

BUDGET: 2021-22

TABLE 1: BUDGET AT A GLANCE

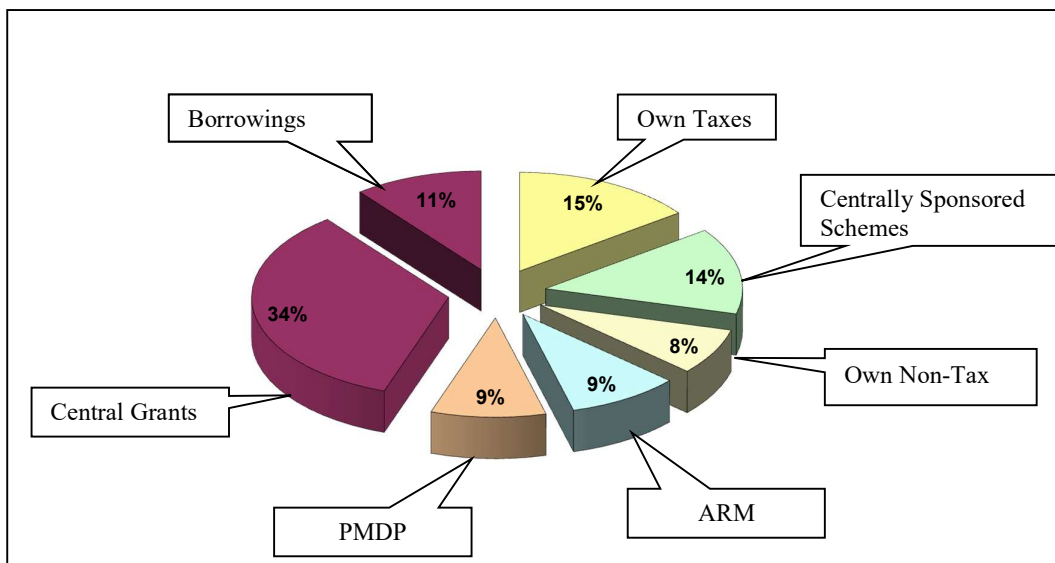
(Rs. in crore)

	Items	2019-20 (Pre- Actuals)	2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 RE	2021-22 (BE)
A.	Revenue Receipts	52618	91100	75903	97141
B.	Revenue Expenditure	52964	62664	62486	68804
	Revenue Surplus (A-B)	-346	28436	13417	28337
C.	Capital Receipts	12411	10328	16438	11480
D.	Capital Expenditure	12065	38764	29855	39817
	Capital A/C Deficit (C-D)	346	-28436	-13417	-28337
E.	Total Expenditure	65029	101428	92341	108621
F.	Total Receipts	65029	101428	92341	108621
G.	Fiscal Deficit	10679	10240	15710	10647
H.	Unfunded/Additional resources required	0	0	0	0

‘-’ sign indicates deficit

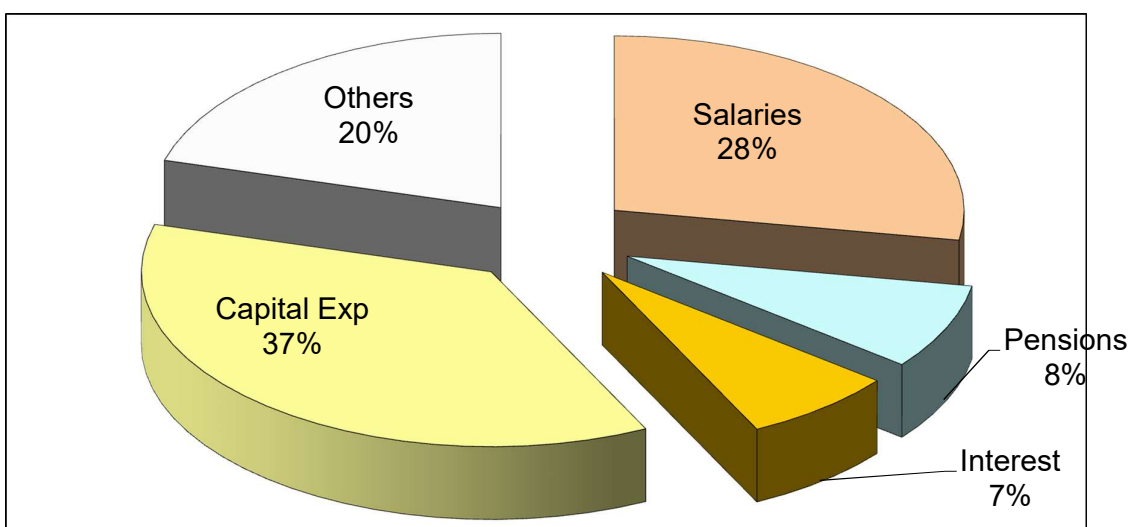
RUPEE: AS IT COMES (2021-22)

Graph: 1



RUPEE: AS IT GOES (2021-22)

Graph: 2

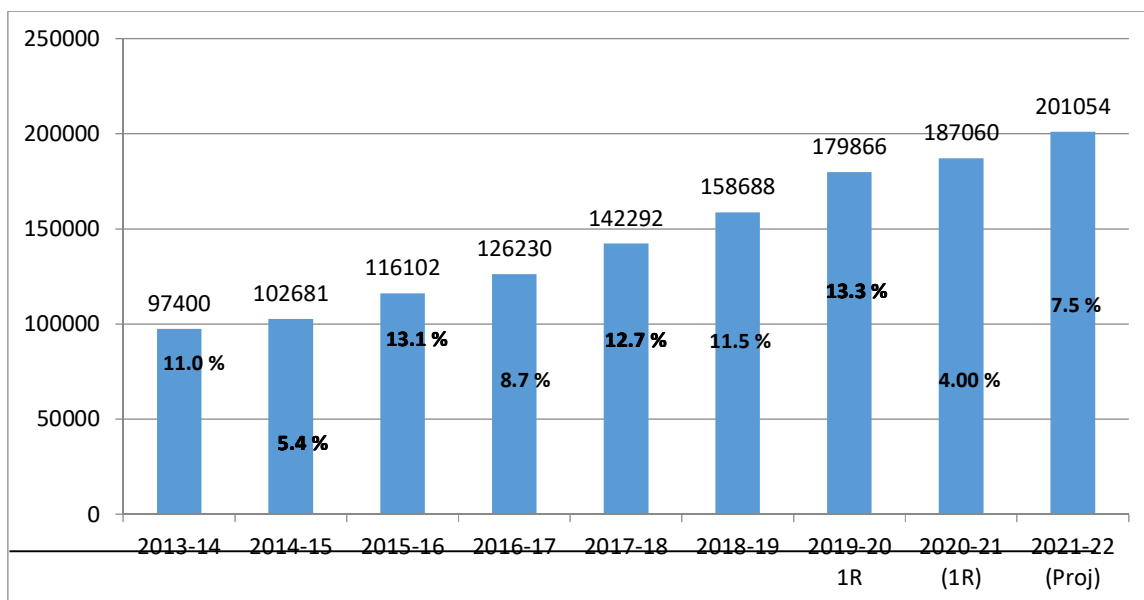


ECONOMIC GROWTH

GDP at current prices

Graph: 3

(Rs. in crore)



(Growth % in brackets calculated on base year 2011-12)

1R = 1st Revised Estimates; 2R = 2nd Revised Estimates; AE = Advanced Estimates; Proj = Projected

TAXES & REVENUES – INCIDENCE & EFFICIENCY

Graph: 4

Own Revenues %GDP

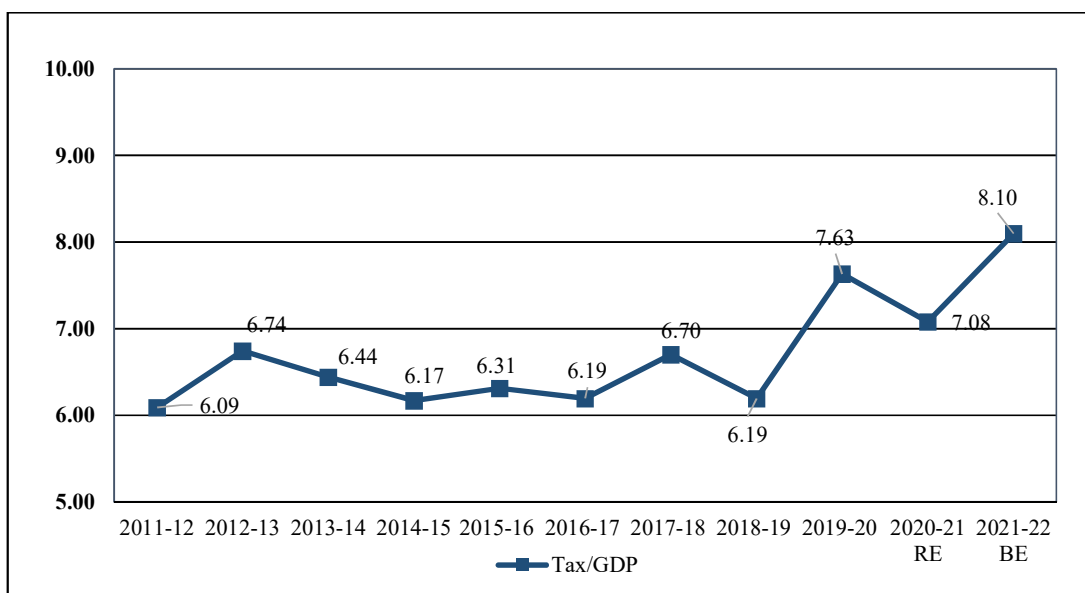


TABLE 2 BUDGET: BASIC DETAILS

(Rs. in crore)

Items	2019-20 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Revenue Receipts (i+ii+iii+iv+v)	52618	91100	75903	97141
i. Own Tax Revenue	9467	13241	10837	16276
ii. Non-Tax Revenue	4259	4065	6193	8209
iii. Share of Central Taxes	6802	0	0	0
iv. Resources from Centre	32090	69794	55273	62656
v. Additional Resource Mobilization (ARM)/Channelizing resources into system pool (CRISP)	0	4000	3600	10000
Total Revenue Expenditure of which	52964	62664	62486	68804
<i>Interest payments</i>	<i>5927</i>	<i>6891</i>	<i>6790</i>	<i>7692</i>
CSS	1262	3009	3277	3389
Total Capital Receipts	12411	10328	16438	11480
i. Borrowings	8718	7917	14330	9214
ii. Other liabilities of which Provident Fund (Net)	1961	2323	1380	1433
iii. Misc. Non-debt creating	1728	83	723	828
iv. Recovery of Loans and Advances	4	5	5	5
Total Capital Expenditure	12065	38764	29855	39817
i. Capital Expenditure including PMDP	8718	28565	19762	24481
<i>of which : Repayments</i>	<i>2067</i>	<i>4248</i>	<i>4258</i>	<i>4226</i>
ii. CSS	3347	10199	10093	15336
Total Expenditure	65029	101428	92341	108621
i. Revenue Expenditure	52964	62664	62486	68804
ii. Capital Expenditure*	8718	28565	19762	24481
iii. CSS Capex	3347	10199	10093	15336
Total Receipts	65029	101428	92341	108621
i. Revenue Receipts	52618	91100	75903	97141
ii. Capital Receipts*	12411	10328	16438	11480
Revenue Surplus	-346	28436	13417	28337
Unfunded/Additional Resources Required	0	0	0	0
Fiscal Deficit	10679	10240	15710	10647

* Capital Receipt and Expenditure excludes ways and means advance of Rs 22211 crore in RE 2020-21 and BE 2021-22 and Power Purchase liability clearance of Rs 11025 crore in RE 2020-21 under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

TABLE 3: REVENUE RECEIPTS

(Rs. in crore)

Items	2019-20 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Revenue Receipts (I+II)	52618	91100	75903	97141
I. Total Grants from Centre	38892	69794	55273	62656
i. Share of Central Taxes	6802	0	0	0
ii. Resources from Centre	32090	69794	55273	62656
II. Own Revenues (1+2+3)	13726	21306	20630	34485
1. Own Tax Revenues	9467	13241	10837	16276
a. GST	4720	9242	7077	10462
b. Sales Tax	1662	1500	1210	1650
c. Excise Duty & Tax on Goods	2086	1838	1304	1978
d. Others	999	661	1246	2186
2. Non-Tax Revenues, of which	4259	4065	6193	8209
<i>Interest Receipts</i>	<i>19</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Power Receipts</i>	<i>2890</i>	<i>3000</i>	<i>4500</i>	<i>5500</i>
3. Additional Resource Mobilization (ARM)/ Channelization of resources into system pool (CRISP)	-	4000	3600	10000

TABLE 4: REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE: COMPOSITION

(Rs. in crore)

	Items	2019-20 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
A.	Revenue Expenditure of which:	52964	62664	62486	68804
	i. Interest	5926	6891	6790	7692
	ii. Power Purchase	2716	0	0	5500
	iii. Maintenance/Repairs/Material & Supplies	784	1387	711	1043
	iv. Grant in Aid	5095	6979	6687	4120
	v. CSS	1262	3009	3277	3389
B.	Primary Revenue Expenditure, of which:	47038	55773	55696	61112
	i. Salaries	23793	30573	28325	30131
	ii. Pension	6999	7045	8641	8589
	iii. Others	6389	6780	8055	8340

*Power Purchase for 05 months in 2019-20 form part of Grant-in-Aid in 05 months.

