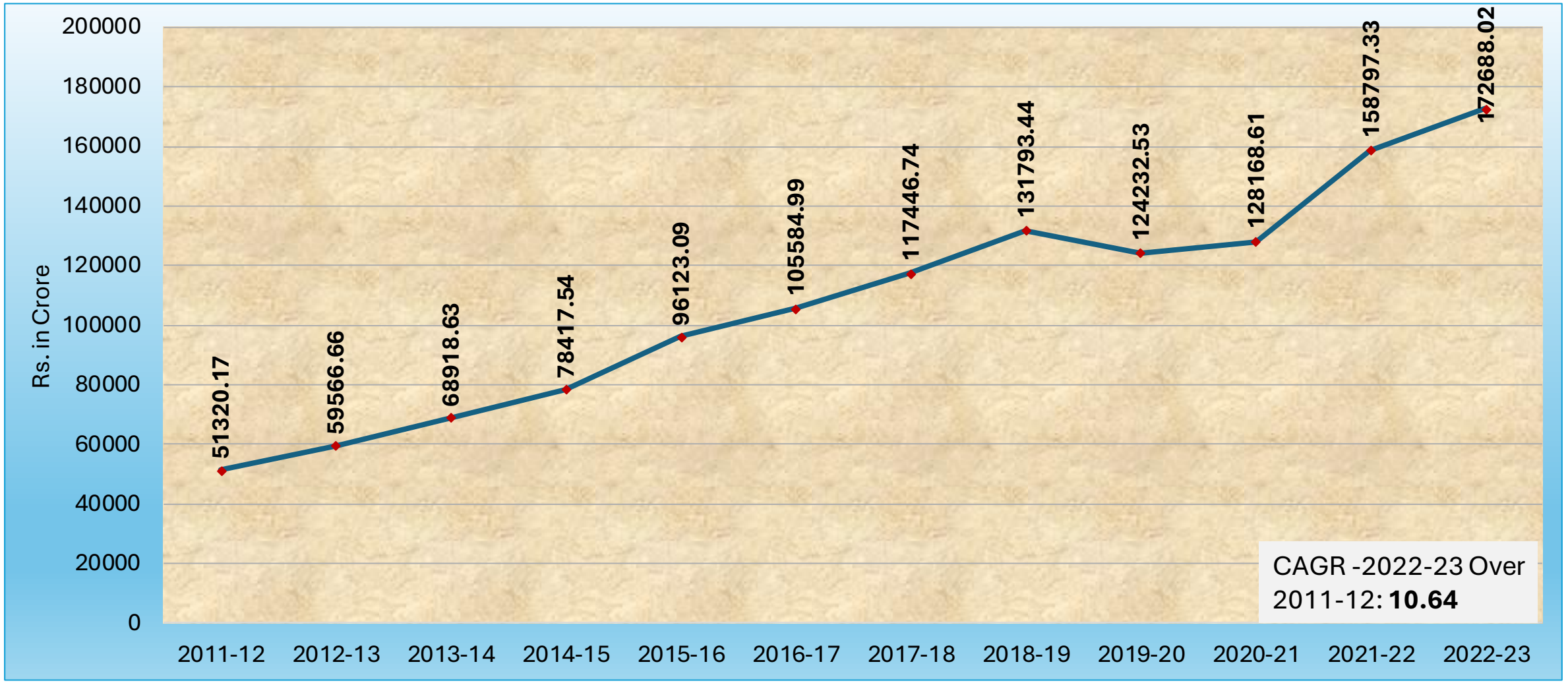
• Analysis of Annual Financial Statement (Budget)

Saving and Capital Formation



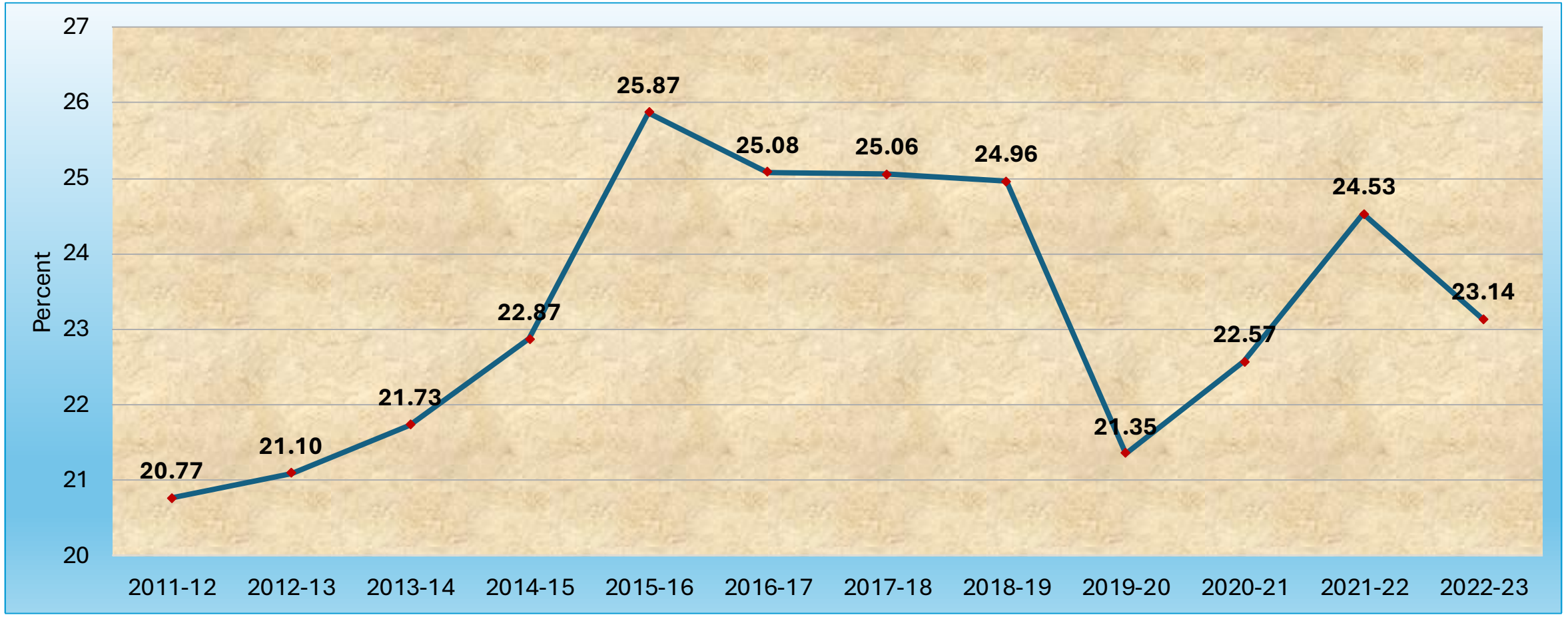
Revenue Receipt Over the Years



Starting at around Rs.51,320 crore in 2011-12, the revenue receipts rose consistently each year, reaching Rs.1,72,688 crore in 2022-23.

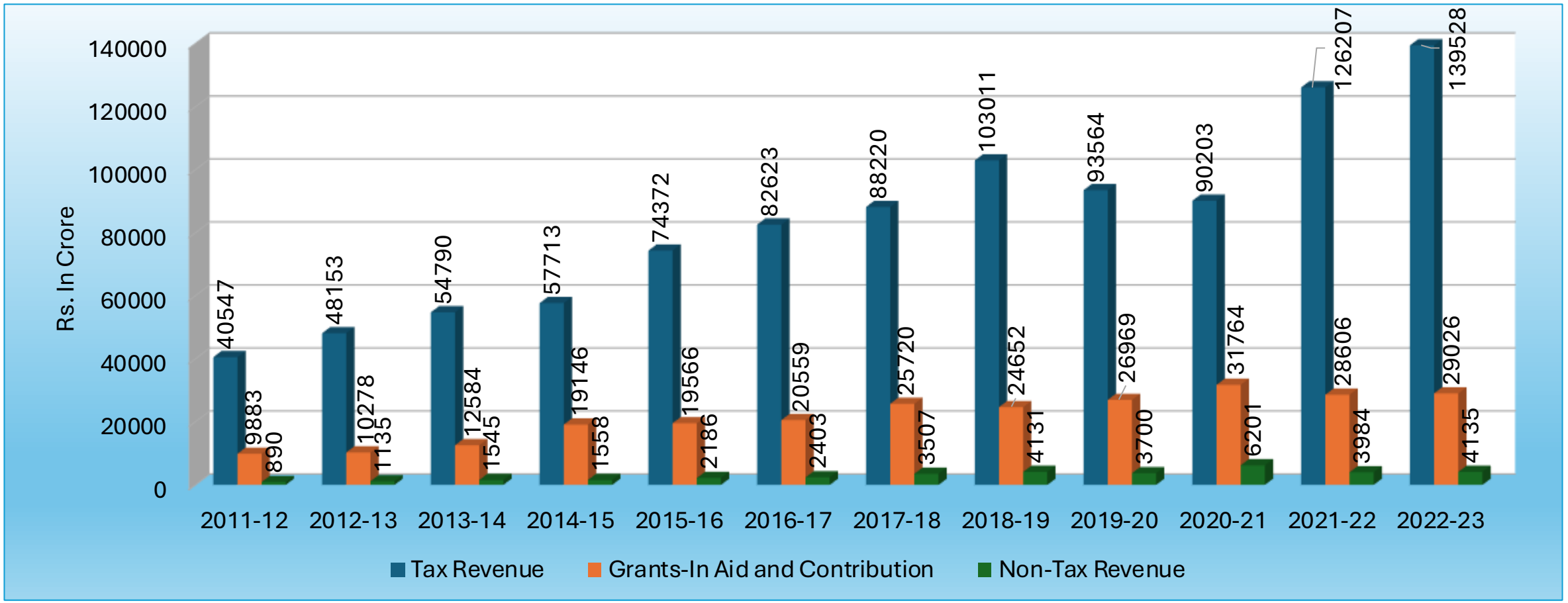
Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

Revenue Receipt as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Revenue receipts as a percentage of GSDP increased steadily from 2011–12 to 2015–16, peaked at 25.87%, then fluctuated with a sharp dip in 2019–20 and partial recovery by 2022–23.

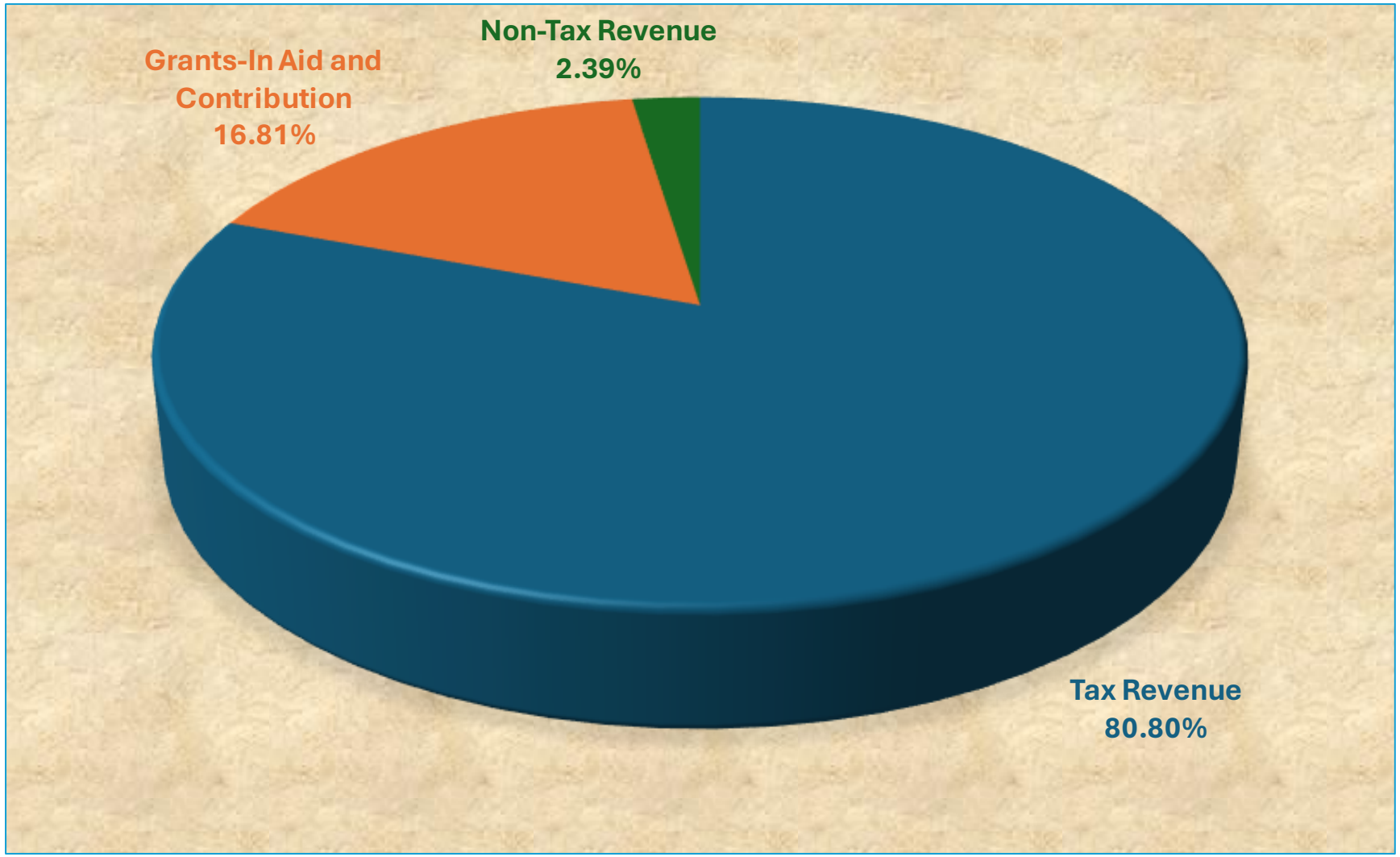
Composition of Revenue Receipts



Tax revenue has increased from Rs.40,547 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,39,528 crore in 2022-23. Grants-in-aid and contributions also rose over the years; it began at Rs.9,883 crore in 2011-12, peaked at Rs.31,764 crore in 2020-21, and then slightly declined to Rs.29,026 crore in 2022-23. Non-tax revenue remained relatively low, peaking at Rs.6,201 crore in 2020-21 before falling to Rs.4,135 crore in 2022-23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

Percentage Contribution of Revenue Receipt by Components – 2022-23



Tax Revenue refers to the income collected by the government through various forms of taxation. It includes State GST (Goods and Services Tax), Excise Duty, Stamp Duty, etc. and Income Tax and Central GST.

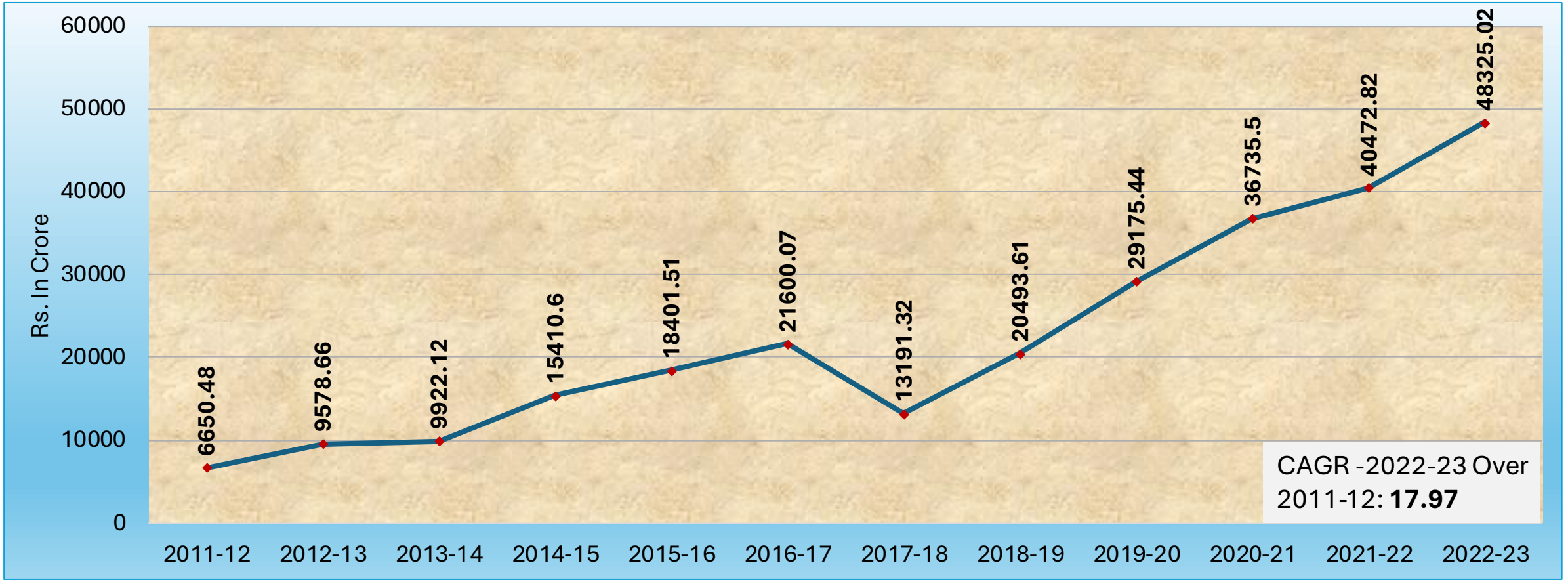
Non-Tax Revenue refers to the income earned by the government from sources other than taxes. Non-tax revenue includes Fees and Charges Interest Receipt Dividends and Profits etc.

Grants-in-aid and contributions refer to financial assistance provided to the state government by the central government or other entities. These are non-repayable transfers meant to support specific programs, schemes, or general budgetary needs.

Tax Revenue forms the revenue receipt at 80.80% (Rs.1,39,528 crore), followed by Grants-In-Aid at 16.81% (Rs.29,026 crore), while Non-Tax Revenue contributes just 2.38% (Rs.4,135 crore).

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

Loan & Advances Over the Years



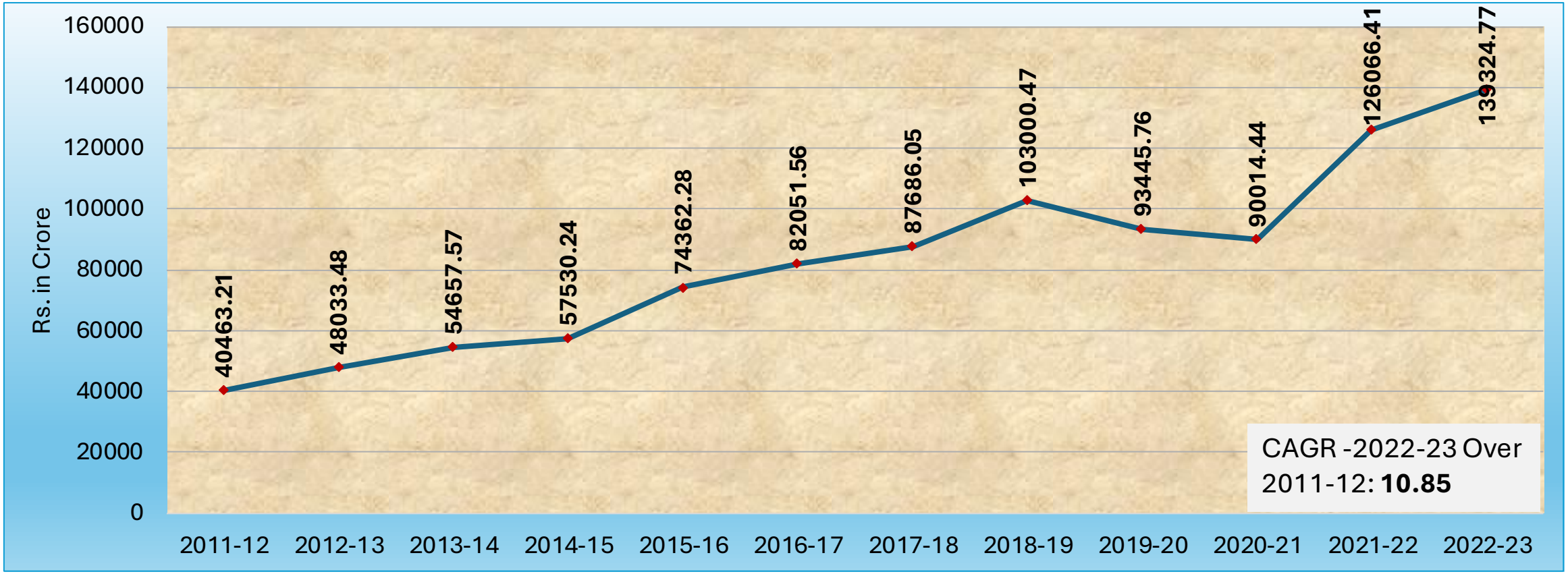
The graph shows a steady rise from Rs.6650.48 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 21600.07 crore in 2016-17, %, then fluctuated with a sharp dip in 2017-18 and recovered strongly in Rs. 48325.02 crore in 2020-21, with an overall Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) of 17.97%.

Loans and Advances comprise Loans from the Government of India, Recovery of loans and advances, and Internal debt of the State Government.

Data Source: Borrowing Account

Taxes Over the Years

[Excluding Sales of goods and services (DCU & Other)]

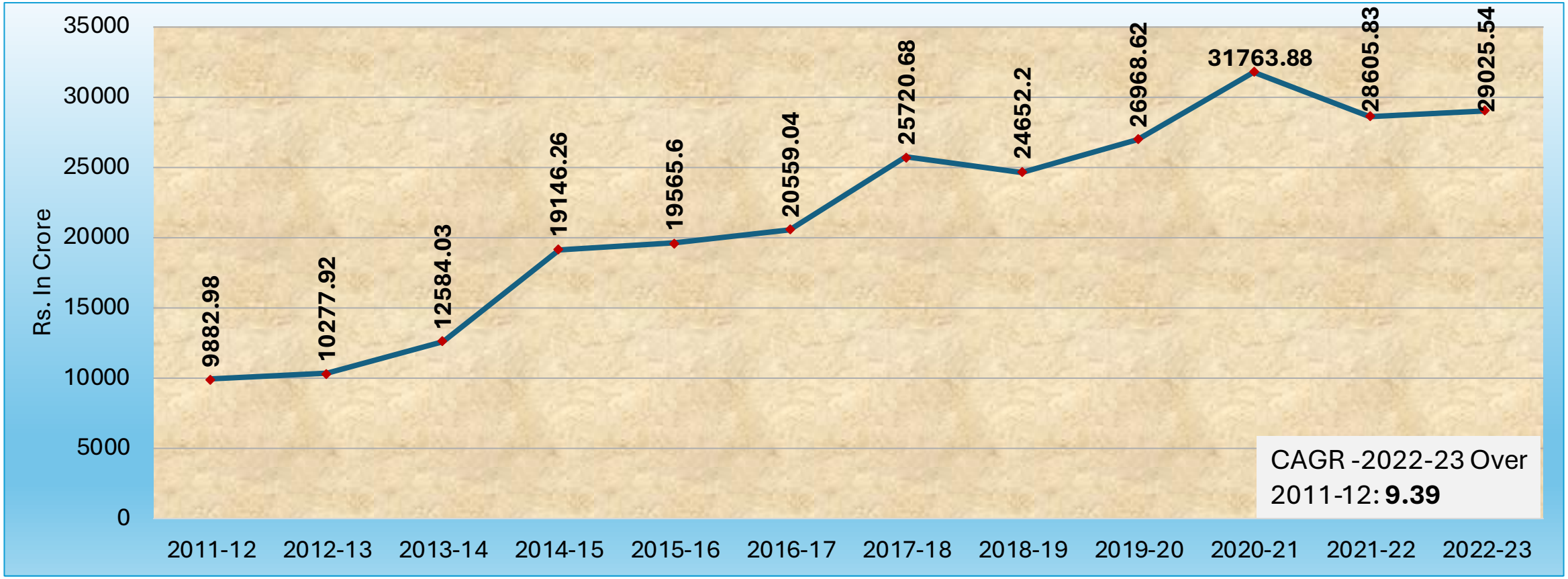


Tax revenue showed a steady upward trend from Rs. 40463.21 crore in 2011-12 to Rs. 103000 crore in 2018-19, dipped in 2019-20 and 2020-21 likely due to economic disruptions, and then recovered strongly in 2021-22 and 2022-23.
The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over the period is 10.85%.

Tax revenue refers to the income that a government collects from its citizens and businesses through various forms of taxation (GST, Taxes on Income and Expenditure, Taxes on property capital and other transactions, etc.)

Data Source: Income Outlay Account

Grant From GOI Over the Years

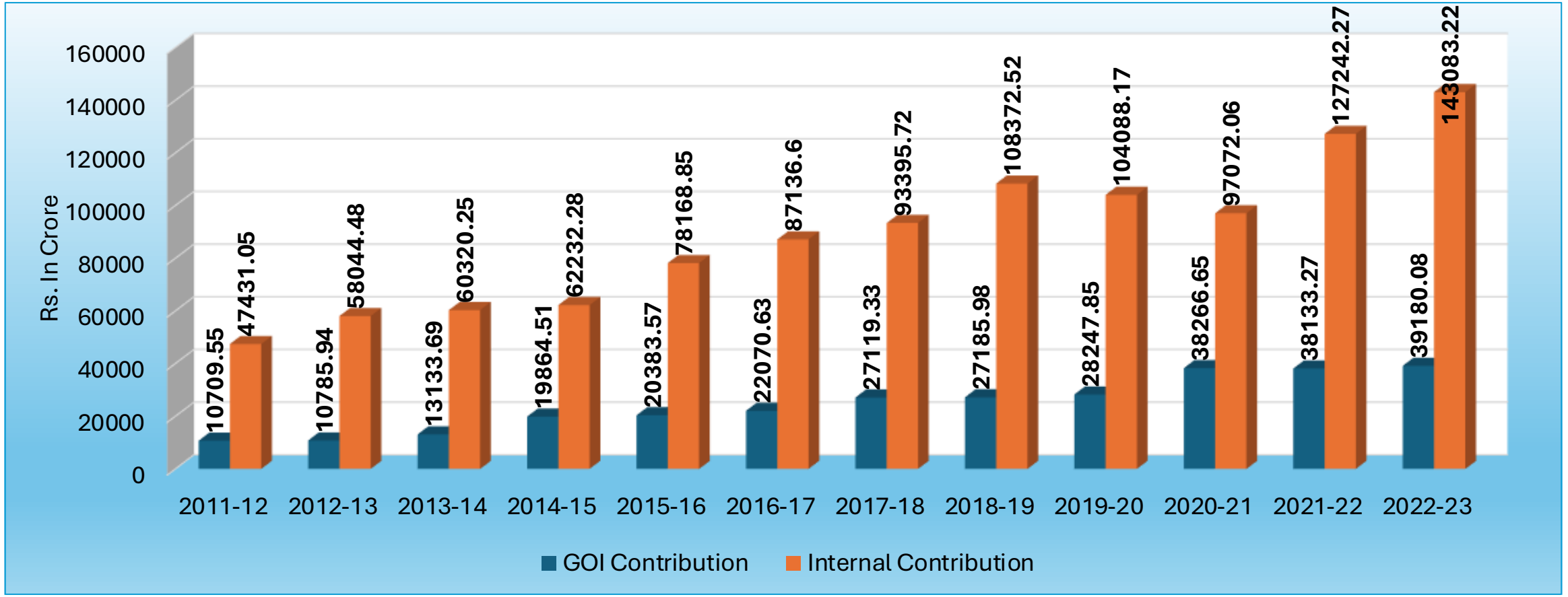


There was a steady increase in grants from 2011-12 to 2017-18, a dip in 2018-19, a rise again in 2020-21, followed by another dip in 2021-22 and 2022-23. The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over the period is 9.39%.

Grants from the Government of India (GOI) refer to financial assistance provided by the central government to state governments. These are non-repayable transfers meant to support specific programs, schemes, or general budgetary needs.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account

Total Receipt of Bihar Govt.: Internal and GOI Contribution

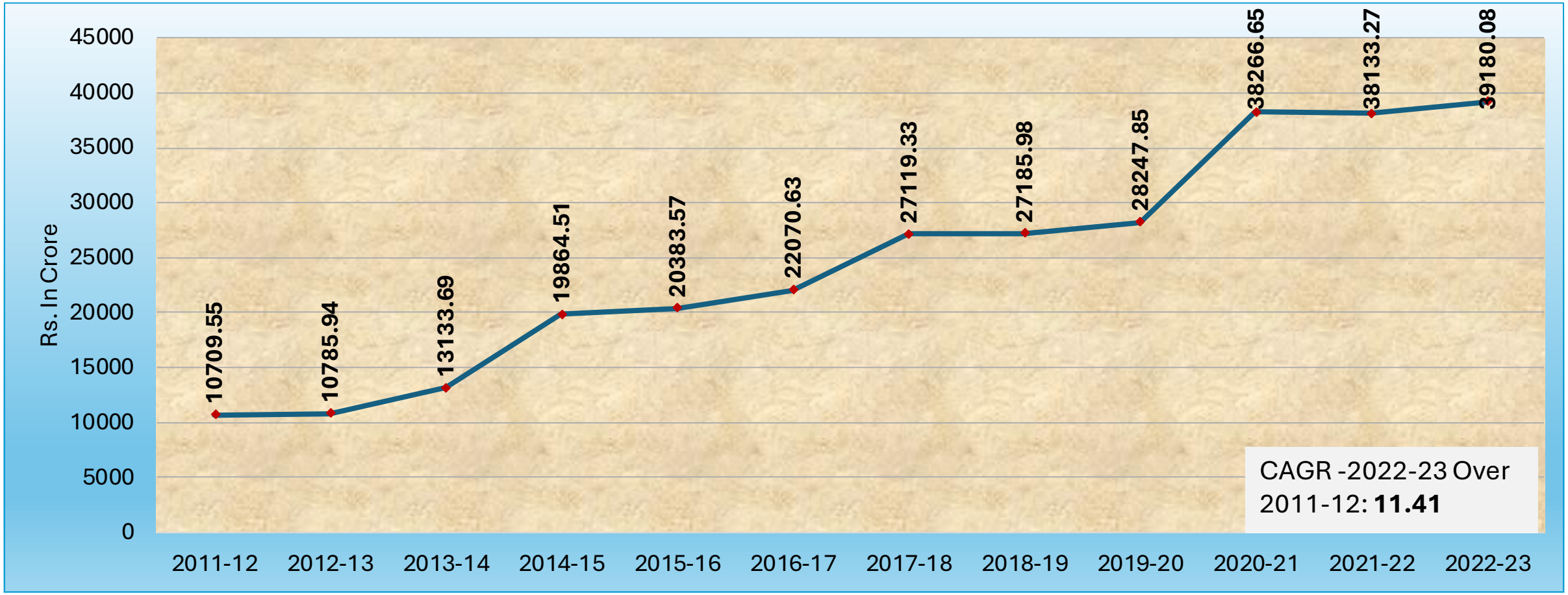


From 2011-12 to 2022-23, both GOI and Internal Contributions show a rising trend, with GOI support steadily increasing and Internal Contributions consistently higher but more variable.

GOI contribution refers to the financial support provided by the Government of India (GOI) to state governments, typically in the form of Loan and grants. The internal contribution is calculated as: Internal Contribution = Total Revenue – GOI Contribution.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Borrowing Account

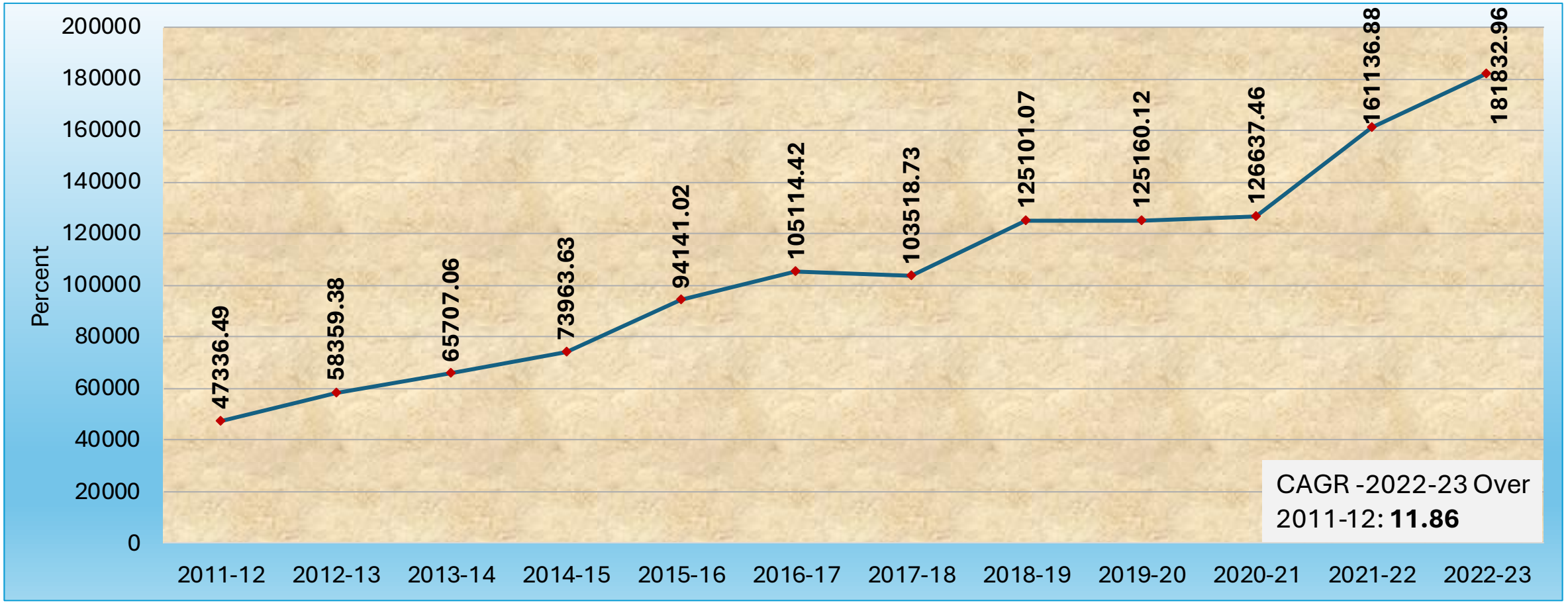
GOI Contribution Over the Years



From 2011-12 to 2017-18, GOI contributions steadily increased, but from 2018-19 onward, the graph shows a flat line. A strong recovery is seen in 2020-21 and 2022-23.
The Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) from 2011-12 to 2022-23 is noted as 11.41%, indicating a strong average annual growth despite the data gap.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Borrowing Account

Internal Contribution Over the Years

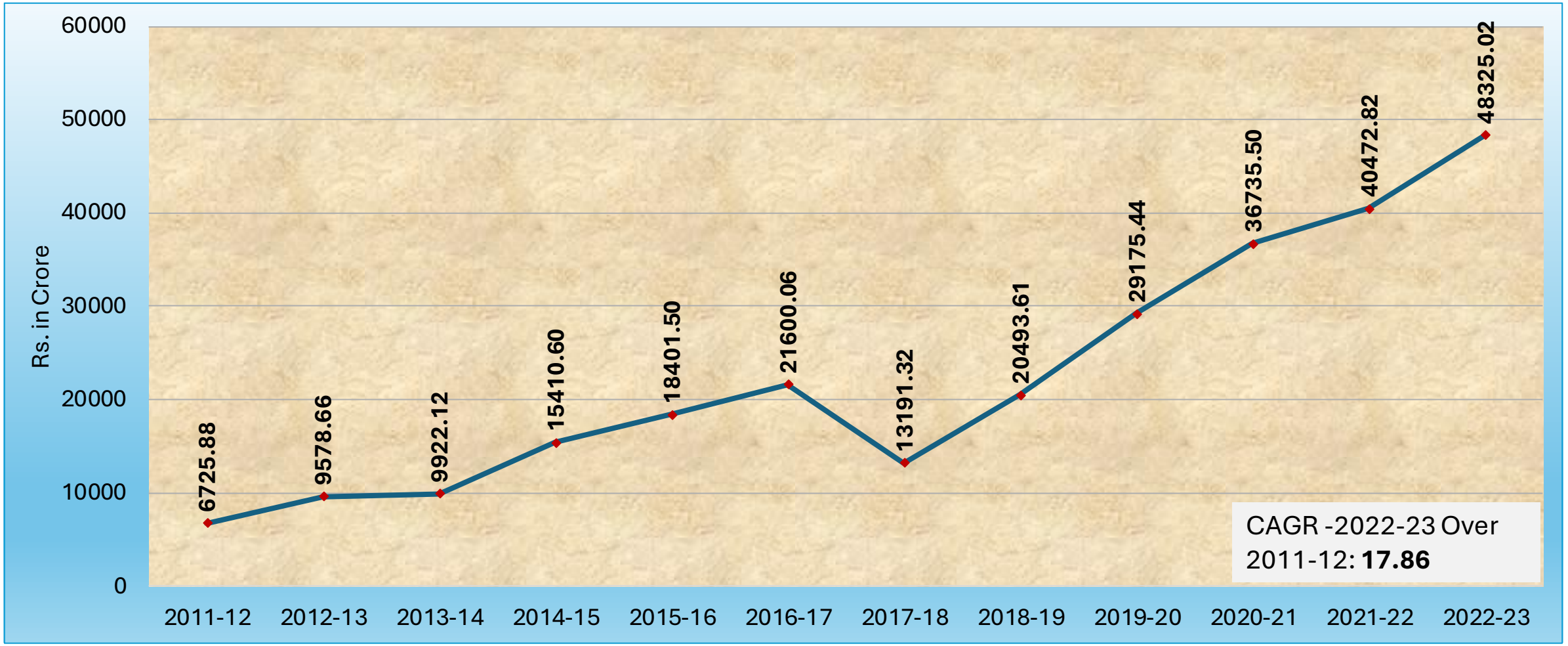


Bihar's internal revenue has shown a steady upward trend from Rs.47336.49 crore in 2011–12 to Rs.125101.07 crore in 2018–19, with a stagnant growth till 2020–21 likely due to COVID-19, followed by an unusually sharp rise in 2021–22 and 2022–23

The internal contribution is calculated as: Internal Contribution = Total Receipt – GOI Contribution.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Borrowing Account

