

Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Meghalaya



State Reports

Macro and Fiscal Brief: Meghalaya

March 2025

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1. Summary and Overview of the State of Meghalaya

Demography and Employment

- Meghalaya has a population of 3.3 million and represents 0.3 percent of the country's population . The State's projected population growth at 0.9 percent is equal to the national average, as of 2022-23.
- As per 2021 Census population projections, the State's population density at 132 people per square kilometre is below the national average while its dependency ratio at 80.1 percent is above. Majority of the State's population live in rural areas and only 20.6 percent reside in urban areas.
- As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V), the State's sex ratio at 989 females per 1000 males is higher than the national average of 929 females per 1000 males.
- As of 2022-23, the State's unemployment rate at 6 percent and Female Labour Force Participation rate at 60.9 percent are both appreciably higher than their respective national averages.
- The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture (47 percent); Services (31.5 percent); and Construction (17 percent) in that order, as of 2022-23.

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Meghalaya's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 2.1 percent during the period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, which is much lower than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The state's share in the country's nominal GDP is 0.2 percent and its nominal per capita income is 32 percent less than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.
- Among the major sectors of the economy, services sector has a share of 59.4 percent in the State's GSVA, followed by industry (29.3 percent) and agriculture (21.6 percent) in that order.
- During the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23, these three sectors have grown by 5.2 percent, -2.7 percent and 3.7 percent per annum , respectively*.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

- Meghalaya's literacy rate at 74.4 percent is slightly higher than the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.
- As of 2016-17, the state had a higher school drop-out rate (28.1 percent for Classes VIII to X) compared to the national average. the share of students passing Class XII (87.2 percent in 2015-16) is below the national average.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Higher Secondary level (43.4 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (25.8 percent in 2021) are both lower than their respective national averages.
- For the age group between 18 to 23 years, the Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) is higher than the national average, while college density is below the national average, as of 2021.
- In terms of health indicators, the infant mortality rate at 29 deaths per 1000 live births is slightly higher than the national average while total fertility rate at 2.9 children per woman is one of the highest among all states, as of 2019-21. The share of fully immunized children (63.8 percent) is lower than the national average for 2019-21.
- The State has improved on “quality of life” indicators over the decades, however, household access to drinking water (79.2 percent) is much lower than the national average. Though access to sanitation facilities (81.7 percent) is above the national average and access to electricity (92 percent) is close to the national average, as of 2021.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Meghalaya's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 44.1 percent in 2022-23, is much higher than that of a median state. Its contingent liabilities, at 7.9 percent, are several times higher than those of a median state as of 2022-23. The fiscal and primary deficits at 4.4 percent and 1.9 percent, respectively are both higher than that of a median state, as of 2022-23. The State has a revenue surplus of 3.5 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 which is higher than the median state's deficit of 0.4 percent.
- As of 2022-23, Meghalaya collects a total revenue of 41.3 of GSDP, which is more than twice the revenue of a median state. Its expenditure-to-GSDP ratio at 45.7 percent is much higher compared to a median state, with both revenue and capital expenditure as a percentage of GSDP twice as high as those of a median state.
- The State's share in taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, has increased from 0.6 percent under 14th FC to 0.8 percent under 15th FC. The State's share in the total grants-in-aid has also increased to 0.7 percent, an increase of 0.3 percentage points under the 15th FC, compared to 0.4 percent the 14th FC.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, State Finances Report (SFR) 2022-23.

Note: For calculation of median state, variable as a percentage of GSDP was computed for each state, with the median across 22 major states shown (excluding all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam).

Fiscal Rules

- The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2006 was enacted under the 12th FC recommendations. Since 2006, the Act has been amended 7 times in 2007, 2011, 2015, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024.
- **Revenue Deficit:** The initial Act, mandated the State to eliminate revenue deficit completely by 2008-09. The 2007 amendment required the State to maintain revenue surplus at the same level as base year 2003-04. The 2011 amendment shifted the revenue surplus targets and required the State to align these with 13th FC recommendations. The 2015 amendment required the State to maintain revenue surplus during the award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The 2006 Act mandated reducing the fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP by 2008-09. Amendments adjusted this target: to 3 percent by 2014-15 (2011), a 3-3.5 percent range (2015), and 4.1 percent in 2019-20 (2020 amendment). Due to COVID-19, an additional 2 percent borrowing was allowed in 2020-21. The 2022 amendments set limits at 4.5 percent for 2021-22 and 4 percent for 2022-23. The 2024 amendment reduced the fiscal deficit limit to 3.5 percent for 2023-24.
- **Debt:** The original 2006 Act required the State to ensure that total outstanding liabilities on the consolidated fund are not more than 28 percent of the GSDP. The 2011 amendment mandated the State to ensure that outstanding debt of the State will be aligned as recommended by the 13th FC and outstanding debt to GSDP ratio shall progressively be reduced from 32.7 percent during 2011-12 to 31.7 percent during 2014-15.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** As per the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, the state missed achieving the revenue deficit targets thrice (2019-20 to 2020-21) as well as fiscal deficit targets (2018-19, 2020-21, and 2021-22). The State also failed to achieve the targeted ratios for the outstanding liabilities for all five years

2. Demography and Employment

- Population data covers the Census period 1951 – 2011;
- Population Projections cover the period 2012 – 2023;
- Employment data covers the period 2017-18 to 2022-23.

Table 1: Area and Demography of Meghalaya

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India’s estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	22,429 sq. km.	2011	-	0.7 % of national total
Forest Cover	17,046 sq. km.	2021	-0.1 % points	2.4 % of national total
Total Population	3.3 million persons	2023*	-	0.3 % of national total
Population Growth Rate	0.9 %	2023*	-0.1 % points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.9 % (India)
Population Density (ii)	132 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	382 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	80.1 %	2011	-8.3 % points (2001-2011)	65.2 % (India)
Sex Ratio	970 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	20.6 % of State population	2023*	+0.5 % points	35.1 % of total population (India)
Rural Population	79.4 % of State population	2023*	-0.5 % points	64.9 % of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	2.2%	2023*	-17.4% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

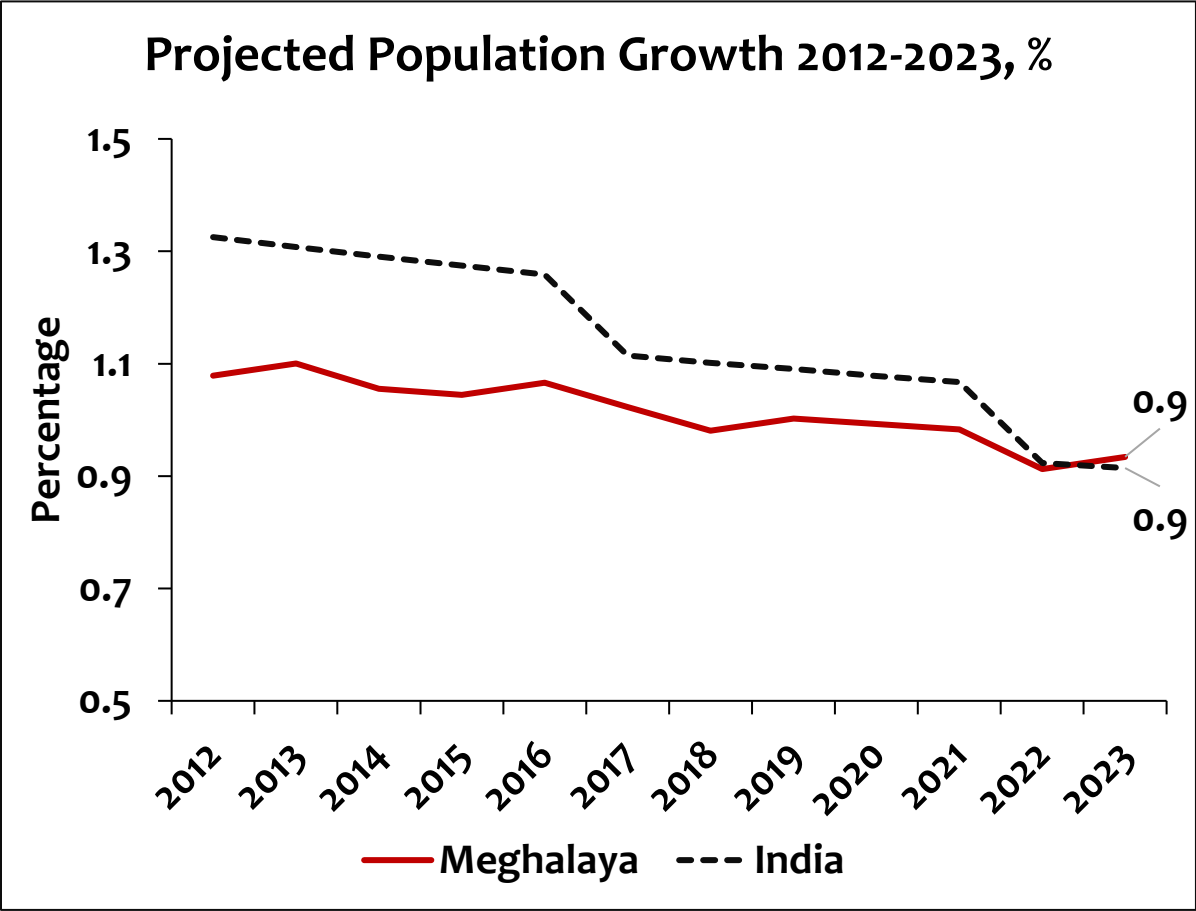
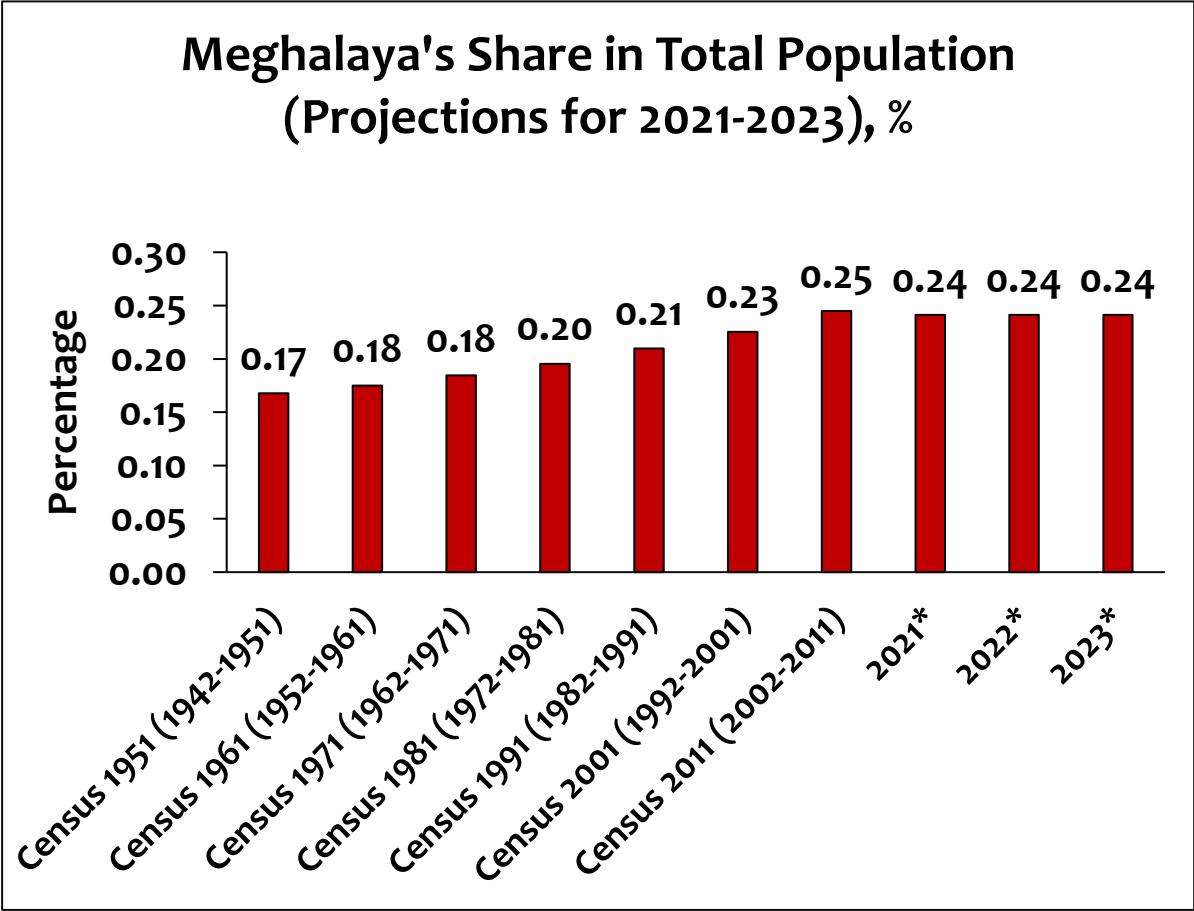
* Projected

Source: Census, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Note:

- i. Area figure for India (national total) includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 Sq.km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5,180 sq. km. illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq.km under illegal occupation of China.
- ii. For working out the density of India, the entire area and population of those portions of Jammu & Kashmir which are under illegal occupation of Pakistan and China have not been taken into account, except for 2011 census.
- iii. India’s estimates for benchmark pertain to the actual data for India (except for Area, Forest Cover, and Total Population where the State’s share in India’s estimates have been shown).

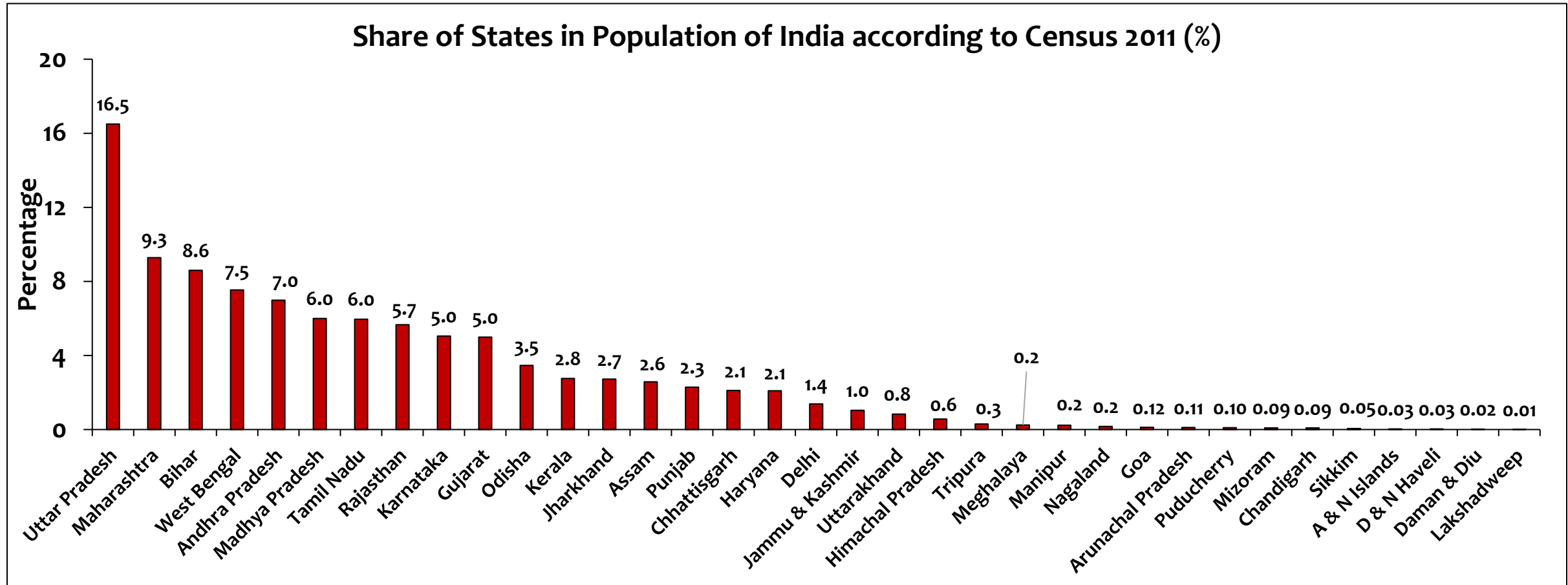
Meghalaya has a share of 0.2 percent of national population and its population growth rate is in line with the national average



Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. Projections are sourced from the “Report of the Technical group on Population Projections 2011 - 2036”, (July 2020) by National Commission on Population and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

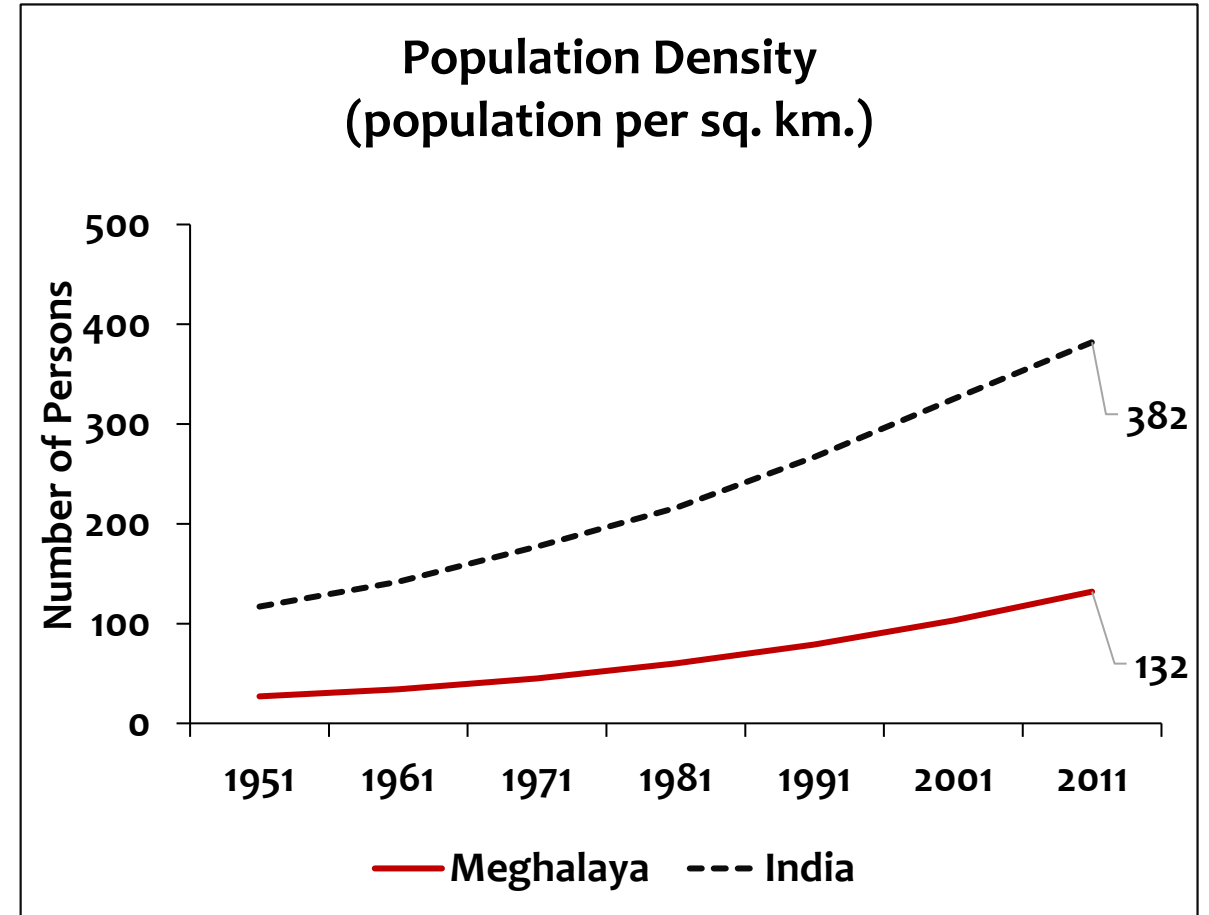
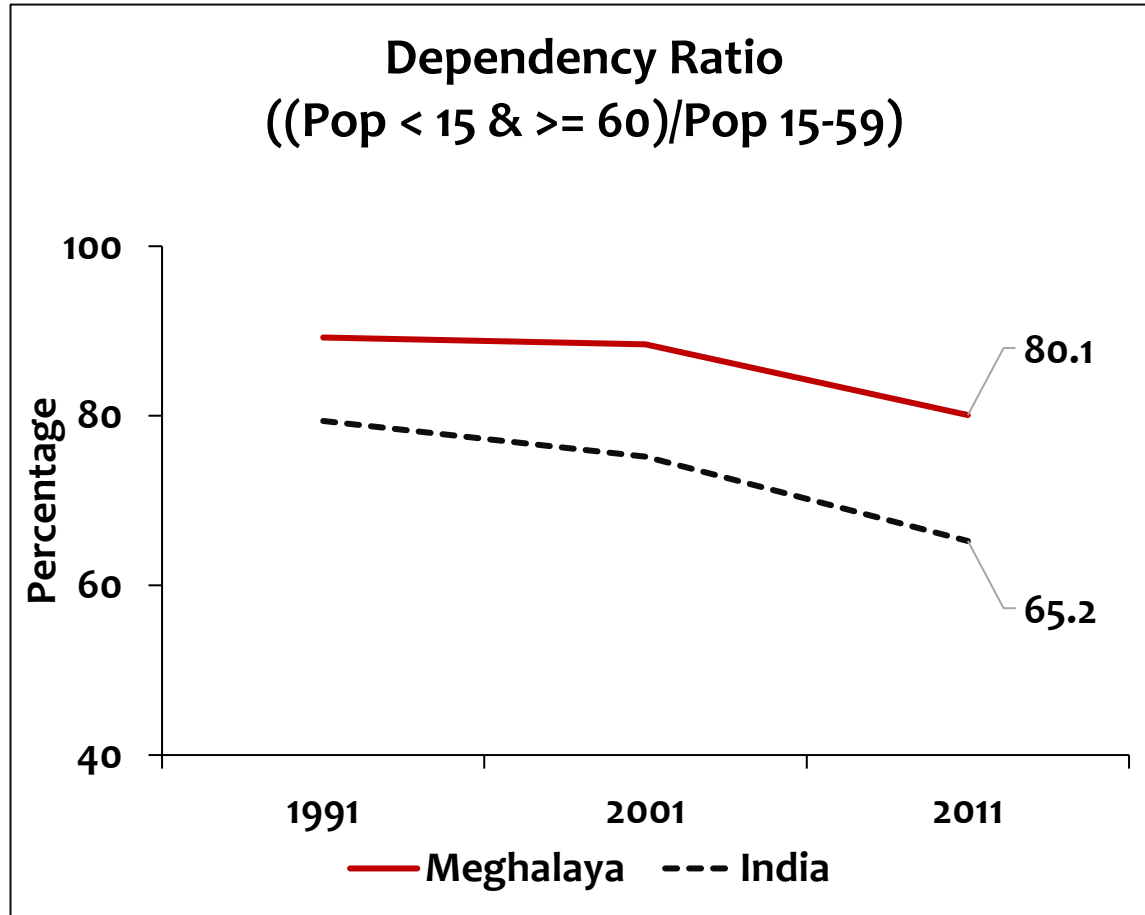
Note: Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed methodology can be found in Chapter 2, Population Projection Report 2011-2036.

As per the Census of 2011, Meghalaya ranked as the bottom thirteenth state in terms of share in the total population



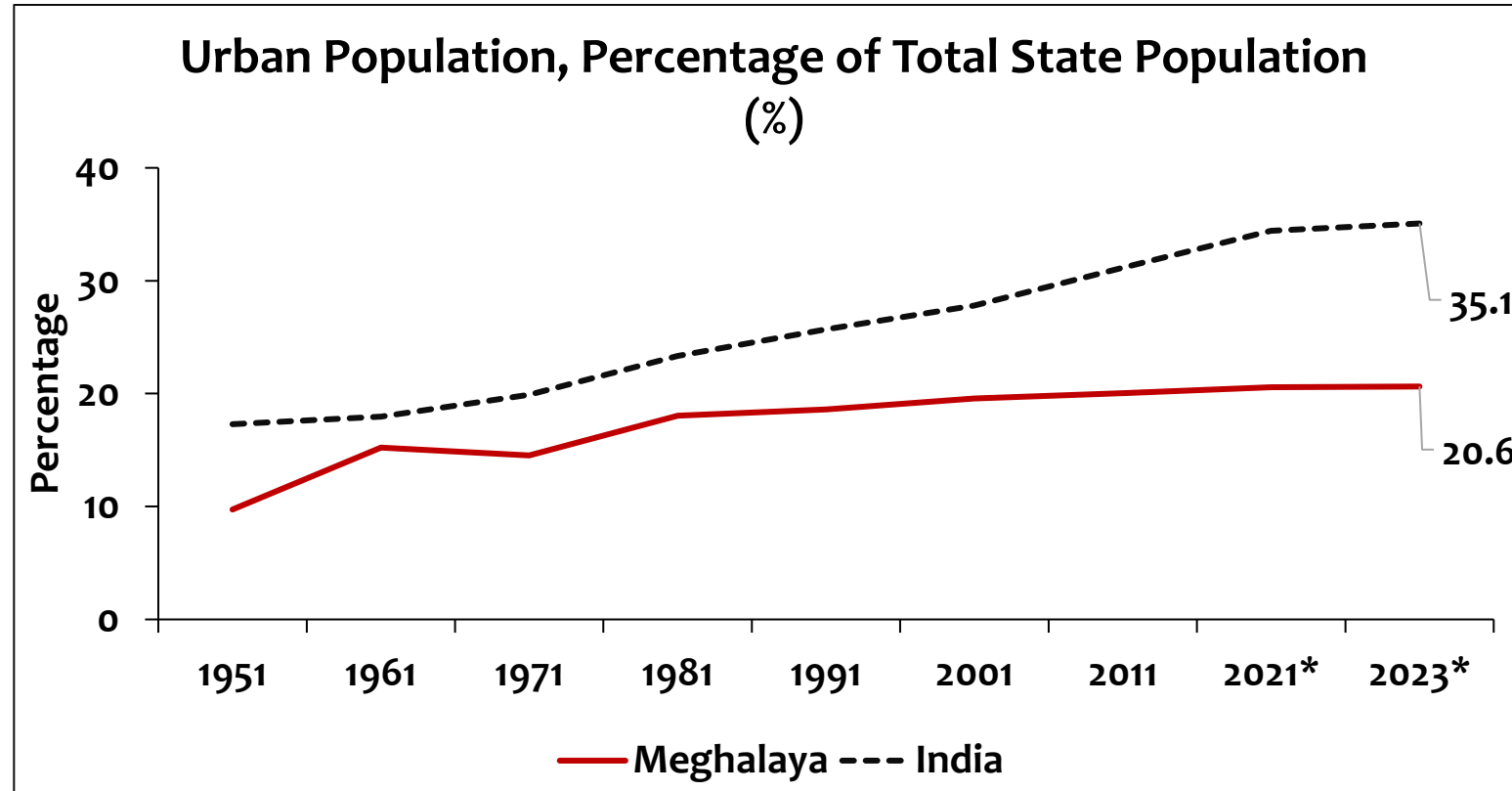
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Meghalaya remained above national estimates since 1991. Population Density has increased over the decades but it consistently remained below the all-India figure since 1951



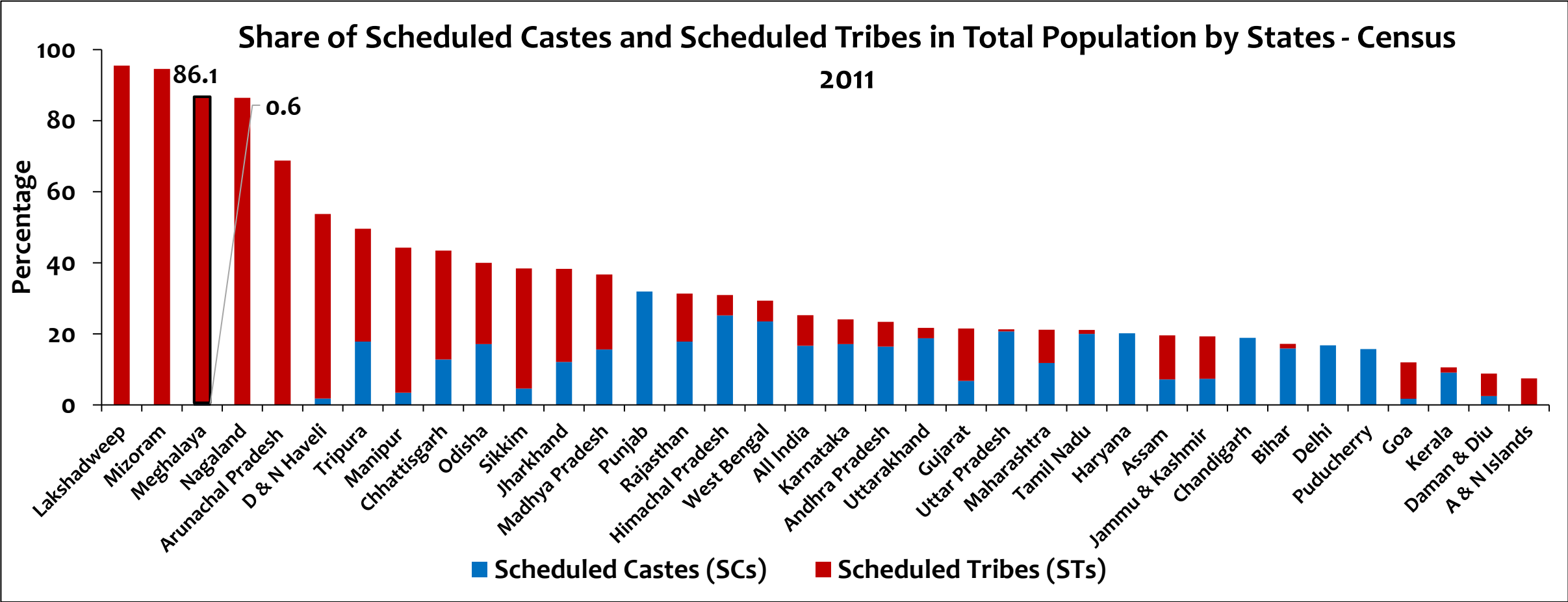
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Urban Population in Meghalaya has remained below national estimates since 1951, and the gap between the two has increased over the decades



