



Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Assam

Macro and Fiscal Brief: Assam

March 2025

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1. Summary and Overview of the State of Assam

Demography and Employment

- Assam has a population of 35.7 million and represents 2.6 percent of the country's total population. The State's projected population growth at 0.95 percent is slightly above the national average of 0.91 percent, as of 2022-23.
- The State's population density at 447 persons per sq. km. (2021) is marginally above the national average of 415 people per square kilometre. Its dependency ratio at 53.7 percent is close to the national average, as of 2021. A great majority of State's population still lives in rural areas, as only 15.6 percent of its population reside in urban areas as of 2023.
- The sex ratio (964 female births per 1000 male births) in the State is higher than the national average as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V, 2019-21).
- As of 2022-23, State's annual unemployment rate is at 1.7 percent and Female Labour Force Participation rate is at 20.3 percent, both much lower than their respective national averages.
- The working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (48.8 percent); Construction (27.7 percent); Services (18.5 percent); and Manufacturing (4.7 percent) sectors, as of 2022-23.

Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Assam's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 6.3 percent during the period from 2012-13 to 2021-22, higher than the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The State's share in India's nominal GDP has declined from 2.6 percent in 1991 to 1.8 percent in 2021-22. Its nominal per capita income is 32 percent less than the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.
- With a share of 45 percent, the services sector is the largest contributor to the State's GSVA, in 2021-22, followed by industry (30.9 percent), and agriculture sectors (24.1 percent) in that order.
- During the past decade (from 2013-14 to 2022-23), the services and industry sectors have grown at an average rate of 5.6 percent and 11.3 percent per annum, respectively. The agriculture sector has grown by 3.2 percent during this period*.

Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

- Assam's literacy rate at 72.2 percent, is slightly below the national average of 73 percent, as of 2011.
- As of 2016-17, the State has a higher school drop-out rate (27.6 percent for Classes VIII to X) compared to the national average of 21.1 percent. The share of students passing Class X (70 percent) (in 2016-17) is below the national average of 86.1 percent.
- The State's Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Higher Secondary level (38.8 percent in 2015-16) and at the Higher Education level (17.5 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 at par with the national average while college density (Number of colleges per 100,000 in the population age group 18-23 years) is below the national average, as of 2021.
- Life expectancy at birth at 67.9 years in the State stands below the national average of 70 years, as of 2020. In terms of health indicators, the infant mortality rate at 36 deaths per 1000 live births (2020) is above the national average and the total fertility rate at 1.9 children per woman (2019-21) is below the national average. The share of fully immunized children (66.4 percent) is lower than the national average, as of 2019-21.
- The State has improved on "quality of life" indicators across the decades. However, household access to drinking water (86.4 percent), electricity (92.7 percent) and sanitation facilities (67.3 percent) are all still below their respective national benchmarks, as of 2021.

State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Assam's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 24.8 percent in 2021-22, is lower than that of the median State. Its contingent liabilities at 0.1 percent of GSDP are much lower than those of a median State as of 2021-22. The fiscal and primary deficit levels at 4.4 percent and 2.9 percent, respectively are higher than those of a median State, as of 2021-22. The State has a revenue deficit of 0.2 percent of GSDP which is close to the median State's deficit of 0.1 percent in 2021-22.
- The State's total revenue receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) at 19.8 percent in 2021-22, were higher than what a median State collected. Likewise, State's expenditure to GSDP ratio at 24.9 percent is also higher than that of a median State.
- A Debt Sustainability Analysis projection show that under the baseline scenario (where debt level, primary deficit, real GDP growth, real effective interest rate remain as they are), Assam's debt to GSDP ratio is projected to increase by only a small amount. Under all other possible scenarios, its debt to GSDP ratio is projected to assume a declining trajectory. Moreover, the State's outstanding contingent liabilities are nearly negligible.
- The State's share in taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, has decreased marginally from 3.3 percent under 14th FC to 3.1 percent under 15th FC. Its share in the total grants-in-aid has increased to 3.7 percent by 1.5 percentage points under the 15th FC, compared to 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 Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (AFRBM) Act, 2005, enacted under the 12th FC recommendations. Since 2005, the Act has been amended 5 times in 2011, 2017, 2020, 2021 and 2022.
- **Revenue Deficit:** The Act mandated the State to eliminate revenue deficit by the end of 2008-09. The 2011 amendment extended the deadline to 2011-12 and maintain balance or surplus thereafter.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The original Act, 2005 mandated the State to reduce the fiscal deficit to 3.5 percent of GSDP by 2009-10. An amendment in 2011 reduced fiscal deficit limit to 3 percent of the estimated GSDP by 2010-11 and maintain the same level thereafter. This was reiterated in 2017 amendment with provision for additional borrowing of 0.25 percent subject to State maintain its debt to GSDP ratio at less than 25 percent in the preceding year. Another amendment in 2020 provided additional borrowing of 2.5 percent of GSDP above and beyond the previous 3 percent limit. The 2021 amendment allowed fiscal deficit ceiling of 4 percent of GSDP subject to certain conditions. The 2022 amendment relaxed fiscal deficit ceiling by 0.5 percent of GSDP based on Power Sector performance.
- **Outstanding Liabilities:** The initial Act required the State to attain the total outstanding debt to GSDP ratio at 28.2 percent in 2010-11, 28.3 percent in 2011-12, 28.4 percent in 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 28.5 percent in 2014-15 and to maintain the same level thereafter. The 2022 amendment enhanced the outstanding debt target from 28.5 percent to 32 percent of GSDP for the next five years starting from the financial year 2022-23.
- **Fiscal Discipline:** As per the State Finances Audit Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG), during the period from 2017-18 to 2021-22, the State was able to achieve the revenue deficit targets for only two out of five years (2018-19 and 2020-21) and fiscal deficit targets for three out of five years with the exception of 2019-20 and 2020-21. However, the State was able to meet the targeted achievements for the outstanding liabilities for all five years.

2. Demography and Employment

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

Table 2: Area and Demography of Assam

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
Area (i)	78,438 sq. km.	2011	-	2.4 % of national total
Forest Cover	28312 sq. km.	2021	-0.03 % points	4.0 % of national total
Total Population	35.7 million persons	2023*	-	2.6 % of national total
Population Growth Rate	0.95 %	2023*	-0.2 % points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.91 % (India)
Population Density (ii)	447 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	415 persons per sq. km. (India)
Dependency Ratio	53.7 %	2021*	-11.7 % points	55.7 % (India)
Sex Ratio	957 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
Urban Population	15.6 % of State population	2023*	+1.2 % points	35.1% of total population (India)
Rural Population	84.4 % of State population	2023*	-1.2 % points	64.9 % of total population (India)
Urbanization Rate	3.5%	2023*	-7.9% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

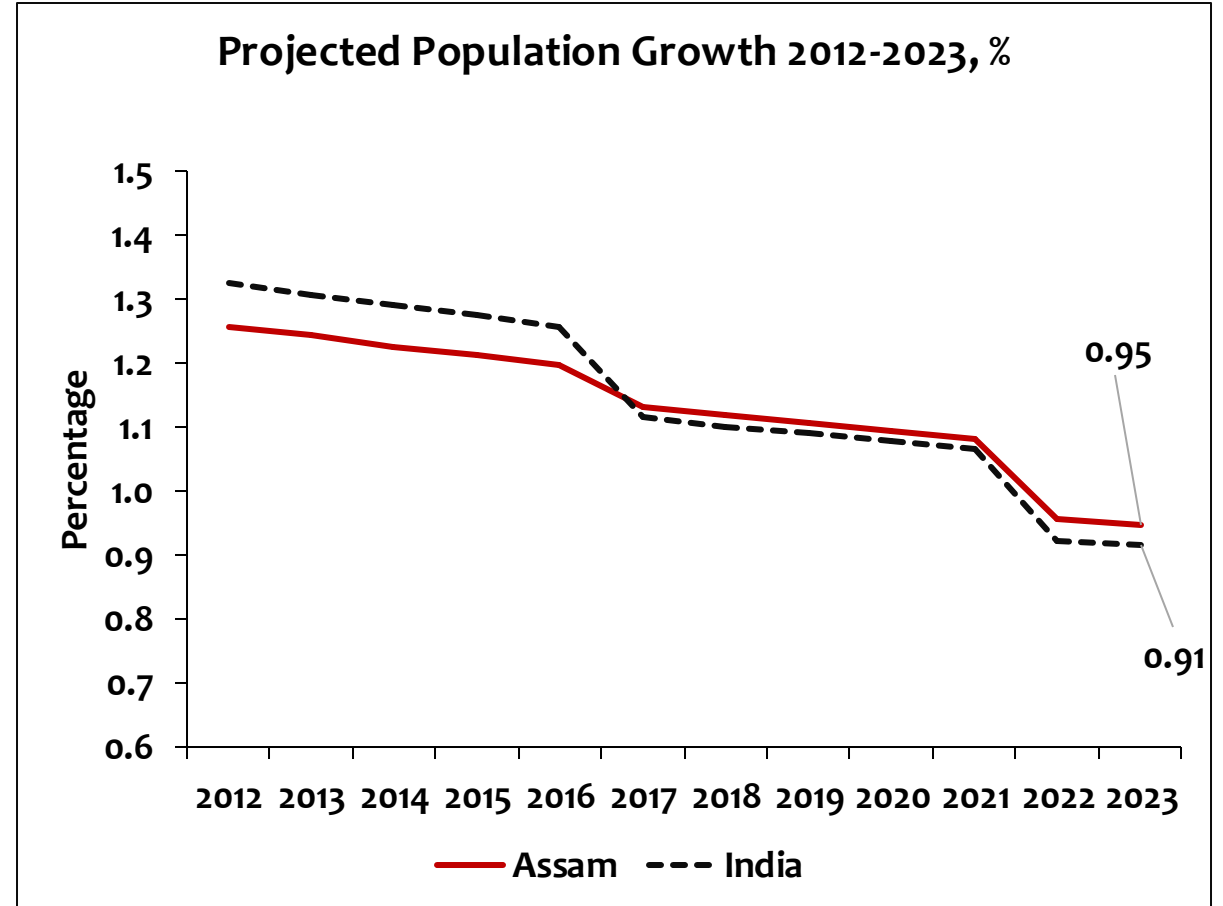
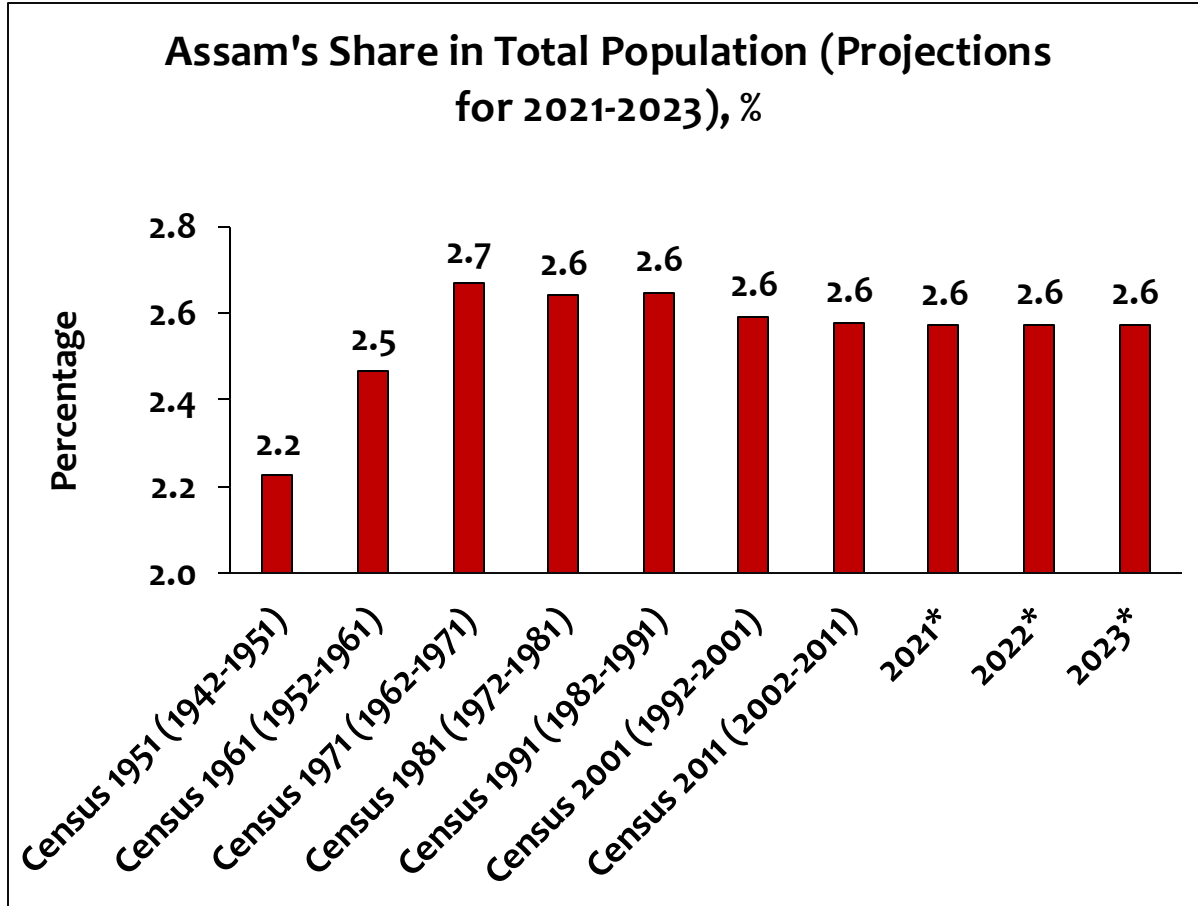
* Projected numbers are starred

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).

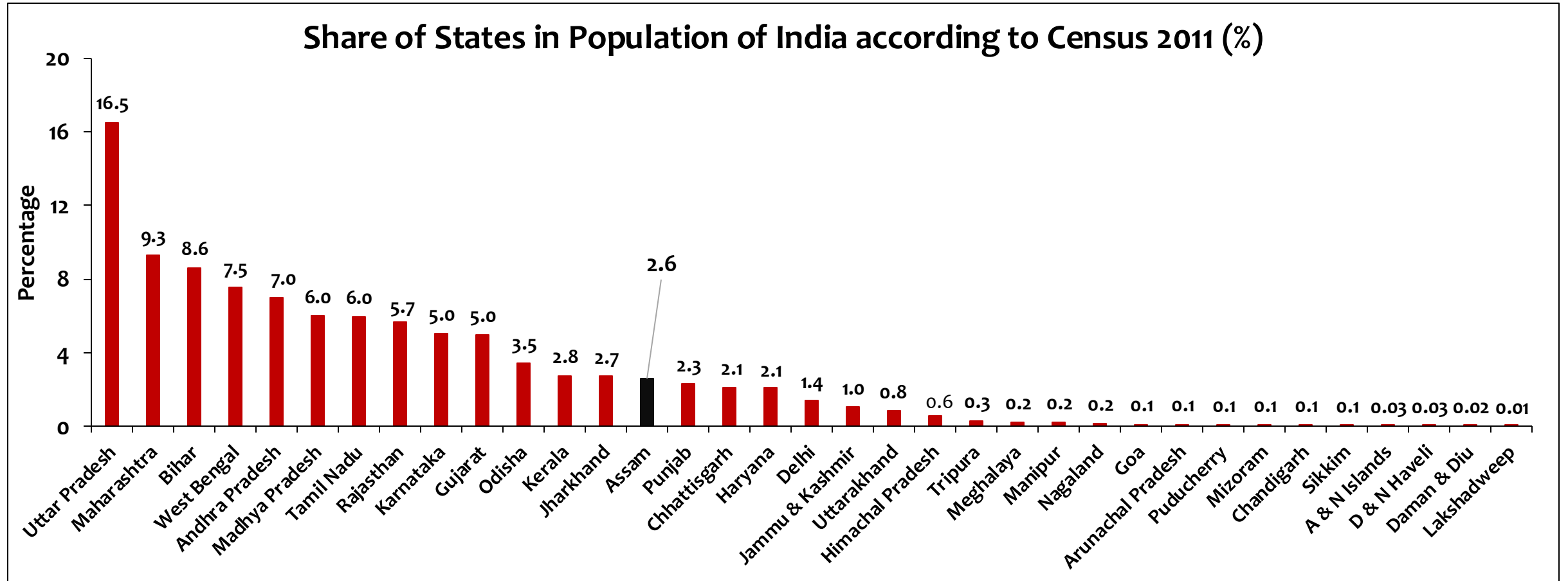
Assam has a share of 2.6 percent of national population and its population growth rate is higher than the national average



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.

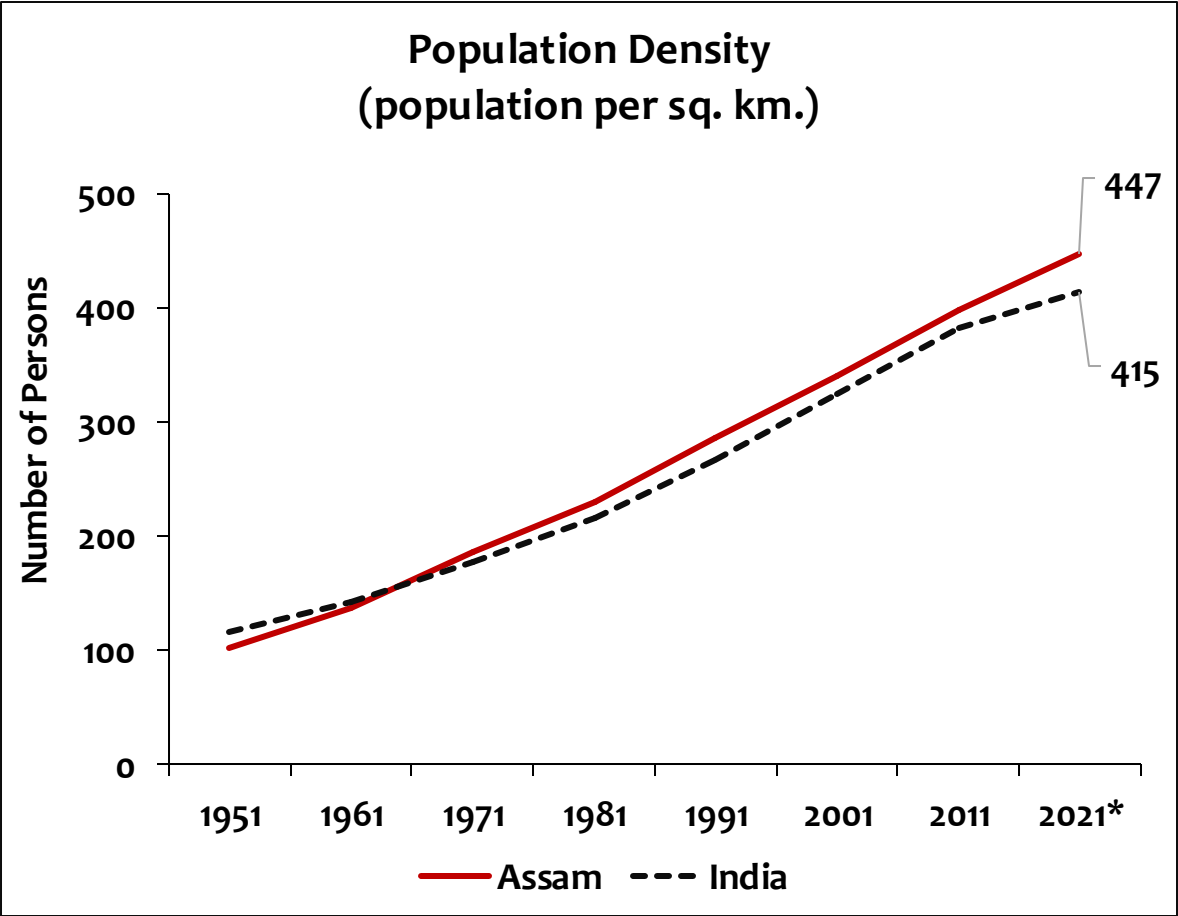
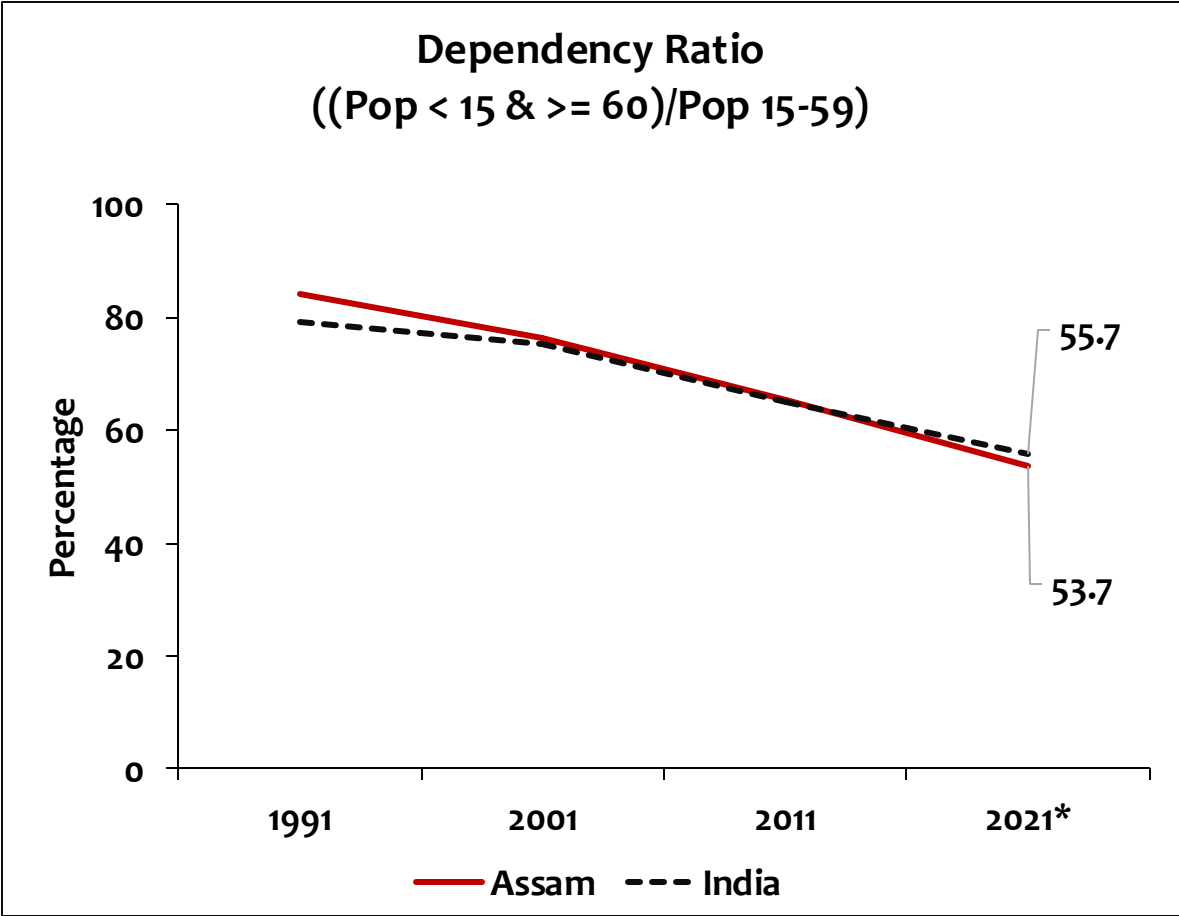
Note: Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed methodology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

As per the Census of 2011, Assam ranked as the fourteenth largest State in terms of share in the total population



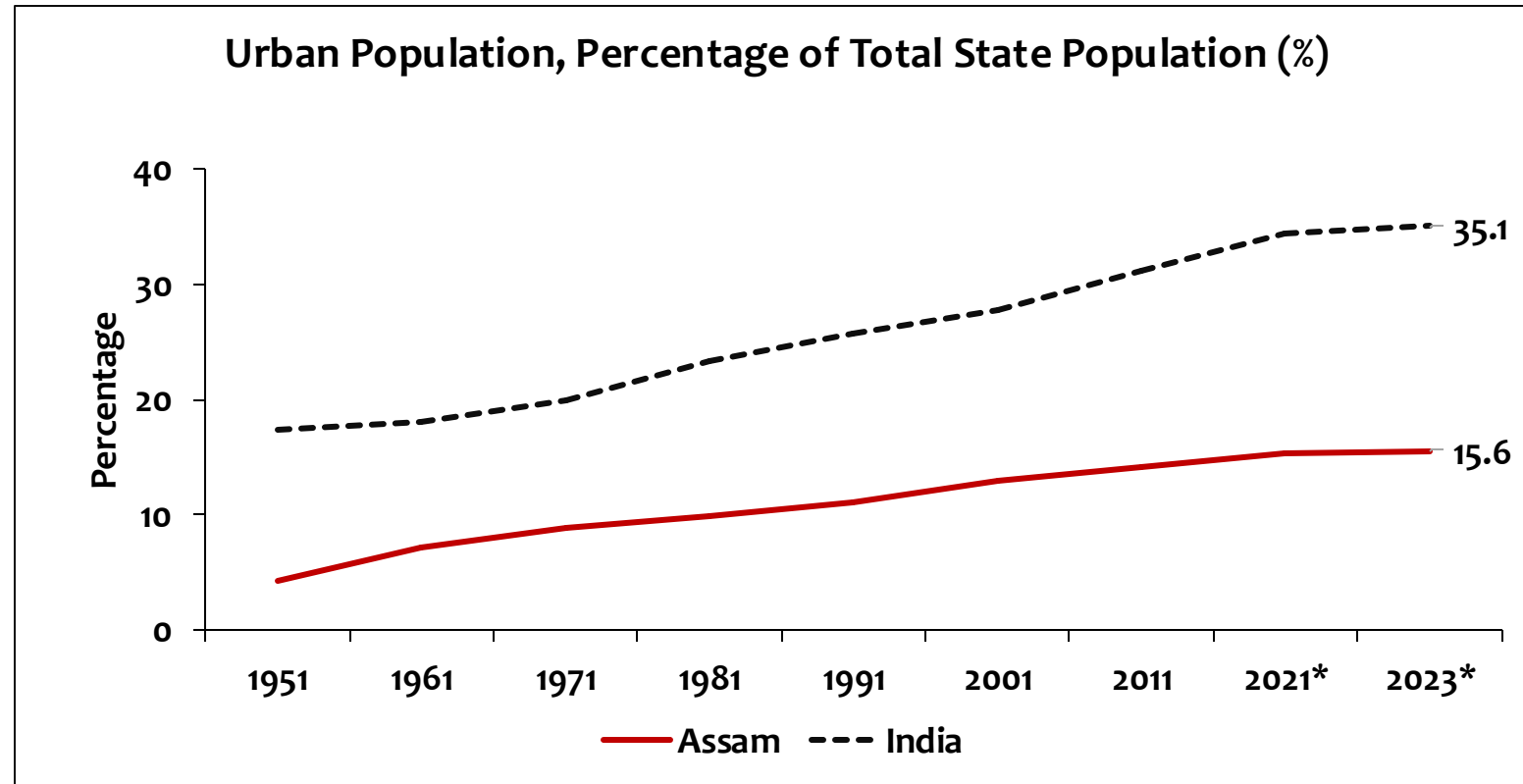
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Assam remained above national estimates as of 2011 but it is expected to have fallen below national estimate in 2021*. Population Density has increased over the decades and it consistently remained above the all-India figure since 1971



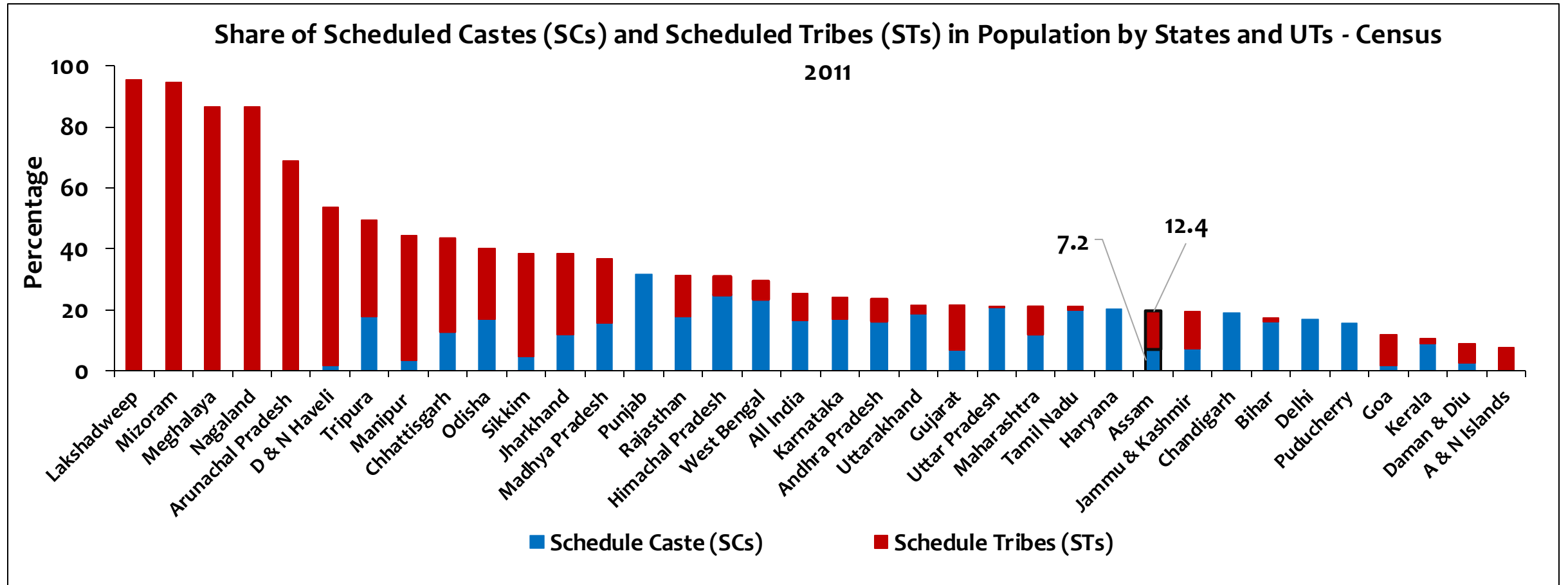
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

Urban Population in Assam has remained substantially below national estimates since 1951



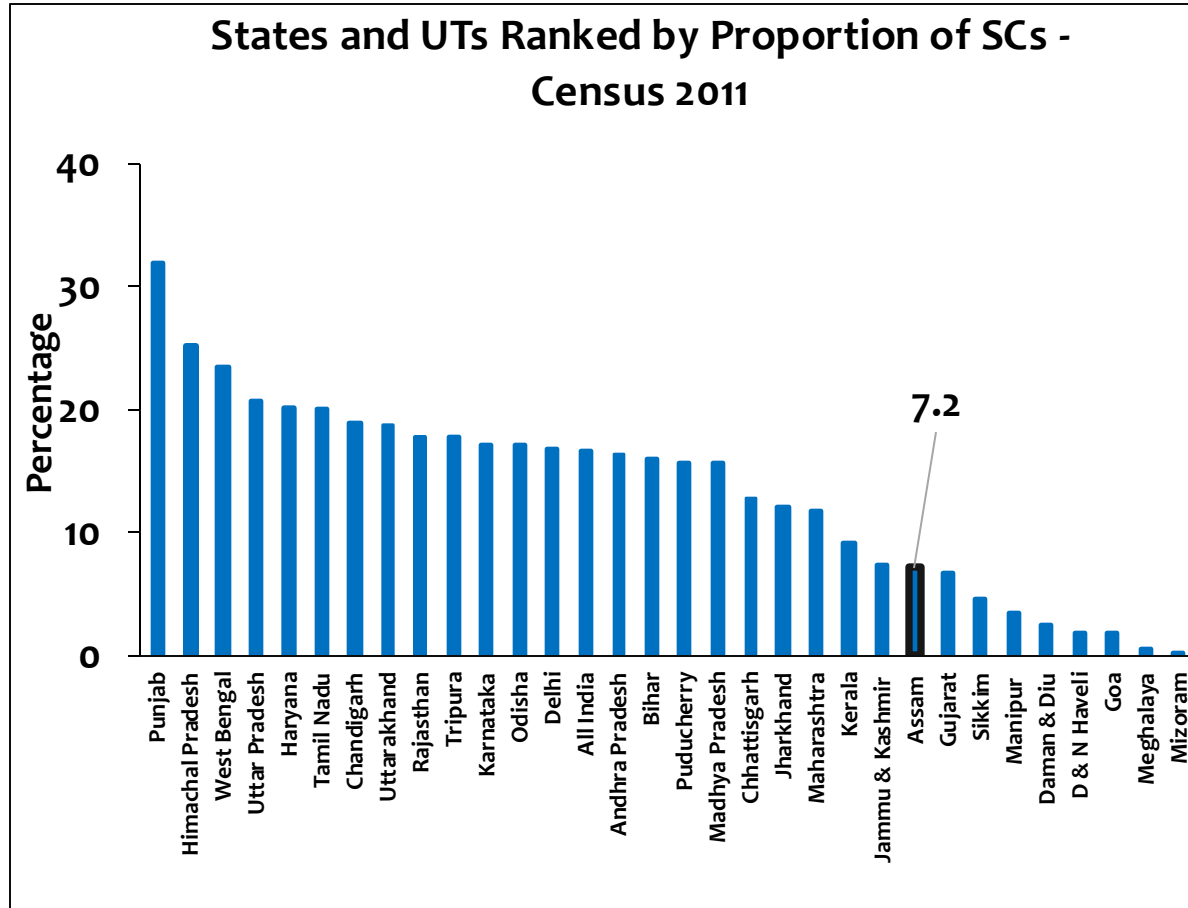
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

In Assam, Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted 7.2 percent of its total population while Scheduled Tribes constituted 12.4 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



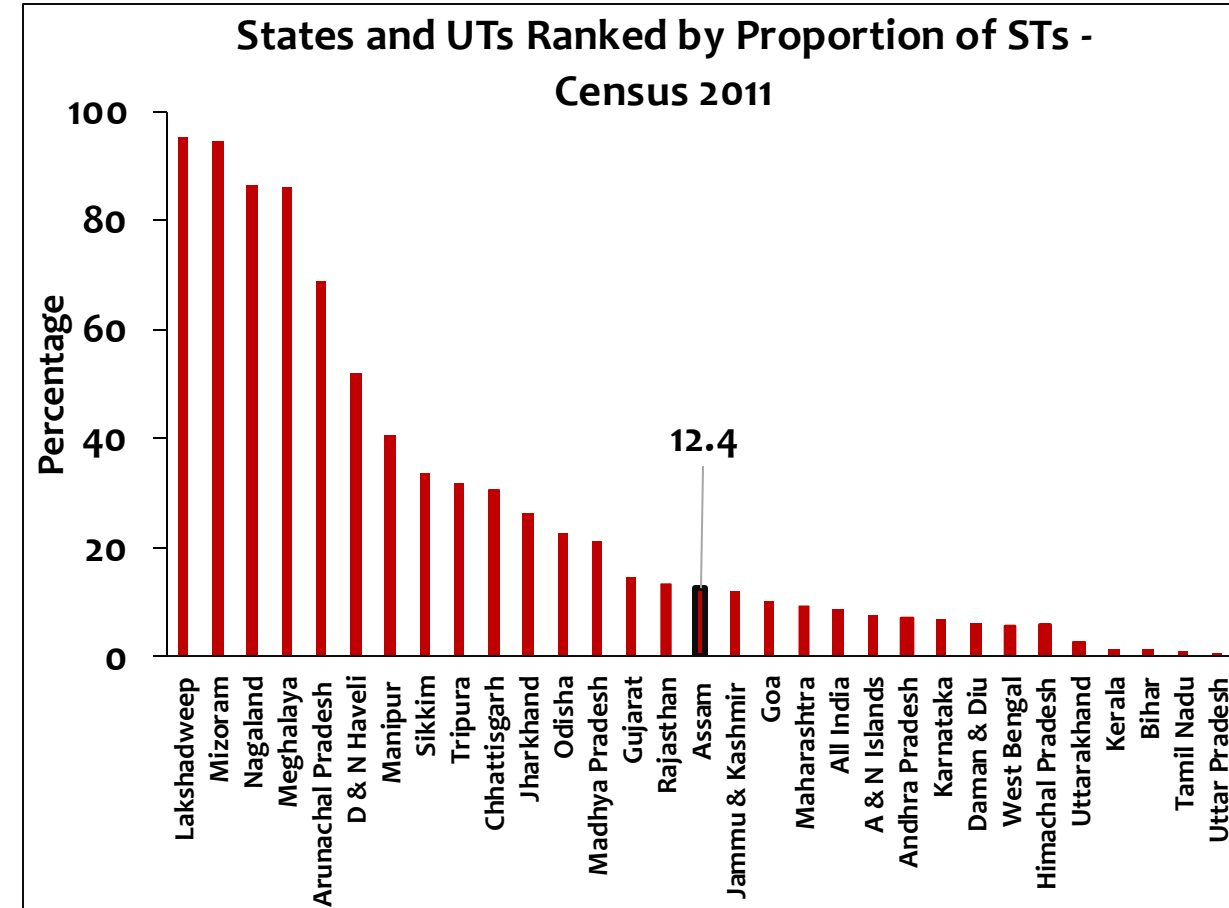
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Assam ranked as the bottom ninth among States with regard to the percentage of SC population. It is ranked as the sixteenth 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.

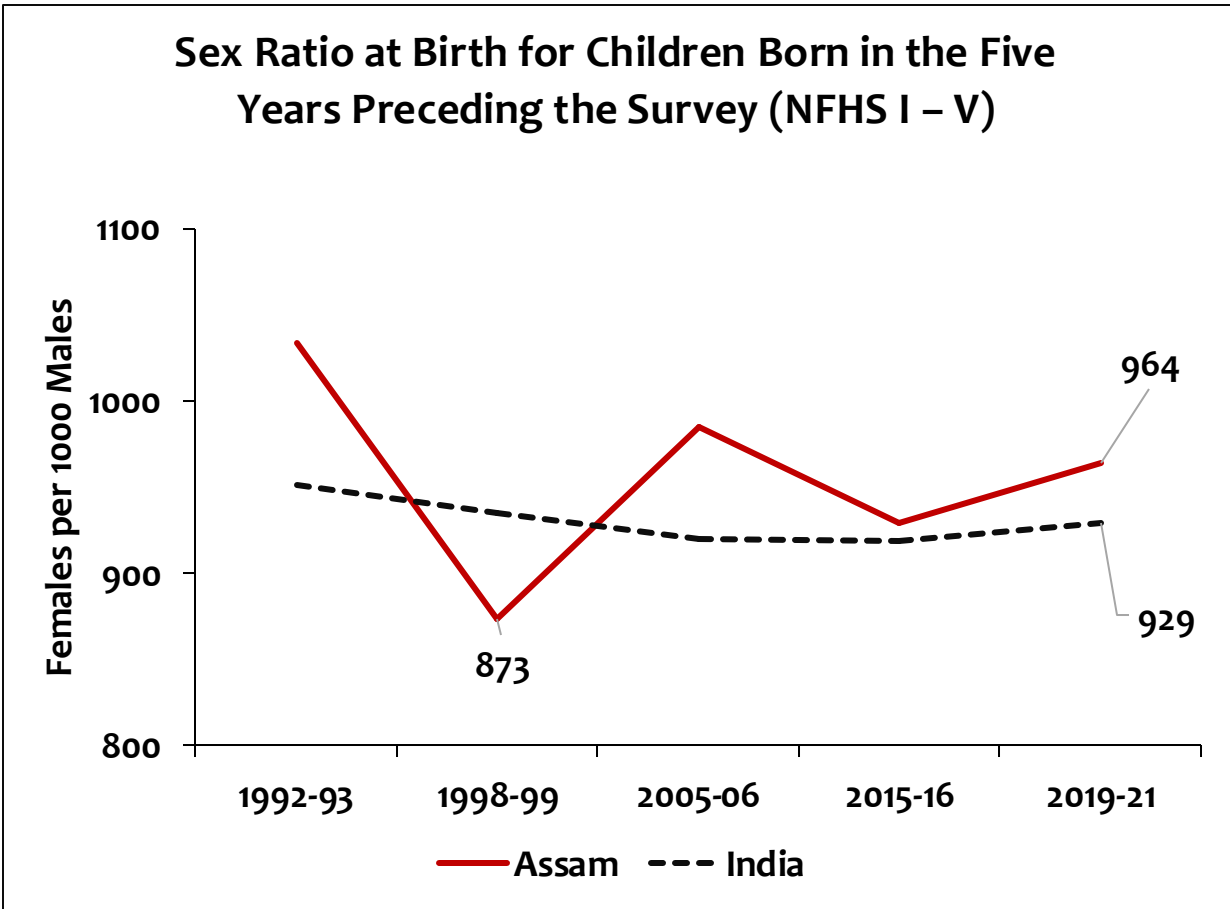
Note: As per the census data, Lakshadweep, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, and Andaman & Nicobar Islands do not report any SC Population.



