



GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

AN ECONOMIC
AND FUNCTIONAL
CLASSIFICATION
OF THE CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT BUDGET

2005-2006

MINISTRY OF FINANCE
DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS
ECONOMIC DIVISION
NEW DELHI

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PREFACE

ÉÉÉKÉ ÁÉGÉÉAÉÉ BÉÉ + ÉÉÉHÉ BÉÉBÉÉAÉC JÉÉÉMÉ, HÉVÉ] BÉÉBÉ + ÉÉÉHÉ BÉÉ
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Since 1957-58, the Economic Division of the Ministry of Finance has been preparing an economic classification of the Central Government budgetary transactions to make the budget a more useful tool of economic analysis. In brief, this classification involves arranging the expenditures and receipts of the Central Government including those of railways and posts and telecommunications by significant economic categories distinguishing current from capital outlays, spending for goods and services from transfers to individuals and institutions, tax receipts from other receipts, and from borrowing and inter-governmental loans and grants etc. Reclassified in this manner, the flows into and out of the Central Government can be related to important categories of transactions influencing the behaviour of the other sectors of the economy. Since the national income type of government account is the most prevalent form of an economic classification, the methodology and concepts used in this analysis are those used in the national income accounting system.

With the advent of economic planning in the country, annual plan outlays have been integrated with the budgetary outlays which called for a further analysis of budgetary outlays into functional categories. Such a functional classification helps in analysing how much the Central Government is allocating to different functions or purposes in accordance with the priorities laid down in the Plan. Accordingly since 1967-68, an economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government transactions is being prepared.

The economic-cum-functional classification of the Central Government Budget 2005-06 presented in the following pages broadly conforms to the pattern of the earlier years. The salient features of this analysis are summarised in Sections I and II, and the rationale for the derivation of various items used in this classification has been explained in the Technical Appendix at the end.

Analysis of the Central Government Budget 2005-06 shows that the consumption expenditure of the Central Government composed of wages and salaries and purchase of goods and services will increase from Rs.1,13,574 crore in 2004-05 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.1,25,607 crore in 2005-06 (Budget Estimates). The Central Government's direct gross capital formation

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will increase from Rs.23,997 crore in 2003-04 (Accounts) to Rs.30,807 crore in 2004-05 (Revised Estimates) and further to Rs.36,871 crore in 2005-06 (Budget Estimates). The total financial provision for gross capital formation, both direct and indirect (financial assistance provided to other sectors for capital formation) out of the Central Government budgetary resources in 2005-06 (Budget Estimates) will be Rs.81,812 crore compared with Rs.95,234 crore in 2004-05 (Revised Estimates). The net dis-savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings (non-departmental undertakings are treated as “rest of the economy”) are estimated at Rs.77,125 crore in 2005-06 (B.E.) against Rs.73,069 crore in 2004-05 (R.E.).

The following two tables summarize the expenditure by economic and functional classification, rate of growth and point contribution.

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Table 1:Expenditure by Economic Classification

		2003-04 TEE [®] EEBEE Accounts	2004-05 oEPEEEMÉI Revised	2005-06 EVÉ] Budget
(BEE[®]½ aō[EA) (Rs.Crore)				
1. BEEA BEE [®]	1 Total expenditure	426132	473010	512995
2. oEPEEAE (EVEO EKAEEPE)	2 Gross capital formation	82561	95234	81812
3. =EPEEAE BEE [®]	3 Consumption expenditure	87170	113574	125607
4. SEEAÉU+EAE [®] HE	4 Current transfers	248436	256959	300156
5. +Ex ^a E	5 Others	7965	7243	5420
(EE[®]n®) (Growth rate)				
1. BEEA BEE [®]	1 Total expenditure	6.8	11.0	8.5
2. oEPEEAE (EVEO EKAEEPE)	2 Gross capital formation	7.5	15.3	-14.1
3. =EPEEAE BEE [®]	3 Consumption expenditure	2.1	30.3	10.6
4. SEEAÉU+EAE [®] HE	4 Current transfers	8.7	3.4	16.8
5. +Ex ^a E	5 Others	-2.9	-9.1	-25.2
(EE[®]n®+EE[®]n®) (Point contribution*)				
1. BEEA BEE [®]	1 Total expenditure	6.8	11.0	8.5
2. oEPEEAE (EVEO EKAEEPE)	2 Gross capital formation	1.4	3.0	-2.8
3. =EPEEAE BEE [®]	3 Consumption expenditure	0.4	6.2	2.5
4. SEEAÉU+EAE [®] HE	4 Current transfers	5.0	2.0	9.1
5. +Ex ^a E	5 Others	-0.1	-0.2	-0.4

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* Point contribution refers to contribution of individual component to total growth

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Table 2: Expenditure by Functional Head

		2003-04 [Taka] [Taka] Accounts	2004-05 [Taka] [Taka] Revised	2005-06 [Taka] [Taka] Budget
		(Taka) (Rs.Crore)		
1.	Social Services	44039	46910	60384
2.	Economic Services	120271	134433	123055
3.	General Services	87923	111412	126720
4.	Unallocable	173899	180256	202838
5.	Total Expenditure (1+2+3+4)	426132	473010	512995
		(%) (Growth rate)		
1.	Social Services	6.3	6.5	28.7
2.	Economic Services	9.8	11.8	-8.5
3.	General Services	9.4	26.7	13.7
4.	Unallocable	3.8	3.7	12.5
5.	Total Expenditure (1+2+3+4)	6.8	11.0	8.5
		(%) (Point contribution*)		
1.	Social Services	0.7	0.7	2.8
2.	Economic Services	2.7	3.3	-2.4
3.	General Services	1.9	5.5	3.2
4.	Unallocable	1.6	1.5	4.8
5.	Total Expenditure (1+2+3+4)	6.8	11.0	8.5

* Point contribution refers to contribution of individual component to total growth

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Total expenditure of the Union in 2005-06 (BE) increased by 8.5 per cent over 2004-05 (RE). However, of the four components of total expenditure, one component ‘gross capital formation’ had a negative growth of 14.1 per cent. This was because of decline in loans and advances to the States consequent upon the recommendation of Twelfth Finance Commission. Because of the negative growth, the point contribution of this component to over all growth of 8.5 per cent was a negative 2.8 per cent as reflected in Table 1. In terms of functional classification, (Table 2) the negative contribution of economic services, which included loans to States, was 2.4 per cent to the over all growth of 8.5 per cent.

The Central Government's development expenditure includes both outlays on gross capital formation and current expenditure on economic and social services. The plan and non-plan expenditures in the Central Budget on economic and social services correspond broadly to the total development expenditure of the Central Government. This is estimated at Rs.1,83,438 crore in 2005-06 (Budget Estimates) and forms 35.8 per cent of the total expenditure budgeted for that year.

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I. ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION

A set of six accounts containing the reclassified data from the Central Government Budget for 2005-06 is placed at the end of this section. Some significant magnitudes emerging from this system of accounts are:

- (a) The Central Government's total expenditure;
 - (b) The Central Government's final outlays;
 - (c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government;
 - (d) Net capital formation and savings of the Central Government;
 - (e) The various measures of deficit in the Central Government's budgetary transactions; and
 - (f) Income generation by the Central Government.

(a) Total Expenditure

2. The total expenditure of the Central Government is estimated to increase from Rs. 4,73,010 crore in 2004-05 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.5,12,995 crore in 2005-06 (Budget Estimates), which is an increase of 8.5 per cent. The allocation of major types of expenditure is as follows:

(b) Final Outlays

3. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 5,12,995 crore budgeted for 2005-06, Rs.1,62,478 crore or 31.7 per cent constitute final outlays of the Central Government representing its direct demand for goods and services for consumption and capital formation. In a system of national accounts, these final outlays get linked up with the consumption expenditure and capital formation in other sectors of the economy. The rest of the total expenditure amounting to Rs.3,50,517 crore or 68.3 per cent constitute disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investment and loans to the rest of the economy, and are intended to supplement current and capital receipts of other sectors.

Consumption Expenditure

4. Consumption expenditure (i.e. expenditure on wages and salaries and commodities and services for current use) budgeted at Rs.1,25,607 crore for 2005-06 forms 77.3 per cent of the final outlays and 24.5 per cent of the total expenditure.

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The growth in consumption expenditure works out to 10.6 per cent for 2005-06 over revised estimates for the previous year. The growth in consumption expenditure in 2004-05 (Revised Estimates) over 2003-04 (Account) was 30.3 per cent.

Gross Capital Formation

5. The Central Government's direct gross fixed capital formation (i.e. investment in buildings, public works, equipments and other fixed assets) is estimated to increase by 21.8 per cent, from Rs. 29,482 crore in 2004-05 (Revised Estimates) to Rs.35,905 crore in 2005-06. One of the components of gross capital formation, viz., changes in works stores, is budgeted to decline by 27.1 per cent over 2004-05 (Revised Estimates).

(c) Capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

6. In addition to the capital formation directly undertaken, the Central Government also provides assistance to the rest of the economy for capital formation through grants, loans and investment in share capital. The budgeted assistance of Rs. 44,941 crore for 2005-06 is 30.2 per cent lower than the Revised Estimates of 2004-05.

Financial Assistance for Capital Formation

		(BEE) & (A)	(Rs. crore)	
		2003-04 [FEBRUARY 31]	2004-05 [MARCH 31]	2005-06 [MARCH 31]
		Accounts	Revised	Budget
1. રેવાએ ફેફાએ રેવાએ ફેજે (નિર્ણય એટે કે 3, અનુ ગ્રંથ 3.1 (BEE) +ફેફાએ કે 4, અનુ ગ્રંથ 2.1)	1. States and Union Territories (vide items 3.1 (a) in Acct. 3 and 2.1 in Acct. 4)	40908	44288	22930
2. મેટે એસેમ્બેલી એસેમ્બેલી = (નિર્ણય એટે કે 4, અનુ ગ્રંથ 1.1 કે 2.3)*	2. Non-departmental commercial undertakings (vide items 1.1 and 2.3 in Acct.4)*	4581	6530	7471
3. ઓફિસેલો જીવનીબેસે હે (નિર્ણય એટે કે 3, અનુ ગ્રંથ 3.1 (J) +ફેફાએ કે 4, અનુ ગ્રંથ 2.2.)	3. Local authorities (vide items 3.1(b) in Acct.3 and 2.2 in Acct.4)	3202	2399	2081
4. પ્રાણી (નિર્ણય એટે કે 3 અનુ ગ્રંથ 3.1 (M) +ફેફાએ કે 4, અનુ ગ્રંથ 1.2 +ફેફાએ 2.4)	4. Others (vide items 3.1(c) in Acct. 3 and 1.2 and 2.4 in Acct. 4)	9873	11210	12459
5. પ્રાણી વિભાગ વિભાગ વિભાગ વિભાગ	5. Financial assistance for capital formation (1+2+3+4)	58564	64427	44941

- * This is essentially capital formation by the Central Government but since non-departmental commercial undertakings are treated as belonging to the rest of the economy, the outlay under this head is taken as financial assistance for capital formation in the rest of the economy.

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Total provision for capital formation

7. Thus, in the aggregate, the Central Government would provide Rs. 81,812crore for gross capital formation (including increase in work store of Rs.966 crore) out of its budgetary resources during 2005-06 representing 15.9 per cent of its total expenditure. The aggregate provision for gross capital formation for 2005-06 shows a decline of 14.1 per cent over the revised estimates for 2004-05.

