

RGICS

RAJIV GANDHI INSTITUTE FOR CONTEMPORARY STUDIES
JAWAHAR BHAWAN, DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD ROAD, NEW DELHI-110001

RGICS BRIEF

(July 17, 2014)

**Union Budget Analysis 2014-2015
Brief**

KEY MESSAGES

Budget of a country broadly reflects the roadmap of a government. It is more than mere accounting and necessarily should reflect the ideology of a government.

- The first Union Budget 2014-15 of NDA II government exemplifies and reiterates its core ideology, which is pro-market, pro-business and pro-rich. It brings out the big picture, which clearly favours the rich and neo-rich society.
- Through economic-revival mechanism, government has laid the strategy and roadmap for massive privatization. FDI, FII, PPP models are hugely promoted. These will ensure growth but not redistribution. These are the channels for private players having prominent role and voice, creating oligarchy and concentration of economic power.
- It has no in-depth roadmap for poverty alleviation programme. Most of the redistributive right-based flagship programmes are being overlooked, which shows utter lack of sensitivity of the government towards vulnerable communities.
- Planning for mega projects on shipping, ports, SEZ etc. will certainly displace and marginalize number of small communities. There is no clear mention of their alternative arrangement, compensation and protection.
- Overall the budget has a poor reflection on pro-poor agenda. It has spoken about deprived sections in a very rhetoric manner and has not spelt out any clear vision for social sector, which therefore is highly skewed. It rather shows the roadmap of 'Shining India' - phase II of NDA I, which tends to deprive the 'other India'.

KEY ANALYSES

HOW COMMON PEOPLE AND THE NATION WILL BE HARMED BY THE BUDGET

- The overall Central Plan expenditure of Budget 2014-15 has been reduced in real terms, as pointed out by Brinda Karat (The Hindu, 15, July 2014) due to inflation factor. The budget shows an alarming decline in investment in the public interest. In nominal term there is a marginal increase of around 3.5% in plan expenditure from Rs 5.55 lakhs crores to Rs 5.75 lakhs crores (See table 1)

	Actuals 2012-2013			Budget 2013-2014			Budget 2014-2015			% change over 2013-14
	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	Revenue	Capital	Total	
Total Expenditure	1243513.47	166858.13	1410371.6	1436168.73	229128.59	1665297.32	1568111.43	226780.5	1794892	7.78
Non Plan Expenditure	914305.98	82440.89	996746.87	992908.30	117067.02	1109975.32	1114608.64	105283.3	1219892	9.90
Plan Expenditure	329207.49	84417.24	413624.73	443260.43	112061.57	555322.00	453502.79	121497.2	575000	3.54

Source: Union Budget Documents 2014-15, Ministry of Finance, GoI

- Allocation to key flagship public interest schemes have been frozen or reduced in real terms. Thus for example scheme like PMGSY, the absolute amount has gone down to Rs 14391 crores in 2014-15 from Rs 21700 crores in 2013-14. Similarly in IWSM scheme, the amount has gone down to Rs 2142 crores from Rs 5387 crores in 2013-14. (See table 2 for details). Through such cuts in resource allocation in pro-poor

flagship programmes, the budget makes a huge shift from redistributive justice of UPA ideology. It has no in-depth roadmap for poverty alleviation programme.

Table 2: Status of Major Programme (Grants for CSS in 2013-14 renamed as Central Assistance for States/UTs Plans in 2014-015) (Rs crore)

Major Heads	2013-14	2014-15	Absolute	Percentage (increase/decrease)
RURAL DEVELOPMENT	Budget	Budget	Changes	
Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000	34000	1000	3.03
Aajeevika	4000	4000	0	0.00
Rural Housing	15184	16000	816	5.37
Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana	21700	14391	-7309	-33.68
National Social Assistance Programme		10635		
DRINKING WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION				
Drinking water	11000	11000	0	0.00
Rural sanitation	4260	4260	0	0.00
LAND RESOURCES			0	
Neeranchal programme of Integrated Watershed Management	5387	2142	-3245	-60.24
AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION				
National Food Security Mission	2250			
Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (State Plan).	9954	9954	0	0.00
MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES				
Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme	1418	1418	0	0.00
SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY				
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan	27258	28258	1000	3.67
Mid Day Meal Scheme	13215	13215	0	0.00
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	3983	5000	1017	25.53

