



**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA**

**Medium-term Expenditure Framework Statement laid  
before Parliament as required under the Fiscal  
Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003**

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## **PREFACE**

Section 3 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 requires the Government to place three Statements of fiscal policy viz., the Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement, the Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement and the Macroeconomic Framework Statement in both Houses of Parliament along with Annual Financial Statement and Demands for Grants. This section was amended to require the Government to lay a fourth statement viz., the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) Statement in both Houses of Parliament, immediately following the session of the Parliament in which the budget has been presented.

The MTEF Statement set forth a three-year rolling target for the expenditure indicators with specification of underlying assumptions and risks involved. The MTEF is essentially a vertical expansion of the aggregates of the expenditure projections in the fiscal framework presented along with the Annual Financial Statement and Demands for Grants. The objective of the MTEF is to provide closer integration between budget and the FRBM Statements. It provides medium term perspective to the fiscal management and furthers the Government's commitment towards fiscal consolidation.

The Expenditure Management Commission (EMC) has recommended that the format of the MTEF statement should be changed to make it consistent with the Demand for Grants format / break-up in which Volume II of the Expenditure Budget is presented. Beginning with 2016-17, it has been decided to add an Annex to the MTEF Statement showing demand for grant wise projections of revenue-capital expenditure for next two financial years.

## **MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE FRAMEWORK**

### **A. MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS**

(₹ crore)

	<b>Revised Estimates 2015-16</b>	<b>Budget Estimates 2016-17</b>	<b>Projections for next two years</b>	
			<b>2017-18</b>	<b>2018-19</b>
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>				
1. Salary	93740	112133	122284	130570
2. Interest	442620	492670	544000	612000
3. Pension	95731	123368	136026	144175
4. Subsidy-				
a. Fertiliser	72438	70000	70000	72000
b. Food	139419	134835	140000	145000
c. Petroleum	30000	26947	21000	21500
5. Centralised provision for Grants to States	106679	112996	115451	123413
6. Defence	148228	168380	183355	196609
7. Postal Deficit	6749	8416	8200	8000
8. External Affairs	9674	9861	9861	10354
9. Home Affairs	16471	17181	17681	19065
10. Tax Administration	19591	14631	14631	15363
11. Finance	24484	16133	15687	16471
12. Education	56495	57454	60554	65656
13. Health	29190	30597	33615	36888
14. Social Welfare	31571	32501	33201	35926
15. Agriculture and Allied	21362	46841	48682	51901
16. Commerce and Industry	13602	14473	14430	15149
17. Urban Development	8132	16685	17985	19744
18. Rural Development	90319	102438	108826	117627
19. Development of North East	1843	1931	2031	2133
20. Planning and Statistics	5668	4400	4400	4620
21. Scientific Departments	10639	11710	12410	13942
22. Energy	10310	18167	20157	23271
23. Transport	21286	42143	30211	21788
24. IT and Telecom	11789	8553	8646	9081
25. UT	6489	7255	7255	7722
26. Others	23155	28337	28737	30256
<b>Total-Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>1547673</b>	<b>1731037</b>	<b>1829317</b>	<b>1970224</b>
<i>of which</i>				
<b>Grants for creation of Capital Assets</b>	<b>132004</b>	<b>166840</b>	<b>200000</b>	<b>256500</b>

(₹ crore)

	Revised Estimates 2015-16	Budget Estimates 2016-17	Projections for next two years	
			2017-18	2018-19
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>				
1. Defence	85114	90210	98068	108975
2. Home Affairs	9539	9271	9771	11712
3. Finance	32316	32080	17955	19068
4. Health	1021	1761	1761	4905
5. Commerce and Industry	1022	1206	1206	1662
6. Urban Development	10636	11502	12502	29588
7. Planning and Statistics	437	29	29	38
8. Scientific Departments	3207	3549	3949	8239
9. Energy	7673	9380	9498	23737
10. Transport	63105	64535	88549	123257
11. IT and Telecom	2473	3098	5193	5562
12. Loans to States	12500	12500	12500	15000
13. UT	1880	1867	1867	2441
14. Others	6794	6037	6017	9817
<b>Total-Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>237718</b>	<b>247024</b>	<b>268866</b>	<b>363999</b>
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>1785391</b>	<b>1978061</b>	<b>2098183</b>	<b>2334223</b>

Note : 1. Figures are rounded off.

2. Reduction in revenue expenditure in respect of 'Transport' in projection years is due to proposed shifting of expenditure from revenue to capital section in Demand No.74 - Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.

## B. ASSUMPTIONS UNDERLYING THE MEDIUM-TERM EXPENDITURE PROJECTIONS:

The growth of the Indian economy accelerated in 2015-16, despite the unfavorable global economic situation. The growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at constant (2011-12) market prices for the year 2015-16 has been estimated to be 7.6 per cent as per the provisional estimates of the Central Statistics Office, as against 7.2 per cent in 2014-15. The growth in Gross Value Added (GVA) at constant (2011-12) basic prices for the year 2015-16 has been estimated at 7.2 per cent, as compared to the growth of 7.1 per cent in 2014-15. At the sectoral level, the growth rate of GVA at constant (2011-12) basic prices for agriculture & allied sectors, industry and services sectors for the year 2015-16 are: 1.2 per cent, 7.4 per cent and 8.9 per cent respectively. The corresponding growth rates during the 2014-15 were (-) 0.2 per cent, 5.9 per cent and 10.3 per cent respectively.

Inflation was generally on the decline in 2015-16. Year-on-year inflation based on the Wholesale Price Index, in 2015-16 averaged at (-) 2.5 per cent as compared to 2.0 per cent in 2014-15. The Consumer Price Index (combined) inflation declined to 4.9 per cent in 2015-16 compared to 5.9 per cent in the previous year.

During 2015-16, merchandise exports valued at US\$ 262.0 billion were 15.6 per cent lower than the level of US\$ 310.3 billion in 2014-15. Merchandise imports were US\$ 380.4 billion during 2015-16, which was 15.1 per cent lower than the level of US\$ 448.0 billion in 2014-15. The trade deficit for 2015-16 was US\$ 118.4 billion as against US\$ 137.7 billion in 2014-15. Imports of petroleum and oil declined from US\$ 138.3 billion in 2014-15 to US\$ 82.9 billion in 2015-16 on account of reduction in prices of crude oil in 2015-16.