Gross Capital Formation out of the Budgetary Resources

		(Rs. crore)	
	2003-04 [REvised] Accounts	2004-05 [Revised] Revised	2005-06 [VE] Budget
1. भूमि प्रदान के लिए संघरण का रुपया	1. Gross capital formation by the Central Government	23997	30807
2. अन्य + वित्तीय सहायता के लिए संघरण का रुपया	2. Financial assistance for capital formation to the rest of the economy	58564	64427
3. भूमि प्रदान के लिए संघरण का रुपया और अन्य संघरण का रुपया (1+2)	3. Gross capital formation out of the budgetary resources of the Central Government (1+2)	82561	95234
			81812

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(d) Net Capital Formation and Net Savings by the Government

Net Capital Formation

8.ºº BEE® UE® EBEE® VEEéXá ÉEáá ÉEÉ Eáé {EEVEO ÉEÁEEPE +EE® = BEEEO ÉEÉ Eáé
ÉEÉ Eáá +EXI® oéa oé BEE® BEEá VEE} °EEHEEO BEE® Eé BEE EEE° IEE® BEE® Eó JEEÉ E EEE
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8. The expansionary impact of the Government's budgetary operations is indicated by the difference between its net capital formation and net savings. The net capital formation by the Central Government (i.e. net addition to the stock of fixed assets and works stores) estimated at Rs. 34,221 crore for 2005-06 has been arrived at by deducting from gross capital formation, the provision of Rs. 2,650 crore for expenditure on renewals and replacements by the departmental commercial undertakings. The components of total net capital formation are as follows:-

Central Government's Net Capital Formation

		(Rs. crore)		
		2003-04 of Accounts	2004-05 Revised	2005-06 Budget
1.	କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବୈଧାଗ୍ରୀ ନିର୍ମାଣ ଓ ଯୋଗିତା 1.1 (ବୀ) 1. Construction works (vide item 1.1(a) in Acct. 3)	18456	23472	28303
2.	କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବୈଧାଗ୍ରୀ ଯୋଗିତା 1.2 (ବୀ) 2. Machinery and equipment (vide item 1.2(a) in Acct. 3)	2468	3795	4952
3.	କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବୈଧାଗ୍ରୀ କର୍ମଚାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ 3. Increase in works stores (vide item 2 in Acct. 3)	1169	1325	966
4.	କେନ୍ଦ୍ରୀୟ ବୈଧାଗ୍ରୀ ଯୋଗିତା କର୍ମଚାରୀ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ (1+2+3) 4. Net Capital formation by the Central Government (1+2+3)	22092	28592	34221

Note : The net capital formation arrived at is without deducting expenditure on renewals and replacements in respect of administrative buildings for which no estimates are available.

EÆTÆSEI

Net Savings

9. The net dis-savings of the Central Government and its departmental undertakings were Rs. 73,873 crore in 2003-2004, Rs. 73,069 crore in 2004-05 (RE) and are budgeted at Rs. 77,125 crore in 2005-06.

PEOPLE OF INDIA'S EASY SAVING Central Government's Net Savings

(R) + $\text{E}^{\text{af}} \rightarrow \text{E}^{\text{af}}$

(e) Income Deficit

10. BÉEXPÉDÉE @BEE® BÉEO à ÉAF HÉSÉIÉA BÉEO + HÉFÉE = @BEEÉE @FÉEÉE à ÉAF HÉE
{HÉEÉO} HÉEAFÉÉÉ EÉÉIÉEXÉ + HÉEÉBEE CÉA HÉC BÉEXPÉDÉE @BEE® BÉEO + HÉA à ÉAF CÉA HÉA HÉA
PÉE] à BÉE HÉA BEE CÉAÉE CÉ + HÉA @HÉEÉO PÉE] à BÉEO @BÉAÉ VÉA 2003-04 à ÉA
95,965 BÉ@E2 à @EA + HÉP 2004-05 (@E+@) à ÉA 1,01,661 BÉ@E2 à @EA 1EE
2005-06 (@+@) à ÉA HÉFÉE 1,11,346 BÉ@E2 à @EA CÉA MÉC

10. The excess of direct net capital formation over the net savings measures the income deficit of the Central Government. The income deficit which was Rs. 95,965 crore in 2003-2004 and Rs. 1,01,661 crore in 2004-05 (RE), increased further to Rs. 1,11,346 in 2005-06 (BE).

+ EÉaÉ oÉAÉEÉÈPÉÉ] É

Income Deficit

11. The income deficit, when added, after adjusting for net capital transfers, to the deficit arising out of the Government's net transactions in financial assets such as investment in shares and loans, represents the Government's total requirements of finance and is given by the sum of the balancing items in Accounts 3 and 4.

Central Government's Total Requirements of Finance

12. The following table sets out the sources through which the total financing requirements in the above table have been met:

EEÉkÉÉÉÉhÉ BÉä»EEäé Sources of Financing

		(Rs. crore)	
	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Revised	2005-06 Budget
1. জেন্টেল বিল্ডিং এর পরামর্শদাতা	1. Net borrowings	80330	83287
1.1 সরকারি জেন্টেল বিল্ডিং	1.1 Market loans (net)	88860	46034
1.2 বেসরকারী জেন্টেল বিল্ডিং (বে) {সরকারী কর্তৃতৈ (জ) +একাধি	1.2 External Debt (net) (a) Revolving Fund	-13488	9035
1.3 উচ্চ শিখন একাডেমিক এন্ড ইনসিভিউটিউশন	(b) Others	-	800
1.4 সরকারী অধিকারী একাডেমিক এন্ড ইনসিভিউটিউশন	1.3 Small savings (net)	-13488	8235
1.5 মেডিকেল একাডেমিক একাডেমিক এন্ড ইনসিভিউটিউশন	1.4 State/Public Provident Funds (net)	4892	4000
বিল্ডিং প্রোপের্টি	1.5 Special deposits of non-government Provident Funds	-	5000
1.6 আর্থিক আয় নেওয়া বিল্ডিং জেন্টেল	1.6 Medium & Long term Loans	-377	-
1.7 বিল্ডিং সেবা সংস্থা জেন্টেল বিল্ডিং	1.7 Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	-	-
1.8 প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস	1.8 Issue of treasury bills to the rest of the economy (net)*	6939	-9681
2. সেক্রেটেরি প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস	2. Draw down of cash balance	-863	27716**
2.1 সরকারি বিল্ডিং প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস	2.1 Net increase in the RBI's holdings of Treasury Bills	-3942	6005
2.2 সরকারি বিল্ডিং প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস প্রেস	2.2 Withdrawal from cash balances	-	3590
3. মোট (1+2)	3. Total (1+2)	76388	104818
			146590

* **afc** **ç****é****v****e** **o****ç****b****e****e****ç****a** - **ç****e****b****e****e****ç****i****e** **(****ç****e****e****t****)** **a****e****a** + **ç****e****p** **v****e****x****e****t****e****e****b****a** **c****e****i****e**
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e**b****e****e****-****e****v****e****] a****e****a** **v****e****e****n****h****e** **b****e****e****o****m** **<** **ç****i****e****o****2****0****0****3-2****0****0****4** **a****e****a** **(****ç****e****e****b****e****e****ç****a****i****e**
-3942 **b****e****e****ç****a** **a****ç****a****e** **b****e****a** **(****b****e****e****ç****a****%)** - **e****b****e****e****ç****a****o****a** **+****ç****e****p** **b****e****e** < **e****a****a** **o****a****e****a** **e****v****e****t**
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* * EBEE-EE NE-EE Ce
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- * Denotes net change in the treasury bill holdings of State Governments, banks, approved parties and the public. Adjusting for this, the draw down of cash balance works out to Rs. -3942 crore in 2003-2004 as per the concept used in the Budget.

** Inclusive of issuance under MSS.

(SÉ) + ÉÉaÉ BÉÉÉ ÉkÉaÉÉÉ

13. BEE[®]EE[®] O^EBEE[®] BEE^A E^EE^E O^EBE^{EE} BEE^AEE^E O^E 2005-06 afa BEE^A
88,151 BEE[®]EE[®] aq[EA BEE^EO+E^EEE^EEE^E C^EEE^E BEE^E+E^EEE^EEE^E C^E E^EEE^EEE^E BEE^EEE^E afa E^EC
+E^EEE^EEE^E 2004-05 (O^EE+E.) afa 79,037 BEE[®]EE[®] aq[EA I^EE^EI^EE^E <O^EEE^E I^EE^EI^EE^E afa
2003-2004 afa 71,478 BEE[®]EE[®] aq[EA I^EE^E BEE^EEE^E O^EBE^{EE} BEE^EEE^E U^EE E^EEE^EEE^E BEE^E
V^EE^EEE^EEE^E BEE^EEE^E +E^EEE^EEE^E BEE^EEE^E E^EEE^EEE^E E^EEE^EEE^E I^EE^EEE^E C^E E^EEE^EEE^E

(i) Income Generation

13. The budgetary operations of the Central Government during 2005-06 are expected to generate a total income of Rs.88,151 crore compared to Rs.79,037 crore in 2004-2005 (R.E.) as compared with Rs.71,478 crore in 2003-2004 . The details of the total income generation by the Central Government are as follows:-

+EF^{af} BEF^f EF^aE^fBE^f Income Generation

		(Rs. crore)	
	2003-04 [F.Y. 2003-04] Accounts	2004-05 [F.Y. 2004-05] Revised	2005-06 [F.Y. 2005-06] Budget
1. $\text{Wages and salaries paid by Government Administration (vide item 1.1 in Acct. 1)}$	39158	45204	49517
2. $\text{Net output of departmental commercial undertakings}$	26168	26009	29199
(a) $\text{Wages and salaries(including wages and salaries component of repairs and maintenance operations)}$	18472	19680	21095
(b) Interest	4085	3776	4123
(c) $\text{Profits transferred to administration and retained plus excess of depreciation provision over renewals and replacements}$	3611	2554	3982
3. $\text{Wages and salaries component of Government outlays on construction*}$	6152	7824	9434
4. Total(1+2+3)	71478	79037	88151

* One-third of the total expenditure on construction shown in Account 3.

