The background features a decorative graphic consisting of three overlapping circles in shades of blue, arranged diagonally from the top right to the bottom right. Two thin, light blue diagonal lines cross the page, one from the top left to the bottom right, and another from the top right to the bottom left, intersecting near the center.

# **A Study of State Finances 2024-25**

ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS  
DEPARTMENT, GOVERNMENT OF  
HIMACHAL PRADESH



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## ***PREFACE***

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Himachal Pradesh has brought out the publication entitled “*A Study of State Finances*”. It contains budgetary information for the years 2022-23(A), 2023-24(RE) and for the year 2024-25(BE). The information contained in the publication is based on the budget documents of various State Governments. State-wise totals, per capita receipts and expenditure with details of Revenue, Capital and Loans, etc. have also been given in this publication.

It is hoped that this publication will be useful for the Administrators, Economists, Research Scholars and those interested in studying and analyzing the finance of States.

Suggestions for improvement in the contents are welcome and will be duly acknowledged.

***Dr. Vinod Kumar Rana***

*Shimla*  
*May, 2025*

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# Key Findings

The salient findings from the analysis of state finance is given below

## State Revenues

- Average per capita revenue receipts of the special category states was ₹70911 in 2022-23 (A), whereas, it is budgeted to be ₹99099 for 2024-25 (BE) (see for detail in appendix I).
- For non special category states the average per capita revenue receipts were ₹32671 in 2022-23(A) compared to ₹39797 for 2023-24(BE) (see for detail in appendix I). Goa reported highest per capita revenue of ₹109449 in 2022-23(A) and in the same year the lowest per capita revenue receipts was reported in Bihar of ₹ 16542. (Table 3.1).
- All States have 37.6 per cent State Own Tax Revenue (SOTR) as proportion to total revenue receipts in 2022-23(A), followed by 17.6 per cent by special category States and 48.7 per cent by non special category States (see for detail in appendix -I).

## Expenditures

- On an average all States had 72.8 per cent revenue expenditure as a proportion of total expenditure in the year 2022-23(A) which was estimated to be 72.1 per cent. (Appendix – I). Special category States had 71.4 per cent compared to 73.6 per cent for non special category States (Table 4.1) in the year 2022-23 (A).
- Average capital expenditure as proportion to total expenditure was 12.4 per cent in 2022-23(A) compared to 15.6 per cent in the year 2024-25(BE) (Appendix – I).
- The average capital expenditure as proportion of GSDP was 3.8 per cent in 2022-23(A) compared to 4.7 per cent estimated for the year 2024-25 (BE) (Table 4.2).
- Average development expenditure as proportion of GSDP estimated to be 16.7 per cent in 2024-25(BE) compared to 15.9 per cent in 2022-23 (A) (Table 4.3).
- Average health expenditure as proportion of GSDP is estimated to be 1.5 for the year 2024-25(BE) (Appendix – I).

- Average education expenditure as proportion of GSDP was 3.6 per cent for all States in 2022-23(A), whereas, this was estimates to be 3.5 per cent for the year 2024-25(BE) (Appendix – I).

## **Liabilities and Deficit**

- The average revenue deficit to GSDP was at - 0.1 per cent in 2022- 23(A), whereas budget expects it to be surplus of average 3.1 per cent for 2024-25(BE) for all States (see for detail in appendix I).
- The fiscal deficit to GSDP was average -4.1 per cent in 2022-23(A), whereas the average fiscal deficit was expected to be -1.8 per cent for 2024-25 (BE) for all States (see for detail in Appendix –I).
- Buoyancy ratio of revenue receipts was estimated to be average 0.9 per cent in 2024-25(BE) compared to 2 per cent buoyancy for SOTR in 2024-25 (BE) see for detail in Appendix –I).

### Introduction

The importance of sound public financial management for the effectiveness of the state has become increasingly evident over the years. Good financial management not only enhances governance and transparency but is also crucial for efficiently delivering essential services that drive human and economic development. Consequently, periodic evaluations of state finances are a priority.

The improvement in states' fiscal performance has been largely driven by broad-based economic recovery and the resultant growth in revenue collections, according to a report by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). This report, prepared by the central bank's Division of State Finances within the Department of Economic and Policy Research, highlights the role of economic revival in strengthening state finances.

Certain goods, such as healthcare and education, are considered pure public goods, while others have been increasingly opened to private participation. However, when private entities withdraw from the market, the responsibility of providing these essential goods falls solely on the government.

Regarding the distribution of powers between the Union and state governments, the Indian Constitution defines three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. According to these classifications, both levels of government generate their own revenues and receive allocations from the Centre. The State List, outlined in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, assigns substantial expenditure responsibilities to state governments. However, revenue-raising powers remain largely concentrated with the Union government. States primarily generate revenue through indirect taxes on transport fuel, vehicle sales, alcohol, real estate transactions, and electricity. The vertical share of states in the divisible tax pool was recommended at 41% (down from 42% in the 14th Finance Commission, with 1% adjusted for the newly formed Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh).



The **horizontal distribution formula** was revised to account for **population (2011 Census), income distance, forest and ecology, demographic performance, and tax effort** to ensure a more equitable distribution among states.

Himachal Pradesh being the most risk sensitive State has to be seen more dependent on the centre. The 15th Finance Commission's recommendations aimed to strike a balance between fiscal consolidation and ensuring adequate funds for states. By introducing performance-based grants and sectoral allocations, it sought to improve governance and service delivery at the state level. However, states expressed concerns over reduced tax devolution and the need for continued GST compensation.

This book is organised as follows: Chapter 2 discusses the methodology adopted. Chapter 3 undertakes a discussion on different components of State revenue receipts, such as Own Source Revenues and Union transfers (including devolution of taxes and components of GIA). Chapter 4 analyses expenditures of the state viz., revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, developmental expenditure and expenditure on health and education. Chapter 5 focuses on debt conditions of the state and liabilities on the state. Finally, Section 6 concludes and presents some key points for discussion.

### Methodology

The present study on State finances assesses the flow of resources to State governments and their utilisation. The study of all states in India is considered, however the focus of the study rely comparatively more on Himachal Pradesh.

Data for the analysis of revenue and expenditure components was primarily sourced from State budget documents. However other source of data such as data from Policy Research Studies (PRS) is also relied upon.

Budget Estimates (BEs) are the estimates put forth by the government for any department or scheme under various major heads for the upcoming financial year. During the year, based on an estimation of expenditures, States compute Revised Estimates (REs). These REs can be either lower than the BEs if actual expenditure till October or anticipated expenditure till March is expected to be less than originally budgeted or higher if the grants budgeted at the start of the year fall short of expenditure requirements. In the latter case, demands for additional grants are placed in front of the legislative assembly which are then looked into and passed by the legislative assembly during the financial year itself. Actual estimates represent the actual expenditures by the government in a given financial year. Since actual expenditures can be assessed only after the financial year has passed and are audited by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), these figures are released by the government with a time lag of two year.

The revenue and expenditure of the state were worked following:

$$TR = RR + CR$$

Where, TR= Total Revenue, RR = Revenue receipts, CR = Capital Receipts

Further,

Revenue receipts include the following:

- a) Tax Revenue
  - i. Share of central taxes
  - ii. State own taxes
- b) Non-tax revenue
- c) Grant –in-aid

Capital Receipt includes

a) Loan recoveries    b) Public debt (incurred) c) Non-debt receipts

Total Expenditure of the state includes

$$TE = RE + CE + DA$$

Where, TE= Total Expenditure, RE= Revenue Expenditure, CE=Capital Expenditure and DA= Debt account.

Further,

Revenue Expenditure = General Services + Social Services + Economic Services + Grant in Aid

Capital Expenditure = General Services + Social Services + Economic Services

And,

Debt Account = Loan (Advances) + Public Debt (Repayment)

In this study, actual revenue and expenditure amounts have been presented for FY 2021-22, REs for FY 2022-23, and BEs for FY 2023-24.

The main objectives of this study were to analyze the trends of various state government revenue and expenditures over the years. To know about the main sources of income of the state government and to also know the proportion of devolution of funds on developmental and non-developmental heads are also the main objectives of this study. Devolution of funds among the revenue, committed expenditure and other capital expenditure holds a prime position in the growth and development of a state. To carry out the analysis of the simple mathematical tools are used.

Beside general analysis, buoyancy ratios of revenue receipts, own tax revenue and non-tax revenue of the state is also calculated with respect to GSDP. For that matter, growth rate of revenue receipts, own tax revenue and non-tax revenue of the state is divided by current GSDP.

$$\text{Buoyancy of Revenue Receipts} = \frac{\Delta R}{\Delta Y} \times \frac{Y}{R}$$

Where, R = Revenue, Y= GSDP

$\Delta R$  = % change in revenue,  $\Delta Y$  = % change in GSDP

### Revenue Receipts of the States

In every financial year, States estimate the revenues that could be earned in that particular year and plan their expenditures accordingly. This chapter looks at the revenue receipts<sup>1</sup> of States in their most recent budgets, with a specific focus on the last three fiscal years i.e. FY 2022-23(A), FY 2023-24(RE) and FY 2024-25(BE). The analysis is broken up as follows. First, the per-capita revenue receipts of States are analysed and secondly, different constituents of revenue receipts of the States.

Particularly Himalayan States have been assessed as the paucity of generation of own revenue from its resources due to lacking natural resources, tough terrain which results in lower infrastructure and heavy cost of infrastructure development as compared to other plain region States.

#### 3.1 Per Capita Revenue Receipts

Per-capita revenues receipts or the revenue receipt generated per person in a State is calculated as the total revenue of a State divided by the population of that State. For population figures, we have used the recent projections by the Technical Group on Population Projections of Technical Group on Population Projections published by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (National Commission on Population, 2019). Revenue receipts of the state include tax revenue, non tax revenue and finally, grant in aid.

Arunachal Pradesh budget estimates the highest per capita revenue receipts among the special category States analysed with ₹2,45,886, followed by Sikkim with ₹1,52,468 for FY2024-25(BE). In contrast, budget estimates lowest per-capita revenues receipts for Assam to be ₹30,605 followed by Uttarakhand (₹50,701).

Detail per capita revenue receipts for the years 2022-23(A), FY 2023-24(RE) and FY 2024-25(BE) is presented in the following table:

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<sup>1</sup> Absolute figures are given in appendix for all states and for all indicators

**Table 3.1 Per capita Revenue receipts and SOTR (in ₹)**

Special Category States						
States	Per Capita Revenue Receipts			Per Capita SOTR		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	151612	185174	245886	14321	16294	18572
Assam	24992	32294	30605	6861	8354	9386
Himachal Pradesh	50853	89565	55728	14205	17034	20044
Manipur	49086	72323	84064	5830	4122	7572
Meghalaya	44055	65371	68657	7916	9654	11850
Mizoram	82653	101434	97758	8901	9464	10404
Nagaland	62858	74586	79660	6547	7399	7858
Sikkim	117110	136652	152468	21727	25079	30826
Tripura	83957	124399	125466	6262	7352	7885
Uttarakhand	41931	46199	50701	14697	16691	18957
Non Special Category States						
Andhra Pradesh	32511	37510	15450	14679	16108	20512
Bihar	16542	17247	26518	3473	3919	4163
Chhattisgarh	30901	36242	40524	10975	13301	16101
Goa	109449	131399	136245	49683	56431	59032
Gujarat	27692	29614	31149	17454	18527	20341
Haryana	29320	34363	37446	20842	24069	21481
Jharkhand	20185	23658	27189	6364	7184	8452
Karnataka	33718	33173	38261	21229	23534	27706
Kerala	37012	35230	38359	20116	21447	23538
Madhya Pradesh	23398	26270	29509	8388	9993	11518
Maharashtra	31955	37999	38747	21956	25619	26721
Orissa	32395	41690	47284	10511	12157	13469
Punjab	28405	31874	33273	13747	16662	18926
Rajasthan	23915	28842	31756	10780	13505	15166
Tamilnadu	31659	35298	38606	19545	22072	25243
Telangana	41735	44076	57398	28078	29211	35934
Uttar Pradesh	17599	21932	25089	7386	8949	11246
West Bengal	19680	20899	23549	8438	9315	10231

Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

The reasons for Arunachal Pradesh being highest receiver of per capita total revenue receipts are that it has comparatively lower population and high strategic importance. The infrastructural development in hilly region takes higher investments when compare to the other states. The same case is applied for other Himalayan region and North Eastern states.

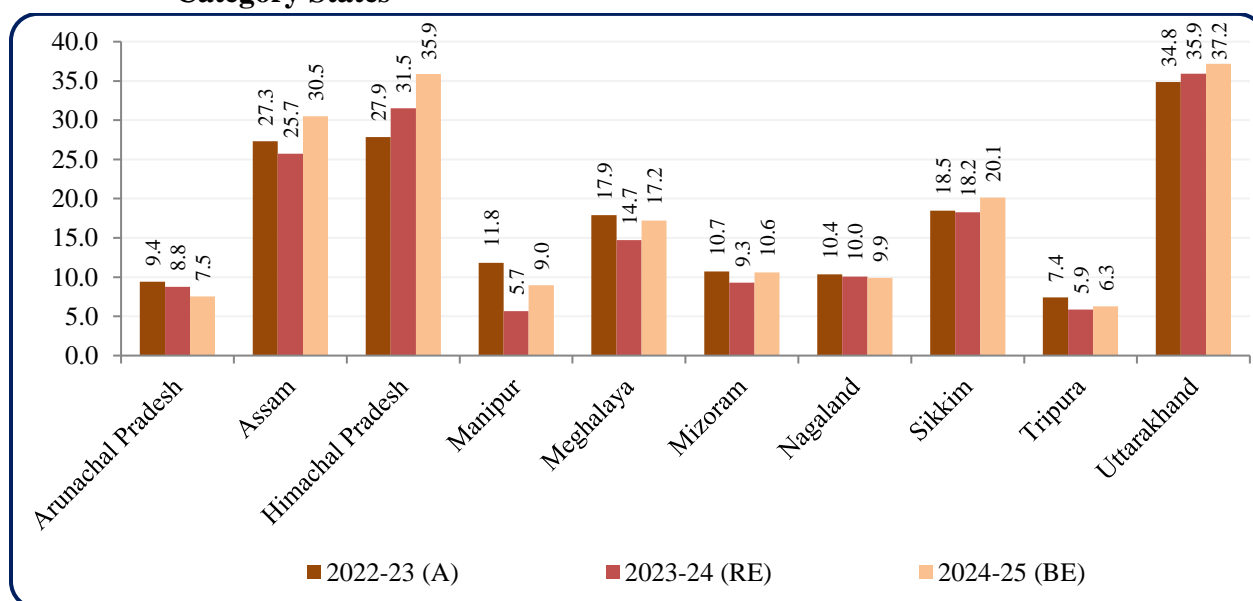
Among non special category states, Goa had highest per capita revenue receipts of ₹109,449 in 2022-23(A), whereas, budget estimates highest (₹1,36,245) again in Goa.

### 3.2 Composition of Revenue Receipts

Broadly, revenue receipts of States comprise revenue from own sources and transfers from the Union government, including devolution of taxes and Grants-in-Aid. This distinction on the nature of revenue receipts gains importance because although State governments do not have much influence over Union transfers, the States where revenues from own sources form a significant share of total receipts enjoy relatively more flexibility in financing their development needs. The sub-sections below will look at each of these components in greater detail.