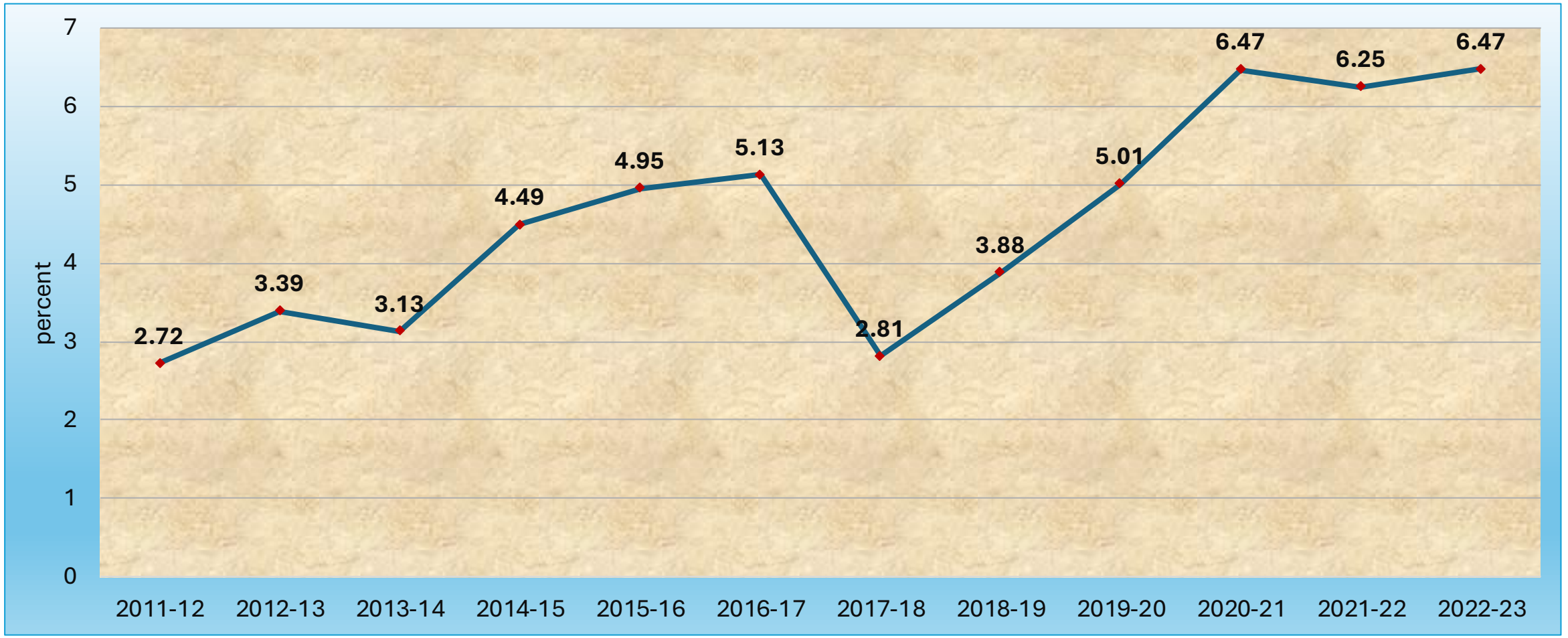
Capital Receipt Over the Years



Starting at Rs.6,725.88 crore in 2011-12, capital receipts have steadily increased over the years, reaching Rs.48,325 crore in 2022-23. There were some fluctuations for example, a dip in 2017-18 but the overall pattern is one of consistent growth.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

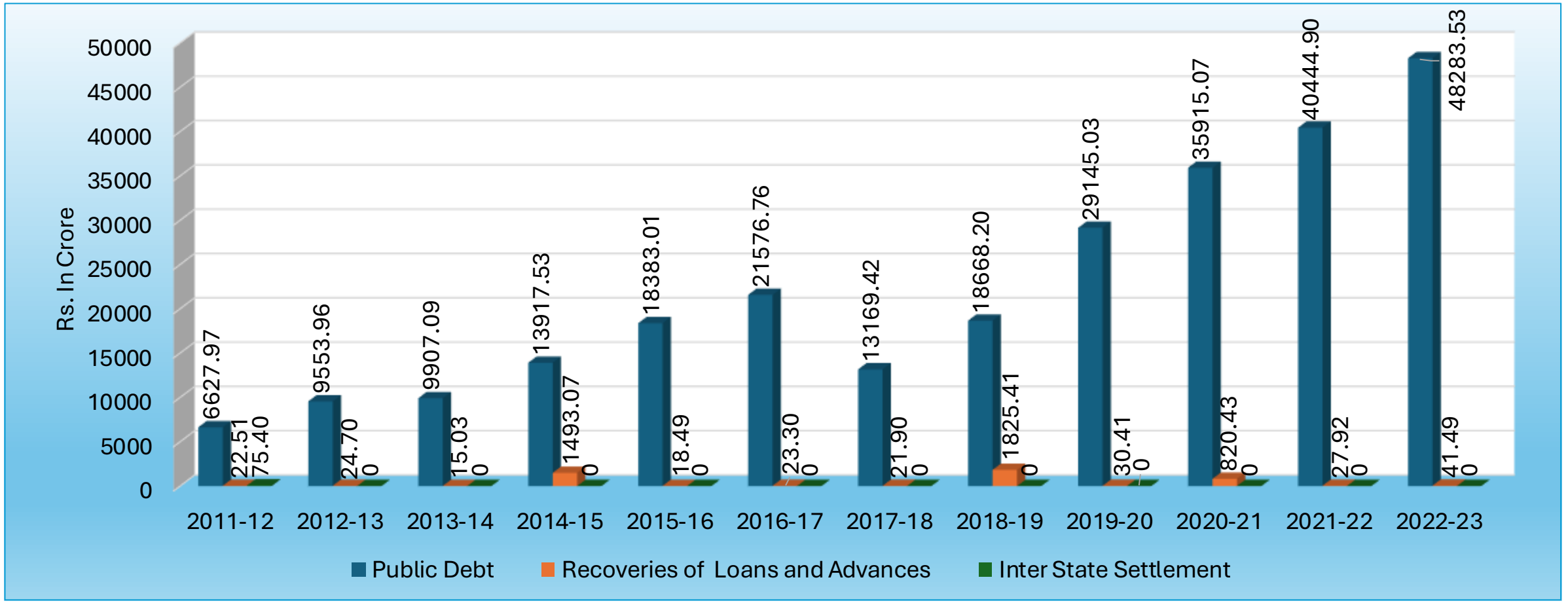
Capital Receipt as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Capital receipts as a percentage of GSDP showed a rising trend from 2.72% in 2011–12 to 5.13 % in 2016–17, dipped sharply in 2017–18, and then surged again, peaking at 6.47% in both 2020–21 and 2022–23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

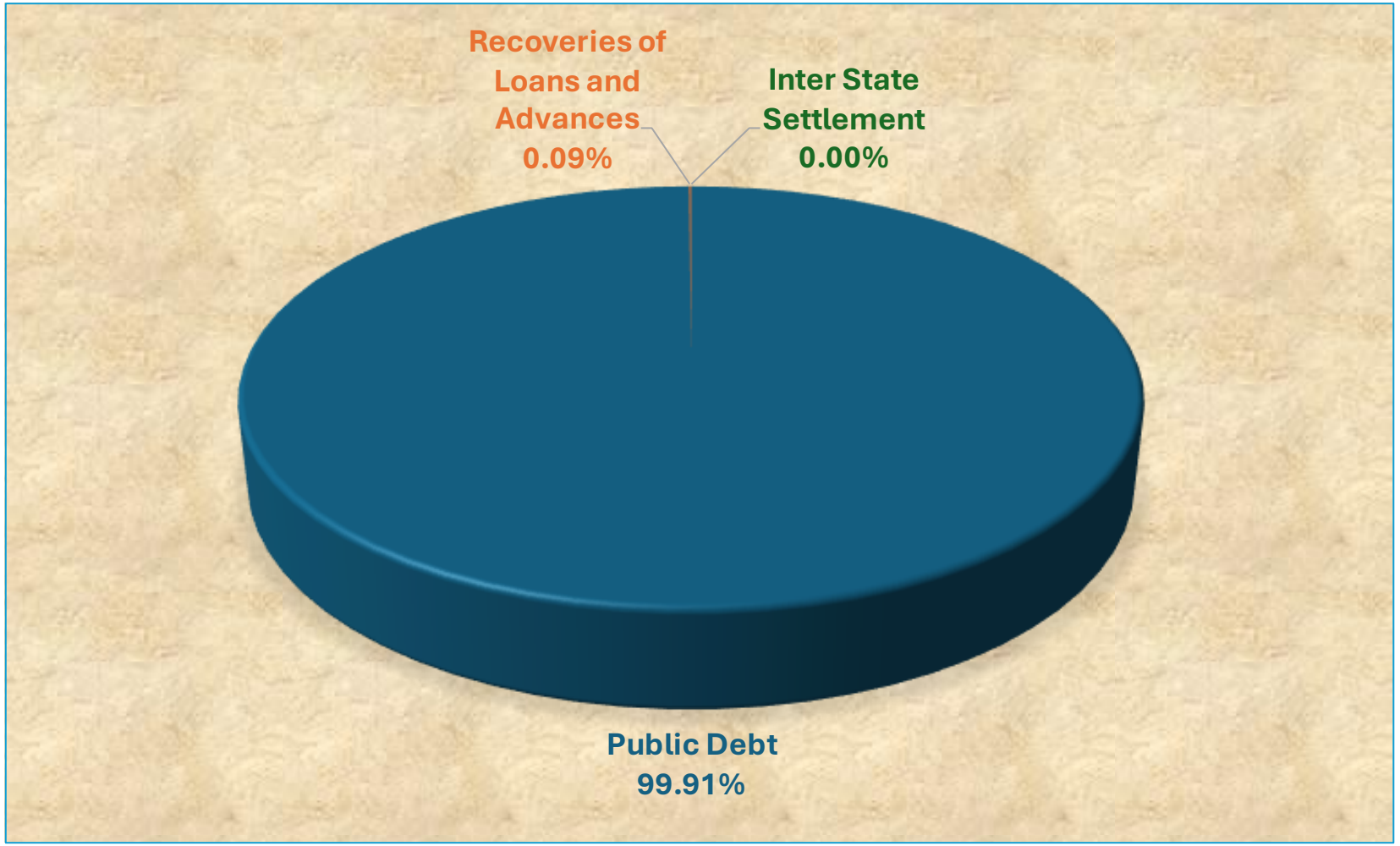
Composition of Capital Receipts



Public Debt started at Rs.6627.97 crore in 2011-12, dipped in the middle years, and then rose sharply again, reaching Rs.48,283.53 crore in 2022-23. Recoveries of Loans and Advances are minimal and mostly negligible, with values close to zero in some years. Inter State Settlement appears only from 2011-12 onward but consistently shows zero contribution.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

Percentage Contribution of Capital Receipt by Components – 2022-23



Public debt refers to the total amount of money that a government owes to creditors.

Public debt can be classified into two main types:

1. **Internal Debt**: Borrowed from within the country, such as from citizens, banks, or financial institutions.
2. **External Debt**: Borrowed from foreign lenders, including international organizations, foreign governments, or global financial markets.

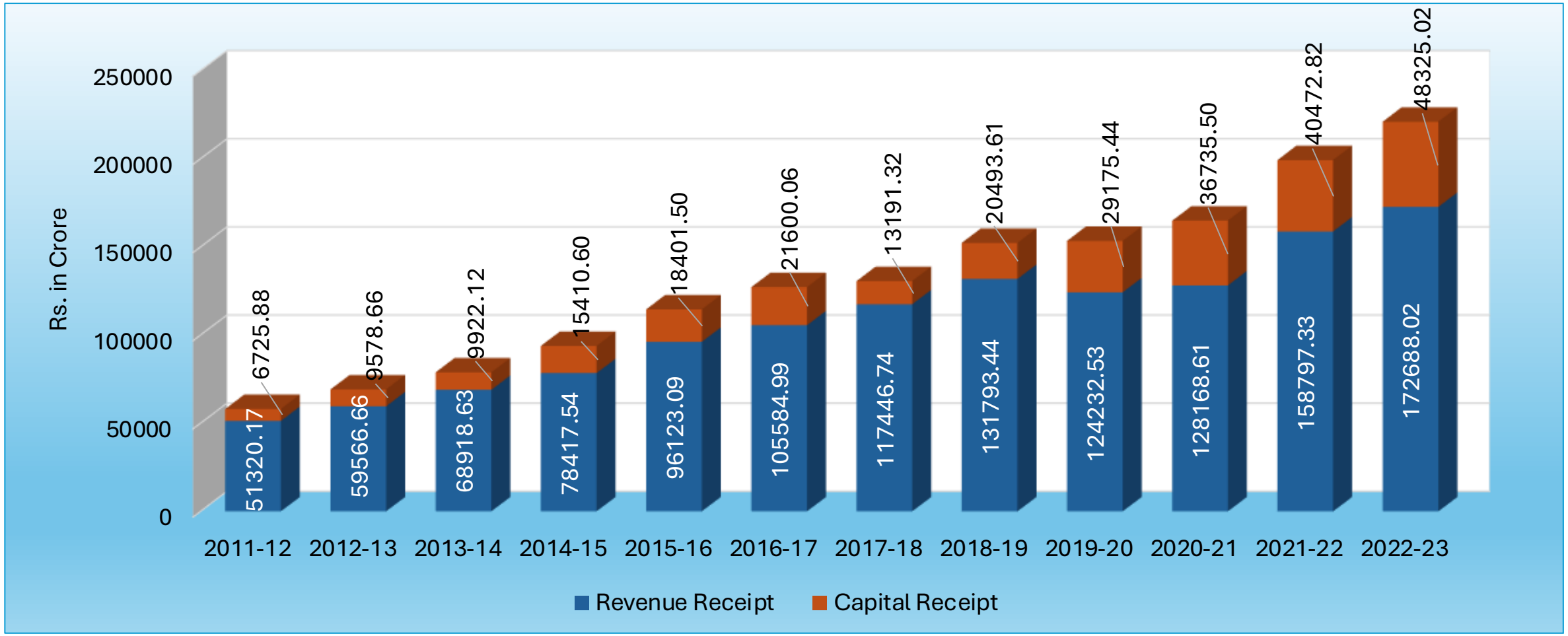
Recoveries of Loans and Advances refer to the repayment of funds that were previously disbursed by the government or an organization as loans or advances to individuals, institutions, or other governments.

Inter State Settlement refers to the financial adjustments made between different states within a country.

In 2022-23, Bihar's capital receipts were entirely dominated by Public Debt at Rs.48,283.53 crore (99.91%), with Recoveries of Loans and Advances contributing a negligible Rs.41.49 crore (0.09%) and no contribution from Inter State Settlement.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

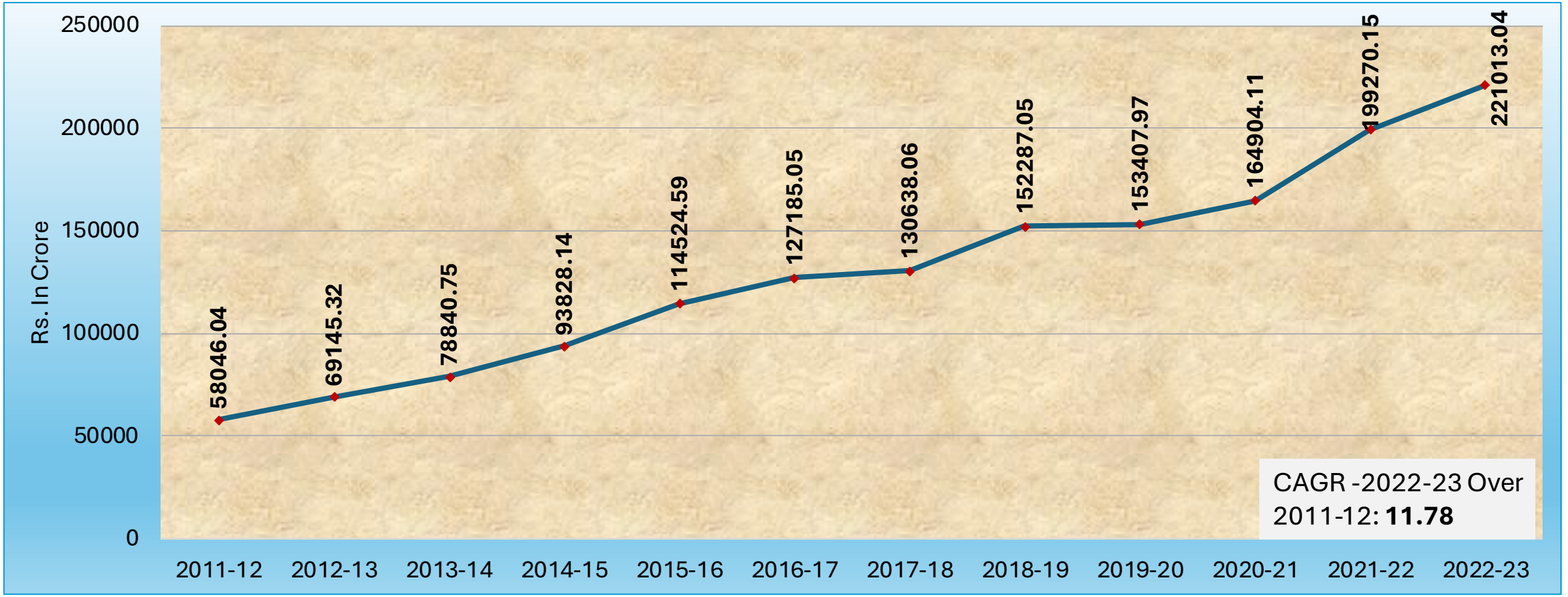
Total Receipt of Bihar Govt. : Revenue and Capital



Over the years, the Bihar Government's Revenue Receipts have shown a steady upward trend, rising from Rs.51,320.17 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,72,688.02 crore in 2022-23 and Capital Receipts, which were relatively low in the early years (e.g., Rs.6,725.88 crore in 2011–12), began to increase significantly from 2016-17 onwards, peaking at Rs.48,835.02 crore in 2022-23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

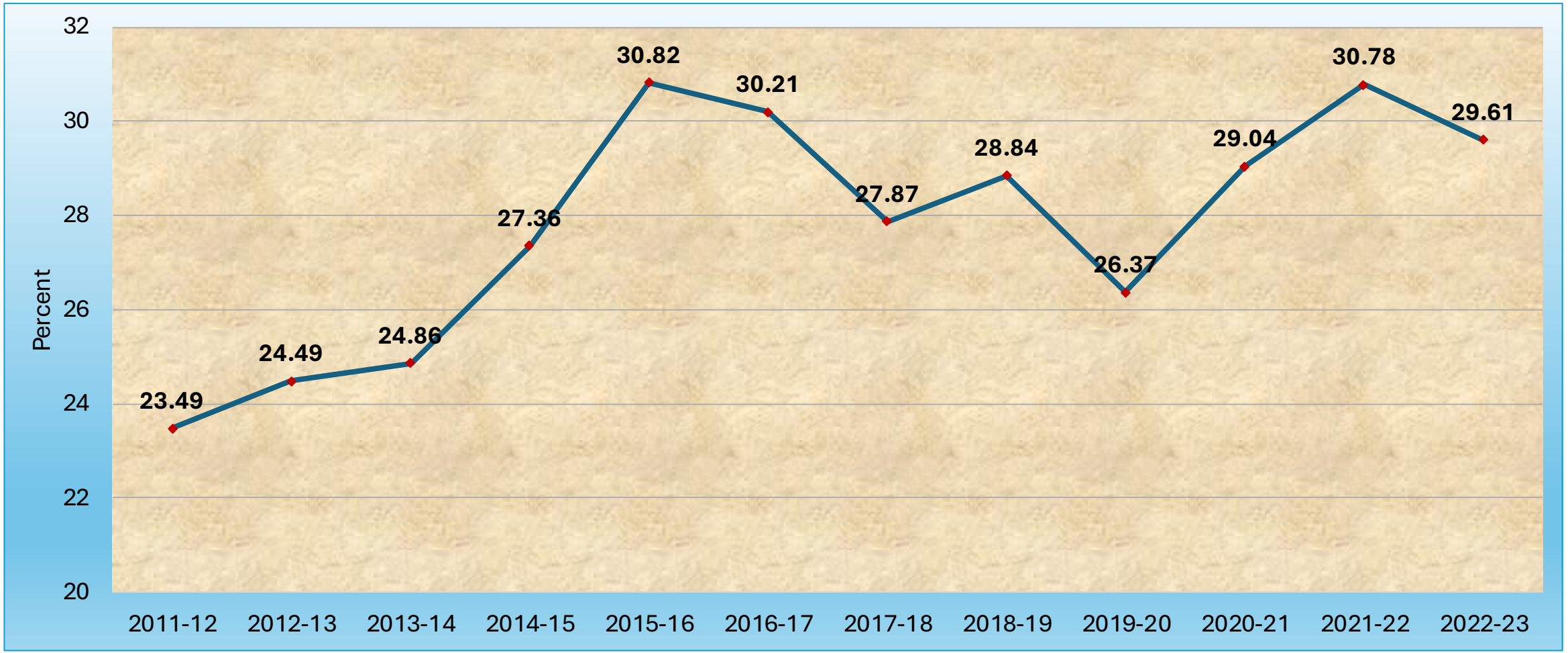
Total Receipt (Revenue and Capital) Over the Years



Total receipts have consistently increased from Rs.58,046.04 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.2,21,013.04 crore in 2022-23, with significant jumps observed between 2015-16 and 2016-17 (Rs.13,000 crore), 2020-21 and 2021-22 (Rs.33,000 crore), and 2021-22 and 2022-23 (Rs.22,700 crore).

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

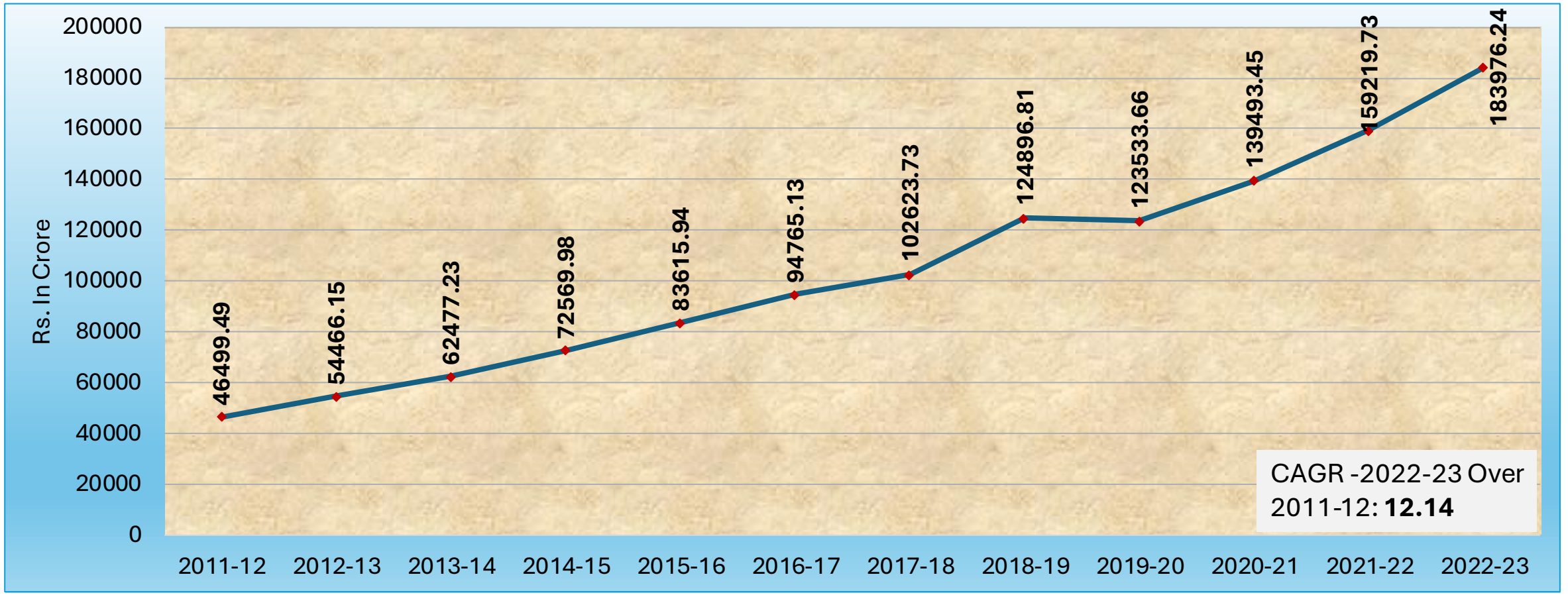
Total Receipt as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Total Receipt as percentage to GSDP increased steadily from 23.49% in 2011-12 to a peak of 30.82% in 2015-16. After 2015–16, there were fluctuations, with a dip in 2019-20 (26.37%), followed by a recovery in 2022-23 is 29.61.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

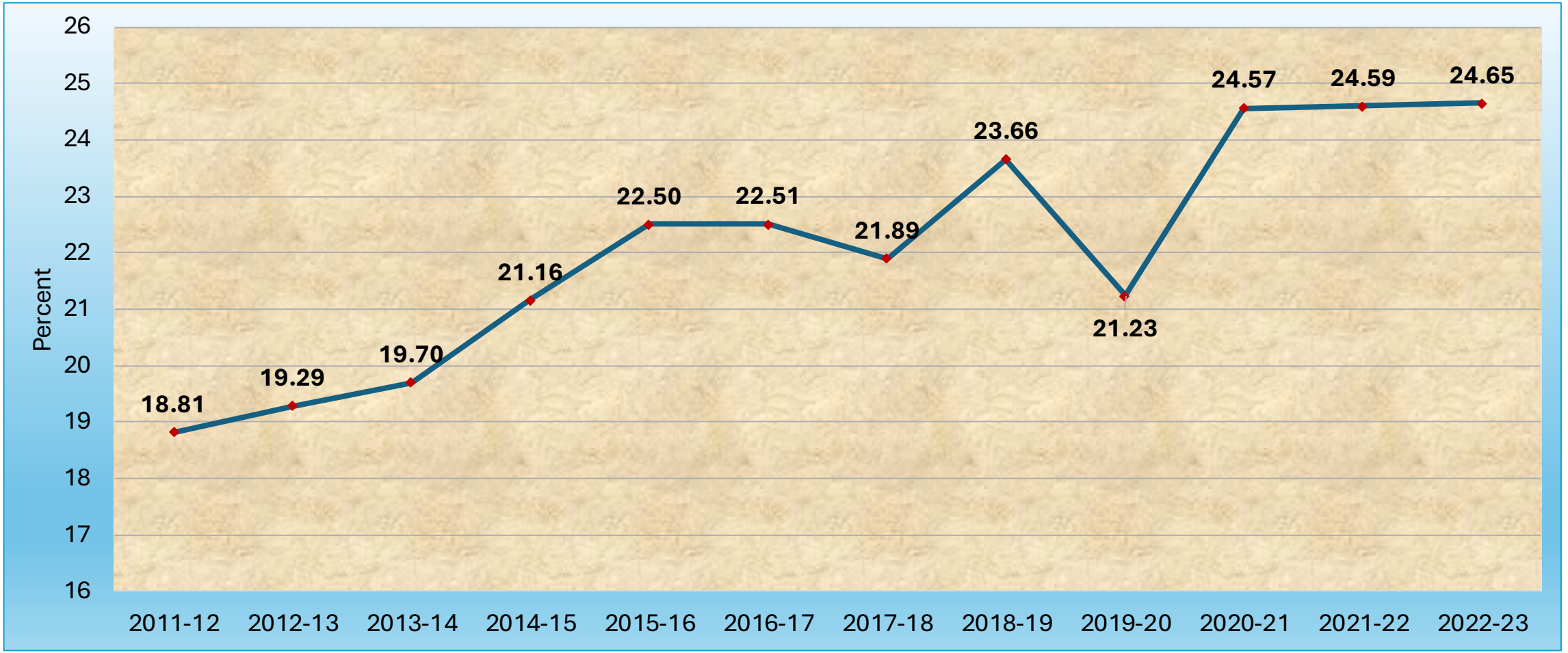
Revenue Expenditure Over the Year



Revenue Expenditure, has shown a consistent upward trend from Rs.46,409.49 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,83,976.24 crore in 2022-23, with significant jumps of Rs.22,000 crore (2017-18 to 2018-19), Rs.34,000 crore (2020-21 to 2021-22), and Rs.18,700 crore (2021-22 to 2022-23).

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

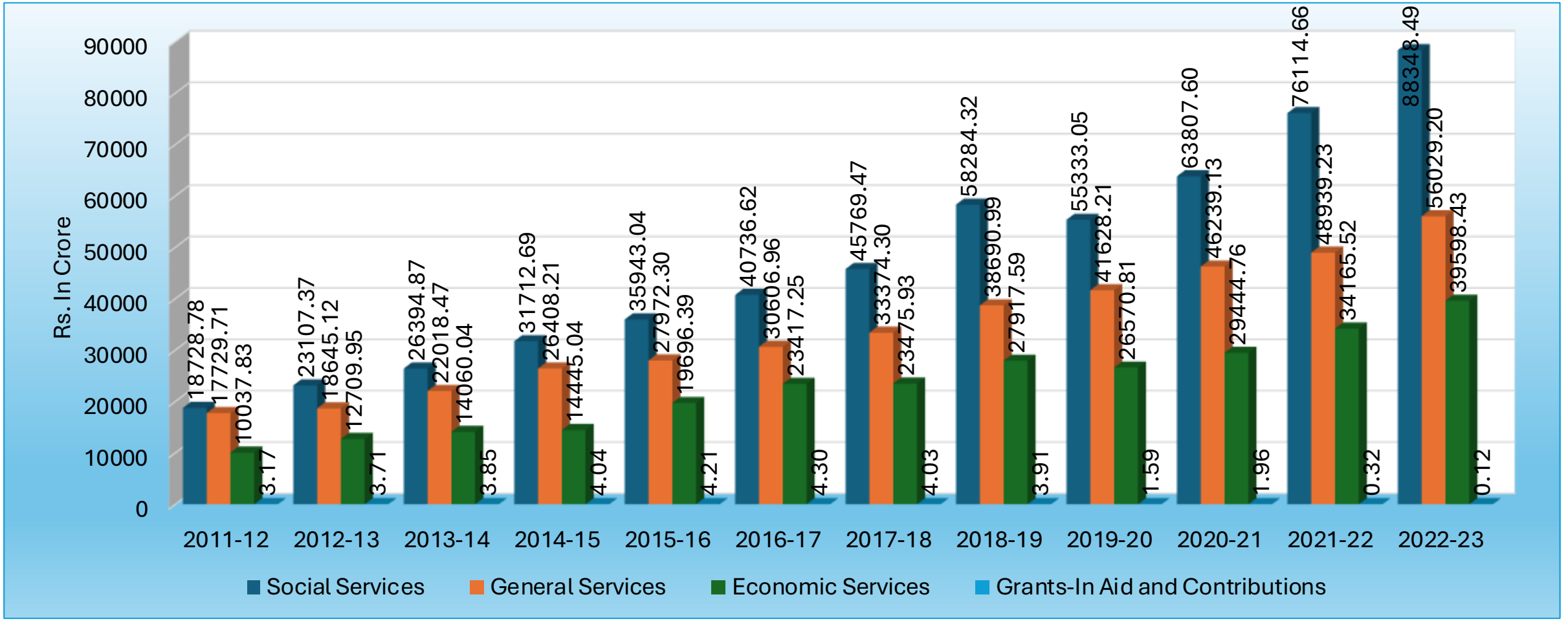
Revenue Expenditure as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Revenue expenditure as a percentage of GSDP rose steadily from 18.81% in 2011–12 to 22.50% in 2015–16, then remained stable around 22% up to 2017-18. After 2017-18, there were fluctuations, with a dip in 2019-20 (26.37%), followed by a recovery with stagnant growth from 2020-21 to 2022-23 is around 29.5%.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

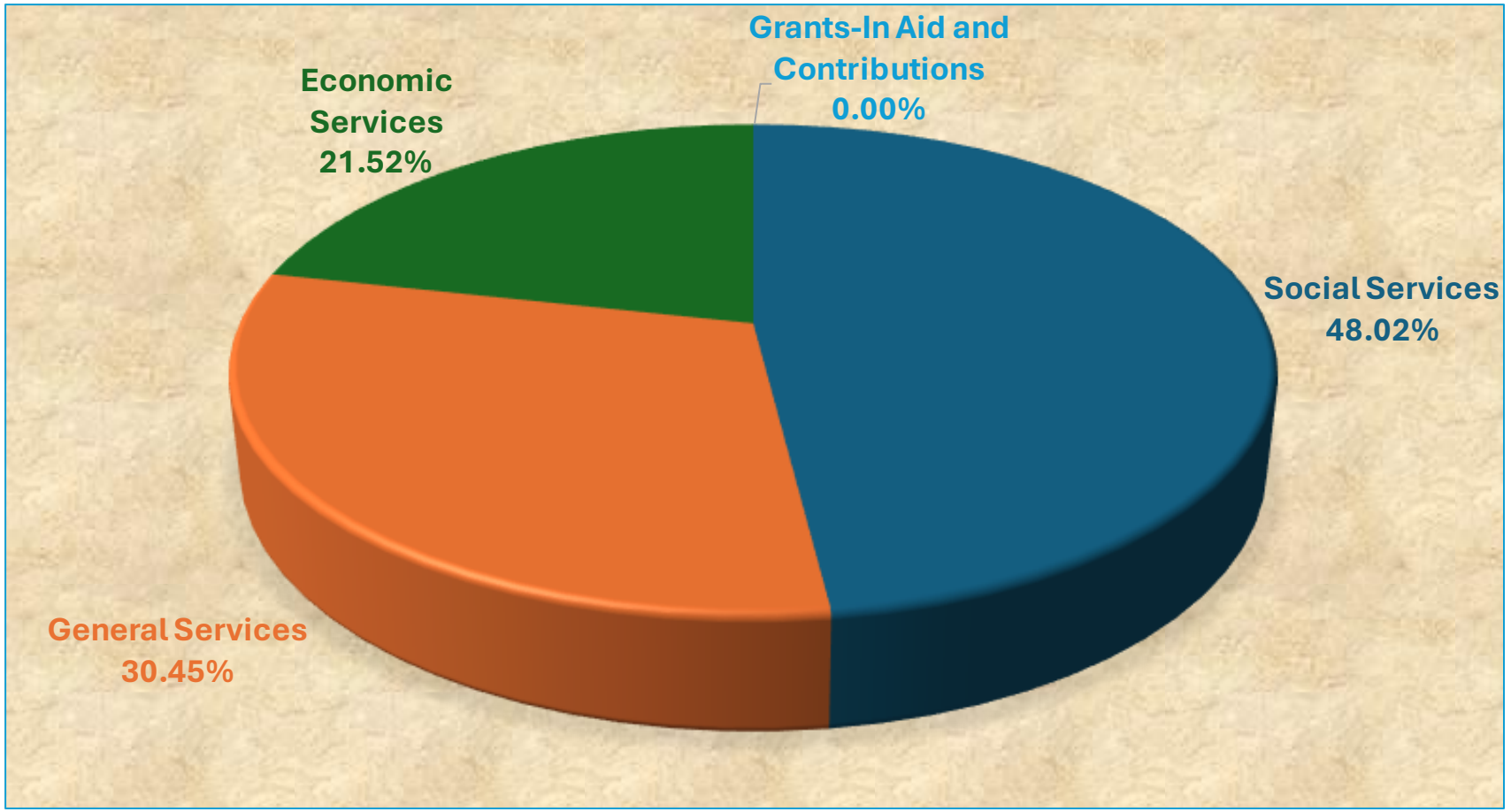
Composition of Revenue Expenditure



All categories of Revenue Expenditure Social Services, General Services, Economic Services, and Grants-in-Aid show a steady rise from 2011-12 to 2022-23, with Social Services experiencing the most significant growth post-2016-17, Social Service at Rs.88,348.49 crore in 2022-23, and the other two categories increasing at a slower but consistent pace.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

Percentage Contribution of Revenue Expenditure by Components – 2022-23



General Services refer to a broad category of government functions and administrative activities that support the overall governance and operation of the state.

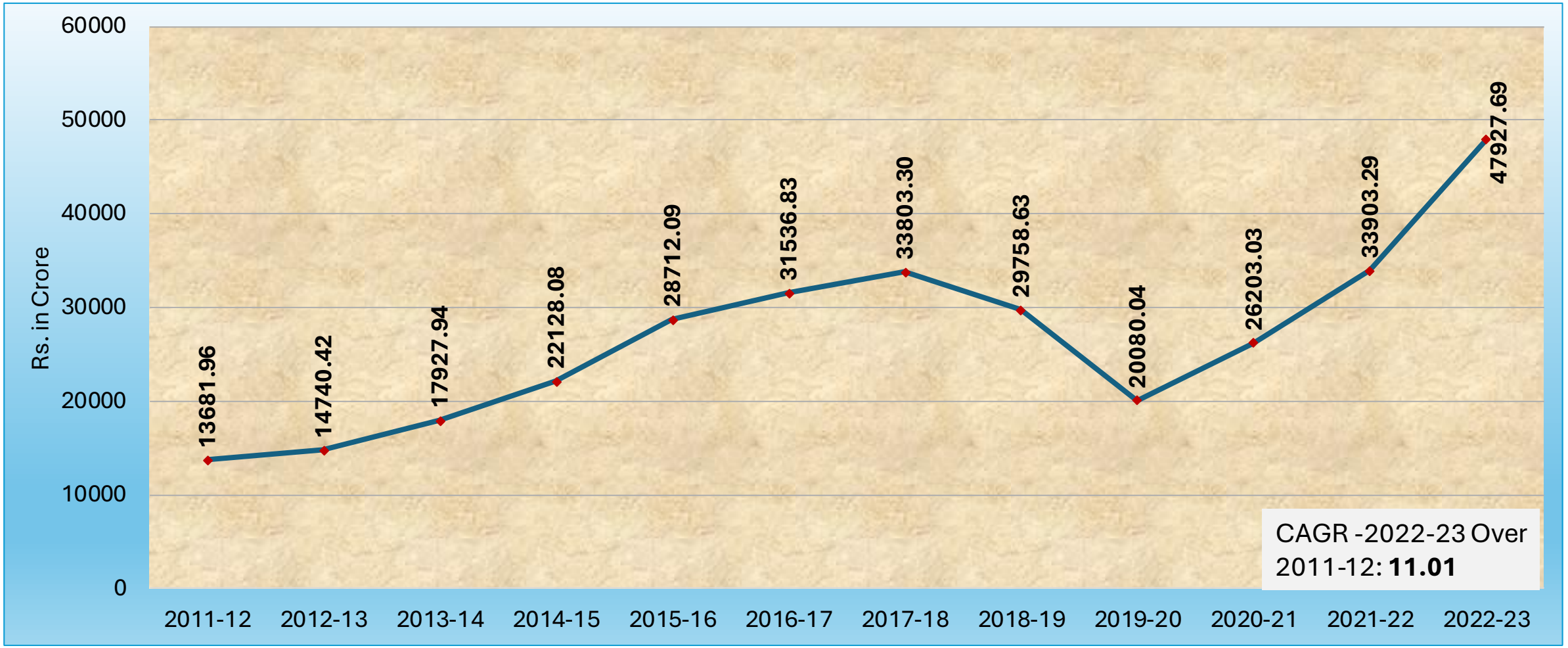
Economic Services refer to the activities and expenditures by the government that directly support the economic development and infrastructure of a country.

