

PART – I: MAIN BUDGET

TABLE 1: BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(in Rs crore)

	Items	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
A.	Revenue Receipts	13277	15317	15812	19462
B.	Revenue Expenditure	12189	12089	12630	14949
	Revenue Surplus (A-B)	1088	3228	3182	4513
C.	Capital Receipts	3539	3126	3265	3277
D.	Capital Expenditure	4453	6354	6447	7790
	Capital A/C Deficit(C-D)	-914	-3228	-3182	-4513
E.	Total Expenditure	16642	18443	19077	22739
F.	Total Receipts	16816	18443	19077	22739
	Budget Deficit (E-F)	+174	0	0	0
	Fiscal deficit	2320	-2330	-2387	-2081
	Primary deficit/surplus	+116	-730	-787	-352

Note:

All entries have been adjusted for transfers from and to Public Account.

Explanatory Notes:

1. **Revenue Receipts** are all those receipts, which do not incur repayment liability. These include, in addition to the State's own revenues (Tax and Non-Tax), share in central taxes, grants from the Central Government for the financing of State Plans as well as non-plan grants. These also include interest and dividend on investments made by the Government.
2. **Revenue Expenditure** is that which covers the routine administrative expenditure of the State, such as wages and salaries, expenditure on maintenance and repairs and other overheads like payment of rent, taxes, user charges of services, insurance premia and interest. It also includes expenditure on goods for sale like in Stationery Depots, Govt. Presses, Agriculture Production Department, Health institutions and CAPD.
3. **Capital Receipts** include loans raised by the State from the market, borrowings from RBI and other institutions, loans from the Centre, receipts from special securities issued to NSSF and the State's recovery of its own loans and proceeds from disinvestment of Government's stake in Public Sector Undertakings, all form part of Capital Receipts.
4. **Capital Expenditure** relate to the creation of assets. This corresponds to the State's own investment outlay on the acquisition of permanent assets like land, buildings, power projects, Irrigation and water supply schemes, establishment of Industrial Estates, all extensions and structural alteration of existing assets, construction of roads, railways, airports, plant / machinery, Inter-State Bus Terminals etc. etc. Disbursements, which are comprised of

repayment of State public debt and the loans and advances made by the State to the various entities, are also taken as Capex.

5. **Budget Deficit**, the conventional deficit, is the difference between total expenditure and total receipts and has to be zero in the absence of monetization, State Governments have no access to the monetization route and as such Budget Deficit in their case ought to be zero.
6. **Fiscal Deficit** is the difference between aggregate disbursements net of debt repayments AND recovery of loans and revenue receipts and non-debt capital receipts.
7. **Primary Deficit** is Fiscal Deficit net of Interest Payments and Debt Servicing under Non-Plan.
8. **Revenue Deficit** is the difference between Revenue expenditure (Plan / Non-Plan) and Revenue Receipts (Tax / Non-Tax).
9. **Budget Surplus / Fiscal Surplus / Revenue Surplus / Primary Surplus** are the terms just opposite of such Deficit terms.
10. **Balance from Current Revenues (BCR)** is the difference between Revenue Receipts and the sum total of all Plan grants and Non-Plan Revenue Expenditure.
11. **Aggregate Disbursements** include (i) Revenue Expenditure (ii) Capital Disbursements and (iii) Disbursements under Public Account.
12. **Aggregate Receipts** include (i) Revenue Receipts (ii) Capital Receipts and (iii) Receipts under Public Account.
13. **Miscellaneous Capital Receipts (MCR)** are treated as Non Debt Capital Receipts.
14. **Non-Plan Expenditure** consists of salary, interest payments, subsidies and grants. It can be divided into revenue spending and capital spending.
15. **Plan Expenditure** consists of revenue spending and capital spending in the plan. Under the former is included salary and maintenance expenditure. Latter includes expenditure on creation of capital assets.
16. **Central Plan** refers to the Central Government's budgetary support to the Plan and, the internal and extra budgetary resources raised by the Public Sector Undertakings.
17. **Subsidies** are financial aid provided by the Government to individuals or a group of individuals to become competitive. The grant of subsidies is also aimed at improving skills of those who benefit from the subsidies.
18. **Amortization** refers to liquidate (a debt) by repayment in installments is called Amortization.

TABLE 2: BUDGET BASIC DETAILS

Items	(in Rs crore)			
	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
Revenue Receipts (i+ii+iii+iv)	13277	15317	15812	19462
i. Own Tax Revenue	2559	2666	2693	3011
ii. Non-Tax Revenue	808	1140	1127	1219
iii. Share in Central Taxes	1774	1985	2053	1880
iv. Resources from Centre	8136	9526	9939	13252
v. ARM*	-	-	-	100
Revenue Expenditure	12189	12089	12630	14949
i. Plan	451	638	359	653
ii. Non-Plan	11666	11362	12182	14245
of which: Interest payments	2436**	1602	1602	1729
iii. CSS	72	89	89	51
Capital Receipts	3539	3126	3265	3277
i. Provident Fund (Net)	341	641	581	918
ii. Borrowings and other liabilities	2850	2300	2417	1971
iii. Non-debt creating	348	185	267	388
Capital Expenditure	4453	6354	6447	7790
i. Plan	3181	4880	4929	6047
ii. Non-Plan	812	813	857	994
of which : Repayments	697	611	611	808
iii. CSS	460	661	661	749
Total Expenditure	16642	18443	19077	22739
i. Plan Expenditure	3632	5518	5288	6700
ii. Non-Plan expenditure	12418	12175	13039	15239
iii. CSS	532	750	750	800
Total Receipts	16816	18443	19077	22739
i. Plan Revenue Receipts	5097	5156	6166	10096
ii. Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	8180	10161	9646	9366
iii. Capital Receipts	3539	3126	3265	3277
Non-Plan Revenue Gap	-3486	-1201	-2536	-4879
Revenue Surplus	1088	3228	3182	4513
Budget Deficit	26	0	0	0
Fiscal Deficit	2320	2330	2387	2081
Primary Deficit / Surplus	+116	-730	-787	-355
Memo Items:				
Gross State Domestic Product	31793.04	35872.05 (assumed)	34805.19	38807.79 (assumed)
Own Revenues/SDP ratio (%)	16.2	16.1	16.9	16.0
Tax Revenues / SDP ratio (%)	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2
Fiscal Deficit / SDP ratio (%)	7.3	6.5	6.9	5.4

* In Revised Estimates, ARM, if any, is subsumed under normal tax receipts as per budgetary practice.

