



THE FISCAL INDEX

ANALYSING SPENDING OF
INDIAN STATES

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• THE FISCAL INDEX •

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 01** Abbreviations
- 02** Introduction
- 03** Literature Review
- 06** Methodology
- 15** Analysis
- 21** Global Reflections
- 24** State Profiles
- 53** Policy
Recommendations
- 55** Conclusion
- 56** Appendix
- 70** References

ABBREVIATIONS

S. No.	Abbreviation	Expanded Form
1	NITI	National Institution for Transforming India
2	GSDP	Gross State Domestic Product
3	AAUM	Average Assets Under Management
4	EXP	Expenditure
5	PMAY-G	Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramin
6	NRLM	National Rural Livelihood Mission
7	RRB	Regional Rural Bank
8	PMJJBY	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana
9	PMSBY	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana
10	GST	Goods and Services Tax
11	FRBM	Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management
12	NABARD	National Bank for Agricultural and Rural Development
13	SASCI	Scheme for Special Assistance to States for Capital Investment

INTRODUCTION

For analysing India's Economic outlook, it becomes imperative to look at the financial performances of the Indian states. Over the years, different studies have explored this aspect by analysing states' income, fiscal deficits and expenditure patterns with the aim of creating a comprehensive report on overall economic performance. However, these reports often overlook many aspects, creating a need for a better and complete analysis. This report, 'The Fiscal Index', aims to bridge that gap by offering a broader and more inclusive perspective on how states are performing over time.

In this study, all 28 states have been covered, analysing their performance across three major domains- Economic Strength, Fiscal Health, and Fiscal Inclusion. Importantly, the report builds a new index that ranks each state for every year studied, providing a year-by-year picture of how each state's fiscal health is evolving. This trend-based approach not only highlights which states are leading or falling behind, but also sheds light on how consistent or volatile their fiscal journeys have been over a 10-year and 5-year period. A key part of this report is the method used to maintain objectivity. Rather than

relying on subjective choices about which indicators matter more, the Critic Method has been employed. This is an approach that calculates weights based on the statistical behaviour of each indicator, considering their variability and relationships with others. This helps ensure that the analysis assigns lower weightage to those parameters that depict the same thing, therefore reducing redundancy.

Another unique aspect of this report is the introduction of Fiscal Inclusion as a core pillar. Recognising that fiscal analysis, just about growth numbers, remains limited about how widely financial services and opportunities are reaching people, parameters that reflect the human side of financial progress have also been included.

With all aspects combined, the Fiscal Analysis of States Across India aims to offer a practical and insightful perspective of not only Fiscal Health but also considering the broader aspect of inclusivity and growth sustainability at the state level.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Over time, many reports have explored different parts of Fiscal Analysis. This report aims to bring those pieces together and offer a more complete and comprehensive understanding.

The most prominent published study in this regard is the **NITI Aayog's Fiscal Health Index (FHI)**, published annually. It analyses 18 states across 9 indicators for each year by assigning equal weights to all parameters. It groups the indicators under 4 main domains- Quality of Expenditure, Revenue Mobilisation, Fiscal Prudence, Debt Index, and Debt Sustainability, and categorises the states based on these domains into 4 groups- Achievers, Front-Runners, Performers, and Aspirational, based on their composite scores. The FHI helps compare states' performance and also guides policy changes to support sustainable economic growth.

Another report that has been referred to is **Care Edge's States Ranking** of 2023. They have attempted to come up with a comprehensive score covering seven pillars (Economic, Fiscal, Social, Infrastructure, Financial Inclusion, Environment and Governance) and .

46 indicators to rank the states. This report also provides separate rankings of the state for each pillar. Each indicator is assigned a weight, and the category score is calculated based on the weighted average of these indicators. They consider the data for 1 year for the majority of the parameters and 5 years for some parameters. These indicators cover aspects like GSDP, Fiscal Deficit, financial services access, literacy, and air quality. States are ranked under two categories: Large States, North-East, Hilly and Small States. The methodology normalises indicator scores on a 0-100 scale, with higher weights assigned to economic performance and different weights assigned to the sub-indices.

Moreover, the **Reserve Bank of India's report, Fiscal Health of the States: A Study of Fiscal Indicators** has also covered Fiscal Health in a detailed manner by studying the trends and patterns of the fiscal positions of 29 Indian states. It examines important factors like the revenue and expenditures of the states, their fiscal deficits, and debt levels to better understand the strength and sustainability of their finances.

Other reports also include Fiscal

analysis as a sub-domain of their reports. **The National Stock Exchange (NSE) Report (2020)**, which examines disparities in development across Indian states through the construction of a State of States Index (SSI), includes Fiscal Health and Fiscal Inclusion as two of its seven primary domains.

The Confederation of Indian Industry's (CII) 2019 discussion paper on the fiscal condition of the central government and the states proposed a framework to assess the quality of Revenue and Capital Expenditure through the Fiscal Performance Index (FPI) which includes six major sub-indices: Quality of Revenue Expenditure, Quality of Capital Expenditure, Quality of Revenue, Degree of Fiscal Prudence 1, Degree of Fiscal Prudence 2, and the Debt Index.

Expanding beyond institutional sources, the **National Institute of Public Finance and Policy (NIPFP)** has published multiple working papers examining sub-national fiscal space, debt sustainability, and the effectiveness of fiscal transfers. One of its most referenced works, **"State Finances in India: Analysis of Budget 2022-23 of Major States,"** provides an in-depth look at budget constraints, borrowing patterns, and capital spending quality, laying the groundwork for sustainable fiscal management.

Similarly, journals like **Economic & Political Weekly (EPW)** have published several studies such as *"Interstate Disparities in Social Spending"* (2020), which analyses state-wise gaps in public health and education budgets. These works call for integrating **social equity metrics** into fiscal assessments, aligning with this report's inclusion of welfare-linked parameters.

Additionally, the **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** working paper titled *"Indian Subnational Finances: Recent Performance"* (Prasad & Kishore, 2007) evaluates debt sustainability and fiscal behaviour of Indian states using macroeconomic frameworks. Although slightly dated, it works as an inspiration for developing our analysis model.

Building on the above-mentioned foundation, this report aims to broaden the scope of NITI Aayog's study by adding a social aspect of Fiscal Inclusion to the analysis. It also addresses the limitation of a smaller state sample by incorporating all 28 states of India. It broadly analyses three major domains - Economic Strength, Fiscal Health, and Financial Inclusion, and trend analyses the data for the past 10 years and 5 years to provide a comprehensive ranking, adding onto CareEdge's report.

Furthermore, to eliminate subjectivity, the report employs the Critical Method for weight determination, based on correlation and standard deviation across parameters, expanding onto the RBI report. The Fiscal Analysis of States Across India, thus, aspires to provide a more cohesive and inclusive analysis.

METHODOLOGY

PARAMETERS

Building on the base established in the introduction and literature review, this section outlines the key indicators we used to evaluate the fiscal state of Indian states over the past decade. With an aim to provide a multidimensional perspective, the report has selected 19 parameters and then classified them into three domains: Fiscal Health, Economic Strength, and Fiscal Inclusion.

These domains are designed not only to assess how states manage their public finances, but also how effectively those finances are channeled toward economic growth and equitable development.

Each indicator has been chosen for its relevance to state-level policymaking, comparability across regions, and alignment with long-term fiscal strategy. Where applicable, indicators are normalised against various indicators like GSDP to ensure fair comparison across states of varying economic sizes. Using these parameters, we analyse how the government, both centre and state are spending towards a state to provide a comprehensive understanding of spending of states. The domain are classified as:-

- **Fiscal Health** – the financial strength and stability of the state as a self-contained economic unit.
- **Economic Health** – the state's economic output, investment orientation, and underlying growth fundamentals.
- **Fiscal Inclusion** – the extent to which public finances are used to empower marginalised populations and ensure welfare access through credit, insurance, housing, and rural livelihoods.

FISCAL FACTORS

State Own Revenue:

This measure shows how financially self-sufficient a state is. A wider income base points to financial independence.

Gross Fiscal Deficit:

This figure tells a state how much total borrowing it needs. When normalised by GSDP, it offers a truthful picture of the state's reliance on debt for expansion and its ability to maintain financial discipline.

Revenue Deficit:

This statistic reveals whether a state's income falls below its expenses. A major revenue deficit begs inquiry as it could point to

weak financial management, financial difficulty, or overspending.

Outstanding Liabilities:

Long-term financial stability of the state depends on its ability to handle its existing debts as judged by this indicator.

Interest Payments:

Interest charges reflect the expense of prior borrowing. The possibility that rising interest costs will reduce development resources stresses the need for close debt control.

Subsidies:

This parameter examines the share of the state budget allocated to offering freebies to the public, therefore revealing the state's dedication to supporting the welfare of the people.

Social Sector Expenditure:

Social Sector Expenditure reveals the level of the state's dedication to inclusive development through its spending in healthcare, education, and social welfare. It also shows how policy is aimed at human capital development.

ECONOMIC HEALTH

State Contribution to AAUM Schemes:

This reflects the depth of financial engagement in savings and investment schemes via mutual funds.

High participation denotes both financial literacy and institutional trust.

Inflation Rate:

An excessively high or low inflation rate depicts an unstable economy. This parameter helps to understand the stability in prices of goods and services, which might fluctuate depending on the state's policy decisions like taxes and subsidies.

Total Capital Outlay:

A higher capital outlay reflects a state's commitment to long-term investments, like infrastructure and public assets. From this factor, we aim to evaluate how growth-oriented the state's fiscal planning is.

Share in Central Taxes:

Portion of central taxes collected from the people of that state.

Per Capita GSDP:

Per capita income is an essential marker of economic well-being and tax potential. Generally, greater values indicate a more productive economy and improved financial capacity.

FISCAL INCLUSION

PMAY-G Houses Sanctioned:

This metric measures how actively states are promoting rural housing under the PMAY-G plan. Scaled to GSDP, it enables honest comparison

of state effort concerning their economic size.

Funds Released Under DAY-NRLM:

This indicates local support for self-employment, particularly among women through Self-Help Groups.

Short-Term Agricultural Credit Sanctions (RRBs):

Access to short-term credit via Regional Rural Banks is vital for seasonal farming activities and other non-agricultural projects in rural regions. This metric reveals the ability of the states to support rural people through the formal sector of credit.

NBFC Sanctions:

Non-Banking Financial Companies help extend credit to areas that traditional banks may underserve. This parameter highlights the effectiveness of the states in enabling alternative credit access.

Expenditure under Ayushman Bharat:

This factor reflects the operational commitment of the states towards public health and financial protection.

Expenditure Incurred Towards the AB-PMJAY:

Expenditure under Ayushman Bharat shows the states' operating commitment to financial protection and public health.

PMJJBY Claims:

This metric tracks how well citizens are allowed to access life insurance. Moderate to high figures denote adequate money for this project and a rather good reach.

PMSBY Claims:

Accident insurance under PMSBY functions as a safety net against unplanned harm or death. This measure enables one to judge how well the government lowers the risk exposure of its populace.

Together, these parameters offer a comprehensive lens to assess the fiscal landscape of Indian states.

DATA COLLECTION

All 28 states of India were considered for the purpose of this study, each with its own set of challenges, strengths, and fiscal choices. These states form the backbone of India's public finance system, as they are primarily responsible for accounting for the majority of public expenditure.

By looking at their budgets, spending patterns, and revenue efforts, we get a clearer picture of how public resources are being used to meet people's needs. The diversity among states in terms of population, geography, and economic capacity makes their comparison not only valuable but also necessary. It allows

for the identification of strengths, gaps, and replicable fiscal strategies across regions. It also helps uncover what's working, where improvements are needed, and which approaches could inspire change elsewhere. Through this analysis, we hope to offer insights that can support more inclusive and effective fiscal planning across the country.

ANALYSIS

The data was first organised state-wise across different years, categorising it by parameters. To establish a common base, a normalised score for each indicator for a specific state and year was computed using the min-max normalisation method. This step ensured that the data became comparable across different states and years. The formula applied for normalisation was:

$$x'_{ij} = \frac{x_{ij} - \min(x_j)}{\max(x_j) - \min(x_j)}$$

Where x_{ij} denotes the normalised value of state i in year j for a certain parameter. In certain cases, this normalised value was subtracted from 1, particularly for parameters that negatively impact the financial state of the state.

After normalisation, the CRITIC method (Criteria Importance

Through Inter Criteria Correlation) was employed to assign objective weights to the parameters. This method considers two main aspects: contrast intensity, which is measured through standard deviation, and conflict between criteria, assessed via correlation. The aim here was to determine which parameters were more critical based on how much they varied and how independently they behaved from one another.

A data matrix was then constructed with years and states as rows, and various parameters as columns. For each column, the standard deviation (σ) was calculated to understand the extent to which each parameter varied across different states and years, using the formula:

$$\sigma_j = \sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n (x'_{ij} - \bar{x}'_j)^2}$$

Subsequently, the Pearson correlation coefficient was computed between every pair of indicators. The purpose of analysing correlations was to detect redundancy; indicators highly correlated (values close to +1 or -1) indicated similar information, whereas weakly correlated indicators (values close to 0) provided independent insights. Parameters that exhibited higher similarity were

subsequently assigned lower weights.

The conflict level (C) for any parameter j, was calculated using:

$$C_j = \sum_{k=1}^m (1 - r_{jk})$$

Where r_{ij} denoted the correlation between parameter j and parameter k.

The Information Value (V) for each parameter j was then computed by combining the standard deviation and the conflict level:

$$V_j = \sigma_j \times C_j$$

A parameter achieved a high information value if it exhibited both high variation (a high σ) and low redundancy with others (a high C).

Once the information values were obtained, the final step in the CRITIC method involved normalising these values to derive the weights assigned to each parameter:

$$v_{ij} = x'_{ij} \times w_j$$

The ideal and negative-ideal solutions for each parameter were then identified. The distance of each state from the ideal and the negative-ideal solutions was calculated using the appropriate formulas,

$$S_i^+ = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (v_{ij} - v_j^+)^2}$$

$$S_i^- = \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^m (v_{ij} - v_j^-)^2}$$

Following this, the relative closeness score for each state to the ideal solution was determined through,

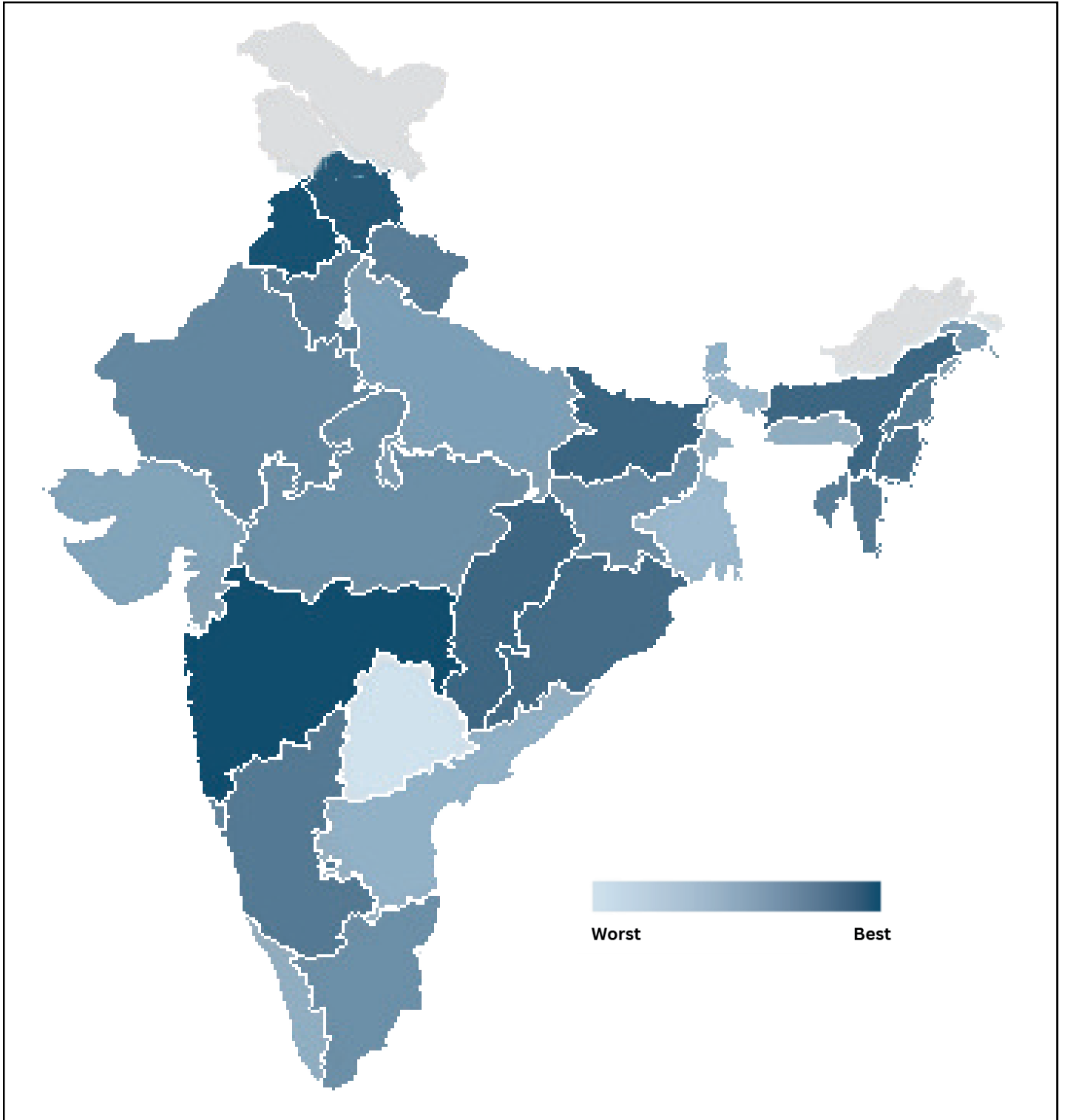
$$C_i^* = \frac{S_i^-}{S_i^+ + S_i^-}$$

Finally, the states were ranked based on these relative closeness scores, providing the final year-wise rankings.

DOMAIN WEIGHTS

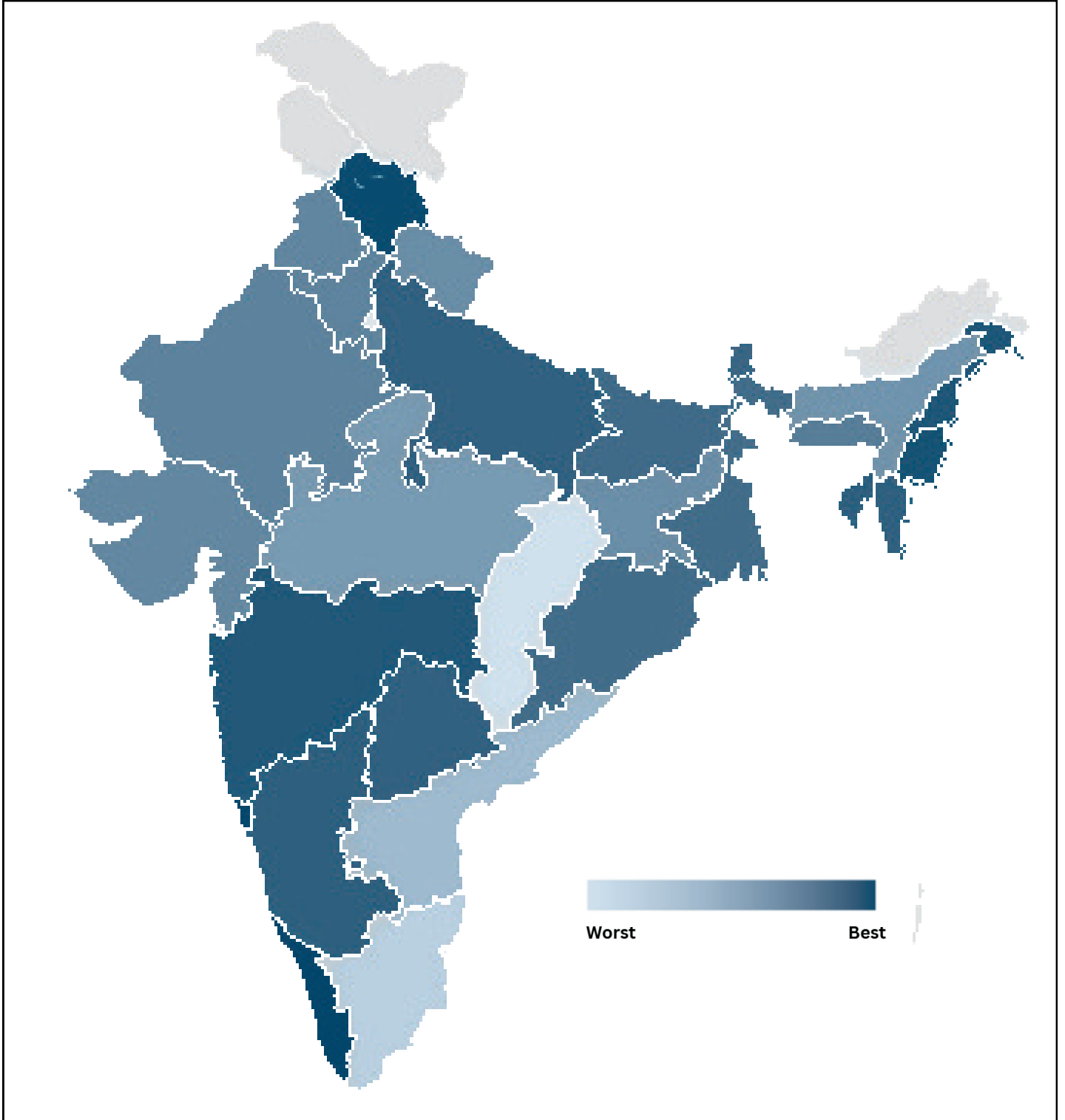
Apart from calculating rankings, the CRITIC method was also used to estimate the domain-wise scores of states. Parameters were classified under the 3 domains of Economic, Fiscal and Fiscal Inclusion, after which CRITIC scores were calculated for each of them. They were then represented in the form of a radar chart for each state to highlight the strengths and gaps across domains. This enabled the assessment of the overall performance of the state, its unique fiscal character and facilitated comparison beyond aggregate rankings.

ECONOMIC HEALTH



Heatmap showcasing Economic Scores for Indian States

FISCAL INCLUSION



Heatmap showcasing Social Scores for Indian States

ANALYSIS

This section presents a detailed synthesis of the findings derived independently from the each analysis. Each method had unique insights to offer into the fiscal performance of Indian states across selected indicators.

These approaches, when interpreted together, reveal both the structure and relative strength of fiscal management across the states. Key results from these analyses are visualised through summary charts and rankings, with a view to informing evidence-based fiscal policy and benchmarking.

CRITIC ANALYSIS

The report employed the CRITIC (Criteria Importance Through Intercriteria Correlation) method to compute the objective weights of each fiscal indicator included in the analysis.

This technique considers both the variability (standard deviation) and the correlation among indicators, thereby capturing both the importance and the uniqueness of each criterion. These weights were critical in ensuring that each fiscal parameter's contribution was based on statistical characteristics rather than subjective judgment.

The process began by constructing a normalised decision matrix of 11 fiscal indicators across 28 Indian states for 2015-2019 and 19 indicators for 2020-2024. Standard deviations were calculated to determine contrast intensity, and correlation matrices were examined to identify redundancy among indicators. The following illustration (on next page) effectively highlights both the magnitude and the direction of these correlations.

Few key insights from the correlation matrix are as follows:

Higher Capital Outlay Correlates with Greater Central Support

States receiving a larger share of central taxes tend to invest more in capital outlay and have lower revenue deficits. However, the strong negative correlation (-0.79) between revenue deficit and central transfers is counterintuitive and may suggest data misalignment or lack of per capita normalisation.

Revenue Deficit is the Core Fiscal Stress Driver

A strong positive correlation between revenue deficit and gross fiscal deficit (~0.80) shows that fiscal distress mainly stems from poor revenue management, not capital

Parameters	Total Capital Outlay	State Own Revenue	Inflation Rate	Per Capita GSDP	Social Sector Expenditure	Gross Fiscal Deficit	Revenue Deficit	Contribution to AAUM	Outstanding Liabilities	Regional Rural Banks	Interest Payments	Total Expenditure	PMJJBY Claims	PMSBY Claims	DAY-NRLM	Houses under PMAY-G	Subsidies	NBFC Sanctions	Share in Central Taxes
Total Capital Outlay	1	-0.06	-0.08	-0.43	-0.08	0.26	-0.79	-0.28	0.41	-0.27	0.24	-0.12	-0.04	-0.35	0.04	-0.17	-0.24	0.16	0.85
State Own Revenue		1	0.09	0.12	-0.07	-0.36	-0.1	0.28	0.21	-0.36	-0.12	0.17	0.22	0.37	0.01	0.01	0.1	-0.32	-0.14
Inflation Rate			1	-0.03	0.01	-0.09	0.03	0.13	-0.19	-0.06	0.06	0.21	-0.06	-0.08	0.13	0.12	-0.01	0.06	-0.07
Per Capita GSDP				1	-0.06	-0.31	0.27	0.47	0.59	-0.33	-0.08	0.4	0.05	0.2	-0.13	0.12	0.28	-0.34	-0.48
Social Sector Expenditure					1	-0.05	0.03	-0.09	-0.1	0.11	0.06	-0.04	0.29	0.03	-0.06	0.4	-0.06	0.21	0
Gross Fiscal Deficit						1	0.04	-0.16	-0.24	-0.24	0.18	-0.14	-0.05	-0.16	0.01	-0.04	0.14	0.14	0.31
Revenue Deficit							1	0.19	0.15	-0.22	-0.21	0.1	0.09	0.3	0.01	0.12	0.25	-0.16	-0.8
Contribution to AAUM								1	-0.06	-0.24	-0.24	-0.09	0.27	0.29	-0.02	0.12	-0.23	-0.23	-0.3
Outstanding Liabilities									1	0.36	0.12	-0.04	-0.25	-0.25	0.04	-0.13	0.24	0.24	0.48
Regional Rural Banks										1	1	-0.11	0.2	0.02	-0.16	-0.07	-0.2	0.6	-0.32
Interest Payments											1	0.2	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.13	0.28	0.2	0.48
Total Expenditure												1	0.5	0.05	0.05	0.13	0.47	0.19	0.48
PMJJBY Claims													1	1	0.05	0.05	-0.25	-0.2	-0.09
PMSBY Claims														1	-0.17	-0.02	0.47	-0.41	-0.41
DAY-NRLM															1	0.05	-0.1	0.11	0.16
Houses under PMAY-G																1	0.04	-0.06	-0.09
Subsidies																	1	-0.23	-0.22
NBFC Sanctions																		1	0.22
Share in Central Taxes																			1

spending. This pattern aligns with expectations and supports fiscal reform targeting revenue generation.

Wealthier States Show Better Financial Inclusion

Higher per capita GSDP correlates positively with mutual fund participation (AAUM), indicating stronger financial inclusion. But the surprisingly weak correlation between per capita GSDP and inflation may point to inflation being national rather than state-specific.

High Subsidies May Crowd Out Formal Finance

States with large subsidies tend to show lower NBFC sanctions and insurance scheme claims, suggesting that subsidies may disincentivize private financial services. Still, the weak correlation between NBFC sanctions and fiscal health indicators raises questions about the accuracy or granularity of NBFC data.

Debt and Interest Burden Are Closely Linked

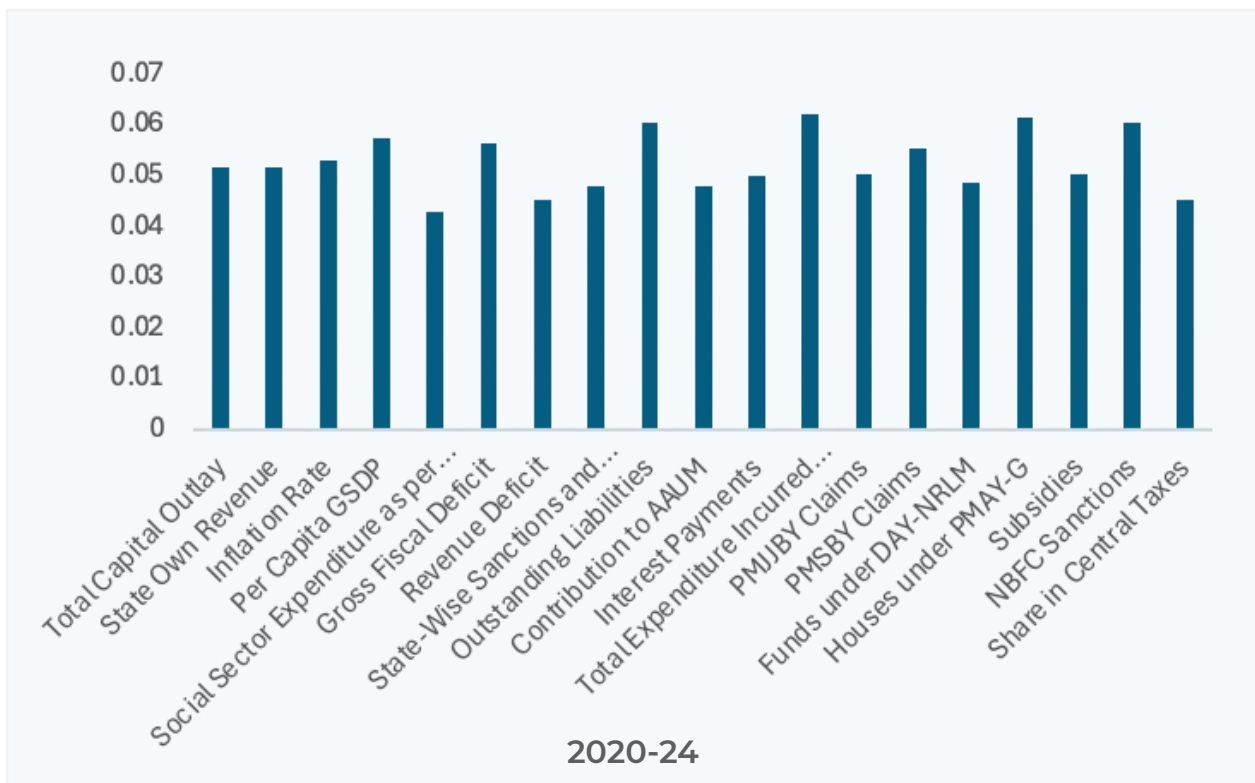
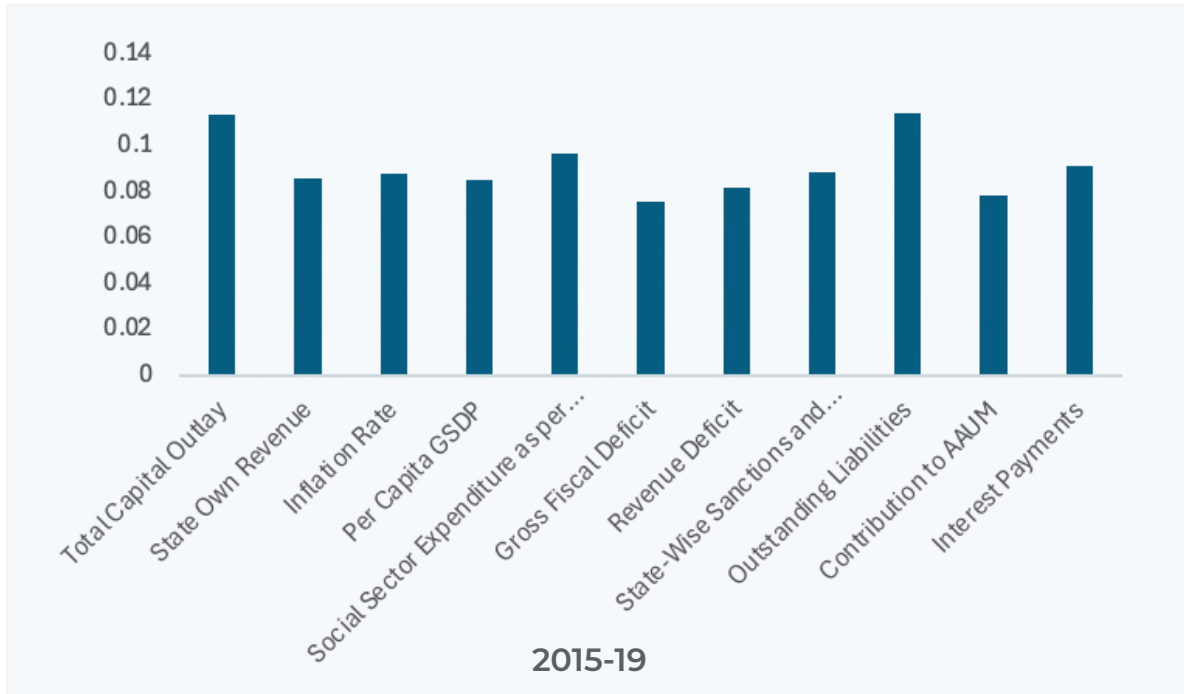
States with higher outstanding liabilities naturally face greater interest payment burdens. This reflects sound logic and highlights the importance of debt sustainability. This relationship appears valid, though further validation of debt and interest data timing may help confirm robustness

The absolute values of correlation coefficients were subtracted from one to generate a conflict matrix, highlighting the uniqueness of each indicator.

