

Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Manipur

Macro and Fiscal Brief: Manipur

March 2025

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1. Summary and Overview of the State of Manipur

Demography and Employment

- Manipur has a population of 3.2 million and represents 0.2 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.
- The State's population density is very low at 115 people per square kilometre, as of 2011. Its dependency ratio (59.4 percent) is slightly lower than the national average as of 2011 . Majority of the State's population lives in rural areas, as only 32.4 percent of its population resides in urban areas, as of 2023.
- As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) sex ratio at birth in the State (967 female births per 1000 males) is better than the national average of 929 female births per 1000 males.
- As of 2022-23, the State's annual unemployment rate at 4.7 percent is higher than the national average of 3.2 percent and Female Labour Force Participation rate at 31.3 percent is and lower than the national average of 37 percent.
- The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Services (38 percent); Agriculture (35.7 percent); and Industry (25.3 percent), respectively in that order , as of 2022-23 .

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Manipur's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 4.9 percent during the period between 2012-13 and 2021-22, which is lower than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The State's share in the country's nominal GDP is 0.2 percent and its nominal per capita income is 41 percent lower than the national per capita income, as of in 2021-22.
- Among the major sectors, Services sector has a share of 64.8 percent in the State's GSVA, followed by Agriculture (26.8 percent) and Industry (8.5 percent) in that order, as of 2021-22.
- During the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23, these three sectors have grown by 5.0 percent, 5.6 percent, and 0.9 percent per annum, respectively*.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

- Manipur's literacy rate, at 79.2 percent, is higher than the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.
- As of 2016-17, the State had a lower school drop-out rate (21.1 percent Classes VIII to X) and higher pass percentage (99 percent for Class X) compared to their respective national averages.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Higher Secondary level (68 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (37.8 percent in 2021) are both above their respective national averages.
- For the age group between 18 to 23 years, the Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) is at par with the national average, as of 2021.
- In terms of health indicators, the infant mortality rate in the State at 6 deaths per 1000 live births is very low compared to the national average of 28 deaths per 1000 live births, as of 2020. While the total fertility rate at 2.2 children per woman slightly above the national average, as of 2019-21. The share of fully immunized children (68.8 percent) is lower than the national average (76.4 percent), as of 2019-21.
- The State has improved on "quality of life" indicators over the decades. Household access to electricity (97.8 percent) and sanitation facilities (62.1 percent) are close to their respective national averages, as of 2021. Though, the State fares poorly on household access to drinking water, as only 77 percent of households have access to have drinking water, as of 2019-21.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Manipur's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 47 percent in 2022-23, is markedly higher than that of a median State and its contingent liabilities, at 5 percent, are also much higher than those of a median State, as of 2022-23. The fiscal and primary deficit levels at 6.9 percent and 4.5 percent of GSDP, respectively are also significantly higher than that of a median State as of 2022-23. The State has a revenue surplus of 16.3 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 which is much higher than the median State's deficit of 0.4 percent.
- As of 2022-23, Manipur collects more revenue compared to a median State and its expenditure-to-GSDP ratio is also very high at 76.2 percent than that of a median State.
- The State's share in taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 0.6 percent under 14th FC to 0.7 percent under 15th FC. And, its share in the total grants-in-aid has decreased by 0.6 percentage points to 1.4 percent under the 15th FC, compared to 2 percent under the 14th FC.

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 Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act, 2005, enacted under the 12th FC recommendations. Since 2005, the Act has been amended 7 times in 2006, 2010, 2011, 2020, 2021, 2022 and 2024.
- **Revenue Deficit:** The 2005 Act required the State to remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The initial Act mandated the State to bring down fiscal deficit to 3 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product. The 2006 amendment required the State to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3 percent or below by 2008-09. The 2010 and 2011 amendment mandated to reduce the fiscal deficit to a maximum of 3.5 percent of the GSDP by 2010-11 and reduce it to maximum of 3 percent of the GSDP from 2013-4 and beyond. The 2020 amendment granted a one-time additional borrowing space of Rs. 363 crores and 2021 amendment granted an additional borrowing of 2 percent of GSDP with relaxations based on implementation of certain reforms. And, 2022 amendment granted a one-time borrowing up to 4.5 percent of GSDP during 2022-23 only and 2024 amendment provided an additional borrowing up to 0.5 percent of GSDP during 2023-24 and 2024-25 only.
- **Debt:** The 2010 and 2011 amendments required the State to maintain outstanding debt to a maximum of 65.8 percent of GSDP in 2010-11 and bring it down to 54.3 percent of GSDP in 2014-15.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** As per the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, the State was able to meet revenue deficit and outstanding liabilities targets for all five years, but missed achieving the fiscal deficit targets for three out of five years (2018-19, 2020-21, and 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 2: Area and Demography of Manipur

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	22,327 sq. km.	2011	-	0.7 % of national total
Forest Cover	16,598 sq. km.	2021	-0.1 % points	2.3 % of national total
Total Population	3.2 million persons	2023*	-	0.2 % of national total
Population Growth Rate	0.9 %	2023*	-0.1 % points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.9 % (India)
Population Density (ii)	115 persons per sq. km.	2011	-	382 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	59.4 %	2011	-5.6 % points (2001-2011)	65.2 % (India)
Sex Ratio	934 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	32.4 % of State population	2023*	+2.7 % points	35.1 % of total population (India)
Rural Population	67.6 % of State population	2023*	-2.7 % points	64.9 % of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	3.6%	2023*	-23.8% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

* Projected

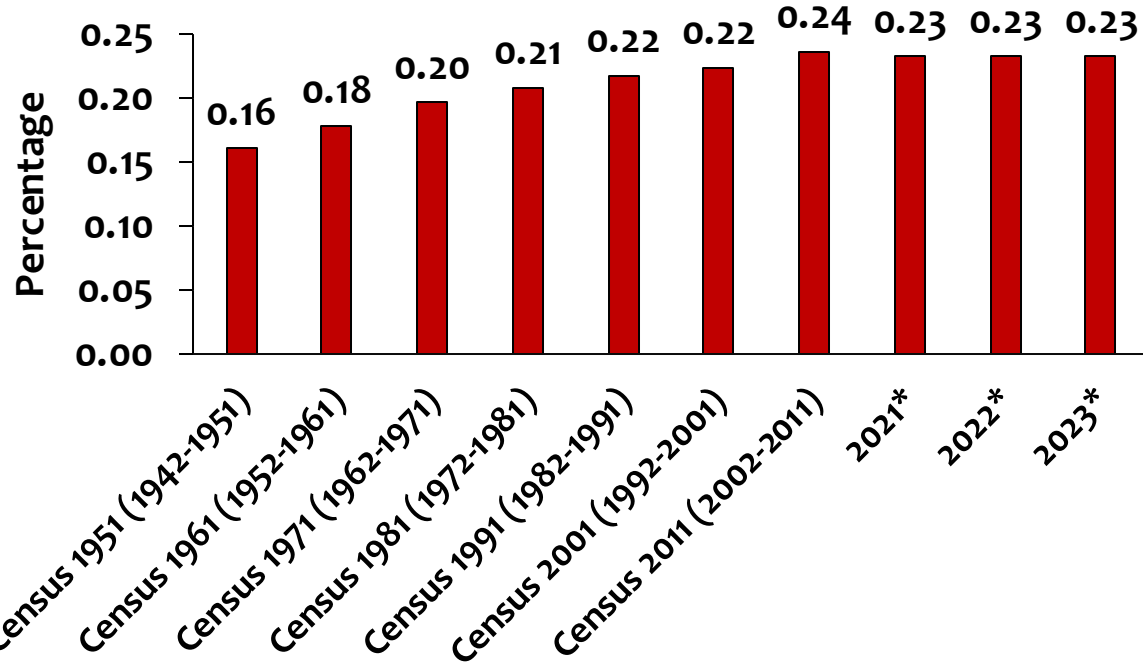
Source: Census, Forest Survey of India, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, and "Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036" by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Note:

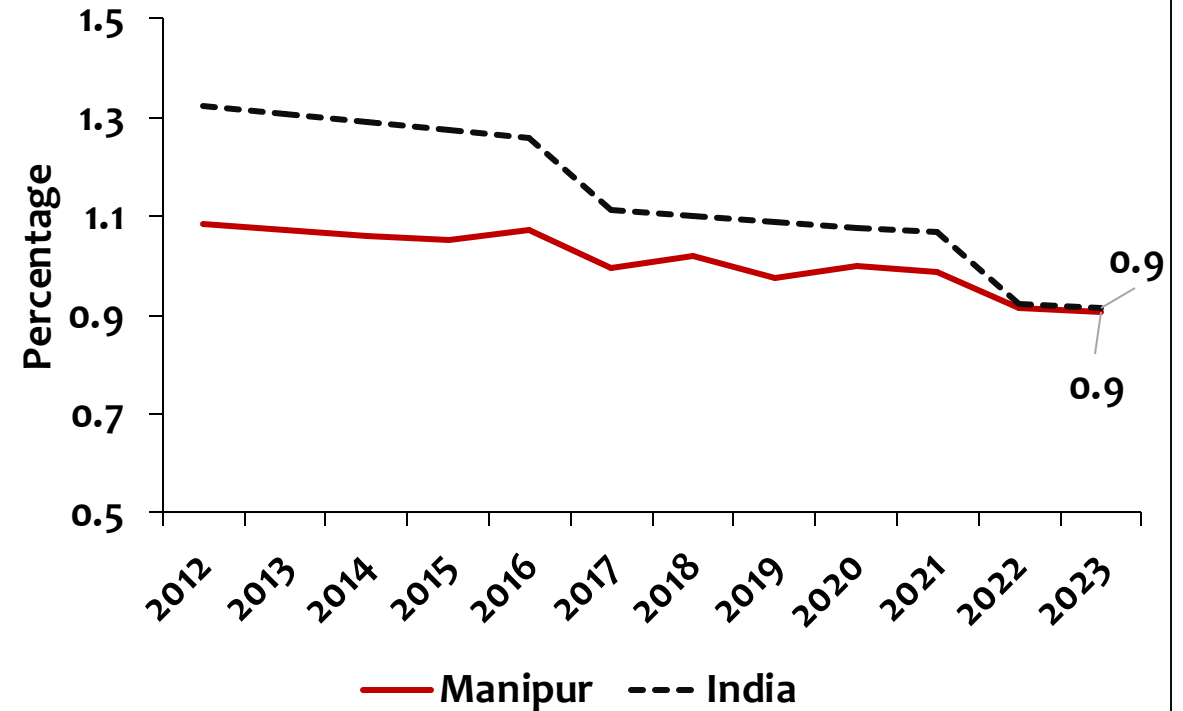
- i. Area figure for India (national total) includes the area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China. The area includes 78,114 Sq.km under illegal occupation of Pakistan, 5180 Sq.km illegally handed over by Pakistan to China and 37,555 Sq.km under illegal occupation of China.
- ii. For working 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).

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

Manipur's Share in Total Population (Projections for 2021-2023), %



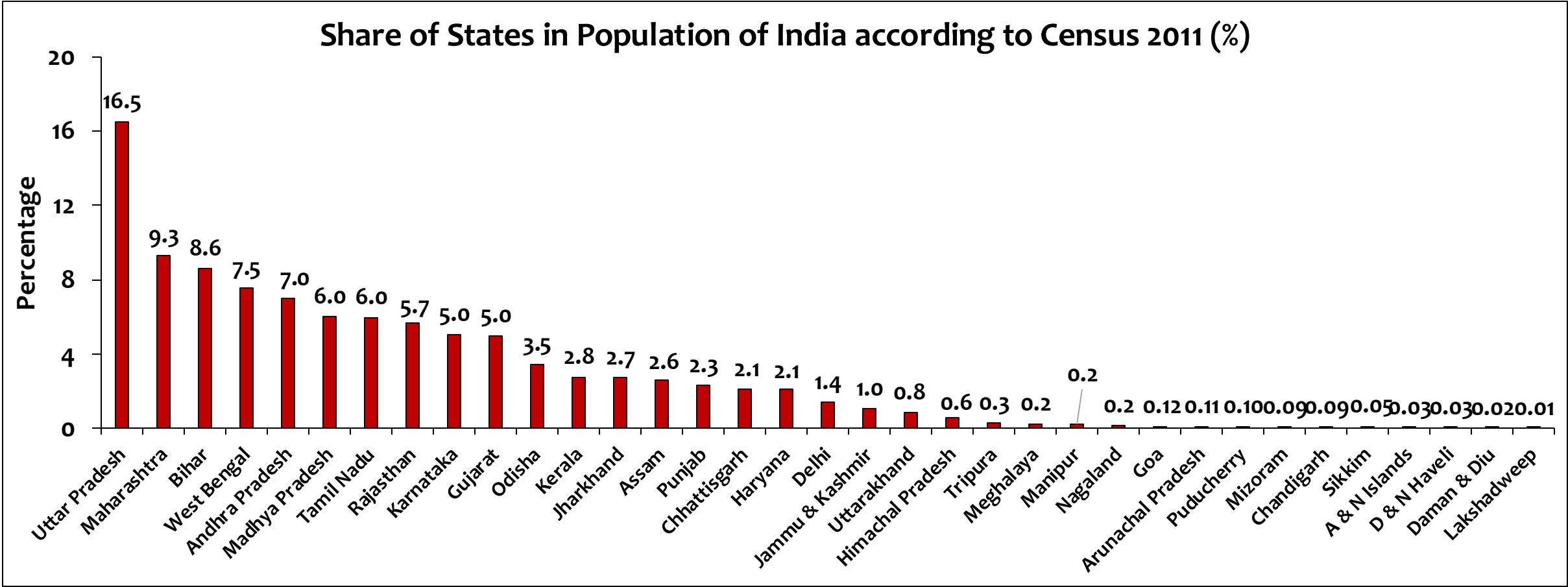
Projected Population Growth 2012-2023, %



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.

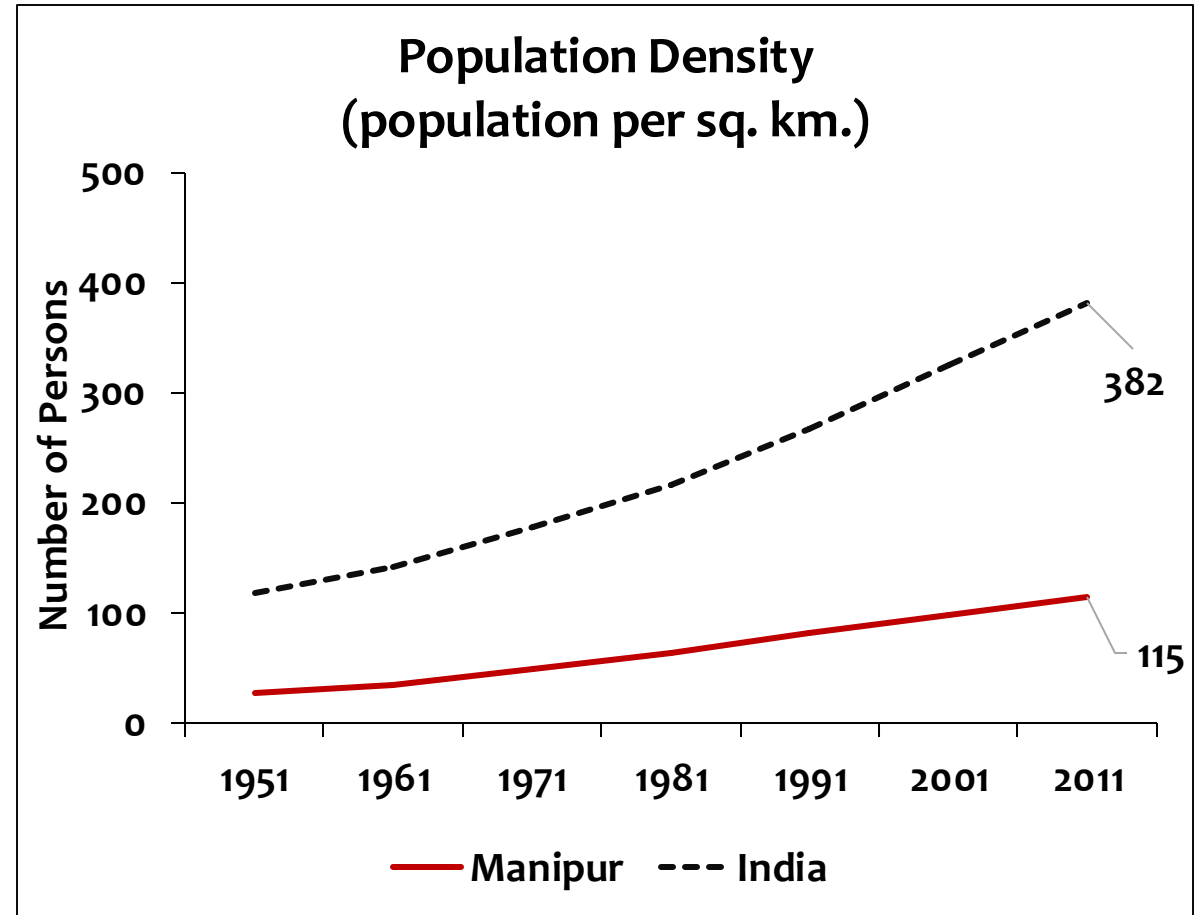
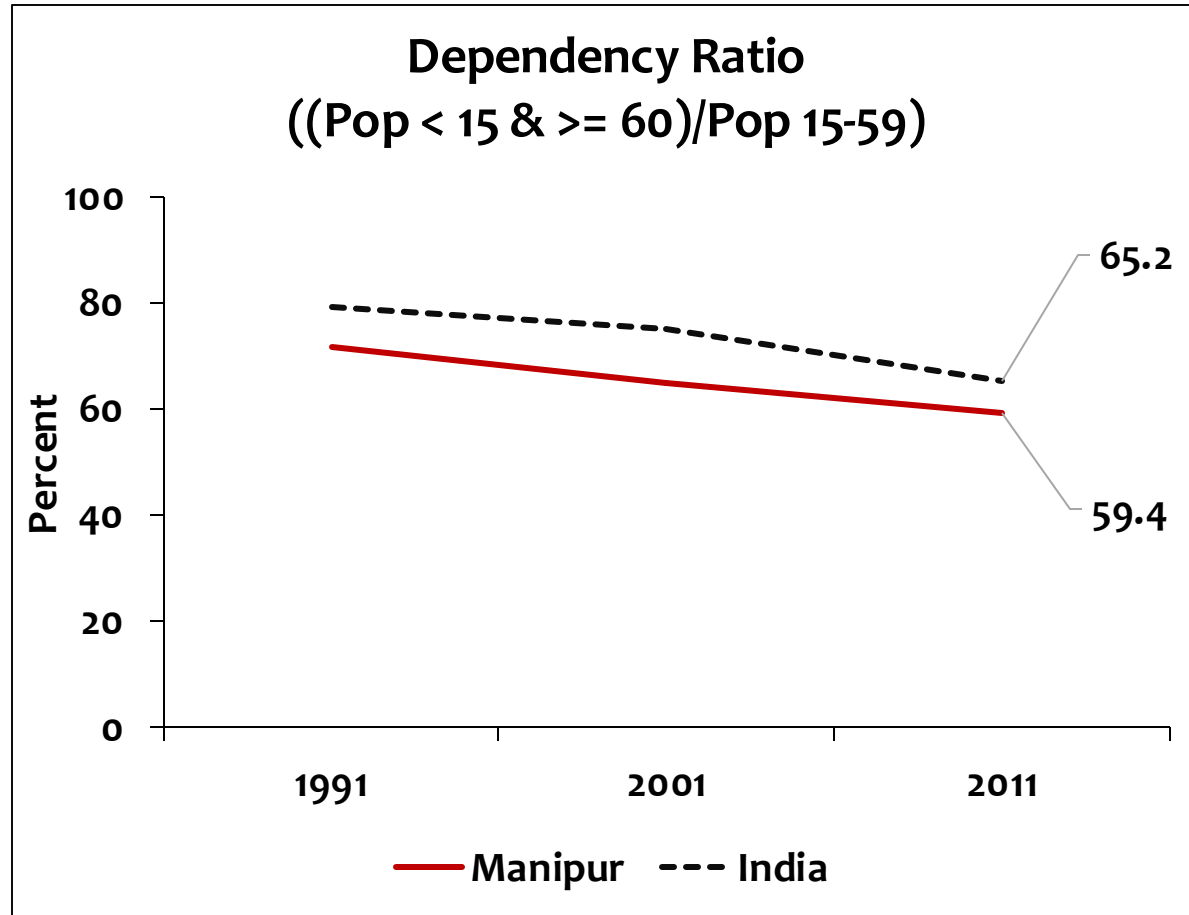
Note: i. Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed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

As per the Census of 2011, Manipur ranked as the bottom twelfth State in terms of share in the total population



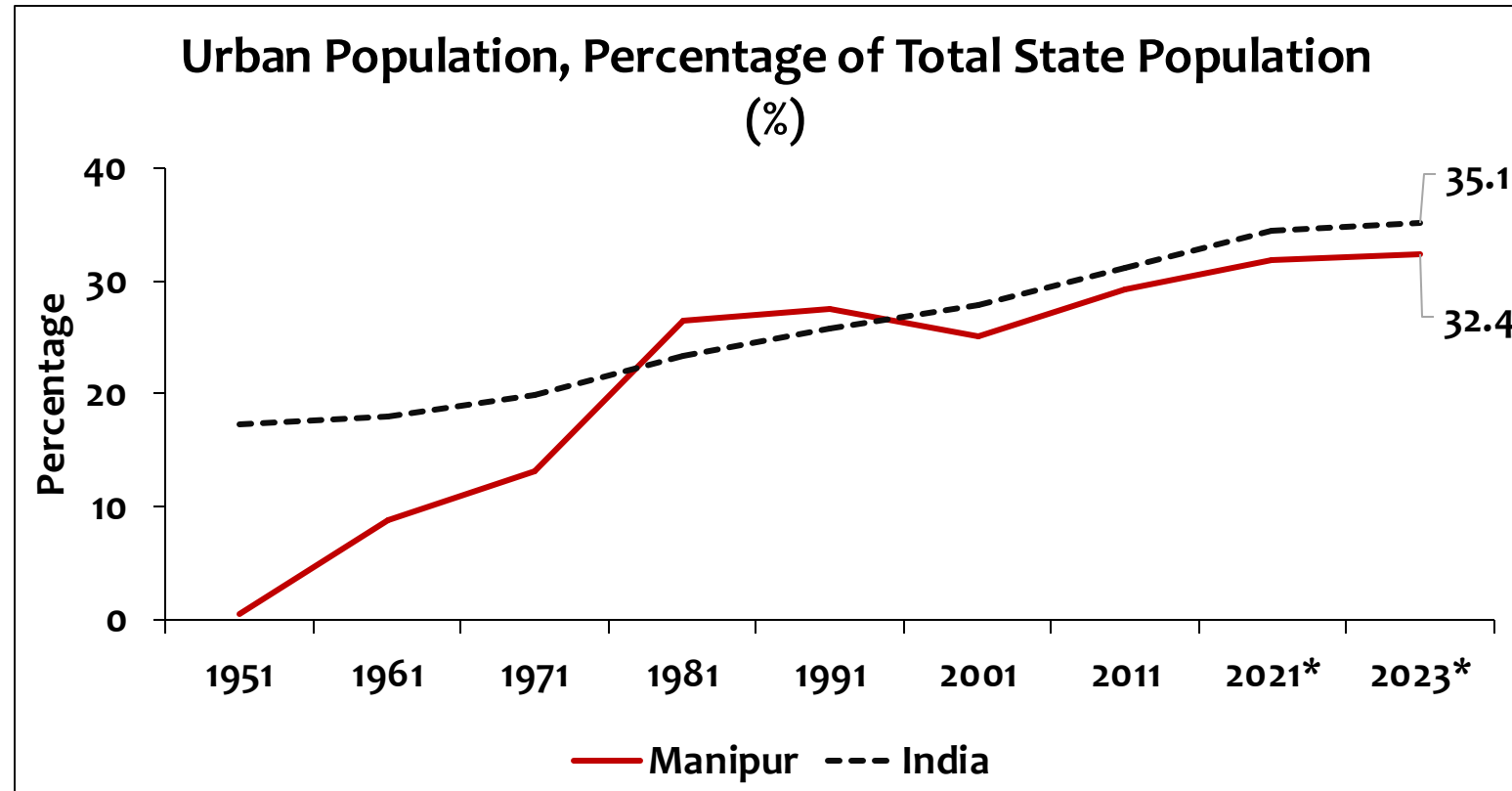
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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



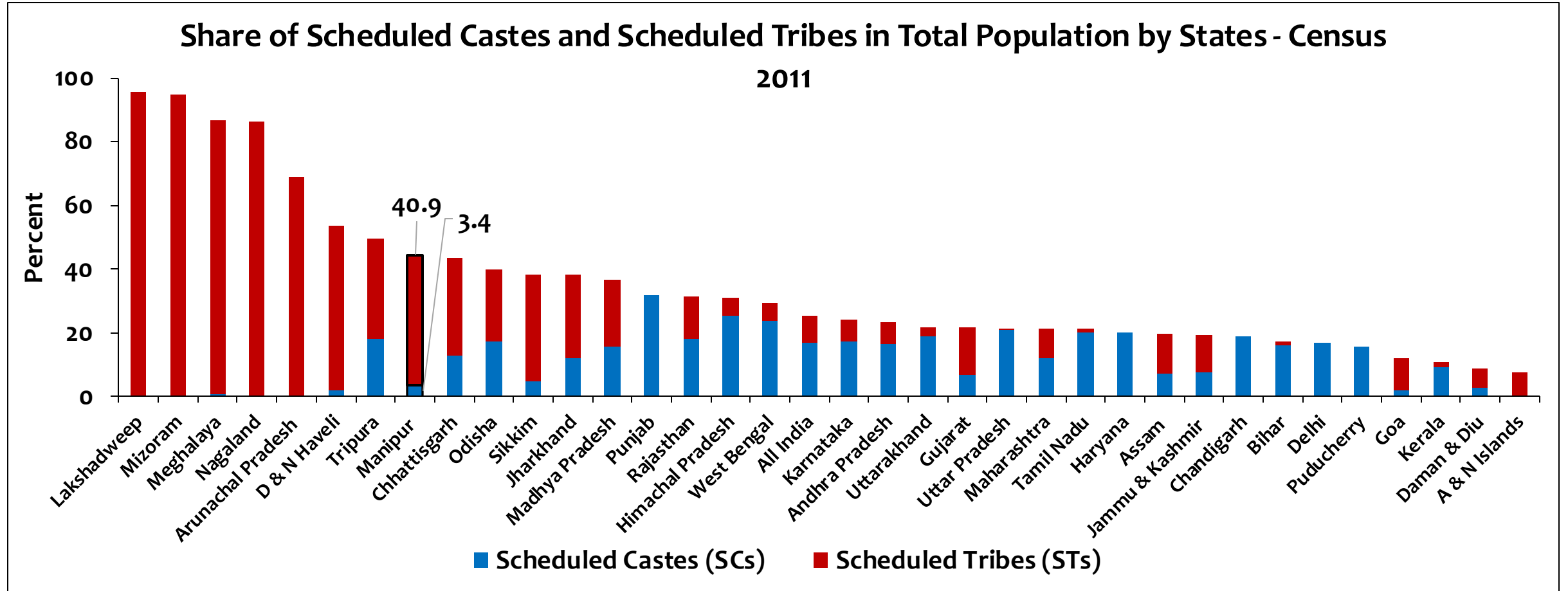
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Urban Population in Manipur has remained marginally below national estimates post the Census of 1991



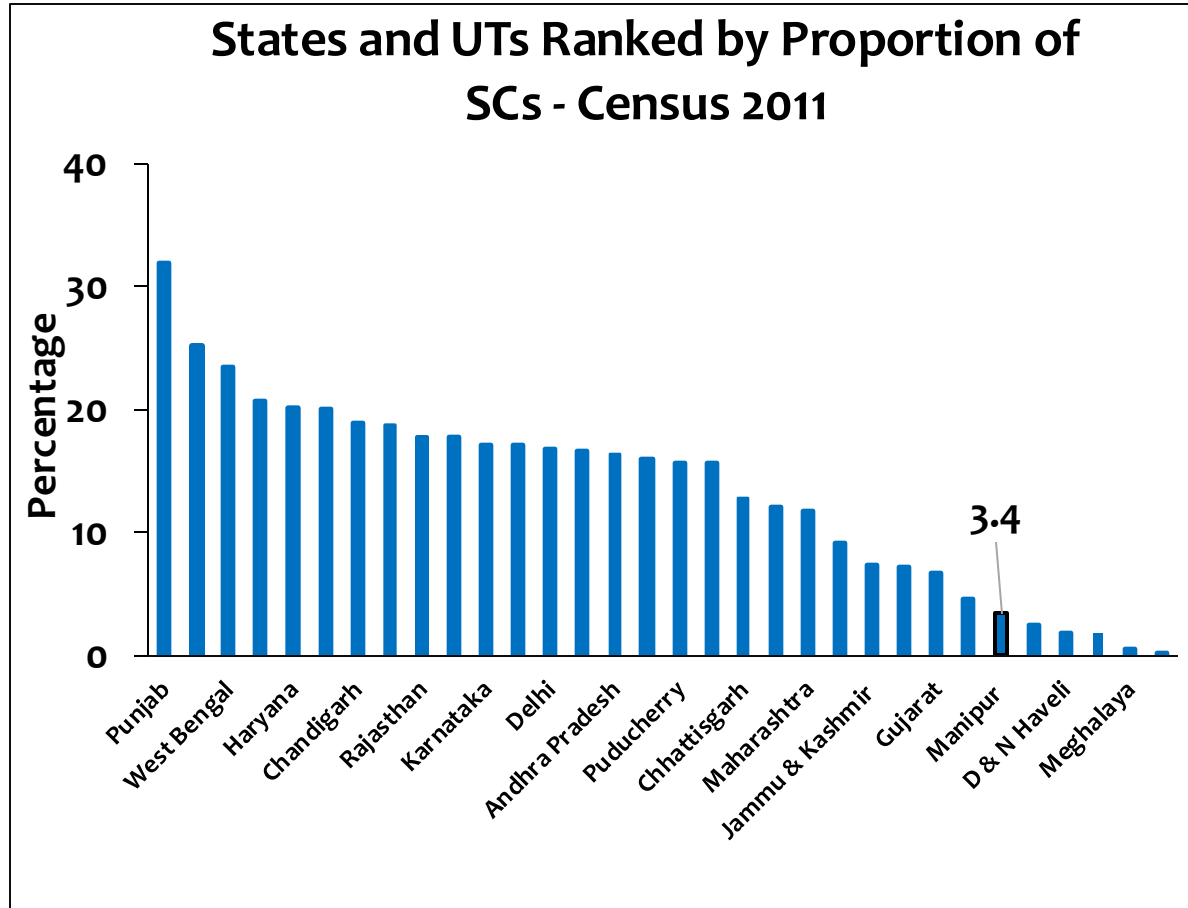
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

