

EMERGING ISSUES IN STATE FINANCES POST FOURTEENTH FINANCE COMMISSION

Analysis of State Budgets 2016-17

Manish Gupta
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National Institute of Public Finance and Policy, New Delhi

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FFC: ANALYSIS OF STATE BUDGETS 2016-17

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PREFACE

This report is an outcome of the larger research project, “A Study of Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers in India”, supported by a grant from the International Development Research Centre (IDRC), Canada, under the Think Tank Initiative.

In recent years there has been a fundamental change in the Union-State fiscal relations brought about by a number of policy developments which have both immediate and long term implications for the States and their finances. The report using state budgets of 2016-17 examines the likely impact of some of these policy changes on the finances of state governments. Given the fact that in large federal countries including India responsibility for social sector spending lies with the subnational governments, any change in the fiscal space of states will have implications for social sector financing. The report also examines the implications of these policy changes on expenditures of states, especially expenditures on social sector.

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December 8, 2017
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Rathin Roy
Director

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|------------------|---|
| ACA | Additional Central Assistance |
| ADC | Autonomous District Council |
| BE | Budget Estimates |
| BMC | Brihan Mumbai Municipal Corporation |
| CSO | Central Statistical Organisation |
| CSS | Centrally Sponsored Schemes |
| DISCOM | Distribution Company |
| FC | Finance Commission |
| FD | Fiscal Deficit |
| FFC | Fourteenth Finance Commission |
| FRA | Fiscal Responsibility Act |
| FRBM | Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GSDP | Gross State Domestic Product |
| GST | Goods and Services Tax |
| HDI | Human Development Index |
| HQ | Head Quarters |
| IP | Interest Payment |
| LBs | Local Bodies |
| LWE | Left Wing Extremism affected |
| NCA | Normal Central Assistance |
| NE&H | North Eastern and Himalayan |
| NITI | National Institution for Transforming India |
| ONTR | Own Non-tax Revenue |
| ORR | Own Revenue Receipt |
| OTR | Own Tax Revenue |
| PD | Primary Deficit |
| PRI _s | Panchayati Raj Institutions |
| RD | Revenue Deficit |
| RE | Revised Estimates |
| RLBs | Rural Local Bodies |
| RR | Revenue Receipts |
| SABLA | Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls |
| SFC | State Finance Commission |
| TFC | Thirteenth Finance Commission |
| TRR | Total Revenue Receipts |
| UD | Urban Development |
| UDAY | Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana |
| UFC | Union Finance Commission |
| ULBs | Urban Local Bodies |
| VAT | Value Added Tax |

1. INTRODUCTION

In recent years, fundamental changes have been brought about in the intergovernmental fiscal relations in India by a number of policy developments. The Government of India on 1 January 2015, established a new institution called the NITI Aayog replacing the Planning Commission, with the objective of bringing “states to act together in the national interest, and thereby foster Cooperative Federalism”. The government implemented the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission (FFC) from April 2015 and subsequently restructured the central grants to states. In addition to this, it launched an ambitious scheme, the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) to improve the operational efficiencies of the DISCOMs and also to bring about a financial turnaround and revival of electricity distribution companies.

The other major developments include removing plan and non-plan expenditure distinction from the Union Budget 2017-18 after the completion of the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the 122nd Constitutional Amendment to introduce the Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST is expected to develop a common market through a simplified tax structure. Prior to this, in 2014, the practice of routing central funds directly to district level implementing agencies/societies bypassing the state budgets was stopped. All central transfers are now routed through the consolidated fund of the States. This, in turn, made budgets at the state level more comprehensive as far as central transfers are concerned. All these policy developments have both immediate and long term implications for the States and their finances.

The FFC recommended an increase in tax devolution to states to 42 percent from 32 percent recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (TFC). In order to accommodate the increase in tax devolution, the Union government restructured the flow of grants to states. This restructuring had three components: (a) for a set of schemes central support was withdrawn, (b) for another set of schemes the union government changed the funding pattern, and (c) for some schemes it continued with the existing arrangement of grants.¹

The process of restructuring continued during 2015-16 and a subgroup of chief ministers was set up which recommended further rationalization of grants. The subgroup recommended that the “focus of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) should be on the schemes that comprise the National Development Agenda where the Centre and the States will work together in the spirit of Team India” (NITI Aayog 2015). It further recommended that the schemes be divided into “Core” and “Optional” schemes and amongst the Core Schemes those for social protection and inclusion should be called “Core of the Core.” The subgroup further recommended that the investment levels in the Core Schemes should be maintained so as to ensure that the optimum size of the programme does not shrink. For the Core of the Core Schemes, it recommended continuation of the existing sharing pattern between the state and the union. However, for the Core Schemes the sharing pattern between the Union and States would be in the ratio of 90:10 in case of north-eastern and Himalayan states, and

1) For 39 schemes the central funding was stopped. Some of the important schemes under this category are Backward Regions Grant Fund, Normal Central Assistance, Special Central Assistance, Special Plan Assistance, ACA for LWE affected districts, ACA for Other Projects, National e-Governance Action Plan, National Scheme for Modernisation of Police and Other Forces, Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan, and Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA). The union government changed the pattern of funding for 20 schemes. Such schemes would now require larger contribution from the states. If the various sub-schemes under this category of schemes were to be considered these schemes would number 54. For 34 schemes the Union government continued with the existing pattern of funding.

2) There are 6 ore of the Core schemes, 19 Core schemes and 3 Optional schemes. In other words the number of CSS were brought down to 28. However, if one were to consider the various sub-schemes within each of the 28 schemes, the total number of schemes would be much larger. For more details see Chakraborty and Gupta (2016).

60:40 for all other states.³ For Optional Schemes, the sharing pattern would be 80:20 for north-eastern and Himalayan states and 50:50 for other states.

While increase in tax devolution provided States with additional untied funds, restructuring of central government grants resulted in a decline in the flow of (non-Finance Commission) resources to them. What has been the net impact of these policy developments on the flow of resources to the states, and how have individual States used these resources and policy space to meet their fiscal priorities is a matter of empirical investigation. The study, using state budgets of 2016-17, analyses how states have adjusted to these changes and what are the likely impact of these on the finances of state governments. It quantifies the net effect of enhanced devolution recommended by the FFC and the subsequent restructuring of grant by the Union government on states' fiscal space. Given the fact that in large federal countries including India responsibility for social sector spending lies with the subnational governments and not with the central government, any change in

the fiscal space of states will have implications for social sector/human development financing. The paper also examines the implications of these policy changes on expenditures of states, especially social sector expenditures.

The rest of the paper is organised as follows: section 2 provides an overview of the consolidated finances of the Union and State governments keeping in view the recent changes in the inter-governmental fiscal transfers. Section 3 examines the emerging trends in central transfers to states focusing on the quantum and composition of such transfers. Section 4 focuses on own revenue efforts of states. Analysis of the trends in expenditures, especially social sector expenditures at the sub-national level is presented in section 5. Impact of recent policy developments on key deficit indicators of states which highlights the overall fiscal position of states is examined in section 6. Transfers to local self-governments, which is the third tier of government in the country is presented in section 7. Section 8 concludes by summarizing the main findings.

3) In case a scheme/sub-scheme has a central funding pattern of less than 60:40, the existing funding pattern will continue.

2. CONSOLIDATED POSITION OF THE FINANCES AND INTER-GOVERNMENTAL TRANSFERS

The Constitution of India assigns revenue raising powers and expenditure responsibilities to both the Union and State Governments. On the revenue side, all broad-based and buoyant taxes and borrowing powers are predominantly assigned to the Union while the major source of tax revenues at the state level is the Value Added Tax (VAT) on consumption of goods. With the introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) from 1 July 2017, States are now empowered to tax both goods and services. On the expenditure side, states are assigned with most expenditure functions under social and economic services due to their comparative advantage in providing public services according to the diversified preferences of the people in different jurisdictions. The mismatch in revenue and expenditure is met through vertical fiscal transfers from the Union to the States.

The relative shares of the Union and States in the combined revenue receipts and combined expenditures showing the trends in the vertical fiscal imbalance in the Indian federation for the period from 2000-01 to 2015-16BE is presented in tables 1 and 2.

Share of revenue receipts of the Union in the combined receipts of Union and States before transfers varied between 59-61 percent and between 34-38 percent after transfers, while the share of states in the combined revenue receipts which was around 33-40 percent before transfers, have increased after the transfers as evident from table 1. The share of central transfers to states in the combined revenue receipts ranged between 24-26 percent. In 2015-16, it is budgeted to be around 29 percent.

As regards expenditure, State Governments' share in the combined revenue and total expenditures ranged between 49-56 percent and 52-56 percent while Union's share in combined revenue and total expenditures varied between 43-47 percent and 44-48 percent respectively (table 2). The year-wise variation in the shares of states in combined revenue and total expenditure for the period 1979-80 to 2015-16BE is

presented in fig 1.

2.1 Consolidated Finances of the Union and States

One is constrained in the assessment of combined accounts of Union and states due to (a) considerable lag in availability of data (as on June 2017, combined finances are available only for actuals up to 2013-14); (b) combined statistics, particularly for functional categories, do not reconcile with the Union and States statistics and are therefore not comparable. This limits the assessment of their respective shares in the combined finances. Despite these shortcomings, it is still useful to assess the position on combined finances of the Union and the States.

The combined revenue receipts of the Union and states as percent of GDP show an increasing trend between 2000-01 and 2014-15 (table 3). Revenue receipts as percent of GDP increased from 16.14 percent in 2000-01 to 18.85 percent in 2005-06. Although revenue receipts as percent of GDP increased to more than 20.20 percent in 2006-07 and 2007-08, it declined to below 19 percent in subsequent years. Thereafter revenue receipts increased to 19.89 percent were around 20.45 percent in 2014-15RE. The increase is driven by tax revenues as the share of own non-tax revenues in GDP have remained around 2-3 percent during this period.

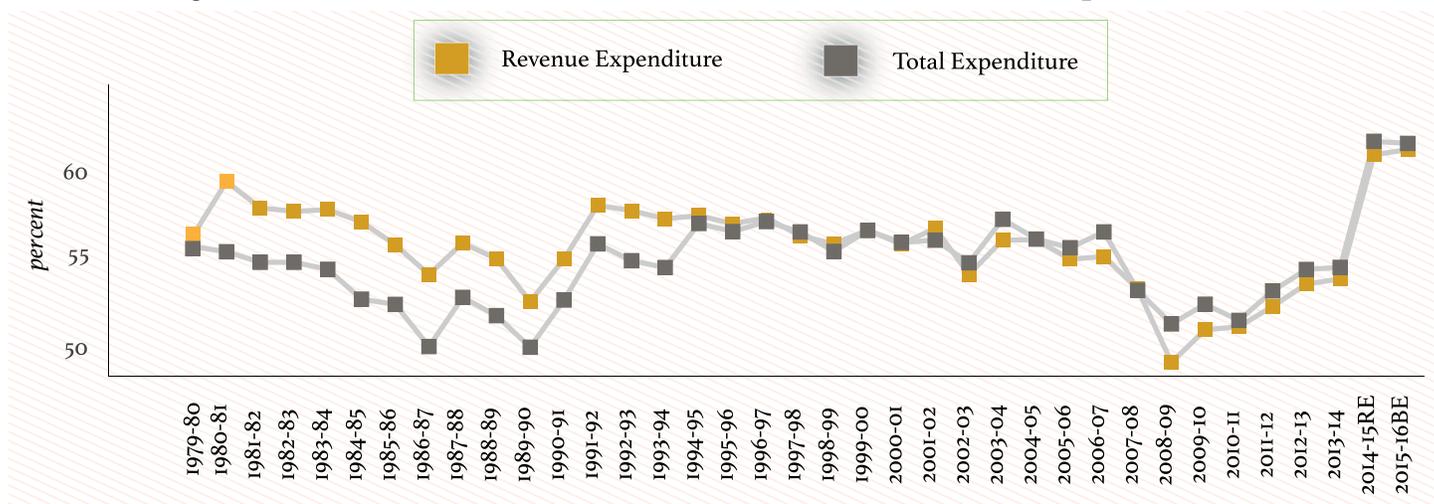
On the expenditure side, we see that the total expenditure (net of lending) of the Union and States as percent of GDP have remained stable during this period, varying within a narrow range of 25 to 27 percent (see table 3). The share of developmental expenditure, comprising expenditures on social and economic services, in total expenditure which was around 43 percent in 2000-01 has gradually increased to more than 51 percent in 2014-15RE while that of non-development expenditure has declined to below 50 percent in 2014-15RE. Expenditure on social and community services, and economic services as percentage of GDP show an increasing trend

Table 1: Relative Share of Union and States in Combined Revenue Receipts
(percent)

| Year | Union | | | States | |
|------------|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Revenue Receipts before Transfer | Revenue Receipts after Transfer | Transfers from Union to States (Statutory & Non-Statutory) | Revenue Receipts before Transfer | Revenue Receipts after Transfer |
| 2000-01 | 62.24 | 36.63 | 25.61 | 37.76 | 63.37 |
| 2001-02 | 59.81 | 34.50 | 25.31 | 40.19 | 65.50 |
| 2002-03 | 61.34 | 37.69 | 23.64 | 38.66 | 62.31 |
| 2003-04 | 61.10 | 37.79 | 23.31 | 38.90 | 62.21 |
| 2004-05 | 61.57 | 38.76 | 22.80 | 38.43 | 61.24 |
| 2005-06 | 61.91 | 37.56 | 24.35 | 38.09 | 62.44 |
| 2006-07 | 62.46 | 38.04 | 24.41 | 37.54 | 61.96 |
| 2007-08 | 67.09 | 41.48 | 25.61 | 32.91 | 58.52 |
| 2008-09 | 65.27 | 38.07 | 27.20 | 34.73 | 61.93 |
| 2009-10 | 61.50 | 35.23 | 26.27 | 38.50 | 64.77 |
| 2010-11 | 64.36 | 39.79 | 24.57 | 35.64 | 60.21 |
| 2011-12 | 60.62 | 34.16 | 26.46 | 39.38 | 65.84 |
| 2012-13 | 59.92 | 35.50 | 24.42 | 40.08 | 64.50 |
| 2013-14 | 60.99 | 37.16 | 23.83 | 39.01 | 62.84 |
| 2014-15 RE | 56.26 | 30.50 | 25.76 | 43.74 | 69.50 |
| 2015-16 BE | 58.31 | 29.22 | 29.09 | 41.69 | 70.78 |

Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics (Various years)

Figure 1: Relative Shares of States in Combined Revenue and Total Expenditure



Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics (Various years)

during this period. Interest payments as percent of GDP, however, declined during this period from 6.29 percent in 2002-03 to 4.51 percent in 2012-13

and was 4.74 percent in 2014-15RE.

A sharp deterioration is observed in the combined

Table 2: Relative Share of Union and States in Combined Revenue and Total Expenditures
(percent)

| Year | Total Expenditure | | Revenue Expenditure | |
|------------|-------------------|--------|---------------------|--------|
| | Union | States | Union | States |
| 2000-01 | 43.87 | 56.13 | 43.97 | 56.03 |
| 2001-02 | 43.74 | 56.26 | 43.06 | 56.94 |
| 2002-03 | 45.03 | 54.97 | 45.69 | 54.31 |
| 2003-04 | 42.55 | 57.45 | 43.73 | 56.27 |
| 2004-05 | 43.67 | 56.32 | 43.72 | 56.28 |
| 2005-06 | 44.17 | 55.83 | 44.83 | 55.17 |
| 2006-07 | 43.27 | 56.73 | 44.67 | 55.33 |
| 2007-08 | 46.59 | 53.40 | 46.52 | 53.48 |
| 2008-09 | 48.51 | 51.49 | 50.70 | 49.30 |
| 2009-10 | 47.39 | 52.61 | 48.85 | 51.15 |
| 2010-11 | 48.31 | 51.69 | 48.67 | 51.33 |
| 2011-12 | 46.62 | 53.37 | 47.51 | 52.49 |
| 2012-13 | 45.41 | 54.59 | 46.24 | 53.76 |
| 2013-14 | 45.28 | 54.71 | 45.95 | 54.05 |
| 2014-15 RE | 38.11 | 61.89 | 38.88 | 61.12 |
| 2015-16 BE | 38.23 | 61.77 | 38.58 | 61.42 |

Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics (Various years)

fiscal deficit (as percent of GDP) of the Union and states from -4.00 percent in 2007-08 to -9.43 percent in 2009-10. This was on account of fiscal expansion undertaken by the government to counter the adverse impact of global economic slowdown in the economy. Union Government's fiscal deficit increased from -2.54 percent of GDP in 2007-08 to -6.46 percent of GDP in 2009-10. An increase is also seen in the combined fiscal deficit of all States which, as a percent of GDP, increased from -1.52 percent in 2007-08 to -3.01 percent in 2009-10, largely due to enhanced borrowing limits to States allowed by the Union government for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10. While the fiscal deficit of the Union government continued to be much higher than the FRBM ceiling of 3 percent of GDP during this period, the combined fiscal deficit of States have largely remained below 3 percent of GSDP.

There has been a sharp increase in the revenue deficit of the Union government since 2008-09 with revenue deficit remaining above 3 percent of GDP.

In contrast, states have managed to maintain revenue surplus since 2006-07 except during 2009-10 and 2013-14 when they had a revenue deficit to the tune of -0.42 and -0.05 percent of GDP respectively.

The Review of the finances shows that the fiscal situation continues to be asymmetric and particularly challenging for the Union Government. The consolidated fiscal deficit of the Union and State Governments in 2015-16BE is estimated at -6.19 percent of GDP and the revenue deficit at -2.36 percent of GDP, implying that a large proportion of borrowing is used to finance revenue expenditures due to the revenue deficit of -2.80 percent of the Union Government. The outstanding liabilities of the Government (both Union and States) as percentage of GDP declined from 72.24 percent in 2010-11 to 70.93 percent mainly due to the reduction in the aggregate liabilities of States and is budgeted to be around 69.51 percent in 2015-16BE.

Table 3: Consolidated Position of the Finances of Union and States

(percent of GDP)

| | 2000-01 | 2005-06 | 2010-11 | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 RE | 2015-16 BE |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|
| I Revenue Receipts | 16.14 | 18.85 | 19.89 | 18.90 | 19.43 | 19.24 | 20.45 | 20.16 |
| A Tax Revenue | 14.08 | 15.91 | 16.34 | 16.80 | 17.25 | 16.67 | 16.58 | 17.15 |
| i) Direct Taxes | 3.31 | 4.54 | 5.79 | 5.74 | 5.71 | 5.76 | 5.66 | 5.76 |
| ii) Indirect Taxes | 10.77 | 11.37 | 10.55 | 11.06 | 11.53 | 10.91 | 10.92 | 11.38 |
| B Non-Tax Revenue | 2.28 | 2.69 | 3.43 | 2.00 | 2.07 | 2.49 | 2.56 | 2.51 |
| II Total Expenditure Net of lending | 25.12 | 25.16 | 27.06 | 26.88 | 26.47 | 26.09 | 27.58 | 26.83 |
| A Non-Developmental Expenditure | 13.78 | 13.31 | 12.86 | 12.77 | 12.38 | 12.72 | 13.07 | 12.87 |
| i) Interest Payment | 5.66 | 5.59 | 4.51 | 4.62 | 4.60 | 4.77 | 4.74 | 4.76 |
| B Developmental Expenditure | 10.89 | 11.32 | 13.67 | 13.79 | 13.82 | 13.13 | 14.29 | 13.74 |
| i) Social and Community Services | 5.26 | 5.13 | 6.36 | 6.43 | 6.61 | 6.32 | 6.74 | 6.68 |
| ii) Economic Services | 5.63 | 6.19 | 7.31 | 7.36 | 7.21 | 6.81 | 7.55 | 7.06 |
| C Loans and Advances | 0.79 | 0.65 | 0.51 | 0.69 | 0.42 | 0.35 | 0.32 | 0.28 |
| i) Developmental | 0.71 | 0.64 | 0.50 | 0.67 | 0.40 | 0.33 | 0.30 | 0.25 |
| ii) Non-Developmental | 0.09 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| III Revenue Deficit | | | | | | | | |
| a) Combined | -6.24 | -2.52 | -3.03 | -4.20 | -3.41 | -3.21 | -2.96 | -2.36 |
| b) Union | -3.93 | -2.50 | -3.24 | -4.52 | -3.66 | -3.17 | -2.86 | -2.80 |
| c) States | -2.31 | -0.02 | 0.21 | 0.32 | 0.25 | -0.05 | -0.10 | 0.44 |
| IV Fiscal Deficit | | | | | | | | |
| a) Combined | -8.99 | -6.42 | -6.80 | -7.88 | -6.87 | -6.69 | -6.95 | -6.19 |
| b) Union | -5.48 | -3.96 | -4.80 | -5.91 | -4.93 | -4.46 | -4.05 | -3.94 |
| c) States | -3.91 | -2.37 | -2.03 | -1.97 | -1.99 | -2.24 | -2.90 | -2.37 |
| V Outstanding Liabilities | | | | | | | | |
| a) Combined | 70.28 | 88.02 | 72.24 | 72.89 | 71.71 | 70.93 | 70.39 | 69.51 |
| b) Union | 53.88 | 61.19 | 50.60 | 51.71 | 50.95 | 50.30 | 49.62 | 48.73 |
| c) States | 27.40 | 31.08 | 23.50 | 22.82 | 22.21 | 21.92 | 22.01 | 22.00 |

Note: Deficit (-)/Surplus (+)

Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics (various years)

2.2 Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers

Resource transfers from the Union Government to States in India, comprising statutory and non-statutory transfers take place through multiple channels. Statutory transfers in the form of share in central taxes and various grants are based on the recommendations of the Union Finance Commissions. Non-statutory revenue transfers are in the form of

plan grants from the Planning Commission, as well as plan and non-plan grants from various central ministries. Central transfers as percent of gross revenue receipts of the Union which was around 34 percent during 2002-03 and 2004-05 increased to about 37 percent in 2005-06 and further to 40.41 percent in 2008-09. Between 2008-09 and 2013-14 it varied within a narrow range of 38 to 41 percent as is evident from table 4.

Table 4: Revenue Transfers from the Union to States

(percent of total transfers)

| Year | Finance Commission Transfers | | | Other Transfers | | | Total Transfers to States | Transfers as % of Gross Revenue Receipts of Union Government |
|------------|------------------------------|-----------|--------------------|---|---------------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------------|--|
| | Share in Central Taxes | FC Grants | Total FC Transfers | Plan Grants through Planning Commission | Non Plan Grants (Non statutory) | Total Other Transfers | | |
| 2000-01 | 58.54 | 13.05 | 71.59 | 25.90 | 2.51 | 28.41 | 100.00 | 36.28 |
| 2001-02 | 56.27 | 13.55 | 69.83 | 28.23 | 1.94 | 30.17 | 100.00 | 37.33 |
| 2002-03 | 57.43 | 10.86 | 68.29 | 29.81 | 1.91 | 31.71 | 100.00 | 34.30 |
| 2003-04 | 58.55 | 9.56 | 68.12 | 29.55 | 2.33 | 31.88 | 100.00 | 34.74 |
| 2004-05 | 60.32 | 9.12 | 69.44 | 29.15 | 1.41 | 30.56 | 100.00 | 34.41 |
| 2005-06 | 56.98 | 14.95 | 71.93 | 25.37 | 2.70 | 28.07 | 100.00 | 37.99 |
| 2006-07 | 57.92 | 13.47 | 71.39 | 25.56 | 3.05 | 28.61 | 100.00 | 37.94 |
| 2007-08 | 59.09 | 10.14 | 69.23 | 27.51 | 3.26 | 30.77 | 100.00 | 37.38 |
| 2008-09 | 57.08 | 9.61 | 66.68 | 29.87 | 3.44 | 33.32 | 100.00 | 40.41 |
| 2009-10 | 55.08 | 9.74 | 64.81 | 30.19 | 4.99 | 35.19 | 100.00 | 41.17 |
| 2010-11 | 59.03 | 8.33 | 67.36 | 28.03 | 4.61 | 32.64 | 100.00 | 37.38 |
| 2011-12 | 59.67 | 10.11 | 69.78 | 28.69 | 1.53 | 30.22 | 100.00 | 43.01 |
| 2012-13 | 62.69 | 9.64 | 72.33 | 27.27 | 0.40 | 27.67 | 100.00 | 40.01 |
| 2013-14 | 62.75 | 10.48 | 73.23 | 25.54 | 1.23 | 26.77 | 100.00 | 38.47 |
| 2014-15 RE | 50.76 | 9.57 | 60.34 | 37.52 | 2.14 | 39.66 | 100.00 | 46.82 |
| 2015-16 BE | 63.05 | 10.58 | 73.63 | 24.24 | 2.13 | 26.37 | 100.00 | 49.22 |

Source: Indian Public Finance Statistics (Various years); and Finance Accounts of the Union Government

During the period 2000-01 to 2013-14, statutory transfers or transfers recommended by Union Finance Commissions are the major source of transfers to states accounting for more than 65 percent of the total transfers (table 4). Post FFC, the share of statutory transfers in total transfers would increase further. Within the Finance Commission transfers, the share in central taxes is predominant, accounting for over 55 percent of total transfers. Finance Commission grants include non-Plan revenue deficit grants, grants to local self-governments, grants for disaster management, sector-specific grants and state-specific grants. Among the non-statutory

transfers, Plan grants by the Planning Commission are predominant while the share of grants (non-plan) other than Finance Commission grants through various central ministries are not significant. Plan grants largely consist of a formula based Normal Central Assistance (NCA) distributed under the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula and Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) which are discretionary in nature. From 2006-07 onwards a substantial portion of plan grants became scheme specific as the focus shifted to CSS and the share of formula-based NCA in plan grants gradually declined. NCA was discontinued from 2015-16.

3. EMERGING TRENDS IN FISCAL TRANSFERS IN RECENT YEARS

Transfers from the Union to states comprise of tax devolution and grants-in-aid. As evident, since 2015-16, tax devolution to states has witnessed a major jump due to the increase in devolution to 42 percent of the divisible pool recommended by the FFC. As a result, states' share in shareable taxes and duties increased from Rs. 3,33,982 crores in 2014-15 to Rs. 5,16,724 crores in 2015-16RE and is budgeted to further increase to Rs. 5,81,065 crores in 2016-17BE (table 5). Grants (inclusive of plan and non-plan grants; and those going through states budgets and to implementing agencies in states bypassing the state budgets) have increased from Rs. 3,45,780 crores to Rs. 3,86,825 crores during the same period and are budgeted to further increase to Rs. 4,67,088 crores in 2016-17BE.

If we consider the quantum of transfers, total central transfer to states as percentage of all states' GSDP increased from 5.34 percent in 2011-12 to 5.50 percent in 2014-15, the terminal year of the TFC award and is budgeted to be 6.70 percent in 2016-17 mainly on account of increase in tax devolution (table 5). Following the implementation of FFC award, tax devolution increased from 2.79 percent of GSDP in 2014-15 to 3.80 percent in 2015-16RE and is budgeted to be 3.71 percent in 2016-17. Grants aggregated across all states (going through state budgets) as percentage of all state GSDP also show a similar trend. Grants as percentage of GSDP increased from 2.25 percent in 2011-12 to 2.71 percent in 2014-15 and further to 2.99 percent in 2016-17BE as evident from table 5 and fig 2.

