

III

Consolidated Fiscal Position of State Governments

With the unfolding of the global financial crisis and its consequent impact on the Indian economy and the implementation of the Sixth Central/States' Own Pay Commissions, some incipient signs of fiscal stress were evident in the finances of the State governments in 2008-09 (RE). Growth in revenue receipts was lower than the growth in revenue expenditure leading to a decline in revenue surplus at the consolidated level. As a result, GFD-GDP ratio surged by 1.1 percentage points in 2008-09 (RE) over 2007-08. On the positive side, the capital outlay increased by 32 per cent reflecting the commitment of the States to sustain the growth momentum. As per the State budgets, the impact of the slowdown on major deficit indicators is estimated to be more pronounced in 2009-10 (BE). Re-emergence of revenue deficit after three years and the widening of GFD in 2009-10 show that it would be desirable to return to the path of fiscal consolidation.

1. Introduction

3.1 The consolidated fiscal position of the State governments witnessed significant improvement in the recent years as reflected in major deficit indicators, viz., revenue deficit (RD), gross fiscal deficit (GFD) and primary deficit (PD) as a ratio to GDP. An improvement in the fiscal situation in recent years has been achieved by pursuing the fiscal correction and consolidation process under a rule-based fiscal framework. The efforts of the State governments towards reducing fiscal imbalances were aided by larger devolution and transfer by the Twelfth Finance Commission (TwFC) through shareable Central taxes (higher buoyancy of Central taxes aided higher devolution) and grants. Higher GDP growth for the period

extending to 2007-08 facilitated higher revenue mobilisation. Consequent upon these developments, the State governments achieved revenue surplus for the second successive year during 2007-08 (Accounts). The revenue surplus as per cent of GDP was higher at 0.9 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) as compared with 0.6 per cent in 2006-07. Reflecting the improvement in the revenue account, the GFD-GDP ratio also declined to 1.5 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) from 1.8 per cent in 2006-07. However, due to the moderation in economic growth during 2008-09, the revenue buoyancy suffered a setback and aggregate expenditure shot up. As a result the level of revenue surplus declined and the GFD-GDP ratio increased significantly. The key fiscal indicators are estimated to deteriorate further in 2009-10 (Table III.1). In

Table III.1: Major Deficit Indicators of State Governments

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
	Average								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Gross Fiscal Deficit	(2.8)	(3.4)	(4.0)	90,084 (2.4)	77,508 (1.8)	75,455 (1.5)	1,12,653 (2.0)	1,46,349 (2.6)	1,99,510 (3.2)
Revenue Deficit	(0.7)	(1.7)	(2.2)	7,013 (0.2)	-24,857 (-0.6)	-42,943 (-0.9)	-28,426 (-0.5)	-10,701 (-0.2)	32,295 (0.5)
Primary Deficit	(1.1)	(1.4)	(1.3)	6,060 (0.2)	-15,672 (-0.4)	-24,376 (-0.5)	4,270 (0.1)	40,128 (0.7)	83,083 (1.3)

BE: Budget Estimates. RE: Revised Estimates.

Note: 1. Negative (-) sign indicates surplus.

2. Figures in parentheses are percentages to GDP.

3. The ratios to GDP at current market prices starting with 2004-05 are based on CSO's National Accounts 2004-05 series. Data on GDP for earlier year relate to 1999-2000 series. The ratio for the year 2009-10 is based on CSO's Advanced Estimates released on February 8, 2010.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

short, the pace of fiscal correction and consolidation appears to have taken a pause in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (BE). This Chapter provides a consolidated picture of State finances during 2007-08 (Accounts), 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (BE).

2. Accounts: 2007-08

3.2 At the consolidated level, the States witnessed a marked improvement in key deficit

indicators when the revised estimates of 2007-08 translated into accounts. While the surplus on the revenue account almost doubled in absolute terms, GFD declined by around 30 per cent than the revised estimates. The consolidated revenue surplus increased from 0.5 per cent of GDP in 2007-08 (RE) to 0.9 per cent of GDP in 2007-08 (Accounts) (Table III.2 and Appendix 1). The improvement in 2007-08 (Accounts) over 2007-08 (RE) was mainly due to a decline in revenue expenditure by 0.5 per cent

Table III.2: Variation in Major Items – 2007-08 (Accounts) over 2007-08 (RE)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	2007-08 (RE)	2007-08 (Accounts)	Variation		Contribution* (Per cent)
			Amount	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Revenue Receipts (i+ii)	6,28,742	6,23,748	-4,994	-0.8	100.0
(i) Tax Revenue (a+b)	4,41,526	4,37,948	-3,578	-0.8	71.6
(a) Own Tax Revenue	2,93,392	2,86,546	-6,846	-2.3	137.1
of which: Sales Tax	1,78,198	1,73,422	-4,776	-2.7	95.6
(b) Share in Central Taxes	1,48,134	1,51,402	3,268	2.2	-65.4
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	1,87,216	1,85,799	-1,417	-0.8	28.4
(a) States' Own Non-Tax Revenue	62,578	77,178	14,600	23.3	-292.3
(b) Grants from Centre	1,24,638	1,08,622	-16,016	-12.9	320.7
II. Revenue Expenditure	6,06,216	5,80,805	-25,411	-4.2	100.0
of which:					
(i) Development Expenditure	3,55,099	337,337	-17,762	-5.0	69.9
Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,06,474	100,775	-5,699	-5.4	22.4
Power	28,599	30,729	2,130	7.4	-8.4
(ii) Non-Development Expenditure	2,34,386	2,27,235	-7,151	-3.1	28.1
of which:					
Administrative Services	47,694	44,866	-2,828	-5.9	11.1
Pension	56,002	56,098	96	0.2	-0.4
Interest Payments	1,02,878	99,831	-3,047	-3.0	12.0
III. Capital Receipts	1,34,635	1,41,987	7,352	5.5	100.0
of which:					
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	8,400	6,955	-1,445	-17.2	-19.7
IV. Capital Expenditure	1,81,273	1,71,520	-9,753	-5.4	100.0
of which:					
Capital Outlay	1,28,331	1,18,862	-9,469	-7.4	97.1
of which:					
Capital Outlay on Irrigation & Flood Control	39,128	37,005	-2,123	-5.4	21.8
Capital Outlay on Transport	25,275	23,767	-1,508	-6.0	15.5
<i>Memo Item:</i>					
Revenue Deficit	-22,526	-42,943	-20,417	90.6	
Gross Fiscal Deficit	107,958	75,455	-32,503	-30.1	
Primary Deficit	5,080	-24,376	-29,456	-579.8	

RE : Revised Estimates. * : Denotes percentage share in relevant total.

Note : 1. Negative (-) sign in deficit indicators indicates surplus.

2. Capital receipts include public accounts on a net basis while capital expenditure excludes public accounts.

3. Also see Notes to Appendices.

Source : Budget Documents of the State Governments.

of GDP. The decline in developmental expenditure in 2007-08 (Accounts) over 2007-08 (RE) by Rs. 17,762 crore accounted for around 70 per cent of the total decline in revenue expenditure. Reduction in expenditure on education, sports and art and culture by 5.4 per cent mainly contributed to the decline in development expenditure. Furthermore, around 28 per cent of the decline in revenue expenditure in 2007-08 (Accounts) over 2007-08 (RE) was contributed by the decline in non-development expenditure. Within non-development expenditure, committed expenditure comprising administrative services, pension and interest payments declined by 2.8 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) over 2007-08 (RE), contributing around 22.7 per cent of the total decline in revenue expenditure.

3.3 On the revenue receipt side, there was a decline of 0.8 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) over the revised estimates which is attributed to a fall in own tax revenue and a fall in grants from the Centre. Although own tax revenue (OTR) declined by 2.3 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) over revised estimates, it was partly compensated for by an increase of 2.2 per cent in States' share in Central taxes. Under non-tax revenue, grants from the Centre were significantly lower by 12.9 per cent than the revised estimates. However, as per 2007-08 (Accounts), States' performances in terms of collection of own non-tax revenues (ONTRs) recorded a substantial improvement of 23.3 per cent over the revised estimates.

3.4 As mentioned above, there was improvement not only in terms of increase in revenue surplus as percentage to GDP but also in the GFD-GDP ratio during 2007-08 (Accounts) over the revised estimates mainly due to an improvement in revenue surplus along with a decline in capital outlay. Capital outlay in 2007-08 (Accounts) was lower to the extent of 7.4 per cent over the revised estimates. As a result of the increase in revenue surplus and decline in capital outlay, the consolidated GFD of the States declined from Rs.1,07,958 crore in 2007-08 (RE) to Rs.75,455 crore in 2007-08 (Accounts). As a ratio to GDP, GFD declined to 1.5 per cent of GDP in

2007-08 (Account) from 2.2 per cent of GDP in the revised estimates. As a result of significant decline in GFD, the States were able to generate a primary surplus of Rs. 24,376 crore in 2007-08 (Accounts) for the second successive year.

3. Revised Estimates: 2008-09

3.5 State finances in 2008-09 (RE) were impacted by the overall macroeconomic slowdown and revenue expenditure obligations arising out of the implementation of the Sixth CPC/SPCs for some State governments. As a result, increase in revenue expenditure (5.2 per cent) in 2008-09 (RE) over 2008-09 (BE) outstripped the increase in revenue receipts (2.5 per cent) which led to a decline in revenue surplus by 62.4 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) over the budget estimates. The revenue surplus as percentage to GDP squeezed from 0.5 per cent in 2008-09 (BE) to 0.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE).

3.6 On the revenue account, decline in States' own tax revenue (OTR) by 1.9 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) over 2008-09 (BE) mainly affected the revenue receipts of State governments. This decline was mainly because the States could not realise the budget estimates of stamp duty and registration fees, sales tax/VAT and taxes on vehicles, State excise duties and taxes on passengers and goods in 2008-09 (RE). On the contrary, States' collections under own non-tax revenues (ONTRs) recorded an increase of 19.1 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) over 2008-09 (BE). Increase in revenue expenditure by Rs. 35,756 crore over 2008-09 (BE) could be entirely attributed to an increase in development expenditure pertaining to power; education, sports and art and culture; relief on account of natural calamities; and transport and communication. The States were able to contain their non-development expenditure mainly committed expenditure by Rs. 7,765 crore in 2008-09 (RE) over the budget estimates. As per 2008-09 (RE), administrative services and interest payments were lower to the extent of Rs.5,761 crore and Rs.2,163 crore respectively than their budget estimates. Most States had apparently taken into account the imminent increase in wages and salaries on account of the Sixth CPC/SPCs

while presenting their budget estimates for 2008-09. As a result, an increase in expenditure on administrative services in 2008-09 (RE) appears to be more pronounced over 2007-08 (Accounts) rather than over 2008-09 (BE) (Table III.3).

3.7 Capital outlay rose by 8.3 per cent over the budget estimates of 2008-09. Accordingly, capital outlay as percentage to GDP stood at 2.8 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) as compared with the budget estimate of 2.6 per cent. Increase in capital outlay

was largely due to higher capital spending on irrigation and flood control and the transport sector. As a result of a decline in revenue surplus and an increase in capital outlay, consolidated GFD rose by 29.9 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) over the budget estimates. As a ratio to GDP, GFD moved up to 2.6 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) from 2.0 per cent in the budget estimates. The primary deficit re-emerged at 0.7 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 (RE) as compared with budget estimates of 0.1 per cent after remaining in surplus during the previous two years.

Table III.3: Variation in Major Items – 2008-09 (RE) over 2008-09 (BE)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	Variation		Contribution* (Per cent)
			Amount	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Revenue Receipts (i+ii)	7,19,835	7,37,865	18,030	2.5	100.0
(i) Tax Revenue (a+b)	5,09,957	5,03,878	-6,079	-1.2	-33.7
(a) Own Tax Revenue	3,36,810	3,30,405	-6,405	-1.9	-35.5
of which: Sales Tax	2,03,623	2,02,610	-1,013	-0.5	-5.6
(b) Share in Central Taxes	1,73,147	1,73,473	326	0.2	1.8
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	2,09,878	2,33,987	24,109	11.5	133.7
(a) States Own Non-Tax Revenue	66,848	79,614	12,765	19.1	70.8
(b) Grants from Centre	1,43,030	1,54,373	11,343	7.9	62.9
II. Revenue Expenditure	6,91,409	7,27,165	35,756	5.2	100.0
of which:					
(i) Development Expenditure	4,02,810	4,45,889	43,080	10.7	120.5
of which:					
Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,22,072	1,29,706	7,634	6.3	21.4
Transport and Communication	18,525	19,975	1,451	7.8	4.1
Power	26,270	36,715	10,445	39.8	29.2
Relief on account of Natural Calamities	5,491	10,076	4,585	83.5	12.8
(ii) Non-Development Expenditure	2,68,665	2,60,899	-7,765	-2.9	-21.7
of which:					
Administrative Services	62,905	57,144	-5,761	-9.2	-16.1
Pension	62,729	66,938	4,210	6.7	11.8
Interest Payments	1,08,383	1,06,220	-2,163	-2.0	-6.0
III. Capital Receipts	1,75,306	1,86,201	10,894	6.2	100.0
of which:					
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	15,000	5,314	-9,686	-64.6	-88.9
IV. Capital Expenditure	2,01,374	2,13,259	11,885	5.9	100.0
of which:					
Capital Outlay	1,45,159	1,57,254	12,095	8.3	101.8
of which:					
Capital Outlay on Irrigation and Flood Control	44,525	48,727	4,202	9.4	35.4
Capital Outlay on Transport	27,618	29,614	1,996	7.2	16.8
<i>Memo Item:</i>					
Revenue Deficit	-28,426	-10,701	17,725	-62.4	
Gross Fiscal Deficit	1,12,653	1,46,349	33,695	29.9	
Primary Deficit	4,270	40,128	35,858	839.7	

BE: Budget Estimates.

