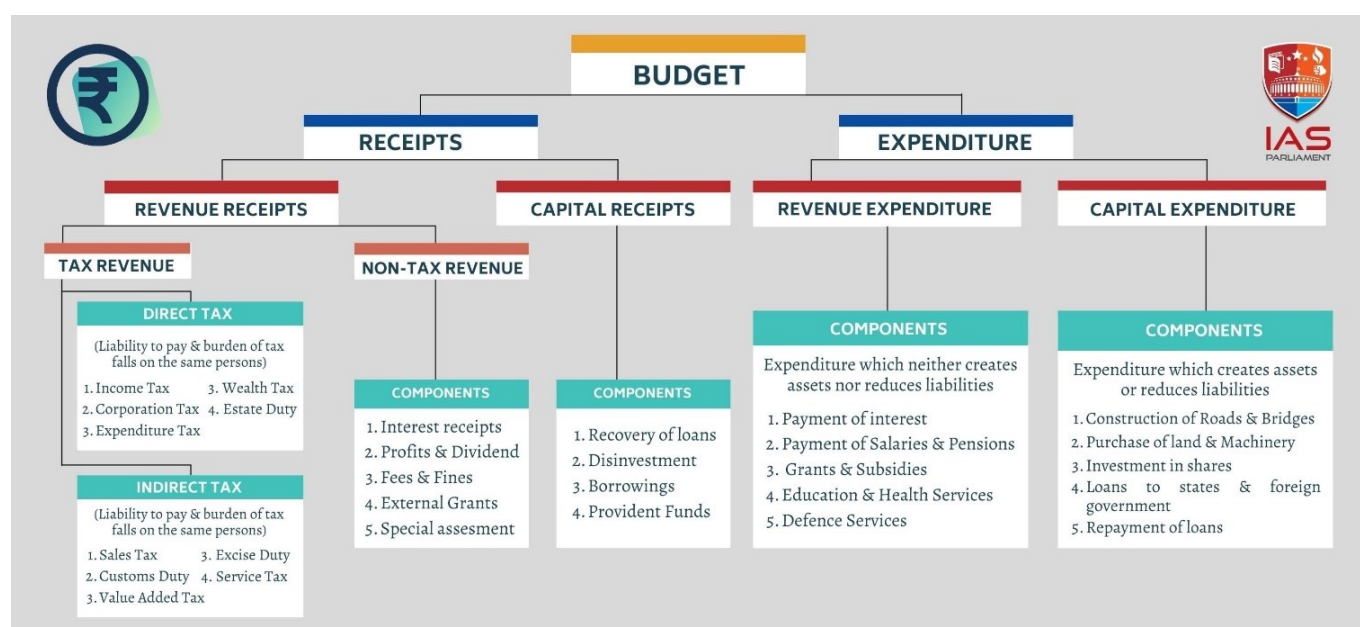


INTERIM BUDGET 2024-2025 (Part-1)

- **Budget (Annual financial statement)** - Statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for a specific financial year according to **Article 112** of the Indian Constitution.

Article 112 - The President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the Houses of Parliament a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India

