



CURRENT AFFAIRS FOR ARUNACHAL PRADESH STATE PSC 2024

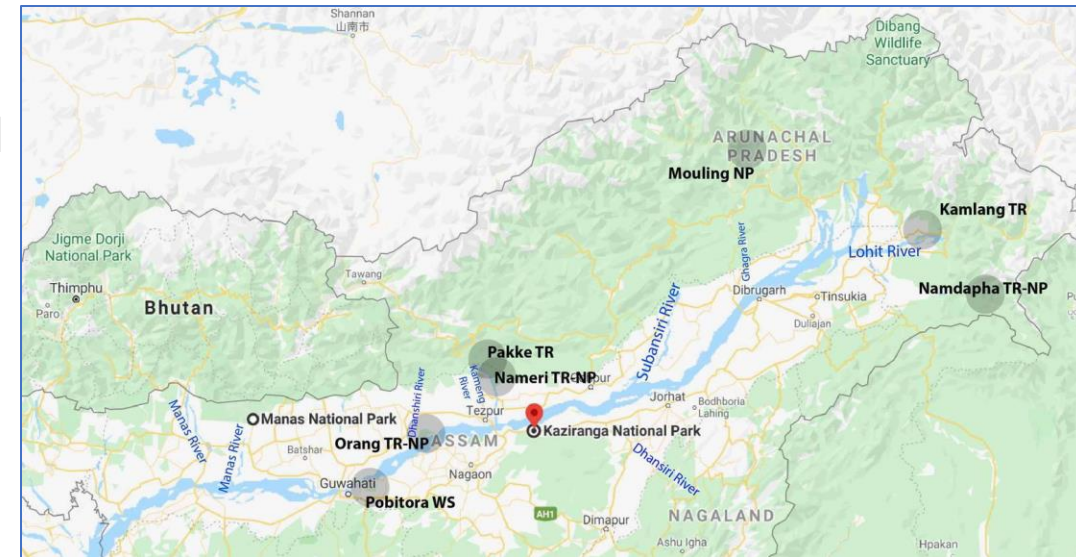
BAJIRAO IAS ACADEMY



IMPORTANT NATIONAL PARKS AND BIOSPHERE RESERVES IN ARUNACHAL PRADESH

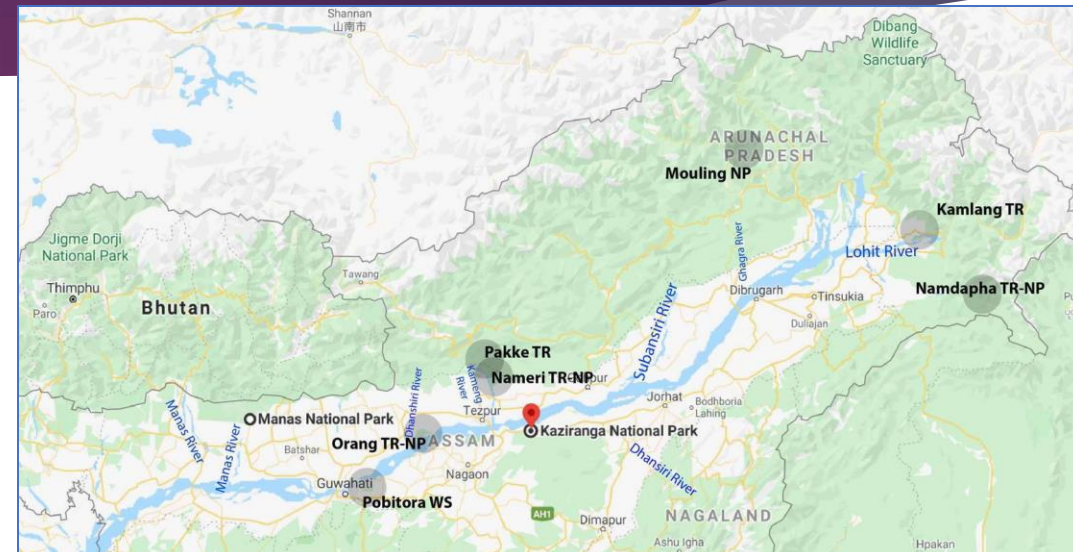
Kamlang Tiger Reserve, Wildlife Sanctuary

- It is named after the **Kamlang River, which flows through it**. It is located between the **Lohit River & Namdapha National Park**.
- **Vegetation: Alpine vegetation** (in upper reaches) and wet tropical evergreen forests (in lower reaches).
- **Major Fauna: Bengal tiger**, leopard, clouded leopard, marbled cat, snow leopard, Asian Elephant.
- **Non-human primates: Capped langur, rhesus macaque, stump-tailed macaque, Assamese macaque, Eastern hoolock gibbon, and Bengal slow loris.**



Mouling National Park

- It is named after **Mouling peak**. Mouling National Park and Dibang Wildlife Sanctuary are located within **Dihang-Dibang Biosphere Reserve**.
- **Vegetation:** tropical forests (at lower altitudes) to moist temperate forests (at higher altitudes).
- **Major Fauna:** Takin, Indian leopard, **Bengal tiger**, barking deer (Indian munjtac), serow, and Red panda.



Namdapha National Park, Tiger Reserve

- ❖ It is located between the **Dapha bum range of the Mishmi Hills and the Patkai range.**
- ❖ It is crossed by the **Noa Dihing River (a tributary of the Brahmaputra River)** that originates **at Chaukan Pass.** It is the largest protected area in the **Eastern Himalaya biodiversity hotspot.**
- ❖ **Vegetation: Evergreen to temperate broadleaf forest.**
- ❖ It is the **only park in the World to have the four Feline species of big cat**, namely: Tiger, Leopard, Snow Leopard and Clouded Leopard.



- ❖ It is famous for the **critically endangered Namdapha flying squirrel** which is endemic to the park.
- ❖ Major Fauna: Asian wild dog (dhole), Malayan sun bear, Indian wolf, **Asiatic black bear, red panda, red fox, Asian golden cat**, Indian elephant, wild boar, musk deer, hog deer, sambar, **gaur**, takin, bharal (blue sheep).
- ❖ Primates: Stump-tailed macaque, slow loris, **Western Hoolock gibbon (the only 'ape' species found in India)**, capped langur, Assamese macaque and rhesus macaque.

