

Manipur Budget Analysis 2026-27

The Chief Minister of Manipur, Y. Khemchand Singh, presented the Budget for the financial year 2026-27 on March 9, 2026.

Budget Highlights

- The **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Manipur for 2026-27 (at current prices) is projected to be Rs 68,823 crore, amounting to growth of 18% over 2025-26.
- **Expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2026-27 is estimated to be Rs 24,528 crore, a decrease of 6% from the revised estimate of 2025-26. In addition, debt of Rs 5,828 crore will be repaid by the state.
- **Receipts (excluding borrowings)** for 2026-27 are estimated to be Rs 23,106 crore, an increase of 1% over the revised estimate of 2025-26.
- **Revenue surplus** in 2026-27 is estimated to be 4.8% of GSDP (Rs 3,295 crore), higher than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (3.6% of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2026-27 is targeted at 2.1% of GSDP (Rs 1,421 crore). In 2025-26, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 5.5% of GSDP, higher than budgeted (3.5% of GSDP). In both 2025-26 and 2026-27, the state has estimated to receive Rs 2,000 crore as 50-year interest-free loan from the central government for undertaking capital expenditure. This loan is not included in the annual borrowing ceiling for the state.

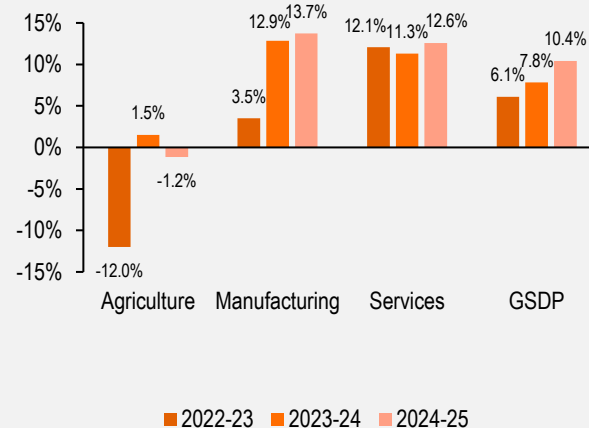
Policy Highlights

- **Economic empowerment of women:** A scheme will be launched to empower women through self-help groups. 3.5 lakh women will be offered financial assistance over a period of three years under this scheme. Rs 10,000 will be given to beneficiaries in the first year through direct benefit transfer. Rs 350 crore has been allocated towards this scheme in 2026-27.
- **Economic growth and employment:** The state government will undertake several initiatives across sectors with the objectives of accelerating growth, creating employment opportunities for youth, and improving quality of life for people.

Manipur's Economy

- **GSDP:** In 2024-25, Manipur's GSDP (at constant prices) was estimated to grow by 10.4% over the previous year. In comparison, India's GDP is estimated to grow by 6.5% in 2024-25.
- **Sectors:** In 2024-25, agriculture, manufacturing, and services sectors are estimated to contribute 19%, 10%, and 71% of Manipur's economy, respectively (at current prices).
- **Per capita GSDP:** In 2024-25, Manipur's per capita GSDP (at current prices) is estimated to be Rs 1,53,993, an increase of 15% over the previous year. In comparison, in 2024-25, per capita GDP at the all-India level is estimated to be Rs 2,34,859, an increase of 8.8% over the previous year.

Figure 1: Growth in Manipur's GSDP 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: Press Note on Estimates of State Domestic Product of Manipur from 2016-17 to 2024-25, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, August 4, 2025; PRS.

Budget Estimates for 2026-27

- **Total expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2026-27 is targeted at Rs 24,528 crore. This is a decrease of 6% from the revised estimate of 2025-26. This expenditure is proposed to be met through **receipts (excluding borrowings)** of Rs 23,106 crore and net borrowings of Rs 3,397 crore. Total receipts for 2026-27 (other than borrowings) are expected to register an increase of 1% over the revised estimate of 2025-26.
- The state estimates a **revenue surplus** of 4.8% of GSDP (Rs 3,295 crore) in 2026-27, higher than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (3.6% of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2026-27 is targeted at 2.1% of GSDP (Rs 1,421 crore), lower than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (5.5% of GSDP). In 2025-26, fiscal deficit is estimated to be higher than budgeted (3.5% of GSDP). In both 2025-26 and 2026-27, the state has estimated to receive Rs 2,000 crore as 50-year interest-free loan from the central government for undertaking capital expenditure. This loan is not included in the annual borrowing ceiling for the state.

