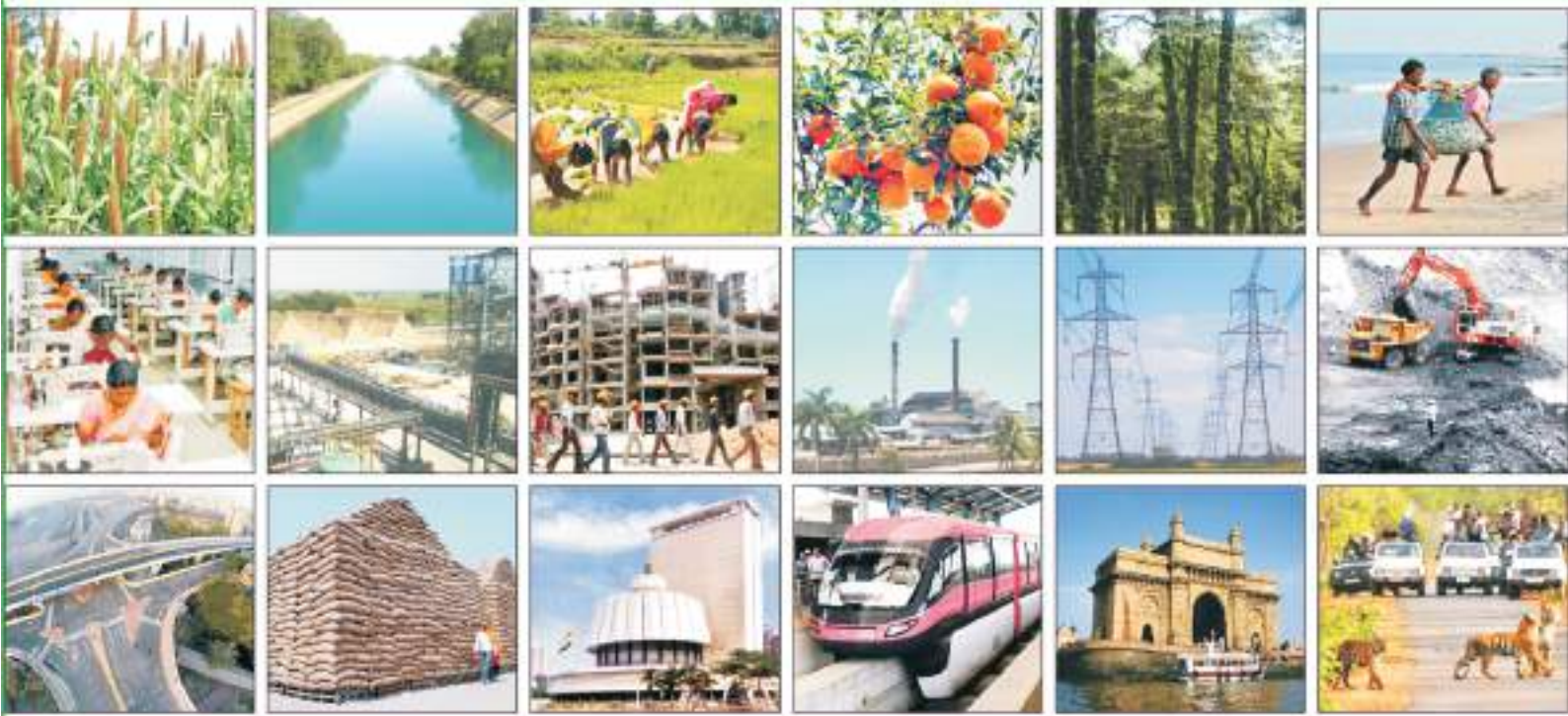




# *Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2016-17*



DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS,  
PLANNING DEPARTMENT,  
GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA, MUMBAI.



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## **PREFACE**

The Economic Survey of Maharashtra is a concerted endeavor of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, which is prepared every year and the same is presented in the Budget Session before the State Legislature. The present publication for the year 2016-17 is the 56<sup>th</sup> issue in the series.

2. The latest available information related to various socio-economic sectors of the economy along with indicators and trends are provided. This publication provides time series data of important statistics for the State and selected socio-economic indicators of all states in India. In an effort to provide latest available data, some of the data / estimates are provisional.

3. This Directorate is thankful to the concerned Departments and undertakings of the Central and State Government for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

P.D. Sohale  
Director of Economics and Statistics,  
Government of Maharashtra

Mumbai

Dated : 17<sup>th</sup> March, 2017



# ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2016-17

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# OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western & central part of the country and has a long coastline stretching nearly 720 km along the Arabian Sea. The Sahyadri mountain ranges provide a natural backbone to the State on the west, while the Satpuda hills along the north and Bhamragad-Chiroli-Gaikhuri ranges on the east serve as its natural borders. The State is surrounded by Gujarat to the north west, Madhya Pradesh to the north, Chhattisgarh to the east, Telangana to the south east, Karnataka to the south and Goa to the south west.

The State enjoys tropical monsoon climate. The hot scorching summer from March onwards is followed by monsoon in early June. The rich green cover of the monsoon season persists during the mild winter that follows through an unpleasant October transition.

Maharashtra is the second largest state in India in terms of population and has geographical area about 3.08 lakh sq. km. As per Population Census-2011, the population of the State is 11.24 crore which is 9.3 per cent of the total population of India and is highly urbanised with 45.2 per cent people residing in urban areas.

Mumbai, the capital of Maharashtra and the financial capital of India, houses the headquarters of most of the major corporate & financial institutions. India's main stock exchanges & capital market and commodity exchanges are located in Mumbai. The State has 36 districts, which are divided into six revenue divisions viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur.

Well developed infrastructure, abundant natural resources, connectivity to all major areas, skilled manpower and quality education make Maharashtra an ideal destination for setting up of new industries. The State has focused on development of infrastructure & smart cities.

Agriculture is major occupation of the people in Maharashtra. Both food and cash crops are grown in the State.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of its people. Natural as well as cultural diversities have helped in the development of a unique Marathi culture. It has its own spiritual dimension and traditionally known as Land of Saints.

Varied customs and traditions co-exist peacefully in Maharashtra. The State is well known throughout the country for its rich music and dances. *Lavnis*, *Bharuds*, *Povadas*, and *Gondhals* are the major forms of folk music in the State and represent the best that the Maharashtrian society has contributed in the field of music. Maharashtra also has a very good theatre tradition. Maharashtra celebrates all major religious festivals from around the world in a peaceful and harmonious manner. As such the State has played a significant role in the social and political sphere of the nation.

Monuments such as Ajanta, Ellora and Elephanta caves, Gateway of India and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas attract tourists from all over the world. The State also has a traditional high reputation for religious tourism and popular for eco-tourism. It has produced many important personalities covering almost every aspect of human development. The State has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The world famous film industry, popularly known as 'Bollywood' is located in the State. All of the above factors make Maharashtra a dynamic and extravagant place to live in.

\* \* \* \* \*



## A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2015-16 (8)
<b>1. Geographical Area-</b> (‘000 sq. km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308
<b>2. Administrative Setup -</b>							
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	36
Talukas	229	235	301	303	353	355 <sup>@</sup>	355 <sup>@</sup>
Inhabited villages	35,851	35,778	39,354	40,412	41,095	40,959	40,959
Un-inhabited villages	3,016	2,883	2,479	2,613	2,616	2,706	2,706
Towns #	266	289	307	336	378	534	534
<b>3. Population as per Census-</b> (in ‘000)	(1961)	(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2011)
Total	39,554	50,412	62,784	78,937	96,879	1,12,374	1,12,374
Males	20,429	26,116	32,415	40,826	50,401	58,243	58,243
Females	19,125	24,296	30,369	38,111	46,478	54,131	54,131
Rural	28,391	34,701	40,791	48,395	55,778	61,556	61,556
Urban	11,163	15,711	21,993	30,542	41,101	50,818	50,818
Scheduled Castes	2,227	3,177	4,480	8,758	9,882	13,276	13,276
Scheduled Tribes	2,397	3,841	5,772	7,318	8,577	10,510	10,510
Density of population (per sq. km.)	129	164	204	257	315	365	365
Literacy rate (percentage)	35.1	45.8	57.1	64.9	76.9	82.3	82.3
Sex ratio (Females per thousand males)	936	930	937	934	922	929	929
Percentage of urban population	28.22	31.17	35.03	38.69	42.43	45.2	45.2
<b>4. State Income –</b> (At current prices)							
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	17,48,771 <sup>+†</sup>
Agriculture & allied activities (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	1,71,898 <sup>+††</sup>
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	4,90,096 <sup>+††</sup>
Service Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	8,39,651 <sup>+††</sup>
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,47,399 <sup>+</sup>
<b>5. Rainfall-Per cent to Normal</b>						102.3	94.9
<b>6. Agriculture -(Area in ‘000 ha)</b>							
Net area sown	17,878	17,668	18,299	18,565	17,844	17,406	N.A.
Gross cropped area	18,823	18,737	19,642	21,859	21,619	23,175	N.A.
Gross irrigated area	1,220	1,570	2,415	3,319	3,852	@	@
of which command area <sup>^</sup>	226 <sup>\$</sup>	422	718	1,076 <sup>\$\$</sup>	1,764 <sup>###</sup>	2,955 <sup>###</sup>	2,447 <sup>###</sup>
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	N.A.	N.A.
<b>7. Area under principal crops-</b> (in ‘000 ha)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,503
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	911
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,217
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	801
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	7,667
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	3,544
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	11,210

N.A. Not Available @ Excluding 3 Talukas of Mumbai & Mumbai suburban Districts # Including census towns

+ First revised estimates (Base year 2011-12) † Estimates are at market prices †† Estimates are at basic prices

Note: The estimates of State Income from 1960-61 to 2010-11 are at factor cost

@ Vide Water Resources Department, GoM G.R. dated 26<sup>th</sup> August 2016, instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.

\$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92 ### This includes canals, rivers, nallahs, wells & lift irrigation in command area.

<sup>^</sup> Command area created by Water Resources Dept.

### A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2015-16 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	N. A.
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	987
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,207
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	309
<b>8. Production of principal crops-</b> (in '000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	2,593
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	981
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	1,205
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	333
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	6,896
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	1,432
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	8,328
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	69,235
Cotton (lint) <sup>#</sup>	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	3,914
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	334
<b>9. Index number of agricultural production</b> <sup>@</sup>	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	141.2
<b>10. Agriculture Census -</b>		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2005-06)	(2010-11)
Number of operational holdings (in '000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,716	13,699
Area of operational holdings (in '000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	20,005	19,767
Average size of operational holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.46	1.44
<b>11. Livestock Census -</b>	(1961)	(1966)	(1978)	(1987)	(1997)	(2007)	(2012)
Total livestock (in '000)	26,048	25,449	29,642	34,255	39,638	35,955	32,489
Total poultry (in '000)	10,578	9,902	18,751	24,830	35,392	64,756	77,795
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611
<b>12. Forest Area (sq.km.)</b>	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,622*
<b>13. Industrial Investment</b> <sup>\$</sup> -						(2015-16)	(2016-17)
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	19,175	19,437
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	11,09,158	11,37,783
<b>14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)</b>							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,13,787
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,16,743
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	40,231
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	28,236
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	27,001

\* Provisional      # Production of cotton in 170 kg per bale in '000 bales

@ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August 1991 to November

## A. MAHARASHTRA AT A GLANCE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2015-16 (8)
<b>15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)</b>		(June 1971)	(June 1981)	(June 1991)	(June 2001)	(June 2010)	(June 2015)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	11,404
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	3,131
<b>16. Education<sup>+</sup> -</b>							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	98,219
Enrolment (in '000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	16,044
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	25,029
Enrolment (in '000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,424
<b>17. Health -</b>		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2015)
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1368	1,402
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	3012	3,087
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	103	108
							(2015)
Birth rate <sup>@</sup>	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	16.3
Death rate <sup>@</sup>	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.8
Infant mortality rate <sup>@</sup>	86	105	79	60	45	25	21
<b>18. Transport -</b>							
Railway route length (Kilometer)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,127
Total road length (Kilometer) <sup>†</sup>	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,00,789
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	2,45,214
Motor vehicles (in '000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	29,394
<b>19. Co-operation -</b>							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,102*
Membership (in lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	151*
Total no. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,96,907*
Total membership (in lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	499*
Total working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,60,545*
<b>20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -</b>							(2016-17) <sup>§</sup>
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	28,332
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	234
Municipal Corporations	3	4	5	11	15	23	27
Nagar Panchayat	--	--	--	--	3	4	124
Cantonment Boards	7	7	7	7	7	7	7

\* Provisional

@ As per Sample Registration Scheme

N.A. Not Available

† Roads maintained by P.W.D. and Z.P. § As per State Election Commission (As on 31.12.2016)

+ The source of this information has been changed from year 2011-12. The information is categorised as Primary (1 to 8) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (9 to 12). Earlier the information was categorised as Primary (1 to 7) and Secondary (including higher secondary) (8 to 12) and source for 2015-16. This information is U-DISE.

## B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
<b>1. Population (2011)</b>				
1.1 Total population	In '000	1,12,374	12,10,855	9.3
(a) Males	"-	58,243	6,23,270	9.3
(b) Females	"-	54,131	5,87,585	9.2
1.2 (a) Rural population	In '000	61,556	8,33,749	7.4
(b) Proportion of rural population to total population	Per cent	54.8	68.9	--
1.3 (a) Urban population	In '000	50,818	3,77,106	13.5
(b) Proportion of urban population to total population	Per cent	45.2	31.1	--
1.4 Sex Ratio	Females per thousand males	929	943	--
1.5 Decadal growth rate of population (2001-2011)	Per cent	16.0	17.7	--
1.6 Literacy rate	"-	82.3	73.0	--
1.7 Population of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes	In '000	23,786	3,05,924	7.8
1.8 Total workers	"-	49,428	4,81,889	10.3
1.9 Geographical area	Lakh sq. km.	3.08	32.9	9.4
<b>2. Agriculture (2013-14)</b>				
2.1 Net area sown	In '000 ha	17,368	1,41,428	12.3
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,380	2,00,859	11.6
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	N.A.	95,772	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N.A.	47.7	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2011-12 to 2013-14)				
(i) Rice	In '000 ha	1,569	43,632	3.6
(ii) Wheat	"-	897	30,111	3.0
(iii) Jowar	"-	3,368	6,084	55.4
(iv) Bajra	"-	796	7,962	10.0
(v) All cereals	"-	7,705	99,359	7.8
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	11,129	1,23,524	9.0
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	1,096	5,010	21.9
Harvested Area	"-	966	N.A.	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,171	12,038	34.6
(ix) Groundnut	"-	319	5,163	6.2

N.A. Not Available



**MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.**

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
<b>3. Livestock census</b>				
3.1 Total livestock (2012)	In '000	32,489	5,12,057	6.3
3.2 Wheel Tractors (2003)	"-	106	2,361	4.5
3.3 Diesel engines & Electric pumps for irrigation (2003)	"-	1,174	15,684	7.5
<b>4. Forests</b>				
4.1 Total forest area (2015)	Sq.km.	61,622	7,64,566	8.1
<b>5. Industry</b>				
5.1 Industrial Investment <sup>\$</sup>				
(a) Projects approved	Number	19,437	1,08,310	17.9
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	11,37,783	1,14,10,426	10.0
<b>6. Electricity (2014-15)</b>				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,03,779	11,16,850	9.3
6.2 Total consumption <sup>#</sup>	"-	1,12,855	8,14,250	13.9
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	"-	41,522	2,84,074	14.6
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	36.8	34.9	--
<b>7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March 2016)</b>				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	11,789	1,32,587	9.0
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (March 2015)	"-	3,076	44,755	6.9
<b>8. State / National Income (2015-16)</b>				
8.1 Nominal Income	₹ crore	17,48,771 <sup>+</sup>	1,20,83,093 <sup>+</sup>	14.5
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,47,399 <sup>+</sup>	94,178 <sup>+</sup>	--
8.3 Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at market prices / Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices	₹ crore	20,01,223 <sup>+</sup>	1,36,75,331 <sup>+</sup>	14.6

<sup>\$</sup> From August 1991 to November 2016 + First revised estimates # Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees.



# 1 State Economy



# 1. STATE ECONOMY

## State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates of real (at constant 2011-12 prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2016-17, the State economy is expected to grow by 9.4 per cent over the previous year. The 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector is expected to grow by 12.5 per cent while, 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow at 6.7 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively over the previous year. As per advance estimates real GSDP for 2016-17 is expected to be ₹ 18,15,498 crore. The Indian economy is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent during 2016-17.

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, real GSDP is ₹ 16,59,776 crore for 2015-16 as against ₹ 15,30,211 crore for 2014-15 showing an increase of 8.5 per cent. Nominal GSDP (at current prices) for 2015-16 is ₹ 20,01,223 crore as against ₹ 17,73,744 crore for the previous year. Per Capita State Income is ₹ 1,47,399 for 2015-16 as against ₹ 1,32,341 for the previous year.

## Prices

1.3 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (Base year : 2003) for rural and urban areas in the State from April to December 2016 was 266.5 and 255.5 respectively. The year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI during April to December 2016 was 3.6 per cent for rural areas and 3.5 per cent for urban areas.

## Public Finance

1.4 The expected revenue receipts of the State are ₹ 2,20,810 crore for 2016-17 (BE) as against ₹ 1,98,321 crore during 2015-16 (RE). The expected tax and non-tax revenue as per 2016-17 (BE) are ₹ 1,75,849 crore and ₹ 44,961 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December 2016 were ₹ 1,40,864 crore (63.8 per cent of BE) showing an increase of 11.4 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.5 The expected revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 2,24,455 crore as per 2016-17 (BE) as against ₹ 2,07,611 crore during 2015-16 (RE).

1.6 Expected revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and debt stock are ₹ 3,645 crore, ₹ 35,031 crore and ₹ 3,56,213 crore respectively as per 2016-17 (BE). The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 1.5 and debt stock to GSDP is 15.7 as per 2016-17 (BE), which are well within the fiscal limits stipulated by the 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission under 'Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path'.

1.7 As per 2016-17 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 14.1 per cent and 12.7 per cent respectively.

## Institutional Finance

1.8 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 21.78 lakh crore and ₹ 22.35 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio was 102.7 per cent. The share of the State in aggregate deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks at All-India was 24.0 per cent and 28.7 per cent respectively.

1.9 Annual credit plan size for priority sector of the State for 2016-17 is ₹ 2.55 lakh crore, higher by 36.4 per cent over the previous year.

1.10 At the end of March 2016 total savings of 7.9 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) was about ₹ 857 crore whereas, at the end of March 2015 total savings of 7.2 lakh Self Help Groups (SHGs) was about ₹ 903.8 crore. At the end of March 2016, the total loan of about ₹ 1,697 crore was outstanding with 2.08 lakh SHGs whereas, at the end of March 2015 the total loan of ₹ 1,532.8 crore was outstanding.