HIGHER EDUCATION				
Rashtriya Uchha Shiksha Abhiyan	400	2200	1800	450.00
Technical Education	7299			
University Grants Commission	5769	8977.71	3208.71	55.62
National Mission for Education through ICT	400			
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT				
Integrated Child Development Services.	17700	18691	991	5.60
HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE				
National Health Mission	20999	21912	913	4.35
SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT				
Post-Matric scholarship for Scheduled Castes	1500	1500	0	0.00
Post-Matric scholarship for OBCs	900	785	-115	-12.78
TRIBAL AFFAIRS				
Umbrella Scheme for Education of Scheduled Tribe Children	750	1058	308	41.07
MINORITY AFFAIRS				
Multi-Sectoral Development Programmes for Minorities	1250	1250	0	0.00
Pre-Matric Scholarship for Minorities	550	1100	550	100.00
Pre-Matric scholarship for Minorities	950	0	-950	-100.00
Merit-cum-Means scholarship for professional and technical courses	270	0	-270	-100.00
PANCHAYATI RAJ				
Backward Regions Grants Fund	11500	5900	-5900	-48.70
Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan	455	0	-455	-100.00

Source: Budget Documents 2013-14 and 2014-15

- Right-based policies have not received enough attention. Thus right to pension, right to health etc. are being ignored, which shows that the present government has overlooked the redistributive right-based policies of UPA government, showing utter lack of sensitivity of the government towards vulnerable communities. This will also reverse poverty reduction under UPA and increase poverty and deprivation in the country.
- Unbridled opening up of many sensitive sectors to a profit gouging private sector without any safeguards, ignoring their alarming record of displacement of poor people, violence, environmental devastation and corruption Thus through the economic-revival mechanism, Budget has laid the strategy and roadmap for massive privatization. FDI, FII, PPP models. These will ensure growth but not redistribution. These are the channels for private players having prominent role and voice, creating oligarchy and concentration of economic power. (see **Box 3 for details**)

Box 3: List of Projects Proposal involving FDI and PPP

FDI

- 26 per cent FDI in **Defence manufacturing** is being raised to 49 per cent with full Indian management and control through the FIPB route.
- The composite cap in the **Insurance** sector is proposed to be increased up to 49 per cent from the current level of 26 per cent, with full Indian management and control, through the FIPB route.
- To encourage development of Smart Cities, requirement of the built up area and capital conditions for FDI is being reduced from 50,000 square metres to 20,000 square metres and from USD 10 million to USD 5 million respectively with a three year post completion lock in.
- FDI in the manufacturing sector is today on the automatic route. The manufacturing units will be allowed to sell its products through retail including E-commerce platforms without any additional approval.

PPP

- Development of at least five hundred (500) habitations with provision of safe drinking water and sewerage management, use of recycled water for growing organic fruits and vegetable, solid waste management and digital connectivity must be provided support, while harnessing private capital and expertise through PPPs.
- Encourage development of metro rail systems, including light rail systems, in the PPP mode, which will be supported by the Central Government through VGF.
- Set up a Hastkala Academy for the preservation, revival, and documentation of the handloom/handicraft sector in PPP mode in Delhi.
- An institution to provide support to mainstreaming PPPs called 3P India will be set up with a corpus of Rs. 500 crores.
- Scheme for development of new airports in Tier I and Tier II will be launched for implementation through Airport Authority of India or PPPs.
- An additional 15,000 km of gas pipelines will be developed using appropriate PPP models.
- To develop world class convention facilities in Goa, government will encourage PPP mode through the VGF scheme.
- A modified Real Estate Investment Trusts (REITS) type structure for infrastructure projects is also being announced as Infrastructure Investment Trusts (InvITs), which would have tax efficient pass through status, for PPP and other infrastructure projects.
- Shyama Prasad Mukherji Rurban Mission will be launched to deliver integrated project based infrastructure in the rural areas, which will also include development of economic activities and skill development. The preferred mode of delivery would be through PPPs while using various scheme funds for financing.

