

## **CHAPTER-4**

### **PUBLIC FINANCE**

1. Delhi's fiscal arrangements have changed with the coming into force of the Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1991. A separate Consolidated Fund has been created for Delhi with effect from December 1, 1993. Although Delhi remains a Union Territory (with a legislature), in financial matters it is now treated almost on par with other States. (Box 4.1).

2. However, there are still certain areas where Delhi has been kept outside the established Centre-State fiscal arrangements. Delhi has not been given access to SLR Market Borrowings so far. The Public Account of Delhi is presently merged with the Public Account of the Central Government. Unlike other states, the Delhi Government cannot use net accretion to the provident fund of government employees to finance its Plan.

3. According to the Constitution (69th) Amendment Act, 1991, responsibility for public order, police and land continues to vest in the Central Government. The Central Government has taken over the Delhi police budget from August, 1996 and, in order to neutralize this additional burden, Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB) have been transferred to the Delhi Government with effect from August 5, 1996 and February 24, 1997, respectively.

4. Data for a complete financial year for Delhi, after it became a Union Territory with a Legislature, is available only from 1994-95. The presentation in this chapter therefore refers to data from 1994-95 onwards

#### **BOX 4.1**

Delhi was a union territory without a legislature until November 1993. The receipts (revenue and capital) of the then Delhi Administration formed a part of the receipts of the Consolidated Fund of the Government of India and all its expenditure (Plan and Non-plan) was met out of this Fund. A separate consolidated fund has been created for Delhi from December 1, 1993. Until 1993-94, the size of the Annual Plan of Delhi was fixed by the Planning Commission on the basis of (i) Additional Resources Mobilisation (ARM) by the Delhi Administration and the local bodies/government undertakings in Delhi, (ii) the share of Delhi in small savings and (iii) Central assistance. The first two items of Plan financing were only notional, because the entire Plan was supported through Central Plan Assistance as indicated in the Central Plan Budget. In this system, Delhi Administration's surplus of revenue receipts over net Non-plan revenue expenditure did not find a place in providing it with a higher Plan size. This was one reason why the Planning Commission constituted a Committee of experts in July 1992 to examine the Plan funding of UTs. The Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arjun K. Sen gupta, the then Member-Secretary, Planning Commission, submitted its report in June 1995. The Committee recommended that the Plan of Delhi be funded at par with non-special category states which have a sound resource base. A new pattern for the Annual Plan of Delhi was finalised from 1994-95 after taking into account the balance from current revenue (BCR) (which is the surplus of revenue receipts over net Non-plan revenue expenditure), net miscellaneous capital receipts (MCR), small savings loans on the formula applicable for states, opening balance and Central Assistance in the form of 30% grants and 70% loan as available to non-special category states. These items of Plan funding were part of the recommendations of the Committee. The Delhi Government has also been provided grants in lieu of the share in central taxes from 1997-98 as recommended by the Committee. Recommendations related to separating the Public Account of Delhi from the Union Government, which would allow the Delhi Government access to provident funds to finance the Annual Plan are yet to be implemented. The Delhi Govt. has also not been given access to SLR market borrowings so far.

#### **REVENUE RECEIPTS**

5. The statement below indicates the overall position of revenue receipts of Delhi Government

##### **Statement 4.1**

##### **Revenue Receipts**

(Rs. in Crore

S. No. Item 1994-95 1998-99 Average 1999-2000 Achievement Actuals Annual Growth (BE) (April-Dec.-1999) (Tentative) 1994-99 (%)

#### 1. Own Tax Revenue

i. Sales Tax 1271.26 2119.28 13.9% 2700.00 1520.94 (26.79) (4.06) (27.40)  
 ii. State Excise 308.47 526.11 16.2% 575.00 392.39 (8.77) (2.16) (9.29)  
 iii. Motor Vehicles 66.49 125.39 18.2% 270.00 97.38 Tax (41.95) (19.29) (15.33)  
 iv. Stamps & Registration Fee 111.92 151.01 5.3% 268.00 155.96 (68.40) (28.65) (77.47)  
 v. Other Taxes 29.33 166.99 65.7% 170.15 123.70 (18.36) (-0.33) (1.80)  
 Total (1) 1787.47 3088.78 15.3% 3983.15 2290.38 (25.49) (5.00) (28.96)

2. Own Non-Tax 99.63 187.96 25.4% 315.00 71.57 Revenue (105.00) (10.88) (59.66)

3. Grants from 93.36 383.38 49.4% 537.68 105.99 the Centre (3.72) (40.25)

#### 4. Total

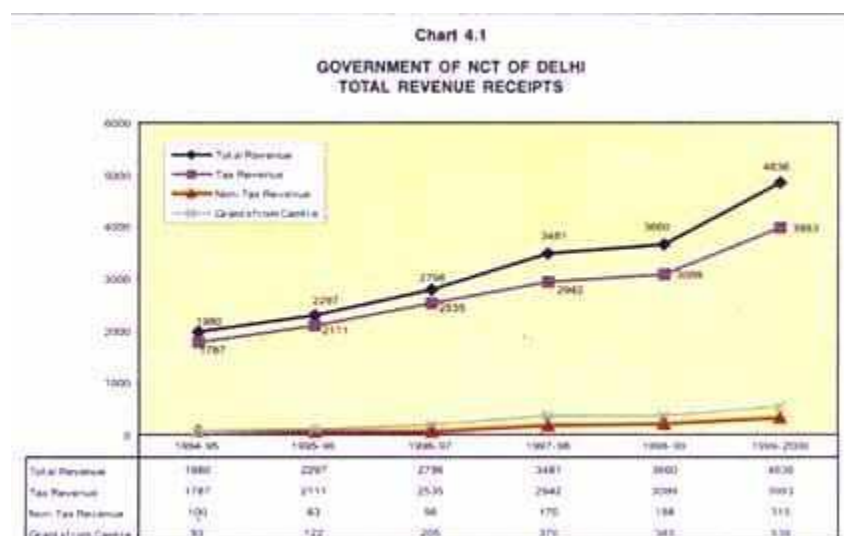
Revenue 1980.46 3660.12 17.9% 4835.83 2467.93 Receipts (15.96) (5.15) (32.12)

(1+2+3)

*Source:* Actuals for 1994-95 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office and BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Delhi Government.

*Note :* Figures in brackets indicate percentage growth over previous year. (Refer Table 4.1 for further details).

6. Delhi Government's revenue receipts comprise its own revenue receipts (tax and non-tax) and grants from the Centre (Chart 4.1). Revenue receipts have increased at an average annual growth of 17.9% during 1994-99. Receipts were Rs. 3660.12 crore (9.16% of GDP) in 1998-99 and are budgeted to grow at 32.12% to Rs. 4,835.83 crore in 1999-2000 (BE). The growth of revenue receipts has been higher than GDP growth rate of 13.2% during 1994-99.



### Tax Buoyancy

7 The position regarding tax buoyancy is indicated in the statement below

## **Statement 4.2**

### **Tax Buoyancy : Delhi**

#### **S. Item Annual Average Tax Buoyancy No. Growth 1994-99 (%)**

1. Sales Tax 13.9 1.05
2. State Excise 16.2 1.23
3. Tax on Motor Vehicle 18.2 1.38
4. Stamps & Registration Fee 5.3 0.40
5. Other Taxes & Duties 65.7 4.98
6. Total Taxes 15.3 1.16
7. GSDP (Current prices) 13.2

Source: Finance Accounts and Principal Accounts Office of Delhi Government.

#### **Tax Effort**

8 Though Delhi has the highest per capita income in the country, its position was fifth in terms of Tax /GSDP ratio in 1997-98, behind Kerala (11.1%), Tamil Nadu (10.3%), Karnataka (10.2%) and Goa (9.4%). (Table 4.6).

