

**Union Budget 2024-25 Complete Highlights**

**1. Union Budget 2024-25** - Minister for Finance and Corporate Affairs Nirmala Sitharaman Presented **Union Budget 2024-25** in Parliament, as her 7th Union Budget (record) and 1st Full Budget of newly elected NDA Government forming 18th Lok Sabha, led by PM Narendra Modi.

1. Notably -

- Nirmala Sitharaman is first Finance Minister to present 7 union Budgets in a row (6 annual Budgets and 1 interim), surpassing record previously held by Morarji Desai who presented six budgets in a row.

2. Highlights -

**1. Key Points -**

- Expenditure - Govt is estimated to spend **48,20,512 crores** in 2024-25, 8.5% higher than actual expenditure in 2023-24. Interest payments account for 24% of total expenditure.
- Receipts - Govt expects to receive **32,07,200 crores**, 15 % higher than receipts 2023-24. Gap between receipts and expenditure will be met by borrowings, budgeted to be 16,13,494 crores, 2.4 % lower than 2023-24.
- Transfer to states - Central govt will transfer 23,48,980 crores to states/UTs in 2024-25, an increase of 11.9% over actuals of 2023-24. It includes devolution of 12,47,211 crores out of divisible pool of central taxes and grants worth 11,01,769 crores.

**2. Expenditure & Receipts Summary (in crores) -**

	<b>Actuals 2022-23</b>	<b>Budgeted 2023-24</b>	<b>Actuals 2023-24</b>	<b>Budgeted 2024-25</b>	<b>% change (2023-24 Actuals to 2024-25 BE)</b>
Revenue Expenditure	34,53,132	35,02,136	34,94,036	37,09,401	6.2%
Capital Expenditure	7,40,025	10,00,961	9,48,506	11,11,111	17.1%
<i>of which:</i>					
Capital Outlay	6,24,757	8,37,127	7,87,411	9,18,695	16.7%
Loans and Advances	1,15,268	1,63,834	1,61,095	1,92,416	19.4%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>41,93,157</b>	<b>45,03,097</b>	<b>44,42,542</b>	<b>48,20,512</b>	<b>8.5%</b>
Revenue Receipts	23,83,206	26,32,281	27,28,412	31,29,200	14.7%
Capital Receipts	72,196	84,000	60,461	78,000	29.0%
<i>of which:</i>					
<i>Recoveries of Loans*</i>	<i>26,161</i>	<i>23,000</i>	<i>27,338</i>	<i>28,000</i>	<i>2.4%</i>
<i>Other receipts (including disinvestments)*</i>	<i>46,035</i>	<i>61,000</i>	<i>33,123</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>51.0%</i>
<b>Total Receipts (excluding borrowings)</b>	<b>24,55,402</b>	<b>27,16,281</b>	<b>27,88,872</b>	<b>32,07,200</b>	<b>15.0%</b>
Revenue Deficit	10,69,926	8,69,855	7,65,624	5,80,201	-24.2%
<b>% of GDP</b>	<b>3.9%</b>	<b>2.9%</b>	<b>2.6%</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	
Fiscal Deficit	17,37,755	17,86,816	16,53,670	16,13,312	-2.4%

<b>% of GDP</b>	<b>6.4%</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>4.9%</b>	
Primary Deficit	8,09,238	7,06,845	5,89,799	4,50,372	-23.6%
<b>% of GDP</b>	<b>3.0%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>2.0%</b>	<b>1.4%</b>	

