



Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Nagaland



Macro and Fiscal Brief: Nagaland

March 2025

Contents:

1. Summary
2. Demography and Employment
3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)
4. Socio-Economic Indicators (Education and Health)
5. Fiscal Indicators
6. Devolution to Nagaland from Centre in 14th & 15th Finance Commission
7. Nagaland's Fiscal Rules
8. Annexure

1. Summary and Overview of the State of Nagaland

Demography and Employment

- Nagaland has a population of 2.2 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.
- As per 2021 Census population projections, the State's population density at 119 people per square kilometre is very low compared to the national average and its dependency ratio (65.4 percent) is almost equal to the national average. A significant proportion of the State's population still lives in rural areas as only 45.8 percent of its population resides in urban areas as of 2022-23.
- As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V) sex ratio in the State at 944 females per 1000 males is higher than the national average at 914 females per 1000 males.
- As of 2022-23, the State's annual unemployment rate at 4.3 percent and Female Labour Force Participation rate at 65.2 percent, are both higher than their respective national averages.
- The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture (50 percent); Services (37.9 percent); and Manufacturing (6.2 percent) sectors, respectively.

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Nagaland's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 4.3 percent during the period between 2012-13 to 2021-22, which is lower than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The State's share in India's nominal GDP is 0.1 percent and its nominal per capita income is 16 percent less than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.
- With a share of 62.8 percent, the services sector is the largest contributor to the State's GSVA, followed by agriculture (25.1 percent) and industry (12.1 percent) in that order, as of 2021-22.
- During the period from 2013-14 to 2022-23 these three sectors have grown by 5.1 percent, 1.1 percent, and 3.9 percent per annum, respectively*.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

- Nagaland's literacy rate, at 79.6 percent, is higher than the national average of 73 percent.
- As of 2016-17, the State had a higher school drop-out rate (29.9 percent for Classes VIII to X) compared to the national average. The pass percentage for students of Class XII (82.4 percent in 2015-16) was below the national average.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Higher Secondary level (36.4 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (17.3 percent in 2021) are both lower than their respective national averages.
- For the age group between 18 to 23 years, the Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) is higher than the national average, as of 2021.
- In terms of health indicators, the infant mortality rate at 4 deaths per 1000 live births is one of the lowest in the country and total fertility rate at 1.7 children per woman is also below the national average, as of 2019-21. The share of fully immunized children (57.9 percent) is lower than the national average, as of 2019-21.
- The State has improved on "quality of life" indicators over time – household access to electricity (98.6 percent) and sanitation facilities (87 percent) is above their respective national averages, while access to drinking water (91 percent) is still below the national benchmark, as of 2021.

Source: i. Census of India 2011; ii. Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2016-17; iii. All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE) 2020-21; iv. Sample Registration System 2020; v. National Family Health Survey 2019-21.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Nagaland's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 47.7 percent is much higher than that of a median State but its contingent liabilities, at 0.2 percent, are very low compared to those of a median State, as of 2022-23. The fiscal and primary deficit levels at 5.7 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively, are much higher than that of a median State, as of 2022-23. The State has a revenue surplus of 3 percent of GSDP in 2022-23 which is higher than the median State's deficit of 0.4 percent .
- As of 2022-23, the State collected more than twice as much revenue compared to a median State. It collects more in own non-tax revenue but lower own tax revenue compared to that of a median State. Its expenditure-to-GSDP ratio at 48.1 percent is much higher than that of a median State, with both revenue and capital expenditures as a percentage of GSDP twice their respective levels of a median State.
- The State's share in taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 0.5 percent under the 14th FC to 0.6 percent under the 15th FCs. And, the share in the total grants-in-aid decreased by 1.2 percent from 3.5 percent under the 14th to 2.3 percent under the 15th FC.

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

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

Fiscal Rules

- The Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM), Act 2005, enacted under the 12th FC recommendations. Since 2006, the Act has been amended 4 times in 2009, 2011, 2021 and 2022.
- **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 reduce its fiscal deficit-to-GSDP ratio to 3 percent of projected GSDP by the year ending 31st March 2009. The 2009 amendment raised the fiscal deficit to 3.5 percent of the estimated GSDP by 31st March 2010. The 2011 amendment required the State to achieve fiscal deficit of 3 percent of projected Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by the year ending 31st March 2015. The 2020-21 amendment fixed fiscal deficit levels to be – 5 percent in 2020-21, 4 percent in 2021-22, 3.5 percent in 2022-23, and 3 percent 2023-24 onwards.
- **Debt:** Initially the State Act of 2005 mandated the State to ensure that the total debt stock do not exceed 40 percent of the estimated GSDP for that year within a period of 5 years, beginning from the initial financial year on the 1st April 2005, and ending on the 31st March 2010. The 2011 amendment required the State to achieve debt to GSDP ratio of 56.8 percent in 2010-11 and reduce it to 52.3 percent by 2014-15. The 2021 amendment limited the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 1 percent of the estimated GSDP of the year preceding the current year. Further the total guarantees at any point of time shall not exceed 5 percent of the estimated GSDP of the year preceding the current year.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** As per the State Finance Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, the State missed achieving the revenue deficit targets only once in five years (2019-20), but fiscal deficit targets thrice (from 2018-19 to 2020-21). And, the State also failed to achieve the targeted ratios for the outstanding liabilities for three out of five years (2017-18, 2019-20 and 2020-21).

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 Nagaland

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	16,579 sq. km.	2011	-	0.5 % of national total
Forest Cover	12,251 sq. km.	2021	-0.2 % points	1.7 % of national total
Total Population	2.2 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)	119 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	382 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	65.4 %	2011	-4.8 % points (b/w 2001 and 2011)	65.2 % (India)
Sex Ratio	944 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	45.8 % of State population	2023*	+14.1 % points	35.1 % of total population (India)
Rural Population	54.2 % of State population	2023*	-14.1 % points	64.9 % of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	8.7%	2023*	-1.7% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

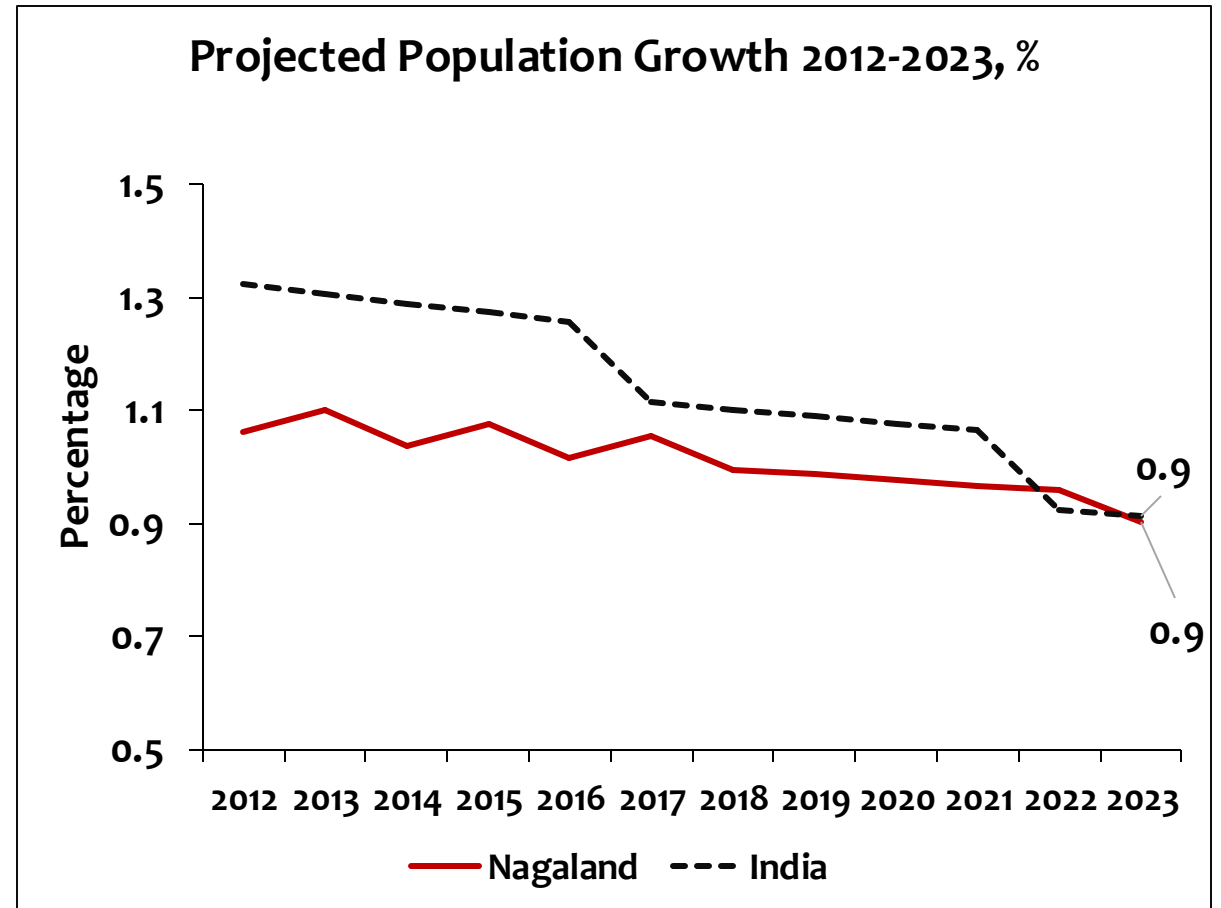
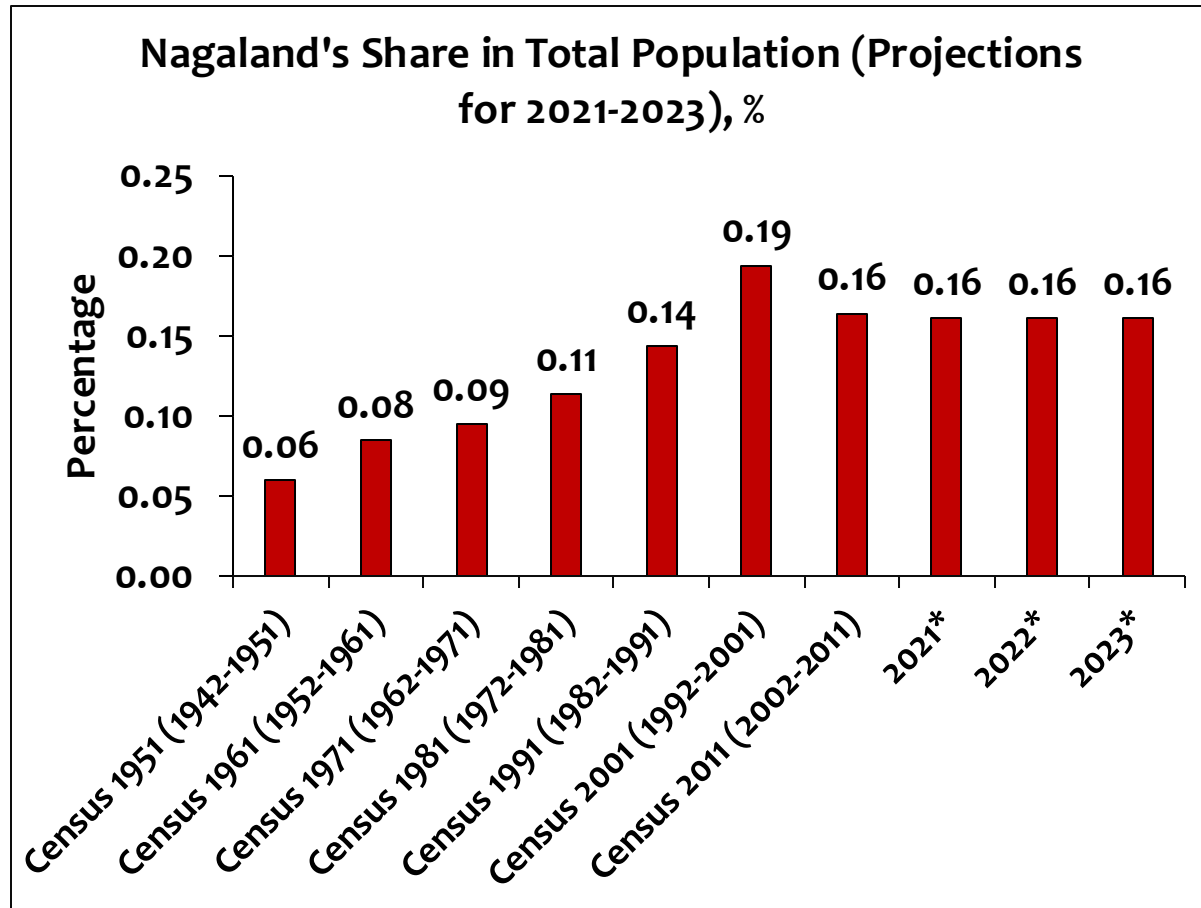
* Projected

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).

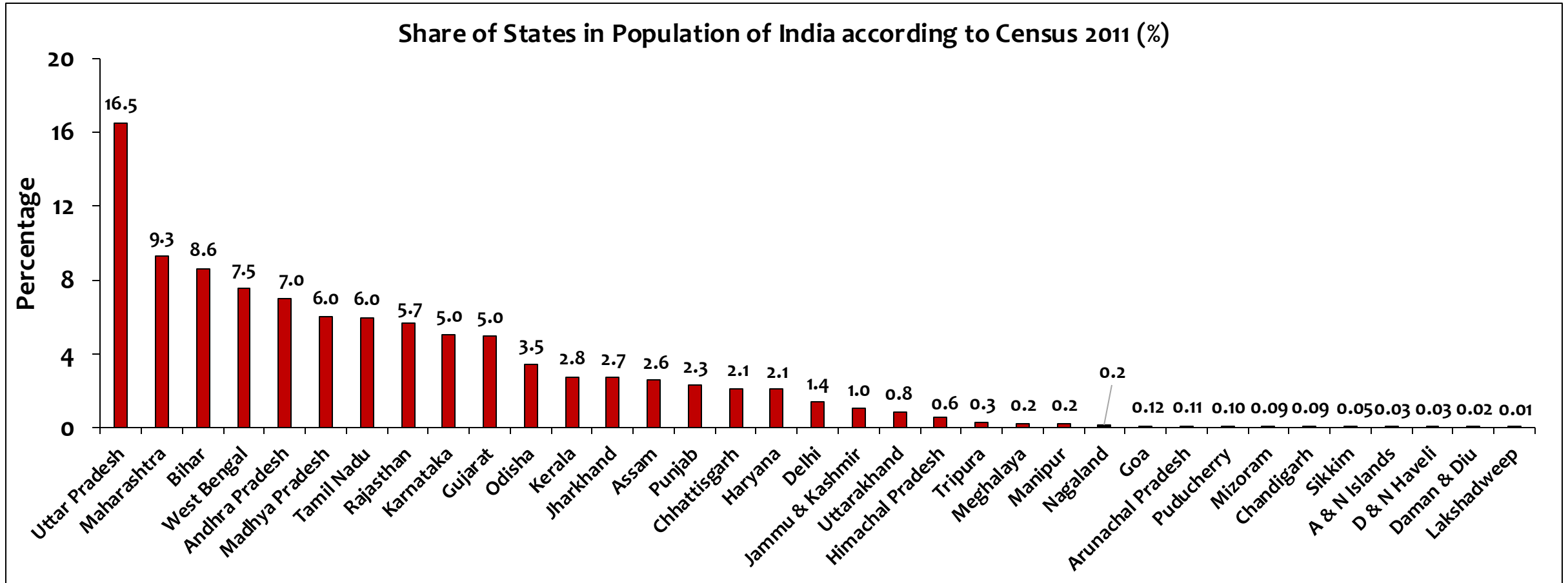
Nagaland has a share of 0.16 percent of national population and its population growth rate is in line with the national average



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

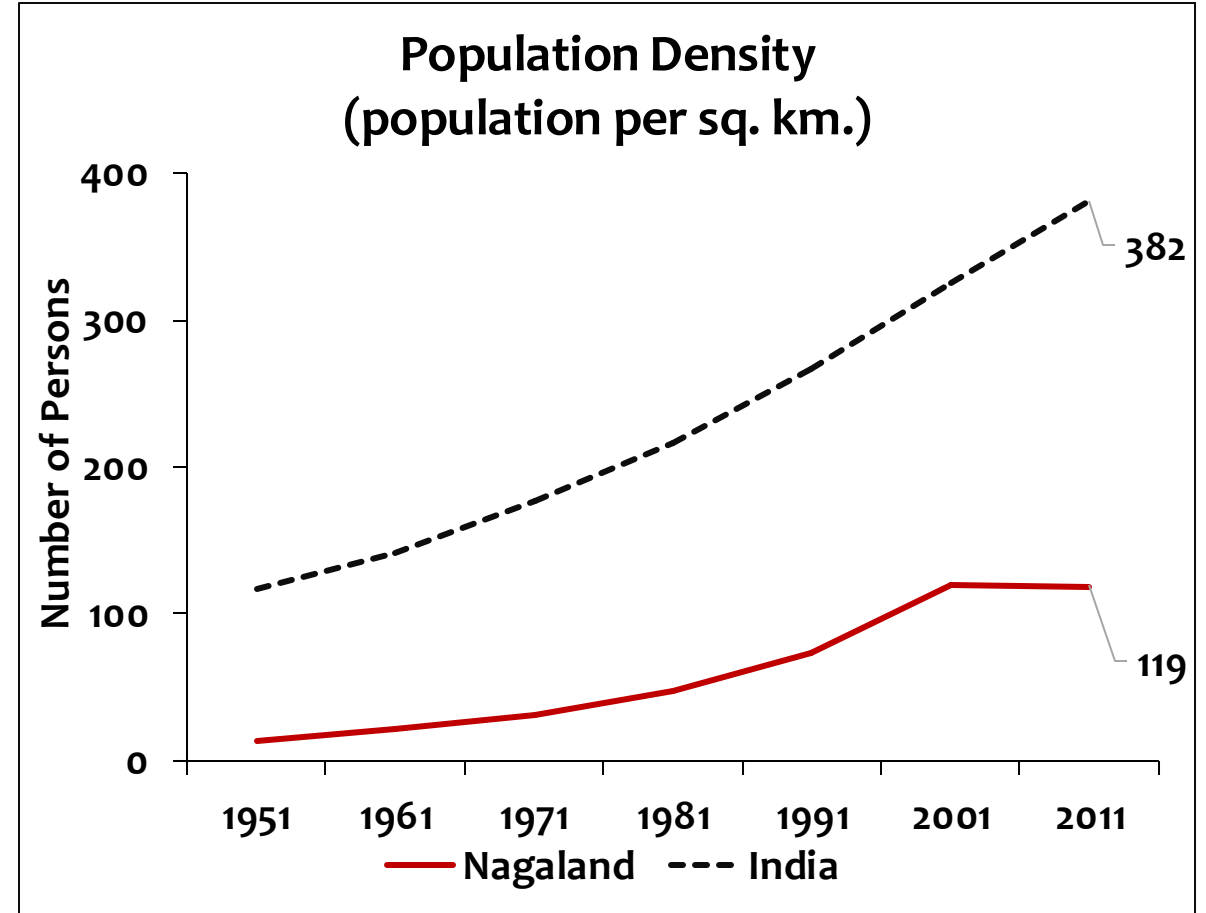
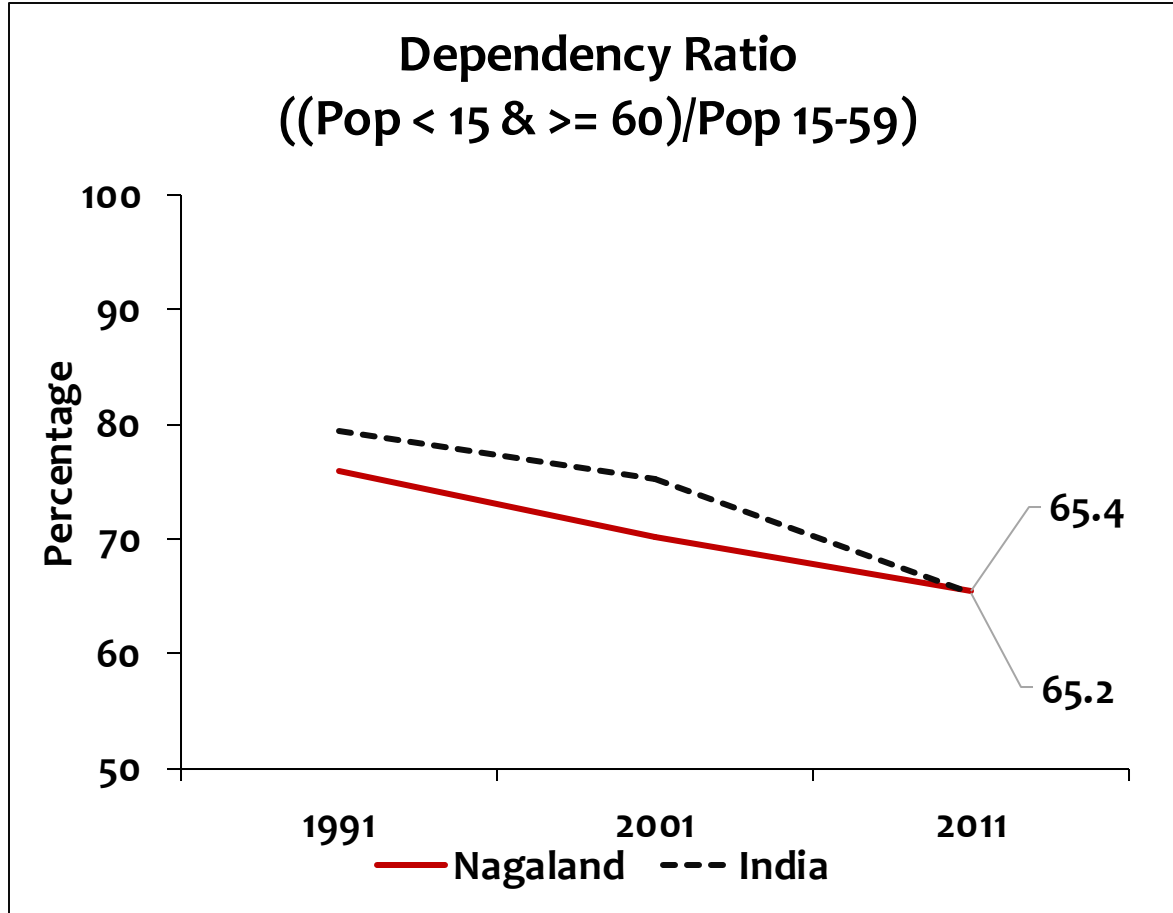
Note: Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed methodology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

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



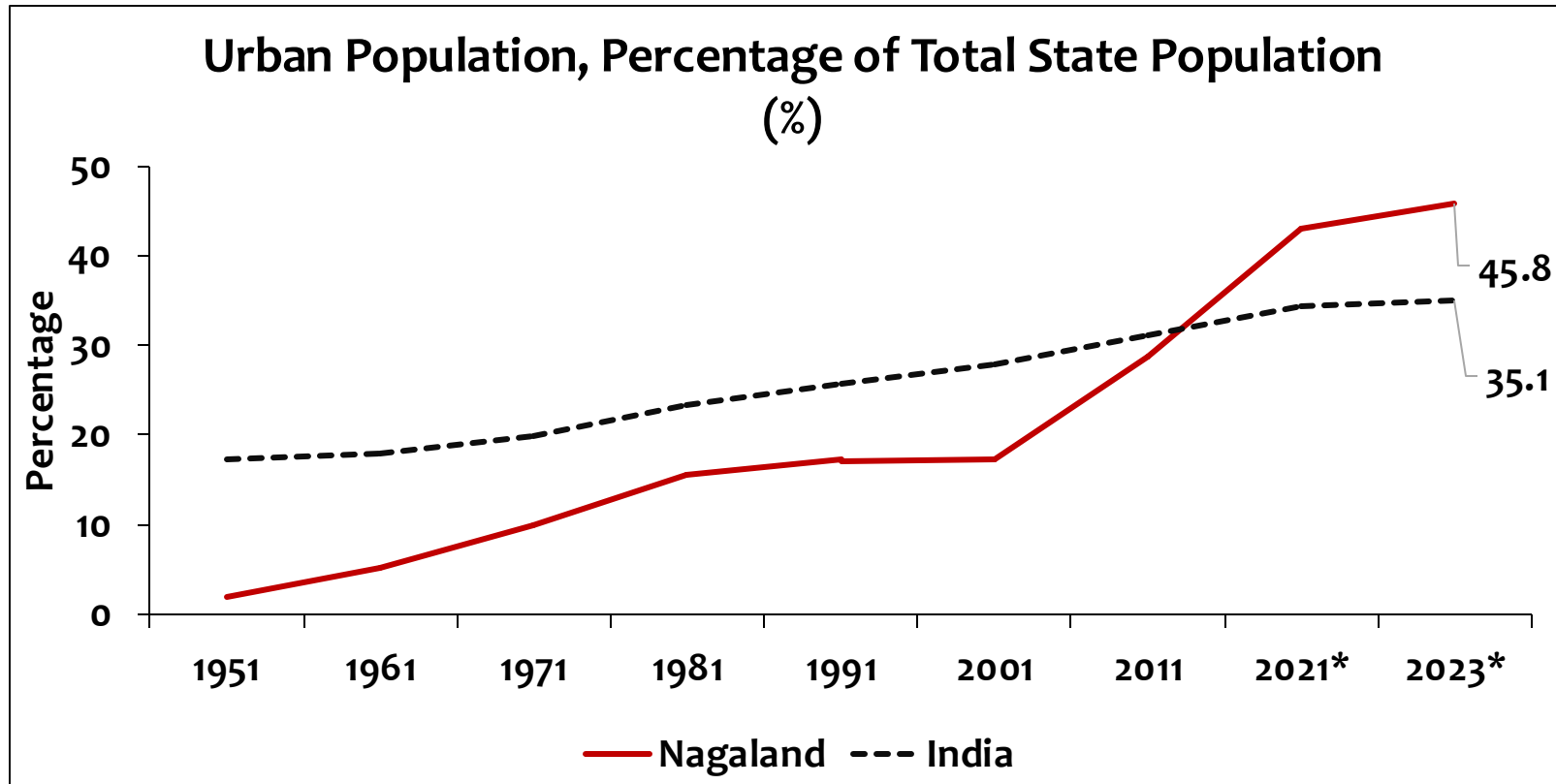
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Nagaland has remained slightly higher than the national estimates as of 2011. Population Density has increased over the decades but it consistently remained below the all-India figure since 1951



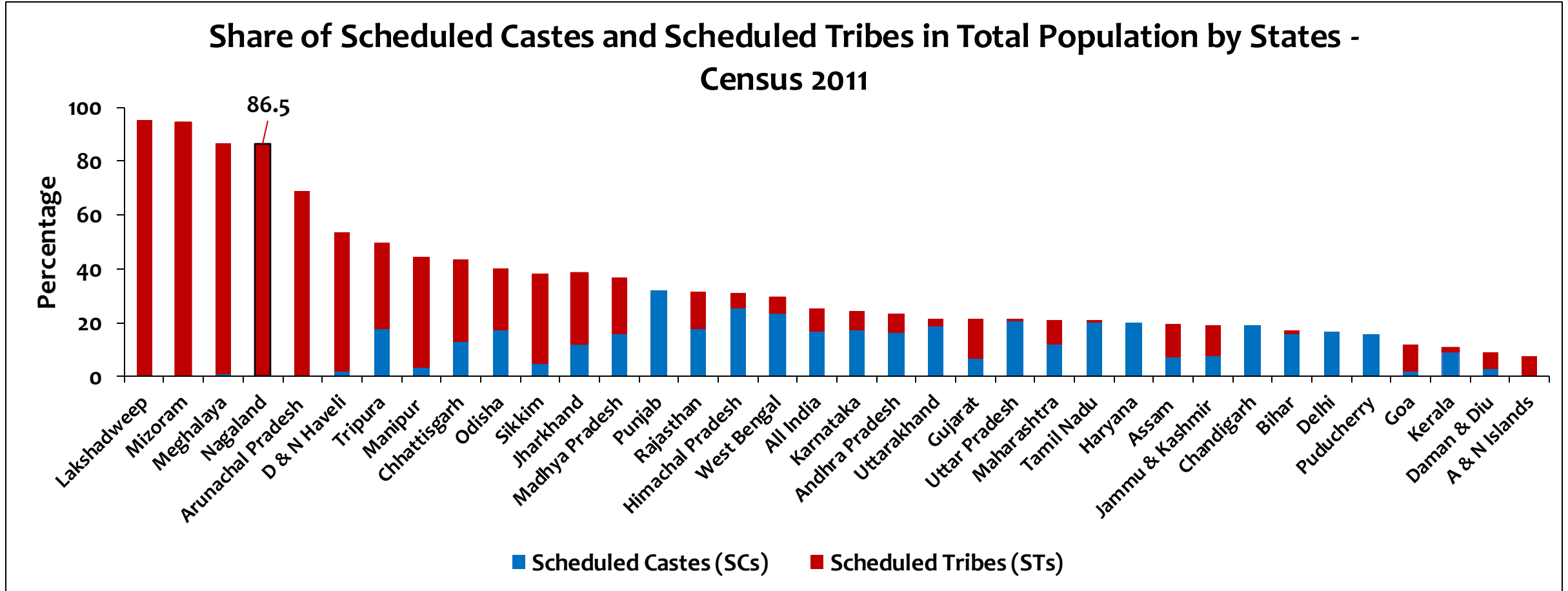
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Urban Population in Nagaland has remained below the national estimates as of 2011, but it is expected to surpass the projected national estimates in the upcoming decades