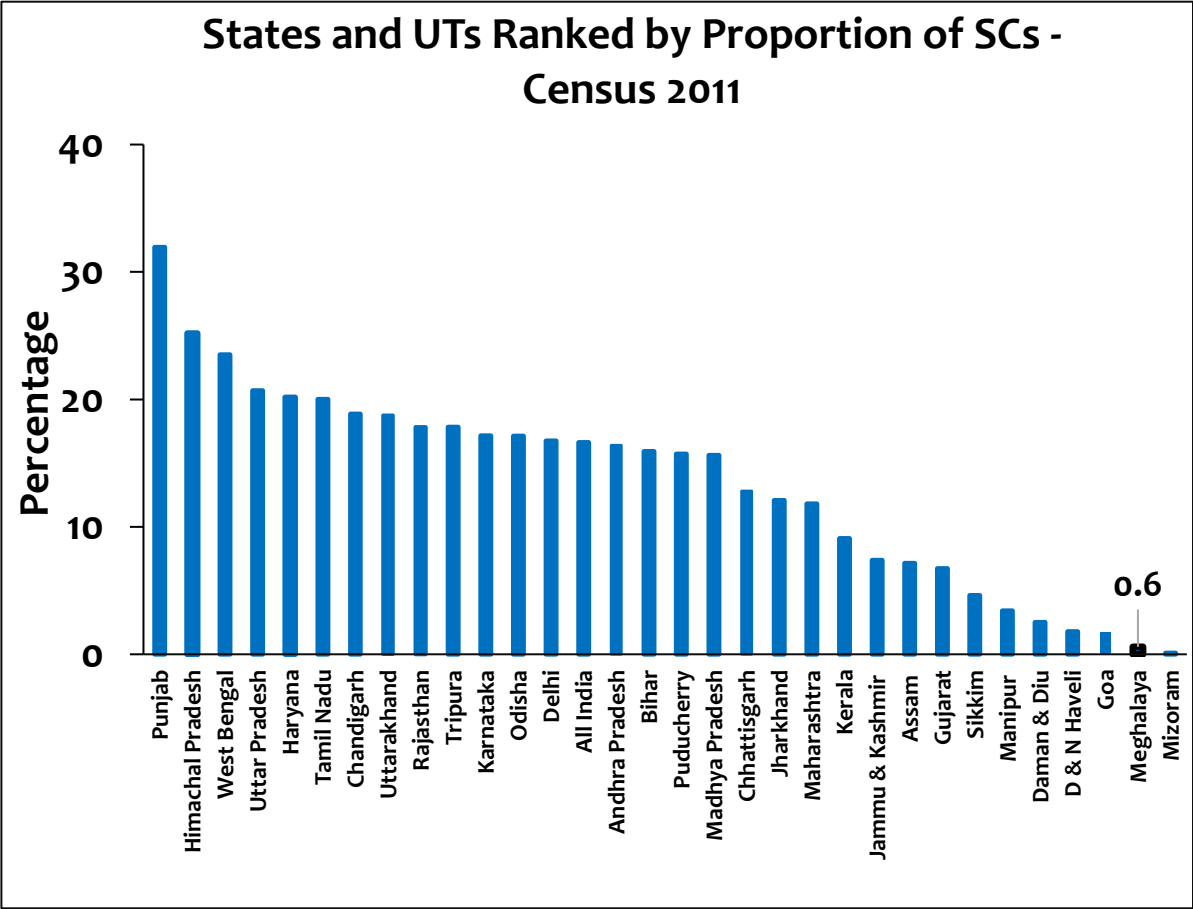
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

In Meghalaya, Scheduled Castes constituted 0.6 percent of its total population while Scheduled Tribes constituted 86.1 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



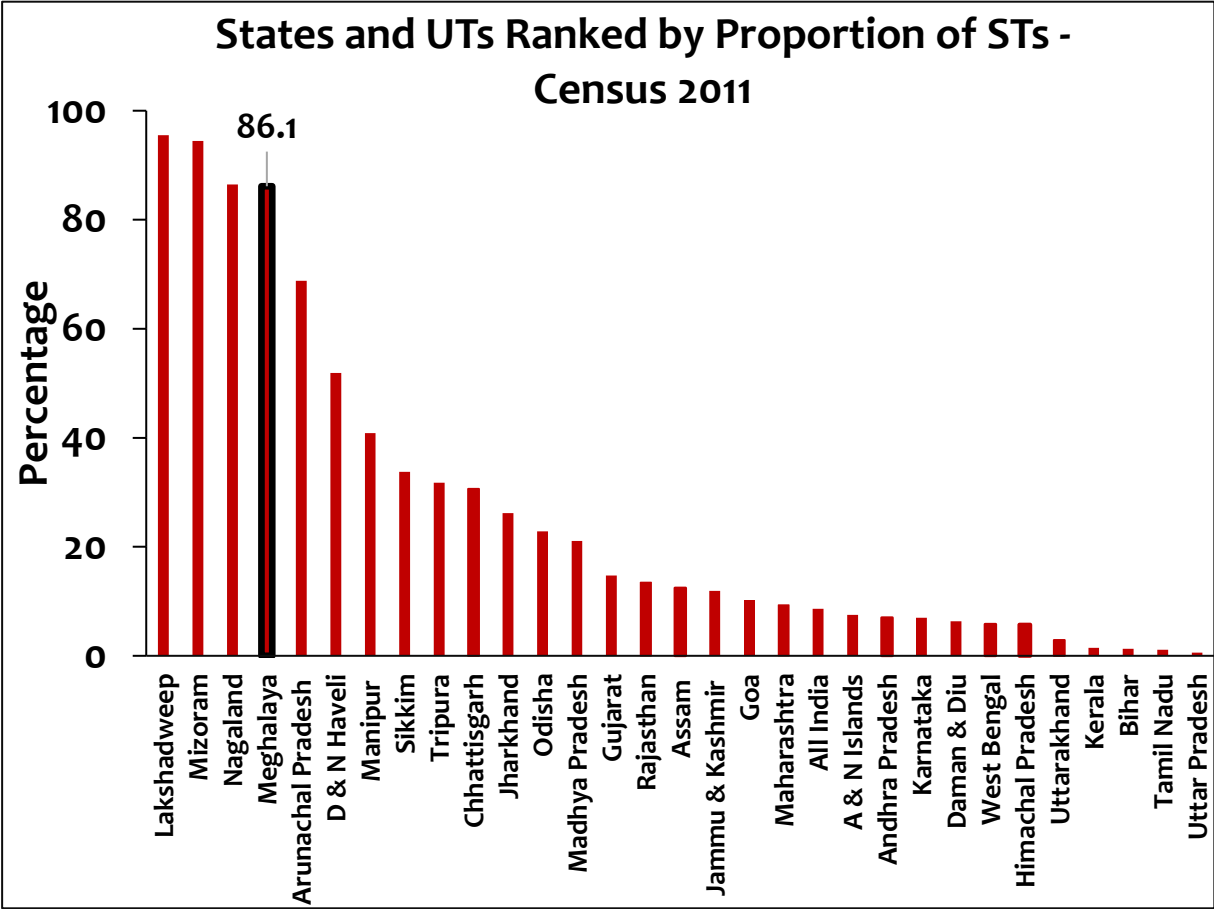
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Meghalaya is ranked as the fourth largest among states with regard to the percentage of ST population. It is ranked as the bottom second among states with regard to the percentage of SC population



Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

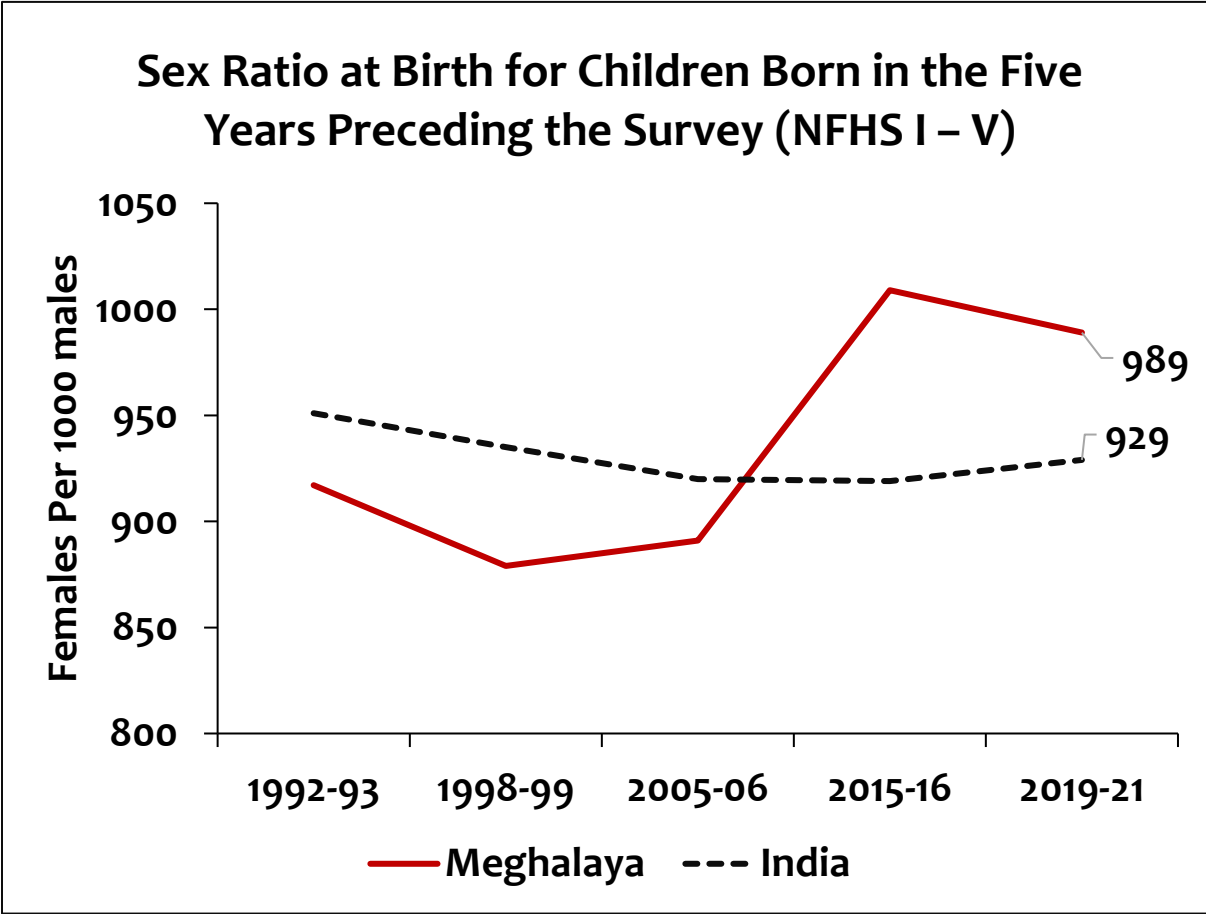
Note: As per the census data, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands do not report any SC Population.



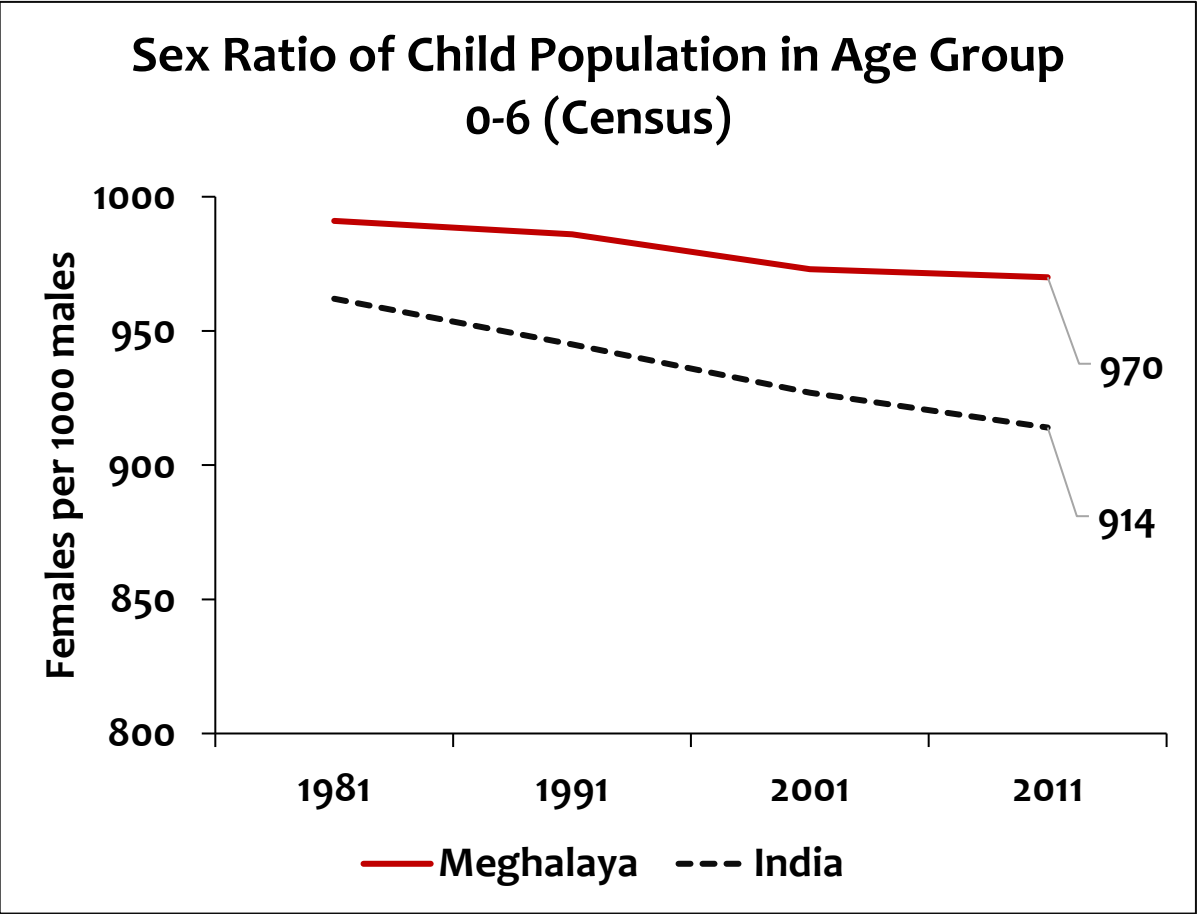
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Note: As per the census data, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Puducherry do not report any ST population.

Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1000 male births in a given population), as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) for Meghalaya is higher than the national estimate as of 2019-21. Census Sex Ratio of child population (0-6 age group) has remained above national estimate since 1981

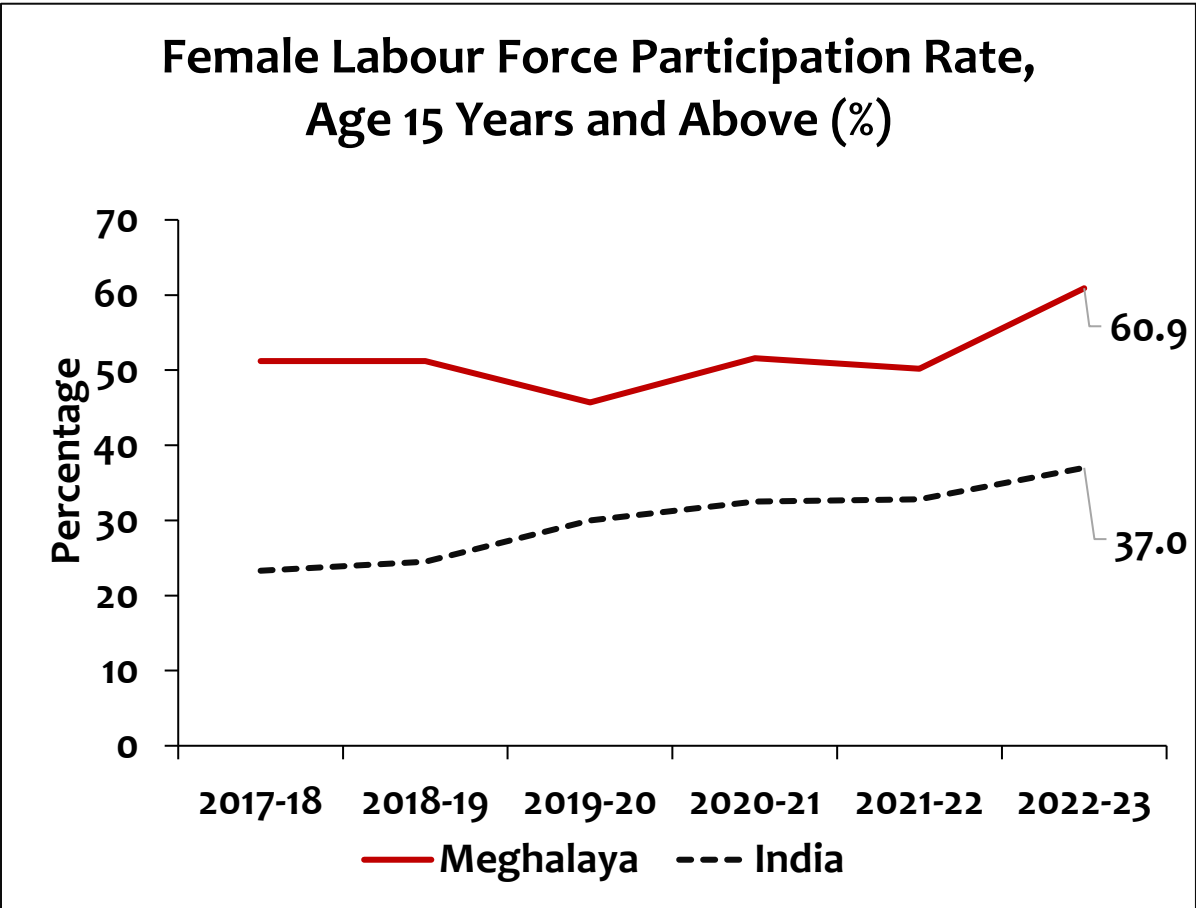
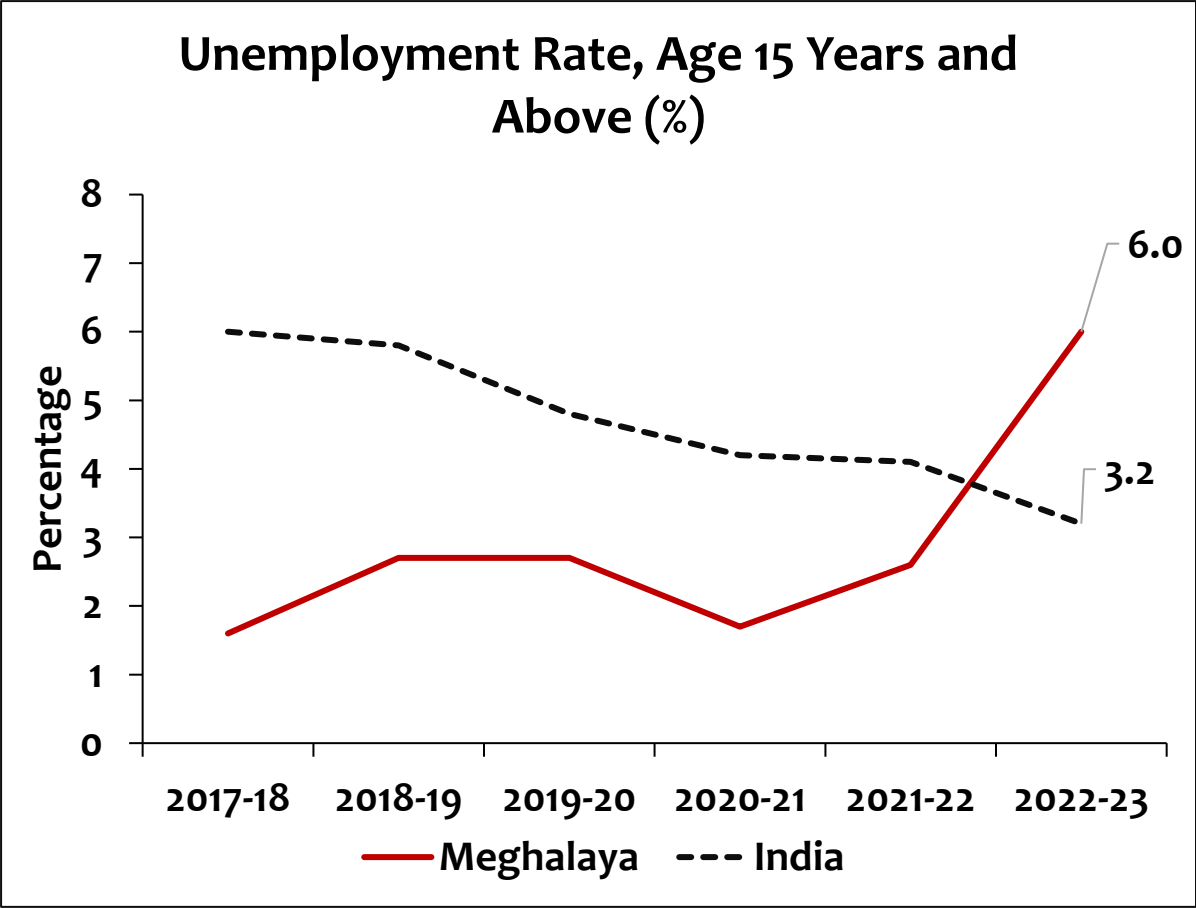


Source: NFHS I – V



Source: Census of India

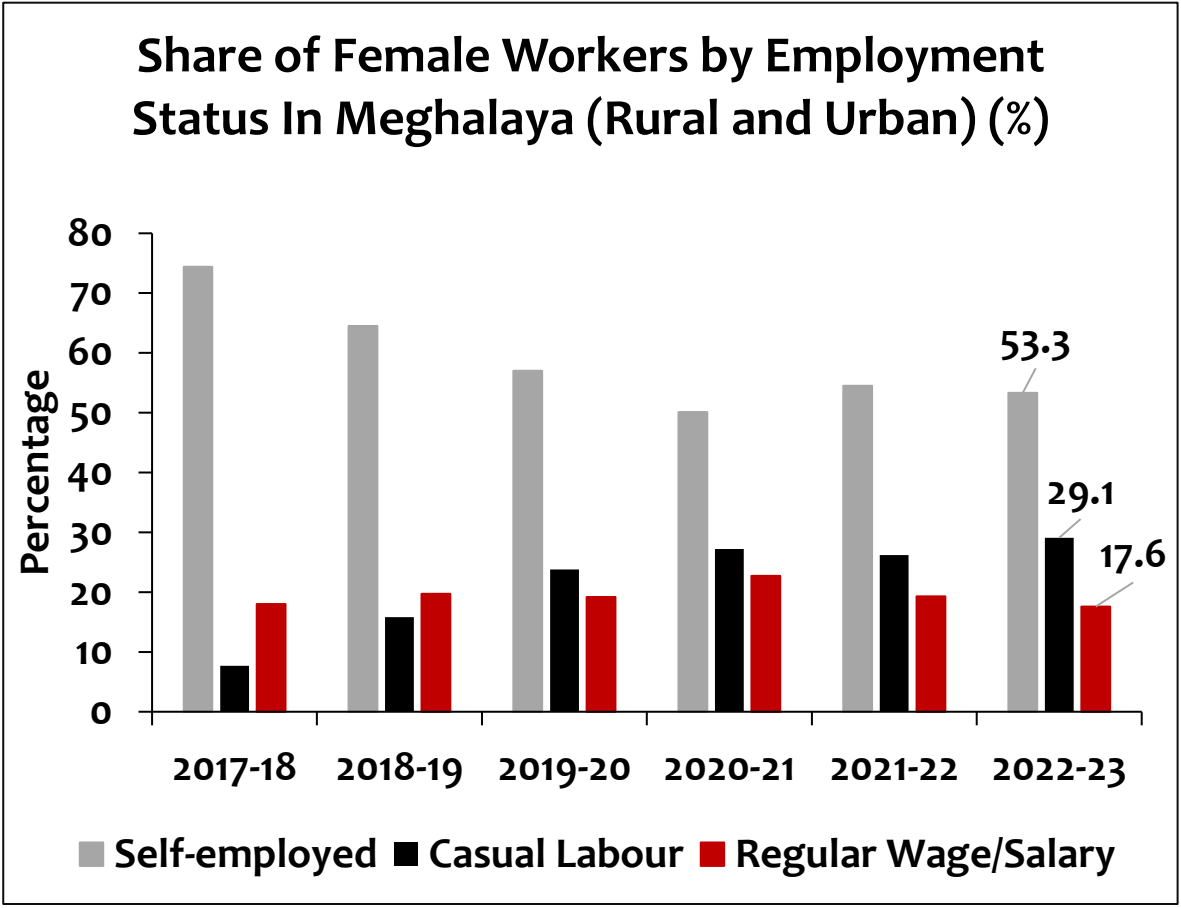
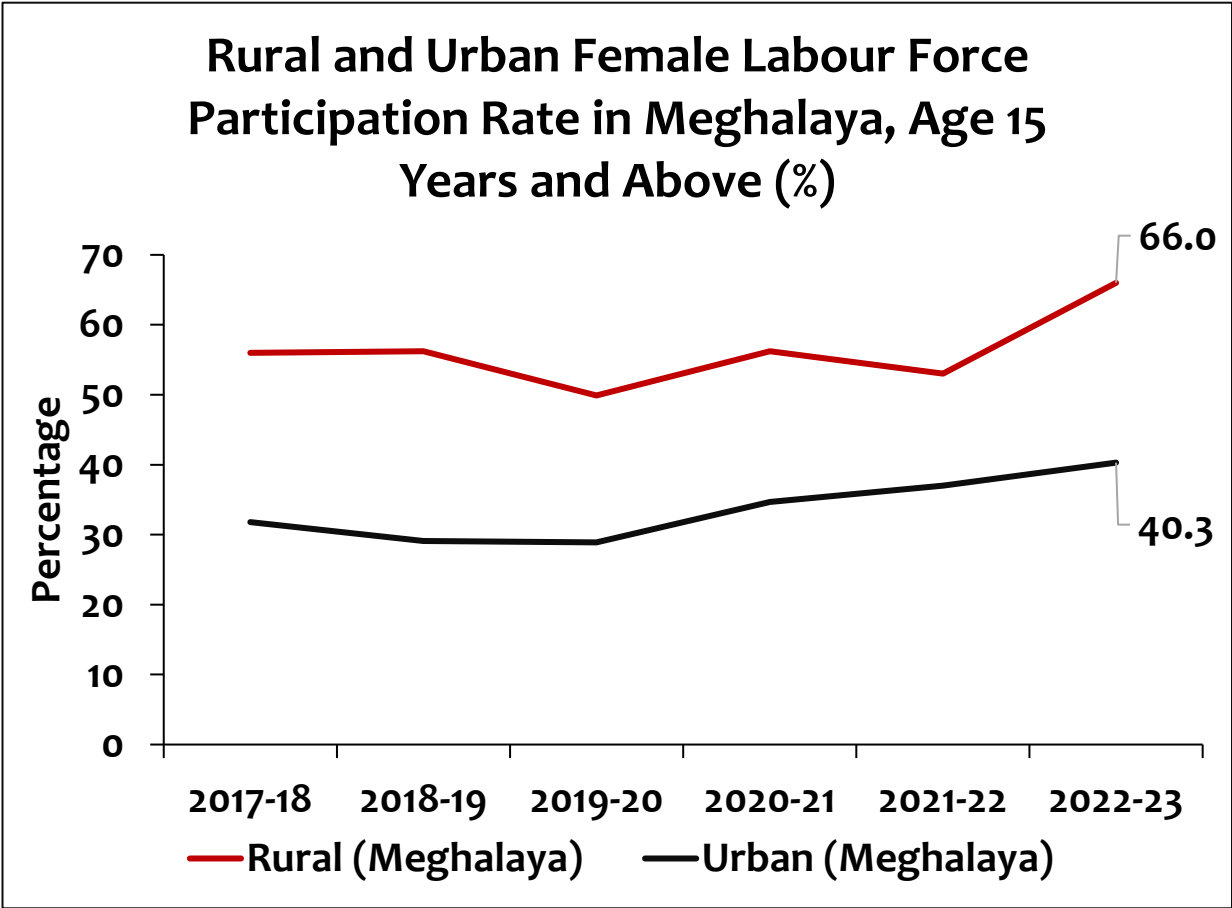
Annual Unemployment Rate for Meghalaya at 6 percent was above national estimates as of 2022-23 and has increased since 2020-21. Female Labour Force Participation has improved and it has remained above national estimates since 2017-18, with the gap increasing in 2022-23



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) and Distribution of Female Workers by Employment Status, is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the age group 15 years and above. The PLFS uses two reference periods for measuring employment status, Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS). The PS+SS category combines information from both reference periods to determine the usual status of employment.

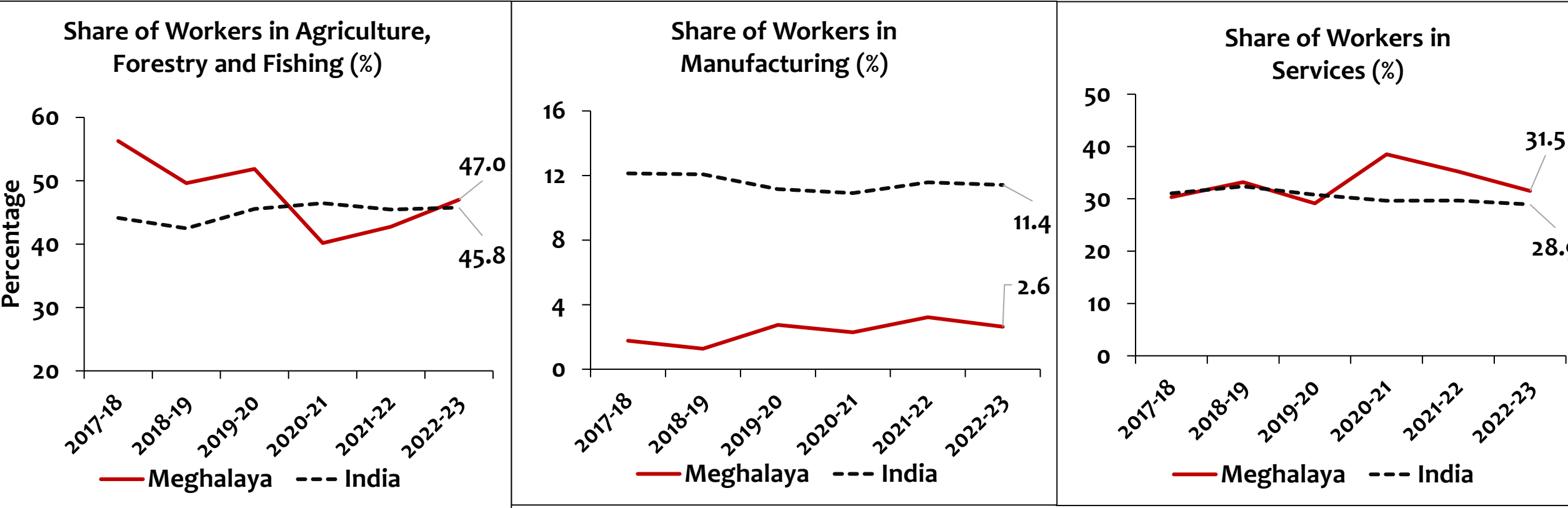
In Meghalaya, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in rural areas. Additionally, majority of the female workforce comprises of self-employed workers



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

Note: The Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) and Distribution of Female Workers by Employment Status, is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the age group 15 years and above. The PLFS uses two reference periods for measuring employment status, Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS). The PS+SS category combines information from both reference periods to determine the usual status of employment.

