

# Macro and Fiscal Landscape of the State of Rajasthan



# Macro and Fiscal Brief: Rajasthan

## March 2025

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# **1. Summary and Overview of the State of Rajasthan**

# Demography and Employment

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- As per Census population projections for 2022-23, Rajasthan has a population of 81 million and represents 5.8 percent of India's total population. The State's projected population growth rate at 1.1 percent is faster than the national average of 0.9 percent, as of 2022-23.
- The State's population density (232 persons per sq. km.) is lower than the national average (415 person per sq. km.) but its dependency ratio, 60.8 percent, as of 2021, is higher than the national average (55.7 percent). Majority of the State's population still lives in rural areas, only 27 percent of its population resides in urban areas, as of 2022-23.
- As per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS V, 2019-21), sex ratio at 891 (female births per 1000 male births) in the State is lower than the national average.
- The annual Unemployment Rate for the state at 4.4 percent in 2022-23 is higher than the national average of 3.2 per cent. And, Female Labour Force Participation Rate at 47.8 percent is also higher than the national average.
- Working population in the State is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing (54.8 percent); Services (20.7 percent); Construction (13 percent); and, Manufacturing (10.1 percent) sectors, as of 2022-23.

# Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)

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- Rajasthan's real GSDP has grown at an average rate of 5.5 percent between 2012-13 and 2021-22, close to the national average growth of 5.6 percent.
- The State's share in the country's nominal GDP has increased only marginally from 5 percent in 1990-91 to 5.2 percent by 2021-22. Its nominal per capita income is 10 percent below the national per capita income, as of 2021-22.
- Among various sectors, Services sector is the largest contributor to the State's GSVA with a share of 43.2 percent followed by agriculture (29.4 percent) and Industry (27.4 percent) sectors, respectively in that order.
- During the last decade from 2013-14 to 2022-23, services and agriculture sectors have witnessed the highest growth rates at 6.4 percent and 5.2 percent per annum, respectively\*.

# Socio-Economic Indicators (Health and Education)

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- Rajasthan's literacy rate at 66.1 percent, as of 2011, is lower than the national average of 73 percent.
- As of 2016-17, the State has a lower school dropout rates (15.2 percent for Classes VIII to X) and for Class X compared to their respective national averages. The share of students passing the High School examination is close to the national average and for students passing Higher Secondary, it is higher.
- The Gross Enrolment Ratio at the Higher Secondary level (59.3 percent in 2015-16) is above the national average while enrolment at the Higher Education level (26.1 percent in 2021) is slightly below the national average.
- For people aged between 18 to 23 years, the Gender Parity Index in higher education (the ratio of girls to boys enrolled in higher education institutions) is lower than the national average, as of 2021.
- As of 2020, life expectancy in the State at 69.4 years is close to the national average of 70 years.
- The State has seen a decline in both Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rates over the respective decades and but Infant Mortality Rate is still a bit higher (32 deaths per 1000 live births in 2020) compared to the national average.
- The State has witnessed improvements in "quality of life" indicators over the years. The households' access to drinking water, access to electricity, and sanitation facilities is almost at par with respective national averages, as of 2019-21.

# State of Public Finances and Tax Devolutions

- Rajasthan's debt-to-GSDP ratio at 35.3 percent in 2022-23 is higher than that of a median State. Its contingent liabilities at 7.9 percent of GSDP are also higher than those of a median State, as of 2021-22. The fiscal deficit at 4.3 percent and primary deficit at 2.2 percent are also higher compared to a median State, as of 2022-23. The State had a revenue deficit of 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while a median State runs a revenue deficit of 0.4 percent.
- The State's total revenue receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) at 15.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, are equal to what a median State collects. Its expenditure as a percentage of GSDP at 19.6 percent is lower than a median State.
- Debt Sustainability Analysis shows debt to GSDP ratios for the state to be mostly pessimistic. In the baseline scenario (where debt level, primary deficit, real GDP growth, real effective interest rate remain as they are), debt is predicted to increase by more than 5 percentage points in the next five years. Only in a combined scenario of higher growth and lower primary deficit is the debt predicted to decline. Its outstanding contingent liabilities are also quite high.
- The State's share in taxes from Centre through FC recommendations has increased from 5.5 percent under 14th FC to 6 percent under 15th FC. The State's share in the total grants-in-aid has also increased by 1.4 percentage points to 5.8 percent 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

- As per recommendations of the 12<sup>th</sup> FC, Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (RFRBM) Act, 2005 was enacted. The Act has been amended three times since then in 2011, 2016 and 2021 , respectively.
- **Revenue Deficit:** The original Act in 2005 mandated the State to reduce its revenue deficit to nil within four years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 with an average annual reduction of three percent in the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipts. The 2011 amendment mandated achieving a zero-revenue deficit from the FY 2011-12 onward or attaining a revenue surplus.
- **Fiscal Deficit:** The 2005 Act required the state to reduce its fiscal deficit to no more than 3 percent of GSDP by 2008-09, with an average annual reduction of 0.4 percent. The 2011 amendment extended this deadline to 2011-12 and thereafter maintain or reduce it. The 2021 amendment permitted additional borrowing of 0.5 percent of GSDP from 2021-22 to 2024-25, contingent on fulfillment of certain conditions stipulated by Central Government.
- **Debt:** Initially in 2005, the Act required the state to limit total outstanding debt (excluding public accounts and guarantees) to twice the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the state by year-end. The 2011 amendment set a debt limit of 36.5 percent of GSDP by 2014-15, and the 2016 amendment lowered it to 34 percent by 2019-20.
- **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 failed to achieve the revenue and the fiscal deficit targets. However, the state was able to meet its outstanding debt to GSDP targets in for three years - 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2021-22 with the exception of 2019-20 and 2020-21.



## 2. Demography and Employment

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

**Table 1: Area and Demography of Rajasthan**

Indicator	Most Recent Value	As of Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011 and 2021)	India's estimates for benchmark (iii)
<b>Area (i)</b>	342,239 sq. km.	2011	-	10.4 % of national total
<b>Forest Cover</b>	16,655 sq. km.	2021	+0.01 % points	2.3 % of national total
<b>Total Population</b>	81 million persons	2023*	-	5.8 % of national total
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	1.1 %	2023*	-0.4 % points (b/w 2012 and 2021)	0.9 % (India)
<b>Population Density (ii)</b>	232 persons per sq. km.	2021*	-	415 persons per sq. km. (India)
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	60.8 %	2021*	-12.3 % points	55.7 % (India)
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	883 females per 1000 males	2011	-	914 females per 1000 males (India)
<b>Urban Population</b>	26.6 % of State population	2023*	+1.5 % points	35.1 % of total population (India)
<b>Rural Population</b>	73.4 % of State population	2023*	-1.5 % points	64.9 % of total population (India)
<b>Urbanization Rate</b>	3.3%	2023*	-6.6% (b/w 2011 and 2021)	3.7% (India)

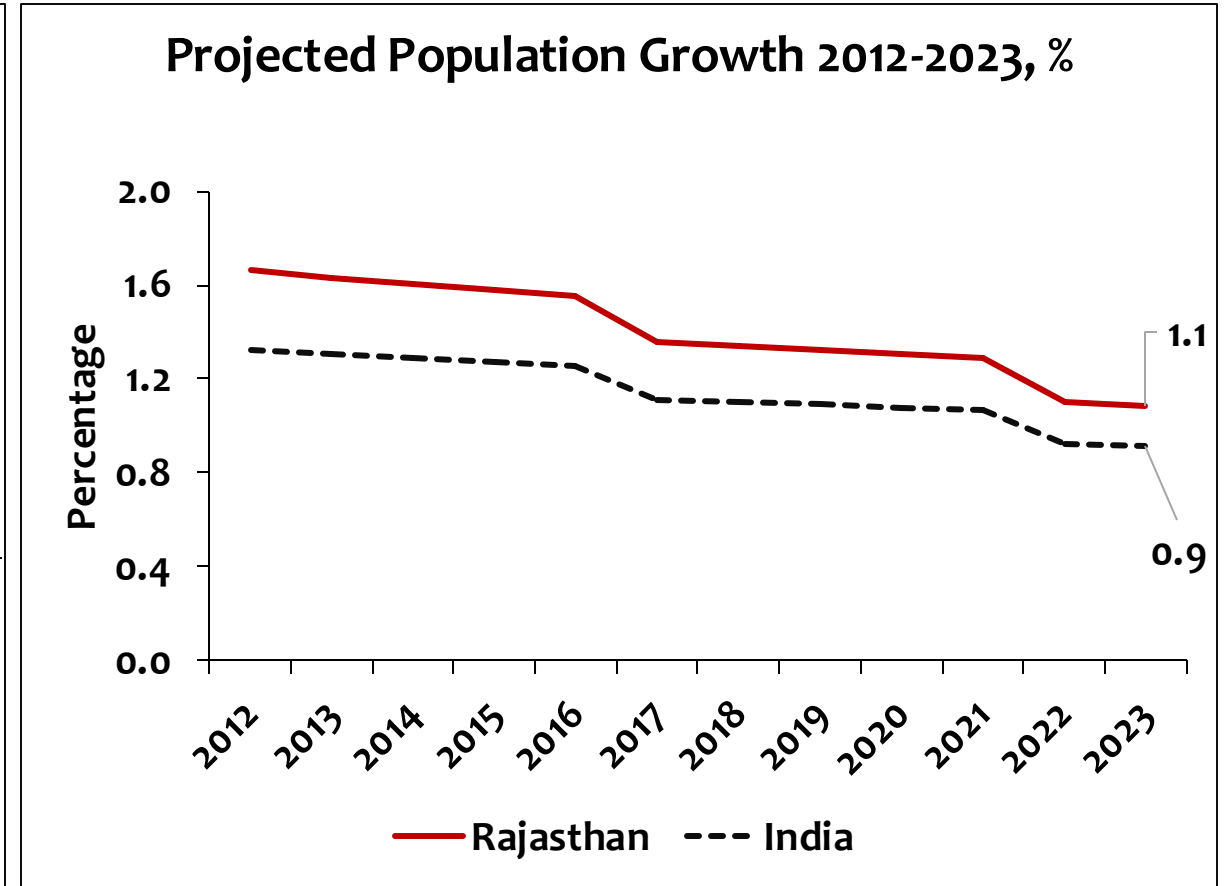
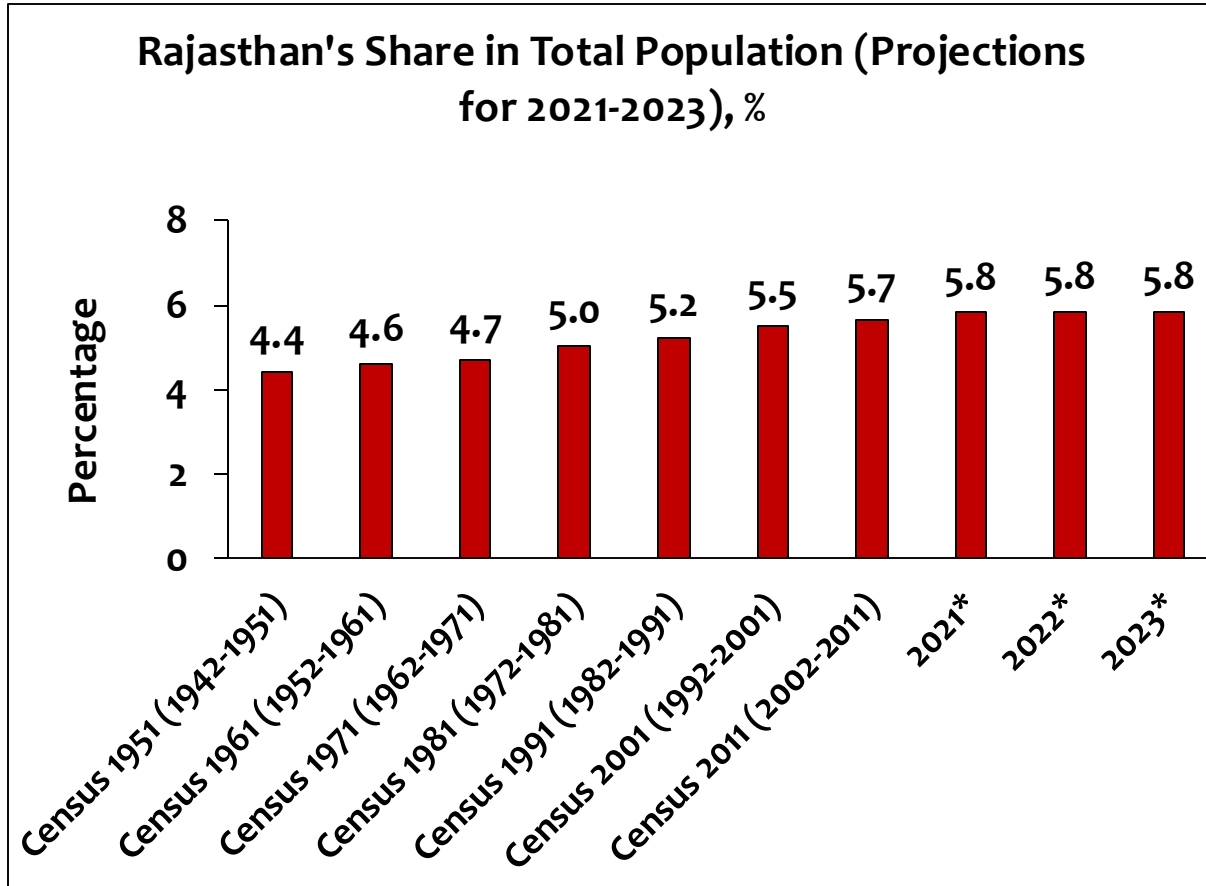
\* Projected numbers are starred

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, 5,180 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).<sup>10</sup>

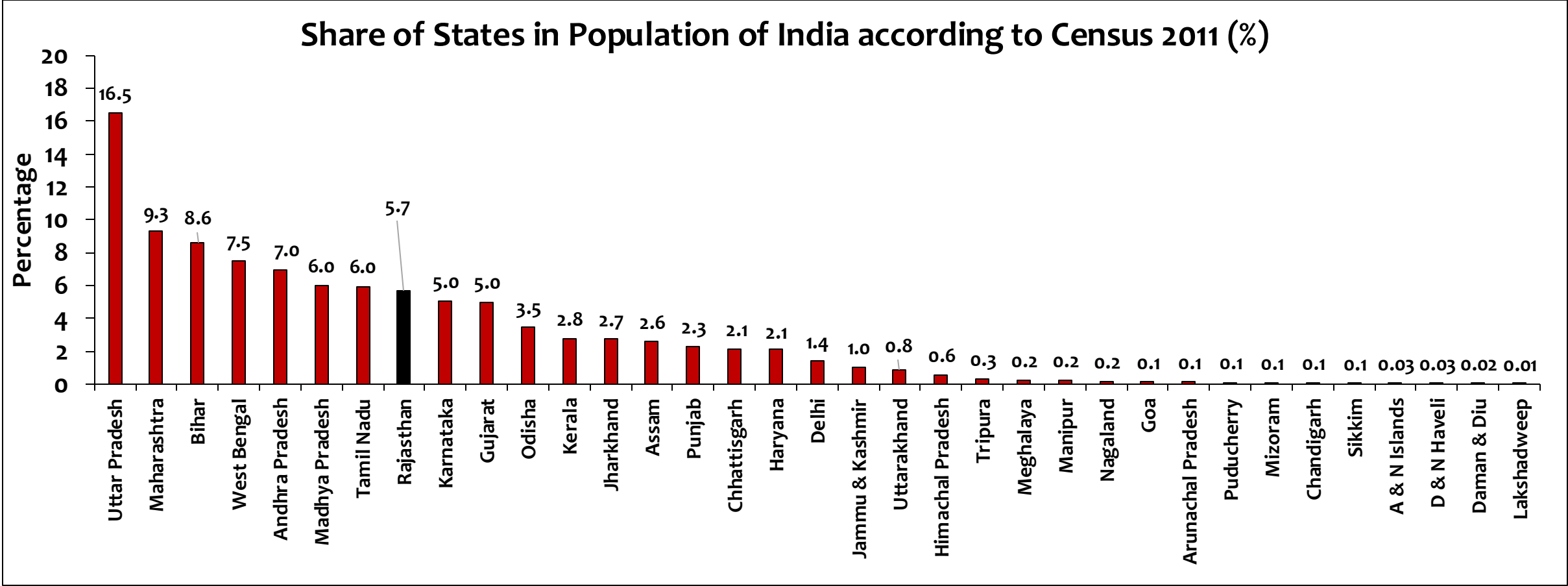
# Rajasthan has a share of 5.8 percent of National Population and its Population Growth Rate is higher than the national average



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.

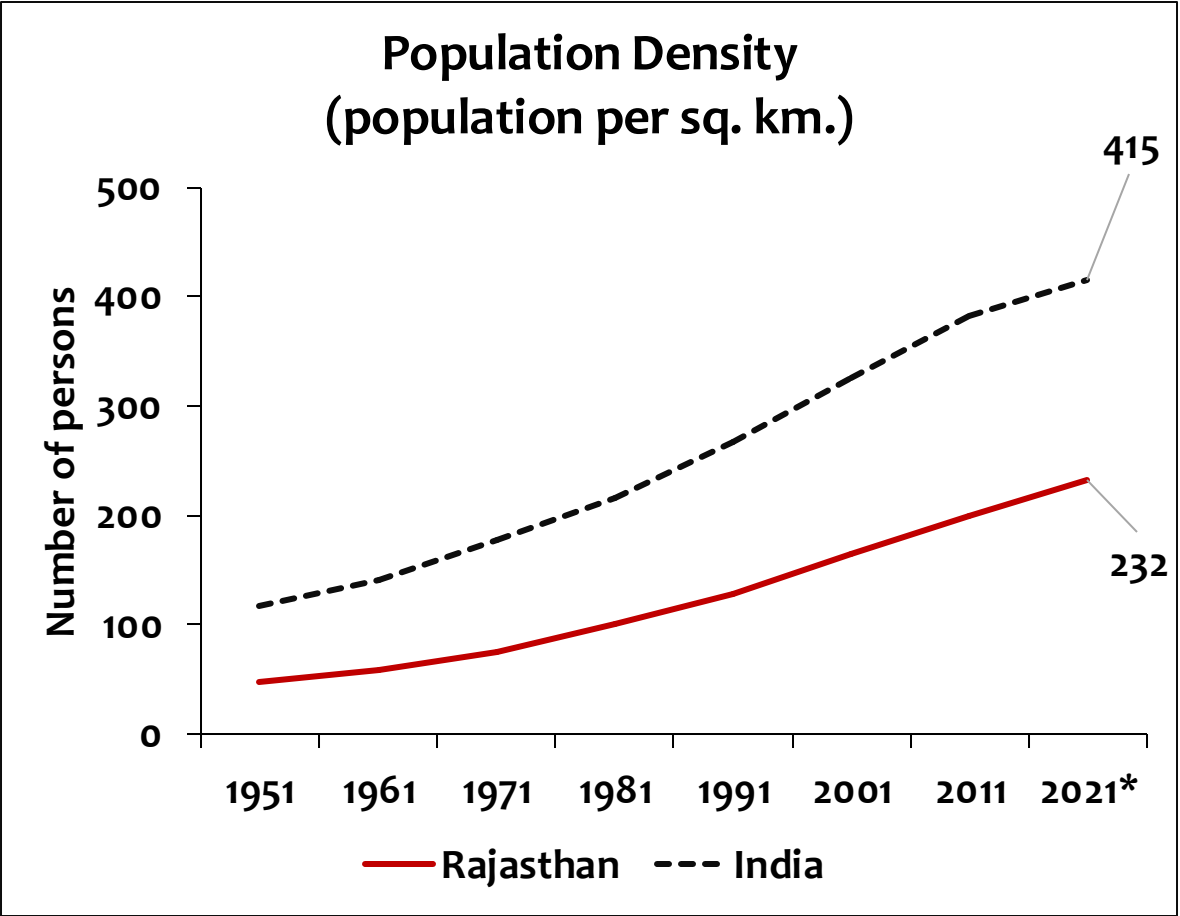
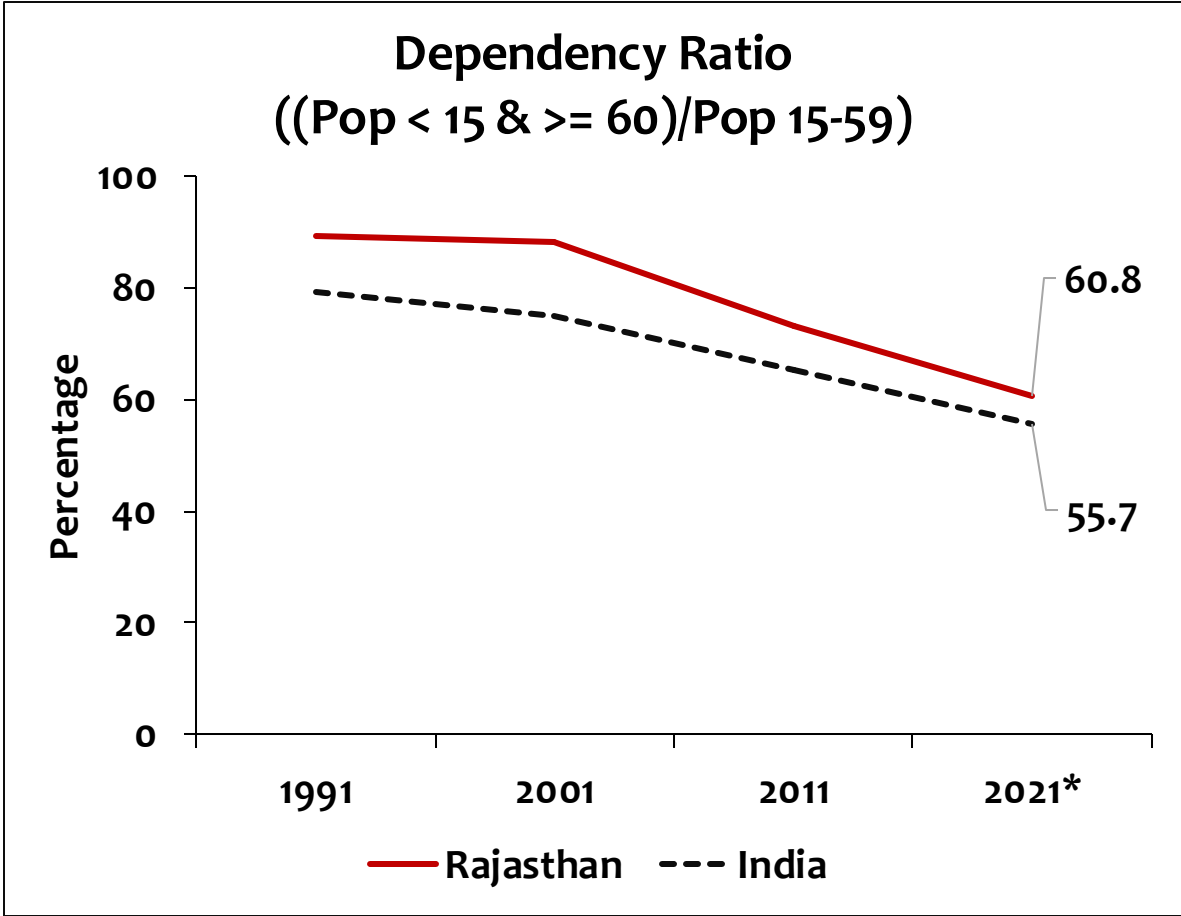
Note: i. Census Population Projections are constructed using the Cohort Component Method, where the components of population change (fertility, mortality and net migration) are used to project the base population each year separately for each birth cohort (persons born in a given year). The detailed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

# As per Census of 2011, Rajasthan ranked as the eighth-largest state in terms of its share in the total population



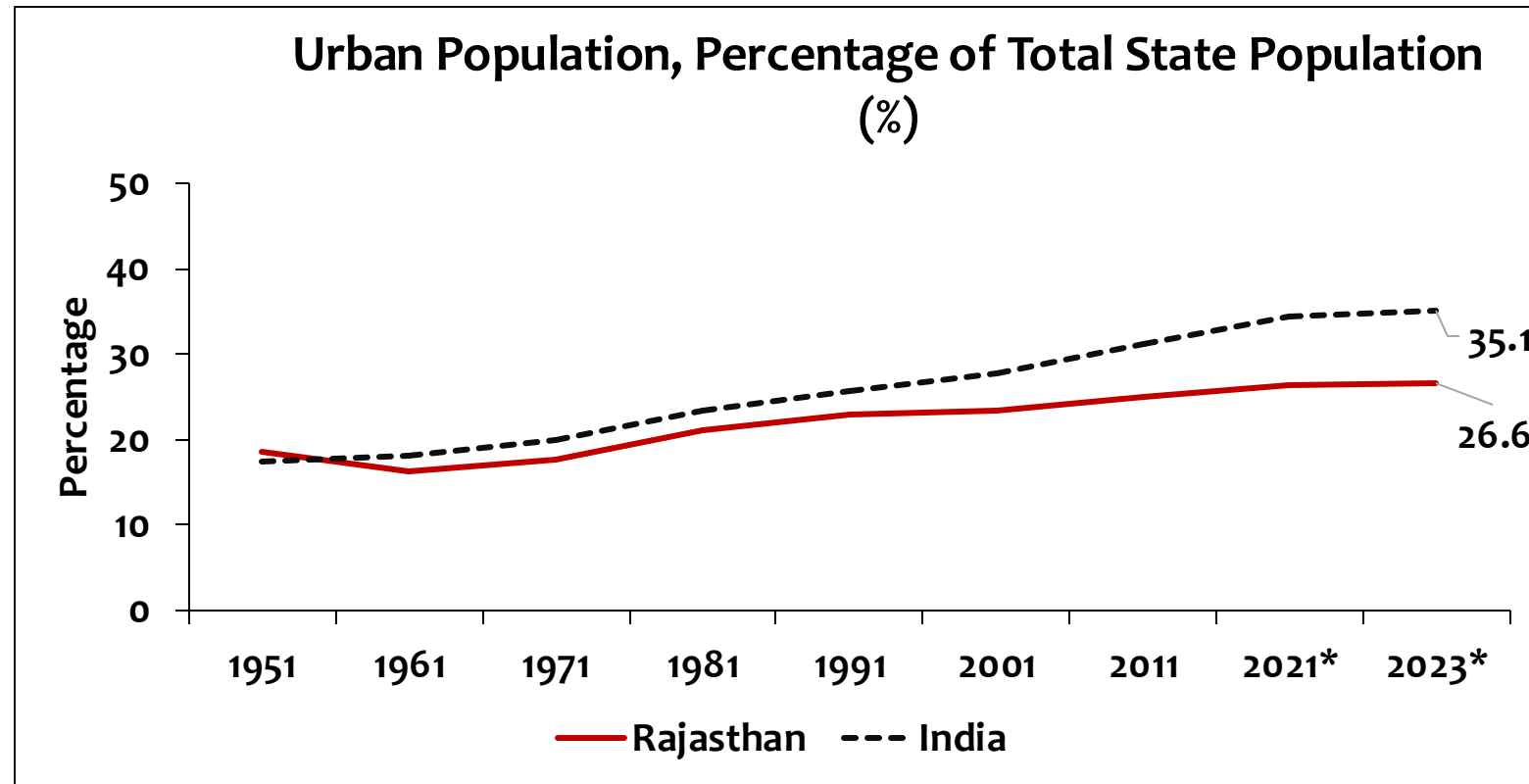
Source: Census data (1951-2011) is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Dependency Ratio in Rajasthan remained above national estimates until 2011 and is expected to remain above national estimate in 2021\*. Population Density has increased over the decades but it consistently remained below the all-India figure



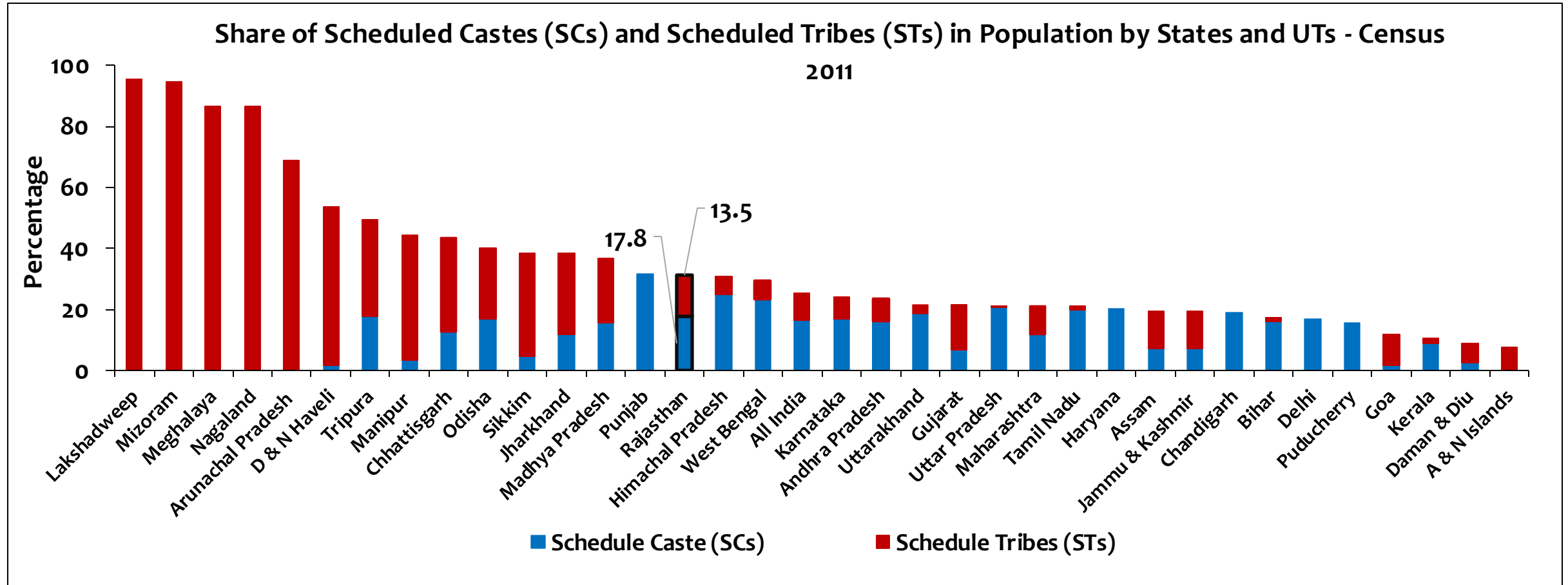
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# Urban Population in Rajasthan has remained below national estimates since 1961



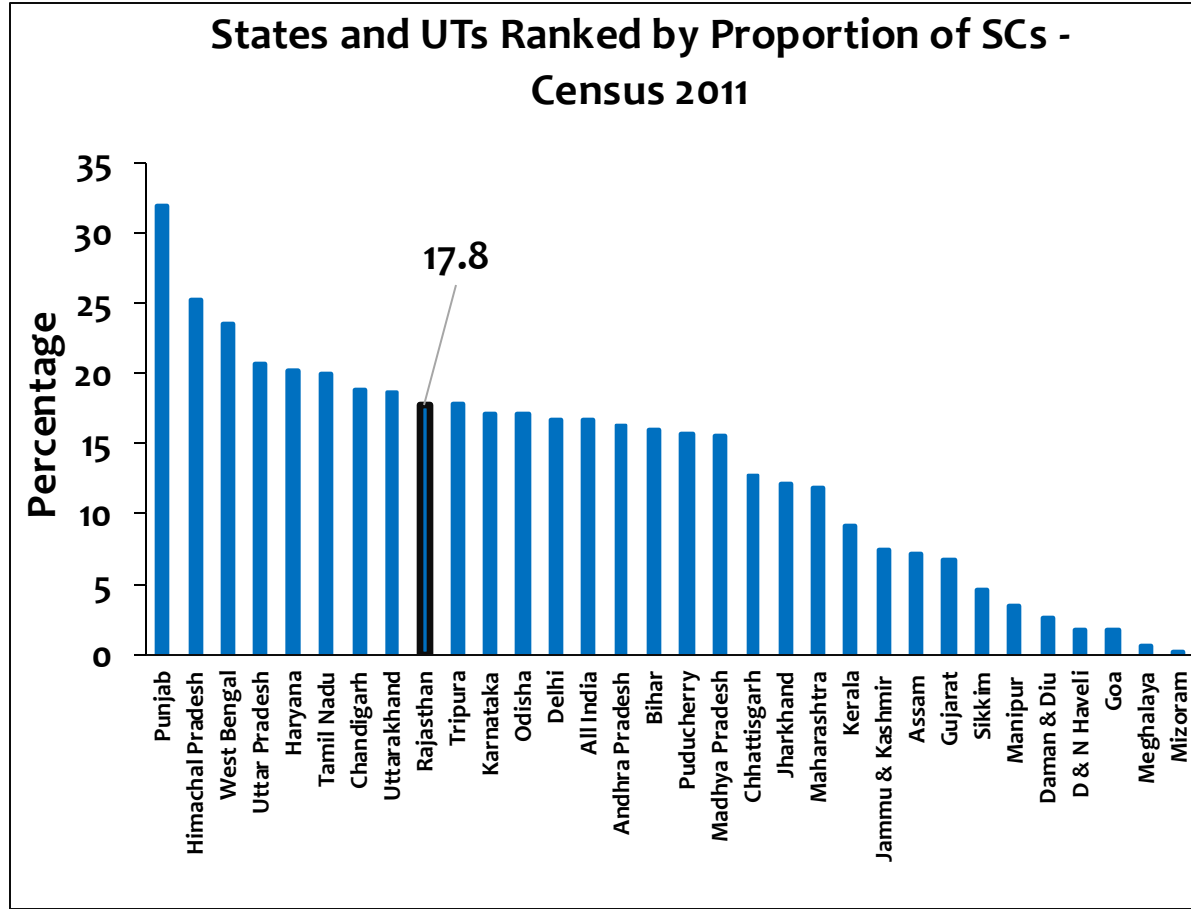
Source: Census data and “Population Projections for Indian States 2011-2036” by the Technical Group on Population Projections, National Commission on Population Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of India.

# In Rajasthan, Scheduled Castes (SCs) constituted 17.8 percent of its total population while Scheduled Tribes constituted 13.5 percent of its total population as per the 2011 Census



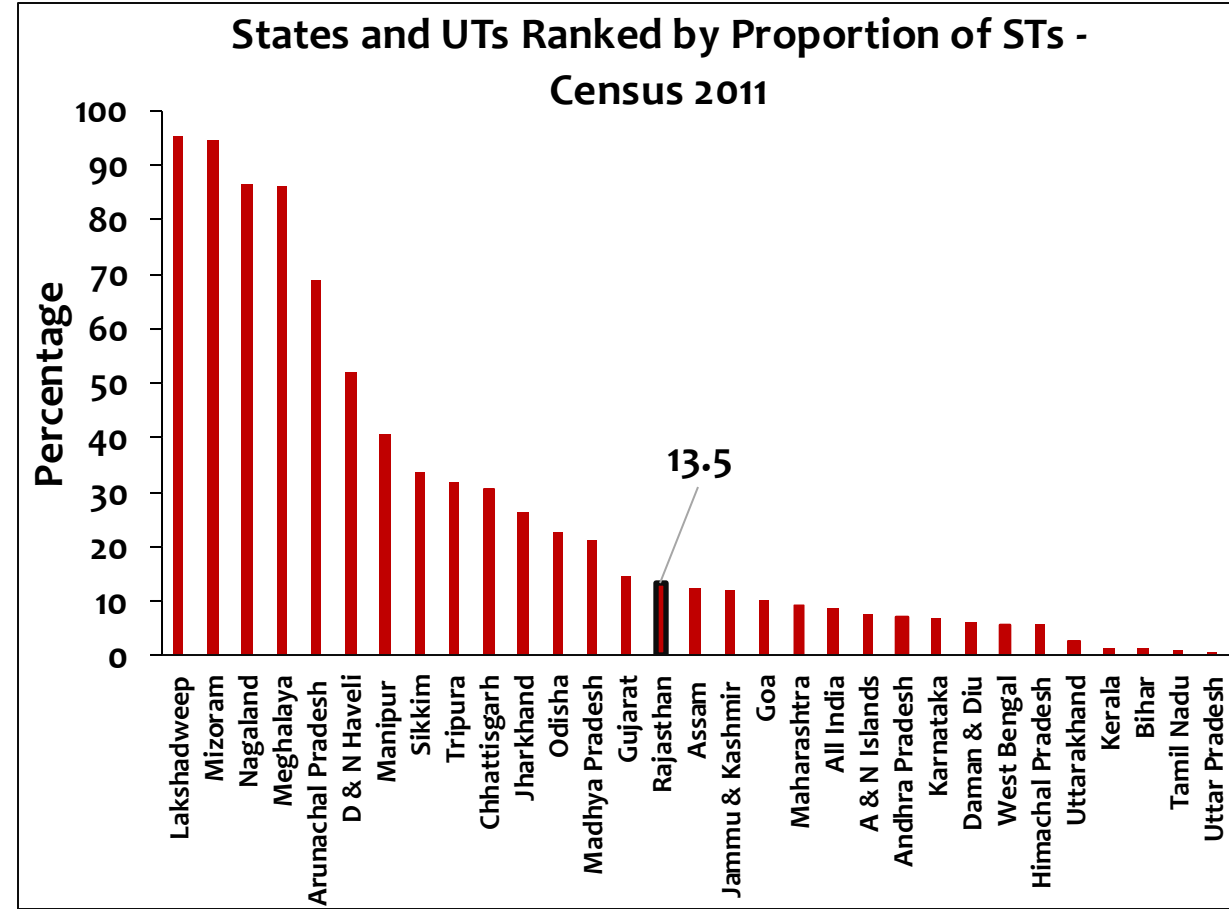
Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

# Rajasthan ranked as the ninth largest among states with regard to the percentage of SC population. It is ranked fifteenth 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.

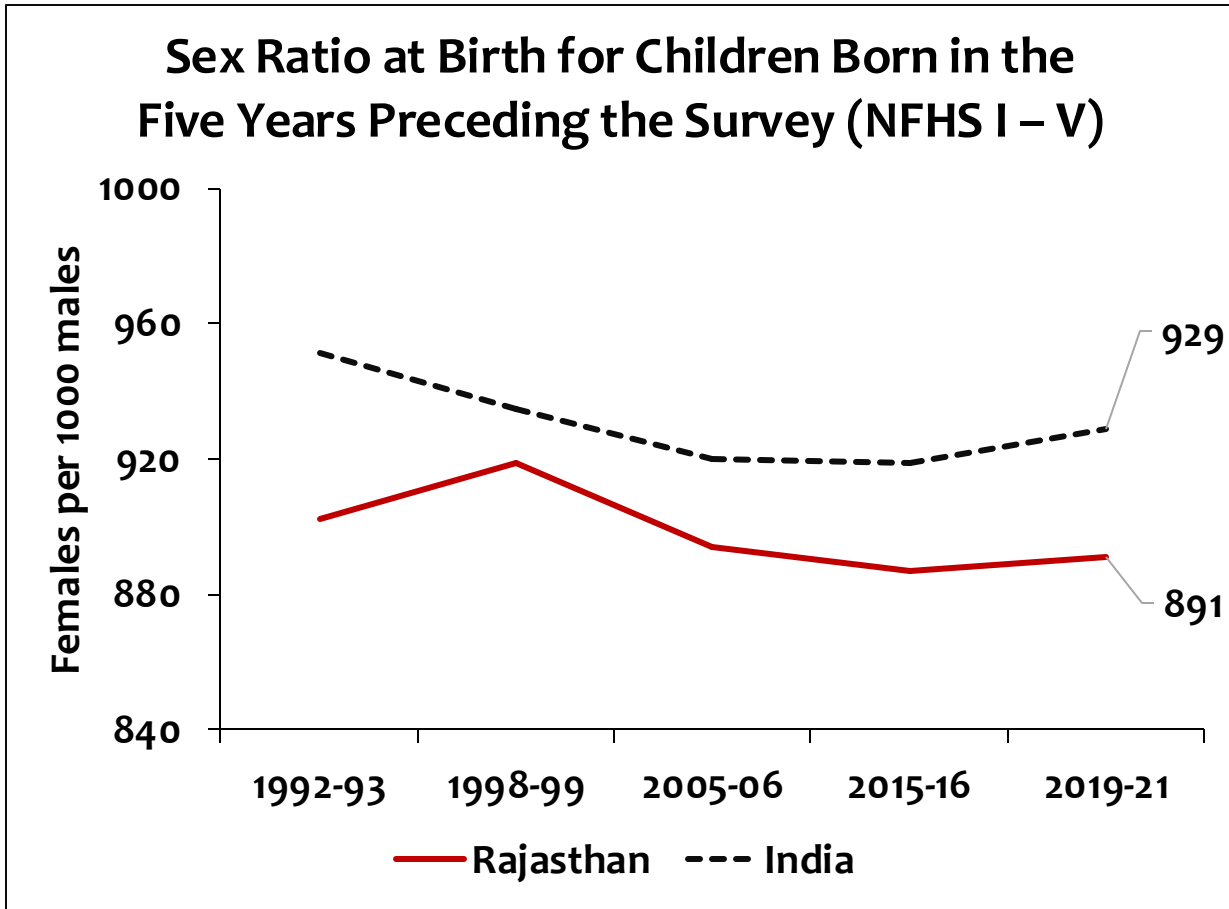


Source: Census data for 2011 is sourced from Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

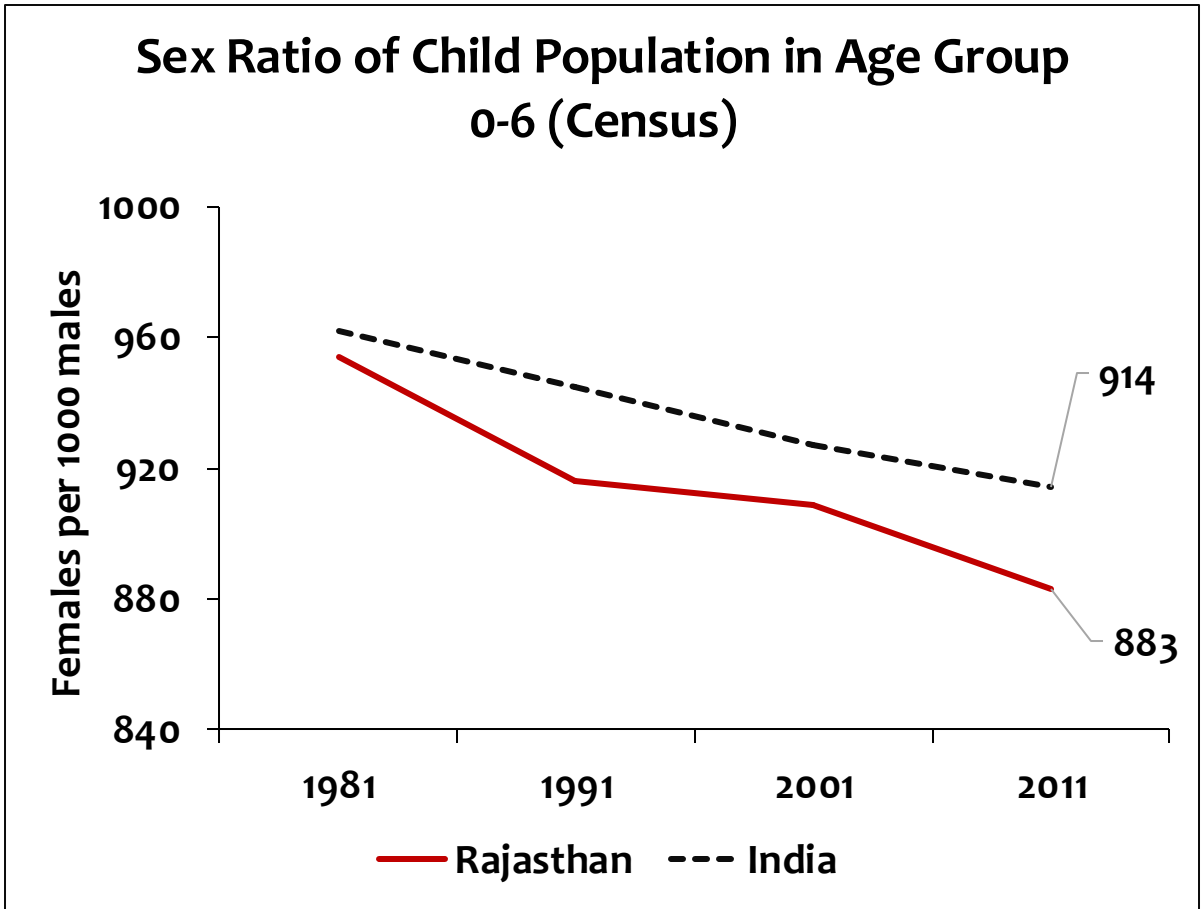
Note: As per the census data, Punjab, Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, and Puducherry do not report any ST population.



