

CMA: Key highlights and synopsis of Union Budget 2022-23

The Union Budget 2022-23 of India has been drafted keeping in mind the 100th year of Nation's Independence enshrined under the *Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav*. The lead up period from *India at 75* till *India at 100* is termed as *Amrit Kaal*. The Government of India aims to achieve certain goals during the *Amrit Kaal* through complementing the macro economic growth, inclusive welfare and micro economic level, promoting digital economy and fintech, technology enabled development, energy transition, climate action and crowding in private investments. Union Budget 2022-23 outlines four priority pillars for economic development, namely, *PM GatiShakti*, Inclusive Development, Productivity Enhancement and Investment, Sunrise Opportunities, Energy transition and Climate Action and Financing of Investments.

A. Union Budget 2022-23: Key announcements of relevance for the Cement Industry

This Section highlights distinct announcements from the Union Budget 2022-23, which are of prime relevance for the Cement Industry.

S no	Action areas	Sub categories	Relevant announcements for the Cement Industry
1	Infrastructure Development and PM GatiShakti National Master plan	Infrastructure financing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Total outlay of capital expenditure is stepped up sharply by 35.4% from INR 5.54 lakh crore to INR 7.50 lakh crore in 2022-23. This outlay would be 2.9% of the national GDP. Effective Capital Expenditure, including Grant-in-Aid to States, is estimated at INR 10.68 lakh crore, ie, 4.1% of GDP. Sovereign green bonds will be issued for promoting green infrastructure. Proceeds will be deployed in the Public sector projects to reduce carbon intensity of the economy For 2022-23, INR 1 lakh crore is allocated to the States as interest free loans for 50 years. This will be over and above the normal borrowings and to be used for PM GatiShakti related capital investments.
		Affordable Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 80 lakh houses to be completed in 2022-23 under <i>PM Awas Yojana</i> (Urban and Rural) with an allocation of INR 48,000 crore The Central Government will coordinate with the States to speed up land acquisition, statutory approvals for promoting affordable housing for the middle class and Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in urban areas.
		Roads, highways and expressways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> INR 20,000 crore to be mobilised through an innovative financing approach. Formulation of Masterplan for expressways. Completing 25,000 km national highways in 2022-23



		Railways	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2,000 km of railways network to be brought under <i>Kavach</i>, a world class technology for safety and capacity augmentation in 2022-23 • 400 new generation <i>Vande Bharat</i> trains over the next 3 years with enhanced energy efficiency and improved passenger experience. • Building metro systems at scale redesigned to meet Indian conditions and needs
		Parvatmala	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contracts for 8 ropeway projects for a length of 60 km will be awarded in 2022-23.
		A special focus for North East Region under PM DevINE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Initial allocation of INR 1,500 crore, over and above the existing Central and State schemes to fund infrastructure for social development projects.
		Vibrant Villages Programme	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Border villages with limited connectivity and sparse population will be promoted for infrastructure creation, tourism development, road connectivity, decentralised renewable energy, etc, through additional funding. Outcomes will be monitored constantly.
2	Transportation and Logistics	Connectivity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multimodal connectivity between mass urban transport and railway stations will be facilitated on a priority • One Station One product concept to popularise to help local businesses and supply chains • Integration of Postal and Railways network facilitating parcel movement
		Logistics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unified Logistics Interface Platform allowing data exchange among all mode operators. • Open Source Mobility Stack for seamless travel of passengers • 4 multimodal logistics parks through PPP to be awarded by 2022-23 • 100 <i>PM GatiShakti</i> Cargo Terminals for multimodal logistics facilities over the next 3 years
3	Ease of Doing Business	Trust based governance through EODB 2.0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Integration of central and state level systems through IT bridges, single point citizen centric services, standardisation/removal of overlapping compliances, crowdsourcing of stakeholders suggestions and on ground impact assessment of policy
		Speedy clearances	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PARIVESH Portal to include all four green clearances through a single form with a centralised tracking (CPC-Green)
		Land asset management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unique Land Parcel Identification Number for IT based management of land records • One Nation One Registration Software for anywhere registration of deeds and documents through National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)



		Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amendments to enhance the efficacy of the resolution process and to facilitate cross border insolvency resolution.
		Promotion of Exports	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act will be replaced by new legislation for optimal utilisation of available infrastructure and competitiveness of exports.
4	Energy Transition and Climate Action	Solar energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Allocation of INR 19,500 crore under the PLI scheme for manufacturing high efficiency solar modules with priority on fully integrated component manufacturing.
		Circular Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The action plan for 10 sectors is ready; the focus now will be on addressing important cross cutting issues of infrastructure, reverse logistics, technology up gradation and integration with the informal sector. EPR frameworks, active public policies, covering regulations and innovative facilitation to support circularity.
		Carbon neutral economy by 2070	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Thermal power plants to co-fire 5% to 7% biomass targeting an annual CO₂ emission savings of 38 million tonnes. This is expected to reduce stubble burning issues too. Four Pilot projects on coal gasification and coal to chemicals will be set up to evolve technical and financial viability
5	Direct Tax	Hassle free update of Income tax returns	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Taxpayers are permitted to file an updated return within two years from the end of the relevant assessment year upon payment of additional tax. This will save the lengthy process of adjudication and enhance trust between the taxpayers and the Government. Full details are available in the Finance Bill.
		Incentives for newly incorporated manufacturing entities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The last date for commencement of manufacturing or production under Section 115BAB is extended by one year, ie, from March 31, 2023, to March 31, 2024.
		Litigation management on tax related appeals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Further appeals on identical issues pending sub judice shall be deferred till such question of law is decided by the jurisdictional High Court or the Supreme Court. This will greatly reduce the repeated litigation between taxpayers and the finance department.
		Long Term Capital Gains (LTCG)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LTCG on listed equity shares, units etc are liable to a maximum surcharge of 15%, while the other LTCG are subjected to a graded surcharge which goes up to 37% Surcharge on LTCG arising on transfer of any type of assets is capped at 15%



		Clarification on Business Expenditure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any surcharge or cess, including health and education cess, on income and profits, is not allowable as business expenditure.
8	Indirect Tax	Custom reforms and change in duty rates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 350 exemption entries in Custom duty in categories such as agricultural produce, chemicals, fabrics, medical devices and drugs and medicines would be phased out Replacement of concessional rates in capital goods and project imports with a lower tariff rate of 7.5%. Certain exemptions for advanced machinery that are not manufactured within the Country shall continue Unblended fuel would attract an additional excise duty of INR 2 per litre from October 1, 2022

B. Union Budget 2022-23: Detailed summary

This Section presents a detailed summary of the Union Budget 2022-23 bucketed under four priority pillars.

I. Priority Area 1: Prime Minister GatiShakti

- PM GatiShakti, a transformative approach for economic growth and sustainable development. The approach is driven by **seven engines**, namely, Roads, Railways, Airports, Ports, Mass Transport, Waterways and Logistics Infrastructure. All seven engines will take forward the economy in unison.
- PM GatiShakti National Master Plan to focus on world class modern infrastructure and logistics synergy among different modes of movement, both of people and goods, and locations of projects. The focus will be on planning, financing including innovative ways, use of technology and speedier implementation.
- The approach is powered by clean energy and collective efforts from the Centre, States and private sector with a motto of *Sabka Prayas*. Capacity building commission to upgrade skills of Central Ministries, State Governments and their infra agencies.

a) Roads

Formulation of Masterplan for expressways. Completing **25,000 km national highways** in 2022-23. **INR 20,000 crore** to be mobilised through an innovative financing approach.

b) Railways

- Integration of Postal and Railways network facilitating parcel movement
- **One Station One product** concept to popularise to help local businesses and supply chains
- New products and efficient logistics services for small farmers and Small and Medium Enterprises
- **2,000 km of railways network** to be brought under **Kavach**, a world class technology for safety and capacity augmentation in 2022-23
- **400 new generation Vande Bharat trains** over next 3 years with enhanced energy efficiency and improved passenger experience.