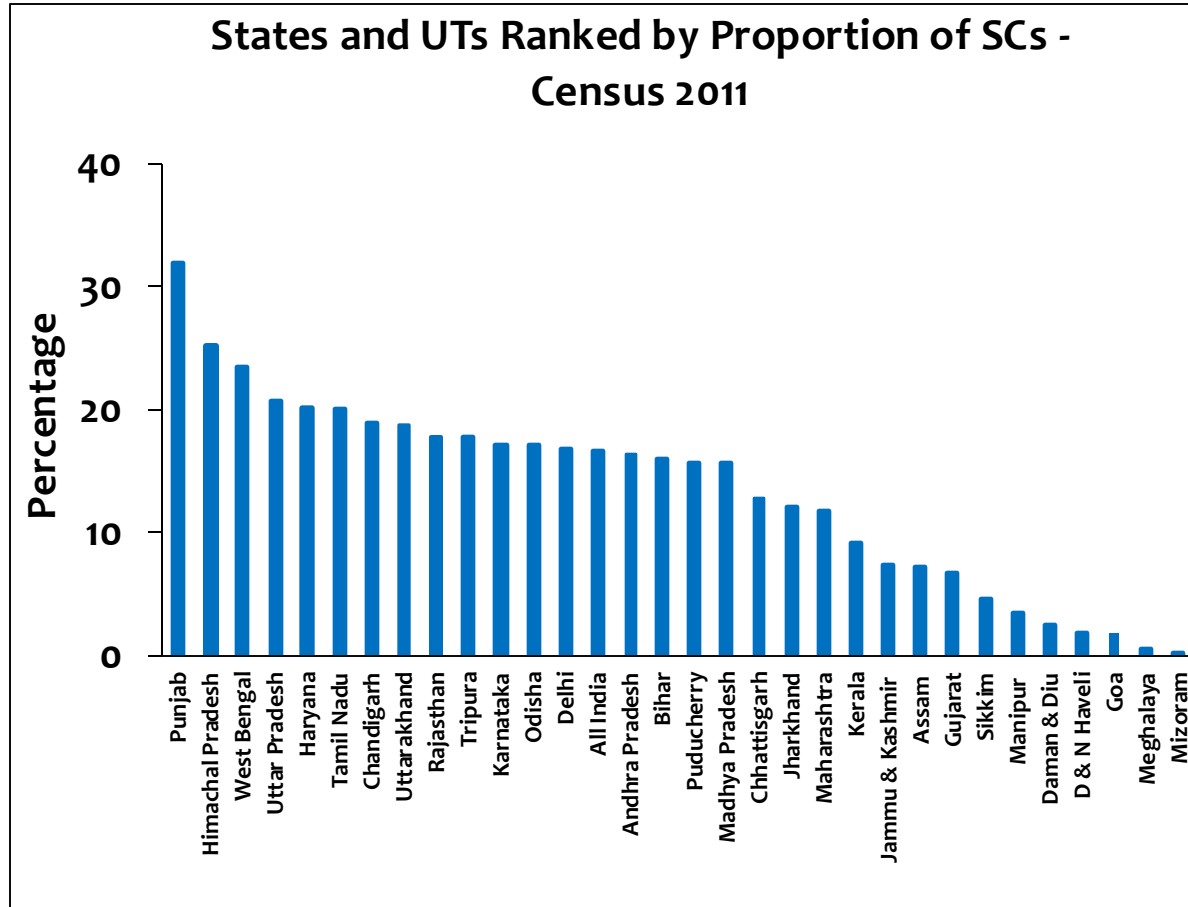
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

In Nagaland, Scheduled Tribes (STs) constituted 86.5 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



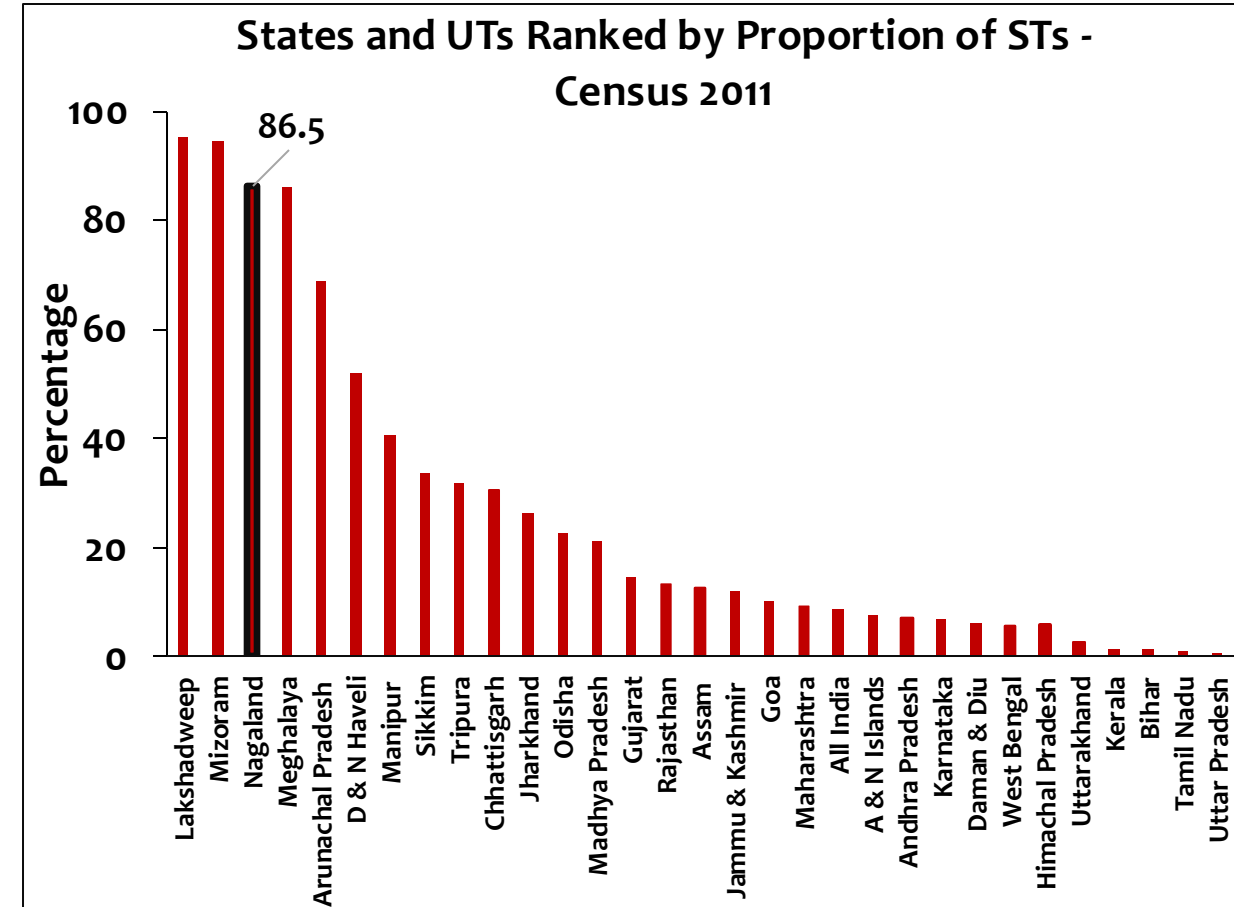
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Nagaland ranked as the third 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.

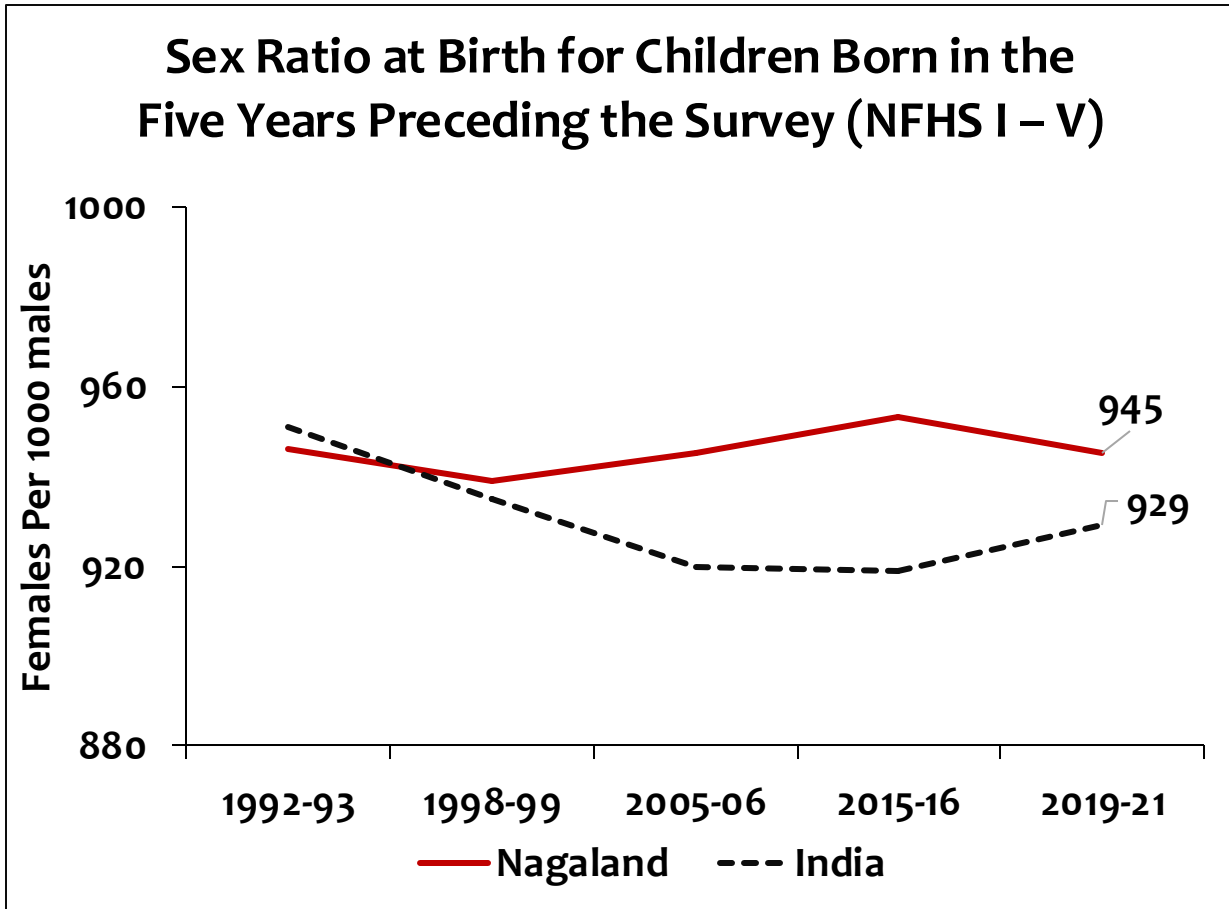
Note: As per the census data, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands do not report any SC Population.



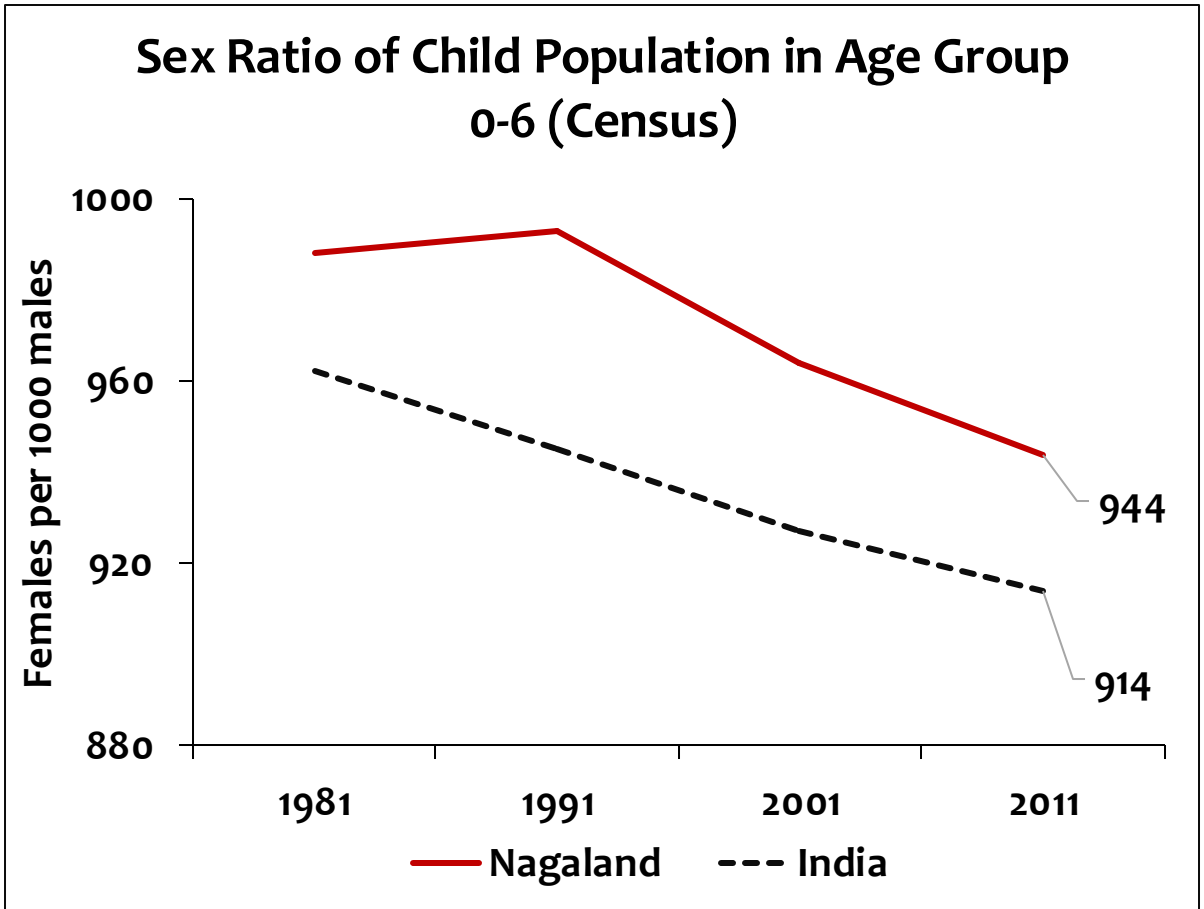
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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 Nagaland 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

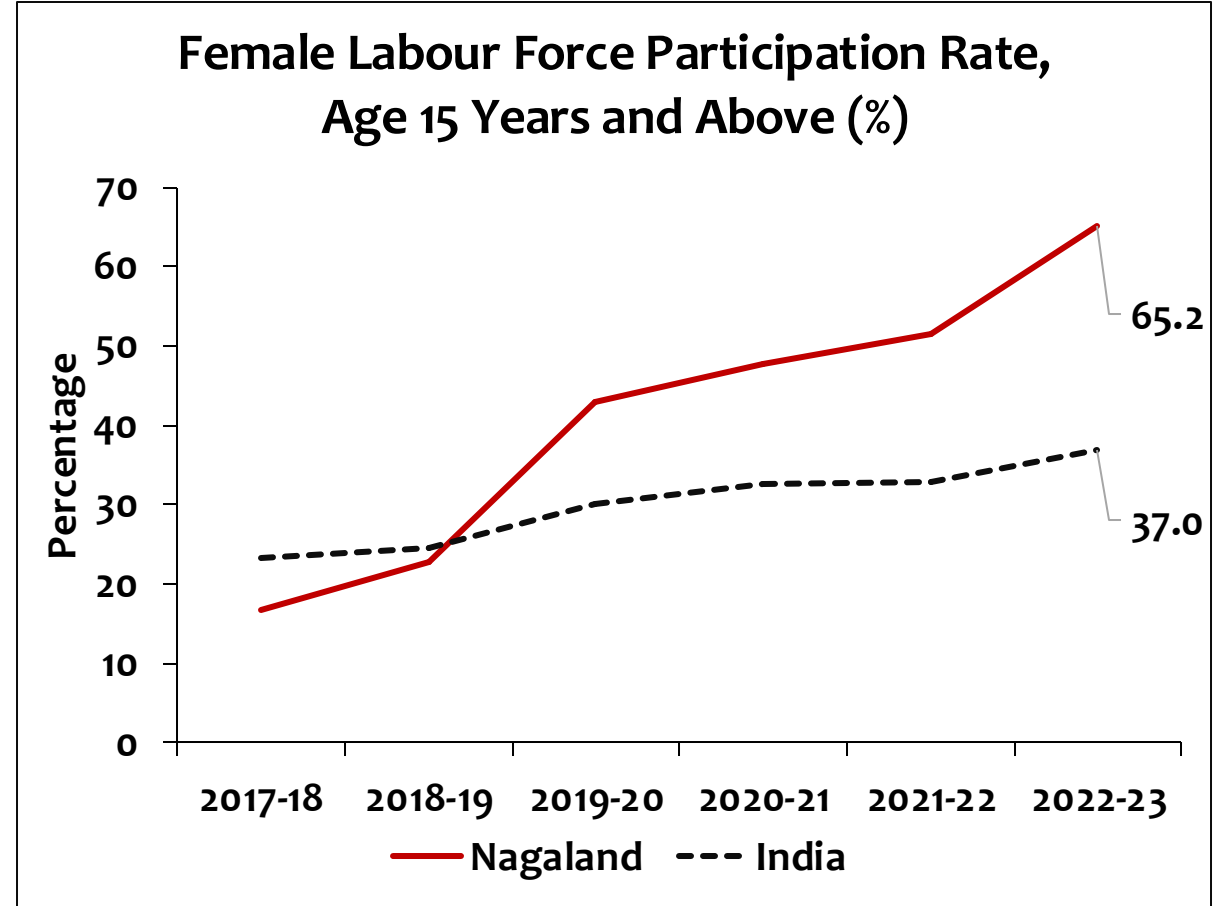
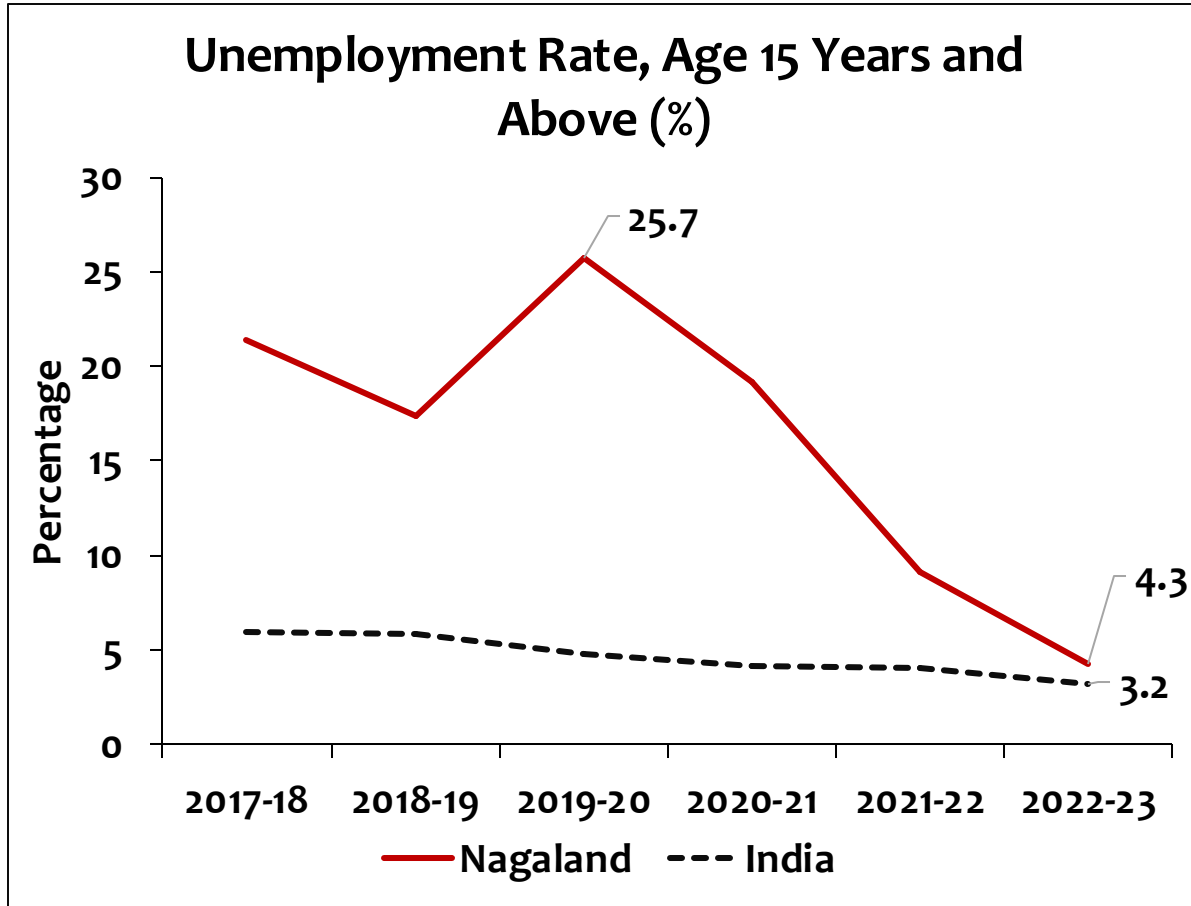


Source: NFHS I – V



Source: Census of India

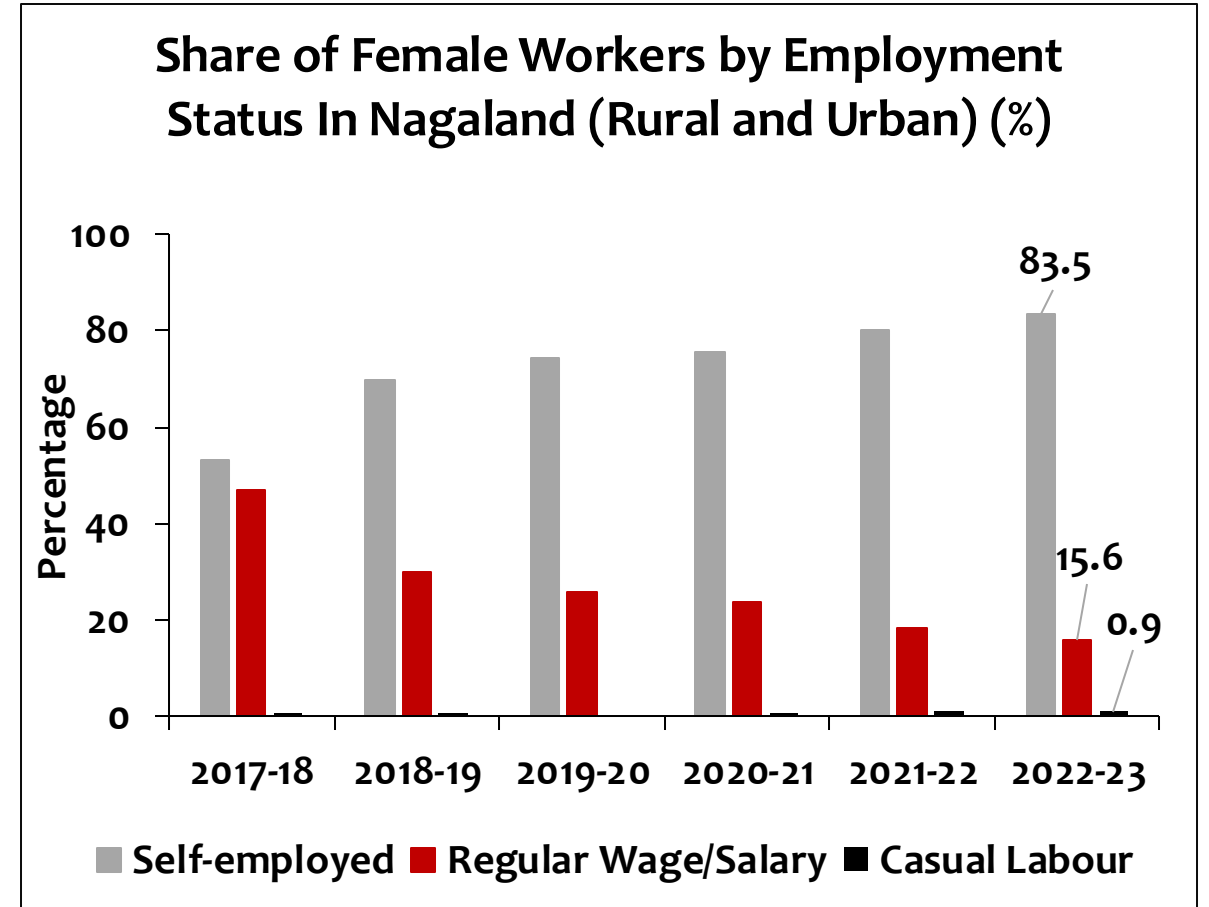
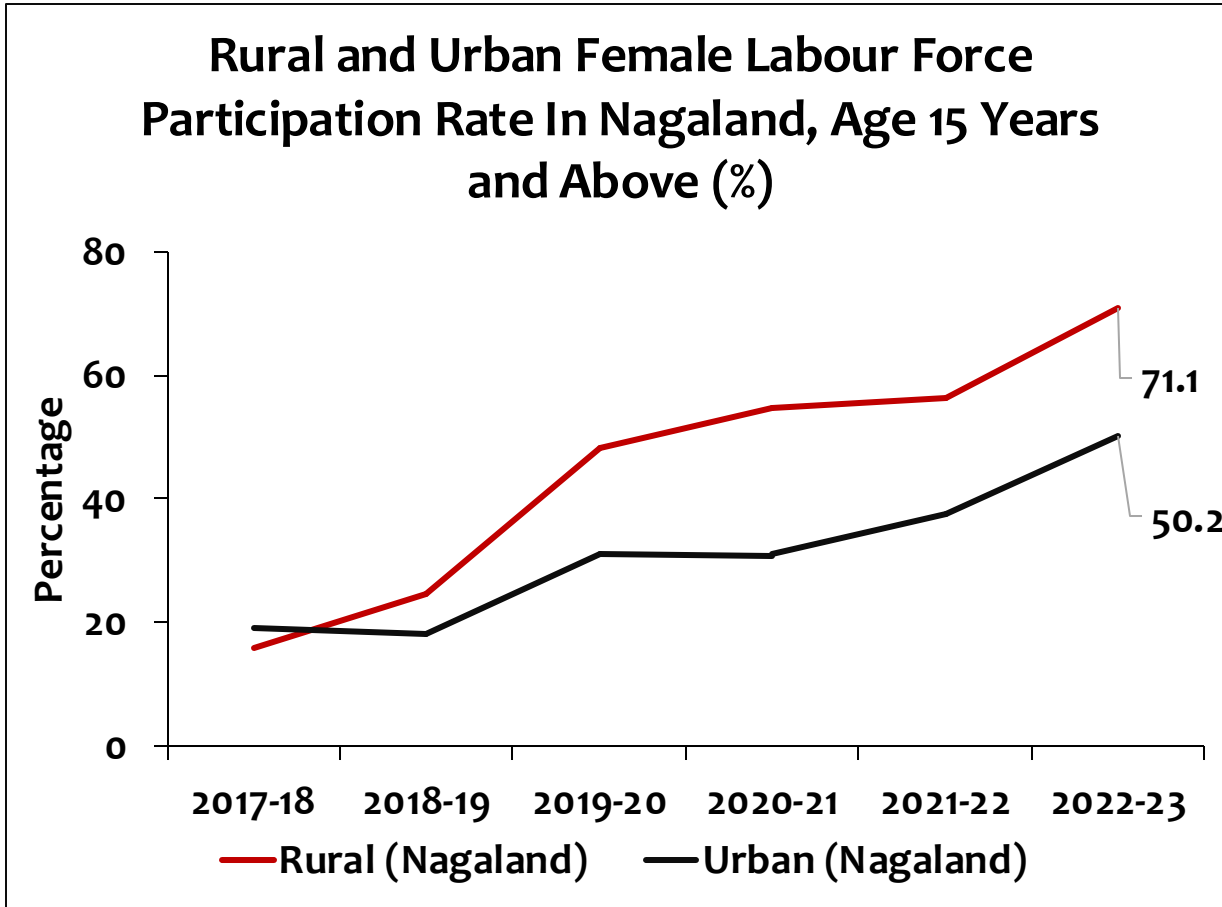
Annual Unemployment Rate for Nagaland declined to 4.3 percent, but it consistently remained above the national estimates since 2017-18. Female Labour Force Participation has improved and it has remained above national estimates since 2019-20, with the gap increasing in 2022-23



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

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. 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.