In addition to the grants that were being routed through state budgets, Union government was making direct transfers to state implementing agencies which were being channelized outside the Consolidated Fund of States. From 2014-15 onwards these grants are routed through the State budgets. Adding grants that were going directly to state implementing

agencies bypassing the state budgets to those routed through state budgets, we find that total grants as a percentage of GSDP have in fact declined from 3.67 percent in 2011-12 to 2.99 percent in 2016-17BE as evident from Fig 3. This is not surprising given that restructuring of grants was done to accommodate enhanced tax devolution.

It is important to include direct central transfers to implementing agencies in states as part of the overall central transfers to states because (a) the State Governments are required to make matching contributions, (b) implementing agencies perform quasi-government functions of delivering public services and (c) these implementing agencies are manned by State Government officials and, in some cases, headed by ministers. The Union Government recognizing this decided to direct all central transfers to states through state budgets from the fiscal year 2014-15 (FFC, 2015).

Including direct transfers to implementing agencies as part of the overall central transfers to states we find that transfers from central government as percentage of GSDP have declined sharply from 6.76 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.67 per cent in 2014-15 (fig 4). Post FFC award (i.e., in 2015-16RE) total central transfers as percentage of GSDP increased by about 1 percentage points to 6.65 percent and in 2016-17 it is budgeted to be around 6.70 percent.

The composition of central transfers has also undergone a change during this period. Share of tax devolution, which is untied and formula based transfer, in overall central transfers has increased from 45.7 percent in 2011-12 to about 55.4 percent in 2016-17BE while that of grants, which are largely discretionary in nature and mostly untied⁴ has declined from 54.3 percent to 44.6 percent during this period (table 5). Chakraborty and Gupta (2016) estimated that the share of untied transfers in total transfers

4) Most of the grants are tied grants. Some of the large untied grants are revenue deficit grants and local body grants of Finance Commission. Two thirds of local body grants of TFC and around 87 percent of FFC local body grants were untied. The share of untied grant in total grants is very small.

Table 5: Central Transfers to States

(Rs. in crores)

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|--|---------|---------|----------|----------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Tax Devolution | 255592 | 291531 | 318275 | 333982 | 516724 | 581065 |
| 2 Grants (through State Budget) | 186229 | 188682 | 205952 | 325236 | 386825 | 467088 |
| 3 Central transfers [1+2] | 441821 | 480213 | 524227 | 659218 | 903549 | 1048153 |
| 4 All States' GSDP | 8272575 | 9421443 | 10728508 | 11990017 | 13595030 | 15647672 |
| Central Transfers (% of GSDP) | 5.34 | 5.10 | 4.89 | 5.50 | 6.65 | 6.70 |
| a) Tax Devolution (% of GSDP) | 3.09 | 3.09 | 2.97 | 2.79 | 3.80 | 3.71 |
| b) Grants through state budget (% of GSDP) | 2.25 | 2.00 | 1.92 | 2.71 | 2.85 | 2.99 |
| 5 Grants (outside State Budget) | 117013 | 110966 | 125203 | 20543 | | |
| 6 Total Grants (through & outside State Budget) [2+5] | 303243 | 299647 | 331155 | 345780 | 386825 | 467088 |
| 7 Total Central Transfers (through & outside state budgets) [3+5] | 558834 | 591178 | 649430 | 679762 | 903549 | 1048153 |
| Share of Total Central Transfers (through & outside state budget) as % of GSDP | 6.76 | 6.27 | 6.05 | 5.67 | 6.65 | 6.70 |
| a) Total Grants (through & outside State Budget) as % of GSDP | 3.67 | 3.18 | 3.09 | 2.88 | 2.85 | 2.99 |
| b) Grants outside State Budget (% of GSDP) | 1.41 | 1.18 | 1.17 | 0.17 | | |
| Composition of Central Transfers (%) | | | | | | |
| Share in Central taxes & duties | 45.74 | 49.31 | 49.01 | 49.13 | 57.19 | 55.44 |
| Grants (through & outside State Budget) | 54.26 | 50.69 | 50.99 | 50.87 | 42.81 | 44.56 |
| Total Transfers | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |

Note: (i) GSDP is GSDP at market price and is at current prices (2011-12 series).

(ii) GSDP numbers (2011-12 series) for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 is available for all states. For 2015-16 GSDP numbers are available for only 14 states. In order to project GSDP for 2015-16 (for 15 states) and for 2016-17 for all 29 states we follow the following steps: First, calculate for each state the average annual growth rate of GSDP for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. Second, apply the annual average growth rate to respective states' latest available GSDP (either for 2014-15 or 2015-16) to get projected GSDP numbers for the year 2015-16 for 15 states and projected GSDP for the year 2016-17 for all 29 states.

(iii) Grants (outside state budget) are grants going directly to state-implementing agencies outside state budget.

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents of States; GSDP from Central Statistical Organisation (CSO); GSDP of West Bengal (2011-12 to 2015-16) is from the state's Economic Review 2015-16.

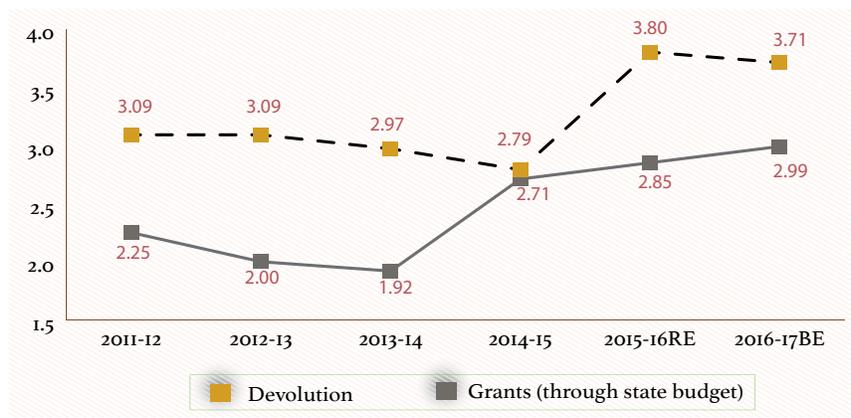
would be around 75 per cent in 2016-17BE if we add untied grants⁵ with tax devolution.

Alternatively, intergovernmental transfers can be broadly classified into general-purpose (unconditional) and specific-purpose (conditional or ear-

marked) transfers. General-purpose transfers are provided as general budget support and are unconditional in nature. They are intended to preserve local fiscal autonomy and enhance inter-jurisdictional equity (Boadway and Shah, 2007). Specific-purpose transfers, on the other hand are conditional

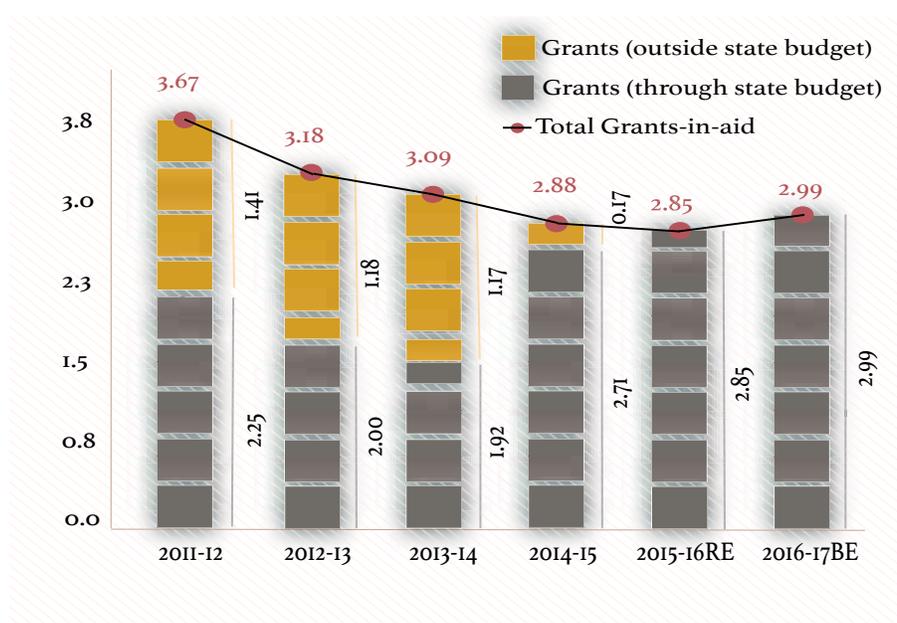
5) Some of the large untied grants are revenue deficit grants and local body grants of Finance Commission. Two-thirds of local body grants of TFC and around 87 percent of FFC local body grants were untied.

Figure 2: Central transfers to states (% of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

Figure 3: Central grants to states (% of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

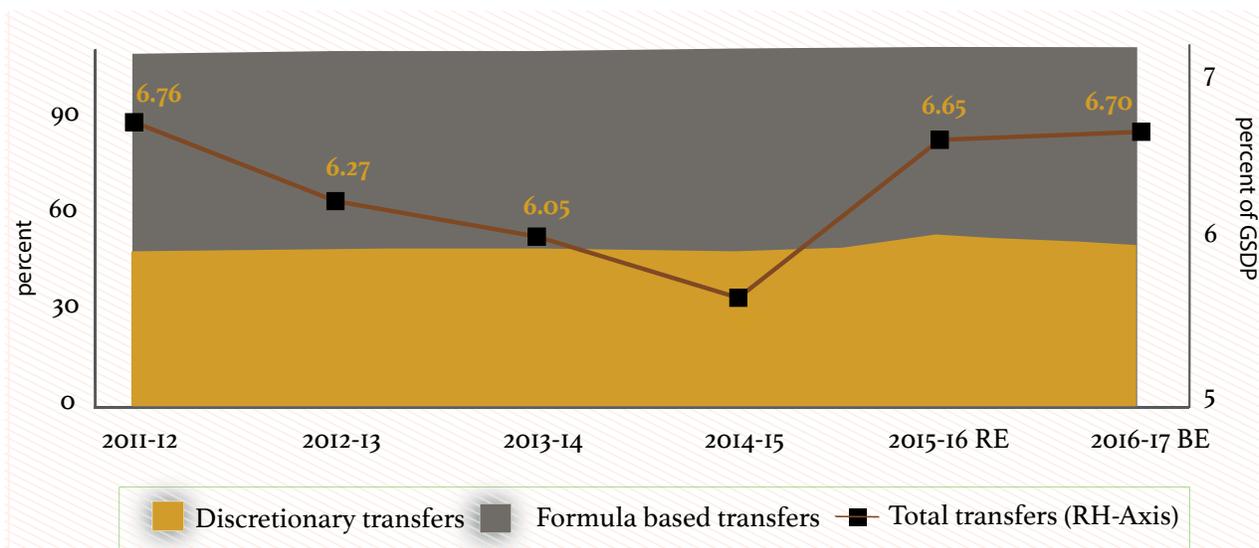
in nature and are intended to provide incentives to sub-national governments to undertake specific programs or activities. We have considered tax devolution to states by the Finance Commissions, NCA (or plan grants to states through the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula) and the post-devolution Non-plan Revenue Deficit Grants⁶ recommended by Finance Commissions as General Purpose transfers while all other transfers to states (plan and non-plan) are clubbed together as Specific Purpose transfers. Fig 5 shows the general purpose and specific purpose transfers as percent of total transfers in India since 2010-11. The share of general purpose transfers in total transfers increased from 50.61 percent in 2010-11 to 62.60 percent in 2015-16RE while that

of specific purpose transfers have declined from 49.39 percent to 37.40 percent during this period. In other words there has been a decline in the share of conditional and tied transfers in recent years while unconditional or general purpose transfers have become more dominant form of transfers thereby providing greater fiscal autonomy to the sub-national governments.

With the decrease in the share of discretionary and tied transfers in total transfers, states now have relatively higher untied fiscal space and therefore fiscal autonomy. However, the impact of these policy changes i.e., increase in tax devolution by FFC and subsequent restructuring of grants by the Union

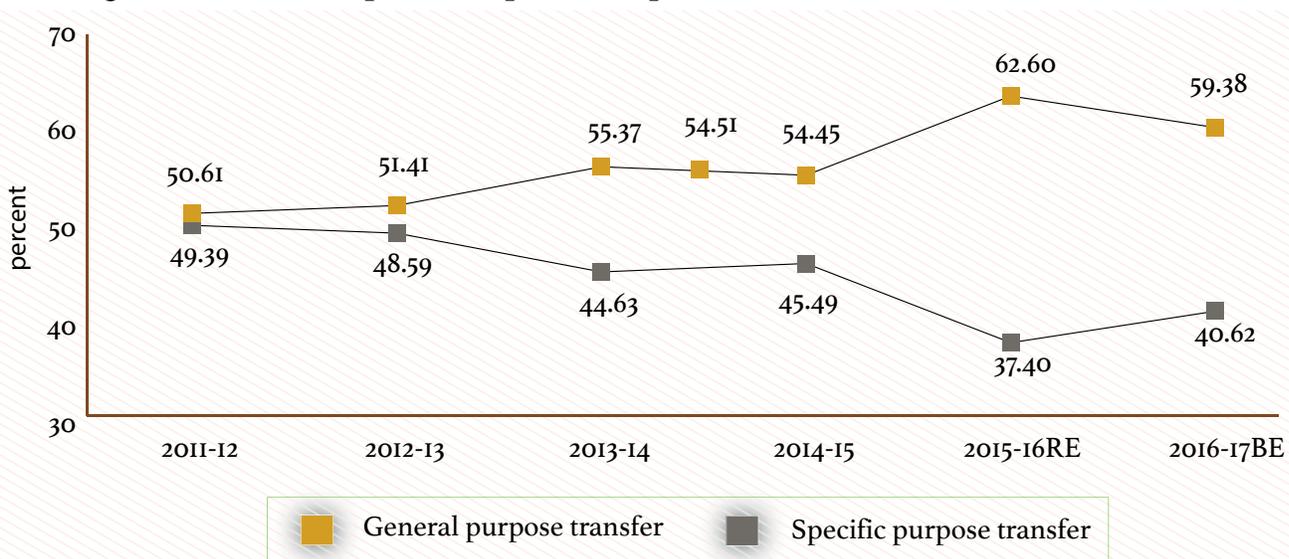
6) In case of FFC it is the post-devolution Revenue Deficit Grant.

Figure 4: Overall transfers from Central Government



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

Figure 5: General Purpose and Specific Purpose Transfers as Percent of Total Transfers

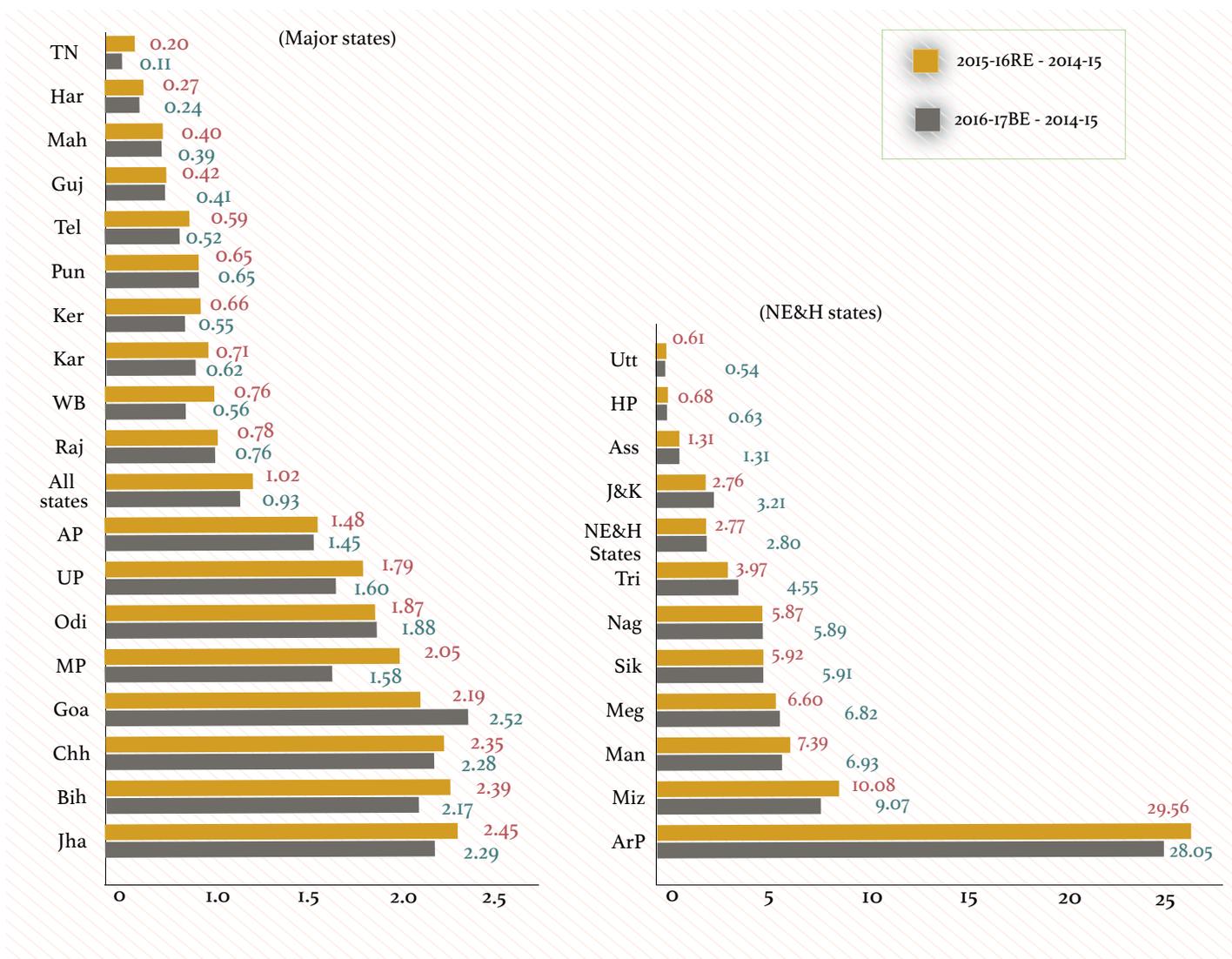


Source: Finance Accounts and Budget document of States; Ministry of Finance, Government of India

Government will not be uniform across states. Let us now look at the impact of these policy changes on the fiscal space of individual states. The analysis is done by taking the difference of values of key parameters viz. tax devolution, grants-in-aid, total central transfers (all expressed as percentage of GSDP) between (a) 2014-15, the terminal year of the TFC award and 2015-16RE, the first year of the FFC award and (b) 2014-15 and 2016-17BE, the latest year for which data on states finances are available. Figure 6 shows the change in tax devolution (as percentage of GSDP) between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE and between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE. The states are arranged in descending order of difference between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE. As evident from

fig 6 all states have benefited from the increase in tax devolution recommended by FFC in 2016-17BE and 2015-16RE as compared to 2014-15. All states' average increase in tax devolution ranges between 0.93 to 1.02 percent of GSDP. States that have benefited the most are Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, UP and Andhra Pradesh. For Tamil Nadu and Haryana the increase in devolution has been very marginal. In the case of North Eastern and Himalayan (NE&H) States, the state which has gained the most is Arunachal Pradesh while the increase is lowest for Uttarakhand and Himachal Pradesh. The substantial increase in tax devolution to Arunachal Pradesh is mainly due to the inclusion of forest cover criteria by FFC in

Figure 6: Change in Tax Devolution to States (as percent of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

determining its inter se share for states. For NE&H states the average increase in tax devolution ranges between 2.77 to 2.80 percent of NE&H states' combined GSDP.

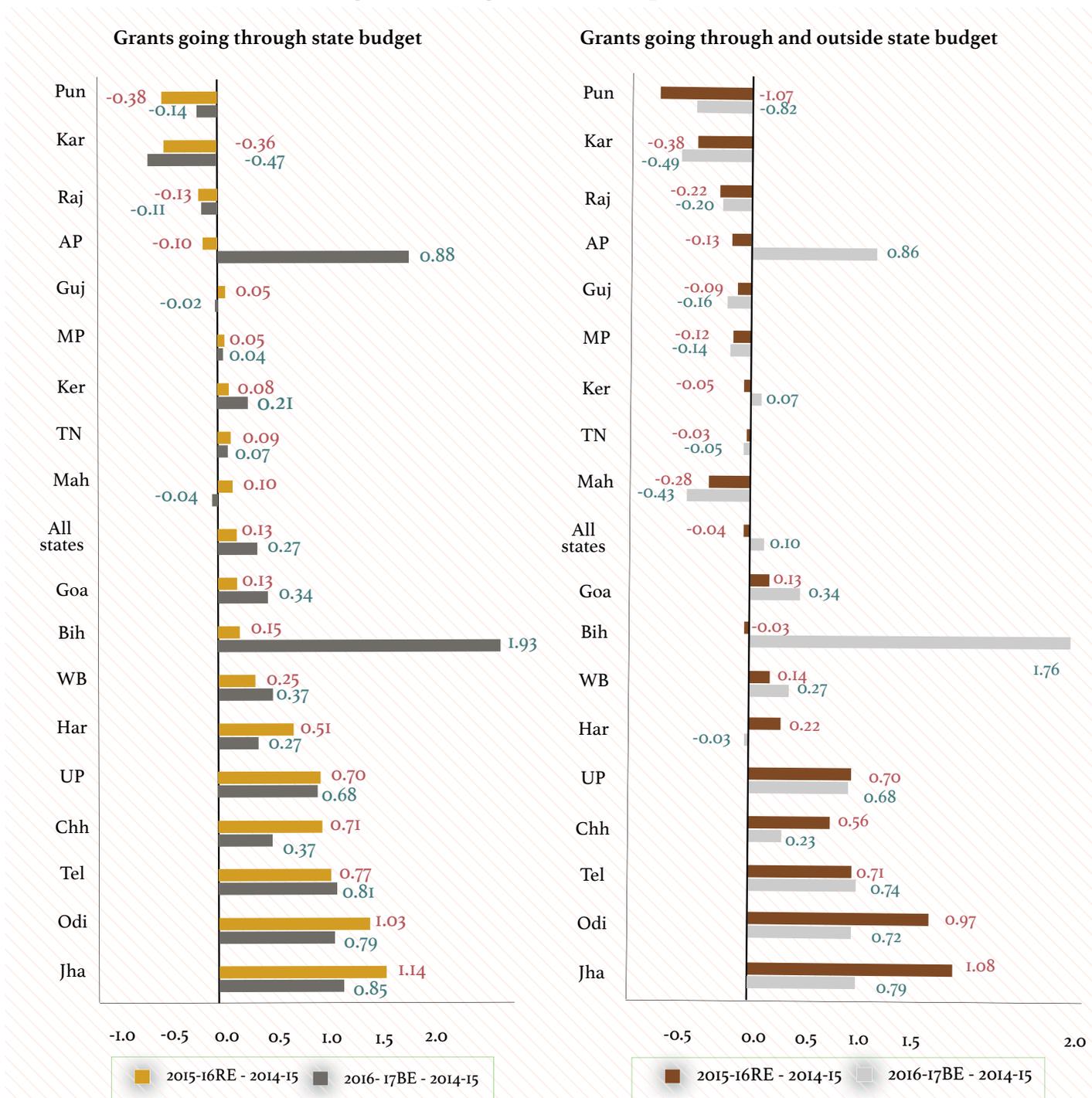
We also examine the change in grants-in-aid to states as percentage of GSDP between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE and between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE. Let us first look at grants-in-aid to 18 major states. Between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE, we find grants going through state budgets as percentage of GSDP to have increased for most of the states (fig 7a). States experiencing a decline in grants are Punjab, Karnataka, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. Including grants going directly to the state implementing agencies routed outside the state budgets, we find total grants as percentage GSDP to have declined in 10 states (see fig 7b). Grants aggregating across

all states as percent of GSDP declined by about 0.04 percent of GSDP during this period.

Considering the change in grants between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE we find grants going through state budgets as percentage of GSDP have declined in 5 states - Punjab, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Gujarat, and Maharashtra. If we include it with the grants going outside the state budgets, we find that the number of states where grants, as percent of GSDP, have declined have increased to 8 (fig 7b).

Fig 8 shows the change in grants as percentage of GSDP in the NE&H states. Not many states show an increase in grants going through state budgets between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE. States where the share of grants going through state budgets has increased during this period are Himachal Pradesh,

Figure 7: Change in Grants (as percent of GSDP)



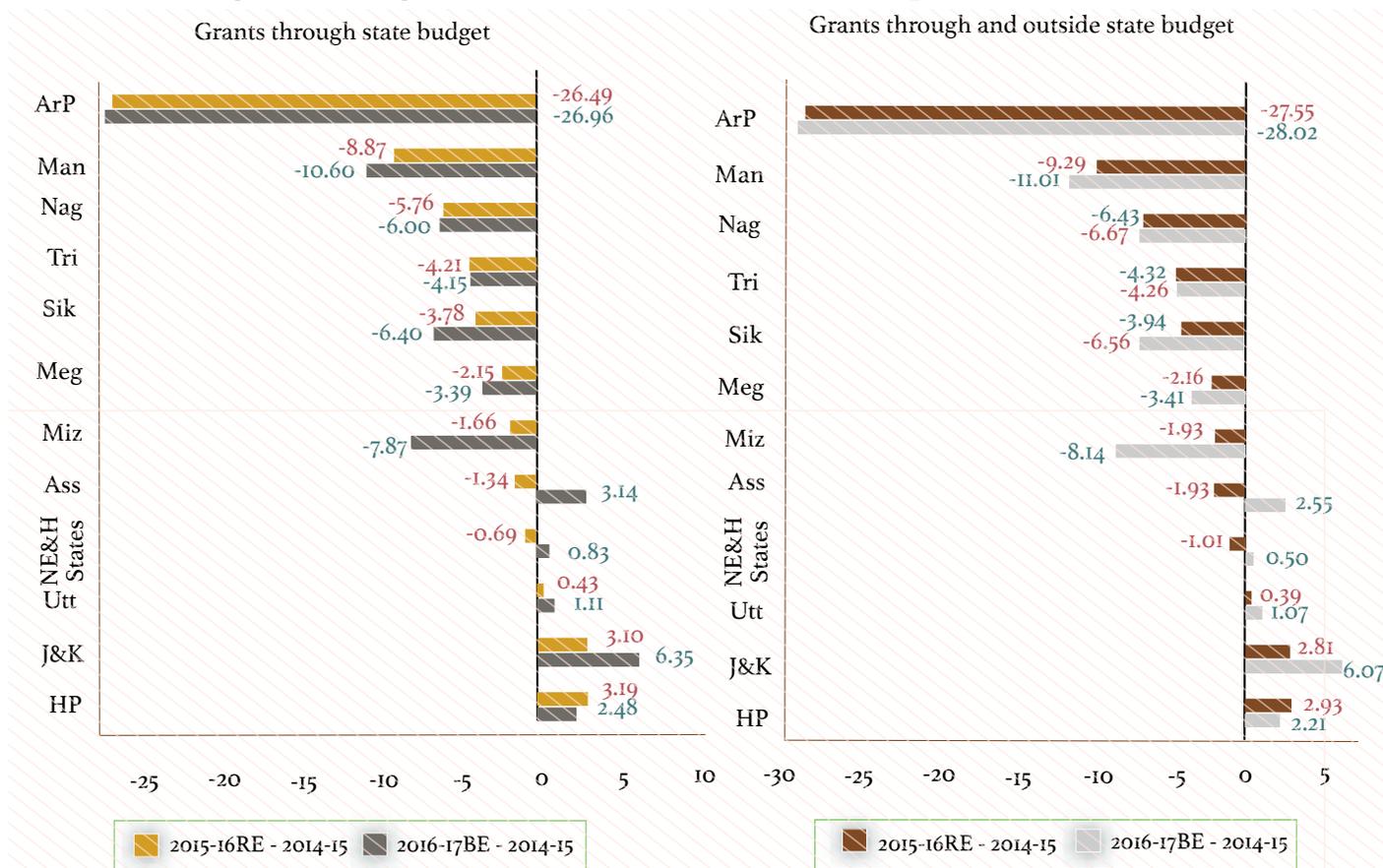
Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

J&K and Uttarakhand. If we consider the change in such grants between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE, we find the grants as percentage of GSDP to have increased in 4 states namely, J&K, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttarakhand (fig 8a). Including grants going outside the state budgets to the implanting agencies in the state, one finds the same set of states to have experienced an increase in grants between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE and between 2014-15 and

2016-17BE.

