



लोकहितार्थं सत्यनिष्ठा  
Dedicated to Truth in Public Interest



# **Union And State Finances At A Glance 2019-20**

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

**UNION AND STATE FINANCES  
AT A GLANCE  
2019-2020**

**Comptroller and Auditor General of India**



# Preface

This publication “Union and State Finances at a Glance” is an overview of the Government Finances of both the Union and the states. It presents the information on accounts in an easy to comprehend manner with extensive use of graphs, charts. It portrays the trends in receipts, expenditure and fiscal position of the Union and State Governments. It also provides an opportunity for Inter-state comparisons and attempts to address the need of various stakeholders for a publication containing a reader friendly summary of Union and State Finances. Detailed information on any of the aspects dealt with in this publication is available in the 'Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts' 2019-20 and the 'Finance Accounts' of the Union and the States for the year 2019-20.

In pursuance of the Jammu and Kashmir Re-organisation Act, 2019, the erstwhile state of Jammu & Kashmir has been bifurcated into Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir (with Legislature) and the Union Territory of Ladakh (without Legislature). In this compilation the data of the combined state of Jammu & Kashmir (01 April, 2019 to 30 Oct, 2019) and Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir (31 Oct, 2019 to 31 March, 2020) has been excluded in the combined analysis of all states to avoid diverging results but individual results are mentioned wherever applicable.

We look forward to reader’s views and comments on this publication. The feedback would help us in further improving the publication in the years to come.



(Girish Chandra Murmu)

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

**Date: 04 October 2022**

**Place: New Delhi**



# CONTENTS

	<b>Page No.</b>
<b>Chapter 1</b>	
1.1. Introduction	01
1.2. Structure of Government Accounts	03
1.3. Quality of Accounts	03
1.4. Flow diagram for Accounts Compilation	06
<b>Chapter 2</b>	
2.1. Sources and Application of Funds	07
2.2. Cash Management	08
<b>Chapter 3</b>	
3.1 Revenue Receipts	13
3.2 The Revenue Basket	15
3.3. Analysis of Tax Revenue of States	15
3.4 Grants-in-Aid	19
3.5 Revenue (Tax) Buoyancy	22
<b>Chapter 4</b>	
4.1 Revenue and Capital Expenditure	24
4.2 Analysis of components of Revenue Expenditure	27
4.3 Sectoral Analysis of Expenditure	33
4.4 Functional Analysis	36
<b>Chapter 5</b>	
5.1 Deficit	43
5.2 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	43
5.3 Union Government: Trends of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit	44
5.4 State Government's Performance under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA)	44
<b>Chapter 6</b>	
6.1 Public Debt	48
<b>Chapter 7</b>	
7.1 Public Account	53
7.2 Assets and Liabilities	60



# 1.1 Introduction

## Chapter-1

### 1.1.1 How Accounts Are Compiled

Union Government accounts are compiled by the Controller General of Accounts from the accounts received from the Pay and Accounts Offices (PAOs) attached to the Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. The Accounts of the Railways, P&T and Defence also forms part of the Union Government Accounts.

The accounts of the State Government are compiled by the Accountant General of the State concerned based on the transactions reported by the treasuries and other accounts rendering units like Public Works Divisions, Forest Divisions, etc.

### 1.1.2 Finance Accounts

Finance Accounts of both the Union Government and State Governments<sup>1</sup> are prepared annually. These are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The Accounts present the receipts and expenditure of the Government for the year together with the financial results disclosed by the revenue and capital accounts and public debt. The liabilities and assets of the Government are worked out from the balances recorded in the accounts.

### 1.1.3 Union and State Finances at a Glance

This publication provides the reader with a snapshot of the Finances of Union and the States. We have included key financial parameters and attempted to make the publication reader friendly, keeping the use of technical terms to a minimum. We welcome inputs to improve the product further.

### 1.1.4 Compilation of CFRA 2019-20

Combined Revenue and Finance Accounts (CFRA) is prepared on the basis of certified Finance Accounts compiled by the State Accountant General offices. For Union Government, NCT of Delhi, Goa and UT Puducherry the data of the respective years certified Finance Accounts is captured.

**(i). Details of Accounts:** Accounts in this compilation has been prepared in 3 volumes: The first volume (Vol – I) contains major-head wise summary of receipts and disbursements of various Governments from the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account and there are six such summary statements. The second volume (Vol – II) contains Subsidiary Accounts

---

<sup>1</sup>The figure taken here do not include the un-apportioned amounts in respect of those states where balances remain un-apportioned.



relating to Economic Services and the third volume (Vol – III) contains Subsidiary Accounts relating to the General, the Social Services etc. There are a total of 293 detailed Statements in Volumes II and III. The Subsidiary Accounts give details generally by minor heads of the figures shown in the General Accounts in Volume I. Scheme wise details are available in the concerned Finance Accounts of the respective Governments. The major head-wise details of the Public Account are available in General Accounts, Volume-I.

**(ii). Basic principles of compilation:** The accounts / Statements are in Indian Rupees (₹). All the CFRA accounts Statements are in lakhs, except accounts /Statements No. 1 and 115 are in crores. The report intends to provide a comparative viewing of the Union and State Finances. Figures have been rounded off for uniformity in the accounts of the States/ UTs / Union Government.

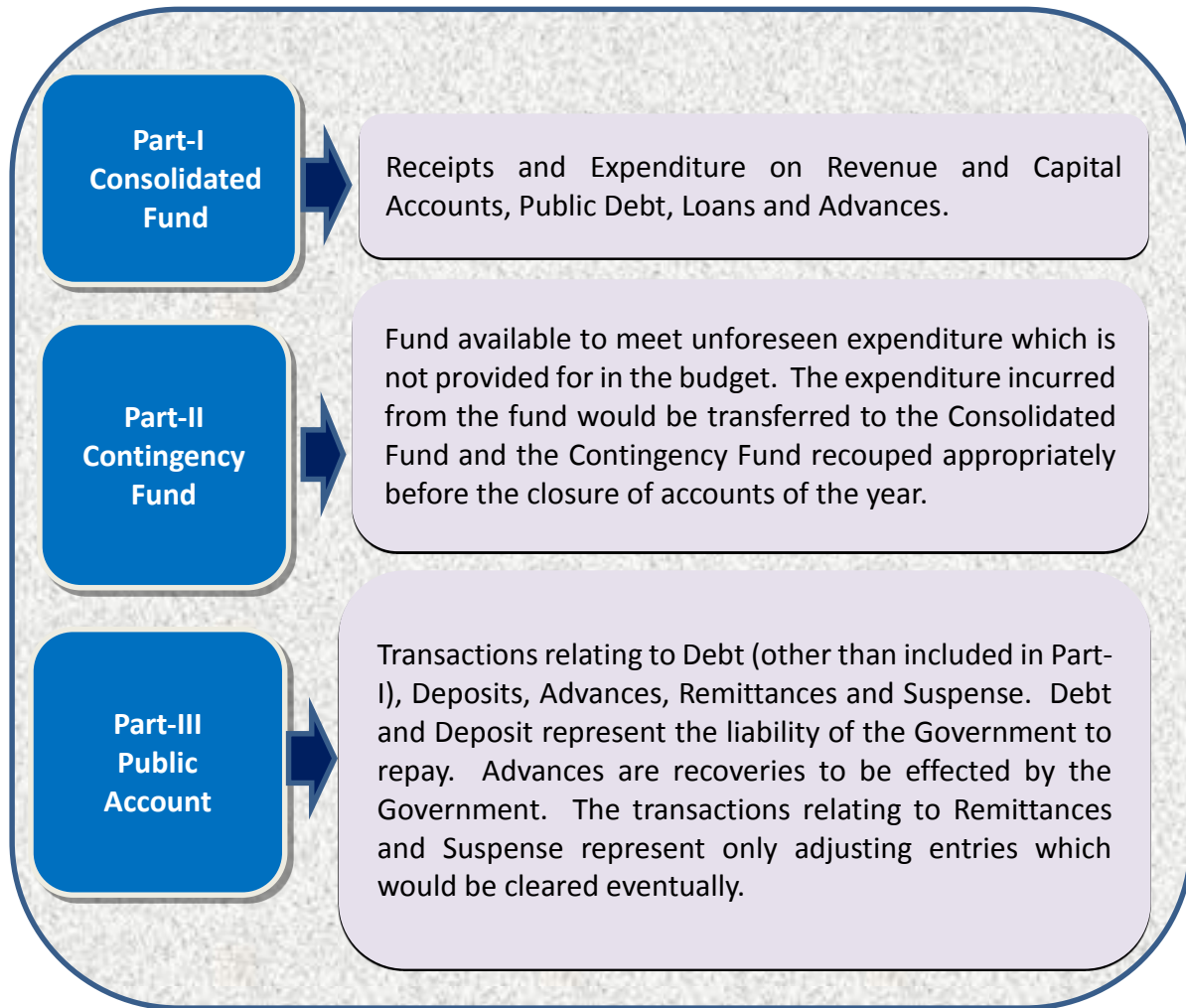
**(iii). Bifurcation of Jammu & Kashmir:** In pursuance to Jammu and Kashmir Re-organization Act, 2019 and formation of two new successor Union Territories(UT), viz. Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh from 31.10.2019 (Appointed Day), three Accounts, viz (i) Accounts in respect of the erstwhile State of Jammu and Kashmir for the period from 01.04.2019 to 30.10.2019, (ii) Accounts in respect of UT of Jammu & Kashmir for the period from 31.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 and (iii) Accounts in respect of UT of Ladakh for the period from 31.10.2019 to 31.03.2020 have been prepared for the year 2019-20.

In regard to the accommodation of the accounts relating to combined state of Jammu & Kashmir and the UT of Jammu & Kashmir in the CFRA statements for the year 2019-20, instead of displaying the part accounts of Combined state and UT of Jammu & Kashmir with the complete sets of other states/ UTs, the accounts relating to the Combined State of Jammu & Kashmir and UT Jammu & Kashmir have been included in CFRA as an addendum in each of the three volumes displaying the General, Social and Economic Services under receipts and expenditure and other statements. The original column in the main statements pertaining to Jammu & Kashmir displays a disclosure footnote to this effect.

In respect of the present compilation “Union and State Finances at a Glance, the preface of which is signed by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG), an introductory para on bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir has been included and the data of Jammu & Kashmir (both combined state and UT) have been excluded in the combined analysis of all states to avoid unlikely results. Individual results in respect of both the Combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) and Union Territory (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020) of Jammu & Kashmir have been mentioned separately wherever applicable.

## 1.2

# Structure of Government Accounts



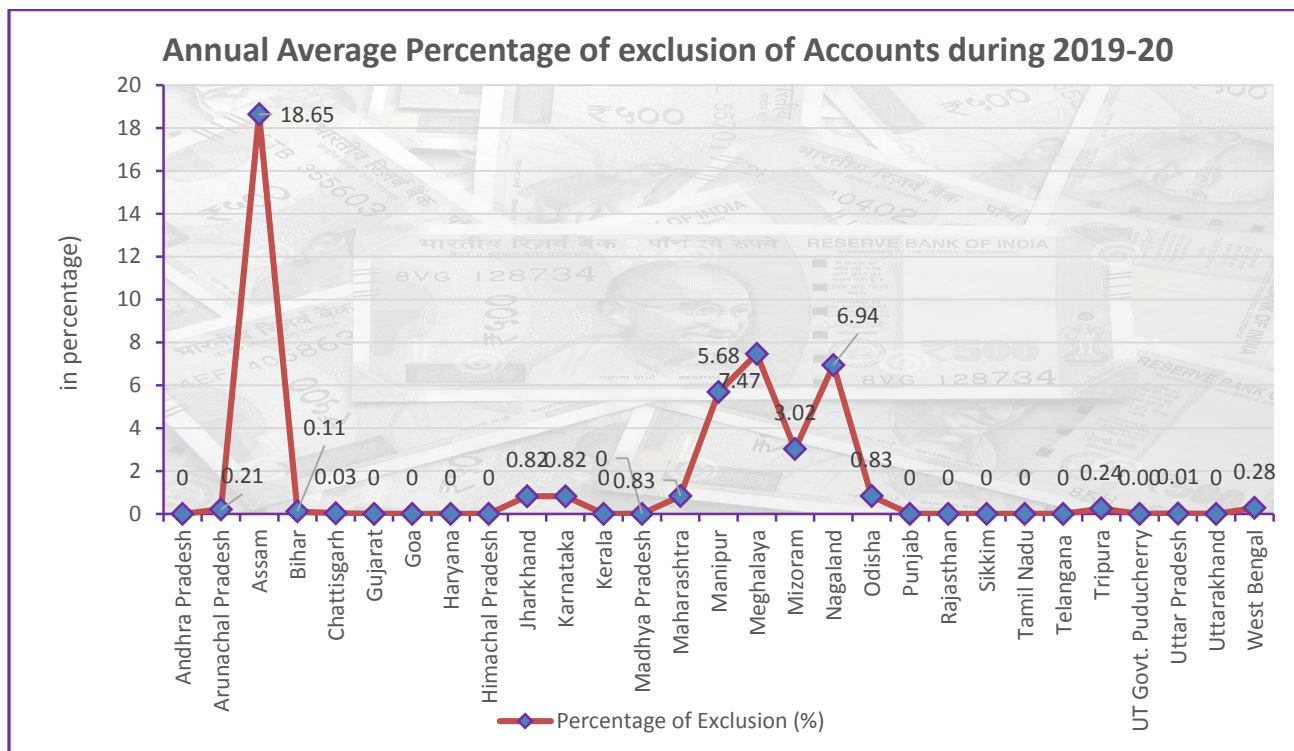
## 1.3

# Quality of Accounts

### 1.3.1

## Exclusions

The offices of the Accountants General (A&E) receive monthly accounts from various treasuries, Public Works divisions, Forest divisions, Irrigation divisions and Rural Engineering Service divisions. These are compiled, consolidated and incorporated in the monthly civil accounts (MCA). The accounts of all these account rendering units (ARUs) are required to be received by the Accountant General. Non receipt of accounts from ARUs result in exclusion of the respective accounts in the compilation of MCA for that month. The accounts are incomplete to the extent of exclusions. The Annual Average Percentage of Exclusion of Accounts during the year 2019-20 is depicted below:



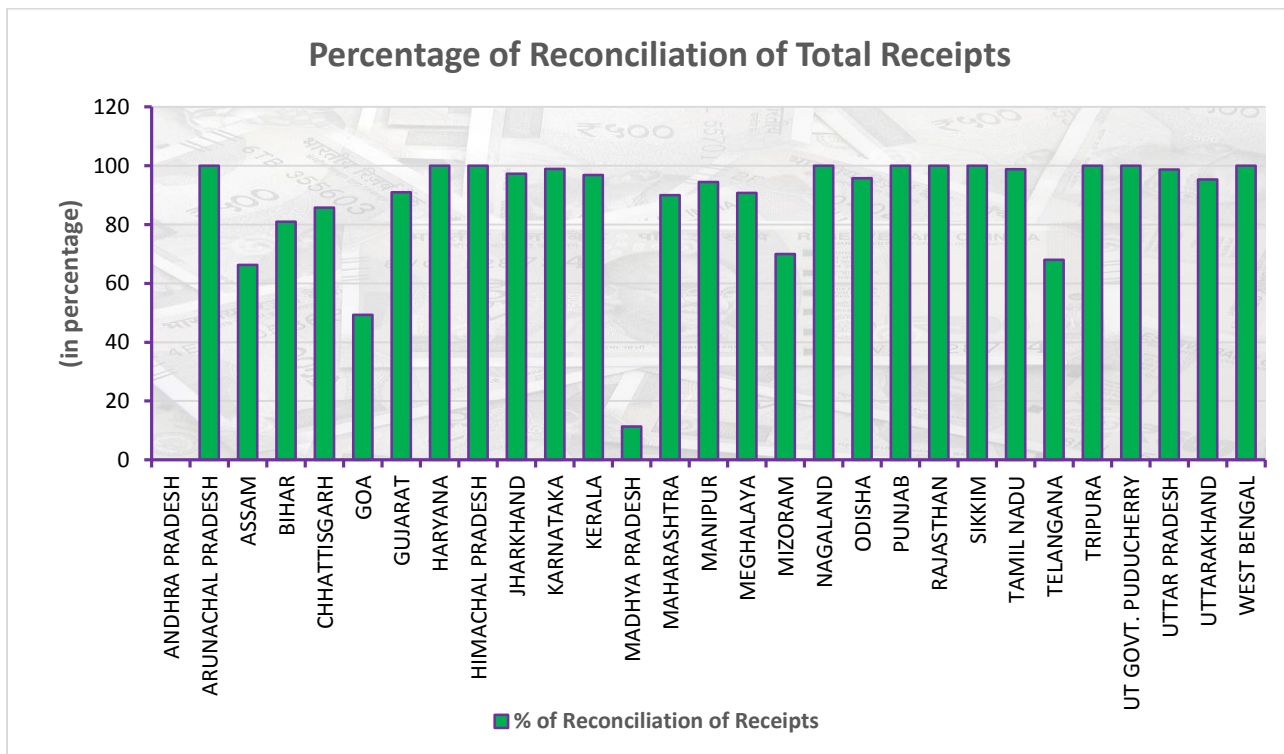
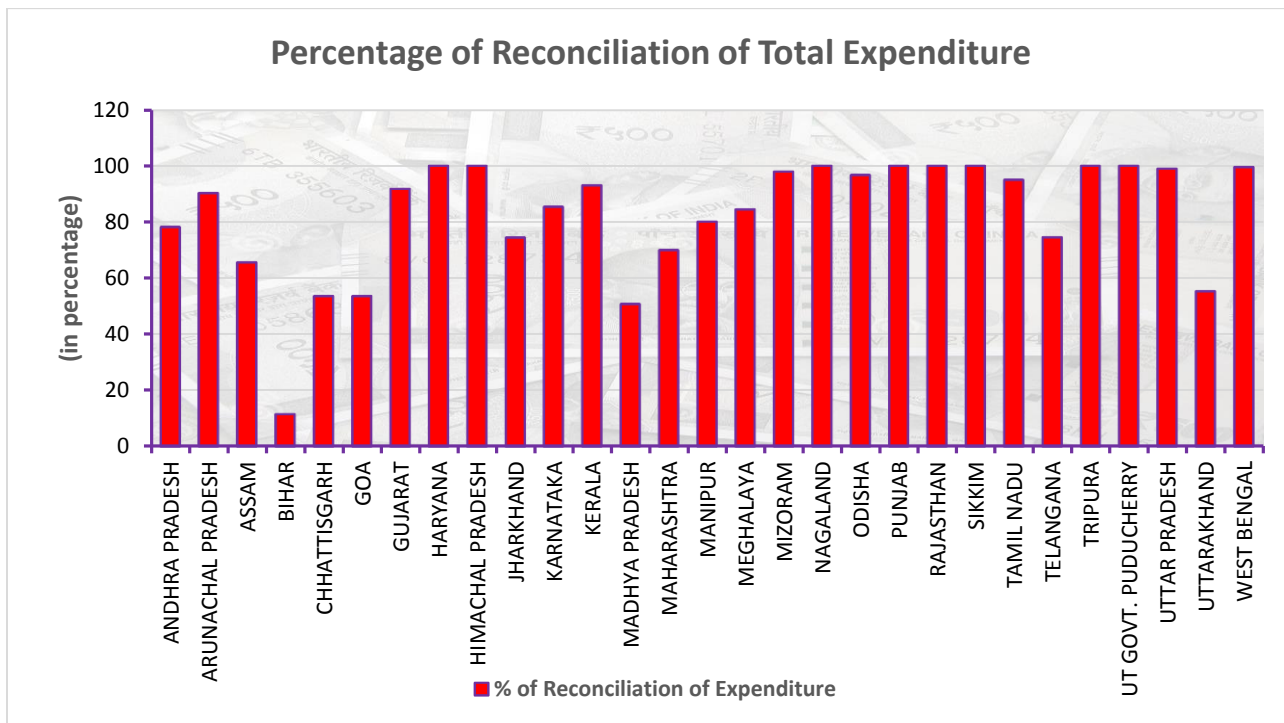
**1.3.2**

### Reconciliation of Receipts and Expenditure

In order to exercise effective control of expenditure to keep it within the budget grants and to ensure accuracy of their accounts, all Chief Controlling Officers (CCOs)/Controlling Officers (COs) are required to reconcile the figures of Receipts and Expenditure recorded in their books every month with the figures accounted for by the Accountant General (A&E) offices. The completeness and correctness of the receipts and expenditure figures depicted in the Finance Accounts to a large extent depends upon the extent of reconciliation done. The following is the status of reconciliation of expenditure and receipts of the states:

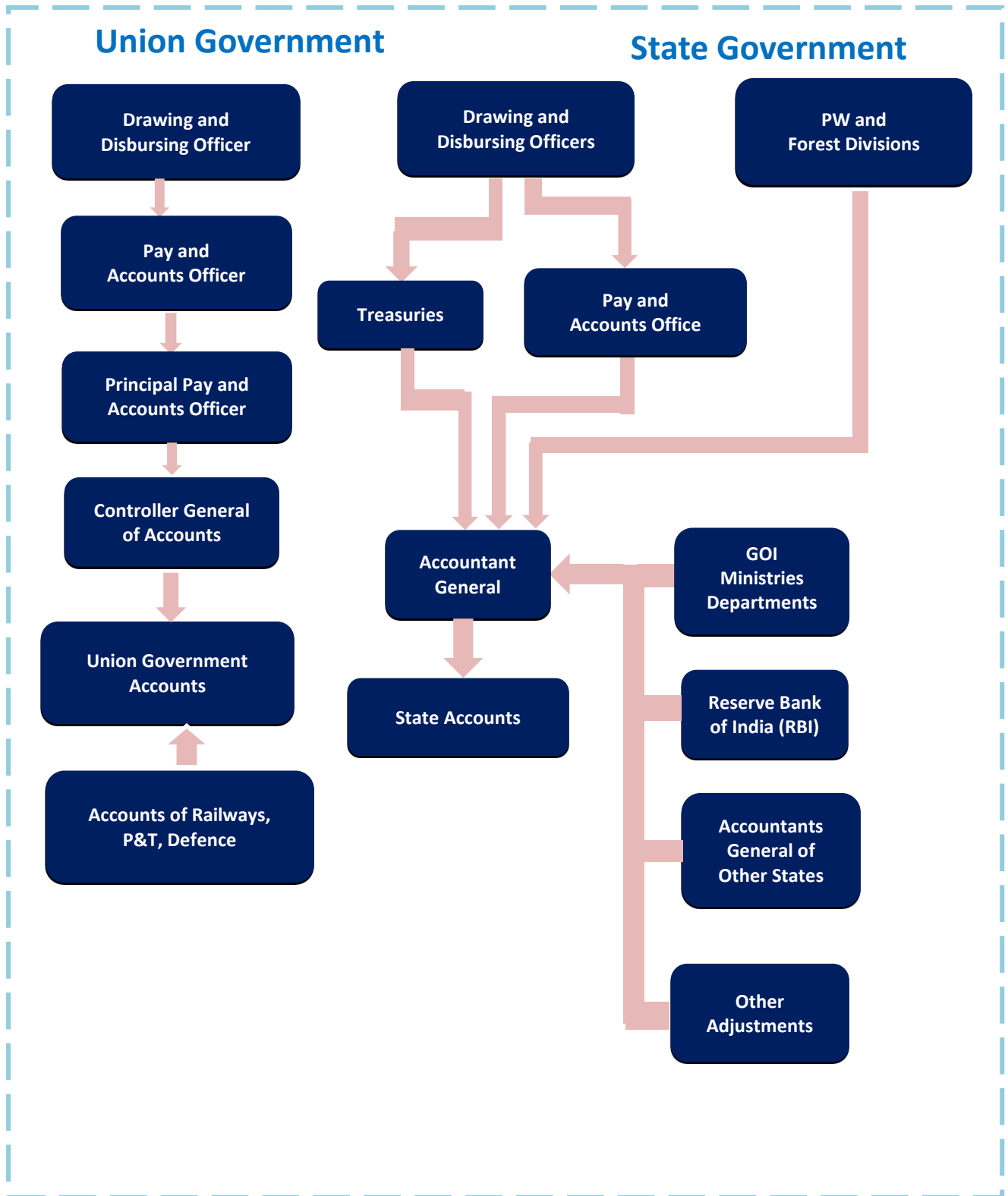
Particulars	Extent of Reconciliation	Details of States/UTs
Extent of Expenditure Reconciliation	Complete	8 States/ UT including Puducherry
	80 % – 100%	11 States
	40% - 80%	9 States
	Less than 40 %	2 States – Bihar and Jammu & Kashmir(not included in the graph)
Extent of Revenue Reconciliation	Complete	10 States/UT including Puducherry
	80 % – 100%	14 States
	40% - 80%	4 States
	Less than 40 %	2 States – Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh

The status of reconciliation in respect of receipts and expenditure during 2019-20 in respect of each state is depicted below:





# Flow Diagram for Accounts compilation



## Sources and Application of Fund

This section gives an overview of the Governments transactions under Cash Balance, Receipts, Expenditure, Public Debt and Public Account. The Cash Balance of the Union Government has decreased and that of the State Governments increased as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020. Table 2.1.1 below show the sources and application of Funds:

2.1.1

### Sources and Application of Funds (2019-20)

(₹ in crore)

	Particulars	Union Government	Total of all States <sup>2</sup>
<b>SOURCES</b>	Opening Cash Balances as on 1st April 2019	2,729.02	166.46
	Revenue Receipts	19,48,083.53	26,17,473.46
	Transfer to Contingency Fund	-	7,350.00
	Miscellaneous Capital Receipts	50,349.29	274.04
	Recovery of Loans and Advances	18,647.18	56,695.62
	Public Debt	73,01,386.99	9,39,043.51
	Small Savings, Provident Funds and Others	12,12,818.38	2,18,361.91
	Reserves and Sinking Fund	4,28,913.13	1,23,382.08
	Deposits received	3,52,121.16	9,18,764.39
	Suspense and Miscellaneous	1,08,371.83	49,74,998.78
	Remittances	33,890.97	2,26,175.63
	Contingency Fund Receipt	-	17,716.40
	Inter-State Settlement	-	-0.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>114,57,311.48</b>	<b>101,00,402.16</b>
<b>APPLICATION</b>	Revenue Expenditure	26,15,319.73	27,41,199.60
	Capital Expenditure	3,87,744.11	4,08,433.92
	Transfer to Contingency Fund	-	15,350.00
	Loans Given	45,141.76	41,860.62
	Repayment of Public Debt	63,26,548.77	4,51,885.51
	Small Savings, Provident Fund and Others	12,17,546.85	1,81,165.95
	Reserves and Sinking Fund	4,18,501.73	1,48,656.92
	Deposits Given	3,66,348.44	8,76,131.80
	Suspense and Miscellaneous	79,378.45	49,83,506.61
	Remittances	3,023.04	2,30,106.69
	Closing Cash Balance as on 31st March 2020	-2,241.40	5,444.32
	Contingency Fund Disbursement	-	16,650.22
	Inter-State Settlement	-	10.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>114,57,311.48</b>	<b>101,00,402.16</b>

<sup>2</sup> Includes the state of Goa and UTs NCT Delhi and Puducherry but does not include the UT Jammu & Kashmir

## 2.2 Cash Management

The Union and State Governments except Sikkim maintain their accounts with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir maintains its account with the RBI through the agency bank viz. Jammu and Kashmir Bank. The Government of Sikkim maintains its account with the State Bank of Sikkim. The State Government can obtain Ordinary Ways and Means Advance and Special Ways and Means Advance from RBI in order to maintain its liquidity position. If there is a shortfall in the agreed minimum Cash Balance even after availing of Special Ways and Means Advance, the Union and State Governments can avail of the Overdraft (OD) facility.

### 2.2.1 Ways and Means Advances from Reserve Bank of India

Under an agreement with the Reserve Bank of India (RBI), the State Government has to maintain a minimum cash balance with the RBI. If the balance falls below the agreed minimum on any day, the deficiency is made good by taking ordinary and special ways and means advances / overdrafts from time to time. During 2019-20, 10 (ten)<sup>3</sup> States maintained minimum cash balance on all the 366 days without availing any Ways and Means Advances from Reserve Bank of India. Of the remaining states, 12 (twelve)<sup>4</sup> States have availed ordinary/normal Ways and Means Advances for days varying between 11 days and 203 days, 06 (six)<sup>5</sup> States availed Special Ways and Means Advances for days varying between 2 days and 110 days, 7 (seven)<sup>6</sup> states have availed the Special Drawing facility and 9 (nine)<sup>7</sup> States availed the Overdraft facility for days varying between 2 days (Uttarakhand) and 57 days (Kerala) during the year.

### 2.2.2 Constitution of Revenue expenditure of the Union Government and Revenue receipts of the States with regard to Grant – in Aid

The Revenue Expenditure in respect of the Union consists of the item Grants-in-Aid (₹ 530731.45 crore) which is 20.29 *per cent* of the total revenue expenditure (₹ 2615319.73 crore) of the Union Government. In respect of the States ₹ 5,02,541 crore<sup>8</sup> is the Grants-in-aid given by the Union to States. In respect of the States the Grants-in-aid received from the Union forms a part of the Revenue Receipts. Details are in Chapter 3.

<sup>3</sup> Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, UT Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh.

<sup>4</sup> Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

<sup>5</sup> Arunachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan and Uttarakhand.

<sup>6</sup> Andhra Pradesh, Chattisgarh, Kerala, Manipur, Telangana, Tripura and West Bengal.

