

Growth of Public Expenditure in Assam: A Comparative Analysis of Pre and Post Economic Reform Periods

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Abstract

In this paper an attempt is made to analyze the growth of public expenditure in Assam in both pre economic and post economic reform period. The analysis reveals that though the total public expenditures has been increasing in absolute figures in both pre and post economic reform period, the annual compound growth rate as well as growth quantum in the pre economic reform period are higher than the annual compound growth rate and growth quantum in the post economic reform period. The growth rate of revenue expenditure in the pre economic reform period is higher than the post economic reform period covering the period of our study. However, the increase in capital expenditures in the post economic reform period covering the period of our study is mainly due to increase in total revenue receipts and market borrowing under capital receipts revealing that the development activities have been increasing in the State paving the way for development. The sector-wise growth of capital expenditures in both pre and post economic reform period is much less than the sector-wise growth rates of revenue expenditures. This means that the Government of Assam has been curtailing on capital expenditure which is not at all a good sign for economic development. However it cannot be denied that the sector-wise analysis shows that revenue and capital expenditures have grown manifold times during the period of our study which has definitely contributed to the tremendous growth of public expenditure in Assam.

Introduction

In recent years, there has been a dramatic surge of interest in public expenditure

issues among governments, development agencies and wider public. Governments are increasingly realizing the importance of public expenditure as a tool for achieving their objectives, particularly in the area of poverty reduction. Most of the state governments in India have been experiencing severe budgetary pressures of varying magnitude, resulting in an explosive growth of public expenditure. The failure of the state governments to compress public expenditure growth or to mobilize adequate internal resources has led to a situation of large fiscal deficits accompanied by a rising trend of public expenditure. Like most other states, the state governments of north-eastern region of India are also facing severe budgetary pressures with rising demand for public expenditure because of their failure to mobilize internal resources adequately and efficiently. The growth rate of Net State Domestic Product is very low in the north-eastern states when compared to other developed states like Punjab, Maharashtra, and Gujarat etc.

Public expenditure in a developing economy has certain notable trends and public expenditure in Assam has shown these trends in a marked way. Since the commencement of planning in India, there has been rapid growth of expenditure in the State either due to the adoption of economic planning to achieve higher rate of economic growth or due to the inability of the State government to mobilize resources effectively. The Government has been widening its economic and social activities in economic and social spheres and has assumed many new responsibilities.

Review of Literature

The available literature on growth of public expenditure is rich and varied. Adolf Wagner's (1883) hypothesis states that owing to the "pressure for social progress" in a welfare state, as the economy expands, public expenditure will also tend to increase persistently. Wagner also argued that expenditure on government administration rises faster than the GNP due to the increasing bureaucratization of the state. Fabricant (1952) was the first to make an empirical study on the growth, pattern and determinants of local and state level public expenditures. In analyzing the inter-state differentials in the level of public expenditure in the United States, he suggested three independent variables namely per capita income, population density and urbanization and used a multiple regression model to establish the functional relationship between them. With the help of the regression model, Fabricant succeeded in explaining that a state with high level of per capita personal income would incur the same increase in per capita expenditure as urbanization increases by a given amount. Peacock and Wiseman (1961) studied the growth of public expenditure in U.K. Their hypothesis states that public expenditure grows due to the growth in revenue. Some of the other important foreign studies are Keynes (1936) , Strayer (1949) Samuelson (1954) , Kurnov (1963) , Sacks and Harris (1964) , Fisher (1964) Kee (1965) , Adam (1965) , Bahl and Saunders (1965) , Abizadeh and Yousefi (1968) ,Weicher (1970) ,Booms (1971) ,Goffman and Mahar (1971) ,Sandford (1984) , Mahmood (1988) , Joulfian and Mukherjee (1990) , Abizadeh and Basilevsk (1990) , Bosl and Pandiello (1995) , Ahmed, Sohail and Akhtar (2001) , Mupimpela (2005) , Busemeyar, (2007) , etc.