- The unbalanced, land hungry, infrastructure focus of the budget will escalate violent social conflict arising from displacement, encroachment of forests, usurpation of land, pollution of the rivers and the air and the impoverishment of the people. Thus emphasis on mega projects on shipping, ports, SEZ etc. will certainly displace and marginalize number of small communities. There is no clear mention of their alternative arrangement, compensation and protection. (See table 4 for details)

Table 4: Mega Projects & SEZ Proposals

- Rs. 11,635 crore will be allocated for the development of Outer Harbour Project in Tuticorin for phase I.
- SEZs will be developed in Kandla and JNPT.
- Scheme for development of new airports in Tier I and Tier II will be launched for implementation through Airport Authority of India or PPPs.
- Extend the existing 24x7 customs clearance facility to 13 more airports in respect of all export goods and to 14 more sea ports in respect of specified import and export goods.
- The facility of Electronic Travel Authorization (e-Visa) would be introduced in a phased manner at nine airports in India where necessary infrastructure would be put in place within the next six months.
- A project on the river Ganga called ‘Jal Marg Vikas’ (National Waterways-I) will be developed between Allahabad and Haldia to cover a distance of 1620 kms, which will enable commercial navigation of at least 1500 tonne vessels.
- In response to the request of the tourism sector, services provided by Indian tour operators to foreign tourists in relation to a tour wholly conducted outside India is being taken out of the tax net.
- Demand of the tourism sector to allow Cenvat credit for services of rent-a-cab and tour operators has been accepted.
- Service tax on loading, unloading, storage, warehousing and transportation of cotton, whether ginned or baled, is being exempted to bring it on par with certain other agricultural produce.
- Proposed to establish Agriculture Universities in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan and Horticulture Universities in Telangana and Haryana with an initial allocation of Rs. 200 crore.
- Set up 100 Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories across the country with an initial allocation of Rs.56 crore.
- Kisan TV, dedicated to the interests of the agriculture and allied sector will be launched with an initial sum of Rs. 100 crore.
- A National Industrial Corridor Authority, with its headquarters in Pune, is being set up to coordinate the development of the industrial corridors, with smart cities.
- The Amritsar Kolkata Industrial master planning will be completed expeditiously for the establishment of industrial smart cities in seven States of India.

- The master planning of three new smart cities in the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor region, viz., Ponneri in Tamil Nadu, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tumkur in Karnataka will also be completed.
- The perspective plan for the Bengaluru Mumbai Economic corridor (BMEC) and Vizag-Chennai corridor would be completed with the provision for 20 new industrial clusters.
- Kakinada, its adjoining area and the port will be developed in the region with a special focus on hardware manufacturing.
- Proposed to establish an Export promotion Mission to bring all stakeholders under one umbrella.
- Take up Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects in Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Laddakh in J&K with an initial sum of Rs. 500 crores
- Set up six Textile mega-clusters at Bareilly, Lucknow, Surat, Kuttch, Bhagalpur, Mysore and one in Tamil Nadu with an allocation of Rs.200 crore.
- Start a Pashmina Promotion Programme (P-3) and a programme for the development of other crafts of Jammu & Kashmir with an initial sum of Rs. 50 crore.

Source: Union Budget 2014-15

- The present budget relies on trickle down of dividends of growth which will never happen. It promotes pro-market, pro-business and pro-rich ideology. It clearly favours to strengthen the rich and neo-rich society. It shifts away from India's mixed economic model, where state plays a predominant role in delivery and social security. The budget therefore is the roadmap of 'Shining India' - phase II of NDA I, which will massively deprive the 'other India'.

WHAT THE ANTI-PEOPLE BUDGET HAS FAILED TO OFFER COMMON PEOPLE

This anti-people budget has hardly offered anything to the common people, which UPA has been persistently stressing in last several budgets, and is also heavily reflected on their 16th Lok Sabha election manifesto, which was evolved through a long-deep consultative process.

