

How to Read the Union Budget

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Introduction

The Finance Minister presents an annual statement to Parliament of how much money the central government expects to raise in the next financial year and how it plans to spend that money. The documents also contain information on how much money was budgeted for various schemes or ministries in the past year, and an estimate of how much it is likely to spend by the end of the current financial year.

These statements, taken together, are called the union budget. There are a number of separate documents which comprise the budget papers. They can seem confusing and technical, and the same information can often be found in different documents.

This note is intended as a brief guide on how the budget papers are organised, and how to find the exact information that a reader wants (expenditure on a particular scheme of interest, or total budget allocation of a ministry, for instance). The Budget papers are accompanied with a 'Key to the Budget Documents' (leaf green in colour) which gives much more detailed information on the budget papers.

This note is organised as follows:

Part I – How are the budget documents organised?

Part II – What do certain terms (“plan expenditure”, “revenue expenditure” etc) found across the budget documents, mean?

Part III – Which document contains the information I need?

Part I – How are the budget documents organised?

While there are as many as fourteen separate documents (coloured differently!), they can be classified into just four broad categories (see Table 1). Within each category, there are both colour-coded and plain documents. The plain documents are required to be presented to Parliament (and in some cases, voted on) under the provisions of the Constitution or under the FRBM Act. The colour-coded documents are explanatory in nature and are intended to present budget information in more convenient ways.

Finally, almost all information in all documents is presented in a comparative format, with amounts budgeted for the next financial year, for each category or type of expenditure, shown along with the expenditure budgeted for the previous year and the amount actually expected to spent. This helps readers understand how the governments expenditure (or taxation priorities) are changing over time.

Category	Explanation	Documents in this category (with colour coding)	Most Useful documents
Summary Documents	These documents summarise the budget in different ways, either in terms of the main policy measures proposed, or in terms of the major types of expenditure. These documents are <u>not</u> convenient if you want to understand the allocation to a given ministry or one of the lesser known schemes.	<p>Budget Speech: The document familiar to most – the government uses this speech to highlight new schemes, or increased allocations to existing schemes (like NREGA). Also used to announce new tax proposals.</p> <p>Budget at a Glance: information on total funds raised by the government (through taxes or borrowing i.e. the fiscal deficit), and how that money is to be spent.</p> <p>Annual Financial Statement: Similar to the 'Budget at a Glance' but organised in a different way to reflect requirements under the Constitution.</p>	Use the Budget Speech to understand important economic policy changes; use the ' Budget at a Glance ' to get data on broad types of expenditure, revenue collections and the fiscal deficit.
Expenditure Documents	Present more detailed information on the expenditures of the government for the current year, and the budgeted amounts for the following year.	<p>Expenditure Budget Vol I: Presents a summary of the total expenditure of all ministries; Also presents expenditure according to different categories of interest-i.e. summary of funds allocated to schemes for women or minorities.</p> <p>Expenditure Budget Vol II: Presents a detailed breakdown of the expenditure of each ministry and summarises data for all ministries.</p> <p>Demands for Grants / Appropriation Bill: Two documents required under the constitution, asking parliament to allocate the stated amount of funds to different ministries and different schemes. Parliament votes to pass these two documents.</p>	The two ' expenditure budget ' volumes are probably the most useful. Use Vol I to understand total budget allocation for welfare of certain segments (such as women or children or minorities). Use Vol II to understand the total budget allocation to a ministry and how that ministry intends to use the money across different schemes.
Revenue Documents	Presents detailed information on the money raised by the government by way of taxes or borrowing.	<p>Receipts Budget: Presents detailed information on how the government intends to raise money through different sources.</p> <p>Finance Bill: A bill presented to Parliament (and to be voted on) containing the various legal amendments to bring into effect the tax changes proposed by the government.</p> <p>Memorandum on the Finance Bill: Explains the various legal provisions contained in the Finance Bill and their implications in non-technical language</p>	The Receipts budget is the main document required to understand how the government is raising money; the Memorandum explains the tax changes proposed in the Finance Bill in greater detail and in non-legal language.
FRBM Documents	Documents presented under the provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2002. Under this Act, the government is required to follow sound fiscal policies and must set limits on the size of the budget deficit over the next few years.	<p>Macro Economic Framework: Explains the government's assessment of the economic growth prospects.</p> <p>Medium-Term Fiscal Policy: A statement setting limits on the size of the budget deficit for the next three years, as well as targets for taxes to be raised.</p> <p>Fiscal Policy Strategy: A statement explaining the government's efforts to follow sound fiscal policies and reasons for any departure from the targets set by it for deficits under the FRBM Act (see Medium Term Fiscal Policy above).</p>	In recent years, the government has not been able to keep to its deficit targets. Use the statements on ' Medium Term Fiscal Policy ', and the ' Fiscal Policy Strategy ' to understand how these targets are changed and why.