** Accumulated interest liability of Rs. 917 crore on NSSF loans cleared.

TABLE 3: REVENUE RECEIPTS**(in Rs crore)**

Items	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
Revenue Receipts (I+II)	13277	15317	15812	19462
I. Resources from centre	9910	11511	11992	15132
i. Share in Central Taxes	1774	1985	2053	1880
ii. Total Grants from Centre (a+b)	8136	9526	9939	13252
a. Non-Plan Grants, of which	3039	4369	3773	3156
i. Non-Plan Grants	2848	3885	2987	2599
ii. SRE and Cost Sharing	191	484	786	557
iii. Fiscal Performance Grant	0	0	0	0
b. Plan Grants including CSS	5097	5156	6166	10096
II. State's Own Revenues (1+2)	3367	3806	3820	4330
1. State's Own Tax Revenues	2559	2666	2693	3011
a. Sales Tax	1805	1778	1853	2066
b. Excise Duty	244	245	250	260
c. Others	510	643	590	685
d. Addl. Resource Mobilization	0	0	0	100
2. Non-Tax Revenues, of which Interest Receipts	808 36	1140 22	1127 21	1219 21

**TABLE 4: REVENUE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE:
COMPOSITION****(in Rs crore)**

Items	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
A. Revenue Expenditure	12189	12089	12630	14949
1. Plan Revenue Expenditure	523	727	448	704
a. State Plan	451	638	359	653
b. Centrally Sponsored Schemes	72	89	89	51
2. Non-Plan Revenue Expnd., of which : Interest payments	11666 2436	11362 1602	12182 1602	14245 1729
B. Primary Revenue Expenditure, of which:	9230	9760	10580	12516
i. Salaries	4300	4771	4973	6593
ii. Migrant salaries	100	99	103	121
iii. Pensions	1193	950	1147	1412
iv. Others	3637	3940	4357	4390
C. Plan Revenue Receipts	5097	5156	6166	10096
D. Non-Plan Revenue Receipts	8180	10161	9646	9366

TABLE 5: CAPITAL RECEIPTS

(in Rs crore)

Items	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
Capital Receipts	3539	3126	3265	3277
1. Plan loans	17	607	0	0
2. Negotiated loans	382	700	700	700
3. NSSF Loan	62	453	453	453
4. SLR Borrowings	2225	540	1264	818
5. Non-debt creating	348	185	267	388
6. Provident Fund (Net)	341	641	581	918
7. Others	164*	0	0	0

*Figure under reconciliation with Accountant General.

TABLE 6: CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(in Rs crore)

	Items	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
	Capital Expenditure	4453	6354	6447	7790
A.	Plan Capital Expenditure	3181	4880	4929	6047
B.	Non-Plan Capital Expenditure	812	813	857	994
	i. Repayment of debt	697	611	611	808
	ii. Others	115	202	246	186
C.	CSS	460	661	661	749
D.	Surplus/Deficit on Capital Account	-914	-3228	-3182	-4513

TABLE 7: OVERALL FISCAL BALANCING

(in Rs crore)					
S.No.	Items	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (BE)	2008-09 (RE)	2009-10 (BE)
1	Plan Revenue Receipts	5097	5156	6166	10096
2	Plan Revenue Expenditure including CSS	523	727	448	704
3	Surplus on Plan Account	4574	4429	5718	9392
4	Non-Plan Revenue Gap	-3486	-1201	-2536	-4879
5	Rev Surplus Available for Capital Expenditure	1088	3228	3182	4513
6	Plan Capital Expenditure	3641	5541	5590	6796
7	Non-Plan Capital Exp.	812	813	857	994
8	Total Capital Expenditure	4453	6354	6447	7790
9	Borrowing Requirement	3365	3126	3265	3277
10	Gross Capital Receipts	3539	3126	3265	3277
11	Non-Plan Revenue Gap	3486	1201	2536	4879
12	Total Plan Expenditure	4164	6268	6038	7500
13	Total Non-Plan Capital Expnd.	812	813	857	994
14	Total Resource Requirement (11+12+13)	8462	8282	9431	13373
15	Total Resource Availability	8636	8282	9431	13373

TABLE 8: SCHEME OF FINANCING ANNUAL PLAN 2009-10

(in Rs. crore)

		Items	SoF
State Government			
1	State's Own Resources (non-debt) (a to e)		-4432.65
	a	BCR	-4476.09
	b	MCR (excluding deductions for repayment of loans)	-62.44
	c	Plan grants from GoI (TFC)	105.88
	d	ARM	-
	e	Adjustment of opening balance	-
2	State's Borrowings (i) - (ii)		1837.00
(i)	Gross Borrowings (a to g)		2645.46
	a	State Provident Fund (net)	673.97
	b	Small Savings (gross)	453.00
	c	Market Borrowings (net)	768.85
	d	Negotiated Loans (gross)	700.00
	e	Bonds / Debentures	-
	f	Loans portion of ACA for EAPs	49.64
	g	Loans for EAPs (Back to Back)	-
(ii)		Repayments	808.46
1+2		State's Own Resources (incl. Borrowings)	-2595.65
3	CENTRAL ASSISTANCE (a+b+C)		7595.65
	a	Normal Central Assistance	2105.95
	b	ACA for EAPs	446.80
	c	Others (I + ii +iii +iv +v)	5042.90
		i) SPA for regular Plan (Budget provision)	821.00
		ii) SPA for PMRP	-
		iii) Advance Central Assistance	3124.00
		iv) Others (ACA for SP schemes)	827.90
		v) Power Reform Grant	270.00
		Total : State Government Resources (1+2+3)	5000.00
4	Other Resources		500.00
	Aggregate Plan Resources*		5500.00

* Aggregate Plan Resources of Rs. 5500 crore excludes PMRP component of Rs. 1200 crore.

