

भारतीय बजट 2024-2025 की मुख्य विशेषताएं  
インド予算2024-2025のハイライト  
Hindistan Bütçesinin Önemli Noktaları 2024-2025

*Højdepunkter i det indiske budget 2024-2025*

# Highlights of Indian Budget 2024-2025

*Faits saillants de l'Inde Budget 2024-25*

Aspetti salienti del bilancio indiano 2024-2025  
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2024-2025년 인도 예산의 하이라이트

# Key

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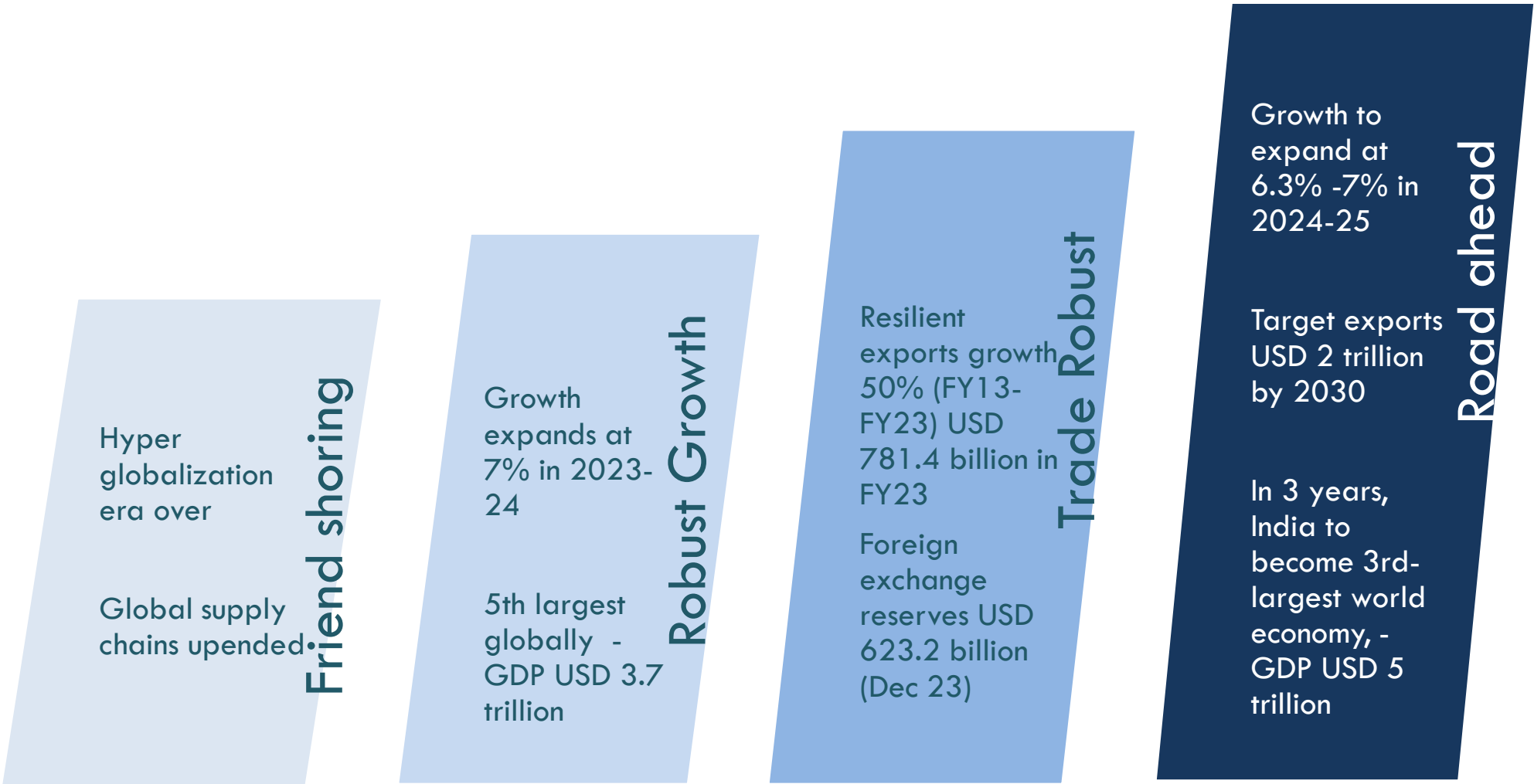
# Keywords



