-)	-279.05	-398.76	-331.42	-370.72	-575.31	709.00	666.69	741.74
5	Gross Primary Surplus(+)/ Deficit(-)	-107.66	-211.42	-114.04	-110.03	-288.00	-377.80	-276.55	-325.54

Major Deficit Indicators.

The revenue budget of the Union Territory of Puducherry experienced revenue surplus till 2005-06, turned into revenue deficit during 2006-07 to the tune of ` .(-)43.46 crores and this trend continued and in 2012-13(BE) revenue deficit increased to ` .(-)236.08 crores. Under capital account there were surpluses in all the years except during the years 2005-06 and 2006-07 where there was a deficit of ` .(-)19.19, ` .(-) 7.84 crores. The overall deficit/ budgetary deficit/conventional deficit were only in seven years (2005-06, 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12). The fiscal deficit which is the excess of expenditure over revenue and non-debt capital receipts increased from ` .279.05 crores in 2005-06 to ` .741.74 crores in 2012-13 (BE) a eightfold increase during this period. Primary deficit, the fiscal deficit less of interest payment were negative in all the years means interest payment were more than the fiscal deficit.



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