In the Indian context, one of the earliest studies on the growth of public

expenditure growth was by Dar. Dar (1964) studied the growth of public expenditure in India for the year 1951-52 to 1953-59. In his paper, Dar tried to study the relationship between the level of government expenditure with the changes of population growth and the general price index. His study finds that the two explanatory variables, i.e., changes in population growth and changes in general price index have a positive impact on the level of government expenditure. Bhargava (1967) studied the growth of public expenditure in India by employing five sets of explanatory variables namely, the increase in national income, the increase in defense expenditure, the rise in price index, economic and social overheads and social welfare objectives. His study observes that there is a positive correlation between the growth of public expenditure and the independent variables employed. Bhuyan (1984) estimated the trends and fluctuation pattern of revenue and expenditures of the government of Assam for thirty consecutive years, i.e., from 1951-53 to 1978-79. His study asserts that the human capital formation has increased tremendously during the period 1951-52 to 1978-79 but the physical capital formation did not increase the same way. His study concludes that no budget of the government of Assam were policy oriented. Rahman (2008) examined the evolution of public health expenditure in India for the period 1971 to 1991. The empirical results show that the key determinants in the explanation of the regional health expenditure are real state per capita income and literacy rate, while other structural demand variables such as the proportion of the state population over age 60, population per primary health care center and population per doctor are statistically insignificant factors. Some of the other important national studies are Reddy (1972) , Sarma, Parek, and Singh (1974) , Sharma (1977) , Desai (1976) , Pillai (1981) , Rao (1981) , Pillai (1981) , Murthy (1982) , Ranjana (1989) , Bhatt and Patnaik (1991) etc.

It is observed from the above related studies that much work is yet to be done in the field of public expenditure and therefore it seemed quite appropriate to the investigator to study the growth of public expenditure of Assam. Even after the elapse of two decades since the initiation of economic reforms, studies on public expenditure in Assam is really scanty. The dearth of recent studies on this topic in the northeastern states particularly in the state of Assam provides a solid ground for the necessity and desirability of undertaking an anatomy of the growth of public expenditure in Assam. Hence, keeping this in mind, an attempt is made in the study to analyze the growth of public expenditure for the State of Assam in both pre and post economic reforms periods and fill up the above mentioned gaps.

Objective of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the growth of public expenditure for the State of Assam in both pre and post economic reforms periods.

Data and Methodology

The study is based on secondary data. The study covers a time period of thirty-six years, i.e., from 1973-74 to 2008-09. As such the relevant statistical data for thirty-six

year period were collected from various government publications and annual budgets of Assam State Government, including their Memoranda. The major sources of secondary data include budgetary data relating to the State Government as published from time to time in the Assam Development Report, The Economic Survey of Assam, Statistical Handbook of Assam, Statistical Abstract of Assam, etc. In order to have a better idea about the growth of public expenditure over the period of 36 years, the database has been segregated into two parts- pre economic reforms (1973-74 to 1990-91) and post economic reforms (1991-92 to 2008-09) covering the period of our study comprising of eighteen years in each part. For analyzing the rate of growth of public expenditure in both pre economic reforms and post economic reforms period, all the variables are converted into constant prices taking 2004-05 as the base year. The estimates of annualized growth rates have been based on continuous compounding for 18 years in both pre economic reforms and post economic reforms covering the period of our study.

Growth of Public Expenditure in Assam

In the present study, an attempt was made to analyze the growth, pattern and determinants of public expenditure of Assam for thirty six year period, i.e., from 1973-74 to 2008-09. The study is conducted for time series data pertaining to public expenditure of Assam. The database has been segregated into two parts- pre economic reforms (1973-74 to 1990-91) and post economic reforms (1991-92 to 2008-09) period in order to analyze the growth and pattern of public expenditure in the State of Assam and the changes, which were creeping before and after the introduction of reforms in the public expenditure during the reference period. All the tables are provided in the Appendix.

The total public expenditure at 2004-05 prices increased from ` 2.01 crores in 1973-74 to ` 33.05 crores in 1991-92 (at 2004-05 prices) , the annual compound rate of growth of total expenditure during the eighteen year period is 18 per cent revealing a growth quantum of 16.44 times. On the other hand the total public expenditure at 2004-05 prices increased from ` 31.14 crores in 1991-92 to ` 138.98 crores in 2008-09 (at 2004-05 prices) , the annual compound rate of growth of total expenditure during the eighteen year period is 9 per cent revealing a growth quantum of 4.46 times. Though the total public expenditures has been increasing in absolute figures in both pre and post economic reform period, the annual compound growth rate as well as growth quantum in the pre economic reform period are higher than the annual compound growth rate and growth quantum in the post economic reform period. This maybe due to the fact that during the pre economic reform period, the State income of Assam was almost at par with the national income of India. However, after the eighties, due to the increasing gap between the two, the total public expenditure declined with the declining State income.