**Sex Ratio at Birth (female births per 1000 male births in a given population), as per the National Family Health Survey (NFHS) for Rajasthan is lower than the national estimates since 1992-93. Census Sex Ratio of the child population (0-6 age group) has remained below national estimates since 1981**

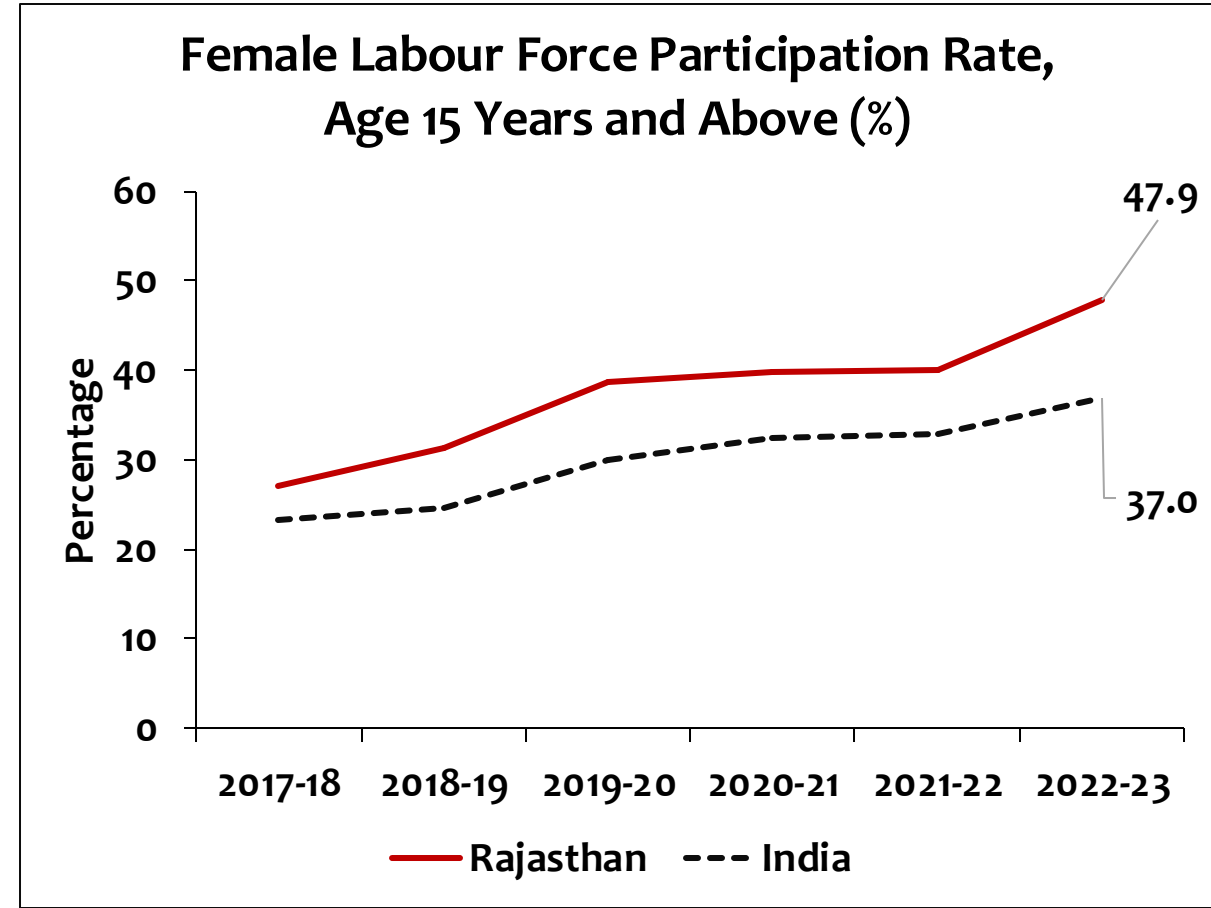
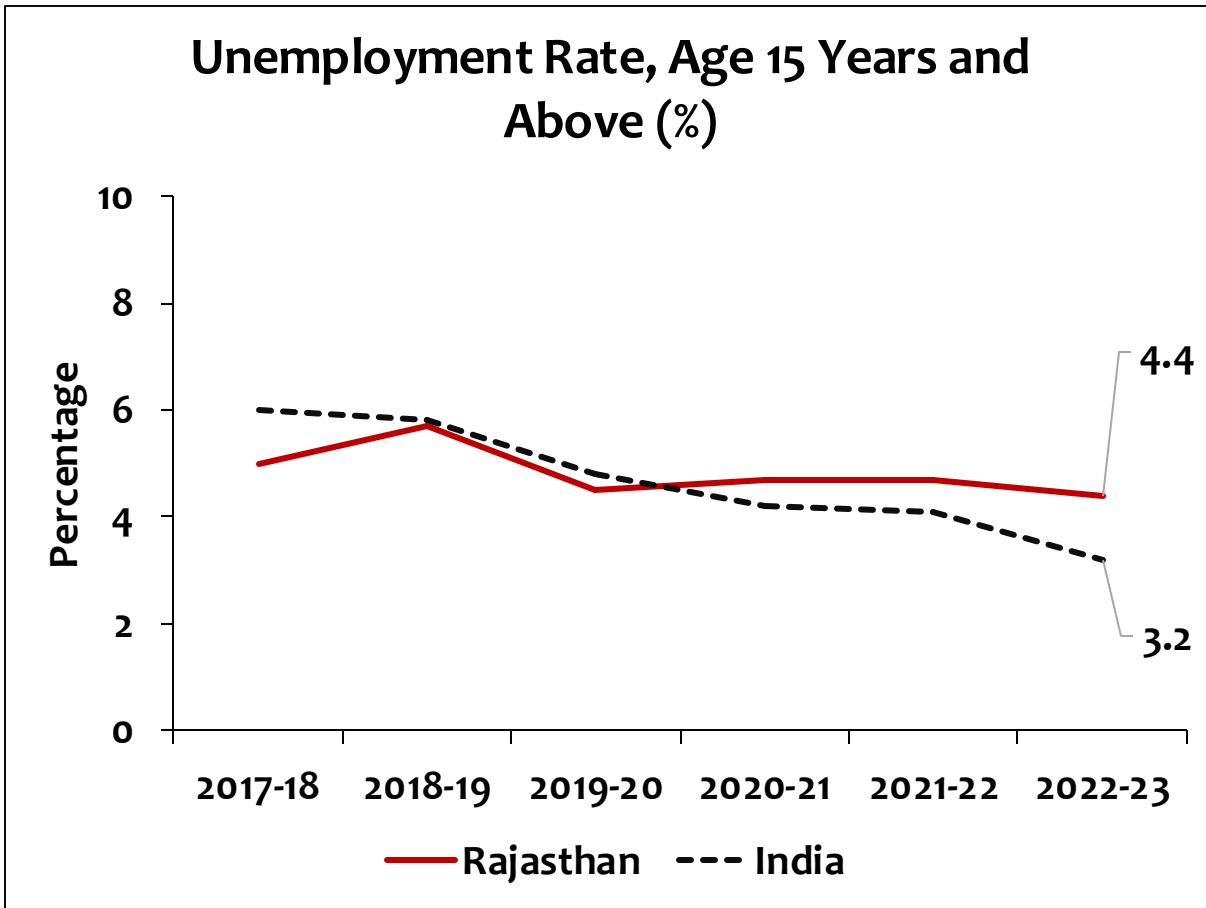


Source: NFHS I – V



Source: Census of India

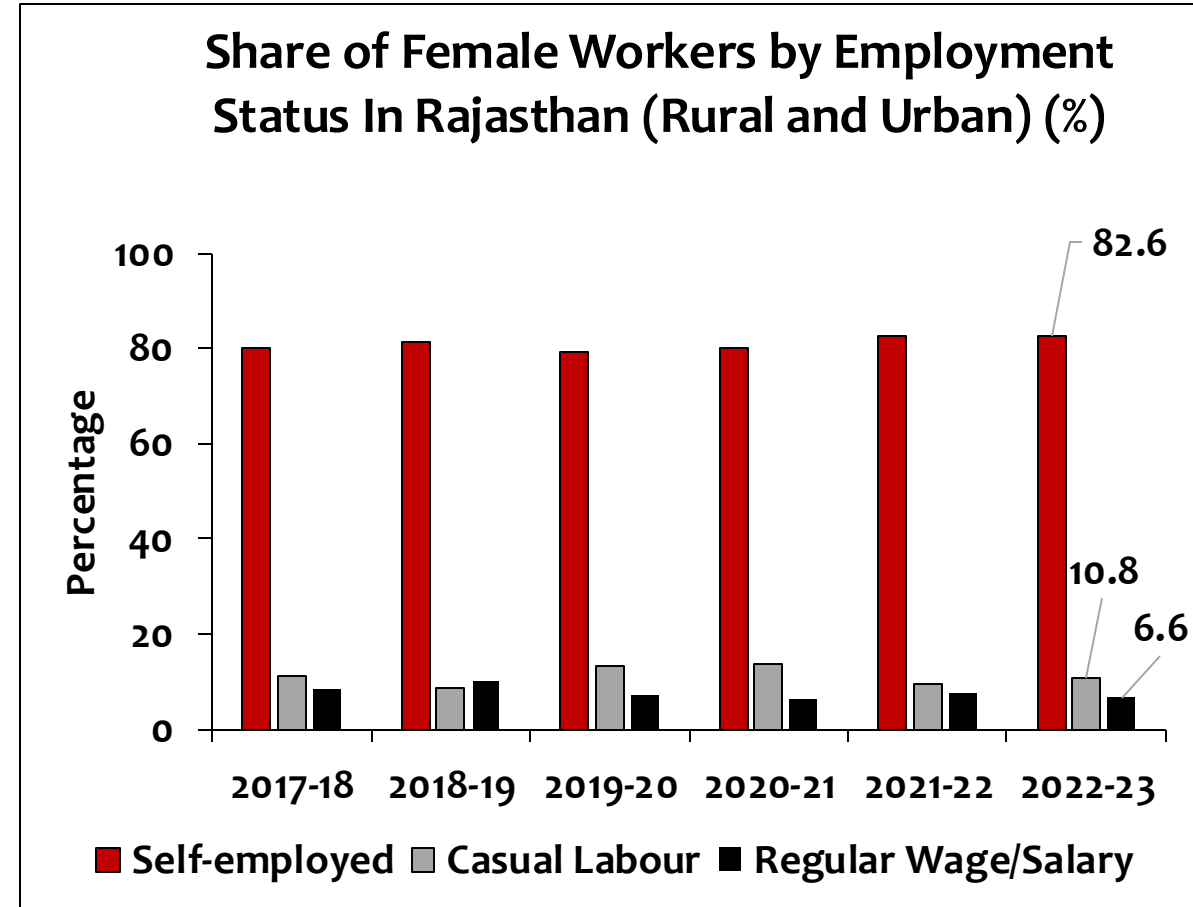
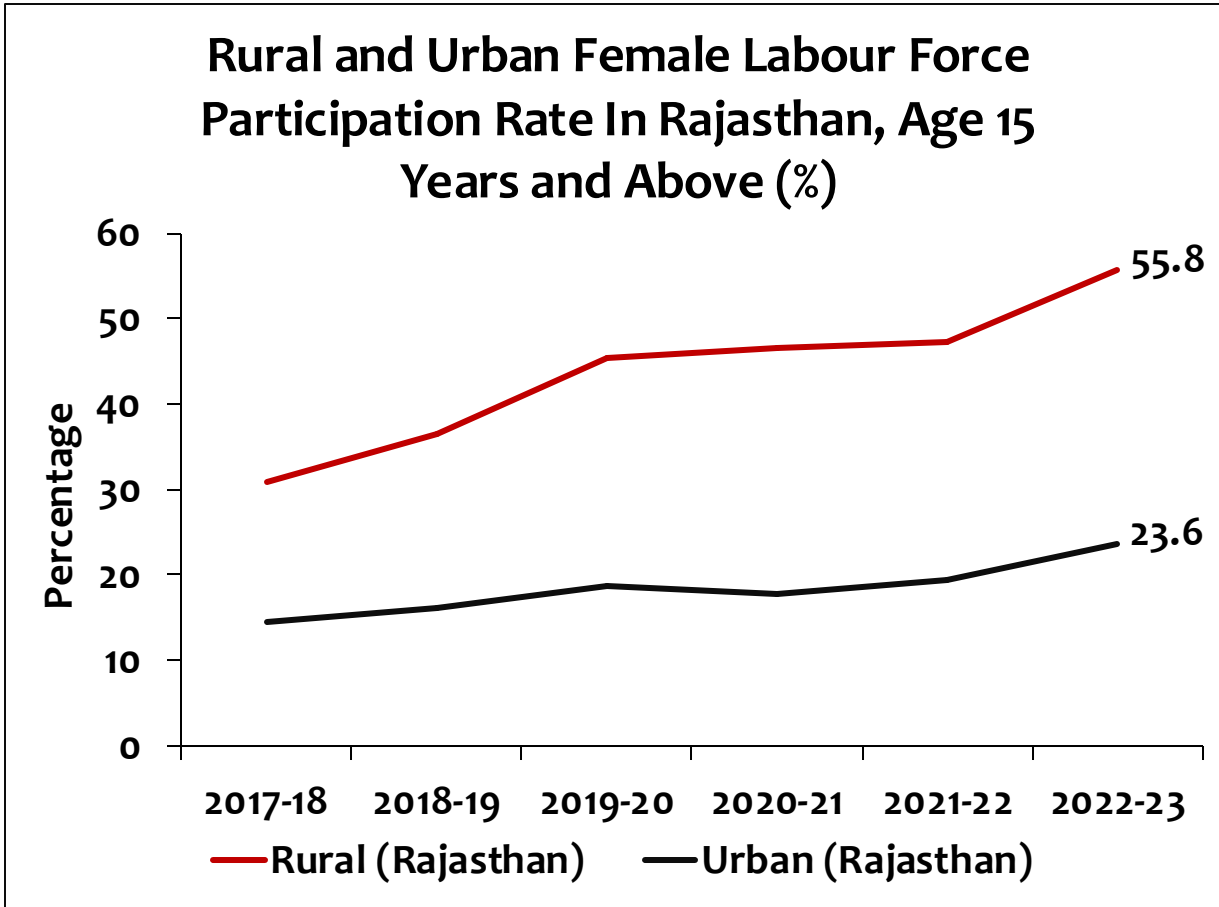
**Annual Unemployment Rate for Rajasthan decelerated to 4.4 percent, but it has remained above national estimate as of 2022-23. Female Labour Force Participation has improved and has remained above national estimates since 2017-18**



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.

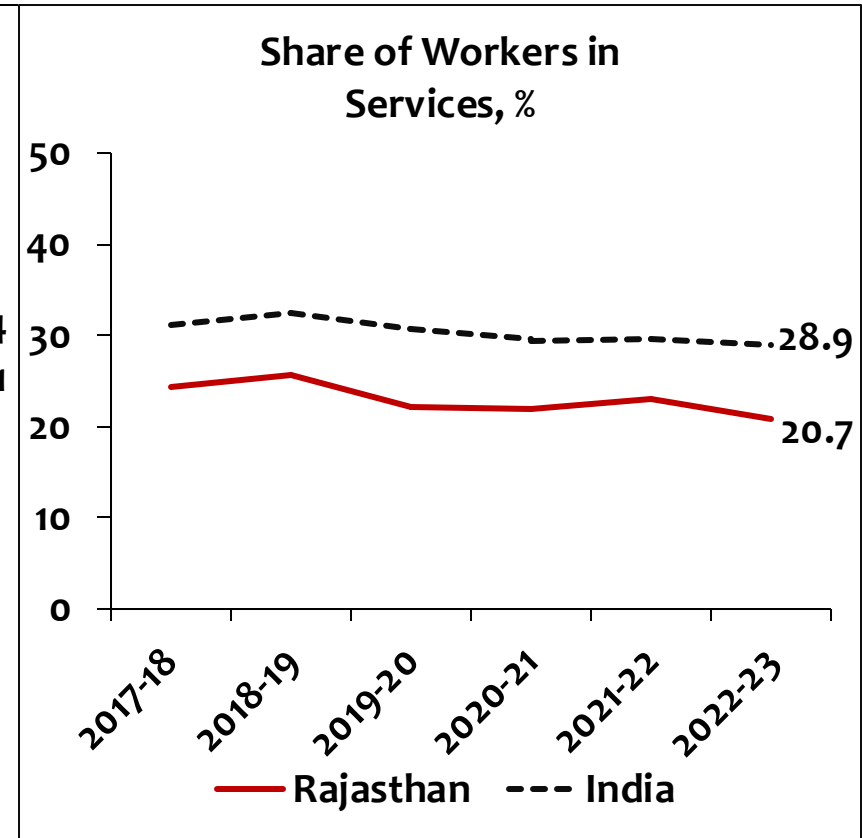
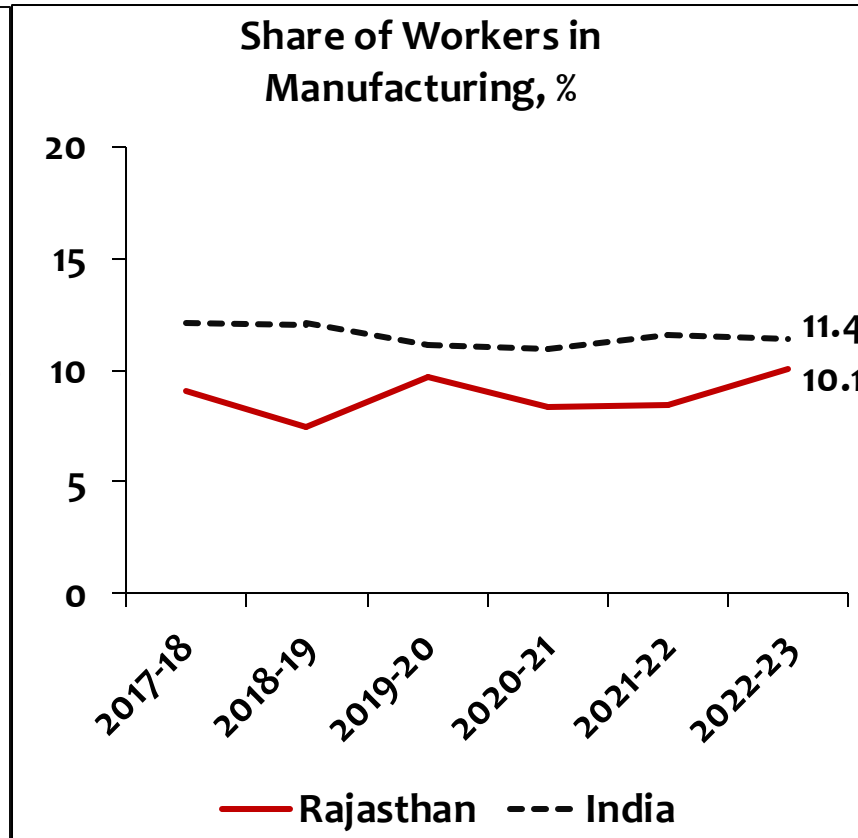
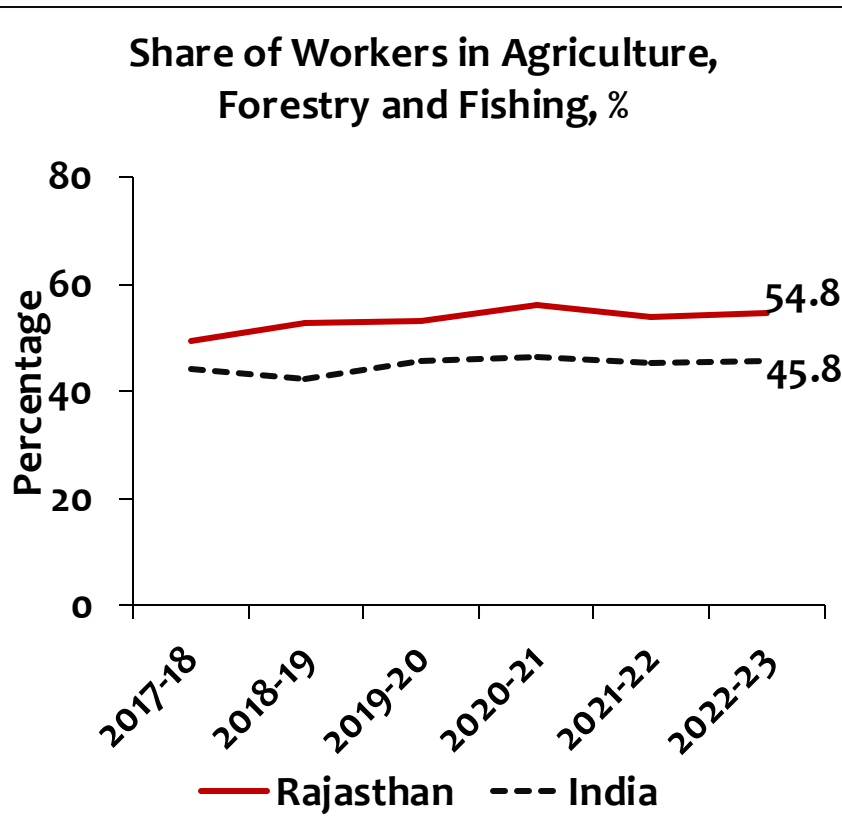
# In Rajasthan, Female Labour Force Participation is predominantly higher in rural areas. Additionally, the majority of the female workforce comprises of Self-Employed workers



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.<sup>19</sup>

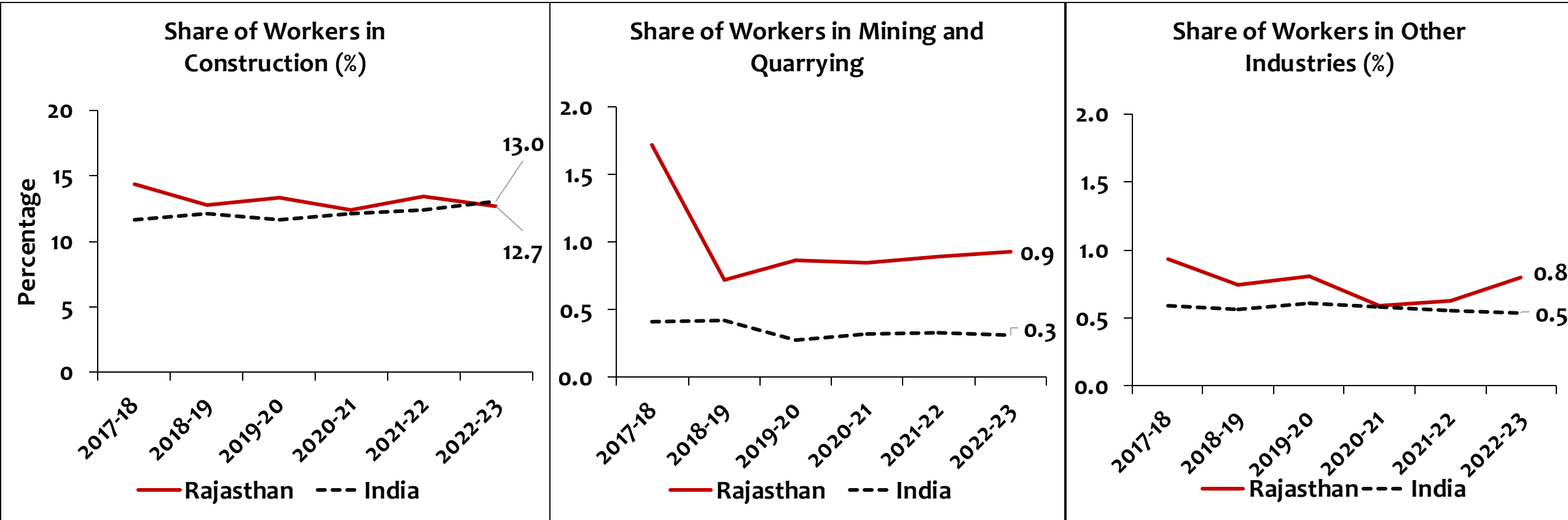
**Working population in Rajasthan is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Services, Construction and Manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing constituted 10.1 percent of the total share of workers in 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries is above the national estimates**



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

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

**Working population in Rajasthan is predominantly concentrated in Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing, Services, Construction and Manufacturing sectors. Manufacturing constituted 10.1 percent of the total share of workers in 2022-23. The proportion of workers involved in Mining and Quarrying and Other Industries is above the national estimates**



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

# **3. Economic Structure (Growth and Sectoral Composition)**

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

**Table 3A: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Rajasthan**

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	Source
<b>Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)</b>	Rs. 121,819,345 (Lakh) (FY 2021-22)	Rs. 2,347,101,174 (Lakh; India) (FY 2021-22)	+ 146.8% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Nominal GSDP share in India's Nominal GDP, %</b>	5.2% (FY 2021-22)	-	+ 0.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Real GSDP Growth Rate,%</b>	5.5% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2021-22)	5.6% (Decadal avg. b/w 2012- 13 and 2021-22 for India)	+ 0.7% points (Avg. b/w 2012-13 and 2019-20)*	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Nominal Per Capita GSDP</b>	Rs. 152,675 (FY 2021-2022)	Rs. 171,498 (India) (FY 2021-22)	+ 116.9% growth	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Nominal Per Capita GSDP in India's Nominal Per Capita GSDP (Ratio)</b>	0.9 (FY 2021-22)	-	+ 0.02 points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Share of Agricultural Sector to Total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (Nominal), %</b>	29.4% (FY 2021-22)	19.7% (FY 2021-22)	+ 0.5% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Share of Industry Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %</b>	27.4% (FY 2021-2022)	29.3% (FY 2021-22)	- 3.6% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %</b>	11.5% (FY 2021-22)	14.8% (FY 2021-22)	- 0.4% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Within Industry: Share of Construction Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %</b>	8.9% (FY 2021-22)	7.7% (FY 2021-22)	- 0.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Share of Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %</b>	43.2% (FY 2021-2022)	51.0% (FY 2021-22)	+ 3.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Within Services: Share of Trade and Hospitality Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %</b>	11.0% (FY 2021-22)	11.3% (FY 2021-22)	- 0.1% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Within Services: Share of Real Estate and Business Services Sector to Total GSVA (Nominal), %</b>	10.9% (FY 2021-2022)	11.4% (FY 2021-22)	+ 0.5% 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; iii. (\*)Decadal Change for real GSDP growth rate has been calculated between 2012-13 and 2019-20 (instead of 2012-13 and 2021-22). This adjustment is made due to unusually high growth rate in 2021-22, driven by recovery from negative growth rate in 2020-21 .

**Table 3B: State Domestic Product, Per Capita Income, Sectoral Shares, Inflation, FDI inflow and Exports for Rajasthan**

Indicator	Most Recent Value	States' Average	Decadal Change, % (b/w 2013-14 to 2022-23)	Source
<b>Share of Agricultural Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %</b>	25.6% (FY 2022-23)	15.8% (FY 2022-23)	-1.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Share of Industry Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %</b>	26.1% (FY 2022-23)	25.3% (FY 2022-23)	-2.2% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Within Industry: Share of Manufacturing Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %</b>	10.7% (FY 2022-23)	13.1% (FY 2022-23)	+1.0% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Share of Service Sector to Total GSDP (Nominal), %</b>	41.6% (FY 2022-23)	42.6% (FY 2022-23)	+1.8% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>Inflation Rate (based on Consumer Price Index)</b>	+6.7% (FY 2022-23)	+ 5.5 % (FY 2022-23)	-0.3% points	MoSPI; EPWRF
<b>FDI Inflow</b>	0.6 % of India FDI Inflow (2023-24)	3% of India FDI Inflow	0.1 % of India FDI Inflow (b/w 2020-21 and 2023-24)	Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)
<b>Exports</b>	9,687 Million \$ (2022-23)	15,346 Million \$	3,772 Million \$ (b/w 2013-14 and 2022-23)	Multiple Sources*

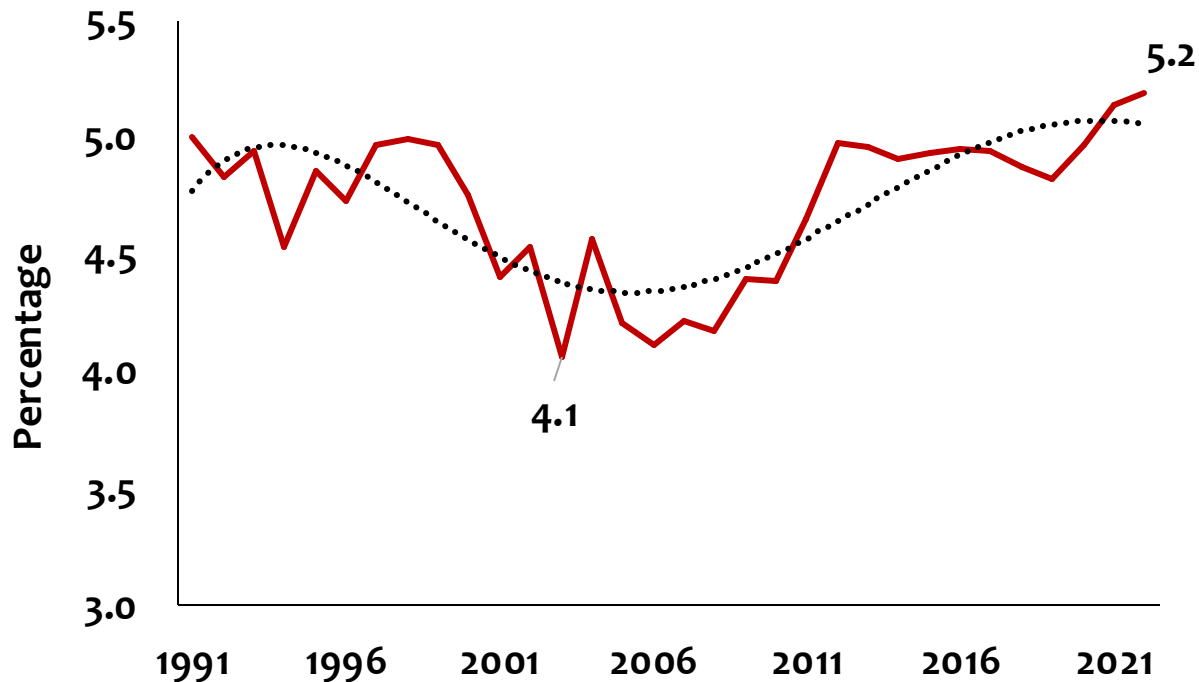
Source: i. Data on sectoral shares to GSDP is taken from MOSPI, as of March 2024; ii. (\*)Multiple sources for exports are various Issues of Economic Survey, Department of Economic Affairs, ([data.gov.in](https://data.gov.in)); Various Issues of Bulletin on Foreign Trade Statistics, Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT).

Note: i. 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; iii. 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; iv. Benchmark number for exports is an average of all States/UT number.

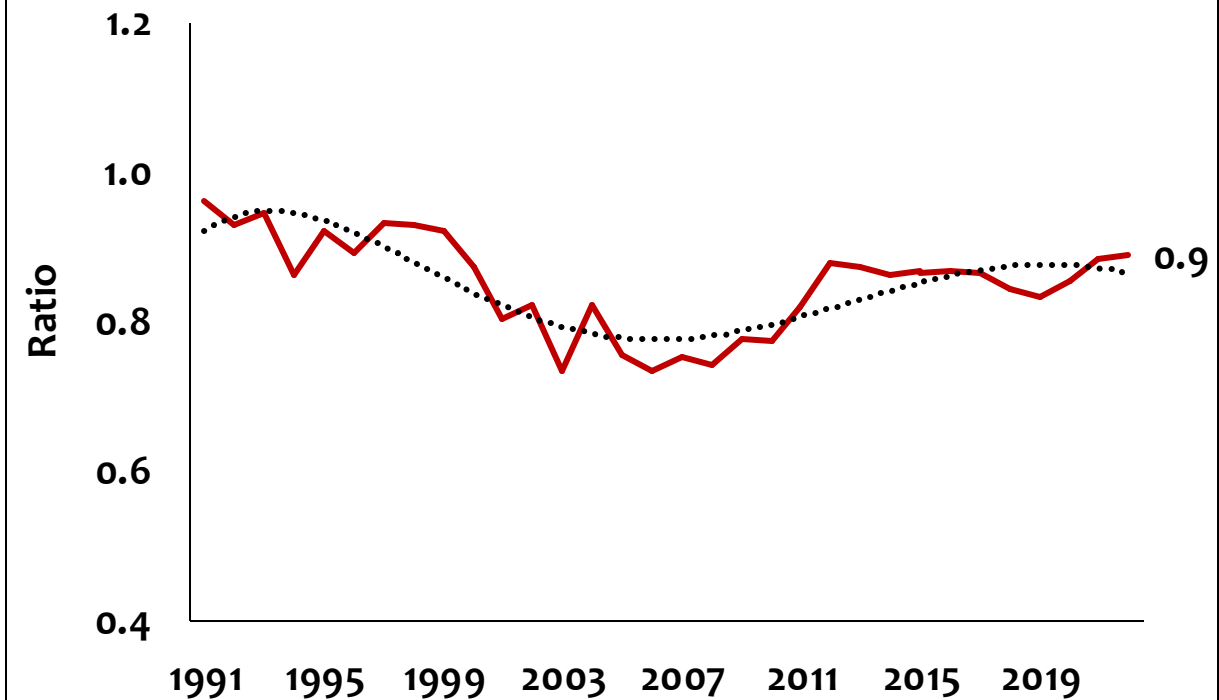


# Rajasthan's share in India's Nominal GDP and its Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income have mostly remained constant

## Share of Rajasthan's Nominal GSDP in India's Nominal GDP, %



## Rajasthan's Nominal Per Capita Income as a ratio to India's Nominal Per Capita Income



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

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

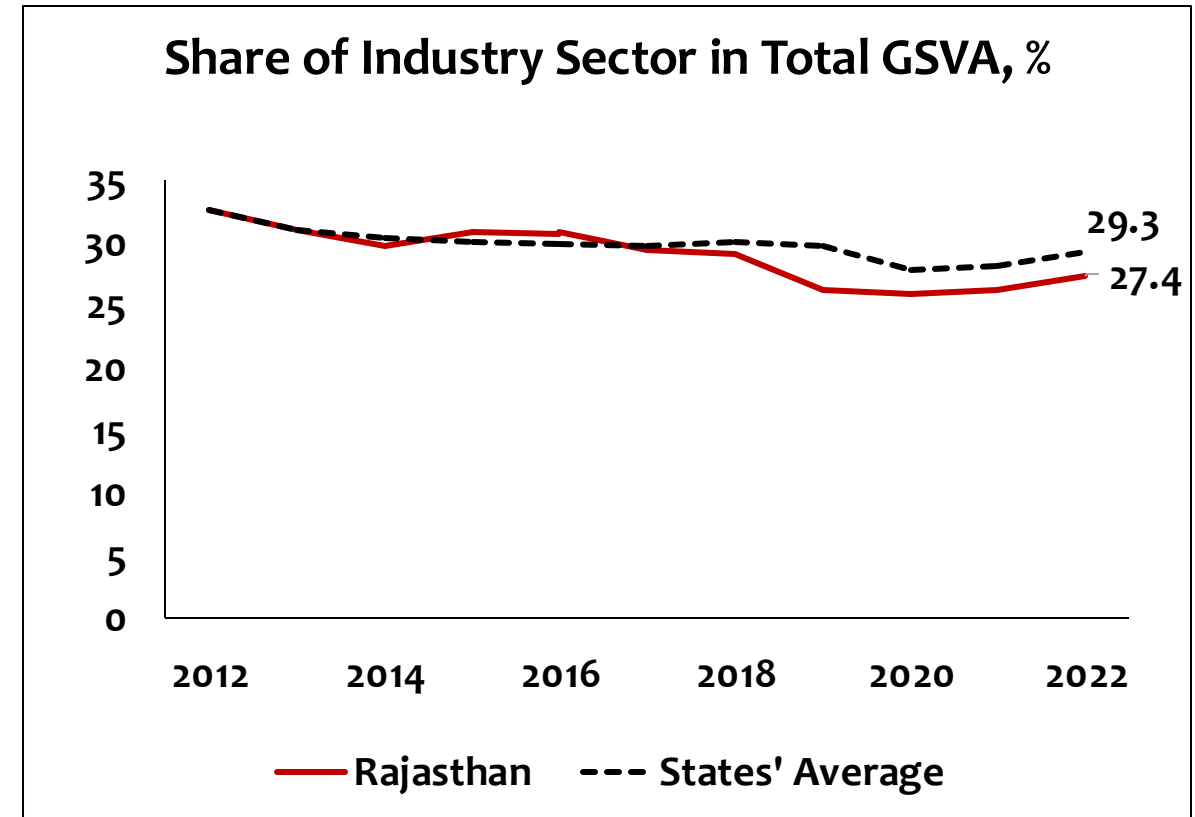
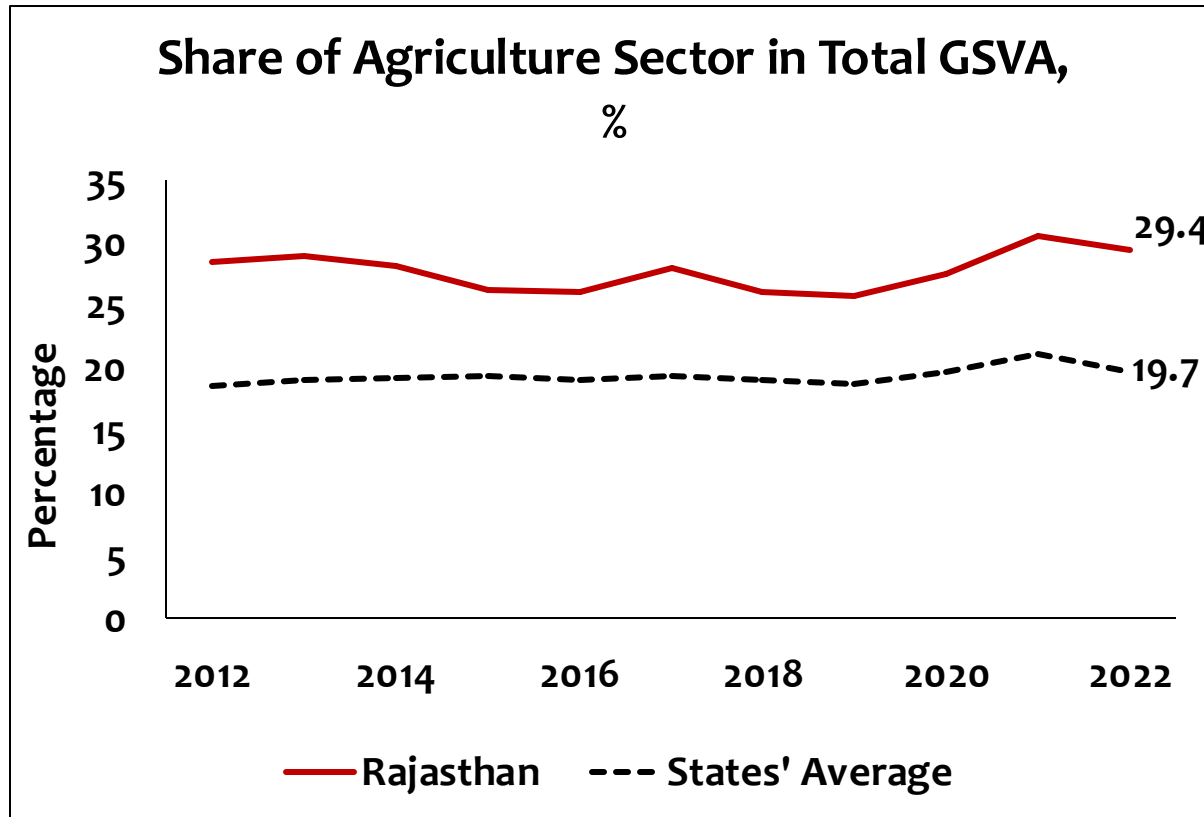
## Sectoral Gross State Value Added (GSVA): Rajasthan vis-à-vis rest of India (FY2021-22)

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- According to official estimates for FY 2021-22, the Agriculture sector is 29.4 percent of its GSVA, higher than the states' average of 19.7 percent.
- For FY 2021-22, the Services sector contributes 43.2 percent share to the GSVA in Rajasthan, while the states' average stands at 51 percent. Within the services sector, the largest contributors are Trade, Hotels and Restaurants (11 percent); Real Estate, Ownership of Dwellings and Business Services (10.9 percent); and Other Services (9 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Rajasthan's Industry sector has a 27.4 percent share of Rajasthan's GSVA, whereas the states' average stands higher at 29.3 percent. This sector is primarily driven by Manufacturing (11.5 percent) and Construction (8.9 percent) with minor contributions from Mining and Quarrying (3.6 percent) and Electricity (3.5 percent).
- For FY 2021-22, Rajasthan ranks 5th out of 33 States and UTs in its share of GSVA in the Agriculture sector (29.4 percent), but ranks 15th in the Industry Sector (27.4 percent), and 24th in the Services sector (43.2 percent).

**Note: Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is defined as the sum of the value added by each of the sectors under agriculture, industry, and services. This series currently is available at basic prices with 2011-12 base and it can be spliced with the earlier GSVA series to obtain the long-time series for this variable.**

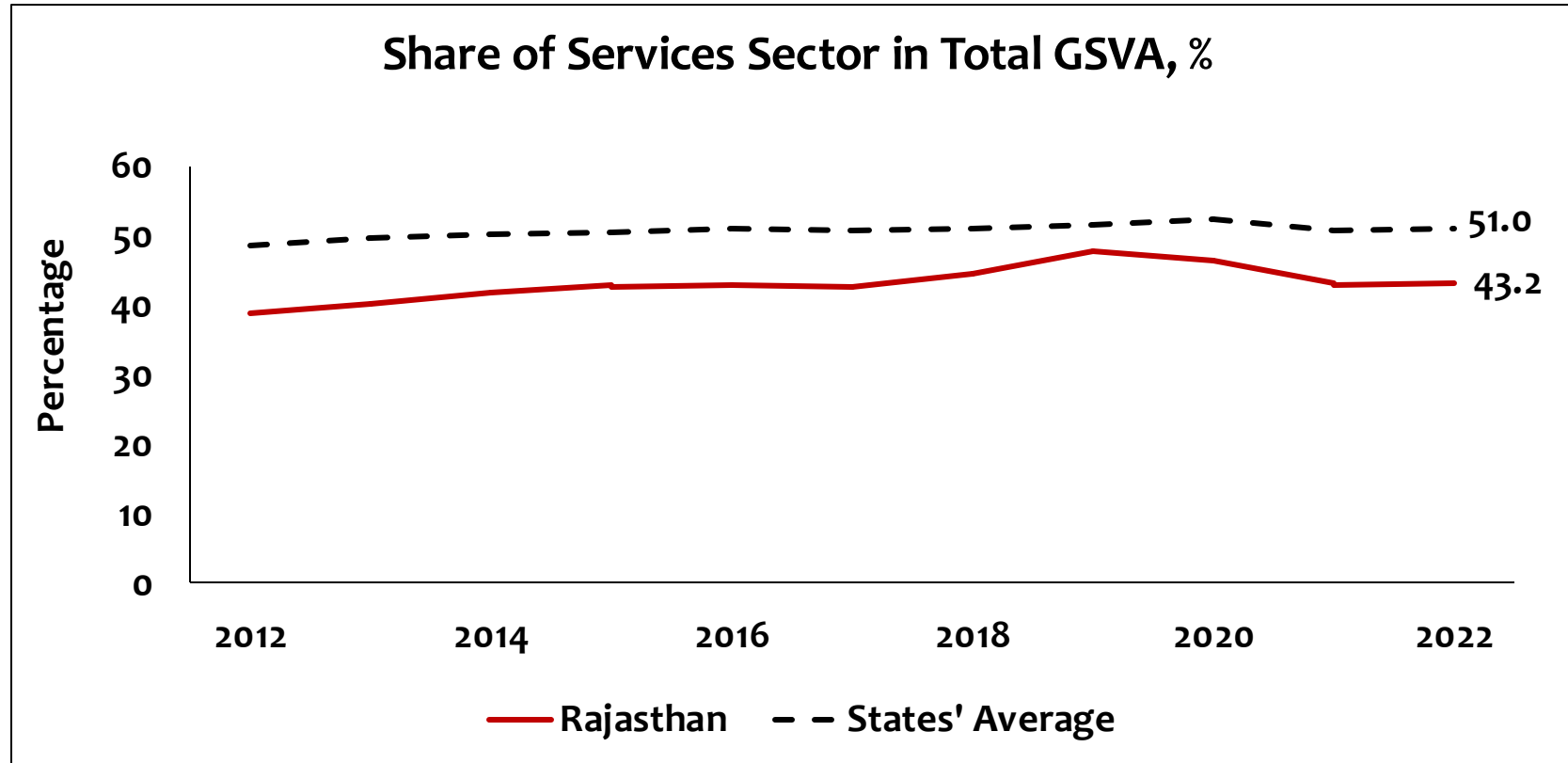
# Agriculture sector's share of GSVA remains well above the states' average, while Industry sector's share has been declining and has remained below the states' average since 2017



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.

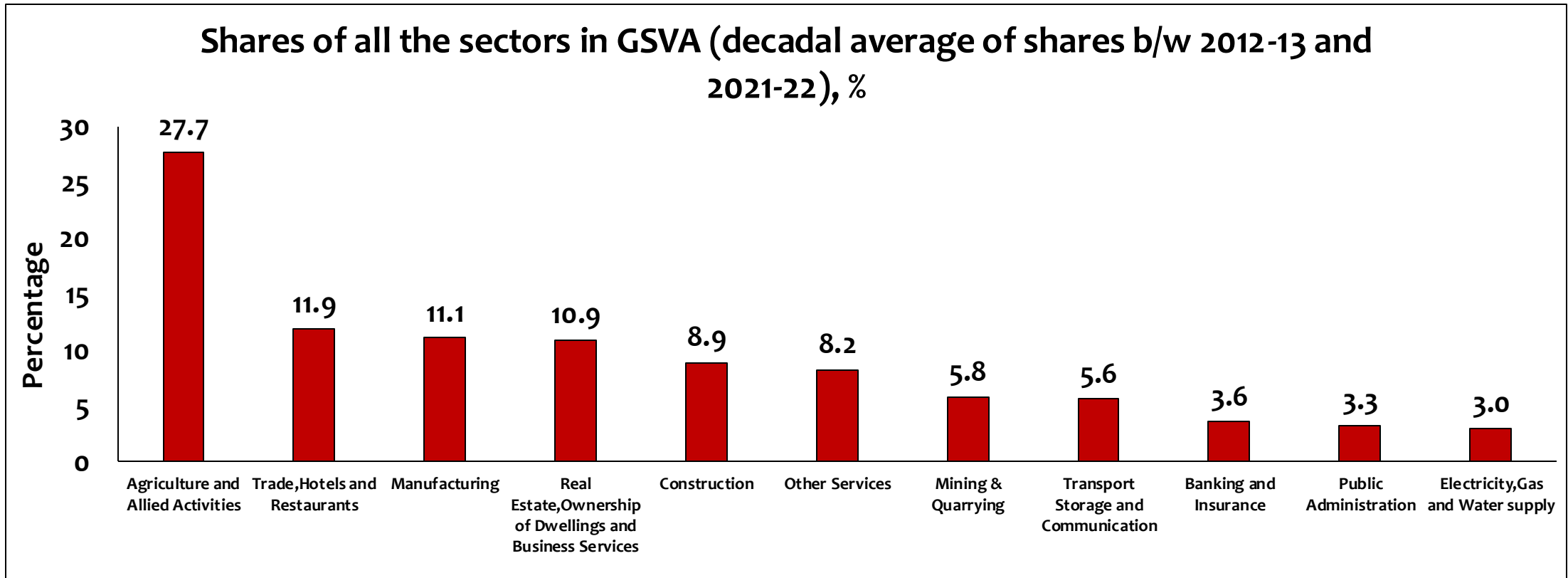
# Share of Services sector in GSVA is smaller than average share of all states at 43.2 percent of GSVA, as of 2021-22



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.

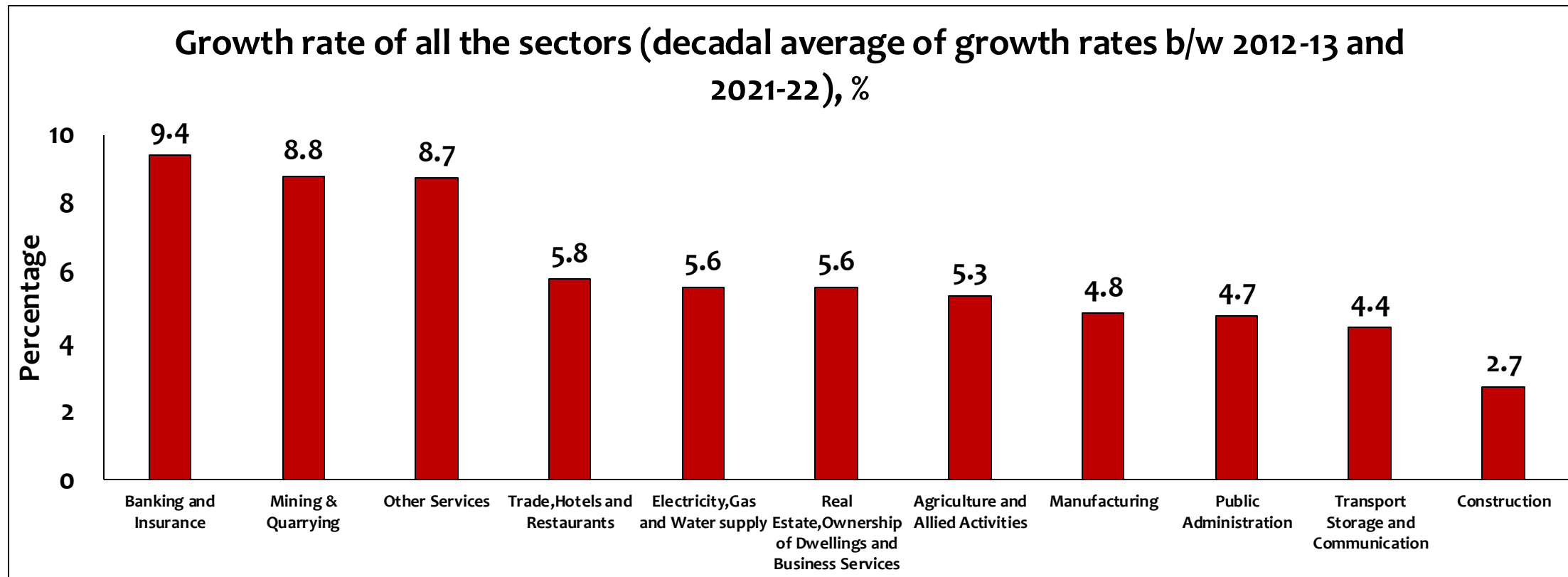
# Among all the major sectors, Agriculture and Allied Activities sector has had the largest share in GSVA in the past 10 years



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023.

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

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



Source: MoSPI, as of August 2023.