# General Budget



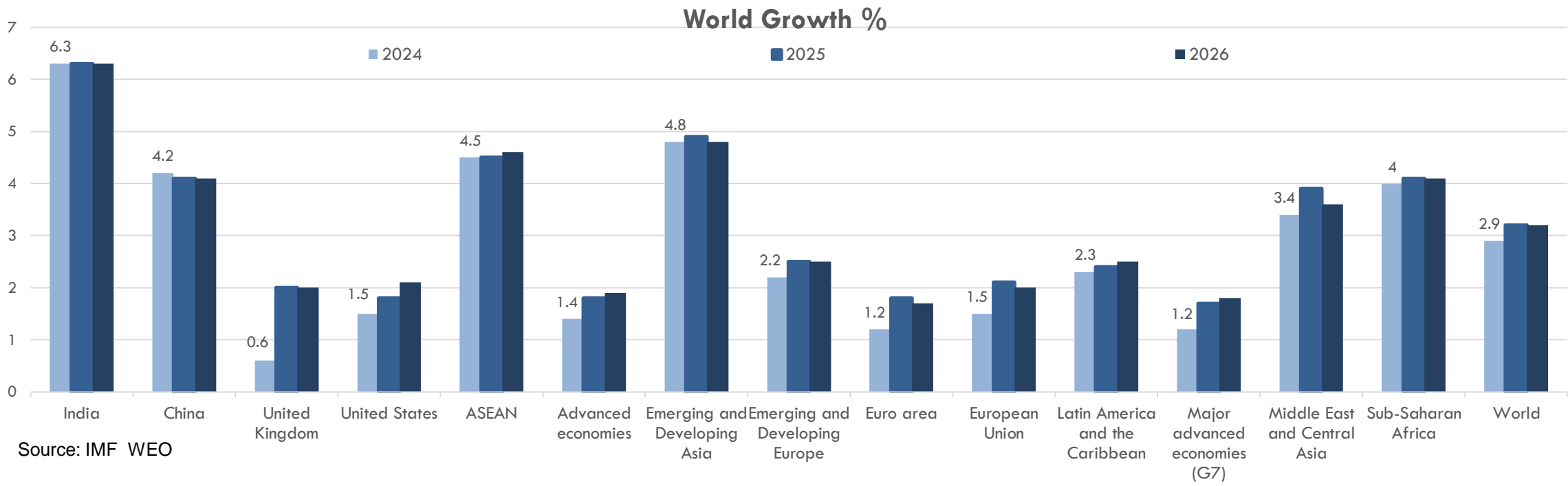
# Economy – Over The Moon



*“It is one thing for India to grow at 8-9 % when the world economy is growing at 4 %, but it is another thing to grow at or above 7 % when the world economy is struggling to grow at 2%”*

Chief Economic Adviser  
Ministry of Finance  
Government of India

# Driving World Growth



- India’s real GDP projected to grow at 6.3 % in 2024, 2025 as well as in 2026; driving global growth
- Supported by widespread gains from supply-side reforms, easing of regulations, export growth, and availability of fiscal space to ramp up capital spending
- Well poised for all-round development is discernible in all sectors, There is macro-economic stability, including in the external sector. Investments are robust

# Fiscal Calm



## Sturdy Tax

Tax to GDP ratio is 11.1% (FY23-24) vs 11.2% (FY22-23)

Direct tax to GDP – 5.1%  
Indirect tax to GDP – 6%

Tax growth – 12.5% (FY23-24)

## Soft Revenue Deficit

Lower Revenue deficit - 2.9% (FY23-24) of GDP compared to 3.9% (FY22-23)