Part II – Explanation of some terms used in the Budget Papers

What are ‘Budget Estimates’, ‘Revised Estimates’ and ‘Actuals’?

The ‘Budget Estimate’ for any ministry or scheme is the amount allocated to it in the budget papers for the following year. For instance, in the budget speech in February, the finance minister will present ‘budget estimates’ for expenditures under various ‘heads’ for the 2010-11 financial year which runs from April 2010 to March 2011.

Once the financial year gets underway, some ministries may need more funds than was actually allocated to them under the ‘budget estimates’. The government approaches parliament with such ‘supplementary’ requests for funds during the course of the financial year (in the monsoon or winter session). These supplementary demands, are reflected in the ‘revised estimates’ for the current year. Thus along with budget estimates for 2010-11, the finance minister presents the revised estimates for 2009-10.

‘Actual’ expenditures are the final amounts spent under different heads and may exceed (or fall short of) the Revised Estimates. Since the actual expenditure can only be assessed once the financial year is over and final accounts have been prepared, the Actual expenditures presented in the budget papers are for the earlier financial year i.e. for the year 2008-09.

How is government expenditure classified in the budget?

There are two different sets of classifications used – Plan vs Non-plan and Capital vs Revenue expenditure:

Capital Expenditure: expenditure used to create assets or to reduce liabilities e.g. building a road, or paying back a loan.

Revenue Expenditure: expenditure not used to create assets e.g. expenses on salaries or other administrative costs.

Plan Expenditure: expenditure on schemes and projects covered by the five-year Plans. Such plans are developed by the Planning Commission after consulting individual ministries. Each Plan specifies programmes that ministries will fund and develop over the next five years (such as the Mid-day Meal scheme and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan). The current Plan is the eleventh, and runs from 2007 to 2012. Plan expenditure can have both revenue and capital components. For instance, under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, salaries of teachers could be classified as revenue expenditure, while expenditure on the building a school might be classified as capital expenditure.

Non-plan expenditure: Ongoing expenditure by the government not covered by the Plans. These include interest payments on government debt, expenditure on organs of the state such as the judiciary and the police and even expenditure on the maintenance of existing government establishments such as schools and hospitals. **Non-plan expenditure too, has revenue and capital components.**

The distinction between plan and non-plan expenditure in the budget can be confusing since it depends on the schemes announced under the current five year plan. So for instance, PMGSY may be a plan scheme as of now, but after 2012, it may be classified as a non-plan scheme if it is not a scheme covered by the twelfth plan(2012-2017).

How are government receipts classified?

The capital and revenue classification applies to government receipts as well (the Plan / Non-plan distinction does not),

Capital Receipts: Receipts which lead to a decrease in assets or increase in liabilities of the government. These are mainly funds borrowed by the government from various sources, both in India and from overseas, and repayments by state governments of loans from the centre. Any proceeds from the disinvestment of public sector companies also come under this category.

Revenue Receipts: Receipts which do not have a direct impact on the assets or liabilities of the government. Mostly revenues from taxes, dividends from companies owned by the government, user charges on some public services and licence fees received from licensees such as telecom companies.

What is the fiscal deficit?

The excess of total government expenditure over total receipts is called the fiscal deficit and is funded by borrowing. The difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure is called the revenue deficit.

What is the difference between ‘charged’ and ‘voted’ expenditure?