During 2015-16, the net invisibles balance (invisible receipts minus invisible payments) was US\$ 107.9 billion as compared to US\$ 118.1 billion

in 2014-15. The current account deficit decreased to US\$ 22.2 billion accounting for 1.1 per cent of GDP during 2015-16, as compared to US\$ 26.8 billion, i.e. 1.3 per cent of the GDP in the corresponding period of the previous year. India's foreign exchange reserves increased to US\$ 360.2 billion at the end March 2016 from a level of US\$ 341.6 billion at the end March 2015.

The macroeconomic stability of the country has improved substantially with the continuance of fiscal prudence and lower inflation- particularly due to moderation in the crude prices. In light of the encouraging performance of the economy during the previous financial year, marked by pick-up in economic growth, lower inflation, buoyant tax revenues, increasing foreign direct investment flows and the government's push to reforms in crucial areas including banking, infrastructure, power, taxation, etc., the near term prospects for the economy look bright, as brought out in the Macro-economic Framework Statement. The rate of growth of the economy at current market prices is projected to be around 11 per cent in FY 2016-17. With moderate assumptions of acceleration in growth in the medium term, GDP at current market prices is projected to grow at 12 per cent and 13 per cent in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

Measures taken by Government both for revenue mobilization and expenditure management helped to achieve deficit targets as spelt out in the Budget 2015-16. In fact there was marked improvement on revenue account. As per provisional account released by the Controller General of Accounts, Fiscal Deficit (FD) for the year 2015-16 was 3.9 per cent of GDP, a decrease of 0.2 per cent of GDP from previous financial year. Revenue Deficit (RD) for the year was 2.5 per cent of GDP, a decrease of 0.4 per cent and 0.3 per cent of GDP from previous financial year and budget estimates respectively. Effective Revenue Deficit (ERD) was 1.6 per cent of GDP which marked an improvement of 0.4 per cent of GDP over budgeted target.

The General Budget 2016-17 reaffirms the commitment of Government to continue with the

process of fiscal consolidation despite a tough external environment. Accordingly, FD has been projected at 3.5 per cent of GDP in 2016-17. In accordance with the amended FRBM targets, the fiscal deficit of 3 per cent is projected to be achieved in 2017-18. Keeping in view the challenge of reduction of FD by 0.4 per cent of GDP in a difficult year in 2016-17 with substantial additional liabilities on pay revision etc. the Government is quite optimistic of fully achieving the FD target of 3 per cent by March, 2018. The FD targets for 2017-18 and 2018-19 have accordingly been projected at 3 per cent of GDP.

Revenue Deficit has been estimated at 2.3 per cent of GDP in BE 2016-17. This shows a decline of 0.2 per cent of GDP over RE 2015-16. The reasons for deviation with respect to annual reduction target under the FRBM Act are mainly due to the provisions made on Revenue side for implementation of pay commission recommendations, OROP and higher requirements for food subsidy on account of likely implementation of the National Food Security Act (NFSA) across all States during 2016-17. However, when compared to budgeted targets of 2015-16 and Medium-term Fiscal Policy laid before Parliament in 2015-16, there is an improvement. The FRBM Act mandates reduction of RD to 2 per cent of GDP by 2017-18. The RD targets for 2017-18 and 2018-19 have accordingly been projected at below 2 per cent of GDP.

The Effective Revenue Deficit is estimated to decline to 1.2 per cent of GDP in BE 2016-17 from 1.5 per cent of GDP in FY 2015-16. In order to mark a deeper correction on this imbalance within the revenue component of expenditure, the Government has recently taken some proactive policy measures. The full impact of these measures is expected to roll out from the Revised Estimates of 2016-17. However, the correction of 1.2 per cent of GDP will be challenging and will require concerted efforts of all Ministries/ Departments as well as the State Governments to enhance expenditure on the capital component from the Revenue Grants flowing from the Centre. The FRBM Act mandates elimination of ERD by 2017-18. On the current basis the elimination

of ERD is likely to be deferred by one year to 2018-19. The projections have accordingly been made. However, keeping in view the measures taken for increasing grants-in-aid (GIA) for Capex, it can still be expected that this imbalance of 0.6 per cent of GDP will be eliminated as also the Effective Revenue deficit by the existing target date.

The Capital and Revenue account imbalance is targeted to be tackled with proactive policy measures after the merger of Plan and Non-Plan from 2017-18 onwards. The removal of distinction between Plan and Non-Plan as mentioned earlier will bring the focus entirely on Revenue and Capital account. The Government in addition is planning to take further proactive measures to enable enhancement of Capital component of its expenditure by various Ministries/Departments. The results are likely to be seen from Budget 2017-18.

The Gross tax revenue is estimated at 10.8 per cent of GDP in BE 2016-17 as against 10.7 per cent of GDP accounted in 2015-16. This is keeping in view the benign inflation scenario as well as higher tax buoyancy expected along with the likely revival of the economy. The return to the high growth path seems apparent on account of several policy measures taken for promoting growth particularly in the manufacturing and agricultural sectors. The impact of these measures is likely to start showing results in the short term. In addition, the impending implementation of GST and along with other policy measures for tax enhancement both on the Direct and Indirect taxes are expected to give a further boost to higher tax mobilization efforts. The tax to GDP ratios are accordingly projected at 10.9 and 11.1 per cent of GDP for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

The non-tax revenues are projected at 2.1 per cent of GDP at ₹3, 22,921 crore in BE 2016-17. In nominal terms it shows a growth of 28.8 per cent over the receipts in 2015-16. In the rolling targets the non-tax revenue receipts are projected at about 2.0 per cent of GDP and 1.8 per cent of GDP in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

In BE 2016-17, the receipts from disinvestments is estimated at ₹56,500 crore

(including ₹20,500 crore from strategic disinvestment). Over the medium term framework, the target of disinvestment receipts are kept flat on conservative side, at ₹40,000 crore both for FY 2017-18 and 2018-19. In BE 2016-17 the recovery of loans and advances are estimated at ₹10,634 crore. Taking into account the repayments due from the State governments and the trends of receipts from public sector enterprises, in the medium term it is estimated at ₹10,500 crore in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19.

