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Empowering Nation

**Union Budget
2019-20**

Key to Budget Documents

BUDGET 2019-2020

The list of Budget documents presented to the Parliament, besides the Finance Minister's Budget Speech, is given below:

- A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS), Art. 112
- B. Demands for Grants (DG), Art. 113
- C. Finance Bill, Art 110(a)
- D. Statements mandated under FRBM Act (Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003):
 - i. Macro-Economic Framework Statement
 - ii. Medium-Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement
- E. Expenditure Budget
- F. Receipt Budget
- G. Expenditure Profile
- H. Budget at a Glance

Other documents are explanatory statements supporting the mandated documents with narrative in a user-friendly format suited for quick or contextual references.

A. Annual Financial Statement (AFS)

1. the estimated receipts and expenditure of the Government of India for 2019-20 in relation to estimates for 2018-19 as also actual expenditure for the year 2017-18.

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crores)

वास्तविक Actuals 2017-2018	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 2018-2019	संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates 2018-2019	बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates 2019-2020
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2. The receipts and disbursements are shown under three parts in which Government Accounts are kept viz

- a. The Consolidated Fund of India,
- b. The Contingency Fund of India and
- c. The Public Account of India.

3. **Revenue and Capital** sections together make the Union Budget.

4. The significance of the Consolidated Fund, the Contingency Fund and the Public Account as well as the distinguishing features of the Revenue and the Capital portions are given below briefly:

- a. **The Consolidated Fund of India**

- (i) Article 266 of the Constitution.
- (ii) **All revenues received by the Government, loans raised by it, and receipts from recoveries of loans granted by it,** together form the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (iii) All expenditure of the Government is incurred from the Consolidated Fund of India and

- (iv) No amount can be drawn from the Consolidated Fund without due authorization from the **Parliament**.

b. Contingency Fund of India

- (i) Article 267
- (ii) placed at the disposal of the **President** of India to facilitate meeting of urgent unforeseen expenditure by the Government pending authorization from the Parliament.
- (iii) Parliamentary approval for such unforeseen expenditure is obtained, **ex- post-facto**, and an equivalent amount is drawn from the Consolidated Fund to recoup the Contingency Fund after such ex-post-facto approval.
- (iv) The corpus of the Contingency Fund as authorized by Parliament presently stands at 500 crores.

c. Public Account of India

- (i) Moneys held by Government in **trust**
- (ii) Article 266
- (iii) Provident Funds, Small Savings collections, income of Government set apart for expenditure on specific objects such as road development, primary education, other Reserve/Special Funds etc., are examples of moneys kept in the Public Account.
- (iv) Public Account funds that do not belong to the Government and must be finally paid back to the persons and authorities who deposited them,
- (v) **do not require Parliamentary authorisation for withdrawals.**
- (vi) The approval of the parliament is obtained when amounts are withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund and kept in the Public Account for expenditure on specific objects.
- (vii) The actual expenditure on the specific object is again submitted for vote of the Parliament for withdrawal from the Public Account for incurring expenditure on the specific objects.

5. The **Revenue Budget** consists of the revenue receipts of the Government (Tax revenues and other Non Tax revenues) and the expenditure met from these revenues.

- a. Tax revenues comprise **proceeds of taxes and other duties levied by the Union.**
- b. The estimates of revenue receipts shown in the Annual Financial Statement consider the effect of various taxation proposals made in the Finance Bill.
- c. Other non-tax receipts of the Government mainly consist of **interest and dividend on investments made by the Government, fees and other receipts for services** rendered by the Government.
- d. **Revenue expenditure is for the normal running of Government departments and for rendering of various services, making interest payments on debt, meeting subsidies, grants in aid, etc.**
- e. Broadly, the expenditure which **does not result in creation of assets for the Government of India**, is treated as revenue expenditure.

- f. All grants given to the State Governments/Union Territories and other parties are also treated as revenue expenditure even though some of the grants may be used for creation of capital assets.
6. Capital receipts and capital payments together constitute the **Capital Budget**.
- a. The capital receipts are
- (i) loans raised by the Government from the public (these are termed as market loans),
 - (ii) borrowings by the Government from the Reserve Bank of India and other parties through the sale of Treasury Bills,
 - (iii) the loans received from foreign Governments and bodies,
 - (iv) disinvestment receipts and recoveries of loans from State and Union Territory Governments and other parties.
- b. Capital payments consist of
- (i) capital expenditure on acquisition of assets like land, buildings, machinery, equipment,
 - (ii) investments in shares etc. and
 - (iii) loans and advances granted by Central Government to State and Union Territory Governments, Government companies, Corporations and other parties.

7. Accounting Classification

- a. The estimates of receipts and disbursements in the Annual Financial Statement and of expenditure in the Demands for Grants are shown according to the accounting classification referred to under Article 150 of the Constitution.
- b. The Annual Financial Statement shows, certain disbursements distinctly, which are **charged on the Consolidated Fund of India**.
- (i) Emoluments of the President,
 - (ii) salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha,
 - (iii) salaries, allowances and pensions of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India and the Central Vigilance Commission,
 - (iv) interest on and repayment of loans raised by the Government and payments made to satisfy decrees of courts etc.,
 - (v) are **not required to be voted by the Lok Sabha**.

B. Demands for Grants

1. Article 113 mandates that the estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the Annual Financial Statement and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha, be submitted in the form of Demands for Grants.
2. The Demands for Grants are presented to the Lok Sabha along with the Annual Financial Statement.
3. Generally, one Demand for Grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department.

4. However, more than one Demand may be presented for a Ministry or Department depending on the nature of expenditure.
5. Regarding Union Territories without Legislature, a separate Demand is presented for each of such Union Territories.
6. In budget 2018-19 there are **99 Demands for Grants**.
7. Each Demand initially gives separately the totals of
 - a. 'voted' and 'charged' expenditure;
 - b. the 'revenue' and the 'capital' expenditure and
 - c. the grand total on gross basis of the amount of expenditure for which the Demand is presented.
 - d. This is followed by the estimates of expenditure under different major heads of account.
 - e. The amounts of recoveries are also shown. The net amount of expenditure after reducing the recoveries from the gross amount is also shown.
 - f. A summary of Demands for Grants is given at the beginning of this document, while details of 'New Service' or 'New Instrument of Service' such as, formation of a new company, undertaking or a new scheme, etc., if any, are indicated at the end of the document.
8. **Each Demand normally includes the total provisions required for a service, that is, provisions on account of revenue expenditure, capital expenditure, grants to State and Union Territory Governments and loans and advances relating to the service.**

C. Finance Bill

1. At the time of presentation of the Annual Financial Statement before the Parliament, a Finance Bill is also presented in fulfilment of the requirement of Article 110 (1)(a) of the Constitution, detailing the **imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of taxes proposed in the Budget**.
2. It also contains other provisions relating to Budget that could be classified as Money Bill.
3. A Finance Bill is a Money Bill as defined in Article 110 of the Constitution.

D. Statements mandated under FRBM Act.

Macro-Economic Framework Statement

1. The Macro-economic Framework Statement is presented to Parliament under Section 3 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 and the rules made thereunder.
2. It contains an **assessment of the growth prospects of the economy along with the statement of specific underlying assumptions**.
3. It also contains an assessment regarding
 - a. **GDP growth rate,**
 - b. **Domestic economy and stability of external sector of economy,**
 - c. **Fiscal balance of Central Government and External sector balance of economy.**

Medium-Term Fiscal Policy cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement

1. The Medium-Term Fiscal Policy Statement cum Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement is presented to Parliament under Section 3 of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.
2. It sets out the three-year rolling targets for six specific fiscal indicators in relation to GDP at market prices, namely
 - a. Fiscal Deficit,
 - b. Revenue Deficit,
 - c. Primary Deficit
 - d. Tax Revenue
 - e. Non-tax Revenue
 - f. Central Government Debt.
3. The Statement includes the underlying assumptions,
 - a. an assessment of the balance between revenue receipts and revenue expenditure and the use of capital receipts including market borrowings for the creation of productive assets.
 - b. It also outlines for the existing financial year, the strategic priorities of the Government relating to taxation, expenditure, lending and investments, administered pricing, borrowings and guarantees.
 - c. The Statement explains how the current fiscal policies are in conformity with sound fiscal management principles and gives the rationale for any major deviation in key fiscal measures.

E. Expenditure Budget

1. The provisions made for a scheme or a programme may be spread over a number of Major Heads in the Revenue and Capital sections in a Demand for Grants.
2. In the Expenditure Budget, the estimates made for a scheme/programme are brought together and shown on a net basis on Revenue and Capital basis at one place.
3. To understand the objectives underlying the expenditure proposed for various schemes and programmes in the Expenditure Budget, suitable explanatory notes are included in this volume.

F. Receipt Budget

1. Estimates of receipts included in the Annual Financial Statement are further analysed in the document "Receipt Budget".
2. The document provides
 - a. details of tax and non-tax revenue receipts and capital receipts and explains the estimates.
 - b. provides a statement on the arrears of tax revenues and non-tax revenues, as mandated under the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Rules, 2004.
 - c. Trend of receipts and expenditure along with deficit indicators,
 - d. Statement pertaining to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF),
 - e. Statement of Liabilities,
 - f. Statement of Guarantees given by the government,
 - g. Statements of Assets and

- h. Details of External Assistance are also included in Receipts Budget.
- i. Statement of **Revenue Impact of Tax Incentives under the Central Tax System** which seeks to list the revenue impact of tax incentives that are proposed by the Central Government.
- j. **Liabilities of the Government on account of securities** (bonds) issued in lieu of oil and fertilizer subsidies in the past. This was earlier called 'Statement of Revenue Foregone' and brought out as a separate statement in 2015-16. This has been merged in the Receipts Budget from 2016-17 onwards.

G. Expenditure Profile

1. This document was earlier titled Expenditure Budget - Vol-I. It has been recast in line with the decision on Plan-Non plan merger. It gives an **aggregation of various types of expenditure and certain other items across demands**.
2. Under the present accounting and budgetary procedures, certain classes of receipts, such as payments made by one Department to another and receipts of capital projects or schemes, are taken in reduction of the expenditure of the receiving Department.
3. While the estimates of expenditure included in the Demands for Grants are for the gross amounts, the estimates of expenditure included in the Annual Financial Statement are for the net expenditure, after considering the recoveries.
4. The document, makes certain other refinements such as netting expenditure of related receipts so that **overstatement of receipts and expenditure figures is avoided**.
5. The document contains statements indicating major variations between BE 2018-19 and RE 2018-19 as well as between RE 2018-19 and BE 2019-20 with brief reasons. Contributions to International bodies and estimated strength of establishment of various Government Departments and provision thereof are shown in separate Statements.
6. A statement each, showing
 - a. **Gender Budgeting**
 - b. Schemes for **Development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes** including Scheduled Caste Sub Scheme (SCSS) and Tribal Sub Scheme (TSS) allocations
 - c. Schemes for the **Welfare of Children** are also included in this document.
7. It also has statements on
 - a. expenditure details and budget estimates regarding **Autonomous Bodies**.
 - b. the details of certain important funds in the **Public Account**.

8. Scheme Expenditure

- a. **Scheme expenditure forms a sizeable proportion of the total expenditure of the Central Government.**
- b. The Demands for Grants of the various Ministries show the Scheme expenditure under the two categories of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Central Sector Schemes separately.
- c. The Expenditure Profile also gives total provisions for each of the Ministries arranged under the various categories-
 - i. Centrally Sponsored Schemes,

- ii. Central Sector Schemes,
 - iii. Establishment,
 - iv. Other Central Expenditure,
 - v. Transfer to States etc.
- d. highlights the budget provisions for certain important programmes and schemes.
- e. Statements showing externally aided projects are also included in the document.

9. Public Sector Enterprises

- a. A detailed report on the working of public sector enterprises is given in the document titled 'Public Enterprises Survey' brought out separately by the Department of Public Enterprises.
- b. A report on the working of the enterprises under the control of various administrative Ministries is also given in the Annual Reports of the various Ministries circulated to the Members of Parliament separately.
- c. The annual reports along with the audited accounts of each of the Government companies are also separately laid before the Parliament.
- d. Besides, the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the working of various public sector enterprises, are also laid before Parliament.

10. Commercial Departments

- a. Railways is the principal departmentally-run commercial undertaking of Government.
 - b. The Budget of the Ministry of Railways and the Demands for Grants relating to Railway expenditure are presented to the Parliament together with the Union Budget from the financial year 2017-18 onwards.
 - c. The Expenditure Profile has a separate section on Railways to capture all the salient aspects of the demand for grants of Railways and other details of interest regarding Railways.
 - d. The total receipts and expenditure of the Railways are, incorporated in the Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India.
 - e. Details of other commercially run departmental undertakings are also shown in a statement.
 - f. Expenditure is depicted in the Expenditure Profile and Expenditure Budget, net of receipts of the Departmental Commercial Undertakings, in order to avoid overstatement of both receipts and expenditure.
11. The receipts and expenditure of the Ministry of Defence Demands shown in the Annual Financial Statement, are explained in greater detail in the document Defence Services Estimates presented with the Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Defence.
12. The details of grants given to bodies other than State and Union Territory Governments are given in the statements of Grants-in-aid paid to non-Government bodies appended to Detailed Demands for Grants of the various Ministries.

H. Budget at a Glance

1. This document shows in brief, receipts and disbursements along with broad details of tax revenues and other receipts.
2. This document provides details of resources transferred by the Central Government to State and Union Territory Governments.
3. This document also shows the Revenue deficit, Gross Primary deficit and Gross Fiscal deficit of the Central Government.
 - a. The excess of Government's revenue expenditure over revenue receipts constitutes **Revenue Deficit** of Government.
 - b. The difference between total expenditure of Government by way of revenue, capital and loans net of repayments and revenue receipts of Government and capital receipts which are not in the nature of borrowing but which accrue to Government constitutes **Gross Fiscal Deficit**.
 - c. **Gross primary deficit** is gross fiscal deficit reduced by gross interest payments.
4. In Budget documents 'gross fiscal deficit' and 'gross primary deficit' have been referred to in abbreviated form 'fiscal deficit' and 'primary deficit', respectively.
5. The document also includes a statement indicating the quantum and nature (share in Central Taxes, grants/loan) of the total Resources transferred to States and Union Territory Governments. Details of these transfers by way of share of taxes, grants-in-aid and loans are given in Expenditure Profile (Statement No.18). Bulk of grants and loans to States are disbursed by the Ministry of Finance and are included in the Demand
6. 'Transfers to States' and in the Demand 'Transfer to Delhi' and Transfer to Puducherry'. The grants and loans released to States and Union Territories by other Ministries/ Departments are reflected in their respective Demands.