TABLE 5: CAPITAL RECEIPTS

(Rs.in crore)

Items	2019-20 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Capital Receipts	12411	10328	16438	11480
1. Negotiated loans	844	800	1000	1600
2. Market Borrowings	7874	7117	13330	7614
4. Misc. Non-debt creating	1728	83	723	828
5. Recovery of Loans and Advances	4	5	5	5
6. Provident Fund (Net)	1961	2323	1380	1433
7. Power Purchase Liability	0	0	11025	0

Total Capital Receipt under RE 2020-21 excludes debt raised for clearing power purchase liability of Rs 11025 during 2020-21 crore under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.

TABLE 6: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

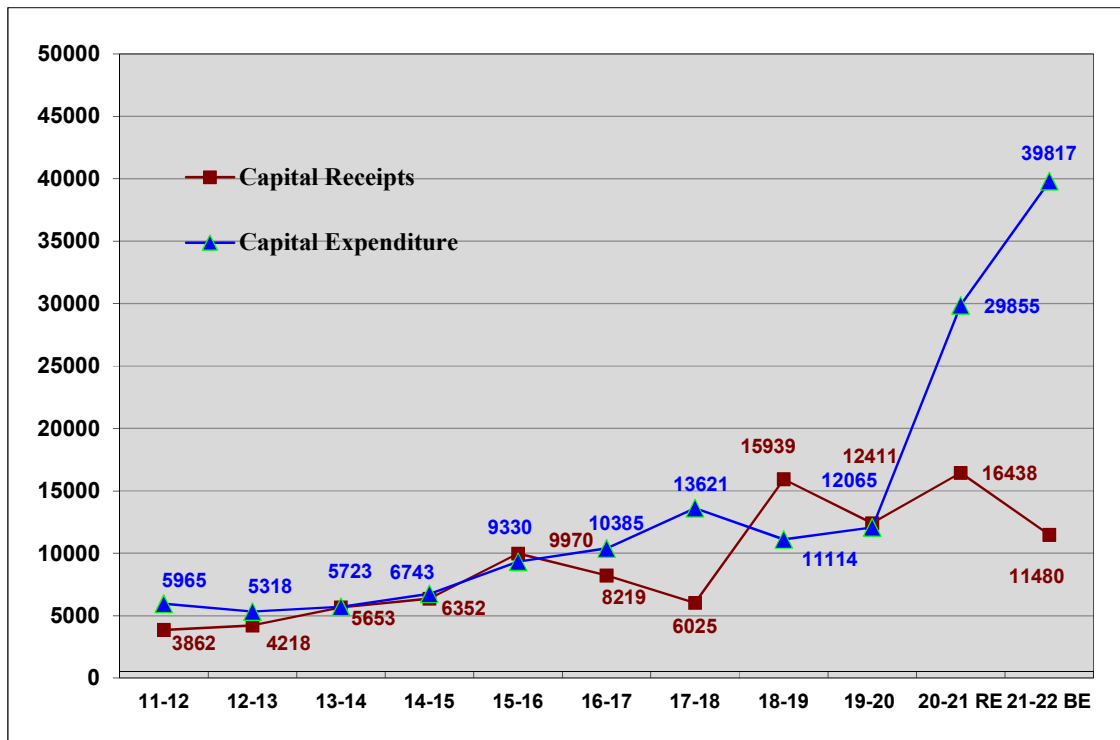
(Rs. in crore)

Items	2019-20 (Pre-Actuals)	2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
Capital Expenditure of which:	12065	38764	29855	39817
i. UT/District/PMDP (Tameir) Capex	6037	21951	12634	18033
ii. Loans & Advances	54	108	112	109
iii. Repayment of Debt	2067	4248	4258	4226
iv. Equity & Investment	560	1010	1510	800
v. CSS	3347	10199	10093	15336
vi. ULB/PRIIs	-	1248	1248	1313
Deficit/Surplus on Capital Account	346	-28436	-13417	-28337

CAPITAL RECEIPTS V/S CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

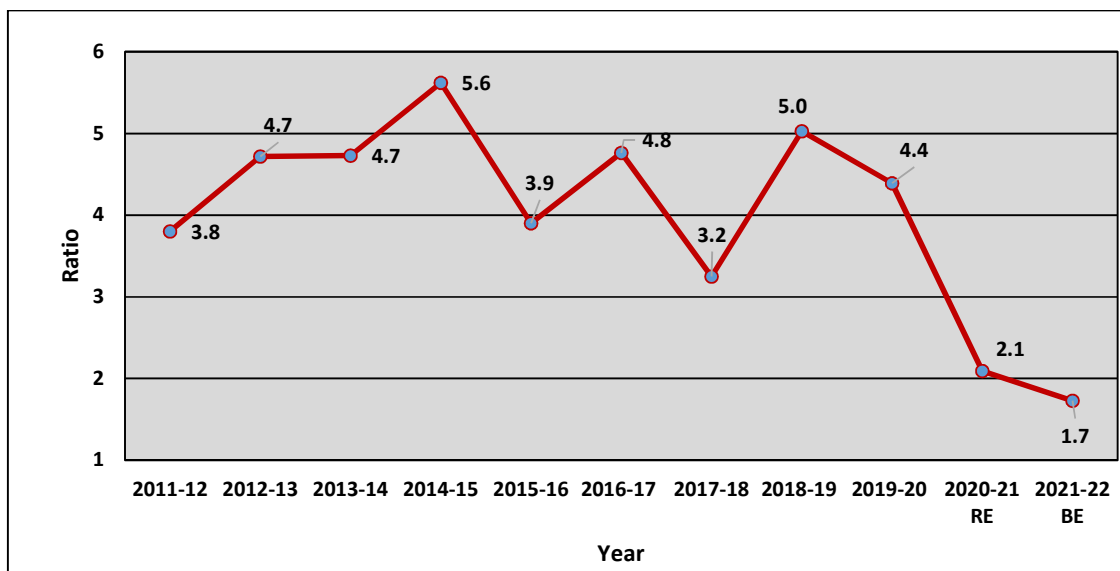
Graph: 5

(Rs. in crore)



REVENUE EXPENDITURE PER UNIT OF CAPEX

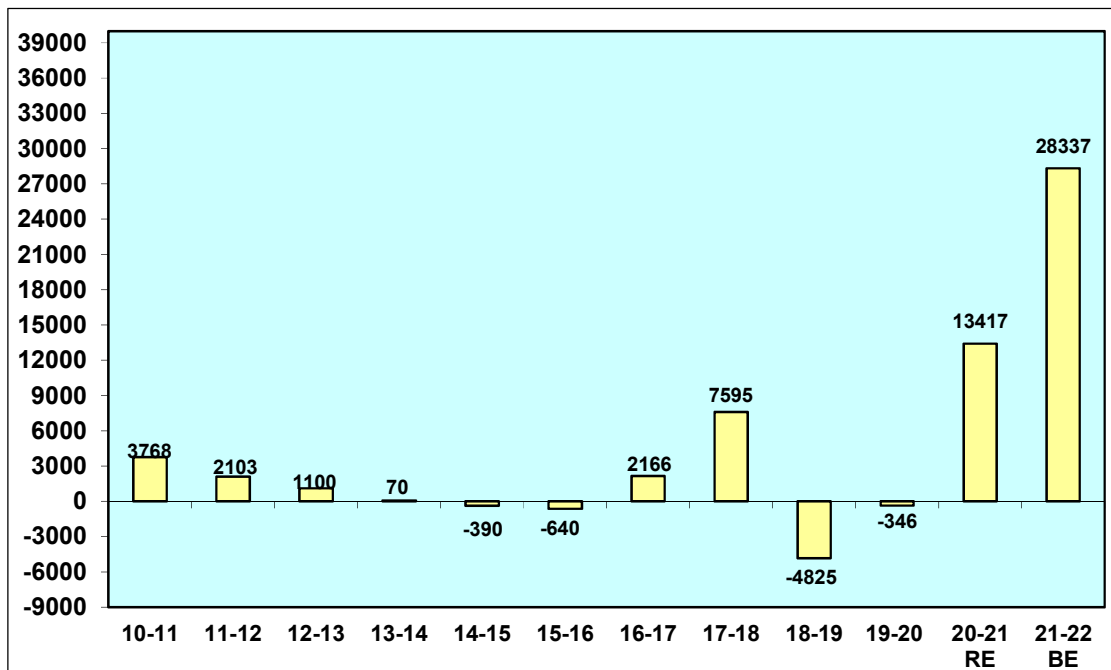
Graph: 6



REVENUE SURPLUS AVAILABLE FOR CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Graph: 7

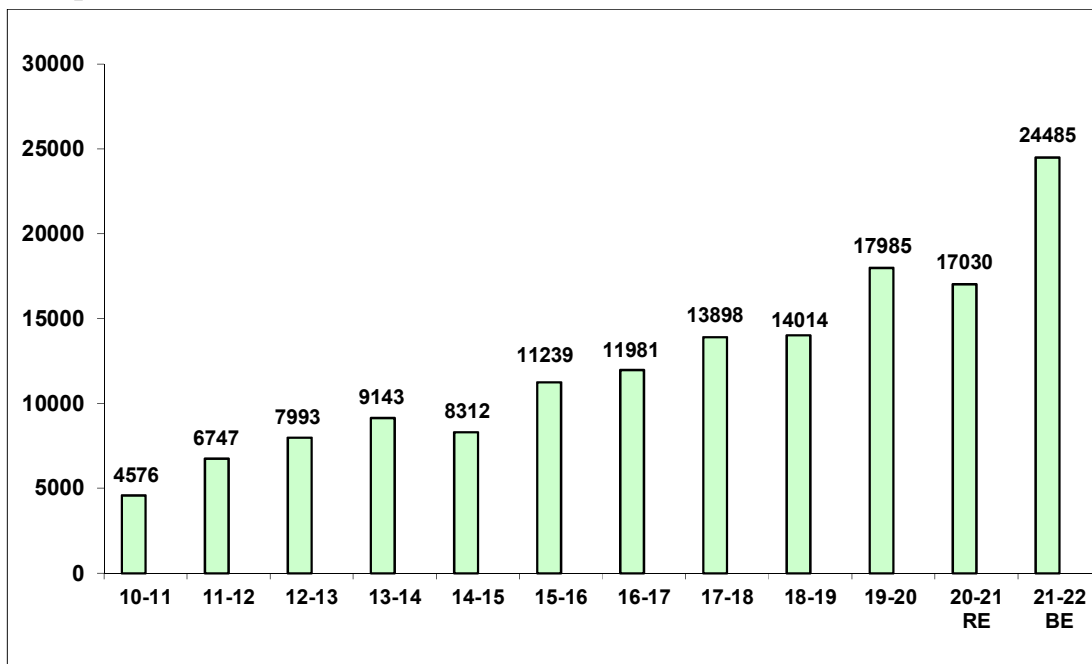
(Rs. in crore)



GROWTH IN OWN REVENUES (TAX +NON-TAX)

Graph: 8

(Rs. in crore)



**TABLE 7: STATUTORY FLOW FROM CENTRE
(2020-21 & 2021-22)**

(Rs.in crore)

