



REPORT ON

STATE FINANCES
DATASHEET

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List of States and Union Territories (UTs)

- Andaman & Nicobar
- Andhra Pradesh
- Arunachal Pradesh
- Assam
- Bihar
- Chandigarh
- Chhattisgarh
- Delhi
- Goa
- Gujarat
- Haryana
- Himachal Pradesh
- Jammu & Kashmir
- Jharkhand
- Karnataka
- Kerala
- Madhya Pradesh
- Maharashtra
- Manipur
- Meghalaya
- Mizoram
- Nagaland
- Odisha
- Puducherry
- Punjab
- Rajasthan
- Sikkim
- Tamil Nadu
- Telangana
- Tripura
- Uttar Pradesh
- Uttarakhand
- West Bengal

Preface

“India should walk on her own shadow. We must have our own developmental model and give our young generation a prosperous and safe India, resulting out of economic prosperity with civilizational heritage”.

- Late Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, Former President of India

India’s economic growth story has been a combination of all macroeconomic indicators like mixed economy it is. On this India’s own path of development, the government and the private sector have played their vital roles. This report highlights the role of the government. With Federal structure and 73rd and 74th Amendments in the Constitution, India has three-tier system of governance namely, the Central Government, State/Union Territory (UT) Governments, and Local governance Bodies such as Municipal Corporation to Gram Panchayat.

The 36 States and UTs governments are largely responsible for implementing the Central government’s schemes and also formulate their own for the developmental purposes of various sectors in the economy and parts of the society.

Financial resources are the crucial aspect of administration and execution. Given different levels of governance in India, each one of them has been enabled with certain ways to maintain and raise the finances.

The amount of finances either own or

borrowed by the government have a direct impact on the level of development of a state. Hence the objective of the study has been exploring various aspects and their extent related to the state finances from the year 2011-12 to 2020-21.

This is a datasheet and no particular analysis has been undertaken. Rather to represent the data the report utilizes data visualization technique to help our readers easily understand the different monetary aspect of a particular state government’s finances. The data has been taken from Reserve Bank of India’s sources.

The unavailability of data for certain states and UTs have been witnessed. For some of the parameters taken into consideration for this study data was available only for certain years. For example, the Gross State Domestic Product for Andaman and Nicobar Islands was available from 2011-12 to 2019-20. For the state of Telangana, the data is available from 2014-15 onwards, thus the published data for these years have been used. Then the state Jammu & Kashmir and now the UT, there are two separate datasets available. Hence in the report, two separate figures have been created as per given data. Unfortunately, another UT, Leh & Ladakh finds no place in the report due to no data. Other than these exceptions, data on different parameters for other states has been collected and used for the years mentioned.

The report has created a profile for each state. For structuring the State Finances, the parameters have been classified as

follow and each parameter has the data on four aspects.

- **Income Composition**

1. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices (2011-12)
2. Agriculture Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Constant and Current Prices
3. Manufacturing Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Constant and Current Prices
4. Services Gross State Value Added (GSVA) at Constant and Current Prices

- **Gap Composition**

1. Fiscal Deficit
2. Revenue Deficit
3. Primary Deficit
4. Consumer Price Index (CPI-General)

- **Budget Composition**

1. Own Tax Revenue
2. Own Non-Tax Revenue
3. Capital Expenditure
4. Social Sector Expenditure

Terms Defined

1. Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at Constant Prices

Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) is a measure in monetary terms, the sum total volume of all finished goods and services produced during a given period of time, usually a year, within the geographical boundaries of the State, accounted without duplication.

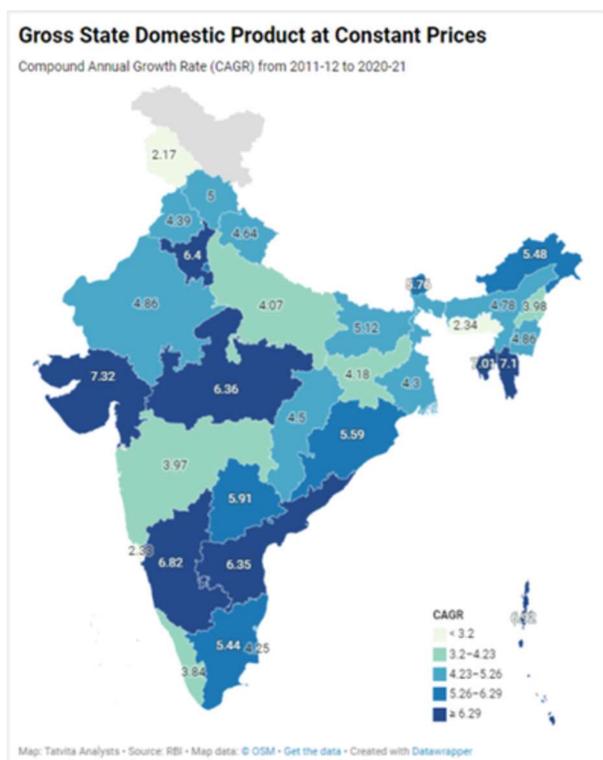
It is also considered the sum of value added at every stage of production (the intermediate stages) of all final goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time, measured on monetary terms. The sum total of sector wise Gross Value Added (GVA) of the State is known Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP).

The State Domestic Product is classified under three broad sectors such as Primary sector, Secondary sector and Tertiary sector and is compiled economic activity wise as per the methodology prescribed by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), GOI and furnished to the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI).

GSDP estimated for an accounting year is measured at current price. When its value is compared over years, it is affected by not only the changes in production but also by the changes in prices. Therefore, it is necessary to eliminate the effect of price inflation to compare the production over the years. This is done by calculating the value of GSDP at particular base year price. The GSDP thus obtained is known

as GSDP at constant prices. This gives a measure of the real growth of the economy.

In the case of 33 states and UTs of this study, the map below shows the Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) in terms of GSDP at constant prices over a period of time from 2011-12 to 2020-21



2. Agriculture Gross State Value Added (GSVA).

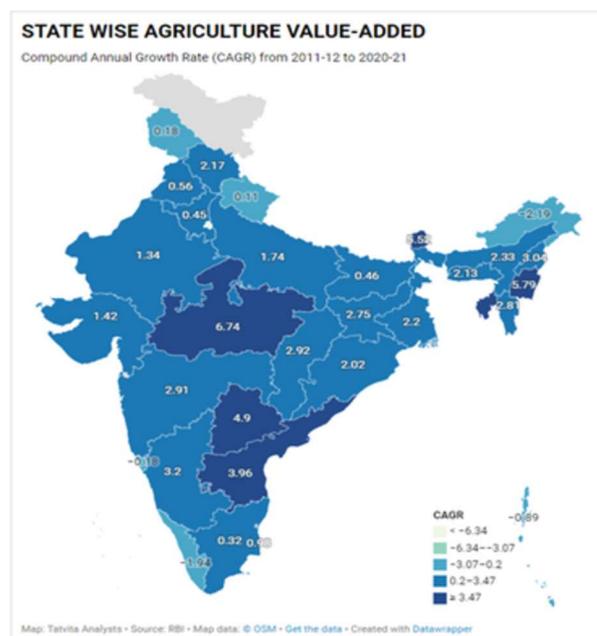
Sector wise GVA estimation methodologies are different. Five sectors (Agriculture & Animal Husbandry, Forestry, Fishery, Mining & Quarrying and Registered Manufacturing) are calculated in Production Approach.

In this Approach value of output is calculated by multiplication of quantity of production and the prices received by the producer. Then the value of intermediate

consumption, services purchased from other sector and taxes paid are deducted to arrive at Gross Value Added.

This sector covers of production of Crops; Livestock; Forestry and Logging; Fishing and aquaculture; Agriculture & Allied Activities; and, Mining & Quarrying.

The 11 groups of agricultural crops, which are cereals, pulses, oilseeds, sugar, fibers, drugs & narcotics, dyes & tanning, condiments & spices, fresh & dry fruits, and vegetables (including floriculture & horticulture), are evaluated along with their by-products. The graph shows the growth rate of gross state value added of agriculture at constant prices.

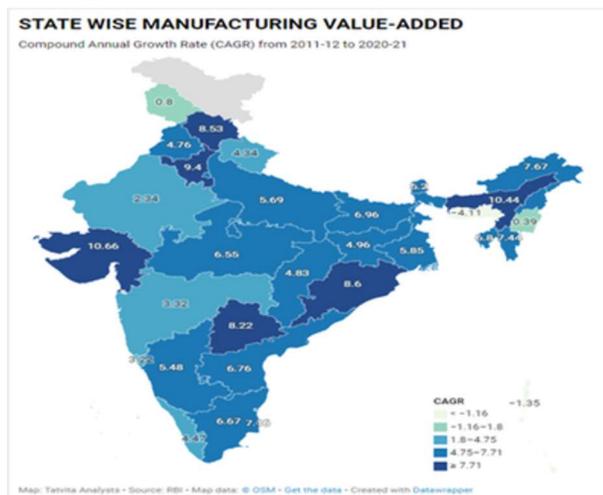


3. Manufacturing Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

The industry sector is composed of four sub-sectors: mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, and other utility services, as well as construction. This sector encompasses economic activities related to the extraction of

minerals found naturally in solid, liquid, or gaseous forms. It includes underground and surface mines, quarries, and oil wells, as well as supplementary operations such as dressing and beneficiation of ores and crude minerals. These operations involve activities such as crushing, screening, washing, cleaning, grading, milling, floatation, melting, palletizing, topping, and other preparations required to make the material marketable. Salt production through solar evaporation of seawater is also included in this sector.

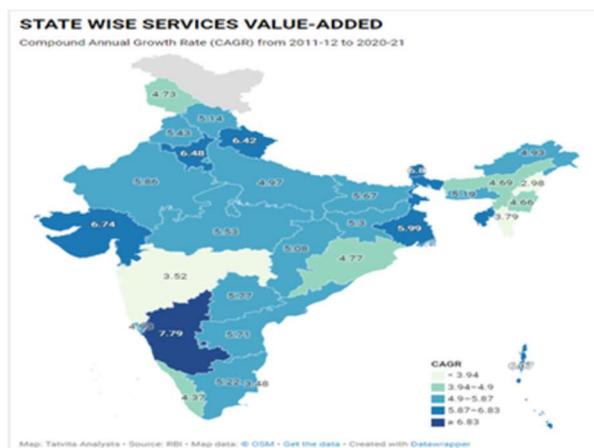
The estimates of GSDP from this sector are prepared using the production approach. For the manufacturing, electricity, gas, water supply, and other utility services, as well as the construction sector, the state-level value added is allocated among districts in proportion to the district-wise labour input based on the Population Census 2011 (Main and Marginal workers, excluding cultivators and agricultural labourers).



4. Services Gross State Value Added (GSVA)

The services sector encompasses activities

in which people offer their expertise and time to produce services. It includes various sub-sectors such as railways, transport, storage, trade, repair, hotels and restaurants, communication, financial services, real estate, ownership of dwelling, professional services, public administration, defence, and other services.



5. Fiscal Deficit

A fiscal deficit is a measure of a government's budgetary position, which represents the difference between its total expenditure and total revenue. It is calculated by subtracting the total revenue receipts (including borrowings) from the total expenditure (including borrowings) of the government.

To calculate the fiscal deficit, we need to subtract the total of revenue receipts, capital receipts (excluding borrowings), and recovery of loans and advances (which are part of total revenue receipts) from the total of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, loans and advances disbursed by the government (which are part of total expenditure).

$$\text{Fiscal Deficit} = (\text{Revenue Expenditure} +$$

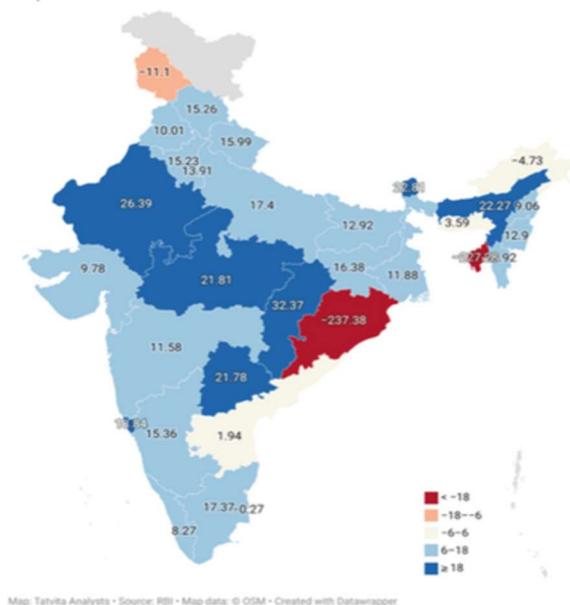
Capital Expenditure + Loans and Advances Disbursed) - (Revenue Receipts + Non-Debt Capital Receipts + Recovery of Loans and Advances)

In other words, fiscal deficit represents the amount of borrowing needed by the government to finance its total expenditure.