Working population in Meghalaya is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Services, Construction and Manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing constituted 2.6 percent of the total share of workers as of 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Construction, Mining and Quarrying is above national estimate and in Other Industries it is close to national estimates as of 2022-23

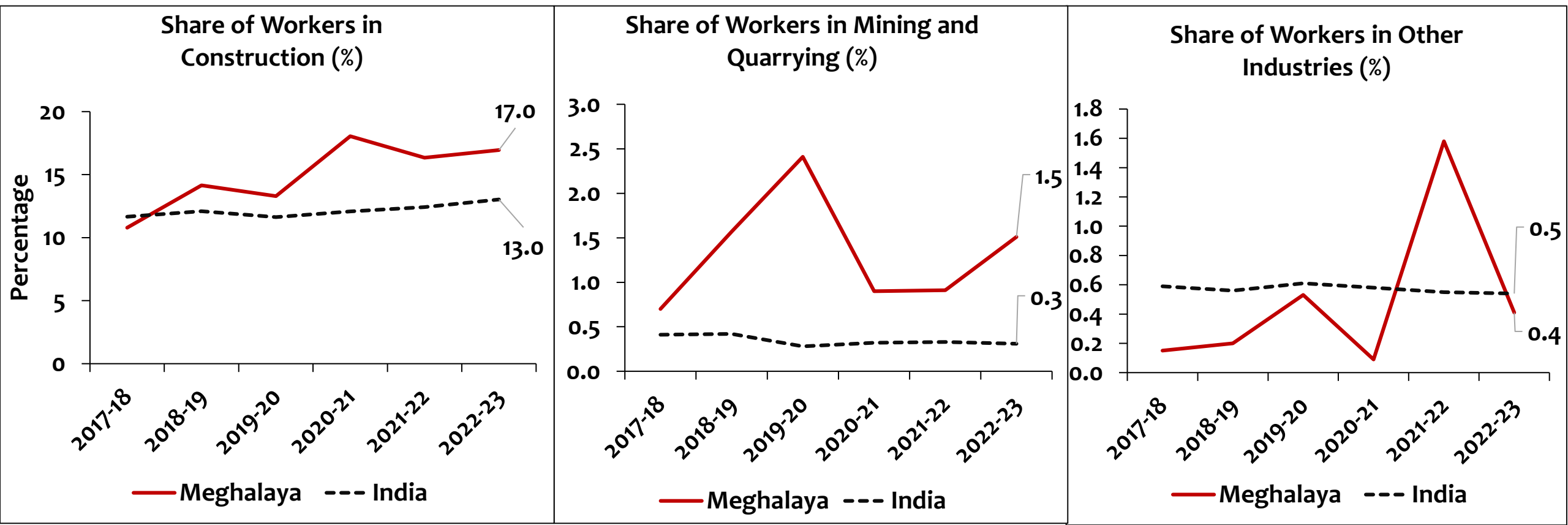


Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Services includes Transportation and Storage; Accommodation and Food Service Activities; Information and Communication; Financial and Insurance Activities; Real Estate Activities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; Administrative and Support Service Activities; Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security; Education; Human Health and Social Work Activities; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use; Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; and other Services.

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Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.
Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Other industries include Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Income data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 to 2021-22

Table 2A: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, and Sectoral Shares for Meghalaya

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 3,878,470 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	77.3% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	0.2% (FY 2021-22)	-	-0.05% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate, %	2.1% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	3.5% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 116,366 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	63.3% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	0.7 (FY 2021-22)	-	-0.2 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	21.6% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	6.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	19.0% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	-19.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	8.8% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	-15.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	6.5% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	1.5% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	59.4% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	13.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Trade and Hospitality Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	20.6% (FY 2021-2022)	11.3% (FY 2021-22)	5.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Public Administration Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	13.0% (FY 2021-2022)	7.8% (FY 2021-22)	4.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF

Source: Data is taken from MOSPI, as of August 2023.

Note: i. States' Average for shares are simple averages of each state's/UT's share for that year; ii. States' average growth rates are calculated as the simple average of each state/UT's growth rate for that year.

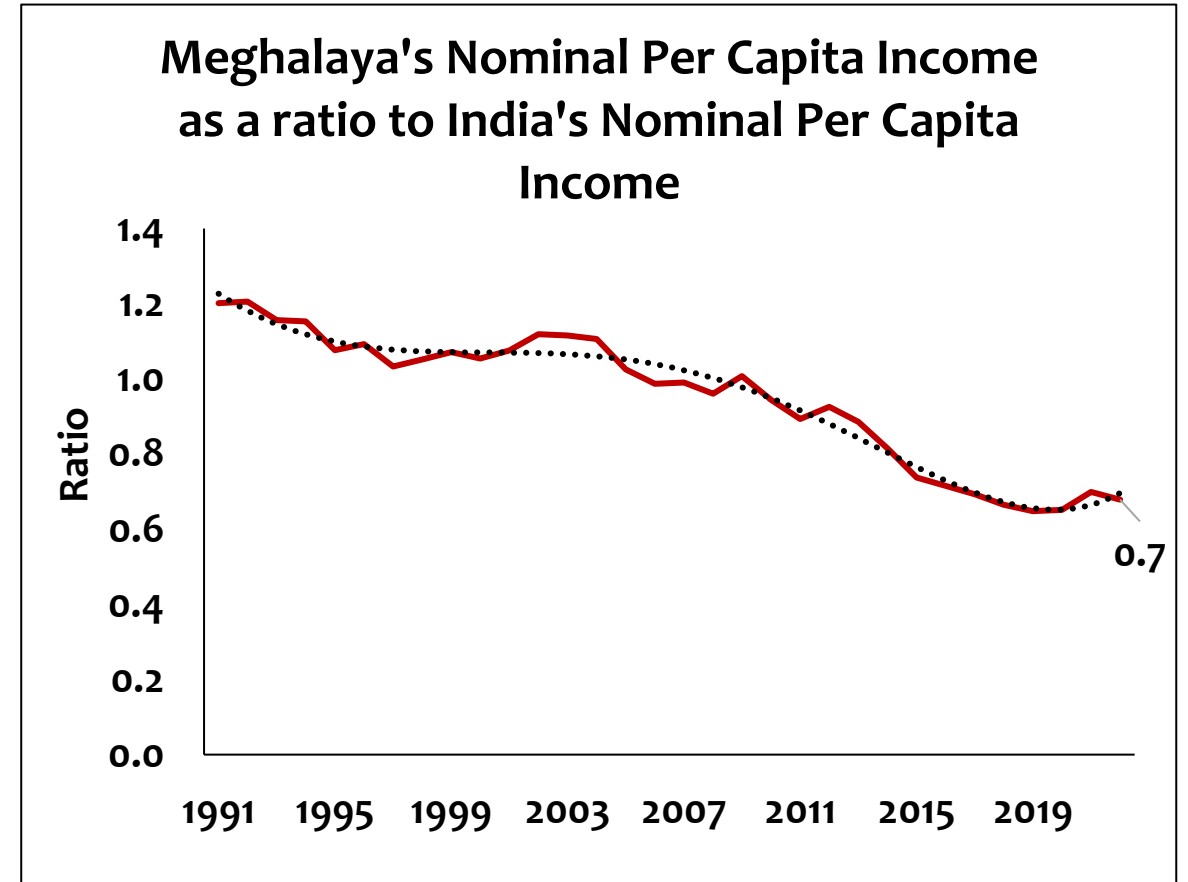
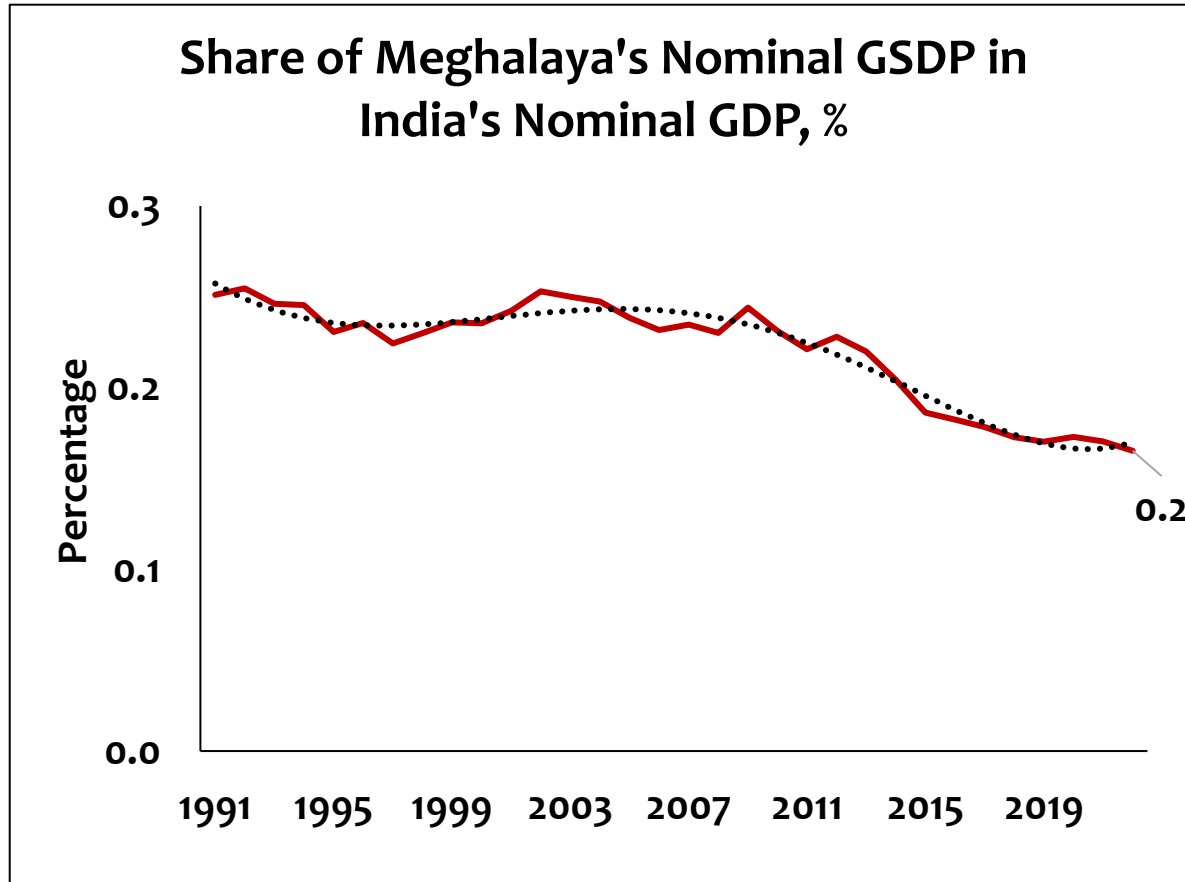
Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Meghalaya

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	20.8% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	5.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	18.6% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	-14.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	8.7% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	-8.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Service Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	56.5% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	8.9% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	3.9% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-7.9% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
FDI Inflow	~0.0% of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	~0.0 % of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	DPIIT
Exports	10 Million \$ (2022-23)	15,346 Million \$	-76 Million \$ (b/w 2014-15 and 2022-23)	Multiple Sources*

Source: i. Data on sectoral shares to GSDP is taken from MOSPI, as of March 2024; ii. (*)Multiple sources for exports are various Issues of Economic Survey, Department of Economic Affairs, (data.gov.in); Various Issues of Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT); iii. FDI data is available State-wise in a cumulative format with the starting date as December 2019 till the month and year of the DPIIT publication.

Note: i. The State average for FDI has been calculated as the sum of all States/region divided by the number of States/regions, and this is divided by India's FDI inflow, multiplied by 100; ii. Benchmark number for exports is an average of all States/UT number.

Meghalaya's share in India's Nominal GDP and its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income both have been declining after 2004 and 2009 respectively



Source: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI). Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation (EPWRF).

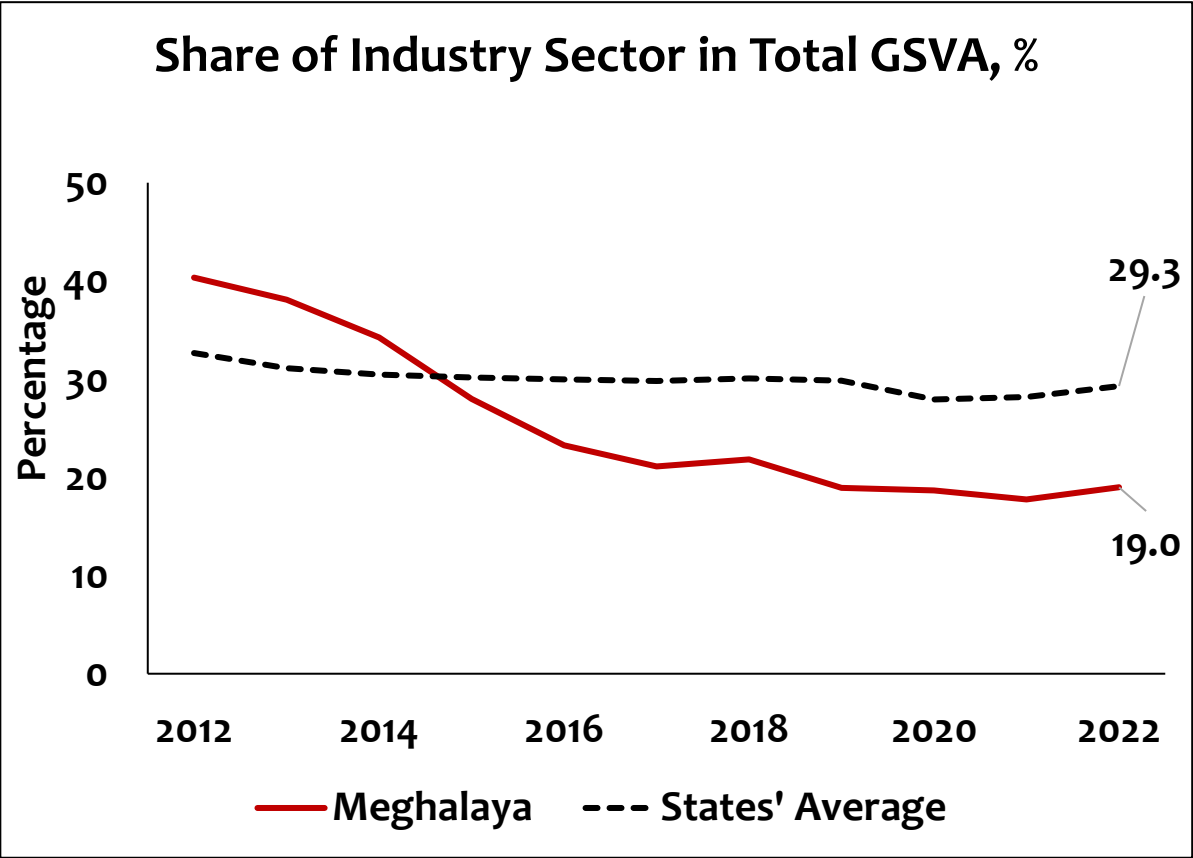
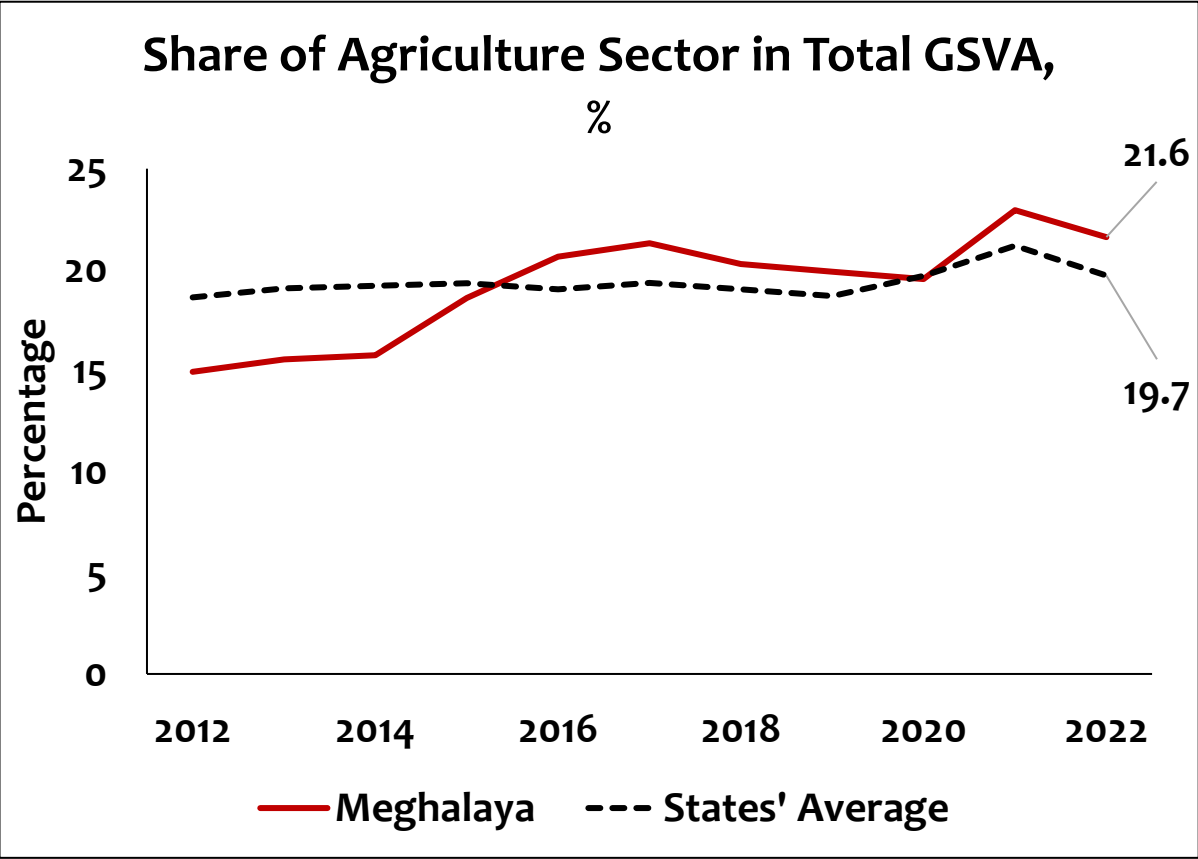
Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced with earlier GDP series to generate the long time series.

Sectoral Gross State Value Added (GSVA): Meghalaya vis-à-vis rest of India (FY2021-22)

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 59.4 percent share to the GSVA in Meghalaya, while the states' average stands at 51 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (20.6 percent); Public Administration (13 percent); and Other Services (11.2 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, the Industry sector has a 19 percent share of Meghalaya's GSVA, whereas the states' average stands higher at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Manufacturing (8.8 percent) and Construction (6.5 percent) with minor contributions from Electricity (2.3 percent), and Mining and Quarrying (1.4 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Meghalaya's Agriculture sector is 21.6 percent of its GSVA, higher than the states' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, Meghalaya ranks 10th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Services sector (59.4 percent) but ranks 27th in its share of GSVA in the Industry Sector (19 percent).

Note: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is defined as the sum of the value added by each of the sectors under agriculture, industry, and services. This series currently is available at basic prices with 2011-12 base and it can be spliced with the earlier GSVA series to obtain the long-time series for this variable.

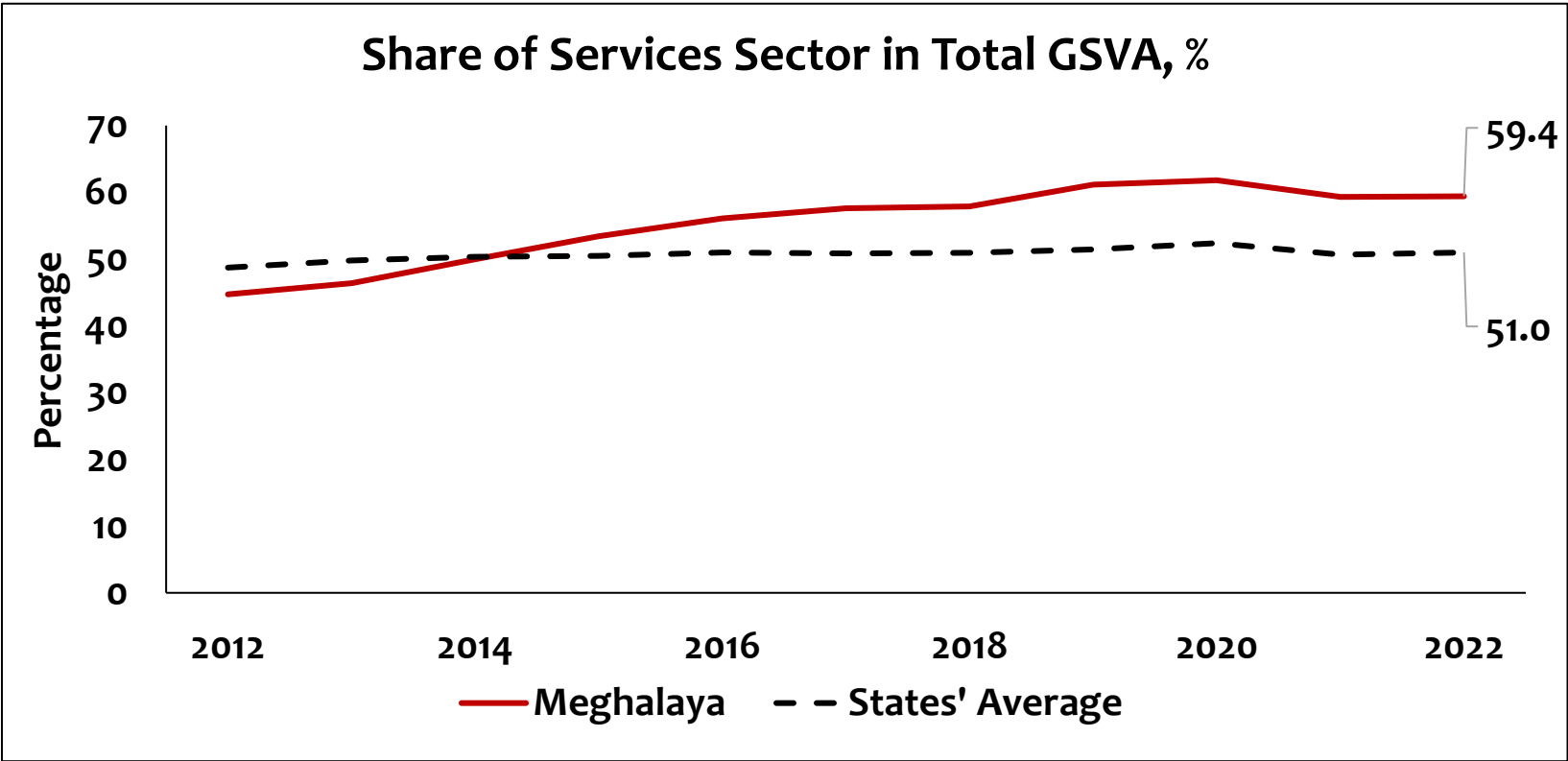
Share of Meghalaya's Agriculture sector in total GSVA surpassed the states' average in 2016, reaching 21.6 percent as of 2021-22. The share of the Industry sector reached 19 percent in 2021-22, 10.3 percentage points lower than the states' average



Source: MOSPI, as of August 2023

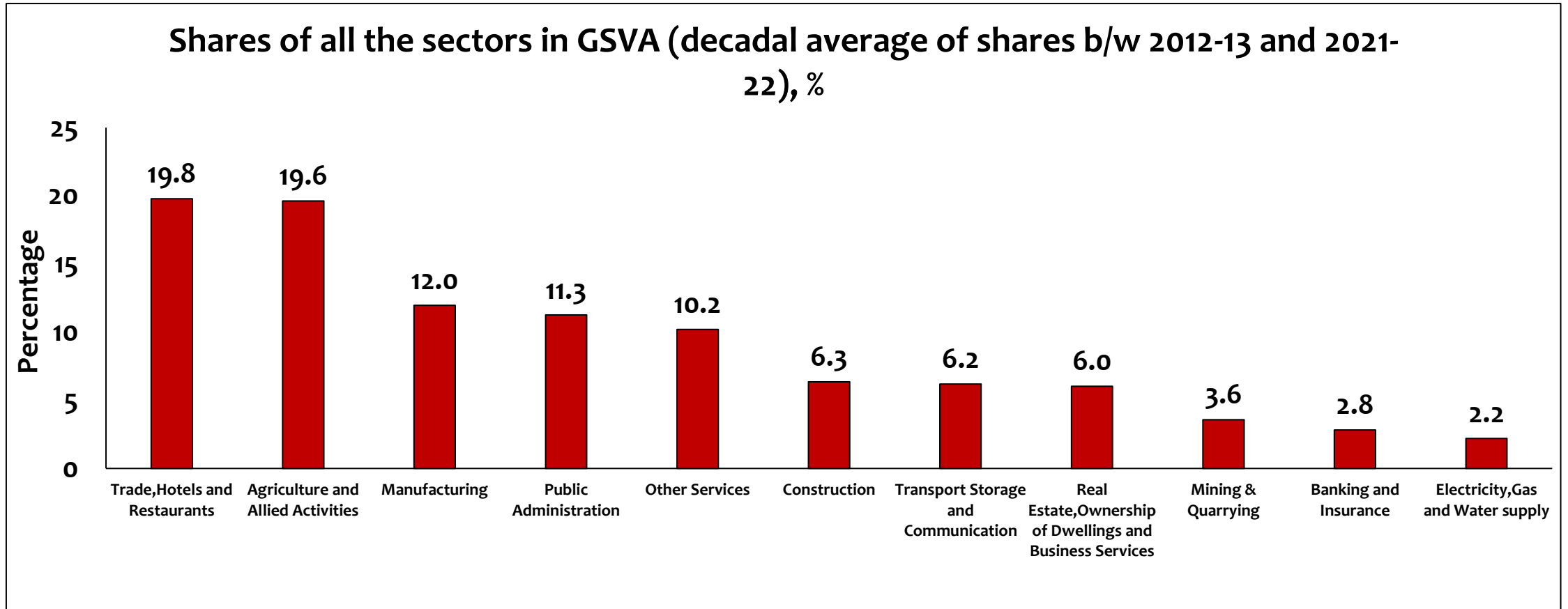
Note: i. States' average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water.

Meghalaya’s share of Services sector in its Total GSVA has consistently increased since 2012 and in 2015 it surpassed states’ average. The share of Services sector was at 59.4 percent in 2021-22



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023.
Note: i. States’ average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

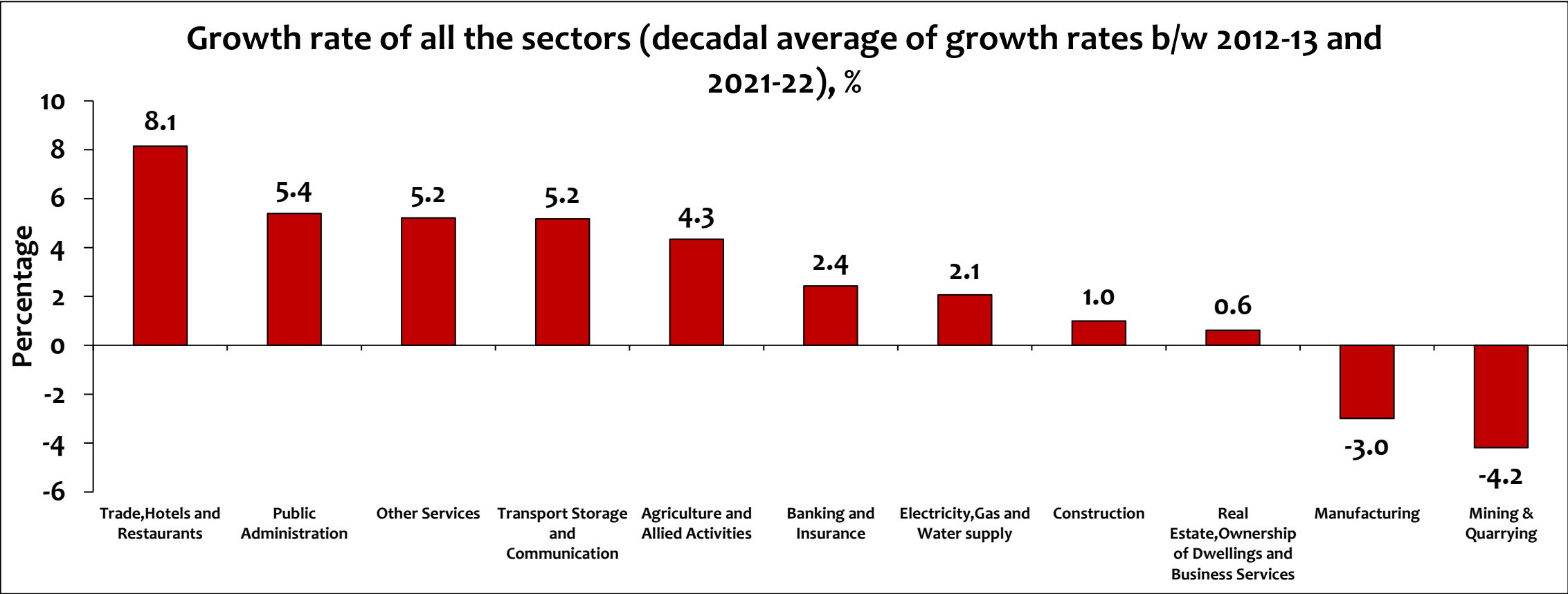
Agriculture and Allied Activities sector has had the second largest share in GSVA in the past 10 years



Source: MOSPI, as of August 2023

Note: i. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Out of all the major sectors, the Trade, Hotels and Restaurants sector has shown the highest growth in GSVA over the last decade



Source: MOSPI, as of August 2023

Note: i. Real variables have been used to calculate the shares; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services; v. The ban on rat-hole coal mining by the National Green Tribunal (NGT) in 2014 has a significant impact on both the Mining and Quarrying sector and the Manufacturing sector [\[The Shillong Times\]](#).

Table 2C: Meghalaya's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates for India (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)
Agriculture	1.6%	3.8%	4.4%
Industry	2.5%	-2.9%	5.3%
Manufacturing	15.0%	-1.3%	6.0%
Services	6.7%	7.8%	7.7%
GSPA	5.0%	3.8%	6.4%
GSDP	5.1%	4.4%	6.6%

Source: MoSPI as of August 2023. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.