In BE 2016-17 the total expenditure of the Government is estimated at about 13.1 per cent of GDP. With continued focus on prioritization of developmental expenditure and curtailing the growth in non-developmental expenditure, the total Government expenditure is estimated to be brought down to 12.4 per cent and 12.2 per cent of GDP in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

The larger issue on the expenditure side that remains to be tackled relates to the Revenue-Capital expenditure imbalance. In FY 2015-16 the share of capital expenditure was 13.3 per cent. In BE 2016-17, there is limited scope for correction in this expenditure imbalance. The reasons being additional liabilities on revenue account due to implementation of the seventh pay commission, OROP and substantial increase in developmental revenue expenditure on the Plan side. The Government has however tried to do a fine balancing act and accordingly, despite above constraints, the capital expenditure is estimated at 12.5 per cent of the total expenditure in BE 2016-17. In FY 2017-18 and 2018-19, it is projected to increase to about 12.8 per cent and 15.6 per cent of total expenditure respectively.

## **1. REVENUE EXPENDITURE:**

Major items of Revenue expenditure include:

### **(a) Salaries: -**

Salaries mentioned in the Medium term expenditure framework are exclusive of Defence salaries. An important requirement for projections of salaries is to adequately provide for the increase in Dearness Allowance and normal annual increments. In view of likely impact of

implementation of VII Central Pay Commission (VII CPC) from 01.01.2016, an additional provision was made in BE 2016-17. However, to absorb complete impact of pay revision in FY 2016-17, salary provision made in BE 2016-17 will require some enhancement in RE 2016-17. Keeping this in view, salary is projected to increase by about 12 per cent in FY 2017-18 over BE 2016-17 and a growth of about 8 per cent over previous years projections in FY 2018-19 has been assumed. Salaries shown in the Medium term expenditure framework also includes “Grants-in-aid for salaries”. In FY 2017-18, GiA salaries are assumed at the level of BE 2016-17 and in FY 2018-19, it is projected with a growth of 3 per cent over previous year. Thus, overall growth in salaries is projected at about 9 per cent and 7 per cent in FY 2017-18 & 2018-19 respectively over previous year.

**(b) Pensions: -**

Expenditure on Pension payment includes both Defence and Civil pensions (excluding Postal Pensions, as, the net deficit in the revenue section of the Postal Services is met from General revenues of the Government which is being used to finance non-plan revenue expenses of D/o Post including Pensionary charges). In nominal terms a provision of ₹1,23,368 crore has been made in BE 2016-17. The substantial increase in pension payments in the ensuing year is due to the additional provision made for the implementation of the recommendations of the Seventh Pay Commission as well as additionality provided in Defence (Pensions) towards One Rank One Pension (OROP). Like salaries, to absorb complete impact of pay revision in FY 2016-17, Pension provision made in BE 2016-17 will require some enhancement in RE 2016-17. Keeping this in view, Pension is projected to increase by about 10 per cent in FY 2017-18 over BE 2016-17 and then after by about 6 per cent over previous year projections in FY 2018-19.

**(c) Defence**

The revenue component of expenditure on Ministry of Defence comprises mainly of their salaries, establishment related and other operational

expenses including on Stores and Transport. The Demands for Grants of Ministry of Defence have been rationalized in Budget 2016-17 for a clear and consolidated depiction of Defence expenditures. Two fold action has been taken in this regard- reducing the number of Demands for Grants and shifting of certain provisions on non-core activities to Defence (Misc.) Demand. The revenue expenditure of Ministry of Defence including Defence salaries is estimated at ₹1,68,380 crore in BE 2016-17. During the projection period it is projected to increase by about 9 per cent in FY 2017-18 over BE 2016-17 and about 7 per cent in FY 2018-19 over previous year projections.

**(d) Interest Payments**

Interest payments is the largest component of the Centre's expenditure. As per the Constitutional provisions this is a charged item of expenditure. Fiscal expansionary measures undertaken by Government post crisis have resulted in sharp increase in the Interest payment commitments. Due to accumulation in the debt stock of the Government, interest payments as a percentage of net tax revenue jumped from 38.9 per cent in 2007-08 to 46.7 per cent in 2009-10. In 2014-15, it declined to 44.5 per cent. In FY 2015-16, it increased to 46.8 per cent (provisional). This increase may be seen in view of decrease in net tax revenue to the Centre due implementation of 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendation of increasing tax devolution to the States. In BE 2016-17 the ratio of interest payments to net tax revenue is estimated at 46.7 per cent.

The current level of expenditure on interest payments is projected to decline further in view of the projected fiscal consolidation roadmap in the medium term. With the projection of bringing down fiscal deficit within 3 per cent of GDP in 2017-18 and then maintaining it at that level, the growth in interest expenditure is expected to come down. In addition, with the current trends of easing inflation, the interest rates are also expected to further decline. The combined effect of these two factors will bring down the interest expenditure as a ratio of net tax revenues of the Centre and provide additional fiscal

space for competing developmental expenditure needs. The private sector borrowings and investments are also likely to be positively impacted with these measures as reduction in government borrowings will create space for borrowings at lower costs. In the medium term, the ratio of interest payments to net tax revenue is estimated to go down further to 45.7 per cent and 44.7 per cent in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

#### **(e) Major Subsidies**

The expenditure on Major subsidies viz. Food, Fertilizers and Fuel, have substantial influence on the total expenditure as well as the fiscal consolidation efforts of the Central government. The Government however continues to pursue with its commitment to progressively bring about reforms in the overall subsidy regime. This includes efficient targeting of subsidies to the poor and needy, while also saving scarce financial resources for investment in infrastructure and pursuit of new development programme announced by the Government.