The State income at constant prices (2004-05 prices) has also been registering an increasing trend from ` 10.29 crores in 1973-74 to ` 64.73 crores in 1990-91, the growth quantum in the period being 6.29 times and the annual compound rate of

growth in these eighteen years being 11 per cent which is much lesser than the annual compound growth rate of public expenditure being 18 per cent in the said period. The State income at constant prices (2004-05 prices) increased from ` 67.78 crores in 1991-92 to ` 253.46 2008-09, the growth quantum in the period being 3.73 times and the annual compound rate of growth in these eighteen years being 8 per cent. This reveals the fact that prior to the introduction of economic reforms, the State income as well as per capita income in Assam was almost at par with the other states. A higher State income in the pre economic reform period led to a higher public expenditure. However after the eighties, the benefits of economic reforms could not trickle down to Assam due to higher rate of population growth owing to foreign influx as well as slow growth of its economy. As such with the decline in the growth rate of State income in the post economic reform period, the growth rate of public expenditure also declined.

So far as the expenditure under revenue account is concerned, the annual compound growth rate in the pre economic reform period covering the period of our study i.e., from 1973-74 to 1990-91 is 16 per cent while the quantum of growth is 12.59 times. On the other hand, the annual compound growth rate in the post-reform period covering the period of our study i.e., from 1991-92 to 2008-09 is 12 per cent while the quantum of growth is 6.63.times. Thus, the growth rate of revenue expenditure in the pre economic reform period is higher than the post economic reform period covering the period of the study.

The capital expenditure at 2004-05 prices increased from ` 4.09 crores in 1973-74 to `11.33 crores in 1990-91, the annual compound growth rate of capital expenditures in these eighteen years is 6 per cent which is much less than the growth rate of revenue expenditures, it being 16 per cent in the same period. Moreover, the quantum of growth of capital expenditures in the said period is just 2.77 times which is much lesser than the quantum of growth of revenue expenditures, it being 12.59 times in the same period. On the other hand, the capital expenditures increased from ` 13.08 crores in 1991-92 to ` 108.83 crores in 2008-09, the annual compound growth rate in the said period i.e., from 1991-92 to 2008-09 is 13 per cent while the quantum of growth is 8.32 times. Thus, it can be seen that the growth rate as well as the growth quantum of capital expenditures is higher in the post economic reform period. Moreover, as proportion to the total budgetary expenditure, the capital expenditure on development which is directly related to economic growth have been also increasing accounting for more than 50 per cent for twenty years. The increase in capital expenditures in the post economic reform period covering the period of our study is mainly due to increase in total revenue receipts and market borrowing under capital receipts revealing that the development activities have been increasing in the State paving the way for development. However, it came down in 2005-06 due to decline in central loans since 2005-06, but started rising again since 2006-07 due to increase in total revenue receipts. Thus, the study reveals that total public expenditure, both under revenue and capital accounts have been growing and increasing tremendously during the period of the study. Revenue expenditures have been increasing uncontrollably in absolute figures due to relentless increase on salaries, wages, pensions, debt servicing, financial support to PSU's etc. The capital expenditure which is a very important

fiscal instrument and forms the foundation of economic development for an under developed State like Assam has also been increasing.

The total plan expenditures under both revenue and capital account increased from `5.65 crores in 1973-74 to `35.51 crores in 1990-91, the annual compound growth rate in the said period is 11 per cent. On the other hand, the annual compound growth rate of total non-plan expenditure under both revenue and capital account at the same period is just 7 per cent. After the introduction of economic reforms, the annual compound growth rate of total plan expenditure under both revenue and capital expenditure is 10 per cent while the annual compound growth rate of non plan expenditure is 14 per cent. Thus, we see that in the post economic reform period, the growth rate of total non plan expenditures under both revenue and capital account is more than the growth rate of plan expenditure in the same period. This may be mainly because of excessive expenses to deal with emergencies like yearly floods and draughts, influx, infiltration, militancy, terrorism and law and order problems. However, it is apparent from the study that the plan expenditures in the pre economic reform period is higher than the non plan expenditures the State Government of Assam has been giving more importance and stress on social and economic services which has undoubtedly contributed to the significant progress of the State. Though agriculture and industries consume a major portion of the plan expenditure, industrial production and productivity have remained one of the lowest in India.