Note: i. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; iv. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Table 2D: Meghalaya's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

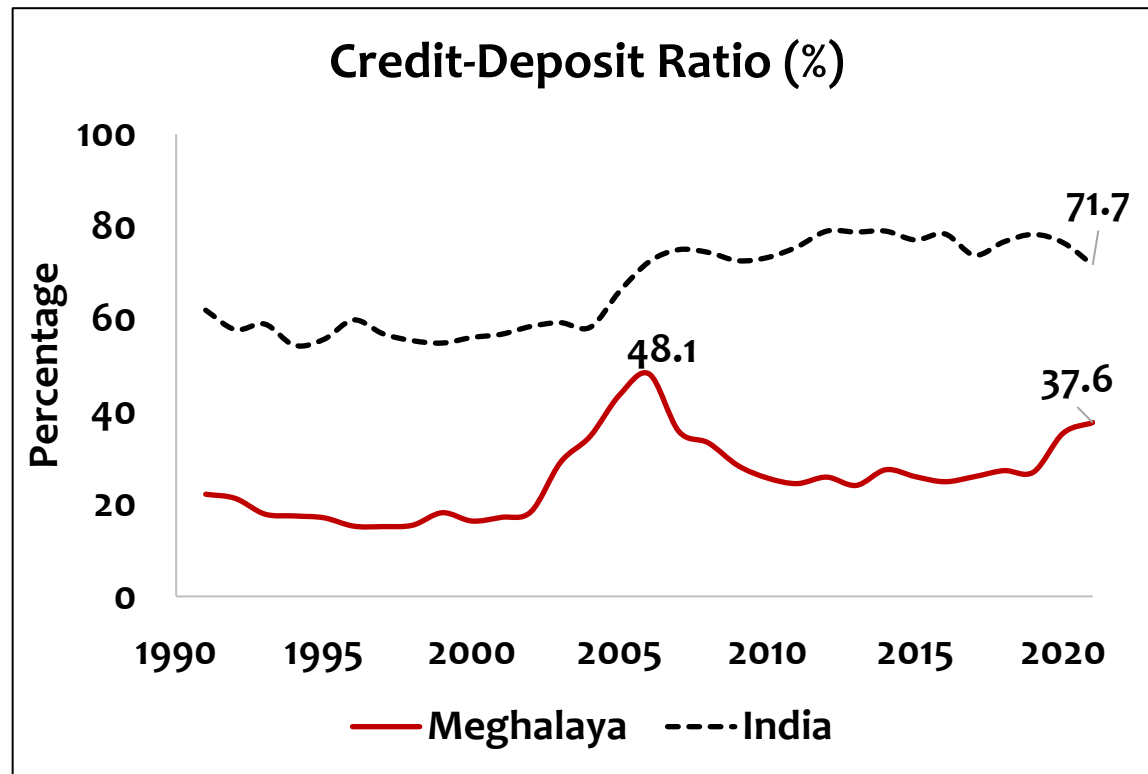
Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2022-23)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)
Agriculture	5.0%	3.5%	3.7%	4.1%
Industry	11.8%	2.8%	-2.7%	5.2%
Manufacturing	12.1%	5.7%	-1.8%	5.5%
Services	3.8%	3.3%	5.2%	6.6%
GSVA	5.6%	3.1%	2.4%	5.7%
GSDP	3.9%	2.4%	2.2%	5.8%

Source: MoSPI, as of March 2024. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.

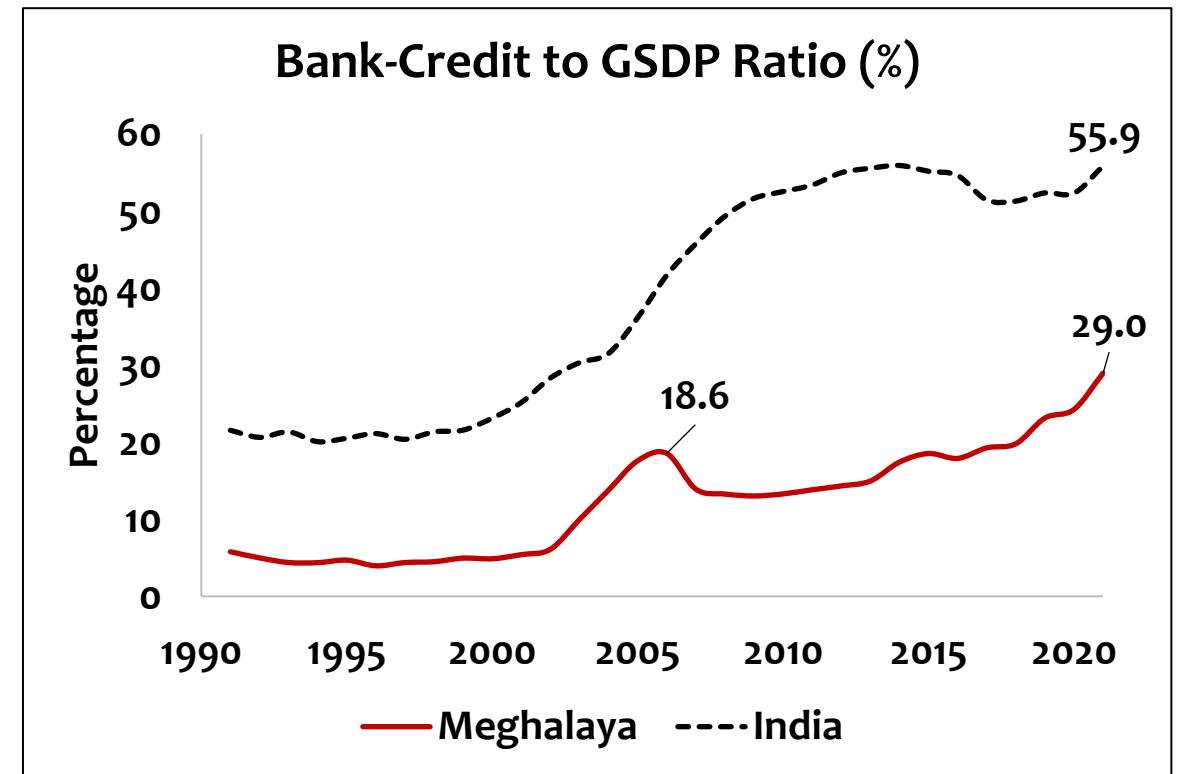
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors; ii. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, and Supply of Electricity & Water; v. Services includes Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

Meghalaya's Credit-Deposit Ratio is 34 percentage points below the national average as of 2021. The Credit to GSDP ratio trend is similar and was declining from 2008 with respect to the national average but has since increased and is nearly 27 points below it as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	37.6%	2020-21	+11.8% points	71.7%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	29.0%	2020-21	+14.6% points	55.9%



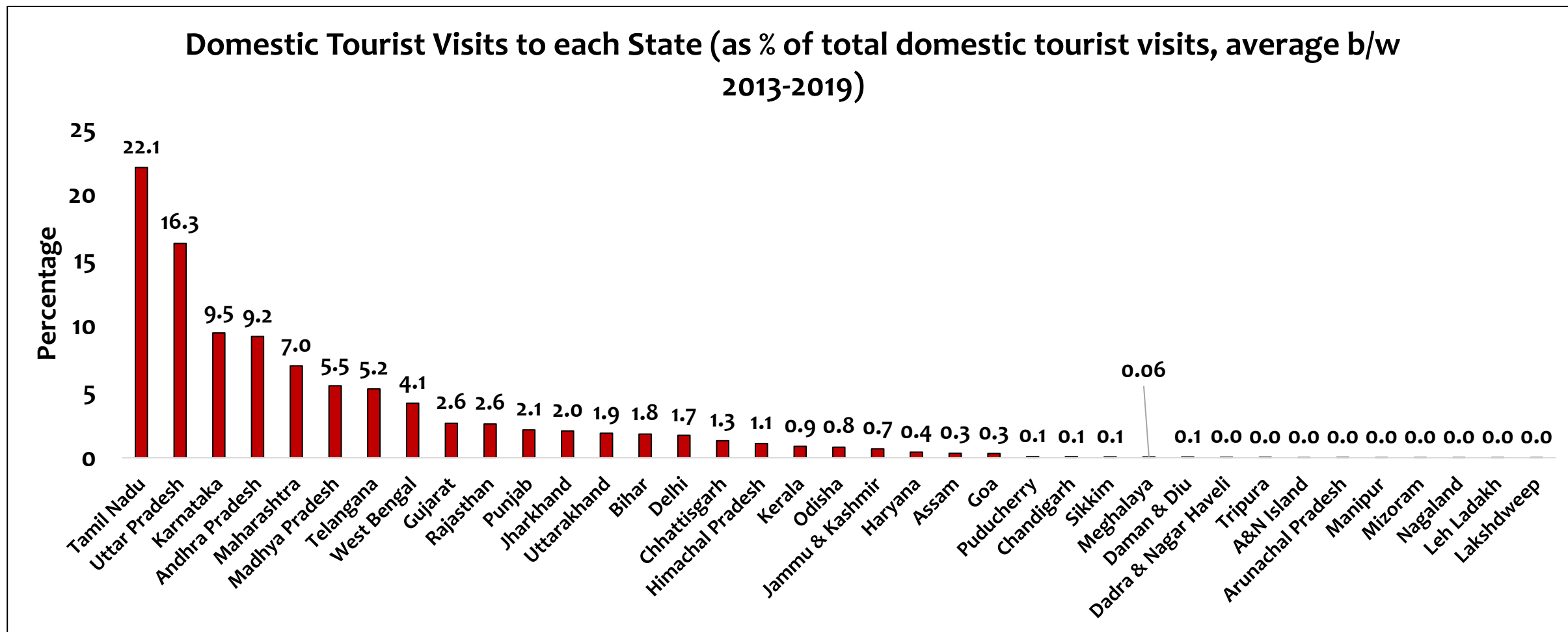
Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.



Source: i. Bank-Credit: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21); ii. GSDP: MOSPI (2020-21). Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.

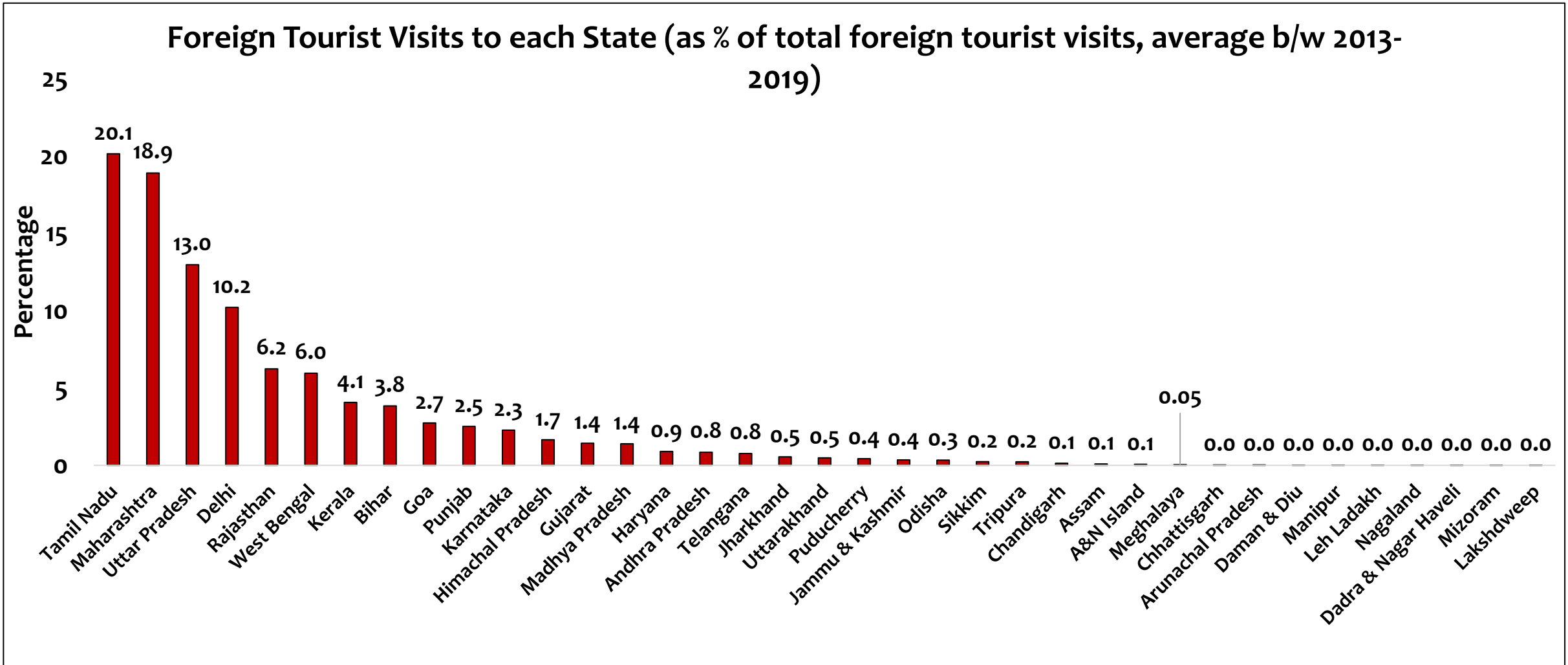
Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

Meghalaya holds an average 0.06 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



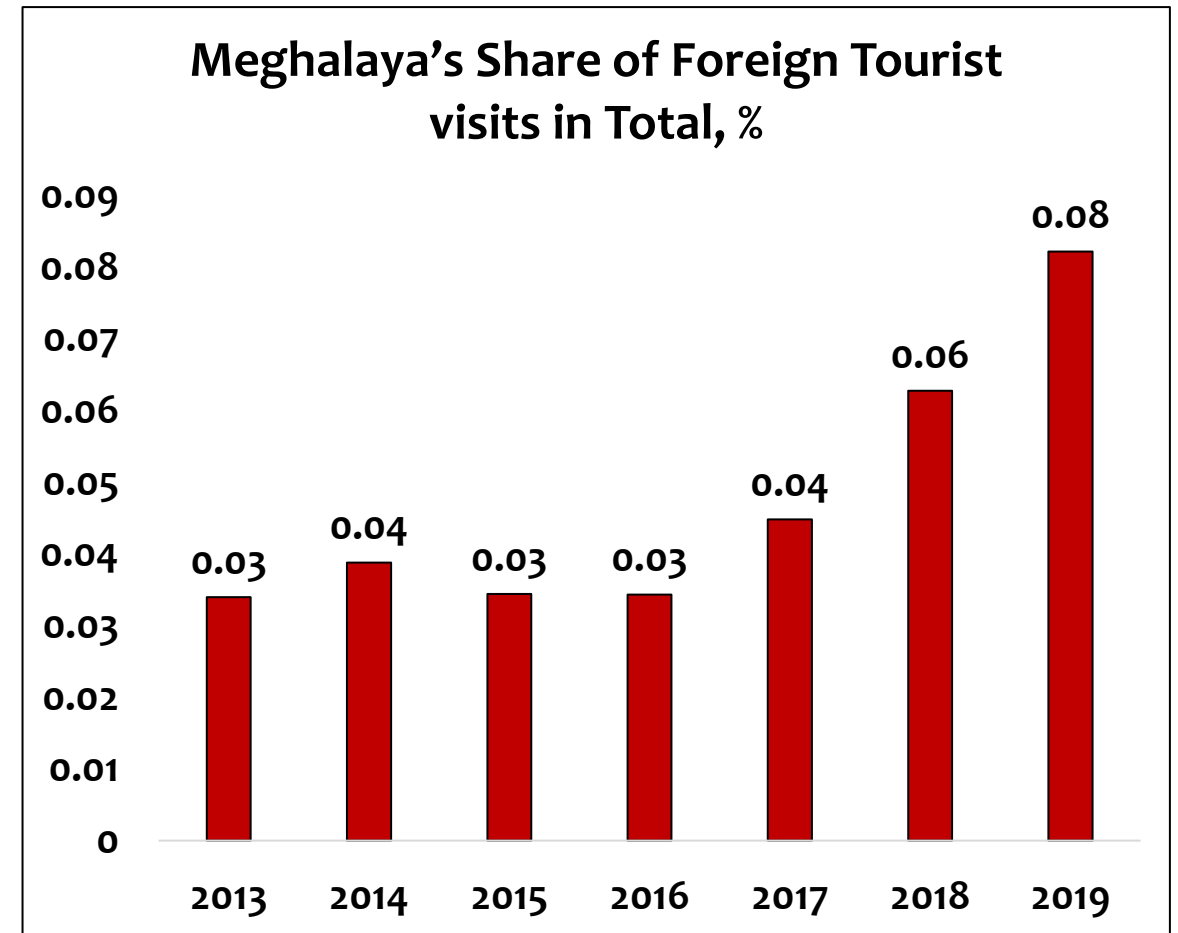
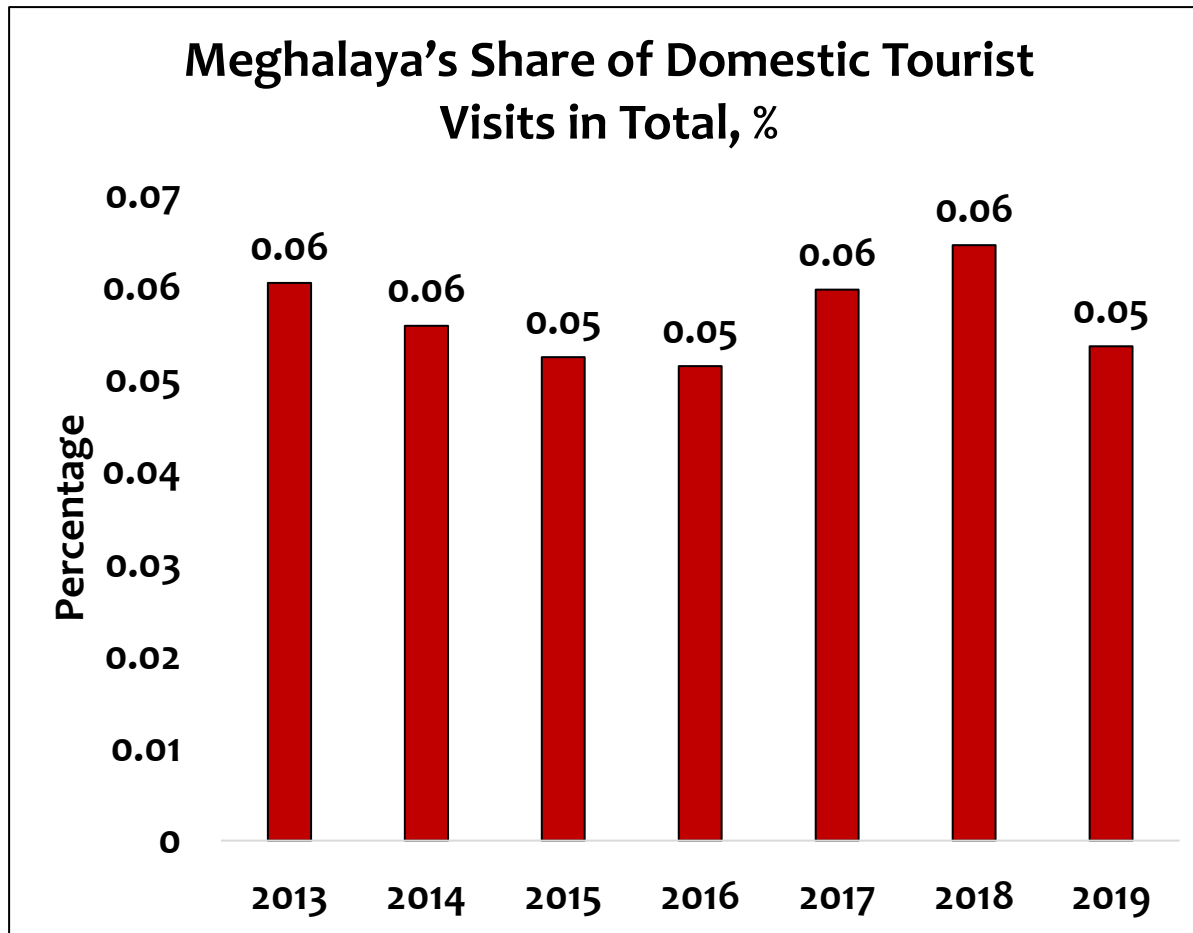
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-2019).

Meghalaya holds an average 0.05 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



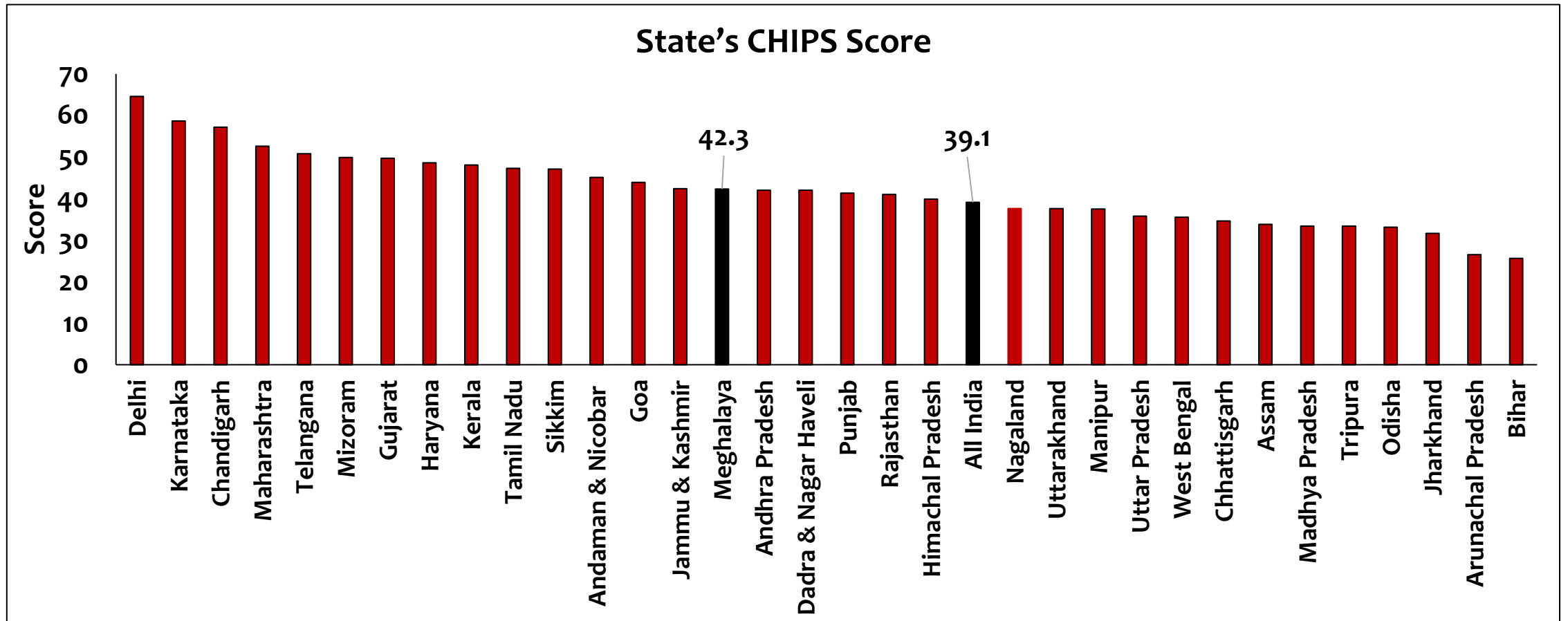
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-2019).

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Meghalaya



Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-2019).

Meghalaya's CHIPS (Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect, and Sustain) score ranks 15th in India, above the nation-wide average



Source: The State of India's Digital Economy Report 2024 by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).

Note: 50 indicators have been used to measure the CHIPS score.

4. Socio-Economic Indicators (Education and Health)

- School Education data covers the period 2012-13 to 2016-17;
- Higher Education data covers the period 2012 to 2021;
- Health data covers the period 2011 – 2020 (SRS) and 1992-93 to 2019-21 (NFHS)

Table 3A: Education Indicators for Meghalaya

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	74.4% (2011)	73.0%	+11.9% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class X)	39.4% (2016-17)	35.2%	-8.9% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	28.1% (2016-17)	21.1%	+2.0% points (b/w 2014-15 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	99.2% (2016-17)	86.1%	+23.7% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	82.7% (2015-16)	87.3%	-3.6% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)	43.4% (2015-16)	56.2%	+27.7 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	25.8% (2021)	27.3%	+8.4% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	1.28 (2021)	1.05	+0.15 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	23 (2021)	31	+5.7 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE

Note: i. Indicators for Higher Education are based on the population of the age group 18-23 years; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Decadal changes are across a period of 10 years unless data is available for a lesser period; iv. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3B: Health Indicators for Meghalaya

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	29 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	52 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	2.9 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	3.8 children per woman (2005-06)	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	63.8% (2019-21)	76.4%	+30.9% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	79.2% (2019-21)	95.9%	+16.1% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	92.0% (2019-21)	96.5%	+21.6% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	81.7% (2019-21)	69.3%	+44.1% points	NFHS

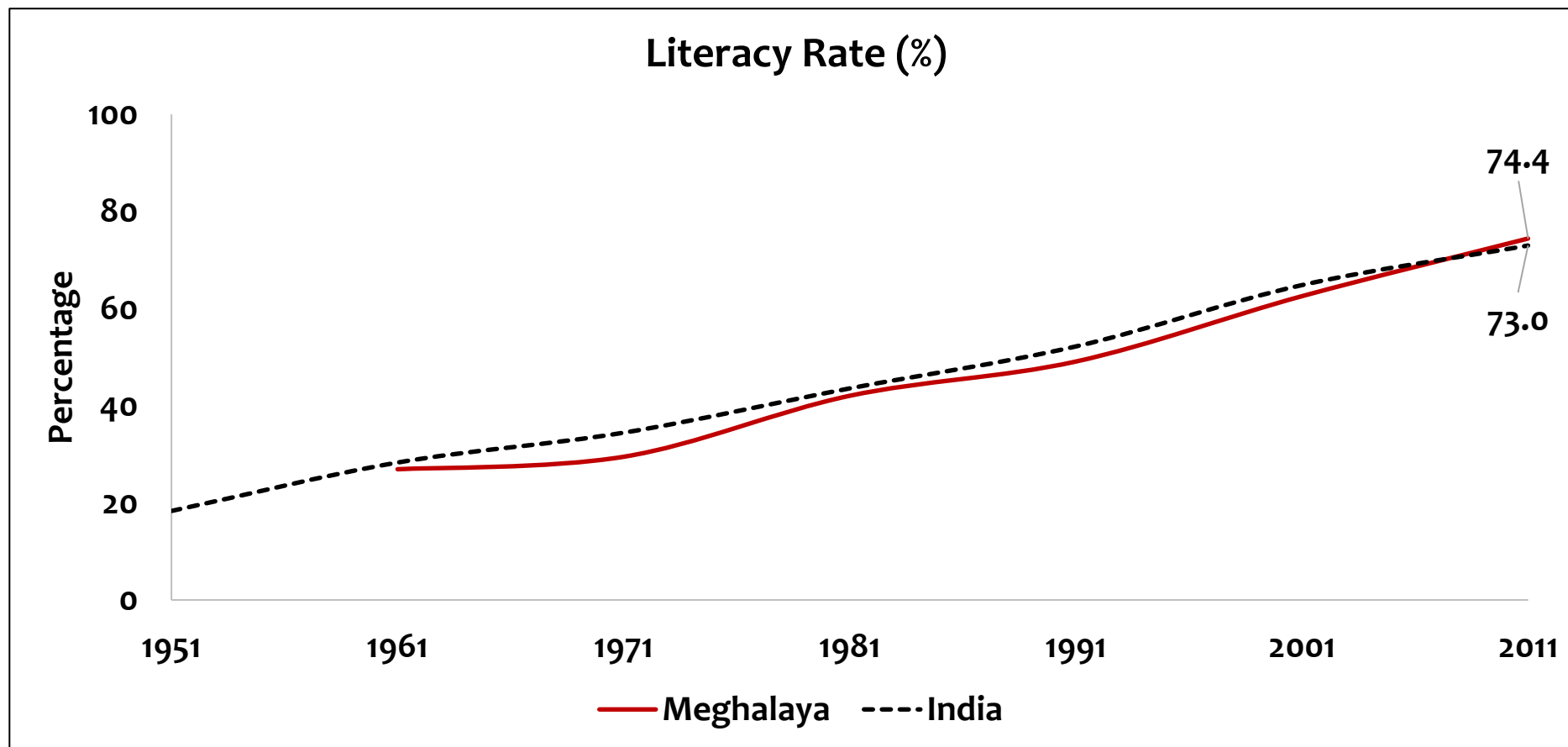
Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-V (2019-21) to NFHS-III (2005-06); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Meghalaya

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	19 (2016-17)	25	+1 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	21 (2016-17)	31	+3 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	24 (2018-19)	24	+11 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	26.6 % (2019-21)	32.1%	-22.2 % points(b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	46.5 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-8.6 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Children	45.1 % (2019-21)	67.1%	-19.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Women	53.8 % (2019-21)	57.0%	6.6 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	40.0 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-30.5 deaths per 1000 live births(b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	32.3 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-12.3 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.13 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.02 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	63 (2023-24)	71	+11 points (b/w 2018-19 & 2023-24)	NITI Aayog

Note: i. Indicators for Higher Education are based on the population of the age group 18-23 years; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-III (2005-06) to NFHS-V (2019-21); iv. Infant Mortality Rate in Table 3B was defined using the SRS data and the Infant Mortality Rate defined here is based on the NFHS data; v. All years represent corresponding survey years.