The CRITIC score for each indicator was calculated by multiplying its standard deviation with the sum of its conflict values across indicators. These scores were then normalised to generate the final weights.

The bar graphs (on next page) reveals that parameters like *Number of Houses Sanctioned*, *Outstanding Liabilities*, and *NBFC Sanctions* carry the highest weights, indicating they are the most discriminating factors in evaluating state-wise fiscal performance. These indicators exhibit both high variability and low correlation with others, making them valuable for differentiating across states. Conversely, parameters like *Social Sector Expenditure* received lower weights, suggesting they are either consistent across states or highly correlated with other variables, reducing their individual influence on rankings. The strong positive correlation between *Capital Outlay* and *Central Transfers* highlights productive utilisation of central funds, while the close link between *Revenue Deficit* and *Gross Fiscal Deficit* emphasises the central role of revenue-side inefficiencies in driving fiscal stress.

CRITIC WEIGHTS



TOPSIS ANALYSIS

The TOPSIS (Technique for Order Preference by Similarity to Ideal Solution) method was independently applied to evaluate the relative fiscal performance of Indian states. This analysis was conducted over two equal periods of 5 years each, and each indicator was condensed into a single composite score that reflects a combination of long-term average (mean), directional movement (trend), and consistency (volatility). Benefit indicators, such as capital expenditure or tax revenue, were scored higher when they exhibited a high mean, a positive trend, and low volatility. Cost indicators, such as fiscal deficit or debt ratios, were conversely favoured when their mean was low, the trend was negative (indicating improvement), and volatility remained minimal.

This approach ensures that the ranking is not just based on static values but captures fiscal stability, progressiveness, and structural strength over the decade. The goal of TOPSIS is to assess how close each state is to an “ideal” fiscal profile and how far it is from the “least ideal” scenario. The Euclidean distance of each state from these ideal and anti-ideal profiles was calculated, and subsequently, a relative closeness coefficient (C_i score) was computed. This

coefficient reflects how close a given state is to the best possible fiscal profile while accounting for how far it is from the worst. States were finally ranked in descending order of their C_i scores.

The major strength of this enhanced TOPSIS approach lies in its incorporation of trend and volatility, which go beyond static ranking to assess both sustainability and stability of fiscal governance. The method provides a clear, interpretable ranking system while accounting for long-term dynamics. However, the weighting scheme for mean, trend, and volatility, if not derived through statistical validation, may introduce a degree of subjectivity. Furthermore, the model remains sensitive to outliers, which can distort the placement of ideal or non-ideal benchmarks.

The final ranking were as follows:

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State	Ranks
Uttarakhand	1
Gujarat	2
Kerala	3
Sikkim	4
Assam	5
Haryana	6
Jharkhand	7
Goa	8
Karnataka	9
Punjab	10
Nagaland	11
Himachal Pradesh	12
Tamil Nadu	13
Meghalaya	14
Madhya Pradesh	15
Tripura	16
Bihar	17
Rajasthan	18
Maharashtra	19
Odisha	20
Telangana	21
Mizoram	22
Uttar Pradesh	23
Arunachal Pradesh	24
West Bengal	25
Manipur	26
Andhra Pradesh	27
Chhattisgarh	28

GLOBAL REFLECTIONS

Before looking forward to analyse the fiscal performance of Indian states, it is helpful to put the debate in a larger global context. Fiscal policy is influenced by both positive and negative lessons learned from international experiences, making it more than just a domestic balancing act. This section introduces two opposing international models: Sri Lanka, a sobering reminder of the dangers of inadequate fiscal planning and unsustainable borrowing, and the Scandinavian nations, renowned for their combination of inclusivity and fiscal responsibility. The issues and decisions that Indian states face can be better understood by considering these extremes. These issues include how to invest without getting into debt traps, how to finance welfare without jeopardising stability, and how to make sure that spending results in long-term resilience.

THE NORDIC CASE

The Scandinavian nations are often cited as examples of inclusive and successful governance. These nations include Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway, Finland and Iceland. These nations have been able to sustain generous welfare policies with fiscal responsibility.

Government spending covers between 48% to 54% of these nations' GDP. For example, public services like healthcare, education, pensions, and childcare accounted for more than half of the GDP in Finland and Denmark. However, they still manage to keep the public finances steady.

High and widespread taxes enable this amount of spending. Income taxes, consumption taxes, and social security contributions account for the majority of these nations' government revenue, which exceeds 40% of their GDP. Public trust in government institutions is strong despite the high tax burden, primarily because citizens perceive clear, high-quality benefits in return, such as free public universities, generous parental leave, and well-functioning healthcare systems.

These nations are not fiscally irresponsible, despite their extensive welfare commitments. For instance, Norway's prudent handling of oil earnings has allowed it to maintain a surplus and keep its public debt well below crisis levels. Sweden maintains a debt-to-GDP ratio that is deemed healthy by European standards, despite spending nearly 27% of its GDP on social protection.

The experience of Scandinavian nations shows that fiscal inclusion need not require sacrificing fiscal soundness. Welfare programs can be successful only when they are backed by strong revenue systems, institutional capacity, and a governance model based on accountability and trust. It is important to make sure resources are spent in a prudent way, which is demonstrated by the Scandinavian nations in the most efficient manner.

SRI LANKAN STORY

In 2022, Sri Lanka experienced one of its worst economic crises ever. The country defaulted on roughly \$51 billion in foreign debt after its foreign reserves dropped to just \$2.3 billion, barely half of what was required to meet its debt servicing obligations for that year. Sri Lanka's external debt grew steadily over time, rising from roughly \$11 billion in 2005 to almost 119% of its GDP in 2021. The situation was exacerbated by a significant round of tax cuts in 2019, which significantly decreased government revenue and raised the budget deficit from 5% in 2020 to a startling 15% in 2022.

As the country's financial situation deteriorated, daily life began to be impacted access to essentials became difficult, food prices skyrocketed, and by early 2022,

inflation had risen to more than 17%.

An abrupt ban on chemical fertilizers caused a 50% drop in food production, forcing Sri Lanka to import pricey staples like rice. The sharp drop in tea, one of the country's largest export earners, further hurt the economy at the same time.

In response to the crisis, Sri Lanka received a \$3 billion rescue package from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which made it easier to obtain additional foreign funding. By mid-2024, it restructured about \$10 billion of its debt with help from major bilateral partners and international organisations.

Indian states can learn a valuable lesson from Sri Lanka's experience. Borrowing without a corresponding increase in revenue can lead to deep vulnerabilities. Though politically appealing, off-budget spending, tax breaks, and generous subsidies can backfire if fiscal restraint is not practiced. The Sri Lankan crisis serves as a reminder that stable, transparent, and forward-looking fiscal management is not only good economics, but also essential for maintaining public trust and economic stability.

SUMMARY TABLE

Country	Model	Learnings
Scandinavian Countries	Funded expansive welfare through high, broad-based taxation and strong public institutions. Maintained fiscal discipline alongside social investment.	Inclusion and fiscal responsibility can go hand-in-hand, but only if backed by a sustainable revenue model, long-term planning, and citizen trust.
Sri Lanka	Relied heavily on debt and untargeted subsidies. Cut taxes without expenditure reform. Fiscal missteps led to collapse during external shocks.	States must avoid unsustainable borrowing, hidden liabilities, and weak revenue bases. Transparency is not optional.

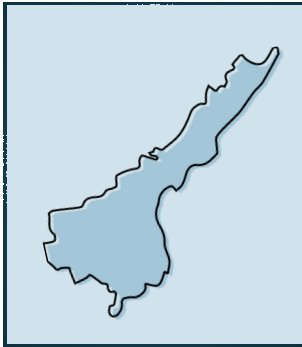


STATE PROFILES

THE FISCAL
INDEX

STATE-WISE ANALYSIS
USING VISUAL GRAPHS

ANDHRA PRADESH



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.04 in 2019 ▲ **0.12** in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

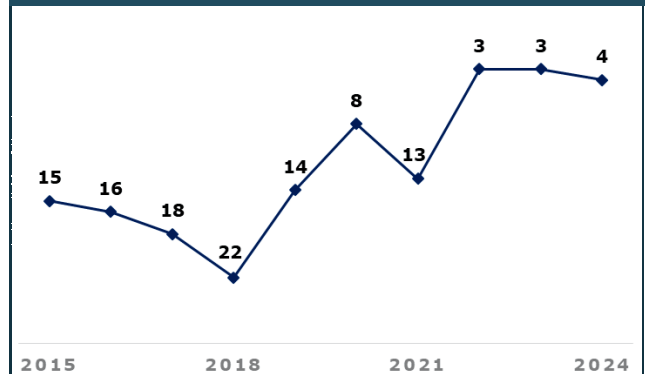
6.07% in 2015 ▼ **3.79%** in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

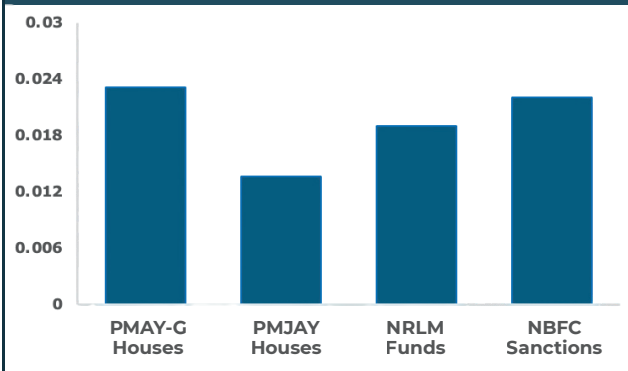
₹5.2L in 2015 ▲ **₹13L** in 2024

2024 **4/28**

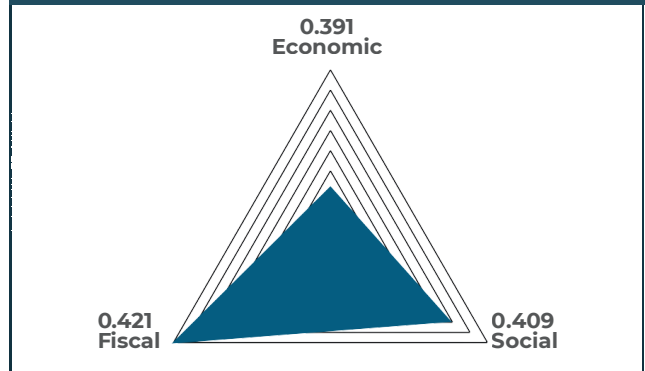
Rank Over The Years



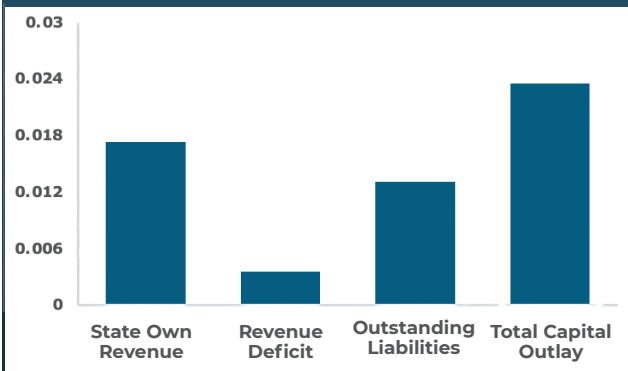
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



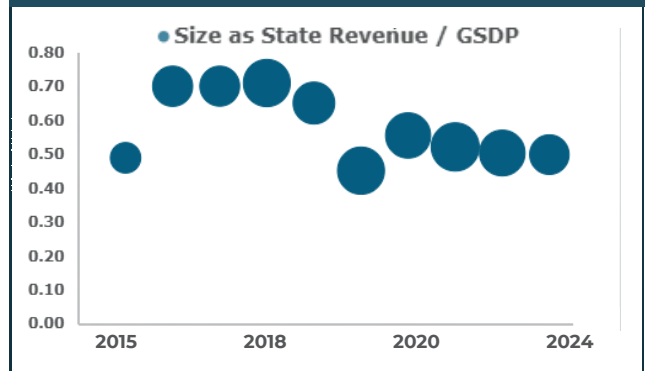
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



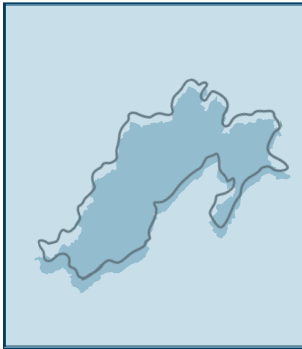
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Improvement:** Andhra Pradesh improved its fiscal discipline, reducing the deficit from 6.07% in 2015 to 3.79% in 2024. This reflects better expenditure control and possibly more prudent borrowing practices.
- Inclusive Push:** Consistently high scores across PMAY-G, NRLM, and NBFC sanctions indicate a balanced approach to rural housing, livelihoods, and credit flow. Notably, a high NBFC score indicates a deeper financial penetration beyond traditional banking.
- Sustained Growth:** While Per Capita GSDP jumped from ₹5.2L to ₹13L, the social domain lags behind (0.195 score). This contrast suggests that rapid economic growth hasn't fully translated into broad-based social development.

ARUNACHAL PRADESH



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0 in 2019 ▲ 0.07 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

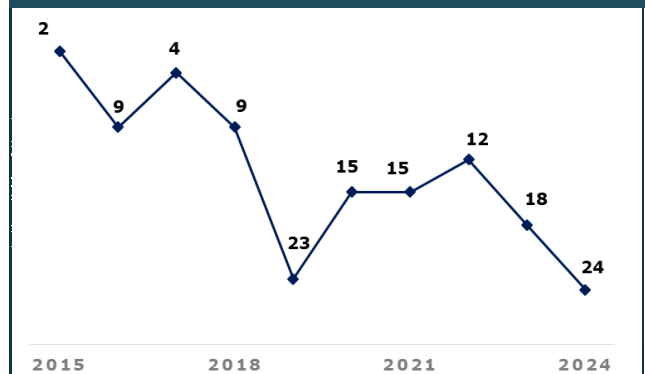
-1.02% in 2015 ▲ 8.36% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

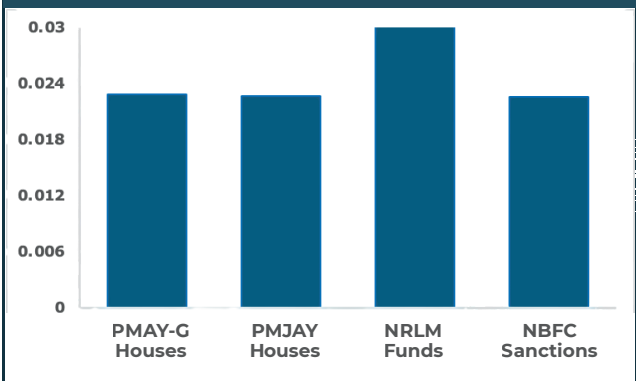
₹0.17L ▲ ₹0.35L in 2015 in 2024

2024 24/28

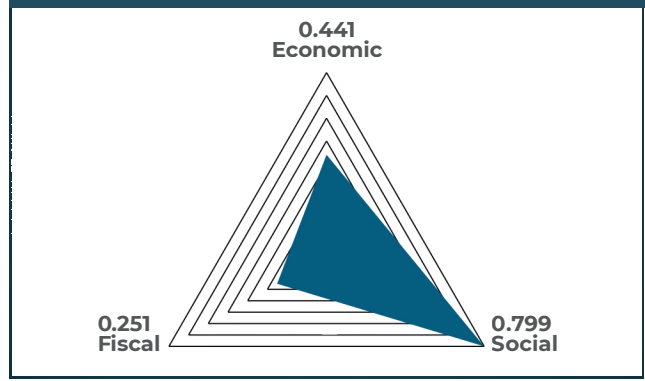
Rank Over The Years



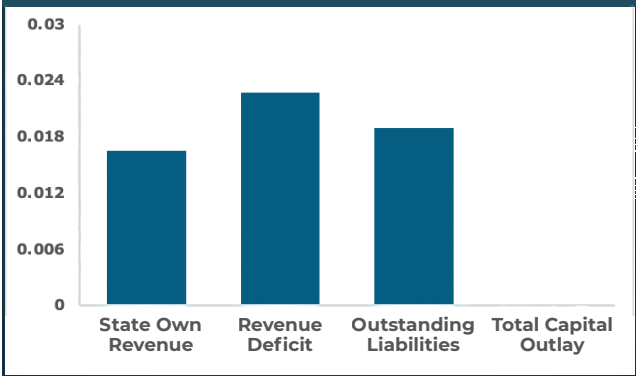
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



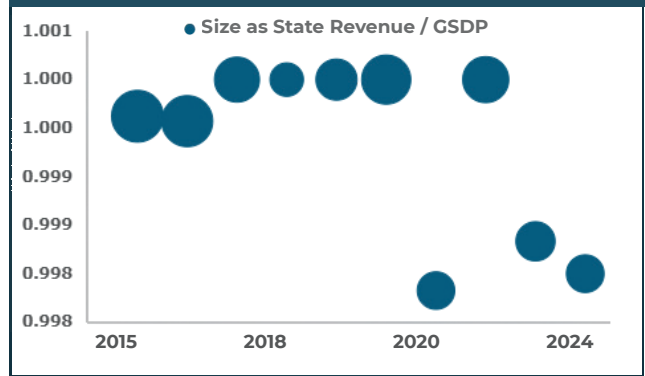
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



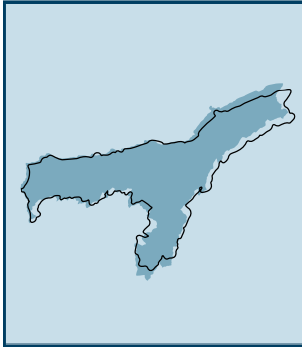
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Stress:** The fiscal deficit surged from -1.02% in 2015 to 8.36% in 2024, despite a modest subsidy-to-revenue expenditure ratio of 0.07. This reflects a widening gap in revenue mobilisation, likely driven by rising liabilities and limited state's own revenue.
- Inclusion Gaps:** Strong NRLM fund usage contrasts with low coverage under PMAY-G and PMJAY, suggesting poor penetration of key social schemes, possibly due to difficult terrain and limited administrative reach.
- Ranking Decline:** The state's rank fell from 2nd to 24th over nine years, in relation to a stagnant per capita GSDP and low social development. A low social domain score (0.195) also points towards a lack of inclusive growth.

ASSAM



2024 5/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.06 in 2019 ▼ 0.01 in 2024

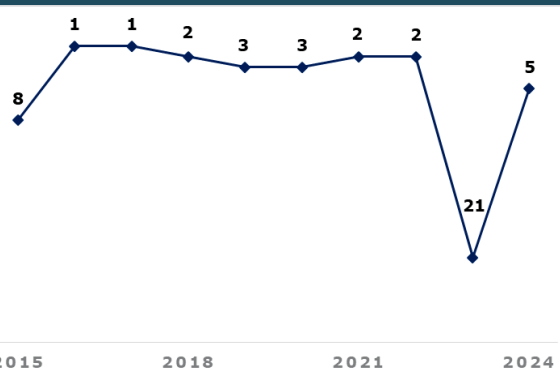
Gross Fiscal Deficit

-1.31% in 2015 ▲ 3.67% in 2024

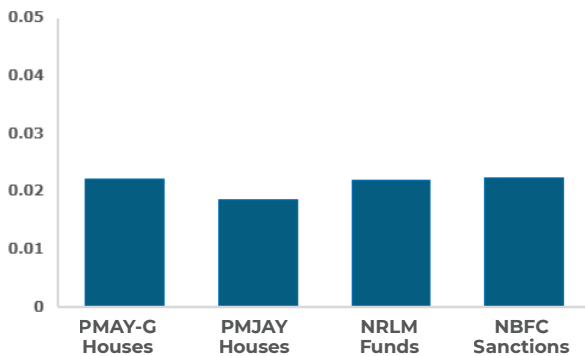
Per Capita GSDP

₹1.9L in 2015 ▲ ₹4.7L in 2024

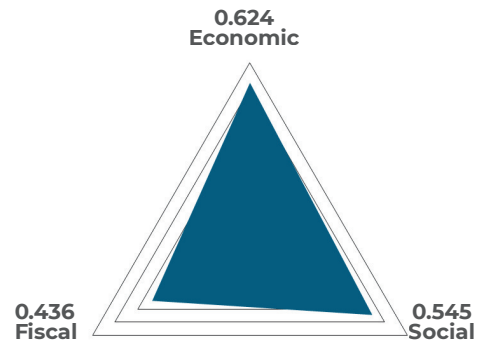
Rank Over The Years



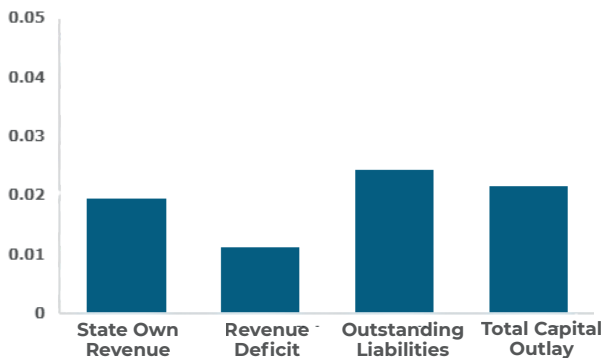
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



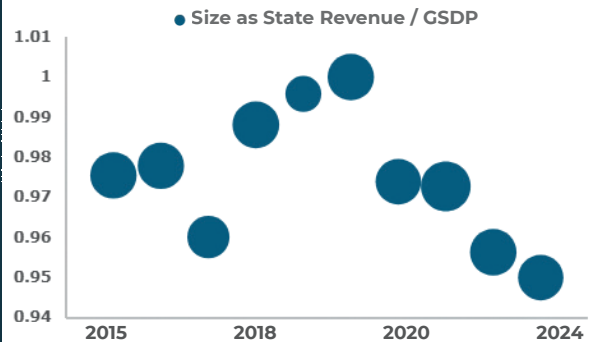
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



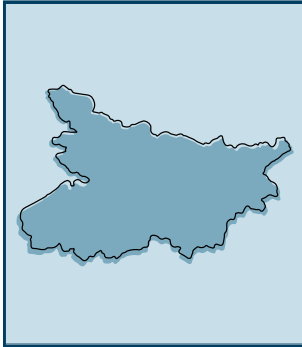
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Subsidy Shift:** Subsidy expenditure dropped from 0.06 in 2019 to 0.01 in 2024, reflecting a strategic shift towards capital outlay and self-sustaining models. This transition aligns with Assam's focus on infrastructure-led growth under state schemes like Asom Mala.
- Strong Recovery:** Despite a steep fall to 21st rank in 2023, Assam rebounded to 5th in 2024, showing strong responsiveness. This was supported by robust domain scores, especially 0.624 in Economic and 0.545 in Social, indicative of balanced development.
- Deep Financial Reach:** High and consistent RRB-to-GSDP ratio signals widespread rural banking access. Coupled with uniformly good inclusion scores (PMAY-G, NRLM, NBFCs), it suggests Assam's rural financial structure is among the best in the country.

BIHAR



2024 17/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.25 in 2019 ▲ 0.27 in 2024

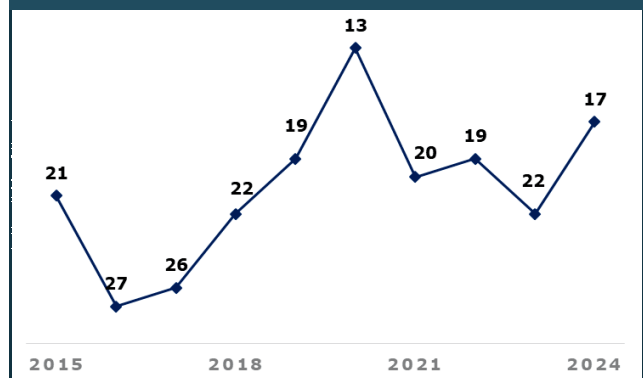
Gross Fiscal Deficit

3.24% in 2015 ▲ 2.99% in 2024

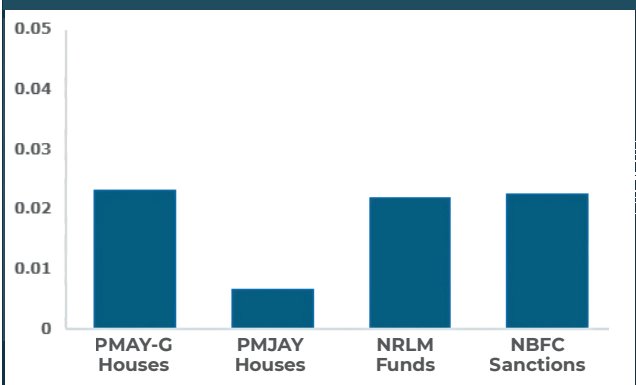
Per Capita GSDP

₹3.4L in 2015 ▲ ₹7.4L in 2024

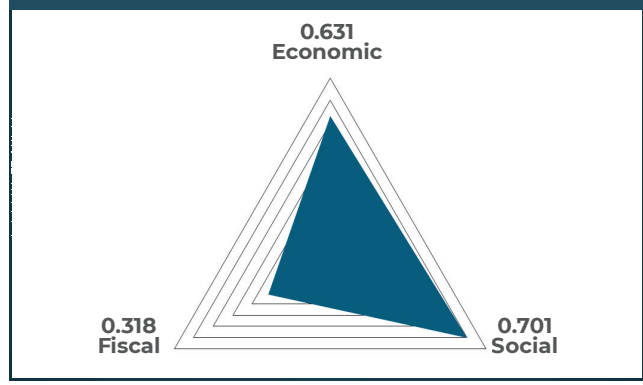
Rank Over The Years



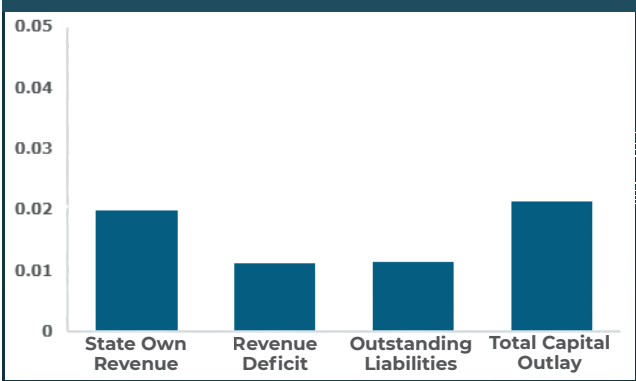
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



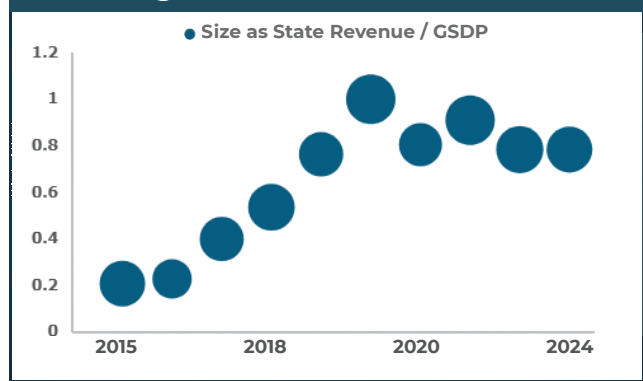
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



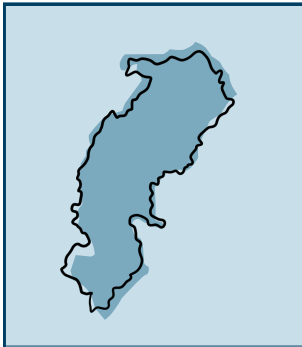
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- High Subsidy Push:** Subsidy share rose from 0.25 to 0.27, one of the highest in the country. This reflects Bihar's continued reliance on transfer-heavy schemes to support its large low-income population base.
- Social-Led Strength:** With a 0.701 score in Social, the highest among domains, Bihar has prominent outreach in NRLM and NBFCs. However, a low Fiscal score of 0.318 and weak State Own Revenue keep its overall standing limited.
- Rural Banking Muscle:** A steadily growing RRB-to-GSDP ratio peaking near 1.2 shows a powerful rural banking footprint. This reflects well on inclusion, but also hints at a growing dependence on rural credit pipelines.

