

Receipts which arise either due to the reduction in public assets or the increase public liabilities.

Examples —

(i) Disinvestment

↓
selling of the equity
of PSUs/PSEs.

(ii) Recovery of Loans

(iii) Market Borrowings

↓
Internal

↓
Through-RBI

↓
External

↓
Directly by GOI

↓
Provident
Fund
Deposits

↓
National
Saving
Certificates

↓
Post-
office
Deposits

↓
Kisan
Vikas
Pat

Notes.

- (i) The first two types of capital receipts are

called the NDCR.



(Non Debt) Capital Receipts

(ii) The RBI issues the dated govt. securities in order to raise borrowings from the internal market.

Q. Study the following -

1. Tax Revenue

2. Dividends & profits

3. Disinvestment

Which among the above is/are included into the so-called NDCR?

(a) 1, 2, 3

(b) only 3

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2

Govt. Expenditures

They can be divided into two parts -

- (i) Revenue Expenditures
- (ii) Capital Expenditures

Revenue Expenditure

An expenditure which neither creates public assets nor reduce public liabilities.

- ↓
- (i) Interest Payments
 - (ii) Salary & pension
 - (iii) Subsidy
 - (iv) grants etc.

↓

Which lead to -

(i) either increase in public assets.

(ii) or decrease in public liabilities.

Examples -

(i) development of metro project, national highway, airport etc.

(ii) Repayment of loans

(iii) loans to -

(a) state govt.

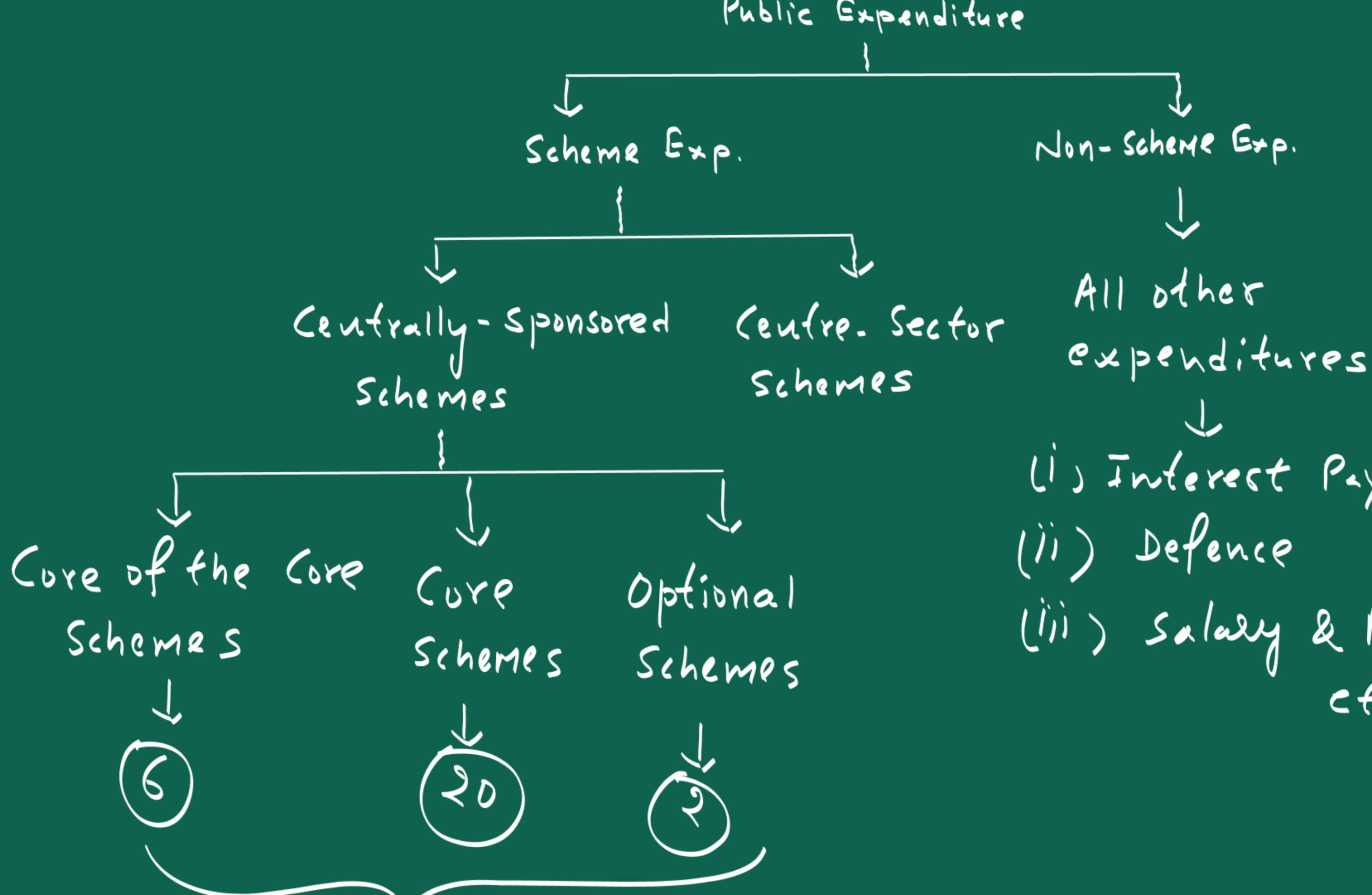
(b) Any PSU/PSE.