## Falling Fiscal Deficit

Fiscal deficit of 5.9% (FY23-24) of GDP lower compared to 6.4% (FY22-23)

## Tamed Inflation

Inflation Low (Wholesale - WPI) 0.73% (Jan 24) vs 4.8% (Jan 23 )

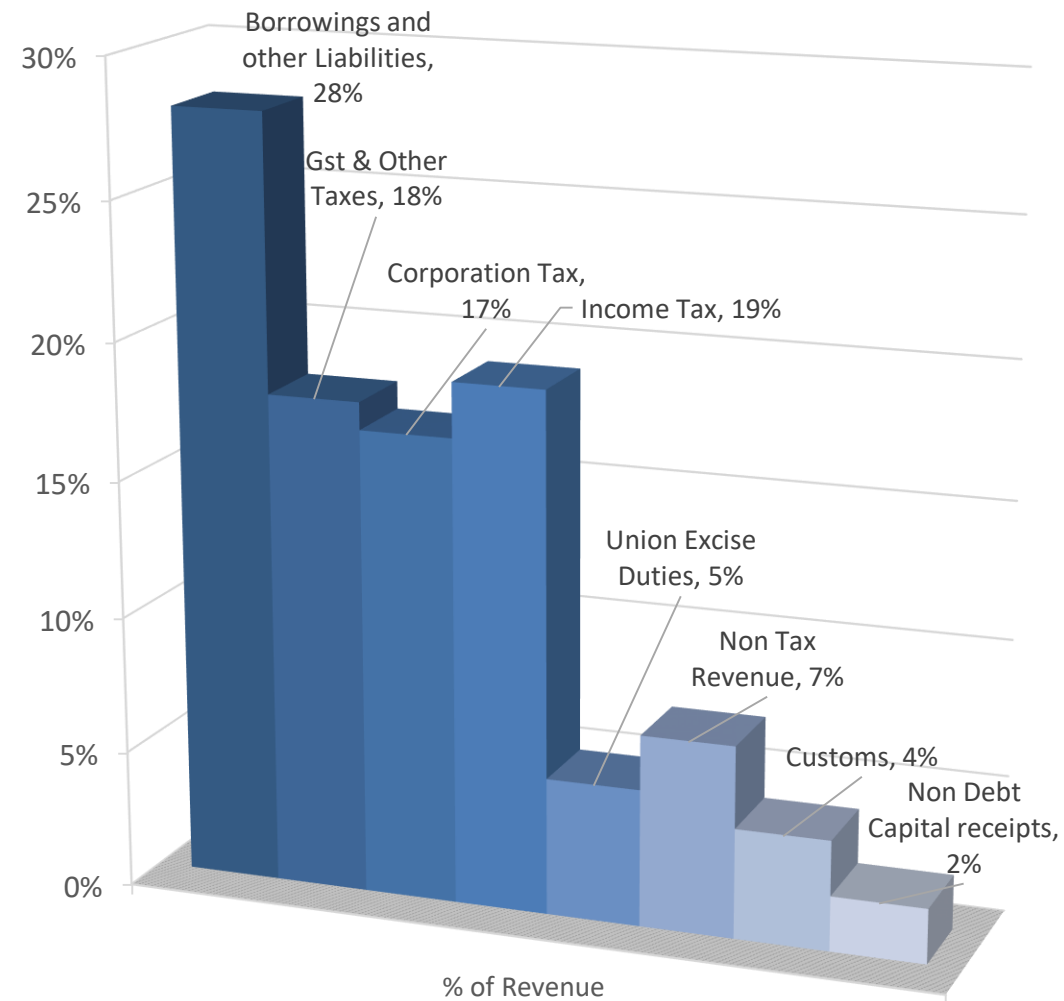
Consumer Inflation (CPI) lower at 5.5% (FY23-24) vs 6.1% (FY22-23)