Missing for 42 years, **Namdapha flying squirrel** resurfaces in Arunachal Pradesh

The arboreal mammal shares habitat with the similar red giant flying squirrel for which it could have been mistaken; a team from Assam conservation group sighted the squirrel in April 2022

Rahul Karmakar
GUWAHATI

A nocturnal flying squirrel has resurfaced in Arunachal Pradesh after going missing for 42 years.

The Namdapha flying squirrel (*Biswamoyopterus biswasi*) was last described in 1981 based on a single individual found in the 1,985 sq. km (Namdapha Tiger Reserve in Arunachal Pradesh) Changlang district.

The failure of zoologists to locate the arboreal mammal during several expeditions thereafter generated two theories – that it could have been mistaken for the very similar red giant flying squirrel (*Petaurista petaurista*) sharing the same ecosystem or worse, become history.



Sighted finally: A picture of the Namdapha flying squirrel. It was last found in the reserve in Arunachal Pradesh. SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT

Ten of these expeditions were by teams from Aaranyak, an Assam-based biodiversity conservation group, for a total of 79 days in 2021. A team from the group finally sighted the Namdapha flying squirrel in April 2022.

The team led by Firoz Ahmed included Sourav

Gupta, a field researcher, and Sourav Mardi, a volunteer. Tajum Yomcha, a research officer with the Arunachal Pradesh Forest Department, aided the search for the elusive species.

"We sighted a small reddish and grizzled furry mammal high up on a tree. After months of

scrutiny of the photographic evidence we gathered, experts are pretty much sure that the animal is the Namdapha flying squirrel," Mr. Ahmed said.

Study to collect DNA
The team members said they are designing a study to collect DNA samples of the squirrel in the field for comparing the genetic material with the DNA of the individual collected in 1981, stored at the Zoological Survey of India in Kolkata.

"If the animal sighted during our last expedition is established as the Namdapha flying squirrel, it will be a powerful flagship for conservation for both the tiger reserve and other wildlife species found here," Mr. Ahmed said.



Pakke (Pakhui) Tiger Reserve

- It lies in the foothills of the Eastern Himalaya.
- It is bounded by Kameng River in the west and north, and by Pakke River in the east.
- To the south, the sanctuary adjoins Assam's Nameri National Park and to the west, it is bounded by Eaglenest Wildlife Sanctuary and Sessa Orchid Sanctuary.
- It is known for its Hornbill Nest Adoption Programme.
- Vegetation: Semi-evergreen and evergreen forests, and Himalayan broadleaf forests.
- Major Reptilian Fauna: Assam roofed turtle.





IMPORTANT TRIBES IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Garos Tribe, Meghalaya

- The Garo people are a Tibeto-Burman ethnic group who live mostly in the Northeast Indian state of Meghalaya
- Garos constitute **1/3rd of the total population of Meghalaya** living in the **Garos Hills**.
- It is also among the few **remaining matrilineal societies in the world**, where kids take their clan titles from their mothers.
- Family's **youngest daughter inherits the property from her mother**, while **sons leave the house when they hit puberty**.
- Boys live in a bachelor dormitory called **nokpante** and they **live in their wife's house after marriage**.



Sumi Tribe, Nagaland

- The **Sumi primarily live in the central and southern regions of Nagaland**, with their headquarters in **Zunheboto**.
- Counted among major ethnic groups, the **Sumis belong to the Zunheboto district and Dimapur district in Nagaland**.
- Sumis used to be one of **Nagaland's headhunting tribes before the arrival of the Christian missionaries**.
- Very few of them practice animism. The tribe has two prime festivals, **Tuluni (July 8) and Ahuna (November 14)**.
- The **Sumi have traditional knowledge of ecological indicators that help them predict weather**. For example, they believe that if red weaver ants leave their nest open and facing up, it means no rain is coming

Kuki Tribe, Northeast

- The men in the tribe wear **colorful sangkhol** or a jacket and a **pheichawm** or a dhoti.
- Women of the tribe are **heavily ornamented with earrings, bracelets, bangles and necklaces** all the time.
- The Chin people of Myanmar and the Mizo people of Mizoram are related tribes of the Kukis.
- Collectively, the Kuki, Chin, and Mizo people are known as the **Zo people**.



Khasi Tribe, Meghalaya

- Khasi Tribe is the major tribal community in northeast, occupying almost **half of the total population of Meghalaya**.
- Khasis mainly live in the **Khasi and Jaintia hills and follow the matriarchal society**.
- In this tribe, **women play all the major roles and are more important than men**. Women get to take all the crucial decisions in the tribe.
- Inheritance: The youngest daughter, or "**Ka Khadduh**", **inherits the ancestral property**. In rich families, both sons and daughters usually receive a share of the property.
- Traditional dress: **Men wear a long, sleeveless, collarless coat called a Jymphong**, often paired with a Dhoti and an ornamental waistband. Women wear a crown of silver or gold with a spike or peak on the back.
- Festivals: The Khasi celebrate **a five-day religious festival called Nongkrem in November**.

Deori Tribe, Assam and Arunachal Pradesh

- The name **Deori** comes from the **Deori river in Arunachal Pradesh**. The Deori refer to themselves as "**Jimochayan**", which means "**children of the sun and moon**" in their native language.
- The **Deori tribe primarily resides in Assam's Sivasagar, Jorhat, Dibrugarh, Lakhimpur, Tinsukia districts and Arunachal's Lohit and Changlang districts.**
- They belong to the Sino-Tibetan family of Mongoloid stock and, in olden times, they used to serve as priests in the temples.
- The Deori historically lived in the Sadiya area, Joidaam, Patkai foothills, and the upper Brahmaputra valley.
- The Deori are related to the **Boros, Morans, Sonowal Kacharis.**



