

Fiscal Policy - Public Finance (Budget)

- Public Finance is the Study of government revenue & expenditure that includes public debt, financial administration & fiscal policy of the economy.
- It refers to the management of a country's revenue, expenditures & debt loans through various govt & quasi govt institutions.

Annual Financial Statement (BUDGET):

- Art. 112 The term Budget is nowhere mentioned in the Constitution. Budget is referred to as the Annual Financial Statement (AFS) in the constitution under Art. 112.
- Budget is a statement of the Govt. estimated receipts and expenditure in a FY starting from April 1 and ending on 31 March.
- AFS Contains Appropriation Bill (Expenditure Side) and Finance Bill (Receipts).
- **Revenue Account:** Receipts and expenditure that relate to the current financial year only (revenue budget)
- **Capital Account:** Concern with the assets and liabilities of the government (capital budget).
- Rail Budget was separated from the General Budget on the recommendations of the Acworth Committee in 1924.
- It was merged again with the Union Budget 2017

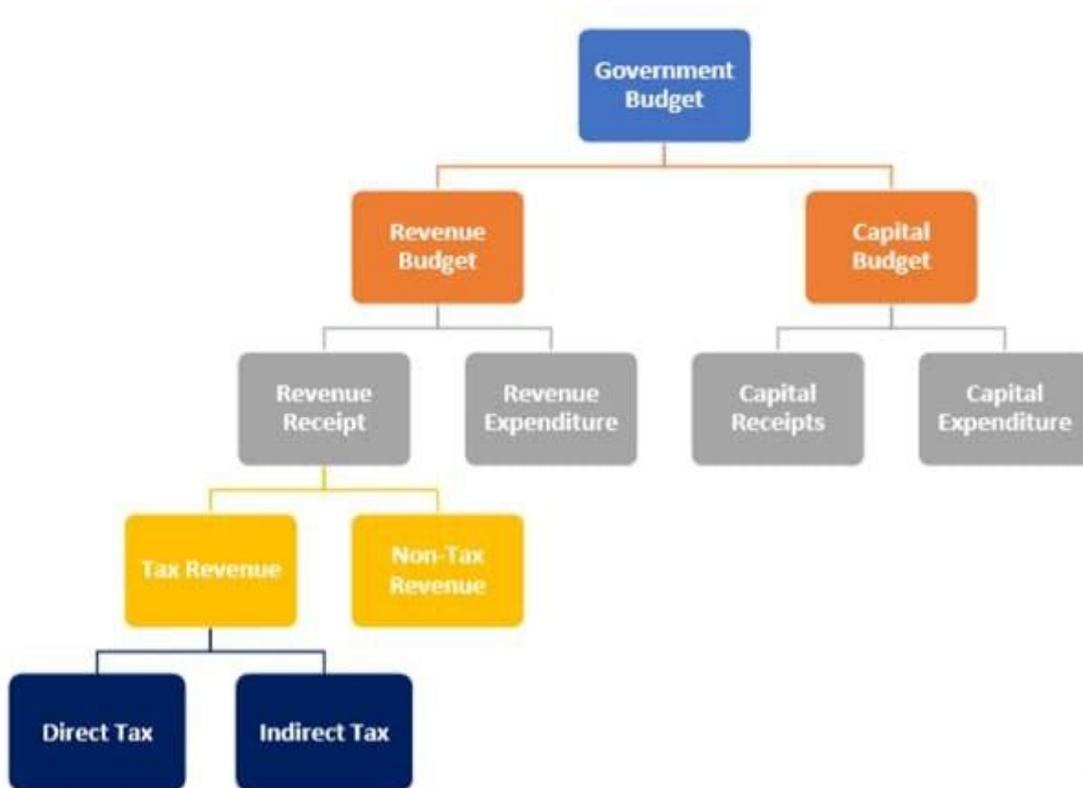
Some recent reforms related to budget:

- Budget is preponed to 1st Feb;
- Railway budget merged with general budget;
- Plan and non-plan expenditure removed.

Presented in terms of:

- Consolidated Fund of India,
- Contingency Fund of India,
- Public Account of India.