CHHATTISGARH



2024 28/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.28 in 2019 ▲ 0.55 in 2024

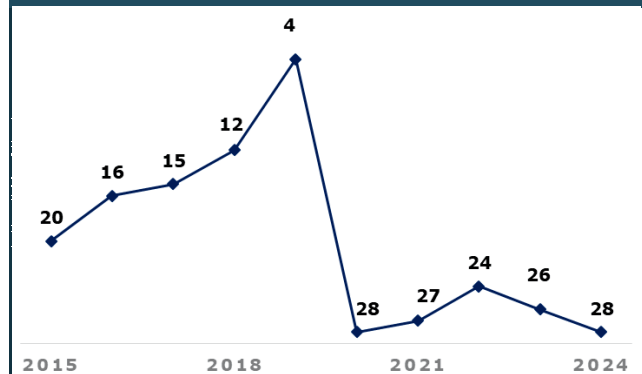
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.41% in 2015 ▲ 3.00% in 2024

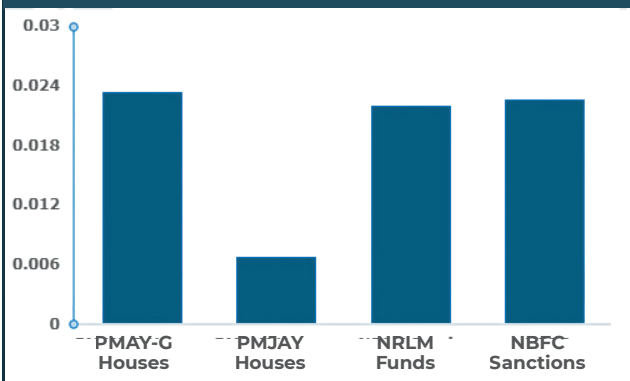
Per Capita GSDP

₹2.2L in 2015 ▲ ₹4.6L in 2024

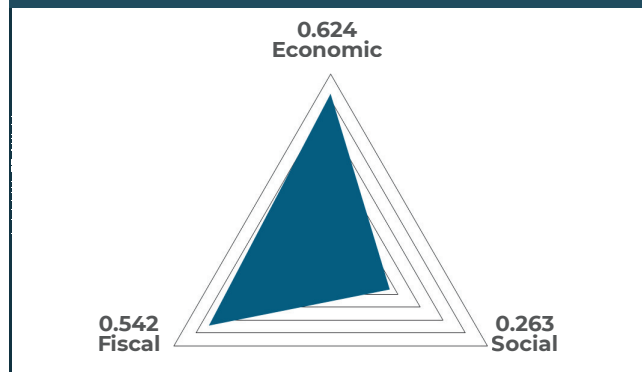
Rank Over The Years



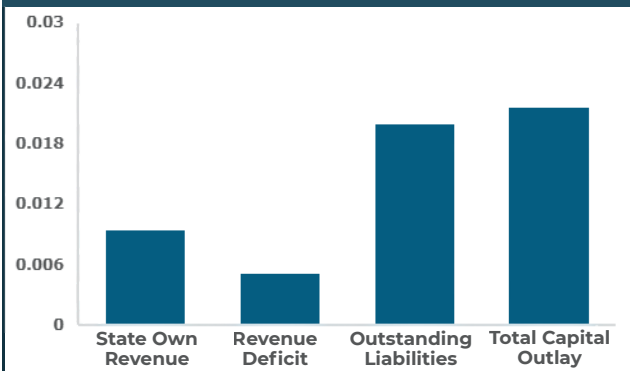
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



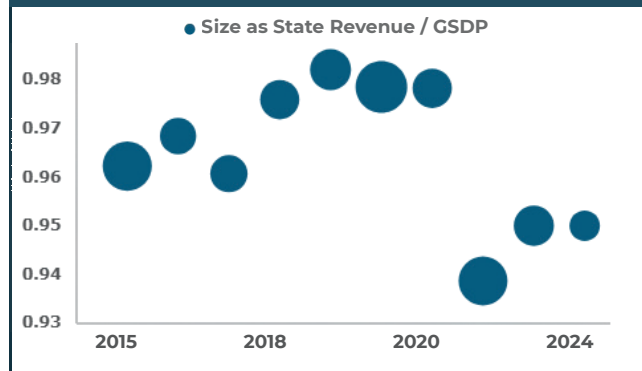
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



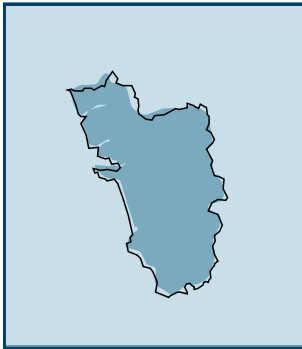
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Subsidy Surge:** Subsidies now form 0.55 of revenue expenditure in Chhattisgarh, more than doubling since 2019. This sharp rise indicates a heavy expansion in welfare spending, placing immense strain on fiscal space.
- Unsustained Growth:** While Economic (0.624) and Fiscal (0.542) scores are moderately placed, an abysmal Social score of 0.263 reflects major underperformance in inclusion, especially PMJAY.
- Banking Base Erosion:** RRB-to-GSDP ratio has been consistently falling since 2020, hitting 0.94 in 2024. This erosion in rural credit penetration matches the weakening social and financial delivery mechanisms.

GOA



2024 8/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.04 ▼ 0
in 2019 in 2024

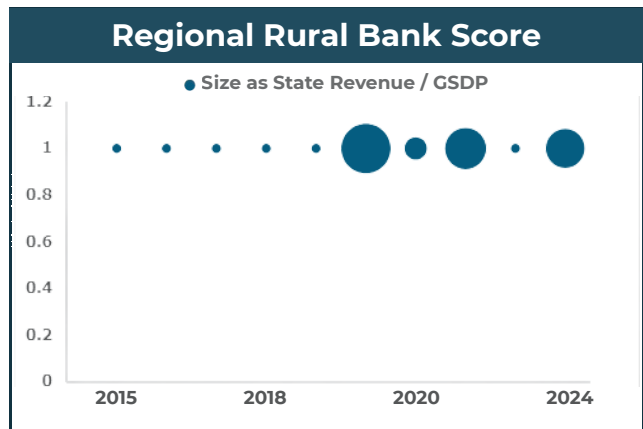
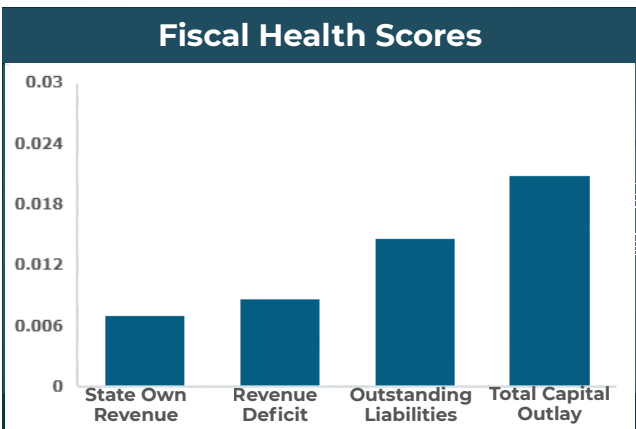
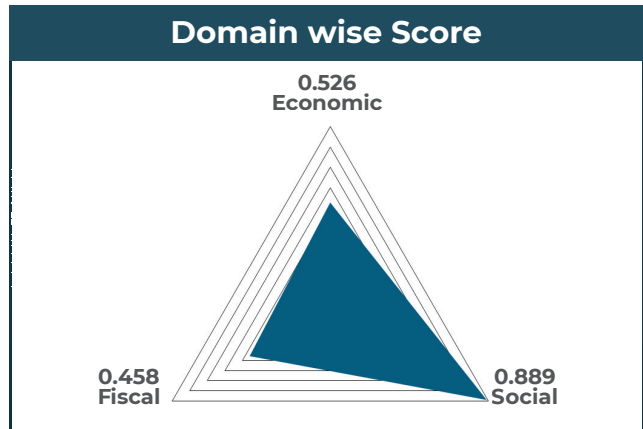
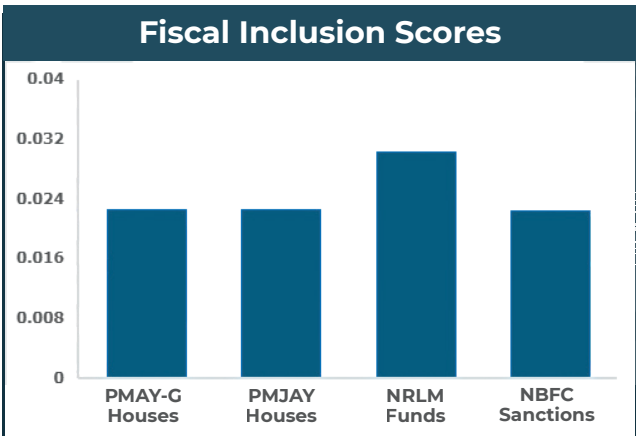
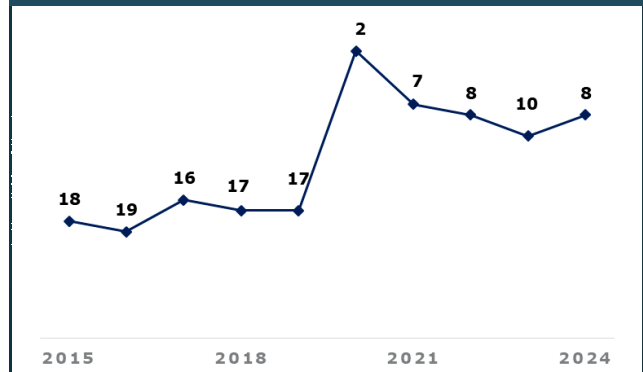
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.69% ▲ 4.94%
in 2015 in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

₹0.4L ▲ ₹0.9L
in 2015 in 2024

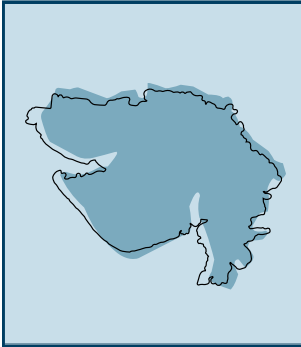
Rank Over The Years



Data Insights

- Consistent High Performer:** Goa has consistently stayed in the top 10 since 2019. The only small state in this bracket, it reflects strong governance with a balanced focus on inclusion.
- Social Score:** An exceptional 0.889 social score, driven by robust PMAY, PMJAY, and NRLM performance, makes Goa one of the top social performers among all states.
- Low Revenue, High Borrowing:** Despite a low State Own Revenue base, Goa has managed high capital outlay, pointing to reliance on borrowings and possibly central support, evident from a middling fiscal score of 0.458.
- Subsidy Phase-Out:** Goa has completely eliminated subsidies, but there is a surge in deficit to 4.94%, among the highest in India, suggesting costlier capital or revenue overshoot.

GUJARAT



2024 2/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.18 in 2019 ▼ 0.17 in 2024

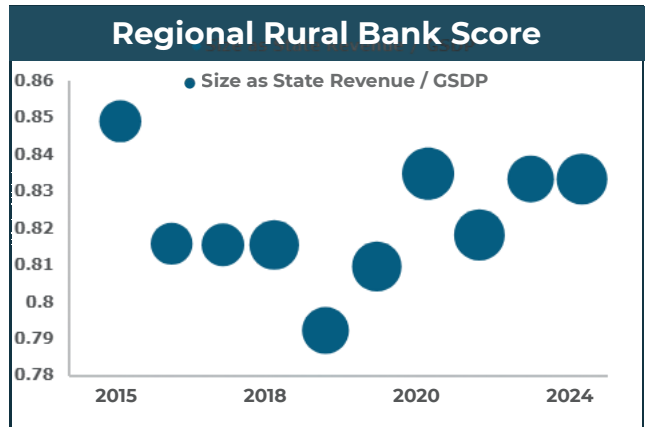
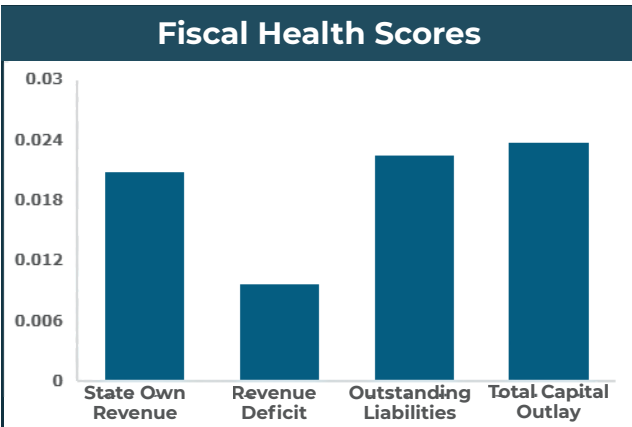
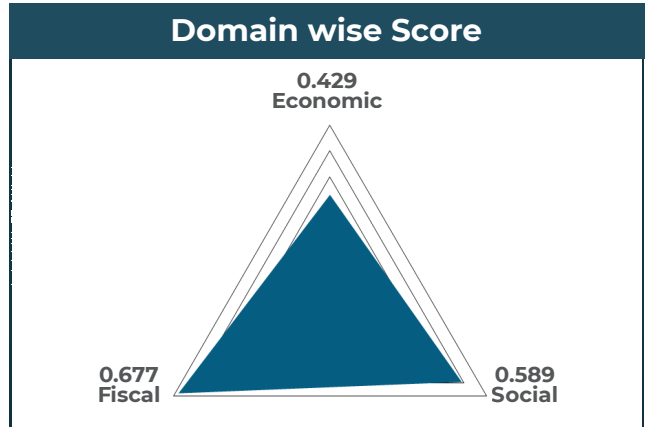
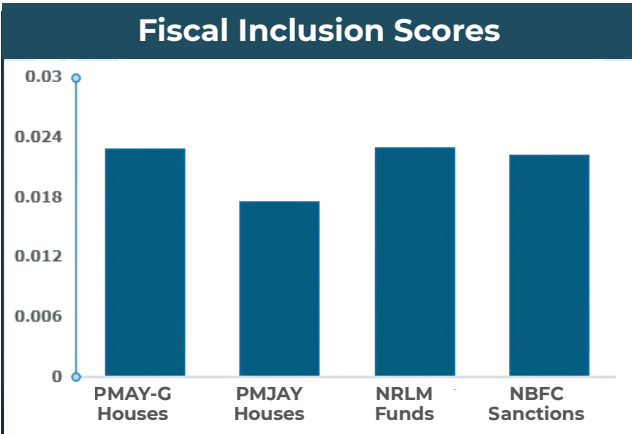
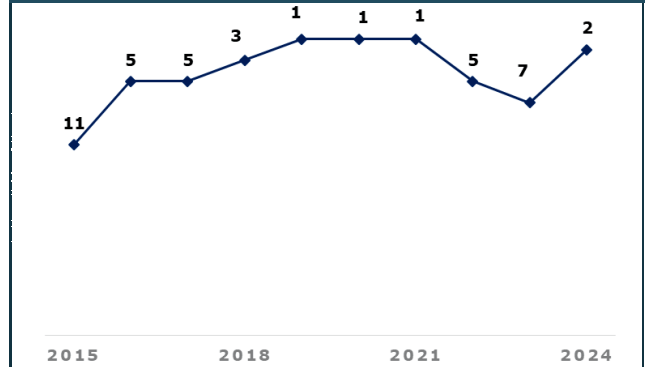
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.23% in 2015 ▲ 1.51% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

₹5.2L in 2015 ▲ ₹13L in 2024

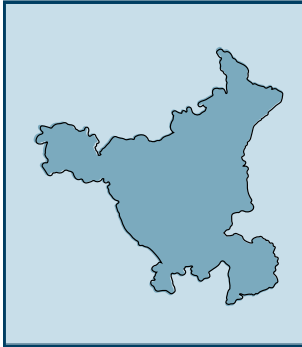
Rank Over The Years



Data Insights

- Stable Subsidies with Fiscal Prudence:** Gujarat has maintained a steady level of subsidies while significantly reducing its fiscal deficit from 2.23% to 1.51%. This reflects a strategy of fiscal excellence without resorting to sharp expenditure cuts.
- Robust Fiscal Capacity:** With a domain-leading fiscal score of 0.677, Gujarat demonstrates strong fundamentals in own revenue mobilisation and sustained capital outlay, indicating sound financial planning and execution.
- Inclusive Gaps:** While Gujarat boasts a high per capita GSDP of ₹13 lakh in 2024, its relatively modest economic (0.429) and social (0.589) domain scores point to a need for enhanced inclusivity in welfare scheme outreach.

HARYANA



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.17 in 2019 ▼ 0.12 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

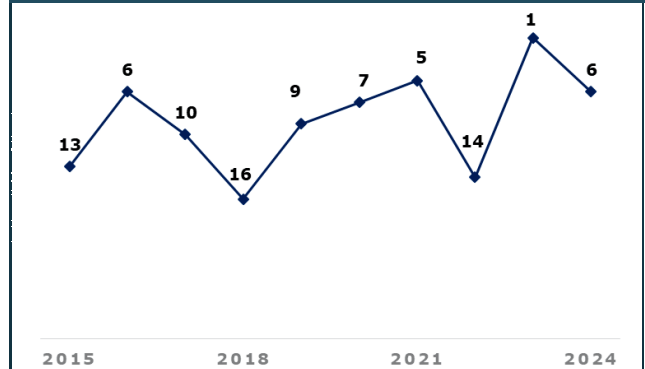
6.35% in 2015 ▲ 3.03% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

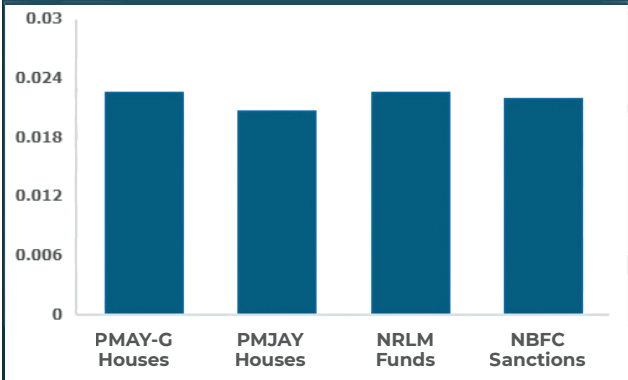
₹4.3L in 2015 ▲ ₹9.8L in 2024

2024 6/28

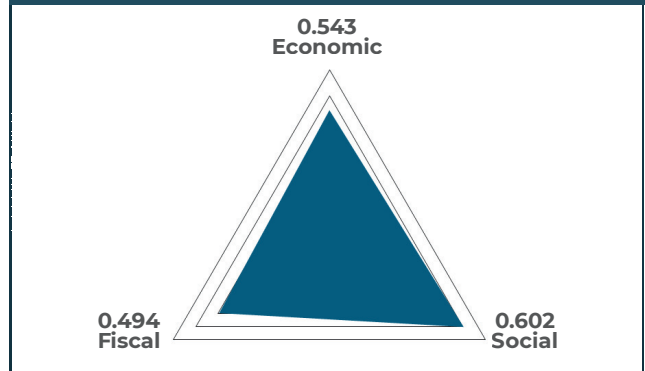
Rank Over The Years



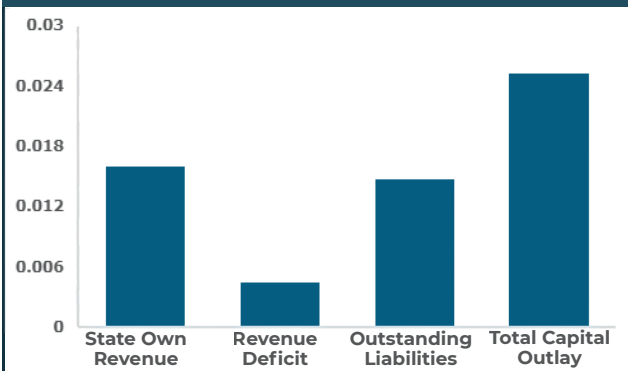
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



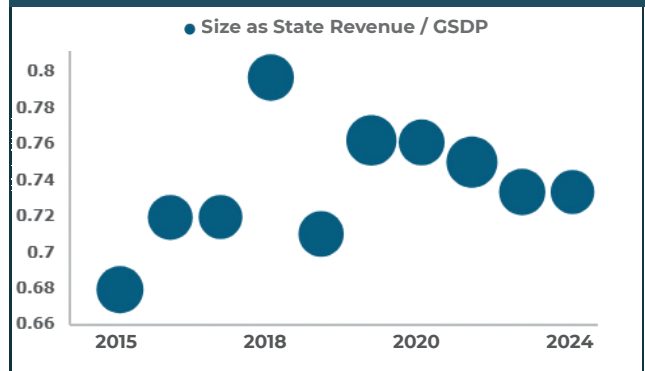
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



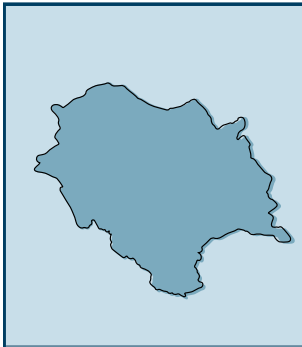
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Strong Fiscal Prudence:** It has demonstrated commendable fiscal discipline, slashing its fiscal deficit from 6.35% to 3.03%. While the fiscal domain score is a moderate 0.494, the state shows strength in capital outlay, though revenue deficit management remains a weak.
- Robust Economic Growth:** With per capita GSDP jumping from ₹4.3 lakhs to ₹9.8 lakhs, Haryana reflects strong economic momentum.
- Steady Performance Gains:** Its rise in rankings, from 13th to 1st, highlights improvements in development outcomes and governance, making it one of the better-performing states.
- Inclusive Yet Limited Reach:** While it achieves a decent social score of 0.602, its inclusion indicators hover at modest levels, suggesting a need to deepen welfare penetration.

HIMACHAL PRADESH



2024 8/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.13 in 2019 ▼ 0.12 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

1.89% in 2015 ▲ 4.77% in 2024

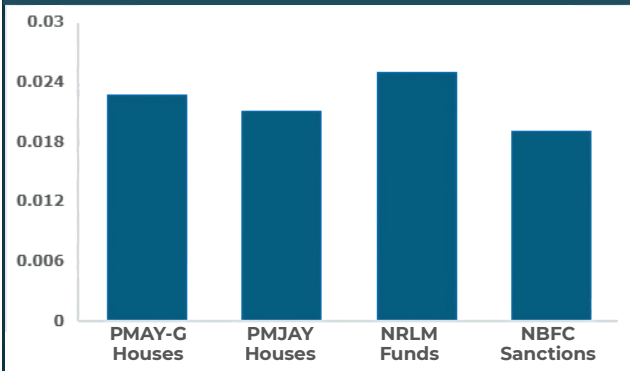
Per Capita GSDP

₹5.2L in 2015 ▲ ₹13L in 2024

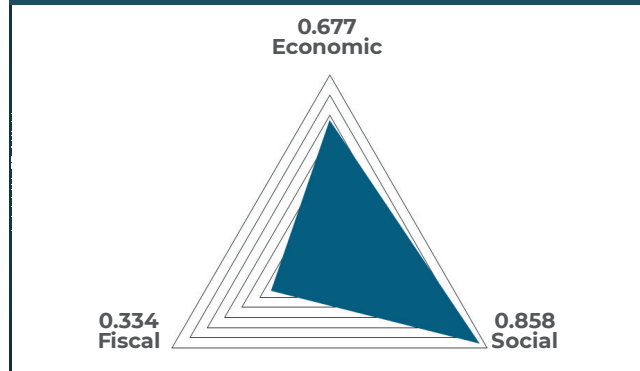
Rank Over The Years



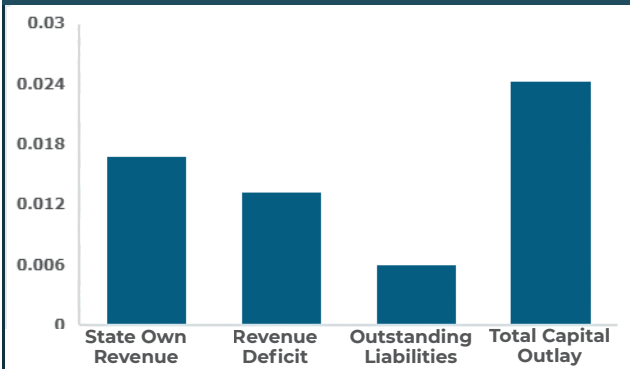
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



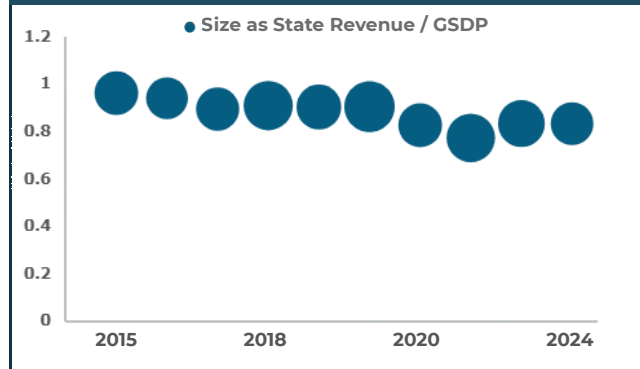
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



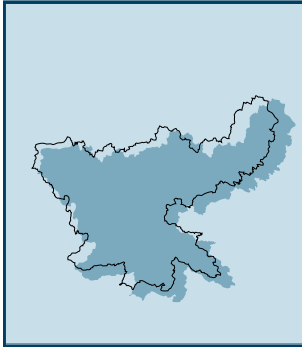
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Inclusive, Socially Strong:** It scores 0.858 on the social domain, one of the highest in states.
- Strong Growth, Policy-Driven:** With per capita GSDP jumping from ₹5.2 lakhs to ₹13 lakhs and an economic domain score of 0.677, the state's growth is primarily backed by Industrial incentives (e.g., tax holidays, cheap power in Baddi/Solan) and Green energy investments.
- Weak Fiscal Fundamentals:** Despite economic success, fiscal performance is poor (0.334), fiscal deficit rose from 1.89% to 4.77%. Low own-revenue generation, mounting liabilities and reliance on central transfers or borrowing continues to hamper financial independence.
- Declining Rank Despite Strengths:** The state's rank dropped from 5th to 12th despite its social and economic gains, signaling the need for fiscal reforms.

JHARKHAND



2024 **7/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.18 ▼ **0.17**
in 2019 in 2024

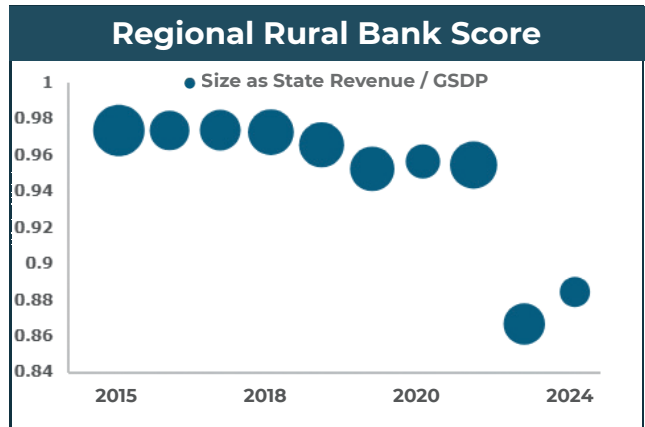
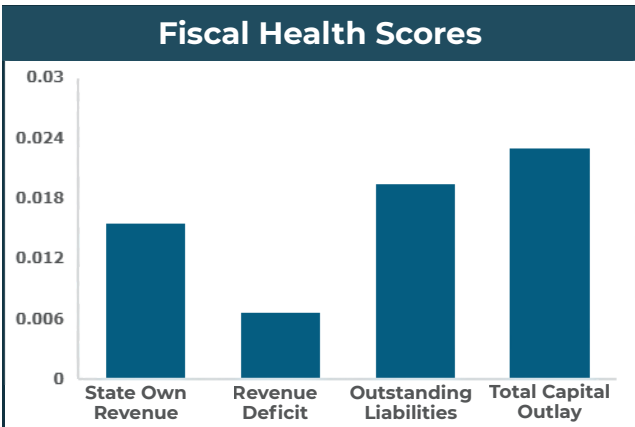
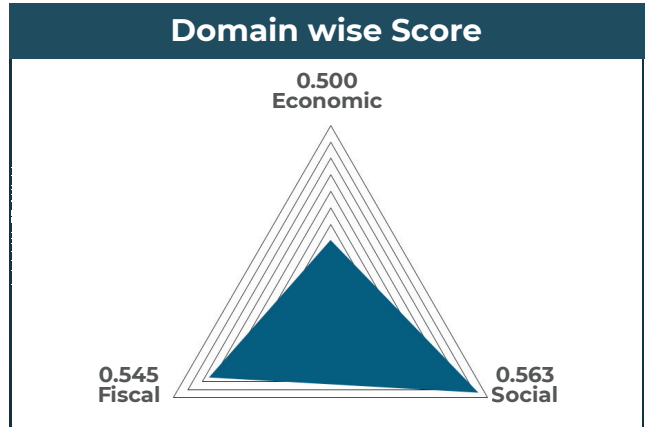
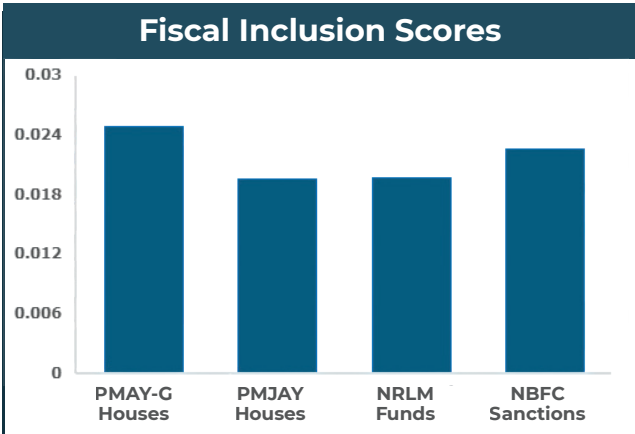
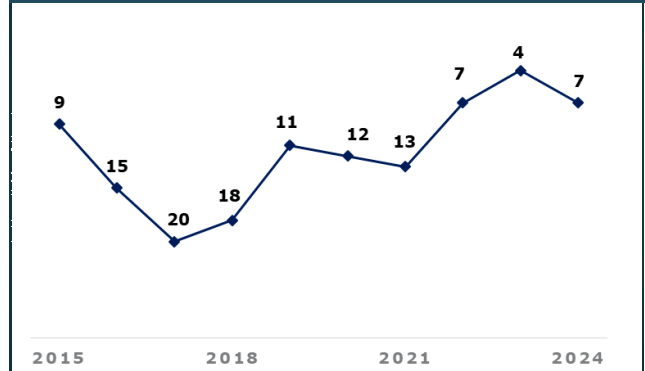
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.23% ▲ **1.51%**
in 2015 in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

₹1.5.L ▲ **₹4.6L**
in 2015 in 2024

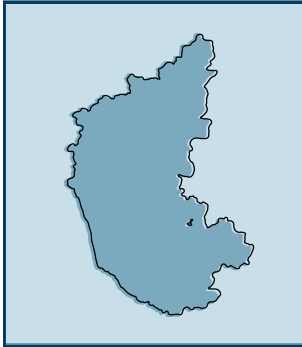
Rank Over The Years



Data Insights

- Balanced Development:** Jharkhand scores 0.563 in Social and 0.545 in Fiscal, reflecting a balanced focus on welfare and financial discipline. High scores in PMAY-G and NBFC sanctions show solid performance in rural housing and microfinance.
- Better Fiscal Discipline:** Fiscal deficit declined from 2.23% to 1.51%. The state is taking a cautious approach to spending, with capital outlay managed prudently. This reflects the intent of Jharkhand's Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management (FRBM) Act.
- GSDP Growth, Narrow Base:** Its per capita GSDP tripled, an encouraging trend. However, this growth remains concentrated in mining and heavy industry. Policies like "Start-up Jharkhand" are designed to diversify the economy but implementation remains limited.

