



GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH

Statement of Fiscal Policy to be laid on the table of the A.P. State Legislature in March, 2011

*(As required under section 5 of the Andhra Pradesh
Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005)*

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FINANCE MINISTER

Form F-1					
MACRO ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT					
Economic Performance at a Glance					
Trends in Select Macroeconomic and Fiscal Indicators					
		Absolute Value (₹ In Crore)		Percentage Changes	
		2009-10 Actuals	2010-11 RE	2009-10 Actuals	2010-11 RE
1	2	3	4	5	6
Real Sector					
1	GSDP at factor cost				
(a)	at Constant Price (2004-2005)	340712	371007	5.79	8.89
(b)	at Current Price (2004-2005)	475267	565066	14.29	18.89
(i)	Agriculture Sector	111876	136492	13.40	22.00
(ii)	Industry Sector	121951	140279	12.39	15.03
(iii)	Services Sector	241441	288295	15.71	19.41
Government Finances					
1	Revenue Receipts (2 +3)	64678.35	87431.88	2.90	35.18
2	Tax Revenue (2.1+2.2)	47317.43	62583.17	4.78	32.26
2.1	Own Tax Revenue	35175.72	47420.74	5.45	34.81
2.2	State's Share in Central Taxes	12141.71	15162.43	2.88	24.88
3	Non-Tax Revenue (3.1 + 3.2)	17360.92	24848.71	-1.91	43.13
3.1	State's Own Non Tax revenue	7803.22	11109.50	-19.42	42.37
3.2	Central Transfers	9557.70	13739.21	19.24	43.75
4	Capital Receipts (5+6+7)	13619.37	13053.23	7.28	-4.16
5	Recovery of loans	142.91	221.94	-61.35	55.30
6	Other Receipts	0.00	0.00		
7	Borrowing and other liabilities etc (Net)	13476.46	12831.29	9.34	-4.79
8	Total Receipts (1+ 4)	78297.72	100485.11	3.63	28.34
9	Non-Plan Expenditure (10+12)	47920.55	64984.72	11.62	35.61
10	Revenue Account (Non-Plan)	48006.10	64861.44	12.00	35.11
	<i>Of which:</i>				
11	(a) Interest payments	8913.59	10196.17	10.63	14.39
	(b) Subsidies	8405.19	11456.00	-1.27	36.30
	(c) Wages & Salaries	15706.57	22707.68	21.92	44.57
	(d) Pension Payments	6339.02	8428.45	14.87	32.96
12	Capital Account (Non-Plan)	-85.55	123.28	-219.80	-244.10
13	Plan Expenditure (14+15)	30910.24	36338.92	-5.48	17.56
14	Revenue Account (Plan)	15441.82	22030.28	-18.69	42.67
15	Capital Account (Plan)	15468.42	14308.64	12.84	-7.50
16	Total Expenditure (9+13)	78830.79	101323.64	4.23	28.53
17	Revenue Expenditure (10+14)	63447.92	86891.72	2.58	36.95
18	Capital Expenditure (12+15)	15382.87	14431.92	11.63	-6.18
19	Revenue Deficit/Surplus (1-17)	1230.43	540.16	22.52	-56.10
20	Fiscal Deficit/Surplus {(1+5+6)-16}	-14009.53	-13669.82	12.93	-2.42
21	Primary Deficit/Surplus (20-11a)	-5095.94	-3473.65	17.18	-31.83

MACRO - ECONOMIC FRAMEWORK STATEMENT

As part of the Andhra Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (APFRBM) Act – 2005, the State Government has to prepare a Macro-Economic Framework Statement to be laid down before the Legislature. Accordingly, the Macro-Economic Framework Statement detailing macro-economic picture of the State is presented below:

The GSDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2010-11 (Advance) is estimated at Rs.371007 crore as against Rs.340712 crore for 2009-10 (Q) estimates reflecting a growth of 8.89%. In 2006-07 and 2007-08, the growth was recorded more than 10%. However, in 2008-09 (P) and 2009-10 (Q) it was recorded a growth of 5.02% and 5.79% respectively. State economy was severely affected by drought on one hand and by unprecedented floods on the other during the years 2008-09(P) and 2009-10(Q). As a result, the economic growth rate reduced to 5.02% and 5.79% when compared to 2007-08. Growth Rate of 2010-11(A) has registered 8.89% as the production of food grains, Oil seeds, Sugarcane and Cotton were high when compared to previous year due to favourable seasonal conditions in Agriculture sector. The All India GDP at Constant (2004-05) Prices for the year 2010-11(A) is estimated at Rs.4879233 crore as against Rs.4493743 crore in 2009-10(Q) registering a growth of 8.58 percent.

