





Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav

Western Regional Centre, Indian Council of Social Science Research &

M.V.M. College of Commerce & Science, Mumbai

Jointly organise

Collaborative Online Conclave

on the theme

'Union Budget 2022 – Challenges, Prospects & Opportunities for India'

Tuesday, 15th March 2022 Time: 9.30 am to 1.00 pm

Pre-Registration is mandatory for receiving the conclave link Participation Certificates will be issued to only registered participants

The link for Registration

https://forms.gle/tJWpKUHUUGQmWKnt8

Conclave Concept Note

Background and Context:

The Union Budget is a wonderful opportunity for learning and discussing macroeconomics. Academicians, policy-makers, practitioners and common citizens represent various segments keen on understanding the implications of the budget for the economy. Entities such as the NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, Ministries, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Professional Bodies and think-tanks provide inputs that go into the thought process. The run-up to the Budget involves the unveiling of the Economic Survey. Together, these events and documents provide a holistic view and enrich the learning experience.

Over the years, the Union Budget has moved from tinkering with tax rates to bold and visionary statements. In February 2019, the ten-point Vision for the Decade 2020-30 was laid down. In February 2022, the tone for the next 25 years was set. During the Covid-19 impact years of 2020 and 2021, the Budget announcements took bold reformative steps to stimulate the economy, beyond the precautionary steps taken to combat the pandemic.

Union Budget 2022-23

The Union Budget 2021-22 itself was epoch-making, with a deficit-led massive stimulus, while maintaining a status-quo on tax rates. This paid off, with the 9.2% GDP growth and buoyancy in tax collections. Hence, it can be stated that the broad strategy for the Union Budget of 2022-23 was based on the positive economic experience of previous year's budget. The deficit-led growth Page 1 of 2

stimulus, tax regime decisions, massive infrastructure push, thrust on manufacturing and exports etc., have been used as a tool.

The budgeted expenditure (Union Budget 2022-23) is estimated at 39 lakh crores; revenues at 25 lakh crores; fresh borrowings 14 lakh crore; the expected GDP growth rate of 8.5%; and targeted fiscal deficit of 6.4%. The seems that track record of 2021-22 lends credibility to the budget estimates of 2022-23.

The GST collections in January 2022 were 1.40 lakh crore indicate that indirect tax reforms, with improved formalization, have been successful. They are also indicative of recovery of economy from Covid-19 pandemic shock. The rationalization of customs duties seems to be aiming at promoting manufacturing and seems to have alignment with the theme of 'Atmanirbhar Bharat', PLI scheme and the China+1 policy. The ongoing disinvestment program, on the back of sale of the weak (Air India) and the strong (LIC) public sector companies is likely to provide financial resources to the government. The 5G telecom auctions will be an additional source of revenue.

It can be stated that, the expenditures are directed, towards social infrastructure (education, skilling, healthcare), physical infrastructure (water, roads, railways, ports), agriculture (agri-infra, fruits, vegetables, oilseeds, millets) manufacturing (chemicals, electronics) defence and defence manufacturing.

The banking sector is leaner after shedding of NPAs through provisions. It appears that IBC2016-has aided recoveries and with the support extended by asset reconstruction companies, the banks are poised for fresh capital-raising and fresh lending. Synergies with India Post and fintech companies also augurs well for the banking sector.

About insurance, there is greater opportunity and thrust is on health insurance coverage. With every passing year, the GIFT City in getting increasingly aligned with global markets and entities and setting up of an Arbitration Centre has furthered the process.

The hospitality sector has been badly hit during pandemic and the worst impacted within the sector have been the micro and small enterprises. The Union Budget has extended ECLGS up to March 2023 with additional allocation for the hospitality sector. There is also provisioning of outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crores through CGTMSE. However, these measures appear to be only support measures (indirect) for the hospitality sector.

