DEBT AND ECONOMIC SITUATIONS - THE DETAIL STUDY OF INDIA

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of public debt on economic growth by taking other control variables like institutional credit and commercial electricity consumption. It uses panel data of 14 major (non-special category) States in India for the period 1980-81 to 2013-14. After establishing long-run relationship among the variables, panel long-run estimates are drawn using both DOLS and FMOLS methods. Results from both the methods suggest positive and statistically significant impact of all the variables on economic growth. To test causal relationships among the variables, causality test is employed. The results indicate existence of bi-directional causality between public debt and economic growth. One way causality is revealed from economic growth to electricity consumption and from economic growth to credit. The policy implication is that, the sub-national governments in India should not think public debt as a burden but expand it for productive spending to reap higher economic growth.

Keywords: Public Debt, Economic Growth, Public Finance, Panel Analysis

INTRODUCTION

In the Budget speech for 2010-11, Humble Finance Minister announced his intention to bring out a status paper giving detailed analysis of the government's debt situation and a road map for curtailing the overall public debt. He also announced that this paper would be followed by an Annual Report on the subject. Accordingly a paper on public debt was brought out by the government during 2010-11. This paper covered both the status of public debt and liabilities with detailed analysis thereof as well as a road map for reduction in debt to GDP ratio for the period 2010-2015. Though information on government debt was available in a number of official publications, this paper on general government debt1 helped in bringing out information in simplified and transparent manner. It also brought out uniformity in reporting of general government debt among various stakeholders. With the same objective of improving transparency in dissemination of information related to public debt, this second annual paper on public debt has been brought out. It reinforces the commitment of Government to implement prudent debt management strategies to ensure that the public debt remains within sustainable limits and does not crowd out private borrowing. Medium term fiscal policy of the Government is driven by the principle of gradual reduction of public debt to GDP ratio so as to further reduce debt servicing risk and create fiscal space for developmental expenditure. The overall objective of the Government debt management policy is to meet Central Government's financing need at the lowest possible long term borrowing costs and also to keep the total debt within sustainable levels. Additionally, it aims at supporting development of a well functioning and vibrant domestic bond market. In this Debt paper, for the purpose of GDP, the series for Advance Estimates 2011-12 released by CSO has been used. One of the key public debt management reforms under implementation is the establishment of a Debt Management Office in the Ministry of Finance.

The Government has been publishing an annual Status Paper on Government Debt since 2010-11, which provides a detailed analysis of the Government's debt position. The Status Paper consolidates General Government Debt into a single publication. 1.2 The present Status Paper for 2017-18 is seventh in this series and reinforces the Government's commitment to keep the level of public debt within sustainable limits and to follow prudent debt management practices. The objectives of debt management strategy are to mobilise borrowings at low cost over medium to long-term, with prudent level of risk and stable debt structure, while also developing a liquid and well-functioning domestic debt market.

Central Government Liabilities

Central Government liabilities include debt contracted against the guarantee of the Consolidated Fund of India (defined as Public Debt) as well as liabilities in the Public Account.

These liabilities, as reported in the budget documents of the Central Government, are shown.

Adjustment to Reported Central Government Liabilities

Total liabilities 1 reported in the budget documents of the Central Government need to be adjusted so that the outstanding liabilities truly reflect the outcome of fiscal operations of the Central Government. The details of these adjustments were discussed in detail in the Status Paper for 2010-11, which are briefly explained below:

(i) Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS) – Securities issued under MSS (bonds as well as treasury bills) are for the purpose of sterilising the surplus liquidity in the market which may be due to foreign exchange market intervention of the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) or some other reason i.e. demonetisation. The proceeds of these issuances are not used to fund the Central Government expenditure, but sequestered in a separate account maintained with the RBI for the purpose. The sequestered funds are used only to redeem MSS securities. The interest/discount burden on these securities is, however, borne by the Central Government from normal budgetary resources. Thus, MSS securities are purely monetary instrument and not the consequence of fiscal operations. Therefore, such debt raised under MSS is netted out of Central Government liabilities reported in Union Budgets.

(ii) External debt – External debt is reported at historical exchange rates in the budget documents which does not capture the impact of exchange rate movements on these liabilities, when reported in domestic currency. Current value/liability of external debt may significantly differ from its historical value in view of movements in exchange rate over the life-cycle of these loans. Therefore, external debt is taken at current (end-of-year) exchange rates to reflect the true value of liability.