Apatani Tribe, Arunachal Pradesh

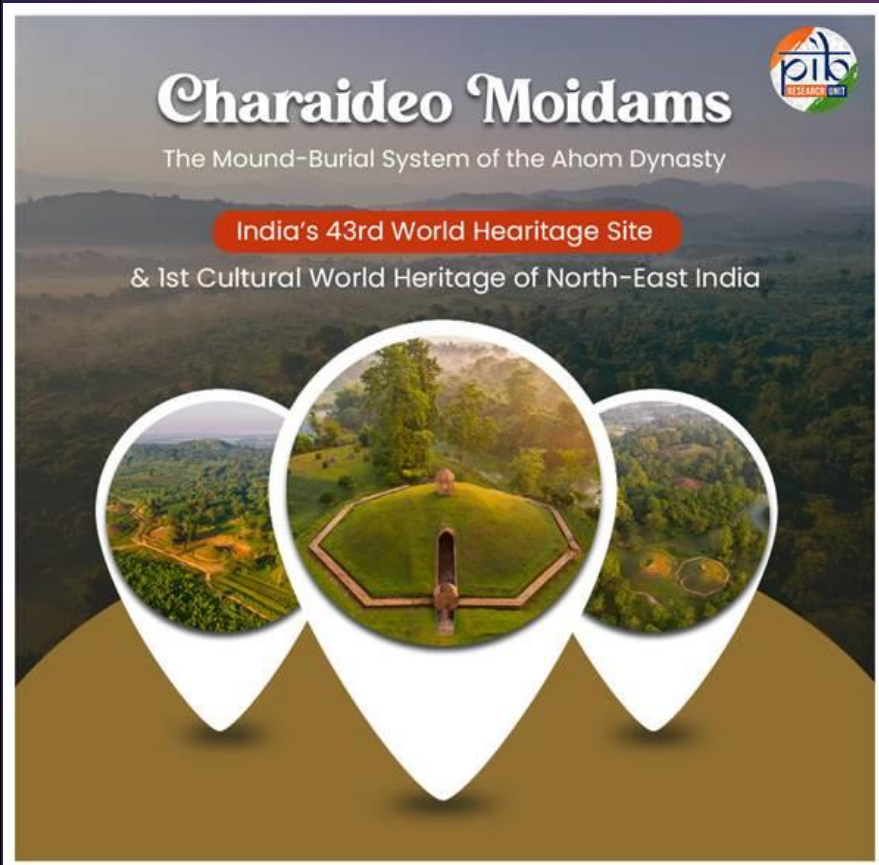
- One of the **most distinctive tribes** in the northeast is the **Apatani tribe**.
- The **Apatanis live in the Ziro valley** in the **Lower Subansiri district** of Arunachal Pradesh in India and **speak Apatani, English and Hindi languages**.
- **Their wet rice cultivation** and agriculture systems are quite impressive. In fact, **UNESCO has proposed to include the Apatani valley as a Heritage Site** for its "extremely high productivity" and "unique" way of preserving the ecology.
- You'll be able to recognise the Apatani women with their distinctive **nose piercings and ornaments**, and the men with their **tattoos**.



Adi Tribe, Arunachal Pradesh

- **Natives of Arunachal Pradesh**, Adi Tribe belongs to the hills and have their own village, laws and council.
- The tribe is further divided into several sub tribes. **Men of the tribe wear cane, bear and deer skin helmets**, all depending on the region they belong to.
- The women here wear dresses as per their age and marital status. Unmarried women wear *beyop*, an ornament made of five to six brass plates fixed under their petticoats.
- The tribemen are into trapping and hunting of pigs and other animals.

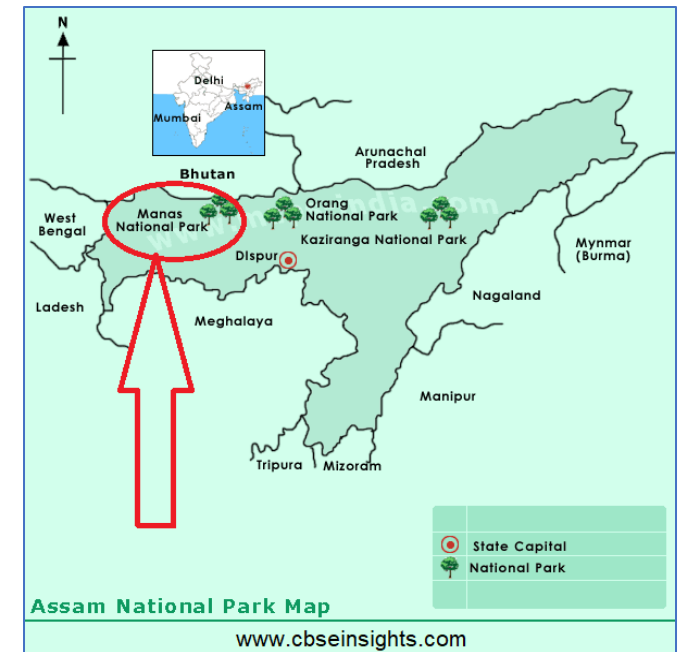




UNESCO RECOGNISED WORLD HERITAGE SITES IN NORTH EAST INDIA

Manas sanctuary

- **Manas National Park** is in **Assam**.
- **Manas National Park** is also known as **Manas Wildlife Sanctuary**.
- **This National park** is a **UNESCO Natural World Heritage site**, a **Project Tiger reserve**, an **elephant reserve**, and a **biosphere reserve** in **Assam**.
- It is famous for **Tigers and Tiger conservation**.
- Manas is also famous for its population of **the Wild water buffalo**.
- It was declared a **sanctuary on 1st October 1928**.
- It was declared a **World Heritage site in December 1985** by **UNESCO**.



Majuli island

Majuli Island

- Majuli is the **biggest inhabited riverine islands in the world** located in the river Brahmaputra.
- It is **India's First island district**. It has 144 villages with a population of over 1,50,000.
- Majuli was once 1200 square kilometres but due to excessive erosion has shrunk to under 500 square kilometres.
- It is the **nerve centre of neo-Vaishnavite culture**. It has many '**Sattras**' (religious and cultural institutions).
- It has been included in the **tentative list of World Heritage Sites by UNESCO**.



Kaziranga National Park

- It is situated in the north-eastern part of the country in the districts of **Golaghat and Nagoan in the state of Assam.**
- It is the **single largest undisturbed and representative area in the Brahmaputra Valley floodplain.**
- In 1985, the park was declared a **World Heritage Site by UNESCO.**
- **Rivers: The river Difalu, a tributary of the Brahmaputra,** flows through the National Park area (core/critical tiger habitat), while another tributary, **Moradifalu, flows along its southern boundary.**

It is inhabited by the world's largest population of **one-horned rhinoceroses,** as well as many mammals.