SÉÉÃÉÚBAFÉ JÉÉIÉÉ Current Account Expenditure

		(Rs. crore)	
	2003-04 Accounts	2004-05 Revised	2005-06 Budget
I. ÉVÉ] àéáéhJÉééé MÉééé @EVÉ° É oÉÉÉÉBééé	I. Revenue expenditure as shown in the Budget	440085.6	458871.9 522739.5
II. PÉjÉ<A &	II. <i>Deduct:</i>		
1. ÉÉÉÉMÉØÉ ÉÉÉÉHÉN@BÉÉ = {ÉÉÉÉaBÉÉ+ÉxÉÉPÉ ÉÉÉÉ}	1. Interest transferred to departmental commercial undertakings	4085.3	3775.5 4122.9
2. +ÉÉÉÉ® JÉÉÉlÉÉÉaUÉ@ [ÉÉÉÉ@ÉÉÉÉ@ÉK] HØÉ +ÉÉÉÉnÉ ÉÉÉÉ	2. National Calamity Contingency Fund matched by surcharge receipts	1600.0	1600.0 1600.0
3. oIÉxÉÉØÉ JÉÉÉBÉÉ@hÉÉaBÉÉ+ÉxÉÉPÉ BÉÉ@aBÉÉ @BÉÉ	3. Taxes transferred to Local Authorities	0.0	0.0 0.0
4. @EVÉ° É JÉÉiÉaBÉÉ {ÉÉÉOvÉÉÉ Bééé	4. Expenditure of capital nature in the Revenue Account	35981.7	39660.2 45365.5
5. ÉÉÉÉfÉÉa@aÉÉfÉÉ +Exif@hÉ	5. Net transfer to funds	4009.4	5467.4 6141.8
6. ÉVÉ] àéáoÉÉBéééiÉ ÉÉÉÉMÉØÉ ÉÉÉÉHÉN@BÉÉ = {ÉÉÉÉaBÉÉ SÉÉaÉU@ÉÉ}	6. Current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings included in the Budget:		
(BÉÉ) @ÉÉ Éá	(a) Railways	44910.6	48840.2 53198.4
(JÉ) bÉÉÉ	(b) Posts	5632.2	5930.6 6163.3
(MÉ) n@ oÉÉÉ®	(c) Telecommunications	0.0	0.0 0.0
(PÉ) +Ex@É	(d) Others	7032.2	8756.8 8552.6
7. SÉaÉÉ oÉ@ÉÉÉ É@A MÉ@ ÉPÉBÉÉÉaBÉÉaXÉK] BÉÉ@xtá oÉaC@çCÉÉKÉ	7. Loss on destruction of withdrawn coins	1.5	1.4 1.7
8. É] JÉÉiÉaBééé@aJÉÉ@hÉ	8. Loans written off	271.2	208.2 100.4
9. @FÉÉ JÉÉ@aÉ@ @FÉÉ Bééé oÉ@PÉ] BÉÉ®	9. Defence receipts (netted against defence expenditure)	2086.9	2130.8 2471.8
10. B@fÉ BÉÉaPÉ] BÉÉ® ÉÉ@oÉAx@A@ oÉ@EVÉ° É [ÉÉÉ@iÉ@É@+É@® JÉÉ@aPÉ] BÉÉ® jÉ@nÉ BÉÉ@ É] JÉÉiÉaBééé@aJÉÉ@hÉ	10. Revenue receipts from BSNL taken in reduction of expenditure and write off loans netted against receipts	4948.6	287.3 107.8
11. i@É BÉÉ@fÉÉ@fÉÉ@ÉÉ@nÉ@iÉ a@É@ hÉ@É@É@ BÉÉ@+ExiÉMÉ@ = XÉBÉ@nÉ@ É@BÉ@aÉ@{É] É@É a@VÉ@É@ ÉBÉ@ MÉ@ hÉ@b	11. Bonds issued to Oil Companies in Settlement of their claims under Adminisitrered Price Machenism .	348.6	0.0 0.0
12. ÉÉ. É@. BÉÉ@C@çÉÉÉÉ@É@ ÉÉÉÉ BÉÉ@É@ ÉÉ. É@. BÉÉ@ VÉ@É@JÉÉ@É@fÉÉ@	12. Securities issued to RBI towards exchange loss on RBI	0.0	0.0 0.0
13. a@É@ É@<@BÉÉ@VÉ@É@JÉÉ@É@BÉÉ@	13. Securities issued to UTI	2375.0	362.0 0.0
14. =VÉ@ É@BÉÉ@o@MÉ@ É@ BÉÉ@PÉ] BÉÉ® +É@VÉ@ =VÉ@ o@É@o@É@É@ JÉÉ@i@É@	14. Receipts incidental to market borrowing taken in reduction of cost of borrowing	8106.6	4250.0 3500.0
15. B@fÉ BÉÉ@PÉ] BÉÉ® +É@<@ É@<@BÉÉ@jÉ@fÉ@n@ *@É@VÉ BÉÉ@É] JÉÉiÉaBééé@hÉ@É@ *	15. Write off of loans/penal interest to ITI taken in reduction of expenditure	0.0	624.8 100.0
VÉÉ@ - II	Total - II	121389.8	121895.2 131427.2
III. VÉÉ@ &	III.Add:		
1. @FÉÉ {ÉÉÉÉoÉÉ@p@at@	1. Defence capital outlay	16862.6	33482.9 34375.1
2. {ÉÉÉÉoJÉÉiÉaBÉÉ @EVÉ° É VÉ@É@ Bééé	2. Expenditure of revenue nature in the capital account	47.4	73.5 74.7
VÉÉ@ - III	Total - III	16910.0	33556.4 34449.8
IV. ÉVÉ] BÉÉ@+ÉÉ@ ÉBÉÉ ÉMÉØÉ@hÉ BÉÉ@fÉ@ É@hÉ@ ÉhJÉ@É@ MÉ@É@ o@BÉÉ@É@JÉÉ@É@É@ BÉÉ@ SÉÉ@U Bééé (I-II+III)	IV. Current expenditure of Government Administration as shown in Account I of the Economic Classification of the Budget (I-II+III)	335605.8	370533.1 425762.1

Capital Account Expenditure

BÉBÉPÉ® BÉBÉ®

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Account 1: Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Government Administration

(BEE® द्वारा आंदोलित) (Rs. crore)

Report of the®

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

BUDGET & EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR = (THE STATEMENT OF EXPENSES)

Account 2 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(BUDGET STATEMENT) (Rs. crore)

Particulars	Expenditure	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	Receipts	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	
		Accounts	Revised	Budget		Accounts	Revised	Budget	
1. Wages and Salaries	1. Wages and Salaries	13612.2	14514.2	15401.4	10. Sale Proceeds from Sale of Assets	64168.9	69406.2	75119.8	
2. Pension Payments	2. Pension Payments	7143.0	7955.4	8462.2	(BUDGET STATEMENT)	(a) Railways	44910.6	48840.2	53198.4
3. Commodities and Services	3. Commodities and Services	24345.4	28417.7	29601.1	(J) Manufacturing Activity of Railways	(b) Manufacturing Activity of Railways workshops and production units	6178.7	6706.6	7471.4
4. Repairs and Maintenance	4. Repairs and Maintenance	9720.2	10330.9	11386.3	(K) Railways Workshops and Production Units	(c) Posts	4256.9	4455.0	4713.7
5. Interest	5. Interest	4085.3	3775.5	4122.9	(L) Others	(d) Others	8822.7	9404.4	9736.3
6. Provision for depreciation	6. Provision for depreciation	2748.2	2803.2	3743.4					
7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	7. Profits transferred to the current account of Government (Administration)	1790.5	647.6	1183.7					
8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	8. Retained profits of Departmental commercial undertakings	976.8	1318.0	1704.5	11. Interest Receipts	252.7	356.3	485.7	
9. Total	9. Total	64421.6	69762.5	75605.5	12. Total	64421.6	69762.5	75605.5	

Report of the®

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

Bill of the 3 & Total of Disbursements and Receipts & Current Account Deficit = Central Government

Account 3 : Transactions in commodities and services and transfers: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(Billion of Rs) (Rs. crore)

Category	Disbursements	2003-04 Original Accounts	2004-05 Revised	2005-06 Budget	Receipts	2003-04 Original Accounts	2004-05 Revised	2005-06 Budget
1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	1. Gross Fixed Capital Formation	22828.3	29482.0	35905.2	5. Gross Savings	-71968.5	-70853.5	-74475.0
1.1 Buildings and other construction	1.1 Buildings and other construction	19859.1	25200.4	30416.0	5.1 Savings on current account (Administration)	-75693.5	-74974.7	-79922.9
(a) New outlay	(a) New outlay	18455.6	23471.8	28303.0	5.2 Retained profits of departmental commercial undertakings	976.8	1318.0	1704.5
(b) Renewals and replacements	(b) Renewals and replacements	1403.5	1728.6	2113.0	5.3 Depreciation provision	2748.2	2803.2	3743.4
1.2 Machinery and equipment	1.2 Machinery and equipment	2969.2	4281.6	5489.2				
(a) New outlay	(a) New outlay	2467.7	3795.2	4952.2				
(b) Renewals and replacements	(b) Renewals and replacements	501.5	486.4	537.0				
2. Increase in works stores	2. Increase in works stores	1168.5	1325.1	965.9	6. Capital Transfers	2159.2	3064.7	3218.4
3. Capital transfers	3. Capital transfers	32038.1	35507.8	40297.7	7. Balance: Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers	125844.2	134103.7	148425.4
3.1 Grants for capital formation:	3.1 Grants for capital formation:	29217.3	32199.0	36849.9				
(a) To States and Union Territories	(a) To States and Union Territories	17710.3	19473.7	22770.5				
(b) To local authorities	(b) To local authorities	1721.6	1618.9	1680.7				
(c) To others	(c) To others	9785.4	11106.4	12398.7				
3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	3.2 Gratuities and commuted value of pensions	2820.8	3308.8	3447.8				
3.3 Other Capital Transfers	3.3 Other Capital Transfers	0.0	0.0	0.0				
4. Total	4. Total	56034.9	66314.9	77168.8	8. Viz.	56034.9	66314.9	77168.8

Report of the
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

बृहत् ४ & बृहत् अमीरपालकाता विभाग & वित्त विभाग + दो विभाग एक ही रिपोर्ट = भारतीय सरकारी जीवन

Account 4 : Changes in Financial Assets: Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(भृत्यां रुपय) (Rs. crore)

वर्ष	Outgoings	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	वर्ष	Incomings	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
		राज्यपालीय Accounts	राज्यपालीय Revised	वित्तीय Budget			राज्यपालीय Accounts	राज्यपालीय Revised	वित्तीय Budget
1. निवेशों की वृद्धि	1. Investments in shares	2925.2	4612.7	4296.8	7. देश की वित्तीय				
1.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	1.1 Of Government concerns	2924.3	4610.7	4295.2	7.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग				
1.1.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	(a) Financial concerns	-1786.1	350.0	630.0	7.1.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग				
1.1.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	(b) Others	4710.4	4260.7	3665.2	7.1.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग				
1.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	1.2 Of other concerns	1.6	2.0	1.6	7.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग				
2. लोनों की वित्तीय	2. Loans for capital formation	26420.8	27615.4	3793.8	8. निवेशों की वित्तीय	9. निवेशों की वित्तीय	8. निवेशों की वित्तीय	8. निवेशों की वित्तीय	8. निवेशों की वित्तीय
2.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	2.1 To States and Union Territories	23198.0	24814.6	159.4	9. निवेशों की वित्तीय				
2.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	2.2 To local authorities	1480.0	780.0	400.0					
2.3 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	2.3 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	1657.0	1919.7	3175.3					
2.3.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	(a) Financial concerns	1077.9	1171.8	2004.0					
2.3.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	(b) Others	579.1	747.9	1171.3					
2.4 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	2.4 To others	85.8	101.1	59.1					
3. और की वित्तीय	3. Other loans	2347.6	3172.6	1858.0					
3.1 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	3.1 To States and Union Territories	179.7	706.6	91.9					
3.2 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	3.2 To non-departmental commercial undertakings	1600.7	1801.7	1177.9					
3.3 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	3.3 To foreign governments	600.3	570.5	542.0					
3.4 राज्यपालीय वित्तीय (BEE) विकास विभाग	3.4 To others	-33.1	93.8	46.2					
4. विदेशी वित्तीय	4. Subscription to International Financial Organisations	2796.4	761.4	115.6					
5. निवेशों की वित्तीय	5. Net purchase of domestic gold and silver	0.2	0.3	0.2					
6. वित्तीय	6. Total	34490.9	36162.4	10064.4	10. वित्तीय	10. Total	34490.9	36162.4	10064.4

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

માનવ કાર્યક્રમ & માનવ વિકાસ મંડળ & પ્રદીપ્તિજ્ઞાન મંડળ માટે સરકારી ખર્ચ = સરકારી ખર્ચ જીવિ

Account 5 : Changes in Financial Liabilities : Capital Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(બિલ્ડિંગ્સ અને) (Rs. crore)