c) Logistics Infrastructure

- Unified Logistics Interface Platform allowing data exchange among all mode operators.
- Open Source Mobility Stack for seamless travel of passengers
- **4 multimodal logistics parks** through PPP to be awarded by 2022-23
- **100 PM GatiShakti Cargo Terminals** for multimodal logistics facilities over the next 3 years

d) Mass transport and multimodal connectivity for people and goods

- Multimodal connectivity between mass urban transport and railway stations. The data collected will be brought on Unified Logistics Interface Platform (ULIP) for efficient movement of goods, reduced logistics time, inventory management and eliminating tedious documentation.
- Building metro systems at scale redesigned to meet Indian conditions and needs
- **Parvatmala**, a National Ropeways Development Plan as a sustainable alternative to conventional roads in difficult terrains. Contracts for 8 ropeway projects for a length of **60 km** will be awarded in 2022-23.

II. Priority Area 2: Inclusive Development

a) Agriculture

- An outlay of **INR 2.37 lakh crore** towards procurement of wheat and paddy in Rabi 2021-22 and Kharif 2021-22 respectively.
- Promotion of chemical free natural farming along 5 km belt wide corridors along the river Ganga.
- The utilisation of Kisan Drones for crop assessment, digitisation of land records and spraying of insecticides and nutrients.

b) Infrastructure Development

- An outlay of **INR 44,605 crore** for the **Ken Betwa Link Project** would facilitate irrigation facility to 9.08 lakh hectares of land, 103 MW of Hydro, and 27 MW of solar power. The outlay on renewable energy for 2021-22 and 2022-23 is **INR 4,300 crore** and **INR 1,400 crore** respectively.
- **Five river link projects** namely, Damanganga-Pinjal, Par-Tapi-Narmada, Godavari-Krishna, Krishna-Pennar and Pennar-Cauvery has been proposed.
- An outlay of **INR 48,000 crore** is allocated towards **Housing for All** scheme aimed at completing 80 lakh houses in 2022-23.
- **Prime Minister's Development Initiative for North East Region (PMDevINE)** with an outlay of **INR 1,500 crore** has been proposed to facilitate infrastructure development and social development projects in north eastern India.
- An outlay of **INR 60,000 crore** towards *Har Ghar, Nal Se Jal* scheme in 2022-23 would provide coverage to 3.8 crore households.

c) MSME

- **Emergency Credit Line Guarantee Scheme (ECLGS)** has been extended till March 2023 with additional coverage of **INR 50,000 crore** to the existing INR 5 lakh crore.
- Interlinking of Udyam, e-Shram, NCS and ASEEM portals to facilitate the availability of credit and skilling.
- An additional fund of **INR 2 lakh crore** towards the **Credit Guarantee Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises (CGTMSE)**.
- An outlay of **INR 6,000 crore** over 5 years towards Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance (RAMP) programme.

d) Healthcare

- Launch of *Mission Shakti, Mission Vatsalya, Saksham Anganwadi* and *Poshan 2.0* scheme towards empowering women.
- The launch of National Digital Health Ecosystem would facilitate digital registries of health providers and health facilities, unique health identity, consent framework, and universal access to health facilities.

III. Priority Area 3: Productivity Enhancement & Investment, Sunrise Opportunities, Energy Transition & Climate Action

a) Productivity Enhancement & Investment: Ease of Doing Business

- Trust based governance: In recent years, 25,000 compliances were reduced and 1486 Union laws were repealed.
- Amrit Kaal (India at 75 to India at 100) will witness EODB 2.0 with Integration of central and state level systems through IT bridges, single point citizen centric services, standardisation/removal of overlapping compliances, crowdsourcing of stakeholders suggestions and on ground impact assessment of policy changes.
- Expanding the scope of PARIVESH Portal to include all four green clearances through a single form with a centralised tracking (CPC-Green). The Portal will provide specific information based on the location of units.
- Unique Land Parcel Identification Number for IT based management of land records. *One Nation One Registration Software* for anywhere registration of deeds and documents through National Generic Document Registration System (NGDRS)
- Amendments to the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (IBC) to enhance the efficacy of the resolution process and to facilitate cross border insolvency resolution.
- Establishing Centre for Processing Accelerated Corporate Exit (C-PACE) to facilitate voluntary winding up of companies.
- End to end online e-Bill System and utilising surety bonds in government procurement.
- AVCG promotion task force for building a domestic capacity in animation, visual effect, gaming and comic sectors
- Support to 5G under PLI scheme. Spectrum auctions to be conducted in 2022 followed by a rollout of 5G within 2022-23
- Opening up defence R&D for industry, startups and academia to promote and enhance *Atmanirbharta*