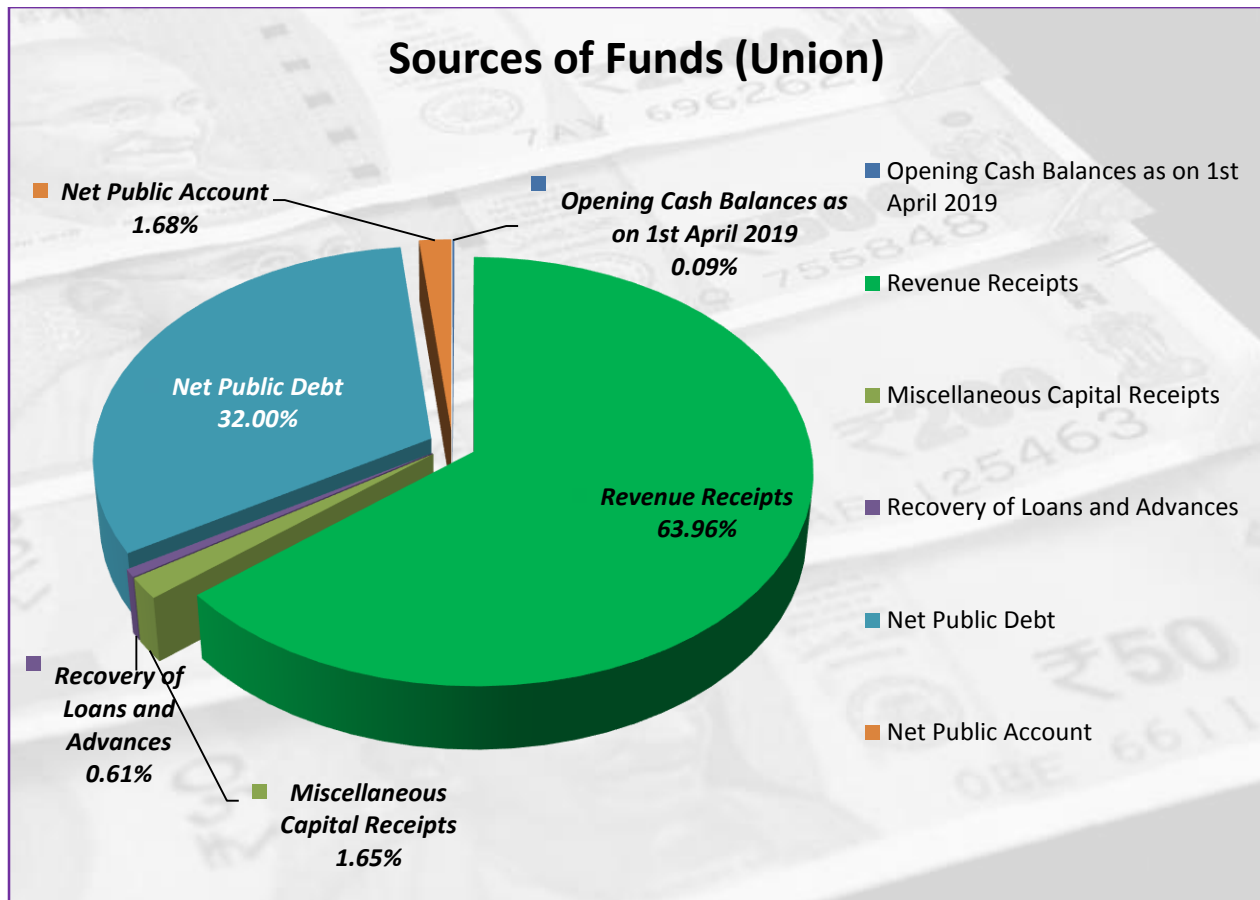
<sup>7</sup> Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Nagaland, Punjab, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

<sup>8</sup> This figure excludes the GIA component of Jammu & Kashmir (both combined state and UT)

## Sources and Application of Funds: Union

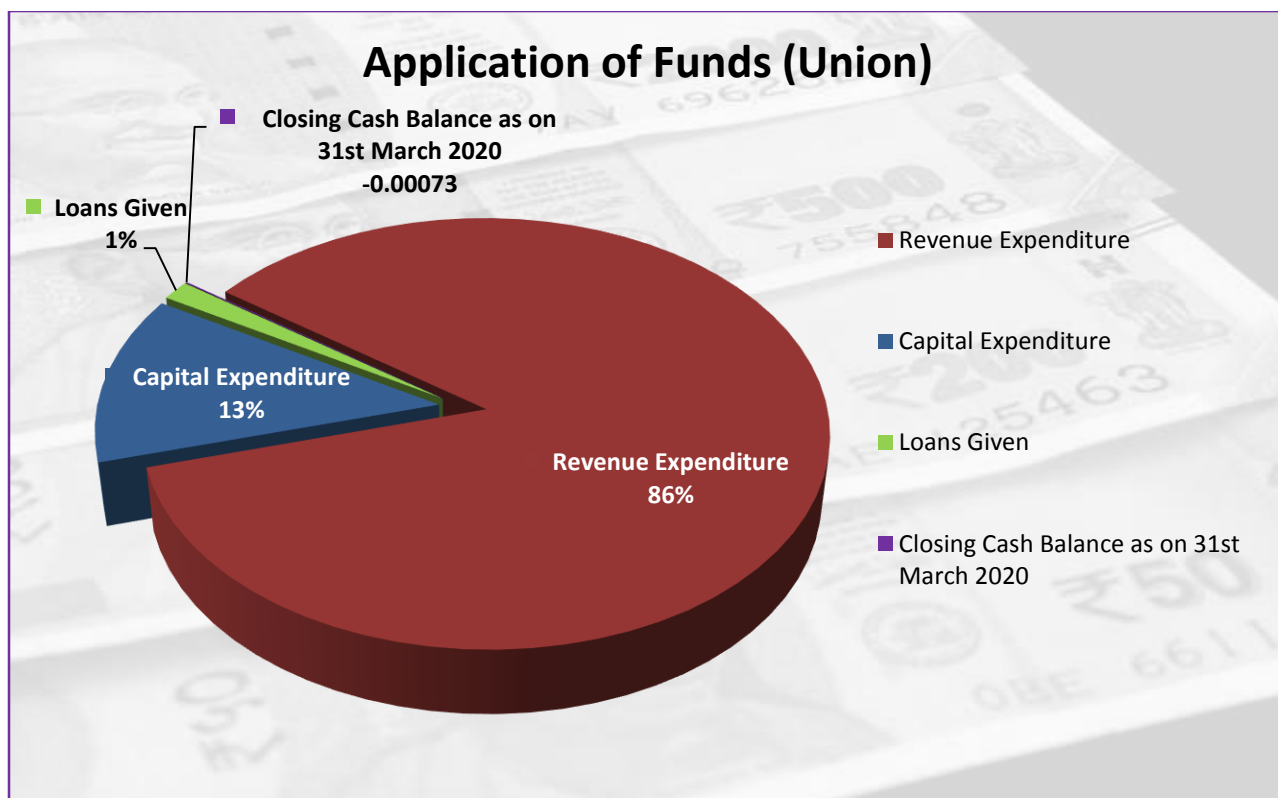
Following are two graphs for application and sources of funds in respect of the Union Government in which the components Revenue Receipts, Capital Receipts, Repayments / Recoveries of Loans and Advances disbursed by the Union Government, Net Public Debt and Net Public Account are depicted. In case of Union Government Public Debt consists of Internal Debt of the Central Government and External Debt. Internal Debt consists of Market Loans, Special Securities by RBI, Way & Means, Other loans, etc. External debt consists of loans from External agencies converted at the exchange rates as on 31-03-2020.

For the purposes of graphical depiction, the net of Public Debt of the Union (₹ 974838.22 crore) by taking the difference of the additions of Public Debt during the year (₹ 7301386.99 crore) and the discharges during the year (₹ 6326548.77 crore) have been worked out. Similarly, Public account comprising of six sectors viz. Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc., Reserve Funds, Deposits and Advances, Suspense and Miscellaneous, Remittances and Cash Balance. The Net Public Account (₹ 51316.96 crore) taking the difference of additions (₹ 2136115.47 crore) and discharges (₹ 2084798.51 crore) during the year under each sector has been worked out and Cash Balance shown separately.





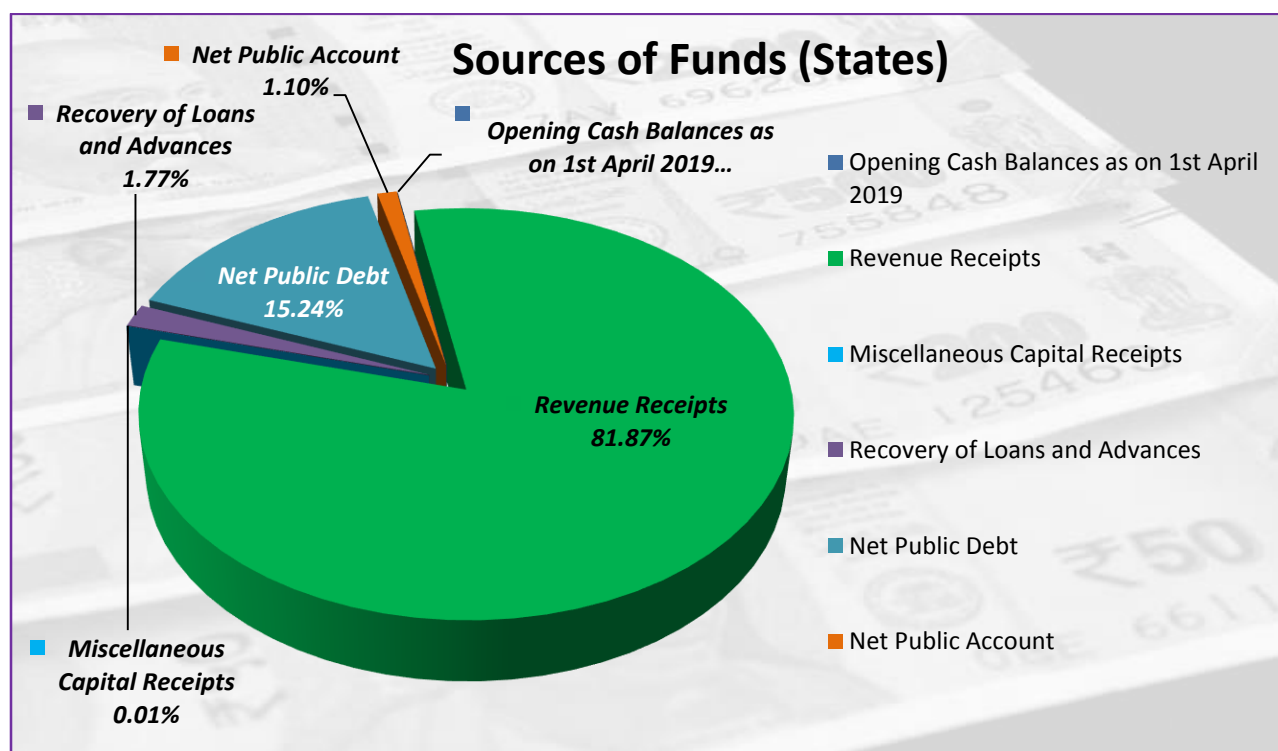
For the purposes of graphical depiction of Application of Funds in respect of the union Government, the four components viz. Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure, Loans and Advances disbursed by the Union Government and the closing Cash Balance as on 31 March, 2020 have been included. The components of Public Debt and Public Account have already been included as net Public Debt and net Public Account in the sources of Funds of the Union Government.



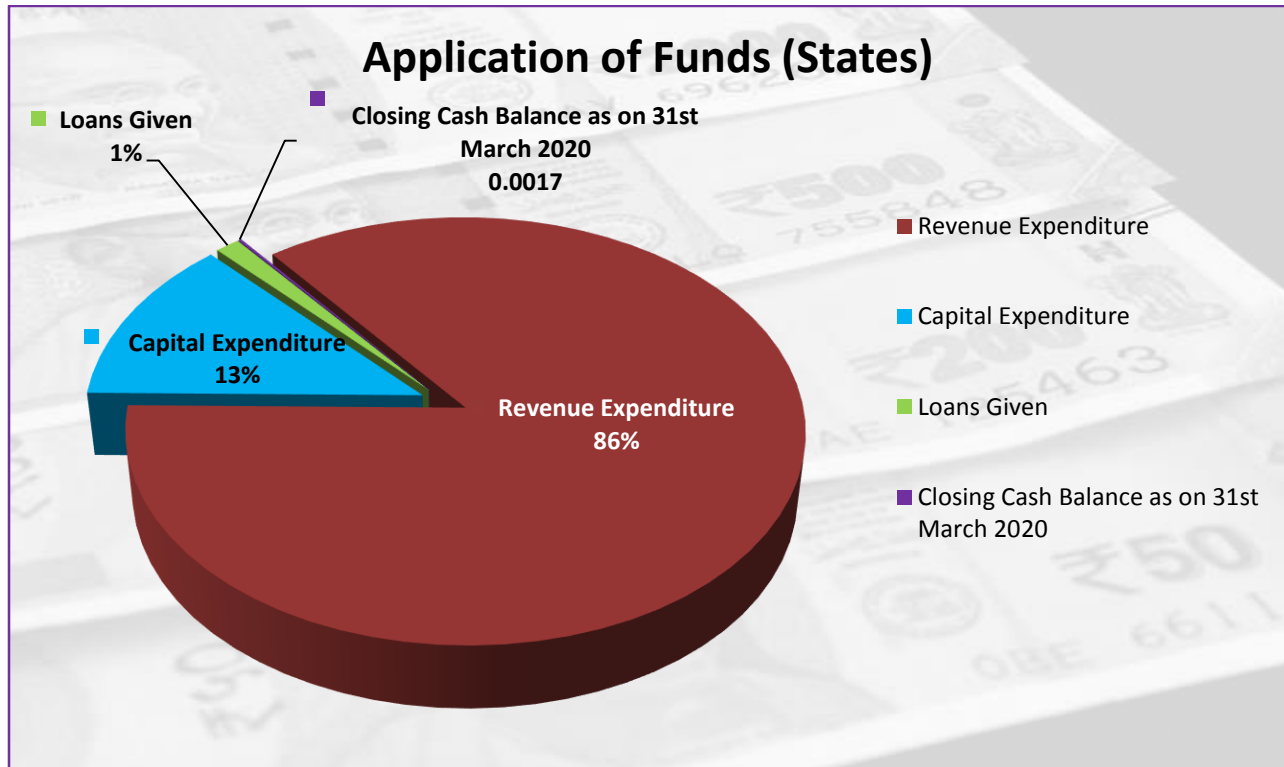
## Sources and Application of Funds: States

Following are two graphs for application and sources of funds in respect of the States /UTs combined in which the components Revenue Receipts, Capital Receipts, Repayments / Recoveries of Loans and Advances disbursed by the State / UT Governments, Net Public debt and Net Public account are depicted. In case of States / UTs, the Public Debt consists of Internal Debt of the State Government and Loans and Advances from the Central Government. In case of NCT Delhi the Public Debt consists only of Loans and Advances from the Central Government and UT Government of Puducherry consists of a component of External Debt along with the internal Debt and Loans and Advances from the Central Government components. Internal Debt consists of Market Loans, Loans from Financial Institutions, Way & Means Advances from RBI and Other loans, etc. Loans and Advances from the Central Government consist of Non-Plan Schemes, State Plan Schemes, Central Plan Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes, etc.

For the purposes of graphical depiction, the net of Public Debt of the States/ UTs (₹ 487158.00 crore) by taking the difference of the additions of Public Debt during the year (₹ 939043.51 crore) and the discharges during the year (₹ 451885.51 crore) have been worked out. Similarly, Public account comprising of six sectors viz. Small Savings, Provident Fund, etc., Reserve Funds, Deposits and Advances, Suspense and Miscellaneous, Remittances and Cash Balance. The Net Public Account (₹ 35170.88 crore) taking the difference of additions (₹ 6486749.07 crore) and discharges (₹ 6451578.19 crore) during the year under each sector has been worked out and Cash Balance shown separately.

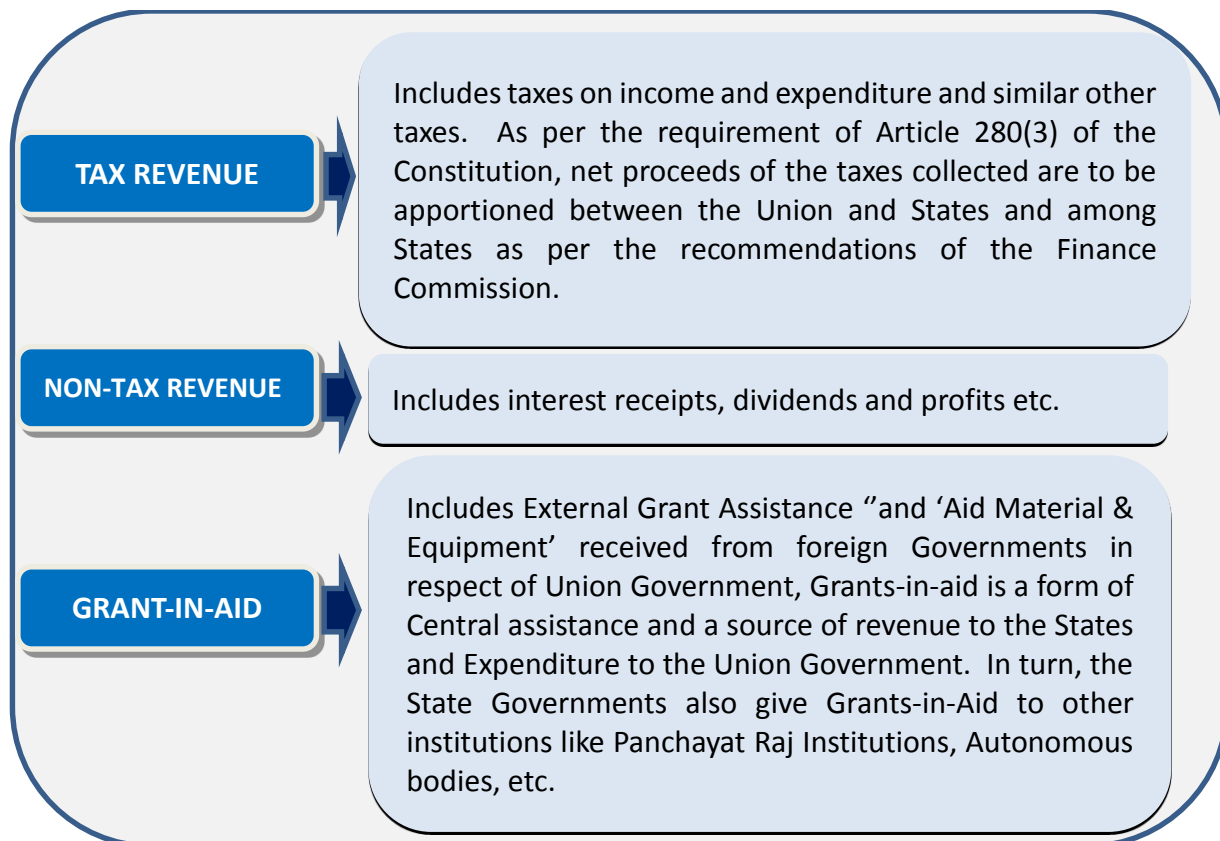


For the purposes of graphical depiction of Application of Funds in respect of the State/UTs, the four components viz. Revenue Expenditure, Capital Expenditure, Loans and Advances disbursed by the State / UT Governments and the closing Cash Balance as on 31 March, 2020 have been included. The components of Public Debt and Public Account have already been included as net figures in the sources of Funds of the States/ UTs.



## Revenue Receipts

Revenue for both Union and State Governments consists of Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Grants-in-Aid.



## 3.1.1

### Revenue Receipts

Particulars (2019-20)	(₹ in crore)	
	Union	Total of all States
Union/State's Own Tax Revenue	13,59,382	12,14,538
Non-Tax Revenue	5,88,328	2,56,631
Grants-in-Aid	373	5,02,541 <sup>9</sup>
Share of Union Taxes and Duties	-6,50,677 <sup>10</sup>	6,43,763 <sup>11</sup>
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>19,48,083</b>	<b>26,17,473<sup>12</sup></b>

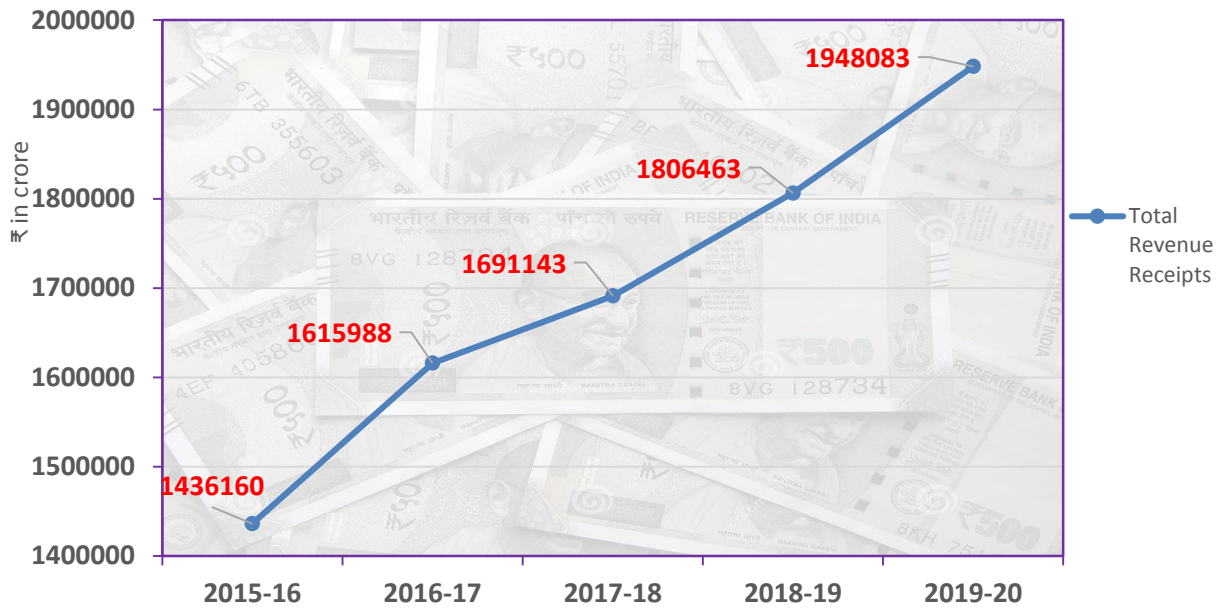
<sup>9</sup> This figure excludes the GIA component of Jammu & Kashmir (both combined state and UT)

<sup>10</sup> Excluded in the total amount as it is included as a positive figure in Total amount of the States.

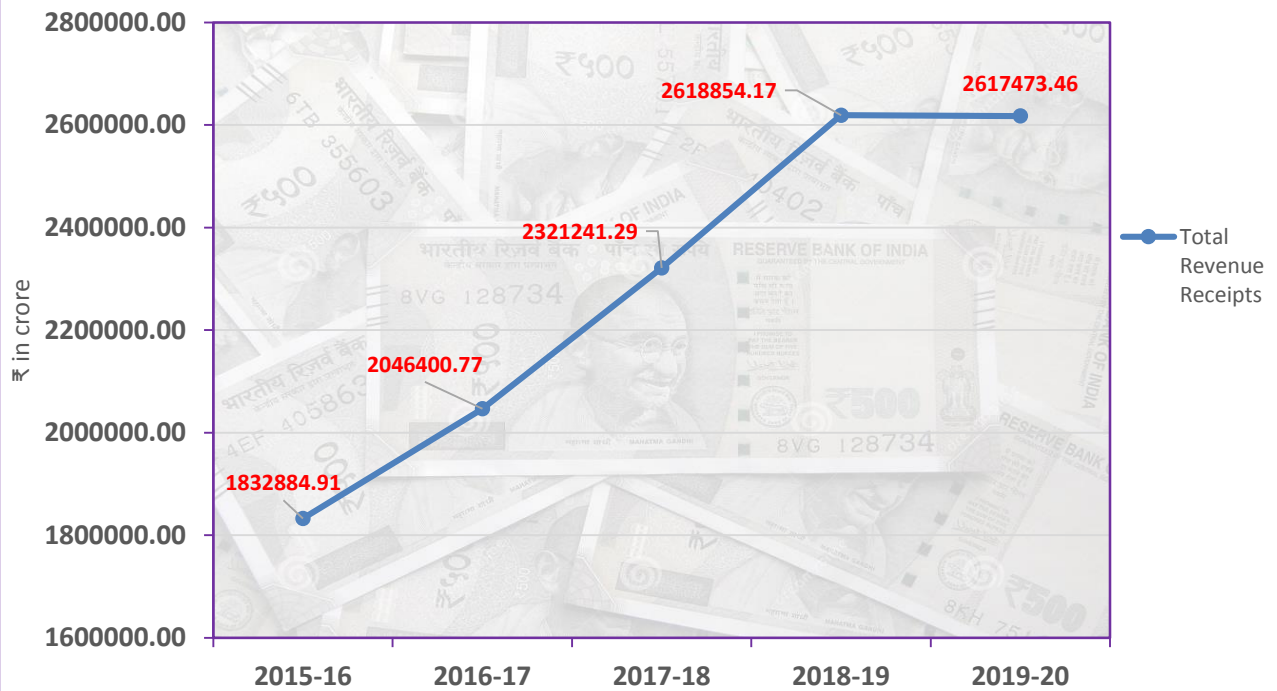
<sup>11</sup> The amount of net proceeds as detailed in the Finance Accounts of the States (₹650565 crore including that of Jammu & Kashmir amounting to ₹6801.81 crore) differs by ₹112.03 crore as compared to the amount of ₹650677 crore in the Finance Accounts of the Union Government.

<sup>12</sup> This figures excludes the relevant components excluding the figures of Jammu & Kashmir (both combined state and UT)

### Trends of Revenue Receipts of Union

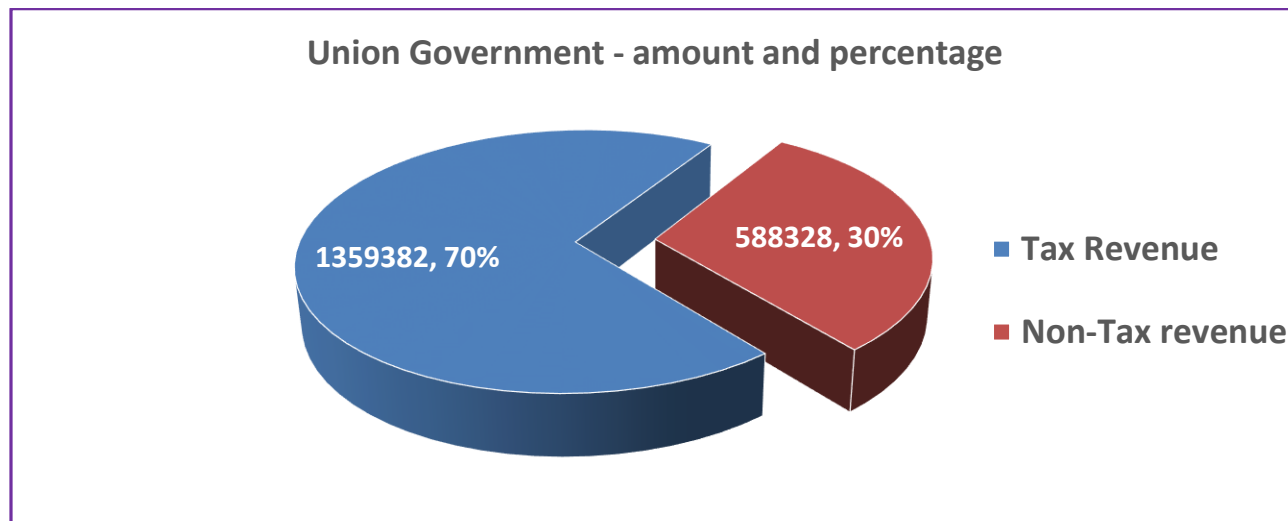


### Trends of Revenue Receipts of all States/UTs

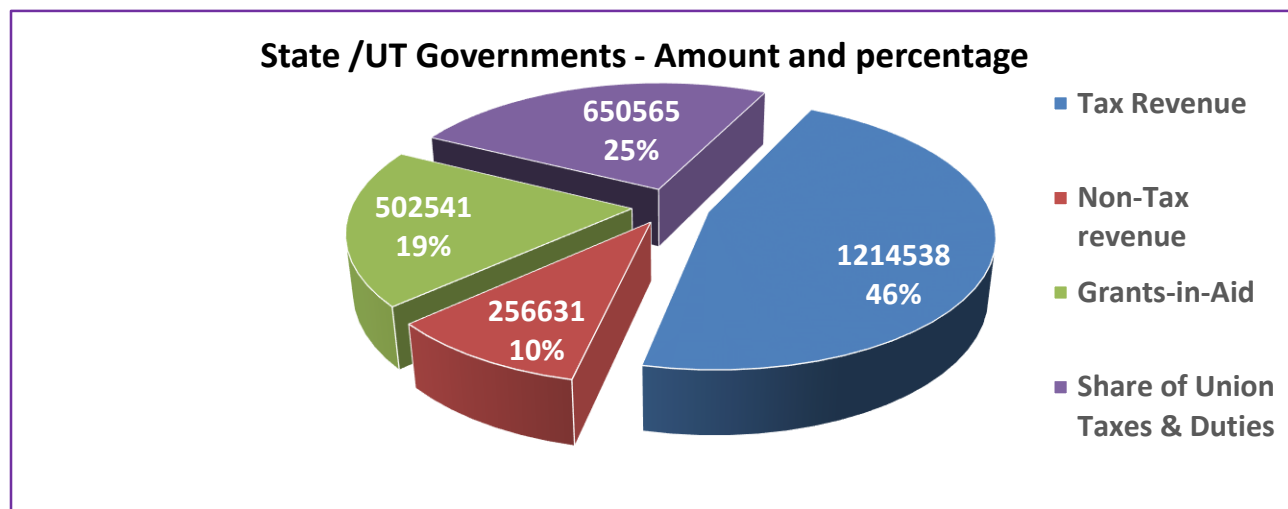


## 3.2

# The Revenue Basket



Every Revenue Rupee raised by the Union Government consists of 70 paise from Tax and 30 paise from Non-Tax Revenue.



Every Revenue Rupee raised by the State Governments consists of 46 paise from Tax Revenue, 10 paise Non-Tax Revenue, 19 paise from Grants-in-Aid from Union Government and 25 paise being the Share of Union Taxes and Duties transferred to States.