## **Statement 4.3**

### **Tax Revenue as % of GDP (Current prices) : Delhi & India**

	1994-95	1997-98
Delhi	7.30	8.34
All States*	5.52	5.36
Govt. of India**	6.50	6.30

Source: \*Reserve Bank of India Monthly Bulletin (Finances of State Governments) 1996-97 & 1999-2000.

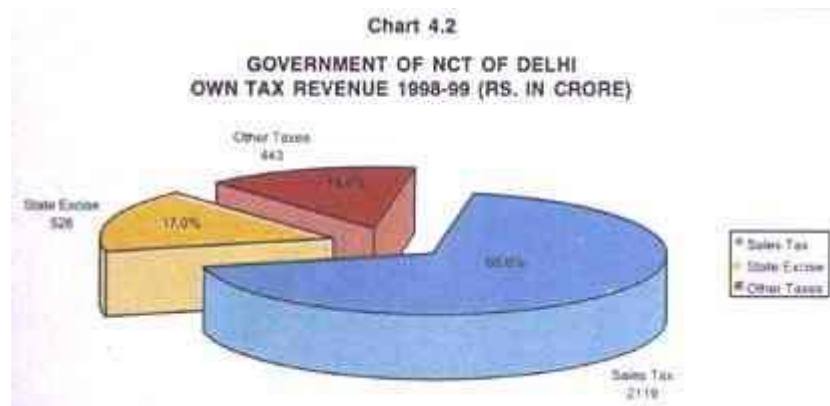
\*\* Economic Survey of Govt. of India, 1998-99 & 1999-2000.

#### **OWN TAX REVENUE**

9. Delhi's own tax revenue, consisting of sales tax, state excise duties, motor vehicle tax, stamps and registration fee, etc., contributes more than 80% of the total revenue receipts. Total Tax revenue has increased at an annual average rate of 15.3%, compared to average GSDP growth of 13.2% during 1994-99.

10 Sales tax is the major source of Delhi's own tax revenue. Sales tax collection grew at an average annual rate of 13.9% during 1994-99. Sales tax collection was Rs. 2119.28 crore in 1998-99 and is budgeted at Rs. 2,700.00 crore in 1999-2000 (BE).

11. State excise is the second important source of tax revenue for the Delhi Government. Collection of this tax grew at an annual average rate of 16.2% during 1994-99. State Excise collection was Rs. 526.11 crore in 1998-99 and is budgeted at Rs. 575 crore in 1999-2000 (BE).



### OWN NON TAX REVENUE

12. Delhi Government's own non-tax revenue consists of receipts, which are charges from the sale of general, economic and social services, interest receipts, dividends and profits. The collection of non-tax revenue during 1997-98 was Rs. 169.52 crore, representing a three fold increase over the previous year mainly due to inclusion of interest of Rs. 115.33 crore from DVB. The collection was Rs. 187.96 crore in 1998-99 and is budgeted at Rs. 315.00 crore in 1999-2000 (BE). (Table 4.1).

### CENTRAL GRANTS

13. Revenue from the Centre is available to the Delhi Government in the form of grants for the state plan (i.e. 30% of Central Assistance), grants for centrally sponsored schemes, grants in lieu of share in central taxes, etc. (Table 4.2 and Box 4.2). Grants during 1994-95 amounted to Rs. 93.36 crore, which increased to Rs. 383.38 crore in 1998-99. These grants are budgeted at Rs. 537.68 crore in 1999-2000 (BE). (Statement 4.1)

### BOX 4.2

#### Flow of funds from the Govt. of India to the Government of Delhi

Flow of funds from the Centre to States/UTs take place through two channels: institutional arrangements under the Planning Commission and recommendations of the Central Finance Commission. Central assistance is allocated by the Planning Commission to all States for plan schemes as per the Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula. Union Territories are not covered under the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula and allocation of normal central assistance to UTs is made on adhoc basis. Devolutions recommended by the Central Finance Commission are also applicable only to States. According to the recommendations of the Tenth Central Finance Commission (covering the period 1995-2000), the States get a share in central taxes and grants to cover the revenue gap, upgrade the standards of administration, finance local bodies and provide relief for natural calamities. Certain States are also given specific grants for special problems.

The share in central taxes is presently made available to States under income tax, union excise duties, additional excise duties in lieu of state sales tax on Sugar, Tobacco and Textiles and grants in lieu of the repealed tax on railway passenger fares. States are likely to get an enhanced share under the alternative devolution formula recommended by the Tenth Central Finance Commission according to which they will receive 29% of all central taxes.

Recommendations of the Central Finance Commission do not apply to Delhi, which is a Union Territory. However, the Union Government has been providing grants in lieu of share in central taxes to Delhi from 1997-98.

In addition, Delhi receives grants under various centrally sponsored schemes.

### REVENUE EXPENDITURE

14. Revenue expenditure has increased at an average annual rate of 17.2% compared to the annual average growth in revenue receipts of 17.9% during 1994-99. Revenue expenditure was Rs. 2,322.00 crore in 1997-98 and Rs. 2,840.12 crore in 1998-99; the large increase of 22.3% in 1998-99 was mainly due to an increase in assigned taxes to local bodies based on the recommendations of the first Delhi Finance Commission, payment of the Fifth Pay Commission arrears and an increase in interest liability on account of loans from the Centre. Expenditure is budgeted at Rs. 3,661.04 crore in 1999-2000 (BE), representing an increase of 28.9% over the previous year. The pace of revenue expenditure has accelerated in the last two years, putting pressure on the Revenue Surplus.

15. Under the present fiscal arrangement, the Delhi Government has to bear repayment liability on loans from the Centre. The Delhi Government paid interest of Rs. 94 crore in 1995-96, which has increased to Rs. 530.30 crore in 1999-2000 (BE).

## REVENUE SURPLUS

16 The most positive feature of Delhi Government finances is its consistent revenue surplus (excess of revenue receipts over revenue expenditure), as shown in chart 4.3 and Statement 4.4



### Statement 4.4

#### Balance on Revenue Account 1994-95 to 1999-2000, Delhi

#### Item 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000 Actuals (BE) (Tentative)

Revenue Receipts 1980.46 2296.50 2795.99 3480.72 3660.12 4835.83

Revenue Expenditure 1430.91 1894.24 2031.81 2322.00 2840.12 3661.04

Revenue Surplus 549.55 402.26 764.18 1158.72 820.00 1174.79

Revenue Surplus as % of GSDP 2.24 1.54 2.42 3.29 2.05 2.64

Revenue deficit as % of GDP All States\* -0.61 -0.69 -1.18 -1.08 -2.30(RE) N.A.

Source: Actuals for 1994-95 to 1997-98 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office, BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Delhi Government.

\* Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (Finances of State Governments).

Note : Reference Table 4.8 for GDP.

The revenue surplus of the Delhi Government has financed 51.53% of the net capital expenditure (i.e., capital expenditure net of loan repayment) during 1994-99 leaving 48.47% to be funded through net loans from the Centre (i.e., gross loans minus loan repayment).

## CAPITAL RECEIPTS

17. Delhi Government's capital receipts consist of loans from the Centre including small saving loans, block loans for the State Plan (which is 70% of central assistance), and recovery of loans and advances from local bodies/public enterprises/ government servants (see Table 4.2). Loans from the Centre constitute more than 90% of capital receipts, which started accruing to Delhi after it became a UT with Legislature in 1993-94. It then received a block loan of Rs. 47 crore and a Ways and Means advance of Rs. 70 crore to start its new Consolidated Fund. Loans increased at an average annual growth rate of 14.9% during 1994-99. Loans from the Centre are budgeted at Rs. 934.70 crore in 1999-2000 (BE) compared to Rs. 975.55 crore in 1998-99.

18. The other part of capital receipts, consisting of recovery of loans and advances from local bodies/public enterprises/government servants, is nominal. It amounted to Rs. 29.37 crore in 1996-97, which accounted for only 3.3% of the total capital receipts. It increased to Rs. 154.15 crore in 1997-98, largely due to recovery of a special loan of Rs. 100 crore given to the Industries Department for the large-scale acquisition of land to relocate industries. The loan recovery during 1998-99 was Rs. 54.92 crore and is budgeted at Rs. 109.47 crore in 1999-2000 (BE).

## CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

19. The capital expenditure of the Delhi Government consists of capital outlay, loans and advances by Delhi Government and repayment of loans to the Centre (see Table 4.3). Capital Expenditure increased during 1994-98 at an average annual rate of 23.4%. Expenditure was Rs. 1,888.79 crore during 1997-98 and Rs. 2102.48 crore in 1998-99. Capital Expenditure is budgeted at Rs. 2,218.96 crore in 1999-2000 (BE). No repayment of the principal was made by the Delhi Government during 1994-99 except for refund of the Ways and Means advance of Rs. 70 crore in 1995-96 and pre-payment of small savings loan of Rs. 268.32 crore in 1998-99. The repayment of principal will start from 1999-2000 and is budgeted at Rs. 4.70 crore in 1999-2000 (BE). The excess of capital expenditure over capital receipts has been financed through the reveue surplus.

Chart 4.4  
GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI  
CAPITAL RECEIPT/EXPENDITURE



## PUBLIC DEBT

20 Delhi started getting loans from the Centre in 1993-94 after it became a Union Territory with Legislature, with its own Consolidated Fund. The statement below indicates the outstanding loan of Delhi Government and its Debt servicing liability.



## Statement 4.5 Public Debt

(Rs. in Crore)

Year Outstanding Loan received Loan repaid Debt outstanding Interest debt at the during the during  
the at the end Payment beginning of year year of the year the year

1994-95 117.0 510.33 — 627.33 —(0.48) (2.09) (2.56)

1995-96 627.33 796.38 70.00 1353.71 94.00 (2.30) (2.92) (0.26) (4.96) (0.34)

1996-97 1353.71 851.20 — 2204.91 189.89 (4.30) (2.70) (7.00) (0.60)

1997-98 2204.91 876.03 — 3080.94 314.08 (6.25) (2.48) (8.74) (0.89)

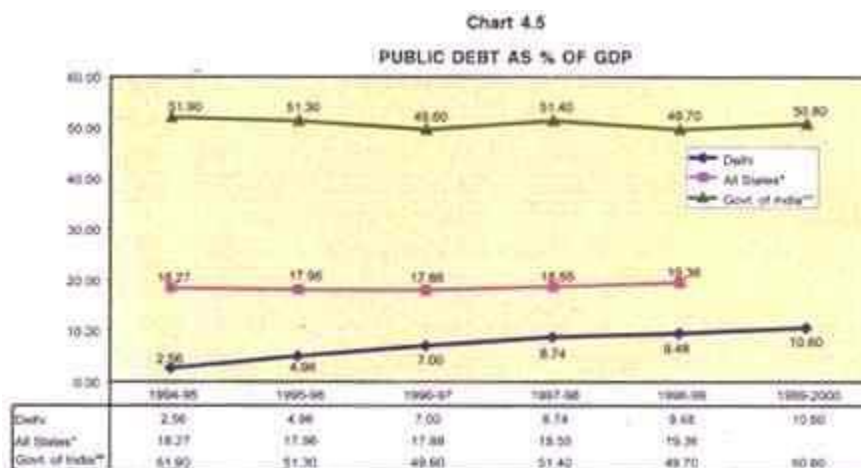
1998-99 3080.94 975.55 268.32 3788.17 432.34 Actuals (Tentative) (7.71) (2.44) (0.67) (9.48) (1.08)

1999-2000(BE) 3788.17 934.70 4.70 4718.17 530.30 (8.51) (2.10) (0.02) (10.60) (1.19)

Source: Actuals for 1994-95 to 1997-98 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office, BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Delhi Government.

Note: Figures in bracket represent percentage of GSDP.

The outstanding loan liability of Delhi Government as on 31.3.99 was Rs. 3788.17 crore (9.5% of GSDP). The outstanding debt liability is budgeted to increase to 10.6% of GSDP as on 31.3.2000. The debt liability of all States taken together is projected at 19.4% of GDP as on 31.3.1999 (Table 4.8 and Chart 4.5).



21 One of the important parameters for assessing the impact of public debt on State finances is the ratio of Interest payments to Revenue receipts.

## Statement 4.6 Interest payments as percentage of Revenue Receipts

1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99(RE) 1999-2000 (BE)

Delhi 4.09 6.79 9.02 10.81 10.97

All States @ 9.53 9.92 10.28 11.05 11.43

Government of India \* 45.44 47.10 49.02 52.19 48.13

Source:- @ Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (Finances of State Governments) from 1997-98 to 1999-2000.

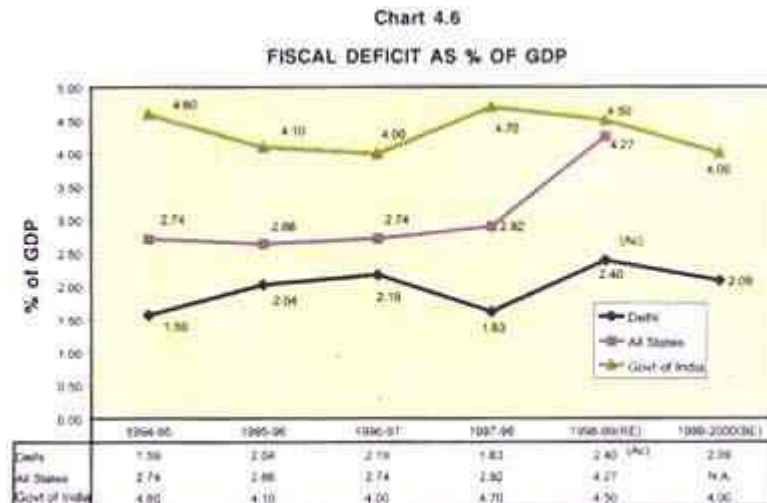
\* Economic Survey of Governments of India, 1998-99 & 1999-2000.

Interest payments as a percentage of Revenue receipts have increased rapidly in Delhi Government over the last five years and are now on par with all states taken together.

## FISCAL DEFICIT

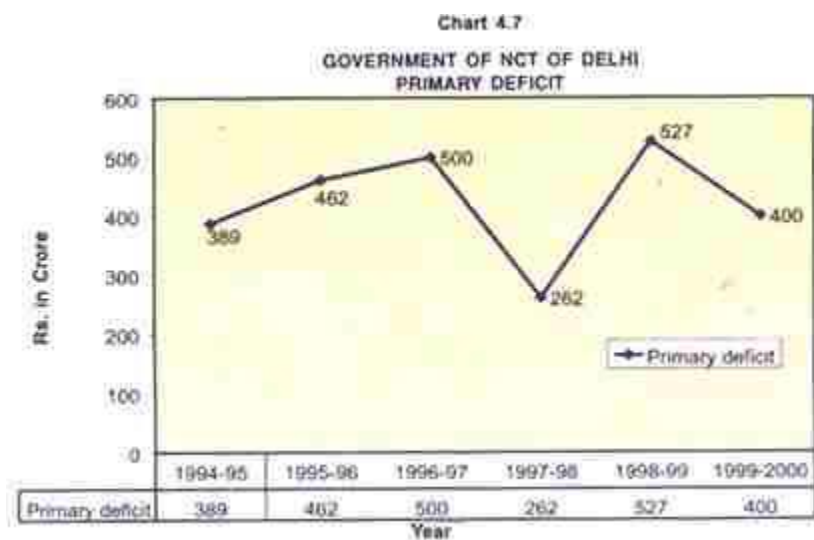
22. Fiscal deficit is the difference between the revenue receipts plus certain non debt capital receipts (i.e. recovery of loan) and the total expenditure, including net loan expenditure. The fiscal deficit indicates the total net borrowing requirements of the government from all sources. The fiscal deficit increased at an annual average rate of 20.3% during 1994-99. This deficit was Rs. 959.24 crore (2.4% of GSDP) in 1998-99 and is estimated to touch Rs. 930.00 crore (2.09% of GSDP) in 1999-2000 (BE). Net loan receipts of the Delhi Government exceeded the fiscal deficit each year during 1994-99. This indicates that the Delhi Government's net loan receipts were greater than its actual requirement of loans for the achieved level of investment expenditure during this period.

