



# Avani Kapur Sharad Pandey

23 July 2024

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# OVERVIEW

Finance Minister Ms. Nirmala Sitharaman presented the new Government's first post-election budget on 23 July 2024. This brief analyses trends for the Union Budget from 2014 to 2024.

## Key Budget Announcements

- The size of Government of India's (Gol's) budget can be measured as a proportion of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). For FY 24-25 BEs, Gol expenditure to GDP ratio is 15%, similar to FY 23-24 Provisional Actuals (PAs) but down from 16% in FY 22-23.
- Tax to GDP ratio is estimated as 11.8% in FY 24-25 BEs.
- Revenue Receipts for FY 24-25 are 4% higher than the Interim Budget and 15% higher than FY 23-24 Provisional Actuals (PAs).
- Gol is estimated to spend ₹48,20,512 crore in 2024-25 Budget Estimates (BEs), 9% higher than FY 23-24 PAs.
- Fiscal Deficit estimates show a declining trend from 5.8% in FY 23-24 REs to 5.6% in FY 23-24 PAs to 4.9% in FY 24-25 BEs.
- Social sector expenditures account for 19% of total expenditure in FY 24-25 BEs.

## Key Policy Announcements

- Focus will be on nine priority areas: i) Productivity and resilience in agriculture; ii) Employment and skilling; iii) Inclusive human resource development and social justice; iv) Manufacturing and services; v) Urban development; vi) Energy security; vii) Infrastructure; viii) Innovation and R&D; and ix) Next generation reforms.
- Reforms in taxation through review of Income Tax Act 1961, simplification of tax deducted at source and filing for charities, changes in sector specific custom duties, abolition of angel tax, among others.



# REVENUES

- Government of India (GoI) funds its public expenditure mainly through Revenue Receipts and Capital Receipts, together known as Total Receipts of GoI. Revenue receipts neither create any liability nor cause any reduction in the assets of the government and include Tax Revenues and Non-Tax Revenues. They are the primary source of revenue for the country.
- Capital receipts, on the other hand, are the receipts of the government which either create liability or cause any reduction in the assets of the government. It includes receipts from loan recoveries, borrowings and disinvestment.
- In FY 24-25 Budget Estimates (BEs), GoI's Total Receipts are estimated to be ₹48,20,512 crore, about 9 per cent higher than the Provisional Actuals (PAs) of FY 23-24. This increase is largely expected to be driven by a significant (15 per cent) increase in Revenue Receipts from ₹27,28,412 crore in FY 23-24 PAs to ₹31,29,200 crore. On the other hand, Capital Receipts are expected to be ₹16,91,312 crore, about 1 per cent lower than last year's PAs.

**Table 1: Trends in Revenue, Capital, and Total Receipts from 19-20 to 24-25 BE**

	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24 PA	24-25 BE	Avg Growth 19-20 to 23-24 PA	Change between 23-24 PA and 24-25 BE
Revenue Receipts	16.84	16.34	21.70	23.83	27.28	31.29	14%	15%
Capital Receipts	10.02	18.76	16.24	18.10	17.14	16.91	11%	-1.3%
Total Receipts	26.86	35.10	37.94	41.93	44.43	48.21	13%	9%

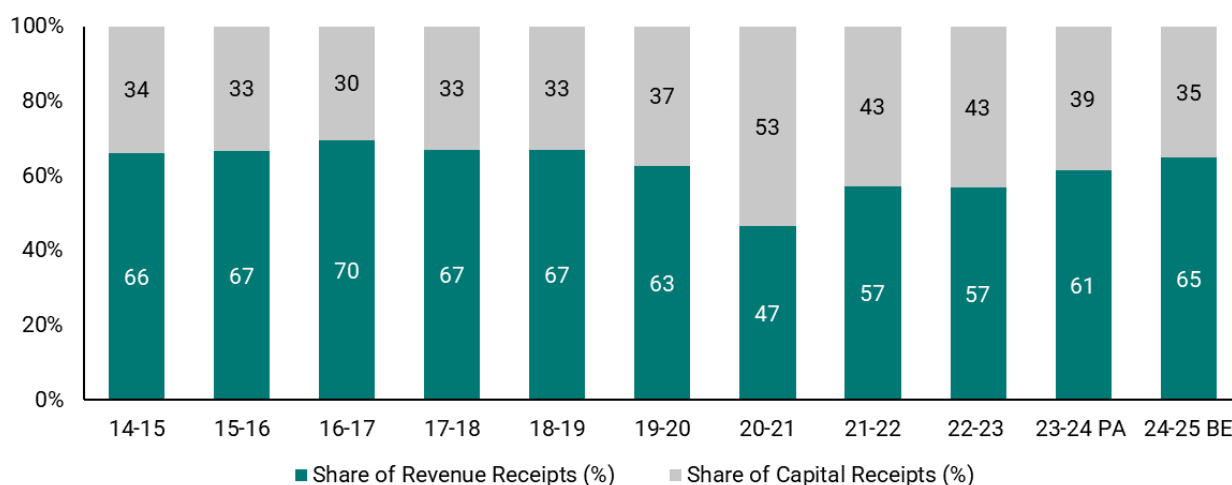
**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** FY 19-20 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are PAs and FY 24-25 are BEs.



- The rise in Revenue Receipts marks the expected return to pre-COVID 19 share levels where they constituted 63 per cent of Gol's Total Receipts. A look at the last 10 years' trends of share of Revenue Receipts to Total Receipts show that after a peak of 70 per cent in FY 16-17, they have been falling, with a steep decline in FY 20-21 during the COVID-19 pandemic to 47 per cent. While the proportion has been rising post-pandemic, they remain below FY 18-19 levels.
- For Capital Receipts, between FY 14-15 and FY 19-20, the share of Capital Receipts, on average, accounted for 34 per cent. In FY 20-21, the first year of the COVID-19 pandemic, extra borrowings increased the share of Capital Receipts to 53 per cent. Since then, it has been declining and is estimated at 35 per cent for FY 24-25 BEs, the lowest since the pandemic.
- Though it is ideal to have a higher reliance on Revenue Receipts, borrowings are a usual source of finance for most countries, and more so for developing ones like India. The government also has a greater control over Revenue Receipts.