## 3.3

# Analysis of Tax Revenue of States

### 3.3.1

## Tax Revenue

Tax is the most important source of Revenue Receipts constituting 70 percent of Union and 46 percent of State revenues. Total Revenue Receipts as a percent to Gross Domestic product<sup>13</sup> is

<sup>13</sup>GDP of Union ₹20339849 crore as released by CSO on 1 Sept, 2020 and ₹20549786.49 crore in respect of States/UTs for the base year 2011-12 at current prices released by CSO in August, 2021 respectively.

9.90 percent in respect of the Union and 13.57 percent for the State governments. In the following Table, an analysis of States' own Tax Revenue, Non-Tax Revenue and Share of Union Taxes and duties is made:

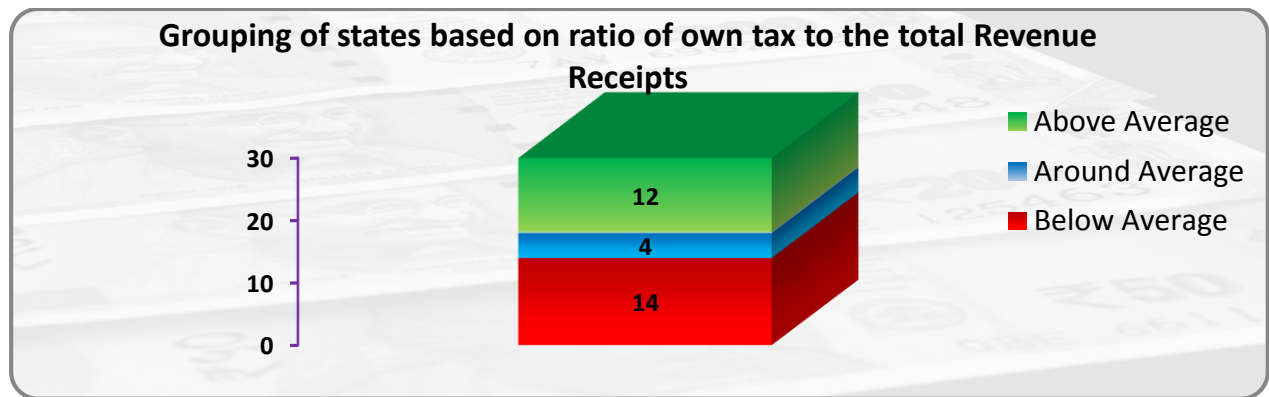
## States' Own Tax Revenue, Non Tax Revenue and Share of Union Taxes assigned to the state

(All States Average ratio of States' own tax to total receipt: 38.04)<sup>14</sup>

State	Own Tax Revenue (₹in Crore)	Non-Tax Revenue (₹in Crore)	Share of Net Proceeds assigned to States/UTs (₹in Crore)	Total Receipts (₹in Crore)	Own tax as a ratio of Total Revenue Receipts
Mizoram	730.98	522.35	3017.80	9658.26	7.57
Arunachal Pradesh	1228.73	651.38	8987.57	14888.55	8.25
Nagaland	958.23	339.29	3267.08	11423.29	8.39
Manipur	1201.12	134.53	4047.77	10684.16	11.24
Tripura	2101.79	271.65	4211.78	11001.59	19.10
Sikkim	970.40	693.40	2295.56	4841.27	20.04
Meghalaya	1891.25	530.11	4211.78	9413.52	20.09
Bihar	30157.98	3699.60	63406.33	124232.53	24.28
Himachal Pradesh	7623.82	2501.51	4677.56	30742.41	24.80
Assam	16528.69	5539.34	21721.44	64495.08	25.63
Jharkhand	16771.45	8749.98	20593.04	58417.14	28.71
Odisha	32315.18	14647.20	30453.27	101567.75	31.82
Uttar Pradesh	122825.83	81705.08	117818.30	366393.18	33.52
Chattisgarh	22117.85	7933.77	20205.84	63868.70	34.63
U.T. govt. Puducherry	2475.48	1637.54	0.00	6781.34	36.50
Uttarakhand	11513.45	3998.81	6901.54	30722.57	37.48
Madhya Pradesh	55823.69	10349.56	49517.61	147643.35	37.81
Goa	4700.56	2737.54	2479.85	11297.52	41.61
Rajasthan	59244.98	15714.16	36049.14	140113.81	42.28
West Bengal	60669.38	3212.90	48048.40	142914.21	42.45
Punjab	29994.79	6654.08	10345.85	61574.75	48.71
Andhra Pradesh	57600.93	3314.74	28242.39	111034.02	51.88
Gujarat	79007.50	18104.15	20232.09	142843.76	55.31
Kerala	50323.14	12265.22	16401.05	90224.67	55.78
Karnataka	102362.79	7681.47	30919.00	175442.79	58.35
Tamil Nadu	107462.29	12887.84	26392.41	174525.91	61.57
Haryana	42824.95	7399.74	7111.53	67858.13	63.11
Telangana	67597.49	7360.31	15987.59	102543.81	65.92
Maharashtra	188947.57	14297.00	36219.64	283189.58	66.72
NCT Delhi	36565.87	1096.89	0.00	47135.81	77.58
Total	1214538.16	256631.14	643763.21	2617473.46	1141.13

<sup>14</sup> Average = Total own tax as ratio of Revenue Receipts / total number of States & UTs

NCT of Delhi (77.58 per cent) tops the list in having the highest own tax revenue to Total revenue receipts ratio followed by Maharashtra (66.72 per cent), Telangana (65.92 per cent), Haryana (63.11 per cent), Tamil Nadu (61.57 per cent), and Karnataka (58.35 per cent). The state of Mizoram (7.57 per cent) had the lowest ratio. It is seen that seven (7)<sup>15</sup> states have 20 or less than 20 per cent from their own sources. All the states having lowest revenue from own sources as compared to the total revenue receipts belong to the Special category. In respect of Jammu & Kashmir the own tax revenue to Total revenue receipts ratio is around 18 per cent in respect of the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) as well as the Union Territory (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020).



### 3.3.2

## Goods and Service Tax (GST)

The Goods and Service Tax (GST) came into effect from midnight of 1 July 2017 and replaced existing multiple taxes levied by the central and the state governments. GST is an indirect tax used in India on the supply of goods and services. It is a comprehensive, multistage, destination-based tax. The single GST subsumed several taxes and levies, which included central excise duty, services tax, additional customs duty, surcharges, state-level value added tax and Octroi. Other levies which were applicable on inter-state transportation of goods have also been done away with in GST regime. However, petroleum products, alcoholic drinks and electricity are not taxed under GST and instead are taxed separately by the individual state governments, as per the previous tax system.

India adopted a dual GST model, meaning that taxation is administered by both the Union and state governments. Transactions made within a single state are levied with Central GST (CGST) by the Central Government and State GST (SGST) by the State governments. For inter-state transactions and imported goods or services, an Integrated GST (IGST) is levied by the Central Government. GST is a consumption-based tax/destination-based tax, therefore, taxes are paid to the state where the goods or services are consumed not the state in which they were produced. GST is levied at rates as per the recommendations of the GST Council where both Union and the State Governments have representation.

<sup>15</sup> Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, Sikkim and Meghalaya.

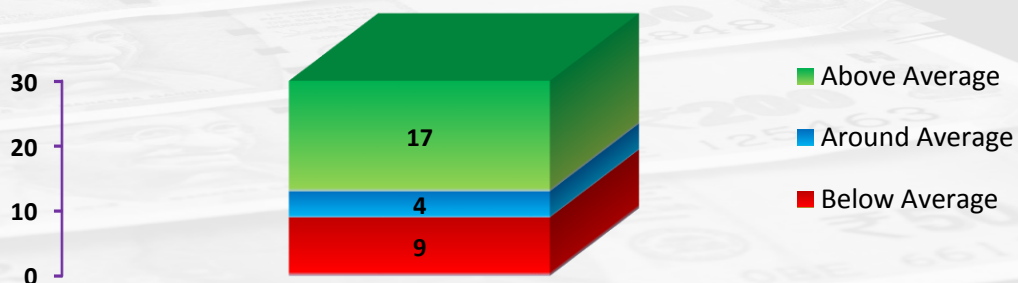


## States' Per Capita Share of Net Proceeds assigned to States / UTs

(All States Average per capita Share of net proceeds assigned to States/UTs: ₹ 4750)<sup>16</sup>

State	Share of Net Proceeds (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Per capita Share of net proceeds assigned to States/UTs
NCT Delhi	0	1.87	0.00
U.T. govt. Puducherry	0	0.14	0.00
Haryana	7111.53	2.82	2521.82
Maharashtra	36219.64	12.31	2942.29
Gujarat	20232.09	6.39	3166.21
Tamil Nadu	26392.41	7.78	3392.34
Punjab	10345.85	3.01	3437.16
Telangana	15987.59	3.94	4057.76
Rajasthan	36049.14	8.10	4450.51
Karnataka	30919.00	6.76	4573.82
Kerala	16401.05	3.57	4594.13
West Bengal	48048.40	9.96	4824.14
Uttar Pradesh	117818.30	23.79	4952.43
Bihar	63406.33	12.48	5080.64
Andhra Pradesh	28242.39	5.39	5239.78
Jharkhand	20593.04	3.86	5334.98
Madhya Pradesh	49517.61	8.54	5798.31
Assam	21721.44	3.56	6101.53
Uttarakhand	6901.54	1.13	6107.56
Himachal Pradesh	4677.56	0.75	6236.75
Odisha	30453.27	4.64	6563.20
Chattisgarh	20205.84	2.94	6872.73
Tripura	4211.78	0.42	10028.05
Meghalaya	4211.78	0.34	12387.59
Manipur	4047.77	0.31	13057.32
Nagaland	3267.08	0.22	14850.36
Goa	2479.85	0.16	15499.06
Mizoram	3017.80	0.12	25148.33
Sikkim	2295.56	0.07	32793.71
Arunachal Pradesh	8987.57	0.16	56172.31
	<b>643763.21</b>	<b>135.53<sup>17</sup></b>	<b>4749.97<sup>18</sup></b>

### Grouping of states based on per capita share of net proceeds



<sup>16</sup>Average = Total share of Union duties and taxes / Total population of all States & UTs

<sup>17</sup> Source: www.statisticstimes.com as in 2020 of the data compiled by data of Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (mospi) updated by Unique Identification Authority of India. Data does not include Jammu & Kashmir

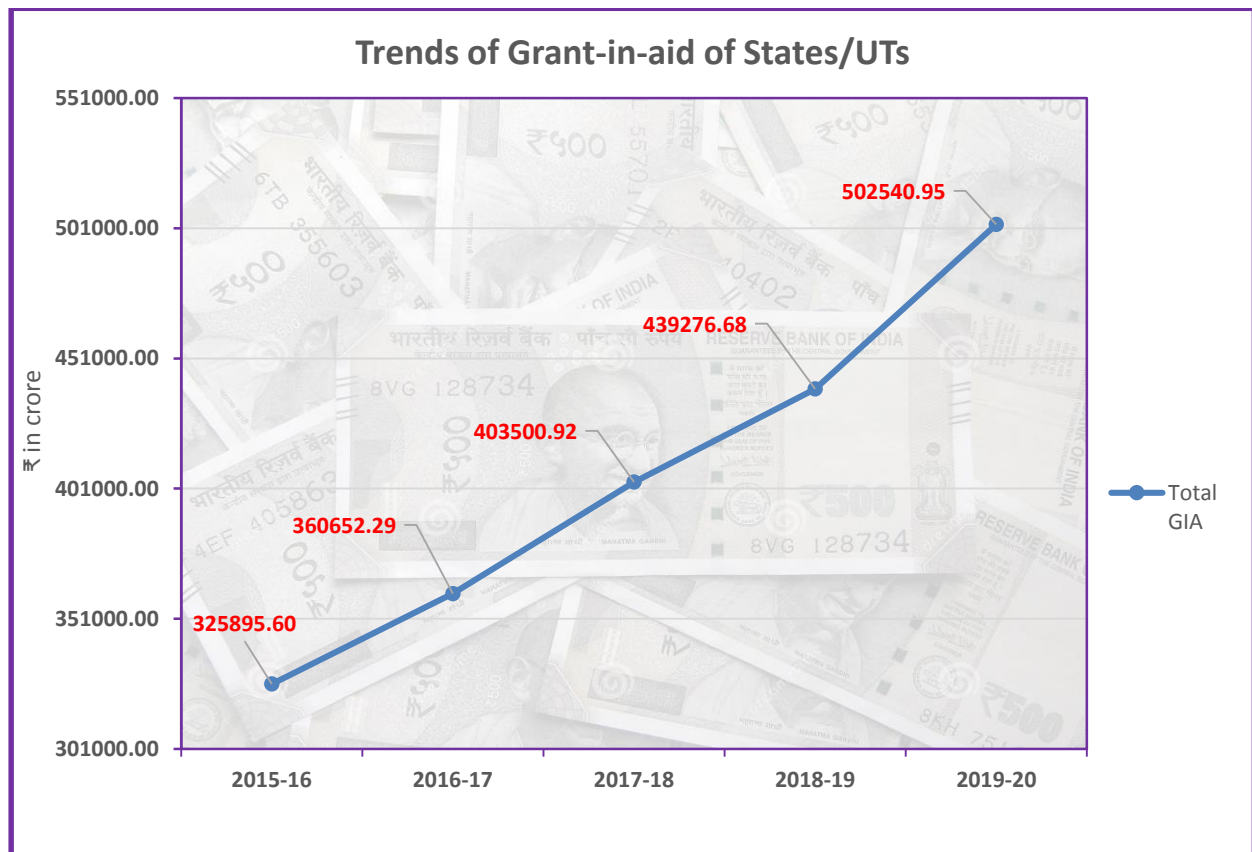
<sup>18</sup> Average as described above



## Grants-in-Aid

Grants-in-Aid are given by the Union Government to States for implementation of Central Schemes etc. which constitute part of the State Revenue. Grants-in-aid therefore represent assistance from the Government of India, and comprise, grant for State Schemes, Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Grants recommended by the Finance Commission including the compensation for loss of revenue arising out of implementation of GST.

Following is the trend of receipt of Grant-in-aid of all the States and UTs combined during the last five years:



There is an increasing trend in the Grants-in-aid given by the Union Government to the States / UTs in spite of the exclusion of the figures pertaining to Jammu & Kashmir (both combined state and UT). In respect of Jammu & Kashmir the Grants-in-aid was 52 per cent and 73 per cent of the Revenue Receipts in respect of the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) and the UT (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020) respectively.

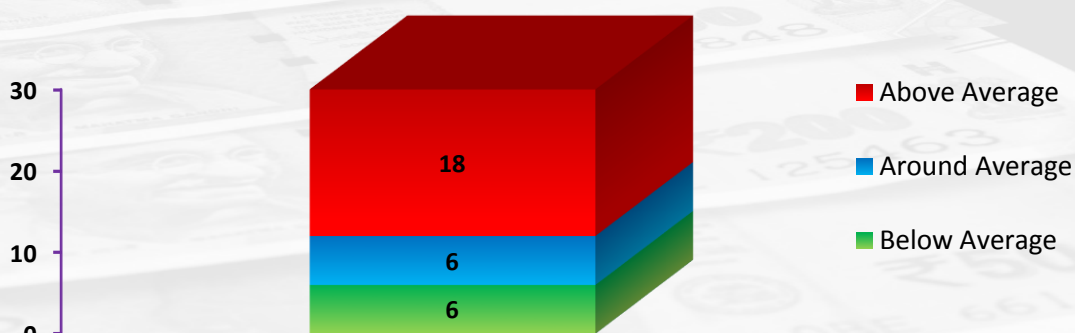
The per capita Grants-in-aid in respect of both the combined state and UT of Jammu & Kashmir is more than the average per capita Grant-in-aid. The Grant-in-aid received by each State/UT other than Jammu & Kashmir) from the Government of India, per Capita Grant-in-aid and the percentage share of the Revenue receipts by its components is shown below:

## Share of Grants-in-Aid as a Percent of Total Revenue Receipts and Per capita GIA

Average per capita GIA = ₹ 3707.97<sup>19</sup>

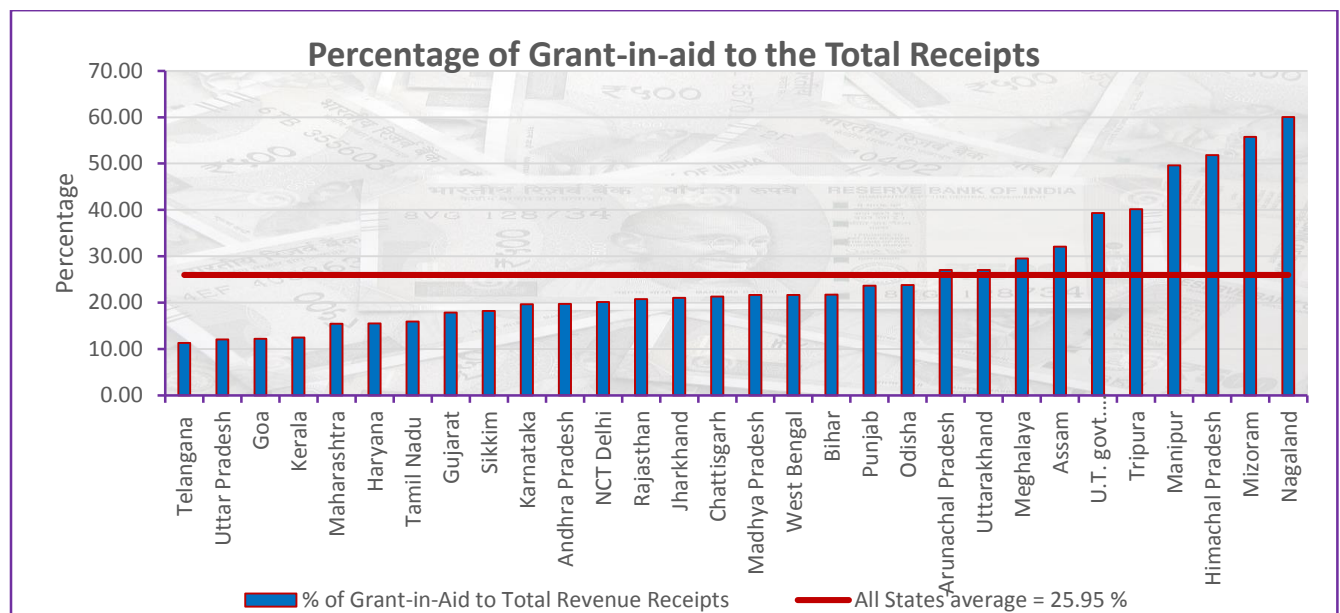
State/Union Territory	Grants-in-aid from Govt. of India (₹ in Crore)	Population (in crore)	Per Capita GIA (in ₹)	Total Revenue Receipt (₹ in Crore)	% of Grant-in-Aid to Total Revenue Receipts
Uttar Pradesh	44043.97	23.79	1851.36	366393.18	12.02
Bihar	26968.62	12.48	2160.95	124232.53	21.71
Telangana	11598.42	3.94	2943.76	102543.81	11.31
West Bengal	30983.54	9.96	3110.80	142914.21	21.68
Kerala	11235.26	3.57	3147.13	90224.67	12.45
Jharkhand	12302.67	3.86	3187.22	58417.14	21.06
Maharashtra	43725.37	12.31	3552.02	283189.58	15.44
Tamil Nadu	27783.37	7.78	3571.13	174525.91	15.92
Rajasthan	29105.53	8.10	3593.28	140113.81	20.77
Haryana	10521.91	2.82	3731.17	67858.13	15.51
Madhya Pradesh	31952.49	8.54	3741.51	147643.35	21.64
Gujarat	25500.02	6.39	3990.61	142843.76	17.85
Andhra Pradesh	21875.96	5.39	4058.62	111034.02	19.70
Chattisgarh	13611.24	2.94	4629.67	63868.70	21.31
Punjab	14580.03	3.01	4843.86	61574.75	23.68
NCT Delhi	9473.05	1.87	5065.80	47135.81	20.10
Karnataka	34479.53	6.76	5100.52	175442.79	19.65
Odisha	24152.10	4.64	5205.19	101567.75	23.78
Assam	20705.61	3.56	5816.18	64495.08	32.10
Uttarakhand	8308.77	1.13	7352.89	30722.57	27.04
Meghalaya	2780.38	0.34	8177.59	9413.52	29.54
Goa	1379.57	0.16	8622.31	11297.52	12.21
Tripura	4416.37	0.42	10515.17	11001.59	40.14
Sikkim	881.90	0.07	12598.57	4841.27	18.22
Manipur	5300.74	0.31	17099.16	10684.16	49.61
U.T. govt. Puducherry	2668.32	0.14	19059.43	6781.34	39.35
Himachal Pradesh	15939.52	0.75	21252.69	30742.41	51.85
Arunachal Pradesh	4020.87	0.16	25130.44	14888.55	27.01
Nagaland	6858.69	0.22	31175.86	11423.29	60.04
Mizoram	5387.13	0.12	44892.75	9658.26	55.78
<b>Total</b>	<b>502540.95</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>279177.67</b>	<b>2617473.46</b>	<b>19.20</b>

### Grouping of states based on per capita Grants-in-aid



<sup>19</sup> Total GIA/population

1. The percentage of Central Assistance given as Grant-in-Aid to different States as a percentage of the Total Revenue Receipts shows considerable variations.
2. While the States like Goa, Haryana, Maharashtra, Tamilnadu and Telangana received Grants-in-Aid from the Union Government constituting about 10-15 percent of their total Revenue Receipts, the states of Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland received Grants-in-Aid of about more than 45 percent of their total Revenue Receipts.
3. Per Capita Grant in Aid was highest in respect of Mizoram and other Special Category States including the UT Government of Puducherry and lowest in case of Uttar Pradesh followed by Bihar and Telangana.
4. In respect of Jammu & Kashmir to the percentage of Central Assistance given as Grant-in-Aid to as a percentage of the Total Revenue Receipts of the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) is 52.05 per cent and that of Union Territory (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020) is 72.87 per cent. These are among the highest receivers of Grants-in-aid even in comparison to the Special Category States.
5. A graphical representation of all States showing the ratio of the Grants-in-aid received to their total revenues and their respective position to the All India average is as follows:



It is seen that all Special Category States are in receipt of Grants in Aid more than the average percentage of Grant-in-aid to the total receipts of all states. None of the General Category States except the UT government of Puducherry was in receipt of Grants-in Aid more than all States average under the General Category states. Further, in respect of 4(four)<sup>20</sup> States the Grants-in-aid amounted to almost 50 per cent or more of the total Revenue Receipts of the State Government.

<sup>20</sup> Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Nagaland



## Revenue (Tax) Buoyancy

Buoyancy ratio indicates the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable (Revenue Receipts or state's Own Tax revenue) with respect to a given change in the base variable (GSDP). As GSDP grows, the ability of the State Government to mobilize its own tax revenue should also increase. Buoyancy of a parameter is calculated as the ratio of the rate of growth of the parameter to the GSDP growth rate. The following table shows the Tax buoyancy with respect to the GSDP for 2019-20.

(₹ in crore)

States	Revenue Receipts 2018-19 (₹ in crore)	Revenue Receipts 2019-20 (₹ in crore)	Rate of growth of Revenue receipts <sup>21</sup>	GSDP 2018-19 (₹ in crore)	GSDP 2019-20 (₹ in crore)	GSDP growth Rate <sup>22</sup>	Revenue Receipts/ GSDP 2019-20	Revenue Buoyancy w.r.t GSDP <sup>23</sup>
Andhra Pradesh	114670.86	111034.02	-3.17	862957.08	971224.22	12.55	13.29	-0.25
Arunachal Pradesh	16195.96	14888.55	-8.07	24602.88	28046.13	14.00	65.83	-0.58
Assam	63479.16	64495.08	1.60	315881.21	335238.11	6.13	20.10	0.26
Bihar	131793.45	124232.53	-5.74	530363.46	594016.40	12.00	24.85	-0.48
Chattisgarh	65094.93	63868.70	-1.88	304062.88	344955.35	13.45	21.41	-0.14
Goa	11437.98	11297.52	-1.23	73170.36	74828.37	2.27	15.63	-0.54
Gujarat	136001.54	142843.76	5.03	1502899.29	1630240.12	8.47	9.05	0.59
Haryana	65885.12	67858.13	2.99	734162.82	780612.35	6.33	8.97	0.47
Himachal Pradesh	30950.32	30742.41	-0.67	153844.80	162815.93	5.83	20.12	-0.12
Jharkhand	56151.70	58417.14	4.03	297203.73	321157.31	8.06	18.89	0.50
Karnataka	164978.66	175442.79	6.34	1544398.82	1628927.93	5.47	10.68	1.16
Kerala	92854.47	90224.67	-2.83	781653.26	854688.99	9.34	11.88	-0.30
Madhya Pradesh	148892.79	147643.35	-0.84	809591.72	937405.18	15.79	18.39	-0.05
Maharashtra	278996.27	283189.58	1.50	2632792.31	2818554.57	7.06	10.60	0.21
Manipur	10561.71	10684.16	1.16	27868.71	31790.30	14.07	37.90	0.08
Meghalaya	9718.62	9413.52	-3.14	33480.64	34715.70	3.69	29.03	-0.85
Mizoram	9039.50	9658.26	6.85	19519.91	25148.57	28.84	46.31	0.24
Nagaland	11437.41	11423.29	-0.12	27283.04	29535.93	8.26	41.92	-0.01
NCT Delhi	36851.57	47135.81	27.91	774870.33	830872.49	7.23	5.56	3.86
Odisha	99546.12	101567.75	2.03	492229.25	547959.08	11.32	20.22	0.18
Punjab	62269.08	61574.75	-1.12	526376.49	539686.55	2.53	11.83	-0.44
Rajasthan	137873.02	140113.81	1.63	942586.04	998999.11	5.98	14.63	0.27
Sikkim	5920.36	4841.27	-18.23	28723.44	30808.99	7.26	20.61	-2.51
Tamil Nadu	173741.16	174525.91	0.45	1630207.75	1797228.72	10.25	10.66	0.04
Telangana	101420.16	102543.81	1.11	861030.90	957207.10	11.17	11.78	0.10
Tripura	12030.89	11001.59	-8.56	49845.47	55856.94	12.06	24.14	-0.71
U.T. govt. Puducherry	6400.41	6781.34	5.95	36656.43	37959.19	3.55	17.46	1.67
Uttar Pradesh	329977.51	366393.18	11.04	1668229.24	1687817.99	1.17	19.78	9.40
Uttarakhand	31216.44	30722.57	-1.58	245894.60	253666.25	3.16	12.70	-0.50
West Bengal	145975.25	142914.21	-2.10	1089897.99	1207822.61	10.82	13.39	-0.19

<sup>21</sup> {(Current year receipts – previous year receipts)/previous year receipts}\*100

<sup>22</sup> {(Current year GSDP – previous year GSDP)/previous year GSDP}\*100

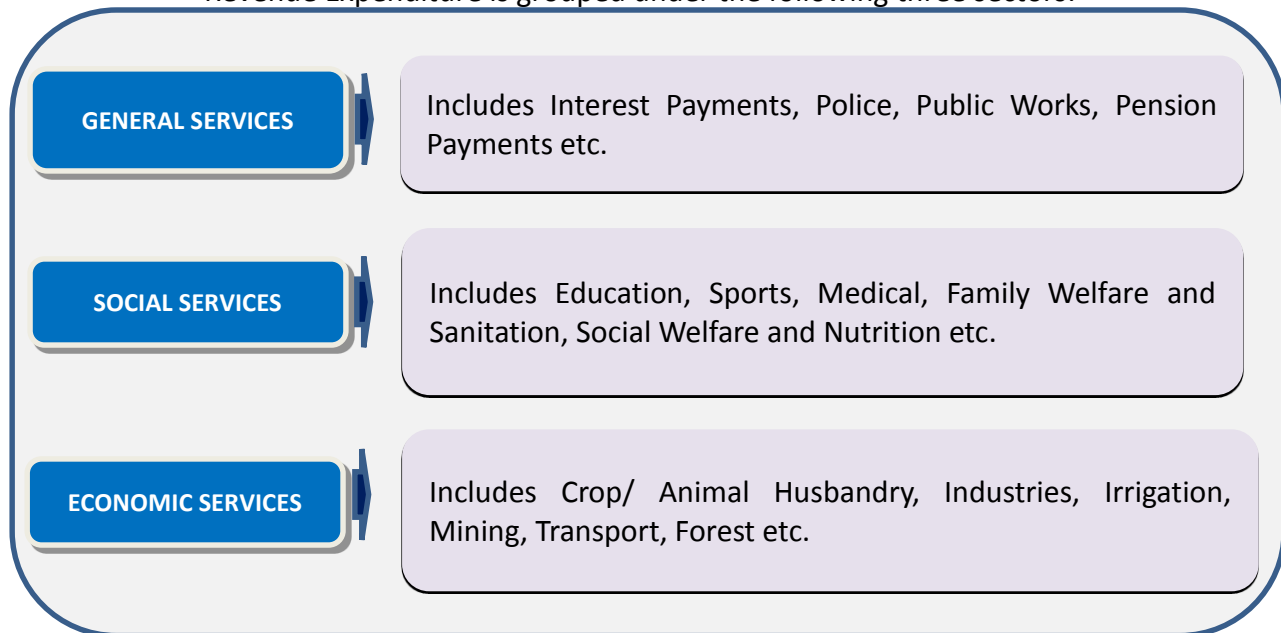
<sup>23</sup> Growth rate of Revenue receipts / growth rate of GSDP

A tax is said to be buoyant if the tax revenues increase more than proportionately in response to a rise in national income or output. A tax is buoyant when revenues increase by more than, say, 1 per cent for a 1 per cent increase in State GDP. The revenue buoyancy in respect of the states/UTs Karnataka, NCT Delhi, Puducherry and Uttar Pradesh are greater than 1. Uttar Pradesh (9.4) has the highest revenue buoyancy among both General and Special Category States followed by NCT Delhi (3.86) among all the States/ UTs. The high revenue buoyancy of Uttar Pradesh is attributed to the fact that the State Government transferred the balance of the existing Sinking Fund amounting to ₹71,180.23 crore as non-tax revenue of the State Government. It is mainly due to the fact that revenue receipts have increased substantially without any corresponding increase in State GDP. The Revenue Buoyancy in respect of most of the remaining states is negative indicating that there has been a drop in the growth rate of revenue receipts in comparison to the previous years.