- Special Economic Zones (SEZ) Act will be replaced by new legislation for optimal utilisation of available infrastructure and competitiveness of exports. This will enable States to become a partner in the development of Enterprises and Hubs.

b) Productivity Enhancement & Investment: Ease of living

- Issuance of chip embedded e-Passports
- A High Level Committee of reputed planners, urban economists and institutions will be formed to make recommendations on urban sector policies, capacity building, planning, implementation and governance.
- Modernisation of building byelaws, implementing Town Planning Schemes (TPS) and Transit Oriented Development (TOD). This will facilitate people to live and work closer to mass transit systems. AMRUT Scheme would be leveraged for the formulation and implementation of action plans.
- Establishing Centres of Excellence in urban planning with endowment funds of INR 250 crore each.
- Providing a battery swapping policy as an alternative to setting up charging stations in urban areas.
- Clean and sustainable mobility with active promotion of public transport in urban areas. This will be complemented by clean tech and governance solutions, special mobility zones with zero fossil-fuel policy, and EV vehicles
- The contracts for laying optical fibre in all villages, including remote areas, will be awarded under the *Bharatnet* project through PPP in 2022-23. Completion is expected in 2025

c) Sunrise Opportunities

- Artificial Intelligence, Geospatial Systems and Drones, Semiconductor and its eco-system, Space Economy, Genomics and Pharmaceuticals, Green Energy, and Clean Mobility Systems have been identified as Sunrise sectors with immense potential for sustainable development at scale and modernise the Country.
- Supportive policies, light-touch regulations, facilitative actions to build domestic capacities, and promotion of research & development to guide the Government's approach.

d) Energy Transition & Climate Action

- **Solar:** Allocation of INR 19,500 crore under the PLI scheme for manufacturing high efficiency solar modules with priority on fully integrated component manufacturing.
- **Circular economy:** The action plan for 10 sectors is ready. The focus now will be on addressing important cross cutting issues of infrastructure, reverse logistics, technology up gradation and integration with the informal sector. EPR frameworks, active public policies, covering regulations and innovative facilitation to support circularity.



- **Carbon neutral economy:** Thermal power plants to co-fire 5% to 7% biomass targeting an annual CO₂ emission savings of 38 million tonnes. This is expected to reduce stubble burning issues too. Four Pilot projects on coal gassification and coal to chemicals will be set up to evolve technical and financial viability

IV. Priority Area 4: Financing of Investments

a) Focus on Capital Investment

- Capital investment is key to speedy and sustained economic revival and consolidation.
- In 2023-23, the outlay for capital expenditure increased by 35.4% to **INR 7.50 lakh crore** (~2.9% of GDP). Effective capital expenditure of the Central Government is **INR 10.68 lakh crore** (~4.1% of GDP).

b) Drivers for Financing of Investments

- **Green Bonds:** To be issued for mobilising resources for green infrastructure. Proceeds to be deployed in public sector projects and help reduce carbon intensity of the economy.
- **GIFT City:** International Arbitration Centre, world class foreign universities and institutions to be set up in GIFT city to offer courses (except those by IFSCA).
- **Infrastructure status:** Data Centres and Energy Storage Systems including dense charging infrastructure and grid scale battery systems to be included in the harmonised list of infrastructure.
- **Venture Capital and Private Equity Investment:** Expert committee to be set up to examine and suggest appropriate measures for scaling up this investment.
- **Blended Finance:** Government backed Funds National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF) and SIDBI Fund of Funds providing scale for a multiplier effect. For sunrise sectors, Government to promote thematic funds for blended finance with the government share being limited to 20% and funds being managed by private fund managers.
- **Financial Viability of Infrastructure Projects:** Increasing public investment needs to be complemented by private capital through measures such as Public Private Partnership (PPP), adopting global best practices, innovative ways of financing etc.
- **Digital Rupee:** Proposed to introduce Digital Rupee, using blockchain and other technologies, to be issued by the Reserve Bank of India starting 2022-23.