**Figure 1: Composition of Total Gol Receipts (in %)**



**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** FY 14-15 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Provisional Actuals and FY 24-25 are BEs.

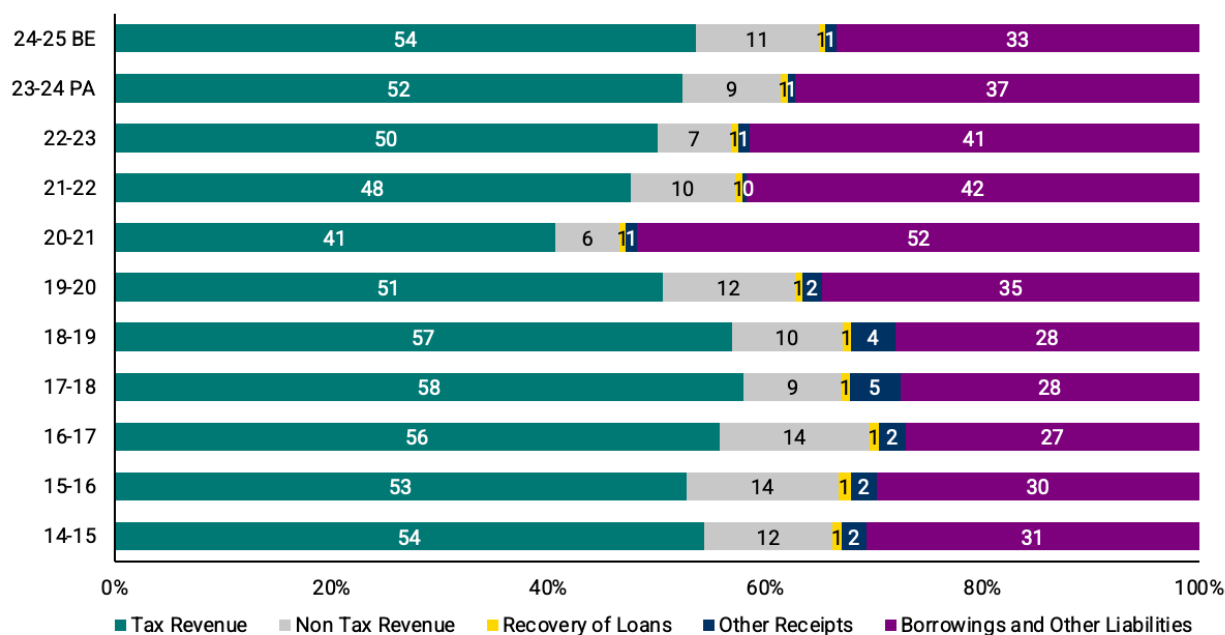
**15% increase in Revenue Receipts in FY 24-25 BEs  
from ₹27.28 lakh crore in FY 23-24 PAs to ₹31.29 lakh crore.**



# Composition of Total Receipts of GoI

- Revenue Receipts are classified into two categories, i.e., Tax Revenue and Non-Tax Revenue. Tax Revenue derives from the income earned by entities and individuals and the value of goods and services bought or sold. It includes taxes on personal incomes (income tax) and corporate earnings (corporation tax), imported products and services (customs duties), and on the production of a few domestic goods (union excise duties).
- Non-Tax Revenues are incomes accumulating to the government from sources other than taxes. It comprises dividends from government-owned companies, interest earned on government investments and loans and income from services it provides.
- Tax Revenues and borrowings have formed the largest share in GoI's Total Receipts. In FY 14-15, 54 per cent of Total Receipts were from tax revenue, which stood at 50 per cent in FY 22-23. However, over the years, the share of Tax Revenue has been declining while the share of borrowing has increased.

**Figure 2: Distribution of Total Receipts across Components (in %)**



**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** FY 14-15 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Provisional Actuals and FY 24-25 are BEs.



- In FY 24-25 BEs, with the economy on a recovery path post-pandemic and an increase in tax collections, the proportion of Total Receipts coming from Tax Revenue are expected to increase to 54 per cent. The share of borrowings, on the other hand, is expected to decline to 33 per cent lower than FY 19-20 levels.
- Tax Revenue increases are driven by a significant 25 per cent increase in income tax collections, rising from ₹8.33 lakh crore in FY 22-23 to ₹10.45 lakh crore in FY 23-24 PAs. In contrast, corporation tax collections saw a 10 per cent increase from ₹8.26 lakh crore to ₹9.11 lakh crore.
- For FY 24-25, income tax collection is expected to rise to ₹11.87 lakh crore (14 per cent over FY 23-24 PAs), and corporation tax to ₹10.20 lakh crore (12 per cent increase).
- Non-Tax Revenue, the third largest component, has grown at a slower pace between FY 14-15 and FY 22-23, averaging a growth rate of 4 per cent compared to Tax Revenue and borrowings. In FY 22-23, it saw a 22 per cent decline from the previous year, accounting for 7 per cent of total receipts, which was due to decline in Interest Receipts, Dividends and Profits.
- In May 2024, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) announced a record dividend of ₹2.11 lakh crore to the Gol for FY 23–24. Non-Tax Revenue for FY 23-24 PAs, thus, increased a significant 41 percent. In FY 24-25 BEs, it is estimated to be even higher at ₹5.45 lakh crore, 36 per cent increase from last year's PAs.

