

YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(September 2024) (Part 1/3)

TOPICS TO BE COVERED

PART 1/3

- PUBLIC FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT: EVALUATION OF INDIA'S BUDGETARY PRIORITIES
- INCLUSIVE HUMAN RESOURCE & DEVELOPMENT

PART 2/3

- RESILIENCE IN AGRICULTURE
- MANUFACTURING & SERVICES

PART 3/3

- INNOVATION RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT
- ENERGY SECURITY



PUBLIC FINANCE & DEVELOPMENT: EVALUATION OF INDIA'S BUDGETARY PRIORITIES

On **July 23, 2024**, Finance Minister Smt. Nirmala Sitharaman presented her seventh consecutive Union Budget, focusing on **four key groups**:

- "Garib" (poor),
- "Mahilayen" (women),
- "Yuva" (youth), and
- "Annadata" (farmers).

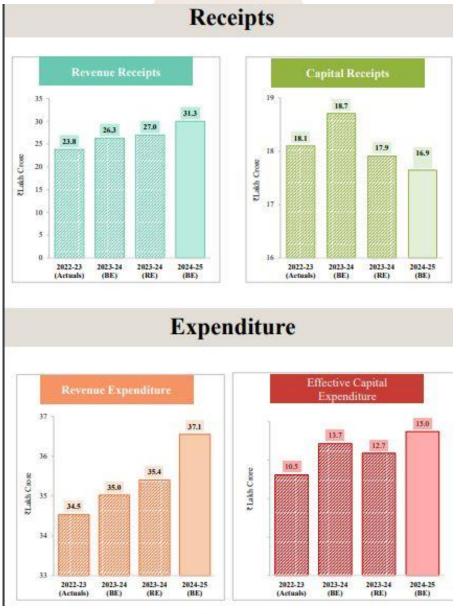


The budget emphasizes employment generation, skills development, and support for Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), aiming to foster economic growth and benefit the most vulnerable sections of society.

PART A: ECONOMIC OVERVIEW & KEY INITIATIVES

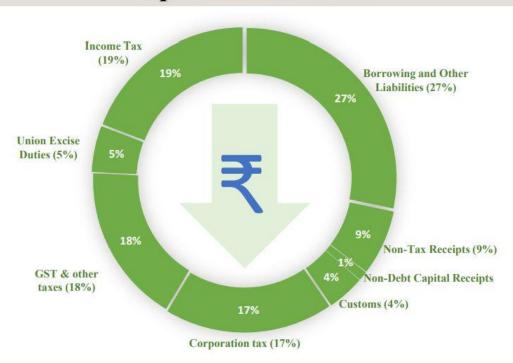
- Total receipts other than borrowings: ₹32.07 lakh crore
- Total expenditure: ₹48.21 lakh crore
- Net tax receipt: ₹25.83 lakh crore

- Fiscal deficit: 4.9% of GDP
- Government aims to reduce deficit below 4.5% next year
- Inflation: Continues to be low and stable, moving towards the 4% target
- Core inflation (non-food, non-fuel): 3.1%

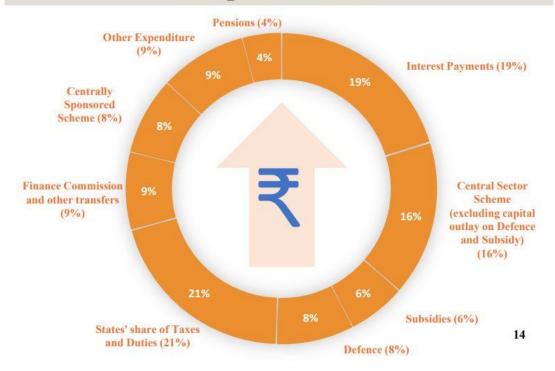


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Expenditure of Major Items		
		in ₹ Crore
0	Defence	4,54,773
会 建 基	Rural Development	2,65,808
	Agriculture and Allied	Activities 1,51,851
	Home Affairs	1,50,983
őŐŐŐ	Education	1,25,638
	IT and Telecom	1,16,342
	Health	89,287
	Energy	68,769
	Social Welfare	56,501
	Commerce & Industry	47,559
		15