In Manipur, Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted 3.4 percent of its total population while Scheduled Tribes constituted 40.9 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



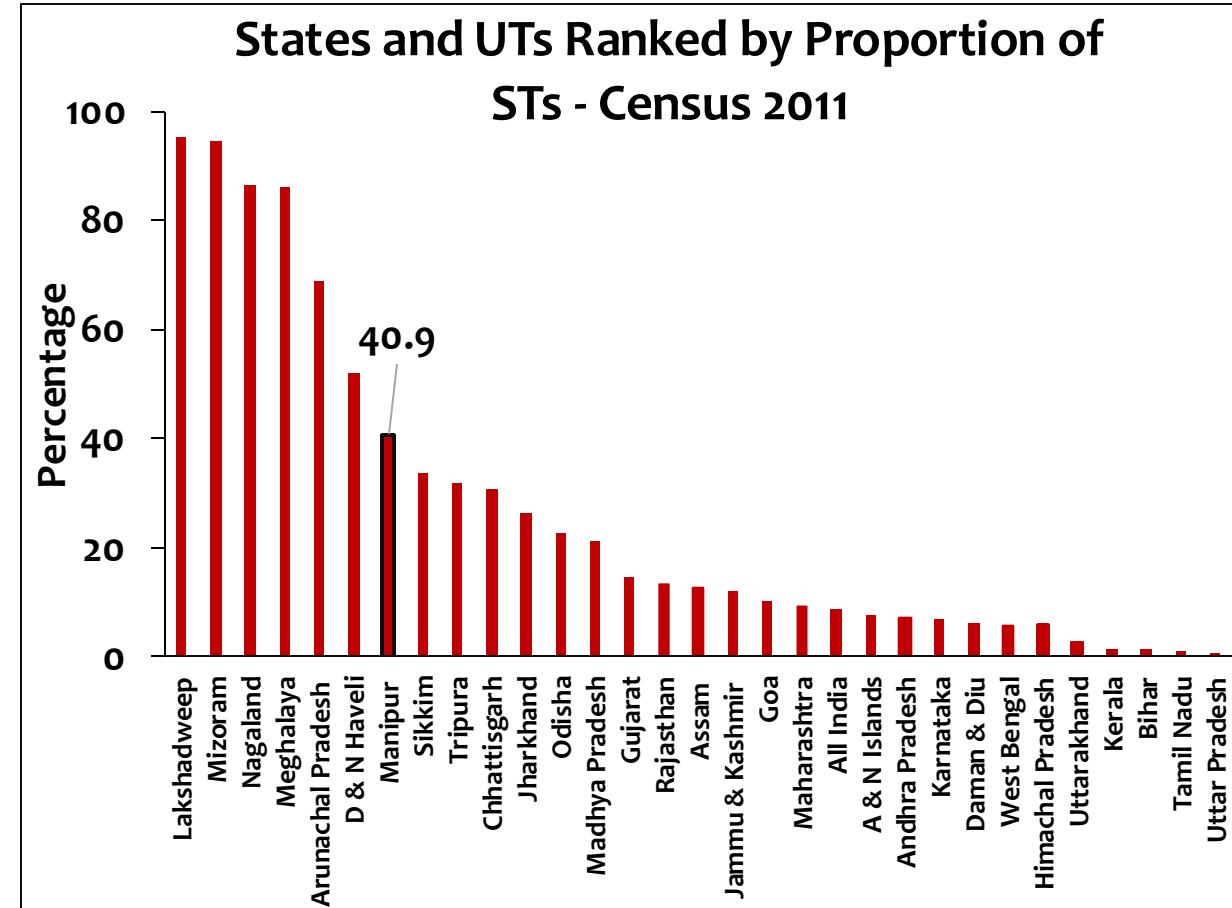
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Manipur is ranked as the seventh largest among States with regard to the percentage of ST population. It is ranked as the bottom sixth among States with regard to the percentage of SC population



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

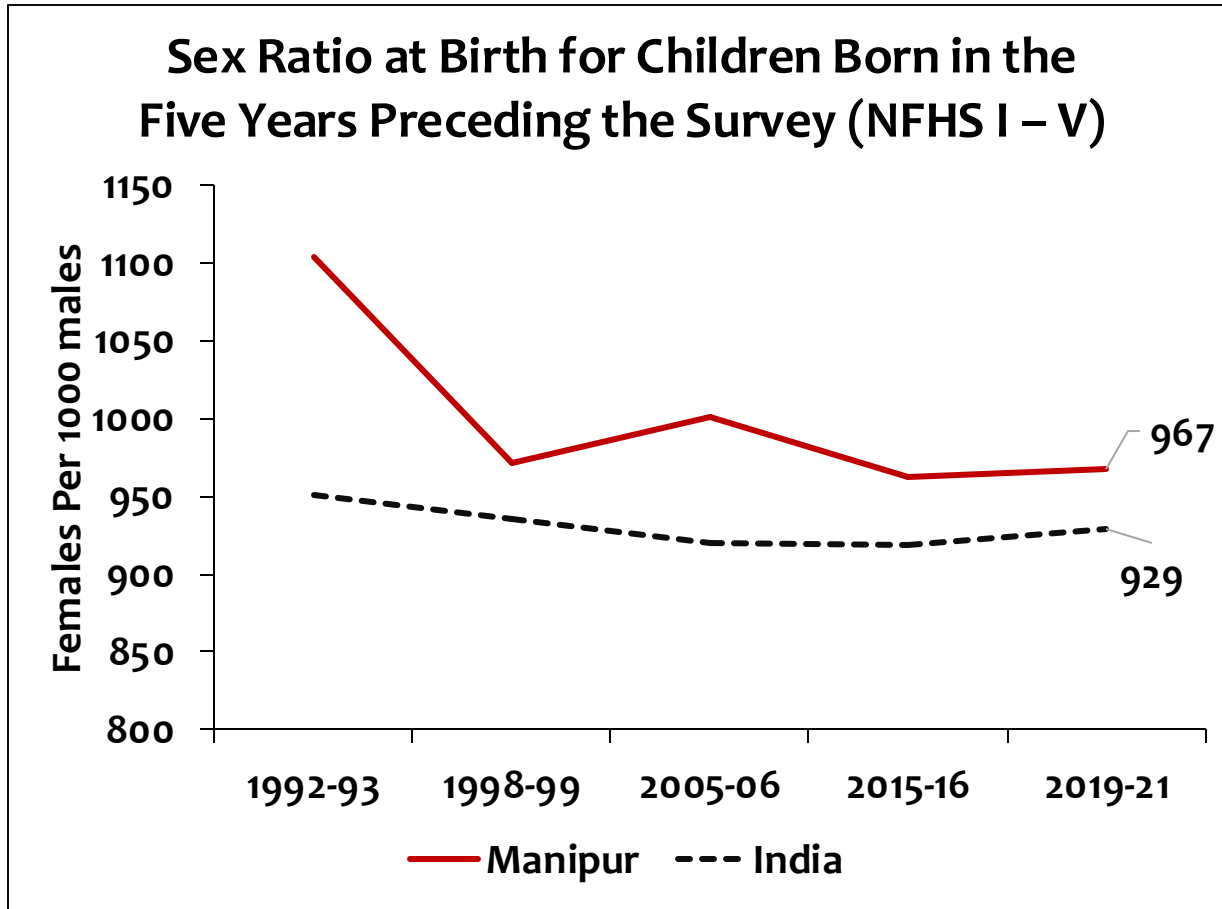
Note: As per the Census data, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands do not report any SC Population.



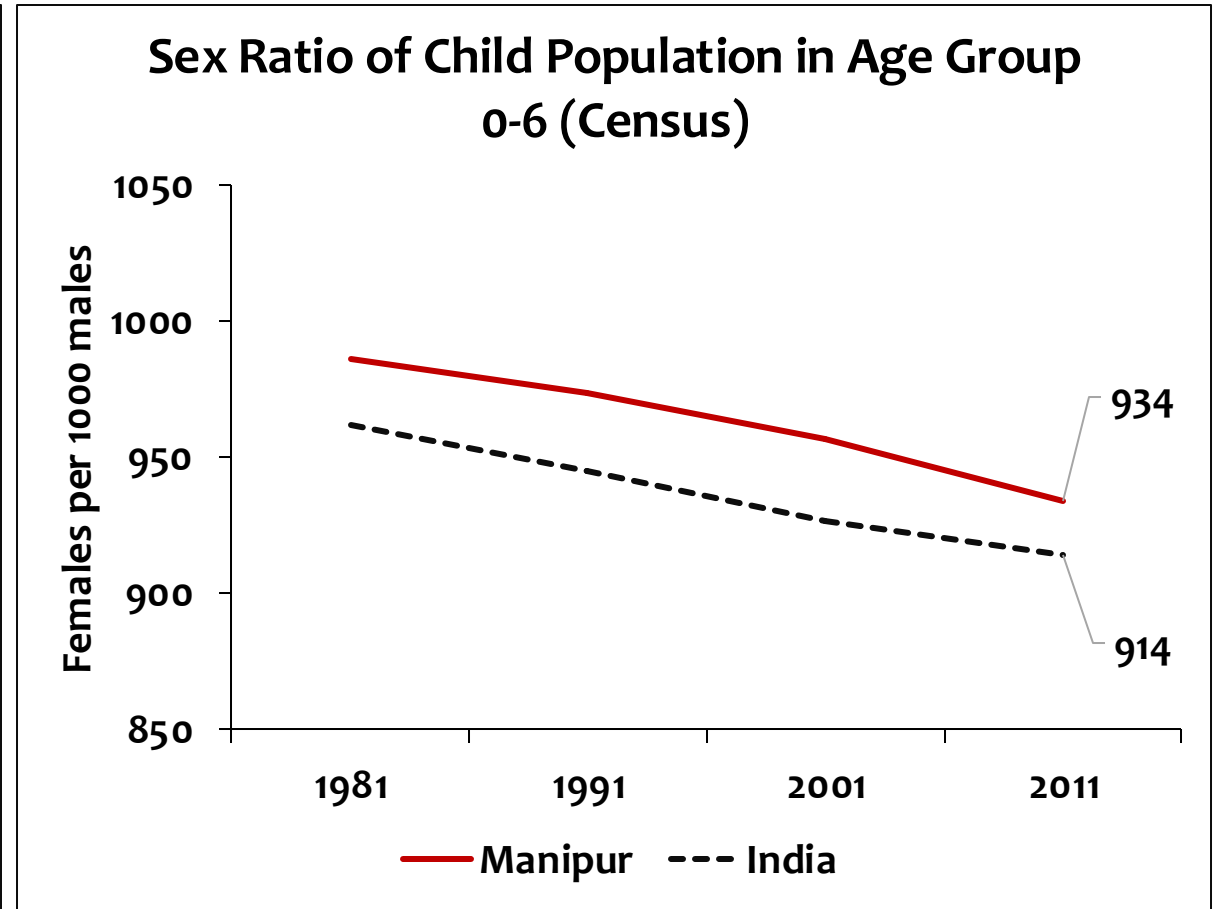
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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

Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1000 male births in a given population) for Manipur as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) and Census Sex Ratio of child population (0-6 age group) have both remained above national estimates over their respective decades

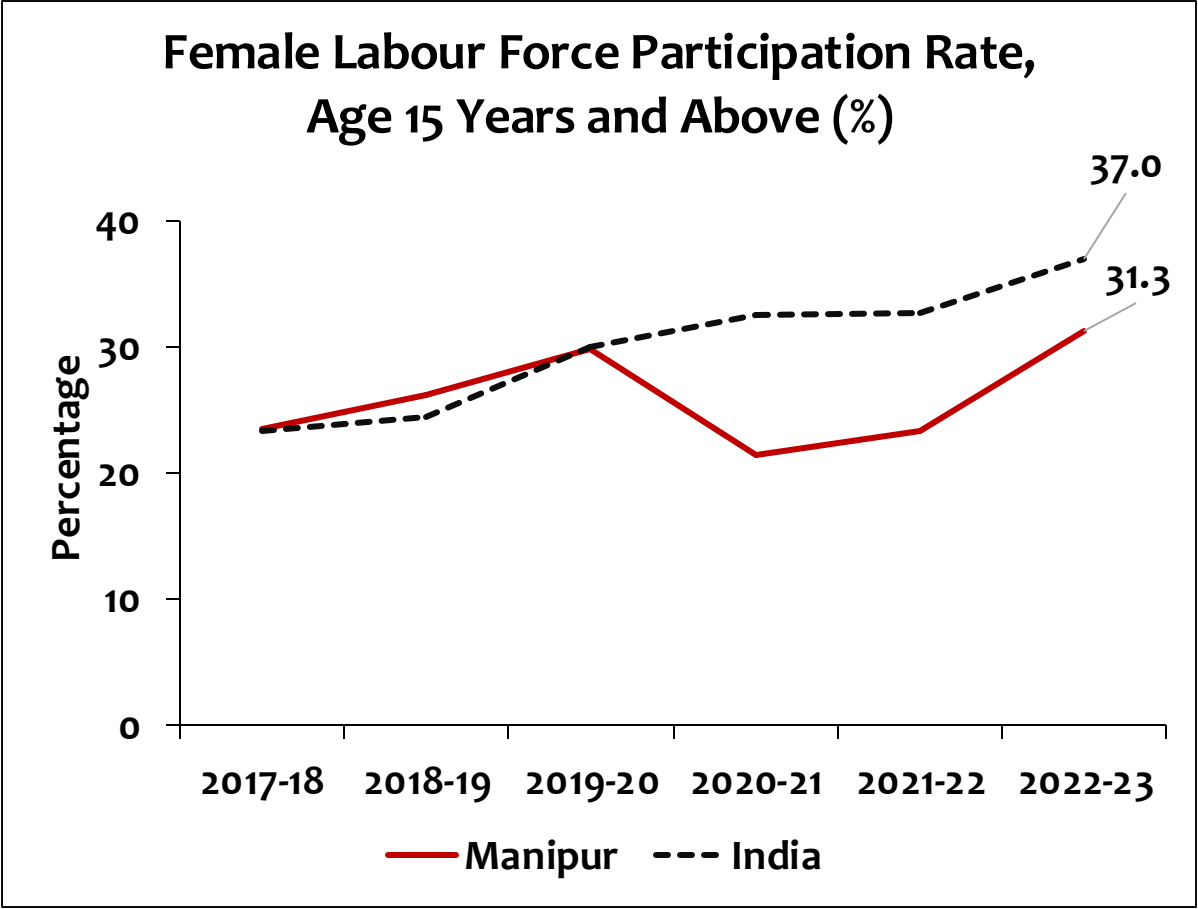
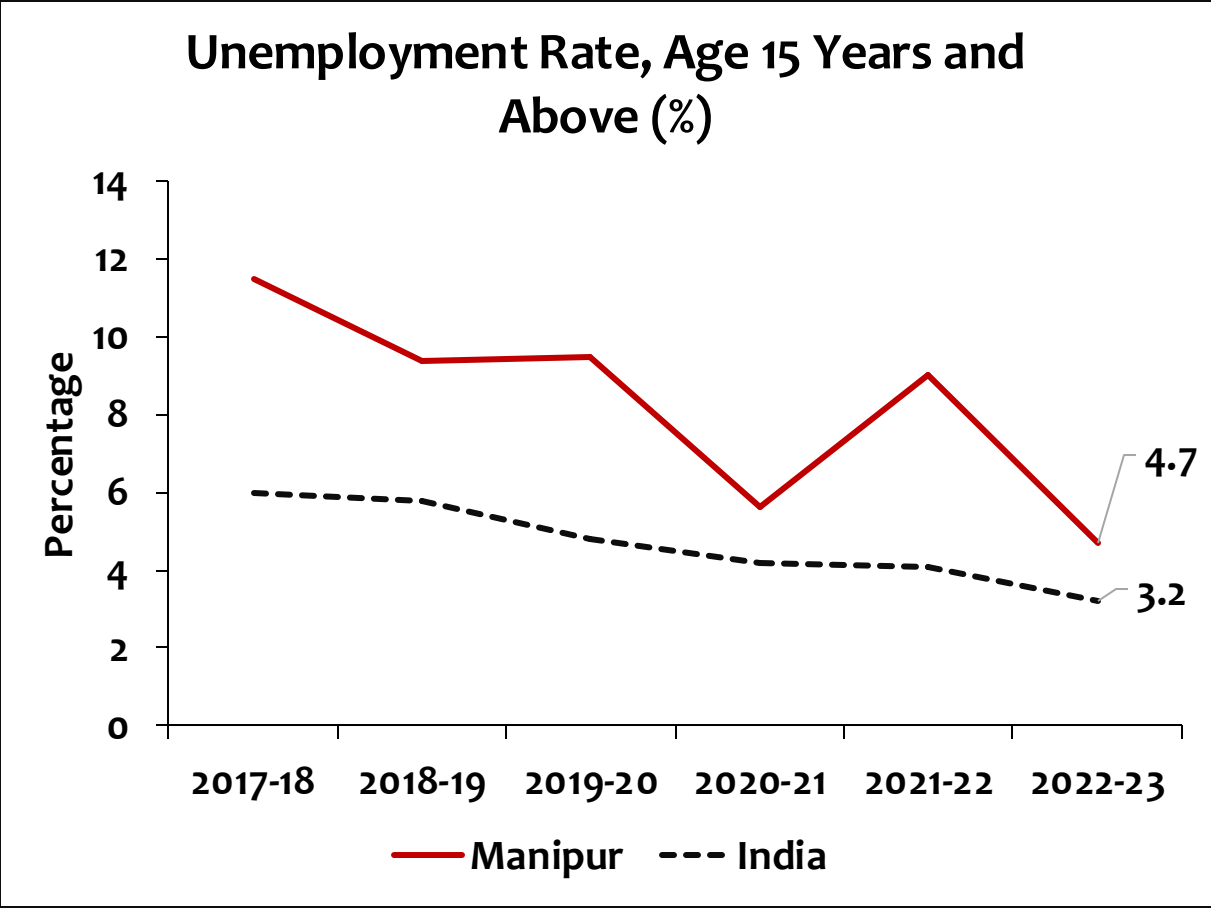


Source: NFHS I – V



Source: Census of India

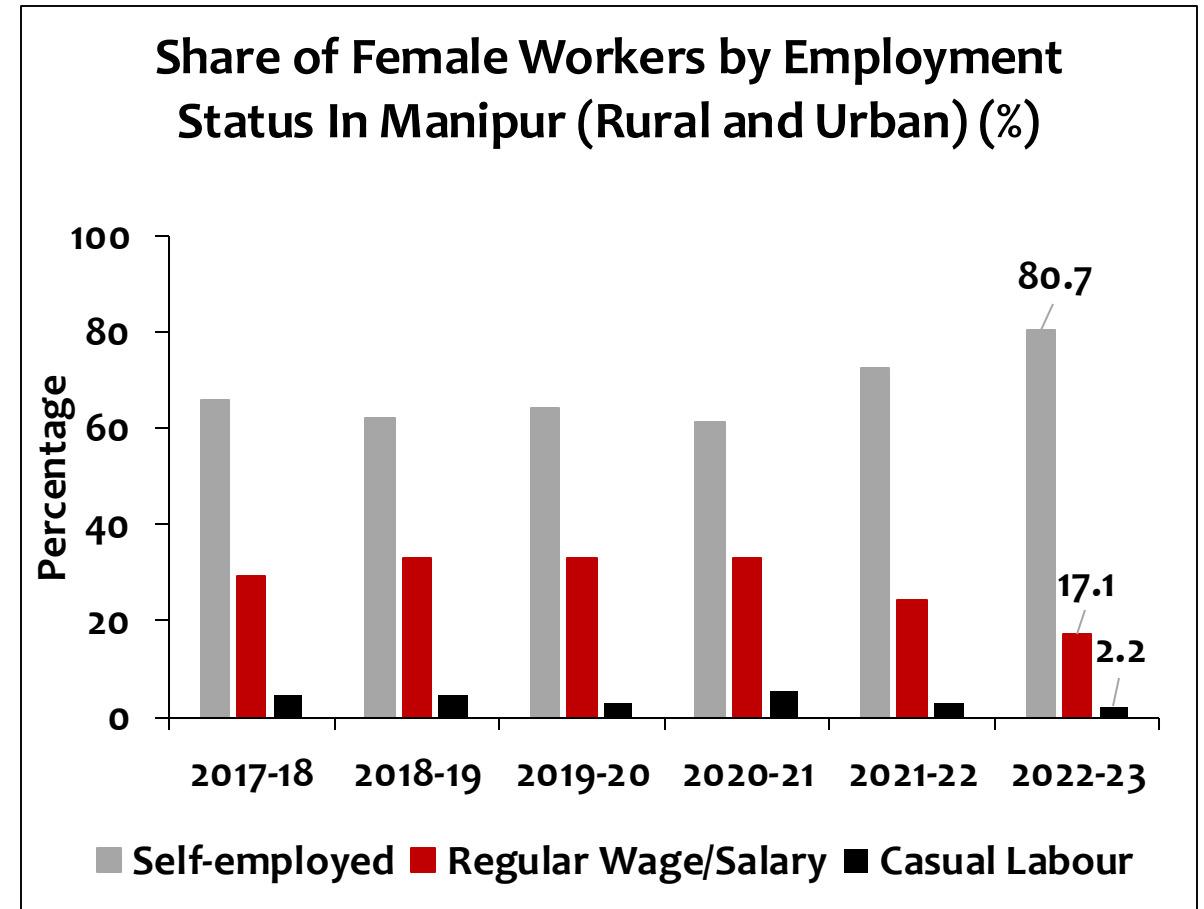
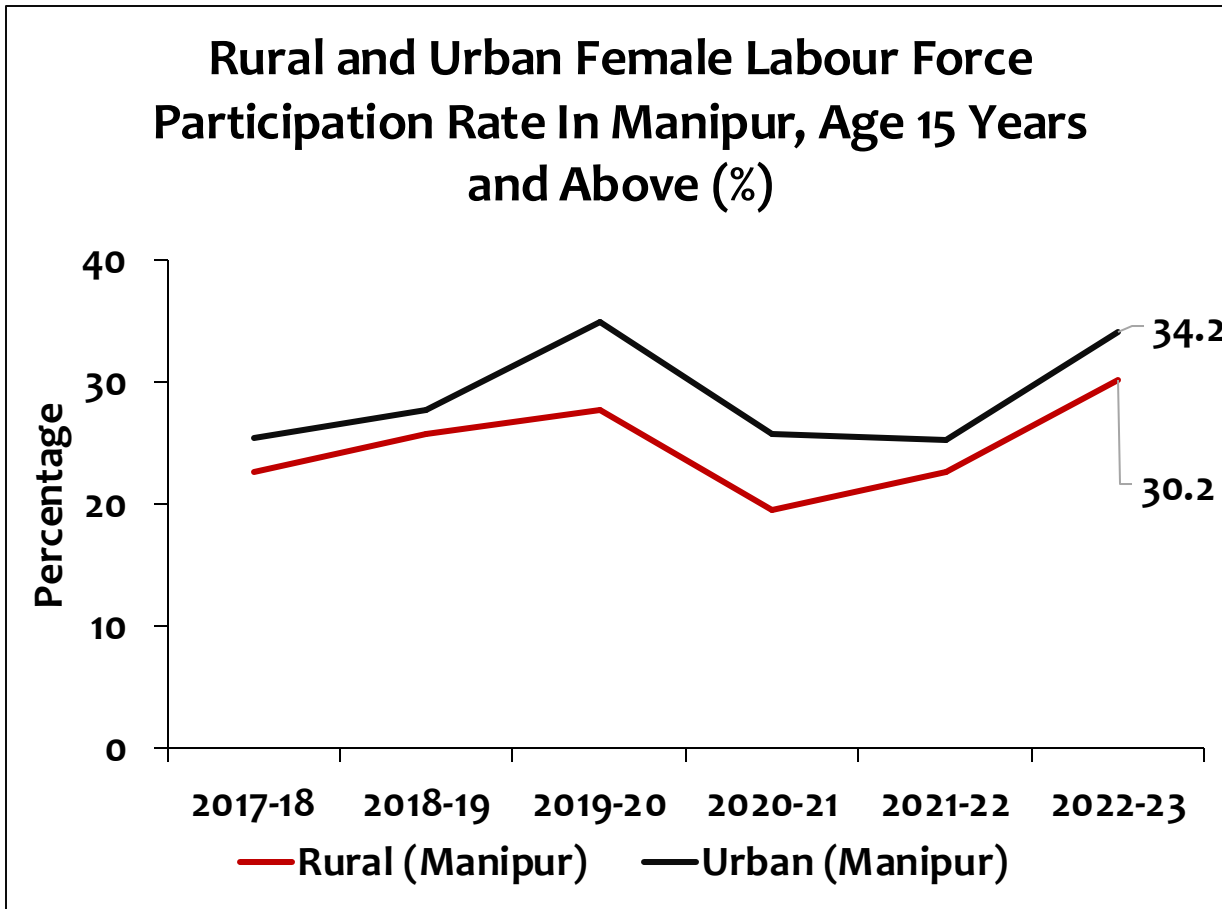
Annual Unemployment Rate for Manipur at 4.7 percent has been declining but it has remained above national estimates since 2017-18. Female Labour Force Participation which was hovering around the national average declined in 2019-20 and has remained below national estimates since then.



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.