BUDGET at a glance 2019-2020

1. Budget at a Glance shows receipts and expenditure as well as the Fiscal Deficit (FD), Revenue Deficit (RD), Effective Revenue Deficit (ERD), and the Primary Deficit (PD) of the Government of India.
2. Besides, it presents a pictorial account of
 - a. sources of receipts,
 - b. their application,
 - c. the details of debt and deficit indicators,
 - d. sources of deficit financing and
 - e. trends and composition of important budgetary variables through charts and graphs.
3. **Fiscal Deficit** is the difference between the Revenue Receipts plus Non-debt Capital Receipts (NDCR) and the total expenditure. FD is reflective of the total borrowing requirements of Government.
4. **Revenue Deficit** refers to the excess of revenue expenditure over revenue receipts.
5. **Effective Revenue Deficit** is the difference between Revenue Deficit and Grants for Creation of Capital Assets.
6. **Primary Deficit** is measured as Fiscal Deficit less interest payments.

7. Budget 2019-20 reflects the Government's firm commitment to substantially boost investment in Agriculture, Social Sector, Education and Health. This is substantiated by increase in expenditure of ` 3,26,965 crores over RE (2018-19) while keeping the fiscal deficit at 3.4% of GDP.
8. In RE 2018-19, the total expenditure has been kept at ` 24,57,235 crore and is more than BE 2018-19 by ` 15,022 crore. The increase in total expenditure is on account of increased support to agricultural sector, interest payments and internal security.
9. The total resources going to States including the devolution of State's share in taxes, Grants/Loans, and releases under Centrally Sponsored Schemes in BE (2019-20) is ` 13,70,620 crore, with a jump of ` 1,24,036 crore over RE (2018-19) and 2,85,492 crore more than the Actuals (2017-18).
10. Actuals for 2017-2018 are provisional.

CIVILSIAS

बजट का सार *Budget at a Glance*

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

		2017-2018	2018-2019	2018-2019	2019-2020
		वास्तविक	बजट	संशोधित	बजट
		Actuals	अनुमान Budget Estimates	अनुमान Revised Estimates	अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. राजस्व प्राप्तियां	1. Revenue Receipts	1435233	1725738	1729682	1962761
2. कर राजस्व (केंद्र को निपल)	2. Tax Revenue (Net to Centre)	1242488	1480649	1484406	1649582
3. कर भिन्न राजस्व	3. Non Tax Revenue	192745	245089	245276	313179
4. पूंजी प्राप्तियां ¹	4. Capital Receipts ¹	706740	716475	727553	823588
5. ऋणों की वसूली	5. Recovery of Loans	15633	12199	13155	14828
6. अन्य प्राप्तियां	6. Other Receipts	100045	80000	80000	105000
7. उधार और अन्य देयताएं ²	7. Borrowings and Other Liabilities ²	591062	624276	634398	703760
8. कुल प्राप्तियां (1+4)	8. Total Receipts (1+4)	2141973	2442213	2457235	2786349
9. कुल व्यय (10+13)	9. Total Expenditure (10+13)	2141973	2442213	2457235	2786349
10. राजस्व खाते पर जिसमें से	10. On Revenue Account of which	1878833	2141772	2140612	2447780
11. ब्याज भुगतान	11. Interest Payments	528952	575795	587570	660471
12. पूंजी परिसंपत्तियों के सृजन हेतु सहायता अनुदान	12. Grants in Aid for creation of capital assets	191034	195345	200300	207333
13. पूंजी खाते पर	13. On Capital Account	263140	300441	316623	338569
14. राजस्व घाटा (10-1)	14. Revenue Deficit (10-1)	443600 (2.6)	416034 (2.2)	410930 (2.2)	485019 (2.3)
15. प्रभावी राजस्व घाटा (14-12)	15. Effective Revenue Deficit (14-12)	252566 (1.5)	220689 (1.2)	210630 (1.1)	277686 (1.3)
16. राजकोषीय घाटा [9-(1+5+6)]	16. Fiscal Deficit [9-(1+5+6)]	591062 (3.5)	624276 (3.3)	634398 (3.4)	703760 (3.3)
17. प्राथमिक घाटा (16-11)	17. Primary Deficit (16-11)	62110 (0.4)	48481 (0.3)	46828 (0.2)	43289 (0.2)

¹ बाजार स्थिरीकरण योजना के अंतर्गत प्राप्तियों को छोड़कर।

² इसमें नकदी शेष में आहरण द्वारा कमी शामिल है।

टिप्पणी :

- (i) 2018-2019 के संशोधित अनुमान में 18840731 करोड़ के अनुमानित सघट की तुलना में 12.0% की वृद्धि दर मानते हुए 2019-2020 के बजट अनुमान में सघट बढ़कर ₹21100607 करोड़ होने का पूर्वानुमान है
- (ii) इस दस्तावेज, पृथक-पृथक मर्दों पूर्णांकन के कारण संभवतः जोड़ से मेल न खाएं
- (iii) कोष्ठक में दिये गए आंकड़े सघट के प्रतिशत के रूप में हैं

¹ Excluding receipts under Market Stabilisation Scheme

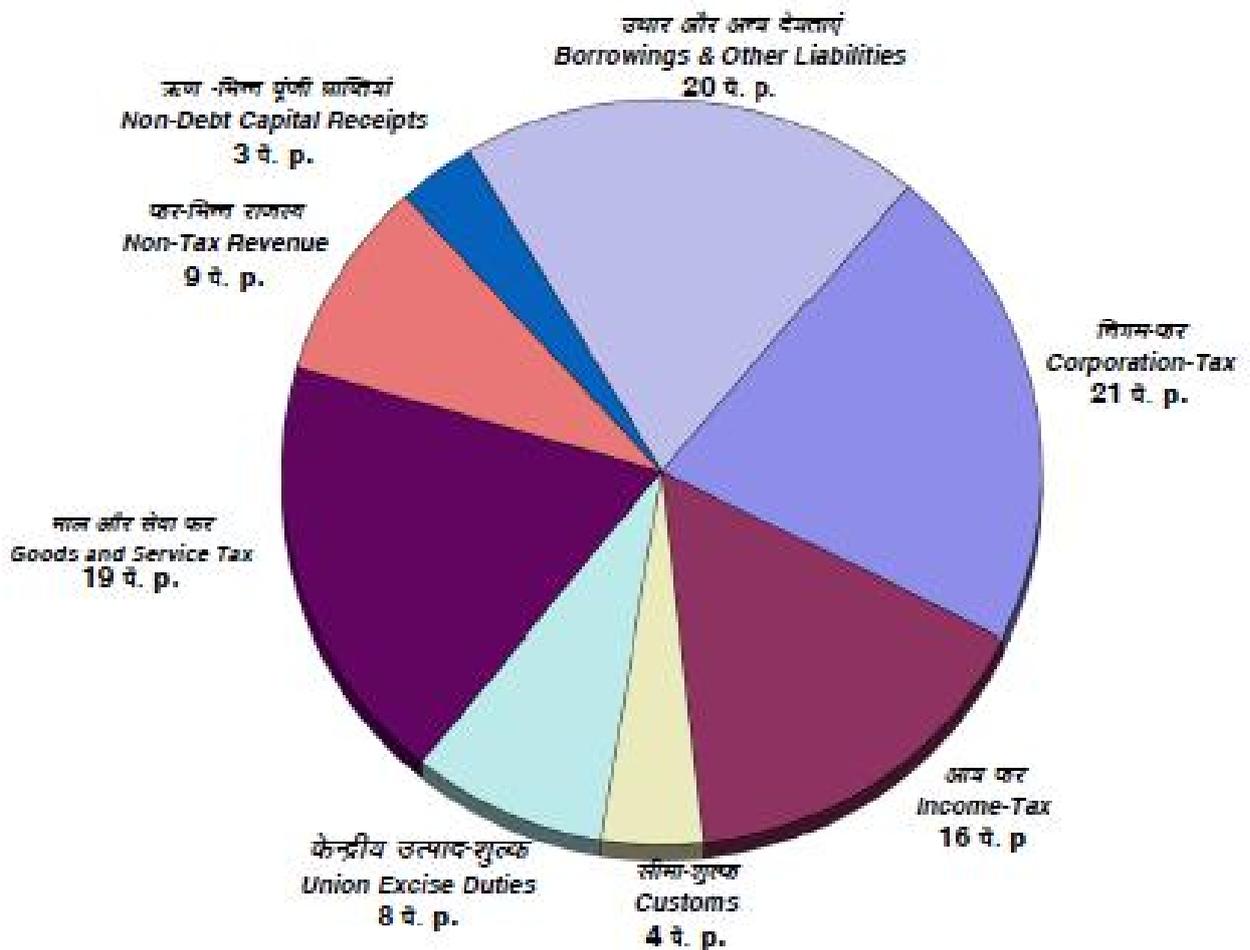
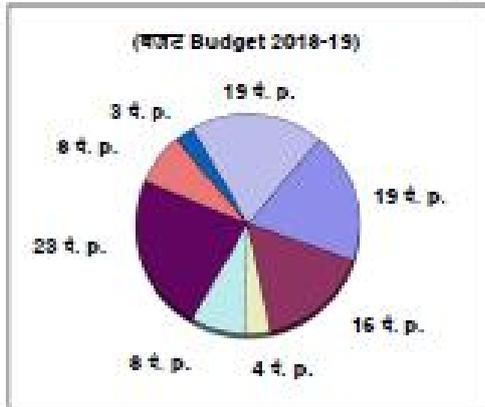
² Includes drawdown of cash Balance

Notes:

- (i) GDP for BE 2019-2020 has been projected at 21100607 crore assuming 12.0 % growth over the estimated GDP of ₹18840731 crore for 2018-2019 (RE).
- (ii) Individual items in this document may not sum up to the totals due to rounding off
- (iii) Figures in parenthesis are as a percentage of GDP

रुपया कहां से आता है Rupee Comes From

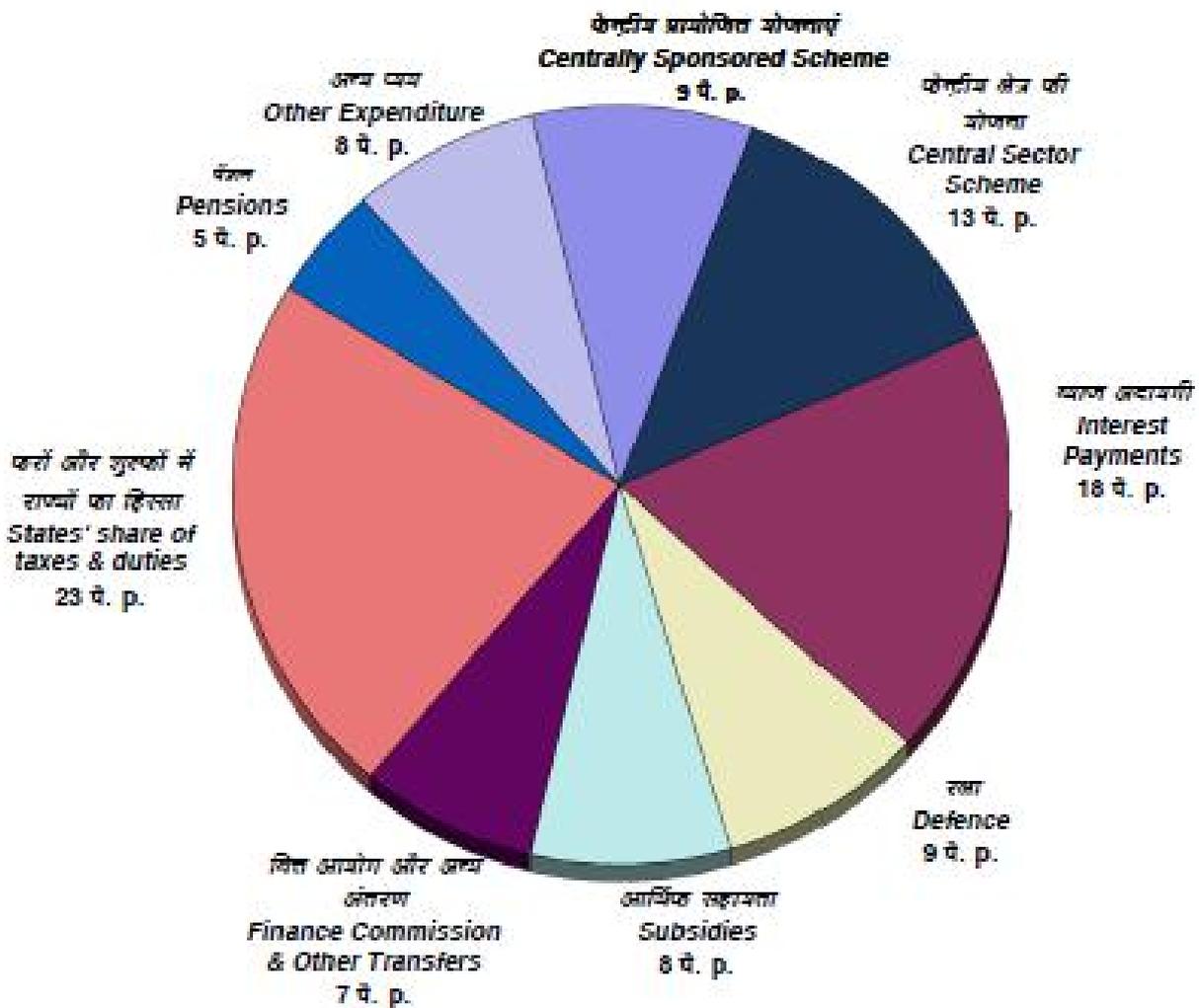
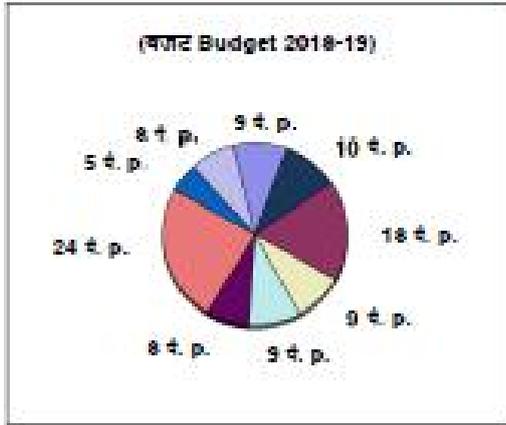
(बजट Budget 2019-20)



- टिप्पणियां:- 1. कुल प्राप्ति में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल है, जिन्हें बृहत् 1 पर सारणी में घटा दिया गया है।
2. आंकड़ों को पूर्णांकित किया गया है।

- Notes:- 1. Total receipts are inclusive of States' share of taxes and duties which have been netted in the table on page 1.
2. Figures have been rounded.