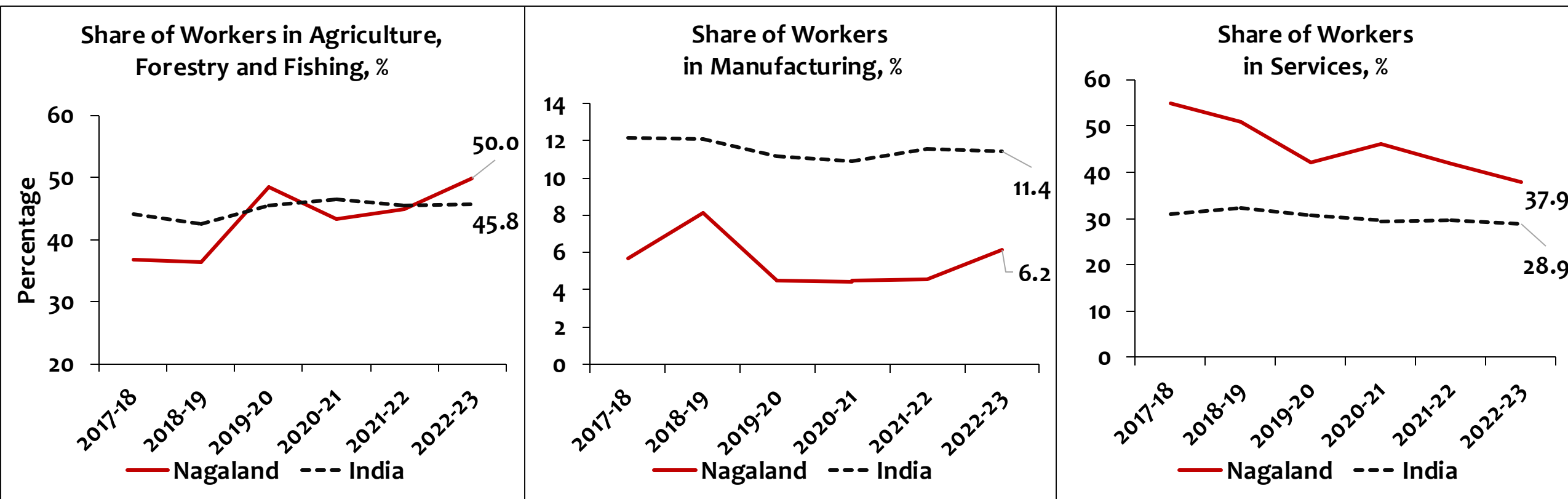
In Nagaland, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in rural areas. Additionally, majority of the female workforce comprises of self-employed workers



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

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

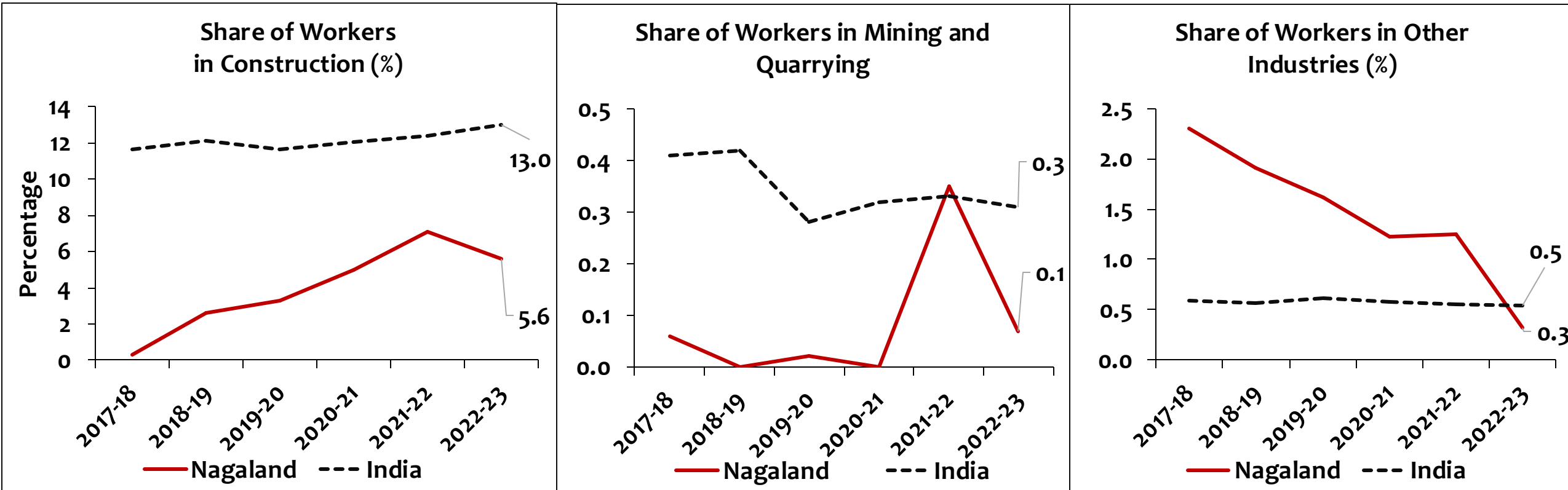
Working population in Nagaland is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. Manufacturing constituted 6.2 percent of the total share of workers as of 2022-23. The proportion of workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries and close to 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.

Working population in Nagaland is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Services, Manufacturing, and Construction sectors. Manufacturing constituted 6.2 percent of the total share of workers as of 2022-23. The proportion of workers engaged in Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries is close to 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. Other industries include Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply; and Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities.

3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

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

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

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 3,191,254 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	126.0% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	0.1% (FY 2021-22)		-0.01% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate, %	4.3% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	-1.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 144,205 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	10.5.5% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	0.8 (FY 2021-22)	-	-0.03 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	25.1% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	-7.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	12.1% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	-0.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	1.0% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	-0.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	8.1% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	0.002% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	62.8% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Public Administration Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	20.1% (FY 2021-2022)	7.8% (FY 2021-22)	6.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Other Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	16.9% (FY 2021-2022)	10.1% (FY 2021-22)	2.9% 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.

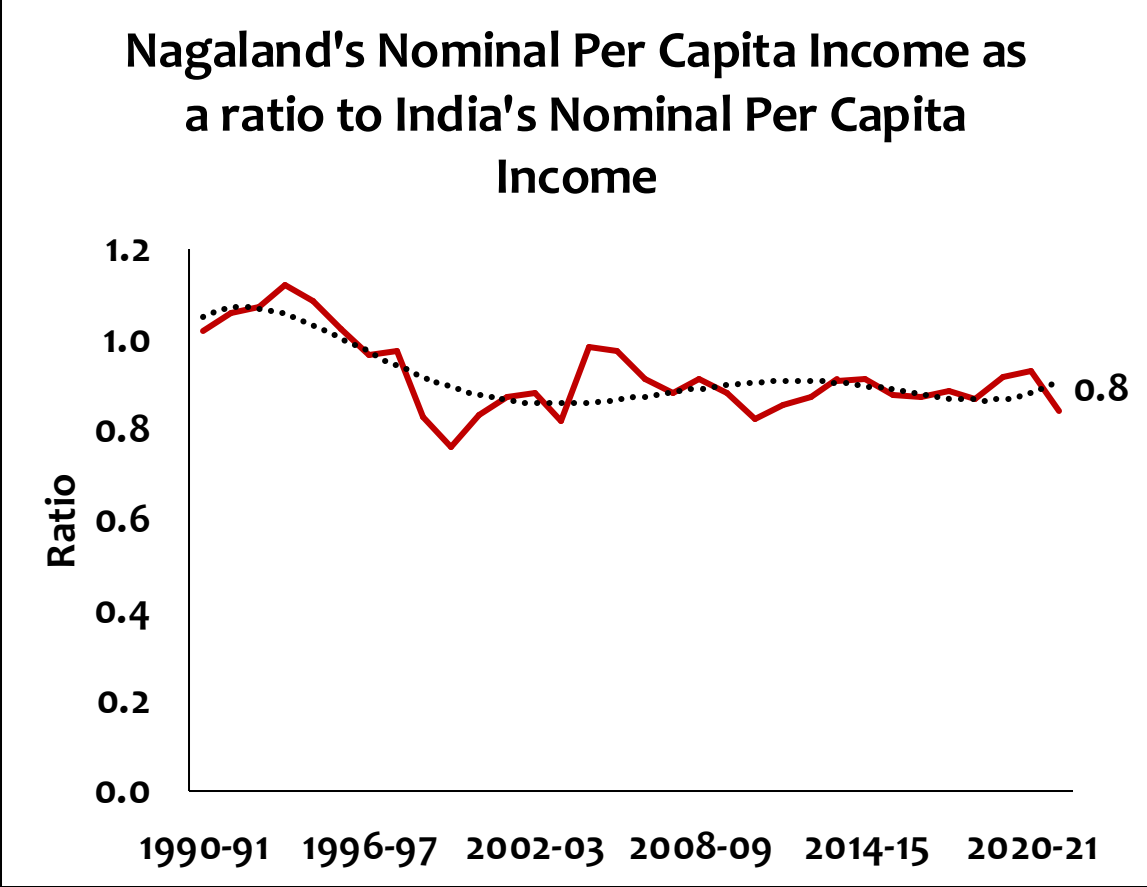
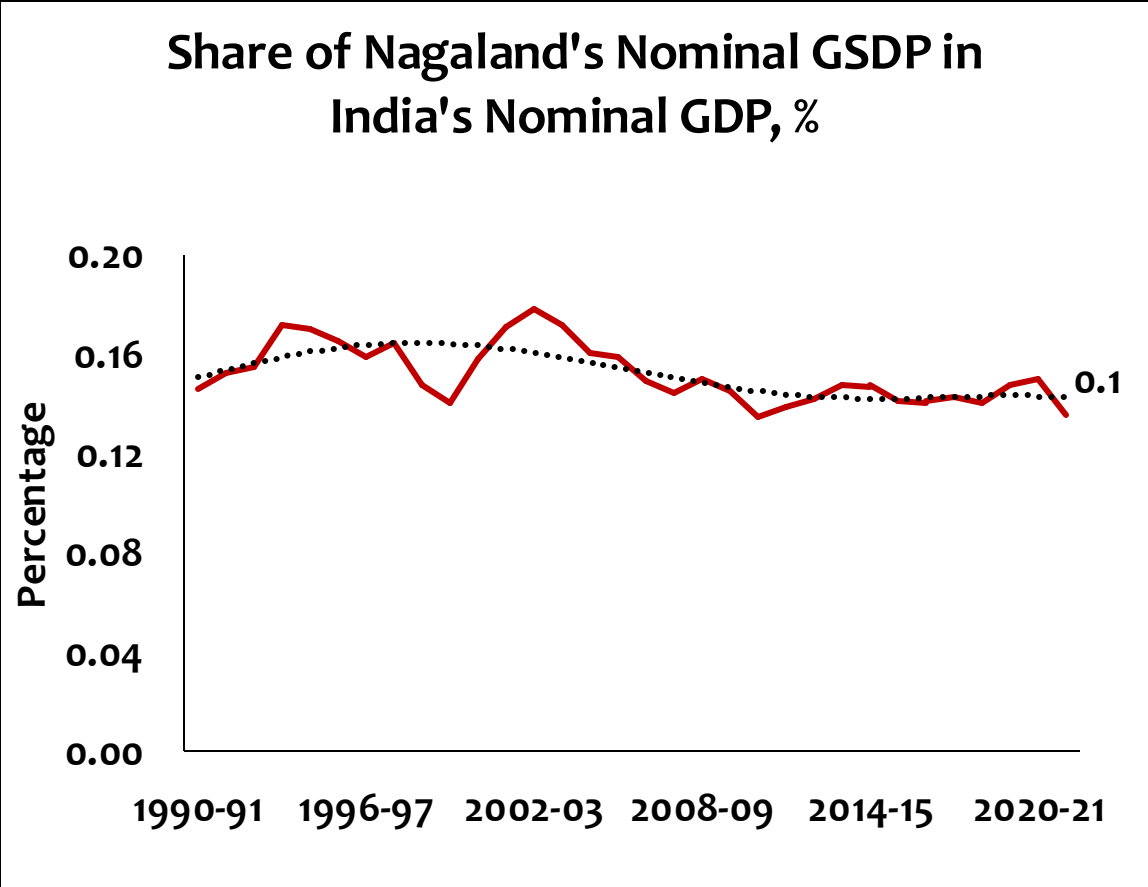
Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Nagaland

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	23.9% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	-9.6% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	11.9% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	1.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	0.8% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	-0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Service Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	59.8% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	5.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	3.8% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-7.1% 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.

Nagaland's share in India's Nominal GDP has been decreasing since 2002-03. Its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income has declined since 1990-91



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

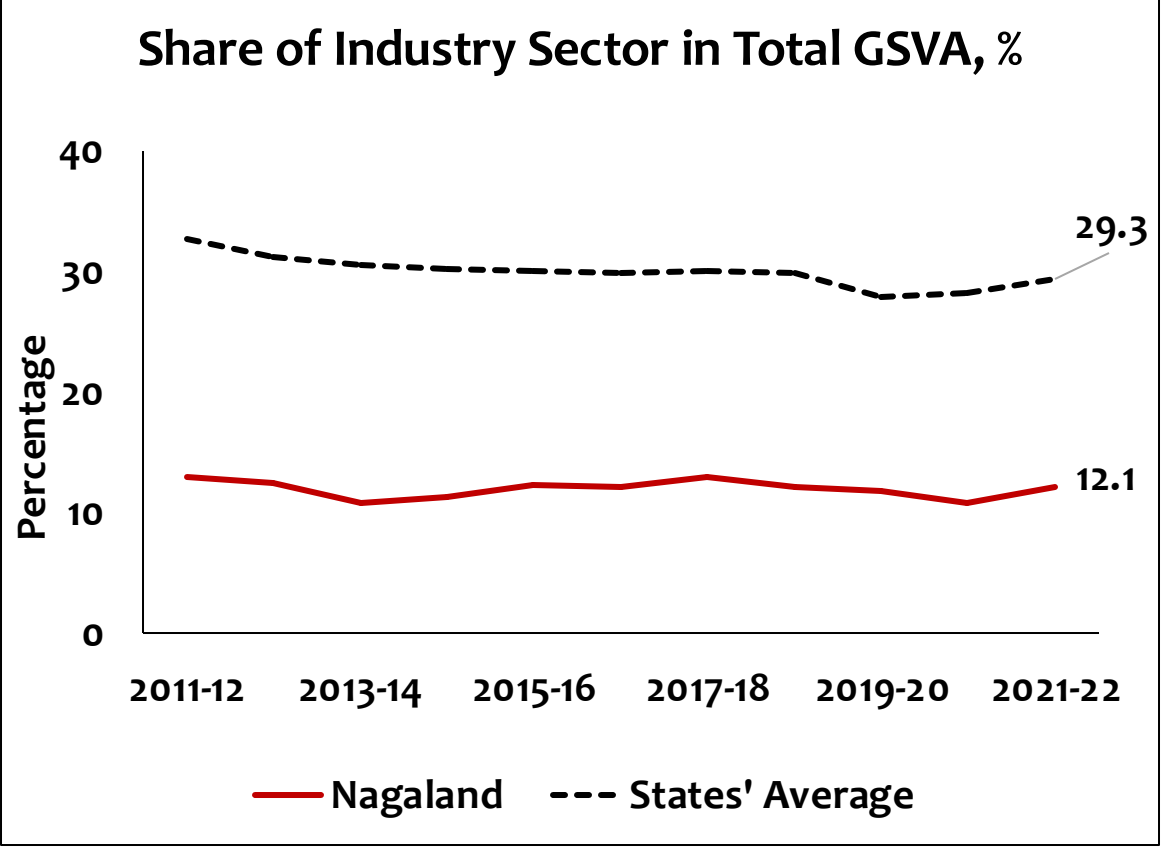
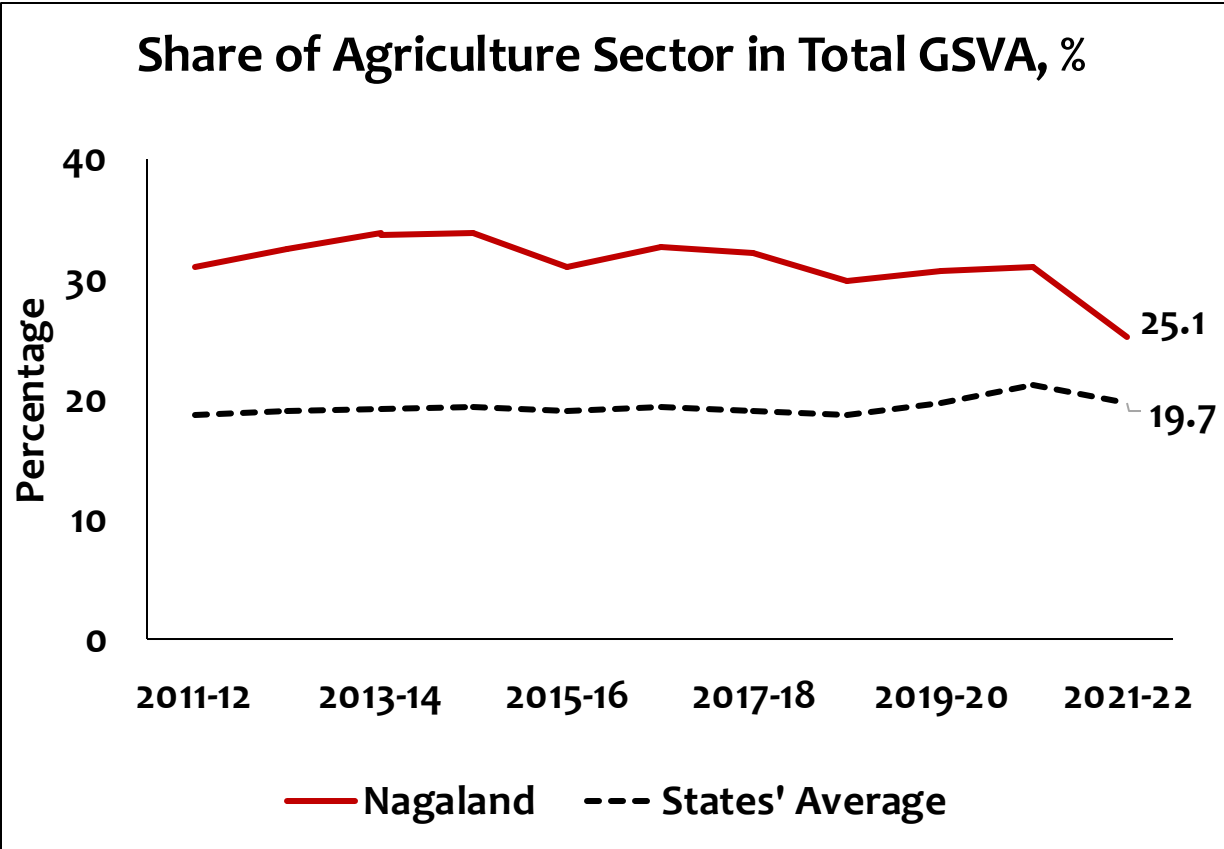
Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced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

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

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 62.8 percent share to the GSVA in Nagaland, while the States' average stands at 51.0 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Public administration (20.1 percent); Other Services (16.9 percent); and Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (8.2 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Nagaland's Agriculture sector is 25.1 percent of its GSVA, higher than the States' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, the Industry sector has a 12.1 percent share of Nagaland's GSVA, whereas the States' average stands higher at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Construction (8.1 percent) with minor contribution from Electricity (2.1 percent), Manufacturing (1 percent), and Mining and Quarrying (0.8 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Nagaland ranks 7th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Services sector (62.8 percent) and ranks 9th in its share of GSVA in the Agriculture Sector (25.1 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.

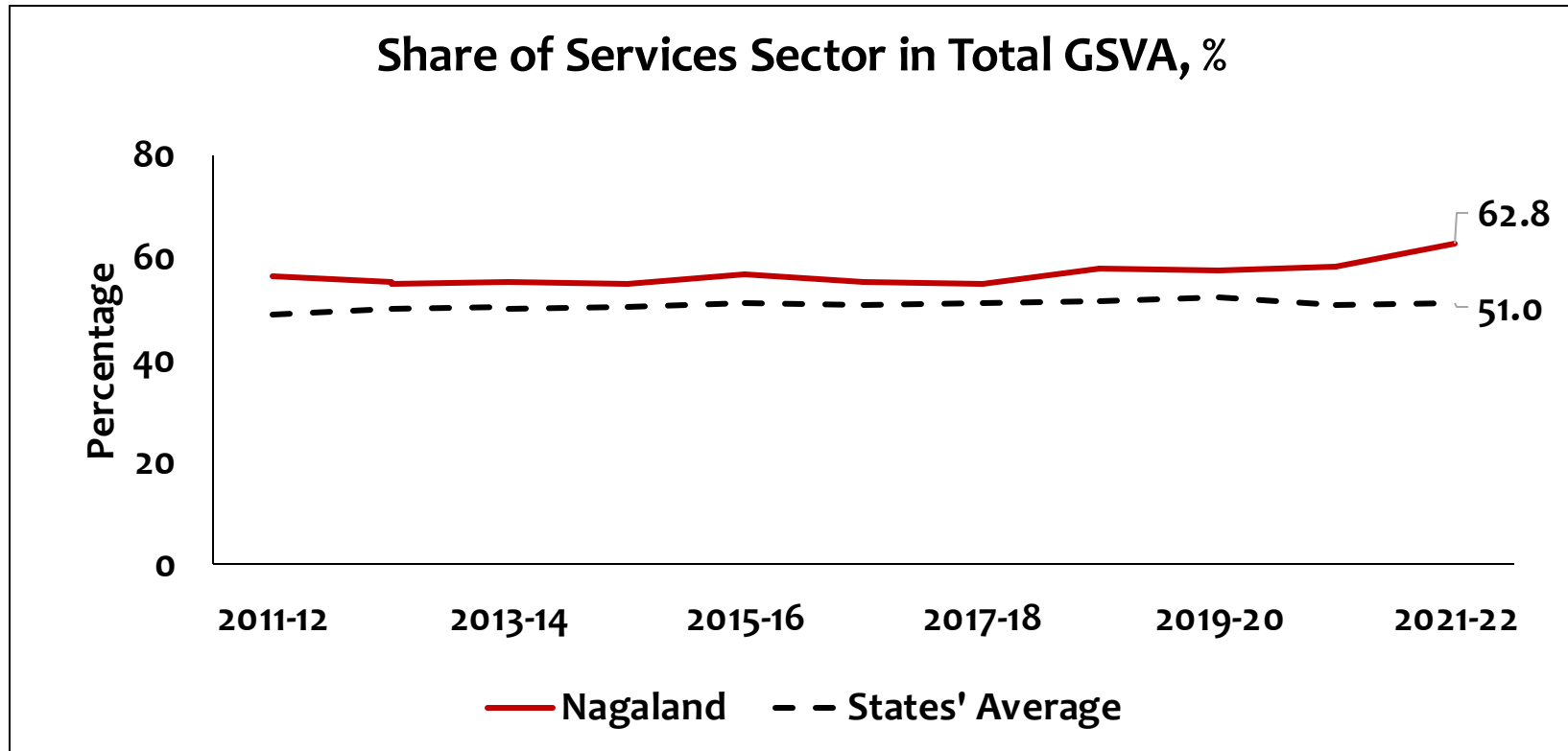
Nagaland's Agriculture sector's share of GSVA remains above the States' average, while the Industry sector's share was 17.2 percentage points lower than the average for all States as of 2021-22



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023.

Note: i. States' average refers to a simple average of the shares of 33 States and UTs; ii. Nominal variables have been used to calculate the shares; iii. 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.

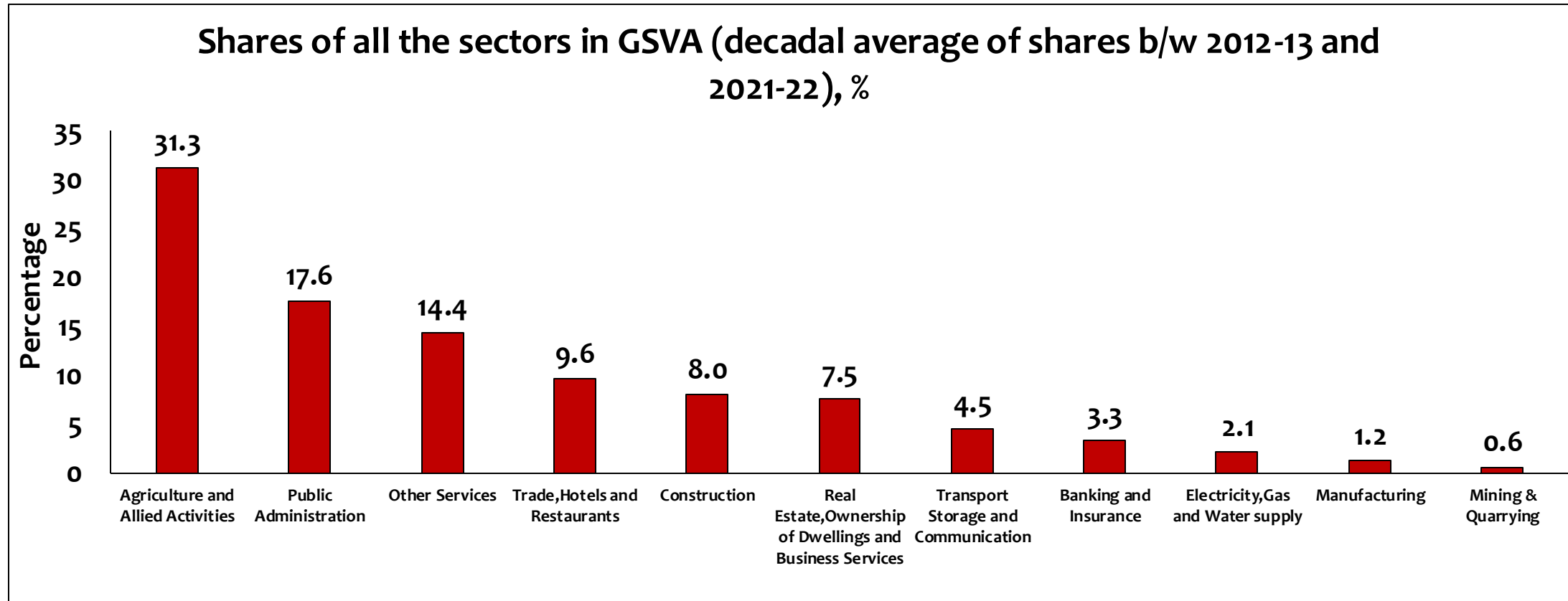
Since 2011-12, Nagaland's Services sector has seen a rising share in its GSVA, consistently staying above the average share of all States



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. Services include Transport, Storage & Communications, Trade, Hotels and Restaurants, Real Estate, Banking and Financial Services, Public Administration and some other miscellaneous services.

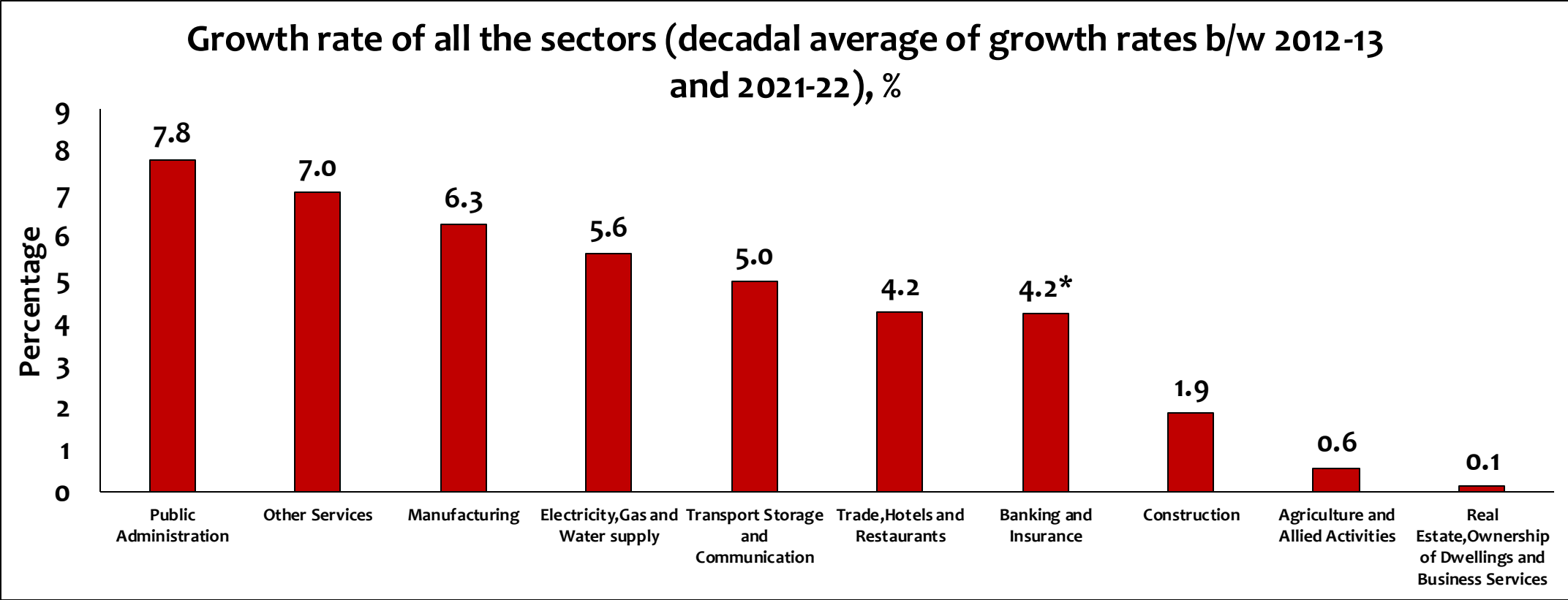
Over the past 10 years, the Agriculture and Allied Activities sector has held the largest share, accounting for 31.3 percent of the total GSVA



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.