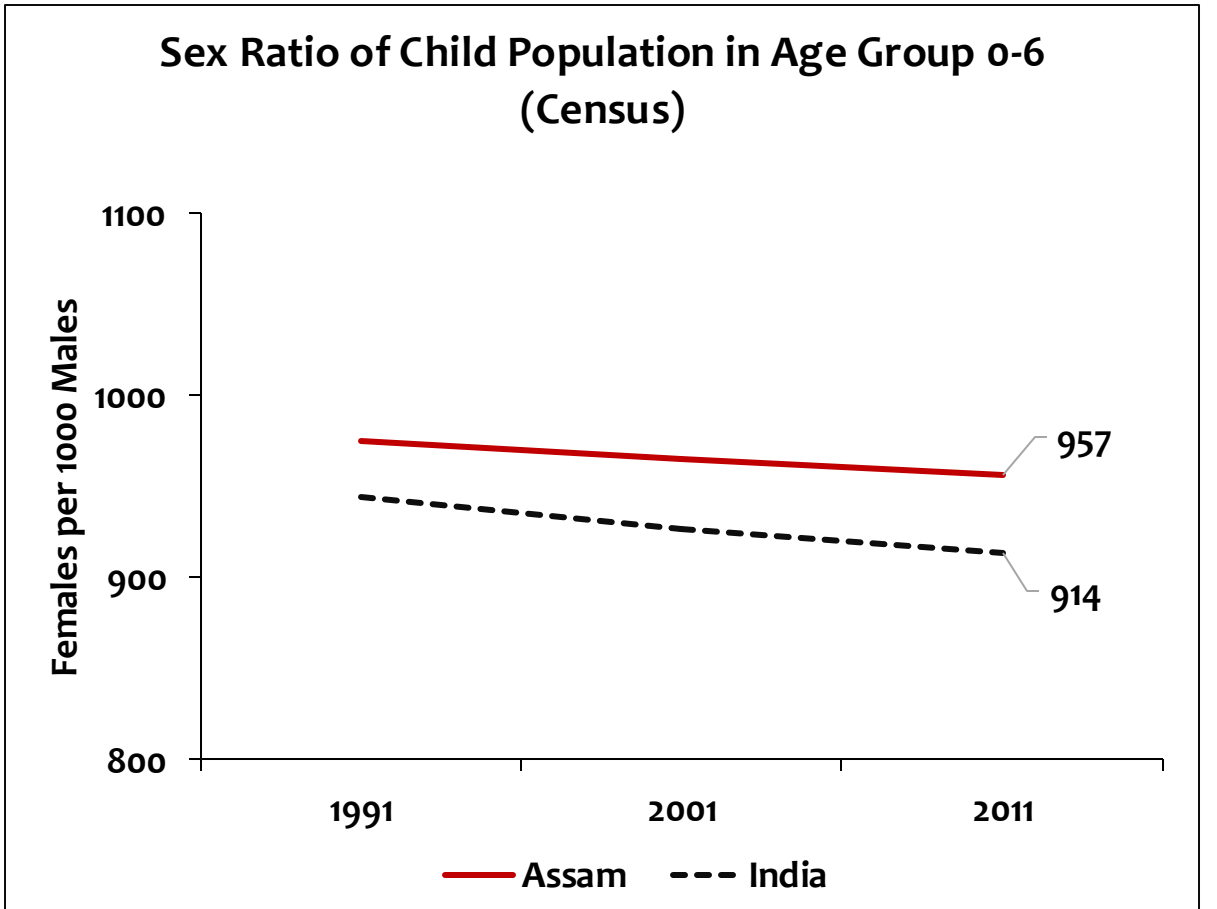
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

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 Assam 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 1991

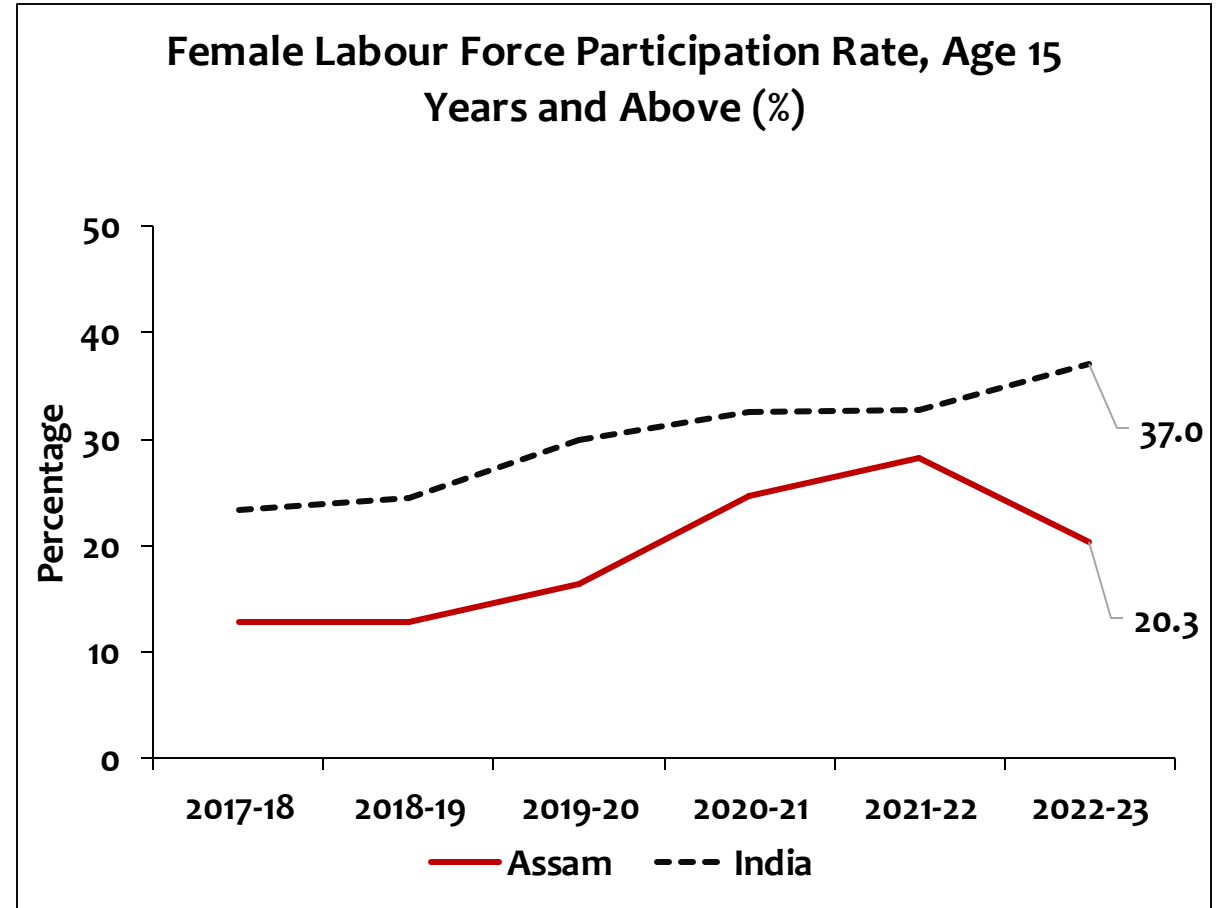
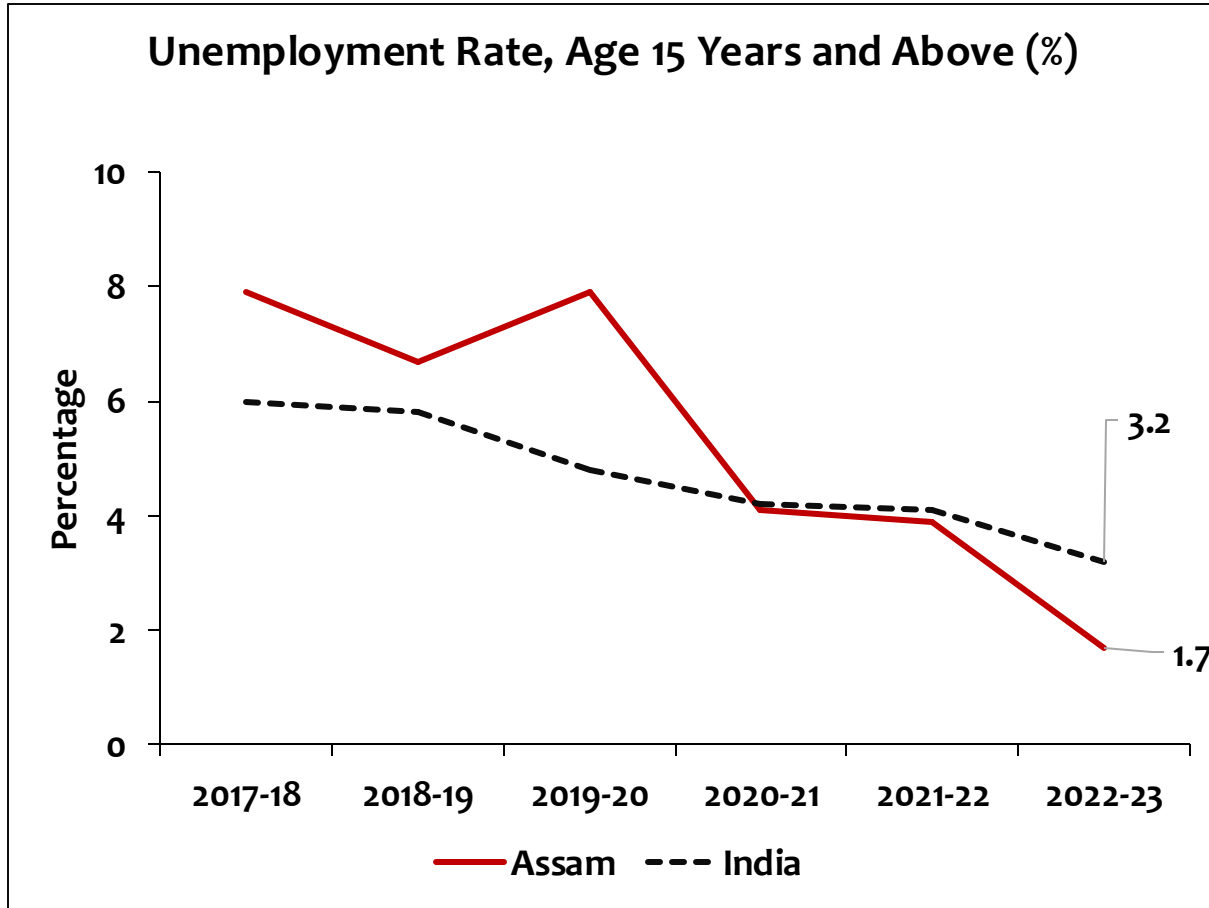


Source: NFHS I – V



Source: Census of India

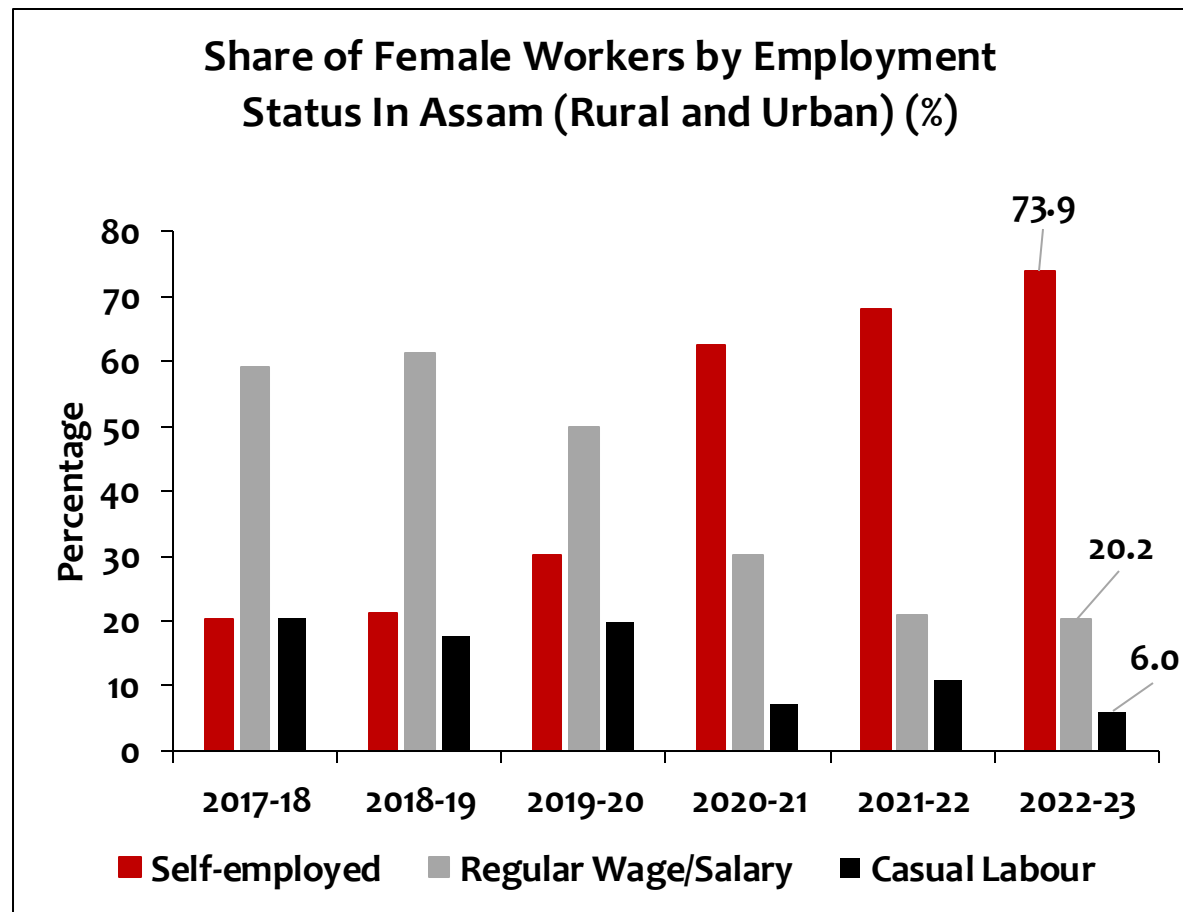
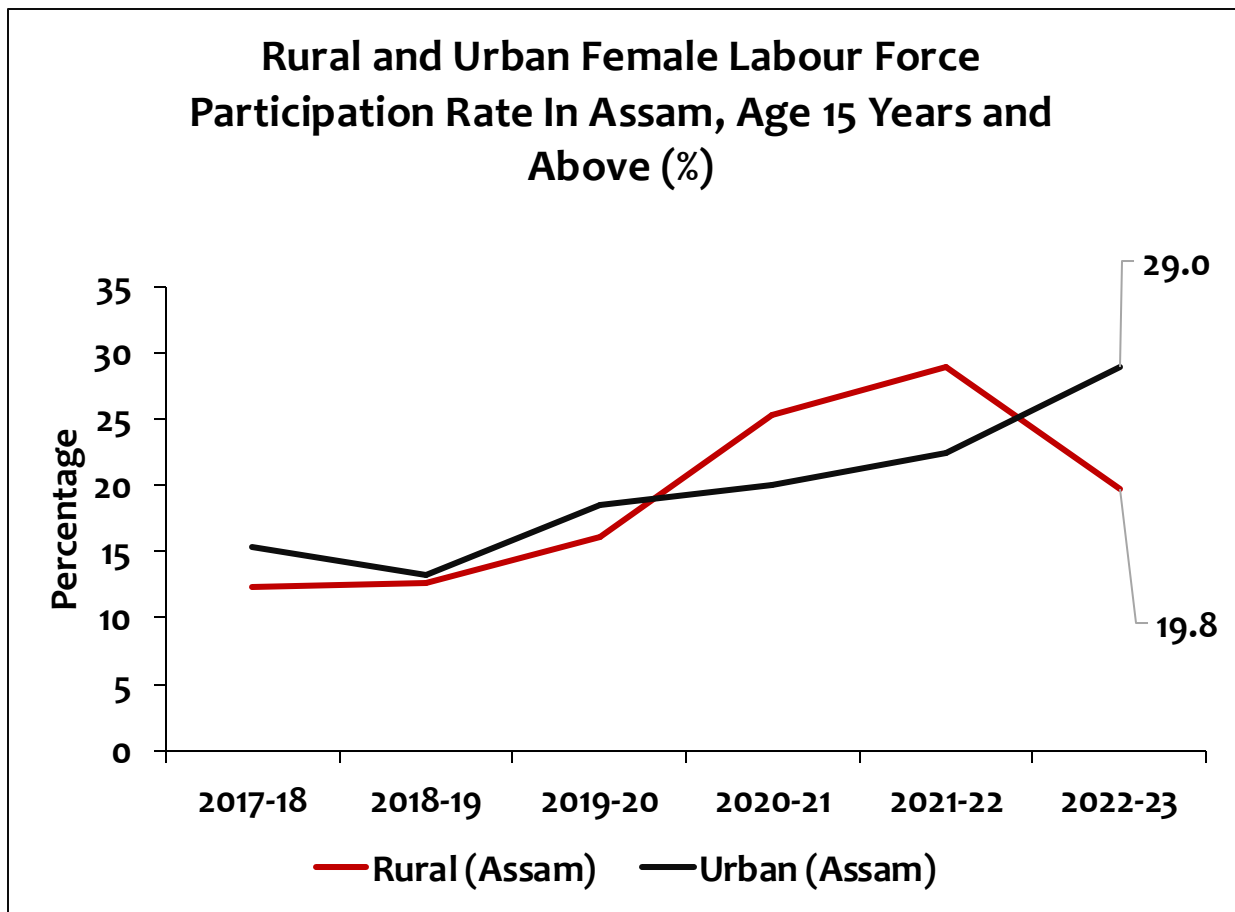
Annual Unemployment Rate for Assam decelerated to 1.7 percent, and it has remained below national estimates as of 2022-23. Female Labour Force Participation has improved but it has remained below national estimates since 2017-18, with the gap increasing in 2022-23



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

Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. 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 Assam, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in Urban areas. Additionally, the majority of the female workforce comprises of Self-Employed workers



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

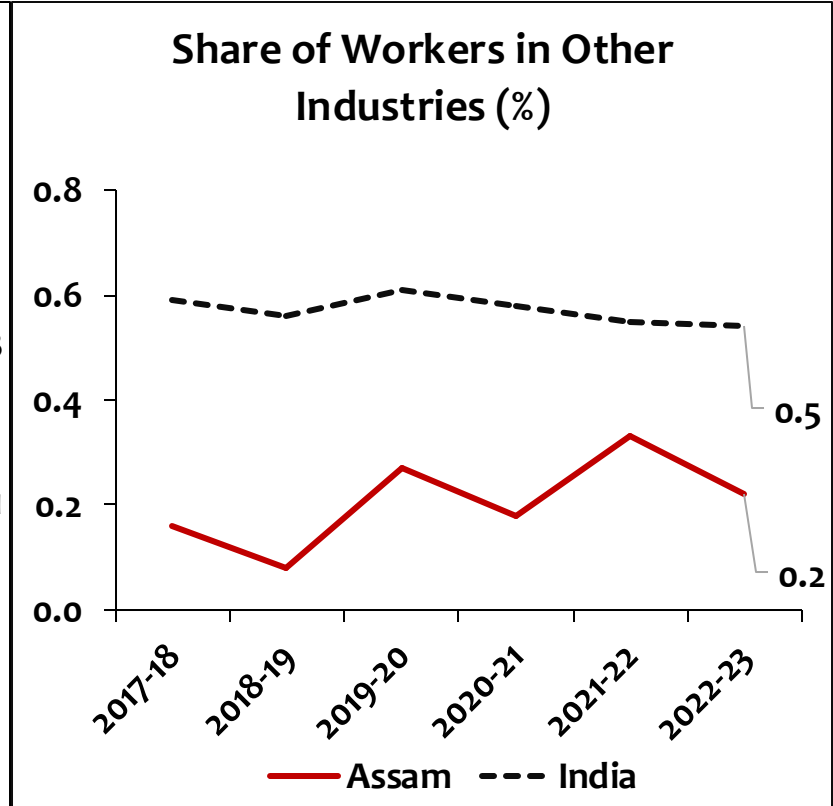
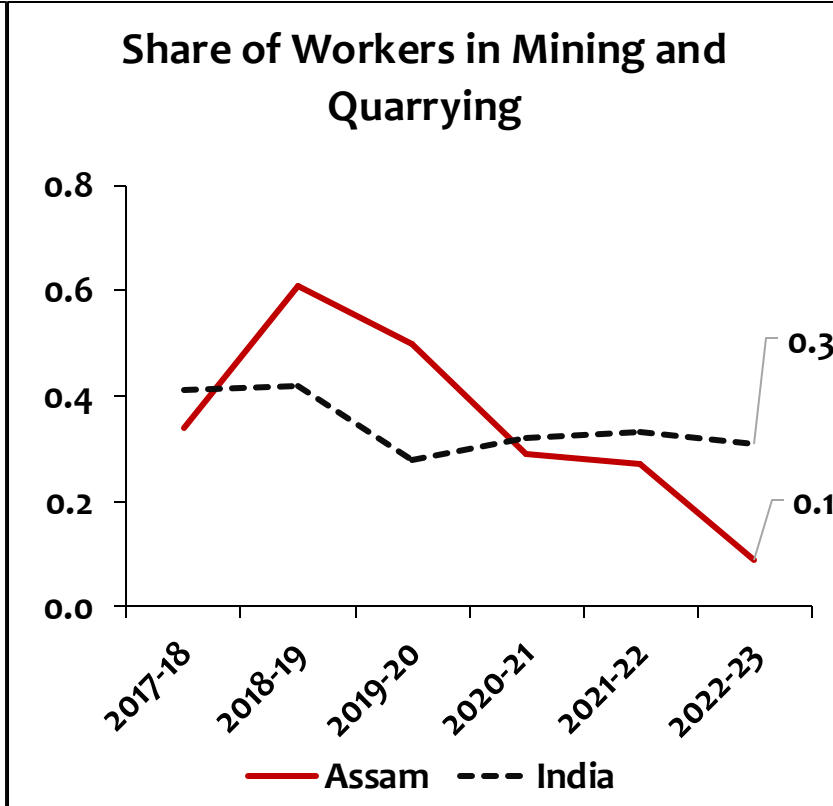
Note: The Rural and Urban Female Labour Force Participation Rate (FLFPR) and Distribution of Female Workers by Employment Status, is as per the Usual Status (PS+SS) approach, considering both Rural and Urban labour force for the age group 15 years and above. The PLFS uses two reference periods for measuring 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 Assam is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Construction, Services, and Manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing constituted 4.7 percent of the total share of workers as of 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries is below the national estimates as of 2022-23



Source: Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) Annual Report 2022-2023.
 Note: i. Number for India has been taken directly from the source; ii. Services includes Transportation and Storage; Accommodation and Food Service Activities; Information and Communication; Financial and Insurance Activities; Real Estate Activities; Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities; Administrative and Support Service Activities; Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security; Education; Human Health and Social Work Activities; Arts, Entertainment and Recreation; Activities of Households as Employers; Undifferentiated Goods and Services Producing Activities of Households for Own Use; Activities of Extraterritorial Organizations and Bodies; Wholesale and Retail Trade, Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles; and other Services.

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

3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

- Income data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 to 2022-23

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

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)	Rs. 41,261,187 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	+ 163.0% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %	1.8% (FY 2021-22)	-	+ 0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Real Gross State Domestic Product Growth Rate,%	6.3% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	+ 5.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP	Rs. 116,986 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	+ 137.5% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)	0.7 (FY 2021-22)	-	+ 0.1 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %	24.1% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	+ 1.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	30.9% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	+ 0.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	12.5% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	+ 2.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	6.1% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	-2.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Mining and Quarrying Sector to Total GVA (Nominal), %	10.1% (FY 2021-22)	2.3% (FY 2021-22)	+ 0.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	45.0% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	-2.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Services: Share of Trade and Hospitality Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %	12.8% (FY 2021-2022)	11.3% (FY 2021-22)	-2.5% 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.

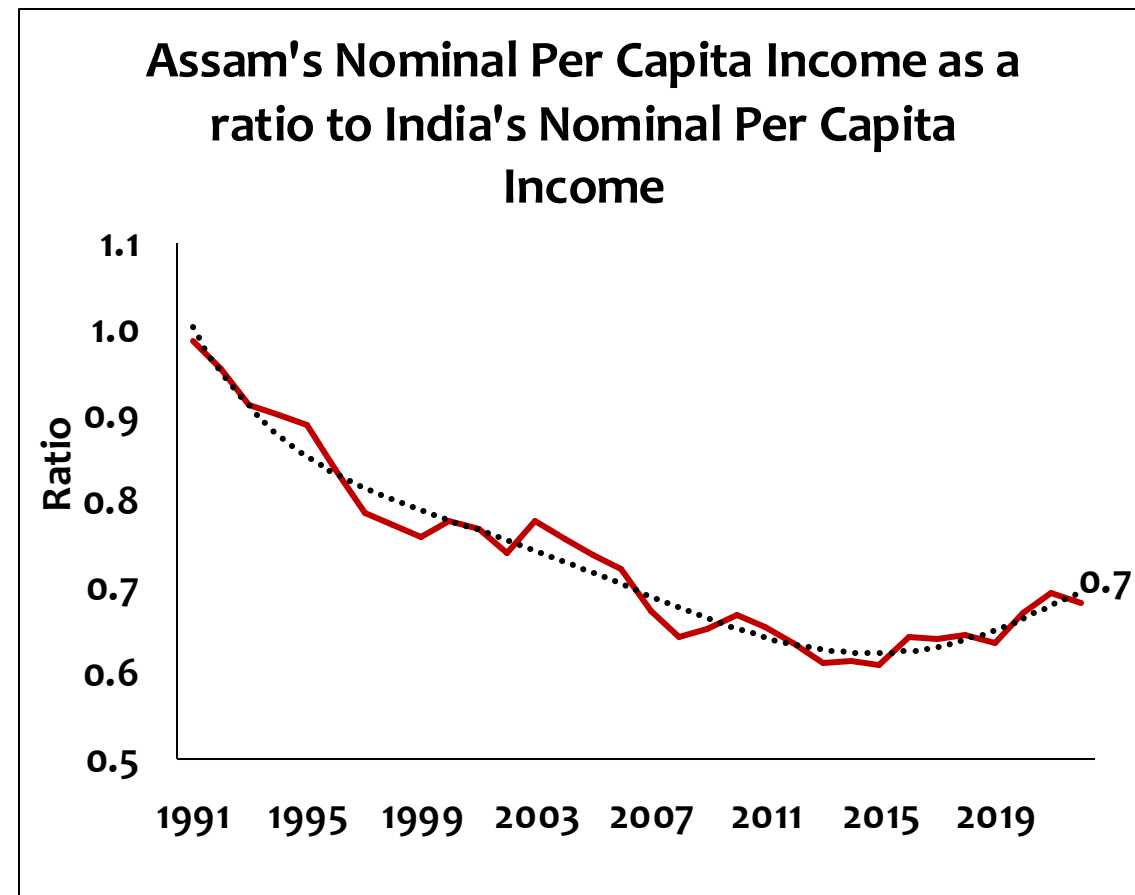
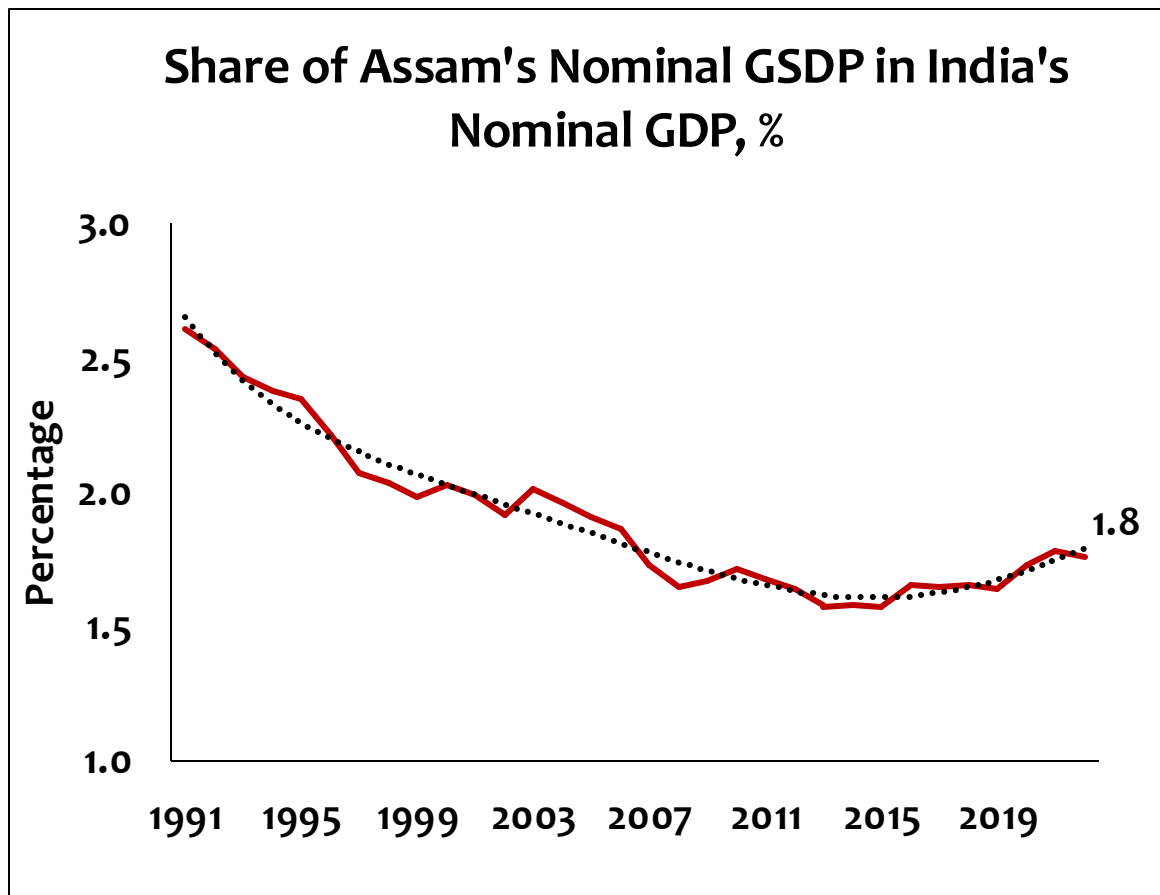
Table 2B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Assam

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	20.0% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	-0.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	29.6% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	+0.7% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	10.5% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	-0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Share of Service Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %	41.0% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	-3.9% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
Inflation Rate	+4.4% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-3.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
FDI Inflow	0.001% of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	- 0.02% of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	DPIIT
Exports	497 Million \$ (2022-23)	15,346 Million \$	156.0 Million \$ (b/w 2014-15 and 2022-23)	Multiple Sources*

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

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

Assam's share in India's Nominal GDP and its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income both have decreased over the years



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

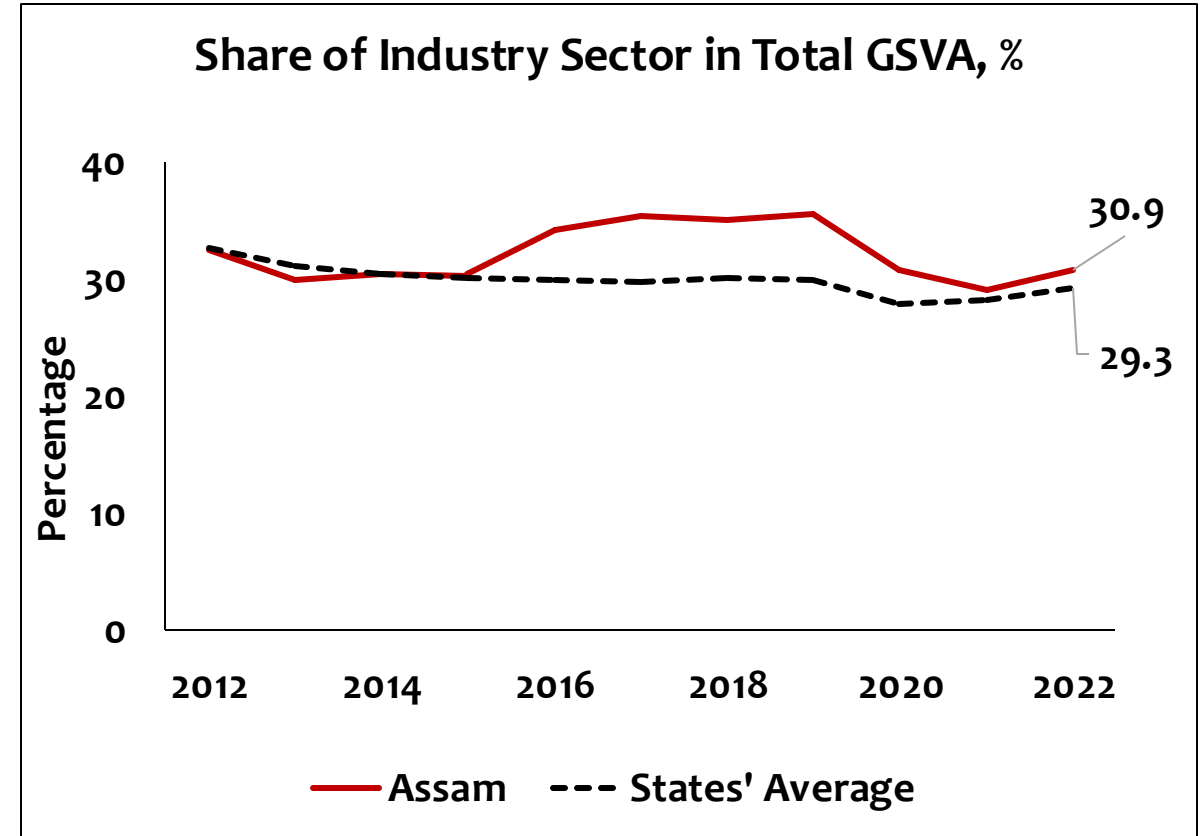
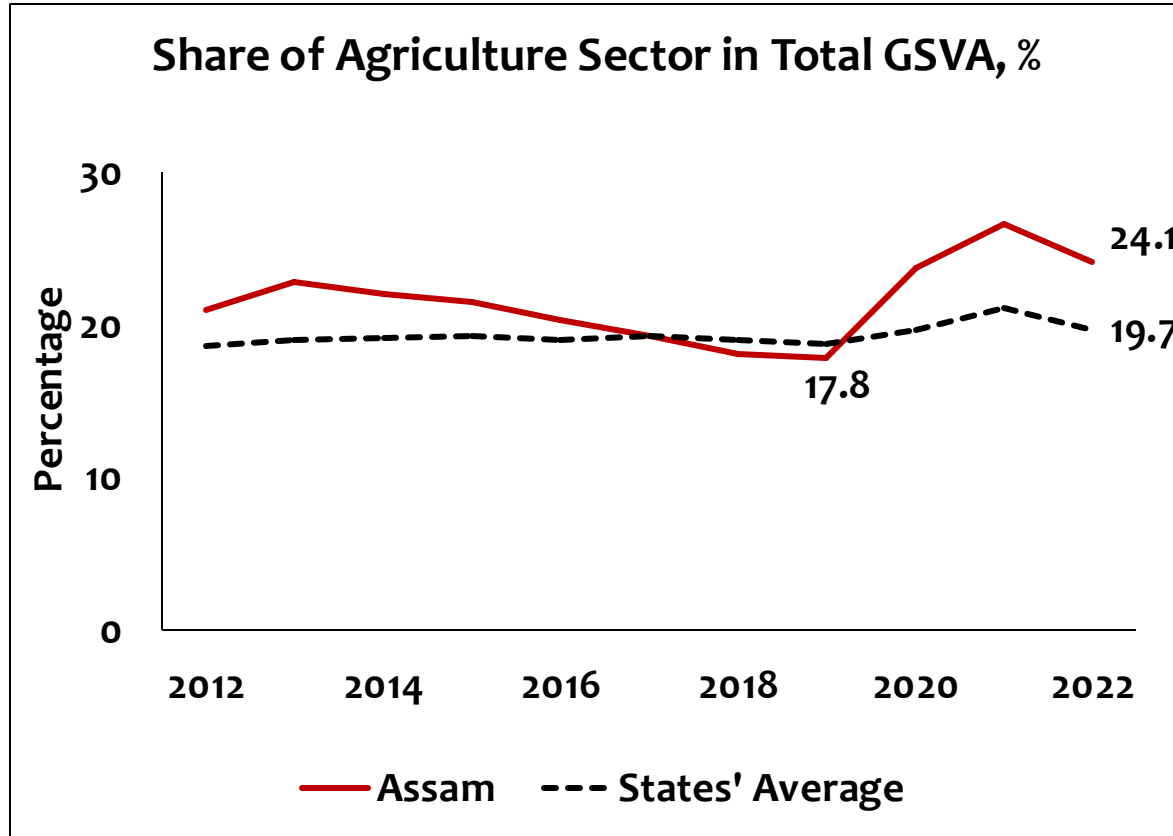
Note: i. GSDP refers to Gross State Domestic Product at current market prices; ii. As per EPWRF, this series is spliced with earlier GSDP series to generate the long-time series; iii. National GDP is the National Gross Domestic Product of India at current market prices; iv. This series has been spliced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

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

- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, Services sector contributes 45 percent share to the GSVA in Assam, while the States' average stands higher at 51 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (12.8 percent) and Other Services (10.3 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, the Industry sector has a 30.9 percent share of Assam's GSVA, whereas the States' average stands at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Manufacturing (12.5 percent) and Mining and Quarrying (10.1 percent) with minor contributions from Construction (6.1 percent) and Electricity (2.1 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Assam's Agriculture sector is 24.1 percent of its GSVA, higher than the States' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, Assam ranks 11th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Industry sector (30.9 percent) and Agriculture Sector (24.1 percent); and ranks 20th in its share of GSVA in the Services Sector (45 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.

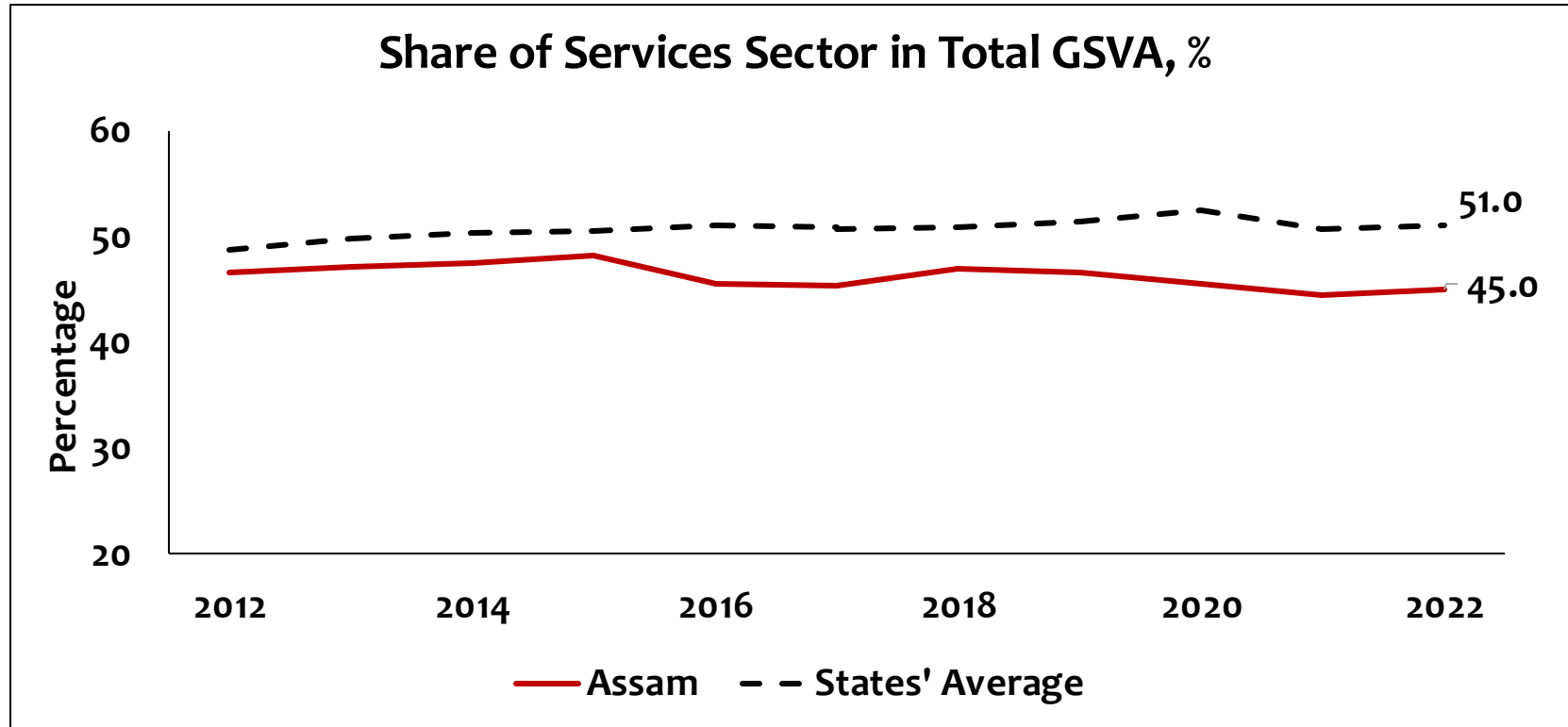
Assam's share of the Agriculture sector in GSVA declined until 2019, after which it increased from 17.8 to 24.1 percent between 2019 and 2022, exceeding the States' average. Though the Industry sector's share began to decline since 2019, it remained above the States' average as of 2021-22



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.

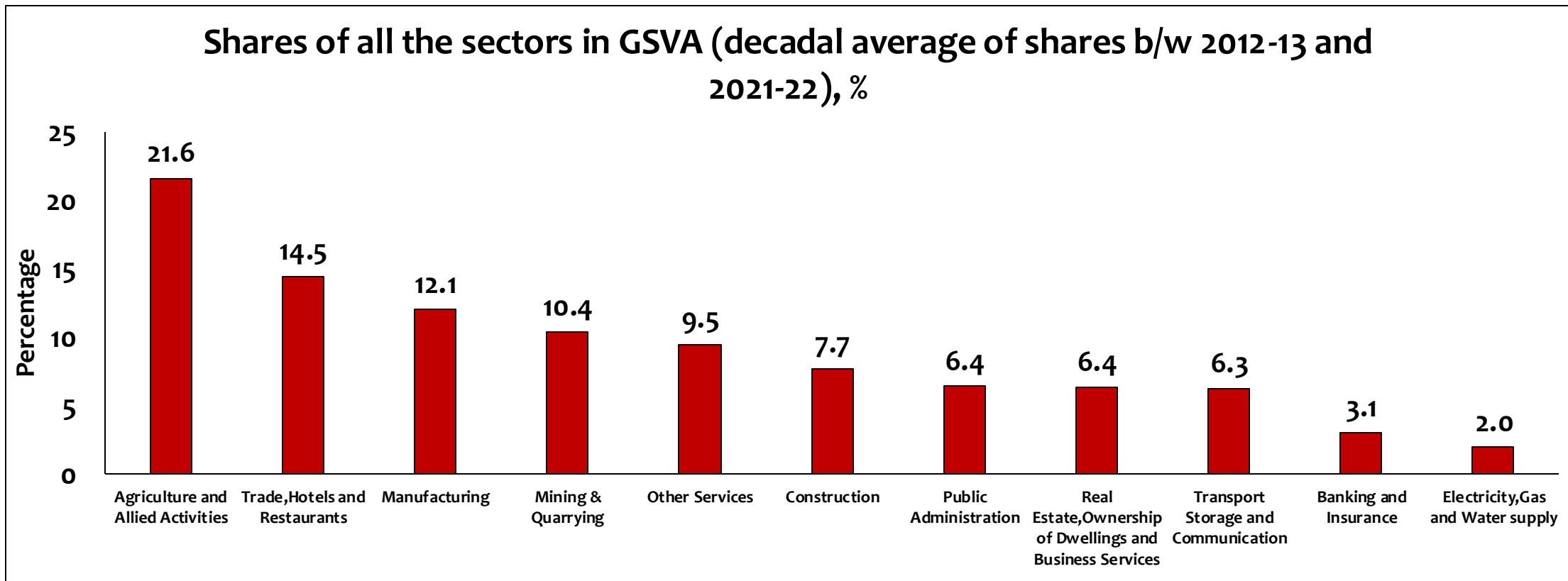
Assam's share of the Services sector at 45 percent in its total GSVA was 6 percentage points lower than an average State as of 2021-22



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

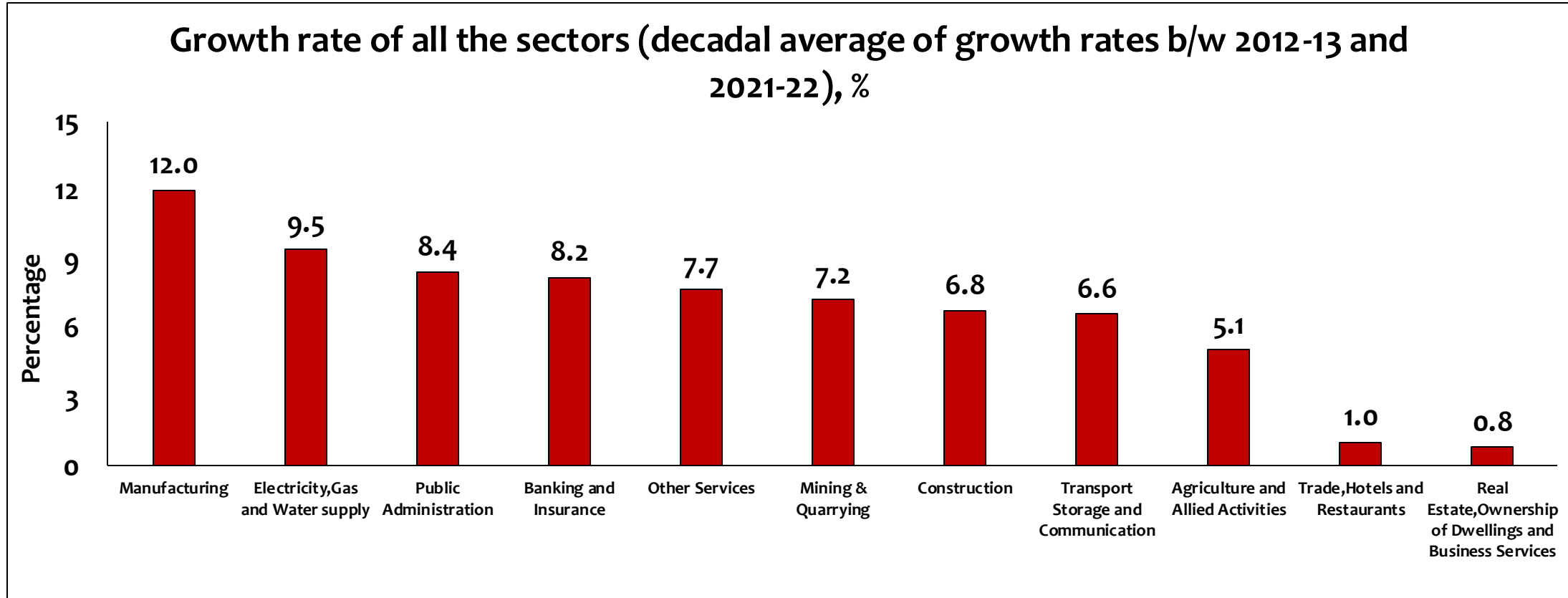
Over the past 10 years, the Agriculture and Allied Activities sector of Assam has held the largest average share, accounting for nearly 22 percent of the total GSVA



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.

Manufacturing has shown the highest growth of 12 percentage points among all the major sectors 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: Assam'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	8.0%	3.8%	4.4%
Industry	0.9%	8.3%	5.3%
Manufacturing	3.2%	10.1%	6.0%
Services	7.6%	5.0%	7.7%
GSVA	4.9%	5.8%	6.4%
GSDP	4.2%	6.4%	6.6%

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

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

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

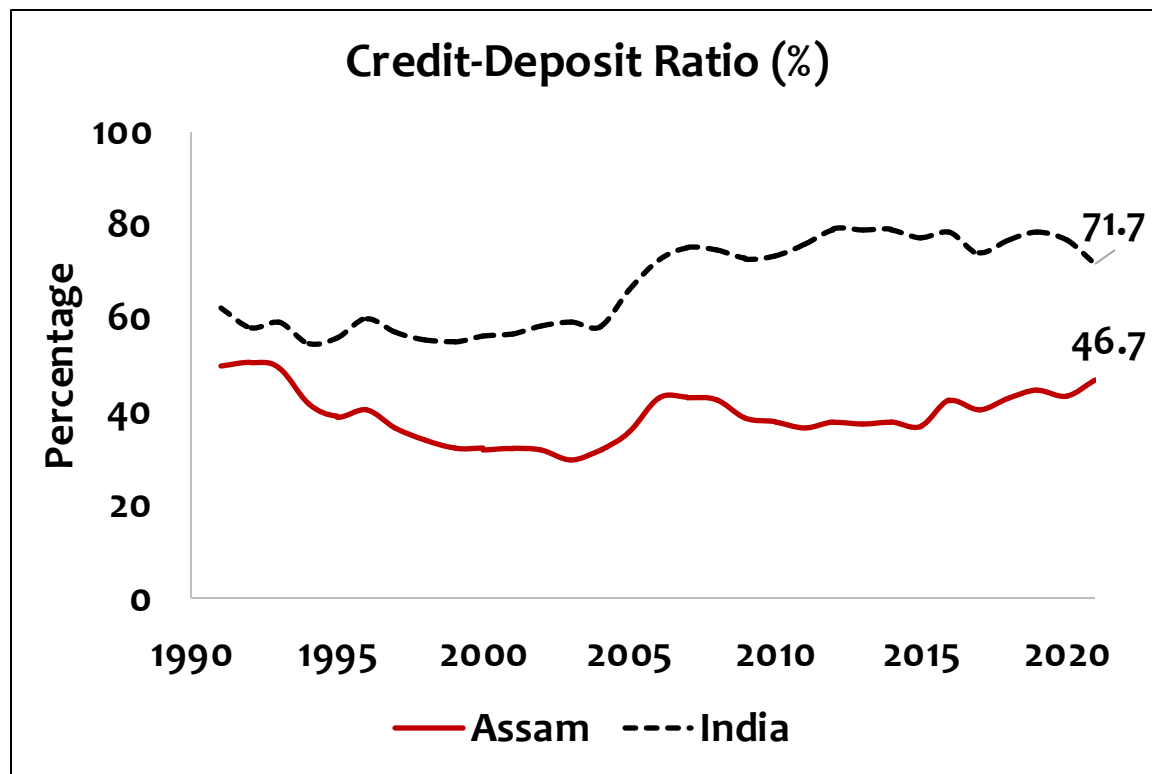
Sector	Latest Annual Growth Rate (2022-23)	Average of Growth rates (b/w 2018-19 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rates (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Decadal Average of Growth rate for India (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)
Agriculture	6.9%	4.6%	3.2%	4.1%
Industry	11.4%	6.9%	11.3%	5.2%
Manufacturing	4.0%	4.5%	11.8%	5.5%
Services	4.0%	5.1%	5.6%	6.6%
GVA	7.5%	5.7%	7.0%	5.7%
GSDP	7.9%	6.5%	7.5%	5.8%

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

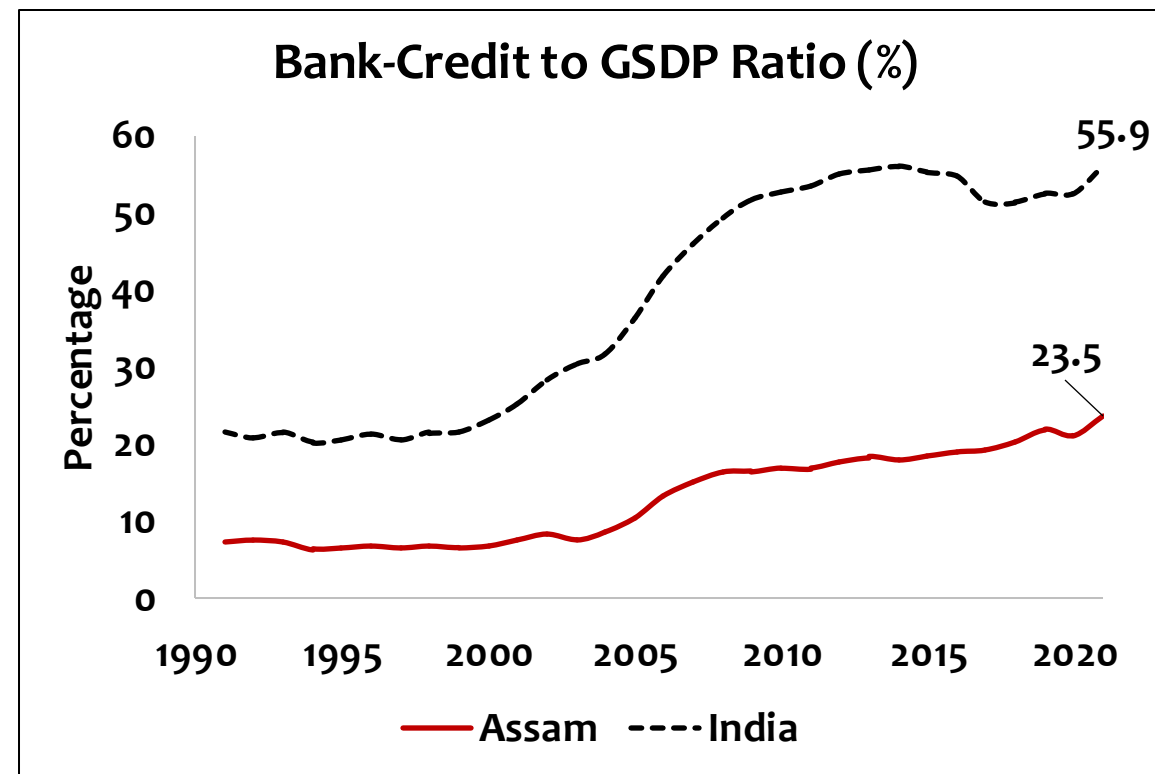
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; ii. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry, crops etc.; iii. Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing,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

Assam's Credit-Deposit Ratio is 25 percent points below the national average as of 2021. The gap with the national average has also been increasing for Credit to GSDP Ratio which is 32 percent points below it as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)	46.7%	2020-21	+9.0% points	71.7%
Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)	23.5%	2020-21	+6.0% points	55.9%



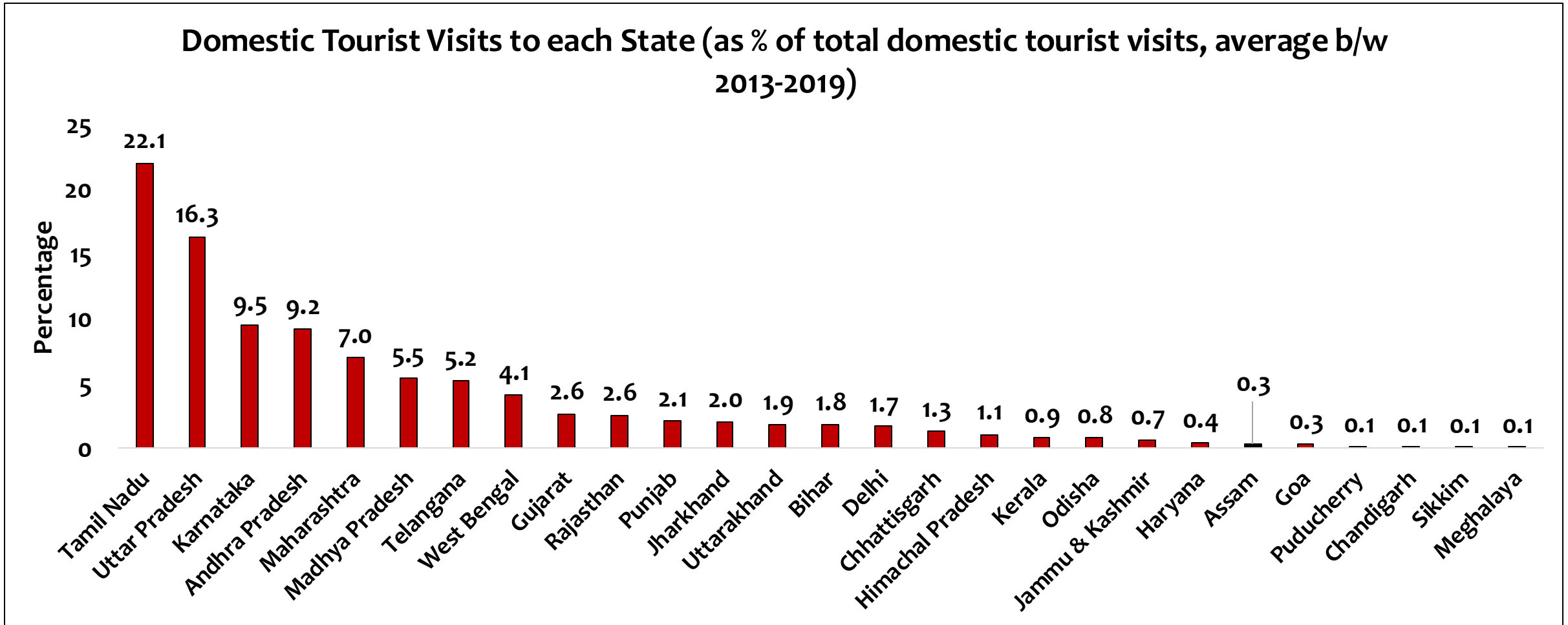
Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI (2020-21).
 Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.