रुपया कहाँ जाता है Rupee Goes To (बजट Budget 2019-20)



टिप्पणी :- कुल व्यय में करों और शुल्कों में राज्यों का हिस्सा शामिल है, जिन्हें पृष्ठ 1 पर सारणी में प्राप्तियों में से घटा दिया गया है।

Note:- Total expenditure is inclusive of the States' share of taxes and duties which have been netted against receipts in the table on page 1.

घाटे का सार Deficit Statistics

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

		2017-2018 वास्तविक Actuals	2018-2019 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	2018-2019 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	2019-2020 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. राजकोषीय घाटा	1. Fiscal Deficit	591062 (3.5)	624276 (3.3)	634398 (3.4)	703760 (3.3)
2. राजस्व घाटा	2. Revenue Deficit	443600 (2.6)	416034 (2.2)	410930 (2.2)	485019 (2.3)
3. प्रभावी राजस्व घाटा	3. Effective Revenue Deficit	252566 (1.5)	220689 (1.2)	210630 (1.1)	277686 (1.3)
4. प्राथमिक घाटा	4. Primary Deficit	62110 (0.4)	48481 (0.3)	46828 (0.2)	43289 (0.2)

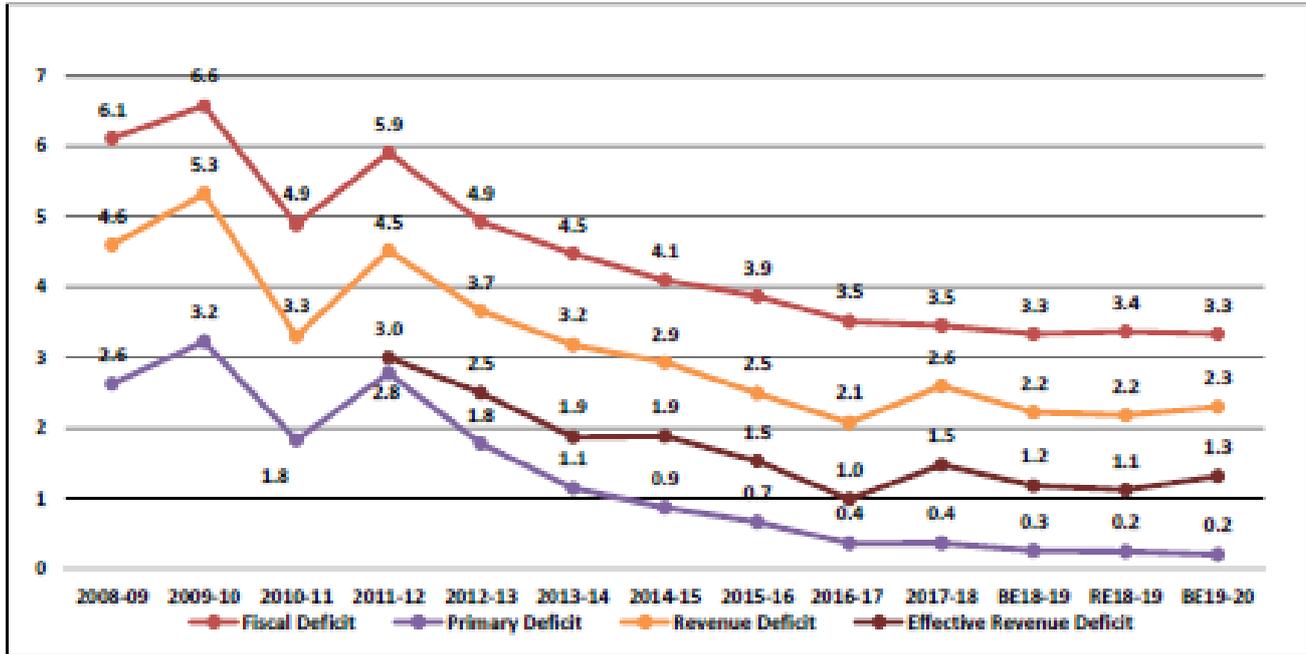
राजकोषीय घाटा वित्तपोषण के स्रोत Sources of Financing Fiscal Deficit

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

		2017-2018 वास्तविक Actuals	2018-2019 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	2018-2019 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	2019-2020 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
1. ऋण प्राप्तियां (निघल)	1. Debt Receipts (Net)				
2. बाजार उधार (सरकारी प्रतिभूति+ राजकोषीय बंधी)	2. Market Borrowings (G-sec + T Bills)	455207	407120	447737	448122
3. अन्य बचतों के बचले प्रतिभूतियां	3. Securities against Small Savings	102628	75000	125000	130000
4. राज्य सविध निधियां	4. State Provident Funds	15799	17000	17000	18000
5. अन्य प्राप्तियां (आंतरिक ऋण तथा लोक लेखा)	5. Other Receipts (Internal Debts and Public Account)	5406	84679	8353	59531
6. विदेशी ऋण	6. External Debt	7931	(-)-2589	(-)-4893	(-)-2952
7. भण्डार शेष में जाहरण द्वारा कमी	7. Draw Down of Cash Balance	4091	43066	41201	51059
8. कुल जोड़	8. Grand Total	591062	624276	634398	703760

घाटे की प्रवृत्तियां DEFICIT TRENDS

(% of GDP)

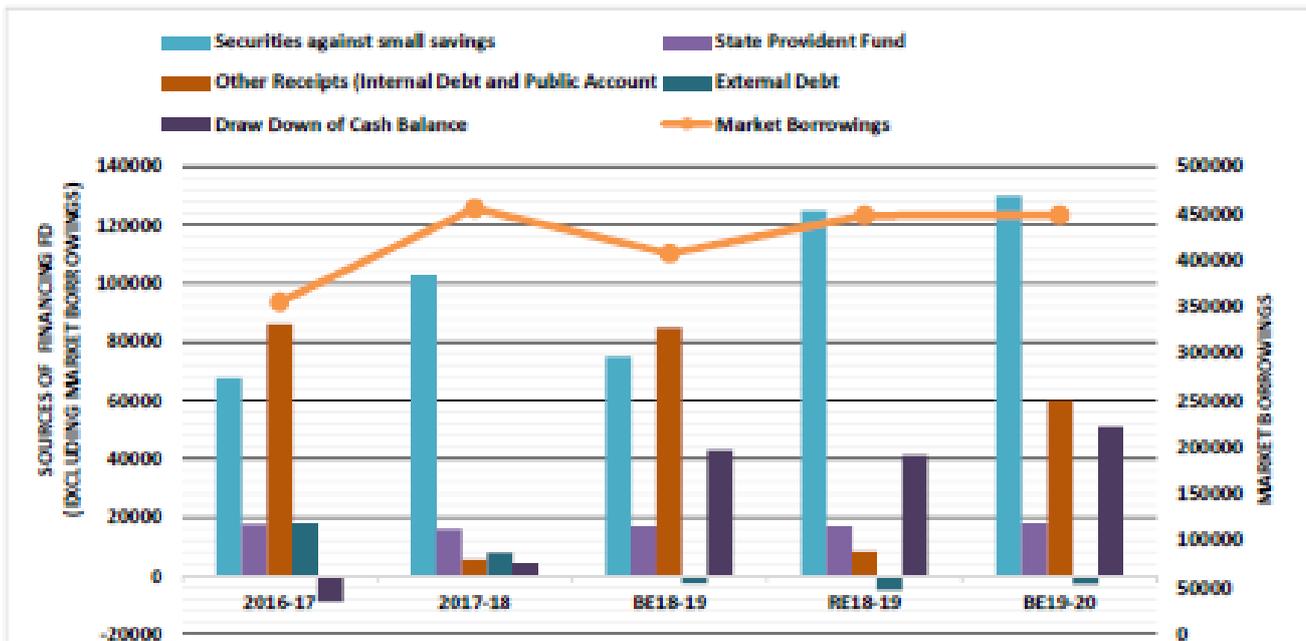


Note : GDP is as per the new series with base year 2011-12.

टिप्पणी : जीडीपी आधार वर्ष 2011-12 के साथ नई श्रृंखला के अनुसार है।

घाटा वित्तपोषण के स्रोत SOURCES OF DEFICIT FINANCING

(₹ in crore)



प्राप्तियां Receipts

(₹ करोड़) (in ₹ crore)

		2017-2018 वार्षिक Actuals	2018-19 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates	2018-2019 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	2019-2020 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
राजस्व प्राप्तियां	REVENUE RECEIPTS				
1. कर राजस्व	1. Tax Revenue				
सकल कर-राजस्व	Gross Tax Revenue	1919009	2271242	2248175	2461195
क. निगम कर	a. Corporation Tax	571202	621000	671000	766000
ख. आय पर कर	b. Taxes on Income	430772	529000	529000	569000
ग. धन कर	c. Wealth Tax	63
घ. सीमा शुल्क	d. Customs	129030	112500	130038	155904
ङ. केन्द्रीय उत्पाद शुल्क	e. Union Excise Duties	259431	259600	259612	300000
च. सेवा कर	f. Service Tax	81228	..	9283	..
छ. जीएसटी	g. GST	442562	743900	643900	663343
- केंद्रीय जीएसटी	- CGST	203262	603900	503900	526000
- आइजीएसटी	- IGST	176688	50000	50000	28000
- जीएसटी सतिपूर्ति चक्कर	- GST Compensation Cess	62612	90000	90000	109343
ज. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों पर कर	h. Taxes of Union Territories	4721	5242	5342	6948
घटाइए -राष्ट्रीय आपदा आफसिकता निधि/राष्ट्रीय आपदा अनुक्रिया निधि को अंतरित एनसीसीडी	Less -NCCD transferred to the NCCF/INDRF	3515	2500	2315	2480
घटाइए-राज्यों का हिस्सा	Less - State's share	673006	788093	761454	809133
1क केंद्र का निवल कर राजस्व	1a Centre's Net Tax Revenue	1242488	1480649	1484406	1649582
2. कर-मिन्न राजस्व	2. Non-Tax Revenue	192745	245089	245276	313179
ब्याज प्राप्ति	Interest receipts	13574	15162	12047	13711
लाभांश और लाभ	Dividends and Profits	91361	107312	119264	163528
विदेशी अनुदान	External Grants	3582	2667	1270	1006
अन्य कर-मिन्न राजस्व	Other Non Tax Revenue	82338	117886	110619	132784
संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की प्राप्ति	Receipts of Union Territories	1890	2062	2076	2149
कुल राजस्व प्राप्ति (1क+2)	Total- Revenue Receipts (1a + 2)	1435233	1725738	1729682	1962761
3. पूंजी प्राप्ति	3. CAPITAL RECEIPTS				
क. ऋण-मिन्न प्राप्ति	A. Non-debt Receipts	115678	92199	93155	119828
(i) ऋणों और अग्रिमों की वसूलियां [⊕]	(i) Recoveries of loans and advances [⊕]	15633	12199	13155	14828
(ii) विनिवेश प्राप्ति	(ii) Disinvestment Receipts	100045	80000	80000	105000
ख. ऋण प्राप्ति	B. Debt Receipts*	586971	581210	593197	652701
जोड़ पूंजीगत प्राप्ति (क+ख)	Total Capital Receipts (A+B)	702649	673409	686352	772529
4. नकदी शेष का कम आहरण	4. Draw-Down of Cash Balance	4091	43066	41201	51059
जोड़ प्राप्ति (1क+2+3)	Total Receipts (1a+2+3)	2137882	2399147	2416034	2735290
एमएसएस के तहत प्राप्ति (निवल)	Receipts under MSS (Net)

* प्राप्ति का मुआवजा घटाकर है।

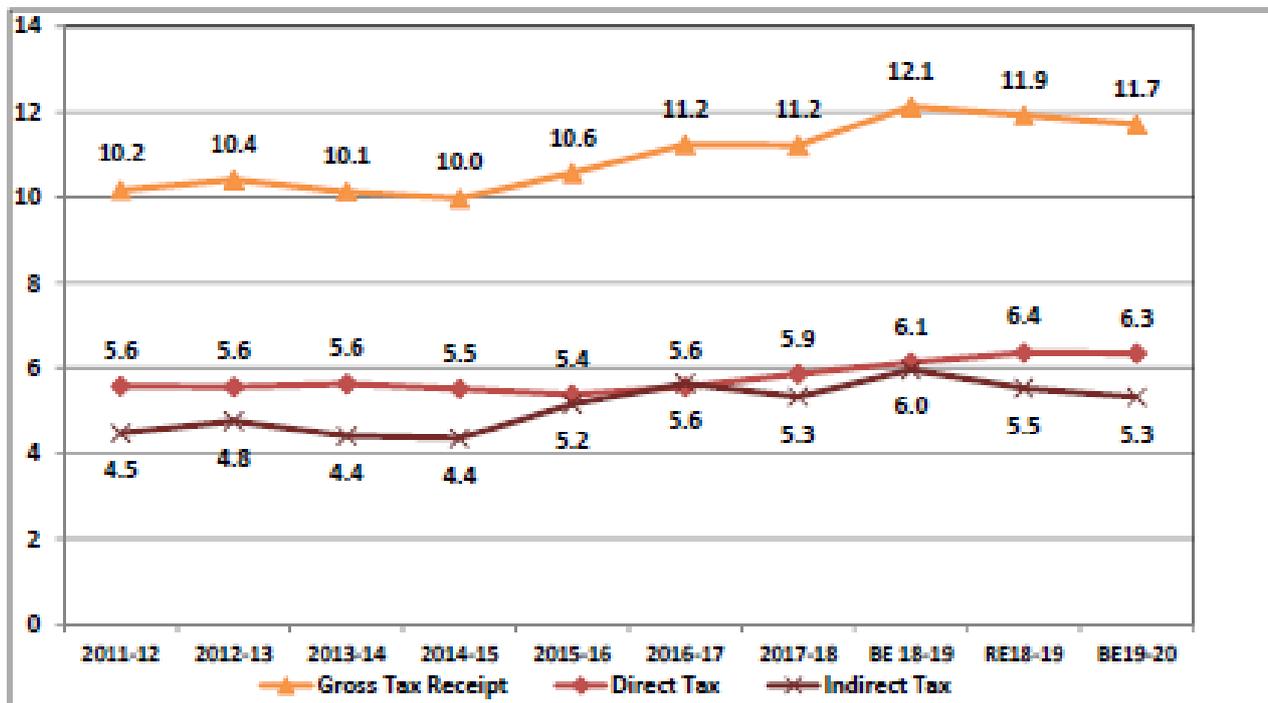
⊕ इसमें अल्पकालिक ऋण एवं अग्रिम की वसूली शामिल नहीं है।

* The receipts are net of payment.