KARNATAKA



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.21 in 2019 ▲ 0.17 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

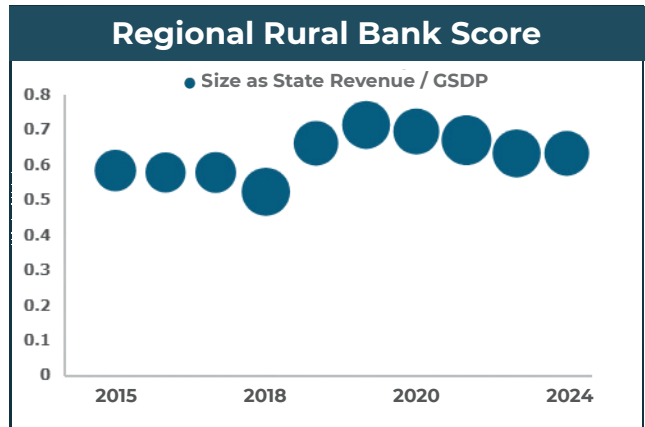
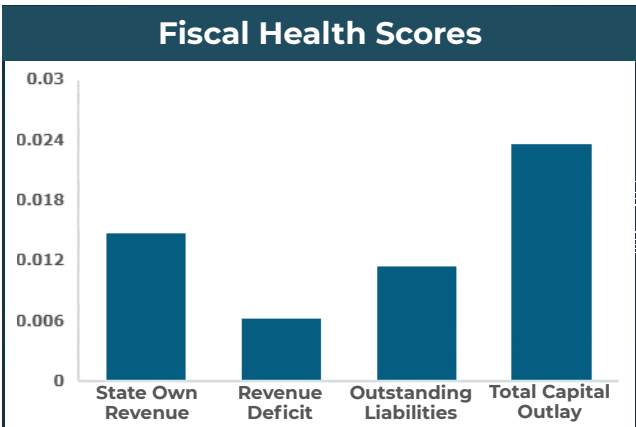
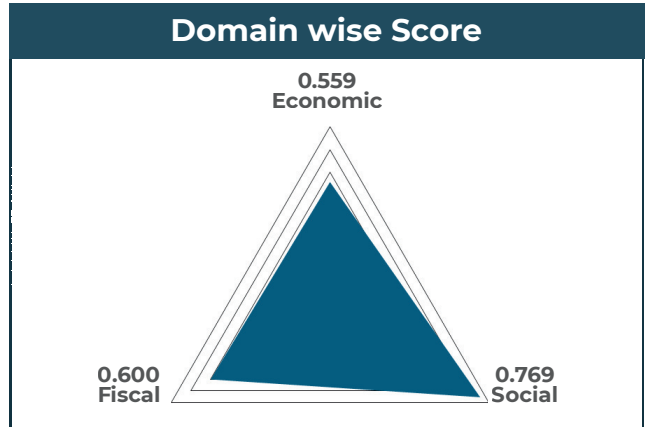
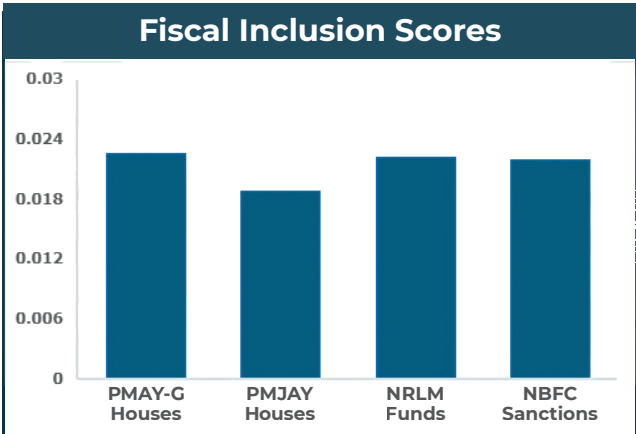
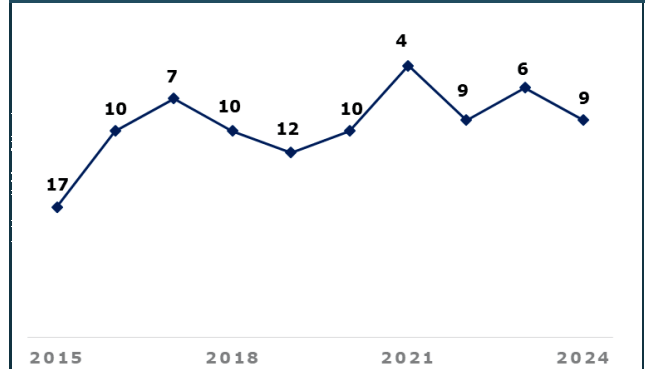
1.83% in 2015 ▲ 2.66% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

₹2.1L in 2015 ▲ ₹4.1L in 2024

2024 9/28

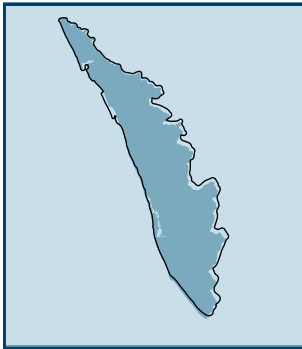
Rank Over The Years



Data Insights

- Urban-Centric Growth:** Karnataka remains a tech-driven powerhouse with a steady rise in its GDP, but an Economic Score of 0.537 reflects uneven development.
- Moderate Social Progress:** A Social Score of 0.487 is buoyed by solid housing and sanitation outcomes, but rural gaps in health, nutrition, and education persist outside Bengaluru.
- Strong Fiscal Discipline:** Gross Fiscal Deficit stayed under 3%, with stable liabilities stayed at 20% of GSDP, enabling sustained infrastructure investments without heavy debt.
- Rank Stable, Reforms Needed:** Ranked 8th in 2024, Karnataka has plateaued in the top 10, trailing faster reformers like Telangana and Gujarat. Reforms in manufacturing and rural jobs are essential to maintain an equitable growth.

KERALA



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.03 in 2019 ▼ 0.02 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

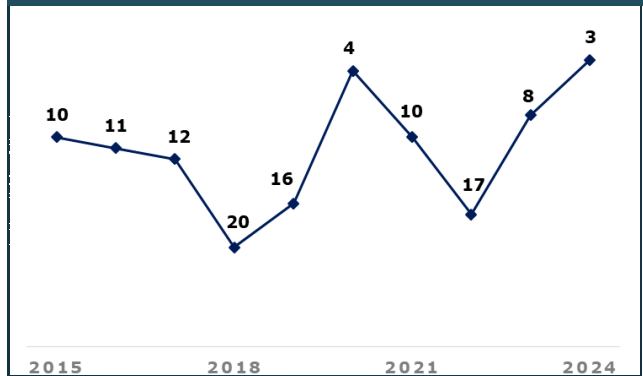
3.17% in 2015 ▲ 3.46% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

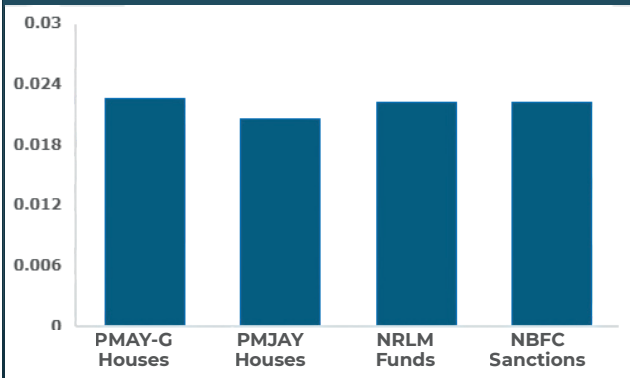
₹5.1L in 2015 ▲ ₹10L in 2024

2024 3/28

Rank Over The Years



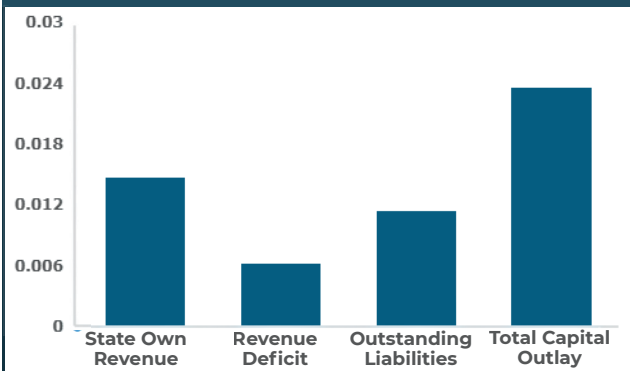
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



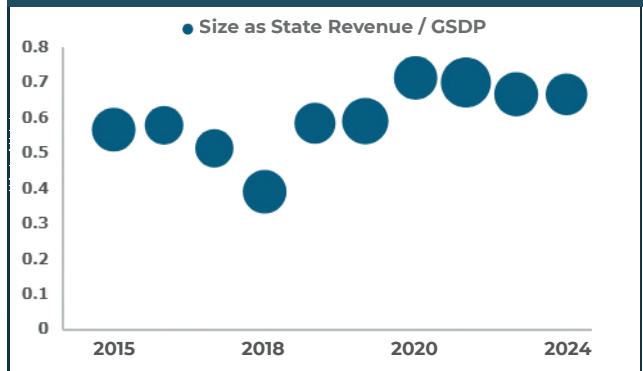
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



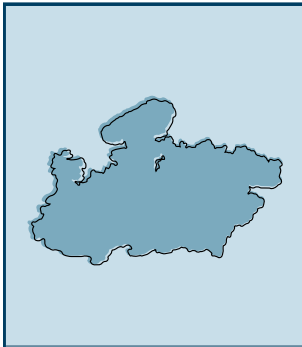
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Top Social Performer:** With a Social Score of 0.822, Kerala leads India in human development due to long-standing investments in public health, literacy, and schemes.
- Economic Underperformance:** It's Economic Score is just 0.395. The Industrial Policy has aimed to boost MSME and IT sectors, but limited manufacturing and persistent youth unemployment (among the highest in India) continue to constrain economic growth.
- Mounting Fiscal Pressure:** Gross Fiscal Deficit rose from 3.17% to 3.46% , while liabilities hover near 30% of GSDP.
- Employment:** Dependence on remittance, without job-linked growth there is a risk of economic stagnation.

MADHYA PRADESH



2024 **15/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0 in 2019 ▲ **0.31** in 2024

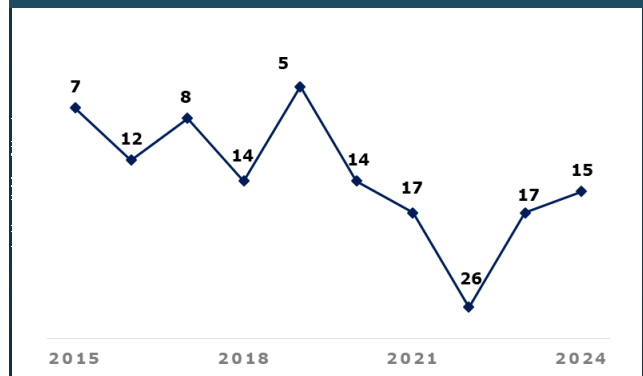
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.5% in 2015 ▲ **4%** in 2024

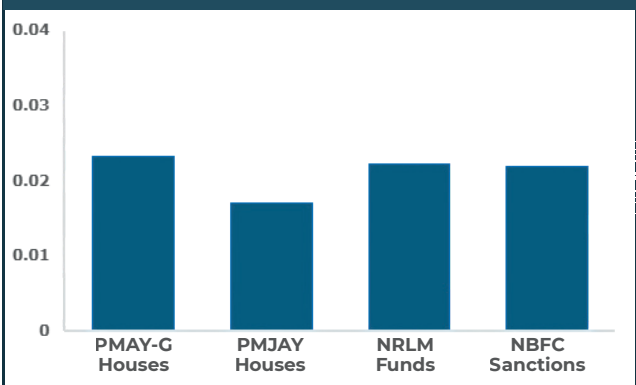
Per Capita GSDP

₹4.7L in 2015 ▲ **₹12L** in 2024

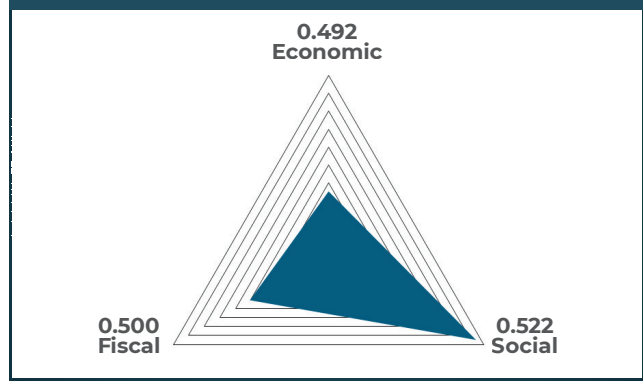
Rank Over The Years



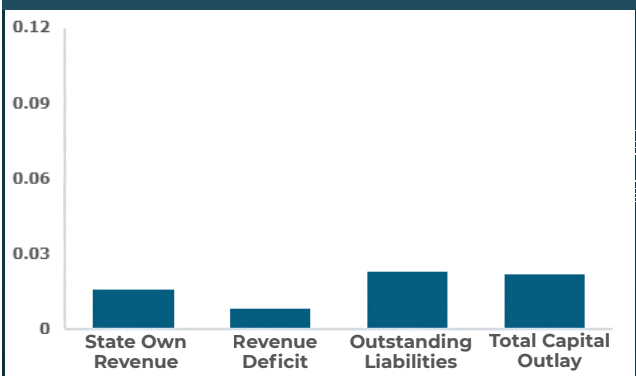
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



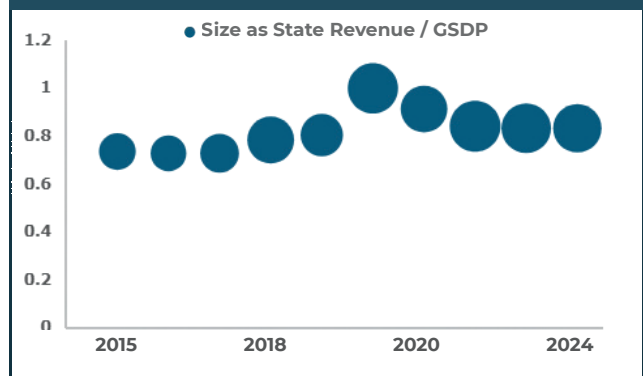
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



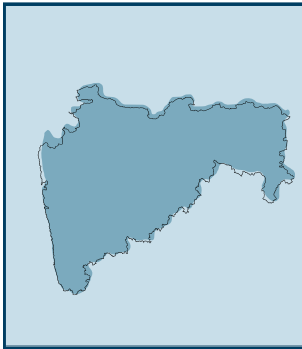
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Moderate Economic Growth:** With a Per Capita GSDP of ₹ 12 lakhs and an Economic Score of 0.482, MP has made strides through initiatives like the Industrial Promotion Policy 2014 and Global Investors Summit, but still lags behind industrial powerhouses of India.
- Improving Social Indicators:** A Social Score of 0.522 reflects gains in housing, sanitation, and rural connectivity, but issues like malnutrition and maternal mortality persists.
- Rising Deficit:** The Gross Fiscal Deficit rose from 2.5% to 4%. Capital outlays have increased due to development schemes like Mukhyamantri Infrastructure Development Scheme.
- Mid-Tier Performer:** MP's consistent average rankings highlight the need for deeper reforms in education quality, rural industrialization, and agriculture modernization.

MAHARASHTRA



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.13 in 2019 ▼ 0 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

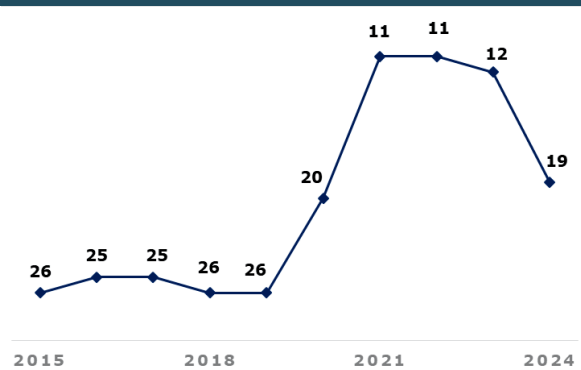
1.44% in 2015 ▲ 2.36% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

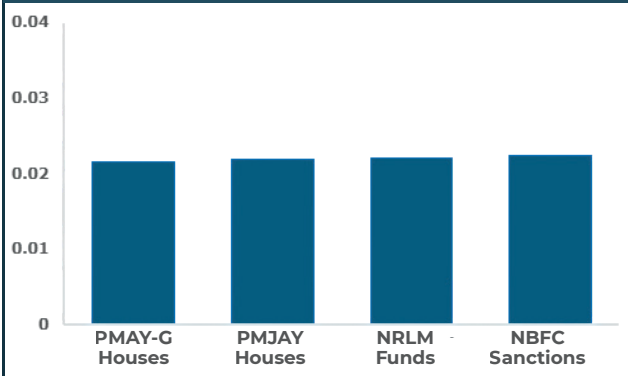
₹17L in 2015 ▲ ₹36L in 2024

2024 19/28

Rank Over The Years



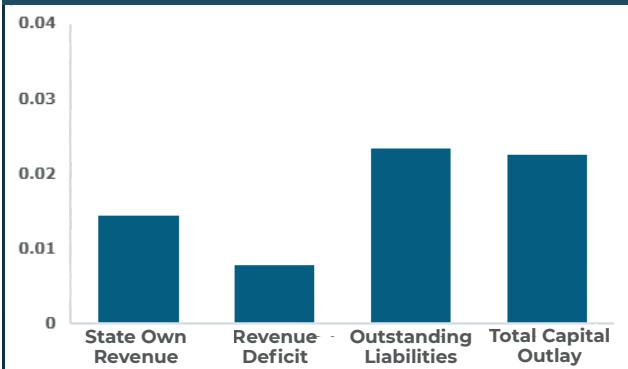
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



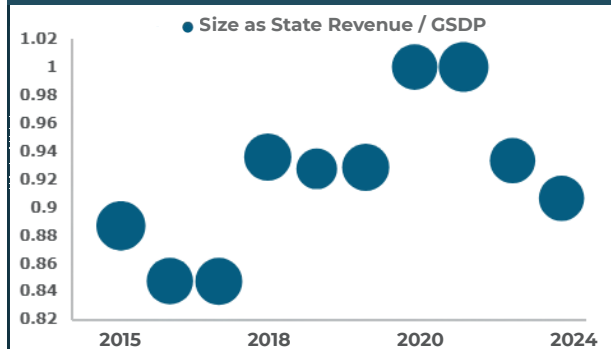
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



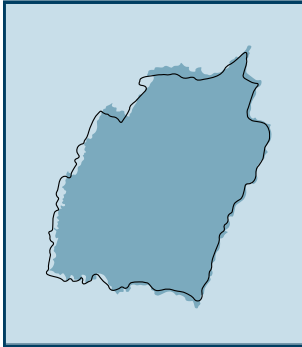
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Strong Economy, Weak Rank:** With a 0.728 Economic Score and per capita GSDP doubling from ₹17 lakhs to ₹36 lakhs, Maharashtra shows strong macroeconomic performance. Policies like "Magnetic Maharashtra 2.0" have increased investments boosting infrastructure and services. However, the low rank (19th) suggests gaps in translating this wealth into inclusion and fiscal strength.
- Rising Fiscal Stress:** The fiscal deficit rose from 1.44% to 2.36%. Maharashtra is struggling with declining tax buoyancy and high committed liabilities.
- Declining Momentum:** Fall in ranks indicates declining economic strength. A focused review of public enterprise efficiency could be key to restoring its fiscal health.

MANIPUR



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0 in 2019 ▲ 0.03 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

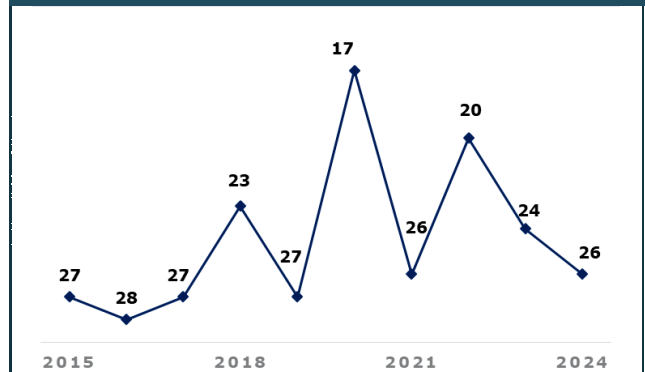
1.74% in 2015 ▲ 6.33% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

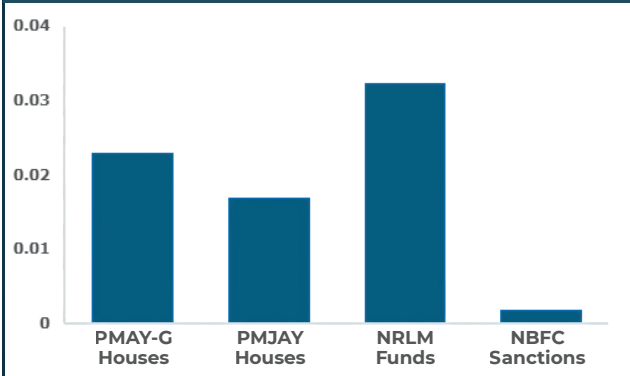
₹0.18L in 2015 ▲ ₹0.4L in 2024

2024 26/28

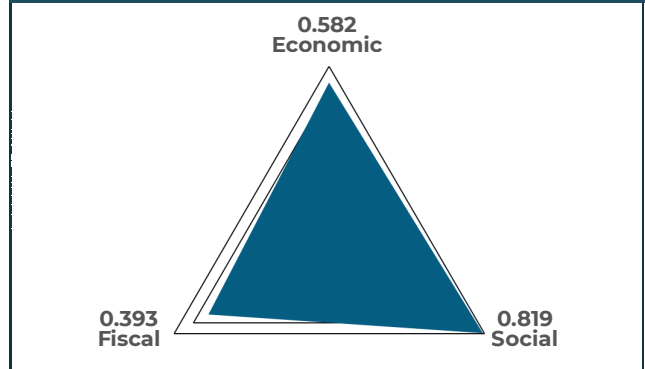
Rank Over The Years



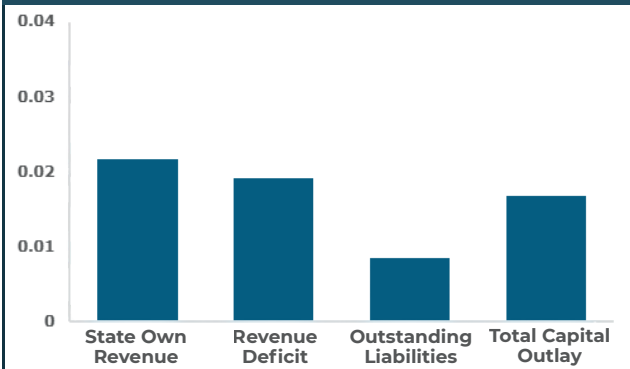
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



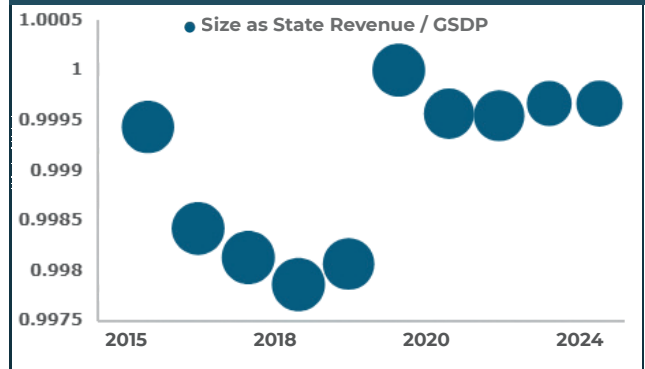
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



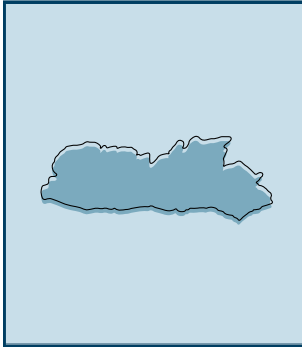
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Mounting Fiscal Pressure:** Manipur's fiscal deficit rose sharply from 1.74% in 2015 to 6.33% in 2024, signaling growing fiscal strain. This increase is striking given its low subsidy burden (0.03 of revenue expenditure), pointing to structural revenue-expenditure mismatches.
- Sluggish Growth:** Per capita GSDP increased to just ₹0.4L, reflecting slow economic expansion despite modest gains.
- Inclusion Mismatch:** High NRLM utilisation contrasts with poor performance in PMAY-G, PMJAY, and NBFC access. A strong social score of 0.819 suggests progress in isolated areas.
- Competitive Decline:** Ranking dropped from 17th to 26th, driven by weak own revenue and falling capital outlay.

MEGHALAYA



2024 **14/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.02 in 2019 ▲ **0.02** in 2024

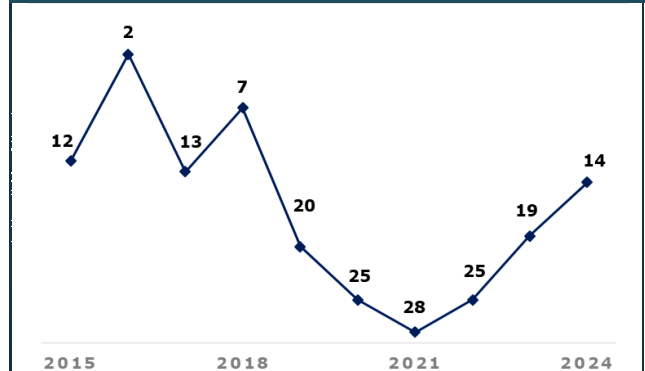
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.2% in 2015 ▲ **3%** in 2024

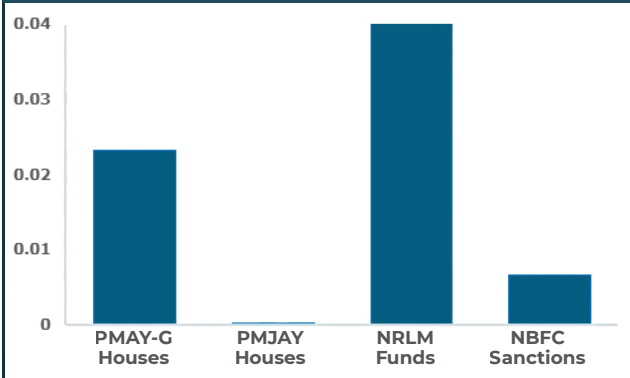
Per Capita GSDP

₹0.2L in 2015 ▲ **₹0.4L** in 2024

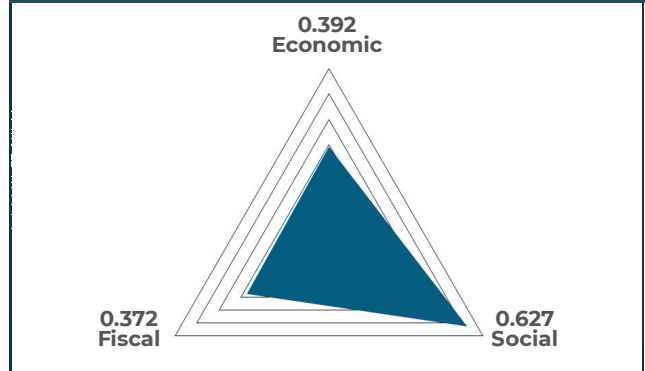
Rank Over The Years



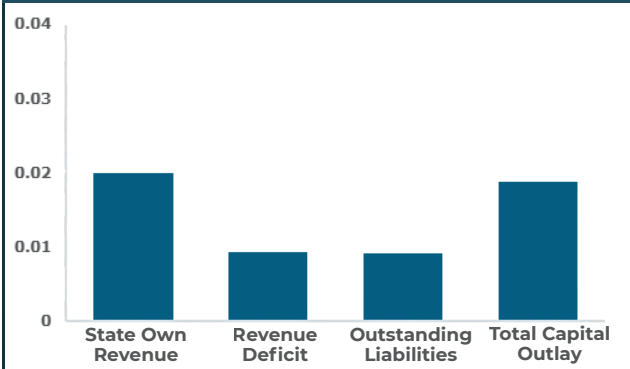
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



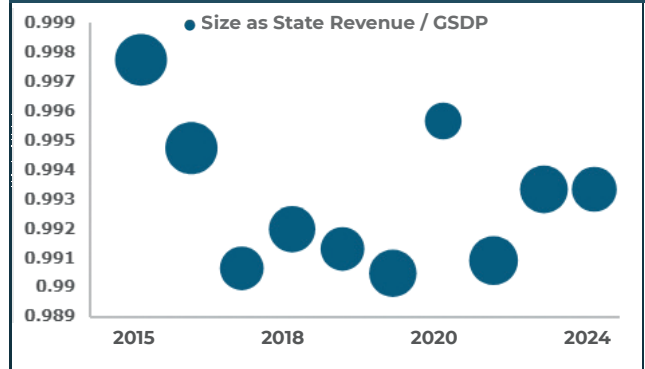
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



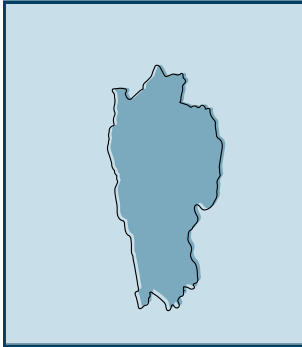
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Welfare-Heavy Strategy:** With a high social score of 0.627, Meghalaya shows strong welfare orientation, particularly in rural housing (PMAY-G) and livelihood support (NRLM). However, a fiscal score of just 0.372 reveals over-reliance on central transfers and weak internal resource mobilisation.
- Muted Growth:** Per capita GSDP rose to only ₹0.4L, and the economic score remains low at 0.392, indicating subdued industrial activity.
- Inclusion Gaps Persist:** While basic schemes have seen decent uptake, NBFC penetration and PMJAY delivery remain shallow. This fragmented inclusion limits overall impact, despite visible gains in rural programs.

MIZORAM



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.01 in 2019 ▲ 0.06 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

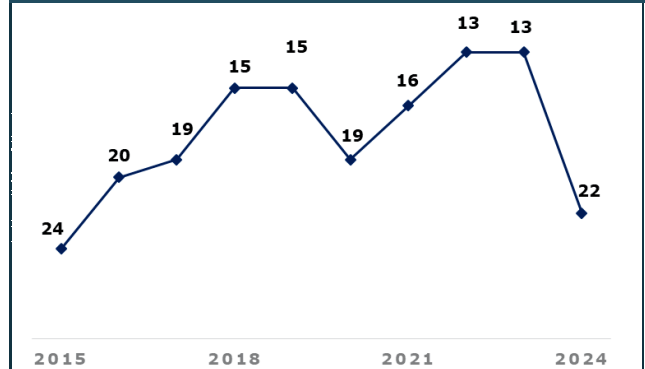
-2.7% in 2015 ▲ 7.3% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

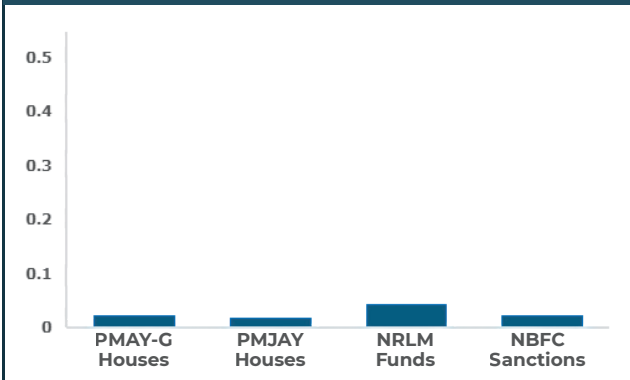
₹0.13L in 2015 ▲ ₹0.3L in 2024

2024 22/28

Rank Over The Years



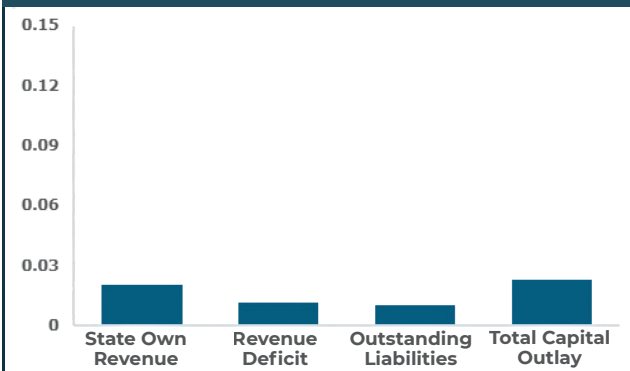
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



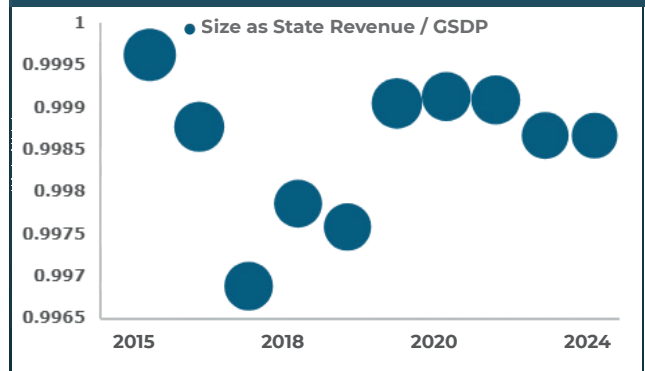
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



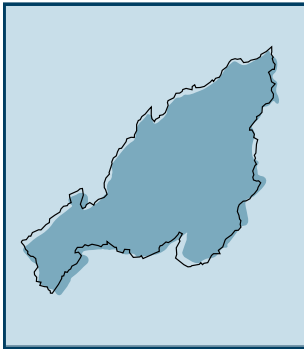
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Economic Lag:** Mizoram's per capita GSDP remains among the lowest, rising from ₹0.13L to ₹0.3L over the decade. Despite this, it holds a strong social score of 0.752, reflecting deep welfare penetration in the state.
- Subsidy Contraction:** Subsidies increased from 0.01 to 0.06, expanding the fiscal deficit to 7.3%, pointing the need for better management of revenue.
- Inclusion Stronghold:** High PMAY-G and NRLM usage suggest effective grassroots delivery, even in remote areas. This inclusion strength anchors Mizoram's low national rank of 22nd.
- Fiscal Fragility:** A low fiscal domain score of 0.278, paired with weak state own revenue, raises questions about long-term sustainability without central transfers.