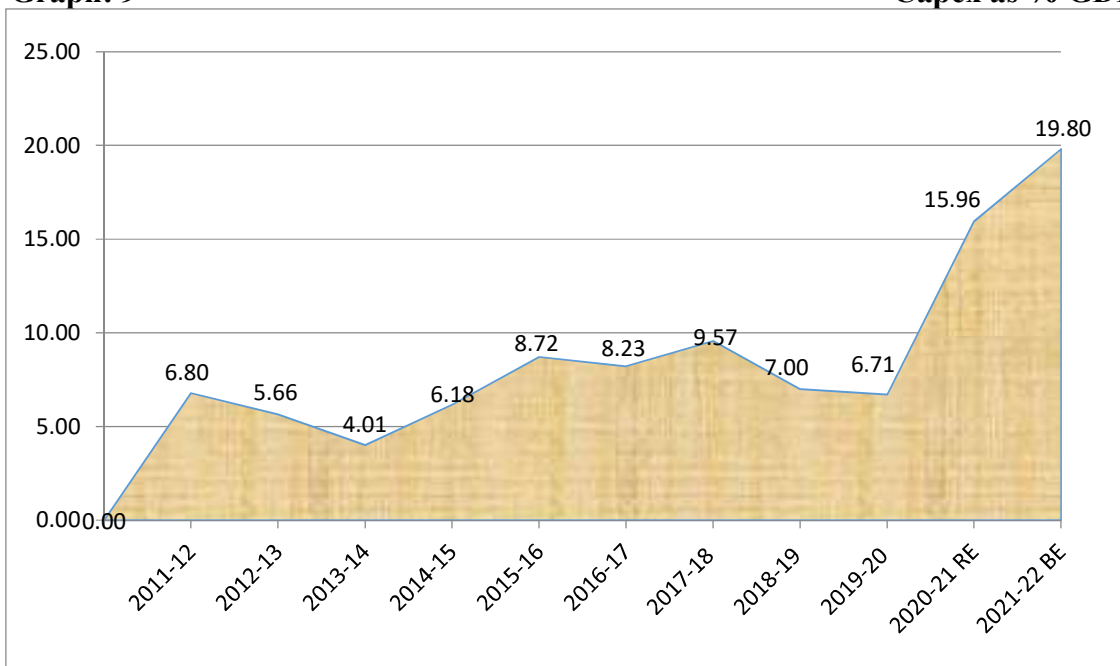
		2020-21 (BE)	2020-21 (RE)	2021-22 (BE)
(A)	Entitled Grants	33695	33079	33689
	i. Share of Central Taxes	0	0	0
	ii. Central Assistance to UT under MHA Grant (Revenue Deficit Grant)	29230	29230	29165
	iii. SDRF/NDRF	279	279	279
	iv. SRE	2698	2000	2500
	v. Other Central Schemes	240	322	432
	vi. ULB/PRI Grants*, of which	1248	1248	1313
	<i>a. PRIs</i>	935	935	1000
	<i>b. ULBs</i>	313	313	313
(B)	Other Grants	36099	22194	28967
	i. Prime Ministers Development Programme (TAMEIR)	10989	8824	10242
	ii. PMIP	6000	0	0
	iii. CSS	14610	13370	18725
	iv. Grant for Allowances	4500	0	0
	Total (A+B)	69794	55273	62656

* ULB/PRI Grants are part of Central Assistance of Rs 30478 crore (A ii + vi) under MHA Grant

RATE OF INVESTMENT

Graph: 9

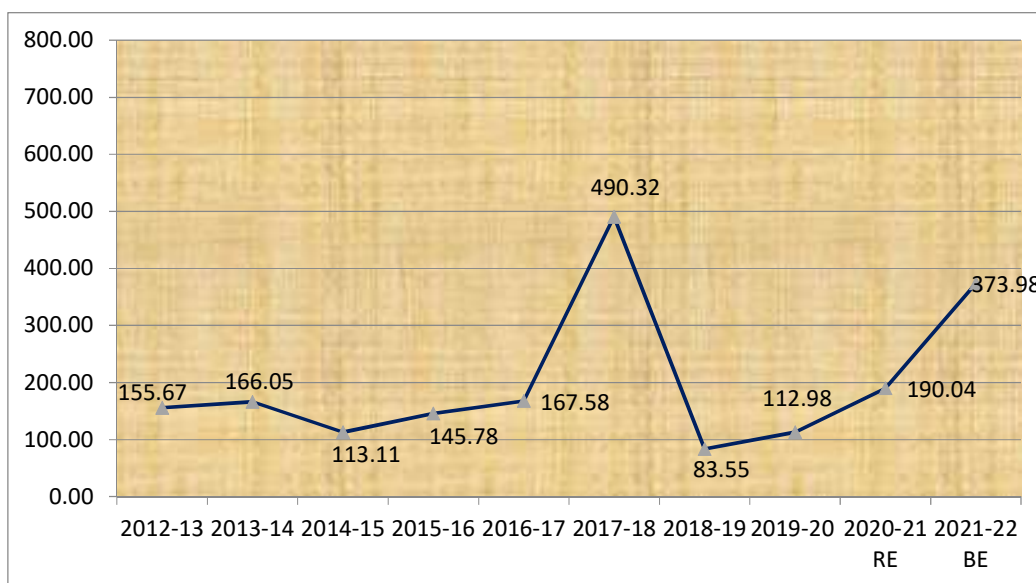
Capex as % GDP



UTILISATION OF FISCAL DEFICIT

Graph: 10

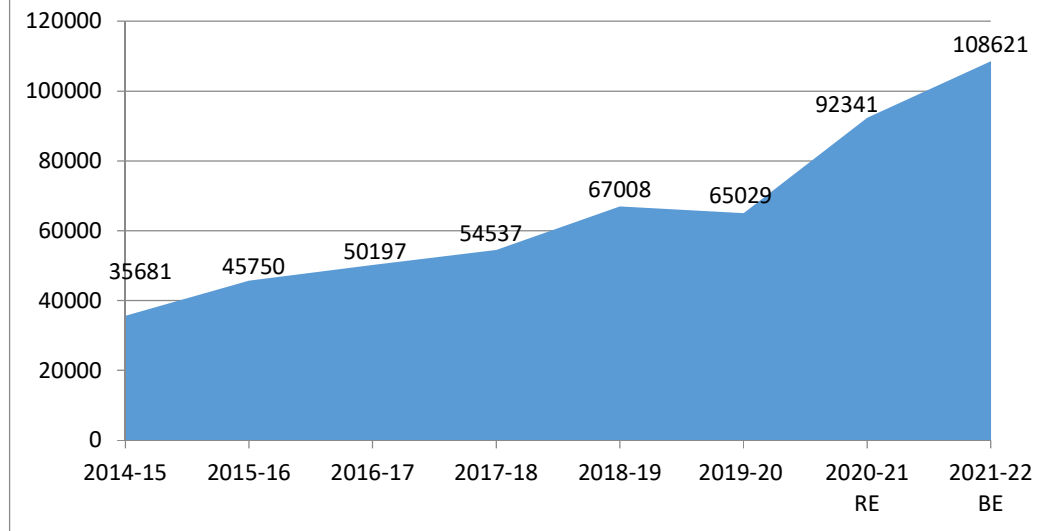
Capex as % of Fiscal Deficit



EXPENDITURE TREND

Graph: 11

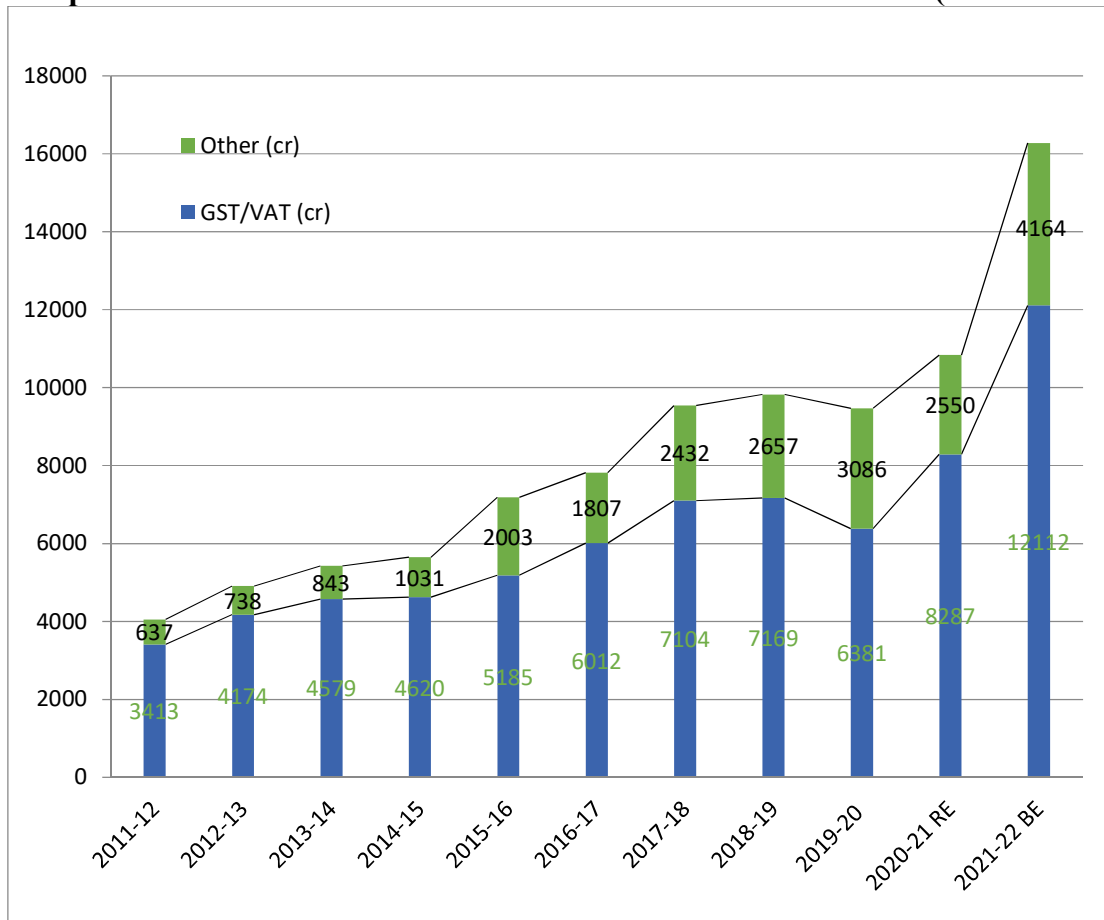
(Rs in Crore)



TAX REVENUE: TRENDS

Graph: 12

(Rs in Crore)



FINANCING OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

Graph: 13

(Rs in Crore)

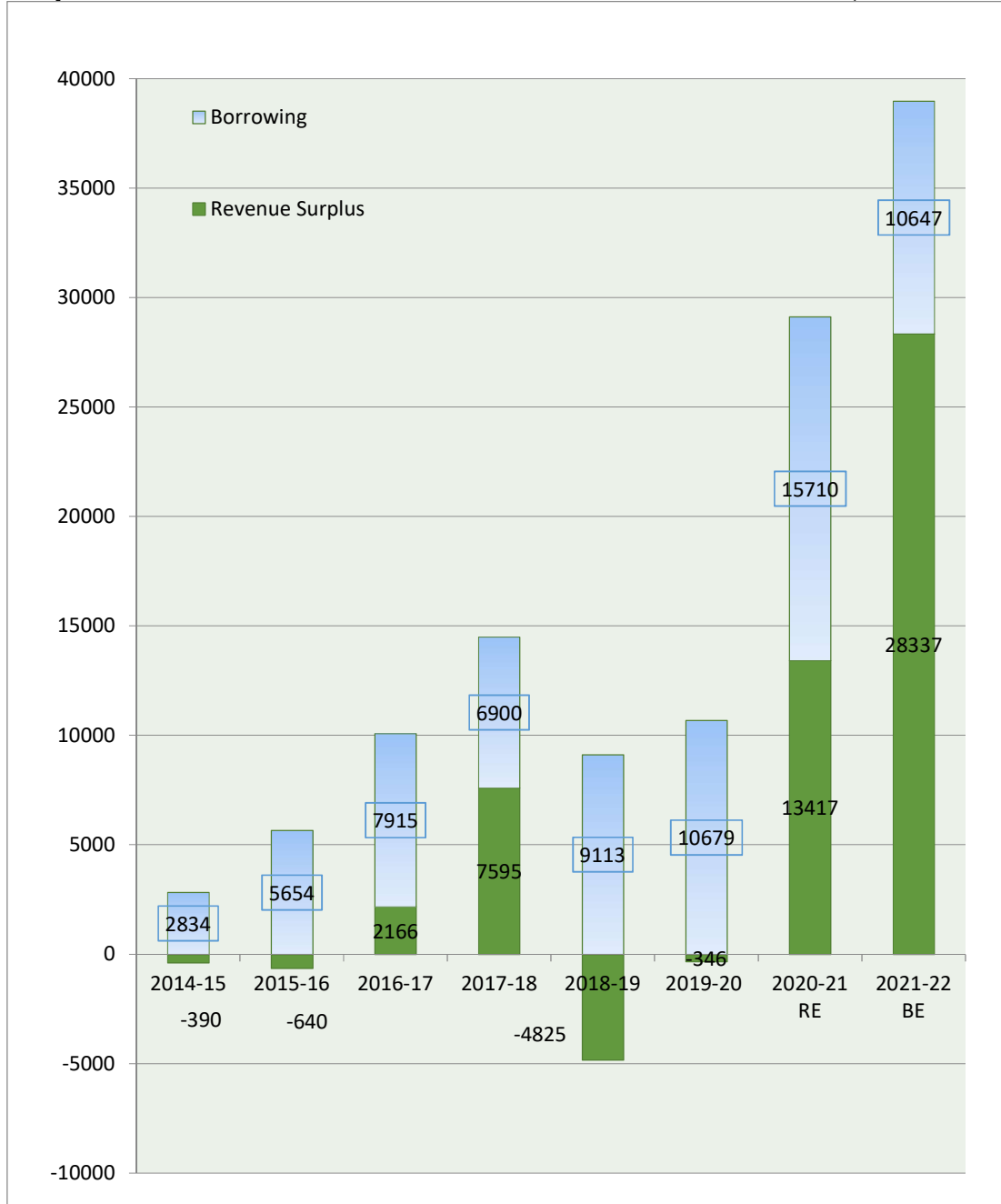


TABLE 8: SECTOR-WISE REVENUE EXPENDITURE

(Rs.in Crore)