1.11 Upto 10<sup>th</sup> February 2017, about 1.76 crore bank accounts were opened in the State under *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* with deposits of about ₹ 3,925 crore.

1.12 During 2015-16 under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana*, total loans of ₹ 13,372 crore were disbursed to 35.3 lakh beneficiaries in the State, of which 33.4 lakh were under 'Shishu' (upto ₹ 50,000), 1.5 lakh under 'Kishor' (₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5 lakh) and 0.4 lakh under 'Tarun' (₹ 5 lakh - ₹ 10 lakh) category. During 2016-17 upto 10<sup>th</sup> February 2017 total loans of ₹ 11,204 crore were disbursed to 23.7 lakh beneficiaries in the State of which 21.7 lakh were under 'Shishu', 1.6 lakh under 'Kishor' and 0.4 lakh under 'Tarun' category.

## **Agriculture and Allied Activities**

1.13 After a dry spell of last two years, the State witnessed good rains (94.9 per cent of the normal rainfall) during 2016-17. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 58 talukas received deficient, 216 talukas received normal and 81 talukas received excess rainfall.

1.14 During *kharif* season of 2016, sowing was completed on 152.12 lakh ha. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase by 80 per cent, 187 per cent, 142 per cent and 83 per cent respectively, while the production of sugarcane is expected to decrease by 28 per cent over the previous year.

1.15 During 2016-17, area under *rabi* crops is 51.31 lakh ha. The production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to increase by 62 per cent, 90 per cent and 36 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.16 Live storage as on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in the medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 18,072 million cubic metres, which was about 44.4 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design.

1.17 Under '*Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan*' programme, out of 6,202 villages selected during 2015-16, in all 4,374 villages have been made water neutral and 11,82,230 Thousand Cubic Metres (TCM) water storage has been created. During 2016-17, in all 5,281 villages are selected.

1.18 During 2015-16, crop loan of ₹ 40,581 crore was disbursed through financial institutions as against ₹ 34,100 crore during 2014-15. During 2015-16, agricultural term loans of an amount ₹ 32,284 crore was disbursed as against ₹ 21,861 crore during 2014-15. During 2015-16, Primary agricultural credit co-operative societies disbursed loans of ₹ 13,293 crore to farmers, of which, loans of ₹ 7,089 crore were disbursed to small & marginal farmers (53.3 per cent).

1.19 During 2016-17 upto December, average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 44.43 lakh litres. The total milk production during 2015-16 was 10.1 million MT as against 9.5 million MT during 2014-15.

1.20 During 2016-17 upto December, marine and inland fish production (provisional) was 3.49 lakh MT and 0.81 lakh MT respectively. During 2015-16, it was 4.34 lakh MT and 1.46 lakh MT respectively.

## **Industry and Co-operation**

1.21 Since August 1991 to November 2016 in all 19,437 industrial proposals with proposed investment of ₹ 11,37,783 crore were approved. Of these, 8,664 projects (44.6 per cent) with proposed investment of ₹ 2,69,814 crore (23.7 per cent) were commissioned.

1.22 Upto September 2015, about 2.44 lakh Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) were functioning in the State with investment of ₹ 56,552 crore and 29.2 lakh employment.

1.23 As per the provisional results of Annual Survey of Industries 2014-15 released by GoI, the State is at the top position in terms of gross value added (₹ 2,39,076 crore) which is 20.5 per cent of gross value added at All-India level.

1.24 The proposed Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme aiming to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. It covers two industrial areas viz. *Shendra-Bidkin* and *Dighi* Port in the State. Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well-planned and greenfield smart industrial city is being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in the State as a part of DMIC.

1.25 As per Sixth Economic Census, of the total establishments (61.4 lakh) in the State, in all 9.2 lakh (15.0 per cent) establishments were in the manufacturing (organised as well as unorganised) sector with 29.18 lakh employment.

1.26 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 there were about 1.97 lakh co-operative societies, with about 4.99 crore members therein. Of these, 11 per cent were in agricultural credit, 11 per cent were in non-agricultural credit and 78 per cent were engaged in other activities. In all 20.3 per cent co-operative societies were in loss, of which 29.2 per cent were in agricultural credit.

## Infrastructure

### Energy

1.27 Installed capacity of electricity in the State was 34,416 MW as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016. Generation of electricity upto December 2016 was 82,441 Million Units (MUs). During 2016-17 upto December, total consumption of electricity in the State was 82,145 MUs showing an increase of 4.8 per cent over the corresponding period of the previous year.

1.28 During 2015-16, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 15,948 MW with load shedding of 98 MW. During 2016-17 upto December 2016, average peak demand was 16,304 MW with zero load shedding.

1.29 During 2015-16, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO, distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 3.9 per cent, 14.5 per cent and 19.7 per cent respectively.

### Transport

1.30 At the end of March 2016, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.01 lakh km. About 99 per cent villages were connected by all-weather roads or fair weather roads.

1.31 'Mumbai Nagpur *Samridhhi* Corridor' is a proposed eight lane expressway (710 km long and 120 metre wide) connecting Mumbai to Nagpur. This will enable to cover the distance in six hours. Total estimated cost of this project is ₹ 40,000 crore.

1.32 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 was 294 lakh (24,441 vehicles per lakh population and 98 vehicles per km road length).

1.33 Nagpur Metro Rail project consisting of 38.215 km length and Pune Metro Rail project of length 31.254 km length are in progress.

1.34 During 2015-16, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,539.86 lakh MT as against 1,528.19 lakh MT during previous year.

1.35 During 2015-16, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.49 lakh MT and 4.97 lakh MT respectively. The corresponding figures of cargo handled during 2014-15 were 2.42 lakh MT and 4.87 lakh MT respectively. The passenger traffic during 2015-16 from domestic and international airports was 372.2 lakh and 117.1 lakh respectively showing an increase of 19.2 per cent and 3.0 per cent respectively over previous year.

1.36 Under Smart Cities Mission, ten cities viz. Greater Mumbai, Thane, Kalyan-Dombivli, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nashik, Amravati, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune and Aurangabad are selected from the State.

### **Social sector**

1.37 As per Population Census-2011, the total population of the State is 11.24 crore, of which female population is 48.2 per cent. The percentage of urban population is 45.2. The decadal growth of the population is 16.0 per cent, less by 6.7 percentage points than that of the previous decade.

1.38 Sex ratio in the State is 929, which is 894 for age group 0-6 years as compared to 943 and 919 respectively at All-India level. The literacy rate in the State is 82.3 per cent. The literacy rate of Scheduled Castes is 79.7 per cent and that of Scheduled Tribes is 65.7 per cent.

1.39 As per the fifth 'Employment & Unemployment Survey' conducted during 2015-16, for persons aged 15 years & above labour force participation rate was 52.7 per cent, worker population ratio was 51.6 per cent and unemployment rate was 2.1 per cent in the State according to usual principal status approach.

1.40 During 2016-17, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) is 1,04,970 with enrolment of 159.86 lakh. During 2016-17, number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) is 25,737 with enrolment of 66.15 lakh.

1.41 During 2015-16, the proportion of schools having drinking water facility was 99.7 per cent and girls' toilet (functional) was 99.4 per cent.

1.42 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education, enrolment in higher education was 39.87 lakh in 2015-16. The gender parity index for 2015-16 was 0.86.

1.43 Birth Rate, Infant Mortality Rate and Death Rate were 16.3, 21 and 5.8 respectively in 2015. Maternal Mortality Ratio during 2011-2013 was 68.

1.44 According to 'Maharashtra Human Development Report (MHDR) 2012', Human Development Index (HDI) of the State is 0.752. Mumbai (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts taken together) has the highest HDI (0.841), whereas Nandurbar district has the lowest HDI (0.604). Of the total number of districts in the State, HDIs of 27 districts were lower than that of the State HDI.

\* \* \* \* \*



# 2 Population





## 2. POPULATION

2.1 Population Census 2011 (15<sup>th</sup> in its series) was conducted in India by the Office of the Registrar General of India. This was followed by Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC) (commenced on 29<sup>th</sup> June 2011). The results of Population Census and SECC are presented below.

### Population Census 2011

2.2 As per Population Census 2011, population of the State is 11.24 crore. The State constitutes about 9.3 per cent population of the country and ranks second after Uttar Pradesh. Important demographic indicators of population of Maharashtra and India are given in Table 2.1.

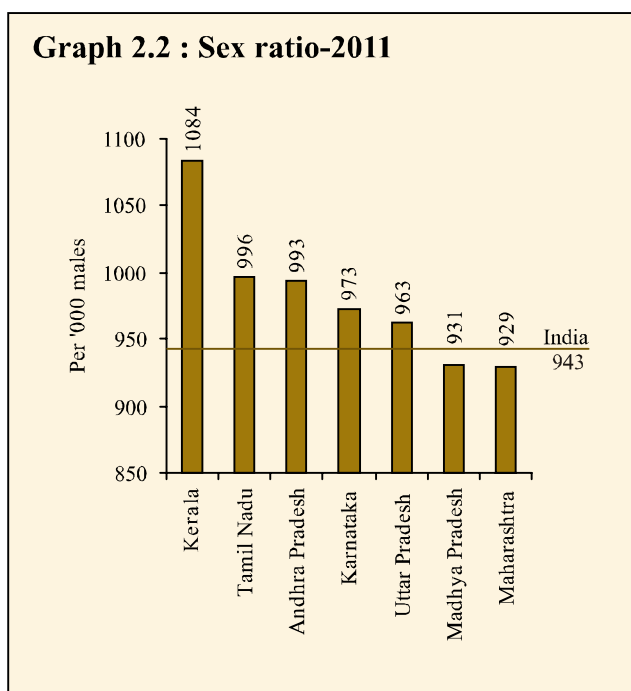
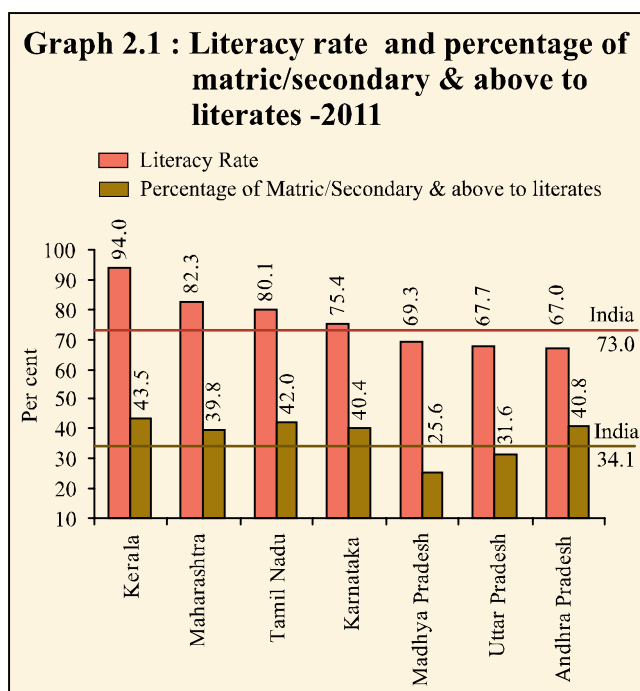
**Table 2.1 Important indicators**

(lakh)

Particulars	Maharashtra		India	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
<b>Population</b>				
Rural				
Male	285	315	3,816	4,278
Female	273	300	3,609	4,060
Persons	558	615	7,425	8,338
Urban				
Male	219	267	1,506	1,955
Female	192	241	1,356	1,816
Persons	411	508	2,862	3,771
<b>Total</b>				
<b>Male</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>5,322</b>	<b>6,233</b>
<b>Female</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>541</b>	<b>4,965</b>	<b>5,876</b>
<b>Persons</b>	<b>969</b>	<b>1,124</b>	<b>10,287</b>	<b>12,109</b>
SC				
Male	51	68	861	1,035
Female	48	65	805	979
Persons	99	133	1,666	2,014
ST				
Male	44	53	426	525
Female	42	52	417	520
Persons	86	105	843	1,045
Age 0 to 6 years				
Male	72	70	850	857
Female	65	63	788	788
Persons	137	133	1,638	1,645
Slums				
Male	61	63	227	340
Female	51	55	199	315
Persons	112	118	426	655
Sex ratio (females per '000 males)	922	929	933	943
Child sex ratio (age 0 to 6 years)	913	894	927	919
Population density (per sq. km.)	315	365	325	382
Literacy rate (age 7 years & above) (per cent)	76.9	82.3	64.8	73.0
Urban population (per cent)	42.4	45.2	27.8	31.1
Adolescent (age 10-19 years) (per cent)	21.6	19.0	21.9	20.9
Youth (age 15-24 years) (per cent)	19.0	19.3	18.5	19.2
Work Participation Rate (per cent)				
Male	53.3	56.0	51.7	53.3
Female	30.8	31.1	25.6	25.5
Persons	42.5	44.0	39.1	39.8
Decadal growth rate (per cent)	22.7	16.0	21.5	17.7

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding



2.3 Literacy and level of education are basic indicators of the level of development achieved by a society. As per census 2011, the distribution of population according to education level is given in Table 2.2.

**Table 2.2 Population according to education level**

(lakh)

Education level <sup>#</sup>	Rural			Urban			State		
	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>200.73</b>	<b>81.48</b>	<b>119.26</b>	<b>107.47</b>	<b>48.38</b>	<b>59.09</b>	<b>308.20</b>	<b>129.85</b>	<b>178.35</b>
<b>Literate</b>	<b>414.83</b>	<b>233.91</b>	<b>180.91</b>	<b>400.72</b>	<b>218.66</b>	<b>182.05</b>	<b>815.54</b>	<b>452.58</b>	<b>362.97</b>
Literate without formal education	24.86	12.32	12.54	16.42	8.47	7.94	41.28	20.80	20.48
Below secondary	261.77	140.01	121.76	183.80	95.47	88.32	445.57	235.49	210.08
Matric/Secondary	63.93	38.53	25.40	71.67	40.61	31.06	135.60	79.14	56.46
Higher secondary/ Technical / Non-technical diploma	41.32	27.41	13.91	60.98	36.07	24.91	102.31	63.48	38.83
Graduate & above	20.08	14.40	5.67	66.31	37.27	29.04	86.39	51.68	34.71

Source : ORGI

<sup>#</sup> unclassified not included

## Migration

2.4 Migration in the census is measured by considering two types of situations i.e. migration by birth place and migration by place of last residence. When a person is enumerated in census at a place, i.e. village or town, different from his / her place of birth, he / she is considered as a migrant by place of birth. A person is considered as migrant by place of last residence, if he/she had last resided at a place other than his/her place of enumeration. The census also captures the reasons for migration. The reasons for migration from place of last residence are classified as work/employment, business, education, marriage, moved after birth, moved with households and other.



2.5 ORGI has recently released data related to migration on the basis of place of last residence. The data on migration by last residence in Maharashtra as per census 2011 shows that the total number of migrants was 5.73 crore. Out of total migrants 41.5 per cent were males while 58.5 per cent were females. There are different streams of migration generally relating to the degree of economic and social development in the area of origin as well as area of destination. Out of total migrants in Maharashtra 38.2 per cent migrated from rural to rural, 6.7 per cent from urban to rural while migration from rural to urban was 23.5 per cent and urban to urban was 22.9 per cent, excluding unclassifiable cases. Migrants by last place of residence and duration of residence is given in Table 2.3.

**Table 2.3 Migrants\* by place of last residence and duration of residence**

(lakh)

Duration of current residence	Last residence Rural/Urban	Current place of residence					
		Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Less than 1 year	Rural	12.34	5.92	6.43	6.93	3.83	3.10
	Urban	3.34	1.71	1.64	8.00	4.07	3.94
	<b>Total</b>	<b>17.64</b>	<b>8.54</b>	<b>9.10</b>	<b>16.99</b>	<b>8.94</b>	<b>8.05</b>
1 to 4 years	Rural	32.51	10.65	21.86	24.97	13.11	11.86
	Urban	8.77	3.89	4.88	27.63	13.28	14.35
	<b>Total</b>	<b>44.83</b>	<b>15.85</b>	<b>28.98</b>	<b>57.56</b>	<b>28.80</b>	<b>28.76</b>
5 to 9 years	Rural	31.18	9.37	21.81	22.05	11.38	10.66
	Urban	7.32	3.11	4.21	23.76	11.28	12.48
	<b>Total</b>	<b>41.72</b>	<b>13.63</b>	<b>28.09</b>	<b>50.24</b>	<b>24.82</b>	<b>25.42</b>
10 years and above	Rural	142.70	39.30	103.40	80.56	41.89	38.67
	Urban	19.01	8.04	10.97	72.05	34.83	37.22
	<b>Total</b>	<b>174.95</b>	<b>52.19</b>	<b>122.75</b>	<b>168.63</b>	<b>84.71</b>	<b>83.92</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>218.88</b>	<b>65.29</b>	<b>153.58</b>	<b>134.59</b>	<b>70.26</b>	<b>64.33</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>38.47</b>	<b>16.76</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>131.55</b>	<b>63.51</b>	<b>68.04</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>279.52</b>	<b>90.42</b>	<b>189.10</b>	<b>293.79</b>	<b>147.46</b>	<b>146.33</b>

Source: ORGI Note: 1. All durations of residence includes 'unspecified duration'.

\* provisional

2. The place of last residence unclassifiable as 'Rural' or 'Urban' is included in 'Total'.

2.6 Migration on account of change in residence for women after marriage constitutes significant proportion of these migrants. Excluding the reason of migration viz. marriage, moved after birth and moved with household, the major reason of migration was work/ employment with 53.3 per cent, education 7.6 per cent, business 3.0 per cent and others 36.1 per cent. Migrants by place of last residence and reason for migration are given in Table 2.4.