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

## Table 2C: Rajasthan'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)
<b>Agriculture</b>	12.3%	7.6%	4.4%
<b>Industry</b>	4.4%	5.0%	5.3%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	9.5%	8.1%	6.0%
<b>Services</b>	2.2%	7.5%	7.7%
<b>GVA</b>	5.5%	6.6%	6.4%
<b>GSDP</b>	5.2%	6.8%	6.6%

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

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

## Table 2D: Rajasthan's Sectoral Growth Rates and Decadal Averages of Growth Rates

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)
<b>Agriculture</b>	4.6%	6.5%	5.2%	4.1%
<b>Industry</b>	6.3%	1.6%	4.4%	5.2%
<b>Manufacturing</b>	4.7%	7.8%	7.5%	5.5%
<b>Services</b>	10.1%	5.5%	6.4%	6.6%
<b>GSVA</b>	7.4%	4.3%	5.3%	5.7%
<b>GSDP</b>	7.8%	4.6%	5.7%	5.8%

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

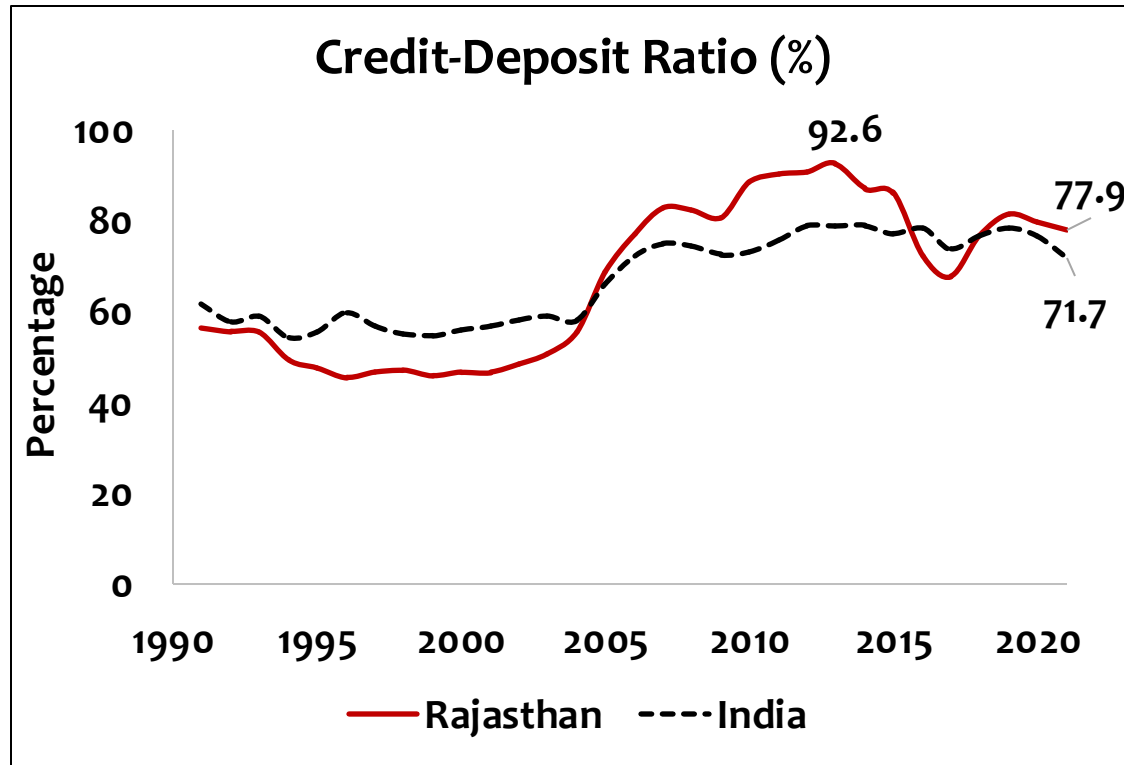
Note: i. India's GVA has been calculated taking a simple sum of the three sectors; ii. Real variables have been used to calculate the growth rate; iii. Sectoral growth rates are calculated based on GSVA numbers; iv. Agriculture refers to Agriculture and its allied activities such as fishing, animal husbandry,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



# Rajasthan's Credit-Deposit Ratio is 6 percent points higher than the all-India estimate as of 2021.

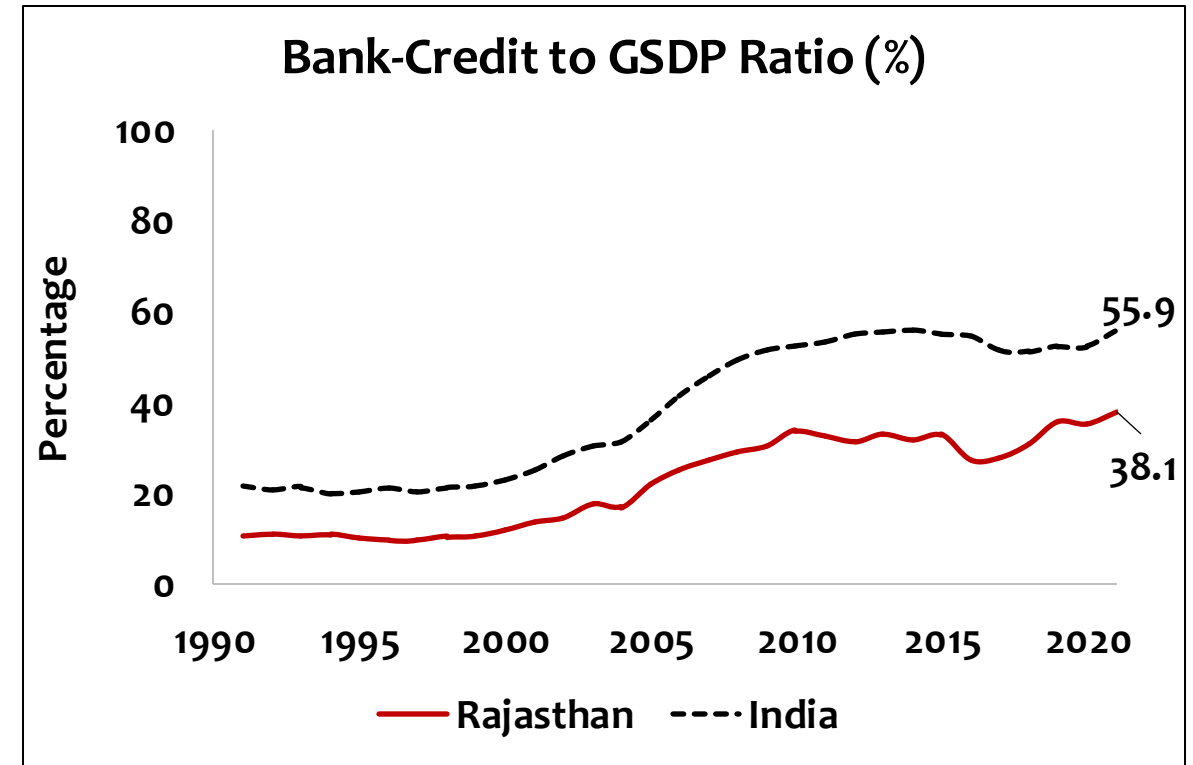
## The Credit to GSDP Ratio is consistently lower than the all-India figure with a 17 percent point difference as of 2021

Indicators	Most Recent Value	Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2011-12 & 2020-21)	India
<b>Credit - Deposit Ratio (%)</b>	77.9%	2020-21	-13.0% points	71.7%
<b>Credit - GSDP Ratio (%)</b>	38.1%	2020-21	+6.6% points	55.9%



Source: Basic Statistical Returns (BSR) of Scheduled Commercial Banks, RBI(2020-21).

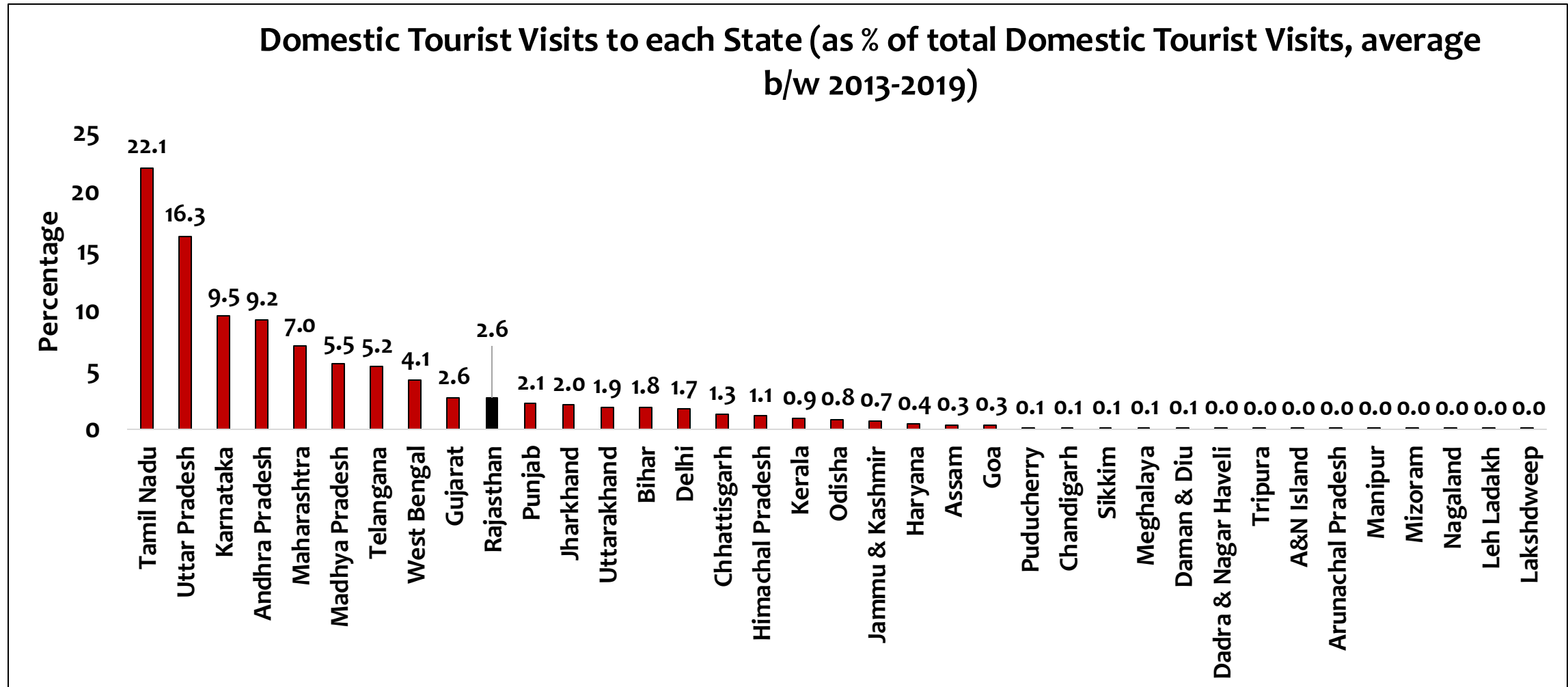
Note: India's numbers have been taken directly from the source.



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.

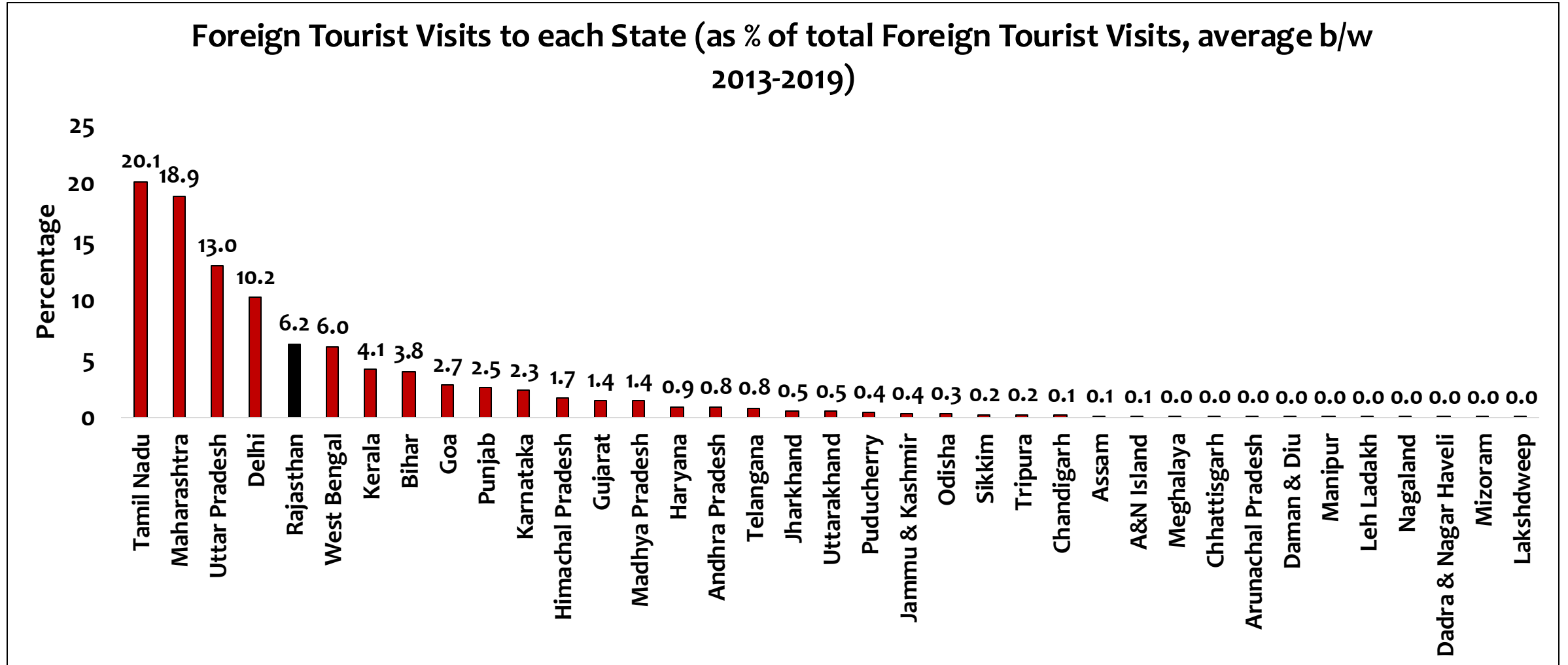
Note: The Credit variable used is Credit Outstanding as per Sanction.

# Rajasthan holds an average 2.6 percent share of Total Domestic Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



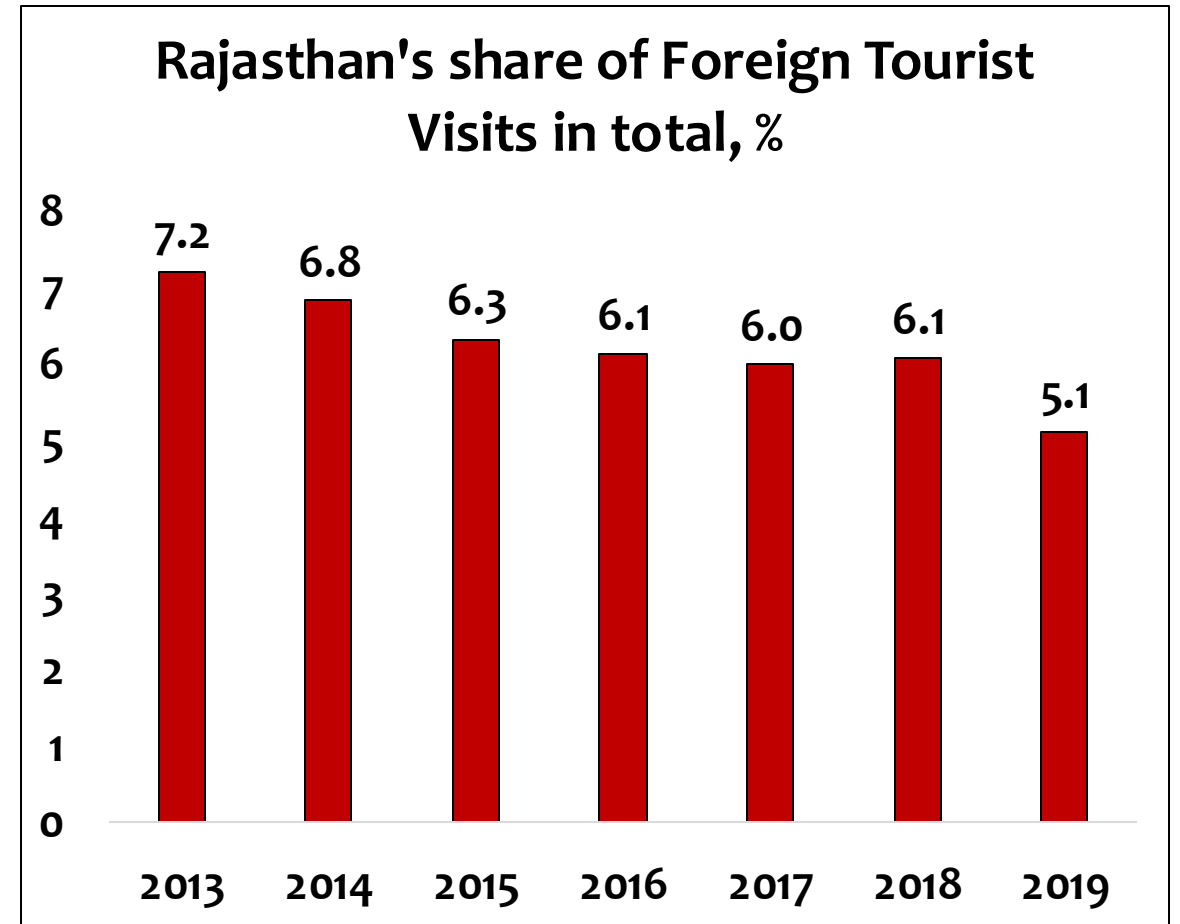
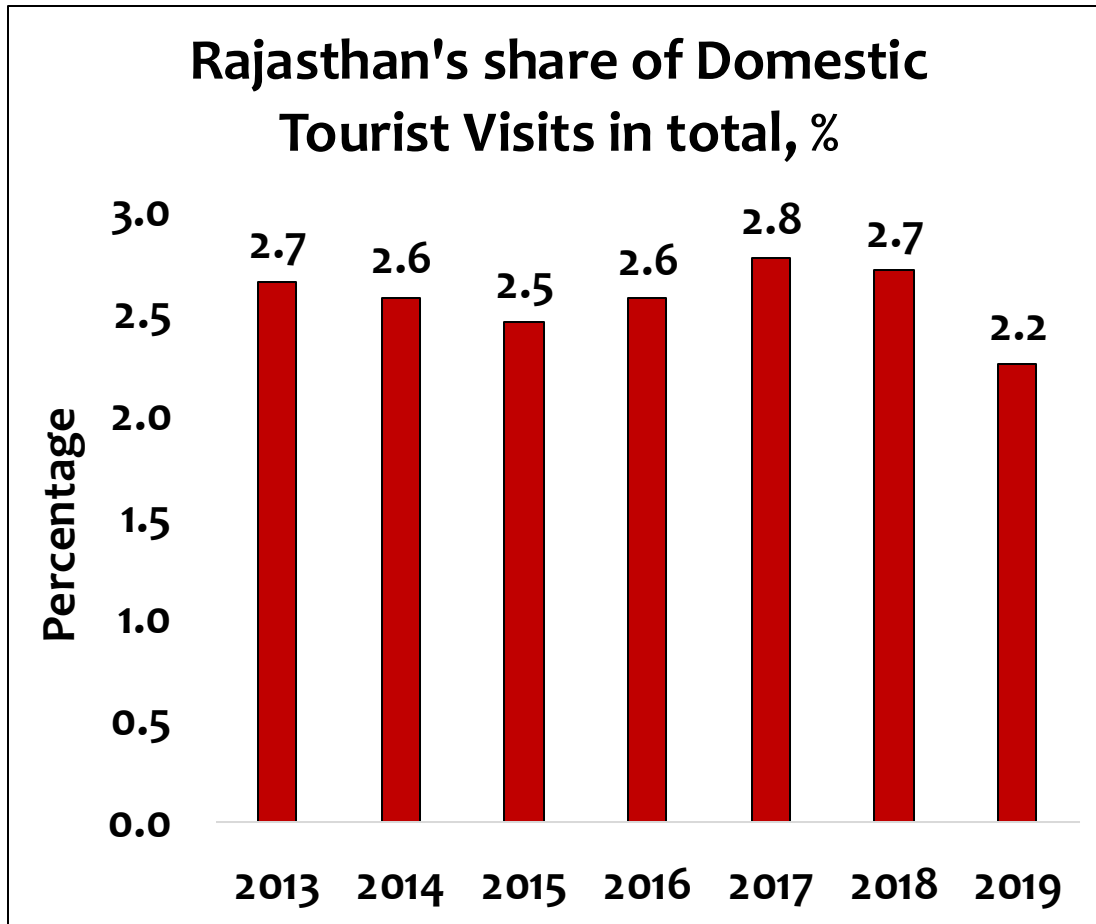
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013 - 2019).

# Rajasthan holds an average 6.2 percent share of Total Foreign Tourist Visits between 2013 - 2019



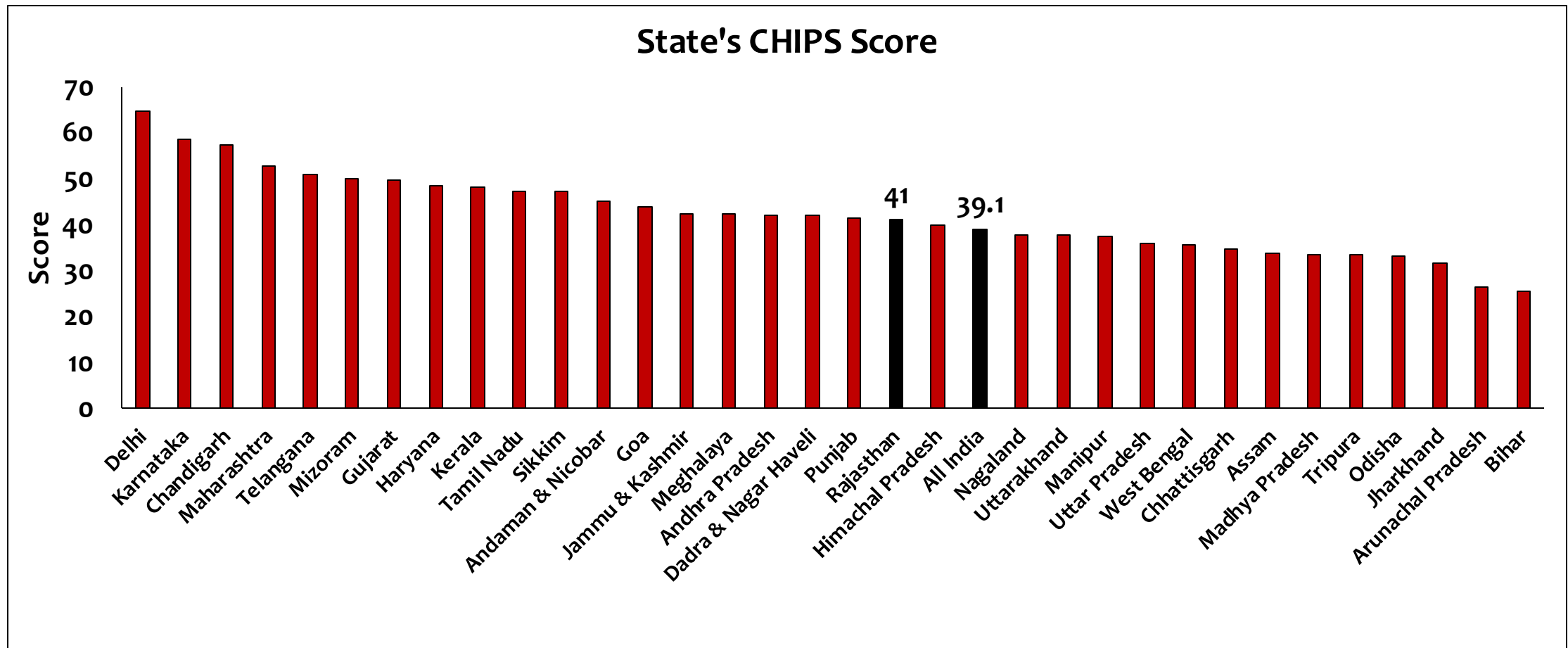
Source: Data on tourist visits have been compiled from multiple issues of India Tourism Statistics published by the Ministry of Tourism (2013-2019).

# Domestic and Foreign Tourist Visits over the years in Rajasthan



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

# Rajasthan's CHIPS (Connect, Harness, Innovate, Protect, and Sustain) score is among the top nineteen in India



Source: The State of India's Digital Economy Report 2024 by Indian Council for Research on International Economic Relations (ICRIER).  
Note: 50 indicators have been used to measure the CHIPS score.

# 4. Socio-Economic Indicators (Education and Health)

- School Education data covers the period 2012-13 to 2016-17;
- Higher Education data covers the period 2012 to 2021;
- Health data covers the period 2011 – 2020 (SRS) and 1992-93 to 2019-21 (NFHS)

## Table 3A: Education Indicators for Rajasthan

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
<b>Literacy Rate</b>	66.1% (2011)	73.0%	+5.7% points (b/w 2001 & 2011)	Census of India
<b>Drop-Out Rates (Class X)</b>	24.3% (2016-17)	35.2%	-5.2% points (b/w 2013-14 & 2016-17 )	U-DISE
<b>Drop-Out Rates (Class VIII-X)</b>	15.2% (2016-17)	21.1%	+1.5% points (b/w 2014-15 & 2016-17 )	U-DISE
<b>Students passing Board Examinations (Class X)</b>	85.5% (2016-17)	86.1%	+11.9% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
<b>Students passing Board Examinations (Class XII)</b>	92.0% (2016-17)	87.3%	+17.3% points (b/w 2012-13 & 2016-17 )	U-DISE
<b>Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Secondary)</b>	59.3% (2015-16)	56.2%	+17.2 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2015-16)	U-DISE
<b>Gross Enrolment Ratio (Higher Education)</b>	26.1% (2021)	27.3%	+7.9% points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
<b>Gender Parity Index (Higher Education)</b>	1.00 (2021)	1.05	+0.25 points (b/w 2012 & 2021)	AISHE
<b>Colleges per 100,000 population</b>	40 (2021)	31	+7.7 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 Rajasthan

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change (% points)	Source
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	32 deaths per 1000 live births (2020)	28 deaths per 1000 live births	52 deaths per 1000 live births (2011)	Sample Registration System
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	2.0 children per woman (2019-21)	2 children per woman	3.2 children per woman (2005-06)	NFHS
<b>Life Expectancy</b>	69.4 years (2020)	70.0 years	+2.6 years	Sample Registration System
<b>Children Fully Immunized</b>	80.4% (2019-21)	76.4%	+53.9% points	NFHS
<b>Households with Access to Improved Drinking Water Source</b>	96.4% (2019-21)	95.9%	+14.6% points	NFHS
<b>Households with Access to Electricity</b>	97.9% (2019-21)	96.5%	+31.8% points	NFHS
<b>Households with Access to Sanitation Facilities</b>	69.6% (2019-21)	69.3%	+50.3% 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.

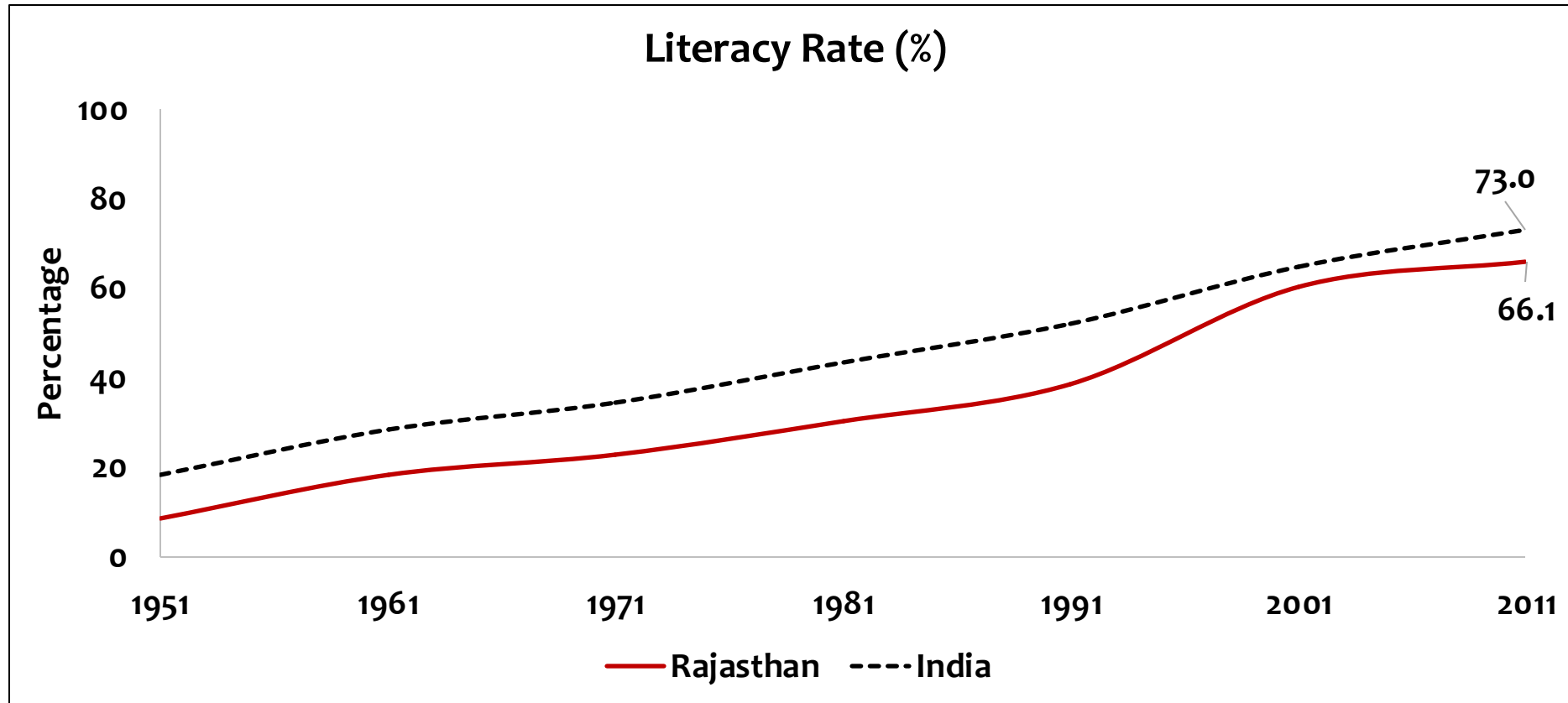


## Table 3C: Other Socio-Economic Indicators for Rajasthan

Indicator	Most Recent Value	India Value	Decadal Change	Source
<b>Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Elementary</b>	20 (2016-17)	25	-16 points (b/w 2006-07 & 2016-17)	U-DISE
<b>Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Secondary</b>	26 (2014-15)	31	+12 points (b/w 2012-13 & 2014-15)	U-DISE
<b>Pupil-Teacher Ratio: Higher Education</b>	27 (2018-19)	24	+7 points (b/w 2008-09 & 2018-19)	AISHE
<b>Underweight Children</b>	27.6 % (2019-21)	32.1%	-12.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Stunting Among Children</b>	31.8 % (2019-21)	35.5%	-11.90 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Anaemia Among Children</b>	71.5 % (2019-21)	67.1%	1.8 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Anaemia Among Women</b>	54.4 % (2019-21)	57.0%	1.3 % points (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Under 5 Mortality Rate</b>	37.6 deaths per 1000 live births	41.9 deaths per 1000 live births	-47.8 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	30.3 deaths per 1000 live births	35.2 deaths per 1000 live births	-35.0 deaths per 1000 live births (b/w 2005-06 and 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)</b>	0.07 (2019-21)	0.07	-0.07 points (b/w 2015-16 & 2019-21)	NFHS
<b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Index</b>	67 (2023-24)	71	+8 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.

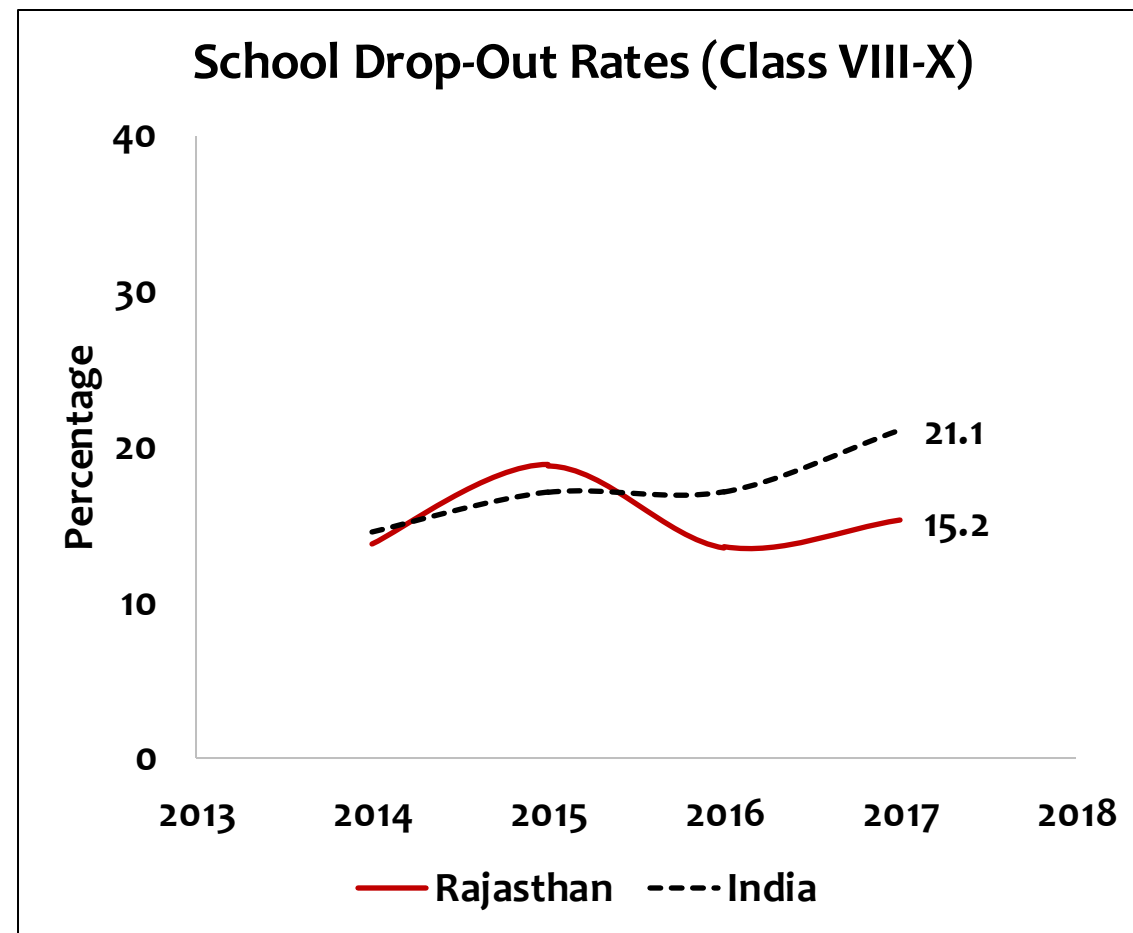
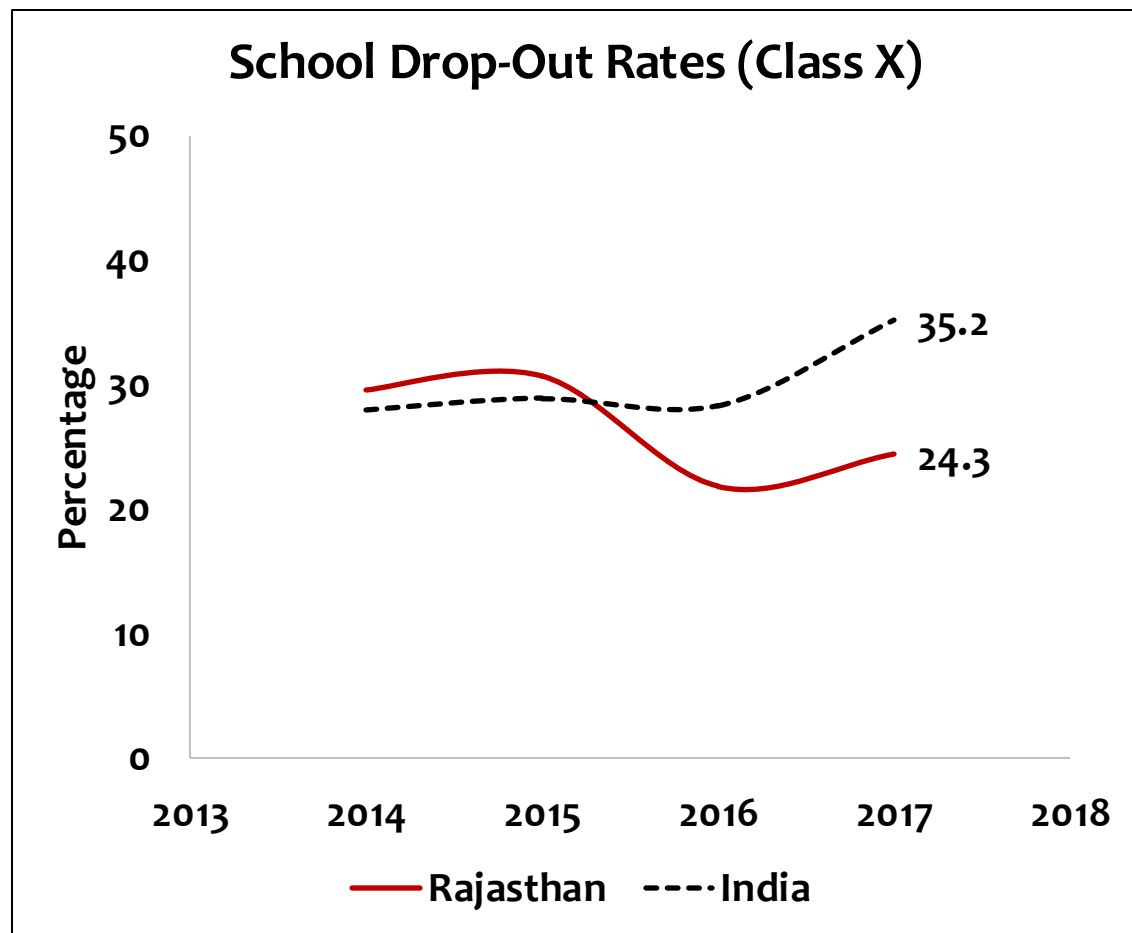
# Rajasthan's Literacy Rate has increased over the decades but is below the national estimate as of 2011



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

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

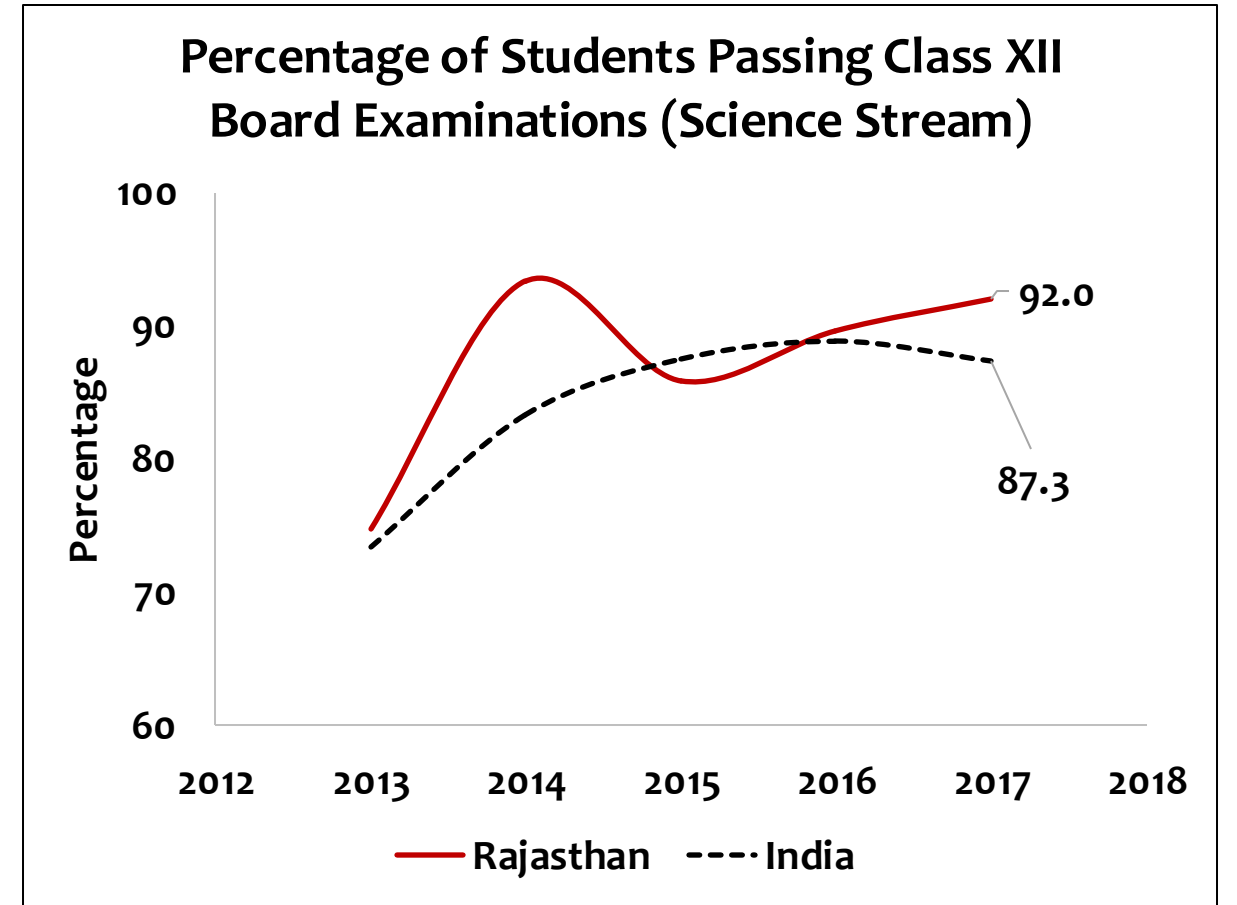
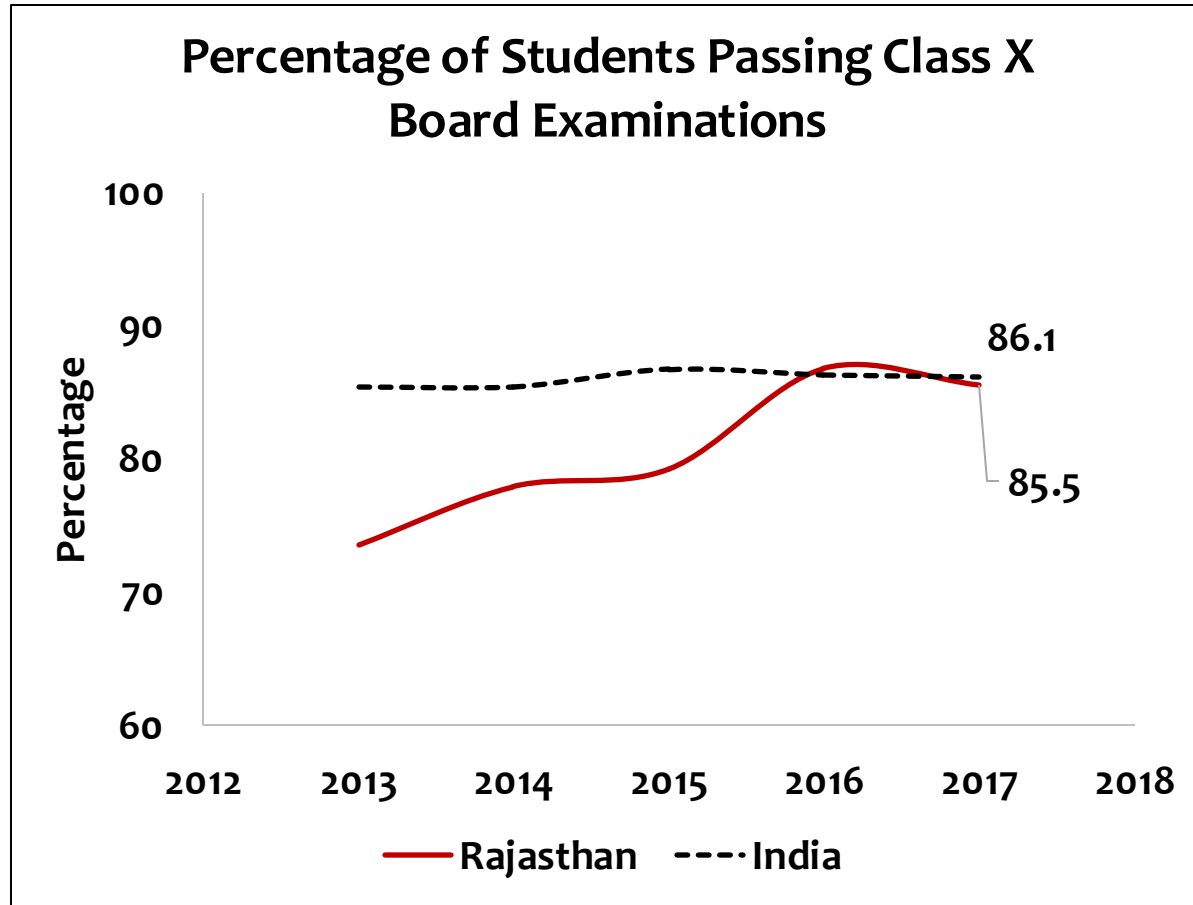
# Rajasthan's School Drop-Out Rates for Class X and the Secondary (Class VIII-X) level are lower than the national figures in 2016-17



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 85.5 percent in Rajasthan which is below the national average in 2016-17. The students who pass the Higher Secondary (Class XII) Level Examinations are at 92 percent which is above the national average in 2016-17

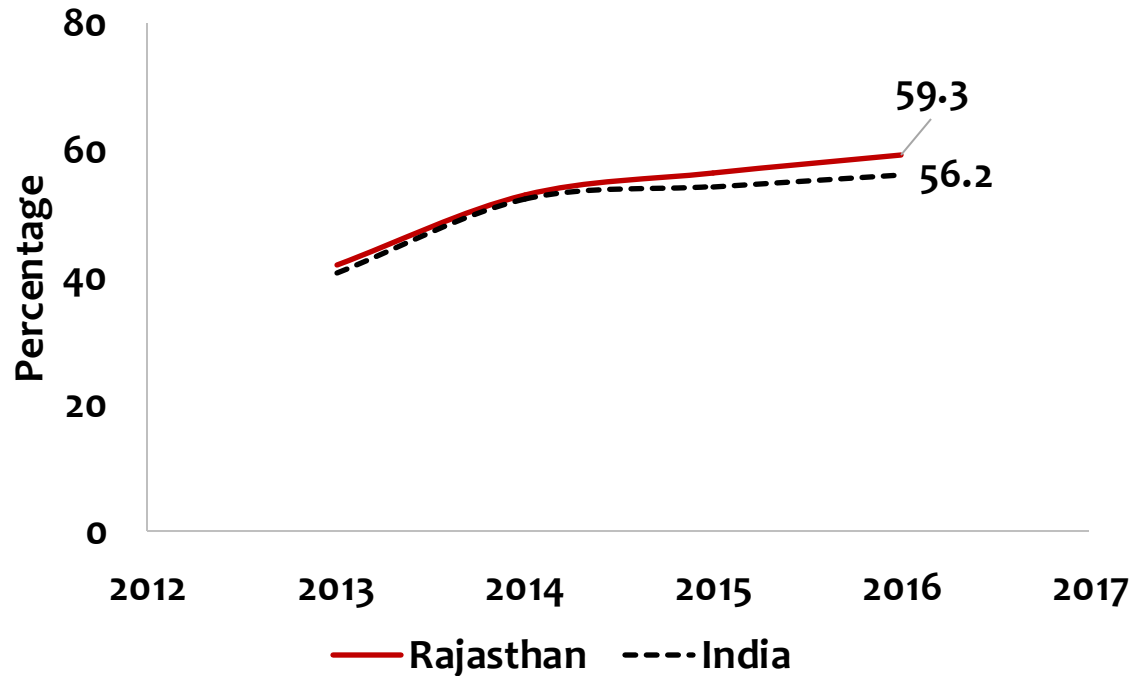


Source: Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE), 2015-16.

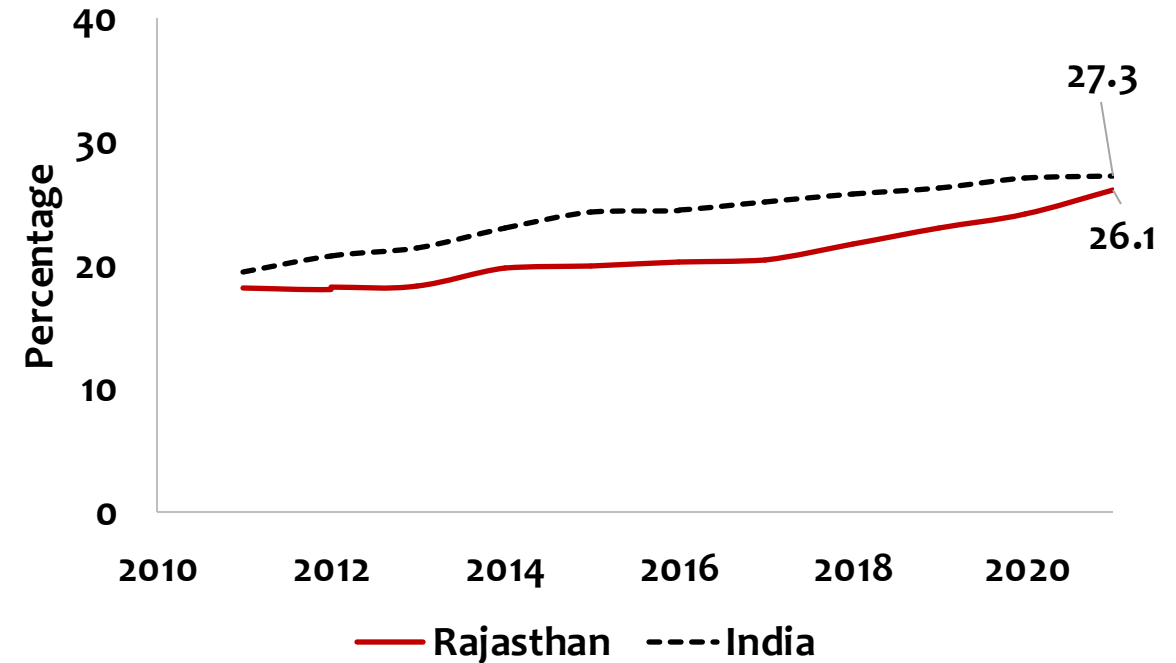
Note: i. Percentages are a simple average of the pass percentages for boys and girls as reported separately; ii. India number has been taken directly from the source; iii. Pass percentages for Higher Secondary Level are reported separately by Stream (Science, Arts, Humanities, Vocational, Others).