Thus Congress manifesto gave enormous emphasis on marginalized, vulnerable and NRMB groups in India. It highlights that '*given the limited resources, and the many claims on the resources, we must choose the subsidies that are absolutely necessary and give them only to the absolutely deserving. We will also consider introducing sensible user charges because many more people are willing to pay for better quality services, for example, uninterrupted power and better quality train services. We will use this money saved to expand health, education and infrastructure.*' Thus

subsidy to this group is a major focus of the congress manifesto, while BJP has not mentioned a single word on it and thus is being reflected in the budget 2014-15. Congress manifesto through consultative process came to a consensus for ‘*creation of a working environment that enables all such workers to carry out work without harassment.*’ It emphasizes on ensuring humane working conditions by strengthening of collective bargaining.

It also promises to endeavour to bring around two-thirds of our population – the skilled hands that build India – into the middle class, through a package of basic rights for all workers – formal and informal, organized and unorganized, regular and contractual. The aim is to provide them and all low-income families with economic security and a minimum standard of living to uplift their condition. The charter of minimum socio-economic rights includes:

- Right to Health
- Right to Pension
- Right to Homestead or Housing
- Right to Social Security
- Right to Dignity and humane working conditions
- Right to Entrepreneurship that will protect and assist all those who seek to become entrepreneurs.

These new rights would supplement the other rights established under UPA-I and UPA-II - Right to Food; Right tonformation; Right to Education; Right to Employment; Rights to fight corruption (Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act as well as Whistleblower Protection Act); Right to Identity (Aadhaar) and the Right to direct receipt of welfare benefits (Aapka Paisa, Aapke Haath – Direct Benefits Transfers). Together, these rights will provide an economic platform for people below the middle class to transform their lives and to transform India primarily through their own effort, not through any handouts of the government.

Contrast to this, BJP manifesto does not spell out anything on this area and subsequently the budget also remains silent here. They rather link this to skill development programme for gainful employment. Common people hardly would find anything substantive from this budget, and their sufferings through exploitation would continue.

WHAT THE PRO-RICH BUDGET HAS GIVEN TO HANDFUL OF RICH AND ELITE

This budget as mentioned above has pro-rich agenda, which was broadly laid down in BJP manifesto of 16th Lok Sabha election. There is not a single agenda on environment in BJP manifesto, which clearly provide the scope for this budget to go ahead with development projects, hugely violating environment. Thus while planning for mega projects in the name of development, it utterly puts country's environment at risk. On the contrary, UPA manifesto which was evolved through a massive consultation process with multiple stakeholders talks about a Bill to set up a National Environmental Appraisal and Monitoring Authority to conduct rigorous and time bound environmental appraisals and recommend environmental clearances where appropriate in a time-bound and transparent manner. INC has come out with a transparent policy for development of natural resources and have a special purpose vehicle for this, which will be responsible for judicious allocation, striking a balance between present requirements and future demands. It also ensures that an independent regulator monitors the process of such allocation.

The BJP manifesto on the other hand emphasizes '*a conducive, enabling environment*' for '*doing business*' in India easy. It includes logistic infrastructure, stable power, fast clearance of projects, world class investment and industrial regions as 'Global Hubs' for manufacturing. It promises to '*frame the environment laws in a manner that provides no scope for confusion and will lead to speedy clearance of proposals without delay*'. This is clearly an indication of having a pro-rich budget from NDA government, massively ignoring precious environment of the country.

On the contrary, while promising about industrial growth, congress manifesto emphasizes on '*the need for creating flexibilities in the labour market, especially in the exportoriented industry, given the cyclical nature of demand. The Indian National Congress is committed to protecting thent erests of labour through more progressive labour laws,*' while BJP has remained totally silent about this, their budget also does not highlight anything for protecting labour laws, except amending the Apprenticeship Act 1961. Apprenticeship Act will now be suitably amended to make it more responsive to industry and youth.

WHAT IS MISSING IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST -- MEASURES THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN INCLUDED IN THE BUDGET TO FOSTER STRONGER GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT

The budget has hugely missed public interest and is skewed towards rich and elite. This is bound increase the disparity and inequality amongst people. The budget should ideally have a pro-people face with continuation of UPA initiative on right-based policies, on pro-poor subsidies and a framework for delivery mechanism. Mr. P. Chidambaram in his 2013-14 speech mentioned that ‘*Our goal is ‘higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development’.* That is the mool mantra. Growth is a necessary condition and we must unhesitatingly embrace growth as the highest goal, but the UPA Government believes in inclusive development, with emphasis on improving human development indicators. The development must be sustainable – economically and ecologically and the development model must have democratic legitimacy and approval.’ Thus UPA budget 2013-14 primarily focuses on inclusive frame through such initiatives; a continuation of this would have made India stronger and more equal in long run.