ભાગે	Outgoings	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	+/-	Incomings	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
		ફોંડેશન એક્ઝિટ્યુટિવ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	ઓફિશિયલ એક્ઝિટ્યુટિવ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	બેગ્જ			ફોંડેશન એક્ઝિટ્યુટિવ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	ઓફિશિયલ એક્ઝિટ્યુટિવ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	બેગ્જ
1. માર્ક૆ટ જોઈની બેઠો બેઠો એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	1. Repayment of market loans	47073.8	34316.0	35630.5	5. માર્ક૆ટ જોઈની	5. Market loans	135933.5	80350.0	139467.0
2. બેન્ડિન્ડ જોઈની બેઠો બેઠો એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	2. Repayment of external debt	25444.0	7158.2	7528.6	6. બેન્ડિન્ડ જોઈની	6. External debt	11956.4	16192.9	17184.5
3. રીસેપ્ચુન: બેઠો નાનીનીંદ્રાદા એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	3. Balance: Net increase in Financial Liabilities	80330.1	83286.7	143000.7	6.1 એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	6.1 Revolving Fund	0.0	800.0	800.0
					6.2 એપ્રેલ	6.2 Others	11956.4	15392.9	16384.5
					7. પ્રાઇવેટ એસ્ટાફા	7. Small Savings (Axé A°é A°é A°é (એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ))	-5632.8	6183.4	7597.8
					8. એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	8. State Provident Funds	4891.5	4000.0	5000.0
					9. એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	9. Deposits of Non- Government Provident Funds (net)	-376.9	0.0	0.0
					10. એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ	10. Treasury Bills (net)	-854.2	-91.0	6005.0
					(એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ) એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ (14 દિનાં થી 364 દિનાં) (એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ)	(a) Treasury Bills (14 Days to 364 Days) (Net)	-854.2	-91.0	6005.0
					(જે) એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ (એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ)	(b) Ways and Means Advances (Net)	0.0	0.0	0.0
					11. એપ્રેલ એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ (એન્ટેન્ડ્રિયુન્ટ)	11. Miscellaneous Capital receipts (net)	6930.4	18125.6	10905.5
4. વીચા	4. Total	152847.9	124760.9	186159.8	12. વીચા	12. Total	152847.9	124760.9	186159.8

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CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

મંત્રીની પણી અને મંત્રીની પણી = મંત્રીની પણી + મંત્રીની પણી

Account 6 : Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

(બેઠક દારી) (Rs. crore)

બાબત	Outgoings	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	+જાત્કો	Incomings	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	
		જોડીએલી ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ	અનુભૂતિ ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ	બજેટ			જોડીએલી ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ	જોડીએલી ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ	જોડીએલી ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ	
1. ફોર્માન કરી રહેલી ખર્ચ અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ પ્રેરણ + જાત્કો + વિશેષ અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ-3	1. Deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers - Balancing item Account-3	125844.2	134103.7	148425.4	5. મંત્રીની પણી અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ-5	5. Net increase in financial liabilities-Balancing item Account 5	80330.1	83286.7	143000.7	
2. મંત્રીની પણી અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ અનુભૂતિ-4	2. Net increase in financial assets-Balancing item Account 4	-49456.1	-29285.4	-1835.2	6. કાનૂની પણી અનુભૂતિ	6. Decrease in cash balance	0.0	21531.6	3589.5	
3. કાનૂની પણી અનુભૂતિ	3. Increase in cash balance	3942.0	0.0	0.0	7. કાનૂની	7.	Total	80330.1	104818.3	
4. કાનૂની	4. Total	80330.1	104818.3	146590.2				80330.1	104818.3	146590.2

II. ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION

BÍBLIA

16. ÉKÉC 2005-06 BÉA ÉBÉA ÆVÉ] àéa BÉEÓ MÉ<ç BÉDÁ BÆ^aE BÉEÓ
BÆ^aE^oIÉE àéa ØÉBÆÉÉMÉBÉE +ÉEP^a +ÉÉENBÉE ØÉAE+ÉÉA BÉA ÉBÉA BÉEÓ MÉ<ç BÆ^aE^oIÉE
BÉE +ÉÆBÆÉXÉ, VÉa aÉU^aIÉE^a BÉE^aPØEØ Ø^aØBÉE^a BÉA BÉDÁ ÉÉBÆBEE^aO^a SÉEBP^aA^aE BÉE
tÉE^aBÉE Cè 1,83,438 BÉE^aM^a aØ^aÉA BÉE Cè +IÉTÉ aÉC BÉDÁ BÆ^aE BÉE 35,8
IÉBÆÉTÉIÉ Cè

18. +ÉKÉ ÉA XÉEÉ BÉA[®] aéfá ñéañá VÉEÉA cé @EV@EEA BÉEA EHÁ VÉEÉA FÉEÁ
 °ÉE@EEBÉE °ÉC@FÉBÉE +ÉX@NÉXÉ, °ÉP@ °EV@ FÉE@A BÉE@A +ÉE@M@EXÉ-ÉE@XXÉ +ÉX@DÉE,
 JÉ@TÉ +ÉL@ =FÉE@BIDÉE- T@I@O@FÉE@MÉO +FÉE@BÉE °ÉC@F@IÉE, °ÉC@BÉ@G@O JÉ@HÉ
 L@® A@E@VÉ, S@E@FÉA +ÉL@ n@P@ n@FÉA BÉEA n@O VÉEÉA T@E@O °C@F@I@É@* <XÉ
 +ÉE@ ÉA XÉEÉ aéfá BÉE@ +ÉX@FÉE VÉE@ 2005-06 BÉE@ BÉB@T B@F@ BÉE@ 39.5
 JÉ@R@I@É cé 2,02,838 BÉ@®½ aó@EA aéñ@E@ M@F@ cé EM@BÉE@O i@E@XÉ aéfá
 2004-05 BÉE@ BÉE@FÉE@I@É +ÉX@E@XÉ 1,80,256 BÉ@®½ aó@EA BÉA I@A

15. Based on the data in the Budget for 2005-2006, a cross classification of the Central Government expenditure by both economic and functional categories has been given in the three statements at the end of this section. The following paragraphs provide a brief summary of the findings of the functional classification.

Total Expenditure

16. Of the total expenditure budgeted for 2005-2006 the provision for social and economic services which covers broadly the total developmental outlays of the Central Government is estimated at Rs.1,83,438 crore or 35.8 per cent of the total expenditure.

17. The expenditure on general services is estimated at Rs. 1,26,720 crore for 2005-2006 i.e. 24.7 per cent of the total expenditure. Under the scheme of functional classification adopted in this brochure, "general services" include, besides defence and civil expenditure, such items as capital outlays on administrative buildings and non-plan grants and loans for natural calamities to States and Union Territories.

18. The unallocable items include statutory grants-in-aid to States, non-plan grants to Union Territories, food and other consumer subsidies, interest on public debt, pensions and aid to foreign countries. These unallocable expenditures, accounting for 39.5 per cent of the total expenditure in 2005-2006 are estimated at Rs.2,02,838 crore as compared to the revised estimate of Rs.1,80,256 crore for 2004-05.

BEEF Total Expenditure

		(<i>₹</i> Crore)	2003-04 ₹ Accounts	2004-05 ₹ Revised	2005-06 ₹ Budget
1.	Social and Economic Services	164310	181343	183438	
2.	General Services	87923	111412	126720	
(i)	Defence	59970	76892	82888	
(ii)	Consumption expenditure other than defence	18054	24892	27918	
(iii)	Non-consumption expenditure	9899	9628	15914	
3.	Unallocable	173899	180256	202838	
4.	Total Expenditure (1+2+3)	426132	473010	512995	

JÉSÉIÉ oÉÉÉÉBá'aÉ

19. 2005-06 BÉA ÉVÉ] aé JÉ[ÉIÉ O[BÉEBO[BÉE BÉA ÉBÉA VÉA BÁE ÉO[IÉE
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o[EAE+FÉE BÉA ÉBÉA 27,918 BÉ@Ez aó[EA +ÉE@ off[ÉE[ÉE[ÉBÉE iÉ[IÉ +ÉE[ÉE[ÉBÉE
o[EAE+FÉE BÉA ÉBÉA 14,801 BÉ@Ez aó[EA BÉEBO[BÉE ÉO[IÉE [ÉE[BÉE[ÉCé cÉ xÉE[Éa nÉU
MÉ<ç;cé=HEEDa[éa 2005-06 BÉA ÉVÉ] ÉBÉJÉA MÉA JÉ[ÉIÉ O[BÉEBO[BÉE, 2004-05BÉA
o[BÉEBO[BÉE iÉ +ÉE[ÉE[ÉE[ÉA +ÉE@ 2003-04 BÉA ÉÉ[iÉE[ÉE[ÉBÉE BÁE[BÉE[ÉE[ÉBÉE
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Consumption Expenditure

19. The 2005-2006 budget provision of consumption expenditure includes Rs.82,888 crore for defence, Rs.27,918 crore for other general services and Rs.14801 crore for social and economic services. The table below gives a breakdown of the consumption expenditure budgeted for 2005-2006, the revised estimates for 2004-05 and actuals for 2003-04.

~~J~~eff's ~~Expenditure~~ Consumption Expenditure

		(<i>₹</i> Crore)	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06
			Original	Revised	Final
	Accounts				Budget
1. <i>ప్రాథమిక సాధనాల వ్యాపారం</i> (1) <i>సేవల వ్యాపారం</i> (2) <i>అనుమతి వ్యాపారం</i>	1. Expenditure on general services i) Defence ii) Others	78024 59970 18054	101784 76892 24892	110806 82888 27918	
2. <i>సామాజిక వ్యాపారం</i>	2. Expenditure on Social and Economic services	9146	11790	14801	
3. మొత్త జీవీ వ్యాపారం (1+2)	3. Total Consumption expenditure(1+2)	87170	113574	125607	

+Éxité® +Én Éa ÉÉÉÉÉÉ

20. 2005-06 BEE ÉÉÉA +ÉxiÉ®hé +ÉnÉfarrÉma Éa BEEÓ 3,40,453 BEE®ÉÉ
 àgÉA BEEÓ BÉBÉ +ÉxÉfarrÉkÉtÉ +BÉBÉ aÉa oÉa oÉÉfarrÉvBEE +ÉÉ® +ÉÉnÉ BÉBÉ oÉÉ +ÉÉnÉ BÉBÉ
 +ÉxiÉ®hé BEE ÉÉÉA 37.6 lÉÉÉtÉtÉ, +ÉÉvÉ BEEÓ +ÉnÉfarrÉma Éa BÉa ÉÉÉA 38.2
 lÉÉÉtÉtÉ, +ÉÉp® +ÉvÉtÉa +ÉÉp® oÉÉ +ÉvÉtÉa BÉa oÉÉfarrÉfarrÉ +ÉÉ® +ÉÉfarrÉfarrÉtÉ +ÉÉxÉ
 +ÉxÉfarrÉxÉ BÉa ÉÉÉA 7.7 lÉÉÉtÉtÉ +BÉBÉ +JÉO MÉç CÉ <xÉ +ÉxiÉ®hé ÉÉÉ
 BEE farrÉfarrÉp® +ÉÉÉtÉ xÉÉÉa BEEÓ oÉÉ® +ÉÉoÉ aÉa farrÉ MÉÉé CÉ

Transfer Payments

20. Of the total transfer payments estimated at Rs.3,40,453 crore for 2005-2006, transfers intended for social and economic services account for 37.6 per cent, interest payments for 38.2 per cent and statutory and non-developmental grants to States and Union Territories for another 7.7 per cent. The table below gives the details of this functional breakdown.

Transfer Payments

21. 2005-06(€,+€.) atá 81,812 BEE@€/2 áo[EA BEEA {EN}EOERÉAEPE ÓVE] BEEB +EXEAEEXE aEMEAEFEE MEEFEE c[VE-EFBEE 2004-05 (€A+€.) atá 95,234 BEE@€/2 áo[EA +EEP 2003-04 atá 82,561 BEE@€/2 áo[EA BEEB +EXEAEEXE aEMEAEFEE MEEFEE IEE* XEESEa nEOME< C[OT]EPEO atá 2005-06(€,+€.) atá {EN}EOERÉAEPE BEEA BEEA BEEEO M ∞ C BEE EOE BEEB EEEOE BEEFEE OEAEEO +EE EXE iEE IEE {c[CA]E BEEA nEa TEKEC BEEE +EE EA XE EEEJEEAEFEE MEEFEE c[VE]

Capital formation out of the Budgetary Resources

21. Capital formation is estimated at Rs.81,812 crore for 2005-2006 (BE) compared to Rs.95,234 crore in 2004-05 (RE) and Rs.82,561 crore in 2003-04. The following table indicates a detailed functional allocation of the provision for capital formation for 2005-2006 (BE) and the allocation in the two preceding years.