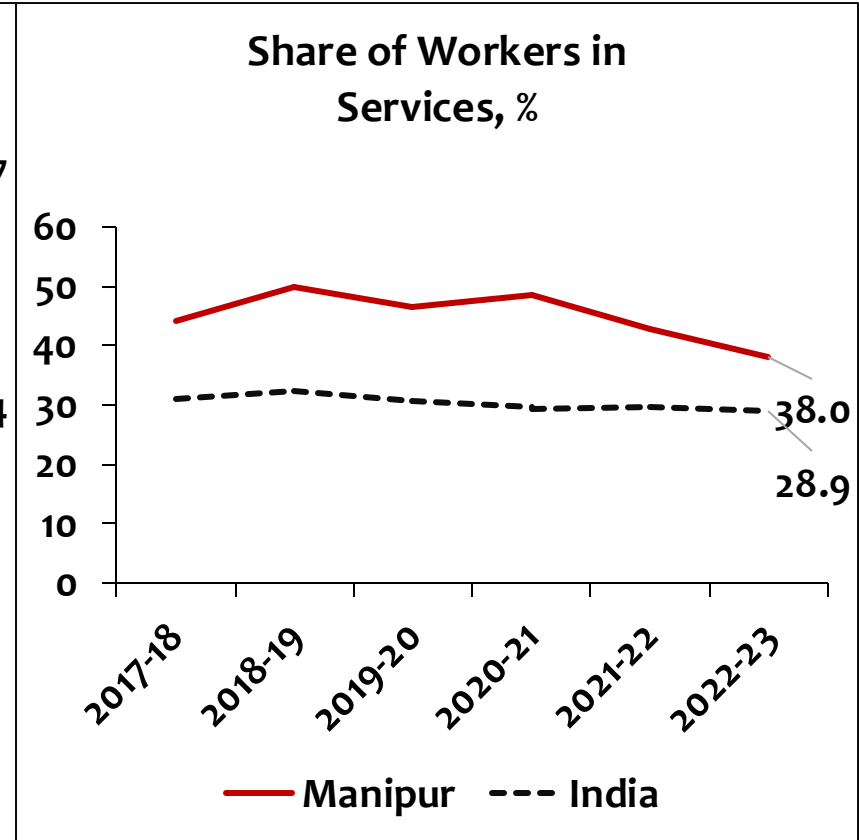
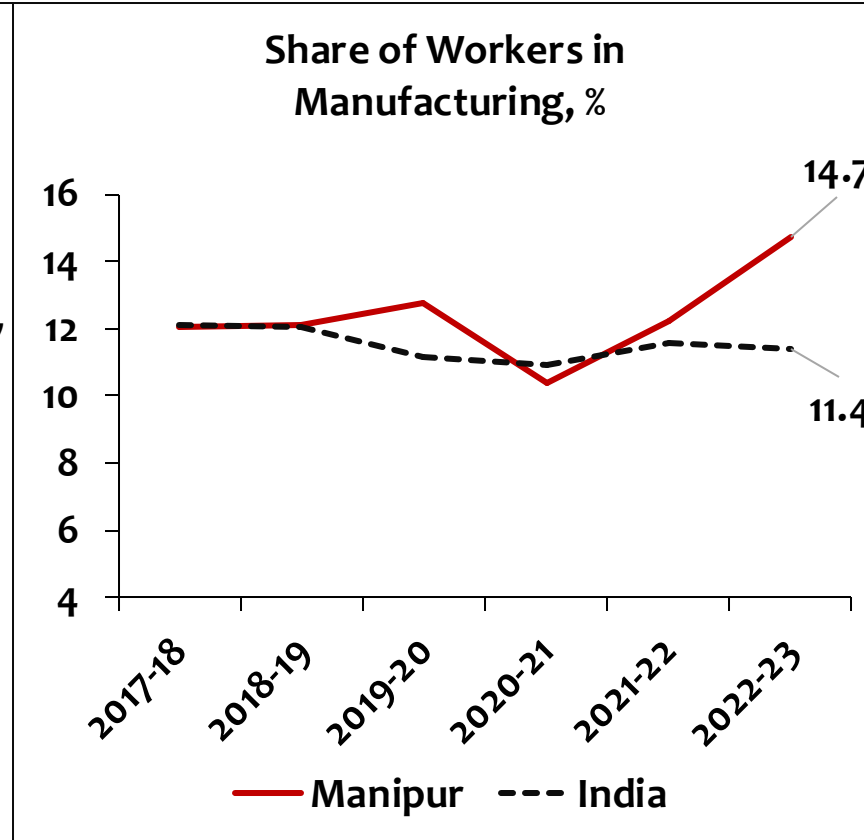
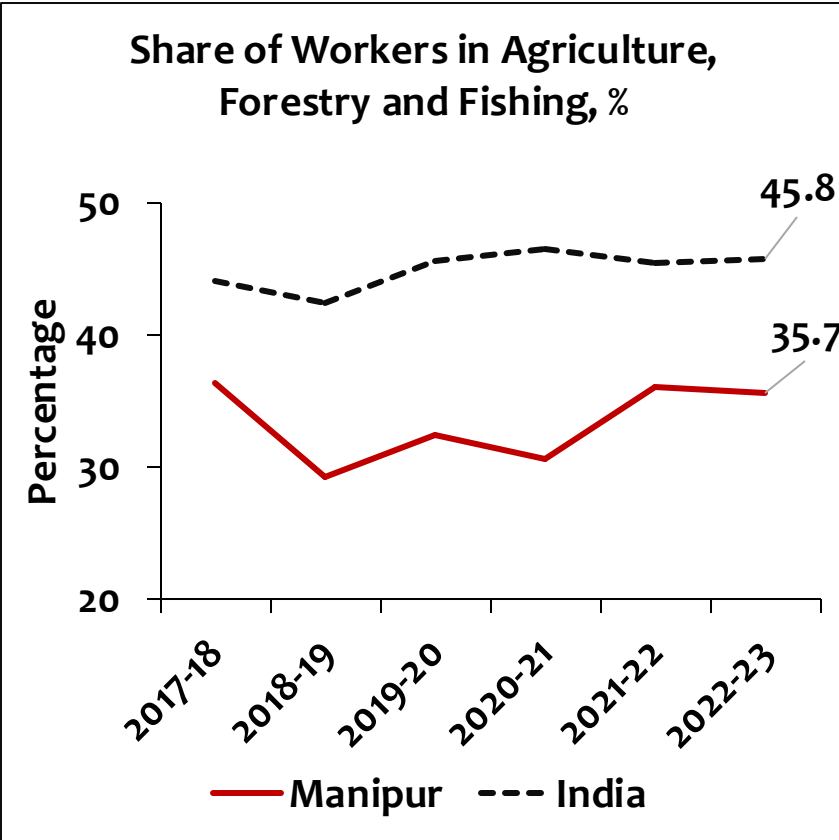
In Manipur, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in Urban areas. Additionally, majority of the female workforce comprises of self-employed workers



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

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

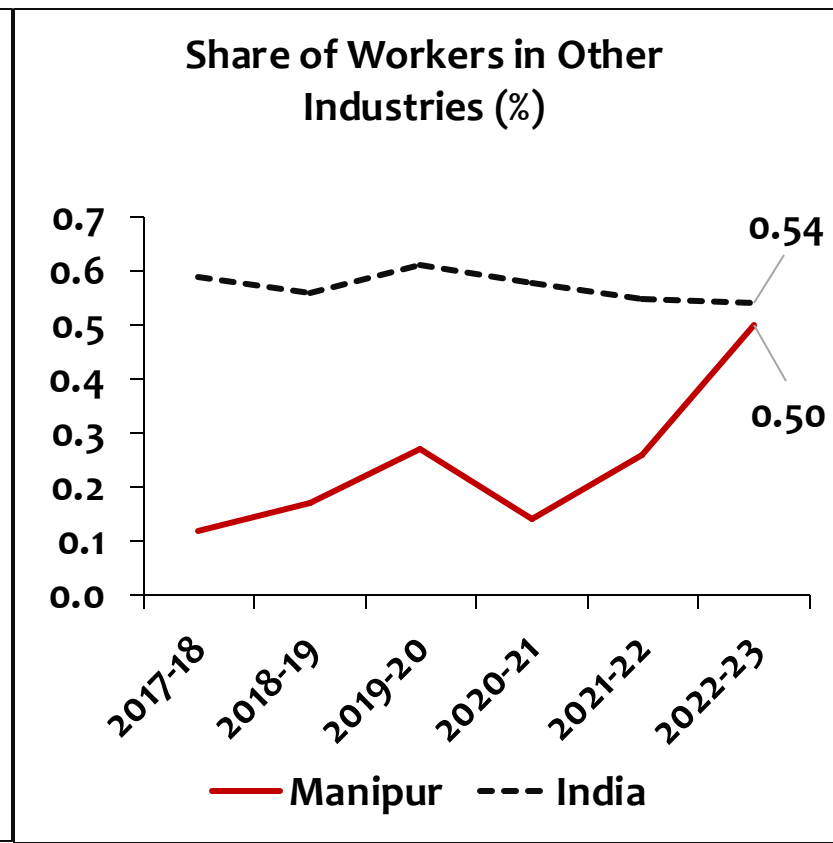
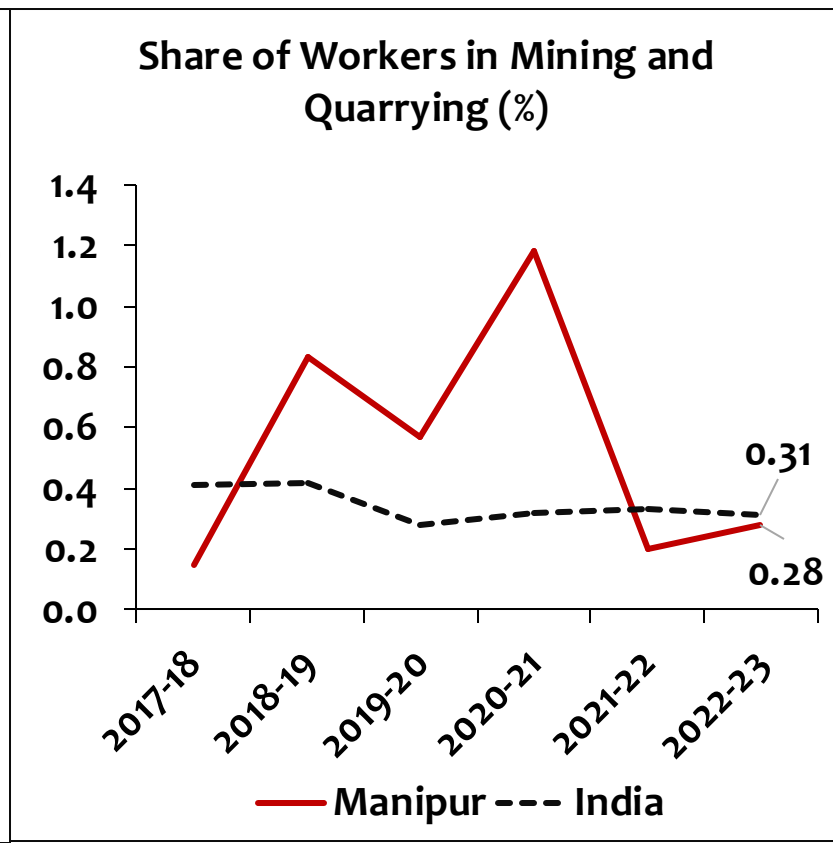
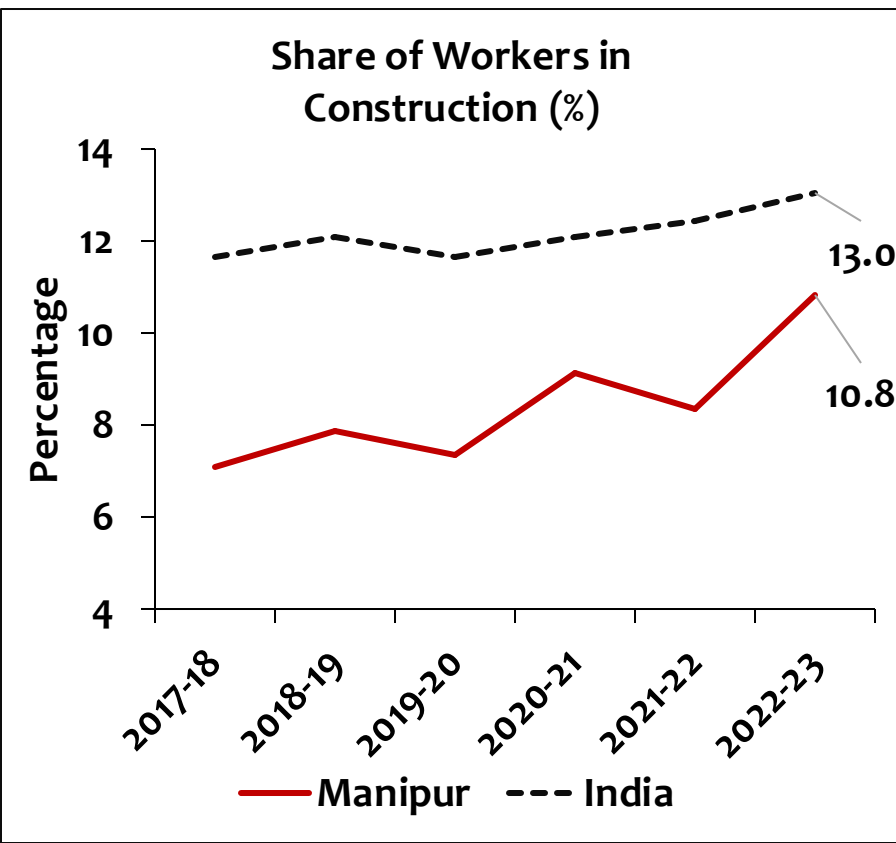
Working population in Manipur is predominantly concentrated in Services, Agriculture, Manufacturing and Construction sectors. Manufacturing constituted 14.7 percent of the total share of workers as of 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries is close to national estimates as of 2022-23



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

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

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

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Other industries include Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- **Income data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 – 2021-22**

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

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 3,659,447 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	+166.3% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	0.2% (FY 2021-22)	-	+0.02% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate, %	4.9% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	+4.9% points (Avg. b/w 2013-14 and 2021-22)	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 101,920 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 1,71,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	+119.2% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	0.6 (FY 2021-22)	-	+0.02 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	26.8% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	+5.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	8.5% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	-5.5% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	1.6% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	-0.6% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	4.9% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	-2.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	64.8% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	+0.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Other Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	20.4% (FY 2021-2022)	10.1% (FY 2021-22)	+2.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Public Administration Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	18.9% (FY 2021-2022)	7.8% (FY 2021-22)	+1.1% 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.

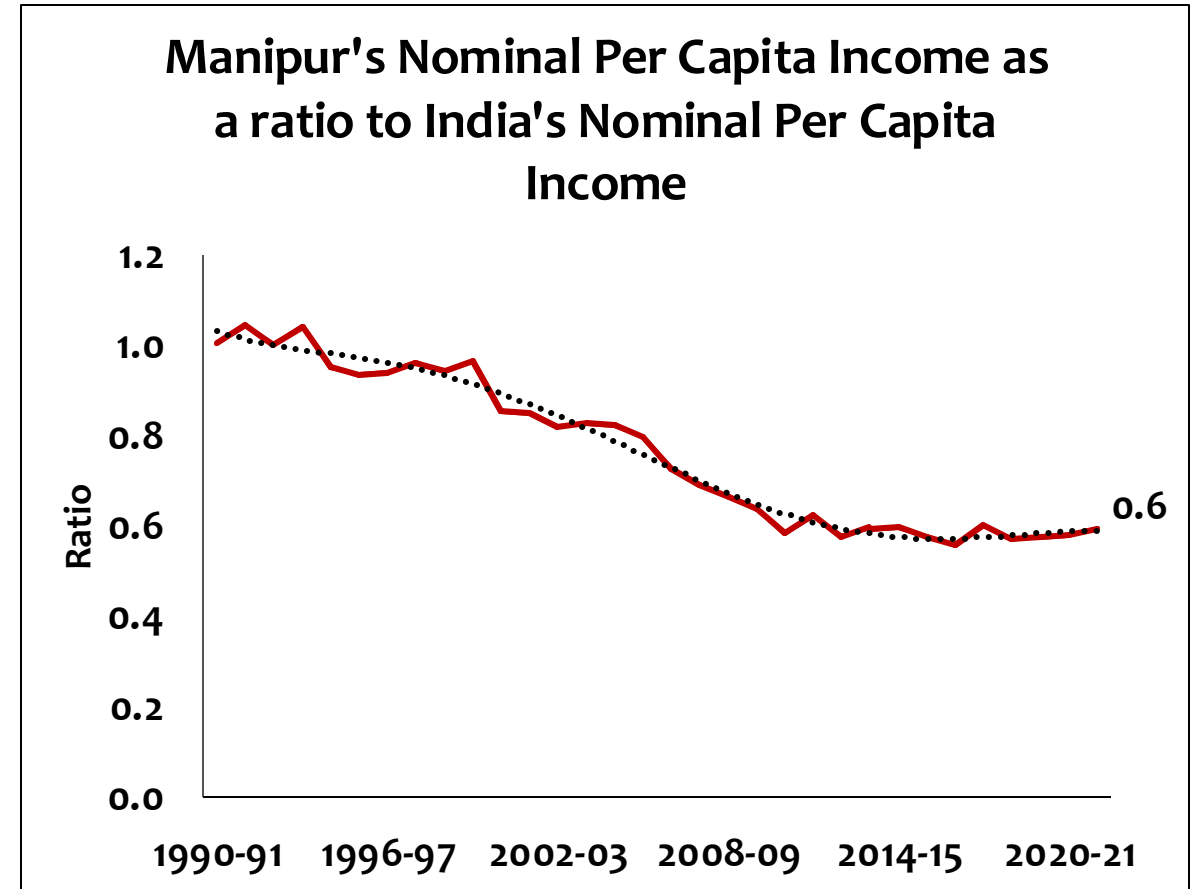
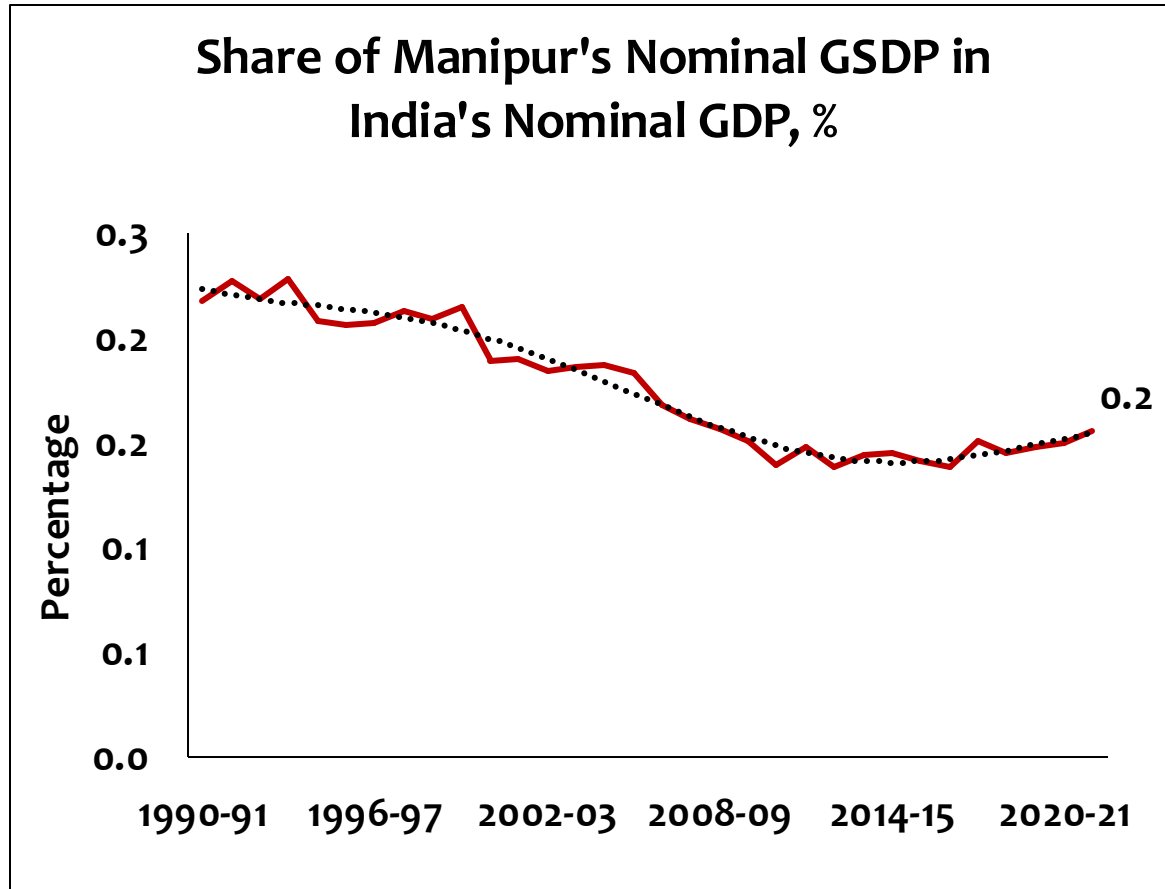
Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Manipur

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 to 2021-22)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	25.2% (FY 2021-22)	18.3% (FY 2021-22)	3.6% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	8.0% (FY 2021-22)	27.3% (FY 2021-22)	-6.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	1.5% (FY 2021-22)	13.5% (FY 2021-22)	-0.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Service Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	61.1% (FY 2021-22)	47.0% (FY 2021-22)	-3.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	0.9% (FY 2021-22)	5.9% (FY 2021-22)	-4.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
FDI Inflow	~0.0% of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	~0.0 % of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	DPIIT
Exports	1 Million \$ (2022-23)	15,346 Million \$	1 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.

Manipur's share in India's nominal GDP and its nominal per capita income as a ratio to India's Nominal per capita income witnessed a decline from 1991 to 2021, with a slight reversal in this trend starting from 2021



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).

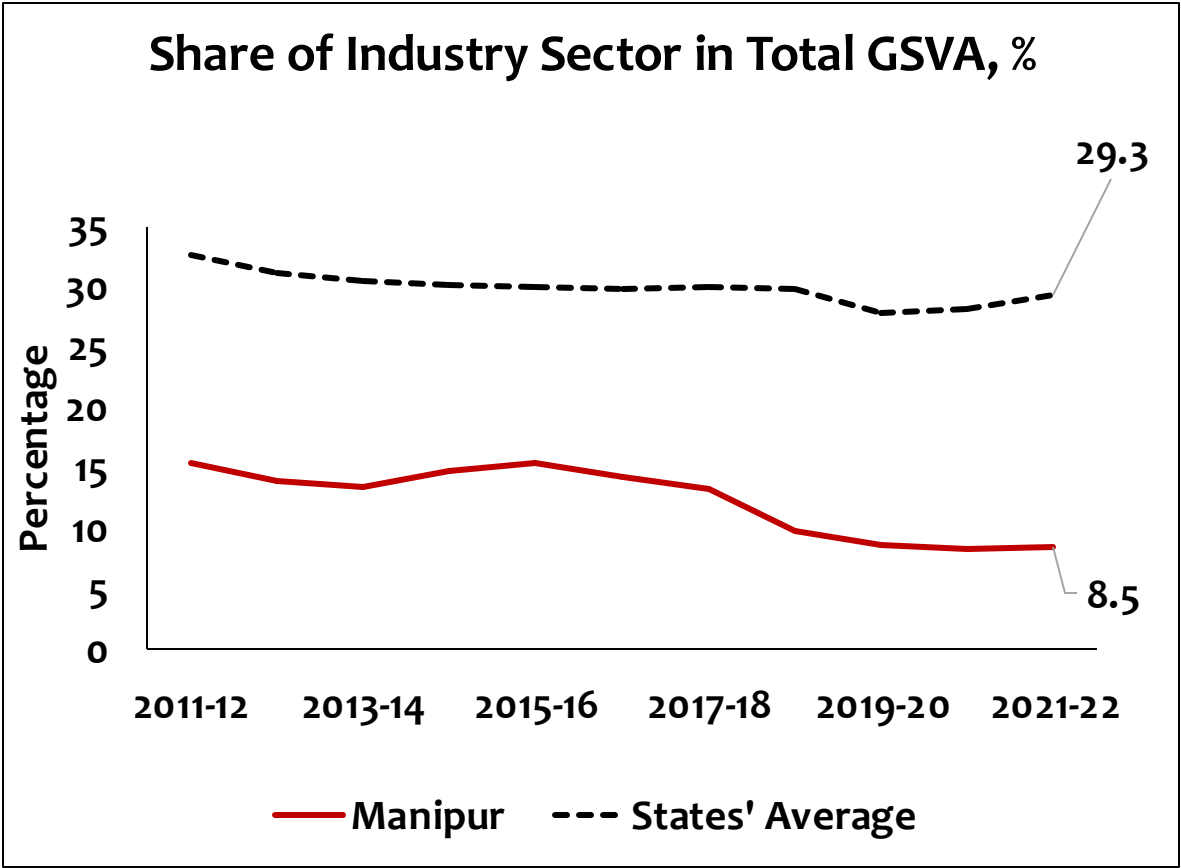
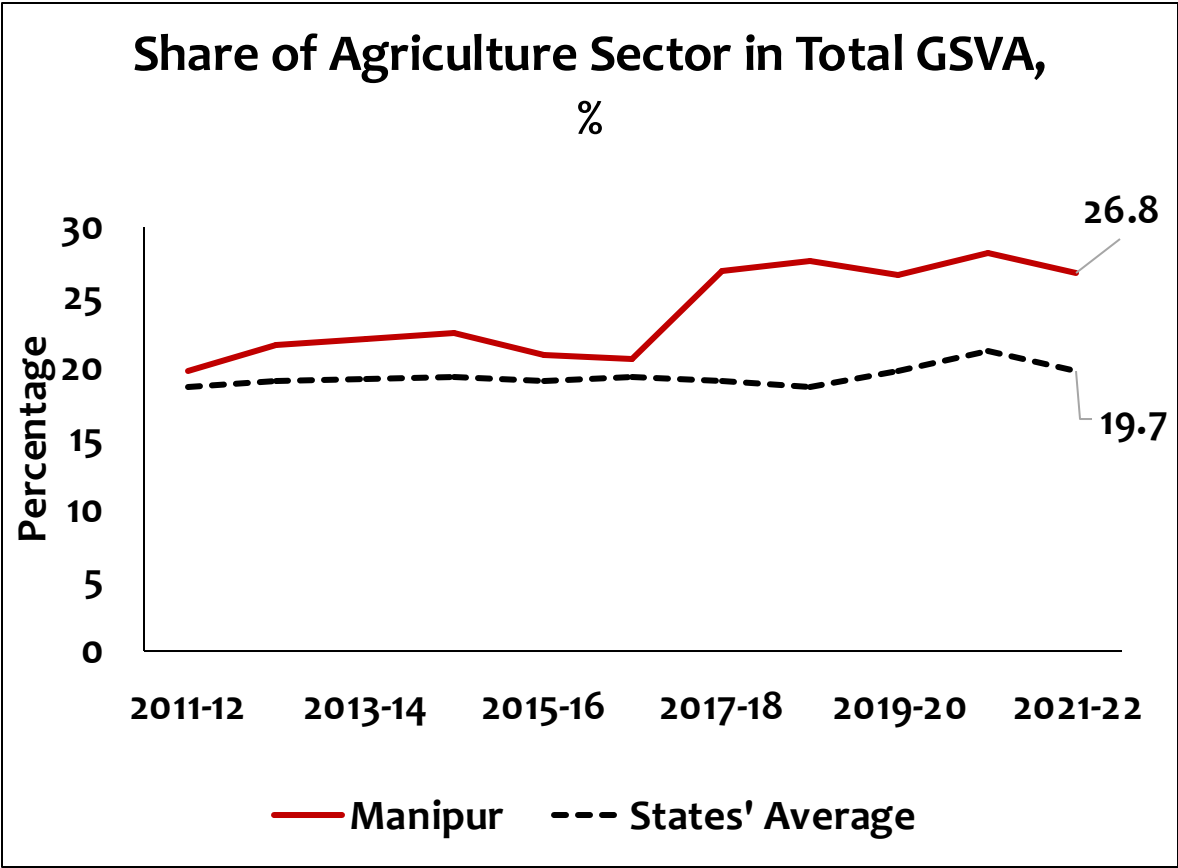
Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced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

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

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 64.8 percent share to the GSVA in Manipur, while the States' average stands at 51 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Other Services (20.4 percent); Public Administration (18.9 percent); and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (11 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, the Industry sector has an 8.5 percent share of Manipur's GSVA, whereas the States' average stands at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Construction (4.9 percent) with minor contribution from Manufacturing (1.6 percent), Electricity (1.9 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Manipur's Agriculture sector is 26.8 percent of its GSVA, higher than the States' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, Manipur ranks 4th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Services sector (64.8 percent) but ranks 33rd in its share of GSVA in the Industry Sector (8.5 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.

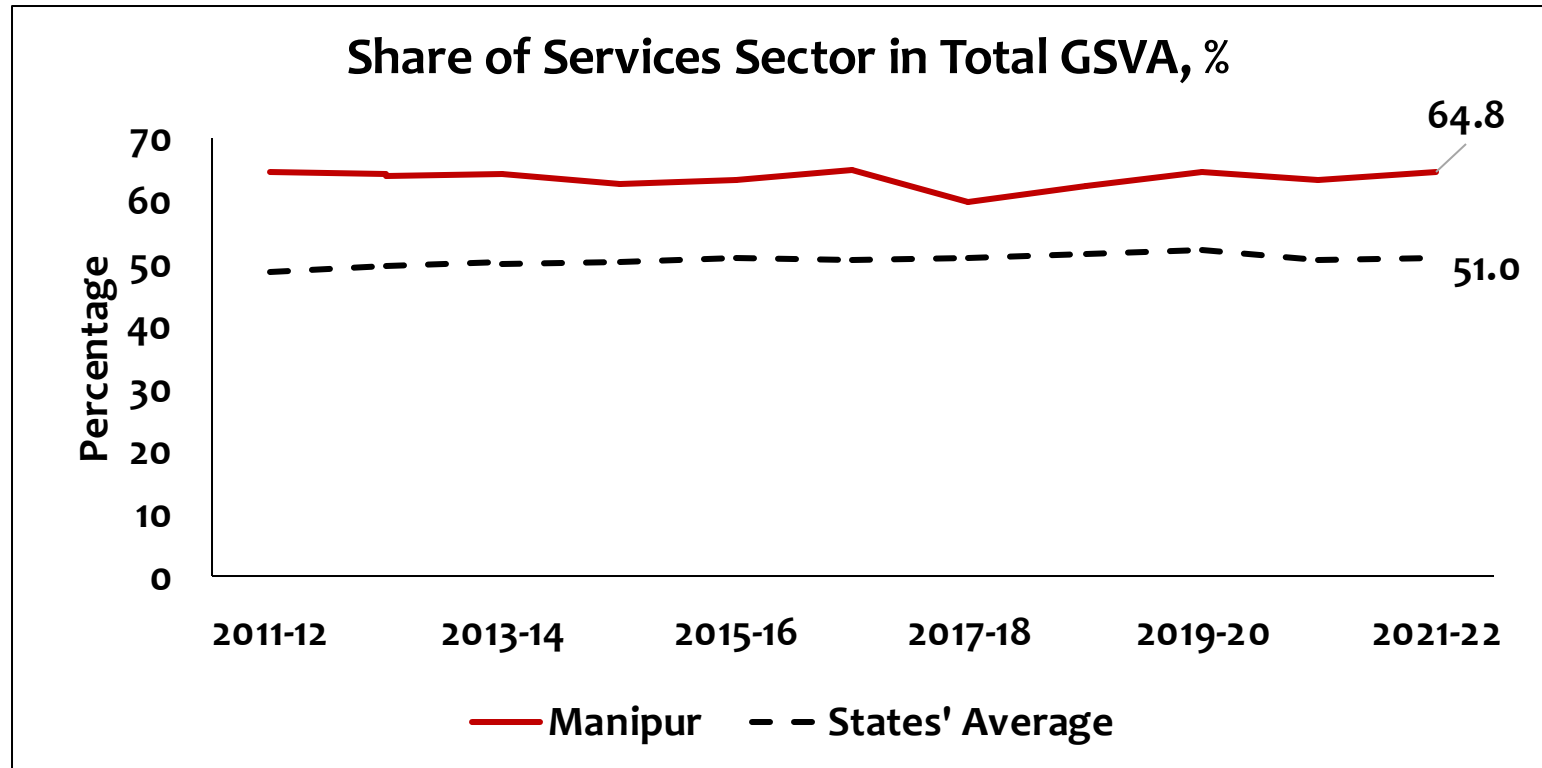
Agriculture sector's share of GSVA has remained above the States' average while Industry sector's share has been declining and has remained markedly below the average of all States



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.