For example, if a government's revenue expenditure is Rs. 1000 crores, capital expenditure is Rs. 500 crores, and loans and advances disbursed are Rs. 200 crores, while its revenue receipts are Rs. 800 crore, non-debt capital receipts are Rs. 300 crores and recovery of loans and advances are Rs. 100 crores, then its fiscal deficit would be Rs. 500 crores $[(1000+500+200)-(800+300+100)]$.

STATE WISE GROSS FISCAL DEFICIT

Compound Annual Growth Rate from 2011-12 to 2020-21



6. Revenue Deficit

A revenue deficit is a situation where a government's total revenue falls short of its total revenue expenditure. It is calculated by subtracting the government's

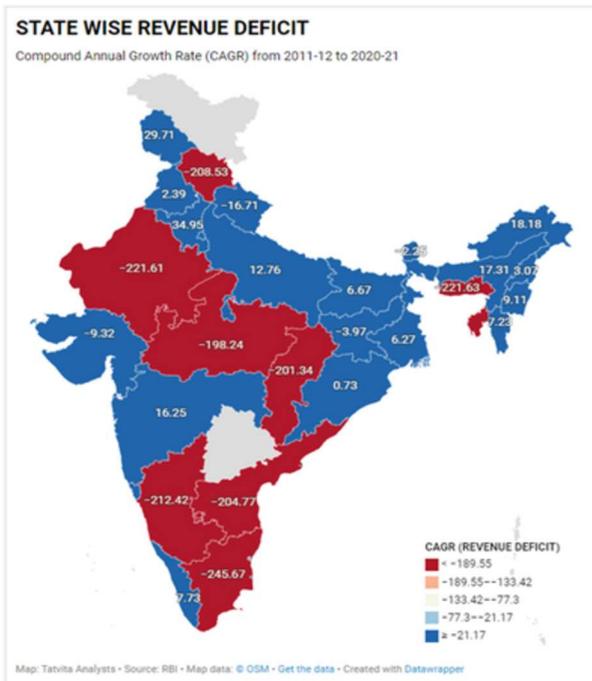
revenue receipts from its revenue expenditures. In this case, revenue receipts refer to the income received by the government from sources such as taxes, fees, and other non-debt revenue sources, while revenue expenditure refers to the expenses incurred by the government in its day-to-day functioning.

Therefore, the formula for calculating revenue deficit is: Revenue Deficit = Revenue Expenditure - Revenue Receipts

In other words, if a government is spending more on its day-to-day functioning than it is earning from taxes, fees, and other non-debt revenue sources, it is said to be in a revenue deficit.

For example, if a government's revenue expenditure is Rs. 1000 crore and its revenue receipts are Rs. 800 crore, then its revenue deficit would be Rs. 200 crores (1000-800). This means that the government is spending more than it is earning from taxes, fees, and other non-debt revenue sources.

Revenue deficit is an important measure of a government's fiscal health as it indicates the extent to which the government is relying on borrowings to finance its day-to-day expenses. A high revenue deficit indicates that the government is heavily dependent on borrowings to meet its day-to-day expenses, which can lead to a higher fiscal deficit and an increase in the country's overall debt burden.



7. Primary Deficit

The primary deficit is a measure of a government's budgetary position that represents the difference between its total expenditure excluding interest payments and its total revenue excluding borrowing. It indicates the extent to which the government is borrowing to finance its day-to-day expenses and is a more accurate measure of the government's fiscal health than the fiscal deficit, as it excludes interest payments, which are a result of past borrowings.

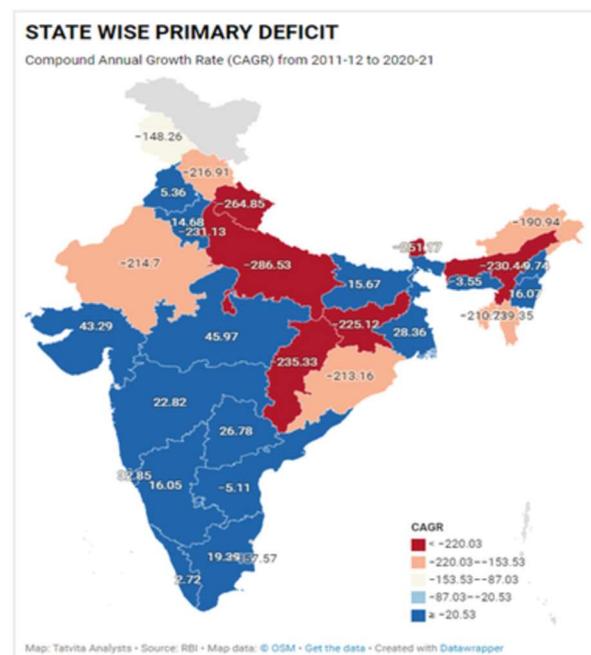
Therefore, the formula for calculating the primary deficit is: $\text{Primary Deficit} = \text{Fiscal Deficit} - \text{Interest Payments}$

Where, Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the government's total expenditure and total revenue, and Interest Payments refer to the payments made by the government towards the interest on its past borrowings.

In this case, to calculate the primary deficit, we need to subtract the revenue expenditure (excluding interest payments) from the revenue receipts (excluding borrowings) of the government.

Therefore, the formula for calculating the primary deficit in this case is: $\text{Primary Deficit} = \text{Revenue Expenditure (excluding interest payments)} - \text{Revenue Receipts (excluding borrowings)}$

For example, if a government's revenue expenditure is Rs. 1000 crore, of which Rs. 200 crore is towards interest payments, and its revenue receipts are Rs. 800 crore, of which Rs. 100 crore is from borrowings, then its revenue receipts (excluding borrowings) would be Rs. 700 crores (800-100), and its revenue expenditure (excluding interest payments) would be Rs. 800 crores (1000-200). Therefore, the primary deficit would be Rs. 100 crore (800-700).

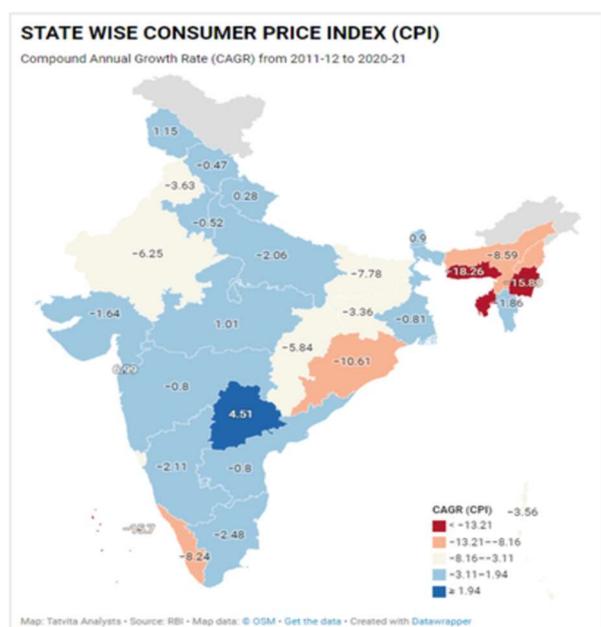


8. Consumer Price Index (CPI General)

The Consumer Price Index (CPI) calculates the difference in the price of commodities and services such as food, medical care, education, electronics etc., which Indian consumers buy for use. The Base Year used to calculate CPI is 2012.

The CPI has several sub-groups including food and beverages, fuel and light, housing and clothing, bedding and footwear. Four types of CPI are CPI for Industrial Workers (IW); CPI for Agricultural Labourer (AL); CPI for Rural Labourer (RL); and, CPI (Rural/Urban/Combined).

Of these, the first three are compiled by the Labour Bureau in the Ministry of Labour and Employment. Fourth is compiled by the NSO in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. In April 2014, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had adopted the CPI as its key measure of inflation.



9. Own Tax Revenue

Own tax revenue refers to the portion of the total tax revenue collected by a government that is generated through its own tax system. It is the amount of money that a government collects from its own sources of taxation, such as income tax, sales tax, property tax, or corporate tax.

In contrast, non-own tax revenue refers to the portion of the total tax revenue that a government collects from sources other than its own tax system, such as grants from other countries, international organizations, or loans.

The level of own tax revenue collected by a government is an important indicator of its ability to generate income from its own sources and its reliance on external sources of funding. If a government can generate a high level of its own tax revenue, it indicates that it has a strong tax base and is less dependent on external sources of funding. In contrast, if a government has a low level of own tax revenue, it may indicate that it has a weak tax system and is more reliant on external sources of funding.

Own tax revenue is an important measure of a government's fiscal health and its ability to finance its expenditures. It provides an indication of a government's revenue-generating capacity and its ability to maintain a balanced budget.

ANDAMAN & NICOBAR

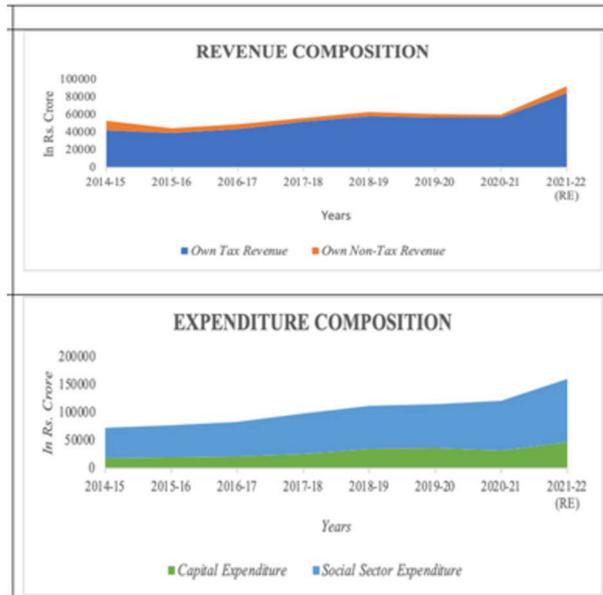
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

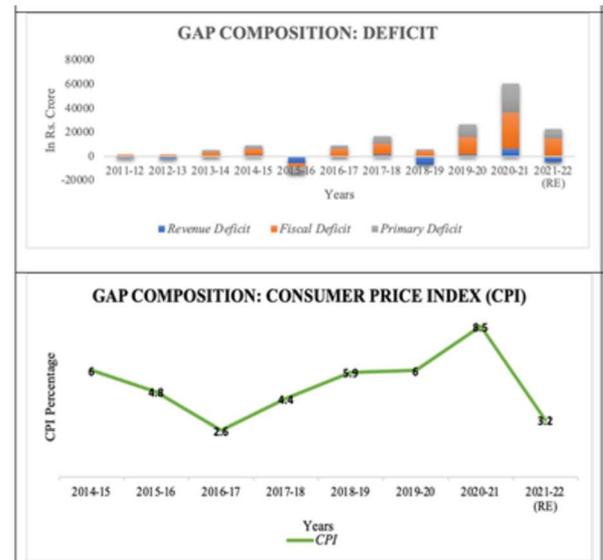


ASSAM

1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

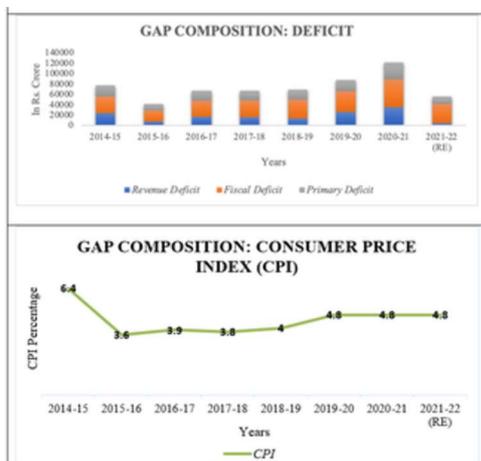


ANDHRA PRADESH

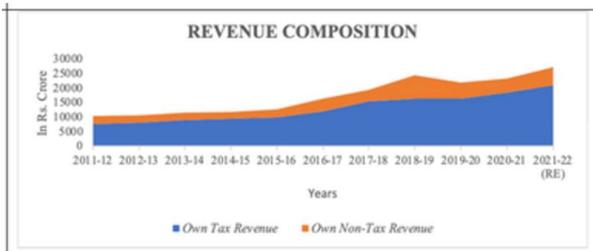
1. Income Composition



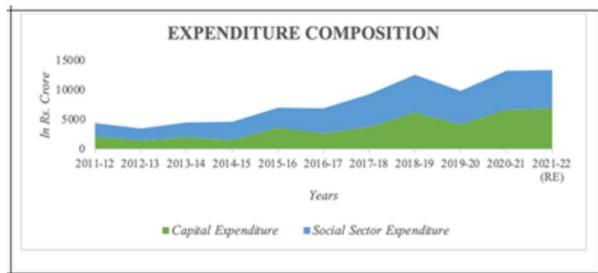
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



