EXAMINING THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE TRENDS OF MAHARASHTRA STATE: A BUDGET OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT:

In 2022-23, Maharashtra state was the first state in the country in gross domestic product, and its income was 435 billion USD. The Maharashtra state government has launched many welfare schemes for the people, such as the LadkiBahinYojana, free bus travel for senior citizens, half-ticket ST travel for women, a farmers' loan waiver, and free education for girl students, and for this, the government's revenue expenditure has increased to a large extent. That is why in this research paper I have studied how the total receipts and total expenditure of the government, the total revenue receipts and total revenue expenditure of the government, and the total capital receipts and capital expenditure of the government have changed from 2014-15 to 2024-25. Also, this research paper has suggested what revenue and capital measures the Maharashtra state government needs to take to achieve its economic development in the future.

KEYWORDS: *Maharashtra, Receipts, Expenditure.*

I) INTRODUCTION:

India is known as one of the largest developing countries in the world. Presently there are 28 states and 8 Union Territories in India. India's current target for GDP growth in the next five years is to bring India to the third position in the world,and Maharashtra state is going to play a huge role in this. The state of Maharashtra was established on 1stMay 1960, and, since then, Maharashtra has achieved very rapid development. Maharashtra is seen as the largest economy in India. In the year 2022-23, G. S. D. P. (Gross State Domestic Product) income stood at 435 USD billion. Maharashtra is seen as an important state among the commercial and industrial hubs, which is why it is also called the gateway to India. Maharashtra's share in India's total gross domestic product is around 14%. The growth rate of Maharashtra in the year 2022-23 is 9.4%, and in the year 2023-24 it is 7.6%. That is why Maharashtra is a state that is taking steps in terms of development. So, in this research paper, I have analyzed the financial system of Maharashtra state. In this paper, I have given special attention to Maharashtra's total revenue, total expenditure, revenue receipts, revenue expenditure, capital receipts, and capital expenditure. It also explains what measures can be taken to increase the income and development of Maharashtra.

II) Statement of Problem:

India's per capita income in 2023-24 is Rs 184,000, while at the same time, Maharashtra's per capita income was Rs 252,389 in 2023-24, and it increased to Rs 277,603 in 2023-24. In the year 2024-25, 52.46% of the total foreign investment in the world was invested in Maharashtra alone. Networks of sugar factories, milk cooperatives, cooperative banks, and educational institutions are scattered all over Maharashtra. As per NitiAayog Multi-Dimensional Poverty Indicators in 2023-24, 14.96% of people in India were living below the poverty line, while only 7.8% of the people in Maharashtra were living below the poverty line, which proves that Maharashtra is a developing state compared to other states in India. But currently the government is announcing many popular schemes in Maharashtra, like Chief Minister LadkiBahinYojana, Shetkari Jan SanmanYojana, Overdue Electricity Bill Waiver Yojana, and Salary Increase for ST Corporation, etc. Also, the objective is to make Maharashtra a 1 trillion dollar economy by 2028, and therefore the budget of Maharashtra is intended to be studied. So, in this research paper, I have studied the total income of Maharashtra, expenditure incurred by Maharashtra, revenue income and revenue expenditure of the government, capital income, and capital expenditure of the government. In this research paper I have included what measures can be taken by the government to increase its revenue.

II) Objectives of the Study:

1) To study the fiscal position of the Maharashtra State.

2) To suggest certain remedies to increase revenue receipts for Maharashtra State.

IV) Data Base and Research Methodology:

The present research study is a unique attempt to examine the growth and revenue significance of taxation with reference to Maharashtra state during the period from 2014-15 to 2024-25. The study also tries to identify the problems relating to Maharashtra State taxation and possible remedies for the same. This study is based on secondary data. The necessary secondary data has been collected from the publications of Maharashtra State Budgets, like annual budgets, economic surveys from 2014-15 to 2023-24, Comptroller and Auditor General of India Reports, annual reports, booklets, official records, and all others. The publications by the Government of Maharashtra and the Union Government of India have also been considered and used in accordance with the needs and requirements of the study. The tabulated data is analyzed by employing necessary statistical tools like mean, coefficient of variation, compound growth rate, and others. The analysis of the data is carried out using computer software packages like Excel and SPSS. Likewise, graphical presentation has also been attempted to show trends in some important variables.