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9 PRIORITY AREAS

- Priority 1: Productivity and Resilience in Agriculture
 - Allocation: ₹1.52 lakh crore for agriculture and allied sectors
 - 109 new high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties of 32 field and horticulture crops to be released for cultivation.
 - Natural farming initiative:
 - 1 crore farmers to be initiated in next 2 years
 - Certification and branding included
 - 10,000 need-based bio-input resource centres for natural farming
 - Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) for Agriculture:
 - To be implemented for coverage of farmers and their lands in 3 years
- Priority 2: Employment & Skilling
 - As part of the Prime Minister's package, 3 schemes for 'Employment Linked Incentive' to be implemented
 - Scheme A First Timers;
 - Scheme B Job Creation in manufacturing;
 - Scheme C Support to employers.



Women-focused initiatives:

- Working women hostels with industrial collaboration
- Women-specific skilling programmes
- Market access promotion for women SHG enterprises.

Skill Development:

- New centrally sponsored scheme for 20 lakh youth over 5 years
- Model Skill Loan Scheme revised to facilitate loans up to ₹7.5 lakh
- Financial support for higher education loans up to ₹10 lakh for youth ineligible for government benefits.
- Priority 3: Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice

Purvodaya initiative:

- Industrial node at Gaya along Amritsar-Kolkata Industrial Corridor
- Power projects including new 2400 MW plant at Pirpainti (₹21,400 crore)

Andhra Pradesh Reorganization Act:

 Special financial support of ₹15,000 crore through multilateral development agencies



- Industrial nodes:
 - Kopparthy along Visakhapatnam-Chennai Industrial Corridor
 - Orvakal along Hyderabad-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor.
- O Women-led development:
 - Total allocation of more than ₹3 lakh crore for schemes benefitting women and girls
- Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan:
 - Socio-economic development of tribal families
 - Coverage: 63,000 villages, benefitting 5 crore tribal people
 - Focus on tribal-majority villages and aspirational districts
- North-Eastern Region:
 - 100 branches of India Post Payment Bank to be set up
- Priority 4: Manufacturing & Services
 - Credit Guarantee Scheme for MSMEs in Manufacturing Sector:
 - Without collateral or third-party guarantee for term loans
 - For purchase of machinery and equipment

- Credit Support to MSMEs during Stress Period:
 - New mechanism to facilitate continuation of bank credit
- Mudra Loans:
 - Limit under 'Tarun' category enhanced to ₹20 lakh from ₹10 lakh
 - For those who have successfully repaid previous loans
- Enhanced scope for mandatory onboarding in TReDS:
 - Turnover threshold of buyers reduced from ₹500 crore to ₹250 crore
- MSME Units for Food Irradiation, Quality & Safety Testing:
 - Financial support for 50 multi-product food irradiation units
- E-Commerce Export Hubs:
 - To be set up under public-private-partnership (PPP) mode
 - For MSMEs and traditional artisans to sell in international markets
- Critical Mineral Mission:
 - For domestic production, recycling, and overseas acquisition of critical minerals
- Offshore mining of minerals:
 - Auction of first tranche of offshore blocks

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- Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) Applications:
 - Development in areas: credit, e-commerce, education, health, law and justice, logistics, MSME, services delivery, urban governance
- Priority 5: Urban Development
 - Transit Oriented Development:
 - Plans and strategies for 14 large cities (population > 30 lakh)
 - Urban Housing:
 - Investment of ₹10 lakh crore over next 5 years
 - Includes central assistance of ₹2.2 lakh crore
 - Under PM Awas Yojana Urban 2.0
 - To address housing needs of 1 crore urban poor and middle-class families
 - Street Markets:
 - New scheme to support 100 weekly 'haats' or street food hubs annually for 5 years
 - In select cities
- Priority 6: Energy Security
 - Energy Transition:
 - Policy document on 'Energy Transition Pathways' to be brought out