With the growth in the size of the State income and State Government Budgets, the total expenditure and receipts of the State increased significantly. The total receipts at 2004-05 prices increased from ` 0.83 crores in 1973-74 to ` 14.43 crores in 1990-91; the annual compound growth rate during the pre economic reform period is 18 per cent and the quantum of growth being 17.38 per cent. On the other hand, the total receipts increased from ` 12.99 crores in 1991-92 to ` 88.67 crores in 2008-09, the compound annual growth rate during the eighteen year period is 12 per cent while the quantum of growth is 6.82 times. The total public expenditure during the pre economic reform period recorded an annual compound growth rate of 18 per cent and a quantum of growth of 16.44 times while the total receipts in the same period recorded an annual compound growth rate of 18 per cent and growth quantum of 17.38 per cent. Thus, it is revealed that that though both total public expenditure and total receipts have been growing at the same rate during the pre economic reform period, the growth quantum of total receipts is higher than the growth quantum of total public expenditure. What is also revealed from the study is that, although, the total public expenditure have been increasing in absolute figures, both the annual compound growth rate and growth quantum of total receipts is higher than the annual compound growth rate and growth quantum of total public expenditure in the post economic reform period thus paving the way for increased public expenditures. However, the growth of total public expenditures in absolute figures reveals that the State of Assam have been making a half hearted effort in resource mobilization front and have failed to curb the rising growth of public expenditure.

A general pattern of the objectives of public expenditure had been formulated by taking into account the different services like economic services, general services, social and community services already available in the State. The sector wise analysis

of revenue expenditures reveals that the highest growth rate under revenue account has been shown by social services in the pre economic reform period of our study with compound annual growth rate of 17 per cent and growth quantum of 15.02 times. The main reason for the growth of social and community services under revenue account in the pre economic reform period was mainly due to the fact that emphasis was laid to fulfill the objectives of Five Year Plans like alleviate poverty, improve upon the education art and culture, provide minimum basic needs to the masses like drinking water, sanitation, health care, energy, roads, generate employment, etc. While in the post economic reform period, the highest growth rate under revenue account have been shown by general services with annual compound growth rate of 16 per cent and growth quantum of 13.36 times. The main reason for the uncontrollable growth of general services under revenue expenditure is the rise in pensions, wages, salaries and interest payments due to revised Pay Commissions from time to time. While the wage bill is rising due to both rising number of employees and higher wages, the State government has not been efficient enough to meet the expenditure from its own resources.

The sector wise analysis of capital expenditures reveals that the highest growth rate under capital account has been shown by social services in the pre economic reform period of our study with compound annual growth rate of 7 per cent and growth quantum of 3.44 times. The main reason for the growth of social and community services under capital account in the pre economic reform period was mainly because of the fact that Government of Assam had been spending a substantial amount on education, medical, family planning, public health and sanitation so as to improve the living standard and productivity of the people of the State. The literacy rate which was just 29.9 per cent in 1971 census increased to 52.89 per cent in 1991 census. In the post economic reform period, the highest growth rate under capital account had been shown by economic services with annual compound growth rate of 20 per cent and growth quantum of 7.42 times. The growth in economic services reveals that the State Government has been spending a major chunk of capital expenditures on agriculture and allied services, industry and minerals, water and power development, transport and communication, etc.

The sector-wise growth of capital expenditures in both pre and post economic reform period s is much less than the sector-wise growth rates of revenue expenditures. This means that the Government of Assam has been curtailing on capital expenditure which is not at all a good indication for economic development. However, it cannot be denied that the sector-wise analysis shows that revenue and capital expenditures have grown manifold times during the period of our study which has definitely contributed to the tremendous growth of public expenditure in Assam.

The relationship between public expenditure and economic growth is widely recognized at all levels. Public expenditure if properly planned can go a long way in eliminating market imperfections and breaking the vicious circle of poverty, thus paving a way to rapid economic development for an underdeveloped State like Assam. The rate of growth of revenue expenditure in the pre economic reform was higher owing to the enormous expansion of social and development services and all other activities of the State Government under the impact of planning while the rate of

growth of capital expenditure which is a very important fiscal instrument and forms the foundation of economic development for an under developed State like Assam in the post reform period surpassed the growth of revenue expenditure indicating signs of fiscal recovery which is definitely praiseworthy. The only way for better fiscal management is by raising revenues and diverting savings made from curtailing wasteful expenditure for investment in infrastructure and essential social services to promote growth and also to improve quality of life.