ASSAM

1. Income Composition

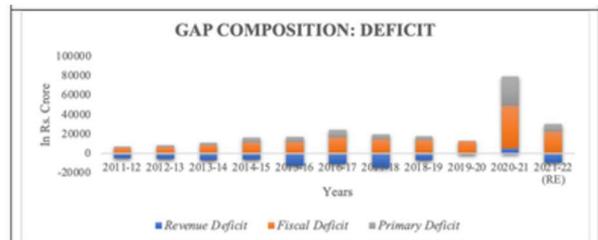


ARUNACHAL PRADESH

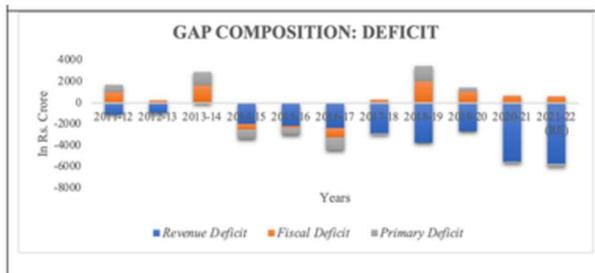
1. Income Composition



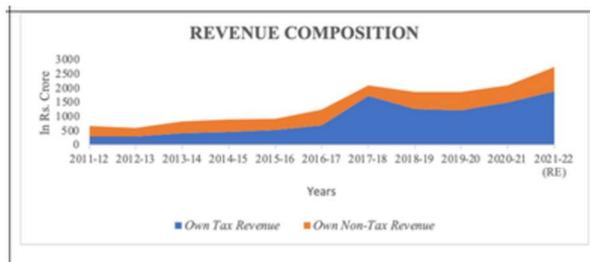
2. Gap Composition



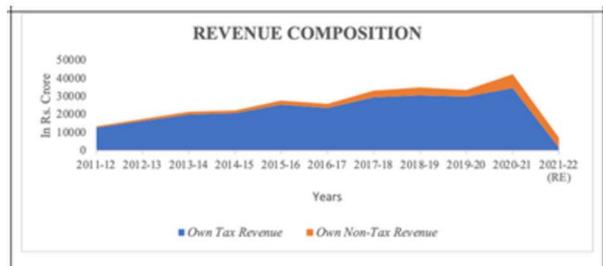
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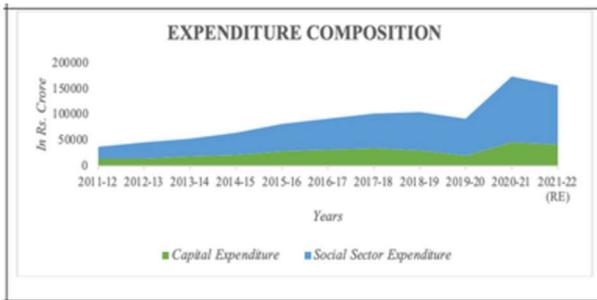
3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



CHANDIGARH (UT)

1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

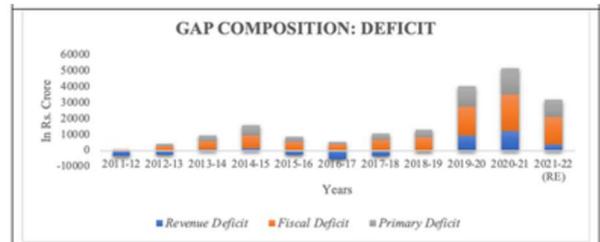


CHATTISGARH

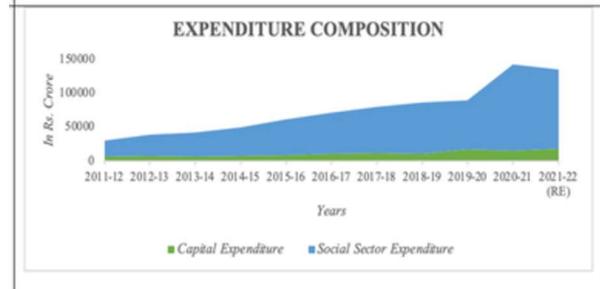
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

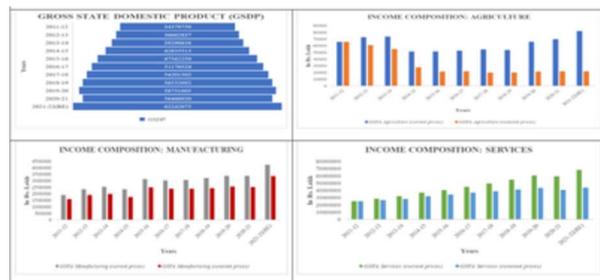


3. Budget Composition

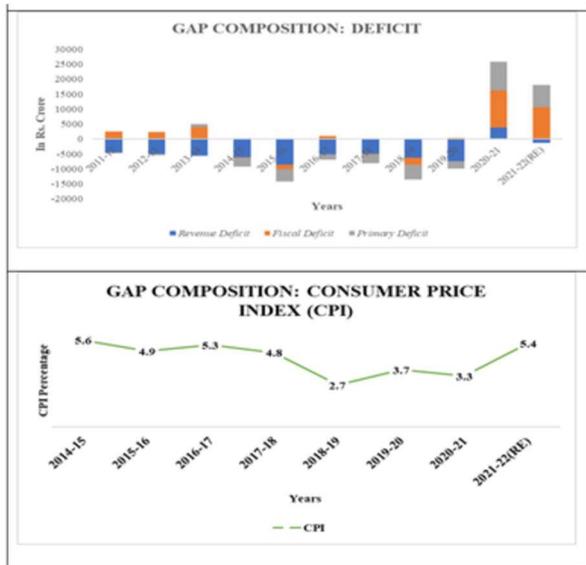


DELHI

1. Income Composition



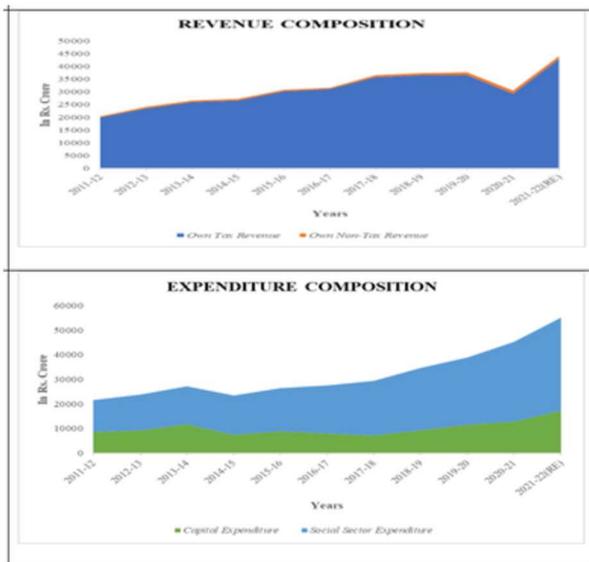
2. Gap Composition



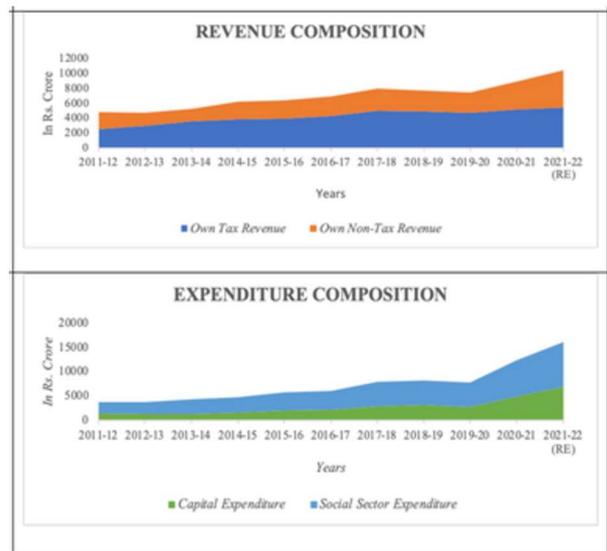
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



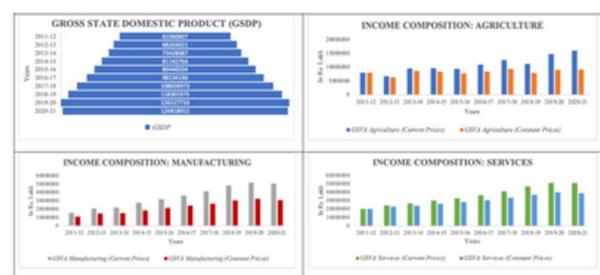
GOA

2. Income Composition

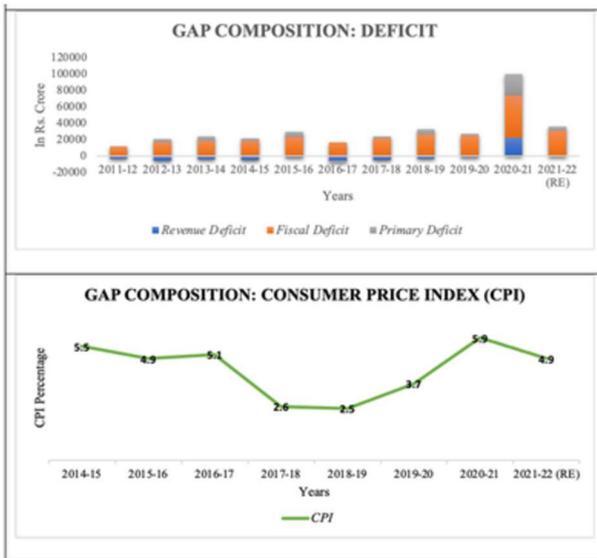


GUJARAT

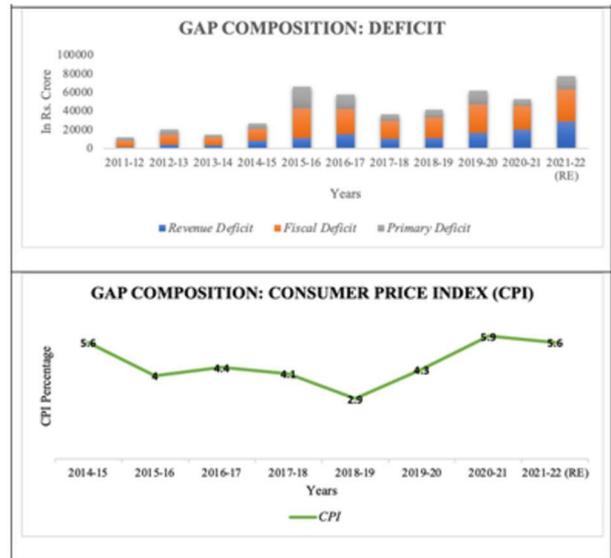
1. Income Composition



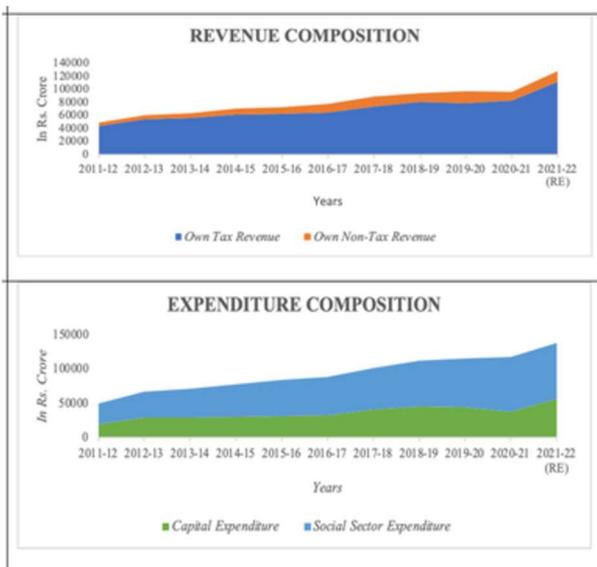
2. Gap Composition



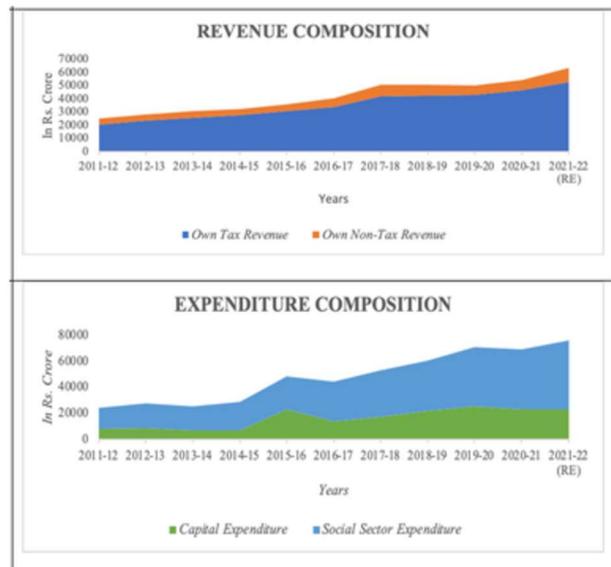
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