Social Services refer to government activities and expenditures aimed at improving the well-being and quality of life of citizens, especially in areas related to health, education, and welfare.

In 2022–23, Revenue Expenditure was primarily directed towards Social Services (48.02%), highlighting a strong emphasis on education, health, and welfare, followed by General Services (30.45%) for administrative functions, Economic Services (21.52%) for sectors like agriculture and infrastructure, while Grants-in-Aid and Contributions had 0% allocation.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

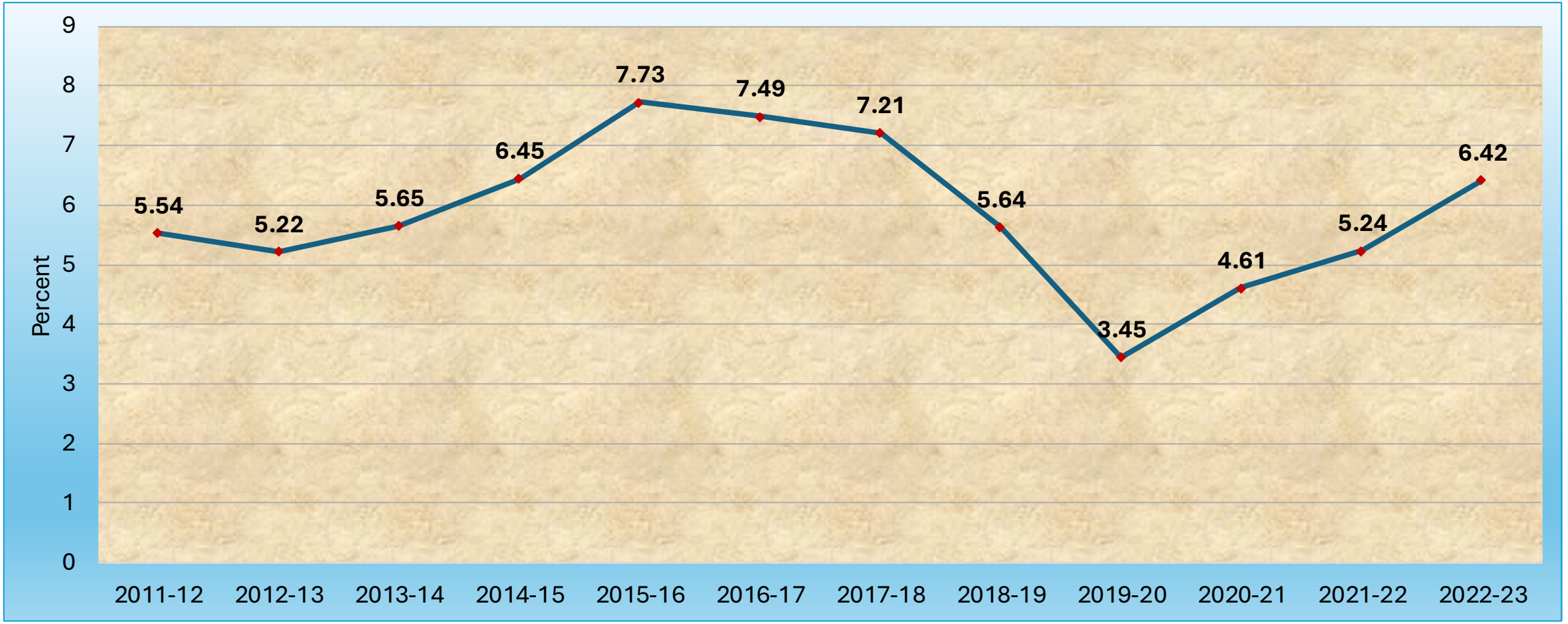
Capital Expenditure Over the Year



Capital Expenditure showed a steady rise from Rs.13,681.96 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.13681.96 crore in 2017-18, dipped to Rs.20,080.04 crore in 2019-20 likely due to economic disruptions, and then recovered strongly, peaking at Rs.47,927.69 crore in 2022-23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

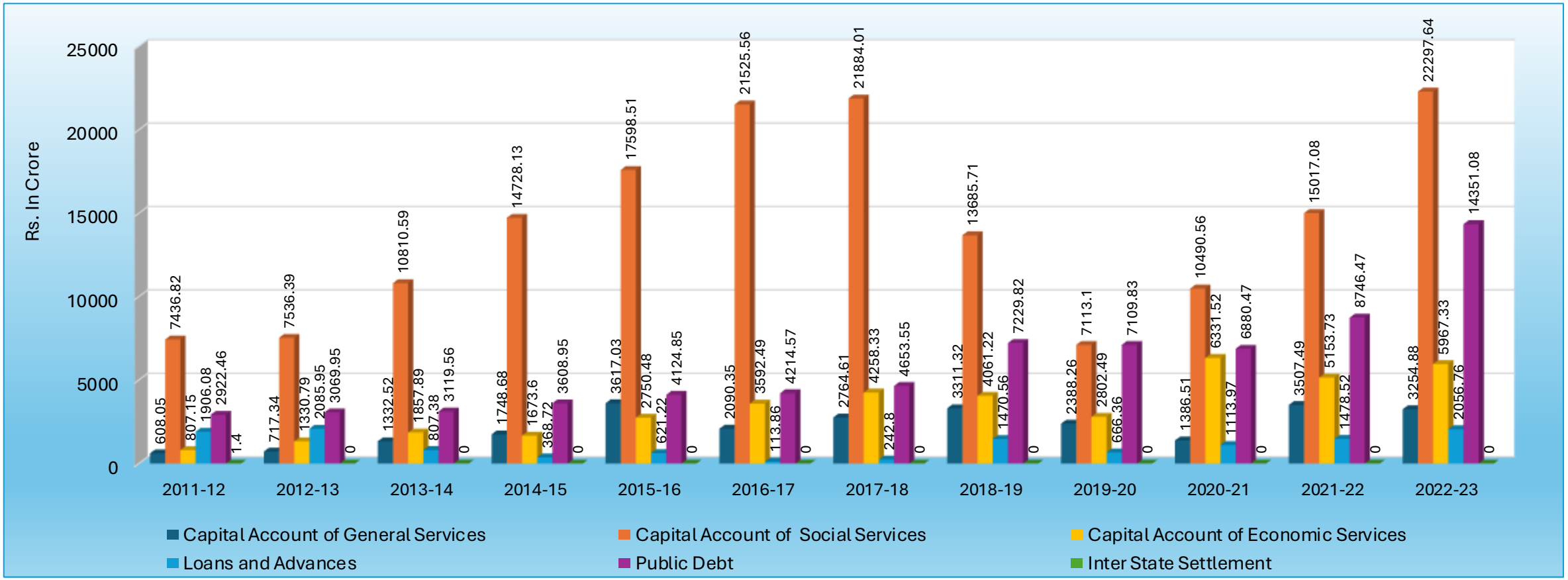
Capital Expenditure as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Capital expenditure as a percentage of GSDP increased from 5.54% in 2011–12 to a peak of 7.73% in 2015–16, then declined sharply to 3.45% in 2019–20, followed by a gradual recovery to 6.42% in 2022–23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

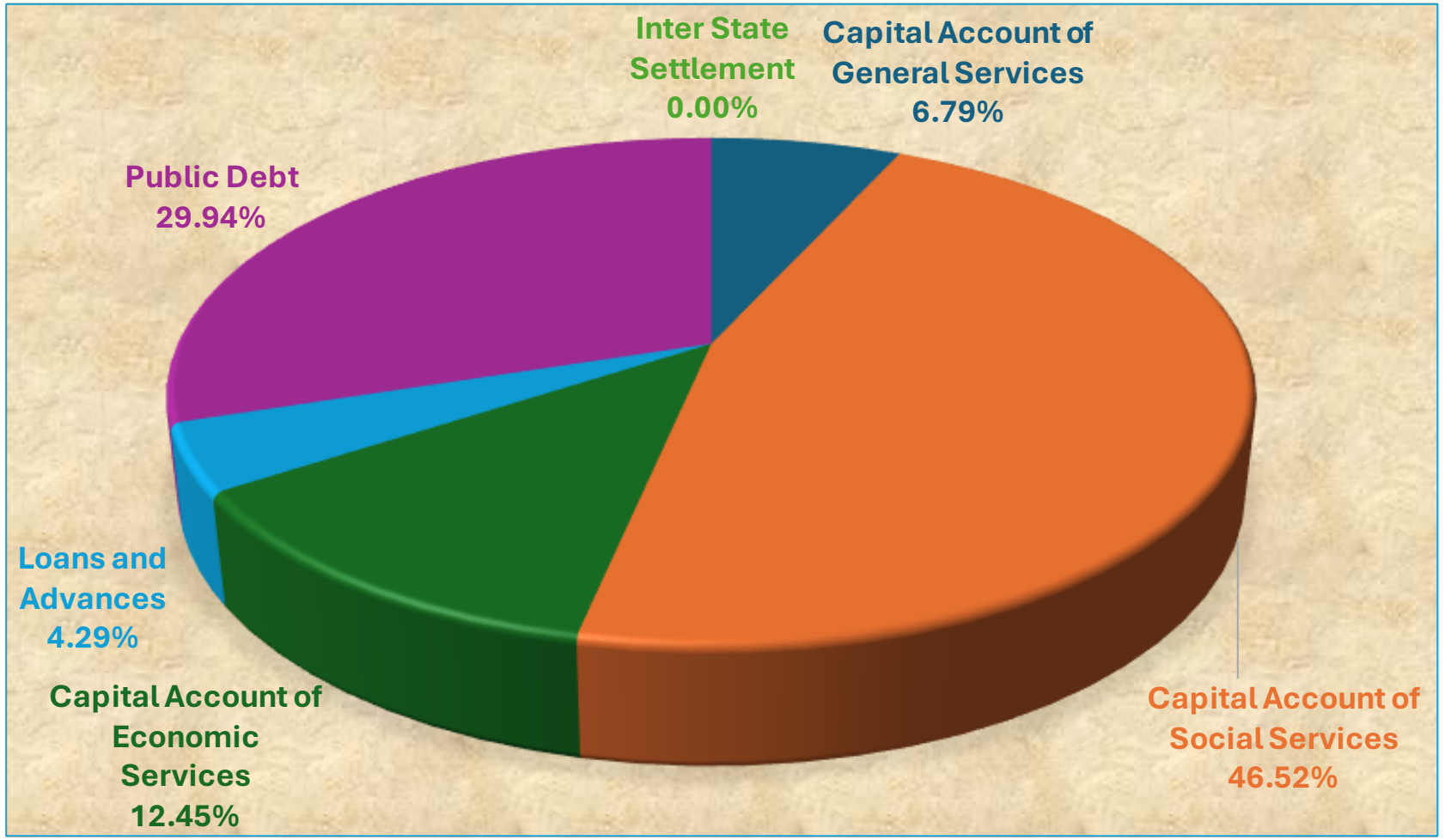
Composition of Capital Expenditure



The Capital Account of Economic Services consistently recorded the highest positive values from 2011-12 to 2022-23, while Public Debt showed fluctuations and became prominent from 2013-14, and the remaining categories Capital Account of General Services, Loans and Advances, Capital Account of Social Services, and Inter State Settlement mostly reflected negative or minimal values.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

Percentage Contribution of Capital Expenditure by Components – 2022-23



Public debt refers to the total amount of money that a government owes to creditors. It is also known as **government debt** or **national debt**.

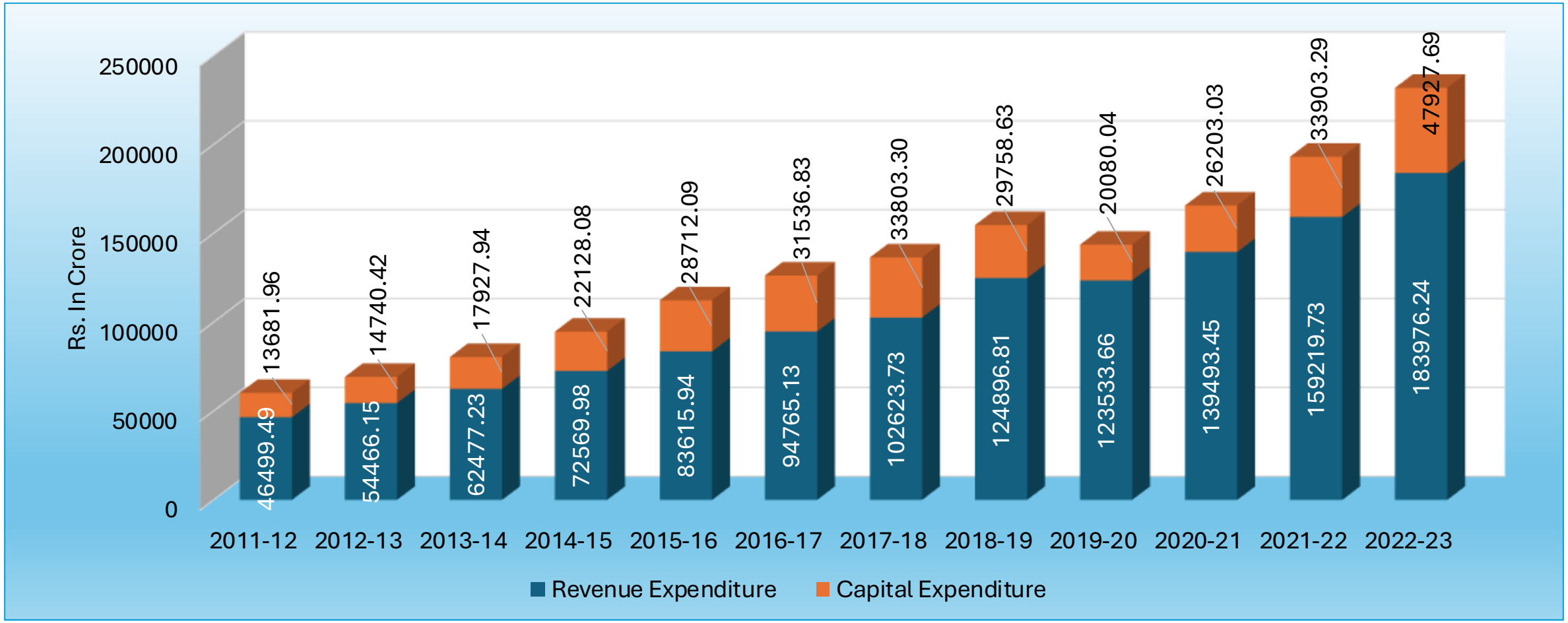
Loans and Advances refer to financial assistance provided by the government to various entities such as state governments, public sector undertakings (PSUs), institutions, and individuals.

Inter-State Settlement refers to the accounting mechanism used by the Government of India to record and manage financial transactions between different state governments, and between the Centre and states or foreign governments.

In 2022-23, the Capital Account of Economic Services dominated the financial distribution with 46.52%, followed by Public Debt (29.94%), while Social Services (12.45%), General Services (6.79%), and Loans and Advances (4.29%) received moderate allocations, and Inter State Settlement had 0%.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

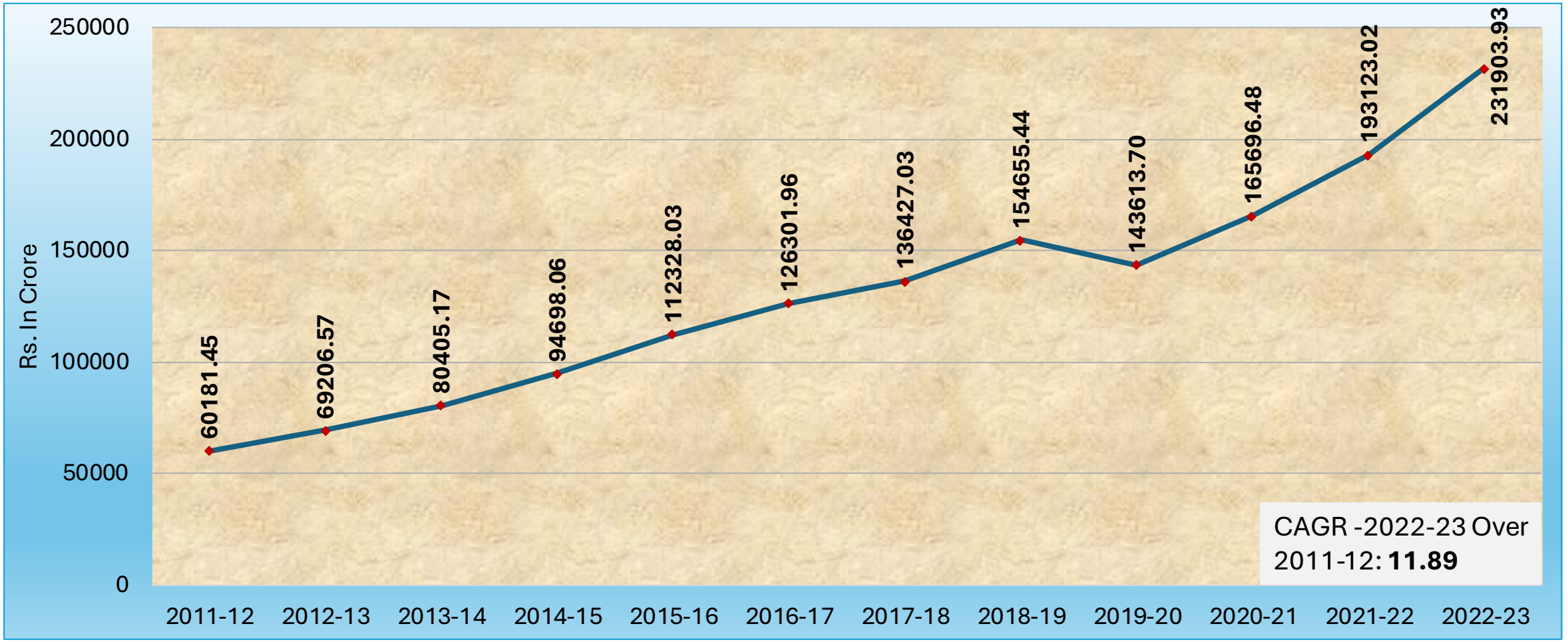
Total Expenditure of Bihar Govt. : Revenue and Capital



Revenue expenditure has steadily grown from Rs.46,499 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,83,976 crore in 2022-23. Capital expenditure also saw a notable rise from Rs.13,682 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.47,928 crore in 2022-23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

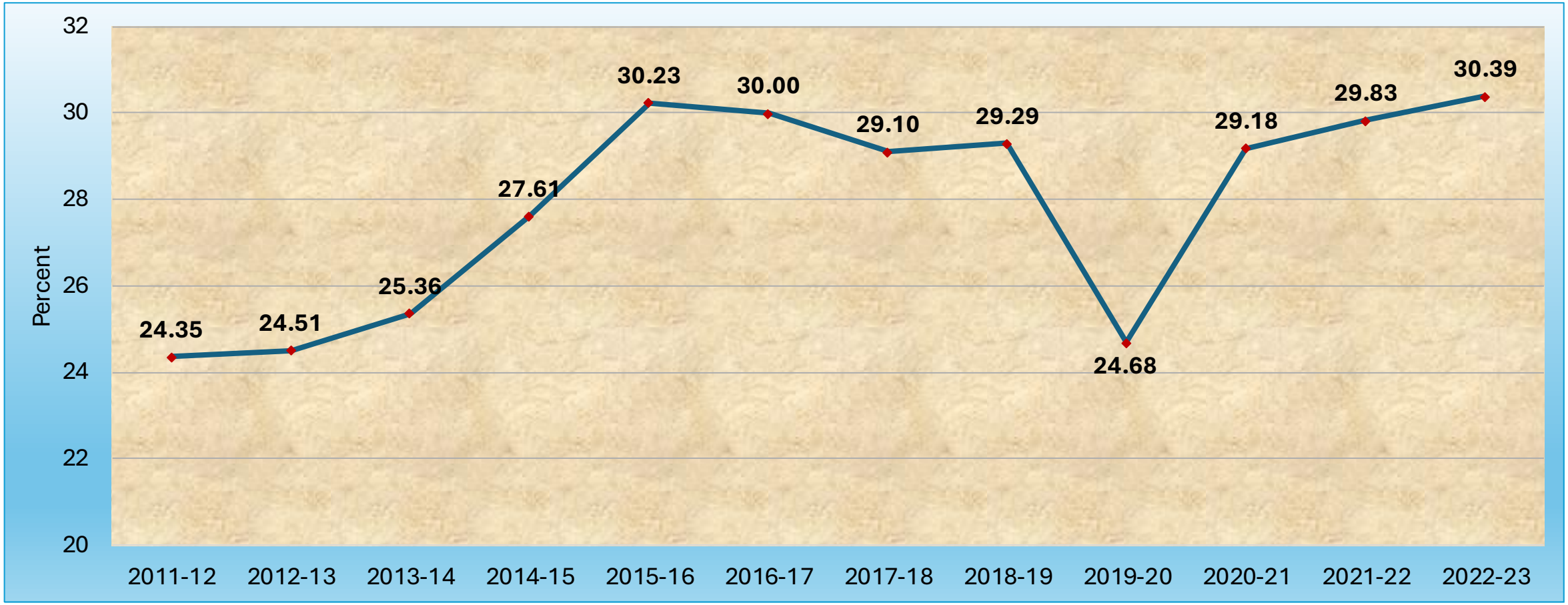
Total Expenditure (Revenue and Capital) Over the Year



Total Expenditure showed a steady rise from Rs. 60,181.45 crore in 2011-12 to Rs.1,54,655.44 crore in 2018-19, dipped to Rs.1,43,613.70 crore in 2019-20 likely due to economic disruptions, and then recovered strongly, peaking at Rs.2,31,903.93 crore in 2022-23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

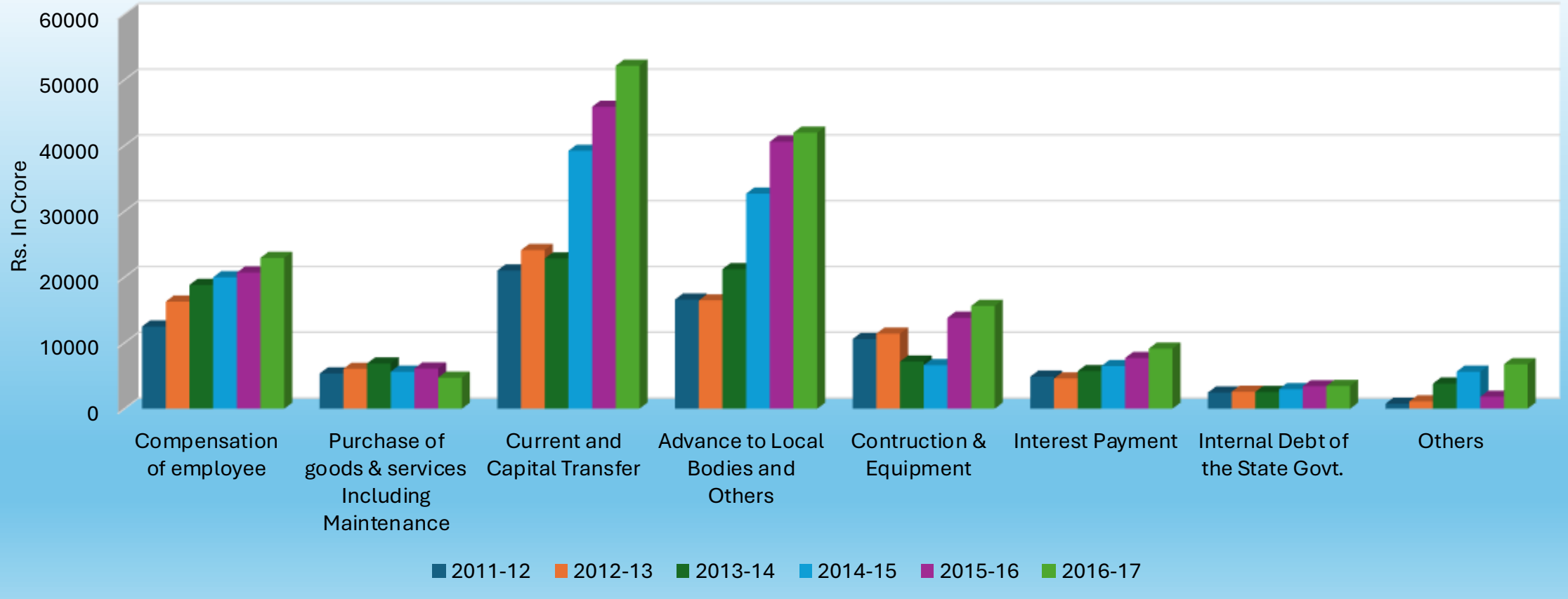
Total Expenditure as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



From 2011-12 (24.35%) to 2015-16 (30.23%), there was a gradual rise in total expenditure as a percentage of GSDP. Between 2016-17 and 2018-19, the ratio remained fairly stable, hovering around 29.29%. In 2019-20, it dropped sharply to 24.68%, but from 2020-21 onward, it began to rise again, reaching a peak of 30.39% in 2022-23.

Data source: Annual Financial Statement (AFS) of Bihar Government

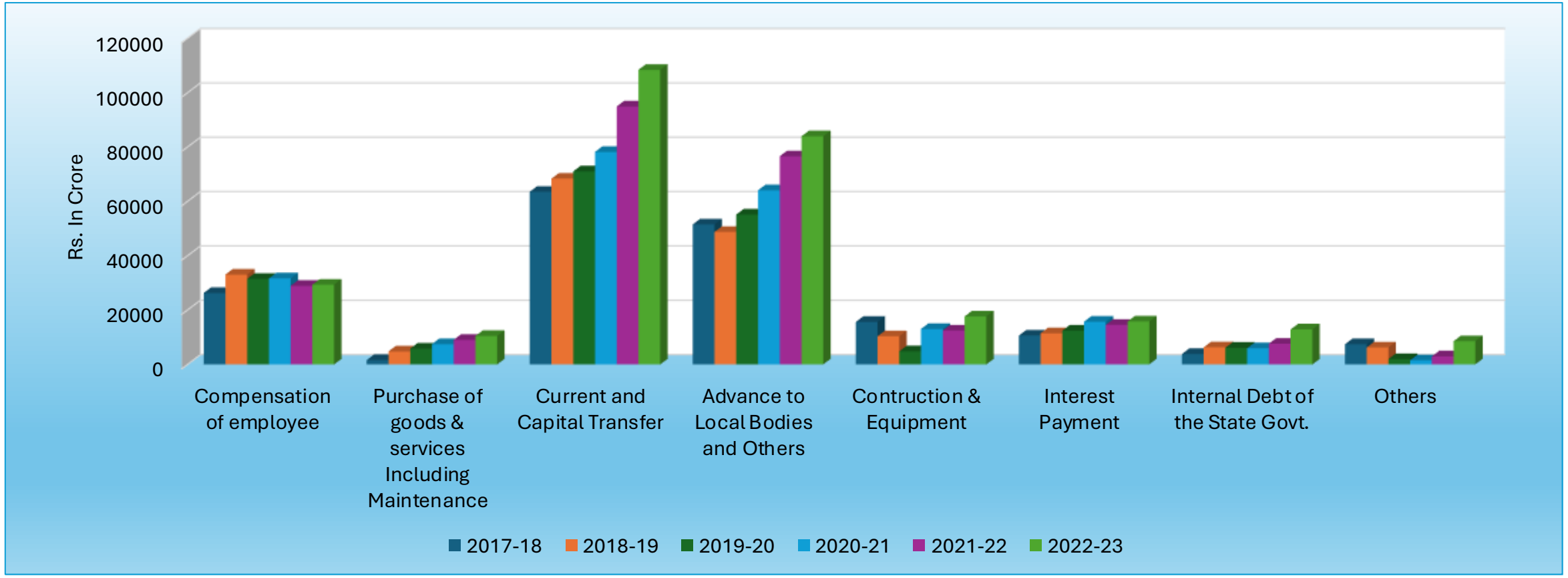
Growth of Major Component of Expenditure (1/1)



For the year 2011-12 to 2016-17, Compensation of Employees, Advances to Local Bodies and Others, Current and Capital Transfers, and Construction & Equipment have experienced significant growth over the years. In contrast, Interest Payments, Internal Debt of the State Government, and Others have shown fluctuations but generally follow an upward trend. Meanwhile, Purchase of Goods & Services (including Maintenance) remain relatively low, though they have shown fluctuations and downward trend.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

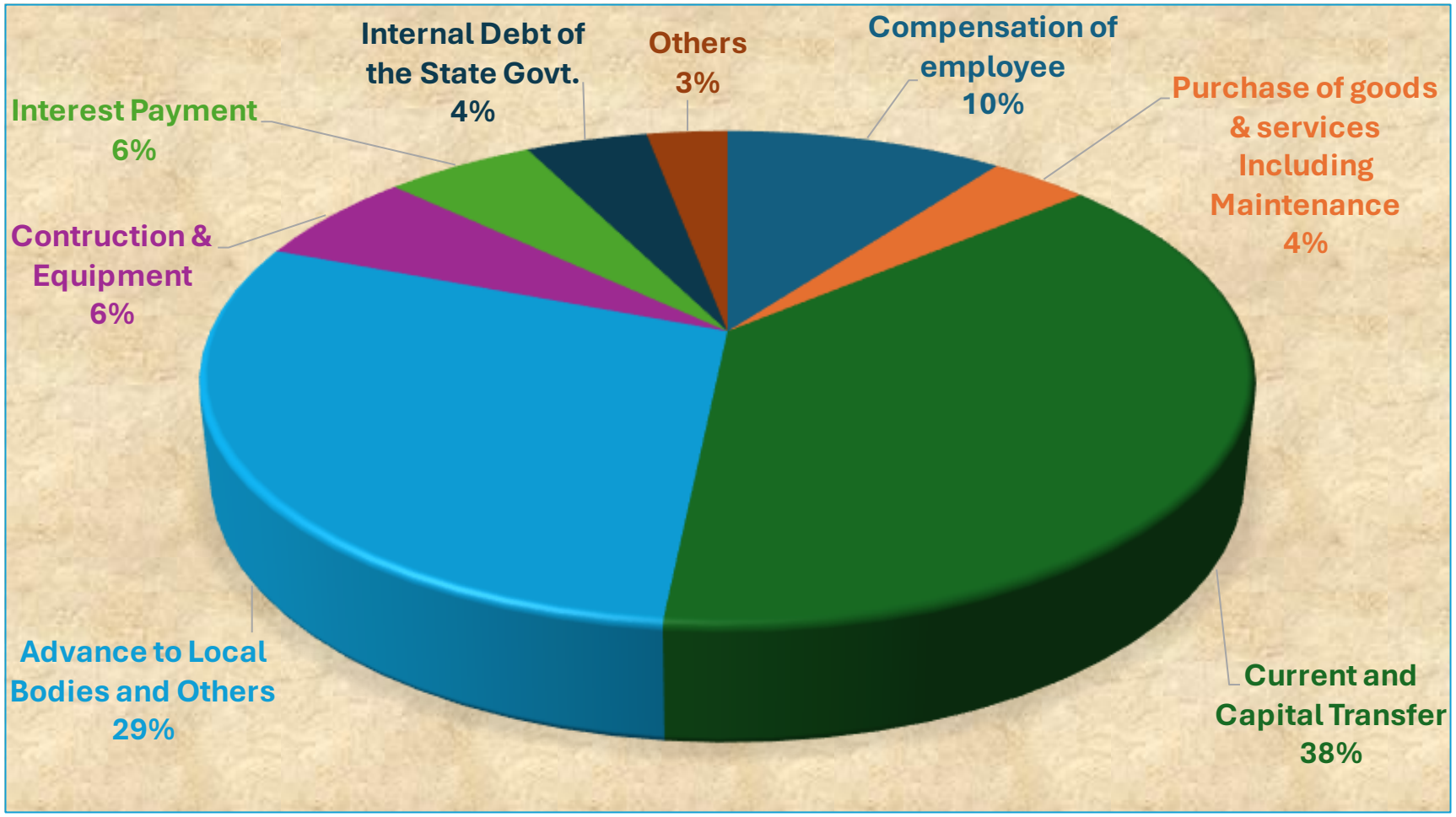
Growth of Major Component of Expenditure (1/2)



For the year 2017-18 to 2022-23, Compensation of Employees, Advances to Local Bodies and Others, Current and Capital Transfers, and Construction & Equipment have experienced significant growth over the years. In contrast, Interest Payments, Internal Debt of the State Government, and Others have shown fluctuations but generally follow an upward trend. Meanwhile, Purchase of Goods & Services (including Maintenance), remain relatively low, though they have shown gradual growth.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Percentage Distribution of Expenditure by Major Heads- 2022-23



Compensation of Employees: This includes salaries, wages, allowances and contribution to provident fund and pension.

Good and Services: This includes all contingent expenditure on contingency such as office supplies, rent, rates and taxes, fuel and light, printing, travel expenses, telephone and telegraph charges and other items.

Current Transfers: current transfer or grants paid may be classified under three main categories.

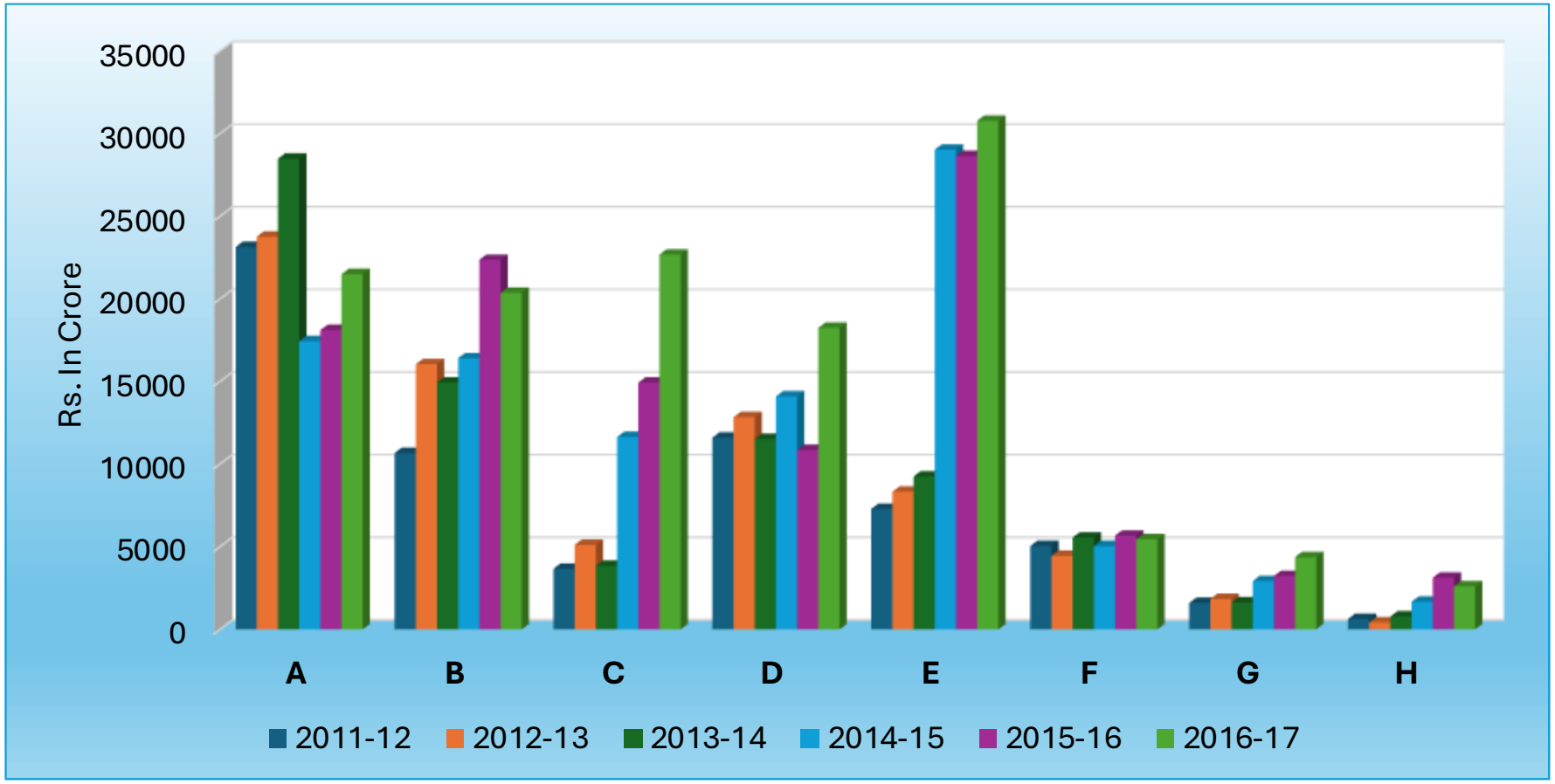
1. Central govt., State govt. and local authorities.
2. rest of the world (foreign)
3. other sector including households, private institutions and autonomous bodies.

Capital Transfers: Capital transfers cover grants to finance the construction of buildings, purchase of machinery and equipment and for public works, water supply and sewage disposal schemes etc.