Table 1: Budget 2026-27 - Key figures (in Rs crore)

Items	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Budgeted	2025-26 Revised	% change from 2025-26 BE to 2025- 26 RE	2026-27 Budgeted	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026- 27 BE
Total Expenditure	28,288	29,988	32,463	8%	30,356	-6%
(-) Repayment of debt	9,420	6,449	6,430	0%	5,828	-9%
of which WMA from RBI*	8,757	5,000	5,000	0%	5,000	0%
Net Expenditure (E)	18,868	23,539	26,033	11%	24,528	-6%
Total Receipts	28,376	30,267	32,064	6%	32,331	1%
(-) Borrowings	11,599	8,825	9,225	5%	9,225	0%
of which WMA from RBI*	8,519	5,000	5,000	0%	5,000	0%
Central capex loans**	1,437	2,000	2,000	0%	2,000	0%
Net Receipts (R)	16,777	21,442	22,839	7%	23,106	1%
Fiscal Deficit (E-R)	2,091	2,096	3,194	52%	1,421	-55%
as % of GSDP	4.2%	3.5%	5.5%		2.1%	
Revenue Surplus	1,113	1,943	2,068	6%	3,295	59%
as % of GSDP	2.2%	3.2%	3.6%		4.8%	
Primary Deficit	1,069	888	2,010	126%	163	-92%
as % of GSDP	2.1%	1.5%	3.5%		0.2%	
GSDP	50,309	60,112	58,203	-3%	68,823	18%

Note: BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates. * Ways and Means Advances (WMA) are short-term advances from RBI. These are short-term borrowings that may be availed multiple times during the year, and are generally repaid within the year. **Central government has been providing 50-year interest-free loans to state governments for capital expenditure since 2020-21. These loans are excluded from the calculation of the state's borrowing ceiling.

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Expenditure in 2026-27

- **Revenue expenditure** for 2026-27 is proposed to be Rs 19,807 crore, a decrease of 5% from the revised estimate of 2025-26. This includes the expenditure on salaries, pension, interest, grants, and subsidies.
- **Capital outlay** for 2026-27 is proposed to be Rs 4,716 crore, a decrease of 10% from the revised estimate of 2025-26. Capital outlay indicates the expenditure towards creation of assets. Sectors with relatively higher cutback in capital outlay include: (i) water supply and sanitation (decrease of Rs 243 crore), (ii) welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and minorities (decrease of Rs 166 crore).

Table 2: Expenditure budget 2026-27 (in Rs crore)

Items	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Budgeted	2025-26 Revised	% change from 2025-26 BE to 2025-26 RE	2026-27 Budgeted	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026-27 BE
Revenue Expenditure	15,663	19,496	20,768	7%	19,807	-5%
Capital Outlay	3,204	4,040	5,261	30%	4,716	-10%
Loans given by the state	1	3	4	46%	4	0%
Net Expenditure	18,868	23,539	26,033	11%	24,528	-6%

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Committed expenditure: Committed expenditure of a state typically includes expenditure on payment of salaries, pension, and interest. A larger proportion of the budget allocated for committed expenditure items limits the state's flexibility to decide on other expenditure priorities, such as capital outlay. In 2026-27, Manipur is estimated to spend Rs 11,032 crore on committed expenditure, which is 48% of its estimated revenue

receipts. This comprises spending on salaries (26% of revenue receipts), pension (16%), and interest payments (5%). In 2024-25, as per actual figures, 58% of revenue receipts were spent on committed expenditure items.