TABLE 9: PLAN ALLOCATION 2009-10: EXPENDITURE BY SERVICES/SECTORS

(in Rs. crore)

Sector	Outlay 2008-09	Prop. Outlay 2009-10			%age Hike
		Revenue	Capital	Total	
AGRI & ALLIED ACTIVITIES	151.96	9.67	187.63	197.30	29.84
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	61.94	10.08	60.52	70.60	13.98
SPECIAL AREA PROGRAMMES	301.48	24.78	359.63	384.41	27.51
IRRIGATION & FLOOD CONTROL	208.85	0.00	464.33	464.33	122.33
ENERGY	628.65	0.05	684.81	684.86	8.94
INDUSTRY & MINERALS	102.94	1.10	90.02	91.12	-11.48
TRANSPORT	486.20	0.00	923.99	923.99	90.04
COMMUNICATION	12.58	1.00	9.57	10.57	-15.98
SCIENCE, TECHN. & ENVRMN	6.91	0.00	5.32	5.32	-23.01
GENERAL ECONOMIC SERVICES	982.32	129.60	343.84	473.44	-51.80
SOCIAL SERVICES	1089.17	476.19	1079.87	1556.06	42.87
GENERAL SERVICES	467.00	0.22	637.78	638.00	36.62
Total	4500.00	652.69	4847.31	5500.00	22.22

TABLE 10: PM's RECONSTRUCTION PLAN : 2009-10

(in Rs. crore)

Phase-I	
Transmission & Distribution	600.00
Mughal Road	142.78
Khanabal- Pahalgam road	8.90
Narbal- Tangmarg Road	14.10
Counter part fund-ADB: I	166.00
Counter part fund-ADB:II	60.00
14 New Degree Colleges	5.22
Establishment of 10 more Colleges Phase-II	49.00
Establishment of 5 more ITI's Phase-II	15.00
Model Villages (119)	9.00
TRT (5242) for Kashmiri migrants	130.00
Total	1,200.00

TABLE 11: OFF TREASURY TRANSACTIONS

(in Rs. crore)

Department	Closing balance ending 3/2008	Likely recpts. 2008-09	Likely exp. 2008-09	Likely recpts. 2009-10	Likely exp. 2009-10
Education	19.73	274.32	268.13	450.00	418.00
Forest	36.86	26.64	51.51	26.96	26.96
Rural Development	139.64	181.06	153.36	388.30	388.30
Housing & UD	21.81	12.50	32.41	63.48	63.48
Public Works	14.86	196.85	162.01	900.00	900.00
Industries & Commerce	8.02	18.31	8.48	38.52	53.71
Health & ME	141.63	49.42	84.87	70.07	126.07
General Administration	2.24	0.91	2.69	15.24	3.11
Agriculture Production	0.00	18.15	17.14	18.00	18.00
Ladakh Affairs	37.68	56.09	52.73	139.58	138.81
Social Welfare	54.83	148.28	129.36	293.07	293.07
Tourism	57.99	14.40	34.06	197.77	150.00
Total	535.29	996.93	996.75	2600.99	2579.51

Budget 2009-10 (Highlights)

- É Estimates of Total Receipts (TR) ó Rs. 22739 crore.
- É Estimates of Total Expenditure are also at Rs. 22739 crore.
- É Revenue Receipts contribute Rs. 19462 crore, Capital Receipts Rs. 3277 crore.
- É Revenue Expenditure (RE) including Security Related Expenditure (SRE) ó Rs. 14949 crore, Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) ó Rs. 7790 crore.
- É State Own Resources (SOR) to fund Annual Plan 2009-10: Rs. 785 crore.
- É Annual Plan 2009-10 size Rs. 6700 crore of which Rs. 1200 crore under Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP).
- É Power Reform Grant Rs. 270 crore forms part of Central Plan Assistance, which we have contested as it was already taken as resource for 2008-09.
- É Rs. 150 crore of Plan Capital component earmarked for maintenance of roads.
- É Non Plan Revenue Expenditure (NPRE) constitutes Rs. 14245 crore of which Rs. 1729 crore for interest payment;
- É Non Plan Capital Expenditure (NPCE) of the order of Rs. 994 crore of which Rs. 808 crore comprise loan repayments.
- É Plan Revenue Expenditure (PRE) estimates at Rs. 653 crore, Plan Capital Expenditure (PCE) Rs. 6047 crore and Rs. 800 crore under CSS.
- É Rs. 1075 crore Plan Revenue Expenditure transferred to non-plan (at BE level) in the past three years al
- É ongoing resource only during the first year of transfer fully taken over by non-plan from this fiscal onwards. The liability transfer to non-plan in actual terms is of the order of about Rs. 1200 crore presently.
- É Off-budget developmental expenditure of Rs. 997 crore in 2008-09 with estimates of Rs. 2580 crore for 2009-10.
- É Starting with fiscal 2007-08, an amount of Rs. 4 crore is being provided every year for settling outstanding of JAKFED towards JCCB crystallized at Rs. 80 crore.
- É Provision of Rs. 25 crore in non-plan for VRS/GHS in PSUs. An equal amount to come from Plan.
- É With implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission, the outgo under non-plan salaries Rs. 6716 crore.
- É Provision for Power Purchase from CPSUs and J&K SPDC Rs. 1996 crore.
- É Fiscal Deficit at Rs. 2081 crore with GSDP at Rs. 38807.79 crore i.e. 5.4% of GSDP. However, this is not as much on account of fiscal correction as due to larger central transfers.

STATE BUDGET: VARIOUS COMPONENTS

The State Budget comprises of three parts:

1. Consolidated Fund
2. Public Account
3. Contingency Fund

The Consolidated Fund is the source for all the ðusualö budgetary transactions whether of capital, revenue or loan nature. State Tax and Non-Tax revenues are entered into the Consolidated Fund and any expenditure which are to be met from the Consolidated Fund must be voted by the State Legislature. Expenditures of ðChargedö nature are also met out of the Consolidated Fund.