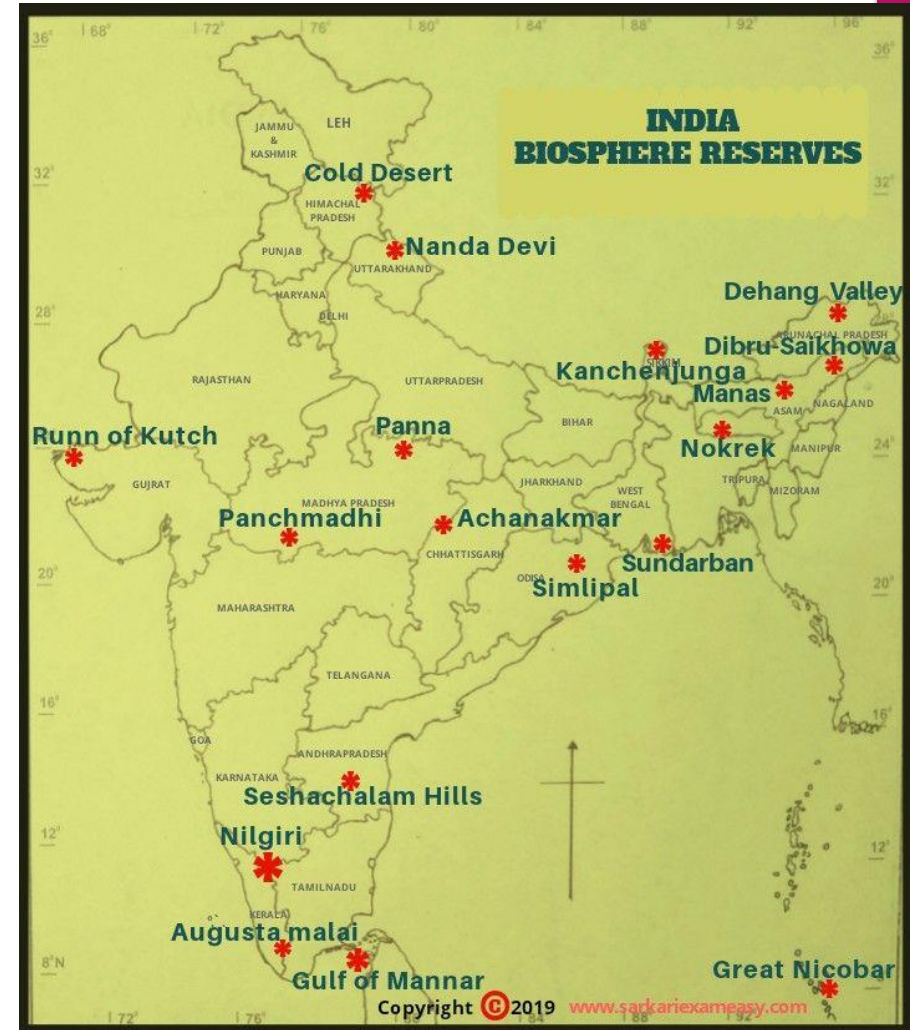
Kanchenjunga Biosphere

- **Khangchendzonga Biosphere Reserve** which is located in **Sikkim** is one of the highest ecosystems in the world, reaching elevations of 1, 220 metres above sea-level.
- The biosphere has different altitudinal ecosystems, **varying from sub-tropic to Arctic**, as well as natural forests in different biomes, that support an immensely rich diversity of forest types and habitats.
- **World's third highest peak, Mt. Khangchendzonga**, is situated within the Park.
- Numerous lakes and glaciers, including the **26 km long Zemu Glacier** are a part of the **Biosphere reserve**.
- **Khangchendzonga National Park (KNP)** was designated a **World Heritage Site in 2016** under the 'mixed' category (Mixed heritage sites contain elements of both natural and cultural significance).

KHANGCHENDZONGA NATIONAL PARK



INSCRIBED AS INDIA'S FIRST "MIXED WORLD HERITAGE SITE" ON UNESCO WORLD HERITAGE LIST, FULFILLING THE NOMINATION CRITERIA UNDER BOTH NATURAL AND CULTURAL HERITAGE.



Keibul Lamjao National park

- It is the **world's only floating national park.**

Location:

- It is located in the **Bishnupur district in Manipur.**
- The park is located in the southwestern part of the **famous Loktak Lake**, which is well known for **the floating biomass called phumdis.**
- This is the **last natural habitat of the endangered brow-antlered deer(Sangai deer), the dancing deer of Manipur.**
- Vegetation: The park is a combination of wetland, terrestrial and aquatic ecosystems.



**Dancing Deer (Sangai)
of Manipur**

**IUCN: Endangered
Species**



Charaideo's Moidams

- **Locations:** In the **foothills of the Patkai Ranges, eastern Assam.**
- **Royal Necropolis:** **Charaideo is home to the royal necropolis of the Tai-Ahom dynasty (13th-19th century CE)** and are comparable the Egyptian Pyramids.
- **Architectural Features:** Banyan trees and the trees used for coffins and bark manuscripts were planted and water bodies were created near Moidams. Each Moidam consists of:
 - An **earthen mound (Ga-Moidam)** topped by a central shrine (Chou Cha Li)
 - An **octagonal wall (Garh)** symbolizing the Tai universe
 - A **brick-and-stone vault (Tak)** with a grave pit (Garvha)
- **Protection Officers:** During Ahom's reign, Moidams were protected by special officers called **Moidam Phukans** and a guard group known as **Moidamiya.**

- **Insights in Afterlife Belief:** Moidams have grave goods such as food, horses, elephants, and sometimes even servants (items they would require in their afterlife).
- **Burial Practices:** The site reveals two distinct burial practices. During pre-17th century CE bodies were embalmed and entombed and later cremated ashes were buried.
- **Discovery:** The earliest sketch of the ground plan of a Moidam was published in the journal of the **Asiatic Society of Bengal, in 1848 by Sergeant C. Clayton**



Mahabodhi Temple complex

- It is one of the **four holy sites related to the life of the Lord Buddha**, marking the spot of the Buddha's Enlightenment (Bodhi).
- It is located in **Bodh Gaya, in central Bihar, on the banks of the Niranjana River.**
- It is one of the few surviving examples of **early brick structures in India.**
- The first temple was built by **Emperor Asoka in the 3rd century B.C.**, and the present temple dates from the 5th or 6th centuries.
- It is one of the earliest Buddhist temples built entirely in brick.
- It was recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 2002.