(iii) Liabilities under National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) - The accumulated balance in NSSF (collections net of withdrawals) are invested in special securities issued by States and the Central Government as per prevailing norms. This borrowing from NSSF by the Central Government for financing its deficit is shown under the head 'Public Debt' of the Central Government. Remaining liabilities of the NSSF (i.e., total liabilities of NSSF netted with investment in special securities issued by the Central Government) are included under 'Public Account' Liabilities of the Central Government in the Union Budget, which also include borrowings by the States from NSSF against special securities. This borrowing of states from NSSF is netted out from Public Account Liabilities stated in Union Budget so that total liabilities of the Central Government reflect the outcome of fiscal operations of Central Government only. Following the recommendations of Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC), since 2016-17, all States/ UTs except four, namely Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh and UT of Delhi have opted to exclude themselves from borrowings through NSSF investments and hence, NSSF fund no longer finances their GFD. During FY 2016-17, a loan of `70,000 core was given to Food Corporation of India from NSSF fund.

(iv)

SCOPE OF DMS

(v) About 94 percent of outstanding debt of the Government of India is domestic. Accordingly, major focus of DMS is on active element of domestic debt of the Central Government, i.e., marketable debt. External public debt is primarily negotiated bi-lateral and multilateral debt. However, certain aspects, such as tenure, currency of loan, repayment terms etc. of external loans are also being now brought under the scope of DMS so as to borrow at the best possible terms. Government Small Savings Schemes, which also finance a significant portion of borrowing requirements of Government, are also being made a part of DMS.

(vi) Central Government Liability Profile

(vii) Central Government's Public Debt profile and other liabilities have been elaborated in chapter 1 and 2 of the Status Paper. Public debt increased by 87 per cent between 2011-12 and 2017-18 (BE) due to the measures taken by Government of India to support the growth momentum, especially after the global financial crisis (Table 2.1). It can be seen that nearly 93 per cent of the Government's public debt is internal reflecting stable and adequate domestic sources of financing. Around 90 per cent of the internal loans are marketable debt borrowed at the cost which is determined by the market.

OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

(viii) The core objectives of the study are to examine and evaluate the borrowing of central and state government, and to analyze the efficiency, effectiveness and impact of their debt management, will also evaluate the relation between debt management and cash management of central and state government. In addition, for better future of

Indian economy and growth will suggest rational approach to reduce cost and inefficiency in government borrowing and in its management, which can be considered as a judicious recommendation for improvements in government borrowing and in its debt management performance.

METHODOLOGY

The study is done to analyze the impact of government debt management and for the purpose secondary data and reports are used, which are collected from published economical and commercial reports, magazines, RBI annual report, research articles and financial institutions websites. After judicious evaluation of government borrowing and its efficient debt management and cash management impacts, suggestions and recommendation are made. The outcome of the study depends on the selected period by the researchers which may differ from other analysis.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature revues play significant role in making comparative analysis of past and present studies, it enable researchers of different class to explore new dimensions and possibilities in view to forecast the future by analysing the past studies. This study is been undertaken to understand the public debt management and its overall impact on nation's economy by critically examining and evaluating different theories and empirical studies conducted universally by financial experts and academicians to explain how to create the best level of debt financing that takes into account advantages and the risks. The judicious revelations of these studies produce the fact that they differ in opinion due to prevailing reasons of time period, global economic condition, nature of economy and circumstances, government futuristic policies and requirements. Therefore, considering present circumstances and futuristic course of action of government borrowings, this study is humble initiative and is designed to investigate debt management of government minutely which is relevantly required in Indian economy and capital market. The outcome of the study will provide insights regarding operational characteristics and efficiency of Central and State government in managing the funds borrowed from the savers and facilitating it to the end users in the both segments long term and short term and will also explore new dimensions and will set new parameters to be followed by others. External financing in the form of debt finance has become essential elements by to corporate to raise external funds. However, financial management literature globally has accepted some conditional theories of debt financing. And it is also found that there has been increasing interest on identifying the factors that influence debt financing within corporations. Extensive and initial work of Modigilini and Miller (1958) gave new dimension to financial structure which became bible of financial studies. Their studies later followed by many researchers like Joeveer (2013), Jiraporn, Kim and Kitsabunnarat (2012), S.M.Tariq Zafar (2012), Kaoyo and Kimura (2011) and Fan, Titman, and Twite (2012), Baltaci and Ayaydin (2014) and gave valuable suggestions in this field of finance. Kraus and Litzenberger (1973) in their study tried to explain that in making debt decisions managers try to develop balance between the corporate tax advantage of debt financing and the cost of financial distress that arise from bankruptcy risk, Myers and Majluf (1984) in their study argued that asymmetric information problem drive the capital structure of firms; managers have information of their firm's value more than market (information asymmetry) and the market penalize the issuance of securities, including debts, whose benefit related to the assessment of such information. They found that managers issues securities depending upon information sensitivity. They issue more securities that are insensitive to information and fewer securities sensitive to information, Harris and Raviv (1988) in their study argued managerial entrenchment theory which suggests that entrenchment motives may cause managers to increase debt financing level beyond the optimal point. This may be in consideration to inflate the voting power of their equity stakes and reduce the possibility of any hostile takeover attempts, Mizurchi and Stearns (1994) in their study found that, in capital structure of companies there has been a major increase in external financing, especially during the period of economic expansions, Rajan and Zingales (1995) in their study tried to identify the relationship of financing which could be either positive or negative, Goswami and Shrikhande (2001) in their study found that most of the companies opt debt financing in case of external financing, Deesmsak et al. (2004) in his study tried to indicate that higher growth opportunities provide more benefit