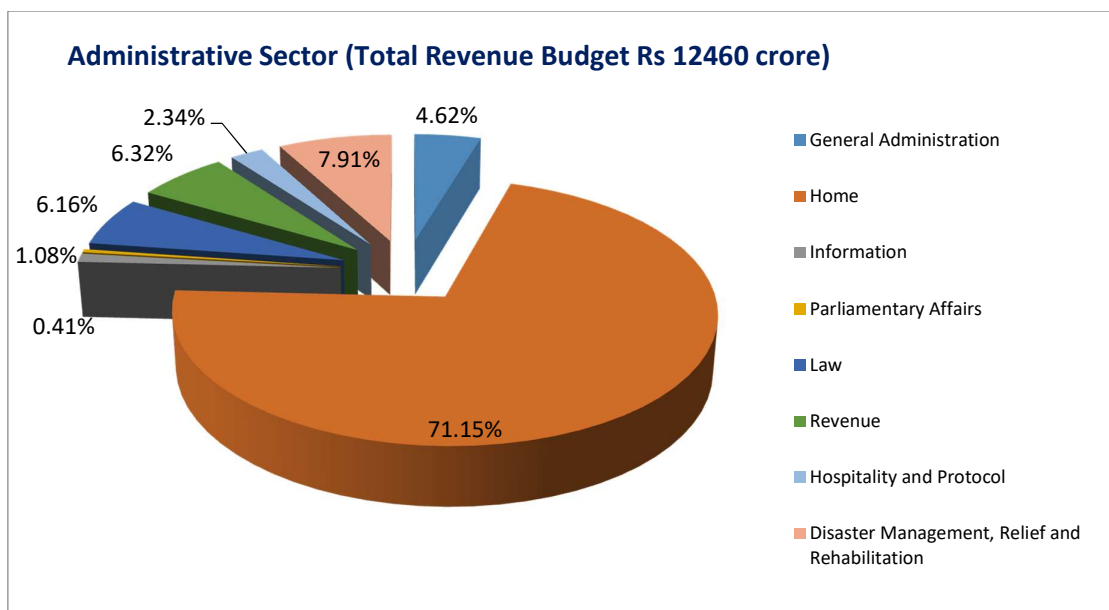
Demand No	Department	Budget Estimates 2020-21	Revised Estimates 2020-21	Budget Estimates 2021-22	% Increase from 2020-21 RE to 2021-22 BE
01	Administrative Sector				
01	General Administration	539.77	493.20	576.49	16.89
02	Home	8104.07	7939.67	8865.06	11.66
04	Information	111.47	105.00	134.36	27.96
09	Parliamentary Affairs	54.21	30.68	51.09	66.53
10	Law	752.11	807.40	767.95	-4.89
14	Revenue	715.70	650.95	787.92	21.04
24	Hospitality and Protocol	297.36	268.12	291.03	8.54
33	Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation	1052.80	1043.84	986.15	-5.53
	Total Administrative Sector	11627.49	11338.86	12460.05	9.89
02	Social Sector				
07	Education	11126.20	10616.84	11016.32	3.76
15	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	313.74	262.76	278.02	5.81
17	Health and Medical Education	4900.70	5216.00	5605.58	7.47
18	Social Welfare	2022.69	2406.59	2506.02	4.13
25	Stationery and Printing/Labour and Employment	130.23	108.80	97.82	-10.09
27	Higher Education	1440.26	1268.76	1365.24	7.60
30	Tribal Affairs	105.42	69.19	104.72	51.35
31	Culture	68.91	59.56	64.42	8.16
34	Youth Services and Technical Education	737.88	620.60	652.97	5.22
	Total Social Sector	20846.03	20629.10	21691.11	5.15
03	Infrastructure Sector				
06	Power Development	3968.98	3767.71	6694.66	77.69
16	Public Works	1106.81	954.85	1266.06	32.59
19	Housing and Urban Development	1025.87	1026.54	896.73	-12.65
22	Irrigation and Flood Control	909.53	720.73	786.70	9.15
23	Public Health Engineering	1888.40	1856.07	1837.53	-1.00
35	Science and Technology	18.24	14.27	19.01	33.22
	Total Infrastructure Sector	8917.83	8340.17	11500.69	37.90

04	Economic Sector				
11	Industries and Commerce	467.64	370.56	443.36	19.65
12	Agriculture Production	1386.36	1369.56	1342.66	-1.96
13	Animal/Sheep Husbandry	728.44	575.71	675.79	17.38
20	Tourism	247.51	177.76	252.78	42.20
21	Forest	1244.73	1493.71	1534.00	2.70
26	Fisheries	98.93	99.80	113.75	13.98
28	Rural Development	954.68	750.65	714.61	-4.80
29	Transport	115.27	126.23	132.68	5.11
32	Horticulture	210.19	166.72	188.79	13.24
36	Cooperative	87.38	73.22	65.17	-10.99
	Total Economic Sector	5541.13	5203.92	5463.59	4.99
05	Finance Sector				
03	Planning Development and Monitoring	126.65	123.00	130.54	6.13
08	Finance	15604.72	16851.00	17558.00	4.20
	Total Finance Sector	15731.37	16974.00	17688.54	4.21
	Overall Total	62663.85	62486.05	68803.98	10.11