c) Financial Assistance to States for Capital Investment

- Outlay increased to **INR 15,000 crore** in the revised estimates for 2021-22.
- For 2022-23: Allocation is **INR 1 lakh crore** as an interest free loan for 50 years, over and above the normal borrowings allowed, to assist in catalysing overall investments.



- To be used for *PM GatiShakti* related and other productive capital investment of the states such as supplemental funding for priority segments of *PM Gram Sadak Yojana*, digitisation of the economy and reforms related to building bye laws etc.
- For 2022-23, states will be allowed a fiscal deficit of 4% of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) of which 0.5% will be tied to power sector reforms.

d) Fiscal Management

- For 2021-22: Against a projected total expenditure of INR 34.83 lakh crore, the revised estimate is INR 37.70 lakh crore. A revised estimate of capital expenditure is INR 6.03 lakh crore, including an amount of INR 51,971 crore towards the settlement of outstanding guaranteed liabilities of Air India and its other sundry commitments. Fiscal Deficit is estimated at 6.9% of GDP.
- For 2022-23: Total expenditure estimated at INR 39.45 lakh crore, while the total receipts other than borrowings estimated at INR 22.84 lakh crore. Fiscal Deficit is estimated at 6.4% of GDP. It is in line with the broad path of fiscal consolidation to reach a fiscal deficit level below 4.5% by 2025-26.

V. Direct Tax

The budget indicated a renewed focus on simplification of the tax system, promoting voluntary compliance by taxpayers, and reduction in litigation.

a) Cooperative Society

- Alternate Minimum Tax on Cooperative Societies reduced to 15%
- Surcharge on Cooperative societies reduced from 12% to 7% for those having income in the range of INR 1-10 crore

b) Individual Tax Payers

- The tax deduction limit for contribution to National Pension System (NPS) Tier I by state government employees increased from 10% to 14%
- Taxpayers can now file for an updated return within two years from the end of the relevant assessment year

c) Start-Ups/ newly incorporated manufacturing entities

- Start-ups incorporated until March 31, 2023, to receive tax benefits
- New incorporated manufacturing units commencing operations until March 31, 2024, to operate under concessional tax regime of 15%

d) Virtual Digital Assets

- Income from transfer of digital assets to be taxed at 30%
- Zero deduction allowed while computing income except for the cost of acquisition of digital assets

e) Litigation Management

Litigation of similar matters already under contention in a court of law to be deterred

f) Long term gains

Surcharge on long term capital gains arising on transfer of any type of assets capped at 15%

VI. Indirect Tax

- Reforms in Customs Administration of SEZs through the Customs National Portal to foster Ease of Doing Business (EoDB).
- Replacement of concessional rates in capital goods and project imports with a tariff of **7.5%**.
- **350 exemption entries in Custom duty** in categories such as agricultural produce, chemicals, fabrics, medical devices and drugs and medicines would be phased out.
- Unblended fuel would attract an additional excise duty of **INR 2 per litre** from October 1, 2022.
- Graded rate structure on domestic manufacturing of electronics such as wearable devices, hearable devices and electronic smart meters, transformer of mobile phone chargers and camera lens of a mobile camera module.
- Custom duty of **INR400/kg** on import of imitation jewellery.
- Reduction in customs duty on chemicals such as methanol, acetic acid and heavy feedstocks for petroleum refining.
- Increase in customs duty on chemicals such as sodium cyanide.