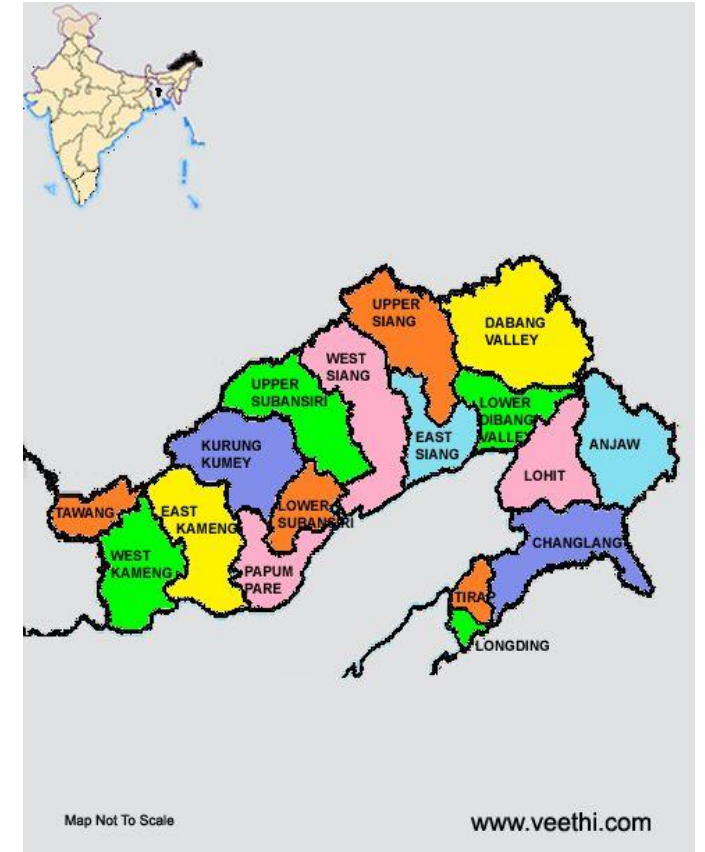




ARUNACHAL PRADESH BUDGET AND ECONOMIC SURVEY BASIC FACTS

Basic Details about state Arunachal Pradesh

- ❑ Arunachal Pradesh is the largest among the seven states located in the northeast of India, with an area of **83,743 sq kms.**
- ❑ It shares its borders with the neighboring countries of Bhutan in the west, China (Tibet) in the north and northeast, Myanmar in the east and southeast, and the Indian states of Assam and Nagaland in the south.
- ❑ At current prices, **Arunachal Pradesh's GSDP** is estimated to reach **Rs. 37,870 crore (US\$ 4.60 billion)** in 2023-24.
- ❑ It depicts a growth of **28.9% over 2022-23 budget estimates.**



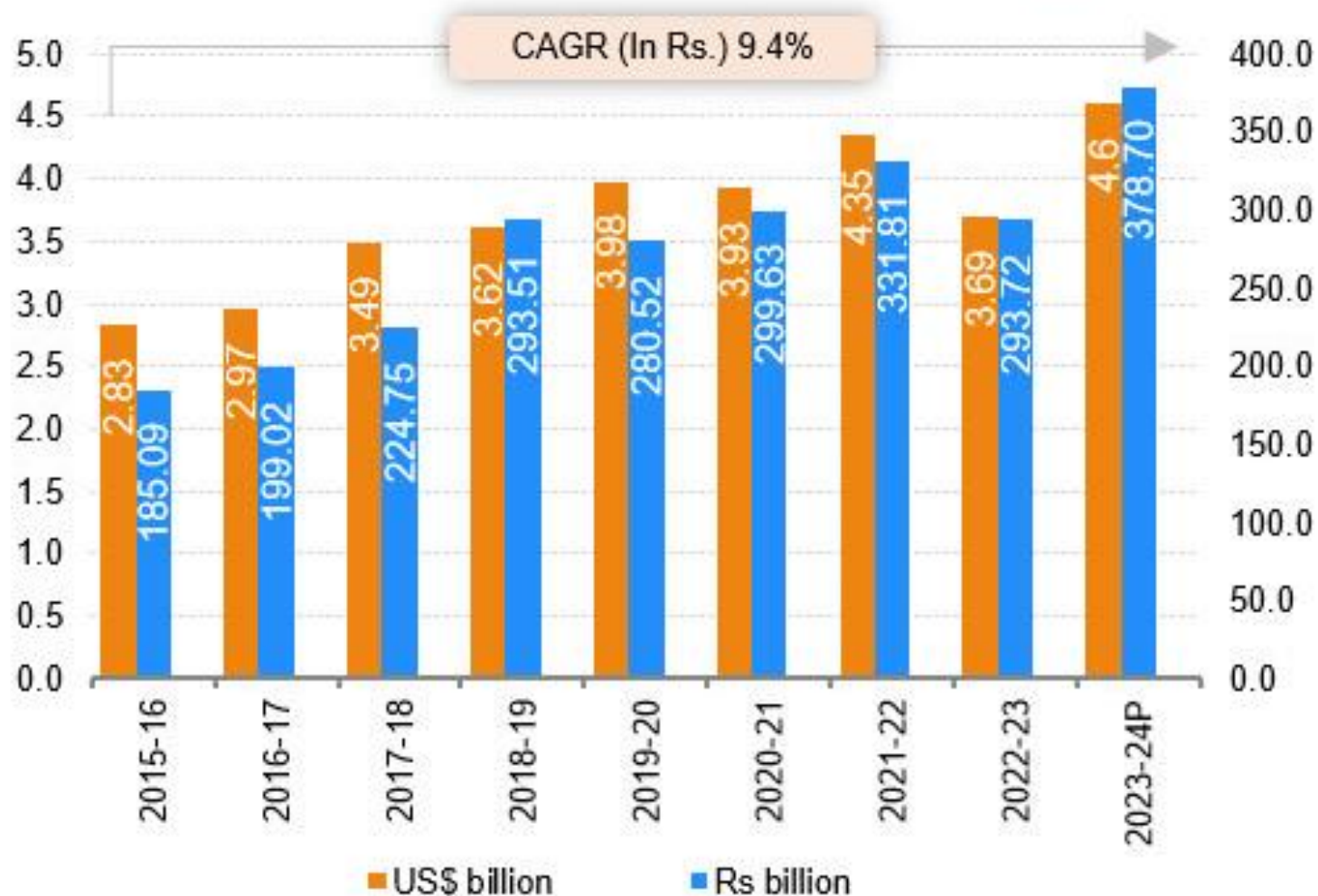
- ❑ The **state's per capita GSDP was Rs. 2,56,410 (US\$ 3,115.08)** in 2022-23. Per capita GSDP increased at 11.0% from 2021-22 to 2022-23.
- ❑ The state is divided into five river valleys - **the Kameng, the Subansiri, the Siang, the Lohit, and the Tirap.**
- ❑ These river valleys have immense hydropower potential, currently estimated at **50,328 Megawatt (MW)**, or approximately **22% of India's current power generating capacity.**
- ❑ As of August 2024, Arunachal Pradesh had a **total installed power-generation capacity of 783.68 MW.**
- ❑ The state's economy is largely **agrarian, based on the terraced farming** of rice and the cultivation of crops such as maize, millet, wheat, pulses, sugarcane, ginger, oilseeds, cereals, potato, and pineapple.
- ❑ In 2021-22* total horticulture production reached **205.34 thousand metric tonnes (MT).**