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

### GER at the Higher Secondary Level



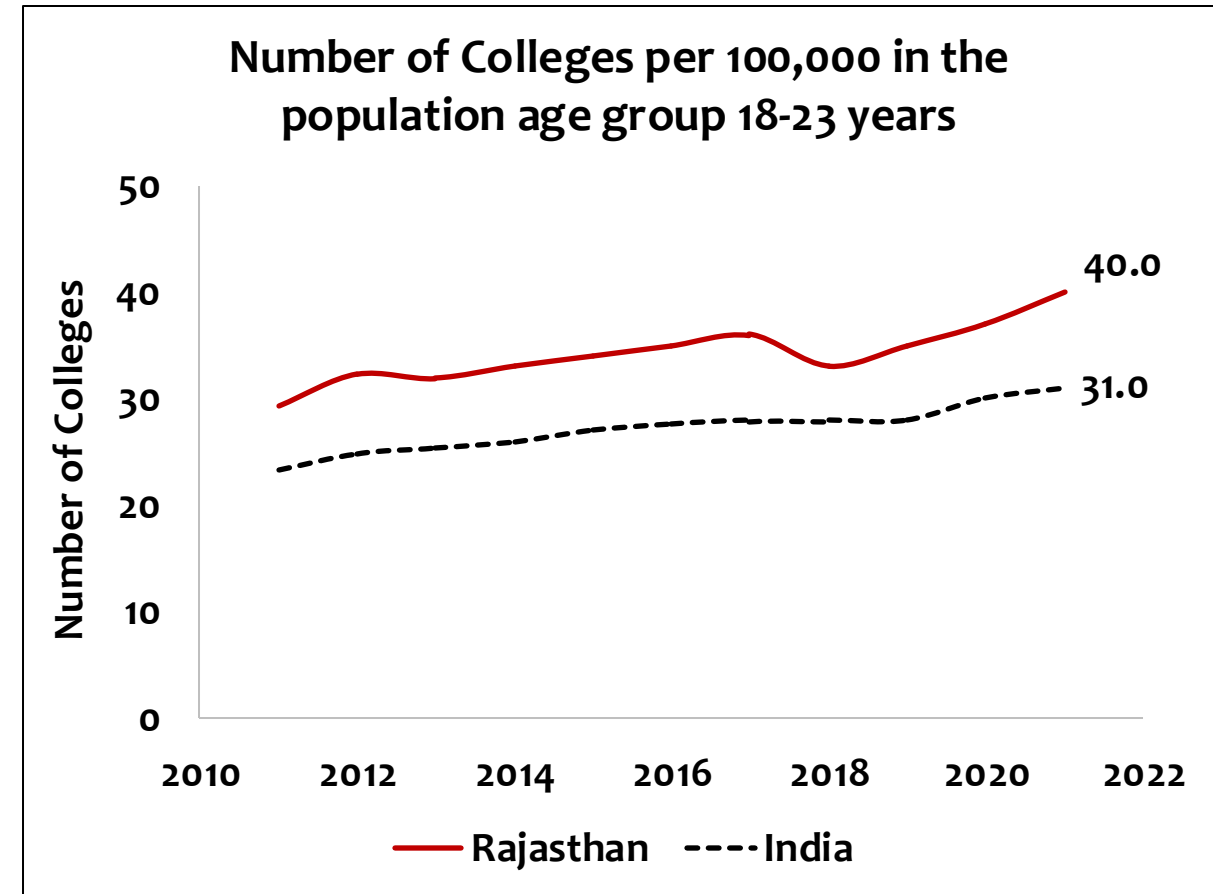
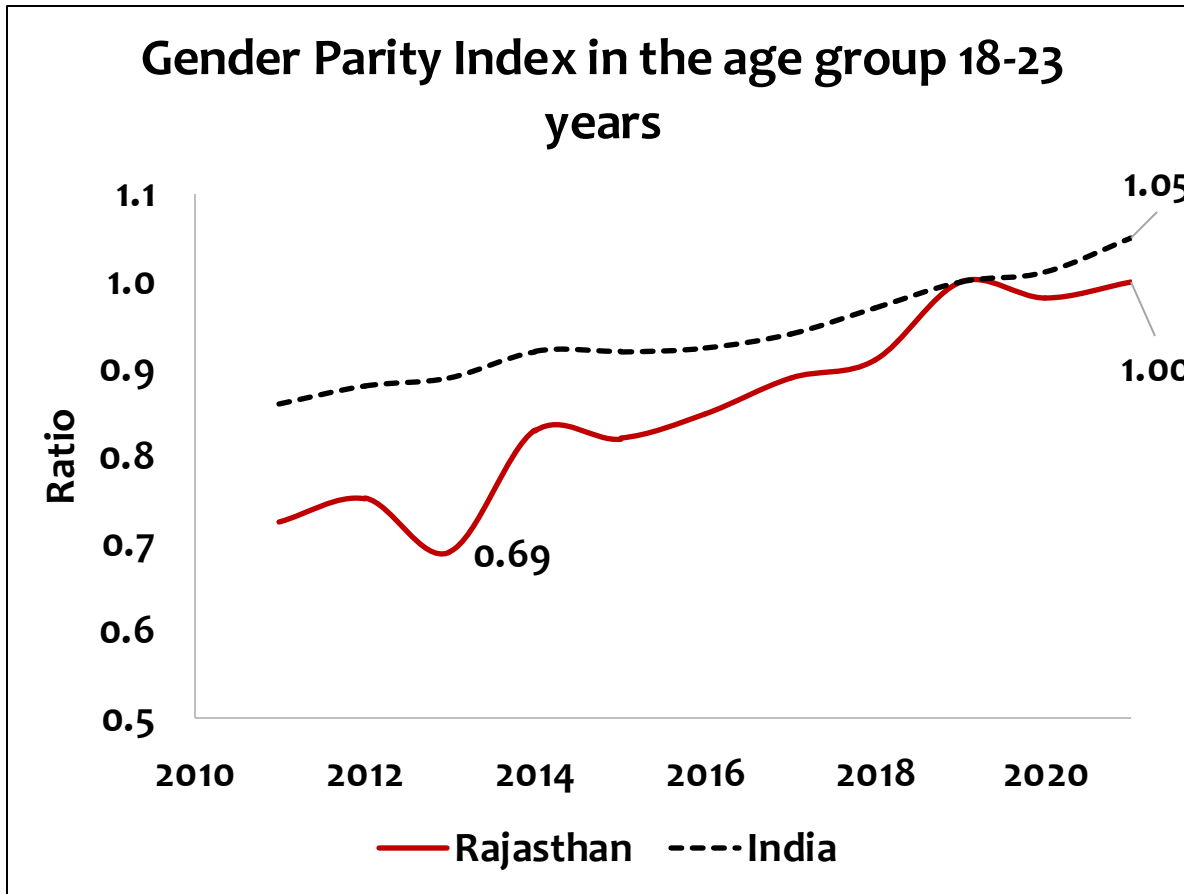
### GER in Higher Education (age group 18-23 years)



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

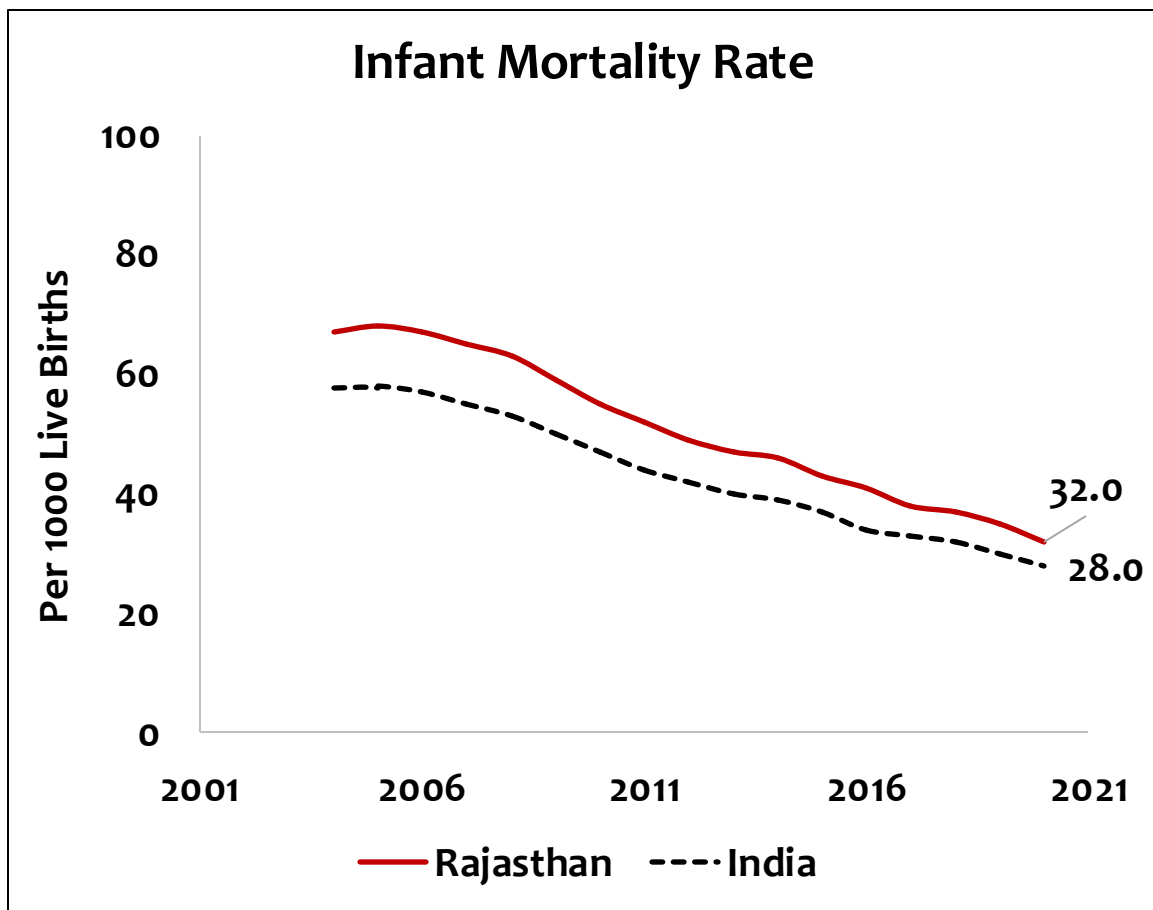
Note: i. GER is the total enrolment in a particular stage of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official age-group of the population which corresponds to the given stage of education in a given year. It is the general level of participation per stage of education; ii. The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



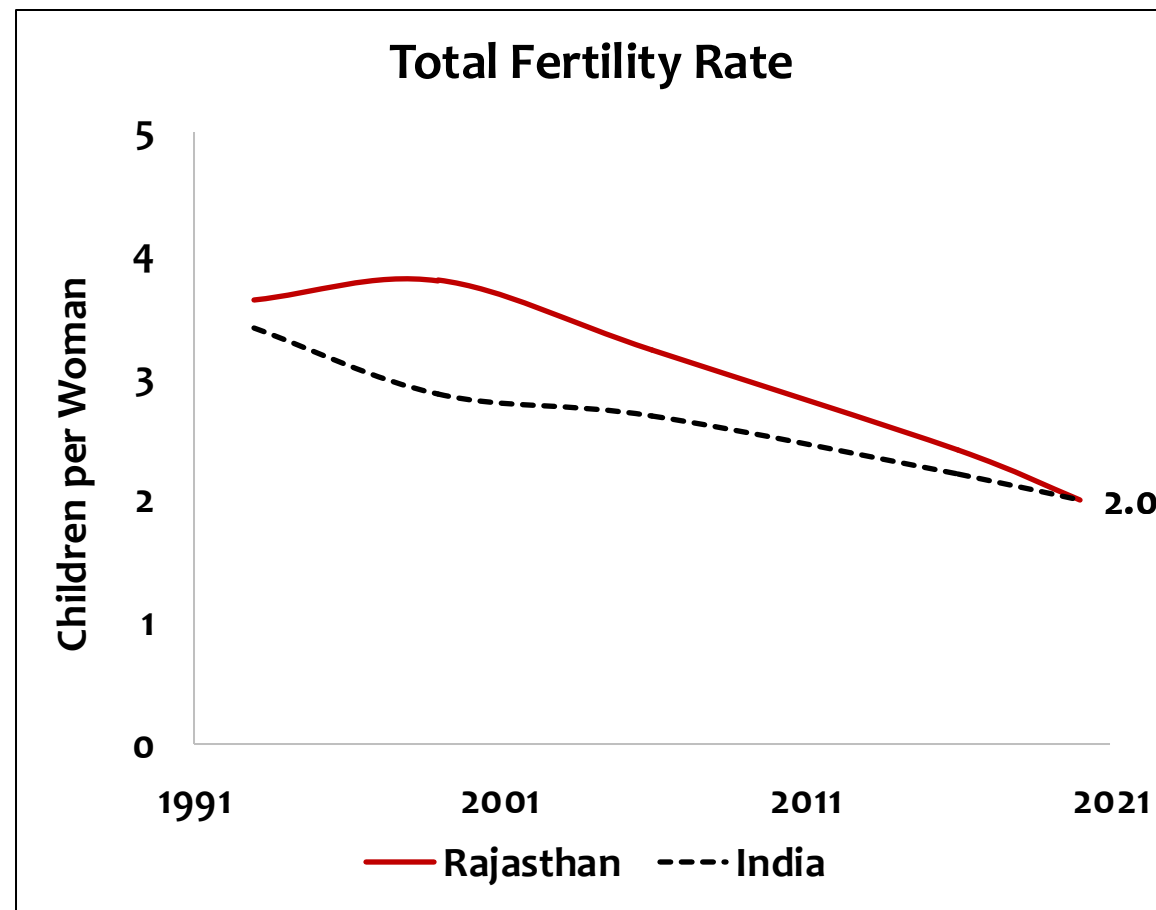
Source: All India Survey on Higher Education (AISHE), 2020-21  
Note: The number for India has been taken directly from the source.

Rajasthan has seen a decline in Infant Mortality and Total Fertility Rate over their respective decades but Infant Mortality Rate is consistently higher than the national benchmark while Total Fertility Rate has become equal to the national figure as of 2020



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

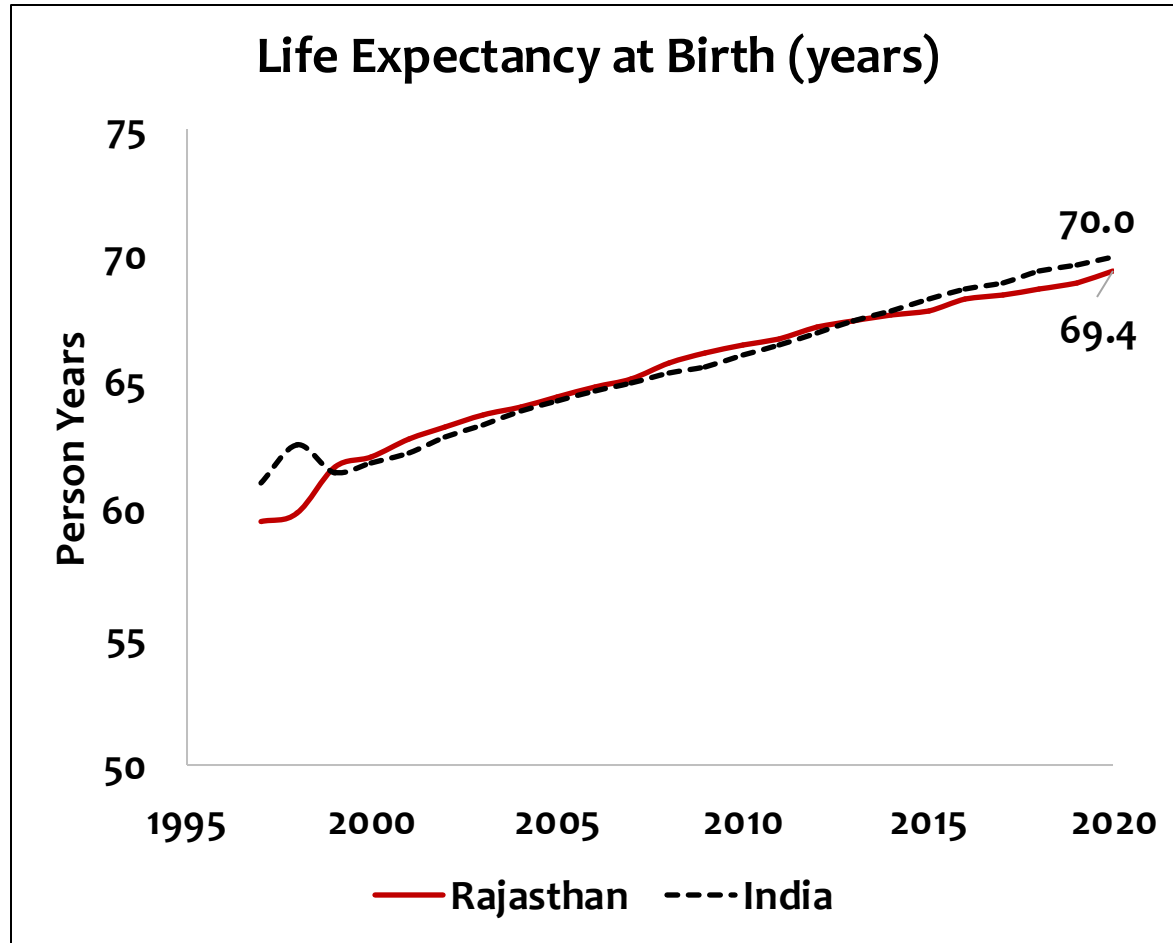
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source



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

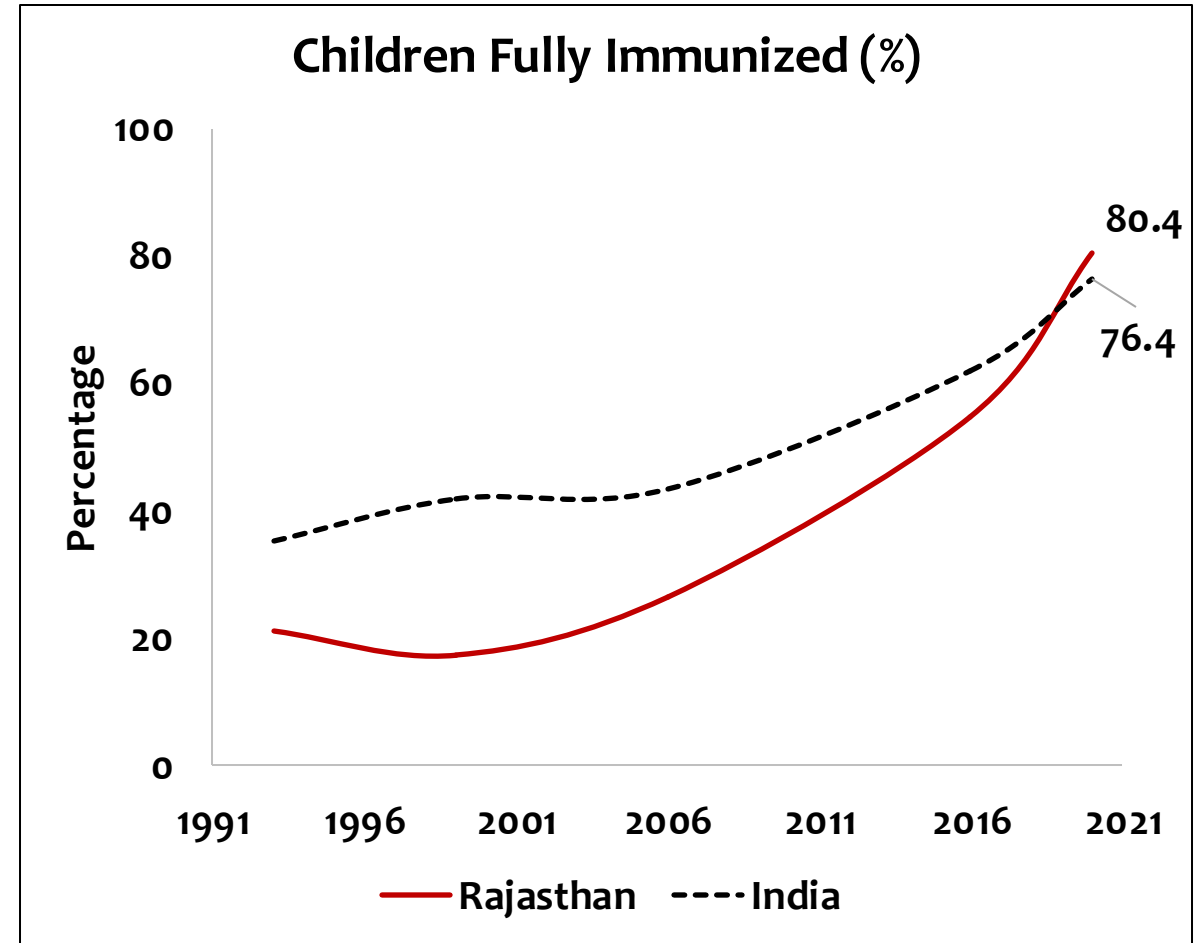
Note: India Number has been taken directly from the source

Life expectancy in Rajasthan is slightly lower than an average Indian as of 2020. For children (12-23 months) Fully Immunized with all basic vaccinations, Rajasthan is placed higher 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.

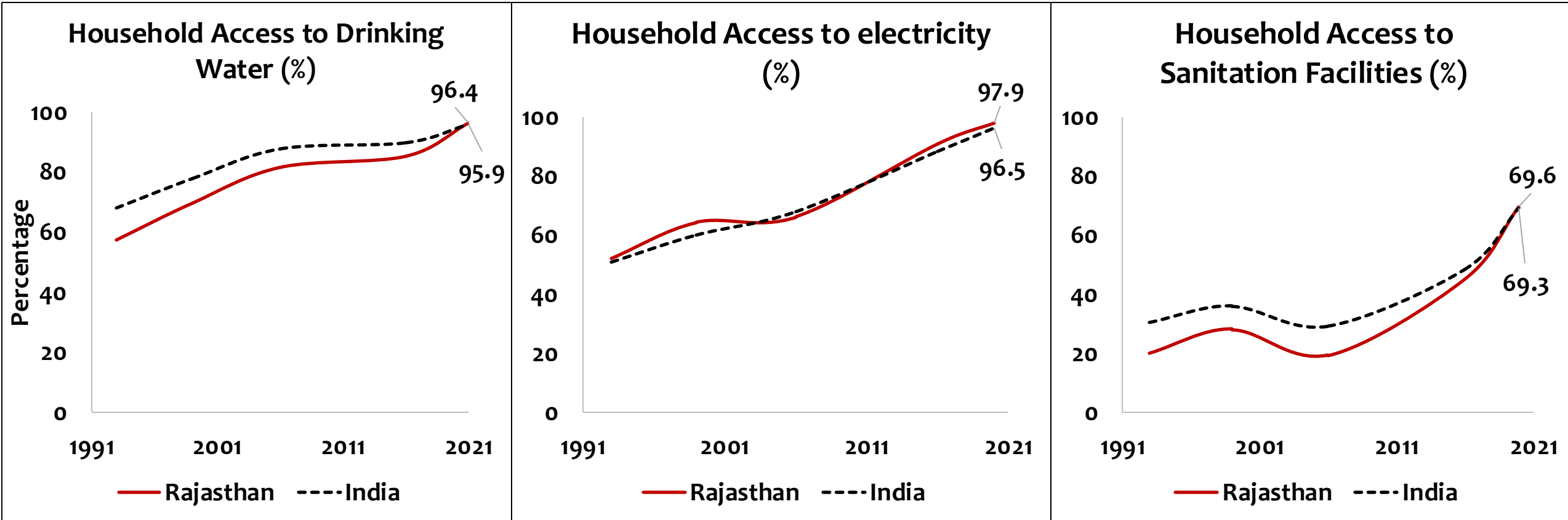


Source: National Family Health Survey (I - V).

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



# Rajasthan has improved on “quality of life” indicators across the decades. Household access to drinking water, electricity and sanitation facilities are all at par with or above 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.

# 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 Rajasthan

Indicators	Most Recent Value (% of GSDP)	For Year	Decadal Change (b/w 2013-14 & 2022-23)	States' Median (All States)	States' Median (Larger States)	All States/UTs (% of National GDP)
<b>Fiscal Deficit, % of GSDP</b>	4.3 %	2022-23	+ 1.6 % points	3.8 %	3.6%	3.4 %
<b>Primary Deficit, % of GSDP</b>	2.2 %	2022-23	+ 1.0 % points	1.9 %	1.6%	1.7 %
<b>Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-), % of GSDP</b>	- 2.3 %	2022-23	- 2.1 % points	0.3 %	-0.4%	- 0.5 %
<b>Total Revenue Receipts, % of GSDP</b>	15.3 %	2022-23	+ 1.8 % points	19.9 %	15.3%	14.4 %
<b>Own Tax Revenue, % of GSDP</b>	6.6 %	2022-23	+ 0.5 % points	6.3 %	6.4%	6.6 %
<b>Own Non Tax Revenue, % of GSDP</b>	1.5 %	2022-23	- 0.9 % points	1.2 %	1.1%	1.0 %
<b>Total Expenditure, % of GSDP</b>	19.6 %	2022-23	+ 3.3 % points	24.0 %	19.3%	17.8 %
<b>Revenue Expenditure, % of GSDP</b>	17.6 %	2022-23	+ 3.8 % points	18.8 %	16.9 %	14.8 %
<b>Capital Expenditure, % of GSDP</b>	2.1 %	2022-23	- 0.6 % points	4.0 %	3.4%	3.0 %
<b>Capital Expenditure, % of Total Exp</b>	10.6 %	2022-23	- 5.5 % points	17.6 %	16.1%	16.7 %
<b>Total Public Debt, % of GSDP</b>	35.3 %	2022-23	+ 12.1 % points	32.1 %	30.7%	27.5 %
<b>Contingent Liabilities, % of GSDP</b>	7.9 %	2021-22	- 7.4 % points	1.6 %	1.7%	3.8 %

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

Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 states (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 states, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product.

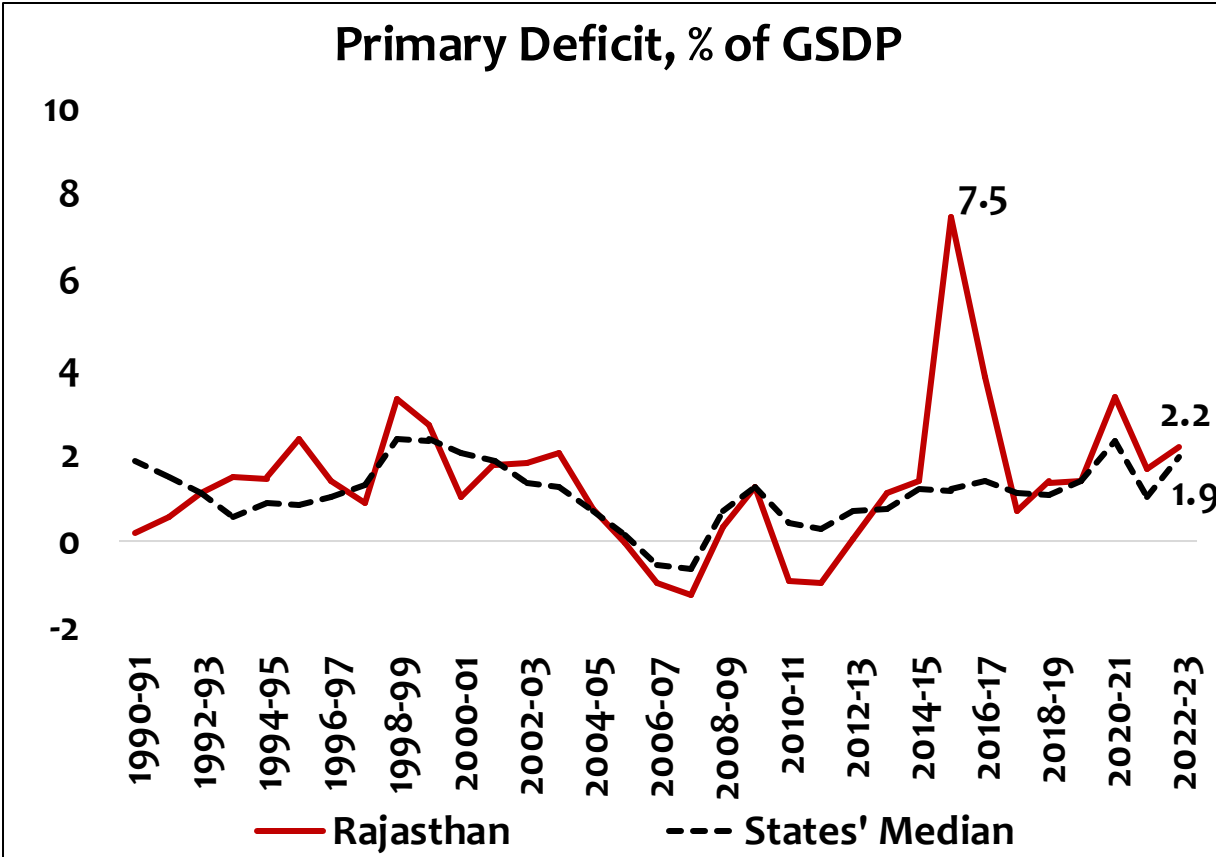
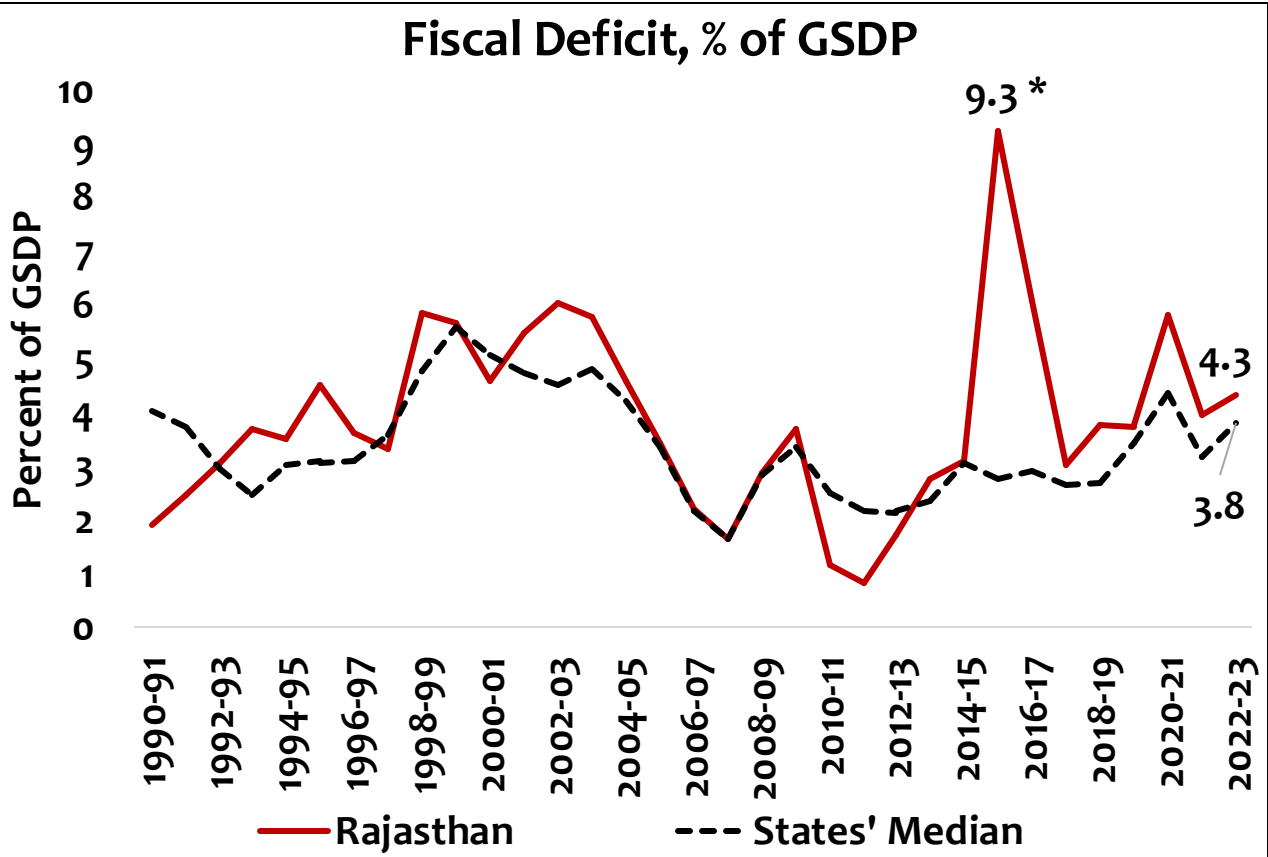
**Table 4B: Deficits, Revenue, Expenditure, Debt, Subsidies and Off-Budget Borrowings for Rajasthan**

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)
<b>Committed Expenditure, % of GSDP</b>	9.0%	2022-23	+5.9% points	9.2%	8.1%	6.9%
<b>Committed Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure</b>	43.9%	2022-23	+25.1% points	42.4%	40.9%	38.6%
<b>Subsidies, % of GSDP</b>	1.9%	2022-23	-0.5% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	1.0%	1.1%	1.5%
<b>Subsidies, % of Total Expenditure</b>	9.2%	2022-23	-2.3% points (b/w 2018-19 & 2022-23)	3.7%	5.8%	8.2%
<b>Off-Budget Borrowings, % of GSDP</b>	-	2022-23	-	0.2%	0.2%	0.1%
<b>Per Capita Social Expenditure</b>	Rs. 17,385	2022-23	+Rs. 11,495	Rs. 18,949	Rs. 2,606	Rs. 6,514
<b>Per Capita Health Expenditure</b>	Rs. 2,494	2022-23	+Rs. 1,826	Rs. 17,385	Rs. 2,494	Rs. 5,669
<b>Per Capita Education Expenditure</b>	Rs. 6,590	2022-23	+Rs. 4,429	Rs. 17,585	Rs. 2,421	Rs. 5,700
<b>Social Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure</b>	50.5%	2022-23	+4.0% points	43.9%	45.6%	45.3%
<b>Health Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure</b>	7.3%	2022-23	+2.0% points	6.3%	6.3%	6.2%
<b>Education Expenditure, % of Total Expenditure</b>	19.2%	2022-23	+2.1% points	14.6%	14.8%	14.7%
<b>Buoyancy for Revenue Expenditure with GSDP - ratio</b>	1.3%	2022-23	-0.4% points	1.8%	1.7%	1.5%

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

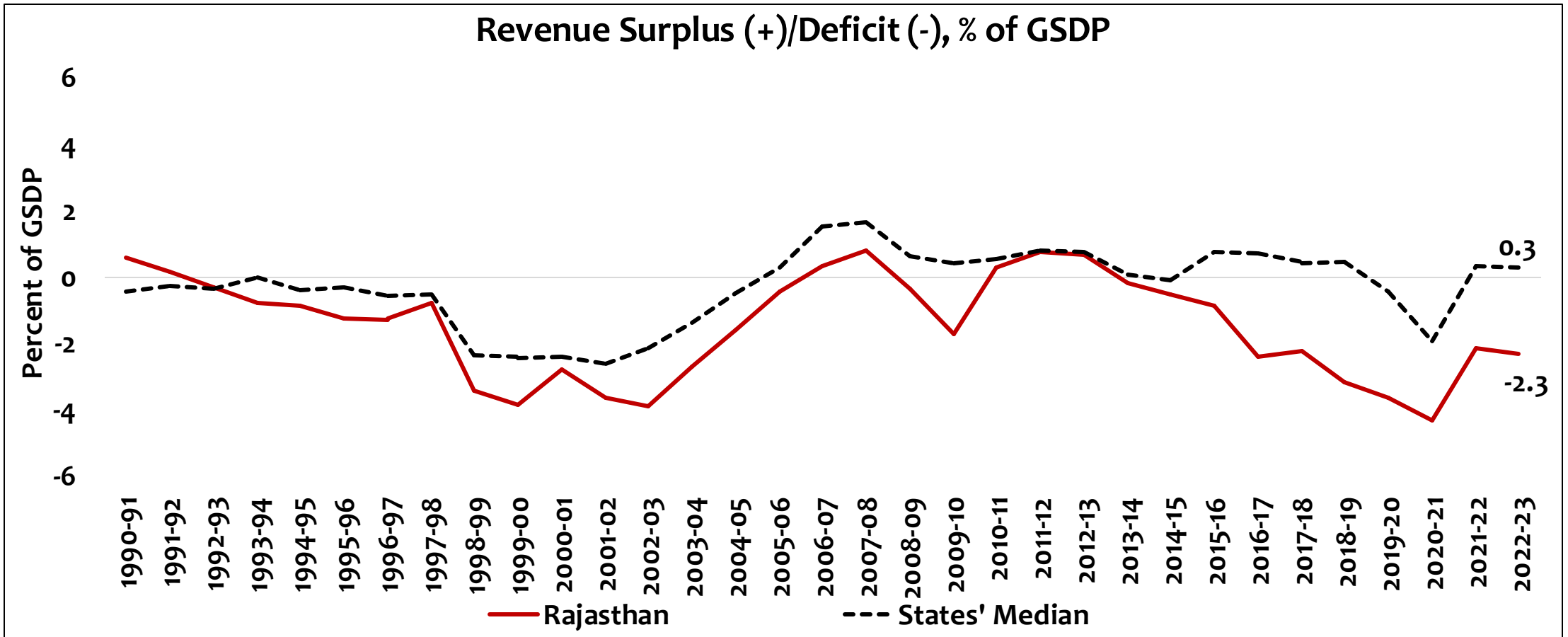
Note: i. Median of All States includes all 29 states (all Union Territories are excluded); ii. Median of 22 States excludes the North Eastern States, except Assam; iii. All States/UTs shows the sum of 29 states, Delhi and Puducherry, expressed as a % of national gross domestic product; iv. Committed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

**In 2022-23, Rajasthan ran a Fiscal Deficit of 4.3 percent of its GSDP, 0.5 percentage points higher than a median state. Its Primary Deficit at 2.2 percent of its GSDP was 0.3 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); iii. (\*)The spike in Fiscal Deficit (and Primary Deficit) in 2015-16 is on account of the government taking over the debt of DISCOMs under the UDAY scheme ([Rajasthan Budget Analysis 2016-17, PRS](#)).

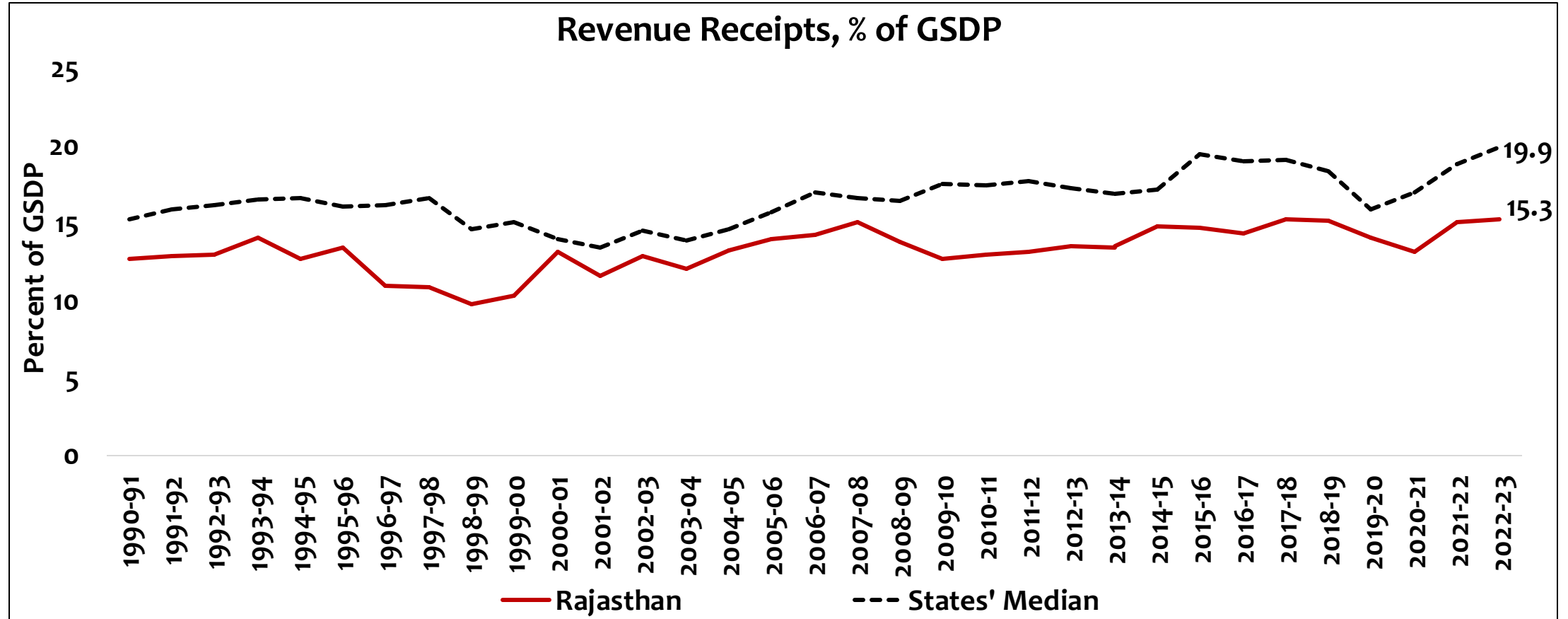
# Rajasthan ran a Revenue Deficit 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while a median state ran a Revenue Surplus 0.3 percent of its GSDP



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

Note: 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).

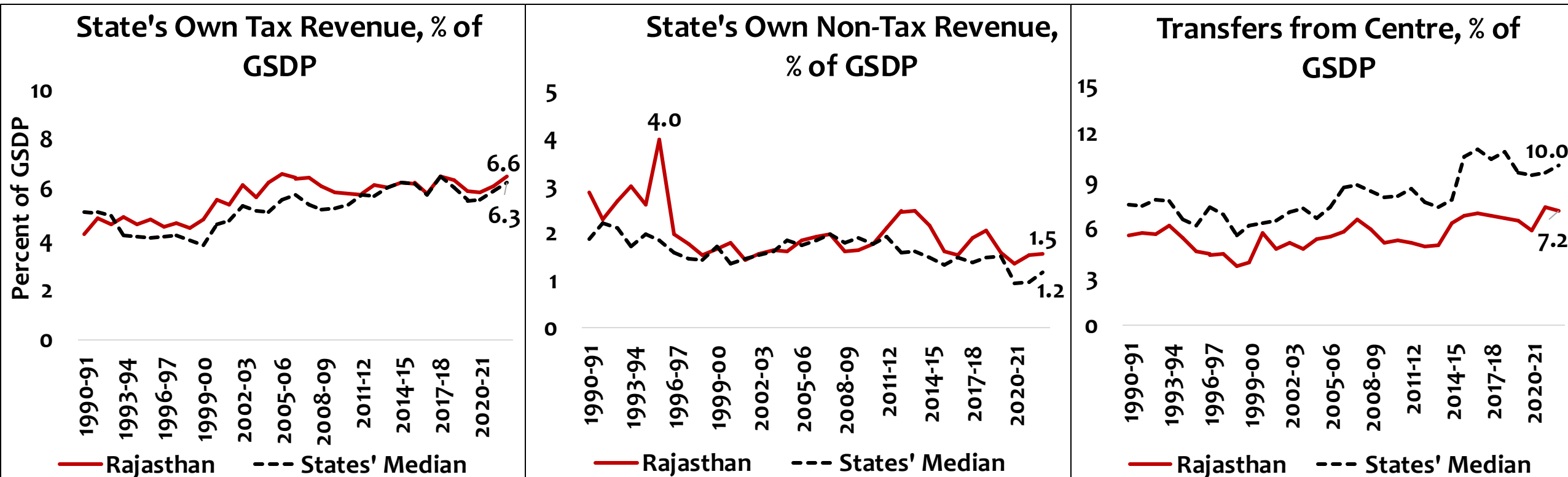
In 2022-23, Rajasthan's Total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) were about 4.6 percentage points lower than what a median state collected, at 15.3 percent of its GSDP



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).

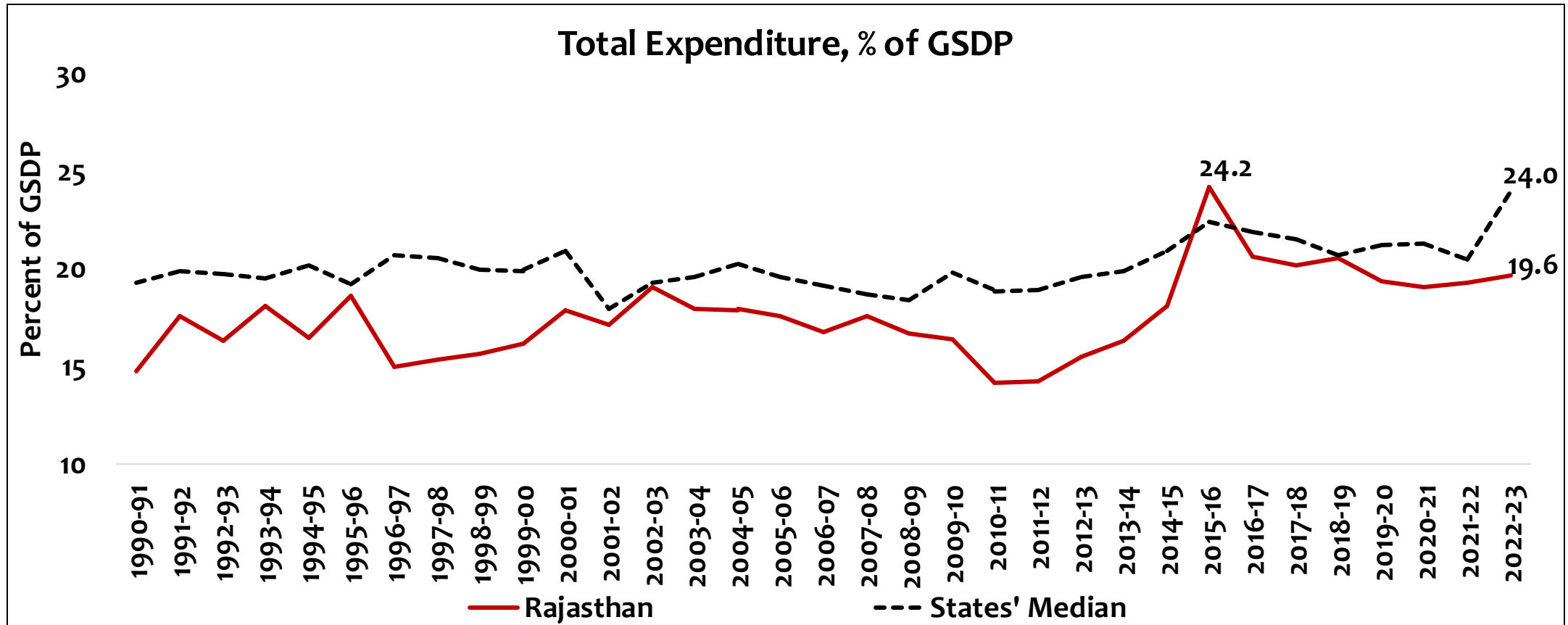
**Rajasthan's Own Tax Revenue and Own Non-Tax Revenue are 6.6 and 1.5 percent of the GSDP respectively, both marginally higher than a median state. Transfers from the Centre, at 7.2 percent of the GSDP, are about 3 percentage points lower than a median state, and constitute about 47 percent of the state's 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.