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.

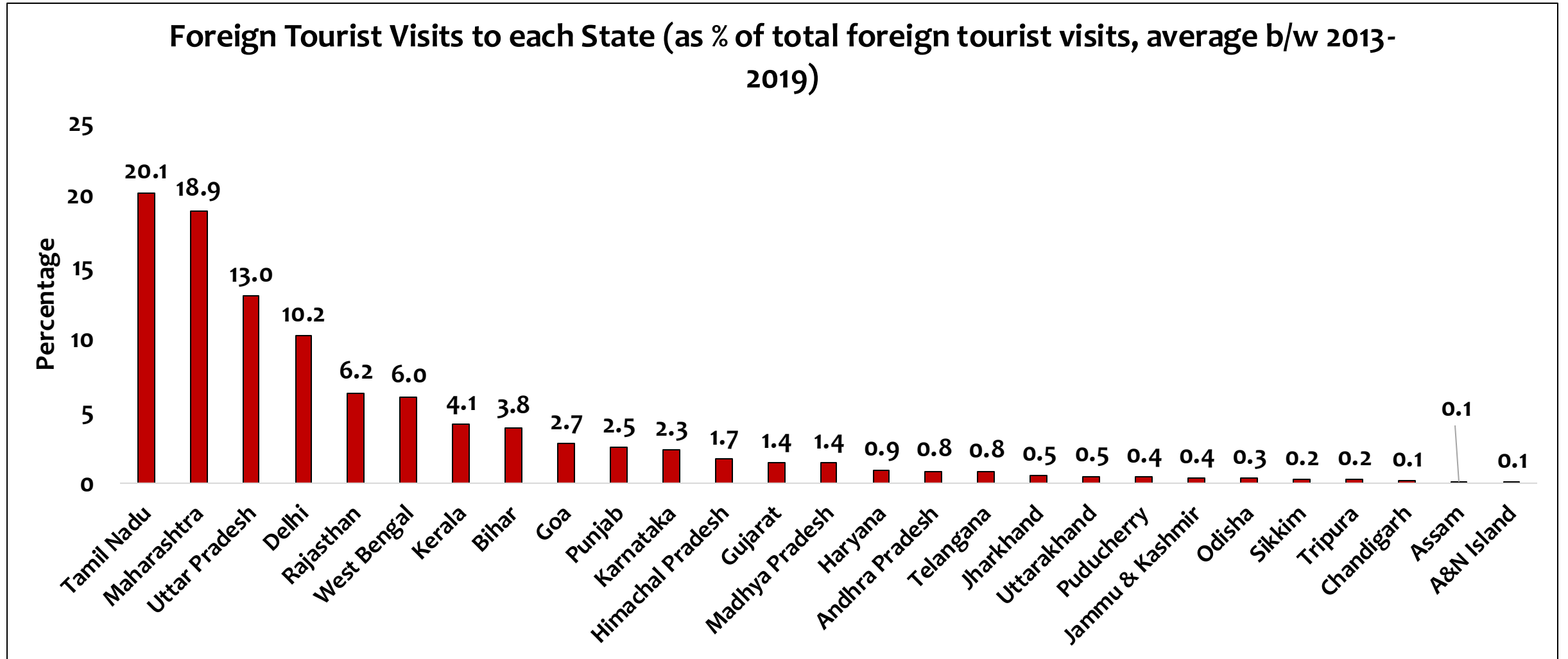
Assam holds an average 0.3 percent share of total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



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

Note: States with zero shares are excluded.

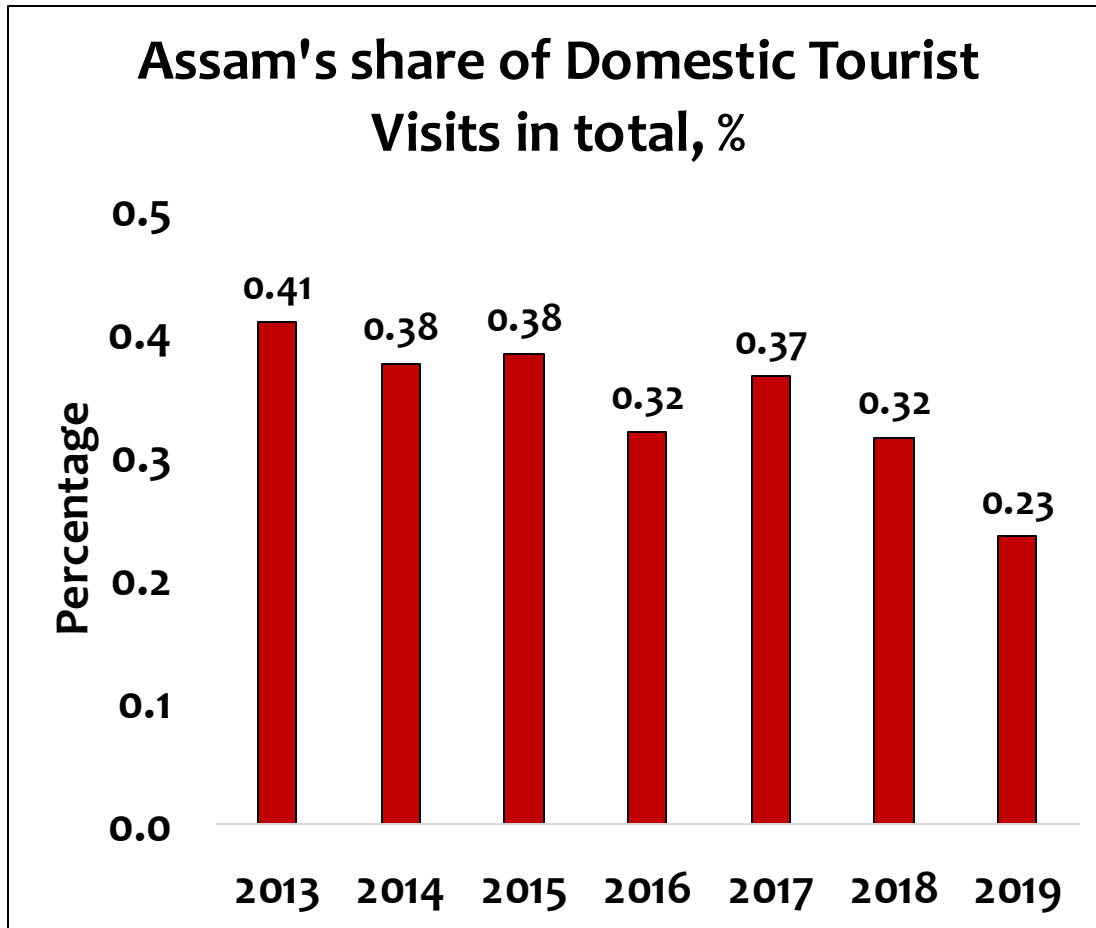
Assam holds an average 0.1 percent share of total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



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

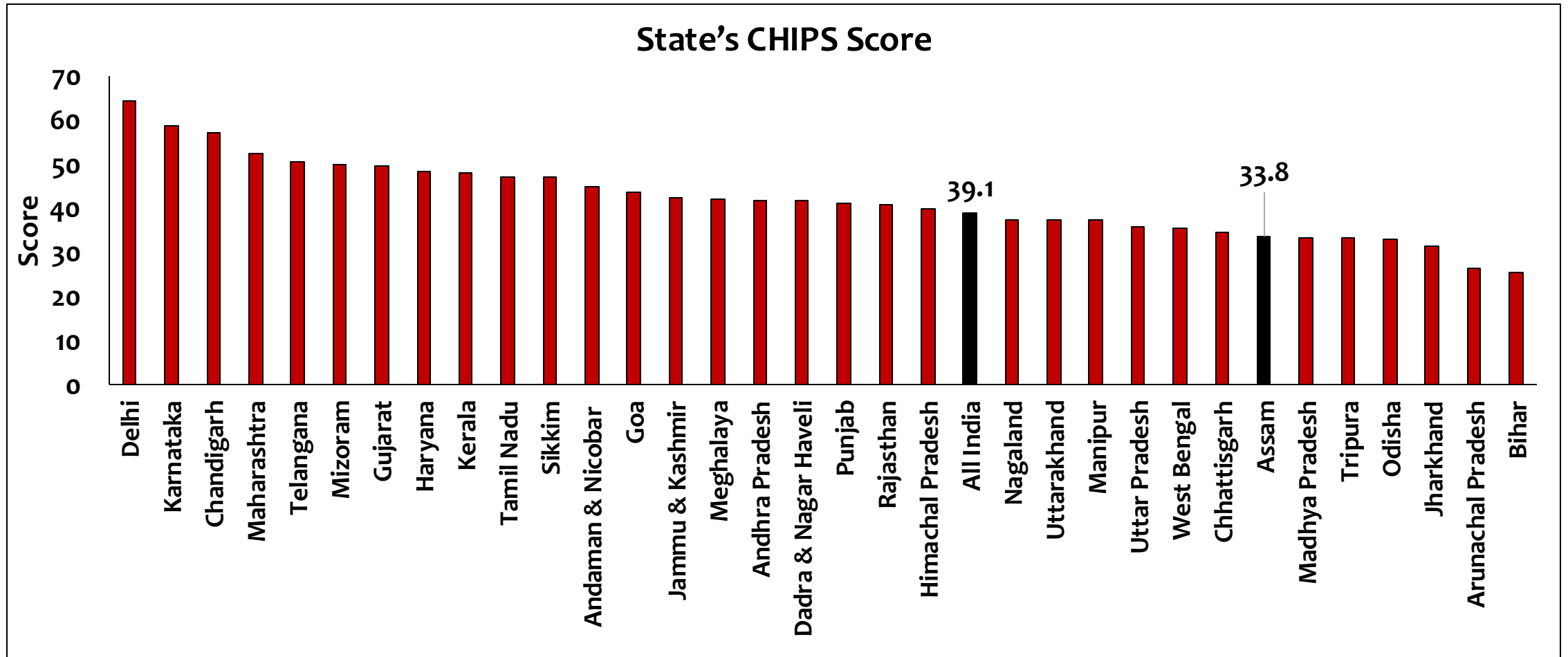
Note: States with zero shares are excluded.

Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Assam



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

Assam's CHIPS score is 5.3 points below the All-India score



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 Assam

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Literacy Rate	72.2% (2011)	73.0%	+8.9% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
Drop-Out Rates (Class X)	38.5% (2016-17)	35.2%	-0.5% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)	27.6% (2016-17)	21.1%	+0.8% points (b/w 2014-15 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)	70.0% (2016-17)	86.1%	-3.0% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Student passing Board Examinations (Class XII)	91.6% (2016-17)	87.3%	+10.8% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)	38.8% (2015-16)	56.2%	+14.9 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)	17.5% (2021)	27.3%	+2.8% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)	1.09 (2021)	1.05	+0.08 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
Colleges per 100,000 population	16 (2021)	31	+2.6 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 Assam

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
Infant Mortality Rate	36 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	55 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
Total Fertility Rate	1.9 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	2.4 children per woman (2005-06)	NFHS
Life Expectancy	67.9 years (2020)	70.0 years	+5.7 years	Sample Registration System
Children Fully Immunized	66.4% (2019-21)	76.4%	+35.0% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source	86.4% (2019-21)	95.9%	+14.0% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Electricity	92.7% (2019-21)	96.5%	+54.6% points	NFHS
Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities	67.3% (2019-21)	69.3%	+36.6% points	NFHS

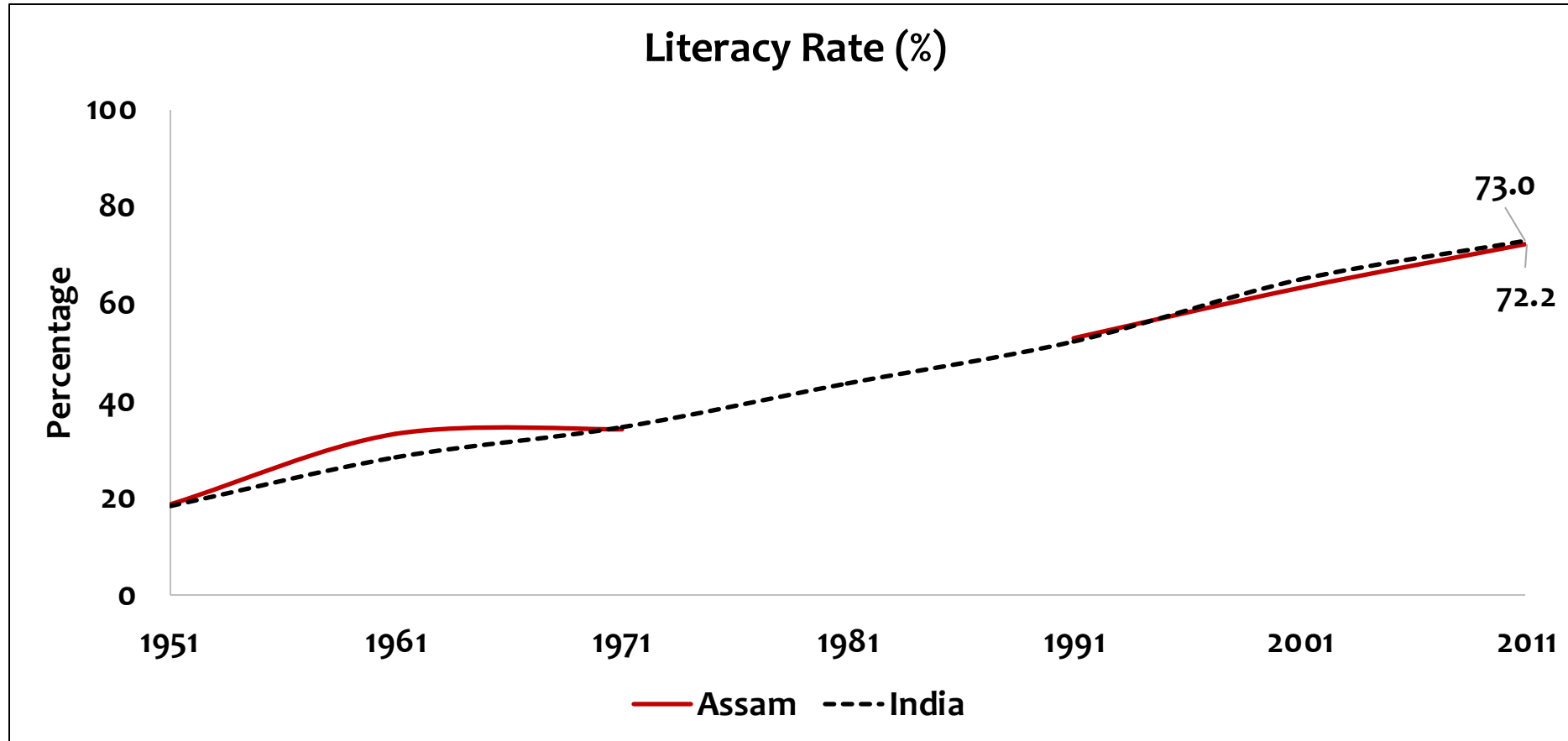
Note: i. Decadal change for NFHS variables taken from NFHS-V (2019-21) to NFHS-III (2005-06); ii. The number for India has been taken directly from the source; iii. All years represent corresponding survey years.

Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Assam

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India	Decadal Change	Source
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary	24 (2016-17)	25	-5 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary	18 (2016-17)	31	-7 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education	26 (2018-19)	24	11 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
Underweight Children	32.8 % (2019-21)	32.1%	-3.6 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Stunting Among Children	35.3 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-11.2 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Children	68.4 % (2019-21)	67.1%	-1.2 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Anaemia Among Women	65.9 % (2019-21)	57%	-3.6 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Under 5 Mortality Rate	39.1 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-45.9 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Infant Mortality Rate	31.9 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-34.2 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)	0.09 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.07 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index	65 (2023-24)	71	+16 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.

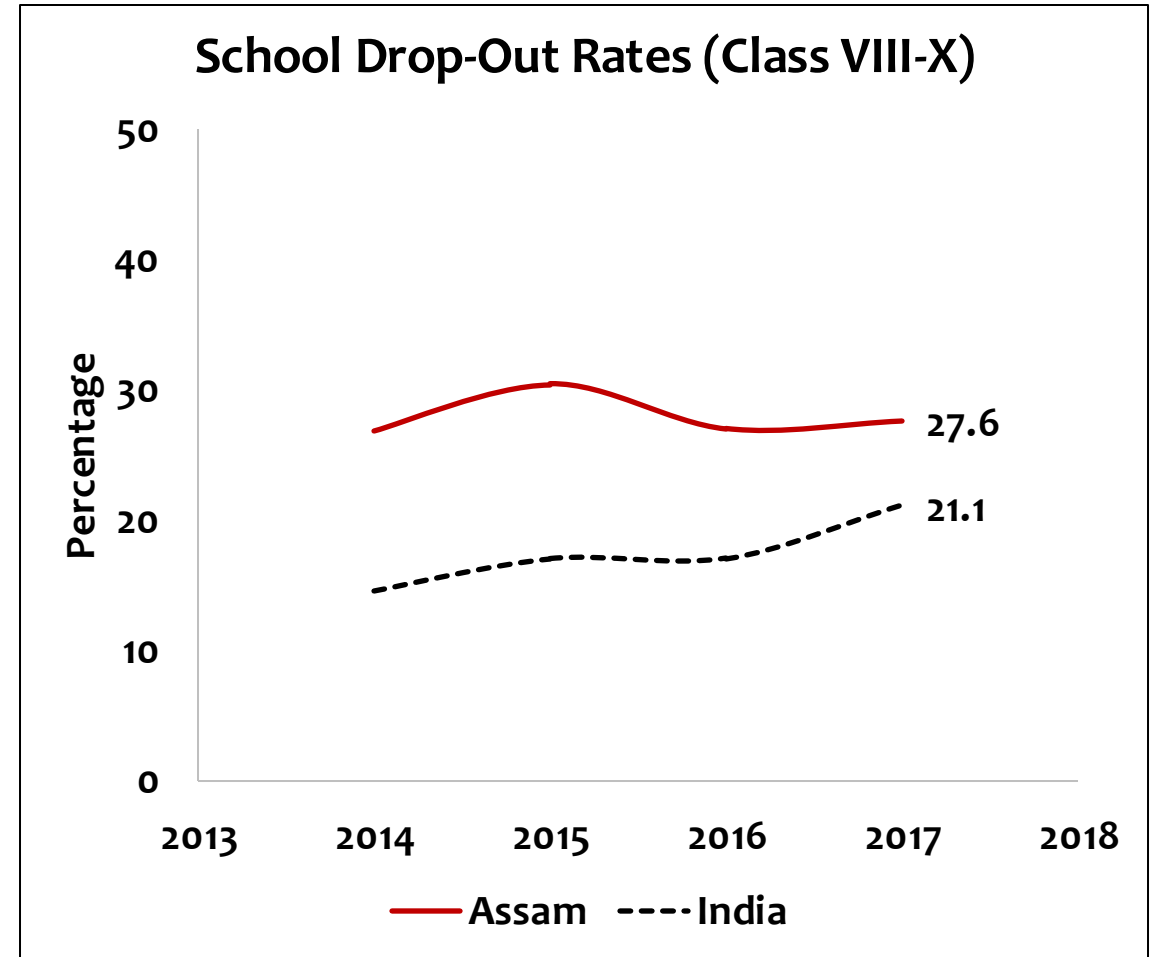
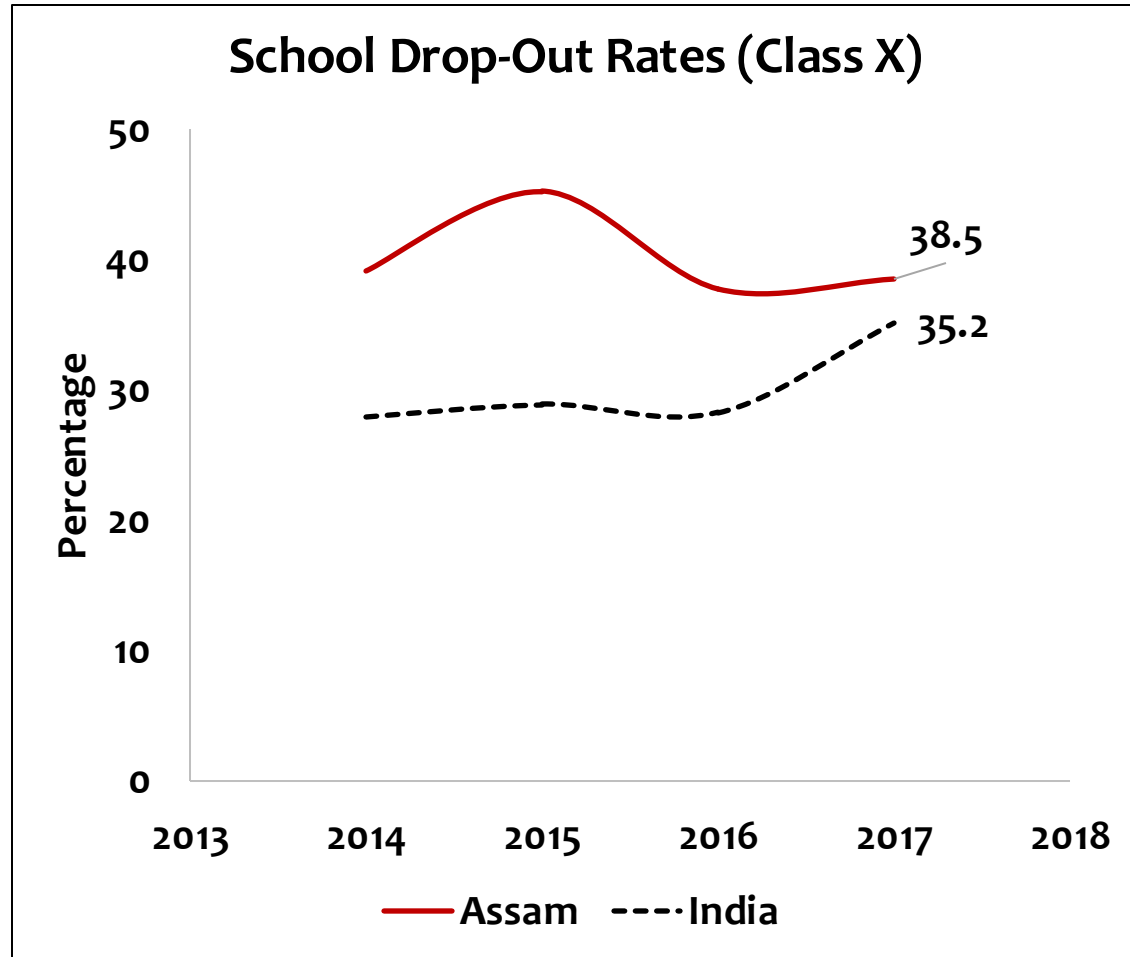
Assam's Literacy Rate has increased over the decades and is slightly below the national estimate as of 2011



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

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

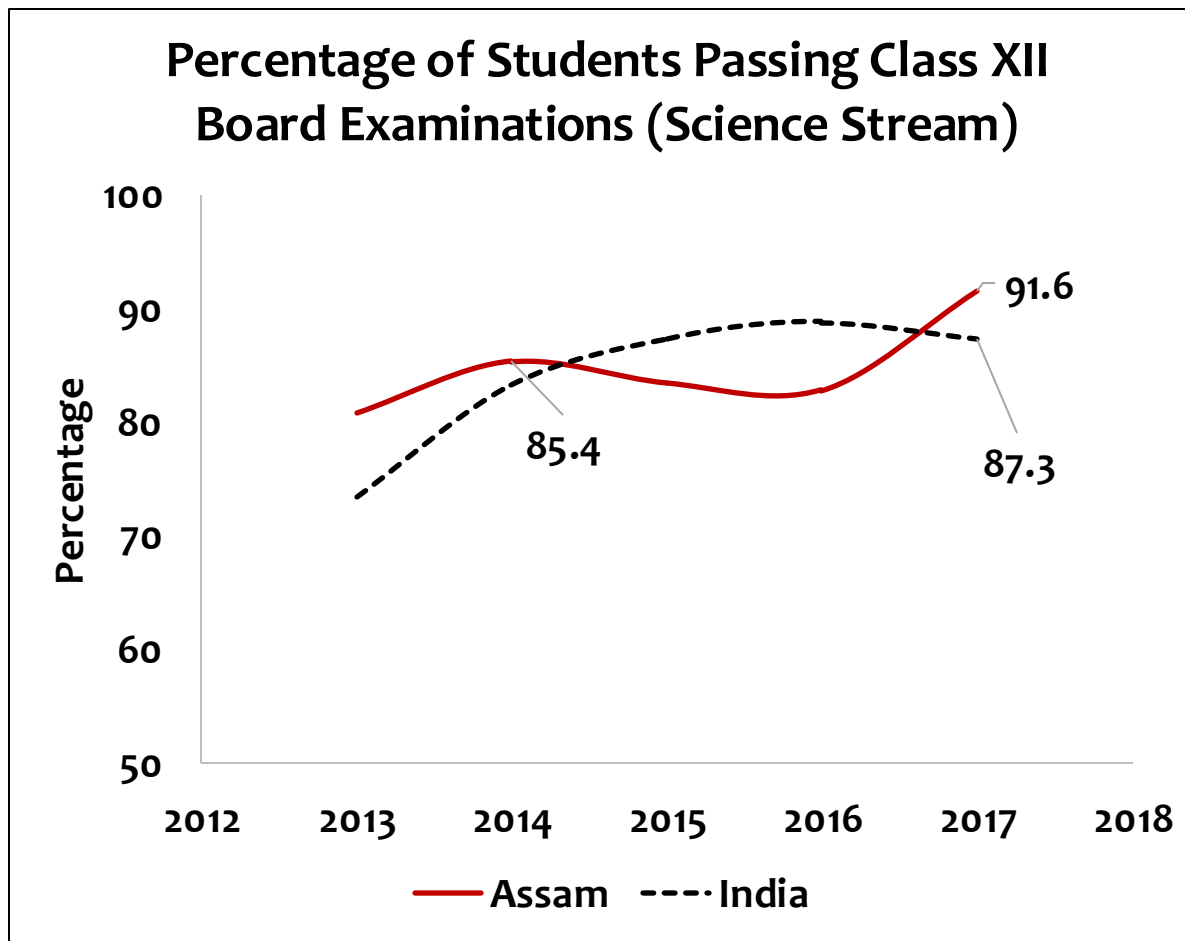
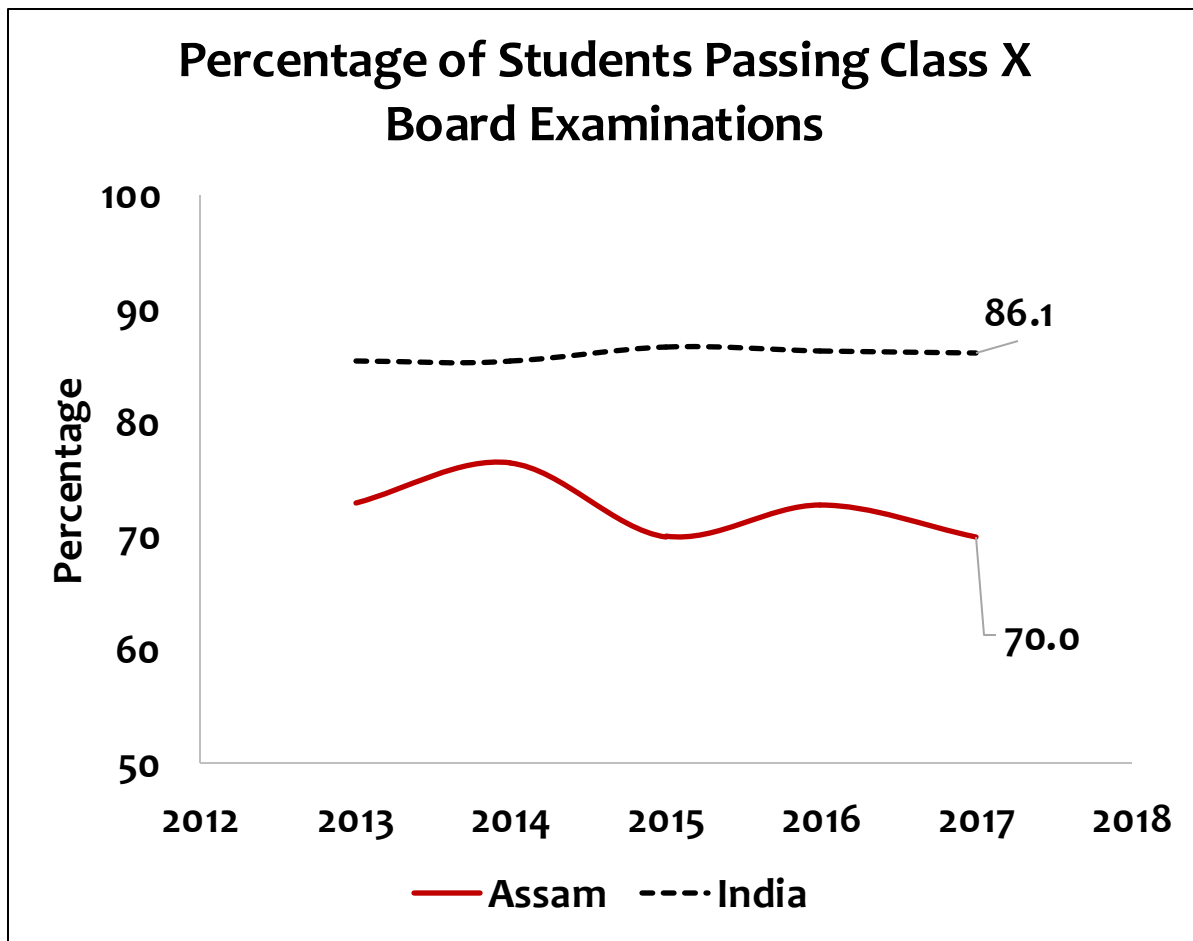
Assam's School Dropout Rates for Class X and the Secondary Level (Class VIII-X) are higher than the national figures in 2016-17



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

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

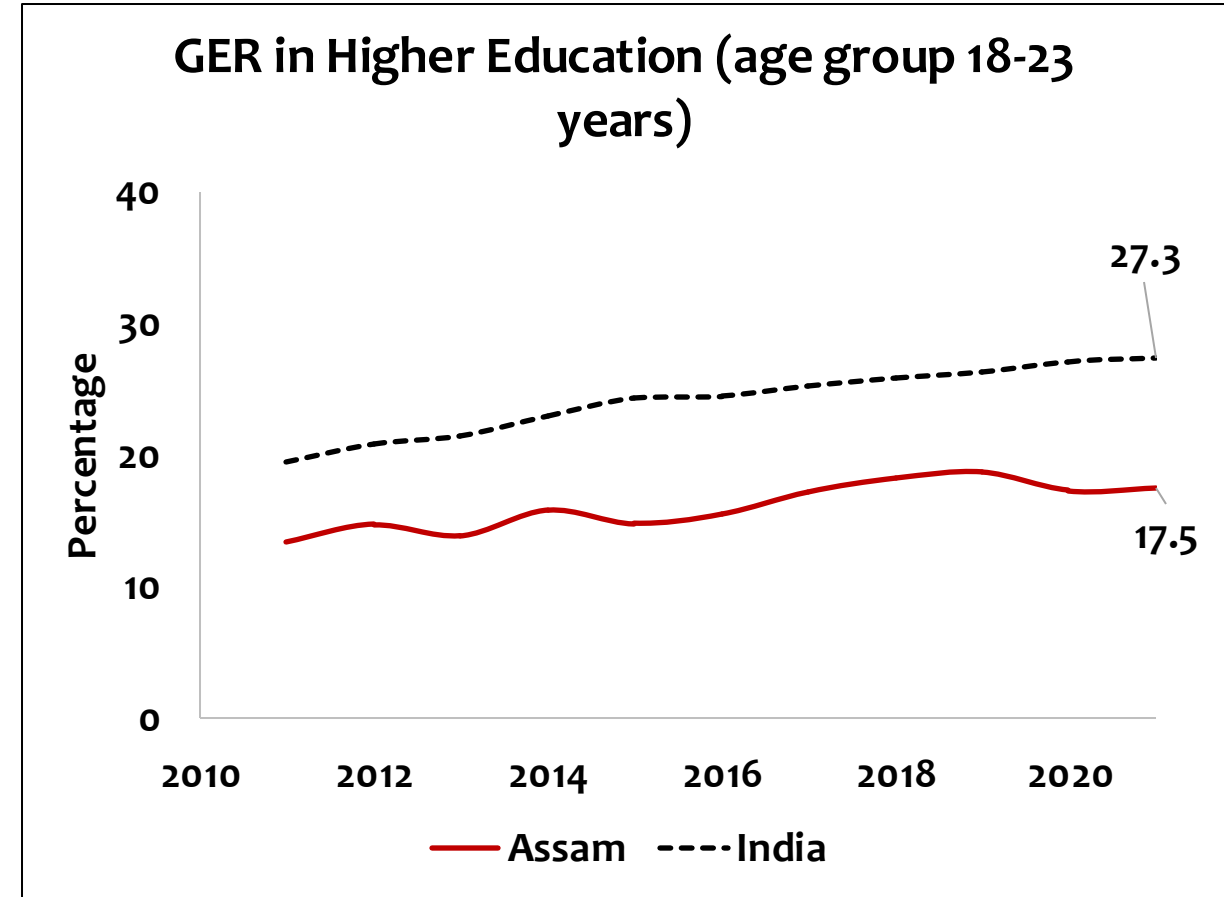
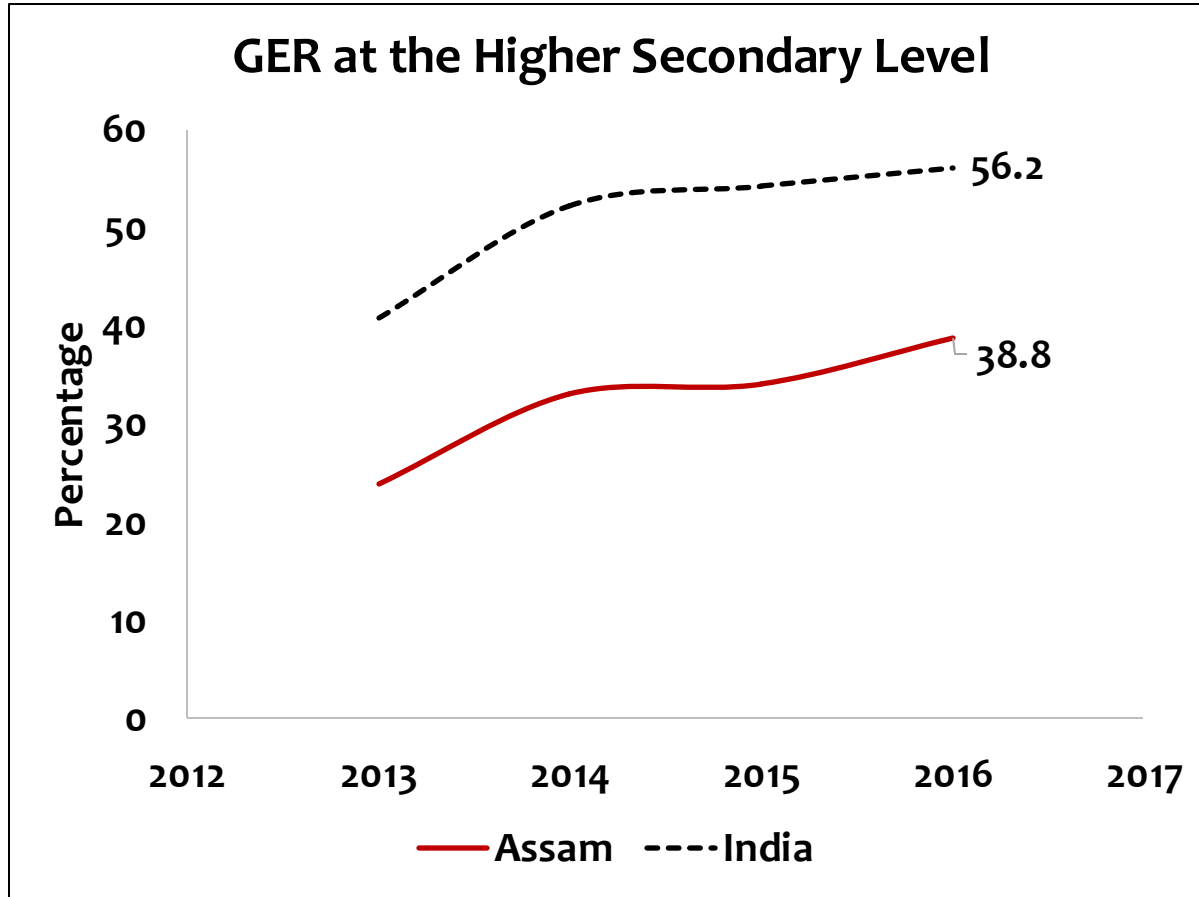
The students who pass the Secondary (Class X) Level Examinations are at 70 percent in Assam which is below the national average in 2016-17. The students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations are at 91.6 percent which is above the national average in 2016-17



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).⁴⁴

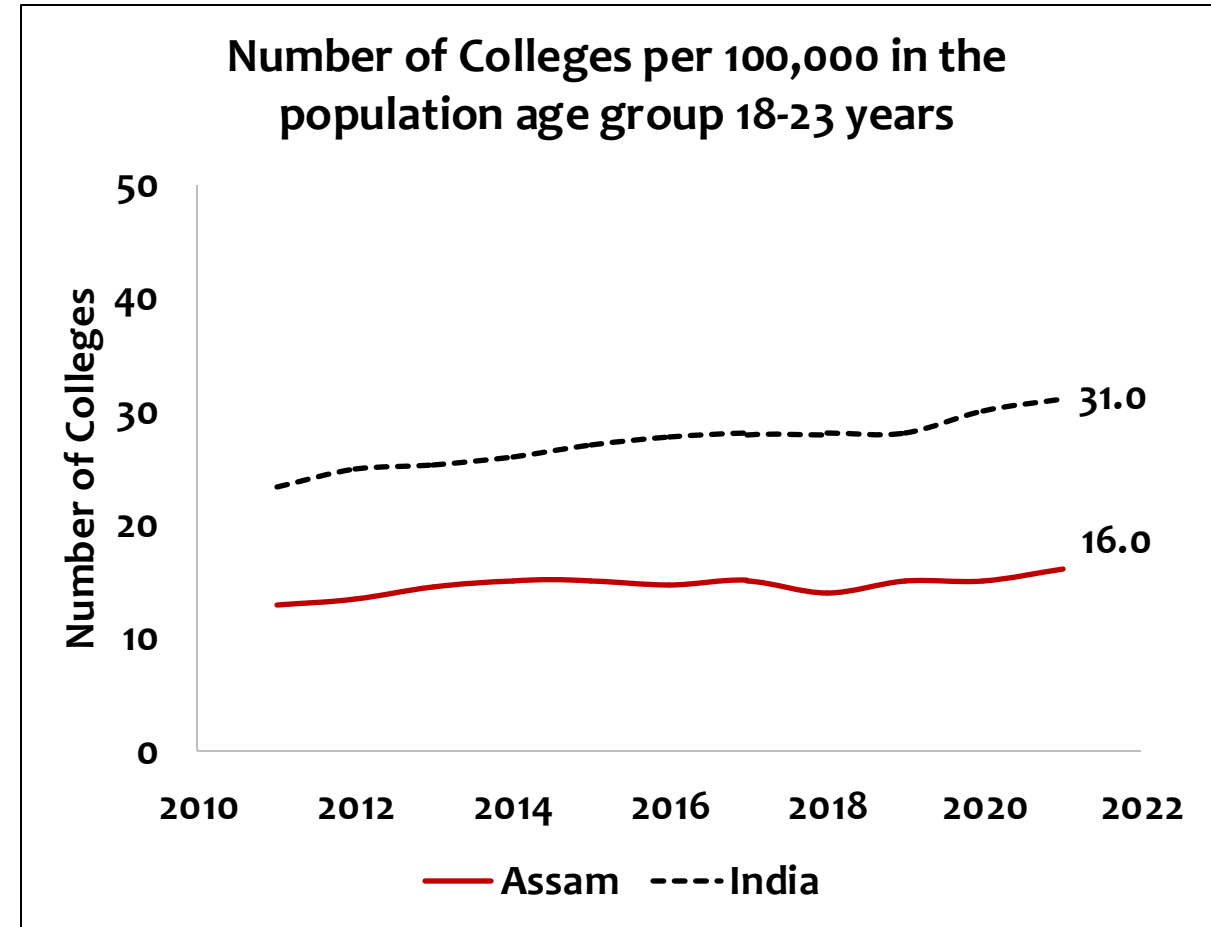
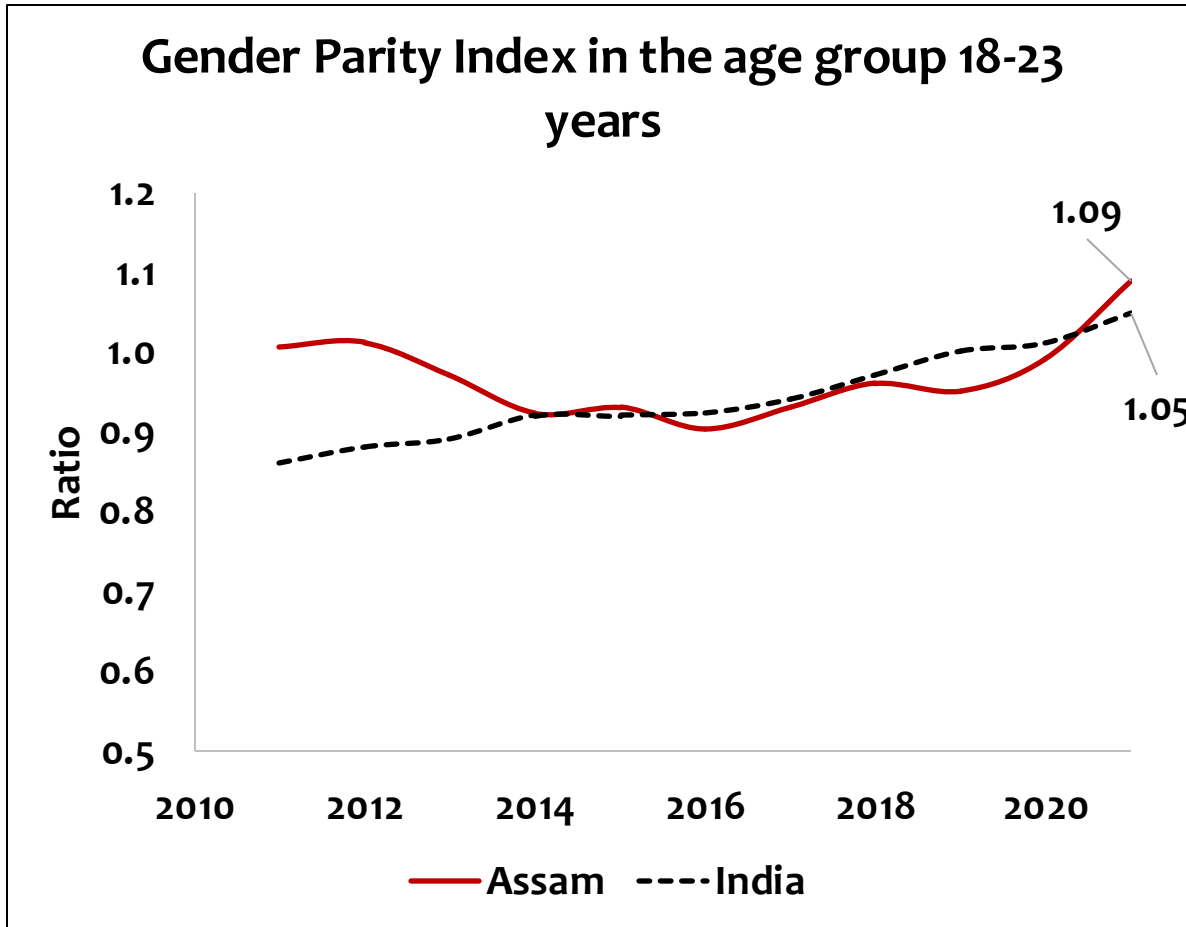
Assam's Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the Higher Secondary Level and the Higher Education (age group 18-23) level was below the all-India figure over their respective periods