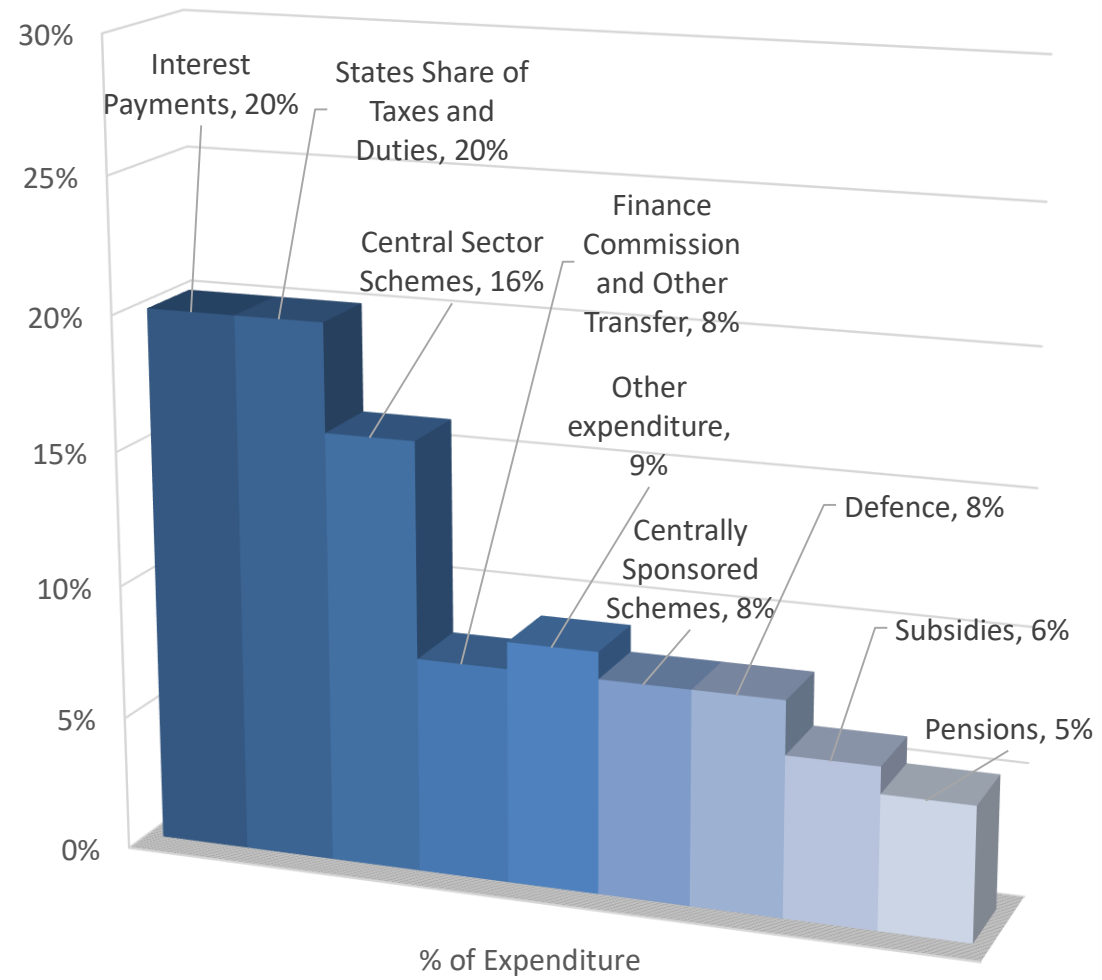
# Overall Budget



Revenue (Rupee comes from )