Table 3: Committed Expenditure in 2026-27 (in Rs crore)

Items	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Budgeted	2025-26 Revised	% change from 2025-26 BE to 2025-26 RE	2026-27 Budgeted	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026-27 BE
Salaries	5,345	6,183	5,542	-10%	6,115	10%
Pension	3,420	3,522	4,381	24%	3,659	-16%
Interest payment	1,022	1,209	1,184	-2%	1,258	6%
Total	9,787	10,913	11,107	2%	11,032	-1%

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Vacancies in Manipur Government

As of March 6, 2026, 52,290 posts were vacant out of the total 1.19 lakh sanctioned posts (44%). Departments such as Education, Medical and Health Services, and Police had the highest number of vacancies.

Note: *Education includes school, higher, technical, and adult education.

Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Table 4: Vacancies in Manipur Government (as of March 6, 2026)

Department	Sanctioned	Vacant	Vacancy (in %)
Total	1,18,611	52,290	44%
<i>of which</i>			
Education*	28,766	15,512	54%
Manipur Rifles	18,187	3,199	18%
Manipur Police	15,623	3,034	19%
Medical & Health Services	11,090	4,569	41%

Sector-wise expenditure: The sectors listed below account for 57% of the total expenditure on sectors in 2026-27. A comparison of Manipur's expenditure on key sectors with that by other states is shown in Annexure 1.

Table 5: Sector-wise expenditure under Manipur Budget 2026-27 (in Rs crore)

Sector	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Budgeted	2025-26 Revised	2026-27 Budgeted	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026-27 BE	Budget Provisions (2026-27 BE)
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	2,414	3,104	2,954	3,232	9%	Rs 577 crore has been allocated for the Samagra Shiksha Abhiyaan.
Police	2,975	3,209	3,228	2,739	-15%	Rs 1,180 crore has been allocated to special police and armed police.
Social Welfare and Nutrition	958	1,692	1,959	1,806	-8%	Rs 301 crore has been allocated to Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan 2.0.
Rural Development	892	1,908	1,641	1,511	-8%	Rs 461 crore has been allocated to rural employment guarantee schemes.
Health and Family Welfare	1,194	1,358	1,576	1,423	-10%	Rs 372 crore has been allocated to National Health Mission.
Agriculture and Allied Activities	522	821	767	900	17%	Rs 60 crore has been allocated to the Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchayi Yojana. Rs 39 crore has been allocated to the Sub Mission on Agricultural Mechanisation.
Transport	709	442	573	814	42%	Rs 709 crore has been allocated toward capital outlay for roads and bridges.
Water Supply and Sanitation	629	609	957	711	-26%	Rs 258 crore has been allocated for Integrated Sewage System for Imphal City.
Irrigation and Flood Control	309	407	646	501	-22%	Rs 251 crore has been allocated to Lamphelpat water body rejuvenation.
Urban Development	311	410	622	420	-33%	Rs 97 crore has been allocated to Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana-Urban.
% of total expenditure on all sectors	58%	59%	57%	57%		

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Receipts in 2026-27

- **Total revenue receipts** for 2026-27 are estimated to be Rs 23,102 crore, an increase of 1% over the revised estimate of 2025-26. Of this, Rs 2,887 crore (12%) will be raised by the state through its **own resources**, and Rs 20,215 crore (88%) will come **from the centre**. Resources from the centre will be in the form of state's share in central taxes (41.4% of revenue receipts) and grants (46.1% of revenue receipts).
- **Devolution:** In 2026-27, the state's share in central taxes is estimated at Rs 9,554 crore, a decrease of 5% over the revised estimate of 2025-26. This decrease may be due to a reduction in Manipur's share in the divisible pool of central taxes as per the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission (see page 7).
- **Grants from the centre** in 2026-27 are estimated at Rs 10,661 crore, an increase of 2% over the revised estimates for 2025-26.
- **State's own tax revenue:** Manipur's total own tax revenue is estimated to be Rs 2,437 crore in 2026-27, an increase of 26% over the revised estimate of 2025-26. Own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 3.5% in 2026-27, higher than the revised estimates for 2025-26 (3.3%). As per the actual figures for 2024-25, own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP was 3.2%.