የኢትዮጵያ ዘመንና ቤት ተቋማዊ ስራ ቤት በፌዴራል Provision for Capital Formation

		(₹ का रुपया में)	(Rs. Crore)	
		2003-04 [राज्य संग्रहीत] Accounts	2004-05 [राज्य संग्रहीत में परिवर्तित] Revised	2005-06 [राज्य संग्रहीत में परिवर्तित] Budget
1. भौतिक संसाधनों के लिए कलानि वित्तीय संकलन	1. Gross Fixed Capital formation	22828	29482	35905
?) अधिकारी और अधिकारी के लिए वित्तीय संकलन	i) Social Services	944	1070	1314
??)+ अधिकारी और अधिकारी के लिए वित्तीय संकलन	ii) Economic Services	19388	24376	29204
BEE) बीबीए	a) Agriculture	216	252	348
JÉ) = टीटीए	b) Industry	1402	1663	2161
M) { एप्पॉ एक्से + एप्पॉ ऑफी	c) Transport and Communications	16583	20769	23467
P) + एक्से	d) Others	1188	1692	3228
??) अधिकारी और अधिकारी के लिए वित्तीय संकलन	iii) General Services and unallocable items	2496	4036	5387
2. वित्तीय संकलन के बदलावों का अवलम्बन	2. Changes in works stores	1169	1325	966
3. वित्तीय संकलन के लिए वित्तीय सहायता	3. Financial Assistance	58564	64427	44941
BEE) वीवीए + एप्पॉ ऑफी एप्पॉ फ्रैंज़ा बीबीए	A. Financial assistance to States and Union Territories	40908	44288	22930
अधिकारी ऑफी एक्से	i) Social and Economic Services	40814	44288	22926
?) अधिकारी बीबीए + एप्पॉ + अधिकारी और अधिकारी के लिए वित्तीय संकलन	ii) General Services and unallocable items	94	1	4
??) अधिकारी और अधिकारी के लिए वित्तीय संकलन	B. Financial assistance to non-departmental undertakings and other parties	17656	20139	22011
JÉ) मेप्पॉ-अधिकारी वित्तीय संकलन = { अधिकारी + एप्पॉ + एक्से } वीवीए	i) Social Services	8569	9135	8048
BEE) बीबीए	ii) Economic Services	7405	9424	12383
JÉ) = टीटीए	a) Agriculture	1020	1013	1199
M) { एप्पॉ एक्से + एप्पॉ ऑफी	b) Industry	4812	4705	4963
P) + एक्से	c) Transport and Communications	3194	3253	5499
??) अधिकारी और अधिकारी के लिए वित्तीय संकलन	d) Others	-1621	453	721
4. कलानि वित्तीय संकलन का योग (1+2+3)	iii) General Services and unallocable items	1682	1580	1580
	4. Total Provision for Capital formation (1+2+3)	82561	95234	81812

EEÉBEELE°É BÉA EEÉKÉ | ÉEÉÉ BÉA EEÉA = {ÉéÉÉvÉ SÉÉAEU @EVÉ°É BÉE
+EEÉÉvÉ

22. "EEBEEBEE" of "EEBEEEXX" SÉEAEU BAFÉE BÉEA ABESEE-EAÉA SÉEAEU "EVÉ" E BEE
+EEBEEJENÉ O "BEEBEE" BÉEA EEEBEE" O "EEBEEO SÉEAEU +EEBEE" JENÉEDE IÉ nEEAÉA JEBEEBEE BÉEA JESÉC
BEEEO EEEKÉ BAFÉO IÉE BEEBEE XEA BEEA EEEA SÉEAEU "EVÉ" E of "EEBEE VEEAÉA EEEA +EEBEE BEEBEE
+EEBEESEFEEBEE CÉAÉE CE +EEBEEEXX CE 2005-06 (E.-E.) aéa <E +EEBEEJENÉ BEEEO
"BEEA 32,984 BEEBEE" aóÉA CÉMÉO VEEBEE <"BEEEO iÉEAEEXX aéa 2004-05
(EÉA+E.) +EEBEE 2003-04 BEEA +EEBEEJENÉ BEEEO "BEEA JEEA" 1,944 BEEBEE aóÉA
+EEBEE (-) 12,309 BEEBEE aóÉA IEDO XEESEA BEEEO "BEEHÉO aéa "EEBEE EEEAÉE MEAÉE

Surplus of current revenues available for financing development

22. The surplus of current revenues over the current non-developmental expenditure measures the contribution of current revenues towards financing the Government's developmental expenditure, both current and capital. This surplus is estimated at Rs. 32,984 crore for 2005-2006(BE) and compared with the estimated surplus of Rs. 19,144 crore for 2004-05 (RE) and Rs.12,309 crores for 2003-04. The table below sets forth the details.

የኢትዮጵያ የወንጀሪያ ድንብ + ክፍያ ተናሬም Surplus of the Central Government

		(Rs. Crore)		
		2003-04 [Revised] Accounts	2004-05 [Revised] Revised	2005-06 [Revised] Budget
1. ഓഫീസ് റിക്വോറ്റ് ബേഡ് ബെൽജിയം ട്രസ്റ്റ്	1. Total current revenues of Government Administration	259912	295558	345839
2. ഫെഡറൽ ഫൈഞ്ചൽ ജെറീ പരഫ്-റെഫ്റ്റ് ഓഫീസ്	2. Non-Developmental Consumption Expenditure-General Services	78024	101784	110806
3. ഫെഡറൽ ഫൈഞ്ചൽ സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ് ഓഫീസ് (?) ഓഫീസ് ഓഫീസ് (??) +എക്സാർക്യൂട്ട്	3. Non-Developmental Current Transfers i) General Services ii) Unallocable	173304 2811 170493	178751 3065 175686	207497 8717 198780
4. ഓഫീസ് റിക്വോറ്റ് ബേഡ് +ഫൈഞ്ചൽ (1-2-3)	4. Surplus of the Government Administration (1-2-3)	8584	15023	27536
5. ഫെഡറൽ സെക്രട്ടേറിയറ്റ് = ഫെഡറല ബേഡ് ഓഫീസ് +സൈ	5. Gross Savings of the Departmental Undertakings	3725	4121	5448
6. സൗഖ്യം +ഫൈഞ്ചൽ (4+5)	6. Total Surplus (4+5)	12309	19144	32984

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION :

+ÉÉÉÉBÉE	Economic	Functional	General Services		
			Services other than Defence	Defence Services	Educa- tion
1	2		3	4	5
1. JÉÉÉÉÉBÉE	1. Consumption Expenditure		18054.3	59969.7	307.1
2. +ÉÉ®hÉ +ÉnÉÉMPÉA	2. Transfer Payments		2811.0	-	9125.5
(?) +ÉvÉ	(i) Interest			-	-
(??) +ÉxÉhÉ	(ii) Grants		1777.5	-	9059.9
(BÉ) +ÉvÉÉa+ÉÉ® +ÉMÉ +ÉvÉ FÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	(a) To States and Union Territories		1585.6	-	178.0
(JÉ) +ÉxÉÉDÉ BÉEEÉCÉaBÉÉa	(b) To Local Authorities		10.3	-	13.8
(MÉ) +ÉxÉ BÉÉa	(c) To Others		181.6	-	8868.1
(??) +ÉxÉ BÉÉaU +ÉxÉhÉ	(iii) Other Current Transfers		1033.5	-	65.6
(BÉ) +ÉÉÉÉBÉE +ÉcÉaÉÉ	(a) Subsidies		2.2	-	-
(JÉ) jÉÉ +ÉcÉ	(b) Debt Relief		-	-	-
(MÉ) {ÉxÉtá	(c) Pensions		-	-	-
(PÉ) +ÉxÉ	(d) Others		1031.3	-	65.6
3. +ÉÉÉÉÉBÉE	3. Gross Capital Formation		2489.1	-	28.8
(?) +ÉBÉÉaÉ EPÉ +ÉnÉÉÉÉBÉE	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation		2495.8	-	28.8
(??) +ÉÉbÉ®	(ii) Stocks		-6.7	-	-
4. +ÉÉÉÉ +ÉxÉhÉ	4. Capital Transfers		1776.4	-	149.4
(?) +ÉnÉÉoÉÉÉÉÉBÉaBÉÉa +ÉxÉhÉ	(i) Grants for Capital Formation		1776.4	-	149.4
(BÉ) +ÉvÉÉa+ÉÉ® +ÉMÉ +ÉvÉ FÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	(a) To States and Union Territories		94.4	-	149.4
(JÉ) MÉ-ÉÉÉÉÉMÉDÉ +ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉÉa	(b) To Non-departmental commercial		-	-	-
={ÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	undertakings		-	-	-
(MÉ) +ÉxÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉBÉEhÉ BÉÉa	(c) To Local Authorities		1682.0	-	-
(PÉ) +ÉxÉ BÉÉa	(d) To Others		-	-	-
(??) +ÉxÉ {ÉnÉÉo +ÉxÉhÉ	(ii) Other Capital Transfers		-	-	-
5. +ÉÉÉÉaÉaBÉÉ	5. Investment in Shares		0.2	-	-
(?) +É@BÉÉa@BÉa{ÉÉÉaBÉÉa	(i) Of Government Companies		0.2	-	-
(BÉ) ÉÉkÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉK-ÉÉ	(a) Financial Concerns		-	-	-
(JÉ) +ÉxÉ	(b) Others		0.2	-	-
(??) +ÉxÉ JÉÉÉK-ÉxÉaBÉÉa	(ii) Of Other Concerns		-	-	-
6. +ÉÉÉÉaÉaBÉÉ =VÉ®	6. Loans for Capital Formation		-	-	-
(?) +ÉvÉÉa+ÉÉ® +ÉMÉ +ÉvÉ FÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	(i) To States and Union Territories		-	-	-
(??) MÉ-ÉÉÉÉÉMÉDÉ +ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉÉa	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial		-	-	-
={ÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	Undertakings		-	-	-
(BÉ) ÉÉkÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉK-ÉÉ	(a) Financial Concerns		-	-	-
(JÉ) +ÉxÉ	(b) Others		-	-	-
(??) +ÉxÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉBÉEhÉ BÉÉa	(iii) To Local Authorities		-	-	-
(?-) +ÉxÉ BÉÉa	(iv) To Others		-	-	-
7. +ÉxÉ =VÉ®	7. Other loans		26.1	-	-
(?) +ÉvÉÉa+ÉÉ® +ÉMÉ +ÉvÉ FÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	(i) To States and Union Territories		26.1	-	-
(??) MÉ-ÉÉÉÉÉMÉDÉ +ÉÉhÉÉvÉBÉÉa	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial		-	-	-
={ÉjÉÉaBÉÉa	Undertakings		-	-	-
(??) ÉÉnÉÉDÉ +É@BÉÉaBÉÉa	(iii) To Foreign Governments		-	-	-
(?-) +ÉxÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉBÉEhÉ BÉÉa	(iv) To Local Authorities		-	-	-
(-) +ÉxÉ BÉÉa	(v) To Others		-	-	-
8. +ÉxÉhÉ +ÉÉÉÉÉBÉE +ÉMÉ -xÉa	8. Subscription to International		2796.4	-	-
BÉÉa +ÉÉÉÉ	Financial Organisations		-	-	-
9. +ÉÉÉÉ +ÉÉ® SÉÉÉBÉÉBÉÉ +ÉÉÉÉ Éat JÉ®	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver		0.2	-	-
VÉBÉ	Total		27953.7	59969.7	9610.8

2003-04 (एतोवरीष)

2003-04 (ACTUAL)