Components of Budget



Revenue Receipts

- **Tax Revenue:** Tax collected by the government in the form of direct and indirect tax.
- **Non-Tax Revenue:** Profits and dividends from PSU's, grants received by government, fiscal and general services, interest on loan forwarded by government, fees, penalties, fines etc.
- **Non- Revenue/Capital Account Receipts:** They are loans taken by the government which possesses financial liability on the government.

Expenditure

- **Revenue Expenditure:** Broadly, any expenditure which does not lead to any creation of assets or reduction in liability is treated as revenue expenditure.
- **E.g.** Salaries of government employees, interest payment on loans taken by the government, pensions, subsidies, grants, rural development, education and health services, etc.

Purpose:

- Not to build up any capital asset, but to ensure normal functioning of government machinery.
- It is recurring in nature and incurred regularly.

Capital Expenditure:

- An expenditure which either creates an asset (e.g. school building) or reduces liability (e.g. repayment of loan) is called capital expenditure.
- Repayment of loan is also capital expenditure because it reduces liability.
- It is nonrecurring in nature.

Meaning of Fiscal Policy:

- As an instrument of macro-economic Policy, fiscal policy has been very popular among modern governments.
- The growing Importance of fiscal policy was due to the Great Depression and the development of 'New Economics' by Keynes.
- In common parlance fiscal policy Means the budgetary manipulations Affecting the macroeconomic variables – Output, employment, saving, investment Etc.
- "The term fiscal policy refers to a Policy under which the Government uses its expenditure and revenue programmes to produce desirable effects and avoid Undesirable effects on the national income, Production and employment.

Fiscal Instruments:

- **Fiscal Policy** is implemented through Fiscal instruments also called 'fiscal tools' or fiscal levers: Government expenditure, Taxation and borrowing are the fiscal tools.
- **Taxation:**
 - Taxes transfer income from the people to the Government.
 - Taxes are either direct or indirect.
 - An increase in tax reduces disposable income.
 - So, Taxation should be raised to control Inflation.
 - During depression, taxes are to be reduced.

● **Public Expenditure:**

- Public expenditure raises wages and salaries of the employees and thereby the aggregate demand for goods and services.
- Hence public expenditure is raised to fight recession and reduced to control inflation.

● **Public debt:**

- When Government borrows by floating a loan, there is transfer of funds from the public to the Government.
- At the time of interest Payment and repayment of public debt, Funds are transferred from Government To public

Objectives of Fiscal Policy:

The Fiscal Policy is useful to achieve the Following objectives:

Full Employment:

- Full Employment is the common Objective of fiscal policy in both Developed and developing countries.
- Public expenditure on social overheads Help to create employment opportunities.
- In India, public expenditure on rural Employment programmes like MGNREGS Is aimed at employment generation.

Price Stability:

- Price instability is caused by Mismatch between aggregate demand and Aggregate supply.
- Inflation is due to excess Demand for goods.
- If excess demand is caused by Government expenditure in Excess of real output, the most effective Measure is to cut down public expenditure.

Taxation of income is the best measure if Objectives of Fiscal Policy:

- Full Employment
- Price stability
- Economic growth
- Equitable distribution
- External stability

- Capital formation
- Regional balance

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- Taxation of income is the best measure if Excess demand is due to private spending.
- Taxation reduces disposable income and so aggregate demand.
- To fight depression, the Government Needs to increase its spending and reduce Taxation.

Economic Growth:

- Fiscal Policy is used to increase the productive capacity of the economy.
- Tax is to be used as an instrument for Encouraging investment.
- Tax holidays and Tax rebates for new industries stimulate Investment.
- Public sector investments are to be increased to fill the gap left by private Investment.
- When resource mobilization through tax measures is inadequate, the Government resorts to borrowing both from internal and external sources to Finance growth projects.

Equitable distribution:

- Progressive rates in taxation help to reduce the gap between rich and poor.
- Similarly progressive rates in public Expenditure through welfare schemes Such as free education, noon meal for School children and subsidies promote the Living standard of poor people.