Assessment of state own tax revenue for special category states is given below:

**Figure 3.1 Proportion of State Own Tax Revenue to Total Revenue Receipts for Special Category States**

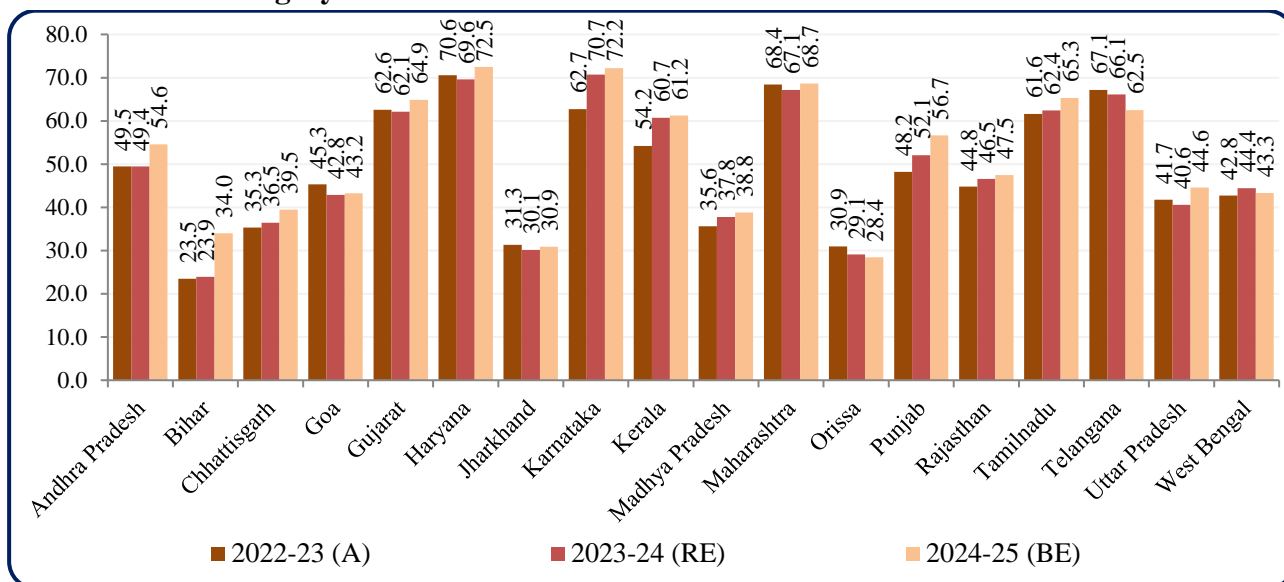


**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Uttarakhand had reported highest (34.8 per cent), and Arunachal Pradesh had reported the lowest (9.4 per cent) proportion of own tax revenue to total revenue receipts in 2022-23(A). For budgetary year 2024-25(BE), Uttarakhand budget estimates the highest 37.2 per cent), whereas, Tripura budget estimates the lowest (6.3 per cent) state own tax revenue to total revenue receipts.

Analysis of state own tax revenue for non special category states is given below:

**Figure 3.2 Proportion of State Own Tax Revenue to total Revenue Receipts for Non Special Category States**



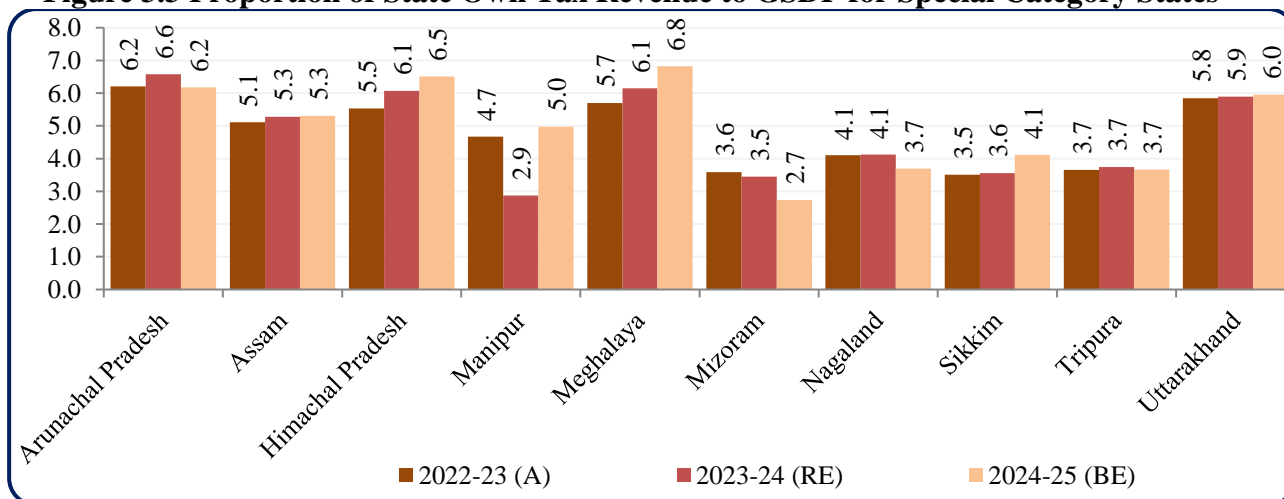
**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Haryana was generating highest revenue from own resources out of total revenue receipts. It was generating 70.6 per cent of revenue from own resources in 2022-23(A). The lowest proportion of own state revenue to total revenue receipts in 2022-23(A) had reported in Bihar (23.5 per cent).

In the budgetary year 2024-25(BE), Haryana budget again estimates the highest (72.5 per cent) compared to 28.4 per cent lowest again in Orissa.

Following figure shows state own tax revenue to GSDP for special category states:

**Figure 3.3 Proportion of State Own Tax Revenue to GSDP for Special Category States**

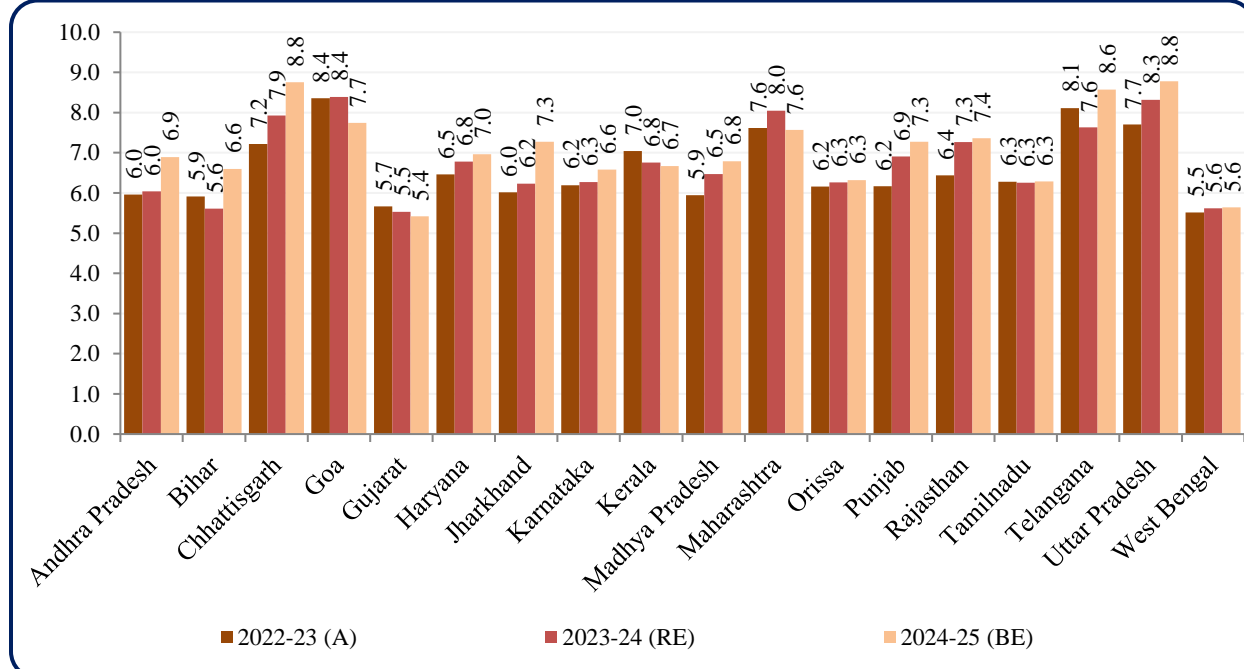


**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

The highest proportion of state own tax revenue to GSDP in 2022-23(A) was 6.2 per cent in Arunachal Pradesh and lowest (3.5 per cent) was in Sikkim. The budget estimates highest (6.8 per cent) for Meghalaya, whereas Mizoram the lowest (2.7 per cent) in 2024-25 (BE).

Following figure presents proportion of own tax revenue to GSDP for non special category states.

**Figure 3.4 Proportion of State Own Tax Revenue to GSDP for Non Special Category States**



**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Among non special category states Goa had the highest (8.4 per cent) own state revenue to GSDP, whereas, West Bengal had the lowest of 5.5 per cent in the year 2022-23(A). For the budgetary year 2024-25 (BE) budget estimates Uttar Pradesh and Chhattisgarh had the highest (8.8 per cent) and Gujarat the lowest (5.4 per cent) in terms of proportion of state own tax revenue to GSDP.

### Revenue from State Goods and Service

It is an indirect tax which has replaced many indirect taxes in India such as the excise duty, VAT, services tax, etc. The Goods and Service Tax Act was passed in the Parliament on 29<sup>th</sup> March 2017 and came into effect on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2017. There are three taxes applicable under this system: CGST, SGST & IGST.

- **CGST:** It is the tax collected by the Central Government on an intra-state sale
- **SGST:** It is the tax collected by the state government on an intra-state sale



- **IGST:** It is a tax collected by the Central Government for an inter-state sale

Following table shows SGST to total revenue receipts for special category states:

**Table 3.2 Proportion of SGST to Own Tax Revenue Receipts and GSDP**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>SGST as Proportion of Own Tax Revenue</b>			<b>SGST as Proportion of GSDP</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	71.8	74.5	74.5	4.6	4.9	4.6
<b>Assam</b>	51.3	50.1	50.5	2.6	2.6	2.7
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	49.6	43.8	43.3	2.7	2.7	2.8
<b>Manipur</b>	75.9	72.4	97.6	3.5	2.1	4.9
<b>Meghalaya</b>	55.7	54.7	49.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
<b>Mizoram</b>	82.0	80.4	79.6	2.9	2.8	2.2
<b>Nagaland</b>	65.6	66.8	68.5	2.7	2.8	2.5
<b>Sikkim</b>	53.7	55.3	58.5	1.9	2.0	2.4
<b>Tripura</b>	56.2	55.7	54.6	2.1	2.1	2.0
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	42.9	44.8	45.3	2.5	2.6	2.7
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	35.9	36.2	34.1	2.1	2.2	2.4
<b>Bihar</b>	61.7	58.1	35.0	3.6	3.3	2.3
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	34.1	34.4	35.1	2.5	2.7	3.1
<b>Goa</b>	45.2	44.4	46.5	3.8	3.7	3.6
<b>Gujarat</b>	41.8	46.1	50.1	2.4	2.5	2.7
<b>Haryana</b>	45.4	44.7	44.3	2.9	3.0	3.1
<b>Jharkhand</b>	45.3	41.8	45.0	2.7	2.6	3.3
<b>Karnataka</b>	42.7	44.5	45.5	2.6	2.8	3.0
<b>Kerala</b>	41.0	42.3	42.3	2.9	2.9	2.8
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	32.2	36.6	39.2	1.9	2.4	2.7
<b>Maharashtra</b>	43.7	44.4	45.4	3.3	3.6	3.4
<b>Orissa</b>	40.0	43.5	43.5	2.5	2.7	2.7
<b>Punjab</b>	42.9	43.7	43.7	2.6	3.0	3.2
<b>Rajasthan</b>	38.7	43.4	44.5	2.5	3.2	3.3
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	35.8	37.2	37.8	2.2	2.3	2.4
<b>Telangana</b>	33.9	35.1	36.7	2.7	2.7	3.1
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	36.8	41.2	42.2	2.8	3.4	3.7
<b>West Bengal</b>	45.4	4.6	46.3	2.5	0.3	2.6
<b>India</b>	48.1	47.2	49.2	2.8	2.8	3.0
<b>Special Category States</b>	60.5	59.8	62.2	2.9	2.8	3.0
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	41.3	40.1	42.1	2.7	2.7	3.0

Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

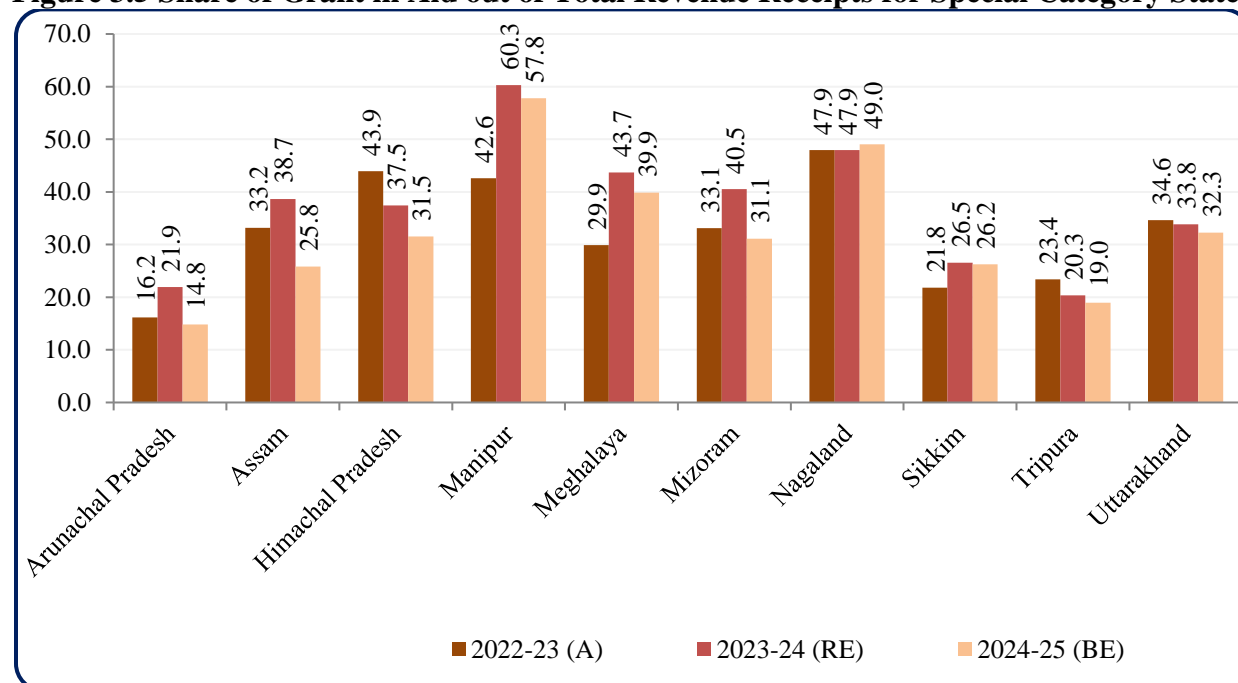
Table 3.2 shows a substantial proportion of SGST is part of own tax revenue receipts among all special category states. A highest proportion of SGST as of own tax revenue is fetch by Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh in the year 2022-23(A). On the other end the lowest proportion of SGST as of own tax receipts was generated by Uttarakhand for the year 2022-23(BE) among special category States.

The highest proportion of SGST to own tax revenue was calculated for West Bengal for 2022-23(A) and lowest by Madhya Pradesh for 2024-25 (BE) among non special category States.