RE: Revised Estimates.

* : Denotes percentage share in relevant total.

Note: See Notes to Table III.2.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

3.8 As discussed earlier, the process of fiscal correction and consolidation at the State level experienced a slippage in 2008-09 on account of the overall macroeconomic slowdown following the global financial crisis. Furthermore, many of the State governments started implementing recommendations of the Sixth CPC/SPCs for their employees which had implications on their revenue expenditure. Consequently, the key deficit indicators deteriorated in 2008-09 (RE) as compared with 2008-09 (BE) as well as 2007-08 (Accounts). In order to address the overall macroeconomic slowdown, the Central Government allowed the States to increase the limit of fiscal deficit to 3.5 per cent of GDP during 2008-09 (as stated in the interim Union Budget 2009-10). Thus, the States were allowed to raise additional market borrowings to the extent of 0.5 per cent of GSDP. This additional fiscal space was to be utilised for undertaking capital investments.

4. Budget Estimates: 2009-10

3.9 Setback to States' fiscal position witnessed during 2008-09 is estimated to worsen further in 2009-10 as is evident from budget estimates of key deficit indicators. During the period of subdued growth, it is generally perceived that governments attempt to raise public investment to generate aggregate demand. In the Indian context, while such efforts are discernible at the Central Government level, there are no definitive signs of such high public spending at the State level except in the case of a few State governments. In fact, a discretionary fiscal policy becomes more important for countries like India where efficacy of automatic stabilisers is found to be lower as compared with advanced economies (Box III.1).

3.10 With the global economy experiencing a severe slowdown, many advanced and emerging economies

Box III.1: Role of Automatic Fiscal Stabilisers at the State level

Fiscal policy tools comprise of government spending and taxation. On occasions, governments have to undertake some explicit fiscal measures to fine-tune the economic activities which are termed as discretionary fiscal policy. In contrast, automatic stabilisers refer to programmes that automatically expand fiscal policy during a recession and contract it during a boom and by nature are one form of a countercyclical fiscal policy. For instance, unemployment insurance or benefits on which governments, particularly in advanced economies, spend more during recession when the unemployment rate is high, is an example of an automatic stabiliser. These taxes, transfers and government purchases are automatic stabilisers of the economy. Similarly, the progressive taxes drop even faster than income and this decrease in taxes has a multiplier effect, partly offsetting the drop in autonomous consumption, so that equilibrium income does not drop as far or as fast as it could. As transfers to and services for the poor increase, which also have multiplier effects, they tend to offset the drop in autonomous consumption. Thus, in the presence of automatic stabilisers, fall in aggregate demand is generally less than it would have been solely because of the fall in autonomous consumption.

If automatic stabilisers work well, they facilitate in making the economy more stable. However, the effect of the automatic stabilisers depends on the size of the government and also on how responsive taxes and expenditures are to cyclical changes. In addition, it would depend on the degree of progressivity of the taxation system and the extent to which arrangements in the form of social benefits and unemployment insurance exist. Unemployment insurance programmes are an important part of a government's fiscal policy in advanced economies while they are much less widespread in developing economies and so is the effect of automatic stabilisers. Given these, the automatic stabilisers tend to be relatively small in EMEs (reflecting a smaller public sector and less extensive social transfers, as well as less progressive income taxes), so that a discretionary policy response, where feasible, will likely be necessary (Ghosh et al., 2009).

Automatic stabilisers widen the budget deficit when the output gap increases, and *vice versa*. Thus, automatic stabilisers provide an

appropriate fiscal response when the output gap is caused by demand shocks. In the Indian context, the coefficient of automatic stabilisers was estimated to be around 0.5 per cent based on the data on Central finances (RBI, 2009). Since States account for nearly 60 per cent of the total Government expenditure (both Centre and States) in India, it is important to estimate the effect of automatic stabilisers using the State finances data as well. Following the methodology used by RBI (2009), automatic stabilisers can be described as a change in the cyclical deficit of States:

$$AS_t = \Delta COB_t = \Delta [(\beta_{Rt} - \beta_{Gt}) * \text{Output Gap}]$$

Where $\beta_{Rt} = (E_{Rt} - 1) * (R_t / Y_t)$ and $\beta_{Gt} = (E_{Gt} - 1) * (G_t / Y_t)$, and E_{Rt} and E_{Gt} imply non-interest revenue and expenditure elasticity with respect to the output gap and are assumed to be constant over time and R_t / Y_t and G_t / Y_t are ratios of primary revenue and expenditure to GDP, respectively. Automatic stabilisers, in the context of State finances does not seem to have much role as it is estimated at 0.07 per cent and 0.1 per cent for 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively. Baunsgaard and Symansky (2009) argued that simple rules on the fiscal balance work against the stabilisers. For instance, if the cyclical fiscal balance deteriorates, a fiscal balance rule, or any rule involving a ceiling of the balance in nominal terms or in per cent of GDP, will require offsetting discretionary tightening. The same holds for budget rules imposed at the sub-national level. To deal with this, they suggest that there should be either: (i) balance-over-the-cycle rules; and (ii) rules on structural balances rather than actual balances. Such rules ensure that the fiscal policy is countercyclical by allowing automatic stabilisers to operate freely.

References:

1. Ghosh, Atish R., M. Chamon, C. Crowe, J.I. Kim and J.D. Ostry (2009), 'Coping with the Crisis: Policy Options for Emerging Market Countries', *IMF Staff Position Note No. SPN/09/08*.
2. Baunsgaard, Thomas and Steven A. Symansky (2009), 'Automatic Stabilisers', *IMF Staff Note No. SPN/09/23*, September.
3. Reserve Bank of India (2009), Annual Report 2008-09.

announced fiscal stimulus measures in order to boost domestic demand and revive economic activities. Although fiscal stimulus measures have been largely

undertaken by the national governments, in some countries there have been fiscal stimulus packages at the sub-national/provincial levels as well (Box III.2).

Box III.2: Fiscal Stimulus Measures at the Sub-National level: A Cross-Country Perspective

Fiscal policies have an important role to play in containing the adverse impact of a financial and economic crisis. The measures adopted in response to the current financial crisis consist of various types of financial assistance including government guarantees for inter-bank lending, recapitalisation of financial institutions, increased coverage of retail deposit insurance, tax reliefs, enhanced public expenditure and asset relief schemes. Discretionary fiscal stimulus is playing an important role as a policy response to boost demand in the wake of the financial crisis. Many countries have undertaken discretionary fiscal stimulus measures which *inter alia* include a mix of tax cuts and new expenditures, with the latter representing about two-third of the total. In addition to the stimulus measures at the federal level, in some countries state and local governments have also followed discretionary fiscal policies to accelerate economic growth. When sub-national governments hold the key due to a large share of spending, the Centre is less able to conduct a stabilisation through fiscal policy. In case fiscal adjustment is needed, the Centre may have only a limited room to carry it out when it only controls a small share of the spending. Many countries, for instance in Latin America, have experienced such difficulties. Similarly, when a significant share of the revenue is managed by sub-national governments, the Centre may not have sufficient resources for stabilisation and redistribution purposes or even to carry out its own spending responsibilities. This is happening, for instance, in some industrial countries which are facing rapidly rising aging-related spending needs, but in which existing revenue-sharing formulas do not take into account differential dynamics in spending responsibilities of the central and sub-national governments.

At the State level, fiscal stimulus proposals have taken various forms. In the United States, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is a powerful mix of investments and tax cuts to create jobs and strengthen the long term growth potential. The initial phase of the Act through tax cuts and transfers is intended to help stabilise state budgets and spur economic growth. Some American states *viz.*, Connecticut, Illinois, and Pennsylvania which proposed tax rebates are closely modelled on the federal stimulus package. In other states such as Alabama and Arizona, the tax cuts are linked to the federal package. The stimulus bill also includes a number of different programmes that provide funding for local government initiatives. The stimulus package provides about US\$330 billion in federal funds-in-aid to states to supplant or offset States' general fund spending, to supplement or increase state spending on a wide variety of programmes and States and discretionary grants for other entities (such as local governments).

The Economic Action Plan of Canada aimed to reduce taxes permanently, enhance the employment insurance and training programme, enhance employment insurance work-sharing programmes and a massive injection of infrastructure spending for jobs. Federal transfers to provinces were brought to an all-time high and the Economic Action Plan encouraged the provinces and territories in the country to reduce their corporate tax rates to 10 per cent by 2012, and most of the provinces are moving in that direction. So by 2012–13 most of Canada will be subject to a joint federal-provincial-territorial corporate tax rate of about 25 per cent, 15 per cent federally and 10 per cent provincially. Important elements of the Action Plan involve cooperation with partners in provincial and territorial governments to ensure that stimulus is provided in a timely manner and where it is most needed. According to an estimate, provincial commitments will boost stimulus dollars pumped into Canada's economy to \$30 billion, or more than 2 per cent of its GDP in the current fiscal year.

In China's stimulus package of ¥4 trillion (US\$585 billion) about ¥1.18 trillion (US\$263 billion) is slated to come directly from the central government, while the remaining funds will be provided by provincial and local governments, state-owned and private enterprises and policy and commercial bank loans. About ¥100 billion (US\$14.6 billion) of the stimulus funds would go into local government projects for implementation. However, local ministry and provincial officials will have the final say in project implementation and execution. Provincial governments have announced their own stimulus packages. In order to boost demand, the Home Electronics to the Countryside Programme, which provides cash subsidies of 13 per cent for rural residents' purchasing home appliances, has been expanded to cover the entire country. The list of products on which provincial governments provide subsidies, has been expanded to include motorcycles, water heaters, computers and air conditioners. In order to facilitate the provincial governments to raise resources for stimulus packages, the Central government sold bonds amounting to 111.8 billion Yuan on behalf of 23 provinces and autonomous regions in March 2009. In addition, a host of measures to boost the fiscal capacity of local governments such as lower registered capital requirement have been introduced.

In Germany, out of the federal government's package of 14 billion euros in 2009 and 2010 for investment in education and infrastructure, 10 billion euros will go to a municipal investment programme for the modernisation of municipal infrastructure particularly hospitals, urban development, rural infrastructure and noise mitigation measures for municipal roads. The federal government has also provided a 20 per cent tax cut on expenditure as also tax deductions to health and long term care insurance.

In Russia, along with a reduction in oil export duties and the federal corporate profit tax rate from 24 to 20 per cent, provincial authorities were allowed to set local tax rates of 5 to 15 per cent depending on the economic situation in the region. Since January 1, 2009, all excise taxes collected by state authorities goes towards regional budgets instead of only two-third of this tax as per practice.

Brazil's stimulus focuses on investment in infrastructure projects that have the participation of both the federal and municipal governments to fight the international crisis and there would be no cut in any spending that has been designated for the Growth Acceleration Plan. Further, payment of unemployment insurance has been extended to sectors facing high levels of unemployment with a benefit of five to seven months.

Australia's stimulus plan of AU\$42 billion is to support jobs and investment in schools, housing and community infrastructure. Of these, AU\$800 million has been allocated to the Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Programme to fund local governments to build and renew local infrastructure such as community centers, town halls, parks and playgrounds, pools and sports facilities. This rapid injection of funds into local communities will support local jobs for specific communities over the short and long term. The Regional and Local Community Infrastructure Programme funding is being delivered to local communities through the local government.

References:

1. IMF (2009), *The State of Public Finances: Outlook and Medium-Term Policies after the 2008 Crisis*.
2. Websites of various Governments.

3.11 In India also a few State governments announced fiscal stimulus packages envisaging higher spending and lower tax rates for certain

sectors in order to boost aggregate demand (Box III.3). An additional factor likely to influence State finances during 2009-10 but with positive

Box III.3: Fiscal Stimulus Measures at State Government Level in India

The recent global financial crisis and the consequent ongoing macroeconomic global downturn necessitated many countries both advanced and emerging market to undertake fiscal stimulus measures to cushion the impact on domestic economy. Many countries have already introduced/announced fiscal stimulus packages. It is generally perceived that governments at the sub-national level lack the flexibility of deficit spending accorded to the federal government, and therefore have a more limited set of tools to deal with downside of the business cycle. However, in countries where sub-national governments account for a significant portion of aggregate government expenditure (both Centre and States), the fiscal policy at the sub-national level can play a counter-cyclical role by boosting aggregate demand through an increase in public expenditure.

In the Indian context, in keeping with the larger responsibilities assigned to the States, the consolidated State government expenditure accounts for a substantial portion of the total government sector expenditure (Centre and States), which stands higher than in several other countries such as Australia, Denmark, Argentina, USA and Germany (World Bank, 2005). The State governments account for about 60 per cent of the combined expenditure of the Centre and the States reflecting the States' vital role in the growth and development of the economy. While the State governments collect about one-third of the total government sector receipts, they incur more than three-fourth of the total expenditure on social services and more than half of that on economic services. Thus, State governments have a major responsibility with regard to the provision of economic and social infrastructure. Given the relative importance of State governments in public finances, fiscal stimulus measures by States can supplement the Centre's fiscal stimulus measures and facilitate the recovery process of the Indian economy.