⊕ Excludes recoveries of short term loans and advances.

कर प्राप्तियों में रुझान TREND IN TAX RECEIPTS

(% of GDP)

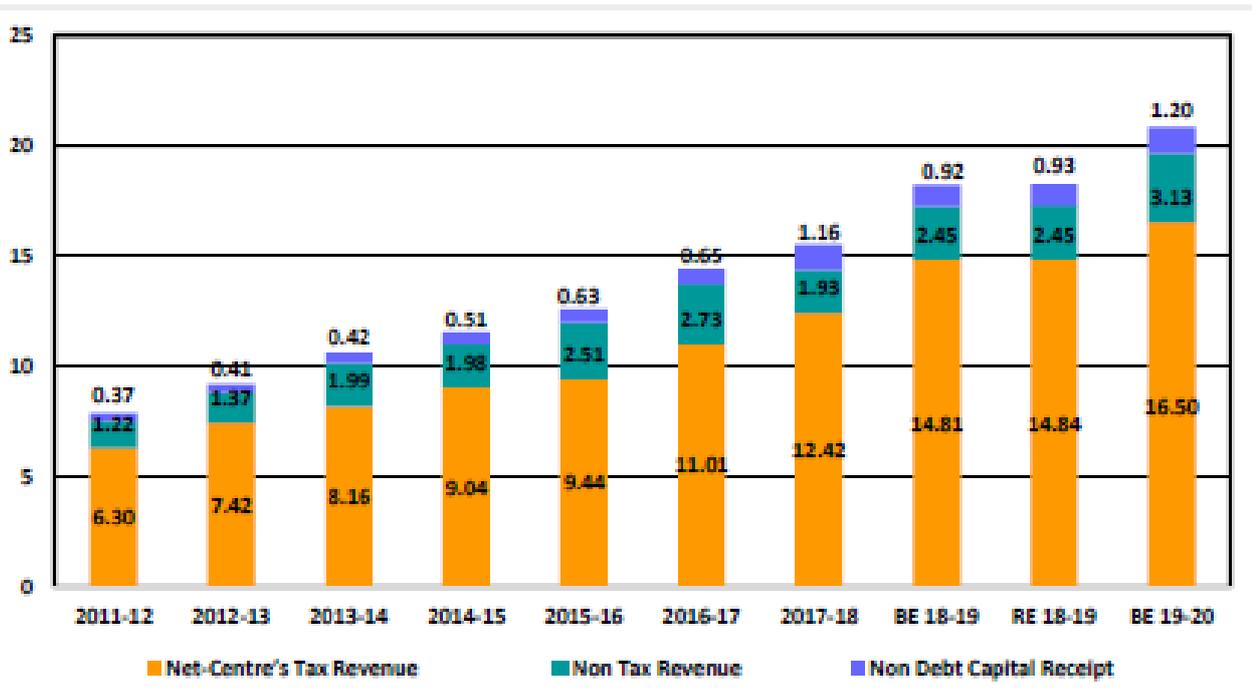


Note : GDP is as per the latest estimates published by CSO.

पीडीपी, केंद्रीय सांख्यिकी कार्यालय द्वारा प्रकाशित तथ्यांक के अनुसार है।

केंद्र की निवल प्राप्तियां NET RECEIPT OF THE CENTRE

(₹ in lakh crore)



भारत सरकार का व्यय *Expenditure of Government of India*

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

		2017-2018	2018-2019	2018-2019	2019-2020
		वास्तविक	बजट	संशोधित	बजट
		Actuals	अनुमान Budget Estimates	अनुमान Revised Estimates	अनुमान Budget Estimates
क. केंद्र का व्यय	A. Centre's Expenditure				
I स्थापना व्यय	I Establishment Expenditure	473031	508400	517025	548298
II केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाएं/ परियोजनाएं	II Central Sector Schemes/ Projects	587785	708934	736796	870794
III केंद्रीय क्षेत्र का अन्य व्यय	III Other Central Sector Expenditure				
जिसमें से	of which	622898	678017	695609	772129
व्याज भुगतान	Interest Payments	528952	575795	587570	660471
ख. अंतरण	B. Transfers				
IV केंद्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाएं	IV Centrally Sponsored Schemes	285448	305517	304849	331810
V वित्त आयोग के अनुदान	V Finance Commission Grants	92244	109374	106129	120468
VI अन्य अनुदान/ऋण/अंतरण	VI Other Grants/Loans/Transfers	80567	131973	96827	145054
कुल जोड़	Grand Total	2141973	2442213	2457235	2786349

सरकार का पूंजीगत व्यय *Capital Expenditure of the Government*

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

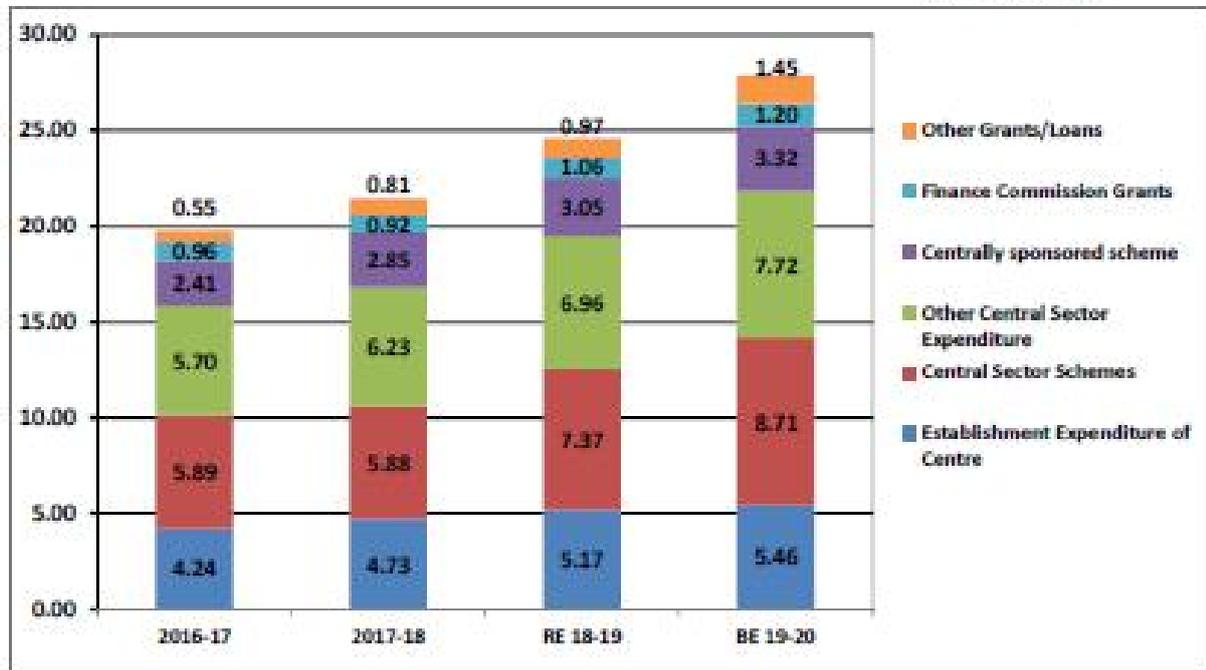
		2017-2018	2018-2019	2018-2019	2019-2020
		वास्तविक	बजट	संशोधित	बजट
		Actuals	अनुमान Budget Estimates	अनुमान Revised Estimates	अनुमान Budget Estimates
सकल बजटीय सहायता	Gross Budgetary Support	263140	300441	316624	338570
रेल मंत्रालय (आईईबीआर)	Ministry of Railways (IEBR)	58568	93440	85798	94071
आईईबीआर* (रेल मंत्रालय को छोड़कर)	IEBR* (excluding Ministry of Railways)	552118	383476	526816	443568
जोड़	Total	873826	777357	929238	876209

बजट अनुदान 2018-20 के साथ तुलना करने के लिए एनएसएफ को रेल मंत्रालय को प्रदानकृत अर्थों को 20,000 करोड़ रु. की सीमा पर बजट अनुदान 2018-19 से विलग लेनी चाहिए।
For the sake of comparison with BE 2018-20, an amount of 20,000 cr. of NSSF loans to FCI should be excluded in RE 2018-19

व्यय की संरचना

COMPOSITION OF EXPENDITURE

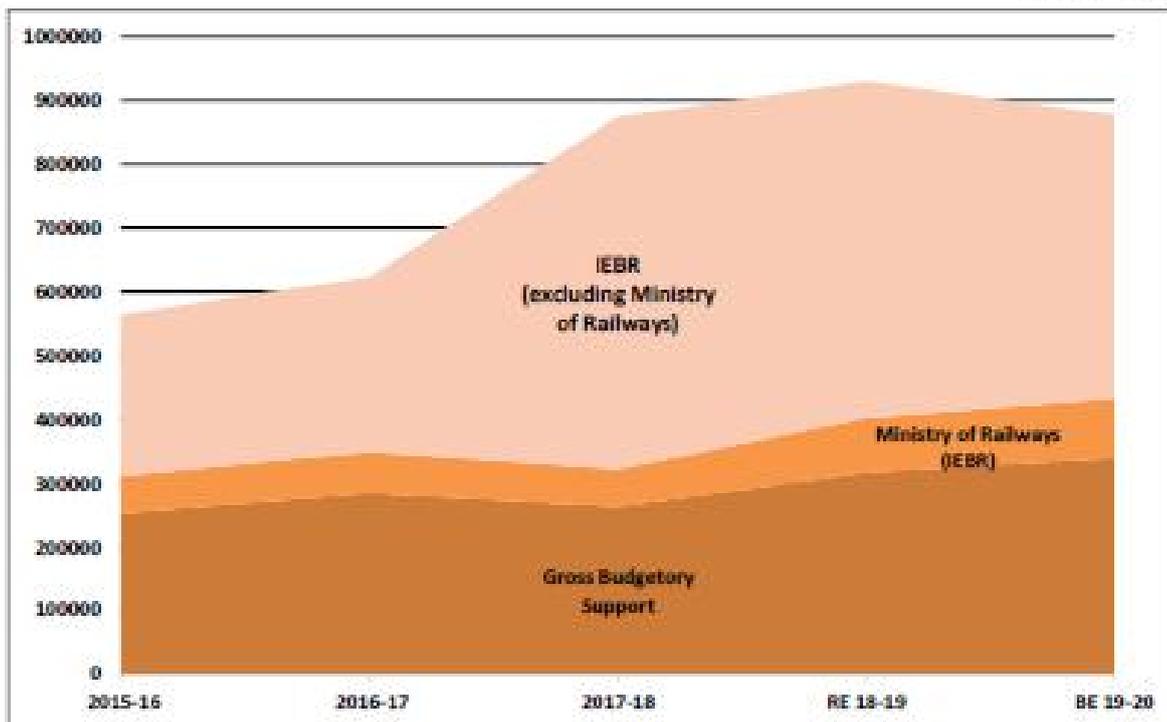
(₹ in lakh crore)



पूजीगत व्यय की प्रवृत्ति

TREND OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE

(₹ in crore)



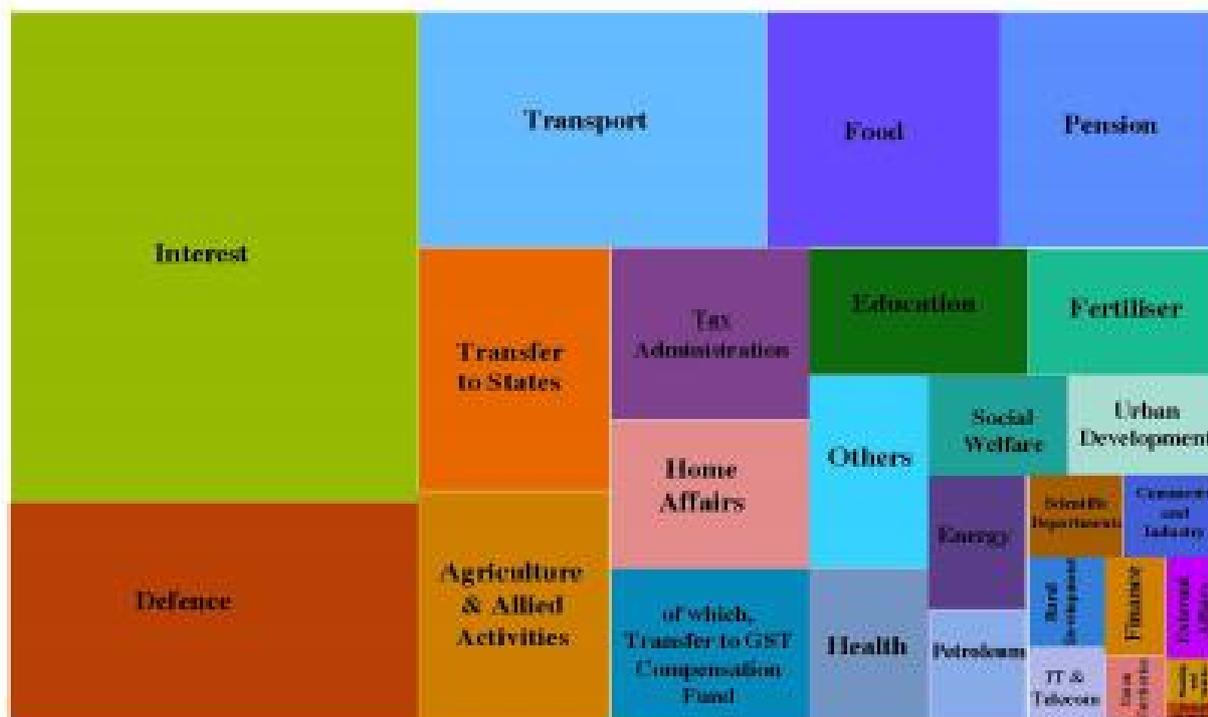
प्रमुख मदों का व्यय *Expenditure of Major Items*