Exchange Stability:

- Fluctuations in international trade cause movements in exchange rate.
- Tax Concessions and subsidy to export oriented units help to boost exports.
- Customs duties on import of non-essential items help to cut import bill.
- The reduction in import duty on import of raw material and machinery enables reduction in cost and make the exports competitive.

Public finance:

- Public finance is a study of the financial aspects of Government.
- It is concerned with the revenue and Expenditure of the public authorities and with adjustment of the one to the other.

Public Revenue:

- Public revenue deals with the Methods of raising public revenue such as Tax and non-tax, the principles of taxation, Rates of taxation, impact, incidence and shifting of taxes and their effects.

Public Expenditure:

- This part studies the fundamental Principles that govern the Government Expenditure, effects of public expenditure and control of public expenditure.

Public Debt:

- Public debt deals with the methods of raising loans from internal and external sources.
- The burden, effects and Redemption of public debt fall under this Head.

Financial Administration:

- This part deals with the study of the different aspects of public budget.
- The budget is the annual master financial Plan of the Government.

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- The various objectives and steps in preparing a public Budget, passing or sanctioning, allocation Evaluation and auditing fall within financial administration.

Fiscal Policy:

- Taxes, subsidies, public debt and public expenditure are the instruments of Fiscal policy.
- Public finance and Private FinancePublic finance deals with study of income, expenditure, borrowing and financial administration of the Government.
- Private finance is the study of income, expenditure, borrowing and financial administration of individual or private companies.
- Both public and private finance are fundamentally similar in nature but different from each other on various operational aspects.
- The Similarities and dissimilarities between Public and private finance have been Explained below.

Similarities:

Rationality:

- Both public finance and private Finance are based on rationality.
- Maximization of welfare and least cost Factor combination underlie both.

Limit to borrowing:

- Both have to apply restraint with Regard to borrowing.
- The Government Also cannot live beyond its means.
- There is a limit to deficit financing by the state Also.

Resource utilisation:

- Both the private and public sectors have limited resources at their disposal.
- So, both attempts to make optimum use of Resources.

Administration:

- The effectiveness of measures of the Government as well as private depends on the administrative machinery.
- If the Administrative machinery is inefficient and corrupt it will result in wastages and Losses.

Dissimilarities:

- **Income and Expenditure adjustment** the government adjusts the income to the expenditure while individuals adjust their expenditure to the income. Private Finance involves stitching coat according To cloth available whereas public finance decides the cloth according to the need for the coat.
- **Borrowing** the government can borrow from Internal and external sources; it can Borrow from the people by issuing bonds. However, an individual cannot borrow from himself.
- **Right to print currency**the government can print currency. This involves the creation, distribution and monitoring of currency. The private Sector cannot create currency.
- **Present vs. Future decisions** the public finance is more involved with future planning and making long-Term decisions. These investments could include building of schools, hospitals and Infrastructure. The private finance makes financial decisions on projects with a Short term vision.
- **Objective:**
 - The public sector's main objective is to provide social benefit in the economy.
 - The private sector aims to maximize Personal benefit i.e. Profit.
 - Coercion to get revenue
 - The sources of income of a private Individual is relatively limited while those of the Government is wide.
 - The Government can use its power and Authority.
- **Ability to make huge and deliberate Changes:**
 - The public finance has the ability to make big decisions on income.
 - **For Example**, it can effectively and deliberately adjust the revenue. But individuals cannot make such massive decisions.

Public Expenditure:

- Public expenditure refers to Government spending incurred by Central, State and Local governments of a country.

Definition:

- Public expenditure can be defined as, “The expenditure incurred by public Authorities like central, state and local Governments to satisfy the collective Social wants of the people is known as Public expenditure”.

Classification of public Expenditure are as follows:

Classification on the Basis of Benefit:

- Cohn and Plehn have classified the public expenditure on the basis of benefit into four classes:
 - Public expenditure benefiting the entire Society, e.g., the expenditure on general Administration, defence, education, public health, transport.
 - Public expenditure conferring a special Benefit on certain people and at the Same time common benefit on the Entire community, e.g. administration of justice etc.
 - Public expenditure directly benefiting Particular group of persons and indirectly the entire society, e.g. social security, public welfare, pension, Unemployment relief etc.
 - Public expenditure conferring a special Benefit on some individuals, e.g., Subsidy granted to a particular industry.