V) Review of Literature:

In this literature, an attempt is made to review the important studies on the taxation and finances of Maharashtra state.

Mukesh Anand, Ravindra Jha (2004) have studied 'Budgetary subsidies and the fiscal deficit case of Maharashtra.' In this paper they have studied the Government of India providing subsidies in Maharashtra. In this paper they explore the reasons for the wide gaps in the measures of fiscal deficit and estimate of aggregate subsidy and suggest an improvement in the methodology to estimate the letter. In this paper they have elucidated the economic rationale for subsidies and the need to study their impact as a significant policy tool. In this research they lastly conclude by emphasizing the need for reconciliation between the fiscal deficit and aggregate subsidy estimation.

Abhay Pethe, Mala Lalvani (2010), has studied the fiscal situation in Maharashtra and assessment a critic and some policy suggestions'. In this paper they have been focusing on Maharashtra state fiscal problems being faced at the level of state governments. In this paper they studied a brief overview of the economic environment in Maharashtra, including the socio-economic development of the state as a backdrop. In this paper they studied the bottleneck to the growth of Maharashtra's economy, thereby adding to the fiscal woes of the state. In this paper, it attempts to understand the fiscal problems being confronted at the level of state governments with the state of Maharashtra.

Sanjay Rode (2010), studied the 'Fiscal Regulation and Expenditure Pattern in Maharashtra State.' In this paper he explains the states' performance in terms of deficits. In this paper he focused on the revenue and capital expenditure pattern of Maharashtra state. In this research paper, he explains the regression results of his own tax revenue and the effects of the FRBM act on the development and non-development expenditure pattern of Maharashtra state. In this paper's last section he explains the conclusion and policy implications of Maharashtra State.

Ashok Lahiri, R KavitaRao, MukeshAnand (2001) studied the 'Study of Maharashtra finances.' In this paper they studied the deficit and debt situation of Maharashtra state. In this paper they explained that Maharashtra revenue receipts, public sector enterprises, and forecasts of receipts and expenditures of Maharashtra state. In this paper they highlighted tax policy and administration and possible measures for reforms for Maharashtra state. In this working paper they analyzed the growth performance and sector profile in India's various states.

Deshmukh Mahadev S. (2012) studied the 'Economic analysis of VAT and revenue growth in Maharashtra. In this paper he analyzed the economic impact of VAT on revenue growth and efficiency in Maharashtra. He studied in this research paper what trends are in VAT in Maharashtra. In this research paper he focuses on finding the contributions of major districts of Maharashtra to the total tax revenue of the state. In the last section of this research paper, he explains the policy measures to improve the efficiency of the tax system.

VI) Maharashtra State Budgetary Position:

The budget of the Maharashtra state is divided into two accounts, viz.

1.The Revenue Account 2. The Capital Account

Revenue Account:

The revenue account shares revenue receipts from additional taxation and non-tax revenue surplus from public enterprises, balance from the current revenue account, etc. It also shares revenue expenditure on various current items of expenditure, such as development and non-developmental heads.

Capital Account:

The capital accounts Shows capital receipts and capital expenditure. Capital receipts included liabilities from market borrowings, small savings, other capital receipts, and external borrowings.

Capital expenditure includes repayment of debts and expenditure incurred on construction of durable capital assets. The budget gives.

I) The actual for the year preceding.

II) Revised figures for the current year and

III) Budget estimates or receipts and expenditure for the ensuing year (Mankar V.G., 1992, pp. 508-509)

Concept of Deficit Finance –

Deficit financing has emerged as an important tool for financing the government's expenditure. When the total estimated expenditure exceeds the aggregate estimated receipts during a year, the gap between the two is to be called deficit financing.

Definition of Deficit Financing –

Deficit financing thus refers to the financing of the excess expenditure over the total revenue receipts of the government. During the year by various methods.

$$\text{Deficit Financing} = \frac{\text{Total Public Expenditure}}{\text{Total Public Revenue}}$$

Deficit Financing in Developed Countries –

In developed countries, the total revenue receipts include tax and no-tax revenue and exclude all borrowings. That means deficit financing in developed countries refers to the financing of expenditure through borrowings, whether internal or external, and whether from the central bank, commercial banks, non-banking institutions, or from individuals and corporations.