Box 5: Key points of 2013-14 Budget of UPA

- Rs. 1,650 crore allocated for six AIIMS-like institutions.
- 6 AIIMS were established in 2012 and 4 AIIMS were established in 2014.
- Rs. 1,000 crore allocated in 2013-14 to bring green revolution to eastern India.
- Rs. 500 crore allocated to start a programme of crop diversification that would promote technological innovation and encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives.
- The Indian Institute of Agricultural Bio-technology will be established at Ranchi, Jharkhand.
- Pilot scheme to replant and rejuvenate coconut gardens implemented in some districts of Kerala and the Andaman & Nicobar extended to entire State of Kerala.
- Credit Guarantee Fund to be created in the Small Farmers’ Agri Business Corporation with an initial corpus of Rs. 100 crore.
- National Food Security Act was launched.
- Raised corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) to Rs. 20,000 crore
- Rs. 5,000 crore to NABARD to finance construction for warehousing. Window to Panchayats to finance construction of godowns.
- Companies investing Rs. 100 crore or more in plant and machinery during the period 1.4.2013 to 31.3.2015 will be entitled to deduct an investment allowance of 15 per cent of the investment.
- Incentives semiconductor wafer fab manufacturing facilities, including zero customs duty for plant and machinery.
- Plans for seven new cities have been finalised and work on two new smart industrial cities at Dholera, Gujarat and Shendra Bidkin, Maharashtra will start during 2013-14
- Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) to be provided additional funds during 2013-14 within the share of the Government of India in the overall outlay, if required.
- Chennai Bengaluru Industrial Corridor to be developed.
- Preparatory work has started for Bengaluru Mumbai Industrial Corridor.

- Two new major ports will be established in Sagar, West Bengal and in Andhra Pradesh to add 100 million tonnes of capacity.
- A new outer harbour to be developed in the VOC port at Thoothukkudi, Tamil Nadu through PPP at an estimated cost of Rs. 7,500 crore.
- A corpus of Rs. 500 crore to SIDBI to set up a Credit Guarantee Fund for factoring.
- A sum of Rs. 2,200 crore during the 12th Plan period to set up 15 additional Tool Rooms and Technology Development Centres with World Bank assistance.
- Allocation of Rs. 50 crore to Ministry of Textile to incentivise setting up Apparel Parks within the SITPs to house apparel manufacturing units.
- A new scheme called the Integrated Processing Development Scheme will be implemented in the 12th Plan to address the environmental concerns of the textile industry.
- Working capital and term loans at a concessional interest of 6 per cent to handloom sector.
- Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) extended to 800 clusters during the 12th Plan.
- All branches of public sector banks to have ATM by 31.3.2014.
- Proposal to set up India's first Women's Bank as a public sector bank. Provision of Rs. 1,000 crore as initial capital.
- National Housing Bank to set up Urban Housing Fund with an initial sum of Rs. 2,000 crore in 2013-14.
- Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana to be extended to other categories such as rickshaw, auto-rickshaw and taxi drivers, sanitation workers, rag pickers and mine workers.
- A comprehensive social security package to be evolved for unorganised sector by facilitating convergence among different schemes.
- FIIs will be permitted to participate in the exchange traded currency derivative segment to the extent of their Indian rupee exposure in India.
- FIIs will also be permitted to use their investment in corporate bonds and Government securities as collateral to meet their margin requirements.
- Small and medium enterprises, to be permitted to list on the SME exchange without being required to make an initial public offer (IPO).
- 'Generation-based incentive' reintroduced for wind energy projects with an allocation of Rs.800 crore.
- Target of skilling 50 million people in the 12th Plan period, including 9 million in 2013-14.
- National Institute of Sports Coaching to be set up at Patiala at a cost of Rs. 250 crore over a period of three years.
- All cities having a population of more than 1,00,000 will be covered by private FM radio services.
- An ambitious IT driven project to modernise the postal network at a cost of Rs. 4,909 crore. Post offices to become part of the core banking solution and offer real time banking services.
- A fund - "Nirbhaya Fund" - to be setup with Government contribution of Rs. 1,000 crore.
- National Skill Development Corporation to set the curriculum and standards for training in different skills with an initial allocation of Rs.1000 crore.
- Proposal to introduce Commodity Transaction Tax (CTT) in a limited way. Agricultural commodities will be exempted.
- A sum of Rs.9,000 crore towards the first instalment of the balance of CST compensation provided in the budget.