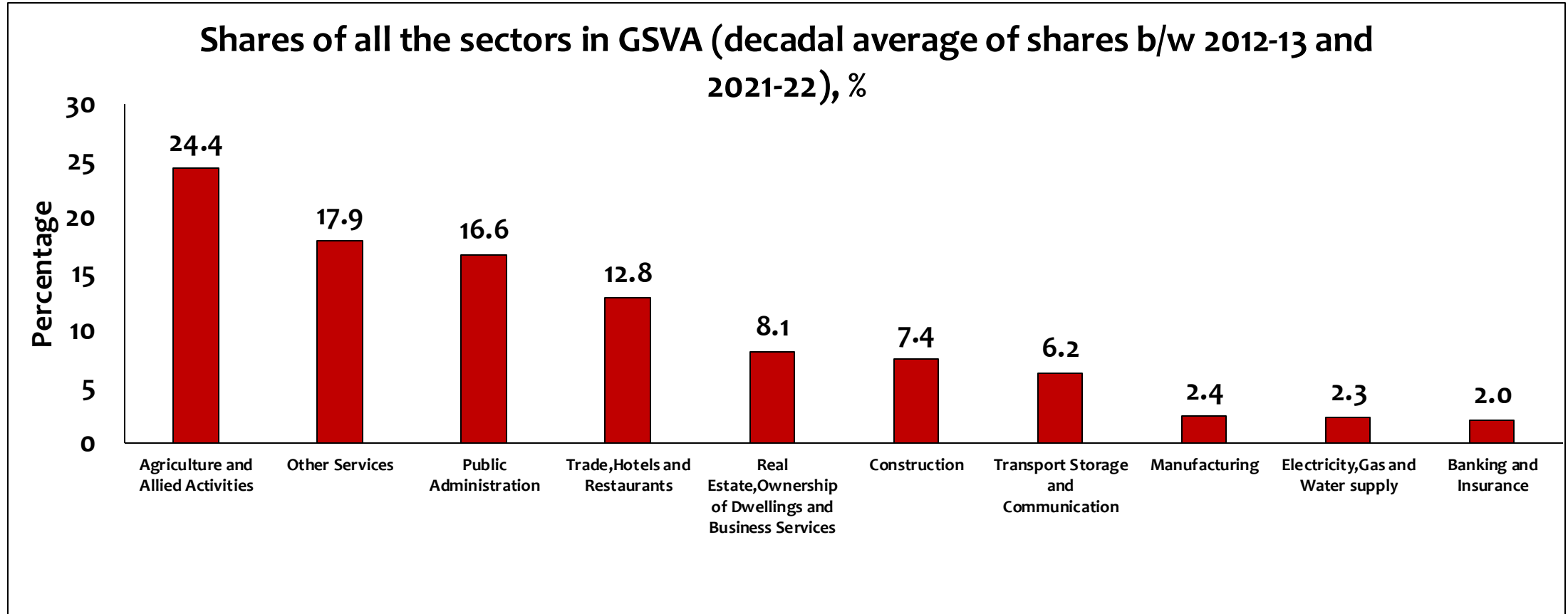
Manipur's share of Services sector in its total GSVA has mostly remained consistent at 64.8 percent since 2012



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.

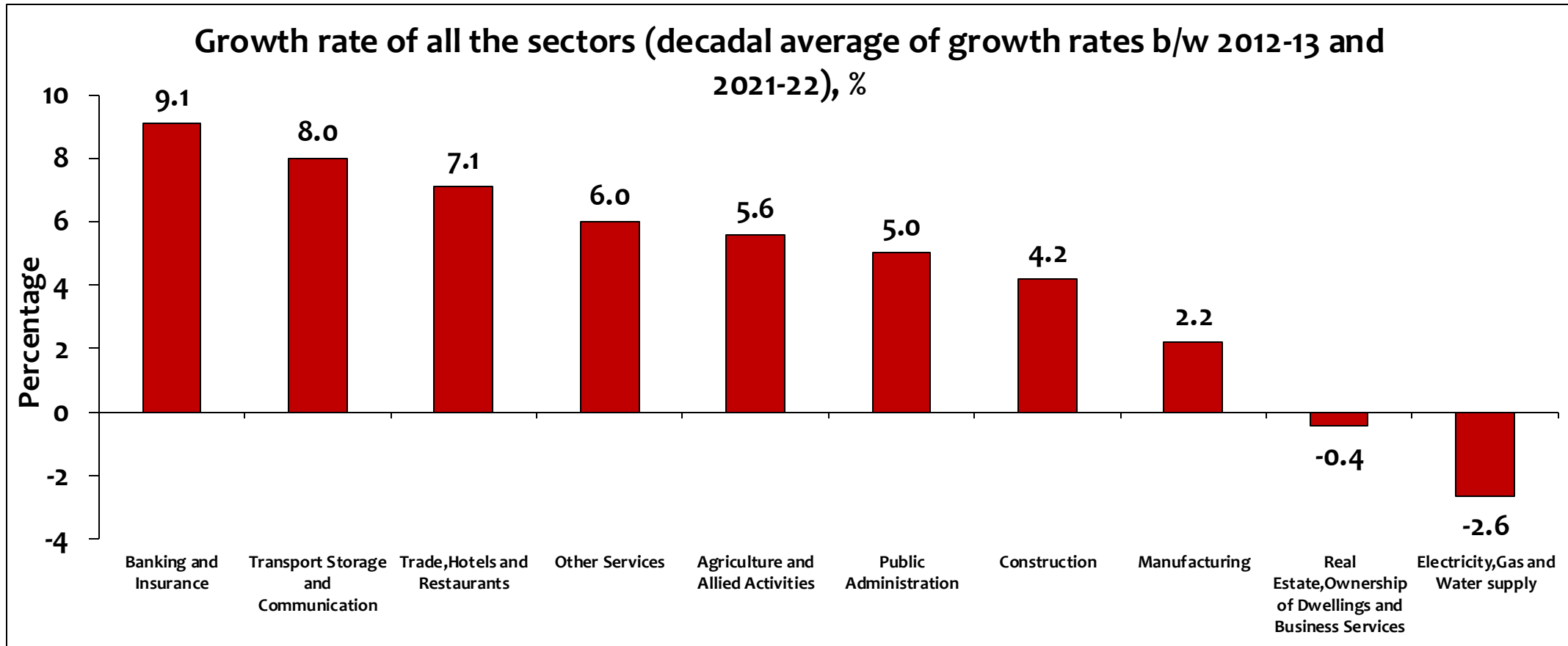
Among all the major sectors, Agriculture and Allied Activities sector has had the largest share in GSVA in the past 10 years



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023

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

Out of all the major sectors, Banking and Insurance sector has shown the highest growth in GSVA over the last decade



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023

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

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

Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)	Decadal Average of Growth rates for India (b/w 2010-11 and 2019-20)
Agriculture	-3.3%	4.0%	4.4%
Industry	2.8%	0.7%	5.3%
Manufacturing	-29.1%	2.2%	6.0%
Services	7.4%	7.1%	7.7%
GVA	4.3%	4.9%	6.4%
GSDP	5.1%	5.0%	6.6%

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

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

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

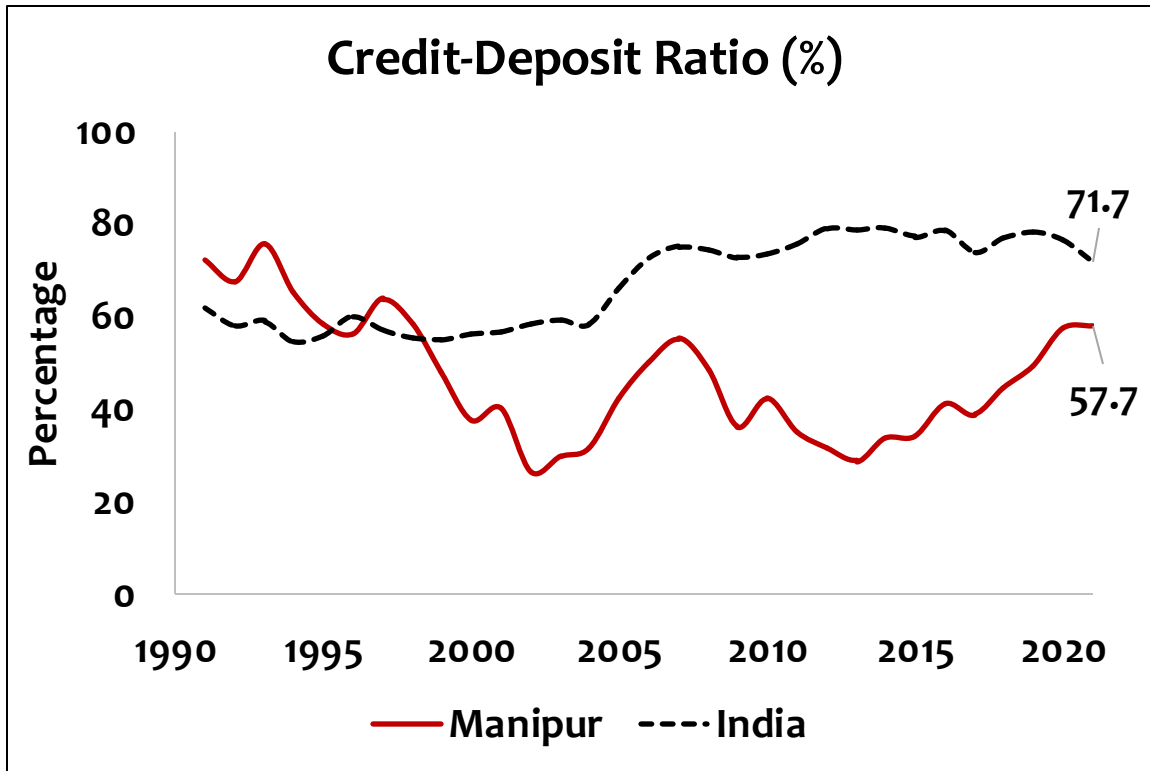
Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2021-22)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2021-22)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)
Agriculture	3.1%	8.1%	5.6%	3.8%
Industry	8.7%	-6.4%	0.9%	5.3%
Manufacturing	4.8%	-4.5%	2.2%	6.2%
Services	15.2%	4.7%	5.0%	6.4%
GVA	11.8%	3.5%	4.3%	5.6%
GSDP	13.5%	4.0%	4.9%	5.7%

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

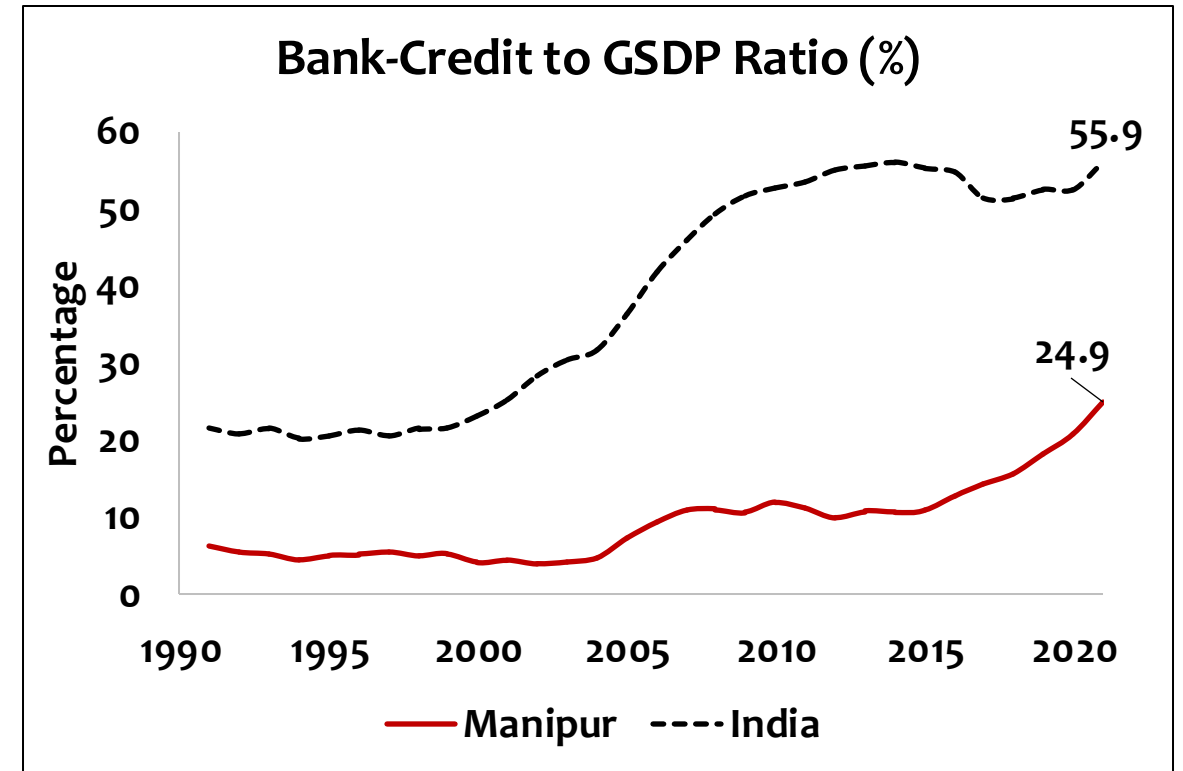
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors; ii. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying,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

Manipur's Credit-Deposit Ratio, which was higher than the national average in early 1990s, is now 14 percentage points below the national average as of 2021. Credit to GSDP Ratio gap is 31 percentage points below the national average, as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	57.7%	2020-21	+26.4% points	71.7%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	24.9%	2020-21	+15.0% points	55.9%



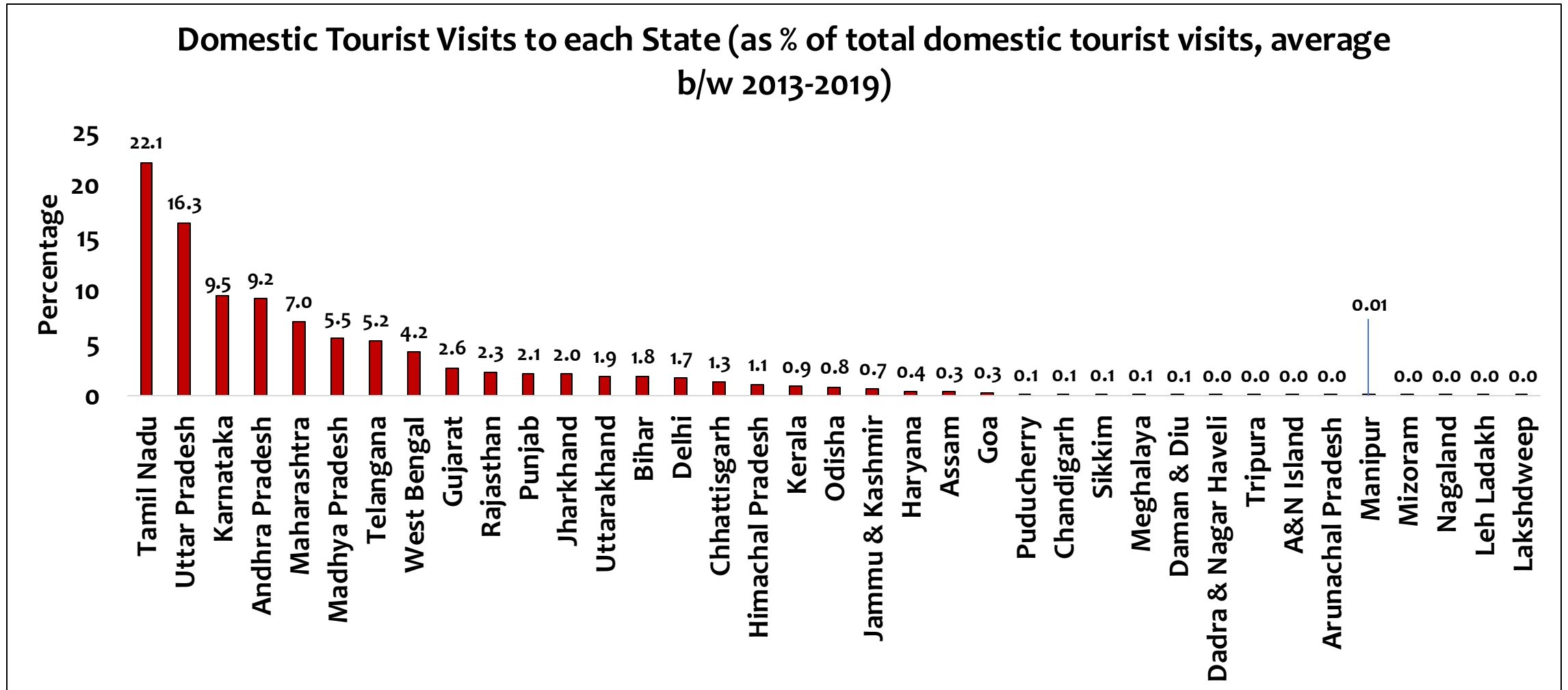
Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
 Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.



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.

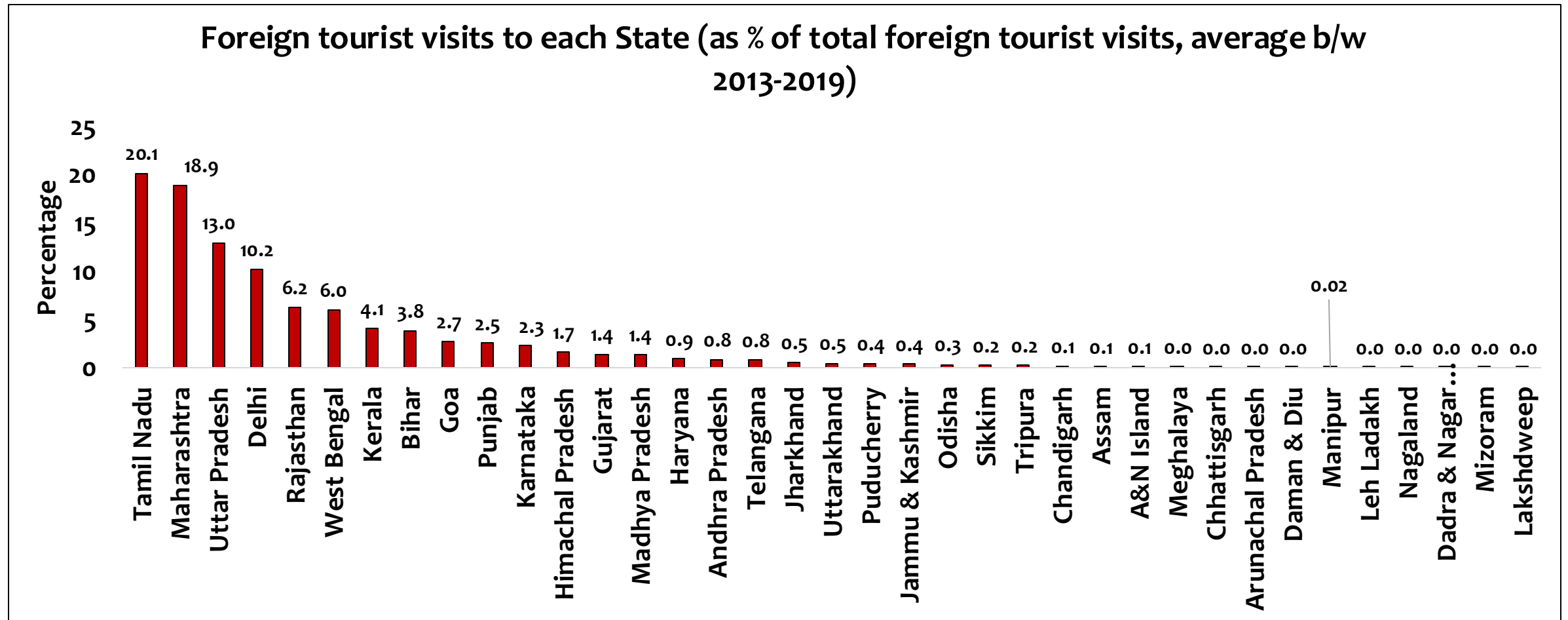
Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

Manipur holds an average 9.2 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



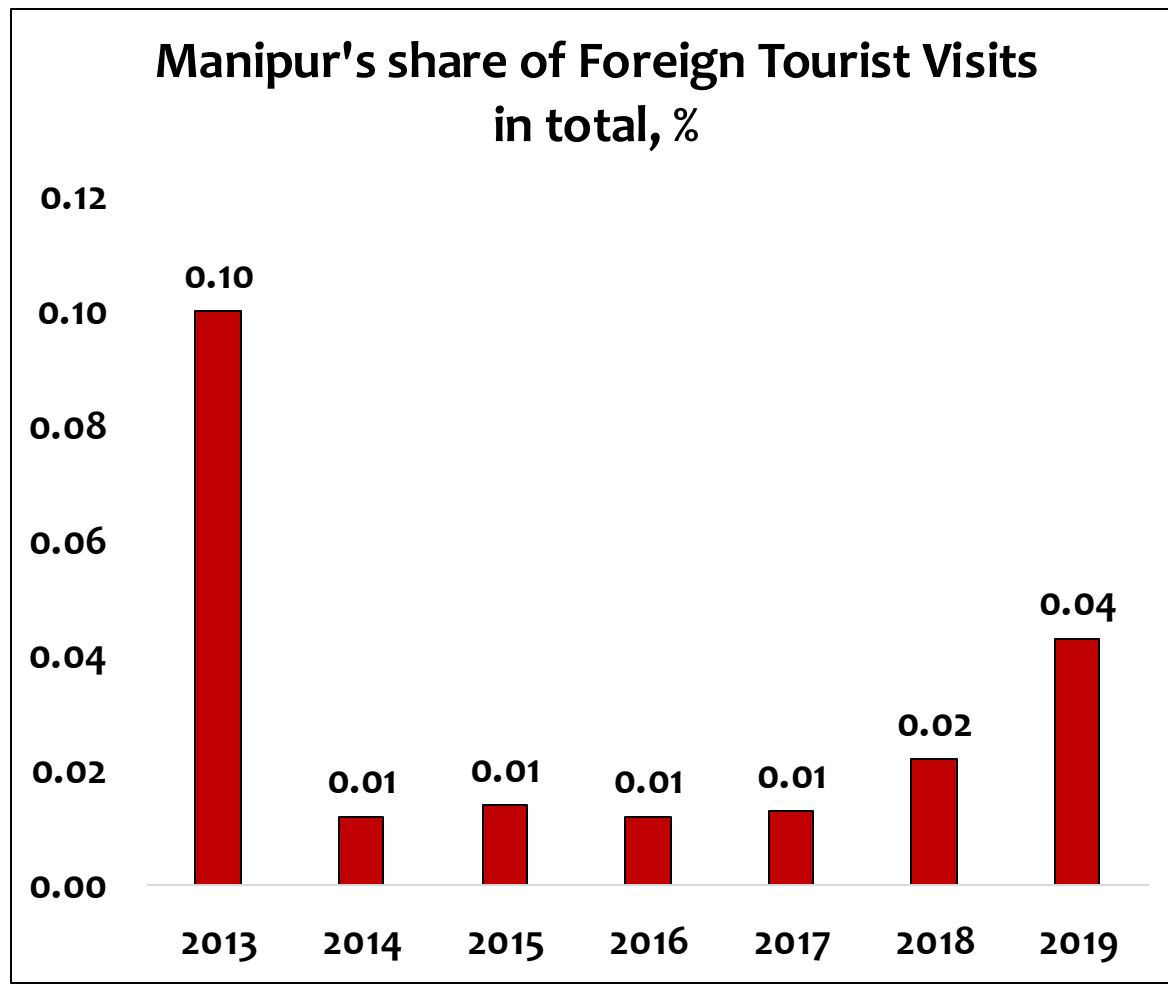
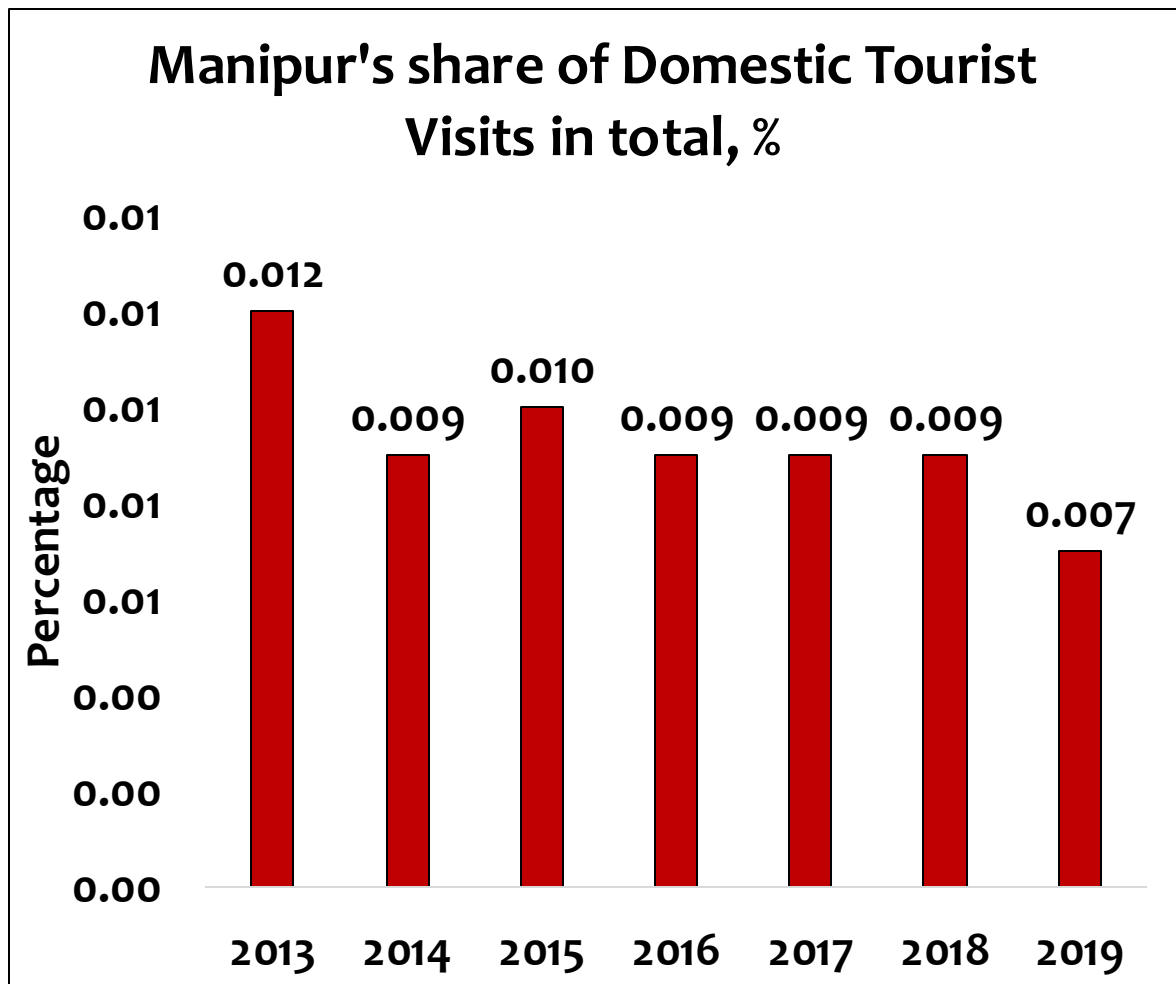
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 - 2019).

Manipur holds an average 0.8 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



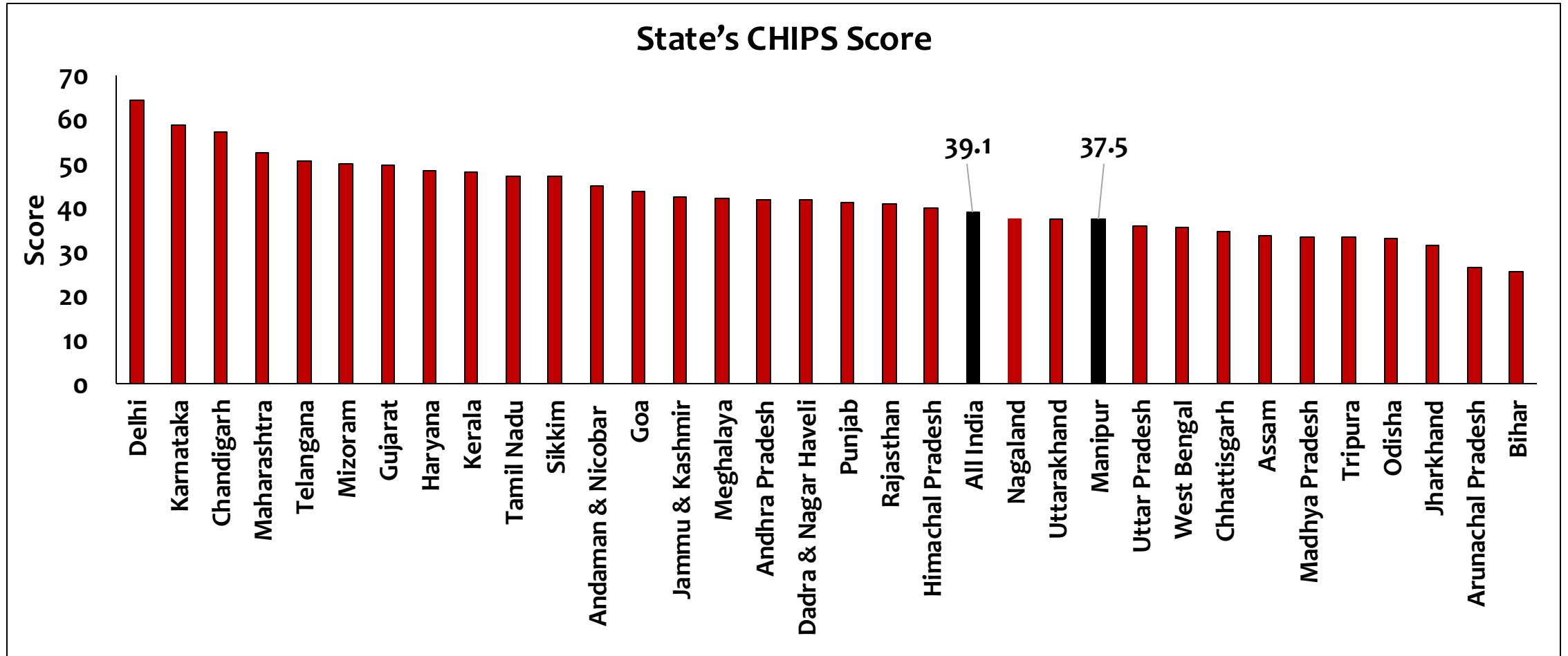
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 – 2019).