NAGALAND



2024 11/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0 in 2019 ▲ 0.05 in 2024

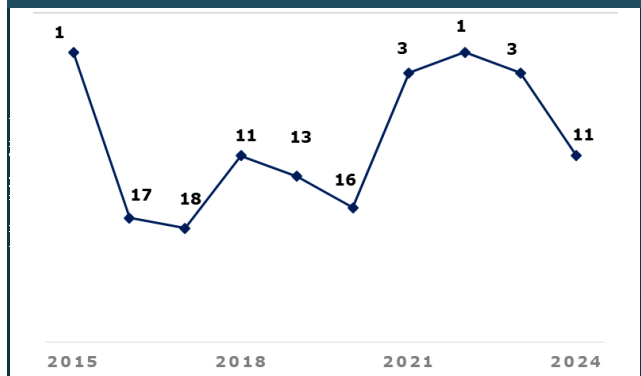
Gross Fiscal Deficit

3.05% in 2015 ▲ 5.49% in 2024

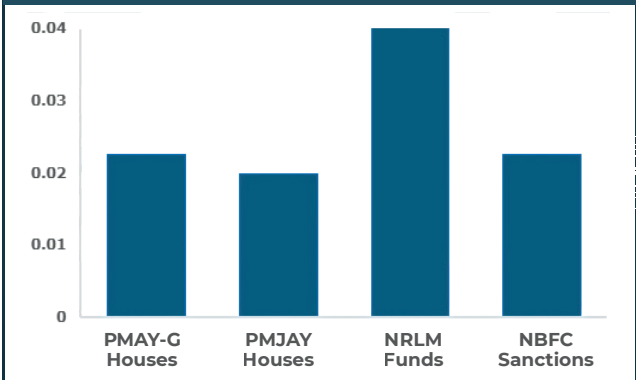
Per Capita GSDP

₹0.18L in 2015 ▲ ₹0.37L in 2024

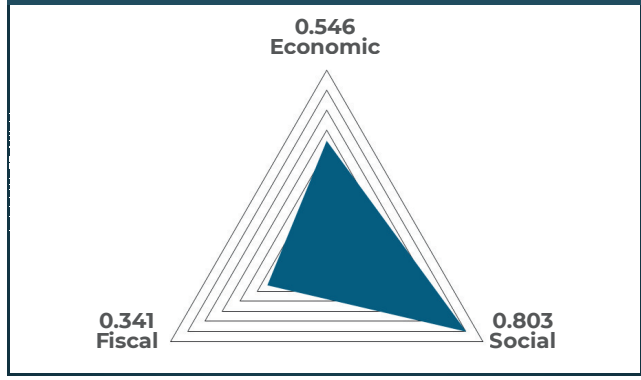
Rank Over The Years



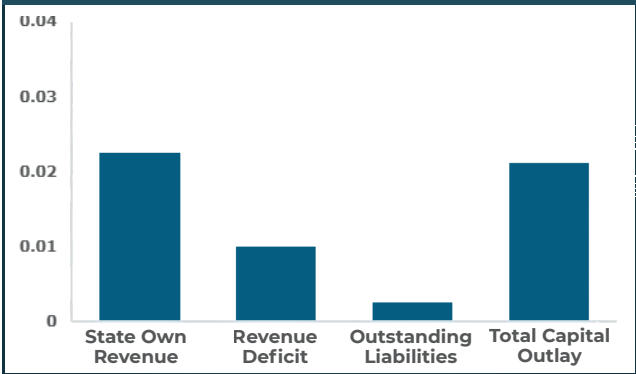
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



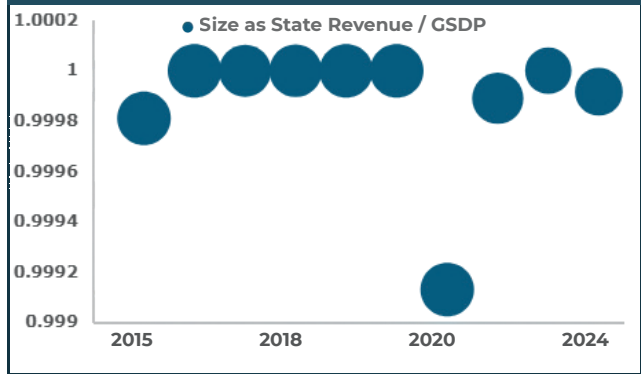
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



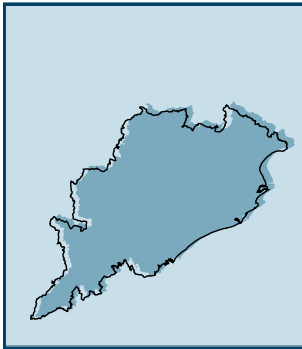
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Strong Social Infrastructure:** A top-tier social score of 0.803 reflects widespread coverage of key welfare schemes like NRLM and PMJAY. This shows Nagaland's ability to deliver services effectively across its challenging terrain.
- Stable Economy:** Per capita GSDP nearly doubled to ₹0.37L by 2024. Coupled with an economic score of 0.546, this indicates stable but small-scale economic activity.
- Limited Fiscal Autonomy:** A fiscal score of 0.341 and continued dependence on central transfers signal weak own-revenue generation. The fiscal deficit remains moderate at 3.05%.
- Rising Performer:** With a national rank of 11, Nagaland stands out among northeastern peers for managing a balanced mix of inclusion and fiscal prudence.

ODISHA



2024 **20/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.06 ▼ **0.04**
in 2019 in 2024

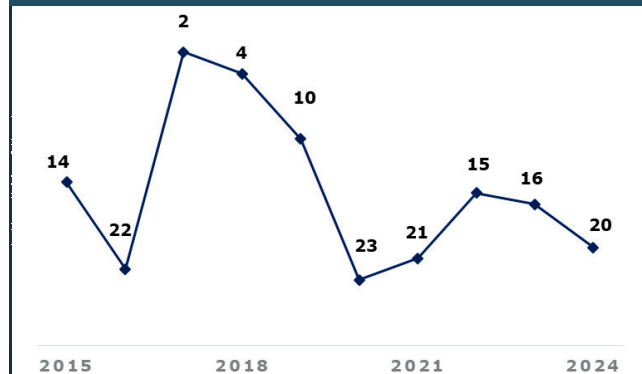
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.14% ▲ **3.02%**
in 2015 in 2024

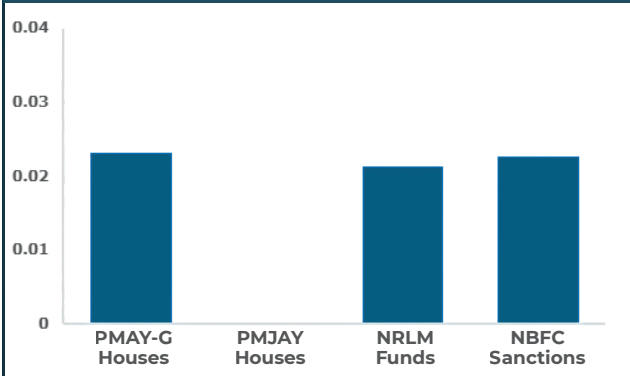
Per Capita GSDP

₹0.13L ▲ **₹0.3L**
in 2015 in 2024

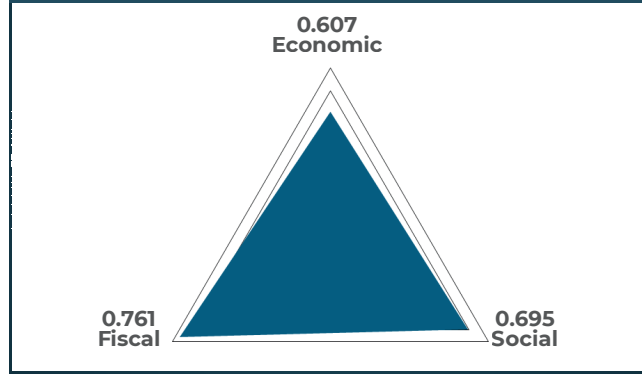
Rank Over The Years



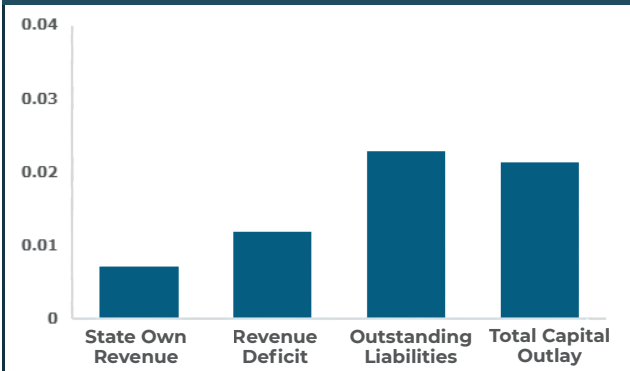
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



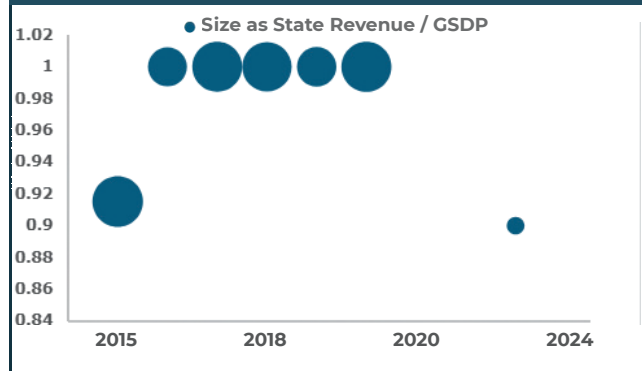
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



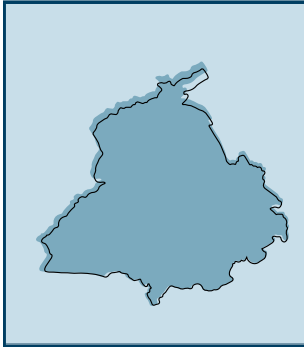
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Governance:** Odisha tops the fiscal domain with a score of 0.761, reflecting strong revenue systems, contained liabilities, and prudent capital spending. The state has institutionalised FRBM reforms more consistently than most.
- Deep Welfare Outreach:** Odisha scores strongly on all inclusion fronts — PMAY-G, NRLM, NBFC, and PMJAY — supporting a high social domain score (0.695). Its rural financial structure is robust and inclusive, reaching far-flung tribal and coastal areas.
- Economic Catch-Up:** While per capita GSDP is low at ₹0.3L, the economic score of 0.607 signals improving fundamentals through sustained capital formation and industrial expansion, particularly in mining and logistics.

PUNJAB



2024 10/28

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.36 in 2019 ▼ 0.35 in 2024

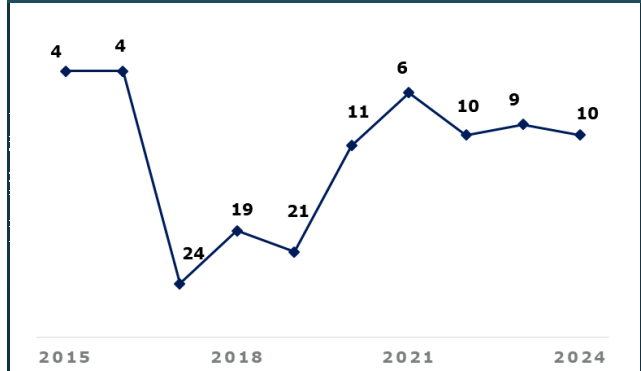
Gross Fiscal Deficit

4.45% in 2015 ▲ 4.66% in 2024

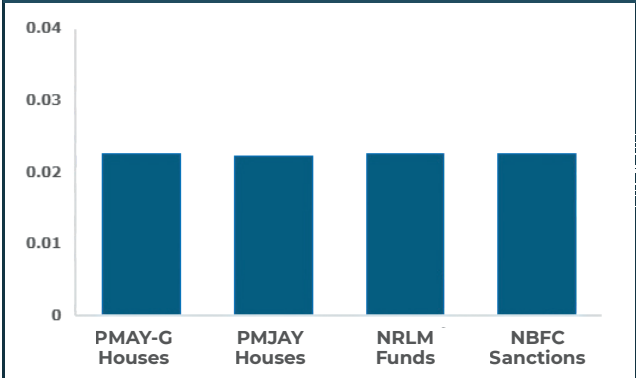
Per Capita GSDP

₹3.5L in 2015 ▲ ₹6.8L in 2024

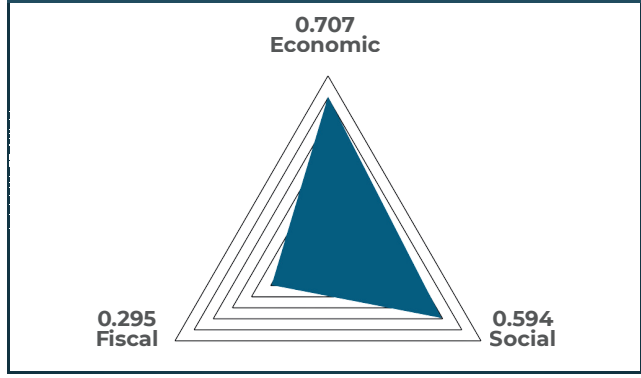
Rank Over The Years



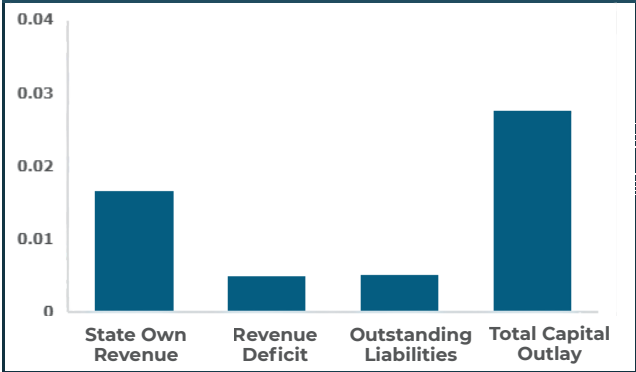
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



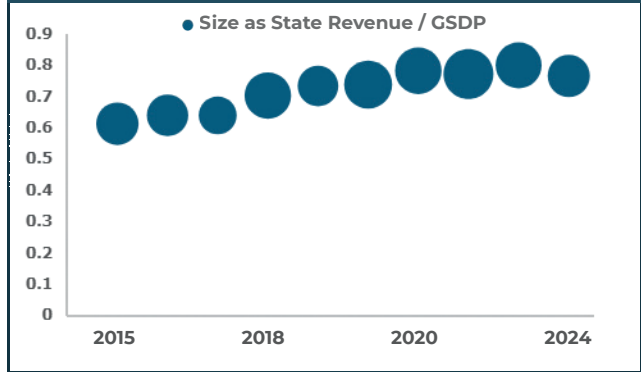
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



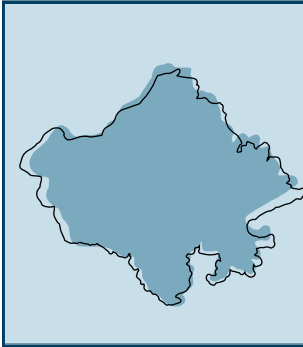
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Growth Without Fiscal Depth:** Punjab's strong per capita GSDP of ₹6.8L and economic score of 0.707 underline its industrial and agricultural base. However, this has not translated into fiscal health, revealing an imbalance in output versus state financial management.
- Weak Fiscal Framework:** A fiscal score of just 0.295 and a high fiscal deficit of 4.66% point to poor control over rising liabilities, low tax buoyancy, and ineffective cost containment.
- Inclusion Moderation:** Social development remains average, with a score of 0.594. Despite established infrastructure, the reach in urban-rural transition zones, need strengthening.
- Slide in Rankings:** Punjab ranks 10th in 2024 but risks further slippage unless fiscal consolidation and targeted social investments are prioritised.

RAJASTHAN



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.29 in 2019 ▼ 0.18 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

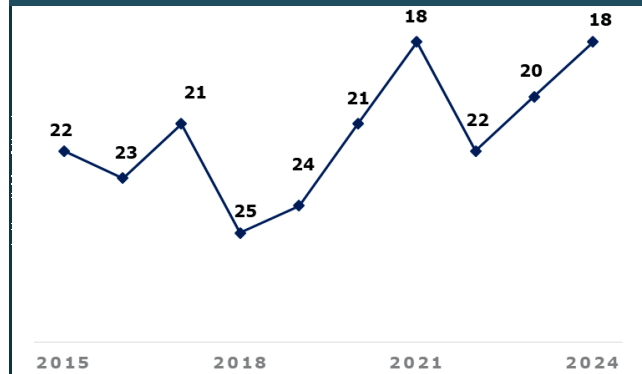
9.25% in 2015 ▲ 4.1% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

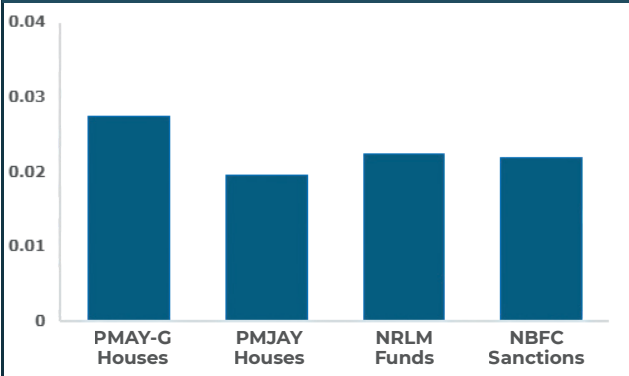
₹6.1L in 2015 ▲ ₹13L in 2024

2024 18/28

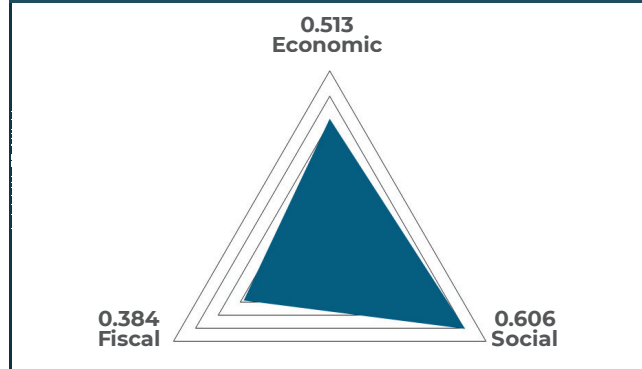
Rank Over The Years



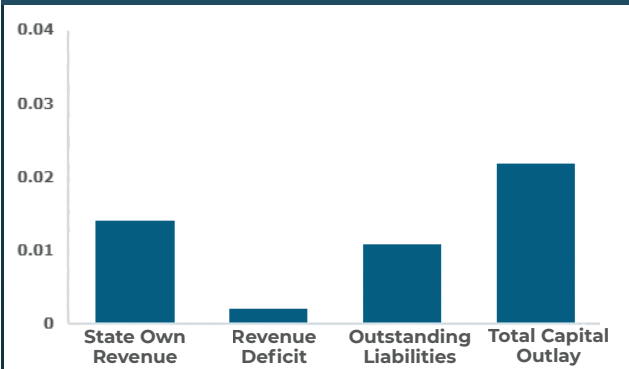
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



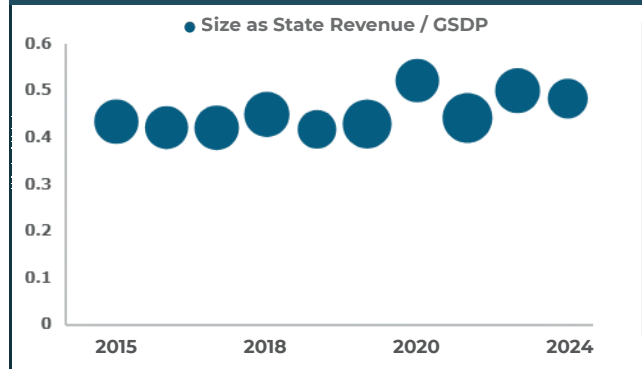
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



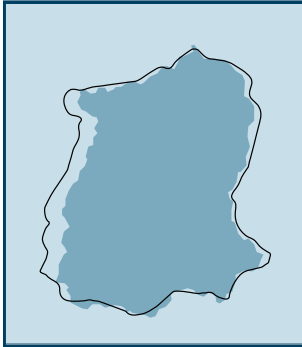
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Rising Social Spend:** Subsidy-to-revenue expenditure rose from 0.18 to 0.29, highlighting an aggressive welfare push. While this likely improved scheme access, it adds substantial pressure to fiscal space and long-term budgeting.
- High Deficit Load:** Fiscal deficit climbed to 4.1%, while the fiscal score lags at 0.384. This reflects growing reliance on borrowing and persistent weakness in revenue mobilisation.
- Moderate Economic Push:** A per capita GSDP of ₹13L and an economic score of 0.513 show stable growth, but industrial and job-intensive sectors remain underdeveloped.
- Mid-Tier Standing:** Ranked 18th overall, Rajasthan is weighed down by fiscal imbalance, despite social scheme outreach and moderately improved economic indicators.

SIKKIM



2024 **4/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0 in 2019 ▲ **0** in 2024

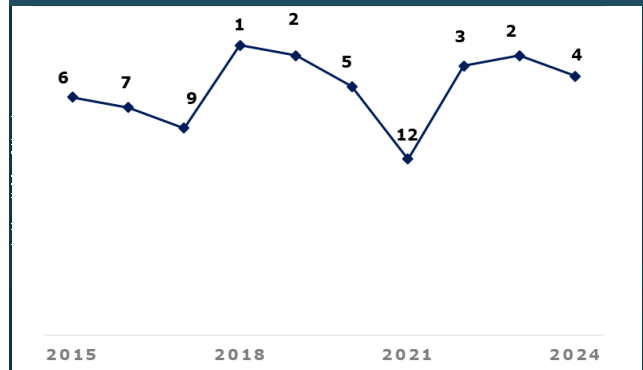
Gross Fiscal Deficit

2.88% in 2015 ▲ **4.38%** in 2024

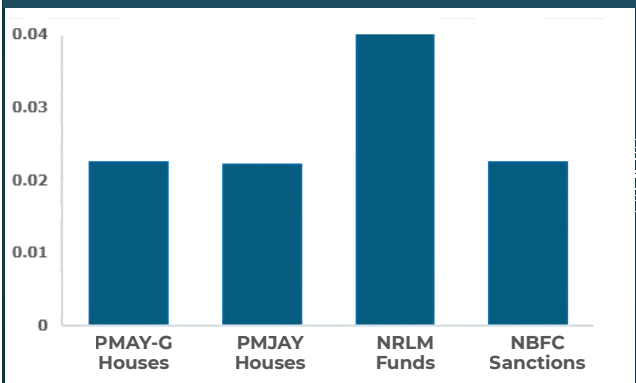
Per Capita GSDP

₹0.15L in 2015 ▲ **₹0.42L** in 2024

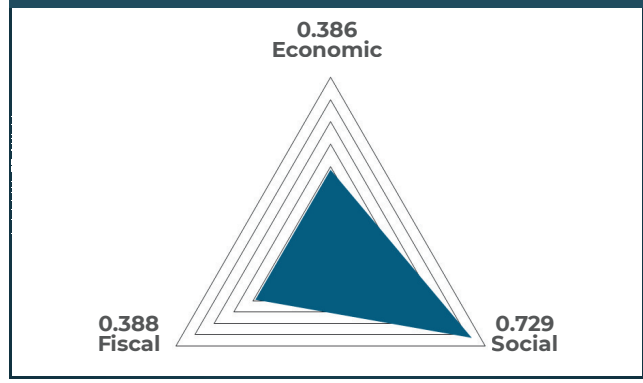
Rank Over The Years



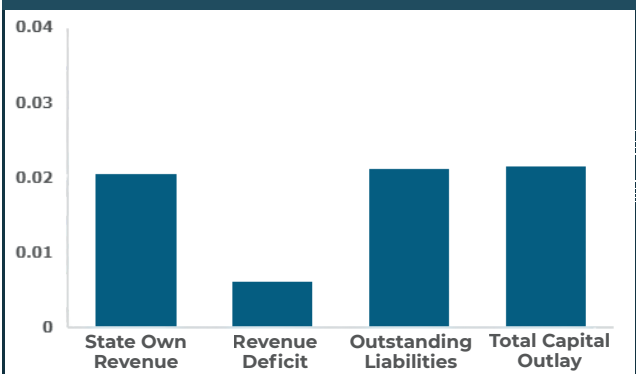
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



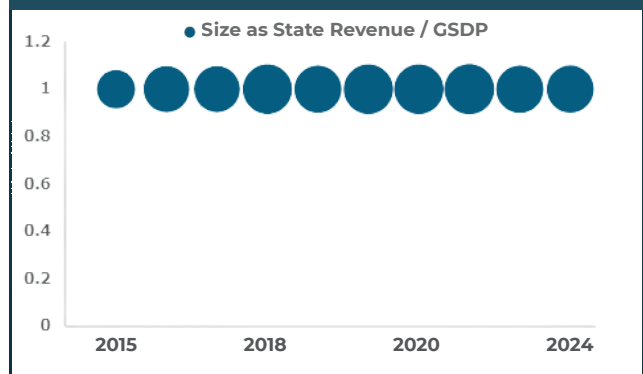
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



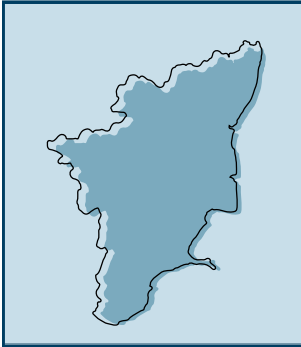
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Stability:** Sikkim maintained strong fiscal control with minimal subsidies and moderate deficits (2.88% to 4.36%), even as capital expenditure demands rose with growing per capita GSDP.
- Banking Stronghold:** High RRB and NBFC scores highlight strong rural credit systems, driven possibly by Sikkim's focus on financial inclusion in remote and hilly terrains.
- Uneven Progress:** While economic score (0.366) is fair, the low social domain score (0.173) reflects that benefits of development have not percolated equally across health and education sectors.

TAMIL NADU



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.16 in 2019 ▲ 0.59 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

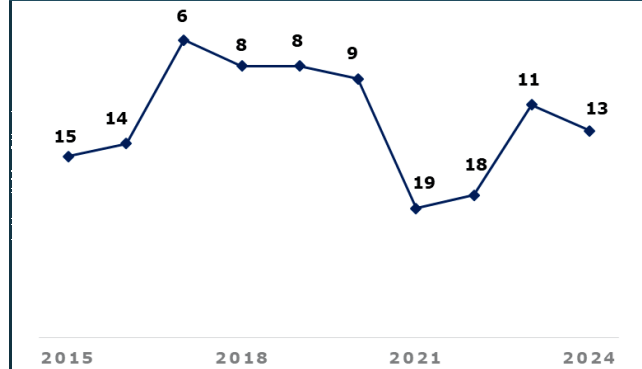
2.77% in 2015 ▲ 3.38% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

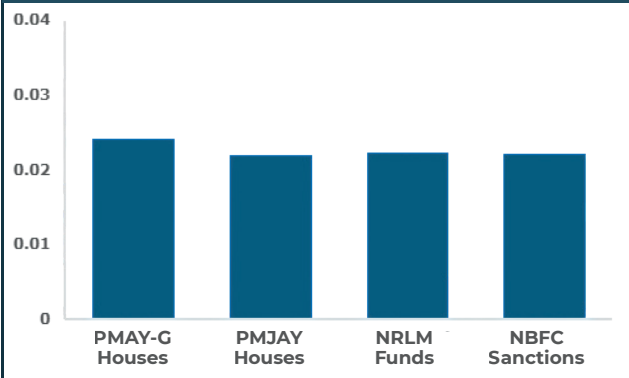
₹10L in 2015 ▲ ₹23L in 2024

2024 13/28

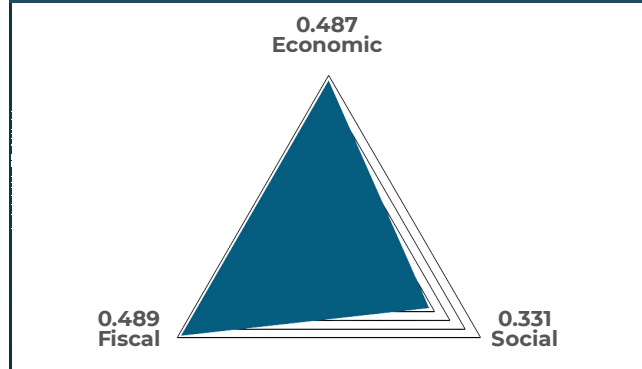
Rank Over The Years



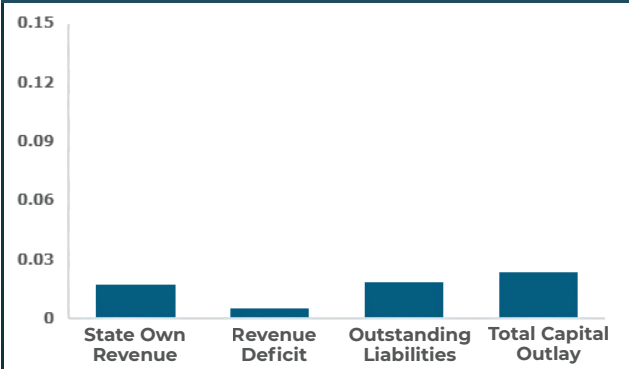
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



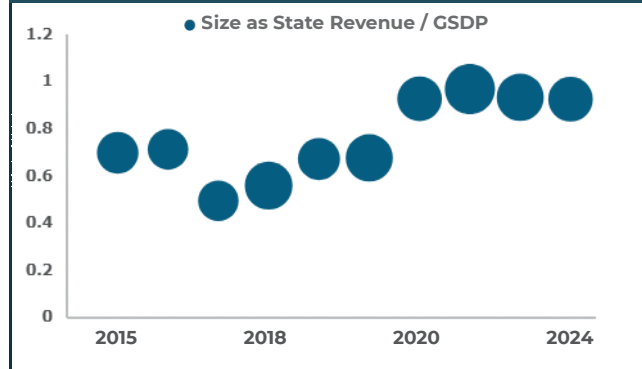
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



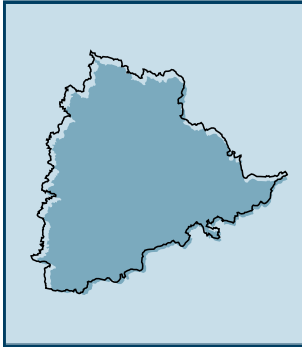
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Deficit Spike:** Tamil Nadu's deficit jumped from 2.77% to 3.86% despite historically tight budgets, potentially driven by increased welfare spending and large-scale public schemes.
- Widespread Inclusion:** High and consistent scores across all inclusion schemes show Tamil Nadu's effective governance in rural housing, credit flow, and livelihood provisioning.
- RRB Consistency:** A stable and improving RRB score over the years indicates a mature rural banking ecosystem, complementing the state's high per capita GSDP growth from ₹1.01L to ₹2.3L.