**Table 2.4 Migrants\* by place of last residence and reason for Migration**

(lakh)

Reason for Migration	Last residence Rural/Urban	Current place of residence					
		Rural			Urban		
		Persons	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
Work/Employment	Rural	15.10	11.15	3.95	42.56	38.66	3.90
	Urban	3.01	2.40	0.61	23.48	20.36	3.12
	<b>Total</b>	<b>19.20</b>	<b>14.28</b>	<b>4.92</b>	<b>69.10</b>	<b>61.55</b>	<b>7.55</b>
Business	Rural	0.67	0.28	0.39	1.52	1.12	0.40
	Urban	0.22	0.12	0.10	2.12	1.41	0.70
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1.00</b>	<b>0.45</b>	<b>0.55</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>2.73</b>	<b>1.24</b>
Education	Rural	4.04	2.49	1.54	3.87	2.68	1.19
	Urban	0.61	0.39	0.22	3.11	1.94	1.17
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5.03</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>7.47</b>	<b>4.93</b>	<b>2.54</b>
Marriage	Rural	117.44	3.19	114.25	32.36	1.10	31.26
	Urban	10.33	0.29	10.03	26.26	0.95	25.30
	<b>Total</b>	<b>135.18</b>	<b>3.75</b>	<b>131.43</b>	<b>62.44</b>	<b>2.22</b>	<b>60.22</b>
Moved after birth	Rural	49.98	32.79	17.19	16.24	9.77	6.47
	Urban	15.50	9.30	6.20	21.14	12.19	8.95
	<b>Total</b>	<b>69.81</b>	<b>44.81</b>	<b>24.99</b>	<b>40.84</b>	<b>23.95</b>	<b>16.90</b>
Moved with household	Rural	19.23	9.09	10.13	29.70	12.40	17.30
	Urban	6.38	2.91	3.47	37.39	16.73	20.66
	<b>Total</b>	<b>27.49</b>	<b>12.90</b>	<b>14.59</b>	<b>71.93</b>	<b>31.38</b>	<b>40.56</b>
Others	Rural	12.42	6.29	6.13	8.34	4.54	3.80
	Urban	2.42	1.35	1.07	18.05	9.92	8.13
	<b>Total</b>	<b>21.82</b>	<b>11.12</b>	<b>10.69</b>	<b>38.03</b>	<b>20.70</b>	<b>17.33</b>
<b>Total Migrants</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>218.88</b>	<b>65.29</b>	<b>153.58</b>	<b>134.59</b>	<b>70.26</b>	<b>64.33</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>38.47</b>	<b>16.76</b>	<b>21.71</b>	<b>131.55</b>	<b>63.51</b>	<b>68.04</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>279.52</b>	<b>90.42</b>	<b>189.10</b>	<b>293.79</b>	<b>147.46</b>	<b>146.33</b>

Source: ORGI Note: The place of last residence unclassifiable as 'Rural' or 'Urban' is included in 'Total'

\* provisional

## Socio Economic and Caste Census 2011 (SECC 2011)

2.7 SECC-2011 is a study of socio economic status of rural and urban households. Objectives of this census were as follows.

- To enable households to be ranked based on their socio-economic status and to prepare a list of families living below poverty line.
- To make available authentic information that will enable caste wise population enumeration.
- To make available authentic information regarding the socio economic conditions and education status of various castes & sections of the population.

## Key Results of Rural Areas

2.8 As per SECC 2011, there are 1.38 crore households in rural areas with average household size of 4.62. Out of total rural households 0.17 crore are of SC and 0.19 crore are of ST. In India there are 17.97 crore rural households of which 3.32 crore are of SC and 1.97 crore are of ST. Characteristics of rural households are given in Table 2.5, while proportion of households in rural areas by source of household income is given in Table 2.6.

**Table 2.5 Important characteristics of rural households**

Item	(per cent)					
	Maharashtra			India		
	Total	SC	ST	Total	SC	ST
<b>Proportion of households having</b>						
Motorised two/three/four wheeler/ fishing boat/	21.73	1.49	0.84	20.71	2.33	1.09
Mechanised three/four wheeler agricultural equipment	2.70	0.10	0.11	4.10	0.36	0.18
Kisan credit card with credit limit of ₹ 50,000 and above	2.80	0.12	0.11	3.61	0.32	0.18
Any member as a Government employee	5.49	0.69	0.45	4.98	0.73	0.48
Non-agricultural enterprises registered with the Government	2.62	0.22	0.14	2.73	0.36	0.23
Any member earning more than ₹ 10,000 per month	10.85	0.88	0.57	8.25	0.86	0.49
Any member paying income tax/ professional tax	5.59	0.59	0.35	4.57	0.64	0.37
Three or more rooms with all rooms having pucca walls and roof	16.77	1.27	0.69	18.45	2.08	0.70
Ownership of refrigerator	10.73	0.74	0.37	11.01	1.19	0.38
Ownership of landline phone	5.16	0.39	0.27	3.72	0.31	0.14
Ownership of 2.5 acres or more of irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment	5.99	0.16	0.18	4.25	0.24	0.19
Five acres or more of irrigated land for two or more crop seasons	3.68	0.08	0.11	3.00	0.16	0.14
Ownership of at least 7.5 acres of land or more with at least one irrigation equipment	3.74	0.08	0.10	2.26	0.09	0.10
Without shelter	0.21	0.04	0.06	0.07	0.02	0.02
With destitute/ living on alms	0.20	0.03	0.02	0.31	0.07	0.02
With manual scavengers	0.30	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.01	0.01
With primitive tribal groups	0.94	0.01	0.89	0.45	0.01	0.40
With legally released bonded labourers	0.09	0.01	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01
Only one room, kuccha walls and kuccha roof	8.03	1.26	2.66	13.28	3.18	2.43
No adult member between the ages of 16 to 59 years	5.09	0.85	0.58	3.64	0.77	0.41
Female headed households with no other adult male member between 16 to 59 years	4.83	0.77	0.59	3.86	0.80	0.52
Disabled member and no able bodied adult member	0.35	0.07	0.04	0.40	0.08	0.05
SC/ST households	19.54	9.14	10.31	21.56	13.28	8.18
No literate adult above 25 years	17.57	2.65	5.10	23.52	5.75	4.32
Landless households deriving a major part of their income from manual casual labour	29.57	6.17	6.40	30.04	8.33	3.28

Source: SECC 2011

**Table 2.6 Proportion of households in rural areas by source of household income**

Source of Income	(per cent)	
	Maharashtra	All India
Cultivation	37.1	30.1
Manual casual labour	44.3	51.2
Part-time or full-time domestic service	2.1	2.5
Rag picking etc.	0.2	0.2
Non-agricultural own account enterprise	1.7	1.6
Begging/charity/ alms collection	0.3	0.4
Others	14.3	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: SECC 2011

## Key Findings of Urban Area

2.9 As per SECC 2011, there are 91.20 lakh households in urban areas of which 90.90 lakh were normal households and 0.22 lakh were institutional households. Information of households by household status in urban areas is given in Table 2.7.

**Table 2.7 Information of households by household status in urban areas**

(per cent)					
Household status	Maharashtra	India	Household status	Maharashtra	India
<b>Area of dwelling</b>			<b>Drinking water source (from premise)</b>		
Slum	24.27	20.21	Within	82.79	72.11
Non- Slum	75.73	79.79	Near	13.59	20.27
<b>Ownership</b>			Away	3.61	7.60
Owned	79.74	73.97	<b>Waste water outlet connection</b>		
Rented	17.74	22.02	Closed drainage	69.91	56.17
Shared	0.36	0.94	Open drainage	22.51	30.93
Living in premises with employer	0.21	0.42	No drainage	7.57	12.86
House provided by employer	0.75	1.43	<b>Assets</b>		
Other	1.11	1.04	Refrigerator	55.96	48.34
<b>No. of rooms in the house</b>			Landline only	3.78	2.09
Houseless	0.09	0.15	Mobile only	77.75	79.70
No exclusive room	0.89	0.94	Both phone	10.00	8.51
One room	37.32	24.46	No phone	8.47	9.70
Two room	31.70	34.87	Computer/laptop with internet	13.77	9.57
Three room	16.66	20.92	Computer/laptop without internet	8.01	6.36
More than three rooms	13.34	18.64	Motorised two wheeler	30.08	36.25
<b>Main source of light</b>			Motorised three wheeler	1.41	1.42
Electricity	97.73	94.85	Motorised four wheeler	7.83	8.27
Kerosene	1.21	3.51	Motorised no wheeler	60.68	54.06
Solar	0.13	0.17	Air conditioner	10.02	9.65
Other oil	0.06	0.20	Washing machine	23.64	24.64
Other	0.21	0.23			
No lighting	0.66	1.01			

Source: SECC 2011

Note: Figures may not add up due to rounding

2.10 The time series of important indicators of population census for Maharashtra and India is given in Annexure 2.1, while time series of selected indicators of State is given in Annexure 2.2 and districtwise selected population characteristics are given in Annexure 2.3.

\* \* \* \* \*



## ANNEXURE 2.1

## POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA AS PER CENSUSES

Year	Population (crore)		Decennial Growth Rate (per cent)		Literacy Rate (per cent) <sup>££</sup>	
	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1961 ...	3.96	43.92	23.6	21.5	35.1	28.3
1971 ...	5.04	54.82	27.5	24.8	45.8	34.5
1981 ...	6.28	68.52	24.5	25.0	55.8	43.7 <sup>§</sup>
1991 ...	7.89	84.63 <sup>£</sup>	25.7	23.9 <sup>£</sup>	64.9	52.2 <sup>@@</sup>
2001 ...	9.69	102.87	22.7	21.5	76.9	64.8
2011 ...	11.24	121.09	16.0	17.7	82.3	73.0

Source : ORGI

£ Including projected population of Jammu & Kashmir.

££ Literacy rates for 1961 and 1971 relate to population aged 5 years and above. The literacy rates for the years 1981, 1991, 2001 and 2011 relate to population aged 7 years and above.

§ Literacy rate excludes Assam and Jammu & Kashmir.

@@ Literacy rate excludes Jammu & Kashmir.

## ANNEXURE 2.2

## RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION IN MAHARASHTRA BASED ON CENSUSES

Year	Population (crore)					Percentage of urban population to total population	Sex Ratio			Population density (per sq. km)
	Rural	Urban	Total	Males	Females		Total	Rural	Urban	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.2	936	995	801	129
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.2	930	985	820	164
1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.0	937	967	850	204
1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.7	934	972	875	257
2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.4	922	960	873	315
2011	6.16	5.08	11.24	5.82	5.41	45.2	929	952	903	365

Source - ORGI

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

**ANNEXURE 2.3**  
**DISTRICTWISE POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS**  
**CENSUS 2011**

Sr. No.	District	Population ('000)			Decennial Growth Rate (per cent) (2001-2011)	Literacy Rate (per cent)			Sex Ratio	Child Sex ratio (0-6 years)
		Male	Female	Total		Male	Female	Total		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	Mumbai City	1,685	1,401	3,085	(-7.6	91.5	86.5	89.2	832	914
2	Mumbai Suburban	5,031	4,326	9,357	8.3	92.9	86.4	89.9	860	913
3	Thane <sup>#</sup>	5,865	5,195	11,060	36.0	88.7	79.8	84.5	886	924
4	Raigad	1,344	1,290	2,634	19.3	89.1	76.9	83.1	959	935
5	Ratnagiri	761	854	1,615	(-4.8	90.9	74.5	82.2	1122	936
6	Sindhudurg	417	432	850	(-2.2	91.6	79.8	85.6	1036	922
	<b>Konkan Division</b>	<b>15,104</b>	<b>13,498</b>	<b>28,601</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>90.7</b>	<b>82.0</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>921</b>
7	Nashik	3,157	2,950	6,107	22.3	88.2	76.1	82.3	934	890
8	Dhule	1,054	997	2,051	20.1	79.5	65.8	72.8	946	898
9	Nandurbar	833	815	1,648	25.7	72.2	56.5	64.4	978	944
10	Jalgaon	2,197	2,033	4,230	14.9	85.4	70.6	78.2	925	842
11	Ahmednagar	2,343	2,200	4,543	12.4	86.8	70.9	79.1	939	852
	<b>Nashik Division</b>	<b>9,585</b>	<b>8,995</b>	<b>18,579</b>	<b>18.1</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>70.7</b>	<b>78.0</b>	<b>938</b>	<b>876</b>
12	Pune	4,924	4,505	9,429	30.4	90.8	81.1	86.2	915	883
13	Satara	1,511	1,493	3,004	6.9	89.4	76.3	82.9	988	895
14	Sangli	1,436	1,386	2,822	9.2	88.2	74.6	81.5	966	867
15	Solapur	2,228	2,090	4,318	12.2	85.0	68.5	77.0	938	883
16	Kolhapur	1,981	1,895	3,876	10.0	88.6	74.2	81.5	957	863
	<b>Pune Division</b>	<b>12,079</b>	<b>11,370</b>	<b>23,449</b>	<b>17.3</b>	<b>88.9</b>	<b>76.2</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>941</b>	<b>880</b>
17	Aurangabad	1,924	1,777	3,701	27.8	87.4	70.1	79.0	923	858
18	Jalna	1,011	948	1,959	21.5	81.5	61.0	71.5	937	870
19	Parbhani	943	893	1,836	20.2	82.6	63.6	73.3	947	884
20	Hingoli	606	571	1,177	19.3	86.9	69.0	78.2	942	882
21	Beed	1,349	1,236	2,585	19.6	85.6	67.8	77.0	916	807
22	Nanded	1,730	1,631	3,361	16.9	84.3	66.1	75.5	943	910
23	Osmanabad	862	796	1,658	11.5	85.8	70.5	78.4	924	867
24	Latur	1,273	1,181	2,454	18.0	84.4	69.6	77.3	928	889
	<b>Aurangabad Division</b>	<b>9,699</b>	<b>9,033</b>	<b>18,732</b>	<b>19.9</b>	<b>84.9</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>76.4</b>	<b>931</b>	<b>870</b>
25	Buldhana	1,338	1,249	2,586	15.8	90.5	75.8	83.4	934	855
26	Akola	932	882	1,814	11.3	92.3	83.5	88.0	946	912
27	Washim	620	577	1,197	17.3	90.5	75.5	83.2	930	863
28	Amravati	1,481	1,408	2,888	10.8	91.5	83.1	87.4	951	935
29	Yavatmal	1,420	1,352	2,772	12.8	89.4	75.9	82.8	952	922
	<b>Amravati Division</b>	<b>5,791</b>	<b>5,467</b>	<b>11,258</b>	<b>13.2</b>	<b>90.8</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>85.0</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>900</b>
30	Wardha	668	632	1,301	5.2	91.9	81.8	87.0	946	919
31	Nagpur	2,385	2,269	4,654	14.4	92.1	84.5	88.4	951	931
32	Bhandara	606	595	1,200	5.6	90.4	77.1	83.8	982	950
33	Gondia	662	661	1,323	10.1	92.0	77.9	85.0	999	956
34	Chandrapur	1,124	1,080	2,204	6.4	86.8	73.0	80.0	961	953
35	Gadchiroli	541	532	1,073	10.6	82.3	66.3	74.4	982	961
	<b>Nagpur Division</b>	<b>5,986</b>	<b>5,769</b>	<b>11,754</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>964</b>	<b>941</b>
	<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>58,243</b>	<b>54,131</b>	<b>1,12,374</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>88.4</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>82.3</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>894</b>

Source : ORGI

# Undivided Thane district

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

# 3 State Income





## 3. STATE INCOME

3.1 Skillful fusion of technology, social structure, infrastructure backed by natural and human resources along with organised way of production, development and exchange ensured the leading position of the State in the national economy. The State is envisaging a double digit growth in the coming years and is putting in place necessary policies and implementing programmes to achieve the same.

3.2 As per the revised methodology, the overall economy is measured in terms of Gross/ Net Domestic Product (at market prices) and sectorally, it is measured in terms of Gross/ Net Value Added (at basic prices).

### State Economy

#### GSDP Forecast (2016-17)

3.3 The advance estimates of the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) i.e. 'at constant (2011-12) prices' for 2016-17 is expected to be ₹ 18,15,498 crore, with a growth of 9.4 per cent over 2015-16. The advance estimates of the nominal GSDP i.e. 'GSDP at current prices' is expected to be ₹ 22,67,789 crore.

3.3.1 In the backdrop of deficit monsoon of last couple of years, the State witnessed satisfactory rains during 2016-17. This has helped to register the growth rate of the real Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of 'Crops' to 19.3 per cent. However, growth of about two per cent in the remaining sub-sectors of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector have restricted the growth of this sector to 12.5 per cent over the previous year. With 'Manufacturing' sector expected to register growth of 8.4 per cent, the 'Industry' sector is expected to grow at 6.7 per cent over the previous year. The 'Services' sector continues to register a robust growth of 10.8 per cent.

#### GSDP (2015-16)

3.4 First revised estimates of nominal GSDP for 2015-16 are ₹ 20,01,223 crore which is 12.8 per cent higher than that of 2014-15. The real GSDP is estimated at ₹ 16,59,776 crore resulting in expected growth of 8.5 per cent during 2015-16 over the previous year.

3.4.1 Overall, growth in the real GSVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector is expected to be (-)4.6 per cent. Due to low intensity and deficit monsoon for a second year in tow, the production of major crops has been decreased substantially during 2015-16. Production of foodgrains declined by nearly 27.0 per cent over the previous year. Production of oilseeds dropped by nearly 9.1 per cent. Production of sugarcane also decreased by 21.1 per cent during 2015-16. However, production of cotton has increased by 10.8 per cent. Production of fruits and vegetables have also decreased by 3.4 per cent. Consequently, the real GSVA of 'Crops' is expected to decline by 10.3 per cent. GSVA of 'Livestock' and 'Forestry & Logging' is expected to grow by 9.0 per cent and 3.2 per cent respectively. However, growth in 'Fishing & Aquaculture' is expected to decline by 4.2 per cent.

3.4.2 During 2015-16, real GSVA of 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 7.5 per cent over 2014-15. In the 'Industry' sector, the real GSVA of 'Mining & Quarrying' is expected to grow by 4.3 per cent and that of 'Manufacturing' is expected to increase by 9.3 per cent. Real GSVA of 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' is expected to grow at 3.3 per cent whereas, that of 'Construction' is expected to grow at 4.3 per cent as compared to declined growth during last year.