State-wise analysis reveal that while all states benefited from the increase in tax devolution in 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE as compared to 2014-15, many of them experienced a reduction in central grants during this period. State wise combined effect of increased devolution and reduction in central grants is presented in fig 9. Between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE

Figure 8: Change in Grants-in-aid to NE&H States (as percent of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

and 2014-15 and 2016-17BE we see that most states have benefitted from the increased transfers from Union Government. The all states' average increase in transfers as has been respectively 0.83 percent and 0.98 percent of GSDP. However, states where transfers as percentage of GSDP have declined between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE are Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura. Between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE, transfers as percentage of GSDP are budgeted to decline in Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Punjab and Maharashtra.

From the above discussion, we see that the impact of recent policy changes on central transfers to states has been different across states. While most states seems to have benefitted by an increase in transfers in 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE as compared to 2014-15, five states experiences a decline in overall transfers as percentage of GSDP. These are Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura (between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE) and Manipur, Nagaland,

Sikkim, Punjab and Maharashtra (between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE)

As part of its restructuring of grants, for many of the schemes, the union government changed the sharing pattern between the state and the union.⁷ Chakraborty and Gupta (2016) estimated that the schemes which would require higher contribution by states accounted for about 73 percent of the allocated expenditure under centrally sponsored schemes in 2016-17BE. The states would now have to contribute a higher share from its own budgets for these central schemes. This, in effect means that states would have to make efforts to raise their own revenues or else would be faced with a reduction in their fiscal space. Though, the FFC award has been considered a game changer in providing fiscal autonomy to the states through higher tax devolution, it has also been argued that restructuring of non-finance commission grants have reduced untied fiscal space to states (Chakraborty 2015, 2016;

7) For the Core Schemes the sharing pattern between states and union would be in the ratio of 90:10 in case of northeastern and Himalayan states, and 60:40 for all other states. For Optional Schemes, the sharing pattern would be 80:20 for North-Eastern and Himalayan states and 50:50 for other states.

Figure 9: Change in Central Transfers (going through and outside State Budgets) (as percent of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

Kotasthane and Ramachandra 2015; Odisha Budget and Accountability Centre 2015; Reddy 2015). In

the following section we look at the own revenue efforts of states.

4. OWN REVENUES OF STATES

If we consider own revenues of states, we find that between 2011-12 and 2016-17BE, own revenues aggregated across all states as percentage of all states' GSDP declined marginally from 7.94 percent to 7.73 percent. The decline in own revenues is attributed to a fall in own-tax revenues which declined from 6.74 percent to 6.48 percent during this period (table 6). Own non-tax revenues, on the other hand show a marginal increase.

Analysis of own-tax revenues reveal that the most important state tax is the Sales tax/VAT which account for about 62-63 percent of own-tax revenues in aggregate. The other important state taxes

are State Excise and Stamp and Registration fees. These three taxes together account for more than 86 percent of own-tax revenues of states taken as a whole as evident from table 7. Eight states account for about 70 percent of own tax revenues of all states taken together. These are Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana), Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal.

As percentage of all states GSDP, these taxes also show a marginal decline between 2011-12 and 2016-17BE. State Sales tax as percent of GSDP declined from 4.17 percent in 2011-12 to 4.11 percent in

Table 6: Own Revenues of States

(Rs. in crores)

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| Own Tax Revenue (OTR) | 557396 | 654550 | 712417 | 766517 | 891055 | 1014303 |
| Own Non-Tax Revenue (ONTR) | 99128 | 117262 | 132543 | 140926 | 163523 | 194926 |
| Own Revenue Receipts (ORR) | 656523 | 771811 | 844960 | 907443 | 1054578 | 1209230 |
| OTR as % of GSDP | 6.74 | 6.95 | 6.64 | 6.39 | 6.55 | 6.48 |
| ONTR as % of GSDP | 1.20 | 1.24 | 1.24 | 1.18 | 1.20 | 1.25 |
| ORR as % of GSDP | 7.94 | 8.19 | 7.88 | 7.57 | 7.76 | 7.73 |

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents of States.

2016-17BE, State Excise from 0.87 percent to 0.76 percent and Stamp and Registration Fees from 0.78 percent to 0.70 percent during this period.

State wise analysis shows that among the major states, own revenues as percentage of GSDP in 2015-16RE is lower than that in 2014-15 in 8 states namely, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, West Bengal, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Goa and Kerala. Among the NE&H states we find, with the exception of J&K, Uttarakhand, and Assam, all the other states report a fall in their own revenues during this period (fig 10). States which show an increase in own revenues by more than 1 percent of GSDP during this period are Telangana, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, J&K, and Uttarakhand. All states' average own revenues show a marginal increase of 0.19 percent during this period.

Comparing the change in own revenues (as percentage of GSDP) between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE we see that among the 18 major states, 8 states show a decline in own revenues. Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh report a decline of more than 0.75 percent of GSDP during this period. Among the NE&H states J&K, Uttarakhand, Assam and Meghalaya budgeted for an increase in own revenues with Sikkim and Himachal Pradesh reporting a decline of more than 1 percent of GSDP.

Expenditures by State governments depend upon resources available with them which in turn is a function of their own revenue efforts and transfers from higher levels of Government (i.e., Central government). Table 8 lists states whose total revenue receipts (TRR) as percent of GSDP are lower in (a) 2016-17BE and (b) 2015-16RE than those in

Table 7: Composition of Own Tax Revenues of States

| | (percent) | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
| State Sales Tax/VAT | 61.91 | 61.70 | 63.72 | 63.33 | 63.04 | 63.39 |
| State Excise | 12.88 | 12.62 | 11.42 | 11.70 | 12.05 | 11.77 |
| Stamp & Registration Fees | 11.55 | 11.55 | 10.85 | 10.96 | 10.86 | 10.73 |
| Other State Taxes | 13.67 | 14.13 | 14.01 | 14.01 | 14.06 | 14.11 |
| Total | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 | 100.00 |
| As % of GDP | | | | | | |
| State Sales Tax/VAT | 4.17 | 4.29 | 4.23 | 4.05 | 4.13 | 4.11 |
| State Excise | 0.87 | 0.88 | 0.76 | 0.75 | 0.79 | 0.76 |
| Stamp & Registration Fees | 0.78 | 0.80 | 0.72 | 0.70 | 0.71 | 0.70 |
| Other State Taxes | 0.92 | 0.98 | 0.93 | 0.90 | 0.92 | 0.91 |

Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

Table 8: Change in Total Revenue Receipts

(percent of GSDP)

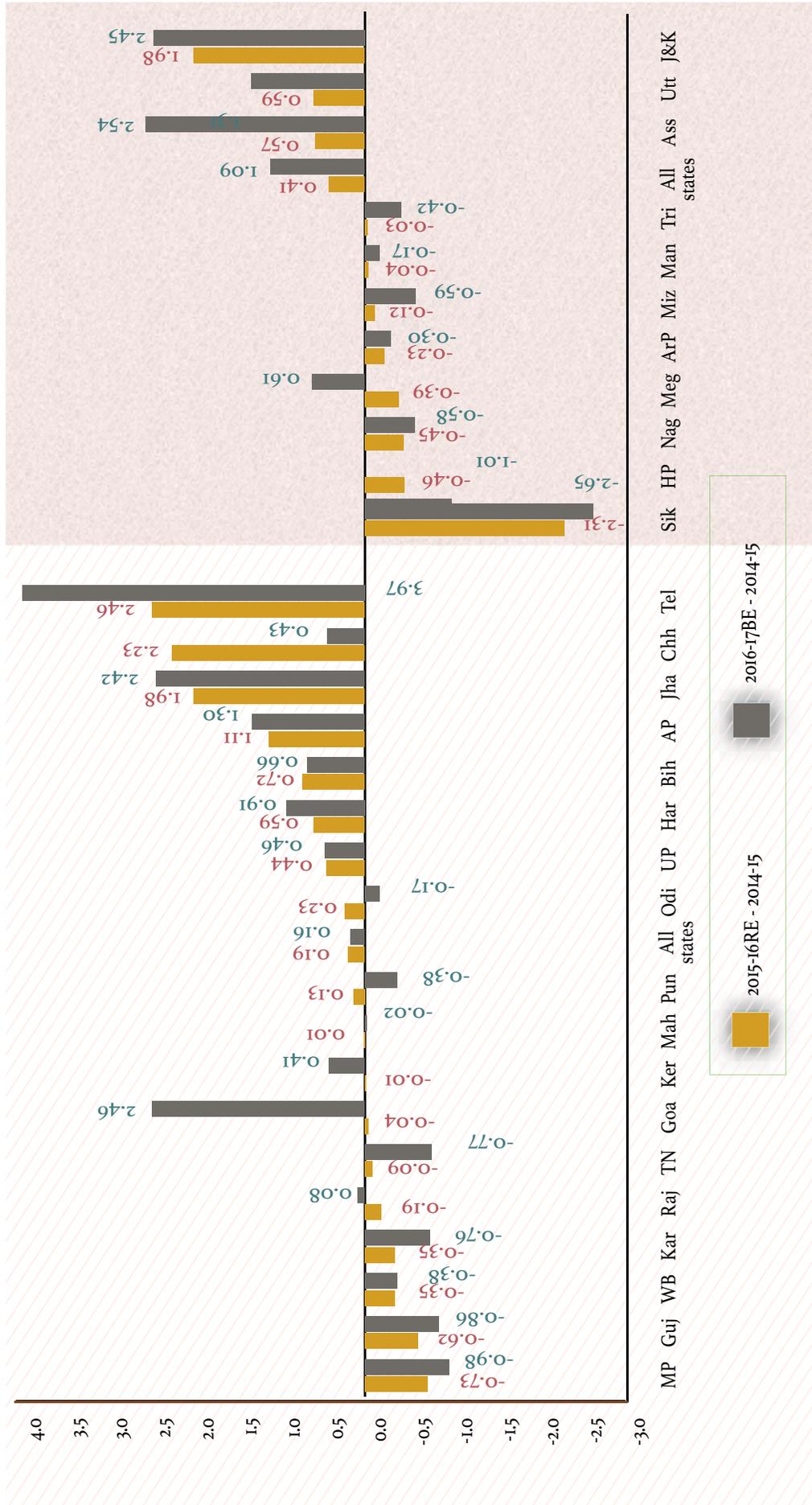
| Between 2016-17 BE & 2014-15 | Between 2015-16 RE & 2014-15 |
|--|--|
| 5 States: Guj (-0.61), Kar (-0.64), Mah (-0.07), Pun (-0.55), TN (-0.71) | 3 States: Guj (-0.28), Kar (-0.02), Pun (-0.29) |
| 5 States: ArP (-0.27), Man (-4.25), Nag(-1.35), Sik (-3.30), Tri (-0.14) | 5 States: Ass(-0.05), Man(-1.94), Nag(-1.00), Sik (-0.32), Tri (-0.38) |

Note: Figures in parenthesis refer to decrease in total revenue receipts (TRR) as percentage of GSDP in 2015-16RE over 2011-12 and 2014-15.

2014-15. From the table we see that TRR were lower for 10 states in 2016-17BE as compared to those in 2014-15 and for 8 states when we compare 2015-16RE with 2014-15. However, the states where TRR

is lower in both 2016-17BE and 2015-16RE as compared to 2014-15 are Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura (7 states) as evident from table 8.

Figure 10: Change in Own Revenue Receipts of States (as percent of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

5. EXPENDITURE PROFILE OF STATES

In the preceding sections we examined the impact of recent policy developments on revenue receipts of states. This section analyses the impact on their expenditures. Trends in expenditures aggregated across all states during 2011-12 to 2015-16RE show that both revenue and capital expenditures have increased as percentage of all states' GSDP (table 9). The all states' total expenditure as percentage of GSDP increased from 15.06 percent in 2011-12 to 17.44 percent in 2015-16RE and is budgeted to be around 17.13 percent in 2016-17BE. The capital expenditure, during this period increased from 2.07 percent to 2.81 percent and is budgeted to further increase to 2.84 percent in 2016-17BE. Expenditures on social services, economic services, education (i.e., Education, Arts, Sports and Culture)⁸ and health (i.e., Medical and Public Health)⁹ as percentage of

GSDP also show an increasing trend during this period as evident from table 9.

However, it should be noted that the expenditure figures prior to 2014-15 are not strictly comparable with those after 2014-15. This is because prior to 2014-15, the state budgets reported expenditures of state government's share under grants that were going to implementing agencies bypassing the state budgets while the expenditure of Central Government's share was not reported as it was not state government's expenditure. From 2014-15, as all central grants were being routed through state budgets, the entire expenditure (including that of central government's share) under these grants became state government's expenditure.

Table 9: Trends in Expenditure Aggregated Across States

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|--|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|------------|------------|
| Total Expenditure | 1245896.0 | 1424885.9 | 1600407.8 | 1868633.0 | 2371486.5 | 2680282.0 |
| (% of GSDP) | 15.06 | 15.12 | 14.92 | 15.58 | 17.44 | 17.13 |
| Revenue Expenditure | 1074547.5 | 1231704.0 | 1379818.5 | 1601681.4 | 1989291.5 | 2236534.6 |
| (% of GSDP) | 12.99 | 13.07 | 12.86 | 13.36 | 14.63 | 14.29 |
| Capital Expenditure | 171348.5 | 193181.9 | 220589.3 | 266951.7 | 382195.0 | 443747.4 |
| (% of GSDP) | 2.07 | 2.05 | 2.06 | 2.23 | 2.81 | 2.84 |
| Expenditure on Social Services | 461257.7 | 529977.5 | 601805.1 | 684180.2 | 900815.2 | 1007781.9 |
| (% of GSDP) | 5.58 | 5.63 | 5.61 | 5.71 | 6.63 | 6.44 |
| Expenditure on Education | 221467.2 | 251998.0 | 281884.9 | 318844.8 | 392341.5 | 439834.7 |
| (% of GSDP) | 2.68 | 2.67 | 2.63 | 2.66 | 2.89 | 2.81 |
| Expenditure on Health | 49085.4 | 56853.3 | 64180.6 | 79279.8 | 103645.1 | 117967.5 |
| (% of GSDP) | 0.59 | 0.60 | 0.60 | 0.66 | 0.76 | 0.75 |
| Expenditure on Economic Service | 354961.1 | 414728.8 | 453947.6 | 581692.0 | 760590.3 | 839743.9 |
| (% of GSDP) | 4.29 | 4.40 | 4.23 | 4.85 | 5.59 | 5.37 |

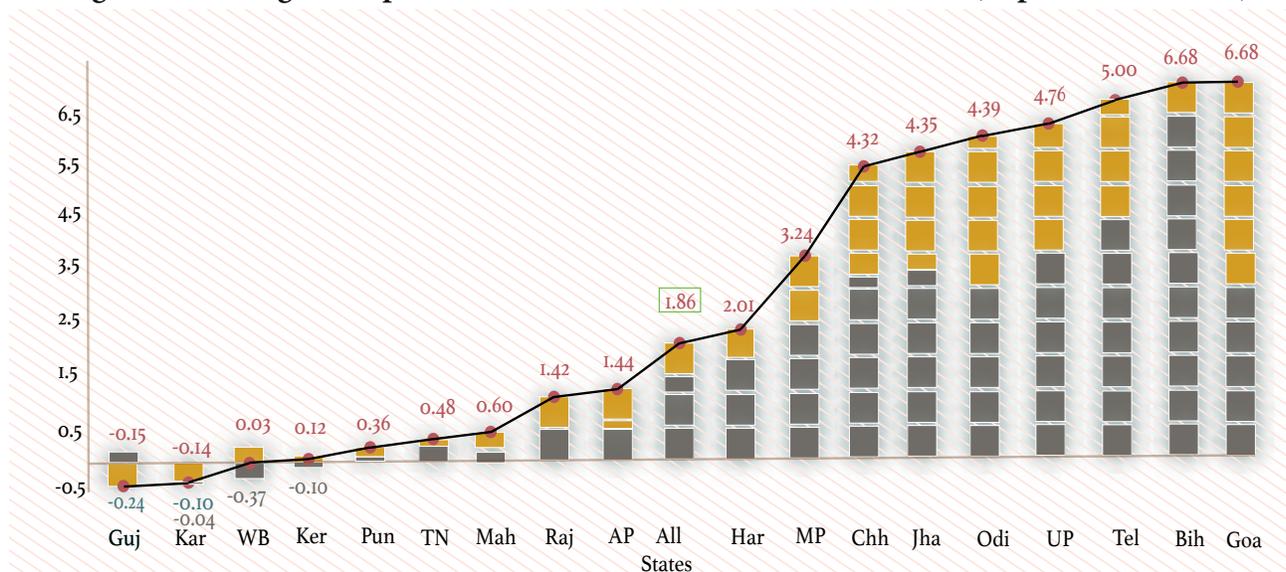
(Rs. in crores)

Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

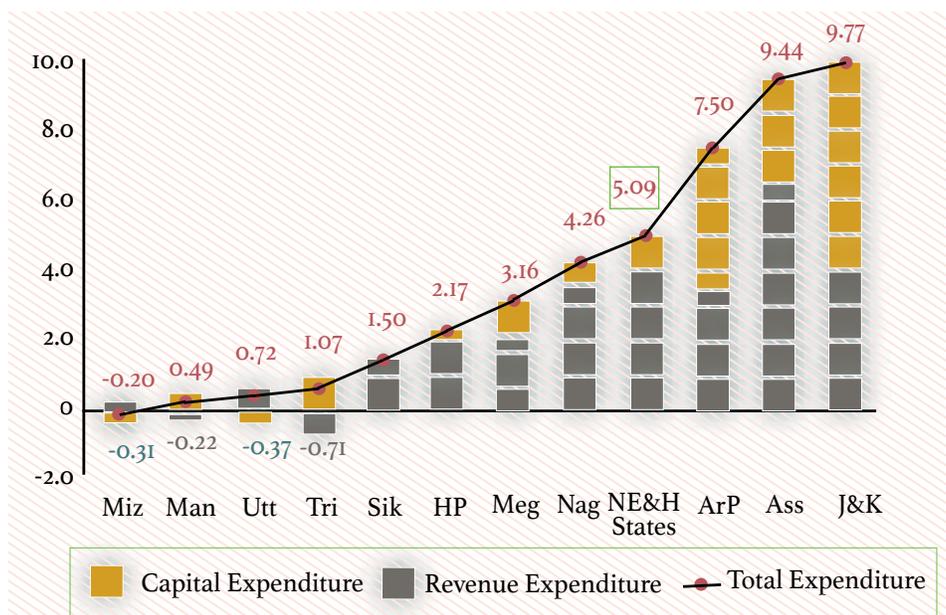
8) This consists of Major Budget Heads 2202 (General Education), 2203 (Technical Education), 2204 (Sports and Youth Service), 2205 (Art and Culture) and 4202 (Capital Outlay on Education, Sports, Art and Culture).

9) This consists of Major Budget Heads 2210 (Medical and Public Health) and 4210 (Capital outlay on Medical and Public Health).

Figure 11: Change in Expenditures between 2015-16RE and 2014-15 (as percent of GSDP)



NE&H States



Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

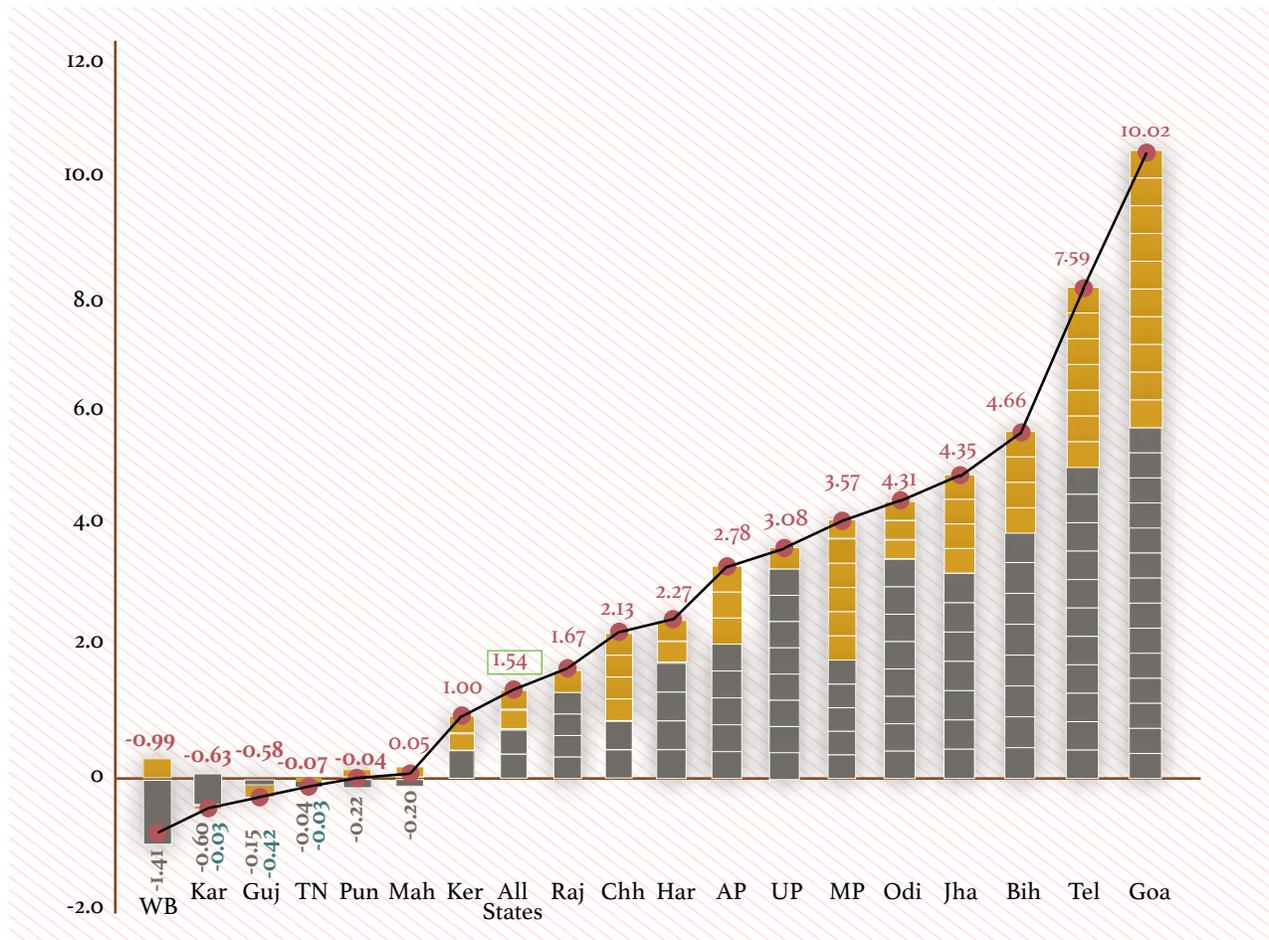
Although expenditures aggregated across all states show an increasing trend due to the change in the accounting practice, there are variations across states. Let us now look at the behavior of different components of expenditure (for example, revenue and capital expenditures, expenditures on social services and economic services, and expenditures on education, health) across different states. This is done by examining the difference in expenditures expressed as percentage of GSDP in 2014-15 and 2015-16RE and between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE.

Fig 11 shows the change in expenditure (revenue, capital and total expenditure) between 2014-15

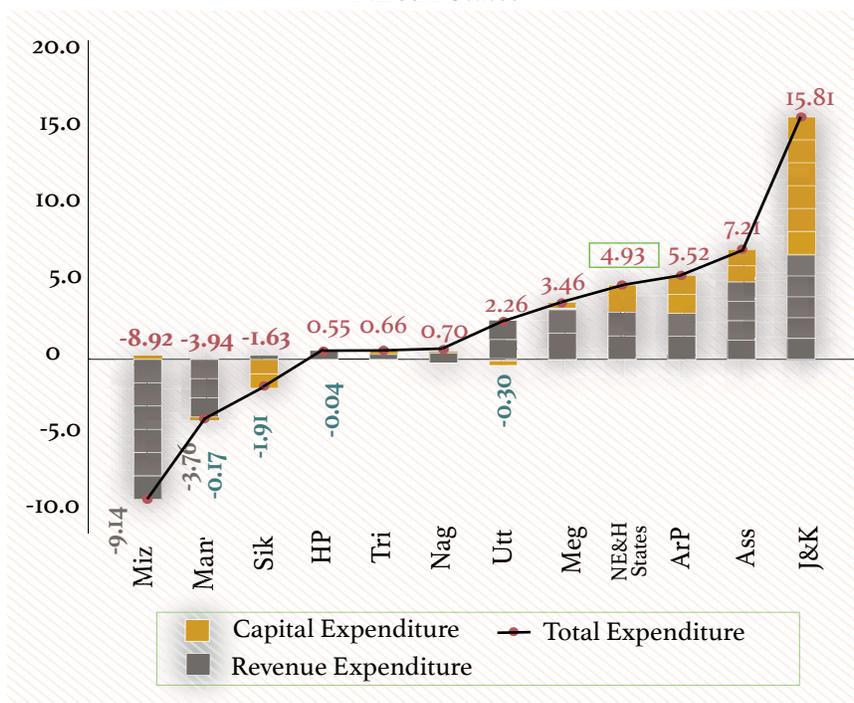
and 2015-16RE. States where total expenditures as percentage of GSDP have declined in 2015-16RE are Gujarat, Karnataka and Mizoram. In Gujarat and Mizoram the decline in total expenditure is due to the decrease in capital expenditure while in Karnataka there is a decline in both revenue and capital expenditure. The states where capital expenditure as percentage of GSDP have declined during this period are Gujarat, Karnataka, Mizoram and Uttarakhand while states which are faced with a reduction in revenue expenditure are Karnataka, Kerala, West Bengal, Manipur and Tripura.