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN KEY SECTORS

- ❖ According to the Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT), The state attracted **FDI inflow worth US\$ 5.55 million** between October 2019- June 2024.
- ❖ Merchandise export from the state reached **US\$ 1.01 million in FY25** (Until August 2024).
- ❖ Under the state **budget 2024-25**, the state government has allocated **Rs. 2,657 crore (US\$ 320 million)** each for **Agriculture and Allied activities**.
- ❖ In the **2024-25 budget**, focus was on prioritizing the promotion of eco-tourism, which includes the development of lakes and wildlife sanctuaries like the **Daying Ering wildlife sanctuary**.
- ❖ In 2022-23, construction of **2,000 km of road per year** was announced by the State Government.

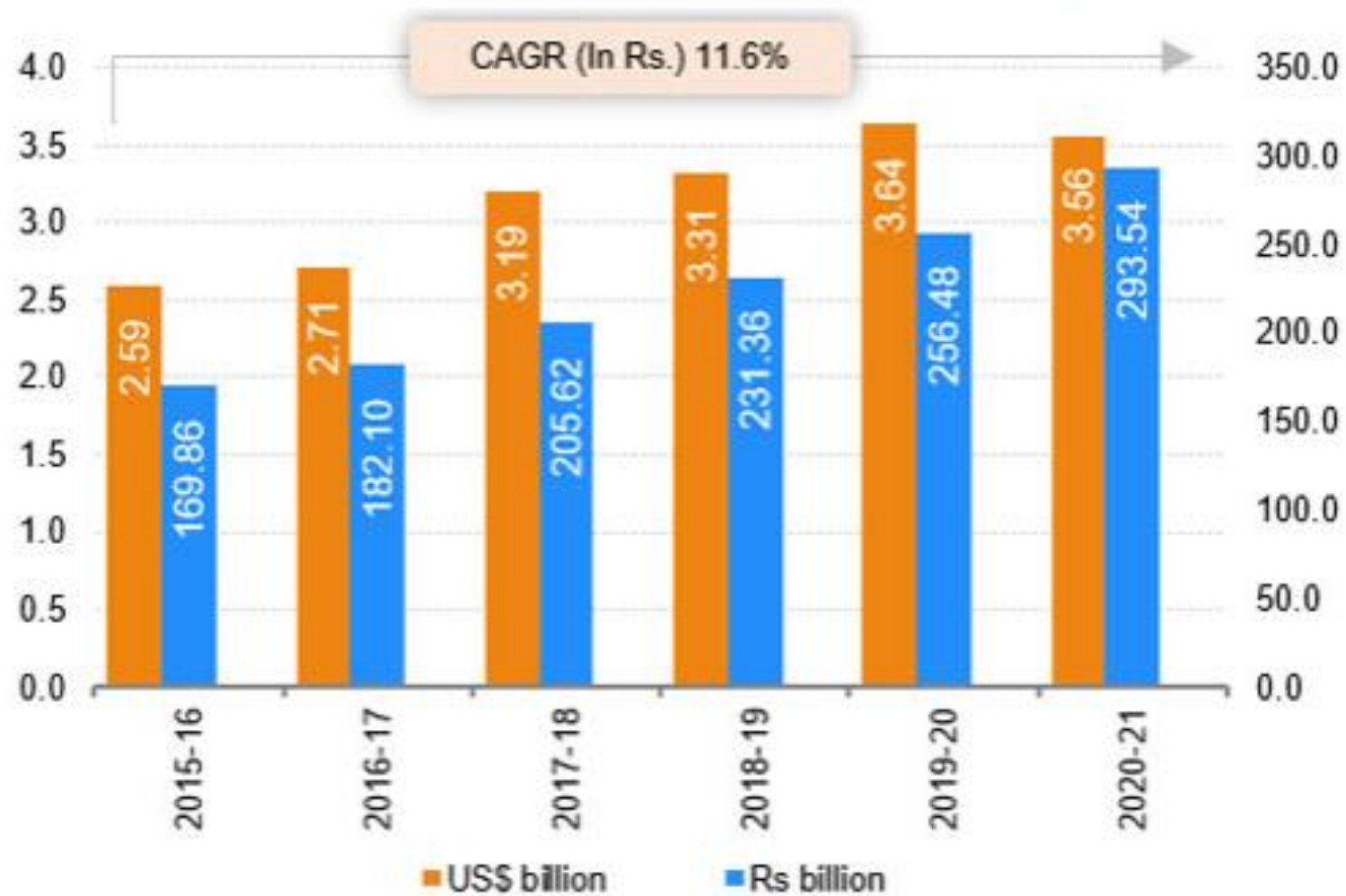
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- ❖ The Prime Minister, Shri Narendra Modi inaugurated **Donyi Polo Airport, Itanagar** and **dedicated 600 MW Kameng Hydro Power Station to the nation** in November, 2022.
 - ❖ The Prime Minister said that **Donyi Polo Airport** will be the fourth operational airport for Arunachal Pradesh, taking the **total airport count in the North-East region to 16**.
 - ❖ According to the **Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI)**, Arunachal Pradesh had **1.25 million wireless subscribers** and 0.02 million wireline subscribers as of March 2023.
 - ❖ The number of internet subscribers in Arunachal Pradesh stood **at 0.78 million, as of March 2023**. Arunachal Pradesh had a total tele-density of 81.16%, as of March 2023.
 - ❖ Arunachal Pradesh has allocated 11.4% of its total expenditure towards roads and bridges, which is higher than the average allocation by states (4.5%).