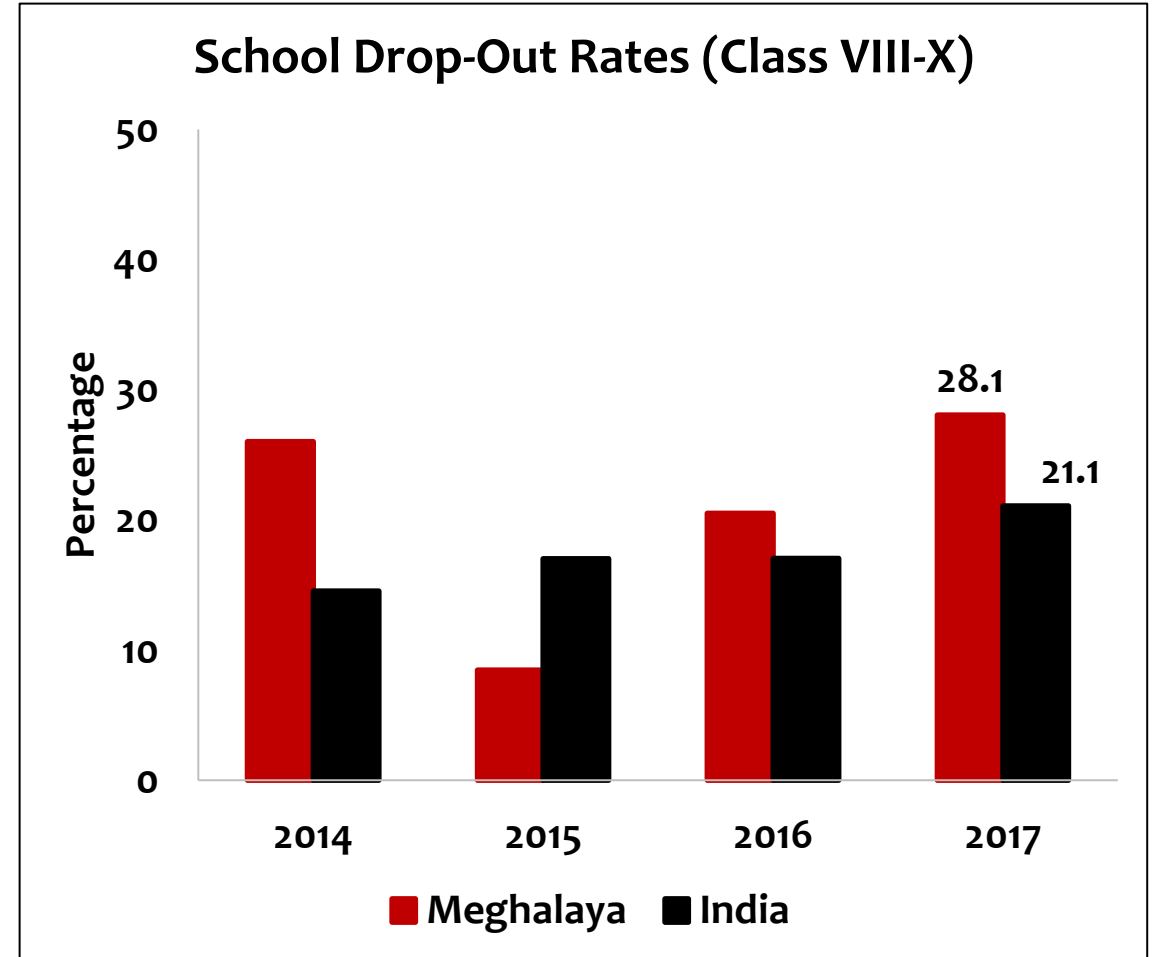
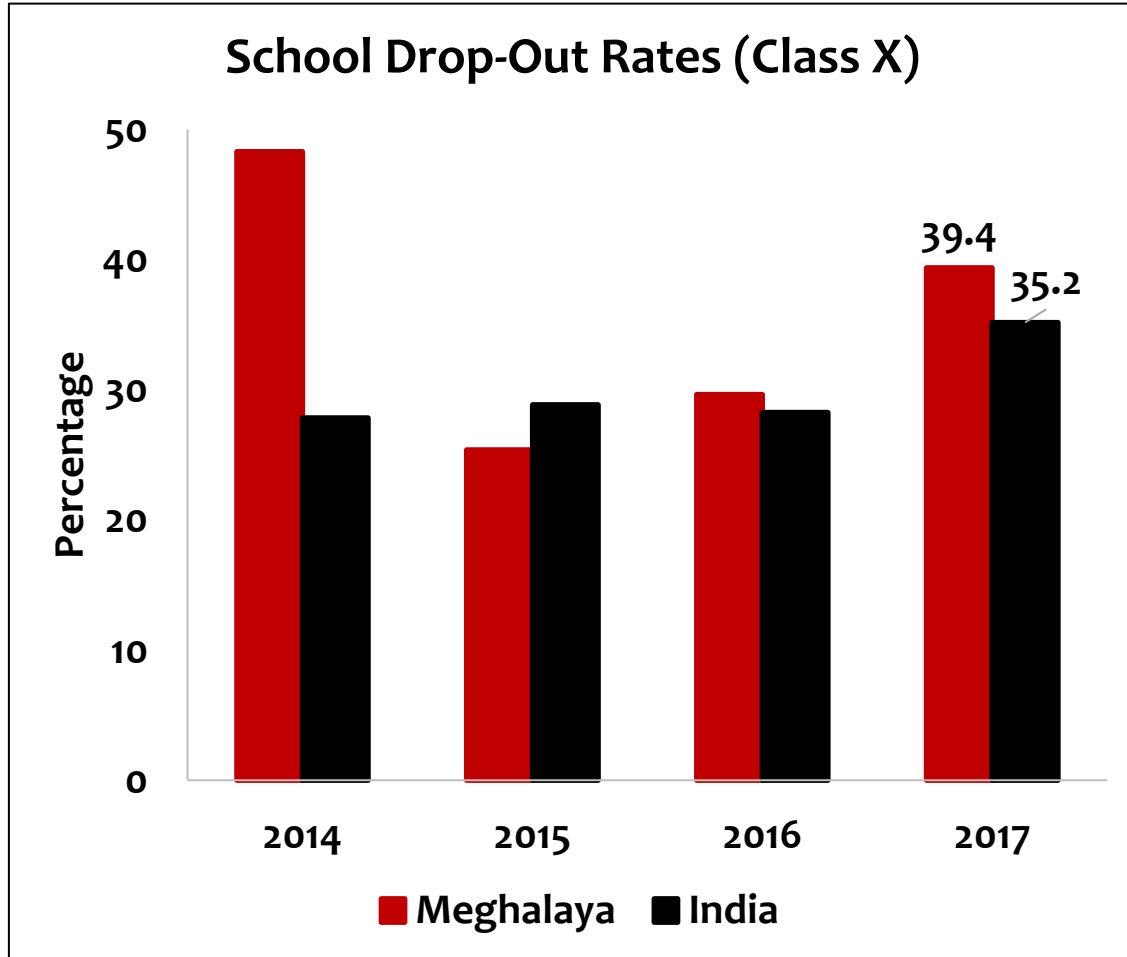
Meghalaya's Literacy Rate has increased rapidly in line with the national average over the decade and is slightly above the national estimate as of 2011



Source: Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs (1951-2011).

Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source; ii. Census Literacy Rate relates to population aged seven years and above from 1981.

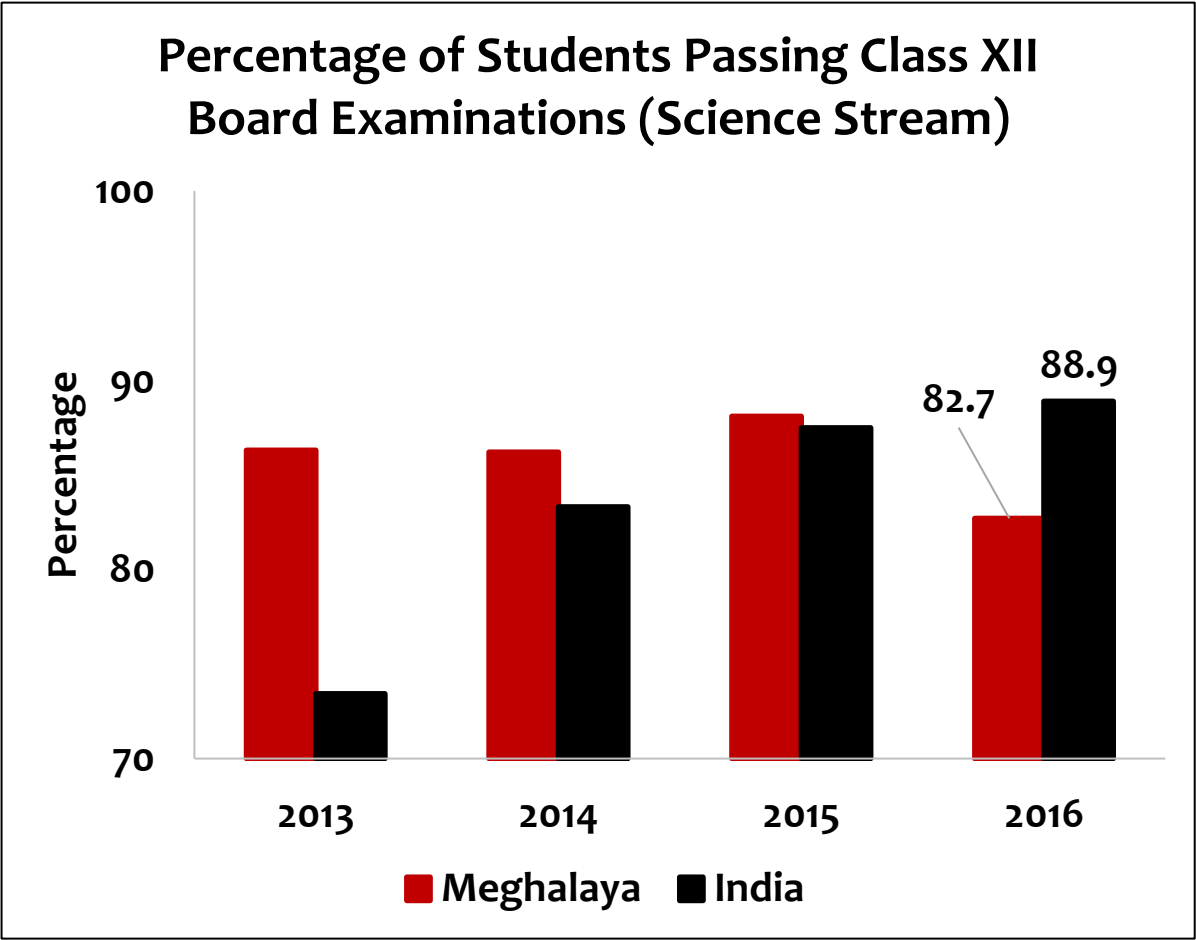
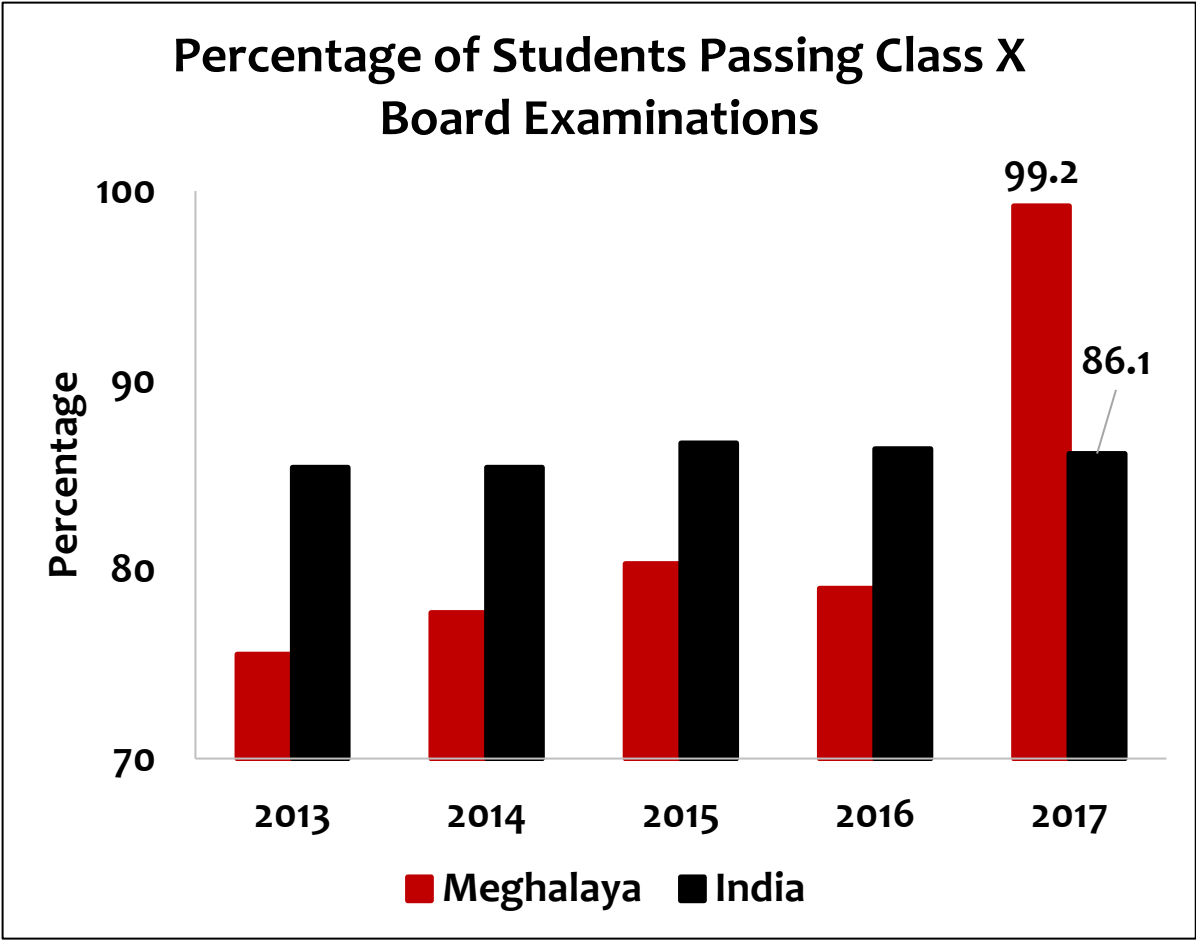
Meghalaya's School Drop-Out Rates for Class X and the Secondary (Class VIII-X) level are higher than the national figures in 2016-17



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.

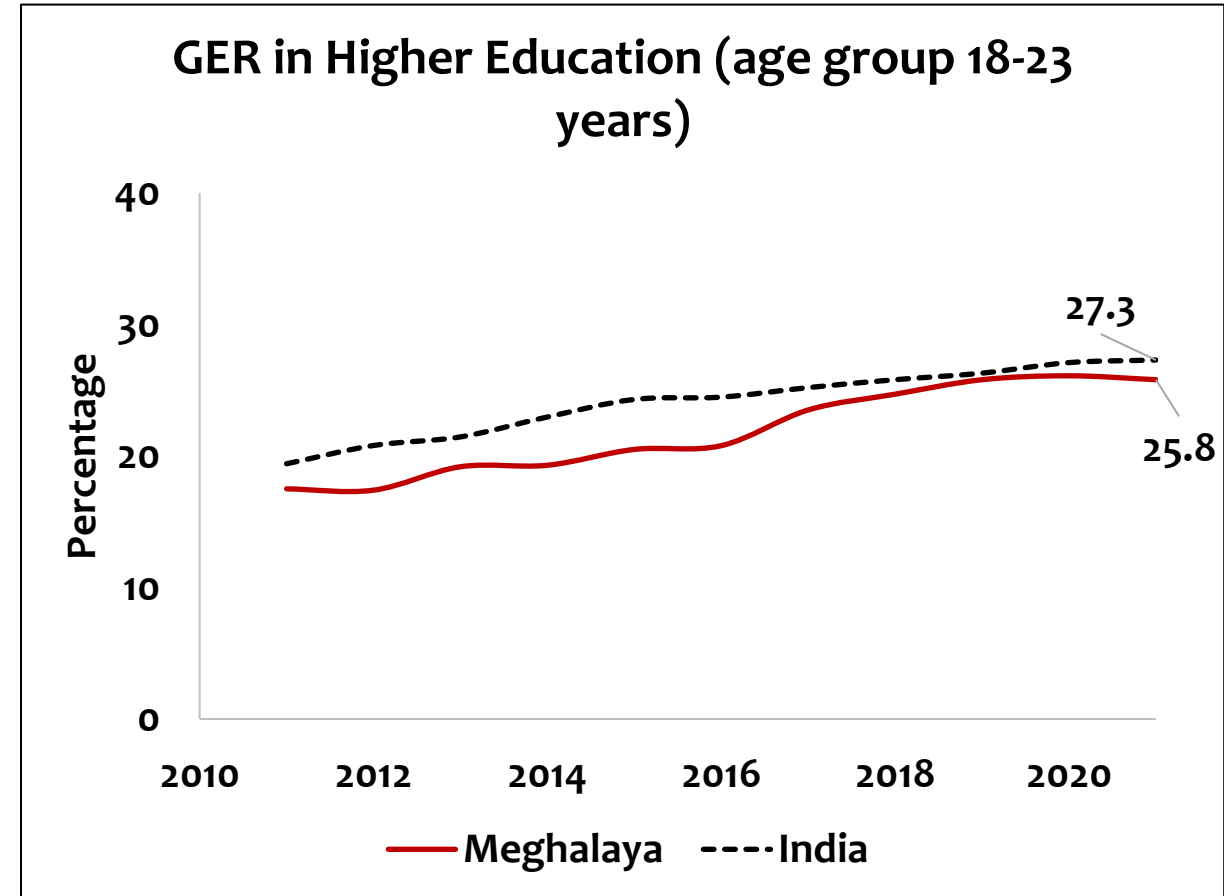
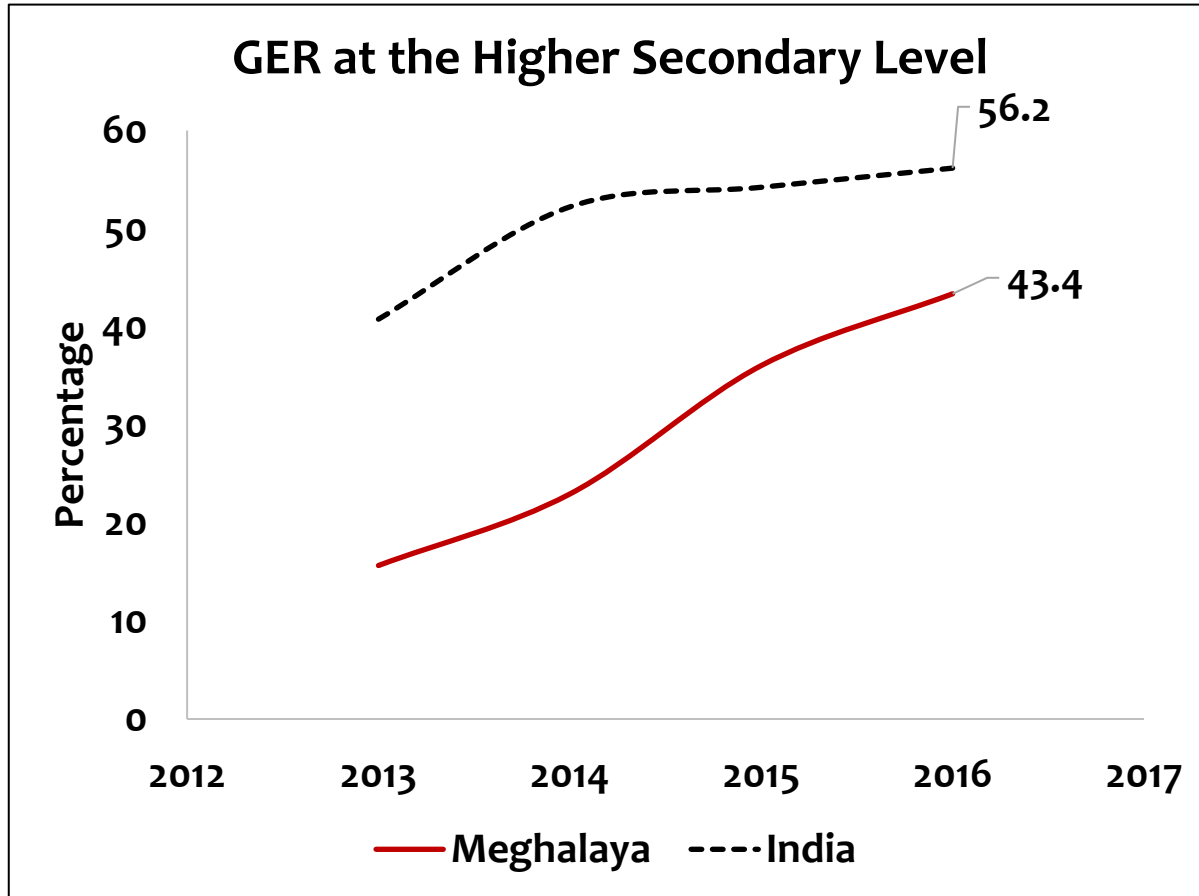
Note: i. Drop-Out Rate is defined as the proportion of pupils from a cohort enrolled in a given stage in a school year who are no longer enrolled in the following school year; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source.

The students who pass the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations are at 99.2 percent in Meghalaya which is above the national average in 2016-17. The students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations are at 82.7 percent which is below the national average in 2015-16



Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.
Note: i. Percentages are a simple average of the pass percentages for boys and girls as reported separately; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Pass percentages for Higher Secondary Level are reported separately by Stream (Science, Arts, Humanities, Vocational, Others); iv. Class XII pass percentage data for Meghalaya are not available for 2016-17.

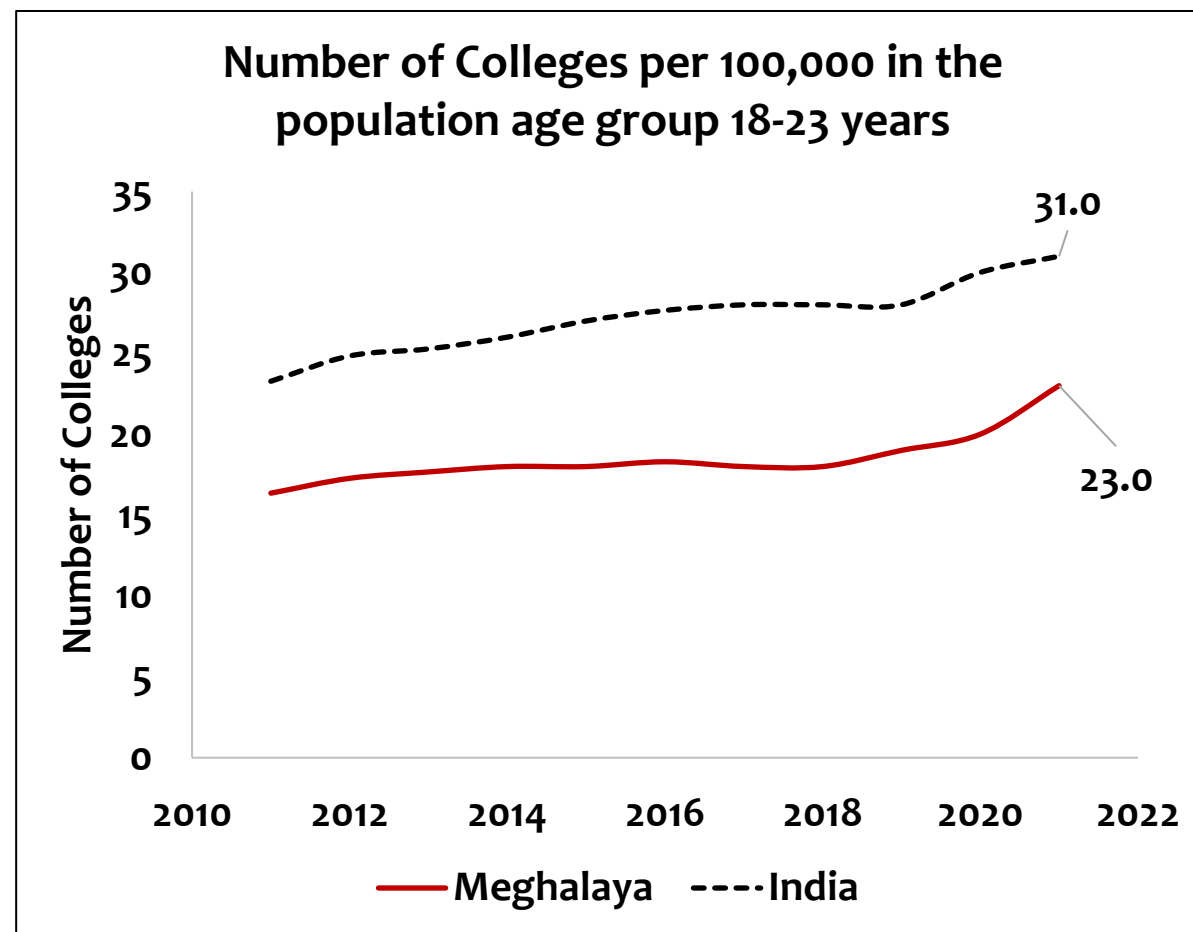
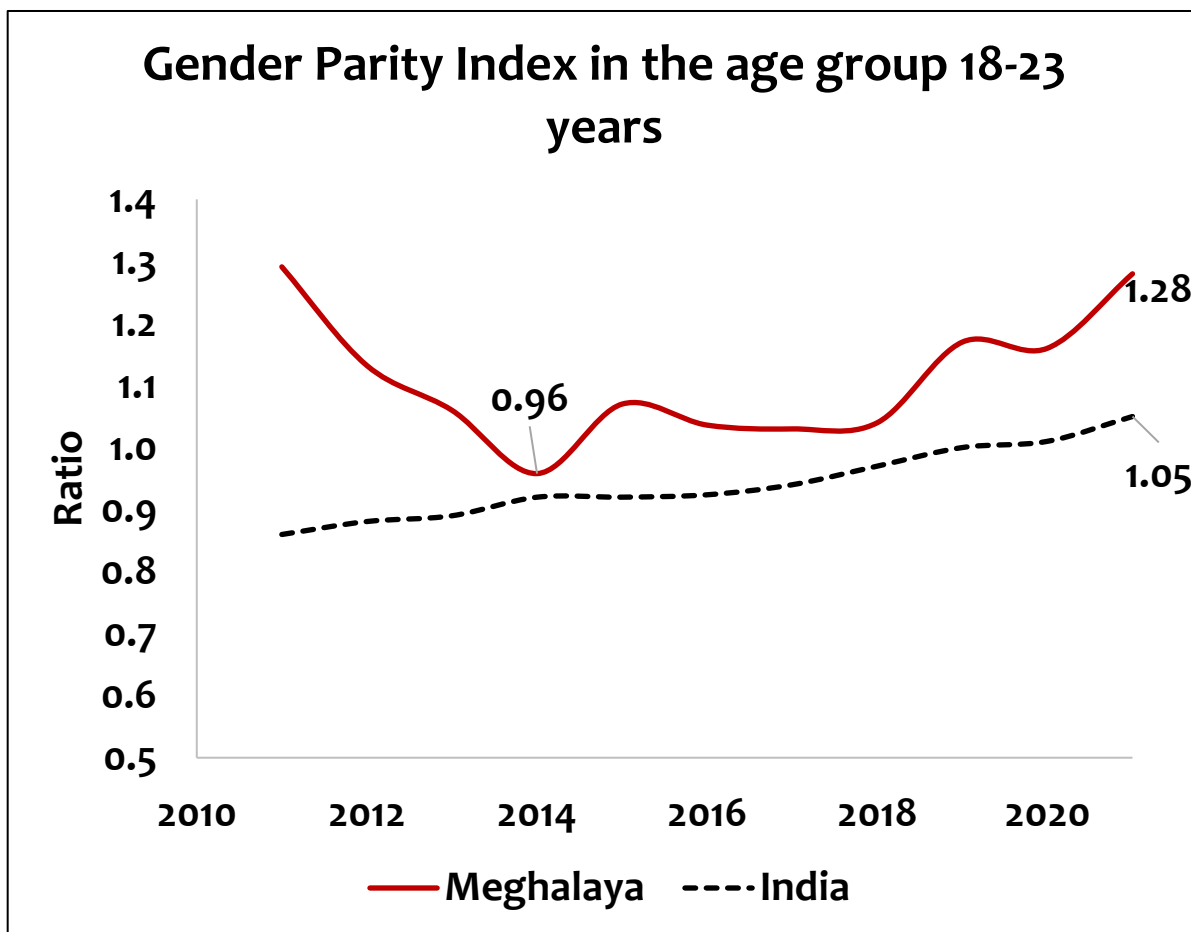
Meghalaya's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Higher Secondary and Higher Education (age group 18-23) Level have remained below the all-India figures as of 2015-16 and 2021 respectively



Source: i. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE); ii. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21.

Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The Higher Education GER represents share of enrollees to the total population in the age group 18-23 years; iii. India number has been taken directly from the source.

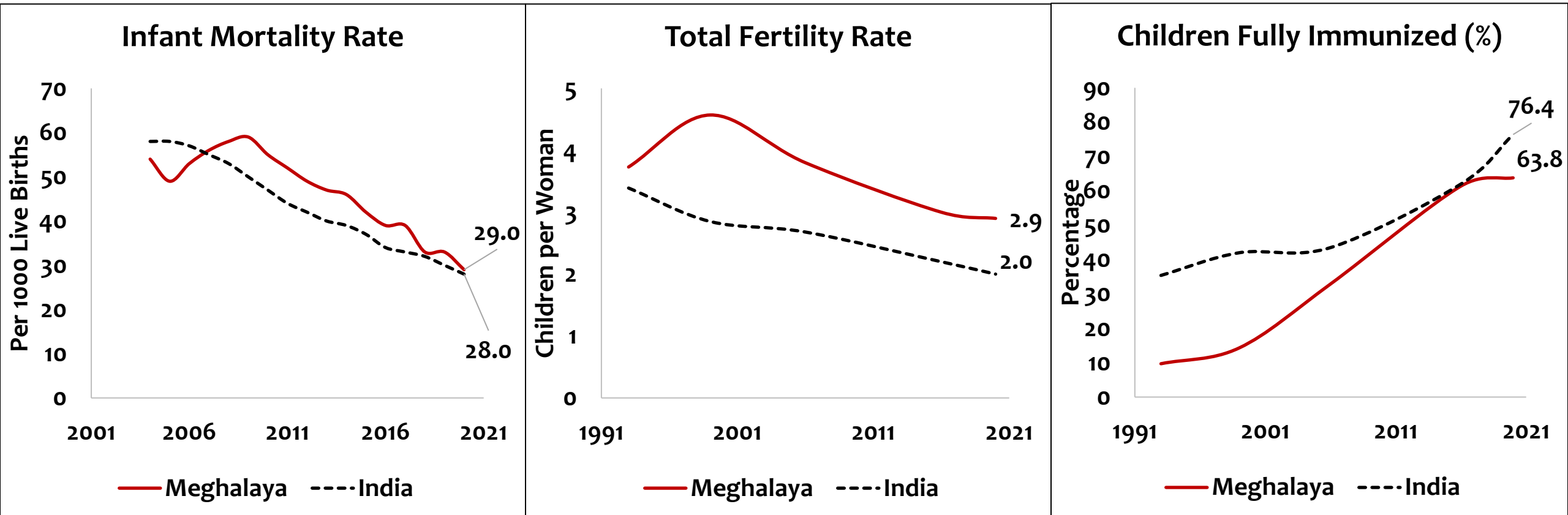
In terms of Gender Parity Index (the share of girls to boys enrolled at Higher Education institutions in the age group 18-23 years), Meghalaya is above the national benchmark across the last decade. The state has lower average college density per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years compared to the national average



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21

Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

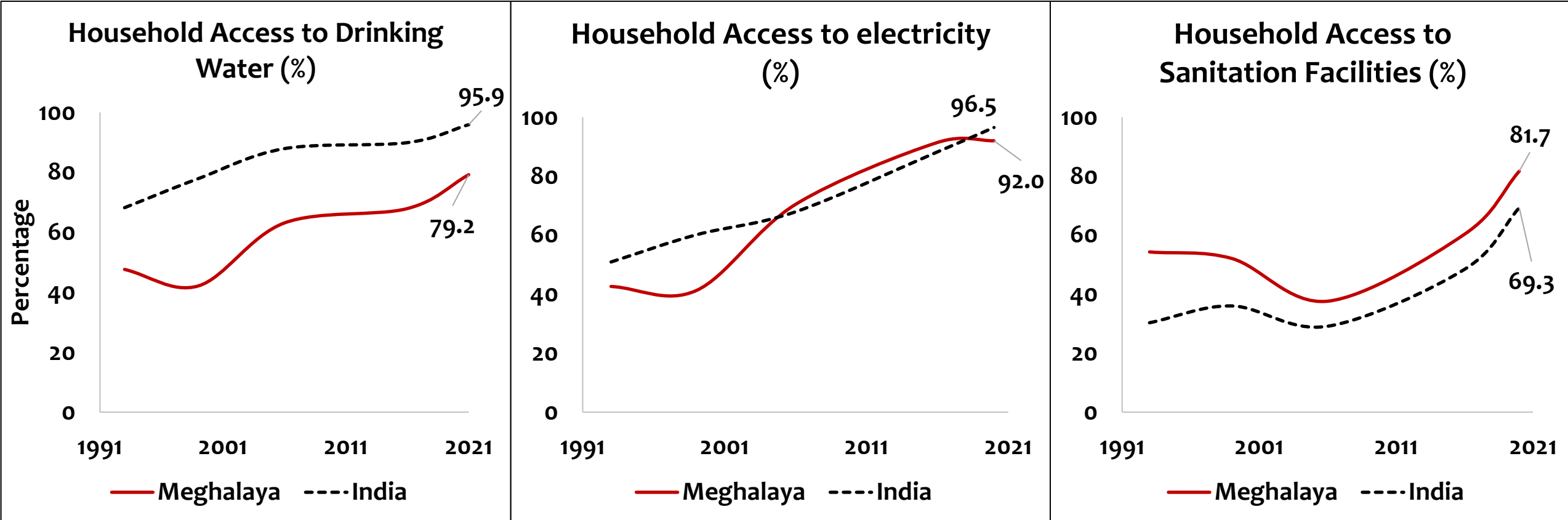
Meghalaya has seen a decline in Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rates over the respective decades. However, both are worse in relation to the national benchmarks. Meghalaya is also placed lower than the national average in terms of Full Immunization of children (12-23 months) as of 2019-21



Source: i. Infant Mortality Rate - Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020; ii. Total Fertility Rate, Children Fully Immunized - National Family Health Survey (I - V).