Classification on the Basis of Function:

- Adam Smith classified public Expenditure on the basis of functions of Government in the following main groups:
 - **Protection Functions:** This group Includes public expenditure incurred on the security of the citizens, to protect from external invasion and internal Disorder, e.g., defence, police, courts Etc.
 - **Commercial Functions:** This group Includes public expenditure incurred on the development of trade and Commerce, e.g., development of means of transport and communication etc.

- **Development Functions:** This group Includes public expenditure incurred for the development infrastructure and Industry Causes for the Increase in

Government Expenditure:

- The modern state is a welfare state.
- In a welfare state, the government has to perform several functions viz Social, Economic and political.
- These activities are the cause for increasing public Expenditure.

Population Growth:

- During the past 67 years of planning, the population of India has increased from 36.1 crore in 1951, to 121 crore in 2011.
- The growth in population requires massive Investment in health and education, law and order, etc.
- Young population requires increasing expenditure on education & youth services, whereas the aging Population requires transfer payments like old age pension, social security & Health facilities.

Defence Expenditure:

- There has been enormous increase in defence expenditure in India during Planning period.
- The defence expenditure has been increasing tremendously due to Modernisation of defence equipment.
- The Defence expenditure of the government was ₹ 10,874 crores in 1990-91 which Increased significantly to ₹ 2,95,511 crores in 2018-19.

Government Subsidies:

- The Government of India has been Providing subsidies on a number of items such as food, fertilizers, interest on Priority sector lending, exports, education, Etc.
- Because of the massive amounts of Subsidies, the public expenditure has Increased manifold.
- The expenditure on subsidies by Central government in 1990-91 was ₹ 9581 Crores which increased significantly to ₹ 3, 50,715.67 crores in 2023-24

Besides this, the corporate sectors also receive Subsidies (incentives) of more than ₹ 5 Lakh crores.

Debt Servicing:

- The government has been borrowing Heavily both from the internal and external Sources, as a result, the government has to Make huge amounts of repayment towards Debt servicing.
- The interest payment of the central Government has increased from ₹ 21,500 Crores in 2023- 2024

Development Projects:

- The government has been Undertaking various development projects Such as irrigation, iron and steel, heavy Machinery, power, telecommunications, Etc.
- The development projects involve huge investment.

Urbanisation:

- There has been an increase in Urbanization.
- In 1950-51 about 17% of the population was urban based.
- Now the Urban population has increased to about 43%.
- There are more than 54 cities above One million populations.
- The increase in Urbanization requires heavy expenditure on law and order, education and civic Amenities.

Industrialisation:

- Setting up of basic and heavy Industries involves a huge capital and long Gestation period.
- It is the government which starts such industries in a planned economy.
- The under developed countries need a strong of infrastructure like Transport, communication, power, fuel, Etc.

Increase in grants in aid to state and Union territories:

- There has been tremendous increase in grant-in-aid to state and union Territories to meet natural disasters.
- Public revenue occupies an important Place in the study of public finance.
- The Government has to perform several Functions for the welfare of the people.

- They involve substantial amount of public Expenditure which can be financed only through public revenue.
- The amount of public revenue to be raised depends on the necessity of public expenditure and the people's ability to pay.
- The income of the government through all sources is called public income or public revenue.
- According to Dalton, the term "Public Income" has two senses — wide and narrow.
- In its wider sense it includes all the incomes or receipts which a public Authority may secure during any period of time.
- In its narrow sense, it includes Only those sources of income of the public Authority which are ordinarily known as "revenue resources."
- To avoid ambiguity, the former is termed "public receipts" and the latter "public revenue."
- In a narrow sense, it includes only those sources of income of the government which are described as "revenue resources".
- In broad sense, it includes loans raised by the Government also.
- Classification of Public Revenue. Public revenue can be classified into two types.

Sources of Public Revenue:

- Tax Revenue
- Non – Tax Revenue
- Tax is a compulsory payment by the Citizens to the government to meet the public expenditure.
- It is legally imposed by the government on the tax payer and in No case tax payer can refuse to pay taxes to the government.