**Table 2: Change in Tax and Non-Tax Revenue (10-year Trend)**

	Avg growth rate 14-15 to 23-24 PAs	Change between 23-24 PAs and 24-25 BEs
Tax Revenue	11%	11%
Non-Tax Revenue	6%	36%
Recovery Loans	6%	2%
Other Receipts	-6%	51%
Borrowing and other Liabilities	18%	-2%

**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

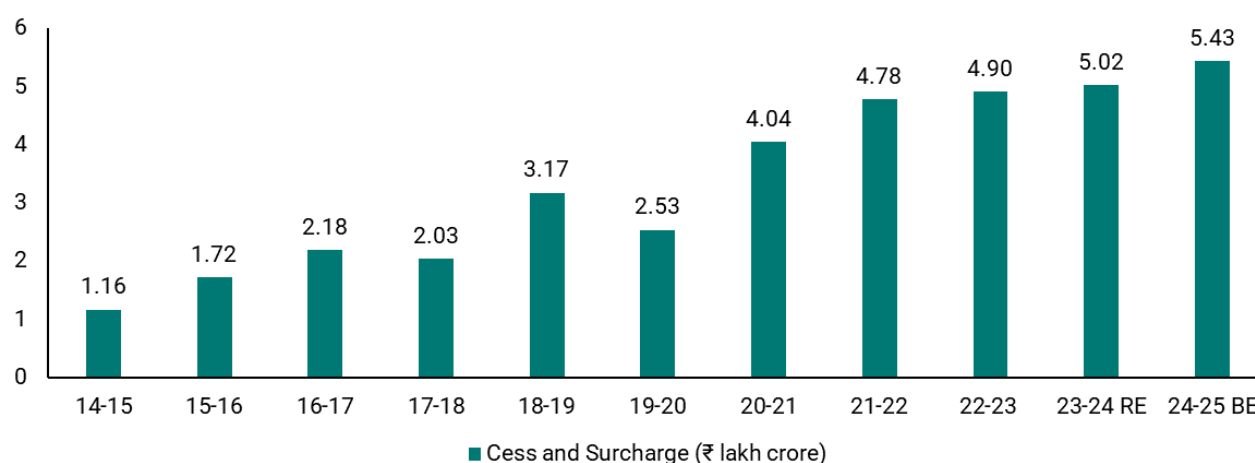
**Note:** FY 14-15 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Provisional Actuals and FY 24-25 are BEs.



# Cess, Surcharge, and Tax Devolution

- Gol collects a larger share of taxes which includes cess and surcharge, which it has the power to levy and retain. These sources of revenue are not mandatorily included in the divisible pool shared with state governments, for which the allocations are determined by a formula recommended by the Finance Commission for that period.
- For instance, Gol collects road and infrastructure cess, and an Additional Duty/Duty of Excise on retail sale of fuel, proceeds of which are used to build roads and infrastructure projects. In FY 24–25 BEs, the entire allocation for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna (PMGSY), is estimated to be met through Central Road and Infrastructure Fund. Similarly, Gol also collects a health and education cess, which is often used to fund these sectors. For instance, 96 per cent of total Gol allocations for the PM POSHAN scheme came from money collected via this cess.
- The share of cess and surcharge in the Gross Tax Revenue (GTR) of the Gol increased from 9 per cent in FY 14-15 reaching an all time high to 20 per cent in FY 20-21. However, since then, this share has been declining and is estimated to be around 14 per cent in FY 24-25 BEs.
- The higher proportion of cess and surcharge has resulted in substantial revenue in monetary terms. Cess and surcharge have increased from ₹1.16 lakh crore in FY 14-15 to ₹4.90 lakh crore in FY 22-23. In FY 24-25 BEs, they are estimated to reach ₹5.43 lakh crore.

**Figure 3: Allocations for Cess and Surcharge (in ₹ lakh crore)**



**Source:** Receipts Budget, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** FY 14-15 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Revised Estimates as Provisional Actuals were not available and FY 24-25 are Budget Estimates.





## 8% increase in cess and surcharge estimated in FY 24-25 BEs.

- This, however, has meant that tax devolution to states has been stagnant or declining. The figure below encompasses two Finance Commission periods, including the final year of the 13th Finance Commission. During the 14th Finance Commission period (FY 15-16 to FY 19-20), the share of tax devolution to states in the total GTR increased dramatically, accounting for 35 per cent on average.
- In the 15th Finance Commission period, the actual releases for states in the form of tax devolution have been quite high compared to the allocations: 35 per cent more than the BEs in FY 21-22 and 16 per cent more than BEs for FY 22-23.

**Table 3: Tax Devolution to States Budget Estimates and Actuals (in ₹ crore)**

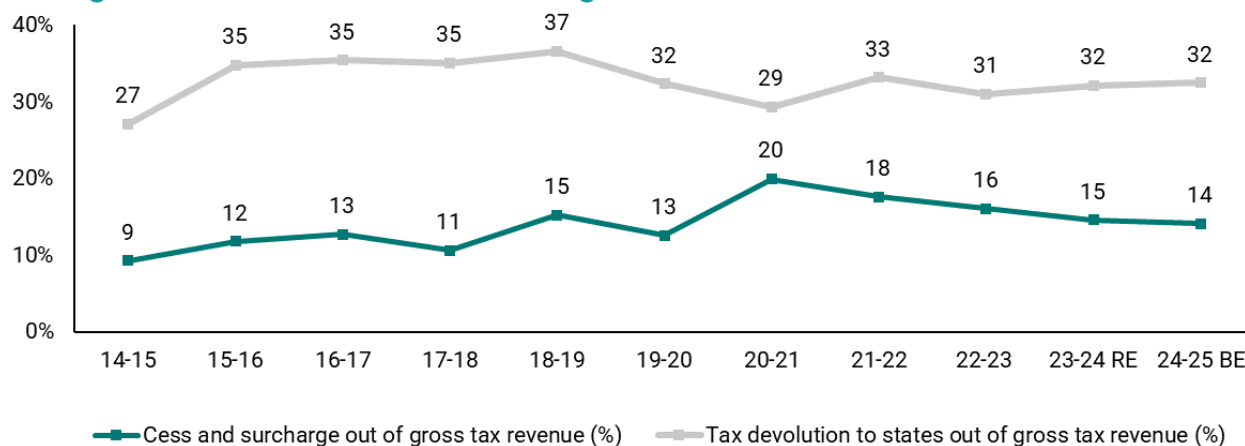
	20-21	21-22	22-23	23-24	24-25
Budget Estimates	7,84,181	6,65,563	8,16,649	10,21,448	12,47,211
Actuals	5,94,997	8,98,392	9,48,406	11,29,494	

**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** Figures till FY 22-23 are Actuals, for FY 23-24 they are Provisional Actuals and for FY 24-25 they are Budget Estimates.

