Budget presentation of finance minister Sri Arun jaitley was broadcasted live to students. The theme of the budget was mainly focused on --- the farming sector, the rural population, the youth, the poor and under privileged health care, infrastructure, the financial sector for stronger institutions, speedy accountability, public services, prudent fiscal management and tax administration for the honest. The students watched the presentation and made an analysis of budget 2018 which was was presented by them the next day.
Students listened attentively to the presentation of the budget. Students participated with much enthusiasm and evaluated the outcomes of speech with their expectations as discussed earlier. Students made an analysis of budget 2018 which was presented by them the next day on 01/03/2018.

KEY POINTS DISCUSSED BY THE STUDENTS IN THE PRESENTATION:

Students shared their opinion about the budget.

Prabhanda 2nd year student has appreciated about:

Prime Minister Modi's ambitious plan to provide health coverage of 5 lakh to 10 crore families has become the talking point as it is one of the most ambitious health care project ever attempted by the world.

The government currently provides Rs. 30,000 toward healthcare for poor families, but that sum is insufficient to cover most medical procedures. The programme would take public healthcare in the world's largest democracy "to a new aspiration level", said Mr Jaitley.

The aim of this plan to introduce this plan is to be the "world's largest government-funded healthcare programme." "The government is steadily but surely progressing towards a goal of universal health coverage."

Nidhi 1st year student discussed on Agriculture sector:
Budget 2018: In Union Budget 2018, Finance Minister Arun Jaitley has announced various agricultural reforms in a bid to double farmer income by 2022.

Union Budget 2018 has key implications for agricultural sector and farmers, considered as the backbone of the economy.

Notably, agriculture sector provides employment to nearly 50 per cent of the total workforce in India and contributes around 17-18 percent to the country’s GDP. The Economic Survey 2017-18, which was released in Parliament on Monday ahead of the Union Budget 2018, noted that Agricultural R&D is the main source of innovation, which is needed to sustain agricultural productivity growth in the long-term. We take a look at four key reforms announced by Finance Minister Arun Jaitley.

Budget is alright for the farmers if we get the right rates for our crops. Government has hiked the MSP for crops, but still, we will be in loss because the cost of agricultural production is very high.

Mounika 2nd year student discussed on custom duty

The main aim to raise custom duty in more than 10 sectors is to discourage the imports mostly from china and other Asian countries.

Jaitley has put his thrust on ‘Make in India’ and proposed to increase customs duty rate on various products such as completely knocked down or semi-knocked down imports of commercial and passenger vehicles, mobile phones, watches, oils of crude and edible grade, fruit juices, perfumes and toiletry preparations, footwear, imitation jewellery, among others to incentivise domestic manufacturers,”

Raise in custom duty on mobile phones from 15% to 20% this will help domestic manufactures. And also no TDS for senior citizens on FDs and post office deposits up to 50000.

Pallavi Reddy 1st year student discussed on Tax Rates:

The Budget 2018 has proposed no changes in the income tax rates and slabs for the FY 2018-19. However, cess has been hiked to 4 per cent from 3 percent across the board for taxpayers.

And because of this hike in cess, the tax liability for the highest slab (assuming income of Rs 15 lakh) has increased by Rs 2,625. In the middle income tax slab, the tax outgo increases by Rs 1,125 and there is a nominal increase in the tax liability of Rs 125 for lowest tax slab.

However, the middle class had expected change in tax slabs while others had expected rising of exemption rate.

Pragnya 2nd year student discussed on Fiscal Deficit:
Finance minister Arun Jaitley in his last full budget revised his fiscal deficit target for 2018-19 to 3.3% of the gross domestic product (GDP) against the earlier target of 3%, after breaching the deficit target for 2017-18.

With this, Jaitley has revised the fiscal consolidation glide path for three successive years.

**John Samuel 1st year student discussed on Tax deductions:**

Finance Minister Arun Jaitley in Budget 2018 introduced a **standard deduction of 40000** for the salaried class.

This additional deduction has been proposed in lieu of existing deductions of Rs. 15,000 for medical reimbursement and Rs. 19,200 for transport allowance.

The finance minister said the move will benefit 2.5 crore salaried employees and pensioners who normally do not enjoy any allowance for transport and medical expenses. The revenue cost for the government will be about Rs. 8,000 crore, Mr Jaitley said. However, the finance minister also raised cess on income tax to 4 per cent from 3 per cent for individual taxpayers.

**Shanthi 1st year student on “How budget benefited industrial sector at Large”**

Given the prevailing economic conditions of muted consumption, the Union Budget 2018-19 was widely expected to focus on the rural and agricultural economy, social sector, job creation, and micro, small and medium enterprises (MSME).

Industry was also expecting the government to keep in mind the compulsion of restrained fiscal deficit. On these counts, Budget 2018 has delivered to a great extent. At the same time, it is pertinent to note that most directional policy changes do not emanate from the Budget presentation, and over the last few years we have seen major policies such as the GST, Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code and FDI being announced through the year.

**Manisha 1st year student on Fresh impetus for the domestic manufacturing sector**

Some were curious to see how the Goods and Service Tax amendments would pan out as this was the first budget after the roll out of a seminal yet maiden tax regime. Excise duties (to a large extent) and service tax have been subsumed in GST, along with corresponding duties on imports.

contrary to mass expectations about a populist budget, the Union Budget 2018 proved to be pro-development.
CONCLUSION:

This set the ground for expectation of students from the budget as they prepared themselves and listened attentively to the presentation of the budget. Students' enthusiasm for watching the speech was at a higher note since they were trying to evaluate the outcome of speech with their expectations as discussed earlier during pre-budget round.