(₹ ₹ का रुपया Rs. crore)

Social and Economic Services

Medical & Public Health	Other Social Services	Agriculture	Industry	Transport & Communication	Other Economic Services	Block Grants & Loans	Unallocable	Verset Total	Social and Economic Services	
									Expenditure	Revenue
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
1518.3	1144.8	1466.2	2050.4	310.3	2348.7	-	-	87169.8		
5894.6	12098.1	13678.6	11579.7	2896.2	8356.9	11596.6	170398.8	248436.0		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120133.4	120133.4		
5893.0	11444.3	2625.5	3032.6	1082.5	7451.7	11596.6	11400.8	65364.4		
3477.0	1517.1	22.9	36.6	728.8	176.4	11596.6	11400.8	30719.8		
0.7	153.6	3.9	0.2	18.0	0.1	-	-	200.6		
2415.3	9773.6	2598.7	2995.8	335.7	7275.2	-	-	34444.0		
1.6	653.8	11053.1	8547.1	1813.7	905.2	-	38864.6	62938.2		
	310.6	11052.1	8543.0	1813.7	834.3	-	25181.3	47737.2		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13563.9	13563.9		
1.6	343.2	1.0	4.1	-	70.9	-	119.4	1637.1		
138.0	1071.4	205.0	1886.2	16992.4	1185.9	-	-	23996.8		
148.0	767.5	215.5	1401.7	16583.4	1187.6	-	-	22828.3		
-10.0	303.9	-10.5	484.5	409.0	-1.7	-	-	1168.5		
16.8	10328.5	2150.3	373.0	2803.4	22.9	11596.6	2820.8	32038.1		
16.8	10328.5	2150.3	373.0	2803.4	22.9	11596.6	-	29217.3		
-	4036.1	1279.8	79.1	474.9	-	11596.6	-	17710.3		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
16.8	-	-	-	-	22.8	-	-	1721.6		
	6292.4	870.5	293.9	2328.5	0.1	-	-	9785.4		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2820.8	2820.8		
-	770.9	42.1	3242.0	556.6	-1685.9	-	-	2925.9		
-	769.8	41.9	3241.9	556.6	-1686.1	-	-	2924.3		
-	-	-	-	-	-1786.1	-	-	-1786.1		
-	769.8	41.9	3241.9	556.6	100.0	-	-	4710.4		
	1.1	0.2	0.1	-	0.2	-	-	1.6		
-	1497.7	226.2	1276.3	395.9	42.0	22982.7	-	26420.8		
-	9.0	119.1	-	87.2	-	22982.7	-	23198.0		
-	8.7	22.8	1274.8	308.7	42.0	-	-	1657.0		
-	-	-	1077.9	-	-	-	-	1077.9		
-	8.7	22.8	196.9	308.7	42.0	-	-	579.1		
-	1480.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1480.0		
-	-	84.3	1.5	-	-	-	-	85.8		
-	-50.9	65.6	1582.6	21.6	23.5	-	679.1	2347.6		
-	-	64.4	0.5	9.9	-	-	78.8	179.7		
-	-	-	1581.5	11.7	7.5	-	-	1600.7		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	600.3	600.3		
-	-50.9	1.2	0.6	-	16.0	-	-	-33.1		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2796.4		
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2		
7567.7	26860.5	17834.0	21990.2	23976.4	10294.0	46175.9	173898.7	426131.6		

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION :

2004-05 (ESTIMATES + EXTRAS)

2004-05 (REVISED ESTIMATES)

(Rs. crore)

Social and Economic Services								
Medical & Public Health	Other Social Services	Agriculture	Industry	Transport & Communication	Other Economic Services	Block Grants & Loans	Unallocable	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1588.5	1386.6	1171.2	2363.7	1538.2	2628.6	-	-	113573.7
6484.8	9733.8	17988.3	9227.0	4882.8	4612.0	12986.4	175685.3	256959.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122268.2	122268.2
6483.2	8624.8	3198.0	3657.2	933.6	3624.1	12986.4	12534.0	65978.8
3699.0	1482.4	28.5	61.5	797.8	179.4	12986.4	12534.0	33092.8
0.6	180.8	4.3	0.7	12.2	0.1	-	-	234.1
2783.6	6961.6	3165.2	3595.0	123.6	3444.6	-	-	32651.9
1.6	1109.0	14790.3	5569.8	3949.2	987.9	-	40883.1	68712.4
-	600.5	14788.8	5564.7	1954.4	972.8	-	25800.00	49683.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15020.2	15020.2
1.6	508.5	1.5	5.1	1994.8	15.1	-	62.9	4008.7
153.5	1251.8	240.6	2051.5	21176.6	1691.9	-	-	30807.1
207.8	829.0	252.2	1662.9	20768.7	1692.3	-	-	29482.0
-54.3	422.8	-11.6	388.6	407.9	-0.4	-	-	1325.1
16.7	11187.1	2629.7	361.0	3231.8	22.2	12986.3	3308.8	35507.8
16.7	11187.1	2629.7	361.0	3231.8	22.2	12986.3	-	32199.0
-	3461.1	1773.7	55.5	1013.0	-	12986.3	-	19473.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16.7	-	-	-	-	22.2	-	-	1618.9
-	7726.0	856.0	305.5	2218.8	-	-	-	11106.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3308.8	3308.8
0.5	520.9	40.7	3065.5	574.8	410.3	-	-	4612.7
0.5	519.8	40.2	3065.4	574.8	410.0	-	-	4610.7
-	-	-	-	-	350.0	-	-	350.0
0.5	519.8	40.2	3065.4	574.8	60.0	-	-	4260.7
-	1.1	0.5	0.1	-	0.3	-	-	2.0
-	880.9	332.4	1333.9	558.3	20.0	24489.9	-	27615.4
-	10.0	216.2	-	98.5	-	24489.9	-	24814.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	90.9	16.5	1332.5	459.8	20.0	-	-	1919.7
-	-	-	1171.8	-	-	-	-	1171.8
-	90.9	16.5	160.7	459.8	20.0	-	-	747.9
-	780.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	780.0
-	-	99.7	1.4	-	-	-	-	101.1
-	81.8	5.3	1163.3	618.6	30.2	-	1261.5	3172.6
-	0.1	3.0	0.5	-	-	-	691.0	706.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1162.4	618.6	20.7	-	-	1801.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	570.5	570.5
-	81.7	2.3	0.4	-	9.5	-	-	93.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	761.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.3
8244.0	25042.9	22408.2	19565.9	32581.1	9415.2	50462.6	180255.6	473010.4

ECONOMIC-CUM-FUNCTIONAL CLASSIFICATION :

+ÉÉÉÉBÉE	Economic	BEÉaÉC oÉAÉÉO Functional	oÉaÉÉx@É oÉaÉÉAÉ General Services		
		oÉfÉ oÉa BEEÉx@ oÉaÉÉAÉ	Services other than Defence	oÉfÉ oÉaÉÉAÉ	Defence Services
1	2	3	4	5	
1. JÉÉÉÉ oÉfÉBÉt	1. Consumption Expenditure	27918.0	82888.0	1675.0	
2. +ÉÉ®hÉ +Én@BEEÉ	2. Transfer Payments	8717.1	-	16839.8	
(?) +Év@É	(i) Interest	7249.6	-	16764.6	
(??) +Éx@Éx@	(ii) Grants	6334.7	-	2296.4	
(BÉ) +EV@Éa+ÉP® oÉMÉ +EV@É FÉjÉaBÉa	(a) To States and Union Territories	14.7	-	14.9	
(JÉ) oIÉxÉÉDÉ BÉBÉaBÉa	(b) To Local Authorities	900.2	-	14453.3	
(MÉ) +Éx@É BÉBÉa	(c) To Others	1467.5	-	75.2	
(???) +Éx@É SÉaÉU +ExiÉ®hÉ	(iii) Other Current Transfers	2.6	-	-	
(BÉ) +ÉÉÉÉBÉE oÉfÉaÉÉ	(a) Subsidies	-	-	-	
(JÉ) jÉpÉ oÉciÉ	(b) Debt Relief	-	-	-	
(MÉ) {Ex@t@	(c) Pensions	-	-	-	
(PÉ) +Éx@É	(d) Others	1464.9	-	75.2	
3. oÉfÉt (Én@BEEÉ)	3. Gross Capital Formation	5480.6	-	36.8	
(?) oBÉBÉaÉ EP!É® (Én@BEEÉ)	(i) Gross Fixed Capital Formation	5387.1	-	36.8	
(??) EÉbÉ®	(ii) Stocks	93.5	-	-	
4. (Én@BEEÉ +Éx@ÉhÉ	4. Capital Transfers	1584.0	-	178.7	
(?) (Én@BEEÉ) BÉa BÉa +Éx@Éx@	(i) Grants for Capital Formation	1584.0	-	178.7	
(BÉ) +EV@Éa+ÉP® oÉMÉ +EV@É FÉjÉaBÉa	(a) To States and Union Territories	4.0	-	178.7	
(JÉ) MÉ®-ÉÉÉÉMÉDÉ 'ÉÉÉhÉÉv@BÉE	(b) To Non-departmental commercial	-	-	-	
={Ex@t@ BÉBÉa	undertakings	-	-	-	
(MÉ) oIÉxÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉBÉE@hÉa BÉBÉa	(c) To Local Authorities	1580.0	-	-	
(PÉ) +Éx@É BÉBÉa	(d) To Others	-	-	-	
(???) +Éx@É {Én@BEEÉ +Éx@ÉhÉ	(ii) Other Capital Transfers	-	-	-	
5. JÉÉÉÉa Éa BÉBÉ	5. Investment in Shares	-	-	-	
(?) oÉ@BÉE@É BÉa {Én@BÉa BÉBÉ	(i) Of Government Companies	-	-	-	
(BÉ) ÉÉkÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉK-Éx@	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-	
(JÉ) +Éx@É	(b) Others	-	-	-	
(???) +Éx@É JÉÉÉK-Éx@É BÉBÉa	(ii) Of Other Concerns	-	-	-	
6. (Én@BEEÉ) BÉa BÉa =VÉ®	6. Loans for Capital Formation	-	-	-	
(?) +EV@Éa+ÉP® oÉMÉ +EV@É FÉjÉaBÉa	(i) To States and Union Territories	-	-	-	
(???) MÉ®-ÉÉÉÉMÉDÉ 'ÉÉÉhÉÉv@BÉE	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial	-	-	-	
={Ex@t@ BÉBÉa	Undertakings	-	-	-	
(BÉ) ÉÉkÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉK-Éx@	(a) Financial Concerns	-	-	-	
(JÉ) +Éx@É	(b) Others	-	-	-	
(???) oIÉxÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉBÉE@hÉ BÉBÉa	(iii) To Local Authorities	-	-	-	
(?-) +Éx@É BÉBÉa	(iv) To Others	-	-	-	
7. +Éx@É =VÉ®	7. Other loans	16.0	-	-	
(?) +EV@Éa+ÉP® oÉMÉ +EV@É FÉjÉaBÉa	(i) To States and Union Territories	16.0	-	-	
(???) MÉ®-ÉÉÉÉMÉDÉ 'ÉÉÉhÉÉv@BÉE	(ii) To Non-departmental Commercial	-	-	-	
={Ex@t@ BÉBÉa	Undertakings	-	-	-	
(???) ÉÉn@BÉE oÉ@BÉE@É BÉBÉa	(iii) To Foreign Governments	-	-	-	
(?-) oIÉxÉÉDÉ JÉÉÉBÉE@hÉ BÉBÉa	(iv) To Local Authorities	-	-	-	
(-) +Éx@É BÉBÉa	(v) To Others	-	-	-	
8. +Éx@ÉK JÉÉÉ BÉBÉ oÉMÉ-x@t@	8. Subscription to International	115.6	-	-	
BÉBÉa +ÉÉÉn@BÉE	Financial Organisations	0.2	-	-	
9. oÉfÉt +ÉP® SÉaÉU BÉBÉ BÉBÉ JÉ@t@	9. Net Purchase of Gold and Silver	43831.5	82888.0	18730.3	
VÉBÉ	Total				