In 2023, government expenditure was heavily focused on welfare and local support, with Transfers and Advances making up 62% of the total, while employee compensation accounted for 17%, capital investments 6%, debt servicing 9%, and operational costs just 6%.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Expenditure by Major Purposes (1/1)

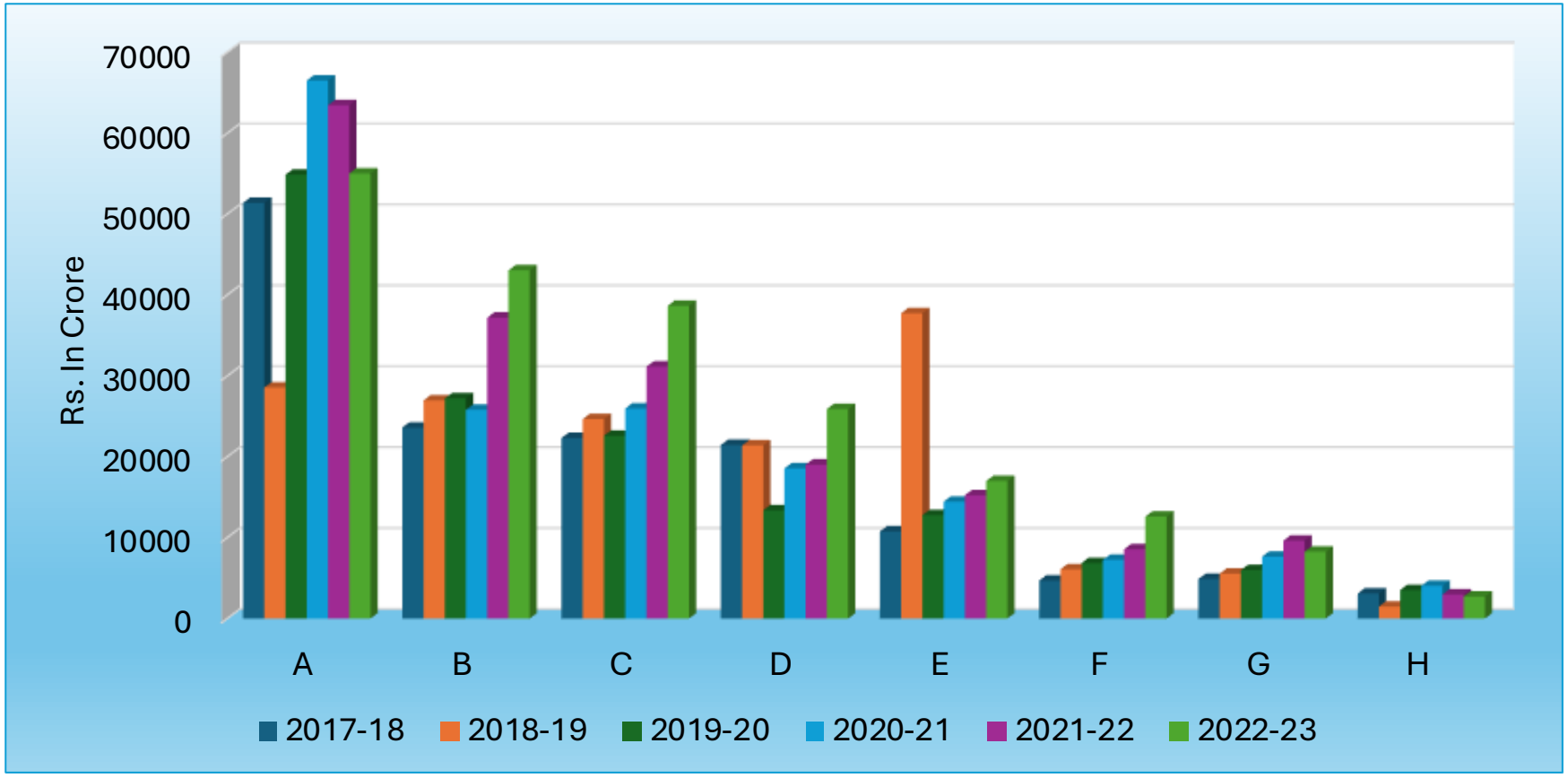


A	Others
B	Education Affairs and Services
C	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	General Public Services
F	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
G	Health Affairs and Services
H	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Relief on Calamities

Color-coded bars show expenditure for each fiscal year from 2011-12 (dark blue) to 2016-17 (green). Most categories show a steady increase in expenditure over the years. Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (E) appear to have the highest growth, reaching close to or above 30,000 units by 2016-17. Education (B) and Health (G) also show consistent growth, though at a lower scale. Category H (a mix of cultural, environmental, and relief services) has relatively lower expenditure compared to others.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Expenditure by Major Purposes (1/2)

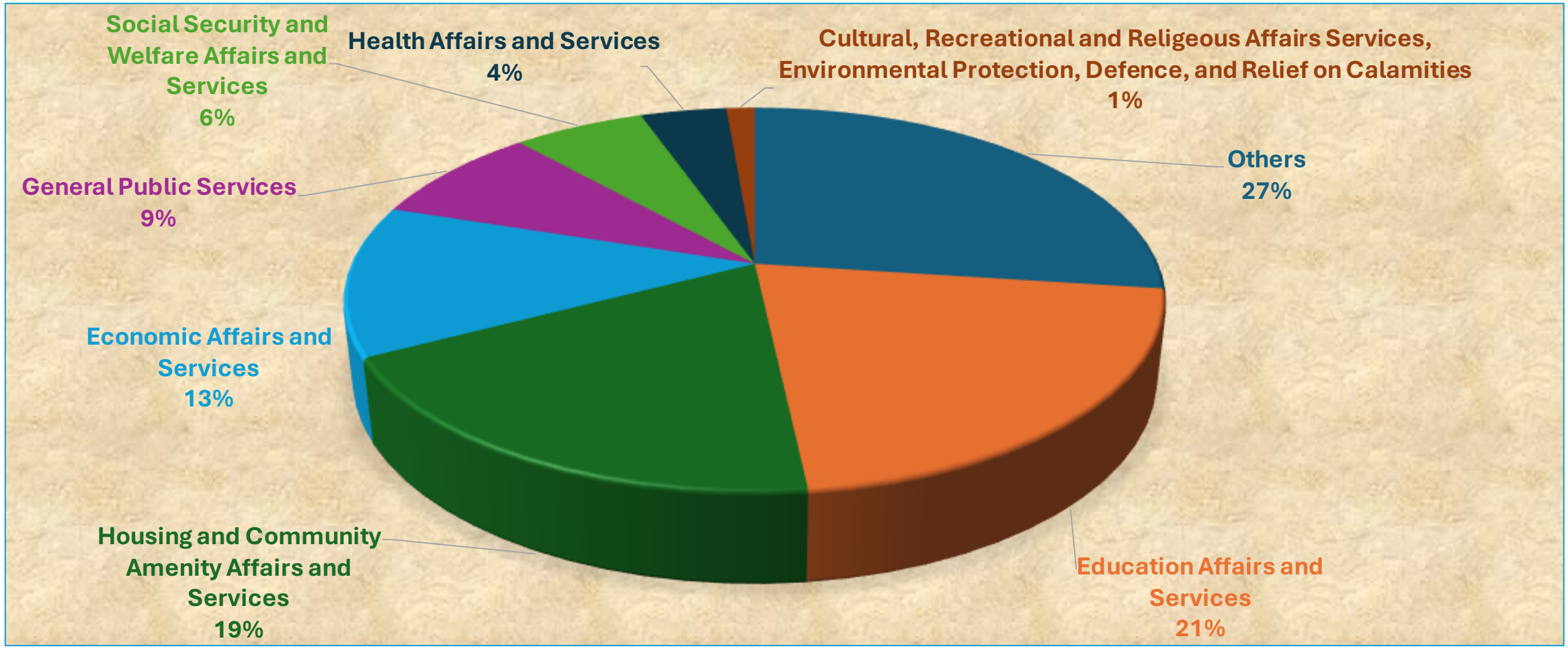


A	Others
B	Education Affairs and Services
C	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	General Public Services
F	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
G	Health Affairs and Services
H	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Relief on Calamities

From 2017–18 to 2022–23, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (E) consistently recorded the highest levels of expenditure, reaching up to 70,000 units by 2022–23. Meanwhile, Education (B) and Health (G) showed steady growth. Social Security and Welfare (F) experienced a notable rise, especially in the later years while Category H maintained a relatively lower expenditure, though it exhibited gradual growth. Housing and Community Amenities (C) and Others (A) displayed moderate and varied growth patterns over the period.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

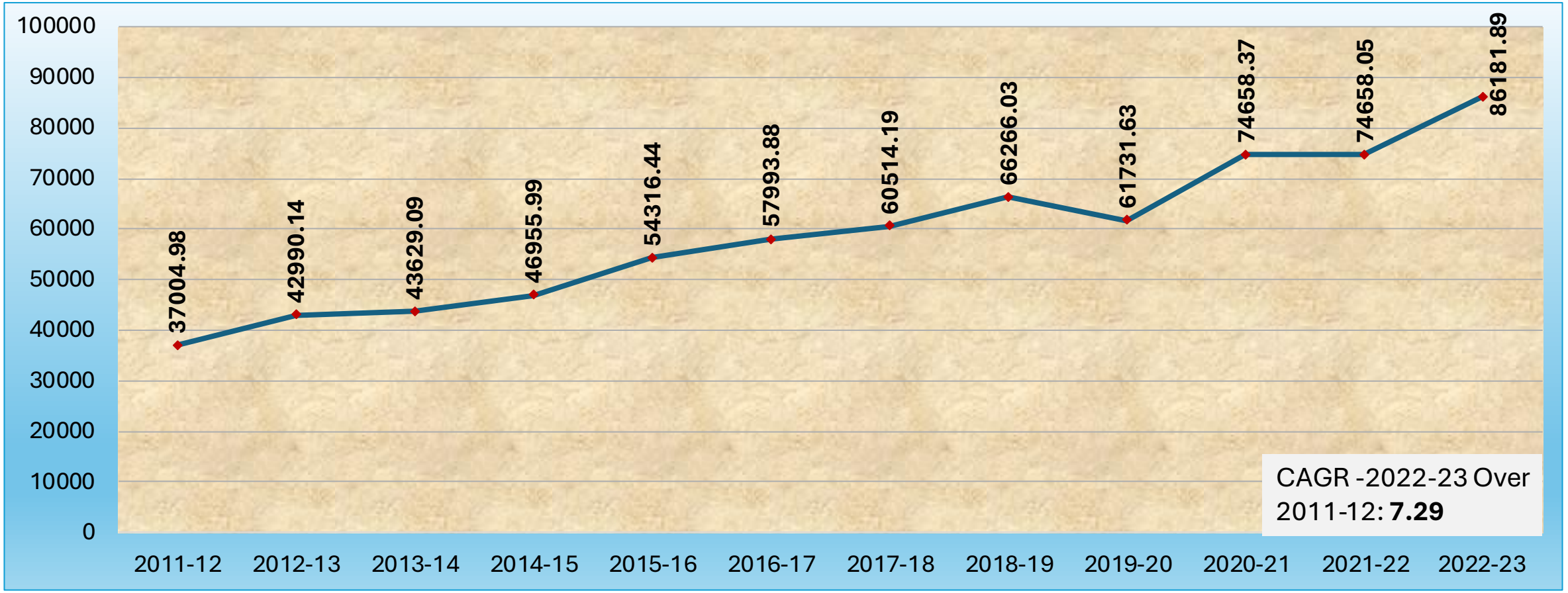
Percentage Distribution of Expenditure by Major Purposes-2022-23



In 2022–23, government expenditure was led by the 'Others' category at 27%, followed by a strong focus on human development and infrastructure with Education and Housing comprising 40%, while Economic Affairs and General Public Services made up 22%, Health and Social Welfare 10%, and cultural and emergency services received just 1%.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Final Outlay Over the Years

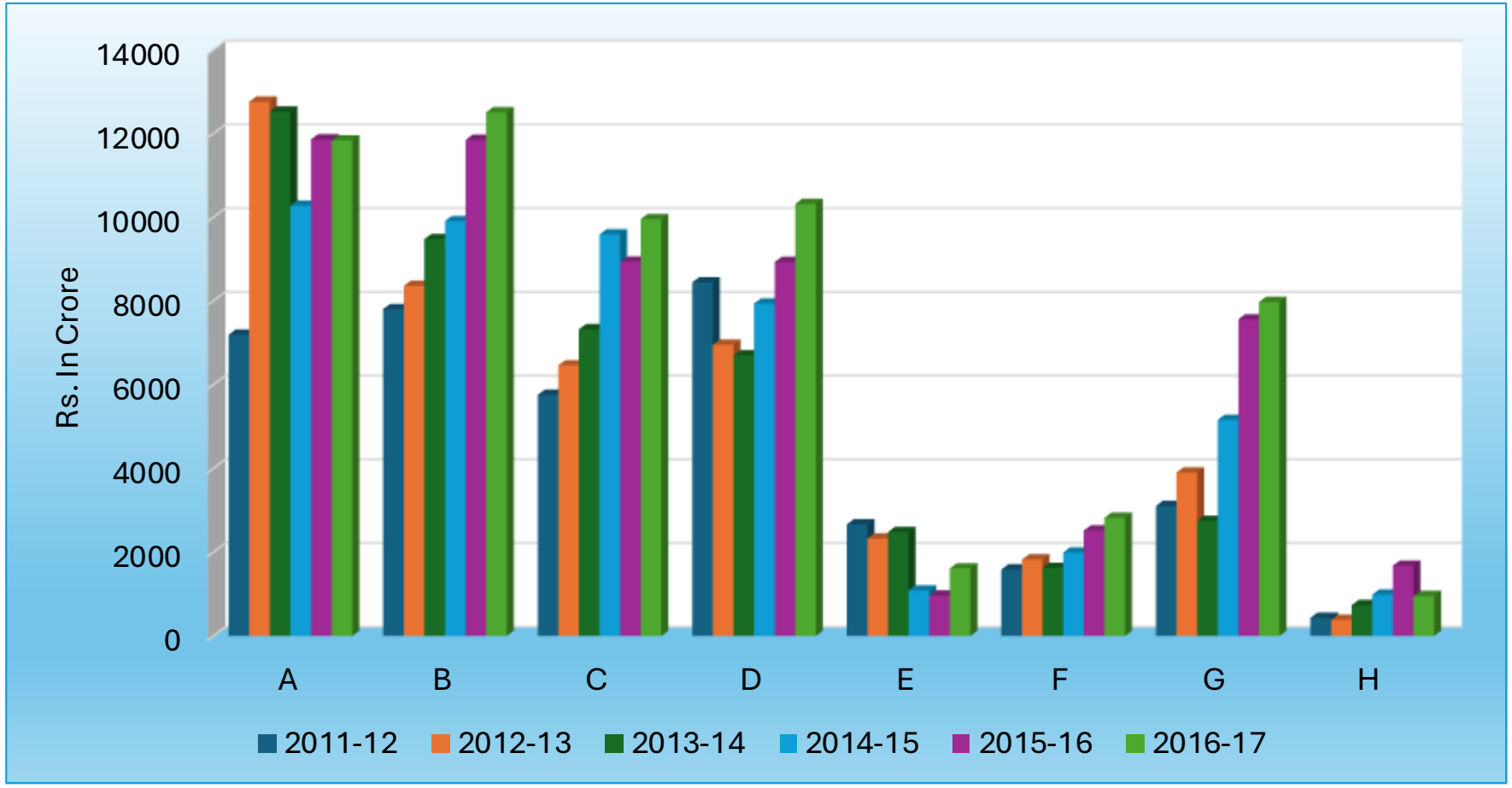


The final outlay showed a steady upward trend from 2011-12, with a notable rise beginning in 2015-16, a brief dip in 2019-20, and a sharp surge thereafter peaking in 2022-23 at Rs. 86,181.89 crore.

Final Outlay are the expenditure incurred directly by State Govt. in form of the Consumption Expenditure (which include compensation of employees with pension and Purchase of goods and service including maintenance) and the Gross Capital Formation.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Final Outlay by Major Purposes (1/1)

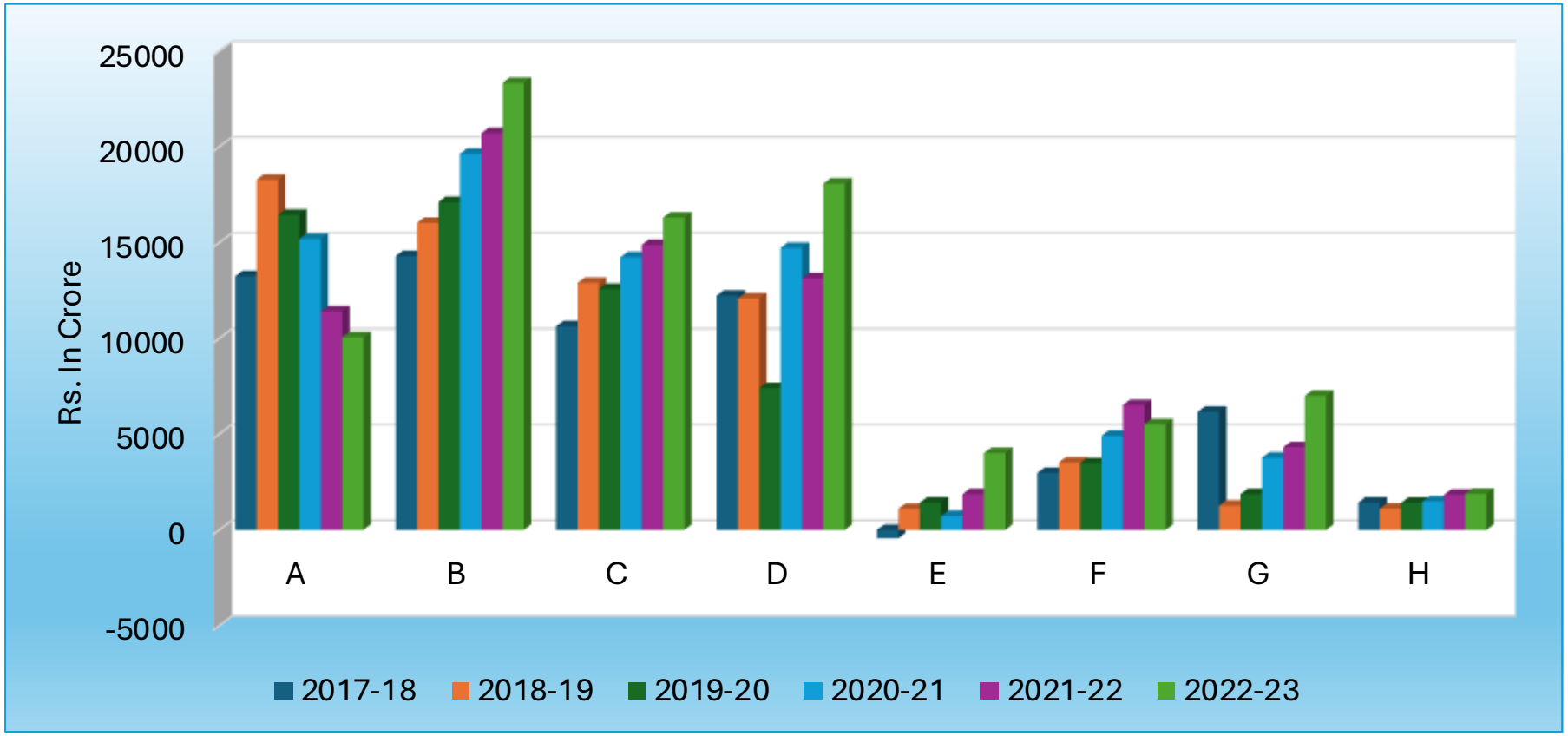


A	Education Affairs and Services
B	Others
C	General Public Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
F	Health Affairs and Services
G	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
H	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Relief on Calamities

From 2011–12 to 2016–17, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (C) consistently recorded the highest final outlay, reaching up to 14,000 units by 2016–17. Education (A) and Health (F) showed steady growth while Social Security and Welfare (E) experienced a notable rise, especially in the later years, Category H maintained a relatively lower outlay, though it exhibited gradual growth. Housing and Community Amenities (G) and Others (B) displayed moderate and varied growth patterns over the period.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Final Outlay by Major Purposes (1/2)

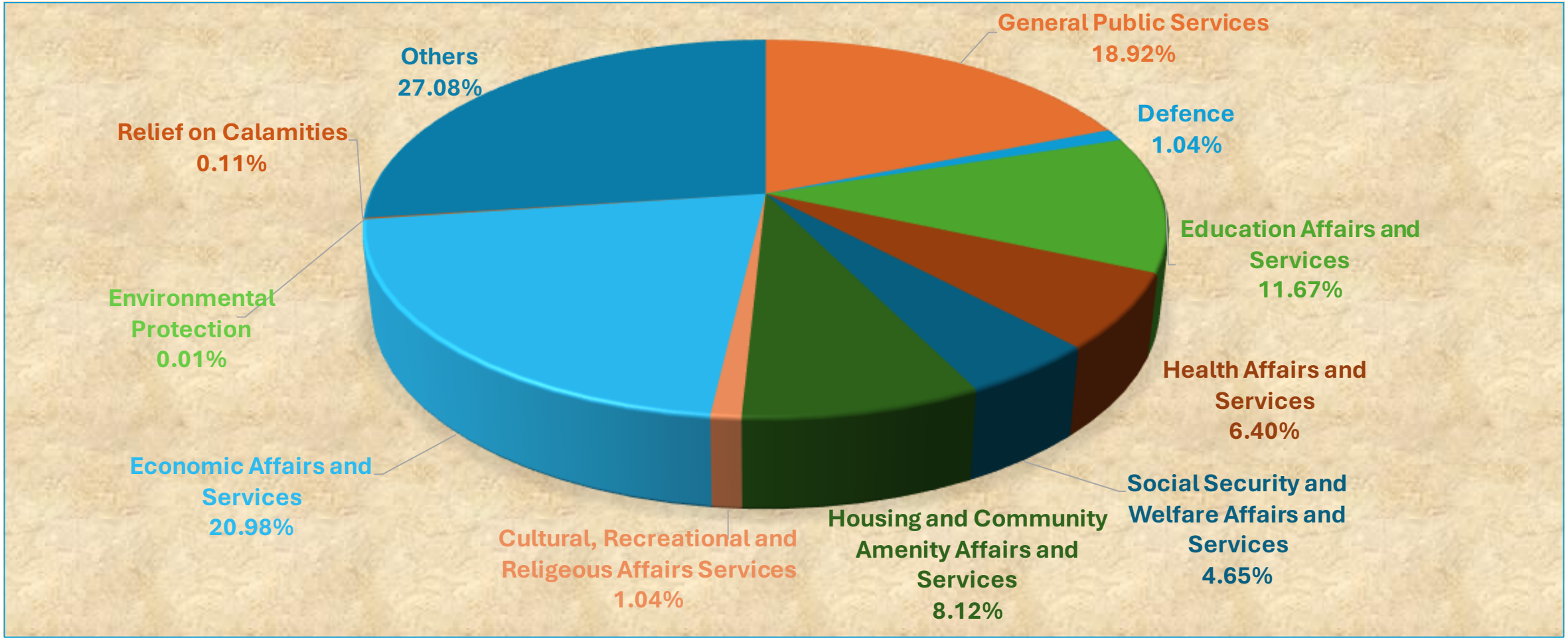


A	Education Affairs and Services
B	Others
C	General Public Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
F	Health Affairs and Services
G	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
H	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Relief on Calamities

From 2017-18 to 2022-23, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (C) consistently recorded the highest final outlay growth, reaching up to 25,000 units. Education (A) and Health (F) showed steady and positive growth while Social Security and Welfare (E) experienced a notable rise, especially in the later years, likely due to expanded welfare programs. In contrast, Category H maintained a relatively lower outlay, though it exhibited gradual improvement. Housing and Community Amenities (G) and Others (B) displayed moderate and varied growth patterns, with some fluctuations across the years.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

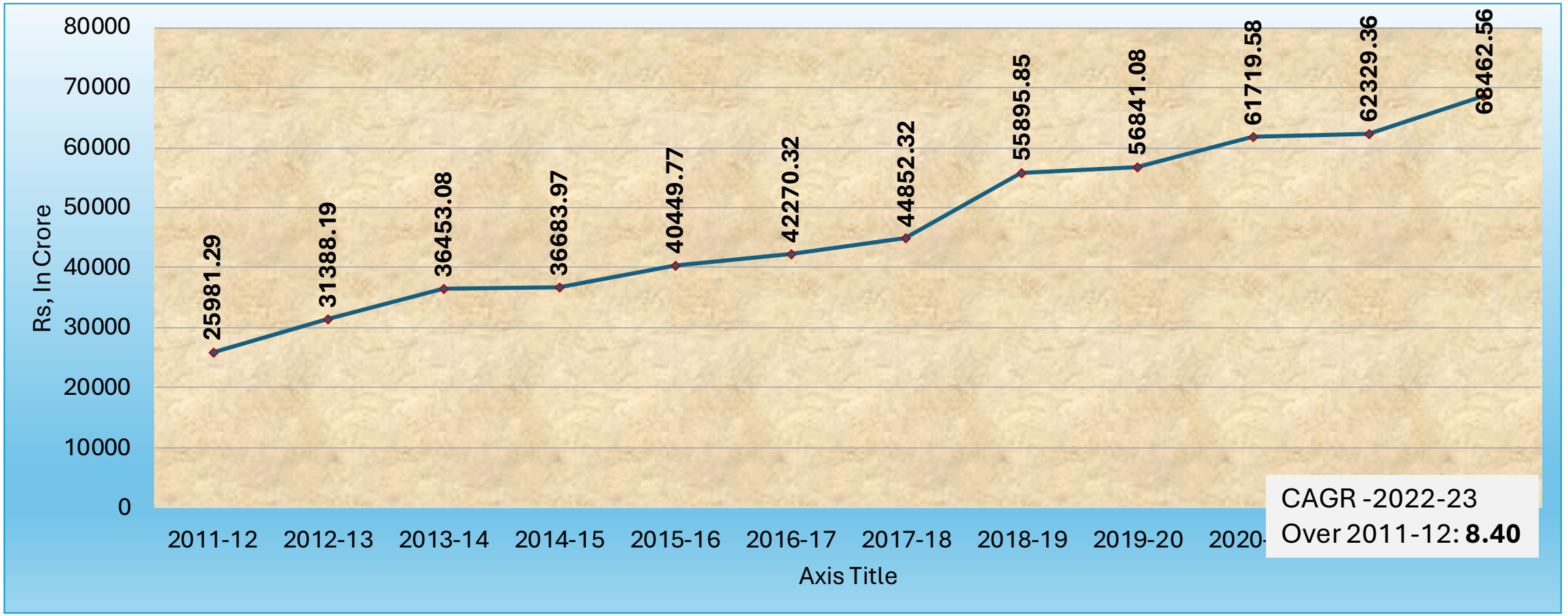
Percentage Distribution of Final Outlays by Major Purposes -2022-23



In 2022-23, the largest share of government spending went to the 'Others' category (27%), followed by Economic Affairs (21%) and General Public Services (19%), while sectors like Education (12%), Housing (8%), Health (6%), and Social Security (5%) received moderate allocations, and Cultural and related services received the smallest share at 2%.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Consumption Expenditure Over the Year

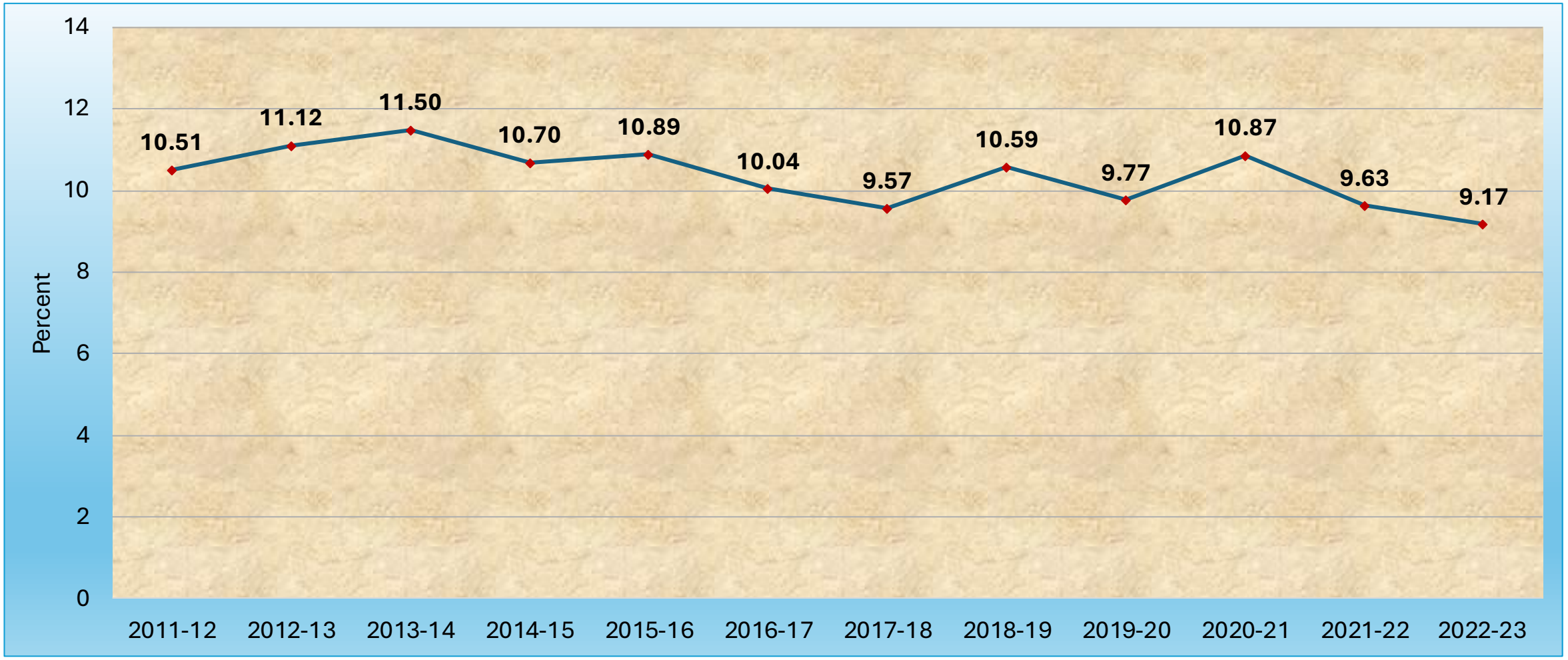


From 2011-12 to 2022-23, government consumption expenditure steadily increased from Rs.25,981.29 crore to Rs.68,462.56 crore, with notable surges between 2017-18 and 2018-19, and again from 2021-22 to 2022-23.

Consumption Expenditure incurred directly by the State Govt. for the routine functioning. It includes Compensation of employees, Pension, Purchase of goods and services for maintenance.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

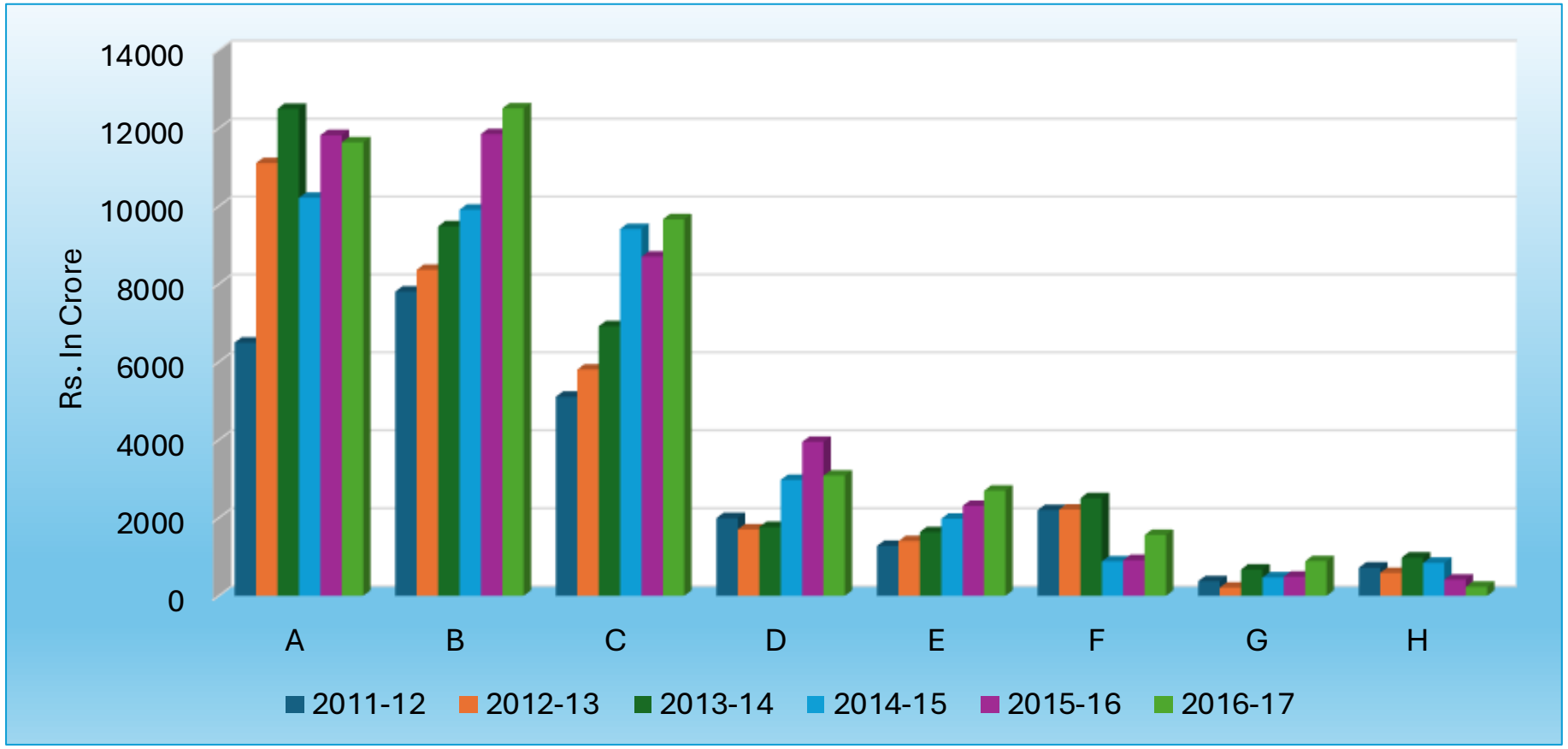
Consumption Expenditure As Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Consumption expenditure as a percentage of GSDP peaked at 11.50% in 2013–14, declined to around 10% by 2016–17, and fluctuated between 9.17% and 10.87% from 2018–19 to 2022–23.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Consumption Exp. by Major Purpose (1/1)

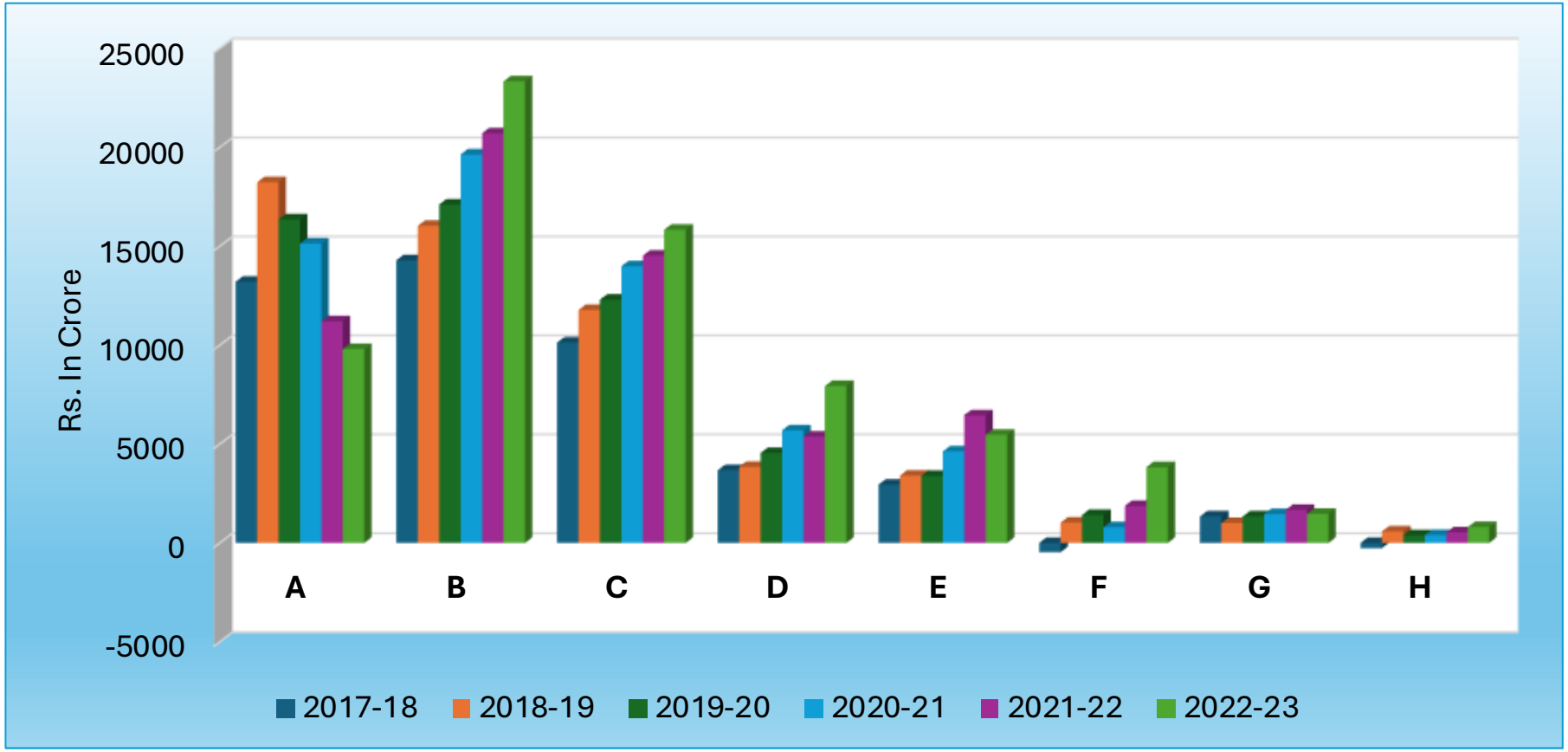


A	Education Affairs and Services
B	Others
C	General Public Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	Health Affairs and Services
F	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
G	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Relief on Calamities
H	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services

From 2011–12 to 2016–17, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (C) consistently recorded the highest growth in consumption expenditure, reaching up to 14,000 units. Education (A) and Health (E) showed steady and positive growth. Social Security and Welfare (F) experienced a notable rise, especially in the later years while Category G (Cultural, Recreational, Religious, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Calamity Relief) maintained a relatively lower expenditure, though it exhibited gradual improvement. Housing and Community Amenities (H) and Others (B) displayed moderate and varied growth patterns, with some fluctuations across the years.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Consumption Exp. by Major Purpose (1/2)

