## CHAPTEB-VII

## SERVICING AND REPAYMENT

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### 7.1 SERVICING AND REPAYMENTS GROWTH:

The Central Loan Service Costs of the states naturally increased, slowly during the period 1951 - 1961 and rapidly from 1961 onwards. The interest charges on Union loans have increased consistently in absolute texms between 1951-1952 and 1985-1986 as shown in Table 7.1. Interest charges on Union loans were amounted to Rs. 3.40 crores in period 1951-1952. It increased to Rs. 68.80 crores in 1961-1962 and further it increased to Rs. 331.1 crores; Rs. 1195.9 crores and Rs. 1931.8 crores in periods 1972-1973, 1983-1984 and 1985-1986 respectively. Interest charges on Union loans constituted a major proportion of total interest charges on states' total debt. Interest charges as proportion of total interest charges on states' debt fluctuated between $42.66 \%$ and $75.18 \%$. That means interest charges on Union loans constituted near about two-third proportion of total interest charges on states' debt.

Interest charges as a proportion of states' total tax revenue fluctuated between $1.21 \%$ and $3.79 \%$ during 1951-1952 to 1955-1956 and between $6.84 \%$ and $14.22 \%$ during the period 1960-61 to 1985-86. and as proportion of total revenue of the states fluctuated between 4.50\% and $8.69 \%$ during the period 1960-1961 to 1985-1986.

Interest charges as a proportion of States' total revenue expenditure fluctuated between $4.86 \%$ and $8.54 \%$ during the period 1960-1961 to 1985-1986. The financial burden of interest charged on Union loans on the States increased slowly from $5.80 \%$ in 1960-1961 to about $8.54 \%$ in 1969-1970 and has ince been declining continuously.

Repayments of Union loans have ..- increasad in absolute terms from 1951-1952 till the 1985-1986 as shown in Table 7.2. It will be clear from this table that the amount of repayment of Union loans increased from Rs. 11.37 crores in 1951-1952 to Rs. 933.90 crores in 1973-1974 and to Rs. 1871.3 crores and to Rs. 2000.8 crores (budget) in the period of 1983-1984 and 1985-1986 respectively.

Repayments as proportion of gross loans, total capital receipts and total capital disbursements have. $\quad$ increased till the end of the Fourth Plan period. This increase is more pronounced during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. Repayments of the Union loans as proportion of gross loans fluctuated between $26.89 \%$ and $67.21 \%$ over the period of $1960-1961$ to $1985-86$, as proportion of total capital receipts they fluctuated between $16.81 \%$ and $37.61 \%$, and as proportion of total capital disoursements they fluctuated between $16.14 \%$ and $38.73 \%$ during the period

1960-1961 to 1985-1986. This between interest and repayment burden of Union loans, the latter has been higher and more severe. This means that $S$ tate Governments would be facing considerable strain on their capital budgets in future.

It will be clear from Table 7.3 that interest and repayment of Union loans increased continuously. Interest and repayment constituted Rs. 14.77 crores in 1951-1952 and Rs. 171.53 crores in 1960-1961. It increased to Rs. 3067.2 crores and to Rs. 3932.6 crores (budget) in 1983-1984 and 1985-1986 respectively. Total amount of interest and repayment of Union loans to states' total tax revenue fluctuated between $15,31 \%$ and $46.42 \%$ over the period 1960-1961 to 1985-1986, as proportion to total revenue they fluctuated between $10.02 \%$ and $28.10 \%$, and as proportion to total revenue expenditure they fluctuated between $10.85 \%$ and $27.83 \%$ over the period 1960-1961 to 1985-1986.. However, in this regard, thanks to the timely recognition of this position by the Union Government, and consequent recommendations of the Sixth and the Seventh Finance Commission which has eased this position to some extent.

### 7.2 EROBLEMS OF REPAYMENTS :

Generally maturing loans were redeemed by raising fresh loans by the Central Government. States also adopted this mode
of repayment to a considerable extent in case of their own maturing loans. But the Central loans and other loans received by the States were redemable only in cash. In some recent years, however, the States were given loans by the Central Government for repaying old Central loans. Naturally, states were required to use their other capital receipts for amortising old Central loans or to withhold repayments, if possible.

From the data one can sense the gravity of the problem of repayment of Union Loans. The repayments to the Centre increased cumulatively as proportion of the States' total capital receipts from $19.70 \%$ in $1960-1961$ to 43 - $83 \%$ in 1971-1972, in the following Years this proportion declined to the level of $20.58 \%$ in 1983-1984. Owing to the implementation of the Sixth Finance Commissions recommendations relating to debt relief and rescheduling of the Union loans, repayments liabilities of the State Governments were reduced. The almost got stabilised around Rs. 700 crores to Rs. 800 crores during the period 1974 to 1980. Furthermore, the repayment of Union loans in the proportion of States' total capital receipts fluctuacted between $16.15 \%$ and $26.14 \%$ over the period 1980 to 1986. Thus the proportion of capital receipts available for capital formation in the state sector was drastically reduced over the period of the Fourth Flan and tended to be quite high since the Fifth Plan period.