23. The comparative picture of fiscal deficit of Delhi Government vis-à-vis all States and Government of India is indicated below (Chart 4.6).



## PRIMARY DEFICIT

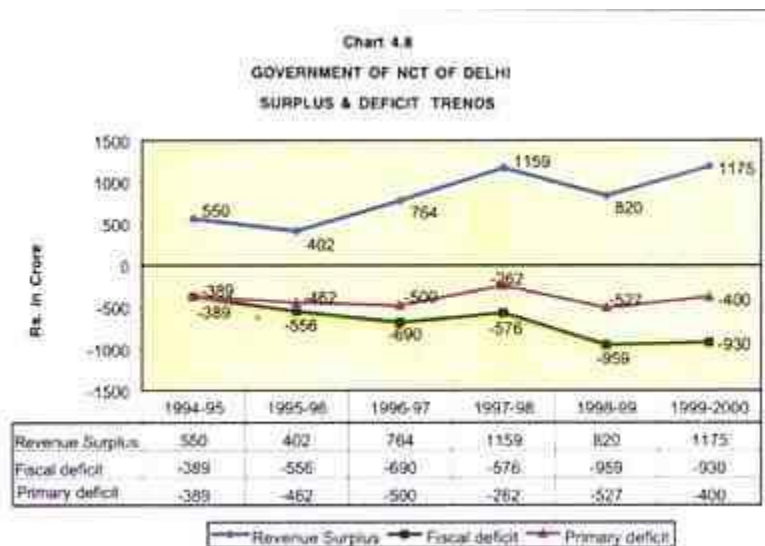
24. The primary deficit (i.e., the fiscal deficit minus interest payments) is a measure of the net borrowing requirements to fund current consumption and investment expenditure arising only out of the current policies of the government. It indicates the sustainability of current fiscal policies (Table 4.4). The primary deficit during 1994-95 was the same as the fiscal deficit of Rs. 388.90 crore since the government made no interest payments. The primary deficit was Rs.526.90 crore (1.3% of GSDP) in 1998-99 and is estimated at Rs.399.70 crore in 1999-2000 (BE). (Chart 4.7)





## Surplus/Deficit trends

25. Chart 4.8 indicates the overall trends for Delhi Government since 1994-95.



## CONTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC UTILITIES

26. The financial performance of the three major public utilities in Delhi viz. Delhi Vidyut Board (DVB), Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC) and Delhi Jal Board (DJB) has special relevance for the financial health of the Government of N.C.T. of Delhi. Their losses reduce the resources available for the Annual Plan, since the Delhi Government has to cover the cash losses through non-plan support. Unfortunately, all three public utilities are incurring cash losses

(i) DELHI TRANSPORT CORPORATION (DTC)

**27. The financial performance of DTC is indicated below:-**

### Statement 4.7

#### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF DTC

	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Actuals)	(BE) Latest Tentative	Estimate
Operating deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	-51.82	-69.64	-145.89	-135.01	-167.85	-142.72	-143.80	Surplus(+)
Net Overall	-293.38	-373.40	-270.20	-160.55	-191.47	-226.03	-277.43	surplus(+)/deficit(-)
Non Plan loan * *	65.00	76.22	151.50	142.60	326.18	provided by Delhi Government		

\* No non-Plan support was provided since DTC was with Government of India.

Source : DTC

Note : 1. Operating deficit/surplus means shortfall/excess of operating revenue over operating expenditure, excluding interest, depreciation and tax.

2. Net overall surplus/deficit means shortfall/excess of operating revenue plus net miscellaneous receipts over the total expenditure consisting of operating expenditure, interest and tax (excluding loan repayment and depreciation).

(ii) DELHI VIDYUT BOARD (DVB)

28. The financial performance of DVB is indicated below

### Statement 4.8

#### FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF DVB

	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000 (Actuals)	(BE) Latest Tentative	Estimate
Operating deficit(-)/Surplus(+)	-412.79	-429.20	-527.54	-939.55	-490.62	-890.59	
Net Overall	-486.42	-518.30	-635.09	-1068.99	-100.97	-946.89	surplus(+)/deficit(-)

Non Plan loan 225.00 241.75 390.33 453.56 100.97 657.89 provided by Delhi Government

Source : Delhi Vidyut Board

(iii) DELHI JAL BOARD (DJB)

29. The Delhi Jal Board (DJB) was established vide the Delhi Water Board Act, 1998 with effect from 6th April, 1998 by taking over the functions, assets and liabilities of the erstwhile Delhi Water Supply and Sewage Disposal Undertaking which had been in existence since 1958.

30. The revenue deficit of DJB has increased from Rs. 176.78 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 404.18 crore in 1998-99 (RE) and is estimated at Rs. 270.44 crore in 1999-2000 (BE), as indicated below:

#### **Statement 4.9**

##### **FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF DELHI JAL BOARD**

S.No. Item 1994-95 1995-96 1996-97 1997-98 1998-99 1999-2000

1. Revenue Receipts

A Water 80.83 89.47 98.46 115.34 130.85 304.66

B Drainage 8.22 4.98 9.41 14.70 20.60 15.39

Total (A+B) 89.05 94.45 107.87 130.04 151.45 320.06

2 Revenue Expenditure

i. Establishment 56.55 65.78 78.84 94.19 121.28 115.65

ii. Electricity (DVB) 32.07 35.25 43.32 91.72 110.65 152.00

iii. Raw Water 3.95 2.98 2.25 3.05 2.07 6.00

iv. Property Tax 5.44 4.00 4.00 9.26 10.00 5.50

v. Debt Charges 144.63 173.82 194.50 245.00 282.71 270.46 (11.26) (3.93) (9.66) (11.47) (46.43) (NA)

vi. Others (Repair & Maintenance etc) 23.19 25.46 24.86 25.05 28.92 40.89

Total 2 (i to vi) 265.83 307.29 347.77 468.27 555.63 590.50

3. Surplus(+) /Deficit(-) (1-2) (-)176.78 (-)212.84 (-)239.90 (-)338.23 (-)404.18 (-)270.44

*Note:* Figure in bracket indicates recovery made by Delhi Government by deducting unspent balance of last year in the succeeding year while releasing loan instalment under Plan.

*Source:* Delhi Jal Board.

##### **FINANCES OF LOCAL BODIES**

31. Delhi presently has three Local Bodies viz Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Cantonment Board.

#### **Statement 4.10**

##### **Area and Population Density of Local Bodies, 1991**

Area (in Sq. Km.) Population Density (1991) (Persons per Sq. Km.)

MCD 1397.29 6459

NDMC 42.74 7050

DCB 42.97 2197

Delhi 1483.00 6352

*Source :* Delhi Statistical Hand Book, 1998

32. The position of total receipts and expenditure of MCD (excluding Slum Wing) and NDMC is indicated in charts 4.9 and 4.10 respectively.