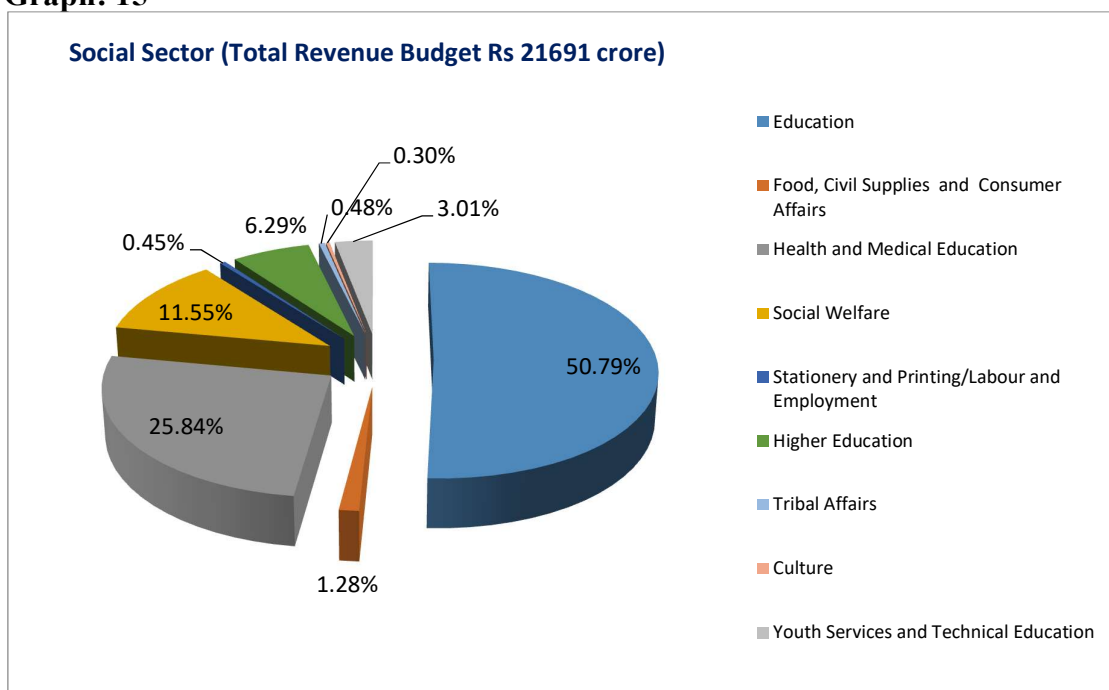
‘-‘ sign indicates decrease

SECTOR WISE REVENUE EXPENDITURE

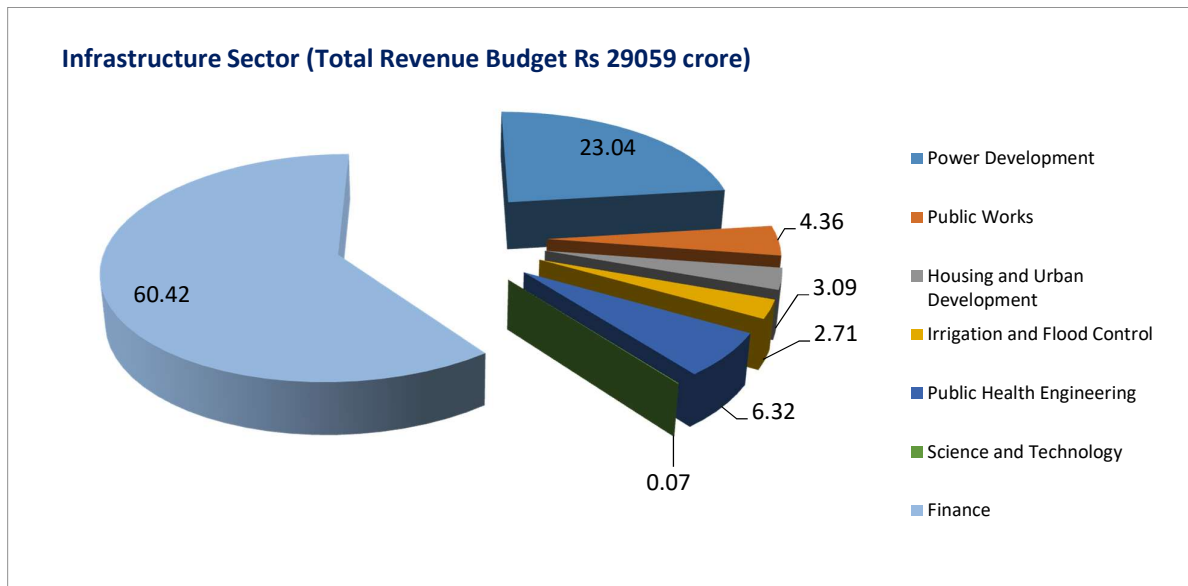
Graph: 14



Graph: 15



Graph: 16



Graph: 17

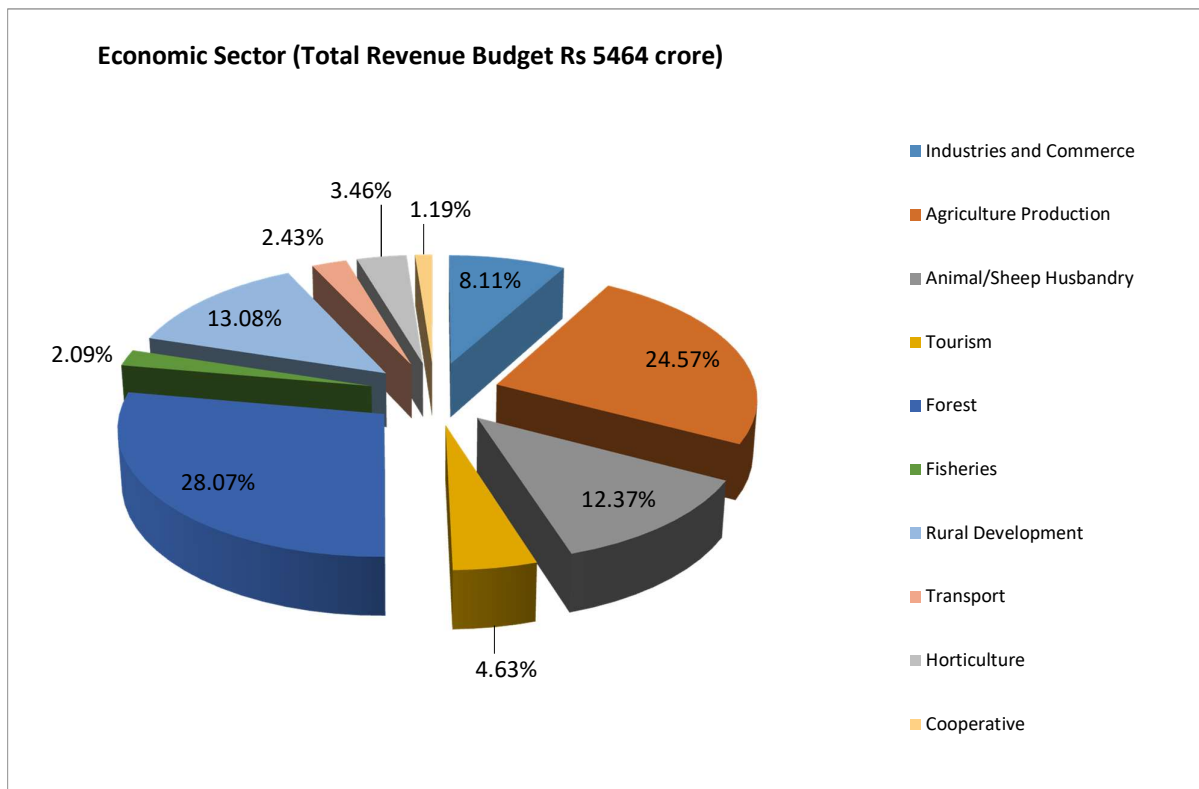


TABLE 9: SECTOR-WISE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(Rs.in Crore)

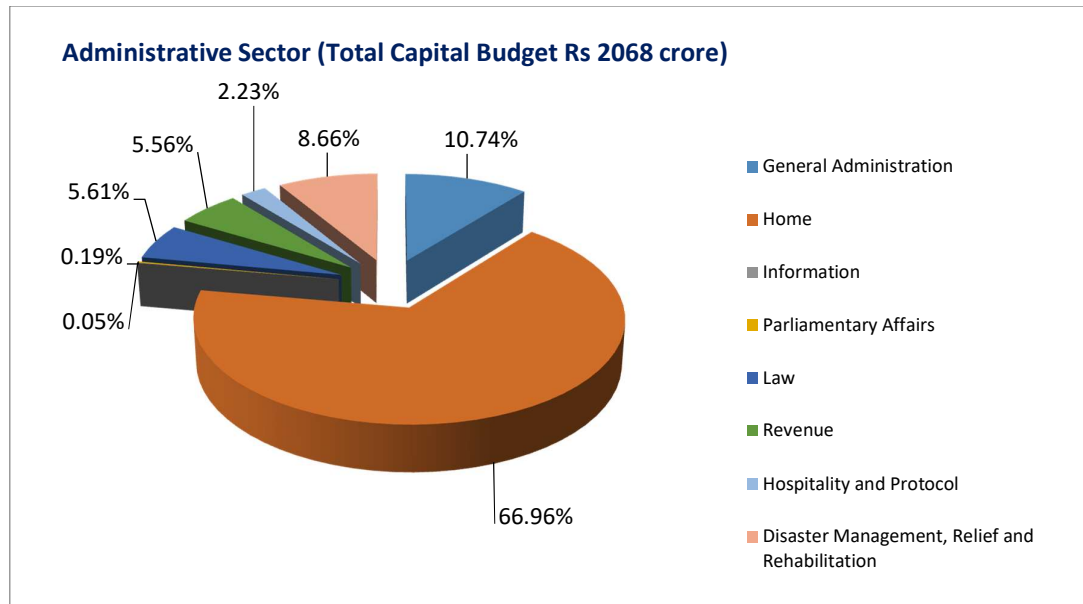
Demand No	Department	Budget Estimates 2020-21	Revised Estimates 2020-21	Budget Estimates 2021-22	% Increase from 2020-21 RE to 2021-22 BE
01	Administrative Sector				
01	General Administration	288.12	223.40	222.47	-0.42
02	Home	1111.45	950.32	1383.70	45.60
04	Information	1.15	0.75	1.15	53.33
09	Parliamentary Affairs	8.00	0.00	4.00	
10	Law	166.75	109.00	116.00	6.42
14	Revenue	12.45	88.45	114.70	29.68
24	Hospitality and Protocol	35.00	41.10	46.22	12.46
33	Disaster Management, Relief and Rehabilitation	451.57	69.26	179.49	159.15
	Total Administrative Sector	2074.49	1482.28	2067.73	39.50
02	Social Sector				
07	Education	1030.23	507.85	830.94	63.62
15	Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs	412.04	306.93	304.97	-0.64
17	Health and Medical Education	1267.63	1455.07	1455.83	0.05
18	Social Welfare	293.89	115.23	173.77	50.80
25	Stationery and Printing/Labour & Employment	58.08	55.08	67.08	21.79
27	Higher Education	1362.01	841.57	1042.25	23.85
30	Tribal Affairs	162.58	173.41	273.43	57.68
31	Culture	129.38	120.07	525.82	337.93
34	Youth Services and Technical Education	252.66	240.56	245.77	2.17
	Total Social Sector	4968.50	3815.77	4919.86	28.93
03	Infrastructure Sector				
06	Power Development	3522.9	2608.65	2727.76	4.57
16	Public Works	2968.11	3621.66	4088.87	12.90
19	Housing and Urban Development	2052.66	1277.58	2709.99	112.12
22	Irrigation and Flood Control	1559.83	831.97	1410.84	69.58
23	Public Health Engineering	704.72	1243.76	6346.46	410.26
35	Science and Technology	148.49	101.39	105.91	4.46
	Total Infrastructure Sector	10956.71	9685.01	17389.83	79.55

04	Economic Sector				
11	Industries and Commerce	494.25	357.02	648.36	81.60
12	Agriculture Production	1292.1	961.87	1607.86	67.16
13	Animal/Sheep Husbandry	368.97	191.04	235.92	23.49
20	Tourism	576.62	157.04	260.05	65.59
21	Forest	1060.72	214.61	218.24	1.69
26	Fisheries	91.99	111.11	102.11	-8.10
28	Rural Development	5284.09	4474.76	4816.70	7.64
29	Transport	188.00	166.45	163.00	-2.07
32	Horticulture	580.20	350.89	400.09	14.02
36	Cooperative	15.00	15.00	15.00	0.00
	Total Economic Sector	9951.94	6999.79	8467.33	20.97
05	Finance Sector				
03	Planning Development and Monitoring	1364.97	1397.97	1017.00	-27.25
08	Finance	9447.50	6474.07	5955.70	-8.01
	Total Finance Sector	10812.47	7872.04	6972.70	-11.42
	Overall Total	38764.11	29854.89	39817.45	33.37

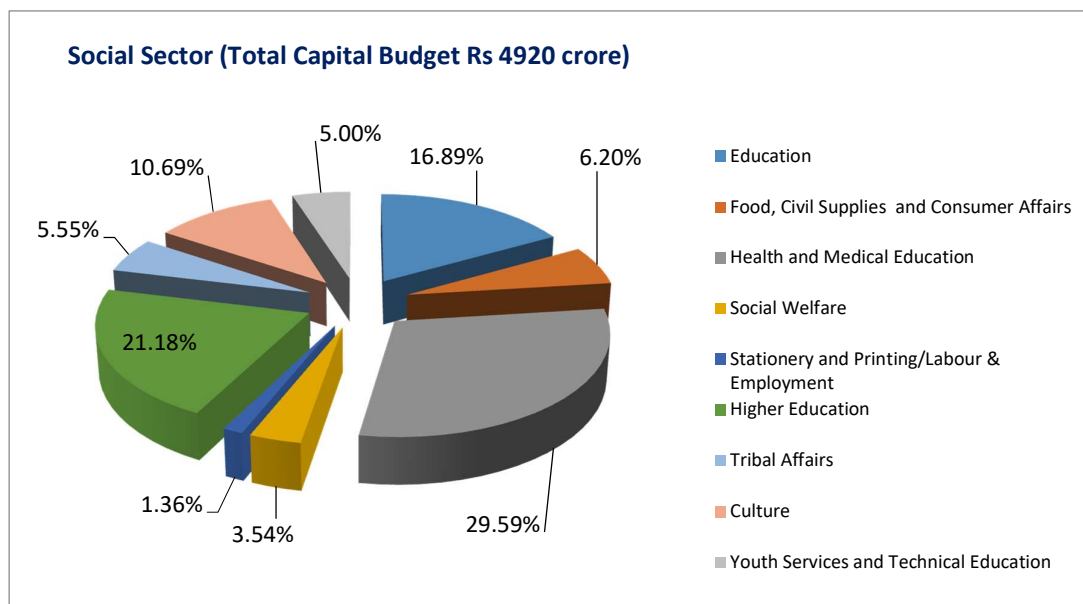
*The Capital Expenditure under Power Department is net of Rs 11025 crore on account of clearance of Power Purchase liability under Atma Nirbhar Bharat Abhiyan in RE 2020-21. The overall capital expenditure is net of Rs 11025 crore in RE 2020-21.