The Consolidated Fund itself comprises of two parts:

- a) the revenue account ; and
- b) the capital account.

The revenue account comprises expenditures covering the routine administration of the State, such as wages, salaries, maintenance and repairs, telephone expenses, day to day office running expenses and other overheads. Expenditures relating to the creation of assets - and this includes most (but not all) of Plan expenditure - are in the Capital account.

Revenue receipts are all those incomes which do not incur repayment liability. These include, in addition to the State's own revenues, grants from the Central Government for the financing of State Plans, as well as non-plan grants.

Capital receipts include internal debt, loans from the Center and the State's recovery of its own loans advanced to State Corporations, Co-operative Societies, etc., and are entered in the capital account. On the outlay side of the capital account, there are expenditures corresponding to the State's own investment outlay and disbursements, which are comprised of repayment of State public debt and the loans and advances made by the State to the various entities. Thus, both the capital and debt portions of the Consolidated Fund are under the Capital budget.

The Public Account includes those funds which do not rightly belong to the State but which the State holds in trust for other entities. This would include such items as deposits from Municipal Corporations, pension fund accumulations of the employees' provident fund, and reserve and depreciation funds. It could rightly be characterized as the fund for which the State acts as ðbankerö.

The Contingency Fund, as its name implies, is a fund for emergency use. It does not, in fact, contain any ðrealö money, but is an accounting figure that is included in the Budget to cover generally the decretal amounts and other unforeseen emergent expenditures. Expenditure from the Contingency Fund can be made with Cabinet consensus alone and hence have the advantage that the budgetary procedure - involving legislative approval - is circumvented; albeit the seal of Legislature

subsequently to the expenditure thus incurred is a must. The monetary ceiling of Contingency Fund in most states is raised every few years through the budgetary process.

STATE REVENUE RECEIPTS:

State revenue receipts are, as stated earlier, those receipts for which the State has no re-payment liability and which are used to finance items of revenue expenditure. They consist of State tax revenues, non-tax revenues and grants from the Central Government.

Revenue sharing is a built-in feature of the Indian fiscal scene. The Indian Constitution assigns to the State and Central Governments specific expenditure responsibilities - Irrigation, Power, and Agriculture, among others, are the sectors of State responsibility, while Defence, Posts and Telegraphs, Railways etc. fall in the Centre's domain.

Similarly, a breakdown has been made in the case of tax revenues, where many taxes, in the interests of efficiency and uniformity, are assigned to the Central Government and they are States enjoined from tapping these sources.

Share in Central Taxes represents the automatic revenue sharing, known as devolution, which all States receive. The States receive percent of the net tax revenues of the Centre. The proportion, in which these taxes are to be shared between the Centre and the States and amongst the States, is determined by the Finance Commission, a statutory body.

State Expenditures:

Expenditures are classified under two headings:

- a) revenue expenditures ; and
- b) capital expenditures.

Broadly speaking, the terms 'revenue expenditures' and 'current expenditures' are used interchangeably just as the terms 'capital expenditures' and 'investment'. The correlation, however, is not exact. There is some investment expenditures on revenue account (basically capital expenditures), which are required for carrying out general administration of the State, such as housing for civil servants. Likewise, current expenditures shown up on the capital account. Formally, the difference between revenue and capital expenditure is determined on the basis of whether the expenditures are financed from revenue or capital receipts.

Plan expenditures may be either revenue or capital expenditures, since the expenditures of a non-capital nature are financed through Plan during the Plan period (they become Non-Plan committed expenditures at the termination of the Plan); but they are always 'developmental'.

Revenue Budget:

Revenue spending (revenue expenditure) takes place from this budget. Salaries of government employees and military staff, perks for ministers, office furniture, grants to local bodies, subsidies, interest to be paid on loans taken, and pensions are all accounted for here and referred to as revenue spending. Any expenditure for the normal running of the Government, which does not lead to the creation of assets, is called revenue spending. This spending must be financed from revenue receipts, i.e. revenue that the Government earns. The Government earns revenue in the form of taxes (corporate, income), duties (excise, custom etc.), receipts, fee and interest and dividends (if the Government makes investments).

Capital Budget:

Capital spending (capital expenditure) refers to the money spent on creating assets (roads, highways, and dams), buying land or building, purchasing machinery and equipment. Loans from the Centre to various institutions or Government-run companies are clubbed here, too. Also included are any investments made by the Government in shares or other such instruments. This spending is financed from capital receipts, the money that the Government gets from loans. The loans can be from the public (market loans), from the Reserve Bank of India (the country's Central Bank) or from financial institutions.

Finance Bill:

Finance Bill consists the Government's proposals for the imposition of new taxes, modification of the existing tax structure or continuance of the existing tax structure beyond the period approved by the parliament.

—•—

PART – II: FRBM Compliance Statements and Forms

FORM F-1

MARCO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

1. Overview of the State Economy

The nature and size of the development problems in J&K have cast a significant fiscal burden on the state. Fiscal adjustment in the state has to proceed at two levels. First, to restructure public finances to generate resources for development. This requires generating own revenues, pruning unproductive expenditure and redirecting expenditures to more productive uses. The State has been continually striving to meet these goals albeit without much success. Nevertheless efforts have to be continued with, in fact, intensified.

The second level of adjustment is to redesign the flow of central assistance. Although J&K has been receiving a fair measure of central assistance, much of it has been used up to fill the non-plan revenue gap of the state rather than to finance development expenditure.

Fiscal position of Jammu & Kashmir has seen a steady deterioration in the finances of the state through the 1990s due to a number of reasons including rising cost of salary and pension bills, burgeoning hidden subsidies including power deficit, rising interest liabilities and loan repayments. The deterioration has been much sharper since 1995-96 onwards due to deficit on account of Power Sector, steep increase in salary bill occasioned by the Fifth Pay Commission recommendations. With the Sixth Pay Commission implementation, it is going to worsen further from 2009-10 onwards even though decision on payment of arrears has not been taken due to non-availability of resources.

