

YOJANA MAGAZINE ANALYSIS

(September 2024) (Part 3/3)

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

INNOVATION, RESEARCH & DEVELOPMENT

The Budget 2024-25 in the realm of science, technology, and innovation (STI) has launched several initiatives reinforcing national commitment for Viksit Bharat 2047.

The budgetary allocations for STI are supplemented by additional efforts for the

Key Highlights of Budget 2024-25

Increased Allocation for Science, Technology, and Innovation (STI):

institutionalisation of new initiatives and ensuring private sector participation.

- The Ministry of Science and Technology received a 31% increase in budget, totaling ₹16,628.12 crore, compared to ₹12,701.63 crore in 2023-24.
- Specific departmental increases:
 - Department of Science and Technology (DST): 64% increase
 - Department of Biotechnology (DBT): 42% increase.

INSTITUTIONAL INITIATIVES

- Anusandhan National Research Foundation (ANRF):
 - Launched last year with a substantial allocation of ₹50,000 crore for 2024-25.



- Allocation for the NRF (including ANRF) increased from ₹258.60 crore to
 ₹2,000 crore (a 673% increase).
- The NRF aims to establish a professional and comprehensive research framework, directing resources for coordinated research across disciplines in Indian universities, colleges, and research institutions.
- This initiative will support the **Atal Innovation Mission**, promoting a culture of innovation and entrepreneurship nationwide.

NEW MISSION & INITIATIVES

- Major New Initiatives:
 - Critical Mineral Mission: Aims to develop technology for domestic production,
 recycling, and acquisition of critical minerals to reduce dependency on imports.
 - India Al Mission: Launched in June 2024, allocated ₹551.75 crore to harness
 Al's potential for economic growth and social impact.
 - PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: Promotes subsidized installation of rooftop solar panels for 1 crore households, providing free electricity for up to 300 units monthly.

• Boost to Existing Schemes:

Enhanced funding for programs such as the National Quantum Mission, Deep
 Ocean Mission, Cyber Security initiatives, and more, aimed at enhancing competitiveness and sustainability in various sectors.

ROLE OF PRIVATE SECTOR

- Support for R&D and Innovation:

 - A capital expenditure (CAPEX) of ₹1,11,111 lakh crore (approximately 3.4% of GDP) to stimulate economic growth.
 - Notably, private CAPEX grew by 19.8%, indicating a healthy investment climate and collaboration between public and private sectors.

FUTURE RESILIENCE & SUSTAINABILITY

- Digital Infrastructure Enhancements:
 - Increased funding for the modernization of land records, particularly through
 the Bhu-Aadhaar initiative, aimed at improving land administration and
 management in both rural and urban areas.

- This initiative will support the digitization of land records and GIS mapping,
 integrating with other digital services for better beneficiary identification.
- Focus on Energy Security and Green Transition:
 - o The budget for the Ministry of Environment, Forests, and Climate Change increased to ₹3,330.37 crore, focusing on pollution control, education, and skill development.
 - o A 143% increase in the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy's allocation, reaching ₹19,100 crore, to support renewable energy projects, particularly grid solar energy.
 - Significant investments in electric vehicles and the National Green Hydrogen Mission, which saw an increase in funding to ₹600 crore, underlining India's commitment to sustainable energy solutions.

HEALTH & AGRICULTURE INNOVATIONS

- Healthcare Initiatives:
 - The National Institute for Research in Digital Health and Data Science (NIRDHDS) received increased funding from ₹2,295 crore to ₹2,732 crore.
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The Ministry of AYUSH's allocation increased by 23%, reaching ₹3,712.49 crore,
 enhancing programs like AYURGYAN and the National Ayush Mission.

Agricultural R&D Focus:

- Budgetary allocation for agriculture R&D rose from ₹1,945 crore to ₹2,145
 crore.
- Commitment to release 109 high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties of crops to improve agricultural productivity and resilience.



ENERGY SECURITY

The International Energy Agency (IEA) defines energy security as the uninterrupted availability of energy sources at an affordable price. This concept is a critical driving force behind energy policy, especially in the context of limited resources.

- A. The energy transition must consider alternative demands to enhance resilience against climate change and ensure sustained social and economic development.
- B. Energy security includes a nation's ability to ensure a reliable, sustainable, and uninterrupted energy supply to fulfill its economic, social, and political needs.

KEY OBJECTIVES OF INDIA'S NEW ENERGY POLICY

- Access at Affordable Prices: Ensuring that energy is economically accessible.
- Improved Energy Security and Independence: Reducing reliance on foreign energy sources.
- Greater Sustainability: Prioritizing environmentally friendly energy solutions.
- **Economic Growth:** Supporting growth through stable energy availability.