It is generally perceived that fiscal authorities can best meet this challenge by adopting a counter-cyclical fiscal policy. In the Indian context, the consolidated fiscal position of the State governments witnessed significant improvement in recent years reflecting the higher share in Central transfers as a follow-up of the recommendations of the TwFC, States' own efforts at revenue augmentation, rationalisation of revenue expenditure and the cyclical upturn in the global economy that had a ripple effect on State finances (Gopinath, 2009). Thus, with a commitment towards the process of fiscal correction and consolidation in line with their FRLs, most of the States were able to improve their overall fiscal position considerably in the past few years. As a result, there was some fiscal room available to the States to undertake counter-cyclical fiscal measures in order to insulate the State economies from the overall macroeconomic slowdown.

Most of the counter-cyclical measures pertain to the expenditure side of State finances. Importantly, the Centre allowed the States to raise additional market borrowings, thus increasing the limit of GFD to 3.5 per cent of GSDP during 2008-09 and 4.0 per cent of GSDP during 2009-10. The consolidated expenditure of State governments rose by 25.0 per cent during 2008-09 (RE) as compared with 14.8 per cent during 2007-08 (Accounts). For 2009-10, the States have budgeted an increase of 12.2 per cent in their aggregate expenditure over 2008-09 (RE). However, an increase in aggregate expenditure of the State governments is largely on account of revenue expenditure in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (BE).

An increase in revenue expenditure during 2008-09 and 2009-10 could be partly due to the implementation of the Sixth CPC/SPCs by many State governments which would also work as a counter-cyclical measure by boosting demand. However, there is little evidence of explicit counter-cyclical fiscal measures at the sub-national level for 2009-10 as only a few State governments have announced dedicated fiscal stimulus packages. These States include Kerala, West Bengal and Haryana. The Kerala government announced a stimulus package of Rs. 10,000 crore to be spent directly by the government and quasi-government organisations over two years for infrastructure development through loans or grants. A major portion of the expenditure under the stimulus package amounting to Rs. 5,034 crore is expected to be incurred during 2009-10, of which, around 89 per cent is budgeted as capital expenditure. Announcing the budget for 2009-10, the Haryana government proposed to launch a dedicated economic stimulus package under which it proposes to spend around Rs. 1,500 crore during the next two years in a focused manner by undertaking specific projects in the infrastructure sector. Similarly, the West Bengal government announced a stimulus package of Rs. 5,106 crore on February 23, 2009, focusing on spending on housing, rural power supply, healthcare and education. However, unlike Kerala and Haryana, the stimulus package by West Bengal government appears to focus on boosting demand through revenue expenditure rather than capital expenditure.

Although no major stimulus-related tax measures have been announced at the State-level, some States have announced certain tax exemptions/reductions. Under the stimulus measures announced by the Rajasthan government, Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) have been provided exemption from entry tax on inputs like raw materials, processing materials and packaging materials. Other major fiscal measures include: (i) reduction in CST rate; and (ii) exemption of 75 per cent of electricity duty for units located in rural areas. Keeping in view the slowdown in the economy, the Punjab government announced a stimulus package to boost the affordable housing and real estate sector in the state. In Karnataka, VAT exemption available on food grain items like paddy, rice, wheat and pulses has been extended for another year, i.e., 2009-10. The present rate of 4 per cent will be reduced to 2 per cent with respect to agriculture and forest produce like tamarind and shika-kai, coconut and desiccated coconut powder and arca-nut. Tax on certain other items has been abolished. Other tax related measures include: (i) sales tax exemption for diesel up to 75,000 KL for use by fisher men in their boats; and (ii) some relaxation in luxury tax for boosting the tourism industry in Karnataka. The Chhattisgarh government has announced various pro-poor stimulus schemes and proposed many measures for trade and industry. For instance, small traders with annual turnovers of less than Rs.10 lakh have been exempted from professional tax, and stamp duty on sales deeds of immovable properties has been reduced from 7.0 per cent to 6.5 per cent. In Chhattisgarh, the government has announced exemption from professional tax for traders with annual turnovers of less than Rs. ten lakh. In addition, stamp duty on sale deeds is proposed to be reduced by 0.5 percentages points.

Overall, the aggregate capital outlay of the State governments is budgeted to rise marginally by 1.9 per cent during 2009-10 as

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compared with 32.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). Although some States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Karnataka and Jammu and Kashmir have not announced dedicated fiscal stimulus packages as counter-cyclical measures, they have budgeted a significantly higher capital outlay in 2009-10 as compared with that in 2008-09 (RE). In contrast, a number of States, viz., Gujarat, Maharashtra, Punjab, Bihar, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Arunachal Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram and Sikkim have budgeted a decline in their capital outlay during 2009-10. Although some States have adequate fiscal space for undertaking extra expenditure, they appear to have taken a circumspect view by budgeting only a moderate rise in their expenditure during 2009-10. Given the expected sluggishness in tax and non-tax revenue

collections and lower devolutions from the Centre, the States have apparently planned not to deviate much from their commitment under FRLs by proposing big spending plans as counter-cyclical fiscal measures.

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implications for aggregate demand is the implementation of the Sixth CPC/SPCs.

Budget Estimates 2009-10 – Key Deficit Indicators

3.12 The consolidated revenue account of State governments for 2009-10 is budgeted to turn into deficit after remaining in surplus over the previous three years on account of a higher budgeted increase in revenue expenditure in relation to revenue receipts. The consolidated revenue deficit is budgeted at Rs.32,295 crore in 2009-10 compared to the revenue surplus of Rs.10,701 crore in 2008-09 (RE). As a ratio to GDP, at the consolidated level the revenue surplus of 0.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) is budgeted to turn down to a deficit of 0.5 per cent of GDP in 2009-10. The deterioration in the revenue account of State governments during 2009-10 (BE) reflects the combined impact of sluggishness in tax revenue along with higher expenditure on: (i) administrative services (ii) pensions; and (iii) interest payments. Consequent upon the revenue account turning from surplus to deficit and the higher net lending in 2009-10 (BE), the GFD at the consolidated level is budgeted to increase to 3.2 per cent of GDP as compared with 2.6 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 (RE). In absolute terms, the size of GFD is budgeted to expand by 36.3 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) over 2008-09 (RE). In line with the surging GFD, primary deficit is also likely to double from Rs. 40,128 crore in 2008-09 (RE) to Rs. 83,083 crore in 2009-10 (BE). As percentage to GDP, consolidated primary deficit has been budgeted at

1.3 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) as compared with 0.7 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) (Table III.4 and Chart III.1).

3.13 Re-emergence of revenue deficit after three years and the increasing size of the gross fiscal deficit indicate that borrowed resources would be used for current expenditures rather than capital investment during 2009-10. In 2009-10 (BE), around 16 per cent of the GFD would be used for undertaking revenue expenditure. This raises the issue of the quality of fiscal deficit and shows that this proportion of government borrowing would not lead to the creation of assets, which would have given returns in the future to service States' debts. However, the revenue deficit (RD)-GFD ratio of 16 per cent is significantly lower than what prevailed

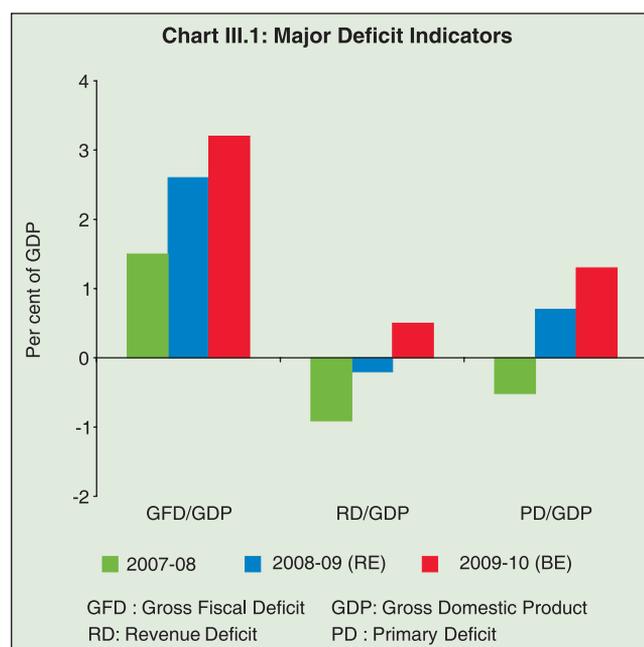


Table III.4: Variation in Major Items – 2009-10 (BE) over 2008-09 (RE)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)	Variation		Contribution* (Per cent)
			Amount	Per cent	
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Revenue Receipts (i+ii)	7,37,865	8,04,943	67,078	9.1	100.0
(i) Tax Revenue (a+b)	5,03,878	5,52,243	48,365	9.6	72.1
(a) Own Tax Revenue	3,30,405	3,66,523	36,118	10.9	53.8
of which: Sales Tax	2,02,610	2,25,009	22,399	11.1	33.4
(b) Share in Central Taxes	1,73,473	1,85,720	12,247	7.1	18.3
(ii) Non-Tax Revenue	2,33,987	2,52,701	18,713	8.0	27.9
(a) States Own Non-Tax Revenue	79,614	84,017	4,403	5.5	6.6
(b) Grants from Centre	1,54,373	1,68,683	14,310	9.3	21.3
II. Revenue Expenditure	7,27,165	8,37,238	1,10,074	15.1	100.0
of which:					
(i) Development Expenditure	4,45,889	4,92,443	46,553	10.4	42.3
of which:					
Education, Sports, Art and Culture	1,29,706	1,54,781	25,075	19.3	22.8
Power	36,715	32,020	-4,695	-12.8	-4.3
Rural Development	30,040	43,147	13,107	43.6	11.9
(ii) Non-Development Expenditure	2,60,899	3,21,907	61,008	23.4	55.4
of which:					
Administrative Services	57,144	74,389	17,245	30.2	15.7
Pension	66,938	87,220	20,282	30.3	18.4
Interest Payments	1,06,220	1,16,427	10,207	9.6	9.3
III. Capital Receipts	1,86,201	2,25,114	38,914	20.9	100.0
of which:					
Non-Debt Capital Receipts	5,314	2,216	-3,098	-58.3	-8.0
IV. Capital Expenditure	2,13,259	2,18,540	5,281	2.5	100.0
of which:					
Capital Outlay	1,57,254	1,60,247	2,993	1.9	56.7
of which:					
Capital Outlay on Irrigation & Flood Control	48,727	45,905	-2,821	-5.8	-53.4
Capital Outlay on Energy	18,728	15,478	-3,251	-17.4	-61.6
Capital Outlay on Transport	29,614	28,859	-755	-2.5	-14.3
<i>Memo Item:</i>					
Revenue Deficit	-10,701	32,295	42,996	-401.8	
Gross Fiscal Deficit	1,46,349	1,99,510	53,161	36.3	
Primary Deficit	40,128	83,083	42,954	107.0	

RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates. * : Denotes percentage share in relevant total.

Note: See Notes to Table III.2.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

at around 60 per cent during 1998-99 to 2002-03. Nonetheless, this underlies a weakness that emerged in the profile of State government finances during 2009-10 *albeit* due to subdued macroeconomic conditions and the implementation of revised wages and salaries. However, this may prove to be a temporary aberration once the growth momentum in the economy accelerates and revenue buoyancy improves further.

Revenue Receipts

3.14 The impact of the macroeconomic slowdown can be gauged from the fact that the States have budgeted only a moderate rise of 9.1 per cent in revenue receipts in 2009-10 (BE) as compared with an 18.3 per cent rise recorded in 2008-09 (RE). Growth in all sources of revenue receipts (except States' ONTRs) is estimated to

be moderate in 2009-10 (BE) as compared with the previous year. For instance, States' OTR is budgeted to rise by 10.9 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 15.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) while their share in central taxes is estimated to increase by 7.1 per cent as compared with a 14.6 per cent increase in the previous year. The moderate rise in States' share in central taxes is in line with the lower growth in gross tax revenue budgeted at the Central level. Growth in the consolidated non-tax revenue of the States is budgeted to decelerate during 2009-10 mainly on account of grants from the Centre. Grants from the Centre to the States are budgeted to increase by 9.3 per cent in 2009-10 as against the rapid increase of 42.1 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). However, growth in States' ONTR is budgeted to be marginally higher at 5.5 per cent during 2009-10 as compared with 3.2 per cent

growth in 2008-09 (RE) (Table III.5 and Appendix Table 3).