- Pumped Storage Policy:
 - To promote pumped storage projects for electricity storage
- Research and development of small and modular nuclear reactors:
 - Government to partner with private sector for R&D of Bharat Small
 Modular Reactor
 - Focus on newer technologies for nuclear energy
- Advanced Ultra Super Critical Thermal Power Plants:
 - Joint venture between NTPC and BHEL
 - To set up full-scale 800 MW commercial plant using AUSC technology
- Roadmap for 'hard to abate' industries:
 - Transition from 'Perform, Achieve and Trade' mode to 'Indian Carbon
 Market' mode
- Priority 7: Infrastructure
 - Infrastructure investment by Central Government:
 - ₹11,11,111 crore (3.4% of GDP) for capital expenditure

- Infrastructure investment by state governments:
 - ₹1.5 lakh crore for long-term interest-free loans to support infra investment
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY):
 - Launch of phase IV
 - All-weather connectivity to 25,000 rural habitations
- Irrigation and Flood Mitigation:
 - Financial support of ₹11,500 crore for projects in Bihar (including Kosi-Mechi intra-state link)
 - Assistance for Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and Sikkim for floods, landslides and related projects
- o Tourism:
 - Comprehensive development of Vishnupad Temple Corridor,
 Mahabodhi Temple Corridor and Rajgir
 - Assistance for development of temples, monuments, craftsmanship,
 wildlife sanctuaries, natural landscapes and pristine beaches of Odisha

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- Priority 8: Innovation, Research & Development
 - Anusandhan National Research Fund:
 - To be operationalized for basic research and prototype development
 - o Financing pool of ₹1 lakh crore:
 - For spurring **private sector-driven research** and innovation at commercial scale
 - Space Economy:
 - Venture capital fund of ₹1,000 crore
 - Aim to expand space economy by 5 times in next 10 years.
- Priority 9: Next Generation Reforms
 - Rural Land Related Actions:
 - Unique Land Parcel Identification Number (ULPIN) or Bhu-Aadhaar for all lands
 - Digitization of cadastral maps
 - Survey of map subdivisions as per current ownership
 - Establishment of land registry
 - Linking to farmers registry



Our Urban Land Related Actions:

Land records in urban areas to be digitized with GIS mapping

Services to Labour:

- Integration of e-shram portal with other portals for one-stop solution
- Open architecture databases for labour market, skill requirements and available job roles
- Mechanism to connect job-aspirants with potential employers and skill providers

NPS Vatsalya:

Plan for contribution by parents and guardians for minors.

INCLUSIVE HUMAN RESOURCE & DEVELOPMENT

The Economic Survey 2023-24 provides a comprehensive analysis connecting the vision of Viksit Bharat (Developed India) with Priority 3 of the 2024 Union Budget.

It underscores the necessity of establishing **robust social infrastructure** to accompany economic growth, emphasizing that genuine progress in areas like **health**, **education**, and **digital empowerment** is essential for sustainable development.

KEY HIGHLIGHTS

- Transforming Employment Landscape: The survey notes a significant 8.4% compound annual growth rate (CAGR) in the number of members enrolled in the Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO) from FY15 to FY24. This growth reflects a trend toward increased formal employment in the economy. The Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme is projected to create millions of jobs in the manufacturing sector, which is crucial for employment enhancement.
- Projected GDP Growth: The Economic Survey forecasts that India's GDP could grow at an annual rate of 7% or more, provided that structural reforms are ADDRESS:

implemented continuously. Such growth could lift millions out of poverty and improve overall living standards across the nation, emphasizing the importance of inclusive policies and social justice.

INCLUSIVE HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

The 2024 Union Budget articulates a substantial allocation of ₹1.48 lakh crore for education, employment, and skill development. This funding reflects the government's commitment to ensuring that every citizen, particularly those from marginalized backgrounds, is equipped with the skills and opportunities necessary to contribute to and benefit from economic growth.