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

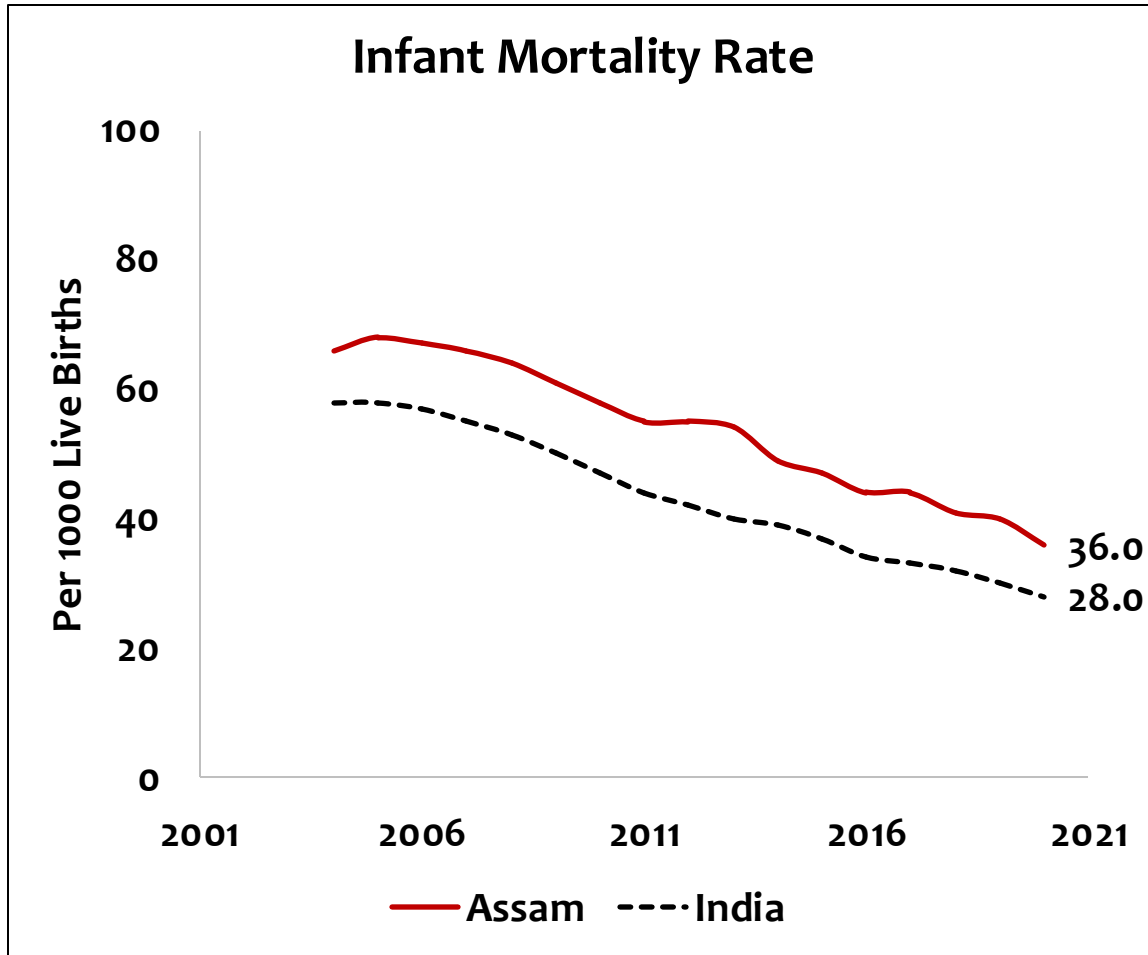
Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The 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), Assam is slightly above the national benchmark as of 2020. The State has lower average college density per 100,000 people in the age-group 18-23 years compared to the national average



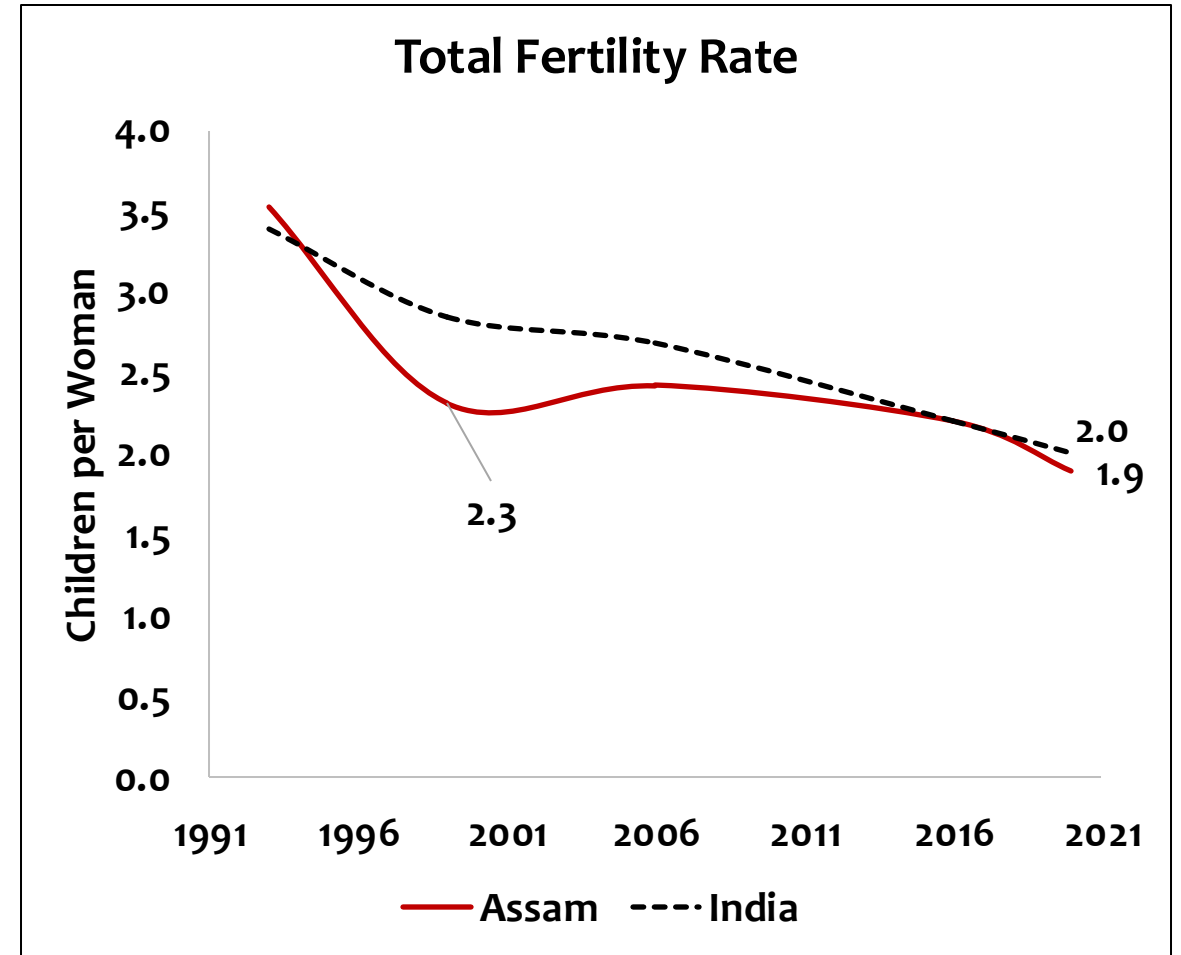
Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21
Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

Assam has seen a decline in Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rate over their respective decades and is in a worse and better position than their national benchmarks over the last decade, respectively



Source: Sample Registration System (SRS) Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020.

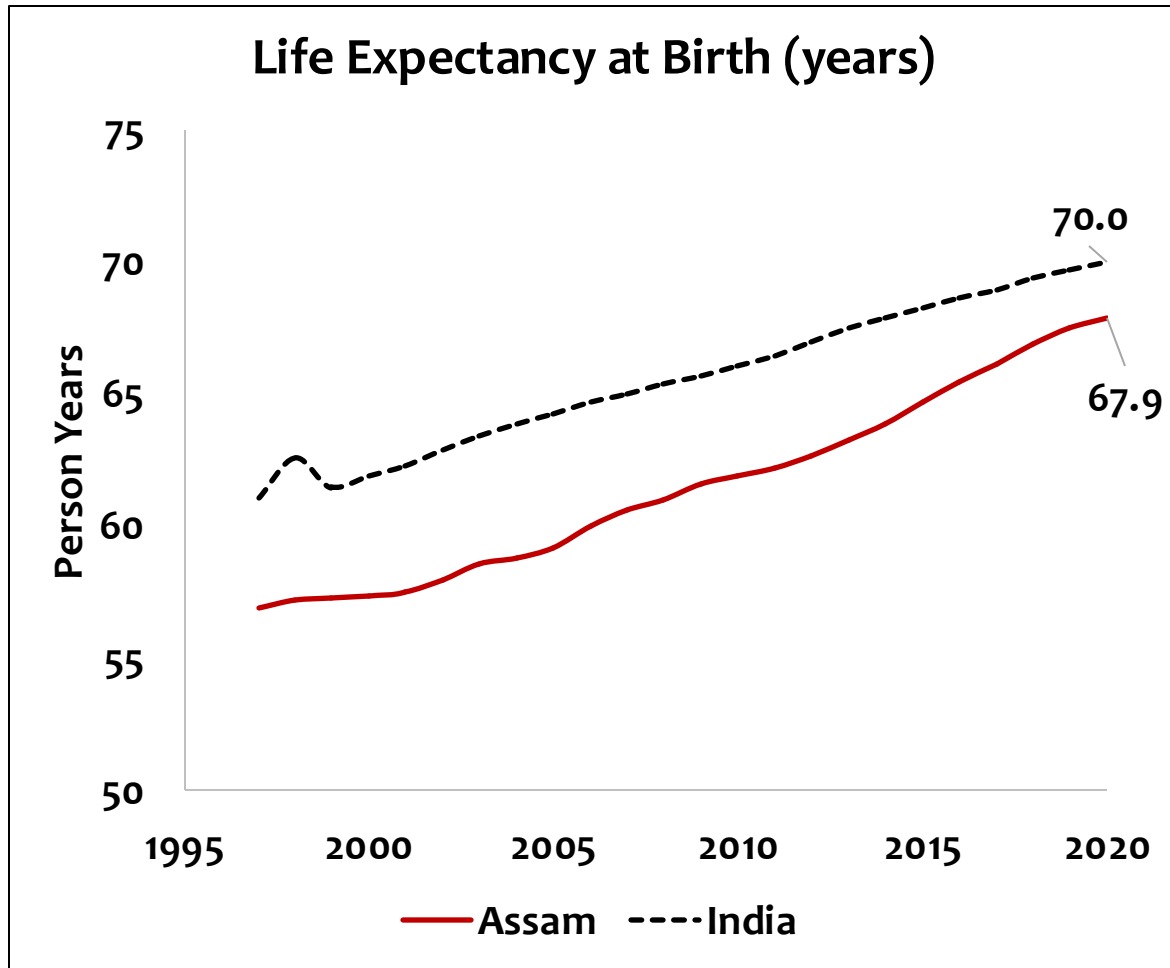
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source



Source: National Family Health Survey (I - V)

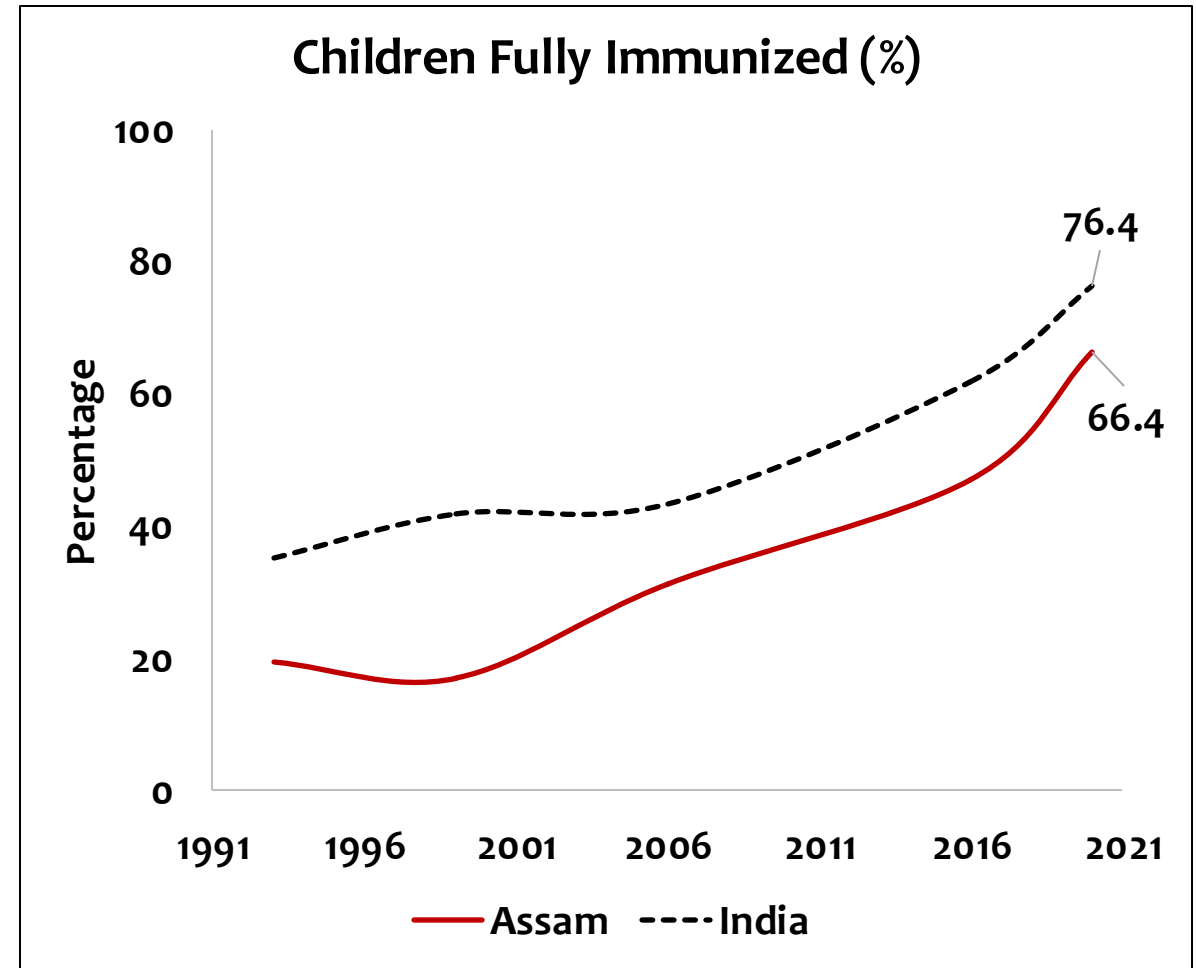
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source

Life expectancy in Assam is lower than an average Indian. For children (aged 12-23 months) Fully Immunized with all basic vaccinations, Assam is placed lower than the national average as of 2019-21



Source: Sample Registration System Bulletin, Ministry of Home Affairs, 2020.

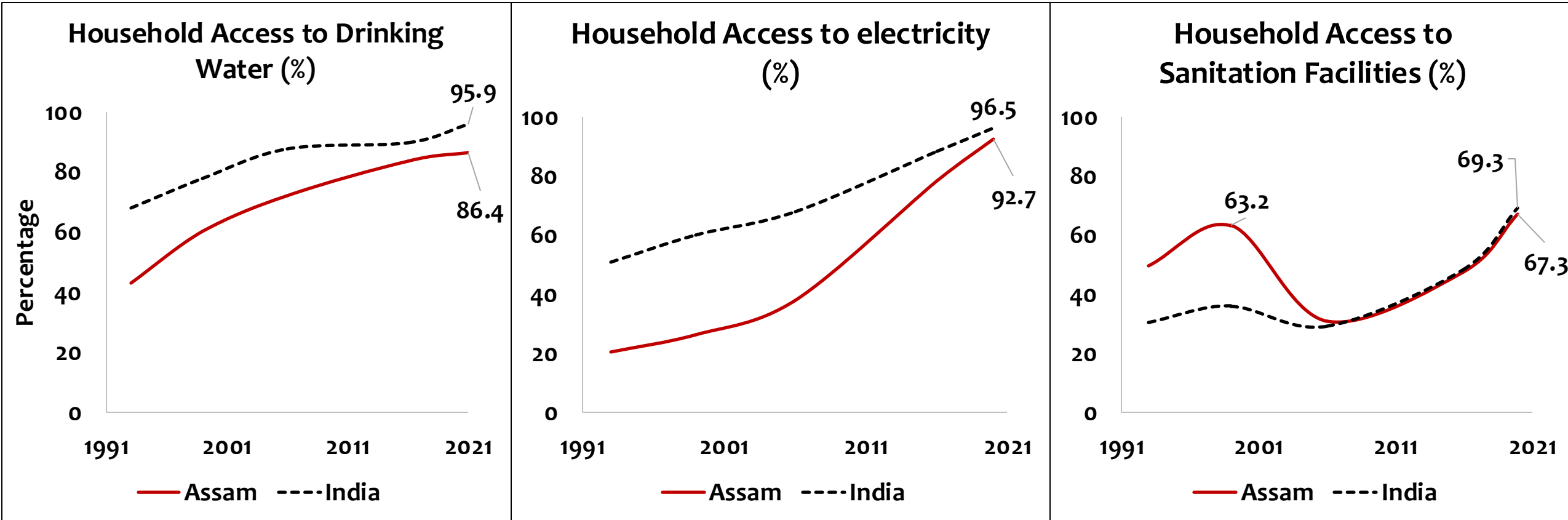
Note: India number has been taken directly from the source.



Source: National Family Health Survey (I - V)

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

Assam has improved on “quality of life” indicators across the decades. However, household access to drinking water, electricity and sanitation facilities are still 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 Assam

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2012-13 & 2021-22)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Large States)	All States / UTs (% of National GDP)
Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP	4.4 %	2021-22	+ 3.4 % points	3.2 %	3.3 %	2.8 %
Primary Deficit, % of GSDP	2.9 %	2021-22	+ 3.3 % points	1.0 %	1.2 %	1.0 %
Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP	- 0.2 %	2021-22	- 1.2 % points	+ 0.3 %	-0.1 %	- 0.4 %
Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP	19.8 %	2021-22	+ 0.2 % points	18.8 %	15.5 %	13.7 %
Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	4.7 %	2021-22	- 0.5 % points	5.9 %	6.1 %	6.3 %
Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP	0.9 %	2021-22	- 0.7 % points	1.0 %	0.9 %	1.1 %
Total Expenditure, % of GSDP	24.9 %	2021-22	+ 4.4 % points	20.5 %	18.4 %	16.6 %
Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP	20.0 %	2021-22	+ 1.4 % points	17.2 %	15.8 %	14.2 %
Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP	4.9 %	2021-22	+ 2.9 % points	3.3 %	2.8 %	2.4 %
Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp	19.7 %	2021-22	+ 10.1 % points	15.0 %	14.9 %	15.0 %
Total Public Debt, % of GSDP	24.8 %	2021-22	+ 5.9 % points	33.6 %	32.2 %	29.3 %
Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP	0.1 %	2021-22	+ 0.003 % points	1.6 %	1.7 %	3.8 %

Source: Data is taken from State Finances Report (SFR), Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 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 2021-22 .

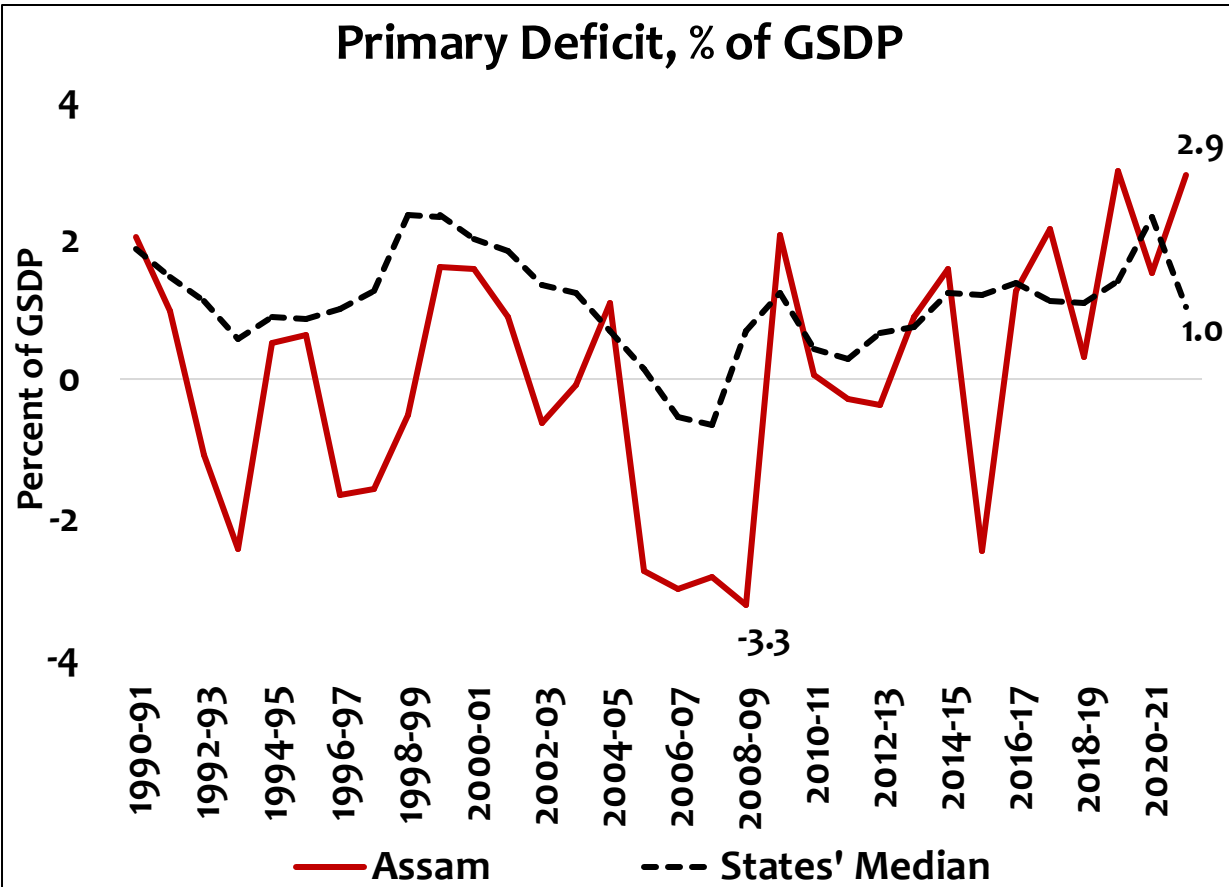
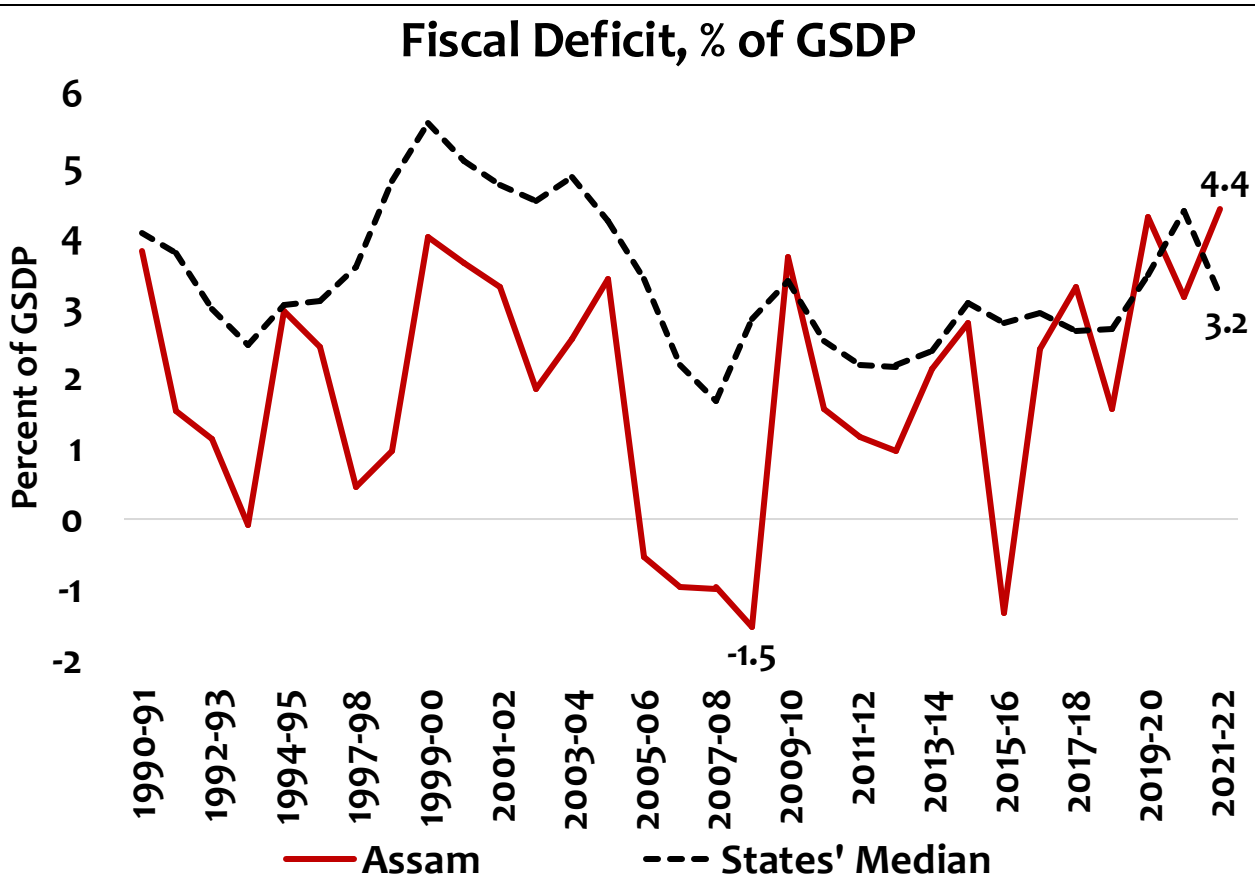
Table 4B : Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Assam

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	16.8%	2022-23	+13.1% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	52.8%	2022-23	+34.8% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
Subsidies, % of GSDP	0.1%	2022-23	-0.3% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure	0.3%	2022-23	-1.6% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%
Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP	0.2%	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
Per Capita Social Expenditure	Rs. 20,713	2022-23	+Rs. 16,216	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
Per Capita Health Expenditure	Rs. 2,323	2022-23	+Rs. 1,793	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
Per Capita Education Expenditure	Rs. 7,125	2022-23	+Rs. 4,521	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	48.5%	2022-23	+8.2% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	5.4%	2022-23	+0.7% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure	16.7%	2022-23	-6.7% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio	3.2%	2022-23	+2.5% 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.

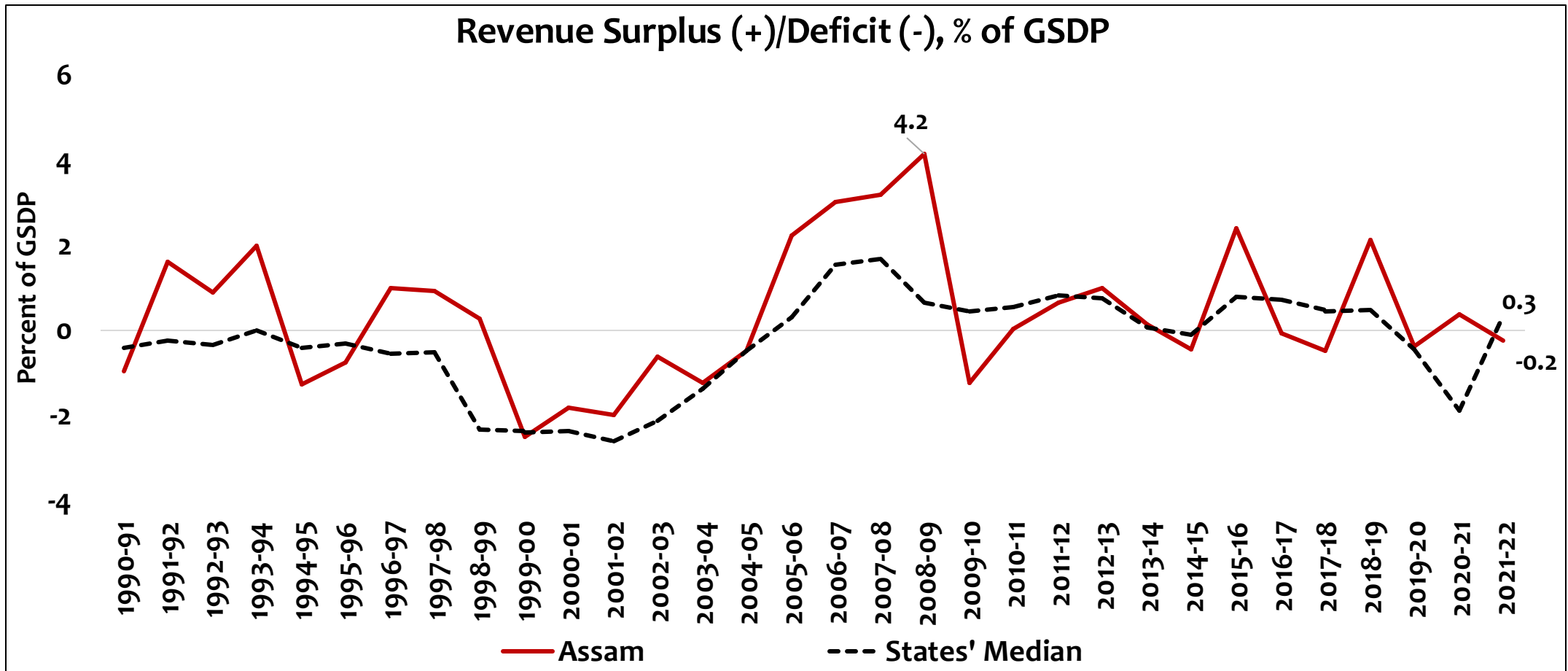
Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 States (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 States, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Committed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

In 2021-22, Assam ran a Fiscal Deficit of 4.4 percent of its GSDP, 1.2 percentage points higher than a median State. Its Primary Deficit at 2.9 percent of its GSDP was 1.9 percentage points higher than a median State



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit (FD) is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Primary Deficit (PD) is calculated as Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments. Interest Payments is sourced from RBI SFR; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

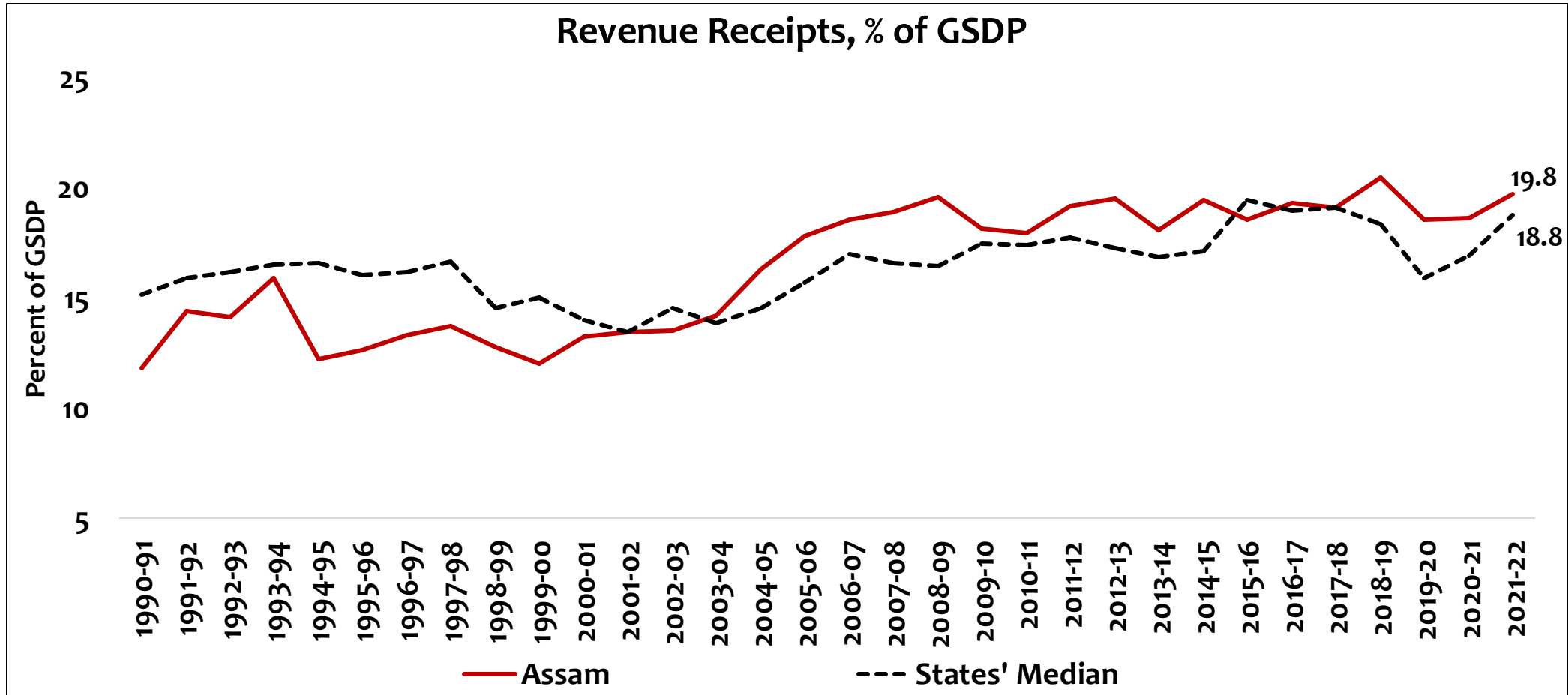
Assam ran a Revenue Deficit 0.2 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, while a median State ran a Revenue Surplus 0.3 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Deficit is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. The spike in revenue surplus in 2018-19 is on account of an increase in the own non-tax revenue in the year.

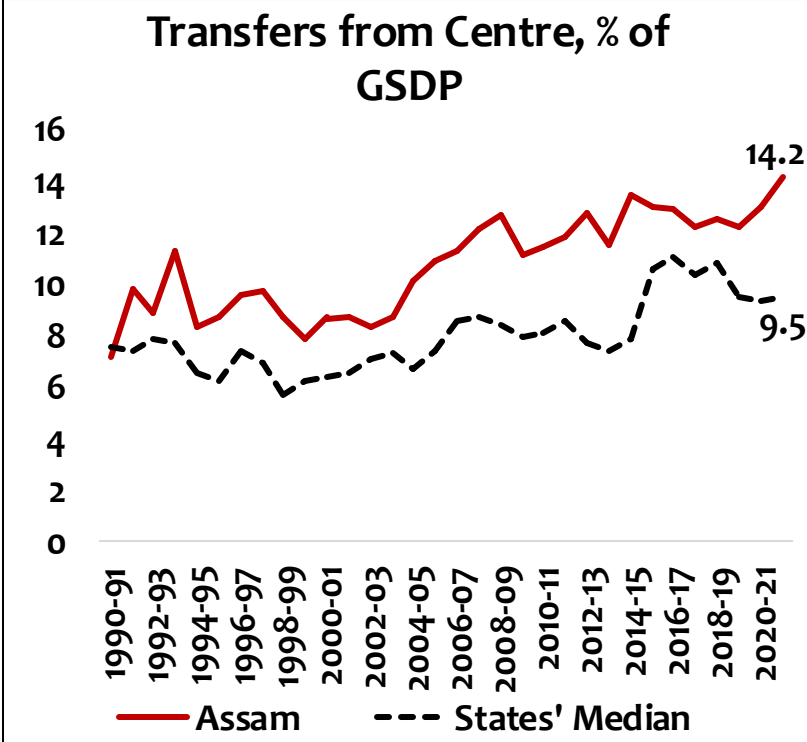
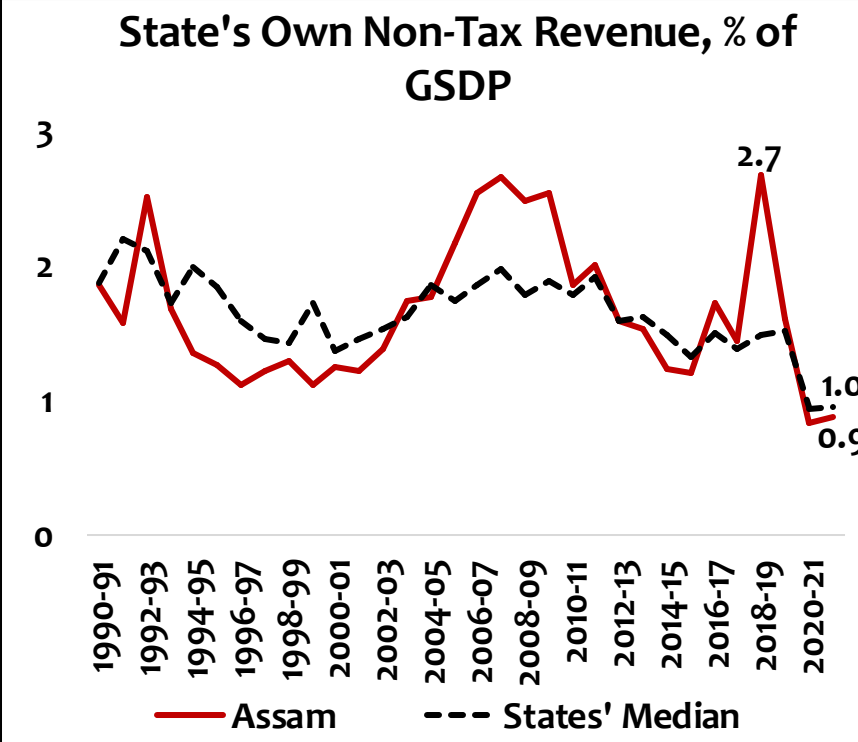
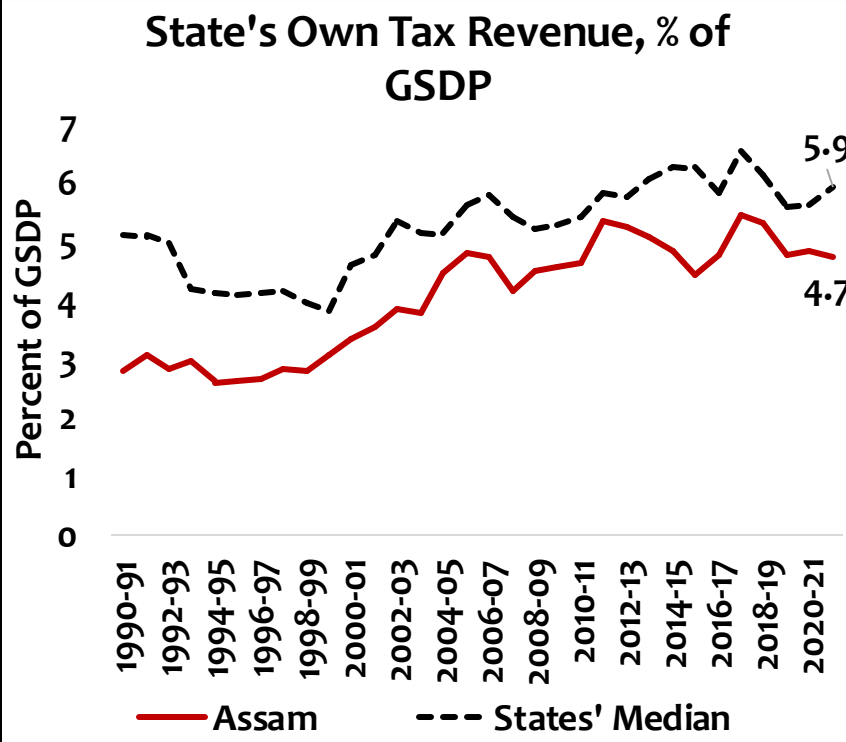
In 2021-22, Assam's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were higher than what a median State collected, at about 19.8 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

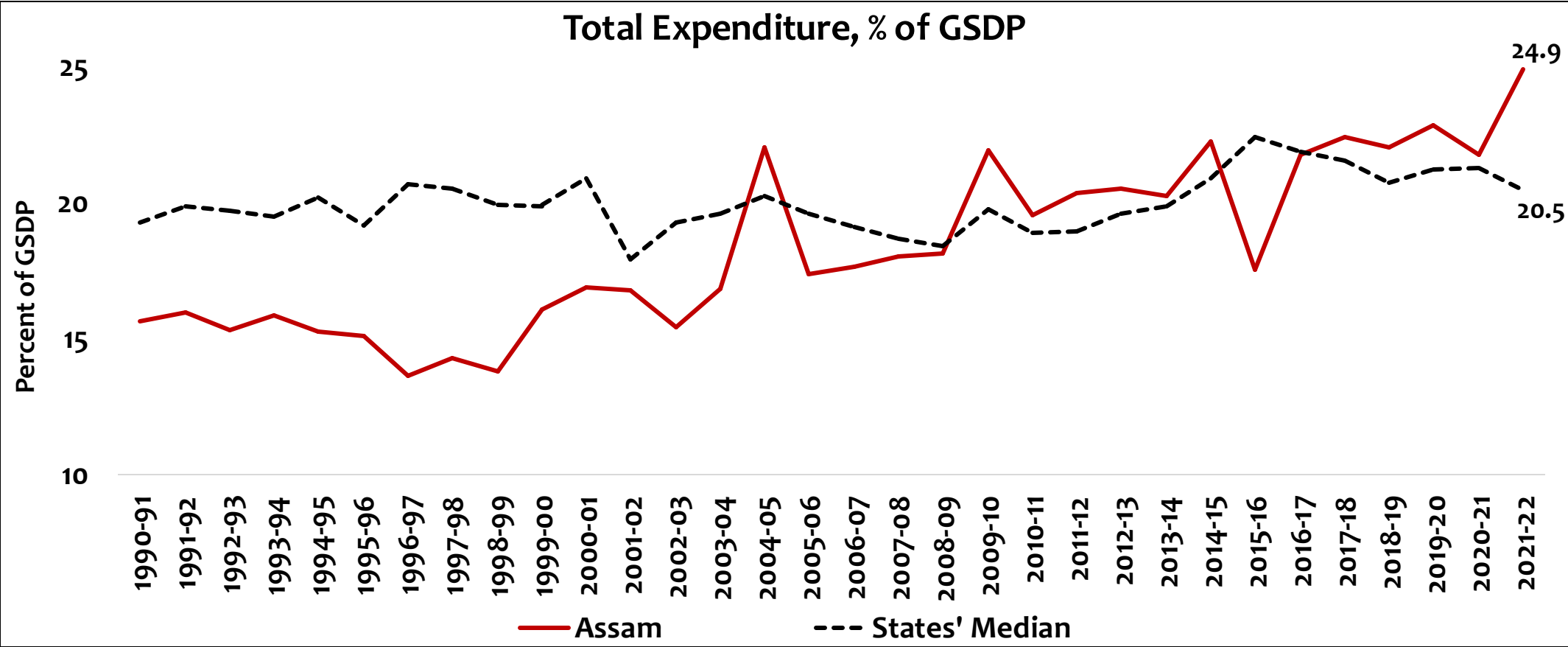
Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

Assam's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue and Transfers from the Centre are 4.7, 0.9, and 14.2 percent of the GSDP respectively. Transfers from the Centre are 4.7 percentage points higher than a median State, and constitute nearly 72 percent of the State's total revenue



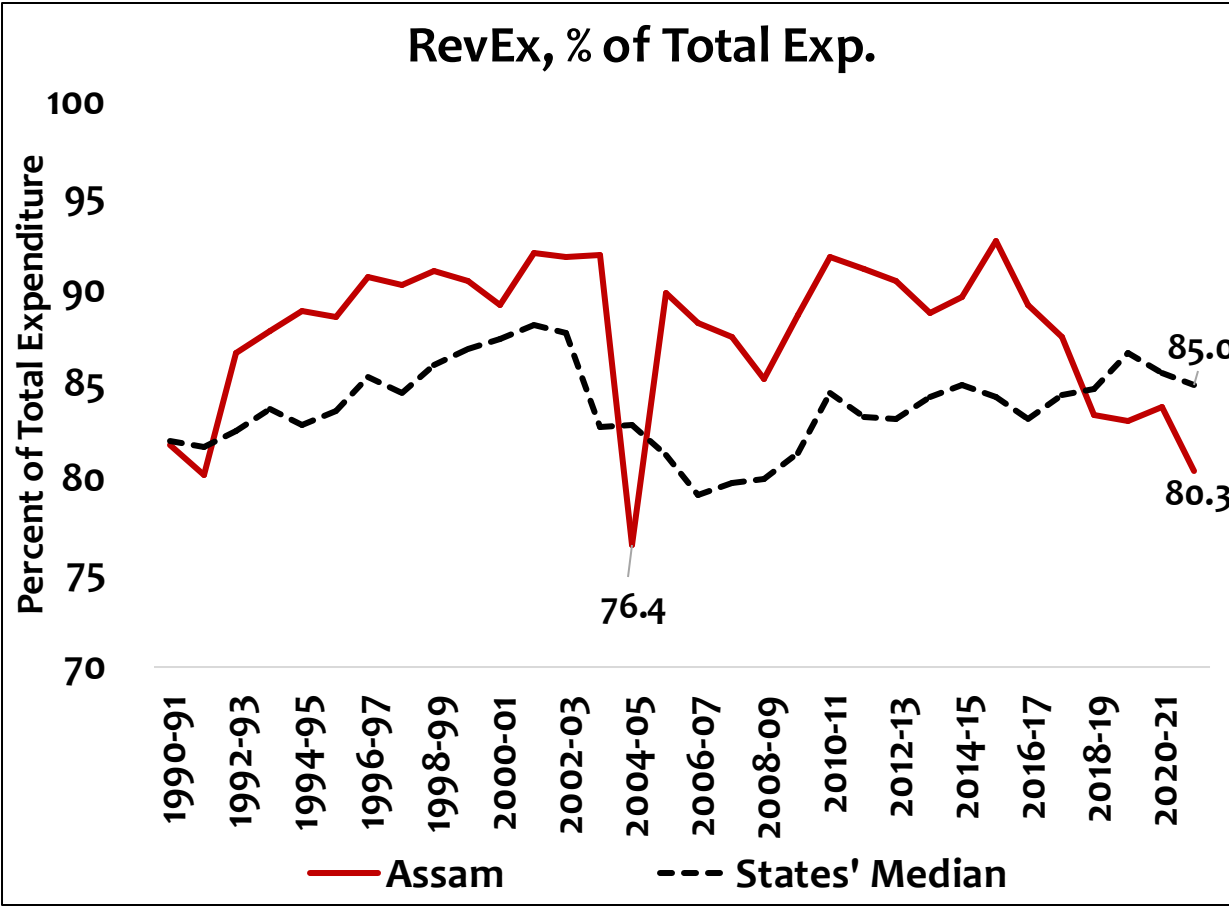
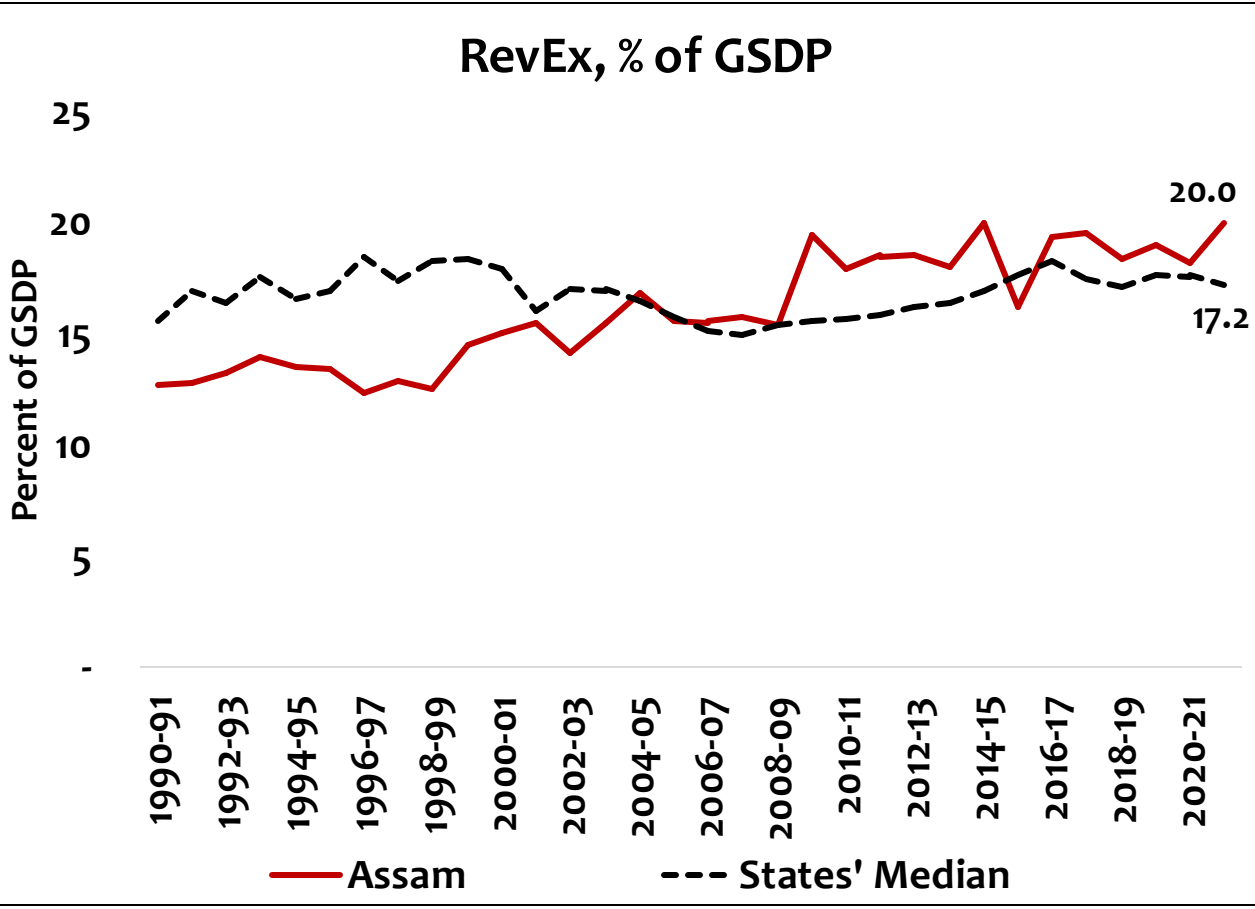
Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23). Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers; iii. The spike in own non-tax revenue in 2018-19 is driven by an increase in the revenue from economic services (petroleum, in specific) (RBI SFR).