Deficit Financing Concept in India -

In India, however, the concept of deficit financing has a specific meaning different from what is described above for developed countries. It refers to the financing of the deficit in the aggregate expenditure through advances from the Reserve Bank of India only. In other words, it refers to the financing of the deficit in the budget through the creation of new money by the RBI.

The fundamental difference between the concept of deficit financing between the developed countries like the USA, UK, France, etc., and India is that whereas for the former, all borrowings as described above are referred to as deficit financing, in India only borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India. (i.e., the creation of new money) and the accumulated balance of the Government of India are termed as deficit financing; other borrowings, that is, loans from non-banking financial institutions and from individuals and corporations (market loans), are included in the receipts of the government.

Thus for India.

Deficit Financing = Aggregate Public Expenditure = (Tax Revenue Non–
Tax Revenue + Borrowing from all sources except
advances from the Reserve Bank of India.)

The concept of deficit financing is explained very clearly by the planning commission of India in the first five-year plan in the following words.

The term deficit financing is used to denote the direct addition to gross national expenditure through budget deficits, whether the deficits are on revenue or capital accounts. It implies that the expenditure of the government over and above the aggregate recent revenue account and capital account is treated as a deficit of the govt. Thus borrowings from the general public and commercial banks and income from state enterprises, etc., would be treated as the receipts of the capital account. The governmentmay cover this deficit either by running down its accumulated balances or by borrowing from the banking system (mainly from the central bank of the country and thus creating money) (Mankar V.G. 1992, pp. 195-196).

Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao has defined deficit financing as the financing of a deliberately created gap between public revenue and public expenditure, the method of financing resorted to being borrowing of a type that results in a net addition to national outlay or aggregate expenditure. Hence, in simple words, deficit financing can be defined as the excess of expenditure over and above the government's total income. Therefore, the method of deficit financing results in a net addition of national outlays or aggregate expenditure. (Tyagi B.P. 1970, p. 315) Thus, as a result of deficit financing, there is always a net increase in the public expenditure.

In India, the tool of deficit financing is used by the centralgovernment as well as the state government. The budgetary deficit of the central and state governments is measured as

Central government deficit = net increase in the holding of treasury bills and change in cash balance.

State government deficit = Net credit under ways and means advances and change in their cash balance.

Total deficit of the economy = Central government deficit + State government deficit (Shelar R.D., 1992, p. 54)

There are three important techniques through which the govt. may finance its budgetary deficits. They are as follows:

Borrowing from the central bank, i.e., the creation of new money.The running down of accumulated cash balance. It implies the withering away of the central bank to finance a budgetary deficit. The govt. may issue new currency.

It is thus obvious that all these methods lead to an increase the supply of money. To put it in the words of R. N. Tipathi, “Thus deficit financing by the government for filling up the gap in its investment budget would result mainly in an outright expansion of currency.” (Tyagi B.P., 1970, p. 316)

Measures of deficit financing –

There are five concepts or measures of deficit financing in India, namely.

A) Budgetary Deficit

B) Revenue Deficit

C) Monetized Deficit

D) Fiscal Deficit

E) Primary Deficit

Besides this, the deficit on the capital account of the government budget is also one of the deficit measures.

Budgetary Deficit:

The difference between all receipts and expenditure on both revenue and capital accounts is a budgetary deficit. It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts. It was this budgetary deficit, which was called deficit financing by the government of India. It indicates the extent of the shortage of total revenue compared to the total expenditure. (Korabu R.G., 2009, p. 29) Budgetary deficits when accrued for a very long span of time, say for several decades or centuries are termed as government debts. Under such circumstances, a certain portion of the governmental expenditure is then utilized for repayment of such debts, with some maturity. This maturity is capable of being refinanced through the issuance of fresh bonds on a governmental level. However, it must be noted that while a budget deficit is considered to be a flow, a government debt amounts to a stock. In fact, government debts are nothing but an accrued flow of budget deficits.