### 3.3 b) Union Transfers

Several States are highly dependent on the Union government for funds. Broadly, there are two main sources of funds from the Union government: a) States' share in Union taxes, and b) Grants-in-Aid, which include both Finance Commission grants and grants for Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs). Grants-in-Aid (GIA) from the Union government have undergone changes owing to the coming of the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions and restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs). Presently, GIA are disbursed to State governments under: Finance Commission Grants, CSSs, and other grants and transfer. Share of GIA for special category states are presented below:

**Figure 3.5 Share of Grant in Aid out of Total Revenue Receipts for Special Category States**

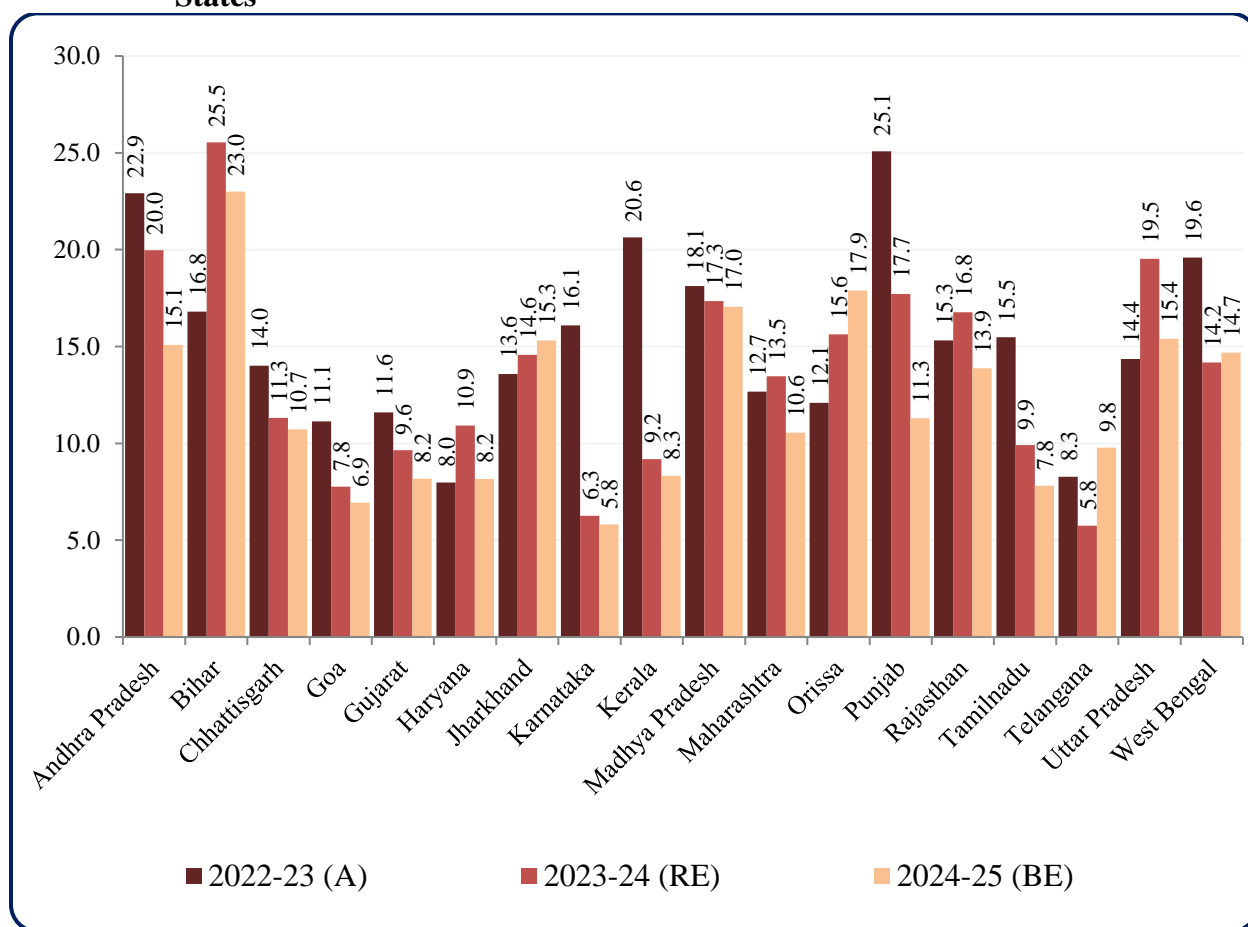


**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

The proportion of grant in aid (GIA) out of total revenue receipts was highest (47.9 per cent) in Nagaland, whereas it was lowest (16.2 per cent) in Arunachal Pradesh in 2022-23(A) among special category states. In the budgetary year 2024-25(BE) Manipur budget estimates the highest (57.8 per cent), whereas, Arunachal Pradesh budget estimates the lowest (14.8 per cent) share of GIA out of total revenue receipts.

Following Table shows share of GIA out of total revenue receipts for non special category States.

**Figure 3.6 Share of Grant in Aid out of Total Revenue Receipts for Non Special Category States**



**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

The proportion of grant in aid out of total revenue receipts was highest (25.1 per cent) in Punjab and the lowest (8.0 per cent) was in Haryana in 2022-23(A), whereas for the budgetary year 2024-25 (BE) budget estimates highest (23 per cent) in Bihar.

**Table 3.3 Growth Rate of Grant in Aid (GIA) and GIA as Proportion of GSDP**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>Growth Rate of GIA</b>			<b>GIA as Proportion of GSDP</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	-7.9	67.2	-9.3	11.0	16.5	12.2
<b>Assam</b>	-1.8	51.9	-36.1	6.2	7.9	4.5
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	-5.1	-9.3	-12.5	8.7	7.2	5.7
<b>Manipur</b>	7.1	110.3	12.4	16.8	30.5	32.1
<b>Meghalaya</b>	-9.1	119.1	-3.4	9.5	18.3	15.8
<b>Mizoram</b>	-1.6	51.4	-25.3	11.1	15.0	8.0
<b>Nagaland</b>	-3.0	17.6	11.2	19.0	19.7	18.3
<b>Sikkim</b>	-5.0	43.5	11.2	4.1	5.2	5.4
<b>Tripura</b>	-5.4	29.9	-5.0	11.5	12.9	11.1
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	4.8	8.7	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.2
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	-7.7	-4.0	-12.6	2.8	2.4	1.9
<b>Bihar</b>	88.7	-4.8	-80.5	6.4	5.4	2.5
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	29.6	-4.2	7.1	2.9	2.5	2.4
<b>Goa</b>	43.8	-15.9	-6.9	2.1	1.5	1.2
<b>Gujarat</b>	-3.7	-10.0	-9.7	1.0	0.9	0.7
<b>Haryana</b>	-90.6	62.3	-17.6	0.7	1.1	0.8
<b>Jharkhand</b>	2.1	27.4	22.2	2.6	3.0	3.6
<b>Karnataka</b>	23.0	-61.5	7.8	1.6	0.6	0.5
<b>Kerala</b>	-8.8	-57.4	-1.1	2.7	1.0	0.9
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	5.6	8.7	11.7	3.0	3.0	3.0
<b>Maharashtra</b>	32.6	27.3	-19.5	1.4	1.6	1.2
<b>Orissa</b>	-8.6	59.3	30.3	2.4	3.4	4.0
<b>Punjab</b>	5.8	-20.2	-33.0	3.2	2.4	1.5
<b>Rajasthan</b>	-17.8	33.6	-8.0	2.2	2.6	2.2
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	7.7	-28.5	-13.5	1.6	1.0	0.8
<b>Telangana</b>	52.9	-26.2	122.4	1.0	0.7	1.3
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	15.6	71.2	-8.9	2.7	4.0	3.0
<b>West Bengal</b>	-3.9	-22.8	17.3	2.5	1.8	1.9
<b>India</b>	5.0	18.7	-1.6	5.2	6.3	5.4
<b>Special Category States</b>	-2.7	49.0	-5.1	10.3	13.9	11.8
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	9.2	1.9	0.4	2.4	2.1	1.8

**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Among special category States, Nagaland had received highest (19 per cent) share of grant in aid from centre as percentage of GSDP, whereas, Sikkim had the lowest of 4.1 per cent in 2022-23(A).

Among non special category States, Bihar had the highest (6.4 per cent) and Haryana had the lowest (0.7 per cent) of GIA out of GSDP in 2022-23(A), whereas, for the budgetary year

2024-25(B) budget estimates Jharkhand the highest (3.6 per cent) and Karnataka the lowest (0.5 per cent).

### 3.4 Responsiveness of State Revenues With Respect to GSDP

Buoyancy Ratios indicate the elasticity or degree of responsiveness of a fiscal variable with respect to a given change in the base variable. Tax buoyancy is an indicator to measure efficiency in revenue mobilization in response to growth in GDP. It is related to the expansion of tax base. Tax base refers to that legally defined object on which tax is imposed. Thus, for an income tax, income is the base of the tax, because the amount of tax payable is calculated with reference to the taxpayer's income on which the rate of tax is applied (Yousuf & Hug, 2013). If tax buoyancy is high, it indicates built-in-flexibility in the tax structure. Further, if it is greater than 1, it indicates more than proportionate response of the revenue to rise in GDP. And if it is less than 1, it indicates less than proportionate response of the revenue to rise in GDP. It is computed by dividing the percentage change in tax revenue by the percentage change in GDP over the period. The Buoyancy Ratios of Revenue Receipts, State's Own Tax Revenue and Non-tax revenue of the states are given below.

**Table 3.4 Buoyancy Ratios of Revenue Receipts, Own Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue of the Special Category States with Respect to GSDP**

Special Category States	Buoyancy Ratio of Revenue Receipts			Buoyancy Ratio of Own Tax Revenue			Buoyancy Ratio of Non Tax Revenue		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	3.04	2.66	1.46	10.03	1.78	0.67	8.64	-1.26	39.74
Assam	0.54	1.53	-0.41	1.54	1.20	1.05	3.69	1.24	1.93
Himachal Pradesh	0.14	7.68	-3.70	0.80	2.07	1.79	0.89	1.57	0.93
Manipur	1.20	2.92	2.35	1.37	-1.77	12.35	33.27	-4.22	15.47
Meghalaya	0.14	3.46	0.43	0.76	1.65	2.05	-0.65	4.71	-0.12
Mizoram	1.09	1.95	-0.09	2.81	0.63	0.27	6.31	-1.05	0.61
Nagaland	0.26	1.39	0.35	0.81	1.05	0.37	3.86	3.23	-1.64
Sikkim	0.99	1.14	1.57	1.42	1.12	3.27	3.18	0.10	-0.86
Tripura	7.11	3.07	0.08	0.80	1.18	0.79	3.43	0.76	0.53
Uttarakhand	1.36	0.73	0.72	2.19	1.06	1.08	3.43	0.76	0.53
Special Category States	1.6	2.7	0.3	2.3	1.0	2.4	6.6	0.6	5.7

Source: Calculated from budgetary document of the states

The highest buoyancy ratio of revenue receipts with respect to GSDP is expected by Arunachal Pradesh of 1.46 per cent for 2024-25(B) among special category States.

**Table 3.5 Buoyancy Ratios of Revenue Receipts, Own Tax Revenue and Non-tax Revenue of the Non Special Category States with Respect to GSDP**

Non Special Category States	Buoyancy Ratio of Revenue Receipts			Buoyancy Ratio of Own Tax Revenue			Buoyancy Ratio of Non Tax Revenue		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Andhra Pradesh	0.32	1.13	1.28	0.71	1.18	2.31	0.57	4.32	3.52
Bihar	1.56	0.32	-0.93	1.01	0.57	0.87	4.12	0.84	-1.55
Chhattisgarh	1.40	1.49	1.08	1.89	1.95	2.06	0.86	1.78	0.15
Goa	1.82	1.46	0.27	3.12	1.03	0.37	0.19	4.14	0.07
Gujarat	1.27	0.69	0.39	1.95	0.74	0.83	2.21	0.45	0.16
Haryana	-3.27	1.51	0.76	1.47	1.48	1.26	1.50	-0.16	0.65
Jharkhand	0.84	1.65	7.57	1.10	1.37	9.69	1.71	2.45	10.02
Karnataka	0.94	-0.16	1.20	1.10	1.13	1.45	1.05	-1.34	0.98
Kerala	1.42	-0.42	0.76	2.49	0.61	0.87	4.75	0.99	0.76
Madhya Pradesh	0.71	1.14	1.12	0.82	1.90	1.50	2.53	-1.20	1.73
Maharashtra	1.21	1.66	0.17	1.49	1.55	0.43	-0.76	4.11	0.75
Orissa	-0.16	2.04	1.34	1.01	1.14	1.11	-1.51	1.63	1.05
Punjab	1.03	1.38	0.51	1.20	2.48	1.67	2.75	6.92	1.39
Rajasthan	0.36	1.69	0.84	1.23	2.19	1.12	0.71	0.03	0.81
Tamilnadu	1.10	0.84	0.67	1.43	0.97	1.05	2.62	5.69	0.08
Telangana	1.41	0.51	2.99	0.99	0.41	2.33	6.99	1.97	4.72
Uttar Pradesh	0.79	1.83	0.71	1.27	1.66	1.33	1.25	-0.95	5.34
West Bengal	0.66	0.69	1.28	1.26	1.22	1.05	2.14	4.83	10.16
India	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.7	1.2	2.0	3.6	1.5	3.5
Non special Category States	0.7	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3

Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

The highest buoyancy ratio of revenue receipt with respect to GSDP among non special category states was 1.82 per cent in Goa per cent in 2024-25(BE).

# Expenditure of the States

The state incurs expenditures to provide various services to its citizens, which can be broadly categorized into revenue and capital expenditure. The Indian Constitution defines the division of fiscal powers and responsibilities between the Union and State governments. While the Union government holds the primary authority for revenue generation, including major taxation and regulating state borrowings, the responsibility for delivering essential public services largely rests with State governments.

This chapter examines state-level expenditures across multiple parameters to analyze inter-state trends and identify potential areas of concern. It also explores the nature of spending, distinguishing between developmental and non-developmental expenditures, with a particular emphasis on health and education sectors.

### 4.1 Expenditure Pattern of States

State expenditure can be broadly classified into two types - revenue expenditure and capital expenditure. Revenue expenditure is recurring in nature and includes expenditure on salaries, pensions, and interest payments. Capital expenditure includes creation of assets, repayment of loans and advances and public debt.

As we saw in the previous section, there are vast regional disparities across states in their ability to raise revenues, resulting in states having to rely on other sources, such as external borrowing, to finance their expenditures.

#### 4.1 a) Revenue Expenditure of the State

The average expenditure on the revenue component as of total expenditure accounts for 72.1 per cent for all States for the year 2024-25(BE). Consequent tables present the holistic picture of revenue expenditure.

**Table 4.1 Revenue Expenditure as Proportion of Total Expenditure and Revenue Receipts**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>Revenue Expenditure as Proportion of Total Expenditure</b>			<b>Revenue Expenditure as Proportion of Revenue Receipts</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	66.8	69.4	73.1	73.2	80.5	66.0
<b>Assam</b>	81.1	69.7	76.5	113.5	101.2	98.3
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	77.0	80.0	76.5	116.6	113.3	110.7
<b>Manipur</b>	52.3	57.0	59.1	89.1	78.6	74.4
<b>Meghalaya</b>	69.5	73.0	72.6	100.3	82.5	83.6
<b>Mizoram</b>	72.0	77.7	82.8	98.2	98.3	95.4
<b>Nagaland</b>	62.6	68.0	71.2	95.1	97.3	93.7
<b>Sikkim</b>	75.0	69.7	73.2	94.2	90.3	95.3
<b>Tripura</b>	85.0	80.0	76.1	50.7	40.8	39.8
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	72.3	66.2	62.6	89.2	94.4	92.2
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	96.9	83.8	80.1	491.6	122.3	117.3
<b>Bihar</b>	79.4	81.0	79.2	116.6	99.5	94.2
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	78.8	81.0	79.8	90.8	111.4	97.6
<b>Goa</b>	75.9	75.1	74.7	86.1	95.7	91.5
<b>Gujarat</b>	75.2	69.3	66.9	90.0	91.4	95.7
<b>Haryana</b>	61.3	60.8	61.2	119.3	112.4	115.3
<b>Jharkhand</b>	72.8	73.1	71.2	83.1	92.5	82.9
<b>Karnataka</b>	73.8	75.7	78.2	94.1	106.2	110.4
<b>Kerala</b>	72.9	61.4	65.2	107.0	119.4	120.1
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	74.4	72.1	73.5	98.0	99.7	99.4
<b>Maharashtra</b>	78.6	77.0	77.9	100.5	104.0	106.0
<b>Orissa</b>	72.6	71.2	69.3	87.1	87.9	87.0
<b>Punjab</b>	63.1	61.7	62.0	129.7	124.1	122.3
<b>Rajasthan</b>	60.9	55.6	58.6	116.2	112.7	109.7
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	79.1	76.9	76.8	114.9	116.4	116.5
<b>Telangana</b>	53.4	72.1	75.9	96.3	99.0	99.9
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	75.1	71.9	72.3	91.1	86.6	87.8
<b>West Bengal</b>	81.0	72.0	73.3	114.0	113.5	113.5
<b>India</b>	72.8	71.5	72.1	112.4	99.0	97.0
<b>Special Category States</b>	71.4	71.1	72.4	92.0	87.7	85.0
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	73.6	71.8	72.0	123.7	105.3	103.7

**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Table 4.1 shows that special category states had revenue expenditure of average 71.4 per cent in the year 2022-23 (A), whereas, budget estimates it to be 72.4 per cent for the year 2024-25(BE). For non special category States, it has 73.6 per cent in 2022-23(A) and estimated it to be 72 per cent for the year 2024-25(BE).



#### 4.1. b) Capital Expenditure of the State

On opposite of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, leads to the creation of assets that are long-term in nature and allow the economy to generate revenue for many years. From Table 4.2, Arunachal Pradesh was incurring highest (31.1 per cent) capital expenditure as proportion of total expenditure in 2022-23 (A) for special category states.