Webinar Theme and Sub-Themes

While the discussion is created on the main theme of 'Union Budget and Challenges & Opportunities for India', focused deliberations, involving academicians and practitioners, will be on the following sub-themes:

- Health, including preparedness for Covid-19
- Hospitality
- Agriculture
- Trade and Industry
- Financial Markets

Conclave Format – Online

Two technical sessions for deliberation and discussion on '<u>Union Budget 2022: Challenges Prospects and Opportunities for India'</u>. Each of the technical sessions will comprise of three speakers. While the first technical session will involve deliberations and discussion the second **session** will be a panel discussion. Each session willinclude Q&A

Chief Guest and Keynote Speaker

Prof. Dr Sunder Ram Korivi, Sector Expert, Arun Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management

Guest of Honour and Keynote Speaker

Dr Anand S., Director

Postgraduate Studies and Research Department
College of Banking and Financial Studies
Muscat, Sultanate of Oman

Technical Session One: 10:30 am to 11:30 a.m.

Deliberation and discussion on Sub-themes	Resource Person
Overall Impact of Budget -2022 in recovery from Covid-19	Dr. Robin Banerjee, Managing Director of Caprihans India Limited
Agriculture and Bugdet-2022	Dr. Parashram Patil, NMML Fellow, Nehru Memorial Museum & Library, Ministry of Culture, Government of India,New Delhi
Bugdet-2022 and Financial Markets	Dr. Venkatachalam Shunmugam, Head Commodities Education Cell, NISM

Technical Session Two: 11:30 am to 1.00 p.m.

Panelists' view on Sub- theme	Panelist
Coverage Hospitality andHealth in Budget -2022	Dr. Medha Tapiawala, Professor, Mumbai School of Economics and PublicPolicy (MSEPP), University of Mumbai
Overview of Budget - 2022 onTrade and Industry	Dr. B.H. Nagoor, Professor & Chairman, Department of Studies inEconomics, Karnatak University, Dharwad
Budget-2022 implications onBanking	Dr. Pankaj Trivedi, Dean, Faculty of Commerce and Business Studies Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai, Maharashtra

CONCLAVE SECRETARY

Honorary Director

Regional Centre, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR)

Mumbai

CONCLAVE CONVENOR

Dr. Gopal Kalkoti

ORGANISING COMMITTEE

Dr. Seema Rawat 98926 15272 Asst. Prof. Divyesh Nagrecha 9920698393 Asst. Prof. Anita Chaudhary 9221421922 Asst. Prof. Shweta Pawar 9619125805

Conclave Format

Registration: 9.30 a.m. onwards

Inauguration Session:10.00 to 10.30a.m.

Welcome Address: Dr. Gopal Kalkoti,

Principal, M V Mandali's Colleges of Commerce & Science

Opening Remarks: Dr. Smita Shukla,

Chief Guest : Prof.(Dr.)Sunder Ram Korivi, (At Pesentin UAE) Nector Expert,
Aran Jaitley National Institute of Financial Management

Guest of Honour : Dr. Anand S,

Director,
Postgraduete Studies and Research Department College of
Banking and Financial StudiesMuscat, Sultanate of Oman

Mr. Sanjeeva K. Salian, Address by

Chairman, MVM Education Committee

Vote of Thanks Dr. Seema Rawat.

Vice Principal, M V Mandali's Colleges of Commerce & Science

Technical Session I - 10.40 a.m. To 11.30 a.m.

Deliberation and discussion on Resource Person

Overall Impact of Budget -2022 Mr.Robin Banerjee, 15 Minutes in recovery from Covid-19

Agriculture and Bugdet-2022

Dr. Parushrum Putil. 15 Minutes NMML Fellow,

Neuru Memorial Mescum & Library, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, Delhi

Bugdet-2022 and Financial Markets

Dr. Venkatachalam 15 Minutes

Vote of Thanks: Asst. Prof. Anita Chaudhary

Panel Discussion - 11.40 a.m. to 1.00 p.m.