The definition of a budgetary deficit essentially evolves from that of government debt. When governmental debt is defined as the total amount owned by somebody, budget deficit refers to the amount by which savings enhance or a governmental debt develops. In fact, a practical example will clearly reveal the relationship existing between budget deficit and governmental debt. A budgetary deficit is the difference between all receipts and expenditures of the government, both revenue and capital. This difference is met by the net addition of the treasury bills issued by the RBI and drawing down of cash balances kept with the RBI. The budgetary deficit was called deficit financing by the government of India. This deficit adds to the money supply in the economy, and therefore, it can be a major cause of inflationary rises in prices. (http://www.kalyan.city.blogspot.com)

B) Revenue Deficit:

The revenue deficit denotes the difference between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure. It is the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts of the government. This concept indicates that the failure of the government to meet revenue expenditure with the revenue receipts and dependence of the government on others to meet expenditure required for providing current services. (Korabu R.G, 2009, p-28)

Definition of ‘Revenue Deficit': when the net amount received (revenues less expenditures) falls short of the projected net amount to be received. This occurs when the actual amount of revenue received and/or the actual amount of expenditures do not correspond with predicted revenue and expenditure figures. This is the opposite of a revenue surplus, which occurs when the actual amount exceeds the projected amount, explains 'Revenue Deficit.' For example, consider an organization with budgeted revenue of Rs 325,000 Lakh and budgeted expenditures of $200,000, which equates to a net amount of Rs.125, 000 Lakh. During the fiscal year, the organization’s total revenue is actually Rs. 300,000 lakh, while its total expenditure is Rs 195,000 lakh. The net amount received by the organization is Rs. 105,000 lakh, which is Rs. 20,000 lakh less than the projected receipt of Rs. 125,000 lakh. Therefore, although the organization generated a positive net amount of proceeds, it fell short of the projected amount, creating a revenue deficit. (Raval S.K., 2015, p. 53)

VII.Fiscal Position of Maharashtra State:

Overall fiscal position shows the nature and extent of surplus or deficit of the government working at any level. It enables us to examine the trends in the surplus or deficit and suggest measures on the problem of the deficit. On this background, an attempt has been made to examine the overall fiscal position of Maharashtra State during the period from 2014-15 to 2024-25. If it is an indicator of the success or failure of the government in collecting the necessary revenue to meet its duties and responsibilities. It is surplus on overall budgeting revenue more than necessary, but when it is in deficit, that it is an indicator of the failure of the government in the mobilizing of the necessary revenue as well as control of its growing expenditure. The overall budgetary position of Maharashtra state is given in Table 1.

Table No. 1 Overall Budgetary Position of Maharashtra State (Rupees in Crore)

Year	Total Revenue	% share	Total Expenditure	% share	Surpluses / Deficit
2014-15	218427	-0.30	219075	-0.30	-648
2015-16	237137	-0.08	237327	-0.08	-190
2016-17	270585	-0.32	271449	-0.32	-864
2017-18	268735	-0.24	269393	-0.24	-658
2018-19	372492	-0.20	373235	-0.20	-743
2019-20	338690.64	0	338690.64	0	0
2020-21	335636	-2.09	342638	-2.04	-7002
2021-22	406369	1.86	398792	1.90	7577
2022-23	461151	-2.77	473922	-2.69	-12771
2023-24	516879.93	0.96	511905.78	0.97	4974.15
2024-25	600521	1.25	593034.21	1.26	7486.79
CGR	**10.01**		**9.94**		
C.V.	**31.59**		**31.15**		
Mean	**366056.69**		**366314.69**		