Source: Union Budget 2013-14

THE LONG TERM SOCI-POLITICAL IMPACT OF THE BUDGET

- The NDA budget shows its true intent is to **replace a “public interest State” with a “private profit State”**
- National interest placed at risk by indiscriminate opening up of defence sector to FDI.
- The NDA Union budget is a thinly disguised **attack on the welfare state** – no country, rich or poor, can exist without robust mechanisms for social protection and social interest.
- The freezing and reduction of social welfare programmes and the absence of adequate social safety measures for the unorganized sector reveals that the common people of this country will be robbed of whatever social support they have today.
- The NDA Union Budget is an attack on the concept of the mixed economy that has served India well and has been copied by other countries – India needs a vibrant private sector and a strong public sector to protect the public interest
- Disinvestment, hidden privatization through PPP
- No support for the public sector. State is required, given the extreme social and economic disparities in India, to continue to play, for some time to come, a predominant role in delivery and social security.

Annex Tables

Table 1: Tax and Non- tax Revenue

(Rs. crore)

		Actual 2012-13	Budget 2013-14	Revised 2013-14	Budget 2014-15
A	Tax Revenue				
a	Tax on Income & Expenditure	552815.58	660439	629871	729280
	Corporate Taxes	356326	419520	393677	451005
	Taxes on income other than corporate taxes	196512.07	240919	236194	278275
	Hotel receipt tax	0.91			
	Interest tax	5.95			
	Fringe benefit tax	-44.31			
	Other taxes on income & expenditure	14.96			
b	Taxes on property & capital transactions	5842.47	7670	6447	6941
	Estate duty	0.55			
	Tax on wealth	844.12	950	950	950
	Gift tax	0.93			
	Security transaction tax	4996.86	6720	5497	5991
	Banking cash transaction tax	0.01			
c	Taxes on commodity & services	474708.75	565252.95	519770.34	625152
	Custom	165346.22	187308	175056	201819
	Union excise duties	175844.91	196804.95	178787.24	206356
	Sales tax	0.79			
	Service tax	132600.94	180141	164927	215973
	Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	915.89	999	1000.1	1004
d	Taxes of Union Territories without legislature	3093.65	2758.13	3067.26	3401.41
	Gross Tax Revenue	1036460.45	1236120.08	1159155.6	1364774.41
	State's share excluded from consolidated fund	291546.61	346991.76	318229.59	382215.94
B	Non tax revenue				
a	Fiscal Service	786.42	87.82	193.21	168.22
b	Interest Receipts, Dividends & Profits	92605.83	106856.72	130817.35	133801.63
c	Other Non tax revenue	89093.68	111584.04	114931.24	133643.5
i	General services	25711.13	30345.41	30901.05	32073.73
	Defence Services	5208.45	4964.60	5362.77	5238.97
ii	Social & Community Services	4765.72	2684.42	1355.48	4850.64

iii	Economic services	183680.21	224014.3	225745.52	259982.75
iv	Non tax revenue of Union Territories	1117.06	1165.91	1097.01	1110.68
	Grants in Aid and Contributions	2310.8	1456.13	3134.84	2404.51
	Total Non tax Revenue	310977.17	366610.71	393244.46	434392.16
	Total revenue receipts	1055891.01	1255739.03	1234170.47	1416950.63

Source: Union Budget Documents 2014-15, Ministry of Finance, GoI

Table 2: Various Initiatives of the NDA Government in Budget 2014-15 with the benefiting states/regions