(c) foreign govt. etc.

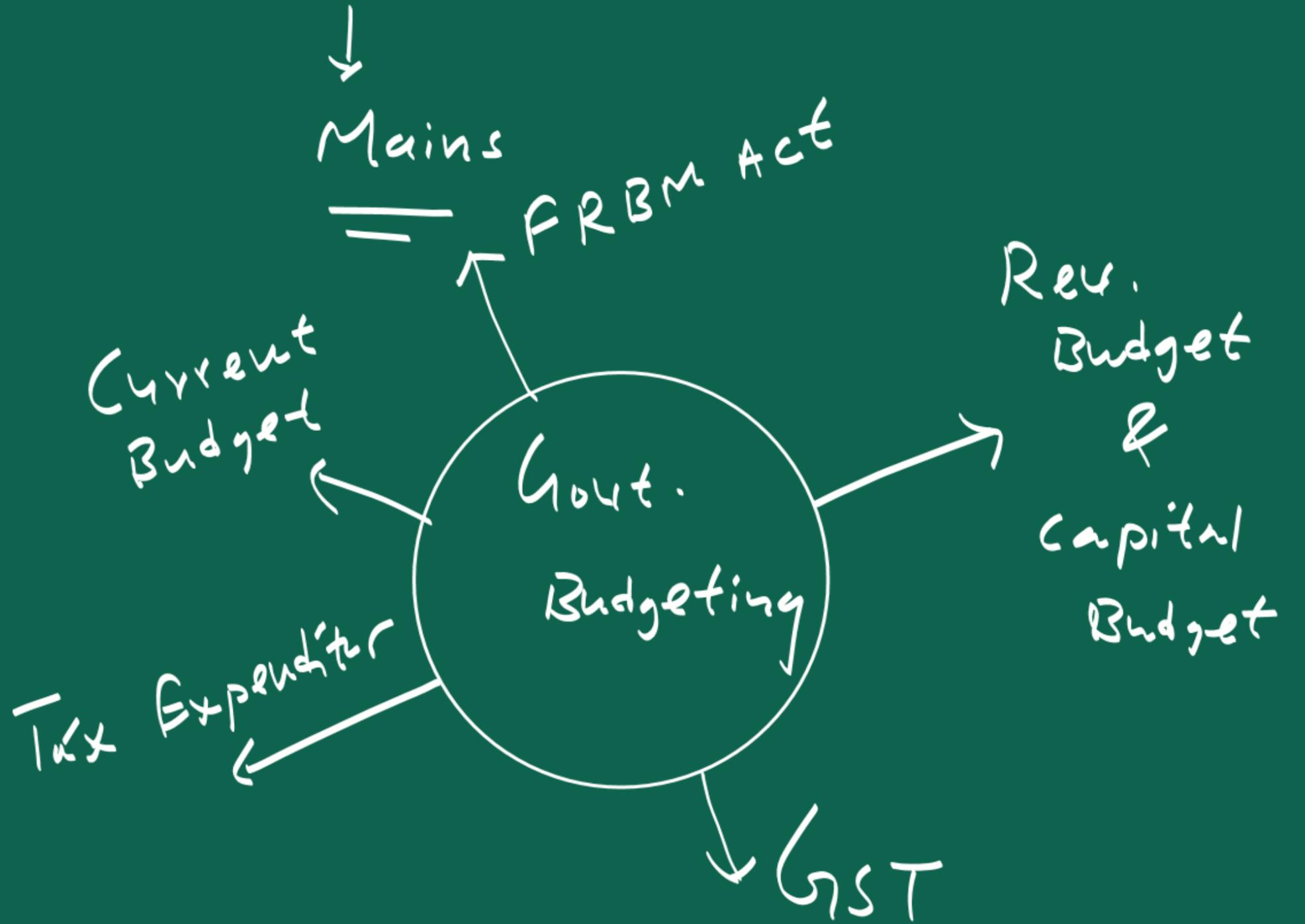
New Classification of Public Exp.