INDIA'S CURRENT ENERGY LANDSCAPE

India's energy needs are heavily reliant on imports. According to the **Economic Survey 2023-24**, India's energy demands are anticipated to grow by **2 to 2.5 times by 2047** to support a burgeoning economy.

Key points regarding energy security include:

- Fossil Fuel Dependence: Fossil fuels constitute 90% of India's commercial primary energy supply, primarily sourced through imports.
- Investment Estimates: The NITI Aayog projects that India will require an annual investment of US\$250 billion until 2047 to transition to net-zero energy pathways.

BUDGET 2024-25 MEASURES

The **Union Budget 2024-25** presents several strategic initiatives to bolster energy security:

- Collaboration on Nuclear Technology: The government will partner with the private sector to advance research and development for Bharat Small Modular Reactors and establish these reactors.
- Pumped Storage Projects: Introduction of a policy promoting pumped storage systems, which will enhance the integration of renewable energy and manage its variable nature effectively.

- Joint Venture for Advanced Power Generation: A collaboration between NTPC
 Limited and Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) to develop an 800 MW
 commercial plant using advanced ultra-supercritical technology.
- PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: Launched to facilitate the installation of rooftop solar panels, enabling 1 crore households to receive free electricity for up to 300 units monthly. The initiative has seen over 1.28 crore household registrations and 14 lakh applications.

BUDGETARY ALLOCATIONS

The budget exercise outlines economic policy measures and allocates funding across various ministries:

- Ministry of Non-Renewable Energy (MNRE): Allocated ₹19,100 crore, marking an
 86.7% increase from ₹10,222 crore in the previous year.
- Ministry of Power: Budgeted at ₹20,502 crore, slightly down from ₹20,671 crore in 2023-24.
- Ministry of Coal: Allocated ₹192.58 crore, showing a marginal increase.
- Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas: Substantial reduction to ₹15,930.26 crore from ₹41,007.72 crore.

MAJOR SCHEMES

- Solar Power Off-Grid Scheme: Increased funding to ₹1,000.35 crore for solar power packs under Phase 3 implementation.
- PM KUSUM Scheme: Budgeted at ₹1,496 crore, down from ₹1,996.46 crore in the previous year, aimed at supporting farmers with renewable energy.
- Green Energy Corridor Scheme: Allocated ₹600 crore for capacity addition of 6,000 circuit kilometers of transmission infrastructure.
- National Green Hydrogen Mission: Increased funding to ₹600 crore, reflecting a commitment to green hydrogen development.

CURRENT ENERGY USE CHARACTERISTICS

India's energy use is characterized by:

- High Biomass Utilization: A significant share of total primary energy supply comes from biomass.
- Petroleum Imports: Over 85% of petroleum is imported, posing risks due to price volatility.
- Coal Dependency: Accounts for about 55% of electricity generation. Coal is also critical for various industries like steel and cement.

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As of June 2024, **54.5%** of power was sourced from thermal methods (**coal**, **gas**, **and diesel**), while **45.5%** came from non-fossil fuel sources, including **1.8%** from nuclear energy.

Notably, India has exceeded its Paris Agreement target to generate **40%** of power capacity from non-fossil fuel sources.

POLICY INITIATIVES FOR RENEWABLE ENERGY

Recent government efforts to enhance RE production include:

energy efficiency targets to emission targets.

- 1. PM-Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana: Aiming for an additional 30 GW of solar capacity and significantly reducing carbon emissions.
- National Offshore Wind Energy Policy: Establishing regulations to harness offshore wind potential.
- 3. Indian Green Hydrogen Mission: Targeting production of 5 million metric tonnes of green hydrogen by 2030, with incentives for electrolyser manufacturing and production.
 Additional policies focus on enhancing renewable energy storage through a Pumped
 Storage Policy and establishing a framework for transitioning hard-to-abate industries from



CHALLENGES TO INDIA'S ENERGY SECURITY

Challenges facing India's energy security include:

- Increased Demand: Economic development leads to rising energy needs alongside growing RE capacity, potentially affecting efficiency.
- Intermittency of Renewable Energy: The variable nature of renewable energy sources necessitates solutions to ensure reliability.
- Land and Water Availability: Expanding renewable energy infrastructure will increase demands on these critical resources.
- Dependency on Critical Minerals: High reliance on imports for essential minerals needed for RE technologies poses supply chain risks.