As explained in the Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement presented along with Budget 2016-17, both petroleum and diesel is now fully decontrolled. The Government has launched the universal Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme for LPG from 1st January, 2015 onwards. The new scheme covers both Aadhaar and non-Aadhaar card holders. The subsidy on LPG is being transferred directly into the bank accounts of cash-transfer compliant customers in a manner that avoid duplication and prevent leakages. In addition, the benefit of LPG subsidy will not be available if the consumer or his/her spouse had taxable income of more than ₹10 lakhs per annum during the previous financial year, computed as per the Income Tax Act 1961.

On Kerosene side, State Governments are coming forward to implement DBT in selected districts. Where such transfer is introduced, the consumer will pay the un-subsidized price of kerosene at the time of purchase. Subsequently, the amount of subsidy will be directly transferred to the bank account of the beneficiary. On fertilizers, Nutrient Based Subsidy regime has been working

well in the P, K and mixed fertilizers. In the New Urea Policy announced on 25<sup>th</sup> May 2015, energy consumption norms have been revised and the categories of urea units have been reduced to three on the basis of energy consumption norms. 100 per cent neem coating of indigenous production of subsidized urea has been made compulsory. This will help prevent its diversion for industrial use.

Government has also launched a dedicated scheme for end-to-end computerization of Public Distribution System throughout the country. 25 States have implemented/partially implemented the National Food Security Act Framework and as the required systems are put into place the other States will follow suit. Simultaneously drive has been launched to ensure universal coverage of Aadhaar throughout the country. Decentralized Procurement and Distribution System (DCPS) of food grains, end-to-end computerization, combined with universal Aadhaar coverage, improving the operational efficiency of the FCI are some of the measures that will set the stage for the next stage food subsidy reforms.

As already explained, without focused subsidy reforms, the process of fiscal consolidation will be difficult. The expenditure of Government on major subsidies is estimated to come down from about 1.8 per cent of GDP in 2015-16 (provisional) to about 1.5 per cent of GDP in BE 2016-17. It is expected that with active policy reforms including better targeting, the incidence will progressively reduce further. Over the medium term, the expenditure on major subsidies is estimated to gradually decline to 1.4 per cent and 1.3 per cent of GDP in 2017-18 and 2018-19 respectively.

#### **(f) Other revenue expenditure: -**

Projection for budgetary allocation in the medium term in respect of health and education, agriculture and allied activities, rural development, social welfare programmes, external affairs, home affairs, scientific department, commerce and industry, tax administration etc. has been made keeping in view the availability of resources and financing requirement for various programmes of Government.



In BE 2016-17 a provision of ₹8,416 crore has been made for Postal deficit. In the medium term it is expected to gradually decline to ₹8,200 crore in FY 2017-18 and ₹8,000 crore in FY 2018-19. Centralised provisions for Grants to States mainly include Grants as recommended by Finance Commission (Revenue Deficit Grants, Disaster Relief Grants to States & Grants to Local Bodies to States) and Plan Grants viz., Special Assistance, Grants to autonomous Councils, Areas covered under sixth Schedule of the Constitution and Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects (Grants).

## **2. GRANTS-IN-AID FOR CAPITAL ASSETS:**

Fiscal consolidation roadmap adopted following amendment to the FRBM Act, 2003 mandates to eliminate the effective revenue deficit (revenue deficit *less* Grants-in-aid for creation of capital assets) and to limit revenue deficit at the level not more than 2.0 per cent of GDP by 31st March, 2018.

Elimination of ERD requires significant enhancement in expenditure on Grants for creation of capital assets (GiA Capex) in next two years. Accordingly, instructions have been issued to the Ministries /Departments in this regard. In BE 2016-17, ₹1,66,840 crore are estimated for GiA Capex, which is projected to increase to about ₹2.0 lac crore and ₹2.57 lac crore in FY 2017-18 and 2018-19. Although, Government is pursuing the target of elimination of ERD by stipulated date, however, as stated in Medium-term Fiscal Policy Statement presented along with Budget 2016-17, this target is projected to be achieved by one year later i.e. in FY 2018-19. With this roadmap, ERD is projected to come down to 0.6 per cent of GDP in 2017-18 and to ₹zero' in 2018-19.

## **3. CAPITAL EXPENDITURE:-**

### **(a) Plan: -**

The major part of Plan capital expenditure is accounted for by the Railways (plan GBS support), Ministry of Road Transport & Highways towards

National Highways, Department of Financial Services towards Bank Recapitalization and Department of Expenditure towards back to back transfer of EAP loans to State Governments. Plan capital expenditure is estimated at 26.6 per cent in BE 2016-17. Keeping in view the requirement of resources from various sectors, adequate provision for plan capital expenditure has been made over the projection period.

It needs to be noted that a substantial portion of the plan revenue grants to the State Governments are provided as grants for creation of capital assets which result into capital expenditures in the States. These are accounted for as Capital expenditure in the 'States/ autonomous bodies' accounts and not Centre's accounts. The total capital investment expenditures flowing out of Centre's resources therefore include both capital expenditure incurred directly as well as the capital component of the grants provided to States and the autonomous bodies. The Government is taking measures to enhance the capital portion of the grants flowing from its resources.

It is presumed that with the focus shifting to Capital and Revenue expenditures with the merger of Plan and non-plan from Budget 2017-18, Government will take proactive measures for enhancement of the capital component within its total expenditure. This will enable gradual correction in the revenue-capital imbalance which has been persisting over last number of years and effectively move towards reduction of Revenue deficit.

### **(b) Non-Plan:**

On the Non-Plan side, the major portion of Capital expenditure consists of Capital Outlay on Defence Services. In BE 2016-17 a provision of ₹78,587 crore has been made for capital outlay on the Defence Services. In view of requirement of resources for modernization of Defence Forces, adequate growth has been provided over the projection period. Other important items of Non-plan expenditure include expenditure for production of Heavy Water, investment in International Financial Institutions and for construction of certain strategic roads in border areas etc.