Table 6: Break-up of the state government's receipts (in Rs crore)

Items	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Budgeted	2025-26 Revised	% change from 2025-26 BE to 2025-26 RE	2026-27 Budgeted	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026-27 BE
State's Own Tax	1,612	1,901	1,934	2%	2,437	26%
State's Own Non-Tax	477	302	450	49%	450	0%
Share in Central Taxes	9,214	10,185	10,039	-1%	9,554	-5%
Grants-in-aid from Centre	5,473	9,051	10,413	15%	10,661	2%
Revenue Receipts	16,776	21,439	22,835	7%	23,102	1%
Non-debt Capital Receipts	1	4	4	0%	4	0%
Net Receipts	16,777	21,442	22,839	7%	23,106	1%

Note: BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates.

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

- In 2026-27, **State GST** is estimated to be the largest source of own tax revenue (73% share). State GST revenue is estimated to increase by 31% over the revised estimates of 2025-26.
- Revenue from Sales tax/ VAT in 2026-27 is expected to register an increase of 12% over the revised estimate of 2025-26.
- In 2026-27, revenue from state excise is estimated to register an increase of 43% over the revised estimate of the previous year.

Special grants from the central government

The central government has extended a special grant worth Rs 2,198 crore to Manipur in 2025-26. This is to assist the state in meeting expenditure such as rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, assistance for damaged houses, and pre-payment of loans. The state has also estimated a receipt of Rs 2,140 crore in 2026-27 under this head. In addition, the state has also estimated to receive a gap filling grant worth Rs 2,250 crore from the central government.

Sources: State Budget Documents for 2026-27; PRS.

Table 7: Major sources of state's own-tax revenue (in Rs crore)

Head	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Budgeted	2025-26 Revised	% change from 2025-26 BE to 2025-26 RE	2026-27 Budgeted	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026-27 BE
State GST	1,117	1,318	1,351	3%	1,776	31%
Sales Tax/ VAT	373	440	440	0%	492	12%
Taxes on Vehicles	53	62	62	0%	70	12%
State Excise	24	28	28	0%	40	43%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	10	12	12	0%	13	12%
Land Revenue	6	7	7	0%	7	12%

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Deficits and Debt in 2026-27

The Manipur Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2011 provides annual targets to progressively reduce the outstanding liabilities, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit of the state government.

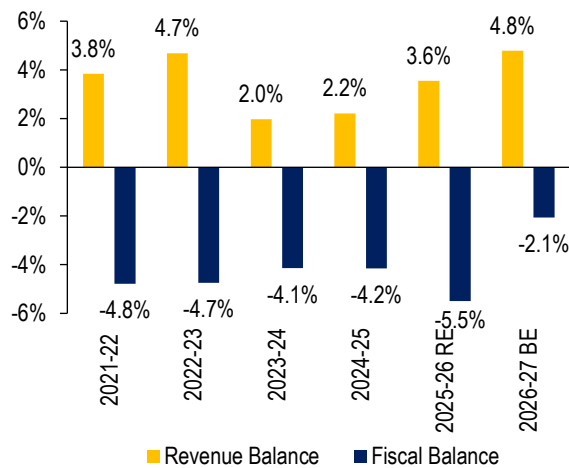
Revenue balance: It is the difference of revenue expenditure and revenue receipts. A revenue deficit implies that the government needs to borrow to finance those expenses which do not increase its assets or reduces its liabilities. The budget estimates a revenue surplus of Rs 3,295 crore in 2026-27 (4.8% of GSDP).

Fiscal deficit: It is the excess of total expenditure over total receipts. This gap is filled by borrowings and leads to an increase in total liabilities. In 2026-27, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be 2.1% of GSDP (Rs 1,421 crore). The 16th Finance Commission has recommended the annual fiscal deficit limit for states to be 3% of GSDP for the 2026-31 period. 50-year interest free loans for capital expenditure given by the central government will be excluded to arrive at the borrowing ceiling. In 2026-27, the state has budgeted to receive Rs 2,000 crore as central capex loans (2.9% of GSDP).

As per the revised estimates, in 2025-26, the fiscal deficit of the state is expected to be 5.5% of GSDP. This is higher than the budget estimate (3.5% of GSDP). The state has estimated to receive Rs 2,000 crore as central capex loans in 2025-26 (3.4% of GSDP).