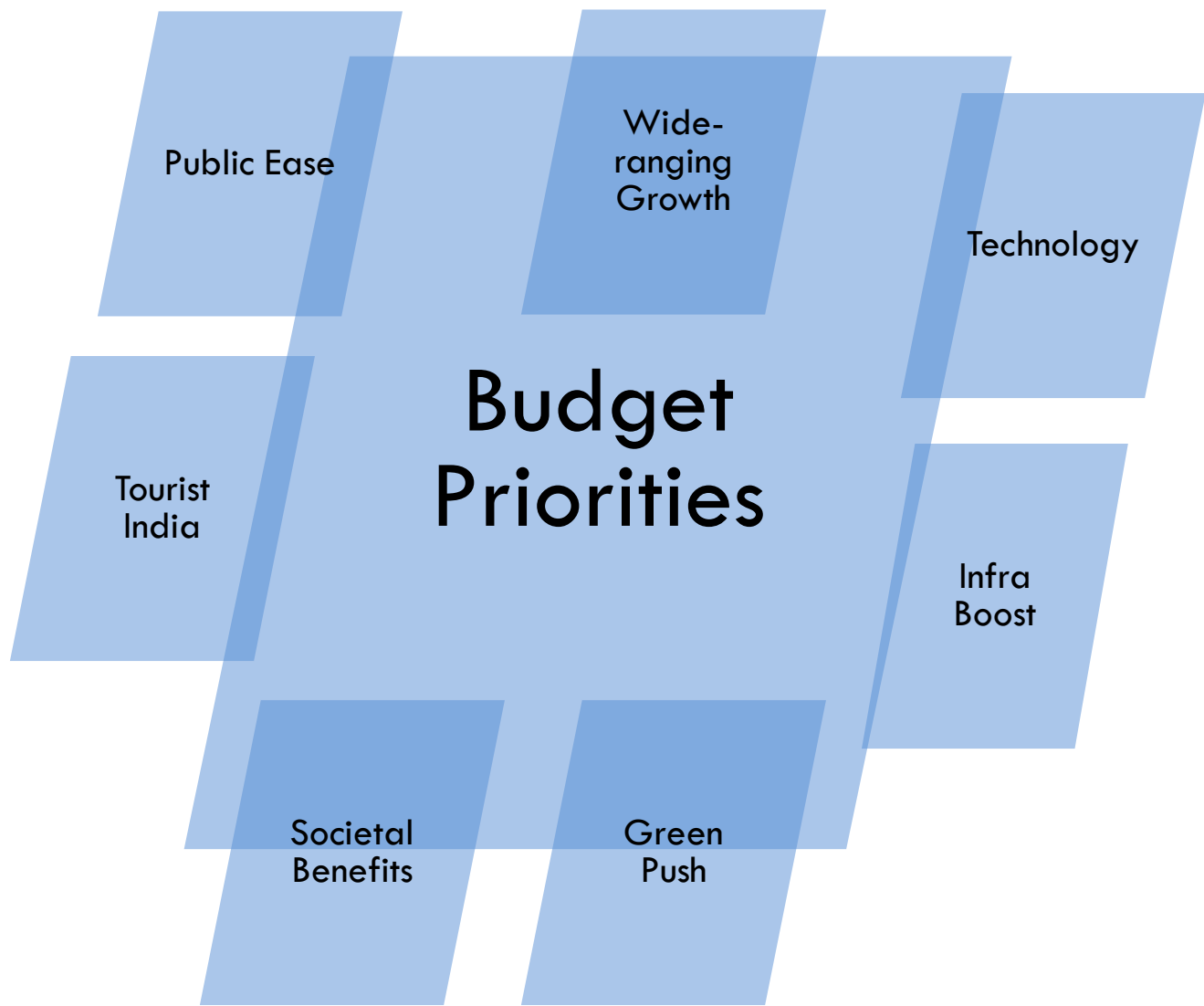


Expenditure (Rupee goes to )





# Budget Priorities



# Wide-ranging Growth



## Agriculture Value Addition

- Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme assisted 2.4 lakh Self Help Group (SHGs) and sixty thousand individuals with credit linkages
- Complementing efforts for reducing post-harvest losses, and improving productivity & incomes
- Promote private and public investment in post-harvest activities

## Seed research

- Strategy be formulated to achieve 'atmanirbharta' (self-sufficiency) for oil seeds such as mustard, groundnut, sesame, soybean, and sunflower
- Research for high-yielding varieties, widespread adoption of modern farming techniques, market linkages, procurement, value addition, and crop insurance