## Revenue and Capital Expenditure

Revenue Expenditure is grouped under the following three sectors:



Capital expenditure is met usually from borrowed funds with the object of increasing concrete assets of material and permanent character. It also includes receipts of a capital nature intended to be applied as a set off to capital expenditure. As under the Revenue Section, expenditure under Capital section is also grouped under three categories.

Expenditure under the General Service category pertains mainly to sovereign functions and committed expenditure. Expenditure under the remaining two categories relate to developmental activities of the Government.

In the following Tables the percentage of Expenditure to GDP for the Union and States has been depicted on the basis of GDP of ₹ 2,03,39,849 <sup>24</sup> crore for the Union and all States<sup>25</sup> (GSDP of ₹ 2,05,49,786 <sup>26</sup> crore for the States).

<sup>24</sup> Source: mospi.nic.in/data as on 01 Sept, 2020

<sup>25</sup>The GDP figures (₹2,03,39,849 crore) used are released by CSO and are at current prices as on 1 Sept, 2020. However, in respect of the States the aggregated State wise GSDP figures (₹2,05,49,786 crore without inclusion of figures for Jammu & Kashmir both the combined and UT due to non-availability) is slightly higher (around 1.03 per cent) than the National GDP.

<sup>26</sup> Source: Figures released by CSO at current prices for all states/UTs.

## Sector-wise Revenue and Capital Expenditure- Union Government

Sector	Revenue Expenditure ( ₹ in crore )	Capital Expenditure ( ₹ in crore )	%age of Total Revenue Expenditure	%age of Total Capital Expenditure	% of Revenue Expenditure to GDP <sup>27</sup>	% of Capital Expenditure to GDP
General	12,12,505.11	1,24,993.89	46.36	32.24	5.96	0.61
Social	1,35,769.04	9,899.09	5.19	2.55	0.67	0.05
Economic	7,36,314.13	2,52,851.13	28.15	65.21	3.62	1.24
Others (Grant-in-Aid)	5,30,731.45		20.29	0.00	2.61	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,15,319.73</b>	<b>3,87,744.11</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>12.86</b>	<b>1.91</b>

## Sector-wise Revenue and Capital Expenditure-States

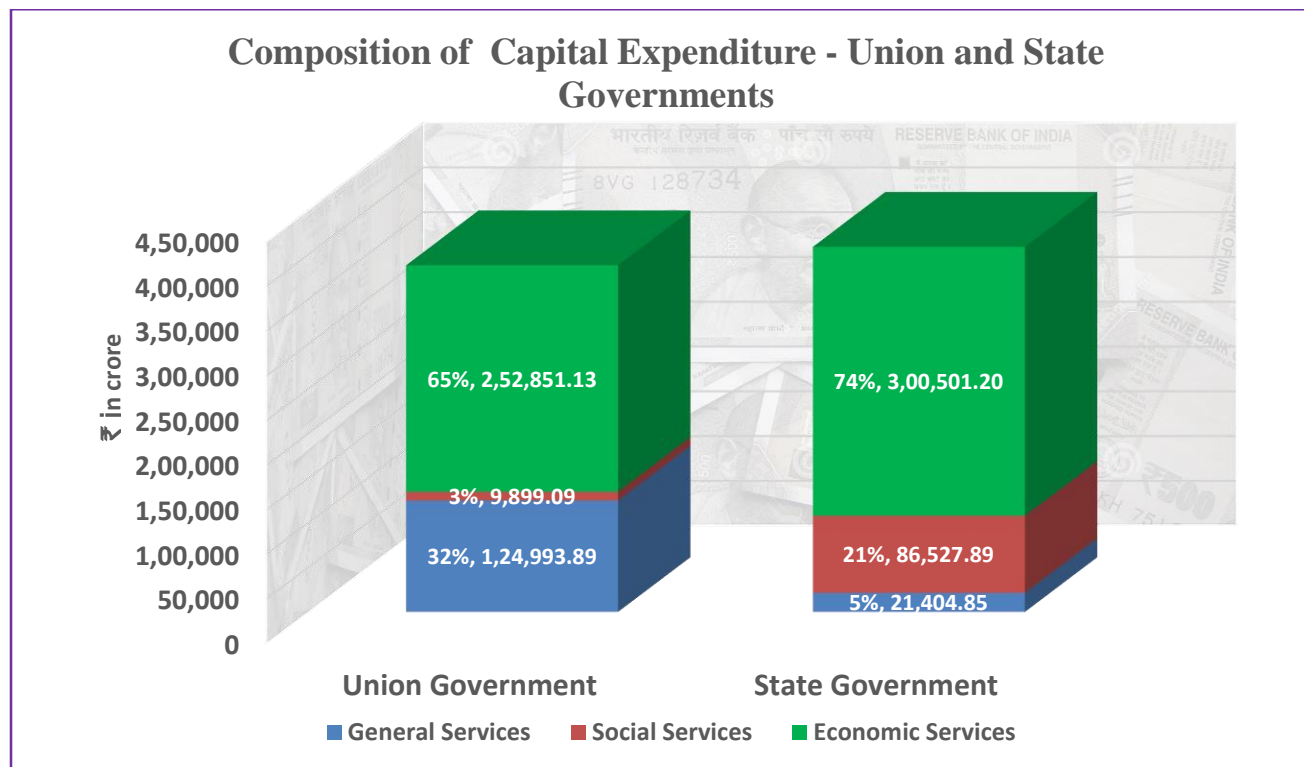
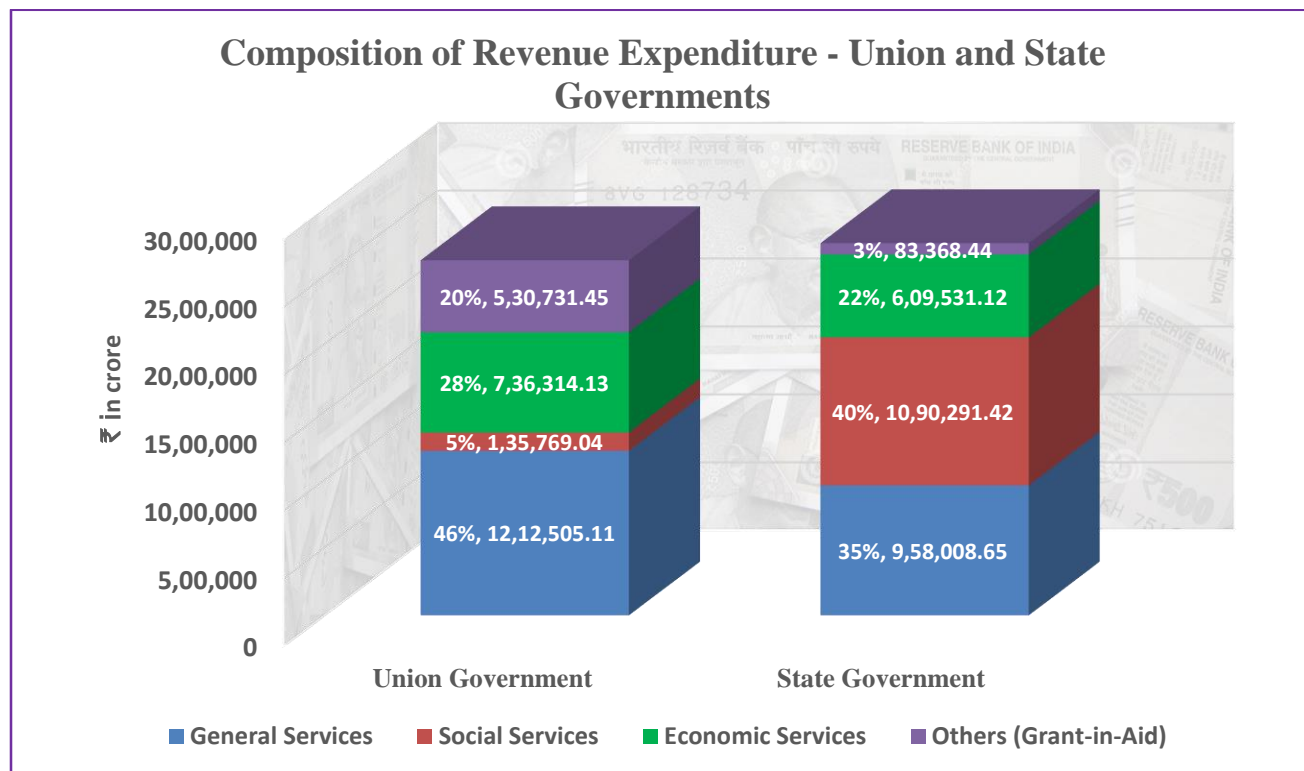
Sector	States Revenue Expenditure ( ₹ in crore )	States Capital Expenditure ( ₹ in crore )	%age of Total Revenue Expenditure	%age of Total Capital Expenditure	% of Revenue Expenditure to GDP	% of Capital Expenditure to GDP
General	9,58,008.65	21,404.85	34.95	5.24	4.71	0.11
Social	10,90,291.42	86,527.89	39.77	21.19	5.36	0.43
Economic	6,09,531.12	3,00,501.20	22.24	73.57	3.00	1.48
Others (Grant-in-Aid)	83,368.44		3.04	0.00	0.41	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,41,199.63</b>	<b>4,08,433.94</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>13.48</b>	<b>2.01</b>

1. In respect of the Union, 46 per cent of the Revenue Expenditure is incurred on the General Services and 28 per cent on the Economic Services.
2. In respect of Union, under the Capital Section, 32 per cent of the Capital expenditure is incurred on the General Services and 65 per cent of Capital expenditure incurred on the Economic Services.
3. In respect of states, the General and Social Services account for 35 and 40 per cent of the Revenue Expenditure respectively and remaining 22 per cent is spent on Economic Services and 3 per cent on Grant in aid.
4. In respect of states, under the Capital Section, the Economic Services comprise 74 per cent of the Capital Expenditure followed by Social Services at 21 per cent and General Services at 5 per cent.

<sup>27</sup> GDP in respect of Indian Union for FY 2019-2020 is ₹2,03,39,849 crore as released by CSO at current prices as on 1 Sept, 2020.



The following two graphs depict the amount of each sector of total expenditure concerned in respect of Union and all the States combined:



## 4.2

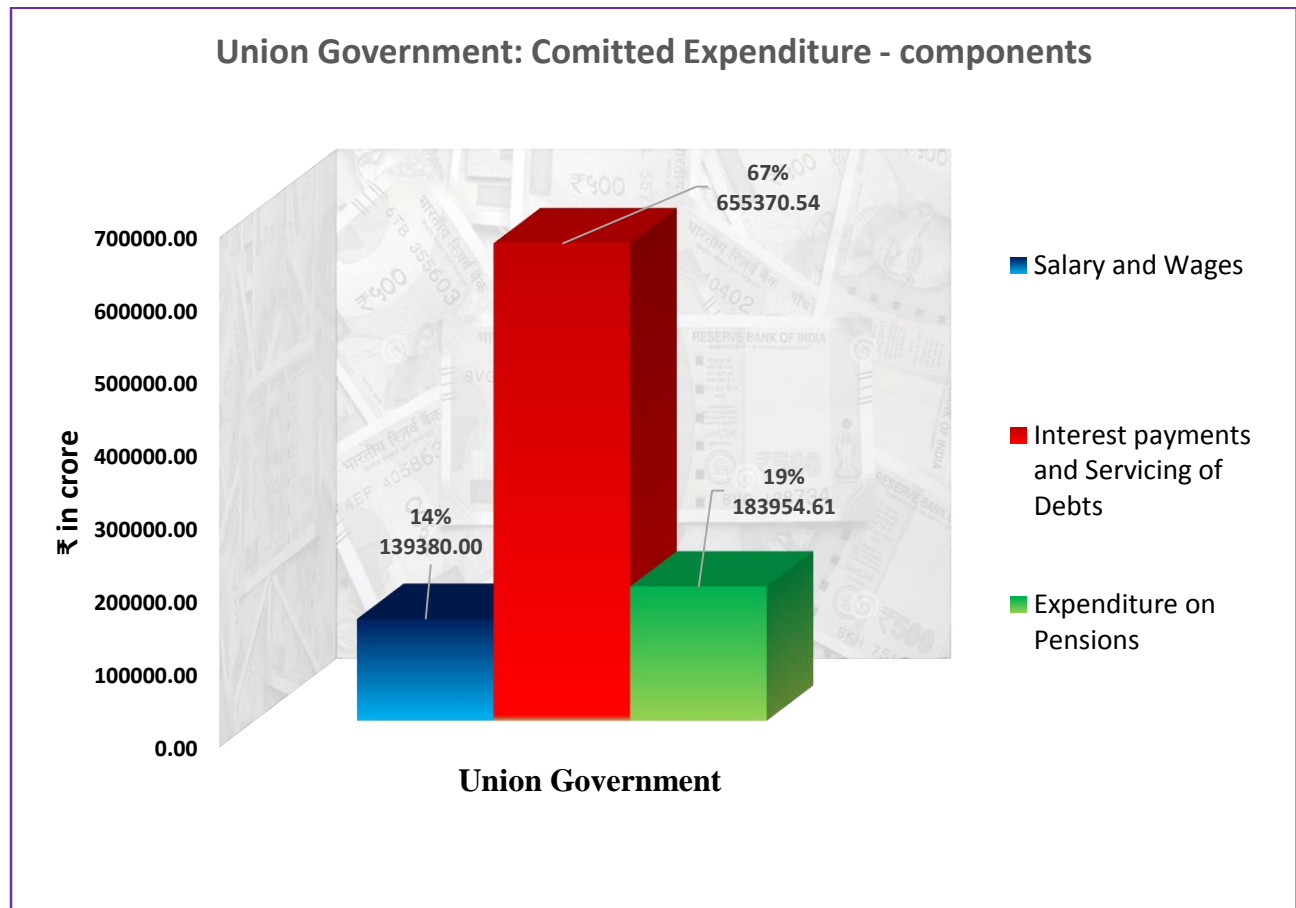
# Analysis of Components of Revenue Expenditure

## 4.2.1

## Committed Expenditure

The Committed Expenditure on revenue account mainly consists of Interest Payments and Servicing of Debt, Expenditure on Salaries and Wages and Pensions.

### Union:



The Committed Expenditure in respect of the Union Government consists of 67 per cent on Interest Payment and Servicing of Debt. The remaining 19 per cent and 14 per cent expenditure constituted the expenditure on Pensions and Salary and Wages respectively. It is apparent that expenditure on pensions is more than the expenditure on salaries and wages.

State-wise components of Committed expenditure along with the Committed Expenditure as percentage of Revenue Expenditure is detailed in the table below.

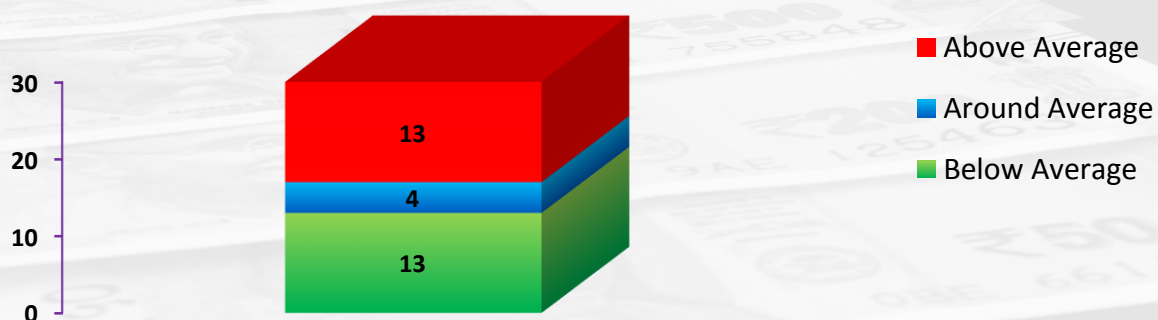
## STATES

The details of the Committed Expenditure components of all states/UTs are detailed below:

All States average Committed expenditure= ₹41297.27 crore<sup>28</sup>

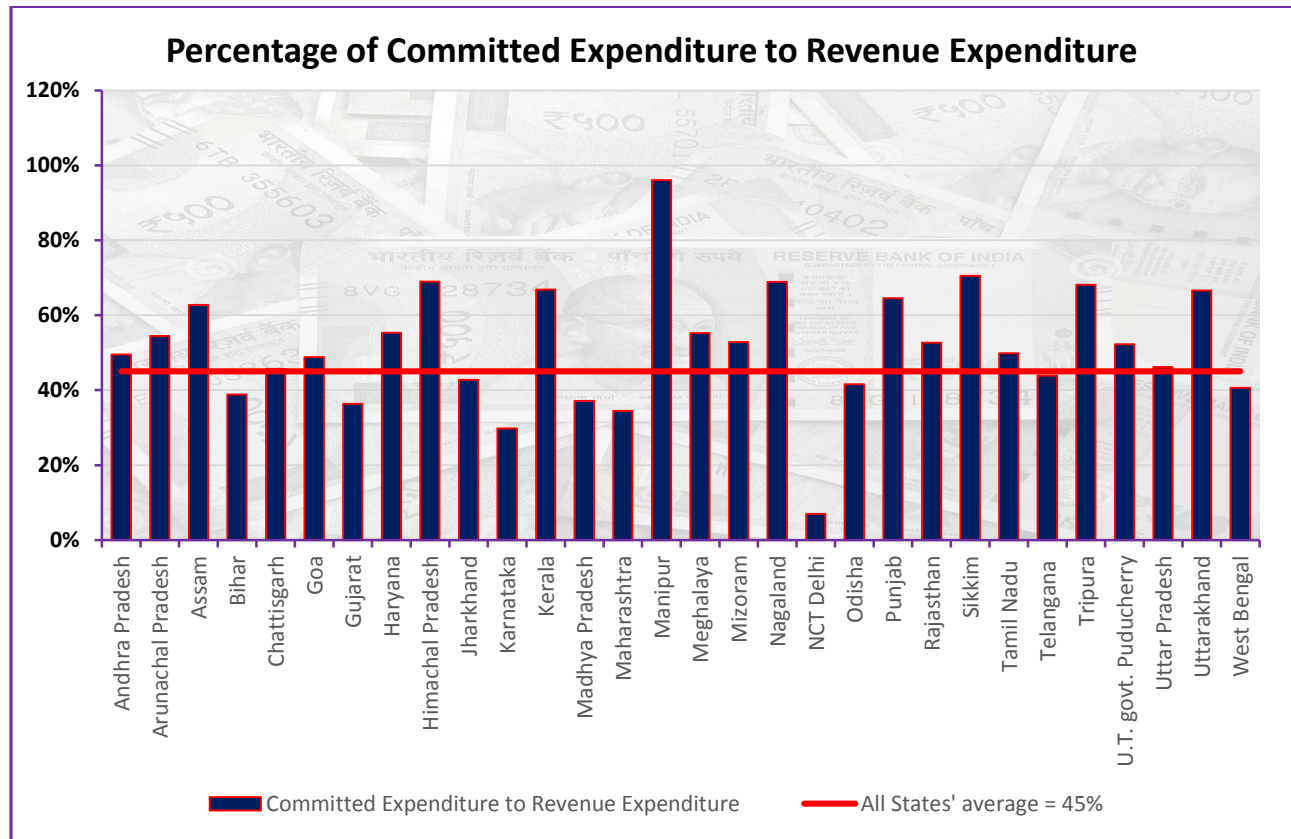
State	Salary and Wages (₹ in crore)	Interest Payment and Servicing of (₹ in crore)	Expenditure on Pensions (₹ in crore)	Total Committed Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Revenue Expenditure (₹ in crore)	Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure
NCT Delhi	0	2,752	3	2,754	39,637	7%
U.T. govt. Puducherry	1,899	690	982	3,571	6,836	52%
Sikkim	2,933	522	911	4,365	6,185	71%
Mizoram	3,211	350	1,433	4,994	9,453	53%
Meghalaya	3,345	811	1,132	5,288	9,565	55%
Goa	2,894	1,465	1313	5,672	11,623	49%
Arunachal Pradesh	4917	855	882	6,654	12,219	54%
Nagaland	5,250	964	1,811	8,024	11,637	69%
Tripura	5,615	1,125	2,371	9,111	13,377	68%
Manipur	7,436	664	1,738	9,838	10,239	96%
Himachal Pradesh	11,477	4,234	5,490	21,201	30,730	69%
Uttarakhand	11,714	4,654	5,507	21,875	32,859	67%
Jharkhand	12,832	5,308	6,005	24,144	56,457	43%
Chattisgarh	21,672	5,235	6638	33,546	73,477	46%
Odisha	20,847	6,063	14,273	41,183	99,137	42%
Assam	27,009	4,719	9609	41,337	65,817	63%
Haryana	22,501	15,588	8833	46,922	84,848	55%
Telangana	21,222	14,686	11,834	47,741	1,08,798	44%
Bihar	19,968	11,836	17110	48,915	1,26,017	39%
Punjab	20,857	17,810	10,294	48,960	75,860	65%
Gujarat	11,126	22,449	17,663	51,238	1,40,899	36%
Karnataka	14,573	18,869	18,404	51,846	1,74,257	30%
Madhya Pradesh	29,636	14,217	12,053	55,906	1,50,444	37%
West Bengal	16,915	31,668	17,462	66,045	1,62,575	41%
Andhra Pradesh	33,102	17,653	17385	68,140	1,37,475	50%
Kerala	31,775	19,215	19,064	70,054	1,04,720	67%
Rajasthan	48,577	23,643	20,761	92,982	1,76,485	53%
Maharashtra	38,368	37,561	27,741	1,03,670	3,00,305	35%
Tamil Nadu	42,325	32,490	30,202	1,05,017	2,10,435	50%
Uttar Pradesh	53,508	34,813	49,603	1,37,924	2,98,833	46%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,47,505</b>	<b>3,52,906</b>	<b>3,38,507</b>	<b>12,38,918</b>	<b>27,41,200</b>	<b>45%</b>

### Grouping of States based on Committed Expenditure

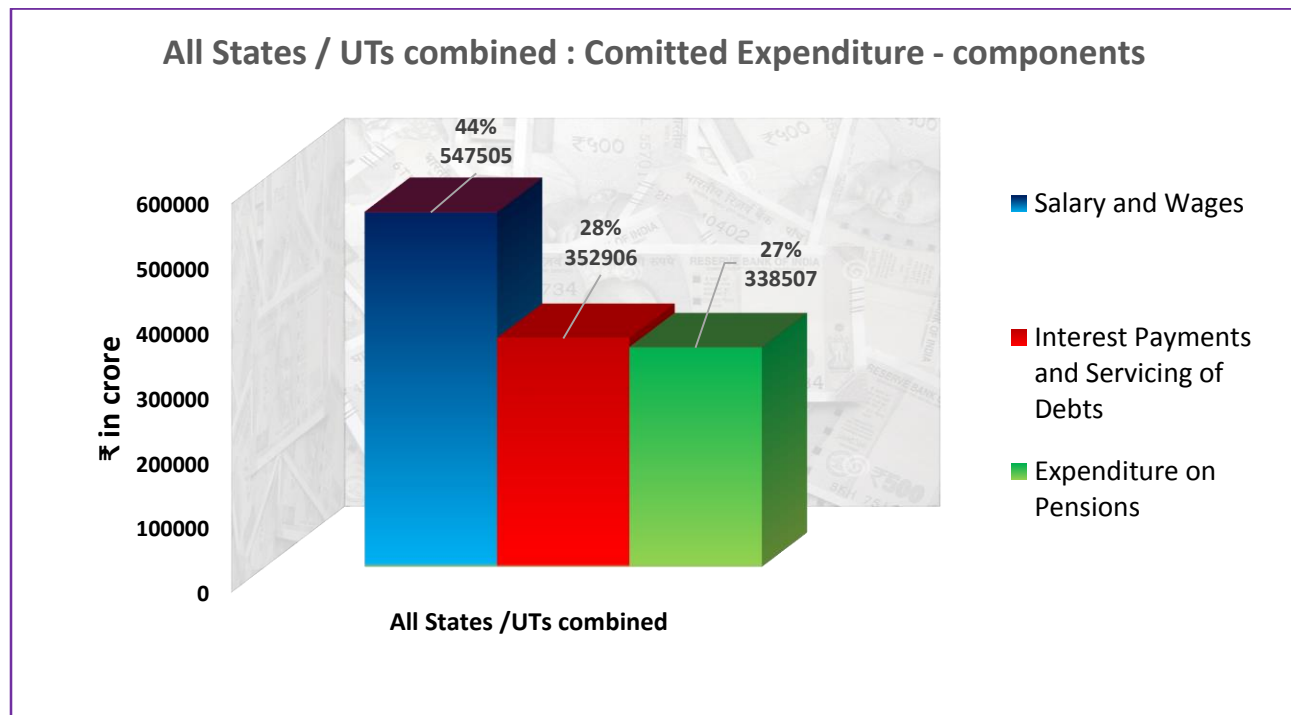


<sup>28</sup> Total Committed Expenditure / Number of States and UTs

The comparative graph of the percentage of the Committed Expenditure to Revenue Expenditure with reference to the all states' average is depicted below:



In respect of the States, the position of Committed Expenditure is as follows:



In respect of the States, the Committed Expenditure for the State Governments is the expenditure on Salaries, Interest Payments and Pensions which amounts to ₹ 12,38,918 crore which is 45 per cent of the total Revenue Expenditure of ₹ 27,41,199.63 crore.

Salary and wages constitute the major portion (44 per cent) of the committed expenditure followed by Interest payments and servicing of Debts (28 per cent) and Pension (27 per cent).

1. The percentage of committed expenditure to the total Revenue Expenditure in respect of Manipur top the list at 96 per cent followed by Sikkim, Nagaland, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Assam, Punjab and Kerala which is more than 60 per cent.
2. It is therefore not surprising given the brittle nature of the State Finances caused by huge share (two-thirds) of committed expenditure. This makes government finances very sensitive as it increases the volatility and reflects the financial instability given the limited resources the states receive from the center.
3. Increased level of committed expenditure reduces the flexibility of the state to be able to plan outcome based revenue expenditures and increases its dependence on the Union Government to meet its regular expenditures.
4. 20(Twenty) states have committed expenditure to total revenue expenditure more than all states' average of 45 per cent.
5. In respect of Jammu & Kashmir while the committed expenditure to the total revenue expenditure was 70.70 per cent in respect of the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019), it was 67.49 per cent in respect of the Union Territory (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020). Both the combined state and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir had the committed expenditure to the total revenue expenditure more than all states average.

## 4.2.2

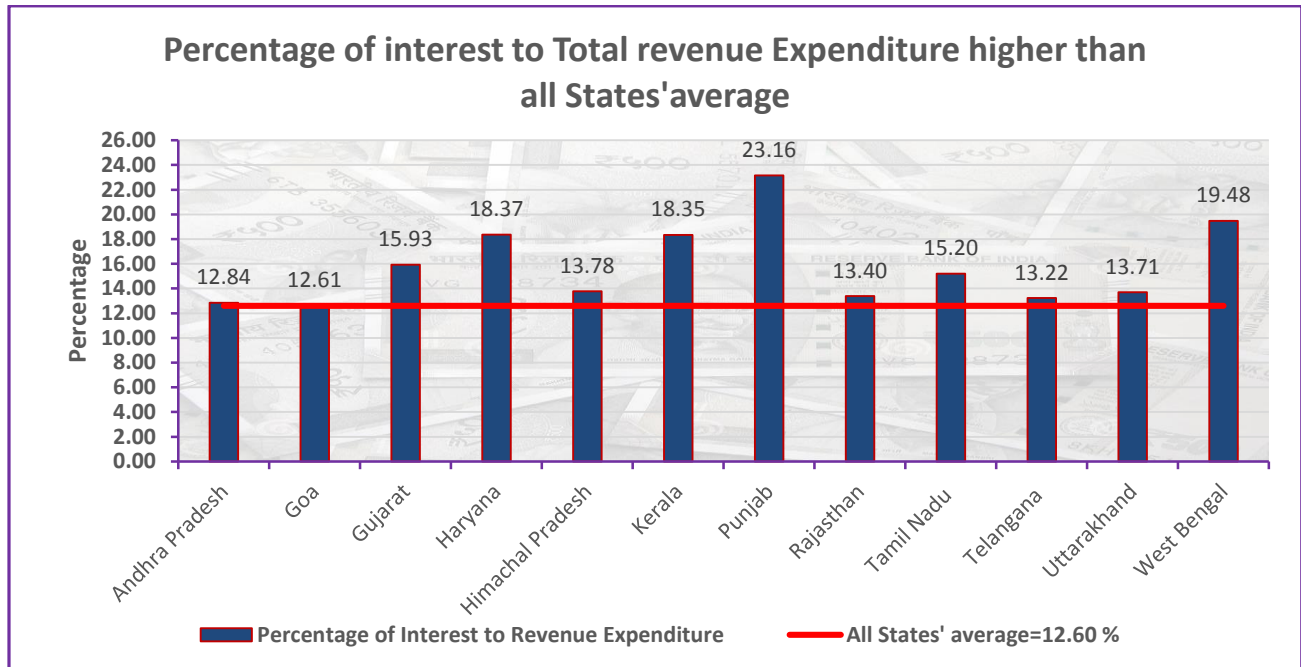
**Interest Payments**

One of the components of Revenue Expenditure under General Services is Interest payments. The position of interest paid by respective States is as follows:

All India Average: 12.60 per cent

State	Interest Payment (₹in crore)	Revenue Expenditure (₹in crore)	Percentage of Interest to Revenue Expenditure
Mizoram	343.12	9453.96	3.63
Arunachal Pradesh	614.53	12218.73	5.03
Odisha	6062.56	99137.30	6.12
Manipur	663.54	10238.63	6.48
Assam	4438.87	65817.28	6.74
Chattisgarh	4970.34	73477.31	6.76
NCT Delhi	2751.87	39637.02	6.94
Nagaland	813.74	11637.02	6.99
Meghalaya	758.51	9565.12	7.93
Sikkim	509.68	6185.08	8.24
Tripura	1124.98	13376.91	8.41
Bihar	10991.42	126016.66	8.72
Jharkhand	5307.71	56456.63	9.40
Madhya Pradesh	14216.52	150444.30	9.45
U.T. govt. Puducherry	690.03	6835.83	10.09
Karnataka	18519.41	174257.40	10.63
Maharashtra	33560.73	300305.21	11.18
Uttar Pradesh	34813.02	298833.04	11.65
Goa	1465.09	11622.66	12.61
Andhra Pradesh	17652.77	137474.78	12.84
Telangana	14385.56	108797.87	13.22
Rajasthan	23643.27	176485.10	13.40
Uttarakhand	4504.02	32858.80	13.71
Himachal Pradesh	4234.02	30730.43	13.78
Tamil Nadu	31980.19	210434.73	15.20
Gujarat	22448.66	140898.91	15.93
Kerala	19214.70	104719.92	18.35
Haryana	15588.01	84848.21	18.37
West Bengal	31667.72	162575.12	19.48
Punjab	17567.17	75859.64	23.16
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>345501.76</b>	<b>2741199.63</b>	<b>12.60<sup>29</sup></b>

<sup>29</sup> 12.60 is the All India Average=Total Interest Payment/ Total Revenue Expenditure



Interest payment is a committed charge on the revenue. The higher committed charge represents that the State has lesser flexibility to determine the purpose for which revenue expenditure is to be incurred. This is reflective of a high debt of the State which may be difficult to sustain in the long term.