Out of all major sectors, the Public Administration sector has shown the highest growth in GSVG during the last decade



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023.

Note: i. Mining and quarrying have been excluded from the chart because the data is erratic over the decade, resulting in high decadal growth; ii. (*) Decadal growth rate calculated for Banking and Insurance excludes growth rate in 2022-23 because of being unusually high; iii. Real variables have been used to calculate the shares.

Table 2C: Nagaland'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	12.0%	3.8%	4.4%
Industry	4.9%	4.0%	5.3%
Manufacturing	-8.2%	5.9%	6.0%
Services	6.5%	7.6%	7.7%
GSVA	7.7%	5.8%	6.4%
GSDP	9.5%	6.1%	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: Nagaland's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages

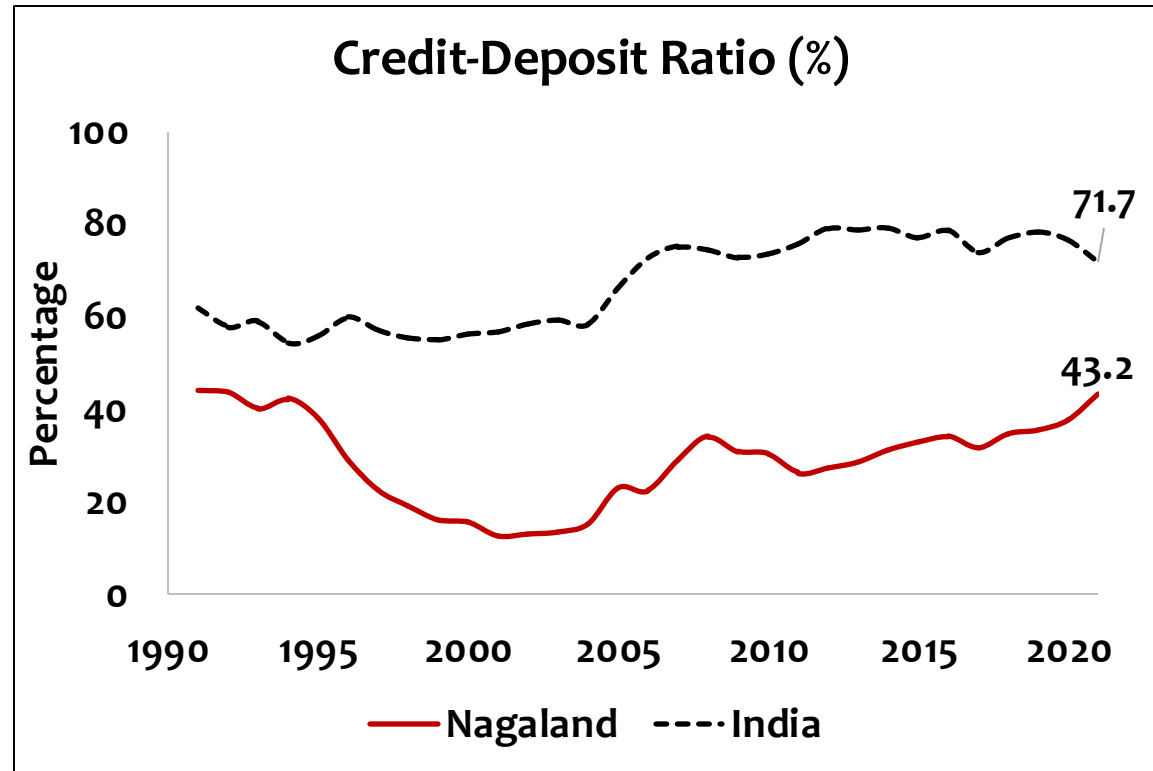
Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2022-23)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)
Agriculture	20.1%	-0.1%	1.1%	4.1%
Industry	2.7%	0.7%	3.9%	5.2%
Manufacturing	-4.7%	-5.9%	1.9%	5.5%
Services	6.9%	4.8%	5.1%	6.6%
GVA	9.1%	2.7%	3.6%	5.7%
GSDP	9.6%	3.1%	4.1%	5.8%

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

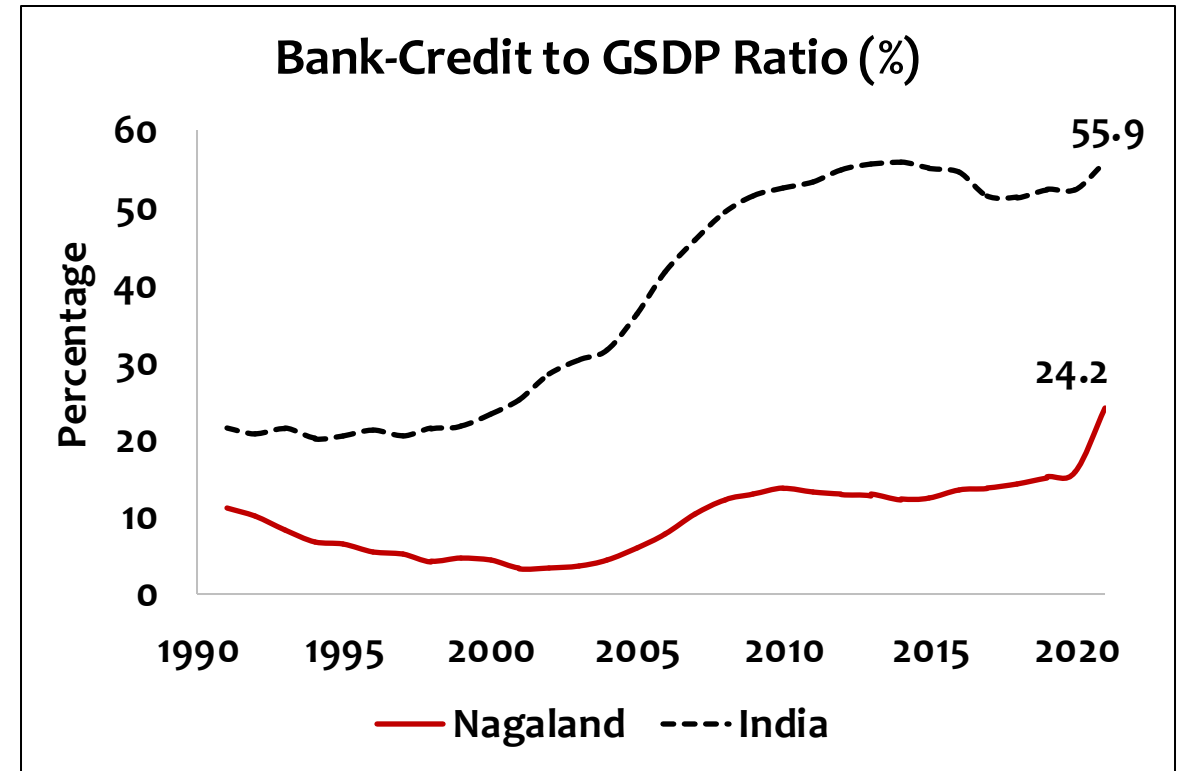
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors; ii. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; iii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iv. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying,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

Nagaland's Credit-Deposit Ratio is 28.5 percent points below the national average as of 2021. The Credit to GSDP Ratio gap with the national average is also large with a nearly 32 percent point difference as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	43.2%	2020-21	+16.0% points	71.7%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	24.2%	2020-21	+11.3% points	55.9%

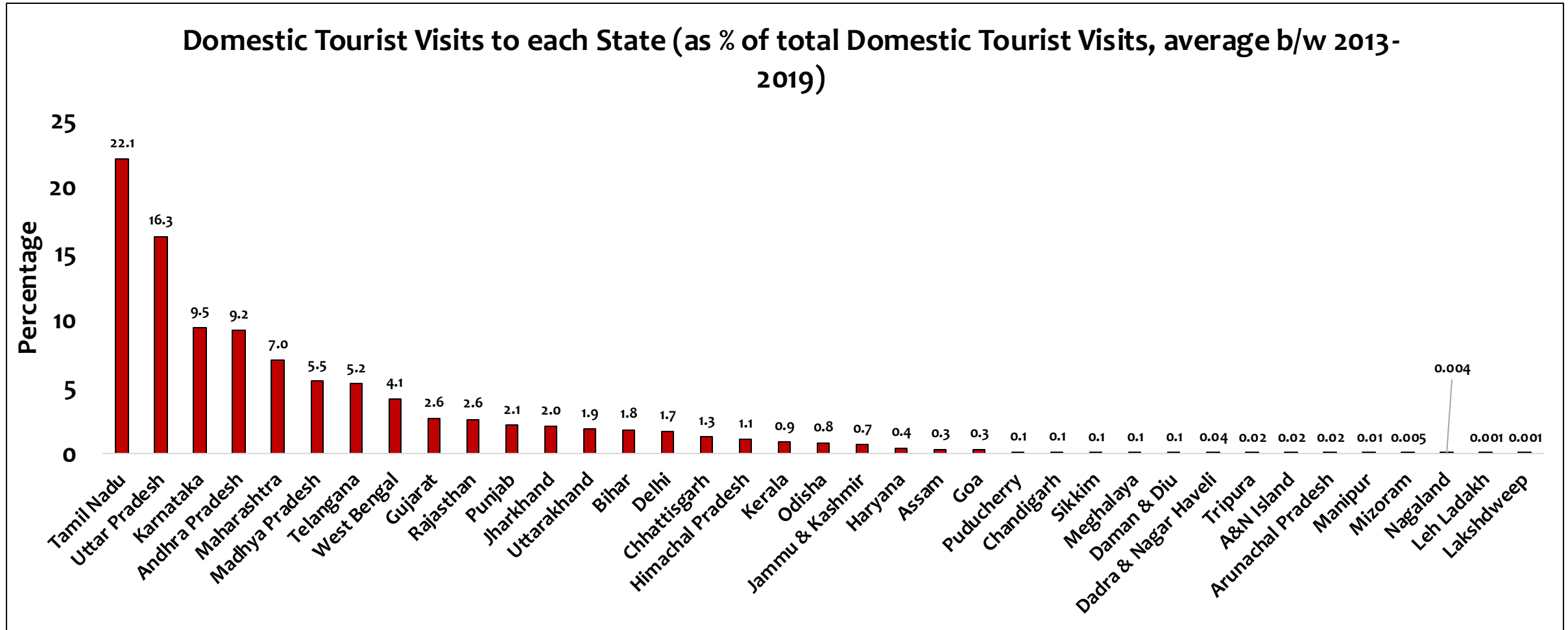


Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
 Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.



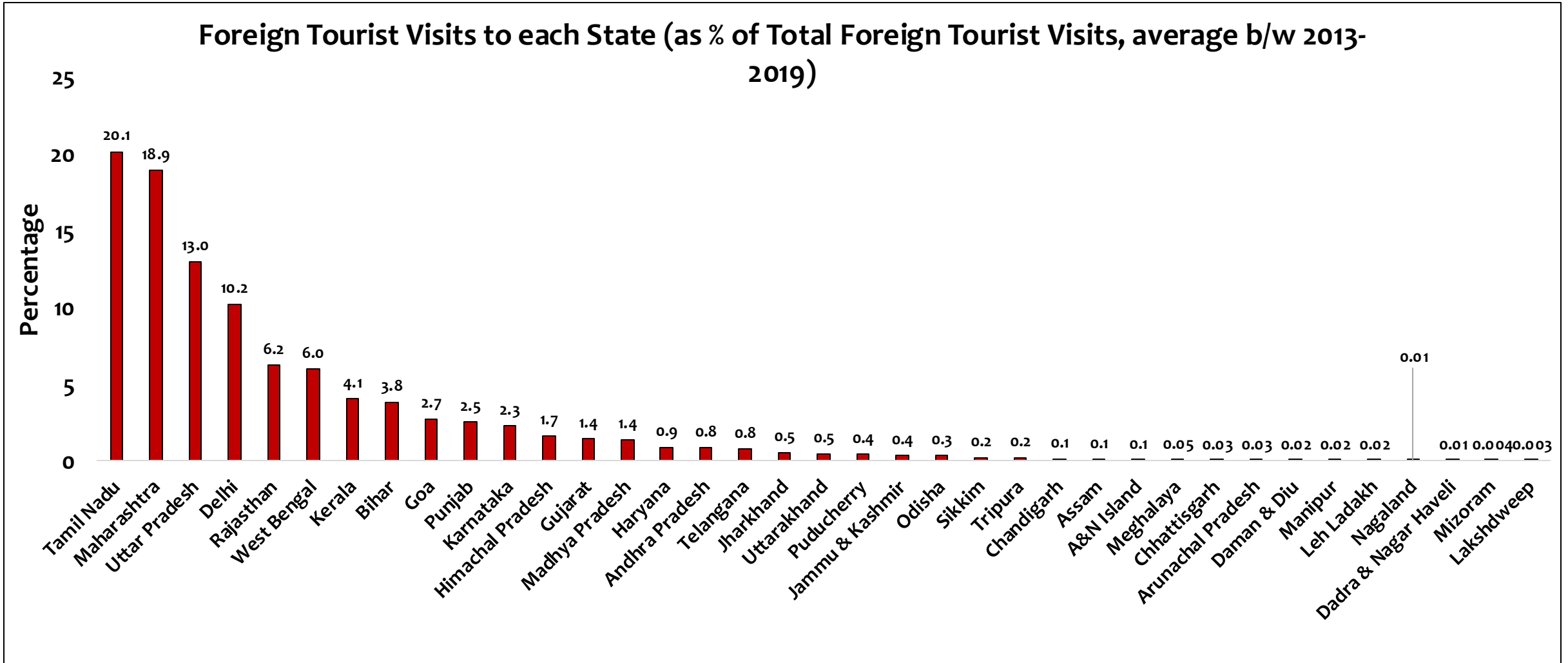
Source: i. Bank-Credit: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21); ii. GSDP: MoSPI (2020-21). Back series with 2011-12 base has been taken from EPWRF.
 Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

Nagaland holds an average 0.004 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



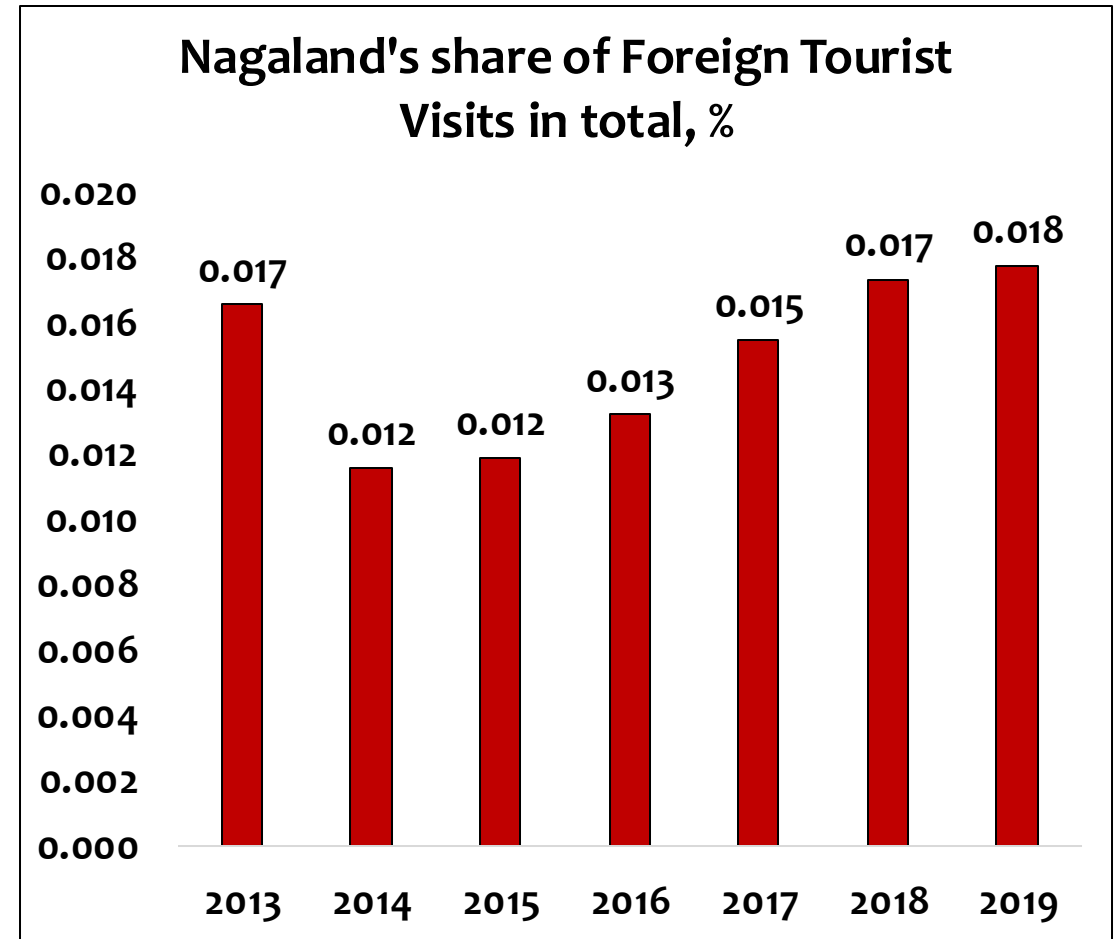
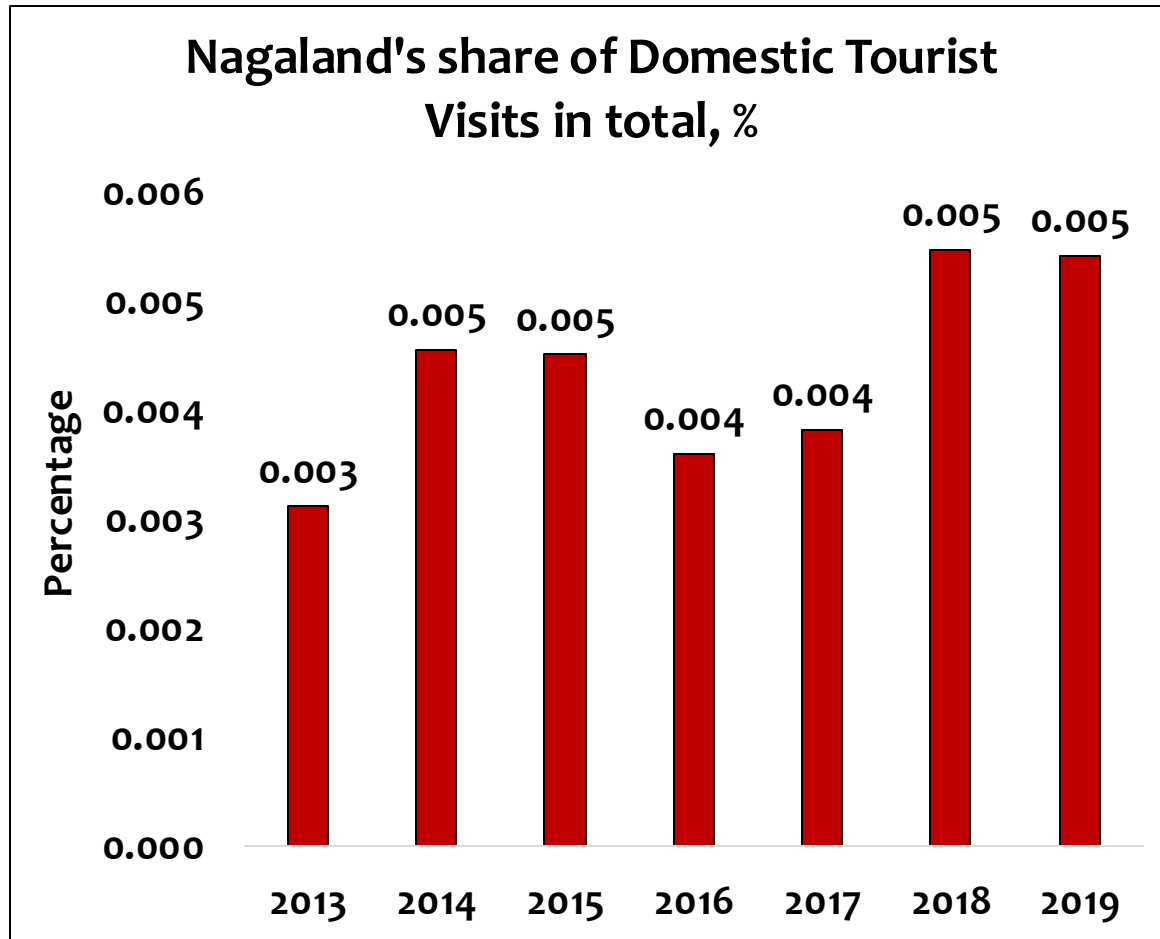
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-2019).

Nagaland holds an average 0.01 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



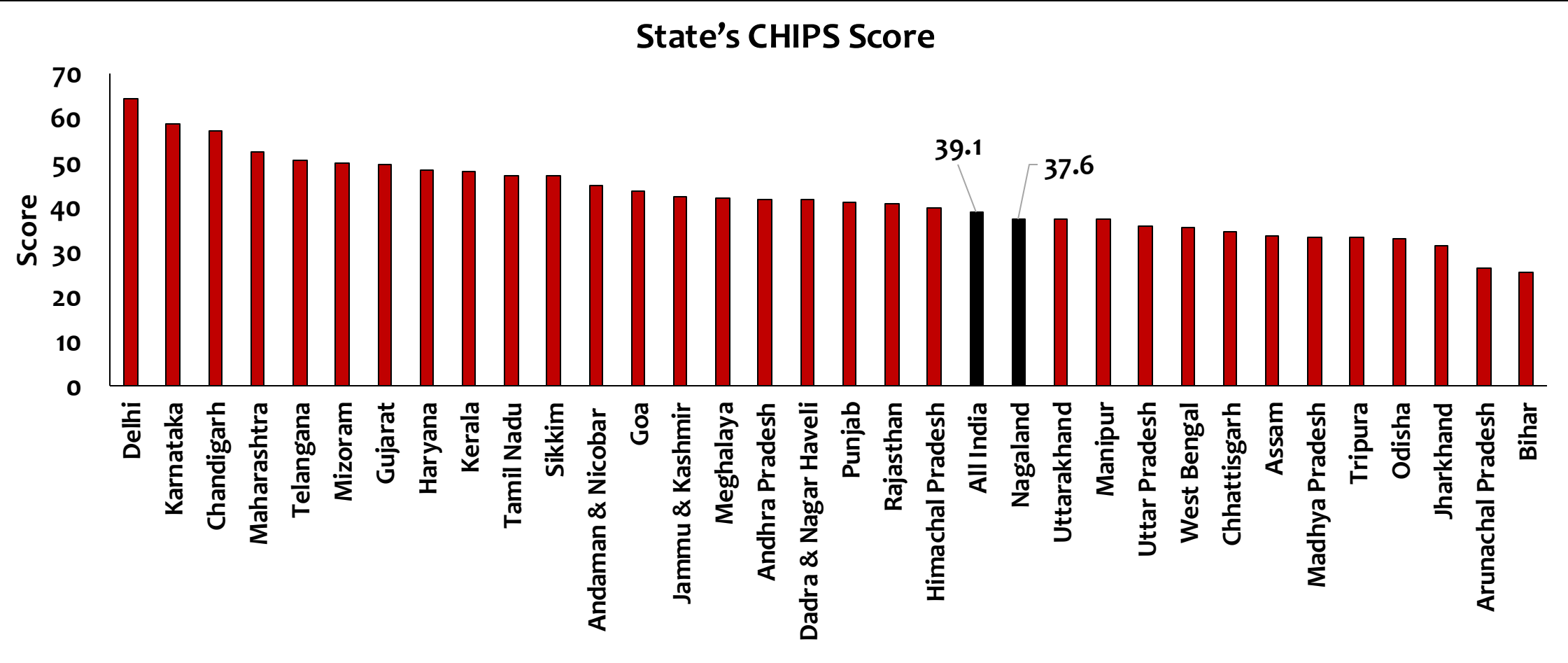
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-2019).

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Nagaland



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

Nagaland's CHIPS (Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect, and Sustain) score is among bottom thirteen 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 Nagaland

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	79.6% (2011)	73.0%	+13.0% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class X)	26.2% (2016-17)	35.2%	-4.7% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	29.9% (2016-17)	21.1%	+3.4% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	98.4% (2016-17)	86.1%	+20.3% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	82.4% (2016-17)	87.3%	-3.7% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)	36.4% (2015-16)	56.2%	+5.1 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	17.3% (2021)	27.3%	+1.5% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	1.26 (2021)	1.05	+0.52 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	28 (2021)	31	+5.6 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 Nagaland

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	4 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	21 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	1.7 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	3.7 children per woman (2005-06)	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	57.9% (2019-21)	76.4%	+36.9% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	91.0% (2019-21)	95.9%	+28.2% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	98.6% (2019-21)	96.5%	+15.7% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	87.0% (2019-21)	69.3%	+40.5% points	NFHS

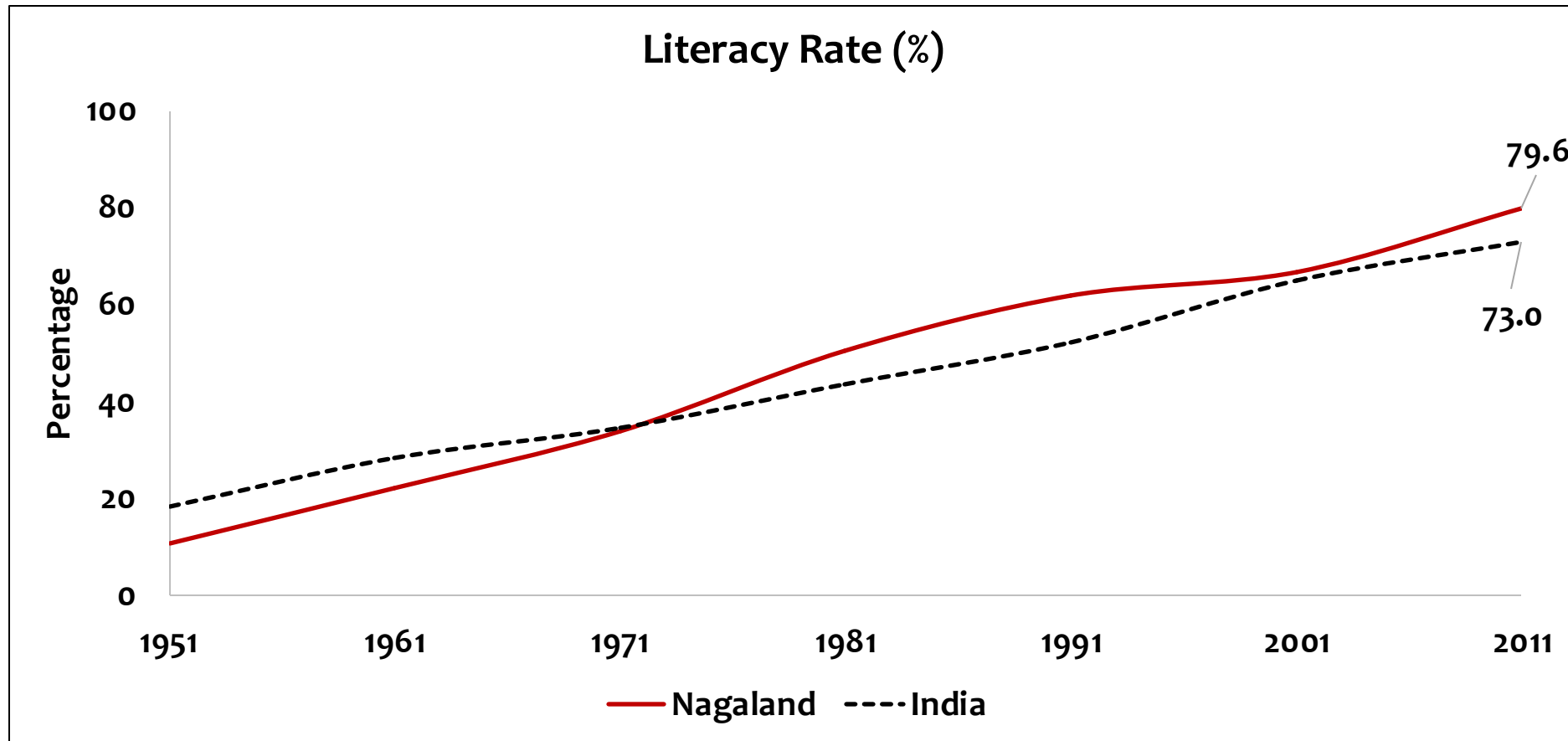
Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-V (2019-21) to NFHS-III (2005-06); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 4C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Nagaland

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	6 (2016-17)	25	-13 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	12 (2016-17)	31	-25 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	17 (2018-19)	24	+2 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	26.9 % (2019-21)	32.1%	1.7 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	32.7 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-6.10 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Children	42.7 % (2019-21)	67.1%	42.7 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Women	28.9 % (2019-21)	57.0%	28.9 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	33.0 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-31.7 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	23.4 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-14.9 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.07 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.05 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	63 (2023-24)	71	+12 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.