- Despite this, the average share from FY 21-22 to FY 24-25 so far has been 32 per cent, which is lower than the 14th Finance Commission period.

**Figure 4: Share of Cess and Surcharge versus Tax Devolution to States out of GTR**



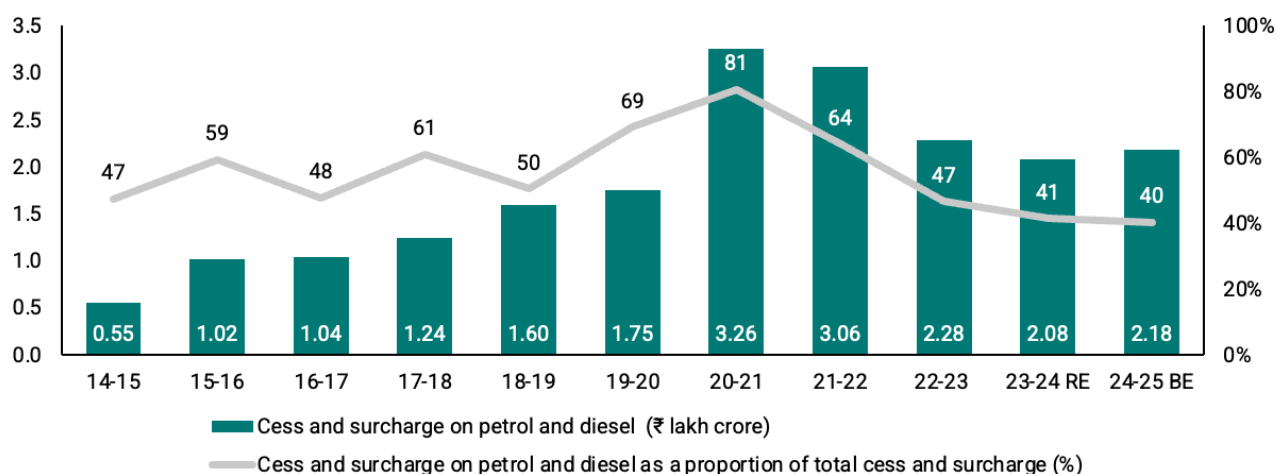
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## 40% of total cess and surcharge collection is from petrol and diesel.

- A majority of the total cess and surcharge collection comes from cesses on petroleum and diesel. From FY 14–15 to FY 19–20, these collections increased from ₹0.55 lakh crore to ₹1.75 lakh crore, which on average, accounted for 56 per cent of the total collection. In FY 20–21, this share reached an all-time high of 81 per cent with collections rising to ₹3.26 lakh crore.
- In FY 24–25 BEs, it is estimated that the petroleum sectors contribution in total cess and surcharge will be 40 per cent with collections anticipated to be ₹2.18 lakh crore -- 5 per cent more than the previous years' REs.

**Figure 5: Contribution of Petroleum Sector in Total Cess and Surcharge**



**Source:** Receipts Budget, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

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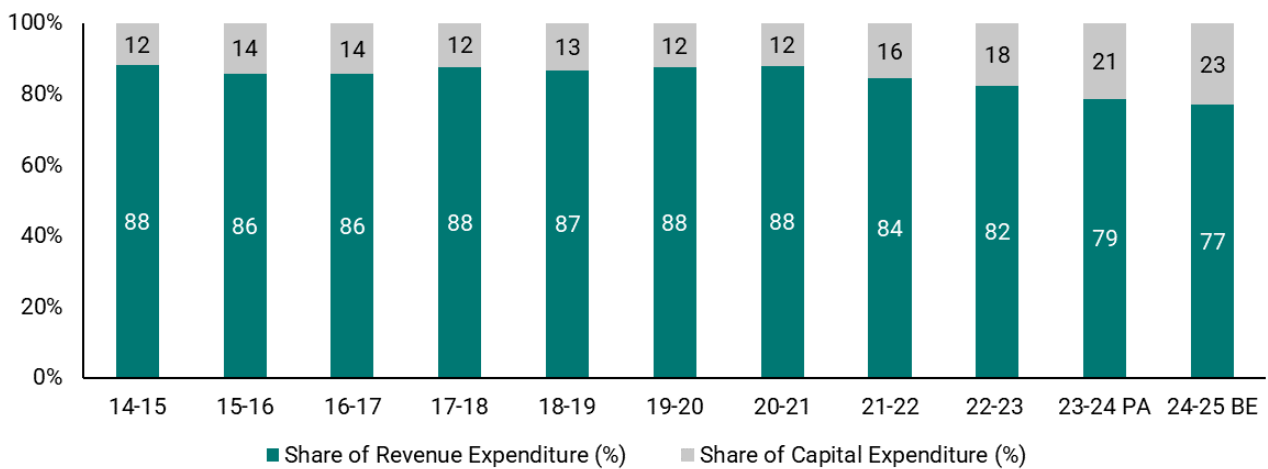
# EXPENDITURES

- Gol budget expenditure is classified into two categories: Revenue Expenditure and Capital Expenditure. Revenue expenditure refers to the spending required for the day-to-day functioning of the government, which does not result in the creation of assets. It includes expenses such as salaries, pensions, and subsidies. These expenditures mainly go towards committed liabilities that the government must pay regardless of resource constraints. Capital expenditure (Capex) primarily involves spending on the creation of fixed assets such as roads, buildings, railways, machinery, and equipment, which generate long-term value. Capex is also incurred in repayment of loans or paying off debt. This expenditure is funded through budgetary support as well as extra-budgetary resources or off-budget.

