

BUDGET ESTIMATES 2009-2010

The Budget Estimates 2009-10 for expenditure show a net increase of Rs.1,19,885 crore over the Revised Estimates 2008-09. There is an increase of Rs.77,693 crore in Non-Plan Expenditure. Under Plan Expenditure, there is an increase of Rs.42,192 crore. The major items of variation in Non-Plan and Plan expenditure estimates are given below:

<i>(In crores of Rupees)</i>			
	Revised 2008-09	Budget 2009-10	Variation Decrease(-)/ Increase(+)
Non-Plan			
1. Interest Payments and Debt Servicing	192694	225511	(+32817
2. Defence Expenditure	114600	141703	(+27103
3. Non-Plan Grants to States	37255	47519	(+10264
4. Food Subsidy	43627	52490	(+ 8863
5. Non-Plan Capital Outlay (excluding Defence)	13694	21056	(+ 7362
6. Police	20711	25390	(+ 4679
7. Non-Plan Grants and Loans to Public Enterprises	799	3485	(+ 2686
8. Pensions	32690	34980	(+ 2290
9. Education	5925	7779	(+ 1854
10. Postal Deficit	3825	5395	(+ 1570
11. Agriculture and Allied Services	5891	2438	(-) 3453
12. Fertilizer Subsidy	75849	49980	(-)25869
13. Other Non-plan Expenditure	70436	77963	(+ 7527
Total (Non-Plan) Expenditure	617996	695689	(+)77693
Plan			
1. Central Plan	204129	239840	(+35711
2. Central Assistance for State and UT Plans	78828	85309	(+ 6481
Total (Plan) Expenditure	282957	325149	(+)42192
Total Expenditure (Plan + Non Plan)	900953	1020838	119885

Non-Plan

- Due to higher interest outgo on market loans and interest on Special Securities issued to Oil Marketing Companies and Fertiliser companies.
- Due to increase in salary and pensions subsequent to implementation of the Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations and enhanced requirement for modernisation of Defence forces.
- Increase is mainly due to higher grants to States under Article 275(1) of the Constitution and compensation to States for revenue losses due to phasing out of Central Sales Tax (CST).
- Increase is mainly to ensure food security for BPL families, increase in carrying cost due to higher procurement, etc.

- Increase is mainly due, amongst others, to higher allocation for payment to IMF towards India's quota increase and for Maintenance of Value (MoV), capital outlay on research related to police and construction of National Highways.
- Increase is mainly on account of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations.
- Increase is mainly on account of financial support to Indian Telephone Industries (ITI) Ltd.
- Increase is mainly on account of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations and increase in number of pensioners.
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- Increase is mainly on account of implementation of Sixth Central Pay Commission recommendations.
- Decrease is mainly on account of provision in RE 2008-09 towards grants to NABARD for strengthening of co-operative credit structure.
- Decrease is mainly on account of lower subsidy provision due to anticipated reduction in the economic cost of indigenous and imported fertilizers as well as decontrolled fertilizers.

Plan

1. Overall increase is due, amongst others, to net impact of increase in Agriculture & Cooperation, Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, Fertilisers, Coal, Industrial Policy and Promotion, Posts, Information Technology, Consumer Affairs, Culture, Earth Sciences, Environment and Forests, Economic Affairs, Food Processing Industries, Health & Family Welfare, AYUSH, Heavy Industries, Home Affairs, Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, School Education and Literacy, Higher Education, Information and Broadcasting, Labour and Employment, Law and Justice, Minority Affairs, New and Renewable Energy, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Planning, Power, Rural Development, Land Resources, Drinking Water Supply, Science and Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research, Biotechnology, Shipping, Road Transport and Highways, Social Justice and empowerment, Statistics and Programme Implementation, Space, Textiles, Tribal Affairs, Water Resources, Women and Child Development, Youth Affairs and Sports and Railways and decrease in Telecommunications and Urban Development.

2. Overall increase is due to net impact of increase under Normal Central Assistance (NCA), Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for Externally Aided Projects, Special Central Assistance, Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), JNNURM, Accelerated Power Development Programme (APDRP), BRIMSTOWA, Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), ACA for Accelerated Programme of Restoration and Regeneration of Forest Cover, ACA for Infrastructure Support for opening bank branches in unbanked blocks, ACA for Educational Development of Tribal Children in Schedule – V areas & Naxal – affected areas and ACA for other projects including Mumbai Metro Rail Project and decrease in assistance for long term reconstruction of assets damaged during 2005-06 floods and Tsunami Rehabilitation Programme (TRP).