Initiative	Benefiting State/ City/ Region	Amount allocated
To support the Gujarat Government in this initiative to erect the Statue of Unity: the largest statue of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel.	Gujarat	Rs. 200 crore
“Crisis Management Centres” all government and private hospitals.	NCT of Delhi	NA
Two National Institutes of Ageing will be set up at AIIMS and Madras Medical College,	Delhi & Chennai	NA
Set up 4 new AIIMS	Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Vidarbha in Maharashtra and Poorvanchal in UP	Rs. 500 crore
Set up Jai Prakash Narayan National Centre for Excellence in Humanities	Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 500 crore
Set up five more IITs	Jammu, Chattisgarh, Goa, Andhra Pradesh and Kerala.	
Set up five more IIMs	Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar, Odisha and Maharashtra.	
Metro projects	Lucknow & Ahmedabad	Rs. 100 crore
Set up 2 Agricultural Research Institutes	Assam & Jharkhand	Rs. 100 crore
Establish agricultural university	Andhra Pradesh & Rajasthan	Rs. 200 crore
Establish Horticulture university	Telegana & Haryana	
Develop and promote handloom products and carry forward the rich tradition of handlooms of Varanasi, wherethey intend to support a Textile mega-cluster	Varanasi	Rs. 50 crore
Set up six more Textile mega-clusters	Bareilly, Lucknow, Surat, Kuttch, Bhagalpur, Mysore & Tamil Nadu.	Rs. 200 crore
Set up a Hastkala Academy for the preservation, revival, and documentation of the handloom/handicraft sector in PPP mode	Delhi & Chennai	Rs. 30 crore
Start a Pashmina Promotion Programme (P-3) and a programme for the	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 50 crore

development of other crafts of Jammu & Kashmir.		
A project on the river Ganga called 'Jal Marg Vikas' (National Waterways-I) will be developed between Allahabad and Haldia	Allahbad to Haldia	Rs. 4200 crore
Investment in national highways authority of India & state roads	North East	Rs. 3000 crore
Ultra Mega Solar Power Projects	Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Laddakh in J&K.	Rs. 500 crore
Six new Debt Recovery Tribunals would be set up	Chandigarh, Bengaluru, Ernakulum, Dehradun, Siliguri and Hyderabad.	NA
Launch National Heritage City Development and Augmentation Yojana (HRIDAY) programme	Mathura, Amritsar, Gaya, Kanchipuram, Vellankani and Ajmer.	Rs. 200 crore
Sarnath-Gaya-Varanasi Buddhist circuit would be developed	Sarnath, Gaya, Varanasi	NA
Develop world class convention facilities.	Goa	NA
Ghat development and beautification of river front	Kedarnath, Haridwar, Kanpur, Varanasi, Allahabad, Patna and Delhi	Rs. 100 crore
Nascent agri-biotech cluster in Mohali will be scaled up to include plant-genetic and phenotype platforms; 2 new clusters will be established	Mohali, Pune, kolkata	NA
Transform the Delhi component of the International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB) into a world-leader in life sciences and biotechnology	Delhi & Chennai	NA
Upgrading the indoor and outdoor sports stadiums to international standards	Jammu & Kashmir	Rs. 200 crore
Set up sports university	Manipur	Rs. 100 crore
Start an annual event to promote the traditional games of Himalayan region	Participative states : J&K, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim and the North Eastern States.	NA
Rehabilitation of displaced Kasmiri migrants	Kashmir	Rs. 500 crore
Set up a National Centre for Himalayan Studies	Uttarakhand	Rs. 100 crore
Set up the National Academy for Customs & Excise	Hindupur in Andhra Pradesh.	NA
Development of organic farming	North East	Rs. 100 crore
Development of rail system	North East	Rs. 1000 crore
Launch of 24x7 channel called "Arun Prabha"	North East	NA
Power reforms	Delhi	Rs. 200 crore
Water reforms	Delhi	Rs. 500 crore

Tide over communication related problems of the Island	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	Rs. 150 crore
Meeting commitments for Disaster preparedness	Puducherry	Rs. 188 crore
Amritsar Kolkata Industrial master planning for the establishment of industrial smart cities in seven States of India soon be completed	Amritsar to Kolkata	NA
Master planning of three new smart cities in the Chennai-Bengaluru Industrial Corridor region soon be completed	Ponneri in Tamil Nadu, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh and Tumkur in Karnataka	NA

Source: Union budget 2014-15, GOI