3.15 Revenue receipts as percentage to GDP (RR-GDP) are budgeted to marginally decline from 13.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 13.1 per cent in 2009-10. The slowdown has affected the statutory transfer of tax revenues from the Centre to the States. States' share in Central taxes as percentage to GDP is estimated to fall from 3.1 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 3.0 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). However, grants-in-aid from the Centre to the States – a discretionary component of central transfers—as ratio to GDP are budgeted to decline from 2.8 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 2.7 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). Overall, Central transfers to the States are budgeted to fall from 5.9 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 (RE) to 5.7 per cent in 2009-10. On the States' own revenue collection front, the ratio of

Table III.5: Aggregate Receipts of State Governments

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)	Variation (Per cent)	
	(Average)								Col.8/7	Col.9/8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate Receipts (1+2)	1,23,415 (16.0)	2,31,618 (14.8)	4,40,076 (17.1)	5,95,627 (16.1)	6,73,605 (15.7)	7,65,735 (15.5)	9,24,066 (16.6)	10,30,057 (16.7)	20.7	11.5
1. Revenue Receipts (a+b)	92,679 (12.0)	1,65,416 (10.7)	2,85,662 (11.1)	4,31,020 (11.6)	5,30,556 (12.4)	6,23,748 (12.6)	7,37,865 (13.2)	8,04,943 (13.1)	18.3	9.1
a. States' Own Revenue (i+ii)	55,546 (7.2)	1,03,542 (6.7)	1,78,171 (6.9)	2,60,246 (7.0)	3,15,812 (7.4)	3,63,723 (7.4)	4,10,019 (7.4)	4,50,540 (7.3)	12.7	9.9
i. States' Own Tax	41,158 (5.3)	78,733 (5.1)	1,41,933 (5.5)	2,12,307 (5.7)	2,52,548 (5.9)	2,86,546 (5.8)	3,30,405 (5.9)	3,66,523 (5.9)	15.3	10.9
ii. States' Own Non-Tax	14,388 (1.8)	24,809 (1.6)	36,238 (1.4)	47,939 (1.3)	63,263 (1.5)	77,178 (1.6)	79,614 (1.4)	84,017 (1.4)	3.2	5.5
b. Central Transfers (i+ii)	37,133 (4.8)	61,874 (4.0)	1,07,491 (4.2)	1,70,774 (4.6)	2,14,744 (5.0)	2,60,024 (5.3)	3,27,846 (5.9)	3,54,403 (5.7)	26.1	8.1
i. Shareable Taxes	19,790 (2.6)	37,607 (2.4)	61,047 (2.4)	94,024 (2.5)	1,20,293 (2.8)	1,51,402 (3.1)	1,73,473 (3.1)	1,85,720 (3.0)	14.6	7.1
ii. Grants-in Aid	17,343 (2.3)	24,267 (1.6)	46,444 (1.8)	76,750 (2.1)	94,451 (2.2)	1,08,622 (2.2)	1,54,373 (2.8)	1,68,683 (2.7)	42.1	9.3
2. Capital Receipts (a+b)	30,737 (4.0)	66,202 (4.1)	1,54,415 (5.9)	1,64,607 (4.4)	1,43,049 (3.3)	1,41,987 (2.9)	1,86,201 (3.3)	2,25,114 (3.7)	31.1	20.9
a. Loans from Centre@	14,632 (1.9)	26,440 (1.7)	24,337 (1.0)	8,097 (0.2)	5,717 (0.1)	7,252 (0.1)	9,786 (0.2)	17,284 (0.3)	35.0	76.6
b. Other Capital Receipts	16,104 (2.1)	39,762 (2.4)	1,30,078 (4.9)	1,56,510 (4.2)	1,37,331 (3.2)	1,34,736 (2.7)	1,76,414 (3.2)	2,07,830 (3.4)	30.9	17.8

RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates.

@ With the change in the system of accounting with effect from 1999-2000, States' share in small savings which was included earlier under loans from Centre is included under internal debt and shown as special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) of the Central Government. The data for the years prior to 1999-2000 as reported in this Table, however, exclude loans against small savings, for the purpose of comparability.

Note: 1. The 5-year averages have been provided for a more meaningful comparison across periods.

2. Figures in parentheses are percentages to GDP.

3. Capital Receipts include public accounts on a net basis. Also see Notes to Appendices.

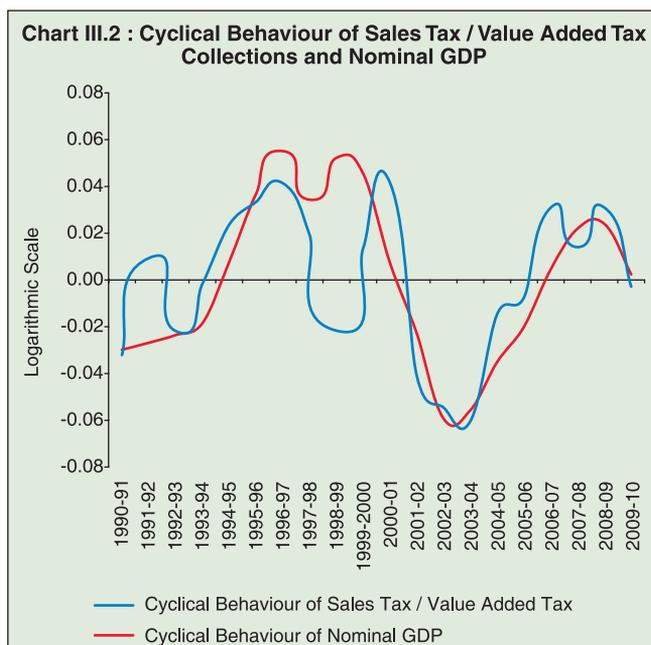
Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

their OTR to GDP is budgeted to remain stagnant at 5.9 per cent during the same period (Table III.5 and Appendix Table 3). In 2009-10 (BE), revenue receipts from sales tax/VAT and land revenue as percentage to GDP are budgeted to remain the same while the same from stamp duty and registration fees and State excise duty as percentage to GDP are estimated to be lower than 2008-09 (RE). Further, the own non-tax revenue (ONTR)-GDP ratio is budgeted to remain constant at 1.4 per cent during the same period.

3.16 Implementation of VAT across most of the States has helped them to augment their sales tax/VAT-GDP ratio in recent years. During 2009-10, sales tax/VAT are budgeted to contribute around 61 per cent of the total own tax revenue collections of States. Although sales tax/VAT as a ratio to GDP is budgeted to increase marginally from 3.6 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 3.7 per cent in 2009-10 (BE), growth in sales tax/VAT is estimated to decelerate from 16.8 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 11.1 per cent in 2009-10 reflecting the possible impact of a perceived subdued growth. In fact, correlation between the cyclical behavior of sales tax/VAT collections and nominal GDP is found to be statistically significant³ (Chart III.2).

3.17 Goods and services tax (GST) has been proposed to be implemented from April 1, 2010. The implementation of GST is however, likely to be postponed to a future date. Implementation of GST would be a significant step towards tax reforms. GST will replace excise duty and service tax at the Centre and VAT at the state level. The Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers has been entrusted with the task of preparing a model and a roadmap for GST in India. A well-designed GST is supposed to lower manufacturing costs and make businesses more efficient. It is also expected that the introduction of GST would introduce buoyancy in revenues both by widening the tax base and by stimulating economic growth due to lower compliance costs and lower effective tax rates on a wider base (Box III.4).

3.18 Within non-tax revenues, interest receipts by State governments are budgeted to decline by 21.5 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with an increase of 31.1 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) while non-tax revenue on account of economic services is budgeted to rise marginally by 4.4 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 18.6 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) (Appendix Table 3). At present, States' own non-tax revenues account for 10 per cent of the total revenue receipts of the State governments which appears to be low by international standards. The States need to increase their reliance on non-tax revenues by levying appropriate user charges. This is essential for two reasons. First, the States depend mainly on their own tax revenues and Central transfers in the form of share in Central taxes and grants for their revenue receipts which are potentially vulnerable to a slowdown in economic growth. Furthermore, the capacity of States to generate their own resources is also subject to their ability and mandate to raise taxes. Thus, in order to have a more durable source of revenue, the States need to expand their non-tax revenue bases by levying appropriate user charges. Second, appropriate user charges help to provide market-based incentives to encourage or discourage the use of public resources. Thus, user charges based on the cost recovery principle would help in achieving more responsible use of economic services.



³ In order to compute cyclical component of nominal GDP and Sales Tax/VAT collections, Hodrick-Prescott filtering technique has been used.

Box III.4: Goods and Services Tax in India - The Present Status

The world over, goods and services attract the same rate of tax and that is the foundation of a Goods and Services Tax (GST). GST is basically a comprehensive value added tax (VAT) on goods and services levied and collected on the value added at each stage of sale and purchase wherein the manufacturers and dealers claim credit for an 'input tax', while the final consumer bears the incidence of the full tax. GST is being very commonly used in a large number of advanced countries. Value addition in the production and sale of many products requires inputs of both goods and services which may be packaged indistinctly and a 'unified rate of tax' levied on goods and services. GST, thus, removes the infirmities of a tax system and allows the industries and the economy to function efficiently and smoothly.

Literature reveals that among the federal countries, there are three models of GST: viz., a) collection at the federal level; b) collection at the sub-national level; and c) dual level of GST. The third model in turn has three variants: 1) collected by the federal government though the constitutional authority is vested with both tiers of governments; 2) independent GST collected by the two tiers of governments; and 3) a single harmonised rate on a common base administered by the States. Although by definition, a centralized GST provides harmonization of tax rates and exemptions, divergent views are expressed by fiscal experts in contemporary literature. According to one view, a dual-VAT, a variant of the Québec Service Tax-GST model of Canada, seems to be the most promising alternative in India (Poddar, 2009). It is viewed that centralization of sales taxation is not essential as evidenced in the experiences of Canada with VAT and of the US with income taxes; Central and State taxes can exist side by side.

In India, beginning with the early 1990s, there has been tremendous achievement on the indirect taxes front. However, the implementation of GST would be a 'landmark' tax reform. The basic objective of indirect tax reforms is to have a comprehensive VAT in the form of a harmonised GST. It is expected that GST would result in a major rationalization and simplification of the consumption tax structure at both the Centre and the State levels. It is believed that the GST regime will bring about a phased change on the tax firmament by redistributing the burden of taxation equitably between manufacturing and services (Kelkar, 2009).

The Union Budget 2007-08 announced that India should move towards a national level GST by April 1, 2010, and an Empowered Committee of State Ministries with Central Government would prepare a roadmap for the introduction of GST in India. Accordingly, the Government of India released a Discussion Paper on GST on November 10, 2009. In a federal system like India, a mechanism for upholding the States' autonomy is given priority while working out a harmonious structure. The salient features of the proposed GST model are:

- i) A dual GST structure (one for Central GST and State GST statute for every State) with defined functions and responsibilities of the Centre and the States, to be binding on both the Centre and the States.
- ii) Provision for a collectively agreed Constitutional amendment, if necessary, is also being worked out.
- iii) Basic features of law such as chargeability, definition of a taxable event and taxable person, measure of levy including valuation provisions and basis of classification would be uniform across these statutes as far as practicable.
- iv) All transactions of goods and services will attract both Central GST and the State GST except on those exempted.

- v) Cross-utilization of Input Tax Credit (ITC) between the Central GST and the State GST would not be allowed except in the case of inter-State supply of goods and services. To the extent feasible, a uniform procedure for collection of both Central GST and State GST would be prescribed in the respective legislations for Central GST and State GST.
- vi) The various Central, State and local levies, which are in the nature of indirect taxes, are to be identified for being subsumed under GST. However, the taxes, levies and fees that are not specifically related to supply of goods and services should not be subsumed under GST.
- vii) On exports, zero rating is proposed, while imports will attract CGST and SGST, on a destination principle and no benefit to sales from an SEZ to Domestic Tariff Area (DTA) will be allowed.
- viii) The Thirteenth Finance Commission to take up the issue of providing adequate compensation for any loss that might emerge during the process of implementation of GST for the next five years.
- ix) A threshold of gross annual turnover of Rs.10 lakh both for goods and services for all the States and Union Territories may be adopted with adequate compensation for the States (the States in the North-Eastern region and Special Category States).
- x) In the case of Inter-State Transactions of Goods and Services, the Working Group recommended the adoption of the IGST model, wherein the Centre would levy IGST which would be CGST plus SGST on all inter-State transactions of taxable goods and services. The inter-State seller will pay IGST on value addition after adjusting available credit of IGST, CGST, and SGST on his purchases. The exporting State will transfer to the Centre the credit of SGST and the importing dealer will claim credit of IGST.
- xi) Adopting a two-rate structure (for both CGST and SGST), viz., a lower rate for necessary items and goods of basic importance and a standard rate for goods in general and a special rate for precious metals and a list of exempted items.
- xii) For taxation of services, however, there may be a single rate for both CGST and SGST. The exact value of the SGST and CGST rates, including the rate for services, is being worked out.

Internationally, the highest GST rates are in Sweden and Denmark at 25 per cent. Countries at the higher end of the tax rate are Iceland at 24.5 per cent and Finland at 22 per cent. At the lower end, Switzerland, Japan, Thailand and Singapore have GST/VAT rates at 5 per cent or marginally above. Most countries have GST/VAT rates that are less than 20 per cent. For example, in the UK the VAT rate is 17.5 per cent, it is 16 per cent in Spain, 18 per cent in Russia, 19.6 per cent in France and 19 per cent in Germany. Canada is a federal country where both federal and provincial GST rates are charged. The combined incidence of federal and provincial rates varies between 6 per cent and 14 per cent.

Subsequently, a Task Force appointed by the Thirteenth Finance Commission recommended *inter alia*, for the transformation of the Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers into a permanent constitutional body known as the 'Council of Finance Ministers' comprising of Union Minister and all State Finance Ministers. This is to ensure that neither Center nor the State unilaterally make any change in the agreed design of GST. However, incase of any

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exigencies, member state or the Center may take immediate steps subject to ex-post *de facto* approval by the Council within one month. Further, as the GST is primarily intended as an exercise in reforming the consumption tax in India and not an exercise for additional resource mobilization through discretionary changes, the CGST and SGST rates should be of 'revenue neutral rate' (RNR) so as to yield same revenue collected as before.