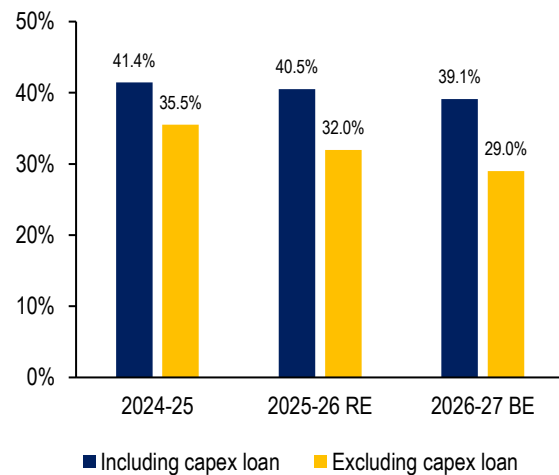
Outstanding liabilities: Outstanding liabilities is the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year. It also includes any liabilities on public accounts such as provident funds. At the end of 2026-27, outstanding liabilities (excluding central capex loans) is estimated to be 29% of GSDP, lower than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (32% of GSDP).

Figure 2: Revenue and Fiscal Balance (% of GSDP)



Note: *Figures from 2027-28 onwards are projections. RE is Revised Estimates; BE is Budget Estimates. (+) indicates a surplus and (-) indicates a deficit.
Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Figure 3: Outstanding liabilities (as % of GSDP)



Note: *Figures from 2027-28 onwards are projections. RE is Revised Estimates; BE is Budget Estimates.
Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Performance of State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) in Manipur

Manipur has 14 SPSEs, out of which three are inactive. In 2026, CAG noted that these three SPSEs have been non-functional for the last 19 to 23 years. It noted that the liquidation process to wind up these SPSEs needed to be expedited. CAG (2026) observed that out of the nine working SPSEs which had finalised their accounts before audit in 2022-23, only one SPSE earned profit. Further, the accumulated losses of five other working SPSEs worth Rs 327 crore have completely eroded the paid-up capital in these enterprises. CAG noted that that accumulation of such losses by SPSEs erodes public wealth and is a cause for concern for the state government. It suggested that the state government should review their performance and improve their profitability.

