

Appendix Table 1: Major Deficit Indicators of State Governments

(Rs. crore)

Year	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Net Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Conventional Deficit	Primary Deficit	Net RBI Credit to States
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	18,787 (3.3)	14,532 (2.6)	5,309 (0.9)	-72 (0.0)	10,132 (1.8)	420 (0.1)
1995-96	31,426 (2.6)	26,695 (2.2)	8,201 (0.7)	-2,849 (-0.2)	9,494 (0.8)	16 (0.0)
2003-04	123,070 (4.5)	113,571 (4.1)	61,145 (2.2)	1,164 (0.0)	41,306 (1.5)	293 (0.0)
2004-05 (BE)	114,647 (3.7)	106,253 (3.4)	45,425 (1.5)	3,174 (0.1)	23,789 (0.8)	—
2004-05 (RE)	123,635 (4.0)	112,532 (3.6)	44,302 (1.4)	6,765 (0.2)	35,737 (1.2)	-2,705 (-0.1)
2005-06 (BE)	110,070 (3.2)	101,534 (2.9)	24,770 (0.7)	-1,869 (-0.1)	16,772 (0.5)	—

RE: Revised Estimates

BE: Budget Estimates

Minus sign (-) : Indicates surplus for deficit indicators

‘—’ : Not Available

- Notes** : 1. Overall surplus or deficit referred to here as conventional deficit represents the difference between aggregate disbursements and aggregate receipts. Aggregate receipts include (i) Revenue receipts (ii) Capital receipts and (iii) Receipts under Public Account. Aggregate disbursement include (i) Revenue expenditure (ii) Capital disbursements and (iii) Disbursements under Public Account.
2. Revenue deficit is the difference between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts.
3. 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.
4. Net Fiscal Deficit is the difference between GFD and Net Lending.
5. Primary Deficit is GFD less of interest payments.
6. Figures in brackets are percentages to GDP at current market prices.
7. All figures are rounded-off.

**Source** : Budget Documents of State Governments and the Reserve Bank records.