**Gol's total expenditure for FY 24-25 BEs is estimated at ₹48.21 lakh crore, 9% increase from FY 23-24 PAs.**

- Over the past decade, the revenue component has represented the majority share, accounting for 85 per cent of total expenditure on average, with the remaining 15 per cent allocated to capital expenditure.
- Since FY 21-22, the share of revenue expenditure has been declining. For FY 24-25 BEs, revenue expenditure is estimated at ₹37.09 lakh crore, an increase of 6 per cent over FY 23-24 PAs. The revenue component is projected to account for 77 per cent of total expenditure, while capital expenditure is estimated to make up 23 per cent, the highest in the last decade. This marks a significant shift from FY 14-15, when the revenue and capital expenditure shares were 88 per cent and 12 per cent, respectively.

**Figure 6: Composition of Total Expenditure from 14-15 to 24-25**



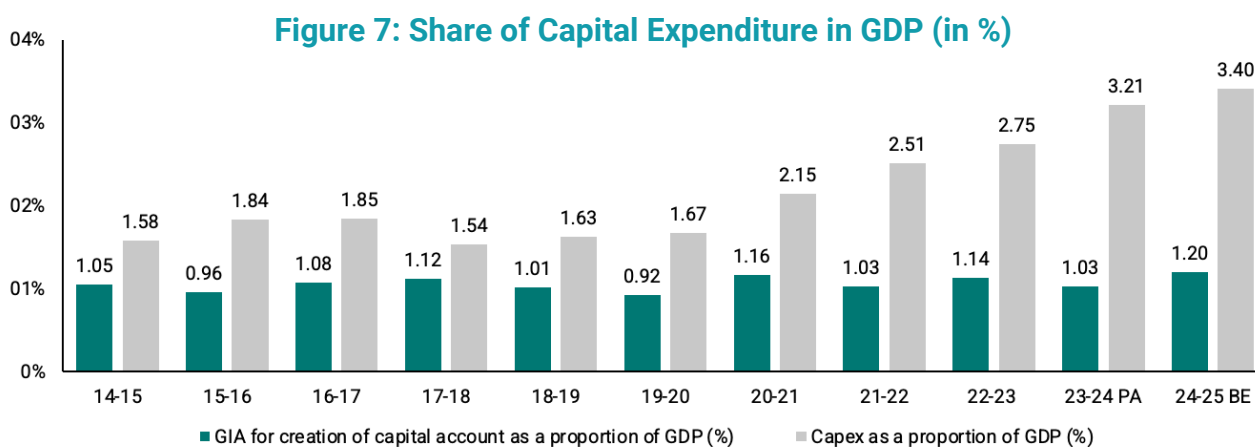
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# Capital Expenditure

- Capital expenditure more than doubled in the last five years from ₹4.26 lakh crore in FY 20-21 to ₹ 11.11 lakh crore projected for FY 24-25 BEs. During the same time capital outlay share in GDP increased from 2.15 per cent to 3.4 per cent.
- GoI also provides Grants-in-Aid (GIA) for the Creation of Capital Assets to state governments or other entities specifically for capital expenditure. These grants, distinct from general grants-in-aid, are allocated for schemes like Jal Jeevan Mission, Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, and MGNREGA under different Ministries and Departments.
- In FY 24-25 BEs, GIA for capital assets is expected to be ₹3.91 lakh crore, up 29 per cent from FY 23-24 PAs when it was ₹3.04 lakh crore. As a share of GDP, GIA for capital assets has increased from 1.03 per cent to 1.20 per cent during the same period.
- Over the past decade, the average annual growth rate of capex has surpassed that of GIA for the creation of capital assets, with capex growing at 16 per cent annually between FY 14-15 and FY 22-23, compared to 10 per cent for the GIA for creation for capital assets.



**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

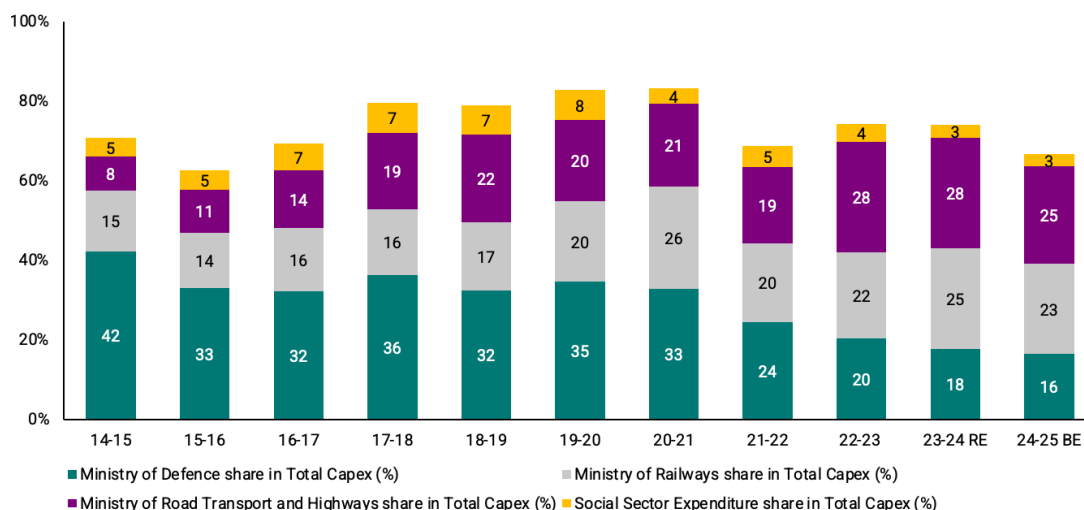
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- Increase in capex is primarily for three ministries viz., the Ministry of Railways (23 per cent), Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (25 per cent) and Ministry of Defence Services (16 per cent)—which is estimated to account for 64 per cent of total capex in FY 24-25. In last decade these ministries has accounted for around two-third of total capital expenditure.
- Capex for Social Sector Expenditure, which spans across 16 ministries, has increased over 3 times from ₹9,328 crore in FY 14-15 to ₹ 32,566 crore in FY 22-23. However, as a share of total capex, social sector capex has declined marginally from 5 per cent to 4 per cent.
- In FY 24-25 BEs, social sector capex is projected to increase to ₹33,276 crore, while its share is expected to decline further to 3 per cent. This increase is mainly driven by the allocations for Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.