2. GSDP Growth:

The target of growth in GSDP during Tenth Five Year Plan period was 6.10%. As against this, the estimated growth rate per annum, compounded annually, works out to 5.59%. While the growth rate has been looking up over the years, it has lagged behind the national level. An average growth rate of 8% has been aimed at during the Eleventh Five Year Plan (EFYP) period. Towards this end, the actual growth rate for the first year of EFYP i.e. 2007-08 has been 6.28%. The growth rate in the terminal year of EFYP i.e. 2011-12 is projected at 8.5%. As per rough estimates, the growth during 2008-09 will be falling short at 6.12% as against the average target of 8% set for the EFYP period. The growth target for EFYP is, thus, unlikely to be met.

3. Overview of State Government Finances:

Total Receipts and Expenditure

The total budget size of the State for 2008-09 is Rs. 19077 crore. Of this, the own revenues of the State, including share of Central Taxes contribute Rs. 5873 crore i.e. 31%. -Central Transfersø constitute Rs. 9939 crore i.e. 52%. The rest 17% comes from borrowings and capital receipts.

On expenditure side, an amount of Rs. 13039 crore goes to finance non-plan expenditure mainly on interest, salaries, pension, power purchase, repayment of loans and the balance Rs. 6038 crore represent expenditure under plan including Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan.

Own Resources

Our Own Revenues (tax + non-tax + share of Central taxes) to GSDP (at current prices) ratio is 16.9%. This has shown a constant improvement over the years and now compares favourably with other states. Thus, very high rate of growth of tax receipts is likely to be sustained in future also because of introduction of proposed unified Goods and Services Tax (GST) across the nation most likely from the financial year 2010-11. GST would subsume excise duty and service tax at the Centre and VAT at the State level and provide an opportunity for setting the indirect tax system on the path of producing a sustained increase in revenues.

The present Tax Revenues (tax + non-tax) to GSDP (at current prices) ratio stands at 11.0%. As the state economy is planned to grow at an annual rate of 8% over the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period (EFPP), it will be our endeavour to increase own revenues to GSDP ratio by 1% over the existing level. This is expected to retain the level of 11% by FY 2011-12 or even register higher growth with the introduction of GST from financial year 2010-11.

State's Own Revenue (tax + non-tax) collections account for approximately 20% of annual budgetary receipts. As far as tax revenues are concerned, our growth has been appreciable, however, on the non-tax revenue side our performance has been dismal particularly in sectors like PDD, PHE, Irrigation, Forest both on account of collections as well as applicable rates. This needs to be brought at par with the national standards and a road map will be prepared by respective departments for next five years in this regard. The first year hike as per that road map to be done from this year budget, which is greatly needed and can help tweak this percentage up a bit.

During the budget speech for 2008-09, it was informed that non-tax receipts do not indicate an encouraging trend. Against the estimates of Rs. 1140 crore for 2008-09, the actual realization till January 2008 had been Rs. 563 crore only. Anticipating good improvement in power revenue collections, the revised estimates were placed at Rs. 1127 crore. Finance Accounts for 2008-09 are yet under compilation but Departmental Accounts put it clear that power revenue realization will be only Rs. 628 crore as against a target of Rs. 922 crore, meaning thereby that the expectation of a realization of even Rs. 1127 crore under non-tax revenues would just not be possible and we might have actually ended up in the vicinity of Rs. 880 crore.

Power Receipts

The position with regard to power receipts is as follows:

(in Rs. crore)

FY	Targets	Actuals	Power purchase	Deficit (4-3)	% deficit
1	2	3	4	5	6
2002-03	440.00	607.00	882.00	275	31.12
2003-04	455.00	368.00	1135.00	767	67.58
2004-05	483.00	383.00	1318.00	935	70.94
2005-06	461.00	384.00	1674.00	1290	77.06
2006-07	405.00	479.00	1355.00	876	64.65
2007-08	780.00	601.00	1750.00	1149	65.68
2008-09 (Depttl. actuals)	922.00	628.00	2034.00	1406	69.12

Tax Performance

Aided by the fact that we have very successfully managed our transition to the new VAT regime, our tax performance as a result of diversification of state economy and a faster GSDP growth has become much more buoyant. This, coupled with continued improvement on security front, is sure to provide an environment conducive for fast paced expansion of Services and Industry sectors with revival of tourism and investments likely to come forth largely in food-processing industry.

As a result of robust growth in VAT collections, overall tax revenue has been estimated at a level of Rs. 2,693 crore for the FY 2008-09. The basic assumptions are as follows:-

- i. GST/VAT is expected to grow at around 15%.
- ii. The Excise collections are expected to register growth of only around 3%. This is mainly due to the fact that concessions in the shape of Excise Duty and Duty Free Rum are being provided to the armed/security forces.
- iii. Other taxes are expected to grow marginally.

Non-Tax Performance

The position with regard to non-tax receipts is as under:-

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Amount
2003-04	633
2004-05	641
2005-06	536
2006-07	633
2007-08	808
2008-09 (RE)	1127

In view of unsatisfactory situation on non-tax performance, some tightening measures are proposed to be taken for improving Non-Tax revenues. Expecting overall improvement in collection of user charges during the year 2008-09 and further carrying forward the initiatives already taken during 2007-08 to maximize revenues, the estimates for the current financial year were projected at Rs. 1140 crore, but in actual terms we will be slipping substantially on this front. The departments are being must be directed to recover a substantial part of outstanding arrears as given below within a period of 3 months:

(in Rs. crore)

PDD	PHE	Forest	Irrigation	Total
1564.85	35.09	21.57	8.04	1629.55

4. Prospects:

The growth prospects have been outlined in various paras of Budget Speech for 2009-10.