The sectoral composition of GSDP growth for 2010-11 is highest in Service Sector with 9.61% followed by Agriculture Sector with 8.39% and Industry Sector with 7.79%. At All India level (GDP) (New base 2004-05), the Sectoral Growth rate in Service sector is 9.62%, Industry sector 8.10% and Agriculture sector with a growth of 5.41 %.

Per capita income figure gives a better idea of the standard of living of the people. The per capita income of Andhra Pradesh at Current Prices is estimated at Rs.60,224/- in 2010-11 (A) as against Rs.51,025/- in 2009-10(Q). The per capita income has increased by 18.03 % while, at constant (2004-05) prices, it has gone up from Rs.36,345/- in 2009-10 (Q) to Rs.39,240/- in 2010-11 (A) registering a growth rate of 7.97%.

The growth of the economy of the state also depends on its rate of capital formation. The Gross fixed capital formation in Andhra Pradesh has shown a growth of 12.74 % during 2008-09 and it works out to 29.43 % of GSDP.)

Interest Rates: During 2010, the Reserve Bank of India has increased CRR to 6% in its monetary policy to control inflation. The Repo rate and reverse Repo rate are also increased to 6.5% and 5.5% respectively for the same reason. These increases are likely to make Market Borrowings for the State slightly costlier. The State is able to raise resources at competitive rates from the market due to the confidence it enjoys in the financial markets and good ratings by rating agencies. The State is implementing interest subsidy programmes (Pavala Vaddi) to needy sections in the State to increase economic activities and to make the poor and the downtrodden, active

participants in the growth process. The State Government has extended this Pavala-Vaddi Scheme to farmers, small entrepreneurs and Weavers.

While presenting the Union Budget for 2011-12 the Union Finance Minister proposed to enhance the interest subvention from 2% to 3% for providing short term crop loans to farmers who repay their crop loan on time. This will reduce interest subsidy cost to the State Government.

Public Finance: The finances of Government of Andhra Pradesh are robust due to efficient public finance management. The State is well ahead of schedule in eliminating revenue deficit and achieving other fiscal targets enacted in APFRBM Act, 2005. The State revenue receipts estimated at Rs.87,432 crores in 2010-11 (RE) of which the State's own revenue is Rs.58,530 crores. The revenue receipts under State's own taxes during the year 2010-11 (RE) estimated at Rs.47,421 crores as against Rs.35,175 crores in the previous year registering a growth rate of 34.8 %. Total expenditure estimated at Rs.1,11,056 crores for the year 2010-11 (RE). Out of this, the Revenue expenditure is Rs.86,891 crores, Capital expenditure is Rs.12,369 crores and the remaining is in loan account. Revenue surplus for 2010-11 (RE) is estimated to be Rs.540 crores. The fiscal deficit is estimated to be Rs.13,670 crores which is 2.42% of GSDP.

PROSPECTS

Recent trends show that the economies across the world have begun to recover from the global economic slow down. The Indian economy is also on the recovery path. As per advance estimates the Indian economy shows a growth rate of 8.58% in the current year 2010-11 as against 8% of last year. The State economy is also charting a higher growth path and has recorded a growth rate of 8.89% (advance estimate) in the current year 2010-11.

The State Government is continuing its strategy to spend considerable funds on various programmes like Jalayagnam, Housing, Employment Guarantee Scheme and in the social sectors like welfare pensions, scholarships and tuition fees, etc. The Government is actively pursuing the implementation of Annual credit plan so that timely bank credit is available to the targeted groups like farmers, weavers, entrepreneurs, self help groups etc. This is expected to have a substantial impact on economic growth on both, demand and supply sides by improving production of the State and increasing purchasing power of the people.