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3.19 As far as the cost recovery aspect at the State level is concerned, it is estimated to be lower in 2009-10 in case of social services as compared with 2007-08. Among economic services, there has been substantial improvement in the power sector in recent years which is likely to continue in 2009-10 (BE). Similarly, the recovery rate in the road sector is also estimated to improve in 2009-10 (BE). Cost recovery in the irrigation sector recorded a steady improvement during 2006-07 to 2008-09 (RE) which, however, is likely to witness a slippage in 2009-10 (BE) (Table III.6 and Chart III.3).

Revenue Expenditure

3.20 Growth in the consolidated revenue expenditure of State governments is budgeted to decelerate from 25.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 15.1 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). However, as a ratio to GDP, revenue expenditure is budgeted to increase from 13.0 per cent to 13.6 per cent during the same period. While development revenue expenditure is budgeted to increase by 10.4 per cent in 2009-10 (BE), non-development revenue expenditure would increase by 23.4 per cent. In

Table III.6: Cost Recovery of Select Services

(Ratio of Non-Tax Revenue to Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure)

(Per cent)

Item	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Social Services										
<i>of which:</i>										
(a) Education \$	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.8	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.6
(b) Health *	4.6	6.2	5.4	4.7	6.2	4.7	5.1	4.7	6.2	4.8
B. Economic Services										
<i>of which:</i>										
(a) Irrigation #	8.1	7.5	8.4	15.3	16.4	14.5	15.0	15.5	15.8	15.2
(b) Power	6.5	6.5	9.7	2.8	11.7	12.3	16.7	16.5	17.8	21.8
(c) Roads @	16.3	19.6	15.6	21.5	14.6	11.6	7.6	6.5	5.9	6.9

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

\$: Also includes expenditure on sports, art and culture.

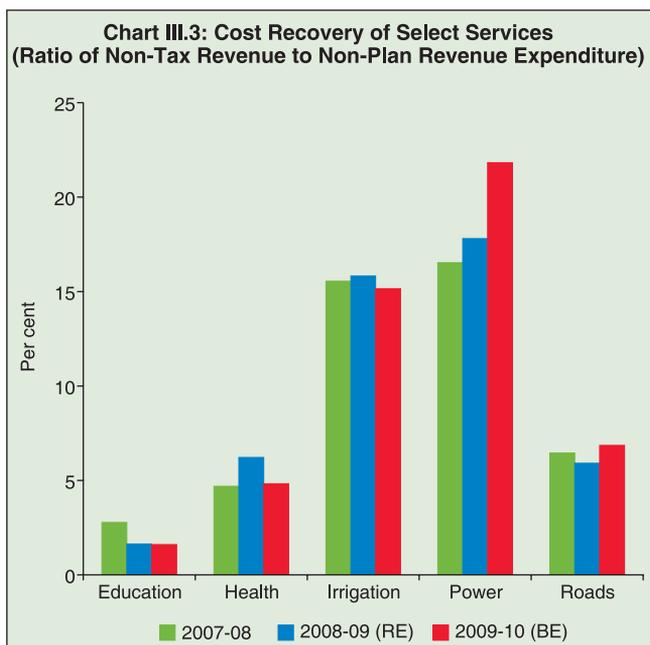
* : Includes expenditure on medical and public health and family welfare.

: Relates to irrigation and flood control for non-plan revenue expenditure while it pertains to major, medium and minor irrigation for non-tax revenue.

@ : Relates to roads and bridges for non-plan revenue expenditure while it pertains to road transport for non-tax revenue.

Note: Accounting in respect of power sector has not been uniform across the States which has, at times, resulted in adjustment across years. Hence, the ratios may show fluctuations. Moreover, States have had one-time non-tax receipts under power, such as Rs.2,749 crore grants received by Madhya Pradesh State Electricity Board (SEB) as per the Ahluwalia Committee recommendation during 2003-04 that was returned to the Government of Madhya Pradesh in 2004-05, have been excluded. Further, receipts from Rural Electrification Corporation (REC) that are not in the nature of non-tax such as Rs.240 crore in 2004-05, in case of Government of Uttar Pradesh and Rs.134 crore in 2004-05 for the Government of Uttarakhand, have been excluded.

Source: Compiled from the Budget Documents of the State Governments.

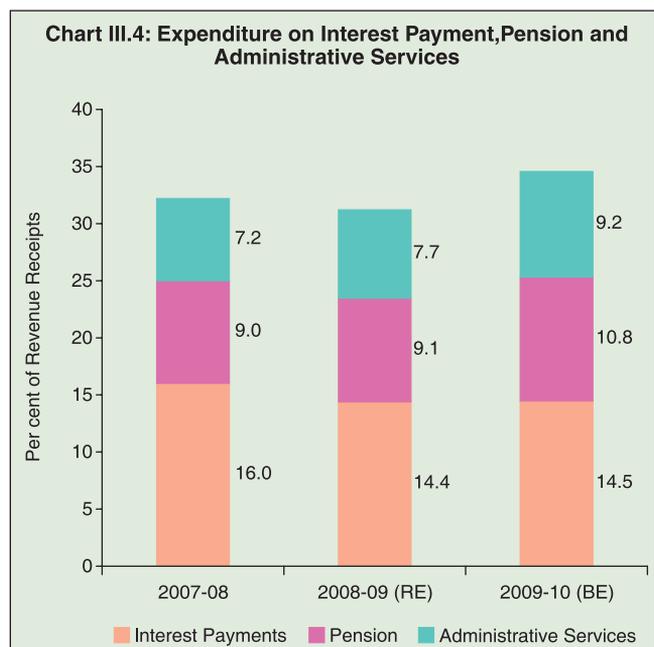


2009-10 (BE), increase in development revenue expenditure is budgeted to grow mainly on account of social services comprising education, sports, art and culture and medical, public health and family welfare. However, revenue expenditure on housing is budgeted to decline by 30.8 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). Among the economic services, the States have budgeted significantly higher expenditure on rural development, irrigation and flood control. Rise in non-development expenditure would contribute around 55.4 per cent of the increase in revenue

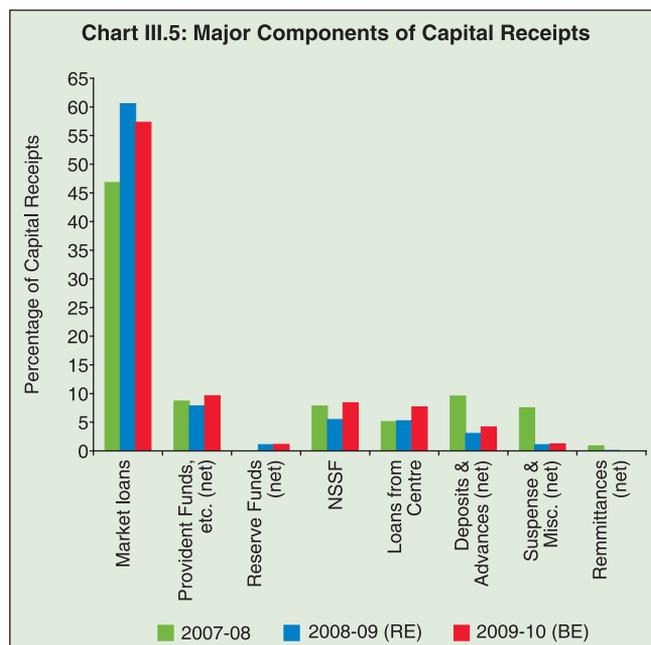
expenditure in 2009-10 (BE). Increase in budgeted expenditure on committed expenditure comprising pensions, administrative services and interest payments would contribute 78.2 per cent of the total increase in the non-development expenditure. Committed expenditure as a ratio to revenue receipts is also budgeted to increase from 31.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 34.5 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) (Chart III.4).

Capital Receipts

3.21 At a consolidated level, the States have budgeted an increase of 20.9 per cent in capital receipts for 2009-10 as compared with a 31.1 per cent increase in 2008-09 (RE) mainly on account of market loans and special securities issue to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF), loans from the Centre and small saving and provident funds. During 2009-10, the States have budgeted loans from the Centre to the extent of Rs. 17,284 crore [an increase of 76.6 per cent over 2008-09 (RE)] as compared with Rs. 9,786 crore (an increase of 35.0 per cent) in the previous year. Similarly, NSSF receipts are budgeted to increase by 85.0 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). Small savings and provident fund are also estimated to increase by 48.0 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) over the previous year. However, capital receipts with respect to the recovery of loans and advances are budgeted to decline sharply by 60.2 per cent as compared with an increase of 48.9 per cent in the previous year (Table III.5 and Appendix Table 5).



3.22 With States' increasing dependence on market borrowings for financing their GFD in recent years in line with the recommendations of the TwFC, there are signs of the declining share of NSSF and loans from the Centre in the States' total capital receipts. However, their respective share is estimated to be higher, *albeit* marginally, in 2009-10 (Chart III.5). Deposits and advances (net), which include deposits bearing interest as well as those not bearing interest, are also budgeted to increase by 65.1 per cent in 2009-10 over 2008-09 (RE) contributing about 10 per cent to the total capital receipts. In addition, the three States of Karnataka, Uttarakhand and Haryana have budgeted to mobilise capital receipts by sale of land



(disinvestment). In 2008-09, two States, which had proposed to mobilise Rs.15,000 crore through disinvestment (sale of land), were able to realise only one-third of the total budgeted amount. Non-debt capital receipts are budgeted to be lower by 58.3 per cent than 2008-09 (RE).

Capital Expenditure

3.23 As mentioned in the foregoing discussion, the scope of a counter-cyclical fiscal measure increases during the phase of an economic slowdown as governments try to revive the economies by relaxing tax rates and enhancing public expenditure. During the current phase of the global slowdown, according to an estimate by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the fiscal stimulus measures announced so far consist of one-third revenue measures and two-third expenditure measures. In the Indian case, given the subdued growth prospects, the Centre allowed State governments to raise additional market borrowings to the extent of 0.5 per cent of GSDP in 2008-09 and further 0.5 per cent in 2009-10. The purpose of this was to encourage the States to undertake additional capital investments and boost domestic aggregate demand. However, budget estimates for 2009-10 for capital expenditure do not seem to reflect these developments. During

2009-10 (BE), States' capital expenditure is budgeted to grow by 2.5 per cent, as compared with the sharp rise of 24.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). Capital expenditure as a ratio to GDP is budgeted to decline from 3.8 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 3.5 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). The growth in capital outlay is budgeted to decelerate to 1.9 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 32.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). Capital outlay as a ratio to GDP is budgeted to fall from 2.8 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 2.6 per cent in 2009-10. In absolute terms, while capital outlay on economic services is budgeted to grow by 2.2 per cent as compared with 28.9 per cent growth in 2008-09 (RE), the same on social services is budgeted to decline by 0.3 per cent in 2009-10 as against the 49.1 per cent rise in 2008-09 (RE). Similarly, loans and advances by the State governments for developmental purposes are budgeted to decline by 17.3 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with an increase of 16.9 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). The amount that the States have budgeted for repaying internal debt during 2009-10 is higher by 16.0 per cent over the previous year. Thus, the proposed capital outlay pattern of State governments during 2009-10 does not show any explicit counter-cyclical effort by the State governments to attenuate the concerns of the slowdown (Table III.7 and Appendix Table 6). In fact, during 2009-10, the consolidated capital expenditure of State governments in absolute terms is budgeted to be lower than the capital receipts. Thus, unlike in the previous three years, capital receipts are budgeted to be used for meeting revenue deficit in 2009-10. Given the fact that budget estimates are subject to substantial revisions, the situation that evolves in the revised estimates may be different, provided the economy picks up rapidly and tax collections accelerate and improve the revenue account position of the States.

Devolution and Transfer of Resources from the Centre

3.24 The impact of the overall macroeconomic slowdown would have implications for resource transfers from the Centre to the States. This is evident from the gross devolution and transfers of resources from the Centre (*i.e.*, sharable taxes, grants and loans and advances) that are budgeted

Table III.7: Expenditure Pattern of State Governments

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)	Variation (Per cent)	
	(Average)								Col.8/7	Col.9/8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate Expenditure (1+2 = 3+4+5)	1,22,270 (15.9)	2,33,441 (14.9)	4,37,299 (17.0)	5,61,682 (15.2)	6,57,280 (15.3)	7,52,324 (15.2)	9,40,423 (16.9)	10,55,778 (17.1)	25.0	12.3
1. Revenue Expenditure <i>of which:</i>	98,009 (12.7)	1,93,816 (12.4)	3,40,752 (13.3)	4,38,034 (11.8)	5,05,699 (11.8)	5,80,805 (11.7)	7,27,165 (13.0)	8,37,238 (13.6)	25.2	15.1
Interest payments	13,605 (1.7)	31,421 (2.0)	69,685 (2.7)	84,024 (2.3)	93,180 (2.2)	99,831 (2.0)	1,06,220 (1.9)	1,16,427 (1.9)	6.4	9.6
2. Capital Expenditure <i>of which:</i>	24,261 (3.2)	39,625 (2.5)	96,547 (3.6)	1,23,648 (3.3)	1,51,582 (3.5)	1,71,520 (3.5)	2,13,259 (3.8)	2,18,540 (3.5)	24.3	2.5
Capital outlay	11893 (1.5)	21,044 (1.4)	41856 (1.6)	77,559 (2.1)	98063 (2.3)	1,18,862 (2.4)	1,57,254 (2.8)	1,60,247 (2.6)	32.3	1.9
3. Development Expenditure	81,989 (10.7)	1,45,852 (9.4)	2,39,576 (9.4)	3,30,044 (8.9)	3,92,165 (9.2)	4,64,462 (9.4)	6,13,011 (11.0)	6,59,075 (10.7)	32.0	7.5
4. Non-Development Expenditure	33,734 (4.3)	76,035 (4.8)	1,50,715 (5.9)	1,90,021 (5.1)	2,11,872 (4.9)	2,33,233 (4.7)	2,67,709 (4.8)	3,29,315 (5.3)	14.8	23.0
5. Others*	6547 (0.9)	11,554 (0.7)	47,009 (1.7)	41,617 (1.1)	53,243 (1.2)	54,630 (1.1)	59,703 (1.1)	67,388 (1.1)	9.3	12.9

Avg.: Average.