**Table 4.2 Capital Expenditure as Proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>Capital Expenditure as Proportion of Total Expenditure</b>			<b>Capital Expenditure as Proportion of GSDP</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	31.1	27.9	23.5	22.5	24.3	17.4
<b>Assam</b>	12.7	18.5	18.5	3.3	5.5	4.1
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	1.3	8.4	22.1	0.4	2.4	5.7
<b>Manipur</b>	12.9	22.4	24.7	8.7	15.6	17.3
<b>Meghalaya</b>	12.8	22.8	21.7	5.9	10.8	9.9
<b>Mizoram</b>	9.4	13.2	13.7	4.3	6.2	4.1
<b>Nagaland</b>	12.6	13.5	10.9	7.6	7.9	5.4
<b>Sikkim</b>	23.4	27.9	23.8	5.6	7.0	6.4
<b>Tripura</b>	9.7	16.2	21.8	2.8	5.3	6.7
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	13.5	13.4	15.4	2.8	3.1	3.6
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	0.9	9.2	11.1	0.6	1.6	2.1
<b>Bihar</b>	12.6	10.6	11.1	4.6	3.0	2.6
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	12.3	13.9	14.0	2.9	4.2	3.8
<b>Goa</b>	17.5	17.6	18.2	3.7	4.4	4.0
<b>Gujarat</b>	14.9	20.6	23.0	1.6	2.4	2.8
<b>Haryana</b>	6.7	7.4	7.4	1.2	1.3	1.3
<b>Jharkhand</b>	15.3	18.0	18.6	3.4	4.7	5.1
<b>Karnataka</b>	19.6	16.1	14.2	2.5	2.0	1.8
<b>Kerala</b>	7.2	5.8	6.1	1.4	1.3	1.2
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	16.5	20.9	17.3	3.6	5.0	4.1
<b>Maharashtra</b>	11.9	13.0	12.6	1.7	2.1	1.9
<b>Orissa</b>	18.5	19.7	22.0	4.4	5.2	6.1
<b>Punjab</b>	3.7	3.2	3.6	1.0	0.9	0.9
<b>Rajasthan</b>	5.3	7.2	8.9	1.5	2.3	2.6
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	11.2	10.3	10.5	1.7	1.6	1.5
<b>Telangana</b>	6.2	19.1	11.5	1.4	3.0	2.1
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	18.4	23.1	21.0	4.1	5.7	5.0
<b>West Bengal</b>	8.0	9.3	9.8	1.5	1.8	2.0
<b>India</b>	12.4	15.3	15.6	3.8	5.0	4.7
<b>Special Category States</b>	14.0	18.4	19.6	6.4	8.8	8.1
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	11.5	13.6	13.4	2.4	2.9	2.8

Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

## 4.2 Composition of the Expenditure

Apart from bifurcation of expenditure into revenue and capital expenditure there are other components of the expenditure too i.e. development, health and education expenditure. Analysis of one by one is given in consequent sections.

**Table 4.3 Development Expenditure as a Proportion of Total Expenditure and GSDP**

States	Special Category States					
	Development Expenditure as Proportion of Total Expenditure			Development Expenditure as Proportion of GSDP		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	71.6	73.2	67.4	51.8	63.7	50.0
Assam	64.7	59.6	59.9	16.9	17.7	13.4
Himachal Pradesh	49.0	51.2	60.2	14.2	14.6	15.6
Manipur	39.0	52.7	58.3	26.2	36.8	40.7
Meghalaya	58.0	72.2	71.0	26.7	34.1	32.5
Mizoram	53.5	62.0	56.9	24.4	29.1	16.9
Nagaland	41.3	47.4	45.6	24.8	27.9	22.3
Sikkim	65.4	63.3	60.1	15.6	16.0	16.0
Tripura	57.9	63.2	62.5	17.0	20.5	19.2
Uttarakhand	52.1	49.4	47.1	10.8	11.6	11.1
Non Special Category States						
Andhra Pradesh	18.3	66.2	67.5	11.2	11.8	12.5
Bihar	67.7	62.0	66.5	25.0	17.9	15.3
Chhattisgarh	68.3	76.3	73.7	16.1	22.8	20.0
Goa	63.3	64.8	62.9	13.3	16.2	13.8
Gujarat	64.5	65.9	65.8	7.0	7.7	7.9
Haryana	44.9	45.9	46.8	8.0	8.3	8.5
Jharkhand	66.3	70.9	71.2	14.6	18.5	19.5
Karnataka	67.5	65.7	65.1	8.5	8.2	8.4
Kerala	40.6	29.9	34.2	7.7	6.5	6.9
Madhya Pradesh	68.0	69.0	66.4	15.0	16.4	15.7
Maharashtra	59.2	62.2	58.2	8.4	10.1	8.7
Orissa	64.1	71.0	73.6	15.3	18.8	20.6
Punjab	35.4	34.1	34.9	9.3	9.1	8.8
Rajasthan	46.8	47.3	49.7	12.8	15.0	14.5
Tamilnadu	58.4	55.4	56.6	8.6	8.4	8.3
Telangana	49.2	70.3	78.4	10.7	11.1	14.1
Uttar Pradesh	62.5	64.1	61.2	14.0	15.8	14.6
West Bengal	60.0	55.3	58.3	10.9	11.0	11.8
India	55.6	59.7	60.0	15.9	18.1	16.7
Special Category States	55.3	59.4	58.9	22.9	27.2	23.8
Non Special Category States	55.8	59.8	60.6	12.0	13.0	12.8

Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Table 4.3 shows that average development expenditure a proportion of total expenditure was 55.6 to be in 2022-23(A) as compared to 60 per cent estimates by the budget 2024-25(BE).

#### 4.2. a) Social Sector Spending

From the Union government perspective, financing for the social sector is primarily through CSSs.

**Table 4.4 Per capita Social Sector Expenditure and Social Sector Expenditure as percentage of GSDP (Expenditure in ₹)**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure</b>			<b>Per Capita Social Sector Expenditure as Proportion of GSDP</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	46291	59052	59743	20.2	23.9	20.0
<b>Assam</b>	15189	17665	15061	11.4	11.2	8.6
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	23633	44727	30508	9.2	9.6	9.9
<b>Manipur</b>	17894	29590	29721	14.4	20.7	19.6
<b>Meghalaya</b>	19281	23910	27431	13.9	15.3	15.9
<b>Mizoram</b>	31994	46343	39203	13.0	17.0	10.3
<b>Nagaland</b>	21578	25809	24404	13.6	14.2	11.4
<b>Sikkim</b>	55954	66524	68496	9.1	9.5	9.2
<b>Tripura</b>	20173	26531	24735	11.8	13.6	11.6
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	17230	20522	21091	6.9	7.3	6.7
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	16673	20472	24239	6.8	7.7	8.2
<b>Bihar</b>	7378	10061	8242	15.3	11.2	7.6
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	12116	19680	20207	8.0	11.8	11.1
<b>Goa</b>	39588	56591	54589	6.7	8.4	7.2
<b>Gujarat</b>	12211	14500	15610	4.0	4.4	4.2
<b>Haryana</b>	15593	16524	18930	4.9	4.7	4.9
<b>Jharkhand</b>	8266	10595	11131	7.9	9.3	9.6
<b>Karnataka</b>	13761	15391	19289	4.0	4.1	4.6
<b>Kerala</b>	14865	13434	15411	5.2	4.2	4.4
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	11094	13153	15615	7.9	8.6	9.3
<b>Maharashtra</b>	13585	18991	17676	4.7	6.0	5.0
<b>Orissa</b>	13147	18523	24381	8.1	9.6	11.5
<b>Punjab</b>	10663	11855	12607	4.8	4.9	4.9
<b>Rajasthan</b>	12145	15978	18175	7.3	8.7	8.9
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	13416	15678	17261	4.3	4.4	4.3
<b>Telangana</b>	15791	17661	26123	4.6	4.6	6.2
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	7338	8816	10281	7.7	8.2	8.1
<b>West Bengal</b>	12633	12045	14613	8.3	7.3	8.1
<b>India</b>	18553	23951	24456	8.7	9.7	9.0
<b>Special Category States</b>	26922	36067	34039	12.3	14.2	12.3
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	13903	17219	19132	6.7	7.1	7.1

Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

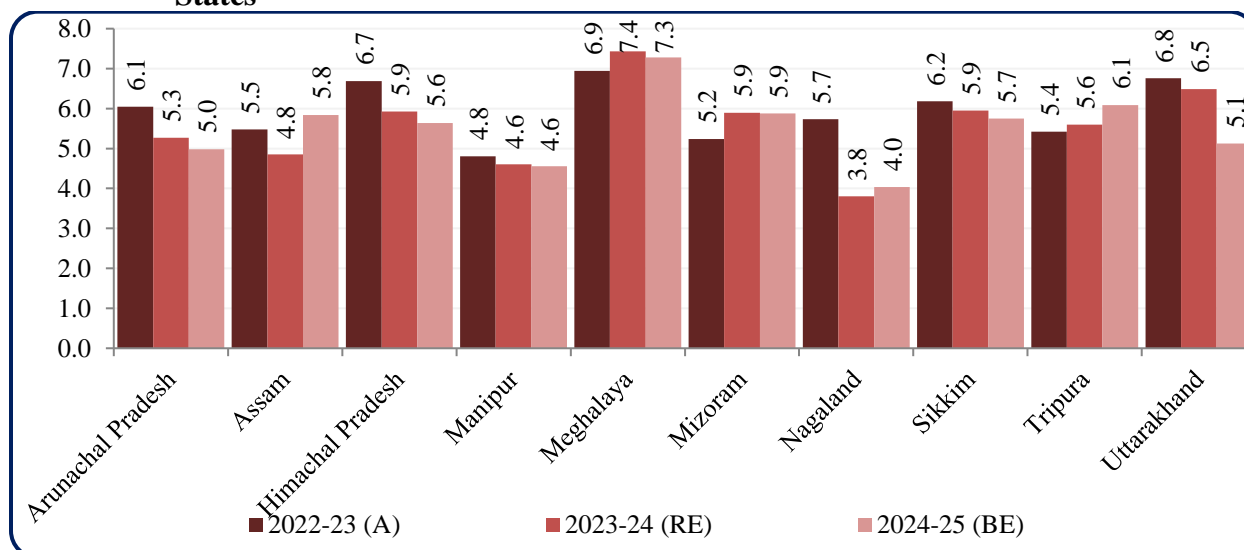
The spending on social sector includes mainly spending on education, health, water supply and sanitation, housing & urban development and social welfare services etc.

Table 4.4 shows that since the Union government have reduced spending on social sector, the states power to devolution of funds has increased. The eastward schemes funded by Union government now became responsibility of the states. The average per capita spending on social sector was ₹18553 in 2022-23(A), whereas budget estimates ₹24456 per capita for 2024-25(BE).

#### 4.2.b) Health Expenditure

According to the Indian Constitution, the health sector falls under the State List and, thus, the provision of financing public health expenditure is primarily the responsibility of State governments, with some overlapping responsibilities with the Union through a number of CSSs such as the National Health Mission (Urban and Rural), National Mission on AYUSH and, recently, the Ayushman Bharat scheme.

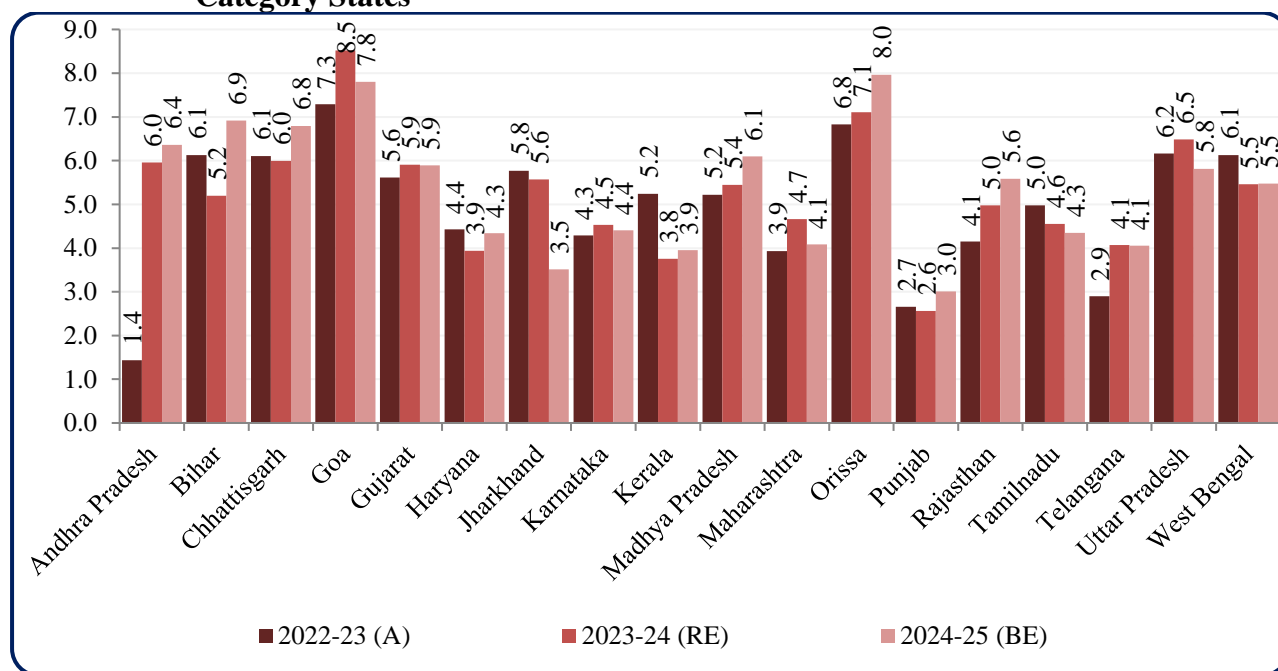
**Figure 4.1 Proportion of Health Expenditure out of Total Expenditure for Special Category States**



**Source:** Calculated from State Finances, RBI

The average health sector expenditure to total expenditure had accounted to be (5.3 per cent) in 2022-23(A). Budget of Meghalaya estimates highest (7.3 per cent) and Arunachal Pradesh the lowest (5 per cent) for 2024-25(BE). Himachal Pradesh had 6.7 per cent in 2022-23(A) and its budget estimates 5.6 per cent health expenditure out total expenditure for 2024-25(BE).

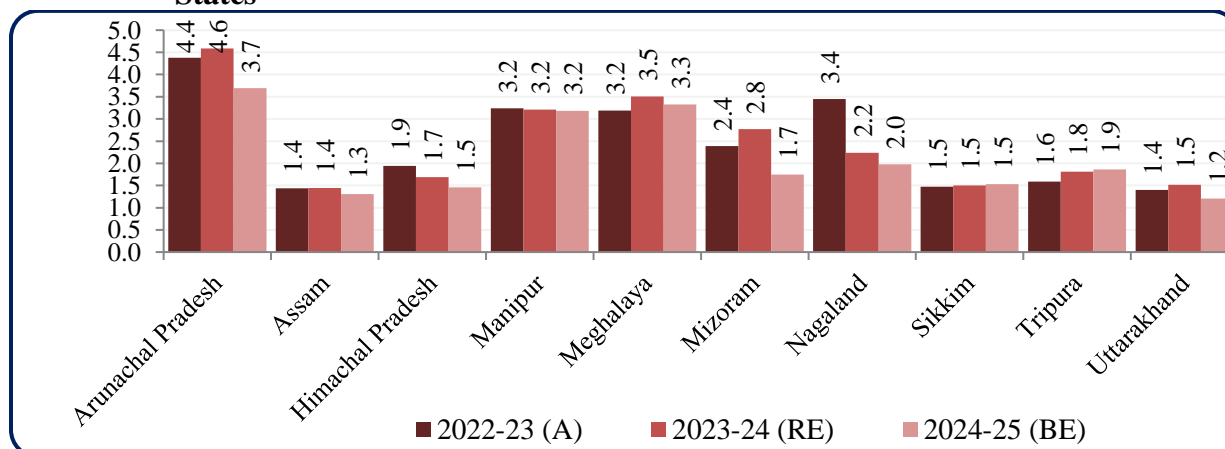
**Figure 4.2 Proportion of Health Expenditure out of Total Expenditure for Non Special Category States**



Source: Calculated from State Finances, RBI

Goa had the highest (6.8 per cent) in 2022-23 (A), whereas, Goa budget estimates the highest (7.3 per cent) proportion of health expenditure out of total expenditure in 2024-25(BE) among non special category states. The average health expenditure as proportion of total expenditure in non special category States was 5.9 per cent in 2022-23(A) and 5.5 per cent in the year 2024-25(BE).