F - 1 (Contd.)
Macroeconomic Framework Statement
Economic Performance at a Glance

Table 1
Trends in Select Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators

		Absolute value (Rs in crore)		Percentage Changes	
		April - Reporting Period		April - Reporting Period	
1	2	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (RE)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (RE)
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Real Sector				
1	GSDP at factor cost				
	(a) at current price	31793.04	34805.19	9.52	9.47
	(b) at 1999-00 price	23060.47	24471.31	6.28	6.50
2	Agriculture Production	8542.00	8962.27	5.54	4.92
3	Industrial Production	9207.22	10563.56	14.37	14.73
4	Tertiary Sector Production	14043.82	15279.36	8.98	8.80
	Government Finances				
1	Revenue Receipts (2+3)	13277	15812	18.72	19.09
2	Tax Revenue (2.1+2.2)	4333	4746	34.86	9.63
2.1	Own Tax Revenue	2559	2693	42.25	5.24
2.2	State's Share in Central Taxes	1774	2053	25.46	15.73
3	Non Tax Revenue (3.1+3.2)	8944	11066	12.22	23.73
3.1	State's Own Non Tax Revenue	808	1127	27.65	39.48
3.2	Central Transfers	8136	9939	10.89	22.16
4	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	3539	3265	31.66	-7.74
5	Recovery from Loans and Advances	2	3	0	50.00
6	Other Receipts/Non Debt Creating	348	267	47.46	-23.28
7	Borrowings and Other Liabilities	3189	2995	30.16	-6.08
8	Total Receipts (1+4)	16816	19077	21.23	13.45
9	Non-Plan Expenditure	12418	13039	25.55	5.00
10	Revenue Account of which	11666	12182	19.27	4.42
11	(a) Interest Payments	2436	1602	36.34	-34.24
	(b) Subsidies	37	37	-32.73	0.00
	(c) Wages and Salaries /Others	8000	9396	15.64	17.45
	(d) Pension Payments	1193	1147	16.85	-3.86
12	Capital Account	812	857	57.98	5.54
	Loans and Advances	38	59	-13.64	55.26

13	Plan Expenditure	4164	6038	30.98	45
14	Revenue Account	523	448	-37.21	-14.34
15	Capital Account	3641	5590	55.2	53.53
16	Total Expenditure (9+13)	16642	19077	23.11	14.59
17	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	12189	12630	14.84	3.62
18	Capital Expenditure (12+15)	4453	6447	53.34	44.78
19	Revenue Surplus	1088	3182	91.54	-392.46
20	Fiscal Deficit	2320	2387	20.27	2.89
21	Primary Surplus/Deficit (+/-)	+116	-787	-181.12	-778.45

Memo;

Average amount of WMA from RBI í ..NA

Average amount of OD from RBI í NA

No of days of OD = Throughout the year with J&K Bank

Number of occasions of OD

*Date will relate to the period upto which information for the current year is available.

To facilitate comparison, date of previous year corresponds to the same period of current year. Accordingly, reporting may vary for different items.

*The average amount of WMA / OD is calculated by summing up the outstanding amount of WMA as on each day (including holidays) and dividing by the total number of days during April - Reporting period.

FORM F - 2
(See rule 3 and 4)
Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement
A. Fiscal Indicators - Rolling Targets

	Previous Year	Current Year	Current Year	Ensuing	Targets for	
	(Y-2) Actuals 2007-08	(Y-1) (BE) 2008-09	(Y-1) (RE) 2008-09	Year (Y) (BE) 2009-10	next two Years 2010-11	2011-12
1. Revenue Surplus/ Deficit as percentage of Total Revenue (TRR)	8.19	21.07	20.12	23.19	25.44	26.54
2. Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	7.3	6.5	6.9	5.4	4.2	4.1
3. Total Outstanding Liabilities as Percentage of GSDP	67.17	66.13	67.06	64.88	62.53	59.68

B. Assumption underlying the Fiscal Indicators.

1. Revenue receipts:
 - (a) Tax revenue-Sectoral and GSDP Growth Rates
 - (b) Non-Tax Revenue-Policy Stance.
 - (c) Devolution to Local Bodies.
 - (d) Share of Own Tax Revenue to Total Revenue.
 - (e) Share of Own Non-Tax Revenue to Total Non-Tax Revenue.

2. Capital Receipts-Debt Stock, Repayment, Fresh loans and Policy Stance:
 - (a) Loan and Advances from the Centre.
 - (b) Special Securities issued to NSSF.
 - (c) Recovery of Loans and Advances.
 - (d) Borrowings from Financial Institutions.
 - (e) Other Receipts (net_- Small Saving, Provident Funds, etc.
 - (f) Outstanding Liabilities-Internal Debt and Other Liabilities.

3. Total Expenditure-Policy Stance:
 - (a) Revenue Account:**
 - (i) Interest payments-
 - (a) on borrowings during the year (aggregate and category-wise);
 - (b) on outstanding liabilities (aggregate and category-wise)
 - (ii) Major subsidies.
 - (iii) Salaries.
 - (iv) Pension
 - (v) Others.

 - (b) Capital Account:**
 - (i) Loans and Advances.
 - (ii) Capital Outlays.

4. GSDP Growth:

C. Assessment of sustainability relating to-

- (i) The balance between receipts and expenditure in general and revenue receipts and revenue expenditure in particular. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement may specify the Tax-GSDP ratio, own Tax GSDP ratio and State's share in Central Taxes-GSDP ratio, from the current year and subsequent two years with an assessment of the changes required for achieving it. It may discuss the non-tax revenue and the policies concerning the same. Expenditure on revenue account, both plan and non-plan, may also be discussed with particular emphasis on the measures proposed to meet the overall objectives. It may discuss policies to curtail expenditure on salaries, pension, subsidies and interest payments. An assessment of the capital receipts shall be made, including the borrowings and other liabilities, as per the policies spelt out. The statement shall also give projections for GSDP and discuss it on the basis of assumption underlying the indicators in achieving the sustainability objective.
- (ii) The use of capital receipts including market borrowings for generating productive assets. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement may specify the proposed use of capital receipts for generating productive assets in different categories. It may also spell out proposed changes among these categories and, discuss them in terms of the overall policy of the government.
- (iii) The estimated yearly pension liabilities worked out on actuarial basis for the next ten years. In case it is not possible to calculate the pension liabilities on actuarial basis during the period of first three years after the coming into force of this Act, the State Government may, during that period, estimate the pension liabilities by making forecasts on the basis of trend growth rates i.e. average rate of growth of actual; pension payment during the last three years for which data are available.