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

*: Includes repayment of loans to Centre, discharge of internal debt, grants-in-aid and contributions (compensation and assignments to local bodies).

Note: 1. The 5-year averages have been provided for a more meaningful comparison across periods.

2. Figures in brackets are percent to GDP.

3. Capital Expenditure is given exclusive of Public Accounts. Also see Notes to Appendices.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

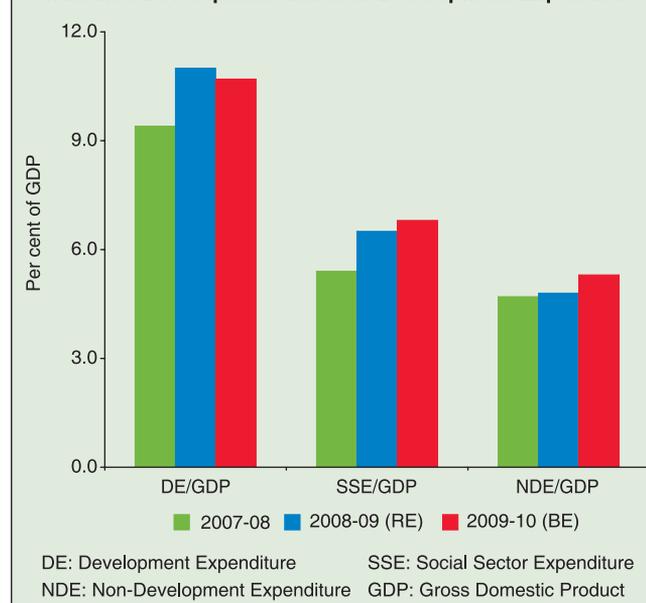
to increase by 10.1 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 26.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) (Appendix Table 7). Deceleration in growth of grants from the Centre is budgeted to be more pronounced as compared to the share in Central taxes. As a ratio to GDP, gross devolution and transfers from the Centre decline marginally from 6.1 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 6.0 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). In 2009-10 (BE), gross devolution and transfers from the Centre would finance 35.2 per cent of the aggregate disbursements of the States as compared with 35.9 per cent in 2008-09 (RE).

Developmental and Non-Developmental Expenditure⁴

3.25 Aggregate development expenditure (both revenue and capital) as a ratio to GDP is budgeted to be lower at 10.7 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 11.0 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) (Chart III.6). Aggregate development expenditure is budgeted to rise by 7.5 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 32.0 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) (Appendix Table 8). Furthermore, the share of development expenditure

in aggregate disbursements of the States is estimated to decline from 65.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 62.4 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) (Table III.8).

Chart III.6: Development and Non-Development Expenditure



⁴ Refer to explanatory note on data sources and methodology.

Table III.8: Development Expenditure vis-à-vis Total Expenditure

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Development Revenue Expenditure	Development Capital Outlay	Development Loans & Advances	Total Development Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	3,37,337 (44.8)	1,13,584 (15.1)	13,540 (1.8)	4,64,462 (61.7)
2008-09 (RE)	4,45,889 (47.4)	1,51,074 (16.1)	16,048 (1.7)	6,13,011 (65.2)
2009-10 (BE)	4,92,443 (46.6)	1,53,526 (14.5)	13,106 (1.2)	6,59,075 (62.4)

RE: Revised Estimates. BE: Budget Estimates.

Note: Figures in brackets are percent to aggregate expenditure.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

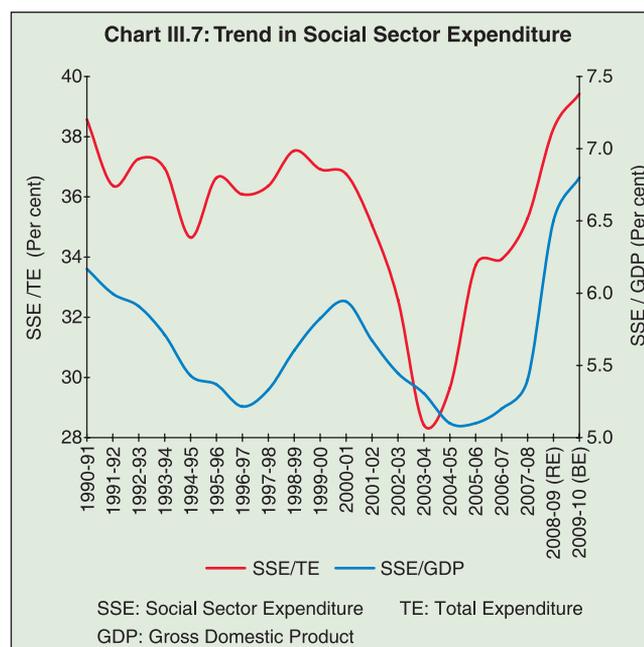
3.26 The growth rate in all major heads under developmental expenditure, except rural development, is budgeted to decline in 2009-10. While non-developmental revenue expenditure is budgeted to increase at an accelerated growth of 23.4 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 14.8 per cent in 2008-09 (RE), the same on capital account is proposed to decline from 13.5 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 8.8 per cent in 2009-10 (BE). Committed expenditure as a ratio to total revenue expenditure is also estimated to be marginally higher at 33.2 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) as compared with 31.7 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). Committed expenditure, accounting for about 87.0 per cent in total non-plan non-developmental expenditure, is budgeted to rise by 20.7 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 14.7 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) (Appendix Tables 9 to 14).

Social Sector Expenditure⁵

3.27 There has been a steady increase in social sector expenditure (SSE) at the State level, particularly since 2003-04. Although SSE is budgeted to grow at a modest rate of 15.7 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 35.6 per cent in 2008-09 (RE), the SSE-GDP ratio will increase from 6.5 per cent to 6.8 per cent during the same period. Similarly, the share of SSE in total expenditure (TE) is budgeted to be marginally higher at 39.4 per cent

in 2009-10 as against 38.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) which is substantially higher than the average of the first half of the 2000s (Chart III.7 and Table III.9).

3.28 It may be seen from Table III.10 that around 85.6 per cent of the total SSE would be spent in the form of revenue expenditure in 2009-10 as compared with 86.0 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) while the share of capital outlay in total SSE would be marginally higher during the same period. However, the share of loans and advances provided for social sector expenditure is budgeted to decline from 2.4 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 1.7 per cent in 2009-10 (Table III.10). Both revenue as well capital account components of SSE are budgeted to rise at a modest rate in 2009-10 as compared with the previous year. The growth in all major categories of social services under SSE is estimated to decelerate or decline in 2009-10 (BE) (Appendix Table 15). Aggregate social services (including revenue, capital outlay and loans and advances of the State governments) are estimated to record a modest growth of 10.1 per cent in 2009-10 (BE) as against a 36.4 per cent growth in 2008-09 (RE). In contrast, growth in economic services (including revenue, capital outlay and loans



⁵ Social sector expenditure includes expenditure on social services, rural development and food, storage and warehousing under revenue expenditure, capital outlay and loans and advances given by the State governments.

Table III.9: Trend in Aggregate Social Sector Expenditure of State Governments

(Per cent)

Item	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
	(Average)						(RE)	(BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
TE/GDP	15.9	14.9	17.0	15.2	15.3	15.2	16.9	17.1
SSE/GDP	5.8	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	6.5	6.8
SSE/TE	36.8	36.7	32.5	33.7	33.9	35.3	38.3	39.4

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product.

TE: Total Expenditure.

SSE: Social Sector Expenditure.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

and advances of the State governments) is budgeted to double from 29.5 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 57.7 per cent in 2009-10 mainly due to a sharp increase in budgeted expenditure for rural development.

3.29 The composition of social services shows that education, sports and art and culture would

continue to dominate with 45.5 per cent share, followed by medical and public health, social security and welfare. Among the major categories of social services, the respective shares of education, sports and art and culture; medical and public health; and social security and welfare are

Table III.10: Trend in Composition of Social Sector Expenditure

(Per cent to SSE)

Item	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Outlay	Loans and Advances	Total (2+3+4)	Item	Revenue Expenditure	Capital Outlay	Loans and Advances	Total (2+3+4)
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1990-91 to 1994-95 (Average)					2006-07				
Social Services	78.9	3.8	2.4	85.1	Social Services	78.3	7.8	1.6	87.7
Rural Development	13.6	0.4	–	14.0	Rural Development	8.7	2.4	–	11.1
Food Storage and Warehousing	0.7	0.1	–	0.9	Food Storage and Warehousing	0.8	-0.1	0.5	1.2
Total	93.3	4.3	2.4	100.0	Total	87.7	10.1	2.1	100.0
1995-96 to 1999-00 (Average)					2007-08				
Social Services	82.2	4.0	2.0	88.2	Social Services	76.8	8.7	2.3	87.7
Rural Development	10.2	0.4	–	10.6	Rural Development	8.4	2.2	–	10.5
Food Storage and Warehousing	1.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	Food Storage and Warehousing	0.8	0.4	0.5	1.7
Total	93.4	4.5	2.1	100.0	Total	85.9	11.2	2.8	100.0
2000-01 to 2004-05 (Average)					2008-09 (RE)				
Social Services	80.8	5.5	2.0	88.3	Social Services	76.7	9.5	2.1	88.3
Rural Development	8.7	1.6	–	10.2	Rural Development	8.3	1.8	–	10.2
Food Storage and Warehousing	0.8	0.5	0.1	1.4	Food Storage and Warehousing	0.9	0.3	0.4	1.5
Total	90.3	7.6	2.1	100.0	Total	86.0	11.6	2.4	100.0
2005-06					2009-10 (BE)				
Social Services	78.4	7.5	1.6	87.5	Social Services	74.4	8.2	1.4	84.0
Rural Development	9.3	2.1	–	11.4	Rural Development	10.4	4.4	–	14.8
Food Storage and Warehousing	0.9	0.1	0.2	1.1	Food Storage and Warehousing	0.8	–	0.3	1.2
Total	88.6	9.6	1.8	100.0	Total	85.6	12.7	1.7	100.0

SSE: Social Sector Expenditure.

– : Nil/Negligible.

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding off of figures.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

Table III.11: Expenditure on Social Services (Revenue and Capital Accounts) – Composition

(Per cent to expenditure on social services)

Item	1990-95	1995-00	2000-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
	(Average)							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Expenditure on Social Services (a to l)	100.0	100.0						
(a) Education, Sports, Art and Culture	52.2	52.4	51.4	48.2	47.0	44.7	42.6	45.5
(b) Medical and Public Health	16.0	12.6	11.7	11.6	11.4	10.9	10.6	10.8
(c) Family Welfare	–	2.5	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
(d) Water Supply and Sanitation	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.0	6.6
(e) Housing	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.3	2.7	3.8	4.2	2.4
(f) Urban Development	2.3	2.6	3.7	4.2	5.7	7.2	8.9	8.6
(g) Welfare of SCs, ST and OBCs	6.6	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.9	7.1	7.3	6.3
(h) Labour and Labour Welfare	1.4	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0
(i) Social Security and Welfare	4.5	4.2	5.1	5.7	6.7	7.8	8.9	9.3
(j) Nutrition	1.7	2.8	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.9	3.9
(k) Expenditure on Natural Calamities	2.6	2.9	3.8	5.2	4.0	2.9	3.2	1.6
(l) Others	2.5	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.2

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

‘-’: Not available.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

budgeted to increase in the total social services expenditure during 2009-10, while the share of urban development, water supply and sanitation; welfare of SCs, ST and OBCs; housing and expenditure on natural calamities are estimated to record a decline (Table III.11).

Expenditure on Operations and Maintenance and Wages and Salaries

3.30 State governments generally incur expenses on the administration, supervision, operation, maintenance, preservation and protection of physical assets. Although the TwFC had emphasised on increasing the level of expenditure on the maintenance of assets and also recommended specific grants for this purpose, the proportion of operations and maintenance expenditure in the total revenue expenditure would continue to decline to 6.8 per cent in 2009-10 from 9.3 per cent each in 2007-08 (Accounts) and 2008-09 (RE). However, the share of wages and salaries in revenue expenditure of State governments is budgeted to increase from 29.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 32.6 per cent in 2009-10 (Table III.12). A significant rise in wages and salaries as percentage to GDP in 2008-09 (RE) as well as in 2009-10 (BE) is on account of the implementation of the Sixth CPC/SPCs by most of the major State governments.