3.4.3 Real GSVA of 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 10.6 per cent over the previous year. Real GSVA of 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' is expected to grow by 7.1 per cent as

compared to a nominal growth of 2.7 per cent last year. 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' is expected to grow at 13.5 per cent. 'Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services' is expected to grow at 10.5 per cent. 'Public Administration & Defence' and 'Other Services' are expected to grow at 11.3 per cent and 12.1 per cent respectively. Annual growth rates of real GSDP and sectoral real GSVA are given in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.1 Annual growth rates of real GSDP and sectoral real GSVA**

(per cent)

Sector	Growth rate				
	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>	2016-17 <sup>\$</sup>
<b>GSDP</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>
<b>GSVA</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>9.6</b>
<b>Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>	<b>(-0.5)</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>(-11.2)</b>	<b>(-4.6)</b>	<b>12.5</b>
i) Crops	(-2.0)	19.0	(-17.5)	(-10.3)	19.3
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	9.0	2.0
iii) Forestry and Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.7	3.2	1.8
iv) Fishing and Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	1.8
<b>Industry</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>6.7</b>
i) Mining & Quarrying	(-14.6)	(-11.1)	25.2	4.3	0.5
ii) Manufacturing	8.4	9.4	6.3	9.3	8.4
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	9.5	3.3	10.2
iv) Construction	(-2.8)	3.7	(-2.1)	4.3	2.8
<b>Services</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>10.8</b>
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	1.1	7.1	9.8	9.7
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.3	11.0	10.5	11.7
iii) Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	6.3	7.3	7.4	11.8	9.7

Source : DES, GoM @ Preliminary estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates \$ Advance estimates

Note : 1) GSDP = GSVA at basic prices + Taxes on products including import duties – subsidies on products

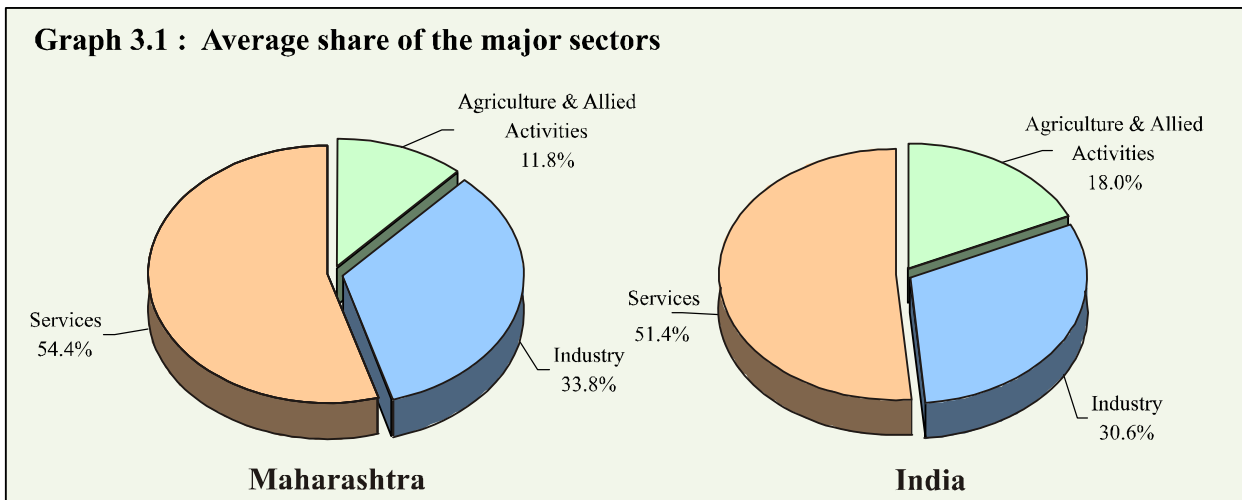
2) Sector-wise growth rates are based on GSVA whereas, the growth rate of the State economy is based on GSDP.

### Sectoral share and growth (based on GSVA) in the current series

3.5 In the current series (Base year 2011-12), from 2011-12 to 2016-17, the GSVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector has average share of 11.8 per cent in the total GSVA and is growing at an average annual rate of 1.7 per cent. The average share of GSVA of 'Industry' sector is 33.8 per cent and its average annual growth rate is 5.8 per cent. GSVA of 'Services' sector continues to grow annually on an average at 9.4 per cent with an average share of 54.4 per cent in the total GSVA.

3.5.1 At the sub sector level, with an average share of 7.8 per cent in total GSVA for the State, the 'Crops' is growing annually at 1.7 per cent. 'Mining & Quarrying' is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 0.9 per cent with an average share of 3.7 per cent. 'Manufacturing' is expected to have average contribution of about 21.7 per cent and average annual growth of about 8.4 per cent. 'Construction', with average share of 6.0 per cent, is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.2 per cent. With its average share of 9.4 per cent, 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' is growing at an average annual rate of 5.1 per cent. 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' has an average share of 5.8 per cent and average annual growth of 11.1 per cent. 'Financial services' is growing at an average annual rate of 8.6 per cent and has its average share of 10.1 per cent. 'Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings &

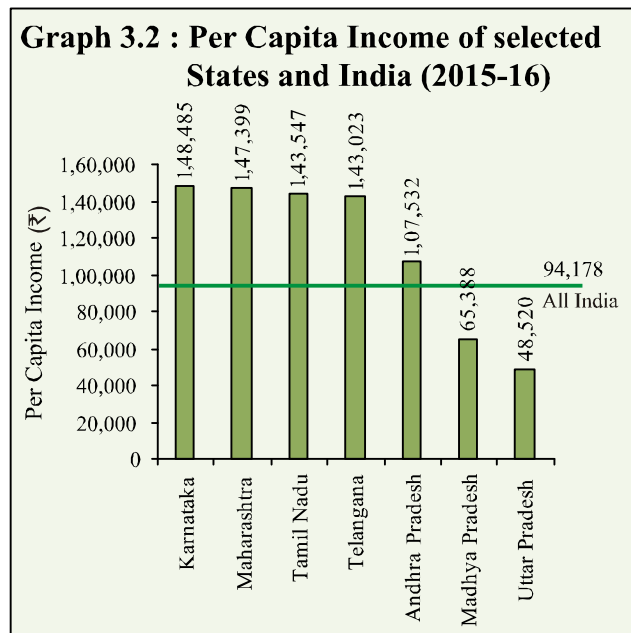
Professional Services' with average share of 19.2 per cent is growing at an average annual rate of 12.1 per cent over the period.



### State Income (2015-16)

3.6 First revised estimates of nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 17,48,771 crore in 2015-16, as compared to ₹ 15,51,628 crore in 2014-15 (second revised estimates) showing an increase of 12.7 per cent. The real State Income i.e. NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2015-16 is estimated at ₹ 14,41,675 crore, showing an increase of 8.2 per cent over previous year. Details of GSDP & NSDP are given in Annexure 3.1 to 3.4.

3.6.1 The *Per Capita* Net State Income (i.e. *Per Capita* NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 1,47,399 during 2015-16 whereas it was ₹ 1,32,341 during 2014-15.



### Districtwise Gross Value Added

3.7 For the assessment of the district level economy, District Income was being computed. However, due to changes in the methodology, nomenclature (after revision in the series - from base year 2004-05 to 2011-12) and paucity of data, the district level estimates are compiled and presented in terms of Gross District Value Added (GDVA). Estimates of GDVA are compiled by the 'Income Originating Approach' and therefore, have inherent limitations. The estimation of value added at district level is beset with the problems of availability of data. The GDVA is, therefore, compiled using proxy indicators. Hence, the GDVA may be used only to have a broad idea of economy at district level. As such the district income as computed in the earlier series is not comparable with the estimates of GDVA presented in this publication. The estimates of GDVA at current and constant (2011-12) prices and *Per Capita* GDVA at basic prices for the years 2011-12 to 2015-16 are given in Annexure 3.9 to 3.11.

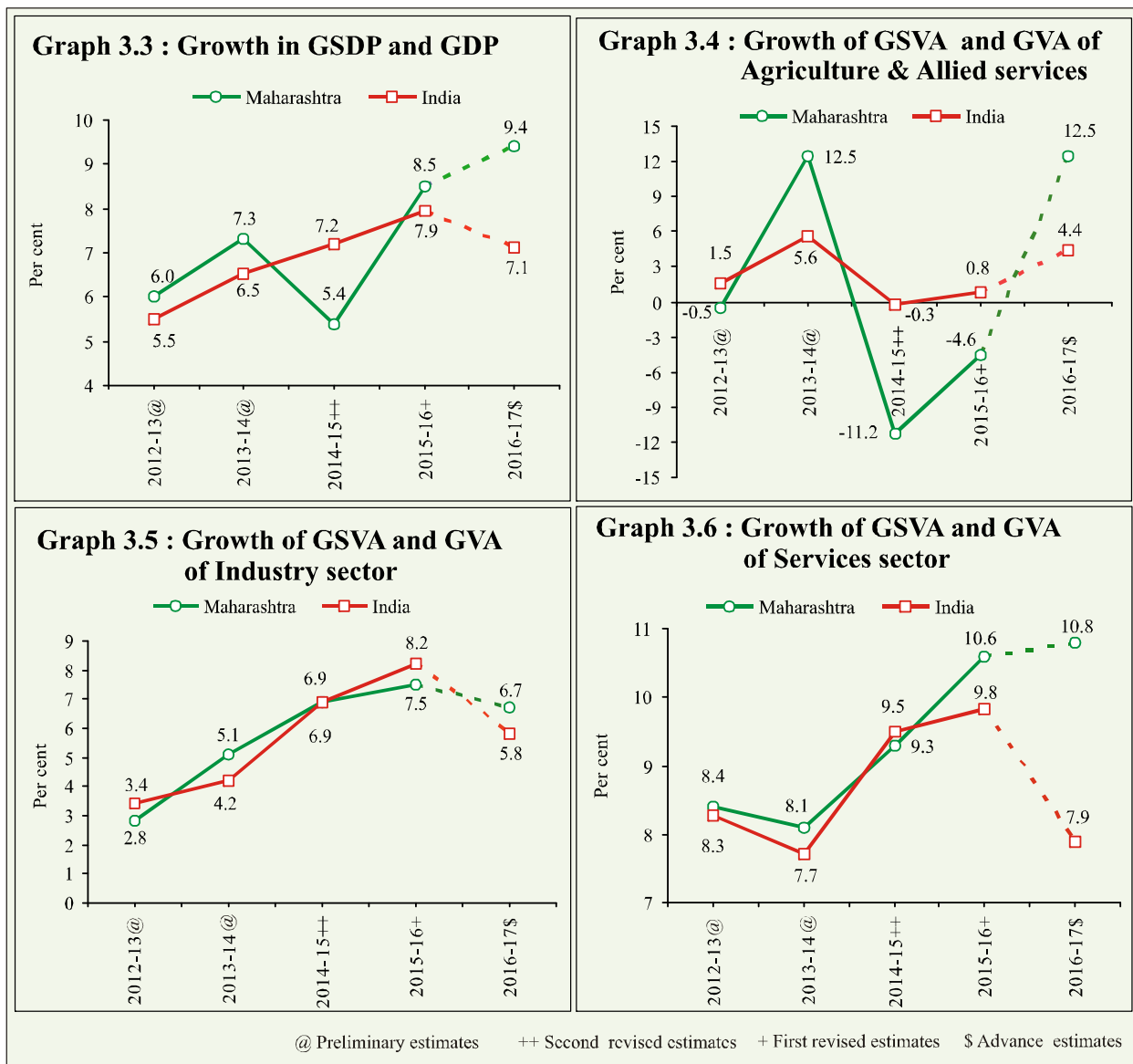
## Indian Economy

### GDP Forecast (2016-17)

3.8 As per the second Advance Estimates released by the CSO, GoI, the Indian economy is expected to register a GDP growth rate of 7.1 per cent in 2016-17. The real GDP or GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is likely to attain a level of ₹ 1,21,65,481 crore whereas, the nominal GDP or GDP at current prices, is expected to be ₹ 1,52,51,028 crore. Normal monsoon has resulted in growth of 4.4 per cent in 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector. The 'Industry' and 'Services' sector are expected to grow by 5.8 per cent and 7.9 per cent respectively during 2016-17.

### GDP (2015-16)

3.9 The nominal GDP, during 2015-16, is estimated at ₹ 1,36,75,331 crore whereas real GDP is estimated at ₹1,13,57,529 crore. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 0.8 per cent, 8.2 per cent and 9.8 per cent respectively. The growth of the economy during 2015-16 is expected to be 7.9 per cent over the previous year.





## Sectoral share and growth (based on GVA) in the current series(All-India)

3.10 In the current series (Base year 2011-12), from 2011-12 to 2016-17, the average share of 'Agriculture & Allied Activities' sector in GVA is 18.0 per cent and it is growing at an average annual rate of 2.4 per cent. Share of Industry sector is 30.6 per cent, with average annual growth rate of 5.7 per cent. Services sector with largest share of 51.4 per cent has average annual growth rate of 8.6 per cent. Table 3.2 gives annual growth rates of real GDP and sectoral real GVA over the previous year. Details of GDP & NDP are given in Annexure 3.5 to 3.8.

**Table 3.2 Annual growth rates of real GDP and sectoral real GVA**

(per cent)

Sector	Growth rate				
	2012-13 <sup>#</sup>	2013-14 <sup>#</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>	2016-17 <sup>\$</sup>
<b>GDP</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>GVA</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>6.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>6.7</b>
<b>Agriculture and Allied Activities</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>(-0.3)</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>4.4</b>
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-3.9)	(-2.2)	NA
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	6.5	NA
iii) Forestry and Logging	0.3	5.9	2.5	2.0	NA
iv) Fishing and Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	6.7	NA
<b>Industry</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>5.8</b>
i) Mining & Quarrying	(-0.6)	3.1	14.7	12.3	1.3
ii) Manufacturing	5.9	5.1	7.5	10.6	7.7
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.5	4.0	7.2	5.1	6.6
iv) Construction	0.6	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1
<b>Services</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>7.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>7.9</b>
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.7	6.8	8.6	10.7	7.3
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.0	11.1	10.8	6.5
iii) Public Administration, Defence and Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.1	6.9	11.2

Source : CSO, GoI # Third revised estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates \$ Advance estimates

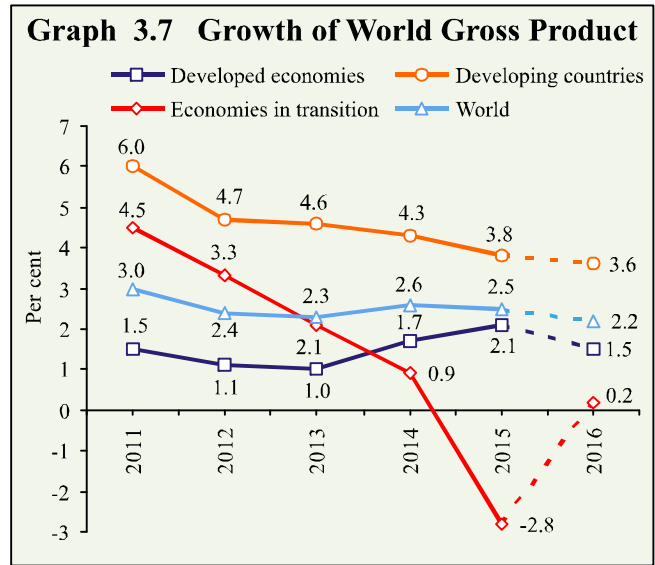
## National Income

3.11 Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2015-16 is estimated at ₹ 1,20,83,093 crore with an increase of 10.2 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2015-16 is estimated at ₹ 99,46,287 crore which has increased by 8.0 per cent over the previous year.

3.11.1 The Per Capita Net National Income in 2015-16 is estimated at ₹ 94,178 as against ₹86,513 in 2014-15.

## World Economy

3.12 As per the World Economic Situation and Prospects, 2017 report, the World economy is expected to grow by 2.2 per cent in 2016 as against growth of 2.5 per cent in 2015. This has been the slowest rate of growth since the recession of 2009. Growth in the economy of the Developed countries is expected to accelerate to 1.5 per cent during 2016. Developing countries, which are expected to grow at 3.6 percent during 2016, are accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the World's Gross Product, thus performing as the main drivers of the global economy. East and South Asia remain world's most dynamic regions. The least developed countries are expected to grow at 4.5 per cent during 2016.



3.12.1 The growth rate of United States of America, Japan, France, Germany and China is 1.5 per cent, 0.5 per cent, 1.3 per cent, 1.8 per cent and 6.6 respectively. The growth rate of South Asia is 6.7 per cent and that of Pakistan is 5.3 per cent.

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## ANNEXURE 3.1

**GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &  
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES  
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	99,429	1,05,234	1,34,020	1,14,733	1,11,424
2	Livestock	28,557	32,826	35,171	39,857	46,329
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	18,280	18,626	19,375	18,927
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,516	3,852	4,751	4,728
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>1,47,526</b>	<b>1,59,856</b>	<b>1,91,670</b>	<b>1,78,717</b>	<b>1,81,408</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>(12.9)</b>	<b>(12.4)</b>	<b>(13.1)</b>	<b>(11.3)</b>	<b>(10.3)</b>
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	59,023	48,313	53,764	55,418
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>2,04,019</b>	<b>2,18,880</b>	<b>2,39,983</b>	<b>2,32,481</b>	<b>2,36,826</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,82,032	3,24,237	3,48,330	3,75,813
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	26,806	29,249	40,323	37,740	44,276
10	Construction	78,630	81,869	89,497	92,902	97,033
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)</b>	<b>3,51,468</b>	<b>3,93,149</b>	<b>4,54,058</b>	<b>4,78,971</b>	<b>5,17,122</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>4,07,961</b>	<b>4,52,173</b>	<b>5,02,371</b>	<b>5,32,735</b>	<b>5,72,541</b>
		<b>(35.8)</b>	<b>(35.1)</b>	<b>(34.3)</b>	<b>(33.7)</b>	<b>(32.6)</b>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,27,792	1,36,333	1,47,974	1,65,692
14	Railways	5,988	6,491	6,862	8,121	9,021
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	49,331	50,891	56,911	63,356
16	Storage	925	1,019	1,148	1,419	1,651
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	18,012	21,732	25,246	30,255
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,29,091	1,49,730	1,63,703	1,75,715
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,24,570	2,65,812	3,11,628	3,72,306
20	Public Administration	39,070	43,371	47,933	50,337	58,480
21	Other services	66,625	78,318	90,882	1,05,978	1,23,672
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)</b>	<b>5,84,510</b>	<b>6,77,995</b>	<b>7,71,323</b>	<b>8,71,317</b>	<b>10,00,148</b>
		<b>(51.3)</b>	<b>(52.6)</b>	<b>(52.6)</b>	<b>(55.1)</b>	<b>(57.0)</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)</b>	<b>11,39,997</b>	<b>12,90,025</b>	<b>14,65,364</b>	<b>15,82,770</b>	<b>17,54,097</b>
		<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>
24	Taxes on Product including import duties	1,62,085	1,98,304	2,16,322	2,29,081	2,82,764
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	38,107	35,638
<b>26</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>12,75,948</b>	<b>14,54,612</b>	<b>16,46,043</b>	<b>17,73,744</b>	<b>20,01,223</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Per capita GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>1,12,763</b>	<b>1,27,039</b>	<b>1,42,066</b>	<b>1,51,285</b>	<b>1,68,677</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