Sources: Budgetary documents of Maharashtra State

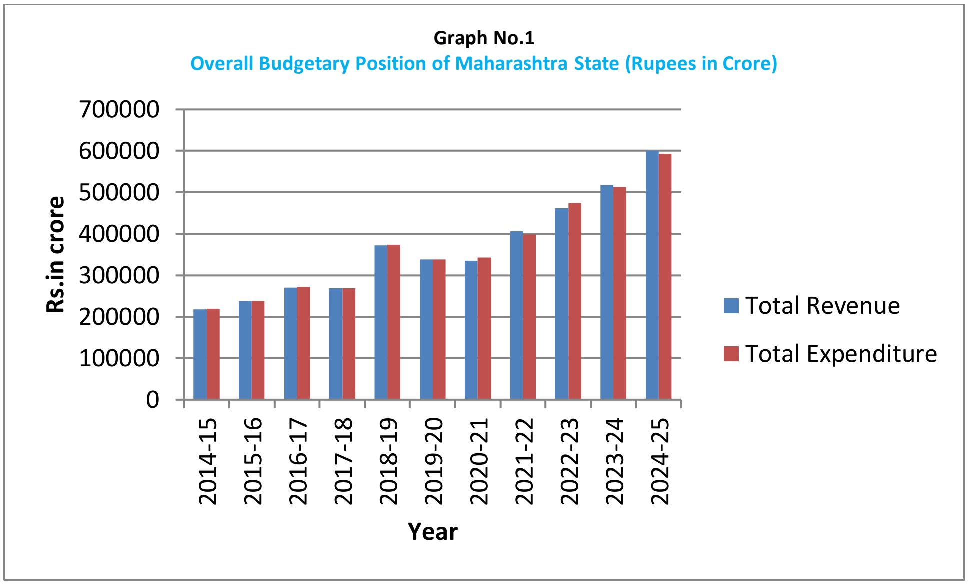


Table No. 1 presents the total revenue, total expenditure, and overall budgetary position, namely deficit or surplus. The CGR (Compound Growth Rate) of Total Revenue is 10.01% per annum, and the CGR of Total Expenditure is 9.94%. The years 2019-20, 2021-22, 2023-24, and 2024-25 are indicating that there was a budgetary surplus, and in other years, the budget was a deficit. But the deficit is very high in the year 2022-23. The share of surplus or deficit in total revenue and total expenditure shows the influence on both. The overall income of Maharashtra state was Rs. 218427 crore in 2014-15, which increased to Rs. 600521 crore in 2024-25. The data analysis tells us that the minimum and maximum values of total revenue were Rs. 218427 crore and Rs. 600521 crore, respectively, and its mean is Rs. 366056.69 crore.

From the table, total expenditure of Maharashtra state increased rapidly from Rs. 219075 crore in 2014-15 to Rs. 373235 crore in 2018-19 and further to Rs. 593034.21 crore in 2024-25, registering a growth of 8 times.

From the data in column no. 3, the Maharashtra state persistently had a prescribed deficit during 2014-15 to 2024-25, except for 4 years. The deficit was highest in 2022-23, which amounted to Rs.12771 crore, and it was lowest in 2015-16, which was worth Rs.190 crore.

The state experienced a surplus in the budget 4 times in 11 years. The period under our review, which was worth Rs. 7577 crore, was the highest in 2021-22. It was lowest in 2023-24, which was worth Rs. 4974 crore.

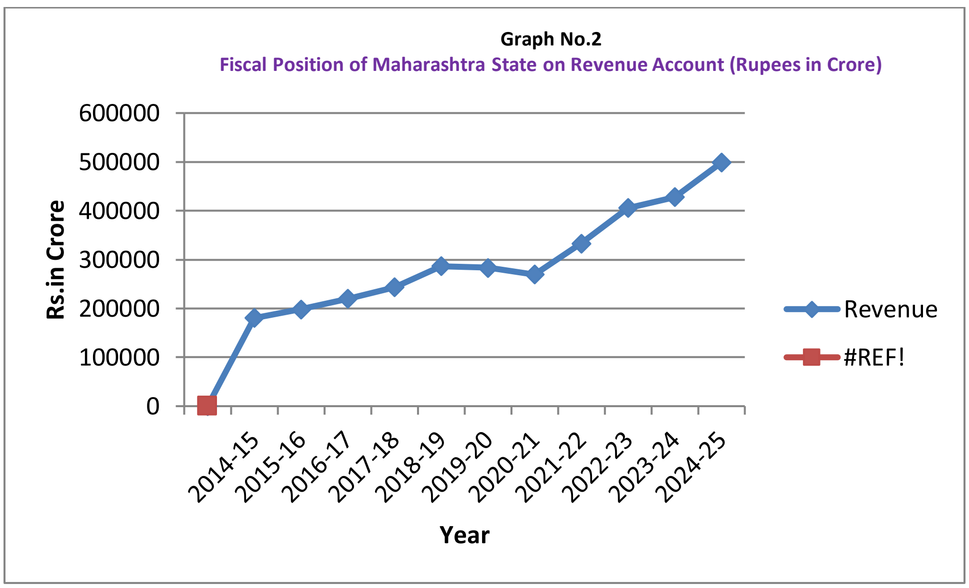
Fiscal Position of Maharashtra State on Revenue Account:

In the revenue account, we consider the revenue receipts, mobilization, and expenditure activities, as well as the differences in both. Here we consider the percentage share of deficit in the revenue receipts as well as revenue expenditure. A fiscal operation of the Maharashtra state on revenue account has a special importance from the point of view of discharging of duties and responsibilities of the Maharashtra State as well as providing various services and facilities to the citizens at present. The surplus or deficit on the revenue account indicates the attempts and success or failure of the Maharashtra state in mobilizing revenue account receipts and spending activities to the account.