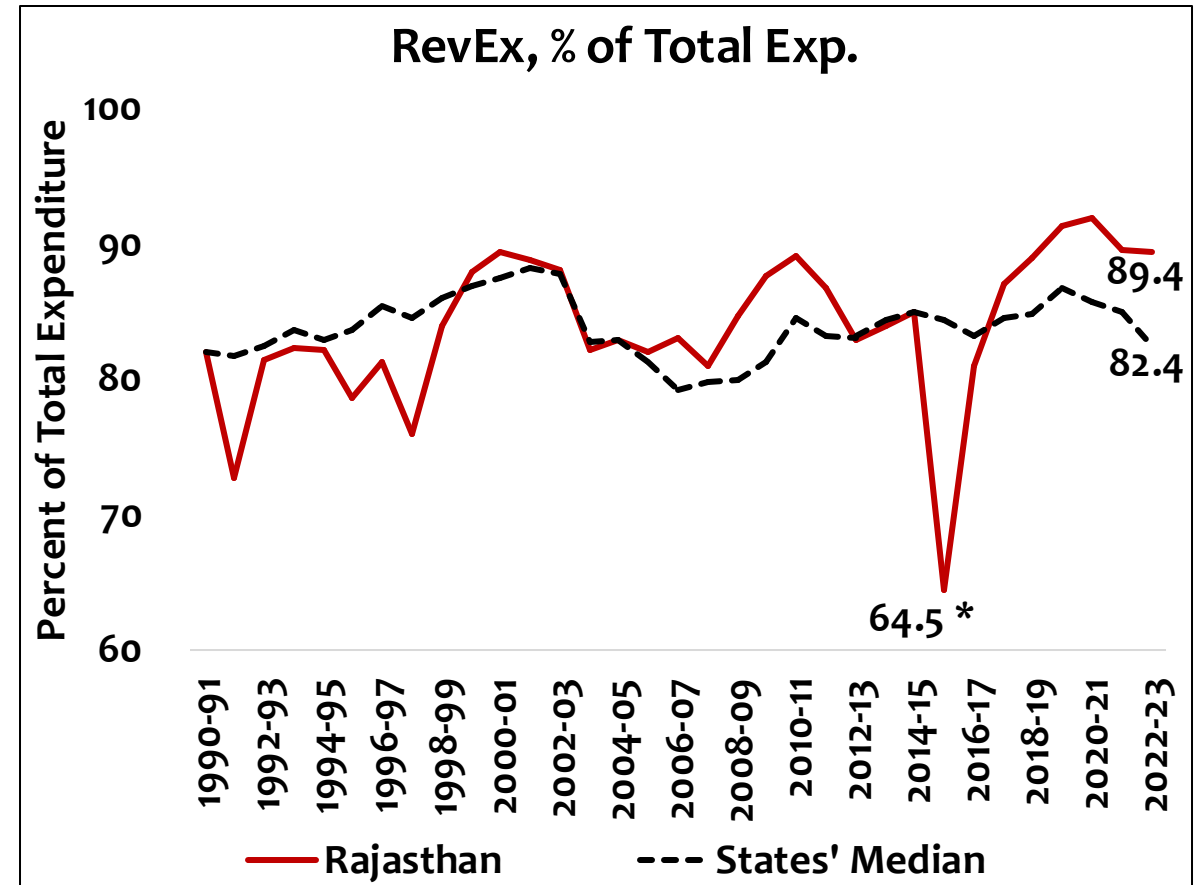
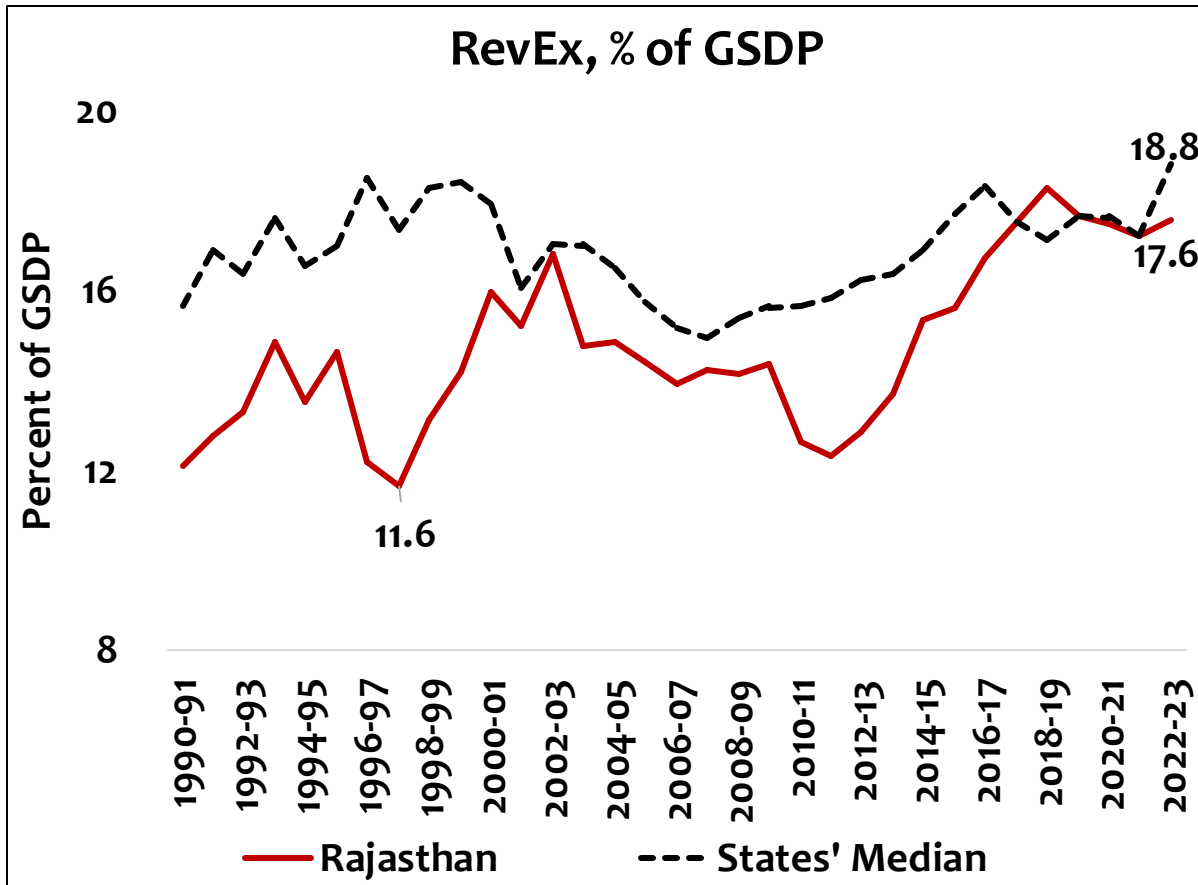
# In 2022-23, Rajasthan's Expenditure was lower than a median state, at 19.6 percent of its GSDP



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 Revenue Expenditure (RevEx) plus Capital Expenditure (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. The spike in expenditure in 2015-16 is driven by the CapEx, which is on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

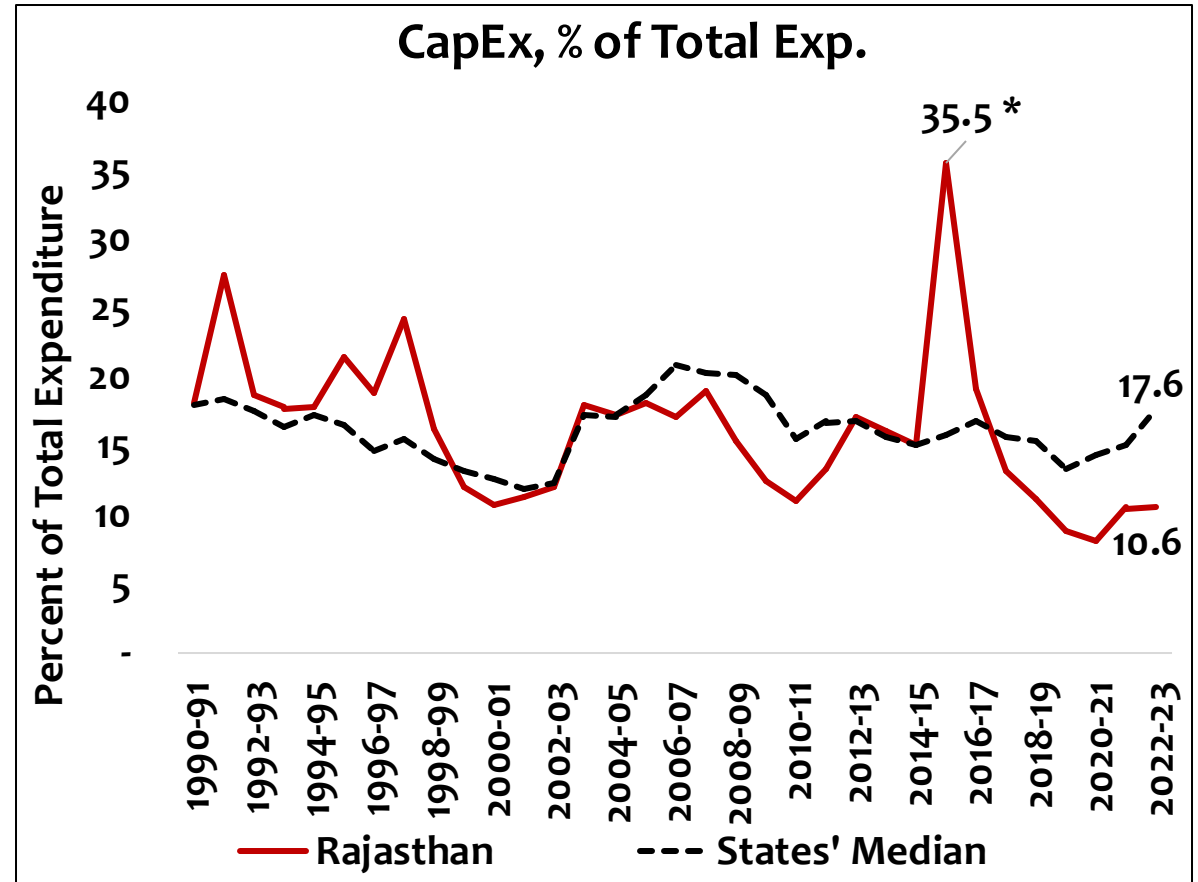
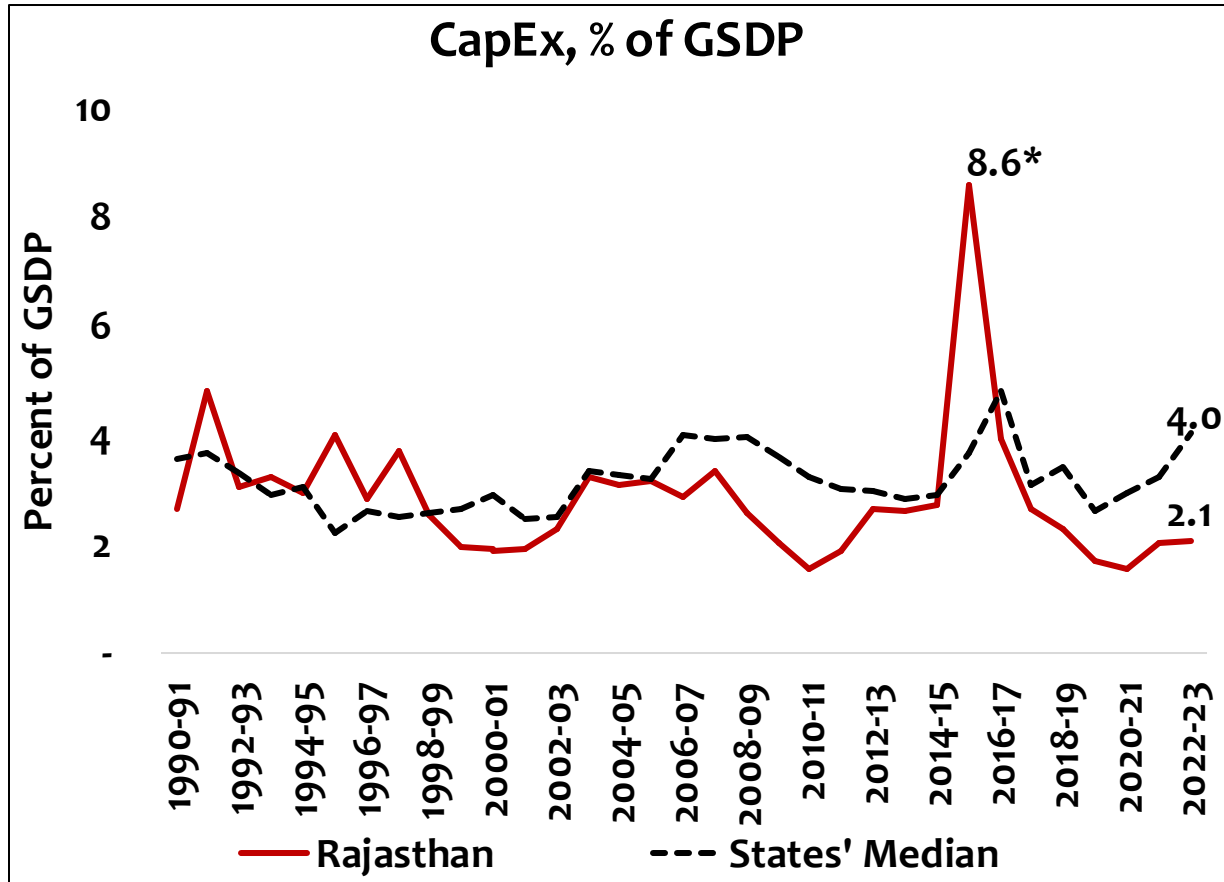
# Rajasthan's RevEx was 17.6 percent of its GSDP, 1.2 percentage points lower than a median state, and accounted for nearly 90 percent of the Total Expenditure in 2022-23



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); iii. (\*)The fall in RevEx is due to a commensurate spike in CapEx in 2015-16 on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

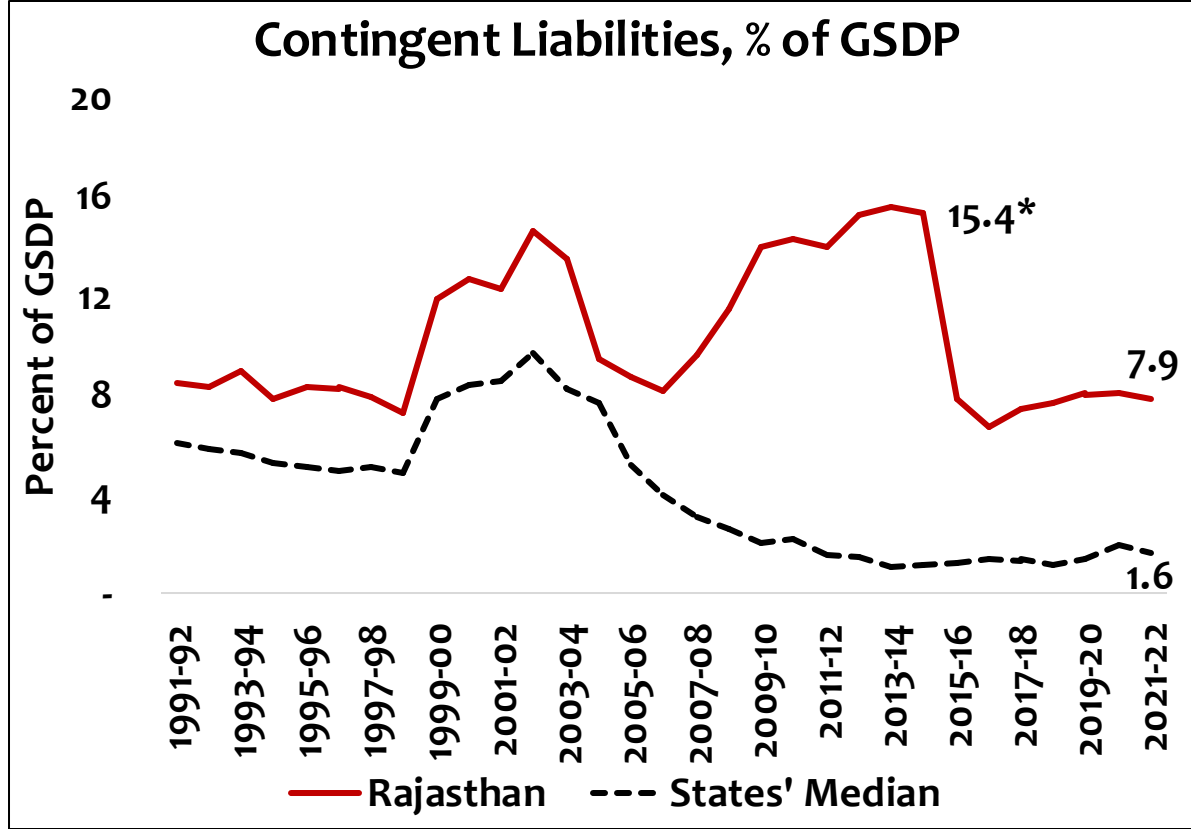
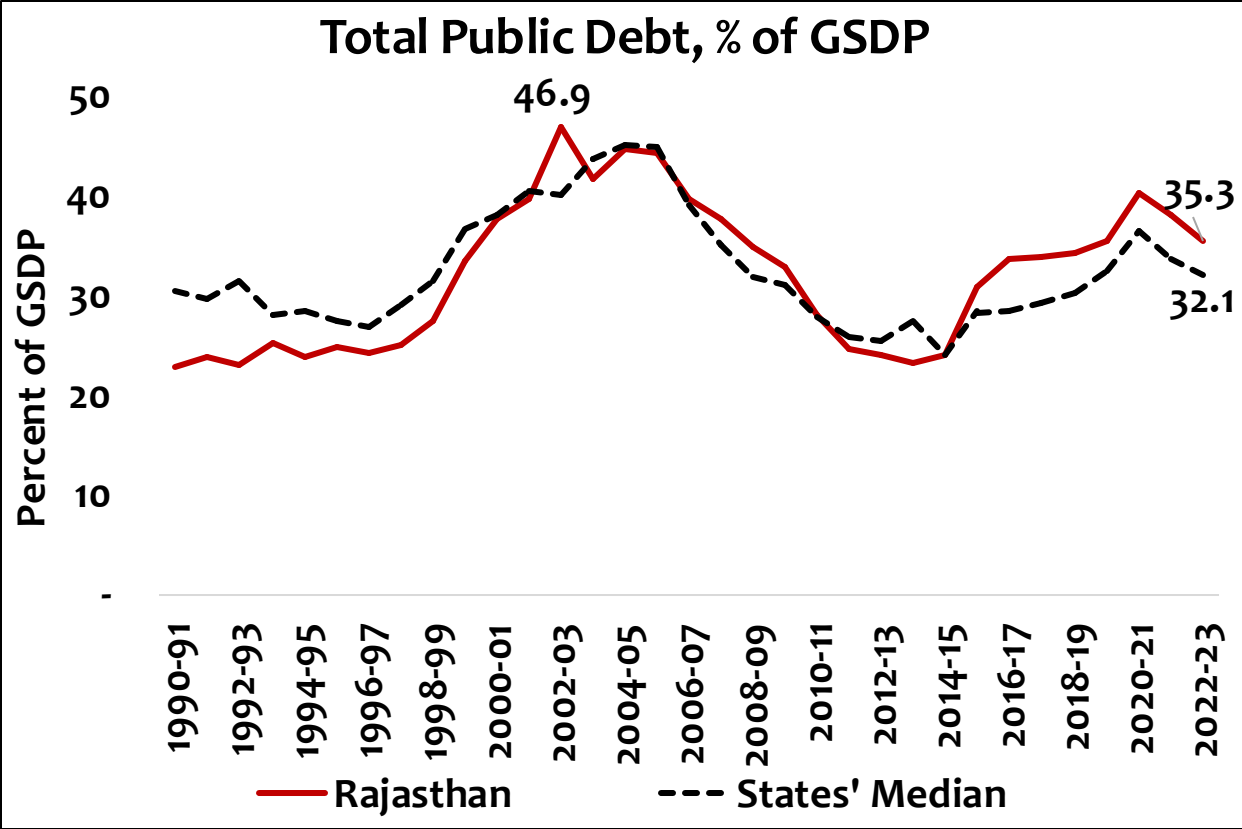
# In 2022-23, Rajasthan's CapEx at 2.1 percent of its GSDP, was about 2 percentage points lower than what a median state spent on CapEx



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); iii. (\*) The spike in CapEx in 2015-16 is on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

After a period of declining Debt in the 2000s to mid-2010s, Rajasthan's Public Debt started increasing after 2015, and was 35.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, about 3 percentage points higher than a median state. In 2021-22, its Contingent Liabilities were 7.9 percent of the 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: 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 contingent liabilities of the state mainly pertained to the state DISCOMs, and the drop after 2014-15 is on account of the state government taking over loans of the DISCOM under UDAY ([CAG Rajasthan State Finances Audit Report, 2015-16](#)).

# 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.  $\Delta b_t$  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.

# Rajasthan Debt Evolution (2012-13 to 2021-22)

## Averages and standard deviations of key parameters

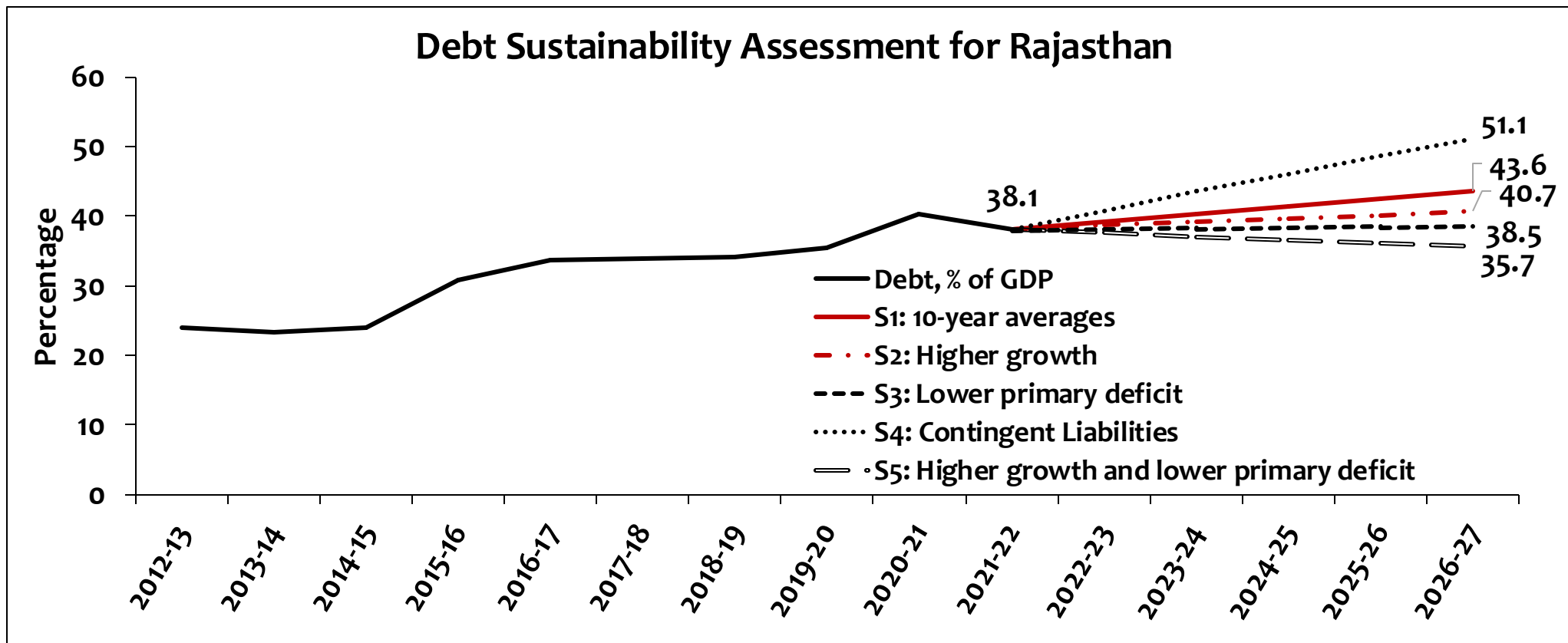
	Ten-year average and std. deviations (2012-13 to 2021-22)		Five-year average and std. deviations (2017-18 to 2021-22)	
	Mean	Std dev	Mean	Std dev
Nominal GDP growth ( $\gamma$ )	10.9	4.3	10.0	6.2
Deflator growth ( $\pi$ )	5.1	1.9	5.3	1.7
Real GDP growth ( $g$ )	5.5	3.5	4.5	4.9
Effective interest rate ( $e$ )	7.7	0.5	7.4	0.4
Real effective interest rate ( $r$ )	2.6	2.0	2.1	1.8
Primary deficit ( $pd$ )	2.2	2.2	1.7	1.0
Growth-effective interest differential ( $g-\hat{e}$ )	2.9	4.1	2.3	6.0
Contingent Liabilities (CL) as of 2021-22	7.9	-	-	-
Percentage points of CL absorbed each year for 5 years	1.57	-	-	-

# 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
<b>Baseline (Scenario 1):</b> 10-year averages (2012-13 to 2021-22)	38.1	2.2	5.5	2.6	1.17	5.54
<b>Scenario 2:</b> Higher growth (increasing growth by half a standard deviation over baseline)	38.1	2.2	7.3	2.6	0.56	2.58
<b>Scenario 3:</b> Lower Primary Deficit (reducing primary deficit by half a standard deviation over baseline)	38.1	1.1	5.5	2.6	0.09	0.43
<b>Scenario 4:</b> Contingent Liabilities in 2021-22 are absorbed 20% in each year	38.1	2.2	5.5	2.6	2.75	12.99
<b>Scenario 5:</b> Lower Primary Deficit and Higher Growth	38.1	1.1	7.3	2.6	-0.52	-2.38

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, 1.57 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year.

Projections of debt to GDP ratios for Rajasthan are mostly pessimistic. In the baseline scenario, debt is predicted to increase by more than 5 percentage points in the next five years. Only in a combined scenario of higher growth and lower primary deficit is the debt predicted to decline. It's outstanding contingent liabilities are also quite high



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, 1.57 percentage points of Contingent Liabilities are assumed to be taken on by the government in each fiscal year



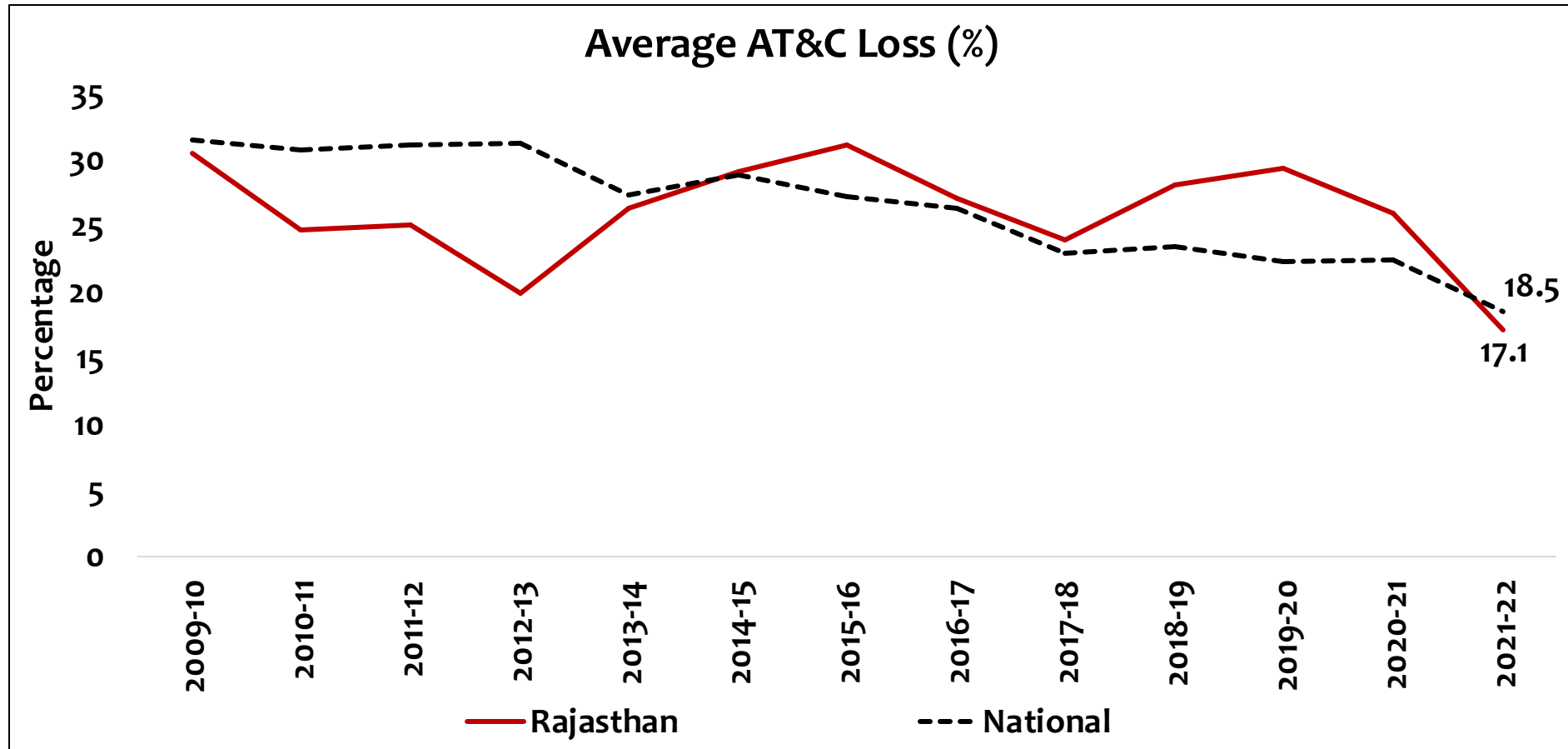
# Rajasthan: Power Sector

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- The State has three distribution utilities/companies (DISCOMs) – Ajmer Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (AVVNL), Jaipur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (JVVNL), and Jodhpur Vidyut Vitran Nigam Ltd (JDVVNL), all of which are State-operated DISCOMs.
- Their average AT&C Losses have declined substantially from 30.4 percent in 2009-10 to 17 percent in 2021-22 (1.4 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 State's power sector accounts for majority of its contingent liabilities, amounting to over 80 percent of the total contingent liabilities in 2021-22.

Source: PFC Report on Performance of State Power Utilities (2009-10 to 2021-22), [UDAY Portal](#), [Rajasthan State Finances Audit Report 2021-22](#), CAG.

# The average Aggregate Technical & Commercial Loss (AT&C) of the DISCOMs in Rajasthan is marginally 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: i. The figure shows the average AT&C Loss of AVVNL, JVVNL, and JDVVNL; ii. The National average is across all DISCOMs in the 29 States and 2 Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry).

# **6. Devolution to Rajasthan from Centre in 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (FC)**

# Tax Devolution Criteria of 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FCs to all states

- The Net Proceeds of all taxes<sup>1</sup> collected by the Union are shareable with the States, and constitute the divisible pool of taxes.
- The 14<sup>th</sup> FC placed the States' share of tax devolution to 42 percent of the divisible pool, and the 15<sup>th</sup> 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) <sup>2</sup>	10	15
Demographic Performance	0	12.5
Forest Cover	7.5	0
Forest and Ecology	0	10
Tax and fiscal efforts <sup>3</sup>	0	2.5
Total	100	100

Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

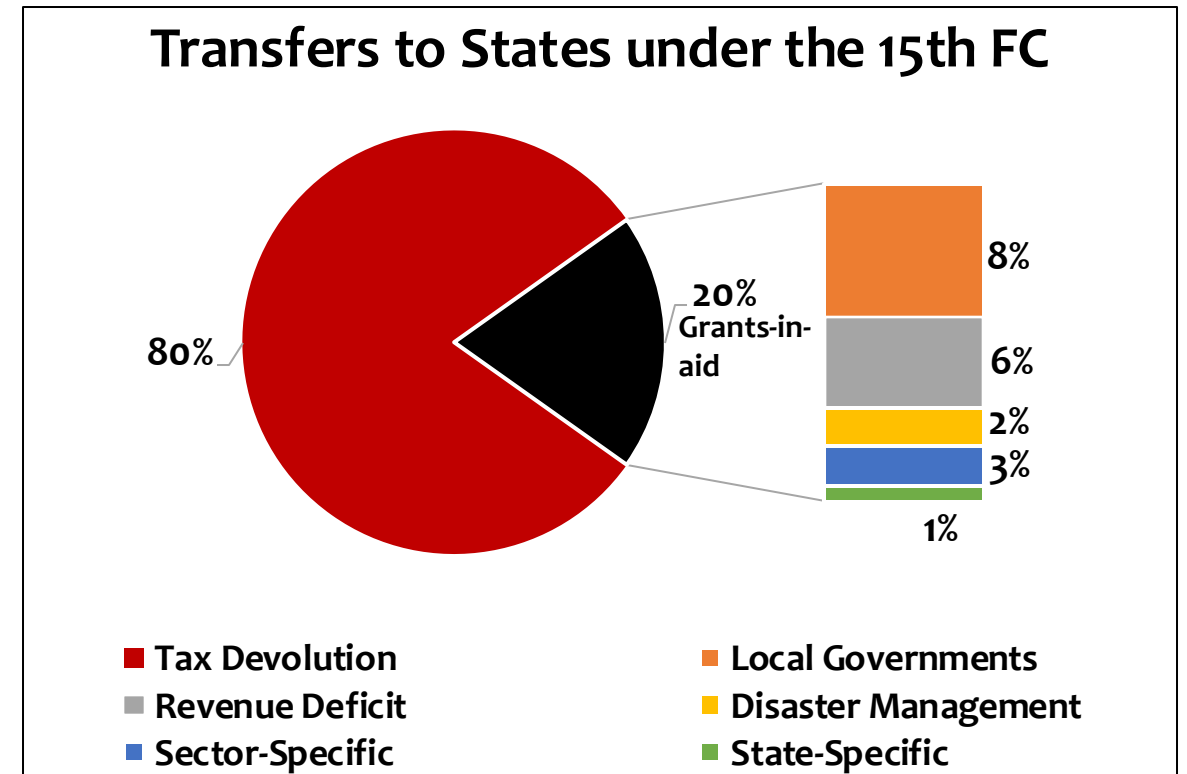
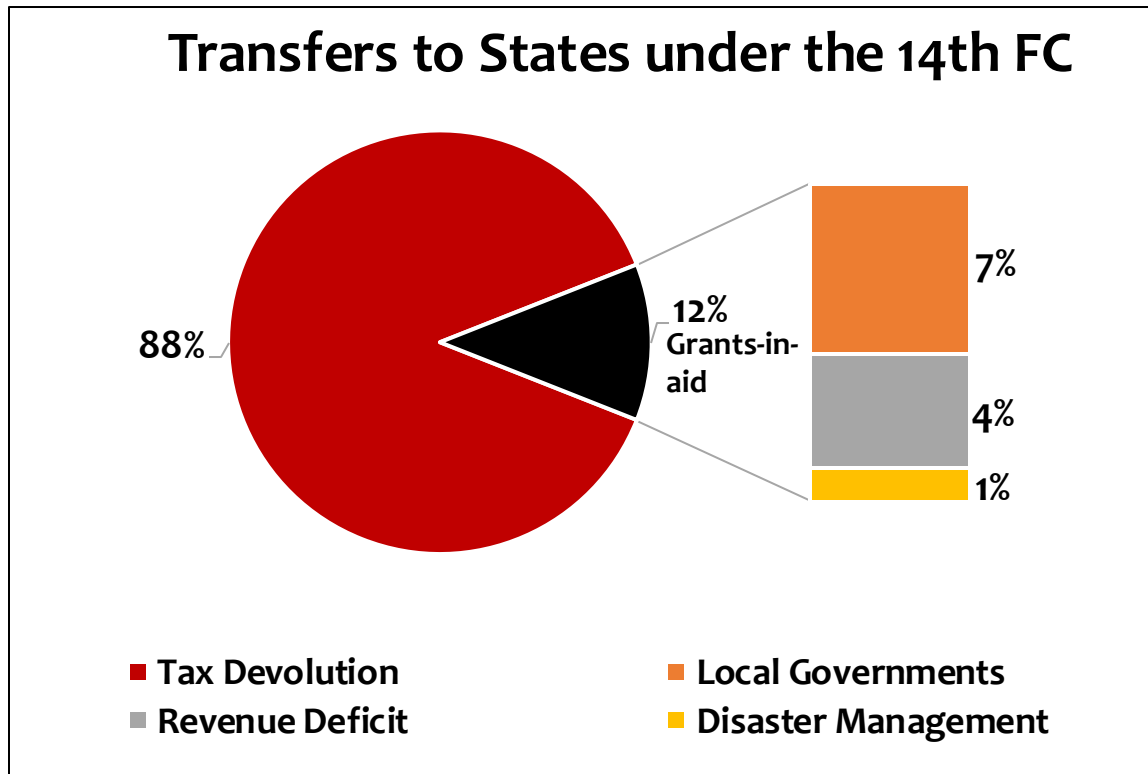
Note: i. Per Articles 270 and 279, Net Proceeds of taxes is defined as all the taxes, except cess and surcharges, reduced by the cost of collection; ii. 14<sup>th</sup> FC used the term “demographic change” which was defined as Population in 2011; iii. The 15<sup>th</sup> FC reintroduced the “tax and fiscal efforts” criteria. The definitions of all criteria can be referred to from the [15<sup>th</sup> FC Report](#).

# Grants-in-Aid

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> FC, it was recommended that Centre contribute 90 percent of the SDRF and States provide the remaining 10 percent. The 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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 15<sup>th</sup> 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: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC reports.

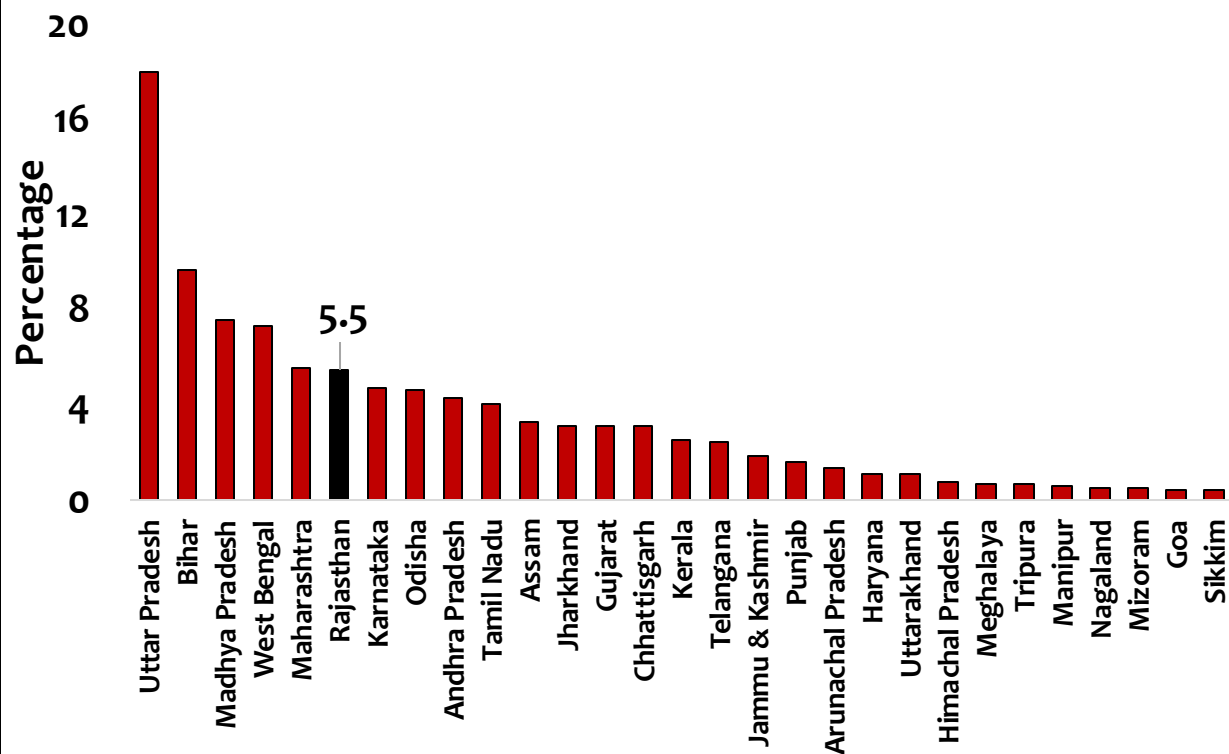
**Proposed transfers from the Centre to all States: 15<sup>th</sup> FC reinstated recommendations on sector-specific and State-specific grants, which 14<sup>th</sup> FC had excluded from the Grants-in-Aid to States, thus increasing the share of grants in the total transfers recommended from Centre to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



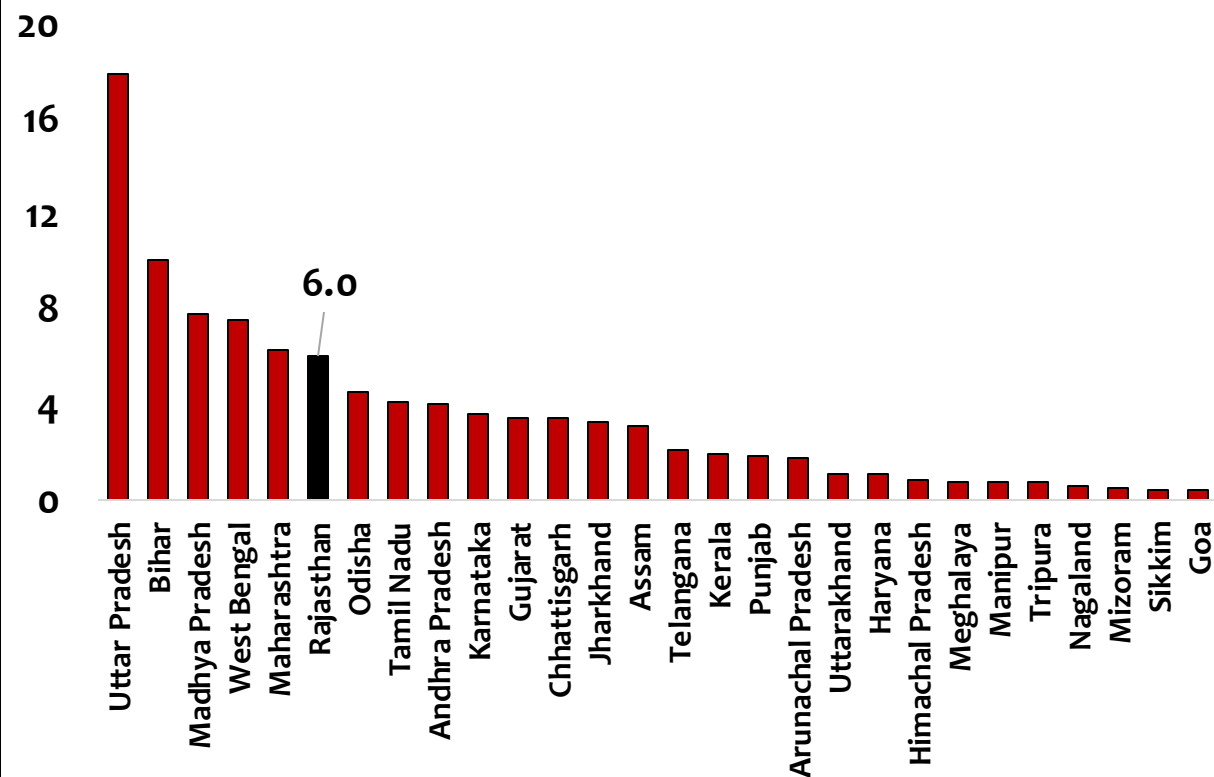
- Sector-Specific Grants are further divided into three categories:
  - Social Sector - health and education
  - Rural Economy - agriculture reforms, self reliance, export & sustainability, and PMGSY roads
  - Governance and Administrative Reforms - judiciary, statistics, aspirational districts and blocks

# Rajasthan's share in Taxes from Centre, as per the FC recommendations, increased from 5.5 percent under 14<sup>th</sup> FC to 6 percent under 15<sup>th</sup> FC

### States' Shares under the 14th FC



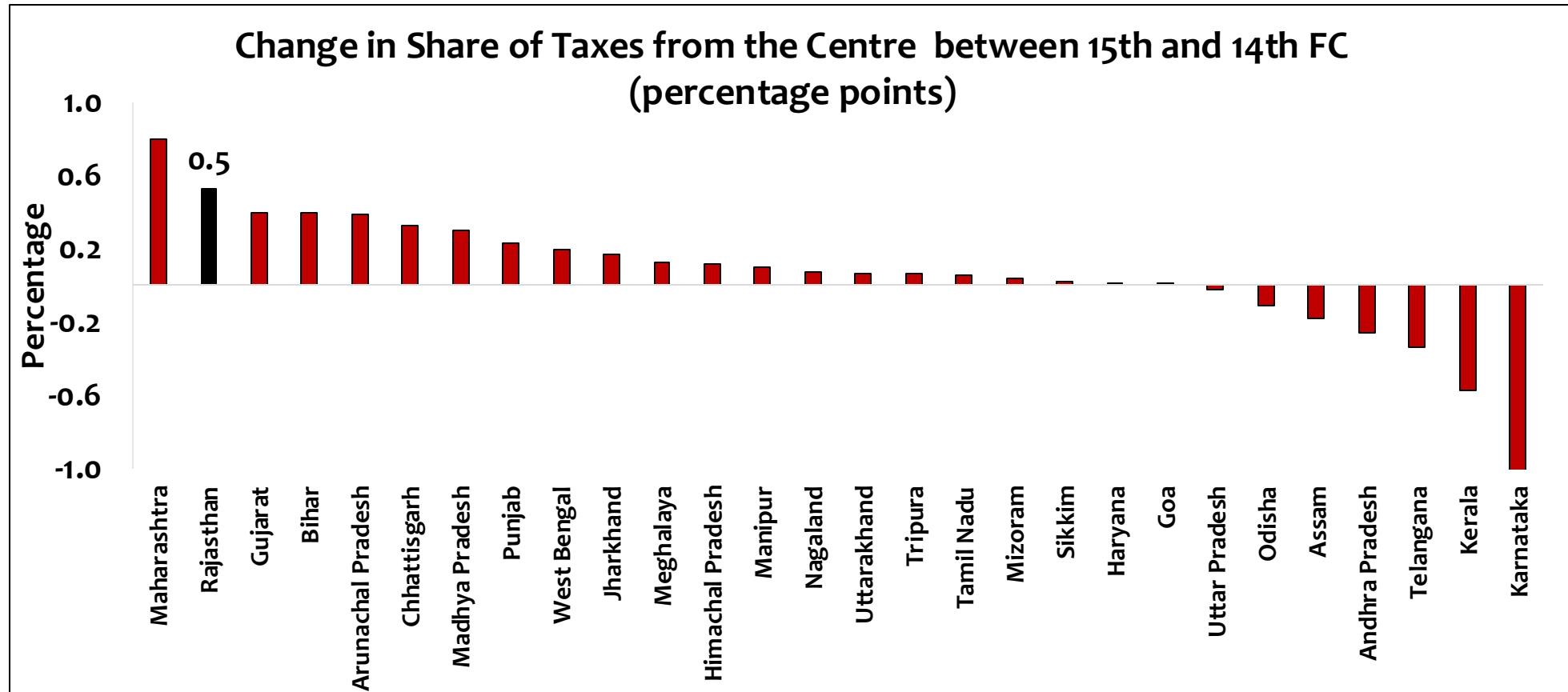
### States' Shares under the 15th FC



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

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

# Rajasthan had a 0.5 percentage point change in Tax Devolution shares between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission recommendations