### 3. Breakups -

#### ▪ Expenditure -

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	<b>Actuals 2022-23</b>	<b>Budgeted 2023-24</b>	<b>Revised 2023-24</b>	<b>Budgeted 2024-25</b>	<b>% change (2023-24 RE to 2024-25 BE)</b>
Central Expenditure	<b>32,65,163</b>	<b>35,13,761</b>	<b>35,57,231</b>	<b>37,90,380</b>	6.6%
Establishment Expenditure of Centre	7,14,650	7,44,339	7,81,774	7,83,618	0.2%
Central Sector Schemes	14,45,923	14,67,880	14,46,152	15,16,176	4.8%
Other expenditure	11,04,590	13,01,542	13,29,304	14,90,586	12.1%
of which interest payments	9,28,517	10,79,971	10,55,427	11,62,940	10.2%
Grants for CSS and other transfers	<b>9,27,995</b>	<b>9,89,336</b>	<b>9,33,255</b>	<b>10,30,132</b>	<b>10.4%</b>
Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS)	4,37,556	4,76,105	4,60,614	5,05,978	9.8%
Finance Commission Grants	1,72,760	1,65,480	1,40,429	1,32,378	-5.7%
of which:					
Rural Local Bodies	45,578	47,018	40,778	49,800	22.1%
Urban Local Bodies	17,779	24,222	19,222	25,653	33.5%
Disaster Management Grants	19,893	24,466	24,466	25,688	5.0%
Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants	86,201	51,673	51,673	24,483	-52.6%
Other grants, loans and transfers	3,17,679	3,47,752	3,32,211	3,91,776	17.9%
of which special assistance as loans to states for capital expenditure	81,195	1,30,000	1,05,551	1,50,000	42.1%
<b>Total Expenditure</b>	<b>41,93,157</b>	<b>45,03,097</b>	<b>44,42,542</b>	<b>48,20,512</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

#### ▪ Notably -

- Govt has estimated to spend 2,43,296 crores on pension in 2024-25, which is 2.2% higher than the revised estimate of 2023-24.

#### ▪ Receipts -

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	<b>Actuals 2022- 23</b>	<b>Budgeted 2023- 24</b>	<b>Actuals 2023- 24</b>	<b>Budgeted 2024- 25</b>	<b>% change (2023-24 Actuals to 2024-25 BE)</b>
A. Gross Tax Revenue	30,54,192	33,60,858	34,64,792	38,40,170	10.8%
of which					
Corporation Tax	8,25,834	9,22,675	9,11,055	10,20,000	12.0%
Taxes on Income	8,33,260	9,00,575	10,44,726	11,87,000	13.6%
Goods and Services Tax	8,49,133	9,56,600	9,57,032	10,61,899	11.0%

Customs	2,13,372	2,33,100	2,33,067	2,37,745	2.0%
Union Excise Duties	3,19,000	3,39,000	3,05,330	3,19,000	4.5%
B. Devolution to States	9,48,407	10,21,448	11,29,494	12,47,211	10.4%
C. Centre's Net Tax Revenue	20,97,786	23,30,631	23,26,524	25,83,499	11.0%
D. Non-Tax Revenue	2,85,421	3,01,650	4,01,887	5,45,701	35.8%
of which:					
Interest Receipts	27,852	24,820	38,297	38,224	-0.2%
Dividend	99,913	91,000	1,70,444	2,89,134	69.6%
Other Non-Tax Revenue	1,53,577	1,81,382	1,92,134	2,14,389	11.6%
E. Capital Receipts (without borrowings)	72,196	84,000	60,461	78,000	29.0%
of which:					
Disinvestment	46,035	61,000	33,123	50,000	51.0%
Receipts (without borrowings) (C+D+E)	24,55,403	27,16,281	27,88,872	32,07,200	15.0%
Borrowings	17,37,755	17,86,816	16,53,670	16,13,312	-2.4%
Total Receipts (including borrowings)	<b>41,93,158</b>	<b>45,03,097</b>	<b>44,42,542</b>	<b>48,20,512</b>	<b>8.5%</b>

#### 4. Notable Points -

##### ▪ Expenditure -

##### 1. Ministeries (Sorted expenditure wise) -

	Actuals 2022-23	Budgeted 2023-24	Actuals 2023-24	Budgeted 2024-25	% change (2023-24 Actuals to 2024-25 BE)
Defence	5,73,098	5,93,538	6,09,799	6,21,941	2.0%
Road Transport and Highways	2,17,089	2,70,435	2,75,715	2,78,000	0.8%
Railways	1,62,410	2,41,268	2,45,794	2,55,393	3.9%
Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution	2,83,954	2,05,765	2,32,498	2,23,323	-3.9%
Home Affairs	1,86,839	1,96,035	1,96,886	2,19,643	11.6%
Rural Development	1,77,840	1,59,964	1,63,643	1,80,233	10.1%
Chemicals and Fertilisers	2,53,563	1,78,482	1,91,165	1,68,500	-11.9%
Communications	1,40,976	1,23,393	1,11,327	1,37,294	23.3%
Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare	1,08,277	1,25,036	1,18,147	1,32,470	12.1%
Education	97,196	1,12,899	1,23,364	1,20,628	-2.2%
Jal Shakti	71,618	97,278	95,365	98,714	3.5%
Health and Family Welfare	75,731	89,155	83,149	90,959	9.4%
Housing and Urban Affairs	77,310	76,432	68,565	82,577	20.4%
Other Ministeries	17,67,256	20,33,419	19,27,124	22,10,838	14.7%
Total Expenditure	41,93,157	45,03,097	44,42,542	48,20,512	8.5%