## Demand for Grant wise MTEF Statement

(₹ crore)

Demand No	Demand Name	Actuals	RE	BE	Projections	
		2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>1</b>	<b>Department of Agriculture, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare</b>					
	Revenue	19,229.82	15,765.07	35,952.83	37,488.91	39,897.71
	Capital	25.28	44.47	30.86	30.86	44.00
	Total	19,255.10	15,809.54	35,983.69	37,519.77	39,941.71
<b>2</b>	<b>Department of Agricultural Research and Education</b>					
	Revenue	4,840.01	5,586.00	6,620.00	6,820.62	7,404.73
	Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	4,840.01	5,586.00	6,620.00	6,820.62	7,404.73
<b>3</b>	<b>Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries</b>					
	Revenue	1,811.99	1,545.03	1,845.45	1,868.31	1,967.83
	Capital	10.11	17.63	36.06	36.06	43.63
	Total	1,822.10	1,562.66	1,881.51	1,904.37	2,011.46
<b>4</b>	<b>Atomic Energy</b>					
	Revenue	5,336.37	6,237.73	5,794.03	6,172.75	6,569.93
	Capital	3,672.59	5,145.81	5,888.45	6,288.45	8,400.00
	Total	9,008.96	11,383.54	11,682.48	12,461.20	14,969.93
<b>5</b>	<b>Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)</b>					
	Revenue	605.95	1,121.92	1,323.20	1,325.65	1,386.21
	Capital	10.82	3.08	3.00	3.00	3.63
	Total	616.77	1,125.00	1,326.20	1,328.65	1,389.84
<b>6</b>	<b>Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals</b>					
	Revenue	163.81	175.16	162.01	163.93	172.65
	Capital	31.80	39.61	40.03	40.03	50.00
	Total	195.61	214.77	202.04	203.96	222.65
<b>7</b>	<b>Department of Fertilisers</b>					
	Revenue	71,011.34	72,465.23	70,038.33	70,040.74	72,043.43
	Capital	0.00	1,000.04	1.04	0.00	0.00
	Total	71,011.34	73,465.27	70,039.37	70,040.74	72,043.43
<b>8</b>	<b>Department of Pharmaceuticals</b>					
	Revenue	87.71	195.14	211.30	212.74	223.48
	Capital	36.16	24.25	0.10	0.10	0.10
	Total	123.87	219.39	211.40	212.84	223.58
<b>9</b>	<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>					
	Revenue	811.29	840.38	810.48	822.04	765.03
	Capital	5,814.94	3,357.83	1,780.20	1,780.20	2,000.00
	Total	6,626.23	4,198.21	2,590.68	2,602.24	2,765.03
<b>10</b>	<b>Ministry of Coal</b>					
	Revenue	523.66	603.30	361.00	364.15	383.22
	Capital	176.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	699.79	603.30	361.00	364.15	383.22