TELANGANA



2024 **21/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.08 in 2019 ▲ 0.10 in 2024

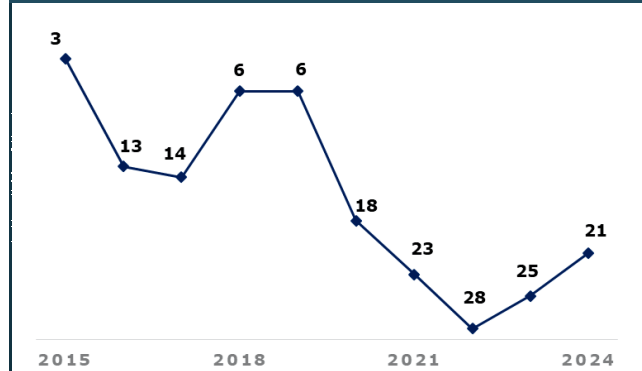
Gross Fiscal Deficit

3.2% in 2015 ▲ 3.73% in 2024

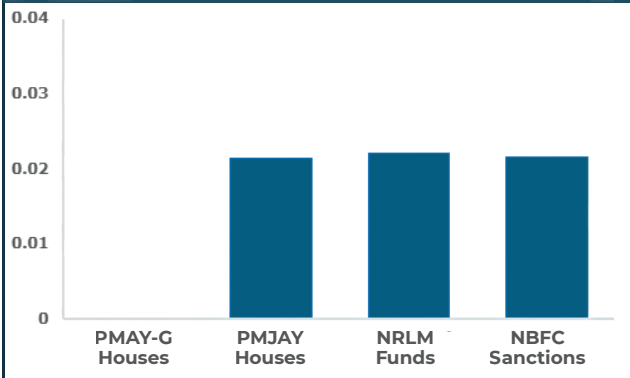
Per Capita GSDP

₹5L in 2015 ▲ ₹13L in 2024

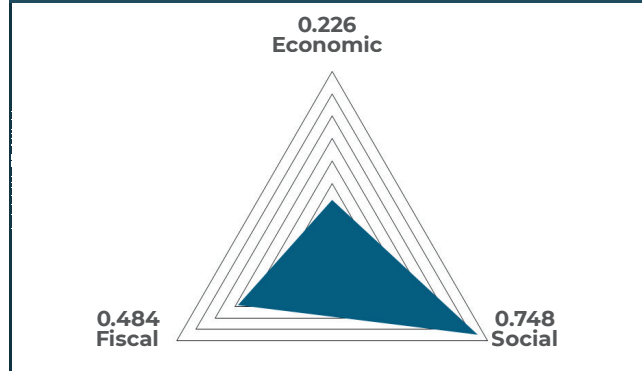
Rank Over The Years



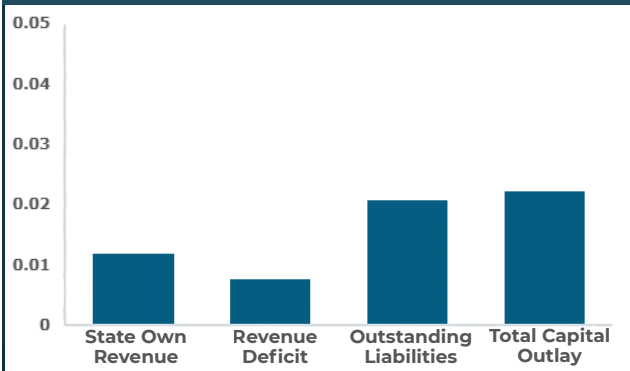
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



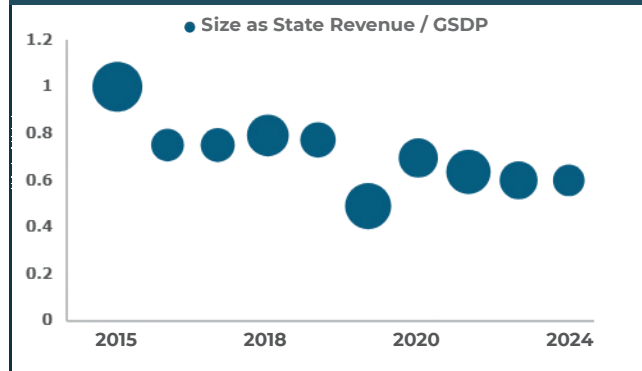
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



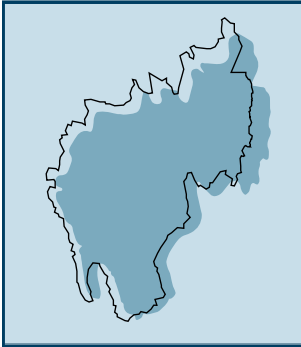
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Rising Deficit:** Fiscal prudence weakened as the deficit increased from 3.2% in 2015 to 3.73% in 2024. This may reflect expanding capital expenditure, especially in infrastructure and welfare schemes.
- Inclusion Gains:** Strong performance in all fiscal inclusion indicators, especially NRLM and NBFC, suggests an active livelihood support system and growing credit reliance outside traditional banks.
- Volatile Performance:** Telangana's sharp fluctuations in state ranking (from 12 to 21) reflect inconsistent fiscal and economic indicators, despite stable per capita GSDP (₹3L to ₹7.3L).

TRIPURA



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.06 in 2019 ▼ 0.05 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

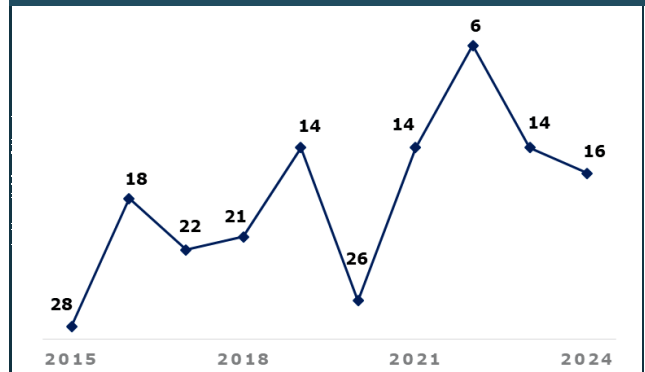
4.59% in 2015 ▲ 5.33% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

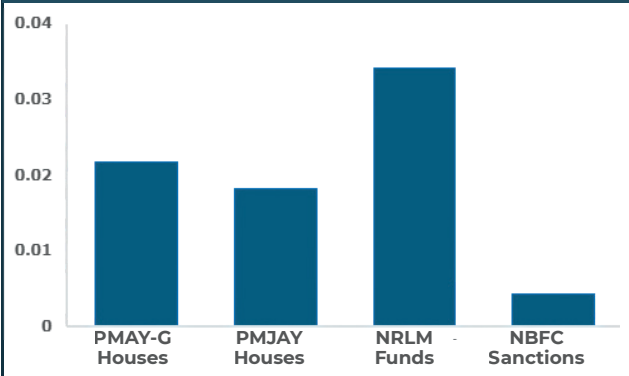
₹0.29L in 2015 ▲ ₹0.72L in 2024

2024 16/28

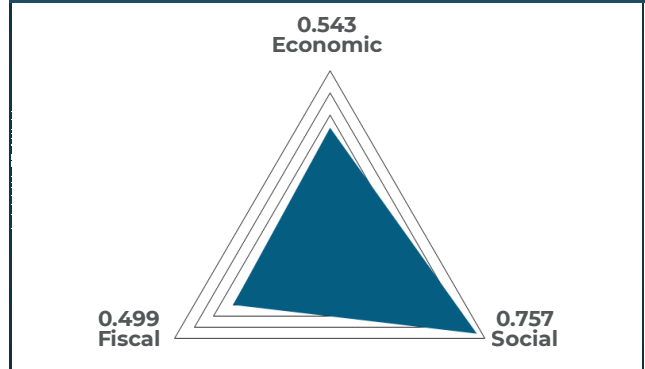
Rank Over The Years



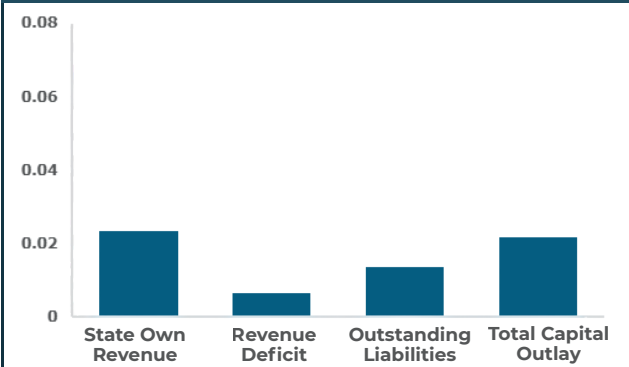
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



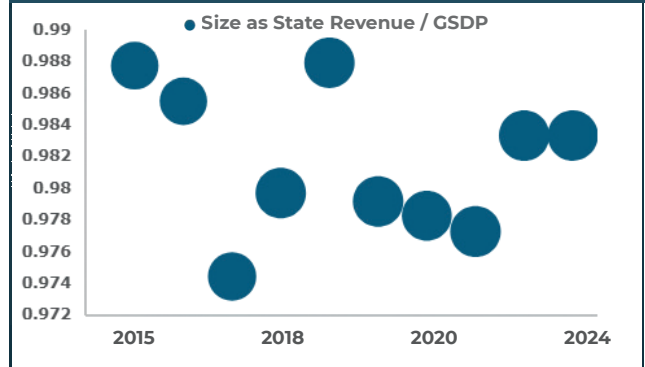
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Decline:** Tripura saw its deficit worsen from 4.59% to 5.33% over the decade, highlighting growing revenue-expenditure imbalance—possibly due to rising subsidy burdens or stagnant revenue streams.
- NBFC-led Push:** An unusually high NBFC score compared to other inclusion schemes indicates growing reliance on non-bank credit for development financing, hinting at innovative financial outreach.
- Social Gap:** Despite a per capita GSDP increase from ₹0.29L to ₹0.72L, a low social domain score (0.237) underscores limited social development returns, raising concerns about equitable growth distribution.

UTTAR PRADESH



2024 **23/28**

Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.07 in 2019 ▲ 0.09 in 2024

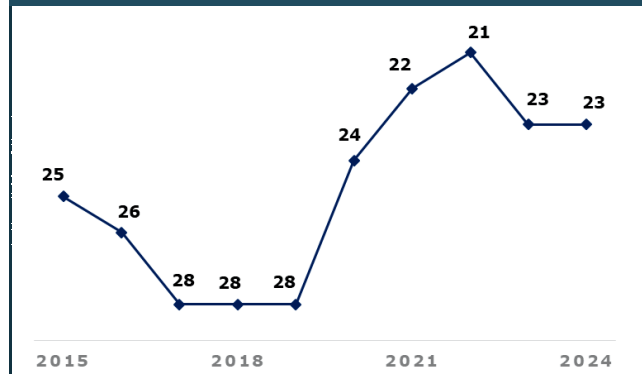
Gross Fiscal Deficit

5.13% in 2015 ▼ 3.33% in 2024

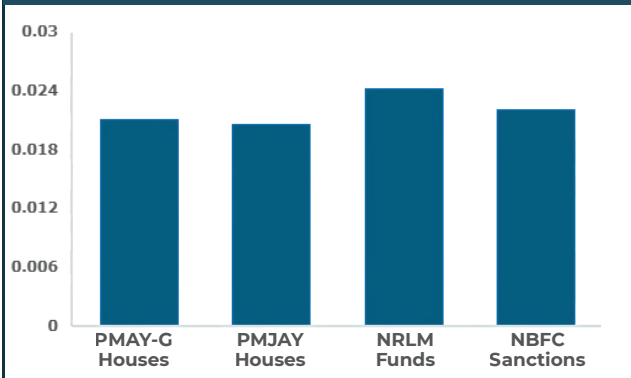
Per Capita GSDP

₹10L in 2015 ▲ ₹22L in 2024

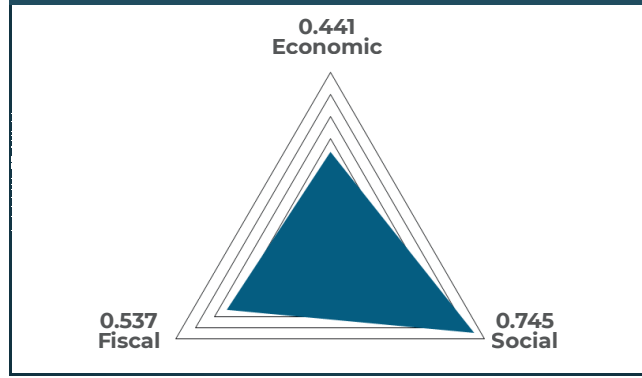
Rank Over The Years



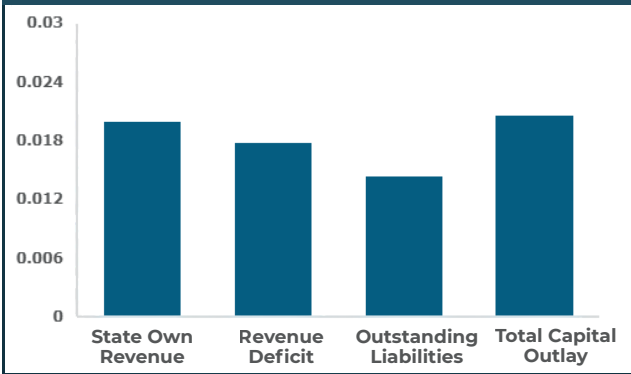
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



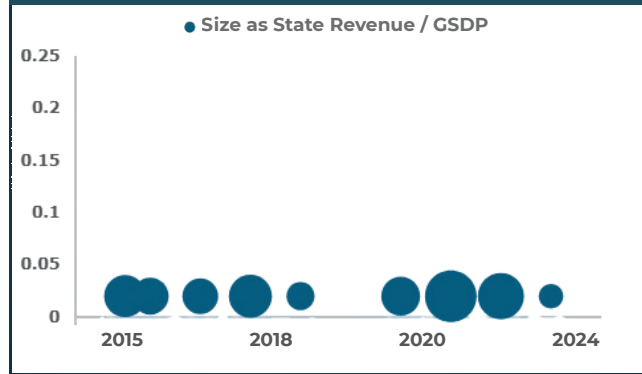
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



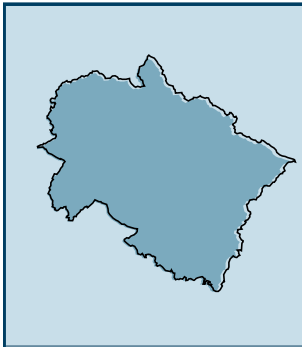
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Recovery:** Uttar Pradesh's fiscal deficit reduced significantly from 5.13% in 2015 to 3.33% in 2024. This turnaround aligns with digital revenue collection reforms and improved budgetary control over capital expenditure.
- Inclusive Penetration:** High scores across all inclusion metrics — PMAY-G, DAY-NRLM, and NBFC reflect a comprehensive rural push. A strong NBFC presence especially indicates deeper credit access beyond traditional banking channels.
- Growth Development Disconnect:** While per capita GSDP rose from ₹1L to ₹2.2L, the social domain score (0.447) suggests a lag in translating income growth into improved health and education outcomes.

UTTARAKHAND



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.01 ▲ 0.01
in 2019 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

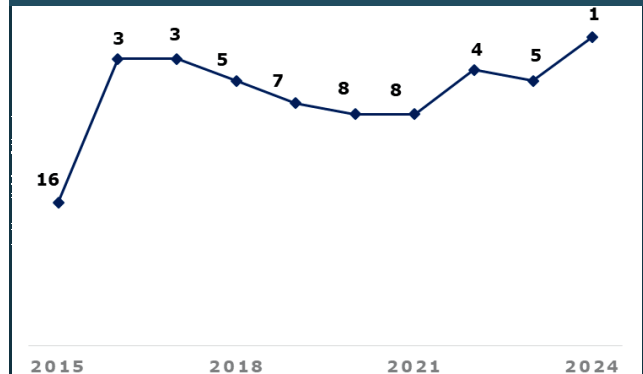
3.45% ▼ 2.61%
in 2015 in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

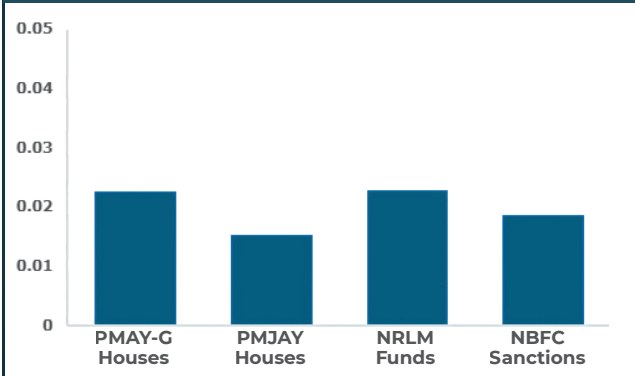
₹1.6L ▲ ₹3L
in 2015 in 2024

2024 1/28

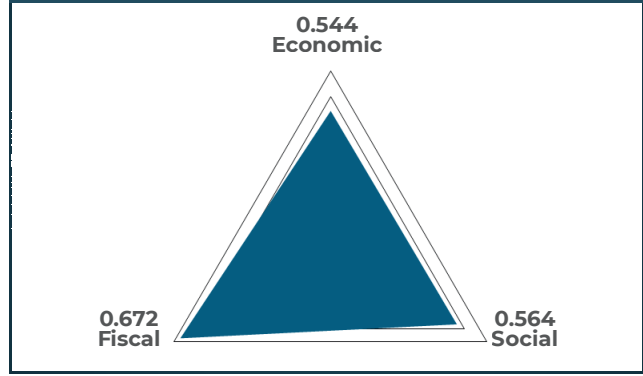
Rank Over The Years



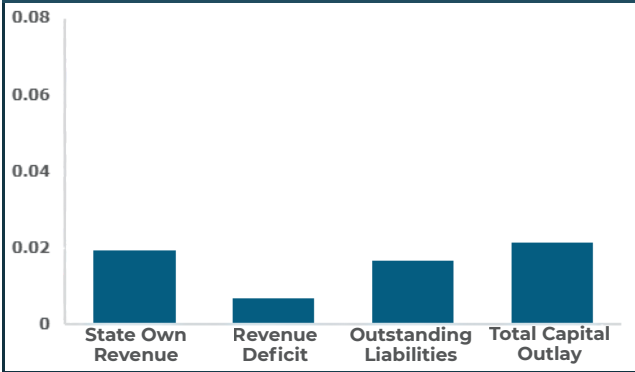
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



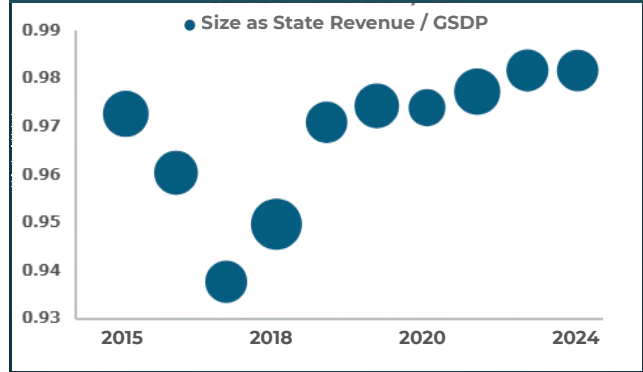
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



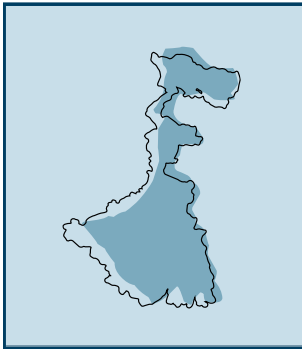
Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Prudence:** With a remarkably low deficit of 2.61% in 2024 and minimal subsidies, Uttarakhand reflects strong fiscal discipline. This stability supports sustained public investment in critical infrastructure and social services.
- Top Rank Driven by Economic Domain:** Achieving the highest rank (1/28) is largely due to a robust economic domain score (0.634), indicating healthy state revenue, capital formation, and efficient resource utilization.
- Rising Financial Inclusion:** A steady rise in RRB score since 2020, coupled with high PMAY-G and NBFC scores, suggests successful policy focus on rural inclusion. Programs like DAY-NRLM and Van Dhan Yojana may have contributed to this trend.

WEST BENGAL



Subsidies/Revenue Exp.

0.16 in 2019 ▲ 0.18 in 2024

Gross Fiscal Deficit

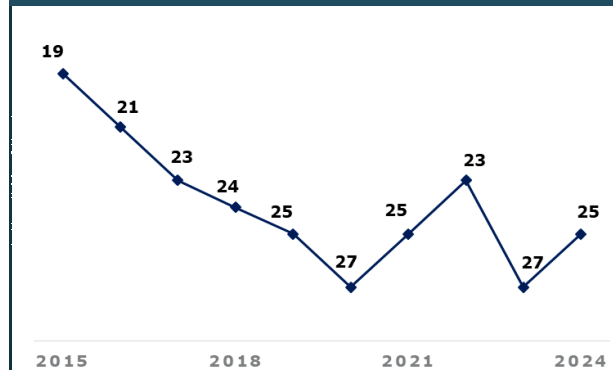
2.62% in 2015 ▲ 3.87% in 2024

Per Capita GSDP

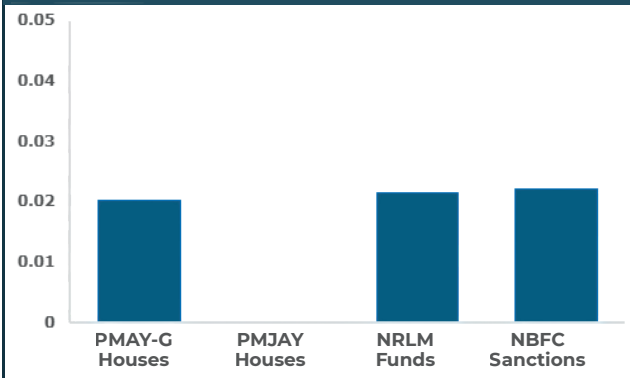
₹7.1L in 2015 ▲ ₹15L in 2024

2024 25/28

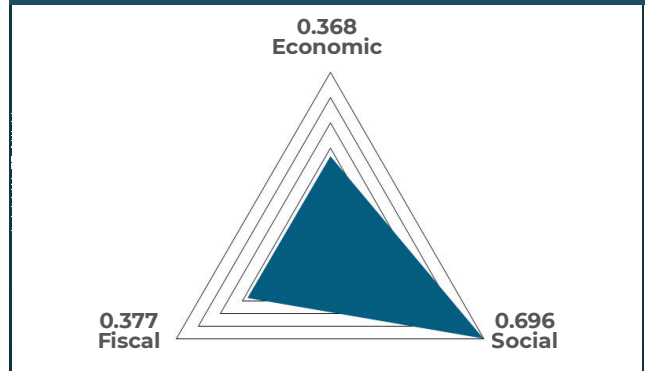
Rank Over The Years



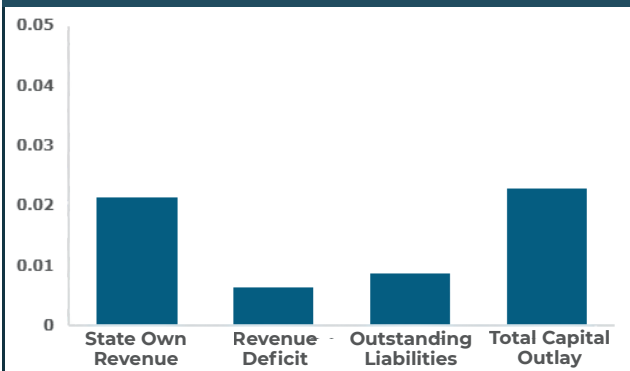
Fiscal Inclusion Scores



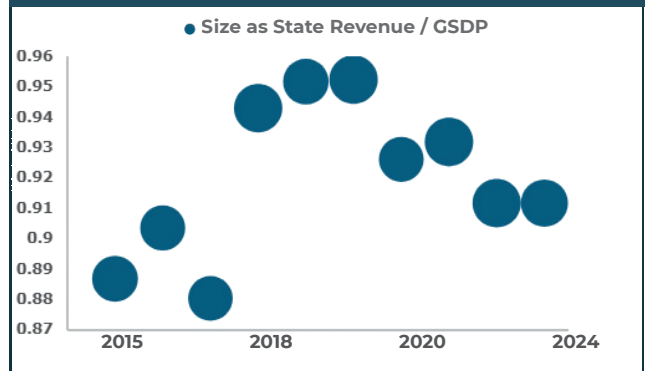
Domain wise Score



Fiscal Health Scores



Regional Rural Bank Score



Data Insights

- Fiscal Slippage:** Despite efforts, West Bengal's fiscal deficit remains high at 3.97% in 2024, up from 2.62% in 2015. This reflects challenges in aligning expenditure with revenue, potentially due to persistent subsidy burdens and limited revenue buoyancy.
- Weak Social Development:** A low social domain score (0.27) highlights concerns in health, education, and welfare delivery. This underperformance contrasts with its relatively better economic domain score and suggests gaps in inclusive development.
- Banking Gaps:** The declining Regional Rural Bank score post-2020 signals weakening rural credit delivery. This trend may reflect institutional restructuring issues or operational inefficiencies post-merger of rural banking entities.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Drawing on trends across Indian states and learnings from international case studies, this report proposes a forward-looking, multi-dimensional reform framework. These recommendations aim to strike a balance between fiscal responsibility and inclusive development, while strengthening institutional resilience and governance capacity.

1. Enhance Own Revenue Capacity

States must build stronger fiscal independence by improving the efficiency of their tax systems and broadening their revenue base. This includes strengthening property and GST administration, especially at the local level, leveraging digital enforcement tools to reduce leakages, and promoting economic diversification in resource-rich but underperforming states. A higher own-revenue-to-GSDP ratio can enable states to invest more confidently in long-term development without relying excessively on central transfers or borrowing.

2. Reorient Subsidies Towards Measurable Outcomes

Subsidies should be viewed as tools for transformation, not entitlements. To this end, regular impact audits

must be conducted to assess effectiveness in sectors like agriculture and food distribution. Wherever possible, states should transition to Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT) to ensure better targeting and reduced fiscal leakage. Future subsidy allocation should be performance-linked, encouraging states to tie benefits to tangible improvements in health, education, or productivity metrics.

3. Institutionalise Capital Outlay Planning

Capital expenditure needs to be rooted in long-term development goals and monitored for returns. States should link capex to outcome budgets and embed multi-year planning frameworks. Investment should be prioritised in areas with high multiplier effects such as climate resilience, health infrastructure, and digital connectivity. Learning from successful state models (like Odisha's fiscal consolidation or Andhra's electronics policies) can help scale best practices nationally.

4. Strengthen Fiscal Inclusion Mechanisms

Fiscal inclusion is critical for equitable development. States must ensure that public finance reaches

underserved communities through deeper integration of the Jan Dhan–Aadhaar–Mobile (JAM) framework, expansion of micro-credit via cooperative banks, NBFCs, and RRBs, and better coordination with local governments. Inclusion dashboards can be developed to track real-time coverage gaps in schemes like PMAY-G, Ayushman Bharat, and NRLM—turning fiscal delivery into a measurable outcome.

5. Improve Fiscal Governance

Transparent governance is the backbone of sustainable finance. States must publicly disclose off-budget borrowings, contingent liabilities, and quasi-fiscal operations to prevent hidden debt traps. Strengthening State Finance Commissions, enhancing local body autonomy, and linking grants to governance reforms like land record digitisation or e-budgeting can significantly improve institutional accountability and service delivery.

6. Adopt Resilience and Climate-Responsive Budgeting

With increasing climate volatility, states must embed disaster-risk sensitivity into their fiscal strategies. Vulnerable states such as Assam, Odisha, and Himachal Pradesh should proactively integrate climate risk into expenditure frameworks and develop adaptation infrastructure. Tools like green bonds, insurance pooling

mechanisms, and climate-focused performance grants can be used to mobilise and protect long-term investments.

7. Promote Data-Driven Fiscal Strategy

Robust data systems can transform governance. States should make high-frequency fiscal and inclusion data publicly accessible to encourage transparency, evidence-based planning, and citizen oversight. Annual fiscal audits should be standardised using composite indices and common benchmarks to support inter-state comparison, early detection of fiscal stress, and data-informed interventions at the policy level.

CONCLUSION

As India heads into a more decentralised, complex fiscal future, state-level public finance will increasingly determine the inclusivity and equity of our development. This index serves as a foundational framework for systematically evaluating the utilisation of public resources by states.

However, there remains significant scope for further expansion, with the possibility of future editions exploring health, education, and livelihood indicators on the ground. Tracking trends over time would also help understand whether fiscal behaviour is changing due to reforms or merely responding to economic cycles.

There's also a growing need to examine how state budgets are preparing for climate challenges, whether through disaster resilience spending or green infrastructure. Over time, the index could help build state fiscal typologies, identifying which states are fiscally robust but socially underperforming, or which are inclusive but fiscally stretched. In doing so, we move from numbers to narratives, giving policymakers and researchers alike a way to reflect, respond, and

reimagine what effective state finance can look like in a changing India.

India's states play a central role in shaping the country's development trajectory, and their fiscal status reveals their contribution to the nation's growth. This Fiscal Index brings together a wide set of indicators to understand the management of public resources by the states, not just in terms of spending, but also of development. By categorising the parameters under fiscal health, fiscal inclusion, and economic inclusion, the index aims to provide a layered picture of each state's financial landscape. It reveals the activeness of some states to invest in capital creation and social protection, while acknowledging that others may be constrained by debt burdens or limited revenue bases. Importantly, the index moves beyond traditional metrics to consider the real impact of public finance on people, from housing and healthcare access to financial inclusion. While the index enables comparisons, its deeper value lies in highlighting the extent of inclusion across states, the persistence of disparities, and the potential for more equitable and public finance.