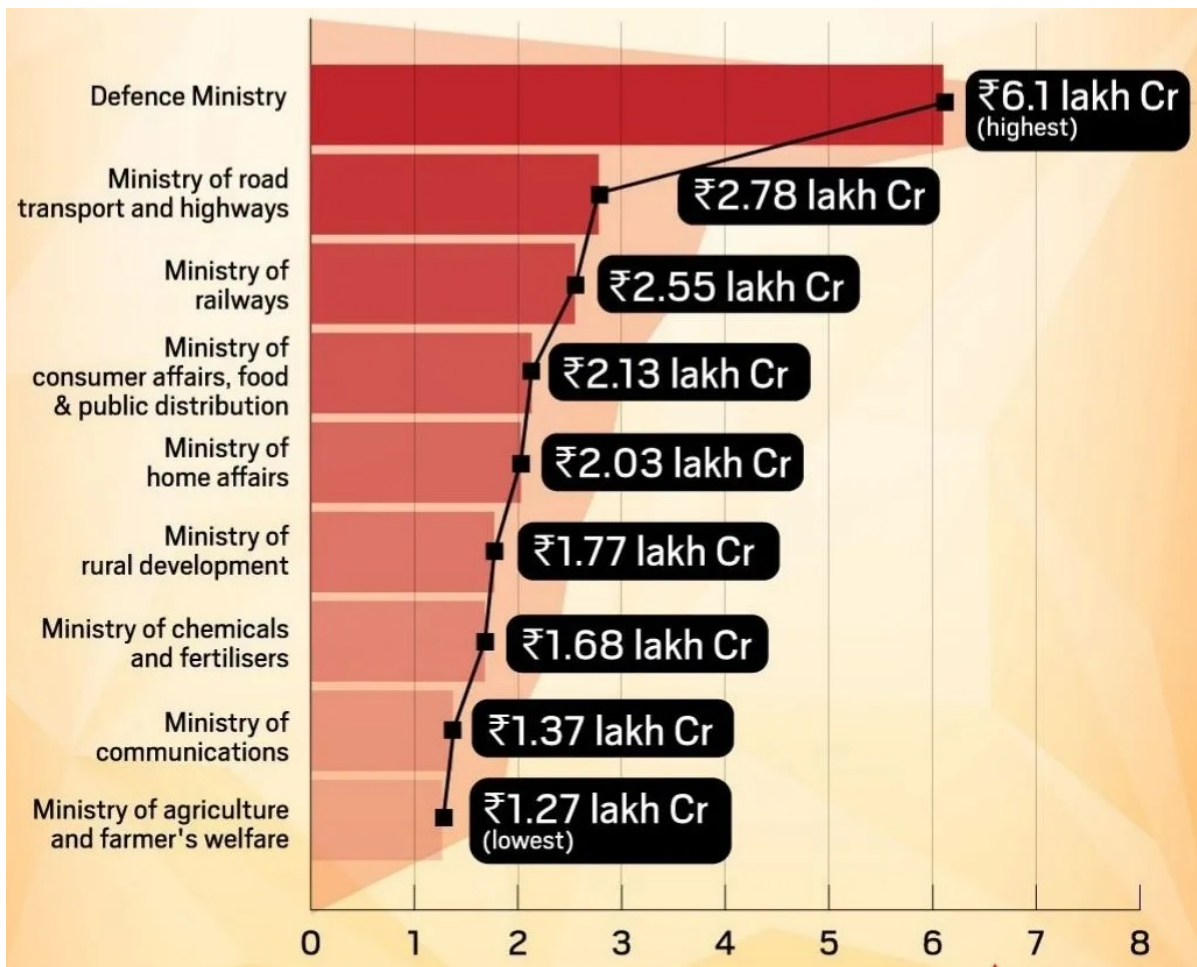


- **Interim budget** - Short term financial statement that allows for the smooth functioning of the government until a new administration can present a full budget for the entire fiscal year.
- It is presented by the outgoing government ahead of the Lok Sabha polls in the Budget session.
- There is **no constitutional provision** for an interim budget.
- The interim Budget includes estimates for government expenditure, revenue, fiscal deficit, and financial performance for a few months, but **cannot include major policy announcements**.
- **Vote on Account** - It allows the Lower House to make any grant in advance for the estimated expenditure for part of any financial year by voting and passing such a legislation (**Article 116**).
- It is valid only for 2 months and can be extended up to 4 months.

Annual budget

Interim budget

Timing	Presented on February 1st of each year , outlines the government's financial roadmap for the entire fiscal year (April 1 to March 31).	Presented in an election year, typically around February , to keep essential government operations funded until the newly elected government presents its full budget.
Scope	Covers all aspects of government finances , including revenue generation, expenditure allocations and policy announcements	Focusses primarily on maintaining essential spending on ongoing schemes and critical public services until the new government takes charge.
Policy announcements	Major policy pronouncements are made in the annual budget.	Due to its transitory nature, an interim budget avoids major policy pronouncements or significant changes to tax structures.
Parliamentary scrutiny	Faces rigorous debate and analysis	Receives less scrutiny due to its limited scope and temporary nature.
Validity	1 year	Usually 2-4 months, but remains valid until the new government presents its full budget.