C. Scheme wise Budget allocation: Outlay of major schemes

Provided at Annexure 1

D. Ministry/Department wise Budget Allocation

Provided at Annexure 2



Scheme wise Budget allocations for 2020-21, 2021-22 and projections for 2022-23					
<i>in INR Crore</i>					
S no	Schemes	2020-21	2021-22	2021-22	2022-23
		Actuals	Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	Budget Estimate
	(A) Core of the Core Schemes				
1	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Programme	111,170	73,000	98,000	73,000
2	National Social Assistance Programme	42,443	9,200	8,730	9,652
3	Umbrella Programme for Development of Minorities	1,298	1,564	1,374	1,810
4	Umbrella Programme for Development of Other Vulnerable Groups	1,671	2,140	1,930	1,931
5	Umbrella Programme for Development of Scheduled Tribes	3,172	4,303	3,798	4,111
6	Umbrella Scheme for Development of Schedule Castes	5,876	6,566	7,322	8,710
	(B) Core Schemes				
7	Pradhan Mantri Jan Aarogya Yojna (RSBY)	2,681	6,401	7,500	7,857
8	Blue Revolution	709	1,015	1,210	1,891
9	Border Area Development Programme	64	566	222	566
10	Environment, Forestry and Wildlife	552	766	670	930
11	Green Revolution	9,748	13,408	8,889	...
12	Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	599	784	778	858
13	Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM)/National Rural Drinking Water Mission	10,998	50,011	45,011	60,000
14	Jobs and Skill Development	3,682	3,482	2,753	2,688
15	Modernisation of Police Forces	2,057	2,803	3,346	2,754
16	National Education Mission	28,088	34,300	30,796	39,553
17	National Health Mission	37,478	37,130	34,947	37,800
18	National Livelihood Mission-Ajeevika	10,025	14,473	12,505	14,236
19	National Programme of Mid Day Meal in Schools	12,878	11,500	10,234	...
20	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojna (PMAY)	40,260	27,500	47,390	48,000
21	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna	13,688	15,000	14,000	19,000
22	Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojna	7,877	11,588	12,706	12,954
23	Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Abhiyan (RGSA)	567	661	682	663



24	Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Rurban Mission	369	600	375	550
25	Swachh Bharat Mission	995	2,300	2,000	2,300
26	Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)	4,945	9,994	6,000	7,192
27	Urban Rejuvenation Mission: AMRUT and Smart Cities Mission	9,754	13,750	13,900	14,100
28	ASPIRE (Accelerating State Education Programme to Improve Results)	...	...	...	600
29	Development Programmes	...	1,177	1,394	1,395
30	Exemplar	...	...	...	1,800
31	India COVID-19 Emergency Response and Health System Preparedness Package(Phase-II) (DBS) (CSS)	...	...	12,359	...
32	Krishionnati Yojana	...	...	...	7,183
33	Mission Shakti (Mission for Protection and Empowerment for Women)	...	3,109	2,121	3,184
34	Mission VATSALYA (Child Protection Services and Child Welfare Services)	...	900	830	1,472
35	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PMABHIM)	...	...	585	4,177
36	Pradhan Mantri Poshan Shakti Nirman (PM POSHAN)	...	...	...	10,234
37	Prime Minister Formalisation of Micro Food Processing Enterprises Scheme (PM FME)	395	500	399	900
38	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojna	...	...	...	10,433
39	Revision of norms for Central Assistance released to States/Uts for meeting expenditure on intra-state movement, handling of foodgrains and FPS dealers margin under NFSA	...	...	...	6,572
40	Saksham Anganwadi and POSHAN 2.0 (Umbrella ICDS - Anganwadi Services, Poshan Abhiyan, Scheme for Adolescent Girls)	...	20,105	20,000	20,263
41	Strengthening Teaching-Learning and Results for States (STARS)	92	485	340	550
	(C) Major Central Sector Schemes				
42	Market Intervention Scheme and Price Support Scheme (MIS-PSS)	1,358	1,501	3,596	1,500
43	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM-Kisan)	60,990	65,000	67,500	68,000
44	Crop Insurance Scheme	14,161	16,000	15,989	15,500
45	Modified Interest Subvention Scheme (MISS)	...	...	...	19,500
46	Crop Science	593	708	615	526
47	R&D projects of Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC)	...	1,257	1,046	1,259
48	Urea Subsidy	90,549	58,768	75,930	63,222
49	Nutrient Based Subsidy	37,372	20,762	64,192	42,000
50	Production Linked Incentive Schemes	...	...	182	1,629