Note: i. India Number has been taken directly from the source; ii. Life expectancy data is not available for Meghalaya.

Meghalaya has improved on “quality of life” indicators across the decades. However, household access to drinking water is much lower than the national benchmark, though access to sanitation facilities is above the national benchmark, as of 2021



Source: National Family Health Survey (I – V)

Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source; ii. Drinking water and sanitation refers to improved sources and facilities respectively as defined in NFHS.

5. Fiscal Indicators

- Fiscal Data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 to 2022-23
- Benchmark includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded)

Table 4A: Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Meghalaya

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	All States/UTs (% of National GDP)
Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP	4.4 %	2022-23	+ 2.7 % points	3.8 %	3.6%	3.4 %
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	1.9 %	2022-23	+ 1.9 % points	1.9 %	1.6%	1.7 %
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	3.5 %	2022-23	+ 0.4 % points	0.3 %	-0.4%	- 0.5 %
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	41.3 %	2022-23	+ 14.0 % points	19.9 %	15.3%	14.4 %
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	6.2 %	2022-23	+ 2.0 % points	6.3 %	6.4%	6.6 %
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	1.4 %	2022-23	- 1.2 % points	1.2 %	1.1%	1.0 %
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	45.7 %	2022-23	+ 16.7 % points	24.0 %	19.3%	17.8 %
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	37.8 %	2022-23	+ 13.6 % points	18.8 %	16.9 %	14.8 %
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	7.9 %	2022-23	+ 3.0 % points	4.0 %	3.4%	3.0 %
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp	17.3 %	2022-23	+ 0.5 % points	17.6 %	16.1%	16.7 %
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	44.1 %	2022-23	+ 15.4 % points	32.1 %	30.7%	27.5 %
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	7.9 %	2021-22	+ 2.0 % points	1.6 %	1.7%	3.8 %

Source: Data is taken from RBI SFR as of December 2023.

Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 states (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 states, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Most Recent Values are the Revised Estimates for 2022-23 (except for Contingent Liabilities, for which the most recent value is for 2021-22). Primary Deficit is calculated as Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments.

Table 4B : Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Meghalaya

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	All States/UTs (% of National GDP)
Committed Expenditure, % of GSDP	14.6%	2022-23	+11.1% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	34.9%	2022-23	+22.6% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	0.2%	2022-23	+0.01% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	0.5%	2022-23	-0.04% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%
Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP	0.1%	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Social Expenditure	Rs. 25,487	2022-23	+Rs. 16,670	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 5,042	2022-23	+Rs. 3,582	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 9,511	2022-23	+Rs. 5,829	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	43.9%	2022-23	+3.2% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	8.7%	2022-23	+1.9% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	16.4%	2022-23	-0.6% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	1.2%	2022-23	-0.4% points	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%

Source: i. Subsidies, Wage and Salaries, Pension, Social sector expenditure, Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare, Education expenditure, Total Expenditure data are from the RBI's SFR, as of December 2023; ii. Off-Budget Borrowing data is from Ministry of Expenditure (2021-22); iii. Data for Population and GSDP are taken from MoSPI.

Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 states (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 states, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wage, Salaries, and Pension; v. Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical and Public Health, Family Welfare; vi. Social Sector Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Social Services, Urban Development and Warehousing under Revenue and Capital Expenditure vii. Social, Health, and Education Expenditures are calculated as per capita values by dividing the respective expenditure by the population; viii. Total Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Revenue Expenditure (RevEx), Capital Outlay, and Loans and Advances; ix. The Buoyancy of RevEx is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.

Clarification:

Detailed Fiscal Indicator Charts for the six North-Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura) are not included in the State Reports due to high volatility and erratic nature of the data.

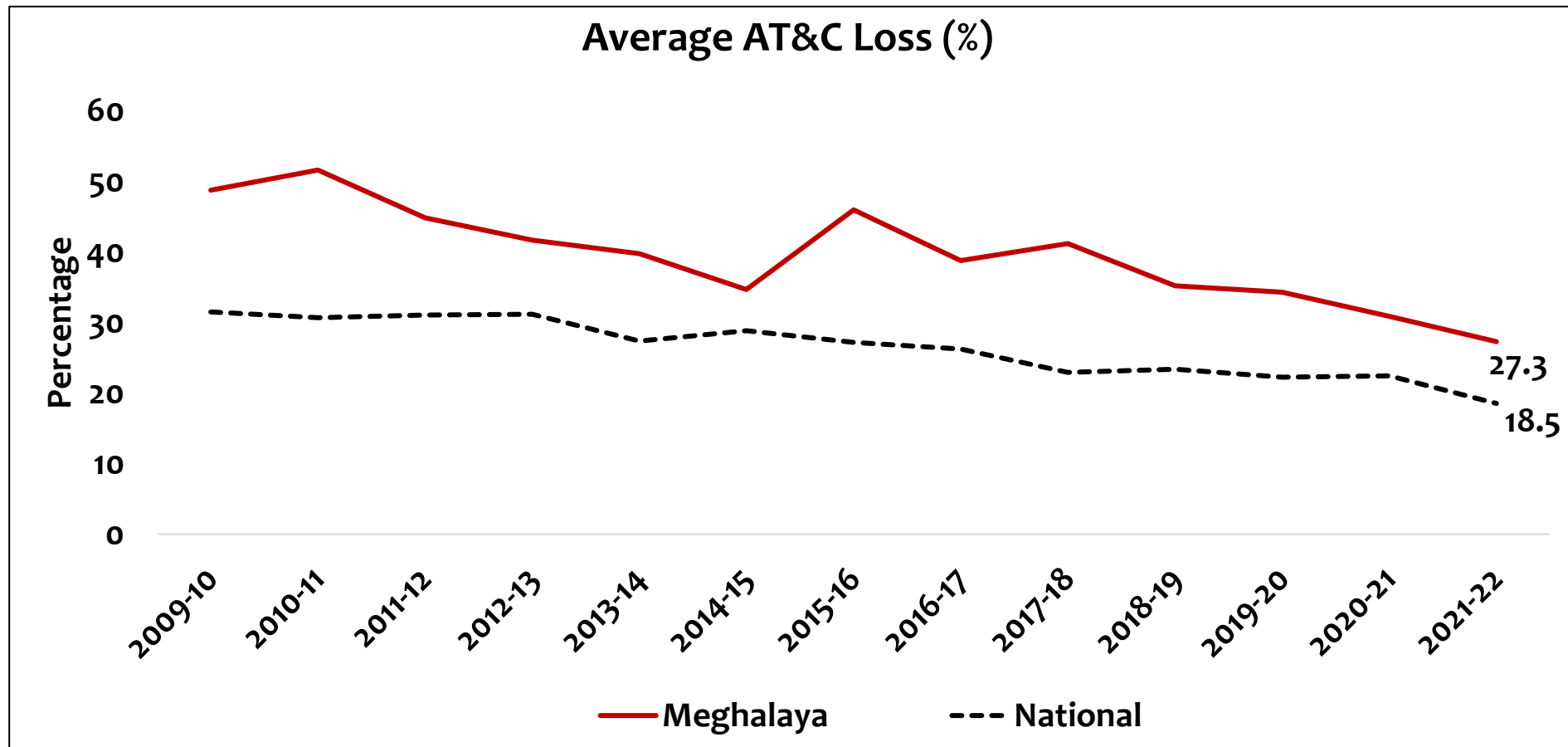
However, these charts and the corresponding data can be found in the **Fiscal Vertical** of the **State Fiscal and Economic Dashboards** and in the **Data Repository**.

Meghalaya: Power Sector

- The state has one distribution utilities/companies (DISCOMs)—Meghalaya Power Distribution Corporation Limited (MePDCL).
- Their AT&C Loss has seen a decline since 2009-10, however they are consistently higher than the national average and is at about 27.3 percent as of 2021-22.
- The Government of Meghalaya has undertaken the implementation of operational parameters under UDAY and has drawn funds under this scheme.

Source: Report of the CAG on Socio, Economic, General and Economic (PSUs) Sectors for the year ended March 2016, Government of Meghalaya, Report No.3 of 2017, Chapter IV.

The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT&C) of DISCOMs in Meghalaya have been on the decline since 2017-18, but have remained higher than the national average, standing at 27.3 percent in 2021-22



Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22).

Note: i. Figure shows average AT&C Loss across 5 DISCOMs in the state; ii. The national average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry)

6. Devolution to Meghalaya from Centre in 14th and 15th Finance Commission (FC)

Tax Devolution Criteria of 14th and 15th FCs to all states

- The Net Proceeds of all taxes¹ collected by the Union are shareable with the States and constitute the divisible pool of taxes.
- The 14th FC placed the States' share of tax devolution to 42 percent of the divisible pool, and the 15th FC adjusted it to 41 percent of the divisible pool due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu & Kashmir.
- Below table highlights the tax devolution matrix used by the two FCs, and the corresponding weights for each criteria.

Criteria	14th FC (2015-20)	15th FC (2021-26)
Income Distance	50	45
Area	15	15
Population (1971)	17.5	0
Population (2011) ²	10	15
Demographic Performance	0	12.5
Forest Cover	7.5	0
Forest and Ecology	0	10
Tax and fiscal efforts ³	0	2.5
Total	100	100

Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

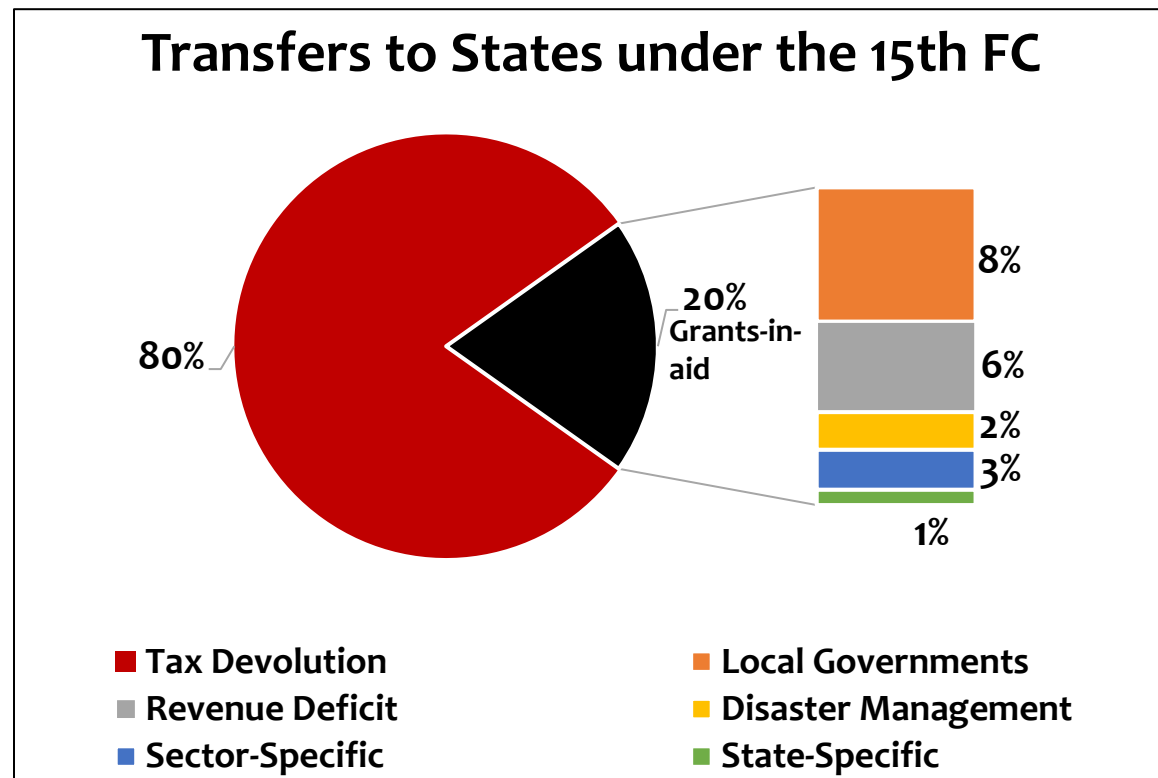
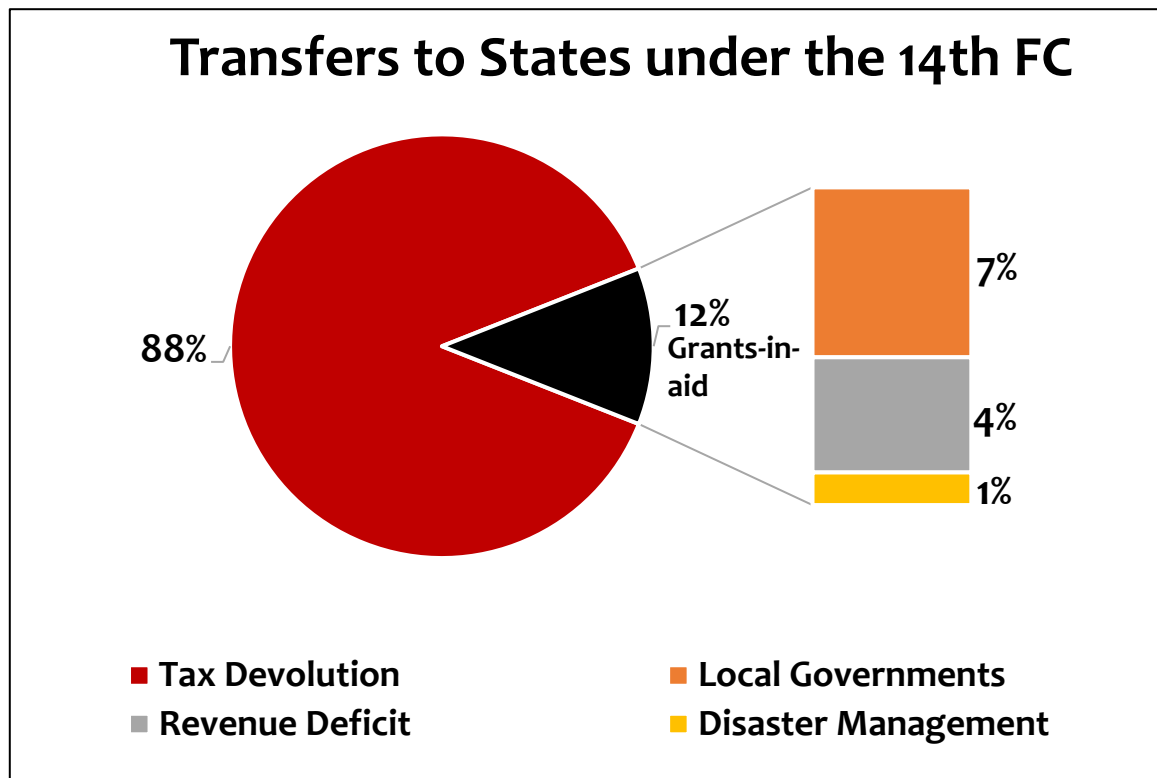
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. The 14th FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria. The definitions of all criteria can be referred to from the [15th FC Report](#).

Grants-in-Aid

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.
1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Post tax devolution, those States which remain in a state of revenue deficit, are allocated this grant in the magnitude of their deficit (estimated for the award period based on the projected revenues and tax devolution).
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** These are distributed between the rural and urban local bodies (65:35 ratio per the 15th FC). The States' shares are calculated with 90 percent weightage given to population and 10 percent to area.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** The corpus of the State Disaster Response Fund (envisaged under the Disaster Management Act, 2005, which covers both natural and man-made disasters) is recommended by the FC per Article 275 (1) of the Constitution. Under the 14th FC, it was recommended that Centre contribute 90 percent of the SDRF and States provide the remaining 10 percent. The 15th FC reinstated the previous sharing arrangement, wherein Centre's contribution to SDRF for General Category States is 75 percent contribution and it remains 90 percent for the North-Eastern and Himalayan States.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** The 15th FC reinstated recommendations for social sectors like health and education, rural economy (encouraging agricultural reforms and grants for the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana), administrative and governance reforms (for judiciary, improved statistics, and incentivizing aspirational districts and blocks).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** To help States address special needs and overcome cost disabilities, State-specific grants were recommended by the 15th Finance Commission. These span six broad areas: a) social needs, b) administrative governance and related infrastructure, c) conservation and sustainable use of water, drainage and sanitation, d) preserving culture and historical monuments, e) high-cost physical infrastructure, and f) tourism.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

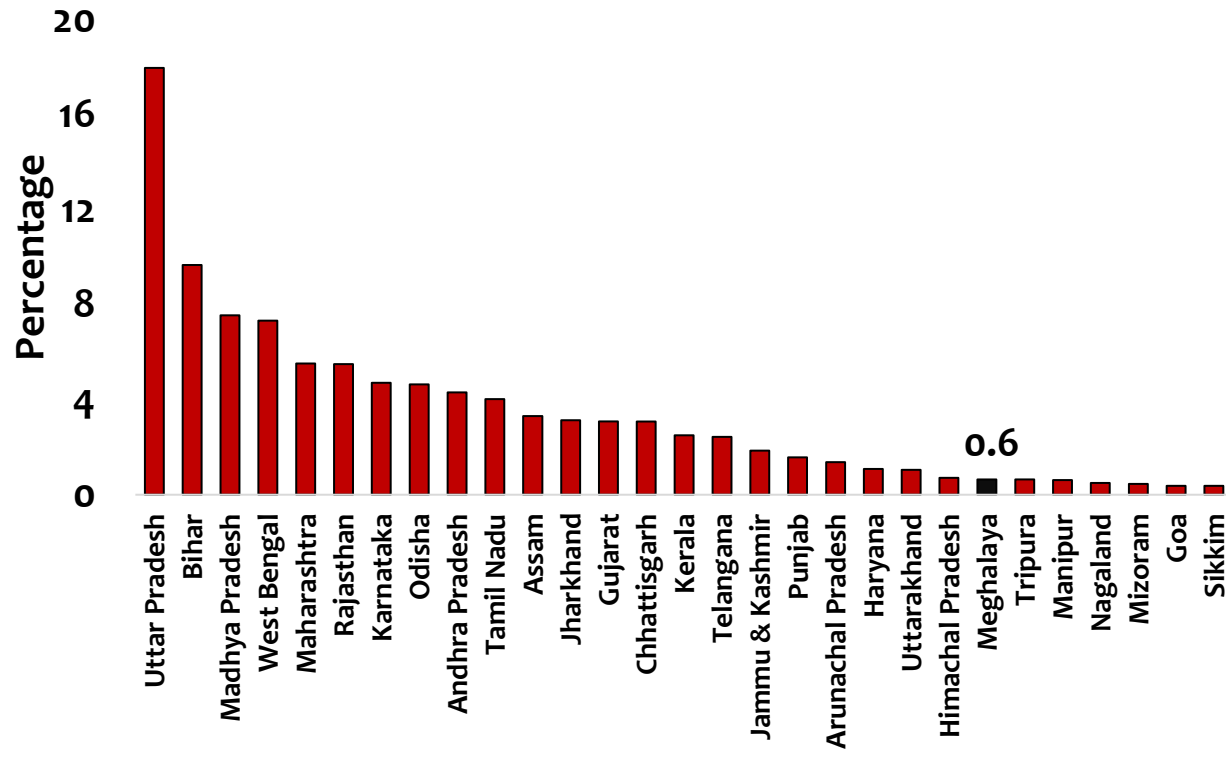
Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15th FC reinstated recommendations on sector-specific and State-specific grants, which 14th FC had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the share of grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre to States to 20 percent



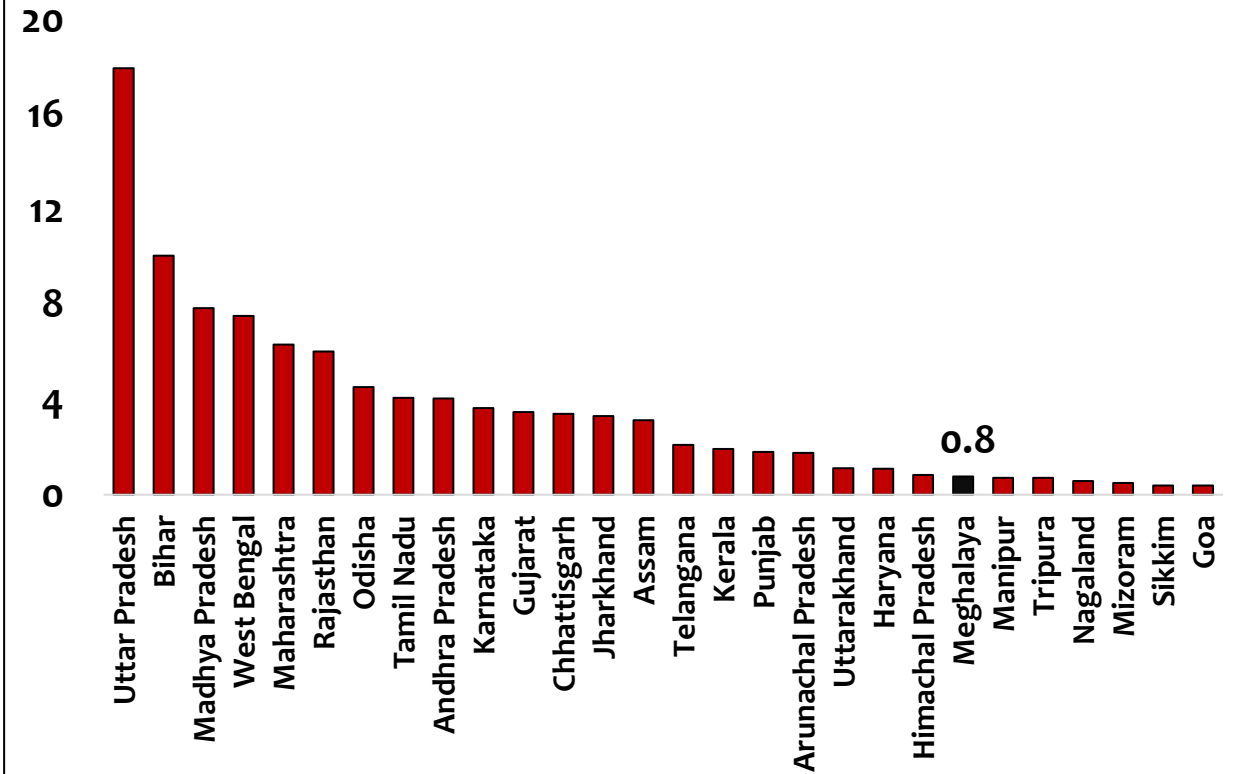
- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
 - Social Sector - health and education
 - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
 - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

Meghalaya's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 0.6 percent under 14th FC to 0.8 percent under 15th FC

States' Shares under the 14th FC



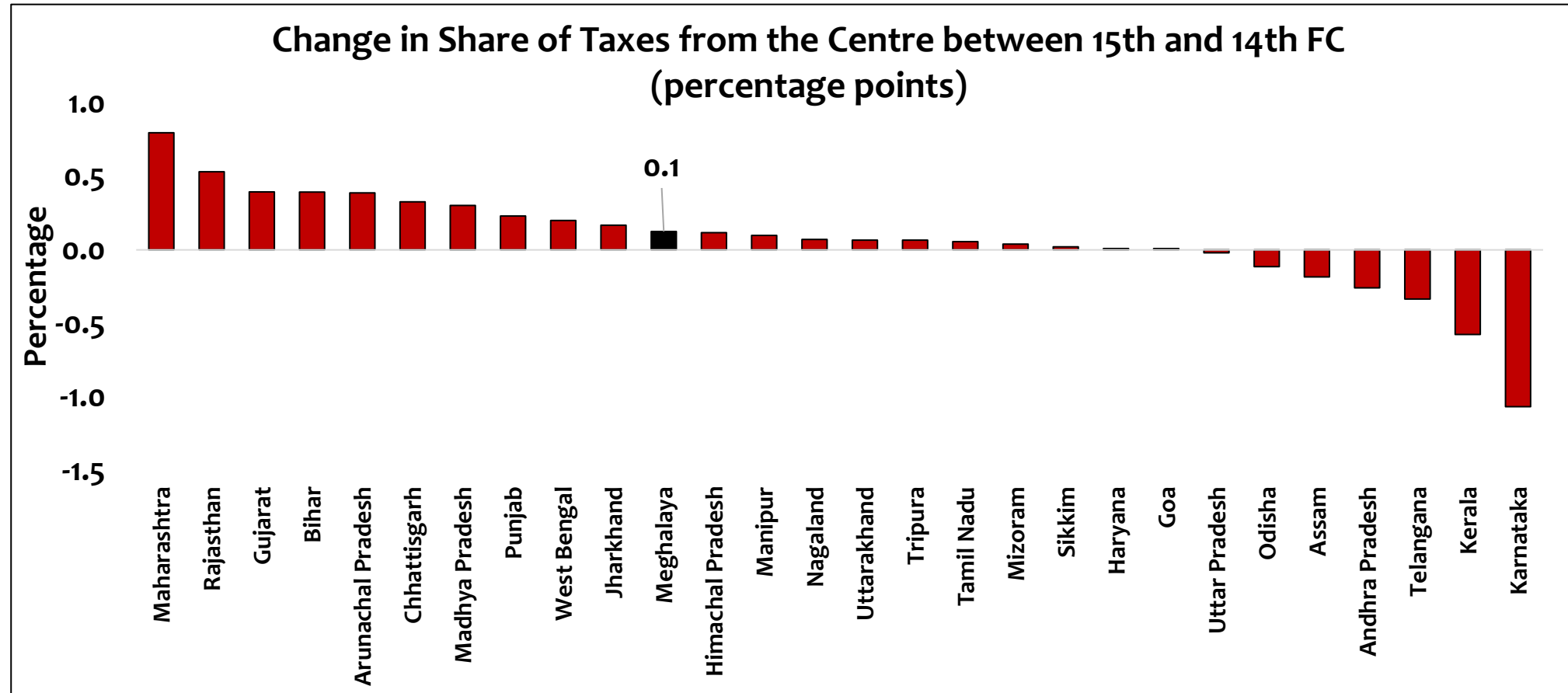
States' Shares under the 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre.