Related Terms

Fiscal deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is defined as excess of total budget expenditure over total budget receipts excluding borrowings during a fiscal year. - <i>Fiscal deficit = Total expenditure - Total receipts excluding borrowings</i>
Primary Deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is defined as fiscal deficit of current year minus interest payments on previous borrowings. - <i>Primary deficit = Fiscal deficit - Interest payments</i>
Revenue deficit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is excess of total revenue expenditure of the government over its total revenue receipts. - <i>Revenue deficit = Total revenue expenditure - Total revenue receipts</i>

PART- A

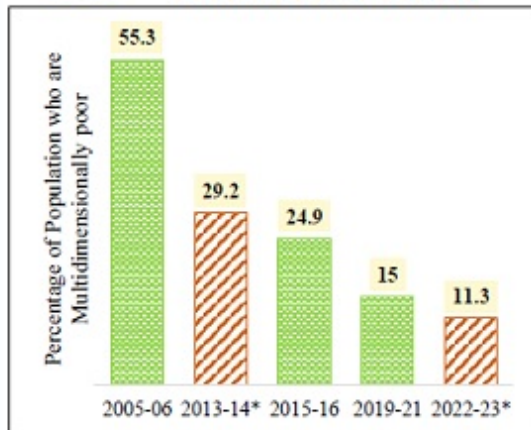
- **Goal** - To make India a '**Viksit Bharat**' by 2047 (Prosperous Bharat in harmony with nature, with modern infrastructure, and providing opportunities for all citizens and all regions to reach their potential)
- The trinity of **demography, democracy and diversity** backed by '**Sabka Prayas**' has the potential to fulfill aspirations of every Indian.
- Guided by the principle '**Reform, Perform, and Transform**', the Government will take up next generation reforms.
- Moving forward towards the goal of 100 years of independence, 'Amrit Kaal' has been named as '**Kartavya Kaal**'.
- **Focus** - 'Garib' (Poor), 'Mahilayen' (Women), 'Yuva' (Youth) and 'Annadata' (Farmer)

Schemes for Poverty alleviation

- PM-Jan Dhan Yojana
- PM-SVANidhi
- PM-JANMAN Yojana
- PM-Vishwakarma Yojana



Decline in Headcount Ratio



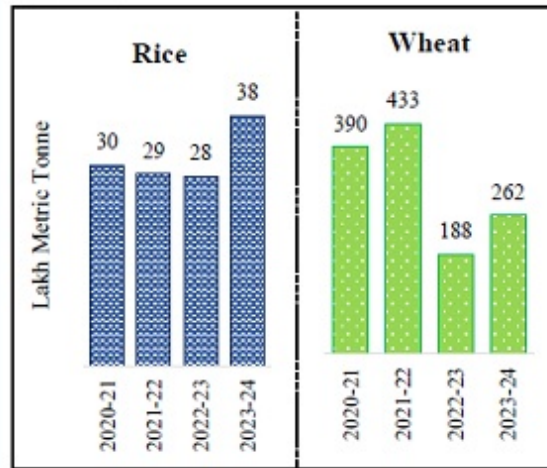
* Projections

Schemes for Farmers

- PM-KISAN SAMMAN Yojana
- PM Fasal Bima Yojana, e- NAM
- PM Kisan Sampada Yojana
- PM Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Yojana