2005-06 (₹'₹' ₹)

2005-06 (BUDGET ESTIMATES)

(₹'₹' ₹ at ₹ A Rs. crore)

Social and Economic Services								
Medical & Public Health	Other Social Services	Agriculture	Industry	Transport & Communication	Other Economic Services	Block Grants & Loans	Unallocable	Total
6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1854.8	2227.4	1186.0	2891.5	1539.6	3426.2	-	-	125606.5
7833.3	14650.1	20703.5	9905.3	2869.1	5851.8	14009.8	198775.8	300155.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129975.4	129975.4
7831.7	13569.7	5179.4	4537.3	892.3	4973.5	14009.8	26376.4	101384.3
3910.9	1793.6	29.2	41.7	715.0	202.0	14009.8	26376.4	55709.7
0.5	196.4	4.3	0.8	21.5	0.1	-	-	253.2
3920.3	11579.7	5145.9	4494.8	155.8	4771.4	-	-	45421.4
1.6	1080.4	15524.1	5368.0	1976.8	878.3	-	42424.0	68795.9
-	557.0	15522.8	5356.9	1976.8	861.7	-	26200.0	50477.8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16085.9	16085.9
1.6	523.4	1.3	11.1	-	16.6	-	138.1	2232.2
279.2	1192.4	335.0	2645.0	23674.7	3227.4	-	-	36871.1
333.5	944.1	348.3	2161.2	23466.7	3227.5	-	-	35905.2
-54.3	248.3	-13.3	483.8	208.0	-0.1	-	-	965.9
90.0	12724.5	3028.9	465.5	4757.8	10.7	14009.8	3447.8	40297.7
90.0	12724.5	3028.9	465.5	4757.8	10.7	14009.8	-	36849.9
-	5600.1	1951.9	77.5	948.5	-	14009.8	-	22770.5
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
90.0	-	-	-	-	10.7	-	-	1680.7
-	7124.4	1077.0	388.0	3809.3	-	-	-	12398.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3447.8	3447.8
2.0	256.6	48.1	2429.5	870.2	690.4	-	-	4296.8
2.0	255.5	48.1	2429.4	870.2	690.0	-	-	4295.2
-	-	-	-	-	630.0	-	-	630.0
2.0	255.5	48.1	2429.4	870.2	60.0	-	-	3665.2
-	1.1	-	0.1	-	0.4	-	-	1.6
-	585.0	223.7	2145.8	819.3	20.0	-	-	3793.8
-	10.0	149.4	-	-	-	-	-	159.4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	175.0	16.8	2144.2	819.3	20.0	-	-	3175.3
-	-	-	2004.0	-	-	-	-	2004.0
-	175.0	16.8	140.2	819.3	20.0	-	-	1171.3
-	400.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	400.0
-	-	57.5	1.6	-	-	-	-	59.1
-	-42.1	10.3	947.8	226.5	85.5	-	614.0	1858.0
-	0.1	3.0	0.8	-	-	-	72.0	91.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	5.0	946.4	226.5	-	-	-	1177.9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	542.0	542.0
-	-42.2	2.3	0.6	-	85.5	-	-	46.2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	115.6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2
10059.3	31593.9	25535.5	21430.4	34757.2	13312.0	28019.6	202837.6	512995.3

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APPENDIX

Notes on definition and derivation of items in the Economic-cum-Functional Classification of the Central Government Budget

A. Economic Classification

The framework of economic classification presented in the brochure is based on the delineation of Central Government transactions in a set of six accounts. The following is briefly a description of the derivation of items in each of these accounts.

Account 1: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Government Administration*

This account is concerned, on the expenditure side, with the Government's consumption expenditure and current transfer payments; on receipt side, it indicates tax receipts, income from Government property and enterprises and fees and miscellaneous receipts. The surplus arising out of the excess of current revenue over expenditure on consumption and current transfer payment denotes the saving of the Central Government administration and this together with savings of the commercial undertakings constitutes the saving of the Central Government available for capital formation.

Item 1: Consumption Expenditure: The Government's consumption expenditure comprises wages and salaries paid to employees and current expenditure incurred on purchases of commodities and services. This indicates the value of the available supplies of goods and factors drawn into the Government's current use, for developmental as well as non-developmental purposes.

Item 1.1: Wages and Salaries: This denotes the estimates of income generated in the form of wages and salaries paid by the Central Government. Besides actual payments by the civil departments in the form of pay of officers and staff, allowances (including dearness allowance and city compensatory allowance but excluding travelling allowances) and honoraria, this item includes wages and salaries of the defence personnel including kit and clothing allowance and foodgrains provided to defence personnel, wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay and of 'repairs and maintenance' and also wage payments to casual labour employed by administrative departments. In estimating the wages and salaries component of defence capital outlay, one-third of the works expenditure is treated as wages and salaries and two-thirds as purchase of commodities and services. The expenditure under 'repairs and maintenance' as well as under 'lump sum provision' has been allocated in the ratio of 50:50 between wages and salaries and purchase of commodities and services since the required breakup is not available.

Item 1.2: *Commodities and Services:* This includes expenditures under the head 'other charges'. 'Lump sum provisions' in the budget have been broken down into expenditure on commodities and services and wages and salaries in the ratio of 50:50. Contributions to the U.N. and similar payments to other international organisations are treated as purchases of services. Also in conformity with the accepted procedure of national income estimation, defence capital outlay has been treated as

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current expenditure. Except for one-third of the works expenditure which is treated as wages and salaries, the rest of capital outlay on defence appears here.

Item 2: *Transfer Payments*: These expenditures do not involve direct demand on goods and services; they are of the nature of mere transfers intended to add to incomes of others. In the present analysis, a distinction has been drawn between current transfers and capital transfers on the hypothesis that while current transfers supplement the income accounts of recipients, capital transfers are intended to assist capital expenditure. Current transfers alone appear here; these comprise interest payments, current grants to States, Union Territories, local authorities and non-profit making institutions, subsidies, pensions and transfer payments to others.

Item 2.1 : Interest Payments on the national debt are sometimes treated as a deduction from the current (transfer) receipts of Government, but these payments have been shown here on a gross basis. Interest comprises interest on the national debt excluding interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings. Interest charged to departmental commercial undertakings appear in Account 2, the current account of these undertakings.

Item 2.2: Grants include statutory grants, as well as all other non-plan and plan grants to States and Union Territories excepting those which are intended to assist capital formation (e.g. grants for rural works, soil conservation, forests, minor irrigation etc.). The expenditure on rehabilitation of displaced persons routed through State Governments and Union Territories also appears here. Starting with the Fourth Plan, the Central assistance to States and Union Territories is being given in the form of block grants and block loans; in this analysis, block grants have been allocated between current and capital grants in the ratio of 50:50. The sub-item 'grants to others' comprises grants mainly to institutions and these include grants to public sector institutions, like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, and University Grants Commission.

Item 2.3: Other current transfers include subsidies, pensions-civil and defence and other current transfers to individuals like scholarships, stipends, prizes, famine and other relief payments. This item also includes relief expenditure (i.e. other than that routed through State Governments and Union Territories) incurred directly on displaced persons. Pension payments have been treated in the present classification as a transfer payment. While an alternative treatment of pensions as deferred pay is possible, the treatment of pensions as transfers is simpler and justifiable on the ground that no increase in current output accrues to the economy from retired personnel receiving pensions.

Item 6: The distinction between transfer receipts (i.e. taxes) of Government on current and capital account - like the distinction between transfer payments on current and capital account - rests on the hypothesis that Government's current transfer receipts constitute payments out of income, while capital receipts constitute payments out of capital. Based on this distinction, estate duty and gift tax were treated as capital receipts and did not appear here until 1982-83. However, following the recommendations made by the Advisory Committee on collection of data for National Income and Compilation and Analysis of National Accounts, this distinction has been done away with starting from the fiscal year 1983-84 (Accounts).

Tax receipts shown here are net of the States' share and taxes transferred to local authorities.

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Taxes on income and wealth include income tax, corporation tax, wealth tax, estate duty, gift tax, land revenue (in respect of Union Territories) and tax on interest receipts of scheduled commercial banks. Taxes on commodities and transactions include Union excise duties (excluding States' share), customs duties, cesses on commodities and tax on foreign travel and also sales tax, registration fees, stamp duties etc. (in respect of Union Territories).

Item 7: Income from property and enterprises: This item includes profits of departmental and non-departmental commercial undertakings transferred to administration as well as profits of the Reserve Bank of India. Interest receipts included here are mainly from States and Union Territories and non-departmental commercial undertakings. Interest received from departmental commercial undertakings is omitted since interest charged to these undertakings is an item of expenditure in Account 2 and not Account 1. ‘Others’ include rental income, receipts from public works and royalty payable by ONGC on crude oil and gas.

Item 8: *Fees and miscellaneous receipts*: These include administrative receipts of Government departments for services rendered for a fee not organised on a commercial basis.

Account 2: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Current Account of Departmental Commercial Undertakings*

The operation of departmental commercial undertakings which figure in the budget, are of the nature of entrepreneurial activities of the Government. Current expenditure of these undertakings like working expenses of productive enterprises constitute intermediate expenditures that enter into the prices of goods and services as they are sold to other sectors of the economy. Therefore, they are different in character from final outlays by administrative departments. Likewise, sale proceeds of commercial undertakings are different from the receipts (e.g. taxes) of purely administrative departments which have no income of their own and draw upon incomes of other sectors to meet their expenditures. This account, therefore, sets out what is generally known as the profit and loss account of departmental commercial undertakings and is different in character from Account I.

The transactions of Government enterprises run as independent companies or corporations are not included in this Account, as the economic classification presented here pertains to the magnitudes in the Demands for Grants and the Budget. This account is, therefore, concerned only with those commercial undertakings which are run departmentally and include Railways, Posts, Opium factories and Alkaloid works, Transport Schemes, Power Projects including Atomic Power Stations, Forests and Delhi Milk Scheme. However, an important major change introduced since 1972-73 in the Classification relates to the inclusion of manufacturing activity of the Railway Workshops and production units (Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, Diesel Locomotive Works and Integral Coach Factory). With effect from 1977-78, the working of the Defence Services Canteen Stores Department has been included as its transactions now form part of the Budget following the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee. Starting from 1982-83 (Accounts), the working of atomic energy industrial projects and from 1983-84 (Accounts), those of Civil Aviation, commercial broadcasting service, light-houses and lightships and irrigation works are also treated as commercial undertakings.

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It is important to note here that the list of departmental commercial undertakings as given above does not exhaust the activities of a commercial or semi-commercial nature, undertaken by the Central Government. It is technically possible to treat activities like those of the Publication Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Currency Note Press and Security Press as commercial activities of the Government. This has not been done here either because of the bulk of the sale of their services is not on a commercial basis or because the sale is mainly to Government Departments.

The items in this account are self-explanatory. The expenditure side of the operating account of departmental commercial undertakings spells out compensation to employees (i.e. wages and salaries), pension payments, purchases of raw materials etc. (i.e. commodities and services), expenditure on repairs and maintenance, interest charged to these undertakings and provision for depreciation. With effect from 1979-80 the shortfall in the revenues of the Railways are treated as their "deferred dividend liability" and are deducted from the dividends payable by them to general revenues. However, in order to truly reflect the financial position of the Railways, their full dividend liability has been taken into account and the shortfall has been treated notionally as loans to Railways. The receipt side shows their gross sale proceeds and the interest receipts on their outstanding balances in various funds. A part of the surplus emerging out of this is transferred to the current account of Government administration (Account I) as undertakings' contribution and the balance appears as retained profits.