In 2021-22, Assam's Expenditure was higher than a median State, at 24.9 percent of its GSDP



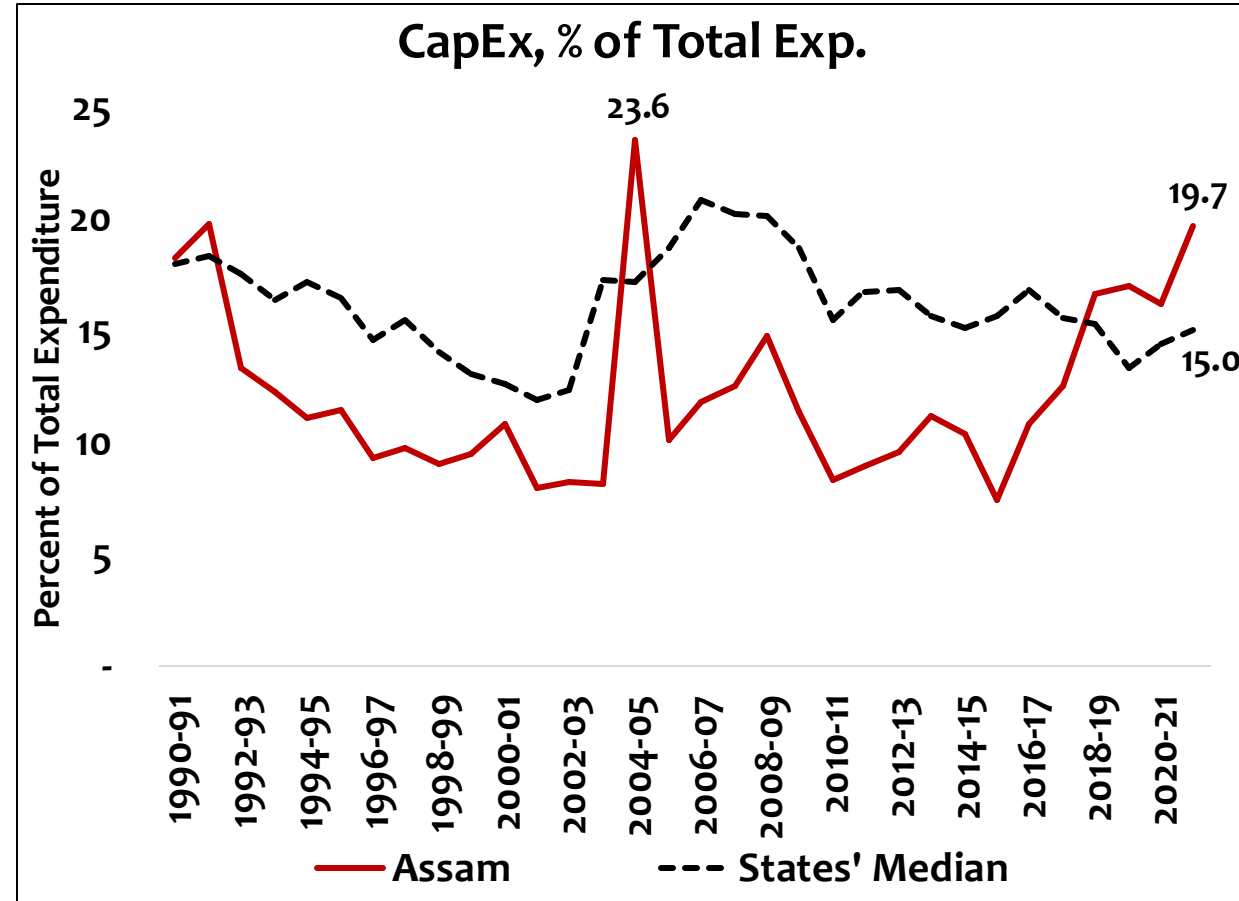
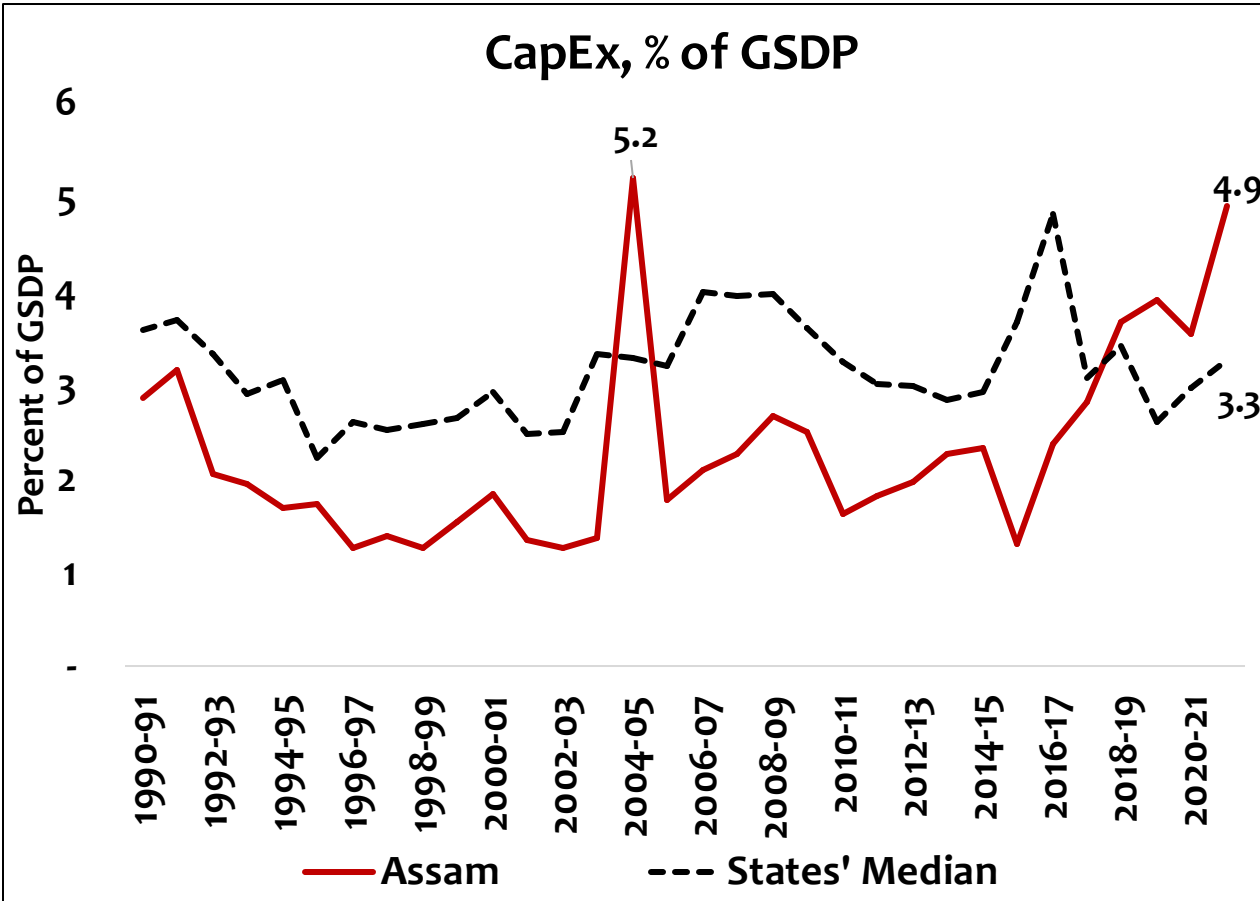
Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded); iii. In 2015-16, there is a drop in the total expenditure across all broad categories (developmental and non-developmental), which combined with an increasing GSDP, reflects a sharp decline in the expenditure to GSDP ratio (RBI SFR).

Assam's RevEx was 20 percent of its GSDP, nearly 3 percentage points higher than a median State, and accounted for 80.3 percent of the Total Expenditure in 2021-22



Source: i. Revenue Expenditure is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

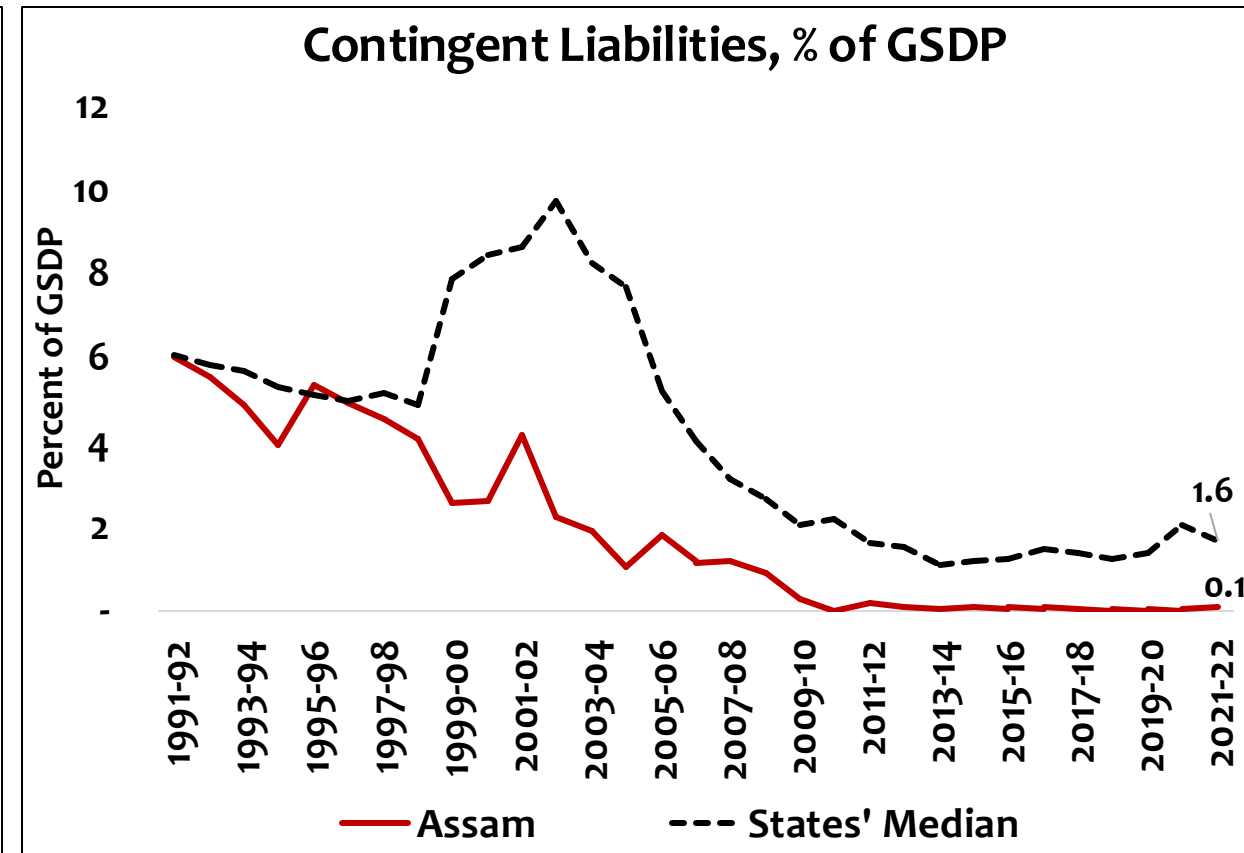
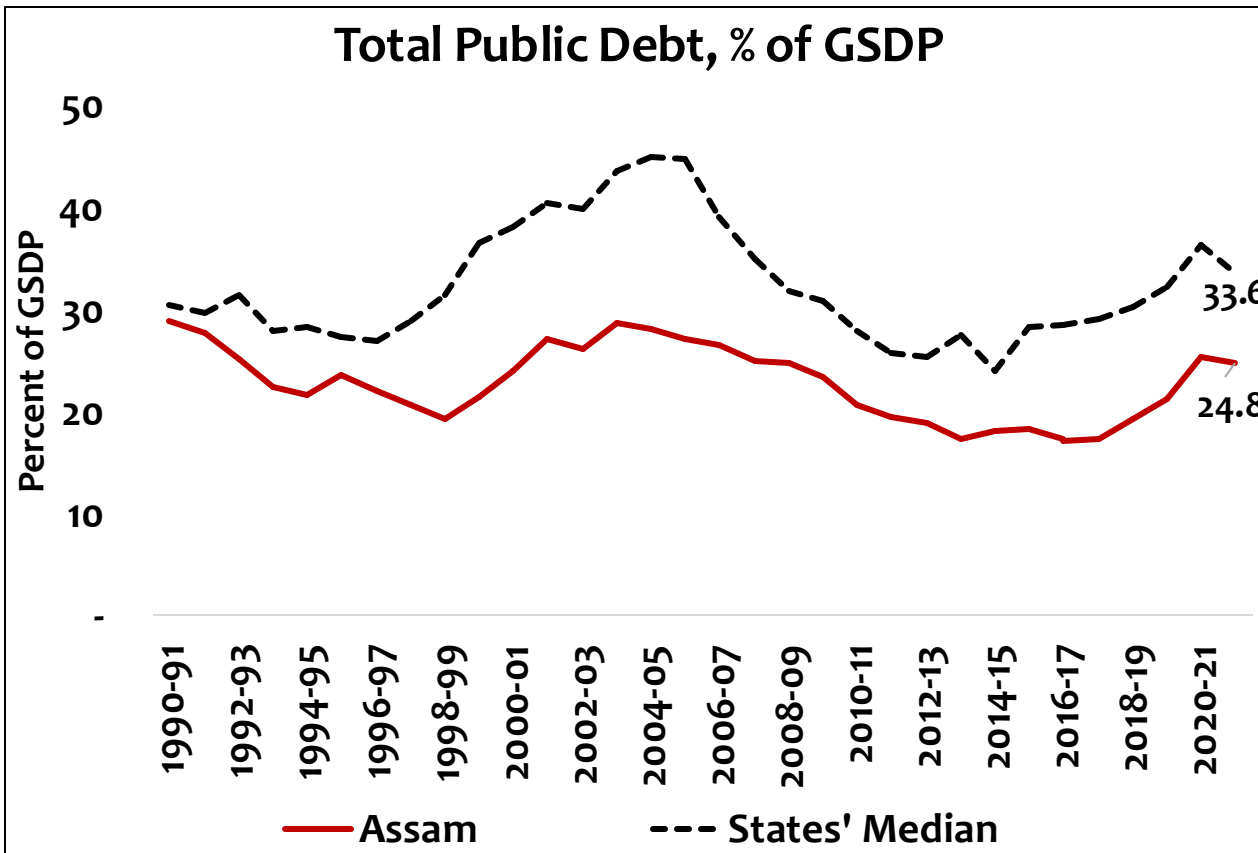
In 2021-22, Assam's CapEx at 4.9 percent of its GSDP, was about 1.6 percentage point higher than what a median State spent on CapEx



Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay plus Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

After a period of declining Public Debt from 2004 to 2017, Assam's Debt started increasing again from 2018, and was 24.8 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, about 8.8 percentage points lower than a median State. Its Contingent Liabilities have consistently declined since 2002, and as of 2021-22 are 0.1 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 29 States has been shown (all Union Territories are excluded).

Debt Sustainability Assessment

- Extrapolations of the debt-to-GSDP ratio are used as a way of thinking about debt sustainability, using the equation: $\Delta b_t = \frac{b_{t-1}(r_t - g_t)}{1 + g_t} + pd_t^*$
- A baseline scenario assumes real GDP growth, the real effective interest rate and primary deficit will be at the same levels for the next five years as their respective averages from 2012-13 to 2021-22.
- Second scenario assumes faster GDP growth to the tune of half a standard deviation over the average growth between 2012-13 to 2021-22.
- Third scenario assumes a favorable change of half a standard deviation to the primary deficit over the average deficit between 2012-13 to 2021-22.
- Fourth scenario assumes baseline plus outstanding contingent liabilities in 2021-22 will be absorbed (by 20 percent) each year in the next five years.
- A fifth scenario, by combining scenarios two and three.

Note: i. b_t is the debt-to-GSDP ratio, pd_t is the primary-deficit-to-GSDP ratio (deficit net of interest payment), g_t is growth of real GSDP, and r_t is the real effective interest rate on public debt; all in year t ; ii. Δb_t is the change in debt-to-GSDP ratio between t and $t-1$; iii. The exercise is based on the assumption that g , r , and pd are exogenous, that is, they are not impacted by the level of debt.

Assam Debt Evolution (2012-13 to 2021-22)

Averages and standard deviations of key parameters

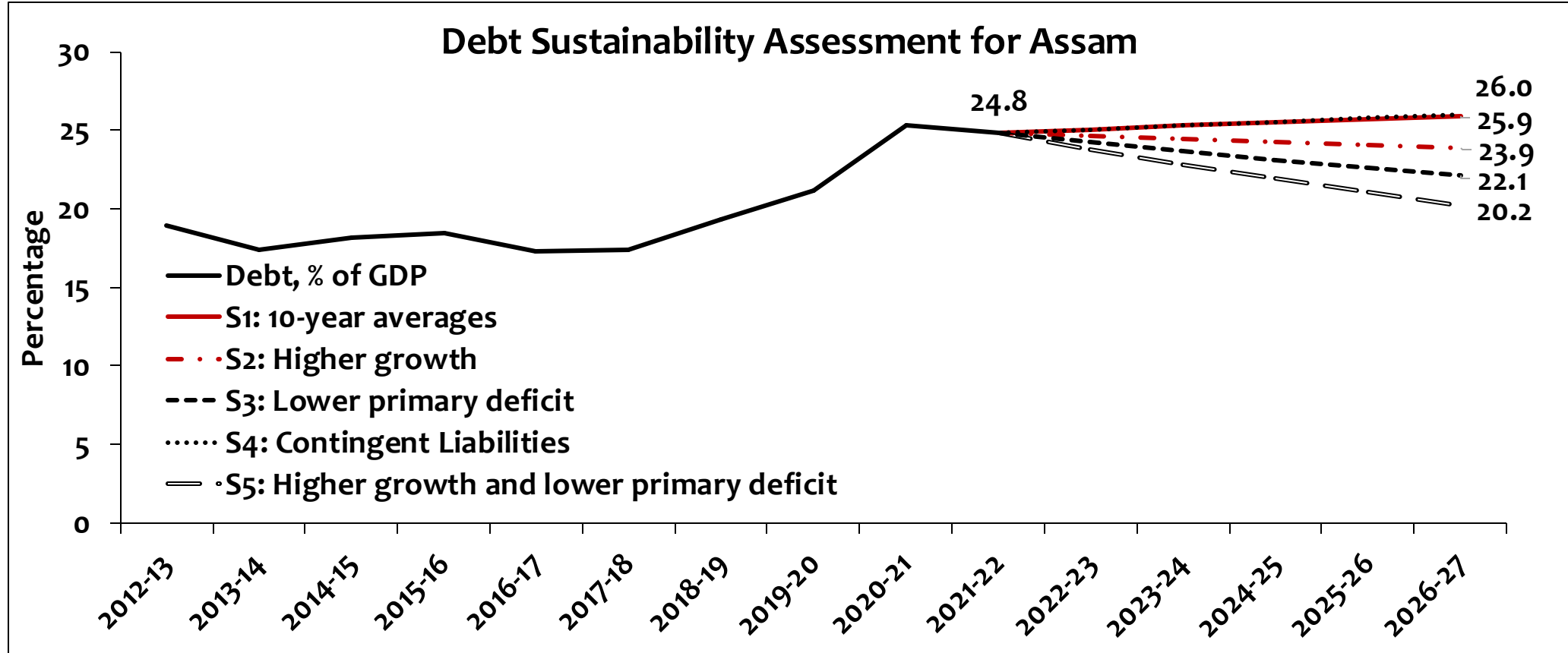
	Ten-year average and std. deviations (2012-13 to 2021-22)		Five-year average and std. deviations (2017-18 to 2021-22)	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
Nominal GDP growth (γ)	11.2	4.2	10.3	5.4
Deflator growth (π)	4.7	2.9	4.6	3.1
Real GDP growth (g)	6.3	4.0	5.4	3.2
Effective interest rate (e)	7.4	0.3	7.4	0.5
Real effective interest rate (r)	2.7	3.0	2.8	3.5
Primary deficit (pd)	1.1	1.6	2.0	1.1
Growth-effective interest differential ($g-\hat{e}$)	3.6	4.3	2.6	5.6
Contingent Liabilities (CL) as of 2021-22	0.1	-	-	-
Percentage points of CL absorbed each year for 5 years	0.02	-	-	-

Different scenarios for conducting debt sustainability assessments

Scenarios	Debt level in 2021-22 (bt-1)	Primary Deficit (pd)	Real GDP growth (g)	Real Effective Interest Rate (r)	Change in Debt in first year (2022-23)	Cumulative change in Debt in next five years
Baseline (Scenario 1): 10-year averages (2012-13 to 2021-22)	24.8	1.1	6.3	2.7	0.24	1.12
Scenario 2: Higher growth (increasing growth by half a standard deviation over baseline)	24.8	1.1	8.3	2.7	-0.21	-0.93
Scenario 3: Lower Primary Deficit (reducing primary deficit by half a standard deviation over baseline)	24.8	0.3	6.3	2.7	-0.58	-2.69
Scenario 4: Contingent Liabilities in 2021-22 are absorbed 20% in each year	24.8	1.1	6.3	2.7	0.26	1.19
Scenario 5: Lower Primary Deficit and Higher Growth	24.8	0.3	8.3	2.7	-1.02	-4.61

Note: In Scenario 2, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of real GDP growth rate is added as a positive growth shock. In Scenario 3, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of primary deficit is removed as a positive fiscal shock. In Scenario 4, 0.02 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year.

Under the baseline scenario, Assam's debt to GSDP ratio is projected to increase by only a small amount and under all other possible scenarios, its debt to GSDP ratio is projected to assume a declining trajectory. Moreover, its outstanding contingent liabilities are nearly negligible

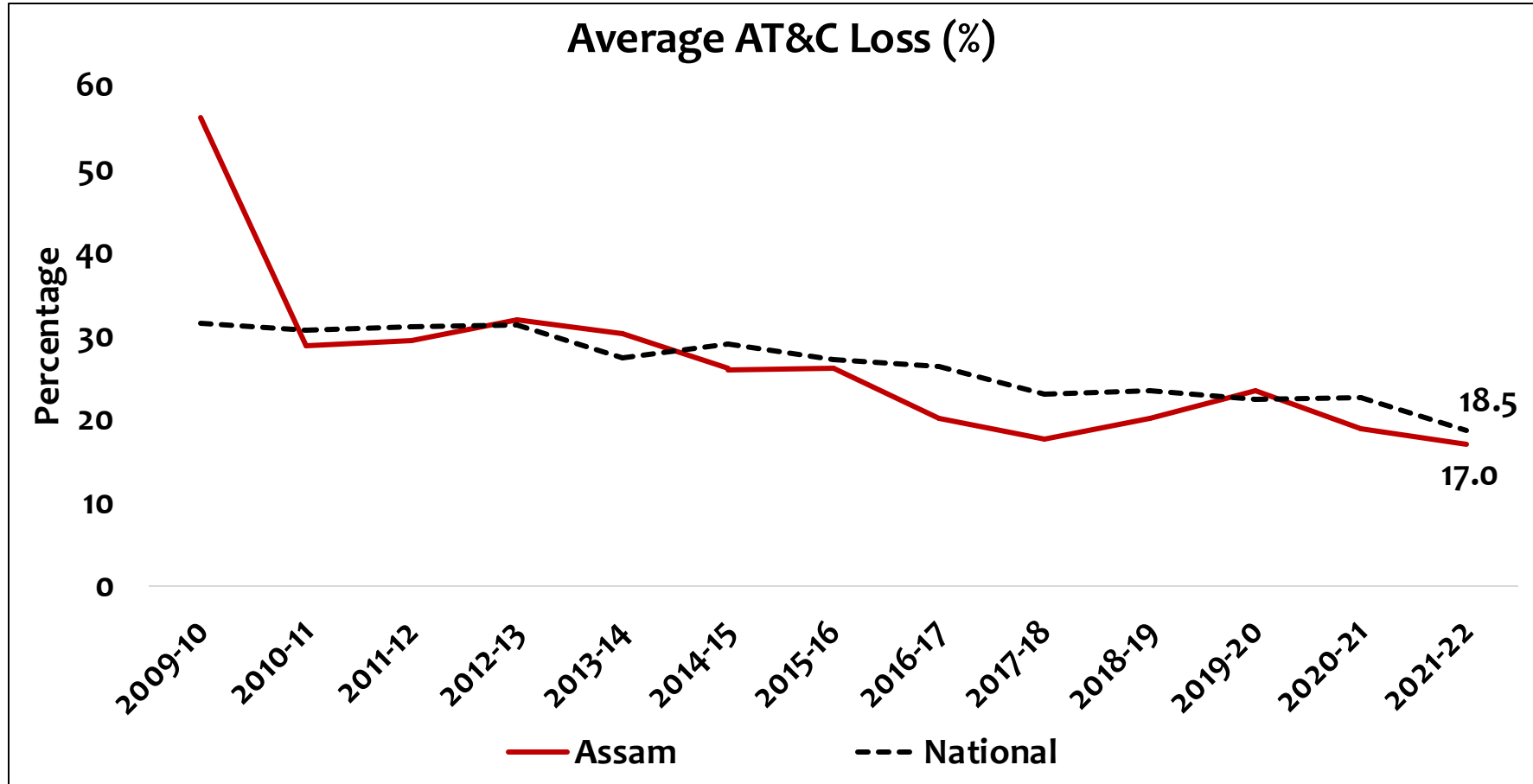


Note: In Scenario 2, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of real GDP growth rate is added as a positive growth shock. In Scenario 3, half a standard deviation of 10-year average of primary deficit is removed as a positive fiscal shock. In Scenario 4, 0.02 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year

Assam: Power Sector

- The State has one distribution utility/company (DISCOMs) – Assam Power Distribution Company Limited (APDCL), which is a State-operated DISCOM.
- Their average AT&C Losses have declined from 56 percent in 2009-10 to 17 percent in 2021-22 (1.5 percentage points lower the National average AT&C losses), owing to improved billing and collection efficiency.
- Per the Ujwal DISCOM Assurance Yojana (UDAY) scheme's portal, the State signed up for the operational and financial turnaround objectives of the scheme.

The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial Loss (AT&C) of the DISCOM in Assam is lower than the national average, standing at 17 percent in 2021-22



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

Note: National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry).

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

Tax Devolution Criteria of 14th and 15th Finance Commissions 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.

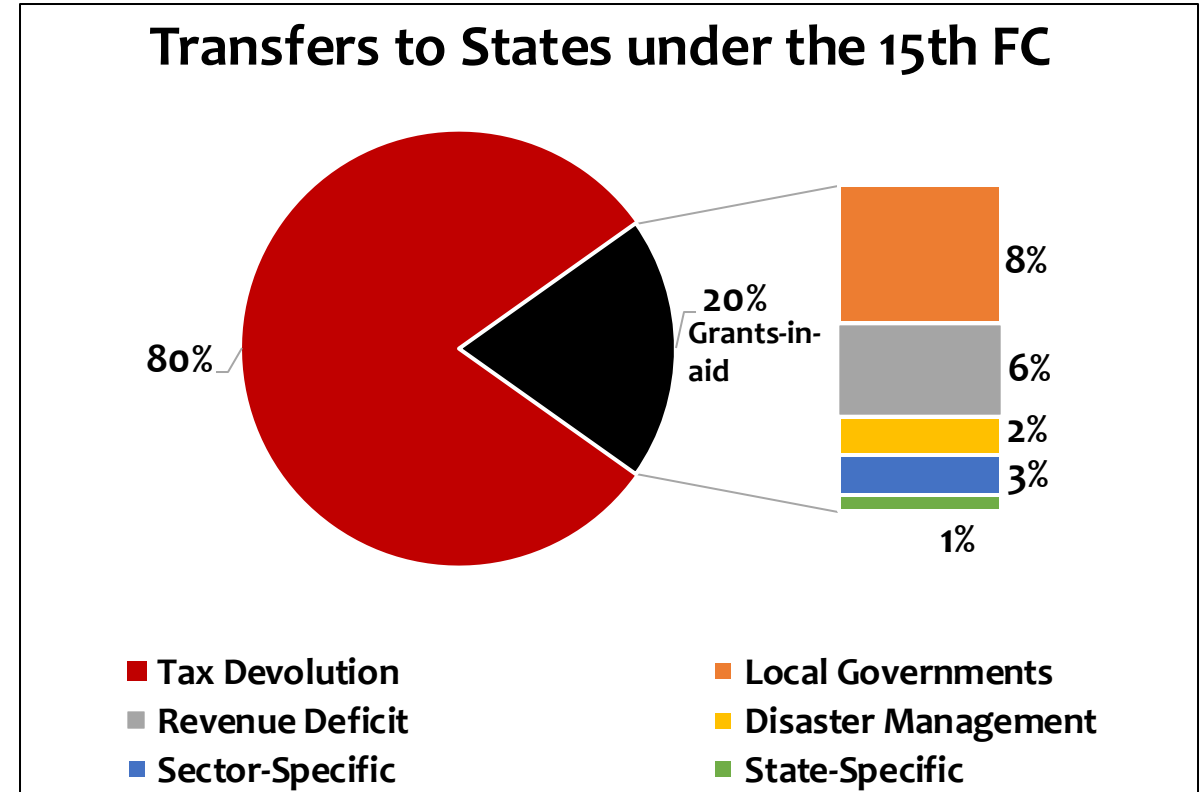
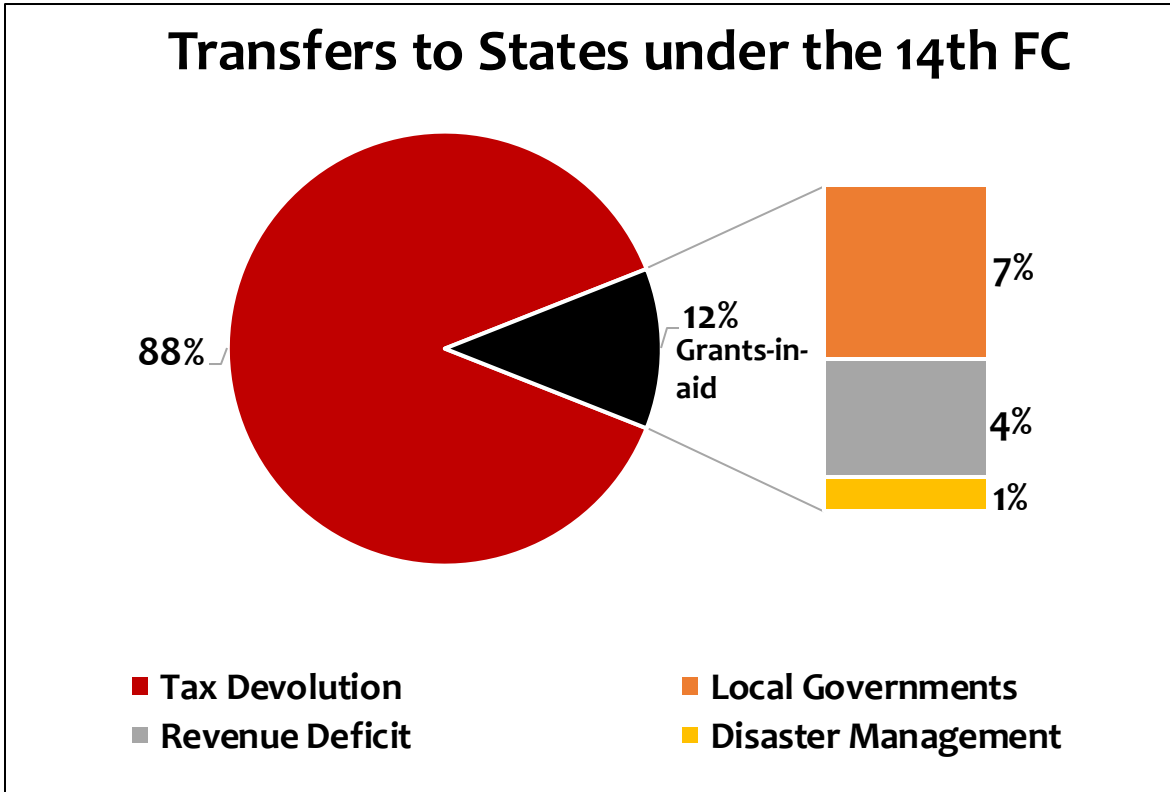
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14th FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15th FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria.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

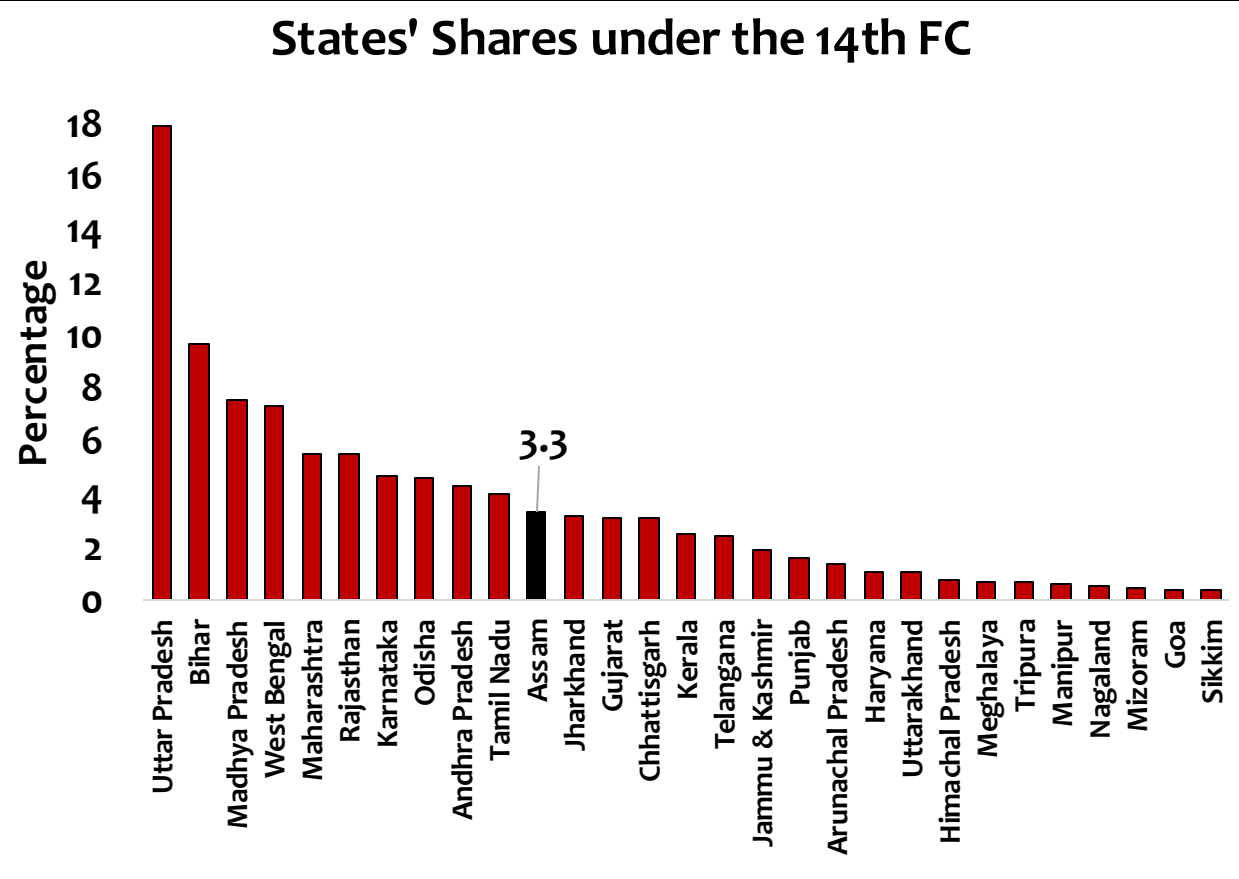
Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15th FC reinstated recommendations on Sector-Specific and State-Specific Grants, which 14th FC had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the share of grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre to States to 20 percent



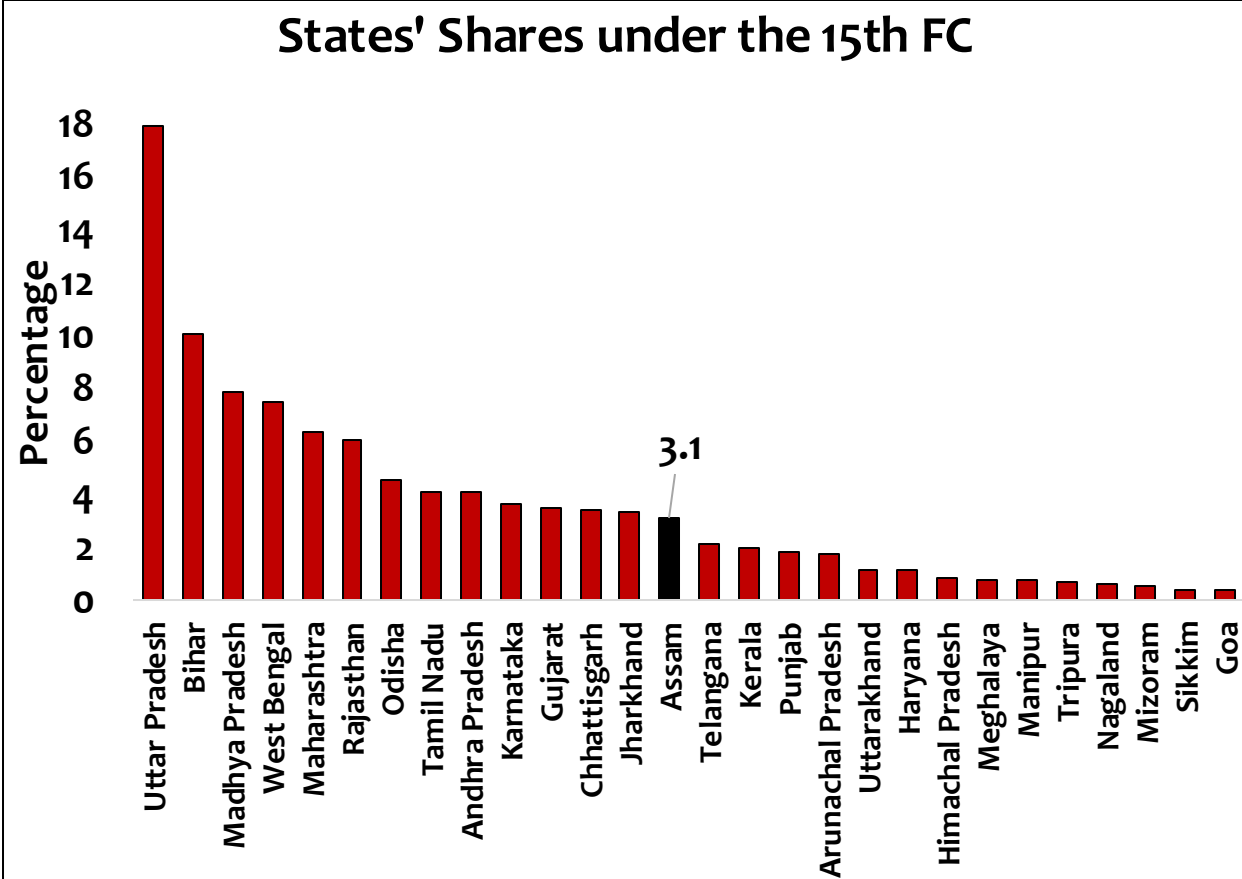
- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
 - Social Sector - health and education
 - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
 - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

Assam's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, decreased marginally from 3.3 percent under 14th FC to 3.1 percent under 15th FC

States' Shares under the 14th FC



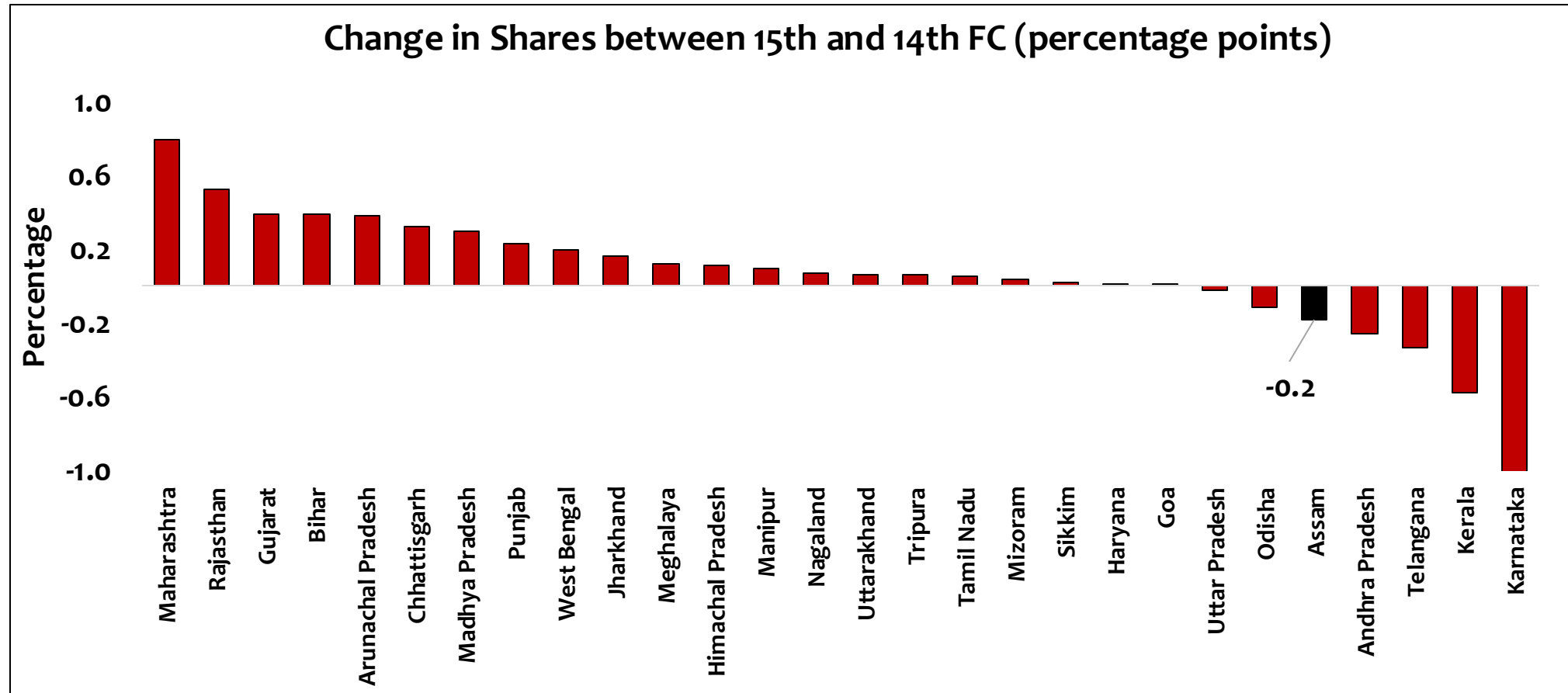
States' Shares under the 15th FC



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.

