

Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Arunachal Pradesh

Macro and Fiscal Brief: Arunachal Pradesh

March 2025

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1. Summary and Overview of the State of Arunachal Pradesh

Demography and Employment

- Arunachal Pradesh has a population of 1.6 million and represents 0.1 percent of the country's total 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 17 persons per sq. km. (2021) is the lowest among all states of the country. Its dependency ratio (67.5 percent) is higher than the national average (55.7 percent), as of 2021. Majority of the State's population still lives in rural areas, as only 25.6 percent of its population resides in urban areas.
- As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V, 2019-21) Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1000 male births), for the State is higher than the national estimate.
- As of 2022-23, the State's annual unemployment rate at 4.8 percent is above the national average, but Female Labour Force Participation rate at 58.7 percent is much better compared to the national average.
- The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in just two sectors - Agriculture (62.1 percent) and Services (28.9 percent), as of 2022-23.

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Arunachal Pradesh's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 6.2 percent during the period from 2012-13 and 2021-22, which is higher than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The state's share in the country's nominal GDP has increased overtime and stood at 0.15 percent in 2021-22. Its nominal per capita income is 33 percent higher than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.
- Among the major sectors, Services sector has a share of 40.2 percent in the State's GSVA, as of 2021-22, followed by Agriculture (37.2 percent) and Industry (22.6 percent) in that order.
- During the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23, these three sectors have grown by 7.6 percent, 4.1 percent, and 8.9 percent per annum, respectively*.

Source: i. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), as of August 2023; ii. (*) MoSPI, as of March 2024.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

- Arunachal Pradesh's literacy rate at 65.4 percent is lower than the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.
- As of 2016-17, the state had a higher school dropout rate (41.9 percent for Classes VIII to X) and higher pass percentages (93.9 percent Classes X and 90.2 percent XII).
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Higher Secondary level (61.8 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (33.7 percent in 2021) are both above their respective national averages.
- For people aged between 18 to 23 years, the Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) as well as the college density, are both lower than their respective national averages, as of 2021.
- In terms of health indicators, the infant mortality at 21 deaths per 1000 live births in 2020 and total fertility rates 1.8 children per woman in 2019-21 are both below their respective national averages. The ratio of fully immunized children (64.9 percent) is lower than the national average for 2019-21.
- The State has improved on “quality of life” indicators over the decades. The household access to drinking water (94.2 percent) and electricity (94.7 percent) are both slightly lower than their respective national averages, but the access to sanitation facilities (82.3 percent) is much better compared to the national average, as of 2019-21.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Arunachal Pradesh's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 50 percent in 2022-23, is markedly higher than that of a median state even though its contingent liabilities, close to zero, are much lower than those of a median state, as of 2022-23. The fiscal and primary deficit levels at 7.8 percent and 5.4 respectively is more than twice that of a median state. The State had a revenue surplus of 15.2 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 which is much higher than the median state's surplus of 0.3 percent.
- As of 2022-23, the State collects more revenue compared to a median state. Its expenditure-to-GSDP ratio is very high, with both revenue and capital expenditures being several times higher compared to the levels of a median state.
- The State's share in taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, has increased from 1.4 percent to 1.8 percent between 14th FC and 15th FC. The State's share in the total grants-in-aid has remained low at 0.2 and 0.5 percent, respectively, under both 14th and 15th FC recommendations.

Source: Reserve Bank of India, State Finances Report 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 Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act (FRBM) 2006, was enacted under the 12th FC recommendations. Since 2006, the Act has been amended 6 times in 2011, 2012, 2018, 2021, 2022 and 2024.
- **Revenue Deficit:** The initial Act, 2006 mandated the State to maintain at least the level of Revenue Surplus in the Base Year (average of 2001-02 to 2003-04) in subsequent years, beginning with Financial Year 2005-06 and ending with 2008-09, and adhere to it thereafter. The 2011, 2012, and 2018 amendments reiterated these commitments of maintaining revenue surplus.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The 2006 Act established to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3 percent of GSDP by 2009-10. The 2011, 2012, and 2018 amendments maintained the 3 percent limit. The 2021 amendment granted a one-time additional borrowing of 2 percent of GSDP for 2020-21, with relaxations to borrowing limits dependent on the implementation of certain schemes. The 2022 amendment required the state to adhere to a maximum fiscal deficit of 3 percent of GSDP from 2023-24 to 2025-26.
- **Debt:** The Act mandated the State to maintain total debt liabilities below 50.1 percent of GSDP by 2014-15. The 2018 amendment require the State to maintain debt-GSDP ratio of less than or equal to 25 percent of the preceding year. The 2024 amendment restricted the total outstanding liabilities during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at 33.10 percent, 32.80 percent, and 32.50 percent of GSDP respectively, and thereafter maintaining the said ratio or reducing it.
- **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 was able to achieve the revenue deficit targets for all five years; fiscal deficit targets for three out of the five years (2018-19, 2019-20 and 2020-21), and targeted ratios for the outstanding liabilities for just once in five years (2021-22).

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 Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	83,743 sq. km.	2011	-	2.5 % of national total
Forest Cover	66,431 sq. km.	2021	-0.4 % points	9.3 % of national total
Total Population	1.6 million persons	2023*	-	0.1 % of national total
Population Growth Rate	0.9 %	2023*	-0.2 % points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.9 % (India)
Population Density (ii)	17 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	382 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	67.5 %	2011	-14.1 % points (2001-2011)	55.7 % (India)
Sex Ratio	960 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	25.6 % of State population	2023*	+2.3 % points	35.1 % of total population (India)
Rural Population	74.4 % of State population	2023*	-2.3 % points	64.9 % of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	3.6% (2023)	3.7%	-17.2% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

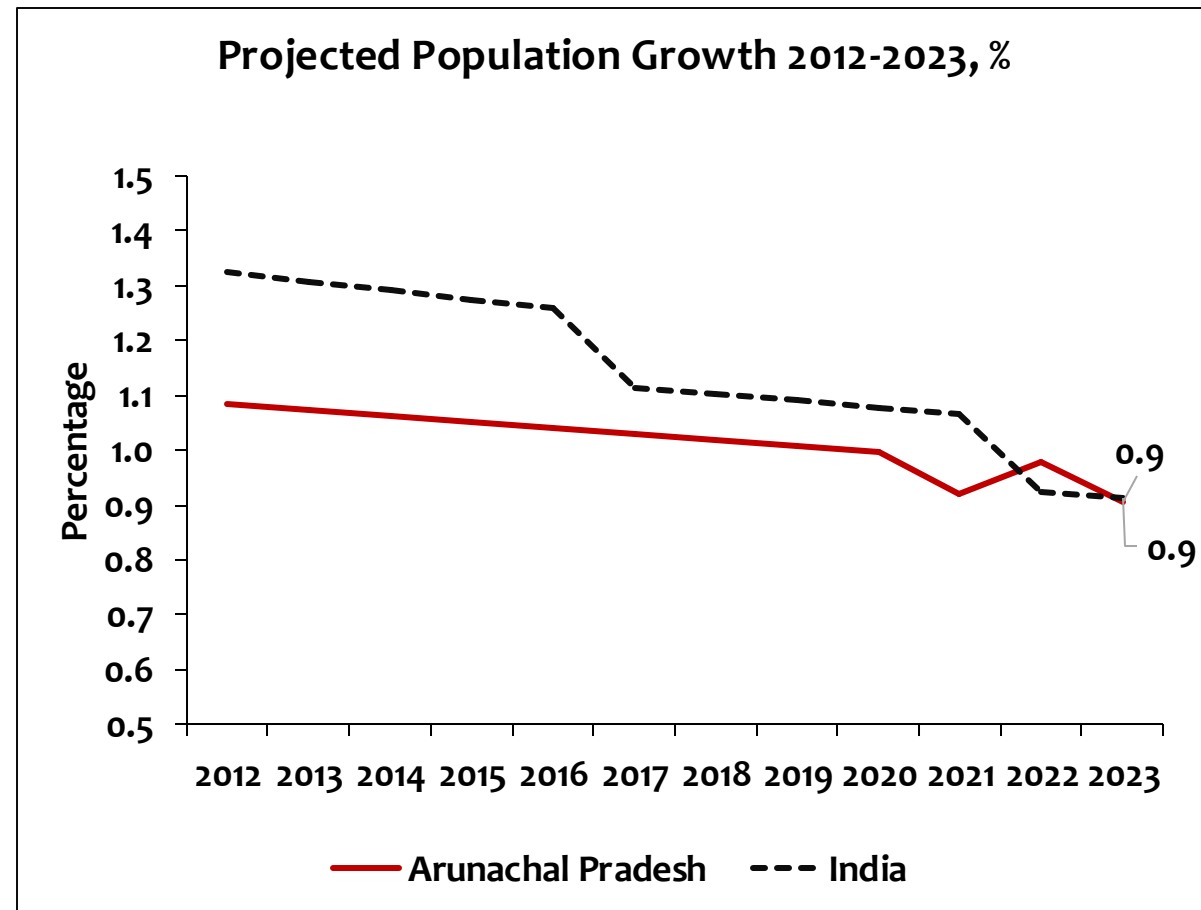
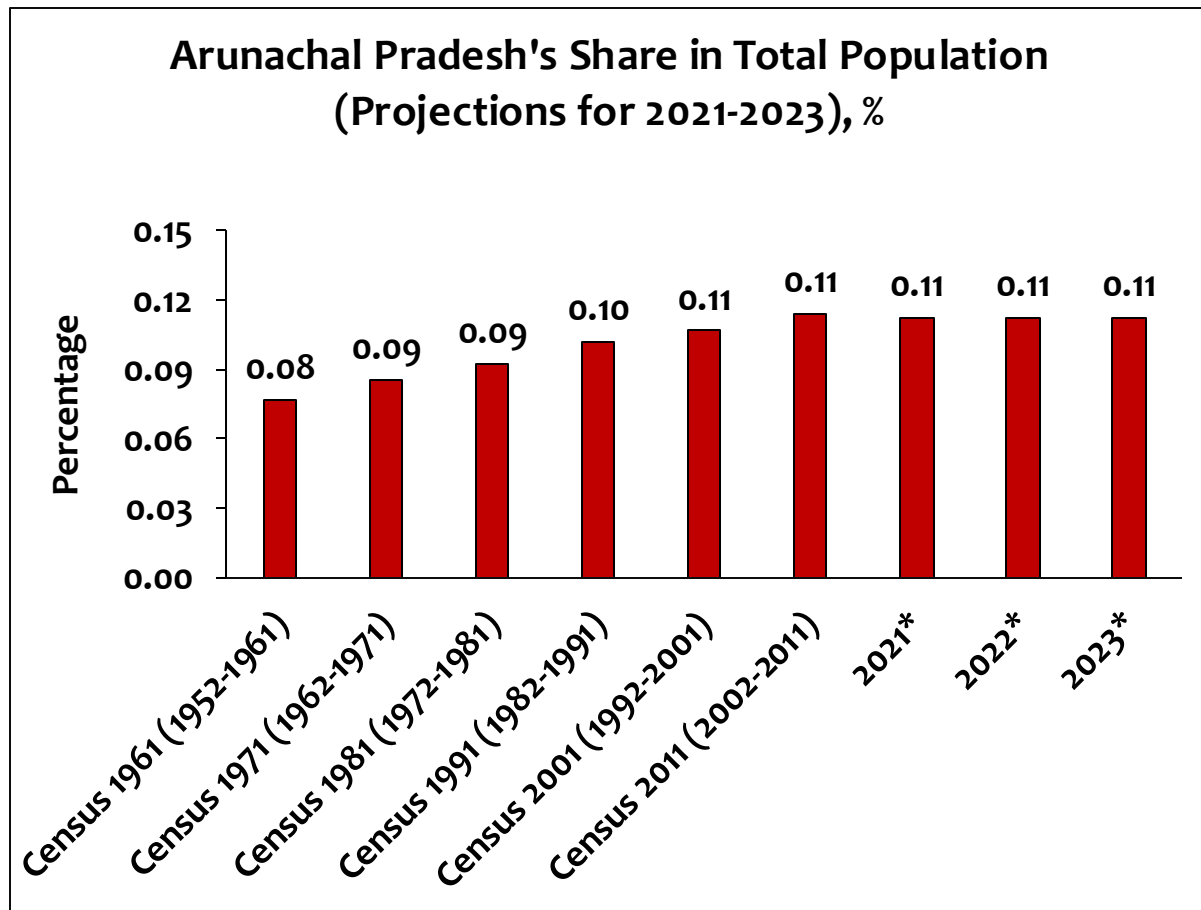
* Projected

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, 5180 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).

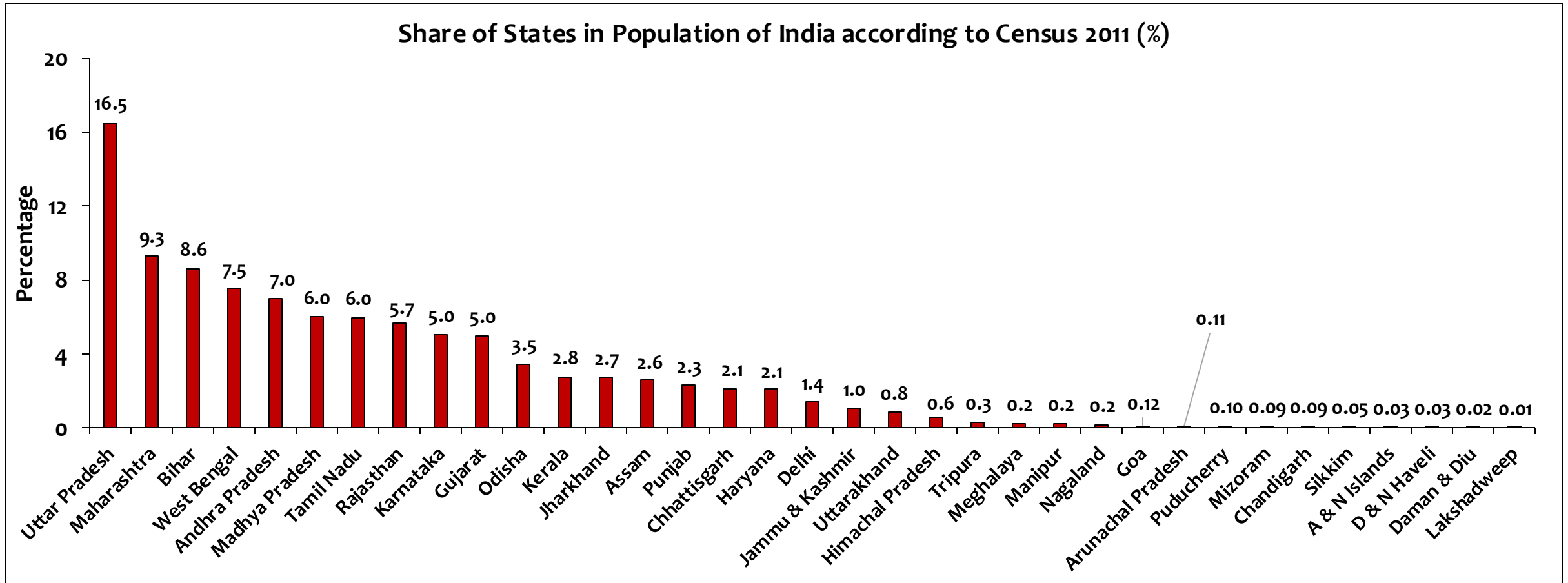
Arunachal Pradesh has a share of 0.1 percent of national population and its population growth rate is in line with the national average as of 2023



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”, (July 2020) by National Commission on Population and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

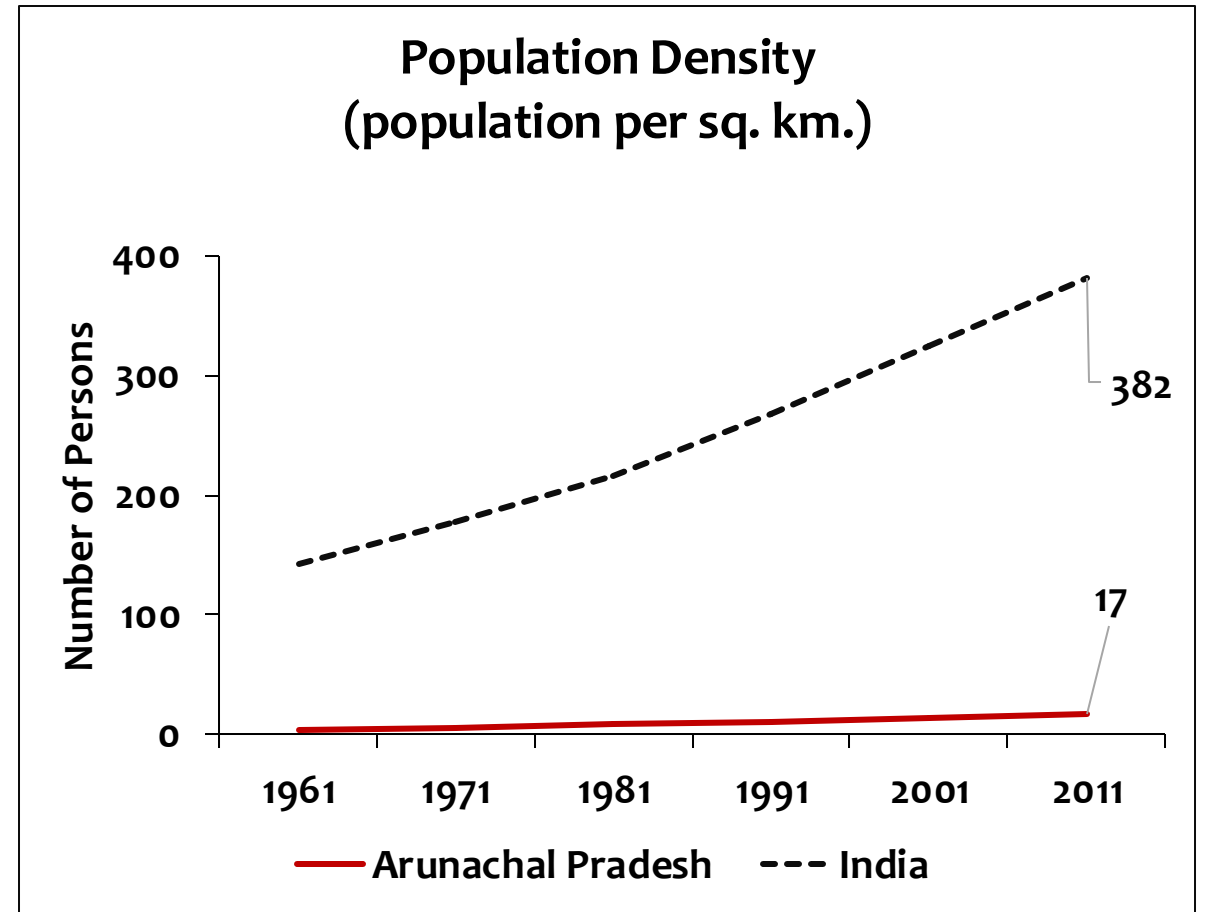
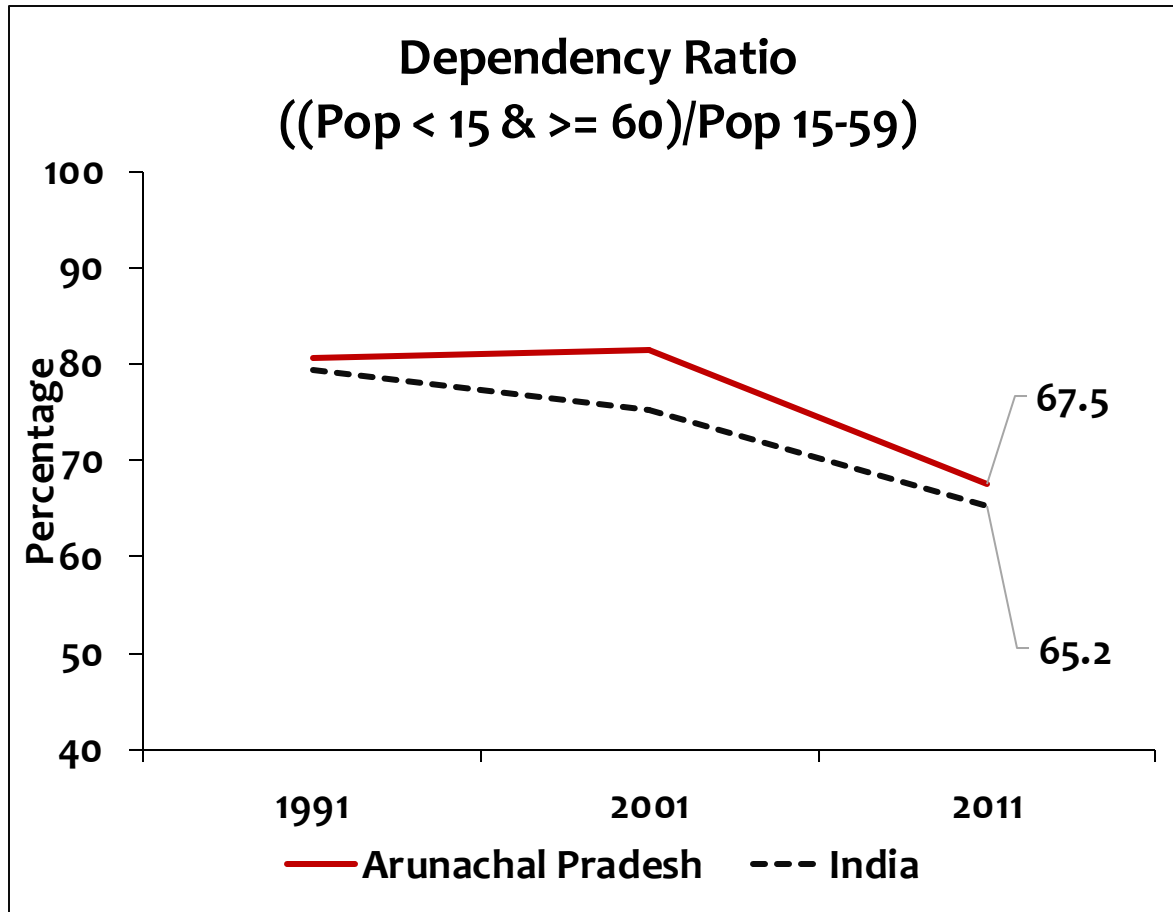
Note: Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed methodology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

As per the Census of 2011, Arunachal Pradesh ranked as the bottom ninth state in terms of share in the total population



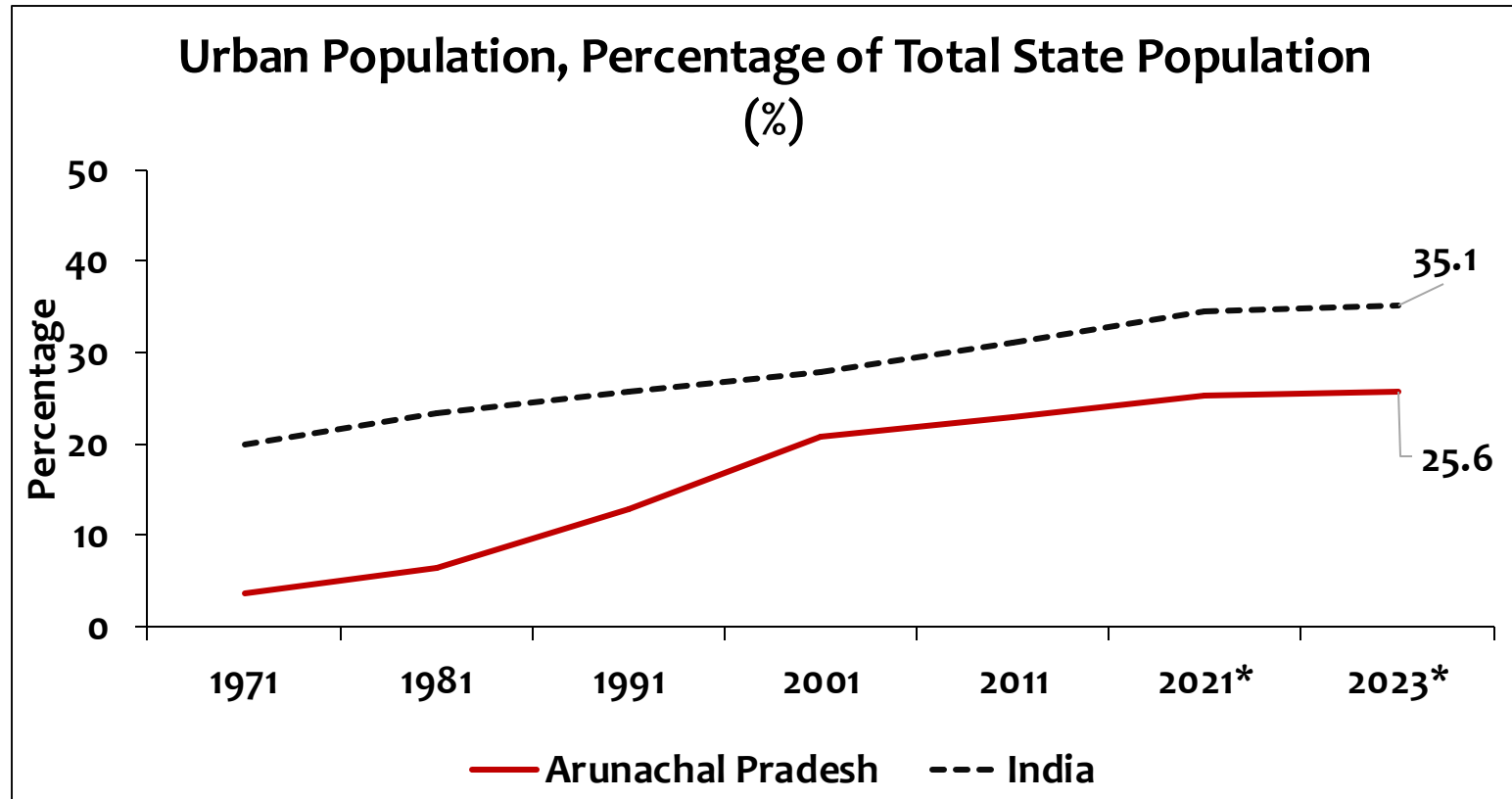
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Arunachal Pradesh remained above national estimates since 1991. Population Density has consistently remained below the all-India figure since 1961



