

Meghalaya Budget Analysis 2026-27

The Chief Minister of Meghalaya, Mr. Conrad K. Sangma, presented the Budget for the financial year 2026-27 on February 23, 2026.

Budget Highlights

- The **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** of Meghalaya for 2026-27 (at current prices) is projected to be Rs 76,320 crore, amounting to a growth of 13% over the previous year.
- **Expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2026-27 is estimated to be Rs 29,292 crore, an increase of 6% over the revised estimate for 2025-26. In addition, debt of Rs 2,731 crore will be repaid by the state.
- **Receipts (excluding borrowings)** for 2026-27 are estimated to be Rs 26,621 crore, an increase of 5% over the revised estimate for 2025-26.
- **Revenue surplus** in 2026-27 is estimated to be 6.3% of GSDP (Rs 4,771 crore), lower than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (7.1% of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2026-27 is targeted at 3.5% of GSDP (Rs 2,672 crore). In 2025-26, as per the revised estimates, fiscal deficit is expected to be 3.2% of GSDP, higher than budgeted (3% of GSDP).

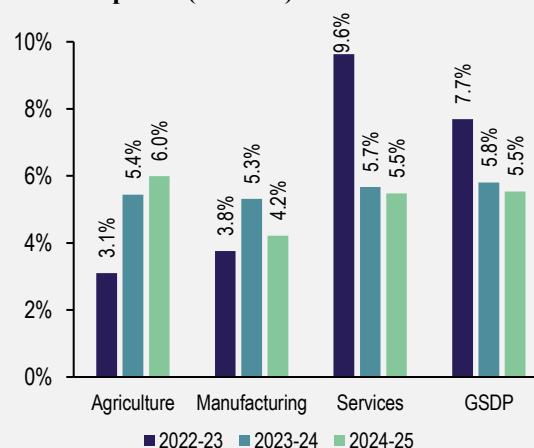
Policy Highlights

- **Entrepreneurship:** Six new schemes will be introduced under CM ELEVATE, to cover green taxis, adventure tourism, polyhouses, cold storage, and fish ponds. CM ELEVATE aims to empower youth to become entrepreneurs, by providing financial assistance.
- **Health and nutrition:** A 1,000-day mission to address child stunting and malnutrition will be launched. Rs 127 crore has been allocated towards this. Active Ageing Centres will be established, where senior citizens and children are brought together for shared learning and other activities.
- **Rural development:** The Chief Minister’s Model Village Scheme will be introduced. Under this scheme, selected villages will be developed into growth hubs in areas such as agriculture, floriculture, sericulture, organic farming, aquaculture, and livestock management.
- **Water conservation:** A rooftop rainwater harvesting initiative will be introduced. Subsidy up to 25% will be provided for the installation of rooftop rainwater collection systems in private buildings.
- **Agriculture college:** The Agriculture and Horticulture College will be set up in Williamnagar, East Garo Hills.

Meghalaya’s Economy

- **GSDP:** In 2024-25, Meghalaya’s GSDP (at constant prices) is estimated to grow by 5.5% 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 26%, 17%, and 57% of Meghalaya’s economy, respectively (at current prices).
- **Per capita GSDP:** In 2024-25, Meghalaya’s per capita GSDP (at current prices) is estimated to be Rs 1,72,929, an increase of 11% over the previous year. In 2024-25, India’s per capita GDP is estimated to be Rs 2,34,859, an increase of 9% over 2023-24.

Figure 1: Growth in Meghalaya’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: MoSPI; PRS.

Budget Estimates for 2026-27

- **Total expenditure (excluding debt repayment)** in 2026-27 is targeted at Rs 29,292 crore. This is an increase of 6% over the revised estimate for 2025-26. This expenditure is proposed to be met through **receipts (excluding borrowings)** of Rs 26,621 crore and net borrowings of Rs 2,649 crore. Total receipts for 2026-27 (other than borrowings) are expected to register an increase of 5% over the revised estimate for 2025-26.
- The state estimates a **revenue surplus** of 6.3% of GSDP (Rs 4,771 crore) in 2026-27, lower than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (7.1% of GSDP).
- **Fiscal deficit** for 2026-27 is targeted at 3.5% of GSDP (Rs 2,672 crore), higher than the revised estimate for 2025-26 (3.2% of GSDP). Central government has been providing 50-year interest-free loans to state governments for capital expenditure since 2020-21. As per actuals, fiscal deficit was 8.7% of GSDP in 2024-25. If central capex loans were treated as grants, fiscal deficit in 2024-25 would be 4.7% of GSDP.