SECTOR WISE CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

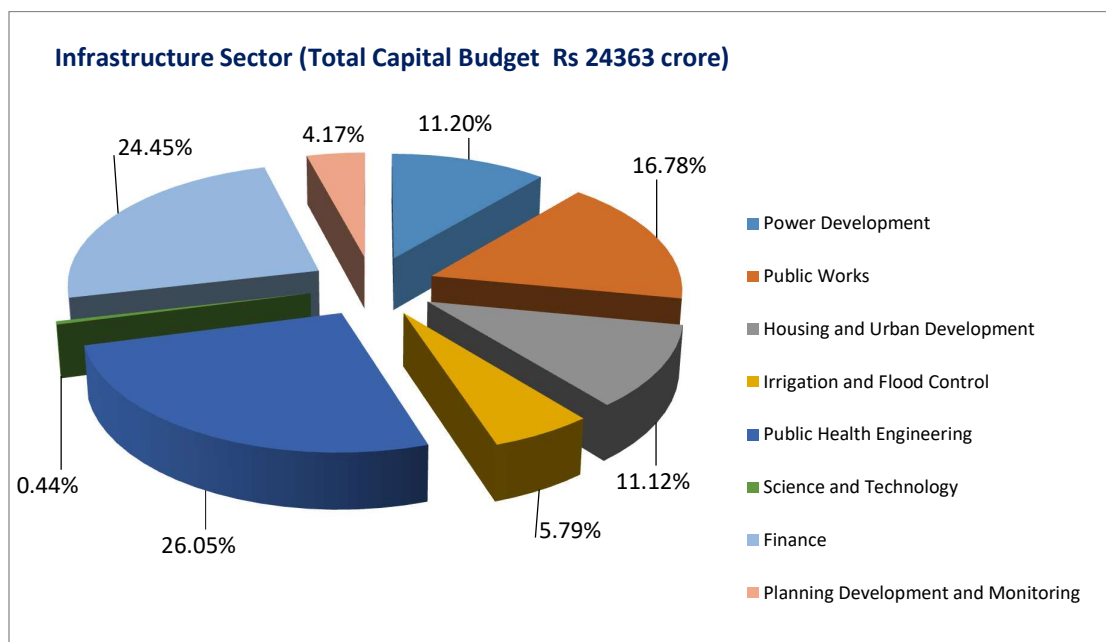
Graph: 18



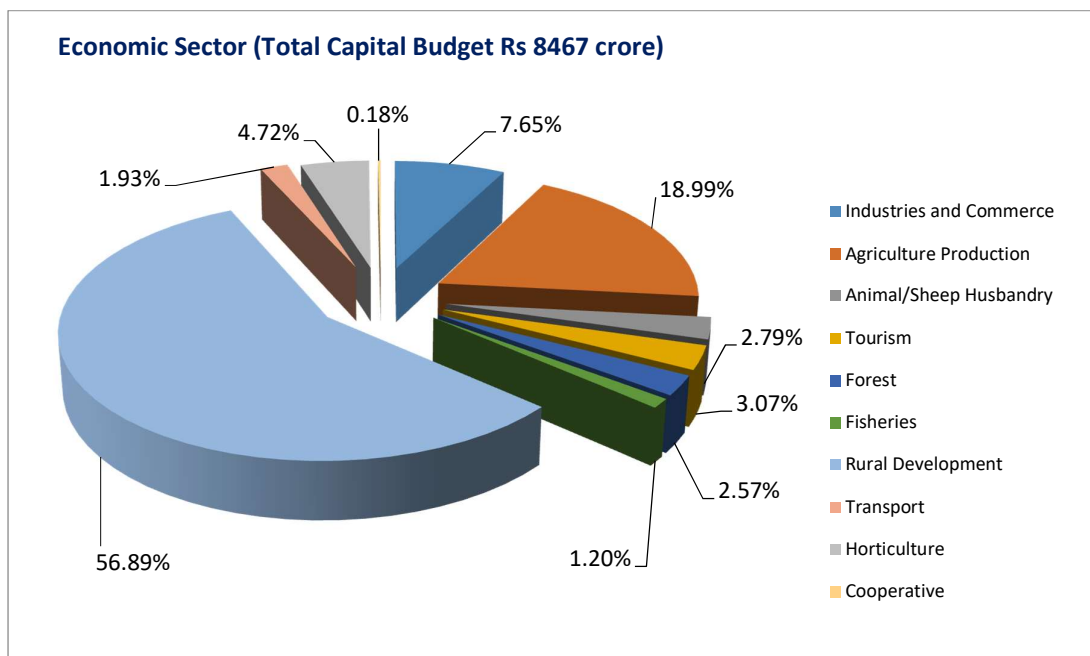
Graph: 19



Graph: 20



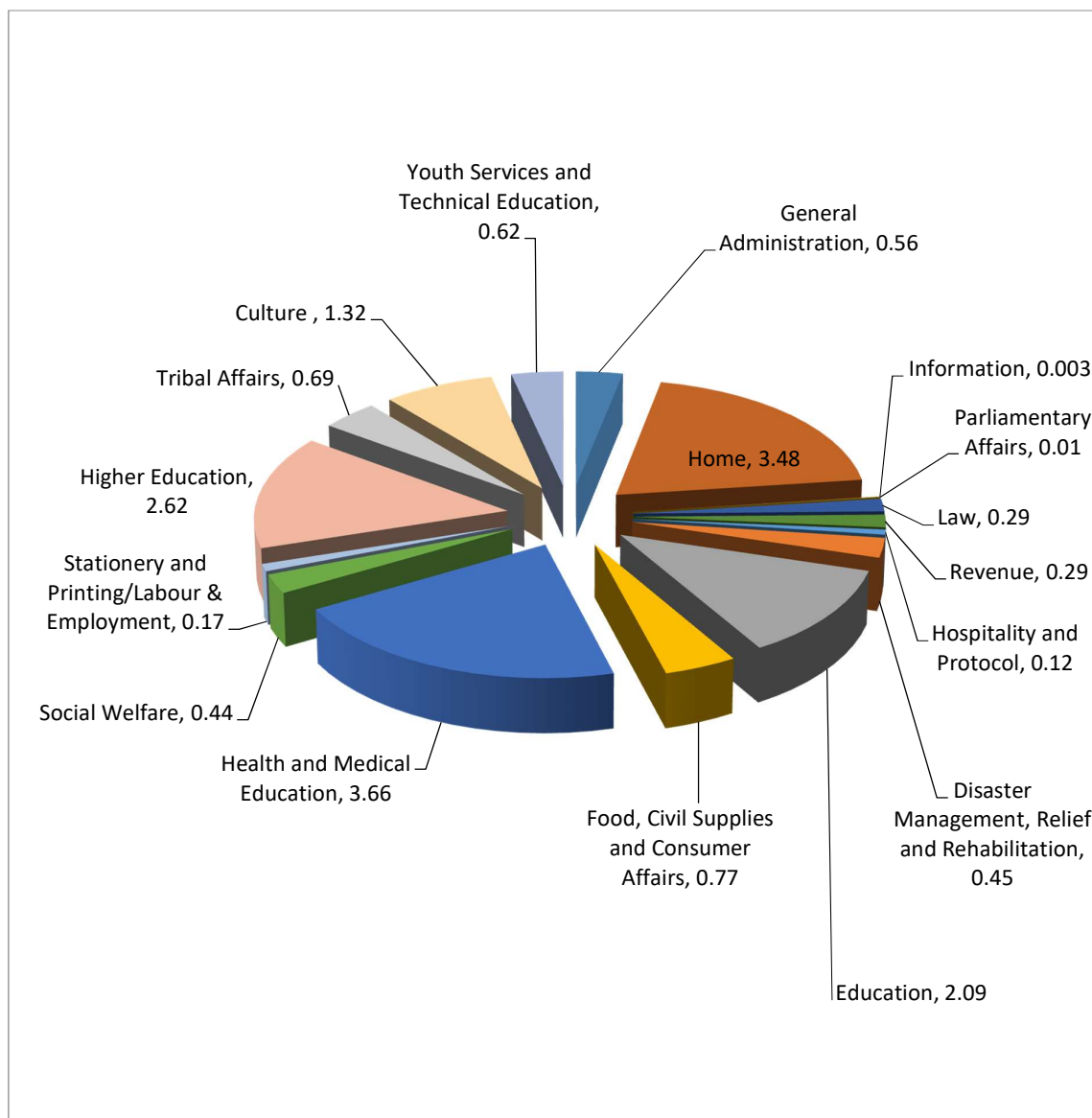
Graph: 21



DEPARTMENT WISE OVERALL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (%)

Administrative and Social Sector:

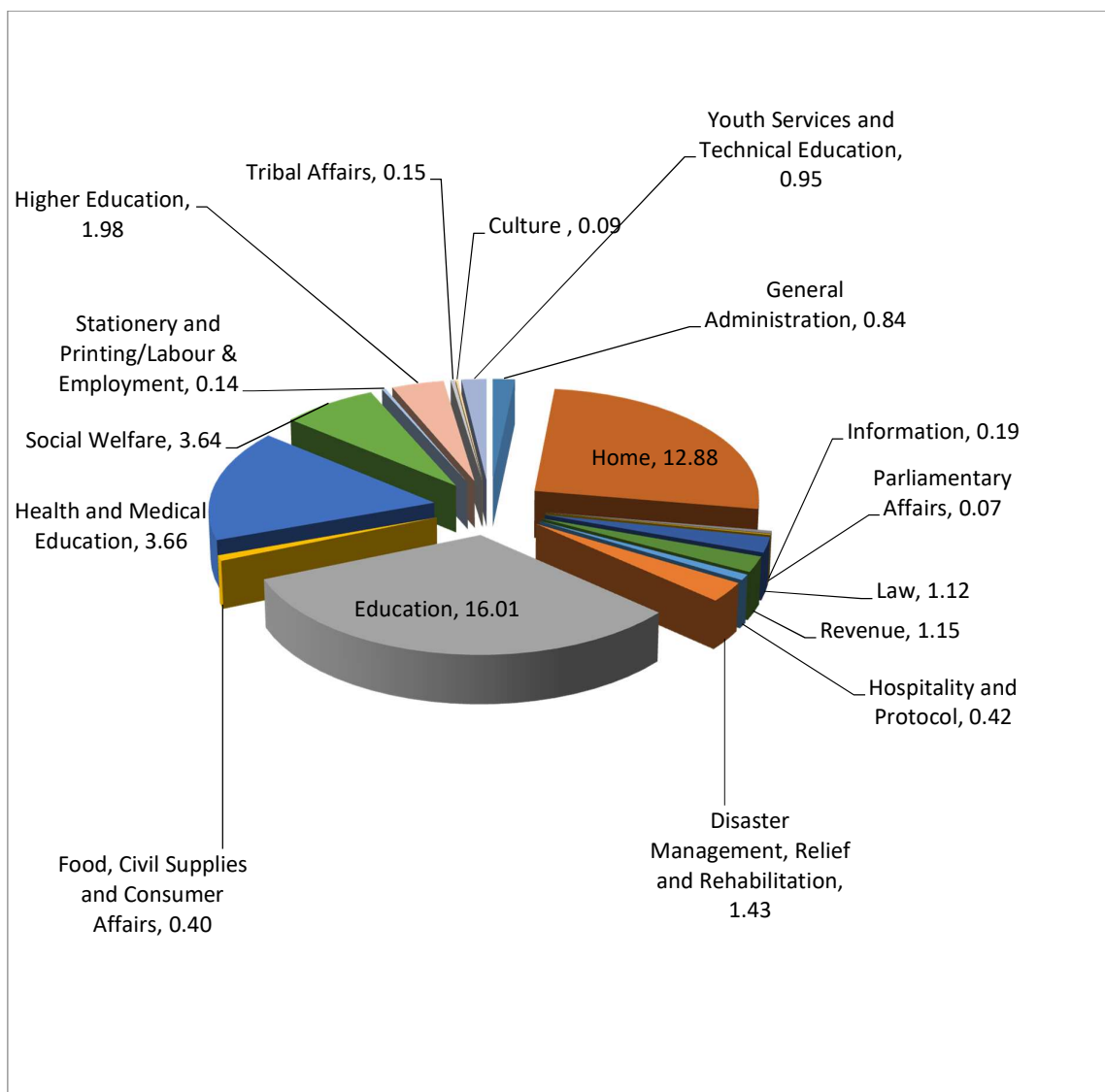
Graph: 22



DEPARTMENT WISE OVERALL REVENUE EXPENDITURE (%)

Administrative and Social Sector:

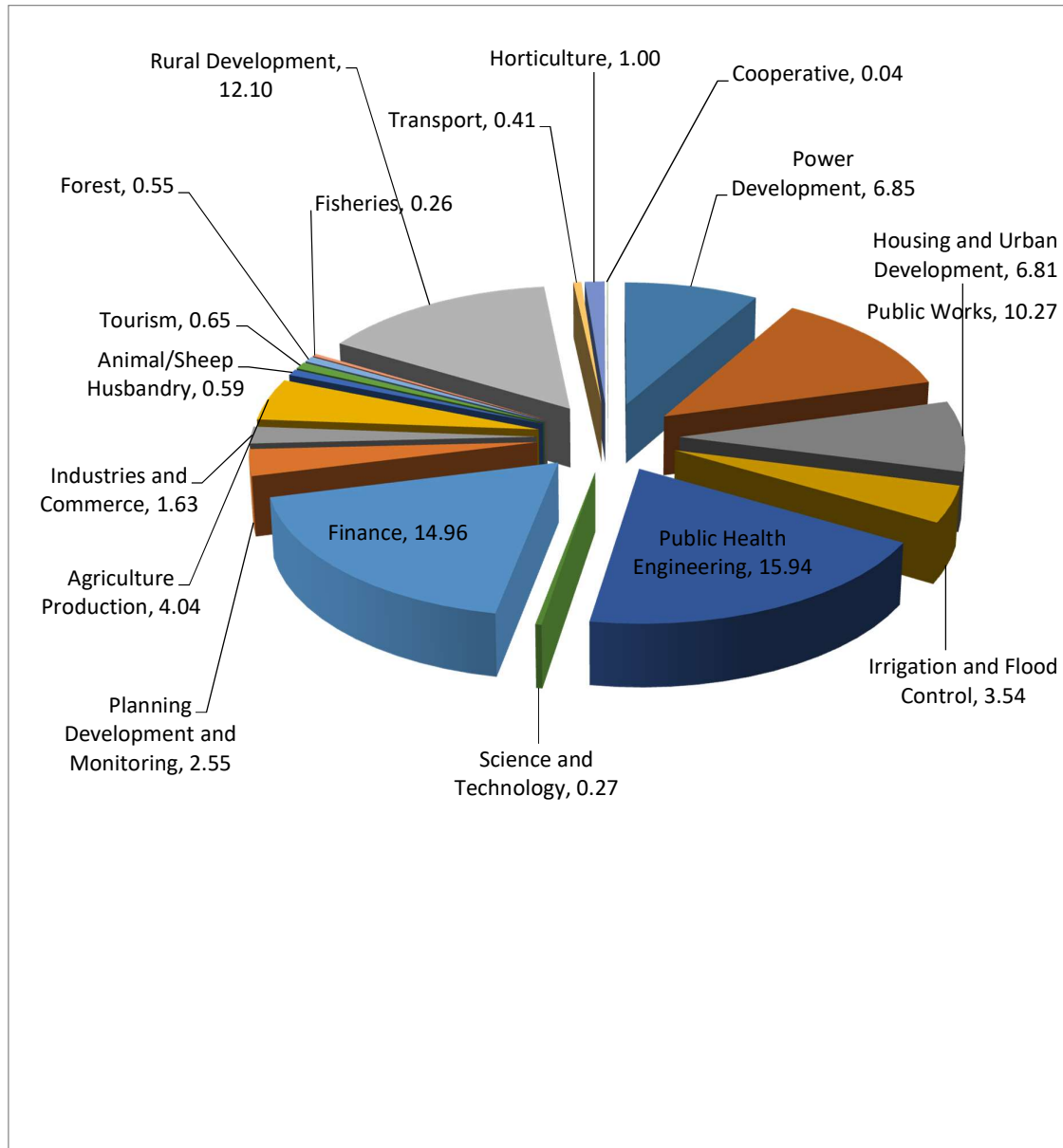
Graph: 23



DEPARTMENT WISE OVERALL CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (%)