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Manipur



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

Manipur's CHIPS (Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect, and Sustain) score ranks among bottom eleventh in 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 Manipur

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	79.2% (2011)	73.0%	+8.7% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class X)	27.7% (2016-17)	35.2%	+11.5% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	21.1% (2016-17)	21.1%	+11.3% points (b/w 2014-15 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	99.0% (2016-17)	86.1%	+17.5% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	81.2% (2016-17)	87.3%	+0.5% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)	68.0% (2015-16)	56.2%	+14.2 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	37.8% (2021)	27.3%	+7.6% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	1.05 (2021)	1.05	+0.07 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	33 (2021)	31	+6.5 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 Manipur

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	6 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	11 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	2.2 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	2.8 children per woman (2005-06)	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	68.8% (2019-21)	76.4%	+22.0% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	77.0% (2019-21)	95.9%	+24.8% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	97.8% (2019-21)	96.5%	+10.8% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	62.1% (2019-21)	69.3%	+31.9% points	NFHS

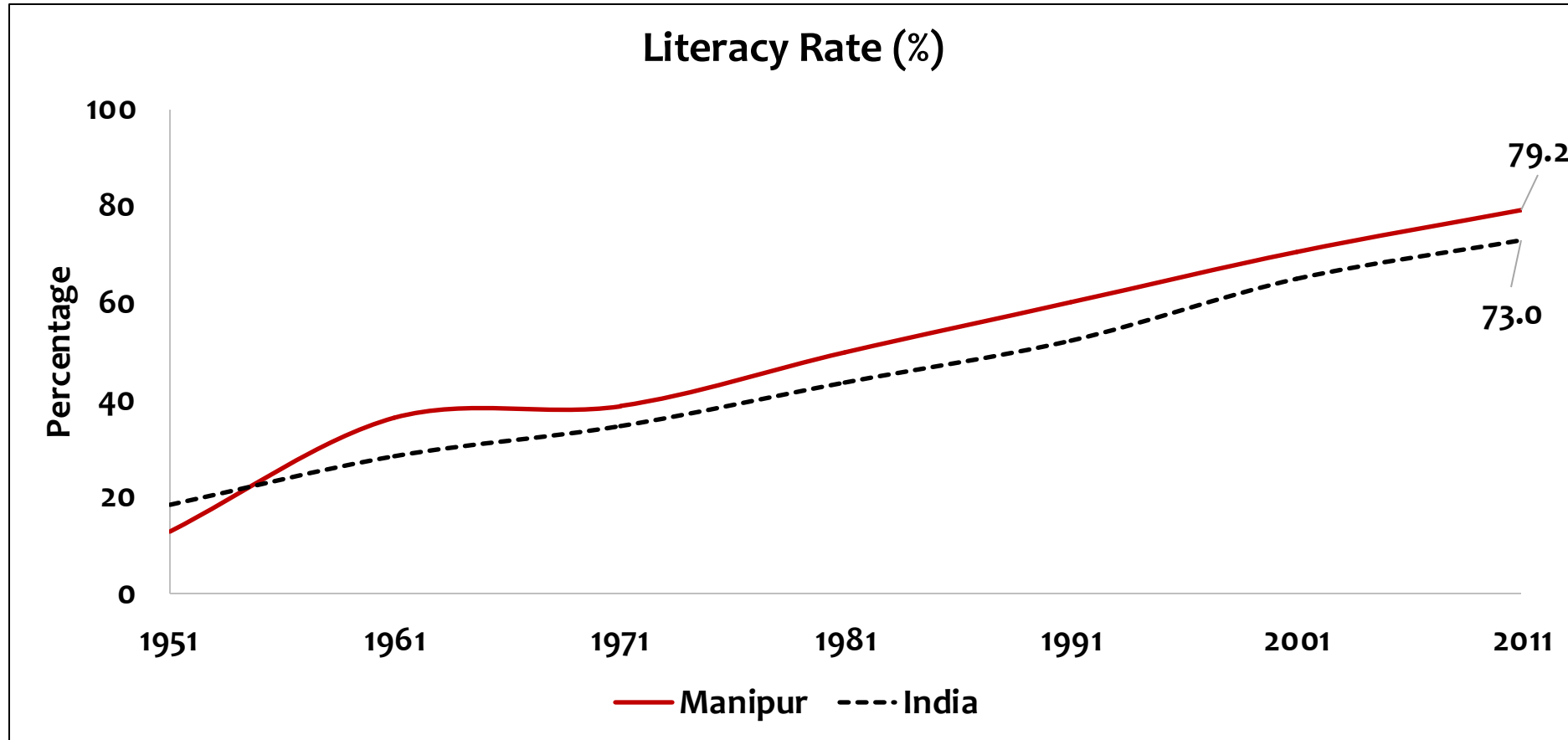
Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-III (2005-06) to NFHS-V (2019-21); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years; iv. Life expectancy data is not available for Manipur.

Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Manipur

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	9 (2016-17)	25	-12 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	19 (2016-17)	31	-9 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	21 (2018-19)	24	+12 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	13.3 % (2019-21)	32.1%	-8.8 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	23.4 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-12.2 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Children	42.8 % (2019-21)	67.1%	1.7 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Women	29.4 % (2019-21)	57.0%	-6.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	30.0 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-11.9 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	25.0 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-4.7 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.03 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.04 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	72 (2023-24)	71	+13 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.

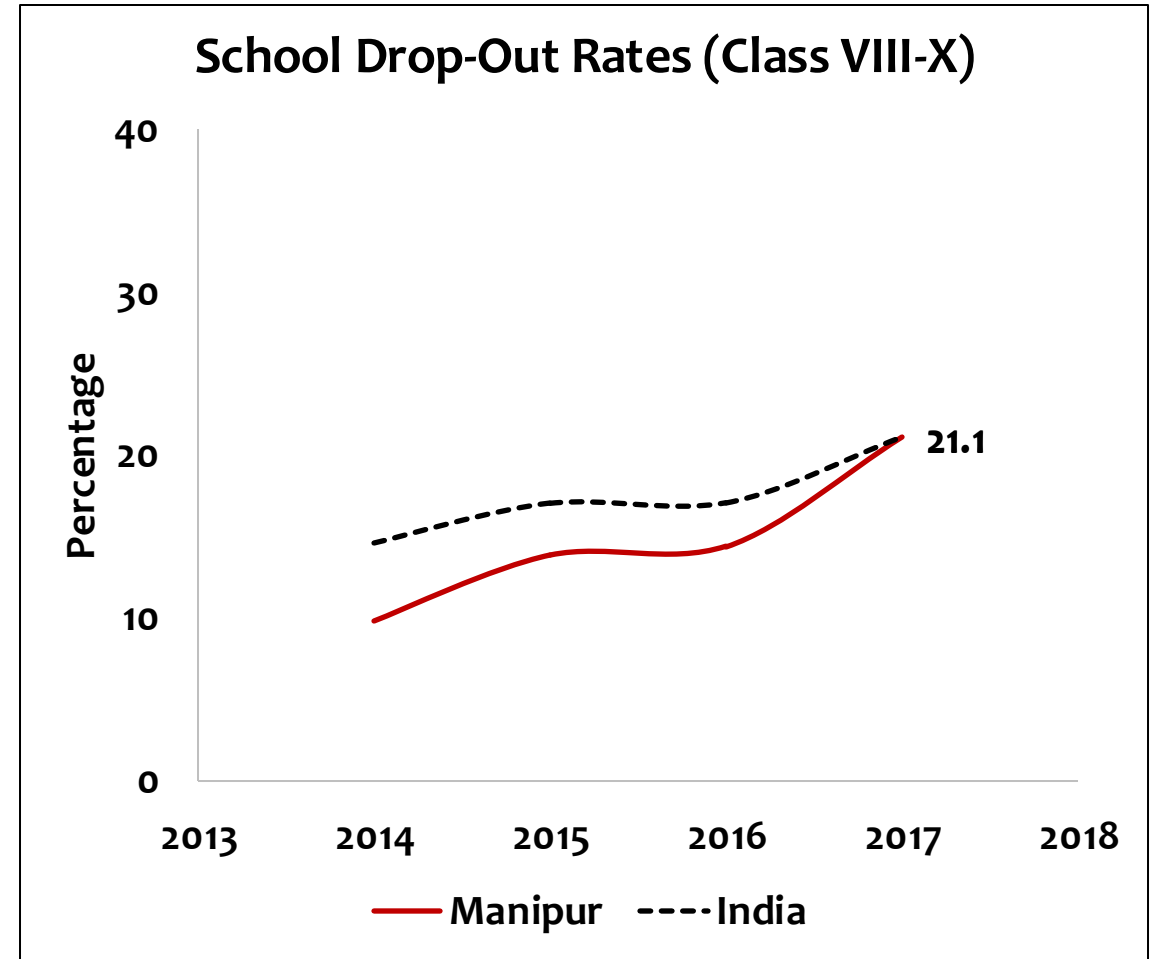
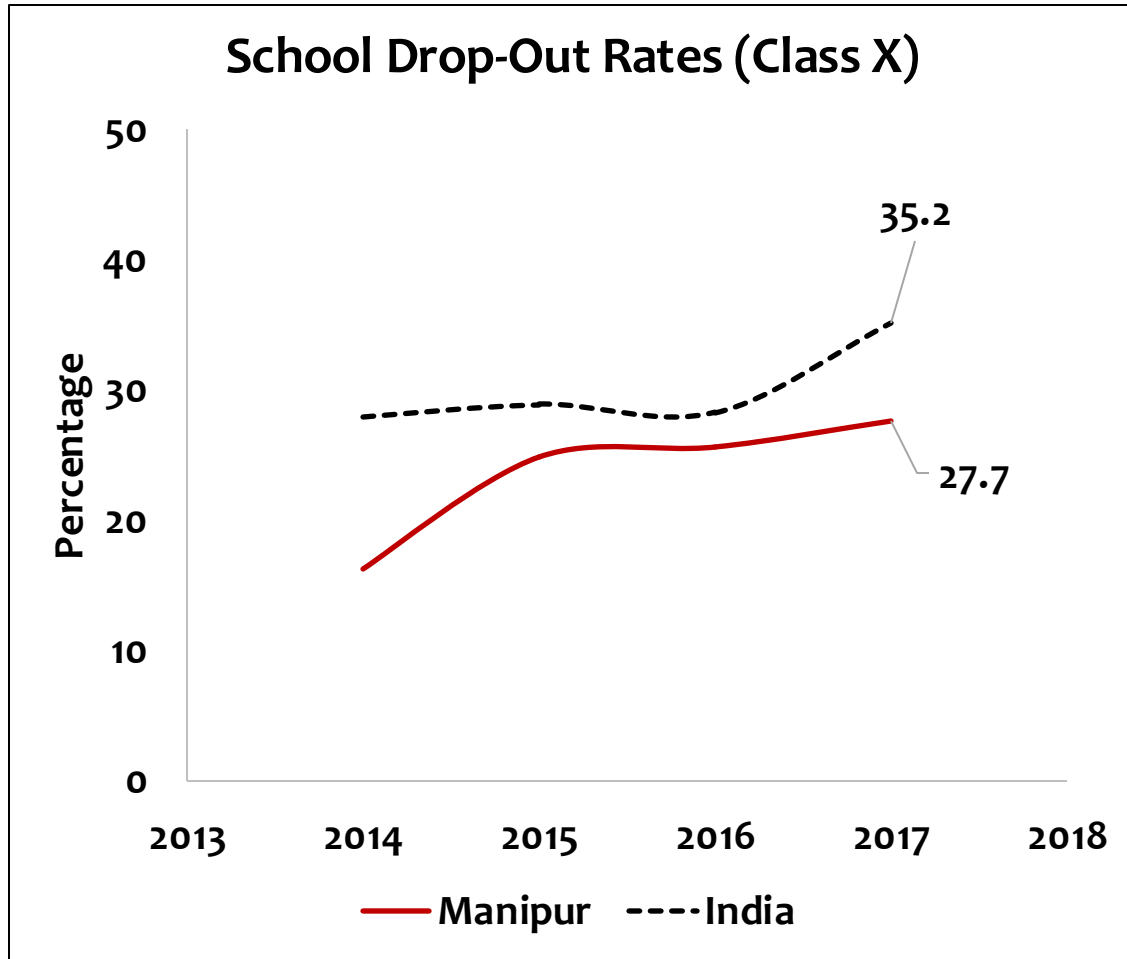
Manipur's Literacy Rate has increased rapidly in line with the national average over the decade and is above the national estimate as of 2011



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

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

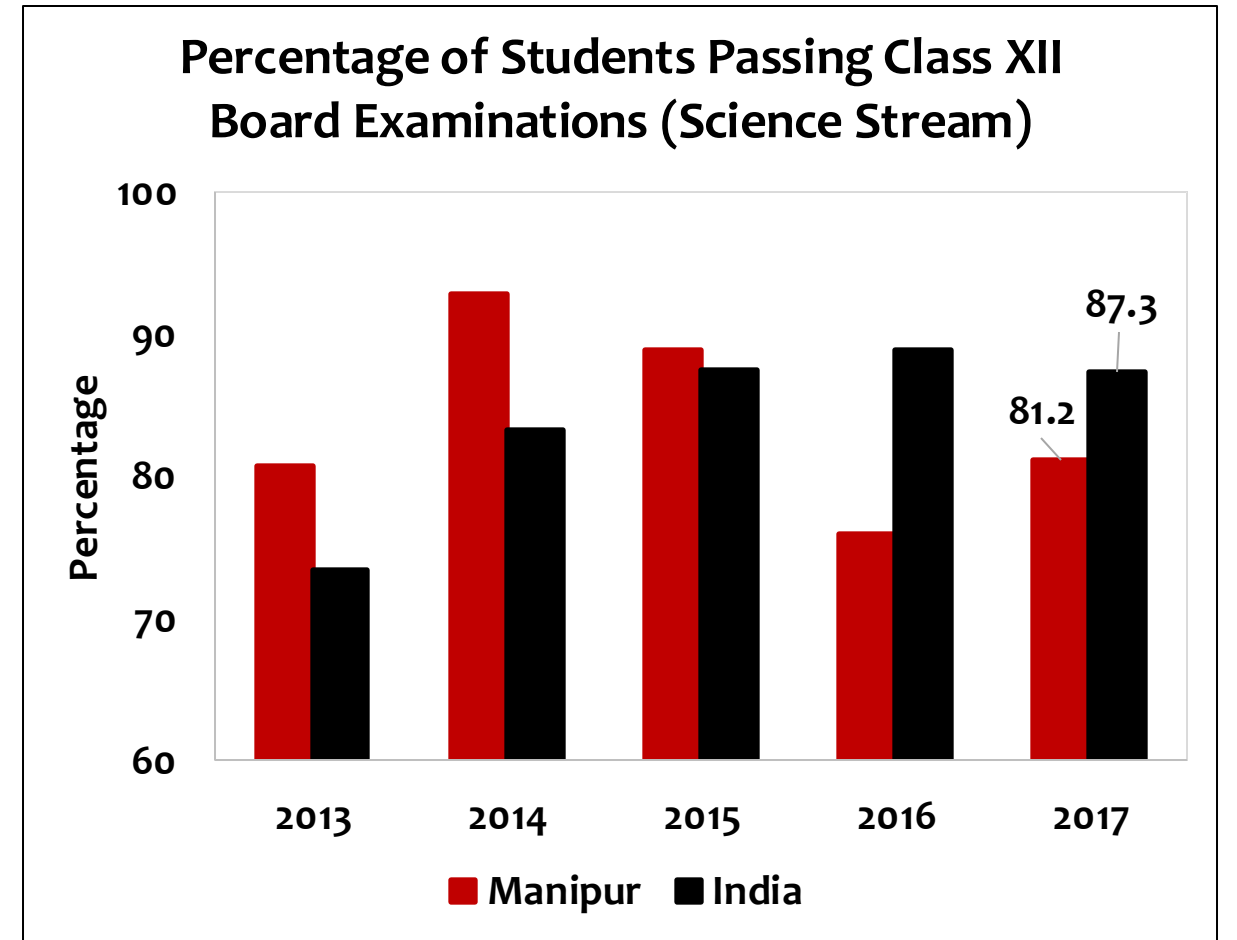
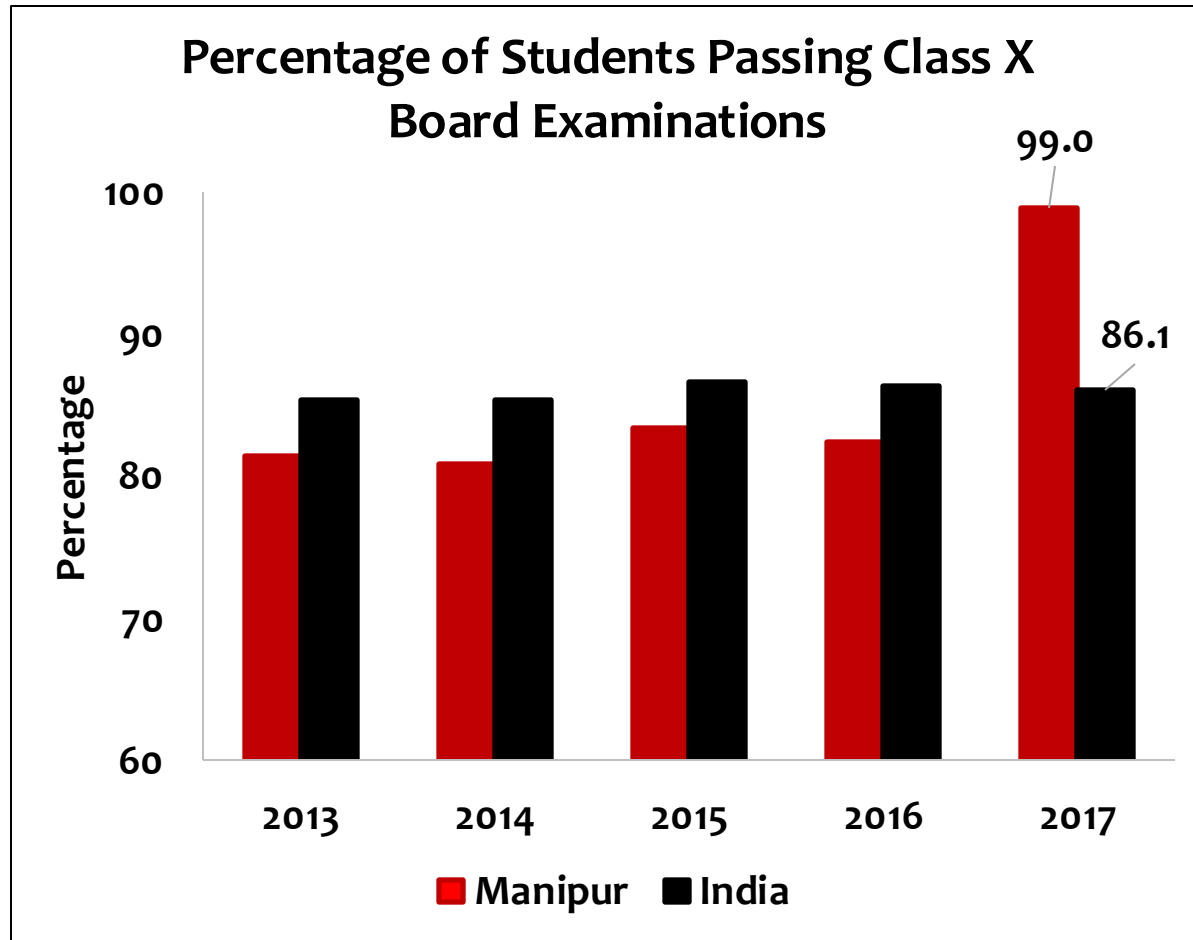
Manipur's School Drop-Out Rates for Class X are lower than the national figures, but Drop-Out Rates for Secondary (Class VIII-X) Level has increased and is now at par with the national figures, as of 2016-17



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

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

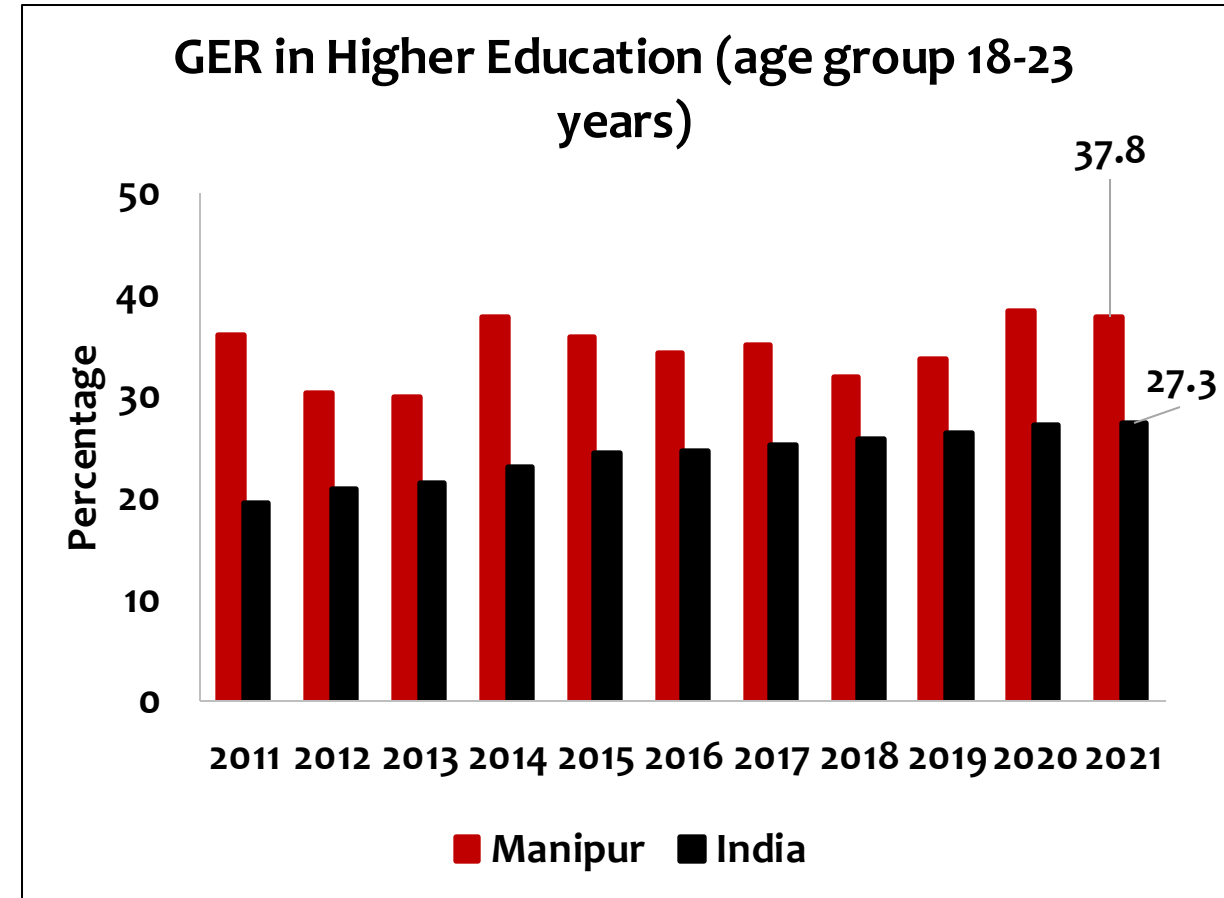
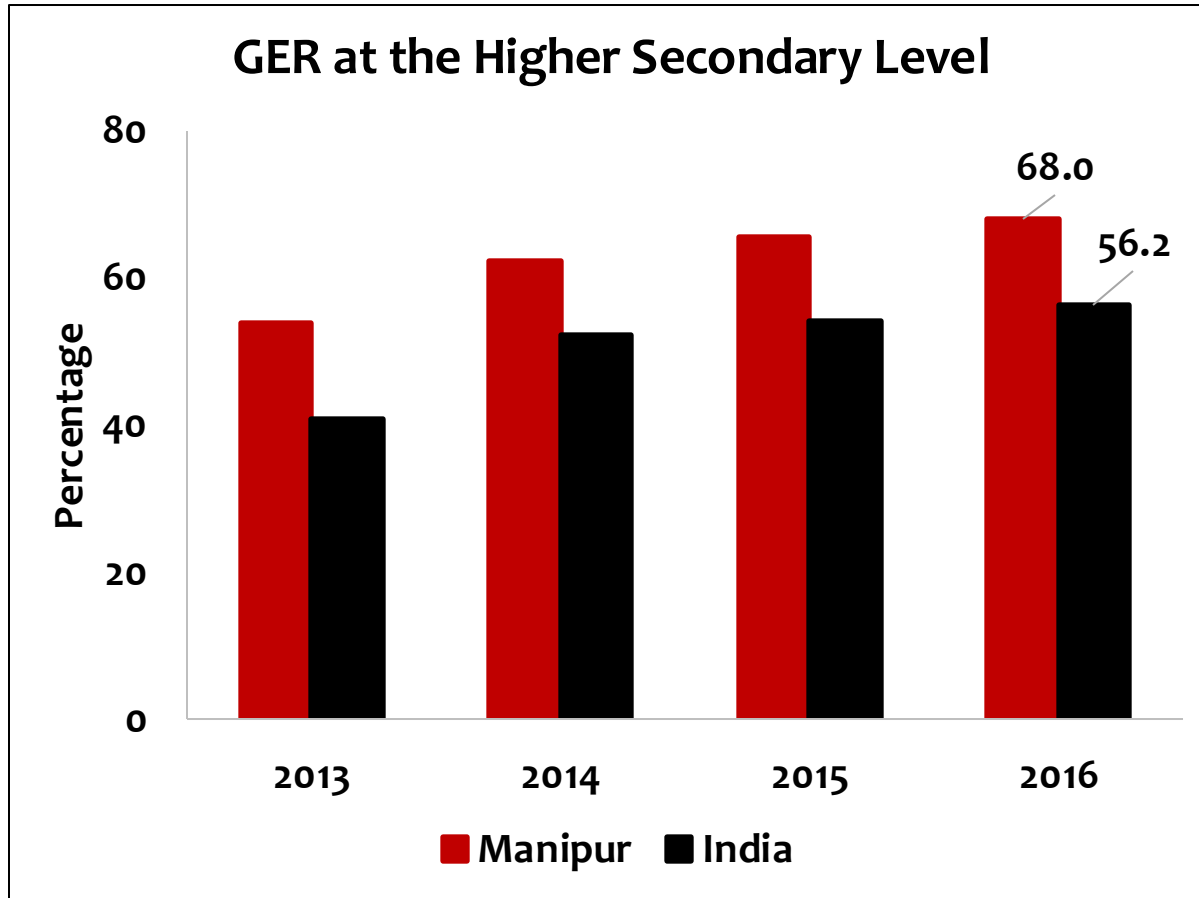
The students who pass the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations are at 99 percent in Manipur which is above the national average in 2016-17. The students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations are at 81.2 percent which is below the national average in 2016-17



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

Note: i. Percentages are a simple average of the pass percentages for boys and girls as reported separately; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Pass percentages for Higher Secondary Level are reported separately by Stream (Science, Arts, Humanities, Vocational, Others).