HARYANA

1. Income Composition

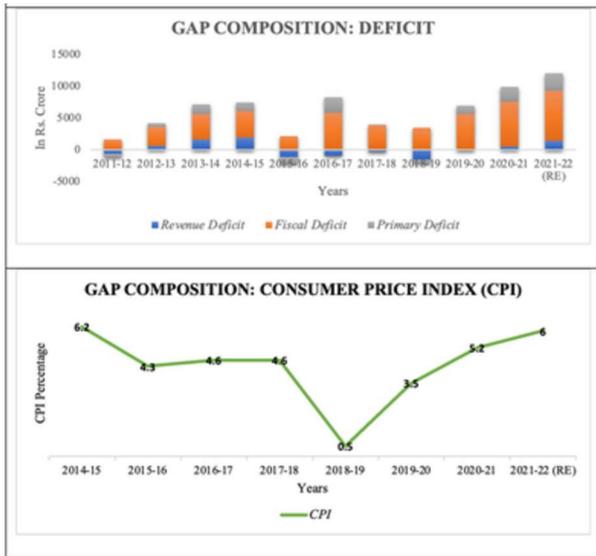


HIMACHAL PRADESH

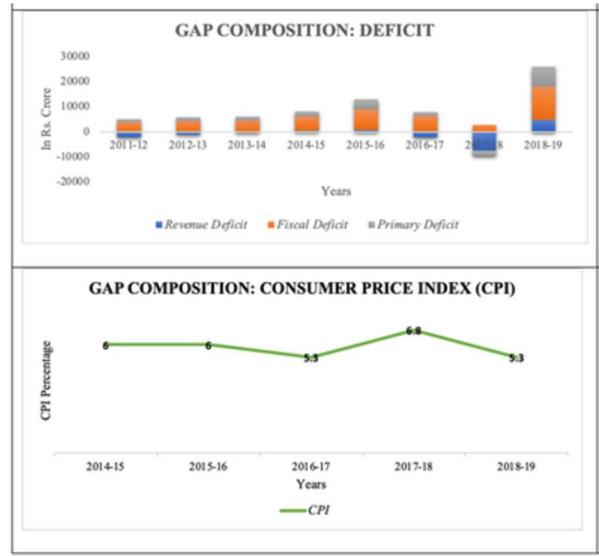
1. Income Composition



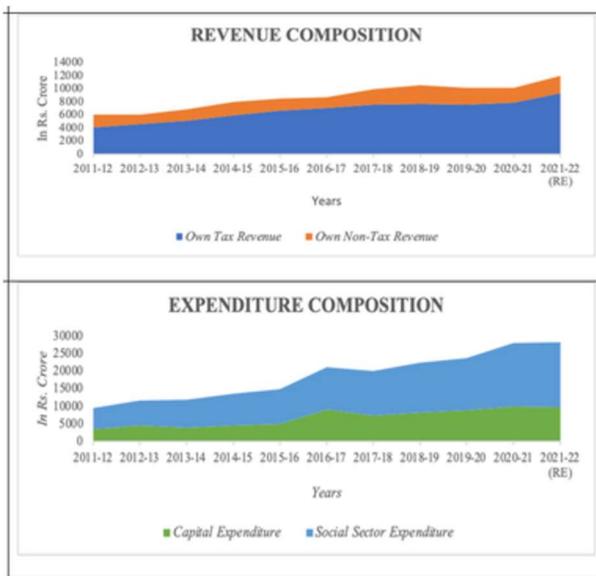
2. Gap Composition



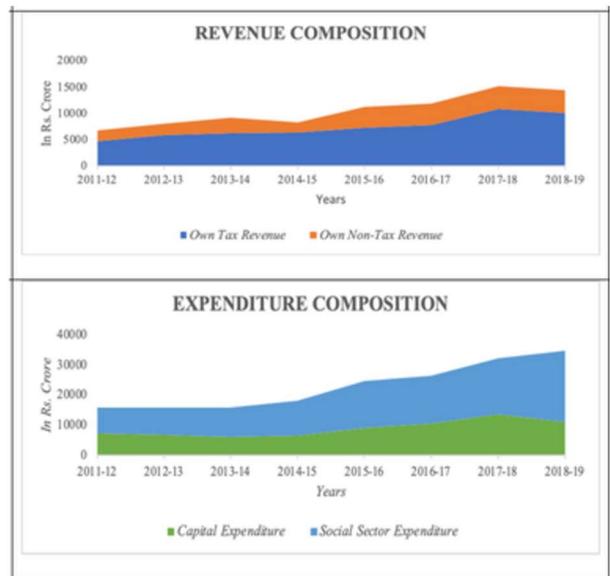
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



JAMMU & KASHMIR (STATE)

1. Income Composition

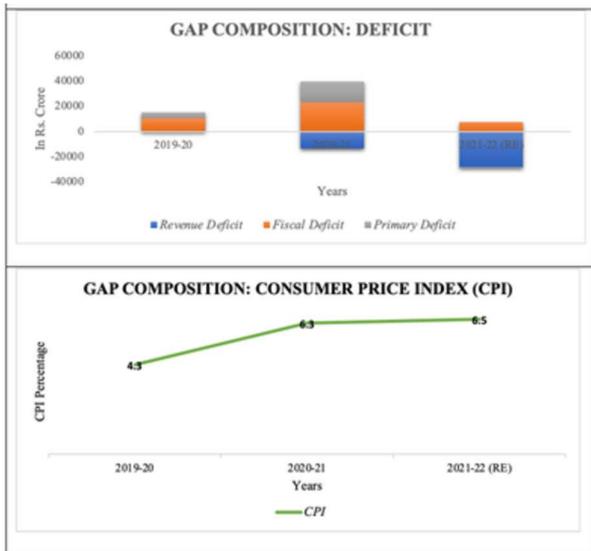


JAMMU & KASHMIR (UNION TERRITORY)

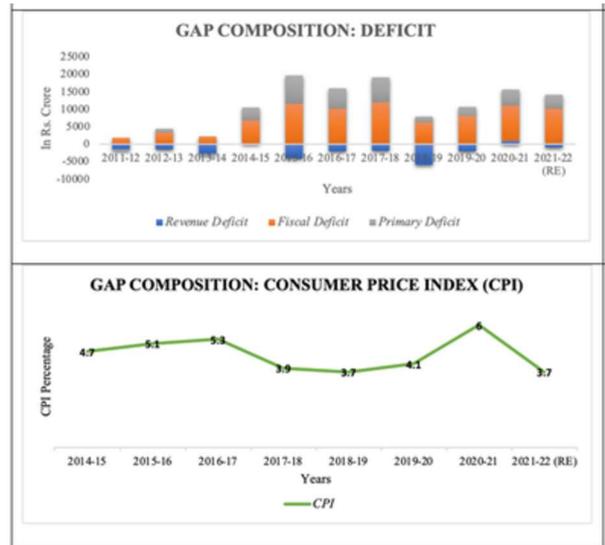
1. Income Composition



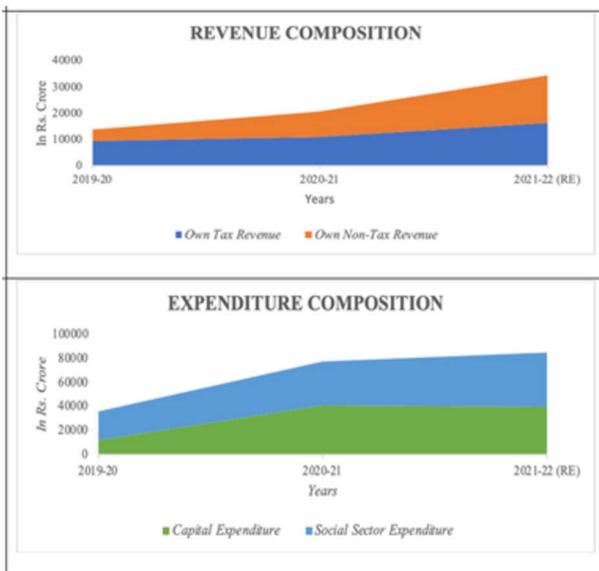
2. Gap Composition



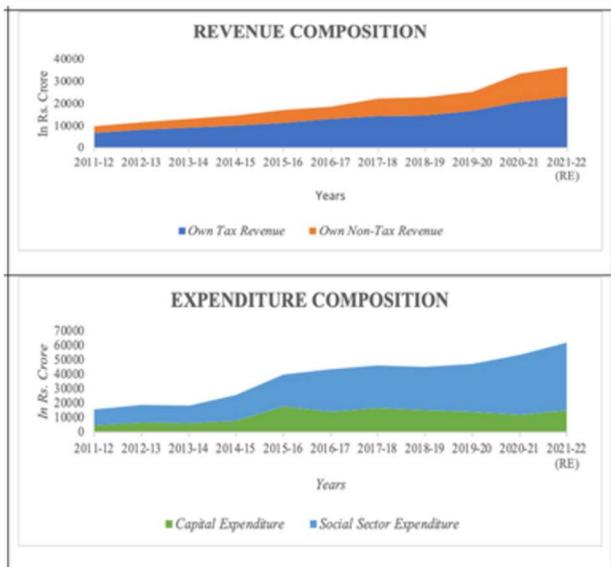
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

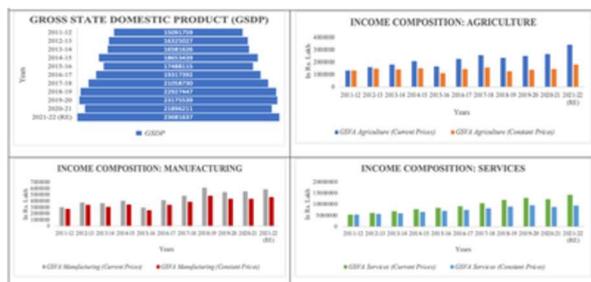


3. Budget Composition



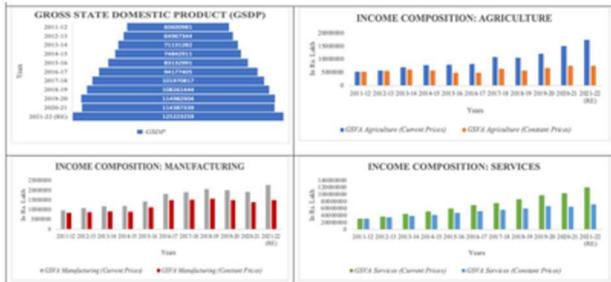
JHARKHAND

1. Income Composition



KARNATAKA

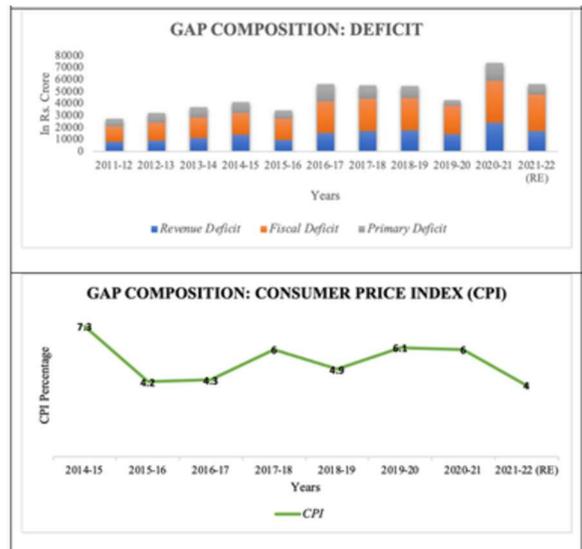
1. Income Composition



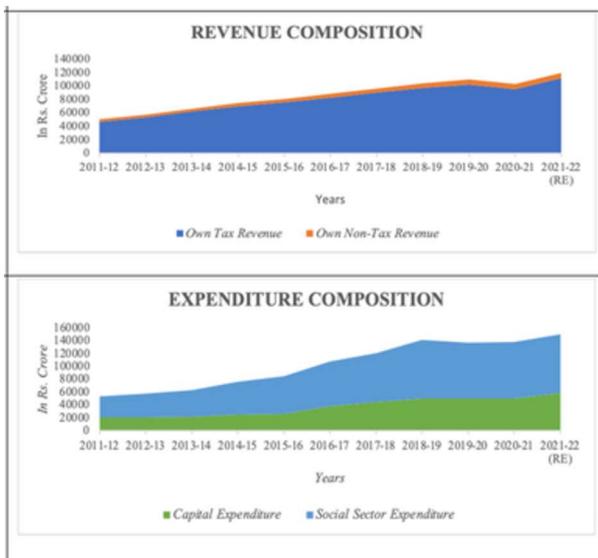
2. Gap Composition



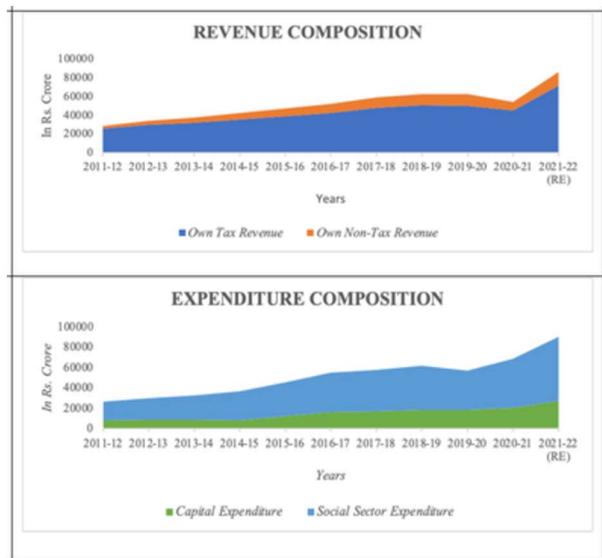
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