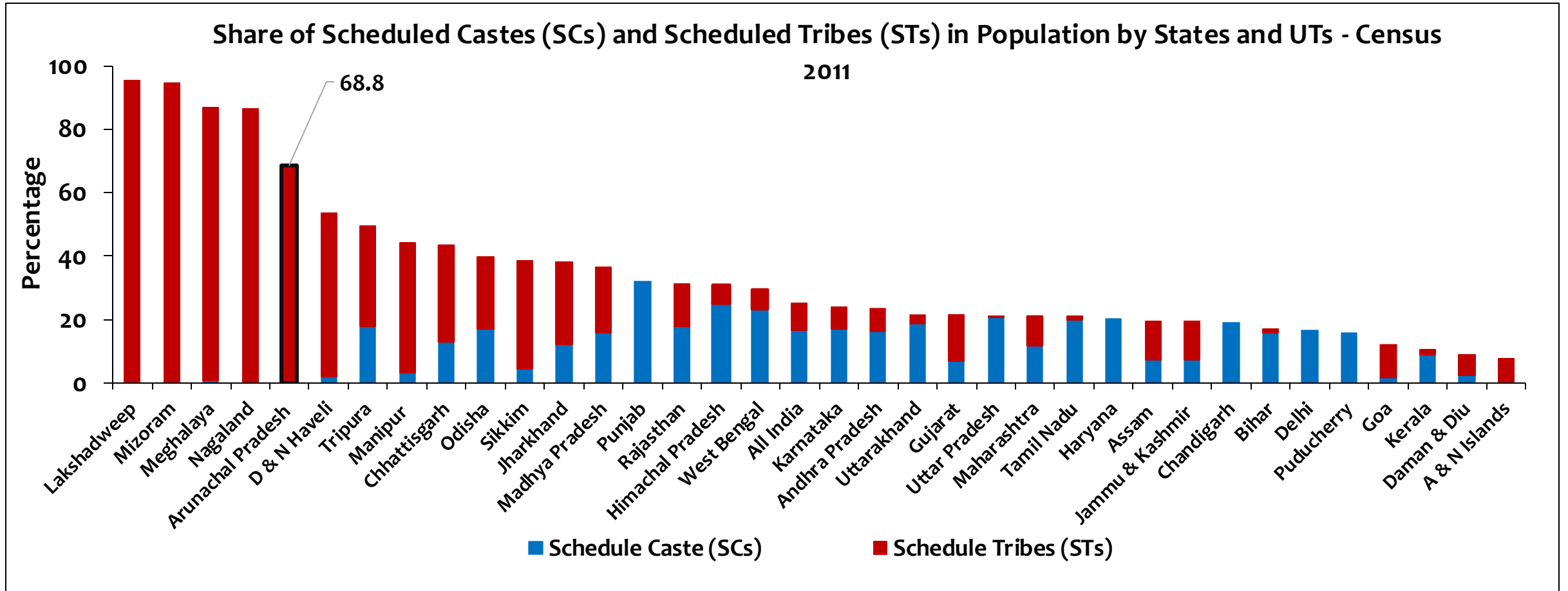
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Urban Population in Arunachal Pradesh has remained below national estimates since 1971, but the gap between the two has decreased over the decades



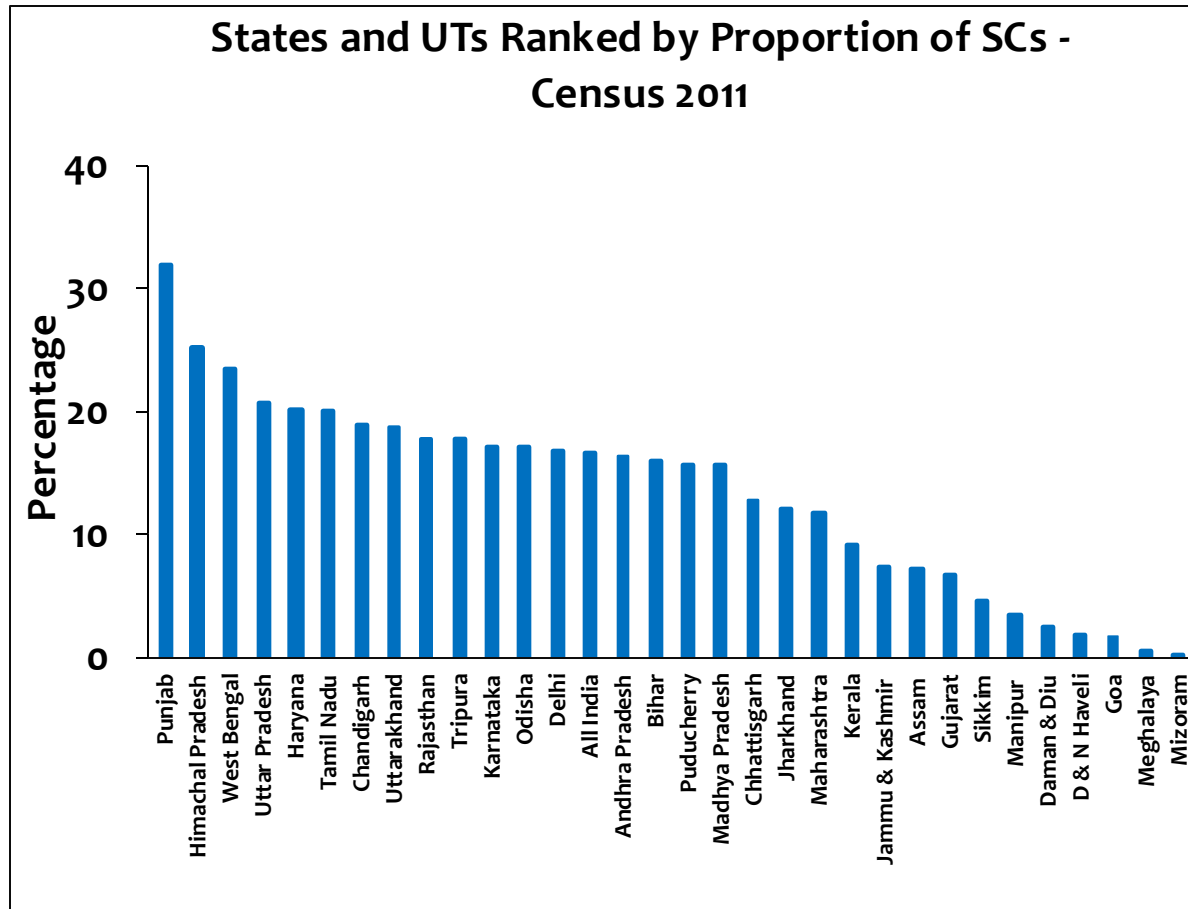
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

In Arunachal Pradesh, Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituted 68.8 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



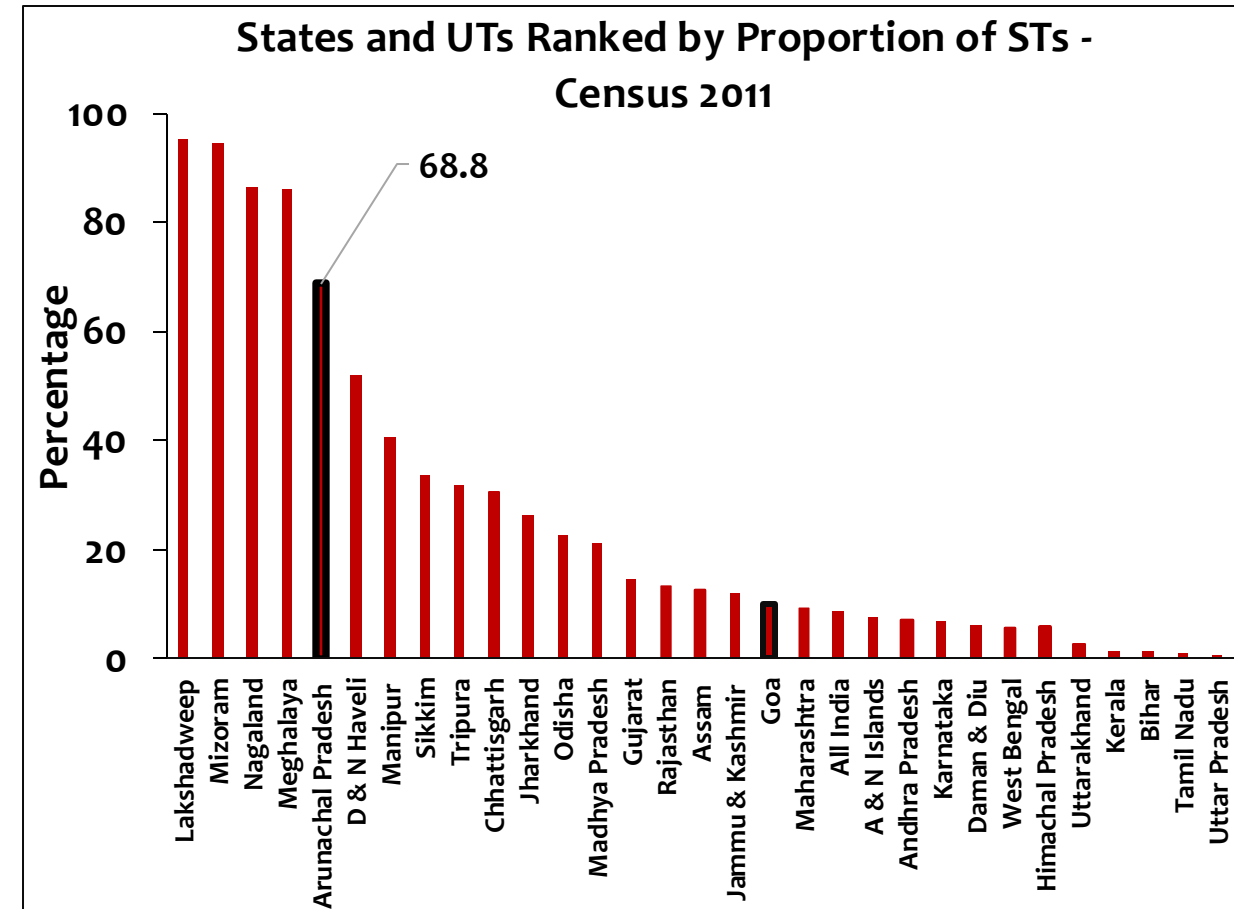
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Arunachal Pradesh ranked as the fifth largest among states with regard to the percentage of ST population



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

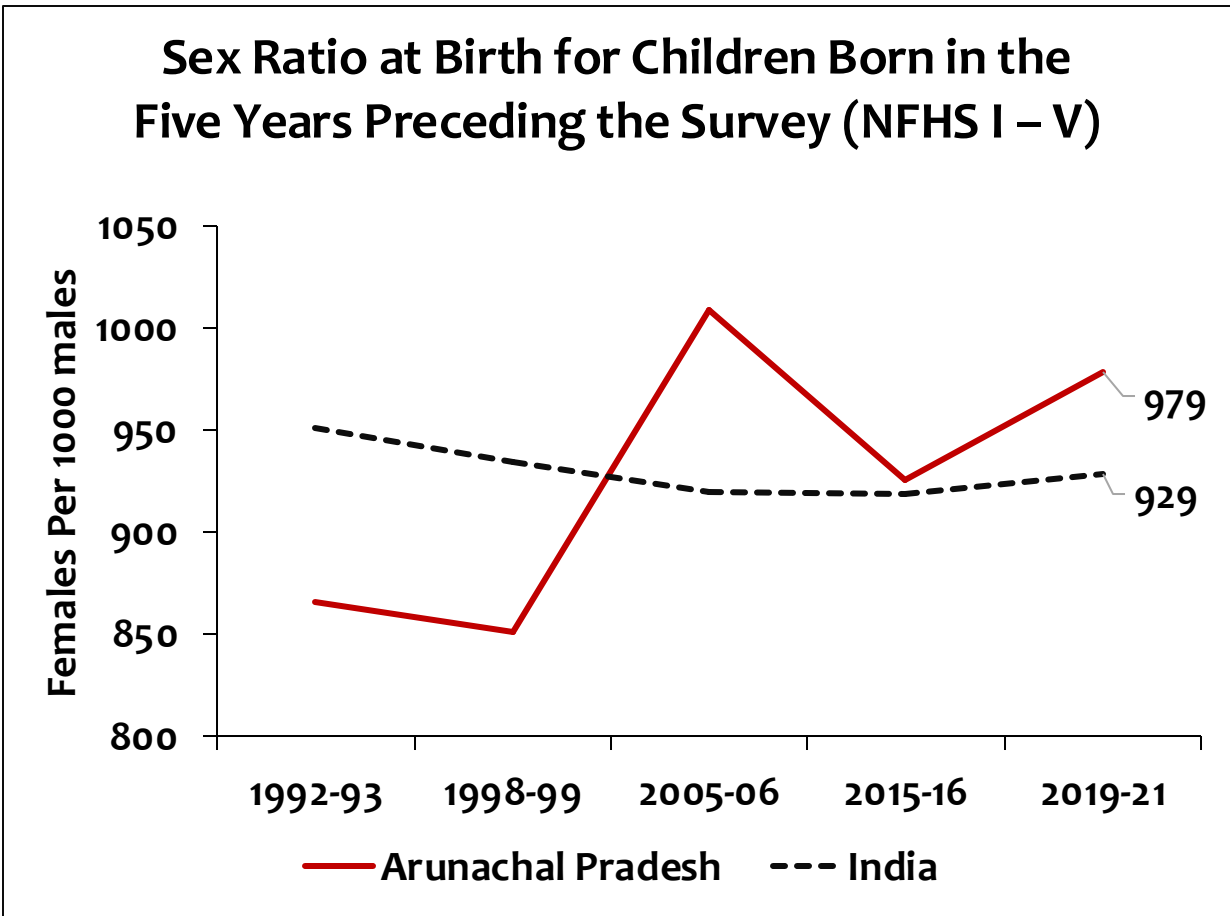
Note: As per the census data, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands do not report any SC Population.



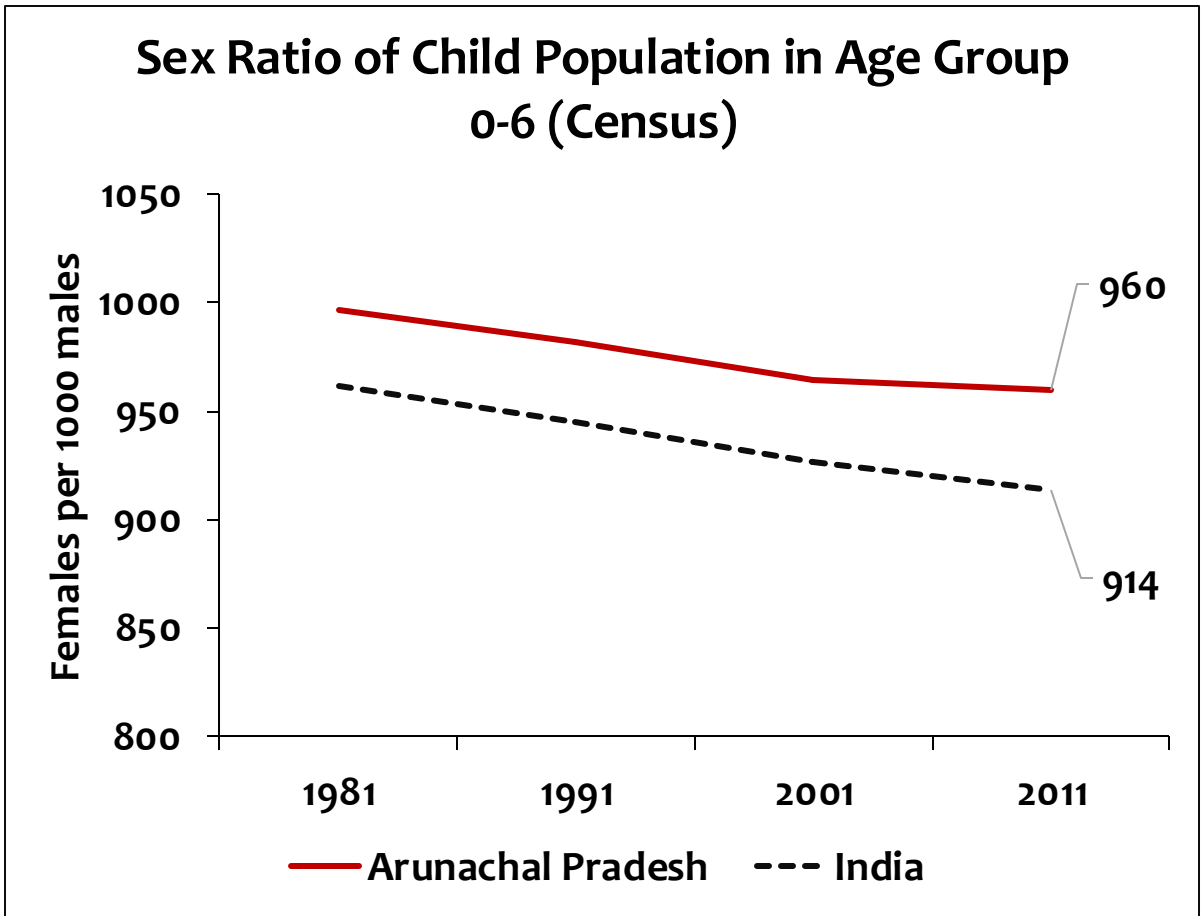
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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 Arunachal Pradesh 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

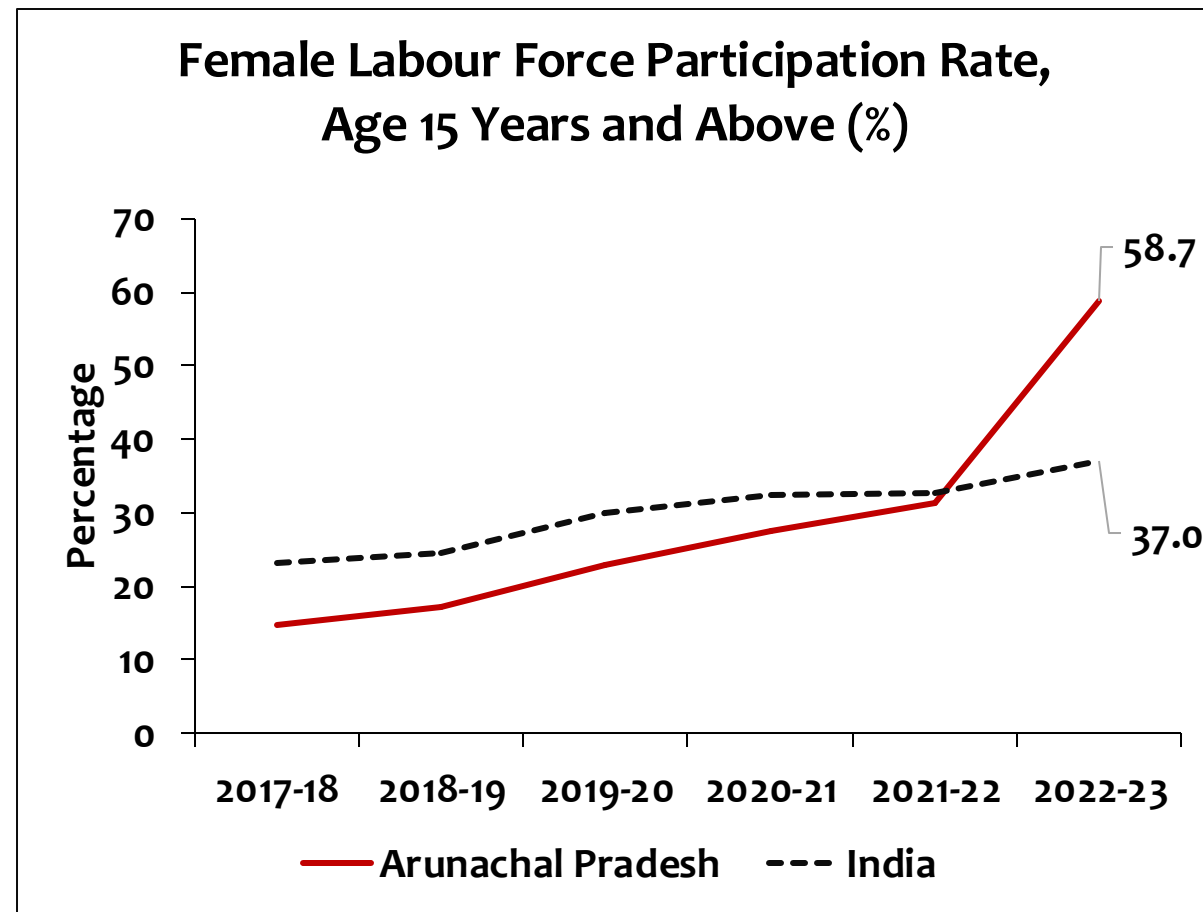
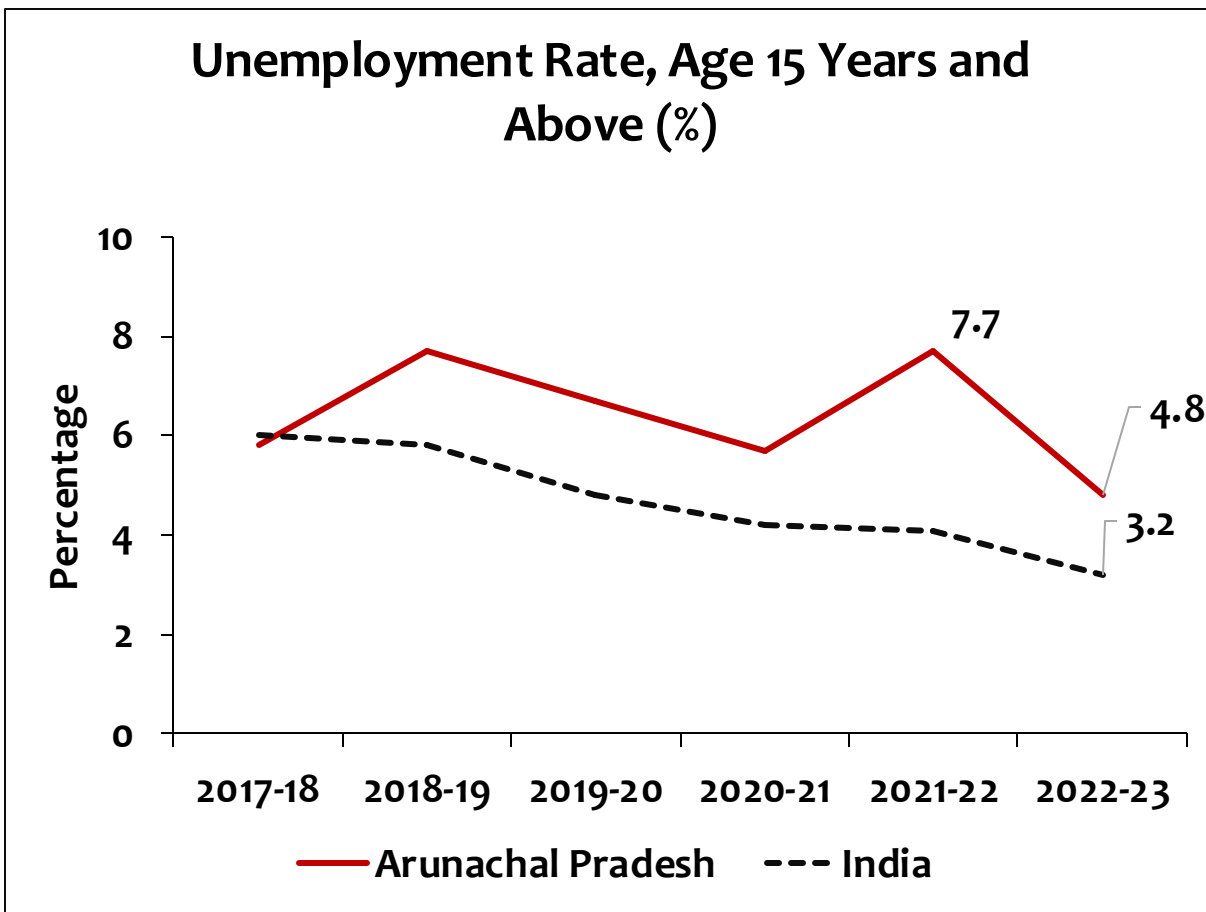


Source: NFHS I – V



Source: Census of India

Annual Unemployment Rate for Arunachal Pradesh decelerated to 4.8 percent, but it has consistently remained above national estimates since 2018-19. Female Labour Force Participation has improved and it is above national estimates as of 2022-23

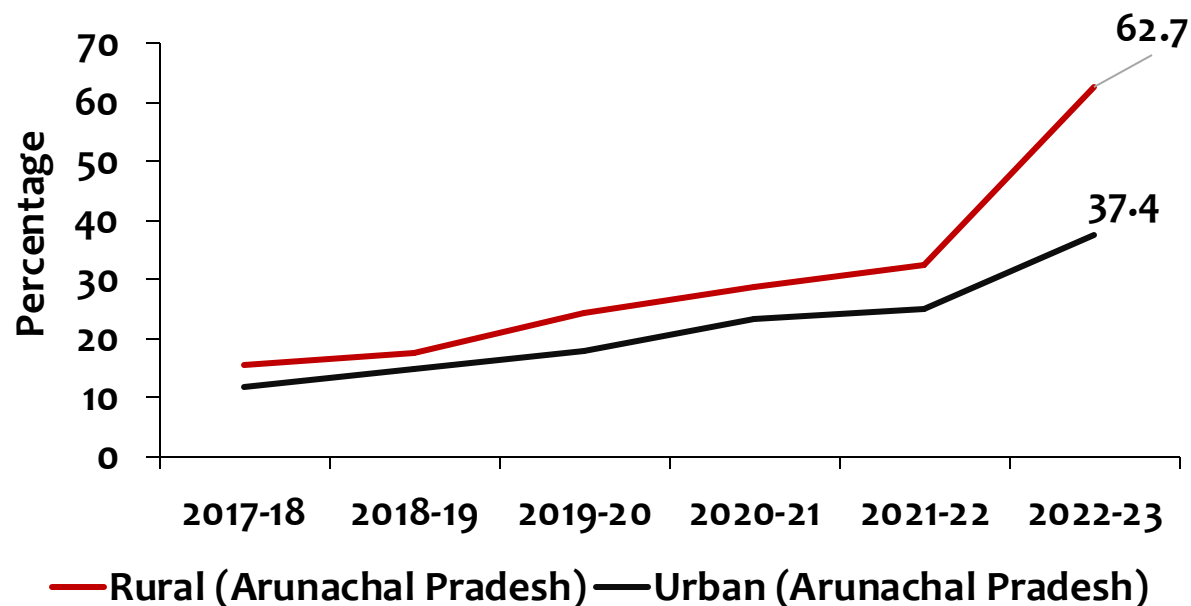


Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.

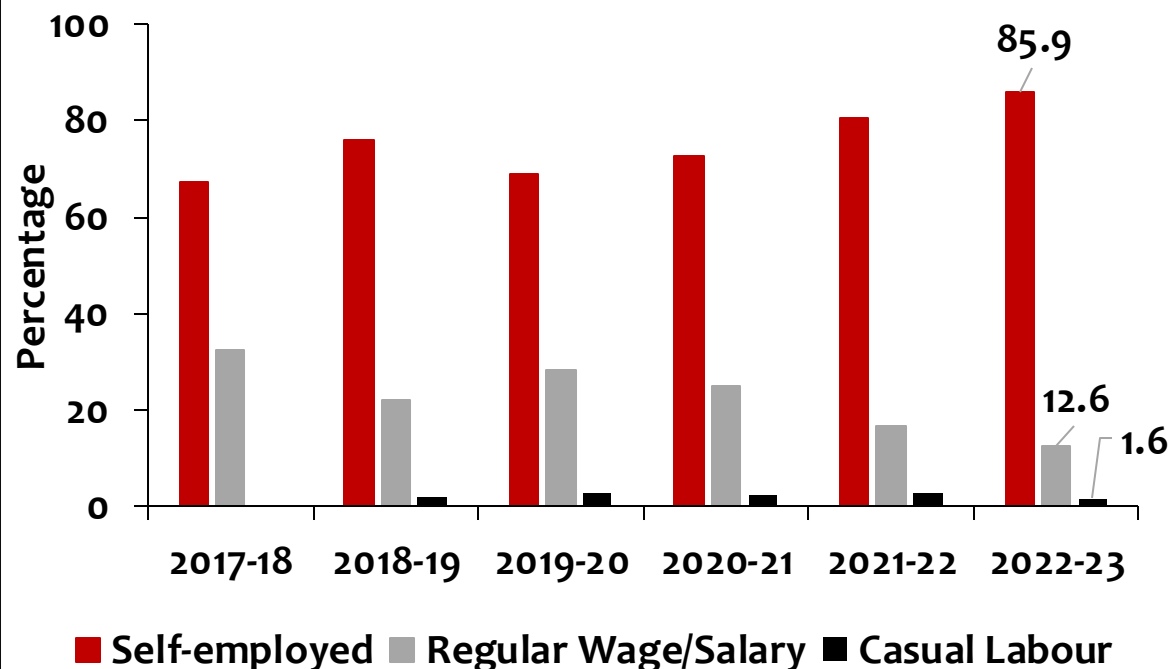
Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. The Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) and Distribution of Female Workers by Employment Status, is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the age group 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.