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

		2017-2018	2018-2019	2018-2019	2019-2020
		वास्तविक	बजट	संशोधित	बजट
		Actuals	अनुमान Budget Estimates	अनुमान Revised Estimates	अनुमान Budget Estimates
पेंशन	Pension	145745	168466	166618	174300
रक्षा	Defence	276572	282733	285423	305296
सब्सिडी -	Subsidy -				
- उर्वरक	- Fertiliser	66468	70090	70086	79996
- खाद्य	- Food	100282	169323	171298	184220
- पेट्रोलियम	- Petroleum	24460	24933	24833	37478
कृषि और संबद्ध कार्यकलाप	Agriculture and Allied Activities	52628	63836	66602	151518
वाणिज्य और उद्योग	Commerce and Industry	24087	27956	28394	27043
पूर्वोत्तर का विकास	Development of North East	2514	3000	2629	3000
शिक्षा	Education	80215	85010	83626	94854
ऊर्जा	Energy	42155	41104	46150	44638
विदेश	External Affairs	13738	15011	15582	17885
वित्त	Finance	17392	20341	18852	20121
स्वास्थ्य	Health	52994	54668	55949	64999
गृह	Home Affairs	87547	93450	99034	103927
ब्याज	Interest	528952	575795	587570	660471
आईटी और दूरसंचार	IT and Telecom	16899	22379	16282	21783
अन्य	Others	66306	72837	74895	76665
योजना और सांख्यिकी	Planning and Statistics	4559	5199	5415	5814
ग्रामीण विकास	Rural Development	134973	138097	135109	140762
वैज्ञानिक विभाग	Scientific Departments	22115	24906	25099	27431
सामाजिक कल्याण	Social Welfare	37440	44220	46492	50850
कर प्रशासन	Tax Administration	71756	105541	67448	117285
जिसमें से जीएसटी शक्तिपूर्ति निधि को अंतरण	of which Transfer to GST Compensation Fund	56146	90000	51735	101200
राज्यों का अंतरण	Transfer to States	107501	142858	141353	155447
परिवहन	Transport	110399	134572	145399	157437
संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	Union Territories	14216	14123	14133	15098
हाहरी विकास	Urban Development	40061	41765	42965	48032
कुल जोड़	Grand Total	2141973	2442213	2457235	2786349

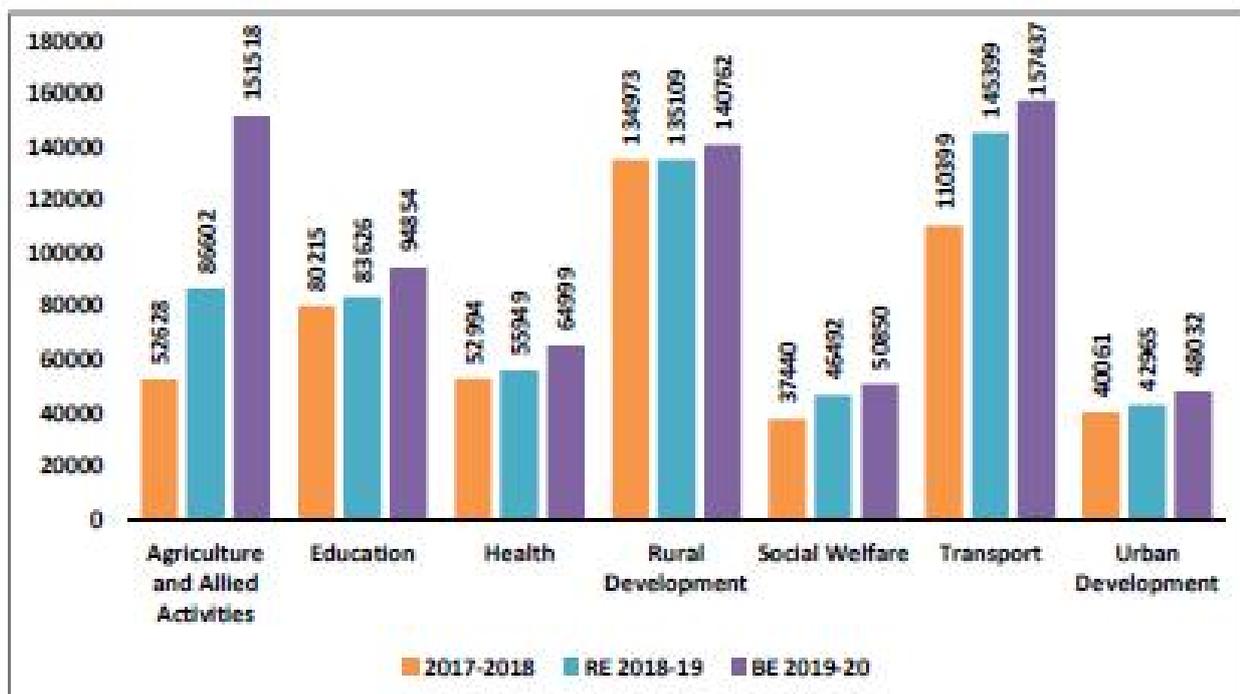
व्यय की संरचना

COMPOSITION OF EXPENDITURE



व्यय की प्रमुख मदों की प्रवृत्ति

TREND OF MAJOR ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE



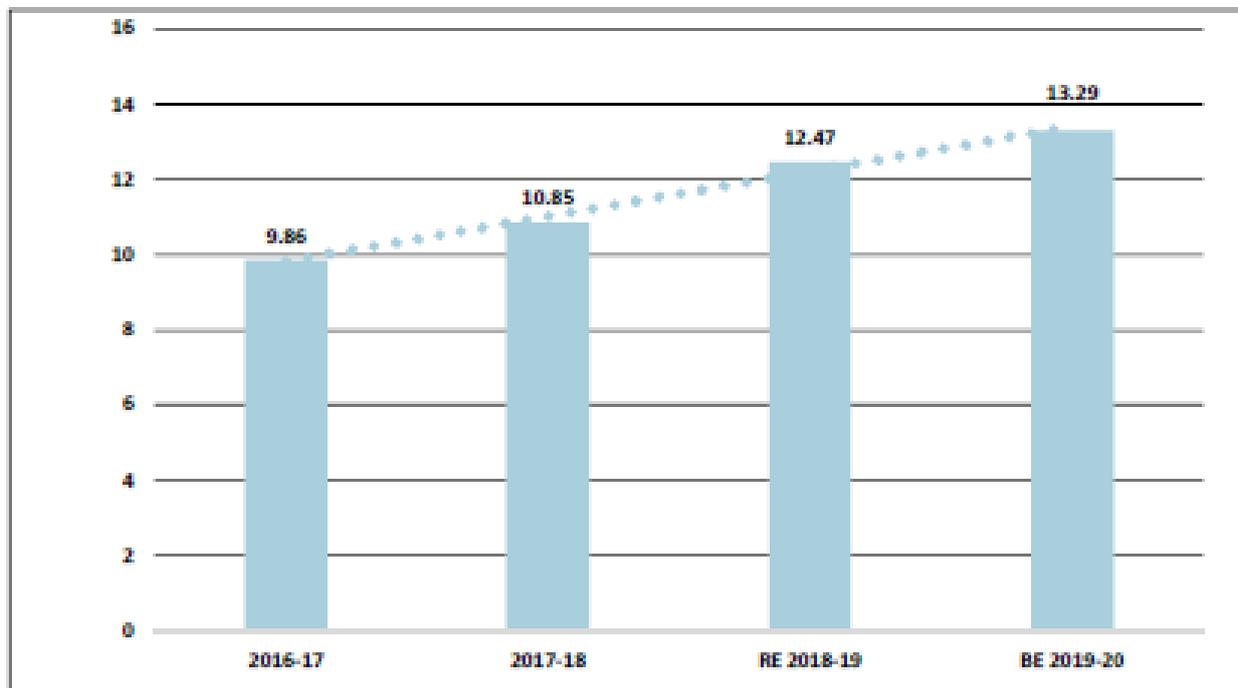
राज्यों और विधान मंडल वाले संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को संसाधनों का अंतरण
TRANSFER OF RESOURCES TO STATES AND UNION
TERRITORIES WITH LEGISLATURE

(₹ करोड़) (In ₹ crore)

		2017-2018 वास्तविक Actuals	2018-2019 संशोधित अनुमान Revised Estimates	2019-2020 बजट अनुमान Budget Estimates
I. करों में राज्यों के हिस्से का अंतरण	I. Devolution of States share in taxes	673006	761454	809133
II. अंतरण की कुछ महत्वपूर्ण नदें	II. Some Important Items of Transfer	37236	55558	54581
1. एनडीआरएफ से राज्यों को सहायता	1. Assistance to States from NDRF	4723	10000	10000
2. उत्तर पूर्वी क्षेत्र और सिक्किम के लिए केंद्रीय पूल संसाधन	2. Central Pool of Resources for North Eastern Region and Sikkim	702	657	392
3. बाह्य सहायता वाली परियोजनाएं- अनुदान	3. Externally Aided Projects - Grants	3000	3500	4500
4. बाह्य सहायता वाली परियोजनाएं- ऋण	4. Externally Aided Projects- Loan	17500	23801	19723
5. उत्तर पूर्वी परिषद की योजनाएं	5. Schemes of North East Council	772	422	328
6. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 275(1) के प्रावधान के तहत योजनाएं	6. Schemes under Provision to Article 275(1) of the Constitution	1509	1585	2321
7. मांग के अनुसार विशेष सहायता - राज्यों को अंतरण	7. Special Assistance under the demand - Transfers to States	6951	13500	15000
8. मांग के तहत अनुसूचित जातियों को विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता - सामाजिक न्याय एवं अधिकारिता विभाग	8. Special Central Assistance to Scheduled Castes under Demand- Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	731	876	1074
9. मांग के तहत जनजाति क्षेत्र को विशेष केंद्रीय सहायता - जनजातीय कार्य मंत्रालय	9. Special Central Assistance to Tribal Area under the Demand - Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1348	1238	1245
III. वित्त आयोग के अनुदान	III. Finance Commission Grants	92244	106129	120466
1. स्थानीय निकायों के लिए अनुदान-ग्रामीण निकाय	1. Grant for Local bodies - Rural Bodies	34448	42815	52558
2. स्थानीय शहरी निकायों के लिए अनुदान	2. Grants for Urban Local Bodies	12594	18879	23359
3. एनडीआरएफ के लिए सहायता अनुदान	3. Grants-in-Aid for SDRF	9383	9852	10344
4. अंतरण के पर्याप्त राजस्व बाटा अनुदान	4. Post Devolution Revenue Deficit Grants	35819	34582	34206
IV. राज्यों को कुल अंतरण [(I)+(II)+(III) के द्वारा]	IV. Total Transfer to States [Other than (I)+(II)+(III)]	278812	315132	335220
1. केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत (राजस्व)	1. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Revenue)	262043	277414	292003
2. केंद्र क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत (राजस्व)	2. Under Central Sector Schemes (Revenue)	15984	36637	42076
3. व्यय की अन्य श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत (राजस्व)	3. Under Other Categories of Expenditure (Revenue)	788	934	1033
4. पूंजी अंतरण	4. Capital Transfers	16	148	109
V. दिल्ली और पुदुचेरी को कुल अंतरण	V. Total Transfer to Delhi and Puducherry	3832	8310	10028
1. केंद्र द्वारा प्रायोजित स्कीमों के अंतर्गत (राजस्व)	1. Under Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Revenue)	1016	1336	2026
2. केंद्र क्षेत्र की स्कीमों के अंतर्गत (राजस्व)	2. Under Central Sector Schemes (Revenue)	70	77	89
3. व्यय की अन्य श्रेणियों के अंतर्गत (राजस्व)	3. Under Other Categories of Expenditure (Revenue)	2873	6787	7813
4. पूंजी अंतरण	4. Capital Transfers	72	130	300
राज्यों/संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल अंतरण	Total Transfer to States/UTs	1085130	1246583	1329428