Form F-3
(See Rules 3 & 5)

A. Fiscal Policy Overview:

Refer Budget Speech for 2009-10.

B. Fiscal Policy for ensuing year:

Refer Budget Speech for 2009-10. However, it is reported that consolidated sinking fund, which provides a cushion to the repayment of open market loans, has not been established in the State. The fund will be created soon as a need for creation will be felt. For the present, all repayment obligations are being met regularly.

C. Strategic priorities for ensuing year:

Refer Budget Speech for 2009-10.

D. Rationale for Policy changes:

- (1) Rationale for policy changes in respect of taxes has also been discussed in the Budget Speech for 2009-10
- (2) Rationale for major policy changes in respect of budgeted expenditure are also discussed in various paragraphs of Budget Speech for 2009-10.
- (3) Need for changes in charges for public utilities has also been spelt out in the Budget Speech for 2009-10.

E. Policy Evaluation:

Fiscal Deficit

J&K State, being a special category state, receives all central transfers under a 90 (Grant) : 10 (Loan) dispensation and, therefore, our state is not a revenue deficit state. However, Fiscal Deficit (FD) position is not at all positive. The position with regard to Fiscal Deficit (FD), which is the total borrowing of the State Government, is as follows:-

FY	Amount (in Rs. crore)	FD as %age of GSDP (at current prices)
2006-07	1930	6.6
2007-08	2666	8.4
2008-09(A)	2387	6.9

A: Advance Estimates

In order to address the situation of economic slowdown with which states are faced as a consequence of general global recession, Centre has allowed states to access the market for additional borrowings to maintain the pace of public spending adversely hit by shortfall in revenue collections owing to slowdown. The objective is to ensure that aggregate demand remains high and, therefore,

states have been allowed 0.5% default in Fiscal Deficit correction. In reality, we may slip further. With the implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission for State employees and pensioners during the current financial year, the Fiscal Deficit situation is poised to worsen further.

The current level of fiscal deficit is un-sustainable, but corrective action in this regard can be taken only over a long term and not within 2009-10 or 2010-11. The strategy will need to be multi-pronged in terms of mobilization of additional resources, improvement in tax and non-tax collections, cost recovery of user charges, full funding of Plan, expenditure compression, particularly establishment related and increase in the efficiency levels .

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management

Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) legislation has since been enacted. Necessary rules have been framed and notified. As per the Act passed by the State Legislature, Fiscal Deficit (FD) is to be brought down to 3% by the end of March, 2010 (now revised to end March 2009 as this was at variance with the March 2009 deadline set by the Centre for States to reaping the benefits of Debt Relief, Debt Waiver and Debt consolidation). Even the Centre has not been able to bring it down to 3 or 3.5%. The Central Fiscal Deficit for 2008-09 itself has widened to 6.2% of GDP due to economic slowdown.

Cutting the fiscal deficit and bringing it down to a level of 3.5% is well nigh impossible, more particularly when implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission for state government employees and pensioners has been done. State Government, however, proposes to take following measures in its sincere effort to contain the Fiscal Deficit to the extent possible:-

- a. Strengthen the revenue generation and thereafter build up adequate revenue surplus at a sustainable level to utilize such surplus for discharging the liabilities in excess of the assets as also for funding capital expenditure;
- b. Pursue policies to raise non-tax revenue with due regard to cost recovery and equity;
- c. Lay down norms for prioritization of capital expenditure;
- d. Tailor expenditure policies that would provide impetus for economic growth, poverty reduction and improvement in human welfare/standard of life; and
- e. Contain revenue expenditure by prioritizing fresh recruitment being limited to social sectors like Health, Education and some other selected economic sectors. In other sectors areas of reduction to be explored. Such posts which are redundant or non-productive would be abolished gradually. Further, such initiatives would be taken whereby good investment proposals get attracted towards our State and this should throw open ample job opportunities for local youth in private sector.

FORM D - 1
[See rule 7]
SELECT FISCAL INDICATORS

(Rs in crore)

S. No	ITEM	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (RE)
1	Gross Fiscal Deficit as % age of GSDP	7.3	6.9
2	Revenue Surplus as %age of Gross Fiscal Deficit	46.9	133.3
3	Revenue Surplus as % age of GSDP	3.4	9.1
4	Revenue Surplus as % age of TRR	8.2	20.1
5	Total Liabilities - GSDP Ratio (%)	67.2	67.1
6	Total Liabilities - Total Revenue Receipts (%)	62.2	67.7
7	Total Liabilities - State's Own Revenue Receipts (%)	15.8	16.4
8	State's Own Revenue Receipts to Revenue Expenditure (%)	27.6	30.2
9	Capital Outlay as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	191.9	270.1
10	Interest Payments as %age of Revenue Receipts	18.4	10.1
11	Salary Expenditure as %age of Revenue Receipts	36.0	35.0
12	Pension Expenditure as %age of Revenue Receipts	9.0	7.3
13	Non Developmental Expenditure as Percentage of Aggregate Disbursements	33.7	26.8
14	Gross Transfers from Centre as percentage of Aggregate Disbursements	48.9	52.1
15	Non Tax Revenue as percentage of TRR	6.1	7.1

Form D - 2

[See rule 7]

A. Components of State Government Liabilities

(Rs crore)

Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Repayment/ Redemption during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Amount (End March)	
	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Pre-Actuals)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Pre-Actuals)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Pre-Actuals)
Market Borrowings	2225.45	1756.85	125.68	127.50	5483.99	7113.34
Loans from Centre	17.15	21.83	139.23	145.97	3262.28	3138.14
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	61.86	43.16	59.34	-	1933.52	1876.68
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	381.32	668.26	210.68	212.47	1491.08	1816.17
WMA/OD from RBI (JK Bank) (Net)	-74.74	235.03	-	-	2055.22	2290.25
Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (Net)	341.58	140.00	-	-	4294.80	4434.80
Reserve Funds / Deposits	2035.87	-38.96	1690.11		2836.78	2797.82
Other Liabilities						
Total	4988.49	2826.17	2225.04	485.94	21357.67	23467.20

Form D - 2

[See rule 7]