These retained profits together with the savings of the Government administration and depreciation provision of departmental undertakings constitute total gross Government savings, available for gross capital formation.

Account 3: *Transactions in commodities and services and transfers : Capital account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings (combined)*

This account is concerned with the total capital outlay representing physical asset formation by administration and departmental commercial undertakings and capital transfers. A distinction between administration and departmental commercial undertakings in respect of capital expenditure is not very meaningful for the reason that the entire expenditure on capital formation is a final expenditure which is a charge on the national product and for which Government has to find resources either from its own savings or by drawing on private savings.

The physical asset formation by Government has been shown in terms of gross and net asset formation (excluding the renewal and replacement expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings) and net increase in inventories. A breakdown of capital transfers has also been indicated. The deficit on all transactions in commodities and services and transfers is shown as a balancing item in Account 3 and this measures the change in Government's net indebtedness to the rest of the economy.

Item 1.1: Building and other construction include all buildings for residential, office and other purposes, road construction, works of railways and posts, telecommunications, power and other capital projects.

Item 1.2: Machinery and equipment include expenditure incurred on the purchase of various types of machinery and

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equipments including machinery obtained under foreign aid. The expenditure shown against 'renewals and replacement' refers to expenditure financed out of the depreciation funds of the departmental commercial undertakings. The entire expenditure on machinery and equipment as well as on construction by the Government administration therefore appears as 'new outlay', since no provision for depreciation of these assets is made in the budget.

Item 2: *Increase in works stores:* The net increase or decrease in stores needed for construction work and inventories of departmental commercial undertakings and administrative departments is shown under this item. There has been a change introduced in classifying imported fertilizers' transactions beginning 1977-78(Accounts) whereby the net transactions are treated as subsidy instead of increase in stocks after deducting arrear receipts shown under recoveries for past years which are classified under miscellaneous capital receipts.

Item 3.1: *Grants for Capital Formation:* Capital grants to States and Union Territories include one-half of block grants given as Central assistance for plan schemes, as well as such grants in the revenue budget as are intended to assist capital formation(e.g. rural works). Grants to others include part of grants to institutions like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and Institutes of Technology, treated as intended for purchase of equipment and for construction.

Item 3.3: This item includes grants to foreign countries. The rationale of treating these grants as capital rather than current transfer is that they involve transfer of savings for economic reconstruction and development outside the country.

Item 5 and 6: Receipts available for capital formation consist of gross savings on current account brought over from Accounts 1 and 2, and receipts of foreign grants include both cash grants and commodity grants received from other countries. Other capital receipts include sale proceeds of evacuee property and proceeds from sale of land. The sale of other physical assets has been netted against outlay on building and other construction.

Account 4: *Changes in financial assets : Capital Account of Government Administration and Department Commercial Undertakings*

Account 4 is concerned with transactions in financial assets, i.e. investment in share capital of industrial and commercial concerns and loans and advances granted to the rest of the economy. Loans have been allocated between those meant for capital formation and those for other purposes. Investments in shares and loans for capital formation as shown in Account 4 indicate the extent to which the Central Government promotes capital formation in the rest of the economy through financial assistance in addition to the capital formation directly undertaken by it. The balancing item of Account 4, representing net outlay on financial investments and loans of the Central Government together with the deficit in Account 3 represents the total requirements of finance to be met out of net domestic and net foreign borrowing and by the deficit financing.

Item 1: Investments in shares of Government concerns denote investments in the share capital of such non-departmental commercial undertakings of the Government, in which the Central Government ownership is more than 50 per cent. Acquisition of shares as a result of nationalisation of banks.

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general insurance etc., is also treated as investment. All other concerns whether in the private, cooperative or public sector have been treated as 'others'. In the case of Government concerns, a distinction has been drawn between financial concerns and non-financial concerns.

Item 2: Loans for capital formation include loans given for the creation of capital assets and comprise loans to States, local authorities, non-departmental commercial undertakings and others. Only plan loans given to non-departmental commercial undertakings have been taken as loans for capital formation. Loans for capital formation to others include loans to private industrial undertakings, cooperative housing societies and house-building loans to Government employees.

Item 3: ‘Other loans’ to State Governments and Union Territories include ways and means advances, short-term agricultural loans, loans for natural calamities and special loans for meeting non-plan gaps. Since the entire ways and means advances to States are recovered within the same financial year, it was decided to ignore both the disbursements and the receipts under this head with effect from 1975-76. Similarly, short-term loans to State Governments for agricultural inputs have been ignored with effect from 1985-86 (Accounts). Medium-term loans to States to clear their deficits/ overdrafts with the Reserve Bank of India are also ignored, as these represent only transfer of liability from the States to the Centre in the books of the Reserve Bank. ‘Other loans’ to non-departmental commercial undertakings include non-plan loans given for meeting their losses and also for the repayment of past loans. However, from 1975-76(RE) onwards, the details of renewals of past loans in respect of non-departmental commercial undertakings became available and therefore, these have been excluded both from the outgoings and the incomings. Loans to foreign Governments also include technical credits to countries having rupee payment agreements. Since a large part of technical credits are recovered within the same financial year, these are now shown on a net basis with effect from 1981-82(Accounts). Loans to ‘others’ include conveyance as well as relief (e.g. cyclone) loans to Government employees.

Item 4: This include subscription to IMF, IBRD, IDA and ADB.

Item 5: This represents net purchase of gold after adjusting for any sale of gold, as for instance repayment in gold of National Defence Gold Bonds in 1980-81 valued at Rs.4 crores.

Item 7: Repayments by others include loan repayments by public undertakings. It may be noted that short-term agricultural loans in respect of States are supposed to be repaid in the course of the same year but appear as items of receipts as well as of expenditure.

Item 8: This represents the sale of shares of Central Public Sector Undertakings.

Account 5: Changes in financial liabilities : Capital Accounts of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

This represents the borrowing account of the Central

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Government, and is concerned with the provision of finance for meeting the deficits emerging from Account 3 and 4. Incomings detail gross market borrowing, gross borrowing from abroad, net accretions to small savings, provident funds, deposits of non-government provident funds, medium and long term loans include Zero Coupon Bonds and loans in conversion of maturing Treasury Bills. Short term loans at 12(b) include 364 days Treasury Bills.

The outgoings on this account include repayments on account of market borrowings (item 1) and foreign loans (item 2). The balance emerging from this Account represents the net increase in financial liabilities and together with adjustment in cash balances is equivalent to the sum of balancing items in Account 3 and 4.

Account 6: Cash and Capital Reconciliation Account of Government Administration and Departmental Commercial Undertakings

This is the reconciliation account summing up the net position in respect of Accounts 3, 4 and 5 and showing the effect of all transactions of the Central Government on its cash position. The net variation in the cash balance read with net sales of treasury bills in Account 5 provide a conventional measure of the Central Government's budgetary deficit. The derivation of deficit financing in an economically more meaningful sense, however, calls for further adjustments; sales of treasury bills to parties other than the Reserve Bank of India have to be excluded and the Reserve Bank's support to market borrowings included in the computation of this deficit.

B. Functional Classification

A functional classification is designed to group the main items of Government expenditures in terms of broad purposes to be served, i.e. defence, administration, health, education, economic services etc. The objective of the classification adopted in this brochure, however, is not to introduce some refinements in the functional grouping of Government expenditures as may be already existing in the budget documents, but rather it is to attempt a reclassification by functions in conjunction with an economic classification in order to increase the significance of the magnitudes emerging from the latter.

It is also noteworthy that the scheme of functional classification relates essentially to expenditures and does not apply to receipts. The total outlay of the Central Government to which it applies is made up of the current expenditure in Account 1, capital expenditure in Account 3 and financial investments and loans and advances in Account 4 of the Economic Classification. These three accounts show expenditures which can be related to specific purposes to be served by Government policies. The same cannot be said of the current expenditure of departmental commercial undertakings (as shown in Account 2 of the Economic Classification) although capital formation by these undertakings is included in the functional classification.

The expenditure of the Central Government has been grouped into four main categories:

1. General Services
 2. Social Services
 3. Economic Services
 4. Unallocable

Category 1 : Category 1 relates to General Services and covers both civil and defence. These expenditures are incurred for the provision of the basic administrative structure of the nation; thus expenses on general administration, tax collection,

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police, currency and the mint, conduct of external relations, defence and the non-plan provision against natural calamities are shown under this category. It may be noted that the administrative expenditures concerned with the direction and superintendence of the various social and economic activities appear under the relevant functional heads. Where more than one activity is involved (e.g. public works), an attempt has been made to apportion, to the extent possible, the administrative overheads to the various activities.

Category 2 : Category 2 relates to Social Services and is concerned with the provision of basic social amenities to the community. Expenditures on education, medical and public health and other social services are included here. Education covers both general and technical education (e.g. engineering and medical colleges) and also basic research. However, in-service training and applied research have been allocated to the activities concerned. For instance, both atomic and industrial research appear under Industry. The sub-group 'medical and public health' also covers family welfare programmes. The sub-group 'other social services, includes housing, labour welfare and other social welfare schemes, museums, archaeology, public libraries and also expenditures connected with broadcasting and other publicity media. Expenditures provided in the budget for various programmes of employment are also included here. This sub-group also covers such expenditures as the lump-sum provision made in the budget for primary education, slum improvement, rural water supply and rural home sites. The expenditure on nutrition programme for children is also shown here. The relief expenditure for displaced persons are included here.

Category 3 : Category 3 comprises provision for Economic Services and includes all such expenditures as to promote, directly or indirectly, productive activity within the economy. Producer's subsidies such as for fertilisers, coal and railways, as also the assistance for export promotion and market development are, therefore, included here. Further sub-division into agriculture, industry, transport and communications and 'other economic services' is done according to the type of economic activity. Agriculture includes irrigation, animal husbandry, fisheries, forestry, cooperation and community development. Industry broadly covers both large, small scale and village industries, power development, exploitation of mineral resources and trade and export promotion. Transport and communications include Railways, Posts, Telecommunications, ports, shipping, civil aviation, roads etc. 'Other economic services' is a residual category which includes items like outlays on multipurpose projects, and States' share in small savings. The block grants and loans granted by the Centre to the States for plan assistance, although shown separately, also belong to the same category. All these expenditures are as such concerned with more than one type of economic activity.

Finally, there are certain types of expenditure which cannot be related to specific purposes and have been grouped under the category "unallocable". The main types of expenditures included here are interest payment, pensions, consumer subsidies (such as on food, edible oils and controlled cloth) and such transfers to the State Governments as statutory grants-in-aid, and special loans. While consumption subsidies have been treated as unallocable, other subsidies such as subsidies for fertilisers, and exports have been allocated to the relevant functional categories. The unallocable category also includes transfer to foreign countries e.g. grants to Nepal and Bhutan, technical credits and

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other loans to foreign countries. As regards contributions to international organisations, it may be noted that while contributions to such organisations as World Health Organisation and Food and Agricultural Organisation of the United Nations, appear under the respective functional heads (viz. health and agriculture) contribution to the United Nations and also subscription to IMF, IBRD etc., are shown under General Services.

In the cross-classification of the Central Government expenditure by economic categories and by functions, as presented in this brochure, columns correspond to the functional categories and rows indicate their economic character, as derived from the Economic Classification. Thus reading along columns one may find out the breakdown of each functional category under economic heads; for instance, it would show as to how much of the total expenditure on education is in the form of direct current expenditure, how much in the form of grants and loans and how much in the form of capital formation i.e. construction of school buildings, etc. Similarly, reading along rows, one may find out as to how much of the expenditure on consumption or capital formation is for administrative services and how much for building up social and economic potential. The cross-classification thus shows the total expenditure of the Central Government as broken down into consumption, gross capital formation, current and capital transfers and financial investments and loans and advances and as related to their broad administrative, social and economic purposes.