2. **Subsidies** - In 2024-25, total expenditure on subsidies is estimated to be **4,38,423** crores, a decrease of **0.5 %** from actual expenditure in 2023-24.

	Actuals 2022-23	Budgeted 2023-24	Actuals 2023-24	Budgeted 2024-25	% change (2023-24 Actuals to 2024-25 BE)
Food	2,72,802	1,97,350	2,11,814	2,05,250	-3.1%
Fertiliser	2,51,339	1,75,100	1,89,487	1,64,000	-13.5%
Interest*	41,676	27,565	23,980	29,550	23.2%
LPG Subsidy	6,817	2,257	12,240	11,925	-2.6%
Others*	5,281	812	3,090	17,698	472.6%
of which allocation to Price Stabilisation Fund	0	0	0	10,000 *	
Total	5,77,916	4,03,084	4,40,612	4,38,423	-0.5%

- In 2024-25, Rs 10,000 crores has been allocated to *Price Stabilisation Fund* under Department of Consumer Affairs, to be used for maintaining buffer stocks of pulses, onions, and potatoes.

3. Expenditure on **Major Schemes** (sorted on the basis of expenditure) -

	Actuals 2022-23	Budgeted 2023-24	Revised 2023-24	Budgeted 2024-25	% change (2023-24 RE to 2024-25 BE)
MGNREGS	90,806	60,000	86,000	86,000	0%
Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana	73,615	79,590	54,103	84,671	56.5%
Jal Jeevan Mission/National Rural Drinking Water Mission	54,700	70,000	70,000	70,163	0.2%
PM-KISAN	58,254	60,000	60,000	60,000	0%
Samagra Shiksha	32,515	37,453	33,000	37,500	13.6%
National Health Mission	31,279	29,085	31,551	36,000	14.1%
Modified Interest Subvention Scheme	17,998	23,000	18,500	22,600	22.2%
Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0	19,876	20,554	21,523	21,200	-1.5%
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	18,783	19,000	17,000	19,000	11.8%
National Livelihood Mission-Ajeevika	11,536	14,129	14,129	15,047	6.5%
Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana	10,296	13,625	15,000	14,600	-2.7%
Reform Linked Distribution Scheme	2,738	12,072	10,400	12,585	21.0%
Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)	12,681	11,600	10,000	12,467	24.7%
Swachh Bharat Mission	6,851	12,192	9,550	12,192	27.7%
Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana	6,380	10,787	8,781	11,840	34.8%

4. Expenditure on SC / ST sub-plans and schemes for welfare of women, children and North Eastern Region -

	Actuals 2022-23	Revised 2023-24	Budgeted 2024-25	% change (2023-24 RE to 2024-25 BE)

Welfare of Women	2,31,333	2,75,095	3,27,158	18.9%
Welfare of Children	86,883	93,659	1,09,921	17.4%
Scheduled Castes	1,33,008	1,46,861	1,65,493	12.7%
Scheduled Tribes	92,176	1,09,242	1,24,909	14.3%
North Eastern Region	-	91,785	1,00,893	9.9%

#### 5. Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management targets -

- Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2003 requires the central government to progressively reduce its outstanding debt, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit, and to give three year rolling targets for these.
- Notably, Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement has not provided rolling targets for budget deficits since 2021-22. In Budget speech, Finance Minister reiterated government's aim to reduce fiscal deficit to below 4.5% of GDP by 2025-26.
- **Deficits (as % of GDP) -**

	Actuals 2022-23	Actuals 2023-24	Budgeted 2024-25
Fiscal Deficit	6.4%	5.6%	4.9%
Revenue Deficit	3.9%	2.6%	1.8%
Primary Deficit	3.0%	2.0%	1.4%

#### 6. Outstanding Liabilities -

- Centre's outstanding liabilities in 2024-25 are estimated to be 56.8% of GDP. Outstanding liabilities had declined from 51% in 2012-13 to 48.1% in 2018-19. From 2019-20 onwards, outstanding liabilities have been increasing, and had reached a high of 61% in 2020-21, and have moderated thereafter.