Both tne Fourth and the Fifth Finance Commissions did not make provisions for repayment of the Central loans. The States, which qualified for getting Central grants under Article 275 of the Indian Cinstitution, had no money either on revenue account or capital account tc honour the commitment, and, therefore, had to resort to ad hoc loans, Special assistance, or unauthorised overdrafts even to meet their net stagnant capital outlays. All these further aggratated the problem as there mas no regular source of repayments. The position of some of the States became precarious over the period 1961 to 1974. The Sixth and the Seventh Finance Commissions did make the provisions for repayments of Union loans.

### 7.3 MAHARASHTRA'S POSITION :

The financial burden of repayments on individual states has also been increasing except in the case of West Bengal, Punjab and Haryana. In the case of Maharashtra, the interest charges on central loans have increased consistently in absolute terms from 1960-1961 to 1985-1986 as shown in Table 7.4. Interest charges on Union loans were amounted to Rs. 6.09 crores in 1960-1961. It increased to Rs. 30.95 crores in 1973-1974. Furthermore, interest charges increased to Rs. 53.68 crores, to Rs. 124.88 crores and to Rs. 211.12 crores (budget) in the period 1979-1980, 1983-1984 and 1985-1986 respectively.

Interest charges as a proportion of Maharashtra's total tax revenue varied between $4.19 \%$ and $7.96 \%$ over the period 1960-1961 to 1984-1985, and as proportion of total revenue of the state fluctuated between $2.90 \%$ and $5.88 \%$ during the same period. While the interest charges as a proportion of states' total revenue expenditure fluctuated between $3.17 \%$ and $9.23 \%$ over the period 1960-1961 to 1985-1986.

The Maharashtra's repayments of Union loans have increased from 1951-1952 till 1985-1986. It will clear from Table 7.5 that the amount of repayment of Union loans incresed from Rs. 1.58 crores in 1951-1952 to Rs. 34.42 crores in 1979-1980, and it increased to Rs. 146.89 crores in 1983-1984, while budget estimated of Rs. 142.49 crores for the year 1985-1986. In the period of the First Plan, repayment of Union loans amounted to Rs. 6.77 crores. It increased to Rs. 287.11 crores, Rs. 338.03 crores, and to Rs. 575.92 crores over the period of the Fourth Plan, the Fifth Plan and the Sixth Plan respectively. Maharashtra's repayments of Union loans as proportion of total capital disbursement fluctuated between $5.0 \%$ and $35.2 \%$ during the period 1951 to 1986, except the year 1952-1953, and as proportion of gross loans from the Union Government they fluctuated between $6.3 \%$ and $80.1 \%$ over the period 1951 to 1986. Repayment of Union loans as proportion of gross loans increased till the end
of the Fourth Plan period. Owing to recommendations of the Sixth and the Seventh FinanceCommission, the percentage of repayments as proportion of gross laans from the Union Government has declined to some extent since the Fifth Plan period.

It will be clear from Table 7.6 that interest and repayment of Union loans increased continuously. Maharashtra's interest and repayment of Union loans amounted to Rs. 13.70 crores in 1960-1961. It increased to Rs. 129.10 crores, and to Rs. 271.77 crores in the periods 1973-1974 and 1983-1984 respectively. Interest and repayment as proportion of states' tax revenue varied between $6.9 \%$ and $25.5 \%$ over the period $1966-1967$ to 1985-1986, as proportion of state's total revenue they fluctuated between $4.9 \%$ and $16.7 \%$ during the period 1961 to 1986 , and as the proportion of state's revenue expenditure they fluctuated between $5.5 \%$ and $19.2 \%$ during the same period.

TABLE-7.4 - 122 -
INTEREST CHARGES ON UNION LOANS TO THE MABAARASHTRA.


## - 123 - <br> TABLE• $7 \cdot 5$

MAHARASHTRA (REPAYMENT OF UNI ON GOVERWMENI LOHS)


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TABLE 7.5 (Contd....)


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TABLE 7.5 (Contd...)


| 1979-1980 | 34.42 | 5.0 | 13.4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1980-1981 | 46.27 | 6.7 | 14.8 |
| 1981-1982 | 93.59 | 11.0 | 26.1 |
| 1982-1983 | 112.89 | 11.8 | 24.9 |
| 1983-1984 | 146.89 | 13.8 | 25.8 |
| 1984-1985 (R.E. ${ }^{\text {d }}$ | 176.28 | 15.2 | 25.5 |
| VI Plan Total 575.92 |  |  |  |
| VI Plan Average | 115.18 | 11.7 | 23.4 |
| 1985-1986 (B.E.) | 142.89 | 12.4 | 22.1 |

R.E. Revised Estimate, B.E.: Budget Estimate.

Source : 1) Thimmaiah G., Burden of Union Loans on the States' PF. 148-150.
2) Reserve Bank of India Bulletins.