B. Weighted Average Interest Rates on State Government Liabilities

(In percent)

Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Amount (End March)	
	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Pre - Actuals)	2007-08 (Actuals)	2008-09 (Pre - Actuals)
Market Borrowings	8.57	8.42	7.93	8.19
Loans from Centre	11.25	9.00	10.25	*7.77
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	9.50	9.50	9.83	9.81
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	7.26	7.58	7.98	7.77
WMA/OD from RBI (JK Bank)	10.22	13.03	10.22	13.03
Small Savings, Provident Funds , etc.	8.00	8.00	8.00	8.00
Reserve Funds / Deposits	-	-		
Other Liabilities	-	-		
Total				

*Note;- The loans released upto 31.03.2004 and outstanding as on 01-04-2008 have been rescheduled by Central Monitoring Committee on Debt Consolidation and relief Facility (DCRF) at a uniform interest rate of 7.5% thus a benefit of Rs 115.61 crore to be adjusted during the current financial year.

FORM D - 4
Guarantees given by the Government

Category (No. of guarantees within brackets)	Maximum Amount guaranteed during the year (Rs. crore)	Outstanding at the beginning of the year 1/4/2008 (Rs. crore)	Additions during the year 2008-09 (Rs. crore)	Reductions during the year (other than invoked during the year) (Rs. crore)	Invoked during the year (Rs. crore)		Outstanding at the end of the year (Rs. crore)	Guarantee commission or fees (Rs. crore)		Remarks
					Dis-charged	Not discharged		Receiv-able	Received	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
The Jammu and Kashmir Scheduled Casts Scheduled Tribe & Backward Classes Development Corporation		20.33	5.00							
The Jammu & Kashmir Power Dev. Corporation		2306.00	603.00							
Jammu and Kashmir Handicrafts Raw Material Supplies Organisation Limited		0.40								
Jammu and Kashmir State Women's Dev. Corporation		13.79	2.00							
Jammu and Kashmir State Handloom Dev. Corporation		1.80								
The Jammu Central Co-operative Bank Limited		76.00		4.00			72.00			

**Form D-5
(See Rule 7)**

Outstanding Risk - weighted Guarantees

Default Probability	Risk weights (percent)	(Rs. In crore)			
		Amount outstanding as in the previous year and the current year		Risk Weighted outstanding guarantee in the previous year and the current year	
		Previous Year	Current Year	Previous Year	Current Year
Direct Liabilities	100				
High Risk	75				
Medium Risk	50	These details are being compiled.			
Low Risk	25				
Very Low Risk	5				
Total Outstanding					
Note: The risk weights have been pre-specified for the various risk categories					

**FORM D - 6
Guarantee Redemption Fund**

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Outstanding invoked guarantee at the end of previous year	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of previous year (2007-08)	Amount Guarantees Likely to be invoked during the current year (2008-09)	Addition to GRF during the current year (2008-09)	With drawal from the GRF during the current year (2008-09)	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of current year
1	2	3	4	5	6
	2.20	Nil	1.00	Nil	3.20

FORM D - 7
[See rule 7]

STATEMENT OF ASSETS

	Assets at the beginning of the reporting year i.e 2007-08	Assets acquired during the reporting year i.e 2007-08	Cumulative total of assets at the end of the reporting year i.e., 2007-08
	Book Value (Rs. Cr.)	Book Value (Rs. Cr.)	Book Value (Rs. Cr.)
Financial Assets			
Loans and advances	943.82	36.38	980.20
Loans to Local Bodies	12.75	-	12.75
Loans to companies	582.59	34.94	617.53
Loans to others	348.48	1.44	349.92
Equity investment	355.77	1.20	356.97
Shares			
Bonus shares			
Investments in Govt dated securities/Treasury Bills			
Investment in 14-day intermediate Treasury Bills			
Other financial Investments (please specify)			
Total	1299.59	37.58	1337.17
Physical Assets;			
Land			
Building - official/ Residential			
Roads			
Bridges	These details are being compiled.		
Irrigation Projects			
Power Projects			
Other capital projects			
Machinery and Equipment			
Office Equipment			
Vehicles			
Total			

Form D - 8

(See rule 7)

TAX REVENUES RAISED BUT NOT REALISED

(principal taxes)

(as at the end of the reporting year)

Major Head	Description	Amount under disputes (Rs in crore)					Amount not under disputes (Rs in crore)					Grand Total
		Over 1 year but less than 2 years	Over 2 years but less than 5 years	Over 5 years but less than 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	Over 1 year but less than 2 years	Over 2 years but less than 5 years	Over 5 years but less than 10 years	Over 10 years	Total	
	Taxes on income & expenditure											
	Agricultural income tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taxes on Professions, Trades, callings & employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Taxes on property & capital Services											
	Land Revenue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Stamps and Registration fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Urban immovable property tax	-	-	0.43	-	0.43	-	-	4.85	18.01	22.86	23.29
	Passenger Tax	-	-	0.15	-	0.15	-	0.79	2.21	10.72	13.72	13.87
	Taxes on Commodities & Services											
	Sales Tax	9.52	21.12	43.18	9.65	83.47	101.75	210.61	176.30	162.53	651.19	734.66
	Central Sales Tax	-	-	0.08	-	0.08	-	-	0.31	0.23	0.33	0.41
	Sales Tax on Motor spirit & Lubricants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Surcharge on Sales Tax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	State Excise	-	-	0.04	3.2	3.24	-	-	-	1.50	1.50	4.75
	Taxes on Vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Other Taxes	4.46	4.90	-	5.00	14.36	-	-	0.22	2.00	2.22	16.58
	TOTAL	13.98	26.02	43.88	17.85	102	101.75	211.4	183.89	194.99	691.82	793.56

Form D - 9
(See rule 7)

STATEMENT OF MISCELLANEOUS LIABILITIES:OUTSTANDINGS

(Rupees crores)

	Outstanding Amount ^{\$}
Major Works and Contracts	668.39
Committed Liabilities in respect of land acquisition charges	360.32
Claims in respect of unpaid bills on works and supplies	250.44

\$ The outstanding amount pertains to the end March position for the year before the current year.