#### 7. Rupee Earned by Government -

1. Borrowings & Other Liabilities - 27
2. Income-Tax - 19
3. Goods and Service Tax - 18
4. Corporate Tax - 17
5. Non-Tax Revenue - 9
6. Union Excise Duties - 5
7. Customs - 4
8. Non-Debt Capital Receipts - 1

#### 8. Rupee Spent By Government -

1. States' share of taxes & duties - 21
2. Interest Payments - 19
3. Central Sector Scheme - 16
4. Finance Commission & Other Transfers - 9
5. Other Expenditure - 9
6. Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 8
7. Defence - 8
8. Subsidies - 6
9. Pension - 4

#### 9. Tax Proposals in Finance Bill -

1. Tax slabs under the new tax regime have been modified, as shown -

Tax Rate	Current Income Slab	Proposed Income Slab
2.	Nil	Up to Rs 3 lakh
	Up to Rs 3 lakh	Up to Rs 3 lakh

5%	Rs 3 lakh to Rs 6 lakh	Rs 3 lakh to Rs 7 lakh
10%	Rs 6 lakh to Rs 9 lakh	Rs 7 lakh to Rs 10 lakh
15%	Rs 9 lakh to Rs 12 lakh	Rs 10 lakh to Rs 12 lakh
20%	Rs 12 lakh to Rs 15 lakh	Rs 12 lakh to Rs 15 lakh
30%	Above Rs 15 lakh	Above Rs 15 lakh

- Standard deduction for salaried individuals and pensioners is proposed to be increased from Rs 50,000 to Rs 75,000 under the new tax regime.
- Deduction from family pension is proposed to be increased from Rs 15,000 to Rs 25,000.
- Pension contribution will be tax deductible for employer and employee up to 14% of the salary (from 10% earlier).
- Opening of Reassessment beyond 3 years from end of assessment year only if escaped income is ₹50 lakh or more, up to a maximum period of 5 years from end of assessment year.

### 3. Capital gains tax -

- Short term capital gains tax on listed equity shares, units of equity mutual funds and REITs/INVITs is proposed to be increased from 15% to 20%.
- Long term capital gains tax will be levied at 12.5% across all asset categories. This was earlier levied at 10% on listed equity shares, equity mutual fund units, and REITs/INVITs and at 20% with indexation for other assets.
- Indexation for calculating long term capital gains for property, gold, and other unlisted assets will be removed.
- Listed financial assets held for more than a year will be classified as long term while unlisted financial assets and all non-financial assets must be held for at least two years to be classified as long term.
- Exemption limit for long term capital gains from listed equity shares, equity mutual funds, and business trusts will be increased from Rs 1 to 1.25 lakh. Buy back of shares will be treated on par with dividends.

### 4. Tax Deducted at Source (TDS) Changes -

- 5 % TDS on many payments to be merged into 2 %, and 20 % TDS on repurchase of units by mutual funds or UTI stands withdrawn.
- TDS rate on e-commerce operators reduced from 1 % to 0.1 %.
- Now credit of TCS will be given on TDS deducted from salary.

5. **Direct Tax Vivad Se Vishwas Scheme 2024** will be introduced for settlement of tax related disputes. It provides for leniency in payment of disputed interest or penalty on the tax amount.

6. **Corporate tax** rate on foreign companies reduced from 40 to 35 %, to attract foreign capital.

7. **Angel tax** will be abolished for all investors, to promote a more conducive environment for startups in India,

8. **Customs duty** rates have been reduced / exempted for several goods. Notably -

- Basic customs duty on mobile phone, mobile PCBA, and mobile charger to be reduced to 15%
- 25 critical minerals to be exempted from customs duties & basic customs duty on two of them to be reduced
- Customs duties on gold and silver to be reduced to 6% & on platinum to 6.4%

9. **Securities transaction tax** levied on sale of options in securities market will be increased from 0.0625% to 0.1% of option premium and on sale of futures will be increased from 0.0125% to 0.02% of trading price.