There are certain items of expenditure which are not voted on by Parliament but are ‘charged’ directly to government revenues – these include the salaries and allowances of the President, judges of the supreme court etc. However, the biggest component of charged expenditure is interest paid by the government on its debt.

Part III – How can I find the information I need?

Through the aid of a few examples, we show how the budget documents can be used to find the information you want. All budget documents are found on indiabudget.nic.in.

How can we find information on funds allocated to a given scheme?

Use Expenditure Budget Vol II (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10/eb/vol2.htm>)

Expenditure
Budget
Vol II

Go to the page for the Ministry for Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy). You should see a table which looks like the one below. As you will see, for each scheme or 'head', data is given on the budgeted amounts and the revised amount for the current year (2008-09), and the budgeted amount for the next year (2009-10). We focus on the budgeted amount for 2009-10 (the last column). Further, for each column, data is given for amounts under 'plan' and 'non-plan'. We only focus on the totals.

Item 7 gives details for allocations of funds to the SSA *from the general budget revenues only* (this is not the only amount to be spent on the SSA as we will see in a moment). The last row of numbers under Item 7 gives the total allocation for SSA from general budget revenues and it is that total we focus on. This is Rs 4239.25 crore.

Funds for the SSA also come from the 'education cess' – a dedicated tax imposed on all taxpayers specifically to fund expenditure on education. Revenues from this tax go to the 'Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh'. The total amount spent on the SSA for 2009-10 therefore is Rs 11,933.92 crore (4,239.25 crore + Rs 7,694.67 crore).

Finally, there is a glossary of the various schemes towards the end of the 'expenditure Budget' document. A similar document is prepared for each ministry. To know the allocations for the National Rural Employment Guarantee scheme for instance, we would look at the same document for the Department of Rural Development, Ministry for Rural Development. For most schemes, the total allocation is usually given by a single number, rather than two (as for SSA).

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

DEMAND NO. 57

Department of School Education and Literacy

A. The Budget allocations, net of recoveries, are given below:

Major Head	Budget 2008-2009			Revised 2008-2009			Budget 2009-2010		
	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
Revenue	26800.00	1050.00	27850.00	24380.00	1526.57	25906.57	26050.00	2299.21	28349.21
Capital	...	...	...	120.00	...	120.00	750.00	...	750.00
Total	26800.00	1050.00	27850.00	24500.00	1526.57	26026.57	26800.00	2299.21	29099.21
1. Secretariat-Social Services	2251	...	3.30	...	3.50	3.50	...	4.02	4.02
General Education									
Elementary Education									
2. Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	2202	1.30	1.30	0.80	...	0.80	1.30	...	1.30
3601	428.70	...	428.70	277.22	...	277.22	428.70	...	428.70
3602	20.00	...	20.00	7.25	...	7.25	20.00	...	20.00
Total	450.00	...	450.00	285.27	...	285.27	450.00	...	450.00
3. Mahila Samakhya	2202	38.00	38.00	38.00	...	38.00	38.00	...	38.00
4. National Bal Bhawan, New Delhi	2202	6.30	3.20	9.50	11.30	4.05	15.35	6.30	5.23
5. District Primary Education Programme (EAP)	2202	50.00	...	50.00	10.00	...	10.00	0.01	...
6. National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools	2202	1424.00	...	1424.00	1424.00	...	1424.00	1238.10	...
3601	574.00	...	574.00	847.00	...	847.00	611.20	...	611.20
3602	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00	75.00	...	75.00
Total	2073.00	...	2073.00	2346.00	...	2346.00	1924.30	...	1924.30
7. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)	2202	4249.98	...	4249.98	4659.65	...	4659.65	4239.23	...
3601	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
3602	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01	0.01	...	0.01
Total	4250.00	...	4250.00	4659.67	...	4659.67	4239.25	...	4239.25
8.1 Transfer to Income and Expenditure Account of National Investment Fund	3475	...	...	...	...	...	185.90	...	185.90
8.2 National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools	2202	...	...	...	...	...	185.90	...	185.90
8.3 Amount met from National Investment Fund	2202	...	...	...	...	...	-185.90	...	-185.90
Net	...	...	...	...	...	...	185.90	...	185.90
9. Transfer to Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK)	2202	12817.00	...	12817.00	12134.33	...	12134.33	12784.47	...
10. Schemes financed from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK)	2202	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.1. National Programme of Mid Day Meals in Schools	3601	5127.00	...	5127.00	4854.00	...	4854.00	5089.80	...
3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5127.00	...	5127.00	4854.00	...	4854.00	5089.80	...	5089.80
10.2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA)	2202	7690.00	...	7690.00	7280.33	...	7280.33	7694.67	...
3601	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	7690.00	...	7690.00	7280.33	...	7280.33	7694.67	...	7694.67
Amount met from Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh (PSK)	2202	-7690.00	...	-7690.00	-7280.33	...	-7280.33	-7694.67	...
3601	-5127.00	...	-5127.00	-4854.00	...	-4854.00	-5089.80	...	-5089.80
3602	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Allocation to SSA funded from general budget revenues