Table No. 2 Fiscal Position of Maharashtra State on Revenue Account (Rupees in Crore)

Year	Revenue Receipts	% share	Revenue Expenditure	% share	Surpluses / Deficit
2014-15	180794	-7.68	194677	-7.13	-13883
2015-16	198321	-4.68	207611	-4.47	-9290
2016-17	220012	-6.54	234390	-6.13	-14378
2017-18	243654	0.85	241571	0.86	2083
2018-19	286500	-5.22	301460	-4.96	-14960
2019-20	283189.58	-6.04	300305.21	-5.70	-17115.63
2020-21	269468	-15.27	310610	-13.25	-41142
2021-22	333312	-4.91	349686	-4.68	-16374
2022-23	405678	-0.48	407614	-0.47	-1936
2023-24	427964.81	-2.70	439529.47	-2.63	-11564.66
2024-25	498758.12	-1.96	508491.88	-1.91	-9733.76
CGR	**10.08**		**9.75**		
C.V.	**31.87**		**30.14**		
Mean	**304331.96**		**317813.23**		

Sources: Budgetary documents of Maharashtra State



The revenue account position of Maharashtra state is given in table 2. The overall revenue receipts of Maharashtra state were Rs. 180794 crore in 2014-15. They increased to 498,758.12 croreRs. in 2024-25, registering an overall increase of 10.08% (C.G.R.) over a period of 11 years. Thus, during 2014-15 to 2024-25, revenue receipts C.V. is 31.87. While analysing descriptive statistics in the case of revenue receipts, it ranged between Rs. 498758.12 crore maximum and Rs. 180794 crore minimum, with a mean of Rs. 304331.96 crore.

The Maharashtra state 2014-15 percentage share of surplus/deficit to revenue receipts is shown in the column as -7.68, and to revenue expenditure it was -7.13. It means the share of surplus revenue expenditure is surplus to high compared to revenue receipts. In 2014-15, the percentage share of surplus to revenue receipts is -7.68% and the revenue expenditure share is -7.31%, which means the revenue expenditure share is high compared to revenue receipts. During 2014-15 to 2024-25, i.e., 11 years, the share of supply to revenue expenditure share is high compared to the share to revenue receipts.

The above data analysis regarding the overall fiscal position of SMKMC on the revenue account reveals the following conclusion.

The revenue receipts and revenue expenditure of the state of Maharashtra have been increasing every year. The main feature of the revenue account is that the state of Maharashtra has faced the problem of deficit for 10 out of 11 years. In 11 years, revenue expenditure has been 10 times more than revenue receipts, and that is why it is very important for Maharashtra to increase revenue receipts.

During the period under study, the revenue account of Maharashtra has always been in deficit. Maharashtra has not been able to control revenue expenditure. Therefore, the state of Maharashtra has had to meet the revenue account expenditure from capital receipts, and this is not suitable in the long run. The gap between revenue expenditure and revenue receipts has remained higher. Therefore, Maharashtra needs to make efforts to increase its revenue income.

Fiscal Position of Maharashtra State on Capital Account

Capital transactions of the Maharashtra state are very important because they are concerned with the socio-economic development of the economy it represents. They create and promote potentialities of socio-economic development of the country. They are also useful in promoting the size and rate of economic growth of the economy. Hence it is essential to examine the financial transactions of the Maharashtra state on capital account.

The following table No. 3 presents the financial position of Maharashtra state on the capital account. A capital account transaction of the government consists of capital receipts collection and capital expenditure activities and the position of surplus or deficit.