## Highlights

- All States Average of Interest paid is 12.60 per cent of Total Revenue Expenditure.
- Percentage of Interest paid by 12<sup>30</sup> States was more than All States Average interest paid.
- Punjab and West Bengal have highest component of Interest outgo.
- Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram have the lowest percentage of interest payments.
- In respect of Jammu & Kashmir, the percentage of interest paid in respect of the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) and that of UT (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020) is at 11 per cent which is less than the all India average of 12.60 per cent.

**Table 3.5<sup>31</sup> of Chapter 3 shows the Revenue buoyancy of the states/UTs w.r.t the GDP of the state/UT. States like West Bengal, Gujarat, Punjab, etc. which have one of the highest Interest outgo while the revenue buoyancy is on the lower side as compared to the remaining states. In such cases it may lead to a situation of 'debt trap' as borrowings are being used to finance the increasing Revenue Expenditure.**

<sup>30</sup> Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttarakhand and West Bengal

<sup>31</sup> For Table 3.5 of Chapter 3 please refer to page 19.

## 4.3

# Sectoral Analysis of Expenditure

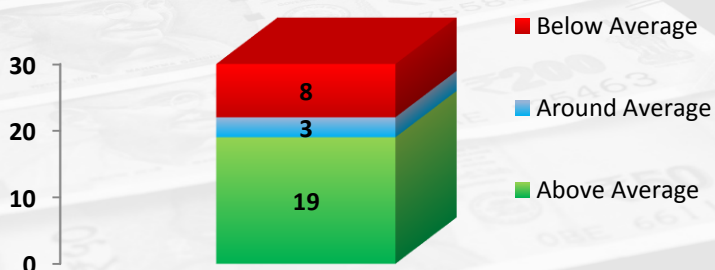
## 4.3.1

### Expenditure on General Services

All States Average per Capita expenditure on General services: ₹ 7226.54 <sup>32</sup>

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure (GS) (₹ in Crore)	Capital Expenditure (GS) (₹ in Crore)	Population (in crore)	Total Expenditure under General Services (₹ in Crore)	Per Capita expenditure under General Services (in ₹)
Bihar	41628.21	2388.26	12.48	44016.47	3526.96
NCT Delhi	7082.72	389.06	1.87	7471.78	3995.60
Madhya Pradesh	39826.78	982.03	8.54	40808.81	4778.55
Uttar Pradesh	117674.86	2495.30	23.79	120170.16	5051.29
Jharkhand	18713.86	1239.17	3.86	19953.03	5169.18
West Bengal	61931.31	748.10	9.96	62679.41	6293.11
Odisha	28600.98	805.56	4.64	29406.54	6337.62
Assam	22350.35	506.74	3.56	22857.09	6420.53
Chattisgarh	19095.34	194.48	2.94	19289.82	6561.16
Rajasthan	56186.30	463.42	8.10	56649.72	6993.79
Karnataka	48823.84	778.92	6.76	49602.76	7337.69
Gujarat	49171.64	690.86	6.39	49862.50	7803.21
Maharashtra	100050.28	1250.45	12.31	101300.73	8229.14
Andhra Pradesh	45222.35	3751.98	5.39	48974.33	9086.15
Telangana	36441.02	645.53	3.94	37086.55	9412.83
Tamil Nadu	78137.38	1064.45	7.78	79201.83	10180.18
Meghalaya	3667.70	47.73	0.34	3715.43	10927.74
Haryana	31883.95	586.16	2.82	32470.11	11514.22
Uttarakhand	13844.47	361.95	1.13	14206.42	12572.05
Punjab	38614.35	153.96	3.01	38768.31	12879.84
Tripura	5680.08	84.50	0.42	5764.58	13725.19
Manipur	4444.81	46.45	0.31	4491.26	14487.94
Kerala	55504.03	157.42	3.57	55661.45	15591.44
U.T. govt. Puducherry	2312.97	21.15	0.14	2334.12	16672.29
Himachal Pradesh	12335.20	203.74	0.75	12538.94	16718.59
Nagaland	5428.79	165.73	0.22	5594.52	25429.64
Goa	3942.84	299.77	0.16	4242.61	26516.31
Mizoram	3161.42	95.22	0.12	3256.64	27138.67
Arunachal Pradesh	3831.05	657.91	0.16	4488.96	28056.00
Sikkim	2419.77	128.85	0.07	2548.62	36408.86
<b>Total</b>	<b>958008.65</b>	<b>21404.85</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>979413.50</b>	<b>375815.76</b>

**Sector-wise grouping of States based on their per capita Expenditure on General Services**



Goa and Kerala has the highest per capita expenditure on General Services in comparison to other States among the General Category states. Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Nagaland and Mizoram have highest per capita expenditure on General services among the Special Category States.

<sup>32</sup> Total expenditure under General Services divided by the total population of States/ UTs

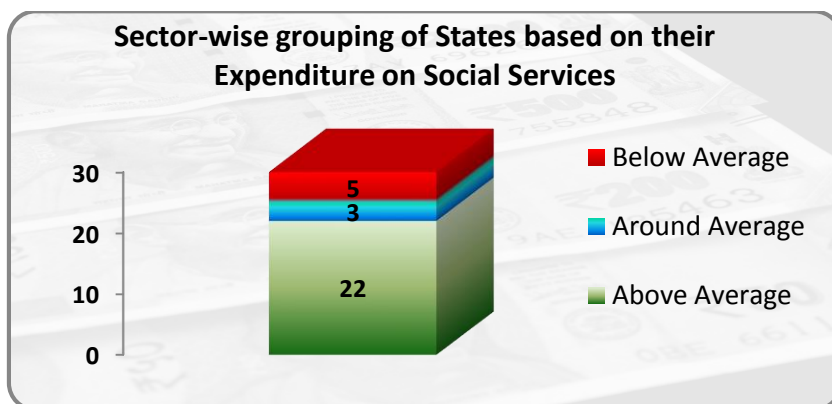


## 4.3.2

## Expenditure on Social Services

All States Average per capita expenditure on Social Services: ₹ 8683.09<sup>33</sup>

State/Union Territory	Revenue expenditure on Social Services (₹ in Crore)	Capital expenditure on Social Services (₹ in Crore)	Population (in crore)	Total expenditure on social services (₹ in Crore)	Per Capita Expenditure under Social Services (in ₹)
Uttar Pradesh	103848.76	10514.70	23.79	114363.46	4807.21
Bihar	57816.05	2802.51	12.48	60618.56	4857.26
Jharkhand	21447.88	1430.31	3.86	22878.19	5926.99
Punjab	19483.85	964.50	3.01	20448.35	6793.47
West Bengal	73089.35	5439.16	9.96	78528.51	7884.39
Madhya Pradesh	64224.53	6921.98	8.54	71146.51	8330.97
Assam	29060.76	1683.64	3.56	30744.40	8636.07
Rajasthan	68313.23	5489.68	8.10	73802.91	9111.47
Chhattisgarh	26652.57	1912.33	2.94	28564.90	9715.95
Kerala	34044.77	1090.64	3.57	35135.41	9841.85
Gujarat	59197.27	6175.42	6.39	65372.69	10230.47
Tamil Nadu	73999.31	5859.68	7.78	79858.99	10264.65
Maharashtra	122947.33	4288.07	12.31	127235.40	10335.94
Odisha	43516.66	5263.84	4.64	48780.50	10513.04
Karnataka	66372.81	9191.81	6.76	75564.62	11178.20
Manipur	2916.84	570.14	0.31	3486.98	11248.32
Meghalaya	3724.26	293.08	0.34	4017.34	11815.71
Telangana	45832.80	1764.66	3.94	47597.46	12080.57
Uttarakhand	12593.21	1610.41	1.13	14203.62	12569.58
Andhra Pradesh	68100.94	2056.16	5.39	70157.10	13016.16
Haryana	33726.48	3233.56	2.82	36960.04	13106.40
NCT Delhi	22145.33	3571.92	1.87	25717.25	13752.54
Tripura	5478.31	345.83	0.42	5824.14	13867.00
Nagaland	3030.05	457.02	0.22	3487.07	15850.32
Himachal Pradesh	12046.95	1258.41	0.75	13305.36	17740.48
U.T. govt. Puducherry	2439.97	159.25	0.14	2599.22	18565.86
Goa	4338.50	587.08	0.16	4925.58	30784.88
Arunachal Pradesh	4256.22	724.97	0.16	4981.19	31132.44
Mizoram	3392.74	601.37	0.12	3994.11	33284.25
Sikkim	2253.69	265.76	0.07	2519.45	35992.14
<b>Total</b>	<b>1090291.42</b>	<b>86527.89</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>1176819.31</b>	<b>413234.56</b>



Goa followed by Haryana has the highest per capita expenditure on Social Services in comparison to other States among the General Category states. Arunachal Pradesh followed by Mizoram and Sikkim have highest per capita expenditure on Social services among the Special Category States.

<sup>33</sup>Total per capita expenditure under Social Services divided by the total population of States/ UTs

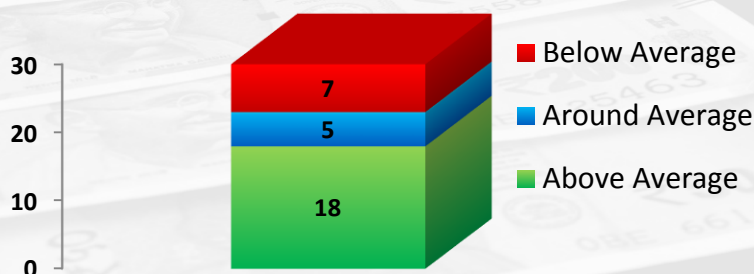
## 4.3.3

## Expenditure on Economic Services

All States Average per capita expenditure on Economic services: ₹ 6714.57<sup>34</sup>

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure on Economic Services (₹ in crore)	Capital Expenditure on Economic Services (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Total expenditure on Economic Services (₹ in crore)	Per Capita Expenditure under Economic Services
Bihar	26570.81	7113.13	12.48	33683.94	2699.03
West Bengal	27104.74	9783.25	9.96	36887.99	3703.61
NCT Delhi	6530.29	1510.87	1.87	8041.16	4300.09
Kerala	9107.25	7206.74	3.57	16313.99	4569.75
Uttar Pradesh	62809.43	46988.03	23.79	109797.46	4615.28
Andhra Pradesh	24135.62	6433.94	5.39	30569.56	5671.53
Tripura	1950.51	452.89	0.42	2403.40	5722.38
Jharkhand	16293.67	7209.23	3.86	23502.90	6088.83
Assam	14039.94	10995.05	3.56	25034.99	7032.30
Maharashtra	56043.43	30877.05	12.31	86920.48	7060.97
Uttarakhand	4704.45	3441.82	1.13	8146.27	7209.09
Madhya Pradesh	40492.76	21337.47	8.54	61830.23	7240.07
Rajasthan	51985.51	8764.95	8.10	60750.46	7500.06
Tamil Nadu	42609.75	18707.45	7.78	61317.20	7881.39
Gujarat	32114.83	18784.34	6.39	50899.17	7965.44
Meghalaya	2173.16	598.90	0.34	2772.06	8153.12
Odisha	25585.61	14207.87	4.64	39793.48	8576.18
Manipur	2321.87	538.66	0.31	2860.53	9227.52
Punjab	14551.12	16709.27	3.01	31260.39	10385.51
Telangana	26524.05	14448.61	3.94	40972.66	10399.15
Chattisgarh	26609.08	6459.58	2.94	33068.66	11247.84
Karnataka	52636.04	25558.71	6.76	78194.75	11567.27
Haryana	19237.78	13846.21	2.82	33083.99	11731.91
Himachal Pradesh	6338.01	3711.76	0.75	10049.77	13399.69
U.T. govt. Puducherry	2082.89	146.20	0.14	2229.09	15922.07
Nagaland	3178.17	583.57	0.22	3761.74	17098.82
Sikkim	1427.76	326.00	0.07	1753.76	25053.71
Goa	3341.33	773.40	0.16	4114.73	25717.06
Mizoram	2899.80	676.08	0.12	3575.88	29799.00
Arunachal Pradesh	4131.46	2310.17	0.16	6441.63	40260.19
<b>Total</b>	<b>609524.65</b>	<b>300501.20</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>910025.85</b>	<b>337798.87</b>

## Sector-wise grouping of States based on their Expenditure on Economic Services



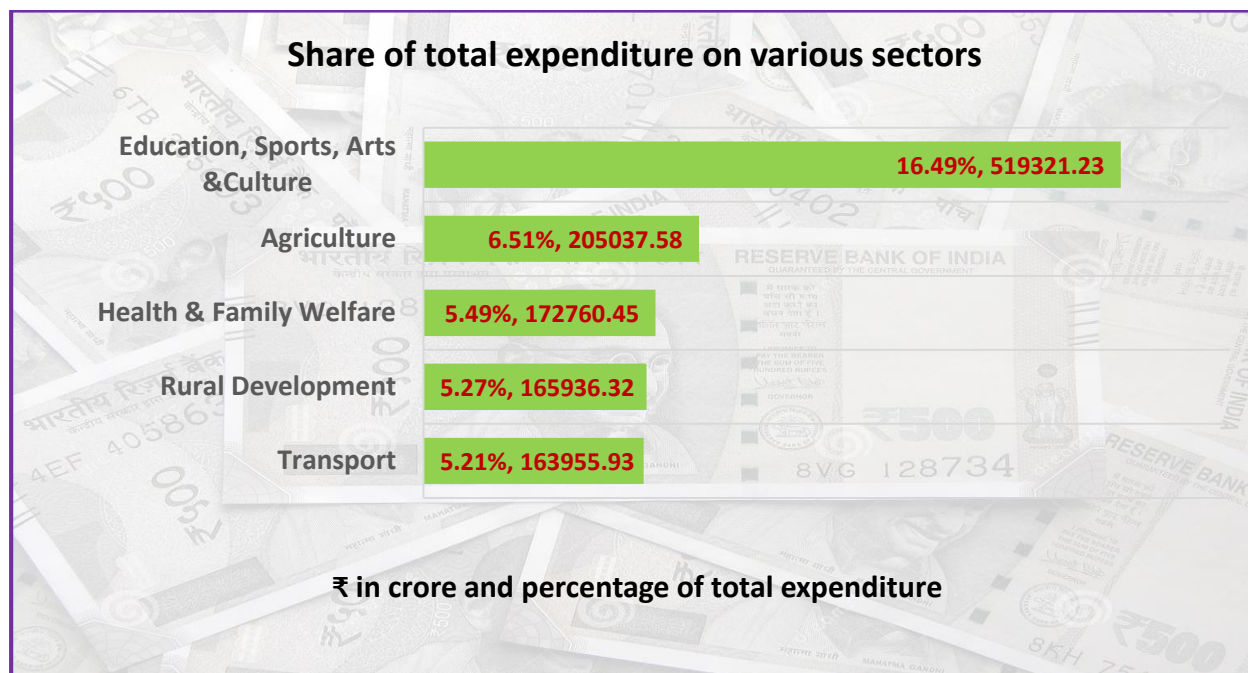
Goa and Himachal Pradesh has the highest per capita expenditure on Economic Services in comparison to other States among the General Category states. Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Sikkim and Nagaland have highest per capita expenditure on Economic services among the Special Category States.

<sup>34</sup> Total per capita expenditure under Economic Services divided by the total population of States/ UTs

## 4.4

## Functional Analysis

An analysis of Expenditure by major functions on the basis of Sectoral expenditure in relation to the total expenditure along with the per capita expenditure of each state gives insight into the priorities of various states on different functions. The share of total expenditure in respect of some of the major functions like Education, Sports, Arts and culture, Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture, Rural Development and Transport is shown below:



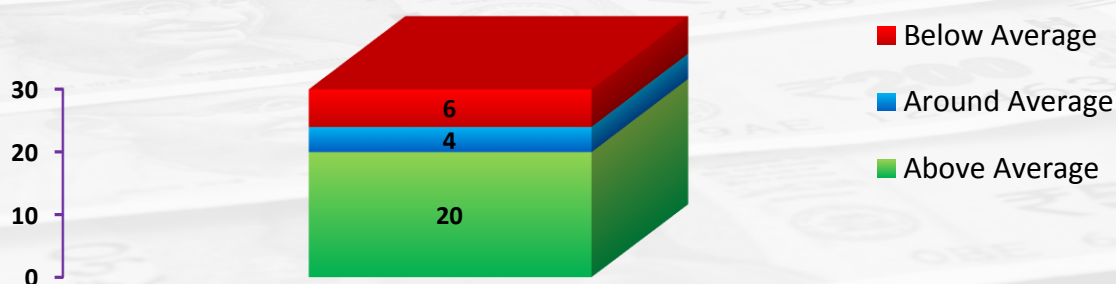
The share of the total expenditure under Education, Sports, Arts and culture constituted about 16 per cent of the total expenditure in respect of all States/UTs combined. In respect of the other major functions the share varies between 5 per cent and 7 per cent.

The States with higher population like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal, etc. have a lower per capita expenditure under all functions as seen in the following analysis. The data pertaining to Jammu & Kashmir both for the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) and the Union Territory (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020) have not been included along with the other States/ UTs but shown separately below for comparison purposes and general academic interest.

Detailed analysis in terms of the total expenditure, Revenue expenditure, capital expenditure and the per capita expenditure in respect of the major functions like Education, Sports, Arts and culture, Health and Family Welfare, Agriculture, Rural Development and Transport is shown below:

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure on Education, Sports Arts & Culture (₹ in crore)	Capital Expenditure on Education, Sports Arts & Culture (₹ in crore)	Total expenditure on Education, Sports Arts & Culture (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Per Capita Expenditure (in ₹)
Bihar	26155.71	197.68	26353.39	12.48	2111.65
Uttar Pradesh	54413.33	1364.66	55777.99	23.79	2344.60
Jharkhand	9746.99	258.13	10005.12	3.86	2592.00
Telangana	12249.47	282.23	12531.70	3.94	3180.63
West Bengal	31878.81	430.48	32309.29	9.96	3243.90
Madhya Pradesh	28780.25	1490.26	30270.51	8.54	3544.56
Punjab	10859.61	226.78	11086.39	3.01	3683.19
Odisha	17228.16	758.63	17986.79	4.64	3876.46
Gujarat	24642.22	559.38	25201.60	6.39	3943.91
Karnataka	26517.81	1203.17	27720.98	6.76	4100.74
Rajasthan	33525.28	766.06	34291.34	8.10	4233.50
Assam	15813.66	166.04	15979.70	3.56	4488.68
Andhra Pradesh	26302.83	339.94	26642.77	5.39	4943.00
Manipur	1481.60	55.13	1536.73	0.31	4957.19
Tamil Nadu	38239.00	507.79	38746.79	7.78	4980.31
Maharashtra	62356.54	216.14	62572.68	12.31	5083.08
Kerala	18459.63	311.15	18770.78	3.57	5257.92
Haryana	14479.34	388.28	14867.62	2.82	5272.21
Chattisgarh	15982.91	315.32	16298.23	2.94	5543.62
Meghalaya	2020.32	0.30	2020.62	0.34	5943.00
U.T. govt. Puducherry	817.41	17.01	834.42	0.14	5960.14
Tripura	2583.82	19.24	2603.06	0.42	6197.76
NCT Delhi	10520.24	1298.99	11819.23	1.87	6320.44
Uttarakhand	7588.15	290.10	7878.25	1.13	6971.90
Nagaland	1594.89	66.14	1661.03	0.22	7550.14
Himachal Pradesh	6137.18	285.69	6422.87	0.75	8563.83
Arunachal Pradesh	1846.89	107.52	1954.41	0.16	12215.06
Goa	1986.87	175.35	2162.22	0.16	13513.88
Mizoram	1618.89	27.31	1646.20	0.12	13718.33
Sikkim	1326.98	41.54	1368.52	0.07	19550.29
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>507154.79</b>	<b>12166.44</b>	<b>519321.23</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>183885.91</b>

### Grouping of States based on their per capita expenditure on Education, Sports, Arts & Culture



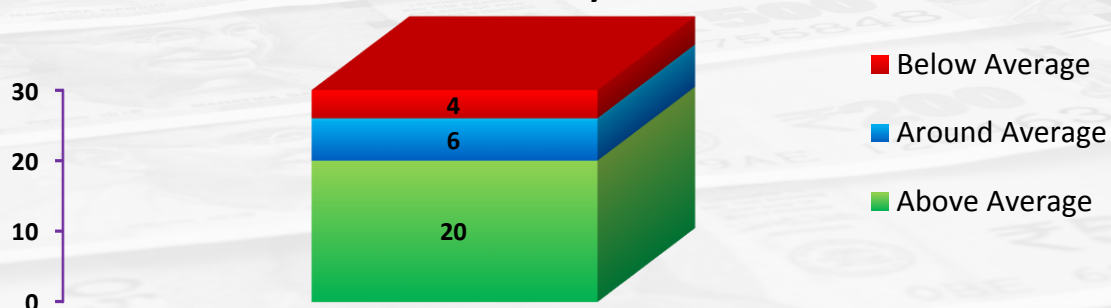
<sup>35</sup> Per Capita expenditure / number of States/ UTs

## 4.4.2 Health and Family Welfare

All States per capita Average: ₹ 1274.70<sup>36</sup>

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare (₹ in crore)	Capital Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare (₹ in crore)	Total expenditure on Health & Family Welfare (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Per Capita Expenditure (in ₹)
Bihar	6811.48	862.34	7673.82	12.48	614.89
Jharkhand	2790.80	347.69	3138.49	3.86	813.08
Uttar Pradesh	17572.37	2384.91	19957.28	23.79	838.89
West Bengal	10181.30	557.50	10738.80	9.96	1078.19
Madhya Pradesh	8484.13	1096.31	9580.44	8.54	1121.83
Punjab	3390.28	128.47	3518.75	3.01	1169.02
Maharashtra	13576.27	1115.86	14692.13	12.31	1193.51
Odisha	5681.23	504.09	6185.32	4.64	1333.04
Karnataka	8338.53	821.96	9160.49	6.76	1355.10
Andhra Pradesh	7333.96	204.41	7538.37	5.39	1398.58
Assam	4846.90	487.36	5334.26	3.56	1498.39
Rajasthan	11661.63	482.23	12143.86	8.10	1499.24
Telangana	5950.00	231.88	6181.88	3.94	1569.01
Tamil Nadu	11511.58	809.25	12320.83	7.78	1583.65
Chattisgarh	4309.51	361.82	4671.33	2.94	1588.89
Gujarat	9215.98	1067.44	10283.42	6.39	1609.30
Haryana	4472.43	510.17	4982.60	2.82	1766.88
Uttarakhand	2003.31	97.60	2100.91	1.13	1859.21
Kerala	7294.58	244.23	7538.81	3.57	2111.71
Manipur	621.61	41.09	662.70	0.31	2137.74
Tripura	848.34	51.40	899.74	0.42	2142.24
Meghalaya	816.43	49.39	865.82	0.34	2546.53
Nagaland	660.32	7.62	667.94	0.22	3036.09
NCT Delhi	5387.17	357.37	5744.54	1.87	3071.95
Himachal Pradesh	2075.05	231.78	2306.83	0.75	3075.77
Mizoram	551.91	31.29	583.20	0.12	4860.00
U.T. govt. Puducherry	623.11	108.86	731.97	0.14	5228.36
Sikkim	386.12	39.07	425.19	0.07	6074.14
Arunachal Pradesh	944.32	59.08	1003.40	0.16	6271.25
Goa	975.11	152.22	1127.33	0.16	7045.81
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>159315.76</b>	<b>13444.69</b>	<b>172760.45</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>71492.31</b>

### Grouping of States based on their per capita expenditure on Health & Family Welfare



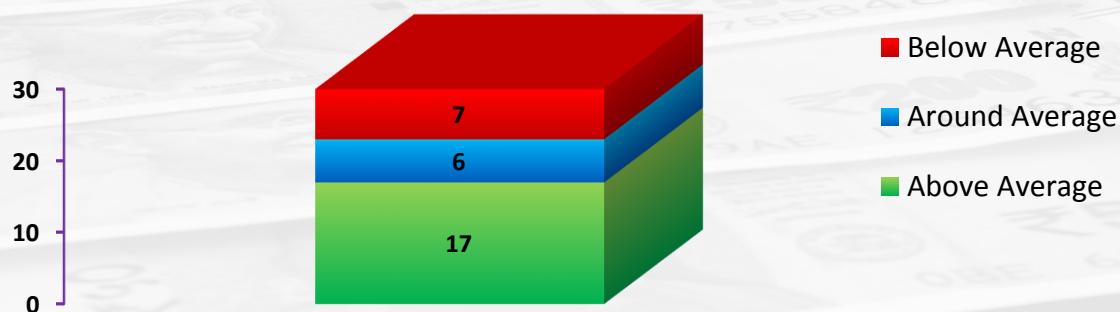
<sup>36</sup> Per Capita expenditure / number of States/ UTs

### 4.4.3 Agriculture

All States per capita Average: ₹ 1512.86<sup>37</sup>

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure on Agriculture (₹ in crore)	Capital Expenditure on Agriculture (₹ in crore)	Total expenditure on Agriculture (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Per Capita Expenditure (in ₹)
NCT Delhi	136.86	28.57	165.43	1.87	88.47
Bihar	3995.18	70.41	4065.59	12.48	325.77
West Bengal	4585.71	567.85	5153.56	9.96	517.43
Uttar Pradesh	8582.07	5148.58	13730.65	23.79	577.16
Jharkhand	3005.60	153.85	3159.45	3.86	818.51
Assam	3823.19	195.40	4018.59	3.56	1128.82
Gujarat	6568.70	780.39	7349.09	6.39	1150.09
Andhra Pradesh	6714.08	189.70	6903.78	5.39	1280.85
Rajasthan	10315.88	206.59	10522.47	8.10	1299.07
Kerala	4791.02	381.39	5172.41	3.57	1448.85
Manipur	478.68	7.39	486.07	0.31	1567.97
Madhya Pradesh	13227.23	546.63	13773.86	8.54	1612.86
Meghalaya	521.17	27.24	548.41	0.34	1612.97
Tamil Nadu	14014.60	152.10	14166.70	7.78	1820.91
Tripura	705.64	60.45	766.09	0.42	1824.02
Maharashtra	20666.07	5260.95	25927.02	12.31	2106.18
Goa	334.29	9.94	344.23	0.16	2151.44
Odisha	10991.80	215.05	11206.85	4.64	2415.27
Uttarakhand	2263.75	630.18	2893.93	1.13	2561.00
Haryana	3201.01	4477.27	7678.28	2.82	2722.79
U.T. govt. Puducherry	384.01	2.86	386.87	0.14	2763.36
Punjab	8364.61	0.03	8364.64	3.01	2778.95
Himachal Pradesh	2157.44	72.01	2229.45	0.75	2972.60
Karnataka	21668.56	321.16	21989.72	6.76	3252.92
Nagaland	783.25	24.89	808.14	0.22	3673.36
Telangana	15421.93	136.2	15558.13	3.94	3948.76
Chattisgarh	15195.48	97.52	15293	2.94	5201.70
Mizoram	591.92	127.22	719.12	0.12	5992.67
Sikkim	489.36	5.04	494.40	0.07	7062.86
Arunachal Pradesh	1146.84	21.29	1168.13	0.16	7300.81
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>185125.91</b>	<b>19918.15</b>	<b>205044.06</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>73978.42</b>

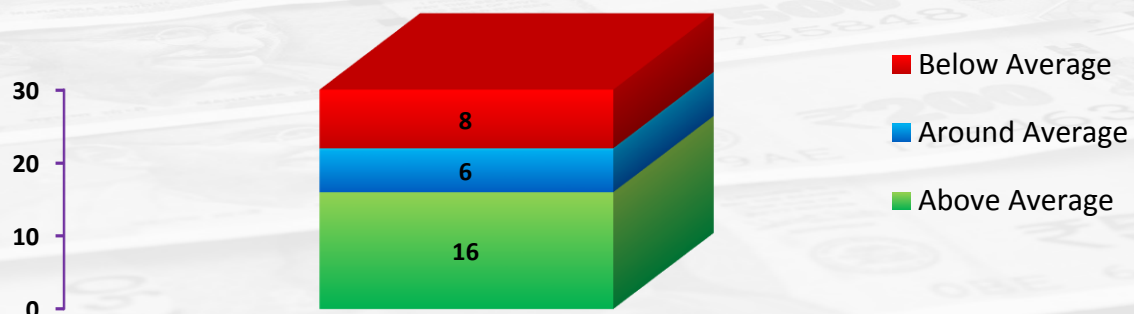
Grouping of States based on their per capita expenditure on Agriculture