Characteristics of Tax:

- A tax is a compulsory payment made to the government. People on whom a tax is imposed must pay the tax. Refusal to pay the tax is a punishable offence.

- There is no quid pro quo between a Taxpayer and public authorities. This means that the tax payer cannot claim any specific benefit against the payment of a tax.
- Every tax involves some sacrifice on Part of the tax payer.
- A tax is not levied as a fine or penalty for breaking law.

Some of the tax revenue sources are

- Income tax
- Corporate tax
- Sales tax
- Surcharge and
- Cess

Non-Tax Revenue:

- The revenue obtained by the Government from sources other than tax is called Non-Tax Revenue. The sources of non-tax revenue are

Fees:

- Fees are another important source of revenue for the government.
- A fee is Charged by public authorities for rendering a service to the citizens.
- Unlike tax, there Is no compulsion involved in case of fees.
- The government provides certain services and charges certain fees for them.
- **For Example**, fees are charged for issuing of Passports, driving licenses, etc.

Fine:

- A fine is a penalty imposed on an individual for violation of law.
- **For Example**, violation of traffic rules, payment of income tax after the stipulated time etc.

Earnings from Public Enterprises:

- The Government also gets revenue by way of surplus from public enterprises.
- Some of the public sector enterprises do make a good amount of profits.
- The profits or dividends which the government gets can be utilized for public expenditure.

Special assessment of betterment levy:

- It is a kind of special charge levied on certain members of the community who are beneficiaries of certain government activities or public projects.
- **For example**, Due to a public park or due to the construction of a road, people in that locality may experience an appreciation in the value of their property or land.

Gifts, Grants and Aids:

- A grant from one government to another is an important source of revenue in the modern days.
- The Government at the Centre provides grants to State governments and the state governments provide grants to the local government to carry out their functions.
- Grants from foreign countries are known as Foreign Aid.
- Developing Countries receive military aid, food aid, technological aid, etc. From other countries.

Escheats:

- It refers to the claim of the state to the property of persons who die without legal heirs or documented will.
- Public Debt In the 18th and 19th centuries, the role of the state was minimum.
- But since 20th century there has been enormous increase in the responsibilities of the state.
- Hence the state has to supplement the traditional revenue sources with borrowing from individuals, and institutions within and outside the country.
- The amount of borrowing is huge in the under developed countries to finance development activities.
- The debt burden is a big problem and most of the countries are in debt trap.
- “The debt is the form of promises by the treasury to pay to the holders of these promises a principal sum and in most instances interest on the

principal. Borrowing is resorted to in order to provide funds for financing a current deficit.”

Types of Public Debt:

Internal public debt:

- An internal public debt is a loan taken by the Government from the citizens or from different institutions within the Country.
- An internal public debt only Involves transfer of wealth.
- The main sources of internal public debt Are as follows:
 - Individuals, who purchase government Bonds and securities;
 - Banks, both private and public, buy Bonds from the Government.
 - Non-financial institutions like UTI, LIC, GIC etc. Also buy the Government Bonds.
 - Central Bank can lend the Government In the form of money supply.
 - The Central Bank can also issue money to meet the Expenditures of the Government.

External public debt:

- When a loan is taken from abroad or from an international organisation it is called external public debt.
- The main Sources of External public debt are IMF, World Bank, IDA and ADB etc.
- Loan from other countries and the Governments.

Causes for the Increase in Public debt:

- The causes for enormous growth of public debt may be studied under the Following sub-headings:

Preparation of war:

- Waging war has become one of the important causes for incurring debts by the governments.
- In modern times, the Preparation for war and nuclear defence Programmes take away the major share of the government’s revenue and so it incurs Debt.

Social obligations:

- Modern states are considered to be 'Welfare States' and they have to undertake Many social obligations like public health, Sanitation, education, insurance, transport and communications, etc., besides Providing the minimum necessities of life to the citizens of the country.
- To finance these, the State has to incur a heavy public Debt.