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>11 Department of Commerce</b>						
Revenue	5,087.06	4,187.15	4,262.80	4,315.83	4,544.48	
Capital	374.21	151.50	100.00	100.00	500.00	
Total	5,461.27	4,338.65	4,362.80	4,415.83	5,044.48	
<b>12 Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion</b>						
Revenue	1,866.45	2,431.07	3,016.94	3,039.26	3,196.04	
Capital	0.25	4.68	9.61	9.61	25.00	
Total	1,866.70	2,435.75	3,026.55	3,048.87	3,221.04	
<b>13 Department of Posts</b>						
Revenue	6,258.59	6,925.76	8,619.27	8,400.00	8,200.00	
Capital	172.96	348.05	406.26	406.26	1,781.64	
Total	6,431.55	7,273.81	9,025.53	8,806.26	9,981.64	
<b>14 Department of Telecommunications</b>						
Revenue	9,999.74	17,952.85	15,555.17	16,601.23	17,537.81	
Capital	938.99	2,325.81	2,858.70	4,953.88	5,277.20	
Total	10,938.73	20,278.66	18,413.87	21,555.11	22,815.01	
<b>15 Department of Electronics and Information Technology</b>						
Revenue	3,367.67	2,611.85	3,089.71	3,164.83	3,341.55	
Capital	130.49	147.15	239.11	239.11	285.00	
Total	3,498.16	2,759.00	3,328.82	3,403.94	3,626.55	
<b>16 Department of Consumer Affairs</b>						
Revenue	185.48	285.43	1,224.31	1,232.09	1,295.82	
Capital	15.93	20.70	17.30	17.30	32.59	
Total	201.41	306.13	1,241.61	1,249.39	1,328.41	
<b>17 Department of Food and Public Distribution</b>						
Revenue	1,18,032.79	1,40,493.36	1,40,098.40	1,45,352.15	1,50,582.22	
Capital	88.92	71.64	51.60	51.60	62.94	
Total	1,18,121.71	1,40,565.00	1,40,150.00	1,45,403.75	1,50,645.16	
<b>18 Ministry of Corporate Affairs</b>						
Revenue	207.79	365.43	314.43	327.10	346.25	
Capital	18.41	46.10	30.00	30.00	36.00	
Total	226.20	411.53	344.43	357.10	382.25	
<b>19 Ministry of Culture</b>						
Revenue	2,039.82	2,058.50	2,430.00	2,468.47	2,596.54	
Capital	24.06	72.50	70.00	70.00	84.70	
Total	2,063.88	2,131.00	2,500.00	2,538.47	2,681.24	
<b>20 Ministry of Defence (Misc)</b>						
Revenue	20,383.41	22,419.40	24,510.23	24,975.97	26,351.88	
Capital	9,673.82	10,813.92	11,622.95	12,122.95	13,885.25	
Total	30,057.23	33,233.32	36,133.18	37,098.92	40,237.13	
<b>21 Defence Pensions</b>						
Revenue	60,449.75	60,238.00	82,332.66	90,773.00	96,219.00	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	60,449.75	60,238.00	82,332.66	90,773.00	96,219.00	
<b>22 Defence Services (Revenue)</b>						
Revenue	1,21,096.78	1,25,808.67	1,43,869.46	1,58,378.73	1,70,257.46	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	1,21,096.78	1,25,808.67	1,43,869.46	1,58,378.73	1,70,257.46	
<b>23 Capital Outlay on Defence Services</b>						
Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Capital	73,401.04	74,299.61	78,586.68	85,945.35	95,089.89	
Total	73,401.04	74,299.61	78,586.68	85,945.35	95,089.89	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>24 Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>						
Revenue	1,553.00	1,843.14	1,951.01	2,053.45	2,156.79	
Capital	166.44	157.00	479.00	479.00	718.50	
Total	1,719.44	2,000.14	2,430.01	2,532.45	2,875.29	
<b>25 Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>						
Revenue	12,090.83	10,906.53	14,009.70	15,010.79	16,261.59	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	12,090.83	10,906.53	14,009.70	15,010.79	16,261.59	
<b>26 Ministry of Earth Sciences</b>						
Revenue	1,225.66	1,304.98	1,497.45	1,544.48	1,632.68	
Capital	68.21	113.02	175.00	175.00	211.75	
Total	1,293.87	1,418.00	1,672.45	1,719.48	1,844.43	
<b>27 Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change</b>						
Revenue	1,531.88	1,620.81	2,195.09	2,420.17	2,543.06	
Capital	67.36	47.79	55.25	55.25	66.86	
Total	1,599.24	1,668.60	2,250.34	2,475.42	2,609.92	
<b>28 Ministry of External Affairs</b>						
Revenue	9,900.48	11,300.28	11,679.66	11,881.74	12,527.32	
Capital	2,303.09	3,740.80	2,983.00	2,983.00	3,500.00	
Total	12,203.57	15,041.08	14,662.66	14,864.74	16,027.32	
<b>29 Department of Economic Affairs</b>						
Revenue	13,263.15	8,741.62	11,836.53	11,848.19	12,443.74	
Capital	815.23	4,704.23	4,209.62	4,209.62	5,093.64	
Total	14,078.38	13,445.85	16,046.15	16,057.81	17,537.38	
<b>30 Department of Financial Services</b>						
Revenue	7,678.31	15,495.21	4,135.52	3,700.18	3,887.88	
Capital	9,816.26	27,566.04	27,840.00	13,715.00	13,938.00	
Total	17,494.57	43,061.25	31,975.52	17,415.18	17,825.88	
<b>31 Interest Payments</b>						
Revenue	4,02,444.14	4,42,620.31	4,92,669.95	5,44,000.00	6,12,000.00	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	4,02,444.14	4,42,620.31	4,92,669.95	5,44,000.00	6,12,000.00	
<b>32 Transfers to States</b>						
Revenue	1,16,209.83	1,06,678.52	1,12,996.36	1,15,451.36	1,23,413.00	
Capital	11,897.32	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	
Total	1,28,107.15	1,19,178.52	1,25,496.36	1,27,951.36	1,38,413.00	
<b>33 Repayment of Debt</b>						
Revenue	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
<b>34 Department of Expenditure</b>						
Revenue	142.72	196.03	226.65	237.56	252.42	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	142.72	196.03	226.65	237.56	252.42	
<b>35 Pensions</b>						
Revenue	25,297.68	26,785.00	31,070.00	34,270.00	36,328.00	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	25,297.68	26,785.00	31,070.00	34,270.00	36,328.00	
<b>36 Indian Audit and Accounts Department</b>						
Revenue	2,999.85	3,196.00	3,653.23	4,071.18	4,388.80	
Capital	6.20	7.50	11.50	11.50	13.92	
Total	3,006.05	3,203.50	3,664.73	4,082.68	4,402.72	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>37 Department of Revenue</b>						
Revenue	11,012.85	16,704.98	11,488.48	11,518.06	12,101.84	
Capital	0.21	10.00	56.00	56.00	74.00	
Total	11,013.06	16,714.98	11,544.48	11,574.06	12,175.84	
<b>38 Direct Taxes</b>						
Revenue	4,092.29	4,610.00	5,187.00	5,567.87	5,950.21	
Capital	39.14	140.00	200.00	200.00	344.20	
Total	4,131.43	4,750.00	5,387.00	5,767.87	6,294.41	
<b>39 Indirect Taxes</b>						
Revenue	4,162.39	4,471.20	5,140.00	5,615.58	6,026.15	
Capital	128.80	128.80	200.00	200.00	690.00	
Total	4,291.19	4,600.00	5,340.00	5,815.58	6,716.15	
<b>40 Department of Disinvestment</b>						
Revenue	22.35	35.00	40.00	40.73	42.97	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	22.35	35.00	40.00	40.73	42.97	
<b>41 Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>						
Revenue	584.35	524.61	636.02	699.62	734.80	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	584.35	524.61	636.02	699.62	734.80	
<b>42 Department of Health and Family Welfare</b>						
Revenue	29,754.03	31,801.15	35,303.69	38,594.65	42,126.92	
Capital	872.36	1,017.85	1,757.86	1,757.86	4,901.16	
Total	30,626.39	32,819.00	37,061.55	40,352.51	47,028.08	
<b>43 Department of Health Research</b>						
Revenue	910.78	1,012.60	1,144.80	1,244.84	1,298.15	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	910.78	1,012.60	1,144.80	1,244.84	1,298.15	
<b>44 Department of Heavy Industry</b>						
Revenue	557.82	256.53	392.87	394.90	415.20	
Capital	639.52	664.47	907.13	907.13	907.13	
Total	1,197.34	921.00	1,300.00	1,302.03	1,322.33	
<b>45 Department of Public Enterprises</b>						
Revenue	13.72	18.18	20.42	21.29	22.59	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	13.72	18.18	20.42	21.29	22.59	
<b>46 Ministry of Home Affairs</b>						
Revenue	2,756.41	3,839.67	4,330.54	4,949.80	5,229.84	
Capital	93.24	115.98	300.36	300.36	363.44	
Total	2,849.65	3,955.65	4,630.90	5,250.16	5,593.28	
<b>47 Cabinet</b>						
Revenue	439.48	713.27	419.64	431.28	456.02	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	439.48	713.27	419.64	431.28	456.02	
<b>48 Police</b>						
Revenue	50,327.13	54,189.72	61,213.53	67,106.55	72,570.04	
Capital	5,927.46	9,423.41	8,971.05	9,471.05	11,348.38	
Total	56,254.59	63,613.13	70,184.58	76,577.60	83,918.42	