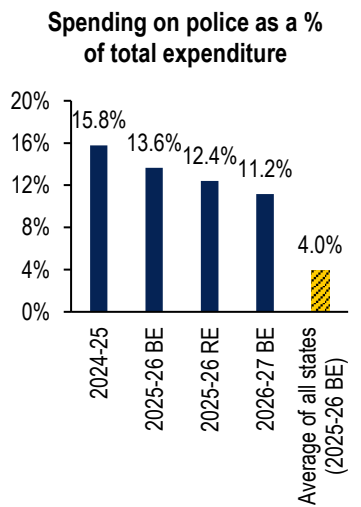
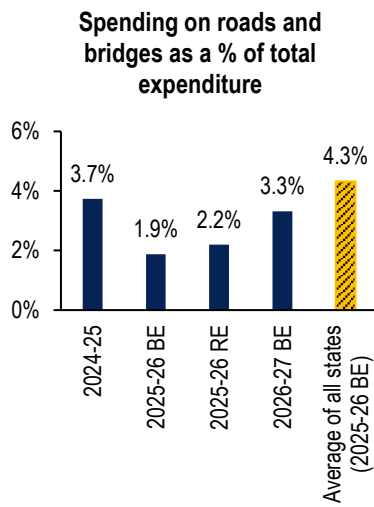
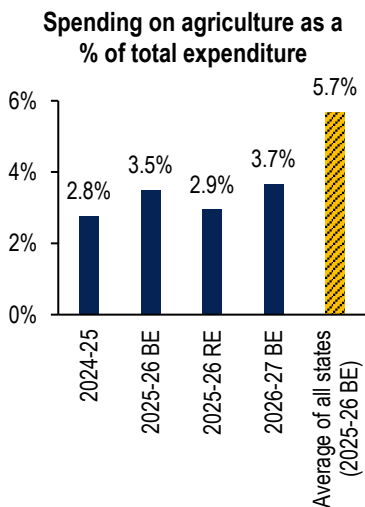
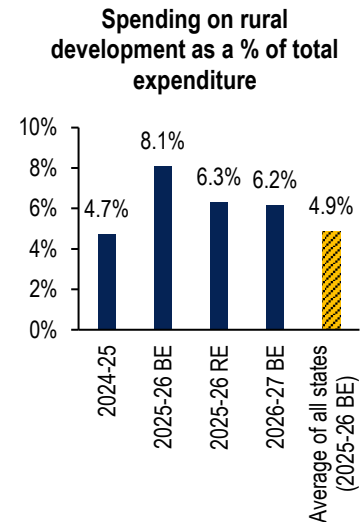
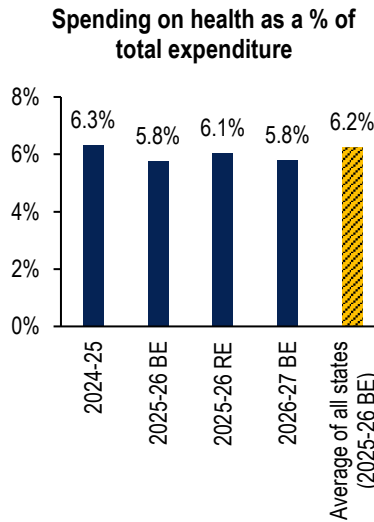
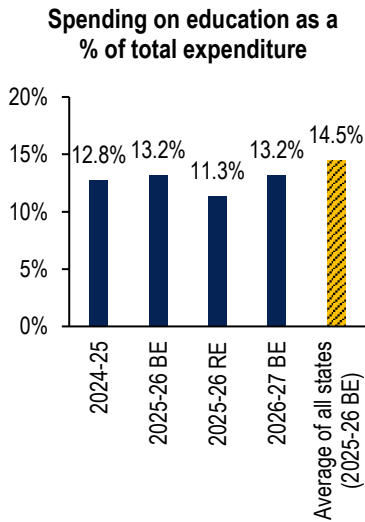
Sources: Report No. 2 of 2025, CAG, April 2026; PRS.

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Annexure 1: Comparison of states' expenditure on key sectors

The graphs below compare Manipur's expenditure in 2026-27 on six key sectors as a proportion of its total expenditure on all sectors. The average for a sector indicates the average expenditure in that sector by 31 states (including Manipur as per their budget estimates of 2025-26).¹

- **Education:** Manipur has allocated 13.2% of its expenditure on education in 2026-27. This is lower than the average allocation for education by states in 2025-26 (14.5%).
- **Health:** Manipur has allocated 5.8% of its expenditure on health in 2026-27. This is lower than the average allocation for health by states in 2025-26 (6.2%).
- **Rural development:** Manipur has allocated 6.2% of its expenditure on rural development in 2026-27. This is higher than the average allocation for rural development by states in 2025-26 (4.9%).
- **Agriculture:** Manipur has allocated 3.7% of its expenditure on agriculture in 2026-27. This is lower than the average allocation for agriculture by states in 2025-26 (5.7%).
- **Roads and bridges:** Manipur has allocated 3.3% of its expenditure on roads and bridges in 2026-27. This is lower than the average allocation for roads and bridges by states in 2025-26 (4.3%).
- **Police:** Manipur has allocated 11.2% of its expenditure on police in 2026-27. This is higher than the average allocation for police by states in 2025-26 (4%).



Note: 2024-25, 2025-26 (BE), 2025-26 (RE), and 2026-27 (BE) figures are for Manipur.
Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Manipur Budget Documents 2026-27; various state budgets; PRS.

¹ The 31 states include the Union Territories of Delhi, Jammu and Kashmir, and Puducherry.