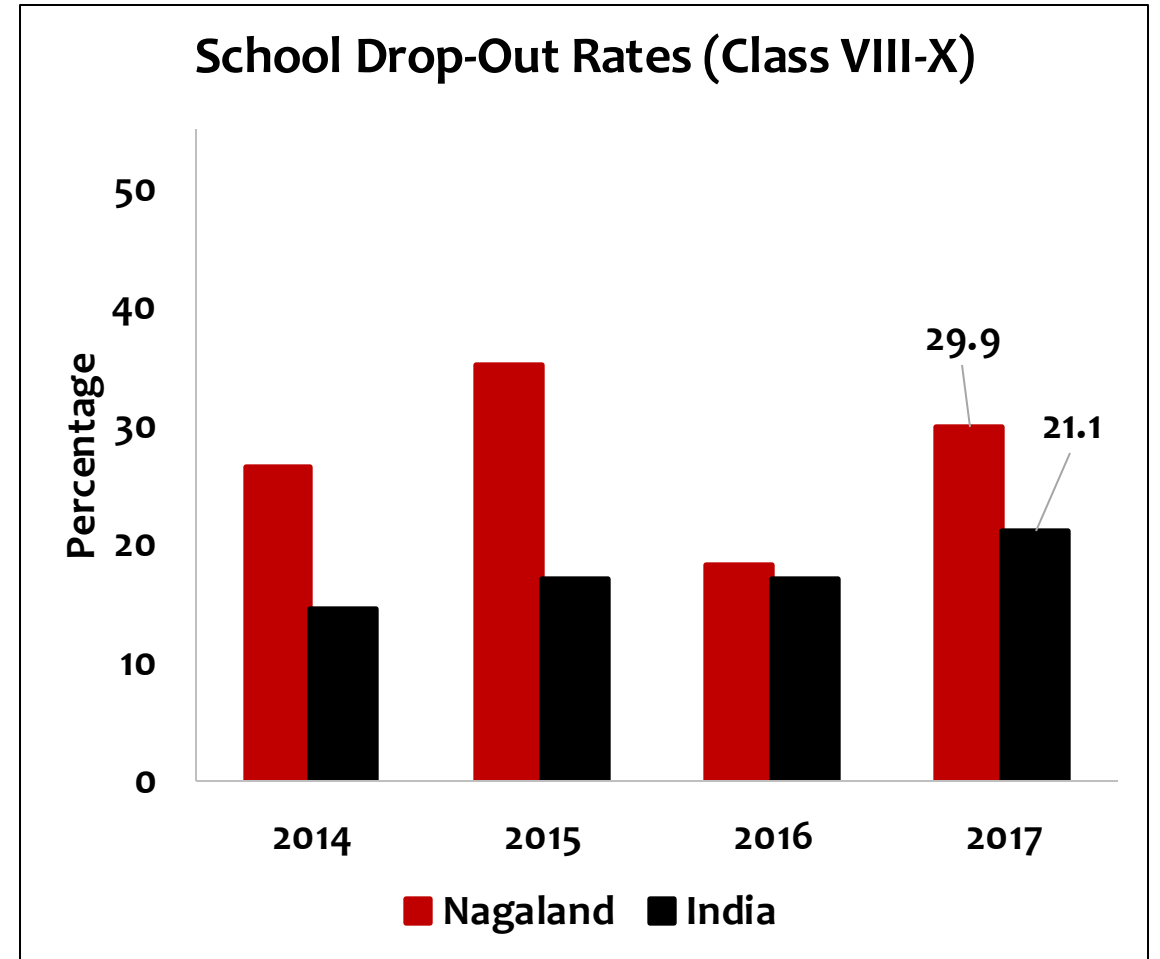
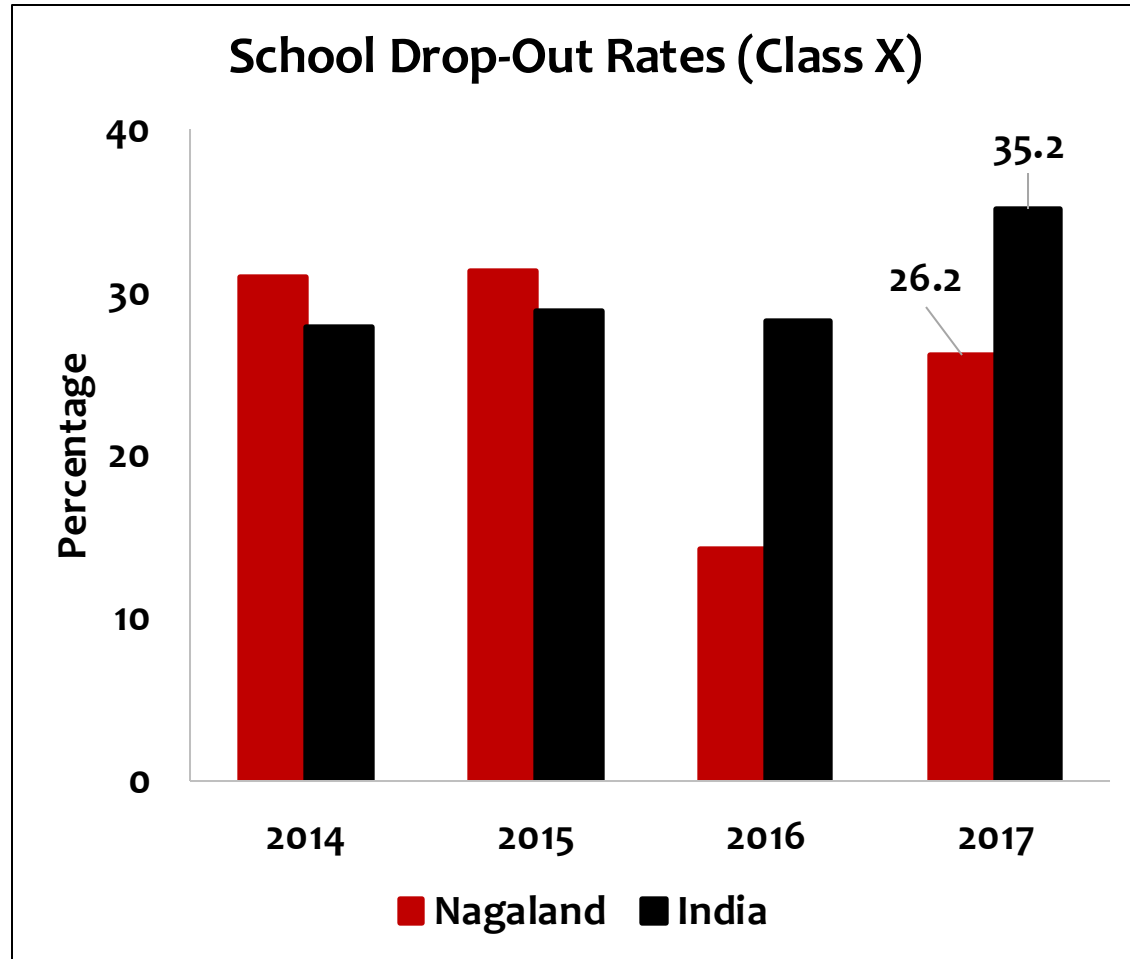
Nagaland's Literacy Rate has increased rapidly over the decades and is above the national estimate as of 2011



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.

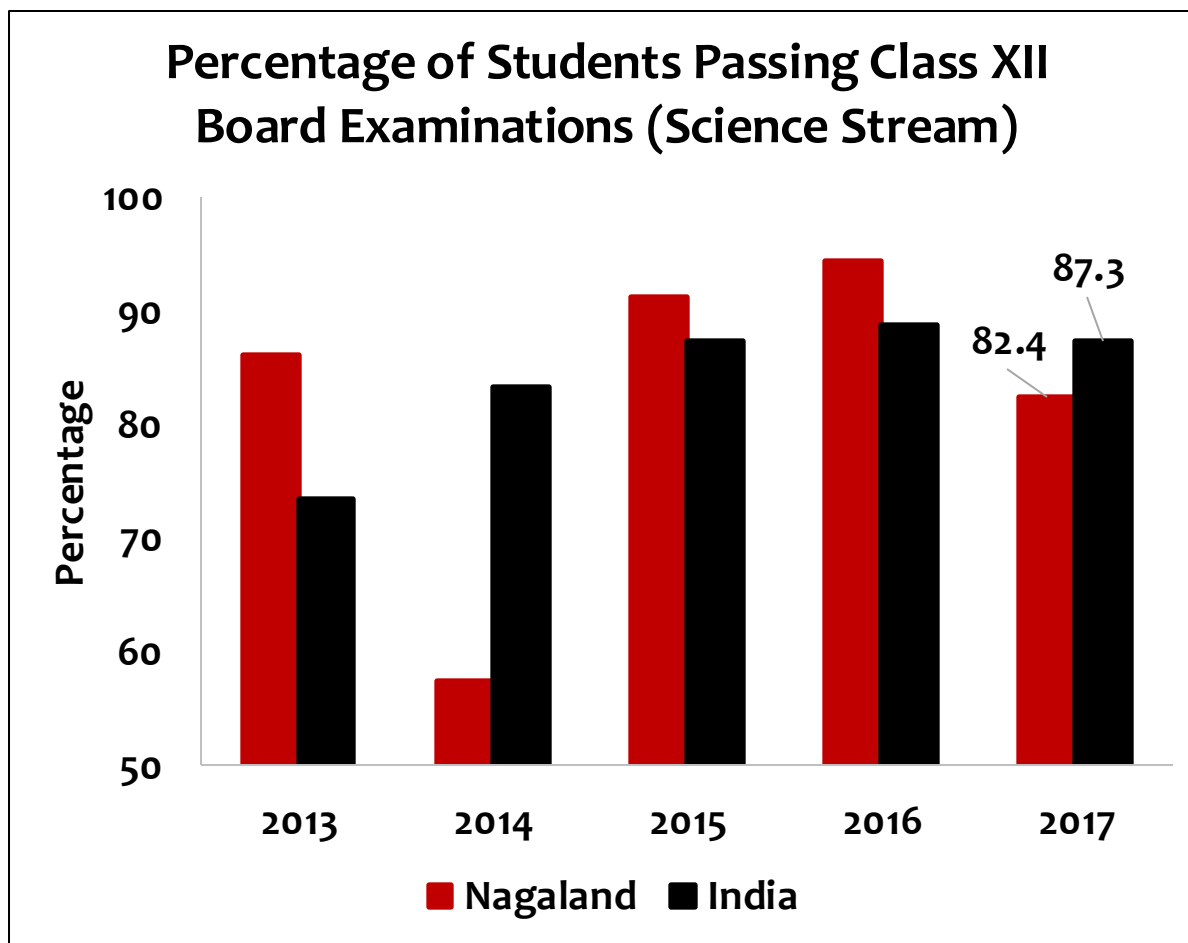
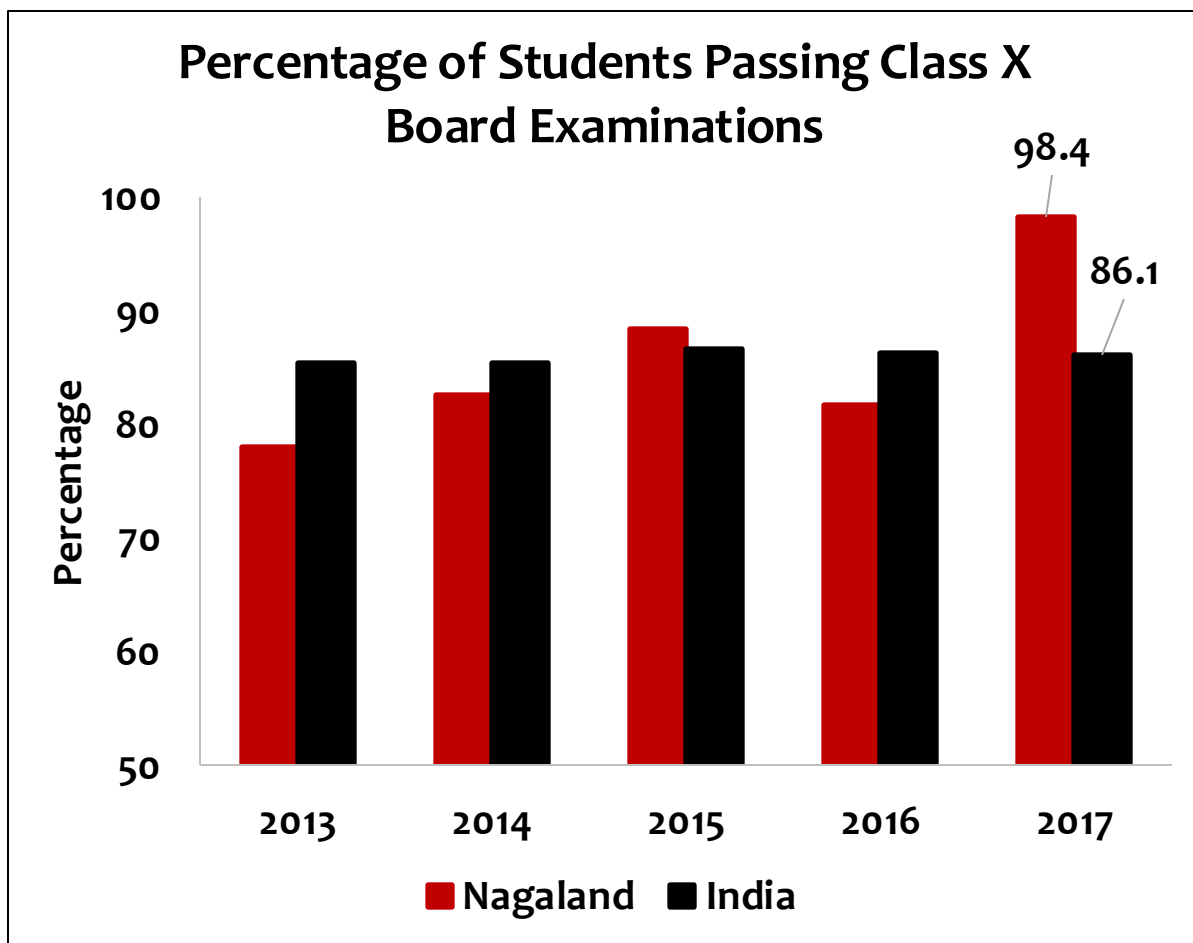
Nagaland's School Drop-Out Rates for Class X are lower than the national figures in 2016-17 while Drop-Out rates at the Secondary Level (Class VIII-X) are higher than the national figures in 2016-17



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.

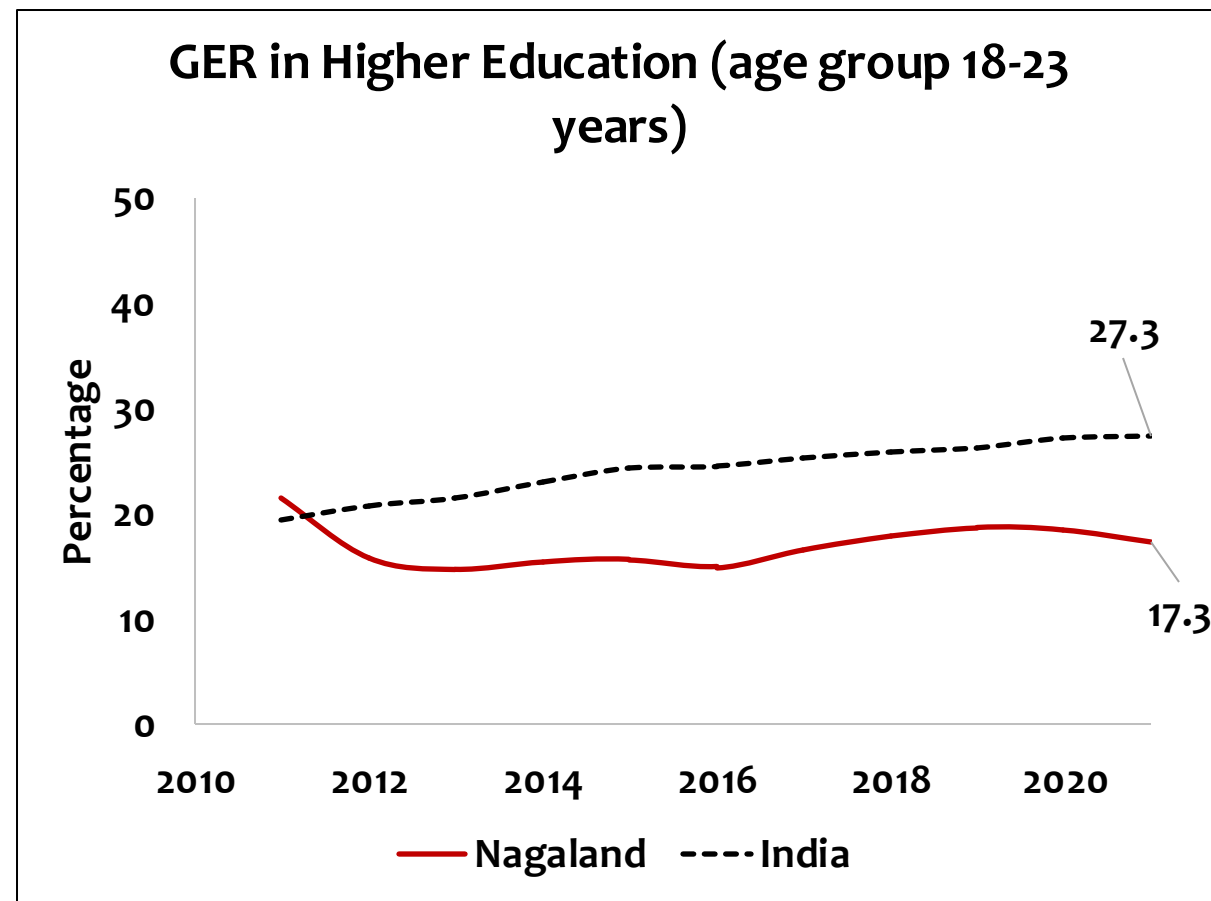
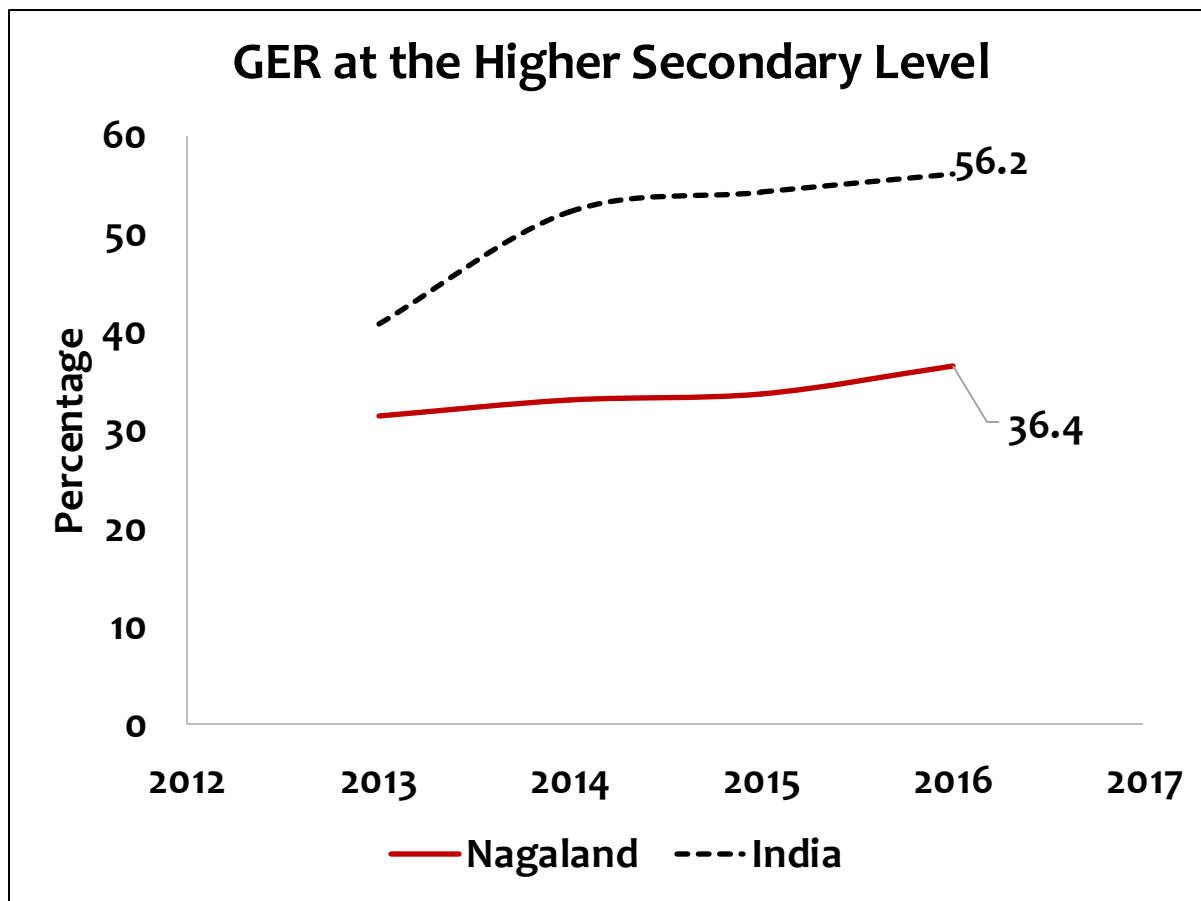
The share of students who pass the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations are at 98.4 percent in Nagaland which is above the national average in 2016-17. The share of students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations are at 82.4 percent which is below the national average in 2016-17



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).

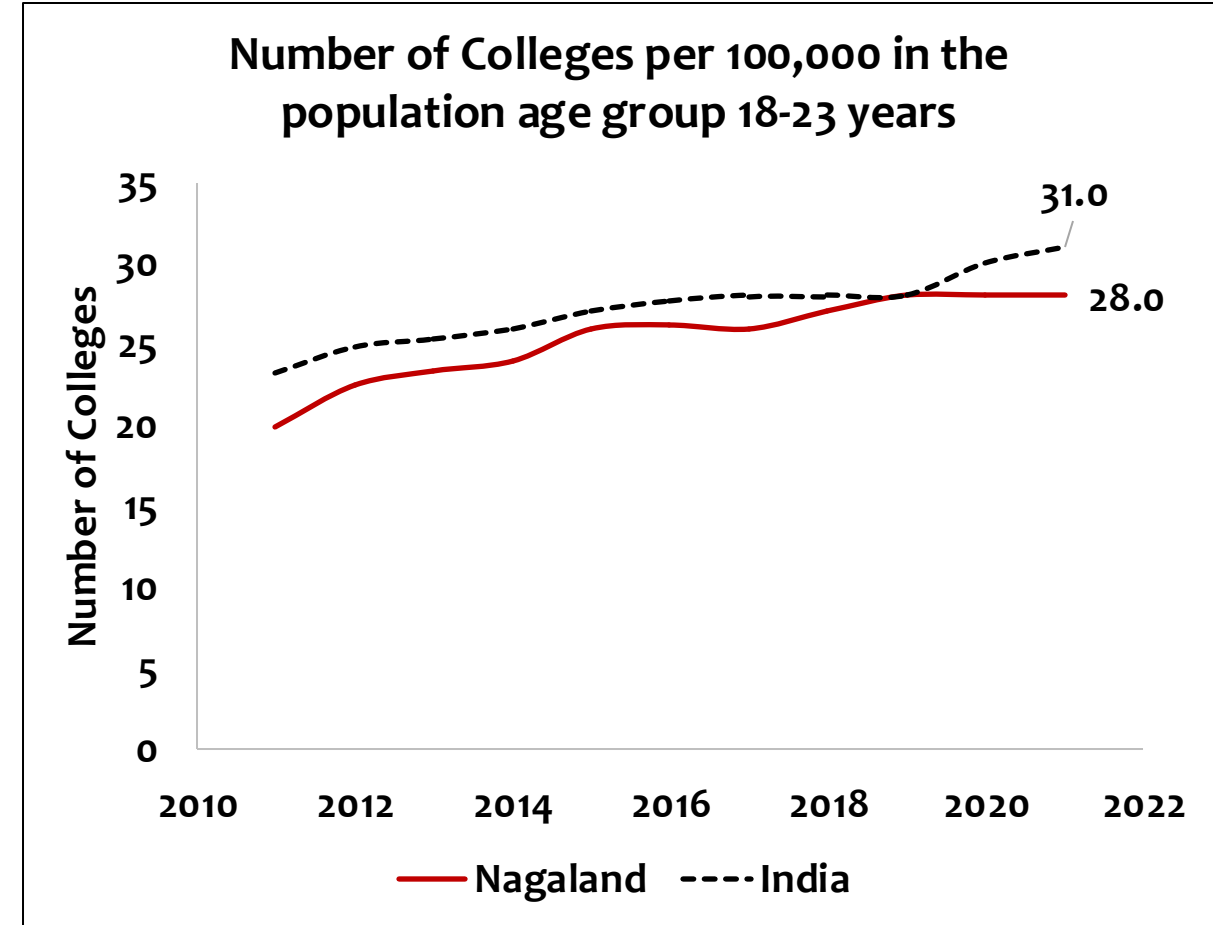
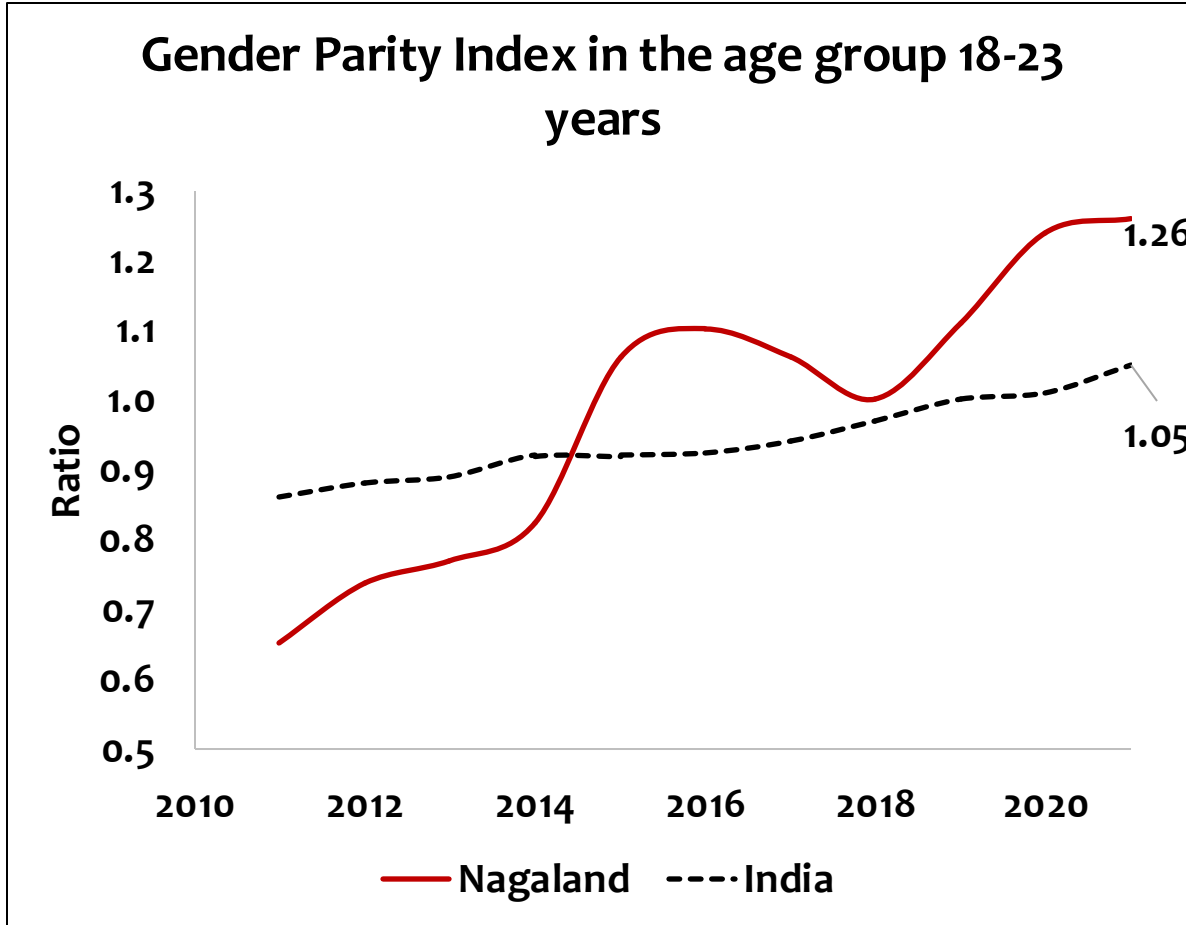
Nagaland's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Higher Secondary and the Higher Education (age group 18-23) Level was below the all-India figure over their respective decades