<b>49 Transfers to Union Territories with Legislature</b>						
Revenue	1,628.00	1,754.90	2,076.00	2,076.00	2,283.60	
Capital	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	72.00	
Total	1,700.00	1,826.90	2,148.00	2,148.00	2,355.60	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>50 Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>						
Revenue	2,728.33	1,961.17	5,411.00	5,412.23	5,683.12	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	2,728.33	1,961.17	5,411.00	5,412.23	5,683.12	
<b>51 Department of School Education and Literacy</b>						
Revenue	45,722.41	42,186.50	43,554.00	46,356.25	50,064.38	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	45,722.41	42,186.50	43,554.00	46,356.25	50,064.38	
<b>52 Department of Higher Education</b>						
Revenue	23,152.48	25,399.00	28,840.00	29,151.92	31,001.55	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	23,152.48	25,399.00	28,840.00	29,151.92	31,001.55	
<b>53 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>						
Revenue	3,106.65	3,564.57	4,036.06	4,079.54	4,243.30	
Capital	29.80	24.01	47.57	47.57	66.95	
Total	3,136.45	3,588.58	4,083.63	4,127.11	4,310.25	
<b>54 Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>						
Revenue	4,127.39	4,796.66	6,221.59	6,267.37	6,592.17	
Capital	10.40	38.42	21.01	21.01	25.42	
Total	4,137.79	4,835.08	6,242.60	6,288.38	6,617.59	
<b>55 Election Commission</b>						
Revenue	68.18	68.29	81.52	85.03	90.24	
Capital	1.00	17.00	40.00	40.00	0.50	
Total	69.18	85.29	121.52	125.03	90.74	
<b>56 Law and Justice</b>						
Revenue	1,750.77	3,316.10	5,011.99	5,028.29	5,284.05	
Capital	31.99	102.75	88.01	88.01	97.00	
Total	1,782.76	3,418.85	5,100.00	5,116.30	5,381.05	
<b>57 Supreme Court of India</b>						
Revenue	149.92	171.02	189.88	209.01	224.68	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	149.92	171.02	189.88	209.01	224.68	
<b>58 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b>						
Revenue	2,759.77	3,011.03	3,454.22	3,471.41	3,645.94	
Capital	6.83	9.85	10.55	10.55	12.60	
Total	2,766.60	3,020.88	3,464.77	3,481.96	3,658.54	
<b>59 Ministry of Mines</b>						
Revenue	835.19	944.53	1,055.10	1,132.47	1,209.97	
Capital	32.49	53.08	158.39	158.39	206.22	
Total	867.68	997.61	1,213.49	1,290.86	1,416.19	
<b>60 Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>						
Revenue	3,058.57	3,615.98	3,687.25	3,889.03	4,273.97	
Capital	30.00	120.00	140.00	140.00	169.00	
Total	3,088.57	3,735.98	3,827.25	4,029.03	4,442.97	
<b>61 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</b>						
Revenue	420.18	167.30	5,035.79	5,538.69	6,291.32	
Capital	95.00	94.77	0.00	0.00	200.00	
Total	515.18	262.07	5,035.79	5,538.69	6,491.32	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>62 Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>						
Revenue	3,390.55	221.50	768.33	769.35	808.10	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	3,390.55	221.50	768.33	769.35	808.10	
<b>63 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>						
Revenue	13.79	15.75	17.30	18.69	20.00	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	13.79	15.75	17.30	18.69	20.00	
<b>64 Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</b>						
Revenue	929.32	1,035.07	1,330.37	1,414.94	1,508.65	
Capital	89.84	99.52	119.63	119.63	144.74	
Total	1,019.16	1,134.59	1,450.00	1,534.57	1,653.39	
<b>65 Central Vigilance Commission</b>						
Revenue	20.84	24.26	27.68	30.04	32.19	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	20.84	24.26	27.68	30.04	32.19	
<b>66 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>						
Revenue	60,310.18	30,195.35	29,158.62	23,704.02	25,021.88	
Capital	0.00	1,154.00	2.00	2.00	12,086.53	
Total	60,310.18	31,349.35	29,160.62	23,706.02	37,108.41	
<b>67 Ministry of Planning</b>						
Revenue	1,288.57	1,610.84	292.64	301.20	318.39	
Capital	517.01	429.85	0.50	0.50	0.60	
Total	1,805.58	2,040.69	293.14	301.70	318.99	
<b>68 Ministry of Power</b>						
Revenue	4,098.67	6,726.58	8,763.39	9,776.44	11,218.79	
Capital	9,106.18	1,278.52	3,489.32	3,207.79	3,050.11	
Total	13,204.85	8,005.10	12,252.71	12,984.23	14,268.90	
<b>69 Staff, Household and Allowances of the President</b>						
Revenue	41.65	49.38	52.59	55.97	59.69	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	41.65	49.38	52.59	55.97	59.69	
<b>70 Lok Sabha</b>						
Revenue	466.07	579.17	624.29	663.99	708.02	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	466.07	579.17	624.29	663.99	708.02	
<b>71 Rajya Sabha</b>						
Revenue	288.07	338.05	377.21	398.44	424.16	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	288.07	338.05	377.21	398.44	424.16	
<b>72 Union Public Service Commission</b>						
Revenue	188.68	213.00	217.00	229.33	244.16	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	188.68	213.00	217.00	229.33	244.16	
<b>73 Secretariat of the Vice-President</b>						
Revenue	3.67	7.75	4.61	4.94	5.28	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	3.67	7.75	4.61	4.94	5.28	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>74 Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</b>						
Revenue	16,476.10	19,576.91	40,523.00	28,500.00	20,000.00	
Capital	16,572.39	27,530.09	17,453.00	36,467.19	55,566.62	
Total	33,048.49	47,107.00	57,976.00	64,967.19	75,566.62	
<b>75 Department of Rural Development</b>						
Revenue	67,310.61	77,700.35	86,055.80	91,447.88	98,680.09	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	67,310.61	77,700.35	86,055.80	91,447.88	98,680.09	
<b>76 Department of Land Resources</b>						
Revenue	2,506.41	1,578.32	1,709.36	1,710.36	1,996.15	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	2,506.41	1,578.32	1,709.36	1,710.36	1,996.15	
<b>77 Department of Science and Technology</b>						
Revenue	2,883.59	3,810.86	4,455.73	4,802.80	5,431.69	
Capital	6.25	17.82	14.47	14.47	18.00	
Total	2,889.84	3,828.68	4,470.20	4,817.27	5,449.69	
<b>78 Department of Scientific and Industrial Research</b>						
Revenue	3,378.70	4,031.00	4,056.25	4,257.47	4,537.88	
Capital	14.83	5.70	6.55	6.55	9.36	
Total	3,393.53	4,036.70	4,062.80	4,264.02	4,547.24	
<b>79 Department of Biotechnology</b>						
Revenue	1,346.97	1,624.35	1,820.00	2,022.11	2,156.43	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	1,346.97	1,624.35	1,820.00	2,022.11	2,156.43	
<b>80 Ministry of Shipping</b>						
Revenue	778.78	1,190.10	1,229.15	1,346.56	1,511.55	
Capital	250.84	216.90	301.85	301.85	690.88	
Total	1,029.62	1,407.00	1,531.00	1,648.41	2,202.43	
<b>81 Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship</b>						
Revenue	0.00	1,037.59	1,770.55	1,982.41	2,174.49	
Capital	0.00	0.00	33.73	33.73	500.00	
Total	0.00	1,037.59	1,804.28	2,016.14	2,674.49	
<b>82 Department of Social Justice and Empowerment</b>						
Revenue	4,718.89	5,707.43	6,226.95	6,231.73	6,844.50	
Capital	662.00	262.02	339.00	339.00	410.19	
Total	5,380.89	5,969.45	6,565.95	6,570.73	7,254.69	
<b>83 Department of Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities</b>						
Revenue	366.71	575.95	753.56	754.81	841.06	
Capital	36.58	35.00	30.00	30.00	39.00	
Total	403.29	610.95	783.56	784.81	880.06	
<b>84 Department of Space</b>						
Revenue	3,350.95	3,888.95	4,155.98	4,340.55	5,005.23	
Capital	2,447.86	3,070.49	3,353.16	3,753.16	8,000.00	
Total	5,798.81	6,959.44	7,509.14	8,093.71	13,005.23	
<b>85 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>						
Revenue	4,064.40	4,623.57	4,724.83	4,767.74	5,014.03	
Capital	3.73	7.50	28.00	28.00	37.00	
Total	4,068.13	4,631.07	4,752.83	4,795.74	5,051.03	
<b>86 Ministry of Steel</b>						
Revenue	58.97	38.48	85.62	45.00	45.00	
Capital	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total	58.97	38.48	85.62	45.00	45.00	