Chart 4.9

## TOTAL RECEIPTS &amp; EXPENDITURE, MCD (EXCLUDING SLUM WING)

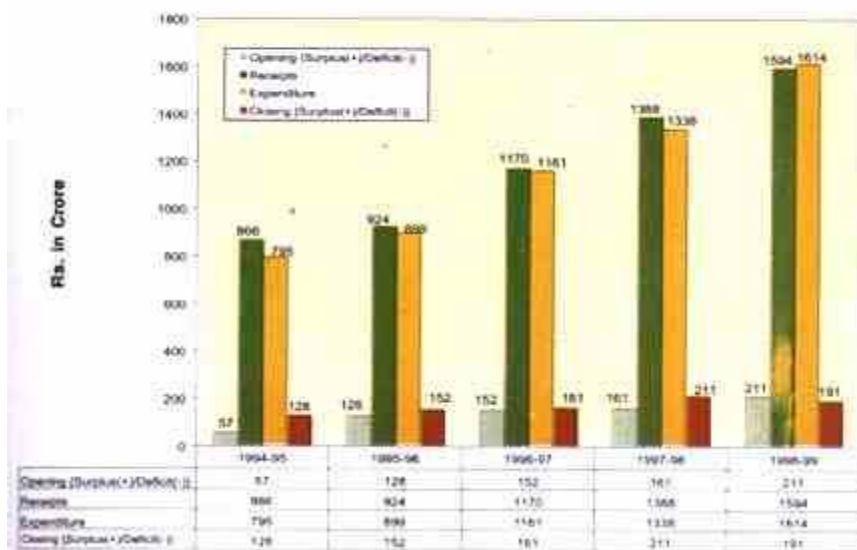
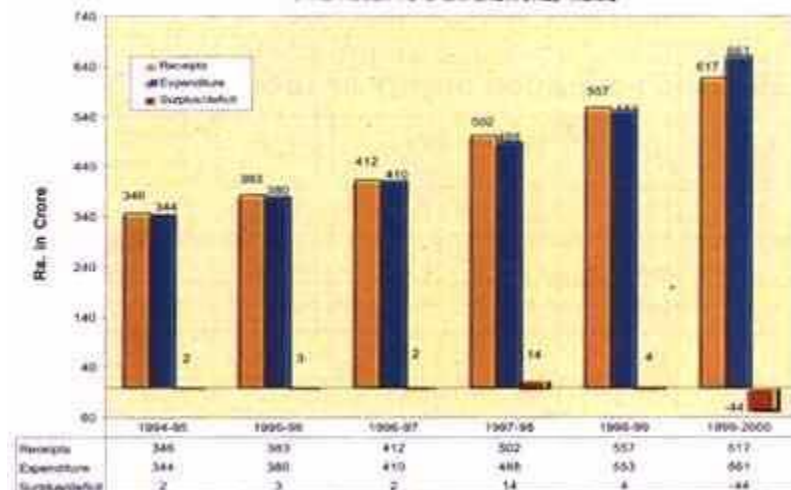


Chart 4.10

## TOTAL RECEIPTS &amp; EXPENDITURE, NDMC



## DEVOLUTION TO LOCAL BODIES

33. The devolution of funds to local bodies was Rs. 128.78 crore (0.41% of GSDP) in 1996-97, which reduced to Rs. 93.57 crore (0.27% of GSDP) in 1997-98 mainly due to non-release of about three-fourths of the compensation in lieu of the abolition of terminal tax (which formed a part of assigned taxes to the local bodies). The recommendations of the First Delhi Finance Commission have been implemented in 1998-99 with retrospective effect from 1996-97 (see Box 4.3). The net devolution of funds during 1998-99 was Rs. 70.80 crore after adjusting the recovery of loan due from MCD, from the entitlement of assigned taxes recommended by Delhi Finance Commission. The devolution is budgeted at Rs. 216.66 crore in 1999-2000 (BE).

## BOX 4.3

## Devolution of funds to local bodies

Prior to the implementation of the recommendations of the First Delhi Finance Commission (DFC), the devolution to local bodies such as the Municipal Corporation of Delhi (MCD), New Delhi Municipal Council (NDMC) and Delhi Cantonment Board (DCB) was made under (i) assigned taxes comprising entertainment and betting tax, motor vehicles tax and compensation in lieu of the abolition of terminal tax and (ii) non-plan grants for education, maintenance of resettlement colonies and nutrition.

The DFC dispensed with the earlier arrangement by recommending that 9.5% of Delhi Government's tax revenue be transferred to the MCD and NDMC. The Commission recommended that the existing arrangement be continued in the case of the Delhi Cantonment Board. The Delhi Government accepted the recommendations with a slight modification for the MCD and NDMC. The global devolution of 9.5% of tax revenue was split into 5.5% for basic tax assignment and 4% (at the maximum) for non-plan grants to be provided as per the existing arrangements. The Commission's recommendations came into effect from 1996-97. At present 96.85% of the basic tax assignment is being devolved to MCD and the remaining 3.15% to NDMC as recommended by the Commission. While the MCD has benefited from the recommendations of the DFC with an enhanced basic tax assignment, the NDMC's share under the basic tax assignment has been reduced from its earlier level. At present, the Delhi Government is providing a higher devolution to local bodies and at the same time ensuring the recovery of interest and loans from MCD according to the Commission's recommendation. The recovery of dues from MCD is now being adjusted from their basic tax assignments. This system has improved the recovery of outstanding dues owed by the MCD to the Delhi Government.

## **PLAN FINANCING**

34. The present pattern of Plan funding for Delhi is almost similar to that for the States (Box 4.4). The resources available for the Annual Plans from 1994-95 to 1999-2000 (BE) are shown in table 4.7. The available resources were in excess of the plan fund utilised during 1994-95 to 1998-99. The surplus of resources increased from Rs.23.81 crore in 1994-95 to Rs. 408.62 crore in 1998-99.

### **BOX 4.4**

#### **Present financing pattern for the Annual Plan of Delhi**

The current funding pattern for the Annual Plan of Delhi consists of the following items:

I Balance from current revenue This is the surplus of revenue receipts over net non- (BCR) plan revenue expenditure

II Contribution of public enterprises Non-plan financial support is provided to public (like DTC and DVB) enterprises to meet their deficits. The resources for the Annual Plan get reduced to the extent, such non- plan support is provided by the Delhi Government.

III Net miscellaneous capital This is the surplus (+)/ deficit (-) of the Delhi receipts (MCR) Government's own capital receipts (i.e., recovery of loans and advances from local bodies/public undertakings /government servants) after adjusting the net non-plan capital expenditure.

IV Small saving loans This is provided by the Central Government to the extent of 75% of the net collection under small savings instruments in Delhi in a calendar year.

V Opening balance This is the total carried-forward surplus (+)/deficit(-) from of the previous year.

VI Central plan assistance (CPA.) This is made available by the Central Government, with 30% as grant and 70% as loan, as applied to non-special category states.

VII Additional Central assistance for This is made available by the Central Government Externally Aided Projects (EAP) on project specific basis.

VIII Total plan resources (I - II+III+IV+V+VI+VII)

## **CREDIT - DEPOSIT RATIO**

35. There were 1,343 branches of all scheduled commercial banks in Delhi as on March 31, 1999. Of these, 291 were branches of State Bank of India and its associates, 901 were commercial banks, 28 were foreign banks and 123 were other scheduled commercial banks. In the past two years there has been an increase of 2.5% in the number of bank branches. The average estimated population covered per branch in Delhi as on 31st March 1999 was 10227.

36. The total deposits of all the scheduled commercial banks in Delhi amounted to Rs. 74,507.92 crore on 31st March 1999, of which Rs. 8881.43 crore (11.92%) was contributed by foreign banks.