Assam had a 0.2 percentage point fall in Tax Devolution shares between the 14th and 15th Finance Commission recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

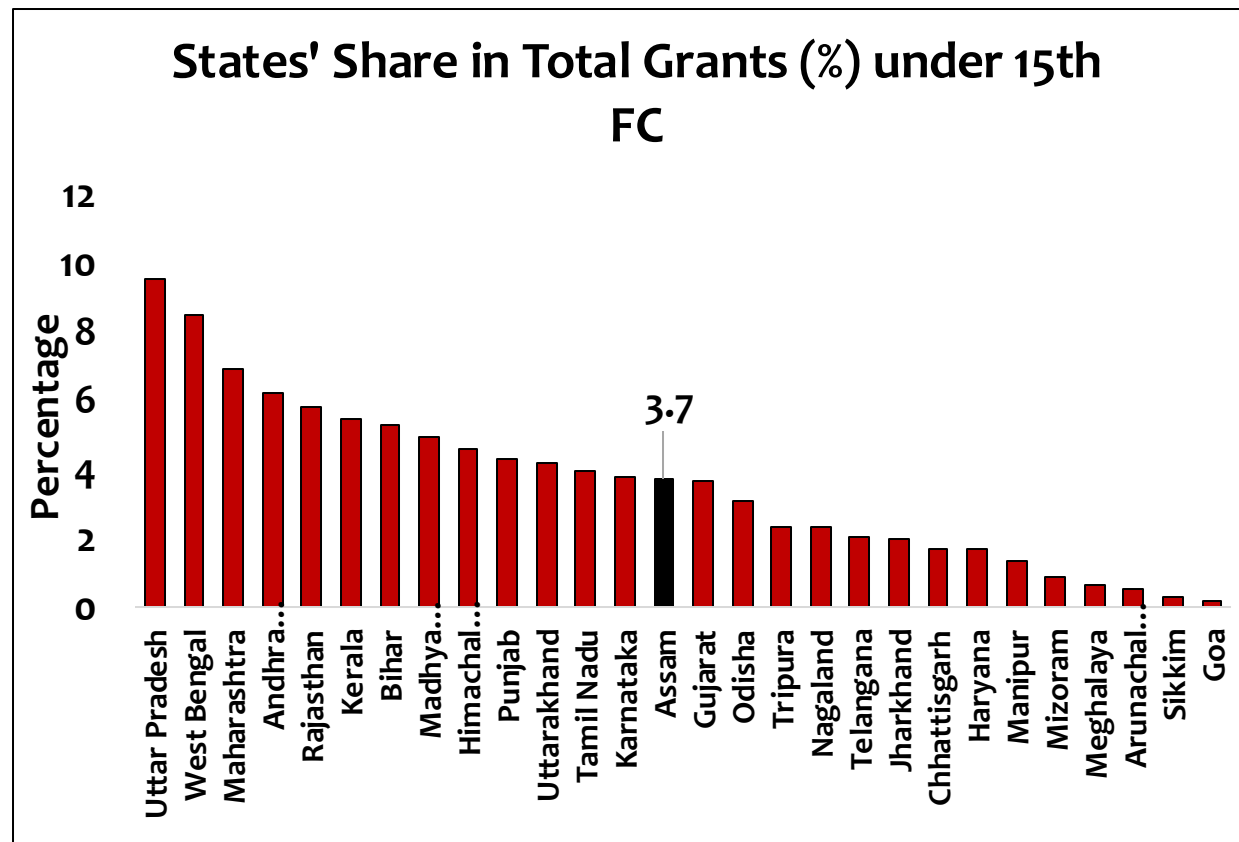
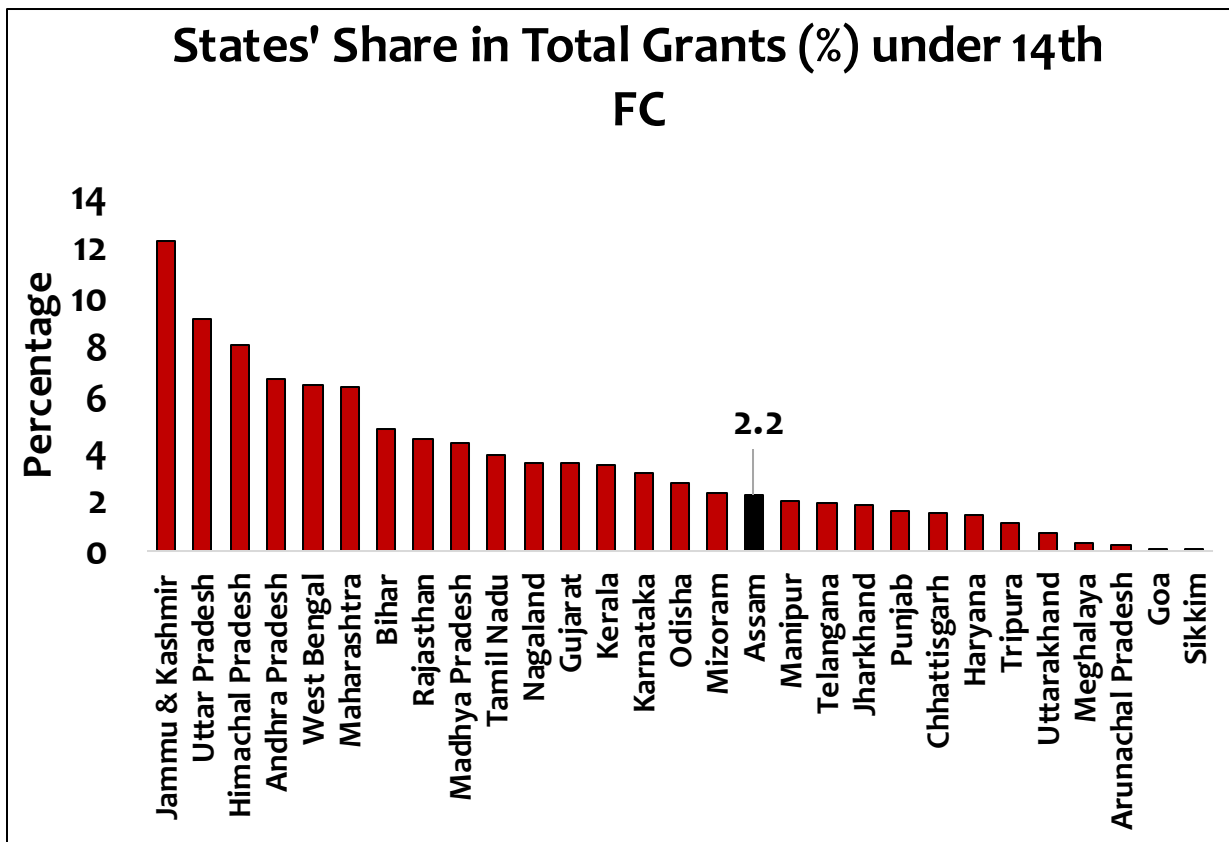
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of taxes from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Grants-in-Aid: Assam

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14th FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15th FC, in addition to the three, also recommended sector-specific and State-specific grants.
- **Total:** The State's share in the total grants-in-aid **increased by 1.5 percentage points** under the 15th FC, compared to the 14th FC, at **3.7 percent**.
 1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Under the 14th FC recommendations, Assam received 1.7 percent of the Revenue Deficit Grants, which **declined to 4.8 percent under the 15th FC recommendations**.
 2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Its shares in the grants for local governments increased by 0.3 percentage points between the 14th and 15th FC, standing at **2.6 percent under the 15th FC recommendations**.
 3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Assam **received 3.5 percent of the total grants for disaster management under the 15th FC recommendations**, down from the 14th FC recommendation of 4.2 percent.
 4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** Per the 15th FC recommendations, it receives **5.6 percent of the total sectoral grants**. It received 11.3 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads, making it the largest recipient of these grants, followed by 6.2 percent of the health and education grants. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for judiciary (5.9 percent), grants for statistics (4.9 percent), and agricultural performance incentive grants (1.7 percent).
 5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of Rs 1,375 crore was recommended in State-specific grants, of which, Rs 1,075 crore was for the construction of new embankment cum road around the island (Majuli). The remaining State-specific grants worth Rs 300 crore was directed at the comprehensive development of Kamakhya Mandir complex.

Source: 14th and 15th FC reports.

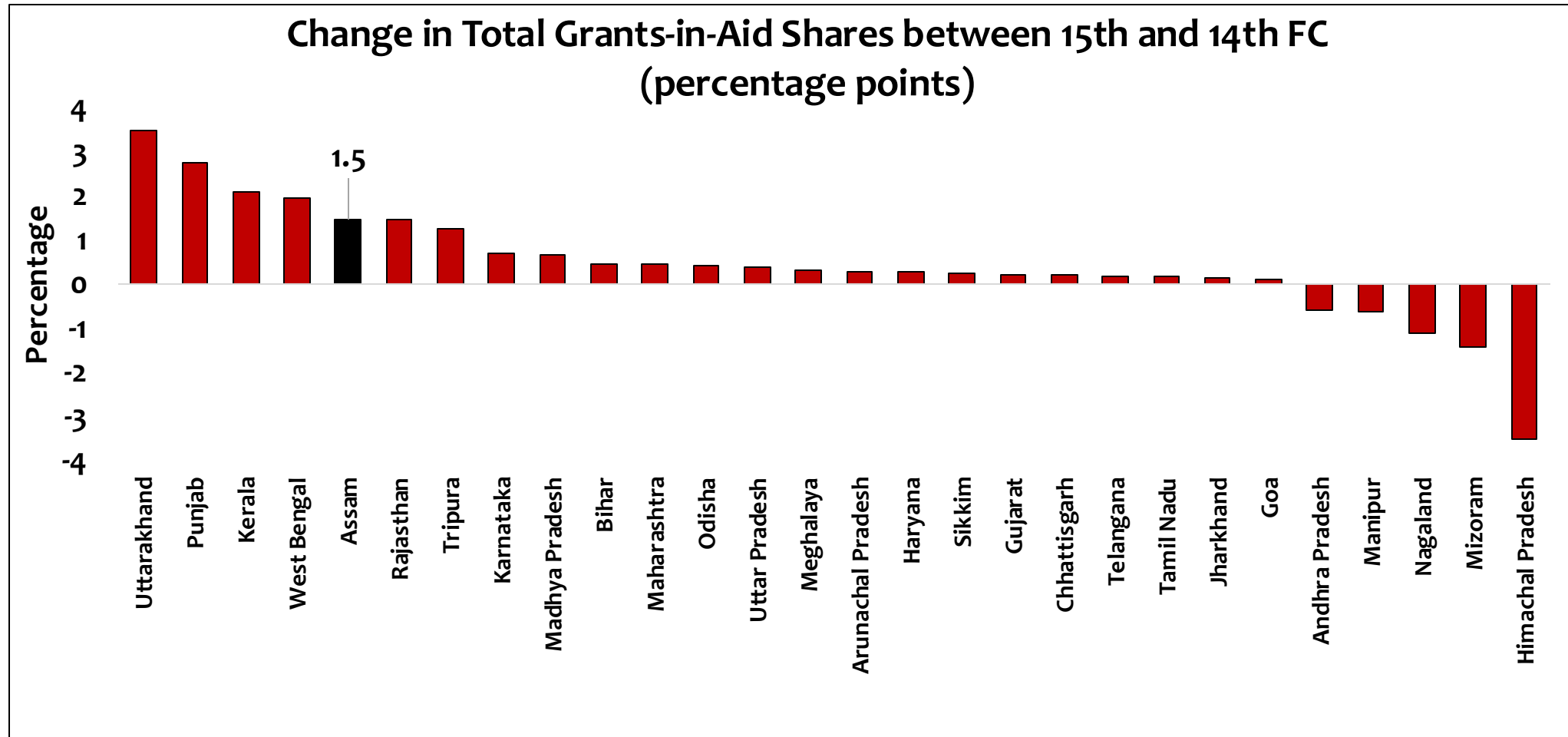
Assam noted an increase of 1.5 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-Aid recommended between 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



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.

Assam had a 1.5 percentage point increase in Total Grants-in-aid shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

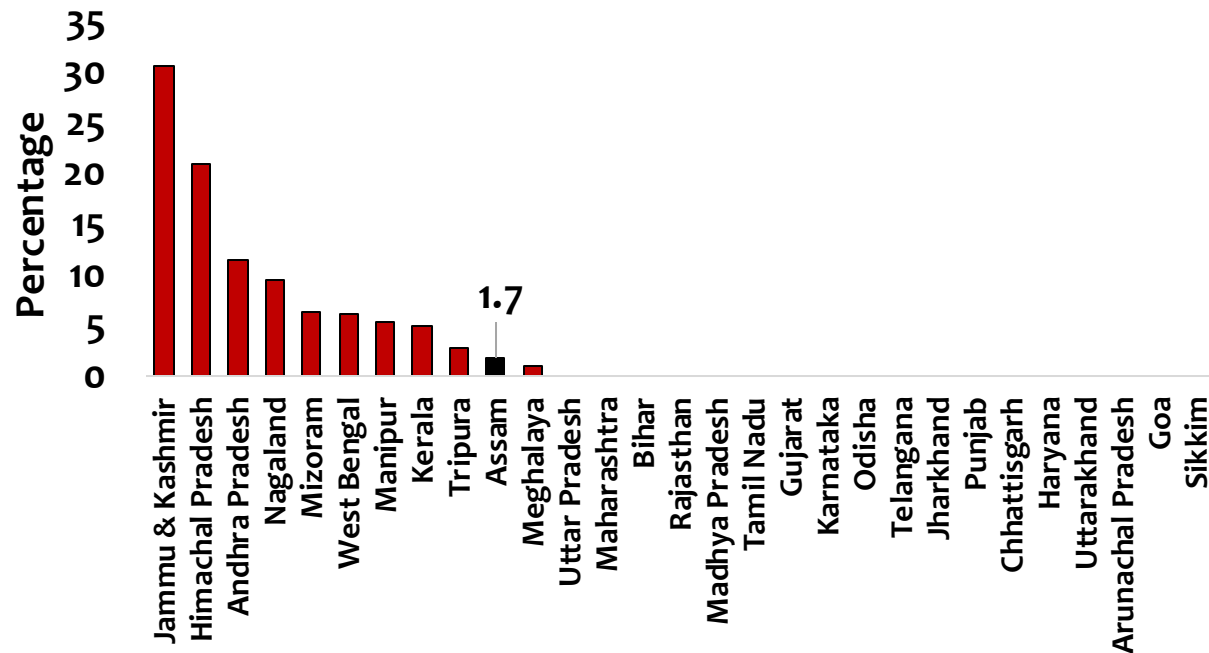


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

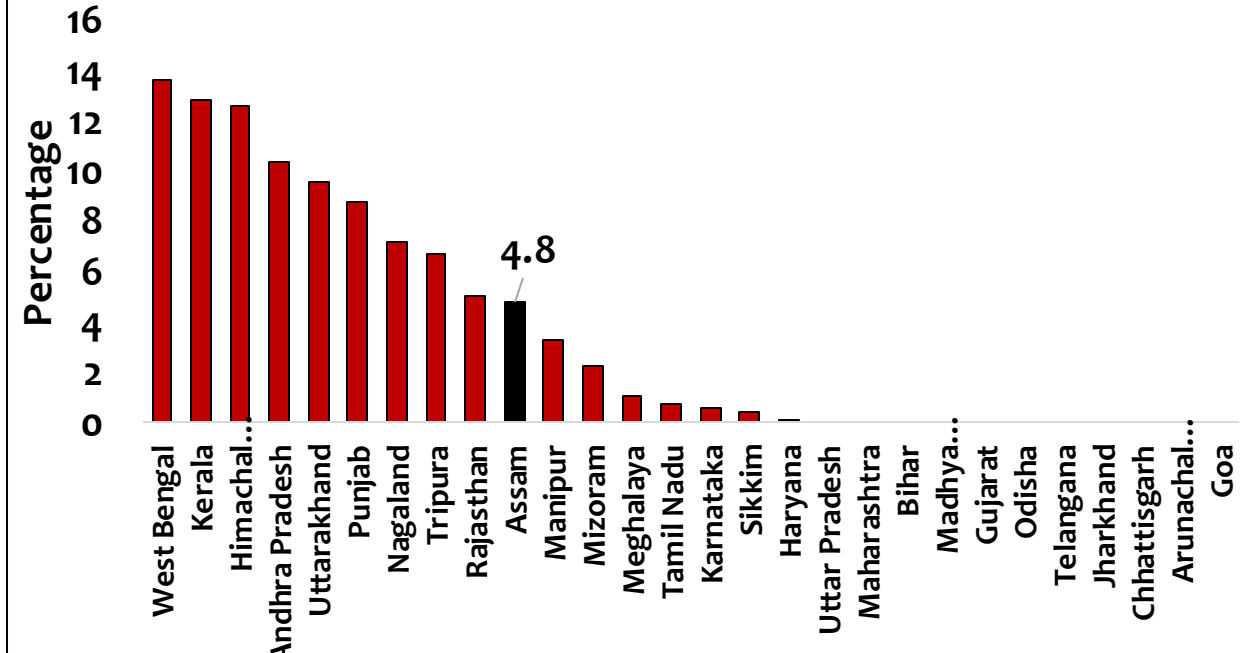
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Under the 14th FC recommendations, Assam received 1.7 percent of the Revenue Deficit Grants, which increased to 4.8 percent under 15th FC

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



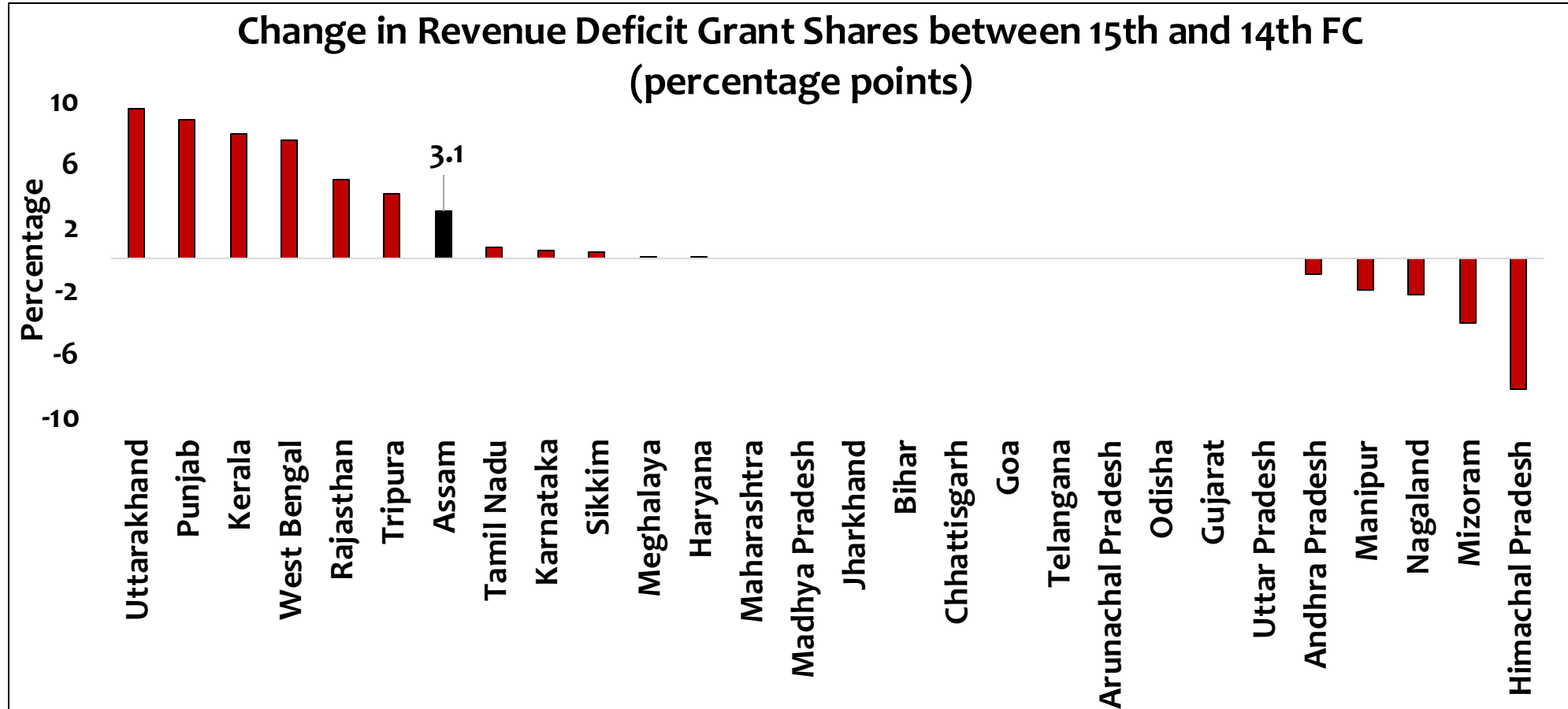
States' Share in Revenue Deficit Grants (%) under 15th FC



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.

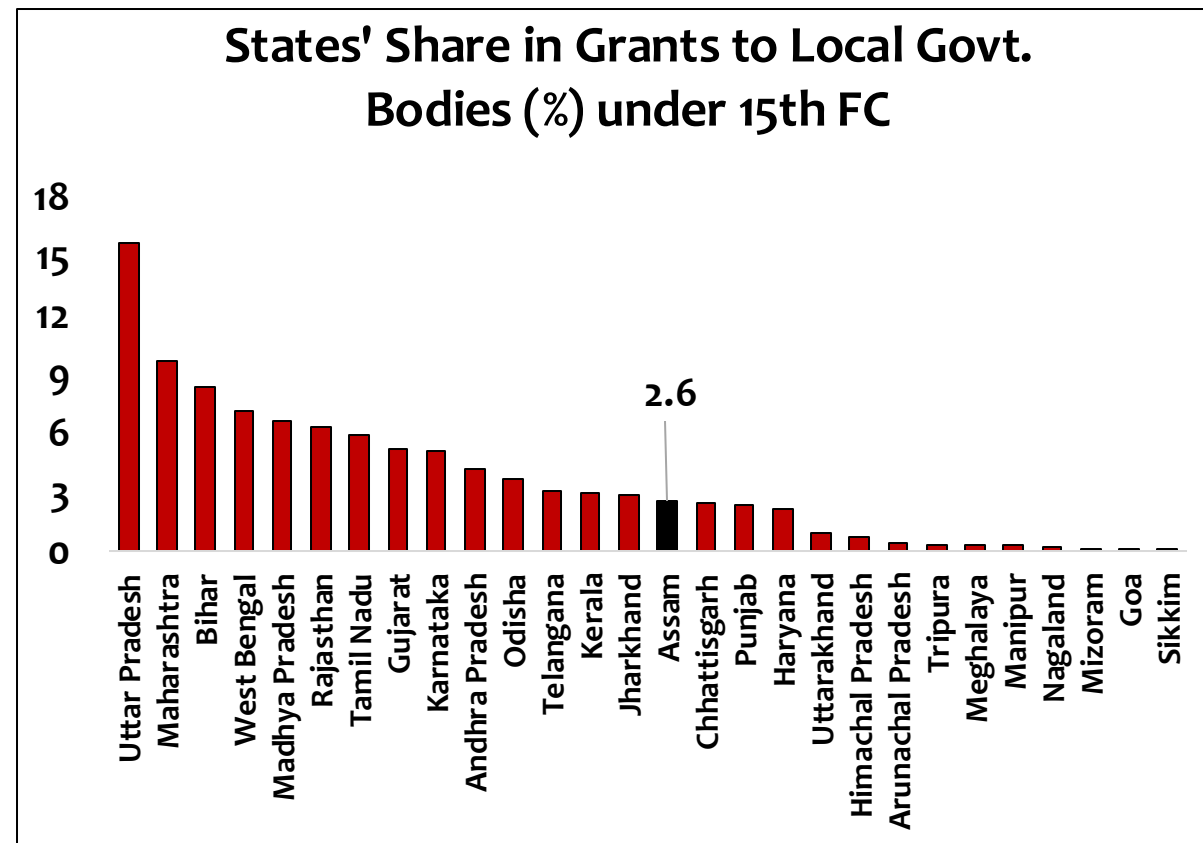
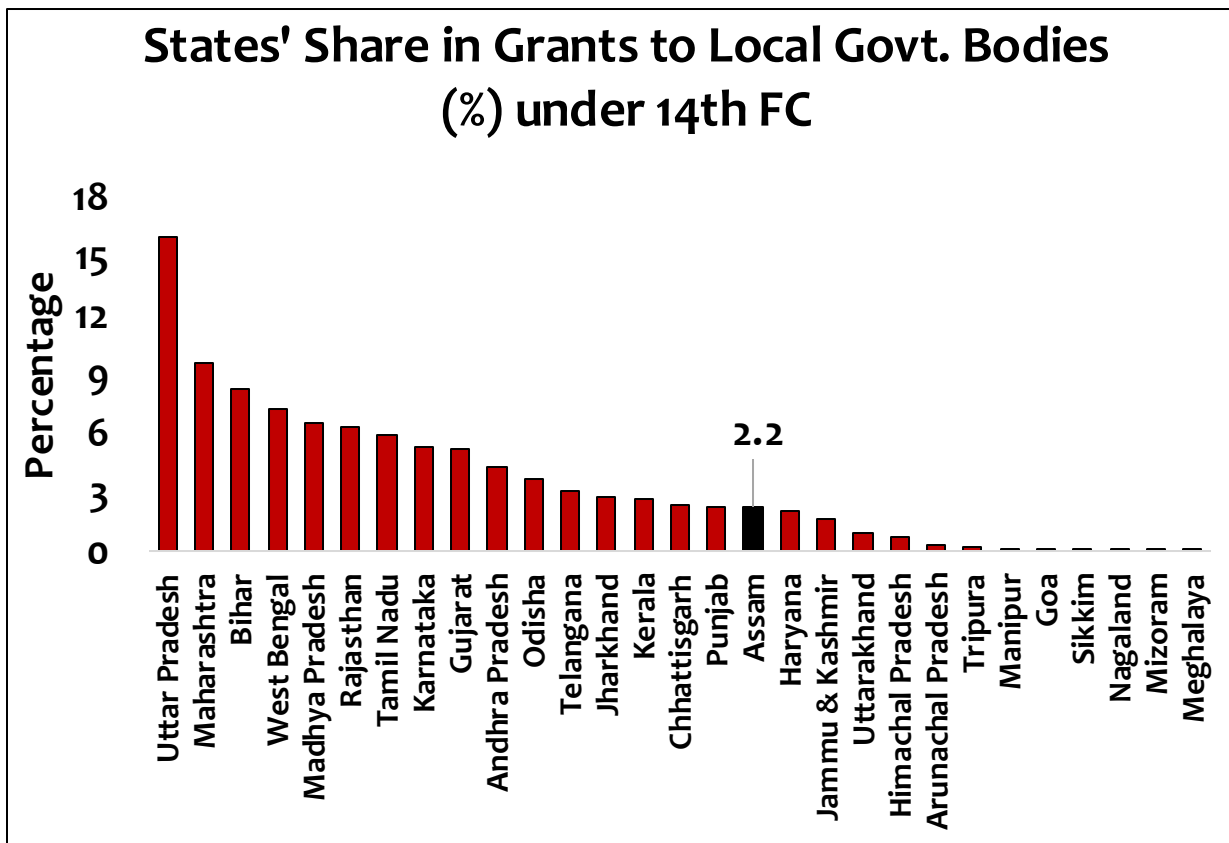
Assam had a 3.1 percentage point increase in Revenue Deficit Grant shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

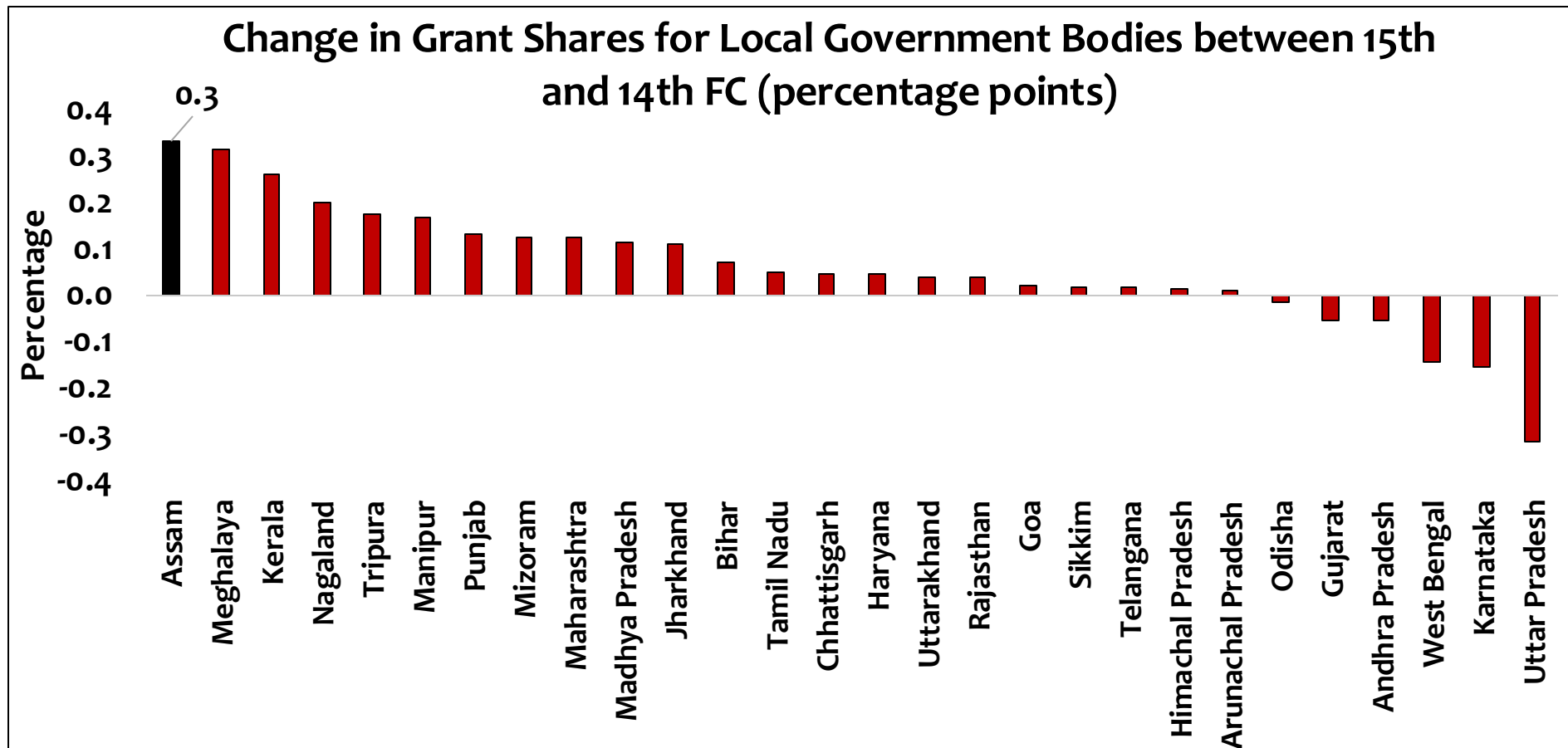
Assam's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre increased by 0.4 percentage points between 14th and 15th Finance Commissions



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.

Assam had a 0.3 percentage point increase in Local Government Bodies' Grant shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations

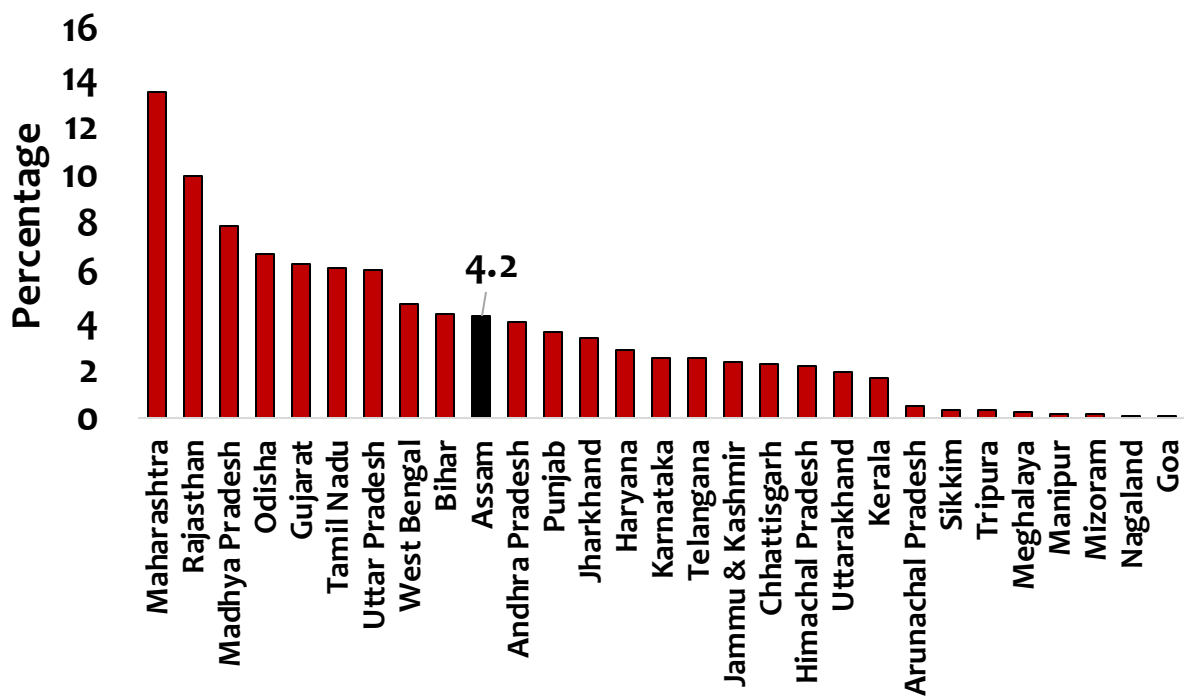


Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

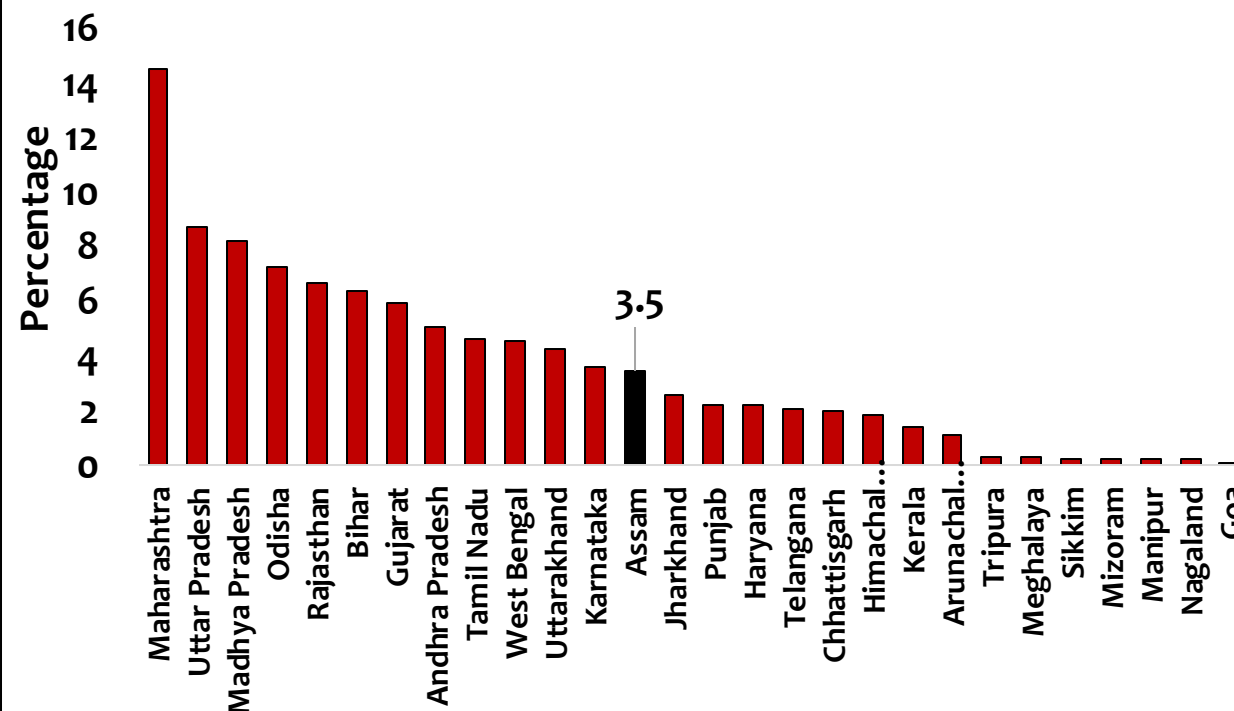
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of grants-in-aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

Assam's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre decreased from 4.2 percent by 14th FC to 3.5 percent by the 15th FC

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



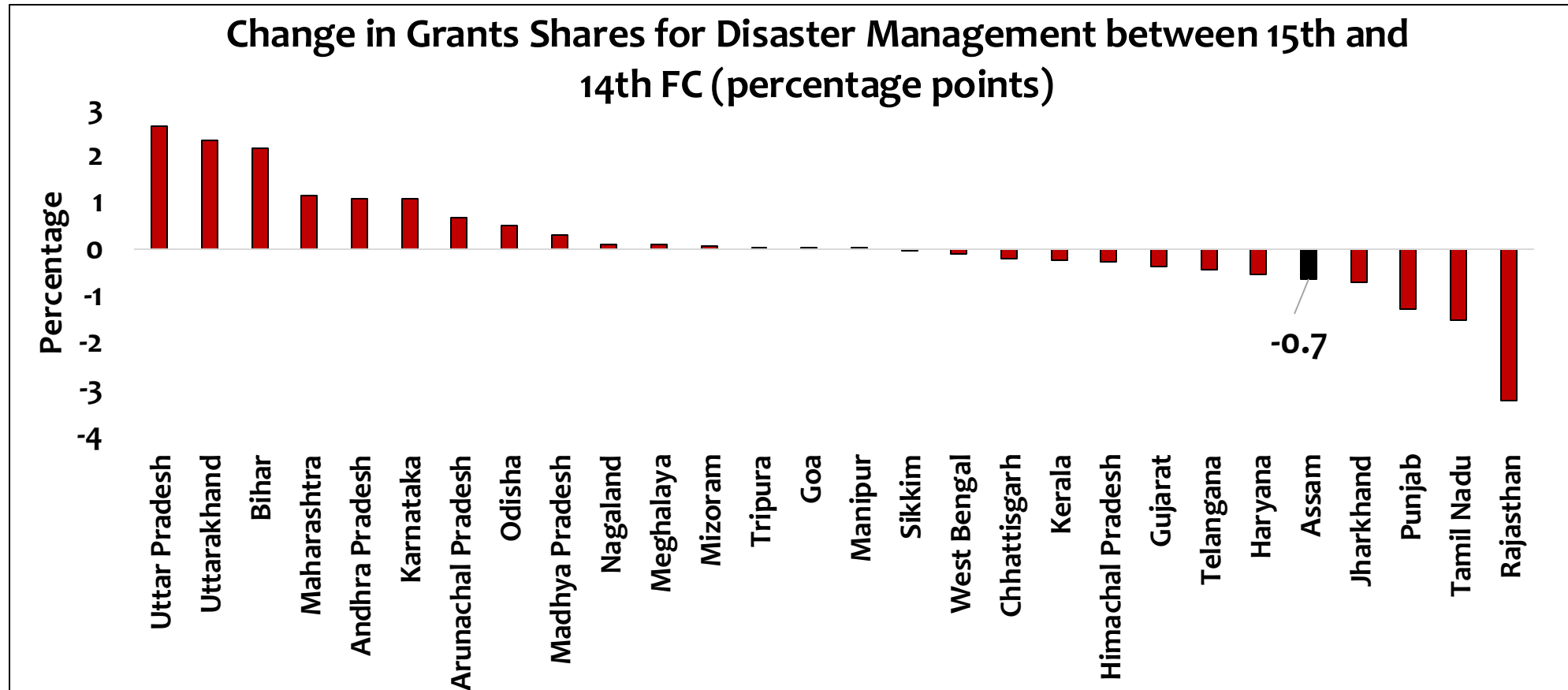
States' Share in Disaster Management Grants (%) under 15th FC



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

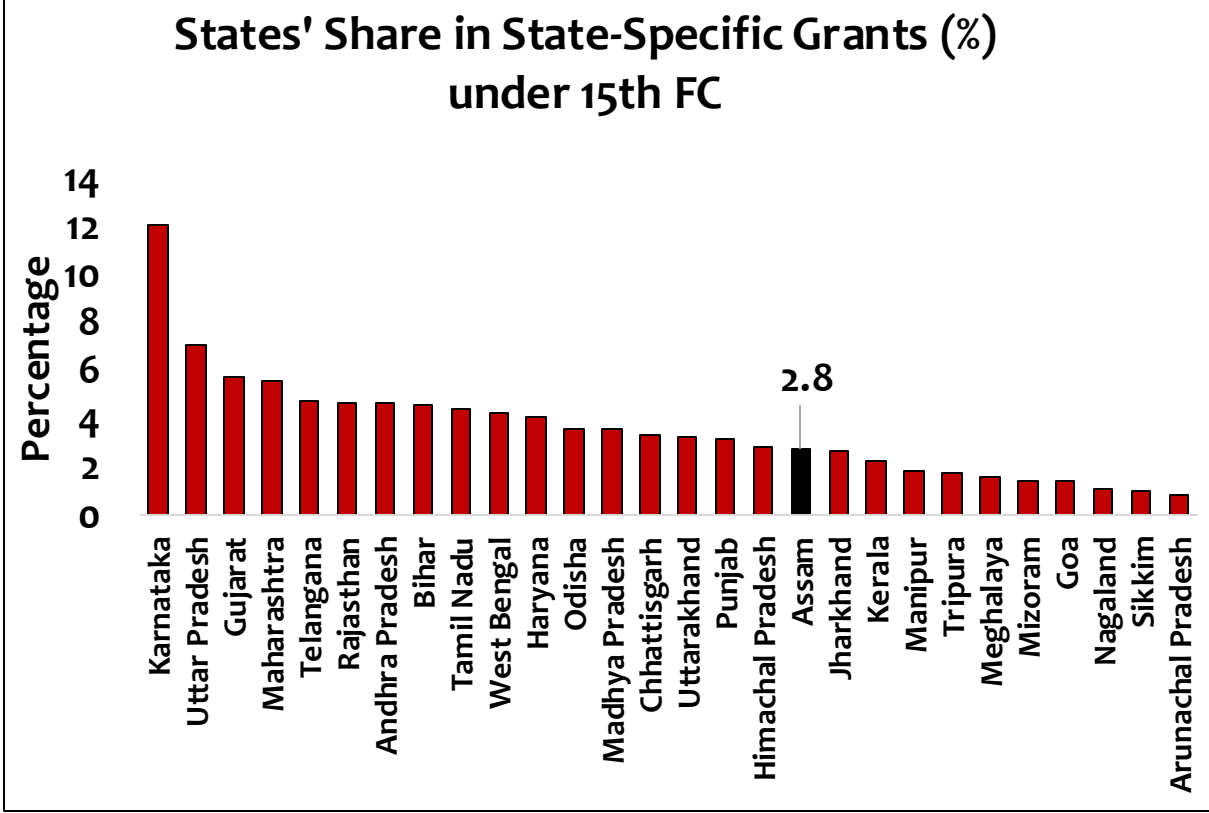
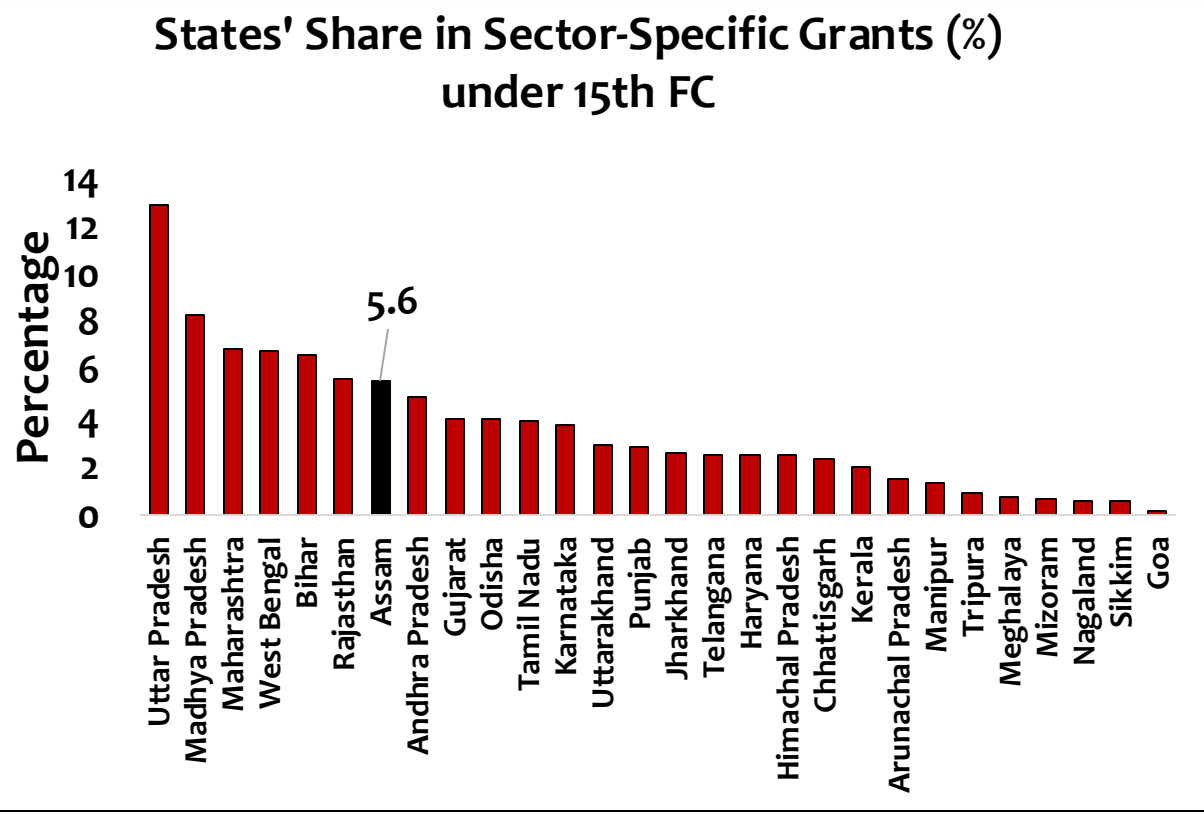
Assam had a 0.7 percentage point fall in Grants for Disaster Management shares between the 14th and 15th FC recommendations



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

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

Assam's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 5.6 percent of the total. It received 11.3 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads, making it the largest recipient of these grants, followed by 6.2 percent of the health and education grants. A total of Rs. 1,375 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs. 1,075 crore was for the construction of new embankment cum road around the island (Majuli)



Source: 14th and 15th FC Reports.

Note: i. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for judiciary (5.9 percent), grants for statistics (4.9 percent), and agricultural performance incentive grants (1.7 percent); ii. The remaining State-specific grants worth Rs. 300 crore was directed at the comprehensive development of Kamakhya Mandir complex.

Climate Change under the FC

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

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

7. Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005

Status of Fiscal Rule in Assam

- Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Assam State Government enacted the **Assam 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.

- As per the Assam FRBM Act, 2005, the State was required to:
 1. **Revenue Deficit:** Eliminate revenue deficit by the end of 2008-09
 2. **Fiscal Deficit:** Reduce the fiscal deficit to 3.5 percent of GSDP by 2009-10
 3. Cap State Government guarantees at any point of time to 50 percent of the State's own tax and non-tax revenue of the second preceding year, as reflected in the books of accounts as maintained by the Accountant General

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

Status of Fiscal Rule in Assam

➤ 2011 Amendment

1. **Revenue Deficit:** Eliminate revenue deficit by 2011-12 and maintain revenue balance or attain surplus thereafter
2. **Fiscal Deficit:** Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of the estimated GSDP by 2010-11 and maintain the same level thereafter
3. **Total Outstanding Liabilities:** Attain the total outstanding debt to GSDP ratio at 28.2 percent in 2010-11, 28.3 percent in 2011-12, 28.4 percent in 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 28.5 percent in 2014-15 and to maintain the same level thereafter
4. Maintain outstanding risk weighted guarantees on long term debt below 40 percent of total revenue receipts in the preceding financial year for which actuals are available as per financial accounts

➤ 2017 Amendment

- **Fiscal Deficit:** The State's fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio should be anchored to 3 percent in any financial year. The State would be eligible for flexibility of 0.25 percent over and above this for any given year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if the debt to GSDP ratio is less than 25 percent in the preceding year. The State would be further eligible for an additional borrowing limit of 0.25 percent in any given year for which the borrowing limits are to be fixed if the interest payments are less than or equal to 10 percent of the revenue receipts in the preceding year. The State can therefore have a maximum fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio of 3.5 percent during the award period of the Fourteenth FC. The flexibility of availing additional borrowing under either of the two provisions (or both) would be available only if the State does not have any revenue deficit in the year in which the borrowing is being availed, and the immediately preceding year.