Concluding Remarks

From the above analysis of the growth and pattern of public expenditures in Assam, we find that the State expenditures have grown at a faster rate than the State income which proves Wagner's Law of expanding State activity. Since the inception of planning in India, public expenditures have increased tremendously in Assam with a view to fulfill the objectives of the Five-Year Plans. The increase in income along with the growth of population due to foreign influx, the increase in prices, inadequate resource mobilization, huge budgetary deficits, increasing public debt and the stress of the State government to transform the economy into self sufficient and self reliant economy are some of the factors which have swelled up the expenditures in the State. During the period of our study, there has been a tremendous growth of expenditures under revenue account leading to explosive expenditure growth. The increase of revenue expenditures on economic services, general services and social and community services have all contributed to its growth. The State government of Assam has been making massive contributions in the field of education, public health, tertiary sector, secondary sector and primary sector. The explosive growth of revenue expenditures is not a long term solution to the never ending problems of the State. The revenue receipts of the State has failed to keep pace with the growing expenditure and the lack of returns on infructuous investment in State Level Public Sector Undertakings (SLPSU's) , low buoyancy in the revenue collection of the State both in tax and non tax heads, growing burden of debt servicing have not only led to fiscal mismanagement but have also damaged the financial backbone of the State. What is more heart rendering is that the government does not find enough resources to meet the demand for Central debt servicing adequately as the Centre deducts the dues before the place funds are transferred to he State. The State government of Assam has been unable to mobilize internal resources adequately and has been highly depending on the Centre for carrying out its developmental projects. Tax evasion is one of the most prominent reasons for inadequate resource mobilization and has gained momentum in the State economy. It is a well known fact that the base yards of revenue generation Scheme, i.e., the border check at Shreerampur and Boxirahat, the gateways of Assam could not be mobilized into a planned and systematic manner due to lack of infrastructure and absence of manpower. It has been noticed that stress is given for detecting evasion of taxes in Guwahati but no effort is there in detecting other commercial places of Assam. Ninety per cent of the incoming loaded trucks made their safe and extensive ways into the State without being physically intercepted and checked. Goods vehicles also safely move through the North Bank of

Brahmaputra, thereby indulging in the evasion of taxes.

It is true that present Assam Government has inherited the financial crisis from its predecessor. As such it becomes essential to carry out certain fiscal reforms followed out by other States like Maharashtra, Kerela and Madhya Pradesh. Temporary palliatives such as doubling the Ways and Means advance, devolution of more revenue from the divisible pool and increased monthly installments of Central plan fund allocations will not be enough. It has to be recognized by all concerned that the real problem is the present mismatch between the total expenditure and total receipts which needs to be bridged. The revenue collection mechanism play a vital part and hence any leakage if any needs to be checked with utmost urgency.

Appendix

Table 1: Trends of total public expenditure and NSDP in Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	Total Expenditure (` crore)	NSDP (` crore)	Col 2as % of Col 3
1	2	3	4
1973-74	2.01	2.45	82.04
1974-75	2.04	3.13	65.17
1975-76	1.95	3.33	58.55
1976-77	2.19	3.63	60.33
1977-78	3.02	3.89	77.63
1978-79	3.44	4.11	83.69
1979-80	3.91	4.37	89.47
1980-81	7.54	4.84	62.46
1981-82	8.07	6.24	61.41
1982-83	4.78	7.07	33.99
1983-84	6.62	8.45	45.12
1984-85	8.10	9.92	54.95
1985-86	9.01	10.89	57.35
1986-87	10.86	11.78	71.11
1987-88	12.95	13.32	81.19
1988-89	13.36	14.27	83.13
1989-90	16.28	16.97	94.32
1990-91	33.05	25.94	51.05

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 1994-95.

Table 2: Trends of total public expenditure and NSDP in Assam

Year	Total Expenditures	NSDP	(` in crores)
			COL 2as % of Col 3
1991-92	31.14	27.17	45.94
1992-93	32.25	27.26	47.41
1993-94	36.30	28.36	51.28
1994-95	38.16	32.86	62.32
1995-96	42.66	36.14	75.03
1996-97	46.20	38.86	73.96
1997-98	48.56	42.54	68.06
1998-99	50.39	47.80	53.48
1999-00	53.75	55.30	67.87
2000-01	59.84	71.05	72.70
2001-02	61.80	73.86	71.56
2002-03	64.37	82.91	71.61
2003-04	76.36	90.34	80.75
2004-05	100	100	100
2005-06	97.46	110.26	45.14
2006-07	108.01	122.81	47.48
2007-08	121.18	135.53	50.75
2008-09	138.98	149.77	54.83

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98, 2005-06, 2009-10.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 2009-10.