## Dairy & Fisheries

- India is world's largest milk producer but with low productivity of milch-animals
- Comprehensive programme for supporting dairy farmers be formulated - National Livestock Mission, Infrastructure Development Funds for dairy processing and animal husbandry
- Enhance aquaculture productivity from existing 3 to 5 tons per hectare, Double exports to Rs 1 lakh crore
- Five integrated aquaparks will be setup

# Technology



## Research and Innovation

- A corpus of Rs 100,000 crore be established with fifty-year interest free loan
- The corpus will provide long-term financing or refinancing with long tenors and low or nil interest rates
- Encourage private sector to scale up research and innovation significantly in sunrise domains
- New scheme launched for strengthening deep-tech technologies for defence purposes and expediting 'atmanirbharta' (self-sufficiency)

## Electric Vehicle Ecosystem

- Expand and strengthen the e-vehicle ecosystem by supporting manufacturing and charging infrastructure
- Greater adoption of e-buses for public transport networks will be encouraged through payment security mechanism

## Bio-manufacturing and Bio-foundry

- Promoting green growth, a new scheme of bio-manufacturing and bio-foundry launched
- Provide environment friendly alternatives such as biodegradable polymers, bio-plastics, bio-pharmaceuticals and bio-agri-inputs
- Help in transforming today's consumptive manufacturing paradigm to one based on regenerative principles

# Infra Boost



## Massive spend

- Infrastructure outlay for next year being increased by 11.1 % to Rs 11,11,111 crore. (3.4 % of GDP)
- Resulting in huge multiplier impact on economic growth and employment creation

## Railways

- Three major economic railway corridor programmes be implemented: (1) energy, mineral and cement corridors, (2) port connectivity corridors, and (3) high traffic density corridors
- Decongestion help in improving operations of passenger trains, resulting in safety and higher travel speed for passengers
- 40,000 normal rail bogies be converted to Vande Bharat standards - enhance safety, convenience and comfort of passengers

## Aviation

- Roll out of air connectivity to tier-two and tier-three cities under UDAN scheme widespread
- 517 new routes are carrying 1.3 crore passengers
- Indian carriers pro-actively placed orders for 1000 new aircrafts
- Expansion of existing airports and development of new airports will continue expeditiously

# Green Push



## Green Energy

- Commitment for 'net-zero' by 2070
- Viability gap funding provided for harnessing offshore wind energy potential for initial capacity of one giga-watt
- Coal gasification and liquefaction capacity of 100 MT be set up by 2030. Reduce imports of natural gas, methanol, and ammonia
- Phased mandatory blending of compressed biogas (CBG) in compressed natural gas (CNG) for transport and piped natural gas (PNG) for domestic purposes
- Financial assistance for procurement of biomass aggregation machinery to support collection

## Metro and NaMo Bharat

- Fast-expanding middle class and rapid urbanization
- Metro Rail and NaMo Bharat be catalyst for required urban transformation
- These system expansion be supported in large cities focusing on transit-oriented development

## Rooftop Solar

- Through rooftop solarization, one crore households be enabled to obtain up to 300 units free electricity every month
- Entrepreneurship opportunities for a large number of vendors for supply and installation
- Employment opportunities for youth with technical skills in manufacturing, installation and maintenance

# Societal Benefits



## Housing for All

- Housing scheme - PM Awas Yojana (Grameen) continued - achieving the target of three crore houses for poor
- Two crore more houses be taken up in next five years - meet increasing demand
- Launch a new scheme to help deserving sections of the middle class to buy or build

## Medical needs

- Plans to set up more medical colleges by utilizing existing hospital infrastructure under various departments
- Committee be set-up to examine the issues and make relevant recommendations
- Encourage vaccination - girls age group 9 to 14 years - prevention of cervical cancer
- Healthcare cover under Ayushman Bharat (free health cover) scheme extended to all ASHA workers, Anganwadi Workers and Helpers

## Maternal and child health care

- Various schemes consolidated to One comprehensive programme for synergy in implementation
- Upgradation of anganwadi centres be expedited for improved nutrition delivery, early childhood care and development
- Newly designed U-WIN platform - managing immunization, intensified efforts of Mission Indradhanush (seeks to drive towards 90% full immunisation coverage) will be rolled out expeditiously throughout the country