Allocation to SSA funded from education cess

How can we find information on funds allocated to a given ministry or sector?

Use Expenditure Budget Vol II, (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10/eb/vol2.htm>)

Expenditure
Budget
Vol II

The first few pages of Expenditure Budget Vol II summarises the total expenditure of various departments and ministries. For instance, the total allocation to the Department of Agriculture and Cooperation is Rs 11,915.22 crore.

Budget Provisions, net of receipts and recoveries, for the year 2009-2010 are as under.
Further details are on pages indicated in the last column of this Statement

Ministry/Demand	Budget 2009-2010						(In crores of Rupees)	
	Plan			Non-Plan			Total Plan &	Page No.
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Non-Plan	
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE	14056.62	110.45	14167.07	2195.18	0.65	2195.83	16362.90	
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	11215.17	91.90	11307.07	607.50	0.65	608.15	11915.22	1-5
2. Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1760.00	...	1760.00	1481.40	...	1481.40	3241.40	6-7
3. Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	1081.45	18.55	1100.00	106.28	...	106.28	1206.28	8-10

Total allocation to Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation

It's important to mention here that the allocations for ministries summarised at the beginning of the 'Demands for Grants' document may seem different from that found in the two volumes of the Expenditure Budget. Why is this?

The data in the Expenditure Budget reflects the expenditure of a ministry for the following year after accounting for 'recoveries' e.g. revenues the ministry may have from charging of user fees for public services. The summary at the beginning of the 'Demands for Grants' does not make this adjustment. However, in the detailed data for each ministry, such an adjustment is shown along with the original number. So the two sets of data are not really different. They are just presented in different ways.

How do we find information on funds allocated under various schemes for scheduled castes/tribes or for women or children?

Use Expenditure Budget Vol I, (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10/eb/vol1.htm>)

There are various schemes in budget, spread across a number of ministries which may allocate funds to minorities or to women. Some schemes may be specifically targeted at these groups while others may require that a certain part of the benefits of the scheme be given to such groups. There are three statements in the Expenditure Budget Vol I (Statements 20, 21, 22) which summarise this data in one place. Statement 20 gives data on Gender Budgeting, Statement 21 gives data on schemes for Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, while Statement 22 gives data on budget provisions for Schemes for the Welfare of Children. Keep in mind that these are all *plan* expenditures.

The last line in each statement gives the total funds allocated for these groups. Using this data we find that the total amount of *plan* funds allocated across schemes for 2009-10, for the welfare of women was Rs 56,857.61 crore, that for SCs and STs was Rs 27,617.79 crore, and that for child welfare was Rs 39,647.18 crore.

How much was spent by the government on oil and fertiliser subsidies?

Use Expenditure Budget Vol I, (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10/eb/vol1.htm>)

The government subsidises the price of diesel and petrol, as well as fertiliser sold to farmers. Estimating the amount spent on these subsidies is complicated by the fact that the complete allocation for such subsidies is not made out of the general budget. A part of this subsidy is given in the form of bonds issued to fertiliser and oil companies which mature in future years. A true picture of the total obligation of the government in this respect, must take into account such bonds.

We begin by looking at the allocation made for these subsidies from the budget itself. Data on these subsidies, and others, is found in Statement 4 of Vol. I of the Expenditure Budget (see facing page).