Education and Skilling Initiatives

Upgrading Industrial Training Institutes (ITIs): A transformative budget announcement includes ₹60,000 crore over five years to upgrade 1,000 ITIs into modern educational hubs. This initiative aims to align the curricula with industry demands, ensuring that 20 lakh youth acquire relevant and employable skills. This modernization addresses the critical skills gap that has been a significant barrier to India's economic productivity and competitiveness.

Model Skill Loan Scheme: The revised scheme allows for loans up to ₹7.5 lakh with government backing, aimed at supporting 25,000 students annually in pursuing vocational training without financial hardship. Additionally, education loans of up to ₹10 lakh will be available with a 3% annual interest subvention, benefiting 1 lakh students each year. These financial measures are designed to democratize access to quality education and vocational training, promoting an inclusive growth environment.

EMPLOYMENT LINKED INCENTIVES

The **budget introduces 3 key employment-linked incentive** schemes, with a total central outlay of ₹2 lakh crore over five years, each targeting distinct needs within the labor market:

- 1. Scheme A (First Timers): This initiative offers a wage subsidy of up to ₹15,000 for one month to first-time employees, aiming to support 2.1 crore youth as they transition into the formal workforce.
- 2. Scheme B (Job Creation in Manufacturing): This scheme incentivizes employers to hire first-time employees specifically in the manufacturing sector by subsidizing a portion of their EPFO contributions, with a goal of employing 30 lakh youth.
- 3. Scheme C (Support to Employers): This scheme reimburses employers for up to ₹3,000 per month of EPFO contributions for new hires earning less than ₹1 lakh monthly, aiming to facilitate the creation of 50 lakh new jobs across diverse sectors.

SOCIAL JUSTICE INITIATIVES

Social justice is a **critical component of the human resource development strategy**, ensuring that economic growth benefits all sections of **society**, **especially the marginalized** and disadvantaged groups.

Saturation Approach:

The budget adopts a saturation approach to ensure that all eligible individuals can access various government schemes, thereby eliminating exclusion errors. An example is the **Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana**, which provides free food grains to over **80** crore people, extending its reach for five more years to reinforce the government's commitment to food security.

Women-Led Development:

Recognizing the **pivotal role of women in economic development**, the budget allocates over **₹3 lakh crore** for schemes benefiting women and girls. Initiatives include:

- Establishing working women's hostels and crèches to support women's participation in the workforce.
- Implementing women-specific skilling programs to enhance employability.

 Facilitating market access for women-led Self-Help Groups (SHGs) to promote entrepreneurship among women.

Tribal Welfare:

The Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan focuses on improving the socioeconomic conditions of tribal communities, with an ambitious goal to cover 63,000 villages
and benefit five crore tribal people. The initiative targets education, healthcare,
infrastructure, and economic opportunities, addressing the unique challenges faced by
tribal populations to ensure their inclusion in the broader development narrative.

POTENTIAL IMPACT

The measures proposed under **Priority 3 of the Union Budget hold the potential to drive substantial socio-economic transformation** in India. By investing in education, skill development, and employment creation, the government aims to cultivate a capable and competitive workforce. This investment is anticipated to:

- Enhance productivity.
- Spur innovation.
- Attract investment, contributing to sustained economic growth.

The emphasis on social justice ensures that the **benefits of growth are equitably distributed.** Initiatives aimed at women, tribal communities, and underserved regions address historical inequalities and foster social cohesion, which are vital for long-term prosperity.

CHALLENGES & CONSIDERATIONS

While the budget's proposals are ambitious, their success hinges on several critical factors:

- Robust Governance and Coordination: Effective collaboration between central and state governments is essential to ensure that allocated funds are efficiently utilized and reach the intended beneficiaries.
- Private Sector Engagement: The active involvement of the private sector in designing curricula, providing internships, and creating job opportunities is crucial for the success of skilling initiatives. The government must foster an enabling environment for public-private partnerships.
- Addressing Structural Issues: Overcoming labor market rigidities and inadequate infrastructure is vital. Structural reforms are necessary to improve labor market flexibility and enhance the ease of doing business, complementing the budget's initiatives.