Economic Development and Deficit:

- The government has to undertake many projects for economic development of the country.
- Construction of railways, Power projects, irrigation projects, heavy industries, etc., could be thought of only by means of mobilising resources in the Form of public debt.
- Due to heavy public Expenditure, the governments always face Deficit budget.
- Such deficits have to be financed only through borrowings.

Employment:

- Most of the governments of modern Days face the problem of unemployment and it has become the duty to solve this by Making huge public expenditure.
- To solve the unemployment problem, and to fight Recession, the government has to make huge expenditures.
- For this the States have to resort to public debt.

Controlling inflation:

- The Government can withdraw Excess money from circulation, by raising public debt and thus prevent prices from Rising.

Fighting depression:

- During the depression phase, private Investment is lacking.
- The Government Applies compensatory public spending by borrowing from internal and external Sources.

Methods of Redemption of Public Debt:

- The process of repaying a public debt Is called redemption.

- The Government Sells securities to the public and at the Time of maturity, the person who holds the Security surrenders it to the Government.
- The following methods are adopted for Debt redemption.

Sinking Fund:

- Under this method, the Government establishes a separate fund known as “Sinking Fund”.
- The Government credits every year a fixed amount of money to this Fund.
- By the time the debt matures, the Fund accumulates enough amounts to pay off the principal along with interest.
- This Method was first introduced in England by Walpol.

Conversion:

- Conversion of loans is another Method of redemption of public debt.
- It means that an old loan is converted into a new loan.
- Under this system a high Interest public debt is converted into a Low interest public debt.
- Dalton felt that Debt conversion actually relaxes the debt Burden.

Budgetary Surplus:

- When the Government presents Surplus budget, it can be utilised for repaying the debt.
- Surplus occurs when public revenue exceeds the public Expenditure.
- However, this method is rarely possible.

Terminal Annuity:

- In this method, Government pays off the public debt on the basis of terminal Annuity in equal annual instalments.
- This is the easiest way of paying off the public Debt.

Repudiation:

- It is the easiest way for the Government to get rid of the burden of payment of a Loan.
- In such cases, the Government does not recognise its obligation to repay the Loan.
- It is certainly not paying off a loan but destroying it.

- However, in normal case the government does not do so; if done it will lose its credibility.

Reduction in Rate of Interest:

- Another method of debt redemption is the compulsory reduction in the rate of Interest, during the time of financial crisis.

Capital Levy:

- When the Government imposes Levy on the capital assets owned by an Individual or any institution, it is called Capital levy.
- This levy is imposed on Capital assets above a minimum limit on a progressive scale.
- The fund so collected can be used by the Government for paying off war time debt obligations.
- This is the most controversial method of debt Repayment.

Budget:

- The word ‘budget’ is said to have Its origin from the French word “Bougett” Which refers to ‘a small leather bag’.
- The Budget is an annual financial statement which shows the estimated income and Expenditure of the government for the Forthcoming financial year.
- “The budget has come to mean the financial arrangements of a given period, With the usual implication that they have been submitted to the legislature for approval
- Union Budget and State Budget India is a federal economy, hence public budget is divided into two layers of the government.
- According to the Indian Constitution, the Central Government has to submit annual financial statement, i.e., Union Budget under Article 112 to the Parliament and each State Government Has to submit the same for the State in the Legislative Assembly under Article 202.

Types of Budgets:**Revenue and Capital Budget:**

- On the basis of expenditure on Revenue account and other accounts, a Budget can be presented in two ways:

Revenue Budget:

- It consists of revenue Receipts and revenue expenditure.
- Moreover, the revenue receipts can be Categorised into tax revenue and non-tax Revenue.
- Revenue expenditure can also be Categorised into plan revenue expenditure and non-plan revenue expenditure.

Capital Budget:

- It consists of capital Receipts and capital expenditure.
- In this Case, the main sources of capital receipts are loans, advances etc.
- On the other side Capital expenditure can be categorised into plan capital expenditure and non-Plan capital expenditure.

Supplementary Budget:

- During the time of war emergencies and natural calamities like tsunami, flood etc, the Expenditures allotted in the budget Provisions are not always enough.
- Under these circumstances, a supplementary Budget can be presented by the Government to tackle these unforeseen Events.