➤ 2020 Amendment

- **Fiscal Deficit:** In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the State became eligible for an additional borrowing of 2.5 percent of GSDP above and beyond the previous 3 percent limit.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Assam

➤ 2021 Amendment

1. **Fiscal Deficit:** As per AFRBM Act, 2021, the State shall be allowed normal Net Borrowing Ceiling of 4 per cent of projected GSDP for the year 2021-22. In the beginning of the financial year 2021-22, the State shall be allowed borrowing permission based on 3.50 per cent of GSDP. The remaining borrowing ceiling of 0.50 per cent of GSDP is earmarked for incremental Capital Expenditure by the State and shall be allowed on the basis of Capital Expenditure incurred by the State during the year 2021-22. Additional borrowing ceiling of 0.50 per cent of GSDP over and above aforesaid ceiling of 4 per cent of GSDP shall also be allowed to the State based on power sector performance based on guidelines issued by Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance, Government of India.

➤ 2022 Amendment

1. **Fiscal Deficit:** The additional borrowing ceiling of 0.50 percent of GSDP over and above the prescribed limit of fiscal deficit for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25 shall be allowed as Power Sector based performance
2. **Total Liabilities:** Enhance Outstanding debt target for State Government from 28.5 percent to 32 percent of GSDP for the next five years starting from the financial year 2022-23

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

Table 1.4: Compliance with provisions of AFRBM Act

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	-1,350	6,580	-1,322 [#]	383	-2,733
	Surplus	X	✓	X	✓	X
Fiscal Deficit (-) (as per cent of GSDP)	3.5 per cent (2017-20)	-9,342 (-3.30)	-4,779 (-1.54)	-14,916 (-4.30)	-12,102 (-3.56)	-19,863 (-4.58)
	5.5 per cent (2020-21)	✓	✓	X	✓	X
	4.5 per cent (2021-22)*					
Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	28.50 per cent	17.40	19.21	20.83	25.69**	23.03**
		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓

Source: Finance Accounts

* Target of three per cent as per AFRBM Act, 2011

**Outstanding debt excludes back-to-back loan by GoI in lieu of GST Compensation shortfall

#The figure and other related figures in the Report was modified due to accounting of UDAY transactions in FY 2021-22 instead of FY 2019-20 as communicated vide GoA order dated 30 March 2022.

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

- The State could achieve Revenue Surplus in only two years out of the five-year period from 2017-18 to 2021-22. During 2021-22, the State ended up with a Revenue Deficit of ₹ 2,732.77 crore against a Revenue Surplus of ₹ 382.60 crore in 2020-21.
- The State was successful in containing the Fiscal Deficit below the target fixed under Assam Fiscal Responsibility and Budget management (AFRBM) Act in two out of the last five years. During the current year i.e., 2021-22, Fiscal Deficit of the State stood at 4.58 percent of GSDP, which was marginally above the borrowing limit of 4.50 percent fixed under AFRBM Act, 2021.
- During the five-year period 2017-22, outstanding debt of the State remained consistently below 28.5 per cent of GSDP, i.e., within the norms prescribed in the AFRBM Act, 2011. However, the outstanding debt during 2021-22 (₹99,918.54 crore) increased by ₹12,510.75 crore (14.31 percent) as compared to ₹87,407.79 crore during 2020-21.

Status of Fiscal Rule in Assam

- **Revenue surplus** in 2024-25 is estimated to be 0.3 percent of GSDP (Rs. 1,852 crore), as compared to a revenue deficit of 0.2 percent of GSDP (Rs. 1,396 crore) at the revised estimate stage in 2023-24. Assam had budgeted a revenue surplus of 0.5 percent of GSDP in 2023-24.
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2024-25 is targeted at 3.5 percent of GSDP (Rs. 22,534 crore). In 2023-24, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 5.2 percent of GSDP, higher than the budgeted 3.7 percent of GSDP.
- At the end of 2024-25, the **outstanding debt** is estimated to be 25.2 percent of GSDP, higher than the budget estimate for 2023-24 (24.4 percent of GSDP).
- As of March 31, 2023, the State's **outstanding guarantee** is estimated to be Rs. 1,167 crore, which is 0.2 percent of Assam's GSDP in 2022-23.

Source: <https://prsindia.org/budgets/States/Assam-Budget-Analysis-2023-24>

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

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act					
	2005	2011	2017	2020	2021	2022
Revenue Deficit (Rs crore)	Eliminate revenue deficit by the end of 2008-09	Eliminate revenue deficit by 2011-12 and maintain revenue balance or attain surplus thereafter	No change	No change	No change	No change
Fiscal Deficit (as percentage of GSDP)	Reduce the fiscal deficit to 3.5 percent of GSDP by 2009-10	Reduce fiscal deficit to 3 percent of the estimated GSDP by 2010-11 and maintain the same level thereafter	Inter alia: Maximum fiscal deficit-GSDP ratio is 3.5 percent under certain conditions	In view of COVID-19 pandemic, the State became eligible for an additional borrowing of 2.5 percent of GSDP above and beyond the previous 3 percent limit	Inter alia: 4 percent of GSDP for the year 2021-22	The additional borrowing ceiling of 0.50 percent of GSDP over and above the prescribed limit of fiscal deficit for the financial years 2022-23 to 2024-25 shall be allowed as Power Sector based performance
Total Outstanding Debt (as percentage of GSDP)	Not included	Attain the total outstanding debt to GSDP ratio at 28.2 percent in 2010-11, 28.3 percent in 2011-12, 28.4 percent in 2012-13 and 2013-14 and 28.5 percent in 2014-15 and to maintain the same level thereafter	28.5 percent	No change	No change	Enhance Outstanding debt target for State Government from 28.5 percent to 32 percent of GSDP for the next five years starting from the financial year 2022-23

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

8. Extra Slides on Fiscal Variables

- Fiscal Data covers the fiscal period 1990-91 to 2022-23

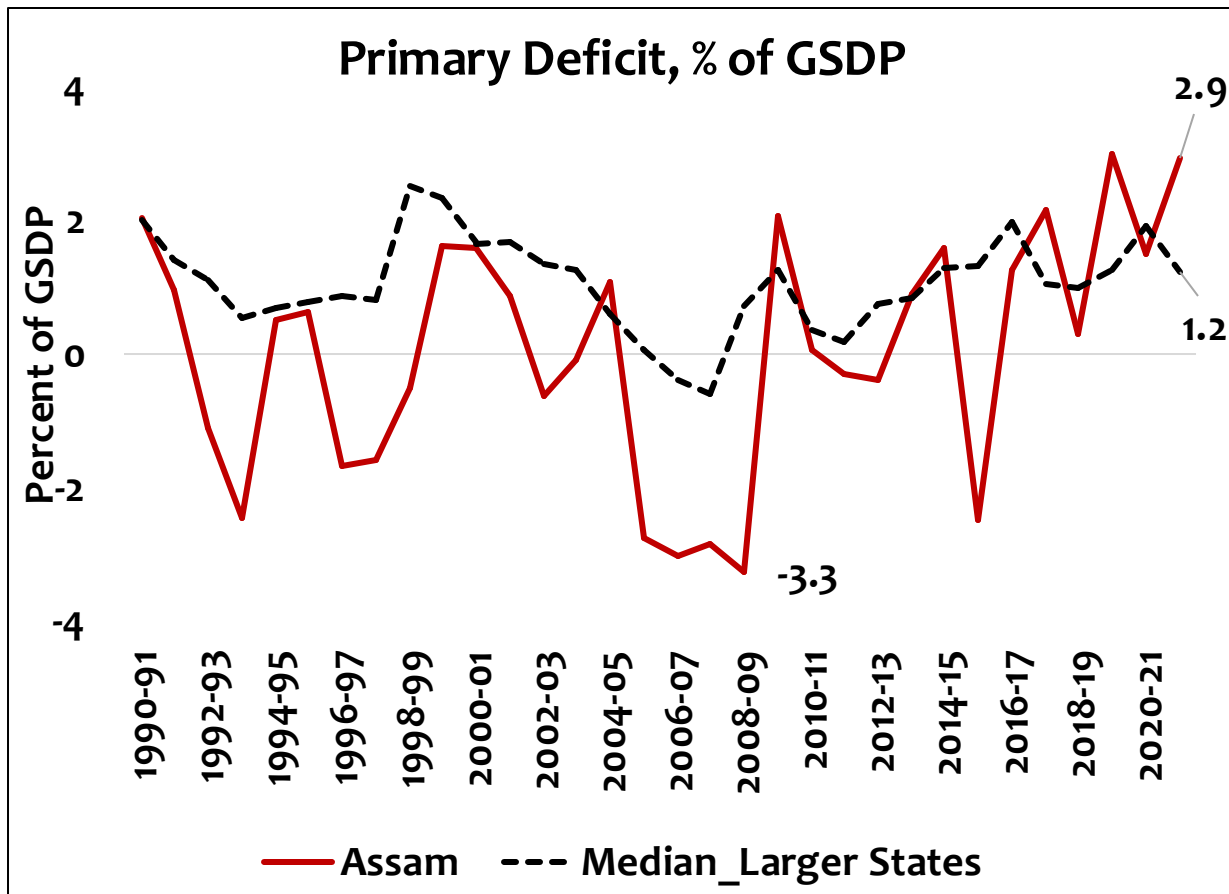
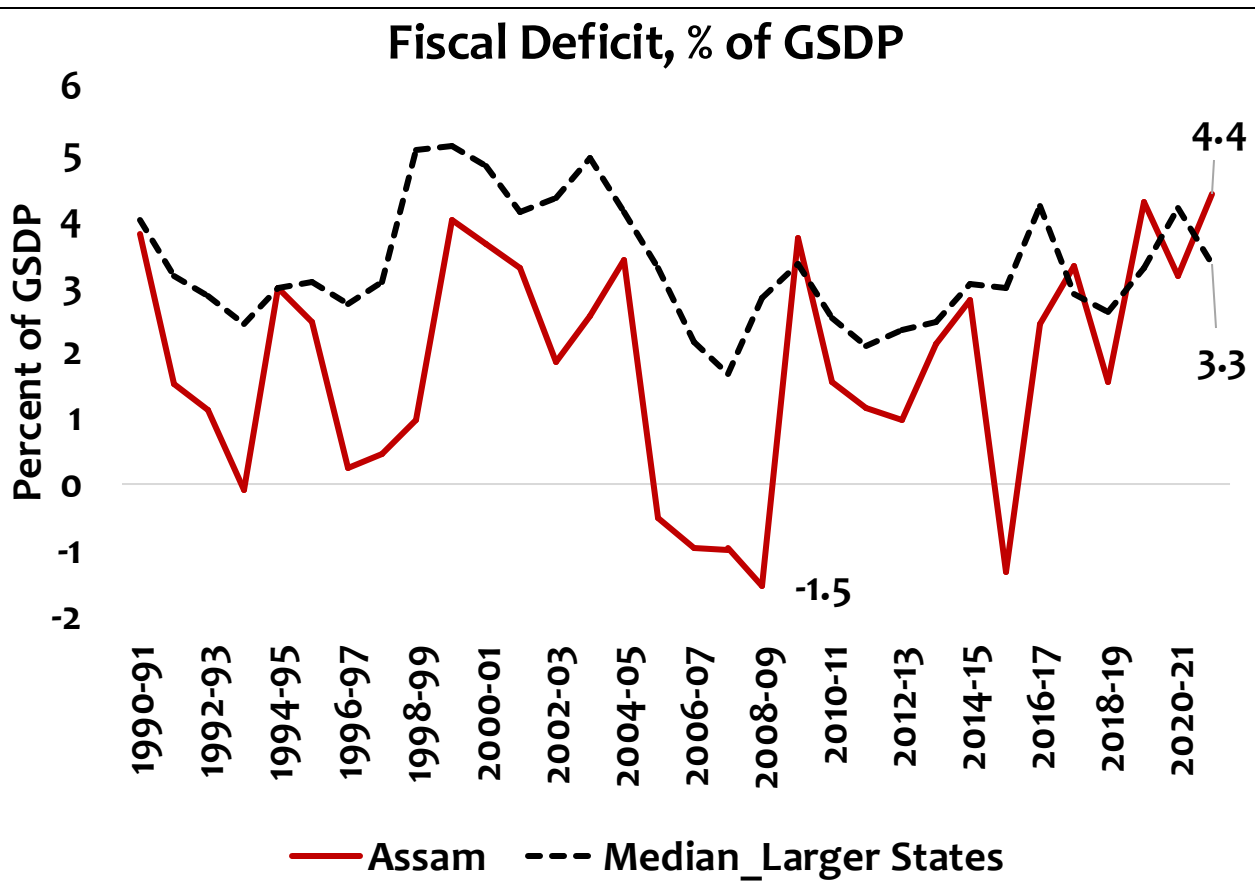
Fiscal Indicators

(I) Benchmarked with respect to *Median of Larger States*

Note: In Section 5, the benchmark was defined as the median of all States. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 29 States (excluding all Union Territories).

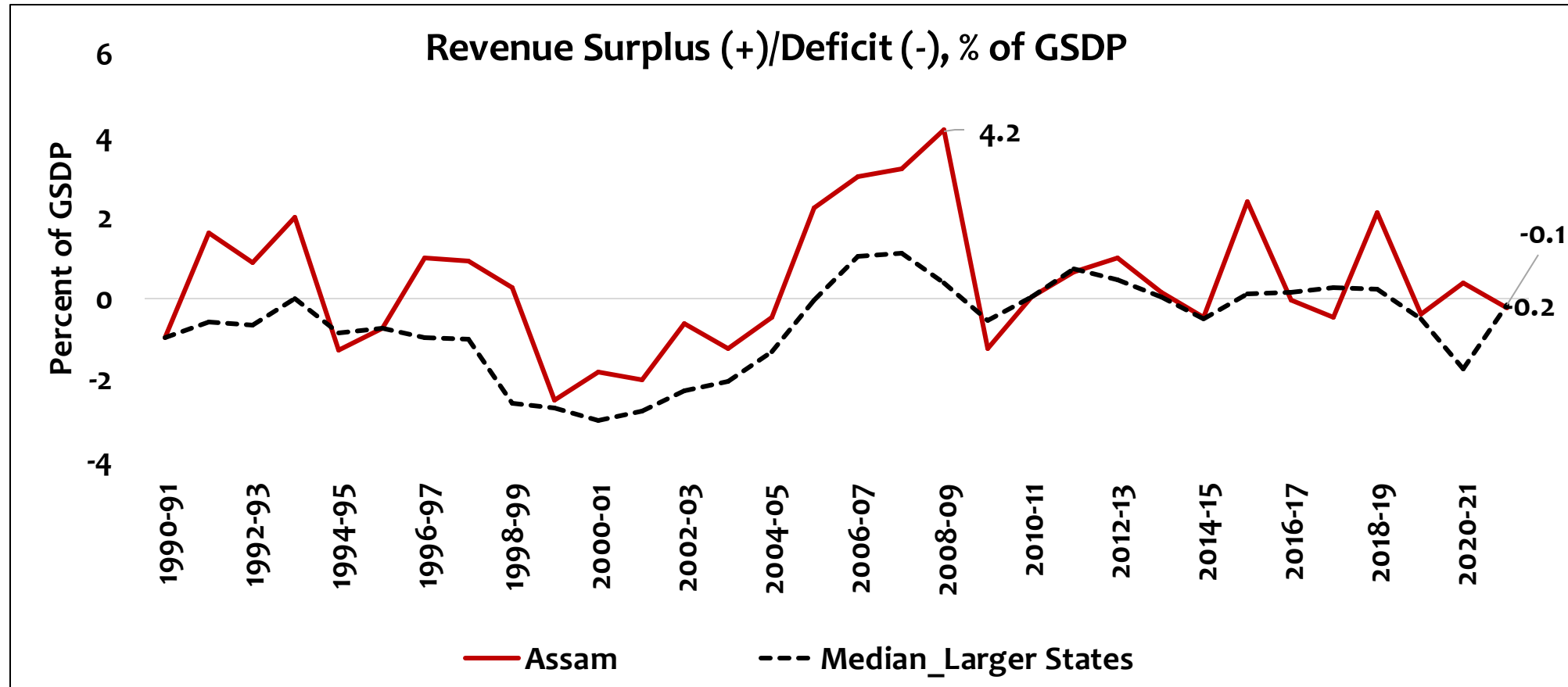
In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the median of larger States only. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 22 major States (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal).

In 2021-22, Assam ran a Fiscal Deficit of 4.4 percent of its GSDP, 1.1 percentage points higher than that of a median State. Its Primary Deficit at 2.9 percent of its GSDP was 1.7 percentage points higher than a median State



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit (FD) is from RBI State Finances Report (SFR, 2022-23); ii. State GSDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Primary Deficit (PD) is calculated as Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments. Interest Payments is sourced from RBI SFR; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. The increase of Rs. 81 crore in interest received led to decrease in fiscal deficit and primary deficit in 2008-09 [CAG report for Assam, 2009].

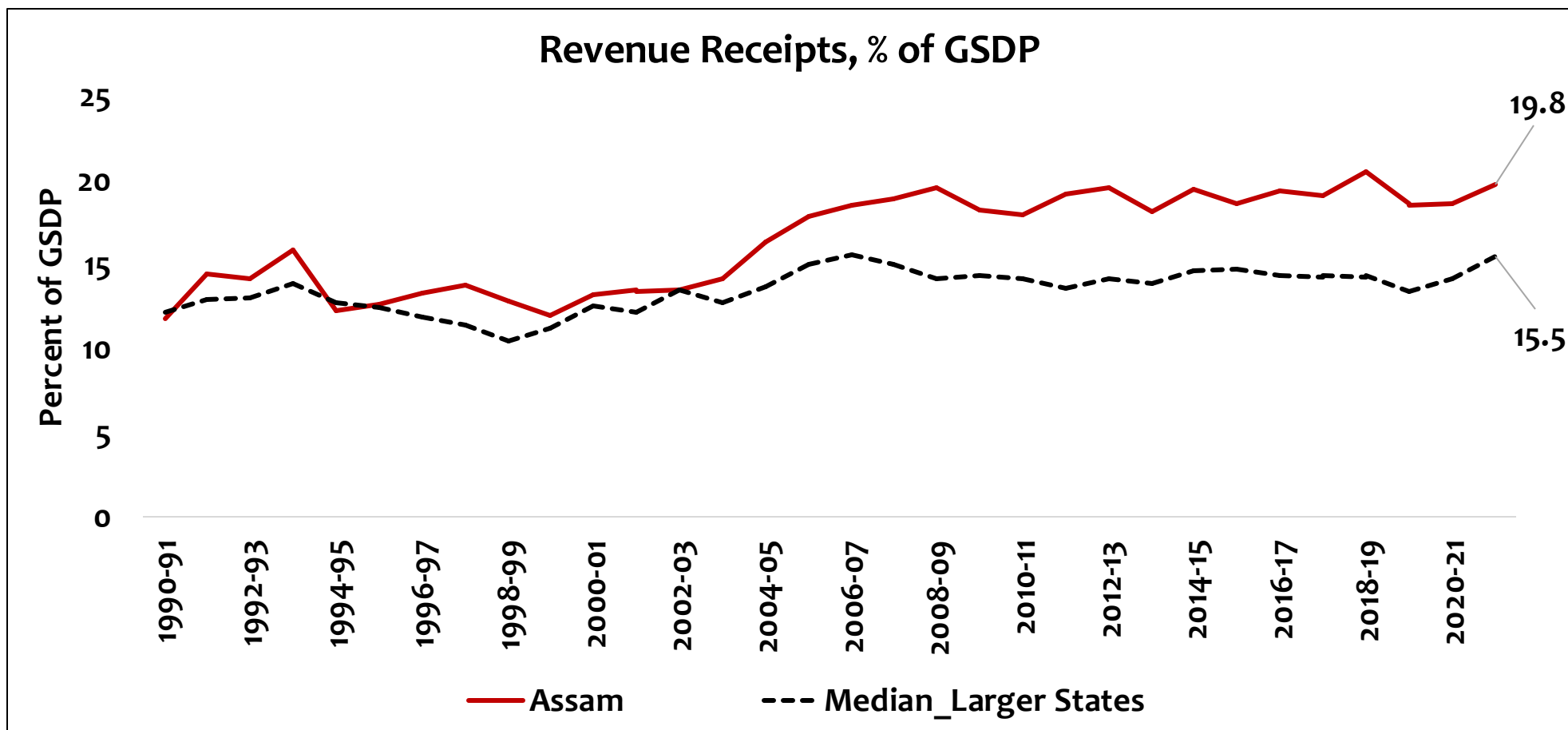
Assam ran a Revenue Deficit 0.2 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, while a median State ran a Revenue Deficit 0.1 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Deficit - RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. The increase of Rs. 81 crore in interest received led to increase in revenue surplus in 2008-09 [[CAG report for Assam, 2009](#)].

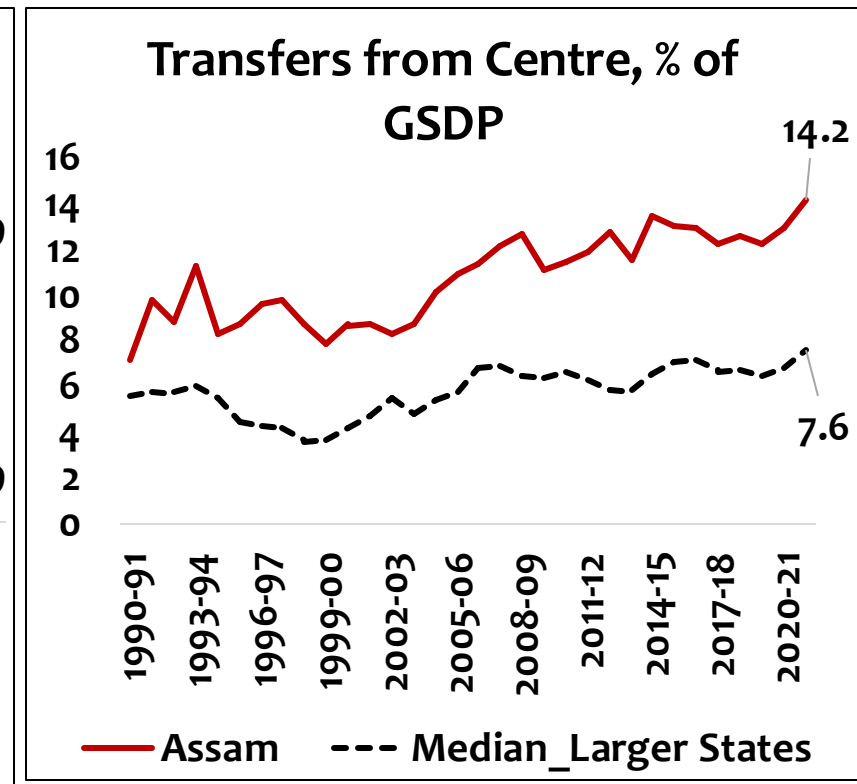
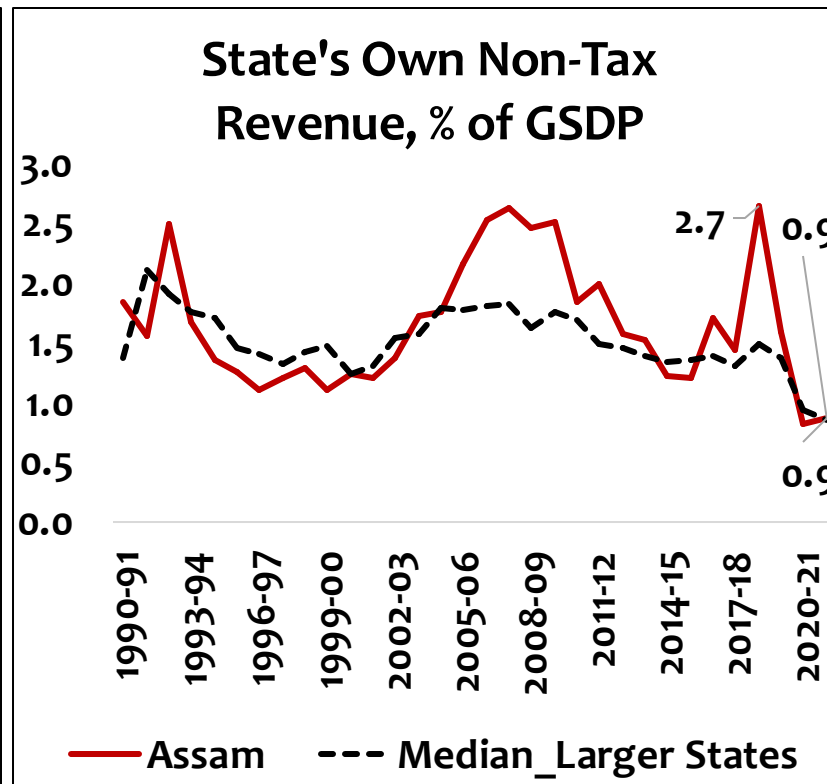
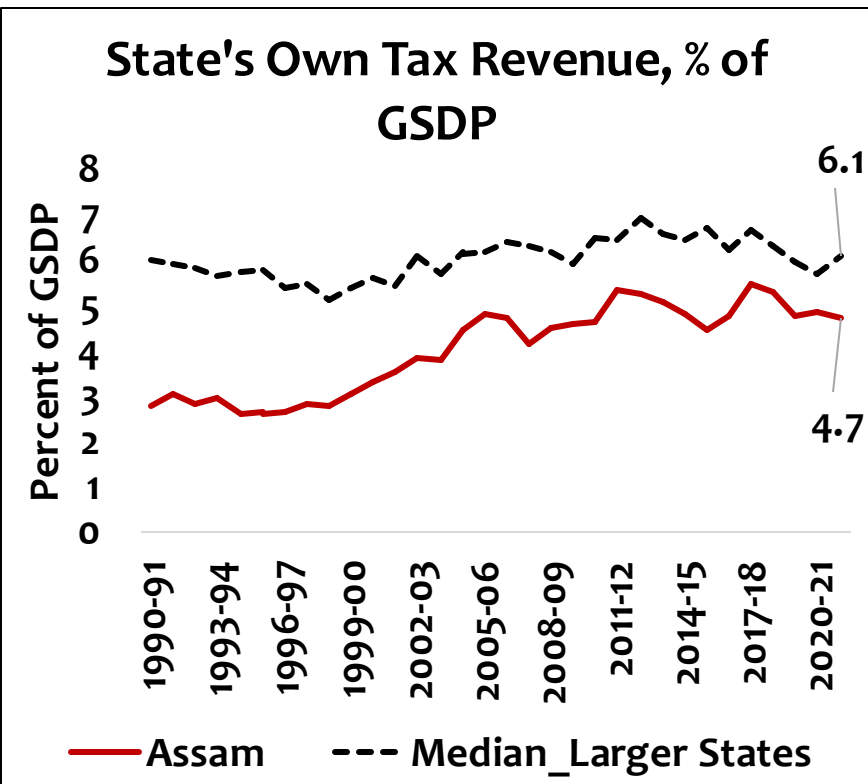
In 2021-22, Assam's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were 4.3 percentage points higher than what a median State collected, at about 19.8 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Receipt - RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

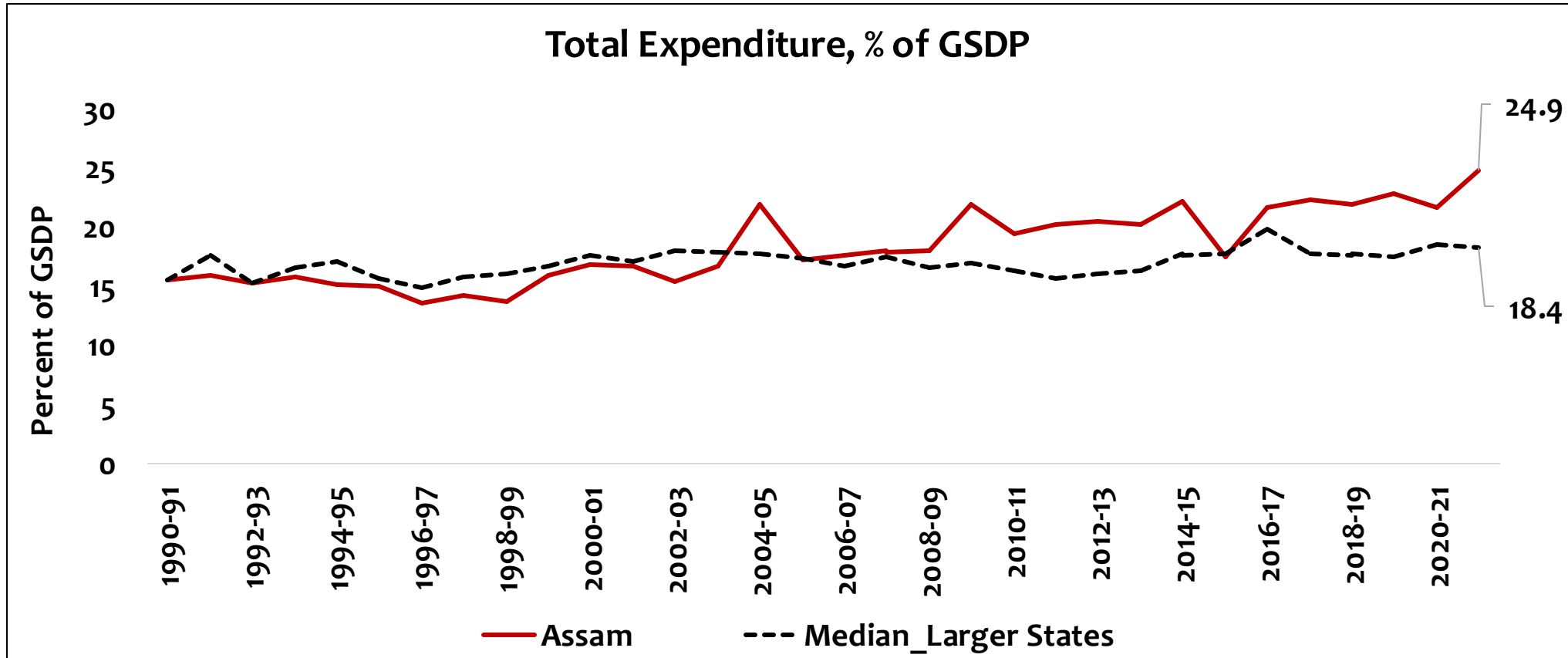
Assam's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue and Transfers from the Centre are 4.7, 0.9, and 14.2 percent of the GSDP respectively. Transfers from the Centre are 6.6 percentage points higher than a median State, and constitute nearly 72 percent of the State's total revenue



Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre - RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers; iii. The spike in own non-tax revenue in 2018-19 is driven by an increase in the revenue from economic services (petroleum, in specific) (RBI SFR).

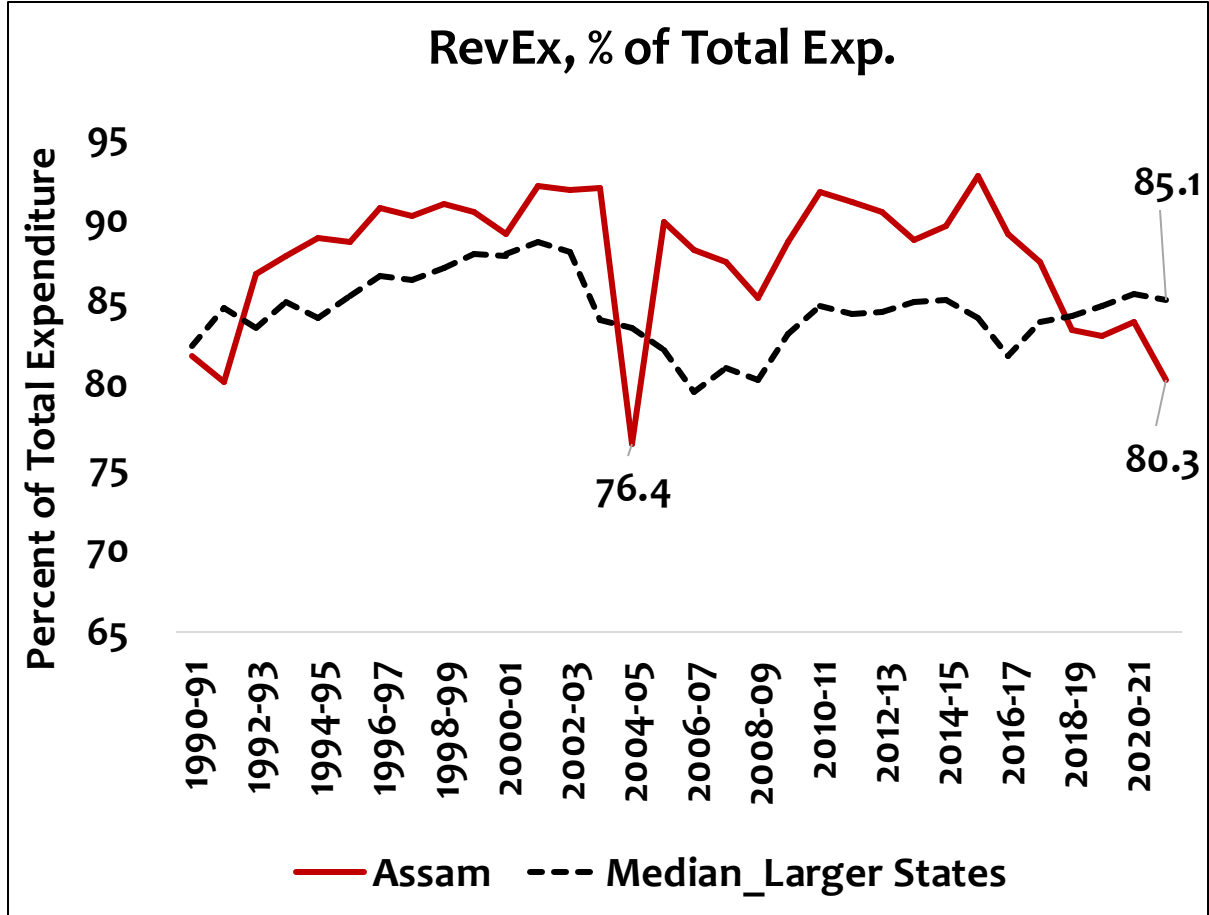
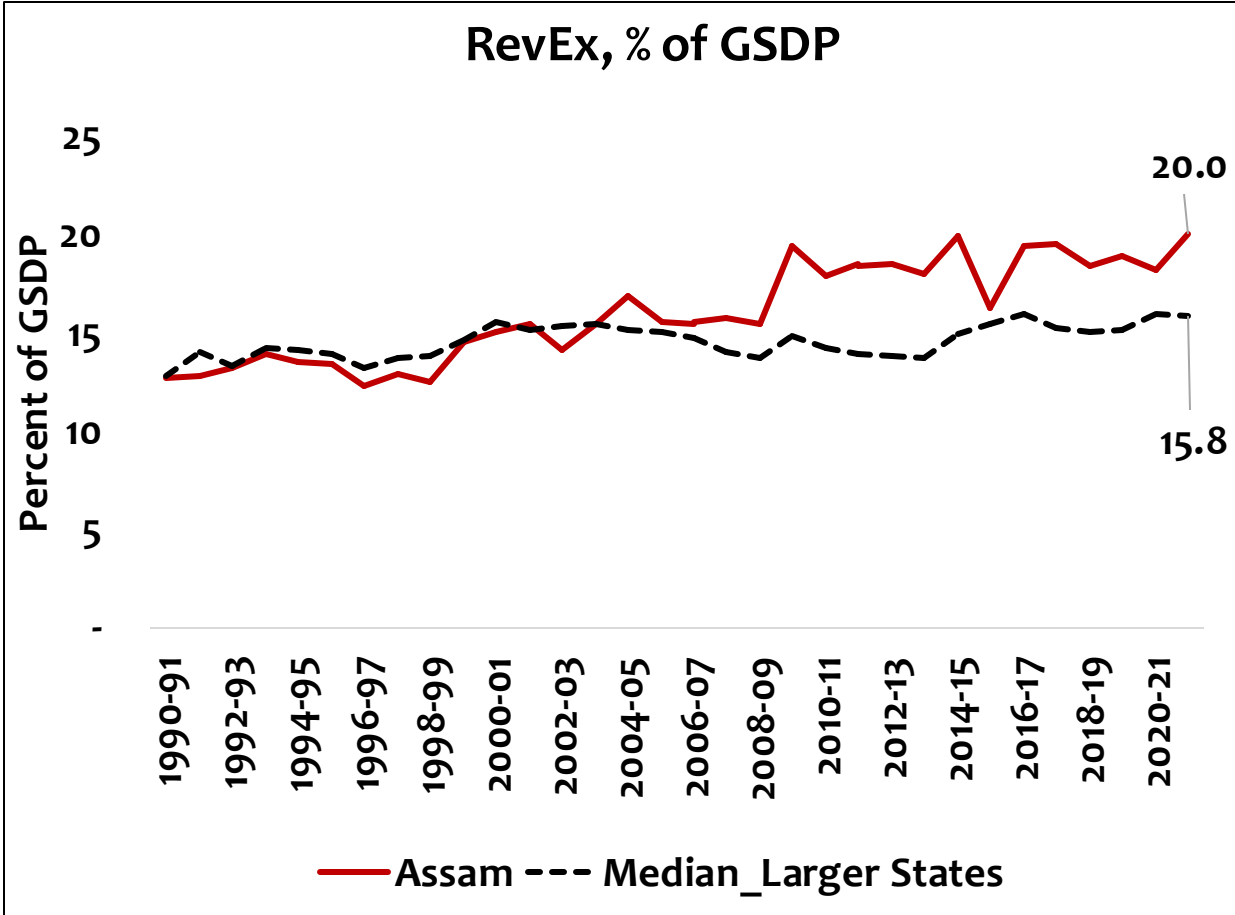
In 2021-22, Assam's Expenditure was 6.5 percentage points higher than a median State, at 24.9 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Total Expenditure - RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. In 2015-16, there is a drop in the total expenditure across all broad categories (developmental and non-developmental), which combined with an increasing GSDP, reflects a sharp decline in the expenditure to GSDP ratio (RBI SFR).

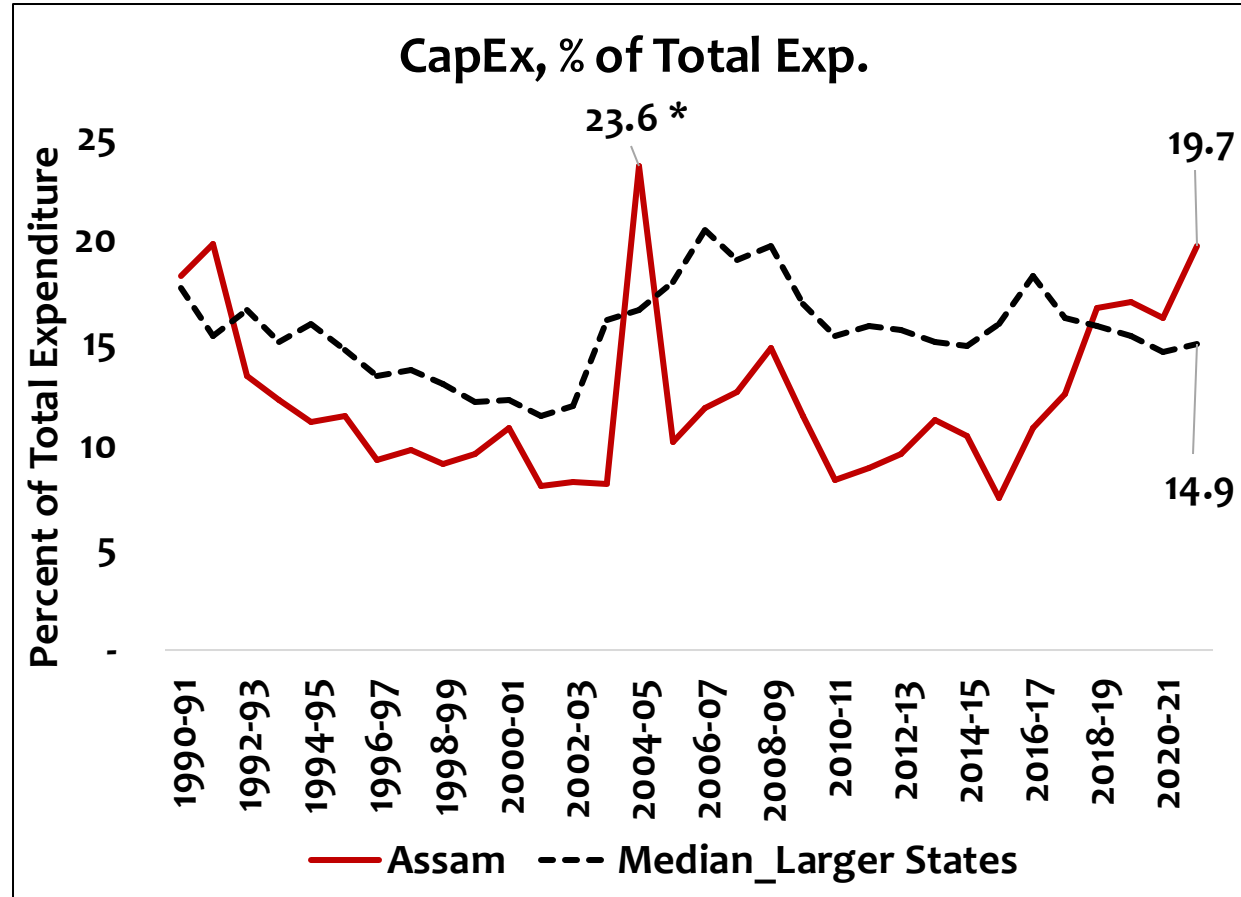
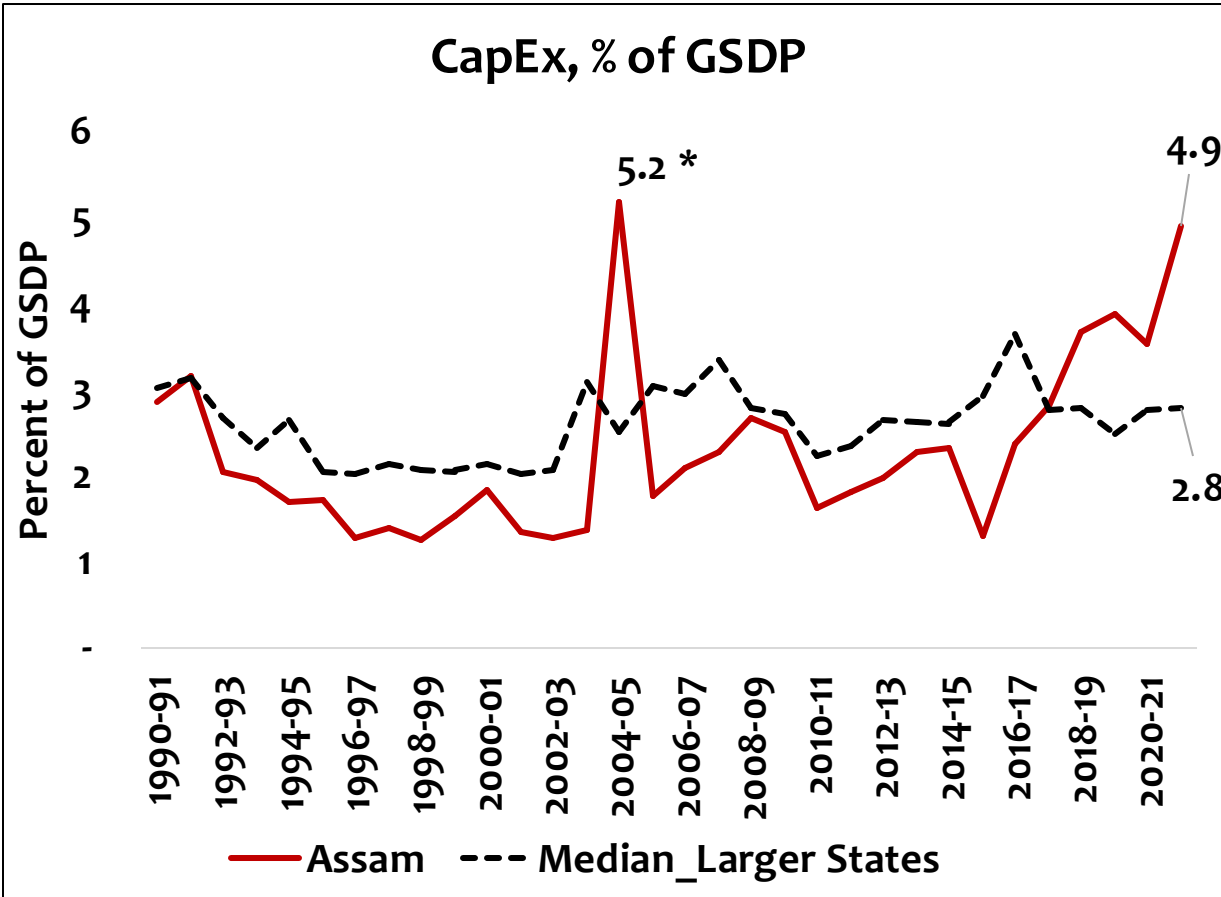
Assam's RevEx was 20 percent of its GSDP, nearly 5 percentage points higher than a median State, and accounted for 80.3 percent of the Total Expenditure in 2021-22



Source: i. RevEx - RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

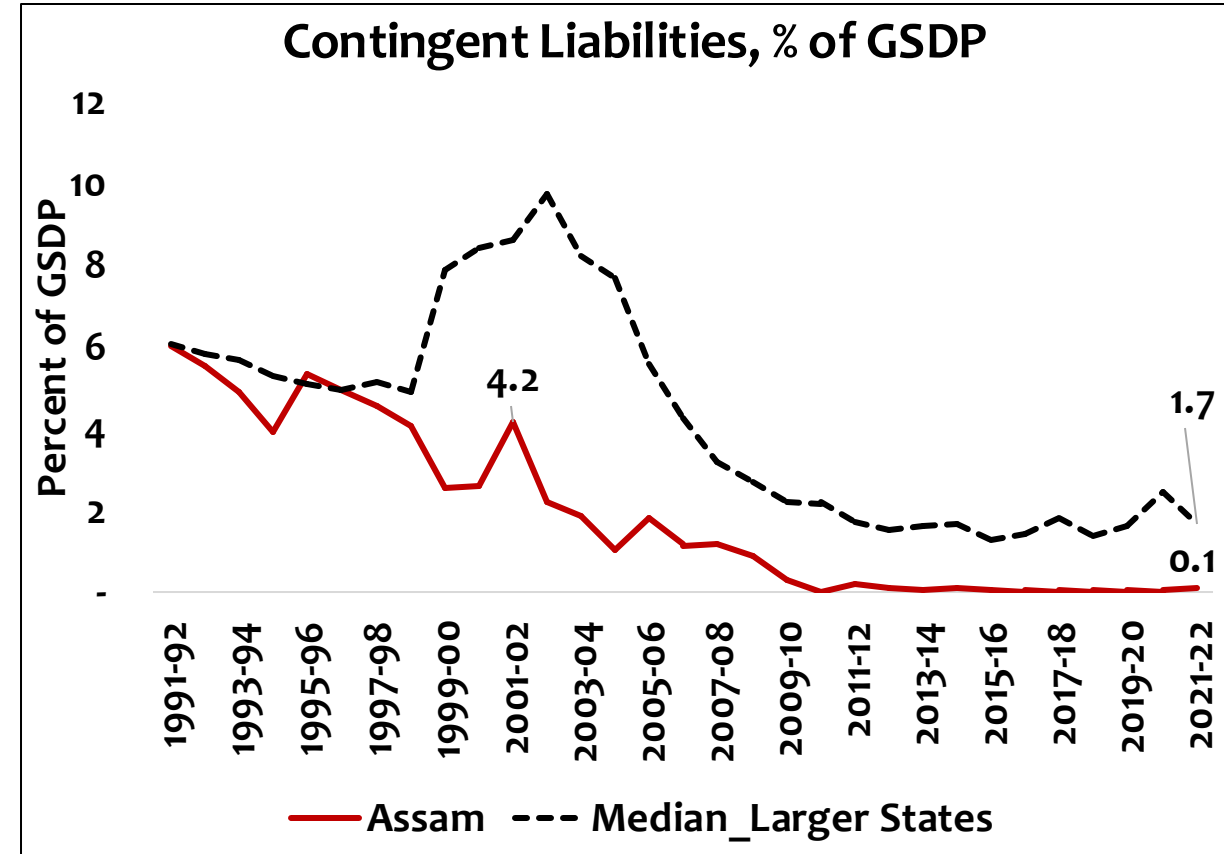
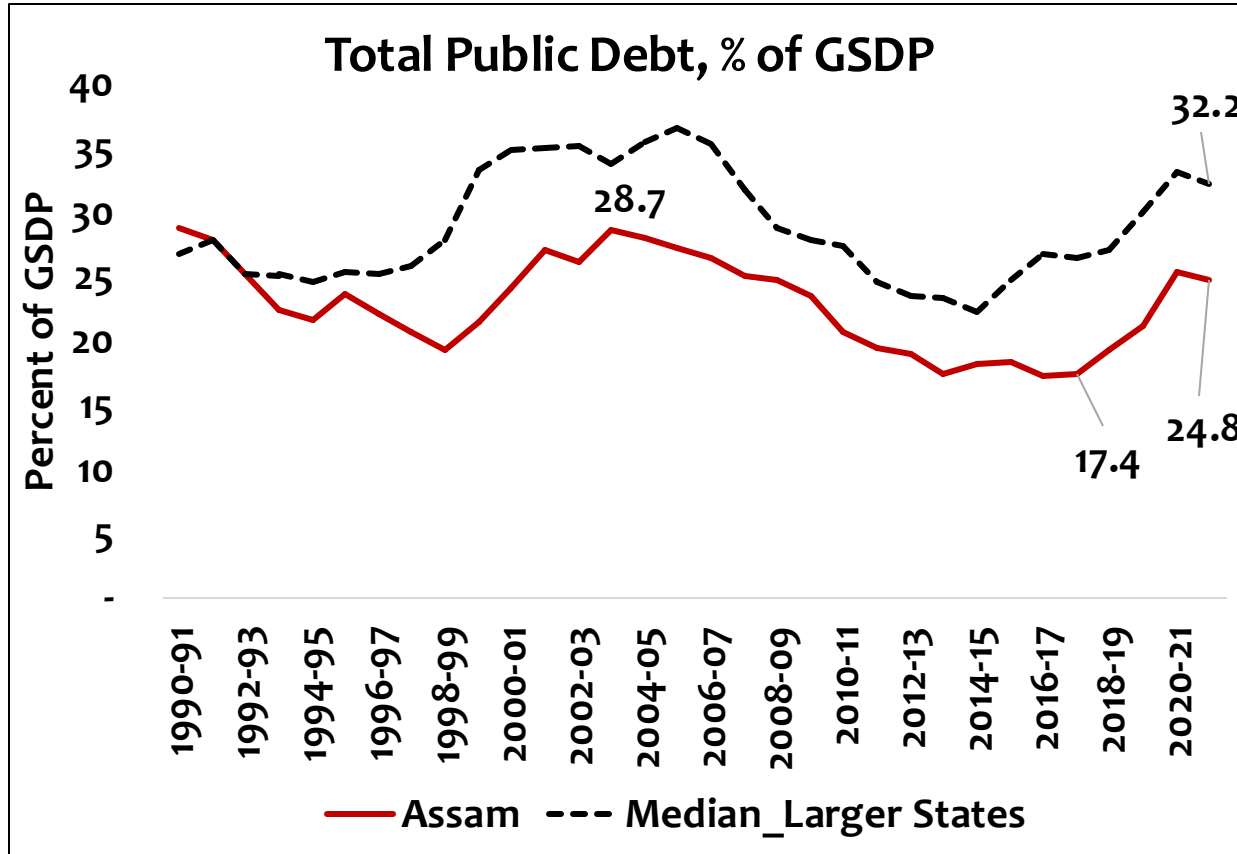
In 2021-22, Assam's CapEx at 4.9 percent of its GSDP, was about 2.1 percentage point higher than what a median State spent on CapEx



Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay plus Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. (*) The increase in CapEx in 2004-05 has been cross-checked and verified from the CAG Report for Assam 2006, page 10 ([Source](#)).