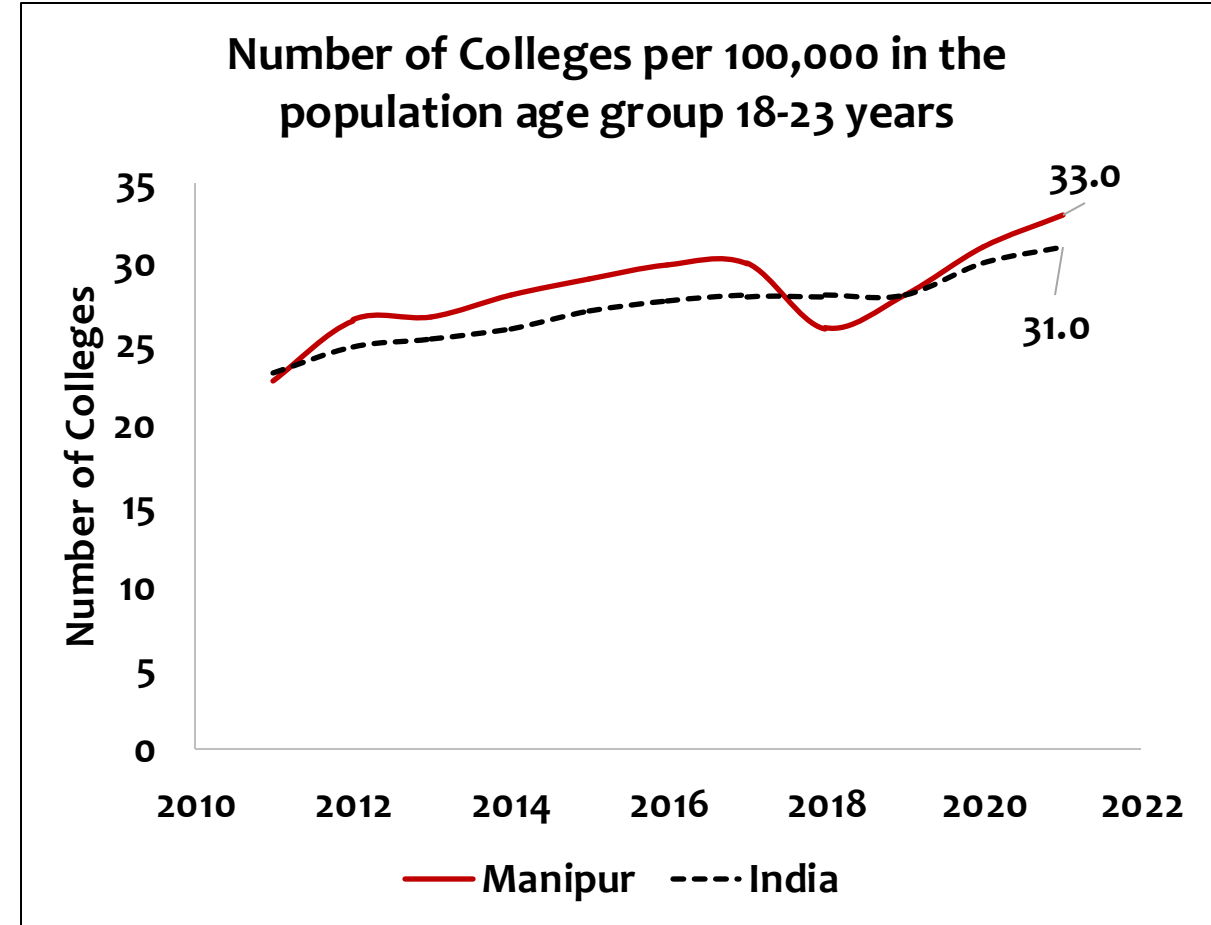
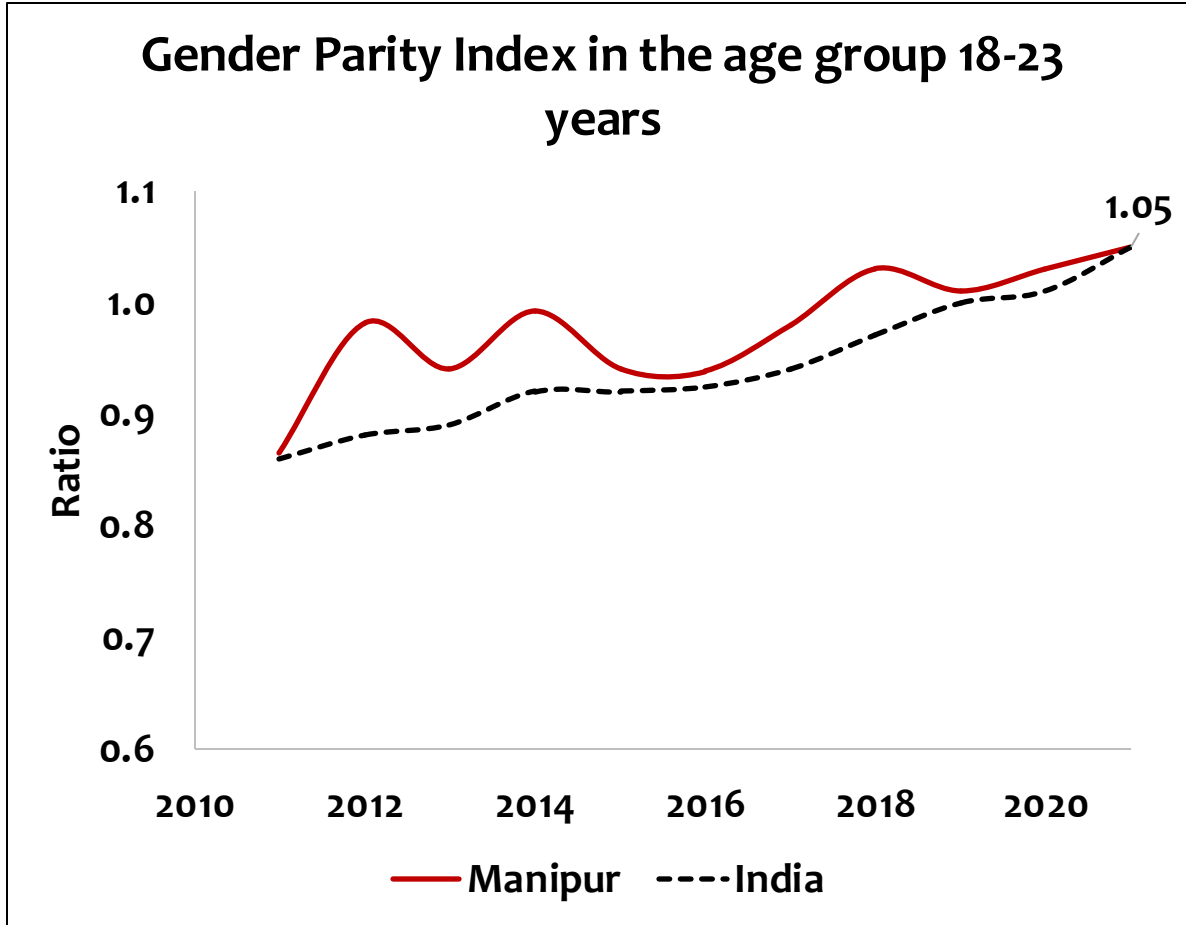
Manipur's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Higher Secondary and Higher Education (age group 18-23) Level have remained above the all-India figures over their respective decades



Source: i. Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.; ii. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21.

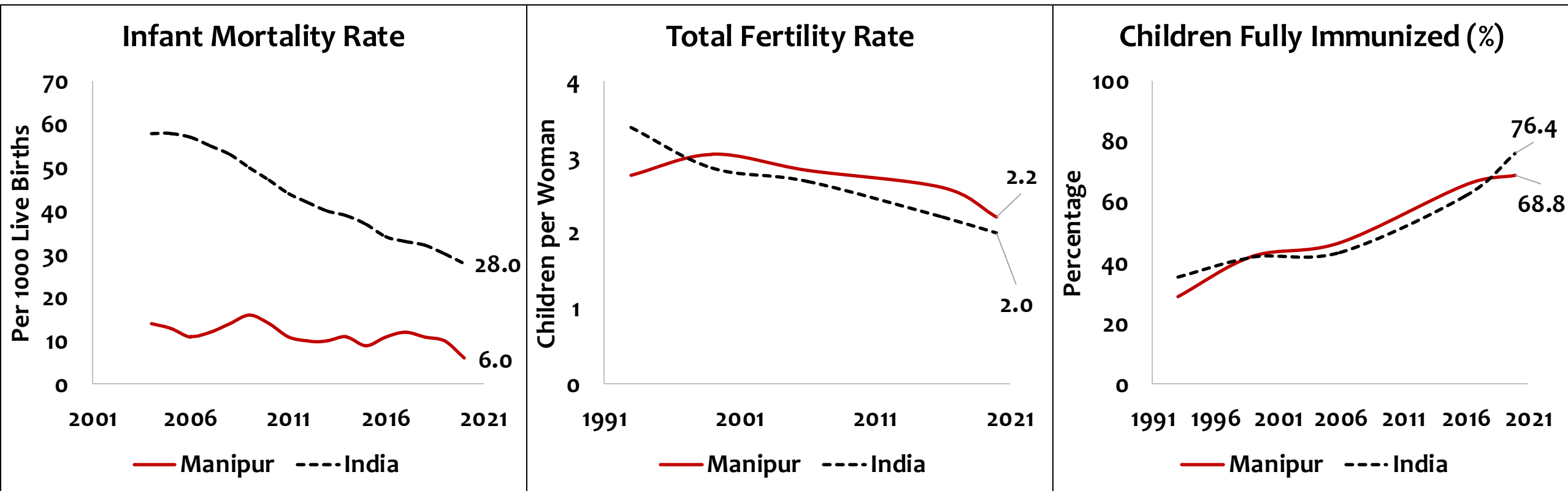
Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The 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), Manipur is equal to the national benchmark as of 2021. The State has 33 colleges per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years which is slightly higher than 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.

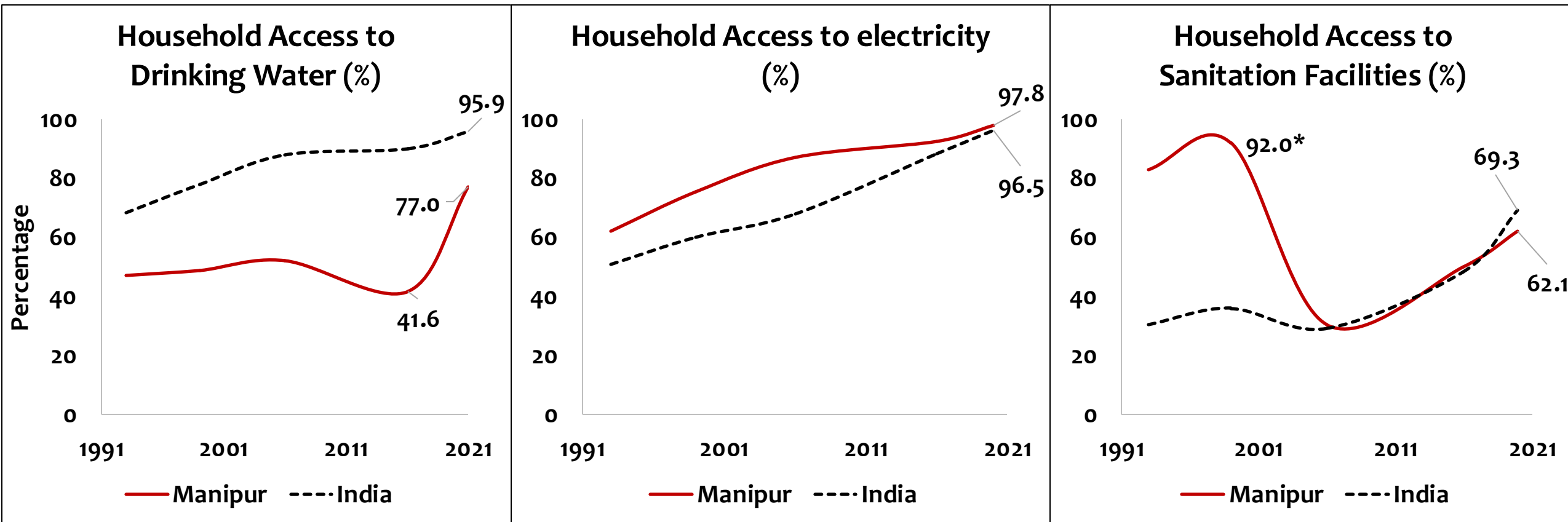
Manipur's Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rates have been steady over their respective decades. Infant Mortality is very low compared to the national average while Total Fertility is slightly above the national average. Manipur is placed lower than the national average in terms of full immunization of children (12-23 months), as of 2019-21



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

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

Manipur's household access to drinking water has remained below the national benchmark throughout the last three decades. Households access to electricity is above the national benchmark but access to sanitation facilities is below the national benchmark, as of 2021



Source: National Family Health Survey (I – V).

Note: i. India number has been taken directly from the source.; ii. Drinking water and sanitation refers to improved sources and facilities respectively as defined in NFHS; 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, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Manipur

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	States' Mean (All States and UTs)
Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP	6.9 %	2022-23	+ 8.6 % points	3.8 %	3.6%	3.4 %
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	4.5 %	2022-23	+ 8.9 % points	1.9 %	1.6%	1.7 %
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	16.3 %	2022-23	+ 6.6 % points	0.3 %	-0.4%	- 0.5 %
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	69.3 %	2022-23	+ 24.3 % points	19.9 %	15.3%	14.4 %
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	6.5 %	2022-23	+ 3.6 % points	6.3 %	6.4%	6.6 %
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	0.7 %	2022-23	- 0.9 % points	1.2 %	1.1%	1.0 %
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	76.2 %	2022-23	+ 32.9 % points	24.0 %	19.3%	17.8 %
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	53.0 %	2022-23	+ 17.7 % points	18.8%	16.9 %	14.8 %
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	23.2 %	2022-23	+ 15.2 % points	4.0 %	3.4%	3.0 %
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp	30.4 %	2022-23	+ 12.0 % points	17.6 %	16.1%	16.7 %
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	47.0 %	2022-23	+ 3.2 % points	32.1 %	30.7%	27.5 %
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	5.0 %	2021-22	+ 3.6 % points	0.8 %	1.1%	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, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Manipur

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/UT's (% of National GDP)
Committed Expenditure, % of GSDP	24.0%	2022-23	+16.5% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	34.3%	2022-23	+16.9% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	0.3%	2022-23	-0.1% points (b/w 2019-20 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	0.4%	2022-23	-0.6% points (b/w 2019-20 & 2022-23)	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%
Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP	0.5%	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Social Expenditure	Rs. 45,743	2022-23	+Rs. 38,768	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 5,445	2022-23	+Rs. 4,086	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 8,484	2022-23	+Rs. 5,443	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	52.1%	2022-23	+22.1% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	6.2%	2022-23	+0.4% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	9.7%	2022-23	-3.4% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	3.7%	2022-23	+5.1% 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, Revenue and Capital Expenditure data are from the RBI's State Finances Reports; ii. Off-Budget Borrowing data is from Ministry of Expenditure; iii. Population data is taken from MoSPI.

Notes: 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. Total Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Revenue Expenditure (RevEx) and Capital Expenditure (CapEx).

Clarification:

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

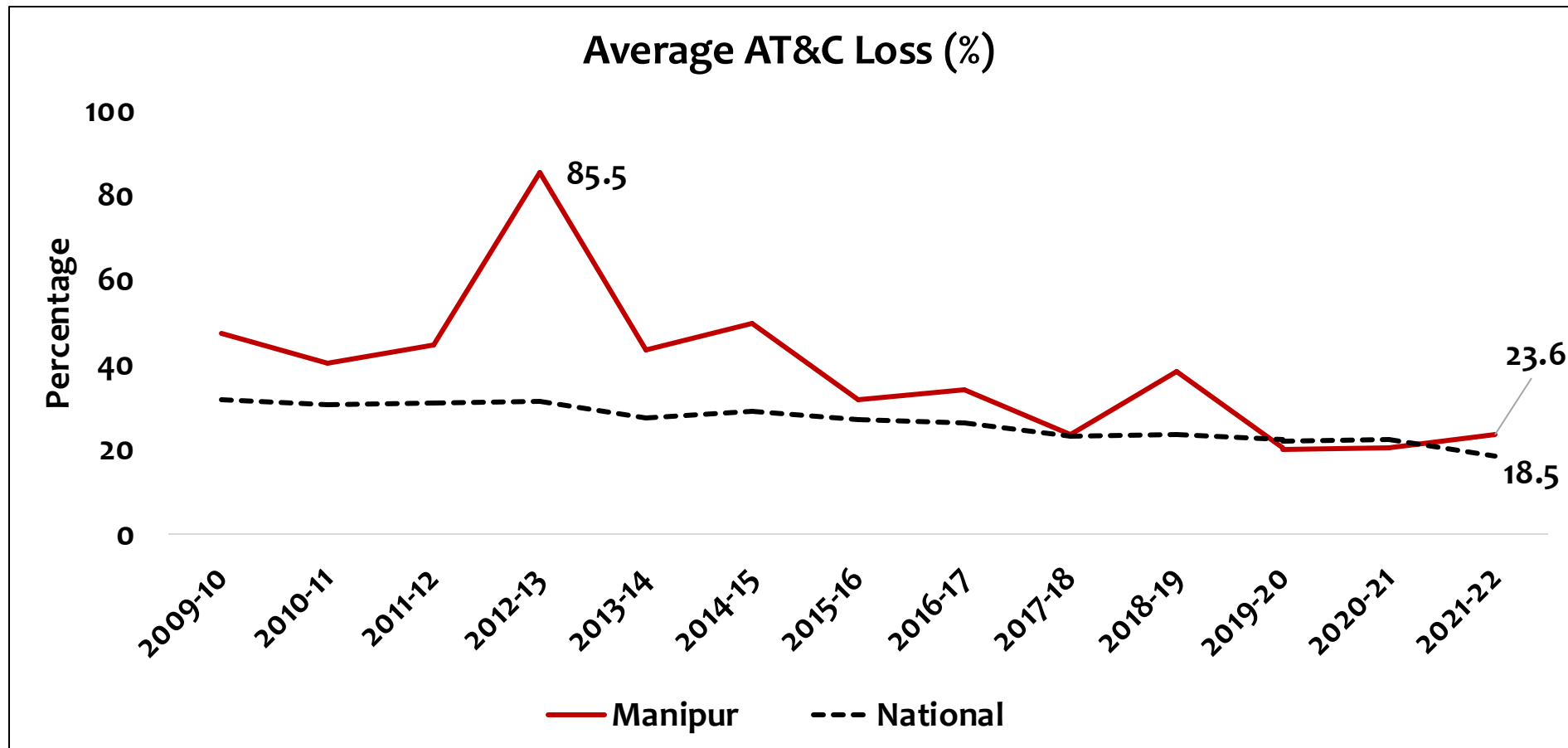
However, these charts and the corresponding data can be found in the **Fiscal Vertical** of the **State Fiscal and Economic Dashboards**, and in the **Data Repository**.

Manipur: Power Sector

- The State has a public (government-operated) distribution utility/company (DISCOMs), the Manipur State Power Distribution Company Ltd. (MSPDCL).
- The Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Loss peaked in 2012-13, reaching a record high of 85.5 per cent. It has been declining inconsistently since then, and is at about 23.6 percent as of 2021-22.
- While the Government of Manipur has not taken over any debt of DISCOMs, it has undertaken the implementation of operational parameters under Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY).

Source: [Official website of Manipur State Power Company Limited, MSPCL](#)

Aggregate Technical & Commercial Losses (AT&C) of DISCOMs in Manipur have declined since 2012-13 and at 23.6 percent are above the national average in 2021-22



Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22). The figure shows the average AT&C Loss across the 5 DISCOMs in the State; ii. The National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry).

6. Devolution to Manipur 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.

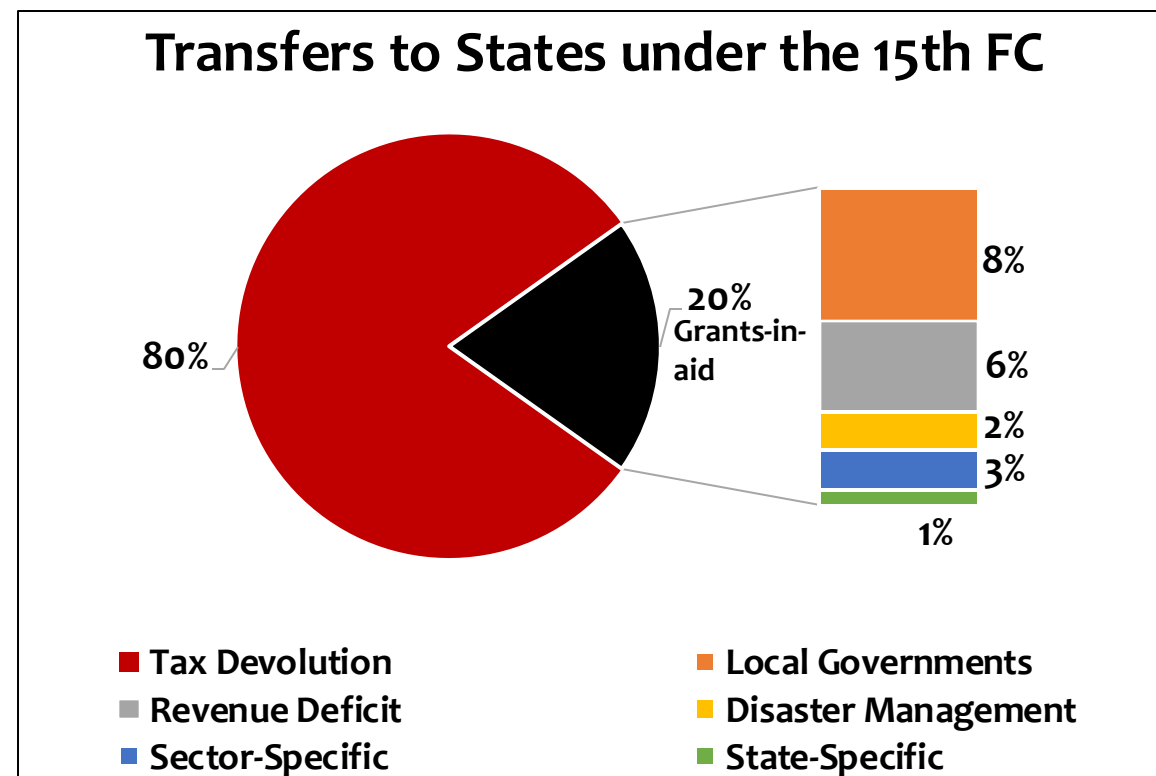
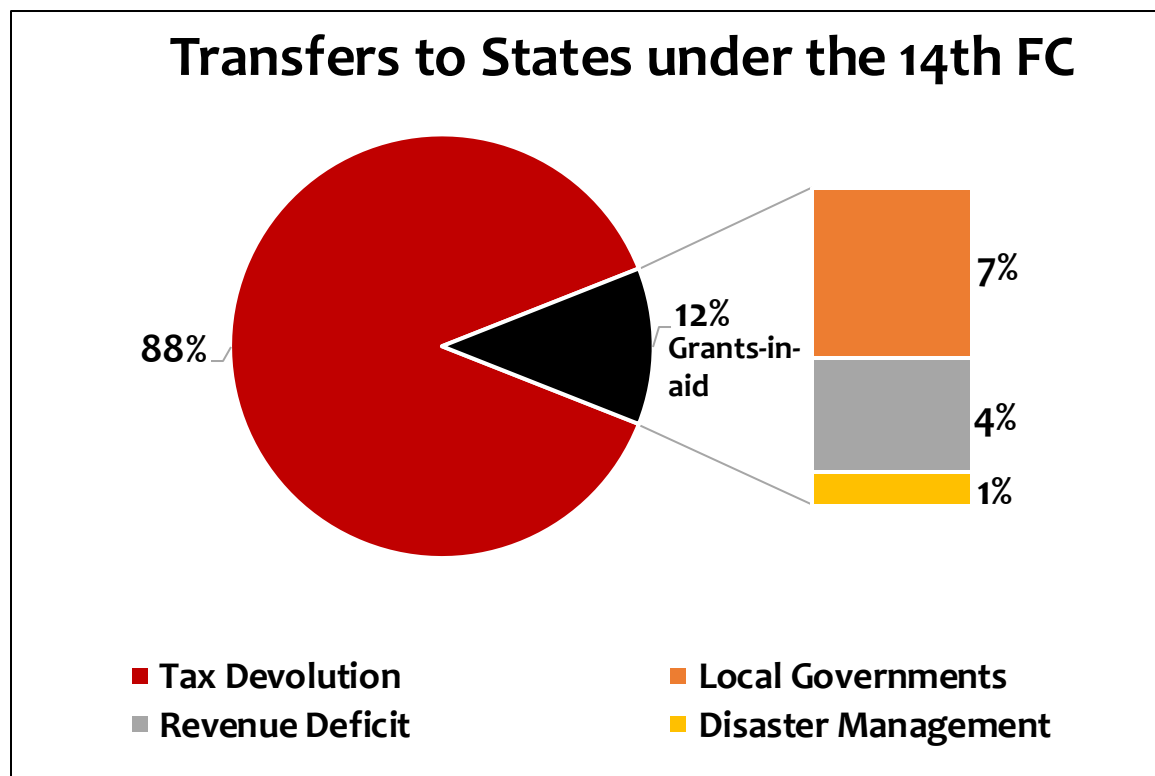
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14th FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria.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

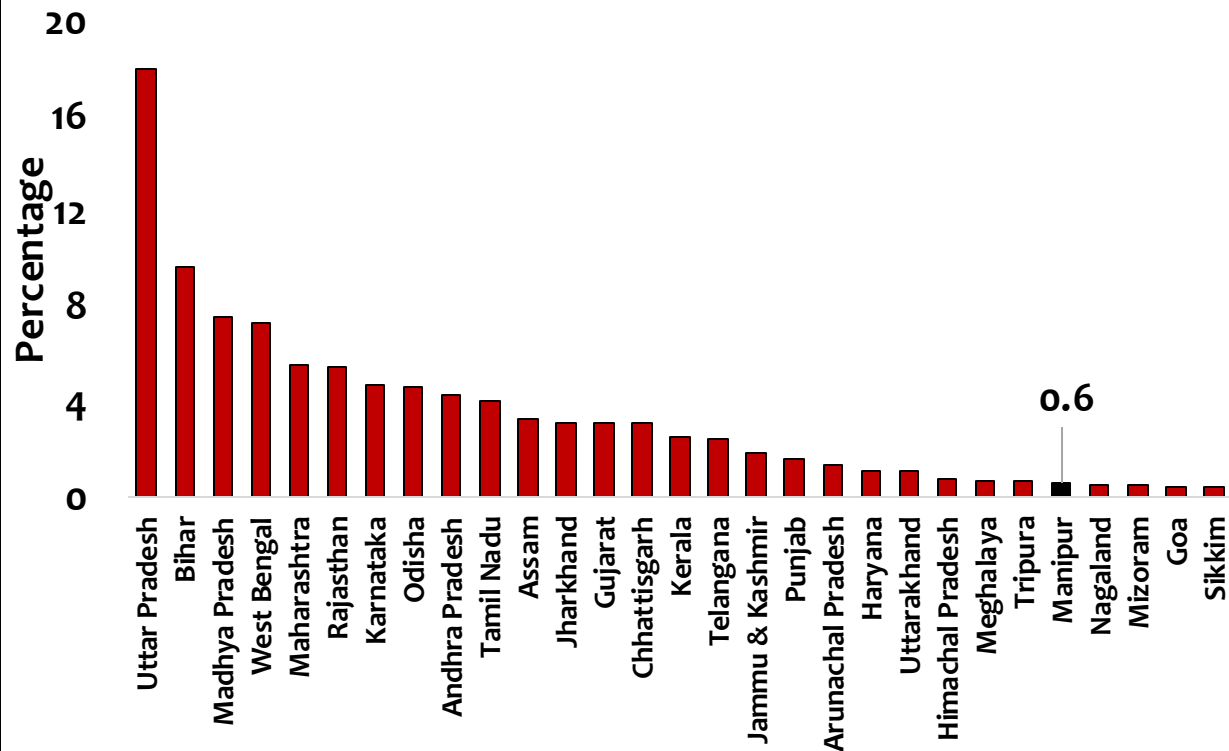
Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15th FC reinstated recommendations on sector-specific and State-specific grants, which 14th FC had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the share of grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre to States to 20 percent



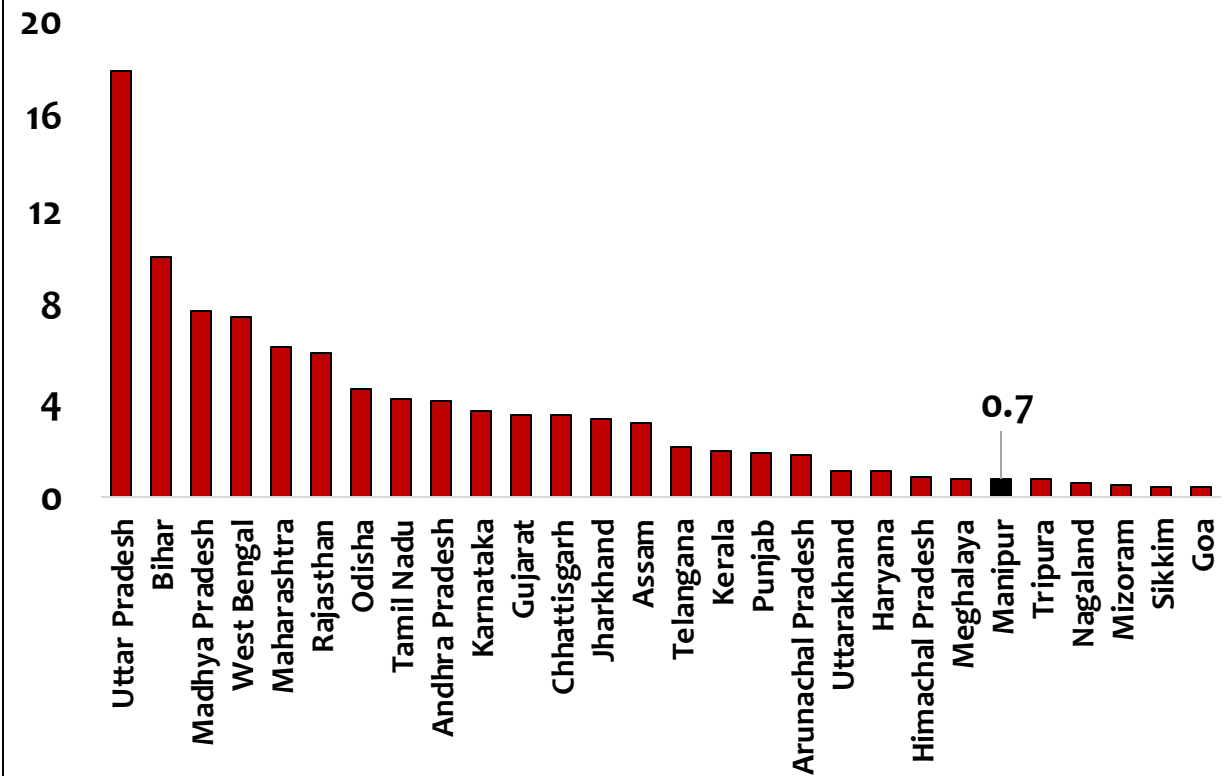
- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
 - Social Sector - health and education
 - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
 - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