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	33,531	30,003	30,003	0%	32,023	7%
(-) Repayment of debt	11,171	2,405	2,405	0%	2,731	14%
Net Expenditure (E)	22,360	27,598	27,598	0%	29,292	6%
Total Receipts	33,039	30,416	30,190	-1%	32,000	6%
(-) Borrowings	15,864	4,788	4,788	0%	5,379	12%
<i>Of which central capex loans*</i>	<i>2,370</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>-</i>
Net Receipts (R)	17,176	25,627	25,401	-1%	26,621	5%
Fiscal Deficit (E-R)	5,184	1,970	2,196	11%	2,672	22%
<i>as % of GSDP</i>	<i>8.7%</i>	<i>3.0%</i>	<i>3.2%</i>		<i>3.5%</i>	
Revenue Surplus	73	5,035	4,809	-4%	4,771	-1%
<i>as % of GSDP</i>	<i>0.1%</i>	<i>7.6%</i>	<i>7.1%</i>		<i>6.3%</i>	
Primary Deficit	3,953	623	849	36%	1,132	33%
<i>as % of GSDP</i>	<i>6.6%</i>	<i>0.9%</i>	<i>1.3%</i>		<i>1.5%</i>	
GSDP	59,626	66,645	67,638	1%	76,320	13%

Note: BE is Budget Estimates; RE is Revised Estimates. *Central government has been providing 50-year interest-free loans to state governments for capital expenditure since 2020-21. These loans are excluded from calculation of the state's borrowing ceiling.

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

Expenditure in 2026-27

- **Revenue expenditure** for 2026-27 is proposed to be Rs 21,812 crore, an increase of 6% over the revised estimate for 2025-26. This includes expenditure on salaries, pension, interest, grants, and subsidies.
- **Capital outlay** for 2026-27 is proposed to be Rs 7,439 crore, an increase of 6% over the revised estimate for 2025-26. Capital outlay indicates the expenditure towards creation of assets such as roads and buildings.

Climate action budget

Meghalaya has allocated Rs 5,572 crore for climate action in 2026-27. This is 19% of the total expenditure (excluding debt repayment). Departments with the highest allocations include Planning (21% of the climate budget), Community and Rural Development (20%), Agriculture and Farmers Welfare (12%), and Public Health Engineering (8%). About 80% of the budget has been allocated towards climate adaptation, and the remaining towards climate mitigation.

Sources: Meghalaya Budget Documents 2026-27; PRS.

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	17,081	20,556	20,556	0%	21,812	6%
Capital Outlay	5,246	6,995	6,995	0%	7,439	6%
Loans given by the state	33	46	46	0%	41	-11%
Net Expenditure	22,360	27,598	27,598	0%	29,292	6%

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Meghalaya 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, Meghalaya is estimated to spend Rs 8,256 crore on committed expenditure, which is 31% of its estimated revenue receipts. This comprises spending on salaries (18% of revenue receipts), pension (8%), and interest payments (6%). In 2024-25, 44% of revenue receipts were spent on committed expenditure (as per actuals).

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	4,354	6,836	4,792	-30%	4,713	-2%
Pension	1,907	1,852	1,852	0%	2,003	8%
Interest payment	1,231	1,347	1,347	0%	1,540	14%
Total	7,491	10,035	7,991	-20%	8,256	3%

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

Sector-wise expenditure: The sectors listed below account for 67% of the total expenditure on sectors by the state in 2026-27. A comparison of Meghalaya's expenditure on key sectors with that by other states is shown in Annexure I.