From the data, the total revised estimate of the fertiliser subsidy, paid out of the general budget, in 2008-09 was Rs 75,848.75 crore. The total petroleum subsidy, paid out of general budget revenues, was just Rs 2876.43 crore. How does this picture change when we add in the subsidies provided through the issue of government bonds to petroleum and fertiliser companies?

The data on such bonds is found later on, in the same document, in Annexure 2.

Expenditure
Budget
Vol I

Expenditure
Budget
Vol I

NON-PLAN EXPENDITURE BY BROAD CATEGORIES

STATEMENT 4

(In crores of Rupees)

PARTICULARS	Budget 2008-2009	Revised 2008-2009	Budget 2009-2010
1. Interest Payments and Debt Servicing	190807.47	192694.39	225510.86
1.1 Interest Payments	188407.47	191444.39	223110.86
1.2 Prepayment Premium for reduction of debt	2400.00	1250.00	2400.00
2. Defence	105600.00	114600.00	141703.00
2.1 On Revenue Account	57593.00	73600.00	86879.00
2.2 On Capital Account	48007.00	41000.00	54824.00
3. Subsidies			
3.1 Major Subsidies	66537.38	122352.38	105578.97
3.1.1 Food	32666.59	43627.20	52489.72
3.1.2 Indigenous (urea) fertilisers	12900.37	16516.37	9780.25
3.1.3 Imported (urea) fertilisers	7238.89	10981.28	5047.94
3.1.4 Sale of decontrolled fertiliser with concession to farmers	10847.10	48351.10	34252.06
Total Fertiliser Subsidy	30986.36	75848.75	49980.25
3.1.5 Petroleum Subsidy	2884.43	2876.43	3109.00
3.2 Interest subsidies (Statement No-5)	2829.15	4063.19	2600.56
3.3 Other subsidies (Statement No-6)	2064.07	2827.11	3096.35
Total - Subsidies	71430.60	129242.68	111275.88

Allocation for fertiliser subsidy out of general budget

Allocation for petroleum subsidy out of general budget

ANNEX - 2

RECONCILIATION BETWEEN EXPENDITURE SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS, ANNUAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT AND ANNEXURE 1

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals 2007-2008	Revised 2008-2009	Budget 2009-2010
A. GROSS REVENUE EXPENDITURE AS SHOWN IN DEMANDS FOR GRANTS	702098.21	1028935.96	1038857.36
Less Recoveries as shown in Demands for Grants	-40513.89	-90233.41	-90526.78
Add Railway Expenditure	73276.57	84233.18	90626.22
Revenue Expenditure as shown in Annual Financial Statement	734860.89	1022935.73	1038956.80
Less			
Revenue Expenditure of Railways	-73276.57	-84233.18	-90626.22
Revenue receipts of Posts	-5494.90	-5966.22	-6135.74
Revenue receipts of Defence	-3139.06	-3348.40	-3655.94
Revenue receipts of Departmental Commercial Undertakings	-8231.45	-10103.22	11665.22
Receipts incidental to market borrowings	-8956.28	-8637.87	-5186.54
National Calamity Contingency Fund matched by receipts	-1800.00	-1800.00	-2500.00
Bonds issued to Oil companies	-20553.84	-75942.00	-10306.33
Bonds issued to Fertilizer companies - decontrolled fertilizer	-4000.00	-17000.00	...
Bonds issued to Fertilizer companies - indigenous fertilizer	-3500.00	-3000.00	...

Bonds issued to oil and fertiliser companies

Thus the *total* petroleum subsidy given by the government is Rs 2876.43 crore (paid out of the general budget) *plus* Rs 75,942 crore (bonds issued to oil companies).¹ That comes to Rs 78,818.43 crore – far more than if we had just used the subsidy figures from the general budget. Similarly, the total fertiliser subsidy given by the government for 2008-09 is Rs 95,848.75 crore (Rs 75,848.75 crore + Rs 17,000 crore + Rs 3,000 crore). The true impact of these subsidies on the general budget will be felt in future years when the bonds mature and have to be paid out of revenues raised by the government.