GSDP of Arunachal Pradesh at current prices



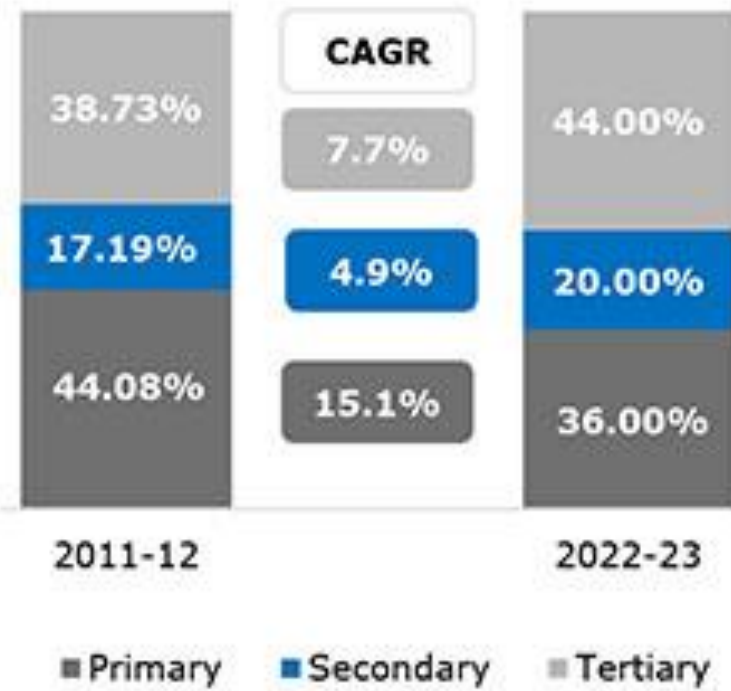
Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

NSDP of Arunachal Pradesh at current prices

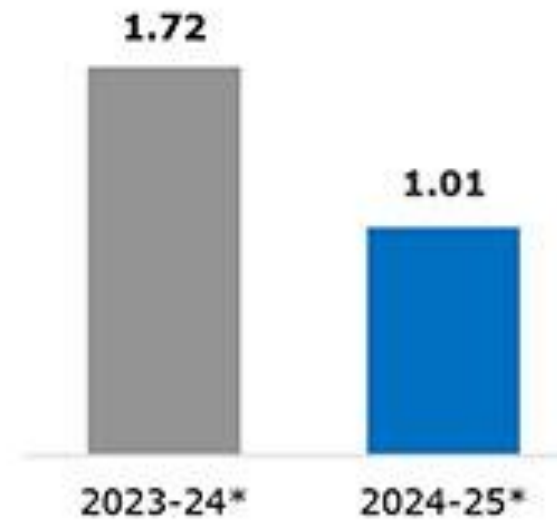


Source: Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

GSDP Composition by Sector at Current Prices



Merchandise Export from Arunachal Pradesh (US\$ million) *Until August



Arunachal Pradesh Budget Analysis 2023-24

The Finance Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, **Mr. Chowna Mein**, presented the Budget for the state for the financial year 2023-24 on March 7, 2023.

Budget Highlights

- **The Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Arunachal Pradesh for 2023-24 (at current prices) is projected to be **Rs 37,870 crore**, amounting to growth of **28.9% over 2022-23** budget estimates.
- **Expenditure (excluding debt repayment) in 2023-24** is estimated to be Rs 28,683 crore, a decrease of 1.9% from the revised estimates of 2022-23. In addition, debt of Rs 830 crore will be repaid by the state.
- **Receipts (excluding borrowings) for 2023-24** are estimated to be **Rs 26,168 crore**, a decrease of **1% as compared to the revised estimate of 2022-23**. In 2022-23, receipts (excluding borrowings) are estimated to exceed the budget estimate by 10% (Rs 2,451 crore).

- **Revenue surplus in 2023-24** is estimated to be **8% of GSDP (Rs 3,063 crore)**, much lower than the revised estimates for 2022-23 (15% of GSDP).
- In 2022-23, the revenue surplus (as a % of GSDP) is expected to be lower than the budget estimate (15.1% of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit for 2023-24** is targeted at **6.6% of GSDP (Rs 2,515 crore)**.
- In 2022-23, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 7.8% of GSDP, much higher than the budget estimate of 3.6% of GSDP.

Analysis – Fiscal Deficit

- When a government's **total expenditures exceed the revenue that it generates** (excluding money from borrowings).
- Deficit **differs from debt**, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits.
- **FD = Budget Expenditure - Budget Receipt**