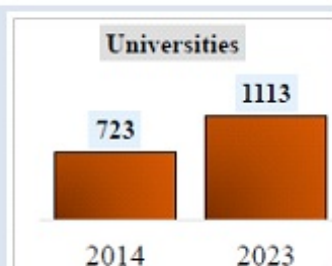


Increasing Procurement of Wheat and Rice



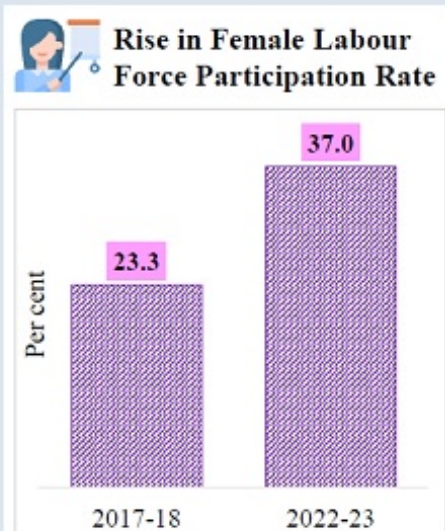
Schemes for Youth

- The National Education Policy, 2020
- PM ScHools for Rising India (PM SHRI)
- Skill India Mission
- PM Mudra Yojana














Schemes for Women

- Reservation of 1/3rd seats for women in Lok Sabha and State legislative assemblies
- Giving over 70% houses under PM Awas Yojana in rural areas to women as sole or joint owners
- Lakhpati Didi