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

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

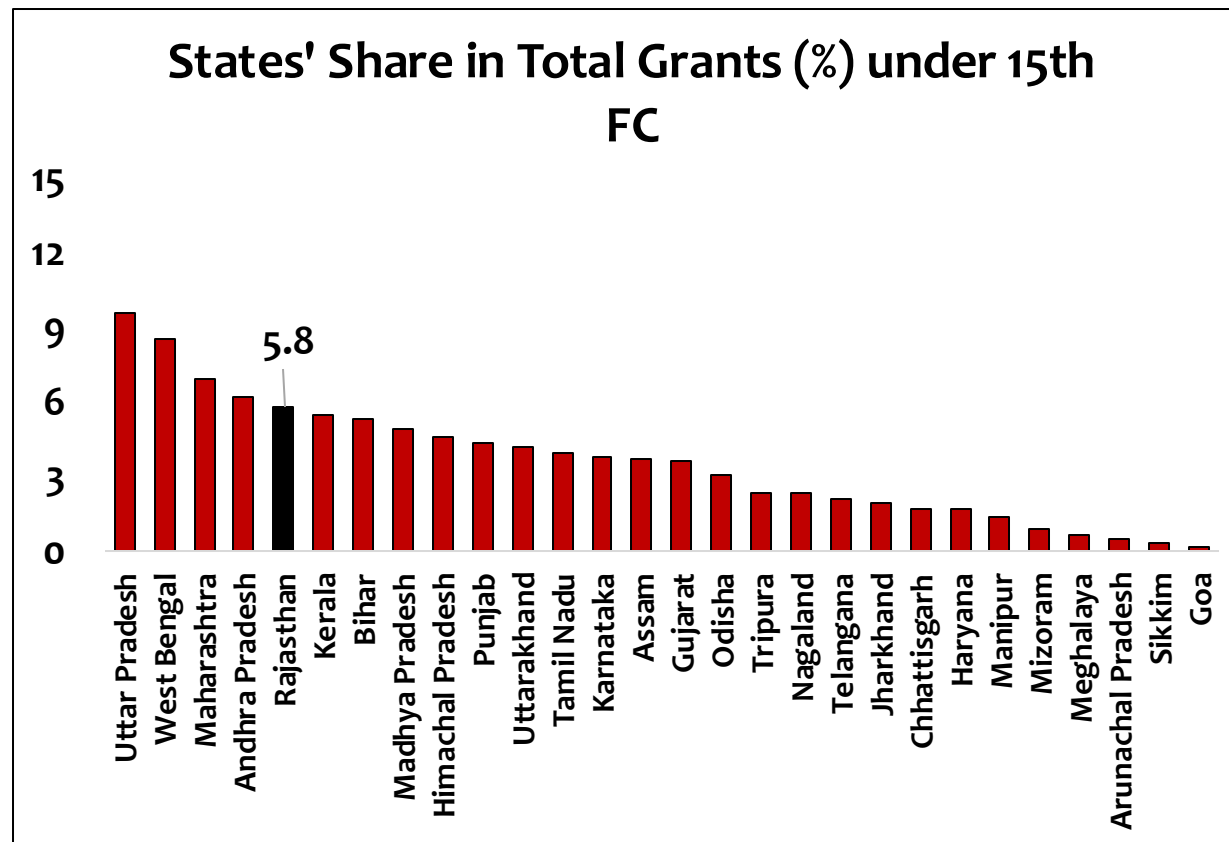
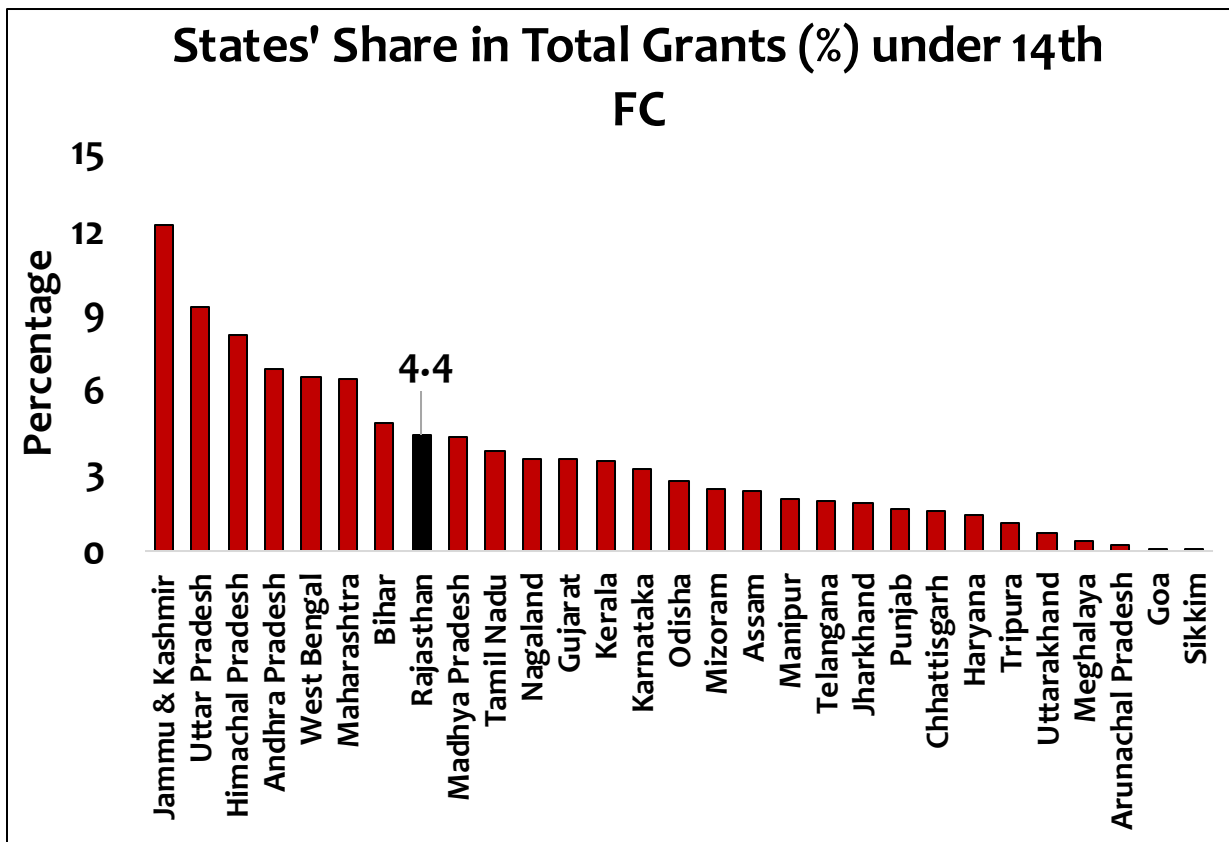


# Grants-in-Aid: Rajasthan

- There were three types of grants recommended by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC – revenue deficit grants, grants for local governments, and grants for disaster management. The 15<sup>th</sup> 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 1.4 percentage points** under the 15<sup>th</sup> FC, compared to the 14<sup>th</sup> FC, at **5.8 percent**.
  1. **Revenue-deficit grants:** Rajasthan did not receive any revenue-deficit grants under the 14<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations, while the 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommended that the State receive **5 percent** of these grants.
  2. **Grants for Local Governments:** Its shares in the grants for local governments has remained consistent between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC, standing at **6.3 percent under the 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations**.
  3. **Grants for Disaster Management:** Rajasthan **received 6.7 percent of the total grants for disaster management under the 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations**, down from the 14<sup>th</sup> FC recommendation of 10 percent.
  4. **Sector-Specific Grants:** Per the 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations, it receives **5.7 percent of the total sectoral grants**. It received 7.3 percent of the agricultural performance incentive grants, followed by 5.9 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for statistics (4.9 percent), grants for judiciary (4.4 percent), and health and education grants (4 percent).
  5. **State-specific Grants:** A total of Rs. 2,322 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs. 550 crore was for Jodhpur City Elevated Road Project, Rs. 400 crore each for Integrated Water Management in Jodhpur and Digital University in Rajasthan. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed among industrial township at Kayasa, Alwar (Rs. 320 crore), strengthening public health infrastructure- development of tropical and virology infrastructure with quarantine centres in medical college of Rajasthan (Rs. 270 crore), Neemrana Industrial Hub project (Rs. 200 crore), establishment of Rajasthan folk arts training institute, Jaisalmer (Rs. 150 crore), support to traditional folk artists and singers like Manganiyas or Kulbulas (Rs. 15 crore), "Project Jodhpur Initiative" (Rs. 10 crore) and rehabilitation and young war widows facing social discrimination (Rs. 7 crore).

Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC reports.

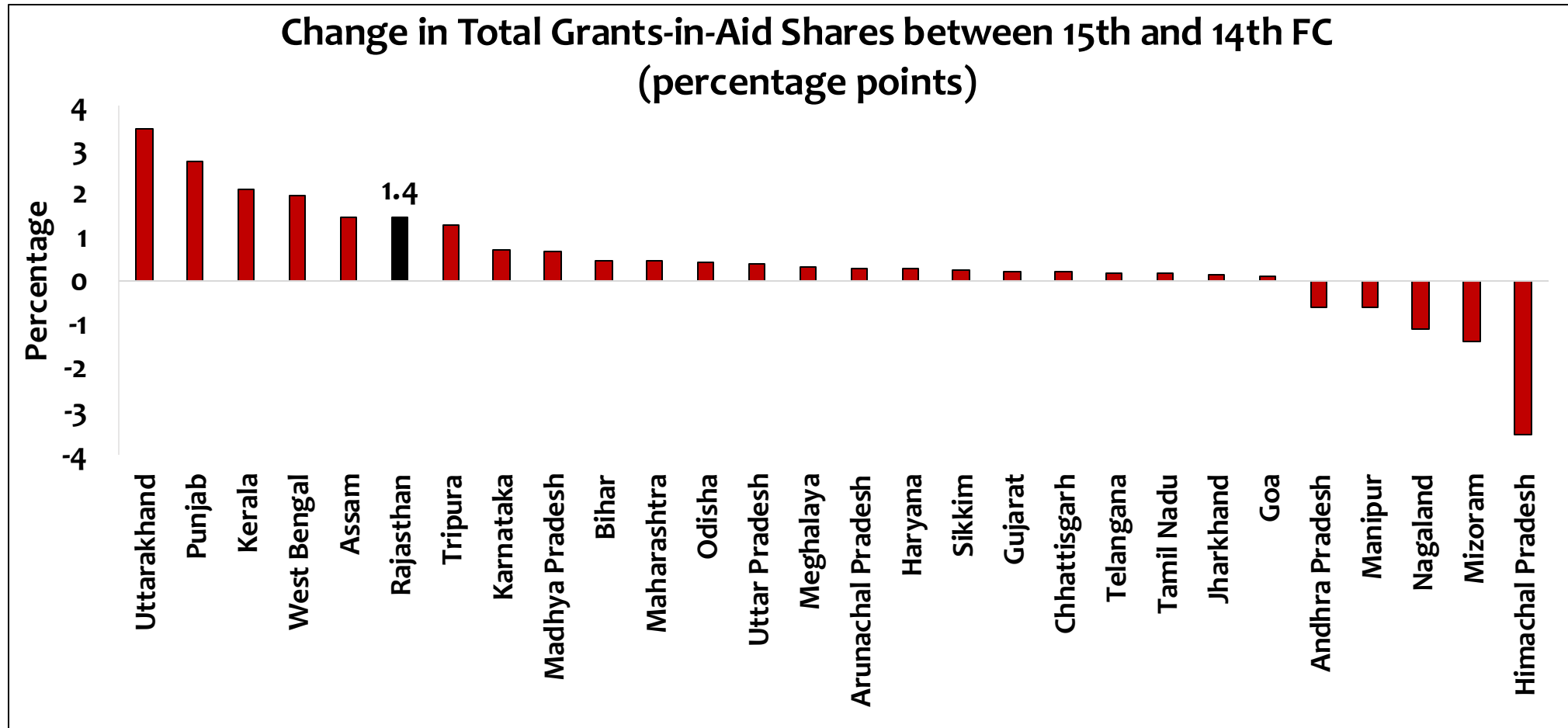
# Rajasthan noted an increase of 1.4 percentage points in its share of the Total Grants-in-aid recommended between 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FCs



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

# Rajasthan had a 1.4 percentage point rise in Total Grants-in-Aid shares between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations

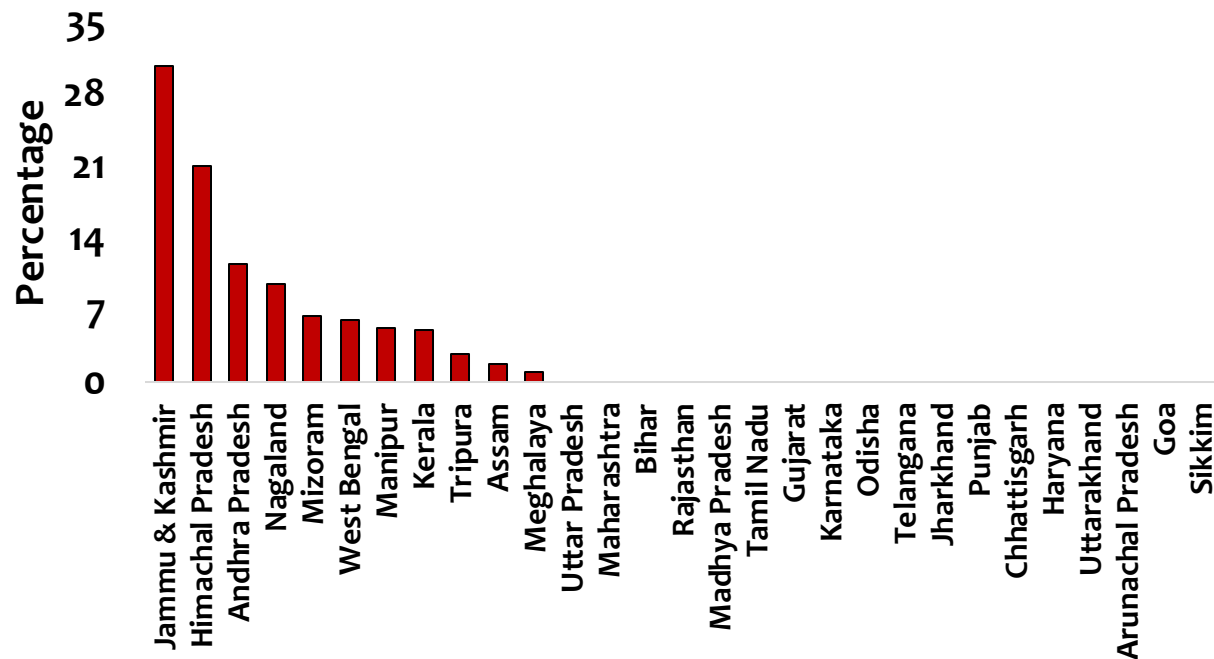


Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

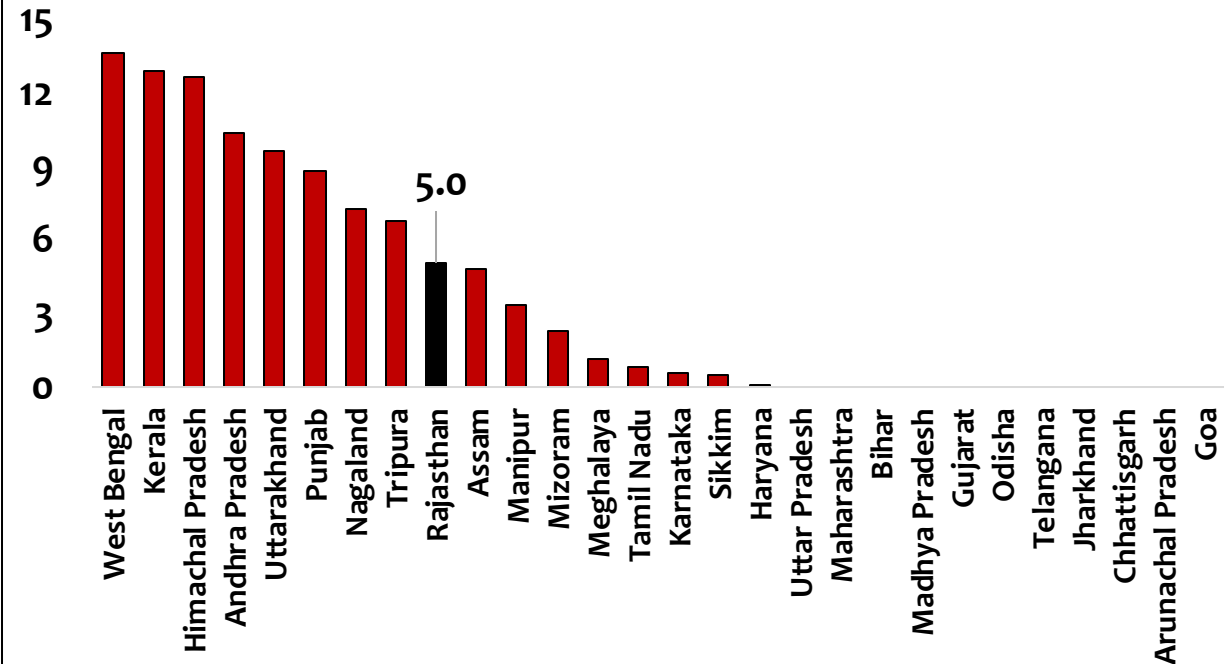
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Grants-in-Aid from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

# The 14<sup>th</sup> FC did not recommend any Revenue Deficit Grants for Rajasthan, while under the 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommended 5 percent of these grants to the state

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



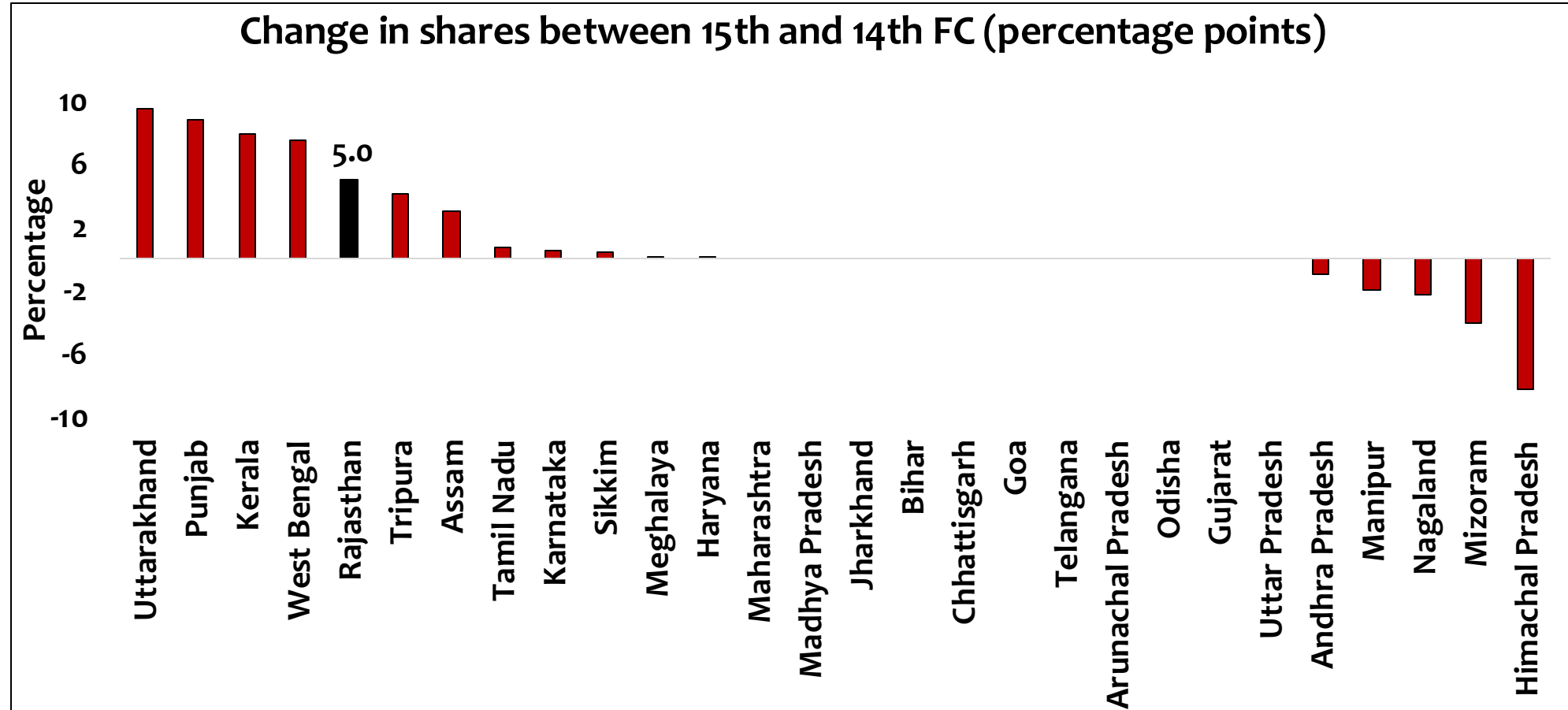
### States' Share in Revenue Deficit Grants (%) under 15th FC



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> 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.

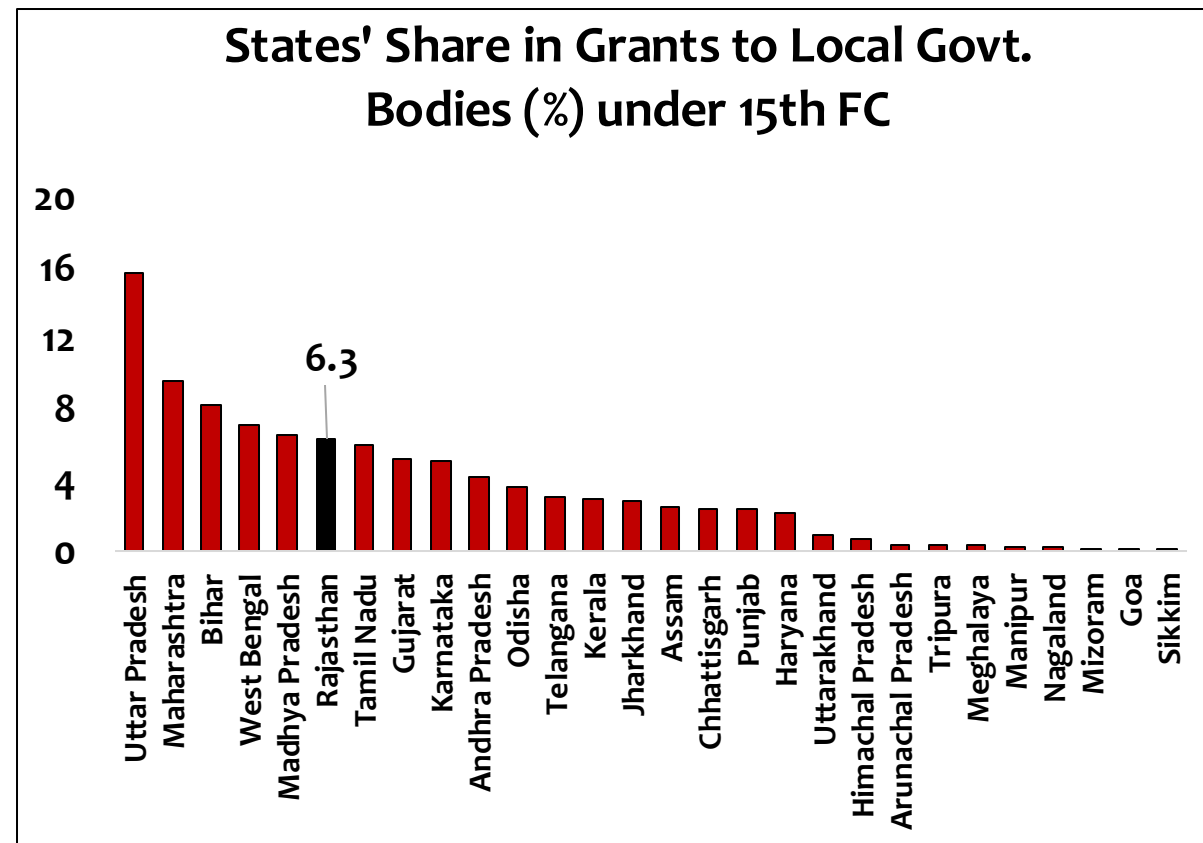
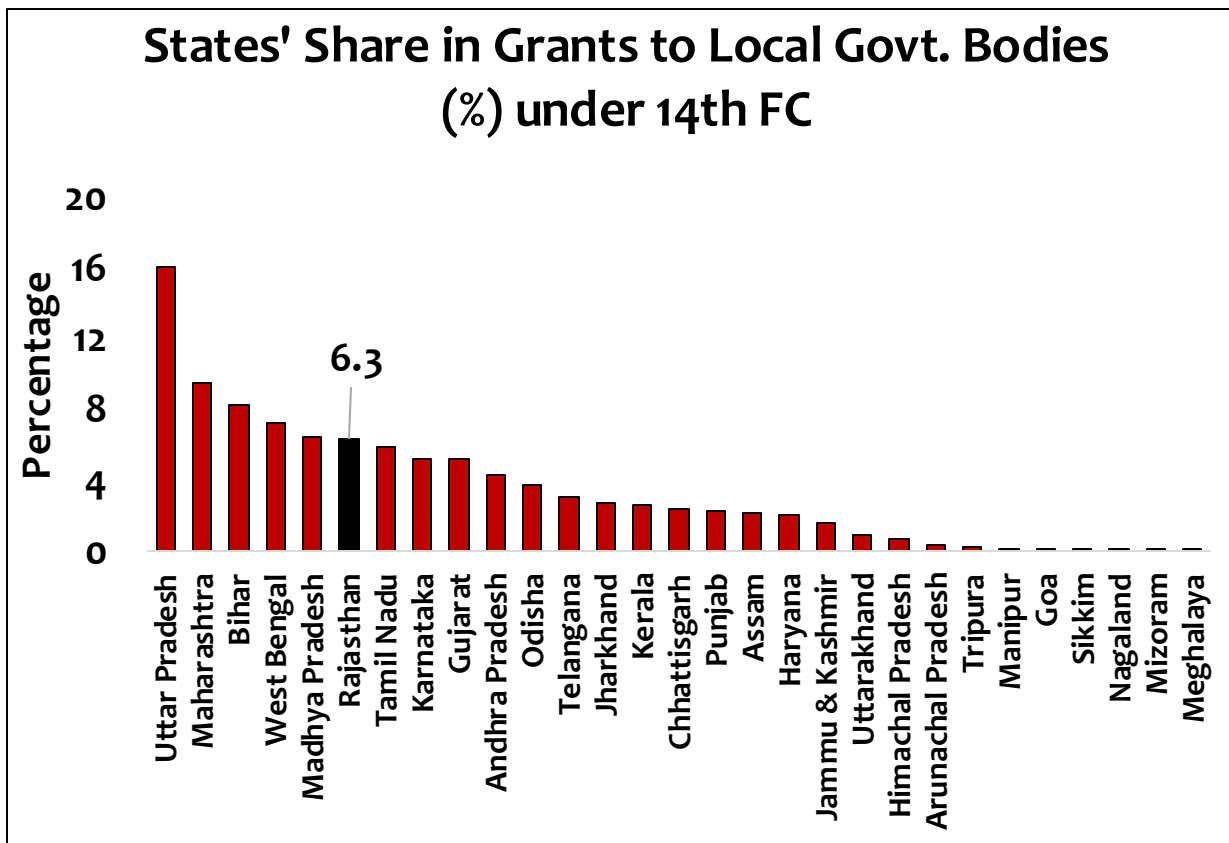
# Rajasthan had a 5 percentage point change in Revenue Deficit Grants between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

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

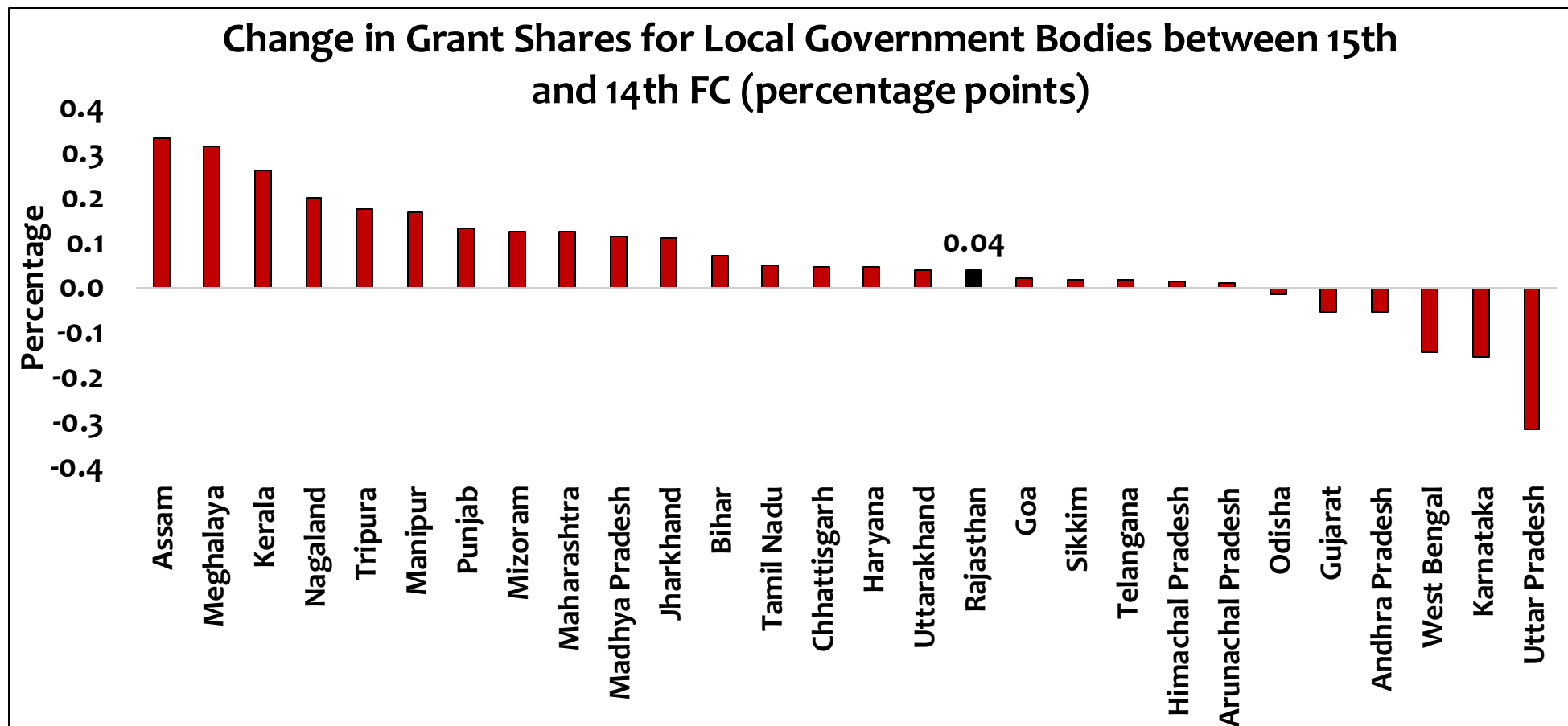
## Rajasthan's share in Grants to Local Government Bodies from the Centre remained consistent at 6.3 percent between 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commissions



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

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

# Rajasthan had 0.04 percentage point change in Local Government Bodies' Grants between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations

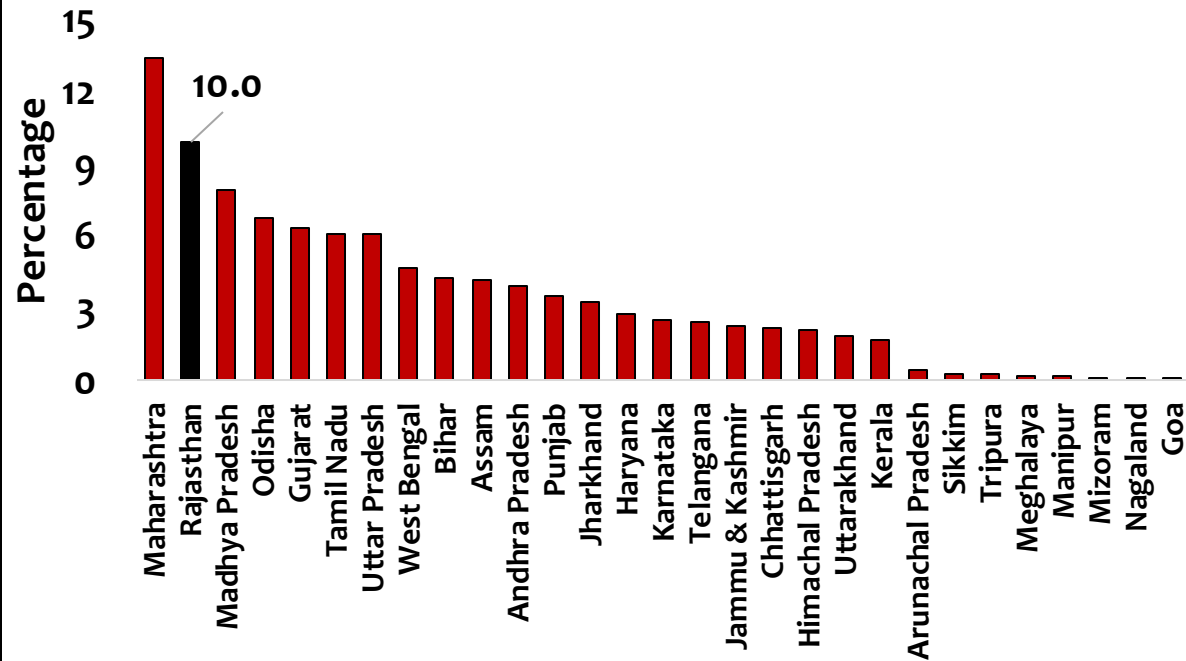


Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

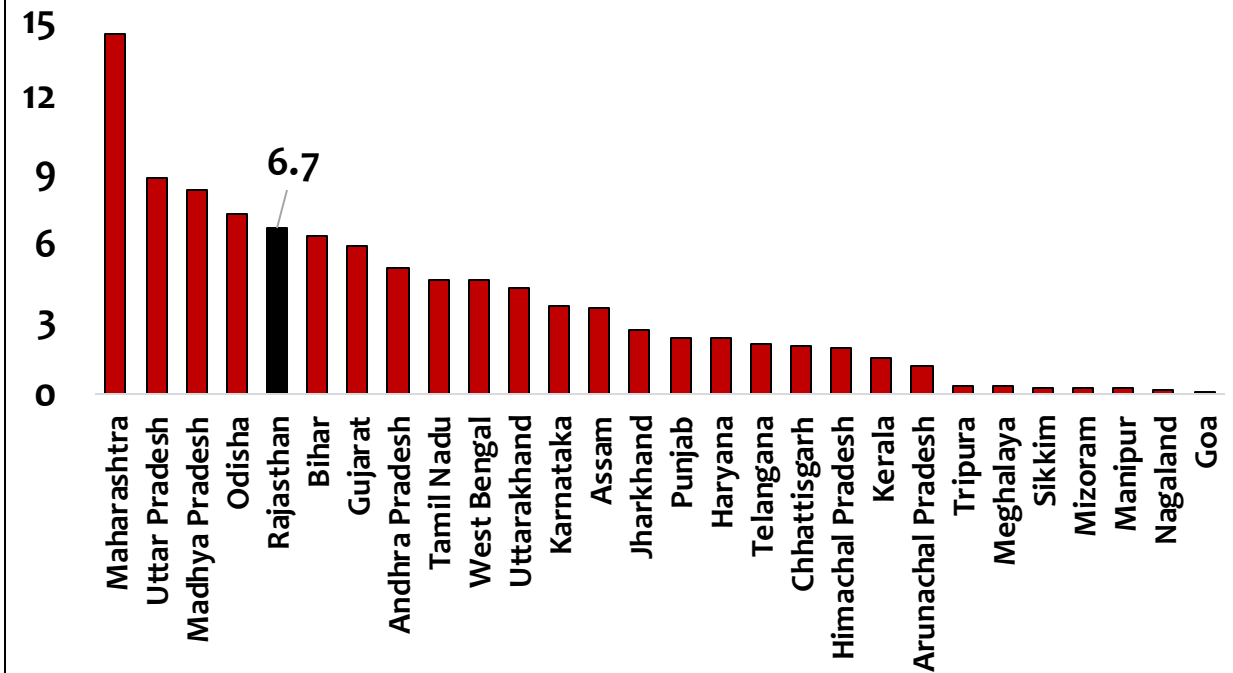
Note: Due to the changed status of Jammu & Kashmir into the new Union Territories of Ladakh and Jammu and Kashmir, the 15th FC did not include it in the States' share of Local Government Bodies' Grants from the Centre, and it has been excluded from this chart.

# Rajasthan's recommended share in the Grants for Disaster Management from the Centre decreased from 10 percent by 14<sup>th</sup> FC to 6.7 percent by the 15<sup>th</sup> FC

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



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

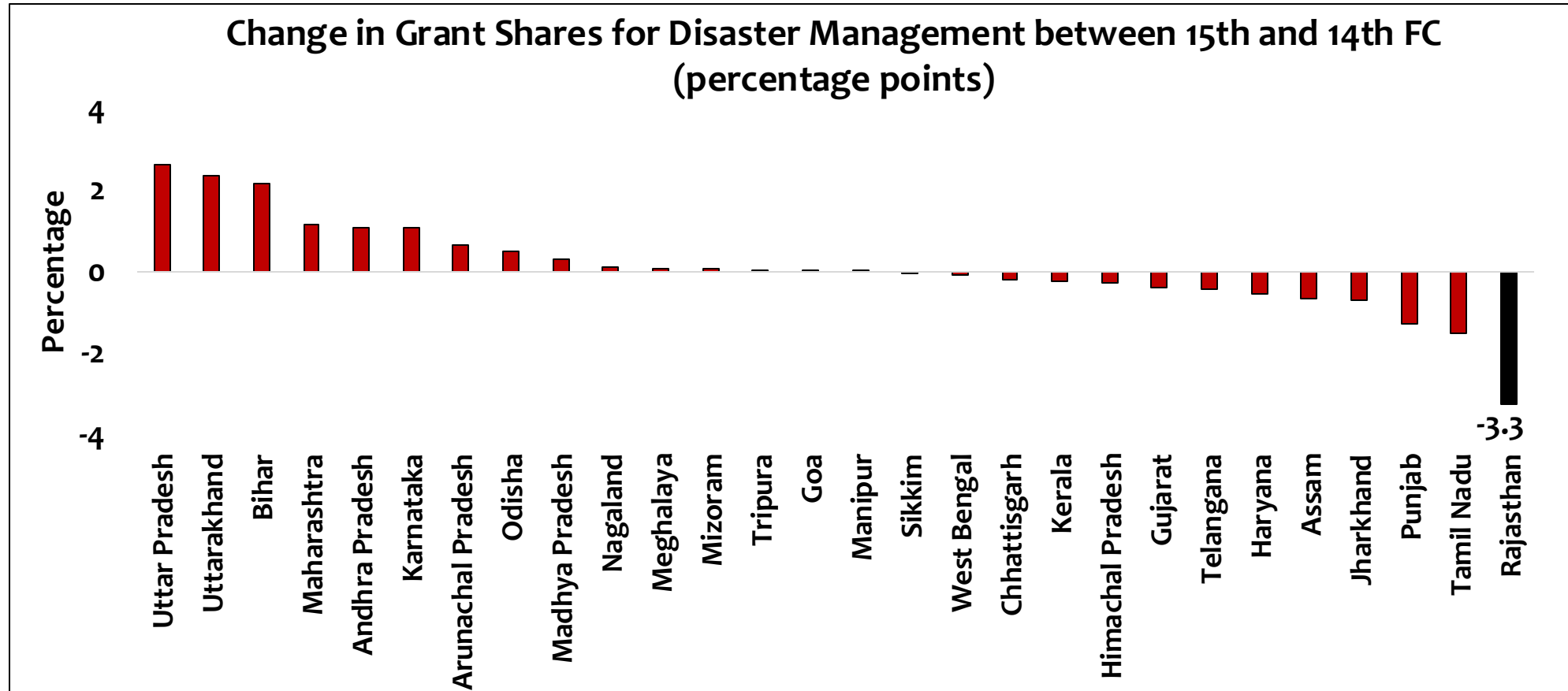


Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

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.



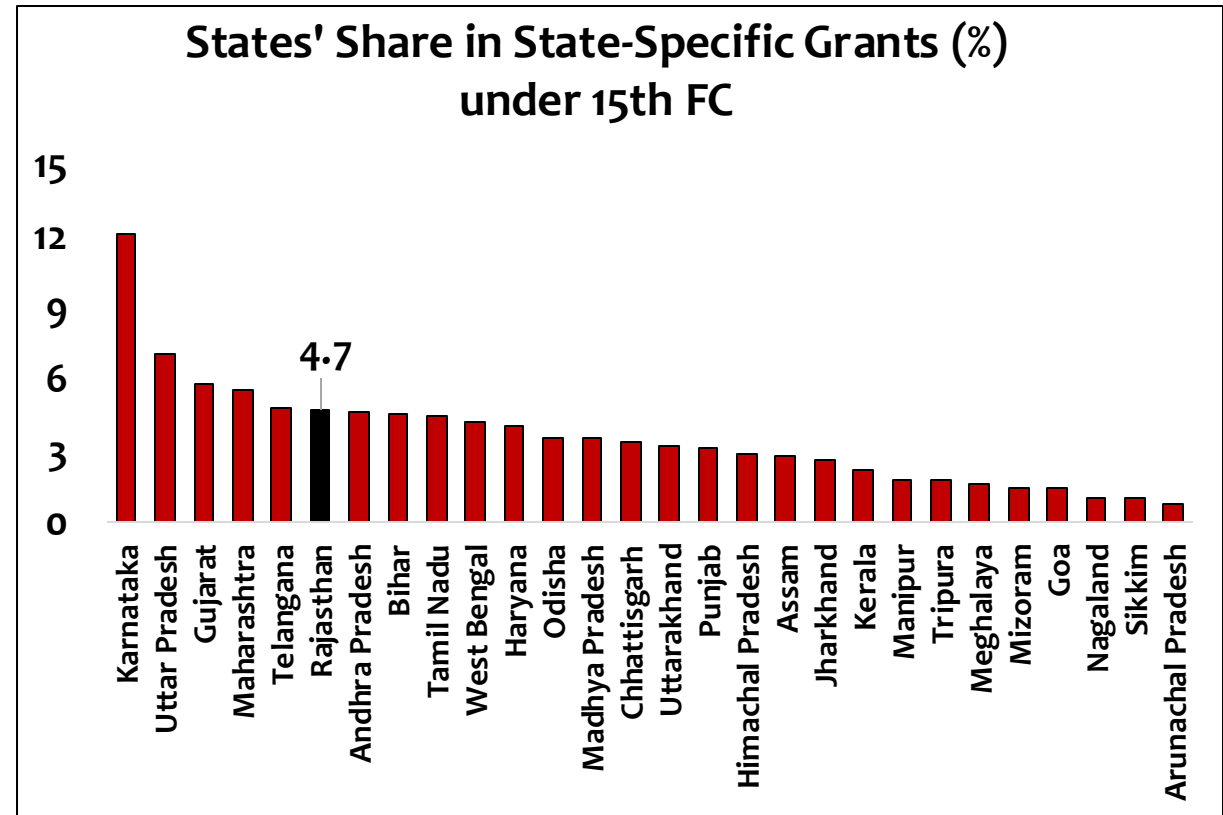
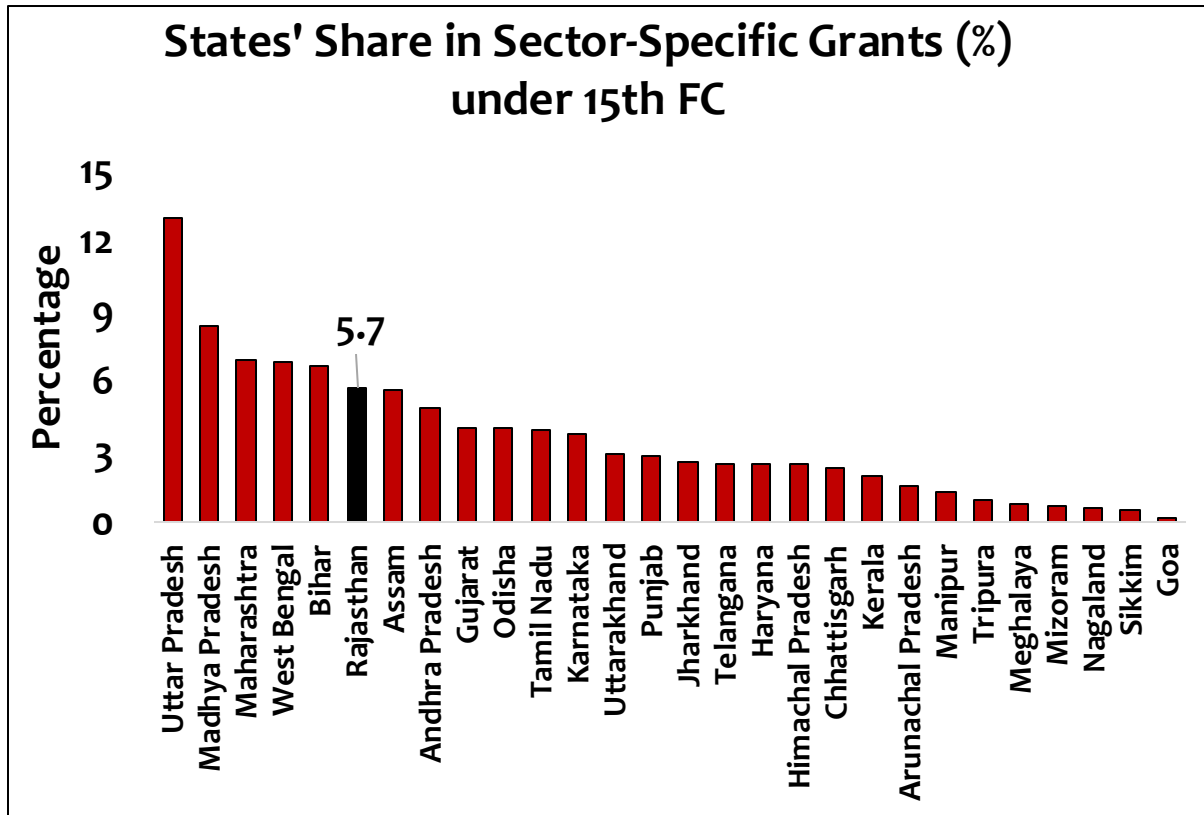
# Rajasthan had a 3.3 percentage point\* decrease in Grants for Disaster Management between the 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

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

Rajasthan's share in Sector-Specific Grants is 5.7 percent of the total. It received 7.3 percent of the agricultural performance incentive grants, followed by 5.9 percent of the grants for maintenance of PMGSY Roads. A total of Rs. 2,322 crore was recommended in State-Specific grants, of which, Rs. 550 crore was for Jodhpur City Elevated Road Project, Rs. 400 crore each for Integrated Water Management in Jodhpur and Digital University in Rajasthan



Source: 14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FC Reports.

Note: i. Other sector-specific grants and the State's shares in each include grants for statistics (4.9 percent), grants for judiciary (4.4 percent), and health and education grants (4 percent);  
 ii. The remaining State-specific grants were distributed among industrial township at Kayasa, Alwar (Rs. 320 crore), strengthening public health infrastructure- development of tropical and virology infrastructure with quarantine centres in medical college of Rajasthan (Rs. 270 crore), Neemrana Industrial Hub project (Rs. 200 crore), establishment of Rajasthan folk arts training institute, Jaisalmer (Rs. 150 crore), support to traditional folk artists and singers like Manganiyas or Kulbulas (Rs. 15 crore), "Project Jodhpur Initiative" (Rs. 10 crore) and rehabilitation and young war widows facing social discrimination (Rs. 7 crore).