Form F-2

(See rules 4 and 5)

MEDIUM TERM FISCAL POLICY STATEMENT

A. Fiscal Indicators - Rolling Targets

(in percentages)

		Previous Year (Y-2) (Actuals) 2009-10	Current Year (Y-1) 2010-11 (Budget Estimate)	Current Year (Y-1) 2010-11 (Revised Estimate)	Ensuing Year (Y) 2011-12 (Budget Estimate)	Targets for next Two Years #	
						Y + 1	Y + 2
1	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as percentage of Total Revenue Receipts (TRR)	1.90	3.91	0.62	3.79		
2	Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP	Target	-4.00	-3.00	-3.00	-3.00	-3.00
		Achievement	-2.95	-2.97	-2.42	-2.95	
3	Total outstanding Liabilities as percentage of GSDP	Target	35.00	35.00	30.30	29.60	28.90
		Achievement	23.01	28.11	21.80	23.62	
4	[Any additional target(s)]	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil		

(As per the targets set by AP FRBM Act, 2005 and the recommendations of Thirteenth Finance Commission)

FORM - F 3

FISCAL POLICY STRATEGY STATEMENT

As part of Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005 the State Government is required to prepare a medium term Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement to be laid before the Legislature. Accordingly the Government have designed a Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement based on which a fiscal correction path is drawn.

Adoption of rule-bound fiscal policy by enactment of Fiscal Responsibility Legislation has provided impetus to Government of Andhra Pradesh in process of attaining fiscal sustainability. Though the State has embarked on the fiscal correction path, the transition does not adversely impact capital outlay and social sector expenditure. In order to make the process of fiscal consolidation durable and sustainable, adequate investment in economic infrastructure and spending on social services is essential.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh is extremely successful in fine tuning the State finances with FRBM indicators. The State Government has achieved fiscal targets stipulated in FRBM Act, 2005 well ahead of the targeted year of 2008-09. As mandated in the above Act, the State Government had to eliminate Revenue Deficit by 2008-09 by reducing 0.32 percentage points in GSDP every year and at the same time fiscal deficit had to be brought down to 3% of GSDP by reducing 0.25 percent points every year. The State has eliminated revenue deficit by 2006-07 itself and got a revenue surplus of Rs.2,807 crores and the fiscal deficit has also been brought down to 2.04% of GSDP from 3.87% in 2004-05. By continuing the same trend revenue surplus, the State Government is maintaining revenue surplus every year. To counter global economic slowdown effect, Government of India has increased fiscal deficit limits of the States for 2008-09 and 2009-10 to 3.5% and 4% of GSDP respectively. Accordingly State Government has maintained the fiscal deficit within the limits allowed by Government of India at 3.06% of GSDP for 2008-09 and 3.4% of GSDP for 2009-10 as per advance estimates. However, as per the quick estimates of GSDP for years 2008-09 and 2009-10, the Fiscal Deficit further reduced to 2.98% of GSDP for 2008-09 and 2.95% of GSDP for 2009-10. As recommended by the 13th Finance Commission the State Government has restricted Fiscal Deficit below 3% i.e. at 2.42% of GSDP for the year 2010-11 (R.E).

The State Fiscal Policy strategy is to control revenue expenditure by cutting administrative costs with the use of available modern technology on the one hand and mobilize enough resources by plugging loopholes on the other hand, so as to enhance investment in productive capital assets and social sectors in order to attain sustainable and equitable economic growth.

Tax Revenue:

The taxation policy of Government of Andhra Pradesh is aimed at moderate levels of taxation with emphasis on efficient and effective tax administration. The desirable path to fiscal correction lies through financial empowerment i.e., by expanding the scope and size of revenue flows into the budget. Our strategy for revenue augmentation is by improvement of tax administration, facilitation of revenue buoyancy, minimizing of transaction costs and rationalization of tax structure. Hence, the focus is on streamlining and strengthening existing tax and non-tax collection, mechanism and plugging of revenue leakages.

State's own revenue grew from Rs.42,978 crore in 2009-10 to Rs.58,530 crore in 2010-11 (RE) and is budgeted to increase to Rs.68,777 crore in 2011-12.

During the five year period from 2004-08, tax collection has increased by 20.18% on an average every year due to the robust growth of the State's economy and reforms in tax administration. Due to global economic slow down, tax revenue of the State has registered a less growth rate at 5.4% during 2009-10. As the State economy is on recovery path registering a growth rate at 8.89% during the 2010-11, the growth rate of State tax revenue in 2010-11 (R.E) is estimated at 34.8% over 2009-10. Growth rate in tax revenue for B.E. 2010-11 has been estimated at 19.01% over R.E. 2009-10.

The Government is taking all measures to make the VAT system more user-friendly and at the same time proposes to strengthen audit and enforcement to check the evasion of taxes and mobilize additional revenue.