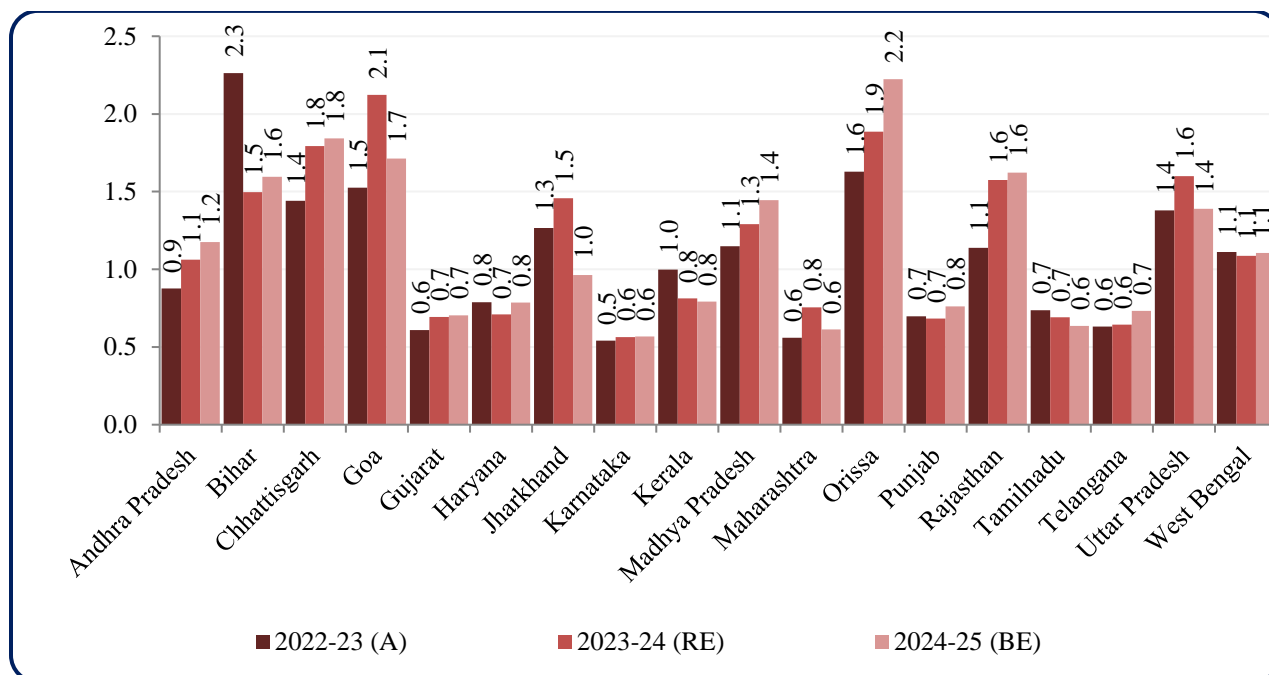
**Figure 4.3 Proportion of Health Expenditure as Percentage of GSDP for Special Category States**



Source: State Finances, Reserve Bank of India

Arunachal Pradesh had highest (4.4 per cent) health expenditure as proportion of GSDP in 2022-23(A), whereas Arunachal Pradesh budget again estimates the highest (3.7 per cent) for 2024-25(B).

**Figure 4.4 Proportion of Health Expenditure as Percentage of GSDP for Non Special Category States**



Source: State Finances, Reserve Bank of India

Among non special category states the average health expenditure as proportion of GSDP in 2022-23(A) and for 2024-25(BE) is to be 1.1 per cent.

The highest health expenditure as proportion of GSDP in 2022-23(A) and for 2024-25(BE) is remained for the States Orissa with 1.6 per cent as of GSDP, whereas the lowest was accrued by the States Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Though absolute amount spent by these states were much more than Himalayan States but due to denominator effect it comes out to be the lowest.

#### 4.2.c) Education Expenditure

Education is primarily viewed as a merit good with many positive spill over effects and state is considered as pivot player in providing the education to its citizen.

**Table 4.5 Expenditure on Education out of Total Expenditure and GSDP**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>Education Expenditure out of Total Expenditure</b>			<b>Education Expenditure as Proportion of GSDP</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	11.6	10.6	11.5	8.4	9.2	8.5
<b>Assam</b>	15.8	15.3	16.1	4.1	4.5	3.6
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	16.3	15.3	16.3	4.7	4.4	4.2
<b>Manipur</b>	8.2	10.6	9.5	5.5	7.4	6.6
<b>Meghalaya</b>	14.4	13.7	14.2	6.6	6.5	6.5
<b>Mizoram</b>	12.3	13.1	16.6	5.6	6.1	4.9
<b>Nagaland</b>	10.8	10.8	11.4	6.5	6.3	5.6
<b>Sikkim</b>	15.6	15.3	14.2	3.7	3.9	3.8
<b>Tripura</b>	11.7	12.6	13.0	3.4	4.1	4.0
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	16.2	13.4	13.1	3.4	3.1	3.1
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	3.3	12.4	11.2	2.0	2.2	2.1
<b>Bihar</b>	18.5	19.6	16.9	6.8	5.6	3.9
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	16.8	14.8	16.5	4.0	4.4	4.5
<b>Goa</b>	12.7	24.4	13.5	2.7	6.1	3.0
<b>Gujarat</b>	14.9	13.6	13.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
<b>Haryana</b>	10.6	9.0	9.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
<b>Jharkhand</b>	13.8	12.5	11.8	3.0	3.3	3.2
<b>Karnataka</b>	11.2	10.0	11.0	1.4	1.2	1.4
<b>Kerala</b>	11.6	9.0	9.5	2.2	1.9	1.9
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	13.0	12.9	13.5	2.8	3.1	3.2
<b>Maharashtra</b>	15.7	1.6	14.6	2.2	0.3	2.2
<b>Orissa</b>	13.9	13.0	12.2	3.3	3.5	3.4
<b>Punjab</b>	8.1	8.2	8.5	2.1	2.2	2.1
<b>Rajasthan</b>	12.3	12.4	13.1	3.4	3.9	3.8
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	12.8	11.6	12.0	1.9	1.8	1.8
<b>Telangana</b>	6.2	8.4	7.5	1.3	1.3	1.4
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	13.8	10.2	13.6	3.1	2.5	3.3
<b>West Bengal</b>	15.1	12.9	13.0	2.7	2.6	2.6
<b>India</b>	12.8	12.4	12.8	3.6	3.7	3.5
<b>Special Category States</b>	13.3	13.1	13.6	5.2	5.6	5.1
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	12.5	12.0	12.3	2.7	2.7	2.6

**Source:** State Finances, Reserve Bank of India

Table 4.5 shows that average education expenditure out of total expenditure in 2022-23(A) was 12.8 per cent and budget estimates it to be 12.8 per cent. On the other hand education expenditure as percentage of GSDP was 3.6 per cent in 2022-23(A) compared to 3.5 per cent for the year 2024-25(BE).

### Deficits and Debt Position of the States

The debt position of Indian states has been a growing concern, particularly in the aftermath of economic disruptions like the COVID-19 pandemic. State governments rely on a mix of tax revenues, grants from the central government, and borrowings to finance their expenditures. However, with slowing economic growth and increasing spending commitments, many states have seen a sharp rise in their debt levels. The Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act mandates states to maintain fiscal discipline, yet many have exceeded the recommended debt-to-GSDP (Gross State Domestic Product) ratio. States with high debt burdens often face difficulty in financing capital expenditures, as a significant portion of their revenue is allocated to interest payments and committed liabilities such as salaries, pensions, and subsidies.

In recent years, states like Punjab, West Bengal, and Rajasthan have been struggling with high debt-to-GSDP ratios, primarily due to excessive subsidies and populist welfare schemes. Additionally, the rising trend of off-budget borrowings—where states take loans through state-owned enterprises or special-purpose vehicles—has further complicated the debt scenario. While borrowing is essential for infrastructure development and economic growth, unchecked debt accumulation can lead to fiscal stress, limiting states' ability to invest in critical sectors like health and education. To ensure long-term fiscal sustainability, Indian states must improve revenue generation, rationalize expenditures, and implement structural reforms aimed at enhancing economic productivity and reducing dependence on borrowings.

#### 5.1 Revenue and Fiscal Deficit

It is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts. A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow in order to finance its expenses which do not create capital assets. A revenue surplus, on the other hand, implies that revenue receipts are expected to be higher than revenue expenditure. It provides surplus funds to the state which can be used for capital investments or repayment of loans. Note that revenue surplus over a long-term period may also indicate inadequate revenue expenditure by the state.



On an average there was revenue deficit of -0.1 per cent in 2022-23(A) and the majority of states had reported revenue surplus. The budget estimates an average revenue surplus of 3.1 per cent of GSDP for 2024-25 (BE) for all state. Consequent table shows the revenue and fiscal deficit as percentage of GSDP for special and non special category states.

**Table 5.1 Revenue and Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP**

<b>Special Category States</b>						
<b>States</b>	<b>Revenue Deficit</b>			<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>		
	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>	<b>2022-23 (A)</b>	<b>2023-24 (RE)</b>	<b>2024-25 (BE)</b>
<b>Arunachal Pradesh</b>	17.7	14.6	27.9	-4.8	-9.6	10.5
<b>Assam</b>	-2.5	-0.2	0.3	-5.9	-5.2	-3.5
<b>Himachal Pradesh</b>	-3.3	-2.6	-1.9	-3.7	-5.0	-7.7
<b>Manipur</b>	4.3	10.8	14.2	-4.4	-4.8	-3.1
<b>Meghalaya</b>	-0.1	7.3	6.5	-6.0	-3.5	-3.4
<b>Mizoram</b>	0.6	0.6	1.2	-3.6	-5.5	-2.8
<b>Nagaland</b>	1.9	1.1	2.4	-5.6	-6.8	-3.0
<b>Sikkim</b>	1.1	1.9	1.0	-4.5	-5.2	-5.4
<b>Tripura</b>	24.2	37.7	35.3	21.3	32.3	28.6
<b>Uttarakhand</b>	1.8	0.9	1.3	-1.0	-2.3	-2.5
<b>Non Special Category States</b>						
<b>Andhra Pradesh</b>	-47.2	-2.7	-2.2	-47.9	-4.4	-4.3
<b>Bihar</b>	-4.2	0.1	1.1	-9.0	-3.0	-1.5
<b>Chhattisgarh</b>	1.9	-2.5	0.5	-1.0	-6.7	-3.3
<b>Goa</b>	2.6	0.9	1.5	-1.1	-3.5	-2.5
<b>Gujarat</b>	0.9	0.8	0.4	-0.8	-1.8	-2.5
<b>Haryana</b>	-1.8	-1.2	-1.5	-3.2	-2.9	-3.2
<b>Jharkhand</b>	3.2	1.5	4.0	-1.1	-2.5	-2.0
<b>Karnataka</b>	0.6	-0.5	-0.9	-2.0	-2.7	-2.9
<b>Kerala</b>	-0.9	-2.2	-2.2	-2.5	-3.6	-3.5
<b>Madhya Pradesh</b>	0.3	0.0	0.1	-3.4	-4.0	-4.2
<b>Maharashtra</b>	-0.1	-0.5	-0.7	-1.9	-2.8	-2.7
<b>Orissa</b>	2.6	2.6	2.9	-2.0	-2.8	-3.4
<b>Punjab</b>	-3.8	-3.2	-2.9	-5.0	-4.1	-3.8
<b>Rajasthan</b>	-2.3	-2.0	-1.5	-3.8	-4.6	-4.1
<b>Tamilnadu</b>	-1.5	-1.6	-1.6	-3.4	-3.4	-3.5
<b>Telangana</b>	0.5	0.1	0.0	-2.5	-3.4	-3.1
<b>Uttar Pradesh</b>	1.6	2.7	2.4	-2.9	-3.2	-2.8
<b>West Bengal</b>	-1.8	-1.7	-1.8	-3.3	-3.6	-3.8
<b>India</b>	-0.1	2.2	3.1	-4.1	-2.8	-1.8
<b>Special Category States</b>	-0.8	1.8	8.8	-4.1	-2.6	0.8
<b>Non Special Category States</b>	-0.7	1.9	-0.1	-4.0	-2.5	-3.2

Source: State Finances, Reserve Bank of India

### 5.3 Primary Deficit and Outstanding Liabilities

Primary Deficit is the difference between the fiscal deficit and the interest paid on the borrowings of the previous year.

**Table 5.2 Primary Deficit and Outstanding Liabilities as Percentage of GSDP**

States	Special Category States					
	Primary Deficit			Outstanding Liabilities		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Arunachal Pradesh	-2.5	-7.3	12.5	6.9	12.1	9.5
Assam	-4.5	-3.7	-2.0	7.8	7.9	4.6
Himachal Pradesh	-1.2	-2.3	-5.0	5.7	4.6	0.4
Manipur	-2.2	-2.8	-0.9	27.6	17.6	14.9
Meghalaya	-3.8	-1.3	-1.3	13.4	3.7	6.0
Mizoram	-2.0	-3.6	-1.6	13.1	9.5	4.1
Nagaland	-2.9	-3.7	-0.2	20.1	17.6	12.3
Sikkim	-2.8	-3.5	-3.7	4.8	6.5	6.2
Tripura	23.2	34.0	30.3	1.2	3.9	3.6
Uttarakhand	0.7	-0.4	-0.8	3.2	4.1	7.4
Non Special Category States						
Andhra Pradesh	-45.9	-2.3	-2.5	1.2	1.2	1.5
Bihar	-6.6	-2.3	0.1	7.3	5.3	3.7
Chhattisgarh	0.4	-5.3	-1.9	2.3	7.8	5.1
Goa	0.8	-1.7	-0.8	2.8	4.1	3.9
Gujarat	0.4	-0.6	-1.4	2.4	2.7	2.8
Haryana	-1.1	-0.8	-1.1	8.3	8.1	8.0
Jharkhand	0.4	-0.9	-0.5	2.4	2.5	2.7
Karnataka	-0.8	-1.5	-1.5	0.8	1.1	1.0
Kerala	0.0	-1.2	-1.2	5.3	9.7	8.4
Madhya Pradesh	-1.8	-2.3	-2.3	4.8	5.6	6.3
Maharashtra	-0.7	-1.6	-1.4	2.6	3.7	3.0
Orissa	-1.3	-2.0	-2.8	0.7	3.8	4.5
Punjab	-2.0	-1.1	-0.9	13.1	13.0	12.2
Rajasthan	-1.5	-2.3	-1.9	11.8	15.1	13.0
Tamilnadu	-1.5	-1.4	-1.5	4.2	4.9	4.7
Telangana	-0.8	-1.8	-2.0	9.6	3.7	3.9
Uttar Pradesh	-1.0	-1.3	-1.1	3.0	3.9	3.6
West Bengal	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	4.6	6.8	6.7
India	-2.2	-0.9	0.0	6.8	6.8	5.9
Special Category States	-2.2	-0.7	2.7	10.4	8.8	6.9
Non Special Category States	-2.1	-0.6	-1.4	4.9	5.7	5.3

**Source:** State Finances, Reserve Bank of India

The table presents data on the primary deficit and outstanding liabilities of both Special Category States and Non-Special Category States in India for the years 2022-23 (A), 2023-24 (RE), and 2024-25 (BE). The primary deficit represents the fiscal deficit excluding interest payments, while outstanding liabilities reflect the total debt burden of the states.

Outstanding liabilities for Special Category States remain significantly high, at 4.9% of GSDP in 2022-23, marginally increasing to 5.3% in 2024-25. This suggests that these states are facing a higher debt burden and fiscal stress, likely due to their dependency on central grants and lower revenue generation capacity.

#### **5.4 Outstanding Liabilities**

Outstanding liabilities remain relatively stable at 6.8% - 5.9% of GSDP, significantly lower than Special Category States. However, states like Punjab (12.2%) and Rajasthan (13%) have alarmingly high debt levels, mainly due to high subsidies and populist schemes.

In contrast, states like Gujarat (2.8%), Maharashtra (3.0%), and Odisha (4.5%) have maintained lower debt burdens, reflecting stronger fiscal discipline.

### Conclusion and Discussion

The current analysis of state finances examines recent trends in various components of revenue and expenditure across all State Governments for which the latest budget data is available. As highlighted earlier, recent shifts in the fiscal framework—such as the implementation of GST, the increased state contribution to Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSSs), and the assumption of additional debt by states—have already imposed a considerable strain on state finances.

The average proportion of State Own Tax Revenue to GSDP has remained relatively stable, with a slight increase from 6.0 per cent in 2022-23 to 6.1 per cent in 2023-24, and further to 6.3 per cent in 2024-25. This suggests a gradual improvement in states' ability to generate their own tax revenues over time.

Some states exhibit declining tax revenue efficiency over time (e.g., the state with 4.7 per cent in 2022-23, dropping to 2.9 per cent in 2023-24, then recovering to 5.0 per cent in 2024-25). Such fluctuations may indicate economic disruptions, changes in tax policies, or reliance on central transfers.

Strengthening tax administration, broadening the tax base, and promoting economic growth are crucial for improving state finances in the long run.

Capital expenditure needs to be enhanced and borrowed funds should be utilised to create assets to stimulate growth. The average capital expenditure remained low as just 3.8 per cent of GSDP in 2022-23(A) and budget estimates it to be little higher to 4.7 per cent of GSDP for 2024-25 (BE). Government should review and analyse the reasons for delays in completion of capital projects and initiate expeditious measures to enable the departments involved, to overcome the hurdles in this regard. Revenue expenditure which majorly consist salaries and wages remained very high for a long period of time needs to curb down so that a significant proportion of revenue expenditure can be diverted to capital expenditure.