Annexure 2: Recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission for 2026-31

The Report of the 16th Finance Commission (Chair: Dr. Arvind Panagariya) was tabled in Parliament on February 1, 2026. The recommendations will apply for the five-year period between 2026-27 and 2030-31. The 16th Commission (FC) has recommended the share of states in the divisible pool of central taxes at 41%. The share remains unchanged from the 15th Finance Commission award period (2020-26). Divisible pool is arrived at after excluding cost of collection and cesses and surcharges from the gross tax revenue collected by the central government. The 16th FC has proposed a revised criteria to determine the share of individual states. See [here](#) for a PRS summary of the 16th Finance Commission Report. Based on the recommendations of the 16th FC, Manipur will have a 0.63% share in the divisible pool of central taxes for the 2026-31 period.

The 16th FC has recommended grants worth Rs 9.47 lakh crore over the five-year period. These comprise grants for: (i) urban and rural local bodies, and (ii) disaster management. It has discontinued the following grants recommended by the 15th FC: (i) revenue deficit grants, (ii) sector-specific grants, and (iii) state-specific grants. Grants recommended for Manipur over the 2026-31 period include: (i) Rs 609 crore for urban local bodies, (ii) Rs 1,262 crore for rural local bodies, and (iii) Rs 259 crore as disaster management grants. States will also receive a one-time grant for merger of peri-urban villages into adjoining larger urban local body with population of one lakh or above.

Table 8: Individual share of states in the taxes devolved by the centre (out of 100)

State	14 th FC (2015-2020)	15 th FC (2021-26)	16 th FC (2026-31)
Andhra Pradesh	4.31	4.05	4.22
Arunachal Pradesh	1.37	1.76	1.35
Assam	3.31	3.13	3.26
Bihar	9.67	10.06	9.95
Chhattisgarh	3.08	3.41	3.30
Goa	0.38	0.39	0.37
Gujarat	3.08	3.48	3.76
Haryana	1.08	1.09	1.36
Himachal Pradesh	0.71	0.83	0.91
Jammu and Kashmir	1.85	-	-
Jharkhand	3.14	3.31	3.36
Karnataka	4.71	3.65	4.13
Kerala	2.50	1.93	2.38
Madhya Pradesh	7.55	7.85	7.35
Maharashtra	5.52	6.32	6.44
Manipur	0.62	0.72	0.63
Meghalaya	0.64	0.77	0.63
Mizoram	0.46	0.50	0.56
Nagaland	0.50	0.57	0.48
Odisha	4.64	4.53	4.42
Punjab	1.58	1.81	2.00
Rajasthan	5.50	6.03	5.93
Sikkim	0.37	0.39	0.34
Tamil Nadu	4.02	4.08	4.10
Telangana	2.44	2.10	2.17
Tripura	0.64	0.71	0.64
Uttar Pradesh	17.96	17.94	17.62
Uttarakhand	1.05	1.12	1.14
West Bengal	7.32	7.52	7.22

Table 9: State-wise details of grants-in-aid for 2026-31 (in Rs crore)

State	Rural Local Bodies	Urban Local Bodies	Disaster Management
Andhra Pradesh	16,627	12,158	6,125
Arunachal Pradesh	1,698	233	616
Assam	14,580	3,249	5,243
Bihar	51,923	9,169	13,615
Chhattisgarh	11,664	4,990	2,481
Goa	174	726	112
Gujarat	18,802	23,764	8,459
Haryana	8,270	7,834	2,922
Himachal Pradesh	3,744	435	2,682
Jharkhand	14,231	6,093	2,806
Karnataka	18,889	18,483	6,419
Kerala	3,308	16,683	1,935
Madhya Pradesh	32,033	16,016	11,697
Maharashtra	32,817	46,803	29,619
Manipur	1,262	609	259
Meghalaya	1,479	377	437
Mizoram	567	377	284
Nagaland	697	667	408
Odisha	18,715	5,078	8,900
Punjab	8,486	7,834	2,477
Rajasthan	31,467	12,680	9,211
Sikkim	218	203	455
Tamil Nadu	16,930	25,069	8,486
Telangana	9,968	11,548	2,774
Tripura	1,176	1,016	356
Uttar Pradesh	83,261	33,543	15,321
Uttarakhand	4,047	2,497	4,954
West Bengal	28,203	22,023	6,869

Sources: Reports of the 14th, 15th, and 16th Finance Commission; PRS.