In Arunachal Pradesh, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in Rural areas. Additionally, the majority of the female workforce comprises of self employed workers

Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate In Arunachal Pradesh, Age 15 Years and Above (%)



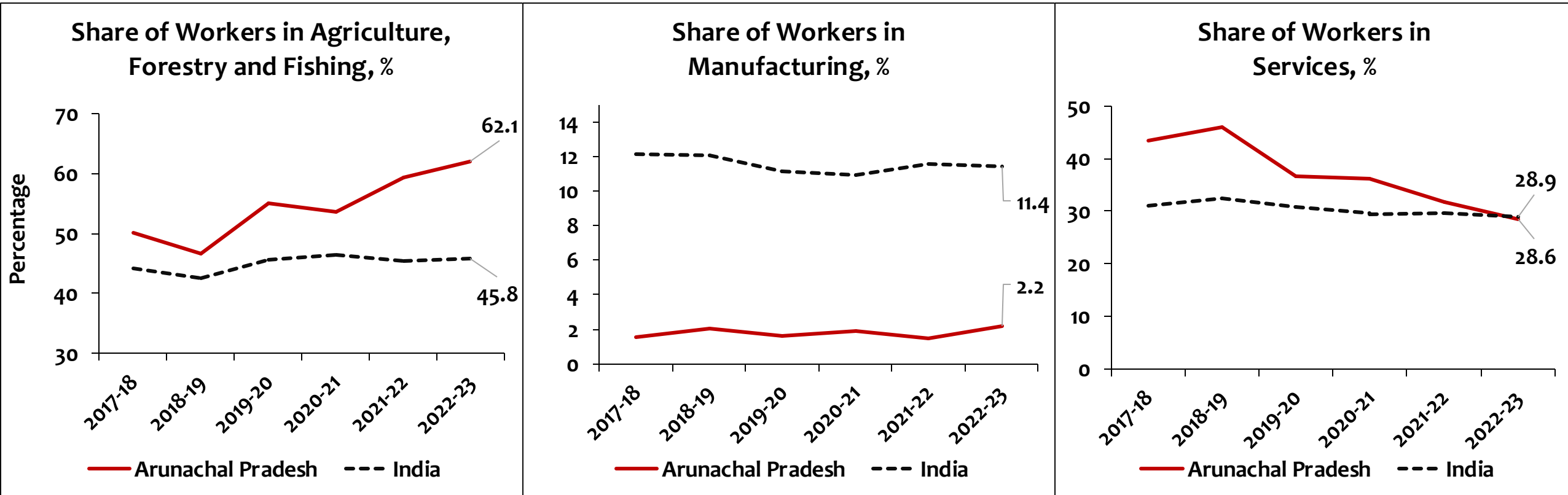
Share of Female Workers by Employment Status In Arunachal Pradesh (Rural and Urban) (%)



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.

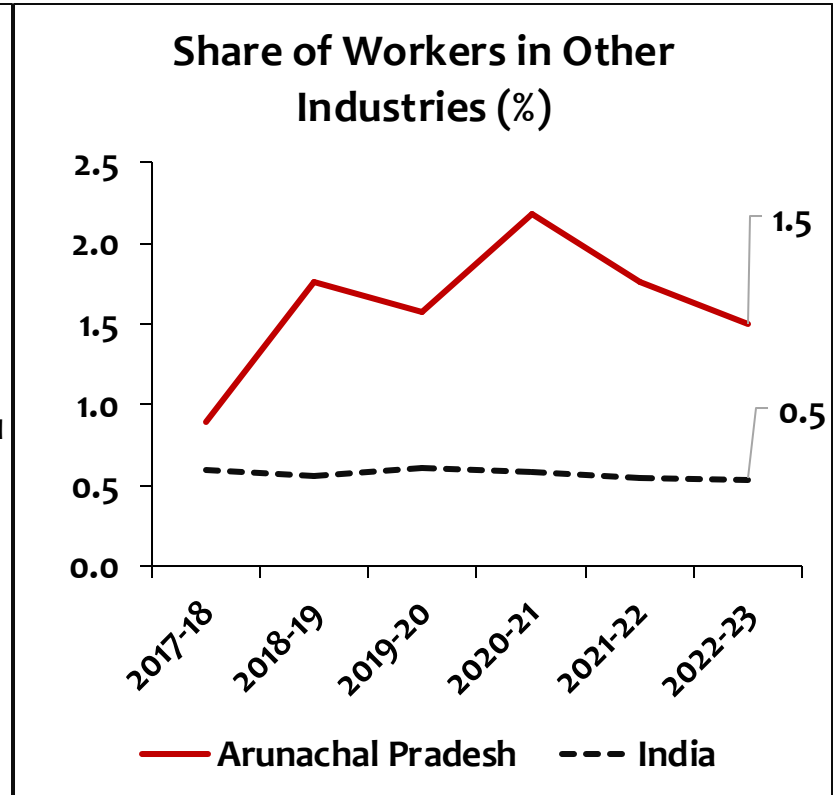
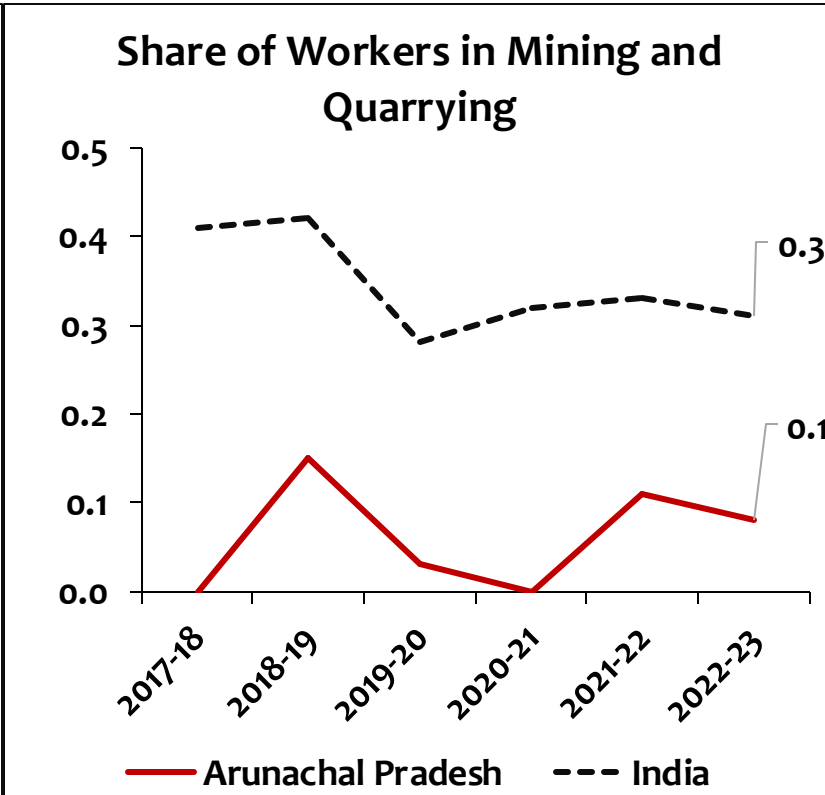
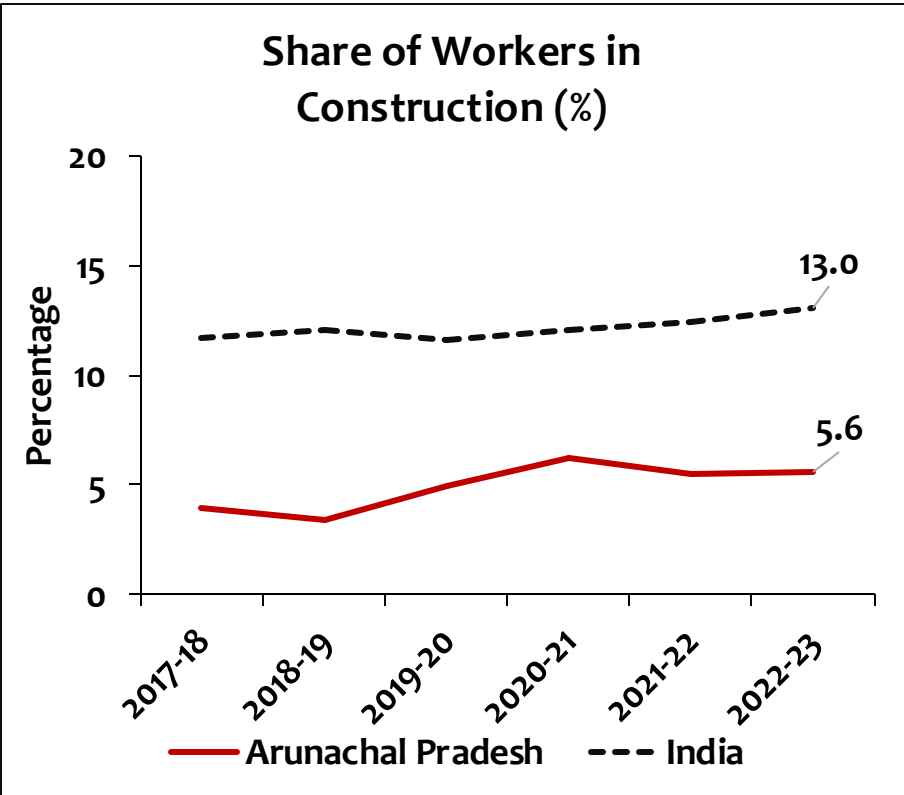
Working population in Arunachal Pradesh is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Services, Construction and Manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing constituted 2.2 percent of the total share of workers as of 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Mining and Quarrying is lower than the national estimates as of 2022-23 and for Other Industries it is above the 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, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 3,512,354 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	+ 179.9% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	0.1% (FY 2021-22)	-	+ 0.02% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate, %	6.2% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22*)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	- 1.9% points (Avg. b/w 2013-14 and 2021-22)	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 228,075 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	+ 155.6% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	1.3 (FY 2021-22)	-	+ 0.2 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	37.2% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	- 6.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	22.6% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	+ 3.5% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Utility Supply Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	12.5% (FY 2021-22)	4.4% (FY 2021-22)	+ 6.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	7.3% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	- 1.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	40.2% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	+ 3.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Public Administration Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	16.3% (FY 2021-2022)	7.8% (FY 2021-22)	+ 4.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Other Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	15.7% (FY 2021-2022)	10.1% (FY 2021-22)	+ 2.2% 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.

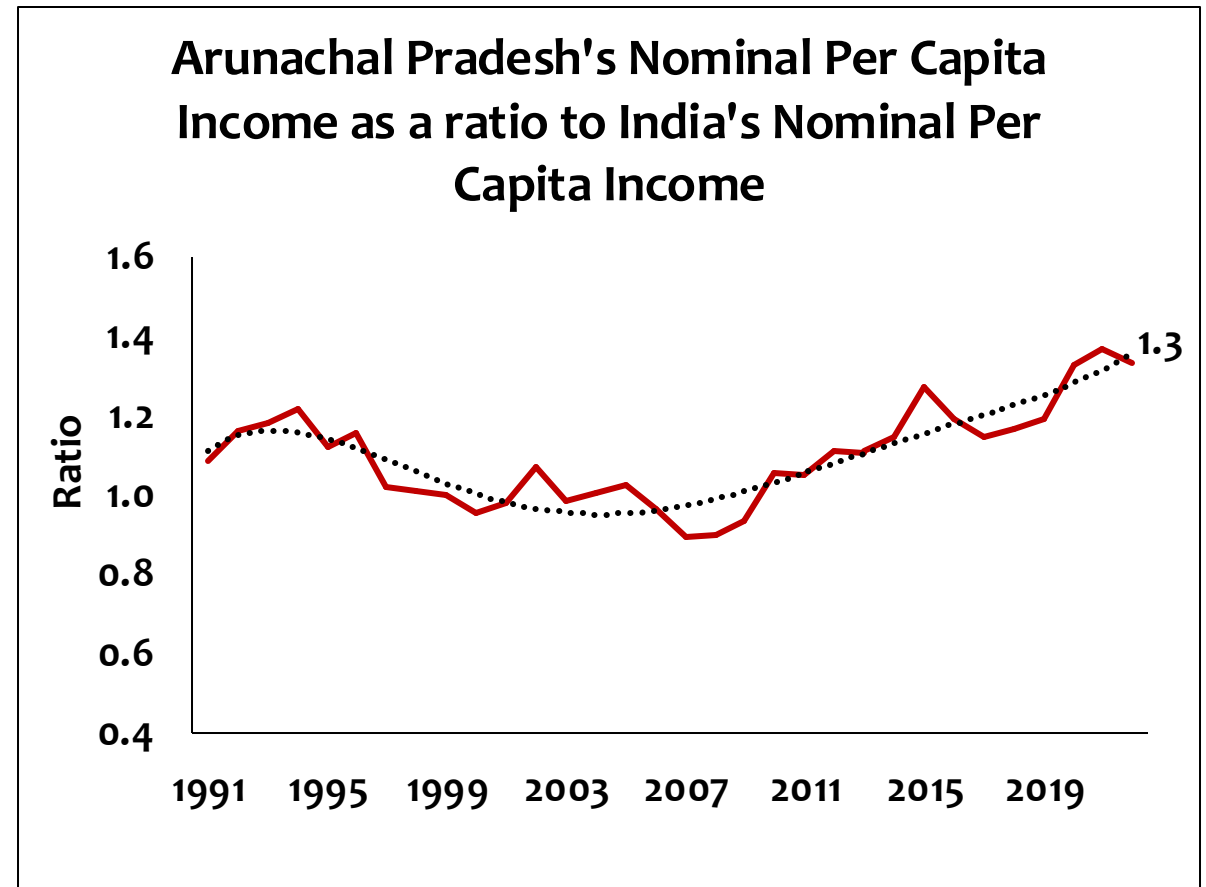
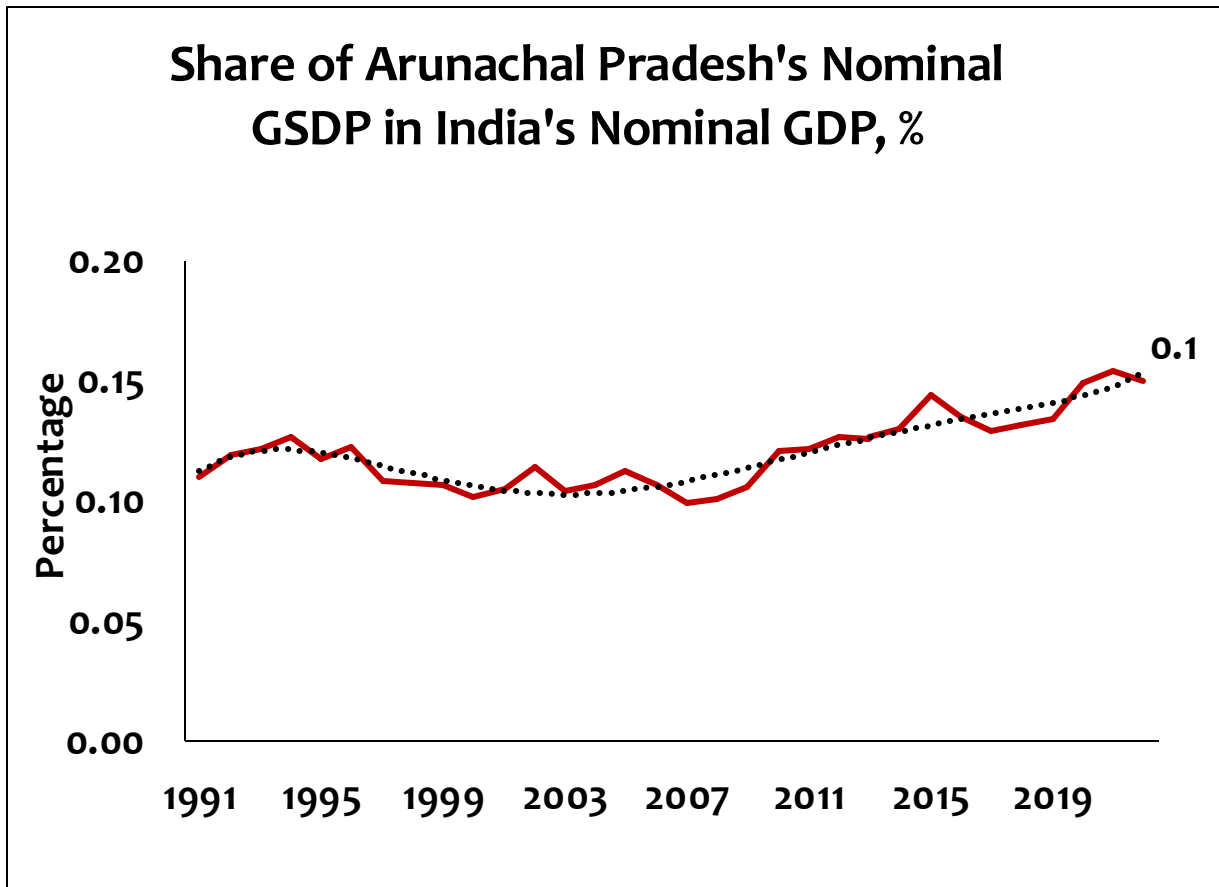
Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	34.3% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	-7.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	22.9% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	+3.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	1.2% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	-0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	38.5% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	+1.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	+12.7% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-	MoSPI; EPWRF
FDI Inflow	~0.0% of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	-0.008% of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	DPIIT
Exports	5 Million \$ (2022-23)	15,346 Million \$	-1.0 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.

Arunachal Pradesh's share in India's Nominal GDP and its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's both have increased since 2010



Source: The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), as of August 2023. Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from Economic and Political Weekly Research Foundation (EPWRF).

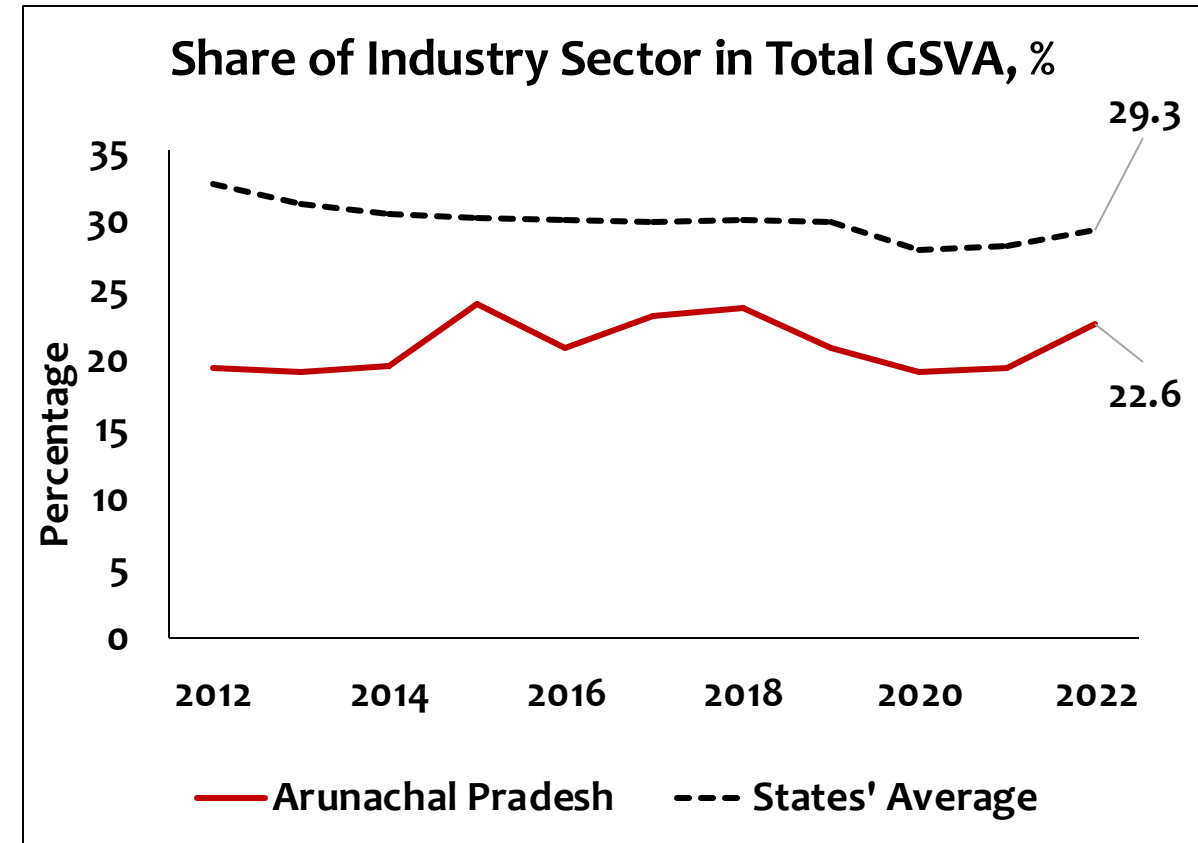
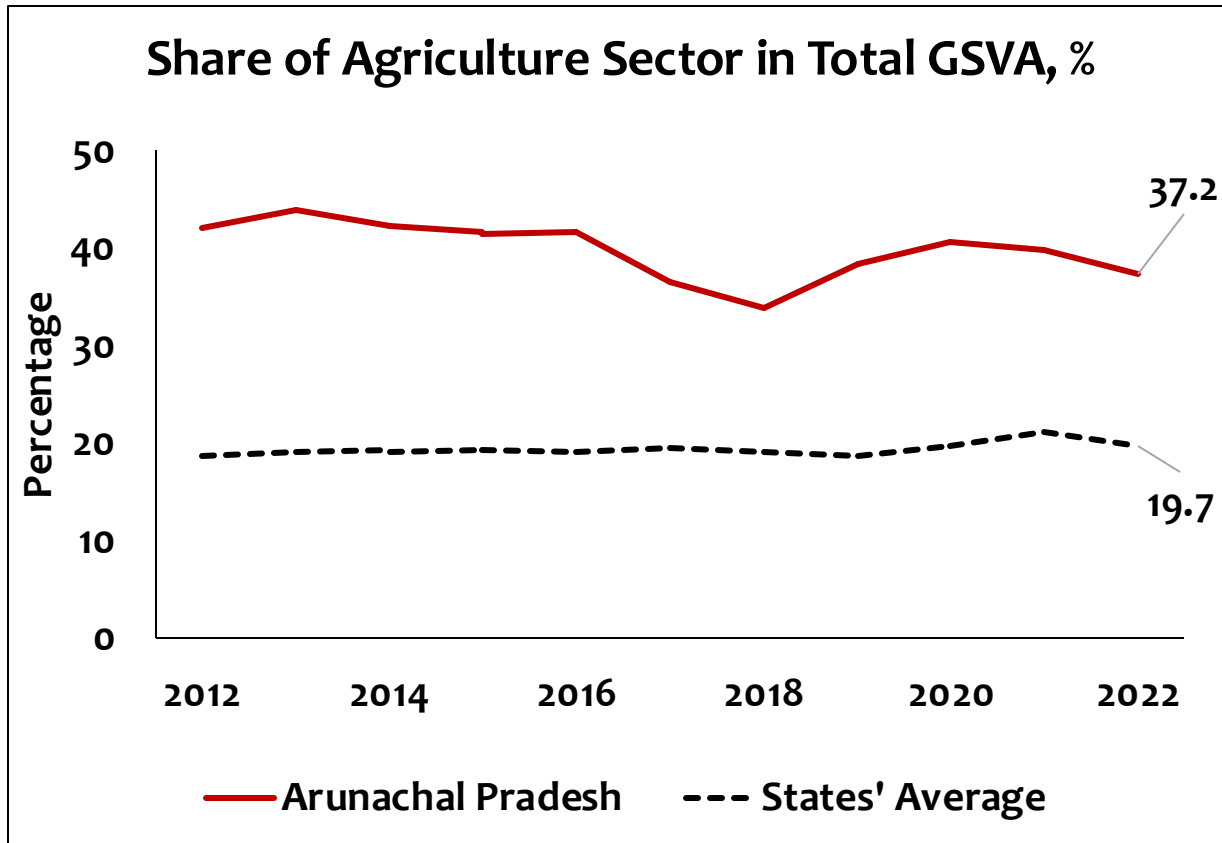
Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced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

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

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 40.2 percent share to the GSVA in Arunachal Pradesh, while the states' average stands at 51 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Public Administration (16.3 percent); Other Services (15.7 percent); and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (3.1 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, the Industry sector has a 22.6 percent share of Arunachal Pradesh's GSVA, whereas the states' average stands higher at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Electricity (12.5 percent) and Construction (7.3 percent) with minor contribution from Manufacturing (0.8 percent) and Mining and Quarrying (2 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Arunachal Pradesh's Agriculture sector is 37.2 percent of its GSVA, higher than the states' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, Arunachal Pradesh ranks 3rd out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Agriculture sector (37.2 percent) and ranks 26th in its share of GSVA in the Services Sector (40.2 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.

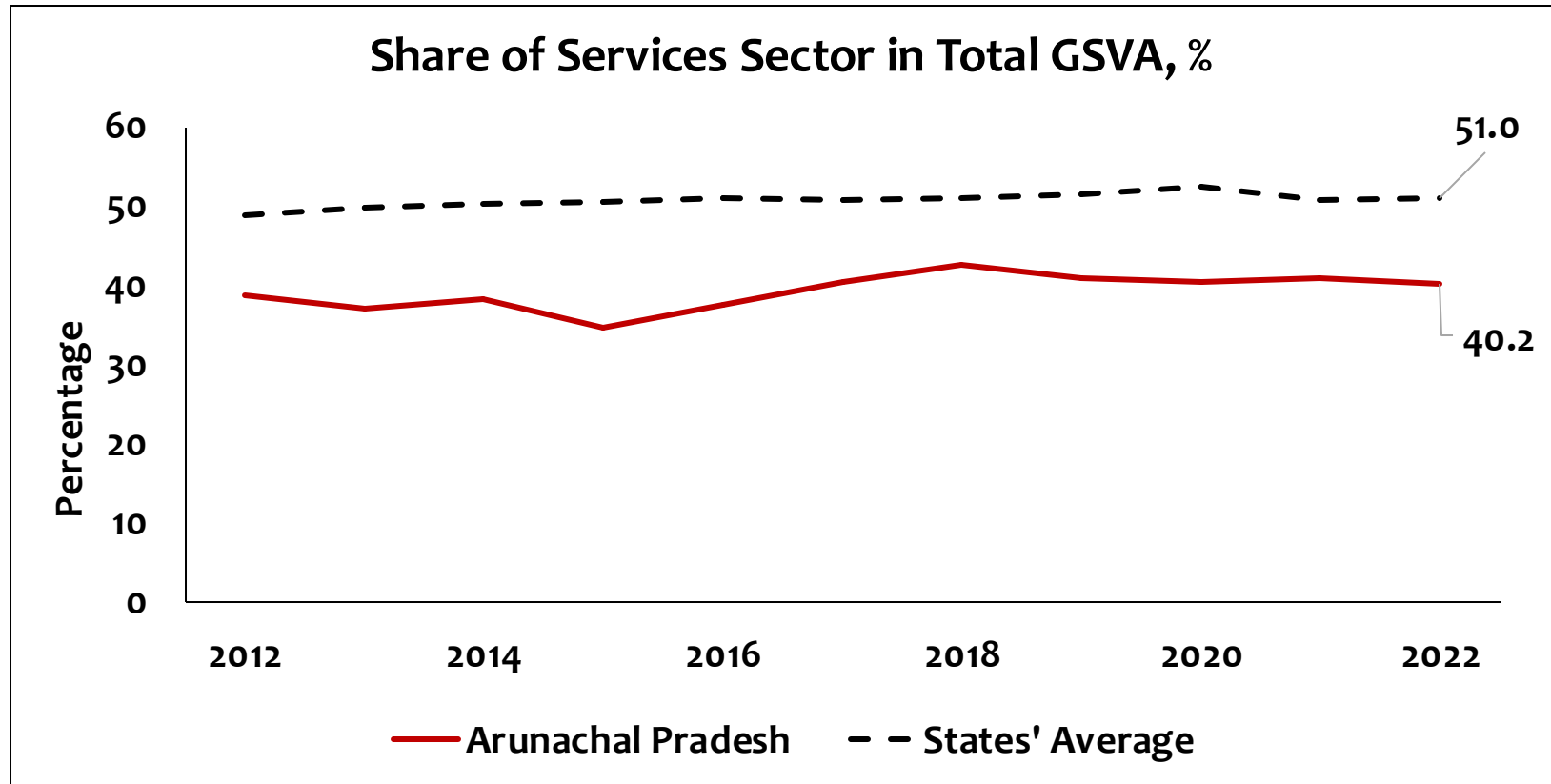
After a period of decline from 2012 to 2018, the Agriculture sector's share of GSVA began to rise and remains above the states' average throughout, the Industry sector's share has consistently remained below the average of all states



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.