Health and education expenditure is needed to be increased in all States which is currently average 1.6 per cent in all States in 2022-23(A), whereas, budget estimates it to be 1.6 per cent again. The same situation is observed for education expenditure as percentage to GSDP also which is currently average 3.5 per cent of GSDP in 2022-23(A) and estimated to be remained little higher 3.7 for 2024-25(BE).

The data suggests that Special Category States are under greater fiscal stress, with higher primary deficits and debt burdens. Their dependence on central assistance and limited revenue generation capacity contribute to this situation. Non-Special Category States, on the other hand, have relatively stable finances, though some states like Punjab and Rajasthan are facing rising debt concerns. Going forward, fiscal prudence, better revenue mobilization, and controlled expenditure will be crucial for maintaining financial sustainability across states.

# **Glossary of key terms**

## **Receipts**

Indicate the money received by the government. This includes: (i) the money earned by the government, (ii) grants received (mainly from the centre), and (iii) the money it receives in the form of borrowings or repayment of loans.

## **Capital receipts**

Indicate the receipts which lead to a decrease in assets or an increase in liabilities of the government. It consists of: (i) the money earned by selling assets such as shares of public enterprises, and (ii) the money received in the form of borrowings or repayment of loans.

## **Revenue receipts**

Are receipts which do not have a direct impact on the assets and liabilities of the government. This consists of the money earned by the government through tax and non-tax sources (such as dividend income and grants from the central government).

## **Capital expenditure**

Is used to create assets or to reduce liabilities. It consists of: (i) the money spent by the government on creating assets such as roads and hospitals, and (ii) the money given by the government in for repayment of its borrowings.

## **Revenue expenditure**

Is the expenditure by the government which does not impact its assets or liabilities. For example, this includes salaries, interest payments, pension, administrative expenses, and subsidies.

## **Devolution of union taxes**

Means the money received by states from the central government as the state's share in union taxes such as corporation tax, income tax, central GST, customs, and union excise. It is devolved to the state as per the criteria recommended by the Finance Commission.

**Grants-in-aid**

Are transferred by the central government to states and are tied in nature, i.e., they are linked to specific schemes and expenditure avenues, such as Swachh Bharat Mission, and National Health Mission.

**Committed Liabilities**

Typically include expenditure on salaries, wages and pensions, loan payment and interest payments on loans. State governments are obliged to pay them even if they face a resource crunch.

**Outstanding debt**

Is the stock of money borrowed by subsequent governments over the years which the government currently owes. The figure for a financial year indicates the government's outstanding debt at the end of the year.

**Fiscal deficit**

Is the gap between the government's expenditure requirements and its receipts. This equals the money the government needs to borrow during the year. A surplus arises if receipts are more than expenditure.

**Revenue deficit**

Is the gap between the revenue components of receipts and expenditure, i.e., revenue disbursements and revenue receipts. This indicates the money the government needs to borrow to spend on non-capital components (which do not lead to creation of assets).

**Primary deficit**

Equals fiscal deficit minus interest payments. This indicates the gap between the government's expenditure requirements and its receipts, not taking into the account the expenditure incurred on interest payments on loans taken during the previous year.

**Consolidated Fund**

Of the State is the Fund or account into which all of the state government's receipts are credited, and which it uses for financing its expenditure.

**Charged expenditure**

Includes expenditure which is not required to be voted on by the Assembly and is charged directly from the Consolidated Fund of the State. Such expenditure can still be discussed in the Assembly. Examples include interest payments, and salaries and allowances of the Governor and judges of the High Court.

**Voted expenditure**

Consists of all expenditure other than charged expenditure. Such expenditure is required to be voted upon by the Assembly in the form of Demands for Grants.

**Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Framework**

Relates to laws passed by states for institutionalizing financial discipline. The framework provides targets for revenue deficit, fiscal deficit, and outstanding debt to be met for a specified timeframe by states. It also requires states to bring out statements on fiscal policy for greater transparency.



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## Annexure - I

### List of Special and Non Special Category States

Special Category States		
Sr No.		States
1		Arunachal Pradesh
2		Assam
3		Himachal Pradesh
4		Manipur
5		Meghalaya
6		Mizoram
7		Nagaland
8		Sikkim
9		Tripura
10		Uttrakhand
Non Special Category States		
1		Andhra Pradesh
2		Bihar
3		Chhattisgarh
4		Goa
5		Gujarat
6		Haryana
7		Jharkhand
8		Karnataka
9		Kerala
10		Madhya Pradesh
11		Maharashtra
12		Orissa
13		Punjab
14		Rajasthan
15		Tamilnadu
16		Telangana
17		Uttar Pradesh
18		West Bengal

## APPENDIX-I

Averages	All India (average)			Special Category States (average)			Non-Special Category States (average)		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
Per capita Revenue Receipts ( in ₹)	46328	56976	60977	70911	92800	99099	32671	37073	39797
Growth Rate of per capita Revenue Receipts	-16.8	13.0	20.2	-22.9	17.4	34.0	-13.3	10.6	12.6
Proportion of Own State Revenue to Total Revenue Receipts	37.6	37.8	39.7	17.6	16.6	18.4	48.7	49.6	51.6
Growth Rate of Own Tax Revenue	19.1	13.9	15.6	19.2	12.4	22.1	19.0	14.8	12.0
Proportion of GIA out of Total Revenue Receipts	21.5	22.0	19.5	32.7	37.1	32.7	15.3	13.6	12.2
Revenue Expenditure as proportion of Total Expenditure	72.8	71.5	72.1	71.4	71.1	72.4	73.6	71.8	72.0
Revenue Expenditure as proportion of Revenue Receipts	112.4	99.0	97.0	92.0	87.7	85.0	123.7	105.3	103.7
Capital Expenditure as proportion of Total Expenditure	12.4	15.3	15.6	14.0	18.4	19.6	11.5	13.6	13.4
Developmental Expenditure as proportion of Total Expenditure	55.6	59.7	60.0	55.3	59.4	58.9	55.8	59.8	60.6
Developmental Expenditure as proportion of GSDP	15.9	18.1	16.7	22.9	27.2	23.8	12.0	13.0	12.8
Proportion of Health Expenditure out of Total Expenditure	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.0	5.3	5.4
Proportion of Health Expenditure out of GSDP	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.4	2.4	2.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Proportion of Education Expenditure out of Total Expenditure	12.8	12.4	12.8	13.3	13.1	13.6	12.5	12.0	12.3
Proportion of Education Expenditure out of GSDP	3.6	3.7	3.5	5.2	5.6	5.1	2.7	2.7	2.6
Revenue Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	-0.1	2.2	3.1	-0.8	1.8	8.8	-0.7	1.9	-0.1
Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	-4.1	-2.8	-1.8	-4.1	-2.6	0.8	-4.0	-2.5	-3.2
Primary Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	-2.2	-0.9	0.0	-2.2	-0.7	2.7	-2.1	-0.6	-1.4
Buoyancy Ratio of Revenue Receipts to GSDP	1.0	1.6	0.9	1.6	2.7	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.2
Buoyancy Ratio of State Own Tax Revenue to GSDP	1.7	1.2	2.0	2.3	1.0	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.7
Buoyancy Ratio of SGST to GSDP	2.0	1.4	2.6	2.9	0.9	3.3	1.5	1.7	2.2
SGST as proportion of Own Tax Revenue	48.1	48.6	49.2	60.5	59.8	62.2	41.3	42.4	42.1

**APPENDIX-II (₹ in crore)**

	Arunachal Pradesh			Assam			Himachal Pradesh		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	23788	29313	39268	89742	117039	111943	38089	40546	42153
1) Tax Revenue	18926	21974	24385	54196	64662	74148	18479	22036	25225
a) Share of central taxes	16689	19406	21432	29694	34549	40000	7871	9252	10108
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	2237	2568	2953	24502	30113	34148	10608	12784	15117
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	1018	911	9054	5761	7124	8871	2876	3325	3641
3. Grants- in- aid	3844	6428	5829	29785	45253	28924	16734	15185	13287
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	4862	7339	14883	35546	52377	37795	19610	18510	16928
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	2482	4743	10	37275	48178	2221	10972	9774	28
i) Loans (Recoveries) (6202-7610)	3	10	10	5	3357	2221	83	27	28
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	2479	4733		37270	44821		10876	9747	
iii) Non debt receipts							13	0	0
4) Public Account (Receipts)	214291	329636	346120	119147	149301	144549	59376	4622	4652
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	216773	334379	346130	156422	197479	146770	70348	14396	4650
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	26270	34056	39278	127017	165217	114164	49061	50320	42181
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	240561	363692	385398	246164	314518	258713	108437	54942	46803
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	17418	23602	25932	101814	118435	110092	44426	45927	46668
a) General services	5205	6438	7902	34483	41943	44753	17763	18327	19980
b) Social services	5844	7330	7820	51904	57746	48117	17409	18429	18405
c) Economic services	6369	9834	10210	14911	17743	16331	9248	9160	8272
d) Grants in aid	0	0		516	1003	891	6	11	11
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	8108	9475	8335	15998	31399	26595	747	5069	13265
a) General services	1645	1768	2454	1922	5839	4802	297	1962	3770
b) Social services	1419	2018	1721	2638	6274	6971	292	1819	4671
c) Economic services	5044	5689	4160	11438	19286	14822	158	1288	4824
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	25526	33077	34267	117812	149834	136687	45173	50996	59933
<b>Debt account</b>	556	913	1197	7671	20133	7202	10350	9027	193
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	5	4	3	340	217	11	111	62	28
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	551	909	1194	7331	19916	7191	10239	8965	165
iii)Contingency Fund									
Public Account (expenditure)	212743	333753	350498	110529	146247	142670	59263	3302	3302

<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	221407	344141	360030	134198	197779	176467	70360	17398	16760
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	33990	35464	106306	125483	169967	143889	55523	60023	60126
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	367743	385962	282455	236012	316214	286559	114786	63325	63428
Development Expenditure	24875	23914	65241	81231	101266	86252	27218	30758	36200
Non Development Expenditure	9115	11550	41065	44252	68701	57637	28305	29265	23926
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	5711	13336	-958	-12072	-1396	1851	-6337	-5381	-4515
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-3758	5008	-18090	-28405	-29655	-22534	-7099	-10485	-17780
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-2845	5964	-11593	-21530	-20840	-12937	-2270	-4827	-11525
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	9348	9541	36183	54542	64020	55088	17701	20248	23076
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	3595	4087	18557	19810	25926	23227	9056	9200	9812
<b>Heath Expenditure</b>	1790	1767	7476	6876	8242	8398	3714	3558	3389
<b>Debt laibilities(Receipt)</b>	4733	4563	14896	37270	44821	29441	10876	9747	957
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	2176	2563	14139	32834	39610	25183	21632	17784	12007
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	2557	2000	757	4436	5211	4258	740	890	902
<b>Debt laibilities(Exp)</b>	909	1194	3527	7331	19916	7191	10239	8965	165
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	883	1169	3373	7171	19749	7123	10136	8857	55
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	26	25	154	160	167	68	103	108	110
<b>SGST</b>	1912	2199	10580	12564	15077	17238	5259	5600	6552
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	10525	13887	52280	54150	25024	27408	28538	28551	31182
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	7495	10626	28559	30868			14425	13831	14966
Pension	2117	2305	17224	16407	16209	17811	9284	9062	9961
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	913	956	6497	6875	8815	9597	4829	5658	6255
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	39041	47823	411454	479391	570944	643667	191,659	210,662	232185
<b>Population</b>	0.1583	0.1597	3.5573	3.5908	3.6242	3.6577	0.7490	0.4527	0.7564

	Manipur			Meghalaya			Mizoram		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	15894	23628	27716	14820	22187	23515	10282	12730	12386
1) Tax Revenue	8663	9236	11400	9937	11733	13397	5847	6670	7411
a) Share of central taxes	6784	7895	8915	7286	8471	9356	4745	5487	6099
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	1879	1341	2485	2651	3262	4041	1102	1183	1312
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	458	145	300	457	758	747	1028	902	1122
3. Grants- in- aid	6773	14247	16016	4426	9696	9371	3407	5158	3853
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	7231	14392	16316	4883	10454	10118	4435	6060	4975
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	11116	8211	4	6246	1985	30	4045	3281	34
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	1	4	4	25	28	30	26	34	34
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	11115	8207		6221	1957		4019	3247	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	6713	3894	3864	15983	97368	101668	12202	14332	11347
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	17829	12105	3868	22229	99353	101698	16247	17613	11381
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	27010	31839	27720	21066	24172	23545	14327	16011	12420
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	33723	35733	31584	37049	121540	125213	26529	30343	23767
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	14159	18567	20628	14864	18294	19652	10092	12509	11822
a) General services	6648	7715	7770	5091	5718	6128	3831	4494	4439
b) Social services	4408	6528	7335	5612	6625	7522	3674	5108	4581
c) Economic services	2744	3689	4891	4161	5951	6002	2587	2907	2802
d) Grants in aid	359	635	632	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	3485	7291	8616	2742	5720	5869	1322	2128	1954
a) General services	96	325	506	137	264	212	83	184	1220
b) Social services	1386	3139	2464	874	1490	1873	306	708	386
c) Economic services	2003	3827	5646	1731	3966	3784	933	1236	348
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	17644	25858	29244	17606	24014	25521	11414	14637	13776
<b>Debt account</b>	9413	6732	5655	3784	1038	1549	2605	1467	501
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	8	8	2	35	50	51	2	25	10
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	9405	6724	5653	3749	988	1498	2603	1442	491

iii)Contingency Fund									
Public Account (expenditure)	6815	4103	4193	15560	96492	101659	12346	14320	11482
<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	19713	18126	18464	22086	103250	109077	16273	17915	13937
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	27057	32590	34899	21390	25052	27070	14019	16104	14277
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	33872	36693	39092	36950	121544	128729	26365	30424	25759
Development Expenditure	10549	17191	20338	12413	18082	19232	7502	9984	8127
Non Development Expenditure	16508	15399	14561	8977	6970	7838	6517	6120	6150
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	1735	5061	7088	-44	3893	3863	190	221	564
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-1757	-2234	-1526	-2796	-1849	-2027	-1108	-1898	-1366
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-883	-1287	-425	-1767	-680	-791	-614	-1234	-761
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	5794	9667	9799	6486	8115	9395	3980	5816	4967
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	2224	3455	3307	3085	3429	3846	1728	2104	2374
<b>Heath Expenditure</b>	1301	1501	1589	1486	1862	1970	734	949	839
<b>Debt laibilities(Receipt)</b>	11115	8207	7425	6221	1957	3527	4019	3247	1992
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	10540	7757	6825	5116	1887	3437	3719	2479	1482
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	575	450	600	1105	70	90	300	768	510
<b>Debt laibilities(Exp)</b>	9405	6724	5653	3749	988	1498	2603	1442	491
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	9358	6682	5607	3726	963	1471	2580	1409	427
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	47	42	46	23	25	27	23	33	64
<b>SGST</b>	1426	971	2426	1477	1785	1995	904	951	1045
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	9075	9891	10333	6808	7538	7869	6731	7518	7168
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	5321	6167	6224	4106	4605	4768	4403	4898	4597
Pension	2880	2777	3008	1673	1764	1865	1834	1956	1966
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	874	947	1101	1029	1169	1236	494	664	605
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	40203	46710	49937	46551	53057	59228	30701	34279	48038
<b>Population</b>	0.3238	0.3267	0.3297	0.3364	0.3394	0.3425	0.1244	0.1255	0.1267