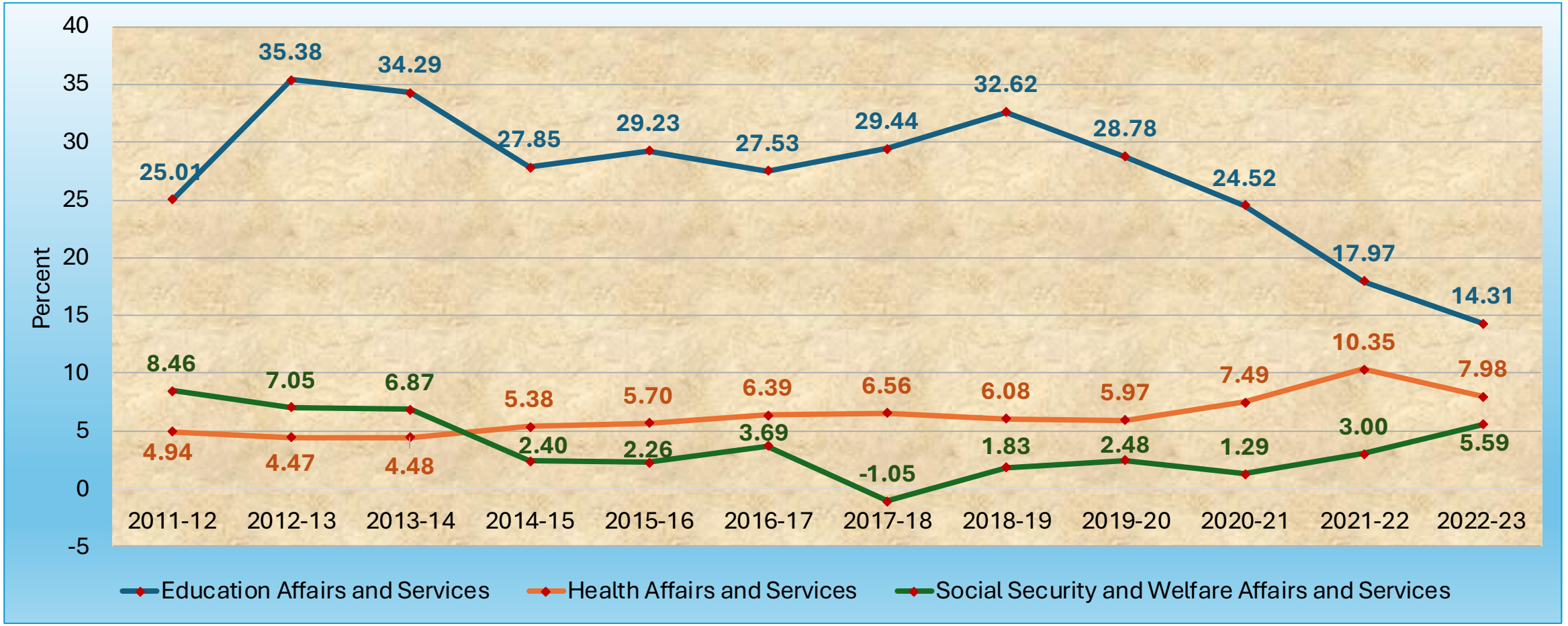


A	Education Affairs and Services
B	Others
C	General Public Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	Health Affairs and Services
F	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
G	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, Defence, and Relief on Calamities
H	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services

From 2017-18 to 2022-23, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (C) consistently recorded the highest growth in consumption expenditure, reaching up to 25,000 units. Education (A) and Health (E) showed steady and positive growth, reflecting sustained investment in human development. Social Security and Welfare (F) experienced a notable rise, especially in the later years. Category G maintained a relatively lower expenditure, though it showed gradual improvement. Housing and Community Amenities (H) and Others (B) displayed moderate and varied growth patterns, with some fluctuations across the years.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

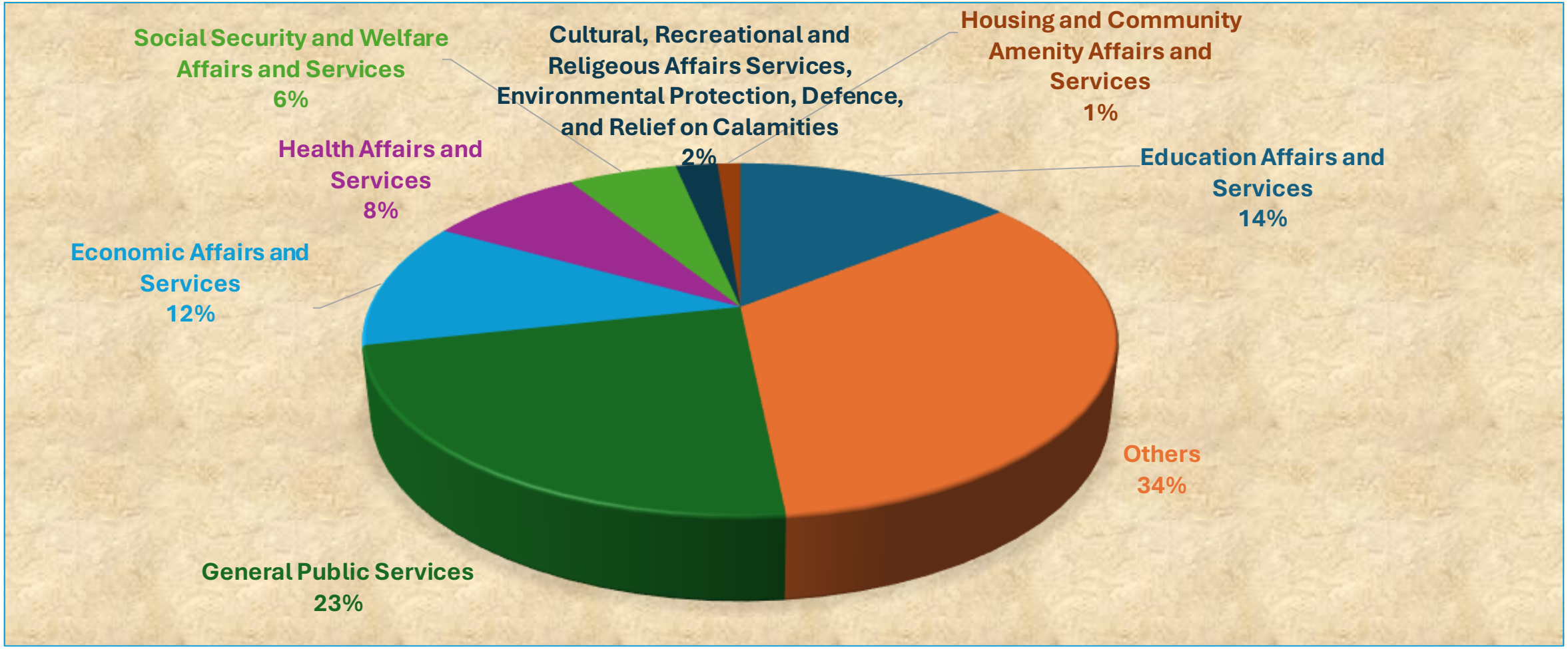
Percentage Distribution of Consumption Exp. to Education, Health and Social Security.



Education's share in consumption expenditure dropped sharply from 35.38% in 2012–13 to 14.31% in 2022–23, health spending rose during the pandemic peaking at 10.35% in 2021–22, while social security spending remained low and inconsistent.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

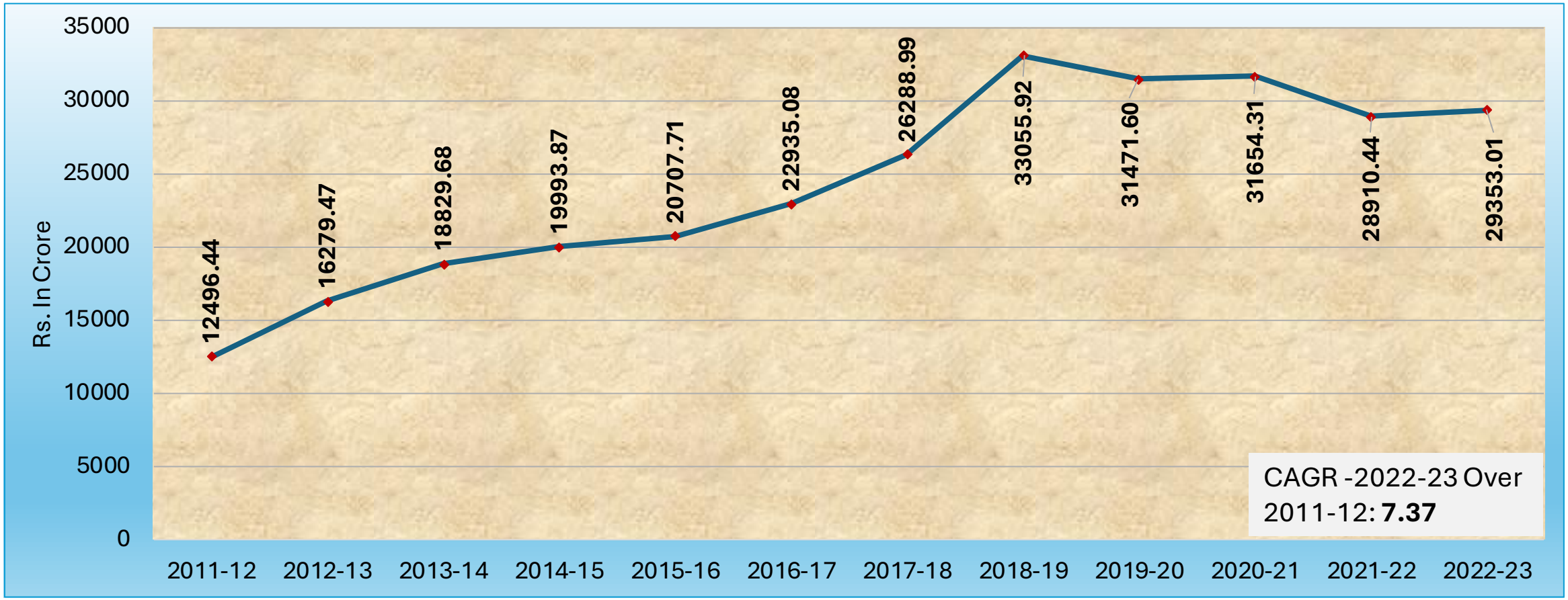
Percentage Distribution of Consumption by Major Purposes -2022-23



In 2022-23, the largest share of government spending went to the 'Others' category (32%), followed by General Public Services (23%), and while sectors like Education (12%), Economic Affairs (12%), Health (8%), Social Security (6%) and Housing(1%), received moderate allocations, and Cultural and other services received the smallest share at 2%.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Compensation of employee Over the Years

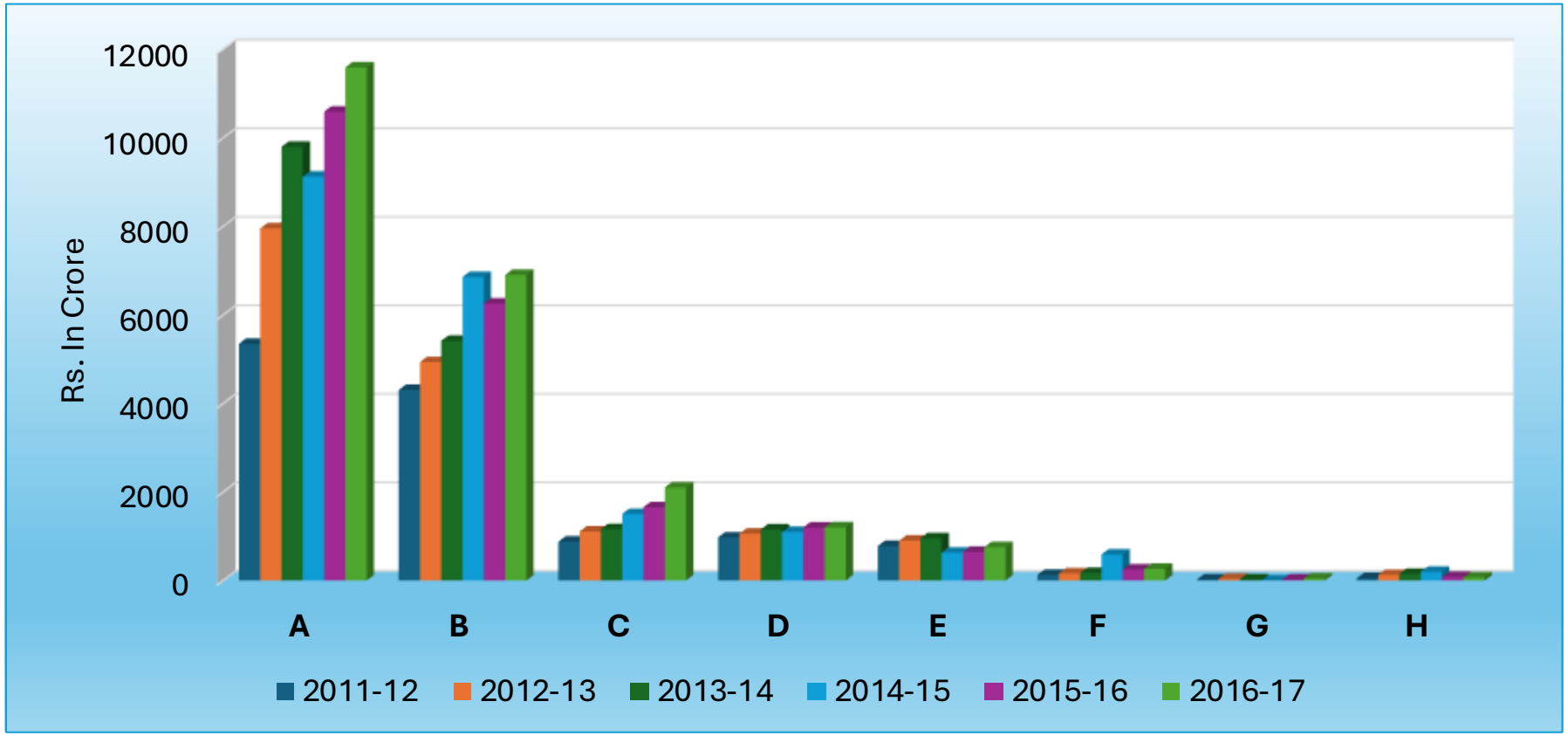


The graph shows a steady rise in government employee compensation from Rs.12,456.44 crore in 2011–12 to a peak of Rs.33,056.92 crore in 2018–19, followed by a slight decline and stabilization around Rs.29,535 crore in later years.

Compensation of employees refers to the total remuneration paid by the government to its employees in exchange for their services.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Compensation of employee by Major Purpose (1/1)

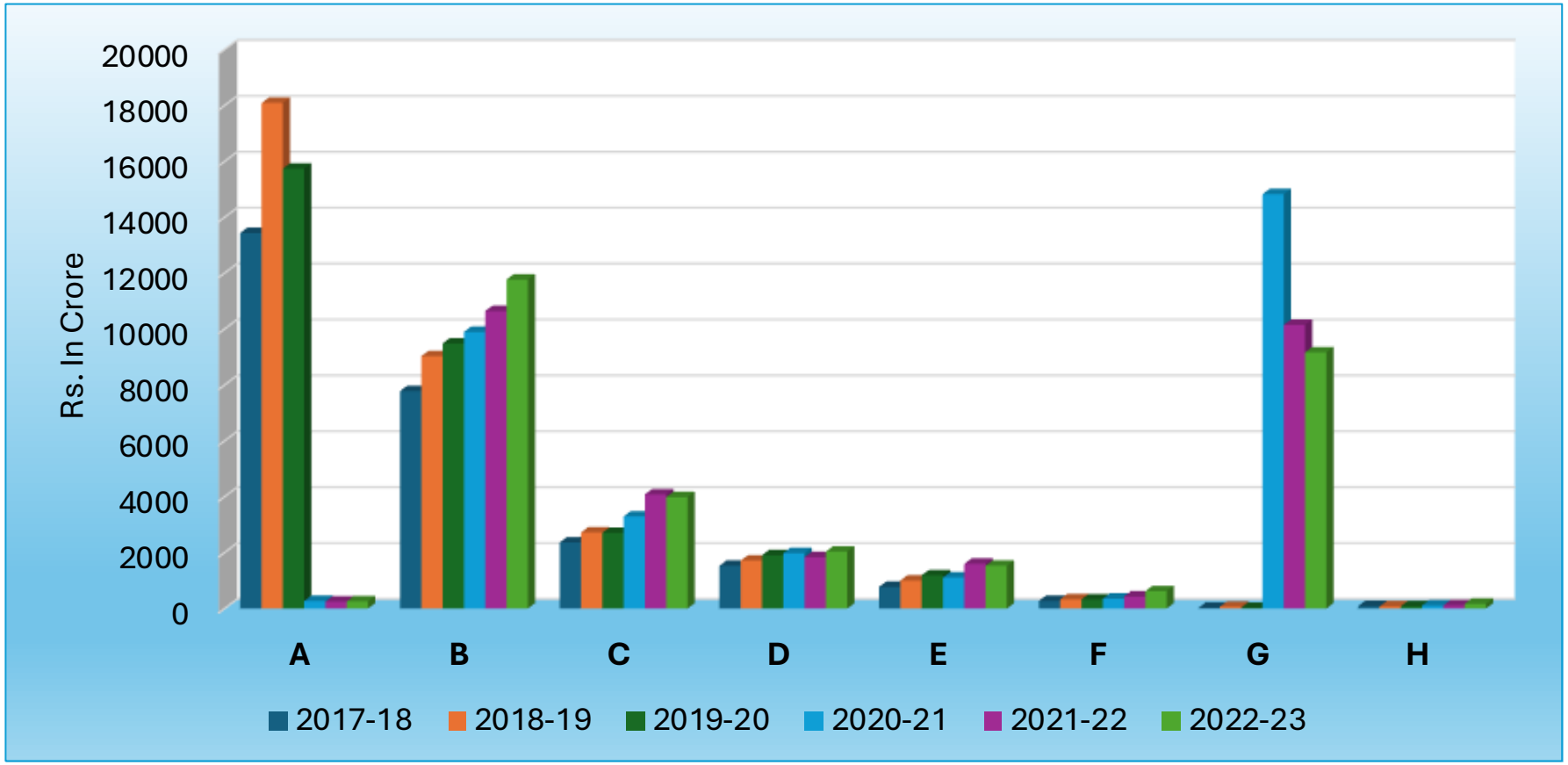


A	Education Affairs and Services
B	General Public Services
C	Health Affairs and Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
F	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
G	Defence
H	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, and Relief on Calamities

From 2011–12 to 2016–17, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (B) showed the highest growth in employee compensation, reaching close to 12,000 units, while Education (A) and Health (C) maintained steady and positive growth; Social Security and Welfare (E) experienced a notable rise in later years, Housing and Community Amenities (F) and Cultural, Recreational, Religious, Environmental Protection, and Calamity Relief Services (H) showed moderate and varied growth, and Defence (G) remained relatively lower but gradually improving.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Compensation of employee by Major Purpose (1/2)

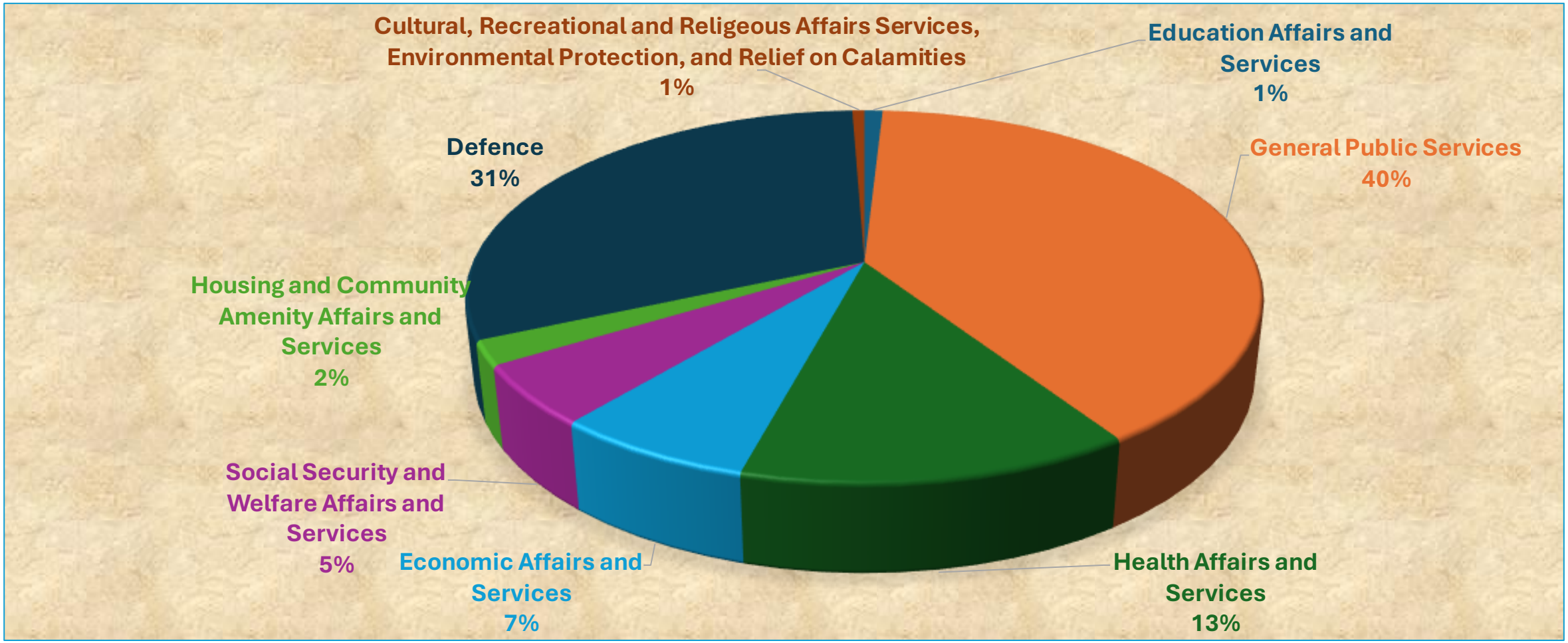


A	Education Affairs and Services
B	General Public Services
C	Health Affairs and Services
D	Economic Affairs and Services
E	Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services
F	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
G	Defence
H	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, and Relief on Calamities

From 2017–18 to 2022–23, Economic Affairs (D) and General Public Services (B) recorded the highest growth in employee compensation, reaching up to 20,000 units, while Education (A) and Health (C) showed steady and positive growth; Social Security and Welfare (E) experienced a notable rise in later years, Housing and Community Amenities (F) and Cultural, Recreational, Religious, Environmental Protection, and Calamity Relief Services (H) displayed moderate and varied growth, and Defence (G) remained relatively lower but gradually improving.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

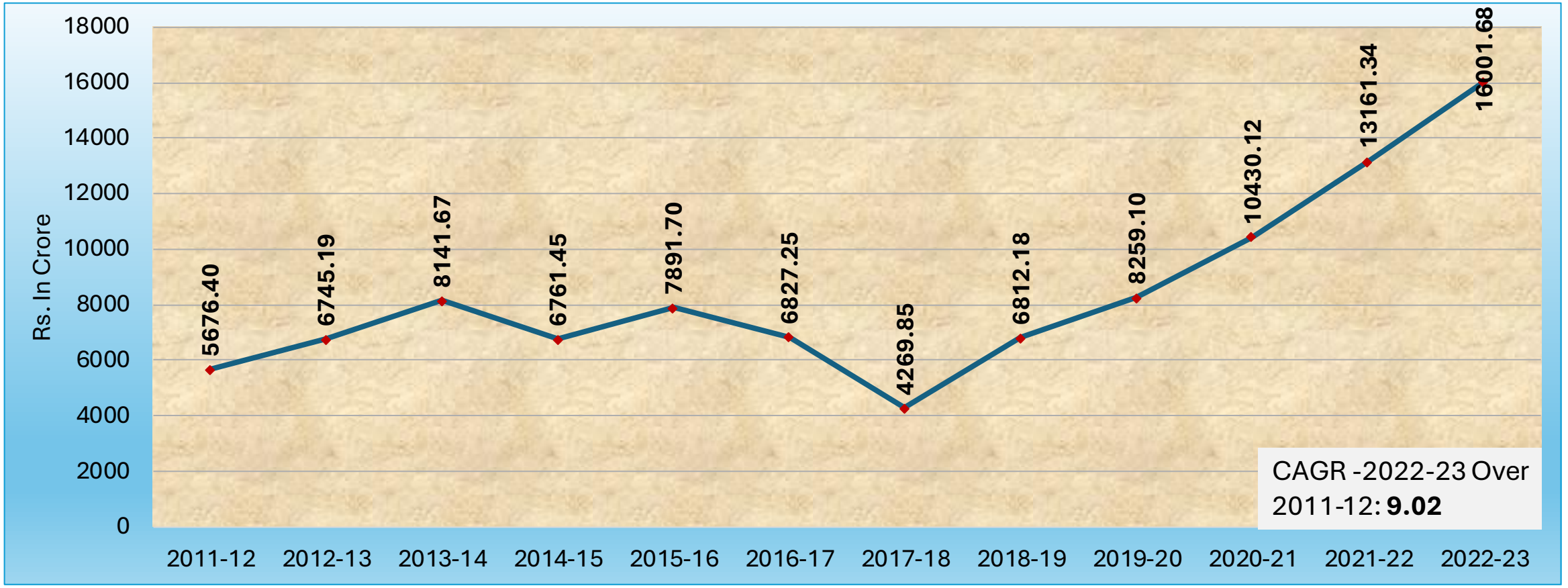
Percentage Distribution of Compensation of employee by Major Purpose -2022-23



In 2022-23, the largest share of government spending went to the 'General Public Services' category (40%), followed by Economic Defence (31%) and Health (13%), while sectors like Economic Affairs and Services (7%), Social Security (5%) Housing (2%), and Education (1%) received moderate allocations, and Cultural and related services received the smallest share at 1%.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Purchase of goods & services (Incdg. Maintenance) Over the Years

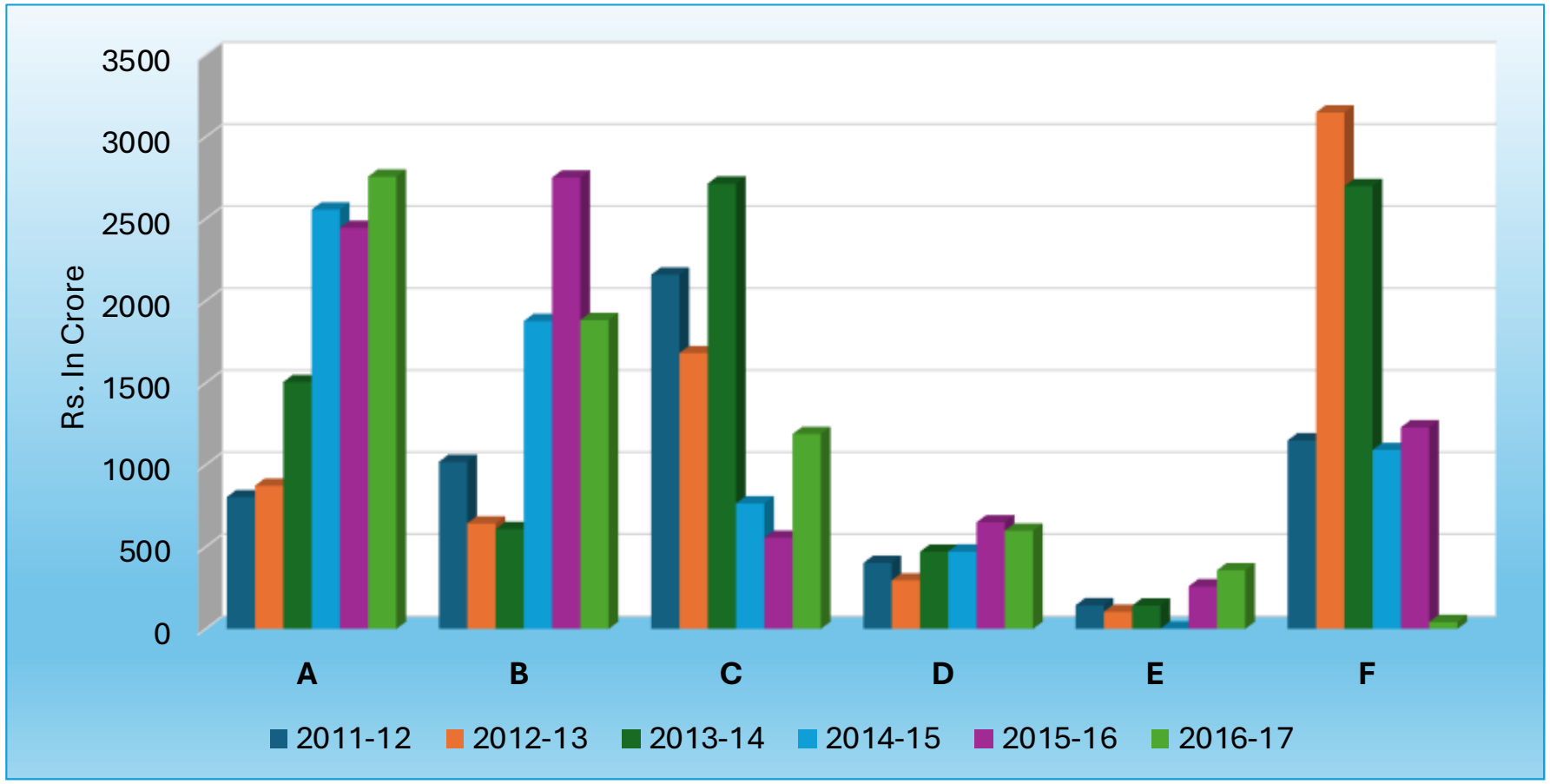


The graph shows a steady increase in expenditure on goods and services (including maintenance) over the years, especially from 2017-18 onward, where spending rose sharply from Rs.4,298.85 crore to Rs.16,001 crore by 2022-23.

Purchase of goods and services refers to the government's expenditure on acquiring various items and services necessary for its functioning. This is a part of revenue expenditure and does not result in asset creation.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Purchase of goods & services (Incdg. Maintenance) by Purposes (1/1)

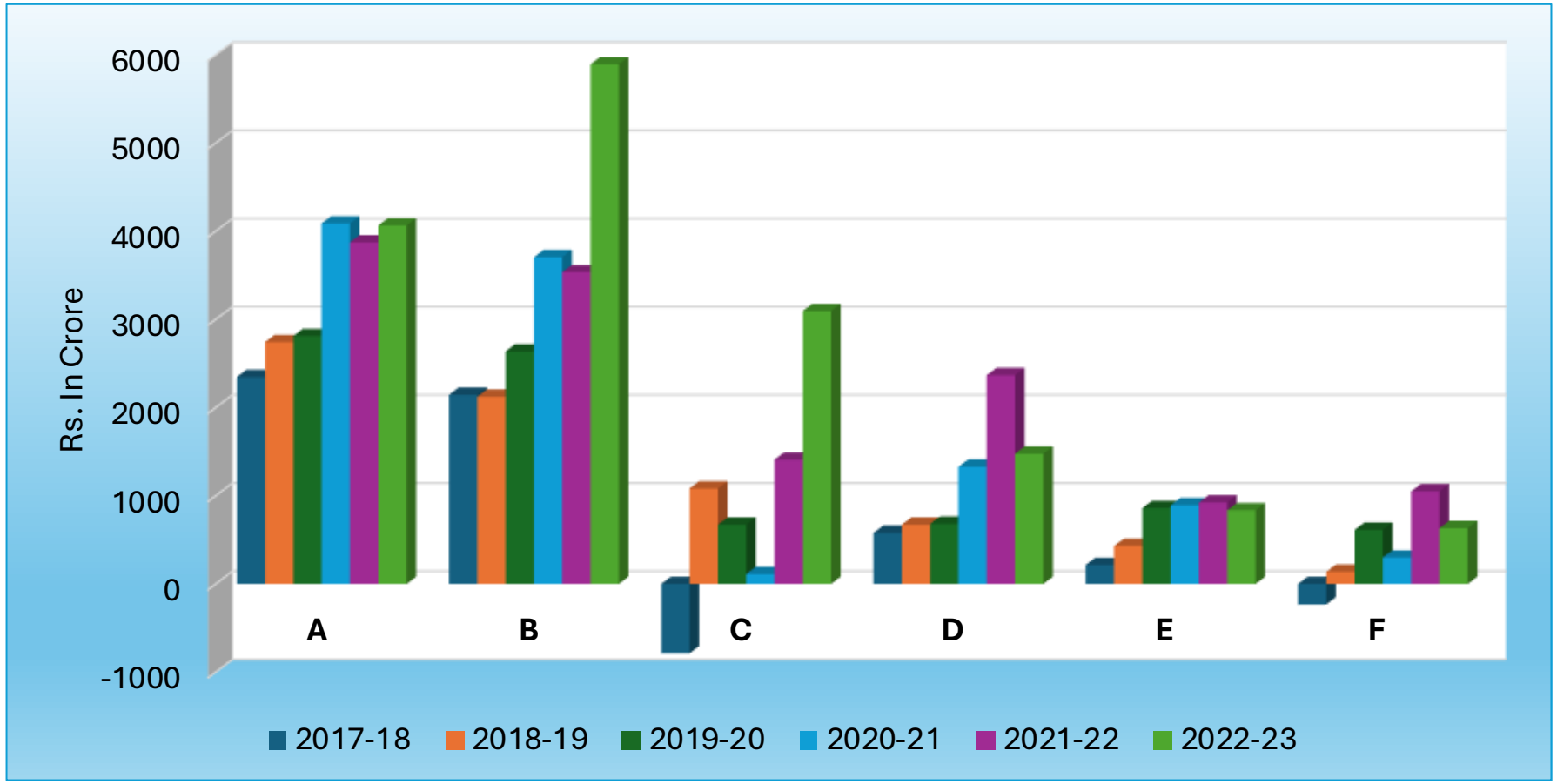


A	General Public Services
B	Economic Affairs and Services
C	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, and Relief on Calamities, Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services, Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
D	Health Affairs and Services
E	Defence
F	Education Affairs and Services

From 2011–12 to 2016–17, General Public Services (A) and Economic Affairs (B) showed the highest growth in purchases, reaching close to 3,500 units, while Education (F) and Health (D) exhibited steady and positive growth; Defence (E) maintained moderate growth, and the combined category C (Cultural, Recreational, Religious, Environmental Protection, Calamity Relief, Social Security, Welfare, Housing, and Community Amenities) showed lower but gradually improving expenditure.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Growth of Purchase of goods & services (Incdg. Maintenance) by Purposes (1/2)

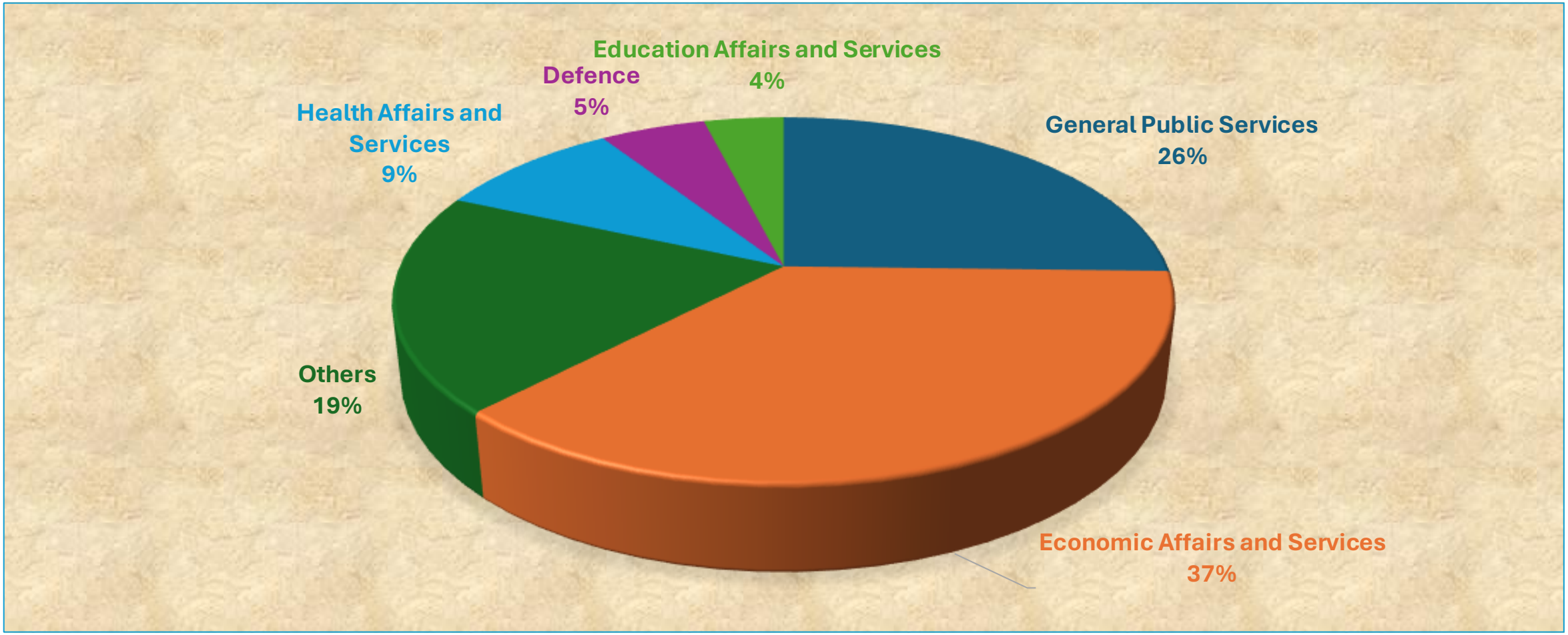


A	General Public Services
B	Economic Affairs and Services
C	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services, Environmental Protection, and Relief on Calamities, Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services, Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
D	Health Affairs and Services
E	Defence
F	Education Affairs and Services

From 2017–18 to 2022–23, General Public Services (A) and Economic Affairs (B) showed the highest and most consistent growth in purchases, reaching up to 6000 units, while Education (F) and Health (D) exhibited steady and positive growth, especially in later years; Defence (E) maintained moderate growth with some fluctuations, and the combined category C showed lower and variable growth, including some negative values.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

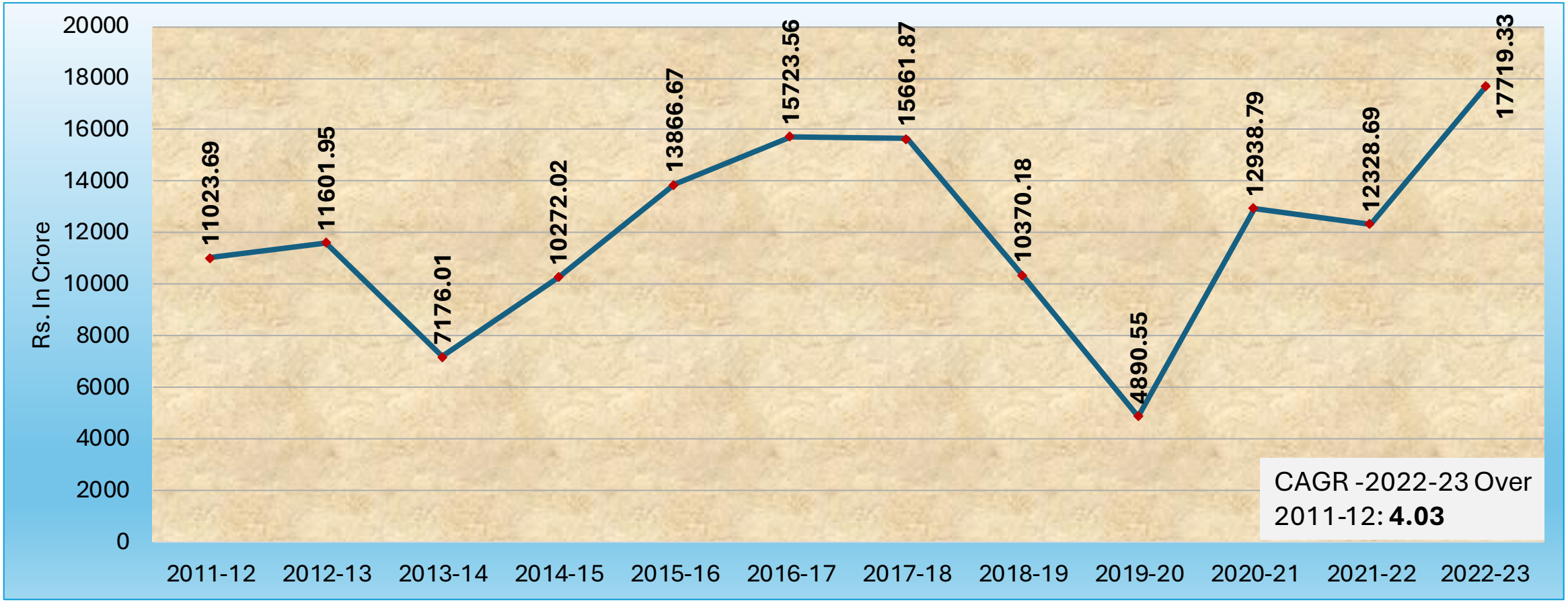
Percentage Distribution of Purchase of goods & services by Major Purposes- 2022-23



In 2022-23, the largest share of government spending went to the 'Economic Affairs and Services' category (37%), followed by General Public Services (26%) and Others (19%), while sectors like Health (9%), Defence (5%) and Education (4%) received moderate allocations.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Gross Capital Formation Over the Years

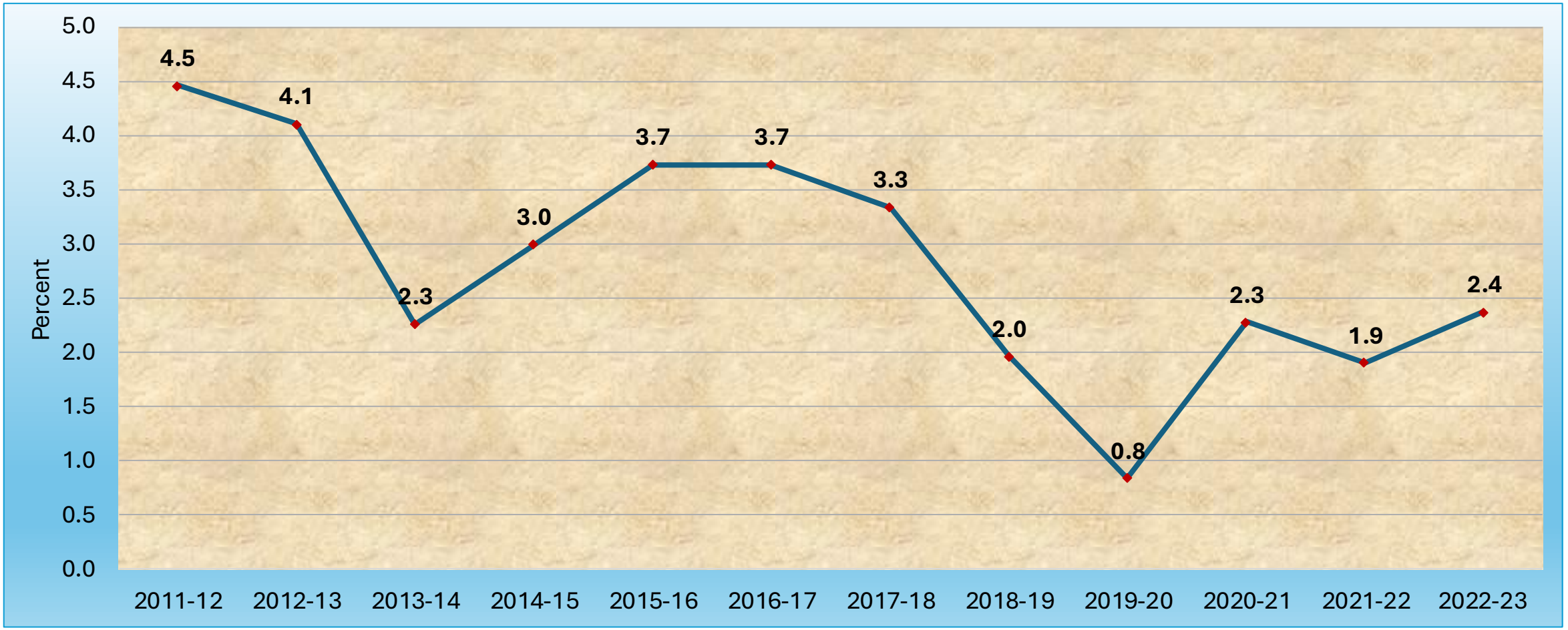


Gross Capital Formation showed strong growth until 2017-18, followed by a sharp decline in 2018-19 and 2019-20, and then a robust recovery, reaching a 12-year peak of Rs.26796 crore in 2022-23.