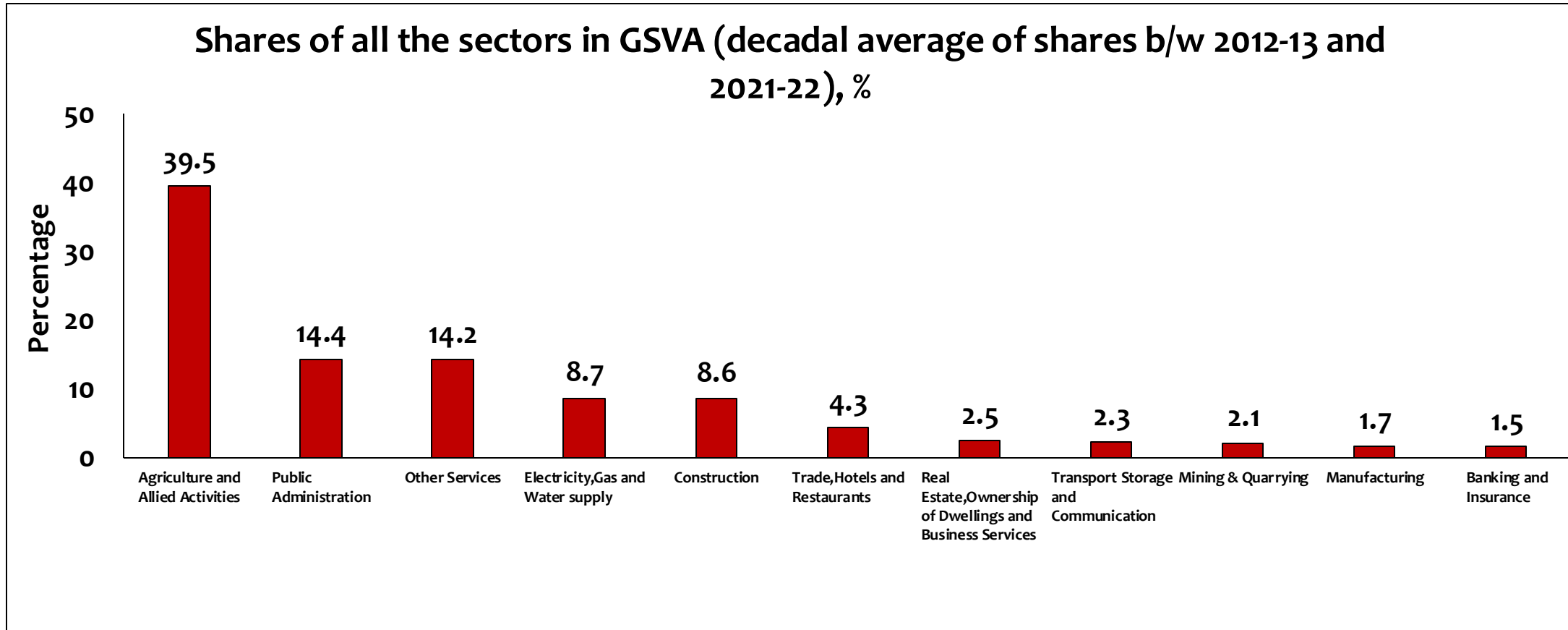
Arunachal Pradesh's share of the Services sector in its total GSVA rose after 2015 but has been trending downwards since 2018, remaining below the average share of all states throughout



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.

Over the past 10 years, Agriculture and Allied Activities sector has held the largest share, accounting for about 40 percent of the total GSVA



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.

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

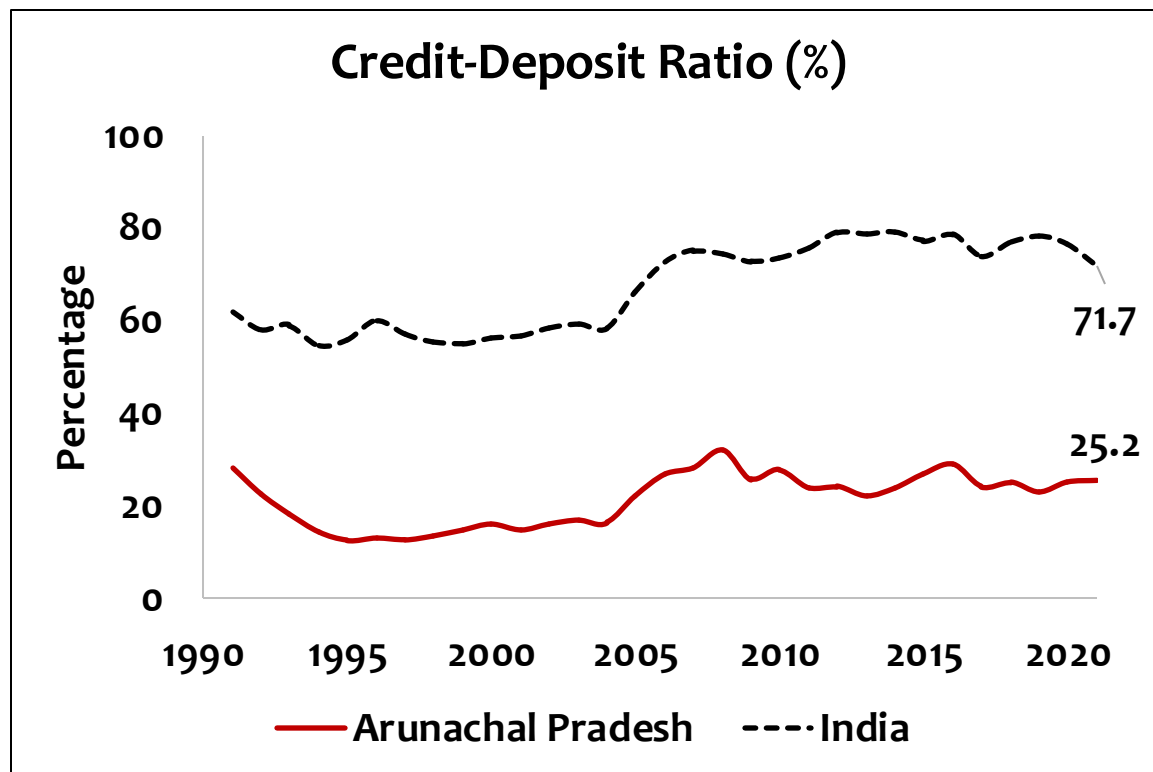
Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2022-23)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)
Agriculture	2.6%	9.5%	4.1%	4.1%
Industry	12.5%	3.0%	8.9%	5.2%
Manufacturing	-7.4%	8.3%	28.2%	5.5%
Services	12.7%	6.6%	7.6%	6.6%
GVA	9.1%	6.4%	6.2%	5.7%
GSDP	7.0%	6.4%	6.6%	5.8%

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

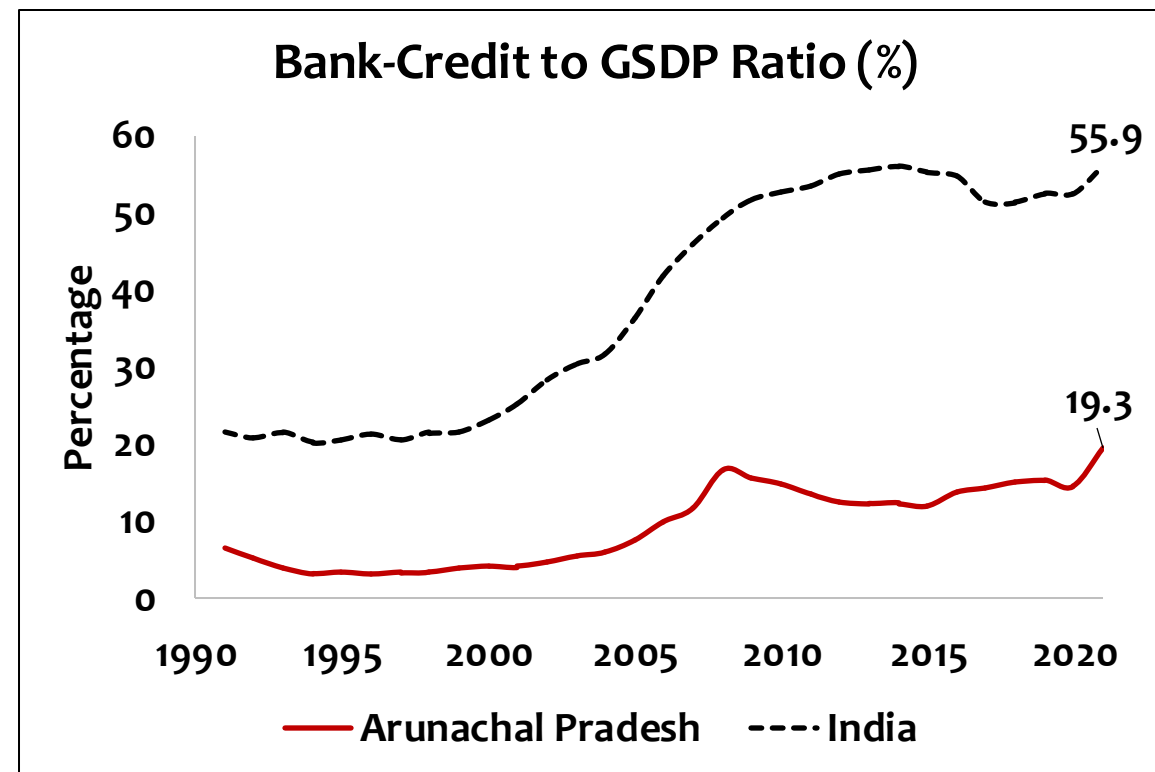
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, 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; v. Arunachal Pradesh does not have an additional table in this section due to the erratic nature of the data.

Arunachal Pradesh's Credit-Deposit Ratio is more than 45 percent points below the national average as of 2021. The Credit to GSDP Ratio gap with the national average has also been increasing since 2008 and is 36 percent points below it as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	25.2%	2020-21	+9.0% points	1.3%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	19.3%	2020-21	+6.9% points	55.9%

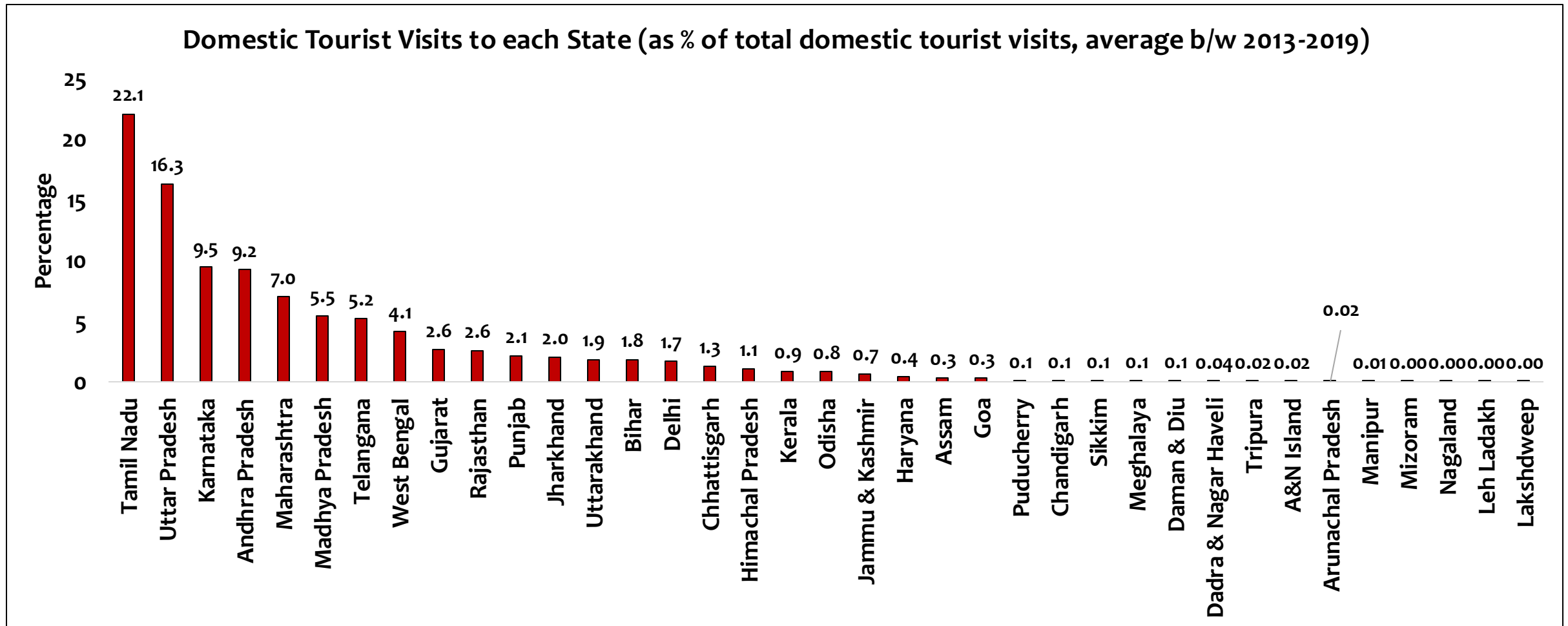


Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
 Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.



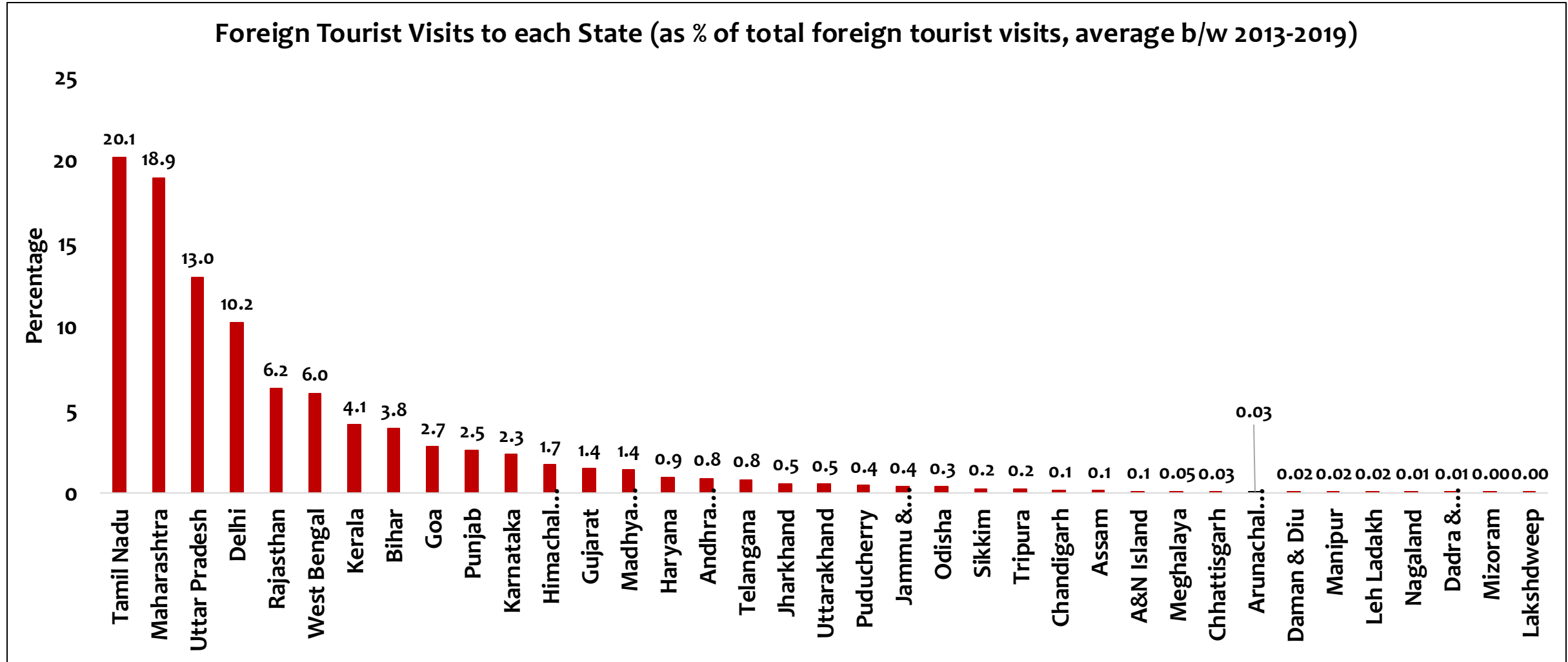
Source: i. Bank-Credit: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21); ii. GSDP: MOSPI (2020-21). Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.
 Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

Arunachal Pradesh holds an average 0.02 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



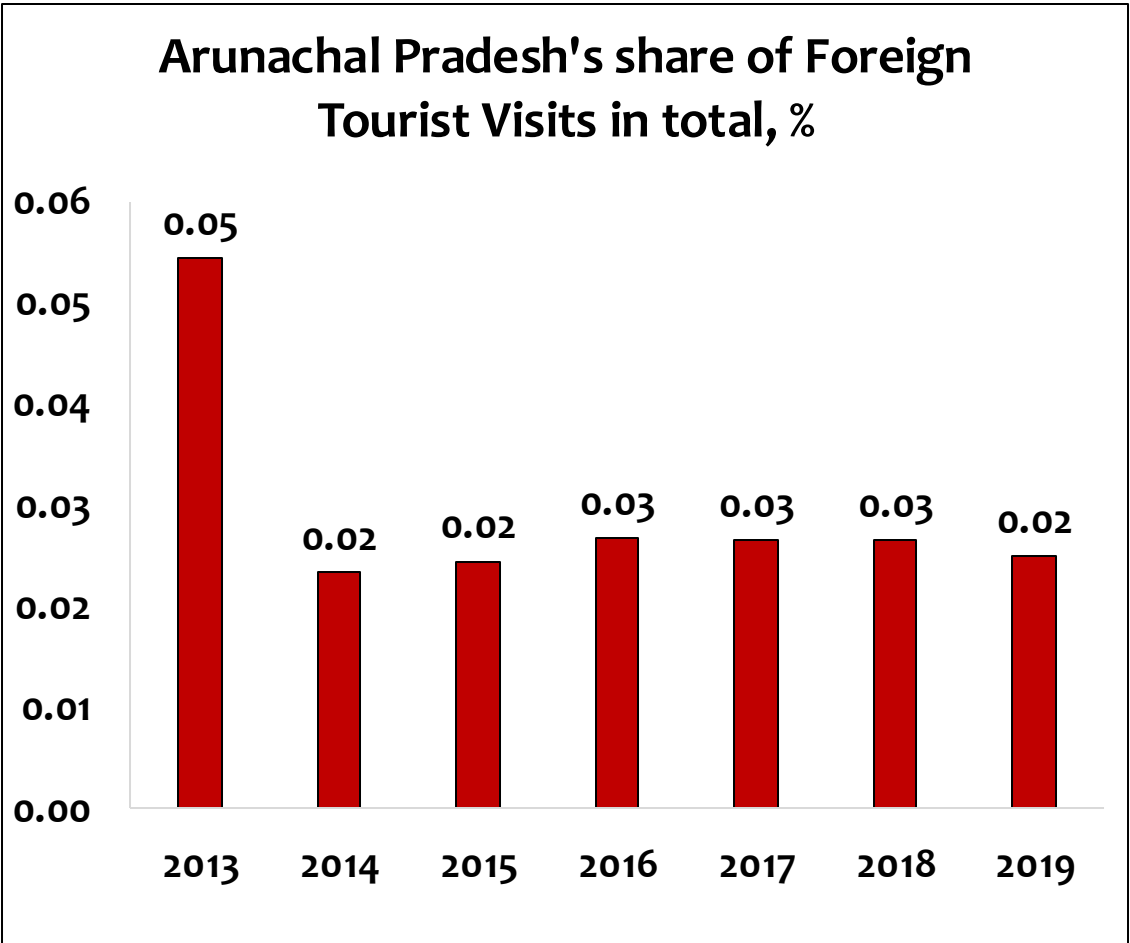
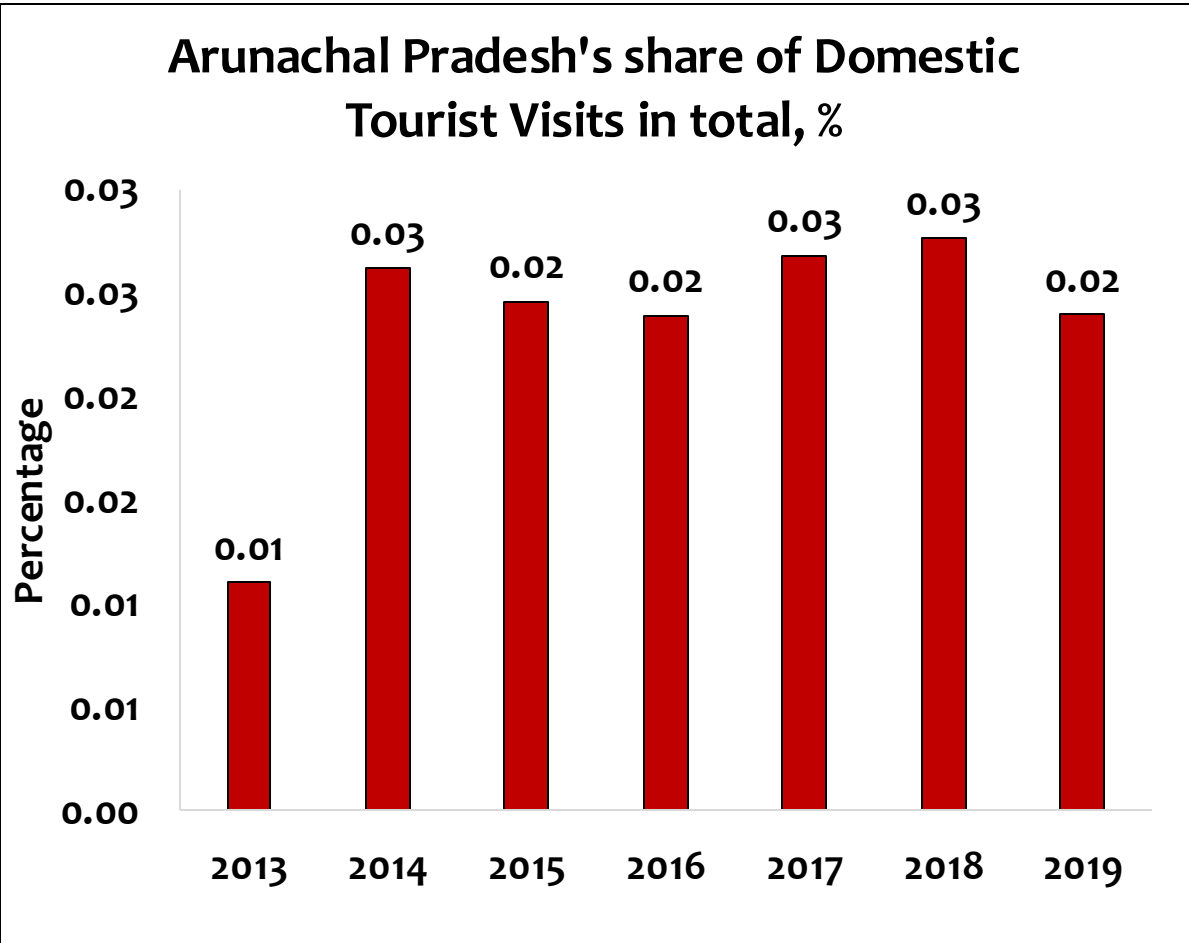
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-19).

Arunachal Pradesh holds an average 0.03 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



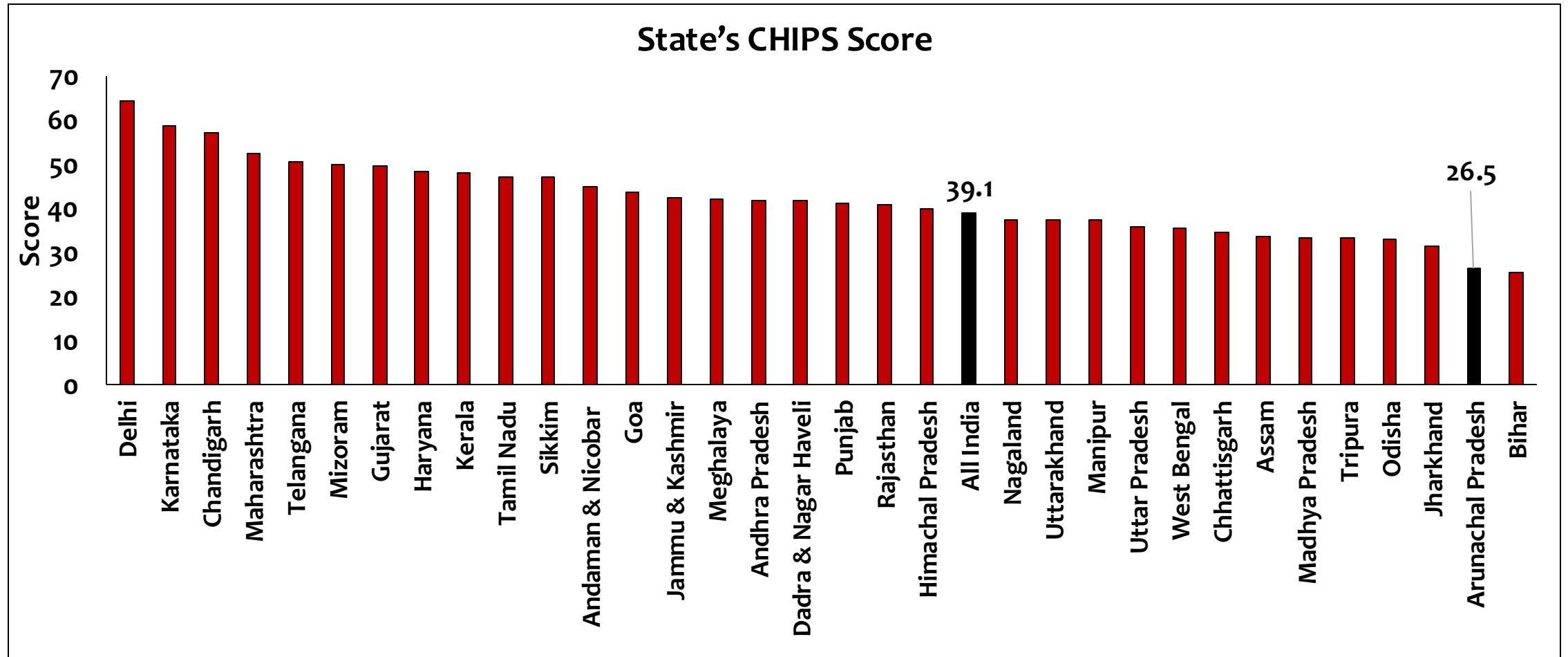
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-19).