Table 4: Sector-wise expenditure under Meghalaya Budget 2026-27 (in Rs crore)

Sector	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 BE	2025-26 RE	2026-27 BE	% change from 2025-26 RE to 2026-27 BE
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	3,369	4,096	4,096	4,267	4%
Transport	2,107	2,394	2,394	3,020	26%
Health and Family Welfare	1,803	2,176	2,176	2,467	13%
Rural Development	1,494	1,901	1,901	2,005	5%
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1,065	1,521	1,521	1,710	12%
Urban Development	716	1,371	1,371	1,532	12%
Police	1,282	1,392	1,392	1,404	1%
Energy	1,220	1,510	578	1,107	92%
Social Welfare and Nutrition	675	1,066	1,066	1,100	3%
Water Supply and Sanitation	1,064	1,342	1,342	985	-27%
% of total expenditure on all sectors	66%	68%	65%	67%	-

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

Receipts in 2026-27

- **Total revenue receipts** for 2026-27 are estimated to be Rs 26,583 crore, an increase of 5% over the revised estimate for 2025-26. Of this, Rs 5,354 crore (20%) will be raised through **own resources**, and Rs 21,229 crore (80%) will come **from the centre**. Resources from the centre will be in the form of share in central taxes (36% of revenue receipts) and grants (44% of revenue receipts).
- **Devolution:** In 2026-27, the state's share in central taxes is estimated at Rs 9,631 crore, a decrease of 10% from the revised estimate for 2025-26. This may be driven by a decrease in Meghalaya's share in devolution as per the recommendations of the 16th Finance Commission (see Page 7 for more details).
- **Grants from the centre** in 2026-27 are estimated to be Rs 11,599 crore, an increase of 20% over the revised estimate for 2025-26 (Rs 9,658 crore).
- **State's own tax revenue:** Meghalaya's total own tax revenue is estimated to be Rs 4,720 crore in 2026-27, an increase of 12% over the revised estimate of 2025-26. Own tax revenue as a percentage of GSDP is estimated at 6.2% in 2026-27, same as the revised estimate for 2025-26. In 2024-25, as per actuals, own tax revenue was 5.8% of GSDP.

Table 5: 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	3,473	4,226	4,226	0%	4,720	12%
State's Own Non-Tax	474	797	797	0%	634	-20%
Share in Central Taxes	9,870	10,910	10,684	-2%	9,631	-10%
Grants-in-aid from Centre	3,336	9,658	9,658	0%	11,599	20%
Revenue Receipts	17,154	25,591	25,365	-1%	26,583	5%
Non-debt Capital Receipts	22	36	36	0%	37	4%
Net Receipts	17,176	25,627	25,401	-0.9%	26,621	5%

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

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

- In 2026-27, **State GST (SGST)** is estimated to be the largest source of own tax revenue (50% share). SGST revenue in 2026-27 is estimated to register an increase of 12% over the revised estimate for 2025-26.
- Revenue from Sales tax/ VAT in 2026-27 is expected to register an increase of 9% over the revised estimate for 2025-26.
- Revenue from state excise in 2026-27 is estimated to increase by 7% over the revised estimate for 2025-26.
- The revised estimate for revenue from own tax sources remains unchanged from the budget estimates. In 2024-25, actual revenue from own tax sources was 14% lower than budgeted (see Page 9 for more details)

Table 6: 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	1,808	2,094	2,094	0%	2,351	12%
Sales Tax/ VAT	953	1,180	1,180	0%	1,290	9%
State Excise	506	682	682	0%	731	7%
Taxes on Vehicles	146	195	195	0%	222	14%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	36	41	41	0%	48	18%
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2	3	3	0%	43	1623%
Land Revenue	2	7	7	0%	7	5%