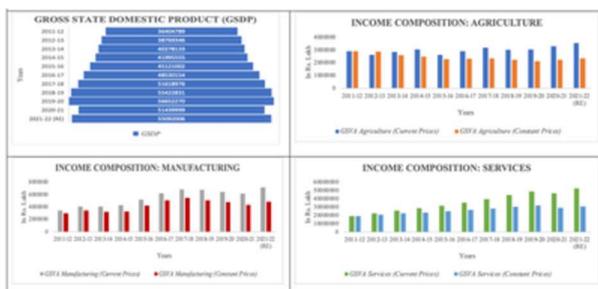


3. Budget Composition



KERALA

1. Income Composition

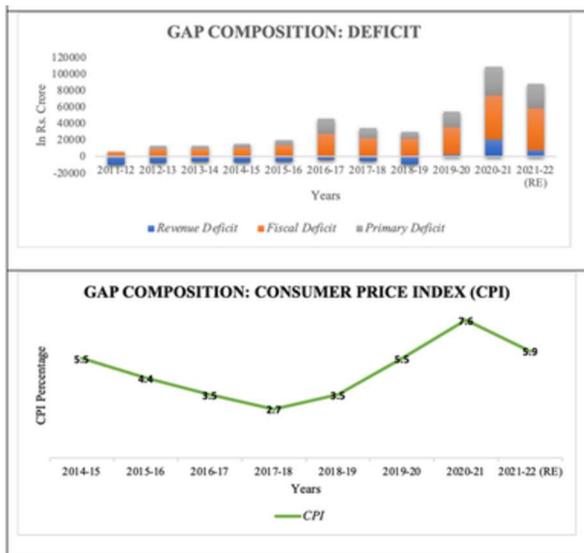


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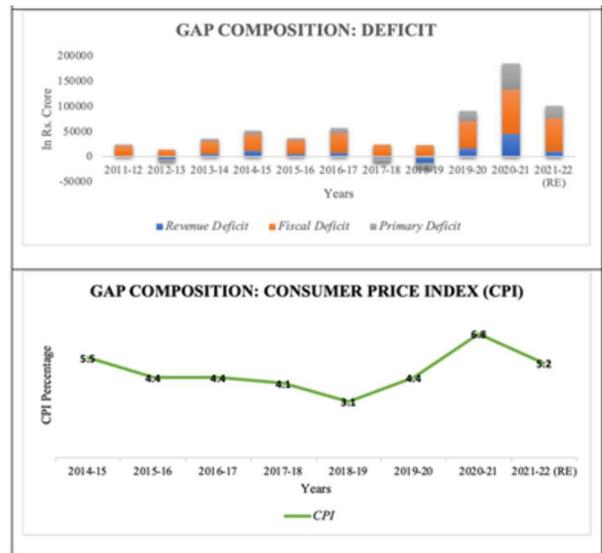
1. Income Composition



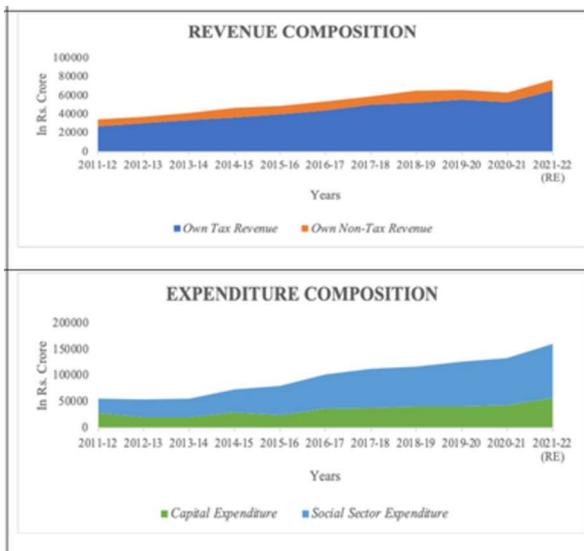
2. Gap Composition



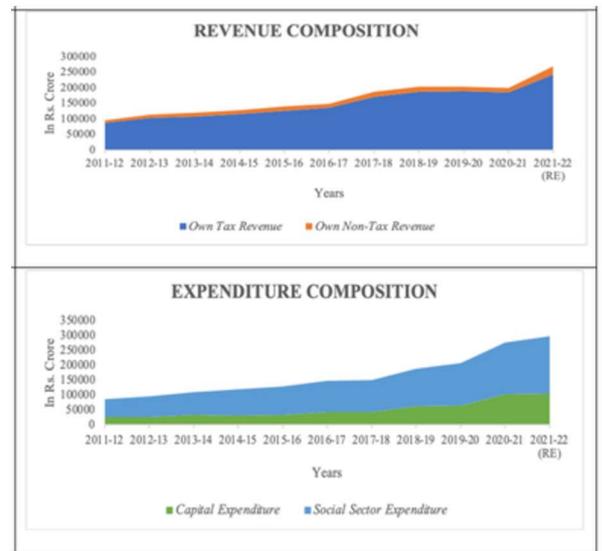
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



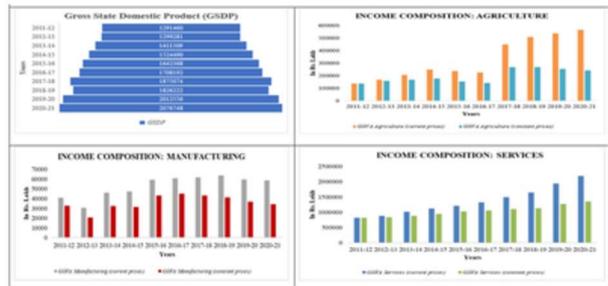
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1. Income Composition

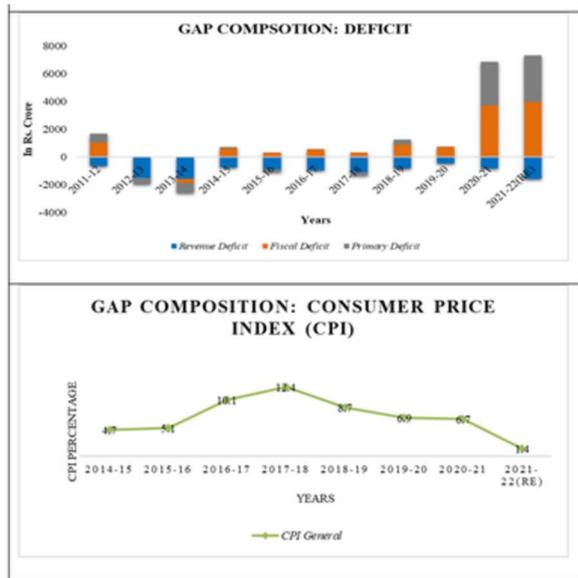


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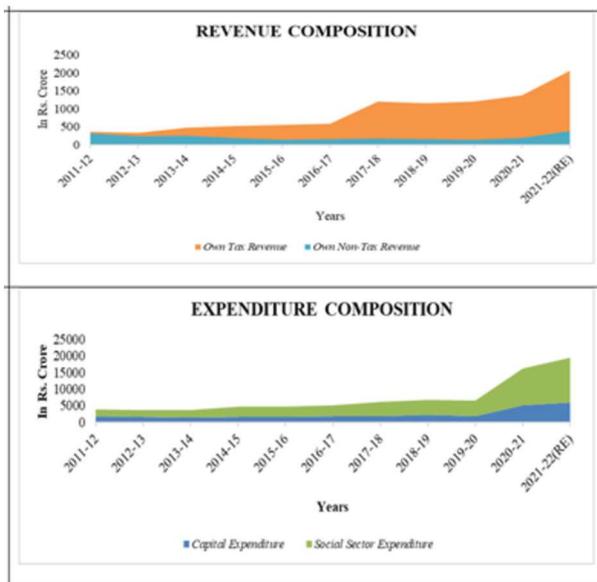
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

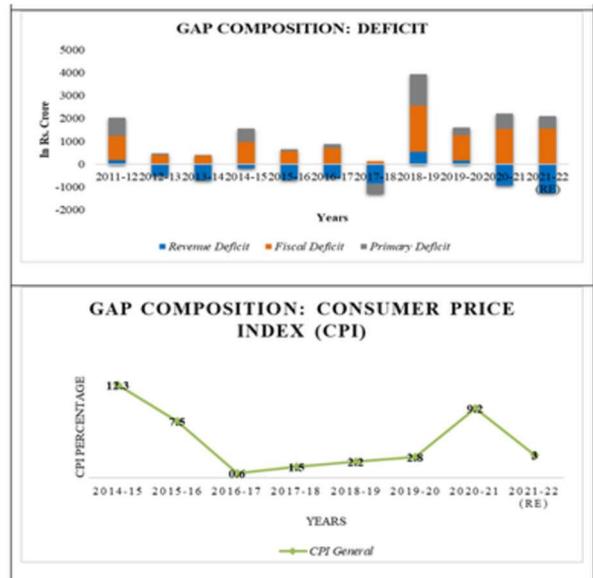


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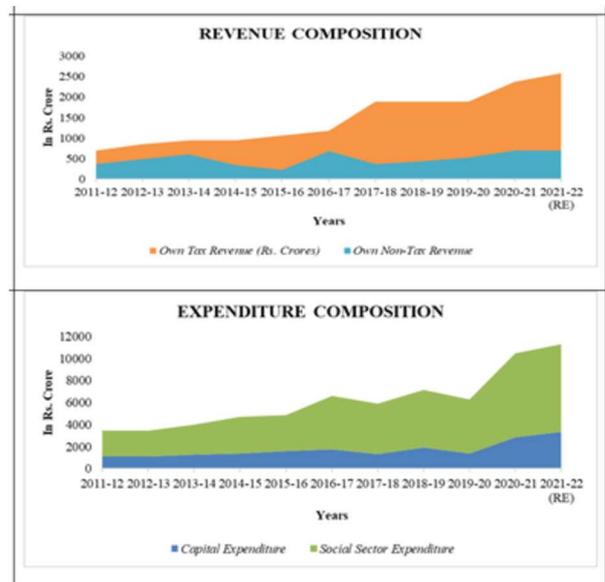
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

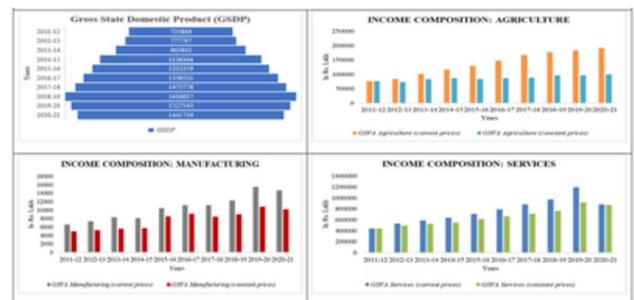


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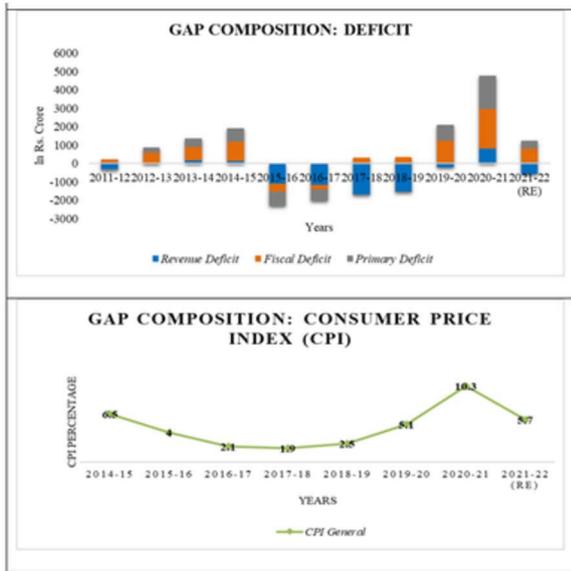