Manipur's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 0.6 percent under 14th FC to 0.7 percent under 15th FC

States' Shares under the 14th FC



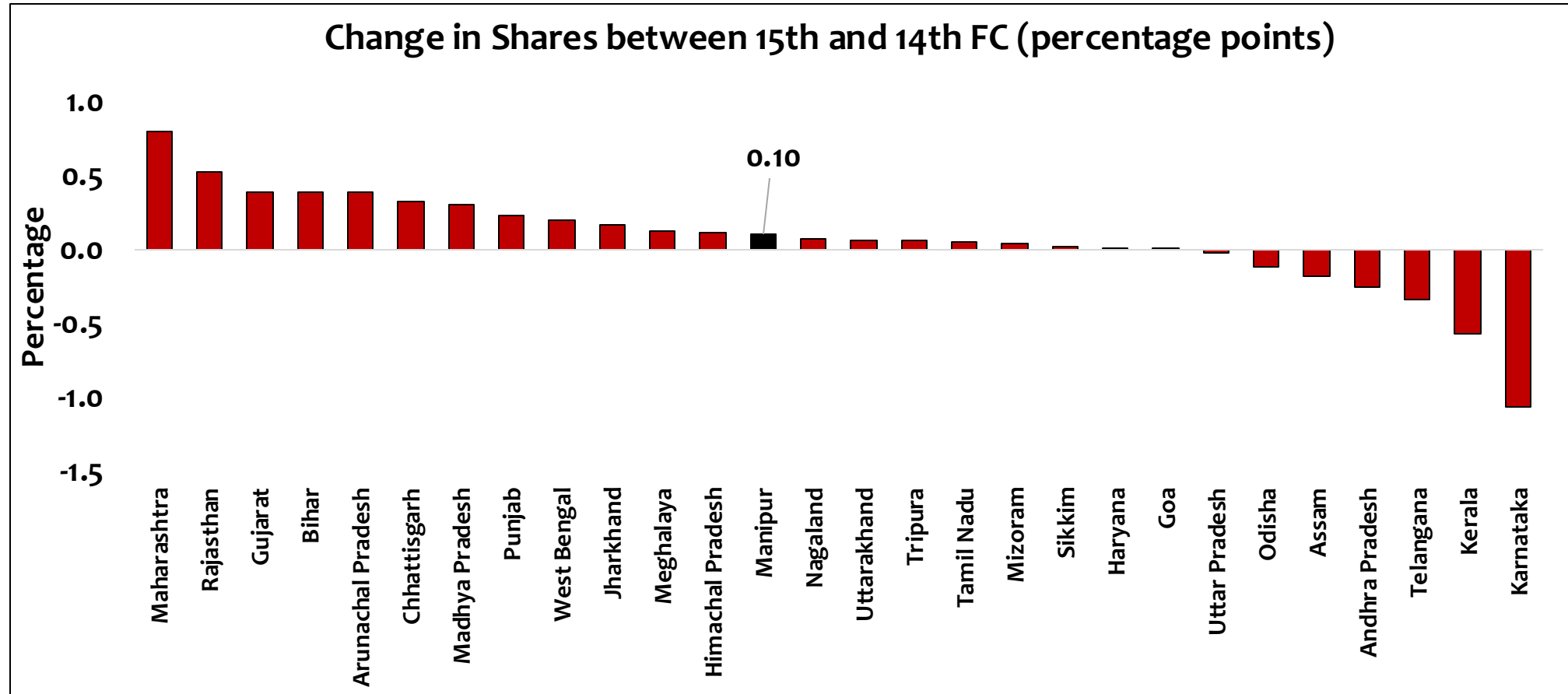
States' Shares under the 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

Manipur had a 0.10 percentage point rise in Tax Devolution shares between the 14th and 15th Finance Commission recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

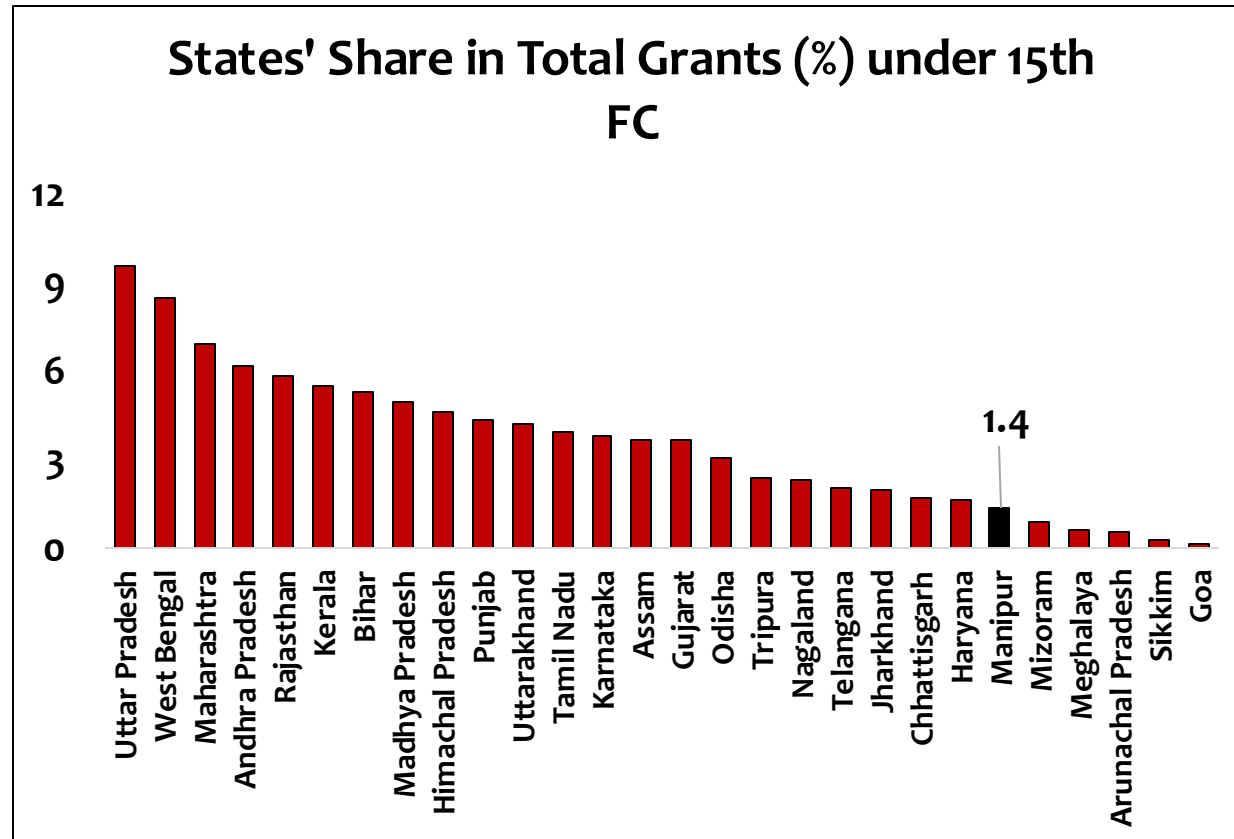
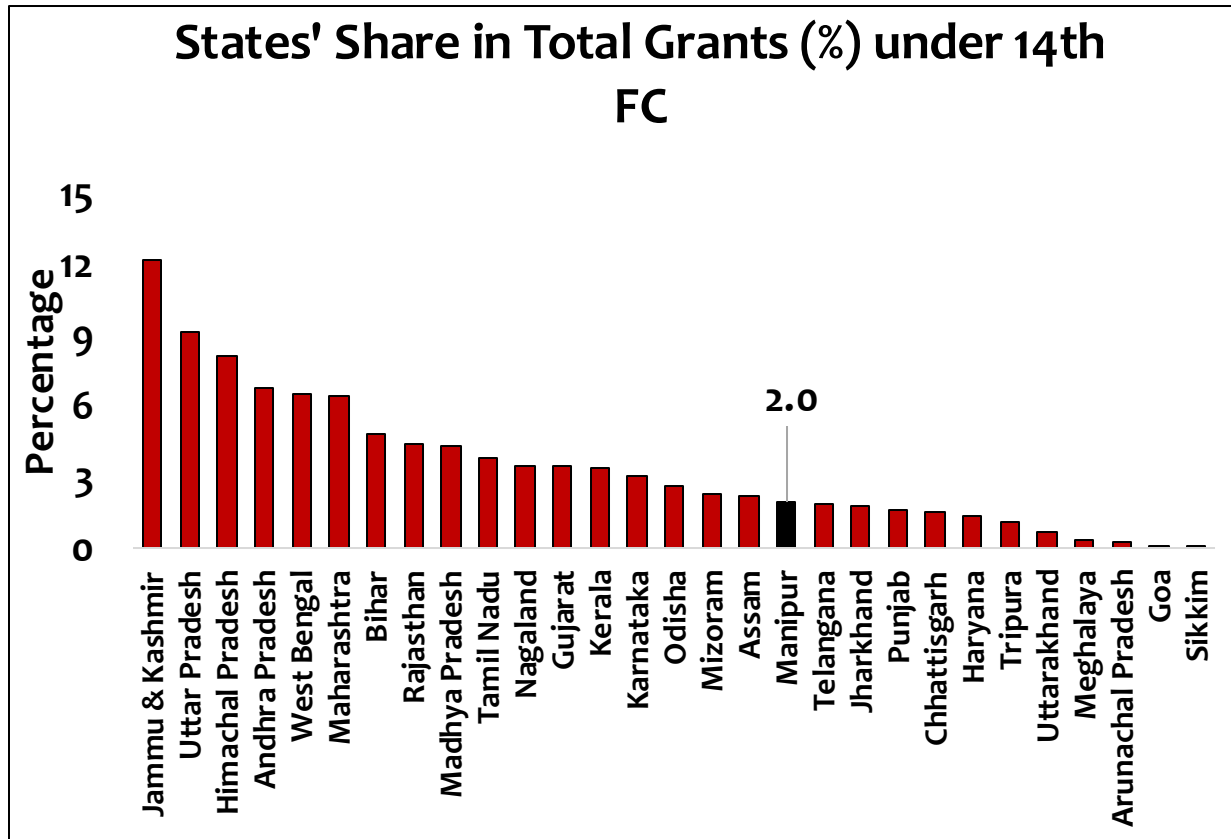
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Manipur

- 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 **decreased by 0.6 percentage points** under the 15th FC, compared to the 14th FC, at **1.4 percent**.
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** The 14th Finance Commission recommended 5.2 percent of Revenue Deficit Grants for Manipur, while the 15th Finance Commission decreased this recommendation to 3.3 percent.
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Manipur's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre increased from 0.1 percent to 0.3 percent between the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Manipur's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre remained same at 0.2 percent by the 14th FC and 15th FC.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** Per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **1.8 percent of the total sectoral grants**. It received 4.3 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads, followed by of the grants for statistics (2.4 percent). Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for health and education grants (0.6 percent), agricultural performance incentive grants (0.2 percent), and judiciary (0.3 percent).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of Rs 900 crore was allocated in State-Specific grants: Rs 300 crore for sewage, drainage, solid waste management and internal roads in six hill district headquarters; Rs 210 crore for housing complex for officers and employees in Imphal; Rs 130 crore for housing complex for officers and employees in hill districts; Rs 80 crore for State guest houses; Rs 75 crore each for housing complex for ministers and the completion of the Manipur Secretariat Complex; and Rs 15 crore for special improvements in Raj Bhavan.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

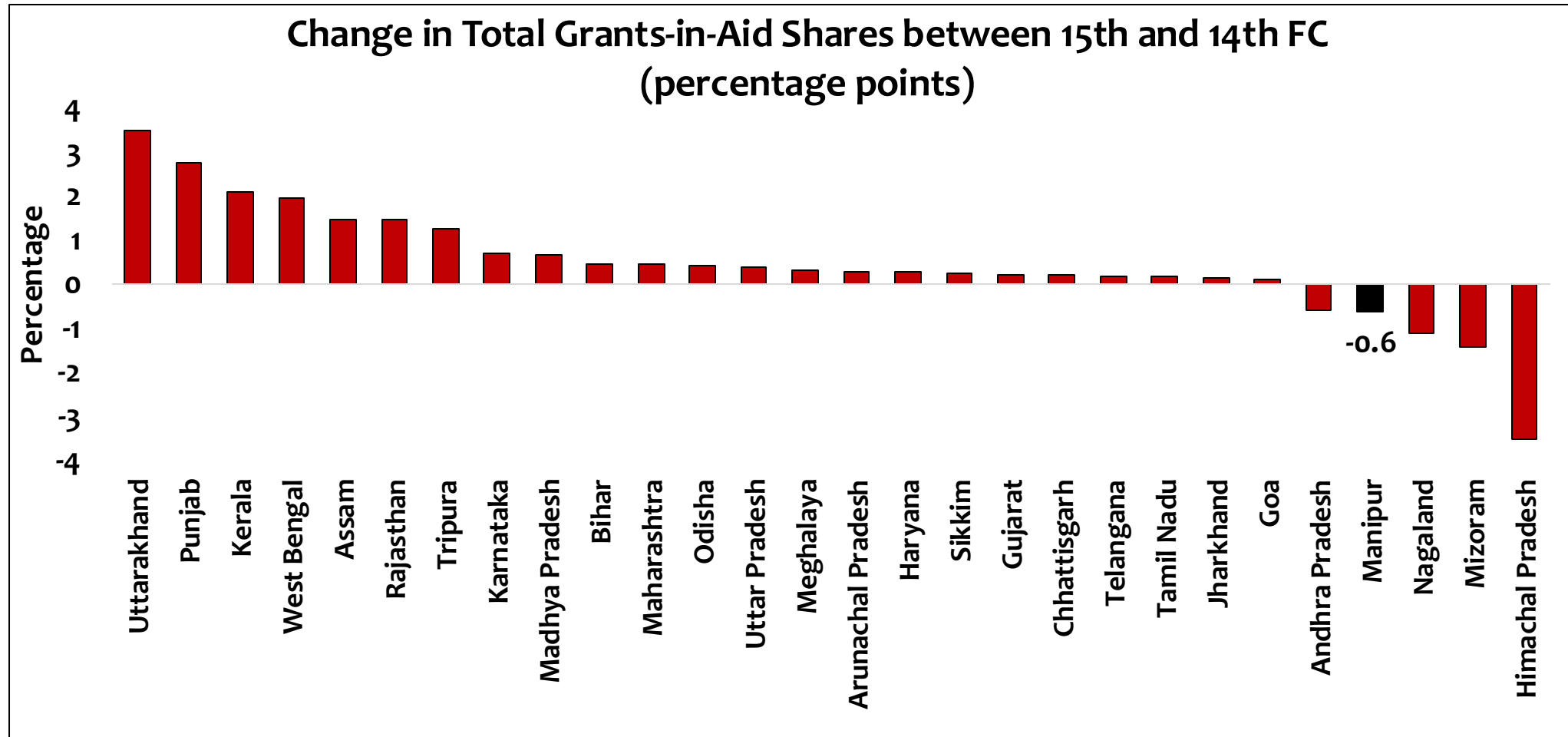
Manipur noted an decrease of 0.6 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-Aid recommended between 14th and 15th FCs



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

Manipur had a 0.6 percentage point fall in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

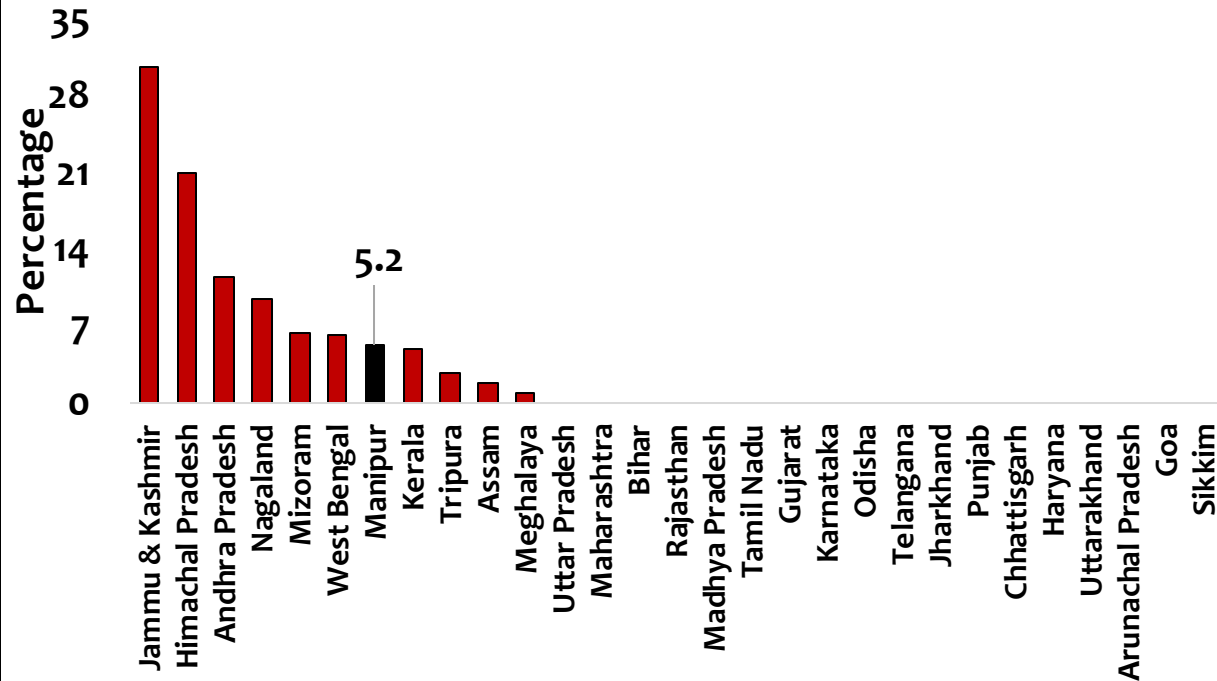


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

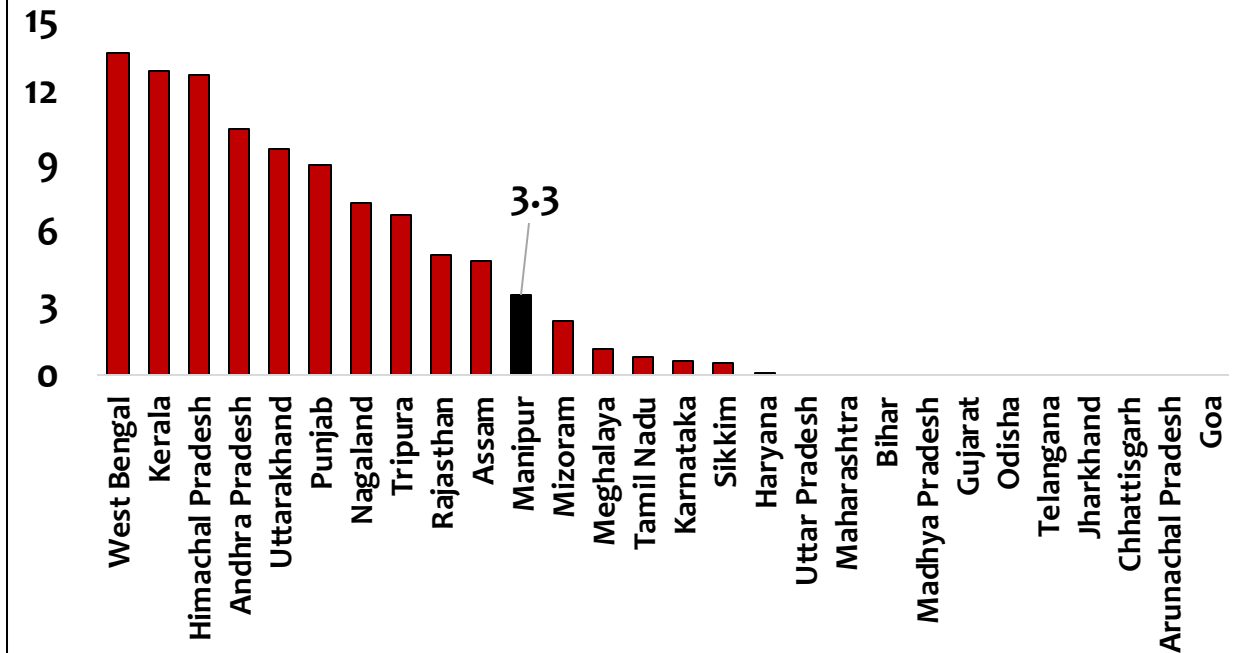
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Revenue Deficit Grants from the Centre.

The 14th FC recommended 5.2 percent of Revenue Deficit Grants for Manipur, and the 15th FC recommended 3.3 percent of these grants to the State

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



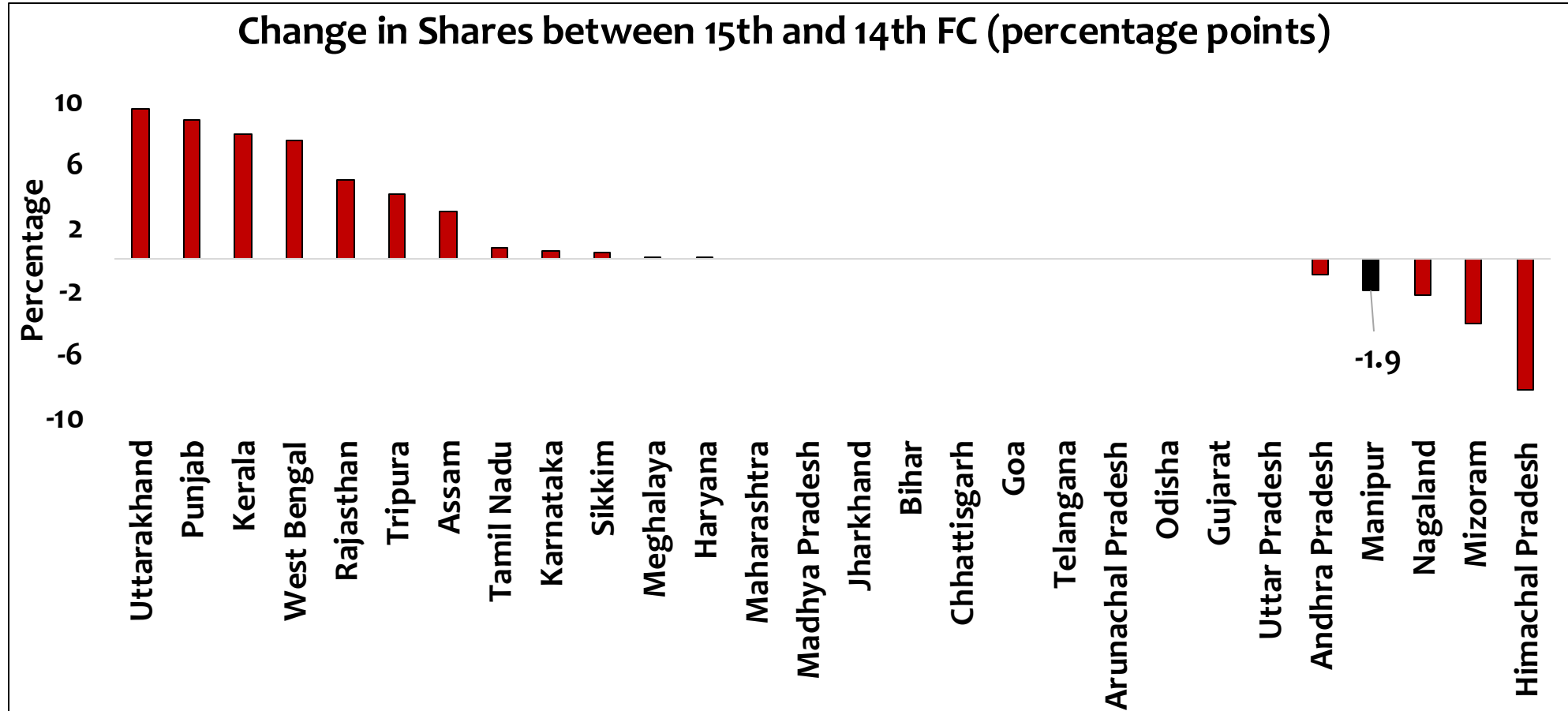
States' Share in Revenue Deficit Grants (%) under 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

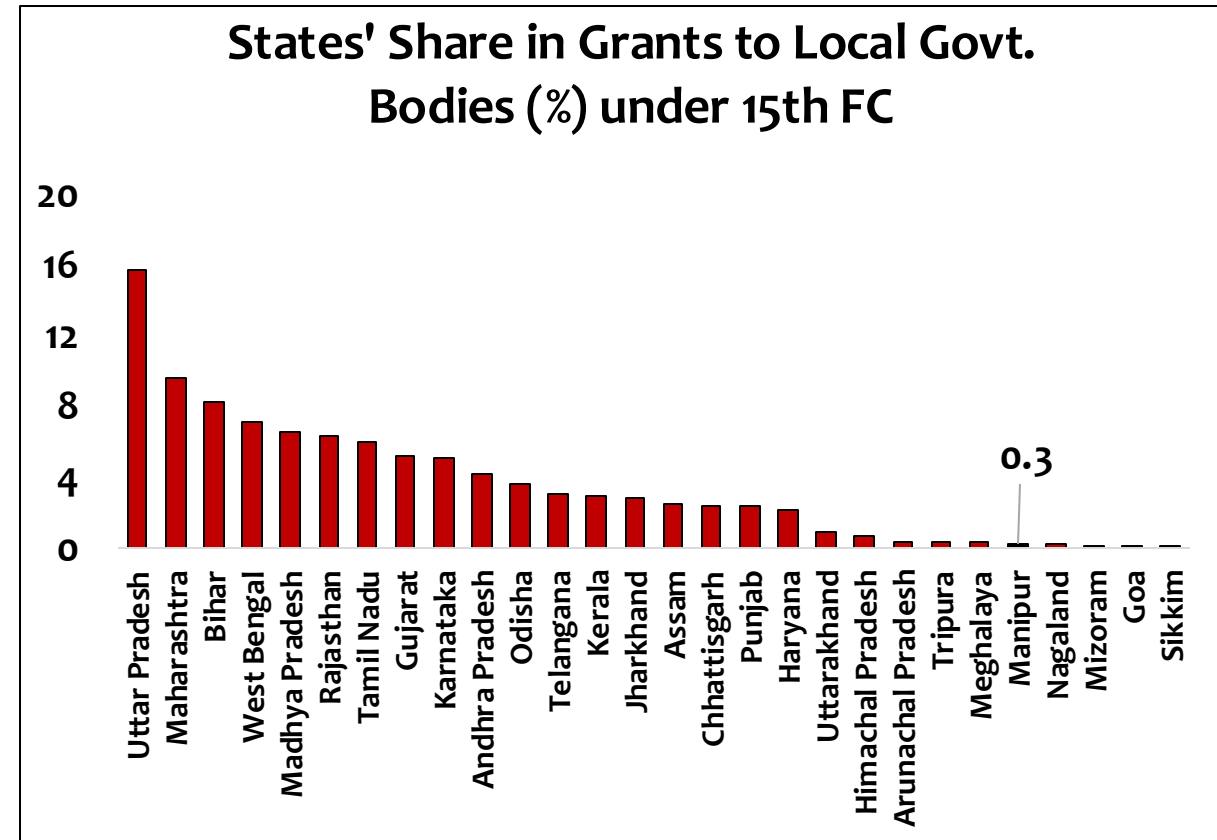
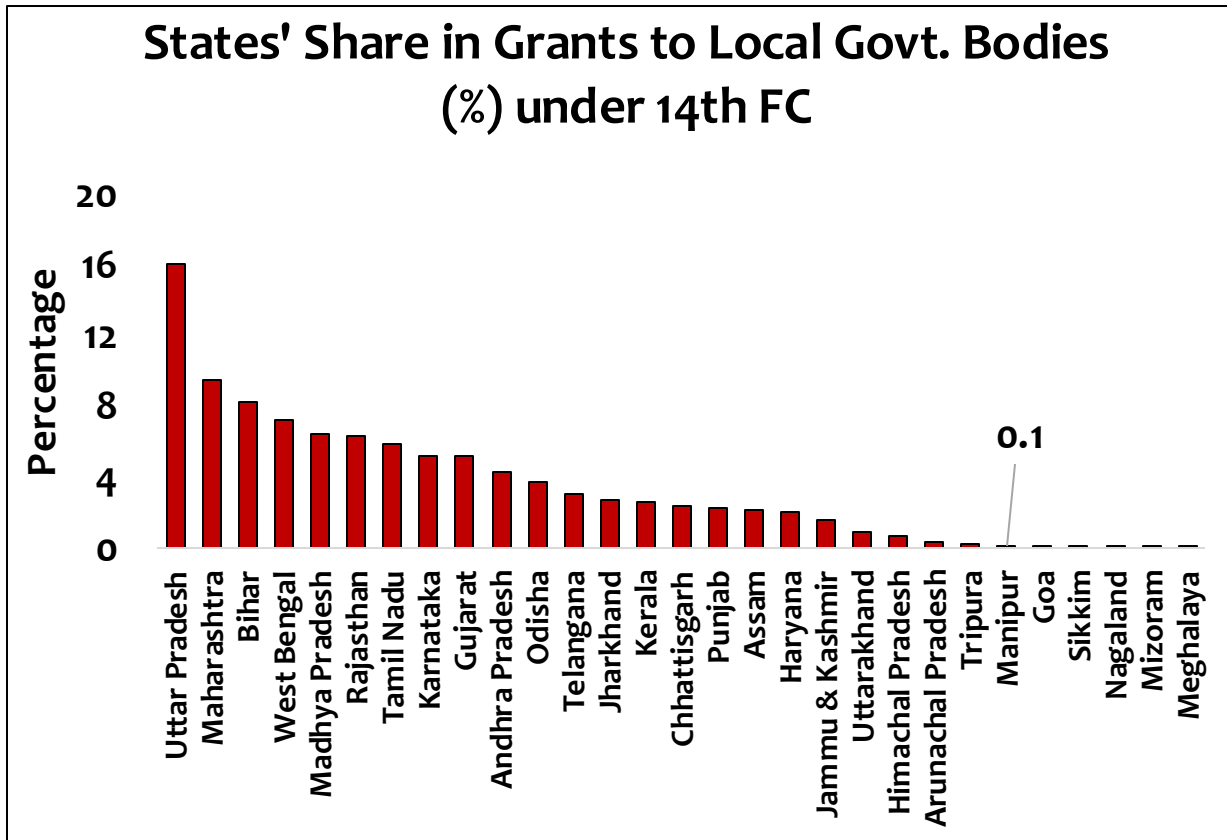
Manipur had a -1.9 percentage point decrease in Revenue Deficit Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