Certain changes have been made in the acts and rules based on experience so far, as well as, requests from trade and industry.

Rate of tax was increased on Aviation Turbine Fuel from 41 to 16% w.e.f. 1.2.2010.

Rate of tax on Cane (Rattan), Diesel Power Generators, Lime, Burnt Lime, Lime Stone, Products of Lime, Dolomite and other white washing materials including Cem Powder, Winding wire made of Copper or Enameled Copper wire, purified packaged drinking water in bulk containers/cans and sachets, central heating boilers, economizers, super heaters, soot removers, gas recoveres etc., condensers for steam or other vapour power units, parts of producer gas of water gas generator, with or without their purifiers, acetelyene gas generators and similar water process gas generators with or without their purifiers, parts of steam turbines and other vapors turbines, parts including regulators of hydraulic turbines, water wheels and regulators therefor, parts of turbo-jets, turbo-propellers and other gas turbines (HSN code 8411 99 00) and toothed wheels, chain sprockets and other transmission elements presented separately was reduced to 4% from 14.5%.

Exemptions under VAT: Cotton Fabrics, Manmade fabrics, woolen fabrics, textile made-ups, bed sheets, pillow covers, towels, blankets, traveling rugs, curtains, zari and embroidery article.

A further list of 46 more items was added to entry 58 of schedule I of APVAT Act providing exemption in case of sales made by CSD to unit run canteens and to the defense personnel vide G.O.Ms.No.141, Revenue (CT) Department, dated 17.2.2010.

The revenue from the Stamp Duty and Registration charges contribute nearly 1% to the GSDP of the State. In the current Financial year, Government has reduced the Stamp Duty on sale of immovable properties i.e., Conveyance, from 7% earlier to 5% to ease the duty burden on the citizens while purchasing the immovable property, from September, 2010. The Government has also streamlined the duty structure in some of the other important transactions like Gift, Settlement, Release Deeds and GPA-cum-Agreement to sell. We are hopeful that even with reduction of duty, the revenue target of Stamp Duty and Registration Charges for the current Financial year will be achieved.

Excise Department, which earns revenue by way of excise duty, licence fee etc. realized revenue of Rs.5,848 crores during 2009-10 recording a growth of 1.66% over the previous year. There are 6596 retail vends (A4 shops) and 1430 restaurants licensed to sell liquor in the State. To maintain transparency, the privilege to sell from retail shops is given away by way of auction for a block period of 2 years and the bars are licensed every year. The Government strategy to augment revenue from excise is by plugging the loopholes by controlling illicit distillations and smuggling of arrack from across the borders. The estimated revenue from excise for 2011-12 is Rs.9,014 crores as against of Rs.7,912 crores in 2010-11 (R.E) which records a growth rate of 13.9%.

The Government collects taxes from motor vehicles under the provisions of Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1963 and fees under Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and Andhra Pradesh Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 and notifications issued there under. For the year 2010-11, Government has fixed a target of Rs.2,778 crores for realization. The Government collected an amount of Rs.2,202 crores up to January, 2011 with a growth rate of 29.4% over the corresponding period of previous year. Government have introduced Life Tax on construction equipment vehicles vide Act No.11 of 2010. The Government is expecting to collect an amount of Rs.3,433 crores in 2011-12.

Non-Tax Revenue:

The State's own Non-tax Revenue is estimated at Rs.11,109 crores in R.E 2010-11 which includes the revenue from mines & minerals at Rs.2,695 crores, interest receipts at Rs.244 crores and Rural Development cess at Rs.648 crores. State's own Non-tax Revenue is estimated at Rs.12,338 crores in B.E. 2011-12 which includes Rs.745 crores under Rural Development cess, Rs.2,994 crores under mines & minerals and Rs.248 crores towards interest receipts.

Expenditure:

The strategy of Government's expenditure management is to redirect Government expenditure away from less productive schemes towards investments in improvement of quality of life of people and strengthen their social and economic assets through improved health, education and other social services and to strengthen operation & maintenance expenditure to maintain productivity levels of existing public infrastructure. The policy emphasizes increased spending on social sectors, including rural employment, education and health. Thus the focus of the Government is to allow moderate increases in non-plan revenue expenditure and augment capital outlays. Further, resource mobilization for taking up developmental projects for economic and social sectors assumes paramount importance.