Meghalaya had a 0.1 percentage point change in Tax Devolution shares between the 14th and 15th Finance Commission recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

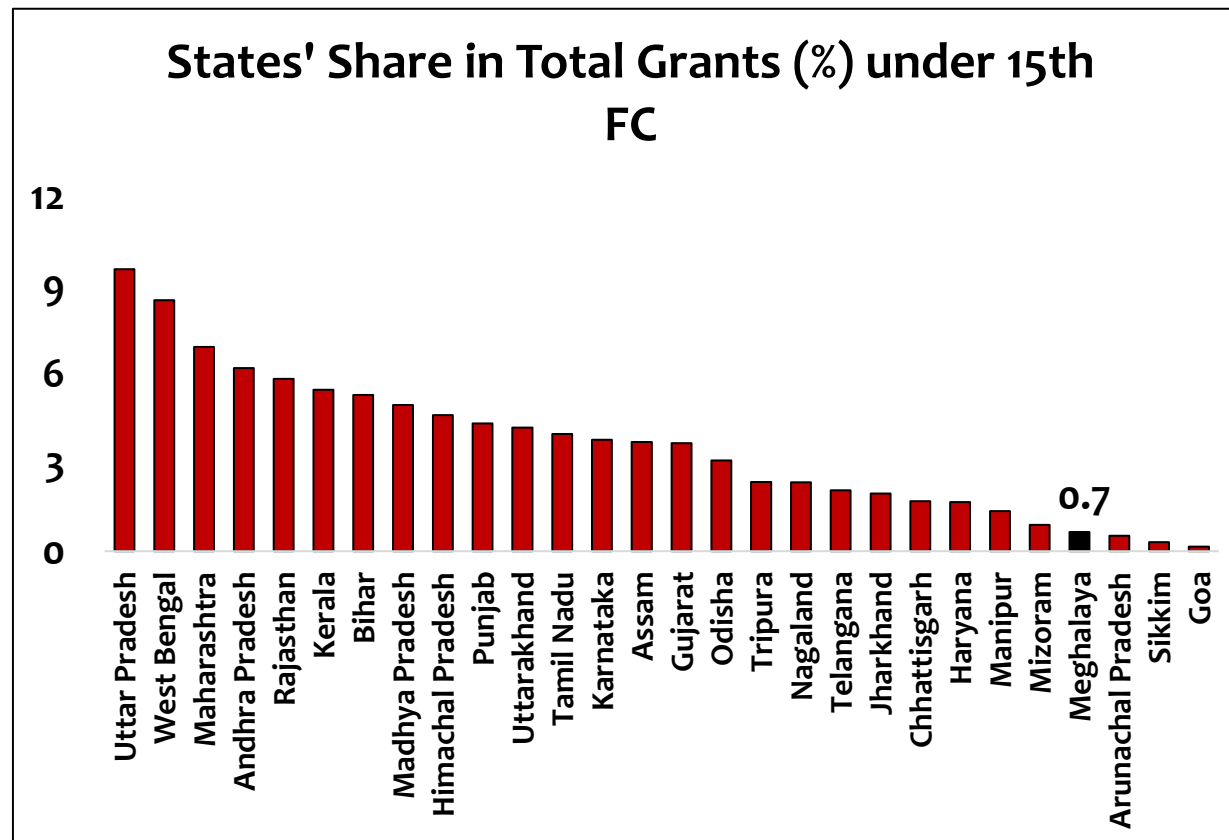
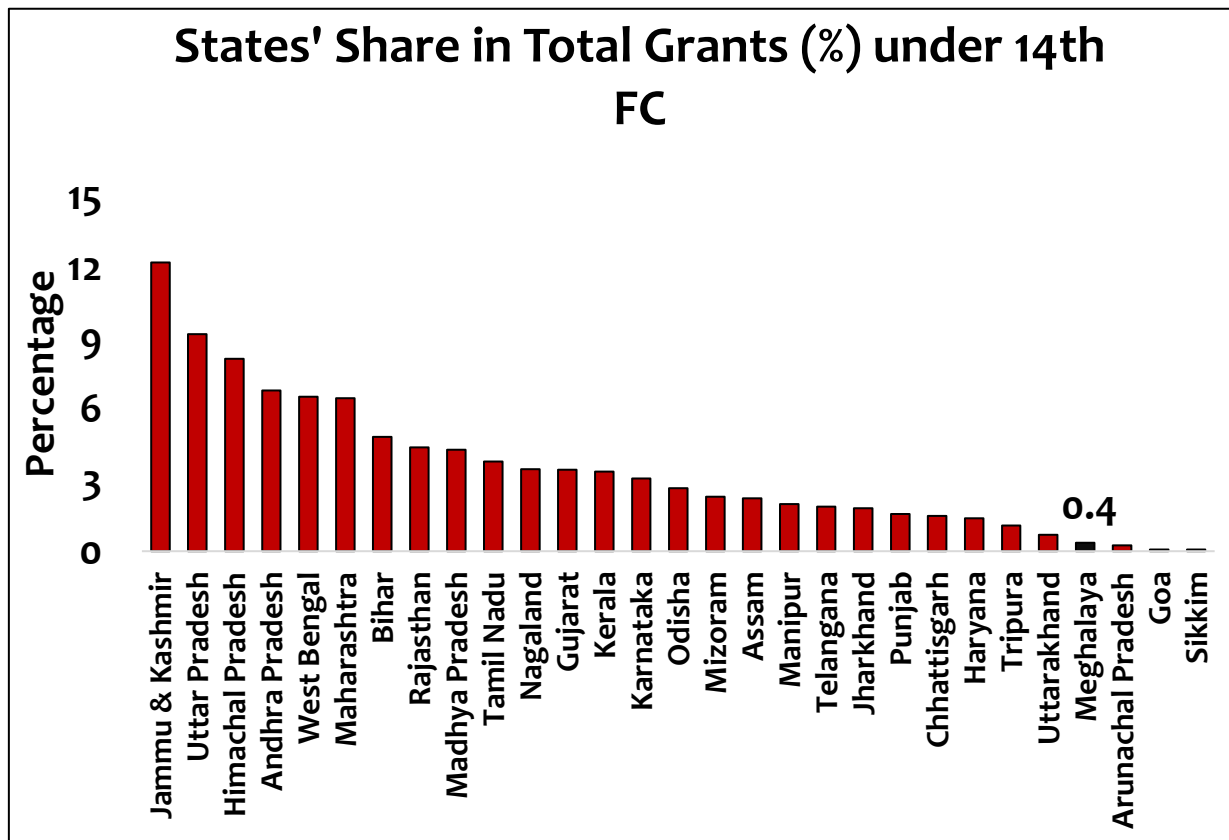
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Meghalaya

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.
- **Total:** The State's share in the total grants-in-aid **increased by 0.3 percentage points** under the 15th FC, compared to the 14th FC, at **0.7 percent**.
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** The 14th Finance Commission recommended 0.9 percent of Revenue Deficit Grants for Meghalaya, while the 15th Finance Commission increased this recommendation to 1.1 percent.
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Meghalaya's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre increased from 0.01 percent to 0.3 percent between the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Meghalaya's recommended share in Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre increased from 0.2 percent under the 14th Finance Commission to 0.3 percent under the 15th Finance Commission.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** Per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **0.8 percent of the total sectoral grants**. It received 2.0 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads, followed by 0.2 percent of the agricultural performance incentive grants. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for statistics (2.0 percent), grants for judiciary (0.3 percent), and health and education grants (0.6 percent).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of Rs 800 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs 500 crore was for the transforming Shillong city in east Khasi hills district into a world-class city. Of the remaining State-specific grants, Rs 300 crore was directed at infrastructure for national games, 2022.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

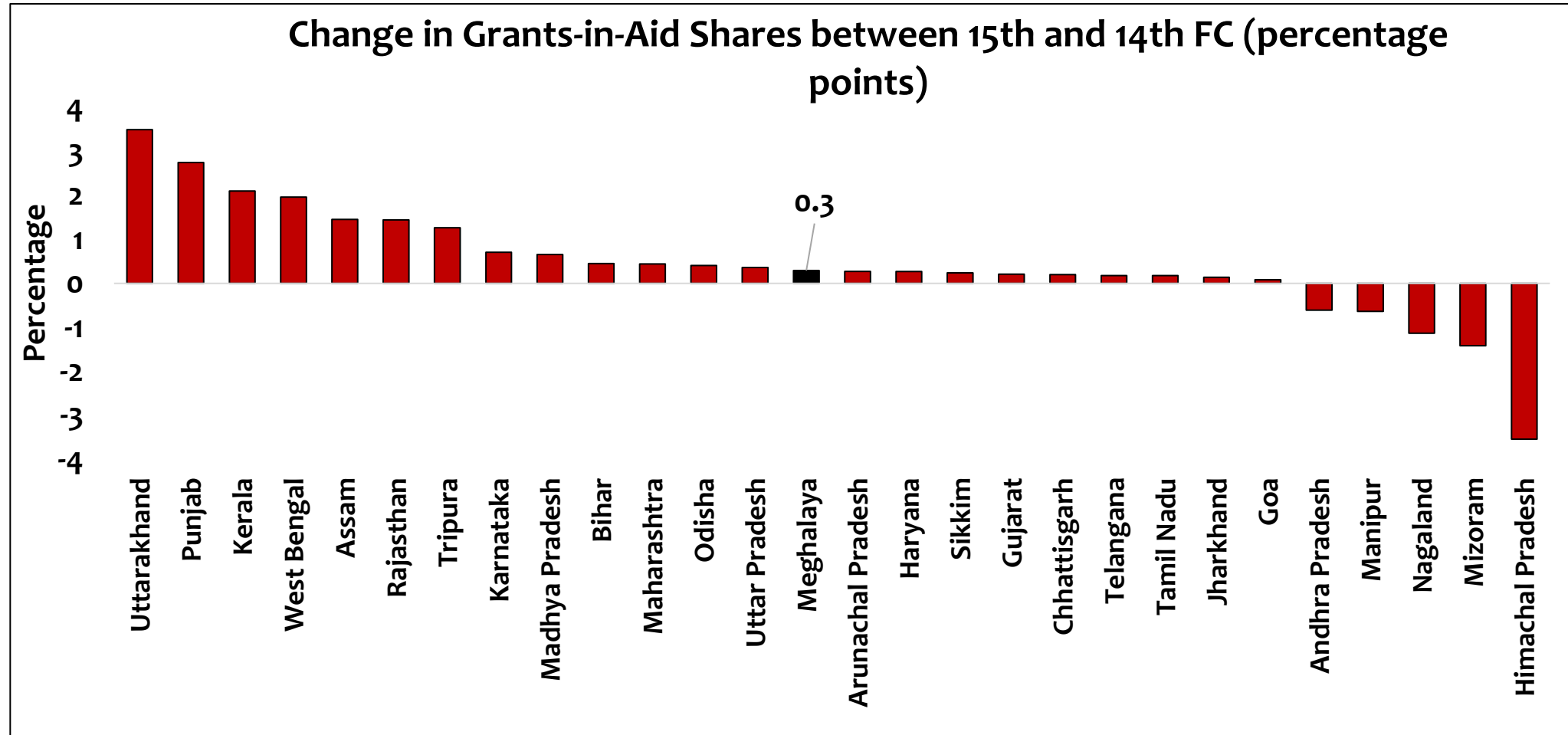
Meghalaya noted an increase of 0.3 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-Aid recommended between 14th and 15th FCs



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre; ii. An amount of Rs.16,400 crore is not included in the total Grants-in-aids figure for the 15th FC. This comprises of three grants (a) School Education (Rs. 4,800 crore), (b) Grants for aspirational districts and blocks (Rs.3,150 crore) and (c) Local Bodies grants for (i) Incubation of new Cities (Rs. 8,000 Crore) and (ii) National Data Centre (Rs. 450 Crore). These were not included in the table which reports the State-wise shares in the 15th FC Report.

Meghalaya had a 0.3 percentage point increase in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

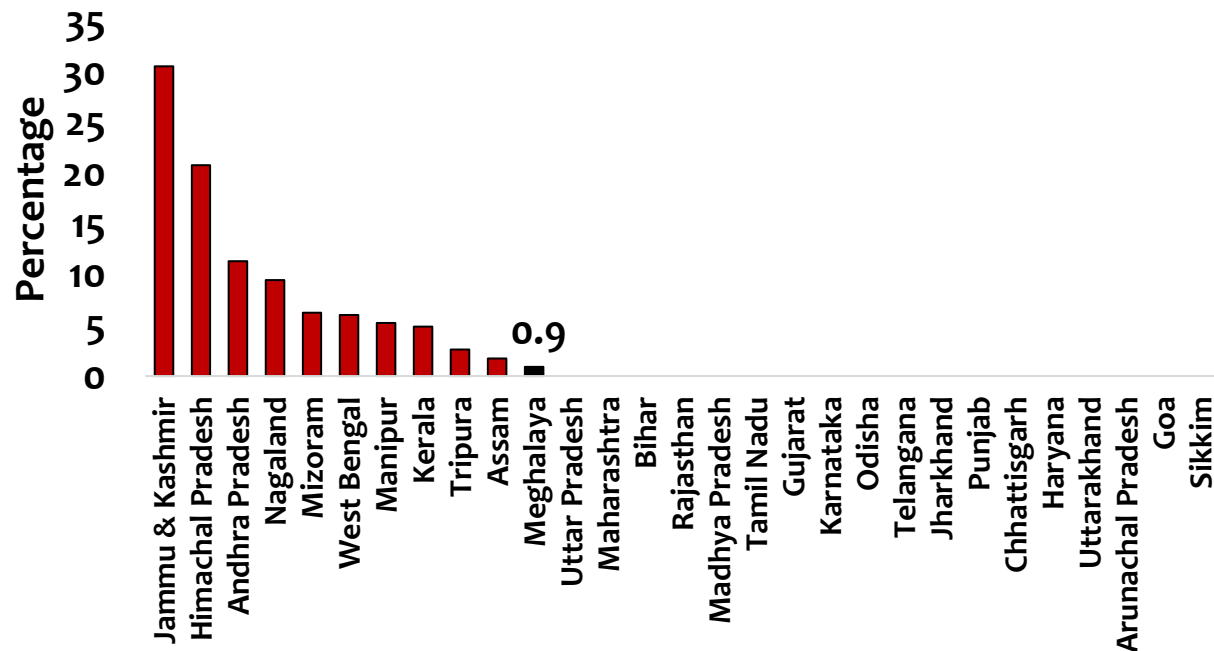


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

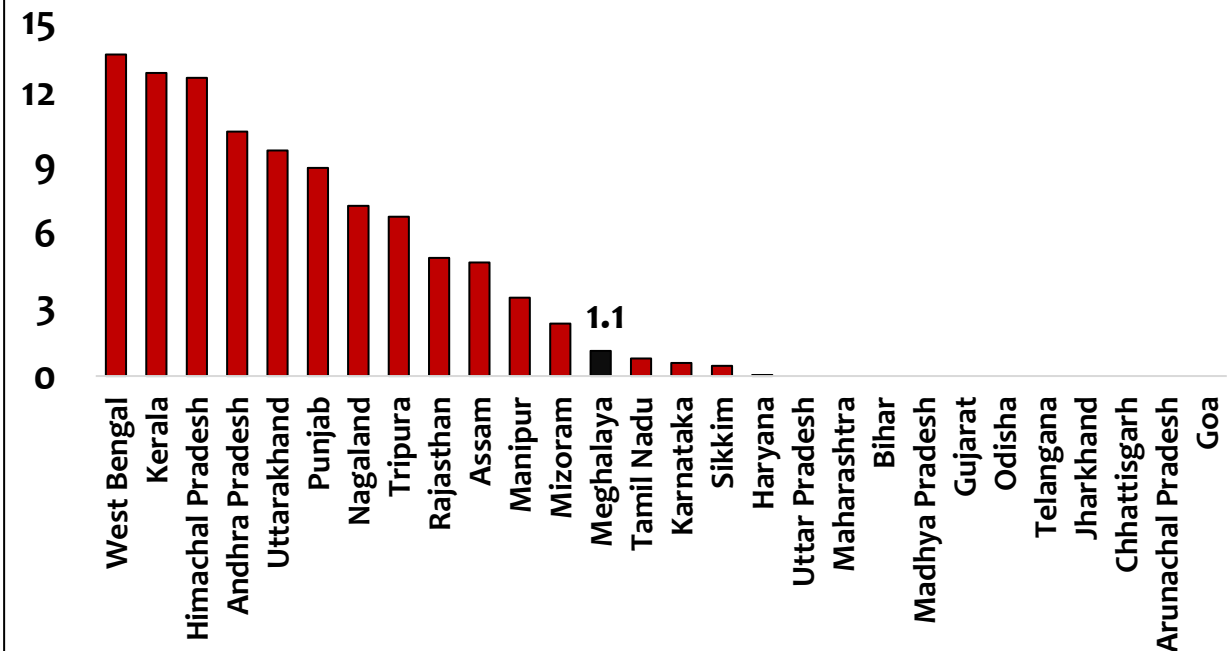
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the states' share of Grants-in-Aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

The 14th FC recommended 0.9 percent of Revenue Deficit Grants for Meghalaya, and the 15th FC recommended 1.1 percent of these grants to the state

States' Share in Revenue Deficit Grants (%)
under 14th FC



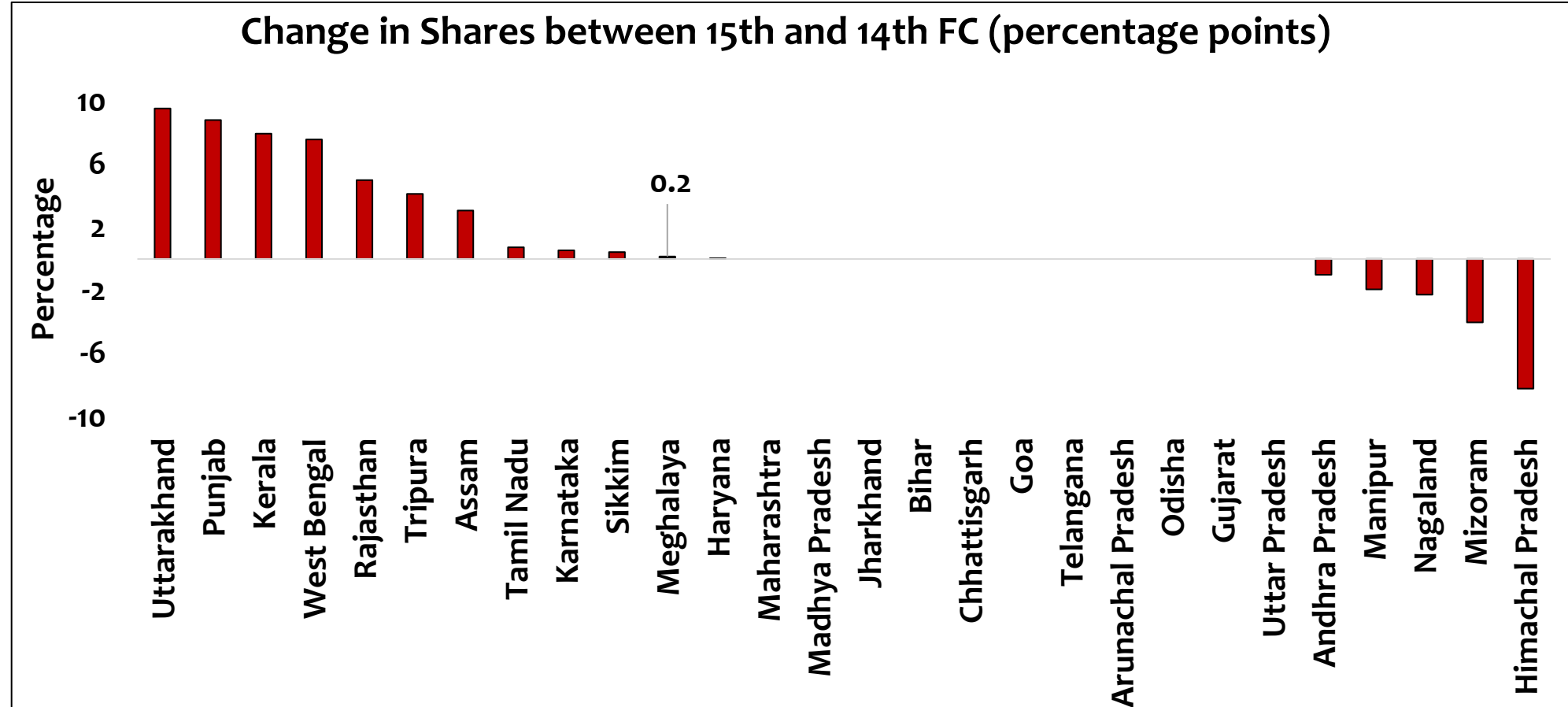
States' Share in Revenue Deficit Grants (%)
under 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Revenue Deficit Grants from the Centre.

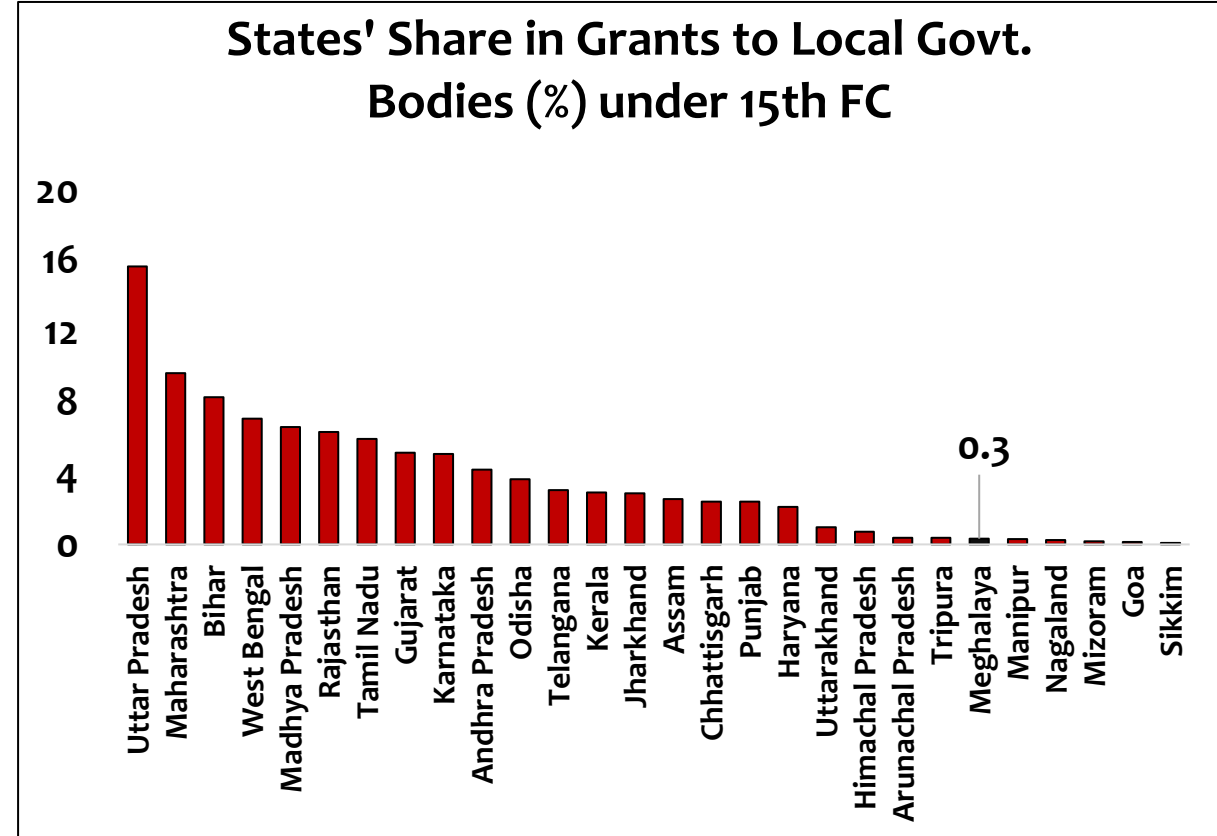
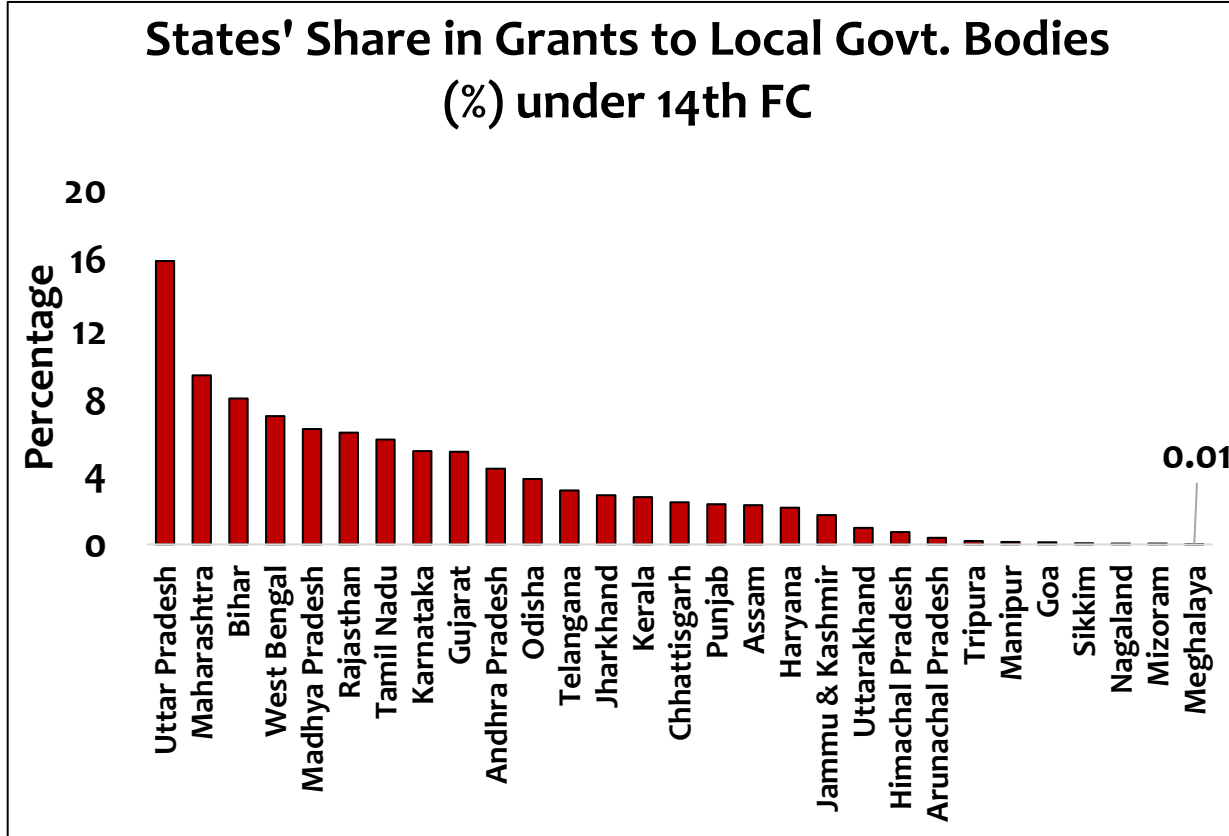
Meghalaya had a 0.2 percentage point increase in Revenue Deficit Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the states' share of Revenue Deficit Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

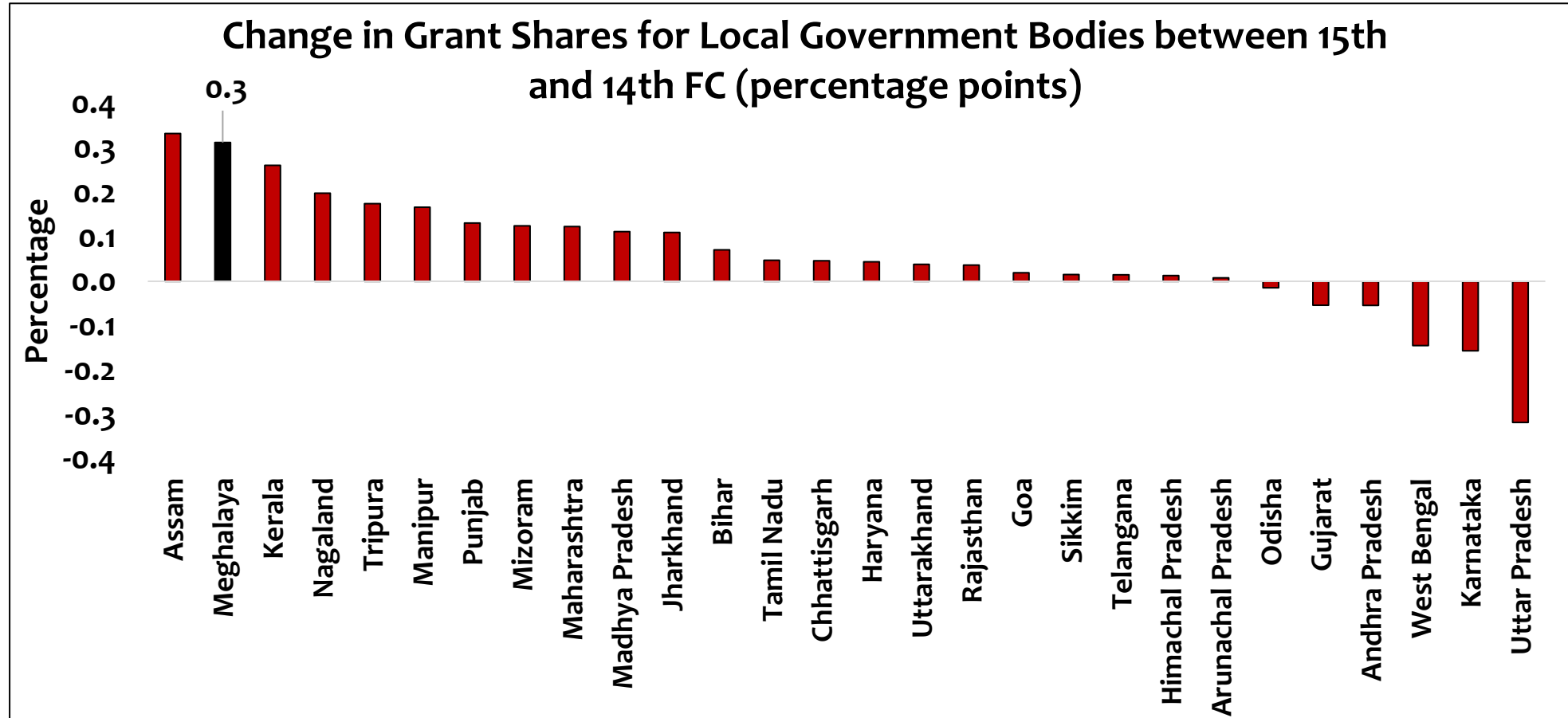
Meghalaya's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre increased from 0.01 percent to 0.3 percent between the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. An amount of Rs.8,450 crore is not included in the grants for Local Bodies, these include (a) Incubation of new Cities (Rs. 8,000 Crore) and (b) National Data Centre (Rs. 450 Crore). These were not included in the table which reports the State-wise shares in the 15th FC Report.