to invest sub- optimally, or to accept risky projects that take wealth from debt holders.

Internal Debt

Internal Debt for Government of India largely consists of fixed tenure and fixed coupon borrowings (dated securities and treasury bills) which are issued through auction. Maturity profile of existing debt could be classified into three categories, namely – short, medium and long term having maturity of less than 1 year, from one year up to 7 years and more than 7 years respectively. Government is striving to gradually increase the effective maturity of the outstanding stock of dated securities to minimise the roll over risk. The weighted average maturity of dated securities issued during the year 2010-11 was 11.62 years, up from 11.16 years during 2009-10. For the issuance during 2011-125, the same has increased to 12.56 years. Most of these instruments carry fixed rate of interest; however, there is a small proportion of floating rate instruments benchmarked to Treasury bill yields.

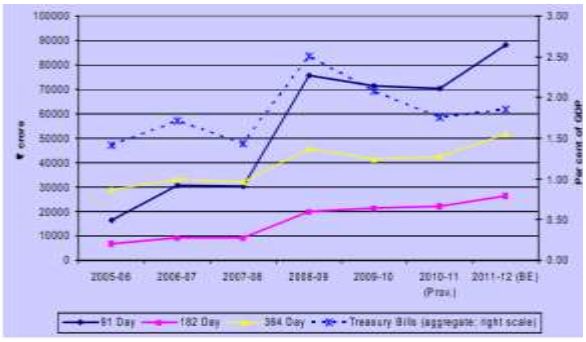
External Debt

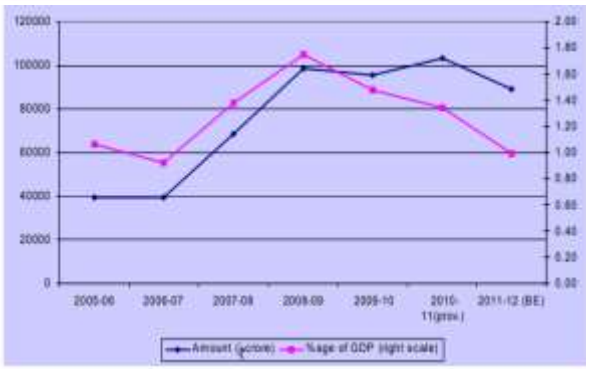
External Debt is a small proportion of the overall public debt of the Government of India. It is largely used for financing specific projects at the Central and State levels. States are not permitted to contract external debt directly and therefore in the existing system all external debt (even those not used for financing Central Govt. projects) are first contracted in the Consolidated Fund of India and then on-lent to States6 . Most of the external debt is from Multilateral agencies such as IDA, IBRD, ADB etc. A small proportion of existing external debt comes from bilateral agencies. All these loans are generally long term variable rate loans linked to LIBOR. While calculating effective rate of interest for these loans, impact of exchange rate variation needs to be taken into account. Public Account Liabilities Liabilities in Public Account can be classified into two broad categories: viz. Interest and Noninterest bearing liabilities. These liabilities consist of National Small Saving Fund (NSSF), Provident fund, Deposit and Reserve funds and other liabilities. As per the provisional actuals for 2010- 11, public account liabilities7 account for 16.6 per cent of overall liabilities of Central Government. Some of the liabilities in the public account like NSSF8 liabilities have accrued not exactly out of the need for financing Central Government's deficit and therefore have to be netted off against matching assets while calculating the consolidated debt of the Country. As explained in the debt paper for 2010-11, certain components of liabilities which are backed with matching assets in liquid form and have not been acquired to finance deficit or get factored in both at central and state levels, have been accounted for or netted of as per the established convention.