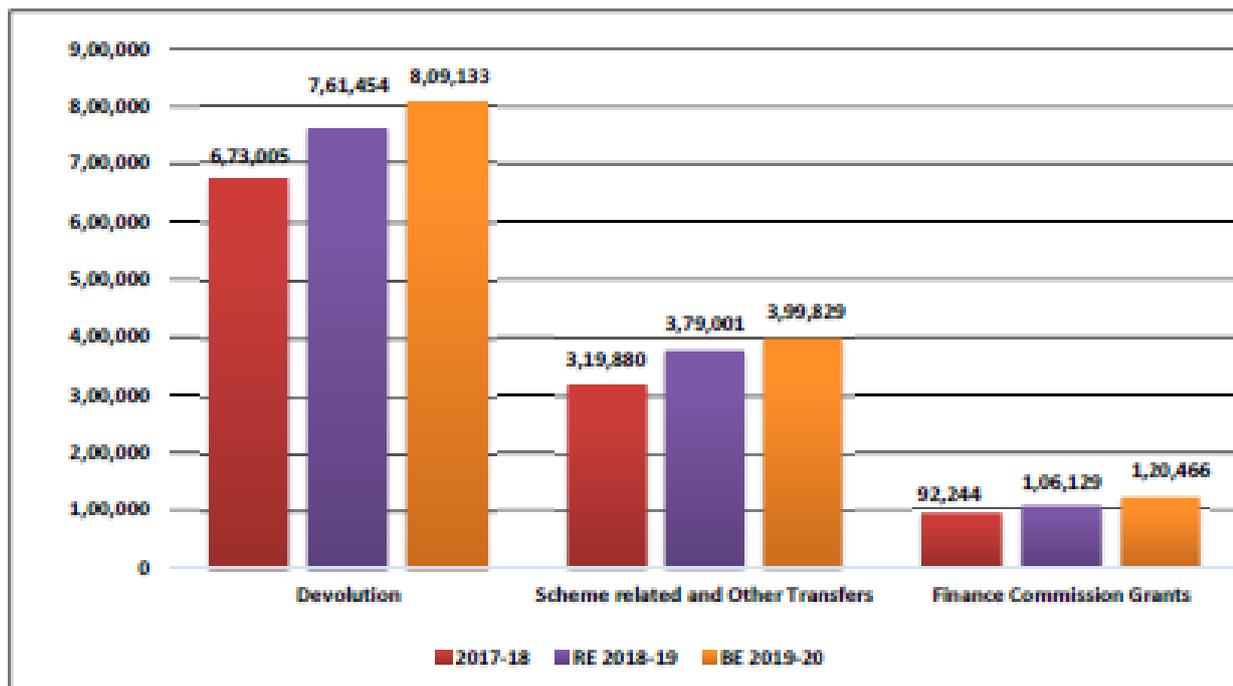
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को कुल अंतरण TOTAL TRANSFERS TO STATES AND UTs

(₹ in lakh crore)



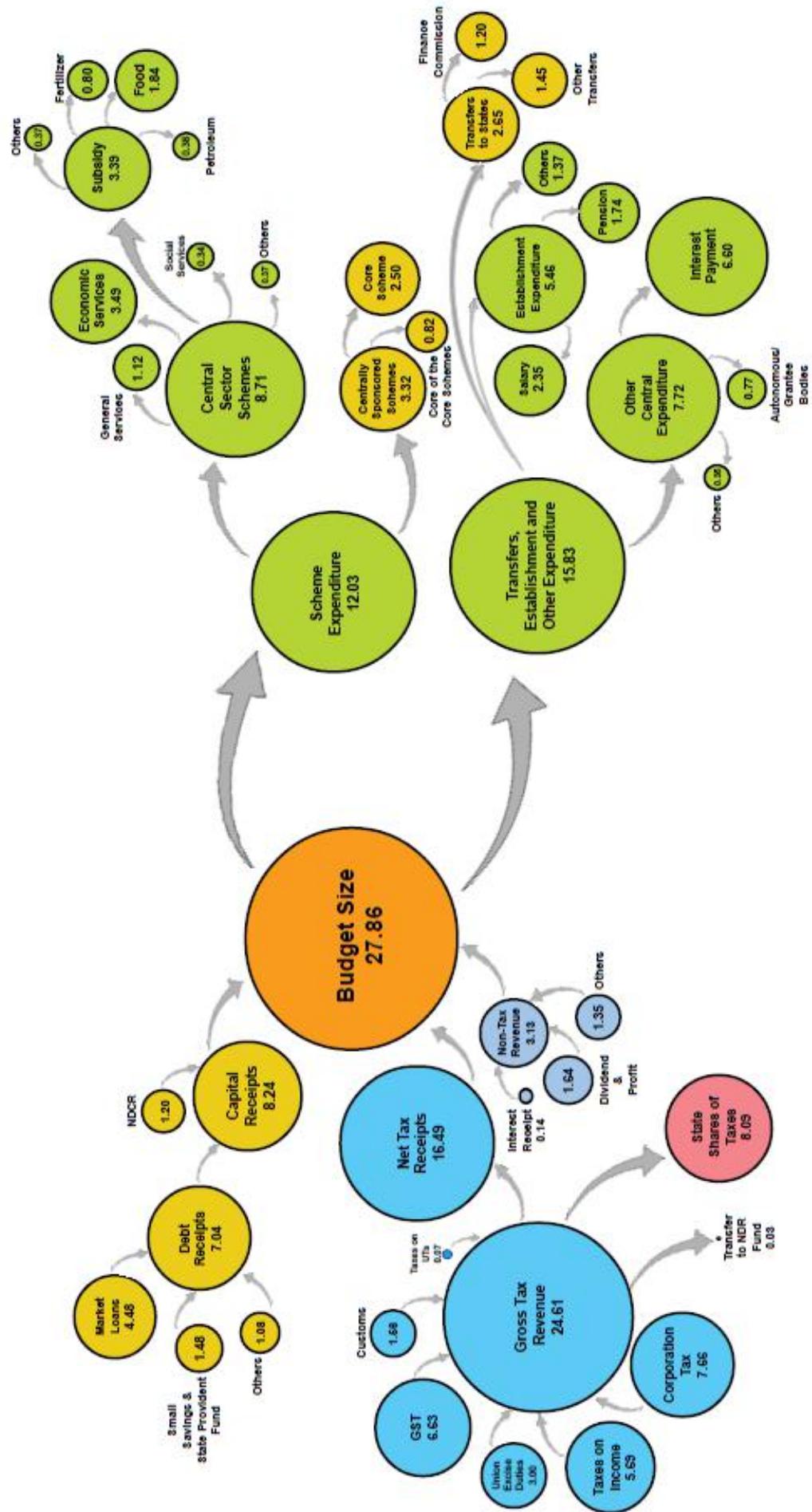
राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों को अंतरण की संरचना COMPOSITION OF TRANSFERS TO STATES & UTs

(₹ in crore)



बजट की रूपरेखा BUDGET PROFILE

(In ₹ lakh crore)



KEY FEATURES OF BUDGET 2019-20



- Vision for \$5 trillion economy driven by investment
- Transforming rural lives
- New Jal Shakti Mantralaya to ensure Har Ghar Jal
- Enhancing ease of direct and indirect taxation
- Strengthening connectivity Infrastructure
- Gandhipedia to sensitize society
- India's soft power
- Harnessing India's space abilities



Pradhan Mantri Karam Yogi Maandhan

Pension benefits to retail traders and small shopkeepers



Enhanced interest deduction for **affordable housing** loan

Tax benefits for **corporate tax** payers



Vision to become **\$5 trillion** economy driven by 'virtuous cycle' of **investment**

India becomes **sixth largest economy**



Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana (PMMSY)

Establish robust fisheries management framework



Scheme of **faceless electronic tax assessment**

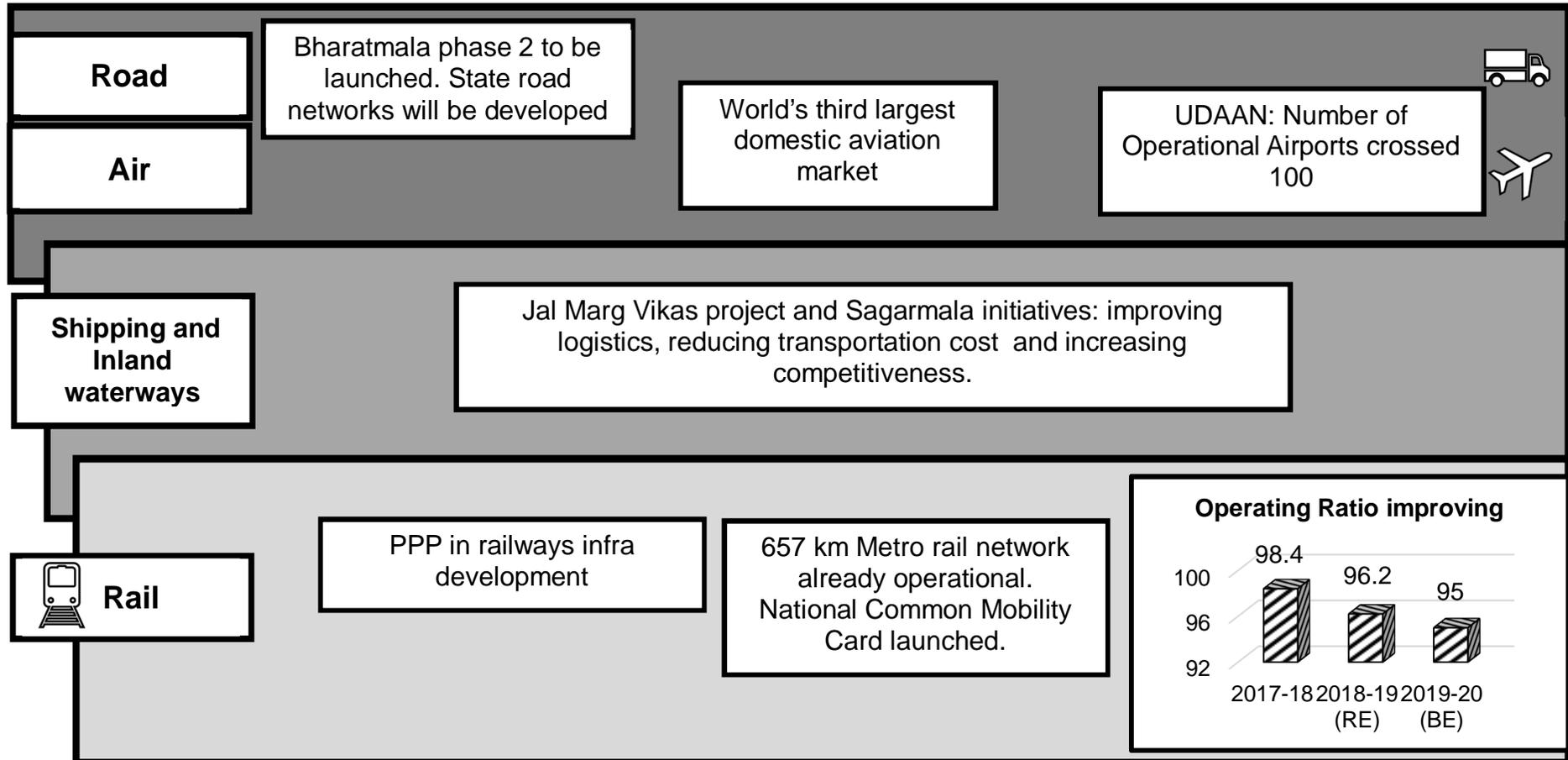
Aadhaar and PAN to be **interchangeable**



Reform, Perform, Transform agenda: GST, IBC, RERA etc.

Changing common man's life: MUDRA, UJJWALA, SAUBHAGYA etc.

PUSH TO INVESTMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

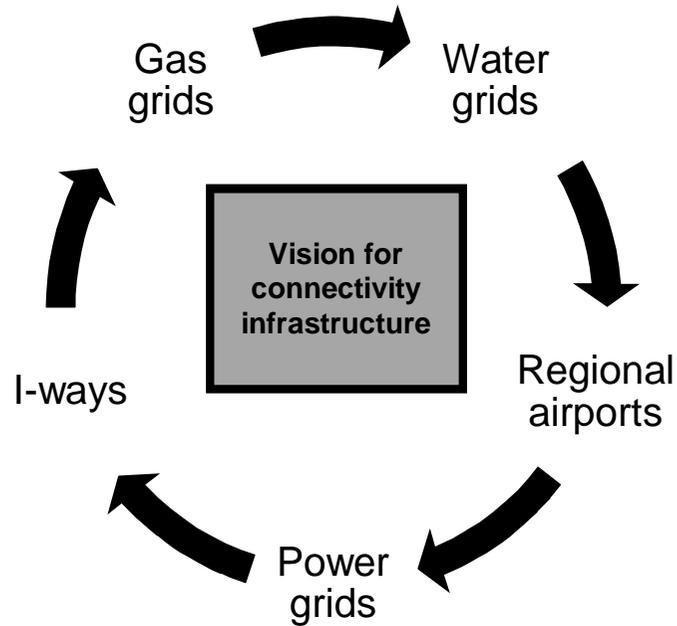


PUSH TO INVESTMENT: INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT

Housing

Houses under PMAY-U:
Sanctioned: 81 lakh
Construction started: 47 lakh
Completed: 26 lakh
Delivered: 24 lakh

Promotion of rental housing: Model tenancy law to be finalised.