Vote – on – Account:

- Under Article 116 of the Indian Constitution, the Budget can be presented in the middle of the year.
- The reason may be political in Nature.
- The existing Government may or May not continue for the year, on account of the fact that elections are due, then the Government places a 'lame duck budget'.
- This is also called 'Vote-on-account Budget'.

- The vote on account budget is a special Provision by which the Government gets Permission from the parliament to incur expenditures on necessary items till the Budget is finally passed in the parliament.
- The legal permission of both the Houses of the parliament for the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the requisite expenses till the budget is finally approved is known as vote-on – account budget.
- This type of budget is generally sanctioned for not More than two months.

Zero Base Budget:

- The Government of India presented Zero-Base-Budgeting (ZBB first) in 1987-88.
- It involves Fresh evaluation of expenditure in the Government budget, assuming it as a new Item.
- The review has been made to provide Budget Receipts Budget Expenditure
 - Revenue Receipts
 - Revenue Expenditure
 - Capital Expenditure
 - Capital Receipts

Components of Budget:

- Recovery of Loans
- Borrowing and Other Liabilities
- Disinvestment
- Non – Tax Receipts
- Tax Receipts
- Plan Expenditure
- Non Plan Expenditure
- A whole in the light of the socio-economic objectives which have been already set up for this project and as well as in view of the priorities of the society.

- **Performance Budget:**

- When the outcome of any activity is taken as the Base of any budget, such budget is known as 'Performance Budget'.
- For the first time in the world, the performance budget was made in USA.
- The Administrative Reforms Commission was set up in 1949 in America under Sir Hooper.
- This Commission recommended making of a 'Performance Budget' in USA.
- In the Performance Budget, it is the compulsion of the government to tell 'what is done', 'how much done' for the betterment of the People.
- In India, the Performance Budget is also known as 'Outcome Budget'.

Balanced Budget Vs Unbalanced Budget:

Balanced Budget:

- Balanced budget is a situation, in which estimated revenue of the Government during the year is equal to its Anticipated expenditure.
- Unbalanced Budget the budget in which Revenue & Expenditure are not equal to each other is Known as Unbalanced Budget.

Unbalanced budget is of two types:

- Surplus Budget
- Deficit Budget

Surplus Budget:

- The budget is a surplus budget when the estimated revenues of the year are Greater than anticipated expenditures.
- Budget Deficit budget is one where the Estimated government expenditure is More than expected revenue
- In Parliament, the Budget goes through six stages:
 - Presentation of Budget.
 - General discussion.
 - Scrutiny by Departmental Committees.
 - Voting on Demands for Grants.

- Passing of Appropriation Bill.
- Passing of Finance Bill.
- The Budget Division of the Department of Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry is the nodal body responsible for preparing the Budget.

Changes Introduced in 2017:

- Advancement of Budget presentation to February 1 (earlier presented on the last working day of February), Merger of Railway Budget with the General Budget.

Revenue Budget– It consists of the Revenue Expenditure and Revenue Receipts.

- **Revenue Receipts** are receipts which do not have a direct impact on the assets and liabilities of the government.
- It consists of the money earned by the government through tax (such as excise duty, income tax) and non-tax sources (such as dividend income, profits, and interest receipts).
- **Revenue Expenditure** is the expenditure by the government which does not impact its assets or liabilities.
- **For example**, this includes salaries, interest payments, pension, and administrative expenses.

Capital Budget– It includes the Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure.

- **Capital Receipts** indicate the receipts which lead to a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities of the government. It consists of:
 - The money earned by selling assets (or disinvestment) such as shares of public enterprises, and
 - The money received in the form of borrowings or repayment of loans by states.
- **Capital expenditure** is used to create assets or to reduce liabilities. It consists of:
 - The long-term investments by the government on creating assets such as roads and hospitals, and
 - The money given by the government in the form of loans to states or repayment of its borrowings.

Other Types of Budgets:**Zero Based Budgeting:**

- Zero-based budgeting is a method of budgeting in which all expenses are evaluated each time a Budget is made and expenses must be justified for each new period.
- Zero budgeting starts from the zero base and every function of the government is analysed for its needs and cost.
- Budget is then made based on the needs

Outcome Budget:

- Outcome Budget analyses the progress of each ministry and department and what the respected ministry has done with its Budget outlay.
- It measures the development outcomes of all government programs.
- It was first introduced in the year 2005.