While reporting consolidated debt, items like loans from NSSF to States, Loans from Central Government to States, liabilities on account of 14-days treasury bills and Market Stabilisation Scheme (MSS) have been dealt with separately. Ambiguities with the earlier system of disclosure have been explained in detail in the Debt Paper for 2010-11. The same principle has been followed in arriving at the consolidated debt for the general government in the present paper for 2011-12. The present crisis in Euro Zone regarding sovereign debt has brought into focus the importance of prudent fiscal management in running the economy. Any sustainability analysis in classical terms in the form of primary surplus and growth/interest rate differential may not be the sole tool to gauge the fiscal health of the country. Some of the important parameters for determining the stability and vulnerability level of public debt, for example, should include maturity profile, composition, carrying cost, external or domestic investor base along with savings rate, potential and realised tax to GDP ratio for that economy. It is once again re-emphasised that public debt in India is being largely funded through domestic savings at fixed interest rate; these attributes coupled with the facility of treating Government securities with special status in the form of maintenance of pre defined Statutory Liquidity Ratio (SLR) for Banks, provide improved sustainability in the medium to long term. Also, maturity profile of existing debt puts India at different footing from some of the other economies of the world who are facing roll over risks. With the introduction of further reforms in direct and indirect tax systems, the stress test on debt servicing for India also needs to factor in the potential tax to GDP ratio which would improve the debt servicing capacity in coming years.

Maturity Buckets	End-March 2011	End-March 2
1	2	3
Less than 1 year	3.4	6.2
1-5 Years	25.6	22.7
5-10 Years	34.1	38.0
10-20 Years	21.4	17.9
20 years and above	15.5	15.2

Year	Issues during the year		Outstanding Stock	
	Weighted Average Yield (%)	Weighted Average Maturity (Yrs)	Weighted Average Coupon (%)	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)
2003-04	5.71	14.94	9.30	9.78
2004-05	6.11	14.13	8.79	9.63
2005-06	7.34	16.9	8.75	9.92
2006-07	7.89	14.72	8.55	9.97
2007-08	8.12	14.9	8.50	10.59
2008-09	7.69	13.81	8.23	10.45
2009-10	7.23	11.16	7.89	9.67
2010-11 2011-12	7.92	11.62	7.81	6.64
(end December 2011)	8.57	12.56	7.84	9.66





Cash Management Bills

During 2009-10 the Government of India, in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India, has introduced a new short-term instrument, known as Cash Management Bills (CMBs), to meet the temporary cash flow mismatches of the Government. The Cash Management Bills are nonstandard, discounted instruments issued for maturities less than 91 days. These instruments have the generic character of Treasury Bills. However, the Non-Competitive Bidding Scheme for Treasury Bills is not extended to the Cash Management Bills. The tenure, notified amount and date of issue of this instrument depend upon the temporary cash requirement of the Government arising from sudden or unanticipated developments. During 2011-12, government had to actively use this instrument for meeting the mismatch in cash flow due to higher direct tax refunds in the beginning of the financial year and shortfall in small savings collection during the year. Gross amount of `93,000 core was raised through this instrument during the financial year 2011-12 on 14 occasions. There is no outstanding amount of CMB left at the end of December 2011.

Special Securities

Special Securities converted into Marketable Securities Upto 1997, the Government of India used to issue ad hoc treasury bills to the RBI for financing of deficit15. Periodically, the accumulated ad hoc treasury bills were converted as special securities at a fixed interest rate of 4.6 per cent. These rates were not determined through market auction. To correct this anomaly, the special securities were gradually converted to marketable securities carrying coupon rate in line with prevailing secondary market rate for matching maturity. Government of India has completed the conversion of existing special securities during 2003-04. The outstanding stock of these securities at the end of March 2011 is `76,817.95 core amounting to 1.0 per cent of GDP. The weighted average coupon rate and maturity for these securities are 6.33 per cent and 10.07 years respectively. The Government of India has also completed the conversion of Recapitalisation Bonds with the Nationalised Banks into marketable securities during the year 2007-08. The outstanding stock under this category at the end of March 2011 is `20,808.75 core amounting to 0.3 per cent of GDP. The weighted average coupon rate and maturity for these securities are 8.25 per cent and 16.2 years respectively.