APPENDIX

PARAMETERS

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| 1 | Total Capital Outlay | 11 | Interest Payments |
| 2 | State Own Revenue | 12 | Total Expenditure Incurred Towards the AB-PMJAY |
| 3 | Inflation Rate | 13 | PMJJBY Claims |
| 4 | Per Capita GSDP | 14 | PMSBY Claims |
| 5 | Social Sector Expenditure as percent of Total Disbursement | 15 | Funds Released under DAY - NRLM |
| 6 | Gross Fiscal Deficit | 16 | Number of houses sanctioned under PMAY-G |
| 7 | Revenue Deficit | 17 | Subsidies |
| 8 | State-Wise Sanctions and Utilisation of Short-Term Credit - RRBs | 18 | NBFC Sanctions |
| 9 | Outstanding Liabilities | 19 | Share in Central Taxes |
| 10 | State wise contribution to AAUM | | |

STANDARD DEVIATION OF NORAMALIZED SCORES

Parameters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Standard Deviation	0.247	0.233	0.234	0.242	0.253	0.211	0.214	0.252	0.304	0.212	0.198

2015 - 2019

Parameters	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Standard Deviation	0.224	0.235	0.243	0.255	0.207	0.255	0.199	0.224	0.264	0.200	0.218

Parameters	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Standard Deviation	0.301	0.243	0.258	0.229	0.290	0.233	0.276	0.198

2020 - 2024

Ranks throughout the years

State	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Andhra Pradesh	23	24	17	27	22	22	24	27	28	27
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	4	9	23	15	15	12	18	24
Assam	8	1	1	2	3	3	2	2	21	5
Bihar	21	27	26	22	19	13	20	19	22	17
Chhattisgarh	20	16	15	12	4	28	27	24	26	28
Goa	18	19	16	17	17	2	7	8	10	8
Gujarat	11	5	5	3	1	1	1	5	7	2
Haryana	13	6	10	16	9	7	5	14	1	6
Himachal Pradesh	5	8	11	13	18	6	9	16	15	12
Jharkhand	9	15	20	18	11	12	13	7	4	7
Karnataka	17	10	7	10	12	10	4	9	6	9
Kerala	10	11	12	20	16	4	10	17	8	3
Madhya Pradesh	7	12	8	14	5	14	17	26	17	15
Maharashtra	26	25	25	26	26	20	11	11	12	19
Manipur	27	28	27	23	27	17	26	20	24	26
Meghalaya	12	2	13	7	20	25	28	25	19	14
Mizoram	24	20	19	15	15	19	16	13	13	22
Nagaland	1	17	18	11	13	16	3	1	3	11
Odisha	14	22	2	4	10	23	21	15	16	20
Punjab	4	4	24	19	21	11	6	10	9	10
Rajasthan	22	23	21	25	24	21	18	22	20	18
Sikkim	6	7	9	1	2	5	12	3	2	4
Tamil Nadu	15	14	6	8	8	9	19	18	11	13
Telangana	3	13	14	6	6	18	23	28	25	21
Tripura	28	18	22	21	14	26	14	6	14	16
Uttar Pradesh	25	26	28	28	28	24	22	21	23	23
Uttarakhand	16	3	3	5	7	8	8	4	5	1
West Bengal	19	21	23	24	25	27	25	23	27	25

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.042	0.012	0.038	0.028	0.020	0.006	0.000	0.021	0.054	0.039	0.057	0.070	0.113	0.618
Arunachal Pradesh	0.008	0.034	0.035	0.039	0.035	0.037	0.040	0.043	0.055	0.043	0.057	0.045	0.135	0.751
Assam	0.043	0.030	0.032	0.035	0.011	0.017	0.011	0.042	0.055	0.042	0.057	0.053	0.124	0.699
Bihar	0.024	0.028	0.033	0.032	0.012	0.016	0.016	0.009	0.055	0.042	0.057	0.066	0.111	0.626
Chhattisgarh	0.037	0.016	0.033	0.035	0.000	0.014	0.010	0.041	0.056	0.042	0.058	0.067	0.119	0.637
Goa	0.039	0.000	0.038	0.039	0.034	0.020	0.013	0.043	0.055	0.014	0.058	0.062	0.120	0.661
Gujarat	0.039	0.023	0.037	0.019	0.022	0.020	0.013	0.036	0.055	0.033	0.057	0.052	0.117	0.694
Haryana	0.049	0.024	0.034	0.030	0.024	0.017	0.007	0.029	0.055	0.026	0.057	0.054	0.118	0.685
Himachal Pradesh	0.041	0.023	0.042	0.037	0.028	0.013	0.007	0.041	0.054	0.043	0.057	0.050	0.127	0.719
Jharkhand	0.040	0.027	0.033	0.035	0.013	0.017	0.012	0.042	0.055	0.041	0.057	0.053	0.122	0.698
Karnataka	0.042	0.021	0.029	0.019	0.023	0.020	0.012	0.025	0.055	0.031	0.058	0.057	0.111	0.663
Kerala	0.049	0.020	0.038	0.028	0.033	0.014	0.005	0.024	0.055	0.041	0.057	0.054	0.122	0.694
Madhya Pradesh	0.040	0.014	0.038	0.029	0.024	0.019	0.015	0.031	0.055	0.041	0.057	0.051	0.119	0.701
Maharashtra	0.048	0.025	0.042	0.000	0.017	0.021	0.010	0.038	0.055	0.000	0.058	0.076	0.115	0.602
Manipur	0.013	0.039	0.004	0.039	0.033	0.015	0.022	0.043	0.054	0.042	0.000	0.085	0.108	0.561
Meghalaya	0.027	0.032	0.033	0.039	0.015	0.012	0.014	0.043	0.055	0.040	0.057	0.055	0.121	0.688
Mizoram	0.015	0.040	0.013	0.039	0.015	0.000	0.009	0.043	0.053	0.043	0.056	0.073	0.117	0.614
Nagaland	0.023	0.040	0.031	0.039	0.043	0.025	0.024	0.043	0.053	0.042	0.057	0.036	0.132	0.788
Odisha	0.034	0.018	0.031	0.033	0.013	0.021	0.017	0.039	0.055	0.041	0.058	0.054	0.118	0.685
Punjab	0.049	0.021	0.037	0.032	0.047	0.016	0.006	0.026	0.055	0.039	0.058	0.048	0.128	0.726
Rajasthan	0.039	0.020	0.032	0.026	0.007	0.016	0.011	0.019	0.055	0.036	0.058	0.066	0.110	0.623
Sikkim	0.018	0.022	0.034	0.039	0.030	0.021	0.024	0.043	0.055	0.041	0.043	0.049	0.118	0.705
Tamil Nadu	0.045	0.021	0.034	0.016	0.023	0.018	0.010	0.030	0.055	0.037	0.058	0.055	0.116	0.677
Telangana	0.045	0.025	0.042	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.012	0.043	0.056	0.041	0.057	0.044	0.128	0.743
Tripura	0.000	0.036	0.000	0.039	0.005	0.015	0.028	0.042	0.000	0.041	0.051	0.099	0.100	0.501
Uttar Pradesh	0.024	0.016	0.036	0.017	0.031	0.016	0.018	0.000	0.056	0.039	0.058	0.070	0.109	0.610
Uttarakhand	0.037	0.031	0.040	0.036	0.005	0.014	0.010	0.042	0.046	0.042	0.054	0.060	0.119	0.666
West Bengal	0.046	0.031	0.038	0.024	0.008	0.014	0.006	0.038	0.056	0.032	0.058	0.062	0.120	0.661

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.044	0.022	0.008	0.028	0.005	0.017	0.003	0.031	0.046	0.041	0.059	0.077	0.108	0.584
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.035	0.029	0.039	0.044	0.031	0.040	0.043	0.023	0.044	0.058	0.067	0.126	0.653
Assam	0.050	0.032	0.031	0.035	0.007	0.032	0.013	0.043	0.054	0.043	0.059	0.052	0.131	0.714
Bihar	0.023	0.022	0.013	0.032	0.010	0.018	0.016	0.010	0.034	0.043	0.059	0.081	0.097	0.546
Chhattisgarh	0.038	0.009	0.030	0.035	0.000	0.021	0.010	0.042	0.057	0.043	0.059	0.071	0.120	0.629
Goa	0.041	0.000	0.028	0.039	0.031	0.020	0.007	0.043	0.036	0.019	0.059	0.071	0.111	0.610
Gujarat	0.044	0.024	0.035	0.019	0.018	0.021	0.007	0.035	0.047	0.034	0.059	0.059	0.114	0.660
Haryana	0.049	0.024	0.033	0.030	0.038	0.009	0.000	0.031	0.048	0.025	0.059	0.061	0.118	0.659
Himachal Pradesh	0.044	0.022	0.027	0.037	0.028	0.022	0.009	0.041	0.023	0.044	0.059	0.061	0.116	0.654
Jharkhand	0.036	0.017	0.014	0.036	0.022	0.011	0.012	0.042	0.044	0.041	0.059	0.066	0.112	0.631
Karnataka	0.046	0.021	0.034	0.019	0.019	0.023	0.007	0.025	0.055	0.032	0.059	0.061	0.114	0.652
Kerala	0.050	0.017	0.032	0.028	0.029	0.019	0.002	0.025	0.036	0.042	0.059	0.063	0.114	0.643
Madhya Pradesh	0.040	0.014	0.032	0.029	0.014	0.020	0.010	0.032	0.046	0.043	0.059	0.063	0.113	0.643
Maharashtra	0.051	0.024	0.027	0.000	0.019	0.024	0.006	0.037	0.052	0.000	0.059	0.080	0.111	0.581
Manipur	0.023	0.043	0.007	0.039	0.033	0.023	0.020	0.043	0.015	0.044	0.000	0.093	0.100	0.519
Meghalaya	0.033	0.035	0.035	0.039	0.021	0.021	0.014	0.043	0.033	0.042	0.058	0.053	0.120	0.692
Mizoram	0.032	0.039	0.021	0.039	0.015	0.036	0.027	0.043	0.000	0.044	0.058	0.076	0.118	0.609
Nagaland	0.028	0.043	0.016	0.039	0.040	0.019	0.013	0.043	0.010	0.043	0.058	0.071	0.118	0.625
Odisha	0.029	0.011	0.000	0.033	0.012	0.022	0.015	0.043	0.054	0.041	0.059	0.077	0.114	0.598
Punjab	0.053	0.022	0.039	0.032	0.047	0.015	0.000	0.028	0.031	0.041	0.059	0.061	0.123	0.670
Rajasthan	0.040	0.020	0.022	0.026	0.028	0.000	0.004	0.018	0.043	0.036	0.059	0.074	0.104	0.586
Sikkim	0.038	0.033	0.011	0.039	0.030	0.019	0.009	0.043	0.047	0.043	0.039	0.060	0.114	0.656
Tamil Nadu	0.048	0.022	0.022	0.016	0.019	0.020	0.004	0.031	0.053	0.038	0.059	0.065	0.114	0.637
Telangana	0.044	0.012	0.023	0.028	0.015	0.018	0.007	0.033	0.059	0.042	0.059	0.065	0.117	0.643
Tripura	0.010	0.038	0.046	0.039	0.005	0.014	0.019	0.043	0.036	0.044	0.051	0.072	0.116	0.617
Uttar Pradesh	0.027	0.013	0.035	0.017	0.029	0.013	0.010	0.000	0.033	0.040	0.059	0.081	0.098	0.546
Uttarakhand	0.044	0.030	0.042	0.036	0.012	0.018	0.004	0.042	0.047	0.043	0.056	0.058	0.124	0.682
West Bengal	0.049	0.032	0.039	0.024	0.008	0.020	0.003	0.039	0.020	0.033	0.059	0.073	0.112	0.606

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.043	0.021	0.023	0.027	0.019	0.017	0.001	0.031	0.042	0.040	0.058	0.066	0.109	0.624
Arunachal Pradesh	0.004	0.026	0.035	0.039	0.045	0.037	0.041	0.044	0.027	0.043	0.058	0.060	0.128	0.681
Assam	0.043	0.026	0.029	0.035	0.018	0.022	0.008	0.042	0.053	0.042	0.058	0.052	0.123	0.702
Bihar	0.013	0.027	0.031	0.032	0.014	0.019	0.015	0.002	0.029	0.042	0.058	0.082	0.098	0.545
Chhattisgarh	0.033	0.009	0.023	0.035	0.000	0.024	0.014	0.042	0.057	0.042	0.058	0.070	0.117	0.626
Goa	0.040	0.000	0.023	0.038	0.041	0.024	0.011	0.044	0.035	0.018	0.058	0.068	0.113	0.625
Gujarat	0.045	0.024	0.027	0.019	0.029	0.024	0.009	0.036	0.046	0.034	0.058	0.054	0.114	0.680
Haryana	0.050	0.022	0.026	0.029	0.038	0.017	0.000	0.031	0.041	0.022	0.058	0.062	0.113	0.644
Himachal Pradesh	0.039	0.023	0.022	0.037	0.043	0.017	0.010	0.039	0.018	0.043	0.058	0.064	0.115	0.643
Jharkhand	0.026	0.018	0.027	0.035	0.009	0.018	0.010	0.043	0.037	0.040	0.058	0.069	0.107	0.609
Karnataka	0.042	0.021	0.027	0.018	0.028	0.022	0.008	0.025	0.056	0.032	0.058	0.058	0.113	0.658
Kerala	0.047	0.016	0.031	0.028	0.040	0.018	0.001	0.022	0.034	0.042	0.058	0.064	0.113	0.640
Madhya Pradesh	0.029	0.016	0.027	0.028	0.028	0.018	0.009	0.032	0.047	0.042	0.058	0.060	0.110	0.647
Maharashtra	0.050	0.024	0.000	0.000	0.030	0.024	0.007	0.037	0.055	0.000	0.058	0.086	0.111	0.563
Manipur	0.009	0.042	0.044	0.039	0.047	0.022	0.020	0.044	0.006	0.043	0.000	0.093	0.111	0.544
Meghalaya	0.025	0.024	0.037	0.039	0.012	0.022	0.014	0.043	0.030	0.039	0.058	0.064	0.112	0.637
Mizoram	0.021	0.035	0.023	0.039	0.029	0.031	0.026	0.044	0.000	0.044	0.057	0.074	0.115	0.610
Nagaland	0.024	0.040	0.024	0.039	0.043	0.024	0.018	0.044	0.000	0.043	0.058	0.073	0.119	0.618
Odisha	0.025	0.018	0.041	0.032	0.019	0.022	0.014	0.044	0.053	0.041	0.058	0.055	0.121	0.687
Punjab	0.051	0.018	0.027	0.032	0.018	0.000	0.003	0.028	0.021	0.039	0.058	0.079	0.106	0.571
Rajasthan	0.043	0.021	0.022	0.026	0.028	0.014	0.001	0.018	0.029	0.038	0.058	0.072	0.102	0.585
Sikkim	0.034	0.032	0.001	0.039	0.035	0.028	0.019	0.044	0.044	0.039	0.034	0.062	0.112	0.645
Tamil Nadu	0.047	0.021	0.029	0.016	0.046	0.018	0.005	0.022	0.051	0.037	0.058	0.059	0.119	0.669
Telangana	0.023	0.012	0.019	0.028	0.033	0.016	0.008	0.033	0.059	0.041	0.058	0.065	0.113	0.634
Tripura	0.000	0.038	0.028	0.039	0.015	0.014	0.014	0.043	0.032	0.042	0.050	0.077	0.107	0.583
Uttar Pradesh	0.021	0.012	0.027	0.016	0.032	0.018	0.012	0.000	0.024	0.039	0.058	0.085	0.092	0.521
Uttarakhand	0.041	0.027	0.030	0.036	0.018	0.021	0.007	0.041	0.044	0.042	0.055	0.055	0.117	0.682
West Bengal	0.049	0.031	0.024	0.024	0.015	0.021	0.003	0.038	0.011	0.032	0.058	0.077	0.106	0.577

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.047	0.030	0.039	0.029	0.004	0.006	0.001	0.032	0.015	0.039	0.056	0.089	0.107	0.545
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.015	0.034	0.043	0.028	0.031	0.042	0.045	0.030	0.041	0.056	0.072	0.121	0.626
Assam	0.043	0.032	0.042	0.038	0.018	0.014	0.005	0.044	0.051	0.040	0.056	0.060	0.126	0.678
Bihar	0.030	0.031	0.042	0.035	0.004	0.016	0.016	0.024	0.021	0.040	0.056	0.080	0.105	0.568
Chhattisgarh	0.040	0.011	0.037	0.038	0.000	0.022	0.010	0.044	0.052	0.040	0.056	0.074	0.120	0.619
Goa	0.042	0.000	0.042	0.042	0.028	0.023	0.009	0.045	0.032	0.019	0.056	0.073	0.115	0.611
Gujarat	0.046	0.034	0.036	0.019	0.026	0.029	0.008	0.037	0.045	0.031	0.056	0.057	0.118	0.674
Haryana	0.045	0.025	0.033	0.032	0.024	0.016	0.002	0.036	0.034	0.024	0.056	0.069	0.109	0.612
Himachal Pradesh	0.043	0.030	0.036	0.041	0.029	0.018	0.007	0.041	0.011	0.041	0.056	0.072	0.116	0.619
Jharkhand	0.037	0.023	0.040	0.039	0.016	0.003	0.009	0.044	0.031	0.037	0.056	0.074	0.113	0.604
Karnataka	0.045	0.030	0.027	0.019	0.021	0.022	0.008	0.024	0.051	0.031	0.057	0.066	0.111	0.625
Kerala	0.049	0.021	0.042	0.031	0.032	0.009	0.000	0.018	0.026	0.040	0.056	0.077	0.111	0.592
Madhya Pradesh	0.037	0.024	0.036	0.030	0.014	0.015	0.009	0.035	0.038	0.040	0.056	0.068	0.110	0.617
Maharashtra	0.049	0.025	0.000	0.000	0.027	0.035	0.007	0.042	0.048	0.000	0.056	0.091	0.111	0.550
Manipur	0.032	0.043	0.047	0.043	0.025	0.032	0.018	0.045	0.011	0.042	0.000	0.087	0.113	0.567
Meghalaya	0.041	0.027	0.045	0.043	0.010	0.040	0.015	0.045	0.017	0.038	0.056	0.070	0.123	0.636
Mizoram	0.015	0.035	0.039	0.043	0.019	0.029	0.031	0.045	0.010	0.042	0.056	0.073	0.118	0.617
Nagaland	0.034	0.041	0.044	0.043	0.027	0.027	0.016	0.045	0.000	0.041	0.056	0.074	0.123	0.624
Odisha	0.035	0.018	0.043	0.035	0.011	0.024	0.015	0.045	0.050	0.039	0.057	0.062	0.122	0.664
Punjab	0.051	0.027	0.037	0.035	0.052	0.020	0.001	0.032	0.001	0.038	0.056	0.080	0.121	0.603
Rajasthan	0.044	0.022	0.039	0.028	0.018	0.016	0.001	0.020	0.018	0.038	0.056	0.082	0.103	0.557
Sikkim	0.031	0.037	0.036	0.043	0.027	0.028	0.018	0.045	0.046	0.039	0.027	0.055	0.117	0.680
Tamil Nadu	0.048	0.029	0.032	0.016	0.031	0.019	0.003	0.025	0.043	0.036	0.057	0.066	0.113	0.631
Telangana	0.041	0.019	0.036	0.030	0.019	0.011	0.008	0.036	0.061	0.039	0.056	0.064	0.120	0.651
Tripura	0.038	0.043	0.039	0.043	0.009	0.000	0.005	0.044	0.026	0.040	0.046	0.080	0.114	0.587
Uttar Pradesh	0.043	0.018	0.043	0.017	0.029	0.026	0.009	0.000	0.014	0.037	0.057	0.087	0.103	0.543
Uttarakhand	0.043	0.040	0.036	0.039	0.019	0.011	0.004	0.043	0.041	0.040	0.051	0.064	0.121	0.655
West Bengal	0.046	0.037	0.037	0.026	0.006	0.017	0.004	0.042	0.010	0.030	0.056	0.086	0.109	0.558

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.045	0.023	0.040	0.027	0.004	0.020	0.001	0.029	0.033	0.040	0.056	0.074	0.109	0.597
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.021	0.015	0.041	0.029	0.000	0.042	0.044	0.030	0.042	0.056	0.079	0.113	0.587
Assam	0.042	0.018	0.025	0.036	0.013	0.034	0.005	0.044	0.060	0.040	0.056	0.059	0.125	0.679
Bihar	0.041	0.027	0.033	0.033	0.000	0.028	0.015	0.034	0.024	0.041	0.056	0.070	0.110	0.610
Chhattisgarh	0.044	0.011	0.032	0.036	0.011	0.029	0.010	0.043	0.057	0.040	0.056	0.060	0.124	0.674
Goa	0.043	0.000	0.033	0.040	0.025	0.029	0.009	0.044	0.034	0.019	0.056	0.069	0.113	0.620
Gujarat	0.046	0.029	0.030	0.017	0.022	0.033	0.008	0.035	0.054	0.031	0.056	0.055	0.119	0.684
Haryana	0.045	0.023	0.043	0.030	0.019	0.025	0.002	0.031	0.039	0.024	0.056	0.063	0.112	0.639
Himachal Pradesh	0.043	0.024	0.026	0.039	0.022	0.030	0.007	0.040	0.012	0.041	0.056	0.070	0.112	0.617
Jharkhand	0.042	0.021	0.028	0.036	0.005	0.031	0.008	0.043	0.035	0.037	0.056	0.066	0.114	0.634
Karnataka	0.045	0.024	0.020	0.017	0.013	0.028	0.008	0.029	0.058	0.031	0.057	0.066	0.112	0.631
Kerala	0.048	0.018	0.027	0.028	0.029	0.024	0.000	0.026	0.030	0.041	0.056	0.067	0.109	0.622
Madhya Pradesh	0.042	0.019	0.029	0.028	0.014	0.028	0.008	0.036	0.047	0.040	0.056	0.060	0.114	0.656
Maharashtra	0.047	0.017	0.000	0.000	0.020	0.038	0.007	0.041	0.057	0.000	0.056	0.089	0.112	0.556
Manipur	0.036	0.038	0.034	0.041	0.023	0.024	0.018	0.044	0.011	0.043	0.000	0.085	0.104	0.551
Meghalaya	0.040	0.023	0.033	0.041	0.011	0.008	0.015	0.044	0.020	0.039	0.056	0.072	0.111	0.607
Mizoram	0.031	0.033	0.014	0.041	0.013	0.034	0.031	0.044	0.012	0.043	0.055	0.070	0.115	0.622
Nagaland	0.037	0.041	0.032	0.041	0.034	0.020	0.016	0.044	0.000	0.042	0.056	0.071	0.120	0.629
Odisha	0.040	0.011	0.024	0.033	0.003	0.031	0.015	0.044	0.047	0.039	0.057	0.067	0.116	0.635
Punjab	0.049	0.020	0.026	0.033	0.049	0.025	0.001	0.032	0.003	0.038	0.056	0.077	0.115	0.599
Rajasthan	0.045	0.015	0.034	0.026	0.015	0.022	0.001	0.018	0.021	0.039	0.056	0.079	0.101	0.563
Sikkim	0.040	0.033	0.025	0.041	0.022	0.030	0.018	0.044	0.047	0.040	0.027	0.053	0.115	0.684
Tamil Nadu	0.047	0.022	0.026	0.015	0.026	0.027	0.003	0.030	0.049	0.037	0.057	0.062	0.113	0.646
Telangana	0.044	0.013	0.032	0.027	0.014	0.025	0.008	0.034	0.053	0.039	0.056	0.062	0.116	0.652
Tripura	0.044	0.040	0.023	0.040	0.006	0.028	0.005	0.044	0.032	0.041	0.044	0.069	0.114	0.625
Uttar Pradesh	0.041	0.007	0.026	0.015	0.029	0.030	0.009	0.000	0.017	0.037	0.057	0.087	0.097	0.528
Uttarakhand	0.044	0.025	0.025	0.037	0.011	0.025	0.004	0.043	0.041	0.040	0.052	0.063	0.115	0.647
West Bengal	0.045	0.031	0.019	0.023	0.004	0.026	0.004	0.042	0.014	0.031	0.056	0.083	0.104	0.557

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.111	0.081	0.082	0.075	0.018	0.036	0.013	0.051	0.054	0.107	0.112	0.028	0.047	0.060	0.111	0.113	0.096	0.110	0.105	0.226	0.356	0.612
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.086	0.022	0.113	0.059	0.050	0.114	0.114	0.056	0.112	0.112	0.114	0.100	0.109	0.065	0.113	0.100	0.113	0.000	0.219	0.394	0.643
Assam	0.086	0.084	0.114	0.100	0.020	0.037	0.034	0.114	0.110	0.108	0.113	0.097	0.061	0.095	0.099	0.090	0.106	0.112	0.093	0.166	0.402	0.708
Bihar	0.103	0.092	0.106	0.090	0.000	0.071	0.039	0.114	0.052	0.109	0.112	0.108	0.092	0.097	0.093	0.000	0.078	0.111	0.075	0.206	0.383	0.651
Chhattisgarh	0.099	0.049	0.063	0.100	0.026	0.022	0.014	0.111	0.096	0.105	0.113	0.048	0.016	0.000	0.106	0.102	0.000	0.113	0.094	0.271	0.345	0.559
Goa	0.102	0.031	0.077	0.111	0.055	0.064	0.035	0.114	0.060	0.056	0.113	0.114	0.098	0.092	0.113	0.113	0.108	0.112	0.104	0.165	0.403	0.709
Gujarat	0.108	0.089	0.063	0.045	0.043	0.080	0.039	0.092	0.104	0.085	0.113	0.096	0.079	0.085	0.113	0.108	0.082	0.110	0.112	0.157	0.391	0.714
Haryana	0.100	0.077	0.082	0.083	0.034	0.039	0.018	0.087	0.070	0.069	0.112	0.105	0.086	0.073	0.113	0.114	0.087	0.110	0.114	0.180	0.379	0.678
Himachal Pradesh	0.091	0.084	0.068	0.108	0.048	0.048	0.038	0.103	0.026	0.108	0.112	0.104	0.086	0.043	0.111	0.113	0.096	0.096	0.106	0.179	0.385	0.683
Jharkhand	0.092	0.056	0.031	0.101	0.014	0.063	0.043	0.108	0.062	0.099	0.113	0.074	0.091	0.093	0.099	0.075	0.086	0.113	0.091	0.191	0.365	0.656
Karnataka	0.102	0.077	0.019	0.045	0.041	0.066	0.038	0.081	0.108	0.085	0.113	0.093	0.075	0.089	0.112	0.114	0.075	0.109	0.110	0.185	0.376	0.670
Kerala	0.114	0.064	0.034	0.080	0.072	0.058	0.022	0.067	0.047	0.109	0.112	0.075	0.114	0.096	0.112	0.113	0.110	0.111	0.109	0.178	0.392	0.688
Madhya Pradesh	0.092	0.073	0.060	0.075	0.022	0.048	0.035	0.114	0.091	0.107	0.112	0.089	0.055	0.029	0.108	0.101	0.082	0.110	0.096	0.197	0.366	0.651
Maharashtra	0.110	0.065	0.000	0.000	0.040	0.072	0.032	0.105	0.114	0.000	0.113	0.105	0.096	0.094	0.112	0.105	0.090	0.112	0.112	0.237	0.383	0.618
Manipur	0.085	0.112	0.099	0.113	0.045	0.066	0.050	0.114	0.022	0.114	0.000	0.091	0.093	0.105	0.066	0.114	0.099	0.101	0.064	0.224	0.370	0.623
Meghalaya	0.097	0.075	0.043	0.113	0.021	0.054	0.034	0.112	0.034	0.103	0.112	0.000	0.099	0.111	0.048	0.109	0.111	0.024	0.070	0.243	0.354	0.593
Mizoram	0.069	0.104	0.075	0.114	0.038	0.027	0.044	0.113	0.044	0.113	0.111	0.079	0.000	0.105	0.013	0.112	0.111	0.113	0.070	0.230	0.371	0.618
Nagaland	0.083	0.114	0.056	0.113	0.068	0.028	0.031	0.114	0.001	0.108	0.112	0.099	0.107	0.114	0.000	0.113	0.097	0.113	0.074	0.219	0.392	0.642
Odisha	0.086	0.049	0.017	0.091	0.005	0.049	0.041	0.114	0.098	0.105	0.114	0.000	0.073	0.078	0.103	0.078	0.104	0.114	0.095	0.232	0.360	0.608
Punjab	0.091	0.077	0.046	0.091	0.114	0.054	0.015	0.084	0.000	0.102	0.113	0.077	0.098	0.070	0.114	0.112	0.067	0.113	0.110	0.199	0.382	0.657
Rajasthan	0.109	0.067	0.039	0.071	0.034	0.045	0.006	0.049	0.041	0.105	0.113	0.105	0.070	0.064	0.112	0.102	0.071	0.109	0.103	0.219	0.353	0.616
Sikkim	0.101	0.100	0.089	0.113	0.050	0.000	0.001	0.114	0.087	0.109	0.049	0.112	0.112	0.112	0.090	0.114	0.114	0.113	0.087	0.192	0.412	0.683
Tamil Nadu	0.109	0.076	0.029	0.039	0.063	0.049	0.020	0.077	0.081	0.096	0.114	0.094	0.098	0.087	0.112	0.106	0.086	0.109	0.111	0.185	0.379	0.671
Telangana	0.108	0.061	0.058	0.074	0.037	0.051	0.032	0.056	0.096	0.105	0.112	0.114	0.040	0.066	0.112	0.000	0.098	0.105	0.111	0.220	0.360	0.620
Tripura	0.106	0.113	0.014	0.112	0.021	0.009	0.000	0.111	0.057	0.111	0.086	0.095	0.098	0.099	0.038	0.092	0.110	0.000	0.087	0.259	0.362	0.583
Uttar Pradesh	0.088	0.000	0.024	0.041	0.050	0.114	0.072	0.000	0.030	0.100	0.114	0.106	0.055	0.072	0.104	0.106	0.102	0.110	0.090	0.242	0.356	0.595
Uttarakhand	0.101	0.082	0.024	0.104	0.027	0.053	0.030	0.111	0.072	0.107	0.103	0.084	0.081	0.067	0.111	0.114	0.113	0.094	0.106	0.184	0.386	0.677
West Bengal	0.110	0.098	0.056	0.064	0.011	0.055	0.023	0.108	0.025	0.082	0.113	0.000	0.101	0.100	0.109	0.002	0.075	0.111	0.101	0.253	0.353	0.582