<sup>37</sup> Per Capita expenditure / number of States/ UTs

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure on Rural Development (₹ in crore)	Capital Expenditure on Rural Development (₹ in crore)	Total expenditure on Rural Development (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Per Capita Expenditure (in ₹)
NCT Delhi	14.48	282.58	297.06	1.87	158.86
Punjab	451.38	133.17	584.55	3.01	194.20
U.T. govt. Puducherry	38.56	0.00	38.56	0.14	275.43
Kerala	1242.09	916.32	2158.41	3.57	604.60
Tamil Nadu	3503.53	1863.15	5366.68	7.78	689.80
Maharashtra	8239.96	1501.88	9741.84	12.31	791.38
Gujarat	4102.54	1297.89	5400.43	6.39	845.14
Uttar Pradesh	19449.83	3706.35	23156.18	23.79	973.36
Goa	153.49	8.70	162.19	0.16	1013.69
Bihar	11607.27	1590.73	13198.00	12.48	1057.53
Karnataka	7276.64	64.80	7341.44	6.76	1086.01
Telangana	3744.93	1008.05	4752.98	3.94	1206.34
Haryana	3956.62	28.59	3985.21	2.82	1413.20
Madhya Pradesh	8265.69	4452.28	12717.97	8.54	1489.22
Assam	5454.62	0.00	5454.62	3.56	1532.20
Andhra Pradesh	7505.19	821.64	8326.83	5.39	1544.87
Rajasthan	12604.64	375.04	12979.68	8.10	1602.43
Himachal Pradesh	1199.28	13.11	1212.39	0.75	1616.52
Chattisgarh	4362.06	505.19	4867.25	2.94	1655.53
West Bengal	16739.48	356.25	17095.73	9.96	1716.44
Tripura	701.95	117.09	819.04	0.42	1950.10
Odisha	9736.97	348.46	10085.43	4.64	2173.58
Mizoram	258.47	9.79	268.26	0.12	2235.50
Uttarakhand	1395.84	1270.19	2666.03	1.13	2359.32
Meghalaya	848.35	1.70	850.05	0.34	2500.15
Jharkhand	7872.78	1991.11	9863.89	3.86	2555.41
Sikkim	181.53	0.42	181.95	0.07	2599.29
Arunachal Pradesh	440.72	7.74	448.46	0.16	2802.88
Manipur	1100.85	0.00	1100.85	0.31	3551.13
Nagaland	813.36	1.00	814.36	0.22	3701.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>143263.10</b>	<b>22673.22</b>	<b>165936.32</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>47895.71</b>

### Grouping of States based on their per capita expenditure on Rural Development



<sup>38</sup> Per Capita expenditure / number of States/ UTs

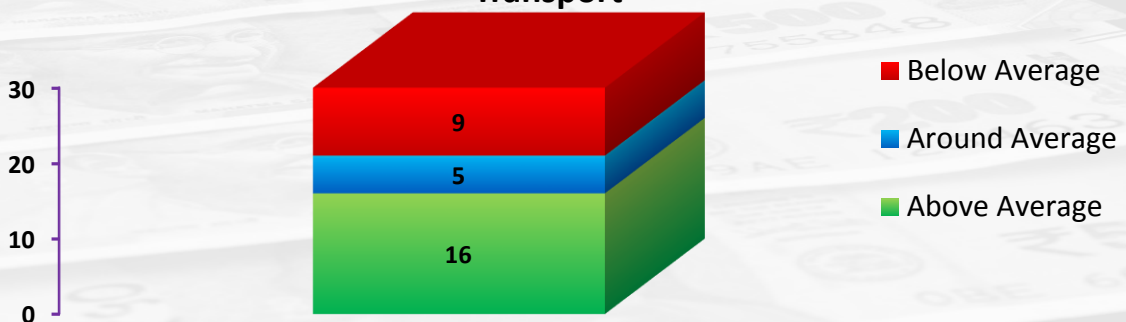
## 4.4.5

## Transport

All States per capita Average: ₹ 1209.74<sup>39</sup>

State/Union Territory	Revenue Expenditure on Transport (₹ in crore)	Capital Expenditure on Transport (₹ in crore)	Total expenditure on Transport (₹ in crore)	Population (in crores)	Per Capita Expenditure (in ₹)
Bihar	2487.90	1513.56	4001.46	12.48	320.63
Andhra Pradesh	1442.08	661.57	2103.65	5.39	390.29
Punjab	860.07	315.74	1175.81	3.01	390.63
Telangana	841.99	957.72	1799.71	3.94	456.78
West Bengal	1760.07	4321.13	6081.20	9.96	610.56
Rajasthan	2583.00	3200.80	5783.80	8.10	714.05
Tripura	154.77	157.29	312.06	0.42	743.00
Madhya Pradesh	1167.14	6155.53	7322.67	8.54	857.46
U.T. govt. Puducherry	52.88	73.10	125.98	0.14	899.86
Manipur	72.20	25231.00	324.51	0.31	1046.81
Jharkhand	414.56	3686.95	4101.51	3.86	1062.57
Uttarakhand	302.18	946.90	1249.08	1.13	1105.38
Uttar Pradesh	5237.12	22743.22	27980.34	23.79	1176.14
Kerala	1543.95	3072.43	4616.38	3.57	1293.10
Gujarat	5012.91	3972.45	8985.36	6.39	1406.16
Tamil Nadu	1407.04	10252.85	11659.89	7.78	1498.70
Maharashtra	7184.83	12852.78	20037.61	12.31	1627.75
Chattisgarh	1020.13	3941.89	4962.02	2.94	1687.76
Haryana	3078.58	1819.45	4898.03	2.82	1736.89
Odisha	1889.23	6465.83	8355.06	4.64	1800.66
Karnataka	3566.77	8896.81	12463.58	6.76	1843.72
Meghalaya	257.87	518.47	776.34	0.34	2283.35
NCT Delhi	3485.54	1054.81	4540.35	1.87	2427.99
Assam	1415.19	8458.98	9874.17	3.56	2773.64
Goa	267.10	253.00	520.10	0.16	3250.63
Nagaland	450.22	275.16	725.38	0.22	3297.18
Himachal Pradesh	1909.38	2434.92	4344.30	0.75	5792.40
Sikkim	320.11	240.30	560.41	0.07	8005.86
Mizoram	1028.22	391.38	1419.60	0.12	11830.00
Arunachal Pradesh	1007.41	1848.16	2855.57	0.16	17847.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>52220.44</b>	<b>111735.49</b>	<b>163955.93</b>	<b>135.53</b>	<b>80177.27</b>

### Grouping of States based on their per capita expenditure on Transport



<sup>39</sup>Per Capita expenditure / number of States/ UTs



## Data pertaining to Jammu & Kashmir in respect to the above sectors:

Population of Jammu & Kashmir (Combined) = 1.36 crore

Population of UT of Jammu & Kashmir = 1.22 crore

(₹ in crore)

State/UT	Total Expenditure on Education, Sports, Arts & Culture	Per Capita Expenditure on Education, Sports, Arts & Culture	Total Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare	Per Capita Expenditure on Health & Family Welfare	Total Expenditure on Agriculture	Per Capita Expenditure on Agriculture	Total Expenditure on Rural Development	Per Capita Expenditure on Rural Development	Total Expenditure on Transport	Per Capita Expenditure On Transport
J&K Combined	4561.97	3354.39	2093.51	1539.35	1555.63	1143.85	2474.52	1819.50	697.25	512.68
J&K (UT)	5055.18	4143.59	2150.88	1763.02	1854.77	1520.30	913.36	748.66	767.85	629.39

As seen the per capita expenditure in respect of the five sectors of both the combined state and the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir shows a definite variance as compared to the All States average under these sectors.

## 5.1

## Deficit

Revenue Deficit represents the net of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts of the Government. Fiscal Deficit is calculated as total expenditure (Revenue + Capital + Net Loans and Advances) less revenue receipts and miscellaneous capital receipts. This is financed by borrowings.

## 5.2

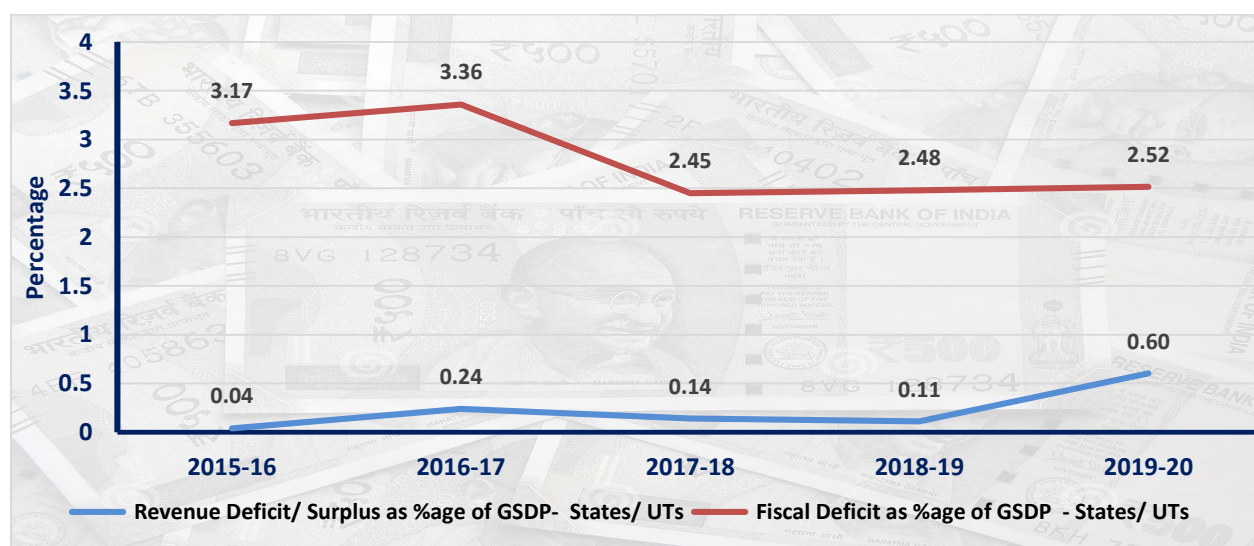
## Gross Domestic Product (GDP) & Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)

GDP is the total value of goods and services produced in the Union and GSDP is the total value of goods and services produced in the territory of the State.

### Details of Revenue/Fiscal Parameters of State Governments

Year	All States	
	Revenue Deficit/ Surplus as %age of GSDP <sup>40</sup>	Fiscal Deficit as %age of SGDP
2015-16	0.04	3.17
2016-17	0.24	3.36
2017-18	0.14	2.45
2018-19	0.11	2.48
2019-20	0.60	2.52

### Comparison of Revenue / Fiscal parameters for the last five years (States/UTs)



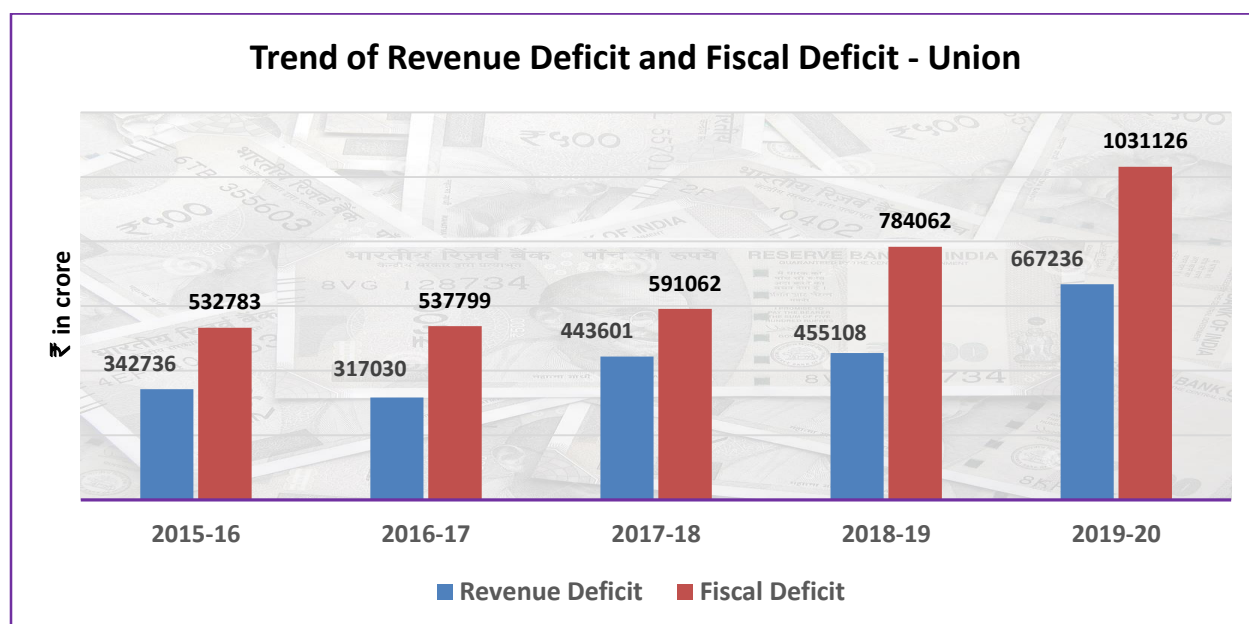
<sup>40</sup> Source: mospi.nic.in/data as on 01 Sept, 2020. The GDP figures (₹2,03,39,849 crore) used are released by CSO and are at current prices as on 1 Sept, 2020. However, in respect of the States the aggregated State wise GSDP figures (₹2,05,49,786 crore without inclusion of figures for Jammu & Kashmir both the combined and UT due to non-availability) is slightly higher (around 1.03 per cent) than the National GDP. Source for GSDP: Figures released by CSO at current prices for all states/UTs.



## Union Government: Trends of Revenue Deficit and Fiscal Deficit

The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM Act), 2003, establishes financial discipline to reduce fiscal deficit. The FRBM Act aims to introduce transparency in India's fiscal management systems. Enacted in 2003, the Act sets target for the Government to bring down the Fiscal Deficit. The FRBM Act proposed that revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, tax revenue and the total outstanding liabilities be projected as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) in the medium-term fiscal policy statement. The FRBM Act also invokes of an escape clause in situations of calamity and national security. In such situations, the government can deviate from its annual fiscal deficit target.

The following graph shows the trends of Revenue and Fiscal Deficit of the Union over a period of five years:



In respect of the Union, while there is an increasing trend in the Revenue deficit except a dip during the year 2016-17, in respect of Fiscal Deficit there is an increasing trend in absolute value.



## State Governments' performance under Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBMA)

As per the recommendations of the Fourteenth Finance Commission, the State Governments are required to amend their Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Acts. In terms of the Act, the State Governments shall, by rules, specify the fiscal rules suggested for the FRBM Acts of States by the Finance Commission constituted by the President of India.

In general the FRBM Act of all states specify the following two conditions:

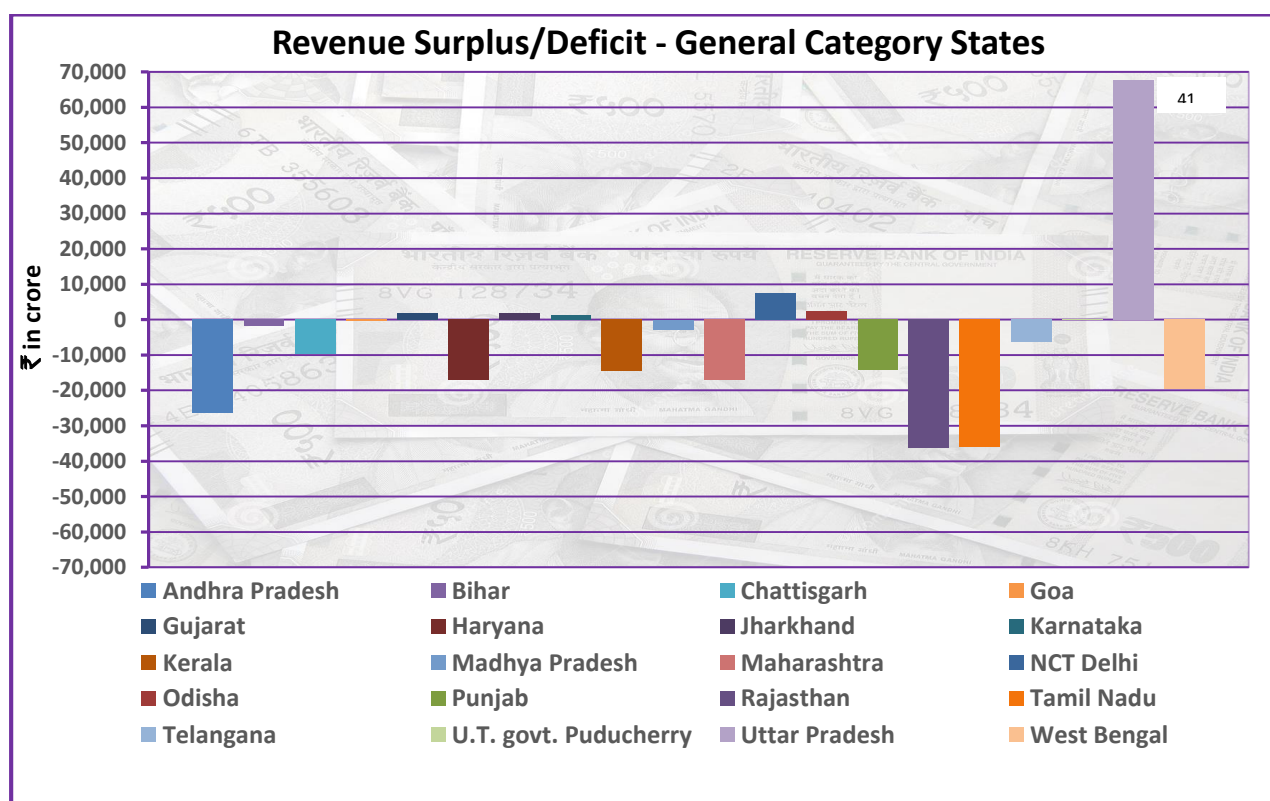
- (i) To maintain a Revenue Surplus and
- (ii) States are mandated to keep their Fiscal Deficit at 3.0 per cent of gross domestic product.

State Governments have enacted the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act which specifies Targets for the fiscal parameters like Revenue Deficit / Surplus, Fiscal Deficit , Debt and other obligations, guarantees, etc.

Each State government targeted to eliminate Revenue Deficit and maintain a Revenue Surplus.

Despite this fourteen<sup>41</sup> States/ UTs had a Revenue Deficit during 2019-20.

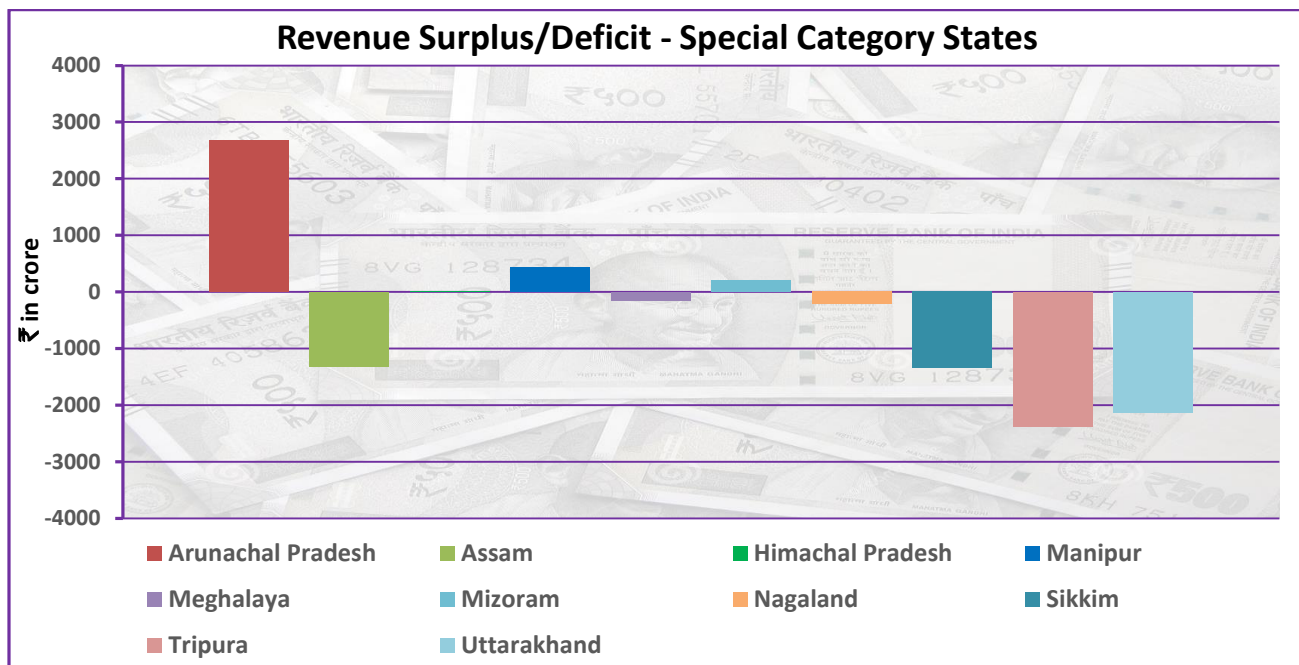
The targets for the States as per the fiscal rules framed by the State Governments and achievements/shortfalls there against are depicted in the graphs below:



In respect of the General Category States 6 states/UTs including NCT Delhi maintained Revenue Surplus conforming to their FRBM target while the remaining states/ UTs had a Revenue Deficit during 2019-20.

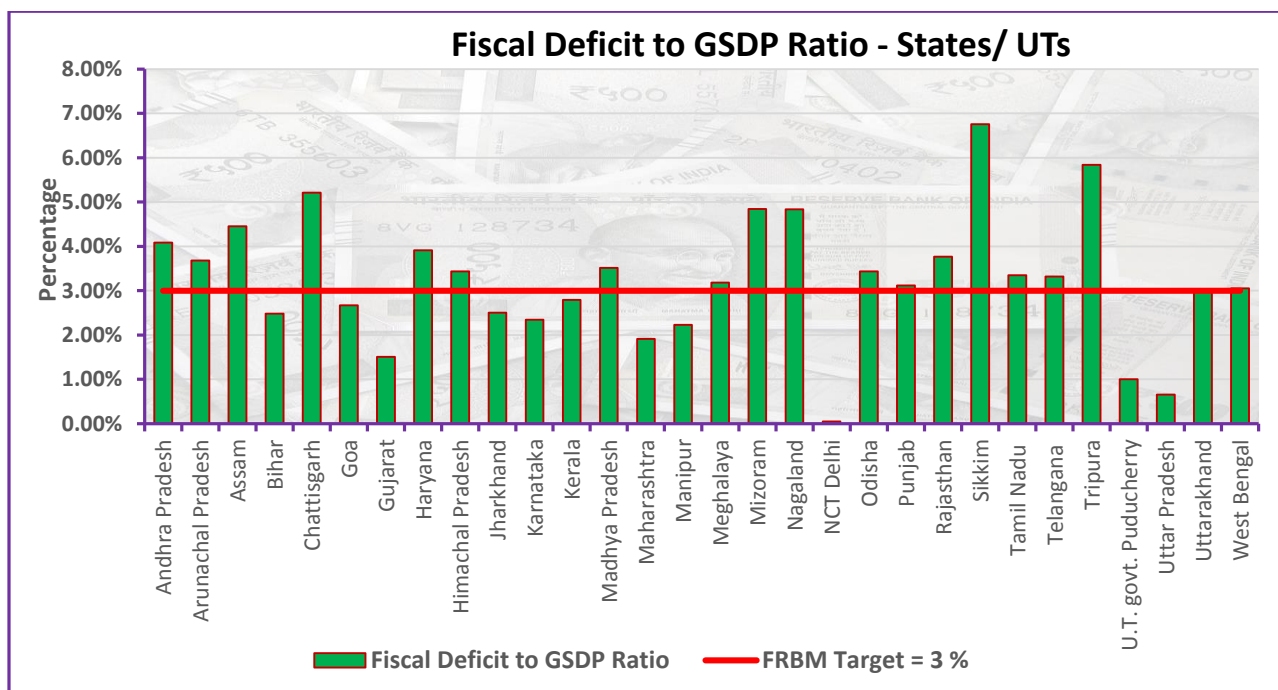
<sup>41</sup> Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Haryana, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Telangana, UT Puducherry and West Bengal

<sup>42</sup> In respect of Uttar Pradesh the Revenue Surplus of ₹67560 crore should be read in conjunction with the transfer of ₹71,180 crore from Sinking Fund as revenue receipt of the State without actual cash receipt.



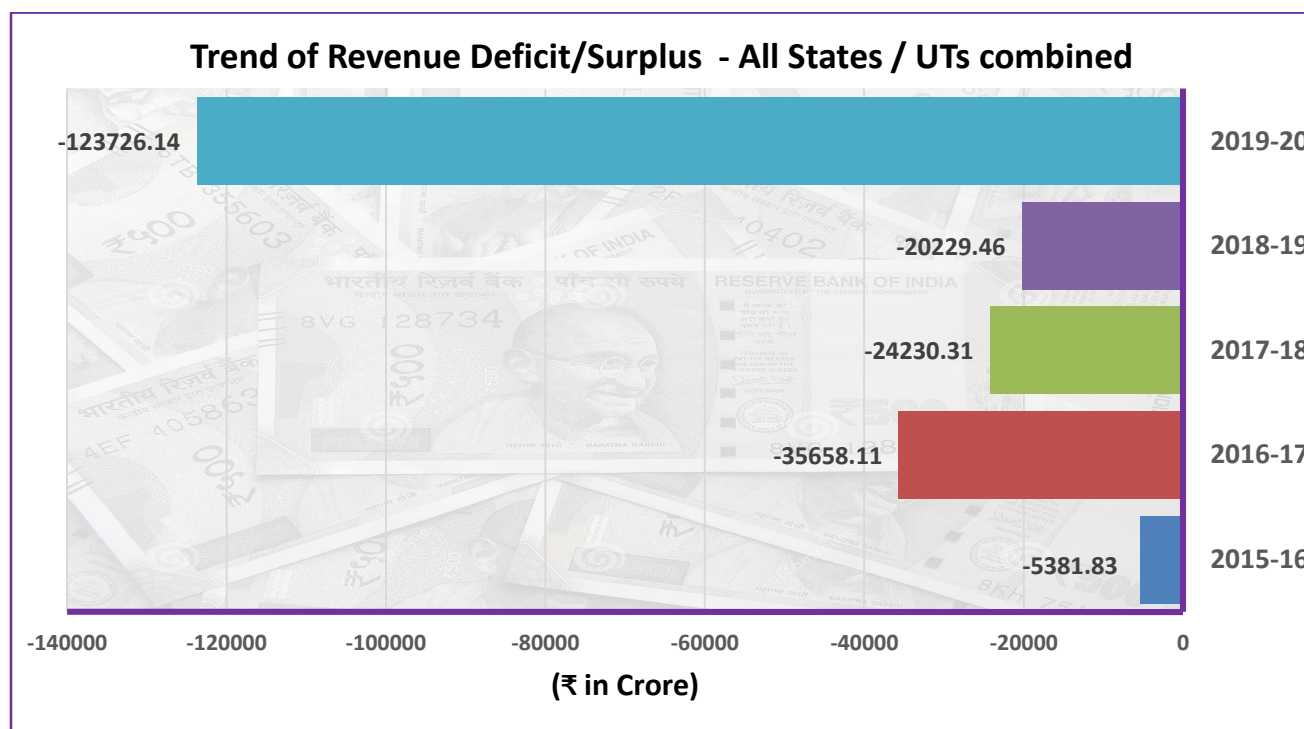
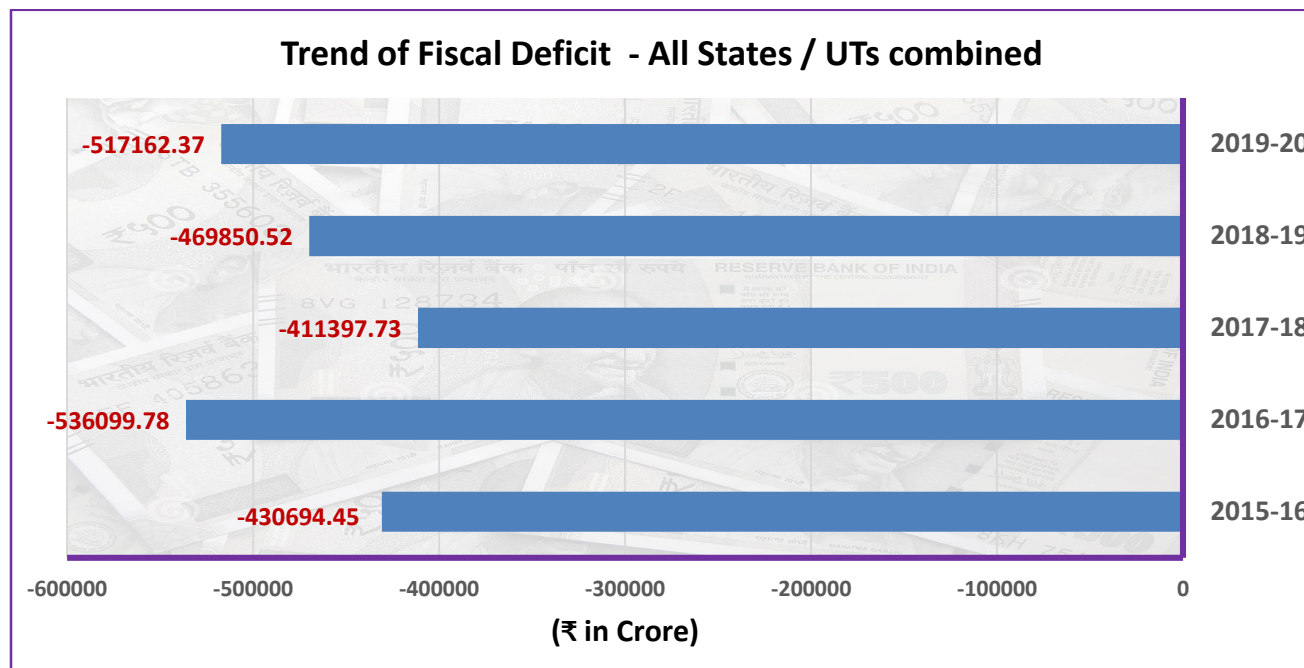
In respect of Special Category States four<sup>43</sup> states maintained a Revenue Surplus while Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand had a Revenue deficit during 2019-20. Both the combined state of Jammu & Kashmir and UT of Jammu & Kashmir had Revenue Deficit during 2019-20.