@ Preliminary

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 3.2

**GROSS STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &  
GROSS STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES  
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	99,429	97,416	1,15,881	95,552	85,671
2	Livestock	28,557	29,638	29,955	31,139	33,948
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,731	16,181	16,616	17,155
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	2,965	3,025	3,238	3,103
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>1,47,526</b>	<b>1,46,750</b>	<b>1,65,043</b>	<b>1,46,546</b>	<b>1,39,877</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(99.5)</b>	<b>(111.9)</b>	<b>(99.3)</b>	<b>(94.8)</b>
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	48,267	42,898	53,714	55,998
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b> <b>(Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>2,04,019</b>	<b>1,95,017</b>	<b>2,07,941</b>	<b>2,00,260</b>	<b>1,95,876</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,66,590	2,91,717	3,10,241	3,39,187
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	26,806	28,169	26,928	29,486	30,464
10	Construction	78,630	76,392	79,256	77,605	80,933
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b> <b>(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)</b>	<b>3,51,468</b>	<b>3,71,151</b>	<b>3,97,901</b>	<b>4,17,332</b>	<b>4,50,584</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>4,07,961</b>	<b>4,19,418</b>	<b>4,40,798</b>	<b>4,71,046</b>	<b>5,06,582</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(102.8)</b>	<b>(108.0)</b>	<b>(115.5)</b>	<b>(124.2)</b>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,16,815	1,15,126	1,18,228	1,26,615
14	Railways	5,988	6,488	6,371	7,033	7,467
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	45,863	47,558	54,558	60,907
16	Storage	925	940	999	1,182	1,338
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	16,671	18,808	21,189	25,602
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,27,393	1,44,571	1,56,516	1,63,721
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,06,970	2,30,902	2,60,141	2,96,864
20	Public Administration	39,070	39,808	40,778	40,620	45,218
21	Other services	66,625	72,597	79,820	88,902	99,624
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>5,84,510</b>	<b>6,33,545</b>	<b>6,84,933</b>	<b>7,48,371</b>	<b>8,27,356</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total-13 to 21)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(108.4)</b>	<b>(117.2)</b>	<b>(128.0)</b>	<b>(141.5)</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Gross State Value Added (GSVA)</b>	<b>11,39,997</b>	<b>11,99,714</b>	<b>12,90,775</b>	<b>13,65,963</b>	<b>14,73,816</b>
	<b>(5+12+22)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(105.2)</b>	<b>(113.2)</b>	<b>(119.8)</b>	<b>(129.3)</b>
24	Taxes on Product including import duties	1,62,085	1,84,050	1,92,082	1,97,022	2,16,157
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	31,293	31,649	32,774	30,197
<b>26</b>	<b>Gross State Domestic Product</b> <b>(23+24-25)</b>	<b>12,75,948</b>	<b>13,52,471</b>	<b>14,51,208</b>	<b>15,30,211</b>	<b>16,59,776</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Per capita GSDP (₹)</b>	<b>1,12,763</b>	<b>1,18,119</b>	<b>1,25,250</b>	<b>1,30,514</b>	<b>1,39,898</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

@ Preliminary

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to col. (3)

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 3.3

**NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &  
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES  
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	93,652	98,646	1,26,297	1,06,268	1,03,203
2	Livestock	28,153	32,360	34,668	39,312	45,694
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	18,115	18,441	19,192	18,748
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	3,118	3,443	4,274	4,253
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>1,40,830</b>	<b>1,52,238</b>	<b>1,82,849</b>	<b>1,69,045</b>	<b>1,71,898</b>
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.3)	(13.7)	(14.5)	(12.4)	(11.4)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	51,861	41,634	44,985	46,369
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b> (Sub-Total - 5+6)	<b>1,90,505</b>	<b>2,04,098</b>	<b>2,24,483</b>	<b>2,14,030</b>	<b>2,18,267</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,36,158	2,79,022	3,00,609	3,24,327
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	18,022	19,376	26,868	24,357	28,576
10	Construction	74,919	77,549	83,612	86,958	90,825
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b> (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	<b>2,99,745</b>	<b>3,33,083</b>	<b>3,89,502</b>	<b>4,11,923</b>	<b>4,43,727</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,49,419</b>	<b>3,84,943</b>	<b>4,31,135</b>	<b>4,56,908</b>	<b>4,90,096</b>
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.4)	(34.6)	(34.1)	(33.6)	(32.6)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,18,598	1,25,776	1,36,165	1,52,469
14	Railways	5,126	5,552	5,766	6,868	7,629
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	42,580	42,929	48,921	54,462
16	Storage	792	882	971	1,186	1,380
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	14,745	16,370	17,361	20,805
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,26,804	1,47,225	1,60,761	1,72,557
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,65,493	1,95,429	2,31,371	2,76,422
20	Public Administration	27,844	31,315	34,966	36,755	42,701
21	Other services	58,403	69,424	81,022	95,312	1,11,225
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>4,95,973</b>	<b>5,75,395</b>	<b>6,50,453</b>	<b>7,34,701</b>	<b>8,39,651</b>
	(Sub-Total-13 to 21)	(50.3)	(51.7)	(51.4)	(54.0)	(55.9)
<b>23</b>	<b>Net State Value Added (NSVA)</b>	<b>9,86,222</b>	<b>11,12,576</b>	<b>12,64,437</b>	<b>13,60,654</b>	<b>15,01,645</b>
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on Product including import duties	1,62,085	1,98,304	2,16,322	2,29,081	2,82,764
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	38,107	35,638
<b>26</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product</b> (23+24-25)	<b>11,22,173</b>	<b>12,77,163</b>	<b>14,45,116</b>	<b>15,51,628</b>	<b>17,48,771</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Per capita NSDP (₹)</b>	<b>99,173</b>	<b>1,11,542</b>	<b>1,24,724</b>	<b>1,32,341</b>	<b>1,47,399</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

@ Preliminary

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to NSVA.

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 3.4

**NET STATE VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN &  
NET STATE DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES  
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	93,652	91,314	1,09,280	88,702	79,530
2	Livestock	28,153	29,206	29,509	30,669	33,436
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,577	16,017	16,459	16,993
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,590	2,666	2,838	2,719
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>1,40,830</b>	<b>1,39,688</b>	<b>1,57,473</b>	<b>1,38,668</b>	<b>1,32,678</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(99.2)</b>	<b>(111.8)</b>	<b>(98.5)</b>	<b>(94.2)</b>
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	41,447	36,780	45,951	47,905
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>1,90,505</b>	<b>1,81,135</b>	<b>1,94,253</b>	<b>1,84,619</b>	<b>1,80,583</b>
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,22,445	2,49,434	2,66,487	2,91,350
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	18,022	18,653	14,307	17,181	17,751
10	Construction	74,919	72,271	73,718	72,183	75,280
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)</b>	<b>2,99,745</b>	<b>3,13,369</b>	<b>3,37,459</b>	<b>3,55,852</b>	<b>3,84,381</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>3,49,419</b>	<b>3,54,816</b>	<b>3,74,239</b>	<b>4,01,803</b>	<b>4,32,286</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(101.5)</b>	<b>(107.1)</b>	<b>(115.0)</b>	<b>(123.7)</b>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,153	1,05,516	1,07,771	1,15,417
14	Railways	5,126	5,607	5,371	5,913	6,278
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	39,394	40,164	47,259	52,759
16	Storage	792	811	838	978	1,107
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	13,481	13,570	13,674	16,522
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,25,176	1,42,188	1,53,787	1,60,866
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,52,013	1,67,978	1,90,602	2,17,509
20	Public Administration	27,844	28,223	28,683	28,246	31,444
21	Other services	58,403	64,121	70,692	79,289	88,851
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>4,95,973</b>	<b>5,36,979</b>	<b>5,75,000</b>	<b>6,27,520</b>	<b>6,90,751</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total-13 to 21)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(108.3)</b>	<b>(115.9)</b>	<b>(126.5)</b>	<b>(139.3)</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Net State Value Added (NSVA)</b>	<b>9,86,222</b>	<b>10,31,483</b>	<b>11,06,711</b>	<b>11,67,991</b>	<b>12,55,715</b>
	<b>(5+12+22)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(104.6)</b>	<b>(112.2)</b>	<b>(118.4)</b>	<b>(127.3)</b>
24	Taxes on Product including import duties	1,62,085	1,84,050	1,92,082	1,97,022	2,16,157
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	31,293	31,649	32,774	30,197
<b>26</b>	<b>Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>11,22,173</b>	<b>11,84,240</b>	<b>12,67,144</b>	<b>13,32,239</b>	<b>14,41,675</b>
<b>27</b>	<b>Per capita NSDP (₹)</b>	<b>99,173</b>	<b>1,03,426</b>	<b>1,09,364</b>	<b>1,13,629</b>	<b>1,21,515</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

@ Preliminary

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to col. (3)

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 3.5

**GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,  
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & GROSS NATIONAL INCOME  
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>+++</sup>	2013-14 <sup>+++</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	9,82,026	10,90,588	12,48,725	12,78,033	13,06,918
2	Livestock	3,27,301	3,75,254	4,31,348	5,08,779	5,64,712
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,461	1,35,048	1,54,432	1,65,006	1,74,987
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	79,908	98,188	1,16,117	1,26,293
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>15,01,816</b>	<b>16,80,798</b>	<b>19,32,692</b>	<b>20,67,935</b>	<b>21,72,910</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>(18.5)</b>	<b>(18.3)</b>	<b>(18.6)</b>	<b>(18.0)</b>	<b>(17.5)</b>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,776	2,95,716	3,13,844	2,96,041
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b> <b>(Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>	<b>17,62,851</b>	<b>19,66,574</b>	<b>22,28,408</b>	<b>23,81,779</b>	<b>24,68,951</b>
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,72,830	17,13,445	18,83,929	20,65,093
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,164	2,59,840	2,79,456	3,21,765
10	Construction	7,77,363	8,47,492	9,19,269	9,77,992	10,00,459
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b> <b>(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)</b>	<b>23,74,017</b>	<b>26,35,486</b>	<b>28,92,554</b>	<b>31,41,377</b>	<b>33,87,317</b>
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>26,35,052</b>	<b>29,21,262</b>	<b>31,88,270</b>	<b>34,55,221</b>	<b>36,83,358</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>(32.5)</b>	<b>(31.7)</b>	<b>(30.8)</b>	<b>(30.1)</b>	<b>(29.6)</b>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,604	11,84,412	13,11,476	14,25,853
14	Railways	61,150	72,296	78,800	91,946	1,01,596
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,88,049	4,27,403	4,78,065	5,17,684
16	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,026	6,557	7,162
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,77,803	2,07,294	2,42,071
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,36,819	5,99,341	6,59,157	7,21,073
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,465	12,39,204	14,70,045	17,04,170	19,11,359
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,45,894	6,01,619	6,77,041	7,37,820
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,17,255	6,99,856	8,11,554	9,31,051
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>39,69,790</b>	<b>46,03,255</b>	<b>52,45,305</b>	<b>59,47,260</b>	<b>65,95,669</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total-13 to 21)</b>	<b>(49.0)</b>	<b>(50.0)</b>	<b>(50.6)</b>	<b>(51.8)</b>	<b>(53.0)</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Gross Value Added (GVA)</b>	<b>81,06,656</b>	<b>92,05,315</b>	<b>1,03,66,266</b>	<b>1,14,70,415</b>	<b>1,24,51,938</b>
	<b>(5+12+22)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	10,57,977	11,80,444	12,90,634	15,48,769
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,300	3,25,376
<b>26</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>87,36,039</b>	<b>99,46,636</b>	<b>1,12,36,635</b>	<b>1,24,33,749</b>	<b>1,36,75,331</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)
<b>28</b>	<b>Gross National Income (26+27)</b>	<b>86,59,215</b>	<b>98,29,873</b>	<b>1,10,96,751</b>	<b>1,22,86,319</b>	<b>1,35,15,551</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)</b>	<b>70,977</b>	<b>79,594</b>	<b>88,703</b>	<b>96,972</b>	<b>1,05,343</b>

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 3.6

**GROSS VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,  
GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & GROSS NATIONAL INCOME  
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>+++</sup>	2013-14 <sup>+++</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	9,82,026	9,83,873	10,36,818	9,96,142	9,74,672
2	Livestock	3,27,301	3,44,333	3,63,511	3,90,395	4,15,906
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,461	1,24,830	1,32,244	1,35,523	1,38,173
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,487	82,200	87,710
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>15,01,816</b>	<b>15,24,398</b>	<b>16,09,061</b>	<b>16,04,259</b>	<b>16,16,461</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(101.5)</b>	<b>(107.1)</b>	<b>(106.8)</b>	<b>(107.6)</b>
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,59,479	2,67,629	3,07,077	3,44,972
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>17,62,851</b>	<b>17,83,877</b>	<b>18,76,690</b>	<b>19,11,336</b>	<b>19,61,433</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 5+6)</b>					
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,92,763	15,68,508	16,85,844	18,63,835
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,413	1,99,153	2,13,477	2,24,323
10	Construction	7,77,363	7,81,947	8,05,484	8,29,966	8,52,821
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>23,74,017</b>	<b>24,66,123</b>	<b>25,73,145</b>	<b>27,29,287</b>	<b>29,40,979</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)</b>					
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>26,35,052</b>	<b>27,25,602</b>	<b>28,40,774</b>	<b>30,36,364</b>	<b>32,85,951</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(103.4)</b>	<b>(107.8)</b>	<b>(115.2)</b>	<b>(124.7)</b>
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	9,80,177	10,37,337	11,25,915	12,56,964
14	Railways	61,150	68,959	73,132	79,634	84,089
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,60,141	3,82,624	4,08,698	4,36,307
16	Storage	5,108	5,708	5,190	5,511	6,079
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,505	1,56,022	1,76,734	2,05,073
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,29,759	5,78,691	6,30,218	6,71,853
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,465	11,49,365	12,85,629	14,40,730	16,22,340
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,01,434	5,10,197	5,44,633	5,69,804
21	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,181	6,00,592	6,56,653	7,14,799
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>39,69,790</b>	<b>42,98,229</b>	<b>46,29,414</b>	<b>50,68,726</b>	<b>55,67,308</b>
	<b>(Sub-Total-13 to 21)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(108.3)</b>	<b>(116.6)</b>	<b>(127.7)</b>	<b>(140.2)</b>
<b>23</b>	<b>Gross Value Added (GVA)</b>	<b>81,06,656</b>	<b>85,48,229</b>	<b>90,79,250</b>	<b>97,09,347</b>	<b>1,04,69,720</b>
	<b>(5+12+22)</b>	<b>(100.0)</b>	<b>(105.4)</b>	<b>(112.0)</b>	<b>(119.8)</b>	<b>(129.1)</b>
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	9,60,949	10,10,149	10,90,388	11,61,389
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,053	2,71,577	2,77,049	2,73,580
<b>26</b>	<b>Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>87,36,039</b>	<b>92,15,125</b>	<b>98,17,822</b>	<b>1,05,22,686</b>	<b>1,13,57,529</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-)76,824	(-)1,08,292	(-)1,22,312	(-)1,24,434	(-)1,34,596
<b>28</b>	<b>Gross National Income (26+27)</b>	<b>86,59,215</b>	<b>91,06,834</b>	<b>96,95,510</b>	<b>1,03,98,251</b>	<b>1,12,22,933</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)</b>	<b>70,977</b>	<b>73,740</b>	<b>77,502</b>	<b>82,070</b>	<b>87,474</b>

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to Col. (3)

Figures may not add up due to rounding.



## ANNEXURE 3.7

**NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,  
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & NET NATIONAL INCOME  
AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>+++</sup>	2013-14 <sup>+++</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	9,00,830	9,95,635	11,37,337	11,52,005	11,69,066
2	Livestock	3,22,150	3,69,220	4,24,423	5,01,070	5,56,637
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,095	1,33,542	1,52,813	1,63,287	1,73,211
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	70,953	87,876	1,04,545	1,13,694
5	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>14,06,113</b>	<b>15,69,349</b>	<b>18,02,449</b>	<b>19,20,907</b>	<b>20,12,607</b>
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(19.6)	(19.3)	(19.7)	(18.9)	(18.3)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,49,980	2,53,254	2,67,901	2,47,761
7	<b>Primary Sector</b> (Sub-Total - 5+6)	<b>16,35,299</b>	<b>18,19,329</b>	<b>20,55,703</b>	<b>21,88,808</b>	<b>22,60,368</b>
8	Manufacturing	11,46,921	12,89,441	14,12,008	15,65,777	17,32,863
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,40,277	1,73,055	1,82,866	2,16,153
10	Construction	7,38,206	7,94,735	8,63,121	9,20,056	9,42,360
11	<b>Secondary Sector</b> (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	<b>20,08,938</b>	<b>22,24,453</b>	<b>24,48,184</b>	<b>26,68,699</b>	<b>28,91,376</b>
12	<b>Industry</b> (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	<b>22,38,124</b>	<b>24,74,433</b>	<b>27,01,438</b>	<b>29,36,600</b>	<b>31,39,137</b>
		(31.1)	(30.4)	(29.5)	(28.9)	(28.5)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,109	9,97,708	11,20,810	12,39,118	13,45,156
14	Railways	48,531	57,231	61,465	70,241	75,551
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,060	3,29,315	3,66,817	4,14,387	4,51,738
16	Storage	4,351	5,338	5,137	5,551	6,030
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,16,823	1,33,604	1,62,360	1,97,021
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,28,366	5,89,278	6,47,483	7,07,894
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,785	10,48,386	12,44,993	14,28,362	15,92,992
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,54,144	5,03,188	5,72,382	6,27,904
21	Other Services	4,86,673	5,64,245	6,41,512	7,47,852	8,63,447
22	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b> (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	<b>35,45,277</b>	<b>41,01,556</b>	<b>46,66,803</b>	<b>52,87,735</b>	<b>58,67,733</b>
		(49.3)	(50.4)	(50.9)	(52.1)	(53.2)
23	<b>Net Value Added (NVA)</b> (5+12+22)	<b>71,89,515</b>	<b>81,45,338</b>	<b>91,70,691</b>	<b>1,01,45,242</b>	<b>1,10,19,480</b>
		(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	10,57,977	11,80,444	12,90,634	15,48,769
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,300	3,25,376
26	<b>Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>78,18,898</b>	<b>88,86,659</b>	<b>1,00,41,060</b>	<b>1,11,08,576</b>	<b>1,22,42,873</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)
28	<b>Net National Income (26+27)</b>	<b>77,42,074</b>	<b>87,69,896</b>	<b>99,01,176</b>	<b>1,09,61,146</b>	<b>1,20,83,093</b>
29	<b>Per Capita Net National Income (₹)</b>	<b>63,460</b>	<b>71,011</b>	<b>79,146</b>	<b>86,513</b>	<b>94,178</b>