51	Regional Connectivity Scheme	700	600	994	601
52	Interest Equalisation Scheme	1,667	1,900	3,151	2,622
53	Refund of Central and Integrated GST to Industrial Units in North Eastern Region and Himalayan States	2,716	2,508	3,808	3,632
54	National Industrial Corridor Development and Implementation Trust (NICDIT)	2,600	2,000	1,090	1,500
55	Fund of Funds	430	830	1,330	1,000
56	Postal Operation	980	974	950	966
57	Compensation to Service Providers for creation and augmentation of telecom infrastructure	7,200	9,000	8,300	9,000
58	Optical Fibre Cable based network for Defence Services	4,000	5,200	5,200	1,961
59	Production Linked Incentive (PLI) Scheme to Promote Telecom and Networking Products Manufacturing in India	...	...	...	528
60	Price Stabilisation Fund	11,135	2,700	2,250	1,500
61	Food Subsidy to Food Corporation of India under National Food Security Act.	462,789	202,616	210,929	145,920
62	Food Subsidy for Decentralized Procurement of Foodgrains under NFSA	78,338	40,000	75,290	60,561
63	Schemes of North East Council	379	385	385	644
64	North East Special Infrastructure Development Scheme (NESIDS)	446	675	674	1,419
65	Deep Ocean Mission (DOM)	...	...	150	650
66	Interest Subsidy and contribution for Guarantee Funds	1,477	1,900	1,500	1,400
67	World Class Institutions	1,016	1,710	1,200	1,700
68	Electronic Governance	405	425	535	525
69	National Knowledge Network	584	500	500	650
70	Promotion of Electronics and IT HW Manufacturing (MSIPS, EDF and Manufacturing Clusters)	479	2,631	2,014	2,403
71	R and D in IT/ Electronics/CCBT	421	700	700	598
72	PLI for Large Scale Electronics and IT Hardware	...	...	...	5,300
73	National Investment and Infrastructure Fund (NIIF)	3,570	5,003	5,002	5,003
74	Lines of Credit under Indian Development and Economic Assistance Scheme (IDEAS)	...	...	...	1,300
75	Recapitalization of Regional Rural Banks (RRBs)	200	1,200	4,084	1,361
76	Subscription to the Share Capital of Export-Import Bank of India	1,300	1,500	750	1,500
77	Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme	...	1,470	886	2,000
78	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Sampada Yojana	667	700	791	900
79	Production-Linked Incentive Scheme for Food Processing Industry	...	...	10	1,022



80	National AIDS and STD Control Programme	2,815	2,900	2,350	2,623
81	Pardhan Mantri Swasthya Suraksha Yojana	6,840	7,000	7,400	10,000
82	Pradhan Mantri Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PMABHIM) (Health)	...	...	315	979
83	Prime Minister's Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Mission (PM-ABHIM)-Bio Security Preparedness and strengthening Pandemic Research and Multi Sector and National Institutions and Platform for One Health	...	...	140	690
84	Scheme for Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid and) Electric Vehicle in India- (FAME - India)	318	757	800	2,908
85	Freedom Fighters (pension and other benefits)	661	775	728	688
86	Border Infrastructure and Management	1,534	2,130	2,701	2,745
87	Police Infrastructure	1,951	3,612	3,023	3,919
88	Inter Operable Criminal Justice System	...	...	...	591
89	Residential	1,506	606	756	873
90	Non-residential	1,849	1,746	1,833	2,601
91	Metro Projects	8,573	18,998	18,978	19,130
92	National Capital Region Transport Corporation	398	4,472	4,472	4,710
93	National Hydrology Project	134	200	412	800
94	National Ganga Plan	...	...	...	2,800
95	Atal Bhujal Yojna	...	...	...	700
96	Employees Pension Scheme, 1995	7,519	7,364	7,364	8,485
97	Aatmanirbhar Bharat Rojgar Yojana	405	3,130	5,000	6,400
98	Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP)	1,906	2,000	2,950	2,500
99	Guarantee Emergency Credit Line (GECL) facility to eligible MSME borrowers	...	10,000	10,000	15,000
100	Raising and Accelerating MSME Performance - RAMP	...	...	-	723
101	Infrastructure Development and Capacity Building.	...	...	...	588
102	Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Yojana	...	...	...	749
103	Education Empowerment	2,351	2,381	2,339	2,515
104	Solar Power (Grid)	...	...	...	3,304
105	Kisan Urja Suraksha evam Utthaan Mahabhiyan (KUSUM )	...	...	...	1,716
106	Wind Power (Grid)	...	...	...	1,050