	Nagaland			Sikkim			Tripura		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	14099	16588	18035	8104	9552	10749	34968	52285	53210
1) Tax Revenue	6862	7952	8728	5362	6028	7003	9724	11276	12384
a) Share of central taxes	5400	6285	6941	3865	4285	4839	7127	8200	9055
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	1462	1667	1787	1497	1743	2164	2597	3076	3329
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	478	685	464	976	990	927	402	450	475
3. Grants- in- aid	6759	7951	8843	1766	2534	2819	8183	10628	10098
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	7237	8636	9307	2742	3524	3746	8585	11078	10573
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	7161	7123	2	2037	3190	0	929	3255	25
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	3	2	2	0	0		52	21	25
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	7158	7121		2037	3190		877	3234	
iii) Non debt receipts				0	0	0			
4) Public Account (Receipts)	15745	9738	9757	21377	11970	21675	46126	2661	3035
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	22906	16861	9759	23414	15160	21675	47055	5916	3060
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	21260	23711	18037	10141	12742	10749	35897	55540	53235
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	37005	33449	27794	31518	24712	32424	82023	58201	56270
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	13411	16145	16893	7631	8630	10249	17739	21320	21171
a) General services	6821	7584	8129	2983	3306	4068	6961	7959	8489
b) Social services	3746	4610	4386	2814	3119	3490	7718	9422	8254
c) Economic services	2844	3951	4378	1735	2086	2545	2734	3495	3914
d) Grants in aid	0	0	0	99	119	146	326	444	514
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	2704	3198	2592	2377	3448	3338	2025	4324	6065
a) General services	447	495	548	273	818	965	503	507	853
b) Social services	1094	1130	1139	1058	1531	1339	684	1729	2236
c) Economic services	1163	1573	905	1046	1099	1034	838	2088	2976
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	16115	19343	19485	10008	12078	13587	19764	25644	27236
<b>Debt account</b>	5324	4403	4244	167	297	414	1102	1005	568
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	0	1	1	0	1	1	110	102	2
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	5324	4402	4243	167	296	413	992	903	566



iii)Contingency Fund									
Public Account (expenditure)	14846	10569	10026	21363	12147	21653	44439	2260	2625
<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	22874	18170	16862	23907	15892	25405	47566	7589	9258
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	21439	23746	23729	10175	12375	14001	20866	26649	27804
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	36285	34315	33755	31538	24522	35654	65305	28909	30429
Development Expenditure	8847	11265	10809	6653	7836	8409	12084	16836	17382
Non Development Expenditure	12592	12481	12920	3522	4539	5592	8782	9813	10422
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	688	443	1142	473	922	500	17229	30965	32039
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-2013	-2754	-1449	-1904	-2527	-2839	15146	26560	25997
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-1020	-1476	-82	-1186	-1701	-1921	16520	27969	27483
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	4840	5740	5525	3872	4650	4829	8402	11151	10490
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	2322	2555	2712	1589	1897	1994	2436	3345	3610
<b>Heath Expenditure</b>	1229	903	957	629	736	805	1131	1491	1693
<b>Debt laibilities(Receipt)</b>	7158	7121	5943	2037	3190	3275	877	3234	3261
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	6640	6209	5906	1484	2066	2238	519	2472	2300
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	518	912	37	553	1124	1037	358	762	961
<b>Debt laibilities(Exp)</b>	5324	4402	4243	167	296	413	992	903	566
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	5302	4379	4204	156	285	402	959	870	547
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	22	23	39	11	11	11	33	33	19
<b>SGST</b>	959	1113	1224	804	964	1265	1459	1713	1816
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	9958	11141	12177	5490	5937	6832	10077	11770	12466
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	6146	6671	7253	3622	3809	4401	6025	7254	7768
Pension	2819	3192	3557	1150	1302	1513	2678	3107	3212
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	993	1278	1367	718	826	918	1374	1409	1486
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	35642	40414	48375	42677	48937	52555	71065	82205	90754.32
<b>Population</b>	0.2243	0.2224	0.2264	0.0692	0.0699	0.0705	0.4165	0.4203	0.4241

	Uttrakhand			Andhra Pradesh			Bihar		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	49084	54626	60552	157769	173767	201174	172689	214494	226799
1) Tax Revenue	27720	31968	36146	116203	131633	160264	139528	153137	167312
a) Share of central taxes	10617	12348	13637	38177	45711	50475	95510	102737	113012
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	17103	19620	22509	78026	85922	109789	44018	50400	54300
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	4367	4175	4873	5417	7432	10576	4135	6582	7326
3. Grants- in- aid	16997	18483	19533	36149	34702	30334	29026	54775	52161
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	21364	22658	24406	41566	42134	40910	33161	61357	59487
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	9448	13734	24	15566	17070	12	48325	63038	439
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	17	24	24	-4	24	12	41	432	439
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	9431	13710		15570	17046		48284	62606	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	105173	10751	11609	577363	479378	179592	710014	76822	84946
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	114621	24485	11633	592929	496448	179604	758339	139860	85385
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	58532	68360	60576	173335	190837	201186	221014	277532	227238
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	163705	79111	72185	750698	670215	380778	931028	354354	312184
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	43773	51585	55816	775535	212450	235917	183975	250024	225678
a) General services	16889	18819	21142	638080	68019	70585	56029	72019	78754
b) Social services	18156	20713	22087	88355	97189	119086	88348	122134	102307
c) Economic services	6687	8988	8899	49080	47221	46221	39598	55864	44610
d) Grants in aid	2041	3065	3688	20	21	25	0	7	7
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	8194	10403	13779	7244	23331	32713	31520	39623	29416
a) General services	1608	1797	3205	89	692	663	3255	6273	4731
b) Social services	2013	3552	3102	448	12229	10914	5967	8322	6077
c) Economic services	4573	5054	7472	6707	10410	21136	22298	25028	18608
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	51967	61988	69595	782779	235781	268630	215495	289647	255094
<b>Debt account</b>	8569	15899	19634	17343	17777	25797	16408	25304	23633
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	94	172	498	1773	731	1298	2057	1745	1240
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	8475	15727	19136	15570	17046	24499	14351	23559	22393
iii)Contingency Fund	178	310	300						
Public Account (expenditure)	99347	9951	10759	253209	476041	193912	698989	77021	85146

<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	103502	9951	10909	577258	475822	169691	746917	141948	138195
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	120265	36253	44322	601845	516930	228201	231903	314951	278727
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	60536	77887	89229	800122	253558	294427	930892	391972	363873
Development Expenditure	164038	87838	100138	1377380	729380	464118	158268	213093	172842
Non Development Expenditure	31523	38479	42058	146363	167780	198655	73635	101858	105885
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	29013	39408	47171	653759	85778	95772	-11286	-35530	1121
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	5311	3041	4736	-617766	-38683	-34743	-44822	-76466	-29096
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-2960	-7510	-9517	-626787	-62721	-68742	-26468	-55940	-22652
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	2144	-1451	-2881	-601295	-33240	-39946	94315	130456	108384
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	20169	24265	25189	88803	109418	130000	42811	58378	54605
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	9831	10435	11699	26158	31399	33111	11809	19296	14488
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	4092	5053	4573	11487	15107	18731	48284	62606	51688
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	9431	13710	27920	15570	17046	24499	38129	50673	49188
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	8212	12210	26260	59574	71198	73193	10155	11933	2500
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	1219	1500	1660	8411	5011	18250	14351	23559	22393
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	8475	15727	19136	15570	17046	24499	12886	21488	20622
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	8413	15646	19050	13995	15665	23479	1465	2071	1771
	62	81	86	1575	1381	1020			
<b>SGST</b>	7341	8788	10201	27981	31130	37489	23243	31111	31565
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	28459	31591	34656	91897	114035	50604	67790	86246	82615
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	16174	18111	19874	43821	62858		26328	36283	44375
Pension	7181	7421	8146	22584	21696	21808	23108	29437	31796
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	5104	6059	6636	25492	29481	28796	15184	18354	20526
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	292370	332998	378245	1309464	1422094	159306 2	745440	852621	967725
<b>Population</b>	1.1706	1.1824	1.1943	<b>5.3263</b>	5.3448	5.3632	12.7827	12.9664	13.15

	Chhatishgarh			Goa			Gujarat		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	93876	111350	125900	17282	20853	21731	199409	215794	229653
1) Tax Revenue	65480	80350	93700	11490	13169	14100	157844	175725	191195
a) Share of central taxes	32358	39750	44000	3665	4236	4708	33034	41649	42245
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	33122	40600	49700	7825	8933	9392	124810	134076	148950
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	15248	18400	18700	3869	6066	6124	18434	19262	19675
3. Grants- in- aid	13148	12600	13500	1923	1618	1507	23131	20807	18783
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	28396	31000	32200	5792	7684	7631	41565	40069	38458
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	10757	40110	150	2630	4406	18	52587	65904	292
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	118	200	150	2	20	18	254	270	292
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	10639	39910		2628	4386		52333	65634	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	242836	224783	241661	42672	27315	32514	593671	441702	507683
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	253593	264893	241811	45302	31721	32532	646258	507606	507975
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	104633	151460	126050	19912	25259	21749	251996	281698	229945
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	347469	376243	367711	62584	52574	54263	845667	723400	737628
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	85285	124020	122839	14884	19947	19888	179544	197175	219832
a) General services	22825	26360	28776	5429	6619	7242	61269	68967	80593
b) Social services	31818	49898	53632	5335	7516	7142	75125	81771	87508
c) Economic services	29499	46464	39074	4120	5812	5504	42673	45821	51063
d) Grants in aid	1143	1298	1357	0	0		477	616	668
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	13321	21258	21500	3440	4680	4854	35499	58696	75688
a) General services	755	1164	1051	480	795	760	820	1302	2057
b) Social services	4989	10566	9146	916	1465	1565	12804	23885	27581
c) Economic services	7577	9528	11303	2044	2420	2529	21875	33509	46050
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	98606	145278	144339	18324	24627	24742	215043	255871	295520
<b>Debt account</b>	9686	7876	9660	1283	1935	1891	23625	28822	32927
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	86	334	300	4	12	10	1466	2672	3842
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	9600	7542	9360	1279	1923	1881	22159	26150	29085
iii)Contingency Fund	106	92	100				20	0	0
Public Account	238350	219283	239961	38292	26983	32421	607522	436602	485779

(expenditure)									
<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	<b>261357</b>	<b>248417</b>	<b>271121</b>	<b>43015</b>	<b>33598</b>	<b>39166</b>	<b>666646</b>	<b>524120</b>	<b>594394</b>
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	<b>108292</b>	<b>153154</b>	<b>153999</b>	<b>19607</b>	<b>26562</b>	<b>26633</b>	<b>238668</b>	<b>284693</b>	<b>328447</b>
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	<b>346642</b>	<b>372437</b>	<b>393960</b>	<b>57899</b>	<b>53545</b>	<b>59054</b>	<b>846190</b>	<b>721295</b>	<b>814226</b>
Development Expenditure	73969	116790	113455	12419	17225	16750	153943	187658	216044
Non Development Expenditure	34323	36364	40544	7188	9337	9883	84725	97035	112403
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	<b>8591</b>	<b>-12670</b>	<b>3061</b>	<b>2398</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>1843</b>	<b>19865</b>	<b>18619</b>	<b>9821</b>
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	<b>-4698</b>	<b>-34062</b>	<b>-18589</b>	<b>-1044</b>	<b>-3766</b>	<b>-3003</b>	<b>-16846</b>	<b>-42479</b>	<b>-69417</b>
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	<b>1684</b>	<b>-27021</b>	<b>-10658</b>	<b>772</b>	<b>-1852</b>	<b>-953</b>	<b>8508</b>	<b>-14689</b>	<b>-39463</b>
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	<b>36807</b>	<b>60464</b>	<b>62778</b>	<b>6251</b>	<b>8981</b>	<b>8707</b>	<b>87929</b>	<b>105656</b>	<b>115089</b>
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	<b>18230</b>	<b>22687</b>	<b>25340</b>	<b>2497</b>	<b>6485</b>	<b>3584</b>	<b>35458</b>	<b>38826</b>	<b>44579</b>
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	<b>6614</b>	<b>9181</b>	<b>10460</b>	<b>1429</b>	<b>2262</b>	<b>2077</b>	<b>13401</b>	<b>16809</b>	<b>19348</b>
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	<b>10639</b>	<b>39910</b>	<b>29110</b>	<b>2628</b>	<b>4386</b>	<b>4715</b>	<b>52333</b>	<b>65634</b>	<b>77500</b>
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	6939	35310	25110	2055	3800	4250	46463	58000	66500
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	3700	4600	4000	573	586	465	5870	7634	11000
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	<b>9600</b>	<b>7542</b>	<b>9360</b>	<b>1279</b>	<b>1923</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>22159</b>	<b>26150</b>	<b>29085</b>
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	9370	7319	9137	1202	1822	1780	20991	24962	28242
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	230	223	223	77	101	101	1168	1188	843
<b>SGST</b>	<b>11298</b>	<b>13957</b>	<b>17446</b>	<b>3536</b>	<b>3968</b>	<b>4367</b>	<b>52154</b>	<b>61815</b>	<b>74597</b>
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	<b>39907</b>	<b>46062</b>	<b>52055</b>	<b>3935</b>	<b>4115</b>	<b>4864</b>	<b>89346</b>	<b>97498</b>	<b>105358</b>
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	25864	31607	36387				41557	44528	48980
Pension	7661	7414	7737	2119	2201	2814	22435	25180	26424
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	6382	7041	7931	1816	1914	2050	25354	27790	29954
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	<b>458891</b>	<b>512107</b>	<b>567880</b>	<b>93672</b>	<b>106533</b>	<b>121309</b>	<b>2203419</b>	<b>2425804</b>	<b>2748436</b>
<b>Population</b>	<b>3.038</b>	<b>3.0724</b>	<b>3.1068</b>	<b>0.1579</b>	<b>0.1587</b>	<b>0.1595</b>	<b>7.2009</b>	<b>7.2868</b>	<b>7.3728</b>

	Haryana			Jharkhand			Karnataka		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	89195	105787	116638	80246	95229	110799	229079	226780	263178
1) Tax Revenue	73339	85658	97883	56522	65237	74538	178298	200584	234378
a) Share of central taxes	10378	12072	13332	31404	36527	40340	34596	40281	44485
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	62961	73586	84551	25118	28710	34198	143702	160303	189893
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	8743	8583	9243	12830	16116	19300	13914	12000	13500
3. Grants- in- aid	7113	11546	9512	10894	13876	16961	36867	14196	15300
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	15856	20129	18755	23724	29992	36261	50781	26196	28800
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	80887	88012	689	10146	18654	100	20175	27117	213
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	238	614	689	46	7290	100	478	88	213
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	80649	87398		10100	11364		19697	27029	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	136028	166652	178663	487163	417236	417339	1551401	465773	630053
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	216915	254664	179352	497309	435890	417439	1571576	492890	630266
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	170082	193799	117327	90392	113883	110899	249254	253897	263391
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	306110	360451	295990	577555	531119	528238	1800655	719670	893444
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	106406	118951	134457	66682	88093	91832	215584	240731	290532
a) General services	42069	47319	51837	23261	27354	27355	71816	76568	95859
b) Social services	43680	45689	53437	27640	35398	36478	81011	94027	116640
c) Economic services	20657	25943	29183	15781	25341	27999	57095	63320	71199
d) Grants in aid	0	0	0	0	0	0	5662	6816	6834
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	11665	14443	16281	14016	21674	23987	57348	51231	52903
a) General services	553	647	1141	873	1386	1269	1651	3302	1977
b) Social services	3756	5181	5526	5221	7252	8881	12477	11186	16039
c) Economic services	7356	8615	9614	7922	13036	13837	43220	36743	34887
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	118071	133394	150738	80698	109767	115819	272932	291962	343435
<b>Debt account</b>	55483	62096	69139	10940	10751	13081	19193	25868	27948
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	2462	4237	5095	4211	4442	4581	3250	3433	2974
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	53021	57859	64044	6729	6309	8500	15943	22435	24974
iii)Contingency Fund							0	5	5
Public Account (expenditure)	132902	164648	172703	484959	415894	416096	1532113	466418	620450

<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	200050	241187	258123	509915	448319	453164	1608654	543517	701301
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	173554	195490	219877	91638	120518	128900	292125	317830	371383
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	306456	360138	392580	576597	536412	544996	1824238	784248	991833
Development Expenditure	77911	89665	102855	60775	85469	91776	197053	208709	241739
Non Development Expenditure	95643	105825	117022	30863	35049	37124	95072	109121	129644
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	-17211	-13164	-17819	13564	7136	18967	13495	-13951	-27354
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-31100	-31230	-38506	-4617	-11690	-9501	-46625	-68527	-83018
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-11004	-8980	-13364	1621	-4191	-2446	-18198	-37984	-43784
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	47436	50870	58963	32861	42650	45359	93488	105213	132679
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	18428	17638	20773	12666	15079	15195	32853	31809	40944
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	7680	7704	9541	5284	6715	4532	12539	14400	16355
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	80649	87398	97163	10100	11364	12770	19697	27029	30190
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	79379	86305	96070	5515	12726	13200	39283	79564	98391
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	1270	1093	1093	3627	5274	4800	5266	6254	6855
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	53021	57859	64044	6729	6309	8500	15943	22435	24974
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	52806	57607	63792	6473	6090	7970	14431	20775	23335
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	215	252	252	256	219	530	1512	1660	1639
<b>SGST</b>	28577	32893	37498	11374	12000	15375	61403	71367	86475
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	57125	62953	69684	28705	34848	33994	102508	120662	152023
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	24625	26503	29542	14664	18601	18198	50061	65003	80434
Pension	12404	14200	15000	7803	8748	8741	24020	25116	32355
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	20096	22250	25142	6238	7499	7055	28427	30543	39234
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	974732	1085510	1213951	417361	461010	470104	2319696	2557241	2883903
<b>Population</b>	3.0421	3.0785	3.1148	3.9756	4.0253	4.0751	6.7939	6.8362	6.8785