Gender Budgeting:

- The gender-budgeting is defined as “gender-based assessment of Budgets, incorporating a gender perspective at all levels of the budgetary process and restructuring revenues and expenditures in order to promote gender equality”.
- It is actually budgeting for gender equity.
- Through Gender Budget, the Government declares an amount to be spent over the development, Welfare, Empowerment schemes and programmes for Females.
- Parliamentary Control over the Budget in India, the Government Accounts are Maintained in three parts:
 - Consolidated Fund
 - Contingency Fund
 - Public Accounts
- There are also two committees of Parliament, viz,
 - The Public Accounts Committee,
 - The Estimates Committee.

- These committees keep a constant vigil on the expenditure so that no Ministry or Department exceeds the amount Sanctioned to it.

Budgetary Deficits:

- Budget deficit is a situation where Budget receipts are less than budget Expenditures.
- This situation is also known as government deficit reference to the Indian Government budget, budget deficit is of

Four major types:

- Revenue Deficit
- Budget Deficit
- Fiscal Deficit, and
- Primary Deficit

Revenue Deficit:

- It refers to the excess of the Government revenue expenditure over Revenue receipts.
- It does not consider Capital receipts and capital expenditure.
- Revenue deficit implies that the Government is living beyond its means to conduct day-to-day operations.

Revenue Deficit (RD) = Total Revenue Expenditure (RE) – Total Revenue Receipts (RR),

Budget Deficit:

- Budget deficit is the difference between total receipts and total Expenditure (both revenue and capital) Budget Deficit = Total Expenditure – Total Revenue

Fiscal Deficit:

Fiscal deficit (FD) = Budget deficit + Government's market borrowings and Liabilities

Primary Deficit:

- Primary deficit is equal to fiscal Deficit minus interest payments.

- It shows the real burden of the government and it Does not include the interest burden on Loans taken in the past. Thus, primary Deficit reflects borrowing requirement of the government exclusive of interest Payments.

FRBM Act:

- The **Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 (FRBMA)** is an Act of the Parliament of India to institutionalize financial discipline, reduce India's fiscal deficit, improve macroeconomic management and the overall management of the public funds by moving towards a balanced budget.

Objectives:

- Reduction of fiscal deficit and revenue deficit;
- To achieve inter-generational equity in fiscal management by reducing the debt burden of the future generation;
- Achieving long-term macroeconomic stability;
- Better coordination between fiscal and monetary policy;
- Transparency in fiscal operations of the Government.

Major Provisions of the FRBM Act, 2003:

- The FRBM rule set a target reduction of fiscal deficit to 3% of the GDP by 2008-09.
- This will be realized with an annual reduction target of 0.3% of GDP per year by the Central government.
- Revenue deficit has to be reduced by 0.5% of the GDP per year with complete elimination by 2008-09.

Reduction of Public Debt:

- The government has to take appropriate measures to reduce the fiscal deficit and revenue deficit so as to eliminate revenue deficit by 2008-09 and thereafter, sizable revenue surplus has to be created.
- It mandated setting annual targets for the reduction of fiscal deficit and revenue deficit, contingent liabilities and total liabilities.
- The government shall end its borrowing from the RBI except for temporary advances.

- The RBI was supposed to not subscribe to the primary issues of the central government securities after 2006.
- The revenue deficit and fiscal deficit may exceed the targets specified in the rules only on grounds of national security, calamity and other exceptional grounds to be specified by the Central government.
- **Amendments to FRBM Act:** Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 was amended in 2012 that mandated the Central Government to lay before the Houses of Parliament, Macro-Economic Framework Statement, Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement and Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement along with the Annual Financial Statement and Demands for Grants.
- NK Singh committee, that was set up in 2016 to review the FRBM Act, recommended that the government must target a fiscal deficit of 3% of the GDP in the years up to March 31, 2020, subsequently cut it to 2.8% in 2020-21 and to 2.5% by 2023.