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

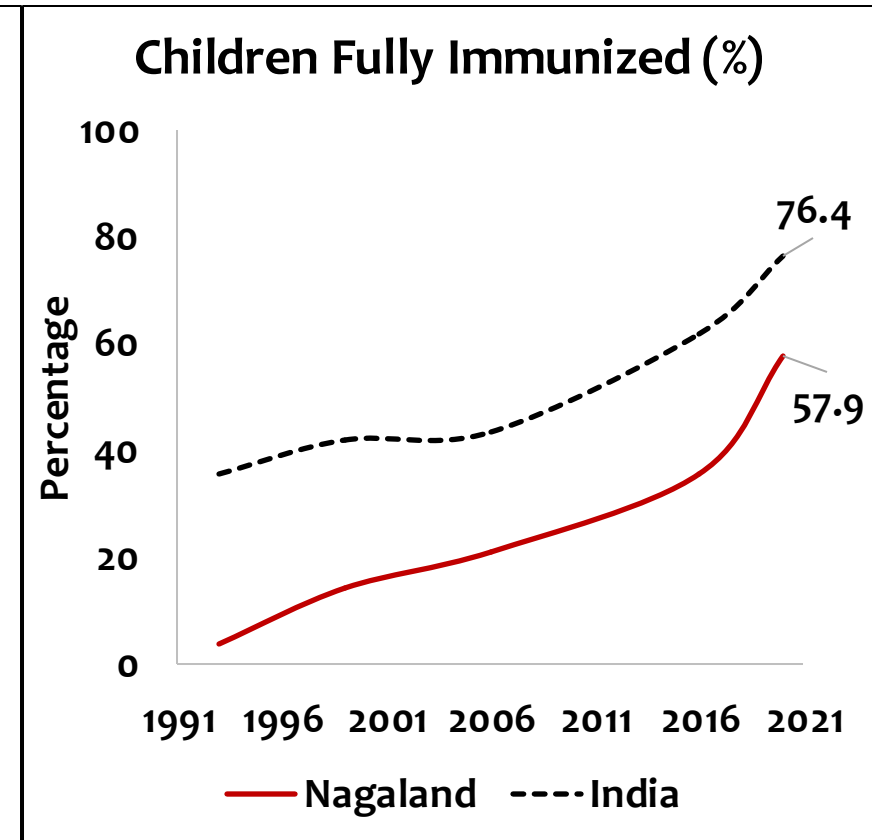
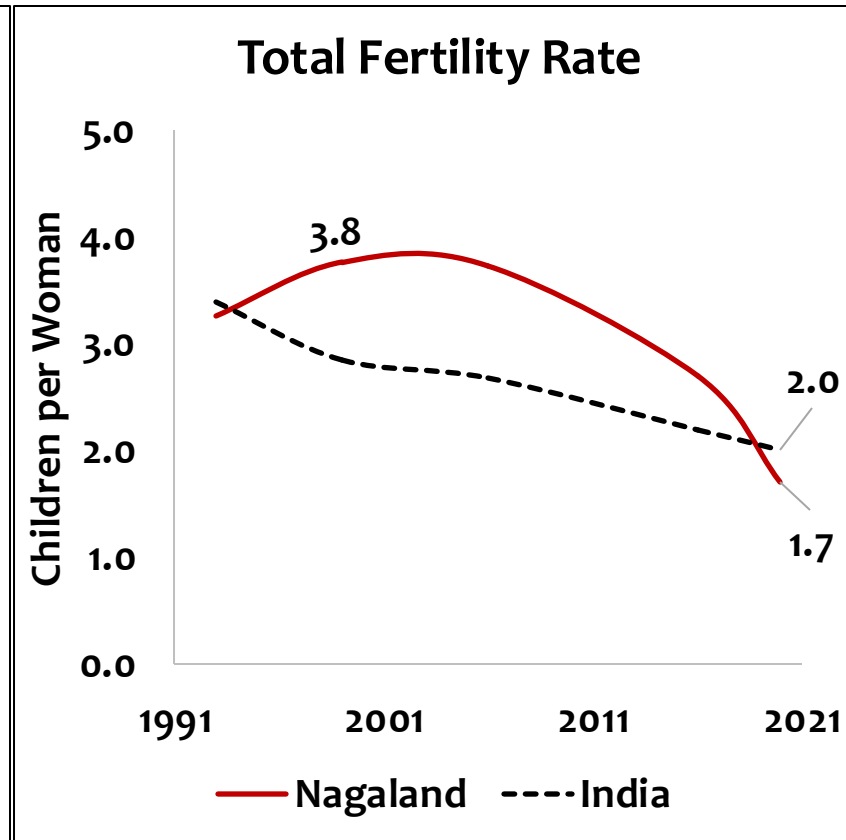
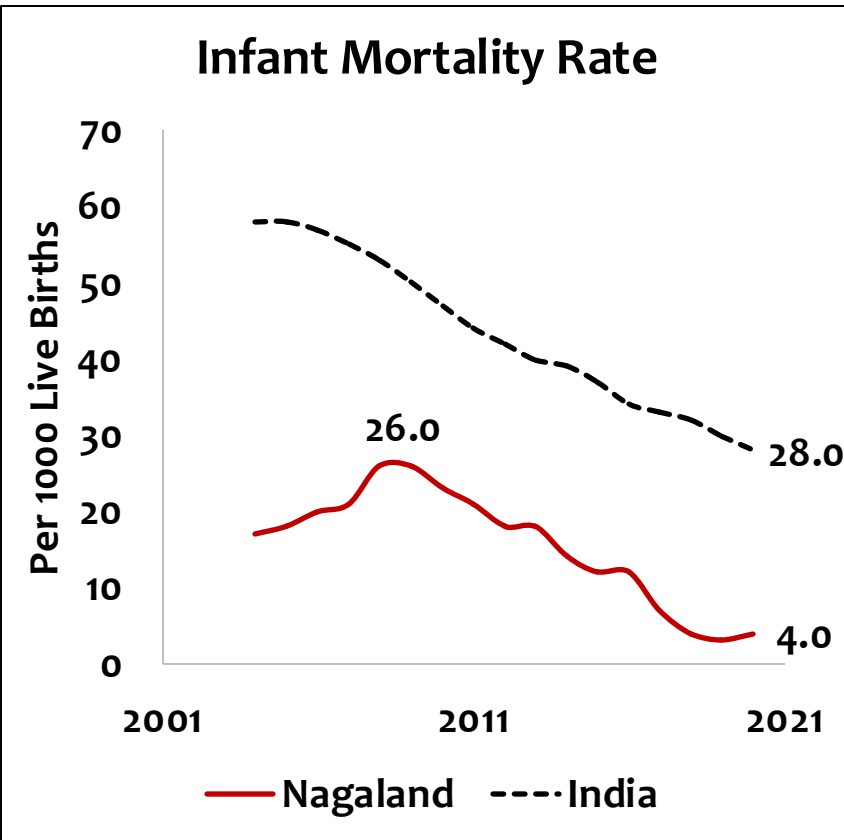
Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The 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), Nagaland is above the national benchmark across the last decade. The State has lower college density per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years compared to the national average as of 2021



Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21
Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

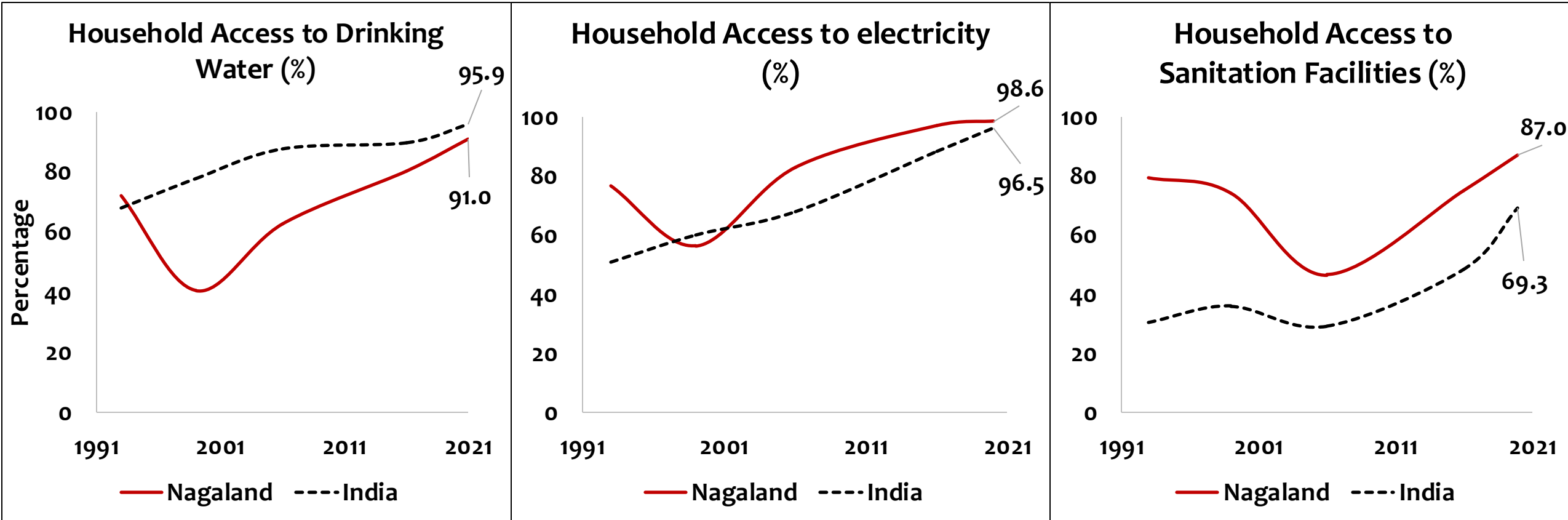
Infant Mortality Rate for Nagaland has declined in the last two decades and is well below the national figure as of 2020. Total Fertility Rate has also declined since 1999 and is below the national figure as of 2021. Nagaland is placed below than the national average in terms of full immunisation of children (12-23 months) as of 2019-21



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

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

Nagaland has improved on “quality of life” indicators across the decades. Household access to drinking water is still below the national benchmark while electricity and sanitation facilities are above it, as of 2021



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

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

5. Fiscal Indicators

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

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

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	5.7 %	2022-23	+ 2.9 % points	3.8 %	3.6%	3.4 %
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	2.9 %	2022-23	+ 3.1 % points	1.9 %	1.6%	1.7 %
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	3.0 %	2022-23	- 1.5 % points	0.3 %	-0.4%	- 0.5 %
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	42.4 %	2022-23	+ 3.3 % points	19.9 %	15.3%	14.4 %
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	4.0 %	2022-23	+ 2.0 % points	6.3 %	6.4%	6.6 %
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	2.5 %	2022-23	+ 1.2 % points	1.2 %	1.1%	1.0 %
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	48.1 %	2022-23	+ 6.3 % points	24.0 %	19.3%	17.8 %
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	39.5%	2022-23	+ 4.8 % points	18.8 %	16.9 %	14.8 %
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	8.7 %	2022-23	+ 1.4 % points	4.0 %	3.4%	3.0 %
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp	18.0 %	2022-23	+ 0.7 % points	17.6 %	16.1%	16.7 %
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	47.7 %	2022-23	- 2.6 % points	32.1 %	30.7%	27.5 %
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	0.2 %	2021-22	- 0.3 % points	1.6 %	1.7%	3.8 %

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

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

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

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	26.8%	2022-23	+19.6% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	57.7%	2022-23	+40.6% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	0.3%	2022-23	-0.2% points (b/w 2019-20 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	0.6%	2022-23	-0.4% points (b/w 2019-20 & 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. 28,870	2022-23	+Rs. 18,299	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 5,733	2022-23	+Rs. 4,253	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 11,204	2022-23	+Rs. 5,764	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	37.4%	2022-23	+6.5% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	7.4%	2022-23	+3.1% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	14.5%	2022-23	-1.4% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	1.3%	2022-23	+1.2% points	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%

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

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

Clarification:

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

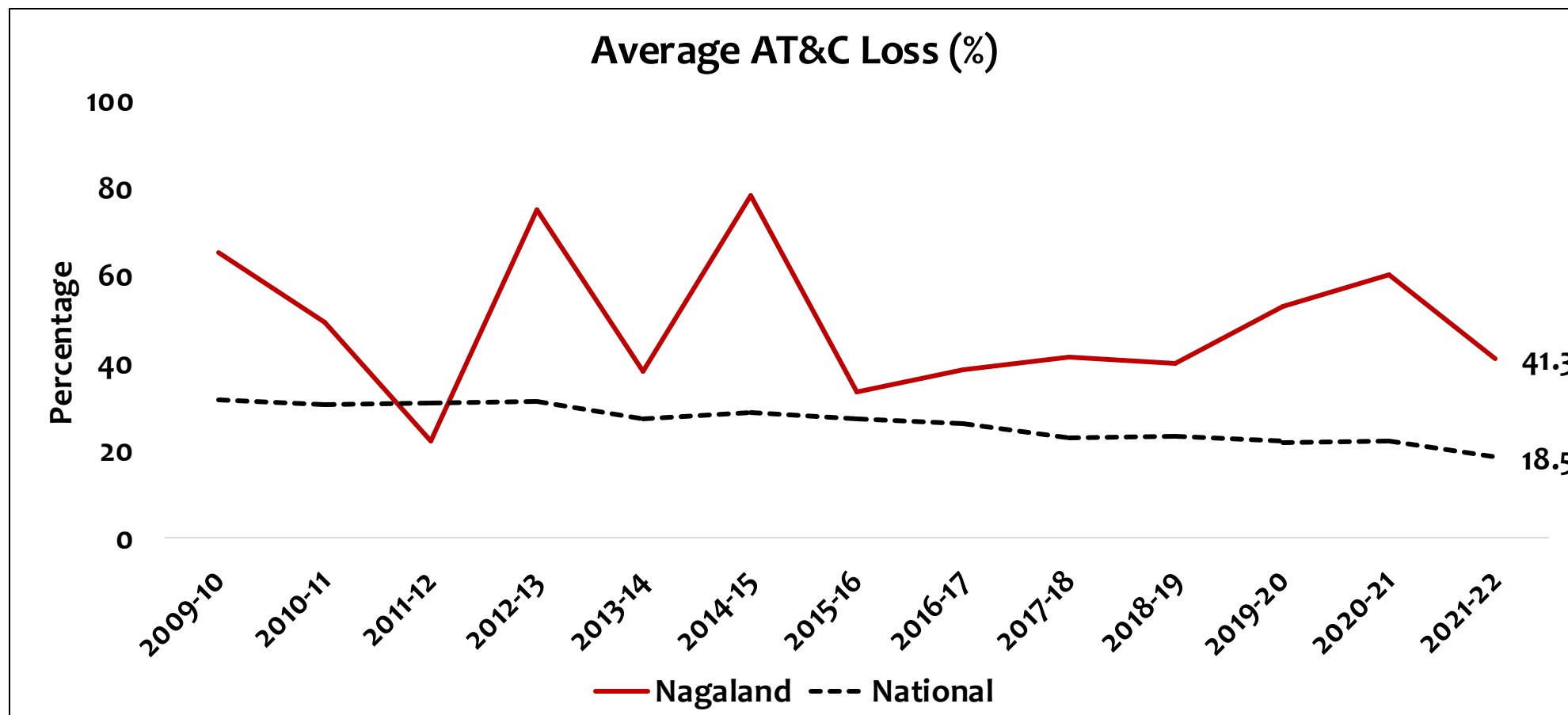
However, these charts and the corresponding data can be found in the **Fiscal Vertical** of the **State Fiscal and Economic Dashboards** and the **Data Repository**.

Nagaland: Power Sector

- The State has one distribution utilities/company(DISCOM) – Nagaland Power Department, which is a State-operated DISCOM.
- The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses have substantially reduced from 65.4 percent in 2009-10 to 41.3 percent in 2021-22, However it is still much higher than the national average AT&C Losses at 18.5 percent.
- The State signed up for the operational and financial turnaround objectives of the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme.

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

The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial (AT&C) Losses of DISCOMs in Nagaland is higher than the national average, standing at 41.3 percent in 2021-22



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

Note: i. The figure shows the average AT&C Loss of DHBVNL and UHBVNL; ii. The National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry).

6. Devolution to Nagaland 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.

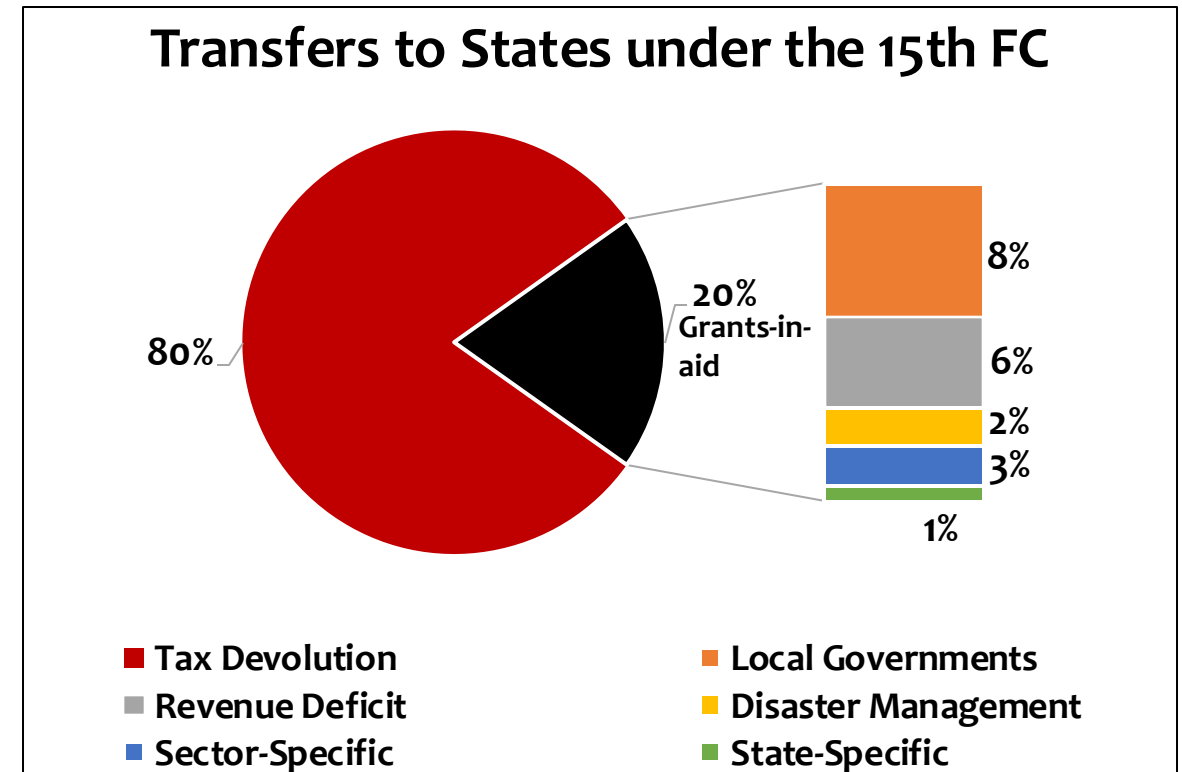
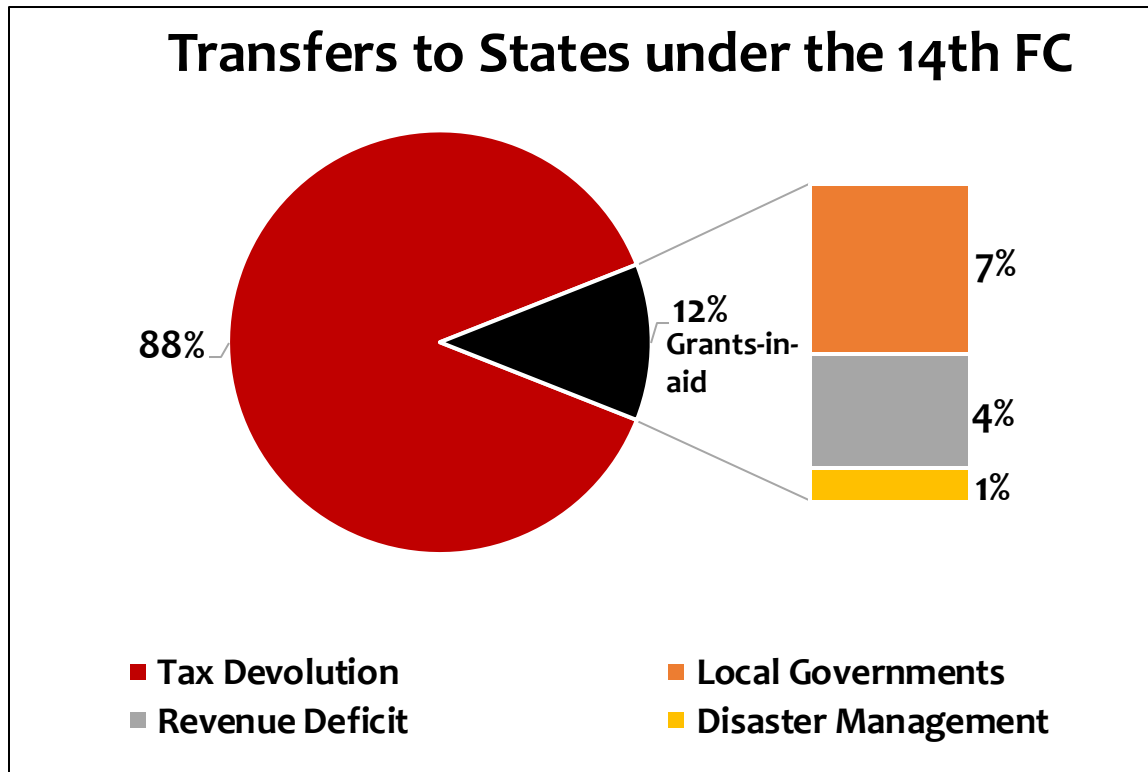
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14th FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria.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

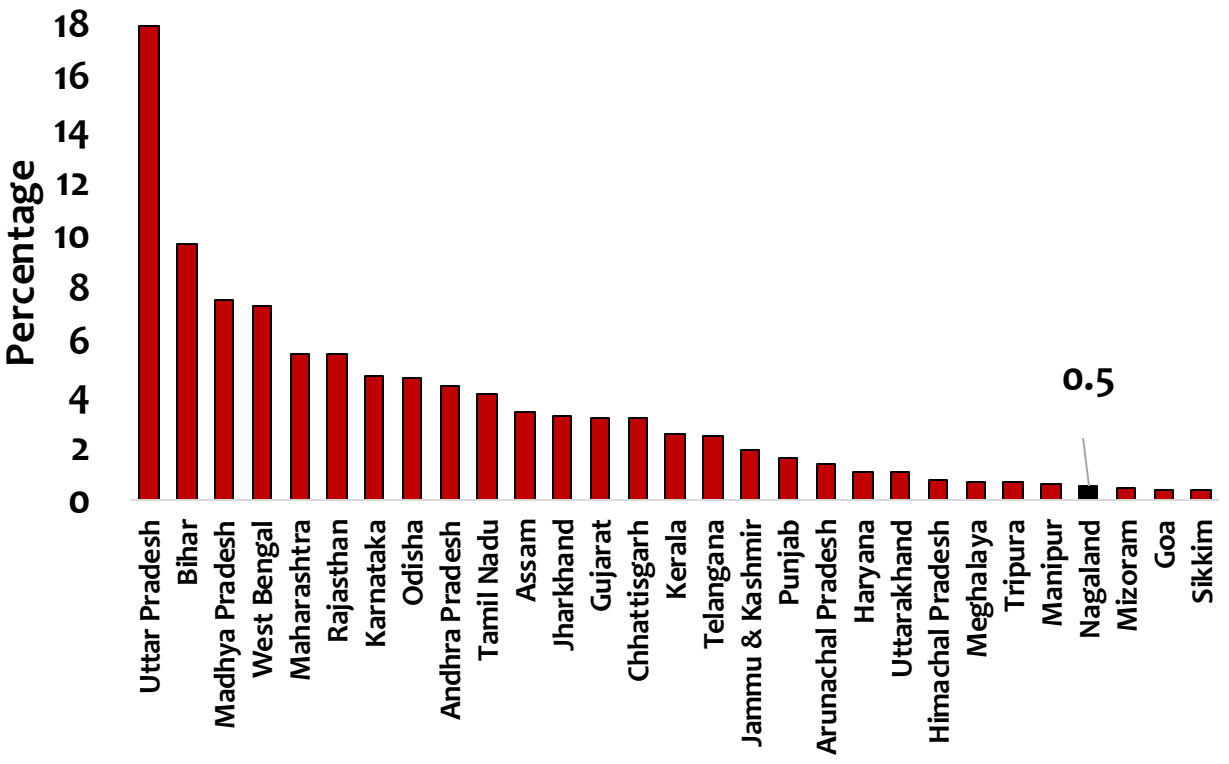
Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15th Finance Commission reinstated recommendations on sector-specific and State-specific grants, which 14th Finance Commission had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the share of grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre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



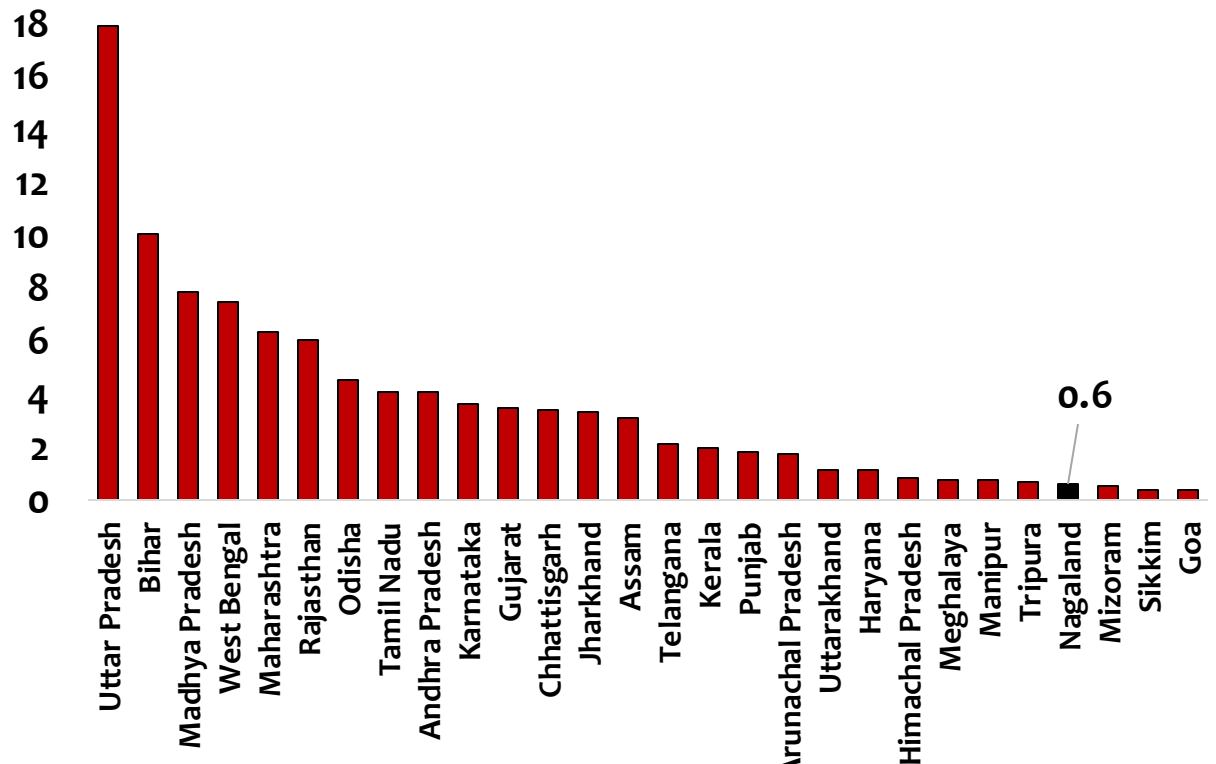
- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
 - Social Sector - health and education
 - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
 - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

Nagaland's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 0.5 percent under the 14th FC to 0.6 percent under the 15th FCs

States' Shares under the 14th FC



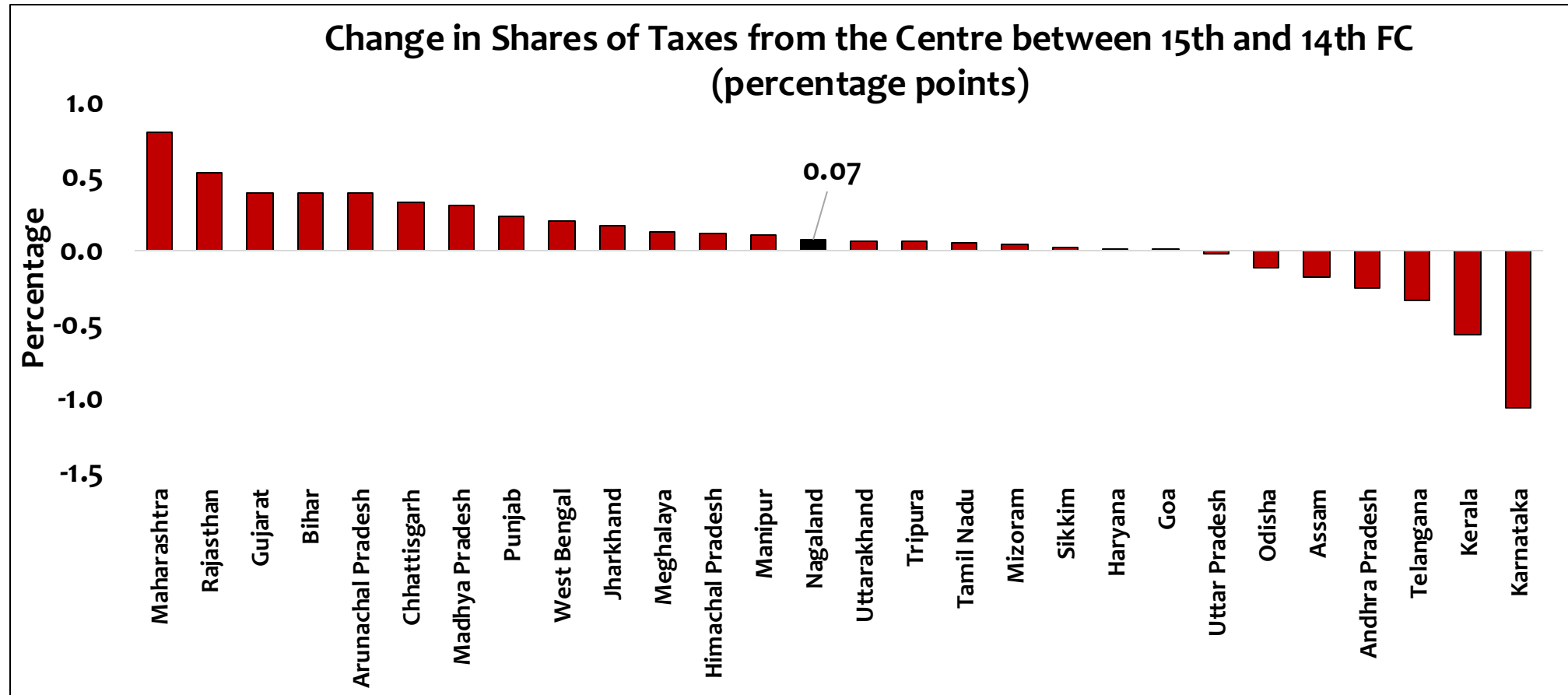
States' Shares under the 15th FC



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.