Infrastructure and Economic/Finance Sector:

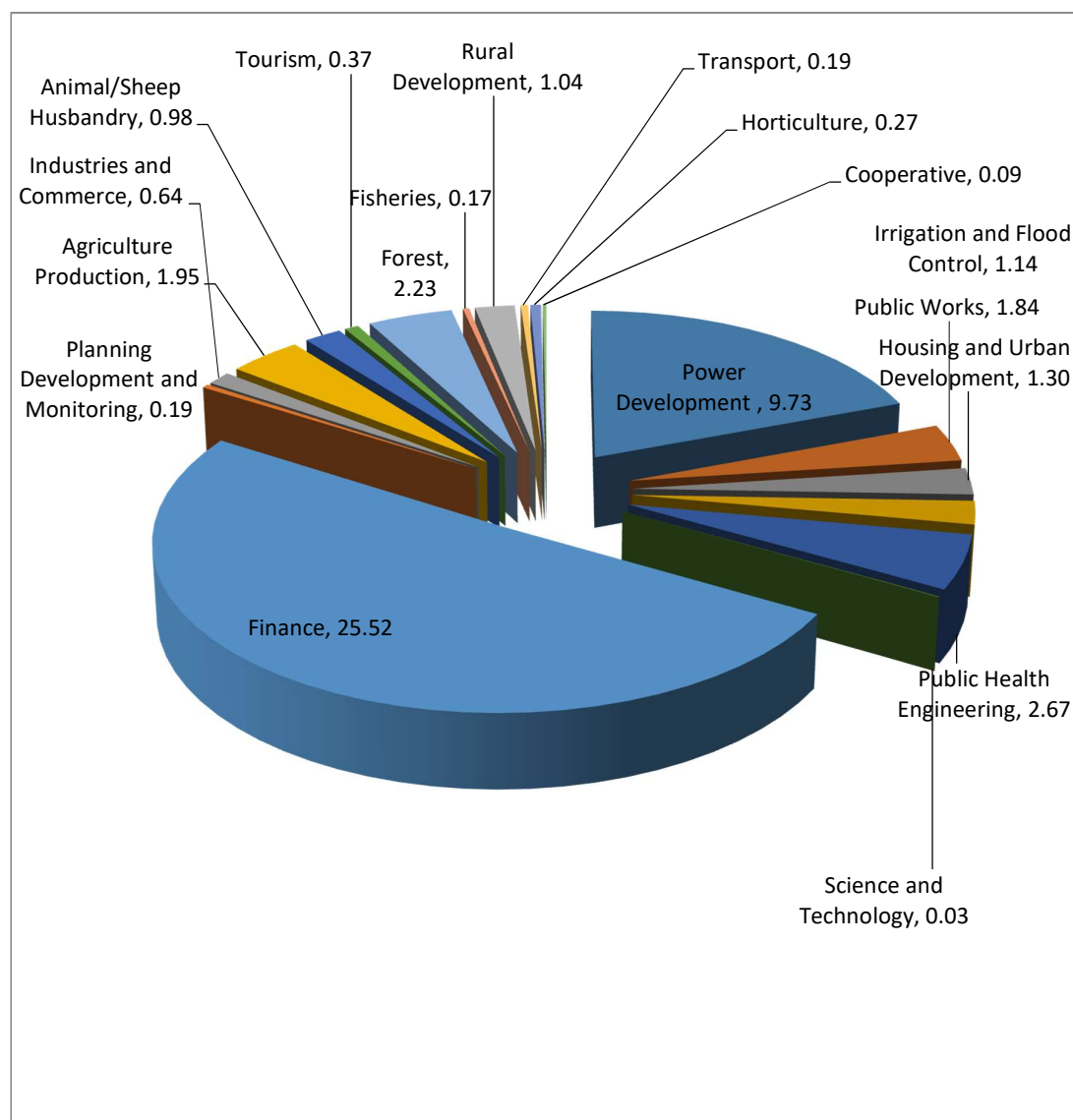
Graph: 24



DEPARTMENT WISE OVERALL REVENUE EXPENDITURE (%)

Infrastructure and Economic/Finance Sector:

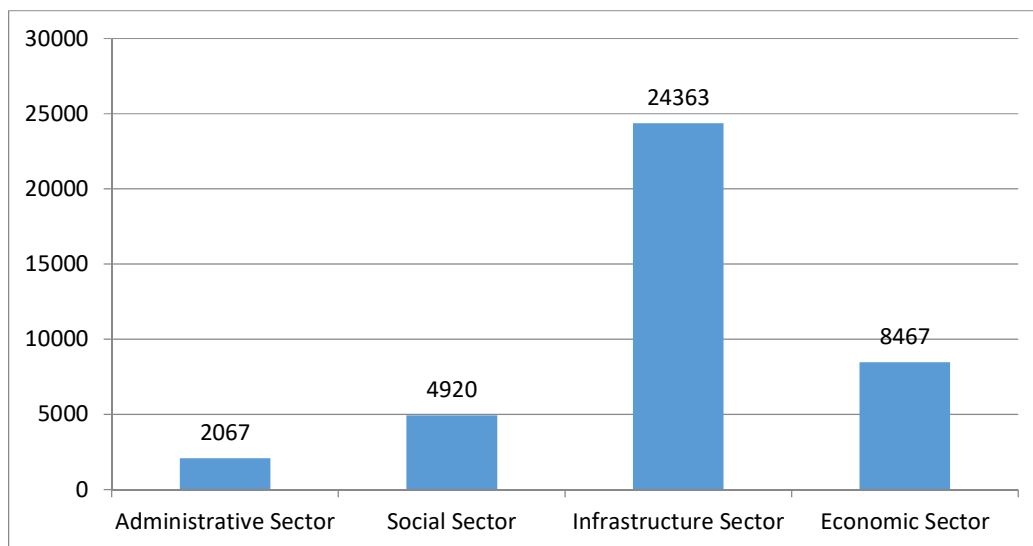
Graph: 25



SECTORAL INVESTMENT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

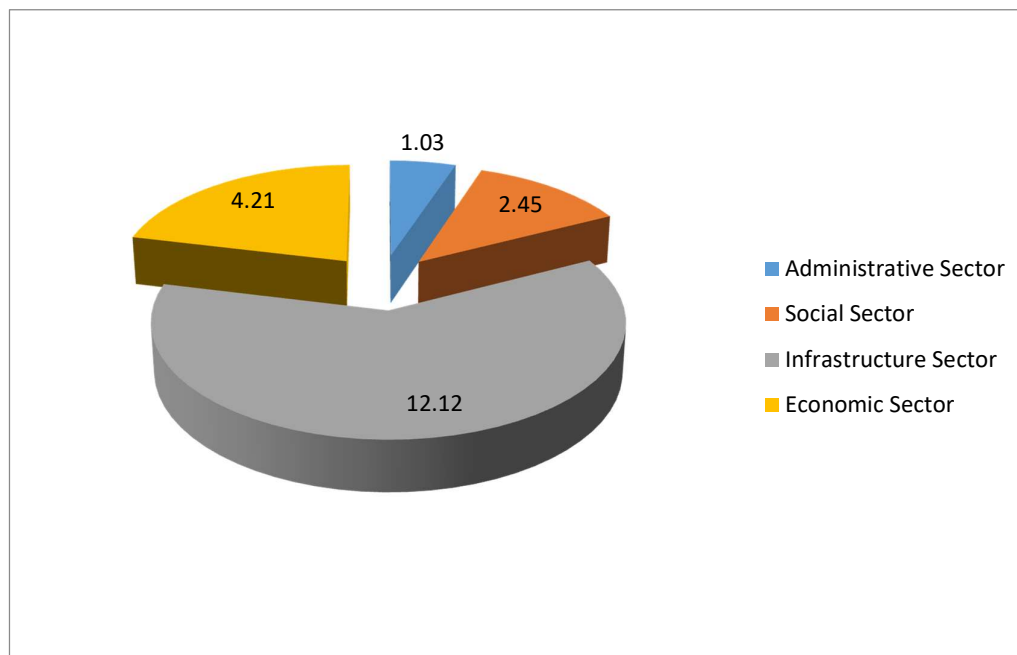
Graph: 26

(Rs in Crore)



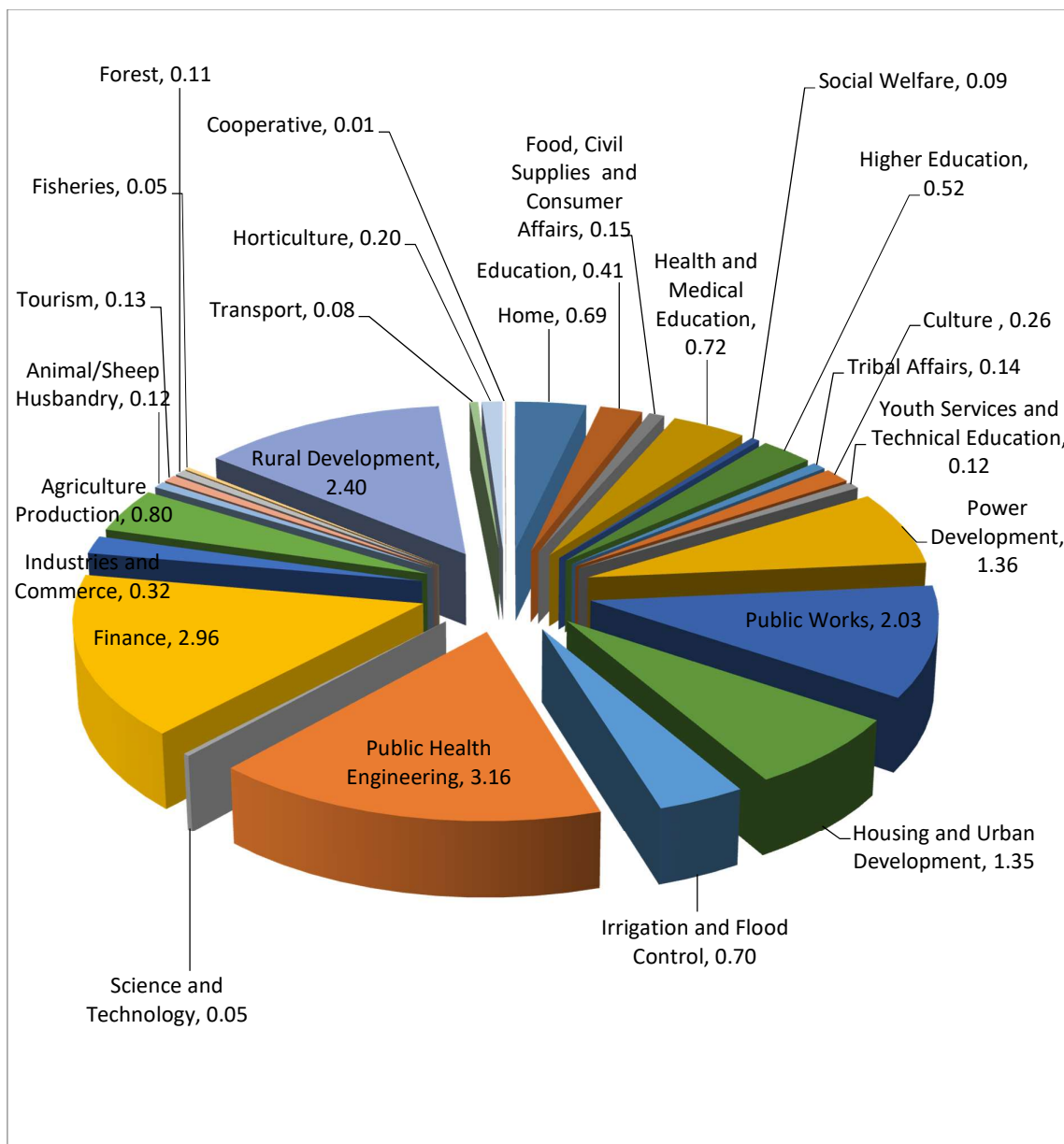
Graph: 27

%



MAJOR DEPARTMENT WISE INVESTMENT CONTRIBUTION TO GDP

Graph: 28



INCREASING TREND IN CAPITAL EXPENDITURE (RE 2020-21 to BE 2021-22)