Anchored and Monitored by: Dr. Smita Shukla & Dr. Gopal Kalkoti

Panellists' view on Sub-theme Panelist

Coverage Hespitality and Health Dr. Medha Tapiawala, 15 Minutes in Budget -2022 Professor Professor, Mumbai School of Economics and Public Policy (MSEPP), University of Mumbai

Overview of Budget -2022 onTrade and Industry

Dr.B.H.Nagoor, Professor& Chairman, Department of Studies in Economics, Karnatak University, Dharwad

Budget-2022 implications on Banking

Dr. Pankaj Trivedi, 15 Minutes

Dean, Facelty of Commerce and Business Studies, Somaiya Vidyavihar University, Mumbai, Maharasatra

Feedbackand Constructive Suggestions Vote of Thanks - Dr Seema Rewat

Conclave link will be sent only to registered participants Only registered participants will be given e-certificates Registration is free but compulsory



Azadi Ka Amrut Mahotsav

Western Regional Centre, Indian Council of Social Science Research (ICSSR) Vidyanagari Marg Kalina Mumbal-400 098

THE MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI M V Mandali's Colleges of Commerce & Science

Affiliated to University of Mumbal mently Unsided Linguistic Minority Instituti

Educational Campus Marg. Off Vears Decal Road, Andhert (West), Munibal - 400 058 a: 2676 2446 / 537 | x: degree@rivmedi.cation.com | www.mvmeducation.com

Jointly organise Collaborative Online Conclave



on the theme

"Union Budget 2022 -Challenges, Prospects & **Opportunities for India**"

Tuesday, 15th March 2022

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

The Union Budget is a wonderful opportunity for learning and discussing macroeconomics. Academicians, policy-makers, practitioners and common citizens represent various segments keen on understanding the implications of the budget for the economy. Entities such as the NITI Aayog, Finance Commission, Ministries, Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Professional Bodies and think-tanks provide inputs that go into the thought process. The run-up to the Budget involves the unveiling of the Economic Survey. Together, these events and documents provide a holistic view and enrich the learning experience. Over the years, the Union Budget has moved from tinkering with tax rates to bold and visionary statements. In February 2019, the ten-point Vision for the Decade 2020-30 was laid down. In February 2022, the tone for the next 25 years was set. During the Covid-19 impact years of 2020 and 2021, the Budget announcements took bold reformative steps to stimulate the economy, beyond the precautionary steps taken to combat the pandemic.

Union Budget 2022-23

The Union Budget 2021-22 itself was epoch-making, with a deficit-led massive stimulus, while maintaining a status-quo on tax rates. This paid off, with the 2.2% GDP growth and beopancy in tax collections. Hence, it can be stated that the broad strategy for the Union Budget of 2022-23 was based on the positive economic experience of previous year's budget. The defict-led growth stimulus, tax regime decisions, massive infrastructure push, thrust on manufacturing and exports etc., have been used as a tool. The budgeted expenditure (Union Budget 2022-23) is estimated at 39 lakh crores; revenues at 25 lakh crores; fresh borrowings 14 lakh crore; the expected GDP growth rate of 8.5%; and targeted fiscal deficit of 6.4%. It seems that track record of 2021-22 lends credibility to the budget estimates of 2022-23. The GST collections in January 2022 were 1.40 lakh crore indicate that indirect tax reforms, with improved formalization, have been successful. They are also indicative of recovery of economy from Covid-19 pandemic shock. The rationalization of customs duties seems to be aiming at promoting manufacturing and seems to have alignment with the theme of 'Amnaniribhar Bharat', PLI scheme and the China+1 policy. The ongoing disinvestment program, on the back of sale of the weak (Air India) and the strong (LIC) public sector companies is likely to provide financial resources to the government. The 5G telecomauctions will be an additional source of revenue. It can be stated that, the expenditures are directed, towards social infrastructure (education, skilling, healthcare), physicalinfrastructure (water, roads, railways, ports), agriculture (agriculture (agriculture (agriculture (agriculture) (demicals, electronics) defence and defence manufacturing. The banking sector is leaner after shedding of NPAs through provisions. It appears that IBC2016-has aided recoveries and with the support extended by asset