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to GVA

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 3.8

**NET VALUE ADDED AT BASIC PRICES BY INDUSTRY OF ORIGIN,  
NET DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT MARKET PRICES & NET NATIONAL INCOME  
AT CONSTANT (2011-12) PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Industry	2011-12	2012-13 <sup>+++</sup>	2013-14 <sup>+++</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Crops	9,00,830	8,96,293	9,41,566	8,94,198	8,67,415
2	Livestock	3,22,150	3,38,734	3,57,374	3,83,755	4,08,895
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,095	1,23,430	1,30,811	1,34,047	1,36,645
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	62,915	67,439	72,506	77,287
<b>5</b>	<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Activities</b>	<b>14,06,113</b>	<b>14,21,372</b>	<b>14,97,189</b>	<b>14,84,505</b>	<b>14,90,242</b>
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.1)	(106.5)	(105.6)	(106.0)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,25,258	2,28,746	2,66,533	3,03,101
<b>7</b>	<b>Primary Sector</b>	<b>16,35,299</b>	<b>16,46,630</b>	<b>17,25,935</b>	<b>17,51,038</b>	<b>17,93,343</b>
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)					
8	Manufacturing	11,46,921	12,19,885	12,86,776	13,94,405	15,60,522
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,19,182	1,17,765	1,24,731	1,27,118
10	Construction	7,38,206	7,31,149	7,52,659	7,77,114	7,99,778
<b>11</b>	<b>Secondary Sector</b>	<b>20,08,938</b>	<b>20,70,216</b>	<b>21,57,200</b>	<b>22,96,250</b>	<b>24,87,418</b>
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)					
<b>12</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>22,38,124</b>	<b>22,95,474</b>	<b>23,85,946</b>	<b>25,62,783</b>	<b>27,90,519</b>
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(102.6)	(106.6)	(114.5)	(124.7)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,109	9,26,444	9,79,412	10,61,711	11,85,116
14	Railways	48,531	54,751	57,311	60,074	60,405
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,060	3,03,780	3,26,369	3,50,539	3,76,656
16	Storage	4,351	4,927	4,381	4,622	5,077
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,08,970	1,12,847	1,34,176	1,62,552
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,21,574	5,69,115	6,19,382	6,59,612
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,785	9,70,890	10,82,709	11,97,303	13,39,279
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,13,234	4,18,382	4,49,279	4,69,813
21	Other Services	4,86,673	5,17,598	5,46,587	5,99,331	6,53,802
<b>22</b>	<b>Tertiary / Services Sector</b>	<b>35,45,277</b>	<b>38,22,168</b>	<b>40,97,113</b>	<b>44,76,417</b>	<b>49,12,312</b>
	(Sub-Total-13 to 21)	(100.0)	(107.8)	(115.6)	(126.3)	(138.6)
<b>23</b>	<b>Net Value Added (NVA)</b>	<b>71,89,515</b>	<b>75,39,012</b>	<b>79,80,248</b>	<b>85,23,706</b>	<b>91,93,074</b>
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(104.9)	(111.0)	(118.6)	(127.9)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	9,60,949	10,10,149	10,90,388	11,61,389
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,053	2,71,577	2,77,049	2,73,580
<b>26</b>	<b>Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)</b>	<b>78,18,898</b>	<b>82,05,908</b>	<b>87,18,820</b>	<b>93,37,045</b>	<b>1,00,80,883</b>
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,292)	(-1,22,312)	(-1,24,434)	(-1,34,596)
<b>28</b>	<b>Net National Income (26+27)</b>	<b>77,42,074</b>	<b>80,97,616</b>	<b>85,96,508</b>	<b>92,12,611</b>	<b>99,46,287</b>
<b>29</b>	<b>Per Capita Net National Income (₹)</b>	<b>63,460</b>	<b>65,568</b>	<b>68,717</b>	<b>72,712</b>	<b>77,524</b>

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

+++ Third Revised Estimates

++ Second revised estimates

+ First revised estimates

Note - Figures in brackets show percentages to Col. (3)

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

**ANNEXURE 3.9**  
**GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED**  
**AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Mumbai <sup>#</sup>	2,20,550	2,51,041	2,82,964	3,12,435	3,49,540
2	Thane <sup>\$</sup>	1,63,370	1,85,798	2,09,205	2,30,766	2,57,669
3	Raigad	29,523	33,625	37,967	42,767	47,982
4	Ratnagiri	13,780	15,662	18,131	22,125	22,040
5	Sindhudurg	7,985	9,104	10,280	11,121	12,195
	<b>KONKAN DIVISION</b>	<b>4,35,209</b>	<b>4,95,230</b>	<b>5,58,547</b>	<b>6,19,215</b>	<b>6,89,426</b>
6	Nashik	55,085	66,249	77,097	78,322	85,126
7	Dhule	14,466	16,287	18,824	20,955	22,517
8	Nandurbar	7,959	8,934	10,362	10,011	11,335
9	Jalgaon	29,424	31,659	37,223	40,452	43,245
10	Ahmednagar	36,843	39,799	46,723	51,854	57,283
	<b>NASHIK DIVISION</b>	<b>1,43,778</b>	<b>1,62,927</b>	<b>1,90,229</b>	<b>2,01,594</b>	<b>2,19,505</b>
11	Pune	1,30,040	1,47,594	1,66,493	1,83,722	2,04,807
12	Satara	25,621	28,363	32,431	34,858	39,333
13	Sangli	25,906	28,052	32,346	35,530	38,580
14	Solapur	39,737	42,747	47,806	53,952	57,977
15	Kolhapur	40,621	46,176	51,268	55,882	63,117
	<b>PUNE DIVISION</b>	<b>2,61,925</b>	<b>2,92,932</b>	<b>3,30,343</b>	<b>3,63,944</b>	<b>4,03,814</b>
16	Aurangabad	31,396	34,359	40,328	42,678	48,238
17	Jalna	13,120	13,574	18,311	15,857	16,905
18	Parbhani	12,069	13,876	15,529	15,884	15,911
19	Hingoli	5,944	7,036	7,521	8,706	8,198
20	Beed	15,591	16,515	19,545	19,448	21,193
21	Nanded	20,904	23,973	27,050	26,761	30,129
22	Osmanabad	11,650	11,464	14,401	12,915	13,630
23	Latur	16,797	19,753	22,816	21,294	23,020
	<b>AURANGABAD DIVISION</b>	<b>1,27,471</b>	<b>1,40,549</b>	<b>1,65,501</b>	<b>1,63,543</b>	<b>1,77,224</b>
24	Buldhana	12,823	14,613	17,733	16,627	18,417
25	Akola	12,986	15,116	16,930	17,388	19,525
26	Washim	6,220	7,023	7,949	7,050	8,281
27	Amravati	18,783	22,223	25,000	26,992	29,988
28	Yavatmal	15,602	18,637	19,312	20,193	23,759
	<b>AMRAVATI DIVISION</b>	<b>66,413</b>	<b>77,612</b>	<b>86,924</b>	<b>88,250</b>	<b>99,970</b>
29	Wardha	10,040	11,580	12,480	13,521	15,898
30	Nagpur	55,934	63,723	71,630	78,842	89,046
31	Bhandara	8,022	9,148	10,338	11,244	12,107
32	Gondia	8,513	9,977	10,973	12,058	12,972
33	Chandrapur	16,889	19,712	21,450	23,211	26,244
34	Gadchiroli	5,803	6,634	6,948	7,347	7,890
	<b>NAGPUR DIVISION</b>	<b>1,05,201</b>	<b>1,20,774</b>	<b>1,33,820</b>	<b>1,46,224</b>	<b>1,64,158</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

@ Preliminary      ++ Second Revised Estimates      + First Revised Estimates

# includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

\$ includes Palghar

Note - Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The estimates of Gross District Value Added are not comparable due to revision in methodology and nomenclature of revised base year 2011-12 with the estimates calculated with respective base year 2004-05 series

**ANNEXURE 3.10**  
**GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED**  
**AT CONSTANT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Mumbai <sup>#</sup>	2,20,550	2,33,888	2,49,992	2,71,046	2,96,208
2	Thane <sup>\$</sup>	1,63,370	1,73,103	1,84,722	1,99,806	2,17,978
3	Raigad	29,523	31,237	33,302	36,789	40,070
4	Ratnagiri	13,780	14,528	15,674	18,260	17,932
5	Sindhudurg	7,985	8,402	8,902	9,210	9,767
	<b>KONKAN DIVISION</b>	<b>4,35,209</b>	<b>4,61,159</b>	<b>4,92,592</b>	<b>5,35,112</b>	<b>5,81,956</b>
6	Nashik	55,085	60,591	65,781	67,931	73,262
7	Dhule	14,466	15,160	16,484	17,974	18,498
8	Nandurbar	7,959	8,399	9,341	8,767	9,606
9	Jalgaon	29,424	29,919	33,556	35,232	35,976
10	Ahmednagar	36,843	37,522	41,634	44,245	46,081
	<b>NASHIK DIVISION</b>	<b>1,43,778</b>	<b>1,51,590</b>	<b>1,66,796</b>	<b>1,74,150</b>	<b>1,83,422</b>
11	Pune	1,30,040	1,37,072	1,46,819	1,58,743	1,72,251
12	Satara	25,621	26,254	28,671	29,823	32,713
13	Sangli	25,906	26,244	28,679	30,148	31,822
14	Solapur	39,737	40,046	42,796	47,666	49,058
15	Kolhapur	40,621	42,728	45,124	47,981	52,292
	<b>PUNE DIVISION</b>	<b>2,61,925</b>	<b>2,72,345</b>	<b>2,92,088</b>	<b>3,14,361</b>	<b>3,38,135</b>
16	Aurangabad	31,396	31,874	35,662	36,945	40,598
17	Jalna	13,120	12,626	16,576	13,353	14,293
18	Parbhani	12,069	12,912	13,656	13,719	13,369
19	Hingoli	5,944	6,688	6,689	7,409	6,748
20	Beed	15,591	15,509	17,256	16,810	17,672
21	Nanded	20,904	22,086	23,635	23,066	25,226
22	Osmanabad	11,650	10,797	12,709	11,154	11,480
23	Latur	16,797	18,077	19,902	18,308	19,282
	<b>AURANGABAD DIVISION</b>	<b>1,27,471</b>	<b>1,30,569</b>	<b>1,46,084</b>	<b>1,40,763</b>	<b>1,48,668</b>
24	Buldhana	12,823	13,323	14,971	13,824	15,102
25	Akola	12,986	14,079	14,943	15,061	16,331
26	Washim	6,220	6,553	7,139	5,986	6,822
27	Amravati	18,783	20,684	21,940	23,526	25,515
28	Yavatmal	15,602	17,166	16,809	17,447	20,111
	<b>AMRAVATI DIVISION</b>	<b>66,413</b>	<b>71,805</b>	<b>75,801</b>	<b>75,843</b>	<b>83,881</b>
29	Wardha	10,040	10,737	10,977	11,729	13,117
30	Nagpur	55,934	59,427	63,130	68,194	75,133
31	Bhandara	8,022	8,468	8,911	9,405	9,963
32	Gondia	8,513	9,187	9,474	10,096	10,786
33	Chandrapur	16,889	18,266	18,877	20,042	22,044
34	Gadchiroli	5,803	6,160	6,045	6,267	6,710
	<b>NAGPUR DIVISION</b>	<b>1,05,201</b>	<b>1,12,246</b>	<b>1,17,414</b>	<b>1,25,733</b>	<b>1,37,753</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

# includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

@ Preliminary      ++ Second Revised Estimates      + First Revised Estimates

\$ includes Palghar

Note - Figures may not add up due to rounding.

The estimates of Gross District Value Added are not comparable due to revision in methodology and nomenclature of revised base year 2011-12 with the estimates calculated with respective base year 2004-05 series.

**ANNEXURE 3.11**  
**PER CAPITA GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED**  
**AT CURRENT PRICES**

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12 <sup>@</sup>	2012-13 <sup>@</sup>	2013-14 <sup>@</sup>	2014-15 <sup>++</sup>	2015-16 <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1	Mumbai <sup>#</sup>	1,75,405	1,96,095	2,17,099	2,35,456	2,58,749
2	Thane <sup>\$</sup>	1,46,388	1,63,938	1,81,769	1,97,441	2,17,094
3	Raigad	1,11,367	1,25,465	1,40,133	1,56,140	1,73,279
4	Ratnagiri	84,896	95,666	1,09,803	1,32,855	1,31,217
5	Sindhudurg	93,535	1,05,775	1,18,476	1,27,133	1,38,279
	<b>KONKAN DIVISION</b>	<b>1,50,791</b>	<b>1,68,944</b>	<b>1,87,611</b>	<b>2,04,791</b>	<b>2,24,507</b>
6	Nashik	89,593	1,06,514	1,22,532	1,23,052	1,32,207
7	Dhule	70,131	78,182	89,476	98,624	1,04,935
8	Nandurbar	48,046	53,467	61,483	58,891	66,110
9	Jalgaon	69,143	73,632	85,686	92,162	97,515
10	Ahmednagar	80,672	86,362	1,00,480	1,10,519	1,21,000
	<b>NASHIK DIVISION</b>	<b>76,927</b>	<b>86,288</b>	<b>99,726</b>	<b>1,04,612</b>	<b>1,12,752</b>
11	Pune	1,36,818	1,53,186	1,70,464	1,85,561	2,04,060
12	Satara	84,857	93,108	1,05,522	1,12,419	1,25,735
13	Sangli	91,283	97,898	1,11,804	1,21,639	1,30,818
14	Solapur	91,474	97,387	1,07,787	1,20,388	1,28,033
15	Kolhapur	1,04,173	1,17,203	1,28,792	1,38,943	1,55,323
	<b>PUNE DIVISION</b>	<b>1,10,960</b>	<b>1,22,690</b>	<b>1,36,792</b>	<b>1,48,999</b>	<b>1,63,449</b>
16	Aurangabad	84,248	91,129	1,05,718	1,10,580	1,23,534
17	Jalna	66,626	68,318	91,344	78,404	82,844
18	Parbhani	65,339	74,357	82,370	83,397	82,684
19	Hingoli	50,241	58,965	62,500	71,750	66,998
20	Beed	59,995	62,984	73,877	72,853	78,685
21	Nanded	61,836	70,222	78,464	76,868	85,699
22	Osmanabad	69,932	68,224	84,962	75,541	79,041
23	Latur	68,061	79,274	90,689	83,832	89,762
	<b>AURANGABAD DIVISION</b>	<b>67,663</b>	<b>73,877</b>	<b>86,145</b>	<b>84,298</b>	<b>90,460</b>
24	Buldhana	49,317	55,694	66,970	62,222	68,298
25	Akola	71,125	81,870	90,670	92,081	1,02,248
26	Washim	51,693	57,857	64,919	57,082	66,462
27	Amravati	64,619	75,635	84,172	89,906	98,813
28	Yavatmal	55,977	66,255	68,031	70,486	82,180
	<b>AMRAVATI DIVISION</b>	<b>58,653</b>	<b>67,872</b>	<b>75,269</b>	<b>75,669</b>	<b>84,878</b>
29	Wardha	76,715	87,566	93,401	1,00,141	1,16,529
30	Nagpur	1,19,189	1,33,839	1,48,289	1,60,882	1,79,102
31	Bhandara	66,481	75,145	84,160	90,728	96,826
32	Gondia	64,045	74,416	81,141	88,398	94,276
33	Chandrapur	76,143	87,921	94,655	1,01,335	1,13,360
34	Gadchiroli	53,835	61,053	63,443	66,556	70,911
	<b>NAGPUR DIVISION</b>	<b>88,901</b>	<b>1,00,895</b>	<b>1,10,515</b>	<b>1,19,379</b>	<b>1,32,489</b>

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

# includes Mumbai city + Mumbai Suburban

@ Preliminary

++ Second Revised Estimates

+ First Revised Estimates

\$ includes Palghar

Note - The estimates of Gross District Value Added are not comparable due to revision in methodology and nomenclature of revised base year 2011-12 with the estimates calculated with respective base year 2004-05 series



# 4

## Prices & Public Distribution System







## 4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

### PRICES

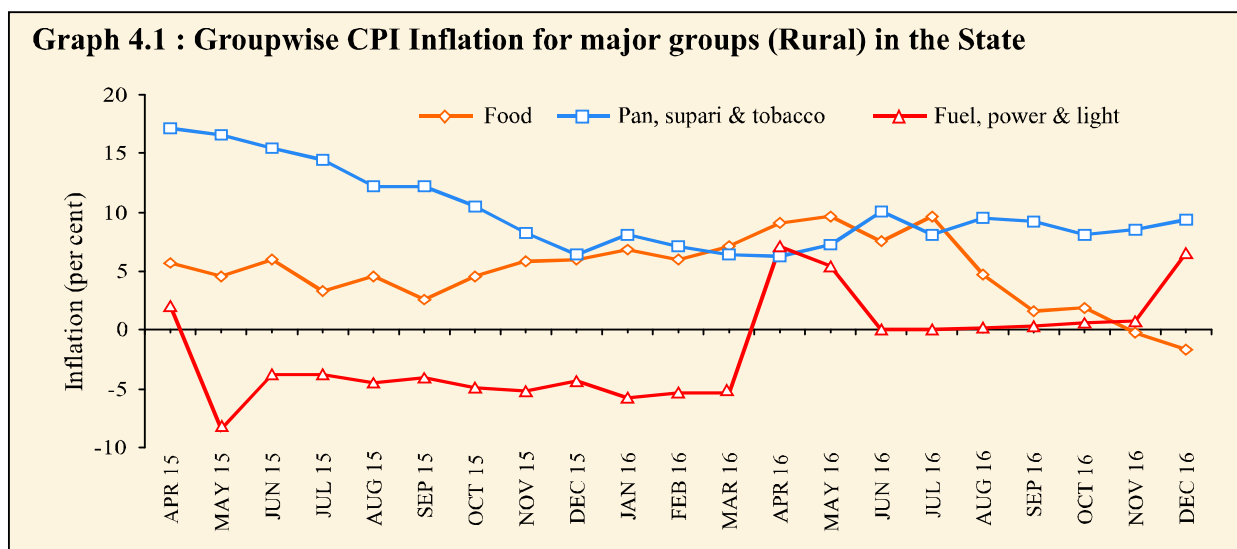
4.1 The local demand-supply imbalances have impact on prices of essential commodities. With growing relation of Indian economy with the rest of the world, the influence of global commodity prices on domestic prices have become significant and affects price rise or fall in local markets. Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Wholesale Price Index (WPI) are used to measure movements in prices of commodities in retail & wholesale trade respectively.

#### Price Situation in the State

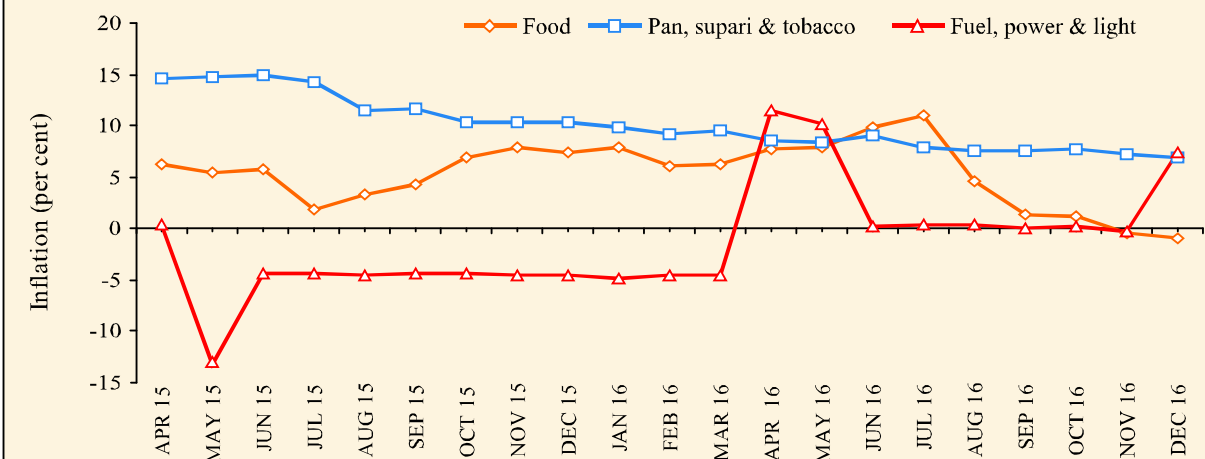
4.2 Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM is collecting retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres on a regular basis for assessing the price situation in the State. Based on these prices, monthly CPIs (base year 2003) are compiled separately for rural and urban areas of the State.