3.31 The recommendations of the Fifth Pay Commission had entailed total additional expenditure of about 1.2 per cent of GDP at the State level. At present, despite the full/partial implementation of the Sixth CPC/SPCs in a few States in 2008-09, the States recorded a revenue surplus of about 0.2 per cent in the year, unlike in the late 1990s, when the States' own revenues were stagnant, central transfers were declining and interest payments were increasing steadily. According to the Economic Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (July 2008), States are, therefore, much better placed to absorb the fiscal impact of a pay revision. Recognising the improved States financial position in recent years, the Sixth CPC/SPCs also observed that most of the States would be in a position to meet the additional expenditure (SPC Report, March 2008). However, given the expected deterioration in State finances in 2009-10, perhaps temporarily, due to the slowdown, the States may have to focus on better expenditure management by compressing the wasteful revenue expenditure wherever possible and explore further sources of revenues. Furthermore, the award of the ThFC for the period 2010-15 would also have implications for the capacity of the States to absorb the increase in expenditure on account of the recommendations of the Sixth CPC/SPCs.

Table III.12: Administrative Expenditure of State Governments – Wages and Salaries and Operations and Maintenance

Year	Wages and Salaries			Operations and Maintenance		
	Amount (Rs. crore)	Per cent of Revenue Expenditure	Per cent of GDP	Amount (Rs. crore)	Per cent of Revenue Expenditure	Per cent of GDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1990-91	18,515	37.3	3.3	6,922	16.5	1.2
1991-92	23,042	35.2	3.5	7,302	12.9	1.1
1992-93	26,234	35.5	3.5	9,281	14.6	1.2
1993-94	29,431	35.6	3.4	9,037	12.7	1.0
1994-95	33,317	34.3	3.3	10,585	12.5	1.0
1995-96	37,673	34.4	3.2	11,368	11.9	1.0
1996-97	45,746	33.3	3.3	12,642	11.1	0.9
1997-98	58,282	34.4	3.8	14,872	9.5	1.0
1998-99	71,234	35.6	4.1	17,710	9.6	1.0
1999-00	86,285	36.4	4.4	17,522	8.2	0.9
2000-01	94,507	39.1	4.5	19,529	8.1	0.9
2001-02	93,009	36.3	4.1	19,591	7.6	0.9
2002-03	94,717	35.1	3.9	22,438	8.3	0.9
2003-04	98,741	32.0	3.6	25,464	8.3	0.9
2004-05	1,03,924	31.1	3.2	29,164	8.8	0.9
2005-06	1,04,158	29.1	2.8	33,976	9.5	0.9
2006-07	1,16,431	27.5	2.7	41,807	9.8	1.0
2007-08	1,16,983	28.4	2.4	38,439	9.3	0.8
2008-09 (RE)	1,51,272	29.3	2.7	47,851	9.3	0.9
2009-10 (BE)	1,92,568	32.6	3.1	40,132	6.8	0.7

RE: Revised Estimates.

BE: Budget Estimates.

Note : 1. Statements 44 and 45 provide State-wise details. The number of States included in each year differ.

2. Data as per cent of revenue expenditure (Col. 3 and 6) are based on the number of States included in that year.

Source : Based on information received from State Governments.

3.32 The fiscal stress, which had peaked in the aftermath of the implementation of the Fifth Central Pay Commission, eased subsequently mainly due to an improvement in tax collection and a softening of interest rates. In an attempt to remove the fiscal drag on the economy, the government has been trying to increase the tax base as well as raising tax and non-tax rates. However, due to the decision of a number of State governments to implement the recommendations of the Sixth CPC/SPCs and agreeing to pay arrears, State finances seem to have come under stress in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (BE) (Box III.5).

Plan Outlay of State Governments

3.33 As far as the approved Plan outlay of the State governments for 2009-10 is concerned, it was placed at Rs. 2,53,615 crore which comes to around 4.1 per cent of GDP as compared with 5.0 per cent in 2008-09. Non-special categories continue to account for more than around 90 per cent of the total approved capital outlay. Among the non-special category States, Uttar Pradesh followed by

Karnataka, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Rajasthan account for nearly 50 per cent of the total Plan outlay of the State governments. The State-wise details of Plan outlays are set out in Statement 30.

5. Assessment

Consolidated Position

3.34 The overall financial position of the States had shown tremendous improvement till 2007-08 (Accounts) as is evident from the key fiscal indicators (Table III.13 and Chart III.8). The enactment of FRLs aided the process of fiscal consolidation at the State level. In addition, fiscal consolidation at the State level was achieved on the back of growing own revenues and higher resource transfers from the Central Government enabled by an overall robust growth of the economy, and falling interest rate payments of States' due to the Debt Swap Scheme and the Debt Consolidation and Relief Facility as recommended by the TwFC. However, there appears to be a temporary halt in the fiscal consolidation process

Box III.5: Implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC)/States' Pay Commissions (SPCs) Recommendations and State Governments' Finances

The Union Government constituted the Sixth Pay Commission in the mid-2006 and the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC) have been implemented by the Central Government with an estimated impact of Rs.28,505 crore (0.53 per cent of GDP) in 2008-09. Similar estimates for State governments at a consolidated level are not available. Several States have already announced the implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission/State's own Pay Commission (SPC) for their employees as well. Rajasthan was the first State government to announce the implementation of the recommendations of the Sixth CPC followed by Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. The other States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand have constituted their own Pay Commissions; West Bengal will be implementing the recommendations of its own Pay Commission, while Karnataka and Punjab have already implemented the recommendations of their own Pay Commissions.

Status of Implementation of the Recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission (CPC)/States' Own Pay Commissions (SPCs)

States Implementing the recommendations of Sixth CPC.	State's Own Pay Commission	Remarks
Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Goa, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and Kerala	Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Punjab, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Karnataka	Tamil Nadu constituted a committee to examine the recommendations of the Sixth CPC, while Himachal Pradesh offered an interim relief before the full implementation

Provisioning for pay revisions in line with the recommendations of the Sixth CPC/SPC has created additional burden for the States. The estimates on total salaries and pensions commitments at a

consolidated level are not yet available. The full impact of CPC is estimated to be felt by the State governments' budgets beginning 2009-10. Therefore, as of now, it is difficult to gauge the precise impact of the Sixth CPC/SPC award on States' finances as its implementation has neither been uniform across the States nor is it complete. However, the share of wages and salaries in revenue expenditure is budgeted to increase from 29.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 32.6 per cent in 2009-10. According to the available information as furnished by a few States, viz., Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan and West Bengal, with respect to the implementation of the Sixth CPC/SPC award at the State government level, the estimates for 2009-10 work out to around 0.85 per cent of GDP in that year on account of increase in salaries and pensions, arrears and interim relief.

In this context it needs to be mentioned that the recommendations of the Fifth CPC had entailed an additional expenditure of about 1.2 per cent of GDP at the State level. The TwFC, keeping in view the persistent imbalances due to substantial increase in the level of salary and pension payments, particularly for the States in the wake of the Fifth CPC, had recommended that there was no need to appoint a pay commission every ten years and also fixed a target ratio of salary expenditure to revenue expenditure net of interest payments and pensions at 35 per cent consistent with its average level in 1996-97. At present, it is perceived that the States are much better placed to absorb the fiscal impact of a pay revision due to a revenue surplus in the previous three years. Given the estimated slippage in State finances in 2009-10, the States may have to focus on compressing wasteful expenditure as well as explore revenue enhancement strategies.

References:

1. Government of India (2004), the Twelfth Finance Commission Report.
2. Budget Documents of respective State Governments, 2009-10.

in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 (BE) due to subdued economic conditions in the economy.

3.35 An analysis shows that deterioration in the revenue account between 2007-08 (Accounts) and 2009-10 (BE) is entirely due to rise in the revenue expenditure (RE)-GDP ratio from 11.7 per cent to 13.6 per cent. As far as deterioration in the revenue account in 2009-10 over 2008-09 (RE) is concerned, around 75 per cent of the deterioration is estimated to be on account of increase in revenue expenditure as a ratio to GDP while fall in Central transfers (in terms of GDP) would account 25 per cent of the total deterioration in the revenue account. As stated in the foregoing discussion, at the consolidated level the States have budgeted a revenue deficit of Rs. 32,295 crore during 2009-10 as compared with a surplus of Rs.10,701 crore in

2008-09 (RE). The re-emergence of the revenue deficit along with a marginal rise in capital outlay and a substantial decline in non-debt capital receipts would result in an increase of GFD to Rs. 1,99,510 crore in 2009-10 (BE) which turns out to be 3.2 per cent of GDP (2.6 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 (RE)).

State-wise Position of Deficits

3.36 The impact of the macroeconomic slowdown on State finances appears to be across the States. Out of the 28 States, the number of States which have budgeted revenue deficit in 2009-10 has increased to 14 (4 States in 2008-09) with 10 more States turning from revenue surplus to revenue deficit in 2009-10 (BE). Furthermore, nine other States have budgeted a lower revenue surplus as compared with 2008-09 (RE). As far as GFD is

Table III.13: Trends in Major Deficit Indicators of State Governments

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Year	Revenue Deficit		Gross Fiscal Deficit		Primary Revenue Balance		Primary Deficit	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1999-00	54,549	(2.8)	90,099	(4.6)	9,907	(0.5)	45,458	(2.3)
2000-01	55,316	(2.6)	87,923	(4.2)	4,331	(0.2)	36,937	(1.8)
2001-02	60,398	(2.7)	94,260	(4.1)	-1,198	(-0.1)	32,665	(1.4)
2002-03	57,179	(2.3)	99,726	(4.1)	-11,848	(-0.5)	30,699	(1.3)
2003-04 (Net of Power Bonds)	63,407	(2.3)	120,631	(4.4)	-16,989	(-0.6)	40,235	(1.5)
2004-05	39,158	(1.2)	1,07,774	(3.3)	-47,263	(-1.5)	21,353	(0.7)
2005-06	7,013	(0.2)	90,084	(2.4)	-77,011	(-2.1)	6,060	(0.2)
2006-07	-24,857	(-0.6)	77,508	(1.8)	-1,18,037	(-2.8)	-15,672	(-0.4)
2007-08	-42,943	(-0.9)	75,455	(1.5)	-1,42,773	(-2.9)	-24,376	(-0.5)
2008-09 (RE)	-10,701	(-0.2)	1,46,349	(2.6)	-1,16,921	(-2.1)	40,128	(0.7)
2009-10 (BE)	32,295	(0.5)	1,99,510	(3.2)	-84,132	(-1.4)	83,083	(1.3)

RE : Revised Estimates.

BE : Budget Estimates.

Note : 1. Negative (-) sign indicates surplus.

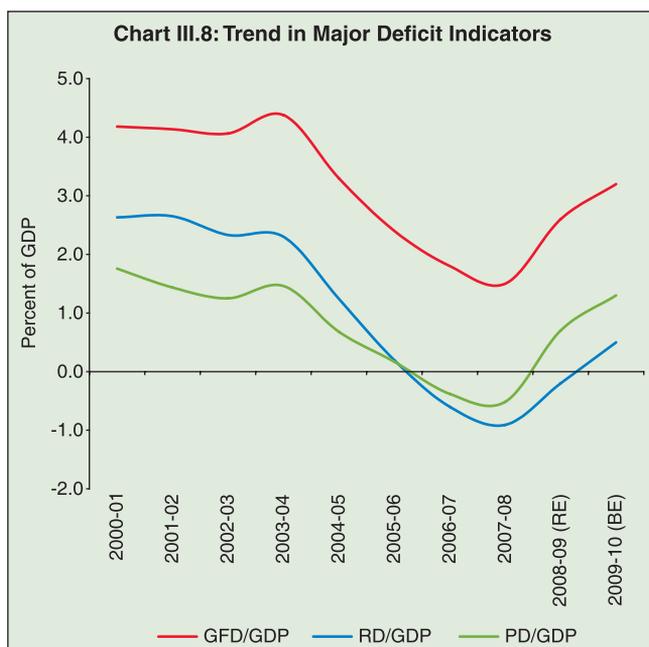
2. Figures in parentheses are percentages to GDP.

3. State Governments had issued power bonds amounting to Rs.28,984 crore during 2003-04 to CPSUs under one-time settlement scheme for dues of State Electricity Boards.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments.

concerned, 18 States were able to contain their GFD-GSDP ratio below 3.0 per cent in 2007-08. However, the number of States with the GFD-GSDP ratio less than 3.0 per cent decreased to 9 in 2008-09 (RE) and 6 in 2009-10 (BE). In short, out of the 28 States, 22 States have budgeted a GFD-GSDP ratio above the FRL target of 3 per cent.

3.37 Non-special category States appear to be mainly responsible for the deterioration in deficit indicators during 2009-10 (BE). Non-special category States accounted for 77.7 per cent of the total deterioration in the revenue account of the States and 81.8 per cent of the increase in GFD in 2009-10 (BE) over 2008-09 (RE). Among the non-special category States Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab account for 89.2 per cent of the total deterioration in revenue account. However, only two States, viz., Assam and Arunachal Pradesh are budgeted to account for 95 per cent of the total deterioration in the revenue deficit of special category States. Among the non-special category States, the sharp increase in GFD by Rs. 43,481 crore in 2009-10 is estimated to be contributed by rise in GFD of Maharashtra (Rs. 10,342 crore), West Bengal (Rs. 10,290 crore), Andhra Pradesh (Rs. 5,724 crore) and Haryana (Rs.4,849 crore). However, in the case of special category States, Assam is a major contributor with an increase in GFD by Rs. 8,687 crore which is 89.7 per cent of the total increase in GFD of special category States (Table III.14).