TOPSIS scores 2021

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.106	0.074	0.025	0.072	0.023	0.041	0.004	0.063	0.061	0.108	0.112	0.023	0.053	0.054	0.103	0.113	0.104	0.110	0.108	0.240	0.348	0.592
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.050	0.035	0.113	0.077	0.081	0.114	0.113	0.027	0.112	0.112	0.114	0.101	0.107	0.061	0.111	0.113	0.113	0.000	0.221	0.396	0.641
Assam	0.093	0.081	0.058	0.100	0.030	0.086	0.031	0.111	0.101	0.107	0.112	0.088	0.062	0.092	0.114	0.093	0.101	0.112	0.098	0.156	0.398	0.719
Bihar	0.097	0.070	0.044	0.090	0.000	0.048	0.015	0.091	0.050	0.108	0.112	0.106	0.090	0.094	0.111	0.042	0.086	0.111	0.081	0.217	0.361	0.625
Chhattisgarh	0.101	0.029	0.065	0.099	0.043	0.063	0.015	0.111	0.089	0.107	0.113	0.021	0.019	0.000	0.112	0.101	0.006	0.113	0.097	0.265	0.348	0.568
Goa	0.099	0.006	0.085	0.111	0.061	0.078	0.022	0.114	0.064	0.060	0.113	0.114	0.099	0.090	0.068	0.113	0.106	0.111	0.106	0.182	0.396	0.685
Gujarat	0.108	0.099	0.085	0.044	0.055	0.101	0.019	0.095	0.106	0.087	0.112	0.081	0.077	0.081	0.112	0.112	0.080	0.109	0.112	0.156	0.399	0.719
Haryana	0.114	0.065	0.098	0.083	0.056	0.073	0.008	0.086	0.066	0.075	0.112	0.103	0.084	0.063	0.112	0.114	0.094	0.109	0.114	0.168	0.391	0.700
Himachal Pradesh	0.094	0.063	0.083	0.108	0.057	0.077	0.028	0.094	0.022	0.107	0.112	0.098	0.083	0.018	0.097	0.113	0.099	0.093	0.106	0.190	0.378	0.666
Jharkhand	0.099	0.034	0.087	0.102	0.023	0.053	0.021	0.109	0.059	0.095	0.112	0.065	0.087	0.086	0.097	0.065	0.097	0.113	0.094	0.196	0.365	0.651
Karnataka	0.100	0.071	0.083	0.043	0.062	0.070	0.020	0.079	0.105	0.088	0.113	0.091	0.077	0.087	0.114	0.112	0.083	0.109	0.112	0.163	0.386	0.703
Kerala	0.107	0.056	0.052	0.081	0.055	0.047	0.006	0.081	0.048	0.108	0.112	0.047	0.114	0.087	0.111	0.113	0.099	0.111	0.111	0.196	0.380	0.660
Madhya Pradesh	0.097	0.063	0.067	0.073	0.028	0.048	0.015	0.104	0.098	0.108	0.112	0.073	0.056	0.021	0.112	0.087	0.088	0.110	0.100	0.208	0.360	0.634
Maharashtra	0.111	0.061	0.069	0.000	0.067	0.096	0.018	0.114	0.114	0.000	0.113	0.105	0.096	0.090	0.110	0.103	0.114	0.112	0.112	0.208	0.403	0.660
Manipur	0.061	0.102	0.021	0.113	0.035	0.028	0.040	0.114	0.033	0.114	0.000	0.080	0.092	0.104	0.093	0.105	0.103	0.000	0.068	0.259	0.344	0.570
Meghalaya	0.083	0.045	0.000	0.113	0.039	0.002	0.012	0.113	0.040	0.101	0.112	0.000	0.098	0.111	0.000	0.101	0.112	0.013	0.071	0.301	0.332	0.525
Mizoram	0.086	0.098	0.106	0.114	0.044	0.000	0.007	0.113	0.036	0.113	0.110	0.090	0.000	0.104	0.112	0.110	0.114	0.113	0.074	0.227	0.396	0.636
Nagaland	0.079	0.114	0.046	0.113	0.075	0.065	0.036	0.113	0.000	0.109	0.112	0.101	0.109	0.114	0.113	0.111	0.111	0.113	0.078	0.173	0.417	0.707
Odisha	0.096	0.000	0.037	0.091	0.021	0.114	0.039	0.102	0.080	0.106	0.114	0.000	0.072	0.072	0.113	0.094	0.106	0.114	0.099	0.228	0.375	0.621
Punjab	0.114	0.072	0.096	0.091	0.114	0.069	0.007	0.089	0.016	0.103	0.113	0.073	0.098	0.064	0.114	0.113	0.078	0.113	0.110	0.178	0.401	0.693
Rajasthan	0.109	0.054	0.114	0.070	0.032	0.037	0.000	0.059	0.047	0.106	0.113	0.087	0.064	0.060	0.113	0.105	0.089	0.108	0.105	0.212	0.367	0.633
Sikkim	0.087	0.100	0.062	0.113	0.050	0.018	0.013	0.114	0.091	0.109	0.045	0.112	0.113	0.112	0.010	0.114	0.113	0.113	0.093	0.208	0.396	0.656
Tamil Nadu	0.106	0.068	0.054	0.036	0.062	0.048	0.005	0.105	0.083	0.100	0.114	0.084	0.098	0.081	0.114	0.105	0.000	0.110	0.112	0.216	0.373	0.633
Telangana	0.107	0.045	0.031	0.073	0.048	0.049	0.013	0.079	0.091	0.106	0.111	0.090	0.040	0.059	0.112	0.000	0.093	0.106	0.112	0.236	0.348	0.596
Tripura	0.108	0.110	0.015	0.112	0.030	0.080	0.015	0.111	0.050	0.113	0.082	0.089	0.100	0.098	0.101	0.113	0.106	0.012	0.090	0.211	0.385	0.646
Uttar Pradesh	0.097	0.038	0.081	0.043	0.058	0.085	0.027	0.000	0.052	0.100	0.114	0.102	0.049	0.065	0.113	0.081	0.103	0.110	0.094	0.220	0.352	0.616
Uttarakhand	0.099	0.056	0.042	0.105	0.032	0.102	0.031	0.111	0.067	0.106	0.103	0.056	0.079	0.059	0.113	0.114	0.113	0.094	0.107	0.180	0.385	0.681
West Bengal	0.111	0.084	0.031	0.064	0.012	0.074	0.011	0.105	0.030	0.084	0.113	0.000	0.099	0.098	0.112	0.000	0.090	0.111	0.103	0.260	0.354	0.577

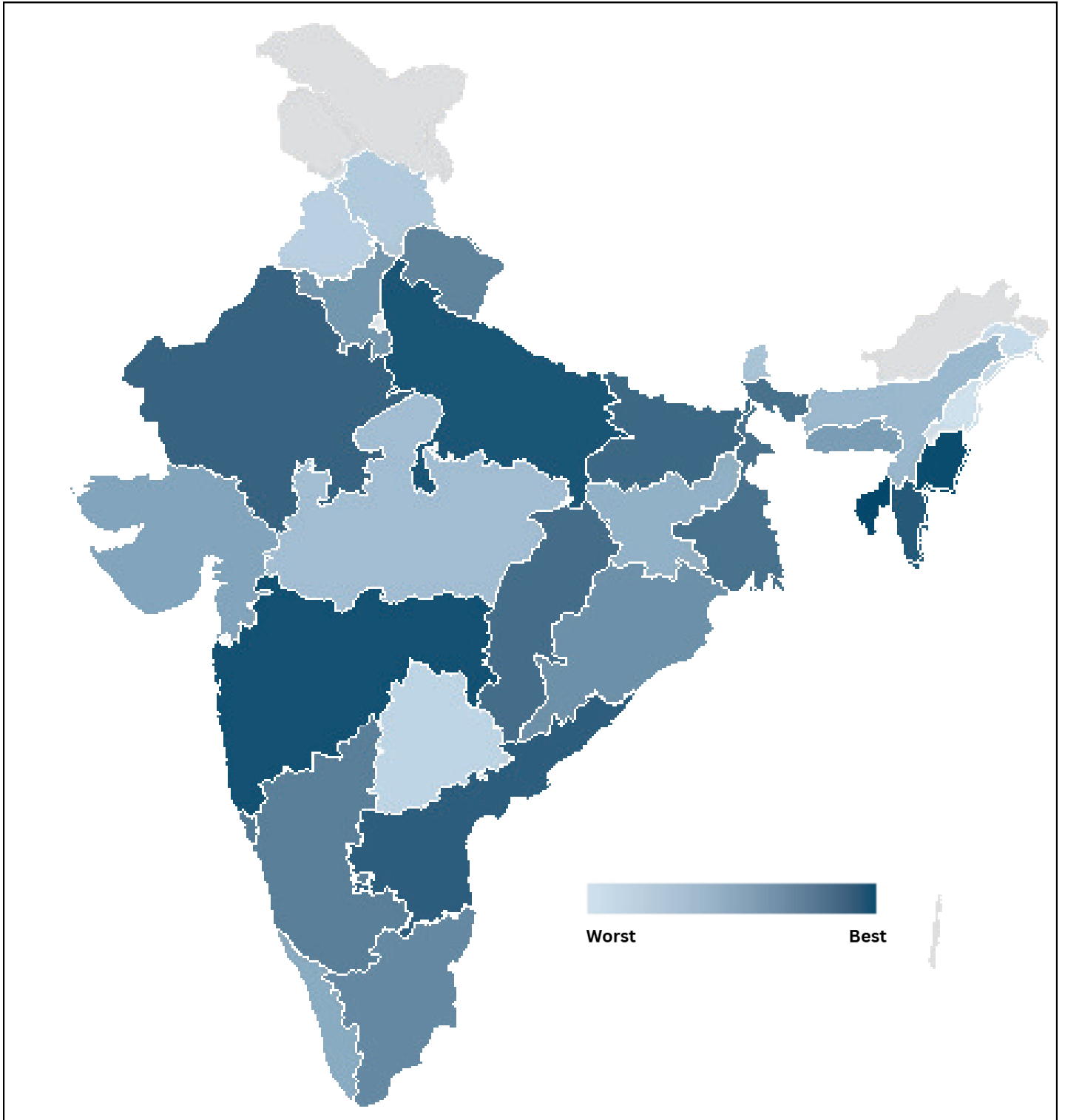
States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.113	0.084	0.031	0.073	0.028	0.044	0.014	0.059	0.063	0.109	0.112	0.040	0.060	0.051	0.000	0.113	0.088	0.110	0.108	0.251	0.336	0.573
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.075	0.074	0.113	0.070	0.027	0.114	0.114	0.016	0.111	0.112	0.112	0.100	0.108	0.112	0.112	0.107	0.113	0.000	0.219	0.405	0.649
Assam	0.091	0.096	0.061	0.100	0.057	0.013	0.017	0.110	0.097	0.107	0.112	0.090	0.072	0.095	0.099	0.086	0.102	0.112	0.099	0.175	0.391	0.691
Bihar	0.099	0.092	0.052	0.091	0.000	0.019	0.018	0.103	0.046	0.106	0.112	0.105	0.089	0.092	0.083	0.000	0.079	0.111	0.080	0.240	0.355	0.596
Chhattisgarh	0.106	0.044	0.052	0.100	0.040	0.053	0.025	0.107	0.087	0.106	0.113	0.019	0.028	0.000	0.106	0.114	0.042	0.113	0.098	0.247	0.351	0.587
Goa	0.101	0.022	0.037	0.112	0.057	0.029	0.019	0.114	0.055	0.056	0.113	0.114	0.099	0.088	0.113	0.114	0.114	0.112	0.106	0.203	0.392	0.658
Gujarat	0.112	0.094	0.022	0.045	0.056	0.057	0.020	0.093	0.108	0.087	0.112	0.079	0.079	0.081	0.113	0.100	0.087	0.110	0.112	0.185	0.381	0.673
Haryana	0.114	0.080	0.013	0.083	0.062	0.023	0.005	0.085	0.072	0.076	0.112	0.101	0.087	0.058	0.113	0.113	0.093	0.109	0.114	0.208	0.377	0.645
Himachal Pradesh	0.100	0.078	0.063	0.108	0.058	0.032	0.022	0.088	0.028	0.106	0.112	0.102	0.084	0.006	0.112	0.113	0.101	0.092	0.105	0.209	0.376	0.643
Jharkhand	0.106	0.064	0.022	0.101	0.036	0.064	0.029	0.108	0.069	0.096	0.112	0.080	0.090	0.088	0.098	0.064	0.090	0.113	0.097	0.187	0.370	0.665
Karnataka	0.107	0.083	0.057	0.042	0.049	0.028	0.014	0.076	0.099	0.087	0.113	0.092	0.082	0.089	0.082	0.113	0.077	0.109	0.112	0.193	0.369	0.656
Kerala	0.112	0.075	0.015	0.081	0.073	0.005	0.000	0.080	0.052	0.108	0.112	0.067	0.114	0.088	0.099	0.112	0.106	0.111	0.111	0.216	0.383	0.640
Madhya Pradesh	0.099	0.074	0.031	0.075	0.036	0.026	0.021	0.096	0.079	0.107	0.112	0.069	0.062	0.008	0.110	0.052	0.058	0.110	0.100	0.239	0.335	0.584
Maharashtra	0.112	0.072	0.114	0.000	0.059	0.045	0.015	0.114	0.114	0.000	0.113	0.108	0.097	0.090	0.110	0.099	0.114	0.112	0.112	0.214	0.405	0.654
Manipur	0.065	0.104	0.079	0.113	0.036	0.003	0.042	0.114	0.038	0.114	0.000	0.075	0.096	0.103	0.113	0.113	0.105	0.008	0.072	0.246	0.362	0.596
Meghalaya	0.079	0.080	0.020	0.113	0.043	0.000	0.028	0.113	0.041	0.102	0.112	0.000	0.096	0.112	0.109	0.113	0.112	0.022	0.074	0.255	0.362	0.586
Mizoram	0.098	0.098	0.039	0.114	0.041	0.054	0.031	0.113	0.034	0.113	0.110	0.084	0.000	0.106	0.110	0.098	0.106	0.113	0.075	0.209	0.384	0.648
Nagaland	0.085	0.104	0.076	0.113	0.071	0.062	0.048	0.114	0.000	0.108	0.112	0.093	0.107	0.114	0.112	0.112	0.112	0.113	0.077	0.161	0.418	0.722
Odisha	0.101	0.000	0.039	0.089	0.036	0.114	0.054	0.101	0.103	0.106	0.114	0.000	0.078	0.076	0.089	0.113	0.108	0.114	0.102	0.213	0.386	0.644
Punjab	0.114	0.083	0.048	0.092	0.114	0.013	0.001	0.088	0.023	0.102	0.113	0.098	0.099	0.060	0.114	0.112	0.068	0.113	0.110	0.207	0.392	0.654
Rajasthan	0.109	0.070	0.052	0.071	0.029	0.018	0.006	0.050	0.049	0.105	0.113	0.077	0.066	0.057	0.111	0.065	0.081	0.109	0.105	0.232	0.337	0.592
Sikkim	0.100	0.102	0.000	0.113	0.056	0.040	0.025	0.114	0.082	0.110	0.041	0.111	0.112	0.113	0.112	0.114	0.113	0.113	0.093	0.191	0.412	0.683
Tamil Nadu	0.110	0.086	0.031	0.039	0.064	0.019	0.005	0.110	0.075	0.100	0.114	0.097	0.100	0.079	0.102	0.085	0.000	0.110	0.112	0.231	0.367	0.614
Telangana	0.106	0.057	0.004	0.074	0.054	0.017	0.014	0.072	0.088	0.105	0.112	0.088	0.049	0.058	0.074	0.000	0.096	0.106	0.112	0.255	0.334	0.567
Tripura	0.108	0.114	0.074	0.112	0.031	0.075	0.032	0.111	0.049	0.113	0.077	0.082	0.102	0.100	0.103	0.094	0.107	0.000	0.091	0.193	0.387	0.667
Uttar Pradesh	0.099	0.068	0.033	0.042	0.056	0.047	0.028	0.000	0.065	0.099	0.114	0.097	0.059	0.064	0.113	0.059	0.097	0.110	0.095	0.232	0.338	0.593
Uttarakhand	0.104	0.088	0.033	0.105	0.036	0.054	0.027	0.111	0.073	0.106	0.101	0.057	0.085	0.060	0.113	0.112	0.112	0.091	0.107	0.183	0.382	0.676
West Bengal	0.113	0.098	0.033	0.066	0.016	0.021	0.005	0.106	0.038	0.084	0.113	0.000	0.098	0.098	0.081	0.093	0.083	0.111	0.104	0.248	0.355	0.588

States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.113	0.076	0.016	0.074	0.018	0.082	0.009	0.057	0.064	0.109	0.112	0.042	0.030	0.052	0.000	0.104	0.090	0.110	0.109	0.262	0.334	0.560
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.054	0.033	0.113	0.062	0.014	0.114	0.113	0.000	0.112	0.112	0.112	0.097	0.107	0.109	0.113	0.101	0.113	0.000	0.249	0.391	0.611
Assam	0.094	0.084	0.046	0.100	0.001	0.013	0.004	0.109	0.095	0.108	0.112	0.069	0.067	0.096	0.092	0.000	0.111	0.112	0.101	0.243	0.368	0.602
Bihar	0.094	0.084	0.062	0.091	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.089	0.043	0.106	0.111	0.100	0.069	0.089	0.074	0.102	0.062	0.111	0.085	0.237	0.351	0.597
Chhattisgarh	0.102	0.030	0.085	0.100	0.024	0.090	0.025	0.108	0.089	0.106	0.113	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.105	0.109	0.012	0.113	0.099	0.273	0.356	0.566
Goa	0.093	0.000	0.027	0.112	0.062	0.064	0.025	0.114	0.050	0.050	0.112	0.114	0.097	0.089	0.112	0.114	0.114	0.112	0.107	0.208	0.391	0.653
Gujarat	0.111	0.079	0.017	0.045	0.035	0.114	0.023	0.095	0.110	0.086	0.112	0.075	0.067	0.085	0.113	0.107	0.085	0.110	0.112	0.189	0.388	0.672
Haryana	0.112	0.066	0.065	0.084	0.058	0.087	0.011	0.083	0.067	0.085	0.112	0.092	0.085	0.062	0.113	0.113	0.092	0.110	0.114	0.168	0.386	0.697
Himachal Pradesh	0.104	0.072	0.039	0.109	0.037	0.041	0.003	0.095	0.028	0.106	0.111	0.103	0.076	0.008	0.112	0.113	0.092	0.093	0.106	0.228	0.369	0.617
Jharkhand	0.103	0.049	0.049	0.101	0.019	0.105	0.034	0.098	0.072	0.094	0.112	0.080	0.082	0.087	0.095	0.112	0.094	0.113	0.098	0.173	0.385	0.689
Karnataka	0.108	0.078	0.044	0.043	0.046	0.096	0.020	0.072	0.092	0.087	0.113	0.092	0.071	0.084	0.081	0.112	0.082	0.109	0.112	0.181	0.372	0.672
Kerala	0.113	0.058	0.017	0.082	0.066	0.083	0.010	0.076	0.040	0.107	0.111	0.073	0.114	0.092	0.095	0.113	0.109	0.111	0.112	0.191	0.389	0.670
Madhya Pradesh	0.102	0.071	0.021	0.075	0.035	0.080	0.022	0.095	0.076	0.107	0.112	0.077	0.047	0.015	0.108	0.093	0.058	0.110	0.102	0.221	0.350	0.613
Maharashtra	0.110	0.060	0.114	0.000	0.044	0.098	0.018	0.106	0.114	0.000	0.113	0.108	0.093	0.046	0.109	0.105	0.114	0.112	0.112	0.219	0.401	0.646
Manipur	0.017	0.081	0.068	0.113	0.025	0.043	0.106	0.114	0.029	0.110	0.000	0.072	0.087	0.105	0.112	0.108	0.106	0.000	0.074	0.250	0.359	0.589
Meghalaya	0.085	0.077	0.011	0.113	0.041	0.077	0.040	0.113	0.036	0.103	0.112	0.001	0.095	0.109	0.109	0.110	0.109	0.015	0.077	0.234	0.368	0.611
Mizoram	0.076	0.089	0.041	0.114	0.048	0.028	0.030	0.113	0.038	0.113	0.110	0.083	0.009	0.100	0.111	0.111	0.104	0.113	0.080	0.212	0.378	0.640
Nagaland	0.079	0.085	0.041	0.113	0.066	0.056	0.038	0.114	0.011	0.109	0.112	0.072	0.107	0.114	0.113	0.111	0.107	0.113	0.081	0.179	0.400	0.690
Odisha	0.095	0.006	0.038	0.091	0.035	0.094	0.035	0.102	0.107	0.107	0.114	0.000	0.069	0.072	0.077	0.065	0.107	0.114	0.102	0.227	0.362	0.614
Punjab	0.114	0.071	0.039	0.093	0.114	0.065	0.002	0.091	0.014	0.101	0.113	0.088	0.095	0.059	0.114	0.113	0.048	0.113	0.110	0.204	0.387	0.655
Rajasthan	0.109	0.057	0.027	0.072	0.026	0.070	0.008	0.057	0.044	0.105	0.112	0.076	0.054	0.054	0.111	0.113	0.078	0.109	0.106	0.226	0.348	0.606
Sikkim	0.088	0.093	0.028	0.113	0.035	0.071	0.033	0.114	0.073	0.110	0.031	0.110	0.113	0.112	0.112	0.114	0.113	0.113	0.096	0.178	0.408	0.696
Tamil Nadu	0.112	0.076	0.041	0.039	0.062	0.090	0.014	0.106	0.069	0.099	0.114	0.100	0.099	0.083	0.098	0.111	0.000	0.110	0.112	0.205	0.382	0.651
Telangana	0.110	0.042	0.000	0.073	0.052	0.080	0.023	0.068	0.084	0.108	0.111	0.090	0.045	0.067	0.076	0.000	0.095	0.107	0.112	0.241	0.343	0.587
Tripura	0.098	0.114	0.025	0.112	0.018	0.077	0.025	0.112	0.057	0.114	0.072	0.077	0.087	0.093	0.101	0.072	0.105	0.006	0.092	0.219	0.365	0.625
Uttar Pradesh	0.093	0.054	0.024	0.043	0.038	0.084	0.035	0.000	0.067	0.099	0.114	0.082	0.048	0.060	0.112	0.083	0.093	0.110	0.098	0.234	0.337	0.590
Uttarakhand	0.103	0.073	0.033	0.105	0.024	0.097	0.026	0.111	0.077	0.104	0.100	0.049	0.080	0.064	0.112	0.111	0.112	0.092	0.108	0.185	0.385	0.675
West Bengal	0.113	0.098	0.024	0.066	0.000	0.077	0.007	0.104	0.038	0.083	0.113	0.000	0.096	0.093	0.077	0.008	0.079	0.111	0.105	0.265	0.344	0.565

TOPSIS scores 2024

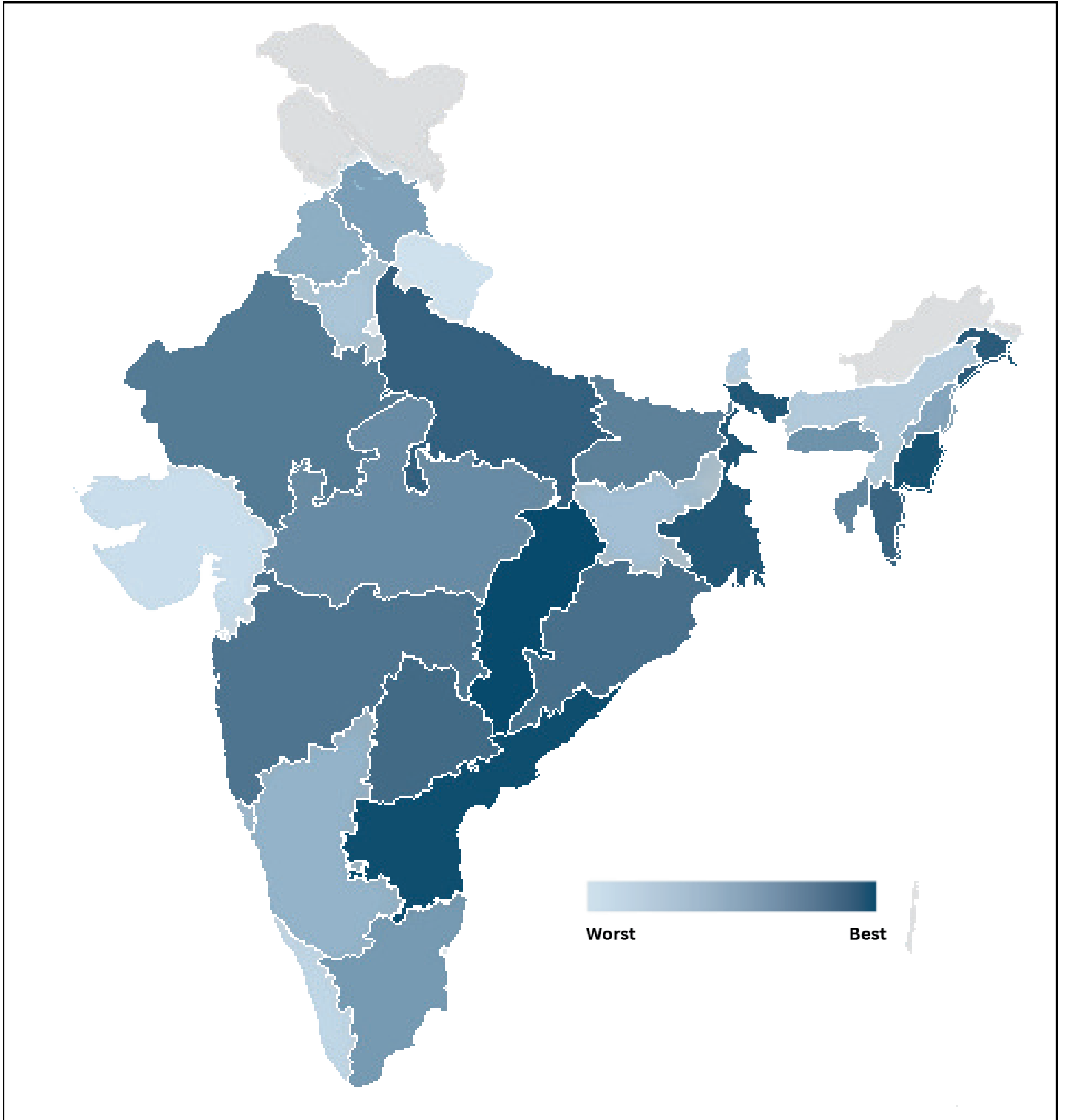
States	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	Si+	Si-	Pi
Andhra Pradesh	0.109	0.057	0.035	0.074	0.013	0.077	0.010	0.057	0.066	0.109	0.112	0.048	0.031	0.053	0.000	0.110	0.091	0.110	0.109	0.259	0.332	0.562
Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	0.050	0.000	0.113	0.067	0.000	0.114	0.113	0.000	0.110	0.111	0.112	0.097	0.107	0.110	0.113	0.098	0.113	0.000	0.267	0.388	0.593
Assam	0.099	0.080	0.083	0.098	0.024	0.078	0.022	0.108	0.091	0.108	0.112	0.070	0.072	0.098	0.092	0.056	0.113	0.112	0.102	0.169	0.389	0.698
Bihar	0.103	0.079	0.060	0.090	0.000	0.089	0.023	0.089	0.051	0.106	0.111	0.085	0.072	0.091	0.080	0.027	0.078	0.111	0.087	0.212	0.353	0.625
Chhattisgarh	0.102	0.017	0.110	0.100	0.020	0.089	0.024	0.108	0.093	0.105	0.113	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.104	0.095	0.000	0.113	0.099	0.281	0.358	0.560
Goa	0.099	0.019	0.061	0.112	0.058	0.068	0.019	0.114	0.055	0.047	0.113	0.114	0.095	0.088	0.112	0.114	0.114	0.111	0.106	0.187	0.396	0.679
Gujarat	0.113	0.094	0.091	0.051	0.041	0.114	0.018	0.095	0.102	0.083	0.112	0.071	0.062	0.082	0.114	0.107	0.078	0.110	0.112	0.165	0.396	0.706
Haryana	0.112	0.059	0.053	0.083	0.060	0.089	0.010	0.083	0.072	0.084	0.112	0.087	0.086	0.064	0.113	0.112	0.089	0.110	0.114	0.172	0.383	0.690
Himachal Pradesh	0.107	0.061	0.058	0.109	0.042	0.061	0.006	0.095	0.028	0.105	0.111	0.101	0.075	0.007	0.112	0.113	0.100	0.094	0.106	0.216	0.375	0.634
Jharkhand	0.097	0.026	0.114	0.101	0.024	0.097	0.037	0.100	0.079	0.092	0.112	0.083	0.082	0.087	0.093	0.070	0.088	0.113	0.098	0.173	0.383	0.690
Karnataka	0.110	0.068	0.077	0.044	0.045	0.095	0.017	0.072	0.094	0.087	0.113	0.094	0.071	0.084	0.088	0.111	0.069	0.109	0.112	0.177	0.375	0.679
Kerala	0.114	0.052	0.056	0.082	0.085	0.082	0.007	0.076	0.053	0.107	0.111	0.082	0.114	0.090	0.101	0.112	0.110	0.111	0.112	0.168	0.399	0.704
Madhya Pradesh	0.100	0.067	0.068	0.076	0.037	0.072	0.020	0.095	0.076	0.106	0.112	0.072	0.047	0.015	0.107	0.087	0.064	0.110	0.102	0.208	0.351	0.628
Maharashtra	0.111	0.060	0.054	0.000	0.034	0.100	0.017	0.103	0.111	0.000	0.113	0.099	0.093	0.033	0.109	0.104	0.098	0.000	0.112	0.236	0.382	0.619
Manipur	0.052	0.086	0.101	0.113	0.018	0.038	0.065	0.114	0.024	0.113	0.000	0.054	0.083	0.105	0.112	0.104	0.098	0.000	0.072	0.250	0.352	0.585
Meghalaya	0.084	0.067	0.053	0.113	0.022	0.089	0.045	0.113	0.048	0.105	0.112	0.000	0.096	0.109	0.108	0.095	0.111	0.027	0.080	0.217	0.370	0.631
Mizoram	0.000	0.085	0.060	0.114	0.034	0.043	0.023	0.113	0.031	0.113	0.109	0.073	0.002	0.096	0.109	0.111	0.099	0.113	0.077	0.243	0.364	0.600
Nagaland	0.000	0.090	0.072	0.113	0.060	0.061	0.032	0.114	0.017	0.110	0.111	0.074	0.105	0.114	0.112	0.107	0.112	0.113	0.079	0.199	0.397	0.665
Odisha	0.090	0.000	0.031	0.090	0.024	0.089	0.038	0.098	0.114	0.107	0.114	0.000	0.070	0.074	0.080	0.075	0.108	0.114	0.103	0.233	0.363	0.609
Punjab	0.113	0.060	0.073	0.093	0.114	0.062	0.000	0.087	0.025	0.100	0.113	0.088	0.095	0.059	0.114	0.112	0.051	0.113	0.110	0.193	0.389	0.669
Rajasthan	0.108	0.045	0.064	0.071	0.026	0.071	0.010	0.055	0.057	0.105	0.112	0.083	0.056	0.055	0.110	0.103	0.080	0.109	0.106	0.212	0.352	0.624
Sikkim	0.098	0.091	0.052	0.113	0.042	0.067	0.020	0.114	0.075	0.111	0.020	0.111	0.113	0.112	0.112	0.113	0.112	0.113	0.096	0.176	0.411	0.700
Tamil Nadu	0.112	0.068	0.015	0.037	0.067	0.083	0.011	0.105	0.075	0.099	0.114	0.094	0.100	0.085	0.099	0.101	0.004	0.110	0.112	0.216	0.375	0.634
Telangana	0.108	0.029	0.035	0.072	0.066	0.077	0.022	0.068	0.087	0.107	0.111	0.093	0.048	0.066	0.083	0.000	0.095	0.107	0.113	0.226	0.347	0.606
Tripura	0.093	0.114	0.080	0.112	0.016	0.052	0.020	0.112	0.071	0.114	0.060	0.083	0.089	0.093	0.102	0.034	0.107	0.013	0.093	0.218	0.365	0.626
Uttar Pradesh	0.091	0.015	0.073	0.042	0.049	0.084	0.036	0.000	0.075	0.098	0.114	0.075	0.050	0.061	0.112	0.081	0.097	0.110	0.099	0.230	0.341	0.598
Uttarakhand	0.101	0.071	0.071	0.105	0.029	0.096	0.027	0.111	0.088	0.104	0.097	0.060	0.082	0.066	0.111	0.111	0.110	0.092	0.108	0.163	0.392	0.706
West Bengal	0.110	0.093	0.080	0.066	0.008	0.075	0.009	0.104	0.049	0.083	0.113	0.000	0.096	0.093	0.081	0.000	0.090	0.111	0.105	0.247	0.355	0.590

2015 RANKINGS



Heatmap showcasing 2015 ranks of Indian States

2024 RANKINGS



Heatmap showcasing 2024 ranks of Indian States

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**REPORT
COMPILATION**

Aayush Seth
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