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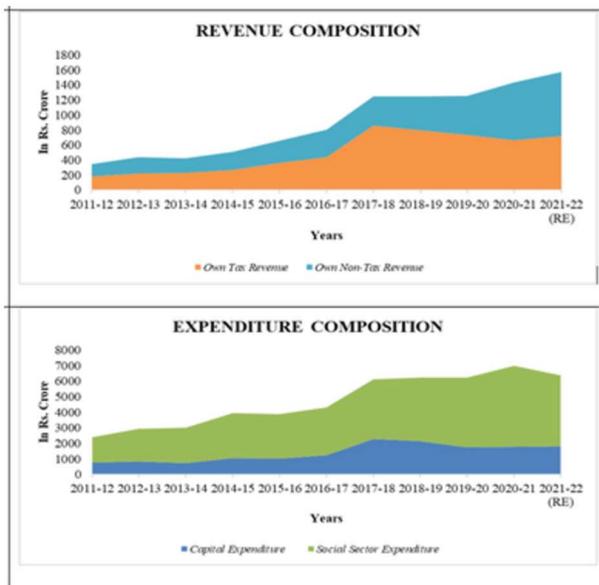
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

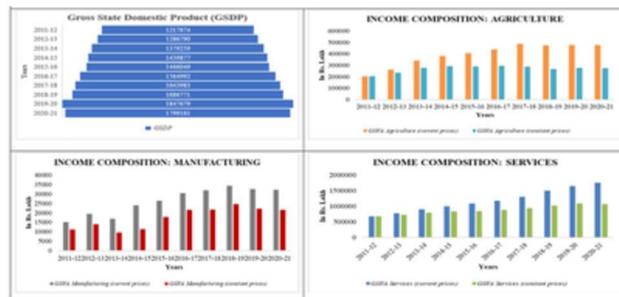


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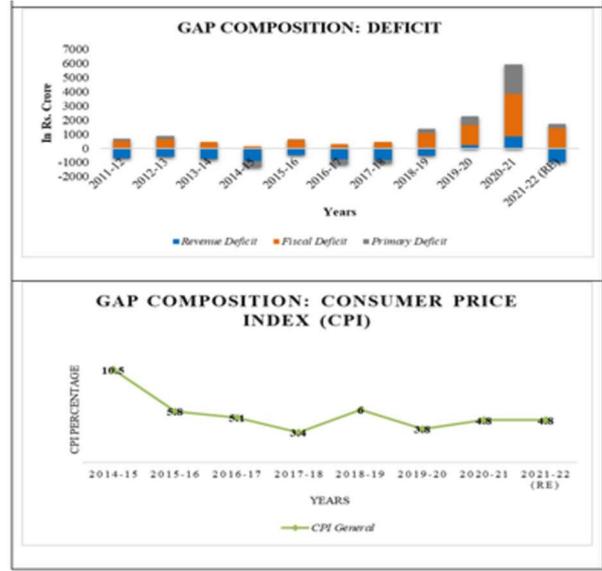


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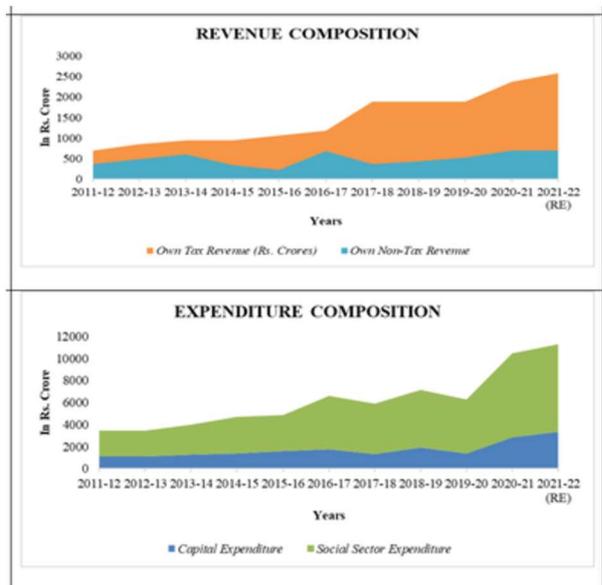
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

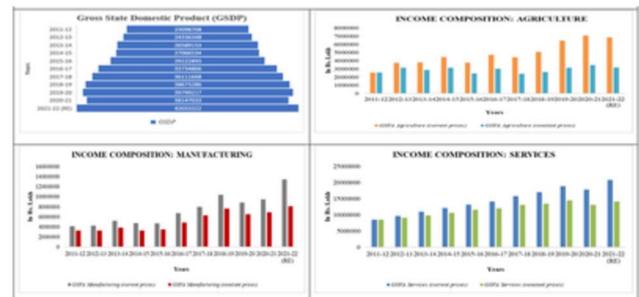


3. Budget Composition

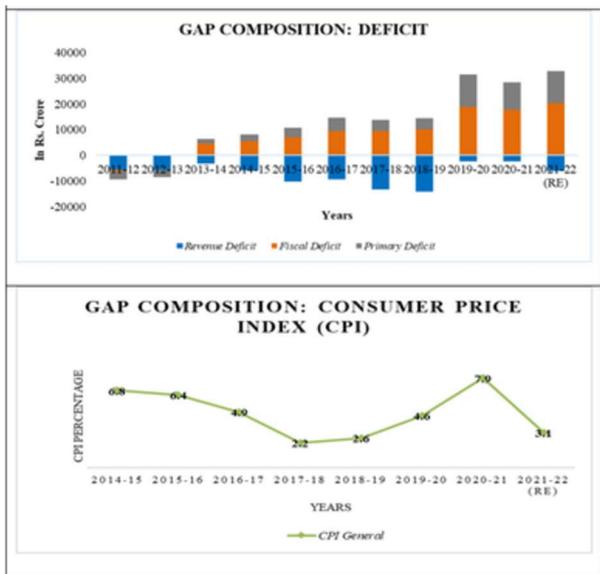


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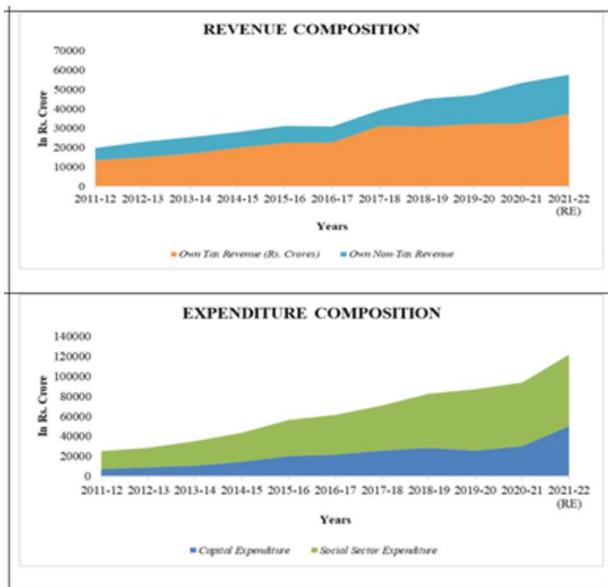
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

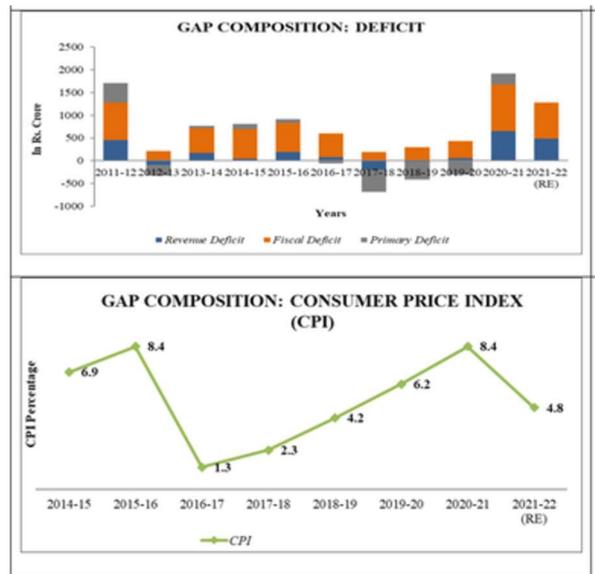


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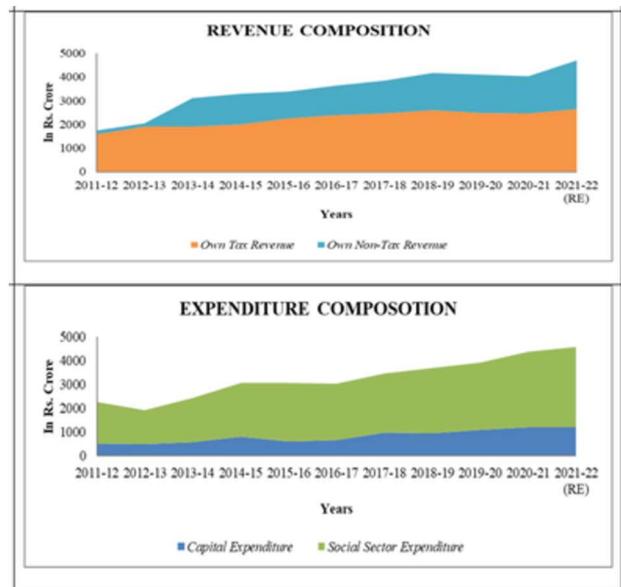
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

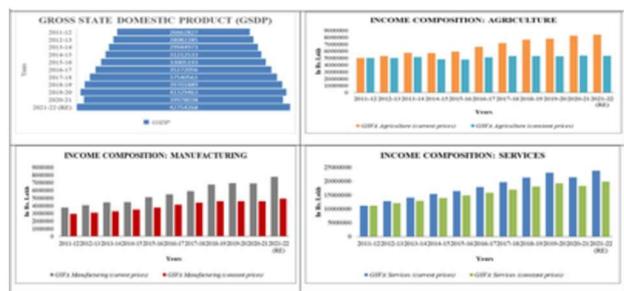


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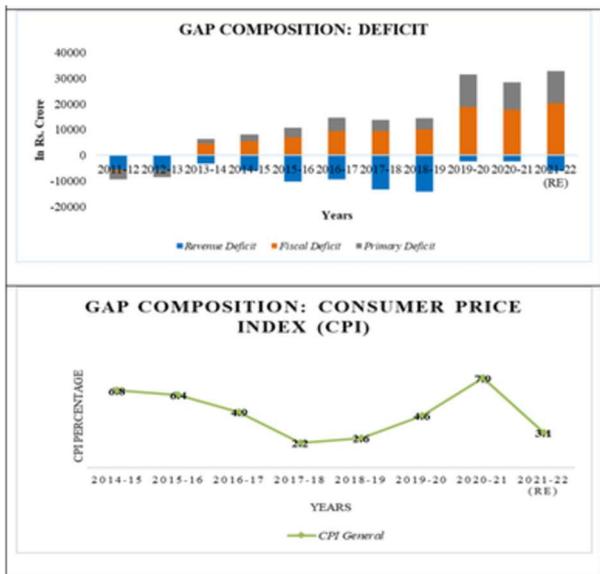


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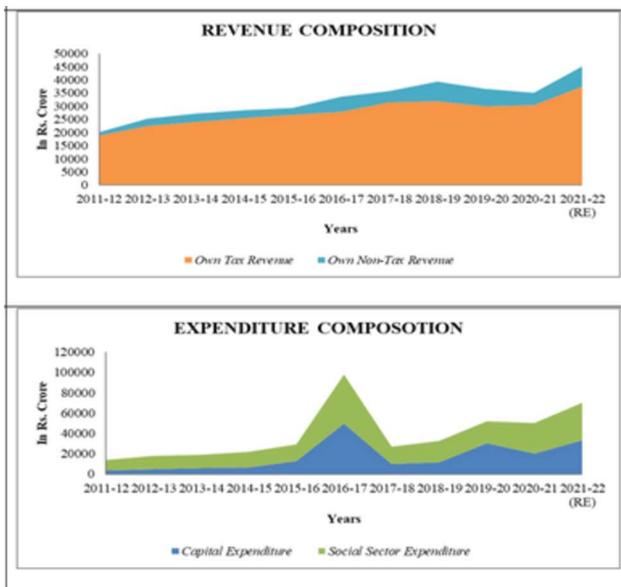
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