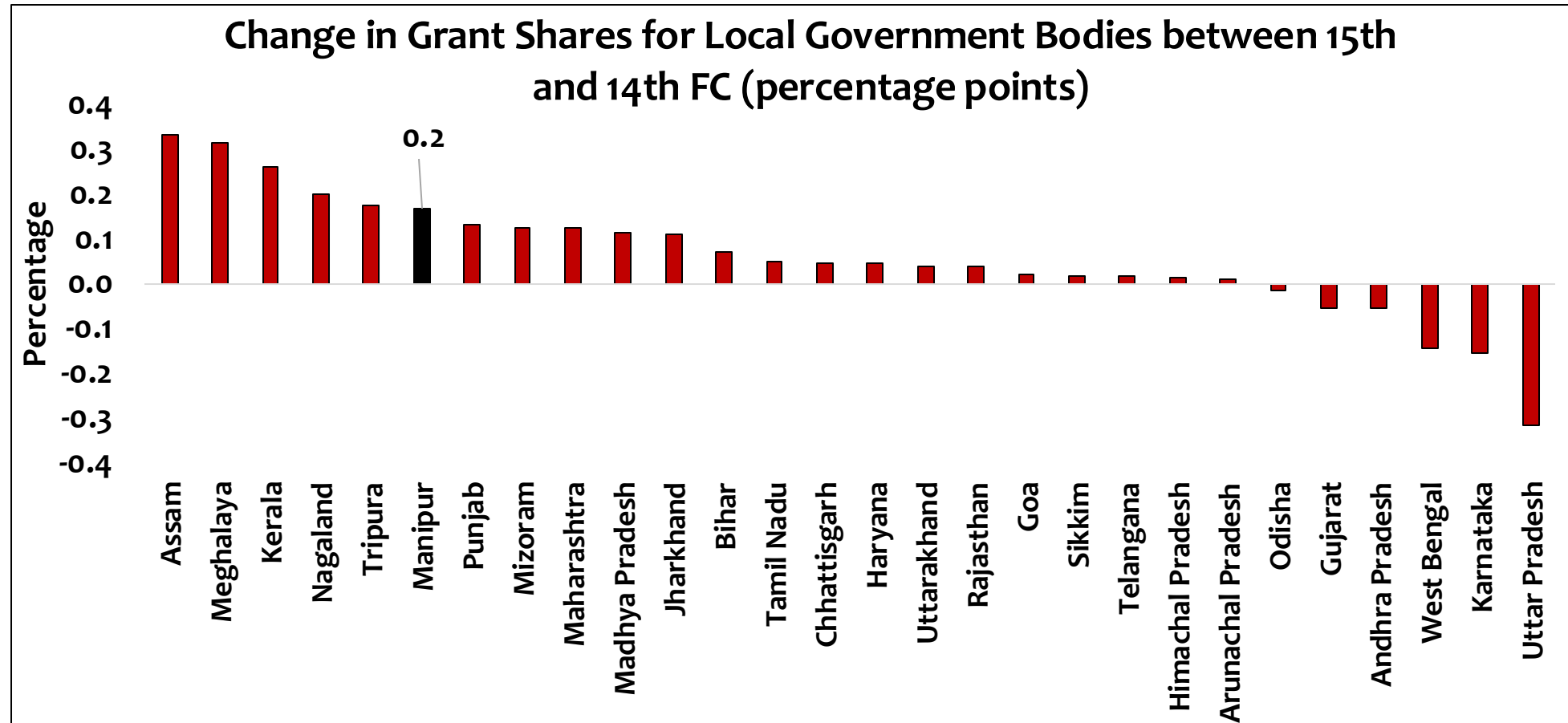
Manipur's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre increased from 0.1 percent to 0.3 percent between the 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

Manipur had 0.2 percentage point increase in Local Government Bodies' Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

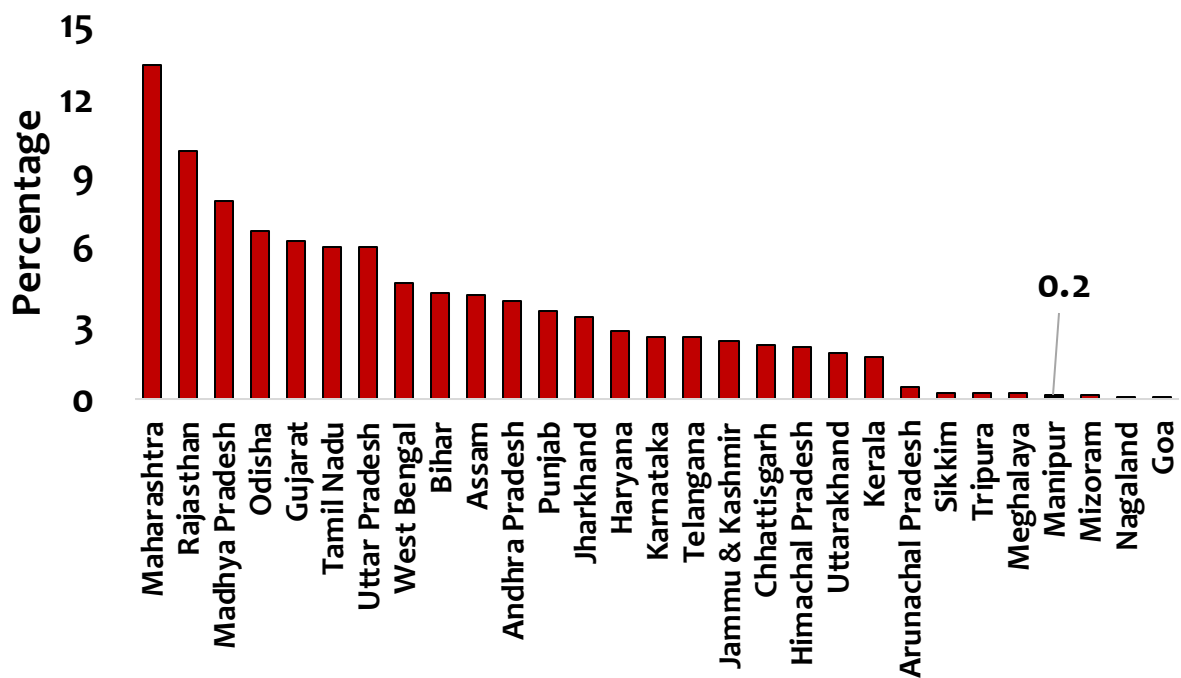


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

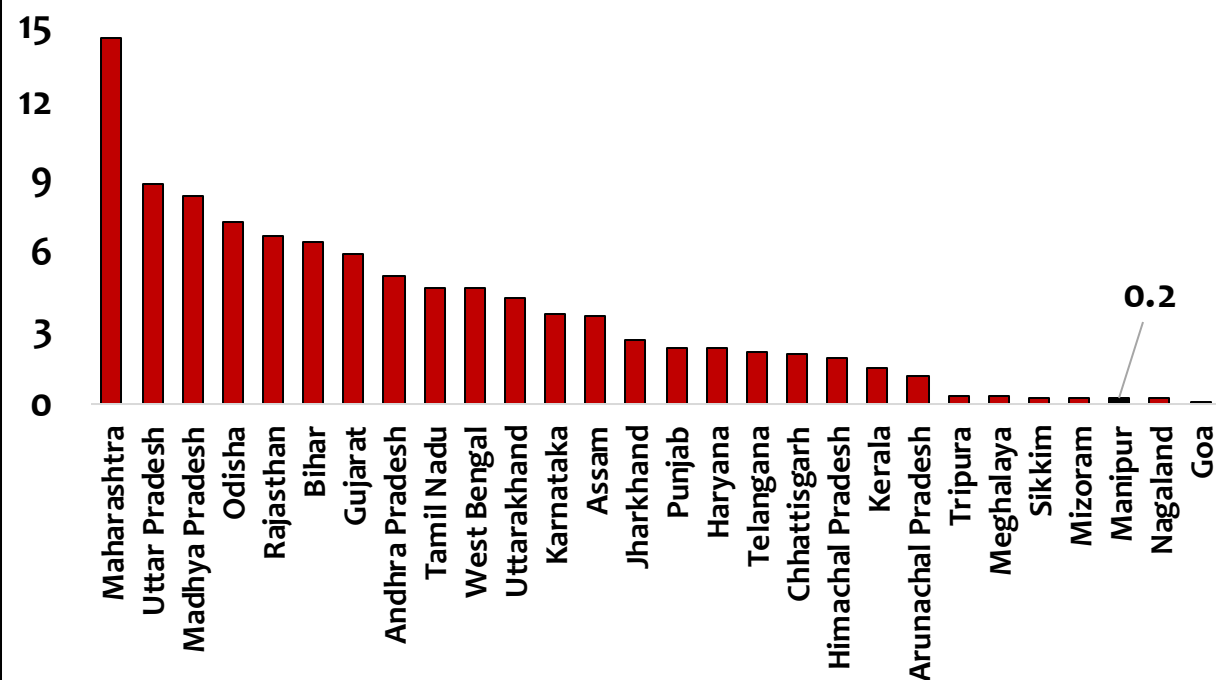
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Local Government Bodies' Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Manipur's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre remained same at 0.2 percent by the 14th and 15th FC

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



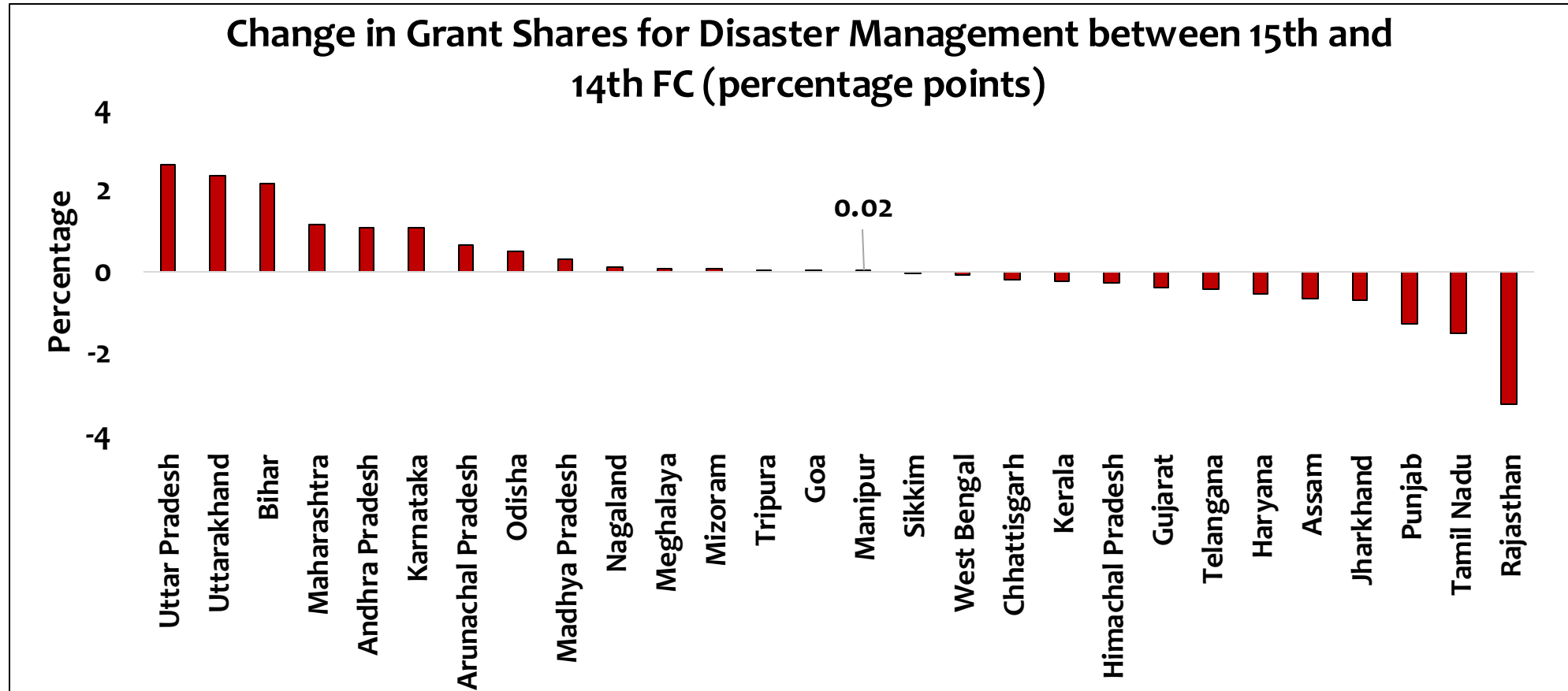
States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 15th FC



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.

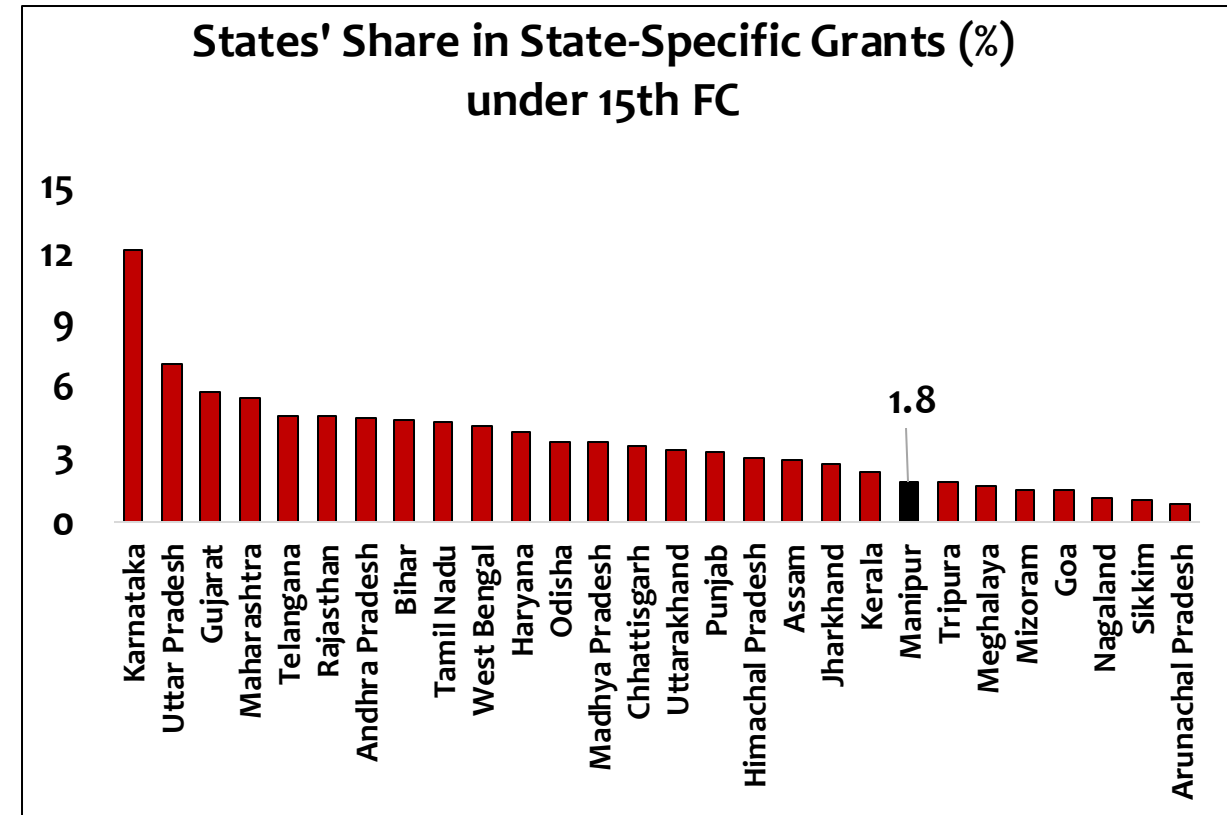
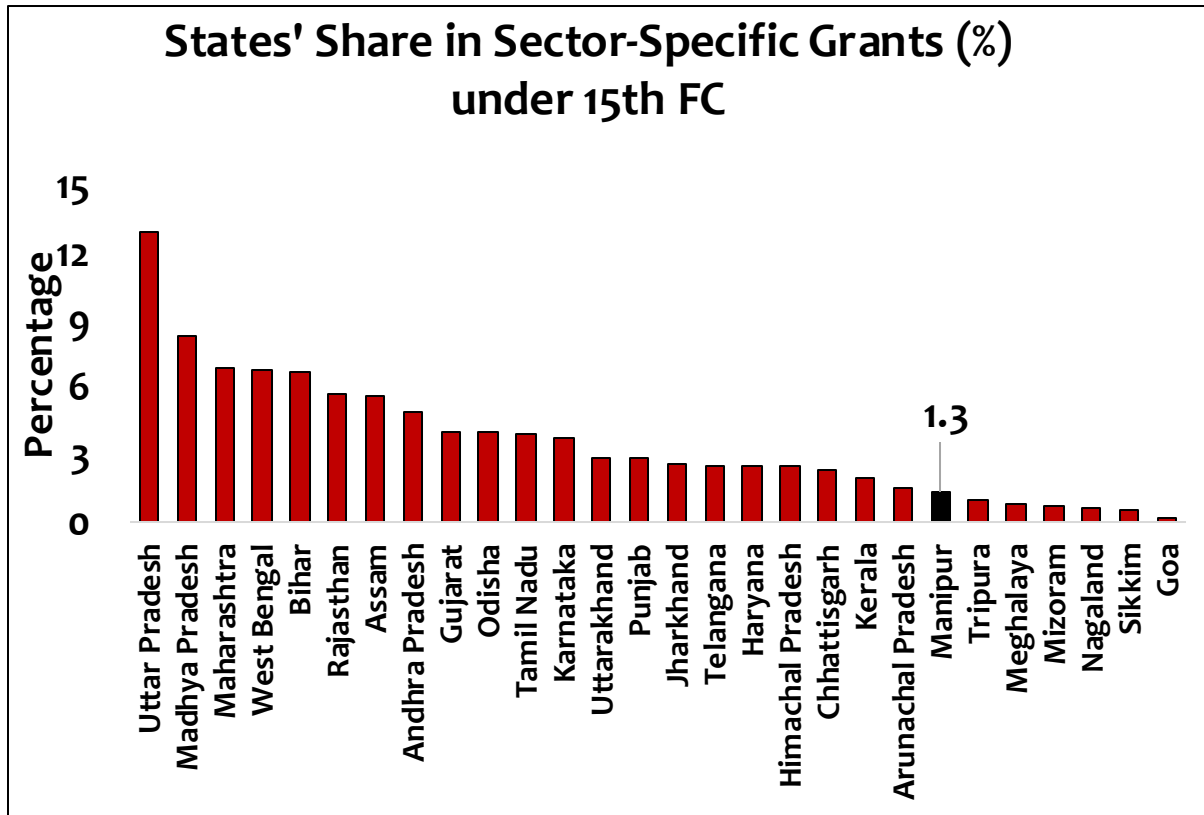
Manipur had a 0.02 percentage point* increase in Grants for Disaster Management between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Disaster Management Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart; ii. (*) Figures are rounded off to nearest one decimal point.

Manipur's share in Sector-Specific Grants was recommended to be 1.8 percent of the total. It was recommended to receive 4.3 percent of the grants for the maintenance of PMGSY Roads and 2.4 percent of grants for statistics. A total of Rs. 900 crore has been recommended in State-Specific grants, which includes Rs. 300 crore for waste management and road improvements in six hill district headquarters and Rs. 210 crore for constructing a housing complex for officers and employees in Imphal



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

Climate Change under the FC

- Looking at the last two decades, there has been a shift in how the issue of climate change has been addressed by different Finance Commissions.
- **12th and 13th FCs**
 - 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 FCs**
 - The **14th FC** approached climate change and sustainable economic development from a fiscal perspective, and with the view that tax devolution should be the primary route of transfer of resources to States, increased the States' share in the divisible pool to 42 percent (from 32 percent under the 13th FC). [*refer pg. 31 (point 2.33), pg. 103, 107 (point 8.27), pg. 180 (point 12.34-12.35)*]
 - Forest cover was introduced as a criteria for tax devolution by the 14th FC, to continue accounting for concerns related to climate change and to encourage States to maintain higher forest covers. They assigned 7.5 percent weight to forest cover in the tax devolution matrix.
 - The **15th FC** maintained this recommendation, and assigned a higher weight of 10 percent to forest and ecology in the tax devolution matrix.
 - The 15th FC also made State-specific grant recommendations (based on specific requests from States). Very few of them are categorized under climate-change, and some others align with one or more of the three environment goals specified by the 13th FC: Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 355 crore, renewable energy), Goa (Rs. 500 crore, alternative power sources, waste management), Jharkhand (Rs. 700 crore, renewable energy), Kerala (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Maharashtra (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Punjab (Rs. 390 crore, includes support for reduction in environment pollution caused by stubble burning), Rajasthan (Rs. 400 crore, integrated water management), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 200 crore, revamping water bodies to adapt to climate change). [*refer Annex 10.9, pg. 803-810 (summary), Annex 10.10, pg. 811-837*]

7. Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005

Status of Fiscal Rule in Manipur

- Following the 12th Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Manipur State Government enacted the **Manipur Fiscal Responsibility Act and Budget Management Act (FRBM) in 2005**, in line with Union Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.
- 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 Manipur FRBM 2005, the State was required to :
 - **Revenue Deficit:** strive to remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus
 - **Fiscal Deficit:** Strive to bring down fiscal deficit to 3 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product
 - **Guarantees:** Limit the amount of outstanding Government guarantees as per the provisions of the Manipur Ceiling on State Government Guarantee Act, 2004 and,
 - **Recruitment and Wage Policy:** Follow a recruitment and wage policy, in a manner such that the total salary bill relative to revenue expenditure excluding interest payments and pensions does not exceed 35 percent

Status of Fiscal Rule in Manipur

➤ 2006 First and Second Amendment

- Remain revenue surplus and build up further surplus having regard to the norms of Central Assistance for the State Plan and the tax and non-tax revenue potential of the State
- Reduce the fiscal deficit by a minimum of 1 percent of the Gross State Domestic Product by the end of each financial years, beginning with the financial year 2005-06 so as to reduce the same to 3 percent or below by 2008-09 provided that, in the event of shortfall in the reduction of revenue and fiscal deficit as envisaged, the target of reduction of deficit in the succeeding year shall stand enhanced by the amount of shortfall in the preceding year

➤ 2010 and 2011 Amendments

- Reduce the fiscal deficit to a maximum of 3.5 percent of the GSDP by 2010-11 and maintain it below 3.5 percent in succeeding financial years up to 2012-13 and thereafter reduce it to maximum of 3 percent of the GSDP from 2013-4 and beyond
- Maintain outstanding debt to a maximum of 65.8 percent of GSDP in 2010-11, 62.9 percent of GSDP in 2011-12, 60.1 percent of GSDP in 2012-13, 57 percent of GSDP in 2013-14 and 54.3 percent of GSDP in 2014-15

Status of Fiscal Rule in Manipur

➤ 2020 Amendment

- The State was allowed additional borrowing space of Rs. 363 crore in addition to the existing fiscal deficit limit in 2019-20.

➤ 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 0.5 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 be eligible for borrowing up to 4.5 percent of GSDP during 2022-23 only.

➤ 2024 Amendment

- The State shall be eligible for additional borrowing up to 0.5 percent of GSDP during 2023-24 and 2024-25 only.

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

Table 1.6: Trends in Major fiscal parameters/variables vis-à-vis targets for the years 2017-22

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement (₹ in crore)				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Revenue Surplus	1,083.83	812.99	445.53	554.18	1,448.85
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
Fiscal Deficit (as percent of GSDP)	3 per cent	339.86 (1.32)	917.19 (3.35)	708.91 (2.27)	1,891.90 (5.55)	1,803.18 (4.78)
		✓	X	✓	X	X
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	MFRBM Act has not provided the targets after 2014-15	37.09 [43.43]	38.20 [41.66]	36.45 [40.11]	38.65 [42.80]	40.66 [41.50]
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Figures in the parenthesis [] for Outstanding Debt-GSDP Ratio is the XIV FC/XV FC projections.

Source: Finance Department, GoM.

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

- The State Government could achieve the target fixed under MFRBM Act for maintaining Revenue Surplus for all years from 2017-18 to 2021-22.
- However, the State Government could not achieve the targets fixed for Fiscal Deficit-GSDP ratio in 2018-19, 2020-21 and 2021-22.
- Further, the State Government did not fix targets for Outstanding Debt-GSDP ratio in the MFRBM Act after the year 2014-15. However, outstanding Debt-GSDP ratio was within the limit of the XIV and XV Finance Commission's projections during 2017-18 to 2021-22.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Manipur

- **Revenue surplus** in 2023-24 is estimated to be 16.1 percent of GSDP (Rs 7,255 crore), marginally lower than the revised estimates for 2022-23 (16.2 percent of GSDP). In 2022-23, the revenue surplus is expected to be higher than the budget estimate (15.4 percent of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2023-24 is targeted at 6.1 percent of GSDP (Rs 2,760 crore). In 2022-23, as per the revised estimates, the fiscal deficit is expected to be 6.9 percent of GSDP, slightly higher than the estimate of 6.5 percent of GSDP.
- At the end of 2023-24, the **outstanding liabilities** are estimated to be 40 percent of GSDP, lower than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (44 percent of GSDP). The outstanding liabilities are projected to reduce to 39 percent of GSDP in 2025-26.

Recommendations of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) for Manipur

The CAG had the following recommendations for Manipur:

- The State Government needs to keep up the trend of Own Tax Revenue collection achieved during 2021-22 by focusing on other potential areas, apart from State Goods and Services Tax to have a sustained increase in Own Tax Revenue collection.
- The State Government needs to keep up the trend of increasing its CapEx and give more impetus to asset creation for sustained economic growth.
- The State Government should constitute FC as per the Article 243 I of the Constitution.
- The State Government needs to keep up the trend of achieving the projections on major fiscal parameters, made in the Manipur FRBM Act through prudent financial management and increase their Revenue Surplus.

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

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act		
	2005	2006	2010 & 2011
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	<p>Strive to remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus</p>	<p>Remain revenue surplus and build up further surplus having regard to the norms of Central Assistance for the State Plan and the tax and non-tax revenue potential of the State</p>	<p>No change</p>
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	<p>Strive to bring down fiscal deficit to 3 per cent of the Gross State Domestic Product</p>	<p>Reduce the fiscal deficit by a minimum of 1% of the Gross State Domestic Product by the end of each financial years, beginning with the financial year 2005-06 so as to reduce the same to 3 percent or below by 2008-09 provided that, in the event of shortfall in the reduction of revenue and fiscal deficit as envisaged, the target of reduction of deficit in the succeeding year shall stand enhanced by the amount of shortfall in the preceding year</p>	<p>Reduce the fiscal deficit to a maximum of 3.5 percent of the GSDP by 2010-11 and maintain it below 3.5 percent in succeeding financial years up to 2012-13 and thereafter reduce it to maximum of 3 percent of the GSDP from 2013-14 and beyond</p>
Total Outstanding Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	<p>N/A</p>	<p>N/A</p>	<p>Maintain outstanding debt to a maximum of 65.8 percent of GSDP in 2010-11, 62.9 percent of GSDP in 2011-12, 60.1 percent of GSDP in 2012-13, 57 percent of GSDP in 2013-14 and 54.3 percent of GSDP in 2014-15</p>

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

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

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act			
	2020	2021	2022	2024
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	No change	No change	No change	No change
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	The State was allowed additional borrowing space of Rs 363 crore in addition to the existing fiscal deficit limit in 2019-20	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: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One Nation One Card System • Ease of doing business reform • Urban local body/utility reforms • 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 0.5 percent each – first as united and second on undertaking at least 3 out of the above named reforms	The State shall be eligible for borrowing up to 4.5 percent of GSDP during 2022-23 only	The State shall be eligible for additional borrowing up to 0.5 percent of GSDP during 2023-24 and 2024-25 only
Total Outstanding Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	No change	No change	No change	No change

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

8. Annexure

Glossary of Select Terms

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

Glossary of Select Terms

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

Glossary of Select Terms

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

Glossary of Select Terms

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

Glossary of Select Terms

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

List of Acronyms

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

List of Acronyms

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

Selected Research Topics

STATE REPORT

DATA REPOSITORY

NCAER-NITI AAYOG STATE FISCAL AND ECONOMIC DASHBOARD

Research & Commentary

- Paper
- Op-eds
- Presentations

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