Consolidated Fiscal Position of State Governments

Table III.14 : State-wise Correction of RD and GFD – 2009-10 (BE) over 2008-09 (RE)

State	Revenue Deficit		Gross Fiscal Deficit	
	Correction over 2008-09 (RE) (Rs. crore)	Per-centage to Total	Correction over 2008-09 (RE) (Rs. crore)	Per-centage to Total
1	2	3	4	5
A. Non-Special Category				
1. Andhra Pradesh	-340	-1.0	5,724	13.2
2. Bihar	-2,688	-8.0	-3,798	-8.7
3. Chhattisgarh	242	0.7	309	0.7
4. Goa	431	1.3	493	1.1
5. Gujarat	4,182	12.5	1,788	4.1
6. Haryana	3,439	10.3	4,849	11.2
7. Jharkhand	905	2.7	481	1.1
8. Karnataka	-384	-1.1	-863	-2.0
9. Kerala	-721	-2.2	-634	-1.5
10. Madhya Pradesh	1,471	4.4	1,065	2.4
11. Maharashtra	11,386	34.1	10,342	23.8
12. Orissa	3,129	9.4	3,443	7.9
13. Punjab	2,422	7.2	2,804	6.4
14. Rajasthan	1,126	3.4	1,871	4.3
15. Tamil Nadu	1,032	3.1	2,575	5.9
16. Uttar Pradesh	2,532	7.6	2,742	6.3
17. West Bengal	5,262	15.7	10,290	23.7
Total (A)	33,429	100.0	43,481	100.0
B. Special Category				
1. Arunachal Pradesh	1,120	11.7	103	1.1
2. Assam	8,092	84.6	8,687	89.7
3. Himachal Pradesh	74	0.8	-272	-2.8
4. Jammu and Kashmir	-1,272	-13.3	-120	-1.2
5. Manipur	180	1.9	-66	-0.7
6. Meghalaya	304	3.2	489	5.1
7. Mizoram	61	0.6	-160	-1.7
8. Nagaland	-372	-3.9	-130	-1.3
9. Sikkim	170	1.8	112	1.2
10. Tripura	396	4.1	522	5.4
11. Uttarakhand	813	8.5	514	5.3
Total (B)	9,567	100.0	9,680	100.0
Grand Total (A + B)	42,996	100.0	53,161	100.0
<i>Memo item:</i>				
1. NCT Delhi	-1,784	–	-1345	–
2. Puducherry	-587	–	-213	–

RE : Revised Estimates.

BE : Budget Estimates.

‘–’ : Not applicable.

Note : Negative (–) sign indicates improvement in deficit indicators.

Source : Budget Documents of the State Governments.

Decomposition and Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit

3.38 With revenue account turning from surplus to deficit in 2009-10 (BE), there would be a compositional shift in GFD in 2009-10. While in 2008-09 (RE), surplus in the revenue account financed the GFD to the extent of 7.3 per cent, such comfort would cease to exist in 2009-10. The re-emergence of revenue deficit in 2009-10 would contribute 16.2 per cent of GFD. In 2009-10, while capital outlay would continue to dominate as a major component of GFD, its share in GFD is budgeted to decline. Increase in net lending and decline in non-debt capital receipts would also aggravate the size of GFD in 2009-10 (BE) (Table III.15 and Appendix Table 16).

3.39 The financing pattern of gross fiscal deficit at the State level in recent years has undergone a significant change mainly on account of: (i) the

Table III.15: Decomposition and Financing Pattern of Gross Fiscal Deficit – 2007-08 (Accounts) to 2009-10 (BE)

(Per cent to GFD)

Item	2007-08	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
1	2	3	4
Decomposition (1+2+3-4)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Revenue Deficit	-56.9	-7.3	16.2
2. Capital Outlay	157.5	107.5	80.3
3. Net Lending	8.6	3.5	4.6
4. Non-debt Capital Receipts	9.2	3.6	1.1
Financing (1 to 11)	100.0	100.0	100.0
1. Market Borrowings	71.5	68.6	57.9
2. Loans from Centre	-1.2	1.3	4.7
3. Special Securities issued to NSSF/Small Savings	7.8	2.1	4.5
4. Loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI and Other Banks	8.3	6.2	4.2
5. Small Savings, P.F., etc.	16.4	10.0	10.8
6. Reserve Funds	-7.8	1.4	1.3
7. Deposits and Advances	18.0	3.9	4.7
8. Suspense and Miscellaneous	5.0	-2.2	0.2
9. Remittances	1.7	0.1	–
10. Others	-1.7	-2.5	-1.2
11. Overall Surplus (–) / Deficit (+)	-17.8	11.2	12.9

BE : Budget Estimates. RE : Revised Estimates.

Note : 1. See Notes to Appendix Table 17.

2. ‘Others’ include Compensation and Other Bonds, Loans from Other Institutions, Appropriation to Contingency Fund, Inter-State Settlement and Contingency Fund.

Source : Budget Documents of the State Governments.

recommendations of TwFC for phasing out loans from the Centre to the State governments; and (ii) decline in collections under NSSF. As a result, market borrowings have emerged as a major financing item of GFD since 2007-08 as compared with dominance of borrowings from NSSF and loans from the Centre in previous years. Market borrowings, which financed more than two-third of the GFD in 2008-09 (RE), would finance around 57.9 per cent of the total GFD in 2009-10 (BE). The States have budgeted consolidated market borrowings of Rs.1,15,484 crore in 2009-10 as compared with Rs.1,00,452 crore in 2008-09 (RE). Despite the fact that the TwFC had emphasised the phasing out of loans from the Centre, they are budgeted to be higher at Rs. 9,291 crore in 2009-10 as compared with Rs. 1,921 crore in 2008-09 (RE). Loans from the Centre would account for 4.7 per cent of the total GFD in 2009-10 as against 1.3 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). The share of small savings, provident fund and special securities issued to NSSF is also budgeted to rise marginally in 2009-10 (Appendix Tables 17 and 18).

Budgetary Data Variations – State Budget vis-à-vis Union Budget

3.40 The budgetary data provided by the Union Budget and the State budgets continue to show

wide variations. In general, States over-estimate grants-in-aid and loans from the Centre and flows from NSSF, while they underestimate the share in Central taxes. In 2009-10 (BE), the State budgets however, have underestimated flows from the NSSF. In contrast, State governments seem to be expecting more on account of share in Central taxes than what the Union Budget (2009-10) has proposed (Table III.16).

3.41 The extent of over-estimation of aggregate resources to be received from the Centre appears to be significantly higher than the previous years. For instance, if an over-estimated amount of Rs. 50,194 crore (0.8 per cent of GDP) on account of share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid, remains unrealised from the Centre, this would increase the States' consolidated revenue deficit to that extent during 2009-10 under a *ceteris paribus* condition. This will place the consolidated revenue deficit at Rs. 82,489 crore in 2009-10. Such wide variations between budget estimates of the Centre and State governments would have implications for State finances. Experience of the past two years, however, shows that the receipts on account of share in Central taxes turned out to be underestimated in 2007-08 (Accounts) and 2008-09 (RE) as compared with the State's budget

Table III.16: Budgetary Data Variation- State Budgets and Union Budget

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	2007-08 (BE)			2008-09 (BE)			2009-10 (BE)		
	State Budgets	Union Budget	Difference*	State Budgets	Union Budget	Difference*	State Budgets	Union Budget	Difference*
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Shareable Taxes from Centre	1,36,184	1,42,450	-6,267 (-4.4)	1,73,147	1,78,765	-5,618 (-3.1)	1,85,720	1,64,362	21,358 (13.0)
2. Grants-in-Aid	1,17,320	99,583	17,737 (17.8)	1,43,030	1,18,901	24,129 (20.3)	1,68,683	1,39,847	28,836 (20.6)
3. Loans from Centre (Net)	6,485	2,984	3,501 (117.3)	6,942	1,479	5,463 (369.3)	9,291	3,093	6,199 (200.4)
4. NSSF (Net)	53,679	46,990	6,689 (14.2)	22,044	18,626	3,418 (18.4)	9,026	11,744	-2,718 (-23.1)

BE: Budget Estimates.

*: Negative (-)/Positive (+) sign implies underestimation/overestimation in State budgets in comparison with Union Budget.

Note: Figures in brackets are percentage variation over Union Budget.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments and the Union Government.

estimates, while the same on account of grants-in-aid from the Centre turned out to be over-estimated. Given this, the total resources received from the Centre in the form of share in Central taxes and grants-in-aid were only marginally lower than their budgetary estimates during 2007-08 (Accounts) and 2008-09 (RE). If the same pattern continues in 2009-10, there may not be much implication for the overall revenue receipts of State governments. However, it would depend on the revenue collections of the Centre and the overall macroeconomic conditions in the economy.

3.42 Adjusting for the data of Union Budget 2009-10, GFD would be placed higher at Rs.2,49,704 crore (4.1 per cent of GDP) in 2009-10. With regard to financing of GFD during 2009-10 (BE), loans from the Centre and market borrowings have been over-estimated by Rs. 6,199 crore (66.7 per cent) and Rs.13,025 crore (11.3 per cent), respectively, while loans against special securities have been underestimated by Rs. 2,718 crore (30.1 per cent). An assessment of State budgets in conjunction with the Union Budget shows that the level of overall deficit would be placed higher at Rs. 75,915 crore mainly due to rise in revenue deficit (Table III.17).

Table III.17: Financing of Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) – 2009-10 (Adjusted)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Item	2009-10 (BE)		Variation	
	State Budgets	Adjusted	Amount	Per cent
1	2	3	4	5
Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD)	1,99,510 (100.0)	2,49,704 (100.0)	50,194	25.2
1. Market Borrowings*	1,15,484 (57.9)	1,02,459 (41.0)	-13,025	-11.3
2. Loans from Centre@	9,291 (4.7)	3,093 (1.2)	-6,199	-66.7
3. Special Securities issued to NSSF@	9,026 (4.5)	11,744 (4.7)	2,718	30.1
4. Loans from LIC, NABARD, NCDC, SBI and other Banks	8,462 (4.2)	8,462 (3.4)	–	–
5. Small Savings and Provident Fund, etc.	21,617 (10.8)	21,617 (8.7)	–	–
6. Reserve Funds	2,554 (1.3)	2,554 (1.0)	–	–
7. Deposits and Advances	9,354 (4.7)	9,354 (3.7)	–	–
8. Suspense and Miscellaneous	433 (0.2)	433 (0.2)	–	–
9. Remittances	3 (0.0)	3 (0.0)	–	–
10. Others	-2,435 (-1.2)	-2,435 (-1.0)	–	–
11. Overall Surplus (-)/Deficit (+)	25,721 (12.9)	75,915 (30.4)	50,194	195.2

*: Data are adjusted as per the allocation under market borrowing programme for the State Governments during 2009-10.

BE: Budget Estimates. '–': Nil.

@: Data are adjusted as per the Union Budget 2009-10.

Note: 1. Figures in brackets are percentages to GFD.

2. 'Others' include Compensation and Other Bonds, Loans from Other Institutions, Appropriation to Contingency Fund, Inter-state Settlement and Contingency Fund.

Source: Budget Documents of the State Governments, Union Government and Reserve Bank records.

6. Conclusion

3.43 At the consolidated level, the States witnessed a marked improvement in key deficit indicators when the revised estimates of 2007-08 translated into accounts. While the surplus on the revenue account almost doubled in absolute terms, the GFD declined by around 30 per cent *vis-a-vis* the revised estimates. However, the fiscal correction and consolidation witnessed in State finances have suffered a setback in 2008-09 (RE) and 2009-10 due to the economic slowdown and the accompanying moderation in the pace of revenue growth. It is evident that the tax revenue buoyancy achieved till 2007-08 could not be realised during 2008-09 (RE). As a result, revenue surplus as a percentage of GDP declined from 0.9 per cent in 2007-08 (Accounts) to 0.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) and the GFD-GDP ratio increased significantly from 1.5 per cent to 2.6 per cent. Setback to the States' fiscal position witnessed during 2008-09 (RE) is estimated to deteriorate

further in 2009-10 as is evident from the budget estimates. While the revenue account is budgeted to turn into a deficit, the GFD-GDP ratio is estimated to be at 3.2 per cent. Revenue receipts as percentage to GDP (RR-GDP) are budgeted to decline from 13.2 per cent in 2008-09 (RE) to 13.1 per cent in 2009-10. Growth in States' own revenue collections is also budgeted to decelerate in 2009-10. Overall, the Central transfers to States are budgeted to fall from 5.9 per cent of GDP in 2008-09 (RE) to 5.7 per cent in 2009-10. In order to revive demand, a few States have announced dedicated stimulus packages to undertake investments, but there is no sign of an increase in the consolidated capital outlay of State governments in 2009-10 (BE). The aggregate development expenditure-GDP ratio is budgeted to be lower at 10.7 per cent in 2009-10 as compared with 11.0 per cent in 2008-09 (RE). As far as financing of GFD is concerned, market borrowings which financed more than two-third of the GFD in 2008-09 (RE), would finance around 57.9 per cent of the total GFD in 2009-10 (BE).