Gross Capital Formation (GCF) refers to the aggregate of gross additions to fixed assets, namely construction, machinery and Equipment.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

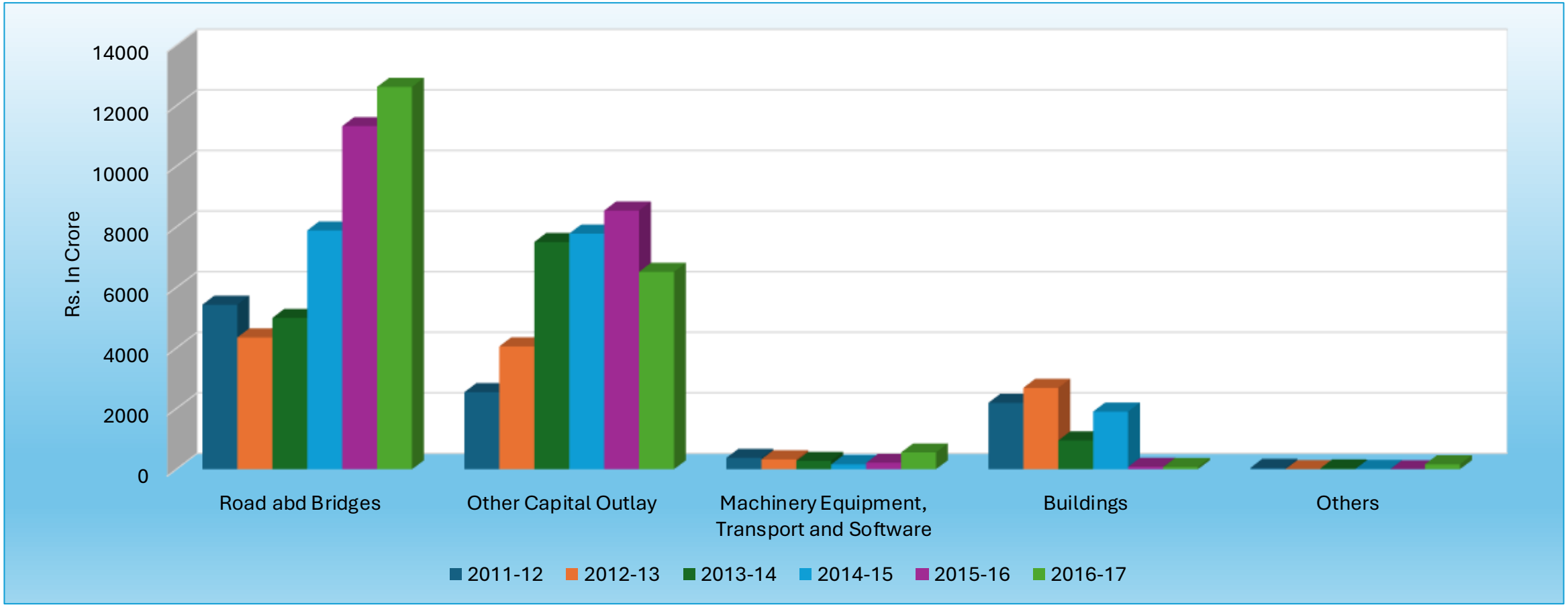
Gross Capital Formation As Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



The graph shows a declining trend in capital formation as a share of GSDP from 2011-12 (4.8%) to a low of 1.6% in 2019-20, followed by a modest recovery to 3.6% in 2022–23.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

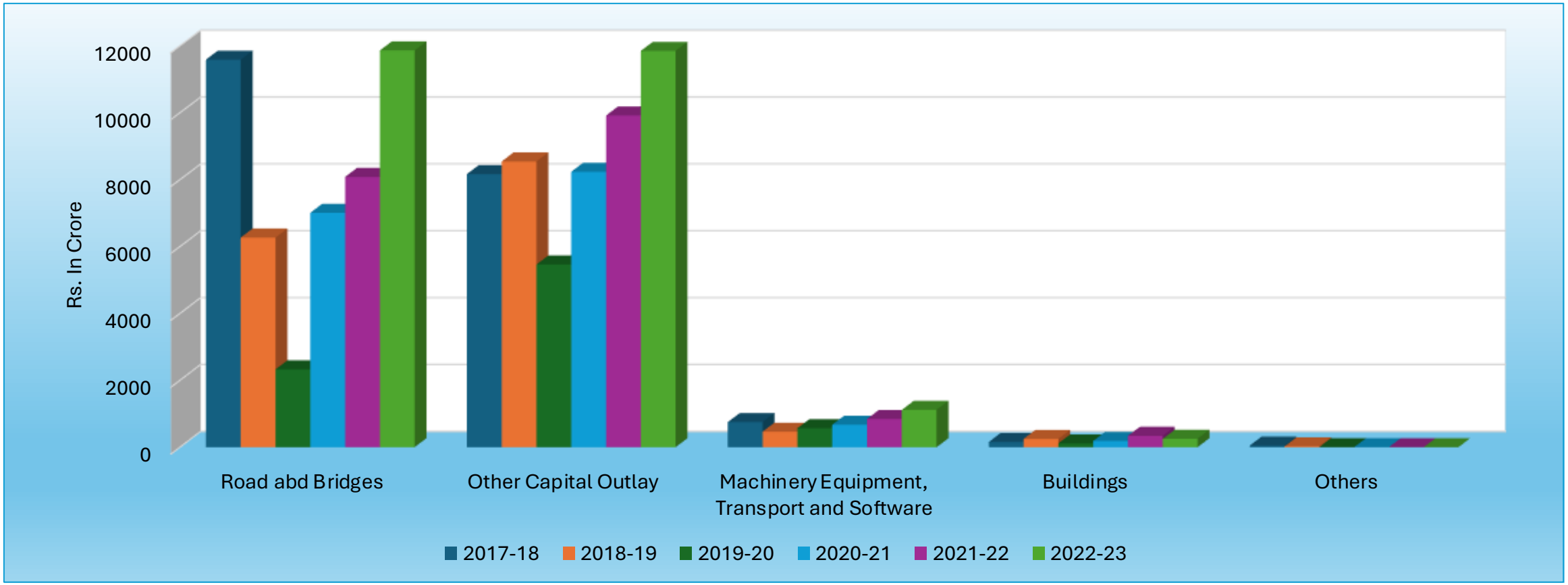
Growth of Gross Capital Formation by Assets (1/1)



Between 2011-12 and 2016-17, Road and Bridges and Other Capital Outlay experienced the most robust and consistent growth, while Buildings demonstrated inconsistent performance. Machinery, Equipment, Transport, and Software had fluctuating growth, and Others remained comparatively low and irregular in growth.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

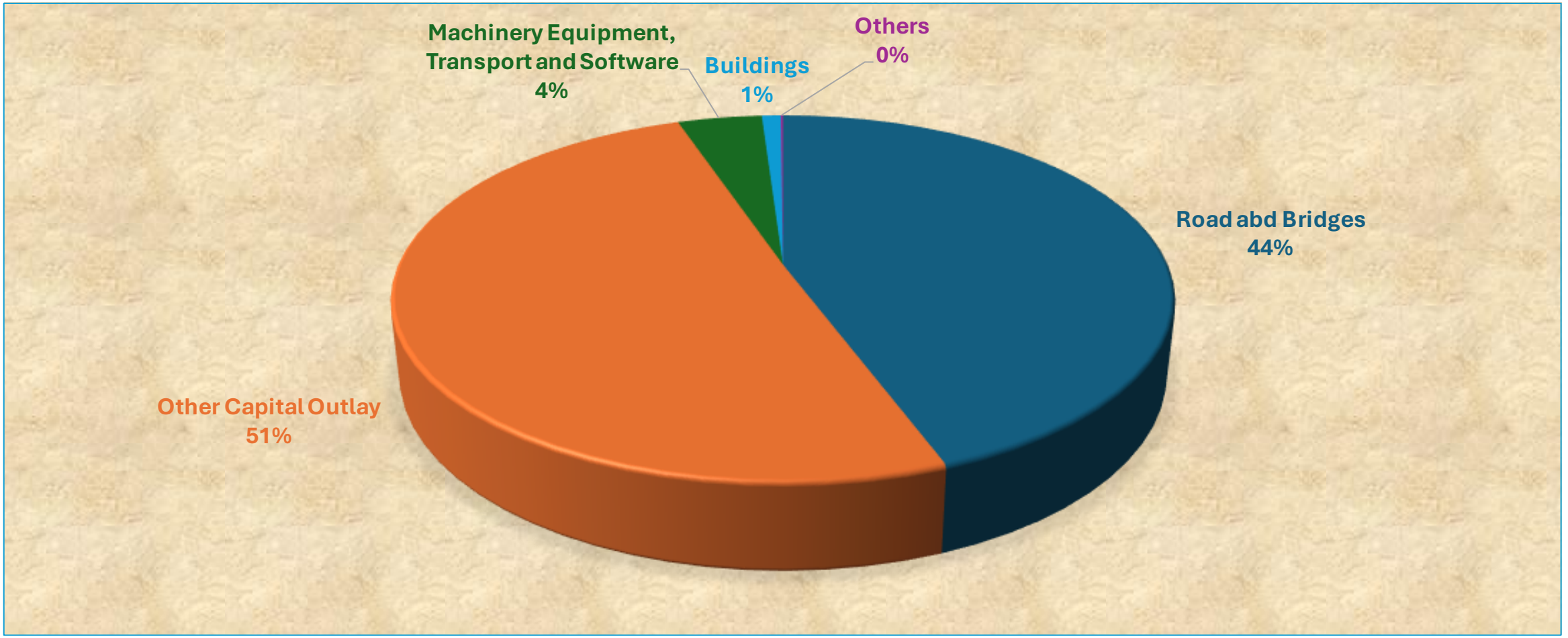
Growth of Gross Capital Formation by Assets (1/2)



From 2017–18 to 2022–23, Road and Bridges showed the strongest and most consistent growth, especially in later years, Buildings maintained steady growth with a noticeable recent rise, while Machinery, Equipment, Transport, and Software experienced moderate and fluctuating growth. Other Capital Outlay had inconsistent performance,, and Others remained lower and irregular.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Percentage Distribution of Gross Capital Formation by Assets -2022-23

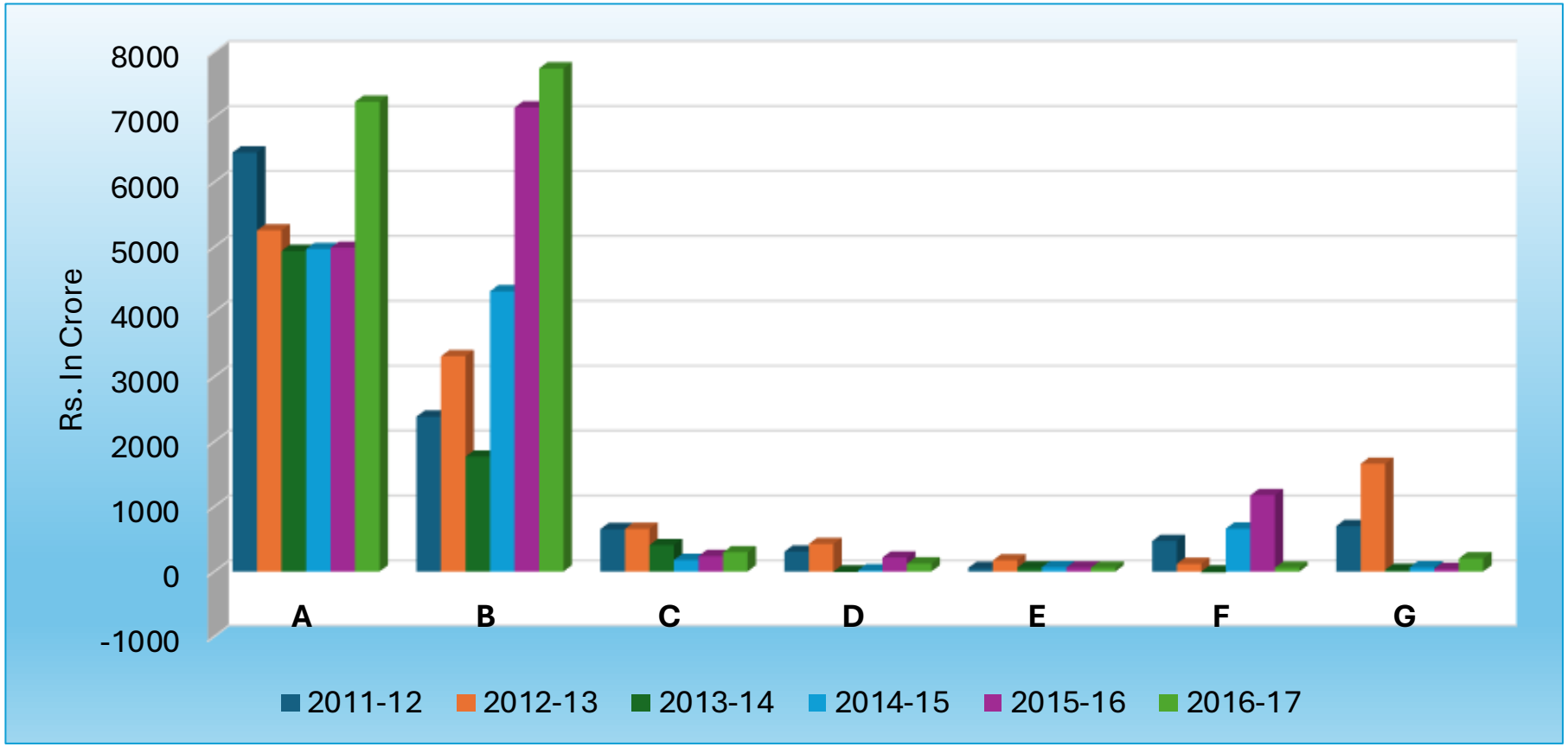


In 2022–23, Gross Capital Formation was heavily concentrated in Other Capital Outlay (51%) and Roads & Bridges (44%), with minimal investment in Machinery, Buildings, and Others.

Other Capital Outlay Include Non-residential building, other structures and Land Improvement

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Gross Capital Formation by Major Purposes (1/1)

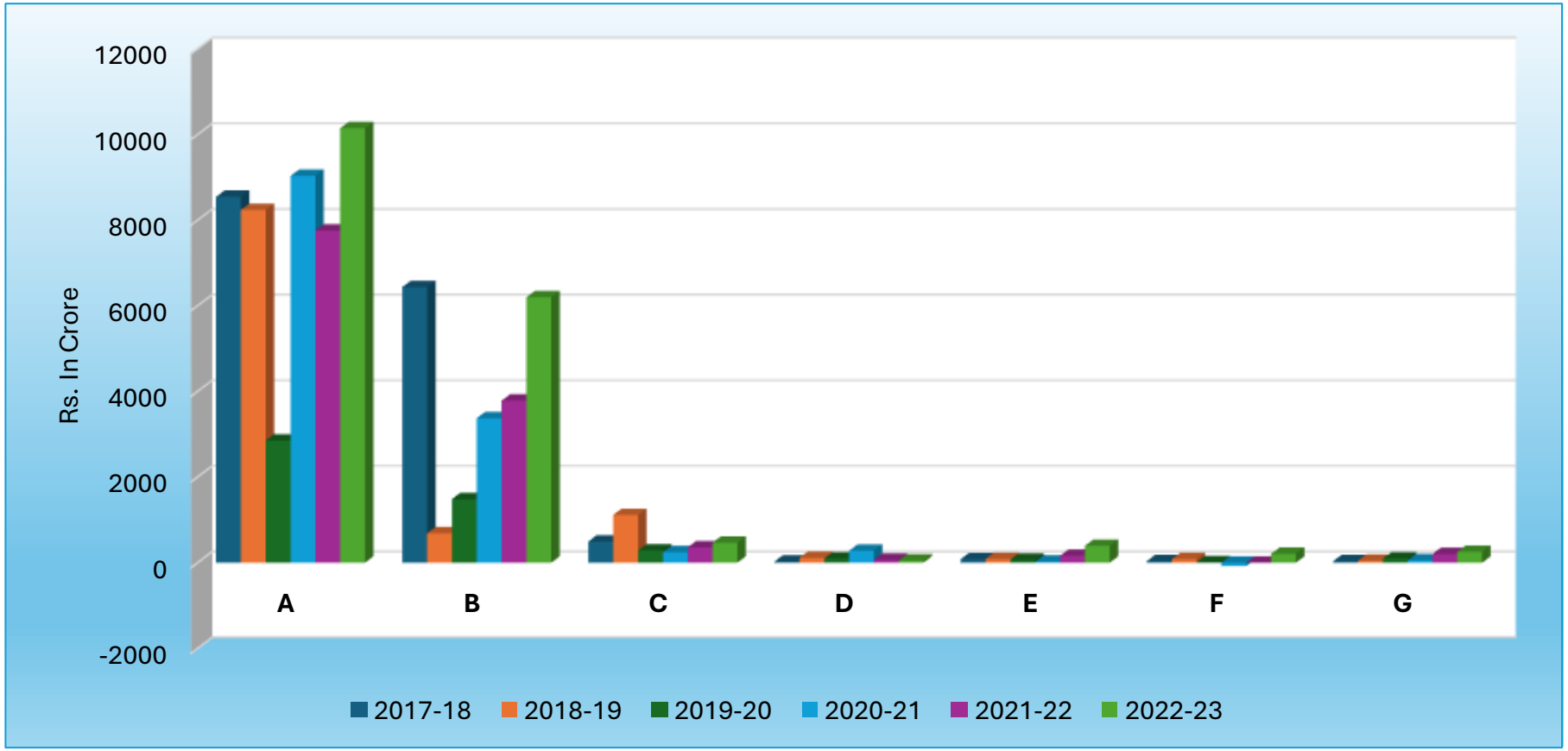


A	Economic Affairs and Services
B	Housing and Community Amenity Affairs and Services
C	General Public Services
D	Health Affairs and Services
E	Environmental Protection, and Relief on Calamities, Social Security and Welfare Affairs and Services, Defence
F	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services
G	Education Affairs and Services

From 2011-12 to 2016-17, Economic Affairs and Services (A) showed the strongest and most consistent growth, reaching up to 8000 units, while General Public Services (C) and Education Affairs and Services (G) exhibited steady and positive growth; Health Affairs and Services (D) experienced moderate growth with some fluctuations, Housing and Community Amenities (B) showed lower and inconsistent growth, and Environmental Protection, Calamity Relief, Social Security, Welfare, and Defence (E) had variable performance including negative values, while Cultural, Recreational, and Religious Affairs Services (F) maintained low and irregular growth.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Gross Capital Formation by Major Purposes (1/2)

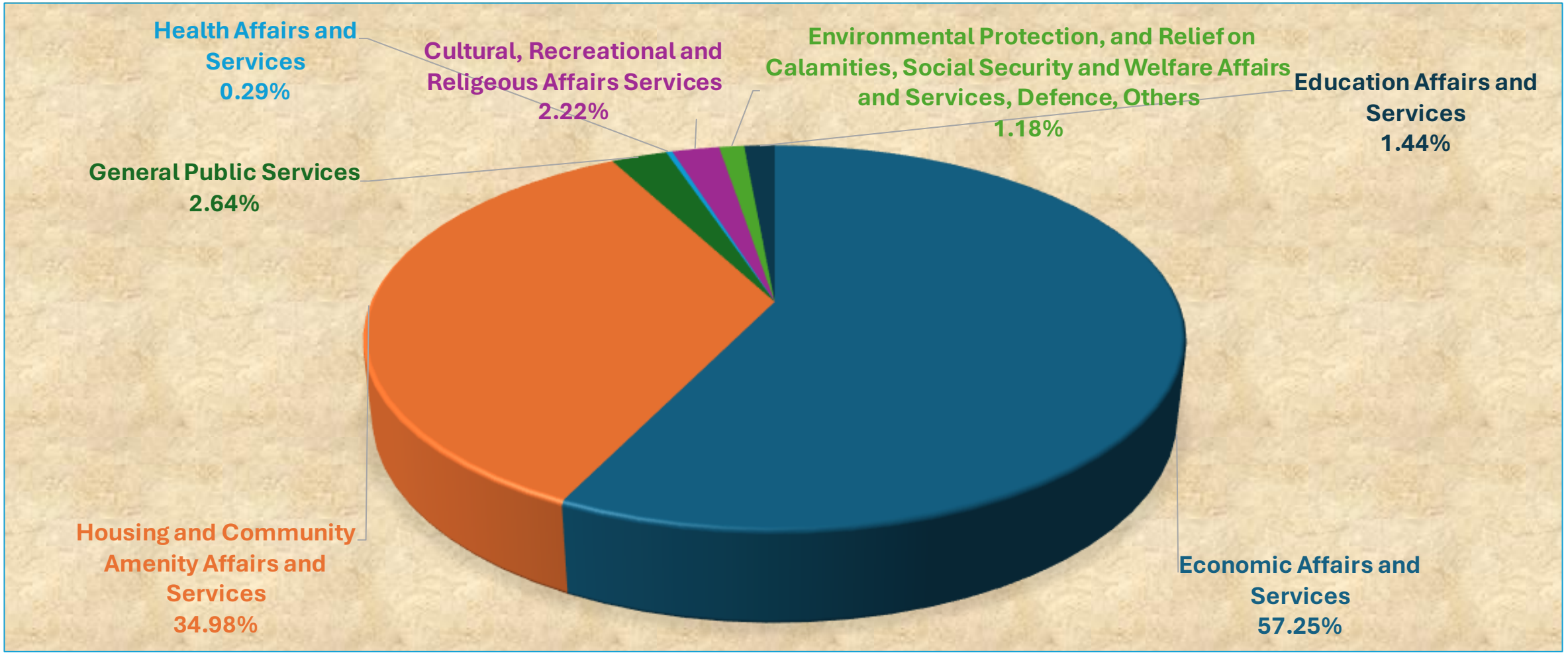


A	Economic Affairs and Services
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F	Cultural, Recreational and Religious Affairs Services
G	Education Affairs and Services

From 2017-18 to 2022-23, Economic Affairs and Services (A) showed the strongest and most consistent growth, reaching up to 12,000 units, while General Public Services (C) and Education Affairs and Services (G) exhibited steady and positive growth; Health Affairs and Services (D) experienced moderate growth with some fluctuations, Housing and Community Amenities (B) showed lower and inconsistent growth, and Environmental Protection, Calamity Relief, Social Security, Welfare, and Defence (E) had variable performance including negative values, while Cultural, Recreational, and Religious Affairs Services (F) maintained low and irregular growth.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

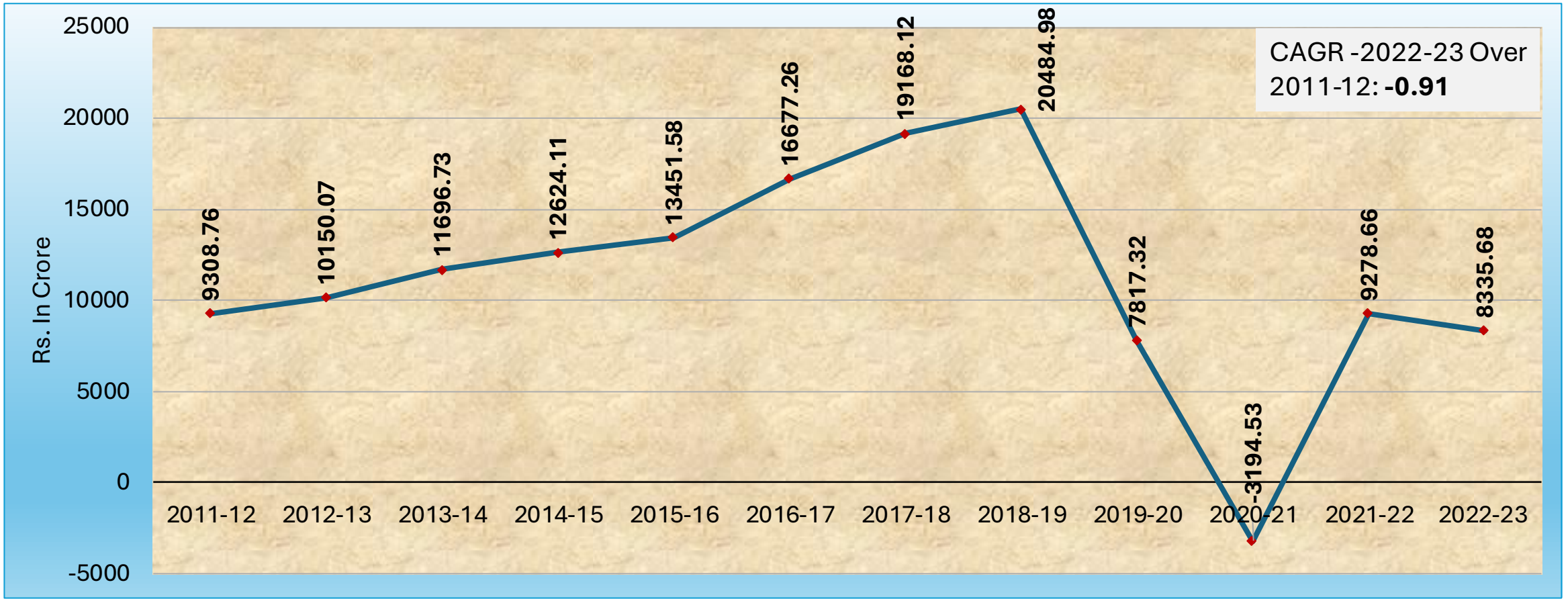
Percentage Distribution of Gross Capital Formation by Major Purposes-2022-23



In 2022-23, Gross Capital Formation was heavily concentrated in Economic Affairs (57%) and Housing & Community Amenities (35%), jointly accounting for 92% of total investment. The remaining sectors General Public Services, Education, Cultural, Welfare, and Health received minimal to negligible capital allocation, with Health Affairs recording no investment at all.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Gross Saving Over the Years

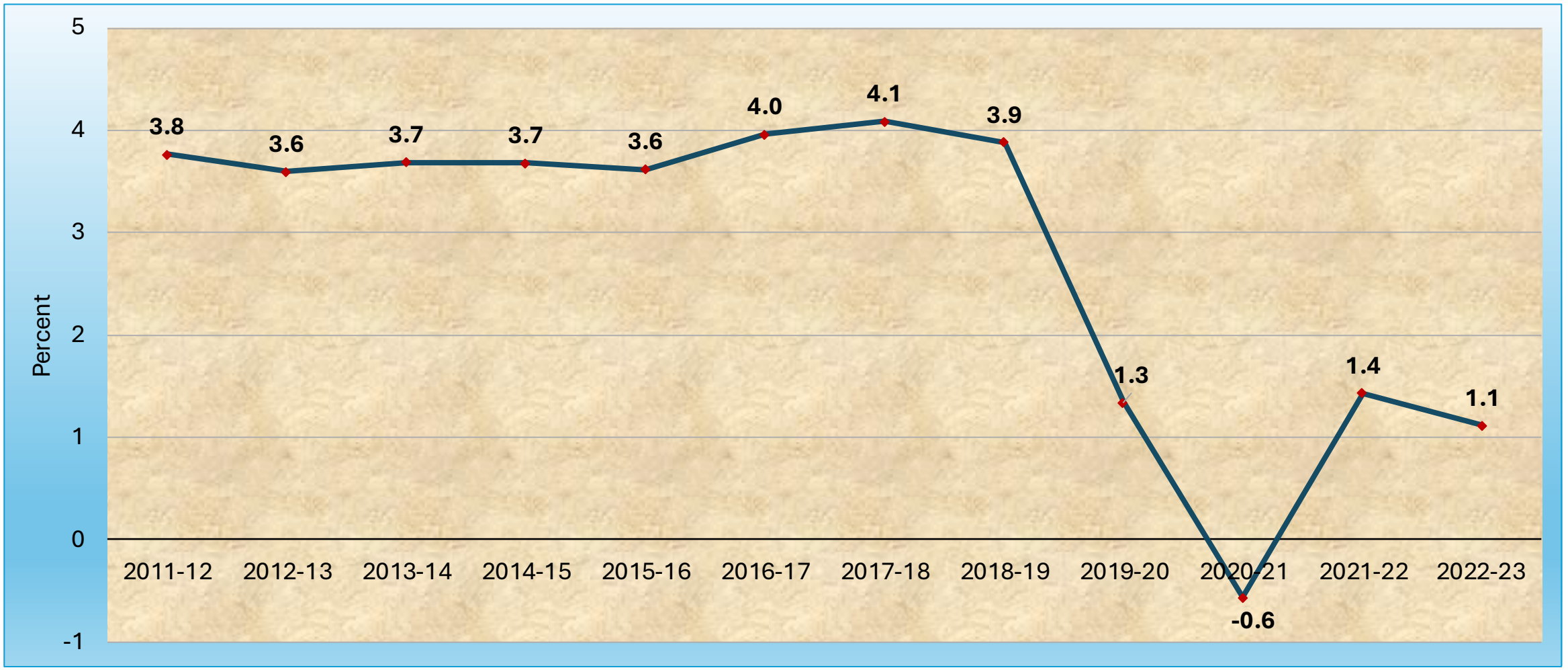


Gross savings rose steadily from 2011-12 to 2018-19, peaking at Rs.20,844.98 crore, followed by a sharp decline into negative territory in 2019-20 and 2020-21, and then a partial recovery in the last two years, ending at Rs.8,355.68 crore in 2022-23.

Gross Savings is defined as surplus of current receipts over current expenditure plus depreciation. As depreciation are precisely accounted for, it is taken as zero.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account

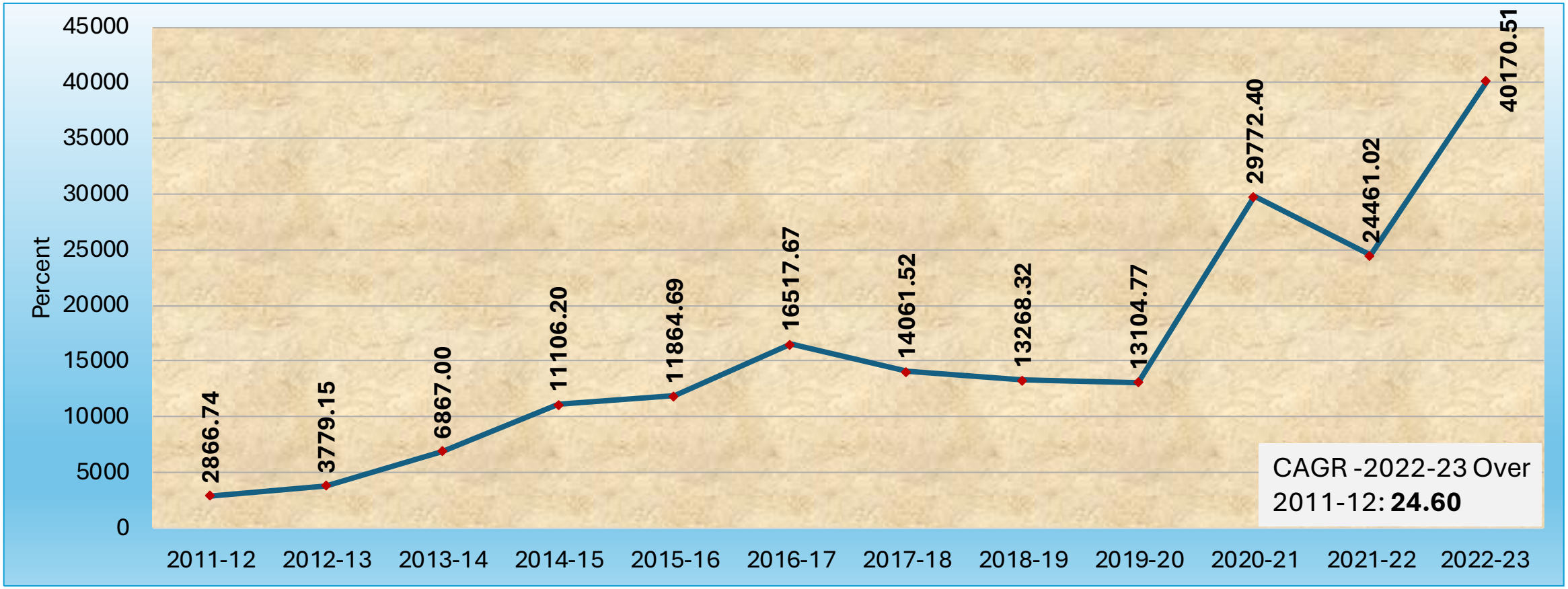
Gross Saving As Percentage of GSDP at Current Price



From 2011-12 to 2018-19, Gross Saving as a percentage of GSDP remained stable around 4% but saw a sharp drop to -0.6% in 2020-21, followed by a modest recovery to 1.1% in 2022-23.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account

Net Extra Borrowing to Support Capital Exp. Over the Years

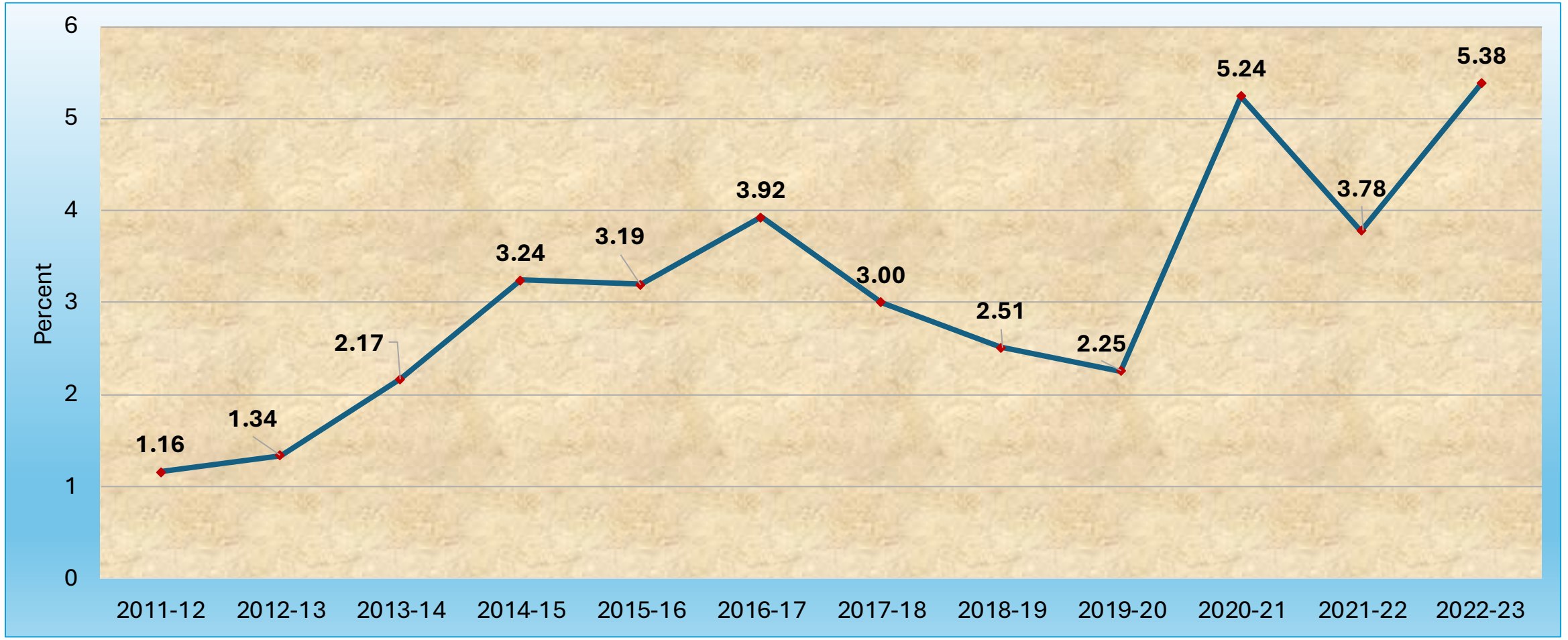


From 2011-12 to 2019-20, net extra borrowing remained moderate, mostly below Rs.17,000 crore, but surged sharply from 2020-21 onward, peaking at Rs.40,170.51 crore in 2022-23.