10. **Equalisation levy** of 2% of the proceeds received by a non-resident e-commerce operator for supply of goods or services will not be applicable from August 1, 2024.

11. **Disclosure of foreign assets** - Black Money Act 2015 has penalties for not declaring assets held abroad. This will not apply to movable assets up to Rs 20 lakh.

12. **Immunity from benami transactions** - Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act 1988 makes benamidar and beneficial owner equally culpable. In order to encourage a benamidar to turn approver, provision is being made to provide immunity.

## 10. Policy Highlights -

1. 9 Budget Priorities in pursuit of *Viksit Bharat* -

- Productivity and resilience in Agriculture
- Employment & Skilling
- Inclusive Human Resource Development and Social Justice
- Manufacturing & Services

- Urban Development
- Energy Security
- Infrastructure
- Innovation, Research & Development and
- Next Generation Reforms

## 2. Agriculture -

- New 109 high-yielding and climate-resilient varieties of 32 field and horticulture crops will be released for cultivation by farmers.
- In 2 years, 1 crore farmers across country will be initiated into natural farming supported by certification and branding
- 10000 need-based bio-input resource centres will be established.
- Govt will facilitate implementation of Digital Public Infrastructure (DPI) in agriculture for coverage of farmers and their lands in 3 years.
- A national policy will be drafted for development of the cooperative sector.
- Atmanirbhar Oilseeds Abhiyaan-Strategy to be formulated to achieve atmanirbharta for oilseeds.
- PM Matsya Sampada Yojana will be expanded to : (i) enhance aquaculture productivity from three to five tonnes per hectare, (ii) double seafood exports to one lakh crore rupees, and (iii) generate 55 lakh employment opportunities.
- 5 Integrated Aquaparks to be set up.

## 3. Employment & Skilling -

- Prime Minister's package of 5 schemes and initiatives has been announced to facilitate employment, skilling and other opportunities for 4.1 crore youth over a 5-year period with a central outlay of ₹2 lakh crore.
- Three schemes to promote employment and increase workforce participation have been announced. These will provide
  - Wage support up to 15000 to first time employees registered with EPFO.
  - Incentives to employees and employers in the manufacturing sector for their EPFO contributions.
  - Reimbursement of up to 3000 per month for employer EPFO contributions, per new employee for two years.
- A new centrally sponsored scheme has been announced for skilling, in collaboration with state governments and Industry. Under it, 20 lakh youth will be skilled over a 5-year period and 1,000 Industrial Training Institutes will be upgraded in hub and spoke arrangements with outcome orientation.
- Govt will launch a comprehensive scheme for providing internship opportunities in 500 top companies to 1 crore youth in 5 years.
- Additionally -
  - A *Model Skill Loan Scheme* will be revised to facilitate loans up to ₹7.5 lakh with a guarantee from a government promoted Fund, expected to help 25000 students every year.
  - For helping youth who have not been eligible for any benefit under government schemes and policies, Budget announced a financial support for loans upto ₹10 lakh for higher education in domestic institutions. E-vouchers for this purpose will be given directly to 1 lakh students every year for annual interest subvention of 3 % of loan amount.

## 4. Human Resource Development and Social Justice -

- Govt will formulate **Purvodaya** plan, for all-round development of eastern region of country covering Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Odisha and Andhra Pradesh.
- Govt will launch **Pradhan Mantri Janjatiya Unnat Gram Abhiyan**, for improving socio-economic condition of tribal communities, by adopting saturation coverage for tribal families in tribal-majority villages and aspirational districts covering 63000 villages and benefitting 5 crore tribal people.
- More than 100 branches of India Post Payment Bank will be set up in the North East region to expand the banking services.
- **NPS Vatsalya**, a plan for contribution by parents and guardians for minors will be started. On attaining age of majority, the plan can be converted into a normal NPS account.

## 5. MSMEs -

- Credit guarantee scheme for MSMEs in the manufacturing sector has been announced. It will facilitate term loans for purchasing machinery and equipment without collateral or guarantee.
- A self-financing guarantee fund will be constituted to provide guarantee cover up to Rs 100 crore.
- Limit of Mudra loans will be enhanced to ₹ 20 lakh from current ₹10 lakh, for entrepreneurs who have availed and successfully repaid previous loans under *Tarun* category.
- Setting up of 100 food quality and safety testing labs with NABL accreditation will be facilitated.
- To enable MSMEs and traditional artisans to sell their products in international markets, E-Commerce Export Hubs will be set up in public-private-partnership (PPP) mode.