The Government strategy in revenue expenditure is to control non-development expenditure mostly administrative services and debt services expenditure so as to enhance development expenditure on social sectors. During 2004-05 non-development expenditure under revenue account is 43.54% of total revenue expenditure where in the administrative expenditure is 6.25% and debt services expenditure is 22.65%. Non-development expenditure was gradually reduced to 32.64% in 2010-11 (RE). Expenditure on debt services is reduced to 12.36% in 2010-11 (RE). Development expenditure under revenue account gradually increased from 56.46% of total revenue expenditure in 2004-05 to 67.36% in RE 2010-11.

The Government is of the view that subsidies are not a drain on State Finances as they are the need of the hour to provide food, shelter and wage employment to all poor and vulnerable sections of the society. The State Government is spending sufficient amount on both social subsidies like rice subsidy and economic subsidies like power, agriculture inputs, housing etc. The food subsidy is estimated to cost Rs.2,500 crores to the State exchequer during 2011-12. The State Government believes that, it is its responsibility to ensure food security to the poor people living below poverty line. The Government is continuing free power to agriculture sector for the eighth consecutive year for which an amount of Rs.4,300 crores is provided in the BE 2011-12.

The Government gives utmost importance to expenditure in sectors which would create further assets. Every year the State Government is increasing Capital share in total expenditure. During 2008-09 there is slight decrease in capital expenditure compared to previous year. The reason for this is, mainly implementation of Interim Relief to Government employees and implementation of fees reimbursement on saturation mode to all needy sections including Economically Backward Classes. Again during 2009-10 capital expenditure increased to Rs.15,382 crores as against Rs.13,780 crores in 2008-09. The estimated Capital expenditure for Rs.2010-11 (RE) is Rs.14,429 crores.

Debt Management:

Effective debt management is vital for fiscal management. A pro-active approach to debt management is essential for better budget formulation that is consistent with the medium term fiscal policy. The main objective of debt management in the State is to ensure the financing of the budget and refinancing of the debt is done at the lowest possible cost in medium- to long-term, consistent with a prudent degree of risk. Thus the strategy is geared to reduce not only the cost of funds borrowed, effectively, but also to reduce significantly the debt service costs over the medium term period.

The debt, which stood at 30.28% of GSDP in 2004-05, declined to 23.01% in the year 2009-10 and is expected to be 21.8% in the year 2010-11 (RE).

Guarantees Assessment:

The stock of contingent liabilities in the form of guarantees given by the Government has declined from 8.08% of GSDP at the end of 2004-05 to 3.71% of GSDP in 2009-10 and is expected to further decline to 2.95% of GSDP in 2010-11 (RE). The guarantees outstanding are well within prudential limits. The Government is also committed to a transparent reporting of contingent liabilities.

FORM D-1*[See rule 6]***SELECT FISCAL INDICATORS**

	Item	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (R.E)
1	Gross Fiscal Deficit as Percentage of GSDP	-2.95	-2.42
2	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	8.78	3.95
3	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as Percentage of GSDP	0.26	0.10
4	Revenue Deficit / Surplus as Percentage of TRR	1.90	0.62
5	Total Liabilities -GSDP Ratio (%)	23.01	21.80
6	Total Liabilities - Total Revenue Receipts (%)	169.06	140.94
7	Total Liabilities –State’s Own Revenue Receipts (%)	254.41	210.54
8	State’s Own Revenue Receipts to Revenue Expenditure (%)	67.74	67.36
9	Capital Outlay as Percentage of Gross Fiscal Deficit	98.45	90.49
10	Interest Payment as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	13.78	11.66
11	Salary Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	26.91	28.38
12	Pension Expenditure as Percentage of Revenue Receipts	9.80	9.64
13	Non-developmental Expenditure as Percentage of aggregate disbursements	35.63	32.64
14	Gross Transfers from the Centre as Percentage of Aggregate Disbursements	34.20	33.26
15	Non-tax Revenue as Percentage of TRR	12.06	12.71

FORM D-2*[See rule 6]***A. Components of State Government Liabilities**

(Rs. crore)						
Category	Raised during the Fiscal Year		Repayment/Redemption during the Fiscal Year		Outstanding Amount	
					(End-March)	
	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)	2009-10 (Actuals)	2010-11 (RE)
Market Borrowings	15383.10	13489.19	2097.40	1766.34	51622.94	63345.79
Loans from Centre	1568.58	2081.04	1495.30	857.80	14807.50	16030.74
Special Securities issued to the NSSF	1531.19	3000.00	515.61	757.89	25197.96	27440.07
Borrowings from Financial Institutions/ Banks	1237.58	994.02	2135.68	3350.94	9281.86	6924.94
WMA/OD from RBI	33.01	3000.00	33.01	3000.00	0.00	0.00
Provident Funds, Insurance Funds etc	2382.86	2639.66	1421.87	1586.95	8432.43	9485.14
Total	22136.32	25203.91	7698.87	11319.92	109342.69	123226.68