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Arunachal Pradesh



Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-19).

Arunachal Pradesh has second lowest CHIPS score among 34 States and UTs of India



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 Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	65.4% (2011)	73.0%	+11.1% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class X)	41.9% (2016-17)	35.2%	+22.8% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	29.9% (2016-17)	21.1%	+17.0% points (b/w 2015-16 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	93.9% (2016-17)	86.1%	+6.8% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	90.2% (2016-17)	87.3%	+8.8% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)	61.8% (2015-16)	56.2%	+13.4 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	33.7% (2021)	27.3%	+12.4% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	0.94 (2021)	1.05	+0.05 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	27 (2021)	31	+11.4 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 Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	21 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	32 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	1.8 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	3.0 children per woman (2005-06)	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	64.9% (2019-21)	76.4%	+36.5% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	94.2% (2019-21)	95.9%	+9.2% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	94.7% (2019-21)	96.5%	+17.8% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	82.3% (2019-21)	69.3%	+42.7% points	NFHS

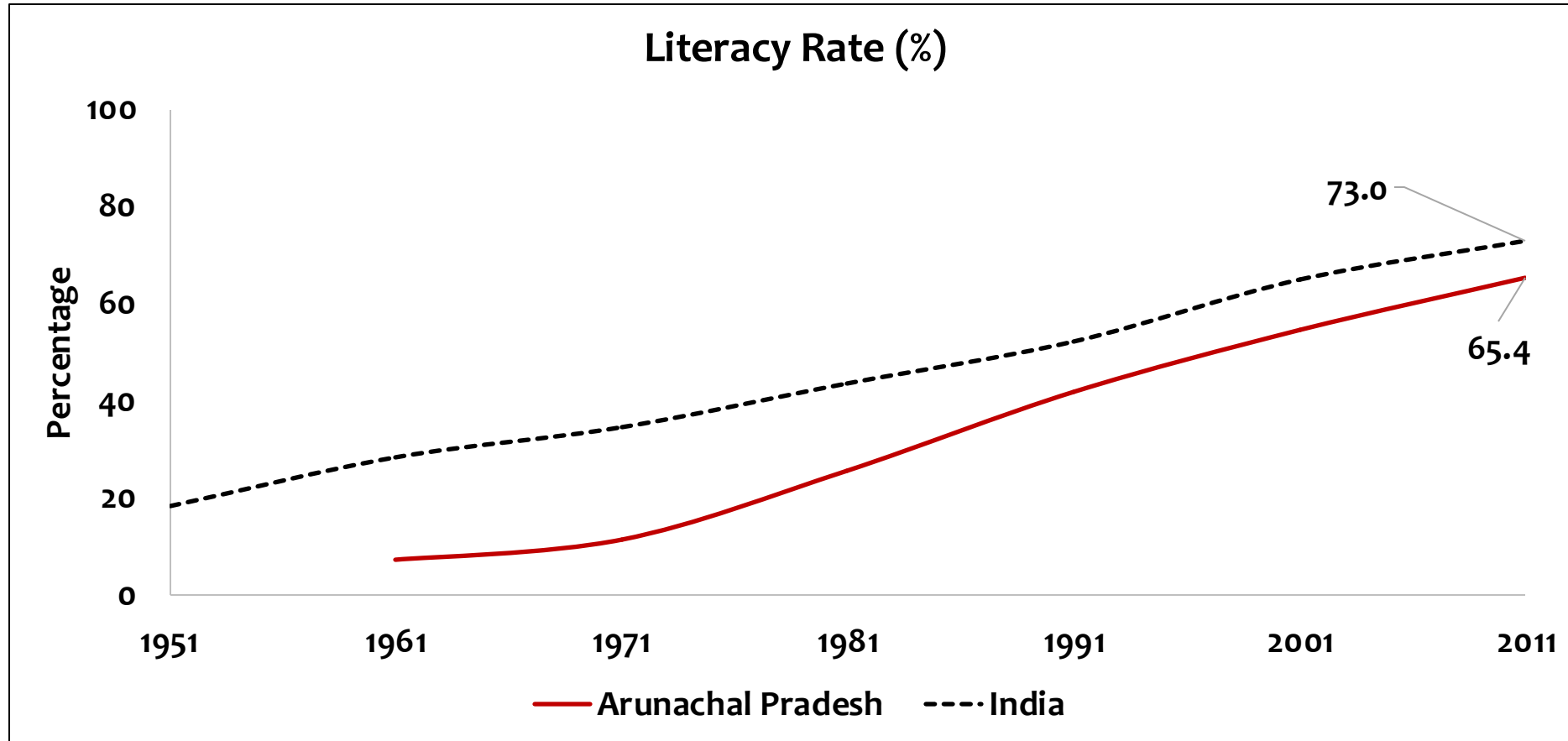
Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-V (2019-21) to NFHS-III (2005-06); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Arunachal Pradesh

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	12 (2016-17)	25	-9 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	14 (2016-17)	31	+11 points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	22 (2018-19)	24	-6 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	15.4 % (2019-21)	32.1%	-17.1 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	28.0 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-15.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Children	56.6 % (2019-21)	67.1%	-0.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Women	40.3 % (2019-21)	57%	-10.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	18.8 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-68.9 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	12.9 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-47.8 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.06 (2019-21)	0.1	-0.06 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	65 (2023-24)	71	+14 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.

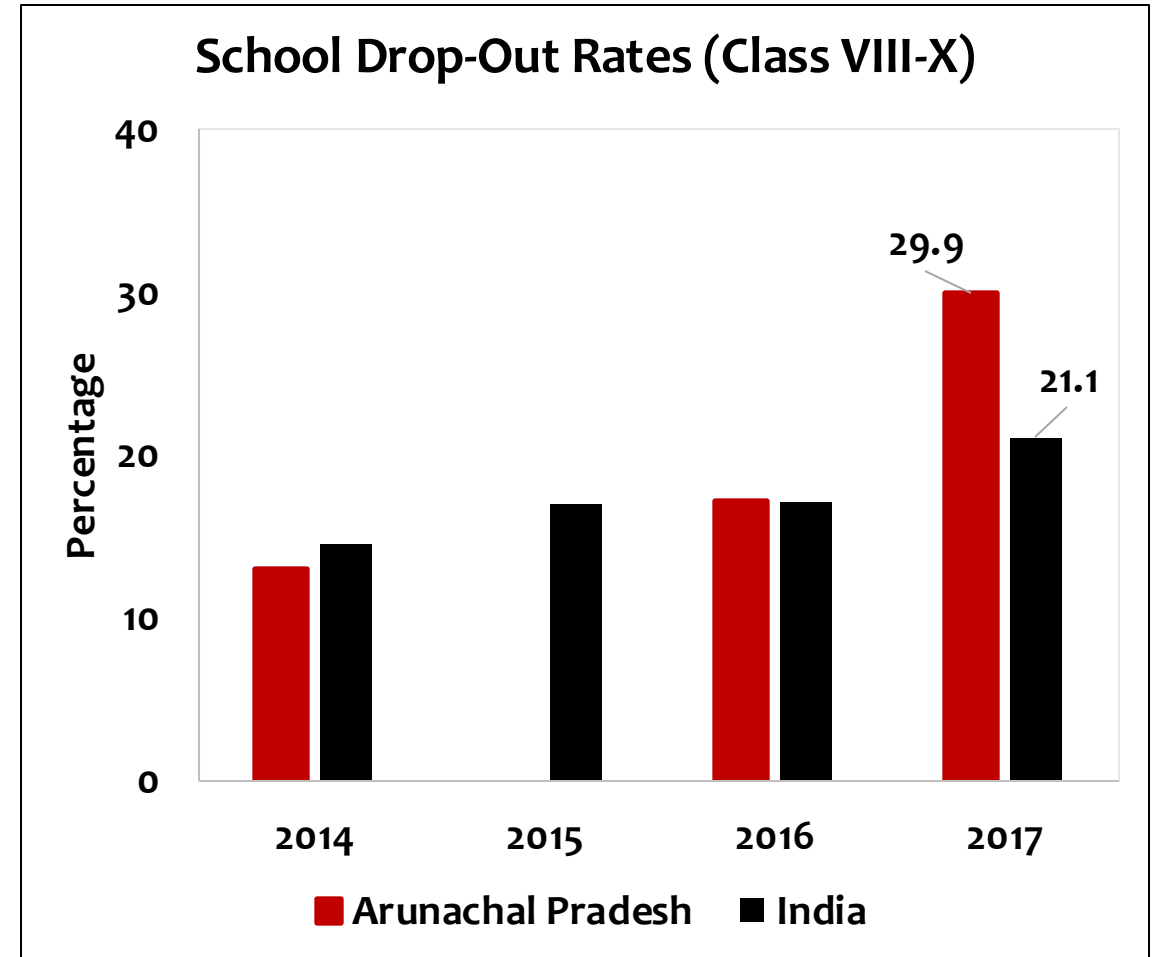
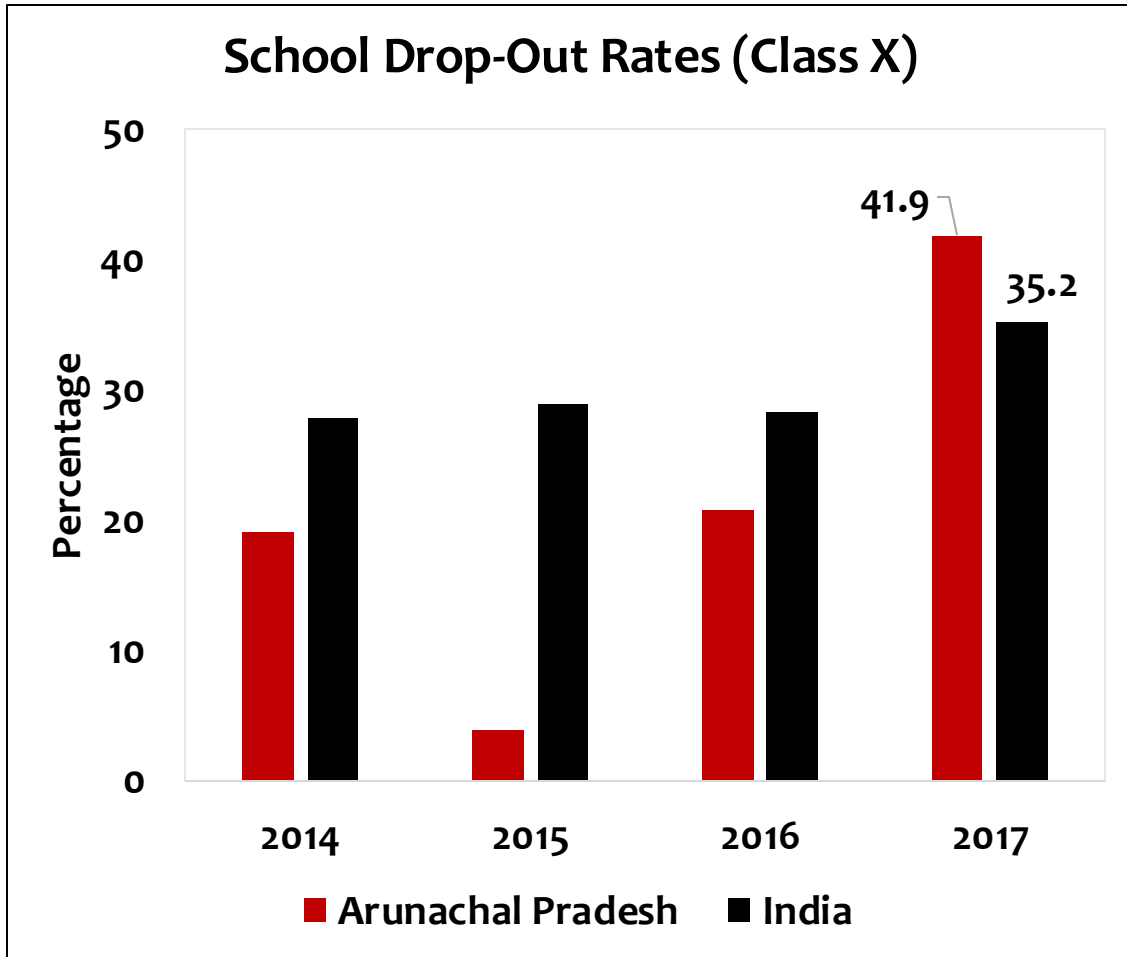
Arunachal Pradesh's Literacy Rate has increased rapidly over the decade and is below the national estimate as of 2011



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.

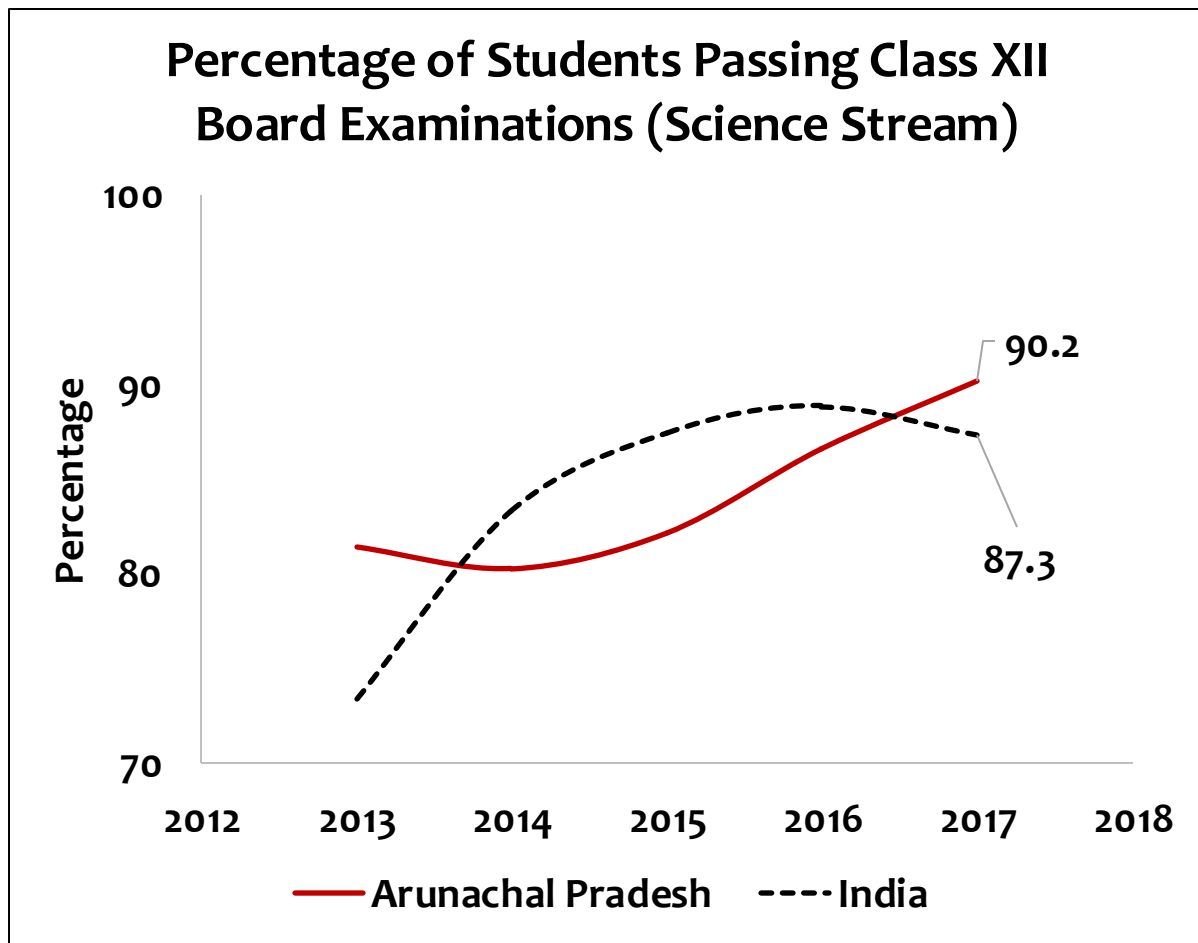
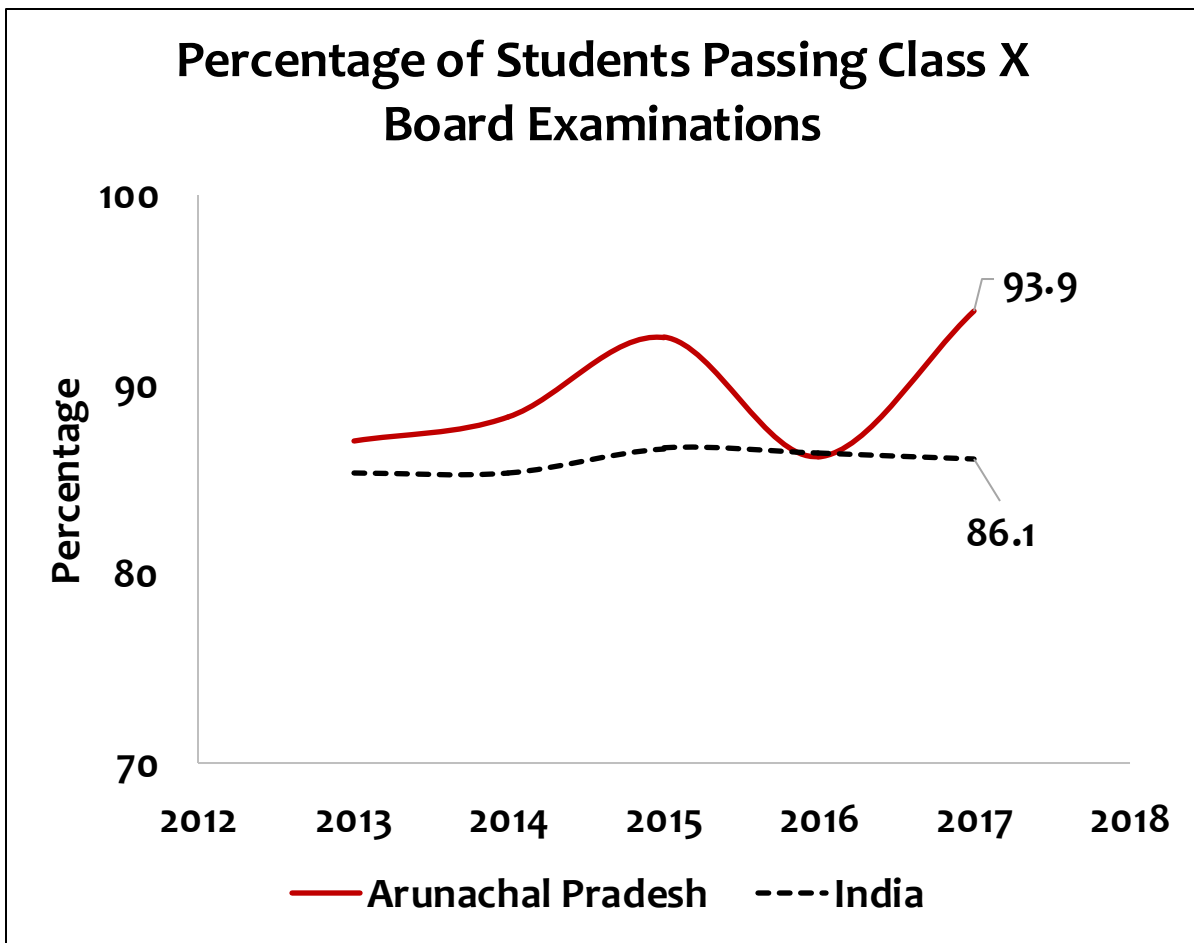
Arunachal Pradesh's School Drop-Out Rates for Class X and the Secondary Level (Class VIII-X) are higher than the national figures in 2016-17



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; iii. The state's drop-out data (Class VIII-X) for 2015 is not available.

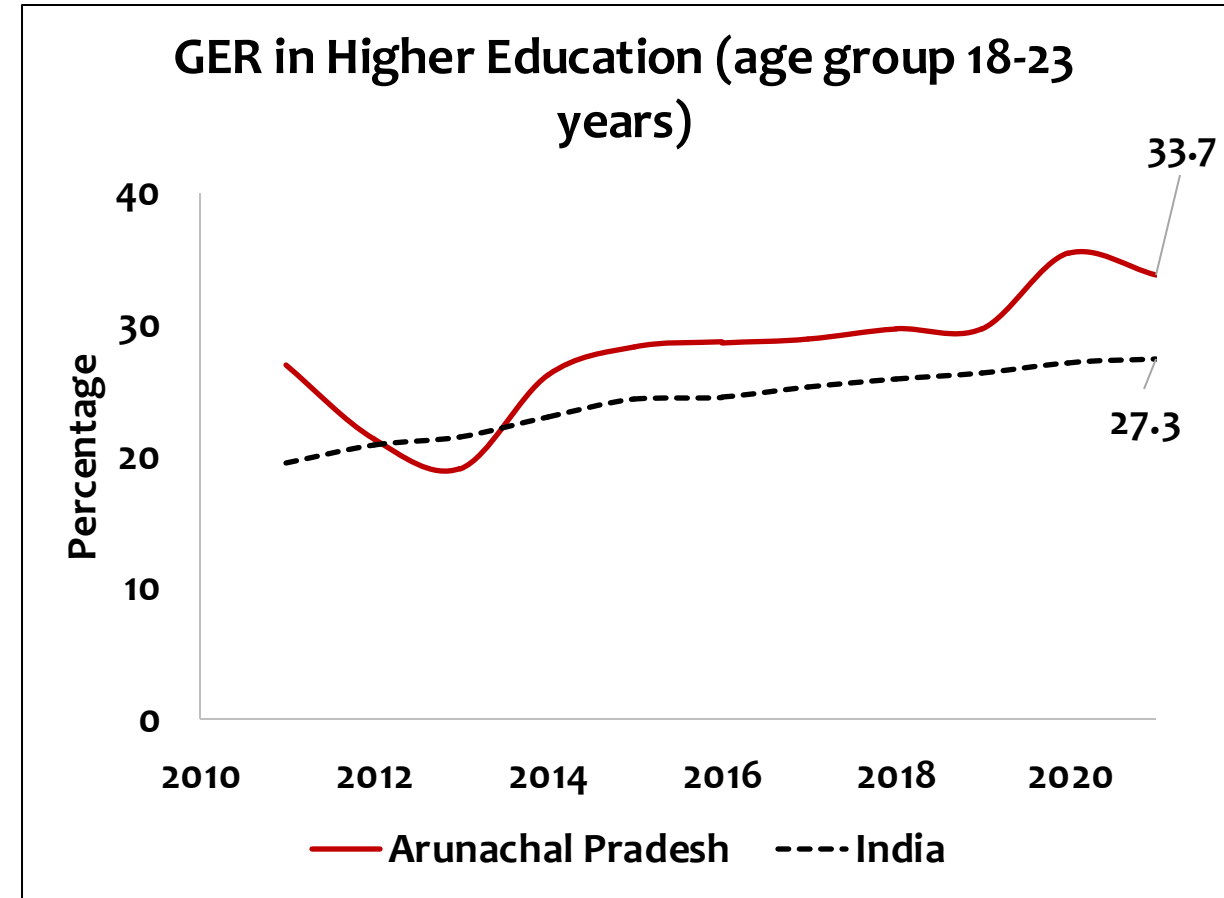
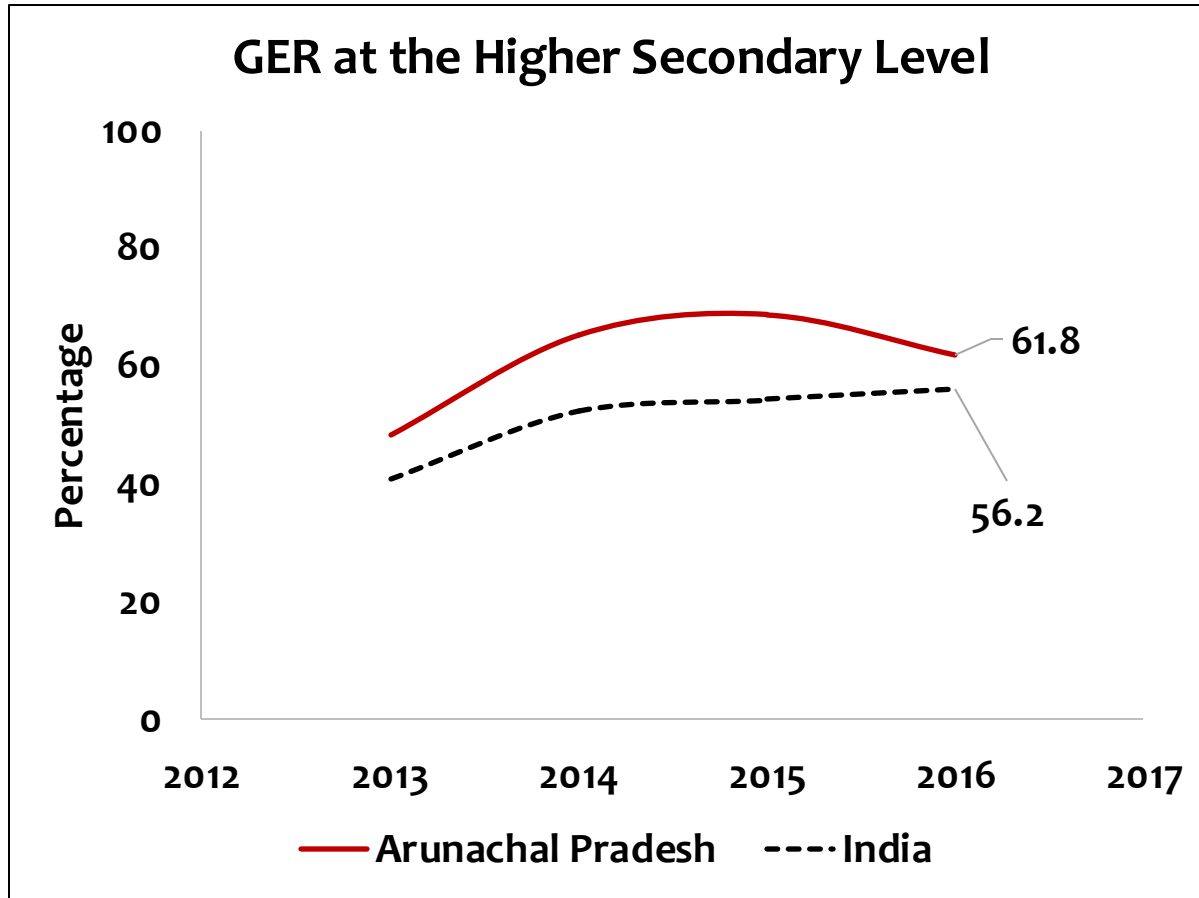
The share of students who pass the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations are at 93.9 percent in Arunachal Pradesh which is above the national average in 2016-17. The share of students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations are at 90.2 percent which is slightly above the national average in 2016-17



Source: i. 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).