Graph 29

%

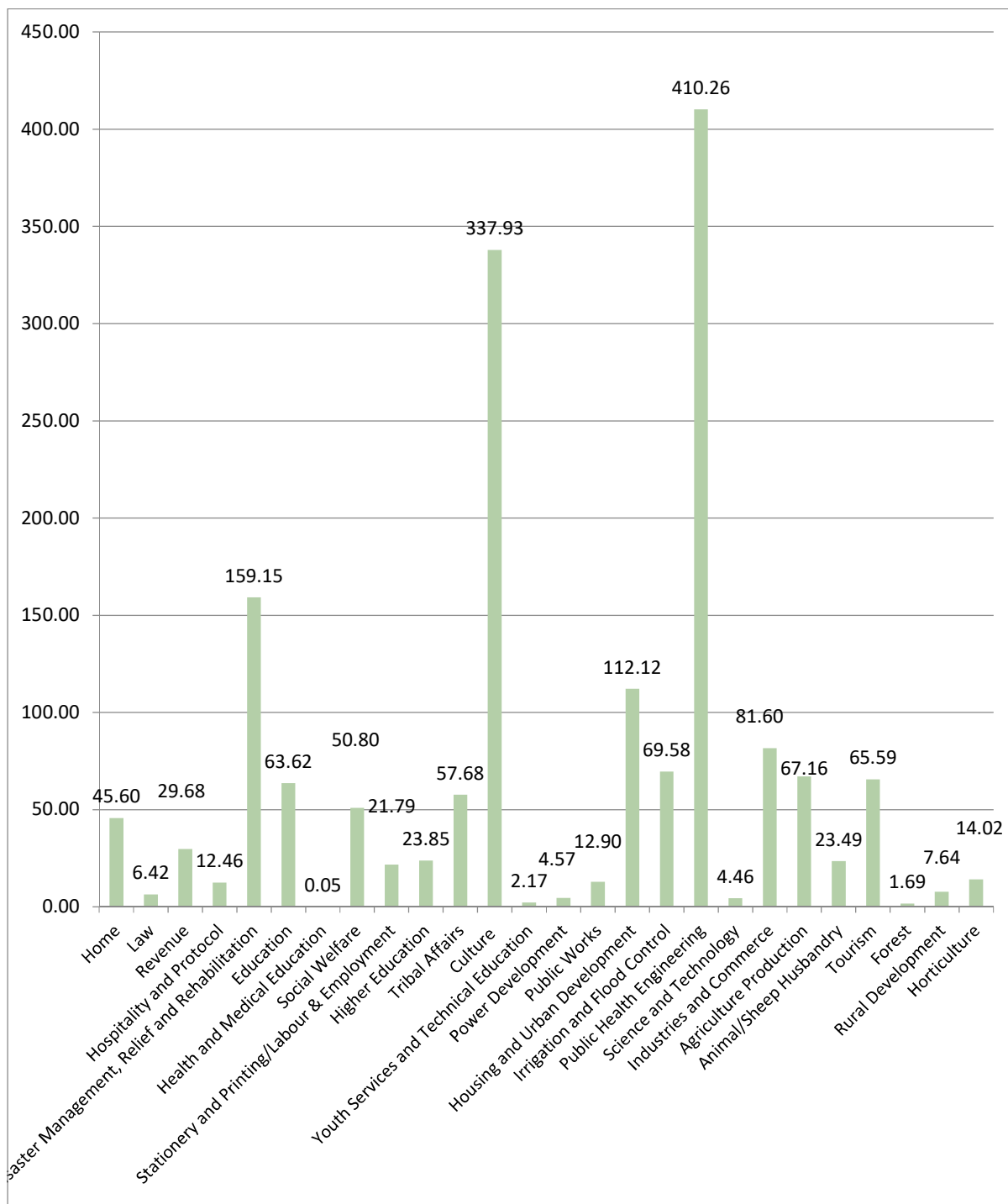


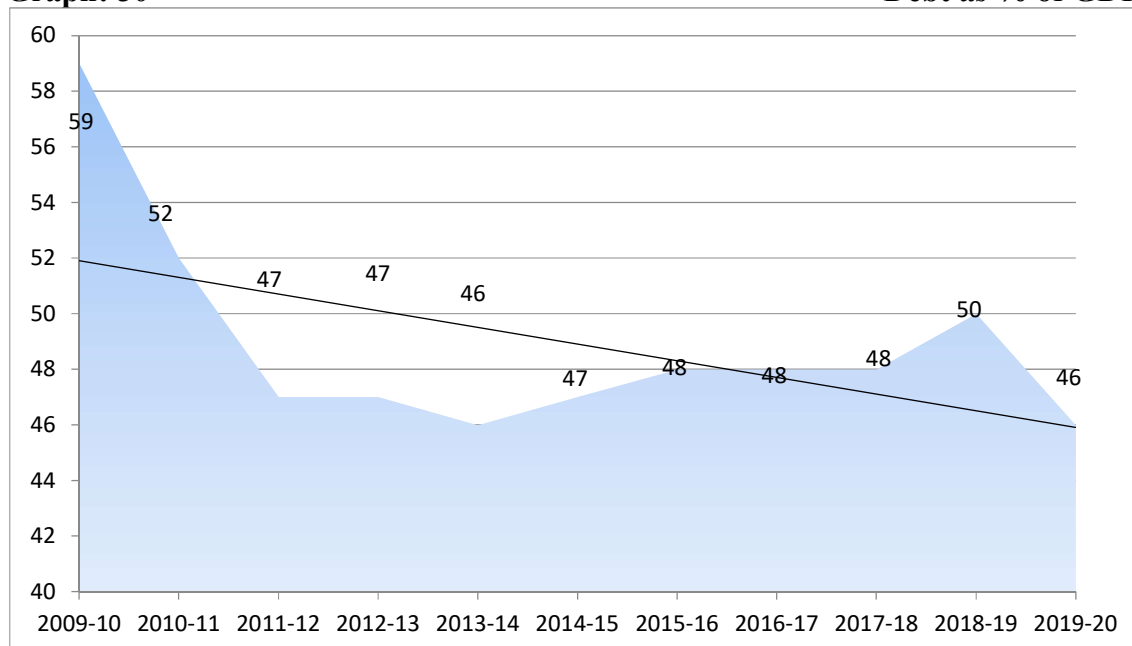
TABLE 10: DEBT POSITION IN THE PAST 11 YEARS

(Rs in crore)

Year	Internal Debt	Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	Total Public Debt	Insurance and Pension Funds	Provi- dent Funds	Other Obligations*	Total Liabilities	GSDP at current prices	% of total liability to GSDP
								Base Year 2004-05	
2009-10	15449	3144	18593	333	5113	4685	28724	48385	59
2010-11	**16535	2032	18567	358	6291	4756	29972	58073	52
								Base Year 2011-12	
2011-12	20789	1903	22692	384	8335	4845	36256	77945	47
2012-13	22796	1839	24635	454	9954	5205	40248	86537	47
2013-14	24715	1775	26490	505	11893	5758	44646	97400	46
2014-15	26525	1675	28200	602	14028	5484	48314	102681	47
2015-16	30452	1579	32031	671	16846	5798	55346	116102	48
2016-17	34018	1489	35507	775	18588	5803	60673	126230	48
2017-18	37418	1405	38823	909	20010	8462	68204	142292	48
2018-19	42222	1292	43514	974	25233	9340	79061	158688	50
2019-20	45465	1237	46702	1006	26156	9709	83573	179866	46

* Interest/Non-interest bearing obligations such as deposits of Local Funds, other earmarked funds etc.

** Excluding one-off debt of Rs. 1300 crore for reduction of overdraft.

DEBT/GDP RATIO**Graph: 30****Debt as % of GDP**

BUDGET: VARIOUS COMPONENTS

The Budget comprises of three parts:

1. Consolidated Fund
2. Public Account
3. Contingency Fund

The Consolidated Fund is the source for all the “usual” budgetary transactions whether of capital, revenue or loan nature. Tax and Non-Tax revenues are entered into the Consolidated Fund and any expenditure which are to be met from the Consolidated Fund must be voted by the Legislature. Expenditures of ‘Charged’ nature are also met out of the Consolidated Fund.

The Consolidated Fund itself comprises of two parts:

- a) the revenue account ; and
- b) the capital account.

The revenue account comprises expenditures incurred in connection with the routine administration such as salaries, wages, maintenance and repairs, telephone expenses, day to day office running expenses and other overheads. Expenditures relating to the creation of assets which includes most (but not all) of Plan expenditure is covered in the Capital account.

Revenue receipts are all those incomes which do not incur repayment liability. These include, in addition to the own revenues, grants from the Central Government for the financing of Plans, as well as revenue grants.

Capital receipts include internal debt, loans from the Center and recovery of its own loans advanced to Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc., and are entered in the capital account. On the outlay side of the capital account, there are expenditures corresponding to own investment outlay and disbursements, which comprise of repayment of public debt and the loans and advances made to the various entities. Thus, both the capital and debt portions of the Consolidated Fund are under the Capital budget.

The Public Account includes those funds which do not belong to the Government but which it holds in trust for other entities. This would include such items as accumulations of the employees' provident fund, reserve and depreciation funds, deposits from Municipal Corporations, pension fund etc. It could rightly be characterized as the fund for which the acts as "banker".

The Contingency Fund, as its name implies, is a fund for emergency use. It is included in the Budget to cover generally the decretal amounts and other unforeseen emergent expenditures. Expenditure from the Contingency Fund can be made with Cabinet consensus alone and hence have the advantage that the budgetary procedure - involving legislative approval - is circumvented; albeit the seal of Legislature subsequently to the expenditure thus incurred is a must. The monetary ceiling of Contingency Fund is raised every few years through the budgetary process.

DEFINITIONS:-

1. **Revenue Receipts** are all those receipts, which do not incur repayment liability. These include own revenues (Tax and Non-Tax), share in central taxes, statutory and non-statutory grants from the Central Government. These also include interest and dividend on investments made by the Government.
2. **Revenue Expenditure** covers all the routine administrative expenditure, such as salaries and wages, pension, interest payments, maintenance and repairs. Also, overheads like payment of rent, taxes and other establishment expenditure.
3. **Capital Receipts** include loans raised by the from the market, borrowings from RBI and other institutions, loans from the Centre, receipts from special securities issued to NSSF and the recovery of its own loans and proceeds from disinvestment of Government's stake in Public Sector Undertakings.
4. **Capital Expenditure** relates to the creation of assets. This corresponds to the investment outlay on the acquisition of permanent assets like land, buildings, plant & machinery and all other physical infrastructure. Disbursements, which comprised of repayment of public debt and loans and advances made to the various entities, are also taken as Capital Expenditure.

5. **Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR)** are treated as Non Debt Capital Receipts.
6. **Primary Deficit** is Fiscal Deficit net of 'Interest Payments and Debt Servicing' under Revenue Component.
7. **Revenue Deficit** is the difference between Revenue expenditure and Revenue Receipts.
8. **Budget Deficit** is the difference between total expenditure and total receipts and has to be zero in the absence of monetization. Governments have no access to the monetization route and as such Budget Deficit in their case ought to be zero.
9. **Fiscal Deficit** is the difference between total expenditure and revenue receipts, recovery of loans & advances and other non-debt capital receipts.
10. **Finance Bill** consists the Government's proposals for the imposition of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by the legislature.