Table 10: Taxes devolved to states as per Union Budget 2026-27 (in Rs crore)

State	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Revised	2026-27 Budgeted
Andhra Pradesh	51,564	56,374	64,362
Arunachal Pradesh	22,386	24,475	20,665
Assam	39,855	43,572	49,725
Bihar	1,28,151	1,40,105	1,51,832
Chhattisgarh	43,409	47,459	50,427
Goa	4,918	5,377	5,571
Gujarat	44,314	48,448	57,311
Haryana	13,926	15,225	20,772
Himachal Pradesh	10,575	11,562	13,950
Jharkhand	42,135	46,066	51,236
Karnataka	46,467	50,802	63,050
Kerala	24,527	26,815	36,355
Madhya Pradesh	1,00,019	1,09,348	1,12,134
Maharashtra	80,486	87,994	98,306
Manipur	9,123	9,974	9,554
Meghalaya	9,773	10,684	9,631
Mizoram	6,371	6,965	8,608
Nagaland	7,250	7,926	7,341
Odisha	57,692	63,074	67,460
Punjab	23,023	25,171	30,464
Rajasthan	76,779	83,940	90,446
Sikkim	4,944	5,405	5,113
Tamil Nadu	51,971	56,819	62,531
Telangana	26,782	29,280	33,181
Tripura	9,021	9,862	9,783
Uttar Pradesh	2,28,565	2,49,885	2,68,911
Uttarakhand	14,245	15,573	17,415
West Bengal	95,852	1,04,793	1,10,119
Total	12,74,121	13,92,971	15,26,255

Note: Actuals for 2024-25 and Revised Estimates for 2025-26 have been reported in the Union Budget after adjusting for excess or less devolution in previous years. Sources: Union Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

Annexure 3: Comparison of 2024-25 Budget Estimates and Actuals

The following tables compare the actuals of 2024-25 with budget estimates for that year.

Table 11: Overview of Receipts and Expenditure (in Rs crore)

Particular	2024-25 BE	2024-25 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Net Receipts (1+2)	27,720	16,777	-39%
1. Revenue Receipts (a+b+c+d)	27,716	16,776	-39%
a. Own Tax Revenue	2,471	1,612	-35%
b. Own Non-Tax Revenue	300	477	59%
c. Share in central taxes	8,930	9,214	3%
d. Grants-in-aid from the Centre	16,016	5,473	-66%
2. Non-Debt Capital Receipts	4	1	-71%
3. Borrowings	7,425	11,599	56%
Of which central capex loans	-	1,437	-
Net Expenditure (4+5+6)	29,246	18,868	-35%
4. Revenue Expenditure	20,628	15,663	-24%
5. Capital Outlay	8,616	3,204	-63%
6. Loans and Advances	2.1	1	-74%
7. Debt Repayment	5,653	9,420	67%
Revenue Surplus	7,089	1,113	-84%
Revenue Surplus (as % of GSDP)	14.20%	2.21%	-
Fiscal Deficit	1,526	2,091	37%
Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	3.06%	4.16%	-

Source: Manipur Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Table 12: Key Components of State's Own Tax Revenue

Head	2024-25 BE	2024-25 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
State Excise	300	24	-92%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	16	10	-38%
Sales Tax/ VAT	600	373	-38%
Taxes on Vehicles	84	53	-37%
Land Revenue	8	6	-30%
State GST	1,426	1,117	-22%

Source: Manipur Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Table 13: Allocation towards Key Sectors

Sector	2024-25 BE	2024-25 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Rural Development	4,200	892	-79%
Housing	50	11	-77%
Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and Minorities	755	204	-73%
Irrigation and Flood Control	1,001	309	-69%
Urban Development	939	311	-67%
Transport	1,889	709	-62%
of which Roads and Bridges	1,885	705	-63%
Water Supply and Sanitation	1,612	629	-61%
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1,257	522	-58%
Social Welfare and Nutrition	1,453	958	-34%
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	3,307	2,414	-27%
Health and Family Welfare	1,589	1,194	-25%
Energy	510	421	-17%
Police	2,911	2,975	2%

Source: Manipur Budget Documents of various years; PRS.