Comparing expenditures as percentage of GSDP

Figure 12: Change in Expenditures between 2016-17BE and 2014-15 (as percent of GSDP)



NE&H States

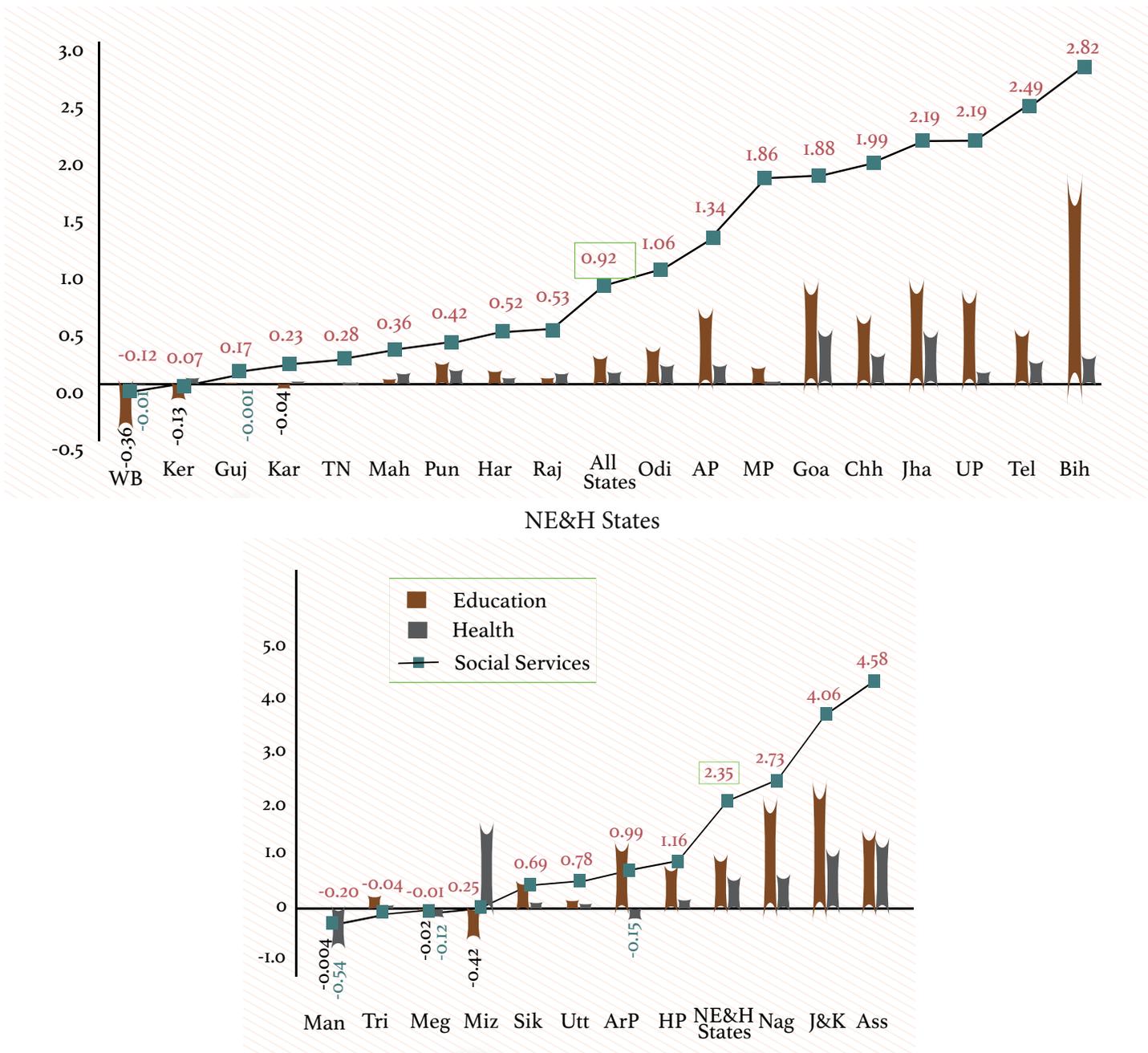


Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE we find total expenditures to have declined in 2016-17BE in 8

states: Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim (fig

Figure 13: Change in Expenditure on Social Services, Education & Health between 2014-15 & 2015-16RE (percent of GSDP)

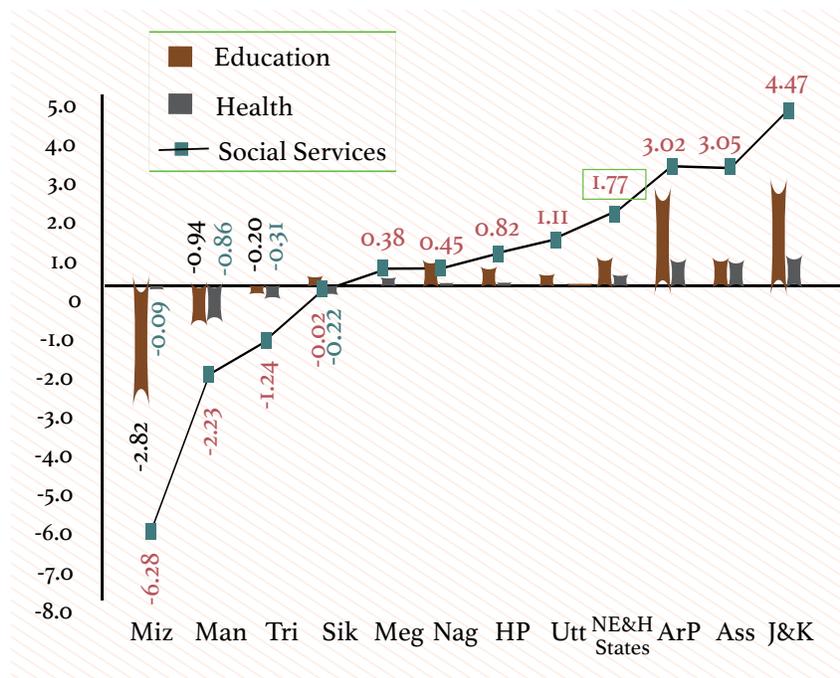
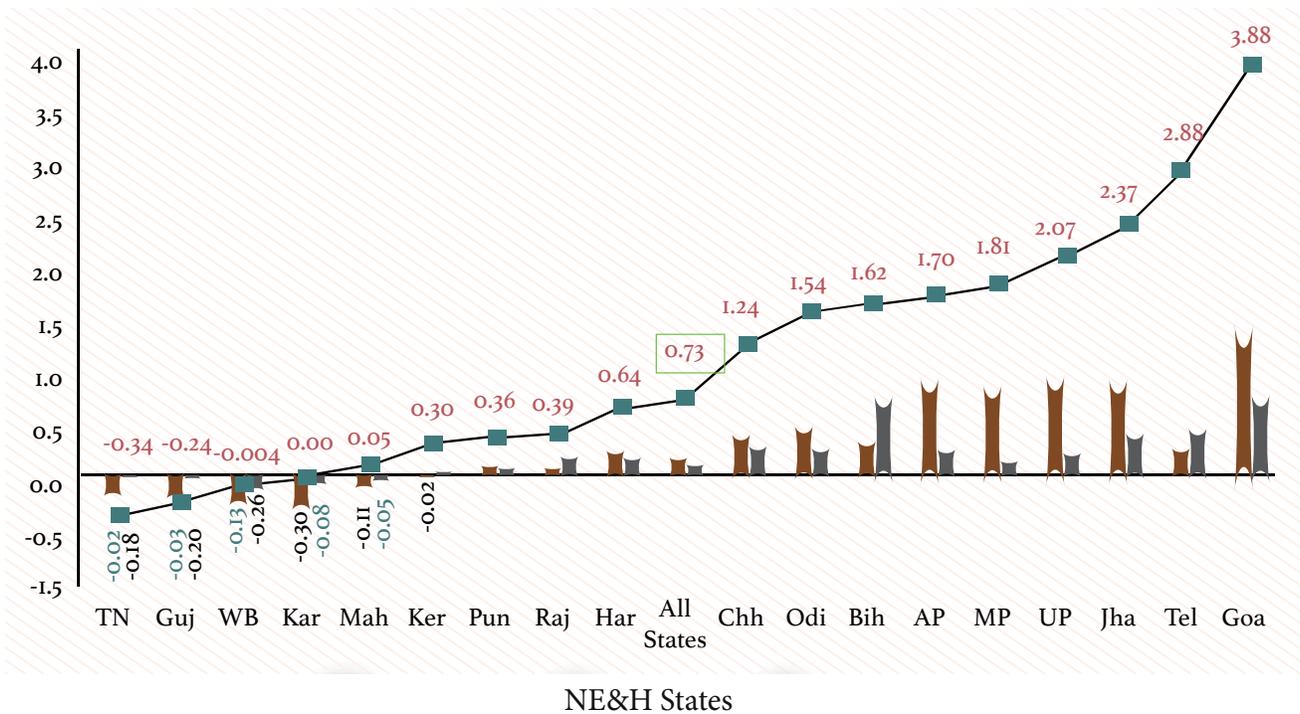


Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

12). Of these Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, and Manipur budgeted for a decline in both revenue and capital expenditures while West Bengal, Punjab, Maharashtra and Mizoram budgeted for a decline in revenue expenditure only. Capital expenditure is also budgeted to decline in Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. Reduction in central transfers as percentage of GSDP in many states will have implications on expenditures, especially social sector expenditures by states. The expenditure behavior of states will also be influenced by the change

in the composition of central transfers in favour of untied and formula based transfers as the states will now have relatively more untied funds at their disposal to spend on items/sectors in accordance to their priorities. We examine the impact of these on expenditures on social services in states and within the social services we focus on the two most important sectors, education (i.e., Education, Arts, Sports and Culture) and health (i.e., Medical and Public Health).

Figure 14: Change in Expenditure on Social Services, Education & Health between 2014-15 & 2016-17BE (percent of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts and 2016-17 Budget documents of States.

Let us first examine the expenditures as percentage of GDP made by both the Union Government and State Governments and also the combined expenditure by them towards social sector. This is presented in table 10. From the table one can see that, as expected, the sub-national governments account for most of the expenditures on social services while the share of the national government is small. The combined social sector expenditure as percent of GDP

which fluctuated within a narrow range of 6.92 to 7.04 percent during 2011-12 to 2013-14 sharply declined to 6.12 percent in 2014-15 largely due to the fall in social services expenditure (both revenue and capital) by the Union government from 1.23 percent in 2013-14 to 0.52 percent in 2014-15. Social Sector expenditures by state governments (as percent on GDP) which includes both Union Government's and State Governments' share in social sector grants

Table 10: Social Sector Expenditure*(as % of GDP)*

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| By State Governments | 5.71 | 5.70 | 5.76 | 5.60 | 6.59 | 6.61 |
| By Union Government | 1.33 | 1.22 | 1.23 | 0.52 | 0.69 | 0.65 |
| Combined | 7.04 | 6.92 | 6.98 | 6.12 | 7.27 | 7.26 |

Note: Social Sector Expenditure by Union government presented in the table comprise total expenditure (both revenue and capital) on social services by the Union Government and does not include Union Government's share in grants/transfers meant for social sector to States under Central and State Plan Schemes and also through CSS. Social sector expenditures by States include both Union's and States' share in Central Schemes for social sector and also state governments' own expenditures (both revenue and capital) on social services.

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents of Union and State Governments.

declined marginally from 5.71 percent in 2011-12 to 5.60 percent in 2014-15. In 2016-17BE, the social sector expenditures as percent of GDP was budgeted to be 7.26 percent with states contributing 6.61 percent and the rest (0.65 percent) being contributed by the Union Government.

If we look at the change in social sector expenditures between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE, we find that expenditures in social services as percentage of GSDP have declined in West Bengal (fig 13) among the major Indian states and in Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura among the north-eastern and Himalayan states. States where expenditures on social services, education and health as percentage of GSDP have declined are West Bengal, Manipur & Meghalaya (social services, Education & Health); Tripura (social services); Karnataka, Kerala, Mizoram (Education); and Gujarat, Arunachal Pradesh (Health) as evident from fig 13. Examining the change in social sector expenditure as percentage of GSDP between

2014-15 and 2016-17BE we find such expenditures to have declined in Gujarat, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal (Social services, Education and Health); Karnataka, and Maharashtra (Education and Health); Sikkim (Social services and Health); and Kerala (Education) as can be seen from fig 14.

From Figure 13 and 14 we observe that Odisha, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh which are low per capita income states show an increase in expenditures in social services, education and health as percentage of GSDP. This is encouraging as these states are ranked low in terms of Human Development Index (HDI). With greater fiscal autonomy, these states seems to have increased the allocations under social services. Moreover, these states also show an increase in capital expenditure (as percentage of GSDP) during the period under consideration (figs 11 and 12).

6. DEFICITS AND DEBT: AN INTER-STATE COMPARISON

6.1 Deficits

From the examination of the key deficit indicators we find a deterioration of the fiscal position of states since 2013-14. Surpluses on the revenue account in the earlier years turned into deficit and we have re-emergence of revenue deficit in 2013-14 (see table 11). The finances of states further deteriorated in the following year. Emergence of revenue deficit in 2014-15 was in contrast to the recommendation of the TFC which required that States in aggregate achieve revenue balance in the terminal year of its award. A number of states which had revenue surplus in 2011-12 reported revenue deficits in 2013-14 (6 states) or in 2014-15 (10 states) or in both the years (five states - Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu) as can be seen from table 12. The number of states that had revenue deficit in 2011-12 increased from 6 to 11 in 2013-14 and further to 15 in 2014-15. In 2016-17, however, only 8 states have budgeted for revenue deficit.

Fiscal deficit also deteriorated during this period. Fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP declined from

-2.04 percent in 2011-12 to -2.63 percent in 2014-15. The aggregate fiscal deficit of states during this period was well within the targets recommended by TFC. However, in 2015-16RE the FD increased to -3.63 percent of GSDP. The number of states having a fiscal deficit greater than 3 percent increased from 9 in 2011-12 to 14 in 2014-15, 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE.¹² In 2016-17, the fiscal deficit is budgeted to be -2.87 percent of GSDP and there would be a surplus on the revenue account to the tune of 0.13 percent of GSDP (table 11). Information (based on Budget of 2017-18) on 25 states indicate that the improvement in fiscal metrics budgeted by states for 2016-17 may not materialise.

6.2 Debt

Despite Outstanding liabilities experiencing double digit growth during 2011-12 and 2014-15, as percentage of GSDP they have shown an improvement. Outstanding liabilities aggregated across all states have declined from 23.60 percent to 22.31 percent during this period (table 11) and are well within the targets specified in the fiscal consolidation path

Table II: Debt and Deficits

| | (% of GSDP) | | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
| Revenue Deficit (RD) | 0.29 | 0.22 | -0.10 | -0.29 | -0.23 | 0.13 |
| Fiscal Deficit (FD) | -2.04 | -2.07 | -2.31 | -2.63 | -3.63 | -2.87 |
| Primary Deficit (PD) | -0.38 | -0.48 | -0.74 | -1.06 | -2.04 | -1.25 |
| Outstanding Liabilities | 23.60 | 23.00 | 22.40 | 22.31 | 22.80 | 22.74 |
| Interest Payment (IP) | 1.65 | 1.60 | 1.57 | 1.57 | 1.58 | 1.59 |
| IP/TRR Ratio | 0.125 | 0.120 | 0.123 | 0.120 | 0.107 | 0.111 |

Note: Deficit (-) and Surplus (+); IP: Interest Payment; TRR: Total Revenue Receipt
Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents of States.

12) Though the number of states having fiscal deficit greater than 3 percent of GSDP is same for the three years 2014-15, 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE, they are not necessarily the same states. The following states had FD higher than 3 percent in (a) 2014-15: Andhra Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal, (b) 2015-16RE: Assam, Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh, (c) 2016-17BE: Bihar, Goa, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Telangana, Tripura, and Uttar Pradesh.

Table 12: States with Revenue Deficit/Surplus

| States with | Revenue Surplus in 2013-14 | Revenue Deficit in 2013-14 | Revenue Surplus in 2014-15 | Revenue Deficit in 2014-15 | Revenue Surplus in 2015-16 RE | Revenue Deficit in 2015-16 RE | Revenue Surplus in 2016-17 BE | Revenue Deficit in 2016-17 BE |
|----------------------------|---|----------------------------|--|---|---|--------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Revenue Surplus in 2011-12 | AP, ArP, Ass, Bih, Guj, J&K, Jha, Kar, MP, Man, Nag, Odi, Sik, Tri, UP, Utt | Chh, Goa, HP, Miz, Raj, TN | ArP, Bih, Goa, Guj, Kar, MP, Man, Nag, Odi, Sik, Tri, UP | AP, Ass, Chh, HP, J&K, Jha, Miz, Raj, TN, Utt | ArP, Chh, Guj, J&K, Jha, Kar, MP, Man, Miz, Nag, Odi, Sik, Tri, UP, Utt | AP, Ass, Bih, Goa, HP, Raj, TN | ArP, Ass, Bih, Chh, Goa, Guj, J&K, Jha, Kar, MP, Man, Miz, Nag, Odi, Sik, Tri, UP, Utt | AP, HP, Raj, TN |
| (22 states) | (16 states) | (6 states) | (12 states) | (10 states) | (15 states) | (7 States) | (18 states) | (4 states) |
| Revenue Deficit in 2011-12 | Meg | Har, Ker, Mah, Pun, WB | Meg | Har, Ker, Mah, Pun, WB | Meg | Har, Ker, Mah, Pun, WB | Meg, WB | Har, Ker, Mah, Pun |
| (6 states) | (1 state) | (5 states) | (1 state) | (5 states) | (1 state) | (5 states) | (2 states) | (4 states) |
| Total | 17 States | 11 States | 13 States | 15 States | 16 States | 12 States | 20 States | 8 States |

Note: Does not include Telangana which came into existence in 2014-15.

Table 13: Interest Payments

| | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|------------|------------|
| As % of OTR | 24.55 | 22.99 | 23.71 | 25.81 | 24.33 | 25.07 |
| As % of ORR | 16.83 | 15.90 | 16.39 | 18.02 | 15.40 | 15.94 |
| As % of Total Tax Revenue | 20.84 | 19.50 | 19.99 | 21.79 | 20.56 | 21.03 |

Notes: Total tax revenue = own tax revenue (OTR) + Tax devolution

Source: Finance Accounts and Budget documents of States.

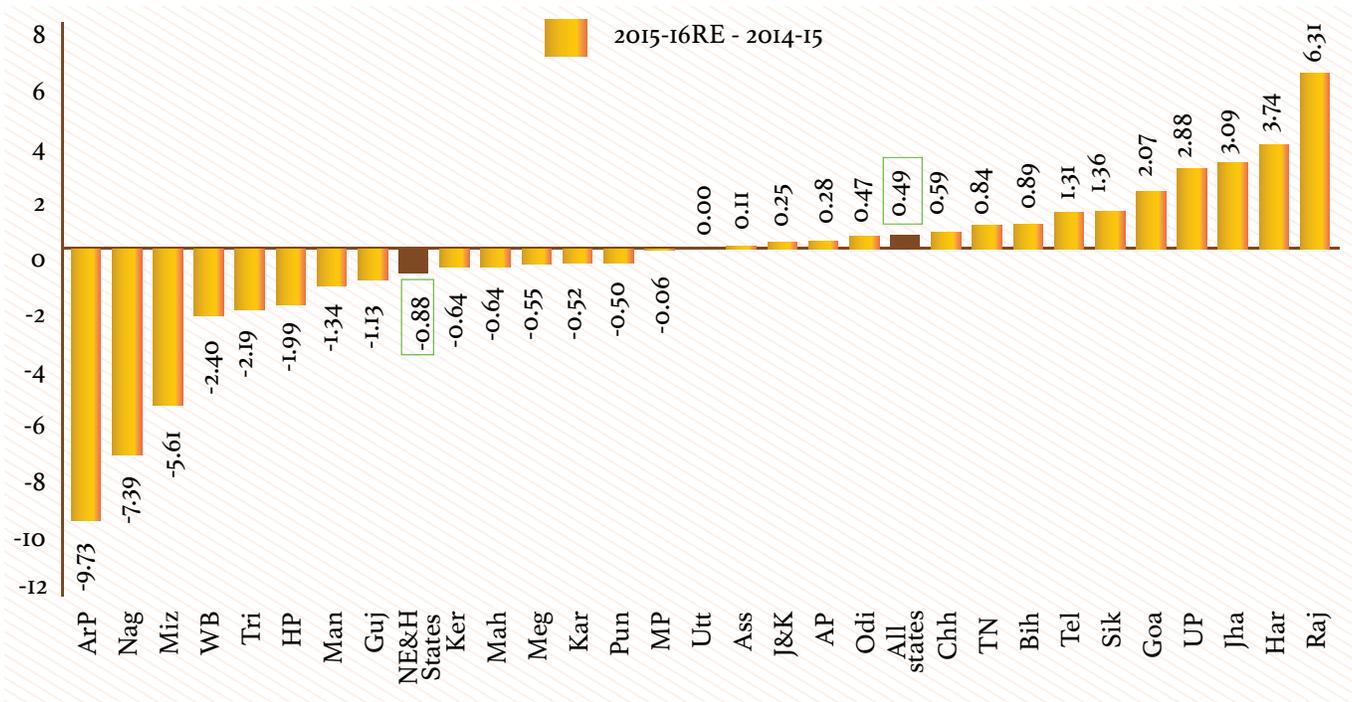
recommended by the TFC. In 2015-16RE outstanding liabilities marginally increased to 22.80 percent of GSDP and is budgeted to be around 22.74 percent in 2016-17BE.

State-wise analysis show that between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE, outstanding liabilities as percentage of GSDP declined in 14 states (fig 15). States where outstanding liabilities declined the most are Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, West Bengal and Tripura while outstanding liabilities show an increase of more than 2 percent of GSDP in Rajasthan, Haryana, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Goa. Comparing 2014-15 with 2016-17BE we find

that outstanding liabilities as percentage of GSDP have declined in 12 states with Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Nagaland, West Bengal, Tripura Himachal Pradesh and Manipur reporting a decline of more than 2 percent (fig 16). States where outstanding liabilities show an increase of more than 2 percent during this period are Rajasthan, Haryana, Goa, Uttar Pradesh, Telangana, Jharkhand, J&K and Odisha.

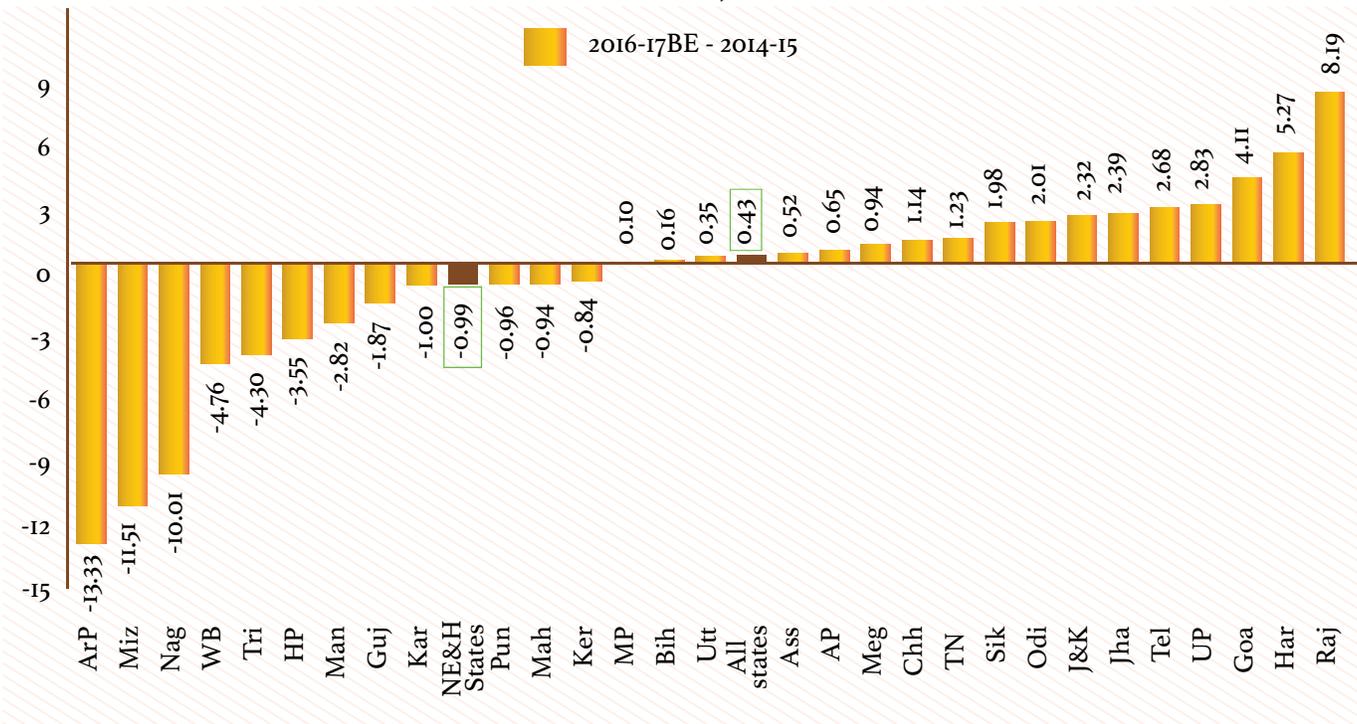
Reduction in outstanding liabilities was accompanied by a reduction in aggregate interest payment to total revenue receipts (IP/TRR) ratio. IP/TRR ratio declined from 0.125 in 2011-12 to 0.107 in 2015-16RE and was budgeted to be 0.111 in 2016-17BE.