Net Extra Borrowing refers to the additional amount borrowed by the government during a fiscal year, after accounting for repayments of existing debt. It required to supplement to meet expenditure on Capital Fixed Assets and Financial Assets.

Data Source: Capital Outlay & Capital Finance Account

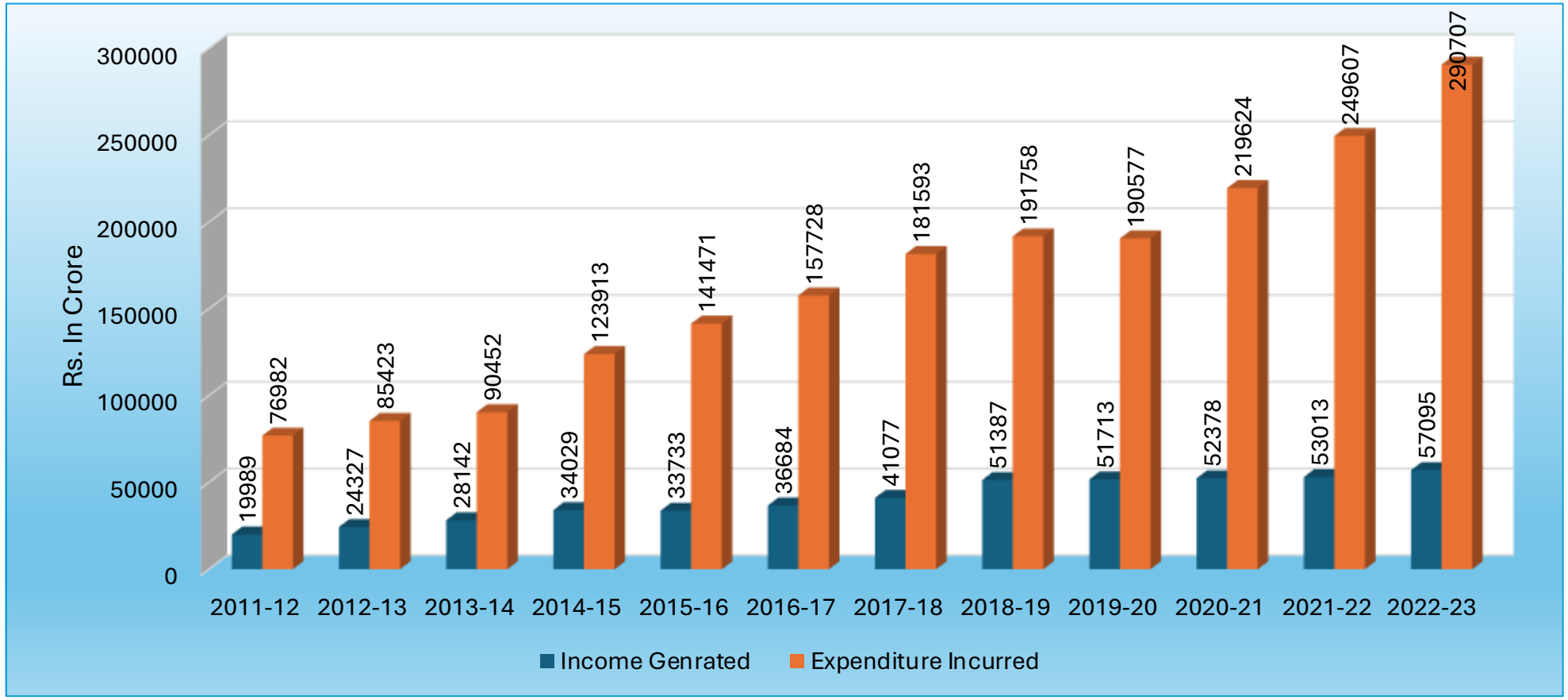
Net Extra Budgetary Borrowing/ Lending as Percentage of GSDP



From 2011-12 to 2019-20, extra budgetary borrowing/lending as a percentage of GSDP remained moderate, mostly under 4%, but spiked sharply in 2020–21 and 2022–23, reaching 5.38%.

Data Source: Capital Outlay & Capital Finance Account

Expenditure Incurred Vs Income Generated



Income Generated by the State Budget comprises the following components:

1. Income Generation by Government Administration

(a) Compensation to employees.

(b) 34.81% component of the exp. on repair and maintenance

2. Net Output of Employees and Departmental Commercial Undertakings (D.C.Us)

(a) Compensation to employees.

(b) 34.81% component of the exp. on repair and maintenance

3. Wage and Salary Component of Government Outlays on Building and Construction

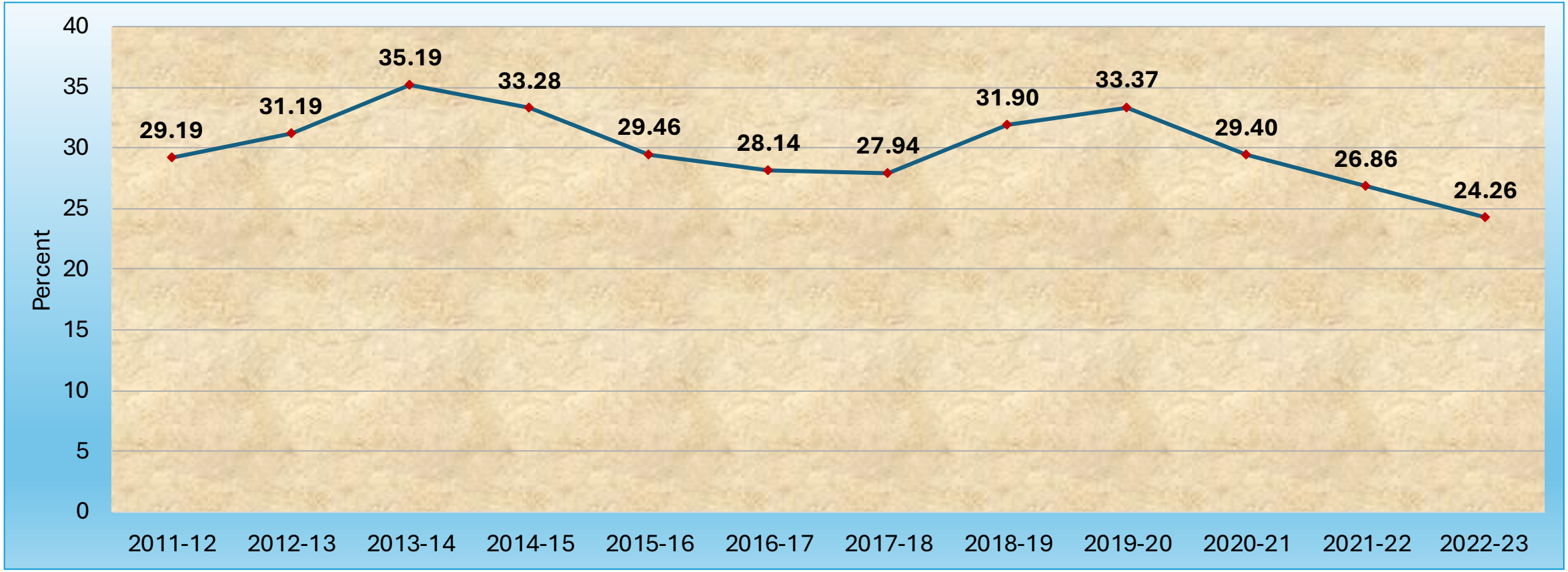
Estimated as 34.81% of the total expenditure on building and construction activities.

Between 2011–12 and 2022–23, Income Generated grew steadily from Rs.19,989 crore to Rs.57,095 crore, following a gradual and linear trend, while Expenditure Incurred rose sharply from Rs.76,982 crore to Rs.2,90,707 crore, showing an accelerated increase, especially after 2014–15, highlighting a widening gap between income and spending over time.

Income Generation: Expenditure incurred by the State Government on compensation to employees and wages paid on construction and repair activities contributes toward State Domestic Product.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Domestic Product by Industry of Origin and Factor Income (DCUs)

Income Outlay Ratio Over the Years

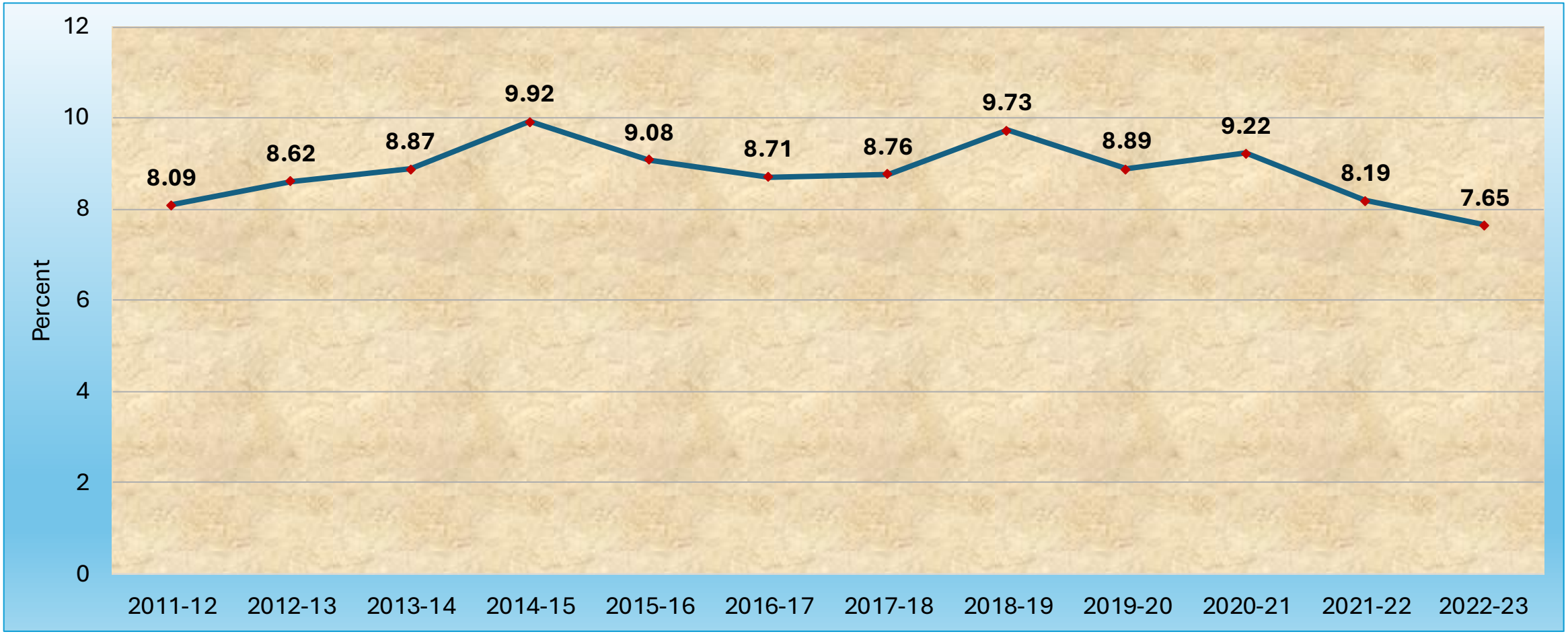


The Income Outlay Ratio rose from 25.97% in 2011–12 to a peak of 31.11% in 2013–14 but then declined steadily to 19.64% by 2022–23, with only minor recoveries in 2018–19 and 2019–20, indicating an overall downward trend in the efficiency of income generation relative to expenditure.

The **Income Outlay Ratio** is a fiscal metric used to assess the efficiency of government spending in generating income.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Domestic Product by Industry of Origin and Factor Income (DCUs)

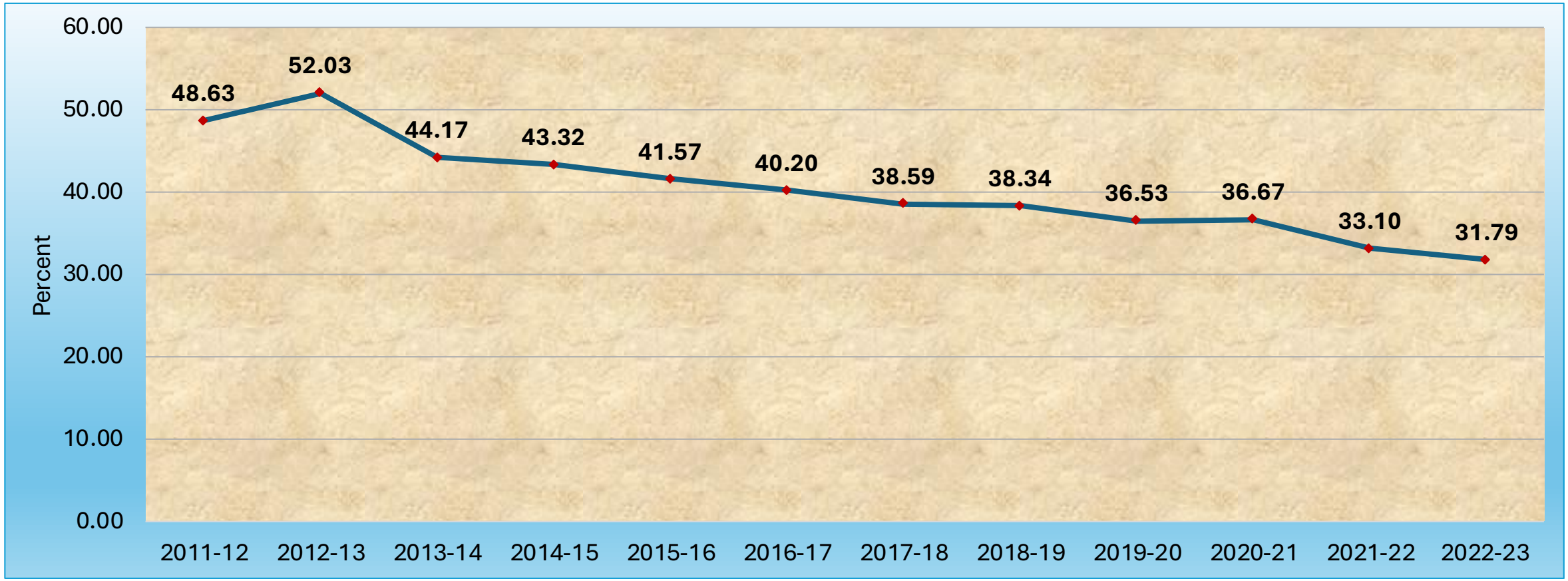
Income Generated As Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



The percentage of Income Generated relative to GSDP started at 8.09% in 2011-12 and peaked at 9.92% in 2014-15. After 2014-15, the ratio fluctuated, showing minor recoveries in 2018-19 (9.73%) and 2020-21 (9.22%). However, the overall trend is downward, reaching a low of 7.65% in 2022-23.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Domestic Product by Industry of Origin and Factor Income (DCUs)

Percentage of Direct Benefit to Total Expenditure

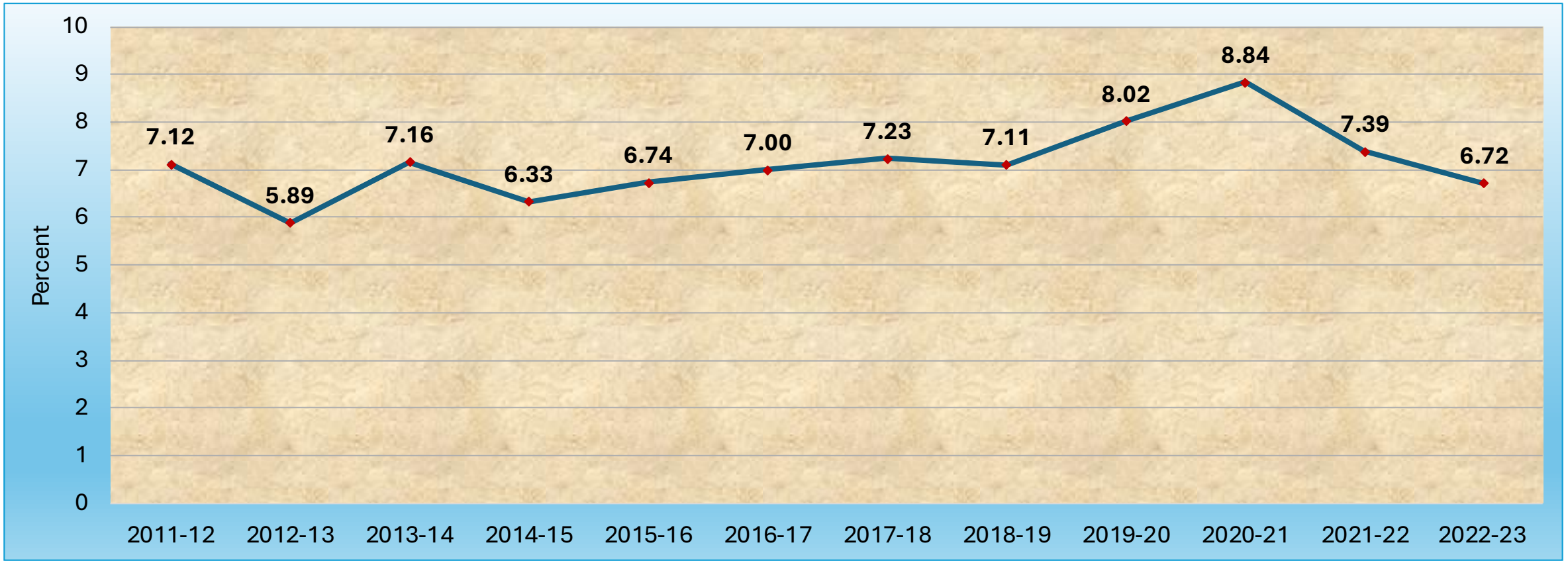


The percentage of Direct Benefit to Total Expenditure started at 43.26% in 2011-12 and peaked at 47.50% in 2012-13. After 2012-13, the ratio declined steadily, reaching 25.74% by 2022-23. There were minor fluctuations, such as a slight rise in 2018-19 and 2020-21, but the overall trend is downward.

Direct Benefit: under this component creation of capital formation, subsidy distribution and contribution to the GSDP may be considered.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Domestic Product by Industry of Origin and Factor Income (DCUs)

Interest paid as percentage to Total Expenditure



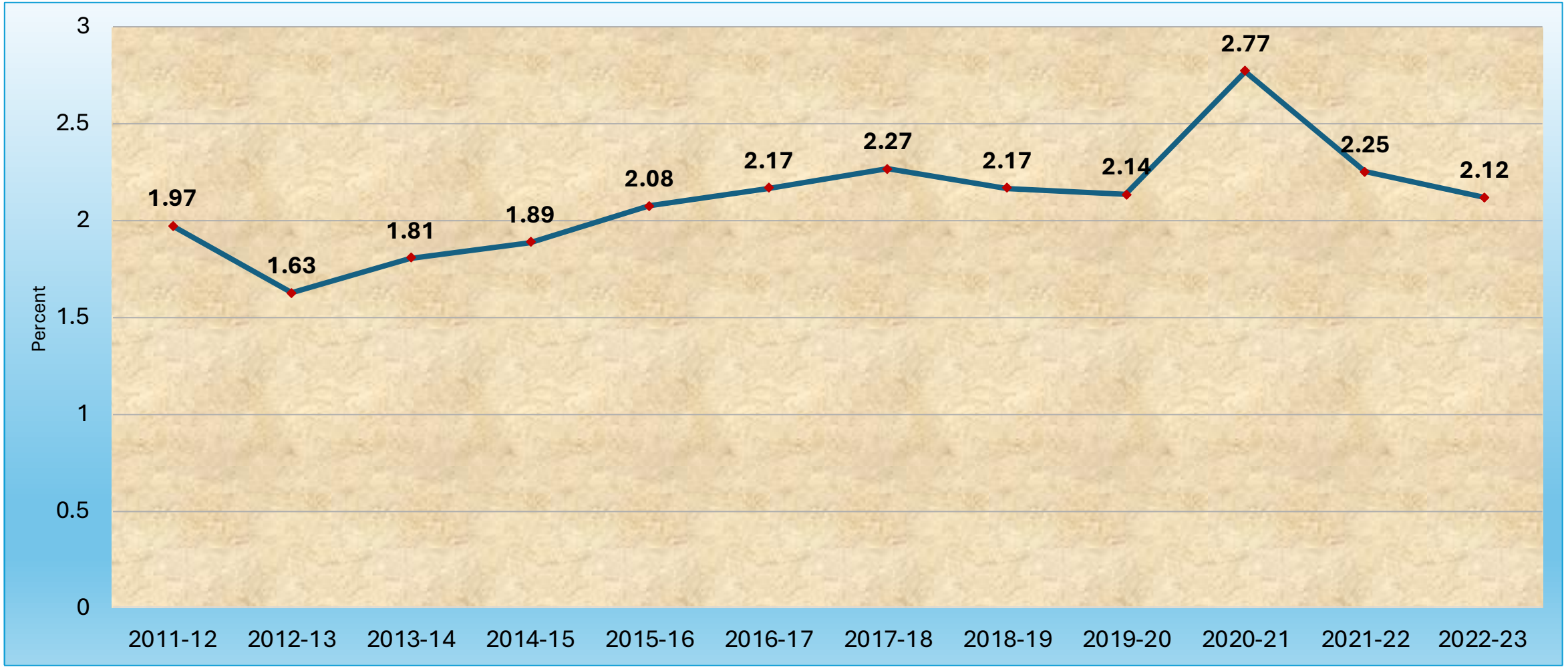
From 2011-12 to 2022-23, interest payments consistently accounted for around 6-7% of total expenditure, peaking at 8.84% in 2020-21, indicating a temporary rise in debt servicing costs before stabilizing again.

Debt Liabilities: Interest payment and debt are the two basic debt liabilities which the government has to bear.

Interest Payment: Refers to the expenditure incurred by the government towards servicing its debt obligations.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

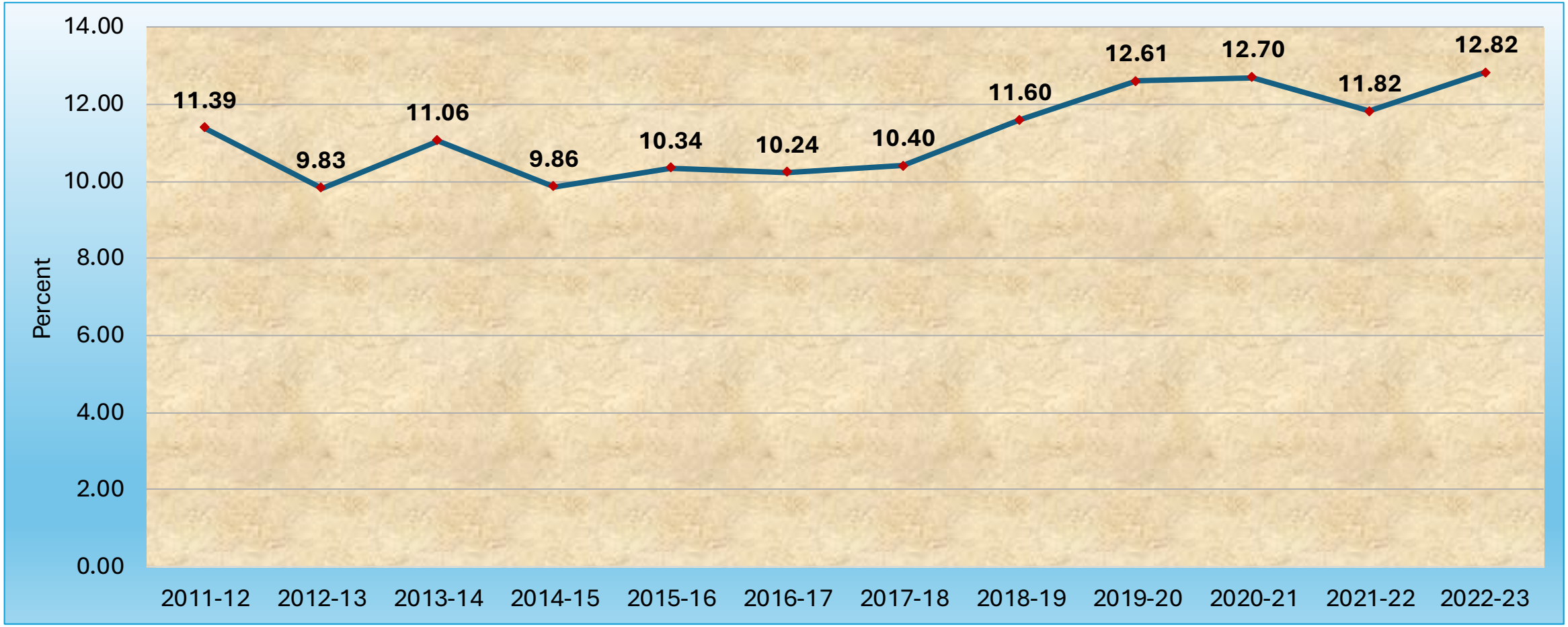
Percentage of Interest Paid to GSDP At Current Prices



From 2011-12 to 2022-23, interest payments as a percentage of GSDP gradually increased, peaking at 2.77% in 2020-21, before slightly declining to 2.12% in 2022-23, reflecting a moderate but persistent fiscal pressure from debt servicing.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

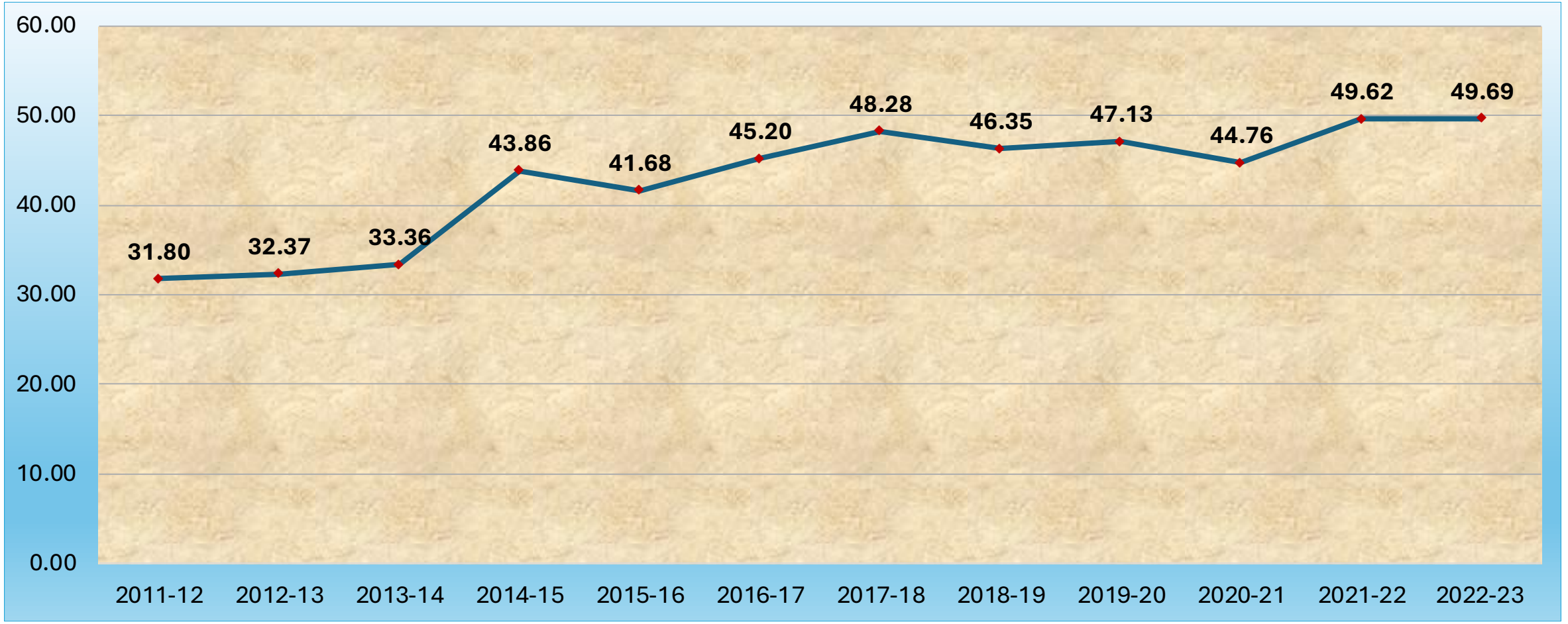
Percentage Expenditure on Debt Liabilities



The percentage expenditure on debt liabilities fluctuated between 8% and 10.5% over the years, with a low of 8.14% in 2014-15 and a high of 10.38% in 2022-23, showing a slight upward trend from 2018-19 onward.

Data Source: Income Outlay Account & Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Percentage of other Transfer to the Economy to Total Expenditure

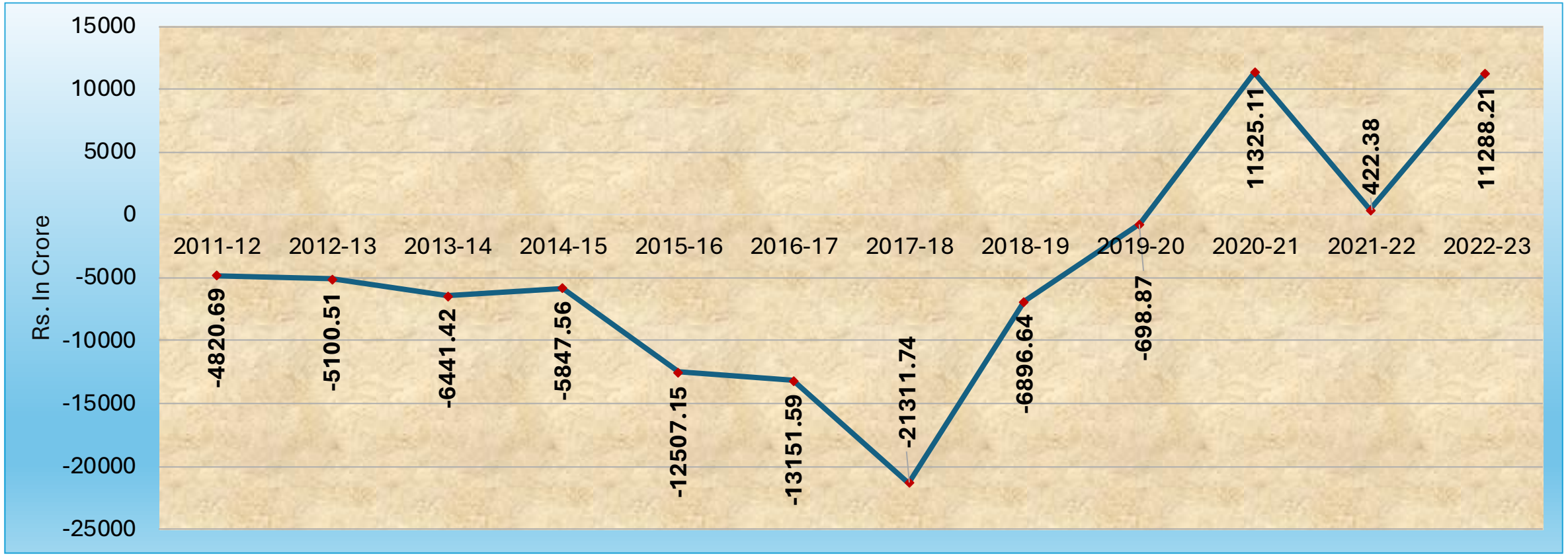


From 2011–12 to 2022–23, the percentage of "Other Transfers to the Economy" in total expenditure rose steadily from 31.80% to 49.69% .

Transfer to the Economy includes Current transfer including subsidies, capital transfer and Others.

Data source: Economic cum Purpose classified data of Bihar Budget

Revenue Deficit Over the Years

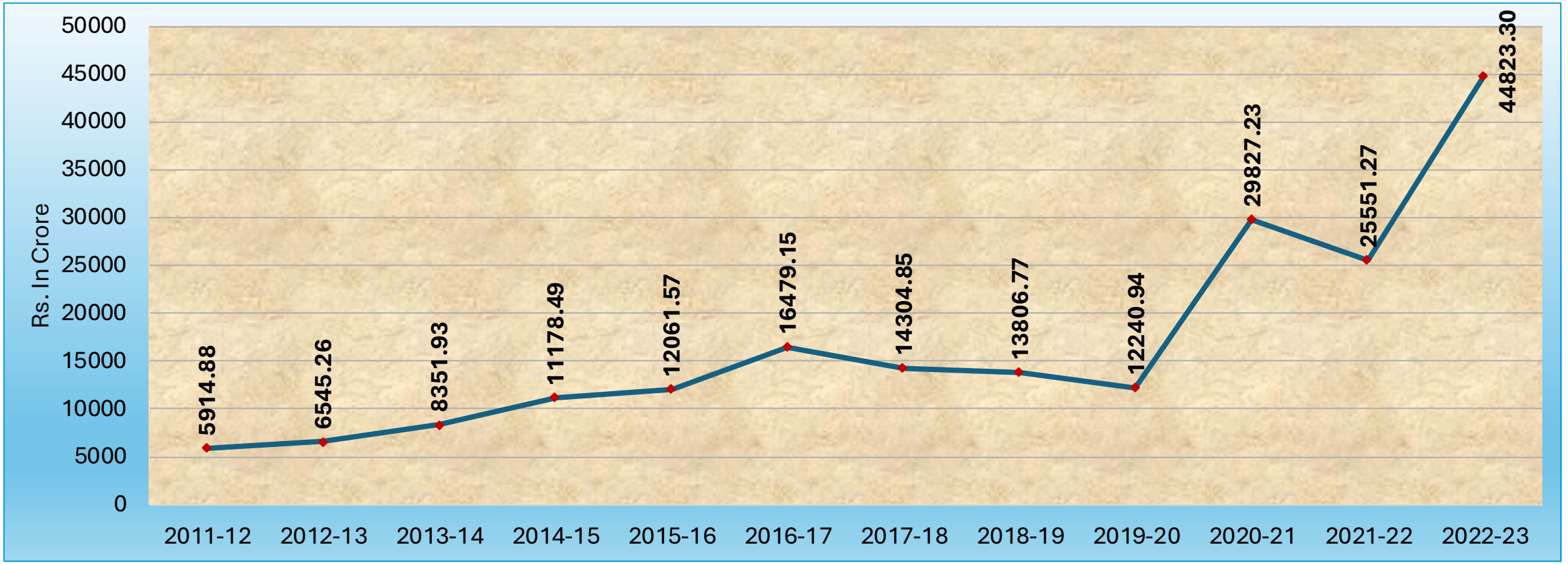


From 2011-12 to 2019-20, India experienced a consistent primary deficit, peaking at -Rs.21,311.74 crore in 2017-18, indicating high borrowing needs even before interest payments; however, from 2020-21 onward, there was a sharp recovery and sustained surplus, reflecting improved fiscal discipline and reduced reliance on borrowing.