The following shows the Fiscal Deficit / Surplus to GDP ratio of the States with reference to the prescribed ratio of 3 per cent.



<sup>43</sup> Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur and Mizoram

In respect of the FRBM targets to maintain the Fiscal Deficit to GDP ratio at 3 per cent, nineteen (19)<sup>44</sup> states had a Fiscal Deficit to GDP ratio beyond the target while the other states were below the target. The trend of the Fiscal Deficit and Revenue surplus/Deficit of all States combined during the last five years is given below:



<sup>44</sup> Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhatisgarh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamilnadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttarakhand and West Bengal.

## 6.1 Public Debt

Public Debt comprises Internal Debt and External Debt in respect of Union Government whereas Loans and Advances from the Central Government instead of External Loans constitute Public Debt of the State Governments. State Government, in order to carry out its day today activities, raises money from Public, Public Sector Undertakings through loans, by obtaining Ways and Means Advance from Reserve Bank of India and also through loans and advances from the Government of India. The Government also encourages Small Savings from the Public, which are used for funding its activities.

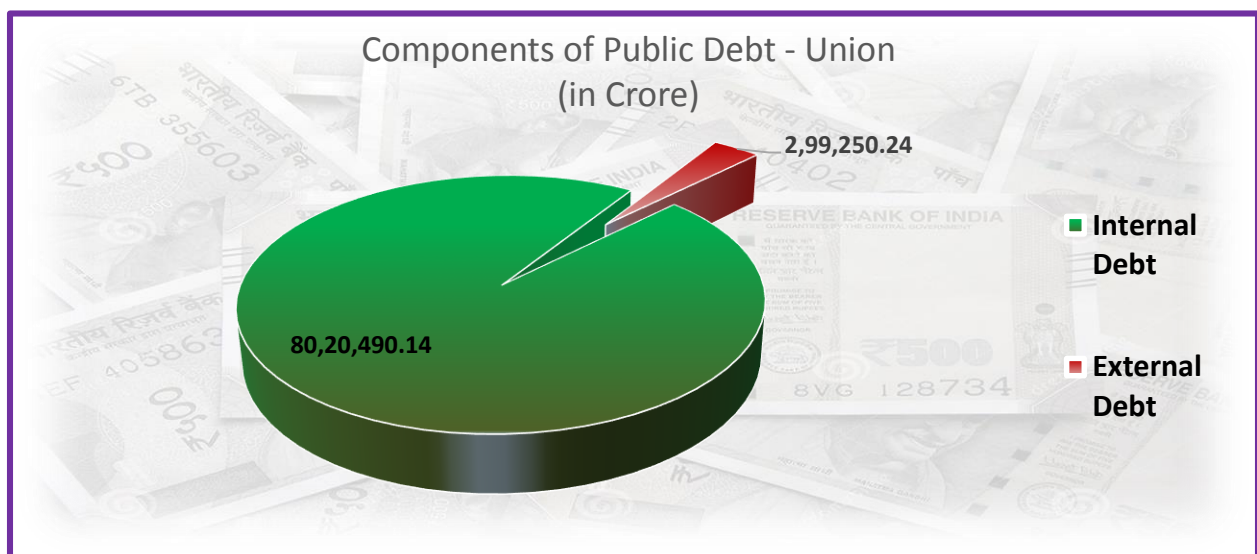
### Public debt:

The Public Debt consists of market loans, loans from banks/financial institutions, and loans and advances from the Government of India. The Constitution of India provides that a State may borrow, within the territory of India, upon the security of its Consolidated Fund, within such limits as may from time to time, be fixed by the Act of its Legislature and give guarantees within such limits as may be fixed.

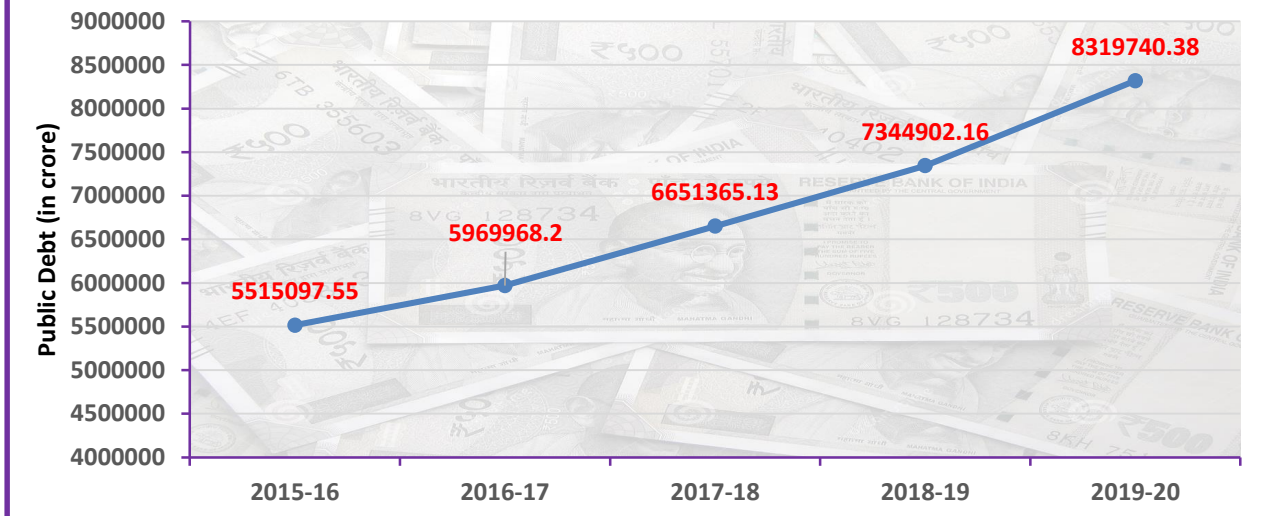
#### 6.1.1

### Union Government

Union Government	Amount (closing balance)
	(₹ in Crore)
Internal Debt	80,20,490.14
External Debt	2,99,250.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>83,19,740.38</b>



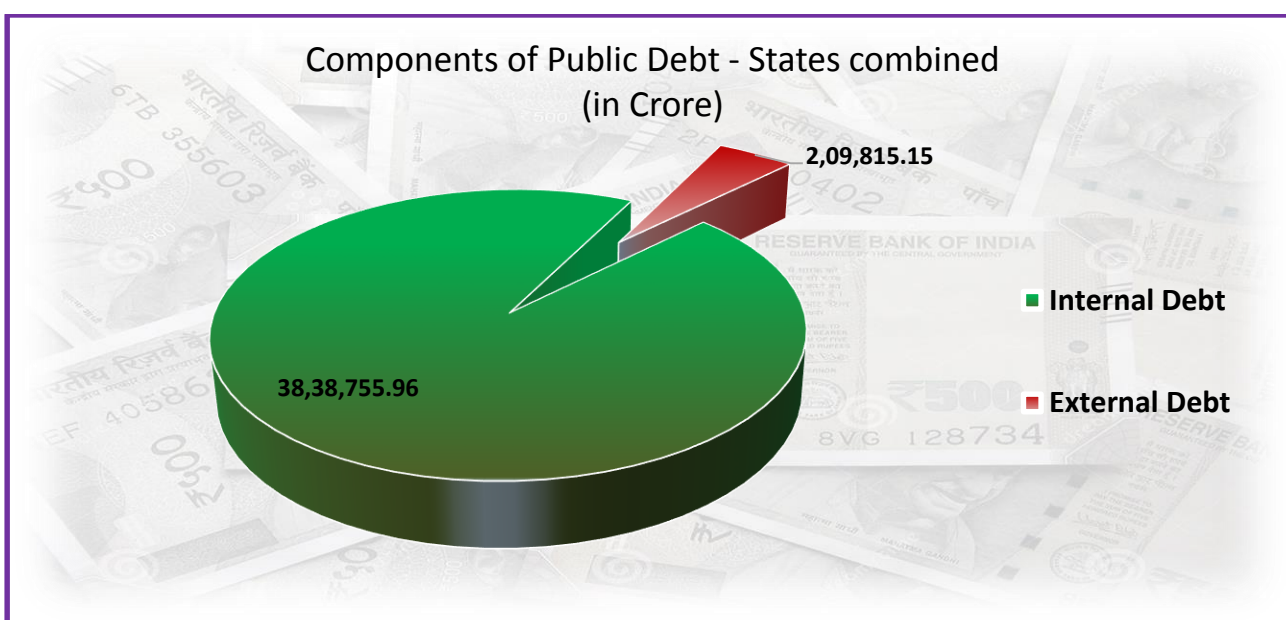
### Trend of Public Debt - Union Government



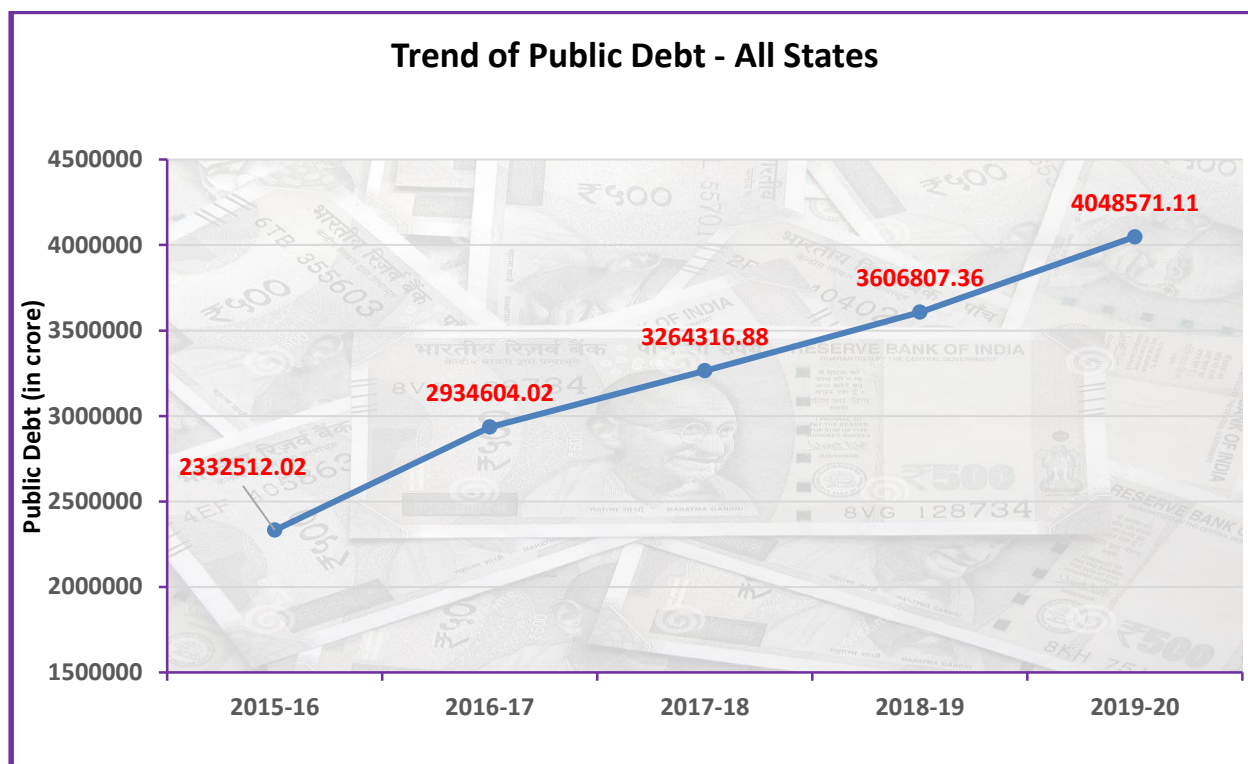
### 6.1.2 State Governments/UTs

States/UTs	Amount (closing balance)
	(₹ in Crore)
Internal Debt	38,38,755.96
External Debt	2,09,815.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,48,571.11</b>

### Components of Public Debt - States combined (in Crore)







#### Components of Public debt as percentage of GDP:

The Public Debt consists of Internal and External debt. Internal Debt consists of market loans, loans from banks/financial institutions and External Debt consists of loans and advances from the GoI in respect of the state Governments. While in the case of Union, Internal debt was 37 per cent of the GDP, in case of the states the Internal Debt was 18 per cent of GDP. In economics, the **debt-to-GDP ratio** is the ratio between a country's government debt and its gross domestic product (GDP). This ratio is a useful tool for investors, leaders, and economists. It allows them to gauge a country's ability to pay off its debt. A high ratio means a country isn't producing enough to pay off its debt. A low ratio means there is plenty of economic output to make the payments.

Debt-GSDP ratio is an important indicator which signifies sustainability of the fiscal liability. Punjab had the highest debt to GSDP ratio at 36 followed by West Bengal and Nagaland where debt to GSDP ratio is more than or around thirty per cent. NCT of Delhi, Odisha, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Mizoram, Assam, Gujarat, Sikkim, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand had the lowest debt to GSDP ratio less than twenty per cent. NCT Delhi had the lowest Debt-GSDP ratio at 3.95 as detailed below:

## 6.1.2

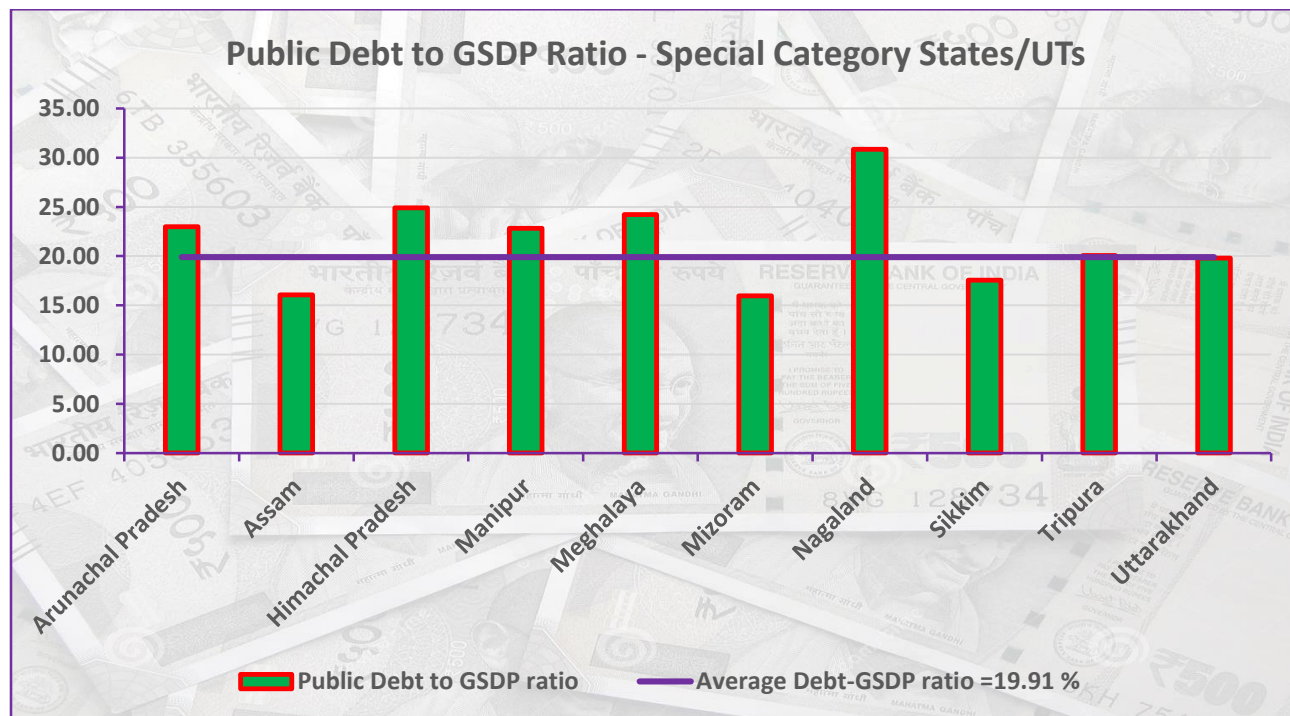
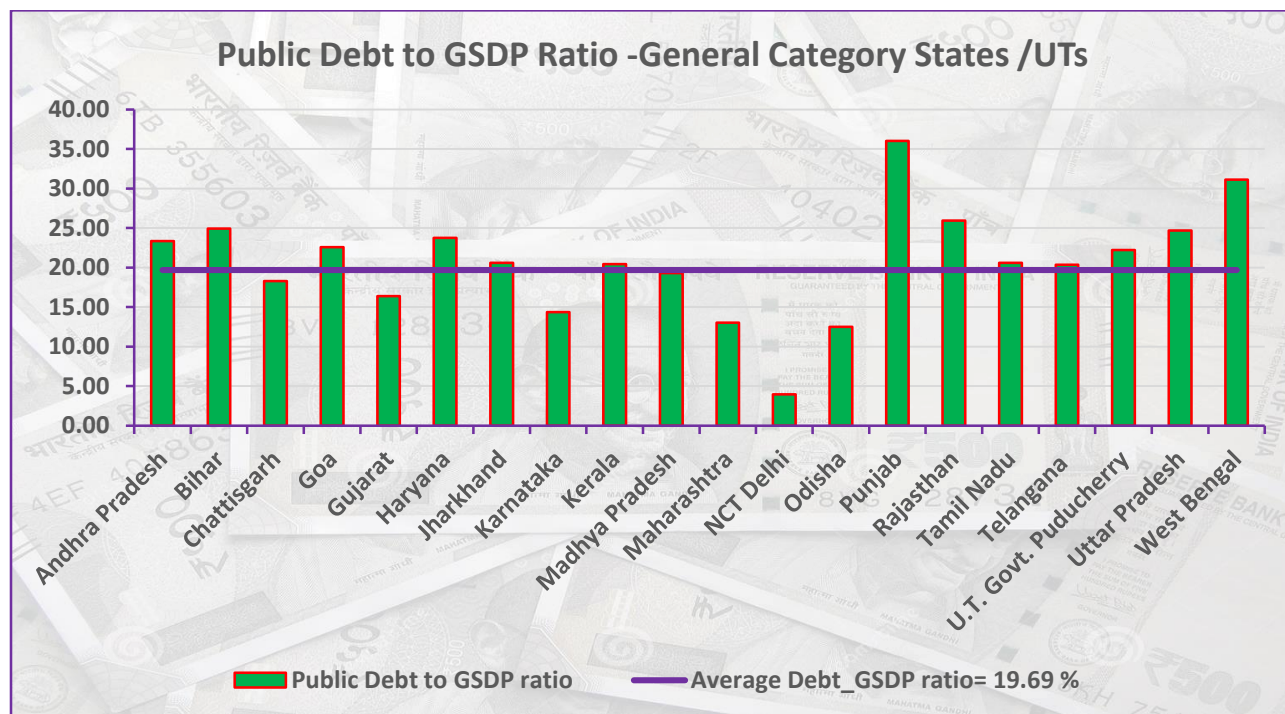
## State Governments

The Public debt (closing balance) to GSDP ratio during the period 2019-20 is presented in Table below:

State	Internal Debt (₹ in crore)	Loans from Central Government/ External Debt in respect of UTs (₹ in crore)	Total Public Debt (₹ in crore)	GSDP	Public Debt to GSDP ratio
NCT Delhi	0	32812.34	32812.34	830872.49	3.95
Odisha	60595.30	7842.55	68437.85	547959.08	12.49
Maharashtra	361132.26	6415.97	367548.23	2818554.57	13.04
Karnataka	220336.93	13908.50	234245.43	1628927.93	14.38
Mizoram	3758.92	259.11	4018.03	25148.57	15.98
Assam	52630.27	1270.29	53900.56	335238.11	16.08
Gujarat	259661.03	7433.07	267094.10	1630240.12	16.38
Sikkim	5305.00	100.73	5405.73	30808.99	17.55
Chattisgarh	60382.67	2764.05	63146.72	344955.35	18.31
Madhya Pradesh	159792.74	21035.97	180828.71	937405.18	19.29
Uttarakhand	49436.68	812.87	50249.55	253666.25	19.81
Tripura	11027.69	184.52	11212.21	55856.94	20.07
Telangana	186958.81	7998.92	194957.73	957207.10	20.37
Kerala	165960.03	8680.19	174640.22	854689.18	20.43
Jharkhand	63545.46	2591.52	66136.98	321157.31	20.59
Tamil Nadu	352624.77	17925.00	370549.77	1797228.72	20.62
U.T. Govt. Puducherry	6911.07	1468.11	8428.79	37959.18	22.20
Goa	15745.70	1148.41	16894.11	74828.37	22.58
Manipur	7004.00	251.64	7255.64	31790.30	22.82
Arunachal Pradesh	6298.78	152.47	6451.25	28046.13	23.00
Andhra Pradesh	215711.71	10928.46	226640.17	971224.22	23.34
Haryana	183785.60	1705.44	185491.04	780612.35	23.76
Meghalaya	8301.30	106.57	8407.87	34715.70	24.22
Uttar Pradesh	405048.84	11528.75	416577.59	1687817.99	24.68
Himachal Pradesh	39527.77	1043.81	40571.58	162815.93	24.92
Bihar	136082.09	12098.16	148180.25	594016.40	24.95
Rajasthan	242077.41	17302.50	259379.91	998999.16	25.96
Nagaland	8986.93	131.16	9118.09	29535.94	30.87
West Bengal	360464.14	15243.50	375707.64	1207822.61	31.11
Punjab	189662.06	4670.57	194332.63	539686.55	36.01
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3838755.96</b>	<b>209815.15</b>	<b>4048620.72</b>	<b>20549786.49</b>	<b>19.70<sup>45</sup></b>

<sup>45</sup> Total Public Debt to total GSDP for all States /UTs

The debt-GSDP ratio with reference to the average Debt-GSDP ratio<sup>46</sup> in respect of General Category and Special Category states is depicted below:



<sup>46</sup> Average Debt-GSDP ratio = total Public Debt /total GSDP separately for General Category (19.69 %) and Special Category (19.91 %) States.

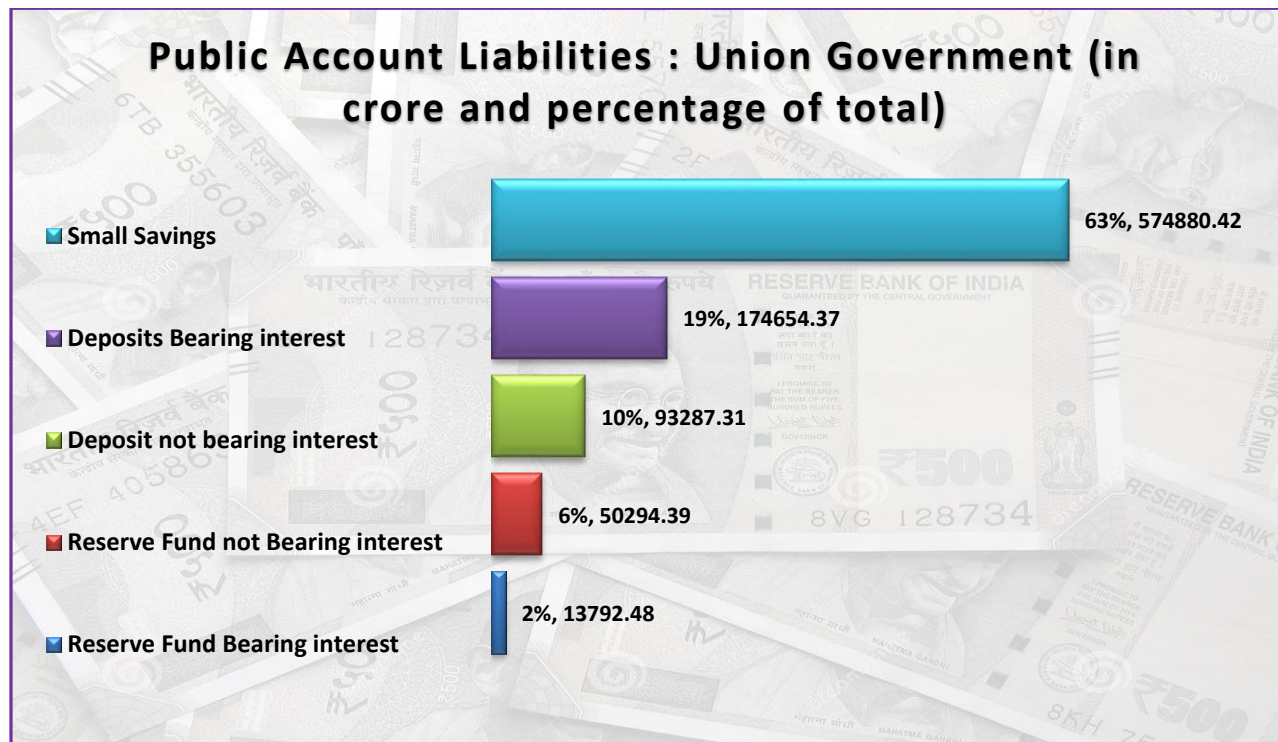
## 7.1 Public Account

All other public moneys received by or on behalf of the Government, where the Government acts as a banker or trustee, are credited to the Public Account. The Public Account includes repayables like Small Saving and provident Funds, Deposits (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Advances, Reserve Funds (bearing interest and not bearing interest), Remittances and Suspense heads (both of which are transitory heads, pending final booking). The net cash balance available with the Government is also included under the Public Account. The Public account is not subject to the vote of the Legislature.

### 7.1.1 Liabilities on Public Account:

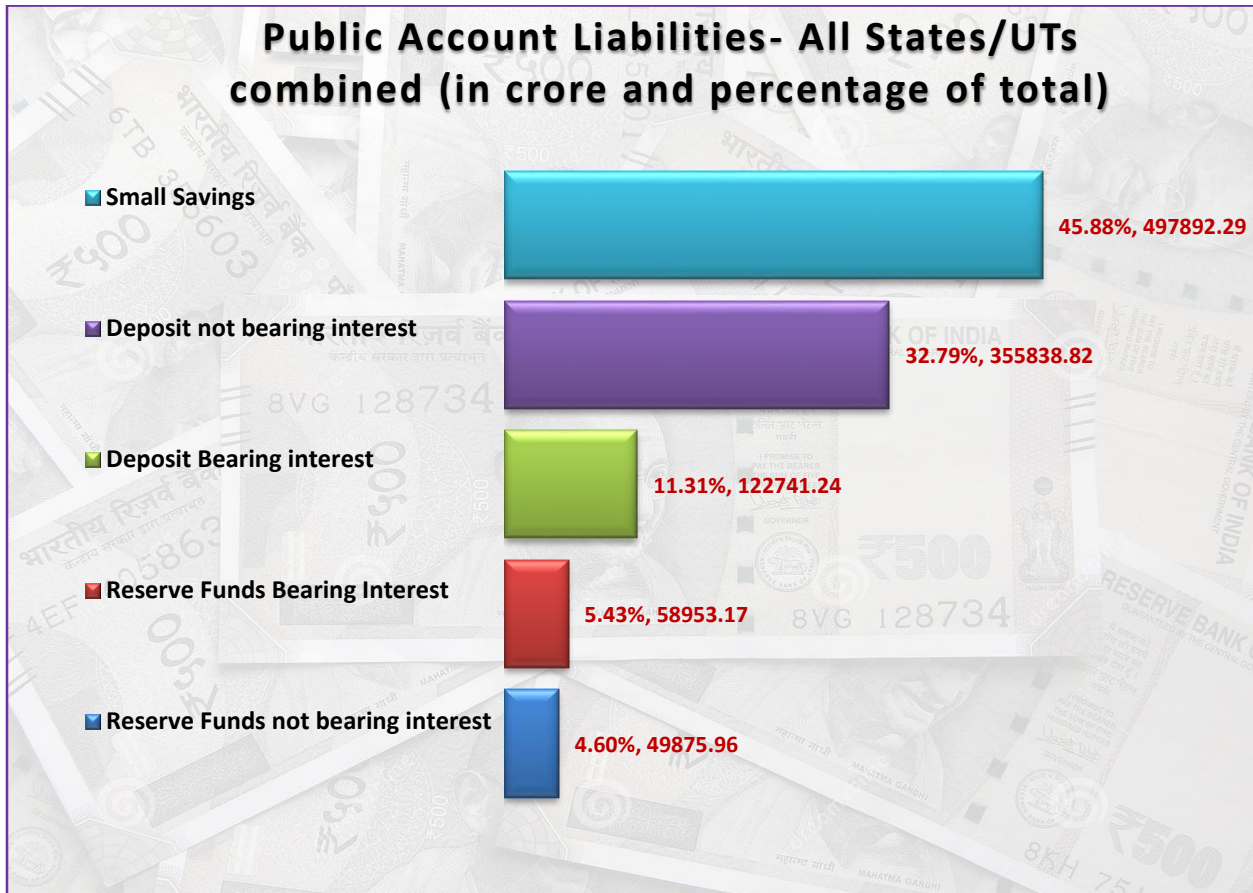
#### Union:

The liabilities on account of Public Account comprise of small savings, provident funds, Reserve Funds and Deposits. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, total liabilities on Public Account were ₹ 906908.97 crore. Interest bearing liabilities amounted to ₹188446.85 crore, non-interest bearing liabilities amounted to ₹143581.70 crore and the remaining ₹ 574880.42 crore constituted the Small Savings. A major portion i.e.63 per cent of the Public Account liabilities account for Small savings and Provident Fund in respect of the Union Government.