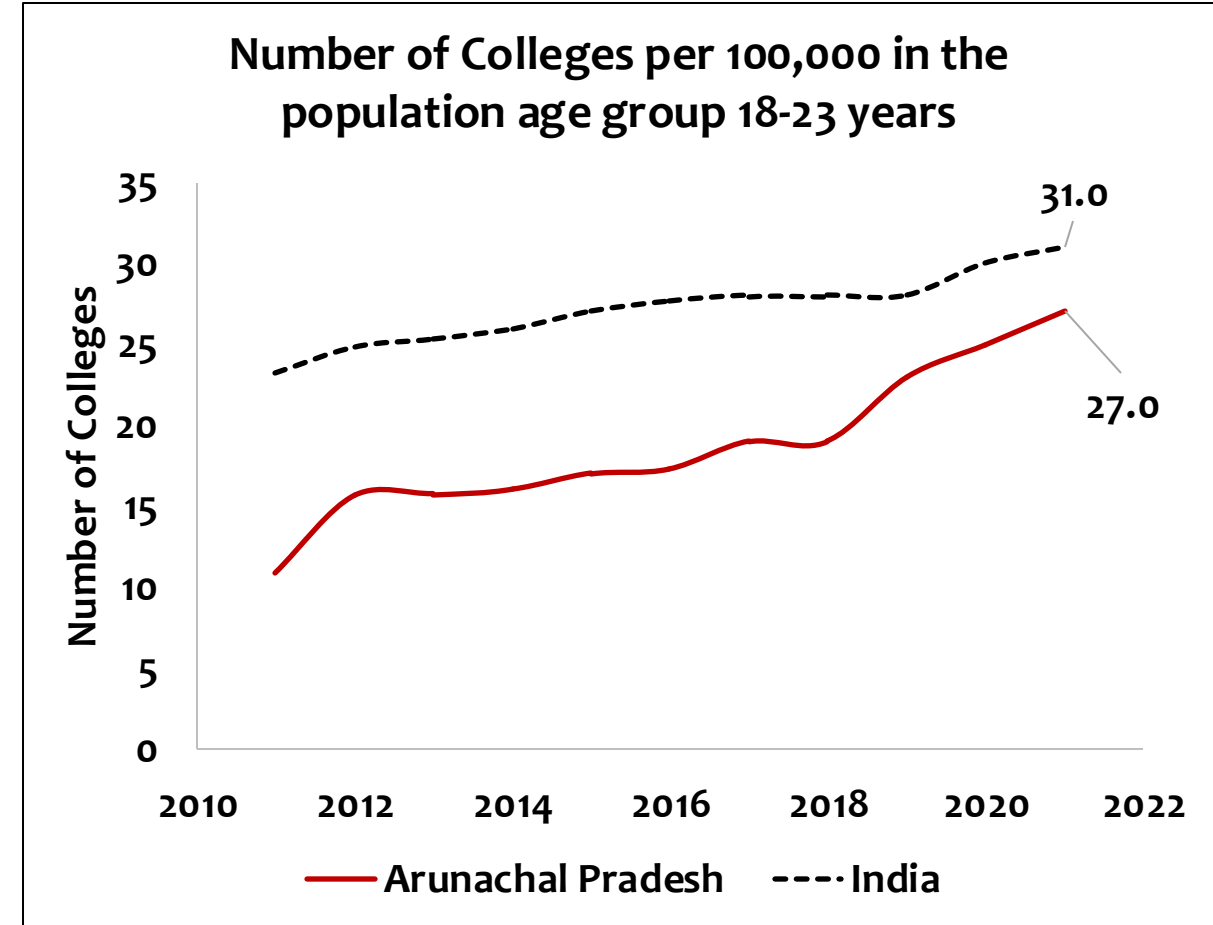
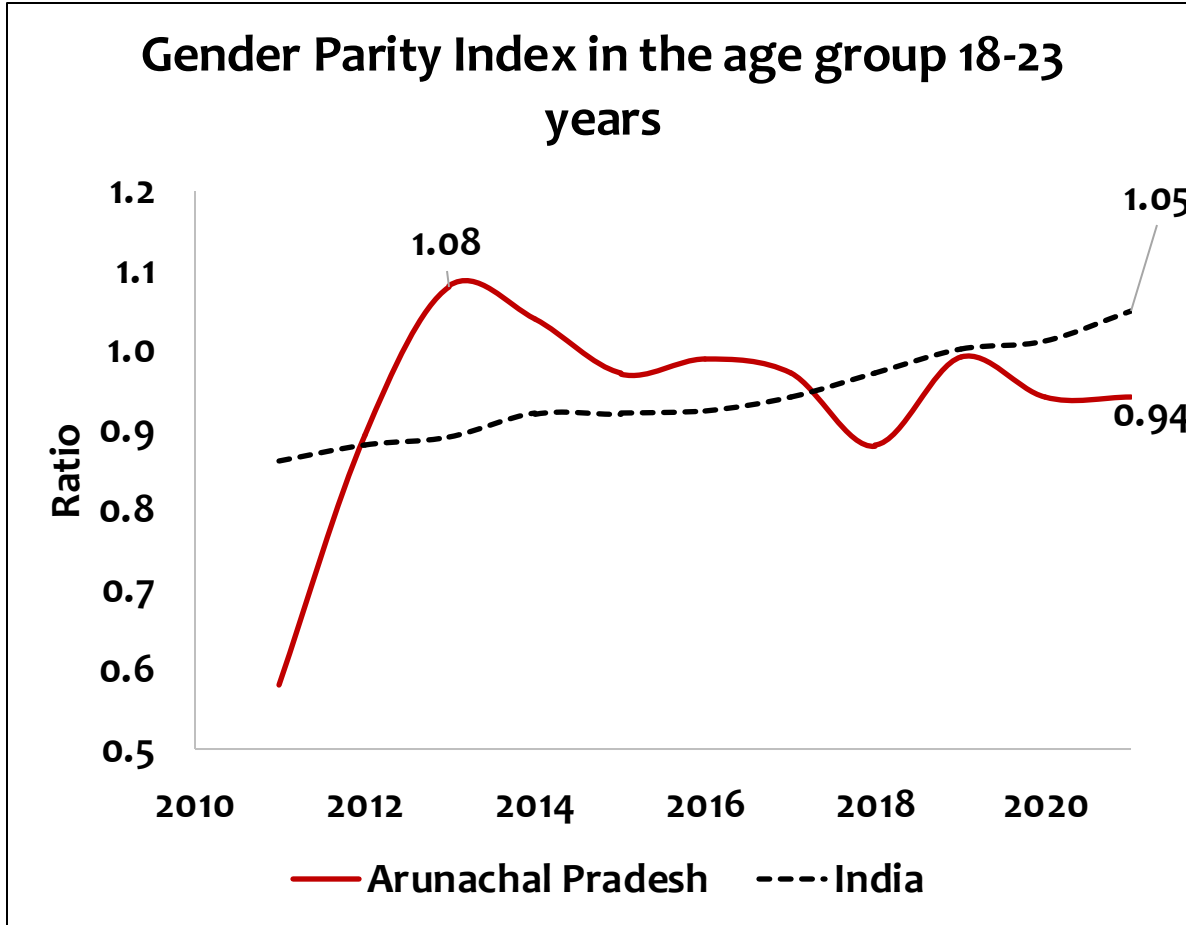
Arunachal Pradesh's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Higher Secondary and the Higher Education (age group 18-23) Level was above the all-India figure over their respective periods



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.

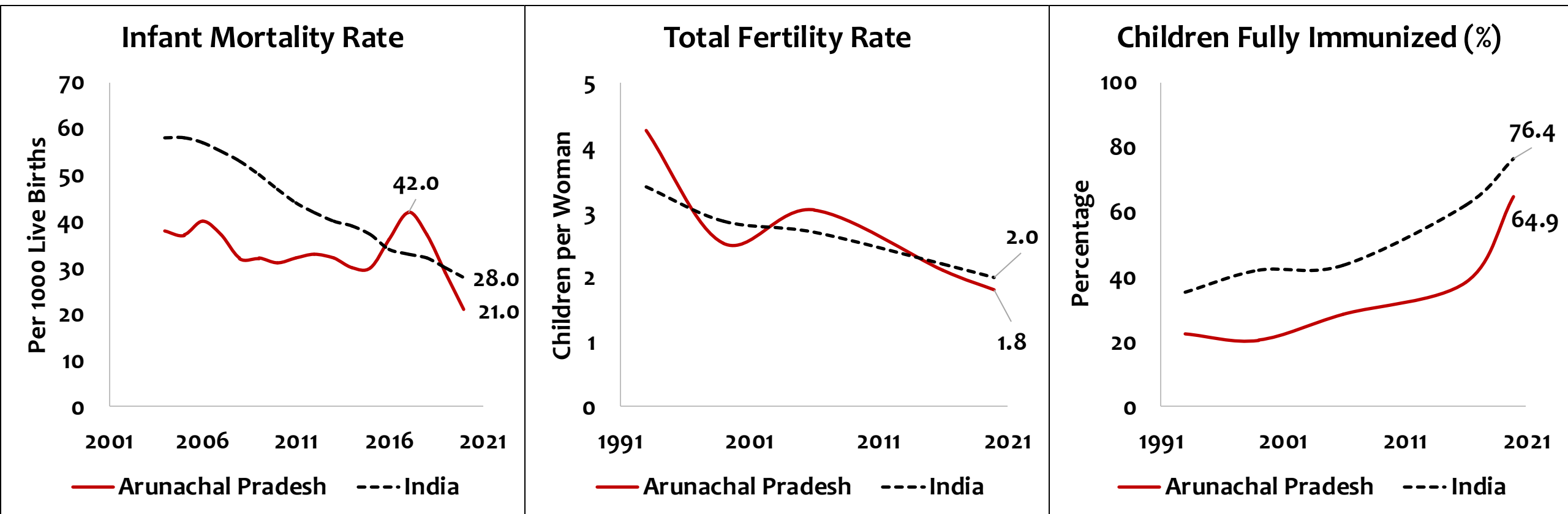
In terms of Gender Parity Index (the share of girls to boys enrolled at Higher Education institutions in the age group 18-23 years), Arunachal Pradesh is below the national benchmark as of 2021. The state has lower average college density per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years compared to the national average



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

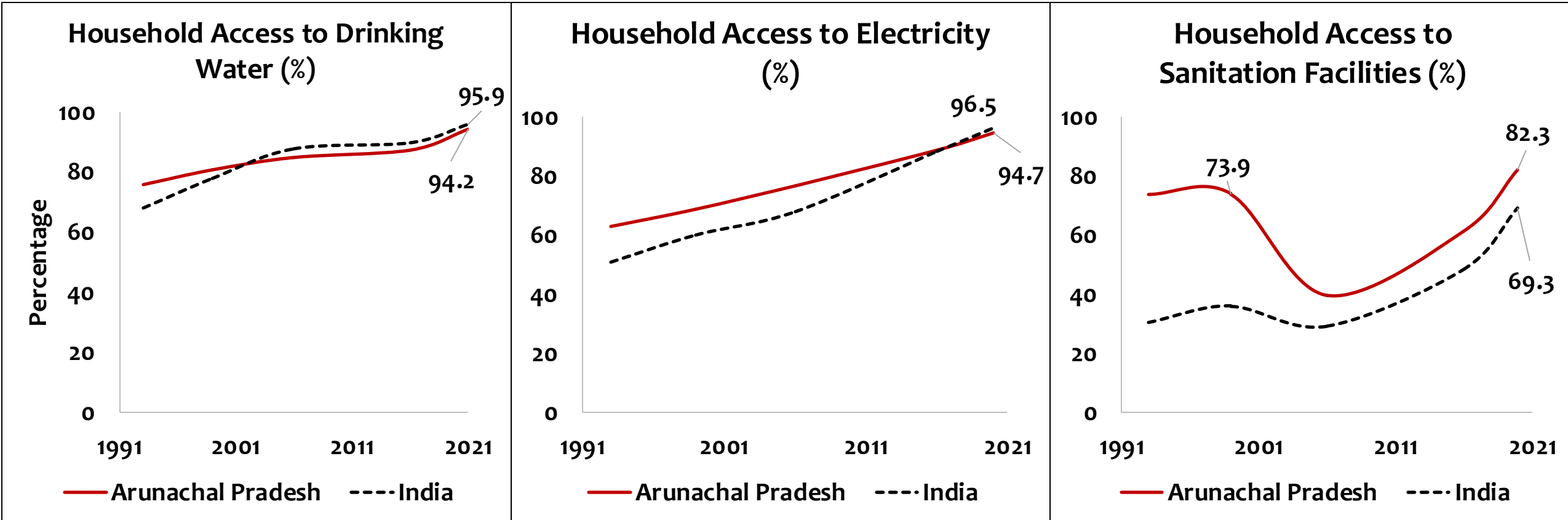
Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

Arunachal Pradesh has seen a decline in Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rate over their respective decades and is in a better position than their national benchmarks as of 2021. For children (12-23 months) Fully Immunized with all basic vaccinations, the state is placed lower than the national average as of 2019-21



Source: i. Infant Mortality Rate - Sample Registration System, 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 Arunachal Pradesh.

Arunachal Pradesh has improved on “quality of life” indicators across the decades. The state is slightly below the national benchmark in access to drinking water and electricity as of 2021, but is above the benchmark in access to sanitation facilities



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; iii. The high statistic for sanitation facilities in NFHS-II was due to a different definition (any facility) used before NFHS-III (improved facility).

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, and Debt for Arunachal Pradesh

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)
Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP	8.4%	2022-23	-2.7% points	3.8%	3.6%	3.4%
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	5.8%	2022-23	-3.1% points	1.9%	1.6%	1.7%
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	16.3%	2022-23	+15.7% points	0.3%	-0.4%	0.5%
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	74.9%	2022-23	+35.0% points	20.3%	16.1%	14.5%
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	6.4%	2022-23	+3.4% points	3.4%	6.4%	6.7%
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	2.3%	2022-23	-0.5% points	-0.5%	1.1%	1.1%
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	83.3%	2022-23	+32.4% points	24.3%	20.0%	18.0%
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	58.7%	2022-23	+19.4% points	18.6%	16.8%	15.0%
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	24.7%	2022-23	+13.0% points	4.1%	3.4%	3.0%
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	29.6%	2022-23	+6.7% points	17.6%	16.1%	16.7%
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	53.7%	2022-23	+21.4% points	32.3%	30.7%	27.8%
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	0.003%	2021-22	-0.01% points	2.2%	2.8%	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).

Table 4B : Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for Arunachal Pradesh

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	28.6%	2022-23	+23.7% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	34.3%	2022-23	+24.7% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	0.7%	2022-23	+0.7% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	0.8%	2022-23	+0.8% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%
Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP	-	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Social Expenditure	Rs. 64,163	2022-23	+Rs. 46,193	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 10,755	2022-23	+Rs. 8,361	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 22,444	2022-23	+Rs. 16,166	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	34.1%	2022-23	-0.3% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	5.7%	2022-23	+1.1% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	11.9%	2022-23	-0.1% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	4.1%	2022-23	+2.9% 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 State Finances Reports, 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, Health, and Education Expenditures are calculated as per capita values by dividing the respective expenditure by the population; vii. Total Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Revenue Expenditure (RevEx), Capital Outlay, and Loans and Advances; viii. The Buoyancy of RevEx is calculated as the ratio between the year-on-year growth rate of Revenue Expenditure and that of GSDP.

Clarification:

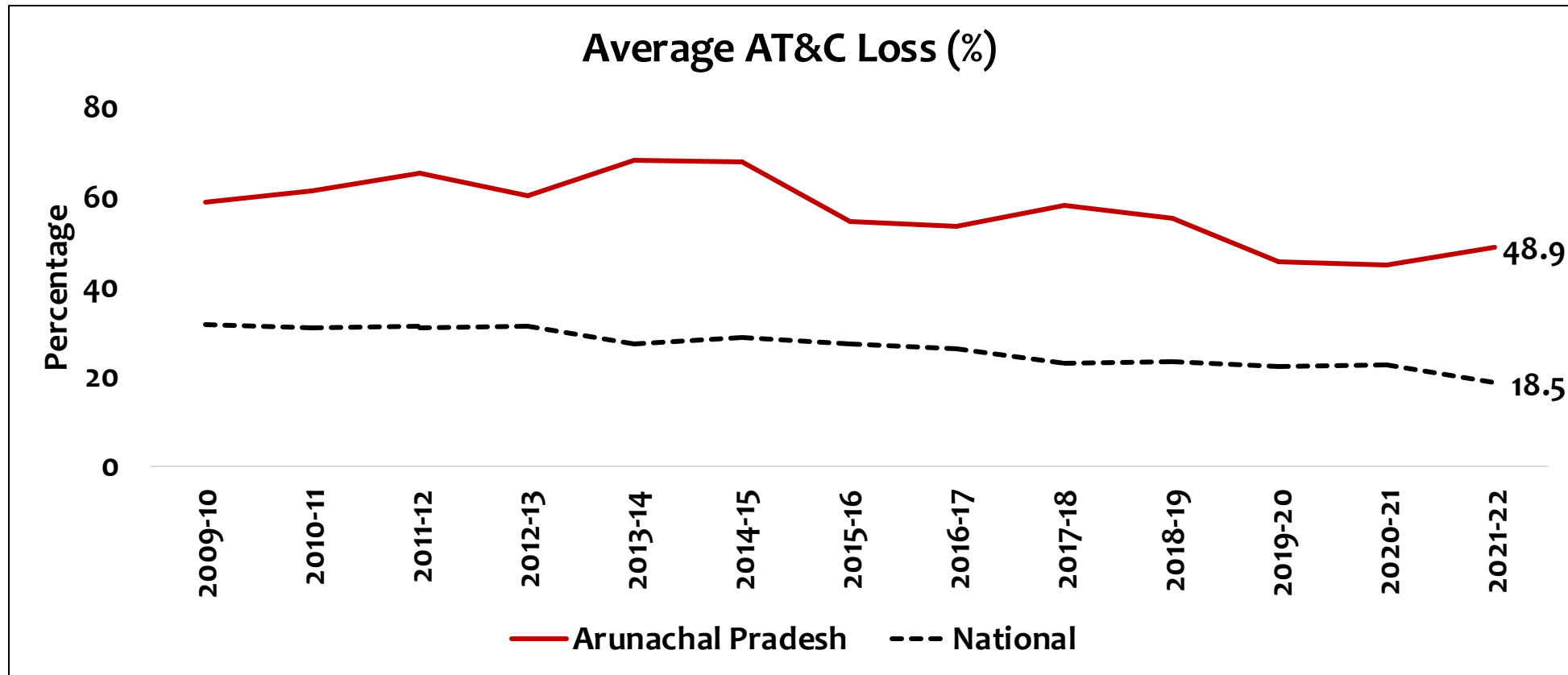
Detailed Fiscal Indicator Charts for the six North-Eastern States (Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Tripura) are not included in the State Reports due to high volatility and erratic nature of the data.

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

Arunachal Pradesh: Power Sector

- The State has one distribution utilities/company (DISCOMs) –Department of Power, which is a state-operated DISCOM.
- Their average AT&C Losses have declined substantially from 58.8 percent in 2009-10 to 48.9 percent in 2021-22, owing to improved billing efficiency.
- As Per the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme's portal, the State signed up for the operational and financial turnaround objectives of the scheme.

The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT&C) of the DISCOMs in Arunachal Pradesh are higher than the national average by about 30.4 percentage points, standing at 48.9 percent in 2021-22



Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22). The figure shows the AT&C Loss in Arunachal Pradesh. The National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry)

6. Devolution to Arunachal Pradesh 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.

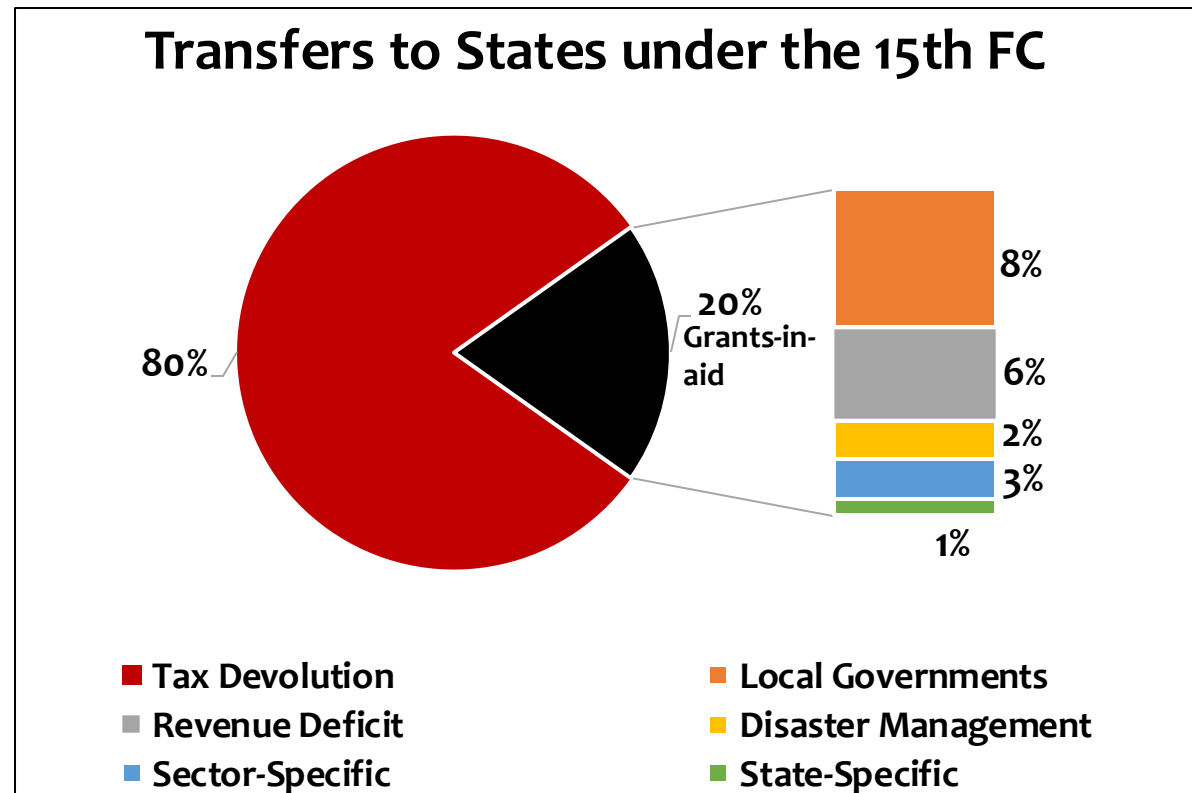
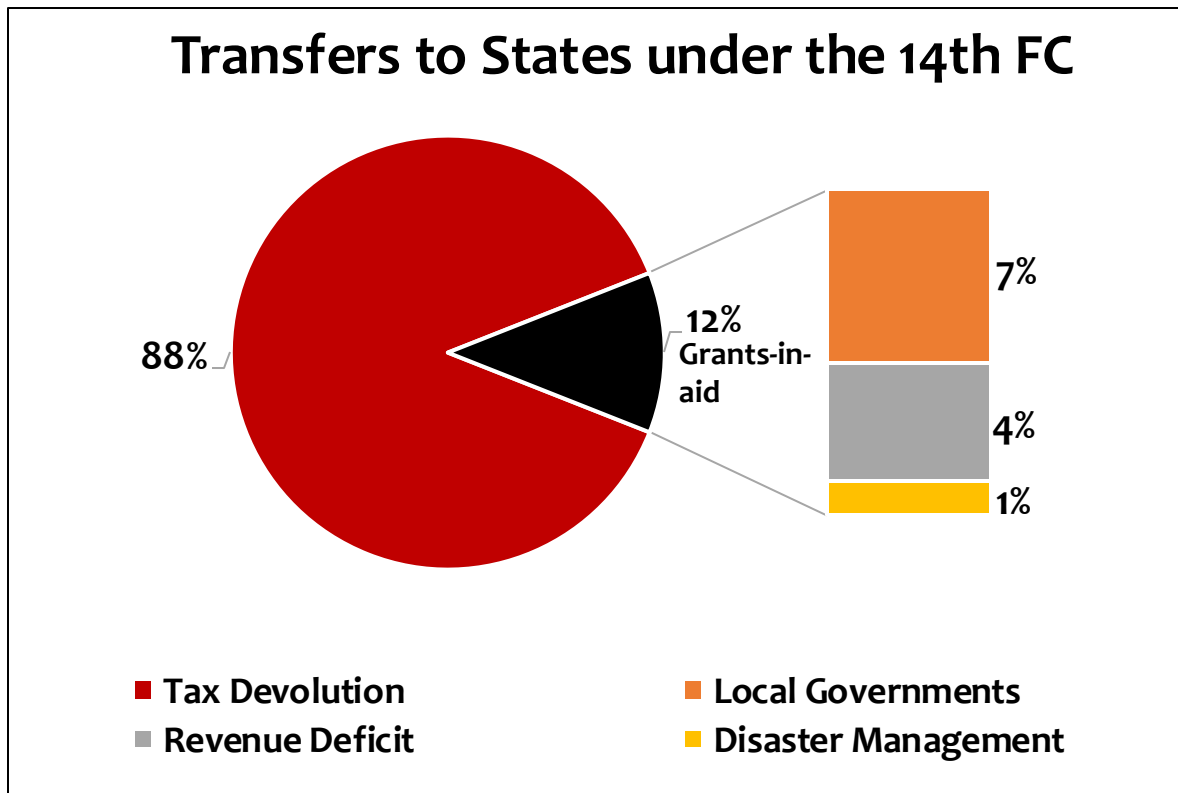
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14th FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria.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