Figure 15: Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Outstanding Liabilities between 2014-15 & 2015-16RE (percent of GSDP)



Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

Figure 16: Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in Outstanding Liabilities between 2014-15 & 2016-17BE (percent of GSDP)

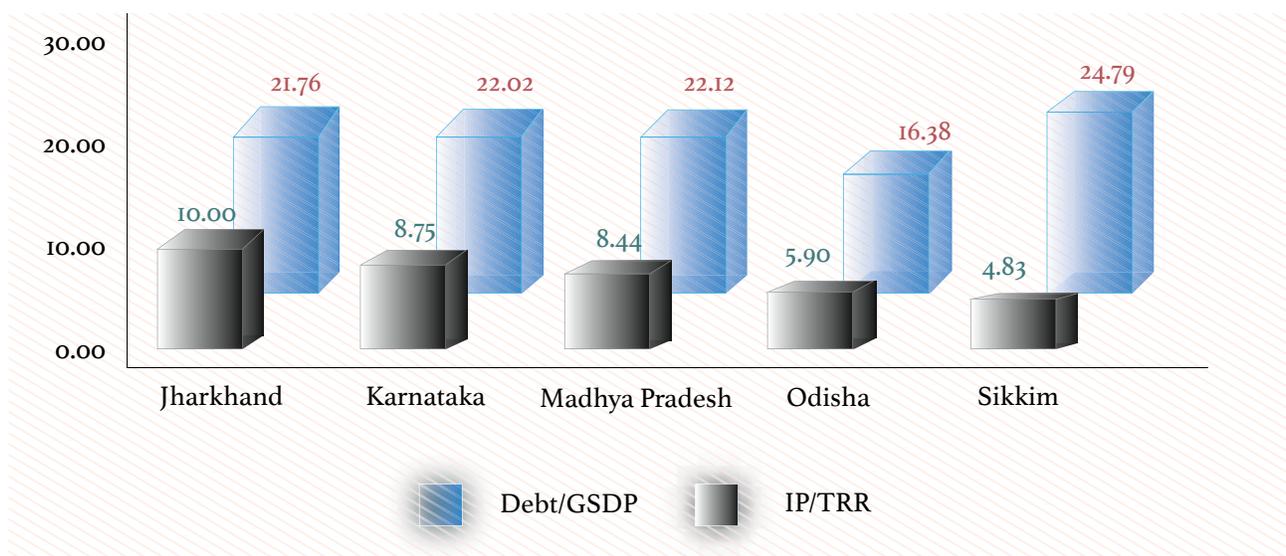


Source: Finance Accounts (various years); 2016-17 Budget document of States

Interest payments as percentage of GSDP declined from 1.65 percent to 1.57 in 2014-15 and is budgeted to be around 1.59 percent in 2016-17BE (table 11). However, expressing interest payments as per-

cent of own-tax revenues of states we find they account for about one quarters of own-tax revenues of states as evident from table 13. Its share in own-taxes has increased from 24.55 percent in 2011-12 to

Figure 17: States with Combined Eligibility for Enhanced Borrowing in 2015-16



Source: Finance Accounts and Budget document of states (various years) and CSO, Government of India

about 25.81 percent in 2014-15 and is budgeted to be around 25.07 percent in 2016-17BE

6.3 Debt-Deficit Dynamics

The debt-deficit dynamics of states can be analysed in two ways - ex-ante and ex-post. The ex-ante analysis involves identifying policy changes which can create an impact on debt and deficits through the very design of interventions. Introduction of UDAY scheme and increase in the borrowing powers of states to a maximum of 0.5 percent of the GSDP by the FFC are examples of such ex-ante policy interventions that would have an impact on the debt and deficit of states. Ex-post analysis, on the other hand, captures the effect of interest rates, maturity composition of debt, inflation, and growth in real GDP on the changes in the pattern of debt-GDP ratio. How much did the growth in GDP contribute to the changes in the debt-GDP ratio? What impact did inflation have on the size of debt? Did high/low primary deficits (deficits net of interest payments) lead to an upward/downward bias in the debt-GDP ratio? As we do not have enough data points to answer these questions (based on 2016-17 budget estimates) ex-post analysis is not feasible. However, we examine the emerging debt-deficit scenario taking into consideration the flexibility for higher borrowing recommended by the FFC.

Fiscal Responsibility Act (FRA) mandates that the sub-national governments in India maintain a zero revenue deficit or revenue surplus and a fiscal deficit

threshold of 3 percent of GSDP. FFC envisaged that the quality of deficits is also equally significant as the levels. It, therefore, prescribed the following conditions for enhanced borrowing limits of states:

- i) Fiscal deficit of all States will be anchored to an annual limit of 3 percent of GSDP. States will be eligible for flexibility of 0.25 percent over and above this for any given year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if their debt-GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 percent in the preceding year.
- ii) States will be further eligible for an additional borrowing limit of 0.25 percent of GSDP in a given year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if the interest payments (IP) are less than or equal to 10 percent of the revenue receipts (RR) in the preceding year.
- iii) The two options under these flexibility provisions can be availed of by a State either separately, if any of the above criteria is fulfilled, or simultaneously if both the above stated criteria are fulfilled. Thus, a State can have a maximum fiscal deficit-GSDP limit of 3.5 percent in any given year.
- iv) The flexibility in availing the additional limit under either of the two options or both will be available to a State only if there is no revenue deficit in the year in which borrowing limits are to be fixed and the immediately preceding year (Finance Commission, 2015).

The rationale for the new framework of borrowing recommended by FFC was to provide fiscally prudent states with additional borrowing for higher capital expenditure. We examine the eligibility of states for additional borrowing powers based on FFC's recommendations in 2015-16, the first year of its award period. A two-step methodology is followed for identifying states that qualify for additional borrowing. Step-1 is to identify states that have a FD of 3 percent or less and no revenue deficit. Step-2 involves identifying states within the subset having an IP/RR ratio less than or equal to 10 percent and debt/GSDP ratio of 25 percent or lower.

Examination of outstanding debt and deficits of all states ex-post to the FFC period in the first year of assessment (2015-16) revealed that only 5 States - Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha,

and Sikkim have successfully managed the FRA thresholds of deficits and the criteria of outstanding debt/GSDP ratio below 25 percent and IP/RR ratio below 10 percent (Fig 17) and hence are eligible for enhanced borrowing of 0.50 percent of GSDP. Gujarat, Meghalaya, and Uttarakhand were eligible for partial enhanced borrowing (0.25 percent of GSDP), as they had either IP/RR ratio or debt/GSDP ratio maintained within the stipulated limits. In all 8 states have qualified for higher additional borrowing in 2015-16. As Government of India implemented this recommendation from the fiscal year 2016-17, these states did not benefit from this enhanced borrowing facility of FFC. As per the information obtained from the Ministry of Finance, in 2016-17, only six states have become eligible for enhanced borrowing limit.

7. TRANSFERS TO LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENTS

In recent years there have been a trend towards decentralisation with many countries devolving administrative, political and fiscal responsibilities to lower levels of government. In keeping with the global developments, in India too there has been a

trend towards greater devolution of powers to local governments particularly during the 1990s which culminated into a statutory or Constitutional recognition of local bodies (both rural and urban) as institutions of self-government after the 73rd and

Table 14: Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies

(Rs. in lakhs)

| S. No. | States | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|--------|--|------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 21754.45 | 8379.92 | 6600.39 | 6600.39 |
| 2 | Assam | 37575.83 | 99350.43 | 137619.23 | 69444.00 |
| 3 | Bihar | 385.43 | 404.21 | 453.44 | 498.78 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 97039.00 | 97863.53 | 102249.53 | 103595.11 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 32566.67 | 53556.00 | 61354.00 | 42680.00 |
| 6 | Haryana | 13617.68 | 14458.45 | 30755.66 | 24735.20 |
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 909.03 | 912.70 | 995.58 | 500.00 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 502043.63 | 601146.22 | 631227.06 | 598031.00 |
| 9 | Kerala | 497147.39 | 639800.41 | 649304.93 | 737906.67 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 453928.88 | 422544.19 | 654429.51 | 596045.29 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 233208.97 | 268178.73 | 567384.73 | 852437.01 |
| 12 | Manipur | 33549.27 | 47573.20 | 35950.46 | 36186.73 |
| 13 | Odisha | 89219.64 | 81737.21 | 92028.64 | 99970.03 |
| 14 | Punjab | 52965.94 | 60403.04 | 98256.43 | 176452.40 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 24869.19 | 8.62 | 33.66 | 33.76 |
| 16 | Sikkim | 3540.73 | 4183.63 | 4119.05 | 5864.11 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 917507.76 | 998035.71 | 1112057.81 | 1366914.89 |
| 18 | Telangana | - | 11160.25 | 13158.27 | 16444.36 |
| 19 | Tripura | 14748.81 | 17982.00 | 6500.00 | 6500.00 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 969637.47 | 1093057.26 | 1018133.72 | 1068752.00 |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | 66840.62 | 68126.74 | 81491.46 | 125433.22 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 61815.65 | 62675.92 | 74343.00 | 57521.10 |
| | All States (22 States) | 4124872.04 | 4651538.37 | 5378446.56 | 5992546.05 |
| | As % of GSDP of 22 States | 0.399 | 0.403 | 0.410 | 0.397 |
| | As % of total expenditure of 22 states | 2.738 | 2.646 | 2.423 | 2.394 |

Note: 1) In case of 7 States (Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, J&K, Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland) there is no compensation & assignment to local bodies.

2) Data for 2013-14 is from Finance Accounts 2013-14 of respective states while that for 2014-15, 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE are from the respective state budgets 2016-17.

Source: State Budgets of 2016-17 and Finance Accounts 2013-14

74th Constitutional amendments in 1992.

With the constitutional recognition of urban and rural local bodies after the 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment, the structure of inter-governmental fiscal relations underwent changes. The local governments were not only assigned revenue handles to meet their expenditure requirements, there was provision for transfer of resources from higher levels of government, both Union and State governments (through Union and state schemes and through Union and State Finance Commissions). Besides, states were required by the Constitutional Amendment to transfer such powers, functions and responsibilities to local governments to enable them to function as institutions of self-government.

A review of existing studies on fiscal decentralization reveal that own revenue efforts by local governments have in general been very low (see Rao and Rao, 2007, Jena and Gupta, 2008), the progress of transfer of funds, functions and functionaries (i.e., functional devolution) by state governments to local governments has also been inadequate.

In this section, we examine the transfer of resources (transfer of revenues of assigned taxes, transfers on the basis of SFC recommendations and local body grants of UFC) to local self-governments in each of the states using data from the state budgets, 2016-17 and Finance Accounts for the year 2013-14. Only

22 state governments have reported making assignments to local governments in their respective states. Table 14 shows the data on compensation and assignments to local bodies by the respective state governments.¹³ From the table we see that in aggregate compensation and assignments of local bodies account for about 0.40 percent of the GSDP of the 22 states taken together during 2013-14 and 2016-17BE. Expressed as percentage of these 22 states' total expenditure assignment to local governments accounted for 2.738 per cent in 2013-14, though there are variations across different states. In 2014-15 it declined to 2.646 per cent and is budgeted to further decline to 2.394 percent in 2016-17 BE.

To find out transfers to urban local bodies and rural local bodies, we have examined for each of the state, in details, the data on compensation and assignments to local bodies. This is presented in Annexure table A-1. From the table it becomes evident that there is no uniformity in terms of reporting this information across states and for many states bifurcation between ULBs and RLBs – both in aggregate and also across different tiers within them is not possible. It is also not possible to find out the origin of such transfers, whether these are SFC transfers or UFC local body grants or represent sharing of proceeds of some assigned state taxes with local governments. This makes comparative analysis of compensation and assignment to local bodies across state difficult.

13) The data is for the Budget Head 3604: Compensation and Assignments to Local Bodies and Panchayati Raj Institutions.

8. CONCLUSION AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS

What is encouraging is that states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh show an increase in expenditures in social services, health and education.

In the following paragraphs, we highlight the trends in State finances and how the recommendations of FFC and the restructuring of grants by the Union Government impacted the finances of state governments:

Tax devolution as percentage of GSDP has increased for all states in 2015-16RE as compared to 2014-15, the terminal year of the TFC award. Grants aggregated across all states as percentage of GSDP also show a similar trend. However, if we include grants going directly to state implementing agencies, we find that total grants have, in fact, declined.

Including direct transfers to implementing agencies as part of the overall central transfers to states we find that transfers from central government as percentage of GSDP have declined sharply from 6.76 per cent in 2011-12 to 5.67 per cent in 2014-15. However, post-FFC award total central transfers increased by about 1 percentage points to 6.65 percent in 2015-16RE and is budgeted to further increase to 6.70 percent in 2016-17BE. The composition of central transfers have also undergone a change during this period. Tax devolution has become the dominant form of transfers accounting for about 55.4 percent of total central transfers to state governments in 2016-17BE. Including untied grants would further increase the share of untied transfers as estimated by Chakraborty and Gupta(2016). The share of untied transfers in total transfers would increase to around 75 percent.

State-wise analysis reveals that while all states benefitted from the increase in tax devolution in 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE as compared to 2014-15, many of them experienced a reduction in central grants during this period. Grants, including those going directly to the state implementing agencies routed outside the state budgets as percentage GSDP have

declined in 18 states in 2015-16RE as compared to 2014-15 and 15 states in 2016-17BE vis-à-vis 2014-15. The combined effect of increased devolution and restructuring of central grants is that while most states seems to have benefitted in 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE as compared to 2014-15, 5 states experience a decline in overall transfers to GSDP ratio from the Union Government. These are Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, Punjab and Tripura (between 2014-15 and 2015-16RE) and Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, Punjab and Maharashtra (between 2014-15 and 2016-17BE).

While own revenues (both own tax and own non-tax revenues) aggregated across all states as percentage of GSDP are higher in 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE vis-à-vis 2014-15, state wise analysis show own revenues to GSDP ratio have declined in a number of states. The total revenue receipts of states (inclusive of central transfers) as percentage of GSDP is lower for 10 states in 2016-17BE and 8 states in 2015-16RE when compared with 2014-15.

Both revenue expenditure and capital expenditure as percentage of GSDP aggregated across all states show an increasing trend during the period 2011-12 to 2015-16RE. In 2016-17BE, total expenditure as percentage of GSDP is budgeted to decline to 17.13 per cent as compared to 17.44 per cent in 2015-16RE while capital expenditure is budgeted to marginally increase to 2.84 per cent from 2.81 per cent in 2015-16RE. Expenditures on social services, economic services, education and health as percentage of GSDP also show an increasing trend during 2011-12 and 2016-17BE. However, there are variations across states. Expenditures as percentage of GSDP have declined in 3 states in 2015-16RE and 8 states in 2016-17BE as compared to 2014-15. Out of the states where expenditures have declined vis-à-vis 2014-15, there was a fall in total revenue receipts as

percentage of GSDP in 2 states in 2015-16RE and 6 states in 2016-17BE as compared to 2014-15. States where capital expenditures (as percentage of GSDP) have declined (i) in 2015-16RE are Gujarat, Karnataka, Mizoram and Uttarakhand; (ii) in 2016-17BE are Gujarat, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Sikkim and Uttarakhand as compared to 2014-15.

Considering expenditure on social services, education and health, we find that such expenditures as percentage of GSDP have declined in a number of states both in 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE when compared to 2014-15. However, what is encouraging is that states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, and Uttar Pradesh show an increase in expenditures in social services, health and education. These states are not only among the poorest states in the country but also are ranked low in terms of Human Development Index.

Looking at the key deficit indicators we find a deterioration in the fiscal position of states from 2013-14. Surpluses on the revenue account in the earlier years turned into deficit and we have re-emergence of revenue deficit in 2013-14. The finances of states further deteriorated in the following year. A number of states which had revenue surplus in 2011-12 reported revenue deficits in 2013-14 (6 states) or in

2014-15 (10 states) or in both the years (5 states – Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu). The number of states that had revenue deficit in 2011-12 increased from 8 to 11 in 2013-14 and further to 15 in 2014-15. The Fiscal Deficit also deteriorated during this period. Although the aggregate fiscal deficit of states during this period is well within the targets recommended by TFC. However, in 2015-16RE the FD increased to -3.63 percent of GSDP. The number of states having a fiscal deficit greater than 3 percent increased from 9 in 2011-12 to 14 in 2014-15, 2015-16RE and 2016-17BE. Despite the increase in fiscal deficit, outstanding liabilities aggregated across all states as percentage of GSDP declined between 2011-12 and 2014-15 and are well within the targets specified in the fiscal consolidation path recommended by the TFC.

Although the fiscal stance of states in 2016-17 suggests reverting back to Fiscal Responsibility Legislation target of 3 percent fiscal deficit and achieving revenue balance/surplus in revenue account, there are several fiscal risks which can result in further slippages on the fiscal front. These include among others, impending 7th Central Pay Commission award by the state governments, and increase in debt servicing burden due to implementation of UDAY. Given that the scope for further increasing central transfers is limited, states should focus on augmenting their own revenues.

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APPENDIX

Table A1: Details of Compensation and Assignment to Local Bodies

(Rs. in lakhs)

| States | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|----------|--|-----------------|------------------|------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | | 6600.39 | 6600.39 |
| 1 | ULBs (taxes on Vehicles, Profession, trade callings & employment & other misc. compensation and assignment) | | 100.39 | 100.39 |
| 2 | PRIs (taxes on Profession, trade callings & employment) | | 3500.00 | 3500.00 |
| 3 | Entertainment Tax | | 3000.00 | 3000.00 |
| 2 | Assam | 99350.64 | 137619.23 | 69444.00 |
| 1 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation & Assignments (PRIs + ULBs) | 85008.55 | 124187.41 | 5000.00 |
| a | Panchayati Raj Institution & Urban Local Bodies | 45886.88 | 37283.00 | 5000.00 |
| | PRIs | 30167.36 | 23283.00 | 0.00 |
| | ULBs | 15719.52 | 14000.00 | 5000.00 |
| b | PRIs (Award of UFC - General Basic Grant) - 3 tiers | 35583.75 | 59480.36 | 0.00 |
| | Interest Payment to Rural Local Bodies | | 1000.00 | |
| | All three tiers | 35583.75 | 58480.36 | |
| c | PRIs (Award of UFC - General Performance Grant) - 3 tiers | 0.00 | 15213.00 | 0.00 |
| d | ULBs (Award of UFC - General Basic Grant) | 3537.92 | 12211.05 | 0.00 |
| | Interest Payment to Urban Local Bodies | | 200.00 | |
| | Corporation & Municipalities | 3537.92 | 12011.05 | |
| 2 | Sixth Schedule Areas | 14342.09 | 13431.82 | 64444.00 |
| 3 | Bihar | 404.21 | 453.44 | 498.78 |
| 1 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation & Assignment (Payment of cess to district councils on the basis of annual land evaluation) | 404.21 | 453.44 | 498.78 |
| 4 | Chhattisgarh | 97863.53 | 102249.52 | 103595.10 |
| 1 | PRIs | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Compensation to Janpad Panchayat | 7500.00 | 5000.00 | 6000.00 |
| | Deduction- transferred amount from Land Revenue cess and stamp duty | -7500.00 | -5000.00 | -6000.00 |
| 2 | Assistance to 3 tiers of ULBs | 97863.53 | 102249.52 | 103595.10 |
| 5 | Gujarat | 53555.84 | 61353.91 | 42679.89 |
| 1 | Panchayat Rural Housing and Rural Development Department | 15524.83 | 13404.91 | 14441.89 |
| 2 | Revenue Department | 37211.01 | 47211.00 | 27500.00 |
| 3 | Urban development and urban housing department | 820.00 | 820.00 | 820.00 |
| 4 | Deduct: Recoveries | | -82.00 | -82.00 |
| 6 | Haryana | 14458.45 | 30755.66 | 24735.20 |
| A | Rural & Community Development | 14458.45 | 30755.66 | 24735.20 |
| 1 | Compensation to panchayat samities in lieu of land holding Tax | 16.92 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 2 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 14441.53 | 30755.46 | 24735.00 |
| a | Assignment of excise duty to panchayat samities in lieu of tax on sale of Indian made foreign liquor and country liquor | 6383.09 | 12350.46 | 10700.00 |
| b | Assignment of excise duty to LBs in lieu of Octroi on Indian made foreign liquor and country liquor | 8025.80 | 18370.00 | 14012.00 |
| c | Compensation for abolition of professional tax | 10.64 | 12.00 | 0.00 |
| d | Compensation to loss of income from ferries under the Northern India Ferries Act to district board | 22.00 | 23.00 | 23.00 |

| States | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|-----------|--|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| 7 | Himachal Pradesh | 1825.39 | 1991.16 | 1000.00 |
| 1 | Tax on entry of goods into LBs | 912.70 | 995.58 | 500.00 |
| 2 | Grant-in-aid to ULBs | 355.49 | 422.40 | 212.08 |
| 3 | Grant-in-aid to RLBs | 557.20 | 573.18 | 287.92 |
| 8 | Karnataka | 601146.22 | 631227.06 | 598031.00 |
| 1 | Compensation to ULBs (3 tiers) | 600993.69 | 631227.06 | 598031.00 |
| 2 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 152.53 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 9 | Kerala | 639800.41 | 649304.93 | 737906.67 |
| 1 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 642118.90 | 649304.93 | 737906.67 |
| a | Funds for development expenditure- 5 th SFC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 384495.00 |
| b | Funds for maintenance expenditure (Non-road assets)- 5 th SFC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 64592.92 |
| c | General purpose funds for traditional functions - 5 th SFC | 0.00 | 0.00 | 123313.75 |
| d | Expansion and development under 14 th FC | 0.00 | 79630.00 | 131005.00 |
| e | Funds for development expenditure- 4 th SFC | 353935.56 | 365742.91 | 0.00 |
| f | Funds for maintenance expenditure (Non-road assets)- 4 th SFC | 51000.19 | 57449.45 | 0.00 |
| g | General purpose funds for traditional functions- 4 th SFC Recommendations | 105267.95 | 111982.57 | 0.00 |
| h | Performance grant under Kerala local government and service delivery project | 31946.25 | 34500.00 | 34500.00 |
| i | Expansion and development under 13 th FC | 99968.95 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 2 | Deduct - Recoveries of over payments | -2318.49 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| 10 | Madhya Pradesh | 422544.20 | 654429.51 | 596045.29 |
| 1 | Compensation to ULBs | 347206.29 | 451460.53 | 420070.50 |
| a | Assistance to 3 tier ULBs | 324206.29 | 425160.53 | 394770.50 |
| b | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 23000.00 | 26300.00 | 25300.00 |
| 2 | Compensation to 3 tier PRIs | 75337.91 | 202968.98 | 175974.79 |
| 11 | Maharashtra | 256616.40 | 557085.79 | 842466.71 |
| 1 | Home Department | 0.03 | 0.25 | 0.28 |
| | Assignment to BMC on account of the miscellaneous license fee | 0.03 | 0.25 | 0.28 |
| 2 | Revenue and forest department | 3.75 | 6503.75 | 4200.00 |
| | Compensation for stamp duty payable under Nagpur Improvement Trust Act 1936 | 3.75 | 6503.75 | 4200.00 |
| 3 | Urban Development Department | 118169.94 | 426361.14 | 713945.18 |
| | Land Revenue (to municipalities & municipal corporations) | 314.09 | 820.62 | 911.80 |
| | Assignment of stamp duty in lieu of abolition of Octroi in M. Corp. | 107557.11 | 81000.00 | 100000.00 |
| | Entertainment Tax | 1182.68 | 1990.98 | 2212.20 |
| | Taxes on Professions trade callings and employment | 24.56 | 26.00 | 28.89 |
| | Assignment to Municipal corporation | 0.00 | 332832.00 | 600000.00 |
| | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 9091.50 | 9691.54 | 10792.29 |
| 4 | Law & judiciary dept. (Grant to LBs on account of revenue from fines) | 566.98 | 740.00 | 740.00 |
| 5 | Rural development and water conservation department | 137875.70 | 123480.65 | 123581.25 |
| | Land Revenue | 44784.27 | 35466.87 | 30289.41 |
| | Taxes on Vehicles | 5.39 | 4.90 | 5.44 |
| | Taxes on Professions trade callings and employment | 64027.42 | 52224.68 | 60027.42 |
| | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 29058.62 | 35784.20 | 33258.98 |
| 12 | Manipur | 47573.20 | 35950.46 | 36186.73 |
| 1 | Municipal Administration, Housing and Urban Development | 1293.75 | 1510.00 | 1500.00 |
| 2 | Department of tribal affairs, Hills and Scheduled cast development | 39903.48 | 31780.62 | 32041.89 |
| 3 | Panchayats | 6375.97 | 2659.84 | 2644.84 |

| States | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|-----------|--|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 13 | Odisha | 81737.21 | 92028.64 | 99970.03 |
| 1 | Entertainment Tax | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 2 | Housing & UD Dept. | 61669.77 | 86546.63 | 94908.02 |
| a | Assistance of 3 tier ULBs | 61369.77 | 86546.63 | 94908.01 |
| b | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 300.00 | 0.00 | 0.01 |
| 3 | PR Dept - Assistance to 3 tier PRIs | 20067.44 | 5482.00 | 5062.00 |
| 14 | Punjab | 60403.04 | 98256.43 | 176452.40 |
| a | Defence Services Welfare | 0.01 | 951.00 | 100.00 |
| 200 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 0.01 | 951.00 | 100.00 |
| | Payment of Compensation to Jagirdars under resumption of Jagir Act | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| | Grant in aid-M.Cs./Corporations Notified Area Committees in lieu of abolition of Octroi on Liquor in the State | 0.00 | 951.00 | 100.00 |
| b | Local Government Housing & UD (Other Misc. Compensation & Assignment) | 6348.58 | 34085.02 | 87100.86 |
| c | Revenue and Rehabilitation | 0.14 | | 0.14 |
| d | Rural Development & Panchayats (Other Misc. Compensation & Assignment) | 54054.31 | 63220.41 | 89251.40 |
| 15 | Rajasthan | 8.62 | 33.66 | 33.76 |
| 1 | Land Revenue | 8.62 | 33.64 | 33.74 |
| 2 | Entertainment Tax | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 3 | Assistance to Gram Panchayat | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 16 | Sikkim | 4183.63 | 4119.05 | 136579.75 |
| A | PRIs | 3791.17 | 3411.70 | 135271.46 |
| 1 | Stamp Duty | 15.01 | | |
| 2 | Share of Net proceeds recommended by the 3rd State Finance Commission | 498.21 | | |
| 3 | Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 3277.95 | 3411.70 | 135271.46 |
| B | Municipal Affairs | 392.46 | 707.35 | 1308.29 |
| 1 | Taxes on Professions, Trade, Callings and Employment | 374.79 | | |
| 2 | Other Miscellaneous Compensations and Assignments | 17.67 | 707.35 | 1308.29 |
| 17 | Tamil Nadu | 998044.93 | 1112057.81 | 1366914.89 |
| 1 | Administration of Justice (Other Misc. Compensations and Assignments) | 16.54 | 42.00 | 42.00 |
| 2 | Commercial taxes and registration department (entertainment tax) | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 3 | Finance Department (Other Misc. Compensations and Assignments) | 0.00 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| 4 | Municipal administration and water supply department | 425459.27 | 484256.62 | 611241.73 |
| a | Entertainment Tax | | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| b | Assistance to 3 tier ULBs | 348831.35 | 402319.77 | 529304.88 |
| c | Entertainment Tax | 76627.92 | 81936.84 | 81936.84 |
| 5 | Revenue Department (Entertainment Tax) | 0.37 | 0.42 | 0.42 |
| 6 | Hindu Religious & Charitable Endowment (Entertainment Tax) | | 0.03 | 0.03 |
| 7 | Rural development and Panchayati Raj department | 572568.75 | 626258.72 | 753830.69 |
| a | Stamp duty | 86012.80 | 70235.66 | 70235.66 |
| 103 | Entertainment Tax | 762.56 | 1065.75 | 1065.75 |
| | Assistance to 3 tier PRIs | 485793.39 | 554957.31 | 682529.28 |
| 8 | Forests (Assistance to Zila Parishad) | 0.00 | 1500.00 | 1800.00 |

| States | | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|-----------|---|--|--|--|
| 18 | Telangana | 11160.25 | 13158.27 | 16444.36 |
| 1 | Commercial Taxes Administration Entertainment Tax | 5474.61 5474.61 | 6167.26 6167.26 | 9000.00 9000.00 |
| 2 | Municipal Administration And Urban Development Taxes On Vehicles Tax On Entry Of Goods Into Local Areas Taxes On Professions Trade Callings And Employment Other Miscellaneous Compensation And Assignments | 5410.00 60.00 50.00 5000.00 300.00 | 4468.75 49.50 46.75 4125.00 247.50 | 4477.00 49.50 55.00 4125.00 247.50 |
| 3 | Panchayati Raj And Rural Development Department Taxes On Professions Trade Callings And Employment | 275.64 275.64 | 2522.26 2522.26 | 2967.36 2967.36 |
| 19 | Tripura | 17982.01 | 19792.95 | 19792.95 |
| 1 | Assistance to Tribal Welfare Land Revenue Taxes on Profession, Trade Callings and Employment Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 4400.00 4400.00 0.00 2217.00 | 6792.95 2217.00 2358.95 2217.00 | 6792.95 2217.00 2358.95 2217.00 |
| 2 | Assistance to Panchayati Raj Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 6082.01 6082.01 | 6500.00 6500.00 | 6500.00 6500.00 |
| a | 3 tier PRIs | 3214.29 | 3448.31 | 3420.89 |
| b | Block Advisory Committee | 812.24 | 843.65 | 859.13 |
| c | Village Committee | 1526.02 | 1657.57 | 1662.73 |
| d | Tripura Tribal Area ADCs HQ. Assistance to Urban Development Department Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment (assistance to ULBs) | 529.46 7500.00 7500.00 | 550.47 6500.00 6500.00 | 557.25 6500.00 6500.00 |
| 20 | Uttar Pradesh | 1093057.26 | 1018133.72 | 1068752.00 |
| A | Finance department(Loan services and other expenditures) | 1093055.26 | 1018131.72 | 1068750.00 |
| 01 | Urban Local Bodies (assistance to 3 tier ULBs) | 654263.39 | 610597.50 | 641250.00 |
| 02 | Panchayati Raj Institution (assistance to 3 tier PRIs) | 438791.87 | 407534.22 | 427500.00 |
| B | Forest Department (Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment) | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 |
| 21 | Uttarakhand | 68126.74 | 81491.46 | 125433.22 |
| A | Finance, Tax, Employment, Secretariat and other services | | | |
| 01 | Urban Local Bodies (assistance to 3 tier ULBs) | 38017.60 | 35836.63 | 62295.68 |
| 02 | Panchayati Raj Institution (assistance to 3 tier PRIs) | 30109.14 | 45654.83 | 63137.54 |
| 22 | West Bengal | 62675.92 | 74343.00 | 57521.12 |
| 1 | Land & Land Reform Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 11.16 11.16 | 59.30 59.30 | 62.25 62.25 |
| 2 | Municipal Affairs Entertainment Tax Taxes on Vehicles Assistance to Municipalities/M. Council for payment of compensation to fire victims Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 36291.70 6887.18 3039.44 0.00 26365.08 | 42494.72 10290.00 4040.62 55.00 28109.10 | 44419.20 10607.00 4242.65 55.00 29514.55 |
| 3 | Panchayat & Rural Development department Grants to Zila Parishads from Land Revenue Collections Grants-in-aid to the Panchayat from Panchayat Fund Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment | 1620.75 0.00 1620.75 362.00 | 3080.00 15.00 2703.00 362.00 | 3372.50 16.40 2973.00 383.10 |
| 4 | Urban Development Department Other Miscellaneous Compensation and Assignment Fixed grant to Kolkata Metropolitan Development Authority (KMDA) Grants-in-aid to KMDA for Development Schemes/Activities (State Share) | 24752.31 24752.31 18902.31 5850.00 | 28708.98 28708.98 21708.98 7000.00 | 9667.17 9667.17 7291.17 2376.00 |