# Climate Change under the FC

- Looking at the last two decades, there has been a shift in how the issue of climate change has been addressed by different Finance Commissions.
- **12<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> FCs**
  - The **12<sup>th</sup> 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 **13<sup>th</sup> 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*]
- **14<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> FCs**
  - The **14<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> 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 14<sup>th</sup> 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 **15<sup>th</sup> FC** maintained this recommendation, and assigned a higher weight of 10 percent to forest and ecology in the tax devolution matrix.
  - The 15<sup>th</sup> 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 13<sup>th</sup> FC: Arunachal Pradesh (Rs. 355 crore, renewable energy), Goa (Rs. 500 crore, alternative power sources, waste management), Jharkhand (Rs. 700 crore, renewable energy), Kerala (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Maharashtra (Rs. 500 crore, forest conservation), Punjab (Rs. 390 crore, includes support for reduction in environment pollution caused by stubble burning), Rajasthan (Rs. 400 crore, integrated water management), Tamil Nadu (Rs. 200 crore, revamping water bodies to adapt to climate change). [*refer Annex 10.9, pg. 803-810 (summary), Annex 10.10, pg. 811-837*]

# **7. Rajasthan Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2005**

# Status of Fiscal Rule in Rajasthan

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- Following the Twelfth Finance Commission's recommendations for prudent fiscal management, the Rajasthan State Government enacted the **Rajasthan 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 and Fiscal Policy Strategy Statement alongside the budget every year.
- As per the Rajasthan FRBM Act, 2005, the State was required to:
  1. **Revenue Deficit:** Reduce its revenue deficit to nil within a period of four financial years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 by following a path of average annual reduction of three percent in the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipts
  2. **Fiscal Deficit:** Reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 percent of the estimated GSDP by following a path of minimum average reduction of 0.4 percent in the fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio
  3. **Total Outstanding Liabilities:** Ensure that total outstanding debt, excluding public account and risk weighted outstanding guarantees in a year shall not exceed twice the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State at the close of the financial year

# Status of Fiscal Rule in Rajasthan

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## ➤ 2011 Amendment

1. **Revenue Deficit:** Achieve zero revenue deficit target from financial year 2011-12 and maintain it thereafter or attain a revenue surplus
2. **Fiscal Deficit:** Achieve fiscal deficit of 3 percent of GSDP by financial year 2011-12 and thereafter maintain the said ratio or reduce it
3. **Total Outstanding Liabilities:** Restrict its total outstanding debt up to 39.3, 38.3, 37.3, and 36.5 percent of GSDP for the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 respectively

## ➤ 2016 Amendment

1. **Total Outstanding Liabilities:** Restrict its total outstanding debt up to 36.5, 36.5, 35.5, 35.0 and 34.0 percent of GSDP for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively
2. Ensure that total outstanding Government Guarantee on 31.03.2017 does not exceed 70 percent of estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of State in the financial year 2016-17 and thereafter, total outstanding Government Guarantee at the end of each financial year does not exceed 60 percent of the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State in that financial year
3. The own tax receipts of the State in any year in excess of 17.5 percent over previous year and any other revenue receipts

## ➤ 2021 Amendment

1. **Fiscal Deficit:** Additional borrowing of 0.50 percent of GSDP for the period 2021-22 to 2024-25 allowed by the Central Government based on the performance criteria in the power sector

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

**Table 1.7: Compliance with provisions of FRBM Act**

(₹ in crore)

S. No.	Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal targets set in the Act	Achievement				
			2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22
1.	Revenue Deficit (-) / Surplus (+)	Revenue Surplus	(-)18,535	(-)28,900	(-)36,371	(-)44,001	(-)25,870
			×	×	×	×	×
2.	Fiscal Deficit (-)/ Surplus (+) (as percentage of GSDP)	Three per cent	(-)25,342 (3.04)	(-)34,473 (3.78)	(-)37,654 (3.77)	(-)59,376 (5.86)	(-)48,238 (4.03)
			×	×	×	×	×
3.	Ratio of total outstanding debt to GSDP (in per cent)	Target	35.50	35.00	34.00	38.20	38.20
		Achievement	33.77	34.15	35.30	40.06 <sup>7</sup>	37.70
			✓	✓	×	×	✓

As per the CAG State Finances Report for Rajasthan (2021-22), the Rajasthan State Government could maintain the revenue surplus only during the years 2011-12 and 2012-13 and thereafter there has been a revenue deficit for nine consecutive years up to 2021-22.

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

# Status of Fiscal Rule in Rajasthan

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- **Revenue deficit** in 2023-24 is estimated to be 1.6 percent of GSDP (Rs. 24,896 crore), lower than the revised estimates for 2022-23 (2.3 percent of GSDP). In 2022-23, the revenue deficit is expected to be 2.3 percent which is higher than the budget estimate (1.8 percent of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2023-24 is targeted at 4.0 percent of GSDP (Rs. 62,772 crore). In 2022-23, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 4.3 percent of GSDP, marginally lower than the budget estimate (4.4 percent).
- At the end of 2023-24, the **outstanding liabilities** is estimated to be 36.8 percent of GSDP, marginally lower by 0.2 percentage point than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (36.6 percent of GSDP). The outstanding liabilities have risen as compared to 2019-20 level (35.3 percent of GSDP).
- As on December 31, 2022, the **outstanding guarantees** given by the state was Rs. 1,02,810 crore (of which Rs. 82,337 crore was given to state DISCOMs) as compared to Rs. 95,868 crore on April 15, 2022.



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

Fiscal Parameters	Fiscal Parameters set in the Act			
	2005	2011	2016	2021
<b>Revenue Deficit</b> (Rs crore)	Reduce its revenue deficit to nil within a period of four financial years from 2005-06 to 2008-09 by following a path of average annual reduction of three percent in the ratio of revenue deficit to revenue receipts	Achieve zero revenue deficit target from financial year 2011-12 and maintain it thereafter or attain a revenue surplus	No change	Not mentioned
<b>Fiscal Deficit</b> (as percentage of GSDP)	Reduce fiscal deficit to not more than 3 percent of the estimated GSDP by following a path of minimum average reduction of 0.4 percent in the fiscal deficit to GSDP ratio	Achieve fiscal deficit of 3 percent of GSDP by financial year 2011-12 and thereafter maintain the said ratio or reduce it	No change	Additional borrowing of 0.50 percent of GSDP for the period 2021-22 to 2024-25 allowed by the Central Government based on the performance criteria in the power sector
<b>Total Outstanding Debt</b> (as percentage of GSDP)	Ensure that total outstanding debt, excluding public account and risk weighted outstanding guarantees in a year shall not exceed twice the estimated receipts in the Consolidated Fund of the State at the close of the financial year	Restrict its total outstanding debt up to 39.3, 38.3, 37.3, and 36.5 percent of GSDP for the financial years 2011-12, 2012-13, 2013-14, and 2014-15 respectively	Restrict its total outstanding debt up to 36.5, 36.5, 35.5, 35.0 and 34.0 percent of GSDP for the financial years 2015-16, 2016-17, 2017-18, 2018-19 and 2019-20 respectively	38.2 percent of GSDP for 2020-21 and 2021-22

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

# 8. Extra Slides on Fiscal Indicators

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

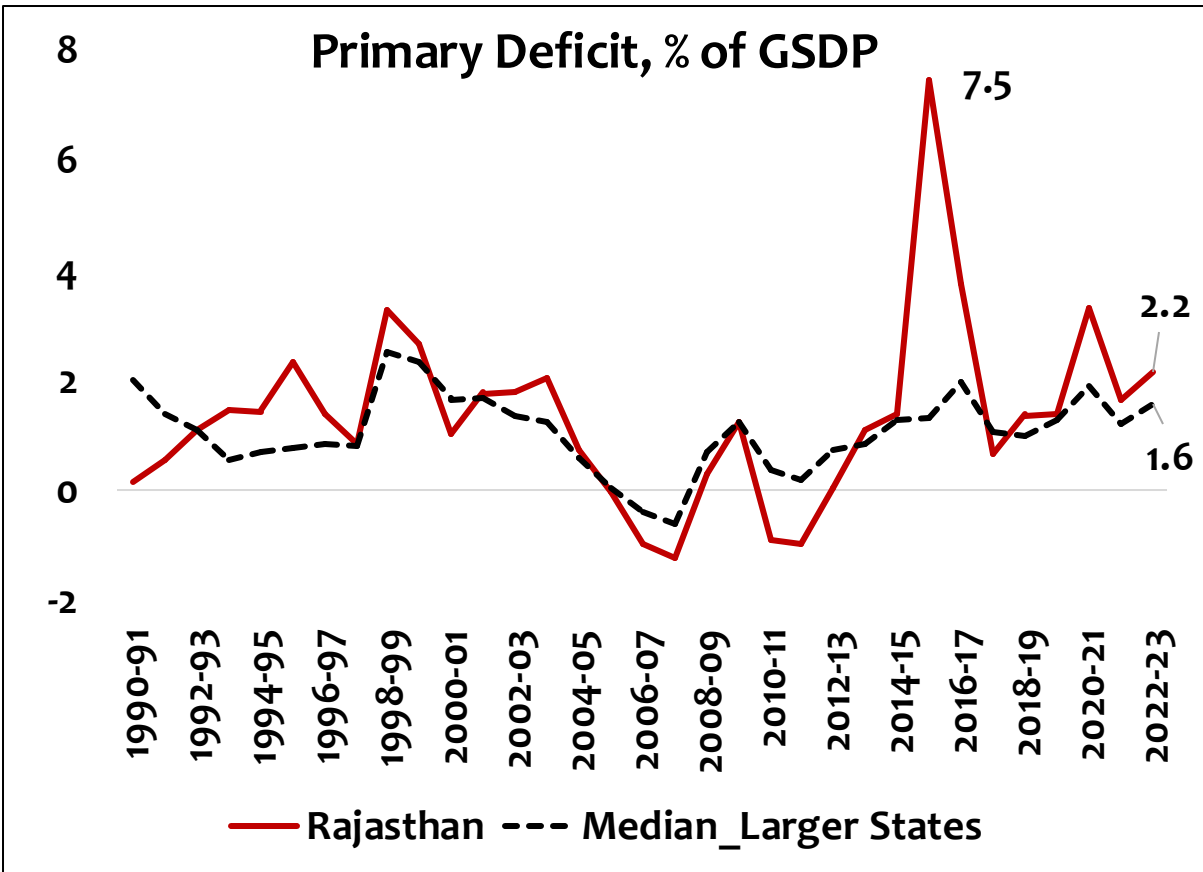
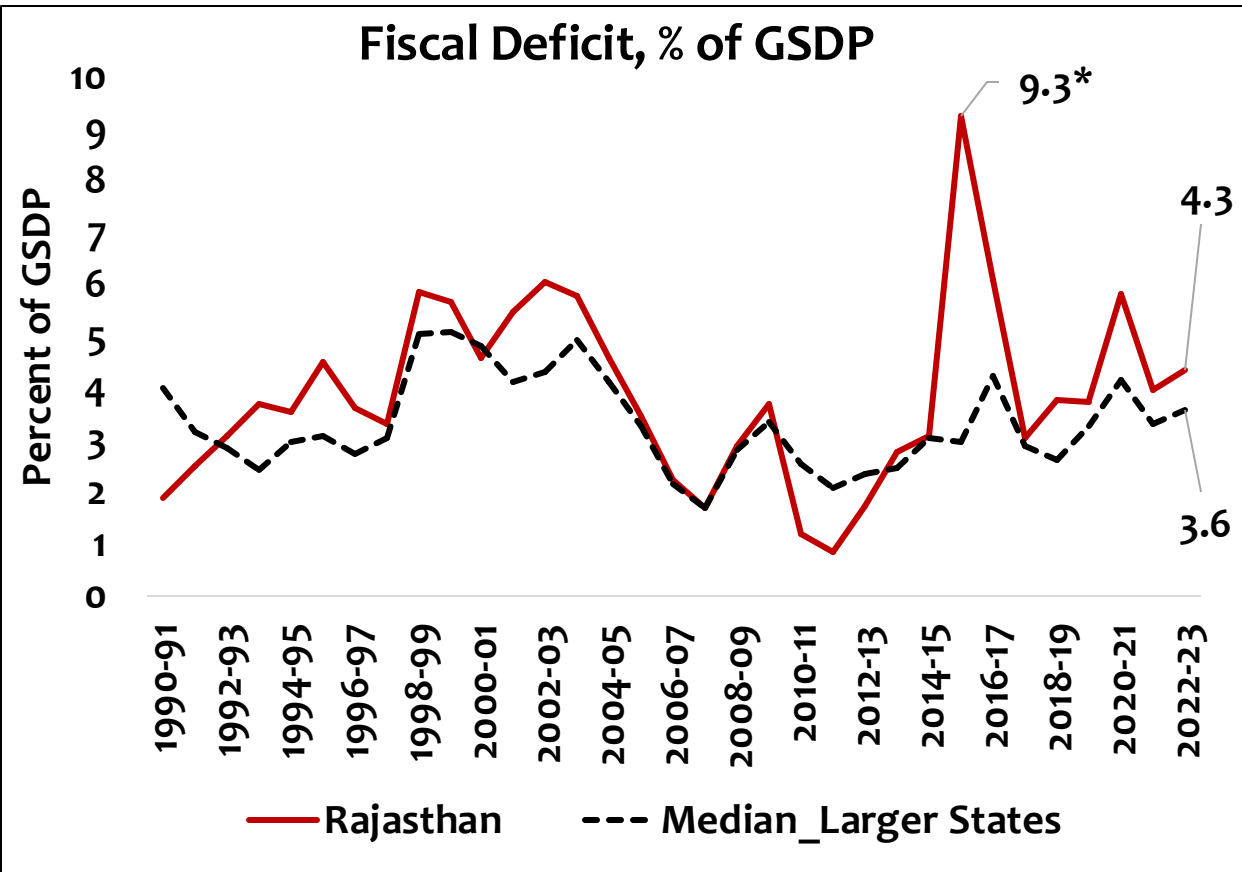
# Fiscal Indicators

## (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).

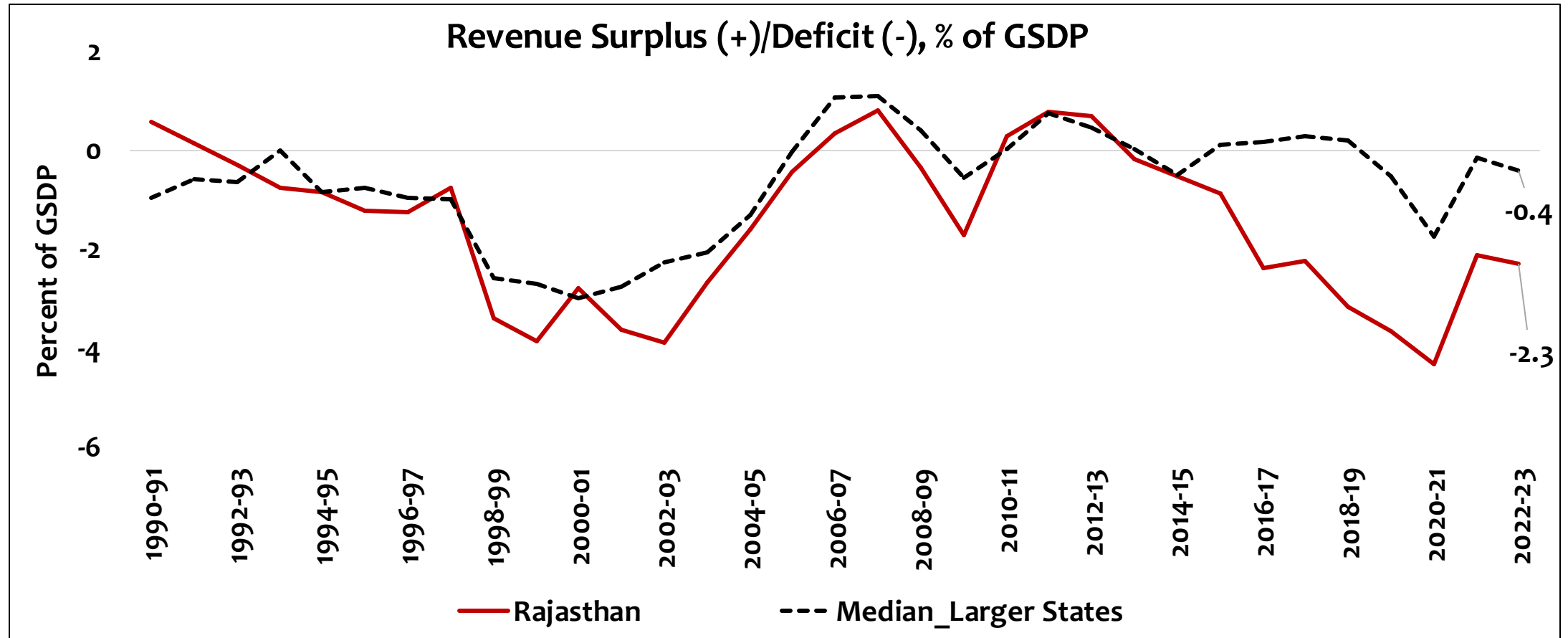
In contrast, the benchmark in this section refers to the median of larger states only. This variable was computed as a percentage of GSDP for each state, and the median was taken across 22 major states (Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka,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

**In 2022-23, Rajasthan ran a Fiscal Deficit of 4.3 percent of its GSDP, 0.7 percentage points higher than a median state. Its Primary Deficit at 2.2 percent of its GSDP was 0.6 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 major states has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. (\*)The spike in Fiscal Deficit (and Primary Deficit) in 2015-16 is on account of the government taking over the debt of DISCOMs under the UDAY scheme ([Rajasthan Budget Analysis 2016-17, PRS](#)).

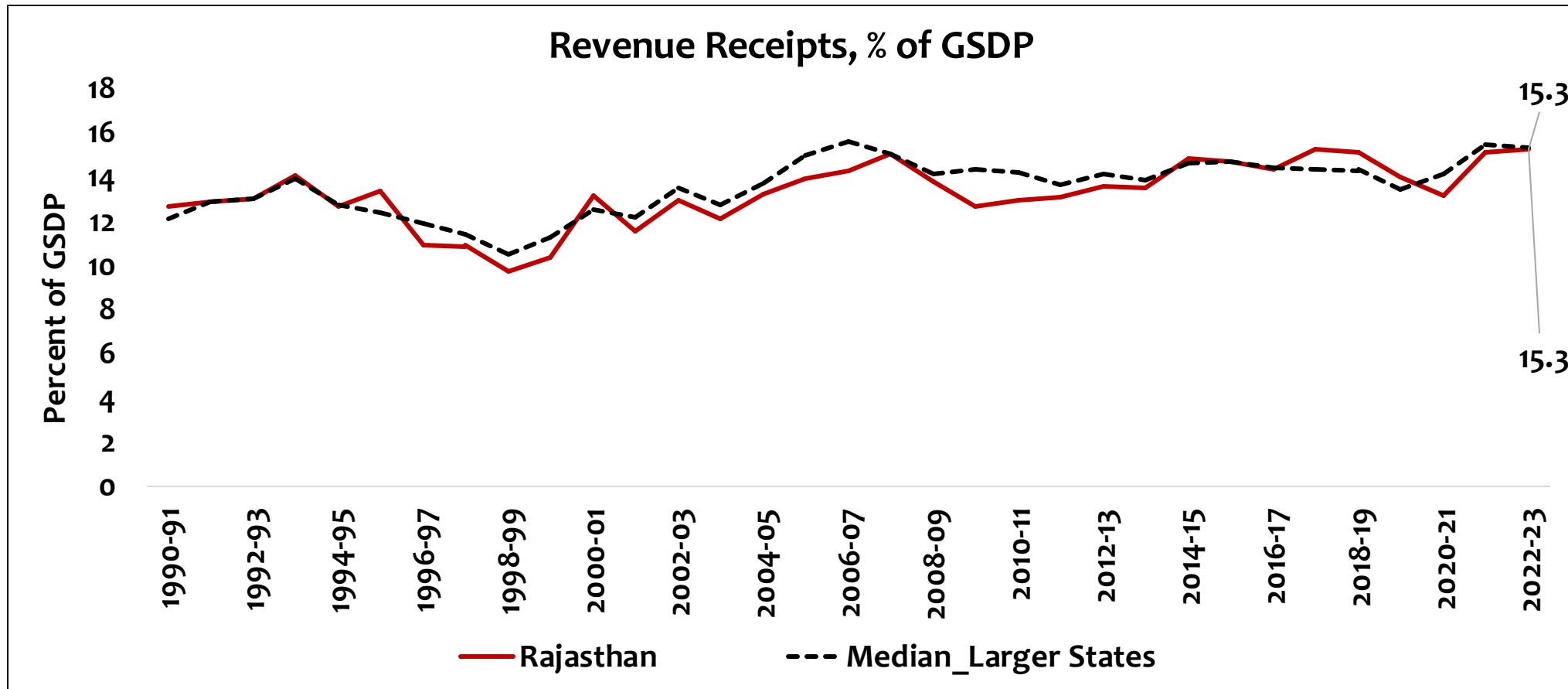
# Rajasthan ran a Revenue Deficit of 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, whereas a median state had a Revenue Deficit of 0.4 percent of its GSDP



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

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

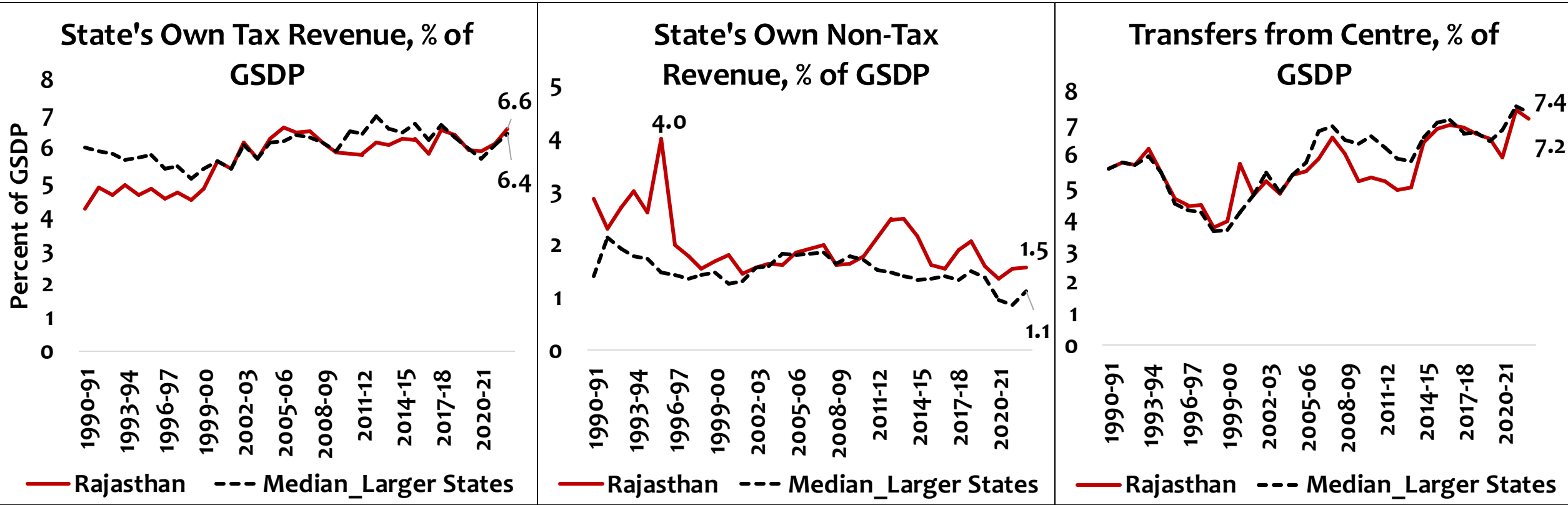
In 2022-23, Rajasthan's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and central transfers) were at par with a median state's collection, at 15.3 percent of its GSDP



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

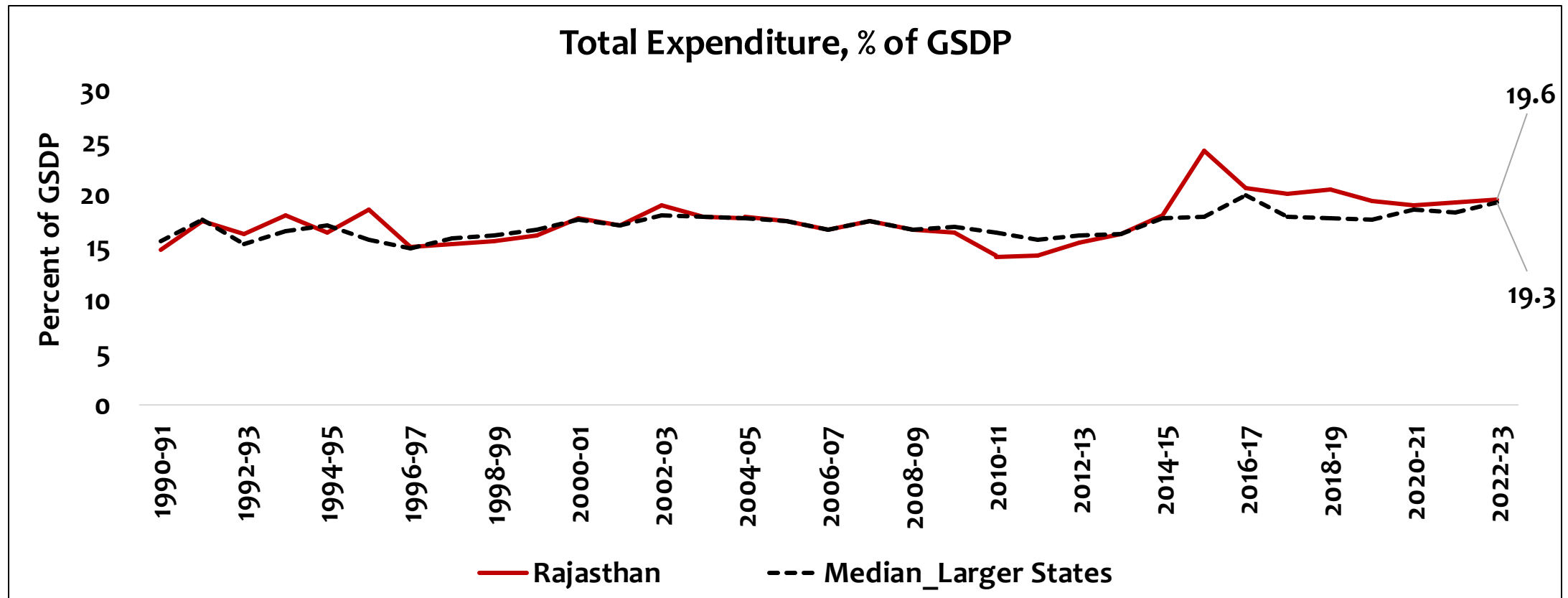
Note: The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each state, and its median across 22 major states has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded).

**Rajasthan's Own Tax Revenue and Own Non-Tax Revenue are 6.6 percent and 1.5 percent of its GSDP, respectively, 0.2 and 0.4 percentage points higher than what a median state collected. Transfers from the Centre, at 7.2 percent of the GSDP, are about 0.2 percentage points lower than what a median state receives**



Source: i. Own-Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from the Centre from 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 major 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.

# In 2022-23, Rajasthan's Expenditure was 0.3 percentage points higher than a median state, at 19.6 percent of its GSDP

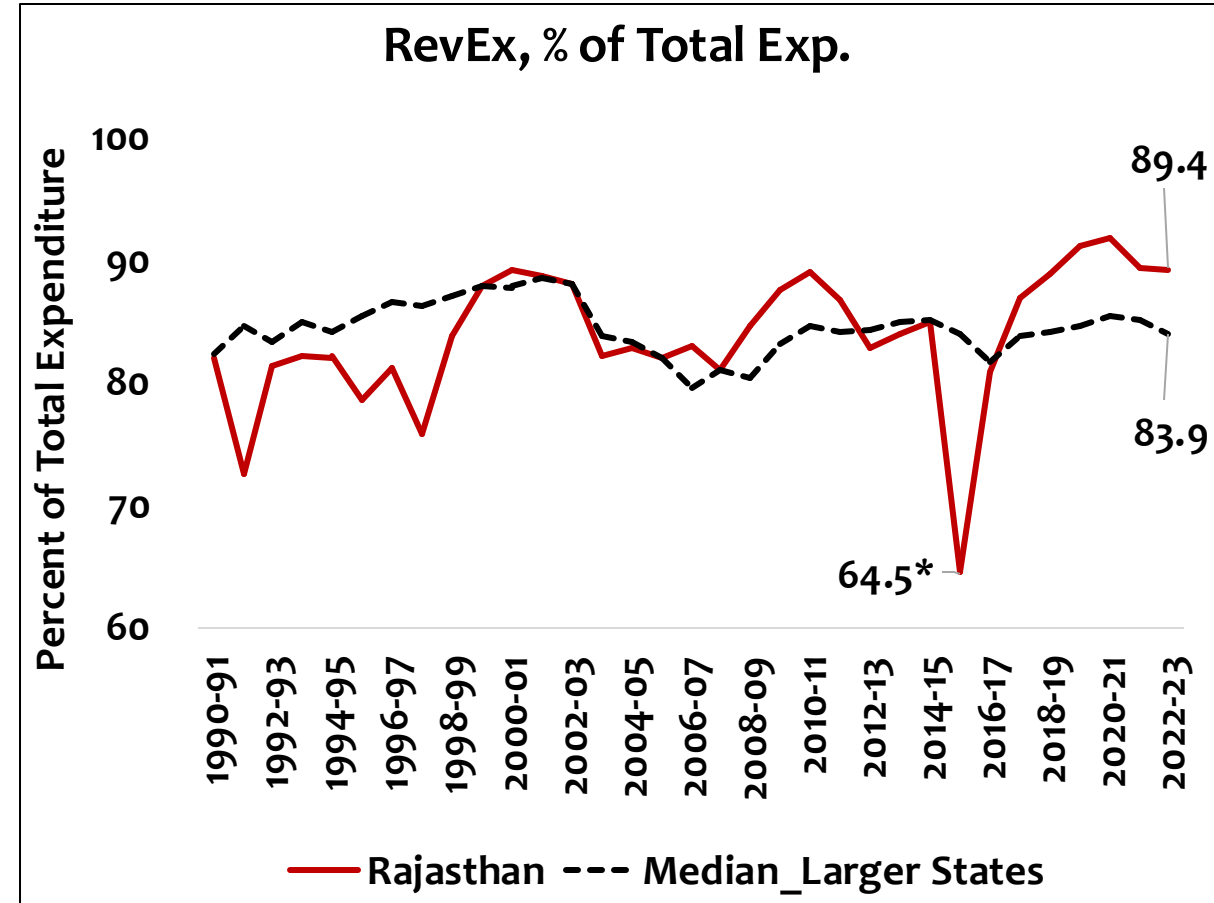
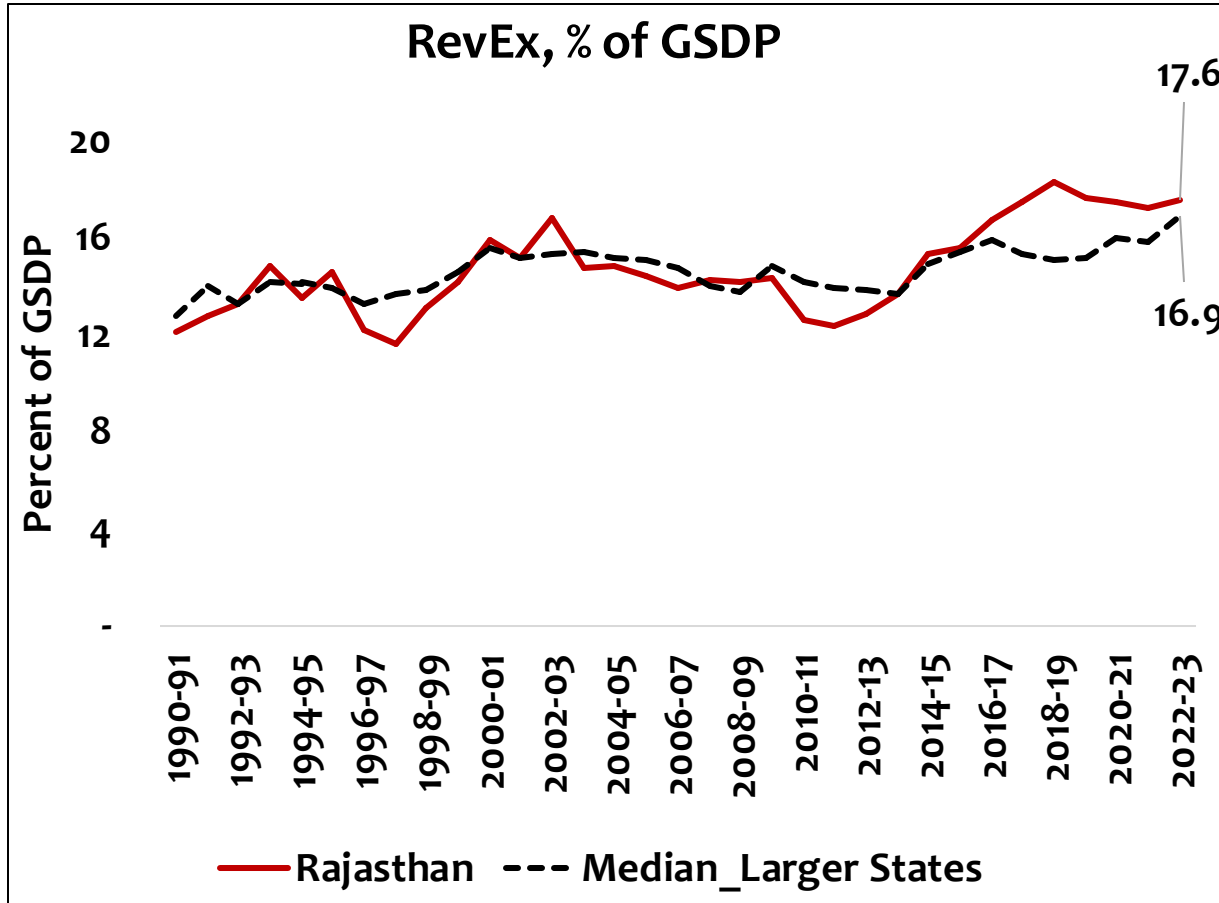


Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP – MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as Revenue Expenditure (RevEx) plus Capital Expenditure (CapEx); ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each state, and its median across 22 major states has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. The spike in expenditure in 2015-16 is driven by the CapEx, which is on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).



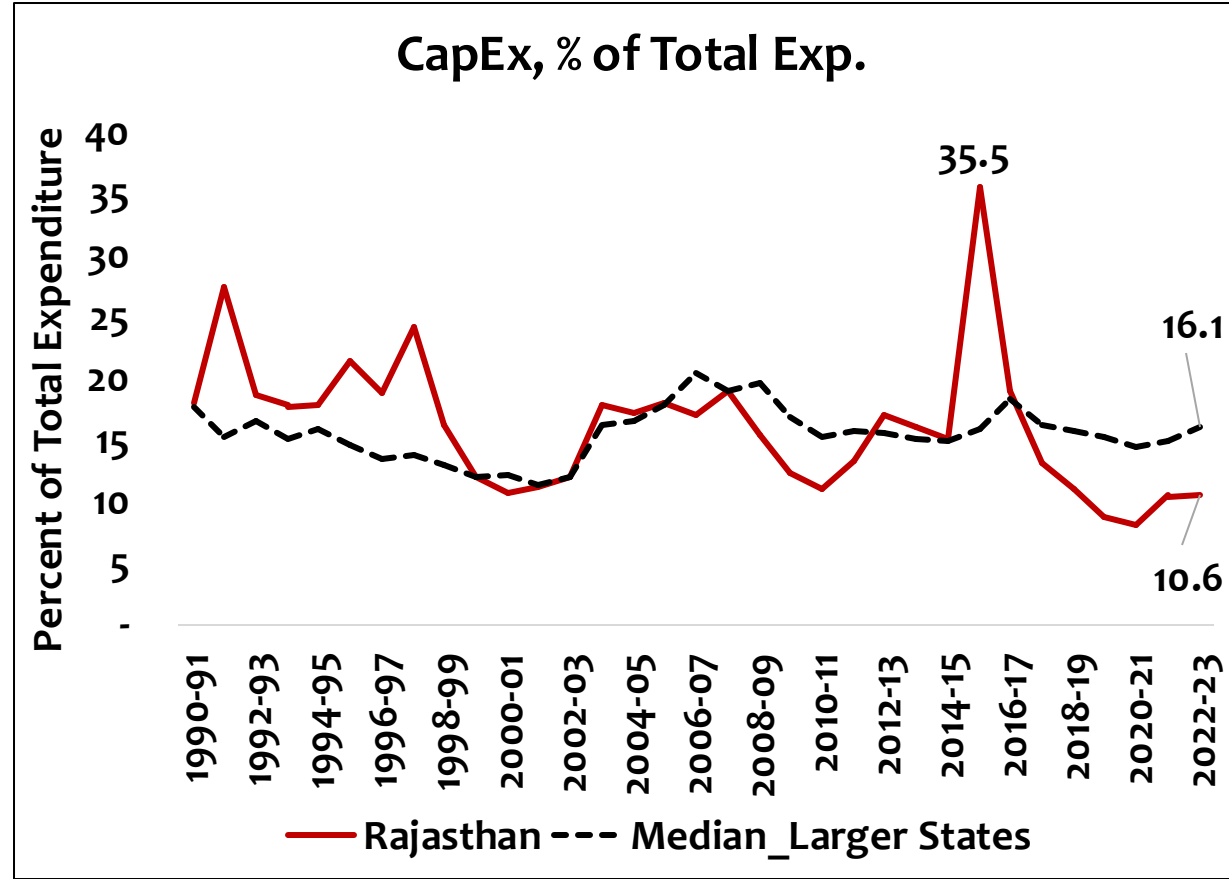
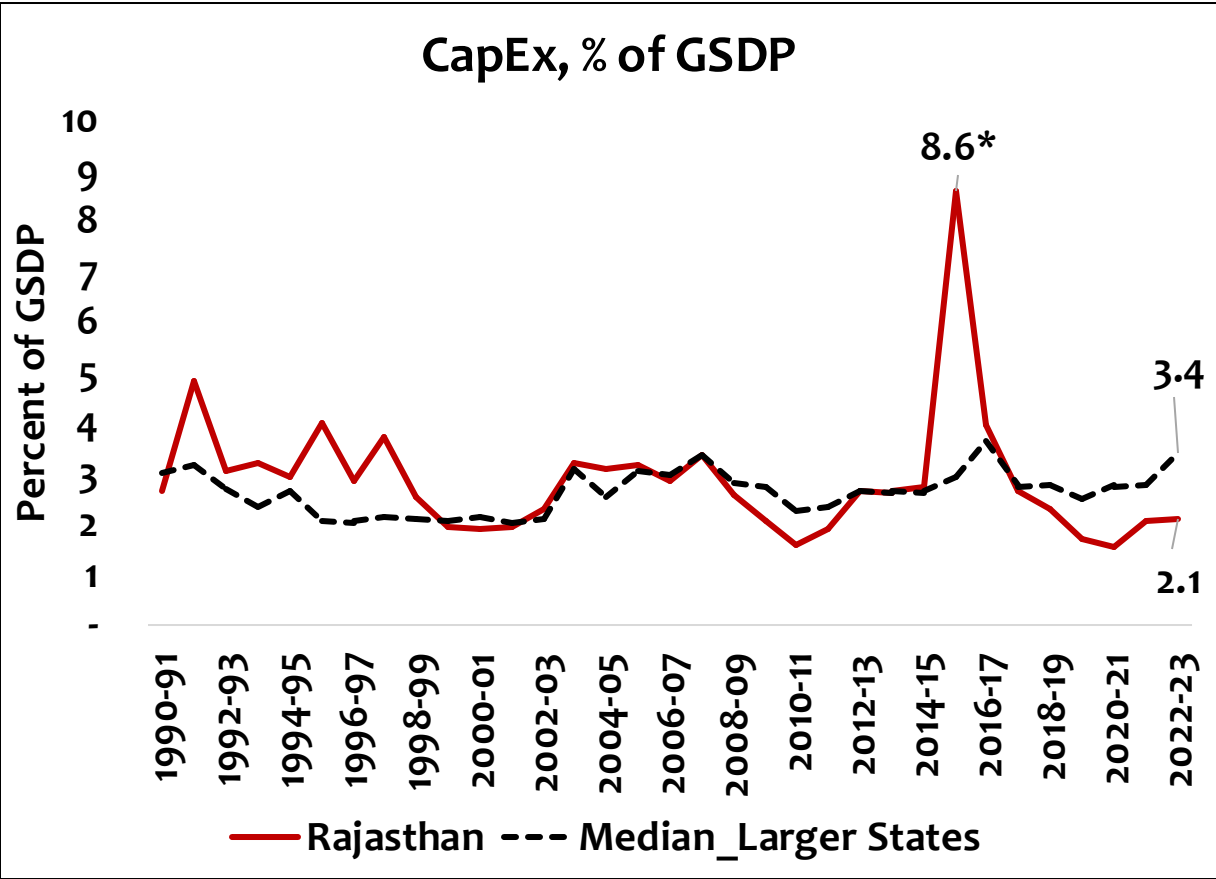
# Rajasthan's RevEx was 17.6 percent of its GSDP, 0.7 percentage points higher than a median state, and accounted for nearly 90 percent of the Total Expenditure in 2022-23



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

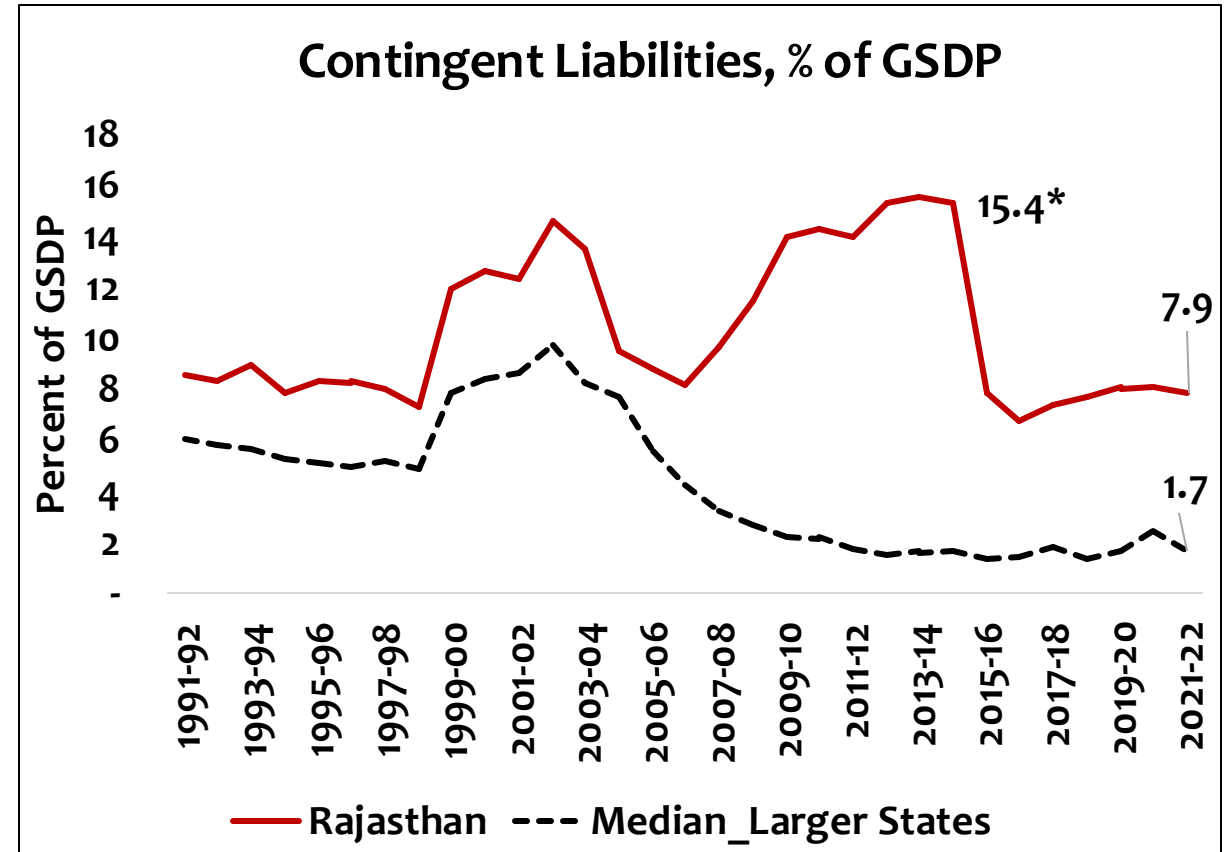
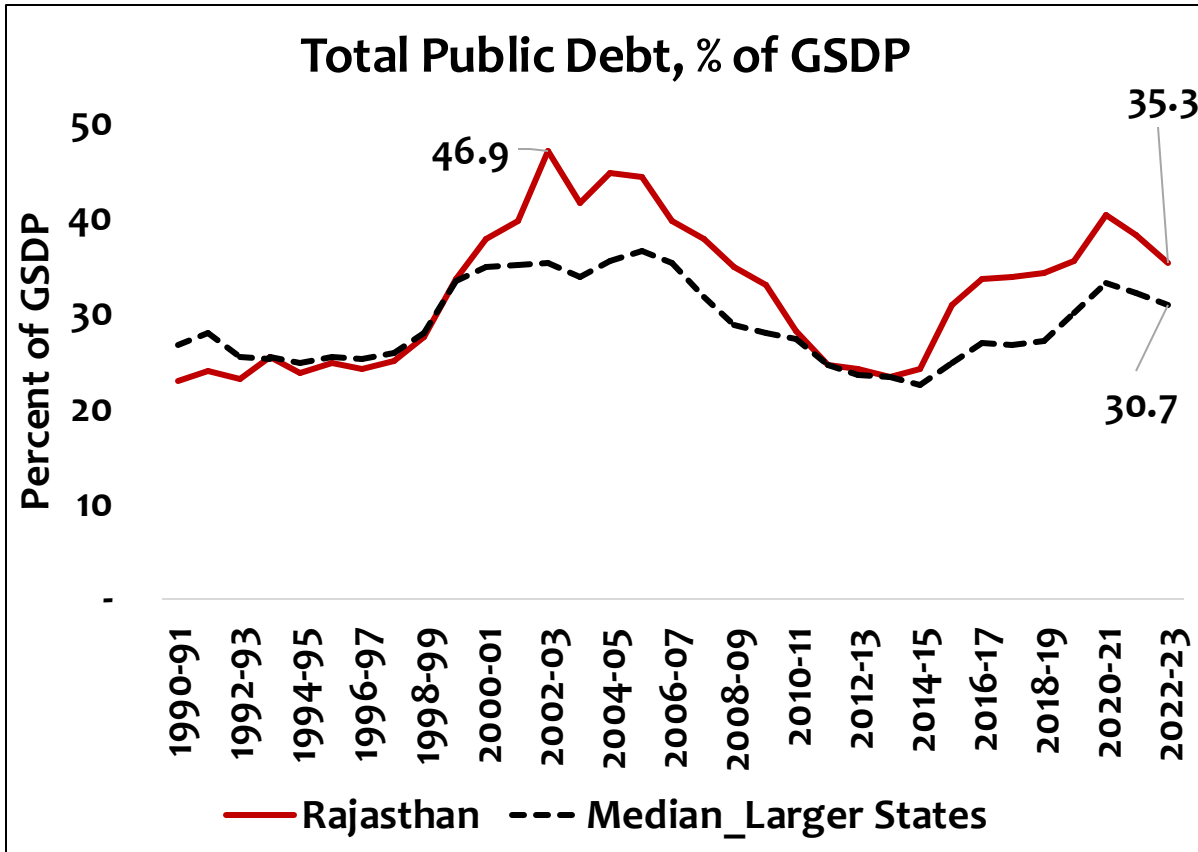
Note: i. Total Expenditure is calculated as RevEx plus CapEx; ii. The variable as a percent of GSDP has been calculated for each state, and its median across 22 major states has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. (\*)The fall in RevEx is due to a commensurate spike in CapEx in 2015-16 on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

# In 2022-23, Rajasthan's CapEx at 2.1 percent of its GSDP, was about 1.3 percentage points lower 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 major states has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); iii. (\*)The spike in CapEx in 2015-16 is on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

After a period of declining Debt in the 2000s to mid-2010s, Rajasthan's Public Debt started increasing after 2015, and was 35.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, about 4.6 percentage points higher than a median state. In 2021-22, its Contingent Liabilities were 7.9 percent of the GSDP, 6.2 percentage points higher than a median state



Source: i. Public Debt and State-wise contingent liabilities data has been taken from 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 major states has been shown (all Union Territories and North Eastern States, except Assam, are excluded); ii. The contingent liabilities of the state mainly pertained to the state DISCOMs, and the drop after 2014-15 is on account of the state government taking over loans of the DISCOM under UDAY ([CAG Rajasthan State Finances Audit Report, 2015-16](#)).<sup>99</sup>