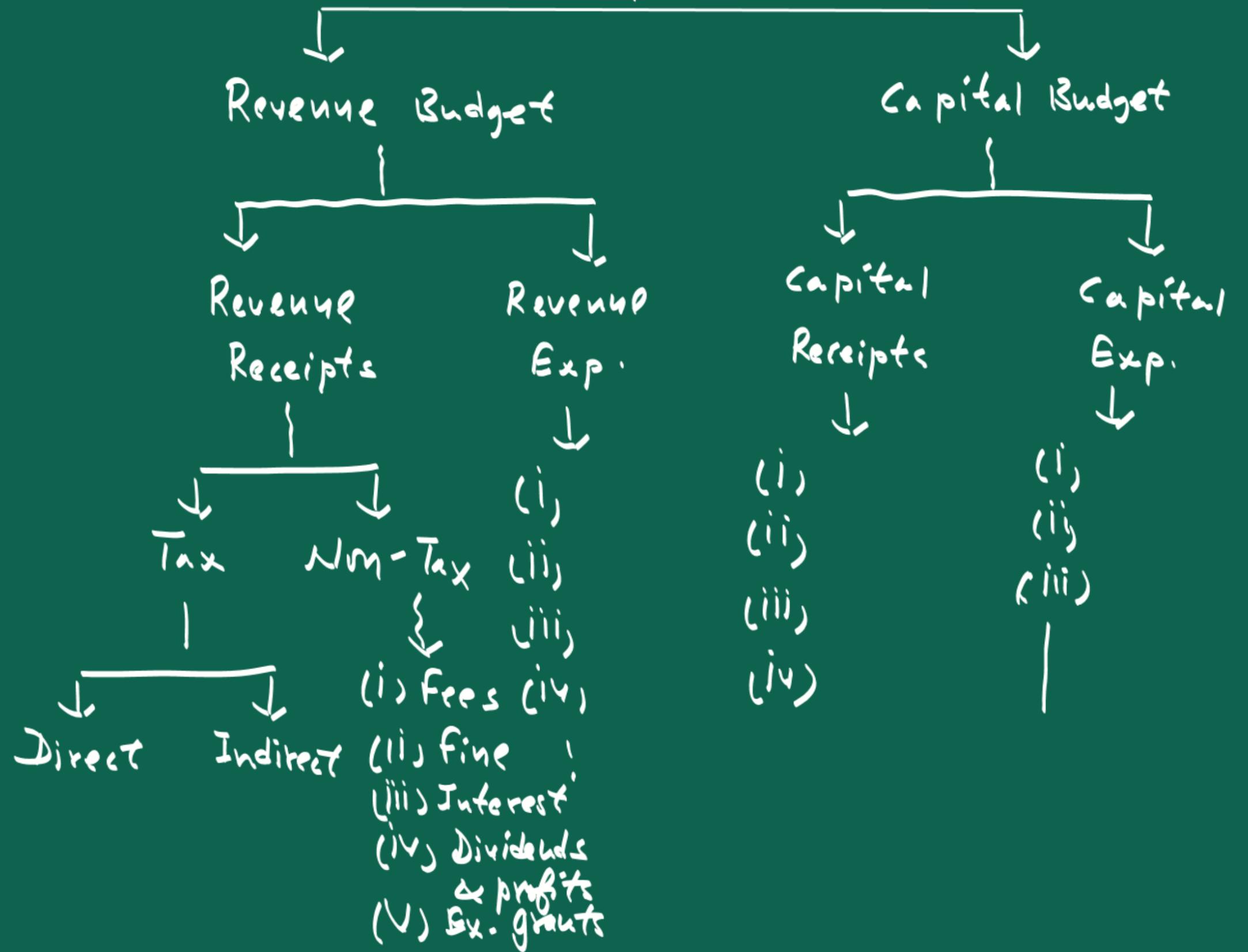
↳ Intro → 2017-18

↳ Its structure : Diagram



Govt. Budgeting





Q. Study the following—

(i) Market Borrowing

(ii) Exp. on Asset —

iii

What are the items of capital budget