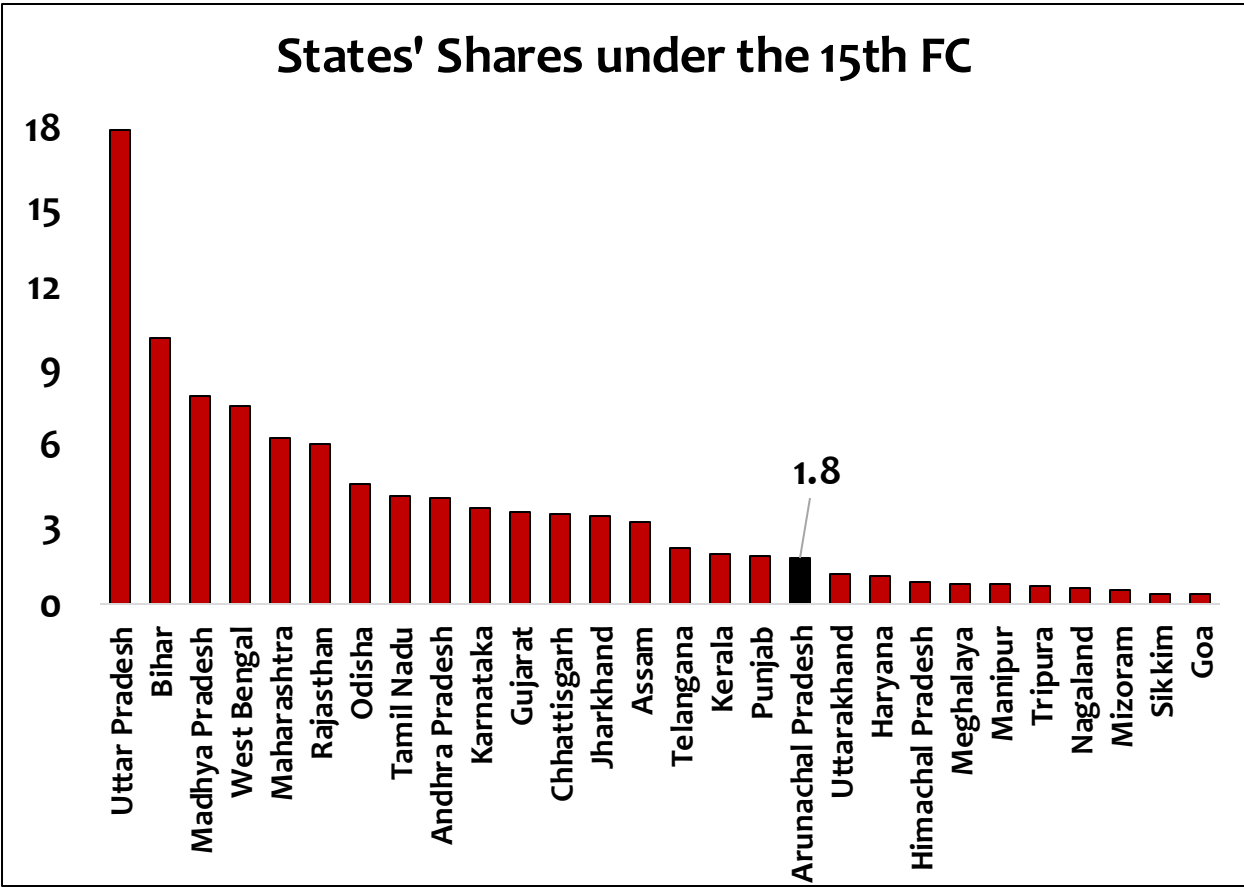
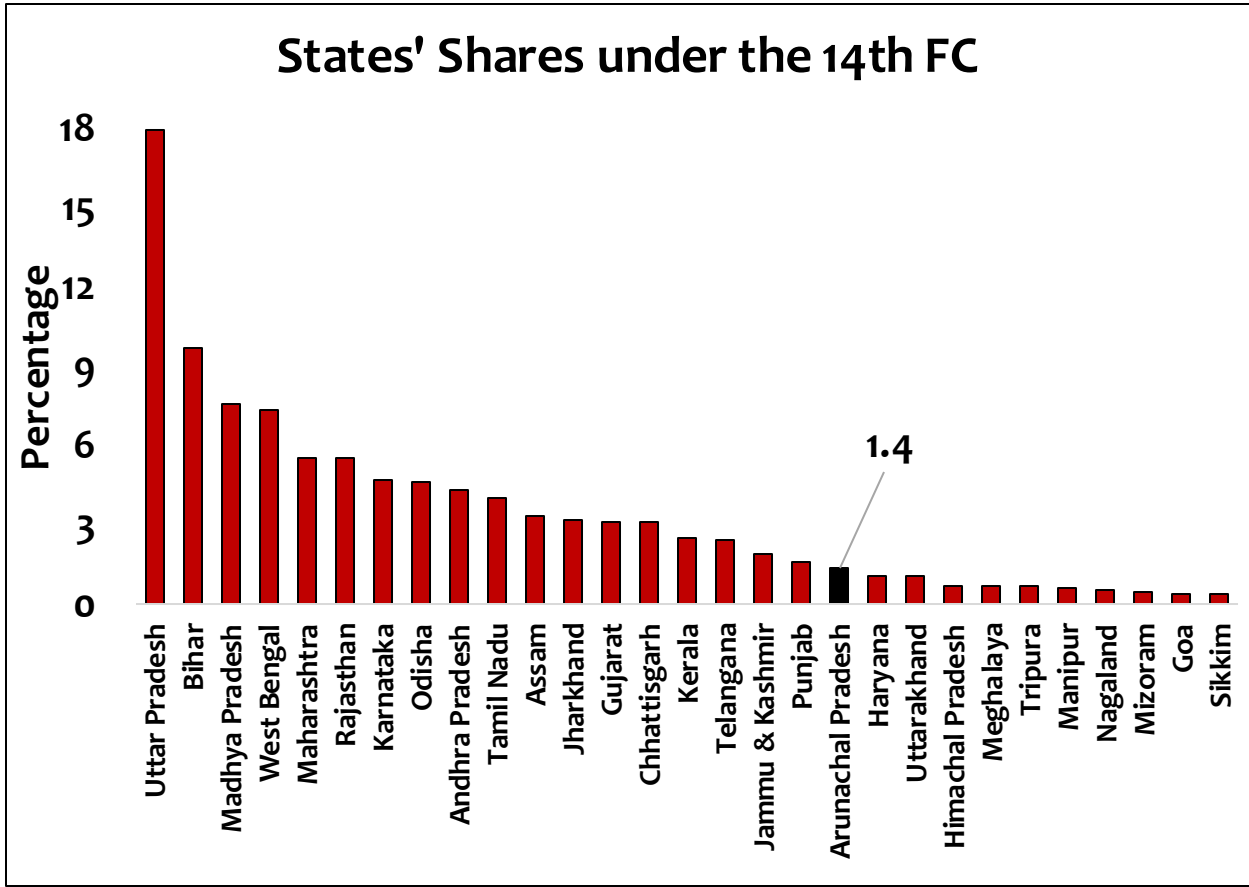
Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

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

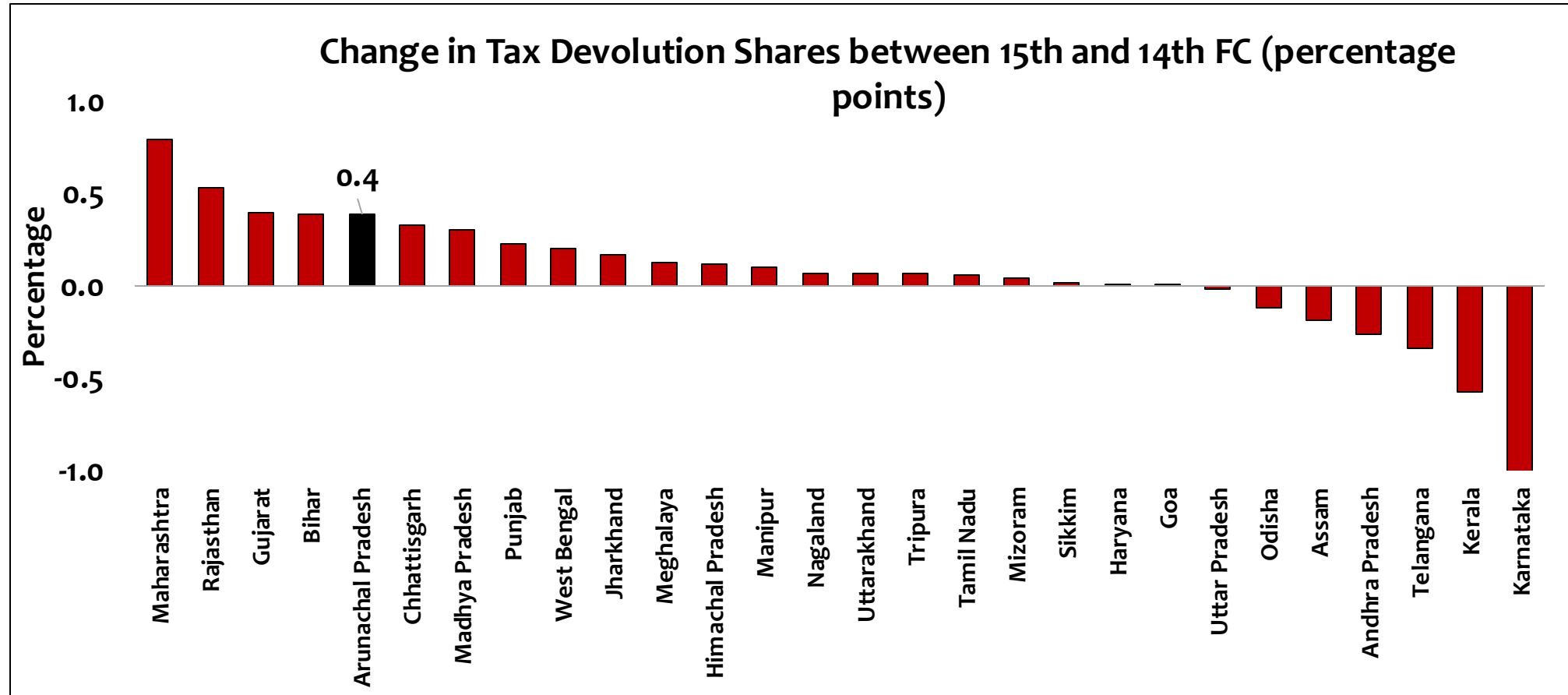
Arunachal Pradesh's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 1.4 percent to 1.8 percent between 14th FC and 15th FC



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.

Arunachal Pradesh had 0.4 percentage point increase in Tax Devolution shares between 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

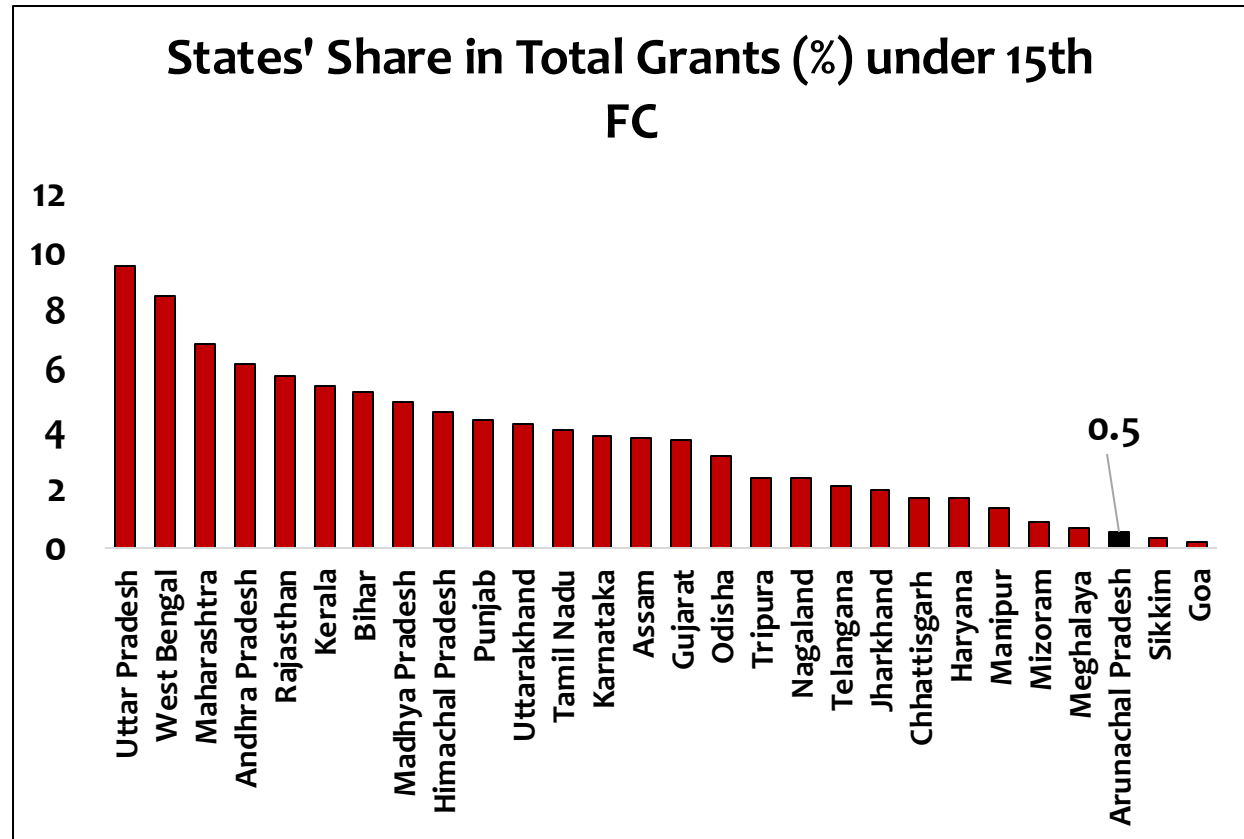
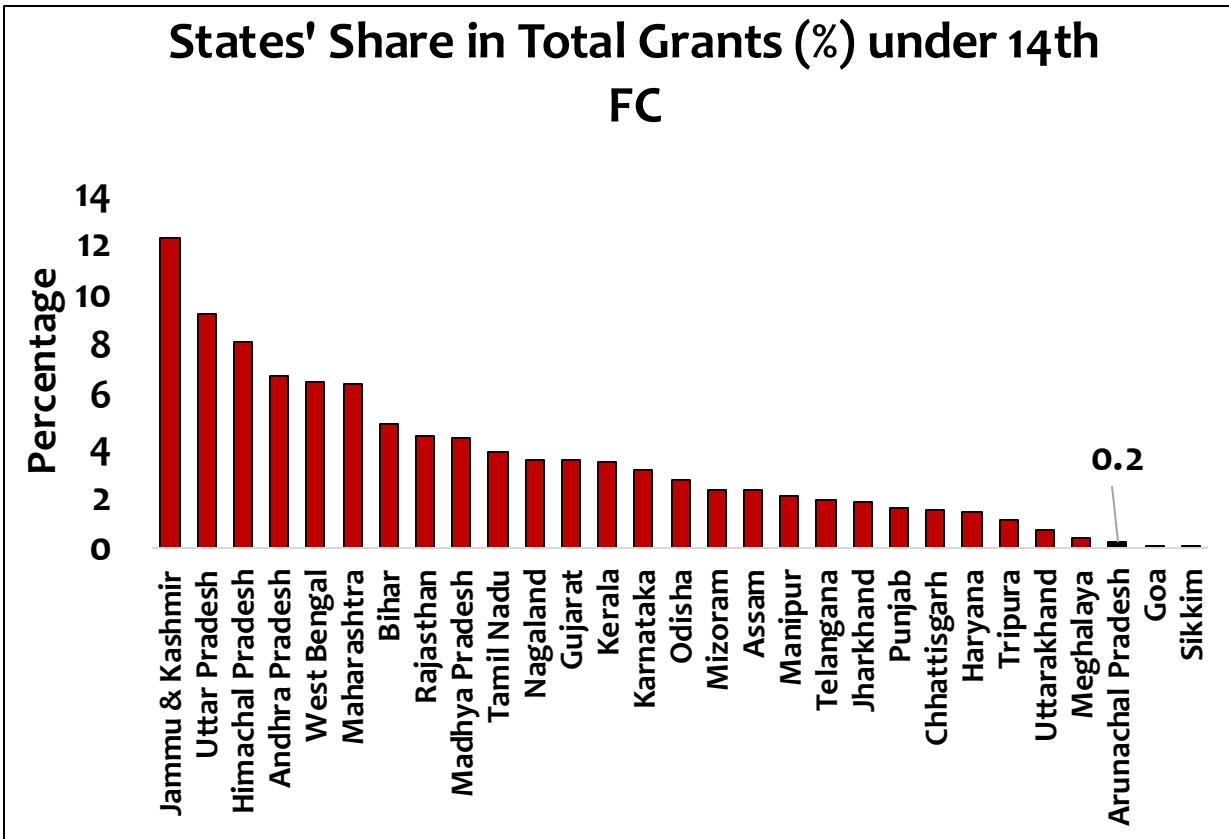
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Arunachal Pradesh

- 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 **remained low at 0.2 and 0.5 percent, respectively, of the total under both 14th and 15th FC recommendations.**
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Under the 14th FC and 15th FC recommendations, *Arunachal Pradesh did not receive revenue-deficit grants.*
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Arunachal Pradesh's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre remained consistent at **0.4 percent between 14th and 15th Finance Commissions.**
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Arunachal Pradesh **received 1.1 percent of the total grants for disaster management** under the 15th FC recommendations, an increase of 0.7 percentage points from the 14th FC recommendations.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** As per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **1.5 percent of the total sectoral grants.** The State received 5.5 percent of the grant for maintenance of PMGSY Roads and 4.2 percent of grant for statistics. It received 0.5 percent of grant for health and education. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include agricultural performance incentive grants (0.2 percent) and grants for judiciary (0.2 percent).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of **Rs. 400 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants**, Rs. 355 crore of which was directed towards Hydro Power Project and Rs. 45 crore was directed towards preservation of Tawang Monastery.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

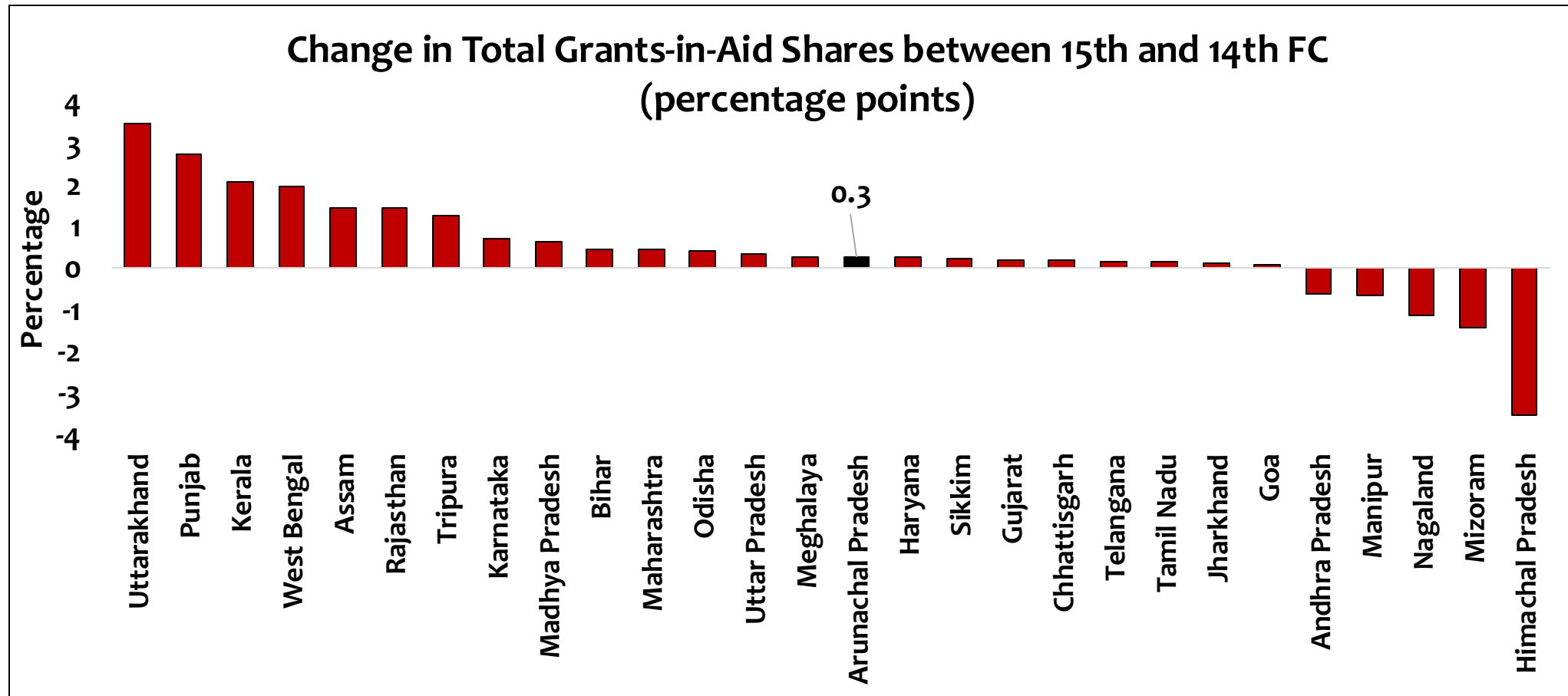
Arunachal Pradesh's share in the Total Grants-in-Aid, recommended between 14th and 15th FC, increased from 0.2 to 0.5 percent



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.

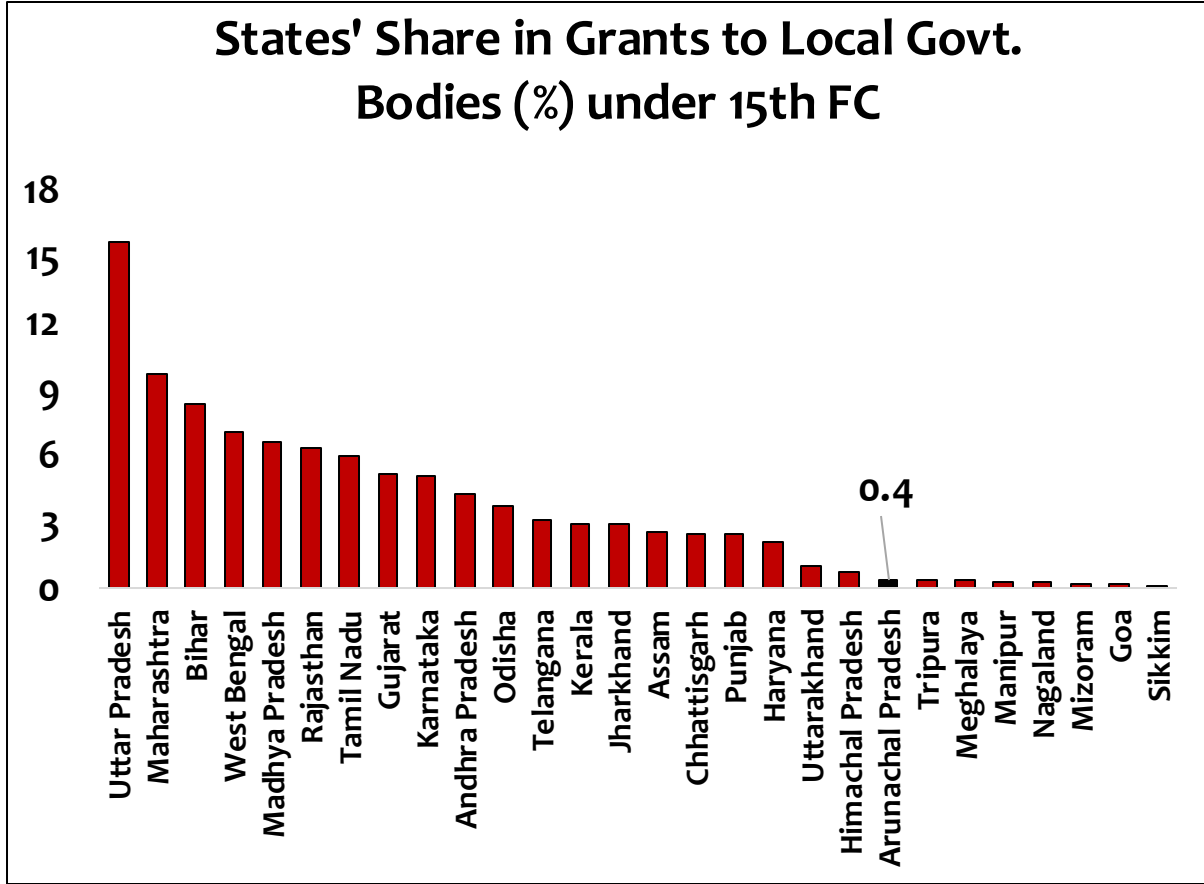
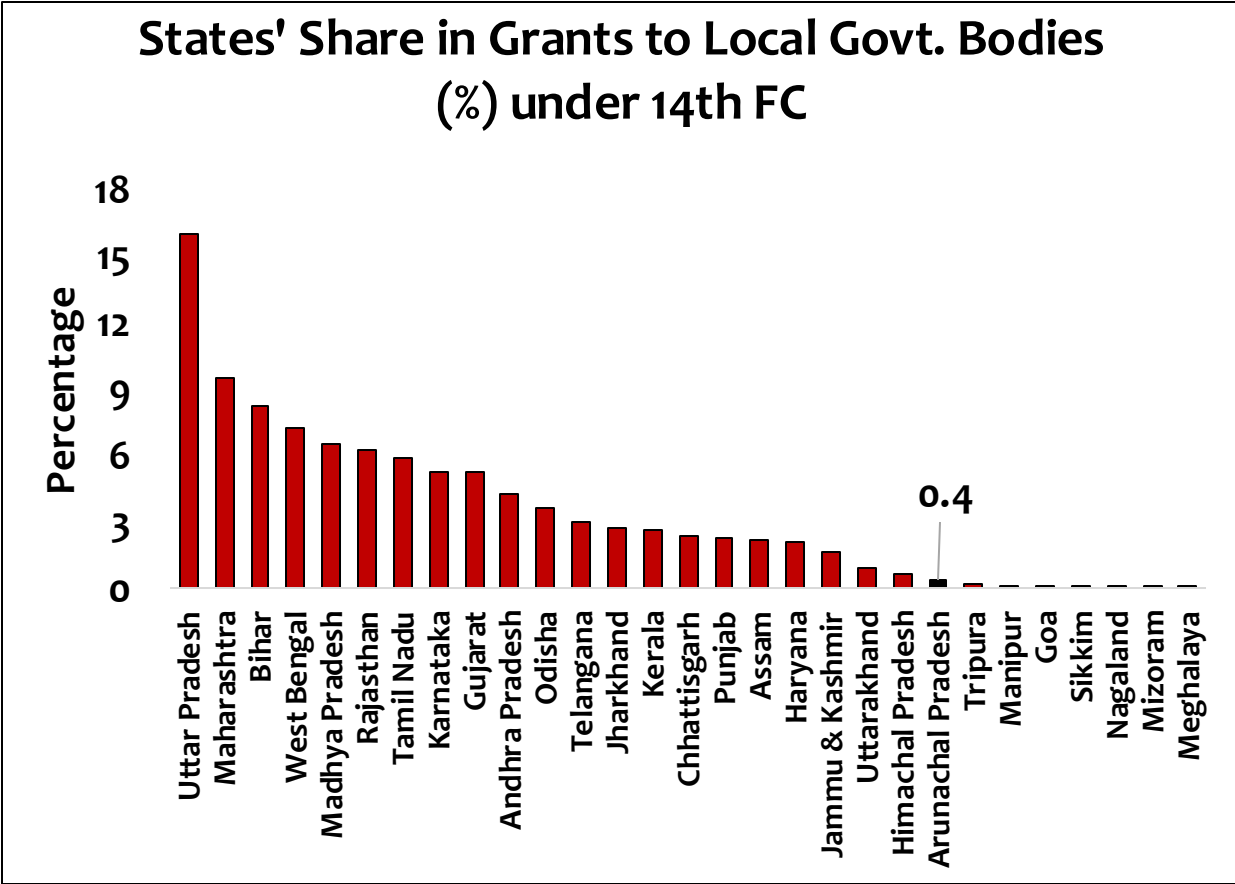
Arunachal Pradesh had a 0.3 percentage point increase in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



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.

