



Summary Report for the State of Mizoram



1. Demography

As per Census population projections for 2022-23, Mizoram has a population of 1.2 million and represents 0.09 percent of the country's total population.¹ The State's projected population growth, at 0.9 percent, is equal to the national average, as of 2022-23. The State's population density, at 52 people per sq. km., is one of the lowest in the country and its dependency ratio (63.2 percent) is slightly lower than the national average (65.2 percent), as per 2021 projections. According to 2023 projections, more than half of the State's population (55 percent) resides in urban areas. As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V), the State's sex ratio at birth (female births per 1000 male births) is higher than the national average.

As of 2022-23, the State's annual unemployment rate, at 2.2 percent, is lower than the national average of 3.2 percent and the Female Labour Force Participation Rate, at 45.1 percent, is higher as compared to the national average of 37 percent. The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in the Services (45.7 percent) and Agriculture (43.1 percent), in that order, as of 2022-23.²

2. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

Mizoram's real GSDP grew at an average rate of 10.1 percent per annum during the period between 2012-13 and 2021-22, which is higher than the national average growth rate of 5.6 percent.³ The State's share in India's nominal GDP is 0.1 percent while its nominal per capita income is 33 percent higher than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.

Among the major sectors, the Services sector has a share of 46.6 percent in the State's GSVA, followed by the Industry (30.3 percent) and Agriculture (23.1 percent) sectors, in that order. During the period 2012-13 to 2021-22, these three sectors grew by 5.4 percent, -4.4 percent, and 4.3 percent per annum, respectively.⁴

3. Socio-economic Indicators

Mizoram's literacy rate, at 91.3 percent, is higher than the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.⁵ As of 2016-17, the State had a higher school drop-out rate (30.7 percent for Classes VIII to X) as compared to the national average. The Gross Enrolment Ratio in the State at the Higher Secondary level (55.7 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (26.8 percent in 2021) are both close to the respective national averages.⁶ For the age group 18 to 23 years, the

¹ Projected data on population growth rate, dependency ratio, population density, and urban population is sourced from "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.

² Data on unemployment, female labour force participation, and workforce distribution is from the Periodic Labour Force Survey, 2017-18 to 2023-24.

³ Data on Economic Structure is sourced from Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), as of August 2023.

⁴ Data used is sourced from MoSPI, as of March 2024.

⁵ Literacy data is sourced from Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2011.

⁶ Data on drop-out rates, pass percentage of students, and Gross Enrolment Ratio at Higher Secondary Level is taken from Unified District Information System for Education, 2015-16.

Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) and college density are at par with the respective national averages, as of 2021.⁷

In terms of health indicators, the Infant Mortality Rate, at 3 deaths per 1000 live births, is one of the lowest in the country while the Total Fertility Rate, at 1.9 children per woman, is slightly below the national average, as of 2019-21.⁸ The share of fully immunised children (72.5 percent) is lower than the national average, as of 2019-21. The State has shown improvement in the “quality of life” indicators over time, as the households’ access to sanitation facilities (95 percent) is distinctly above the national average, while the households’ access to electricity (98 percent) and drinking water (96 percent) are both close to the national averages, as of 2019-21.

4. State of Public Finances

Mizoram’s debt-to-GSDP ratio, at 39.8 percent, is higher than that of a median State,⁹ whereas its contingent liabilities, at 0.3 percent of GSDP, are lower than those of a median State, as of 2022-23.¹⁰ The fiscal deficit and primary deficit levels, at 7 percent and 5.2 percent, respectively, are both higher than those of a median State, as of 2022-23. The State has a revenue surplus of 1.3 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 which is higher than a median State's deficit of 0.4 percent.

As of 2022-23, the State collects twice as much revenue as compared to a median State. Its expenditure-to-GSDP ratio, at 45 percent, is also higher than that of a median State.

The State’s share in taxes from the Centre, as per the recommendations of the Finance Commission (FC), has remained consistent, at 0.5 percent under the 14th and 15th FCs. Its share in the total grants-in-aid has decreased by 1.4 percentage points, from 2.3 percent under the 14th FC to 0.9 percent under the 15th FC.

5. Fiscal Rules

The Mizoram Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006, enacted under the 12th FC’s recommendations, establishes fiscal targets and a framework to bring out annual Statements for the State economy and related fiscal strategy.¹¹ Since 2006, the Act has been amended four times in 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2020.

The fiscal targets under these amendments have been modified as follows:

⁷ Data on Gross Enrolment Ratio at Higher Education Level, Gender Parity Index, and college density is taken from the All-India Survey on Higher Education, 2020-21.

⁸ Data on health variables is sourced from National Family Health Survey and the Sample Registration System.

⁹ Data on fiscal variables is sourced from Reserve Bank of India, State Finances Report, as of December 2023.

¹⁰ For calculation of a median State, the variable as a percentage of GSDP was computed for each State, with the median across 22 major States shown (excluding all Union Territories and the North-eastern States, except Assam). The Macro and Fiscal Landscape State brief includes this benchmark in the States’ Median (Large States), Column 6, Table 4A.

¹¹ Data is sourced from the State Audit Report of the CAG for the respective years and the State Government Gazette.

Revenue Deficit: The 2006 Act required the State to eliminate the revenue deficit by 2008-09 and maintain a balanced budget thereafter.

Fiscal Deficit: The initial Act mandated the State to reduce its fiscal deficit-to-GSDP ratio to 3 percent by 2008-09. The 2009 amendment extended the deadline to 2009-10. The 2010 and 2011 amendments established a path to reduce the fiscal deficit from 7.5 percent in 2010-11 to 3 percent in 2014-15. It reiterated this goal beginning with 2013-14. The 2020 amendment allowed the State to achieve the target of a limit of 3 percent by 2024-25.

Outstanding Liabilities: Initially the State Act of 2006 mandated the State to ensure that its total outstanding debt, excluding public account, and risk weighted outstanding guarantees in a year, should not exceed twice of the estimate receipts in the consolidated fund of the State at the close of the financial year. The 2011 amendment required the State to reduce its total outstanding debt at a percentage of GSDP to achieve the annual target of 74.8 percent by 2014-15.

Fiscal Discipline: As per the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period 2017-18 to 2021-22, the State missed achieving the revenue and fiscal deficit targets only once in five years (2020-21). However, the State failed to achieve the targeted ratios for the outstanding liabilities for three out of five years (2019-20 to 2021-22).