Meghalaya had 0.3 percentage point change in Local Government Bodies' Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

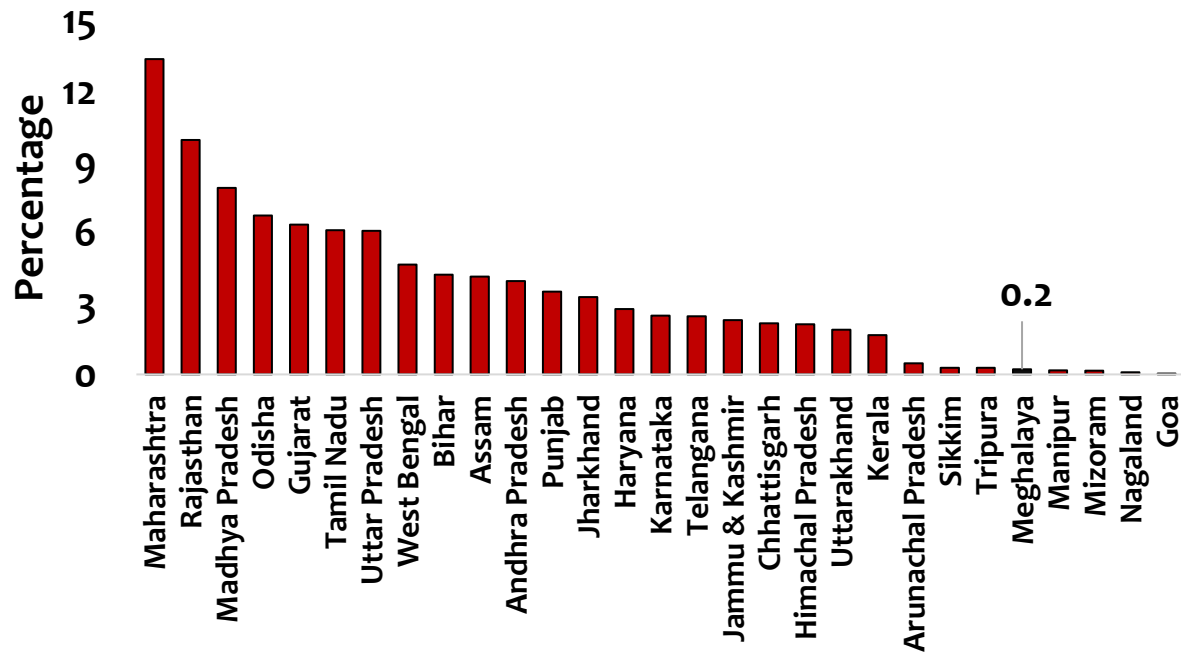


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

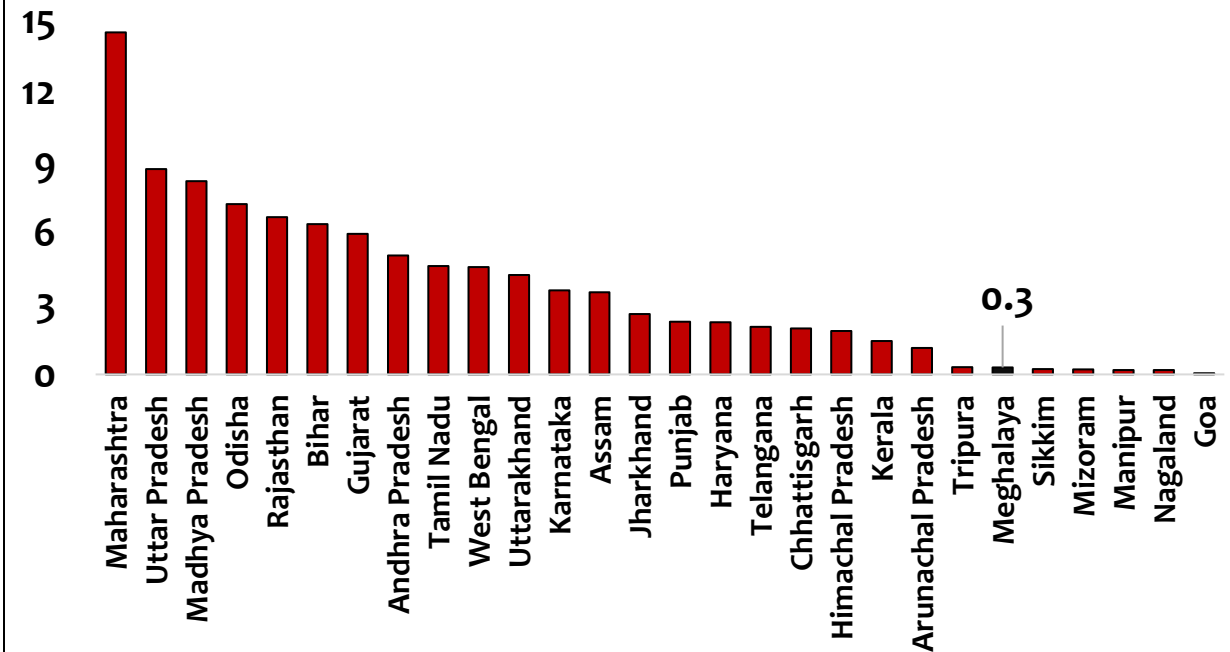
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the states' share of Local Government Bodies' Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Meghalaya's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre increased from 0.2 percent by 14th FC to 0.3 percent by the 15th FC

States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 14th FC



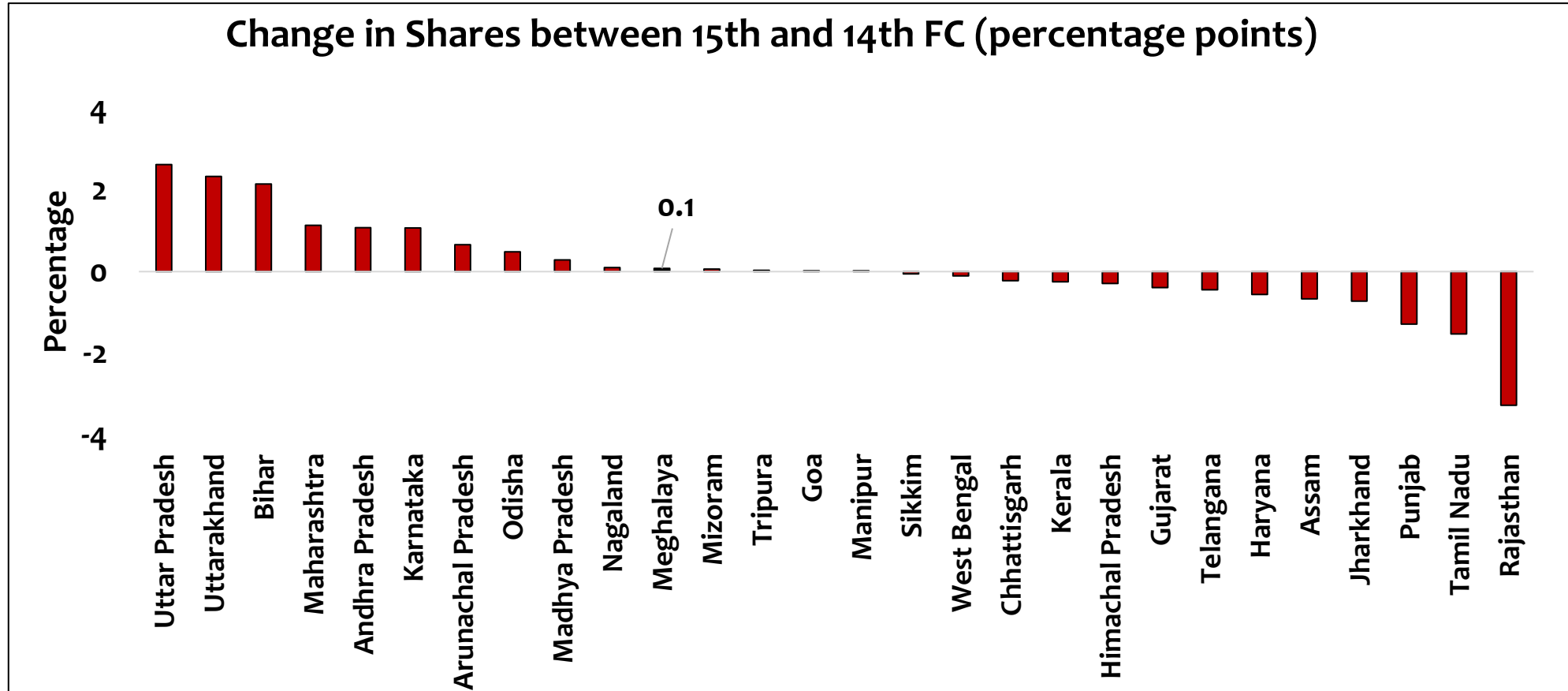
States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: A Disaster Risk Index is calculated for all States, taking into consideration the natural calamities different States are prone to, poverty, and other factors. This index is then weighed by a factor accounting for the aggregate expenditure of States on disaster management, area and population, to calculate the States' shares in disaster management grants.

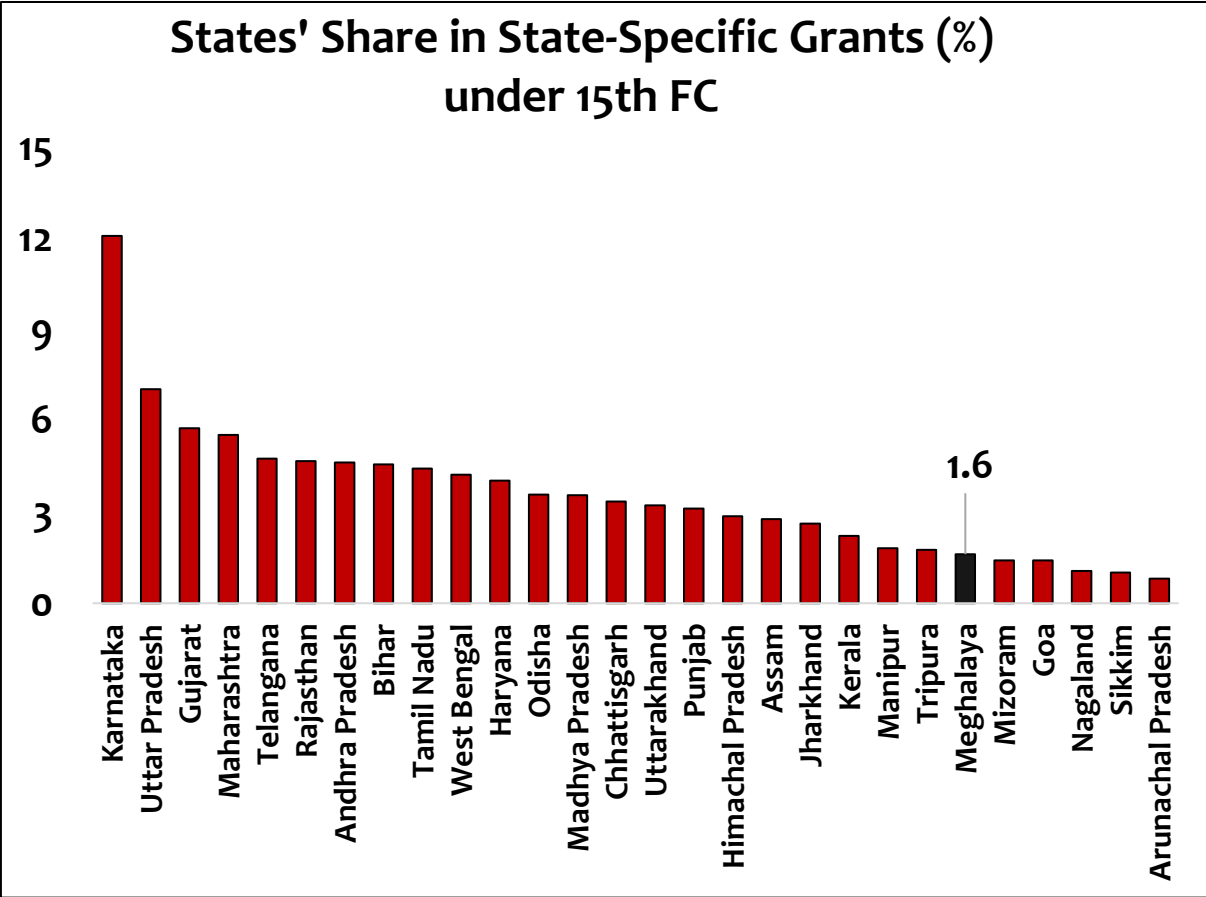
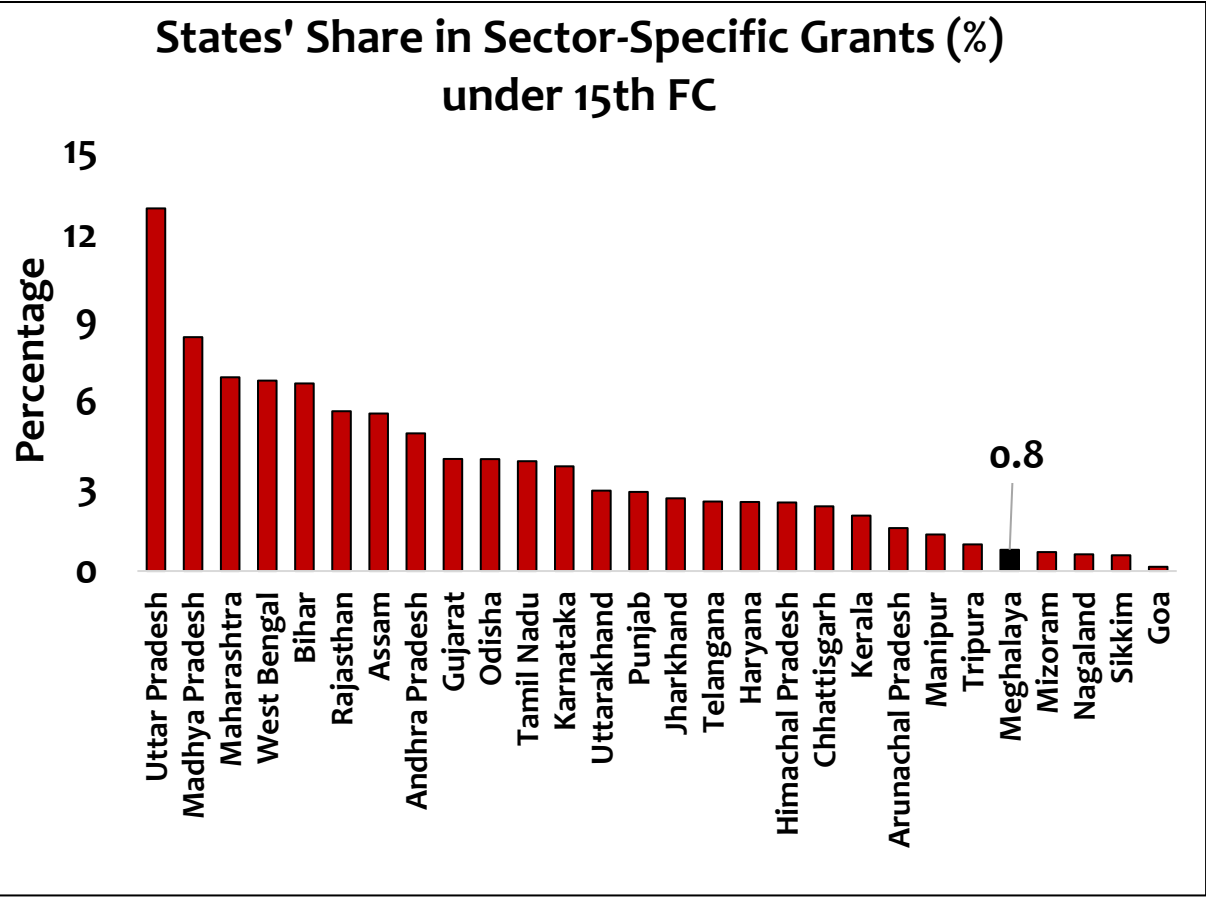
Meghalaya had a 0.1 percentage point increase in Grants for Disaster Management between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Disaster Management Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart

Meghalaya's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 0.8 percent of the total. It received 2 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads, followed by 0.2 percent of the agricultural performance incentive grants. A total of Rs. 800 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs. 500 crore was for transforming Shillong city into a world-class city, and Rs. 300 crore was directed at building infrastructure for national games, 2022



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.
Note: Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for statistics (2 percent), grants for judiciary (0.3 percent), and health and education grants (0.6 percent).

Climate Change under the FC

- Looking at the last two decades, there has been a shift in how the issue of climate change has been addressed by different Finance Commissions.
- **12th and 13th Finance Commissions**
 - The **12th FC** recommended grants worth Rs. 1,000 crore to be shared by States for the Maintenance of Forests, in addition to what the States were spending through their respective forest departments. The amount was distributed among the States based on their forest area, and it was to be spent for preservation of forest wealth [refer to Chapter 10, pg. 175, 184-185].
 - Expanding on the same, the **13th FC** recommended Environment Grants worth Rs. 15,000 crore to States, which covered three areas: protection of forests, renewable energy, and water sector management (Rs. 5,000 crore each) [refer pg. 205 (table 12.1), pg. 210-217].
- **14th and 15th Finance Commissions**
 - The **14th FC** approached climate change and sustainable economic development from a fiscal perspective, and with the view that tax devolution should be the primary route of transfer of resources to States, increased the States' share in the divisible pool to 42 percent (from 32 percent under the 13th FC) [refer pg. 31 (point 2.33), pg. 103, 107 (point 8.27), pg. 180 (point 12.34-12.35)].
 - Forest cover was introduced as a criteria for tax devolution by the 14th FC, to continue accounting for concerns related to climate change and to encourage States to maintain higher forest covers. They assigned 7.5 percent weight to forest cover in the tax devolution matrix.
 - The **15th FC** maintained this recommendation, and assigned a higher weight of 10 percent to forest and ecology in the tax devolution matrix.
 - The 15th FC also made State-specific grant recommendations (based on specific requests from States). Very few of them are categorized under climate-change, and some others align with one or more of the three environment goals specified by the 13th FC: Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 355 crore, renewable energy), Goa (Rs 500 crore, alternative power sources, waste management), Jharkhand (Rs. 700 crore, renewable energy), Kerala (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Maharashtra (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Punjab (Rs. 390 crore, includes support for reduction in environment pollution caused by stubble burning), Rajasthan (Rs 400 crore, integrated water management), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 200 crore, revamping water bodies to adapt to climate change) [refer Annex 10.9, pg. 803-810 (summary), Annex 10.10, pg. 811-837].

Source: Reports from the 12th to 14th FCs.

7. Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006

Status of Fiscal Rule in Meghalaya

- Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Meghalaya State Government enacted the **Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility Act and Budget Management Act (FRBM)** in 2006, in line with Union Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.

- As per the Meghalaya FRBM 2006, the State was required to :
 - Revenue Deficit: Reduce revenue deficit as a percentage of GSPD in each financial year, beginning from 2006-07, in a manner that will enable the State to completely eliminate it by 2008-09;
 - Fiscal Deficit: Reduce fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP in each of the financial years as per yearly reduction indicated under the Rules, beginning 2006-07, in a manner that will enable the State to achieve Fiscal Deficit of 3 percent of GSDP by 2008-09
 - Total Outstanding Liabilities: Ensure that total outstanding liabilities on the consolidated fund are not more than 28 percent of the GSDP
 - Guarantees: Restrict issuing of guarantees except on selective basis where the quality and viability of the scheme to be guaranteed is properly analyzed
 - Bring out an annual statement that gives a perspective on the State's economy and related fiscal strategy

Status of Fiscal Rule in Meghalaya

➤ 2007 Amendment

- Revenue Deficit: Maintain revenue surplus at least at the same level as determined by the Twelfth Finance Commission for the base year 2003-2004

➤ 2011 Amendment

- Revenue Deficit: Maintain revenue surplus during the award period of 2011-12 to 2014-15 as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission
- Fiscal Deficit: Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP or less during 2011-12 to 2014-15 of the award period of the Thirteenth Finance Commission
- Outstanding Liabilities: Ensure that outstanding debt of the State will be aligned as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission and such outstanding debt expressed as percentage of GSDP shall progressively be reduced from 32.7 percent during 2011-12 to 31.7 percent during 2014-15
- The Government shall notify a Medium Term Fiscal Plan with three years rolling targets, giving details of all significant items of receipts expenditure along with underlying assumptions made for projection purpose

Source: The Meghalaya Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Meghalaya

➤ 2015 Amendment

- Revenue Deficit: Maintain revenue surplus during the award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission
- Fiscal Deficit: Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 3 percent of GSDP during the award period Fourteenth Finance Commission. The State would be eligible for an additional fiscal space 0.25 percent of GSDP in the year in which borrowing is being finalized if the debt to GSDP ratio is less than or equal to 25 percent of the preceding and be eligible for another 0.25 percent of GSDP fiscal space if the interest payments are less than or equal to 10 percent of the revenue receipts in the preceding year of the year in which the borrowing is being finalized. The State is therefore eligible for a maximum fiscal deficit to GSDP limit of 3.5 percent during the award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission.
- Maintain a ceiling on the sanction of new capital works to three times of the annual budget provision

➤ 2020 Amendment

- Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 4.1 percent of GSDP as a special dispensation during the financial year 2019-20

Source: The Meghalaya Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Meghalaya

➤ 2021 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the State was eligible for an additional borrowing of 2 percent of GSDP above and beyond the previous 3 percent limit in 2020-21. The relaxation to the borrowing limits were partly conditional and partly unconditional to the implementation of the following schemes:
 - i. One Nation One Card System
 - ii. Ease of doing business reform
 - iii. Urban local body/utility reforms
 - iv. Power Sector reforms
- Weightage of each reform was 0.25 percent of GSDP – totaling to 1 percent. The remaining 1 percent borrowing limit was released in two installments of 0.50 percent each – first as united and second on undertaking at least 3 out of the above named reforms.

➤ 2022 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 4 percent of GSDP with effect from 6th January, 2022 and 4.5 percent with effect from 11th February 2022 during the fiscal year 2021-22. Amended further in 2022, such that the State is required to maintain fiscal deficit to annual limit of 4 percent of GSDP during Fiscal Year 2022-23

➤ 2024 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 3.5 percent of GSDP during fiscal year 2023-24.

Source: The Meghalaya Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) for Meghalaya

Table 1.6: Compliance with provisions of MFRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Maintain Revenue Surplus	850.80	-537.32	-151.60	-815.38	653.92
		✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Three per cent (2017-18 to 2018-19)	237.24 (0.80)	2,026.08 (6.30)	1,103.77 (3.18)	2,603.56 (7.79)	2,158.79 (5.71)
	4.1 ⁹ per cent (2019-20)	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗
	5.00 ¹⁰ per cent (2020-21)					
	4.00-4.5 ¹¹ per cent (2021-22)					
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	28 per cent	32.14	33.01	33.17	39.22*	40.92 ⁺
		✗	✗	✗	✗	✗

- The State Government achieved Revenue Surplus of ₹ 653.92 crore during the year after a gap of three years i.e., since 2018-19.
- However, Fiscal Deficit-GSDP ratio and Debt-GSDP ratio as targeted in the MFRBM could not be met.
- Fiscal Deficit at 5.71 per cent of GSDP was above the target (4 to 4.5 per cent) set under MFRBM (Amendment) Act, 2022.
- With regard to Debt-GSDP ratio, the State could not meet the projections in any of the five years since 2017-18.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Meghalaya

- **Revenue surplus** in 2024-25 is estimated to be 7.3 percent of GSDP (Rs 3,862 crore), lower than the revised estimate for 2023-24 (8.2 percent of GSDP). In 2023-24, the revenue surplus is expected to be higher than the budget estimate (4.8 percent of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2024-25 is targeted at 3.8 percent of GSDP (Rs 2,029 crore). In 2023-24, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 3.9 percent of GSDP, higher than the budget estimate for 2024-25 (3.4 percent).
- At the end of 2024-25, the **outstanding liabilities** are estimated to be 37.9 percent of GSDP, lower than the revised estimate for 2023-24 (38.1 percent of GSDP). The outstanding liabilities significantly increased in 2022-23 (43.2 percent of GSDP).
- As on March 31, 2023, the State's **outstanding guarantee** is estimated to be Rs 2,978 crore, which is 7 percent of Meghalaya's GSDP in 2022-23. A majority of these guarantees (Rs 2,960 crore) belong to the power sector.

Table 5A: Fiscal Parameters set in the FRBM Act in various years

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act			
	2006	2007	2011	2015
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	Reduce revenue deficit as a percentage of GSPD in each financial year, beginning from 2006-07, in a manner that will enable the State to completely eliminate it by 2008-09	Maintain revenue surplus at least at the same level as determined by the Twelfth Finance Commission for the base year 2003-2004	Maintain revenue surplus during the award period of 2011-12 to 2014-15 as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission	Maintain revenue surplus during the award period Fourteenth Finance Commission
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Reduce fiscal deficit as a percentage of GSDP in each of the financial year as per yearly reduction to be indicated under the Rules, beginning from 2006-07, in a manner that will enable the State to achieve Fiscal Deficit of 3% of GSDP by 2008-09	No change	Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP or less during 2011-12 to 2014-15 of the award period of the Thirteenth Finance Commission	Inter alia: The State is eligible for a maximum fiscal deficit to GSDP limit of 3.5 percent during the award period of the Fourteenth Finance Commission
Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	Ensure that total outstanding liabilities on the consolidated fund are not more than 28% of the GSDP	No change	Ensure that outstanding debt of the State will be aligned as recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission and such outstanding debt expressed as percentage of GSDP shall progressively be reduced from 32.7 percent during 2011-12 to 31.7 percent during 2014-15	No change

Source: The Meghalaya Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

Table 5B: Fiscal Parameters set in the FRBM Act in various years

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act			
	2020	2021	2022	2024
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	No change	No change	No change	No change
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 4.1 percent of GSDP as a special dispensation during the financial year 2019-20	<p>In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the State was eligible for an additional borrowing of 2 percent of GSDP above and beyond the previous 3 percent limit in 2020-21. The relaxation to the borrowing limits were partly conditional and partly unconditional to the implementation of the following schemes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Nation One Card System • Ease of doing business reform • Urban local body/utility reforms • Power Sector reforms <p>Weightage of each reform was 0.25 percent of GSDP – totaling to 1 percent. The remaining 1 percent borrowing limit was released in two installments of 0.50 percent each – first as united and second on undertaking at least 3 out of the above named reforms</p>	Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 4 percent of GSDP with effect from 6 th January, 2022 and 4.50 percent with effect from 11 th February 2022 during the fiscal year 2021-22. Amended further in 2022, such that the State is required to maintain fiscal deficit to annual limit of 4 percent of GSDP during Fiscal Year 2022-23	Maintain fiscal deficit to an annual limit of 3.5 percent of GSDP during fiscal year 2023-24
Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	No change	No change	No change	No change

Source: The Meghalaya Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG.

8. Annexure

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Dependency Ratio	Demography and Employment	The dependency ratio is the number of dependents—comprising children aged 0-14 years and older adults aged 60 years and above—per 100 individuals in the working-age population (15-59 years).
Sex Ratio	Demography and Employment	The Child Sex Ratio from Census is the number of females per 1,000 males in the age group of 0-6 years. The NFHS Sex Ratio at Birth is the number of female births per 1,000 male births for children born in the last five years preceding the survey.
Unemployment Rate	Demography and Employment	The unemployment rate measures the proportion of unemployed individuals within the labour force, aged 15 years and above, based on the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach. This method integrates data from both the Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS) across rural and urban areas.
Female Labour Force Participation Rate	Demography and Employment	The Female Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) refers to the percentage of females aged 15 years and above who are part of the labour force, either working or actively seeking/available for work, relative to the total female population in the same age group. It is measured using the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, which combines data from the Principal Status (PS) and Subsidiary Status (SS) to account for both rural and urban areas.
Urbanization Rate	Demography and Employment	The urbanization rate is the annual percentage change in the proportion of the population that lives in urban areas.
SDG Index	Demography and Employment	The SDG Index calculates goal-specific scores for the 16 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) across 113 indicators set by MoSPI to combine into composite scores, ranging from 0 to 100 representing the overall performance of a State. The higher the score, the closer the State is to meeting the SDG targets.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
MPI	Demography and Employment	The National Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) is calculated by multiplying the Headcount Ratio (proportion of multidimensionally poor people) and the Intensity of Poverty (the average percentage of deprivations experienced by poor individuals) across 12 indicators of health, education and living standards.
Inflation Rate	Economic Structure	The Inflation Rate is calculated as the annual growth rate of the Consumer Price Index (CPI), which has been calculated by averaging the monthly CPI values for each financial year.
GSDP	Economic Structure	Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP), at current market prices with 2011-12 as the base year, represents the total value of goods and services produced within a State. This series has been spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series.
GSVA	Economic Structure	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is the sum of the value added by all sectors—agriculture, industry, and services—at current market prices with 2011-12 as the base year. This series has been spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series.
Decadal Average of Growth Rates	Economic Structure	The decadal average of growth rates is calculated using real variables to determine the shares of sectors. It represents the simple average of the annual growth rates over a ten-year period, from 2013-14 to 2022-23.
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)	Trade	Investment through capital instruments by a resident outside India in an unlisted Indian company; or in 10 percent or more of the post-issue paid-up equity capital of a listed Indian company. Additionally, in case an existing investment by a resident outside India in capital instruments of a listed Indian company falls to a level below 10 percent, the investment shall continue to be treated as FDI.
Exports	Trade	Exports refer to transactions where goods are supplied with/without leaving the country, and payment for these supplies is received either in Indian rupees or in freely convertible foreign exchange.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Pupil-Teacher Ratio	Socio-Economic Indicators (Education)	The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of students (pupils) per teacher in a school or educational institution.
Infant Mortality Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Under-Five Mortality Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the fifth birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
Total Fertility Rate	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The average number of children a woman is expected to have by the end of her childbearing years, assuming she experiences the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive life. Age-specific fertility rates are calculated based on the three years preceding the survey, using detailed birth histories provided by women.
Children Fully Immunized	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Includes children aged 12-23 months who have received one dose of Bacillus Calmette Guerin (BCG) vaccine for tuberculosis, three doses of DPT vaccine for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus, three doses for polio vaccine and one dose of measles vaccine at any time before the survey.
Underweight Children	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years whose weight-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are classified as underweight.
Stunting among Children	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under age five years whose height-for-age score is below minus two standard deviations from the median of the reference population are considered short for their age (stunted).

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Anaemia among Children, Anaemia among Women	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years and Women aged 15-49 years with haemoglobin levels below 11 grams/decilitre are considered anaemic.
Fiscal Deficit	Fiscal Indicators	Fiscal Deficit is calculated as the difference between the total expenditure and the total revenue (excluding borrowings).
Primary Deficit	Fiscal Indicators	Primary Deficit is calculated as the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payments.
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Surplus/Deficit is a measure of the difference between the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.
Total Revenue Receipts	Fiscal Indicators	Total Revenue Receipts is calculated as the sum of own tax revenue, own non-tax revenue and transfers from the centre.
Own Tax Revenue	Fiscal Indicators	Own Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government through taxes.
Own Non Tax Revenue	Fiscal Indicators	Own Non-Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government from non-tax sources like various services, fees, and penalties.
Revenue Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Expenditure refers to government spending that is incurred for the regular functioning of its departments and services, meeting its operational needs, and fulfilling its recurring liabilities.

Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
Transfers from the Centre	Fiscal Indicators	Transfers from the Centre refer to central taxes and grants devolved to States as untied funds for States to spend according to their discretion, under the recommendations of the Finance Commission.
Capital Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Capital Expenditure refers to government spending on creating physical and financial assets or reducing its liabilities.
Total Public Debt	Fiscal Indicators	Public debt include borrowings and other financial commitments arising from past fiscal operations that are yet to be repaid at a given point in time.
Contingent Liabilities	Fiscal Indicators	Contingent Liabilities are the commitments made by State governments to repay loans or other liabilities incurred by entities such as public sector undertakings (PSUs), corporations, local bodies, or other organizations if they fail to meet their debt obligations.
Off-Budget Borrowings	Fiscal Indicators	Off-Budget Borrowings involve the government taking on debt through entities, public sector undertakings (PSUs), or other off-budget mechanisms, rather than directly from the government's own borrowing channels that are not included in the official government budget.
Health Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical, Public Health, and Family Welfare expenditure.
Subsidies	Fiscal Indicators	Subsidies are financial assistance provided by the government to individuals, businesses, or sectors to support the production, consumption, or pricing of specific goods and services.
Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with GSDP	Fiscal Indicators	The Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.
Committed Expenditure	Fiscal Indicators	Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wages, Salaries, and Pensions.

List of Acronyms

• AISHE	All India Survey on Higher Education
• AT&C	Aggregate Technical & Commercial
• BSR	Basic Statistical Returns
• CAG	Comptroller and Auditor General
• CapEx	Capital Expenditure
• CHIPS	Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect and Sustain
• DGFT	Directorate General of Foreign Trade
• DISCOMS	Distribution Utilities/Companies
• EPWRF	Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation
• FC	Finance Commission
• FLPR	Female Labour Participation Rate
• FRA	Fiscal Responsibility Act
• GPI	Gender Parity Index
• GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
• GDP	Gross Domestic Product
• GSVA	Gross State Value Added
• GVA	Gross Value Added

List of Acronyms

• MoSPI	Ministry of Statistical Programme and Implementation
• MPI	Multidimensional Poverty Index
• MTFP	Medium Term Fiscal Policy
• NFHS	National Family Health Survey
• PFC	Power Finance Corporation
• PLFS	Periodic Labour Force Survey
• RBI	Reserve Bank of India
• RevEx	Revenue Expenditure
• SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
• SFR	State Finances Report
• SPSE	State Public Sector Enterprises
• SRS	Sample Registration System
• SC	Scheduled Caste
• ST	Scheduled Tribe
• UDAY	Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana
• U-DISE	Unified District Information System for Education

Selected Research Topics

State Reports

Data Repository

NCAER-NITI Aayog State Fiscal and Economic Dashboard

Research & Commentary

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This is a product of the NCAER-NITI States' Economic Forum. Prepared under the team led by Dr Poonam Gupta and Dr Anil Sharma, comprised of Dr Arjita Chandna, Dr Jayanta Talukder, Dr Janani Rangan, Ayesha Ahmed, S Priyadarshini, Aakansha Atal, Aliva Smruti, Shubhashree Jha, Sneha Jyoti Kundu and Rochelle Prakash; Design by Devanshi Mankotia; Co-ordination by Pooja Singh; IT Support by Praveen Sachdeva; Webpage by Mesmer Studios and Tableau Dashboards by Uneecops Business Solutions. Comments are welcome at stateseconforum@ncaer.org.