After a period of declining Public Debt from 2004 to 2017, Assam's Debt started increasing again from 2018, and was 24.8 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, about 8.8 percentage points lower than that of median State. Its Contingent Liabilities have consistently declined since 2002, and as of 2021-22 are 0.1 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities - RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each State, and its median across 22 States has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

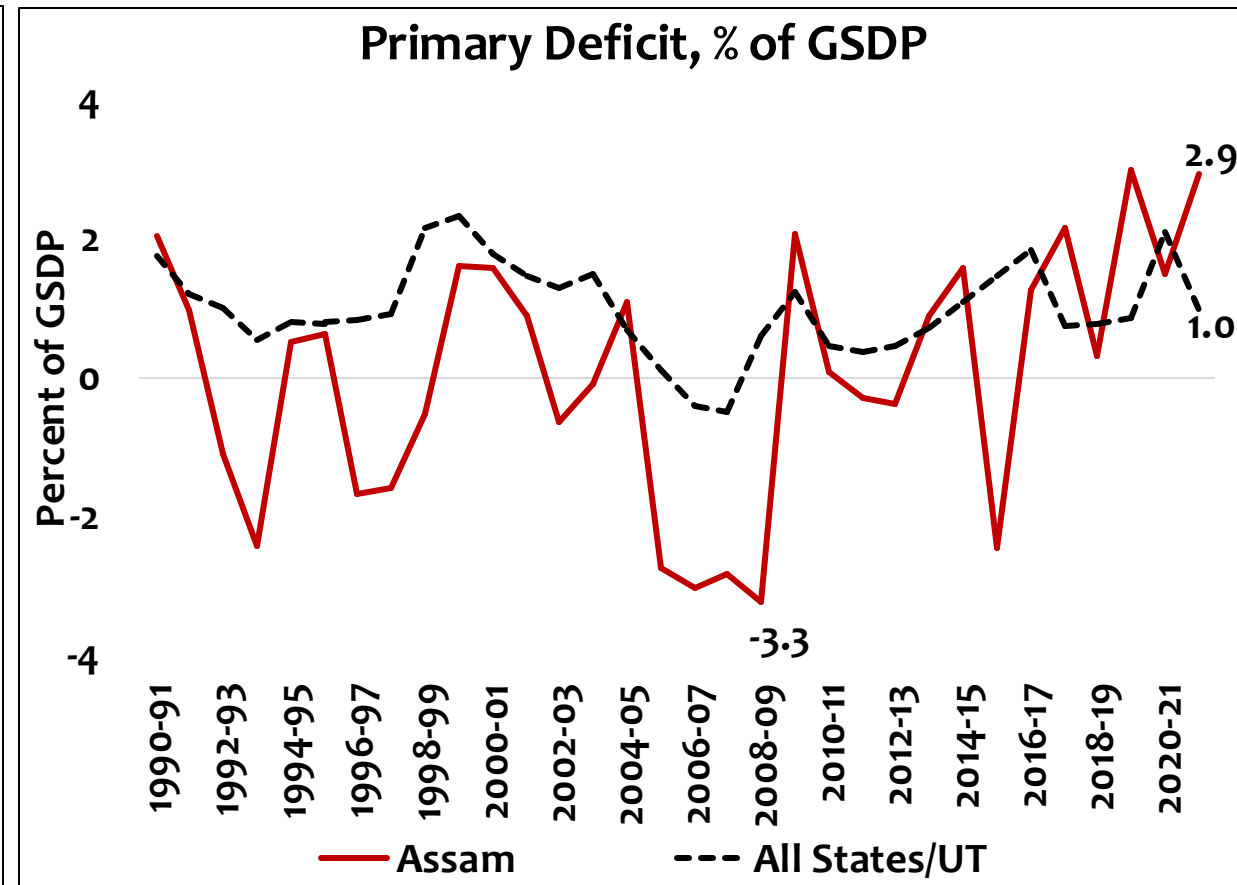
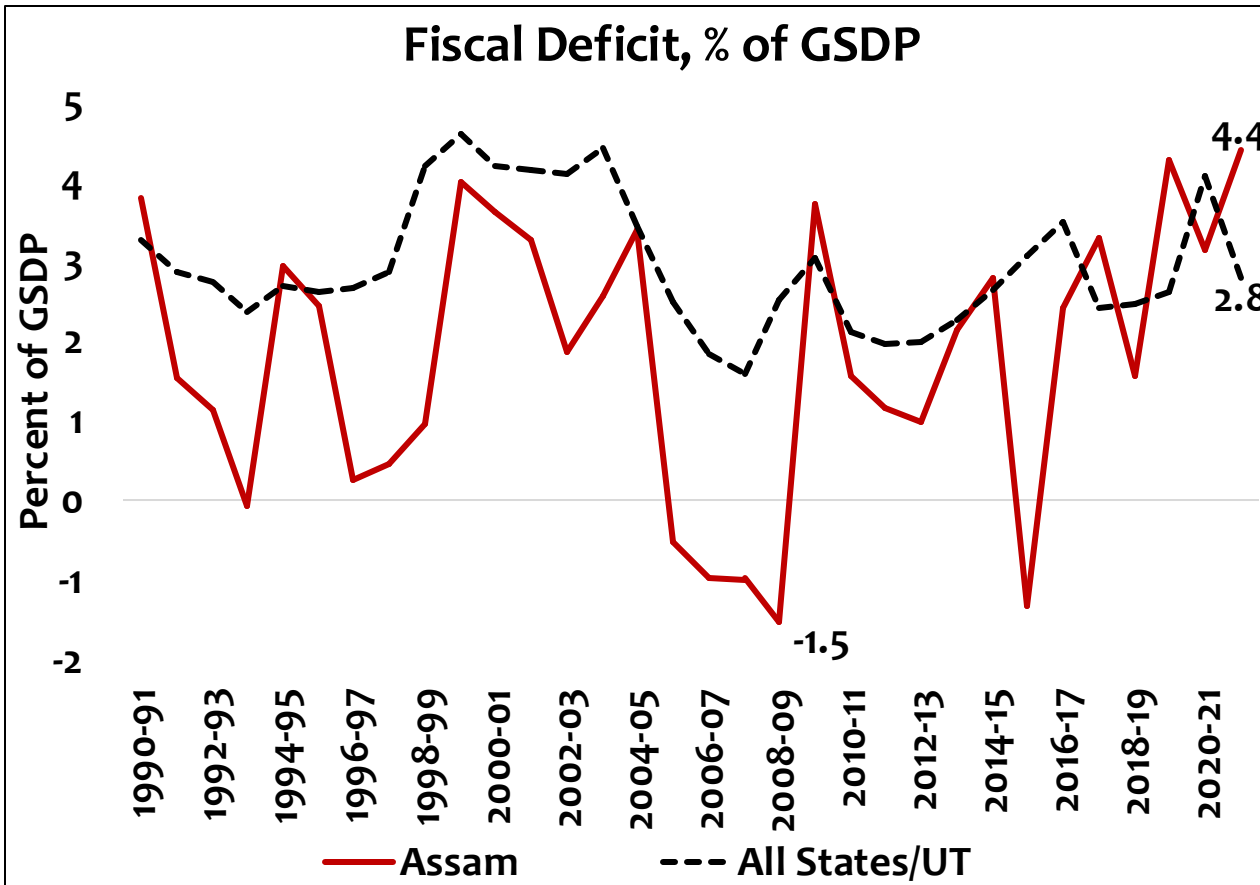
Fiscal Indicators

(II) Benchmarked with respect to *All States/UTs*

Note: In Section 5, the benchmark was defined as the median of all States. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each State, and the median was taken across 29 States (excluding all Union Territories).

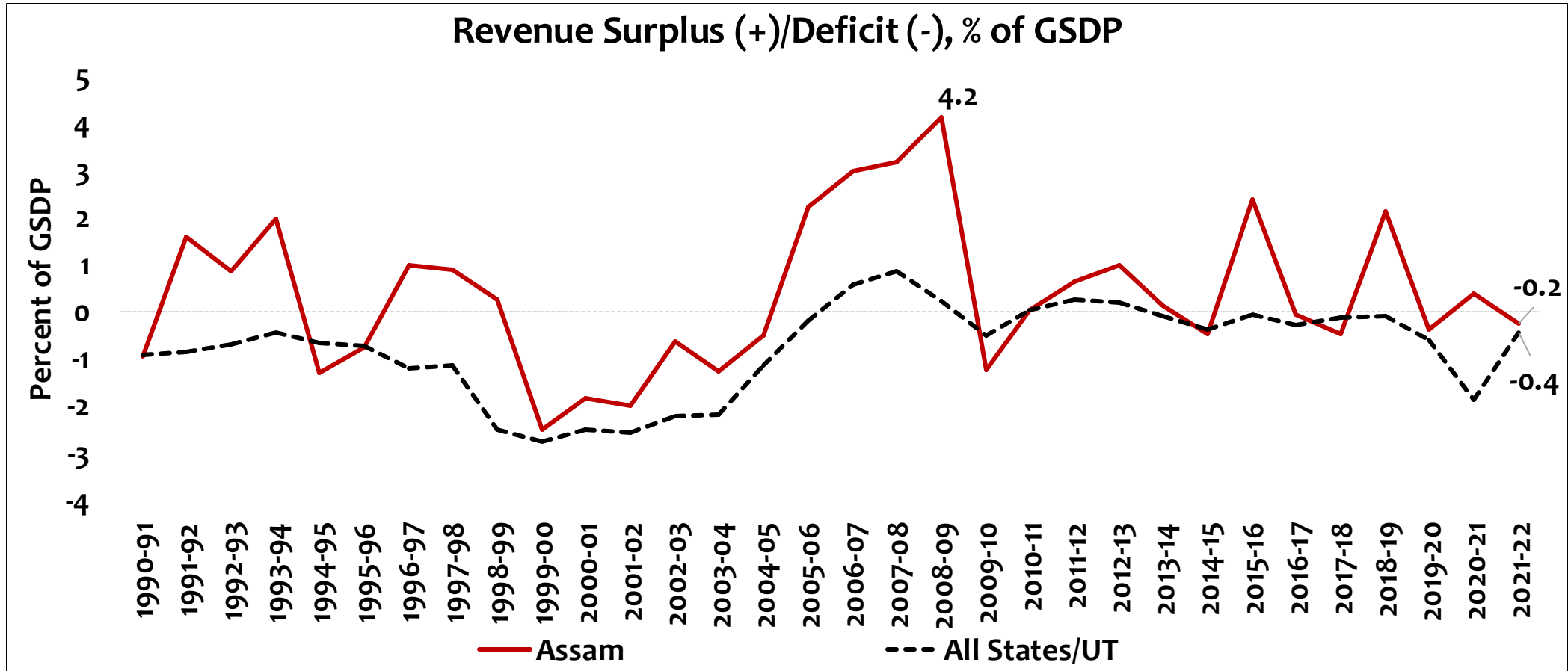
In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the All States/UTs number, taken as available from the source and expressed as a percentage of national Gross Domestic Product.

In 2021-22, Assam ran a Fiscal Deficit 4.4 percent of its GSDP, about 1.6 percentage points higher than an average State, and its Primary Deficit at 2.9 percent of its GSDP was 1.9 percentage points higher than an average State



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. Primary Deficit calculated (Fiscal Deficit – Interest Payments). Interest Payments was sourced from RBI SFR.
 Note: i. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. The increase of Rs. 81 crore in interest received led to decrease in fiscal and primary deficit in 2008-09 [[CAG report for Assam, 2009](#)].

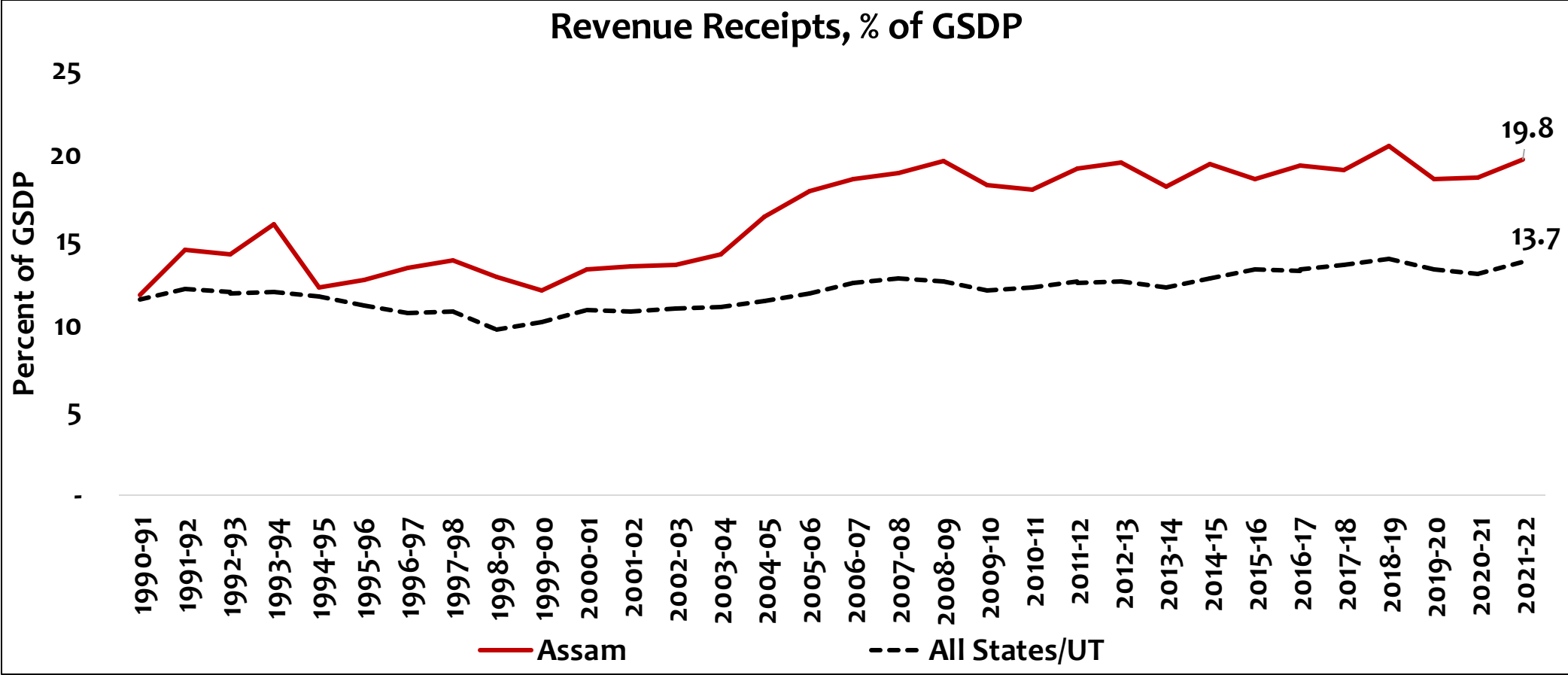
Assam ran a Revenue Deficit of 0.2 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, while an average State ran a deficit of 0.4 percent of its GSDP



Source: i. Revenue Deficit from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; ii. The increase of Rs. 81 crore in interest received led to increase in revenue surplus in 2008-09 [[CAG report for Assam, 2009](#)].

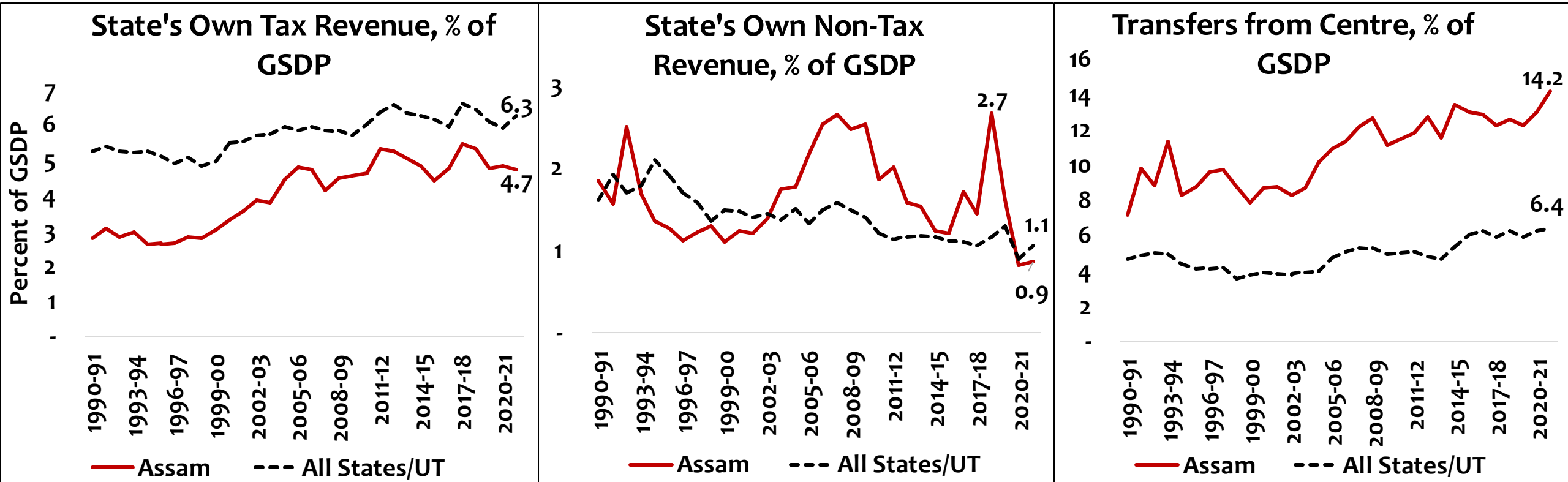
Assam's Total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) was about 6.1 percentage points higher than what an average State collected, at 19.8 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22



Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report (2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

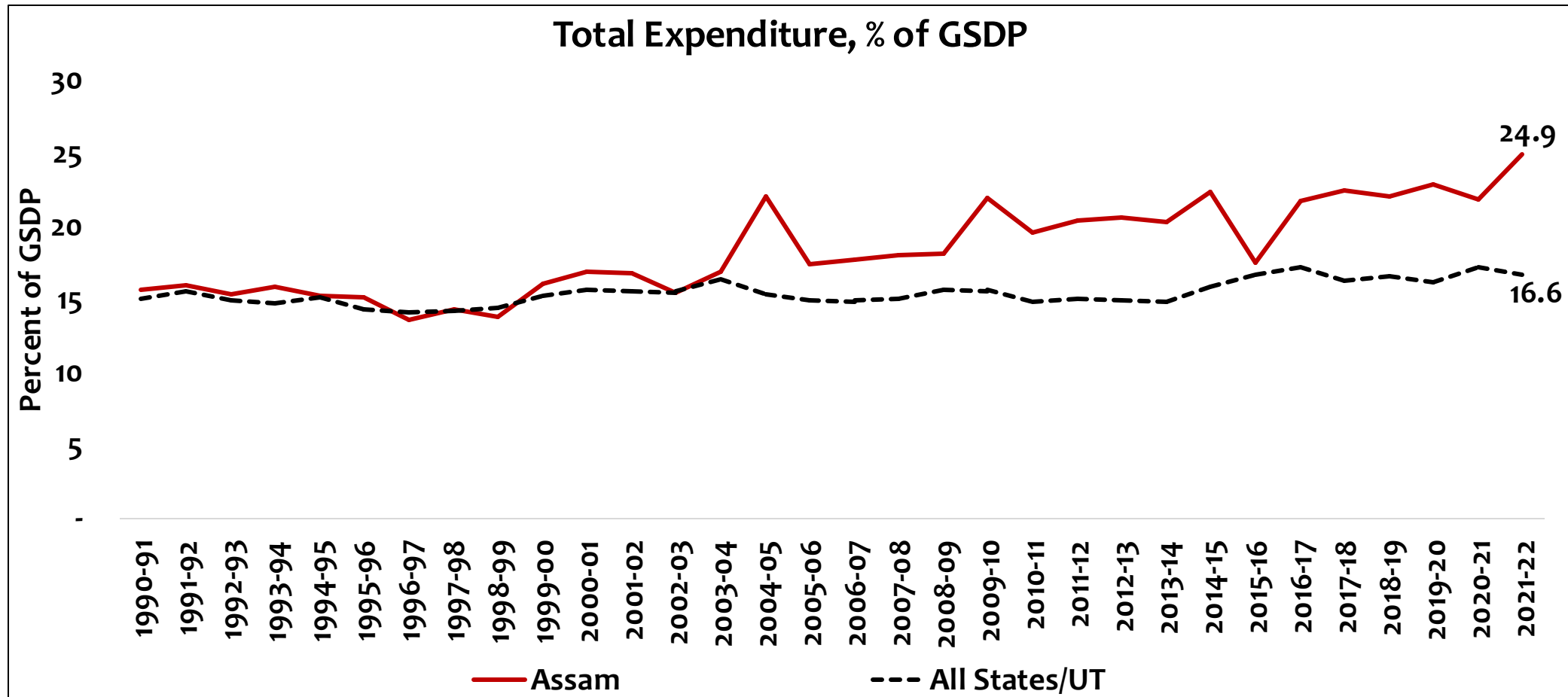
Note: All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

Assam's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue and Transfers from Centre were 4.7, 0.9 and 14.2 percent of its GSDP respectively. Transfers from the Centre are more than twice that of an average State, and constitute nearly 72 percent of the State's total revenue



Source: i. Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. The State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Transfers from the Centre include both tax- and non-tax revenue transfers; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. The spike in own non-tax revenue in 2018-19 is driven by an increase in the revenue from economic services (petroleum, in specific) (RBI SFR).

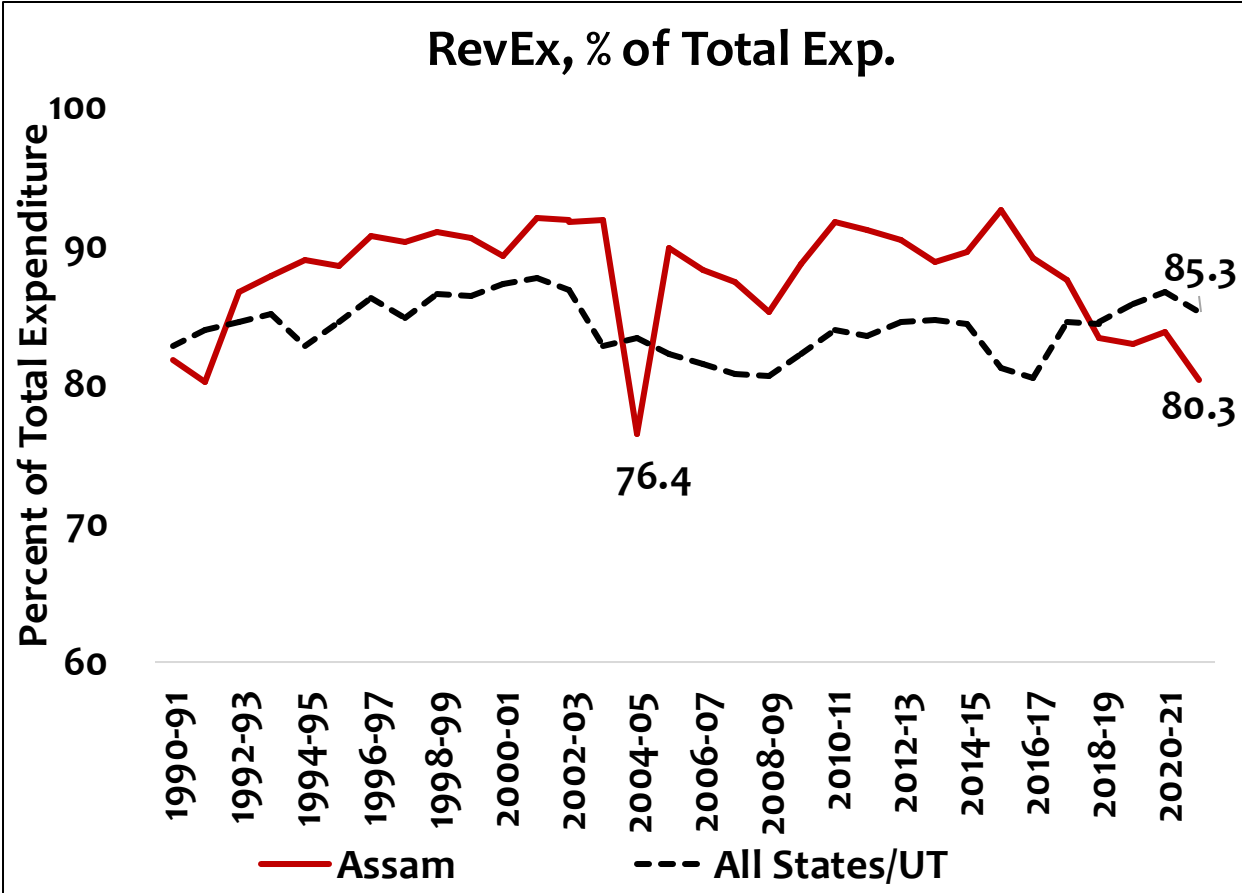
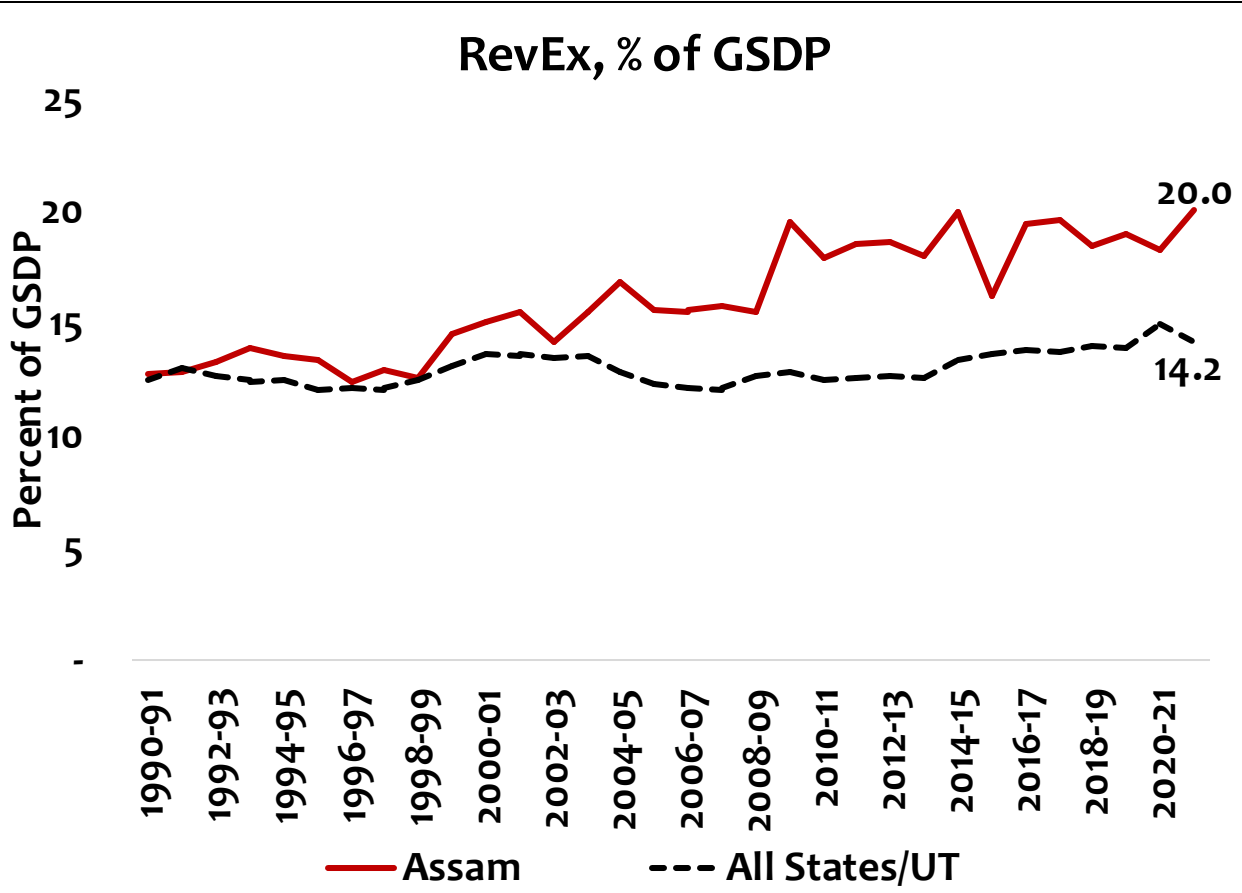
In 2021-22, Assam's Expenditure was 24.9 percent of its GSDP, about 8.3 percentage points higher than an average State



Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. The State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

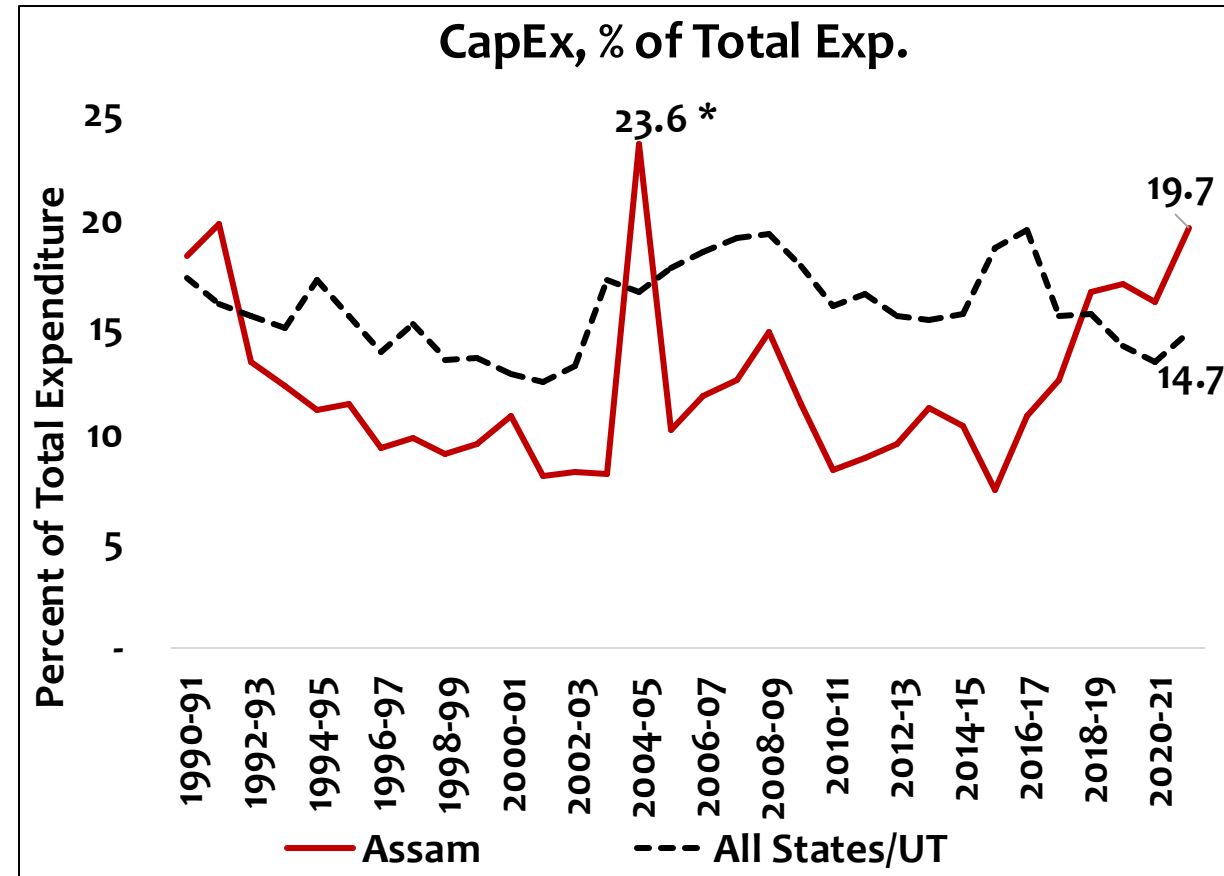
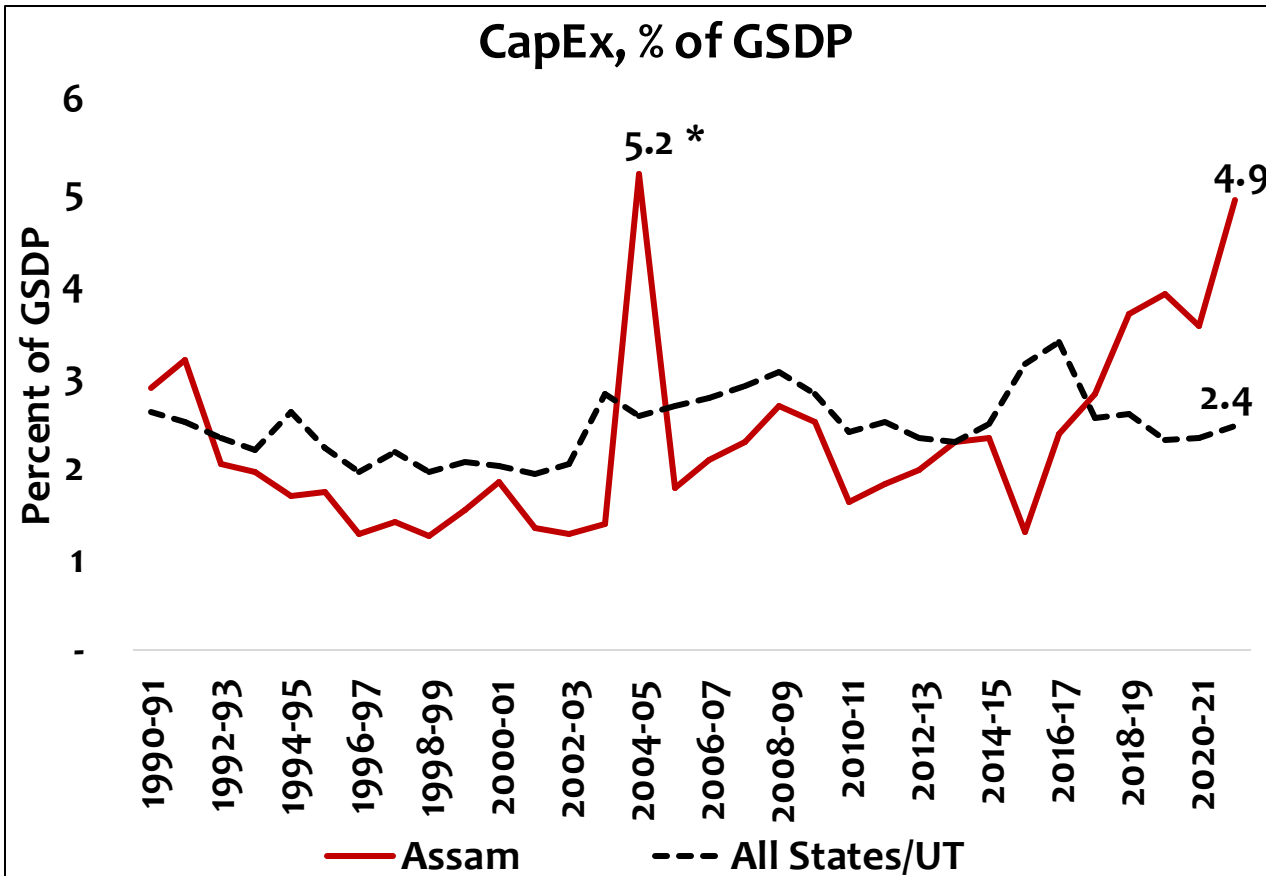
Note: i. The Total Expenditure is calculated as sum of revenue expenditure (RevEx) and capital expenditure (CapEx); ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product ; iii. In 2015-16, there is a drop in the total expenditure across all broad categories (developmental and non-developmental), which combined with an increasing GSDP, reflects a sharp decline in the expenditure to GSDP ratio (RBI SFR).

Assam's RevEx is 20 percent of its GSDP, about 6 percentage points higher than all States' average, while its RevEx as a percent of the Total Expenditure is 5 percentage points lower than an average State



Source: i. Revenue Expenditure is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).
 Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

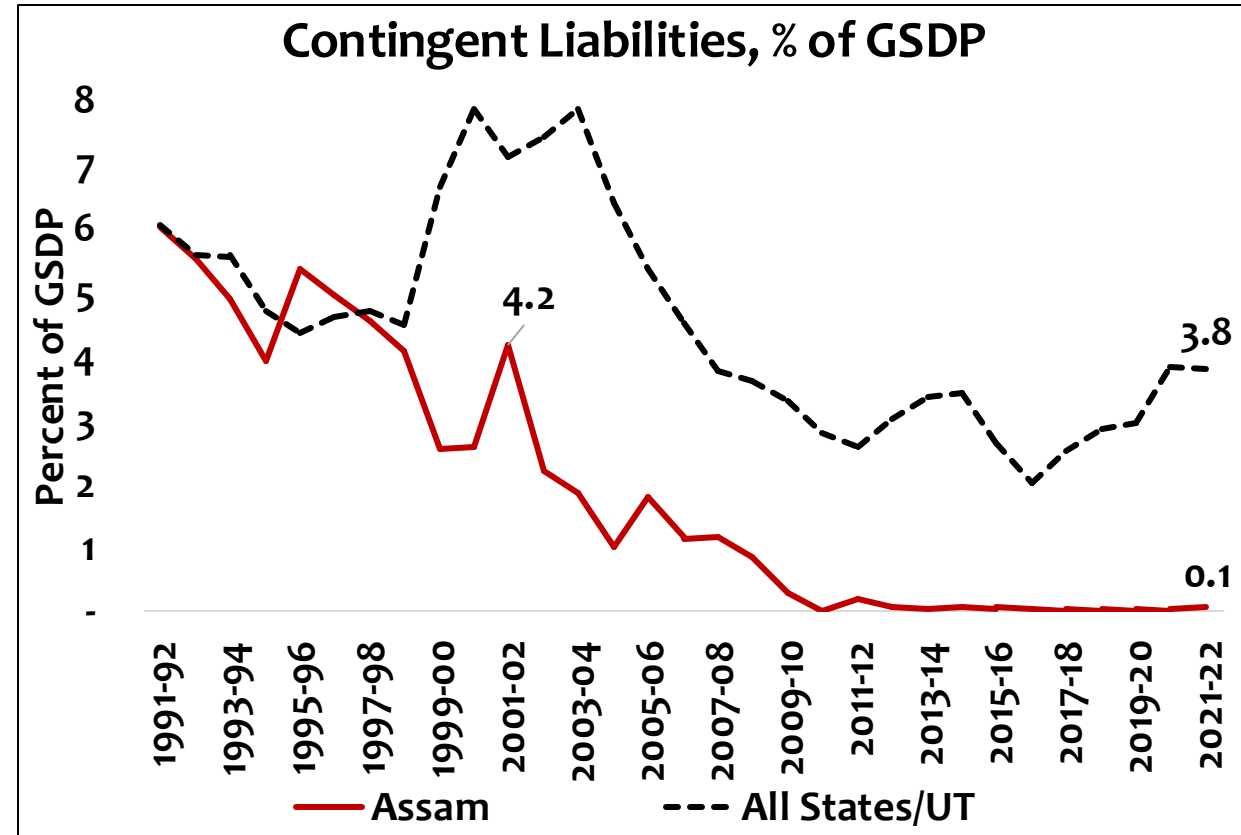
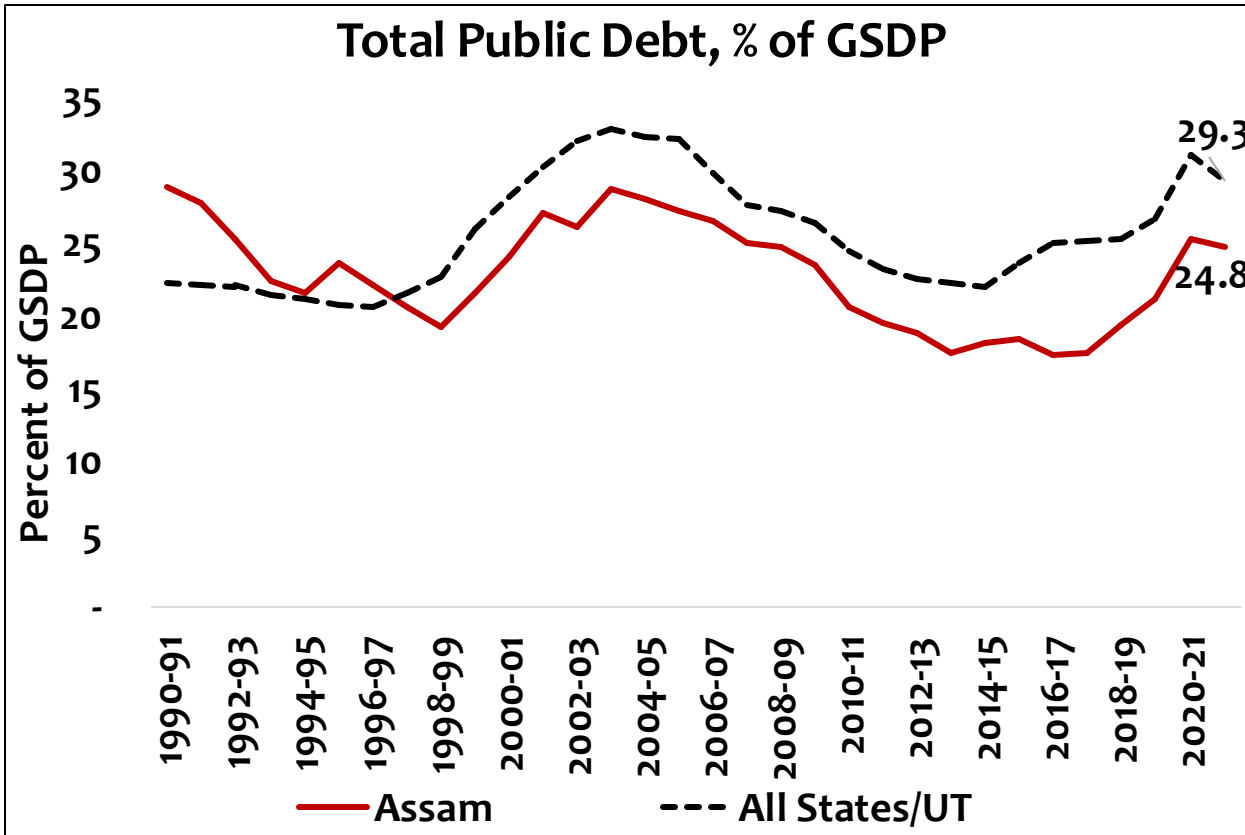
Assam's CapEx is 4.9 percent of its GSDP, about 2.5 percentage points more than what an average State spends on CapEx (as percent of the GSDP), while as a percentage of total expenditure its CapEx about 5 percentage points higher than what an average State spends on CapEx



Source: i. CapEx is calculated as Capital Outlay plus Loans and Advances given by the State government and the data for both is taken from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a percent of national gross domestic product; iii. (*)The increase in CapEx in 2004-05 has been cross-checked and verified from the CAG Report for Assam 2006, page 10 ([Source](#)).

After a period of declining Public Debt from 2005 to 2017, Assam's Debt started increasing again from 2018, and was 24.8 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, about 4.5 percentage points lower than an average State. Its Contingent Liabilities have consistently declined since 2002, and as of 2021-22 are 0.1 percent of its GSDP, 3.7 percentage points lower than an average State



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: All States/UTs shows the total of all States, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product.

9. 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
- **FRBM** Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act
- **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

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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; Product 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.