Securities issued to International Financial Institutions

These securities are issued to the International Monetary Fund, International Bank for

Reconstruction and Development, International Development Association, Asian Development Bank, African Development Fund & Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development. These special securities are issued primarily towards

i. India's subscriptions/contributions to these institutions;

ii. Special Drawing Rights (SDRs) for subscribing to India's quota increase in the IMF;

iii. Maintenance of value obligations to IMF, and

iv. Purchase transactions under the Financial Transaction Plan.

These liabilities are non-interest bearing in nature. The total outstanding value of these rupee securities issued to International Financial Institutions as at the end of March 2011 is `29,314.81 crore amounting to 0.4 per cent of GDP.

g. Compensation and other Bonds Various types of interest carrying bonds were issued in the past by the Government of India. Some of these bonds were also open for retail subscription. These bonds carry fixed rate of interest depending on the prevailing interest rate; however, these rates were not determined through market auction. This component of liability has been reduced from `72,760.38 crore in 2005-06 amounting to 2.0 per cent of GDP to `30,692.90 crore at the end of March 2011 and it amounts to 0.4 per cent of GDP.

Instrument	Current Rate (%) during 2011-12	Revised Rate (%) With effect from 1.12.2011
Savings Deposit	3.50	4.0
1 year Time Deposit	6.25	7.7
2 year Time Deposit	6.50	7.8
3 year Time Deposit	7.25	8.0
5 year Time Deposit	7.50	8.3
5 year Recurring Deposit	7.50	8.0
5-year SCSS	9.00	9.0
5 year MIS	8.00 (6 year MIS)	8.2
5 year NSC	8.00 (6 year NSC)	8.4
10 year NSC	New Instrument	8.7
PPF	8.00	8.6

The liability of outstanding balances under various small savings schemes at the close of 31st March, 1999 was borne by the Central Government by treating the same as investment of NSSF in special Central Government securities. During 1999-2000 to 2001-2002, 80% and 20% of the net collections (gross collections minus withdrawals by depositors) were invested by National Small Savings Fund in special securities issued by the State and Central Governments respectively. However, during 2002-03 to 2006-07, 100 per cent of net collections were invested in special securities issued by the various State/UT governments. Small savings collections (net) are shared between the States and the Centre in the ratio of 80:20 with the option to the States to take upto 100 per cent of their net collections from 1st April, 2007. This sharing pattern would undergo a change from 1st April 2012 in pursuance of Government's acceptance of the recommendations of the Committee for comprehensive review of NSSF.

The debt against these special securities is for a period of 25 years. These have to be repaid in 20 equal annual instalments after 5 years of moratorium. These instruments carry interest rate notified from time to time. Interest at the rate of 9.50 per cent per annum is being paid on the special securities issued against net collections since 1st April, 200317. At the end of March 2011, the outstanding liabilities under this category are `34,562 crore amounting to 0.45 per cent of GDP. The details of existing special securities are shown in the Annex.II With effect from 2012-13, based on the decision taken on the recommendations of the Shyamala Gopinath Committee, the minimum share of States in net small savings collections in a year, for investment in State Governments Securities, will be reduced from 80% to 50%. The remaining amount will be invested in Central Government securities or lent to other willing States or in securities issued by infrastructure companies/agencies, wholly owned by Central Government. Further, these securities will be issued with a maturity period of 10 years for both Centre and States with no moratorium. These instruments will carry interest rate notified from time to time. Interest rate on existing investments from NSSF in Central Government securities till 2006-07 will be re-set at 9% and on those from 2007-08 till 2010-11 will be re-set at 9.5%.

Reserve Funds

Reserve Funds in Public Account are constituted by the Central and State Governments under statutory provisions or otherwise. These funds are created with the objective of expending money accumulated under the funds on the specific and particular purposes for which they have been constituted. Reserves or Reserve Funds may be classified under the following three categories according to the sources from which they are funded:-

(i) Funds accumulated from grants made by another Government and at times aided by public subscriptions (examples are relief funds etc.),

(ii) Funds accumulated from sums set aside by the Central or State Governments from the Consolidated Fund of India or the Consolidated Fund of the State, as the case may be, to provide reserves for expenditure to be incurred by themselves on particular purposes, (for example, the various Depreciation or Renewal Reserve Funds created in respect of commercial departments and undertakings);