Revenue Deficit refers to a situation in public finance where a government's **revenue expenditure exceeds its revenue receipts**.
Revenue Deficit=Revenue Expenditure–Revenue Receipts

Data Source: Bihar Budget Highlights

Fiscal Deficit Over the Years

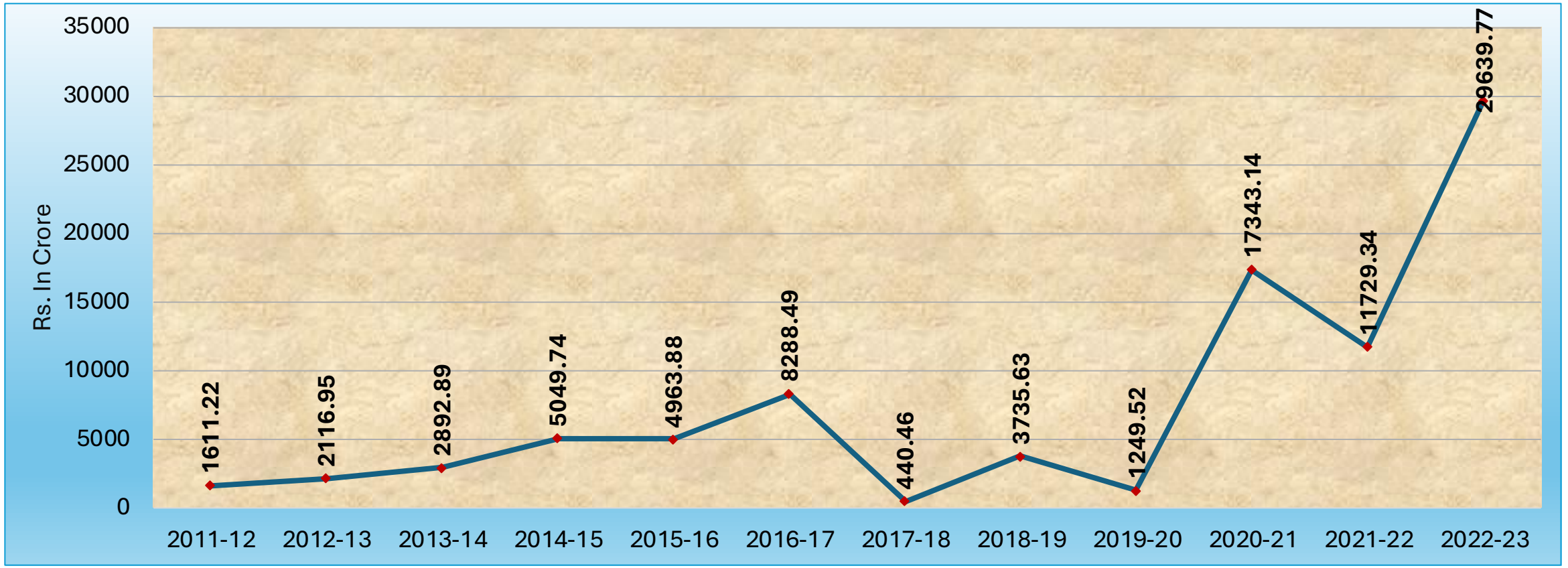


From 2011-12 to 2016-17, there was steady growth in financial figures from Rs.5,914.88 crore to Rs.16,479.15 crore, followed by a slight decline and stabilization between Rs.12,000-14,000 crore during 2017-18 to 2019-20, and then a sharp increase from 2020-21 onwards, peaking at ₹48,623.30 crore in 2022-23.

Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the government's **total expenditure** and its **total revenue (excluding borrowings)**. It reflects the amount the government needs to borrow to meet its expenses. **Fiscal Deficit=Total Expenditure–(Revenue Receipts + Non-Debt Capital Receipts)**

Data Source: Bihar Budget Highlights

Primary Deficit Over the Years

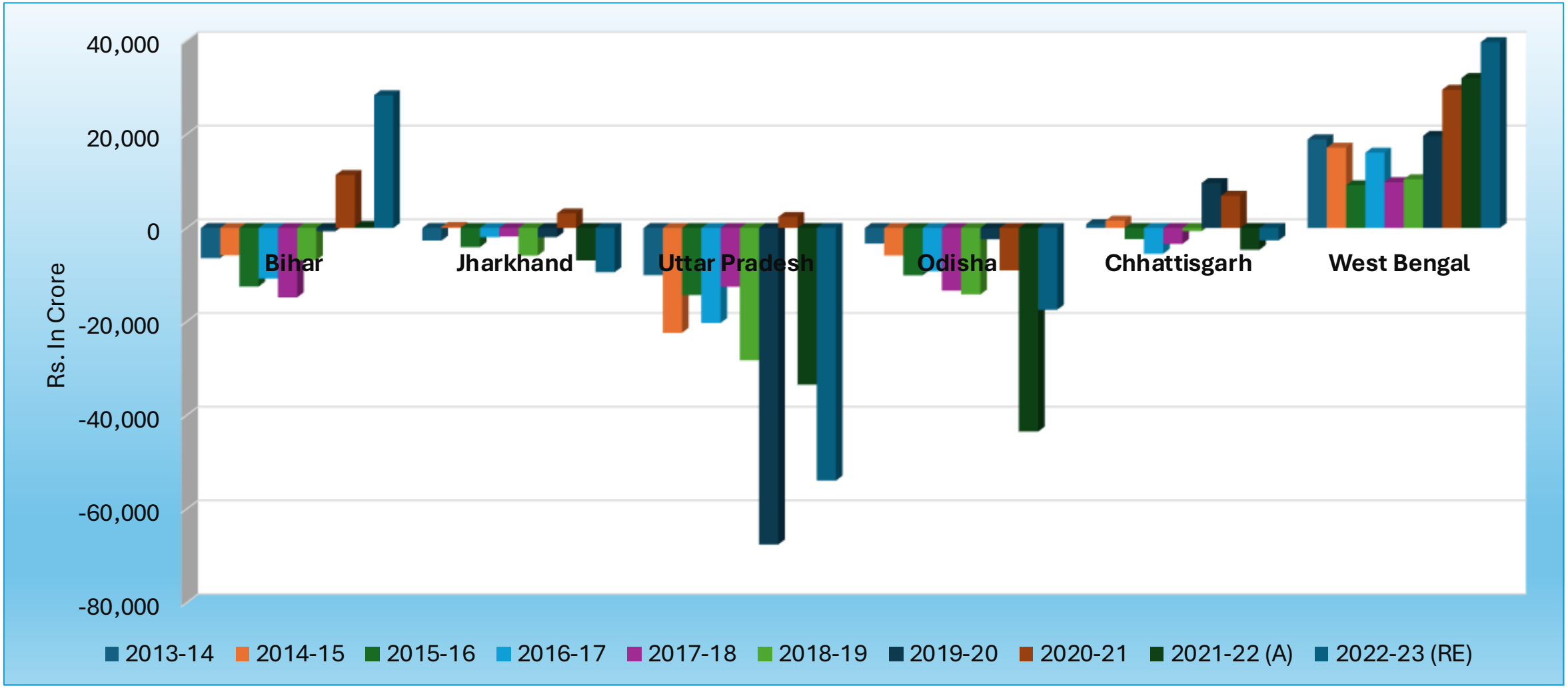


From 2011-12 to 2016-17, financial figures steadily increased from Rs.1,611.22 crore to Rs.8,288.49 crore, followed by a sharp decline into negative values during 2017-18 to 2019-20, and then a strong post-pandemic recovery from 2020-21 to 2022-23, peaking at Rs.29,639.77 crore.

Primary Deficit is the fiscal deficit minus interest payments. It shows the borrowing requirements of the government excluding interest payments on past debt. Primary Deficit=Fiscal Deficit−Interest Payments

Data Source: Bihar Budget Highlights

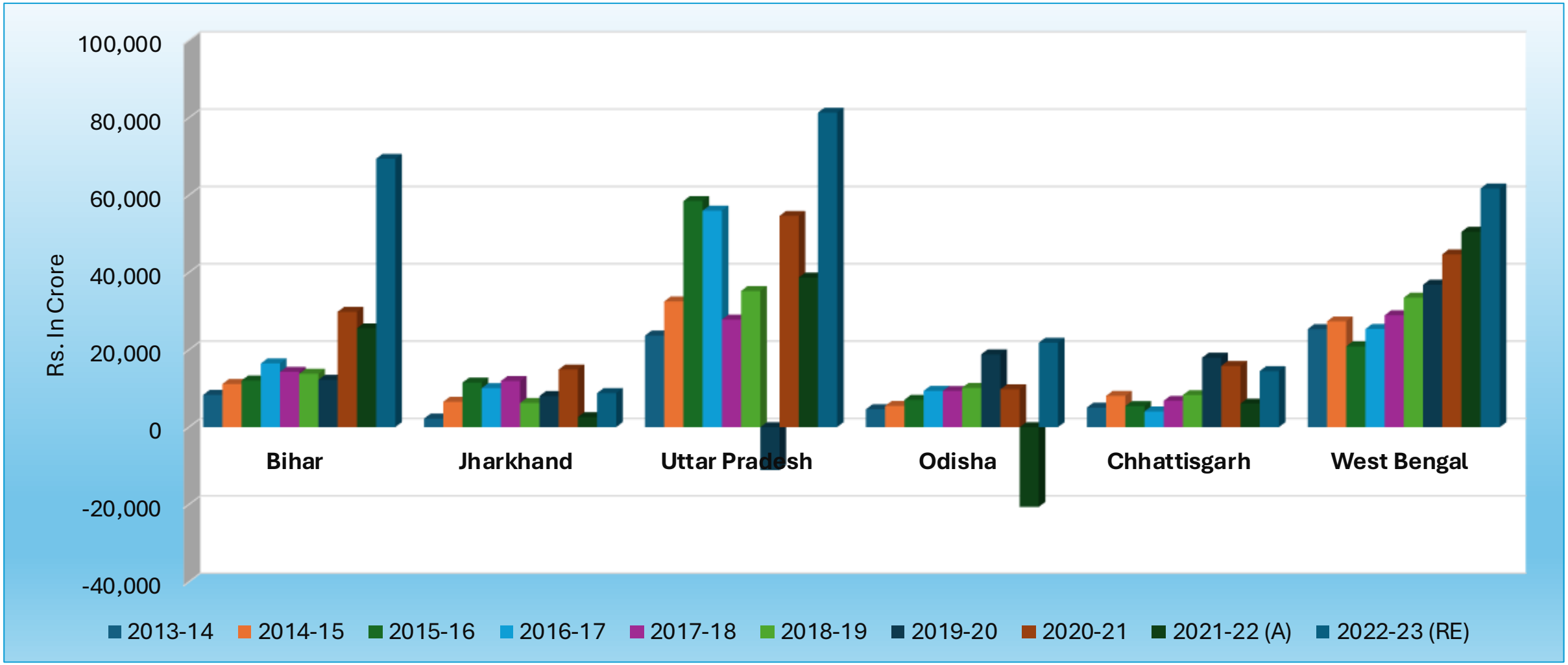
State-wise Revenue Deficit



Revenue Deficit refers to a situation in public finance where a government's **revenue expenditure exceeds its revenue receipts**.
Revenue Deficit=Revenue Expenditure–Revenue Receipts

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

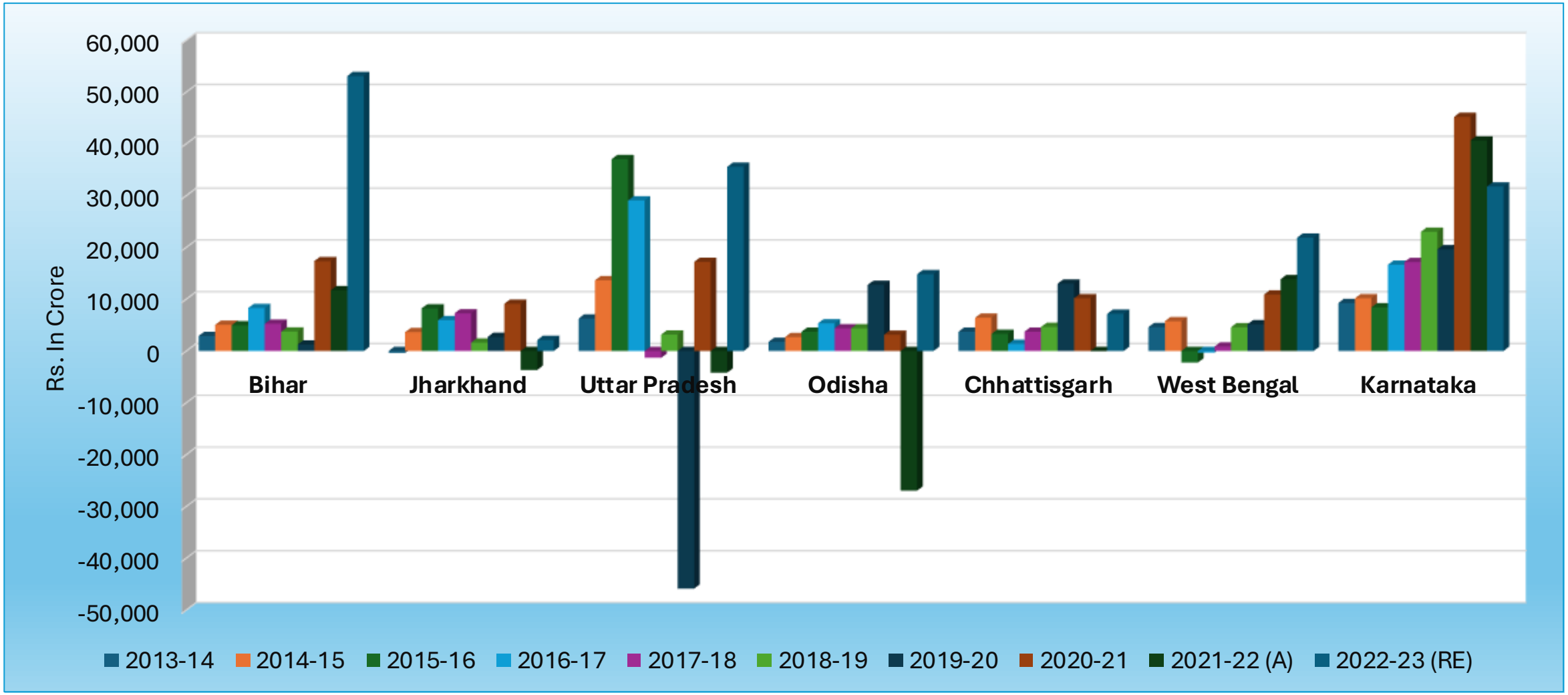
State-wise Fiscal Deficit



Fiscal Deficit is the difference between the government's **total expenditure** and its **total revenue (excluding borrowings)**. It reflects the amount the government needs to borrow to meet its expenses. **Fiscal Deficit=Total Expenditure–(Revenue Receipts + Non-Debt Capital Receipts)**

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

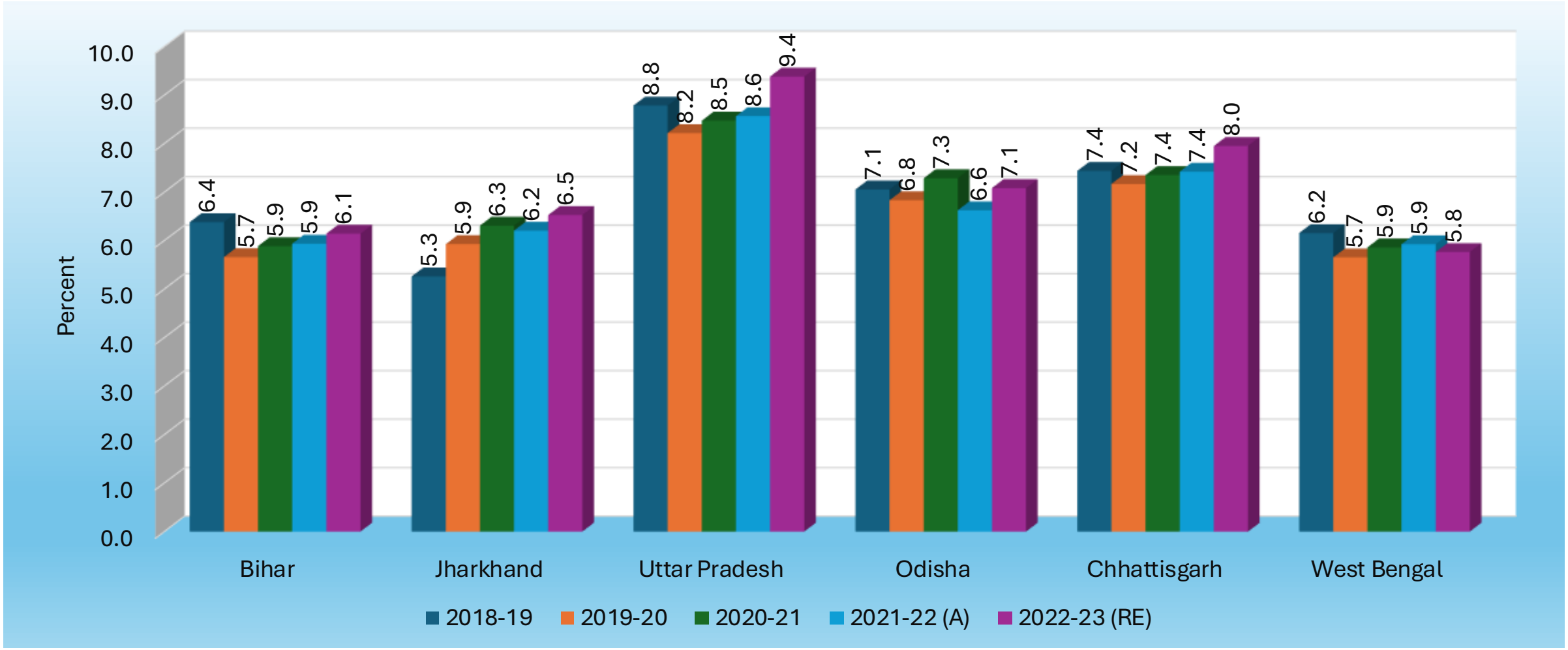
State-wise Primary Deficit as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Primary Deficit is the fiscal deficit minus interest payments. It shows the borrowing requirements of the government excluding interest payments on past debt. **Primary Deficit=Fiscal Deficit–Interest Payments**

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

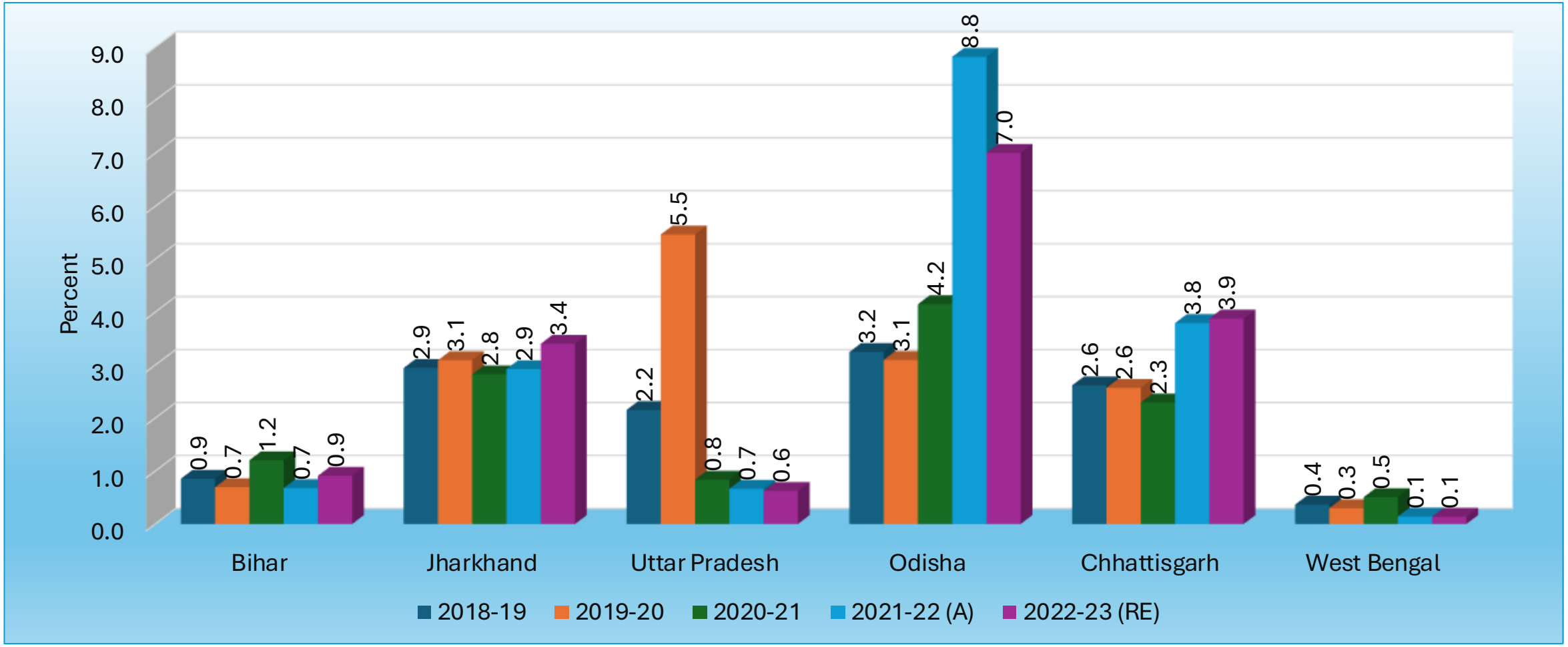
State-wise Own Tax Revenue as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Own Tax Revenue refers to the tax income that a government typically a state or local government generates from taxes it is authorized to levy and collect on its own, without relying on transfers from the central or federal government.

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

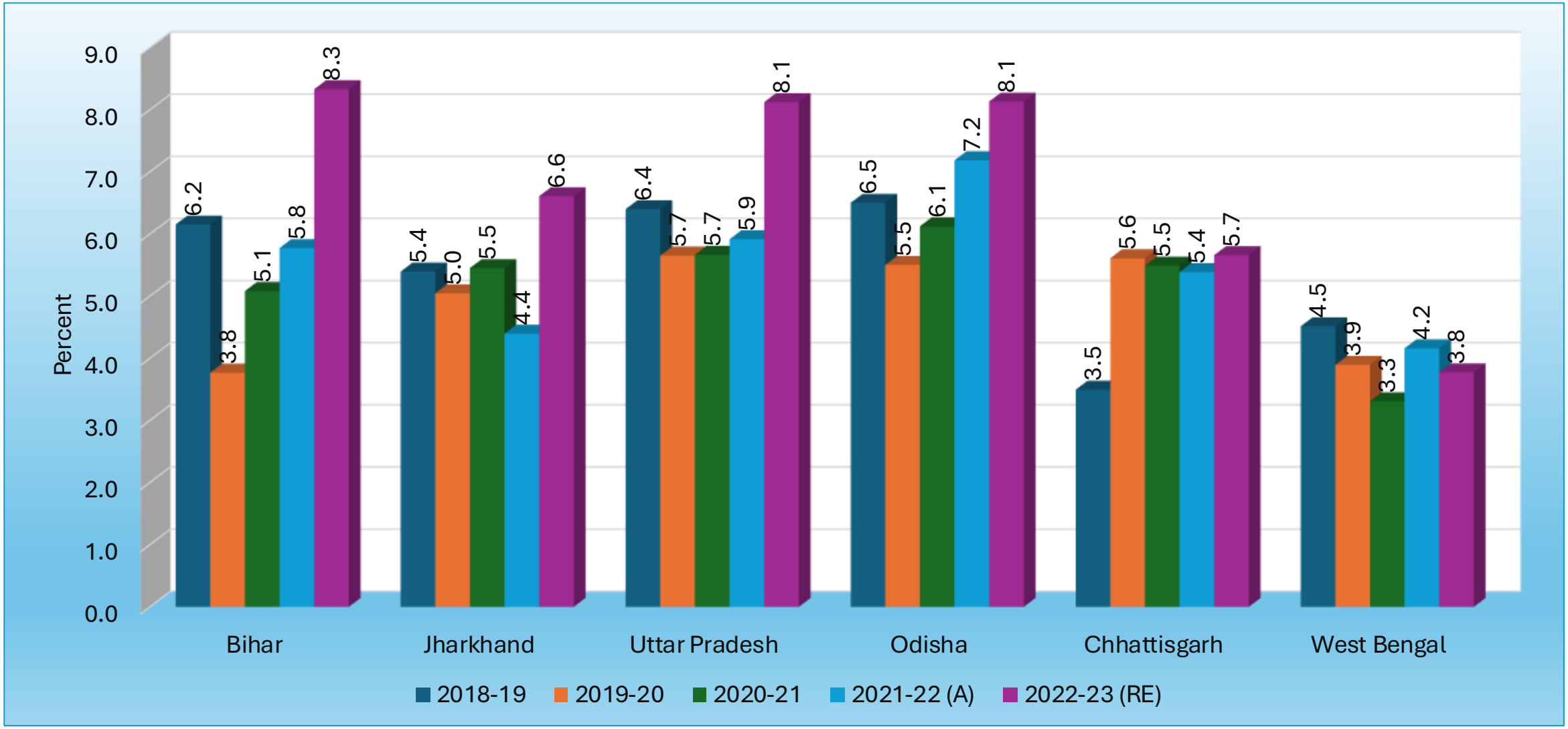
State-wise Own Non-tax Revenue as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Own Non-Tax Revenue refers to the income that a government especially at the state or local level earns from sources **other than taxes**, which it collects independently (i.e., not as grants or transfers from the central government).

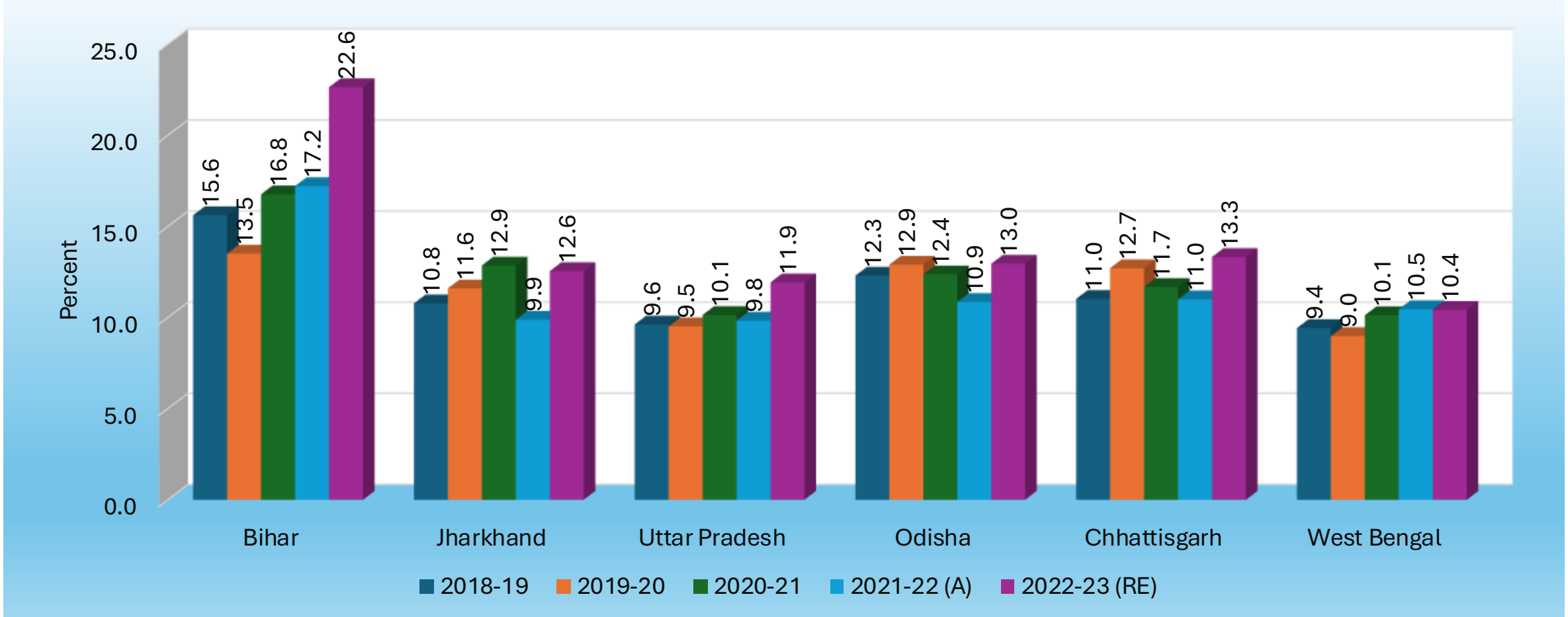
Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

State-wise Capital Expenditure as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

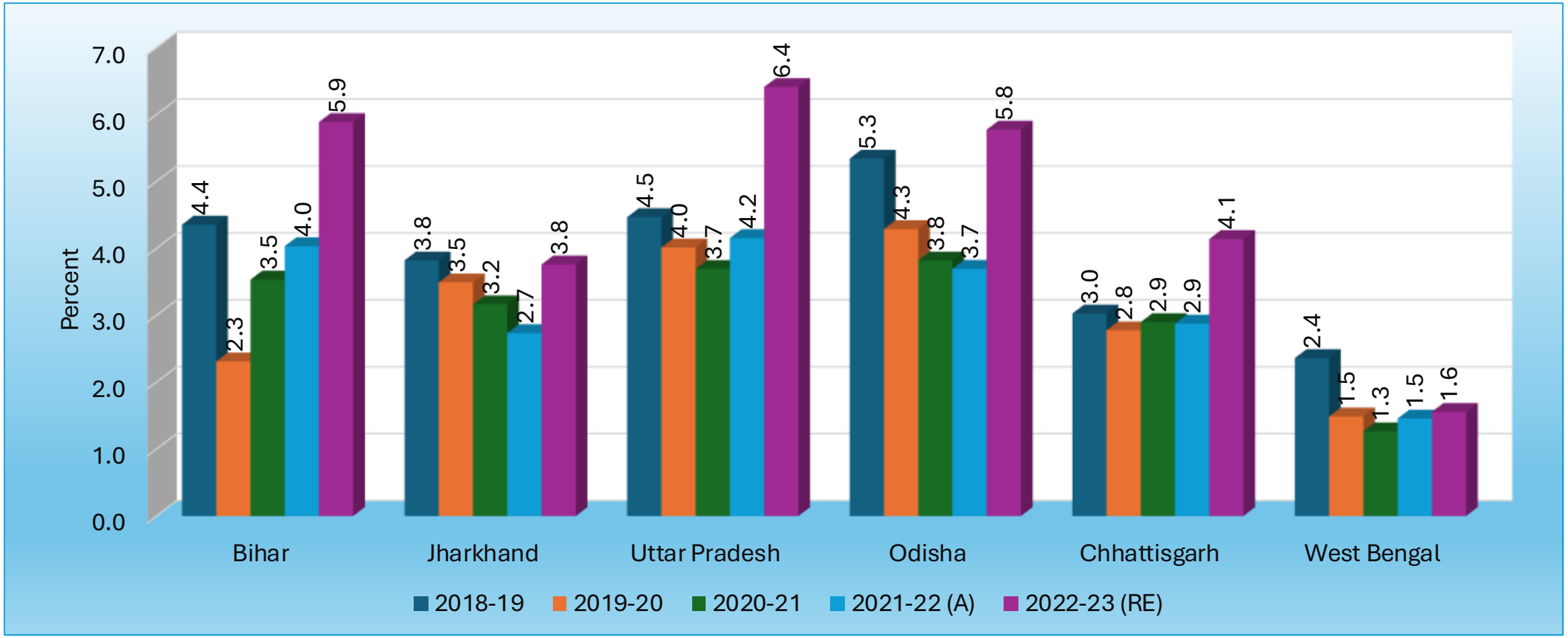
State-wise Social Sector Expenditure as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Social sector expenditure refers to government spending aimed at improving the **quality of life and human development**. It includes investments in areas that directly impact citizens' well-being and social equity. Ex- Education, Health and Nutrition, Water and Sanitation, Social Security and Welfare, etc.

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

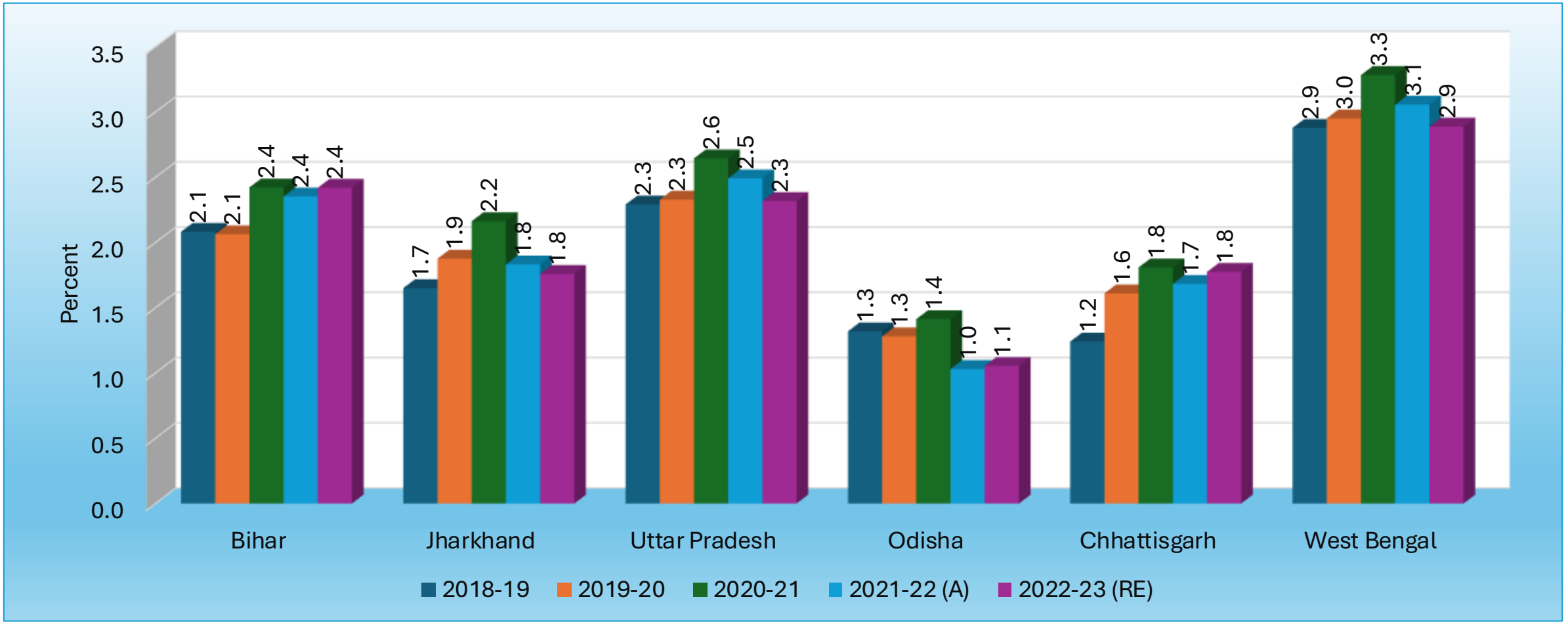
State-wise Capital Outlay as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Capital Outlay refers to the expenditure by the government on acquiring, maintaining, or improving **fixed assets** such as: Infrastructure (roads, bridges, railways), Buildings (schools, hospitals, government offices), Machinery and equipment etc.

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

State-wise Interest Payments as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices

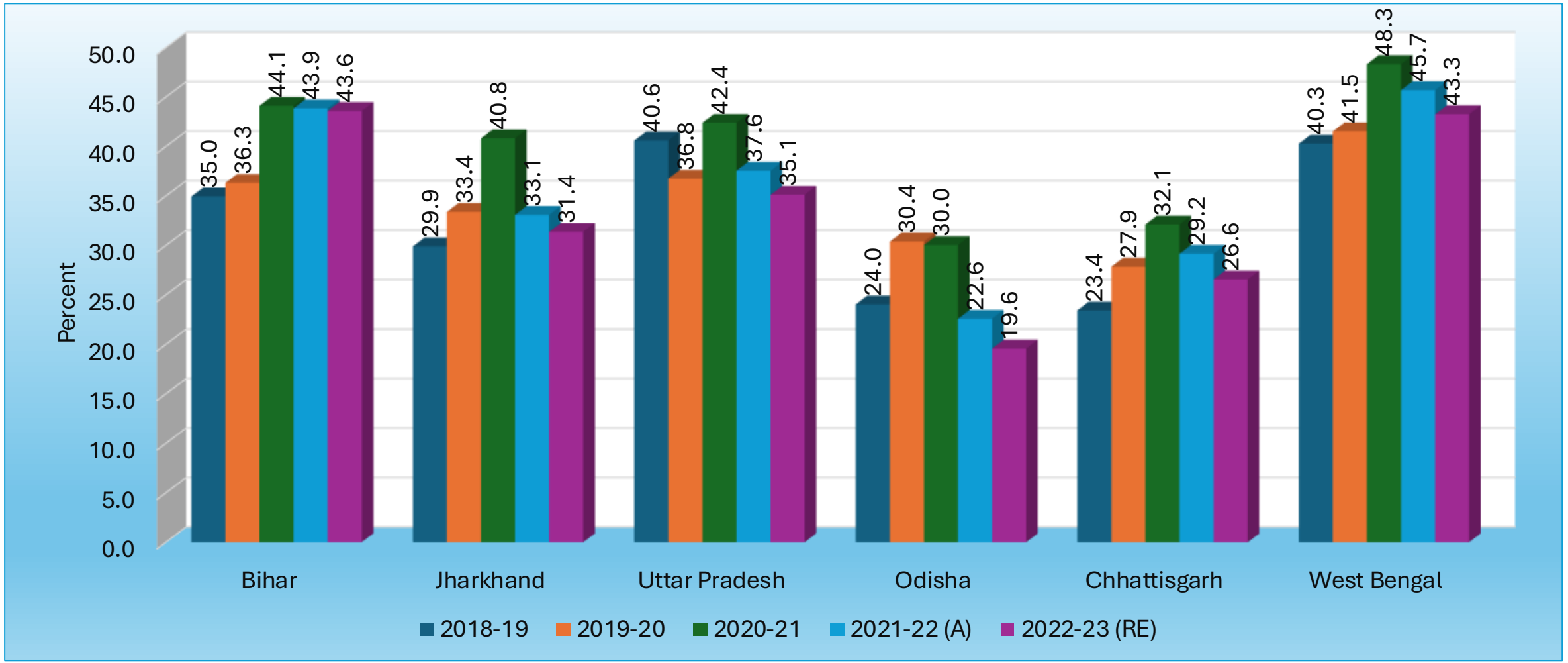


Interest payments refer to the money a government pays to service its debt. This includes payments made on:

- **Internal debt** – borrowings from domestic sources like banks, financial institutions, and the public.
- **External debt** – loans from foreign governments, international organizations (like the World Bank), or foreign investors.

Data Source: RBI - Handbook of Statistics on Indian States

State-wise Composition Of Outstanding Liabilities as Percentage to GSDP At Current Prices



Outstanding liabilities of the Government of India refer to the total financial obligations that the government is yet to repay. These include both **internal** and **external debt**, as well as other liabilities such as: Market loans, Treasury bills, Small savings schemes, Provident funds etc.