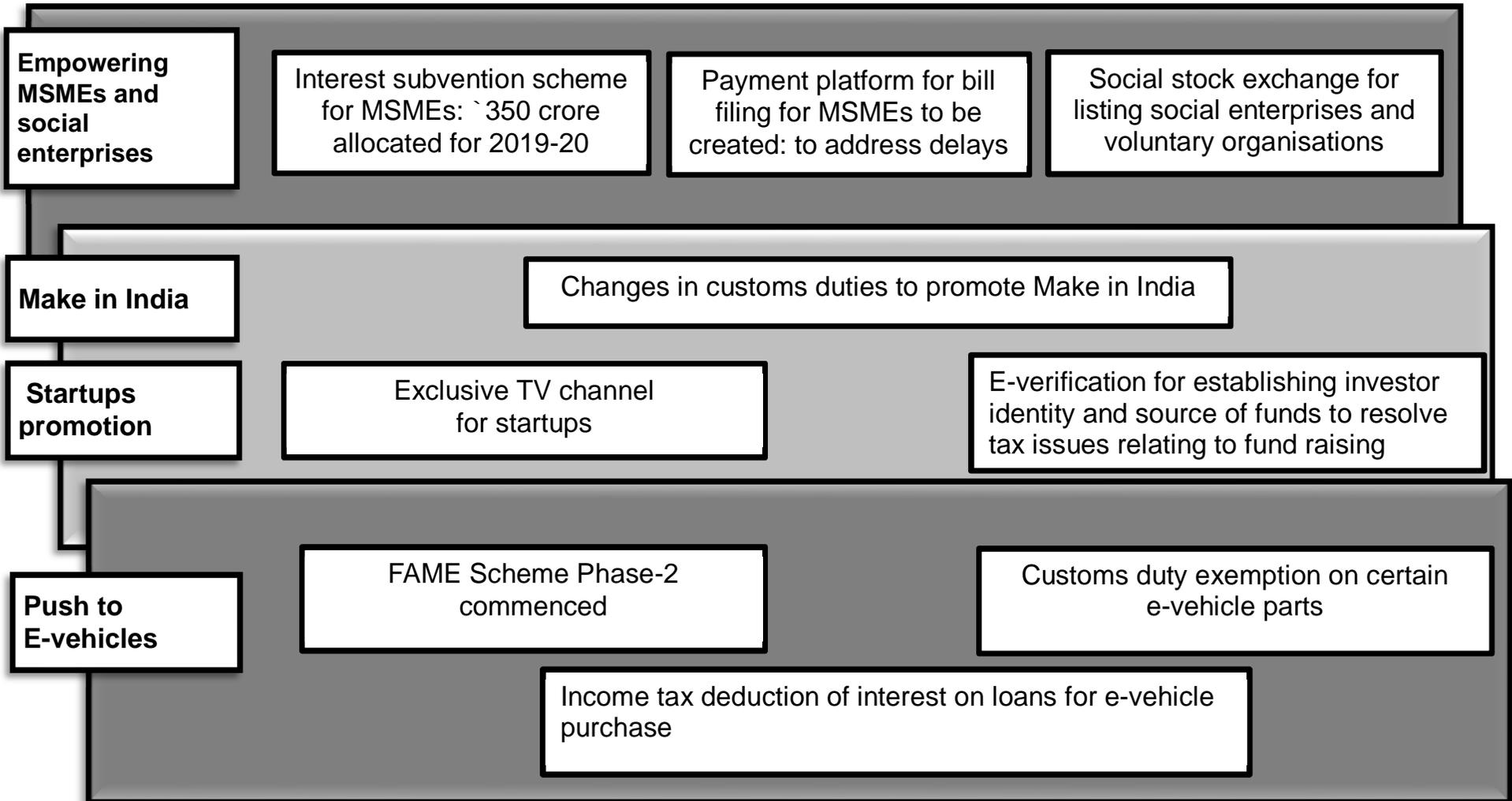
Measures for boosting infrastructure financing

Credit Guarantee Enhancement Corporation to be set up in 2019-20

Action plan to deepen long term bonds market

To permit transfer of FII/FPI investment in debt securities issued by IDF-NBFCs to domestic investors

PUSH TO INVESTMENT: INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT





GROWTH & MACRO-ECONOMIC STABILITY: VISION FOR \$5 TRILLION ECONOMY

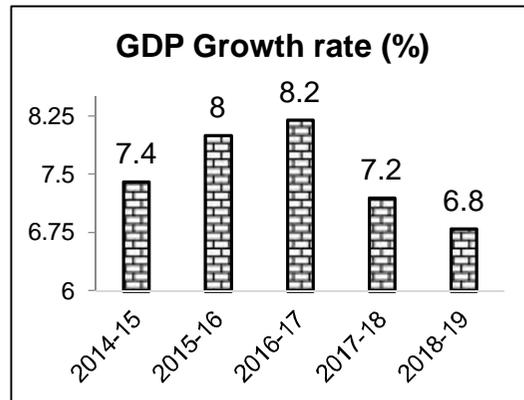
GDP

Fastest growing major economy in the world

11th largest economy in 2013-14



6th largest economy in 2019-20



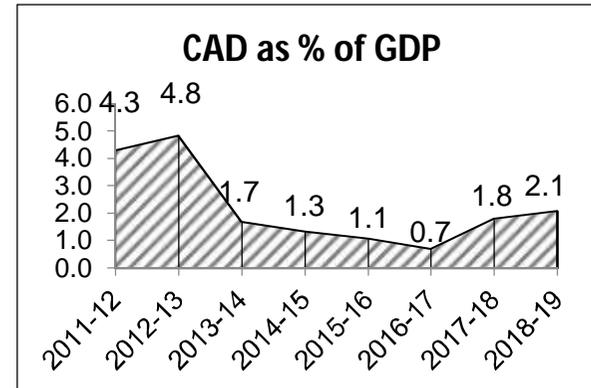
CAD



5.6% of GDP in 2013-14



2.1% of GDP in 2018-19



FDI & FPI

India attracted \$64.4 bn worth of FDI in 2018-19

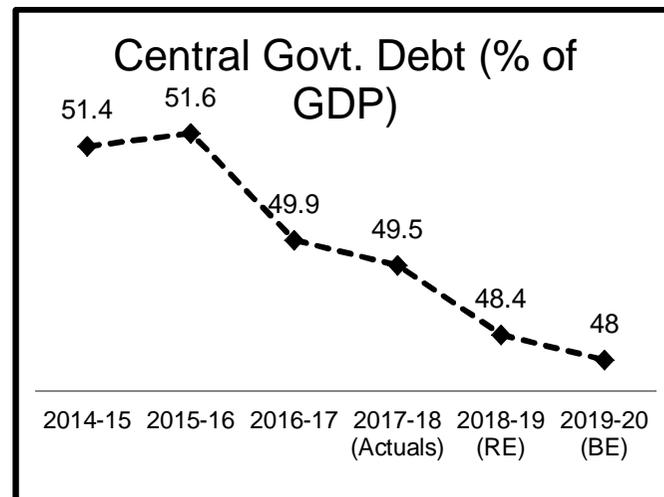
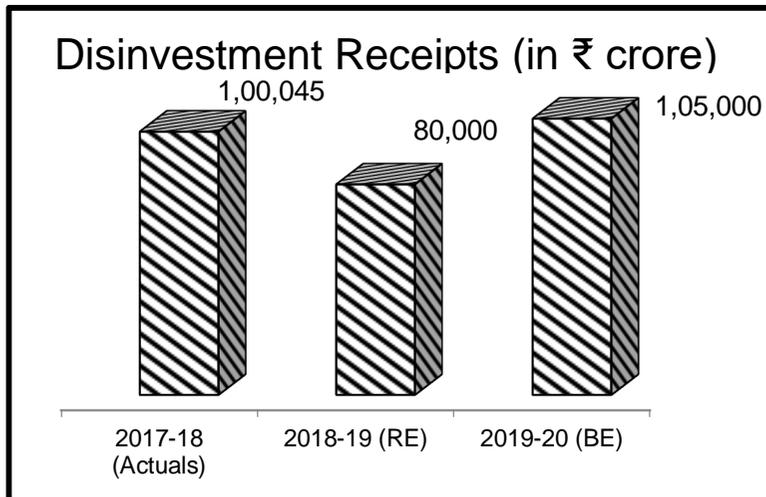
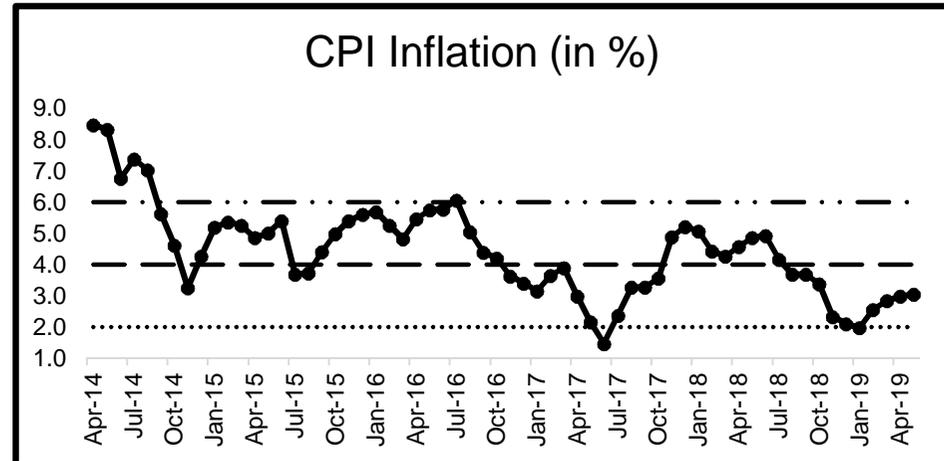
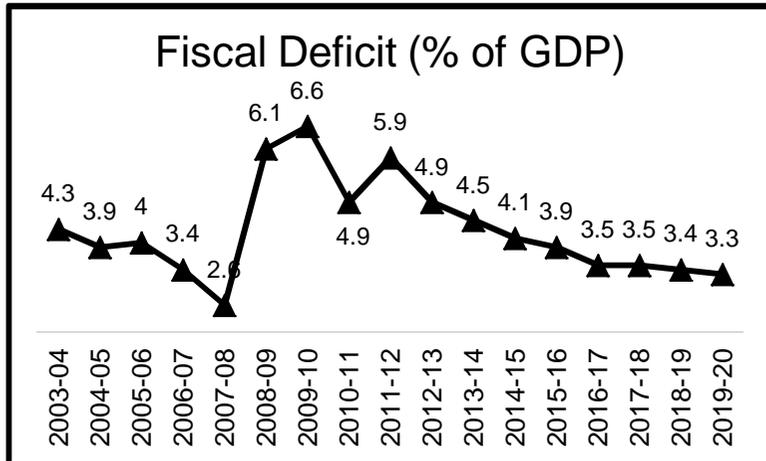
100% FDI to be permitted for Insurance intermediaries



Statutory limit for FPI investment in a company increased to sectoral limit

Local sourcing norms to be eased for FDI in single brand retail

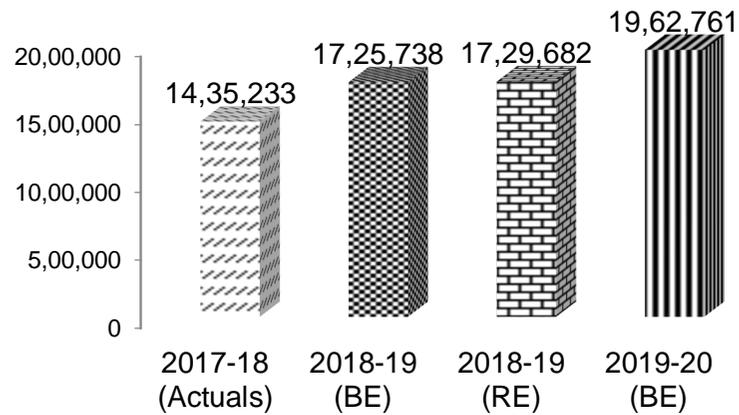
ON THE PATH OF FISCAL CONSOLIDATION AND INFLATION MANAGEMENT



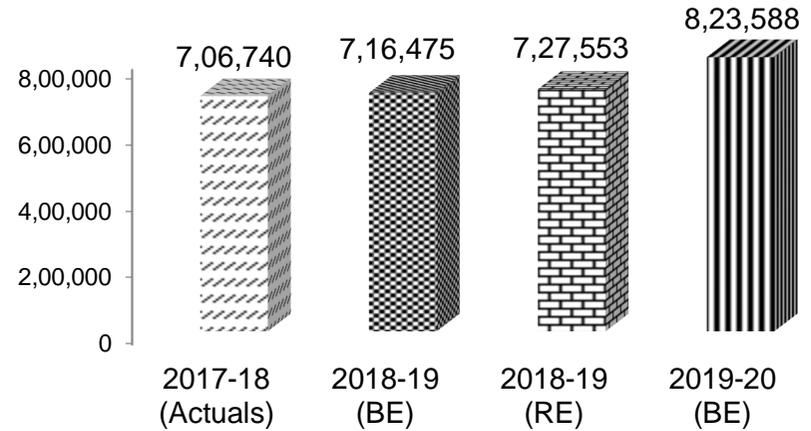
Also, India's sovereign **external debt to GDP ratio** amongst the lowest globally at less than **5%.**

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

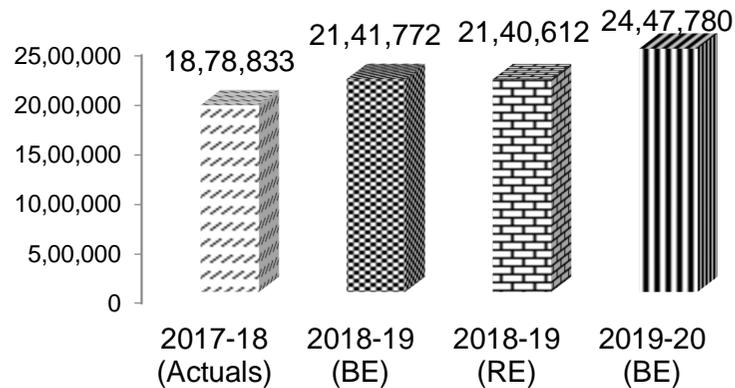
Revenue Receipts (in ` crore)



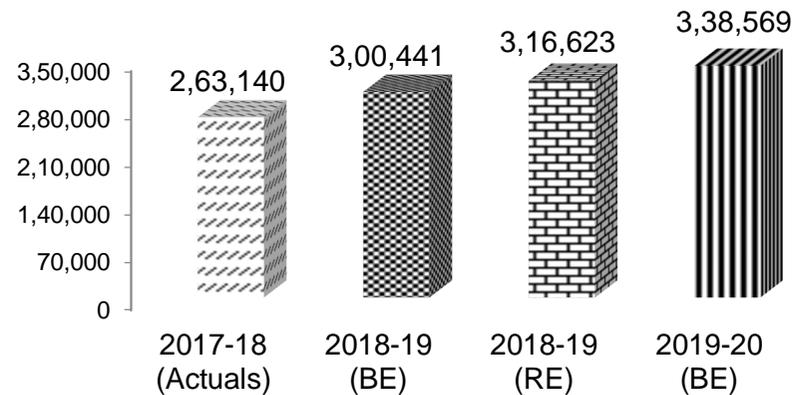
Capital Receipts (in ` crore)



Revenue Expenditure (in ` crore)