37. The comparative picture regarding per capita credit and credit deposit ratio is indicated below :-

#### Statement 4.11

##### Per Capita Credit and Credit Deposit Ratio

(As on 31-03-99)

Delhi All India

Per capita credit (Rs.) 39937.50 3929.97 Credit Deposit ratio (%) 73.62 55.49 38. The total credit by all scheduled commercial banks in Delhi was Rs. 54,853.85 crore as on March 31, 1999. The number of reporting offices, aggregate deposits, and gross bank credit on 31st March 1999 and the credit-deposit ratio during 1998-99 are shown in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.1 REVENUE RECEIPTS**

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (RE)	1998-99 Actuals (Tentative)	1999-2000 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Total Revenue Receipts (1+2)	1980.46	2296.50	2795.99	3480.72	3982.78	3660.12	4835.83
1. Tax Revenue	1787.47	2111.05	2534.87	2941.58	3311.13	3088.78	3983.15
Land Revenue	0.21	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.15
Stamps and registration	111.92	127.43	114.63	117.38	240.00	151.01	268.00
State Excise	308.47	335.79	446.54	515.01	525.00	526.11	575.00
Sales Tax (including entry tax)	1271.26	1542.33	1823.56	2036.53	2240.00	2119.28	2700.00
Taxes on Vehicles	66.49	70.51	78.12	105.11	140.00	125.39	270.00
Other taxes & duties on goods and services	29.12	34.95	72.01	167.54	166.00	166.98	170.00
2. Total Non-Tax Revenue(i+ii)	192.99	185.45	261.12	539.14	671.65	571.34	852.68
(i) Own non-tax Revenue	99.63	63.13	55.74	169.52	265.43	187.96	315.00
Interest receipts	20.06	7.13	5.42	132.83	229.12	139.01	274.85
Dividends and profits	2.85	0.75	6.95	4.44	5.00	4.82	6.00

General Services	65.54	41.41	26.12	22.17	18.92	26.65	21.02
Social Services	7.20	8.25	6.44	6.91	7.73	10.27	7.73
Economic Services	3.98	5.60	10.81	3.15	4.66	7.21	5.39
(ii) Grants from the Centre	93.36	122.32	205.38	369.62	406.22	383.38	537.68

Source: Actuals for 1994-95 to 1997-98 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office, RE for 1998-99 & BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

**Table 4.2 RECEIPTS IN CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 1994-2000**

**REVENUE RECEIPT**

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	Tax Revenue	Non-Tax Revenue	Total (2+3)	Block Grant	Share in Central Taxes	Other Grants from Centre	C.S.S.*	Total (5+6+7+8)	Total Revenue Receipt (4+9)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1994-95	1787.47	99.63	1887.10	71.70			21.66	93.36	1980.46
1995-96	2111.05	63.13	2174.18	81.00			41.32	122.32	2296.50
1996-97	2534.87	55.74	2590.61	79.10			126.28	205.38	2795.99
1997-98	2941.58	169.52	3111.10	89.02	240.00		40.60	369.62	3480.72
1998-99(RE)	3311.13	265.43	3576.56	94.67	258.74		52.81	406.22	3982.78
1998-99									
Actuals (Tentative)	3088.78	187.96	3276.74	94.68	258.74	1.18	28.78	383.38	3660.12
1999-2000(BE)	3983.15	315.00	4298.15	179.08	310.00		48.60	537.68	4835.83

**CAPITAL RECEIPT**

Year	Block Loan	Small Saving Loan	Total Loan from Government of India (11+12)	Loans & Advances (Recovery)	Total Capital Receipt (13+14)
1	11	12	13	14	15
1994-95	167.30	343.03	510.33	37.66	547.99
1995-96	189.00	607.38	796.38	29.00	825.38
1996-97	184.59	666.61	851.20	29.37	880.57
1997-98	207.71	668.32	876.03	154.15	1030.18
1998-99(RE)	220.89	754.66	975.55	142.52	1118.07
1998-99 Actuals (Tentative)	220.89	754.66	975.55	54.92	1030.47



1999-2000(BE)	234.70	700.00	934.70	109.47	1044.17
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#### RECEIPT IN CONSOLIDATED FUND

Year	Total Revenue Receipt	Total Capital Receipt	Opening Balance	Consolidated Fund(10+15+16)
1	10	15	16	17
1994-95	1980.46	547.99	-99.05	2429.40
1995-96	2296.50	825.38	22.38	3144.26
1996-97	2795.99	880.57	192.82	3869.38
1997-98	3480.72	1030.18	354.04	4864.94
1998-99(RE)	3982.78	1118.07	654.15	5755.00
1998-99 Actuals (Tentative)	3660.12	1030.47	402.13	5092.72
1999-2000(BE)	4835.83	1044.17	—	5880.00

Source: Actuals for 1994-95 to 1997-98 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office , RE for 1998-99 & BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. \* Centrally sponsored schemes.

**Table 4.3 DISBURSEMENT FROM CONSOLIDATED FUND OF DELHI GOVERNMENT DURING 1994-2000**

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	REVENUE ACCOUNT			CAPITAL ACCOUNT			Total (5+6+7)	Total Disbursement (2+8)
	Revenue Expenditure	Of which Interest Payment to the Central Government	Of which Compensation & Assignment to Local Bodies	Capital Outlay	Repayment of Loan	Loans & Advances by State Govt.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1994-95								
Plan	370.09			199.58		574.42	774.00	1144.09
Non Plan	1039.62		95.65	11.09		189.13	200.22	1239.84
C.S.S.	21.20			1.89			1.89	23.09
Total	1430.91		95.65	212.56		763.55	976.11	2407.02
1995-96								
Plan	548.24			238.13		507.53	745.66	1293.90

Non Plan	1314.70	94.00	114.59	10.25	70.00	228.02	308.27	1622.97
C.S.S.	31.30			3.27			3.27	34.57
Total	1894.24	94.00	114.59	251.65	70.00	735.55	1057.20	2951.44
1996-97								
Plan	632.22			475.10		757.76	1232.86	1865.08
Non Plan	1372.93	189.89	128.78	-61.52		308.79	247.27	1620.20
C.S.S.	26.66			3.40			3.40	30.06
Total	2031.81	189.89	128.78	416.98		1066.55	1483.53	3515.34
1997-98								
Plan	605.41			703.13		645.73	1348.86	1954.27
Non Plan	1685.67	314.08	93.57	-41.01		577.94	536.93	2222.60
C.S.S.	30.92			3.00			3.00	33.92
Total	2322.00	314.08	93.57	665.12		1223.67	1888.79	4210.79
1998-99 (RE)								
Plan	863.89			689.70		812.27	1501.97	2365.86
Non Plan	2315.40	430.43	268.80	2.80	268.32	749.81	1020.93	3336.33
C.S.S.	48.81			4.00			4.00	52.81
Total	3228.10	430.43	268.80	696.50	268.32	1562.08	2526.90	5755.00
1998-99 Actuals (Tentative)								
Plan	763.99			482.89		766.87	1249.76	2013.75
Non Plan	2045.07	432.34	70.80	-146.26	268.32	726.45	848.51	2893.58
C.S.S.	31.06			4.21			4.21	35.27
Total	2840.12	432.34	70.80	340.84	268.32	1493.32	2102.48	4942.60
1999-2000								
Plan	1041.75			1029.42		928.83	1958.25	3000.00
Non Plan	2574.69	530.30	216.66	3.44	4.70	248.57	256.71	2831.40
C.S.S.	44.60			4.00			4.00	48.60

Total	3661.04	530.30	216.66	1036.8 6	4.70	1177.40	2218.96	5880.00
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Source: Finance Accounts & Budget of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