4.3 The average CPI for rural and urban areas from April to December 2016 was 266.5 and 255.5 respectively. CPI for 'Food' group was 273.8 and 280.8 for rural and urban areas respectively. CPI for 'Fuel, Power & Light' group was 455.6 and 418.5 for rural and urban areas respectively. Groupwise CPIs for rural and urban areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.

4.3.1 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI during the period April to December 2016 for rural areas was 3.6 per cent and for urban areas it was 3.5 per cent.



4.3.2 The year-on-year rate of food inflation during the period April to December 2016 was 4.6 per cent each for both rural and urban areas. It was highest in July 2016 (9.7 per cent for rural areas & 10.9 per cent for urban areas). The rise in CPI during this period was mainly due to rise in prices of pulses and vegetables. Sub-groupwise food inflation based on average CPI for rural and urban areas is given in Table 4.1.

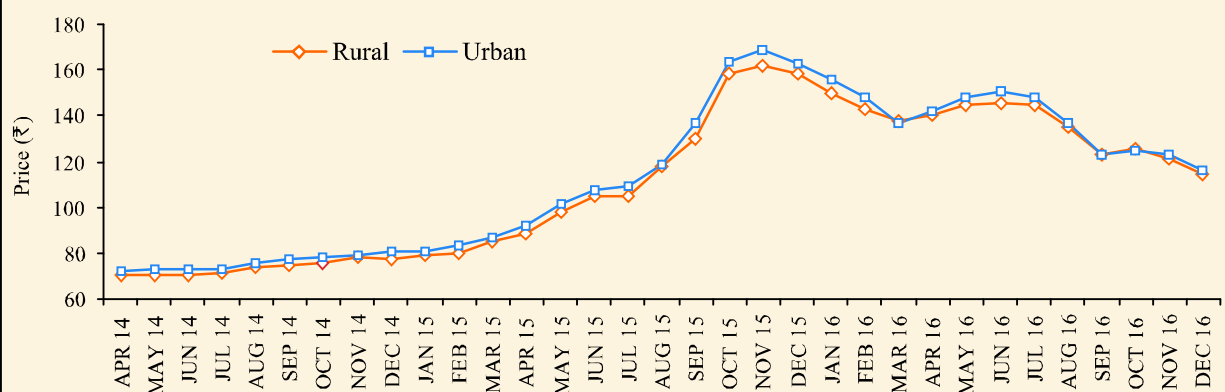
**Graph 4.2 : Groupwise CPI Inflation for major groups (Urban) in the State****Table 4.1 Sub-groupwise food inflation based on average CPI (April-December)**

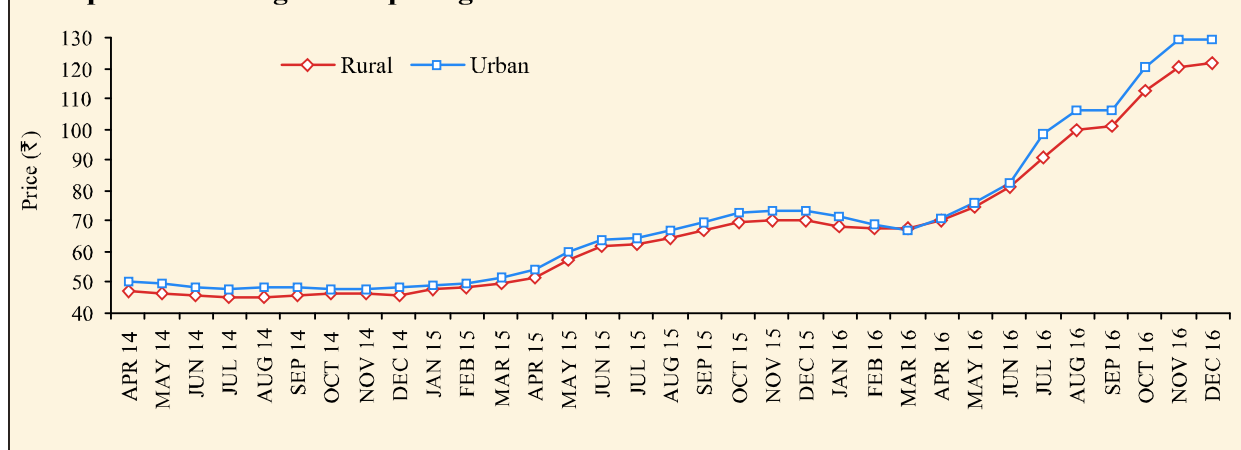
(per cent)

Group	Rural		Urban	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
<b>Food group</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>5.4</b>	<b>4.6</b>
Cereals and products	(-)2.7	4.3	(-)3.9	3.1
Pulses and products	46.3	12.0	48.7	10.2
Milk and milk products	5.1	3.8	4.2	3.8
Edible oil	2.4	4.7	5.3	6.2
Eggs-meat-fish	5.2	2.5	6.7	4.4
Vegetables and fruits	3.7	(-)6.1	3.7	(-)2.1
Condiments and spices	8.9	13.3	6.2	11.7
Other food	(-)5.9	16.4	2.7	9.3

Source: Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM

4.3.3 The main commodities responsible for rise in CPI of 'Food' group from April to December 2016 were *Turdal*, *Chanadal*, *Uraddal* and some vegetables.

**Graph 4.3 : Average Price per kg of Turdal in the State**

**Graph 4.4 : Average Price per kg of *Chanadal* in the State**

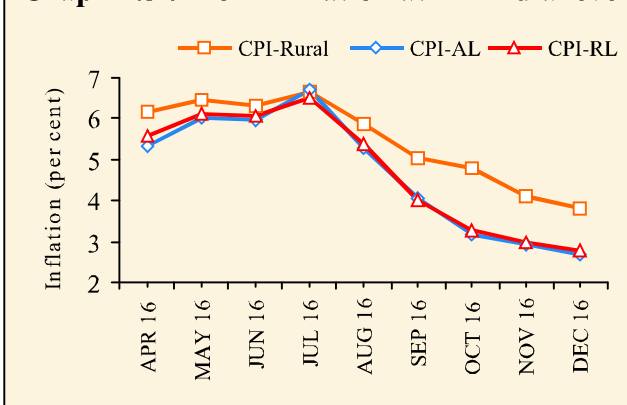
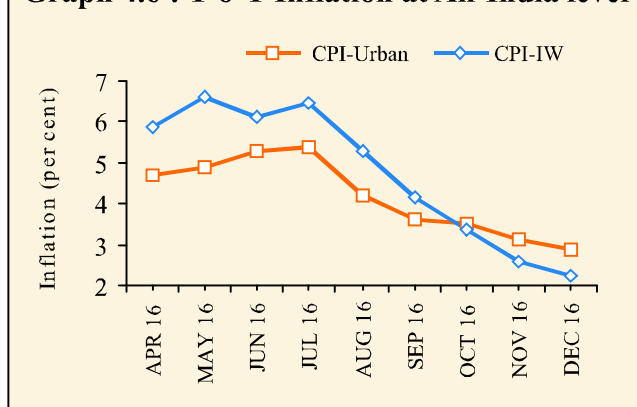
### CPIs compiled by other agencies

4.4 In addition to the CPI published monthly by DES, different monthly CPIs for various purposes are compiled and published for All-India and states/UTs by GoI. Item basket, weights and methodology for these CPIs are different according to their purpose.

4.5 The Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI releases monthly CPI (base year 2012) for All-India and states/UTs separately for rural, urban and combined areas. For construction of these CPIs, prices are collected from 1,181 rural and 1,114 urban centres. Out of these, 66 rural centres and 86 urban centres are in the State. Average rural, urban and combined CPI compiled by CSO for Maharashtra for the period April to December 2016 were 133.1, 124.2 and 127.2 respectively showing inflation of 6.1 per cent, 3.7 per cent & 4.5 per cent. Average CPI for rural, urban and combined, compiled by CSO for All-India for the period April to December 2016 were 132.4, 127.8 and 130.2 respectively showing inflation of 5.5 per cent, 4.2 per cent & 4.9 per cent. CPIs for rural, urban and combined areas for selected states are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.6 CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL), CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) (base year 1986-87 for both) are compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. For construction of CPI-AL and CPI-RL, the retail prices are collected from 600 centres in India, of which 54 centres are from the State. The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State from April to December 2016 were 951.3 and 944.3 showing inflation of 6.5 per cent and 6.4 per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for All-India from April to December 2016 were 870.3 and 875.3 showing inflation of 4.7 per cent for both. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State and India are given in Annexure 4.4.

4.7 CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (base year 2001) are compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. CPI-IW is

**Graph 4.5 : Y-o-Y Inflation at All-India level****Graph 4.6 : Y-o-Y Inflation at All-India level**

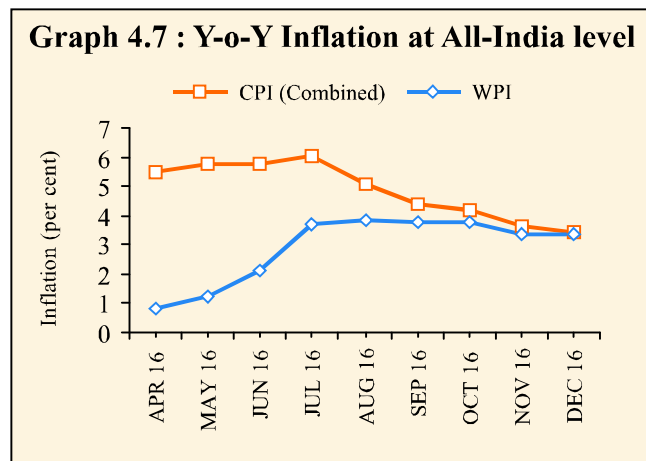
based on retail prices of essential commodities and services in industrially developed 78 selected centres in India, of which five centres are from the State. In addition to these five centres, CPI-IW is also compiled separately for five more centres in the State by the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM. The average All-India CPI-IW during April to December 2016 was 276.4 which showed inflation of 4.7 per cent. All-India CPI-IW, CPI-IW at central centres and CPI-IW at state centres are given in Annexure 4.5, Annexure 4.6 & Annexure 4.7 respectively.

## Wholesale Price Index

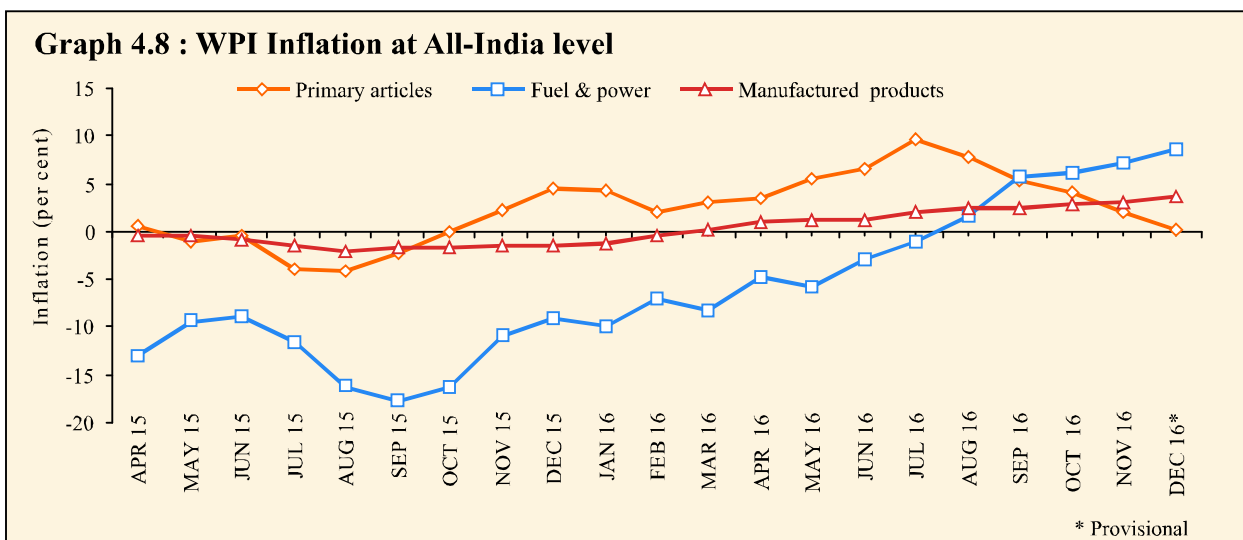
4.8 WPI is the most widely used index by business, industry and government. It is an important economic indicator as it is the primary measure used for ascertaining inflation. The Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industries, GoI constructs WPI (base year 2004-05) on monthly basis.

4.9 WPI for 'All Commodities' increased from 177.8 in April 2016 to 182.8 in December 2016. During the same period, it increased from 251.9 to 256.3 for 'Primary Articles' group, from 155.5 to 158.0 for 'Manufactured Products' group and from 175.4 to 192.1 for 'Fuel & Power' group.

4.9.1 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI was in negative zone from November 2014 to March 2016. It then increased from 0.8 per cent in April 2016 to 3.4 per cent in December 2016. For 'Primary Articles' group, it decreased from 3.4 per cent in April 2016 to 0.3 per cent in December 2016. During April to December 2016, it increased from 1.0 per cent to 3.7 per cent for 'Manufactured Products' group. For 'Fuel & Power' group, it increased from (-)4.8 per cent to 8.7 per cent. For 'Food' sub-group in 'Primary Articles' group, it soared to 12.6 in July 2016 from 4.7 per cent in April 2016. It decreased to (-)0.7 per cent in December 2016.



4.10 Groupwise WPI are given in Annexures 4.8, whereas the inflation rates based on important price indices are given in Annexures 4.9.



## PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.11 Access to sufficient and nutritious food is the basic right of human beings and food security ensures that for all citizens at all times in order to maintain a healthy and active lifestyle. The Public Distribution System (PDS), one of the poverty alleviation and hunger eradication programmes involves management of procurement & supply of essential commodities to the identified beneficiaries at subsidised prices.

4.12 PDS is joint responsibility of the Central and the State Governments. The responsibility of procurement, storage and bulk allocation of commodities lies with GoI while responsibility of distributing the same to the beneficiary families through Fair Price Shops (FPSs), identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issue of ration cards and supervising & monitoring the functions of FPSs rests with the State government. Wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are major commodities distributed regularly whereas, *Tur Dal* is being distributed during 2016-17 through a network of FPSs.

4.13 FPS is opened and operated taking into consideration the convenience of the card holders and topography of the area for ensuring availability of foodgrains even in remote areas. There were 51,204 FPSs operating in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, out of which 5,427 were in tribal areas and 28 FPSs were mobile. As per National Food Security Act while giving licenses to FPSs, preference is given to public institutions for effective functioning of PDS. FPSs by type of ownership are given in Table 4.2.

4.13.1 Regular inspections of FPSs are being carried out to keep check on malpractices and for ensuring the quality of foodgrains supplied through it. During the period of January to December 2016, number of inspections carried out was 1,01,585 against the target of 91,549. Licenses of 327 FPSs were cancelled, 492 were suspended and fine of ₹ 65.07 lakh was collected. In addition to this, vigilance committees have been set up at various levels in the State to monitor the distribution of essential commodities through PDS and for ensuring the participation of public in monitoring of PDS. During 2016-17 upto December, number of vigilance committees set up was 25 at municipal corporation, 144 at municipal council, 31 at district and 288 at taluka level.

**Table 4.2 FPSs by type of ownership**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016)

Type of ownership	FPSs (no.)
Individual (General)	29,629
Scheduled Caste	3,660
Scheduled Tribes	3,625
Ex-service men	255
Womens' Self help groups	4,145
Mens' Self help groups	89
Village panchayats	146
Urban local bodies	101
Co-operatives	8,176
Other	1,378
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,204</b>

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

**Table 4.3 FPSs in selected states**

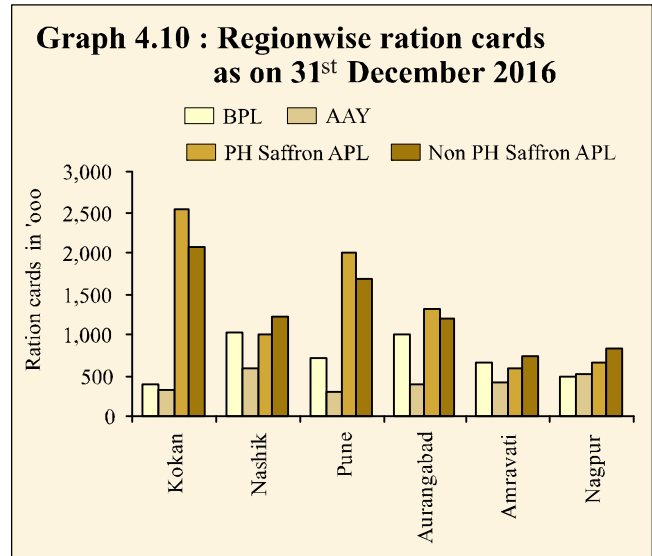
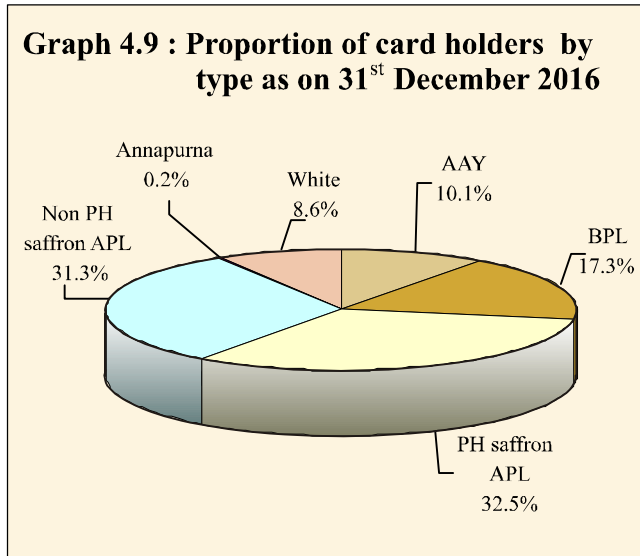
(As on 15<sup>th</sup> November 2016)

State	FPSs (no.)
Uttar Pradesh	78,286
<b>Maharashtra<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>51,204</b>
Bihar	42,117
Andhra Pradesh	29,082
Rajasthan	25,721
Madhya Pradesh	22,409
Karnataka	20,497
Gujarat	17,212

# As on 31<sup>st</sup> December

Source : Department of Food & Public Distribution, GoI

4.14 The total number of ration cards issued upto December 2016 was 2.48 crore, out of which about 0.43 crore were BPL card holders and about 0.25 crore were *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) card holders. The verification drive of cards was carried out and number of cards cancelled during 2015-16 was 1.05 lakh & during 2016-17 upto December, it was 0.97 lakh. FPSs in selected states are given in Table 4.3. Number of card holders by type is given in Table 4.4 and districtwise number of cards is given in Annexure 4.10.