## States:

The liabilities on account of Public Account comprise of small savings, provident funds, Reserve Funds and Deposits bearing and not bearing interest. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2020, total liabilities on Public Account were ₹10,85,301.48 crore. Interest bearing liabilities amounted to ₹1,81,694.41 crore, non-interest bearing liabilities amounted to ₹ 4,05,714.78 crore and the remaining 45.88 per cent amounting to ₹ 4,97,892.29 crore constituted the small savings.



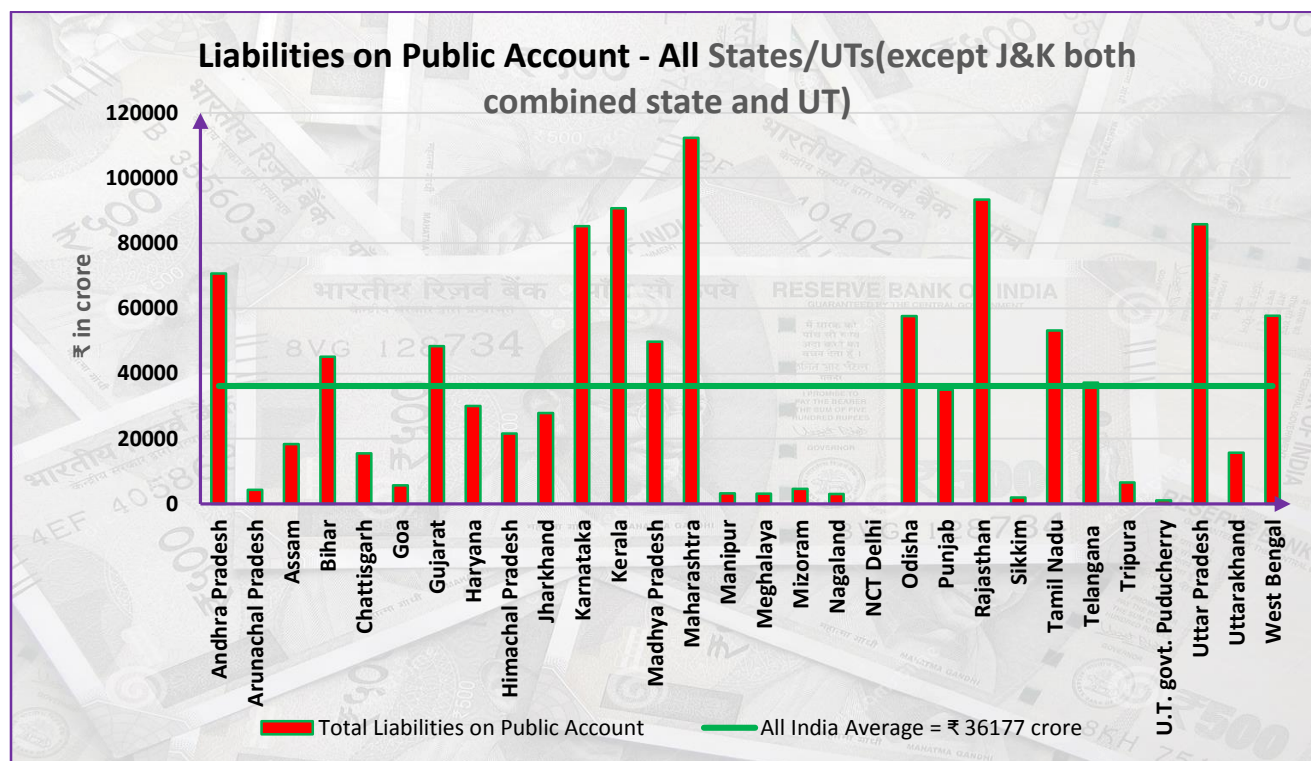
State-wise outstanding liabilities on Public Account are presented in table below:

## Liabilities on Public Account

(₹ in crore)

State	Small Savings	Reserve Funds Bearing Interest	Reserve Funds not bearing interest	Deposit Bearing interest	Deposit not bearing interest	Total Liabilities on Public Account
Andhra Pradesh	16745.44	1863.25	2064.82	7460.41	42605.69	70739.61
Arunachal Pradesh	2503.51	1591.54	0.12	38.8	200.52	4334.49
Assam	13156.52	1286.04	14.46	360.34	3538.6	18355.96
Bihar	9279.08	522.96	26.32	349.33	35023.91	45201.6
Chattisgarh	7617.68	1101.77	1363	37.29	5446.01	15565.75
Goa	2495.65	249.93	855.49	1317.27	741.92	5660.26
Gujarat	10601.21	1818.03	1342.5	14073.56	20525.16	48360.46
Haryana	16962.47	4962.36	223.96	421.76	7500.04	30070.59
Himachal Pradesh	15537.13	1887.65	834.66	1.64	3382.45	21643.53
Jharkhand	1216.86	5548.02	0	39.55	21065.18	27869.61
Karnataka	35179.15	1273.26	17160.35	501.48	31057.73	85171.97
Kerala	85671.17	635.57	279.59	0.49	4135.32	90722.14
Madhya Pradesh	19033.74	5199.92	6699.66	-44.45	18853.92	49742.79
Maharashtra	27450.40	3985.08	7721.83	52079.34	21110.07	112346.72
Manipur	1479.29	334.99	0.24	208.98	1252.79	3276.29
Meghalaya	1914.42	197.01	9.47	0.88	1004.12	3125.9
Mizoram	2187.44	220.18	6.52	2.55	2243.54	4660.23
Nagaland	2131.38	-14.58	-16.1	170.35	790.03	3061.08
NCT Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	24337.85	3753.4	298.94	42.58	29213.67	57646.44
Punjab	22995.06	8203.96	0	776.17	3045.2	35020.39
Rajasthan	51468.62	3831.86	4178.94	7666.65	26175.82	93321.89
Sikkim	1162.86	373.31	97.27	66.12	295.38	1994.94
Tamil Nadu	26475.22	113.42	2044.94	9323.98	15235.42	53192.98
Telangana	10900.59	3603.69	1597.97	2580.64	18540.27	37223.16
Tripura	5169.23	292.65	8.97	0.52	1162.15	6633.52
UT govt. Puducherry	697.81	0	-134.76	165.49	341.43	1069.97
Uttar Pradesh	57727.01	1712.89	2768.16	5054.62	18526.55	85789.23
Uttarakhand	8565.28	3253.55	78.51	457.32	3377.95	15732.61
West Bengal	17230.22	1151.46	350.13	19587.58	19447.98	57767.37
	<b>497892.29</b>	<b>58953.17</b>	<b>49875.96</b>	<b>122741.24</b>	<b>355838.82</b>	<b>1085301.48</b>

A graph showing the liabilities on account of Public Account with reference to the all India average (₹36176.50<sup>47</sup> crore) is shown below:



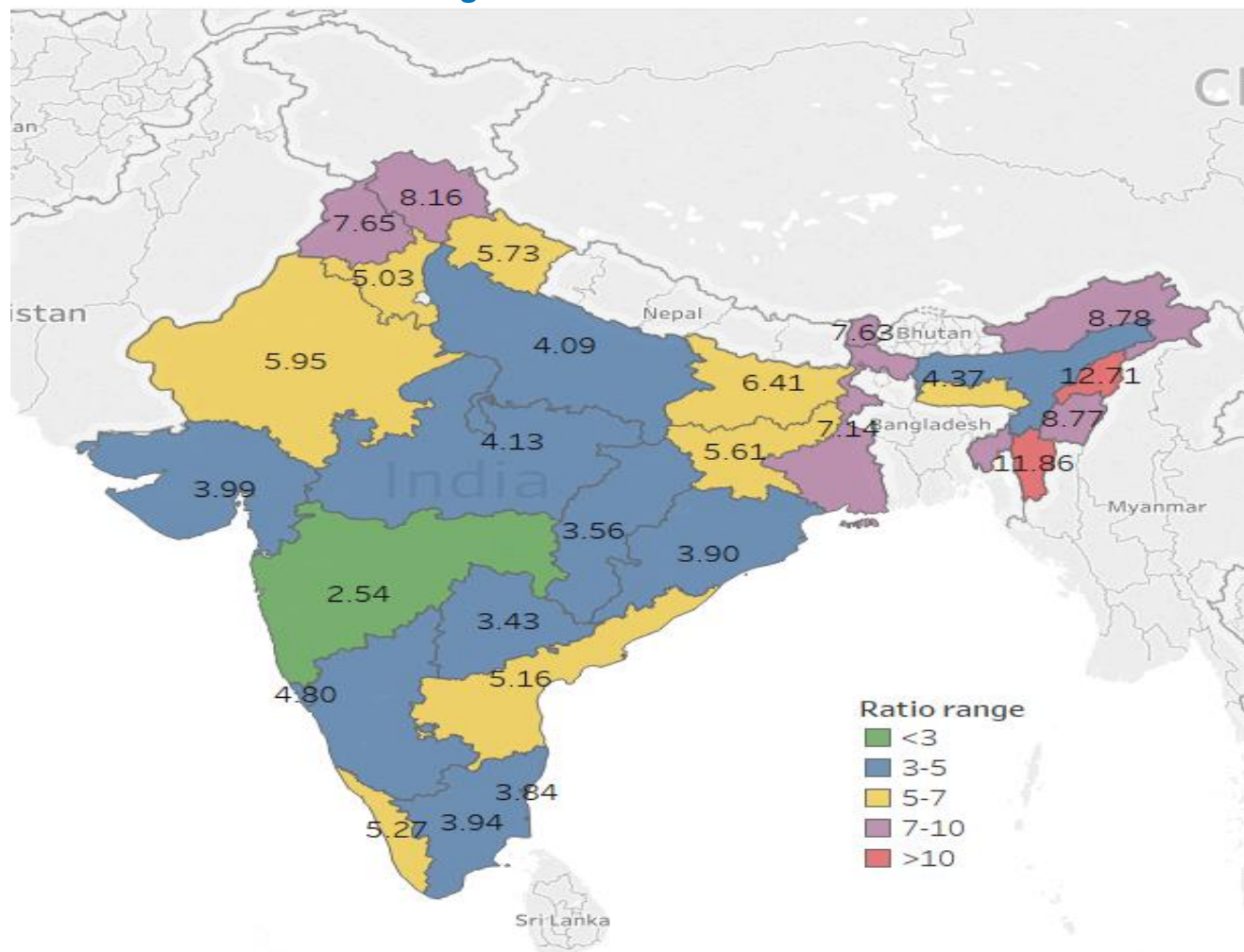
### Analysis of Ratio of outstanding liabilities of states to states own tax receipts.

There is a marked difference across states in own revenue collections. The average own tax revenue is higher for the General Category States while in the Special category (North-Eastern) states, narrower tax bases operate as constraints and accordingly they receive the highest transfers from the Centre. (Refer to Chapter 3). Debt sustainability indicators assess the credit worthiness and the liquidity position of state governments by examining their ability to service interest payments and repay debt out of current and regular sources of revenue. Shown below is the all India state-wise ratio categorized into five ranges<sup>48</sup> signaling potential debt sustainability risks. The ratio of Outstanding liabilities to States own Tax revenue in respect of the combined state of Jammu & Kashmir is 15.44 while that of the Union Territory of Jammu & Kashmir is 1.36. Both the combined state (01-04-2019 to 30-10-2019) and the Union Territory (31-10-2019 to 31-03-2020) of Jammu & Kashmir have been excluded in the following map :

<sup>47</sup> All India Average = Total liabilities on account of public Account / Total number of States/ UTs

<sup>48</sup> Ratio of Total Liabilities to Revenue receipts ranges: <3, 3 to 5, 5 to 7, 7 to 10 and >10

## Ratio of Outstanding liabilities to States Own Tax Revenue



### 7.1.2

## Personal Deposit Accounts

Personal Deposit Accounts form a part of the Deposits under the public account. They are included under Deposits not bearing interest. The purpose of Personal Deposit Accounts is to enable designated Drawing Officers to incur expenditure pertaining to a specific purpose, or which funds are placed at their disposal, by transfer from the Consolidated Fund of the State. Administrators of Personal Deposit Accounts are required to close such accounts at the end of financial year and transfer the unspent balances back to the Consolidated Fund in accordance with prevailing rules of the respective State Governments. The State Governments transfer huge quantity of funds from the State Consolidated Fund to the Personal Deposits Accounts and these funds are parked in Personal Deposits Accounts for many years to avoid lapse of grant.

A large number of Personal Deposit Accounts are being operated in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha Madhya Pradesh, etc.



In the States/ Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Mizoram, Nagaland, NCT Delhi and Sikkim, Personal Deposits accounts were not operated by the State Governments during 2019-20.

Personal Deposit Accounts held by the State Governments at the end of March, 2020 are indicated in the Table below:

State	Balance at the end of 31 March, 2020	Total Number of PD Accounts at the end of March 31, 2020 <sup>49</sup>	Dr./Cr.
	(₹ in lakh) <sup>50</sup>		
Andhra Pradesh <sup>51</sup>	721064.67	1491	Cr.
Assam	57.28	22	Cr.
Bihar	330031.79	158	Cr.
Chattisgarh	158526.68	223	Cr.
Goa	12260.17	117	Cr.
Gujarat	79540.93	465	Cr.
Haryana	61088.92	154	Cr.
Himachal Pradesh	274.53	102	Cr.
Jharkhand	115566.02	22	Cr.
Karnataka	442156.31	76	Cr.
Kerala	6748.25	830	Cr.
Madhya Pradesh	626869.95	801	Cr.
Maharashtra	1031797.25	2084	Cr.
Manipur	313.24	2	Cr.
Meghalaya	1631.22	15	Cr.
Odisha	1827188.03	830	Cr.
Punjab	4373.98	160	Cr.
Rajasthan	1628906.71	1845	Cr.
Tamil Nadu	157101.78	34	Cr.
Telangana <sup>52</sup>	3151.09	237	Cr.
Tripura	328.32	201	Cr.
U.T. Govt. Puducherry	0.25	_ <sup>53</sup>	Cr.
Uttar Pradesh	508.02	781	Cr.
Uttarakhand	20029.05	48	Cr.
West Bengal	523963.23	160	Cr.

<sup>49</sup> Number of PD accounts is taken from the Notes to Account (NTA) included in the Finance Accounts.

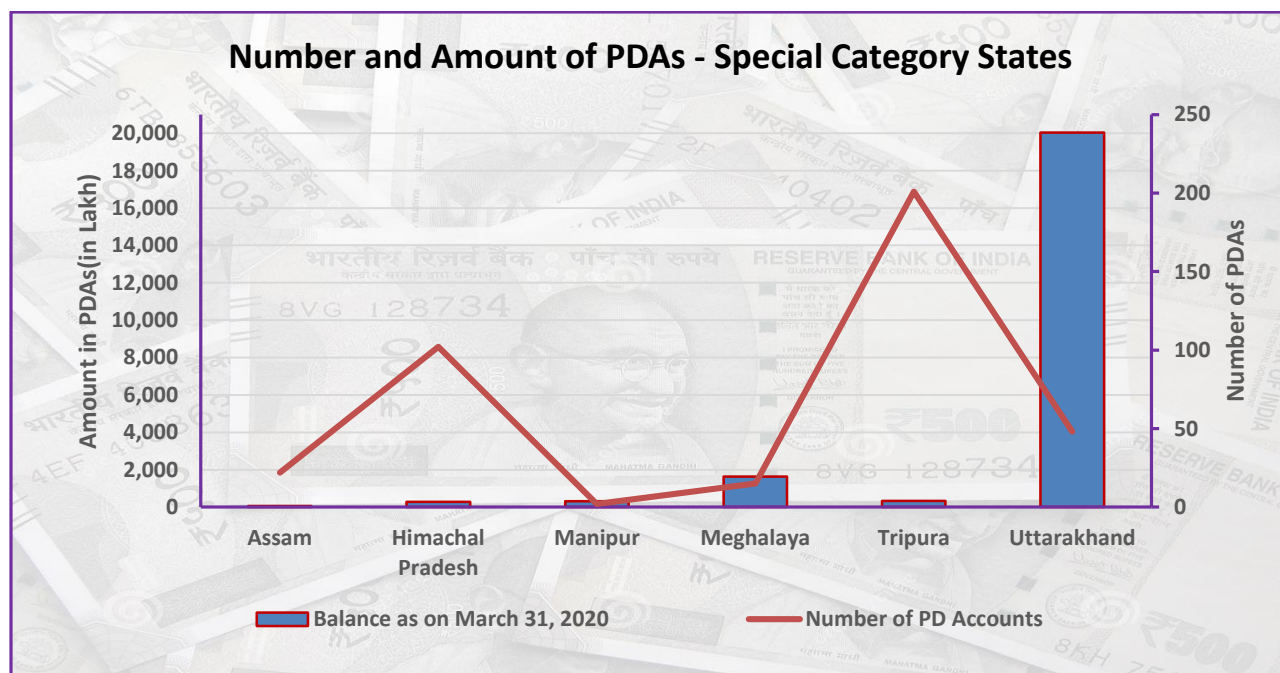
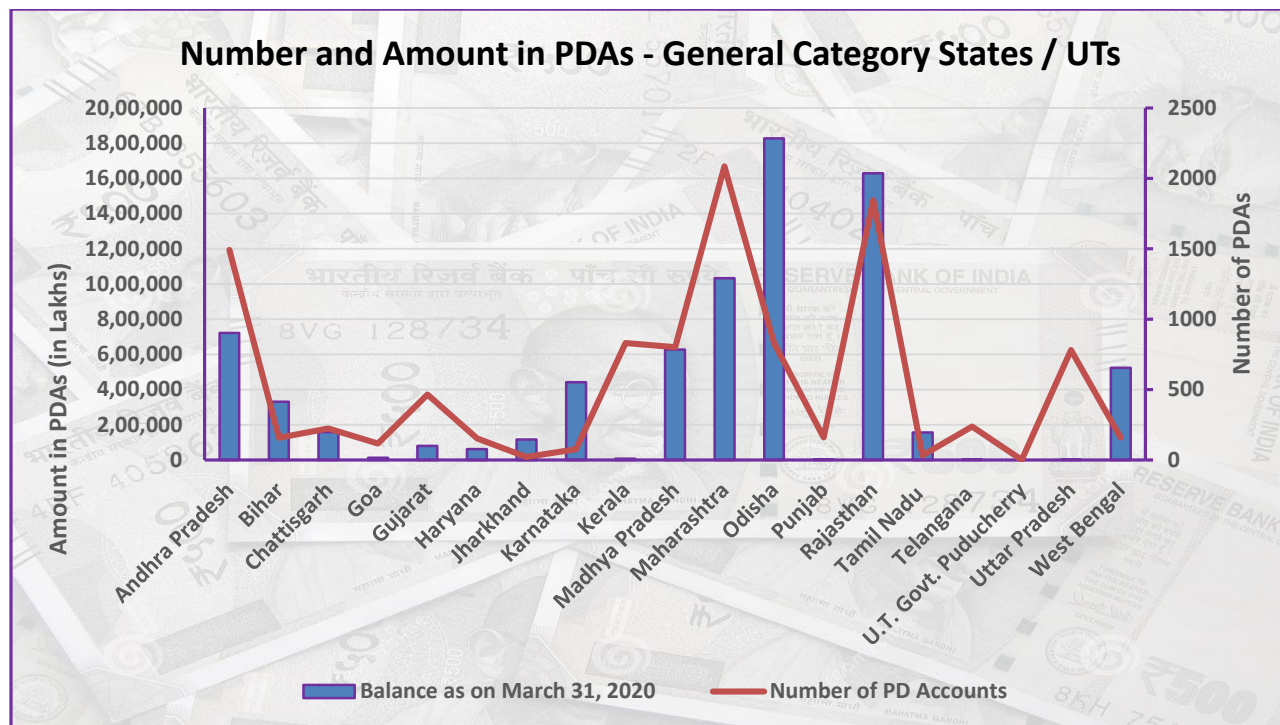
<sup>50</sup> Figure taken from Statement 21: MH 8443-106 of Finance Accounts of the States. The figures in NTA are the figures collected by the State Government and are to be reconciled with the figures shown in Statement No. 21 of the Finance Accounts. In respect of 8 states (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, HP, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Telangana and UP) the figures in NTA are different from the figure appearing in the Statement 21 and are subject to reconciliation.

<sup>51</sup>The figure pertaining to Andhra Pradesh includes the un-apportioned amount as per AP reorganisation Act. The figures mentioned in the NTA differ from the figures of Statement 21 and are subject to reconciliation along with apportionment of the same between the two states.

<sup>52</sup> The figure of Telangana excludes the un-apportioned amount as per AP reorganisation Act. The figures are subject to reconciliation on apportionment of the same. Figures in NTA and Statement 21 differ as stated in the previous footnote.

<sup>53</sup> Figure not available

Graphical representation of the number of PD accounts versus the amount of the PD Accounts in respect of General Category and Special Category States is depicted below:



While the number of PDAs in respect of Maharashtra is the highest followed by Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat under General Category, in respect of Special Category states, Tripura has the highest number of PDAs. In respect of the balance in PD Accounts, Odisha followed by Rajasthan and Maharashtra has the highest among General Category while Uttarakhand has the highest balance under the Special Category States.



## Assets and Liabilities

The Government accounts capture only the financial liabilities (debt) of the Government and the financial assets (investments) created out of the expenditure incurred by the Government. Other fixed assets in the form of Land, Buildings, Factories, etc. are not exhibited in the Government accounts at present.

The liabilities of Government of India viz. Internal and External debt and in the case of State Governments, Loans and Advances from Government of India constitute Public Debt for that Government. Besides these, liabilities of the Government also include Small Savings from public, Provident Fund from employees of Government and certain obligations like Insurance and Pension Funds and other deposits. Public Account also includes the Suspense and Remittance Account which are intermediary in operation of the accounts.

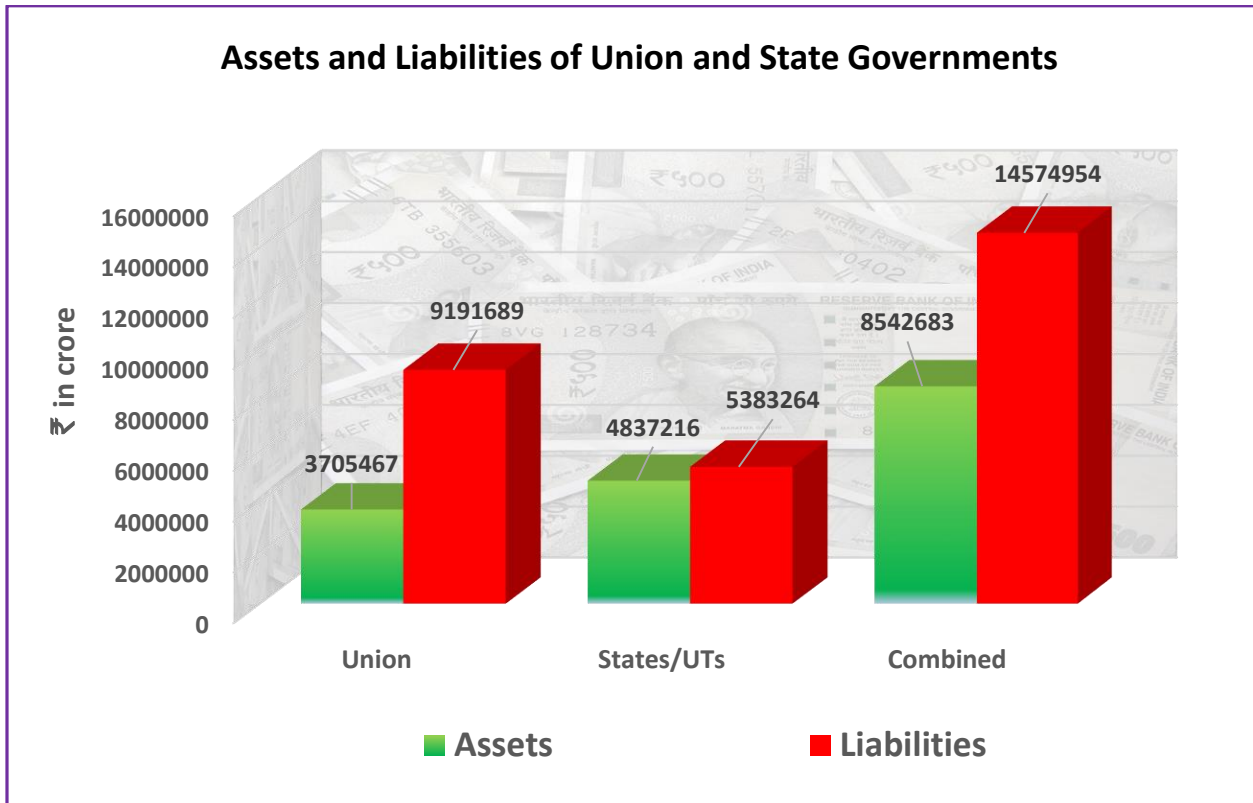
### Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Balances

(Position as on 31st March 2020)

(₹ in crore)

Assets	Union	State	Combined	Liabilities	Union	State	Combined
Cash	70186	376735	446921	Internal Debt	8020490	3838661	11859151
Cash in treasuries and local Remittances	-7	6425	6419	External Debt	299250	50	299300
Departmental Balance	17279	2098	19376	Loans and Advances from Central Government	0	211734	211734
Permanent Cash Imprest	106	786	892	Non Plan Loans	0	35919	35919
Cash Balance Investments	50573	175801	226374	Pre 1984-85 Loans	0	7	7
Deposits with Reserve Bank of India	2235	-981	1254	Loans for State Plan Scheme	0	111217	111217
Investment from Earmarked Funds	0	192606	192606	Loans for Central Plan Schemes	0	9	9
Capital Expenditure	3287875	3957323	7245198	Loans for Central sponsored Plan Schemes	0	15606	15606
Contingency Fund (Unrecouped)	0	9359	9359	Other Loans	0	48977	48977
Loans and Advances	338471	462126	800597	Inter State Settlement	0	74	74
Advances with departmental officers	-7875	4257	-3619	Contingency Fund (corpus)	500	15195	15695
Suspense and Miscellaneous Balances	0	18700	18700	Small Savings, Provident Fund etc	574880	497892	1072773
Remittances	16810	8716	25526	Deposits	260066	513997	774064
			0	Reserve Funds	36502	270520	307021
			0	Remittances Balances	0	4824	4824
			0	Misc. Capital Receipts	0	698	698
			0	Suspense & Misc. Balances	0	29620	29620
<b>Total</b>	<b>3705467</b>	<b>4837216</b>	<b>8542683</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9191689</b>	<b>5383264</b>	<b>14574954</b>
Cumulative Excess of Expenditure over Receipts	5486222	1151887	6638109	Cumulative Excess of Assets over Liabilities		605839	605839
<b>Total</b>	<b>9191689</b>	<b>5989103</b>	<b>15180792</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>9191689</b>	<b>5989103</b>	<b>15180792</b>

The comparative graphs of the Assets and Liabilities in respect of the Union, States/UTs and the combined of both is as follows:



## Acknowledgements

Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts (CFRA) consists of “Union and State Finances at a Glance” and THREE VOLUMES containing the 299 Statements. In view of the bifurcation of the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the accounts relating to combined state of Jammu & Kashmir and the UT of Jammu & Kashmir in the CFRA statements for the year 2019-20 have been included as an addendum in each of the three volumes displaying the General, Social and Economic Services under receipts and expenditure and other statements.

As per the existing procedure the preliminary compilation is done by O/O AG (A&E) Punjab and is audited by O/O Pr. AG (A&E) Haryana. However, compilation of Union and State Finances at a Glance is done by Sr.AO of the CFRA Cell under direct supervision of ADAI and overall guidance of DAI(GA). Details of team are:

Sl.No.	Name	Designation	Contact Number	Email ID
1.	Shri Ram Mohan Johri	Additional Deputy Comptroller & Auditor General (ADAI)	9971735322	<a href="mailto:johrirm@cag.gov.in">johrirm@cag.gov.in</a>
2.	Smti Duggirala Shanti Sree	Sr. Administrative Officer	9868948294	<a href="mailto:accstate4@cag.gov.in">accstate4@cag.gov.in</a>
3.	Shri Ansar Ahmad	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	9560175143	<a href="mailto:Donpfr1@cag.gov.in">Donpfr1@cag.gov.in</a>
4.	Shri Navjot Singh	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	9990236353	<a href="mailto:Donpfr1@cag.gov.in">Donpfr1@cag.gov.in</a>
5.	Shri Vivek Kaushal	Data Entry Operator (DEO)	8080223308	<a href="mailto:Donpfr1@cag.gov.in">Donpfr1@cag.gov.in</a>

We would like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role played by the field offices in providing all the information, hard work done by the officers of AG (A&E) offices of Punjab and Haryana and of DAI (GA) and CAG for their constant guidance and support to ensure that this endeavour becomes a reality. We look forward to views, comments and suggestions from the readers to improve this publication further in days to come.

## Disclaimer

The information presented in the “Union and State Finances at a Glance” is an overview of the Government Finances of both the Union and the states. It is based on the figures as appeared in the Finance Accounts of the Union, NCT of Delhi, Union Territory Puducherry and the States. The Finance accounts of the Union is uploaded on the website [www.cga.nic.in](http://www.cga.nic.in). The Finance Accounts of the states except Goa (whose accounts are not maintained by the Accountant General) and UT Puducherry are available at the link <https://cag.gov.in/en/state-accounts-report> on CAG website.

This report is intended for general guidance and information purposes only. It portrays trends in the receipts, expenditure and fiscal position of the Union and State Governments and provides an opportunity for inter-state comparisons. We have taken reasonable care to ensure that, and to the best of our knowledge, material information contained herein is in accordance with the facts and contains no omission likely to affect its understanding. Though all efforts have been made to keep the content of this compilation accurate and current, it should not be construed as a statement of law or any authority. A check of the contents of the compilation with the GA wing officials may please be done before taking any decisions based on the information contained in the compilation.



Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
[www.saiindia.gov.in](http://www.saiindia.gov.in)