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

Deficits and Debt for 2026-27

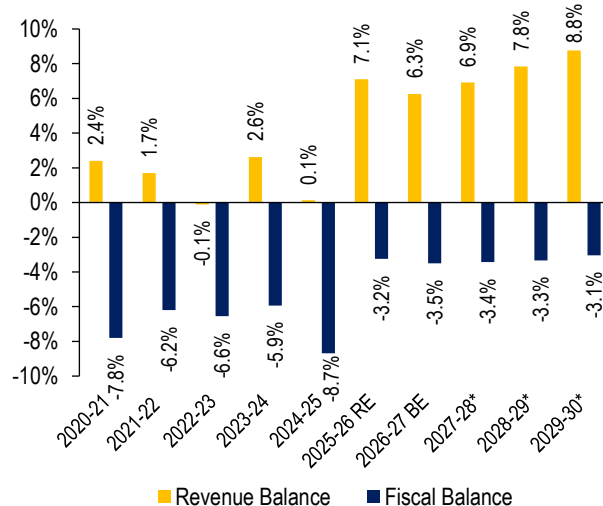
The Meghalaya Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2006 provides annual targets to progressively reduce the outstanding liabilities, revenue deficit, and fiscal deficit of the state government.

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 4,771 crore in 2026-27 (6.3% 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 2026-27, the fiscal deficit is estimated to be 3.5% of GSDP. The 16th Finance Commission has recommended the fiscal deficit target for states to be 3% of GSDP for the 2026-31 period. Central government has been providing 50-year interest-free loans to state governments for capital expenditure since 2020-21. As per actuals, fiscal deficit was 8.7% of GSDP in 2024-25. If SASCI loans were treated as grants, fiscal deficit in 2024-25 would be 4.7% of GSDP.

Outstanding liabilities: Outstanding liabilities are the accumulation of total borrowings at the end of a financial year. They also include any liabilities on public accounts such as provident funds. At the end of 2026-27, outstanding liabilities are estimated to be 42% of GSDP. Excluding SASCI loans, outstanding liabilities in 2026-27 are estimated to be 35% 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, Meghalaya Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Figure 3: Outstanding liabilities (% of GSDP)



Note: *Figures from 2027-28 onwards are projections. RE is Revised Estimates; BE is Budget Estimates.
Sources: Medium Term Fiscal Policy, Meghalaya Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Outstanding Government Guarantees: Outstanding liabilities of states do not include a few other liabilities that are contingent in nature, which states may have to honour in certain cases. State governments guarantee the borrowings of State Public Sector Enterprises (SPSEs) from financial institutions. As of March 31, 2025, the state's outstanding guarantee is estimated to be Rs 2,906 crore, which is 4.9% of Meghalaya's GSDP. As per the FRBM Act, 2006, the outstanding guarantees at the end of any year should not exceed 10% of GSDP.

Delay in submission of utilisation certificates

State governments are required to submit utilisation certificates (UCs) for specified grants. Failure to provide UCs implies that any expenditure incurred using those grants, cannot be treated as final or confirmed. CAG (2025) noted that the number of outstanding UCs in Meghalaya has significantly increased from 14 in 2012-13 to 733 in 2022-23. As of March 2024, outstanding UCs amount to Rs 4,836 crore. Defaulting departments in order of share in outstanding amount include community and rural development (30%), health and family welfare (29%), and education (26%). CAG observed that the substantial backlog poses a risk of misappropriation of funds. It recommended that the state government closely monitor compliance and review further grant disbursements to non-compliant grantees.