Nagaland had a 0.07 percentage point change in Tax Devolution shares between the 14th and 15th Finance Commission recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

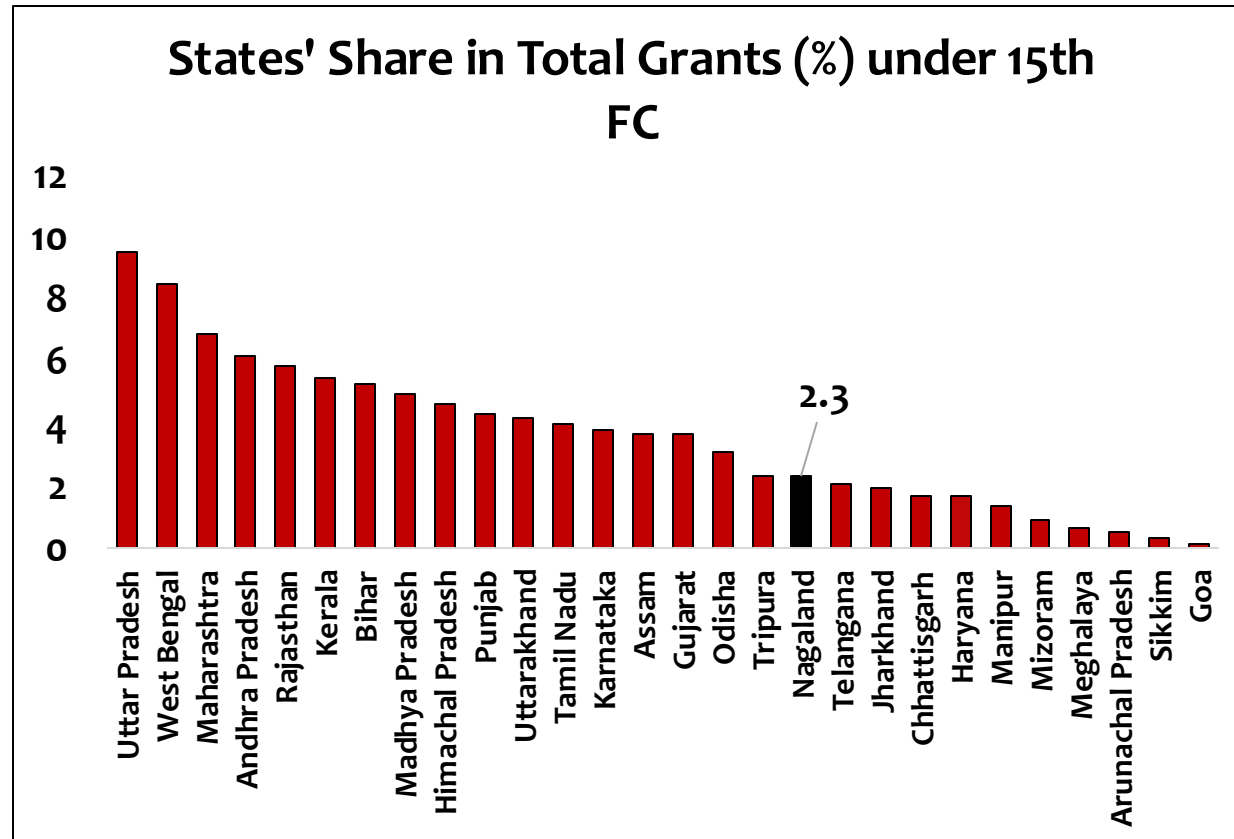
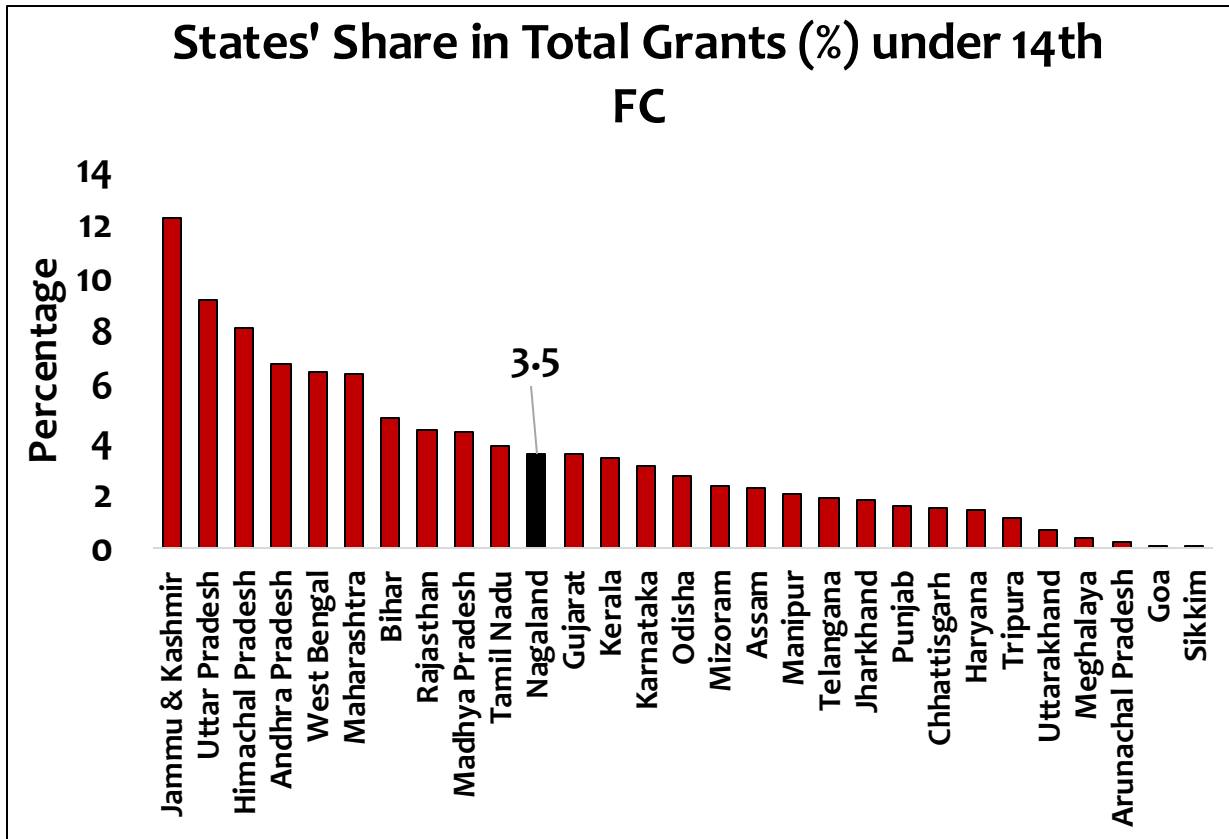
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Nagaland

- 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 1.2 percent** between the 14th and 15th FC
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Nagaland share of revenue-deficit grants under the 15th FC recommendations was at **7.2 percent**, a decrease from **9.5 percent** recommended under the 14th Finance Commission.
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Its share in the grants for local governments recommended by the 15th FC was at **0.24 percent**, an increase from the 14th FC recommended share of **0.04 percent**.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Nagaland was recommended to receive **0.2 percent** of the total grants for disaster management under the 15th FC recommendation, slight increase from the 14th FC recommended share of **0.1 percent**.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** As Per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **0.6 percent of the total sectoral grants**. It was recommended that State receives 2 percent of the grants for improving statistical data collection and dissemination, followed by 1.3 percent of grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads. Other sector-specific recommended grants include agricultural performance incentive grants (0.3 percent), health and education grants (0.54 percent), and grants for judiciary (0.09 percent).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of **Rs. 525 crore** was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs 150 crore was for development of Nagaland Coffee, Rs 100 crore was for New Raj Bhavan, Kohima and another Rs 100 crore was directed towards New High Court Complex, Kohima. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed among civil aviation (90 crore); fires stations, one for each district (60 crores); and construction of check posts for entry/exit at Indo Myanmar border (25 crores).

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

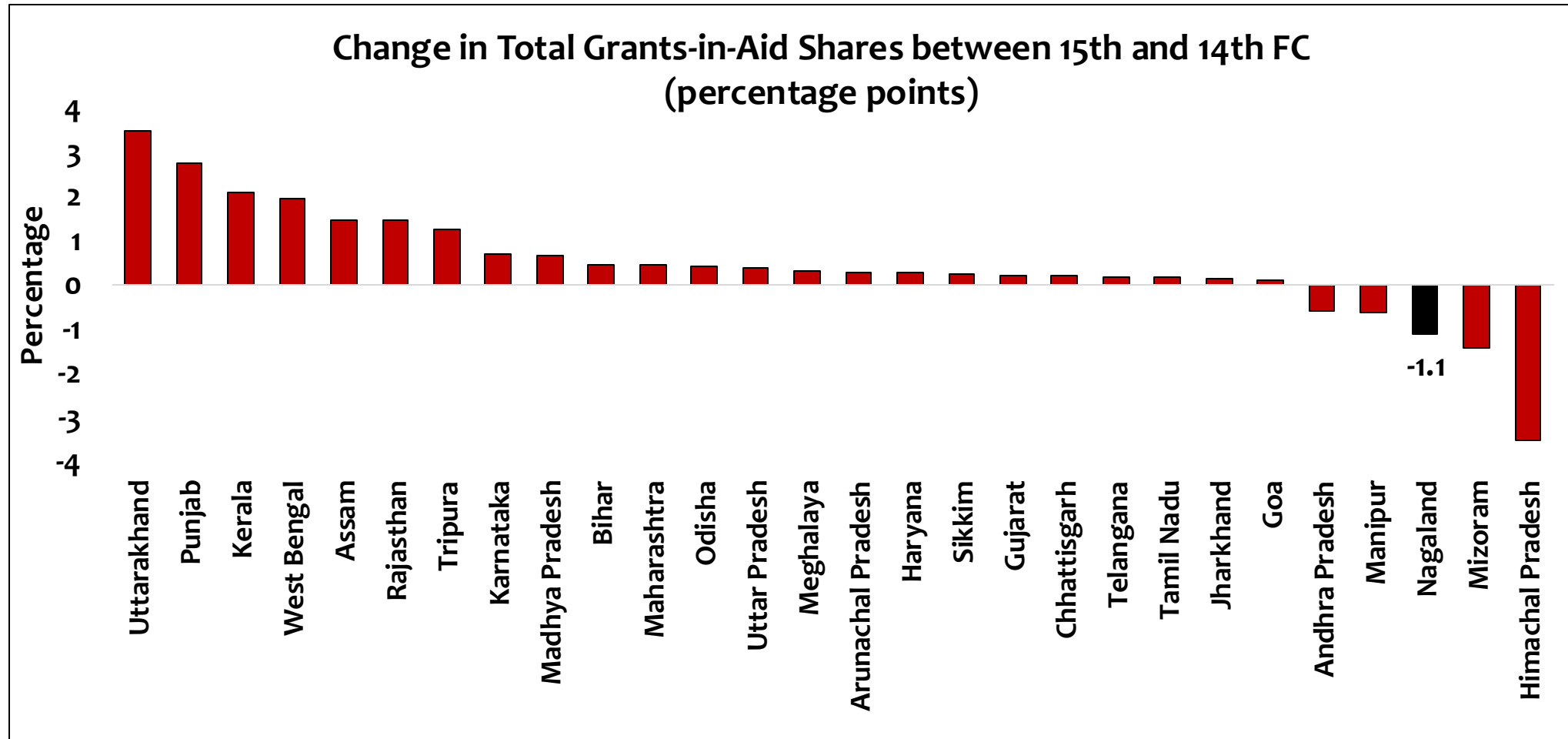
Nagaland noted a decrease of 1.2 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-aid recommended between 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



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.

Nagaland had a -1.1 percentage point fall in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

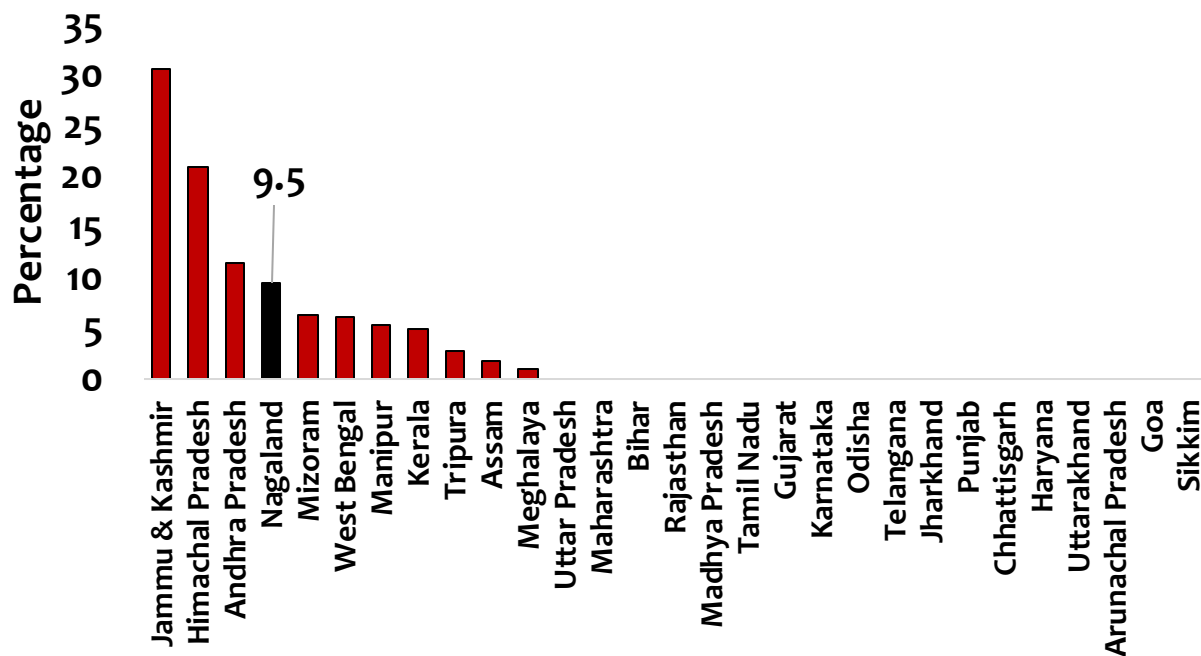


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

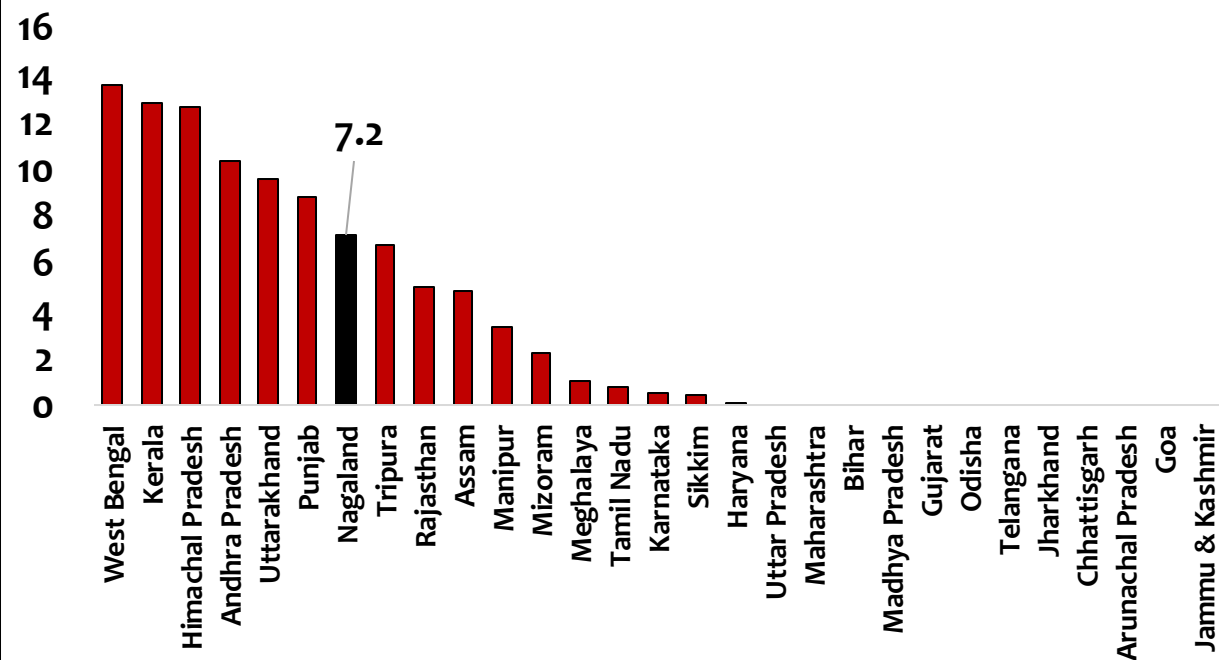
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Grants-in-Aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Revenue Deficit Grant decreased from 9.5 percent under the 14th FC to 7.2 percent under the 15th FC

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



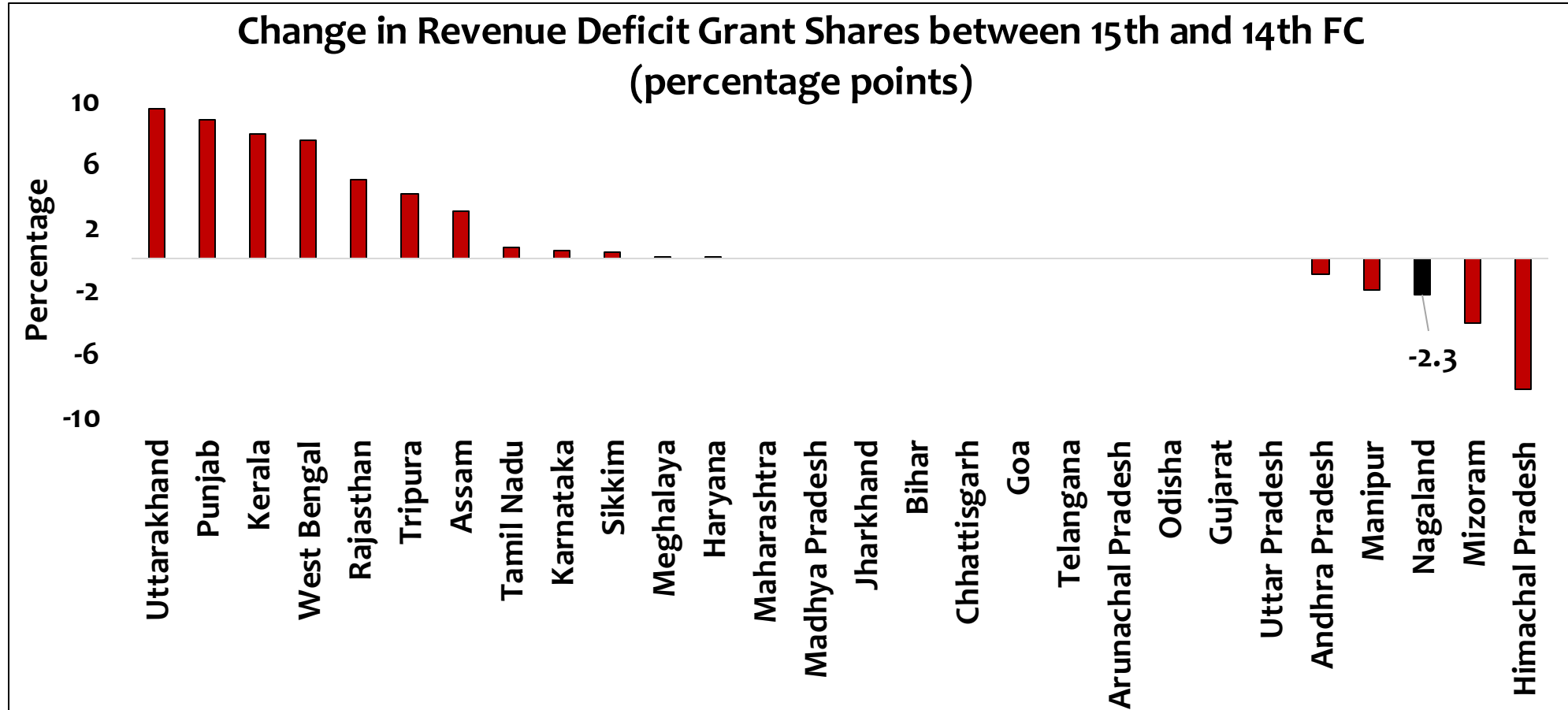
States' Share in Revenue Deficit Grants (%) under 15th FC



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.

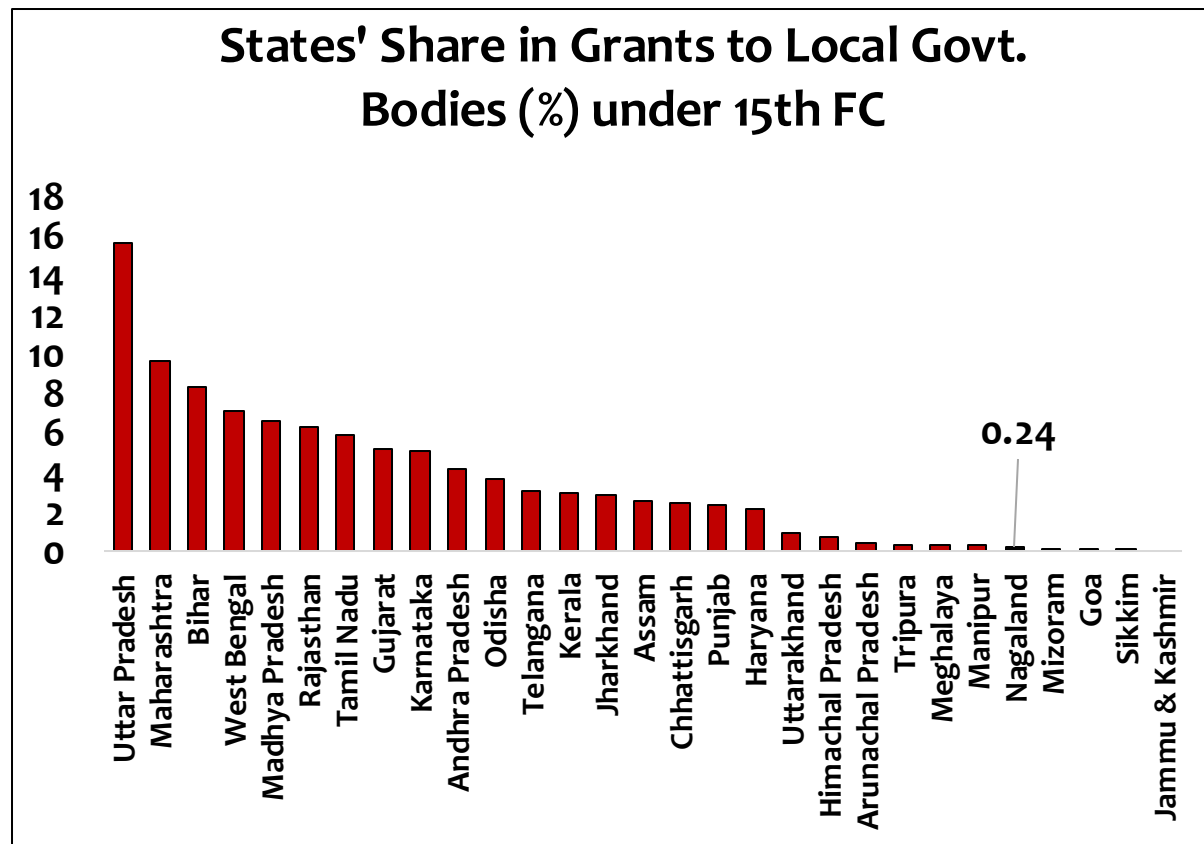
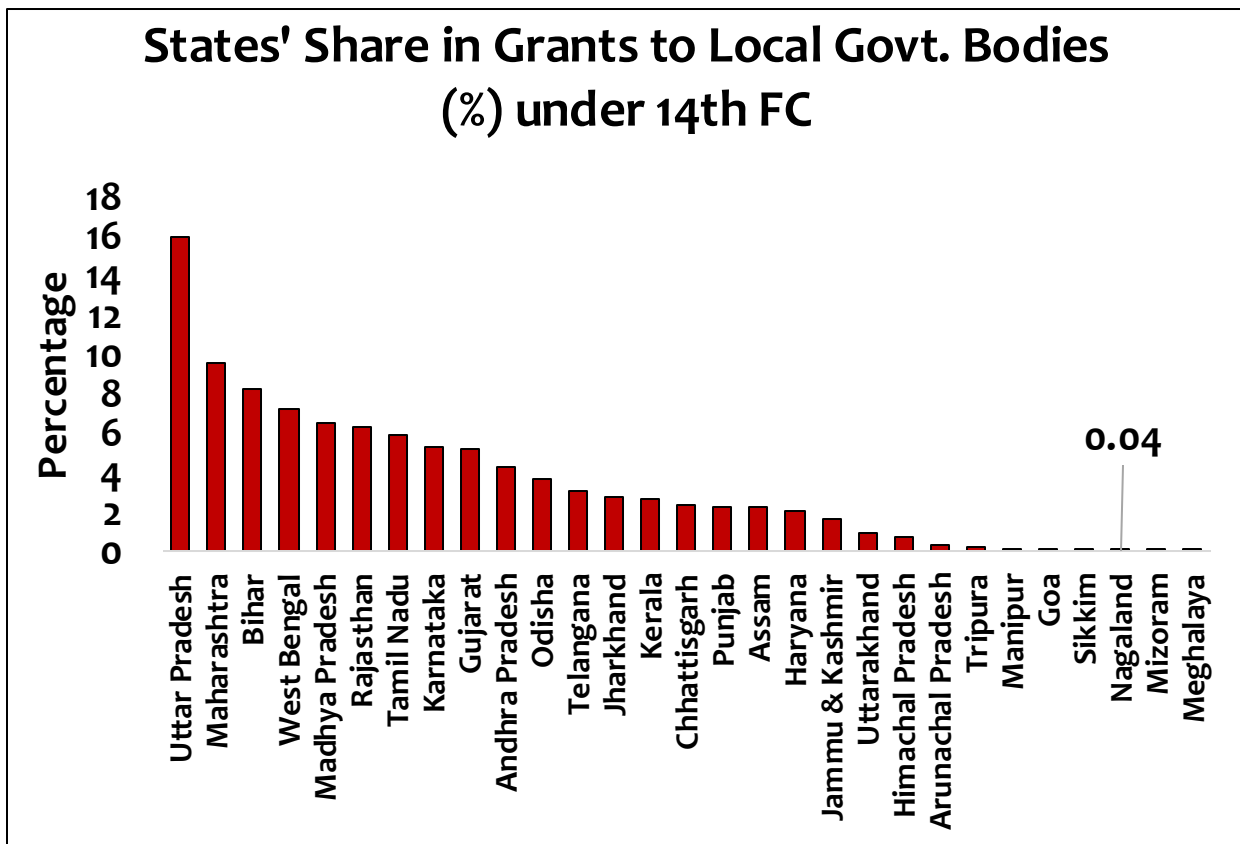
Nagaland had a -2.3 percentage point change in Revenue Deficit Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



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.