(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
<b>87 Ministry of Textiles</b>						
Revenue	3,878.39	4,187.74	4,574.30	4,605.98	4,837.50	
Capital	77.30	138.70	20.52	20.52	11.00	
Total	3,955.69	4,326.44	4,594.82	4,626.50	4,848.50	
<b>88 Ministry of Tourism</b>						
Revenue	941.61	928.48	1,589.27	1,594.63	1,675.82	
Capital	1.70	3.67	1.05	1.05	0.07	
Total	943.31	932.15	1,590.32	1,595.68	1,675.89	
<b>89 Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>						
Revenue	3,782.43	4,510.47	4,756.50	4,758.65	4,996.61	
Capital	70.00	63.33	70.00	70.00	90.00	
Total	3,852.43	4,573.80	4,826.50	4,828.65	5,086.61	
<b>90 Andaman and Nicobar Islands</b>						
Revenue	2,903.03	3,240.03	3,363.44	3,508.13	3,721.81	
Capital	407.62	717.80	681.58	681.58	800.00	
Total	3,310.65	3,957.83	4,045.02	4,189.71	4,521.81	
<b>91 Chandigarh</b>						
Revenue	2,742.92	2,977.41	3,248.83	3,461.23	3,690.17	
Capital	320.03	243.63	285.71	285.71	500.00	
Total	3,062.95	3,221.04	3,534.54	3,746.94	4,190.17	
<b>92 Dadra and Nagar Haveli</b>						
Revenue	505.91	679.19	671.37	692.16	732.44	
Capital	264.90	359.99	384.47	384.47	465.00	
Total	770.81	1,039.18	1,055.84	1,076.63	1,197.44	
<b>93 Daman and Diu</b>						
Revenue	378.82	383.01	484.92	502.51	532.08	
Capital	296.48	306.21	277.80	277.80	345.00	
Total	675.30	689.22	762.72	780.31	877.08	
<b>94 Lakshadweep</b>						
Revenue	783.86	930.05	1,059.09	1,091.57	1,155.01	
Capital	170.24	179.94	165.45	165.45	258.58	
Total	954.10	1,109.99	1,224.54	1,257.02	1,413.59	
<b>95 Ministry of Urban Development</b>						
Revenue	5,862.36	7,703.64	13,021.03	14,532.95	16,177.07	
Capital	7,391.61	10,636.47	11,501.97	12,501.97	29,588.00	
Total	13,253.97	18,340.11	24,523.00	27,034.92	45,765.07	
<b>96 Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation</b>						
Revenue	5,394.54	6,875.45	5,812.60	5,885.32	6,199.43	
Capital	85.51	156.98	388.61	388.61	524.62	
Total	5,480.05	7,032.43	6,201.21	6,273.93	6,724.05	
<b>97 Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>						
Revenue	18,539.47	17,351.89	17,378.12	17,882.76	19,302.01	
Capital	0.00	0.00	30.00	11.91	15.48	
Total	18,539.47	17,351.89	17,408.12	17,894.67	19,317.49	
<b>98 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</b>						
Revenue	1,121.00	1,370.10	1,542.00	1,544.45	1,614.98	
Capital	0.00	0.90	50.00	50.00	226.50	
Total	1,121.00	1,371.00	1,592.00	1,594.45	1,841.48	
<b>Gross Budgetary Support to the Ministry of Railways</b>						
Capital	30,121.16	32,000.00	45,000.00	50,000.00	65,000.00	
Total	30,121.16	32,000.00	45,000.00	50,000.00	65,000.00	
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>16,63,673.05</b>	<b>17,85,391.02</b>	<b>19,78,060.45</b>	<b>20,98,183.12</b>	<b>23,34,223.43</b>	