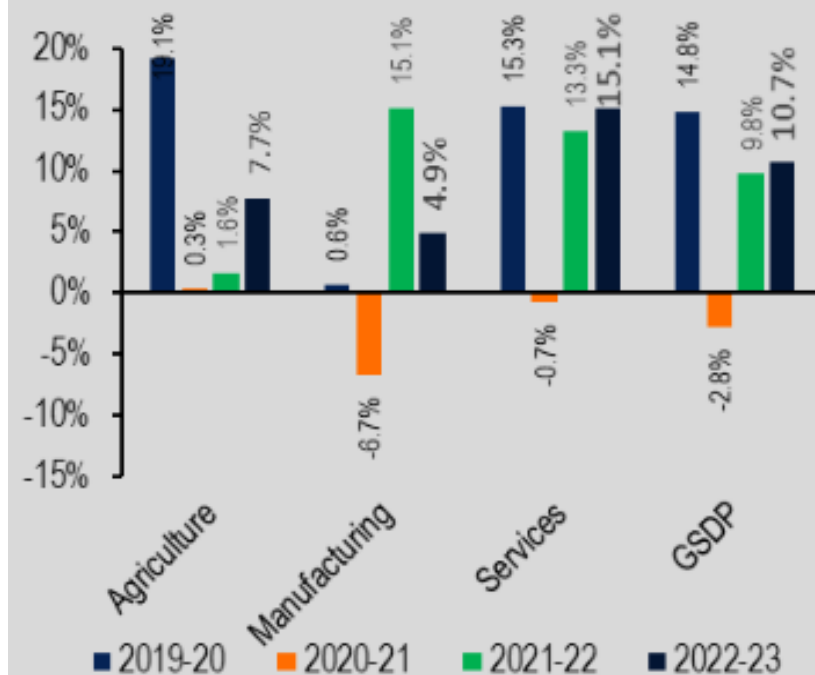
Policy Highlights

- ❖ **Arunachal Uday Scheme:** The state will reconstruct semi-permanent type buildings that it owns in the sectors of education, health, district administration, agriculture and rural development at a cost of Rs 300 crore.
- ❖ **Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Swavalamban Yojana:** The scheme provides financing to young individuals in setting up ventures such as eco-tourism, hotels, bakeries, and traditional textiles and weaving. The allocation for the scheme is set to **increase four times, from Rs 50 crore to Rs 200 crore.**
- ❖ **Chief Minister's Comprehensive State Road Development Plan:** Under this plan, 3,650 km of important roads which connect to areas such as: the Capital Complex, District Headquarters and state highways will be improved at a cost of Rs 200 crore.

Arunachal Pradesh's Economy

- **GSDP:** In 2022-23, Arunachal Pradesh's GSDP (at constant prices) is estimated to grow at 10.7%, over the previous year. In 2021-22, GSDP had grown by 9.8%. In comparison, national GDP is estimated to grow at 7% in 2022-23, after an estimated growth of 9% in 2021-22.
- **Sectors:** Agriculture, manufacturing and services saw a growth of 7.7%, 4.9% and 15.1% respectively (Figure 1). In 2022-23, agriculture, manufacturing and services are estimated to contribute 36%, 20% and 44% of the economy, respectively (at current prices).
- **Per capita GSDP:** The per capita GSDP of Arunachal Pradesh in 2022-23 (at current prices) is estimated at Rs 2,56,41 which is an increase of 11% from 2021-22.

Figure 1 : Growth in GSDP and sectors in Arunachal Pradesh at constant prices (2011-12)



Note: These numbers are as per constant prices (2011-12) which implies that the growth rate is adjusted for inflation.

Sources: Arunachal Pradesh FRBM Document; PRS.



Table 4 : Sector-wise expenditure under Arunachal Pradesh Budget 2023-24 (in Rs crore)

Sectors	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 BE	2022-23 RE	2023-24 BE	% change from RE 22- 23 to BE 23-24
Roads and Bridges	3,470	3,214	5,066	3,272	-35%
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	2,596	2,528	3,490	2,838	-19%
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1,284	2,032	2,388	2,179	-9%
Energy	1,811	1,723	2,393	2,158	-10%
Health and Family Welfare	1,372	1,287	1,672	1,500	-10%
Police	1,348	1,398	1,382	1,319	-5%
Water Supply and Sanitation	1,291	910	1,334	1,214	-9%
Urban Development	741	372	645	1,186	84%
Social Welfare and Nutrition	885	996	727	951	31%
Rural Development	711	1,012	1,316	946	-28%
% of total expenditure on all sectors	69%	62%	70%	61%	

Table 5 : Break-up of the state government's receipts (in Rs crore)

Sources	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 BE	2022-23 RE	% change from BE 22-23 to RE 22-23	2023-24 BE	% change from RE 22-23 to BE 23-24
State's Own Tax	1,640	2,090	2,233	7%	2,565	15%
State's Own Non-Tax	775	935	792	-15%	848	7%
Share in Central Taxes	14,644	14,349	16,689	16%	17,947	8%
Grants-in-aid from Centre	4,173	6,480	6,591	2%	4,798	-27%
Revenue Receipts	21,232	23,854	26,305	10%	26,158	-1%
Non-debt Capital Receipts	7	10	10	0%	10	0%
Net Receipts	21,238	23,864	26,315	10%	26,168	-1%

Table 6 : Major sources of state's own-tax revenue (in Rs crore)

Taxes	2021-22 Actuals	2022-23 BE	2022-23 RE	% change from BE 22-23 to RE 22-23	2023-24 BE	% change from RE 22-23 to BE 23-24
State GST	1,131	1,344	1,704	27%	1,959	15%
Sales Tax/ VAT	325	434	250	-42%	288	15%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	12	11	12	10%	14	16%
Taxes on Vehicles	49	30	36	20%	40	12%
State Excise	116	253	211	-17%	242	15%
Land Revenue	7	18	21	18%	22	7%
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
GST Compensation Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-
GST Compensation Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-

- ❖ **Revenue surplus:** It is the difference of revenue expenditure and revenue receipts.
- ❖ **A revenue surplus implies that the government does not need to borrow** to finance those expenses which do not increase its assets or reduces its liabilities.
- ❖ The budget estimates a **revenue surplus of Rs 3,063 crore (or 8.1% of the GSDP)** in 2023-24.
- ❖ In 2022-23, the revenue surplus is expected to be **Rs 5,713 crore (15.1% of GSDP)** as per revised estimates. Revenue surplus is projected to increase to **8.9% of GSDP by 2025-26.**
- ❖ **Outstanding liabilities:** Outstanding liabilities is the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year, it also includes any liabilities on public account.
- ❖ At the end of 2023-24, the **outstanding liabilities is estimated to be 53% of GSDP**, higher than the revised estimate for 2022-23 (45.4% of GSDP).
- ❖ The outstanding liabilities have risen significantly as compared to **2020-21 level (42.2% of GSDP).**

Fiscal deficit: It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts.

- ❖ This gap is filled by borrowings by the government and leads to an increase in total liabilities. In 2023-24, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be **6.6% of GSDP**.
- ❖ For 2023-24, the central government has permitted **fiscal deficit of up to 3.5% of GSDP** to states, of which 0.5% of GSDP will be available only upon carrying out certain power sector reforms.
- ❖ As per the revised estimates, in 2022-23, the fiscal deficit of the state is expected to be **7.8% of GSDP**, which is higher than the budget estimate of 3.6% of GSDP.
- ❖ Fiscal deficit is projected to be lowered to **2.2% of GSDP by 2025-26**.



Thank you

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