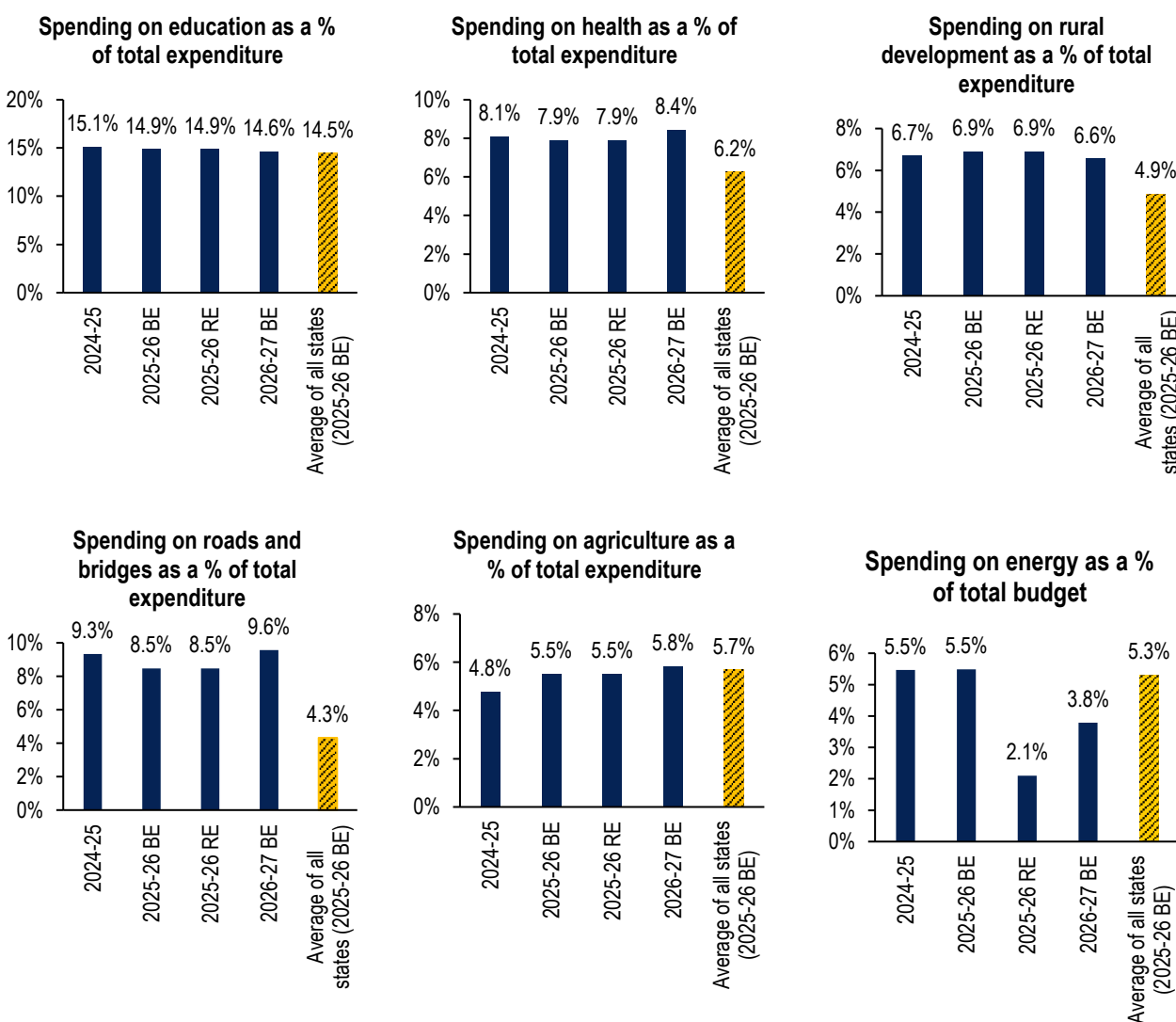
Sources: Report no. 1 of 2025, State Finances Audit Report for 2023-24, CAG; PRS.

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Annexure 1: Comparison of states' expenditure on key sectors

The graphs below compare Meghalaya'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 Meghalaya) as per their budget estimates of 2025-26.¹

- **Education:** Meghalaya has allocated 14.6% of its expenditure towards education in 2026-27. This is marginally higher than the average allocation for education by states in 2025-26 (14.5%).
- **Health:** Meghalaya has allocated 8.4% of its expenditure towards health in 2026-27. This is higher than the average allocation for health by states in 2025-26 (6.2%).
- **Rural development:** Meghalaya has allocated 6.6% of its expenditure towards rural development in 2026-27. This is higher than the average allocation for rural development by states in 2025-26 (4.9%).
- **Roads and Bridges:** Meghalaya has allocated 9.6% of its expenditure on roads and bridges in 2026-27. This is significantly higher than the average allocation for roads and bridges by states in 2025-26 (4.3%).
- **Agriculture:** Meghalaya has allocated 5.8% of its expenditure towards agriculture in 2026-27. This is marginally higher than the average allocation for agriculture by states in 2025-26 (5.7%).
- **Energy:** Meghalaya has allocated 3.8% of its expenditure towards energy in 2026-27. This is lower than the average allocation for energy by states in 2025-26 (5.3%).