# Tourist India



## Comprehensive development

- Organizing G20 meetings in sixty places presented diversity of India to global audience.
- Our economic strength made India an attractive destination for business and conference tourism

## Spiritual tourism

- Aspiring Middle class travels and explores. Tourism, including spiritual tourism, has tremendous opportunities for local entrepreneurship
- States encouraged for comprehensive development of iconic tourist centres, branding and marketing them at global scale
- Rating of the centres based on quality of facilities and services
- Long-term interest free loans to States for financing such development

## Island focus

- Address the emerging fervour for domestic tourism, projects for port connectivity of Indian Islands
- Tourism infrastructure & amenities for islands, including Lakshadweep
- Help in generating employment



# Public Ease



## Youth empower

1.4 crore youth trained under Skill India Mission

Fostering entrepreneurial aspirations of Youth-43 crore loans sanctioned under Funding Scheme - PM Mudra Yojana

## Female focus

Increased female enrolment in higher education  
43 per cent of female enrolment in STEM courses

30 crore Mudra Yojana loans (Funding Scheme) disbursed to women entrepreneurs

## India Stack

Three interconnected layers –

Identity Layer (Aadhaar),

Payments Layer (Unified Payments Interface, Aadhaar Enabled Payment Service) and

Data Layer (Account Aggregator)

Enabled direct benefit transfers straight into the bank account of the beneficiary - real savings of Rs 2.7 lakh crore

## Digital Public Infra

Digital payment systems like Unified Payments Interface (UPI), one of the largest platforms in the world, have aided the growth of e-commerce

Value of transactions on UPI platform Rs143.4 lakh crore in FY24 (April-December 2023)

New 'factor of production' in 21st century, instrumental in formalization of economy

## Bank reforms

Gross NPA (Non performing assets) at 3.2% (Sep 2023) vs 5.8% (FY22)

Due to IBC, firms witnessed an improvement in performance, robust balance sheets with prudent leverage and an interest coverage ratio exceeding 3.5

# Tax Proposals



# Direct and Indirect Tax Highlights



Direct Tax

Indirect  
Tax



# Direct Taxes

Income  
Tax  
Rates

No change in the tax slabs

Income Tax “New Tax Regime Slab” continues	
Taxable Income Slab (Rs.)	Tax rates
3-6 Lakh	5%
6-9 Lakh	10%
9-12 Lakh	15%
12-15 Lakh	20%
Above 15 Lakh	30%

Income Tax “Old Tax Regime Slab” continues			
Taxable Income Slab (Rs.)	Individual below 60 years	Individual 60 to 80 years	Individual >80 years
2.5-3 Lakh	5%	Nil	Nil
3-5 Lakh		5%	
5-10 Lakh	20%	20%	20%
Above 10 Lakh	30%	30%	30%

# Direct Taxes



## Professionals

- No change in limits for claiming presumptive tax under 44ADA (Professionals) to Rs 75 lakh (from Rs 50 lakh) provided 95% of income is non-cash

## Tax continuity

- Tax benefits to Start-ups - 100% tax exemption (Section 80-IAC)
- Investments made by sovereign wealth funds/pension funds (Section 10(23FE), 10(4d)),
- Tax exemption of some IFSC units (Section 10(4F), 80LA)
- Tax Collection at Source (TCS) by a seller of an overseas tour program (Section 206C(1G))
- All above earlier expiring on 31.03.2024 extended up to 31.03.2025

## Old demand

- Withdrawal of outstanding direct tax demand: -
  - Up to ₹25,000 pertaining up to FY10
  - Up to ₹10,000 for FY11-FY15



# Direct Taxes

## Efficient

- The age-old jurisdiction-based assessment system transformed with Faceless Assessment and Appeal
- Imparting greater efficiency, transparency and accountability

## Easy

- Introduction of updated income tax returns, a new Form 26AS and prefilling of tax returns have made filing of tax returns simpler and easier