107	Indian Strategic Petroleum Reserve Limited (ISPRL) Phase II (Construction of Cavems)	...	210	210	600
108	Direct Benefit Transfer - LPG	23,667	12,480	3,400	4,000
109	LPG Connection to Poor Households	9,235	...	1,618	800
110	Other subsidy payable including for North Eastern Region	495	450	391	811
111	Indradhanush Gas Grid Limited (IGGL)-part of the North East Natural Gas Pipeline Grid	180	500	850	1,798
112	Strengthening of Power Systems	816	1,455	3,322	2,976
113	Power System Development Fund	821	574	574	604
114	Reform Linked Distribution Scheme	...	-	1,000	7,566
115	Road Works	53,093	60,241	65,687	64,568
116	National Highways Authority of India	46,062	57,350	65,060	134,015
117	Science and Technology Institutional and Human Capacity Building	893	1,100	984	1,128
118	Research and Development	396	594	457	604
119	Innovation, Technology Development and Deployment	630	952	701	813
120	Biotechnology Research and Development	1,287	1,660	1,494	1,315
121	Space Technology	6,557	10,250	9,015	10,535
122	Space Applications	1,170	1,477	1,322	1,483
123	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLAD)	1,108	20	2,634	3,965
124	Capacity Development (CD)	647	598	347	562
125	Procurement of Cotton by Cotton Corporation under Price Support Scheme	663	136	8,440	9,243
126	Amended Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme(ATUFS)	556	700	650	650
127	Central Silk Board	650	875	875	875
128	Integrated Development of Tourist Circuits around specific themes (Swadesh Darshan)	561	630	262	1,181
129	Eklavya Model Residential Schools (EMRS)	...	...	...	2,000
130	Khelo India	338	658	869	974

Source: https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/doc/Budget_at_Glance/bag7.pdf



Ministry/Department wise Budget allocations for 2020-21, 2021-22 and projections for 2022-23, in INR crore												
Ministry/Department	Actual 2020-21			Budget 2021-22			Revised 2021-22			Budget 2022-23		
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total
Ministry of Coal	572	...	572	535	...	535	644	...	644	393	...	393
Ministry of Environment, Forests and Climate Change	1,934	33	1,967	2,747	122	2,870	2,471	49	2,520	2,915	115	3,030
Ministry of Housing and Urban Affairs	36,397	10,304	46,701	28,822	25,759	54,581	47,894	25,957	73,850	49,208	27,341	76,549
Ministry of Mines	1,296	52	1,348	1,398	68	1,467	1,426	54	1,480	1,447	61	1,508
Ministry of Railways	2,836	109,324	112,159	2,955	107,100	110,055	2,956	117,100	120,056	3,267	137,100	140,367
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	9,964	89,195	99,159	9,871	108,230	118,101	9,898	121,251	131,149	11,364	187,744	199,108
Department of Rural Development	196,417	...	196,417	131,519	...	131,519	153,558	...	153,558	135,944	...	135,944
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	2,493	150	2,643	5,743	10	5,753	5,072	2,610	7,682	6,889	12	6,901

Source: <https://www.indiabudget.gov.in/>