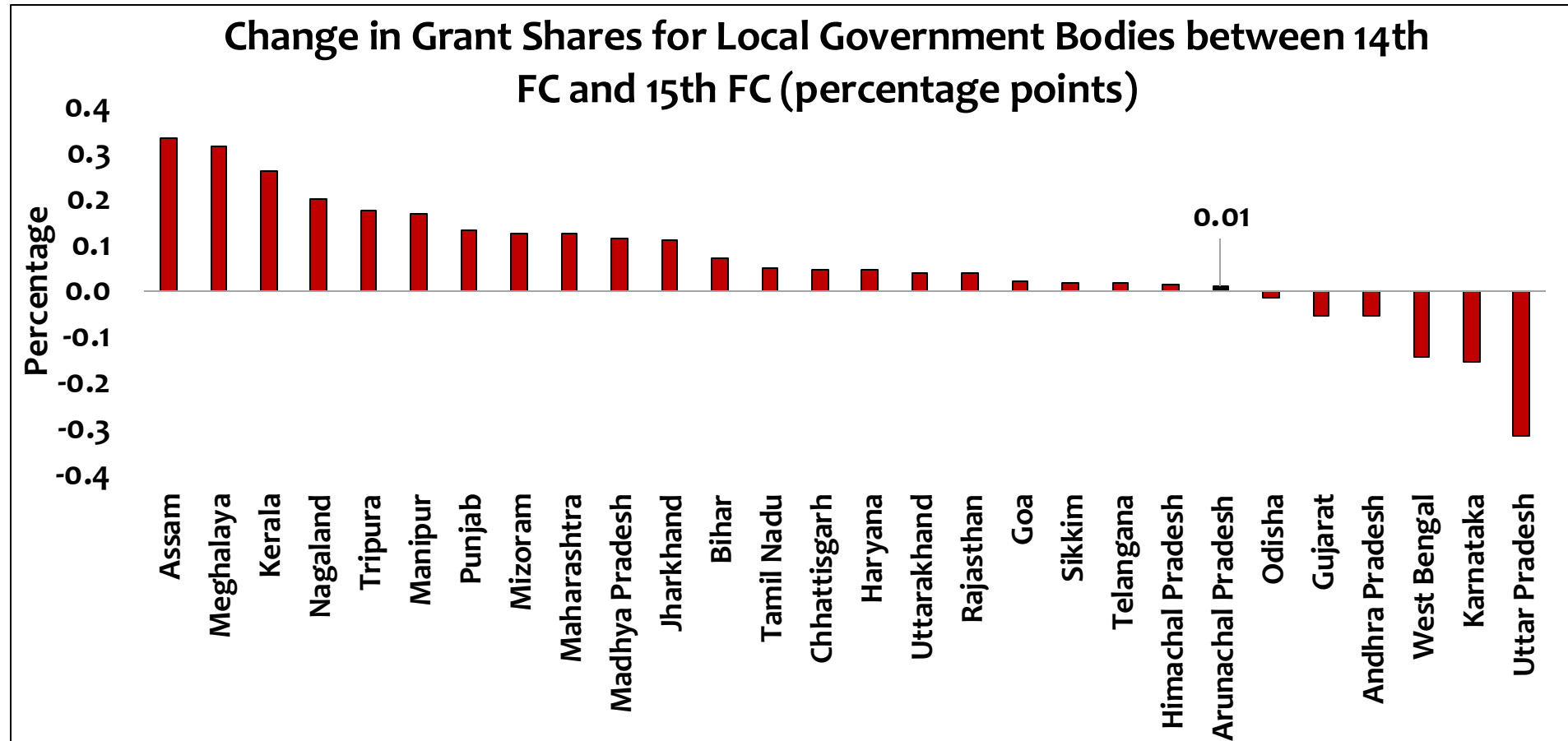
Arunachal Pradesh's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre remained consistent at 0.4 percent between 14th and 15th FCs



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: 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.

Arunachal Pradesh had 0.01 percentage point increase in Local Government Bodies' Grant shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

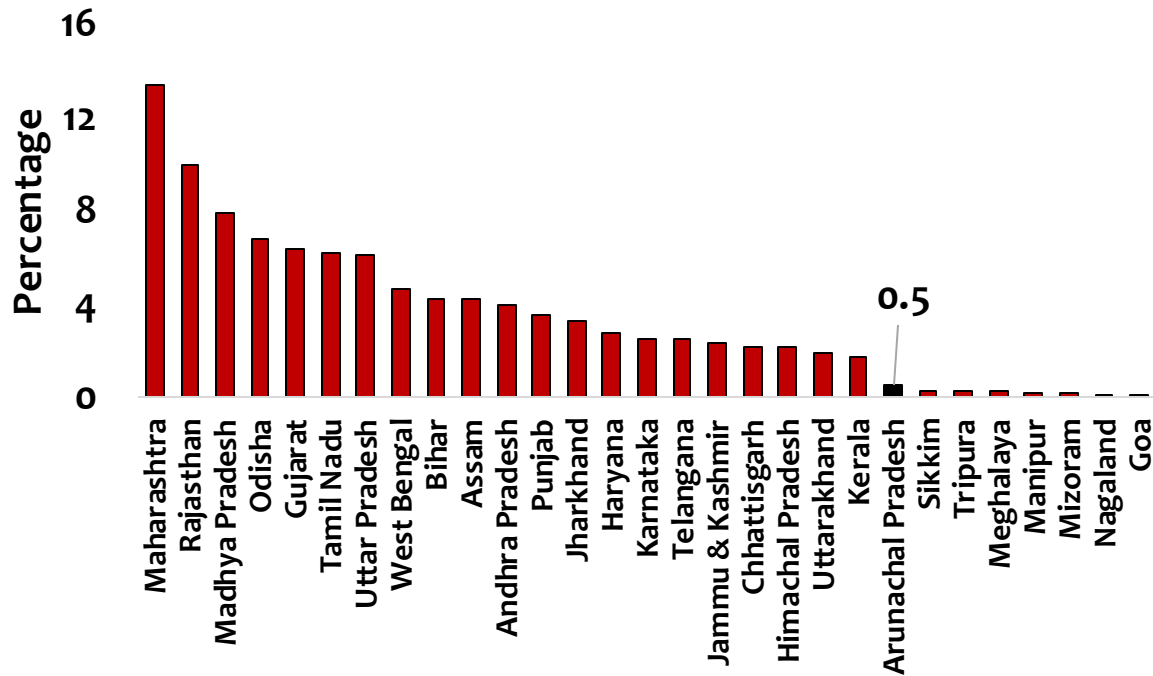


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

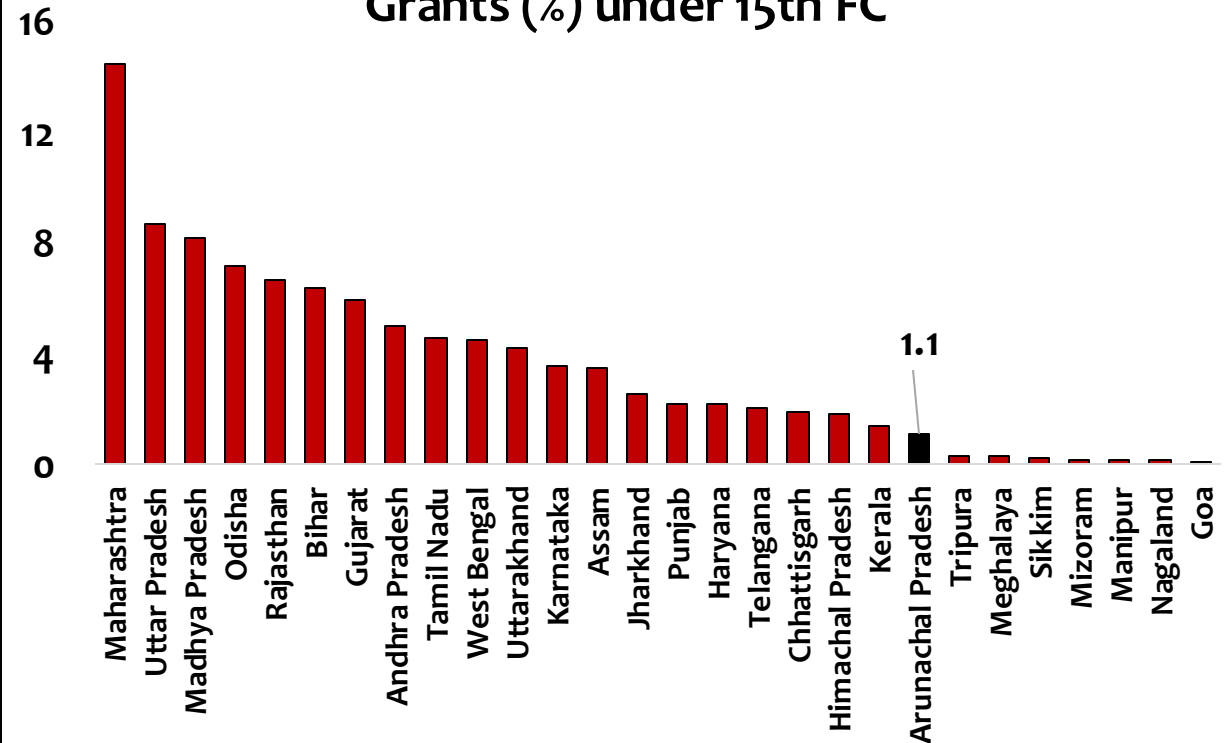
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Grants-in-Aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Arunachal Pradesh's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre increased from 0.5 percent by 14th FC to 1.1 percent by 15th FC

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



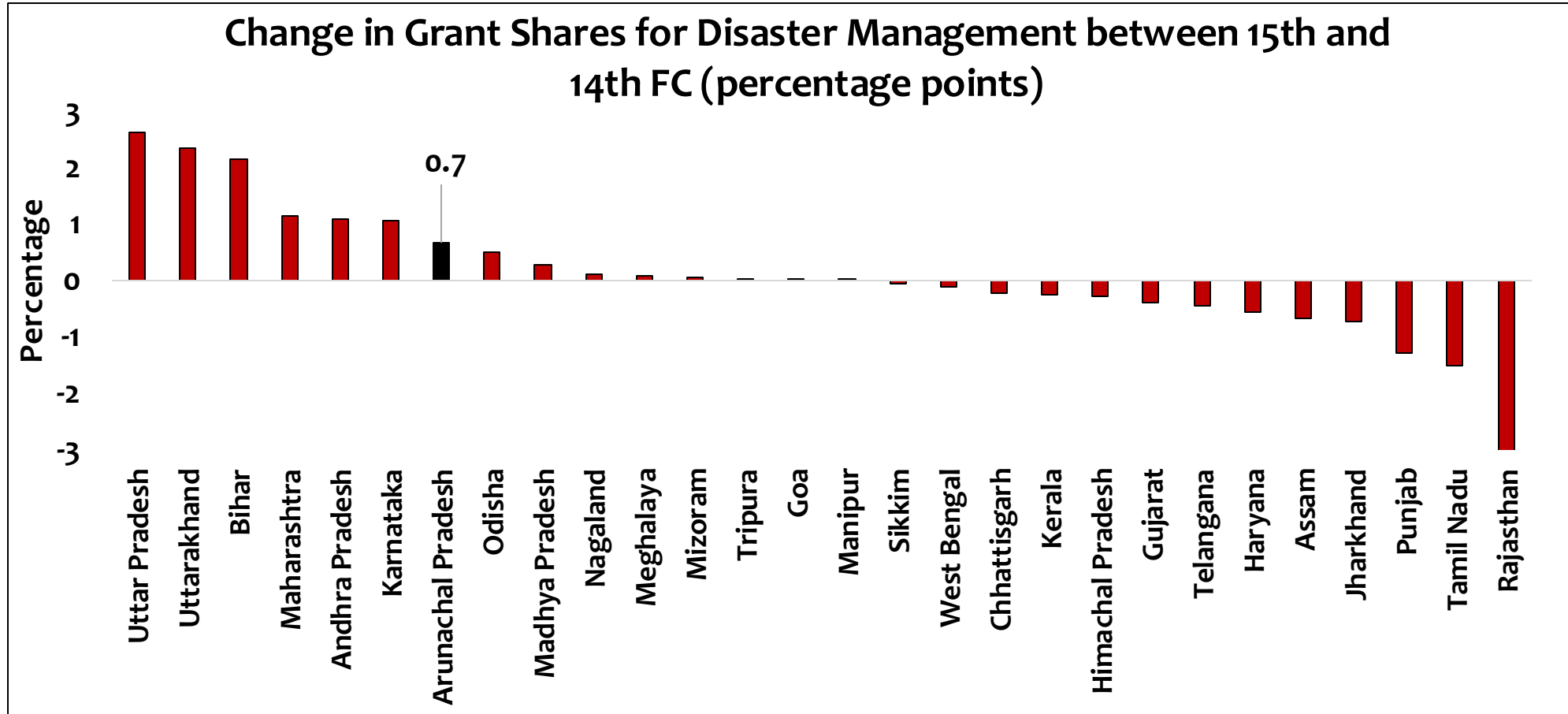
States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 15th FC



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.

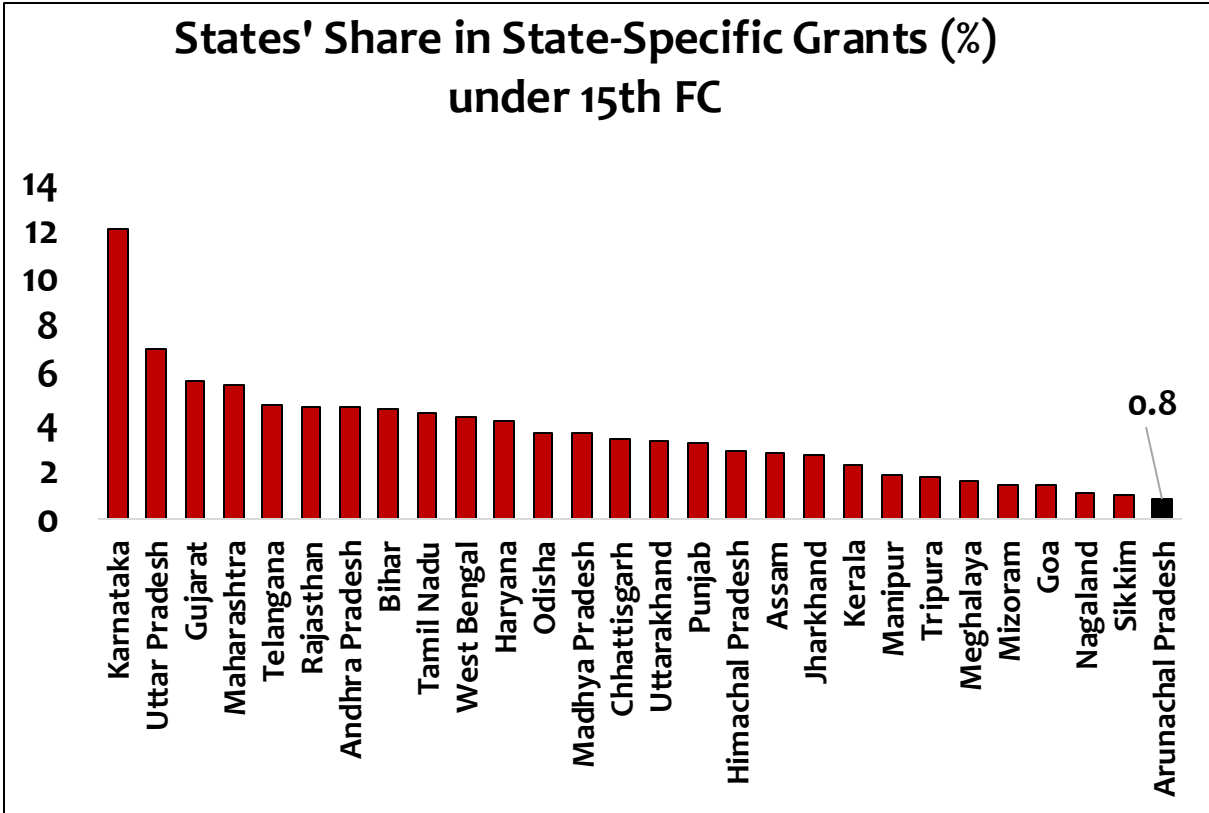
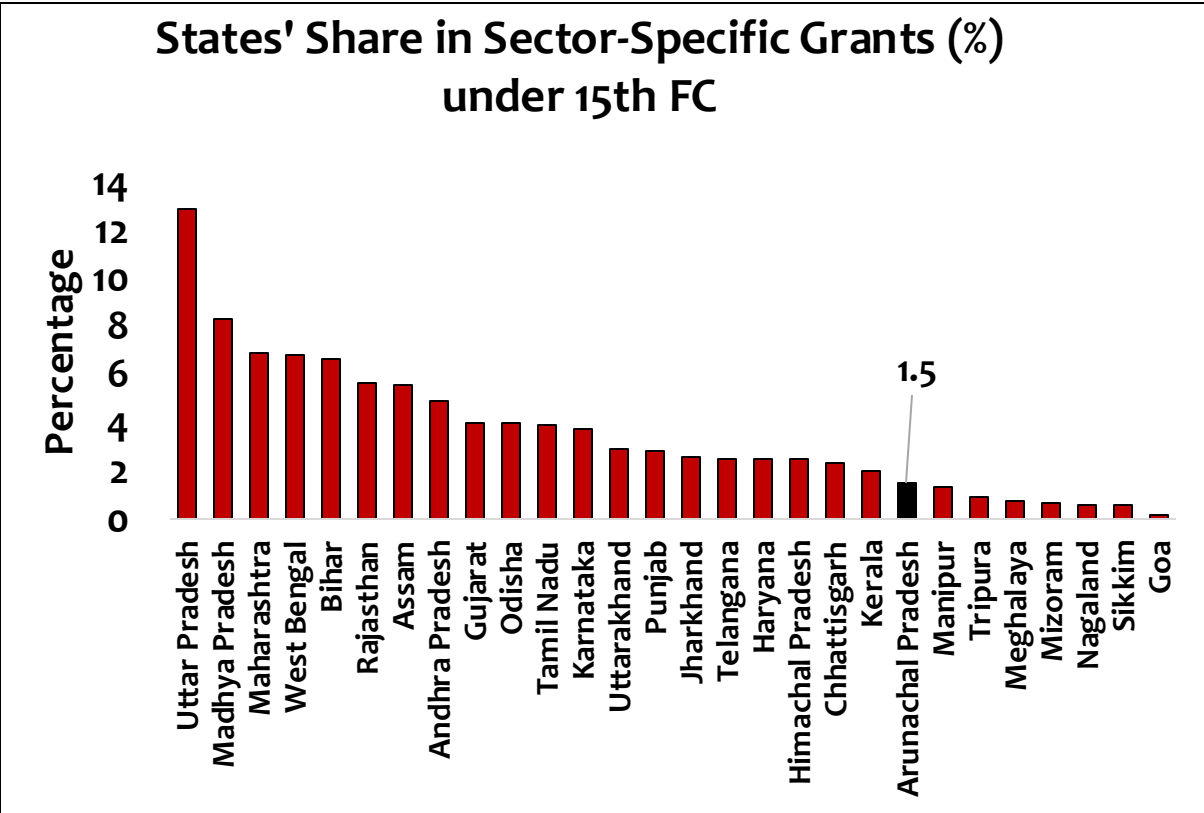
Arunachal Pradesh had a 0.7 percentage point increase in Grants for Disaster Management shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



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 Disaster Management Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Arunachal Pradesh's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 1.5 percent of the total. The state received 5.5 percent of the grant for maintenance of PMGSY Roads and 4.2 percent of grant for statistics. A total of Rs. 400 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, Rs. 355 crore of which was directed towards Hydro Power Project



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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), Assam (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Punjab (Rs. 390 crore, includes support for reduction in environment pollution caused by stubble burning), Assam (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*]

7. Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006

Status of Fiscal Rule in Arunachal Pradesh

- Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Arunachal Pradesh State Government enacted the **Arunachal Pradesh Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act (FRBM)** in 2006, in line with Union Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003. Consequently, the Arunachal Pradesh FRBM Rules were passed by the state legislative assembly in 2007.

- The State Government is required to present a Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement alongside the budget every year, containing rolling targets for the given fiscal parameters.

- As per the Arunachal Pradesh FRBM Rules 2007, the State was required to :
 - a) Maintain at least the level of Revenue Surplus in the Base Year (average of 2001-02 to 2003-04) in subsequent years, beginning with Financial Year 2005-06 and ending with 2008-09, and adhere to it thereafter
 - b) Reduce every year the fiscal deficit by a minimum of 0.03 percent of the GSDP by the end of each financial year, beginning with Financial Year 2005-06, so as to reduce the same to three percent or below by 2009-10 and adhere to it thereafter

Source: The Arunachal Pradesh Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG (<https://budget.uk.gov.in/pages/display/104-letter>).

Status of Fiscal Rule in Arunachal Pradesh

➤ 2011 & 2012 Amendment (deemed enforced since 2010)

- Maintain the level of revenue surplus in all years beginning from the initial financial year on 1st April 2010 and ending on 31st March 2015 and maintain revenue surplus as a percentage of GSDP in each financial year during this period in a manner consistent with the goal of revenue surplus
- Reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 percent of GSDP by the year 2011-12 and to maintain the same in subsequent years during 2012-13 to 2014-15
- Maintain the outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP not to be more than 61.3 percent in 2010-11, 58.2 percent in 2011-12, 55.2 percent in 2012-13, 52.5 percent in 2013-14, and 50.1 percent in 2014-15

➤ 2018 Amendment (deemed enforced since 2015)

- Maintain the level of revenue surplus in all the years beginning from the initial financial year on 1st April 2015 and ending 31st March 2020 and maintain revenue surplus as a percentage of GSDP in each financial year during this period in a manner consistent with the goal of revenue surplus
- Reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 percent of the estimated GSDP for the years 2015-16 to 2019-20
- To maintain debt-GSDP ratio less than or equal to 25 percent in the preceding year to avail additional borrowing of 0.25 percent of GSDP
- To maintain Interest Payments to Revenue Receipts ratio less than or equal to 10 percent in the preceding year to avail additional borrowing of 0.25 percent of GSDP in a given year for which borrowing limits are to be fixed

Status of Fiscal Rule in Arunachal Pradesh

➤ 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 unutilized and second on undertaking at least 3 out of the above named reforms

➤ 2022 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: The State shall adhere to a maximum fiscal deficit of 4 percent of GSDP in 2021-22, 3.5 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 and maintain it at 3 percent of GSDP from 2023-24 to 2025-26

Source: The Arunachal Pradesh Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG (<https://budget.uk.gov.in/pages/display/104-letter>).

Status of Fiscal Rule in Arunachal Pradesh

➤ 2024 Amendment

The State Government shall:

- Achieve the revenue deficit targets during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at (-) 1.20 percent , (-) 1.70 percent and (-) 2.50 percent of GSDP respectively.
- Achieve the fiscal deficit targets during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at 3 percent of GSDP respectively and thereafter continue to maintain or reduce it thereafter.
- Restrict the total outstanding liabilities during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at 33.10 percent, 32.80 percent, and 32.50 percent of GSDP respectively, and thereafter maintain the said ratio or reduce it.
- Maintain zero outstanding government guarantee to the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of State Finance during the award period of the Fifteenth Finance Commission.
- The State shall further avail 50 years interest free loan under the “Scheme for Special Assisted States for Capital Expenditure” of Central Government for financing infrastructure project of the State during the Fifteenth Finance Commission award period. This shall be over and above all limits prescribed for fiscal deficit debt stock.

Source: The Arunachal Pradesh Government Gazette, State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG (<https://budget.uk.gov.in/pages/display/104-letter>).

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

Table 1.5: Compliance with provisions of APFRBM Act/ Rolling targets indicators-MTFP

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in FRBM for the year 2017-18 to 2021-22	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Deficit (-)/Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Surplus*	2,874.13	3,766.48	2,669.82	4,036.01	5,385.00
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiscal Deficit as percentage of GSDP	Three per cent for 2017-18 to 2020-21	(-)1.39	(-)7.80	(-)3.70	(-)3.66	(-)3.28
	4.00 per cent 2021- 22	✓	X	X	X	✓
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	25 per cent For 2017-18 to 2020-21	32.07	33.91	43.51	40.45	41.06
	43.94* per cent for 2021-22	X	X	X	X	✓

Source: Finance Accounts of respective year

* APFRBM amended by the Government of Arunachal Pradesh in April 2022 did not includes target of revenue surplus and ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP for the year 2021-22. These figures taken from Fiscal Indicators-Rolling targets MTFP Statement.

Source: State Finances Audit Reports of the CAG for 2021-22.

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

- The State Government was successful in maintaining Revenue Surplus as targeted in Rolling fiscal indicators-Rolling targets in MTFP.
- The State maintained Fiscal Deficit in 2017-18 and 2021-22 within the limit prescribed in the APFRBM. However, from 2018-19 to 2020-21, Fiscal Deficit as a percentage of GSDP exceeded the limit prescribed in the APFRBM Act.
- In 2021-22, the Fiscal Deficit and outstanding debt of the State government anchored to the levels prescribed in the FRBM, as it was 3.28 per cent and 41.06 per cent of GSDP respectively.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Arunachal Pradesh

- **Revenue surplus** in 2023-24 is estimated to be 8 percent of GSDP (Rs 3,063 crore), much lower than the revised estimates for 2022-23 (15 percent of GSDP). In 2022-23, the revenue surplus (as a percent of GSDP) is expected to be lower than the budget estimate (15.1 percent of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2023-24 is targeted at 6.6 percent of GSDP (Rs 2,515 crore). In 2022-23, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 7.8 percent of GSDP, much higher than the budget estimate of 3.6 percent of GSDP.
- At the end of 2023-24, the outstanding liabilities is estimated to be 53 percent of GSDP, higher than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (45.4 percent of GSDP). The outstanding liabilities have risen significantly as compared to 2020-21 level (42.2 percent of GSDP).

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

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act					
	2006/07	2011/12	2018	2021	2022	2024
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	Maintain at least the level of Revenue Surplus in the Base Year (average of 2001-02 to 2003-04) in subsequent years, beginning with Financial Year 2005-06 and ending with 2008-09, and adhere to it thereafter	Maintain the level of revenue surplus in all years beginning from the initial financial year on 1 st April 2010 and ending on 31 st March 2015 and maintain revenue surplus as a percentage of GSDP in each financial year during this period in a manner consistent with the goal of revenue surplus	Maintain the level of revenue surplus in all the years beginning from the initial financial year on 1 st April 2015 and ending 31 st March 2020 and maintain revenue surplus as a percentage of GSDP in each financial year during this period in a manner consistent with the goal of revenue surplus			Achieve the revenue deficit targets during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at (-) 1.20 percent, (-) 1.70 percent and (-) 2.50 percent of GSDP respectively
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Reduce every year the fiscal deficit by a minimum of 0.03 per cent of the GSDP by the end of each financial year, beginning with Financial Year 2005-06, so as to reduce the same to three per cent or below by 2009-10 and adhere to it thereafter	Reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 percent of GSDP by the year 2011-12 and to maintain the same in subsequent years during 2012-13 to 2014-15	Inter alia: Maximum fiscal deficit of 3.5 percent	Inter alia, 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 State shall adhere to a maximum fiscal deficit of 4 percent of GSDP in 2021-22, 3.5 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 and maintain it at 3 percent of GSDP from 2023-24 to 2025-26	Achieve the fiscal deficit targets during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at 3 percent of GSDP respectively and thereafter continue to maintain or reduce it thereafter
Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	N/A	Maintain the outstanding debt as a percentage of GSDP not to be more than 61.3 percent in 2010-11, 58.2 percent in 2011-12, 55.2 percent in 2012-13, 52.5 percent in 2013-14, and 50.1 percent in 2014-15	To maintain debt-GSDP ratio less than or equal to 25 percent in the preceding year to avail additional borrowing of 0.25 percent of GSDP			Restrict the total outstanding liabilities during 2023-24, 2024-25, and 2025-26 at 33.10 percent, 32.80 percent, and 32.50 percent of GSDP respectively, and thereafter maintain the said ratio or reduce it

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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