Source: 2016-17 Budget documents of States

ANNEXURE 1

Gross State Domestic Product

(Rs. in crores)

| States | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 | 2015-16 RE | 2016-17 BE |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Andhra Pradesh | 740930.31 | 815065.60 | 928665.46 | 532921.99 | 603376.25 | 684887.39 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | 11062.69 | 12546.65 | 14607.36 | 16389.23 | 19472.53 | 22597.80 |
| Assam | 143174.91 | 156864.24 | 177745.22 | 198098.00 | 223428.68 | 251998.38 |
| Bihar | 247143.96 | 282367.94 | 317101.34 | 373919.88 | 413503.21 | 484207.28 |
| Chhattisgarh | 158073.83 | 177511.32 | 206785.74 | 236317.82 | 275308.99 | 320733.48 |
| Goa | 42252.74 | 38647.29 | 42243.45 | 45547.55 | 46731.47 | 47946.16 |
| Gujarat | 615606.07 | 724495.79 | 807623.20 | 895926.71 | 1031915.60 | 1188545.65 |
| Haryana | 300755.57 | 350406.61 | 395747.73 | 441864.26 | 510968.98 | 590881.24 |
| Himachal Pradesh | 72719.83 | 82819.78 | 94764.16 | 104368.79 | 119509.83 | 136847.43 |
| Jammu And Kashmir | 77944.98 | 86537.33 | 97400.31 | 102680.51 | 113542.26 | 125552.99 |
| Jharkhand | 150917.59 | 174723.69 | 188566.62 | 217107.18 | 241955.00 | 277327.29 |
| Karnataka | 603777.58 | 692224.07 | 818167.19 | 920061.45 | 1040147.94 | 1221772.23 |
| Kerala | 364047.87 | 412313.00 | 465039.76 | 526774.38 | 605262.36 | 695444.85 |
| Madhya Pradesh | 315560.91 | 380926.18 | 435789.86 | 484537.56 | 565053.43 | 665911.76 |
| Maharashtra | 1272966.95 | 1448465.90 | 1647506.47 | 1792121.65 | 2035748.91 | 2312495.72 |
| Manipur | 12914.61 | 13747.79 | 16198.43 | 18042.76 | 20430.90 | 23135.15 |
| Meghalaya | 19917.75 | 21872.02 | 22938.24 | 24064.99 | 27304.51 | 29199.61 |
| Mizoram | 7258.69 | 8361.93 | 10293.37 | 11020.74 | 12924.69 | 15157.57 |
| Nagaland | 11839.12 | 13618.77 | 16611.85 | 18414.24 | 21823.16 | 25863.16 |
| Odisha | 225283.48 | 255272.61 | 277270.69 | 309807.22 | 332329.13 | 373891.14 |
| Punjab | 266628.29 | 297733.82 | 334714.29 | 368010.89 | 414654.98 | 467211.04 |
| Rajasthan | 436465.29 | 494003.85 | 549700.60 | 612194.47 | 694354.83 | 787541.63 |
| Sikkim | 11165.10 | 12338.42 | 13861.90 | 15209.33 | 16636.78 | 18645.51 |
| Tamil Nadu | 751485.09 | 855480.86 | 971089.87 | 1092563.73 | 1212667.99 | 1396133.66 |
| Talengana | | | | 522001.08 | 583117.25 | 669260.23 |
| Tripura | 19208.41 | 21663.20 | 25592.83 | 29666.62 | 35050.71 | 41411.94 |
| Uttar Pradesh | 724048.55 | 822902.99 | 944145.72 | 1043371.15 | 1153794.59 | 1323411.53 |
| Uttarakhand | 115523.49 | 131835.22 | 149816.60 | 161985.29 | 184091.31 | 208770.89 |
| West Bengal | 553901.35 | 636696.58 | 758519.62 | 875027.38 | 1039923.30 | 1240889.56 |
| All States | 8272575.00 | 9421443.45 | 10728507.85 | 11990016.84 | 13595029.59 | 15647672.25 |

Note: (i) GSDP is GSDP at market price and is at current prices (2011-12 series).

(ii) GSDP numbers (2011-12 series) for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15 is available for all states. For 2015-16 GSDP numbers are available for only 14 states. In order to project GSDP for 2015-16 (for 15 states) and for 2016-17 for all 29 states we follow the following steps: First, calculate for each state the average annual growth rate of GSDP for the period 2011-12 to 2014-15. Second, apply the annual average growth rate to respective states' latest available GSDP (either for 2014-15 or 2015-16) to get projected GSDP numbers for the year 2015-16 for 15 states and projected GSDP for the year 2016-17 for all 29 states.

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO); GSDP of West Bengal (2011-12 to 2015-16) is from the state's Economic Review 2015-16.

ANNEXURE 2

Direct Transfer of Central Scheme funds to Implementing Agencies in the State (Funds routed outside State Budgets) (Unaudited figures)

(Rs. in crores)

| States | 2011-12 | 2012-13 | 2013-14 | 2014-15 |
|---------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| 1 Andhra Pradesh | 7177.67 | 8020.76 | 11224.82 | 110.00 |
| 2 Arunachal Pradesh | 693.31 | 1461.50 | 1157.29 | 172.54 |
| 3 Assam | 7749.42 | 6934.01 | 7355.52 | 1172.21 |
| 4 Bihar | 8957.92 | 8314.38 | 9464.50 | 651.74 |
| 5 Chhattisgarh | 4989.89 | 4497.58 | 4046.30 | 335.65 |
| 6 Goa | 422.66 | 43.69 | 65.06 | 0.00 |
| 7 Gujarat | 4392.84 | 4819.64 | 4785.40 | 1201.89 |
| 8 Haryana | 2797.56 | 2511.46 | 3220.41 | 1285.01 |
| 9 Himachal Pradesh | 1562.10 | 1202.44 | 1671.30 | 278.55 |
| 10 Jammu & Kashmir | 3388.88 | 2667.42 | 3199.93 | 293.66 |
| 11 Jharkhand | 4194.42 | 2621.91 | 2601.80 | 130.92 |
| 12 Karnataka | 5469.35 | 6649.14 | 7810.81 | 182.50 |
| 13 Kerala | 1987.56 | 211.70 | 262.39 | 679.82 |
| 14 Madhya Pradesh | 8801.63 | 6223.33 | 9280.05 | 854.85 |
| 15 Maharashtra | 7143.63 | 13274.32 | 13132.70 | 6938.44 |
| 16 Manipur | 1259.32 | 1349.46 | 803.00 | 74.63 |
| 17 Meghalaya | 5.01 | 10.57 | 13.27 | 4.23 |
| 18 Mizoram | 6.78 | 30.38 | 19.85 | 87.71 |
| 19 Nagaland | 1284.05 | 1266.57 | 1022.93 | 80.48 |
| 20 Odisha | 6228.66 | 3892.33 | 4699.58 | 207.07 |
| 21 Punjab | 1740.56 | 1886.04 | 1751.30 | 2517.92 |
| 22 Rajasthan | 7040.59 | 7883.43 | 8571.62 | 561.46 |
| 23 Sikkim | 415.01 | 426.14 | 331.14 | 24.48 |
| 24 Tamil Nadu | 7383.24 | 6118.00 | 8814.12 | 1344.74 |
| 25 Telangana | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 352.49 |
| 26 Tripura | 1753.66 | 1618.00 | 1765.40 | 31.86 |
| 27 Uttar Pradesh | 10682.51 | 9631.63 | 12282.27 | 0.00 |
| 28 Uttarakhand | 2040.11 | 542.18 | 696.02 | 75.19 |
| 29 West Bengal | 7445.11 | 6857.52 | 6817.41 | 921.43 |
| All States | 117013.48 | 110965.54 | 126866.21 | 20571.45 |

Source: Comptroller and Auditor General of India

ANNEXURE 3

State Finances: Summary Tables (2011-12 to 2016-17BE)

(Rs. in crores)

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Andhra Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 93553.69 | 103830.28 | 110718.83 | 90672.45 | 89380.82 | 109299.85 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 64977.76 | 75874.19 | 79596.39 | 53937.82 | 49764.76 | 57813.00 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 53283.42 | 59875.05 | 64123.54 | 42961.84 | 44423.42 | 52318.00 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 11694.34 | 15999.14 | 15472.85 | 10975.98 | 5341.34 | 5495.00 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 28575.93 | 27956.09 | 31122.44 | 36734.63 | 39616.06 | 51486.85 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 17751.14 | 20270.77 | 22131.88 | 14955.42 | 21893.80 | 24637.36 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 10824.79 | 7685.32 | 8990.56 | 21779.21 | 17722.26 | 26849.49 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 90415.36 | 102702.39 | 110374.49 | 114865.71 | 93520.94 | 114168.11 |
| | a Interest Payment | 10560.77 | 11661.86 | 12910.64 | 20826.92 | 9477.87 | 12258.35 |
| | b Social Services | 38016.91 | 41605.60 | 44955.89 | 42258.90 | 43557.75 | 49039.42 |
| | c Economic Service | 22309.26 | 27874.64 | 28302.52 | 43890.23 | 23352.48 | 26179.87 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 13721.98 | 15148.83 | 15280.14 | 11405.17 | 12558.97 | 15388.05 |
| | a Social Services | 829.70 | 1072.18 | 1378.13 | 2382.05 | 1750.38 | 4895.61 |
| | b Economic Services | 12808.71 | 13865.31 | 13592.55 | 5179.79 | 10677.99 | 10106.31 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 104137.34 | 117851.21 | 125654.63 | 126270.88 | 106079.90 | 129556.16 |
| | a Social Services | 38846.62 | 42677.78 | 46334.02 | 44640.95 | 45308.14 | 53935.03 |
| | b Economic Services | 35117.97 | 41739.94 | 41895.07 | 49070.01 | 34030.47 | 36286.18 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 15054.70 | 16667.71 | 18706.89 | 16852.75 | 16701.80 | 20475.46 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 4266.38 | 4253.31 | 4969.20 | 4367.72 | 3860.83 | 4759.89 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 3138.34 | 1127.90 | 344.33 | -24193.25 | -4140.12 | -4868.26 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -15401.93 | -17508.22 | -18039.47 | -31746.89 | -17004.91 | -20497.16 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -4841.16 | -5846.36 | -5128.83 | -10919.98 | -7527.05 | -8238.81 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 150512.45 | 169083.70 | 189740.92 | 115265.94 | 132172.77 | 152571.31 |
| Arunachal Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 5499.06 | 5761.52 | 5820.43 | 9136.05 | 11407.98 | 12774.16 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 678.36 | 600.72 | 839.56 | 919.80 | 1047.50 | 1199.54 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 317.65 | 316.50 | 434.51 | 462.16 | 555.14 | 670.64 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 360.71 | 284.22 | 405.06 | 457.64 | 492.36 | 528.90 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 4820.70 | 5160.81 | 4980.86 | 8216.24 | 10360.48 | 11574.62 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 838.97 | 957.93 | 1045.85 | 1109.97 | 7075.58 | 7868.96 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 3981.73 | 4202.88 | 3935.01 | 7106.27 | 3284.90 | 3705.66 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 4417.86 | 4786.24 | 5731.40 | 7156.59 | 9172.19 | 10553.32 |
| | a Interest Payment | 281.81 | 271.85 | 312.51 | 350.88 | 491.77 | 500.84 |
| | b Social Services | 1385.42 | 1506.28 | 1770.16 | 2358.39 | 2888.21 | 3932.11 |
| | c Economic Service | 1748.00 | 1856.50 | 2181.17 | 2735.61 | 3757.43 | 3749.57 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 2065.88 | 1206.28 | 1679.70 | 1483.18 | 2554.01 | 2605.86 |
| | a Social Services | 545.59 | 279.76 | 503.80 | 442.51 | 631.90 | 611.77 |
| | b Economic Services | 1339.48 | 842.66 | 988.09 | 919.97 | 1435.16 | 1183.69 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 6483.74 | 5992.52 | 7411.10 | 8639.77 | 11726.20 | 13159.18 |
| | a Social Services | 1931.01 | 1786.05 | 2273.96 | 2800.91 | 3520.11 | 4543.88 |
| | b Economic Services | 3087.48 | 2699.15 | 3169.26 | 3655.58 | 5192.59 | 4933.26 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 762.85 | 773.37 | 892.04 | 1163.11 | 1557.00 | 2128.76 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 280.50 | 258.97 | 327.09 | 541.46 | 614.79 | 891.98 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 1081.20 | 975.28 | 89.03 | 1979.45 | 2235.79 | 2220.84 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -991.48 | -232.00 | -1605.78 | 518.75 | -303.99 | -368.78 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -709.67 | 39.85 | -1293.27 | 167.87 | 187.78 | 132.07 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 4036.15 | 4443.05 | 4935.59 | 6121.96 | 5378.01 | 5428.31 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|--------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Assam | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 27455.40 | 30690.98 | 32212.79 | 38181.49 | 44263.13 | 66179.88 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 10504.99 | 10723.80 | 11699.96 | 11862.70 | 14652.14 | 21480.81 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 7638.23 | 8250.21 | 8994.92 | 9449.81 | 11855.64 | 15634.30 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 2866.76 | 2473.59 | 2705.03 | 2412.89 | 2796.51 | 5846.52 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 16950.40 | 19967.18 | 20512.84 | 26318.79 | 29610.99 | 44699.06 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 9283.53 | 10601.26 | 11574.52 | 12283.71 | 16771.23 | 18938.28 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 7666.87 | 9365.92 | 8938.32 | 14035.08 | 12839.76 | 25760.78 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 26528.55 | 29136.92 | 31989.89 | 39078.17 | 58274.88 | 62459.04 |
| | a Interest Payment | 2074.50 | 2114.91 | 2198.45 | 2333.74 | 2812.11 | 3209.32 |
| | b Social Services | 11465.79 | 12617.46 | 14850.09 | 18087.75 | 28434.05 | 29077.93 |
| | c Economic Service | 4663.27 | 5209.38 | 5835.53 | 7075.32 | 11850.61 | 12570.74 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 2506.01 | 2617.28 | 3189.24 | 3912.27 | 11296.97 | 10394.40 |
| | a Social Services | 162.00 | 176.26 | 194.65 | 568.81 | 2851.20 | 2344.26 |
| | b Economic Services | 2275.52 | 2339.16 | 2868.84 | 3208.89 | 7858.15 | 7560.31 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 29034.56 | 31754.19 | 35179.13 | 42990.44 | 69571.85 | 72853.43 |
| | a Social Services | 11627.78 | 12793.72 | 15044.75 | 18656.56 | 31285.25 | 31422.19 |
| | b Economic Services | 6938.80 | 7548.55 | 8704.38 | 10284.21 | 19708.76 | 20131.05 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 6892.29 | 7768.58 | 9420.04 | 11164.47 | 14988.34 | 15871.92 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 1430.68 | 1493.26 | 1682.18 | 1697.02 | 4081.71 | 3722.74 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 926.84 | 1554.07 | 222.91 | -896.68 | -14011.75 | 3720.84 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -1645.76 | -1516.50 | -3782.30 | -5429.53 | -25651.76 | -6674.87 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 428.74 | 598.41 | -1583.85 | -3095.79 | -22839.64 | -3465.54 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 31497.15 | 32896.54 | 31765.35 | 35403.16 | 40172.16 | 46351.26 |
| Bihar | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 51320.17 | 59566.66 | 68918.65 | 78417.54 | 100183.77 | 124590.24 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 13501.97 | 17388.35 | 21505.51 | 22486.87 | 27651.66 | 32088.38 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 12612.10 | 16253.08 | 19960.68 | 20928.88 | 25655.85 | 29730.27 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 889.86 | 1135.28 | 1544.83 | 1557.98 | 1995.81 | 2358.11 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 37818.21 | 42178.31 | 47413.14 | 55930.67 | 72532.11 | 92501.86 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 27935.23 | 31900.39 | 34829.11 | 36784.41 | 50747.58 | 58359.72 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 9882.98 | 10277.92 | 12584.03 | 19146.26 | 21784.53 | 34142.14 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 46499.49 | 54466.15 | 62477.23 | 72569.98 | 101667.38 | 109940.78 |
| | a Interest Payment | 4303.66 | 4428.31 | 5459.04 | 6128.75 | 7229.93 | 8178.82 |
| | b Social Services | 18728.78 | 23107.37 | 26394.85 | 31712.71 | 45047.01 | 47146.59 |
| | c Economic Service | 10037.82 | 12709.96 | 14060.05 | 14445.04 | 25992.10 | 26604.53 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 8852.01 | 9584.52 | 14001.00 | 18150.41 | 26267.72 | 30107.05 |
| | a Social Services | 807.14 | 1330.79 | 1857.88 | 1673.59 | 3545.65 | 3924.07 |
| | b Economic Services | 7436.81 | 7536.39 | 10810.59 | 14728.13 | 18564.75 | 23223.13 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 55351.50 | 64050.66 | 76478.23 | 90720.38 | 127935.10 | 140047.83 |
| | a Social Services | 19535.93 | 24438.16 | 28252.73 | 33386.31 | 48592.66 | 51070.66 |
| | b Economic Services | 17474.63 | 20246.34 | 24870.64 | 29173.17 | 44556.85 | 49827.66 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 10213.68 | 14444.61 | 15047.18 | 16530.62 | 25128.20 | 22822.53 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 1824.83 | 2074.22 | 2212.86 | 3231.17 | 4542.52 | 7473.04 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 4820.69 | 5100.52 | 6441.42 | 5847.56 | -1483.60 | 14649.46 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -5914.89 | -6545.25 | -8351.93 | -11178.49 | -28505.41 | -16014.27 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -1611.23 | -2116.94 | -2892.89 | -5049.75 | -21275.48 | -7835.45 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 67811.84 | 76503.07 | 86939.10 | 99055.82 | 113228.41 | 129023.88 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|---------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|----------|
| Chhattisgarh | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 25867.38 | 29578.09 | 32050.27 | 37988.01 | 58813.72 | 61426.67 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 14770.73 | 17650.16 | 19443.88 | 20637.17 | 30183.88 | 29384.25 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 10712.25 | 13034.21 | 14342.71 | 15707.26 | 21558.57 | 21964.10 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 4058.48 | 4615.95 | 5101.17 | 4929.91 | 8625.31 | 7420.15 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 11096.65 | 11927.93 | 12606.39 | 17350.83 | 28629.84 | 32042.43 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 6320.44 | 7217.60 | 7880.22 | 8363.03 | 16213.36 | 18650.17 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 4776.21 | 4710.33 | 4726.17 | 8987.80 | 12416.48 | 13392.26 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 22628.05 | 26971.84 | 32859.57 | 39561.29 | 54865.65 | 56389.53 |
| | a Interest Payment | 1193.20 | 1153.49 | 1350.53 | 1726.62 | 2081.30 | 2589.98 |
| | b Social Services | 10476.84 | 11456.42 | 14282.10 | 15388.85 | 21946.18 | 24028.51 |
| | c Economic Service | 5560.34 | 8011.66 | 9755.93 | 14152.22 | 20979.77 | 17549.71 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 4056.41 | 4919.33 | 4574.19 | 6544.25 | 10749.46 | 13004.46 |
| | a Social Services | 988.69 | 950.63 | 691.96 | 1559.87 | 3284.39 | 2961.68 |
| | b Economic Services | 3025.21 | 3843.34 | 3699.81 | 4726.64 | 6934.43 | 9715.72 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 26684.45 | 31891.17 | 37433.76 | 46105.54 | 65615.12 | 69394.00 |
| | a Social Services | 11465.53 | 12407.05 | 14974.07 | 16948.72 | 25230.57 | 26990.19 |
| | b Economic Services | 8585.55 | 11855.00 | 13455.74 | 18878.86 | 27914.20 | 27265.43 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 5090.25 | 5659.94 | 7098.80 | 9518.22 | 12638.14 | 14024.86 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 984.95 | 1164.17 | 1402.14 | 2164.57 | 3218.14 | 3754.58 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 3239.34 | 2606.25 | -809.31 | -1573.29 | 3948.06 | 5037.14 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -799.34 | -2657.48 | -5057.11 | -8007.96 | -6831.52 | -8111.22 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 393.85 | -1503.99 | -3706.59 | -6281.34 | -4750.22 | -5521.24 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 17102.02 | 19268.48 | 24901.98 | 30980.93 | 37947.21 | 45989.95 |
| Goa | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 5780.73 | 5845.43 | 6449.77 | 7688.68 | 8953.40 | 10641.96 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 4864.55 | 4772.50 | 5244.02 | 6221.54 | 6362.86 | 7727.85 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 2551.02 | 2939.60 | 3582.47 | 3895.92 | 4033.74 | 4916.36 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 2313.54 | 1832.90 | 1661.56 | 2325.62 | 2329.11 | 2811.49 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 916.18 | 1072.93 | 1205.75 | 1467.14 | 2590.55 | 2914.11 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 680.59 | 777.27 | 848.54 | 900.58 | 1946.27 | 2156.77 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 235.58 | 295.66 | 357.21 | 566.56 | 644.28 | 757.34 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 5483.50 | 6061.35 | 6853.48 | 7410.23 | 9090.50 | 10483.14 |
| | a Interest Payment | 705.17 | 800.71 | 890.67 | 1007.53 | 1076.20 | 1209.54 |
| | b Social Services | 1951.53 | 2205.82 | 2646.54 | 2814.75 | 3480.74 | 4118.25 |
| | c Economic Service | 1898.89 | 1995.29 | 2125.33 | 2225.96 | 2974.55 | 3258.38 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 1183.77 | 942.27 | 1064.22 | 1235.60 | 2903.91 | 3424.21 |
| | a Social Services | 238.90 | 187.26 | 172.52 | 278.47 | 571.05 | 1000.03 |
| | b Economic Services | 742.75 | 621.32 | 696.67 | 651.13 | 1437.25 | 1758.27 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 6667.26 | 7003.62 | 7917.69 | 8645.84 | 11994.41 | 13907.35 |
| | a Social Services | 2190.43 | 2393.08 | 2819.06 | 3093.22 | 4051.79 | 5118.28 |
| | b Economic Services | 2641.64 | 2616.61 | 2822.00 | 2877.09 | 4411.80 | 5016.65 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 1025.81 | 1130.07 | 1283.19 | 1360.91 | 1785.57 | 2044.63 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 393.30 | 414.54 | 460.76 | 495.41 | 712.42 | 853.11 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 297.23 | -215.91 | -403.70 | 278.44 | -137.10 | 158.82 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -880.36 | -1147.59 | -1459.61 | -950.13 | -3037.92 | -3259.52 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -175.20 | -346.88 | -568.94 | 57.40 | -1961.72 | -2049.98 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 9579.47 | 11231.69 | 12694.65 | 13876.74 | 15206.15 | 16579.34 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Gujarat | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 62958.99 | 75228.53 | 79975.74 | 91977.78 | 104384.44 | 116365.98 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 49528.82 | 59913.68 | 63390.66 | 70882.42 | 75223.77 | 83797.92 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 44252.29 | 53896.69 | 56372.35 | 61339.81 | 63307.01 | 71369.88 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 5276.52 | 6016.99 | 7018.31 | 9542.61 | 11916.76 | 12428.04 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 13430.17 | 15314.85 | 16585.08 | 21095.36 | 29160.67 | 32568.06 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 7780.31 | 8869.05 | 9701.95 | 10296.35 | 16225.58 | 18520.00 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 5649.86 | 6445.80 | 6883.13 | 10799.01 | 12935.09 | 14048.06 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 59744.46 | 69658.49 | 75258.54 | 86651.71 | 100727.78 | 113129.90 |
| | a Interest Payment | 10933.86 | 12160.68 | 13332.02 | 14945.53 | 16381.60 | 17465.81 |
| | b Social Services | 24545.80 | 29528.97 | 32381.78 | 36714.15 | 44865.97 | 46913.76 |
| | c Economic Service | 13518.37 | 15838.97 | 15730.72 | 19398.67 | 22188.10 | 24431.60 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 13811.70 | 21226.52 | 22677.37 | 24157.77 | 25377.55 | 27035.22 |
| | a Social Services | 3305.90 | 6082.95 | 6650.11 | 7185.71 | 7425.73 | 8509.69 |
| | b Economic Services | 9950.14 | 14429.79 | 15210.76 | 16084.03 | 17003.69 | 17427.77 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 73556.16 | 90885.01 | 97935.91 | 110809.47 | 126105.33 | 140165.12 |
| | a Social Services | 27851.70 | 35611.91 | 39031.89 | 43899.86 | 52291.70 | 55423.45 |
| | b Economic Services | 23468.51 | 30268.76 | 30941.48 | 35482.71 | 39191.79 | 41859.37 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 12509.86 | 14020.48 | 15667.26 | 17749.40 | 20586.51 | 21120.05 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 2847.25 | 4141.28 | 4486.05 | 5685.42 | 6537.34 | 7222.52 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 3214.53 | 5570.04 | 4717.20 | 5326.07 | 3656.66 | 3236.08 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -11027.06 | -16491.84 | -18422.71 | -18004.30 | -22167.05 | -24608.64 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -93.20 | -4331.16 | -5090.69 | -3058.77 | -5785.45 | -7142.83 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 150784.58 | 166667.32 | 183057.25 | 202313.41 | 221357.43 | 246211.56 |
| Haryana | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 30557.59 | 33633.53 | 38012.08 | 40798.66 | 54167.35 | 62955.53 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 25121.11 | 28232.15 | 30541.66 | 32247.69 | 40284.42 | 48507.96 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 20399.46 | 23559.00 | 25566.60 | 27634.57 | 34939.88 | 40199.51 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 4721.65 | 4673.15 | 4975.06 | 4613.11 | 5344.54 | 8308.45 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 5436.48 | 5401.38 | 7470.42 | 8550.97 | 13882.93 | 14447.57 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 2681.55 | 3062.13 | 3343.24 | 3548.09 | 5496.22 | 6188.80 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 2754.93 | 2339.25 | 4127.18 | 5002.88 | 8386.71 | 8258.77 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 32014.89 | 38071.72 | 41887.10 | 49117.88 | 64860.50 | 75235.88 |
| | a Interest Payment | 4000.81 | 4744.48 | 5849.77 | 6928.27 | 8280.86 | 10490.04 |
| | b Social Services | 12641.67 | 14516.35 | 15413.41 | 19120.56 | 25194.92 | 29402.77 |
| | c Economic Service | 9053.97 | 11556.73 | 12740.19 | 13088.00 | 20590.65 | 23482.21 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 5372.34 | 5761.84 | 3934.60 | 3715.53 | 6481.67 | 8816.70 |
| | a Social Services | 1367.41 | 1446.00 | 1823.95 | 1897.56 | 1792.30 | 2459.12 |
| | b Economic Services | 3769.61 | 4065.25 | 1828.50 | 1527.27 | 4221.86 | 5828.77 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 37387.23 | 43833.57 | 45821.70 | 52833.41 | 71342.17 | 84052.58 |
| | a Social Services | 14009.08 | 15962.35 | 17237.36 | 21018.12 | 26987.22 | 31861.89 |
| | b Economic Services | 12823.58 | 15621.98 | 14568.69 | 14615.27 | 24812.51 | 29310.98 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 6364.26 | 7146.62 | 7532.49 | 9479.25 | 11518.30 | 13891.53 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 1144.40 | 1476.84 | 1620.09 | 995.98 | 2683.02 | 3734.49 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | -1457.30 | -4438.19 | -3875.02 | -8319.22 | -10693.15 | -12280.35 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -7153.35 | -10361.82 | -8313.49 | -12586.06 | -30395.67 | -25115.97 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -3152.54 | -5617.34 | -2463.72 | -5657.79 | -22114.81 | -14625.93 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 54539.95 | 64817.96 | 76263.36 | 88446.08 | 121399.66 | 149390.16 |

| | | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Himachal Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 14542.86 | 15598.12 | 15711.07 | 17843.43 | 24514.20 | 26270.37 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 6023.12 | 6003.03 | 6905.44 | 8021.61 | 8635.41 | 9137.87 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 4107.92 | 4626.15 | 5120.91 | 5940.16 | 6395.55 | 7469.37 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 1915.20 | 1376.88 | 1784.53 | 2081.45 | 2239.85 | 1668.50 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 8519.74 | 9595.09 | 8805.64 | 9821.82 | 15878.80 | 17132.51 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 1998.37 | 2282.02 | 2491.53 | 2644.17 | 3843.71 | 4333.63 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 6521.37 | 7313.07 | 6314.11 | 7177.67 | 12035.09 | 12798.88 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 13897.97 | 16174.25 | 17352.49 | 19787.05 | 24823.23 | 26745.99 |
| | a Interest Payment | 2129.71 | 2369.90 | 2480.86 | 2849.14 | 3107.86 | 3400.00 |
| | b Social Services | 5147.44 | 6131.08 | 6706.12 | 7451.52 | 9712.96 | 10777.80 |
| | c Economic Service | 3048.55 | 3417.81 | 3590.45 | 4722.75 | 6014.43 | 6135.18 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 1809.83 | 1954.80 | 1855.86 | 2472.89 | 3258.75 | 3190.61 |
| | a Social Services | 371.87 | 435.74 | 477.45 | 521.97 | 806.80 | 794.80 |
| | b Economic Services | 1364.66 | 1445.50 | 1297.39 | 1868.11 | 2352.93 | 2274.33 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 15707.80 | 18129.05 | 19208.35 | 22259.95 | 28081.98 | 29936.60 |
| | a Social Services | 5519.31 | 6566.83 | 7183.57 | 7973.49 | 10519.76 | 11572.60 |
| | b Economic Services | 4413.21 | 4863.30 | 4887.84 | 6590.86 | 8367.36 | 8409.51 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 3087.88 | 3584.33 | 3790.91 | 4274.83 | 5604.51 | 6219.44 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 725.35 | 882.85 | 939.55 | 1060.64 | 1370.36 | 1506.54 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 644.89 | -576.13 | -1641.41 | -1943.62 | -309.03 | -475.61 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -1633.06 | -2978.41 | -4011.58 | -4200.15 | -3978.02 | -4075.78 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 496.65 | -608.51 | -1530.71 | -1351.01 | -870.16 | -675.78 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 28227.52 | 30442.43 | 33884.05 | 38191.83 | 41358.09 | 45213.33 |
| Jammu & Kashmir | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 24782.96 | 26216.86 | 27127.98 | 28938.59 | 40904.29 | 50460.34 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 6747.13 | 7992.62 | 9142.43 | 8311.99 | 11443.00 | 13238.40 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 4745.48 | 5832.43 | 6272.75 | 6333.95 | 7988.04 | 9219.89 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 2001.65 | 2160.19 | 2869.69 | 1978.05 | 3454.96 | 4018.51 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 18035.83 | 18224.23 | 17985.55 | 20626.59 | 29461.29 | 37221.95 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 3495.11 | 3870.37 | 4142.10 | 4477.23 | 8087.88 | 9500.00 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 14540.72 | 14353.86 | 13843.45 | 16149.36 | 21373.41 | 27721.95 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 22680.48 | 25117.22 | 27057.77 | 29328.93 | 36674.91 | 44427.92 |
| | a Interest Payment | 2383.18 | 2706.76 | 3000.92 | 3532.88 | 3795.37 | 4724.62 |
| | b Social Services | 6292.57 | 6906.98 | 7896.26 | 8501.39 | 11415.73 | 13012.16 |
| | c Economic Service | 6663.14 | 7584.30 | 7758.77 | 8788.59 | 10364.11 | 14409.97 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 5898.83 | 5224.04 | 4506.85 | 5134.20 | 12525.89 | 17556.37 |
| | a Social Services | 1568.76 | 1598.52 | 1229.46 | 1608.54 | 4368.31 | 4956.85 |
| | b Economic Services | 3936.33 | 2989.00 | 2629.16 | 2917.66 | 7189.64 | 11097.62 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 28579.32 | 30341.26 | 31564.62 | 34463.14 | 49200.80 | 61984.29 |
| | a Social Services | 7861.33 | 8505.49 | 9125.72 | 10109.92 | 15784.04 | 17969.01 |
| | b Economic Services | 10599.48 | 10573.30 | 10387.93 | 11706.25 | 17553.74 | 25507.59 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 3770.68 | 3855.83 | 4284.61 | 4512.27 | 6941.18 | 8666.71 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 1475.26 | 1557.32 | 1716.65 | 1715.26 | 2824.06 | 3002.05 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 2102.48 | 1099.64 | 70.21 | -390.34 | 4229.38 | 6032.43 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -3693.49 | -4216.26 | -4553.92 | -5608.65 | -8384.74 | -11606.43 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -1310.31 | -1509.50 | -1553.00 | -2075.78 | -4589.37 | -6881.81 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 36256.30 | 40254.61 | 44661.88 | 48303.49 | 53698.29 | 61977.89 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Jharkhand | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 22419.45 | 24769.56 | 26136.79 | 31564.56 | 48650.29 | 55756.42 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 9992.11 | 11759.31 | 13132.50 | 14679.96 | 21151.49 | 25475.76 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 6953.89 | 8223.67 | 9379.79 | 10344.90 | 14246.00 | 17050.00 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 3038.22 | 3535.63 | 3752.71 | 4335.06 | 6905.49 | 8425.76 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 12427.34 | 13010.25 | 13004.29 | 16884.59 | 27498.80 | 30280.66 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 7169.93 | 8188.05 | 8939.32 | 9491.91 | 16498.80 | 18478.66 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 5257.41 | 4822.20 | 4064.97 | 7392.68 | 11000.00 | 11802.00 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 20991.58 | 23399.87 | 23431.39 | 31794.90 | 43293.07 | 48761.92 |
| | a Interest Payment | 2267.08 | 2391.25 | 2614.44 | 2929.15 | 3429.94 | 4180.43 |
| | b Social Services | 7287.03 | 8308.58 | 8215.34 | 11915.34 | 18086.09 | 21240.60 |
| | c Economic Service | 5859.00 | 6394.79 | 5256.69 | 9256.11 | 12070.89 | 13108.57 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 3159.37 | 4218.43 | 4729.10 | 5542.94 | 8834.92 | 10991.79 |
| | a Social Services | 866.31 | 1029.78 | 924.19 | 909.50 | 1502.11 | 1721.34 |
| | b Economic Services | 2137.49 | 3012.74 | 3630.29 | 4307.10 | 6604.21 | 8607.56 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 24150.95 | 27618.30 | 28160.49 | 37337.84 | 52127.98 | 59753.71 |
| | a Social Services | 8153.34 | 9338.36 | 9139.53 | 12824.84 | 19588.20 | 22961.94 |
| | b Economic Services | 7996.49 | 9407.53 | 8886.98 | 13563.22 | 18675.10 | 21716.13 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 4131.86 | 4502.04 | 4067.36 | 5827.50 | 8532.68 | 9718.90 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 920.10 | 874.95 | 1064.88 | 1538.17 | 2748.08 | 2951.91 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 1427.87 | 1369.69 | 2705.41 | -230.34 | 5357.22 | 6994.50 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -1925.18 | -3406.44 | -2252.35 | -6564.00 | -11293.62 | -5632.84 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 341.89 | -1015.19 | 362.08 | -3634.86 | -7863.68 | -1452.41 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 30663.77 | 34868.99 | 37593.85 | 43569.09 | 56025.27 | 62278.71 |
| Karnataka | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 69806.27 | 78176.22 | 89542.53 | 104142.15 | 117730.86 | 130758.08 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 50562.82 | 57719.66 | 66635.43 | 74868.45 | 80979.64 | 90084.90 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 46475.96 | 53753.56 | 62603.53 | 70180.21 | 75568.27 | 83864.45 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 4086.86 | 3966.11 | 4031.89 | 4688.24 | 5411.37 | 6220.45 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 19243.45 | 20456.56 | 22907.10 | 29273.70 | 36751.23 | 40673.18 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 11075.04 | 12647.14 | 13808.28 | 14654.25 | 23983.34 | 26978.84 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 8168.41 | 7809.42 | 9098.82 | 14619.45 | 12767.89 | 13694.34 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 65115.07 | 76293.26 | 89189.57 | 103614.30 | 116732.17 | 130236.07 |
| | a Interest Payment | 6061.85 | 6833.43 | 7837.33 | 9403.98 | 10952.79 | 12671.54 |
| | b Social Services | 25171.74 | 30419.80 | 32621.89 | 39366.25 | 46837.00 | 50960.26 |
| | c Economic Service | 19153.90 | 21674.19 | 26592.83 | 29971.32 | 33087.19 | 38277.08 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 15505.65 | 15478.47 | 16946.86 | 19622.30 | 21133.91 | 25715.90 |
| | a Social Services | 2695.20 | 2915.98 | 3052.68 | 4180.89 | 4750.11 | 6894.29 |
| | b Economic Services | 12184.97 | 11973.01 | 13393.44 | 14822.95 | 15622.87 | 17704.19 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 80620.72 | 91771.73 | 106136.43 | 123236.59 | 137866.09 | 155951.97 |
| | a Social Services | 27866.93 | 33335.78 | 35674.57 | 43547.14 | 51587.11 | 57854.55 |
| | b Economic Services | 31338.86 | 33647.21 | 39986.27 | 44794.26 | 48710.06 | 55981.27 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 12564.52 | 14985.70 | 16553.65 | 18380.02 | 20413.41 | 20712.34 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 2948.37 | 3500.78 | 4029.62 | 5223.53 | 6088.27 | 5977.28 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 4691.20 | 1882.97 | 352.96 | 527.85 | 998.69 | 522.01 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -12300.42 | -14507.23 | -17092.11 | -19576.62 | -20560.52 | -25657.09 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -6238.57 | -7673.80 | -9254.78 | -10172.64 | -9607.74 | -12985.55 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 103030.19 | 116766.75 | 135318.32 | 158552.93 | 173869.25 | 198349.17 |

| | | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Kerala | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 38010.36 | 44137.30 | 49176.93 | 57950.47 | 71019.72 | 84616.86 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 28310.78 | 34275.12 | 37570.05 | 42516.19 | 48792.67 | 58973.14 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 25718.60 | 30076.61 | 31995.02 | 35232.50 | 39881.65 | 47613.62 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 2592.18 | 4198.52 | 5575.03 | 7283.69 | 8911.02 | 11359.52 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 9699.58 | 9862.18 | 11606.89 | 15434.28 | 22227.05 | 25643.72 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 5990.36 | 6840.65 | 7468.68 | 7926.29 | 13121.77 | 14282.00 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 3709.22 | 3021.53 | 4138.21 | 7507.99 | 9105.28 | 11361.72 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 46044.62 | 53488.74 | 60485.50 | 71746.43 | 81834.21 | 97683.10 |
| | a Interest Payment | 6293.60 | 7204.81 | 8265.38 | 9769.59 | 10861.24 | 12629.95 |
| | b Social Services | 16223.86 | 18877.49 | 20979.88 | 23718.12 | 27400.61 | 32872.80 |
| | c Economic Service | 6131.66 | 7808.42 | 7929.05 | 10197.57 | 11742.20 | 14125.63 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 3852.92 | 4603.29 | 4294.33 | 4254.59 | 6206.21 | 9572.92 |
| | a Social Services | 594.88 | 561.89 | 617.12 | 875.26 | 1296.83 | 1715.64 |
| | b Economic Services | 3095.70 | 3894.49 | 3529.18 | 3244.67 | 4619.46 | 7677.61 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 49897.54 | 58092.04 | 64779.83 | 76001.02 | 88040.41 | 107256.02 |
| | a Social Services | 16818.74 | 19439.39 | 21597.00 | 24593.38 | 28697.44 | 34588.45 |
| | b Economic Services | 9227.36 | 11702.91 | 11458.23 | 13442.23 | 16361.67 | 21803.24 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 9504.25 | 10670.23 | 11909.12 | 13097.51 | 14245.52 | 17162.86 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 2591.44 | 2919.77 | 3283.68 | 3831.83 | 4700.20 | 5289.53 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | -8034.26 | -9351.44 | -11308.56 | -13795.96 | -10814.49 | -13066.24 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -12814.92 | -15002.46 | -16944.13 | -18669.90 | -17715.07 | -23139.88 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -6521.32 | -7797.65 | -8678.75 | -8900.31 | -6853.82 | -10509.93 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 93132.43 | 108476.74 | 124080.91 | 141946.89 | 159205.98 | 181557.80 |
| Madhya Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 62604.07 | 70427.28 | 75749.24 | 88640.78 | 111130.66 | 126095.14 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 34456.17 | 37581.92 | 41257.14 | 46942.35 | 50617.31 | 57981.63 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 26973.45 | 30581.70 | 33552.15 | 36567.12 | 40910.00 | 46500.00 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 7482.73 | 7000.22 | 7704.99 | 10375.24 | 9707.31 | 11481.63 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 28147.90 | 32845.36 | 34492.10 | 41698.43 | 60513.35 | 68113.51 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 18219.13 | 20805.16 | 22715.28 | 24106.99 | 39705.78 | 43676.36 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 9928.77 | 12040.20 | 11776.82 | 17591.44 | 20807.57 | 24437.15 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 52693.71 | 62968.53 | 69869.76 | 82372.82 | 110693.39 | 122585.33 |
| | a Interest Payment | 5299.77 | 5573.74 | 6391.32 | 7071.25 | 8591.95 | 10233.38 |
| | b Social Services | 20296.94 | 24375.47 | 27768.21 | 32067.15 | 46624.83 | 53950.42 |
| | c Economic Service | 12964.91 | 16823.35 | 16971.34 | 23715.12 | 30653.94 | 29764.04 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 9055.17 | 11566.89 | 10812.52 | 11877.68 | 17519.04 | 30746.14 |
| | a Social Services | 1599.12 | 1620.99 | 1899.29 | 2070.32 | 3701.75 | 5017.17 |
| | b Economic Services | 7288.89 | 9741.01 | 8716.91 | 9550.19 | 13492.51 | 25157.74 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 61748.87 | 74535.43 | 80682.28 | 94250.49 | 128212.43 | 153331.47 |
| | a Social Services | 21896.05 | 25996.47 | 29667.50 | 34137.47 | 50326.58 | 58967.59 |
| | b Economic Services | 20253.81 | 26564.36 | 25688.25 | 33265.31 | 44146.46 | 54921.78 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 9980.61 | 11043.44 | 13828.73 | 16544.23 | 20069.91 | 27884.56 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 2259.90 | 2955.10 | 3058.90 | 4333.51 | 5123.22 | 6761.56 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 9910.36 | 7458.75 | 5879.48 | 6267.96 | 437.27 | 3509.81 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -5760.15 | -9422.41 | -9881.36 | -11351.54 | -21166.88 | -24913.64 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -460.39 | -3848.67 | -3490.04 | -4280.28 | -12574.94 | -14680.26 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 81094.99 | 89506.76 | 96164.27 | 108025.14 | 125637.40 | 149153.76 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Maharashtra | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 121286.14 | 142947.23 | 149821.81 | 165415.46 | 198320.91 | 220810.05 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 95776.16 | 113432.78 | 119948.76 | 127644.61 | 145174.93 | 164153.83 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 87608.46 | 103448.37 | 108596.79 | 115063.89 | 130476.15 | 144156.59 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 8167.70 | 9984.40 | 11351.97 | 12580.89 | 14698.78 | 19997.24 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 25509.99 | 29514.46 | 29873.04 | 37770.85 | 53145.98 | 56656.23 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 13343.34 | 15192.12 | 16631.60 | 17630.03 | 28164.47 | 31692.04 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 12166.64 | 14322.33 | 13241.44 | 20140.64 | 24981.51 | 24964.19 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 123554.19 | 138735.98 | 154902.42 | 177553.11 | 207611.34 | 224454.61 |
| | a Interest Payment | 17504.63 | 19075.64 | 21207.04 | 23964.74 | 26216.72 | 28219.83 |
| | b Social Services | 54812.21 | 62038.96 | 70879.08 | 76952.49 | 93050.66 | 98293.28 |
| | c Economic Service | 24868.75 | 27550.83 | 27991.32 | 37686.57 | 40494.86 | 40919.87 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 17879.54 | 17397.98 | 20020.45 | 19523.47 | 28426.82 | 31005.73 |
| | a Social Services | 2096.95 | 1823.98 | 2273.94 | 1957.82 | 3904.09 | 4692.35 |
| | b Economic Services | 14986.68 | 14672.31 | 16707.99 | 16700.34 | 22531.27 | 24425.13 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 141433.73 | 156133.96 | 174922.87 | 197076.58 | 236038.16 | 255460.33 |
| | a Social Services | 56909.16 | 63862.94 | 73153.02 | 78910.30 | 96954.75 | 102985.63 |
| | b Economic Services | 39855.44 | 42223.14 | 44699.31 | 54386.92 | 63026.13 | 65345.00 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 30033.64 | 34022.59 | 38340.05 | 39791.51 | 46019.41 | 48850.09 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 4889.12 | 5810.52 | 6750.04 | 8331.10 | 11258.35 | 9662.46 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | -2268.05 | 4211.26 | -5080.61 | -12137.66 | -9290.43 | -3644.55 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -19969.31 | -13739.81 | -26018.12 | -31826.58 | -37949.55 | -35031.38 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -2464.68 | 5335.83 | -4811.08 | -7861.84 | -11732.83 | -6811.55 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 245337.86 | 269077.67 | 293804.69 | 319745.91 | 350179.84 | 390871.85 |
| Manipur | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 5653.55 | 6819.76 | 7282.79 | 7998.27 | 8745.58 | 9367.71 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 679.60 | 564.61 | 733.40 | 700.57 | 786.09 | 858.43 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 368.07 | 332.83 | 472.73 | 516.83 | 594.87 | 667.20 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 311.53 | 231.78 | 260.67 | 183.73 | 191.22 | 191.22 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 4973.95 | 6255.15 | 6549.39 | 7297.70 | 7959.49 | 8509.28 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 1154.03 | 1317.83 | 1438.79 | 1526.89 | 3238.08 | 3561.89 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 3819.92 | 4937.32 | 5110.60 | 5770.82 | 4721.41 | 4947.39 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 5006.92 | 5316.53 | 5718.83 | 7267.30 | 8185.22 | 8447.50 |
| | a Interest Payment | 397.44 | 433.01 | 444.92 | 473.19 | 468.17 | 475.23 |
| | b Social Services | 1439.29 | 1528.22 | 1603.66 | 2028.06 | 2400.06 | 2410.56 |
| | c Economic Service | 1257.37 | 1313.26 | 1338.61 | 2012.37 | 2420.76 | 2480.12 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 1695.41 | 1501.56 | 1291.89 | 1332.44 | 1652.85 | 1668.65 |
| | a Social Services | 477.32 | 354.04 | 328.05 | 547.63 | 476.40 | 376.32 |
| | b Economic Services | 924.67 | 921.65 | 743.52 | 575.99 | 1005.70 | 1202.37 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 6702.34 | 6818.09 | 7010.72 | 8599.73 | 9838.07 | 10116.15 |
| | a Social Services | 1916.61 | 1882.26 | 1931.70 | 2575.69 | 2876.45 | 2786.88 |
| | b Economic Services | 2182.05 | 2234.91 | 2082.13 | 2588.37 | 3426.45 | 3682.49 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 727.20 | 821.07 | 918.81 | 1240.41 | 1403.86 | 1372.18 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 376.93 | 322.63 | 391.46 | 555.33 | 518.68 | 512.07 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 646.62 | 1503.23 | 1563.96 | 730.97 | 560.36 | 920.21 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -1050.60 | -1.05 | 273.26 | -600.83 | -1091.85 | -747.34 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -653.16 | 431.96 | 718.18 | -127.65 | -623.68 | -272.11 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 6383.78 | 6800.94 | 7060.68 | 7357.38 | 8056.47 | 8781.42 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|---------|
| Meghalaya | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 4654.47 | 5536.35 | 6266.73 | 6428.25 | 8403.02 | 8980.85 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 1065.78 | 1332.68 | 1547.44 | 1282.48 | 1347.74 | 1734.71 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 697.54 | 847.73 | 949.29 | 939.19 | 1035.57 | 1268.55 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 368.25 | 484.94 | 598.15 | 343.29 | 312.17 | 466.16 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 3588.69 | 4203.67 | 4719.28 | 5145.77 | 7055.29 | 7246.14 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 1044.19 | 1192.45 | 1301.96 | 1381.69 | 3370.84 | 3668.82 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 2544.50 | 3011.22 | 3417.32 | 3764.08 | 3684.45 | 3577.32 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 4834.81 | 4999.54 | 5551.59 | 6251.86 | 7621.48 | 8593.95 |
| | a Interest Payment | 285.67 | 313.82 | 371.50 | 405.10 | 471.05 | 551.29 |
| | b Social Services | 1742.47 | 1747.93 | 1973.76 | 2370.24 | 2432.23 | 2979.48 |
| | c Economic Service | 1605.15 | 1677.81 | 1739.46 | 1859.97 | 2991.37 | 3184.30 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 855.24 | 928.34 | 1075.47 | 1118.49 | 1603.64 | 1360.53 |
| | a Social Services | 288.40 | 224.28 | 391.11 | 363.34 | 666.78 | 448.58 |
| | b Economic Services | 514.40 | 643.46 | 599.54 | 672.77 | 842.78 | 769.31 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 5690.05 | 5927.87 | 6627.06 | 7370.35 | 9225.12 | 9954.48 |
| | a Social Services | 2030.86 | 1972.22 | 2364.87 | 2733.58 | 3099.01 | 3428.06 |
| | b Economic Services | 2119.56 | 2321.27 | 2339.01 | 2532.74 | 3834.15 | 3953.61 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 1025.76 | 964.56 | 1133.93 | 1301.55 | 1471.16 | 1593.36 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 293.06 | 367.78 | 417.30 | 536.07 | 575.55 | 709.54 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | -180.34 | 536.81 | 715.13 | 176.39 | 781.55 | 386.90 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -1065.25 | -395.30 | -382.18 | -978.45 | -818.96 | -989.75 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -779.58 | -81.48 | -10.68 | -573.35 | -347.90 | -438.46 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 5090.28 | 4964.58 | 6269.23 | 6751.45 | 7510.73 | 8466.89 |
| Mizoram | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 3824.90 | 4536.74 | 4764.85 | 5511.11 | 7535.15 | 7672.48 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 346.70 | 435.29 | 424.04 | 508.49 | 580.51 | 610.25 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 178.67 | 222.49 | 229.78 | 266.52 | 310.68 | 331.19 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 168.04 | 212.80 | 194.26 | 241.96 | 269.83 | 279.06 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 3478.20 | 4101.45 | 4340.81 | 5002.62 | 6954.64 | 7062.23 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 827.78 | 786.62 | 858.08 | 910.67 | 2370.88 | 2627.17 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 2650.42 | 3314.84 | 3482.73 | 4091.95 | 4583.76 | 4435.06 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 3697.33 | 4508.91 | 4916.98 | 5652.44 | 6643.70 | 6388.57 |
| | a Interest Payment | 275.15 | 288.15 | 284.50 | 305.83 | 450.16 | 549.99 |
| | b Social Services | 1354.69 | 1652.22 | 1823.65 | 2160.93 | 2610.22 | 2296.69 |
| | c Economic Service | 1116.26 | 1436.14 | 1406.71 | 1741.86 | 1714.72 | 1494.19 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 600.27 | 607.55 | 599.40 | 927.51 | 1047.05 | 1309.21 |
| | a Social Services | 190.34 | 222.42 | 207.75 | 314.00 | 325.08 | 156.05 |
| | b Economic Services | 379.82 | 342.39 | 333.92 | 539.30 | 547.38 | 997.30 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 4297.60 | 5116.46 | 5516.38 | 6579.95 | 7690.76 | 7697.78 |
| | a Social Services | 1545.02 | 1874.64 | 2031.41 | 2474.93 | 2935.30 | 2452.74 |
| | b Economic Services | 1496.08 | 1778.53 | 1740.64 | 2281.16 | 2262.10 | 2491.49 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 763.81 | 840.18 | 965.70 | 1163.71 | 1310.88 | 1173.03 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 170.82 | 187.60 | 232.84 | 308.44 | 512.47 | 410.59 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 127.58 | 27.83 | -152.14 | -141.33 | 891.44 | 1283.91 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -478.41 | -580.49 | -749.13 | -1039.64 | -155.61 | -23.01 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -203.26 | -292.34 | -464.64 | -733.81 | 294.55 | 526.99 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 4548.45 | 5114.20 | 5608.47 | 6550.39 | 6957.15 | 7265.20 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Nagaland | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 5586.38 | 6204.29 | 6497.90 | 7650.94 | 8993.86 | 10568.90 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 536.83 | 547.12 | 549.96 | 659.21 | 683.03 | 776.90 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 303.88 | 339.95 | 333.39 | 388.60 | 445.21 | 515.31 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 232.95 | 207.17 | 216.57 | 270.61 | 237.82 | 261.59 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 5049.55 | 5657.17 | 5947.94 | 6991.73 | 8310.83 | 9792.00 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 803.20 | 917.14 | 1001.27 | 1062.69 | 2540.72 | 3016.31 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 4246.35 | 4740.03 | 4946.67 | 5929.04 | 5770.11 | 6775.69 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 4875.66 | 5601.39 | 5750.35 | 6762.41 | 8784.21 | 9667.05 |
| | a Interest Payment | 417.39 | 450.64 | 493.85 | 555.34 | 658.26 | 836.69 |
| | b Social Services | 1154.12 | 1461.78 | 1701.56 | 1855.17 | 2712.67 | 2809.00 |
| | c Economic Service | 1403.26 | 1601.80 | 1317.91 | 1774.00 | 2286.21 | 2616.37 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 1249.39 | 1255.18 | 1207.06 | 1023.17 | 1371.45 | 1448.02 |
| | a Social Services | 338.77 | 346.81 | 324.47 | 350.99 | 497.48 | 406.34 |
| | b Economic Services | 674.86 | 697.36 | 701.41 | 511.23 | 737.70 | 582.63 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 6125.04 | 6856.57 | 6957.41 | 7785.58 | 10155.66 | 11115.08 |
| | a Social Services | 1492.89 | 1808.59 | 2026.03 | 2206.17 | 3210.15 | 3215.35 |
| | b Economic Services | 2078.13 | 2299.17 | 2019.32 | 2285.23 | 3023.91 | 3199.00 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 780.88 | 950.98 | 1106.40 | 1111.66 | 1645.23 | 1717.99 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 259.19 | 269.51 | 275.03 | 387.32 | 562.14 | 562.42 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 710.73 | 602.90 | 747.55 | 888.53 | 209.64 | 901.84 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -538.97 | -653.59 | -459.42 | -134.12 | -1160.26 | -543.70 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -121.59 | -202.95 | 34.42 | 421.22 | -502.00 | 292.99 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 6759.87 | 7452.54 | 8356.92 | 7953.73 | 7812.61 | 8581.31 |
| Odisha | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 40267.02 | 43936.91 | 48946.85 | 56997.88 | 71569.18 | 78126.71 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 19885.70 | 23112.16 | 25270.19 | 27899.17 | 30700.00 | 33022.93 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 13442.74 | 15034.13 | 16891.59 | 19828.30 | 21700.00 | 23200.00 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 6442.96 | 8078.03 | 8378.60 | 8070.87 | 9000.00 | 9822.93 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 20381.32 | 20824.75 | 23676.65 | 29098.72 | 40869.18 | 45103.78 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 12229.13 | 13965.01 | 15247.24 | 16181.22 | 23573.75 | 26567.56 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 8152.19 | 6859.73 | 8429.42 | 12917.50 | 17295.43 | 18536.22 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 34660.24 | 38237.56 | 45617.73 | 51135.74 | 64740.16 | 74443.38 |
| | a Interest Payment | 2576.43 | 2807.23 | 2888.22 | 2810.27 | 4136.44 | 4650.00 |
| | b Social Services | 14338.08 | 14976.56 | 18721.55 | 20964.14 | 25562.95 | 30888.77 |
| | c Economic Service | 8732.47 | 10196.24 | 12314.57 | 14825.38 | 19729.68 | 20791.15 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 4496.09 | 5622.18 | 7756.40 | 11074.63 | 16595.70 | 16749.70 |
| | a Social Services | 656.83 | 1204.91 | 1724.79 | 2288.39 | 2904.38 | 2934.34 |
| | b Economic Services | 3581.01 | 4066.05 | 5561.74 | 8396.44 | 13316.83 | 13396.71 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 39156.33 | 43859.74 | 53374.13 | 62210.37 | 81335.86 | 91193.08 |
| | a Social Services | 14994.90 | 16181.47 | 20446.34 | 23252.53 | 28467.33 | 33823.10 |
| | b Economic Services | 12313.48 | 14262.29 | 17876.31 | 23221.81 | 33046.50 | 34187.86 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 6909.91 | 7303.30 | 8437.53 | 10182.95 | 11921.43 | 13871.98 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 1166.27 | 1551.11 | 1775.34 | 2926.44 | 3684.92 | 4384.72 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 5606.78 | 5699.35 | 3329.12 | 5862.14 | 6829.01 | 3683.33 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | 621.77 | 3.61 | -4639.81 | -5478.62 | -9931.88 | -14532.40 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 3198.19 | 2810.84 | -1751.59 | -2668.34 | -5795.43 | -9882.40 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 42466.76 | 43344.48 | 44713.80 | 50493.34 | 55710.06 | 68467.44 |

| | | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE |
|------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Punjab | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 26234.41 | 32051.15 | 35103.54 | 39022.85 | 45603.49 | 50180.96 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 20239.46 | 25216.77 | 27270.69 | 28449.93 | 32576.49 | 34354.49 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 18841.00 | 22587.56 | 24079.19 | 25570.20 | 28514.60 | 30547.35 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 1398.45 | 2629.21 | 3191.49 | 2879.73 | 4061.88 | 3807.14 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 5994.95 | 6834.39 | 7832.85 | 10572.92 | 13027.01 | 15826.48 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 3554.31 | 4058.81 | 4431.47 | 4702.97 | 8008.90 | 9005.09 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 2440.64 | 2775.58 | 3401.38 | 5869.95 | 5018.11 | 6821.39 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 33045.32 | 39457.94 | 41640.67 | 46613.49 | 53164.53 | 58163.79 |
| | a Interest Payment | 6280.02 | 6831.00 | 7820.21 | 8960.48 | 9764.10 | 10787.93 |
| | b Social Services | 9246.50 | 11189.97 | 11319.09 | 13729.05 | 16845.48 | 18560.10 |
| | c Economic Service | 6264.08 | 9152.09 | 9599.72 | 9237.32 | 11011.59 | 11238.62 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 1598.12 | 1915.82 | 2200.61 | 3118.44 | 4353.57 | 4804.01 |
| | a Social Services | 398.35 | 716.15 | 930.33 | 794.62 | 1242.25 | 1537.97 |
| | b Economic Services | 1003.73 | 1037.39 | 1051.92 | 2071.54 | 2747.46 | 2835.31 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 34643.44 | 41373.76 | 43841.28 | 49731.93 | 57518.10 | 62967.80 |
| | a Social Services | 9644.85 | 11906.12 | 12249.42 | 14523.66 | 18087.73 | 20098.07 |
| | b Economic Services | 7267.81 | 10189.48 | 10651.65 | 11308.86 | 13759.05 | 14073.93 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 5436.40 | 6815.70 | 6779.65 | 7625.64 | 9321.00 | 10070.77 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 1445.69 | 1731.92 | 1794.89 | 2169.98 | 2927.40 | 3033.75 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | -6810.91 | -7406.79 | -6537.13 | -7590.64 | -7561.04 | -7982.83 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -8490.91 | -9346.05 | -8790.05 | -10708.56 | -12233.26 | -12887.24 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -2210.88 | -2515.05 | -969.85 | -1748.08 | -2469.15 | -2099.31 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 83099.31 | 92282.08 | 102234.48 | 112365.90 | 124553.76 | 138165.55 |
| Rajasthan | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 57010.76 | 66913.01 | 74470.37 | 91326.91 | 106790.49 | 123250.53 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 34552.16 | 42636.24 | 47052.94 | 51902.44 | 57541.65 | 67384.07 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 25377.06 | 30502.65 | 33477.70 | 38672.94 | 45670.01 | 53300.01 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 9175.10 | 12133.59 | 13575.25 | 13229.50 | 11871.64 | 14084.06 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 22458.61 | 24276.77 | 27417.43 | 39424.47 | 49248.84 | 55866.46 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 14977.04 | 17102.85 | 18673.07 | 19816.97 | 27915.93 | 31477.89 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 7481.56 | 7173.92 | 8744.36 | 19607.50 | 21332.91 | 24388.57 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 53653.31 | 63461.79 | 75509.59 | 94541.97 | 112022.24 | 132052.52 |
| | a Interest Payment | 7891.82 | 8340.05 | 9063.20 | 10462.90 | 11940.70 | 17526.63 |
| | b Social Services | 21927.87 | 25292.94 | 31486.09 | 37753.39 | 46293.79 | 49549.87 |
| | c Economic Service | 12743.89 | 17408.02 | 20435.59 | 28920.34 | 34225.46 | 43593.81 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 7119.25 | 10683.57 | 13664.66 | 16102.69 | 23347.88 | 23420.78 |
| | a Social Services | 1996.71 | 2840.10 | 4551.32 | 5838.13 | 6815.01 | 9561.47 |
| | b Economic Services | 4918.67 | 7593.91 | 8778.98 | 9730.83 | 16020.61 | 13051.83 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 60772.56 | 74145.37 | 89174.25 | 110644.66 | 135370.12 | 155473.30 |
| | a Social Services | 23924.58 | 28133.04 | 36037.40 | 43591.52 | 53108.80 | 59111.34 |
| | b Economic Services | 17662.56 | 25001.93 | 29214.57 | 38651.17 | 50246.07 | 56645.64 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 11664.00 | 13072.70 | 15371.02 | 19419.34 | 22391.27 | 25461.79 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 2608.73 | 3135.27 | 3802.90 | 4438.31 | 5689.17 | 6962.49 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 3357.45 | 3451.22 | -1039.21 | -3215.06 | -5231.76 | -8801.99 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -3625.86 | -8534.51 | -15189.28 | -18999.52 | -67350.20 | -43147.24 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 4265.96 | -194.46 | -6126.08 | -8536.62 | -55409.49 | -25620.61 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 106560.16 | 117808.91 | 129910.13 | 147608.51 | 211231.15 | 254378.39 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|-------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Sikkim | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 3672.63 | 3793.32 | 4326.44 | 4461.95 | 4853.68 | 4885.30 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 1338.51 | 1242.28 | 1319.36 | 1225.62 | 956.69 | 1008.31 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 293.94 | 435.31 | 524.87 | 527.54 | 592.27 | 646.05 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 1044.57 | 806.96 | 794.49 | 698.08 | 364.42 | 362.26 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 2334.13 | 2551.04 | 3007.08 | 3236.33 | 3896.98 | 3876.99 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 611.63 | 698.65 | 762.67 | 809.33 | 1870.29 | 2094.96 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 1722.50 | 1852.40 | 2244.41 | 2427.00 | 2026.70 | 1782.03 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 3230.14 | 3012.35 | 3457.96 | 3730.95 | 4312.75 | 4624.79 |
| | a Interest Payment | 190.83 | 198.92 | 209.16 | 239.55 | 273.27 | 325.18 |
| | b Social Services | 1031.69 | 947.47 | 1276.36 | 1279.72 | 1445.41 | 1550.20 |
| | c Economic Service | 614.02 | 656.11 | 678.19 | 820.96 | 1485.01 | 1525.90 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 615.76 | 842.35 | 911.95 | 980.71 | 1091.14 | 846.68 |
| | a Social Services | 277.11 | 291.22 | 266.21 | 269.81 | 365.01 | 345.57 |
| | b Economic Services | 313.36 | 467.82 | 476.21 | 601.38 | 578.13 | 428.51 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 3845.90 | 3854.70 | 4369.90 | 4711.66 | 5403.89 | 5471.47 |
| | a Social Services | 1308.81 | 1238.69 | 1542.57 | 1549.53 | 1810.42 | 1895.77 |
| | b Economic Services | 927.37 | 1123.92 | 1154.40 | 1422.34 | 2063.14 | 1954.42 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 552.49 | 590.52 | 695.84 | 760.47 | 895.49 | 975.04 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 211.53 | 227.04 | 238.04 | 244.51 | 283.10 | 259.42 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 442.49 | 780.97 | 868.48 | 731.00 | 540.93 | 260.51 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -180.16 | -65.60 | -52.95 | -275.40 | -576.95 | -602.95 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 10.67 | 133.32 | 156.22 | -35.85 | -303.68 | -277.77 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 2552.82 | 2758.10 | 3068.51 | 3481.44 | 4033.92 | 4636.84 |
| Tamil Nadu | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 85202.14 | 98827.70 | 108036.42 | 122420.44 | 138306.20 | 148175.09 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 65200.88 | 77808.53 | 83061.38 | 87007.12 | 95468.94 | 100415.82 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 59517.31 | 71254.28 | 73718.11 | 78656.52 | 86537.69 | 90691.86 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 5683.57 | 6554.26 | 9343.27 | 8350.60 | 8931.25 | 9723.95 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 20001.26 | 21019.17 | 24975.04 | 35413.32 | 42837.25 | 47759.28 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 12714.95 | 14519.69 | 15852.76 | 16824.05 | 21149.90 | 23018.13 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 7286.31 | 6499.48 | 9122.28 | 18589.27 | 21687.35 | 24741.15 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 83838.04 | 97067.44 | 109824.67 | 128828.00 | 147787.34 | 164029.56 |
| | a Interest Payment | 8871.02 | 10205.12 | 12404.78 | 14549.74 | 17618.62 | 20450.17 |
| | b Social Services | 33261.75 | 38622.88 | 45275.90 | 50349.06 | 58186.02 | 57826.33 |
| | c Economic Service | 14142.09 | 17628.36 | 19644.45 | 26843.39 | 31161.40 | 40101.52 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 16335.65 | 14567.68 | 17173.07 | 17802.98 | 20765.06 | 22368.85 |
| | a Social Services | 4822.65 | 5149.67 | 6709.00 | 4233.92 | 5817.46 | 7198.70 |
| | b Economic Services | 11238.93 | 8961.35 | 9862.33 | 12505.45 | 12943.76 | 12406.49 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 100173.69 | 111635.11 | 126997.74 | 146630.98 | 168552.40 | 186398.41 |
| | a Social Services | 38084.39 | 43772.55 | 51984.90 | 54582.98 | 64003.48 | 65025.03 |
| | b Economic Services | 25381.02 | 26589.71 | 29506.78 | 39348.84 | 44105.16 | 52508.01 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 15640.26 | 17869.85 | 21520.59 | 24842.43 | 27581.75 | 29165.15 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 3714.44 | 4386.38 | 4849.36 | 5629.30 | 6263.33 | 6867.02 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 1364.10 | 1760.27 | -1788.24 | -6407.56 | -9481.14 | -15854.47 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -17274.07 | -16519.04 | -20583.49 | -27162.44 | -32359.59 | -40533.84 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -8403.05 | -6313.92 | -8178.72 | -12612.71 | -14740.97 | -20083.67 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 127127.90 | 147415.75 | 166680.89 | 191847.00 | 223084.59 | 262386.72 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE |
|------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Telangana | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | | | 51041.79 | 79312.80 | 100924.75 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | | | 35929.49 | 54256.71 | 72412.23 |
| | a | Own Tax Revenue | | 29482.67 | 43534.77 | 54869.91 |
| | b | Own Non-Tax Revenue | | 6446.82 | 10721.94 | 17542.32 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | | | 15112.31 | 25056.10 | 28512.52 |
| | a | Share in Central Taxes | | 7994.21 | 12595.60 | 13955.35 |
| | b | Grants-in-aid | | 7118.10 | 12460.50 | 14557.17 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | | | 50673.13 | 79252.26 | 97206.38 |
| | a | Interest Payment | | 5226.86 | 7162.64 | 7706.45 |
| | b | Social Services | | 18753.39 | 33307.67 | 41600.09 |
| | c | Economic Service | | 17643.89 | 23083.91 | 32064.31 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | | | 8372.94 | 15846.32 | 29313.11 |
| | a | Social Services | | 904.56 | 3169.63 | 2863.39 |
| | b | Economic Services | | 7062.65 | 12353.14 | 24909.32 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | | | 59046.07 | 95098.58 | 126519.49 |
| | a | Social Services | | 19657.95 | 36477.30 | 44463.49 |
| | b | Economic Services | | 24706.54 | 35437.04 | 56973.64 |
| | c | Education Art & Culture | | 6993.91 | 10392.25 | 10522.05 |
| | d | Medical and Public Health | | 1893.60 | 3209.89 | 5105.26 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | | | 368.66 | 60.54 | 3718.37 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | | | -9410.48 | -16911.71 | -23467.29 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | | | -4183.62 | -9749.08 | -15760.84 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | | | 79880.08 | 96894.76 | 120363.09 |
| Tripura | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | | | 6476.90 | 7050.30 | 7650.18 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | | | 1072.25 | 1183.40 | 1320.43 |
| | a | Own Tax Revenue | | 858.02 | 1004.65 | 1073.91 |
| | b | Own Non-Tax Revenue | | 214.22 | 178.75 | 246.52 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | | | 5404.66 | 5866.90 | 6329.75 |
| | a | Share in Central Taxes | | 1307.56 | 1493.18 | 1630.25 |
| | b | Grants-in-aid | | 4097.10 | 4373.72 | 4699.50 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | | | 4809.23 | 5212.88 | 5948.96 |
| | a | Interest Payment | | 493.27 | 532.81 | 590.96 |
| | b | Social Services | | 1929.06 | 2055.37 | 2407.89 |
| | c | Economic Service | | 743.91 | 881.43 | 1048.29 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | | | 1397.26 | 1483.19 | 1640.73 |
| | a | Social Services | | 580.16 | 605.00 | 657.19 |
| | b | Economic Services | | 640.37 | 690.12 | 737.93 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | | | 6206.49 | 6696.07 | 7589.69 |
| | a | Social Services | | 2509.21 | 2660.37 | 3065.08 |
| | b | Economic Services | | 1384.28 | 1571.55 | 1786.22 |
| | c | Education Art & Culture | | 1092.26 | 1120.33 | 1280.60 |
| | d | Medical and Public Health | | 319.06 | 290.49 | 375.75 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | | | 1667.68 | 1837.42 | 1701.22 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | | | 258.62 | 336.56 | 45.67 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | | | 751.90 | 869.37 | 636.63 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | | | 6863.63 | 7673.04 | 8727.59 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| Uttar Pradesh | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 130869.70 | 145903.99 | 168213.75 | 193421.60 | 247722.43 | 281555.44 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 62758.85 | 71068.35 | 83031.88 | 94125.17 | 109188.70 | 125497.35 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 52613.43 | 58098.36 | 66582.07 | 74190.38 | 86400.10 | 101256.50 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 10145.42 | 12969.98 | 16449.80 | 19934.80 | 22788.60 | 24240.85 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 68110.85 | 74835.64 | 85181.87 | 99296.43 | 138533.72 | 156058.09 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 50350.95 | 57497.85 | 62776.70 | 66604.95 | 94313.46 | 105637.10 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 17759.90 | 17337.79 | 22405.17 | 32691.48 | 44220.26 | 50420.99 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 123885.17 | 140723.64 | 158146.87 | 171027.33 | 229354.17 | 253354.54 |
| | a Interest Payment | 15480.95 | 16920.59 | 17412.44 | 18864.54 | 21313.49 | 27333.96 |
| | b Social Services | 47390.94 | 53300.32 | 60756.28 | 60905.79 | 90701.59 | 101789.83 |
| | c Economic Service | 18292.21 | 21337.35 | 25710.72 | 34885.24 | 53528.73 | 48021.19 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 21573.96 | 23834.29 | 32862.65 | 53297.28 | 73575.66 | 71877.99 |
| | a Social Services | 5187.14 | 7594.51 | 6759.50 | 12754.72 | 16050.89 | 19009.47 |
| | b Economic Services | 15243.19 | 14834.83 | 22639.80 | 36533.88 | 51554.38 | 46044.52 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 145459.12 | 164557.93 | 191009.53 | 224324.60 | 302929.83 | 325232.53 |
| | a Social Services | 52578.09 | 60894.83 | 67515.78 | 73660.50 | 106752.48 | 120799.30 |
| | b Economic Services | 33535.40 | 36172.18 | 48350.53 | 71419.12 | 105083.11 | 94065.71 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 26306.21 | 30089.71 | 32164.22 | 35334.22 | 47746.38 | 56033.95 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 5313.68 | 6183.82 | 6789.12 | 8039.62 | 10019.90 | 12710.10 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 6984.53 | 5180.35 | 10066.87 | 22394.28 | 18368.26 | 28200.90 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -15431.84 | -19238.39 | -23679.55 | -32513.16 | -64316.81 | -49960.88 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 49.12 | -2317.80 | -6267.11 | -13648.62 | -43003.32 | -22626.92 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 225600.81 | 242134.90 | 264223.11 | 290373.29 | 354297.56 | 405763.09 |
| Uttarakhand | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 13691.24 | 15747.22 | 17320.53 | 20246.57 | 26012.82 | 32275.87 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 6751.76 | 8017.12 | 8671.88 | 9448.91 | 11828.80 | 14910.10 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 5615.62 | 6414.24 | 7355.34 | 8338.47 | 9653.30 | 12116.67 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 1136.13 | 1602.88 | 1316.54 | 1110.44 | 2175.49 | 2793.43 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 6939.49 | 7730.09 | 8648.65 | 10797.64 | 14184.02 | 17365.77 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 2866.04 | 3272.88 | 3573.38 | 3792.30 | 5427.98 | 6014.46 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 4073.45 | 4457.21 | 5075.27 | 7005.34 | 8756.04 | 11351.31 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 12975.19 | 13960.22 | 16216.41 | 21163.71 | 25730.72 | 32250.40 |
| | a Interest Payment | 1769.21 | 2088.73 | 2056.04 | 2405.61 | 3102.49 | 3896.06 |
| | b Social Services | 6019.65 | 6095.84 | 7298.00 | 9223.69 | 11650.97 | 14217.70 |
| | c Economic Service | 2101.63 | 1995.29 | 2067.98 | 3856.47 | 4411.39 | 5648.75 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 2316.94 | 3542.09 | 3712.02 | 4939.01 | 4933.28 | 5744.36 |
| | a Social Services | 368.58 | 714.82 | 840.75 | 1230.74 | 1340.94 | 1214.44 |
| | b Economic Services | 1870.89 | 2697.90 | 2733.37 | 3494.61 | 3442.68 | 4242.35 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 15292.13 | 17502.31 | 19928.44 | 26102.72 | 30664.00 | 37994.76 |
| | a Social Services | 6388.22 | 6810.66 | 8138.75 | 10454.43 | 12991.91 | 15432.14 |
| | b Economic Services | 3972.53 | 4693.20 | 4801.36 | 7351.08 | 7854.07 | 9891.10 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 3594.32 | 3986.60 | 4374.57 | 5144.84 | 6060.15 | 7214.86 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 707.06 | 857.24 | 945.04 | 1396.89 | 1716.29 | 1820.04 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 716.06 | 1787.00 | 1104.11 | -917.14 | 282.10 | 25.47 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -1757.07 | -1599.22 | -2650.26 | -5826.21 | -4937.18 | -6072.98 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | 12.15 | 489.51 | -594.22 | -3420.60 | -1834.69 | -2176.92 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 23609.42 | 25539.88 | 28766.50 | 33480.26 | 38050.79 | 43877.24 |

| | 2011-2012 | 2012-2013 | 2013-2014 | 2014-2015 | 2015-2016 RE | 2016-2017 BE | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------|
| West Bengal | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Total Revenue Receipt (2+3) | 58755.04 | 68295.75 | 72881.79 | 86514.21 | 109631.73 | 129530.33 |
| 2 | Own Revenue Receipt | 26278.41 | 34726.64 | 37853.27 | 41038.63 | 45088.96 | 53461.52 |
| | a Own Tax Revenue | 24938.16 | 32808.49 | 35830.55 | 39411.96 | 42946.95 | 50773.52 |
| | b Own Non-Tax Revenue | 1340.25 | 1918.15 | 2022.72 | 1626.66 | 2142.01 | 2688.00 |
| 3 | Central Transfers | 32476.63 | 33569.11 | 35028.52 | 45475.58 | 64542.76 | 76068.81 |
| | a Share in Central Taxes | 18587.81 | 21226.27 | 23175.03 | 24594.95 | 37136.64 | 41861.27 |
| | b Grants-in-aid | 13888.82 | 12342.84 | 11853.49 | 20880.64 | 27406.12 | 34207.54 |
| 4 | Revenue Expenditure | 73326.37 | 82110.88 | 91797.27 | 103651.61 | 119304.30 | 129530.33 |
| | a Interest Payment | 15895.99 | 17570.70 | 20756.81 | 21587.99 | 23816.64 | 26196.91 |
| | b Social Services | 31563.77 | 34211.54 | 38261.85 | 40155.67 | 45857.08 | 54342.81 |
| | c Economic Service | 8969.12 | 12042.97 | 12083.40 | 20156.85 | 26401.60 | 23797.87 |
| 5 | Capital Expenditure | 2763.75 | 4547.30 | 6926.94 | 9878.62 | 15946.90 | 19189.81 |
| | a Social Services | 792.57 | 1515.19 | 2700.27 | 4223.93 | 5675.31 | 8542.46 |
| | b Economic Services | 1848.91 | 2869.63 | 3919.23 | 5235.11 | 9390.19 | 9692.57 |
| 6 | Total Expenditure (4+5) | 76090.12 | 86658.18 | 98724.22 | 113530.22 | 135251.20 | 148720.13 |
| | a Social Services | 32356.35 | 35726.73 | 40962.11 | 44379.60 | 51532.39 | 62885.27 |
| | b Economic Services | 10818.03 | 14912.60 | 16002.63 | 25391.97 | 35791.79 | 33490.44 |
| | c Education Art & Culture | 15986.58 | 17296.97 | 18713.73 | 21178.94 | 21469.38 | 26858.95 |
| | d Medical and Public Health | 3517.15 | 3564.65 | 4289.89 | 5784.89 | 6759.87 | 6555.15 |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | -14571.33 | -13815.13 | -18915.49 | -17137.40 | -9672.57 | 0.00 |
| 8 | Fiscal Deficit | -17704.88 | -19146.64 | -25347.90 | -27345.29 | -25180.49 | -19463.33 |
| 9 | Primary Deficit | -1808.89 | -1575.94 | -4591.10 | -5757.30 | -1363.85 | 6733.57 |
| 10 | Outstanding Liabilities | 207702.03 | 229778.76 | 251996.59 | 277579.16 | 304940.60 | 334608.32 |

Note: Surplus (+) / Deficit (-)

Source: Finance Accounts of State Governments; 2016-17 Budget Documents of States

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