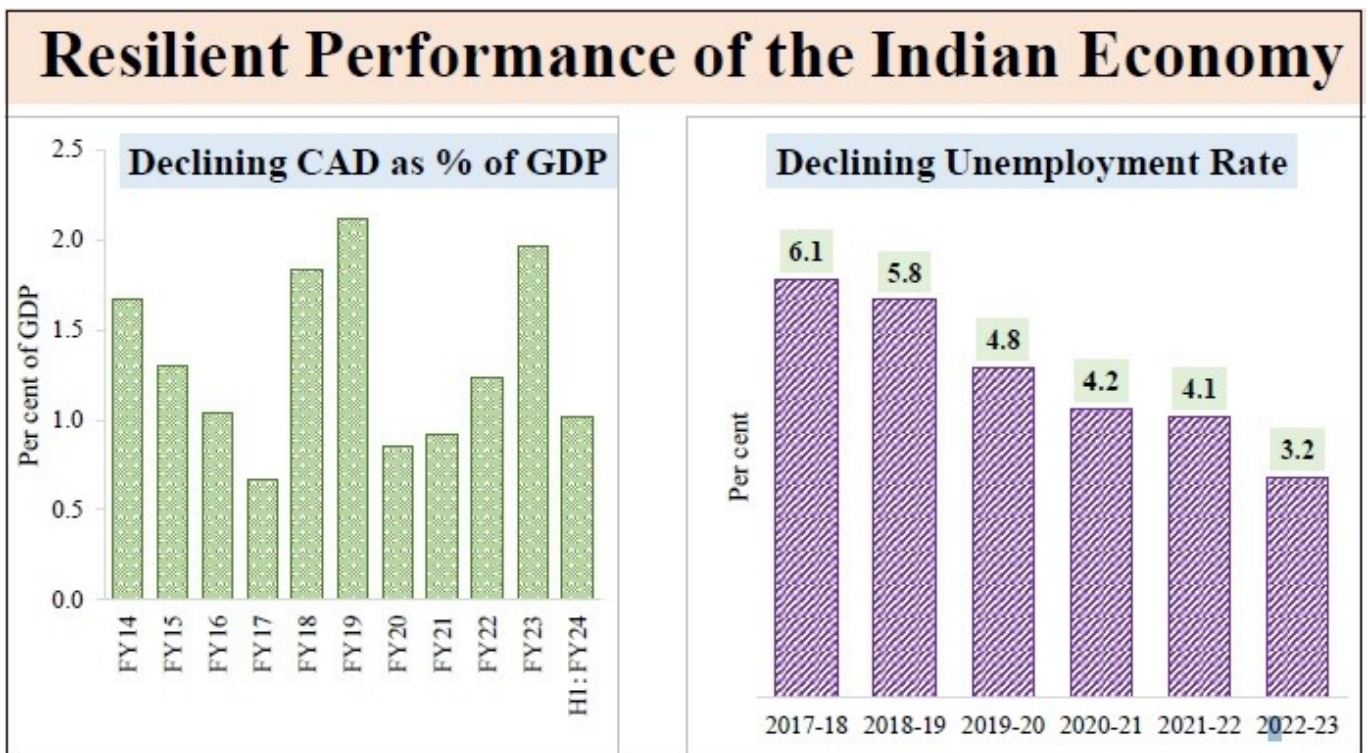


STATUS OF IMPORTANT SCHEMES

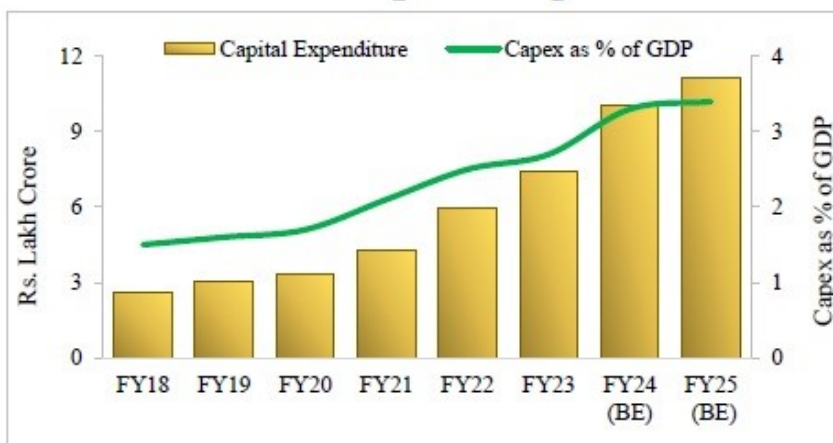
Scheme	Budget spend 	Target 	Achievement 	Remark 
 <p>Ayushman Bharat (PMJAY) (Launch : 2018)</p>	<p>₹31,998.55 crore</p>	<p>Free health insurance for low income earners</p>	<p>30.3 crore Ayushman Bharat cards created and 6.2 crore hospital admissions done</p>	<p>Health insurance is increasingly available to poorer families</p>
 <p>Swacchh Bharat (Launch: 2014)</p>	<p>₹1,00,152.81 crore</p>	<p>Eliminate open defecation</p>	<p>85% of villages are open defecation free</p>	<p>Effective in constructing toilets in most of rural India but habits can take time to change though</p>
 <p>PM Mudra Yojana (Launch: 2015)</p>	<p>Disbursed by lending agencies including banks & NBFCs</p>	<p>Loan up to ₹10 lakh to small/micro enterprises</p>	<p>Loans worth ₹23.38-lakh crore disbursed until FY23</p>	<p>The scheme has exceeded its target in many years</p>
 <p>AMRUT (Launch year: 2015)</p>	<p>₹58,503.87 crore</p>	<p>Development of basic infrastructure in selected cities and towns by FY26</p>	<p>80% projects completed</p>	<p>Has made a difference to urban transportation in many cities and towns</p>
 <p>PM Ujjwala Yojana (Launch: 2016)</p>	<p>₹58,706.37 crore</p>	<p>Clean cooking fuel to poor households</p>	<p>At least one cylinder provided to 10.1 crore households</p>	<p>Has helped the shift towards cleaner cooking fuel, though buying refills is a problem for many</p>
 <p>PM Kisan (Launch: 2019)</p>	<p>₹3,42,506.82 crore</p>	<p>Give farmers up to ₹6,000 per year as minimum income support</p>	<p>₹2.8-lakh crore paid to 11.8 crore farmers</p>	<p>Provides money to farmers for basic needs</p>
 <p>PM Fasal Bima Yojana (Launch: 2016)</p>	<p>₹91,932.22 crore</p>	<p>Insure farmers against loss from crop damage</p>	<p>₹1.5-lakh crore paid as claims to 4 crore farmers</p>	<p>Many farmers are benefitting but issues remain in implementation</p>