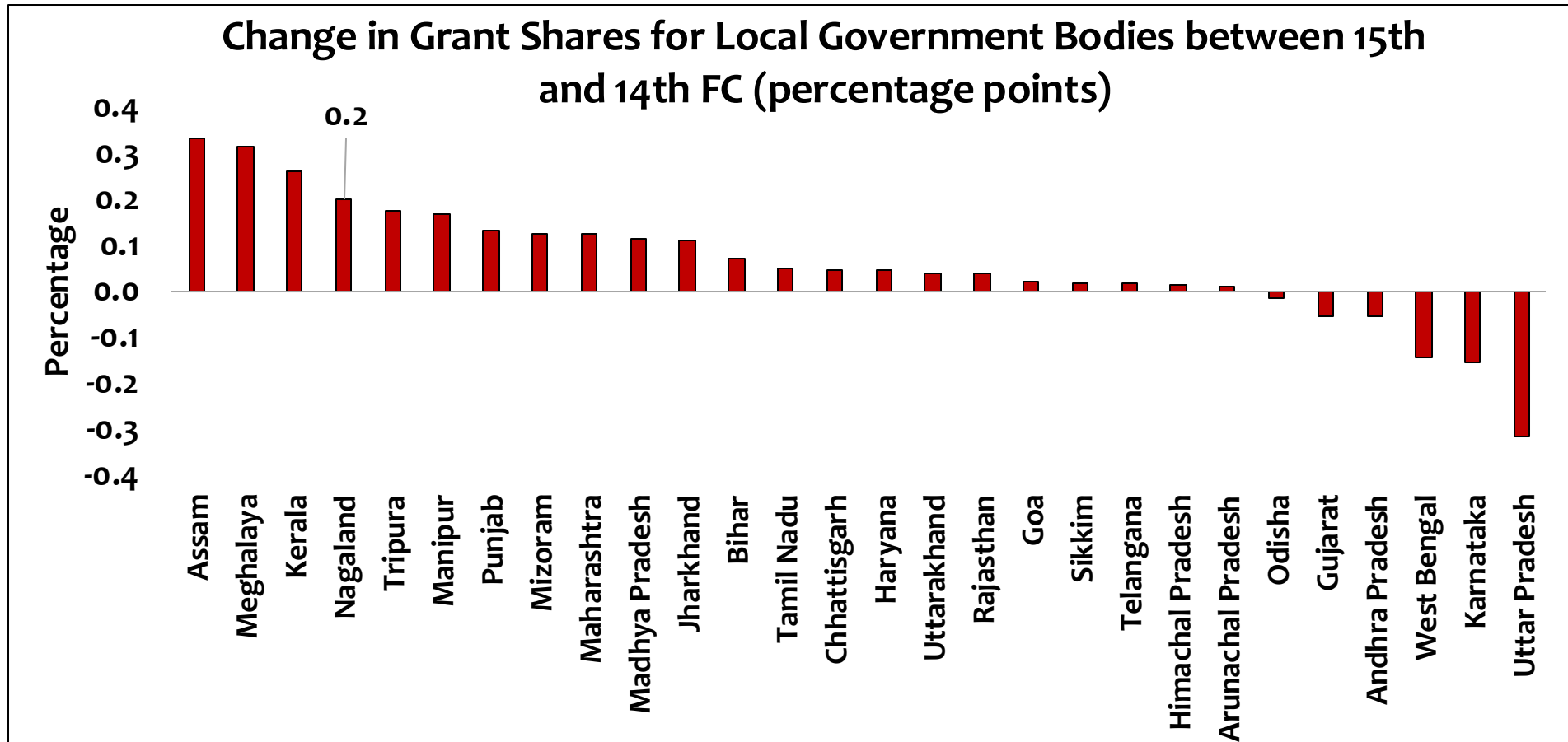
Nagaland's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre increased from 0.04 percent to 0.24 percent between 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



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.

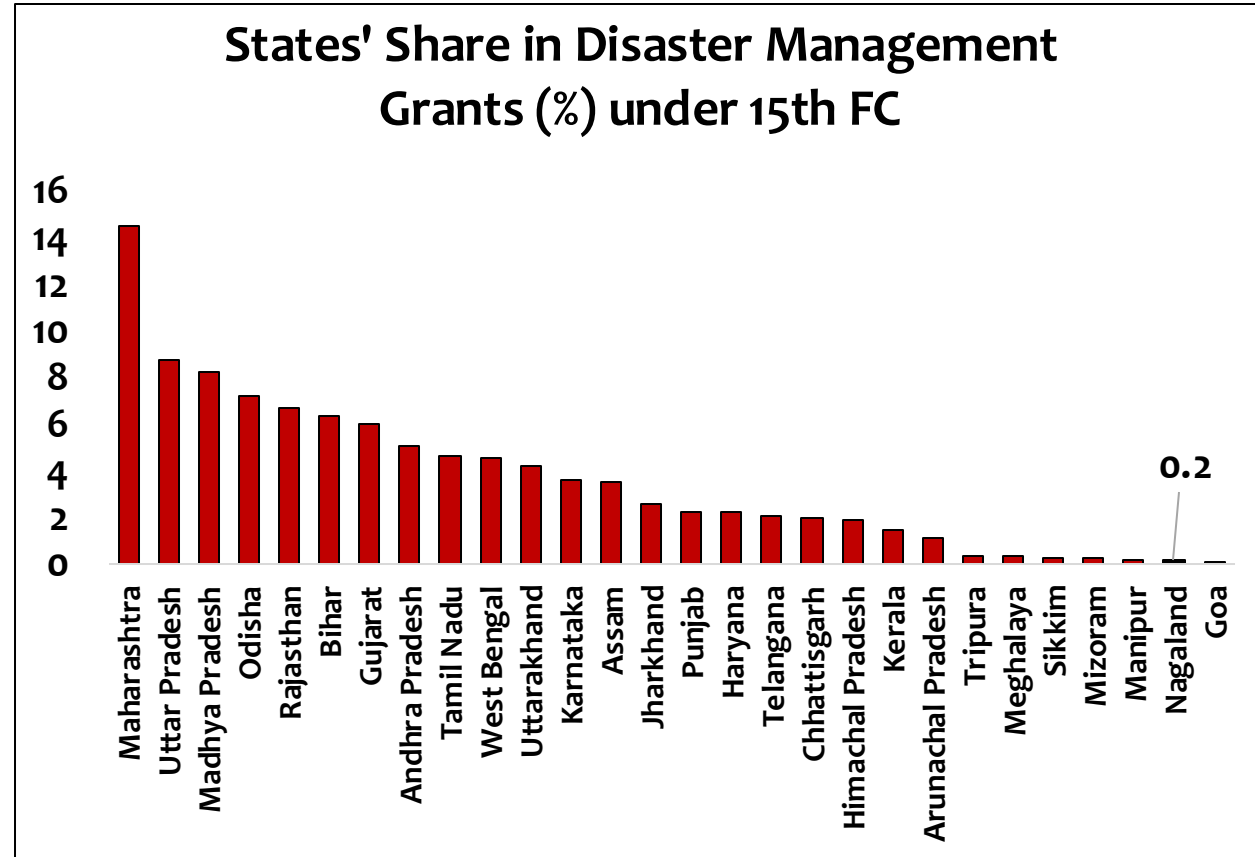
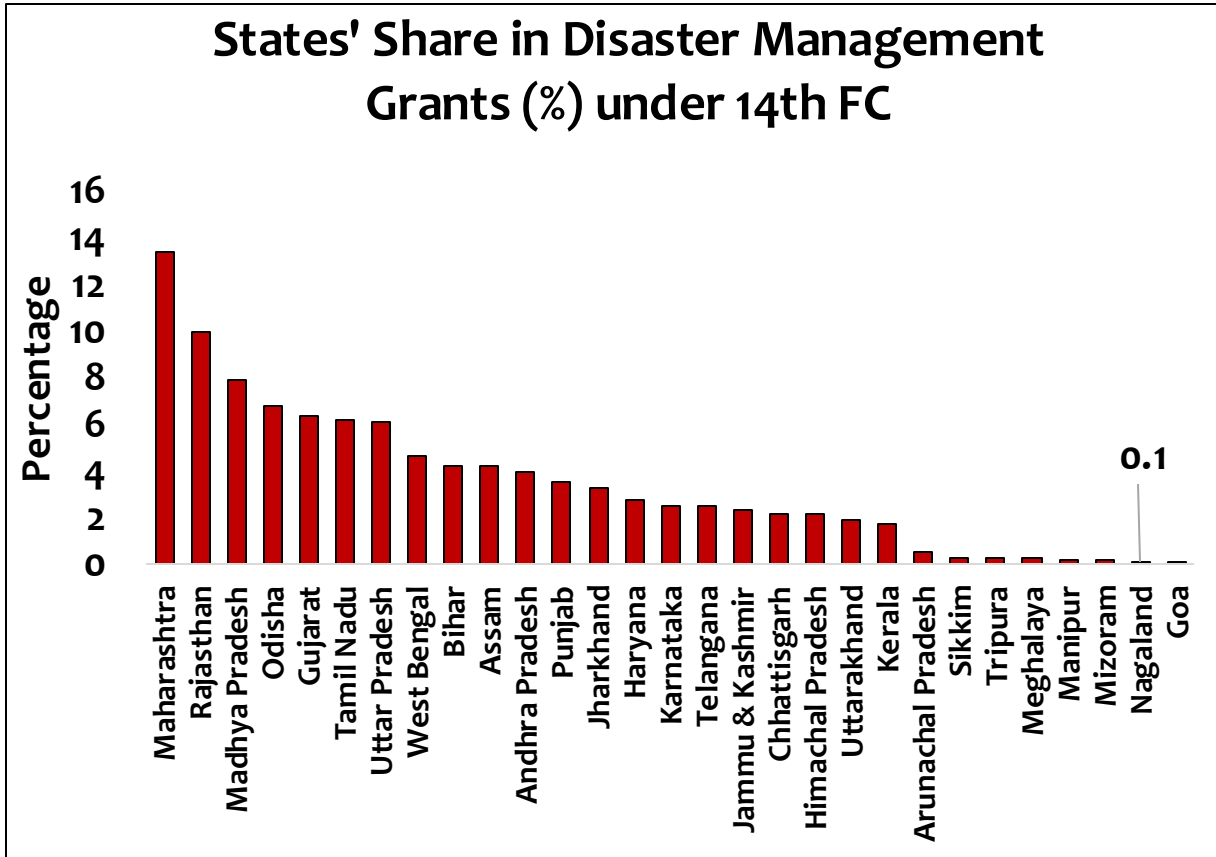
Nagaland had 0.2 percentage point increase in Local Government Bodies' Grants between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



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.

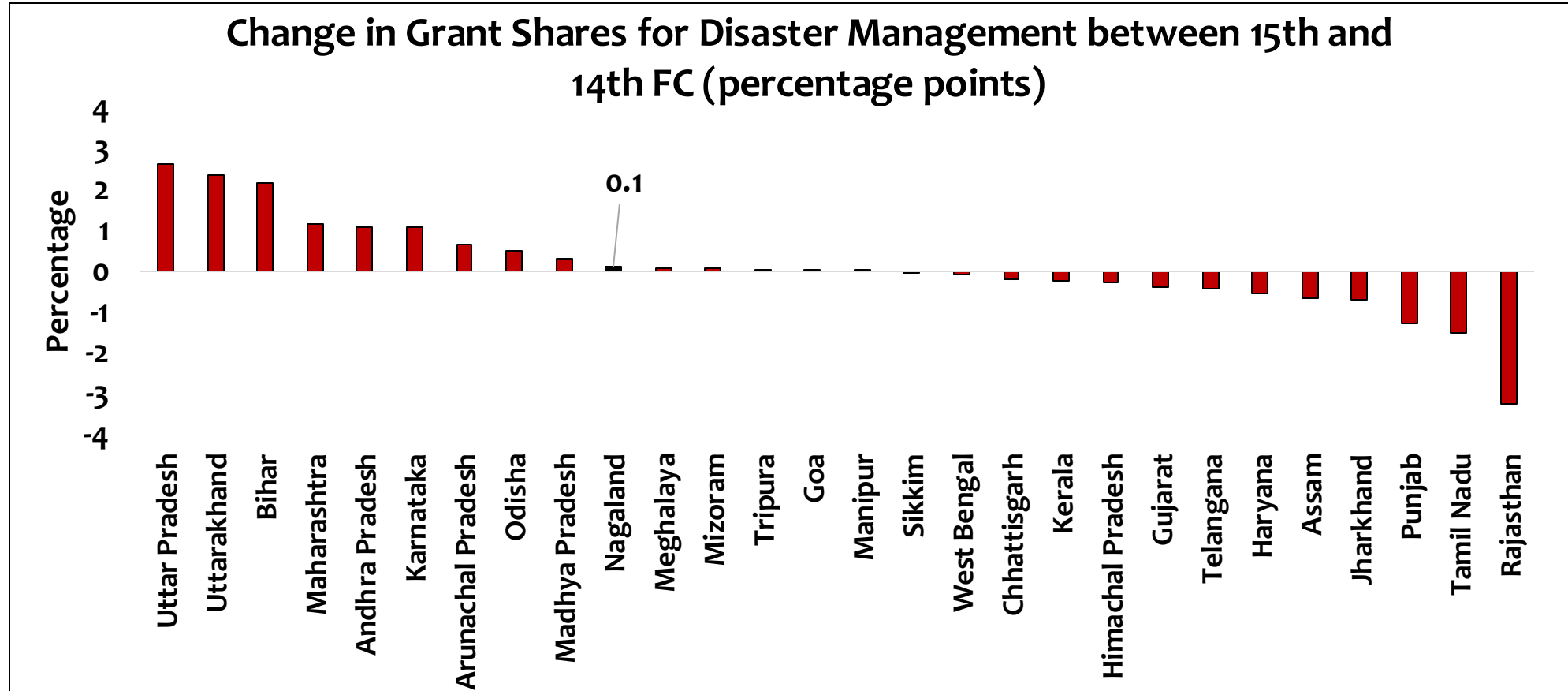
Nagaland's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre increased from 0.1 percent by 14th FC to 0.2 percent by the 15th FC



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.

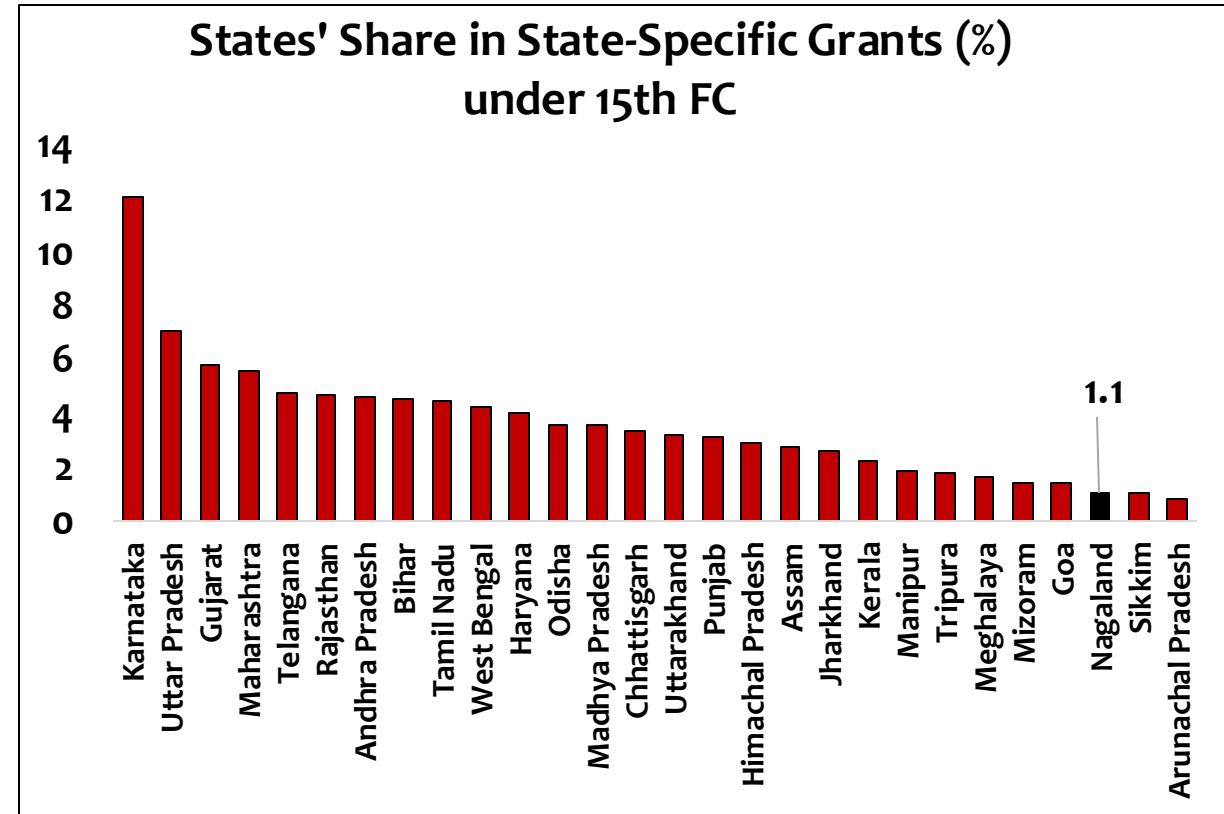
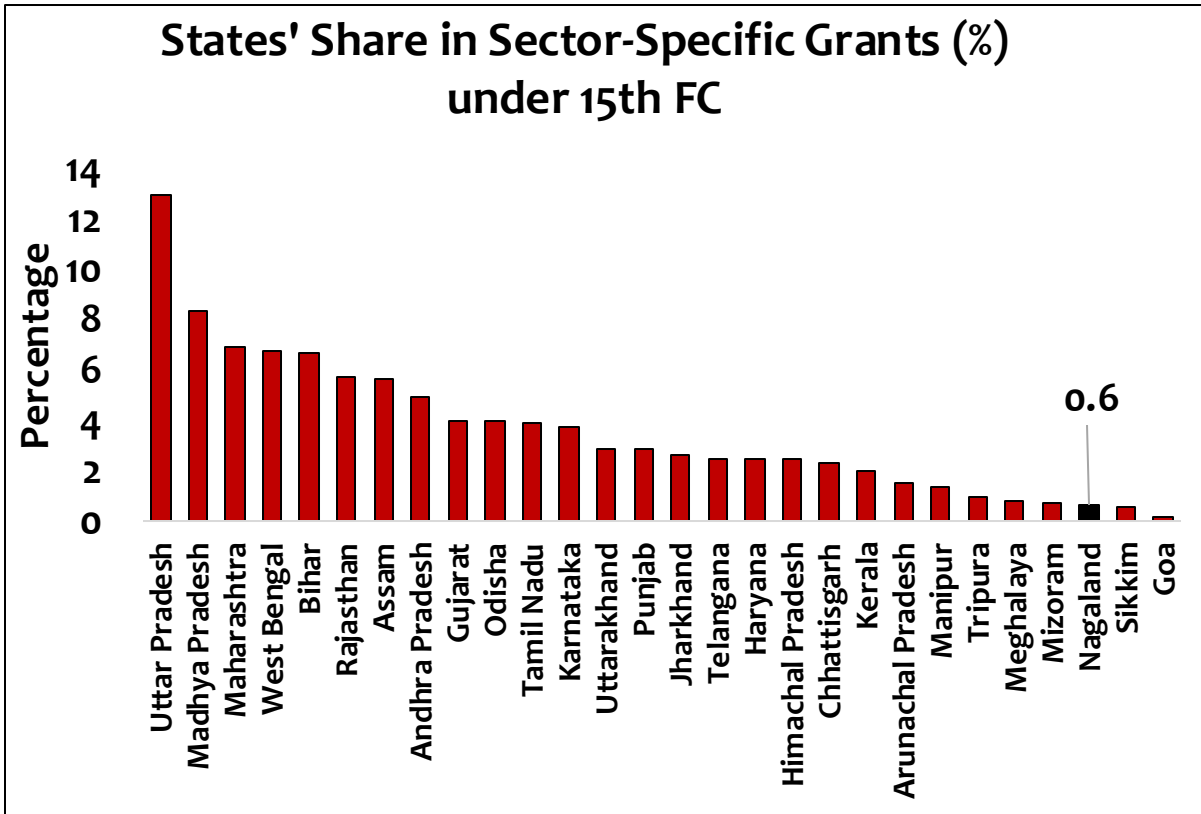
Nagaland had a 0.1 percentage point increase in Grants for Disaster Management between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

Nagaland's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 0.6 percent of the total. It was recommended that State receives 2 percent of the grants for improving statistical data collection and dissemination, followed by 1.3 percent of grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads. A total of Rs. 525 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs. 150 crore was for development of Nagaland Coffee, Rs. 100 crore was for New Raj Bhavan, Kohima and another Rs. 100 crore was directed towards New High Court Complex, Kohima



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for judiciary (2.9 percent), health and education grants (2.2 percent) and grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads (0.5 percent); ii. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed among public work (Rs. 250 crore), tourism (Rs. 233 crore), public health engineering (Rs. 200 crore), improved infrastructure and equipment for police force (Rs. 100 crore), housing complexes for State employees including police force and judicial officers (Rs. 100 crore), and digital and online education (Rs. 70 crore).

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 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].

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

7. Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006

Status of Fiscal Rule in Nagaland

- Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Nagaland State Government enacted the Nagaland Fiscal Responsibility Act and Budget Management Act (FRBM) in 2005, in line with Union Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003.
- As per the Nagaland FRBM 2005, the State was required to :
 - **Revenue Deficit:** Remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus
 - **Fiscal Deficit:** Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of projected GSDP by the year ending 31st March 2009
 - **Debt:** Ensure within a period of 5 years, beginning from the initial financial year on the 1st April 2005, and ending on the 31st March 2010, that the total debt stock do not exceed 40 percent of the estimated GSDP for that year,
 - **Guarantees:** Limit the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 1 percent of the Total Revenue Receipt or 1 percent of the estimated GSDP in the year preceding the current year, whichever is lower
 - Follow a recruitment and wage policy, in a manner such that the total salary bill relative to revenue expenditure net of interest payments and pensions does not exceed 61 percent in any financial year

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

Status of Fiscal Rule in Nagaland

➤ 2009 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: Reduce fiscal deficit to 3.5 percent of the estimated GSDP by 31st March 2010

➤ 2011 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: Achieve fiscal deficit of 3 percent of projected GSDP by the year ending 31st March 2015. The Fiscal Deficit path for the State shall be 3.5 percent of projected GSDP for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 and 3 percent of Projected GSDP for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15
- Debt: Reduce the debt to GSDP ratio and achieve the following targets - 56.8 percent in 2010-11, 55.8 percent in 2011-12, 54.9 percent in 2012-13, 53.5 percent in 2013-14 and 52.3 percent in 2014-15

Status of Fiscal Rule in Nagaland

➤ 2021 Amendment

- Fiscal Deficit: Fiscal deficit (as a percentage of GSDP of that year) for the following financial years shall be as follows – 5 percent in 2020-21, 4 percent in 2021-22, 3.5 percent in 2022-23, and 3 percent 2023-24 onwards. Further, the fiscal deficit shall be relaxed by a maximum of 2 percent above the prescribed limit of 3 percent of GSDP for 2019-20.

➤ 2022 Amendment

- Guarantees: Limit the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 1 percent of the estimated GSDP of the year preceding the current year. Further the total guarantees at any point of time shall not exceed 5 percent of the estimated GSDP of the year preceding the current year

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

Table 1.5: Compliance with the projections of FRBM Act

Fiscal Parameters	Projections	Achievement				
		2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
Revenue Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (₹ in crore)	Maintain Revenue Surplus	827.86	517.43	(-)213.73	375.37	1,634.06
		✓	✓	✗	✓	✓
Fiscal Deficit	2017-20: Three per cent of GSDP	446.09 (1.83)	1,082.32 (4.08)	1,428.22 (4.84)	1,300.94 (4.44)	260.52 (0.80)
	2020-21: 3.92 2021-22 : 4.00	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (per cent)	2017-18: 31.00	42.67	39.75	41.23	45.96	42.94
	2018-19: 42.00 2019-20: 40.00 2020-21: 45.20 2021-22: 43.00	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓

Source: Finance Department, GoN and Finance Accounts of respective years

- During the period 2017-18 to 2021-22, the State achieved a revenue surplus in all years except in 2019-20.
- The State maintained its fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio within the stipulated limits only in 2017-18 and 2021-22.
- The State achieved its total outstanding liabilities to GSDP in 2 out of the five years in this period (2018-19 & 2021-22)

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

- The CAG provided the following recommendations for Nagaland:
 - 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.
 - State Government needs continued efforts to achieve the projections on deficit and debt parameters, made in the Nagaland FRBM Act in the coming years.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Nagaland

- **Revenue surplus** in 2024-25 is estimated to be 2.4 percent (Rs. 1,141 crore). The revenue surplus at the revised stage in 2023-24 was 1 percent of GSDP, lower than the budget estimate of 1.8 percent (Rs. 682 crore).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2024-25 is targeted at 3 percent of GSDP (Rs. 1,450 crore). In 2023-24, the fiscal deficit was Rs. 2,754 crore at the revised stage, i.e., 6 percent of the GSDP. The budget estimate for 2023-24 was 3 percent.
- At the end of 2024-25, the **outstanding liabilities** are estimated to be 38.6 percent of GSDP, lower than the revised estimate for 2023-24 (39.6 percent of GSDP).
- As of March 31, 2023, the State's **outstanding guarantee** is estimated to be Rs. 190 crore, which is 0.5 percent of Nagaland's GSDP in 2022-23.

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

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act				
	2005	2009	2011	2021	2022
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	Remain revenue surplus by making a balance in revenue receipts and expenditure and build up further surplus	No change	No change	No change	No change
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of projected GSDP by the year ending 31 st March 2009	Reduce fiscal deficit to 3.5 percent of the estimated GSDP by 31 st March 2010	Achieve fiscal deficit of 3% of projected Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) by the year ending 31 st March 2015. The Fiscal Deficit path for the State shall be 3.5 percent of projected GSDP for the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 and 3 percent of Projected GSDP for the years 2013-14 and 2014-15	Fiscal deficit (as a percentage of GSDP of that year) for the following financial years shall be as follows – 5 percent in 2020-21, 4 percent in 2021-22, 3.5 percent in 2022-23, and 3 percent 2023-24 onwards. Further, the fiscal deficit shall be relaxed by a maximum of 2 percent above the prescribed limit of 3 percent of GSDP for 2019-20.	No change
Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	Ensure within a period of 5 years, beginning from the initial financial year on the 1 st April 2005, and ending on the 31 st March 2010, that the total debt stock do not exceed 40 percent of the estimated GSDP for that year	No change	Reduce the debt to GSDP ratio and achieve the following targets - 56.8 percent in 2010-11, 55.8 percent in 2011-12, 54.9 percent in 2012-13, 53.5 percent in 2013-14 and 52.3 percent in 2014-15	No change	No change
Guarantees	Limit the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 1 percent of the Total Revenue Receipt or 1 percent of the estimated GSDP in the year preceding the current year, whichever is lower	No change	No change	No change	Limit the amount of annual incremental risk weighted guarantees to 1 percent of the estimated GSDP of the year preceding the current year. Further the total guarantees at any point of time shall not exceed 5 percent of the estimated GSDP of the year preceding the current year

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

- Paper
- Op-eds
- Presentations

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