**Table 4.4 RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FISCAL DEFICIT Government of NCT of Delhi**

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (RE)	1998-99 Actuals (Tentative)	1999-2000 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Revenue Receipts	1980.46	2296.50	2795.99	3480.72	3982.78	3660.12	4835.83
2. Own Tax Revenue	1787.47	2111.05	2534.87	2941.58	3311.13	3088.78	3983.15
3. Non Tax revenue	192.99	185.45	261.12	539.14	671.65	571.34	852.68
4. Capital Receipts	547.99	825.38	880.57	1030.18	1118.07	1030.47	1044.17
5. Recoveries of loans	33.30	24.52	25.66	150.47	138.77	51.28	104.97
6. Loan repayment by Government Servants	4.36	4.48	3.71	3.68	3.75	3.64	4.50
7. Loans from the Centre	510.33	796.38	851.20	876.03	975.55	975.55	934.70
8. Total Receipts (1+4)	2528.45	3121.88	3676.56	4510.90	5100.85	4690.59	5880.00
9. Non Plan Expenditure (10+12)	1239.84	1552.97	1620.20	2222.60	3068.01	2625.26	2826.70
10. On Revenue Account of which	1039.62	1314.70	1372.93	1685.67	2315.40	2045.07	2574.69
11. Interest Payment	0.00	94.00	189.89	314.08	430.43	432.34	530.30
12. On Capital Account (Net of loan repayment)	200.22	238.27	247.27	536.93	752.61	580.19	252.01
13. Plan Expenditure (14+15)	1167.18	1328.47	1895.14	1988.19	2418.67	2049.02	3048.60
14. On Revenue Account	391.29	579.54	658.88	636.33	912.70	795.05	1086.35
15. On Capital Account	775.89	748.93	1236.26	1351.86	1505.97	1253.97	1962.25
16. Total Expenditure(9+13)	2407.02	2881.44	3515.34	4210.79	5486.68	4674.28	5875.30
17. Revenue Expenditure(10+14)	1430.91	1894.24	2031.81	2322.00	3228.10	2840.12	3661.04
18. Net Capital Expenditure (12+15)	976.11	987.20	1483.53	1888.79	2258.58	1834.16	2214.26
19. Revenue Surplus (1-17)	549.55	402.26	764.18	1158.72	754.68	820.00	1174.79
20. Fiscal deficit {(1+5+6)-16}	-388.90	-555.94	-689.98	-575.92	-1361.38	-959.24	-930.00
21. Primary deficit	-388.90	-461.94	-500.09	-261.84	-930.95	-526.90	-399.70

Source: Actuals for 1994-95 to 1997-98 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office, RE for 1998-99 & BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

**Table 4.5 RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURE AND FISCAL DEFICIT AS PERCENTAGE OF GSDP**

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (RE)	1998-99 Actuals (Tentative)	1999- 2000 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Revenue Receipts	8.09	8.41	8.87	9.87	9.97	9.16	10.86
2. Own Tax Revenue	7.30	7.73	8.04	8.34	8.29	7.73	8.95
3. Non Tax revenue	0.79	0.68	0.83	1.53	1.68	1.43	1.92
4. Capital Receipts	2.24	3.02	2.79	2.92	2.80	2.58	2.35
5. Recoveries of loans	0.14	0.09	0.08	0.43	0.35	0.13	0.24
6. Loan repayment by Government Servants	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
7. Loans from the Centre	2.08	2.92	2.70	2.48	2.44	2.44	2.10
8. Total Receipts (1+4)	10.32	11.43	11.67	12.79	12.77	11.74	13.21
9. Non Plan Expenditure	5.06	5.69	5.14	6.31	7.68	6.57	6.35
10. On Revenue Account Of which	4.24 0.00	4.81 0.00	4.36 0.00	4.78 0.00	5.80 0.00	5.12 0.00	5.78 0.00
11. Interest Payment	0.00	0.34	0.60	0.89	1.08	1.08	1.19
12. Net Capital Account	0.82	0.87	0.78	1.52	1.88	1.45	0.57
13. Plan Expenditure	4.77	4.86	6.01	5.63	6.05	5.13	6.85
14. On Revenue Account	1.60	2.12	2.09	1.80	2.28	1.99	2.44
15. On Capital Account	3.17	2.74	3.92	3.83	3.77	3.14	4.41
16. Total Expenditure (9+13)	9.83	10.55	11.16	11.94	13.73	11.70	13.20
17. Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	5.84	6.94	6.45	6.59	8.08	7.11	8.23
18. Net Capital Expenditure (12+15)	3.99	3.61	4.71	5.36	5.65	4.59	4.97
19. Revenue Surplus (1-17)	2.24	1.47	2.42	3.29	1.89	2.05	2.64
20. Fiscal Deficit {(1+5+6)-16}	-1.59	-2.04	-2.19	-1.63	-3.41	-2.40	-2.09
21. Primary Deficit (20-11)	-1.59	-1.69	-1.59	-0.74	-2.33	-1.32	-0.90

**Table 4.6 TAX REVENUE AS % OF GSDP IN RESPECT OF NON SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES**

(Rs. in Crore)

Name of State		Tax Revenue		GSDP		Tax Revenue as % of GSDP	
		1994-95	1997-98(RE)	1994-95	1997-98(Q)	1994-95	1997-98(RE)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4227.4	7346.0	64395	88387	6.56	8.31
2.	Bihar	1836.0	3103.8	41410	55552	4.43	5.59
3.	Goa	226.0	347.1	2503	3690	9.03	9.41
4.	Gujarat	4742.9	6804.6	59027	86609	8.04	7.86
5.	Haryana	1887.9	2413.4	24467	37427	7.72	6.45
6.	Karnataka	4289.3	6709.5	45447	65515	9.44	10.24
7.	Kerala	2799.1	4821.3	26927	43433	10.40	11.10
8.	Madhya Pradesh	2870.6	4641.0	49920	70832	5.75	6.55
9.	Maharashtra	9454.6	14078.8	125225	182295	7.55	7.72
10.	Orissa	922.6	1615.4	20416	27065	4.52	5.97
11.	Punjab	2599.1	3147.7	35529	50358	7.32	6.25
12.	Rajasthan	2307.2	3768.8	37347	53770	6.18	7.01
13.	Tamil Nadu	5833.8	8999.5	60734	87394	9.61	10.30
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4878.3	7021.1	90267	129977	5.40	5.40
15.	West Bengal	3730.3	5053.0	59657	89490	6.25	5.65
16.	Delhi	1787.5	3049.1	24493	35261	7.30	8.65

Source: 1. Tax Revenue from Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (Finances of State Governments) 1996-97 to 1999-2000. 2. GSDP of States at current prices from estimates of Central Statistical Organisation, Government of India as on 26.11.99.

**Table 4.7 RESOURCES FOR ANNUAL PLAN & CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME (C.S.S.) IN DELHI DURING 1994-2000**

(Rs. in Crore)

Item	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (RE)	1998-99 Actuals Tantative	1999-2000 (BE)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>I. ANNUAL PLAN</b>							
A. State's Own Resources	928.90	1209.96	1859.21	2305.01	2050.29	2106.81	2586.22
B. Total Revenue Receipt* (Of which ARM)	1887.10	2174.18	2590.61	3351.10	3835.30	3535.48 (3.00)	4608.15 (152.00)
C. Net Non Plan Revenue Expenditure	1039.62	1314.70	1372.93	1685.67	2315.40	2045.07	2574.69
1. Balance from Current	847.48 0	859.48 0	1217.68 0	1665.43 (240.00)	1519.90 (258.74)	1490.41 (258.74)	2033.46 (310.00)

	Revenues(B-C) (Including Share in Central Taxes)							
2.	Contribution of Public Enterprises	-184.52	-225.00	-306.75	-466.55	-629.06	-605.06	-243.57
	(i) State Electricity Board (i.e. DVB) (Of which ARM)	-184.52	-225.00	-241.75	-390.33	-453.56	-453.56 (260.00)	-100.97 (530.00)
	(ii) Road Transport Corporation (i.e. DTC) (Of which ARM)	0	0	-65.00	-76.22	-175.50	-151.50	-142.60 (24.83)
	(iii) Other Enterprises (Specify) (Of which ARM)	0	0	0	0	0		0
3.	State Provident Funds (Of which impounding of DA)	0	0	0	0	0		0
4.	Misc. Capital Receipts (i- ii) (i) Capital Receipt (ii) Net Non- Plan Capital Expenditure	21.96 37.66 15.70	-54.27 29.00 83.27	88.85 29.37 59.48	83.77 - 154.15 70.38	-249.35 142.52 391.87	-188.53 54.92 243.45	96.33 109.47 13.14
5.	Other Grants from Centre	0	0	0	0	0		0
6.	Loans against small savings	343.03	607.38	666.61	668.32	754.66	754.66	700.00
7.	Net Market Borrowings (SLR)	0	0	0	0	0		0
8.	Negotiated Loans & other Finances	0	0	0	0	0		0
9.	Debentures/Bonds	0	0	0	0	0		0
10.	ARM agreed at Dy. Chmn. Level Mtg.	—	—	—	—	—		—
11.	Adj. Of Opening Balance	-99.05	22.38	192.82	354.04	654.15	654.15	0
D.	Central Assistance (12 to 14)	239.00	270.00	263.69	296.73	315.56	315.56	413.78
12.	Normal Central Assistance					315.56	315.56	335.28
13.	Assistance for Externally Aided Project						0	78.50
14.	Others						0	0
E.	Aggregate Plan Resources (Total 1 to 14)	1167.90	1479.97	2122.90	2601.74	2365.86	2422.37	3000.00
F.	Plan Outlay/Expenditure	1144.09	1293.90	1865.08	1954.27	2365.86	2013.75	3000.00