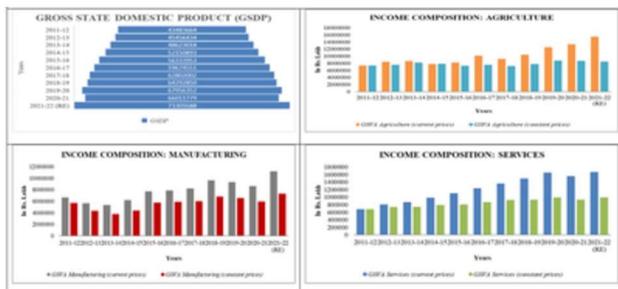


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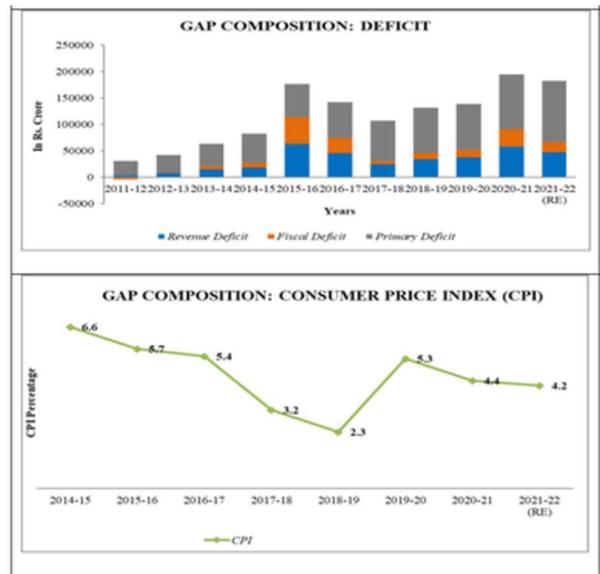


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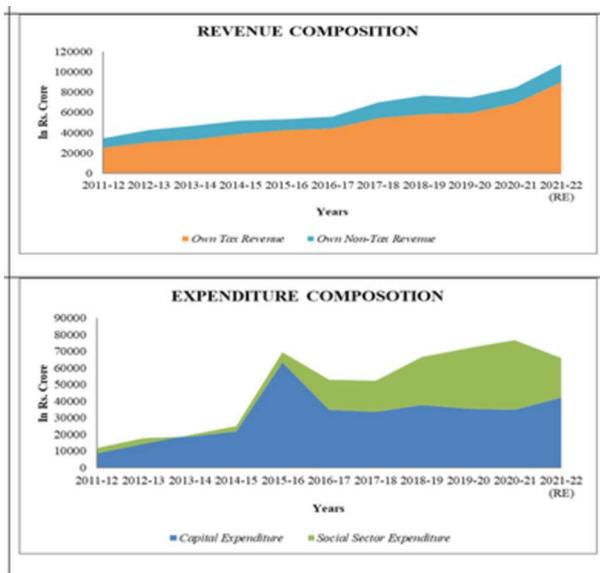
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

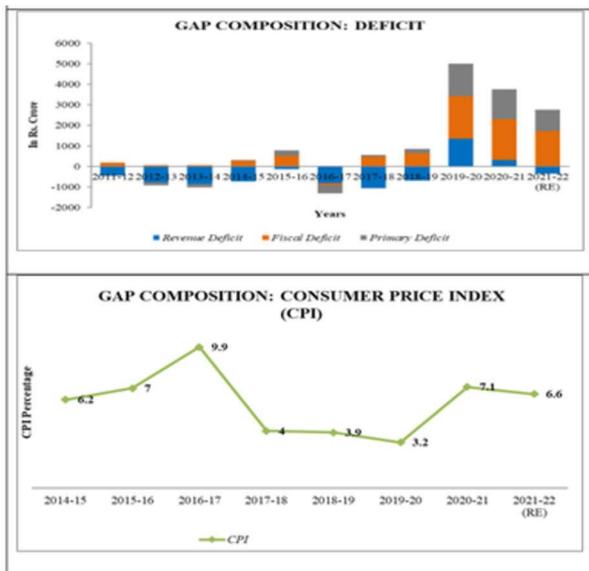


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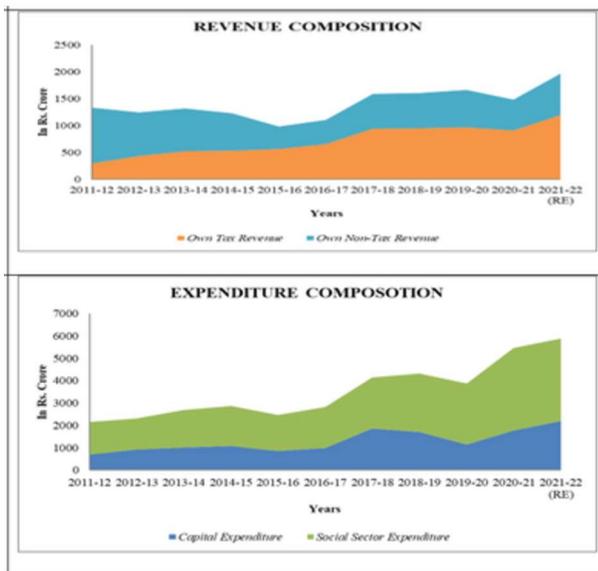
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

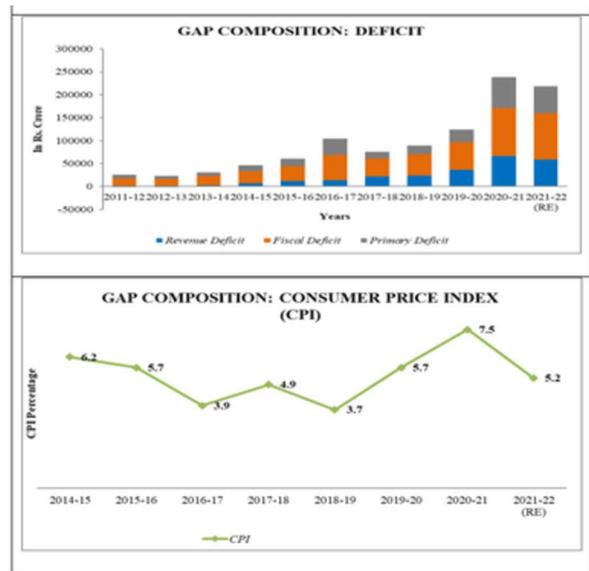


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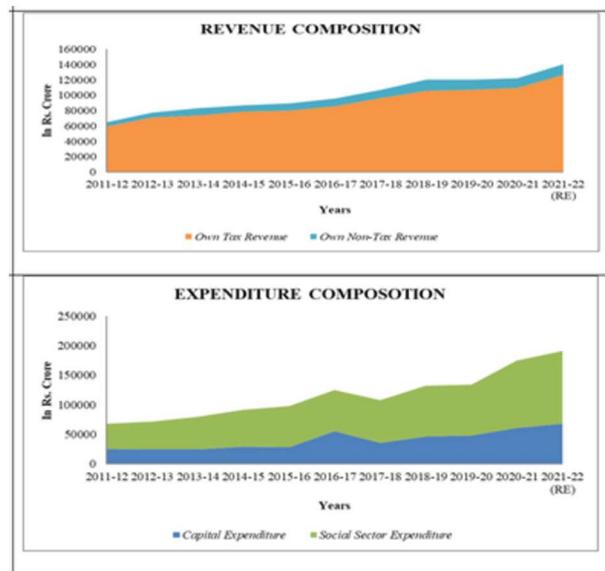
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition

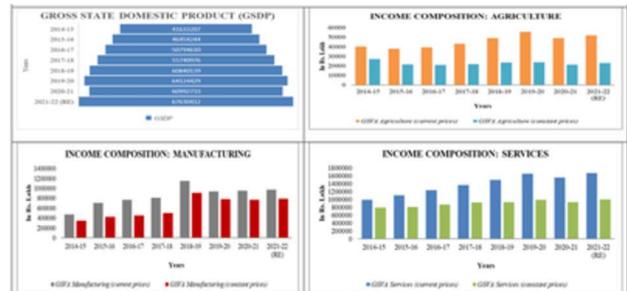


3. Budget Composition

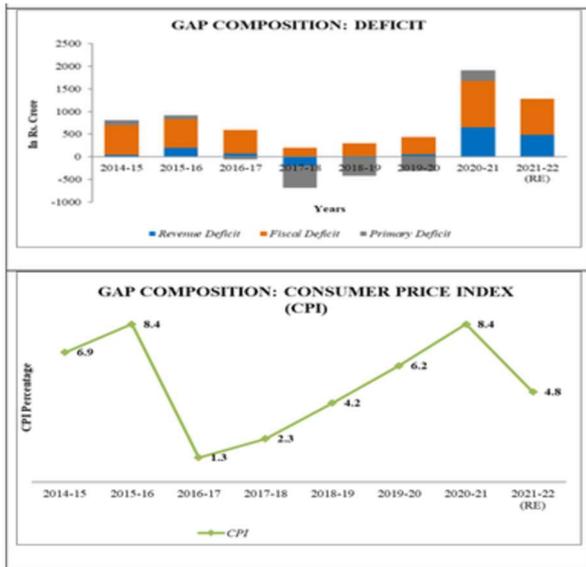


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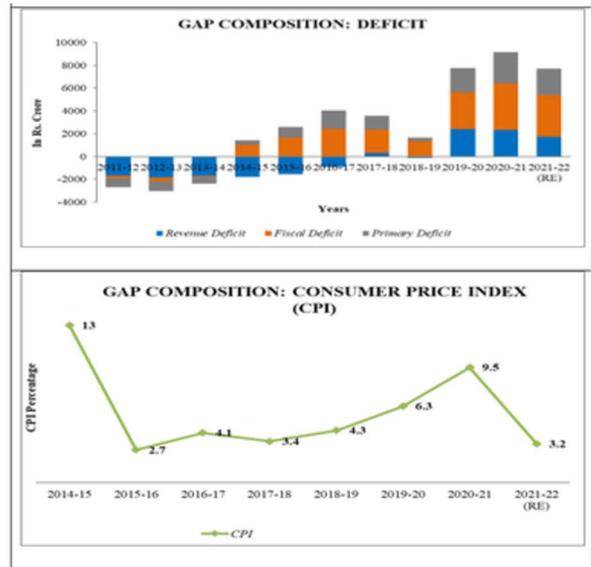
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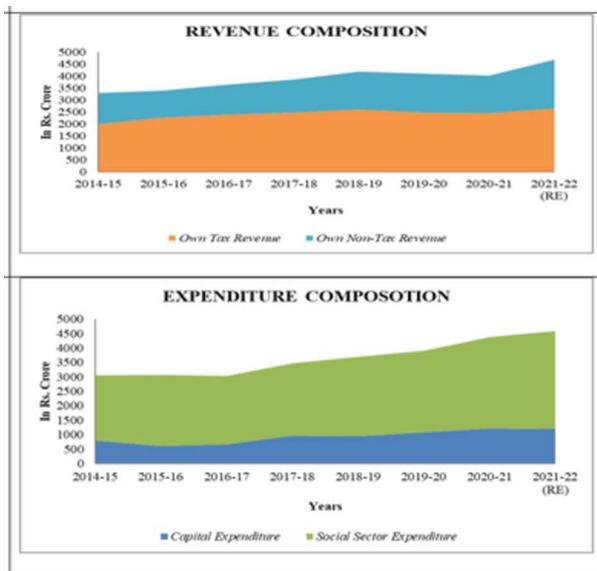
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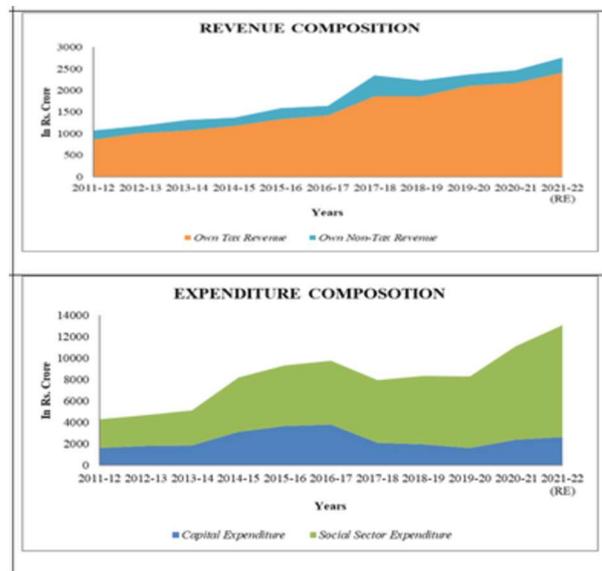
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition

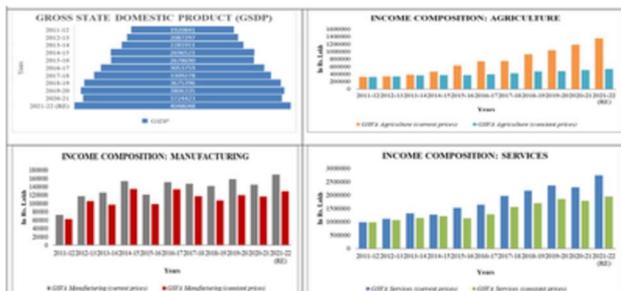


3. Budget Composition



TRIPURA

1. Income Composition

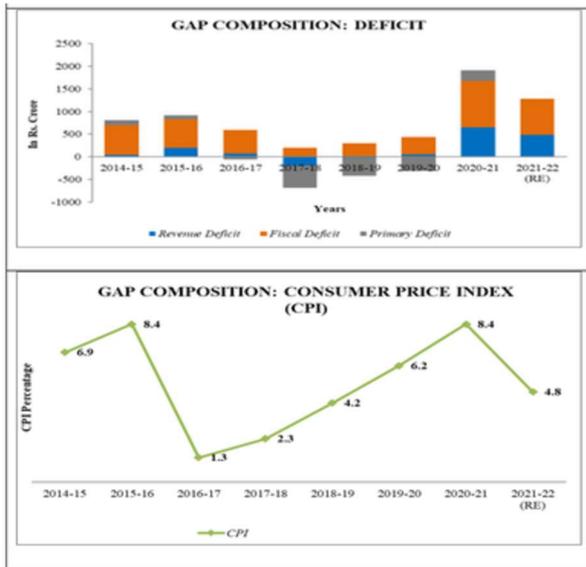


UTTAR PRADESH

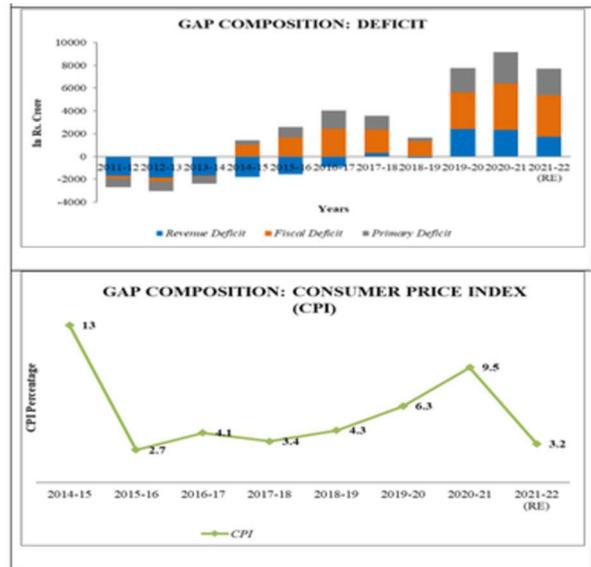
1. Income Composition



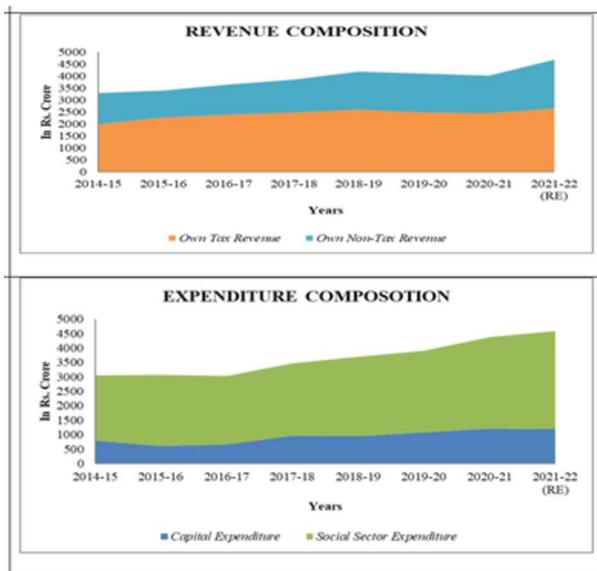
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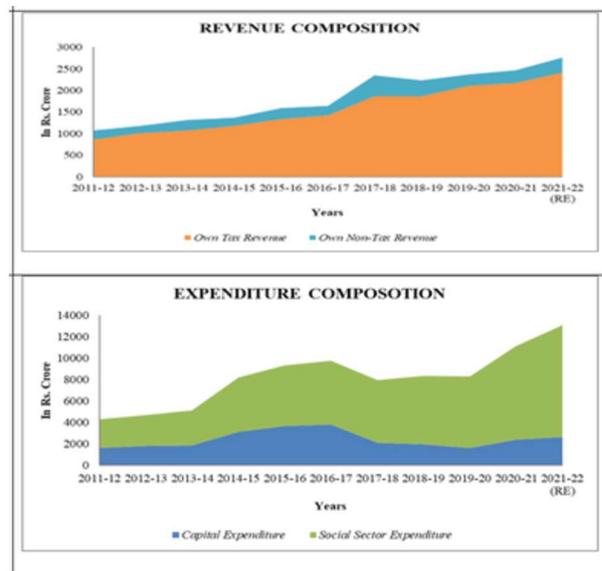
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



TRIPURA

1. Income Composition

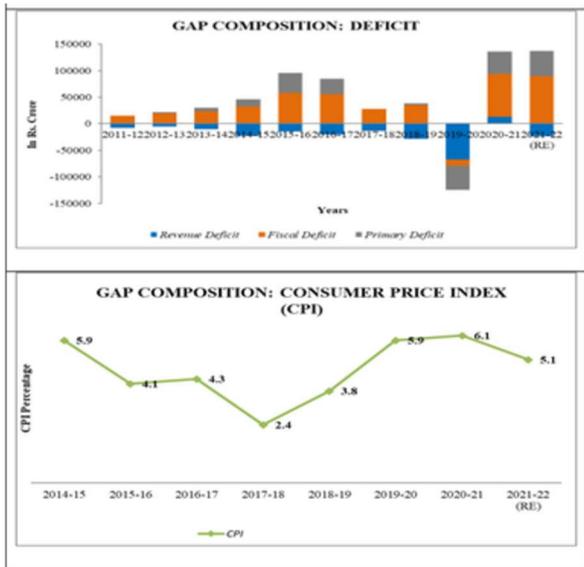


UTTAR PRADESH

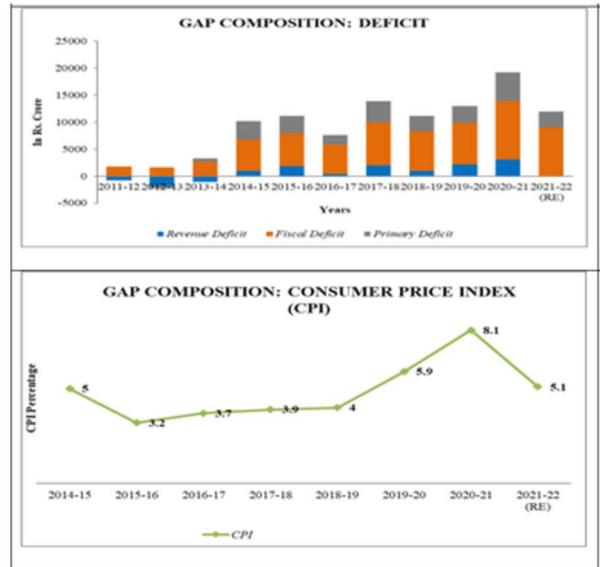
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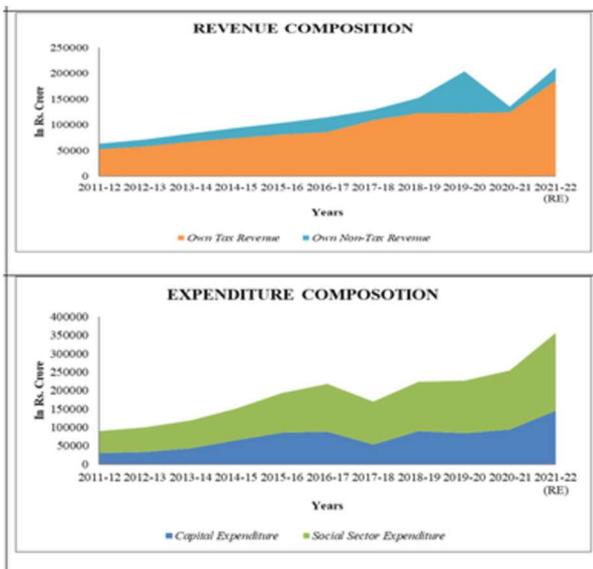
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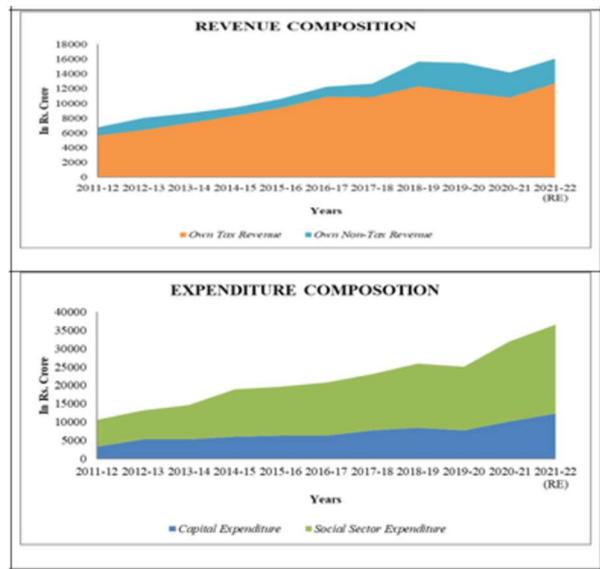
2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



3. Budget Composition



UTTARAKHAND

1. Income Composition

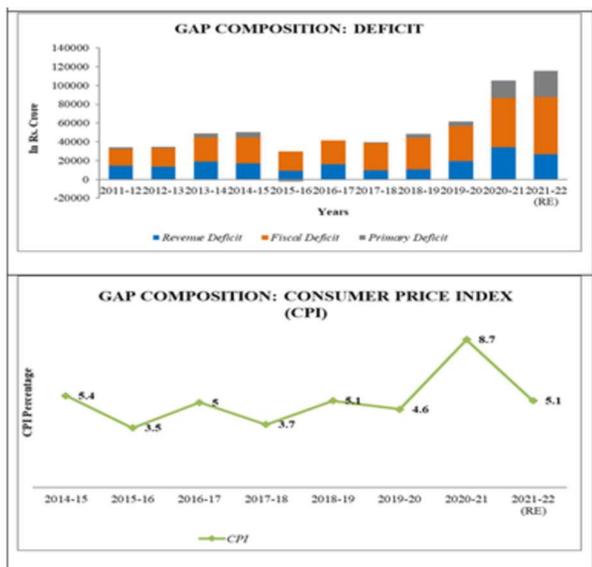


WEST BENGAL

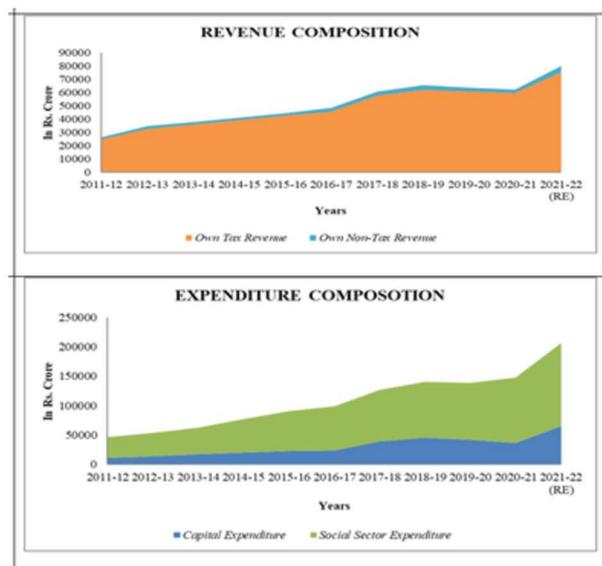
1. Income Composition



2. Gap Composition



3. Budget Composition



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