Table No. 3 Fiscal Position of Maharashtra State on Capital Account (Rupees in Crore)

Year	Capital Receipts	% share	CapitalExpenditure	% share	Surpluses / Deficit
2014-15	37633	35.17	24398	54.25	13235
2015-16	38816	23.44	29716	30.62	9100
2016-17	50575	26.72	37059	36.47	13516
2017-18	25082	-10.92	27821	-9.81	-2739
2018-19	85992	16.53	71775	19.81	14217
2019-20	55501.06	30.84	38385.43	44.59	17115.63
2020-21	66168	51.59	32029	106.59	34139
2021-22	73058	32.78	49106	48.78	23952
2022-23	55473	-19.53	66308	-16.34	-10835
2023-24	88915.12	18.60	72376.31	22.85	16538.81
2024-25	101763.56	16.92	84542.33	20.37	17221.23
CGR	**9.96**		**11.37**		
C.V.	**36.97**		**42.14**		
Mean	**61725.16**		**48501.46**		

Sources: Budgetary documents of Maharashtra State

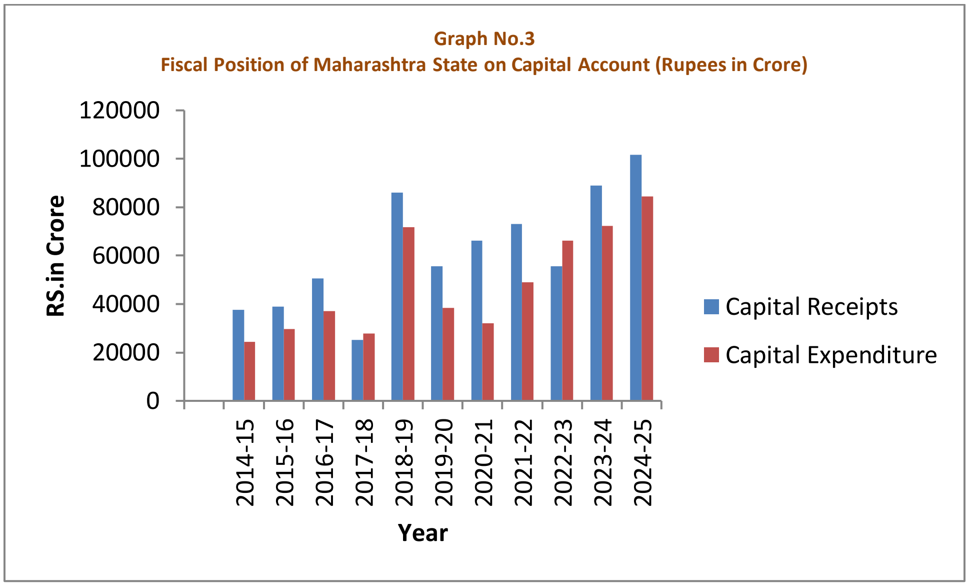


Table No. 3 indicates that there was a surplus on the capital account during 2014-15 to 2024-25 except in 2017-18 and 2022-23. The C.G.R. was 9.96% and 11.37% in the case of capital receipts and capital expenditure, respectively. . In the same period, capital receipts C.V. is 36.97, and capital expenditure C.V. is 41.14. The data results tell us that the minimum and maximum values of capital receipts were Rs. 25082 crore and Rs. 101763.56 crore, respectively, and the mean was Rs. 61725.16 crore. The minimum and maximum values of capital expenditure were Rs. 24398 crore and Rs. 84542.33 crore, respectively, and the mean was Rs. 48501.46 lakh. The overall capital receipts of the state were Rs. 37633 crore in 2014-15 and increased to Rs. 101763.56 crore in 2024-25, by registering an overall growth of Rs. 64130.56 crore over a period of 11 years. The state share of surplus/deficit to capital receipts percentage in the column is 35.17%, and the capital expenditure percentage is 54.25%, which means capital expenditure is low compared to the share to capital receipts. Its share in 2024-25, percentage share of surplus/deficit to capital receipts, is 16.92, and to capital expenditure is 20.37, meaning the share to capital expenditure is high compared to capital receipts. During 2014-15 to 2024-25, over 11 years, on the capital account of Maharashtra state, the share of surplus/deficit to capital revenue is high compared to capital expenditure.

The above data analysis about fiscal poison of Maharashtra state on the capital account gives the following conclusion.

In 11 years, the capital receipts of the state of Maharashtra increased, but the increase was not significant, but the capital receipts are much higher than the expenditure. Capital expenditure is relatively low, and hence it is clear that revenue is spent from the remaining capital receipts.