Note: 2024-25, 2025-26 (BE), 2025-26 (RE), and 2026-27 (BE) figures are for Meghalaya.

Sources: Annual Financial Statement, Meghalaya 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%. 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 share remains unchanged from the 15th FC award period (2021-26). The 16th FC has proposed revised criteria to determine the share of individual states. Based on the recommendations of the 16th FC, Meghalaya will have a 0.63% share in the divisible pool of central taxes during the 2026-31 period, a decrease compared to the 15th FC period (0.77%).

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. The 16th FC 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 Meghalaya over the 2026-31 period include: (i) Rs 377 crore for urban local bodies, (ii) Rs 1,479 crore for rural local bodies, and (iii) Rs 437 crore as disaster management grants.

See [here](#) for the 16th Finance Commission Report summary. See Table 7 and Table 8 for state-wise share.

Table 7: 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	2.5	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	0.5	0.56
Nagaland	0.5	0.57	0.48
Odisha	4.64	4.53	4.42
Punjab	1.58	1.81	2.00
Rajasthan	5.5	6.03	5.93
Sikkim	0.37	0.39	0.34
Tamil Nadu	4.02	4.08	4.10
Telangana	2.44	2.1	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 8: 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 Reports; PRS.

Table 9: Taxes devolved to states as per Union Budget 2026-27 (in Rs crore)

State	2024-25 Actuals	2025-26 Revised	2026-27 Budget
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 10: Overview of Receipts and Expenditure (in Rs crore)

Particular	2024-25 BE	2024-25 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Net Receipts (1+2)	23,545	17,176	-27%
1. Revenue Receipts (a+b+c+d)	23,515	17,154	-27%
a. Own Tax Revenue	4,041	3,473	-14%
b. Own Non-Tax Revenue	747	474	-37%
c. Share in central taxes	9,356	9,870	6%
d. Grants-in-aid from the Centre	9,371	3,336	-64%
2. Non-Debt Capital Receipts	30	22	-27%
3. Borrowings	3,527	15,864	350%
<i>Of which central capex loans</i>	-	2,370	-
Net Expenditure (4+5+6)	25,574	22,360	-13%
4. Revenue Expenditure	19,653	17,081	-13%
5. Capital Outlay	5,870	5,246	-11%
6. Loans and Advances	51	33	-36%
7. Debt Repayment	1,498	11,171	646%
Revenue Surplus	3,862	73	-98%
Revenue Surplus (as % of GSDP)	7.3%	0.1%	
Fiscal Deficit	2,029	5,184	155%
Fiscal Deficit (as % of GSDP)	3.8%	8.7%	

Source: Meghalaya Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Table 11: Key Components of State's Own Tax Revenue

Head	2024-25 BE	2024-25 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Land Revenue	7	2	-66%
State Excise	661	506	-23%
Sales Tax/ VAT	1,156	953	-18%
Taxes and Duties on Electricity	2.4	2.1	-12%
Taxes on Vehicles	163	146	-10%
State GST	1,995	1,808	-9%
Stamps Duty and Registration Fees	34	36	6%

Source: Meghalaya Budget Documents of various years; PRS.

Table 12: Allocation towards Key Sectors

Sector	2024-25 BE	2024-25 Actuals	% change from BE to Actuals
Welfare of SC, ST, OBC, and Minorities	149	27	-82%
Housing	418	178	-57%
Social Welfare and Nutrition	1,022	675	-34%
Rural Development	2,001	1,494	-25%
Urban Development	932	716	-23%
Energy	1,539	1,220	-21%
Agriculture and Allied Activities	1,290	1,065	-17%
Irrigation and Flood Control	242	205	-16%
Education, Sports, Arts, and Culture	3,846	3,369	-12%
Health and Family Welfare	1,971	1,803	-8%
Police	1,279	1,282	0.2%
Transport	1,921	2,107	10%
<i>of which Roads and Bridges</i>	<i>1,877</i>	<i>2,085</i>	<i>11%</i>
Water Supply and Sanitation	902	1,064	18%

Source: Meghalaya Budget Documents of various years; PRS.