**80% of total capex within social sector comes from the Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs.**

**Figure 8: Key Ministries and Social Sector Share in Total Capital Expenditure**



**Source:** Union Expenditure Budget, Various Ministries. Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024

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## Committed Liabilities

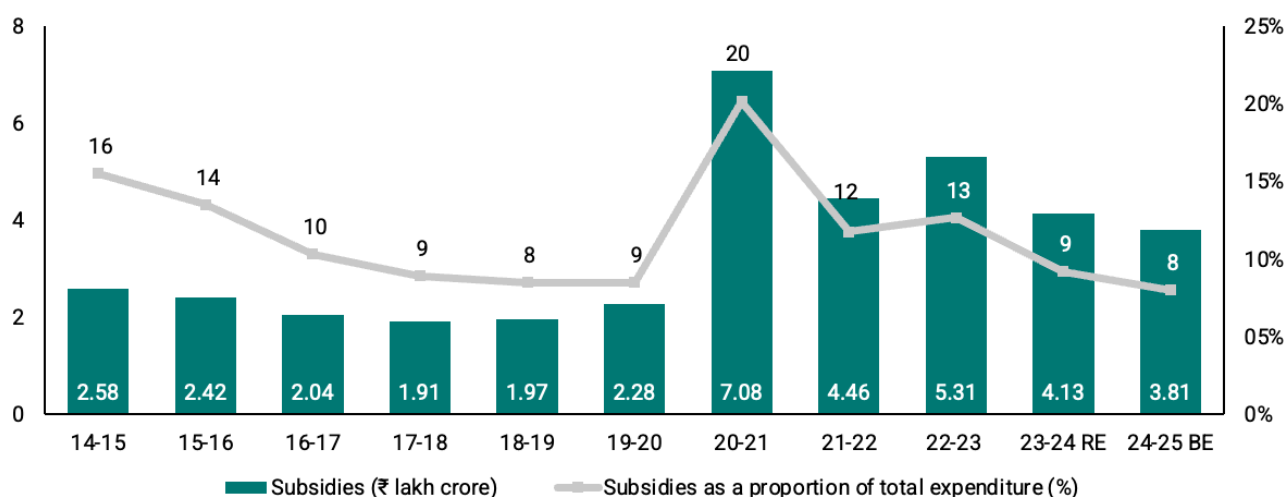
- A big factor that limits the government’s ability to spend and reduces the quality of spending is the committed expenditure viz. interest payments, subsidies, salaries, and pensions.
- In FY 17-18 BEs, 52 per cent of the Gol’s budget was directed towards these obligations. However, this share has been on a downward trend, and is expected to reduce to 41 per cent in FY 24-25 BEs.



# Subsidies

- A subsidy lowers the price of a commodity or service by having the Gol covering part of the cost. Subsidies account for a significant share of Gol expenditure, with the major subsidies being spent on Fertilisers, Food, and Petroleum. This section focuses on these three subsidies.
- In FY 14-15, Gol spent 16 per cent of its expenditure on subsidies, which declined to 9 per cent in FY 19-20. Subsidies peaked in FY 20-21 at 20 per cent of total expenditure, driven mainly by food subsidies during the COVID-19 pandemic under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY).
- Post-pandemic, subsidies have declined, and are estimated to be 8 per cent of total expenditure in FY 24-25 BEs.
- The decline in subsidies is reflected not just as a share of total expenditure but also in terms of the quantum of funds. In FY 22-23, ₹5.31 lakh crore were spent on subsidies. This is estimated to decrease by 28 per cent to ₹3.81 lakh crore in FY 24-25 BEs.

**Figure 9: Declining Share and Quantum of Funds Spent on Subsidies**



**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

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- Food subsidies have the highest allocation among all subsidies. For FY 24-25 BEs, it is estimated at ₹2,05,250 crore, a 3 per cent decrease from FY 23-24 REs. Fertiliser subsidy expenditure is estimated at ₹1,64,000 crore, reflecting a 13 per cent decline when compared to last year REs.

**Table 4: GoI Allocations for 3 Major Subsidies (in ₹ crore)**

Years	Fertiliser	Food	Petroleum
FY 15-16	72,415	1,39,419	29,999
FY 17-17	66,313	1,10,173	27,539
FY 17-18	66,468	1,00,282	24,460
FY 18-19	70,605	1,01,327	24,837
FY 19-20	81,124	1,08,688	38,529
FY 20-21	1,27,922	5,41,330	38,455
FY 21-22	1,53,758	2,88,969	3,423
FY 22-23	2,51,339	2,72,802	6,817
FY 23-24 (RE)	1,88,894	2,12,332	12,240
FY 24-25 (BE)	1,64,000	2,05,250	11,925