FORM D-3

[See rule 6]

Consolidated Sinking Fund (CSF)*(Amount in Rs. Crore)*

Outstanding balance in CSF at the beginning of the 2009-10	Additions to CSF during the 2009-10	Withdrawals from CSF during the 2009-10	Outstanding balance in CSF at the end of the 2009-10 / beginning of 2010-11	(4)/ Outstanding Stock of SLR Borrowings (%)	Additions to CSF during the 2010-11 (RE)	Withdrawal- also from CSF during the 2010-11	Outstanding at the end of 2010-11 / beginning of 2011-12	(8)/ Stock of SLR Borrowings (%)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2501.07	664.90	14.49	3151.48	0.05	543.72	13.34	3681.39	0.06

FORM D - 4*[See rule 6]***Guarantees given by the Government**

Category (No. of Guarantees within bracket)	Maximum Amount Guaranteed during the 2009-10	Outstanding at the beginning of the 2009-10	Additions during the 2009-10	Reductions during the 2009-10 (other than invoked during the 2009-10)	
	(Rs. crore)	(Rs. crore)	(Rs. crore)	(Rs. crore)	
1	2	3	4	5	
	989.78	16754.00	989.78	2488.00	
Invoked during the 2009-10		Outstanding at the end of the 2009-10	Guarantee Commission or Fee during 2009-10		Remarks
(Rs. crore)		(Rs. crore)	(Rs. crore)		
Discharged	Not discharged		Receivable	Received	
6	7	8	9	10	11
		15255.78	2.43	2.43	

FORM D-5*[See rule 6]***Outstanding Risk -weighted Guarantees**

(Amount in Rs. Crores)

Default Probability	Risk weights	Amount outstanding as in the Previous Year and the Current Year		Risk weighted outstanding Guarantee in the Previous Year and the Current Year	
		2009-10	2010-11	2009-10	2010-11
Direct Liabilities	100	2719.25	2987.07	2719.25	2987.07
High Risk	75				
Medium Risk	50				
Low Risk	25				
Very Low Risk	5	12536.53	12480.24	626.83	624.01
Total Outstanding		15255.78	15467.31	3346.08	3611.08

FORM D-6*[See rule 6]***Guarantee Redemption Fund (GRF)**

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Outstanding invoked guarantees at the end of the 2009-10	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2009-10	Amount of Guarantees	Addition to GRF during the 2010-11	Withdrawal from the GRF during the 2010-11	Outstanding Amount in GRF at the end of the 2010-11
		Likely to be Invoked during the 2010-11			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	597.12		0.70		597.82

Form – D.10

**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN STATE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS,
PUBLIC SECTOR UNDERTAKINGS & AIDED INSTITUTIONS AND
EXPENDITURE OF STATE GOVERNMENT**

Sl. No.	Sector Name	Total Employees as on 31.12.2010	Related Expenditure during 2009-10 (Rs. in crores)	
			On Salary	On Pension
1.	State Government	7,54,296	15,447.34	6,049.70
2.	Judiciary	9,988*	366.46	0.07
3.	Aided Educational Institutions	28,000	437.10	167.05
4.	Zilla Praja Parishads	16,380*	197.80	19.61
5.	Mandal Praja Parishads	18,894*	244.85	79.58
6.	Gram Panchayats	5,000	182.27	- -
7.	Municipal Corporations	14,500	- -	- -
8.	Municipalities	17,783*	317.45	23.01
9.	Urban Development Authority	590*	- -	- -
10.	Agricultural Market Committees	3,183	- -	- -
11.	Zilla Grandhalaya Samsthas	1,879	51.99	- -
12.	State Public Sector Undertakings	2,03,270	- -	- -
13.	Universities	24,000	476.26	
14.	Co-operative Institutions & Other Govt. Bodies	6,300	- -	- -
15.	Temples	17,500	- -	- -
	TOTAL	11,21,563	17,721.52	6,339.02

* Position as on 31-12-2009.