Which are the taxes that yield the most revenue to the government?

Use Receipts Budget, (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10/rec.htm>)

Annexure 7 of the document provides a picture of how the taxes raised by the government have changed over a number of years. From this we can see that the government raises most of its tax revenues from corporate tax (Rs 2, 22,000 crore in 2008-09). We also notice that service tax has become an increasingly important source of revenue for the government (Rs 65,000 crore in 2008-09).

¹ Ignore the negative sign – this is an accounting convention

ANNEX - 7

ANALYSIS OF TAX AND NON-TAX REVENUE RECEIPTS INCLUDED IN ANNEX-5

(In crores of Rupees)

	Actuals 2000-2001	Actuals 2001-2002	Actuals 2002-2003	Actuals 2003-2004	Actuals 2004-2005	Actuals 2005-2006	Actuals 2006-2007	Actuals 2007-2008	Revised 2008-2009	Budget 2009-2010
A Tax Revenue										
Gross Tax Revenue	188603	187060	216266	254348	304958	366151	473512	593147	627949	641079
1. Corporation Tax	35696	36609	46172	63562	82680	101277	144318	192911	222660	256725
2. Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	31764	32004	36866	41387	49268	55985	75093	102644	122600	112850
3. Interest Tax	415	189	-275	-46	50	13	5	3	...	...
4. Other Taxes on Income and Expenditure	299	261	170	50	36	31	62	38	...	...
5. Customs	47542	40268	44852	48629	57611	65067	86327	104119	108000	98000
6. Union Excise Duties	68526	72555	82310	90774	99125	111226	117613	123425	108359	106477
7. Service Tax	2613	3302	4122	7891	14200	23055	37598	51301	65000	65000

Corporate tax revenue (2008-09)

Service tax revenue (2008-09)

Budget at a Glance

Where in the Budget Papers do I find the total expenditure, total revenues, fiscal deficit and other 'big' numbers?

Use Budget at a Glance, (<http://indiabudget.nic.in/ub2009-10/bag/bag1.htm>)

The table on the very first page of 'Budget at a Glance' summarises the entire budget in one table.

	2007-2008 Actuals	2008-2009 Budget Estimates	2008-2009 Revised Estimates	2009-2010 Budget Estimates
1. Revenue Receipts	541,864	602,935	562,173	614,497
2. Tax Revenue (net to Centre)	439,547	507,150	465,970	474,218
3. Non-tax Revenue	102,317	95,785	96,203	140,279
4. Capital Receipts (5+6+7)\$	170,807	147,949	338,780	406,341
5. Recoveries of Loans	5,100	4,497	9,698	4,225
6. Other Receipts	38,795	10,165	2,567	1,120
7. Borrowings and other Liabilities*	126,912	133,287	326,515	400,996
8. Total Receipts (1+4)\$	712,671	750,884	900,953	1,020,838
9. Non-plan Expenditure	507,589	507,498	617,996	695,689
10. On Revenue Account of which,	420,861	448,352	561,790	618,834
11. Interest Payments	171,030	190,807	192,694	225,511
12. On Capital Account	86,728	59,146	56,206	76,855
13. Plan Expenditure	205,082	243,386	282,957	325,149
14. On Revenue Account	173,572	209,767	241,656	278,398
15. On Capital Account	31,510	33,619	41,301	46,751
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	712,671	750,884	900,953	1,020,838
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	594,433	658,119	803,446	897,232
18. Capital Expenditure (12+15)	118,238	92,765	97,507	123,606
19. Revenue Deficit (17-1) (as % of GDP)	52,569 (1.1)	55,184 (1)	241,273 (4.4)	282,735 (4.8)
20. Fiscal Deficit ({16-(1+5+6)}) (as % of GDP)	126,912 (2.7)	133,287 (2.5)	326,515 (6)	400,996 (6.8)
21. Primary Deficit (20-11) (as % of GDP)	-44,118 (-0.9)	-57,520 (-1.1)	133,821 (2.5)	175,485 (3)

Total tax revenues in crores (2009-10)

Total Expenditure in crores (2009-10)

Fiscal Deficit – in crores and as % of GDP (2009-10)

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