**Source:** Budget at a Glance document, Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

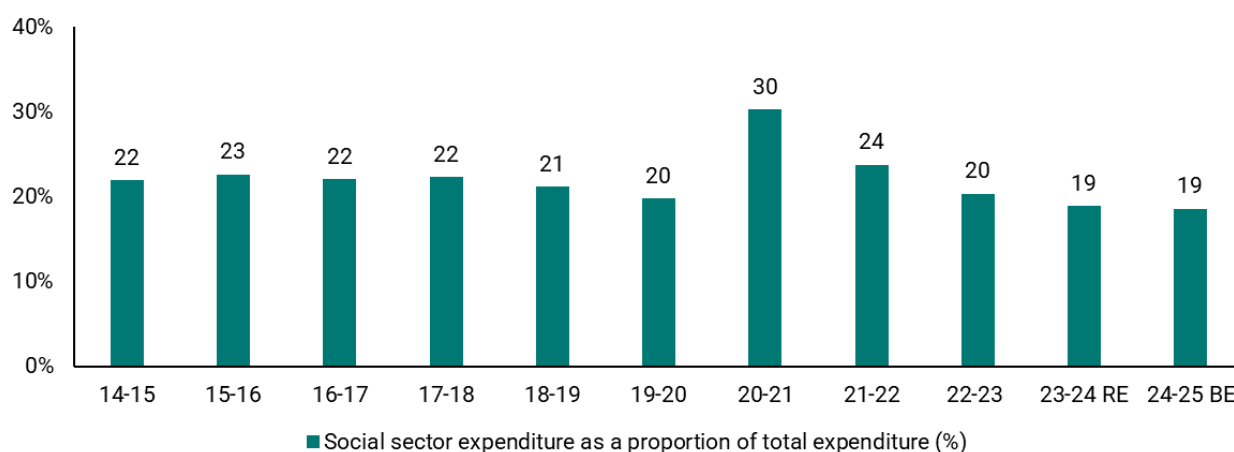
**Note:** Till FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Revised Estimates as Provisional Actuals were not available and FY 24-25 are Budget Estimates.



# SOCIAL SECTOR EXPENDITURE

- The term 'social sector' refers to welfare and development activities such as education, employment, food security, health, nutrition, rural development, social security and social justice, skill development, sports and culture, tribal and minority affairs, urban poor welfare, water and sanitation, and women and child welfare.
- Gol's social sector expenditure has been calculated by adding the departments associated with the sectors mentioned above across 16 Ministries. They include the Ministry of Education (MoE), Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs (MoHUA), Ministry of Jal Shakti (MoJS), Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD), the Department of Social Justice and Empowerment (DSJE), Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD), among others.
- Gol's expenditure on the social sector as a proportion of total expenditure has remained stagnant. In FY 14-15, the Gol spent 22 per cent of its total expenditure on the social sector, which decreased to 20 percent in FY 19-20. In FY 20-21, the share reached an all-time high of 30 per cent, driven mainly by an increase in expenditure on Food Subsidies.
- Post-pandemic, social sector expenditure share has been declining, accounting for 20 per cent in FY 22-23 and estimated to further decline to 19 per cent in FY 24-25 BEs.

**Figure 10: Share of Social Sector Expenditure remains 19% in FY 24-25 BEs**



**Source:** Union Expenditure Budget, Various Ministries. Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

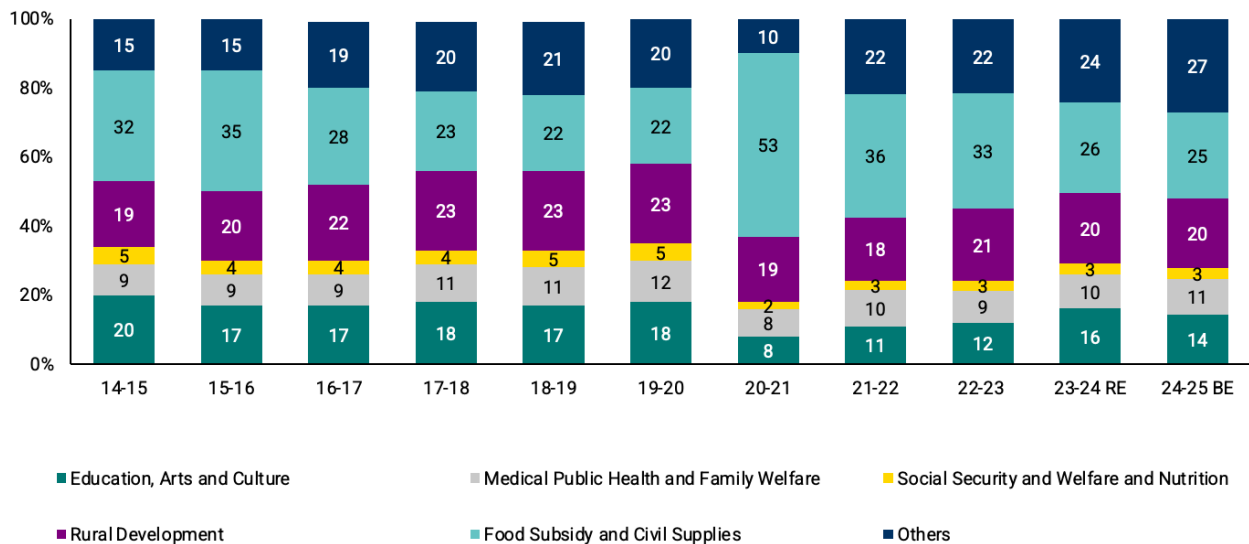
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- In terms of the share of social sector expenditure across different components, Food Subsidy accounted for 32 per cent, followed by Rural Development at 21 per cent and Education including Arts and Culture at 15 per cent between FY 14-15 and FY 22-23.
- In FY 24-25 BEs, Food Subsidy, Rural Development and Education share in total expenditure is projected to be 25 per cent, 20 per cent, and 14 per cent respectively.

**Figure 11: Share of Social Sector Expenditures across Components (%)**



**Source:** Union Expenditure Budget, Various Ministries. Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** FY 14-15 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Revised Estimates as Provisional Actuals were not available and FY 24-25 are Budget Estimates.