(iii) Funds accumulated from contributions made by outside agencies to the Union or State Governments (examples are autonomous bodies like ICAR etc.) Where reserves are created (either part or in full) out of money set aside by the Government from the Consolidated Fund of India, the transfers to and the expenditure from the reserves are required to be voted by the Parliament. This procedure may not apply to certain Reserve Funds which are governed by special arrangements. Reserve Funds are classified into two categories according to requirement of interest payment. They are

(a) Reserve Funds bearing interest and (b) Reserve Funds not bearing interest

He further elaborated that these opportunities raise the cost of borrowing and in addition he pointed out that growing corporation's move in safe mode and thus use their internal resources or equity capital in comparison to debt funds, Huang and Song, (2006) in their study highlighted the risk factor of the corporation.

Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations

For economic growth and development central and state government need financial resources which they collect through different resources, among them debt hold the strategic importance. The study "Public Debt Management and Its Relative Impact on Indian Banking System" revealed that government of India considering its strategic status played parental role and pass legislations, rules, regulations, and amendments etc. time to time for the betterment of economy and society and also enabling domestic industry to meet the changing economic environment. It has been found that cataclysmic structural reforms following the government policy of tectonic economic liberalisation and tumbling of trade barriers coupled with metamorphic liberalised policy in financial sector in order to ensure economic pace have ensured unprecedented stability and growth in Indian financial sector and led to the emergence of new banks, new financial institutions, new instruments, new windows and new opportunities along with new challenges of deregulation. It has been found that with following the government policies and under the constant vigilance of regulators like RBI, SEBI, and IRDA Indian financial sector has gradually reached the maturity level as attained by the developed countries. It is also been found that the liberalised Indian economy has ensured enormous potential to the foreign Institutional investors and consequently the developed economies started posing confidence on Indian system of corporate working. All these emerging complications demands prognostic diagnosis of the problems and challenges along with the analysing emerging opportunities and assessment of existing strengths and weakness of the commercial banks operating in India. Banks, to achieve there targets have to adopt strategic marketing approach of mobilising deposits and formulate suitable marketing strategy to focus on undertaking opportunity amylases, selecting target market, determining competitive positioning and market strategic decisions with respect to product, pricing, promotional and executing the decisions.

The study found that during the period of 2012-13 central government raised more funds through dated securities than previous financial year which shows the trust of natives in central government sponsored securities are high. It has been found that during period of 2012-13 due to easing of yield the weighted average yield of long dated securities declined but on contrary during the same period weighted average coupon on the outstanding stock of government dated securities and the weighted average maturity of the outstanding stocks which based on residual maturity was found improvised. The study found almost 31 percent of the central government market borrowings were raised through issuance of dated securities with maturity of 0-5, 10-15, 15-20 years and among these securities people trusted 0-5 and 10-15 years. It has been found that Treasury Bills (TBs) issued by the central government was moving on declining trend but with policy correction initiative it started increasing with stability. It has been found that government considered inflation as an additional tax and issued Inflation Index Bonds (IIBs) through auction to protect investor's returns above inflation

percentage level. In addition, government issued new version of IIBs with additional features in which coupon will be paid on indexed principles and WPI will be used for indexation of principle. This government strategic move for investors benefit later acquired an especial position in government borrowing globally. Government must keep inflation as a core in its economic policy in order to protect the investor's sentiment which is largely affected by the rising inflation phenomena. The study found that central government to meet out its expenditure took recourse to WMA and availed its advantage at several occasions. It has been found that during the period central government minimised OD advantage in comparison to previous year which shows government stable policy movement in respect to economic liberalisation. It has been found that respective state governments borrowed funds for the betterment of their states socio, political and economical environment. The study found that in the year 2012-13, 28 State Governments raised the fund. During the same period Odisha, Assam and Chattisgarh did not participated in market borrowing. The study found that eleven states did not raise the full amount which was sanctioned to them as against to 14 states in 2012-13 and the weighted average spread for SDL issuance in comparison to government securities found increased. The study found that respective states has availed the advantage of WMA and OD. It has been found that aggregate normal WMA limit for states were same as it was in previous year and the interest rates on normal and special WMA and OD were linked to the repo rate. The study found that state government's surplus cash balance automatically get invested in Treasury Bills (ITBs) of 14 days having 5 percent fixed discounting rate due to which ITBs have increased. The study found that RBI has maintained consolidated sinking fund (CSF) on the behalf of state governments. It has been found that by the end of March 2013, 21 Indian States government had subscribed CSF and 11 States government subscribed GRF.

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