Table 3: Revenue Expenditures of Assam

Years	Revenue Expenditure	Total Expenditure	(` in crores)
			Col.2 as % of Col.4
1	2	3	4
1973-74	1.49	2.01	74.12
1974-75	1.53	2.04	75
1975-76	1.75	1.95	89
1976-77	1.84	2.19	15.94
1977-78	2.45	3.02	20.14
1978-79	2.66	3.44	21.66
1979-80	3.03	3.91	25.87
1980-81	3.61	7.54	29.90
1981-82	3.97	8.07	29.53
1982-83	4.72	4.78	33.57
1983-84	6.73	6.82	98.68

1984-85	8.06	8.10	56.65
1985-86	8.90	9.01	56.65
1986-87	9.24	10.86	60.51
1987-88	10.96	12.95	68.71
1988-89	11.03	13.36	68.63
1989-90	15.30	16.28	88.64
1990-91	18.77	33.05	28.99

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76 to 2008-09

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1994.

Table 4: Revenue Expenditures of Assam

			(` in crores)
Years	Revenue Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Col.2 as % of Col.4
1991-92	21.00	31.14	30.98
1992-93	23.96	32.25	35.22
1993-94	28.36	36.30	78.12
1994-95	31.97	45.16	44.12
1995-96	34.96	55.66	47.12
1996-97	34.91	56.20	45.94
1997-98	39.48	52.56	51.12
1998-99	40.15	40.39	53.17
1999-00	47.15	53.75	59.54
2000-01	52.73	59.84	64.07
2001-02	56.93	61.80	65.92
2002-03	60.53	64.37	67.34
2003-04	72.61	76.36	95.08
2004-05	100	100	100
2005-06	96.00	97.46	47.62
2006-07	102.00	108.01	45.12
2007-08	120.59	121.18	50.50
2008-09	129.24	138.98	93.00

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76 to 2008-09

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973, 1976, 1980, 1984, 2003, 2008.

Table 5: Capital Expenditures of Assam

			(` crore)
Years	Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Col.2 as % of Col.4
1	2	3	4
1973-74	1.09	2.01	54.22
1974-75	1.06	2.04	51.96
1975-76	1.52	1.95	77.94
1976-77	1.42	2.19	64.84
1977-78	2.11	3.02	69.86
1978-79	3.15	3.44	91.56
1979-80	2.57	3.91	65.72
1980-81	3.27	7.54	43.36
1981-82	3.78	8.07	46.84
1982-83	4.12	4.78	86.19
1983-84	4.85	6.82	73.76
1984-85	6.29	8.10	77.65
1985-86	6.29	9.01	69.81
1986-87	7.03	10.86	64.73
1987-88	10.44	12.95	80.61
1988-89	7.68	13.36	57.48
1989-90	13.10	16.28	80.46
1990-91	11.33	33.05	34.28

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76 to 2008-09

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973, 1976, 1980, 1984, 1993.

Table 6: Capital Expenditures Of Assam

			(` crore)
Years	Capital Expenditure	Total Expenditure	Col.2 as % of Col.4
1991-92	13.08	31.14	42.00
1992-93	10.88	32.25	33.73
1993-94	11.50	36.30	31.68
1994-95	12.71	45.16	28.14
1995-96	13.93	55.66	25.02
1996-97	11.11	56.20	19.60
1997-98	15.10	52.56	28.72
1998-99	16.68	40.39	41.29
1999-00	22.13	53.75	41.17
2000-01	25.75	59.84	43.03

2001-02	25.99	61.80	42.05
2002-03	27.91	64.37	43.35
2003-04	32.53	76.36	42.60
2004-05	100	100	100
2005-06	49.77	97.46	51.06
2006-07	66.64	108.01	61.69
2007-08	77.42	121.18	63.88
2008-09	108.83	138.98	78.30

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76 to 2008-09

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973, 1976, 1980, 1984, 2003, 2008.

Table 7: Plan Expenditures of the State of Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	Plan Revenue Expenditures	Plan Capital Expenditures	Total Plan Expenditures
1	2	3	4
1973-74	1.83	3.82	5.65
1974-75	1.59	3.75	5.34
1975-76	2.04	3.65	5.69
1976-77	2.14	3.45	5.49
1977-78	3.14	3.18	6.32
1978-79	3.51	2.97	6.48
1979-80	3.89	2.56	6.45
1980-81	4.93	3.25	8.18
1981-82	5.00	3.71	8.71
1982-83	6.12	3.98	10.1
1983-84	9.18	4.69	13.87
1984-85	10.71	6.20	16.91
1985-86	11.96	6.18	18.14
1986-87	14.78	6.67	21.45
1987-88	17.14	10.18	27.32
1988-89	18.10	7.54	25.64
1989-90	20.44	12.85	33.29
1990-91	24.27	11.24	35.51

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 1994-95.