## Swift

- Average processing time of returns has been reduced from 93 days in the year 2013-14 to a mere ten days this year, thereby making refunds faster



# Indirect Taxes

## Convenience

- Unifying highly fragmented indirect tax regime in India, GST has reduced compliance burden on trade and industry
- Supply chain optimisation, elimination of tax arbitrage and octroi resulted in disbanding of check posts at state and city boundaries

## Higher Tax Base

- Tax base of GST more than doubled and average monthly gross GST collection almost doubled to ₹ 1.66 lakh crore

## Tax buoyant

- States' SGST revenue- post-GST period of 2017-18 to 2022-23, has achieved a buoyancy of 1.22
- In contrast, the tax buoyancy of State revenues from subsumed taxes in the pre-GST four-year period of 2012-13 to 2015-16 was mere 0.72

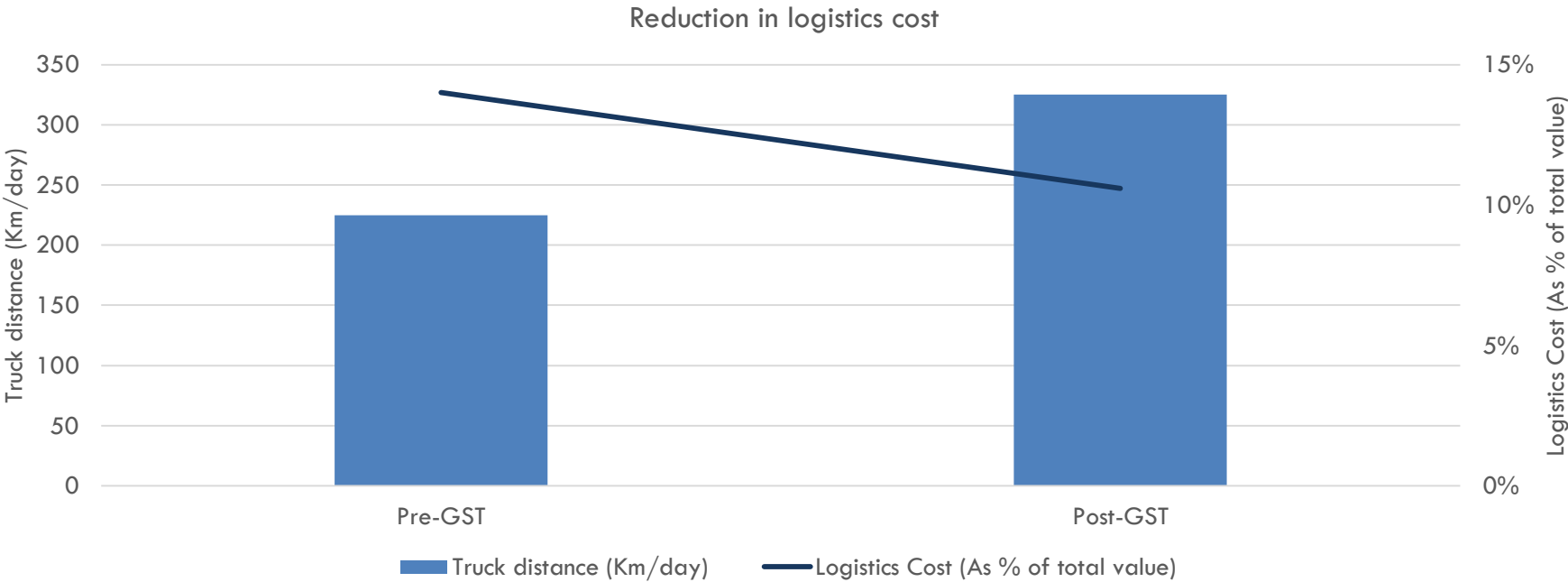




# Indirect Taxes

Consumer friendly

- Biggest beneficiaries of GST are the consumers, as reduction in logistics costs and taxes have brought down prices of most goods and services



Source: The Indian Economy Review, Jan 2024 – Department of Economic Affairs



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