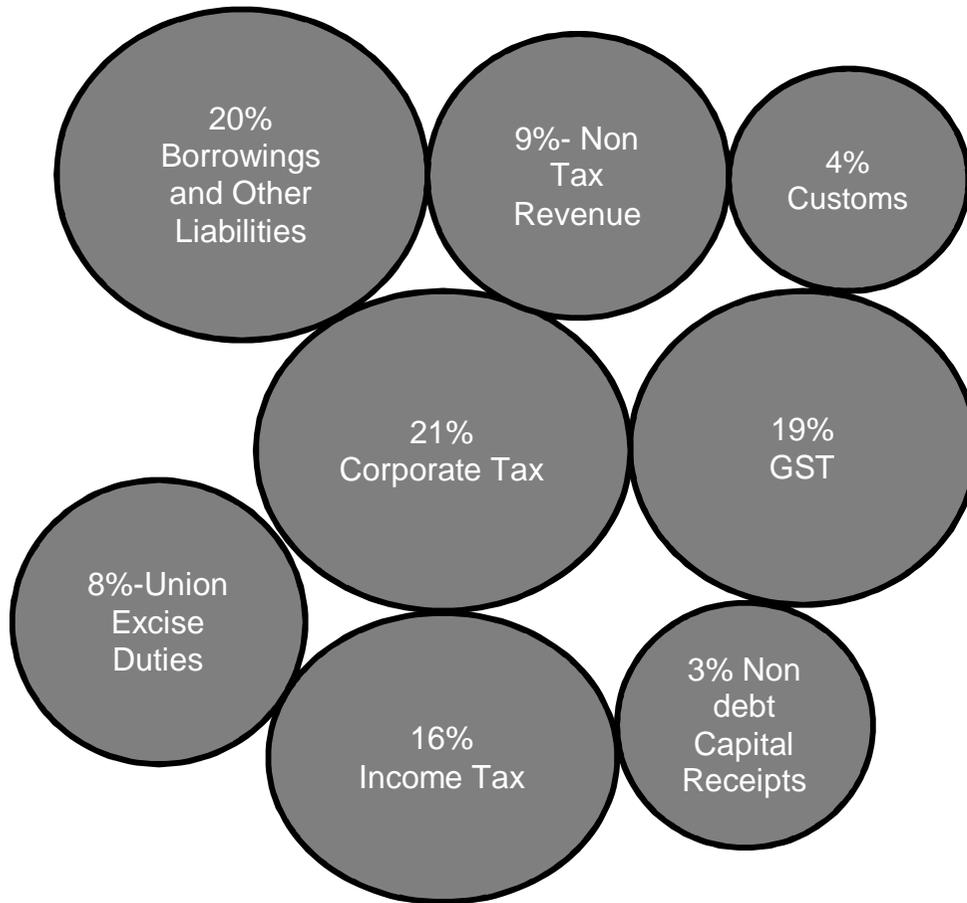


Capital Expenditure (in ` crore)

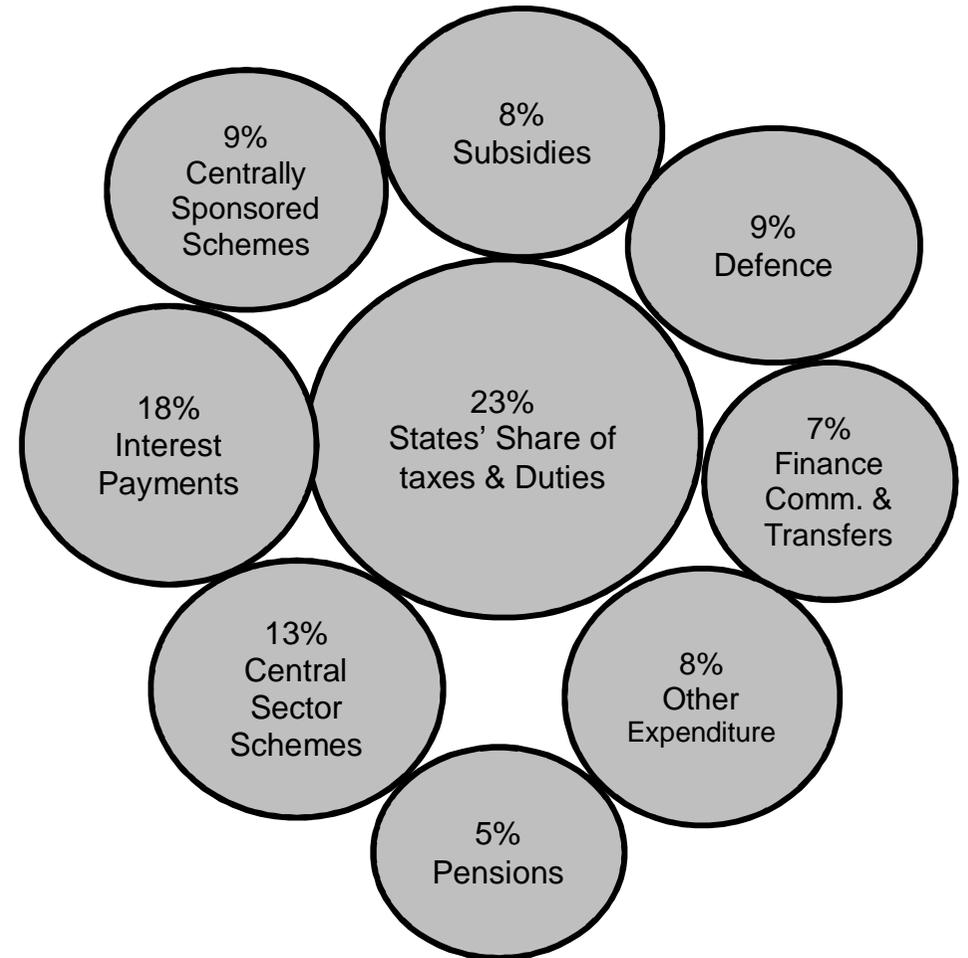


BUDGET AT A GLANCE

RUPEE COMES FROM



RUPEE GOES TO



₹ TAX PROPOSALS



FACELESS E-ASSESSMENT

A scheme of faceless electronic assessment involving no human interface to be launched this year



DIRECT TAX REFORMS PAYING OFF

Increase in tax collection by 78% from ₹6.4 lakh crore in 2013-14 to ₹11.4 lakh crore in 2018-19



ENHANCING EASE OF TAX PAYERS

Aadhaar and PAN to be made interchangeable

- ☞ Threshold for applicability of lower corporate tax rate of 25% increased from ₹250 crore to ₹400 crore.
- ☞ Enhanced interest deduction up to ₹3.5 lakh for purchase of an affordable house.
- ☞ Deposit taking and systemically important non-deposit taking NBFCs can now pay tax in the year they receive interest for certain bad or doubtful debts.
- ☞ TDS of 2% on cash withdrawal exceeding ₹1 crore in a year from a bank account to promote less cash economy.
- ☞ Effective tax rate for individuals having taxable income above ₹2 crore has been increased.
- ☞ No charges or MDR on specified digital mode of payments. These modes are to be compulsorily provided by large businesses.
- ☞ Sabka Vishwas Legacy Dispute Resolution Scheme proposed for quick closure of service tax and excise related litigations.



REFORM, PERFORM, TRANSFORM

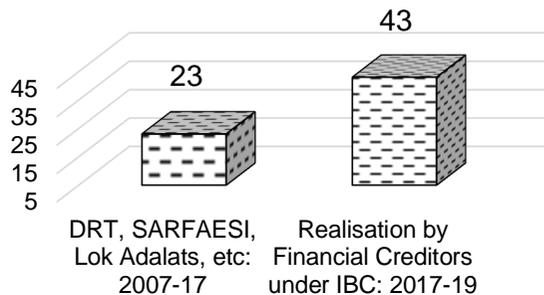
Banking & IBC

Record Recovery of ₹4 lakh crore in last 4 years due to IBC and other measures

Provision coverage ratio of banks highest in 7 years

Proposed further recapitalisation of PSBs: ₹70,000 crore

Average recovery under various recovery regimes (in %)



GST



1. Taxpayers having annual turnover of less than ₹5 crore can now file quarterly returns.
2. Fully automated GST refund module shall be implemented.
3. An electronic invoice system is proposed that will eventually eliminate the need for a separate e-way bill.

Further simplification of GST Processes

SWACHH BHARAT

More than 95% cities and 5.6 lakh villages declared ODF
More than 45,000 public and community toilets uploaded on Google Maps

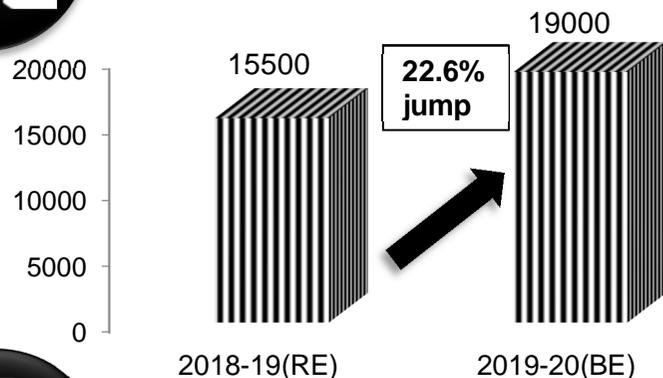


To expand Swachh Bharat Mission to undertake sustainable solid waste management in every village.

TRANSFORMING RURAL INDIA



Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) Outlay (in ₹ crore)



PMAY-G

- 1.5 crore rural homes completed
- 1.95 crore houses proposed for second phase.
- Average days for completion: 314 (2015-16) → 114 (2017-18)

PMGSY

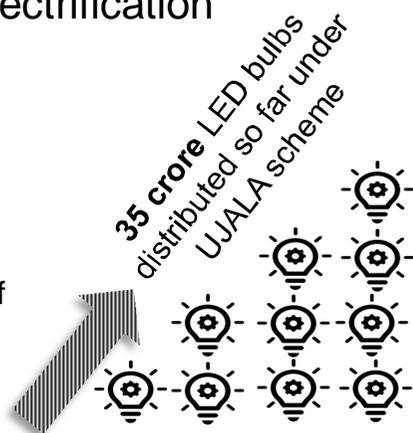
- Completion Target advanced 2022 → 2019
- 97% of targeted habitations covered
- 30000 km built using green technology



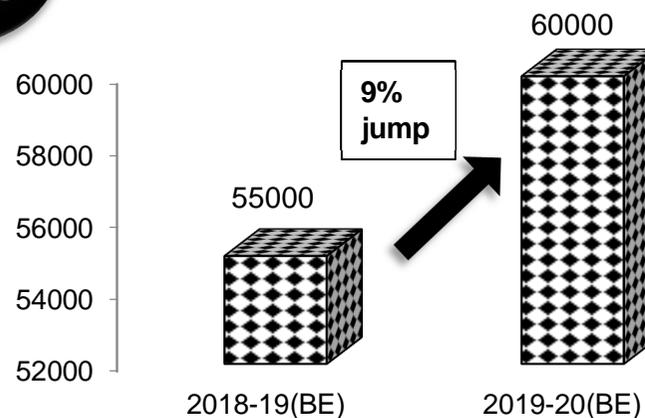
Rural Electrification

100% Households Electrified

UJALA leading to annual cost savings of ₹18,341 crore



MGNREGA Outlay (in ₹ crore)





FARMER WELFARE AND WATER SECURITY



Boost to agro-rural industries through cluster based development under **SFURTI** scheme with focus on **bamboo, honey and khadi** clusters

100 new clusters to be set up to enable 50000 artisans during 2019-20

100 Business Incubators to be set up to enable 75000 entrepreneurs under **ASPIRE**

Pradhan Mantri Matsya Sampada Yojana launched



The scheme will address critical gaps in strengthening value chain, including infrastructure, modernisation, production, productivity and quality control

Constitution of **Jal Shakti Mantrayala**



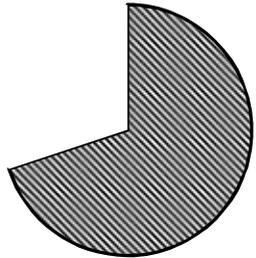
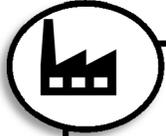
1592 critical and over exploited blocks identified under **Jal Shakti Abhiyan**

To ensure Har Ghar Jal to all rural households by 2024 under **Jal Jeevan Mission**

Focus on Integrated demand and supply side management at local level, creation of local infrastructure for rainwater harvesting, groundwater recharge and household waste water management



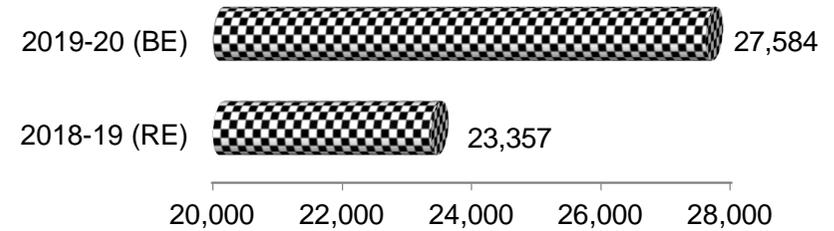
WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT TO WOMEN LED DEVELOPMENT



70% of beneficiaries under **MUDRA** scheme are Women



Allocation for ICDS (in ₹ crore)



More than 7 crore connections already given



8 Crore free LPG connections to be given under Ujjwala Yojana



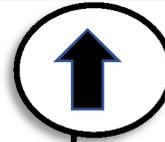
- To expand **women SHG** interest subvention programme to all districts
- ₹1 lakh loan under MUDRA scheme for one woman in every SHG

LABOUR AND YOUTH WELFARE



Pradhan Mantri Laghu Vyapaari Mann-Dhan Yojana (PMLVMY)

Pension benefits to around 3 crore retail traders and small shopkeepers with annual turnover less than ₹1.5 crore.



Pradhan Mantri Shram Yogi Maan Dhan (PM-SYM)

About 30 lakh workers have joined the scheme

Rationalising of labour laws into 4 labour codes proposed.



National Research Foundation to be established to fund, coordinate and promote R&D

₹400 crore provided for '**World Class Institutions**' for FY 2019-20

Study in India: to bring foreign students to higher educational institutions



National Sports Education Board to be setup under **Khelo India**.

To prepare youth for **new age skills**: Artificial Intelligence, IoT, Big Data, 3D Printing, Virtual Reality etc

VISION FOR THE NEXT DECADE