Table 8: Plan Expenditures of the State of Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	Plan Revenue Expenditures	Plan Capital Expenditures	Total Plan Expenditures
1991-92	29.58	12.93	42.51
1992-93	29.11	10.67	39.78
1993-94	34.19	11.33	45.52
1994-95	37.82	12.43	50.25
1995-96	43.23	13.23	56.46
1996-97	41.50	11.02	52.52
1997-98	45.73	15.00	60.73
1998-99	51.85	16.96	68.81
1999-00	62.26	21.67	83.93
2000-01	67.37	24.44	91.81
2001-02	72.28	25.85	98.13
2002-03	77.55	27.37	104.92
2003-04	90.90	31.93	122.83
2004-05	100	100	200.00
2005-06	157.91	45.27	203.18
2006-07	117.21	65.70	182.91
2007-08	144.17	76.35	220.52
2008-09	130.78	107.51	238.29

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98, 2005-06, 2009-10.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 2009-10.

Table 9: Non Plan Expenditures of the State of Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditures	Non-Plan Capital Expenditures	Total Non-Plan Expenditures
1	2	3	4
1973-74	1.10	26.16	27.26
1974-75	1.46	24.14	25.60
1975-76	1.43	20.75	22.18
1976-77	1.51	19.31	20.82
1977-78	1.68	18.96	20.64
1978-79	1.70	18.01	19.71
1979-80	1.98	3.88	5.86
1980-81	2.04	4.65	6.69
1981-82	2.73	9.71	12.44

1982-83	3.07	15.35	18.42
1983-84	3.87	18.20	22.07
1984-85	5.16	13.90	19.06
1985-86	6.06	15.88	21.94
1986-87	7.11	35.95	43.06
1987-88	8.31	31.99	40.03
1988-89	9.37	19.50	28.87
1989-90	11.36	33.63	44.99
1990-91	12.40	18.55	30.95

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 1994-95.

Table 10: Non Plan Expenditures of the State of Assam

Year	(` in crores)		
	Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure	Non-Plan Capital Expenditures	Total Non-Plan Expenditures
1991-92	11.13	25.36	36.49
1992-93	18.02	28.18	46.20
1993-94	21.58	25.29	46.87
1994-95	25.25	37.59	62.84
1995-96	25.42	71.36	96.78
1996-97	27.40	18.43	45.83
1997-98	32.43	23.12	55.55
1998-99	33.16	12.95	46.11
1999-00	51.62	40.14	91.76
2000-01	55.24	37.17	92.41
2001-02	58.49	37.32	95.81
2002-03	60.28	71.63	131.91
2003-04	73.44	81.84	155.28
2004-05	100	100	200
2005-06	107.98	110.74	218.72
2006-07	106.11	143.37	249.48
2007-08	102.49	164.81	267.30
2008-09	148.80	217.17	365.97

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98, 2005-06, 2009-10.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 2009-10.

Table 11: Total Public Expenditures versus Total Receipts

		(` in crores)	
Years	Total Receipts	Total Public Expenditure	
1	2	3	
1973-74	0.83	2.01	
1974-75	0.93	2.04	
1975-76	0.94	1.95	
1976-77	1.02	2.19	
1977-78	1.30	3.02	
1978-79	1.55	3.44	
1979-80	1.45	3.91	
1980-81	2.89	7.54	
1981-82	3.38	8.07	
1982-83	1.86	4.78	
1983-84	2.43	6.62	
1984-85	3.20	8.10	
1985-86	3.62	9.01	
1986-87	3.81	10.86	
1987-88	5.47	12.95	
1988-89	9.07	13.36	
1989-90	6.95	16.28	
1990-91	14.73	33.05	

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 1994-95.