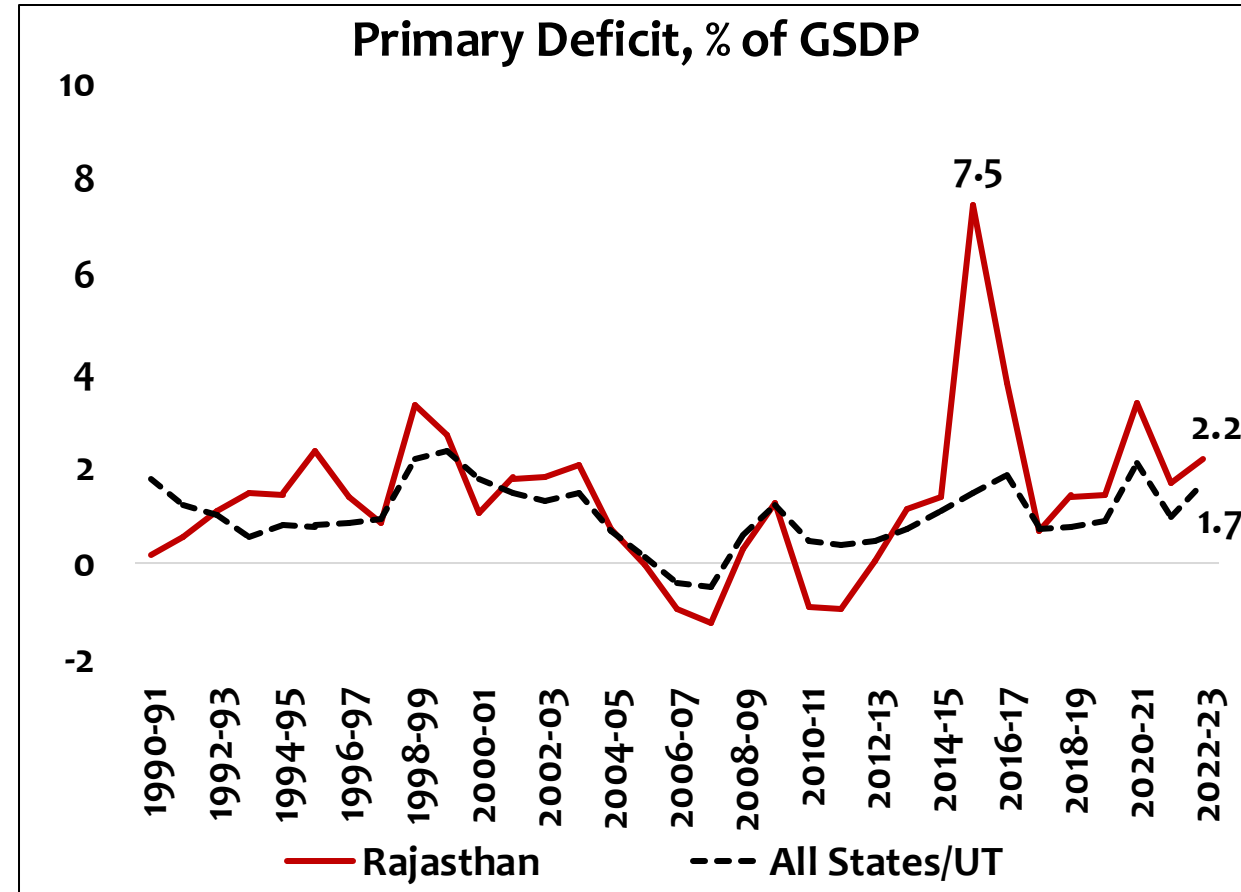
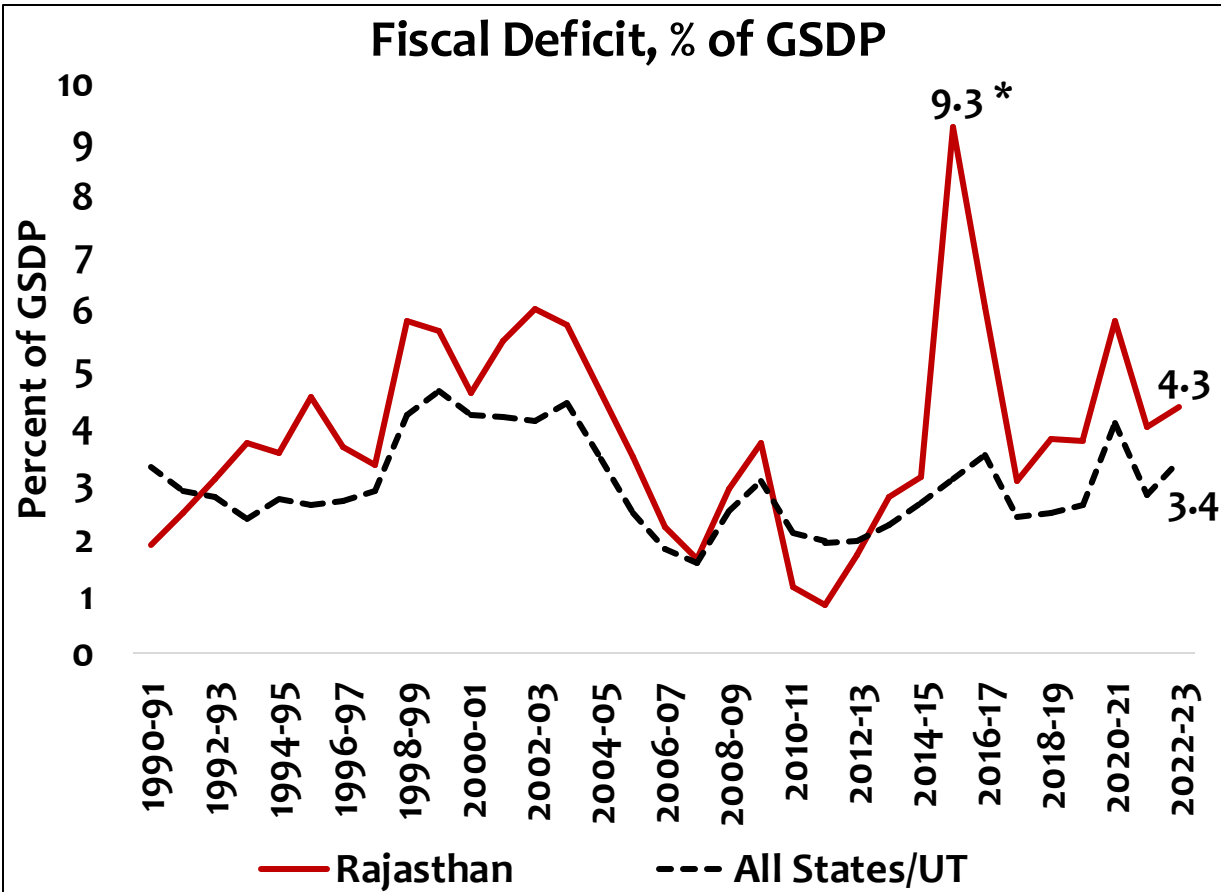
# Fiscal Indicators

## (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.

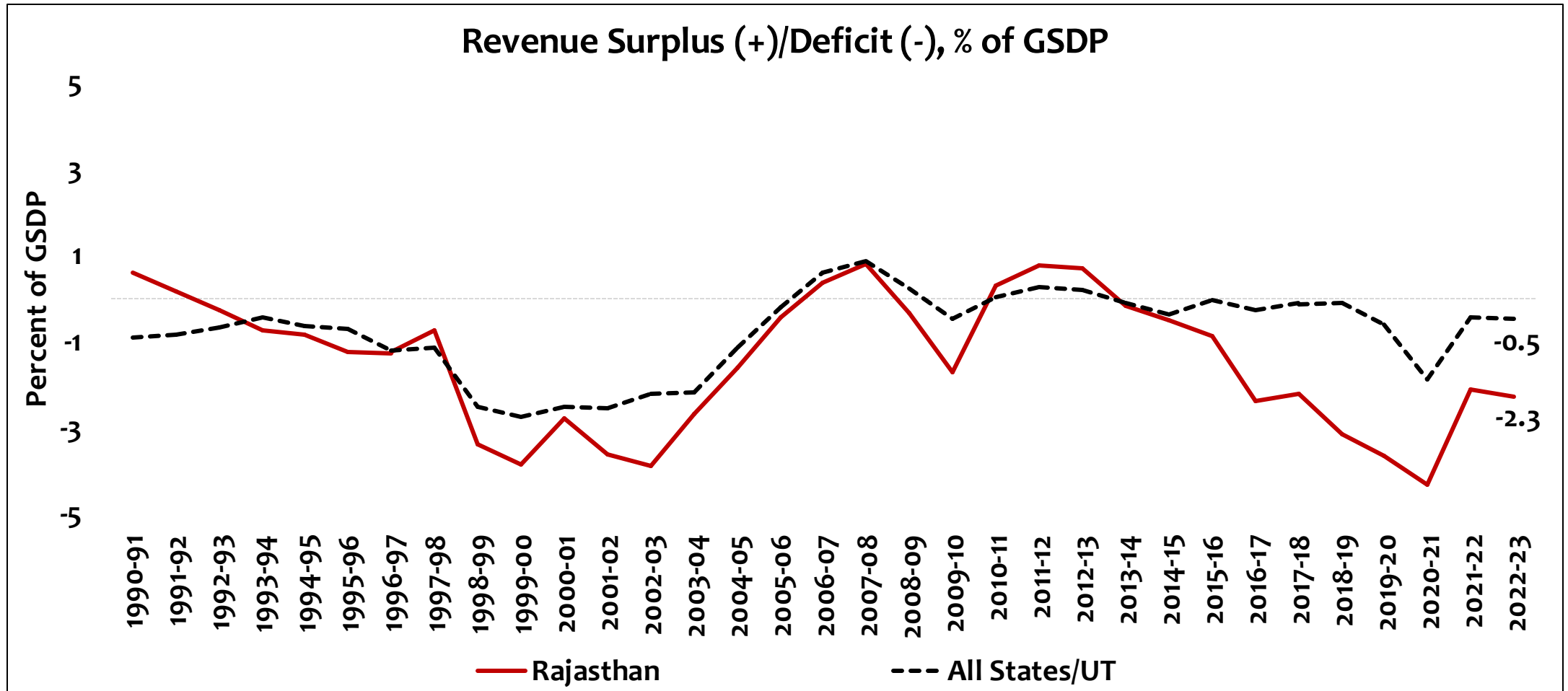
In 2022-23, Rajasthan ran a Fiscal Deficit 4.3 percent of its GSDP, about 1 percentage point higher than an average state, and its Primary Deficit at 2.2 percent of its GSDP was 0.5 percentage points higher than an average state



Source: i. Fiscal Deficit is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. Interest Payments was sourced from RBI SFR; iii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).

Note: i. Primary Deficit calculated as Fiscal Deficit minus Interest Payments; ii. All States/UTs shows the total of all states, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; iii. (\*)The spike in Fiscal Deficit (and Primary Deficit) in 2015-16 is on account of the government taking over the debt of DISCOMs under the UDAY scheme ([Rajasthan Budget Analysis 2016-17, PRS](#)).

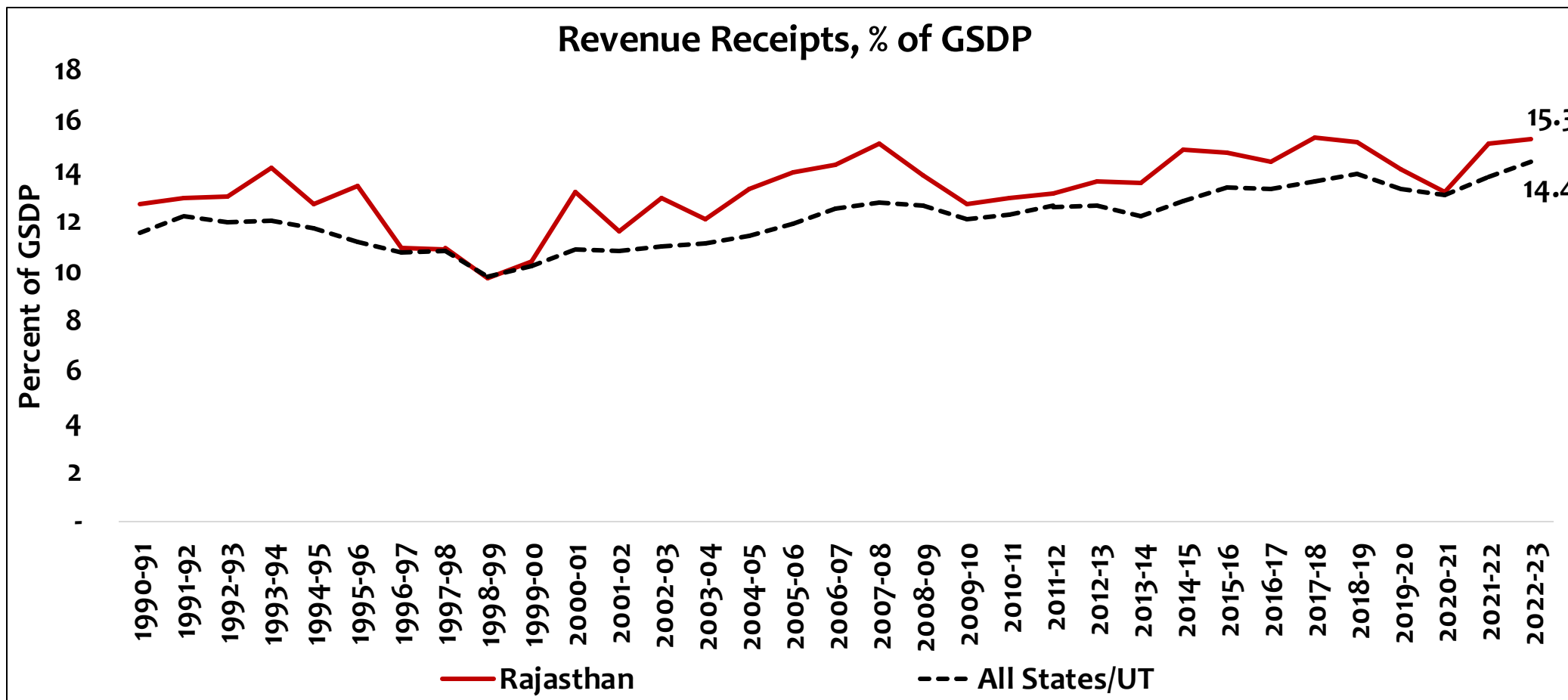
# Rajasthan ran a Revenue Deficit was 2.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, while an average state ran a Deficit 0.5 percent of its GSDP



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

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

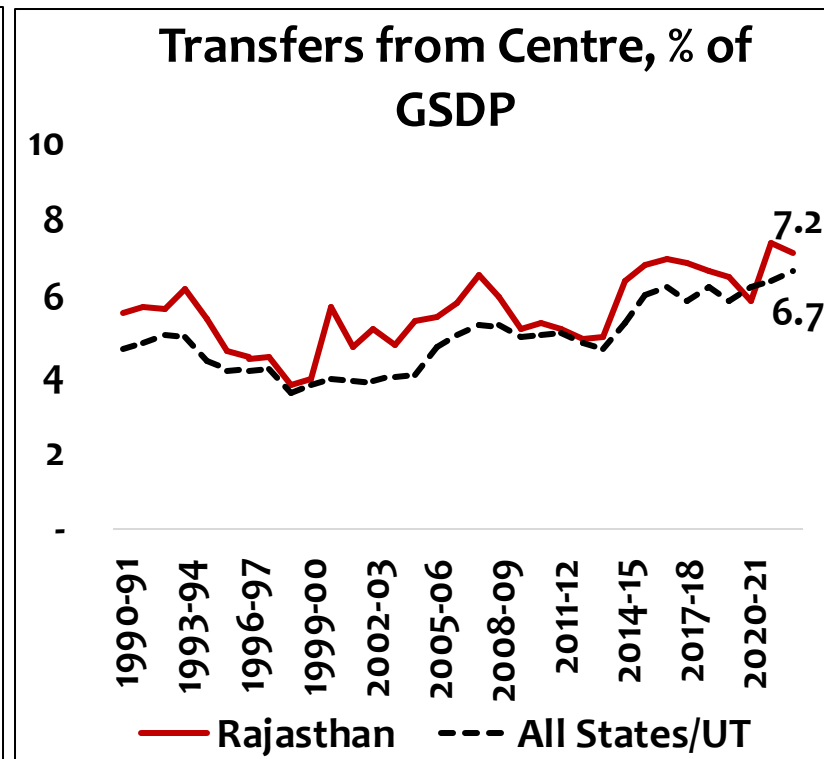
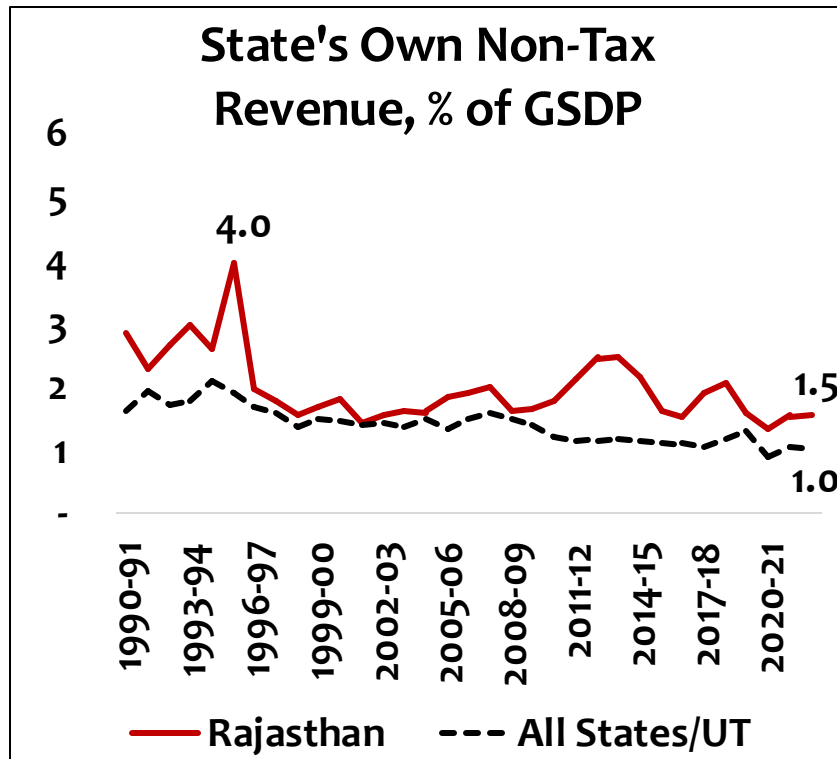
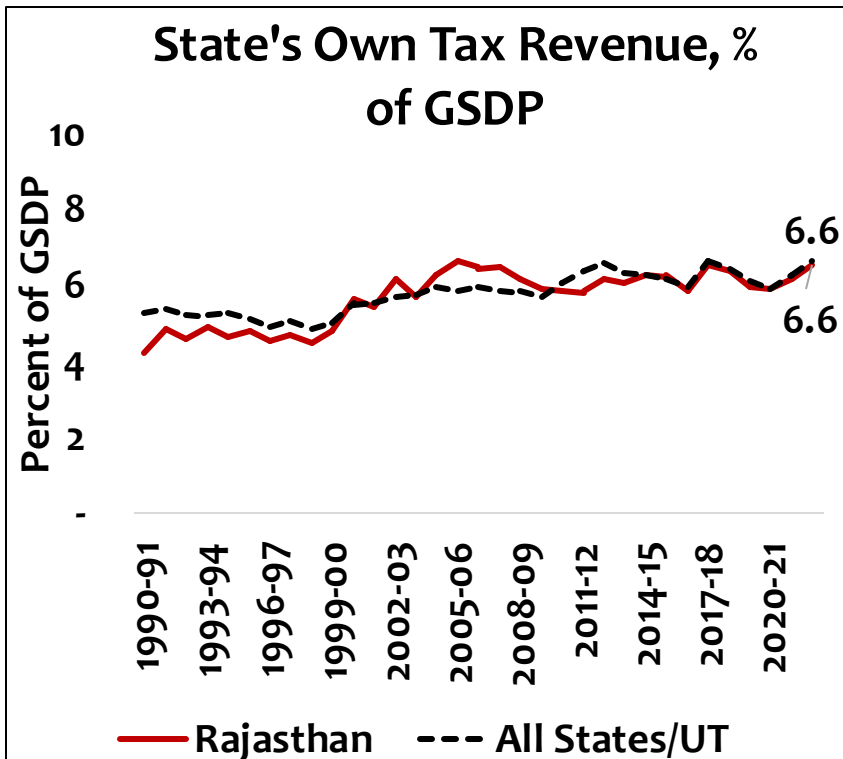
# Rajasthan's total Revenue Receipts (Own Tax, Own Non-Tax, and shared by the Centre) was about 0.9 percentage points higher than what an average state collected, at 15.3 of its GSDP in 2022-23



Source: i. Revenue Receipts from RBI State Finances Report 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.

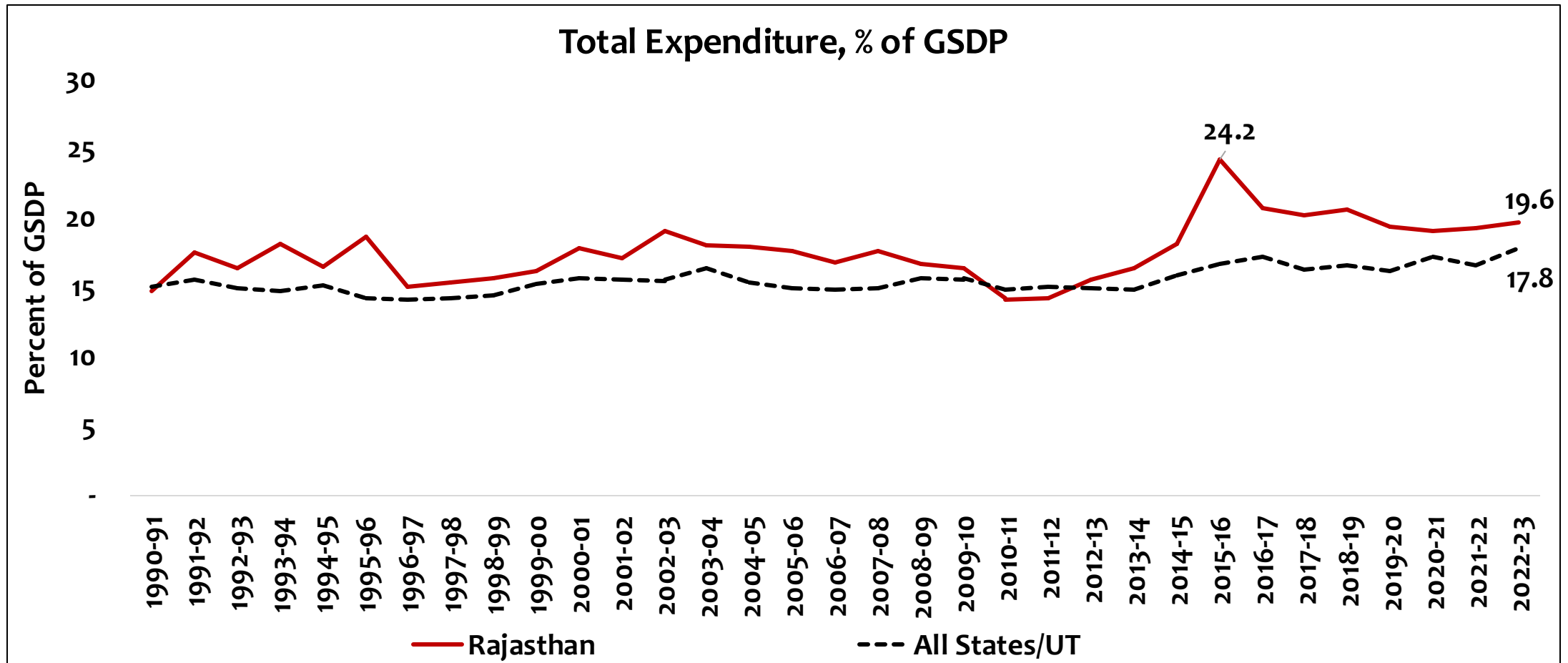
**Rajasthan's Own Tax Revenue, Own Non-Tax Revenue and Transfers from Centre were 6.6, 1.5 and 7.2 percent of its GSDP respectively as of 2022-23. About 53 percent of the Total Revenue Receipts are raised by the state through its Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenues**



Source: i. Own Tax and Non-Tax Revenue, and Transfers from Centre from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. State GSDP and national GDP data is from MoSPI (2022-23).  
 Note: i. 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. Transfers from the Centre include both Tax and Non-Tax transfers.



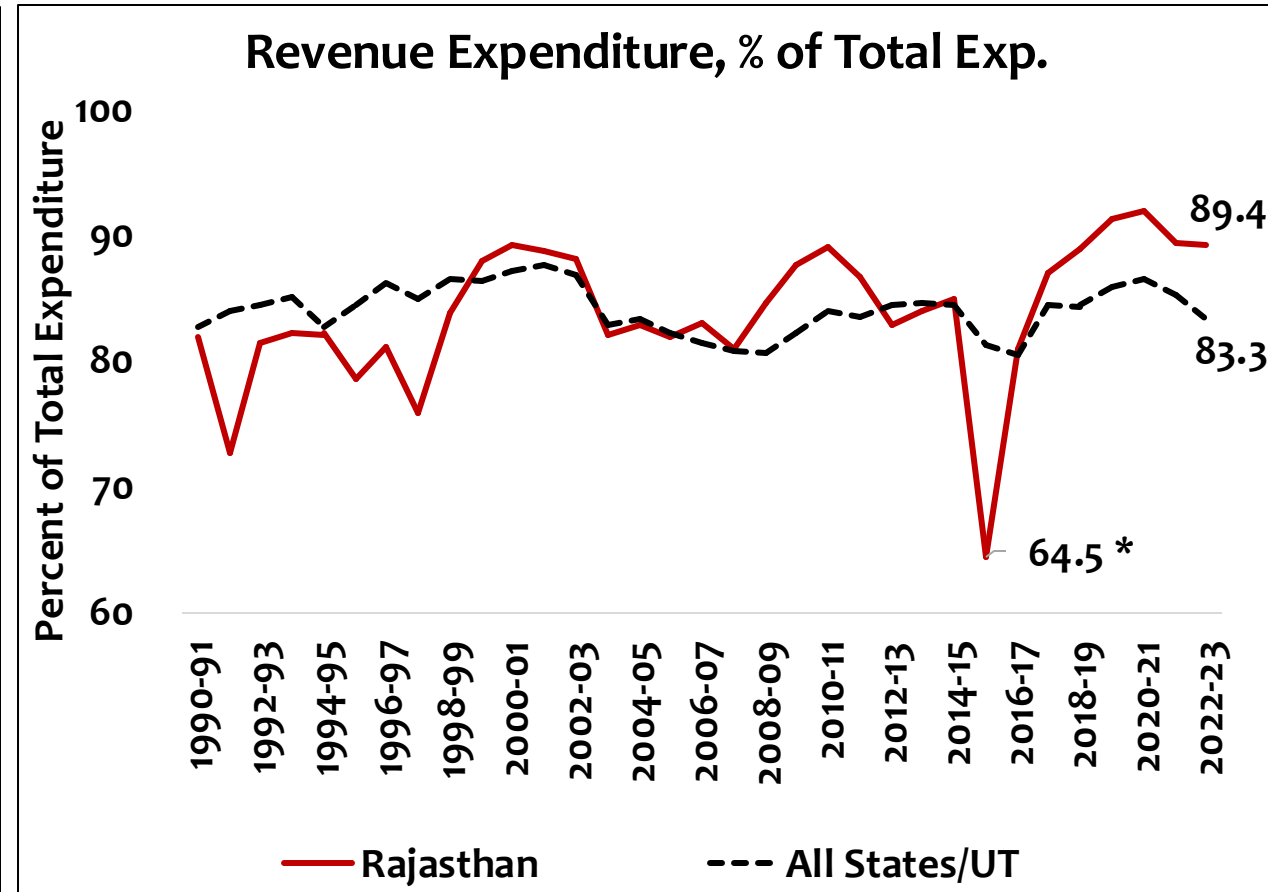
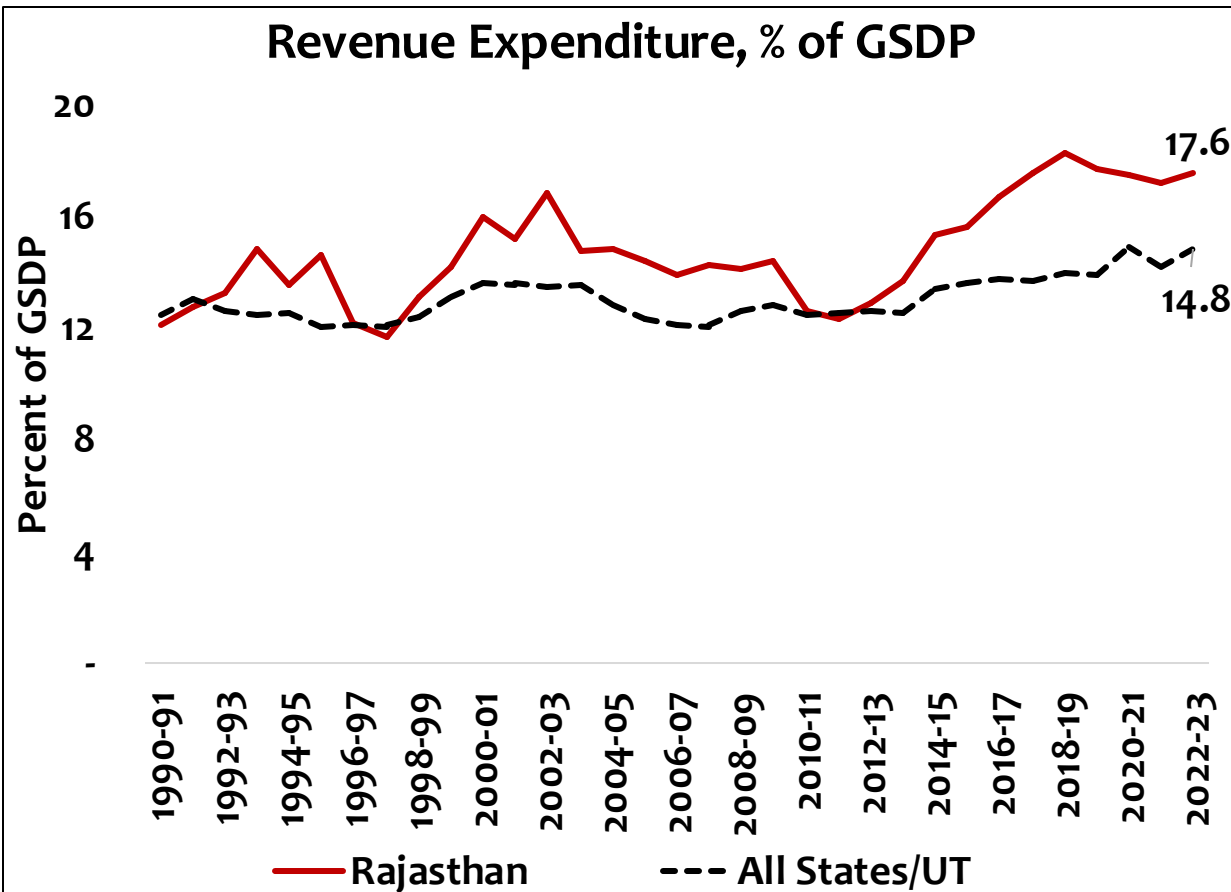
# In 2022-23, Rajasthan's Expenditure was 19.6 percent of its GSDP, about 1.8 percentage points higher than an average state



Source: i. Total Expenditure is from RBI SFR (2022-23); ii. 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.

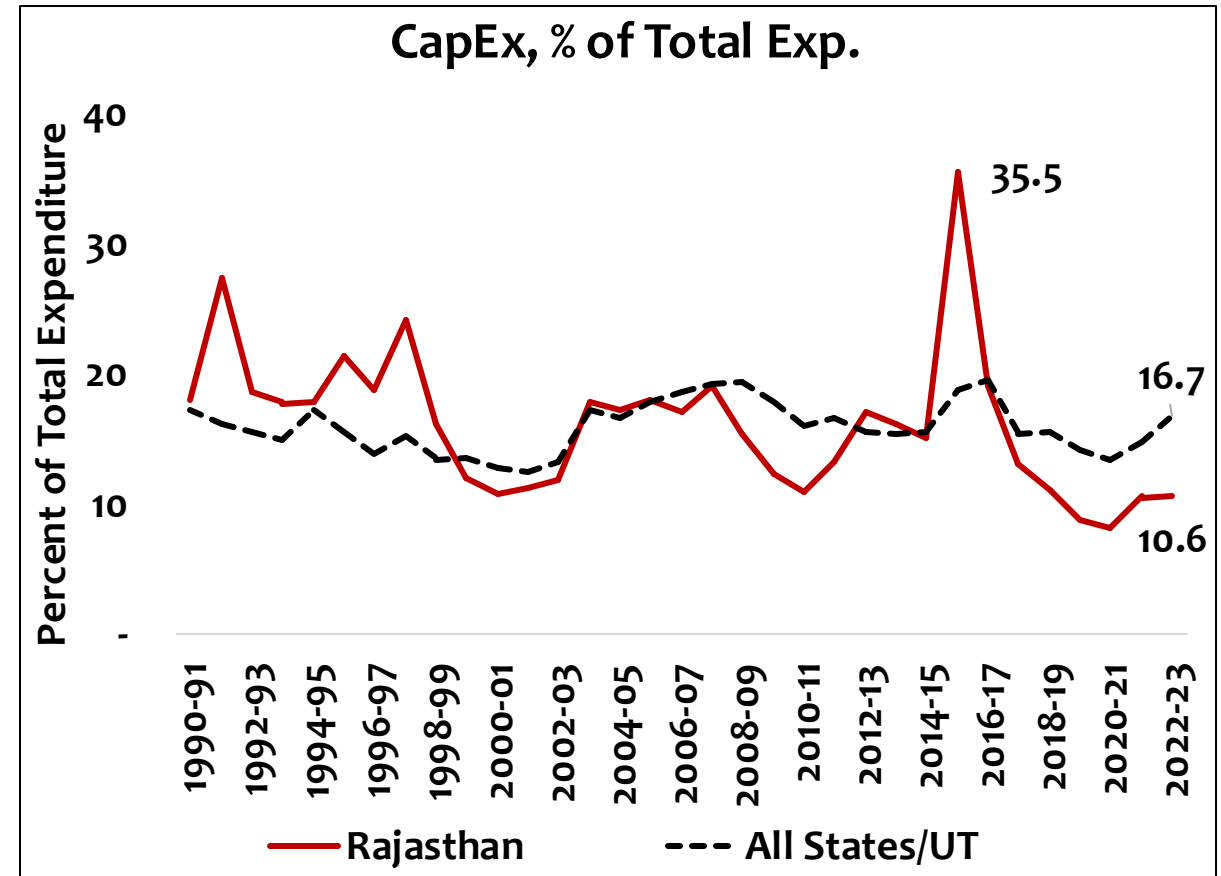
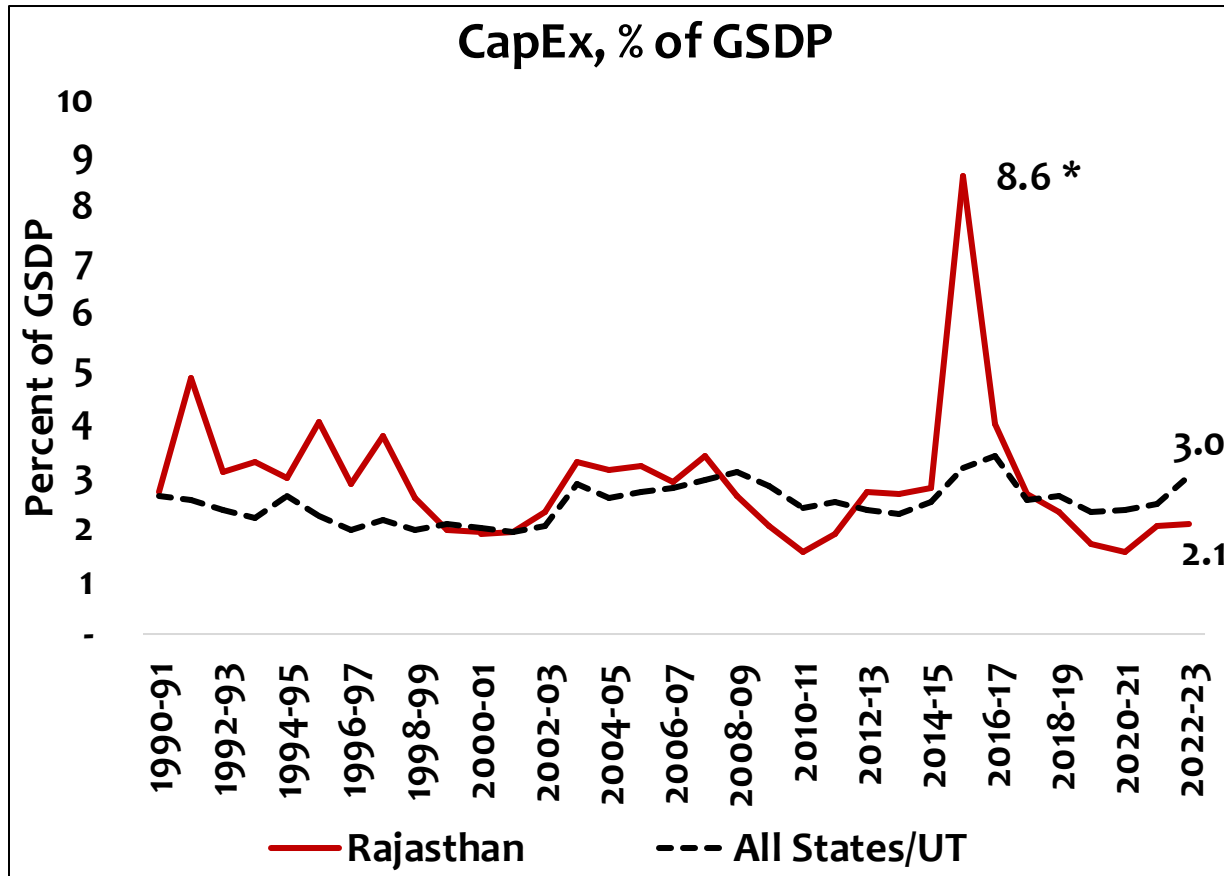
# Rajasthan's RevEx is 17.6 percent of its GSDP, 2.8 percentage points higher than other states' average, while its RevEx as a percent of the Total Expenditure is about 6 percentage points higher than an average state



Source: i. RevEx 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; iii. (\*) The fall in RevEx is due to a commensurate spike in CapEx in 2015-16 on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

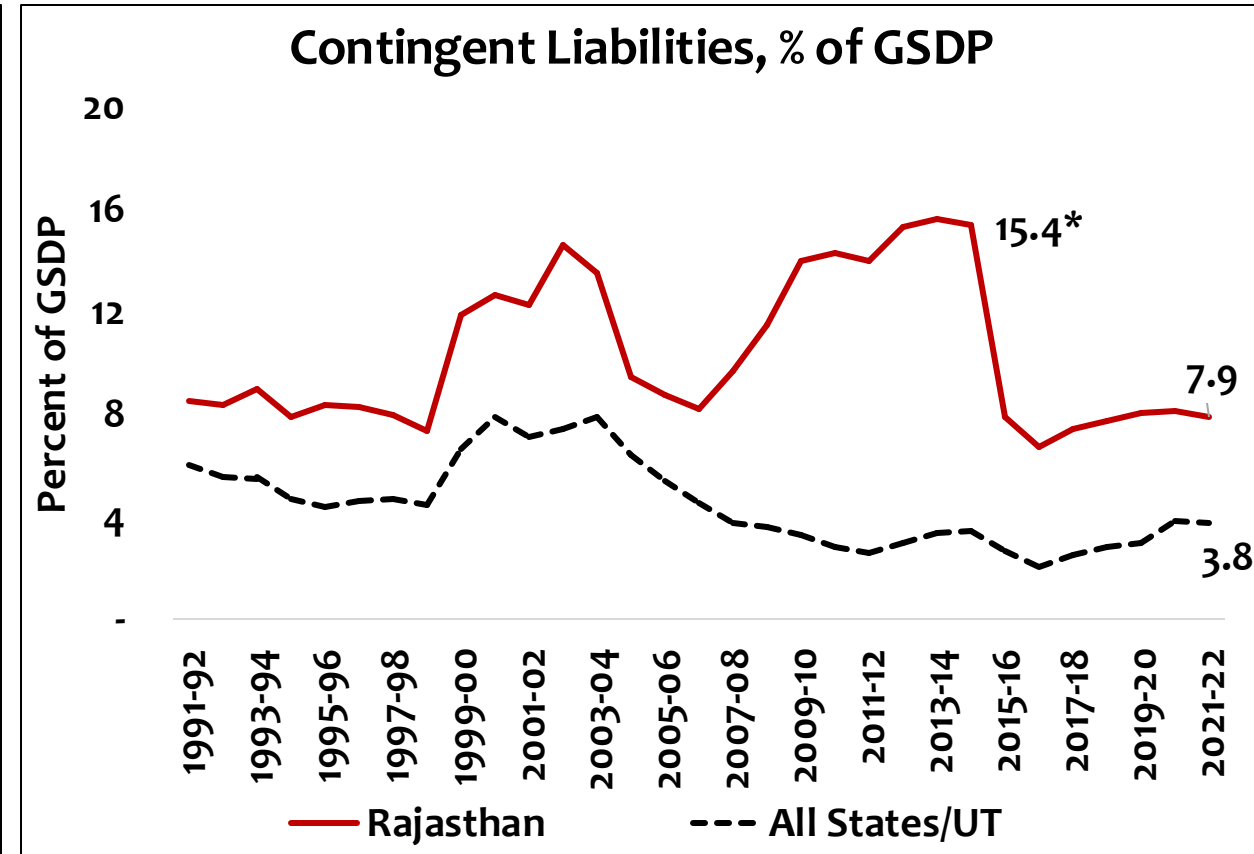
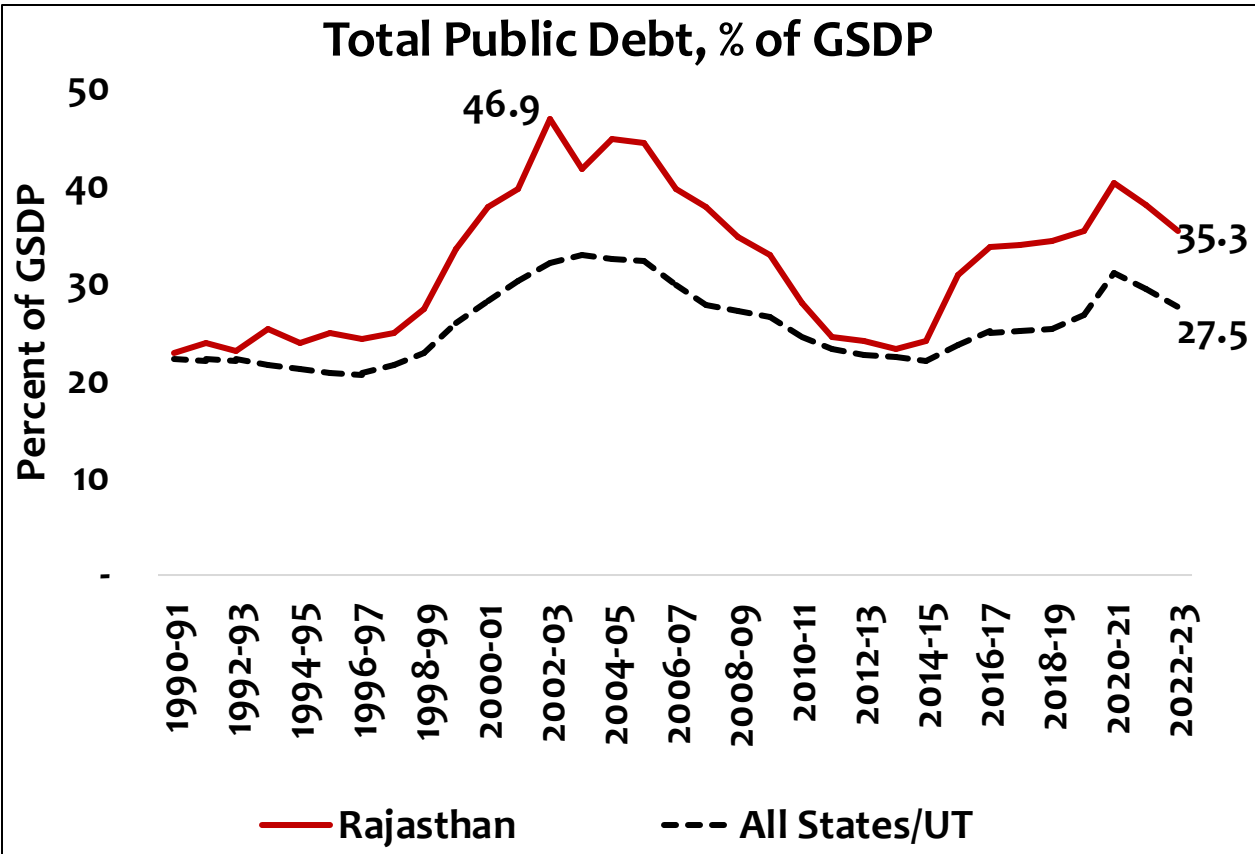
**Rajasthan's CapEx is 2.1 percent of its GSDP, about 1 percentage point lesser than what an average state spends on CapEx (as percent of the GSDP), while as a percentage of total expenditure its CapEx about 6 percentage points lower than what an average state spends on CapEx**



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 % of national gross domestic product; iii. (\*) The spike in CapEx in 2015-16 is on account of the increase in capital outlay attributed to economic services, specifically the energy sector (RBI SFR).

After a period of declining Debt in the 2000s to mid-2010s, Rajasthan's Public Debt started increasing after 2015, and was 35.3 percent of its GSDP in 2022-23, about 8 percentage points higher than the average of other states. Its contingent liabilities were 7.9 percent of its GSDP in 2021-22, about 4 percentage points higher than an average state's contingent liabilities



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: i. All States/UTs shows the total of all states, Delhi and Puducherry as a % of national gross domestic product; ii. The contingent liabilities of the state mainly pertained to the state DISCOMs, and the drop after 2014-15 is on account of the state government taking over loans of the DISCOM under UDAY ([CAG Rajasthan State Finances Audit Report, 2015-16](#)).

# 9. Annexure

# Glossary of Select Terms

Variable	Section	Definition
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	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).
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	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.
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	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.
<b>Female Labour Force Participation Rate</b>	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.
<b>Urbanization Rate</b>	Demography and Employment	The urbanization rate is the annual percentage change in the proportion of the population that lives in urban areas.
<b>SDG Index</b>	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
<b>MPI</b>	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.
<b>Inflation Rate</b>	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.
<b>GSDP</b>	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.
<b>GSVA</b>	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.
<b>Decadal Average of Growth Rates</b>	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.
<b>Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)</b>	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.
<b>Exports</b>	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
<b>Pupil-Teacher Ratio</b>	Socio-Economic Indicators (Education)	The Pupil-Teacher Ratio is the average number of students (pupils) per teacher in a school or educational institution.
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the first birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
<b>Under-Five Mortality Rate</b>	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	The probability of a child dying between birth and the fifth birthday, expressed per 1,000 live births.
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	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.
<b>Children Fully Immunized</b>	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.
<b>Underweight Children</b>	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.
<b>Stunting among Children</b>	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
<b>Anaemia among Children, Anaemia among Women</b>	Socio-Economic Indicators (Health)	Children under five years and Women aged 15-49 years with haemoglobin levels below 11 grams/decilitre are considered anaemic.
<b>Fiscal Deficit</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Fiscal Deficit is calculated as the difference between the total expenditure and the total revenue (excluding borrowings).
<b>Primary Deficit</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Primary Deficit is calculated as the difference between fiscal deficit and interest payments.
<b>Revenue Surplus (+)/Deficit (-)</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Revenue Surplus/Deficit is a measure of the difference between the revenue receipts and revenue expenditure.
<b>Total Revenue Receipts</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Total Revenue Receipts is calculated as the sum of own tax revenue, own non-tax revenue and transfers from the centre.
<b>Own Tax Revenue</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Own Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government through taxes.
<b>Own Non Tax Revenue</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Own Non-Tax Revenue is the revenue collected by the government from non-tax sources like various services, fees, and penalties.
<b>Revenue Expenditure</b>	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
<b>Transfers from the Centre</b>	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.
<b>Capital Expenditure</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Capital Expenditure refers to government spending on creating physical and financial assets or reducing its liabilities.
<b>Total Public Debt</b>	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.
<b>Contingent Liabilities</b>	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.
<b>Off-Budget Borrowings</b>	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.
<b>Health Expenditure</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Health Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Medical, Public Health, and Family Welfare expenditure.
<b>Subsidies</b>	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.
<b>Buoyancy of Revenue Expenditure with GSDP</b>	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.
<b>Committed Expenditure</b>	Fiscal Indicators	Committed Expenditure is calculated as the sum of Wages, Salaries, and Pensions.

# List of Acronyms

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

# List of Acronyms

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

# Selected Research Topics

## State Reports

## Data Repository

## NCAER-NITI AAYOG State Fiscal And Economic Dashboard

## Research & Commentary

- Paper
- Op-eds
- Presentations

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