- Analysis has been split into two periods. First, between FY 14-15 and FY 18-19. Second, between FY 19-20 and FY 23-24 REs. Finally, a comparison between FY 23-24 REs and FY 24-25 BEs.
- In Period 1, between FY 14-15 and FY 18-19, at an aggregate level, social sector expenditure grew at 8 per cent. Sub-sectors which grew at a higher pace included Labour, Employment and Skill Development (29 per cent), Housing, Urban Development, Water, and Sanitation (22 per cent), Medical Public Health and Family Welfare (17 per cent), Rural Development (14 per cent), and Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes and Minorities (11 per cent).
- In Period 2, from FY 19-20 to FY 23-24 REs, social sector expenditure growth slowed down further to 7 per cent. The main exception was Housing, Urban Development, Water, and Sanitation which grew at 29 per cent and Education, Arts and Culture at 9 per cent.

- In FY 24-25 BEs, social sector expenditure is projected to increase by 6 per cent compared to last year's REs.
- Labour, Employment and Skill Development is expected to increase by 71 per cent, Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities by 45 per cent and Medical Public Health and Family Welfare by 13 per cent. On the contrary, Education, Arts and Culture is projected to decline by 7 per cent.

**Table 5: Change in Social Sector Spending (10-year Trend)**

Social Sector Components	Avg growth rate 14-15 to 18-19 Actuals	Avg growth rate 18-19 to 23-24 REs	Change between 23-24 REs and 24-25 BEs
Education, Arts and Culture	5%	9%	-7%
Medical Public Health and Family Welfare	17%	4%	13%
Housing, Urban Development Water and Sanitation	22%	29%	9%
Information and Publicity Broadcasting	5%	4%	-2%
Welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Minorities	11%	-2%	45%
Labour, Employment and Skill Development	29%	5%	71%
Social Security and Welfare and Nutrition	7%	4%	2%
Rural Development	14%	6%	4%
Food Subsidy and Civil Supplies	-4%	6%	0.5%

**Source:** Union Expenditure Budget, Various Ministries. Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.

**Note:** FY 14-15 to FY 22-23 amounts are Actuals, while FY 23-24 figures are Revised Estimates as Provisional Actuals were not available and and FY 24-25 are Budget Estimates.



# ANNEXURE 1

## Table A: Ministry Allocations

Key Social Sector Ministries	22-23 (Actuals)	23-24 (RE)	24-25 (Interim)	24-25 (BE)
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	1,08,277	1,26,666	1,27,470	1,32,470
Ministry of Ayush	2,448	3,000	3,712	3,712
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	2,83,954	2,22,234	2,13,324	2,23,323
Ministry of Culture	3,275	3,460	3,261	3,261
Ministry of Education	97,197	1,29,718	1,20,628	1,20,628
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	75,731	80,518	90,659	90,959
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	77,310	69,271	77,524	82,577
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	4,020	4,450	4,343	4,343
Ministry of Jal Shakti	71,617	96,550	98,419	98,714
Ministry of Labour and Employment	14,795	12,521	12,531	22,531
Ministry of Minority Affairs	803	2,609	3,183	3,183
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	7,563	7,848	12,850	19,100
Ministry of Power	9,313	17,635	20,502	20,502
Ministry of Rural Development	1,77,839	1,72,967	1,80,233	1,80,233
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	1,371	3,260	3,520	4,520
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	7,274	7,605	13,000	13,000
Ministry of Women and Child Development	23,994	25,449	26,092	26,092
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	2,546	3,397	3,442	3,442
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	8,400	11,078	14,225	14,225

Source: Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.



## Table B: Changes in Ministry Allocations

Key Social Sector Ministries	% Change 23-24 (RE) and 24-25 (BE)	% Change 24-25 (Interim) and 24-25 (Final)
Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare	5%	4%
Ministry of Ayush	24%	0%
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	0%	5%
Ministry of Culture	-6%	0%
Ministry of Education	-7%	0%
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	13%	0%
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	19%	7%
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	-2%	0%
Ministry of Jal Shakti	2%	0%
Ministry of Labour and Employment	80%	80%
Ministry of Minority Affairs	22%	0%
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	143%	49%
Ministry of Power	16%	0%
Ministry of Rural Development	4%	0%
Ministry of Skill Development and Entrepreneurship	39%	28%
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	71%	0%
Ministry of Women and Child Development	3%	0%
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1%	0%
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	28%	0%

**Source:** Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>.

Last accessed on 23 July 2024.



# ANNEXURE 2

## Changes in Scheme Allocations

Key Social Sector Schemes	% Change 23-24 (RE) and 24-25 (BE)	% Change 24-25 (Interim) and 24-25 (Final)
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Schemes	0%	0%
Jal Jeevan Mission	0%	0%
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	-29%	0%
PM-KISAN	0%	0%
Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	3%	0%
Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)	96%	0%
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)	70%	0%
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Urban)	18%	0%
National Livelihood Mission - Ajeevika	6%	0%
National Urban Livelihood Mission	-43%	1499900%
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	-3%	0%
National Health Mission	13%	1%
National Ayush Mission	47%	0%
National Education Mission	25%	-1%
Samagra Shiksha	12%	-1%
PM POSHAN (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)	25%	0%
PM Schools for Rising India (PM SHRI)	116%	0%
Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0	-2%	0%
Mission VATSALYA (Child Protection Services and Child Welfare Services)	16%	0%
Mission Shakti (Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women)	35%	0%
National Social Assistance Programme	0%	0%
Food Subsidy	-3%	0%

Source: Union Budget, FY 16-17 to FY 24-25. Available online at: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in>. Last accessed on 23 July 2024.



# About ResGov

The Foundation for Responsive Governance (ResGov) is a Section 8 not-for-profit working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.

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**We are working to strengthen the capabilities of government and communities to ensure public initiatives reach the most vulnerable.**

## Support our vision

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