Table 12: Total Public Expenditures versus Total Receipts

		(` in crores)	
Years	Total Receipts	Total Public Expenditure	
1	2	3	
1991-92	12.99	31.14	
1992-93	14.34	32.25	
1993-94	15.26	36.30	
1994-95	17.66	38.16	
1995-96	24.60	42.66	
1996-97	25.53	46.20	
1997-98	30.18	48.56	
1998-99	17.30	50.39	
1999-00	22.25	53.75	
2000-01	25.81	59.84	

2001-02	26.47	61.80
2002-03	27.59	64.37
2003-04	33.30	76.36
2004-05	100	100
2005-06	69.03	97.46
2006-07	60.86	108.01
2007-08	79.89	121.18
2008-09	88.67	138.98

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98, 2005-06, 2009-10.
Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000

Table 13: Sector-Wise Revenue Expenditures of Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	General Services	Economic Services	Social Services
1	2	3	4
1973-74	1.40	1.84	1.34
1974-75	1.31	1.52	1.75
1975-76	1.60	1.97	1.85
1976-77	1.71	2.02	1.81
1977-78	2.05	2.69	2.61
1978-79	2.16	3.02	3.41
1979-80	2.52	3.05	3.42
1980-81	2.59	4.12	4.16
1981-82	3.48	4.41	4.07
1982-83	3.90	5.14	5.15
1983-84	4.93	7.05	8.15
1984-85	6.57	8.83	9.12
1985-86	7.70	9.96	10.12
1986-87	9.04	12.22	12.56
1987-88	10.57	14.16	14.58
1988-89	11.92	13.60	16.28
1989-90	14.44	17.69	16.85
1990-91	15.77	20.84	20.13

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 1994-95.

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Table 14: Sector-Wise Revenue Expenditures Of Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	General Services	Economic services	Social services
1	2	3	4
1991-92	14.16	25.47	24.48
1992-93	22.91	23.13	25.36
1993-94	27.45	24.90	31.29
1994-95	32.11	28.82	33.77
1995-96	32.33	34.61	37.50
1996-97	34.84	27.18	39.99
1997-98	41.24	28.64	44.93
1998-99	42.18	33.15	50.51
1999-00	65.16	38.95	61.20
2000-01	67.44	40.76	72.46
2001-02	77.44	47.35	69.68
2002-03	82.37	42.67	74.60
2003-04	93.72	60.29	86.54
2004-05	100.00	100.00	100.00
2005-06	110.54	87.85	105.68
2006-07	121.05	100.82	110.57
2007-08	130.34	111.22	127.59
2008-09	189.23	161.38	214.57

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98, 2005-06, 2009-10.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 2009-10.

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Table 15: Sector-Wise Capital Expenditures Of Assam

			(` in crores)
Year	General Services	Social Services	Economic Services
1	2	3	4
1973-74	15.73	14.41	2.99
1974-75	19.15	13.16	3.41
1975-76	10.75	11.47	1.98
1976-77	9.64	7.07	3.16
1977-78	4.23	4.42	5.15
1978-79	15.89	9.04	2.69
1979-80	3.43	4.40	2.48
1980-81	4.10	8.19	3.02
1981-82	8.57	10.76	3.38

1982-83	13.54	11.07	3.66
1983-84	16.06	15.98	4.16
1984-85	12.26	18.11	5.64
1985-86	14.01	14.24	5.80
1986-87	31.72	29.51	5.60
1987-88	28.23	46.50	8.48
1988-89	17.20	23.23	6.81
1989-90	29.67	39.74	11.60
1990-91	16.36	31.45	10.30

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98.

Statistical Abstract of Assam, 1990, 2000.

Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 1994-95.

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Table 16: Sector-Wise Capital Expenditures of Assam

Year	(` in crores)		
	General Services	Social Services	Economic Services
1	2	3	4
1991-92	22.38	25.80	12.34
1992-93	24.87	23.12	10.10
1993-94	22.31	27.72	10.58
1994-95	33.17	34.25	11.40
1995-96	62.97	41.09	11.93
1996-97	162.63	16.82	10.76
1997-98	203.97	28.80	14.38
1998-99	114.25	47.75	15.29
1999-00	35.42	52.99	20.47
2000-01	26.88	15.43	20.76
2001-02	32.93	35.31	22.84
2002-03	63.21	51.17	52.97
2003-04	72.21	56.79	53.34
2004-05	100.00	100.00	100.00
2005-06	110.08	123.86	45.39
2006-07	134.04	162.76	61.11
2007-08	145.43	273.18	67.16
2008-09	191.63	617.14	83.56

(At 2004-05 Prices)

Source: Economic Survey, Assam, 1975-76, 1982-83, 1997-98, 2005-06, 2009-10.

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Statistical Hand Book, Assam, 1973-74 to 2009-10.

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