Reconstruction companies, the banks are poised for fresh capital-raising and fresh lending. Synergies with India Post and fintech companies also augurs well for the banking sector. About insurance, there is greater opportunity and thrust is on health insurance coverage. With every passing year, the GIFT City in getting increasingly aligned with global markets and entities and setting up of an Arbitration Centre has furthered the process. The hospitality sector has been badly hit during pandemic and the worst impacted within the sector have been the micro and small enterprises. The Union Budget has extended ECLCS up to March 2023 with additional allocation for the hospitality sector. There is also provisioning of outlay of Rs. 2 lakh crores through CGTMSE. However, these measures appear to be only support measures (indirect) for the hospitality sector.

CONCLAVE THEME AND SUB-THEMES

While the discussion is centred on the main theme of 'Union Budget 2022: Challenges, Prospects and Opportunities for India', focused deliberations, involving academicians and practitioners, will be on the following subthemes:

- ➤ Overall Impact of Budget -2022 in recovery from Covid-19
- Agriculture and Bugdet 2022
- ➤ Bugdet 2022 and Financial Markets
- Coverage Hospitality and Health in Budget -2022
- Overview of Budget -2022 on Trade and Industry
- ➤ Budget-2022 implications on Banking

CONCLAVE OBJECTIVES

- To identify emerging issues and challenges in implementation of Union Budget 2022
- To understand various aspects Union Budget 2022 3.T o discuss
 structural changes arising from Union Budget 2022 from the
 perspectives of Health, Hospitality, Agriculture, Trade and Industry
 Financial Markets including preparedness for Covid-19
- To discuss structural changes arising from Union Budget 2022 from the perspectives of Health, Hospitality, Agriculture, Trade and Industry Financial Markets including preparedness for Covid-19

WHO WILL BENEFIT?

Students, teachers, academicians, policy-makers, practitioners and common citizens who represent various segments and are keen on understanding the implications of the budget for the economy.

ABOUT WRC ICSSR

The Indian Council of Social Science Research, an autonomous organisation, was established by the Government of India in 1969, and, ever since, its role and functions have constantly been growing. The Council functions through a system of programme divisions at its headquarters in New Delhi and a network of six Regional Centres at Mumbai, Kolkata, Chandigarh, Hyderabad, New Delhi and Shillong.

The Council has set up, in collaboration with respective state governments, six Regional Centres as part of its programme of decentralizing administration and broad-basing social science research.

The Western Regional Centre was established with the approval of the Government of Maharashtra in January 1973 in collaboration with the University of Mumbai on the new campus of the University at Vidyanagari. It consists of three buildings – a wing of the Jawaharial Nehru Library (1976), the ICSSR Hostel building (1976)and the J P Naik Bhavan (1983). The ICSSR Conference Hall is located on the ground floor of the J P Naik Bhavan.

6

1

S

S

1

4

4

The major objectives of the Centre are — the promotion of research in social sciences, the imparting of training in research methodology to those aspiring to undertake research and the exposure of young social scientists and researchers to the benefit of the expert knowledge of specialists not only from the western region but also from the rest of india and abroad.

M V MANDALI'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE & SCIENCE

Mogaveera Vyavasthapaka Mandali initiated M V Mandali's Colleges of Commerce and Science in the Academic Year 2010 - 2011. The college is affiliated to Mumbai University. The college offers various courses like B.Com. B.M.S., B.A.F., B.Sc.I.T., B.Com (Actuarial Studies.) and M.Com. (Advanced Accounting). The education facilities are open to all communities. During a short span of time, the college has acquired good reputation, campus discipline, and high academic stundards. The college is NAAC Accredited and has excellent infrastructure with spacious Classrooms, I.T. Rooms, Library, Auditorium, Conference Room, Playground, Canteen Facilities etc. Along with providing quality education to the students, the college also ensures that students are offered opportunities to excel in extra-curricular fields like sports, cultural activities and also in co-curricular fields like NSS, DLLE and WDC.