	Kerala			Madhya Pradesh			Maharashtra		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	<b>132725</b>	<b>126837</b>	<b>138655</b>	203986	231733	263345	405677	486116	499463
1) Tax Revenue	<b>90229</b>	<b>98324</b>	<b>108766</b>	147154	174248	197850	337487	396052	419973
a) Share of central taxes	18261	21286	23882	74543	86703	95753	60001	69771	77054
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	71968	77038	84884	72611	87545	102097	277486	326281	342919
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	15118	16853	18356	19878	17301	20603	16776	24620	26775
3. Grants- in- aid	27378	11660	11533	36954	40184	44892	51414	65444	52715
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	<b>42496</b>	<b>28513</b>	<b>29889</b>	56832	57485	65495	68190	90064	79490
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	<b>54416</b>	<b>111248</b>	<b>1077</b>	60325	89716	456	95345	150946	2475
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	409	1059	1077	1458	13486	456	643	2427	2475
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	54007	110189		58867	76230		94702	148519	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	426174	392170	414491	792457	828783	866066	572883	661821	680817
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	<b>480590</b>	<b>503418</b>	<b>415568</b>	852782	918499	866522	668228	812767	683292
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	<b>187141</b>	<b>238085</b>	<b>139732</b>	264311	321449	263801	501022	637062	501938
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	<b>613315</b>	<b>630255</b>	<b>554223</b>	1056768	1150232	1129867	1073905	1298883	1182755
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>141952</b>	<b>151422</b>	<b>166501</b>	199896	231113	261645	407614	505647	529514
a) General services	69832	82022	81655	54807	67587	75847	130591	152597	186778
b) Social services	50276	45463	52751	82085	96088	115007	163329	223622	216681
c) Economic services	12281	11624	16890	55127	58043	58966	80820	97502	93199
d) Grants in aid	9563	12313	15205	7877	9395	11825	32874	31926	32856
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>13997</b>	<b>14398</b>	<b>15663</b>	44438	67178	61633	61644	85657	85292
a) General services	307	257	212	1165	1332	2231	3527	7316	7051
b) Social services	3030	2905	2956	14632	19937	24344	9134	19332	11170
c) Economic services	10660	11236	12495	28641	45909	35058	48983	59009	67071
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	<b>155949</b>	<b>165820</b>	<b>182164</b>	244334	298291	323278	469258	591304	614806
<b>Debt account</b>	<b>38771</b>	<b>80778</b>	<b>73221</b>	24367	22463	32800	49459	65191	64684
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	2791	2587	2163	2360	1391	3103	4664	9194	7487
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	35980	78191	71058	22007	21072	29697	44795	55997	57197
iii)Contingency Fund	0	1	1	0	1000	1000	200	0	0
Public Account (expenditure)	418119	383720	405925	791901	828246	864409	567759	642771	662034



<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	470887	478896	494809	860706	917887	958842	678862	793619	812010
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	194720	246598	255385	268701	320754	356078	518717	656495	679490
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	612839	630318	661310	1060602	1149000	1220487	1086476	1299266	1341524
Development Expenditure	79038	73815	87255	182845	221368	236478	306930	408659	395608
Non Development Expenditure	115682	172783	168130	85856	99386	119600	211787	247836	283882
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	-9227	-24585	-27846	4090	620	1700	-1937	-19531	-30051
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-25606	-40511	-44595	-41250	-54463	-62580	-67602	-111955	-120355
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-430	-13668	-15901	-21797	-30469	-35180	-25913	-63377	-63628
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	53306	48368	55707	96717	116025	139351	172463	242954	227851
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	22603	22187	24257	34814	41519	48087	81560	10700	98985
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	10210	9260	10086	14022	17476	21714	20388	30630	27748
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	54007	110189	107047	58867	76230	94431	94702	148519	137470
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	51483	109339	104947	48202	61730	81931	84466	132165	127749
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	2524	850	2100	10665	14500	12500	10236	16354	9721
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	35980	78191	71058	22007	21072	29697	44795	55997	57197
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	35137	77305	70167	19788	18787	27325	43764	53133	55422
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	843	886	891	2219	2285	2372	1031	2864	1775
<b>SGST</b>	29513	32596	35875	23397	32000	40000	121256	144791	155756
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	90769	92681	99273	87651	105357	117945	84798	94486	116544
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	39503	39655	41970	48507	57305	64897			
Pension	26090	26183	28609	19691	24058	25648	43109	45908	59817
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	25176	26843	28694	19453	23994	27400	41689	48578	56727
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	1022045	1139945	1273319	1221813	1353809	1503395	3641543	4055847	4531518
<b>Population</b>	3.5860	3.6003	3.6147	8.7180	8.8212	8.9243	12.6954	12.7928	12.8902

	Orissa			Punjab			Rajasthan		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	150463	185500	211000	87616	98939	103935	194987	237673	264461
1) Tax Revenue	89543	104012	115232	59407	71358	80941	144577	177158	205112
a) Share of central taxes	42989	50012	55232	17164	19829	22041	57231	66557	79587
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	46554	54000	60000	42243	51529	58900	87346	110601	125525
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	42720	52500	58000	6232	10051	11246	20564	20648	22665
3. Grants- in- aid	18200	28988	37768	21977	17530	11748	29846	39867	36684
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	60920	81488	95768	28209	27581	22994	50410	60515	59349
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	6178	33500	505	89708	97132	150	160985	229571	306
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	832	1095	505	164	100	150	420	315	306
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	5346	32405		89544	97032		160565	229256	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	1555644	649021	731964	137292	470400	423283	292665	354390	331558
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	1561822	682521	732469	227000	567532	423433	453650	583961	331864
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	156641	219000	211505	177324	196071	104085	355972	467244	264767
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	1712285	868021	943469	314616	666471	527368	648637	821634	596325
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	131006	163090	183562	113660	122752	127135	226479	267744	290219
a) General services	47321	44941	43853	54003	56235	57512	71875	79355	87208
b) Social services	52498	71656	88786	28849	33504	35578	90168	115489	130792
c) Economic services	29603	44980	49116	26996	28014	28511	64436	72900	72219
d) Grants in aid	1584	1513	1807	3812	4999	5534	0	0	0
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	33350	45153	58195	6667	6407	7445	19798	34844	44217
a) General services	1947	1591	3166	225	299	565	542	639	1291
b) Social services	8563	10763	20011	4041	3295	3801	8851	16177	20565
c) Economic services	22840	32799	35018	2401	2813	3079	10405	18028	22361
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	164356	208243	241757	120327	129159	134580	246277	302588	334436
<b>Debt account</b>	16085	20758	23242	59758	69919	70339	125912	178874	161030
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	2158	2335	2150	1382	293	472	175	5001	360
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	13927	18423	21092	58376	69626	69867	125737	173873	160670
iii)Contingency Fund	0	400	400						
Public Account (expenditure)	1531891	638020	720964	134295	468300	421282	2083706	344644	322735

<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	1581326	703931	802401	200720	544626	499066	<b>2229416</b>	<b>558362</b>	<b>527982</b>
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	180441	229001	264999	180085	199078	204919	<b>372189</b>	<b>481462</b>	<b>495466</b>
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	1712332	867021	985963	314380	667378	626201	<b>2455895</b>	<b>826106</b>	<b>818201</b>
Development Expenditure	115662	162533	195081	63669	67919	71441	174035	227595	246297
Non Development Expenditure	64779	66468	69918	116416	131159	133478	198154	253867	249169
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	19457	22410	27438	-26044	-23813	-23200	<b>-31492</b>	<b>-30071</b>	<b>-25758</b>
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-15219	-23983	-32402	-33929	-30413	-30967	-51045	-69601	-70029
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-9717	-17259	-26902	-14024	-7913	-7067	-20443	-35040	-32491
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	61061	82419	108797	32890	36799	39379	<b>99019</b>	<b>131666</b>	<b>151357</b>
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	25077	29848	32329	14648	16397	17330	45897	59594	65073
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	12318	16274	21099	4783	5101	6170	15445	23972	27660
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	5346	32405	42495	89544	97032	98831	<b>160565</b>	<b>229256</b>	<b>222019</b>
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	4328	26833	35782	88581	96060	96331	153481	219057	211736
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	1018	5572	6713	963	972	2500	7084	10199	10283
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	13927	18423	21092	58376	69626	69867	<b>125737</b>	<b>173873</b>	<b>160670</b>
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	12774	14037	16922	57806	69410	69295	124327	172299	159162
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	1153	4386	4170	570	216	572	1410	1574	1508
<b>SGST</b>	18601	23500	26073	18128	22500	25750	33790	48000	55800
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	56074	66023	70785	70290	75700	78868	<b>115901</b>	<b>132565</b>	<b>145034</b>
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	31976	39319	43345	32171	34300	35168	59918	70749	78479
Pension	18596	19980	21940	18214	18900	19800	25381	27255	29017
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	5502	6724	5500	19905	22500	23900	30602	34561	37538
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	756286	862658	949140	685147	745820	809538	<b>1356480</b>	<b>1521510</b>	<b>1704339</b>
<b>Population</b>	4.6446	4.4495	4.4624	3.0845	3.1041	3.1237	8.1534	8.2406	8.3278

	Tamil Nadu			Telangana			Uttar Pradesh		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024- 25 (BE)	2022- 23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024-25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	243749	272577	299010	159350	169090	221241	417241	525218	606803
1) Tax Revenue	188954	215200	244928	126617	135540	164397	343832	410867	488903
a) Share of central taxes	38731	45053	49755	19668	23742	26216	169745	197802	218471
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	150223	170147	195173	106949	111798	138181	174087	213065	270432
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	17061	30381	30728	19554	23820	35208	13489	11761	24435
3. Grants- in- aid	37734	26996	23354	13179	9730	21636	59920	102590	93465
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	54795	57377	54082	32733	33550	56844	73409	114351	117900
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	102139	136707	4800	127513	53512	3560	68184	102427	3299
i) Loans (Recoveries) (6202-7610)	1078	2612	4800	629	36	3560	1337	3312	3299
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	101061	134095		126884	53476		66847	99115	
iii) Non debt receipts									
4) Public Account (Receipts)	814287	243768	193474	97468	80039	96811	2904126	470332	100132
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	916426	380475	198274	224981	133551	100371	2972310	572759	103431
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	345888	409284	303810	286863	222602	224801	485425	627645	610102
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	1160175	653052	497284	384331	302641	321612	3389551	1097977	710234
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	279966	317303	348289	153407	167384	220944	379979	454771	532655
a) General services	99097	114635	129335	50025	54635	43761	144688	171016	208418
b) Social services	88968	106359	119466	57564	58662	91437	138928	153936	191506
c) Economic services	71975	71915	74671	45818	54087	85736	78363	106106	108731
d) Grants in aid	19926	24394	24817	0	0	10	18000	23713	24000
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	39530	42532	47681	17881	44253	33487	93029	146176	154747
a) General services	1041	1151	1546	1208	865	2111	4450	11100	13472
b) Social services	14324	14709	14222	2726	9092	9255	35049	57183	57162
c) Economic services	24165	26672	31913	13947	34296	22121	53530	77893	84113
d) Grants in aid									
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	319496	359835	395970	171288	211637	254431	473008	600947	687402
<b>Debt account</b>	34366	52962	57712	116058	20380	36728	32899	31414	49035
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	7261	9236	16534	21248	6861	19626	10209	10096	9229
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	27105	43726	41178	94810	13519	17102	22690	21318	39806
iii)Contingency Fund				0	6	0	0	100	100
Public Account (expenditure)	806643	239968	189102	97015	75539	92810	2883195	464831	469632

<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	880539	335462	294495	230954	140172	163025	3009123	642421	673414
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	353862	412797	453682	287346	232017	291159	505907	632361	736437
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	1160505	652765	642784	384361	307556	383969	3389102	1097192	1206069
Development Expenditure	206693	228891	256806	141303	162998	228175	316079	405214	450741
Non Development Expenditure	147169	183906	196876	146043	69019	62984	189828	227147	285696
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	-36217	-44726	-49279	5943	1706	297	37262	70447	74148
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-81930	-93882	108694	-32557	-49372	-49256	-64639	-82513	-86529
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-35019	-39213	-46238	-10736	-26035	-31526	-21631	-33196	-32817
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	103292	121068	133688	60290	67754	100692	173977	211119	248668
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	45146	48055	54327	17729	19426	21801	70008	64766	100334
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	17621	18795	19730	8330	9441	11801	31171	40999	42773
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	101061	134095	145497	126884	53476	62112	66847	99115	111233
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	90806	120972	126965	124383	51528	58212	58024	78176	89694
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	10255	13123	18532	2501	1948	3900	8823	20939	21539
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	27105	43726	41178	94810	13519	17102	22690	21318	39806
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	25377	41700	38509	94294	13194	16704	20970	19598	39128
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	1728	2026	2669	516	325	398	1720	1720	678
<b>SGST</b>	53823	63337	73788	36248	39295	50763	64141	87776	114249
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	147676	167757	189897	75799	80162	70154	223761	250738	324343
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	68588	75546	84932	38162	39984	40783	122056	130656	184143
Pension	32177	37542	42509	15816	16841	11641	58697	70765	86488
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	46911	54669	62456	21821	23337	17730	43008	49317	53712
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	2393364	2721571	3103151	1318559	1464378	1612579	2258631	2562792	3080425
<b>Population</b>	7.6993	7.7222	7.7451	3.8181	3.8363	3.8545	23.7082	23.9472	24.1863

	West Bengal		
	2022-23 (A)	2023-24 (RE)	2024- 25 (BE)
<b>Revenue Receipts</b>	195545	208659	236250
1) Tax Revenue	155044	175935	195249
a) Share of central taxes	71435	83193	92900
<b>b) States own Tax revenue</b>	83609	92742	102349
2) State Own (Non tax Revenue)	2197	3148	6317
3. Grants- in- aid	38304	29576	34684
<b>Non-Tax Revenue</b>	40501	32724	41001
<b>Capital Receipts</b>	70325	113289	187
i) Loans (Recovries) (6202-7610)	82	486	187
ii)Public Debt (Incurred)	70243	112803	
iii) Non debt receipts			
4) Public Account (Receipts)	1095464	1142025	119917 5
<b>Total Capital Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	1165789	1255314	119936 2
<b>Total Receipts of the State (A+B)</b>	265870	321948	236437
<b>Total Receipts of the State( including public account net)</b>	1361334	1463973	143561 2
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	222839	236911	268204
a) General services	79254	84060	88391
b) Social services	115569	109572	132785
c) Economic services	27608	41923	45578
d) Grants in aid	408	1356	1450
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	22009	30537	35865
a) General services	655	938	1571
b) Social services	9952	10687	13813
c) Economic services	11402	18912	20481
d) Grants in aid			
<b>Total Expenditure of the State(R+C)</b>	244848	267448	304069
<b>Debt account</b>	30333	61634	62048
i) Loans (Advances) (6202-7610)	564	1003	620
ii)Public Debt (Repayments) including inter state settlement	29769	60631	61428
iii)Contingency Fund	-47	29	0
Public Account (expenditure)	1086221	1134894	119118 9

<b>Total Capital Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	1138563	1227065	128910 2
<b>Total Expenditure of the State</b>	275181	329082	366117
<b>Total Expenditure of the State (including public account)</b>	1361402	1463976	155730 6
Development Expenditure	165095	182097	213277
Non Development Expenditure	110086	146985	152840
<b>Revenue surplus/deficit</b>	-27294	-28252	-31954
<b>Fiscal surplus/deficit</b>	-49785	-59306	-68252
<b>Primary surplus/deficit</b>	-9767	-17031	-22983
<b>Social Sector expenditure</b>	125521	120259	146598
<b>Education Expenditure</b>	41516	42383	47471
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	16858	17959	20053
<b>Debt liabilities(Receipt)</b>	70243	112803	121689
Internal debt of state government(Incurred)	65132	105387	112359
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Incurred)	5111	7416	9330
<b>Debt liabilities(Exp)</b>	29769	60631	61428
Internal debt of state government(Repayment)	28201	58829	59775
Loans and advances from Cenral govt.(Repayment)	1568	1802	1653
<b>SGST</b>	37967	42580	47337
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	124948	131346	136203
Salary and Wage (Excluding Grant-in -aid salary)	60306	65373	66224
Pension	24624	23698	24710
Interest Payment (charged Figure)	40018	42275	45269
<b>GSDP (at current prices)</b>	1515564	1651374	181501 0
<b>Population</b>	9.9363	9.9843	10.0322

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