G.	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in Resources for Annual Plan (E-F)	23.81	186.07	257.82	647.47	—	408.62	—
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## II. CENTRALLY SPONSORED SCHEME

H.	Grants from the Centre for C.S.S.	21.66	41.32	126.28	40.60	52.81	28.78	48.60
M.	Exp. on C.S.S.	23.09	34.57	30.06	33.92	52.81	35.27	48.60
N.	Surplus(+)/Deficit(-) in Resources under C.S.S.	(-)1.43	6.75	96.22	6.68	—	-6.49	—
R.	Closing Balance (G+N)	22.38	192.82	354.04	654.15	—	402.13	—

Source: Actuals for 1994-95 to 1997-98 from Finance Accounts, Actuals (tentative) for 1998-99 from Principal Accounts Office, RE for 1998-99 & BE for 1999-2000 from Budget of Govt. of NCT of Delhi. \* Including Grants in lieu of Share in Central Taxes but excluding other grants from the Centre.

**Table 4.8 Comparative Fiscal indicators 1994-95 to 1999-2000**

(Rs. in Crore)

Item		1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99 (RE)	1999-2000 (BE)
1		2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Revenue Receipt, All States Delhi	122283.70 1980.46	136803.40 2296.50	152836.40 2795.99	170300.80 3480.72	189118.40 3982.78	220154.00 4835.83
2.	Revenue Expenditure All States Delhi	128439.90 1430.91	145003.90 1877.16	168949.90 2031.81	186633.70 2322.00	229609.10 3228.10	260877.80 3661.04
3.	Revenue Surplus(+)/ Deficit (-), All States Delhi	(-)6156.20 549.55	(-)8200.50 419.34	(-)16113.50 764.18	(-)16332.90 1158.72	(-)40490.70 820.00*	(-)40723.80 1174.79
4.	States Own Tax Revenue, All States Delhi	55734.50 1787.47	63865.20 2111.05	71101.50 2534.90	81229.40 2941.40	93530.70 3311.13	111317.60 3983.15
5.	States Own Tax Revenue / Revenue Expenditure, All States Delhi	43.39% 124.92%	44.04% 112.46%	42.08% 124.76%	43.52% 126.68%	40.73% 102.57%	42.67% 108.80%
6.	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue, All States Delhi	21660.10 99.60	22894.80 63.13	23542.60 155.70	24437.60 169.52	24607.50 265.43	29264.70 315.00
7.	State's Own Non-Tax Revenue / Revenue Expenditure, All States Delhi	16.86% 6.96%	15.79% 3.36%	13.93% 2.74%	13.09% 7.30%	10.72% 8.22%	11.22% 8.60%

8.	Interest Payment to Centre, All States Delhi	9555.00 0.00	13036.80 94.00	15155.00 189.89	17513.80 314.08	20893.70 430.43	25173.30 530.30
9.	Interest Payment/Revenue Receipts All States Delhi	7.81% 0.00%	9.53% 4.09%	9.92% 6.79%	10.28% 9.02%	11.05% 10.81%	11.43% 10.97%
10.	States outstanding liability (end March), All States Delhi	184527 627.33	212225 1353.71	243525 2204.91	281207 3080.94	341259 3788.17	409258 4718.17
11.	Gross Fiscal Deficit (GFD) All States Delhi	27697 388.20	31426 555.94	37251 689.98	44200 575.92	75256 1361.38	77894 930.00
12.	Gross Domestic Product (GDP) All India Delhi	1009906 24462.66	1181961 27312.58	1361952 31513.04	1515646 35261.21	1762609 39950.76	44510.09
13.	GFD as % of GDP All States Delhi	2.74% 1.59%	2.66% 2.04%	2.74% 2.19%	2.92% 1.63%	4.27% 3.41%	2.09%
14.	Net Lending from the Centre All States Delhi	14760.10 510.33	14800.90 726.40	17547.40 851.20	23676.00 876.03	32652.00 707.23	38724.00 930.00
15.	Net Lending from the Centre as % of GDP, All States Delhi	1.46% 2.09%	1.25% 2.66%	1.29% 2.70%	1.56% 2.48%	1.85% 1.77%	2.09%
16.	Revenue Surplus (+)/ Deficit (-) as % of GDP All States Delhi	(-)0.61% 2.24%	(-)0.69% 1.54%	(-)1.18% 2.42%	(-)1.08% 3.29%	(-)2.30% 2.05%*	2.64%
17.	State's Outstanding Liabilities as % of GDP All States Delhi	18.27% 2.56	17.96% 4.96	17.88% 7.00	18.55% 8.74	19.36% 9.48	10.60

Source : (i) Reserve Bank of India Bulletin (Finances of State Governments). (ii) GDP (All India) at current market prices from Central Statistics Organisation, Government of India as on 28.1.2000.  
\* Actuals (Tentative).

**Table 4.9**  
**TYPE AND REGION-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF THE NUMBER OF REPORTING BANK OFFICES,**  
**AGGREGATE DEPOSITS AND GROSS BANK CREDIT IN DELHI AND ALL INDIA – MARCH**  
**1999**

(Rs. in Crore)

Union Territory	Rural			Semi-Urban			Urban/Metropolitan			Total			Credit Deposit Ratio
	Offices	Deposits	Credit	Offices	Deposits	Credit	Offices	Deposits	Credit	Offices	Deposits	Credit	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

	Office s	Deposi ts	Cred it	Office s	Deposi ts	Cred it	Office s	Deposi ts	Cred it	Office s	Deposi ts	Cred it	Depos it Ratio
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14

### 1. State Bank of India and its Associates

Delhi	28	452.71	56.08	8	175.36	18.54	255	13635.96	20414.86	291	14264.03	20489.49	143.64
All India	5509	23794.45	10011.64	3926	48668.09	18739.72	3855	99319.93	85679.02	13290	171782.48	114430.37	66.61

### 2. Nationalised Banks

Delhi	28	494.05	104.39	9	171.23	20.00	864	43195.02	23722.04	901	43860.30	23846.43	54.37
All India	13922	55512.15	21176.05	6714	68141.14	21569.53	11672	261045.78	146234.91	32308	384699.07	188980.50	49.12

### 3. Foreign Banks

Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	8881.43	7269.19	28	8881.43	7269.19	81.85
All India	-	-	-	3	118.62	2.30	174	44237.56	30345.88	177	44356.18	30348.17	68.42

### 4. Regional Rural Banks

Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All India	12285	18444.66	8314.91	1857	5680.32	2146.44	333	2032.30	647.84	14475	26157.28	11109.20	42.47

### 5. Other Scheduled Commercial Banks

Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	123	7502.16	3248.75	123	7502.16	3248.75	43.30
All India	1140	4850.59	1690.26	1640	14073.24	5771.55	2088	55952.33	37129.98	4868	74876.16	44591.78	59.55

### 6. All Scheduled Commercial Banks

Delhi	56	946.76	160.48	17	346.59	38.54	1270	73214.58	54654.84	1343	74507.92	54853.85	73.62
All India	32856	102601.85	41192.86	14140	136681.41	48229.53	18122	462587.90	300037.63	65118	701871.16	389460.02	55.49

Source: 1. Banking Statistics, Quarterly Handout – March 1999, RBI, Mumbai.