It is observed that capital receipts are of great importance for the state of Maharashtra to achieve long-term development of its sector. The capital receipts of the state of Maharashtra have increased during the period 2014-15 to 2024-25, but there is a need to increase them further. The capital receipts of the state of Maharashtra are high, and the capital expenditure is relatively low, and this is commendable for the state of Maharashtra. It is necessary to increase capital receipts to meet the needs of the people in the future.

VIII.Findings:

1. It is found that total revenue and total expenditure have increased by 10.01 and 9.94 percent per annum, respectively, during the period under study.
2. It is found that the overall fiscal position of Maharashtra State is not satisfactory, and it has failed to control the overall deficit by about 5% during the entire period under study.
3. It is found that total revenue and total expenditure C.V. were 31.59 and 31.15 percent during the period under study.
4. It is found that revenue receipts and revenue expenditure have increased, respectively, 10.08 and 9.75 percent per annum during the period under study.
5. It is found that revenue receipts and revenue expenditure C.V. were 31.87 and 30.14 percent during the period under study.
6. It is found that the revenue account of Maharashtra has always been in deficit. Maharashtra has not been able to control revenue expenditure.
7. 7.It has been found that the revenue receipts of Maharashtra have been facing a deficit problem for 10 out of 11 years. In 11 years, revenue expenditure has been 10 times higher than revenue receipts.
8. 8. It is found that capital receipts and capital expenditure have increased, respectively, 9.96 and 11.37 percent per annum during the period under study.
9. 9. It is found that capital receipts and capital expenditure C.V. were 36.97 and 42.14 percent during the period under study.
10. 10. It is found that the capital receipts of the state of Maharashtra are high and the capital expenditure is relatively low, and this is commendable for the state of Maharashtra.

IX. Suggestions:

1. Maharashtra state should endeavor to increase the importance of taxation in total revenue as well as revenue receipts collection through efficient collection of the present taxes.
2. The revenue expenditure of the Maharashtra government is more than the revenue collection, so the government needs to focus on increasing revenue collection. For this, different taxes should be introduced. Measures like increasing tax on land purchase and sale, increasing tax on alcoholic beverages, and increasing stamp duty are necessary.
3. The Maharashtra government needs to impose large penalties to curb tax evasion.
4. The Maharashtra government needs to make efforts to increase capital receipts. For this, it is necessary to obtain additional funds through various shares and debt securities.
5. The Maharashtra government needs to make efforts to obtain all the funds received from the Centre through GST to meet its revenue expenditure, thus increasing the government's revenue income.

6. Among the various schemes launched by the Maharashtra government for the welfare of the people, it is necessary to verify the applications in the LadkiBahin Scheme, which will save the government's expenses.
7. The Maharashtra government needs to reduce the various concessions and subsidies it has provided to increase its revenue, such as a 50% concession in ST for women, free ST travel for senior citizens, etc.
8. The Central Government should give Maharashtra complete autonomy to levy, collect, and fix tax rates.
9. The Maharashtra government needs to promote foreign investment. At the same time, various incentives should be given to new industries so that new industries will emerge, employment will increase, and the government's revenue and capital receipts will increase.

X. CONCLUSIONS:

Maharashtra is known as the financial capital of the country. Maharashtra has a huge share in the country's GST. Maharashtra is a leading state in art, culture, education, healthcare, agriculture, industry, trade, business, and foreign investment. But in recent times, there has been a huge gap between the income and expenditure received by the government in Maharashtra through various means. Also, the mountain of debt on the state of Maharashtra is also increasing, and that is why Maharashtra needs to increase its revenue and capital receipts. It is necessary to generate revenue income through various means to continue public welfare schemes. At the same time, unnecessary subsidies and concessions need to be stopped. It is necessary to promote foreign investment and industries for the development of the state. For this, efforts need to be made to get funds from the central government, and it is also necessary to give them various concessions to attract foreign investment. If we want to have a one trillion US dollar economy in the future, all citizens of the state need to pay taxes and increase their share of government revenue. Everyone needs to contribute to the development of Maharashtra. Therefore, there is no doubt that Maharashtra will become a new, economically, socially, and politically prosperous state in India, and even the number one state in the world.

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