Major achievements

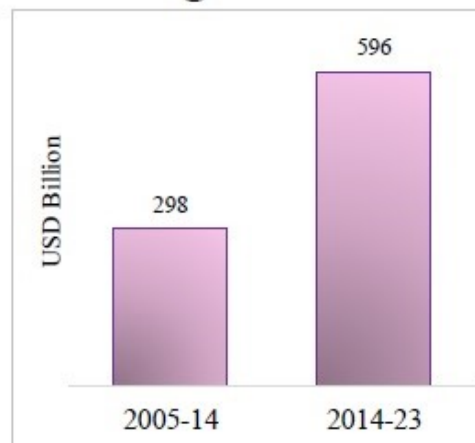
- **Promotion of Digital Public Infrastructure** - Formalised the economy
- **Goods and Services Tax** - Enabled One Nation, One Market, One Tax
- **GIFT IFSC and the unified regulatory authority, IFSCA** - Created a robust gateway for global capital and financial services
- Despite the challenges due to COVID, the government is close to achieving the target of 3 crore houses in implementing the **PM Awas Yojana (Grameen)**.
- With the pursuit of '*Sabka ka Saath*' in these 10 years, the Government has assisted 25 crore people to get freedom from multi-dimensional poverty.
- **Rooftop solarisation** - Through rooftop solarization, 1 crore households will be enabled to obtain up to 300 units free electricity every month.



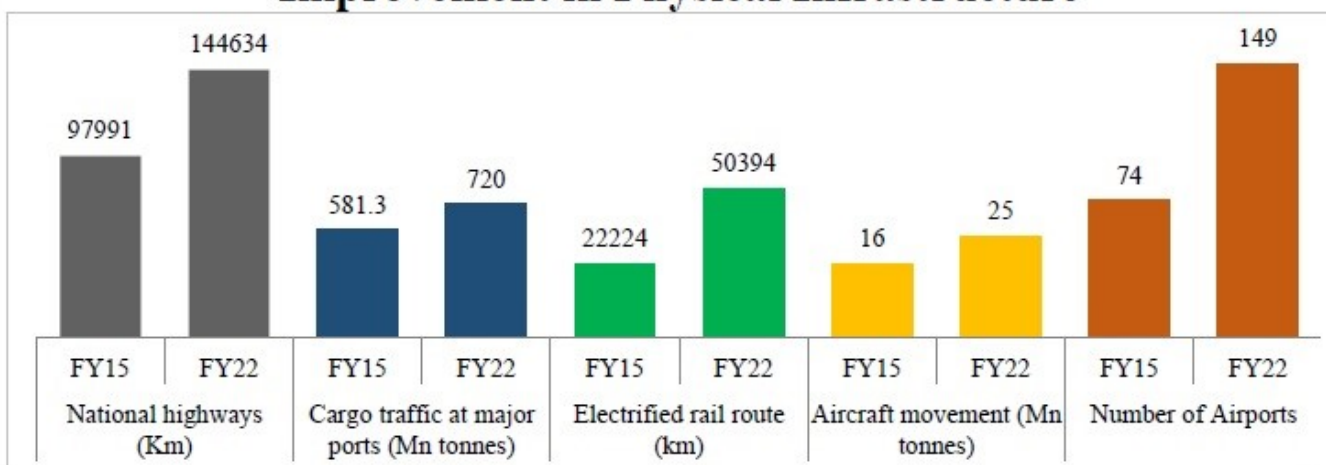
Increase in Capital Expenditure



Doubling of FDI Inflow



Improvement in Physical Infrastructure



Global Context

- India assumed the **G20 Presidency** on the 1st of December 2022 from Indonesia and convened the G20 Leaders' Summit for the first time in the country in 2023.
- The recently announced **India-Middle East-Europe Economic Corridor** is an economic game changer for India.

To know about Part-2, click [here](#)