- New mechanism for facilitating continuation of bank credit for MSMEs, during their stress period.
- Govt reduced turnover threshold for MSME buyers' mandatory onboarding on TReDS platform from Rs 500 crore to Rs 250 crore.
- Target for *Lakshpati Didi* scheme to be enhanced from 2 crore to 3 crore.

#### 6. Urban Development -

- Under *PM AwasYojana Urban 2.0*, housing needs of 1 crore urban poor and middle-class families will be addressed with an investment of ₹ 10 lakh crores. This will include central assistance of ₹ 2.2 lakh crore in next 5 years.
- A transit-oriented development plan will be formulated for 14 large cities with a population over 30 lakh.
- Govt will launch a scheme to support development of 100 weekly *haats* (street food hubs) in select cities.
- Financial support of Rs 15,000 crore will be provided to Andhra Pradesh for a new capital this year.
- A new scheme will be launched to help sections of the middle-class living in rented houses, slums, and unauthorised colonies, to buy or build their own houses.

#### 7. Energy and Environment -

- In line with interim budget announcement, **PM Surya Ghar Muft Bijli Yojana** has been launched to install rooftop solar plants to enable 1 crore households obtain free electricity up to 300 units every month. The scheme received over 1.28 crore registrations and 14 lakh applications.
- Pumped storage policy to be brought out for electricity storage and integration of renewable energy in the overall energy mix.
- NTPC and BHEL will form a joint venture to set up an 800 MW thermal power plant utilizing *Advanced Ultra Supercritical (AUSC)* technology, as a step towards highly efficient coal-based power generation with minimal environmental impact.
- To help achieve net-zero by 2070 -
  - Viability gap funding to be provided for harnessing offshore wind energy potential for initial capacity of one giga-watt.
  - Coal gasification and liquefaction capacity of 100 MT to be set up by 2030.
  - Phased mandatory blending of Compressed Bio Gas (CBG) in Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) for transport and Piped Natural Gas (PNG) for domestic purposes to be mandated.
- For promoting climate resilient activities for *blue economy 2.0*, a scheme for restoration and adaptation measures, and coastal aquaculture and mariculture with integrated and multi-sectoral approach will be launched.
- A new scheme will be launched to provide environment friendly alternatives such as biodegradable polymers, bio-plastics and bio-pharmaceuticals.
- Govt will develop a taxonomy for climate finance for enhancing availability of capital for climate adaptation and mitigation.

#### 8. Research and Development (R&D):

- Govt will operationalize *Anusandhan National Research Fund* for basic research and prototype development and set up a mechanism for spurring private sector-driven research and innovation at commercial scale with a financing pool of ₹1 lakh crore.
- A provision of Rs.75,000 crore rupees as fifty-year interest free loan is proposed to support milestone-linked reforms by the State Governments.
- With continued emphasis on expanding space economy by 5 times in next 10 years, a venture capital fund of ₹1,000 crore will be set up.

#### 9. Infrastructure -

- 11,11,111 crores for capital expenditure has been allocated this year (3.4 % of GDP).
- 1.5 Lakh crore long term interest free loans to State govts, to support infrastructure development.
- Phase IV of PMGSY (Pradhan Mantri Gram SadakYojana) will be launched to provide all-weather connectivity to 25,000 rural habitations.
- 3 major economic railway corridor programs will be implemented - (i) energy, mineral and cement corridors, (ii) port connectivity corridors and (iii) high traffic density corridors.
- Record allocation of Rs. 2,62,200 Crore as Capex for FY 2024-25 for Railways in General Budget.

#### 10. Health:



- Vaccination to prevent cervical cancer will be encouraged for girls between 9-14 years of age.
- A new platform, **U-WIN**, will be rolled out for managing immunisation across country.
- Healthcare cover under Ayushman Bharat scheme will be extended to all ASHA workers, Anganwadi workers and helpers.

11. Other Notable Points from Budget 2024-25 -

- A high-powered committee will be set up to address challenges arising out of fast population growth and demographic changes.
- Govt will formulate an Economic Policy Framework to delineate overarching approach to economic development and set scope of next generation of reforms for facilitating employment opportunities and sustaining high growth.