**Table 4.4 Number of card holders by type**

(lakh)

Year	Type of cards as on 31 <sup>st</sup> December					Total
	Yellow		Saffron Above Poverty Line	Annapurna	White	
	BPL	AAY				
2014	45.35	24.73	146.45	0.65	19.93	237.11
2015	48.66	25.05	151.79	0.62	20.97	247.09
2016	42.95	25.02	158.09	0.51	21.36	247.93

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

## Cereals production and requirement

4.15 As per National Sample Survey (NSS) 68<sup>th</sup> round (July 2011 to June 2012) state sample data results, annual estimated household requirement of all cereals for 2016-17 together is 132.63 lakh MT whereas estimated production during 2016-17 is 117.87 lakh MT. Production, requirement of cereals in the State and allotment by GoI are given in Table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Production, requirement of cereals in the State and allotment by GoI**

(lakh MT)

Cereals	Yearly estimated per capita household consumption (Kg) <sup>@</sup>	Annual estimated household requirement <sup>#</sup>	Estimated production during 2016-17 <sup>\$</sup>	Estimated surplus/deficit	Allotment by GoI	
					2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Rice	36.01	43.24	36.54	(-)6.70	21.30	16.31
Wheat	57.79	69.38	14.05	(-)55.33	27.37	21.15

<sup>@</sup> NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round (July 2011 to June 2012 state sample)

<sup>#</sup> Based on projected population of the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2016

<sup>\$</sup> Office of Commissioner of Agriculture, GoM (second estimate)

<sup>+</sup> upto December

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM



## National Food Security Act 2013

4.16 The National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA) was enacted by the GoI to provide food and nutritional security to the citizens for assured availability of adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices to meet their food requirements. NFSA is being implemented in the State since 1<sup>st</sup> February 2014. According to the Act, about seven crore (62.3 per cent) population in the State is entitled to get foodgrains at subsidised rates. This covers about 4.70 crore population in rural areas and about 2.30 crore population in urban areas. Under this act, beneficiaries are categorised as AAY and Priority Household (PH). All families from BPL and 216.85 lakh families from rural areas (having annual income upto ₹ 44,000) and 183.22 lakh families from urban areas (having annual income upto ₹ 59,000) from APL (saffron card holders) are termed as Priority Household (PH).

4.16.1 As per this act, AAY beneficiaries continue to receive 35 kg of foodgrains per family per month and PH beneficiaries (5.92 crore beneficiaries) receive five kg of foodgrains per person per month. The Act stipulates giving rice at ₹ three per kg, wheat at ₹ two per kg and coarse grain at ₹ one per kg to the beneficiaries. GoI has fixed a quota of 25.05 lakh AAY families to the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs under NFSA is given in Table 4.6 and Regionwise allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs during 2015-16 & during 2016-17 upto December under AAY is given in Annexure 4.14 & 4.15. Number of persons covered and ration cards of selected states under NFSA are given in Table 4.7.

**Table 4.6 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs under NFSA**

(lakh MT)

Beneficiary	Year	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
PH	2014-15	14.75	13.32	13.72	19.99	18.16	18.69
	2015-16	15.17	13.31	15.70	20.60	18.01	18.86
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	11.30	10.26	9.56	15.34	13.95	12.99
AAY	2014-15	5.03	4.66	4.89	5.29	5.22	5.14
	2015-16	5.13	4.97	4.92	5.28	4.98	4.97
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	3.84	3.63	3.32	4.03	3.76	3.45

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

+ upto December

**Table 4.7 Number of persons covered and ration cards of selected states under NFSA**

(lakh)

State	As on 1 <sup>st</sup> April 2016					
	Accepted number of persons under NFSA			Ration cards		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PH	Total
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.06	286.52	1,520.59	40.95	278.92	319.86
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>469.71</b>	<b>230.45</b>	<b>700.17</b>	<b>25.05</b>	<b>123.23</b>	<b>148.28</b>
Bihar	783.74	87.42	871.16	25.01	129.00	154.01
Andhra Pradesh	343.28	116.65	459.92	9.08	82.95	92.03
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	14.32	104.25	118.57
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	8.26	100.99	109.25
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.85	7.97	55.31	63.28

Source : Department of Food & Public Distribution, GoI Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

## Non-NFSA beneficiaries

4.17 APL farmers (about 68 lakh saffron card holders) from all districts of Aurangabad & Amravati regions and Wardha district from Nagpur region which were not covered under NFSA are being supplied foodgrains since August 2015 at the same rate and quantity applicable to PH beneficiaries, for which the cost is borne by the State. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for saffron card holder APL farmers are given in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for saffron card holder APL farmers**

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
2015-16	1.00	0.85	0.81	1.49	1.32	1.26
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1.17	0.90	0.99	1.78	1.46	1.42

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

+ upto December

4.17.1 Out of 1.77 crore beneficiaries not covered under NFSA, 1.50 crore beneficiaries will be provided foodgrains under NFSA after verification of ration cards and completion of AADHAR seeding work in the State.

4.17.2 To include the rightful and needy beneficiaries in NFSA, 'Opt out of subsidy' scheme has been introduced in the State from 19<sup>th</sup> October 2016 by making evocation to the present NFSA beneficiaries to escape voluntarily from the benefit under the act if they do not require foodgrains at a subsidised rate.

## Distribution of Tur Dal to AAY and BPL beneficiaries under TPDS

4.18 During August 2016, one kg *Tur Dal* at the rate of ₹ 103 per kg per month per card was supplied to AAY and BPL card holders. It's allotment and off-take was 7,008 MT & distribution to FPSs was 5,084 MT respectively.

## Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.19 GoI sanctions additional allocation of foodgrains to establishments (welfare institutes) holding ration card in the State. Foodgrains (15 kg) are distributed at the rate of ₹ six per kg for rice and ₹ five per kg for wheat per month per inmate. Number of establishments holding ration card is 4,910 with number of inmates 5.15 lakh. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.9.

**Table 4.9 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPSs for establishments holding ration card**

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
2014-15	22.80	19.44	12.19	54.00	42.84	24.40
2015-16	11.40	7.50	7.00	27.00	16.08	13.31
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	35.83	-	-	-	-	-

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

+ upto September



## Sugar

4.20 GoI has fixed monthly allocation of about 13,918 MT sugar to the State on the basis of number of BPL card holders and their population. State is receiving 18,371 MT sugar as festival quota for two festival months (August or September and October or November). At present, sale price of sugar is ₹ 13.50 per kg and regular quantum of sugar supplied is 0.5 kg per person per month. Subsidy for sugar procurement received from GoI in the year 2015-16 was ₹ 290.15 crore and during 2016-17 upto December it was ₹ 236.82 crore. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPSs is given in Table 4.10.

**Table 4.10 Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPSs**

(lakh MT)			
Year	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPSs
2014-15	1.48	1.34	1.34
2015-16	1.75	1.74	1.74
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1.33	1.33	1.33

+ upto December

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

## Modified direct benefit transfer scheme for liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) consumers

4.21 There are about 2.30 crore domestic LPG consumers in the State. Out of these, about 1.13 crore consumers have single bottle connections and about 1.17 crore consumers have double bottle connections. Annual cap per LPG connection is upto 12 subsidised LPG cylinders as per the policy of GoI. Modified direct benefit transfer (MDBT) scheme to LPG consumers in the State has been launched from 15<sup>th</sup> November 2014 in Amravati & Wardha districts and in the remaining districts it has been launched from 1<sup>st</sup> January 2015. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016, number of active LPG consumers in the State is about 2.16 crore, LPG AADHAR seeding consumers are about 1.82 crore and 17.37 lakh consumers voluntarily gave up the subsidy benefit for LPG in the State under the scheme.

## Kerosene

4.22 Under PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all card holders having gas connection. As per Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979, a license is required for stock and trade of kerosene. There are 61,799 kerosene license holders in the State of these, 727 are wholesalers, 1,537 semi wholesalers and 59,535 are retailers.

4.22.1 Quantum of kerosene supplied to card holder with one, two and three & above persons is two, three and four litres respectively. Kerosene is made available at the retail rate varying from ₹ 18.28 to ₹ 19.40 per litre in different districts of the State. Allotment and off-take of kerosene are given in Table 4.11.

**Table 4.11 Allotment and off-take of kerosene**

(lakh kilo litres)		
Year	Allotment	Off-take
2014-15	7.13	7.13
2015-16	6.21	4.42
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	4.09	3.92

+ upto December

Source : Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

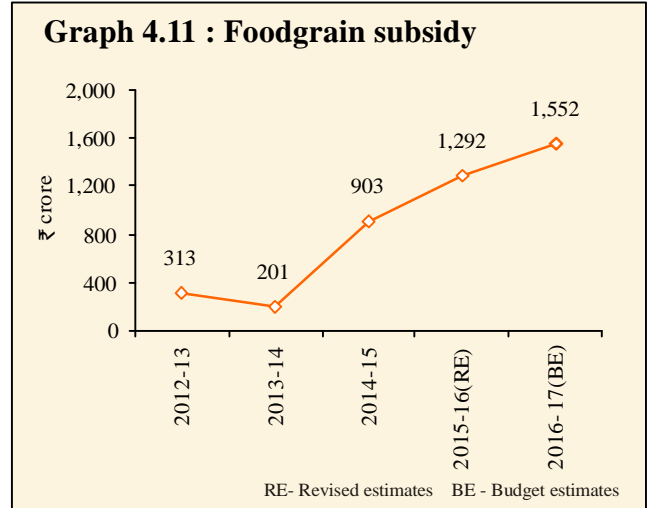
## Godowns

4.23 Foodgrains to be distributed under PDS are lifted from Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns and stored in godowns owned or hired by the State. During 2016, number of godowns owned by the State was 1,106 with storage capacity of 6.56 lakh MT. Out of these, condition of

199 godowns with capacity of 0.78 lakh MT was not suitable for storage and 16 godowns with 0.07 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. The State has hired 104 godowns with the capacity of 0.65 lakh MT for storage of foodgrains. To augment the storage capacity and avoid the wastage of foodgrains under PDS, construction of 584 new godowns (5.95 lakh MT) has been undertaken by the State with the financial help from NABARD. Under this programme, upto December 2016 administrative approval for construction of 233 godowns has been given (3.29 lakh MT) and funds of ₹ 213.26 crore have been made available for construction of 200 godowns. Districtwise number of godowns available and their capacities are given in Annexure 4.13.

### Foodgrain subsidy

4.24 The foodgrain subsidy is the financial assistance provided under the PDS for foodgrain distribution, meeting the expenditure on maintenance of reserve stock to combat the adverse situation and the loss that the State Government has to bear due to difference in the cost of foodgrain procurement and sale price. As per budget estimates foodgrain subsidy for 2016-17 is ₹ 1,551.94 crore.



### Enforcement of Essential Commodity Act

4.25 The State is empowered to issue orders to control production, distribution, trade and commerce of essential commodities under Essential Commodity Act, 1955. The central government has extended stock limit on pulses, edible oil and edible oilseeds upto 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017. Accordingly, as per Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979, State has imposed the stock limit on pulses, edible oil and edible oilseeds upto 30<sup>th</sup> September 2017.

### Computerisation of PDS

4.26 The project of computerisation of PDS is being implemented in the State to facilitate distribution of right quantity of foodgrains regularly in transparent manner to right and eligible beneficiaries only. Digitisation of about 2.40 crore ration cards has been completed. As on 18<sup>th</sup> November 2016, AADHAR seeding of 6.10 crore beneficiaries under NFSA in PDS database has been completed. Automation of FPSs i.e. distribution of foodgrains to beneficiaries by AADHAR based biometric identity is in progress.

### State Food Commission

4.27 Under provision of NFSA section 18, the State has constituted the Food Commission and designated the Maharashtra State Consumer Redressal Commission to exercise the powers and perform the functions of the State Food Commission.

### State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.28 State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission has been constituted in the State to provide better protection and promotion of consumer rights. The head office of the Commission is in Mumbai with two circuit benches at Aurangabad and Nagpur. Since constitution of the Commission, 74,860 complaints were received out of which 60,505 grievances were solved.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 4.1

## GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>52.85</b>	<b>2.15</b>	<b>10.67</b>	<b>8.53</b>	<b>25.80</b>	<b>100.00</b>	--
2004-05	104	105	103	102	102	104	--
2005-06	109	109	108	103	105	107	3.8
2006-07	118	117	132	105	108	116	7.8
2007-08	128	126	176	107	115	128	10.3
2008-09	142	139	238	110	125	145	13.2
2009-10	166	156	261	111	136	163	12.8
2010-11	184	174	297	114	150	181	10.9
2011-12	201	205	326	119	162	198	9.1
2012-13	222	243	383	125	172	218	10.5
2013-14	242	264	434	131	192	241	10.2
2014-15	249	293	467	133	200	251	4.2
2015-16	262	325	446	135	205	258	2.8
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	274	349	456	137	209	266	3.6
April 2016	268	336	453	137	209	263	7.0
May 2016	275	339	451	137	209	266	7.0
June 2016	278	349	452	137	208	268	4.5
July 2016	283	347	451	137	210	271	5.7
August 2016	279	353	451	137	209	269	3.3
September 2016	271	354	455	136	210	265	1.8
October 2016	275	352	454	137	211	267	1.9
November 2016	270	355	453	137	210	265	0.7
December 2016	264	356	480	136	208	264	0.9

Source - Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

<sup>@</sup> Average for 9 months

Note - Inflation rate = Percentage rise in the index of the current period over that of corresponding period of the previous year.

## ANNEXURE 4.2

## GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Tobacco	Fuel, power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>45.80</b>	<b>1.54</b>	<b>10.28</b>	<b>7.51</b>	<b>34.87</b>	<b>100.00</b>	--
2004-05	105	103	103	102	104	104	--
2005-06	109	107	107	103	107	108	3.2
2006-07	120	112	124	105	110	115	7.2
2007-08	128	121	162	106	115	125	8.7
2008-09	142	134	224	109	123	141	12.9
2009-10	165	147	245	113	131	157	11.4
2010-11	186	169	278	118	143	175	11.4
2011-12	201	205	297	126	154	189	7.9
2012-13	224	233	349	132	160	208	10.1
2013-14	248	262	396	137	175	230	10.3
2014-15	254	288	429	139	185	240	4.5
2015-16	268	322	408	142	191	247	3.0
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	281	344	419	145	194	255	3.5
April 2016	272	336	415	145	193	251	6.7
May 2016	280	339	415	145	193	254	6.4
June 2016	291	343	415	145	194	260	5.6
July 2016	297	344	415	145	194	262	6.1
August 2016	284	344	415	144	194	257	3.0
September 2016	276	345	415	145	195	254	1.5
October 2016	280	348	416	144	194	255	1.3
November 2016	277	349	414	144	194	253	0.3
December 2016	271	350	446	145	194	254	1.4

Source - Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM, Mumbai.

@ Average for 9 months

Note - Inflation rate = Percentage rise in the index of the current period over that of corresponding period of the previous year.

## ANNEXURE 4.3

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX COMPILED BY CSO FOR SELECTED STATES

(Base Year 2012) (April – December)

State	Rural			Urban			Combined		
	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent increase	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent increase	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	127.81	136.42	6.74	125.16	131.42	5.01	126.83	134.58	6.11
Bihar	128.13	133.93	4.53	122.80	126.52	3.03	127.36	132.84	4.31
Gujarat	125.23	134.74	7.59	120.49	125.62	4.26	122.56	129.56	5.71
Karnataka	128.69	135.06	4.95	128.20	134.37	4.81	128.43	134.69	4.87
Kerala	125.13	130.22	4.07	125.80	131.06	4.18	125.38	130.52	4.10
Madhya Pradesh	124.14	129.36	4.20	123.03	127.53	3.66	123.68	128.61	3.99
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>125.37</b>	<b>133.07</b>	<b>6.14</b>	<b>119.81</b>	<b>124.22</b>	<b>3.68</b>	<b>121.67</b>	<b>127.19</b>	<b>4.54</b>
Punjab	121.64	127.76	5.02	121.47	125.56	3.37	121.58	126.78	4.28
Rajasthan	126.67	134.13	5.89	122.73	129.17	5.24	125.26	132.37	5.68
Tamil Nadu	124.98	130.62	4.52	125.67	130.39	3.76	125.39	130.47	4.05
Uttar Pradesh	124.08	130.43	5.12	122.91	128.20	4.30	123.64	129.63	4.84
West Bengal	123.64	131.67	6.49	122.30	127.93	4.61	123.01	129.91	5.61
<b>All India</b>	<b>125.52</b>	<b>132.37</b>	<b>5.45</b>	<b>122.67</b>	<b>127.79</b>	<b>4.18</b>	<b>124.21</b>	<b>130.23</b>	<b>4.85</b>

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI.

Note - Item basket for each state is different

## ANNEXURE 4.4

**CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS AND  
RURAL LABOURERS IN MAHARASHTRA AND ALL-INDIA**

(Base year: 1986-87)

Year/Month	Consumer Price Index No. for Agricultural Labourers				Consumer Price Index No. for Rural Labourers			
	Maharashtra		All India		Maharashtra		All India	
	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index	Food group	General Index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
2000-01	316	305	303	305	316	305	303	307
2001-02	307	303	302	309	308	304	303	311
2002-03	322	317	312	319	322	317	313	321
2003-04	342	332	325	331	341	332	326	333
2004-05	357	346	333	339	356	346	334	341
2005-06	365	362	344	353	364	362	345	355
2006-07	402	394	376	380	400	392	376	382
2007-08	437	423	406	409	434	420	406	409
2008-09	484	464	452	450	480	460	452	451
2009-10	574	540	522	513	571	535	523	513
2010-11	633	600	572	564	629	595	573	564
2011-12	704	676	602	611	697	668	603	611
2012-13	770	744	658	672	763	737	660	673
2013-14	818	793	737	750	793	786	739	751
2014-15	873	848	778	800	861	841	782	801
2015-16	930	897	807	835	915	887	810	836
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	998	951	844	870	987	944	850	875
April 2016	959	921	817	848	951	916	824	854
May 2016	970	928	833	860	960	922	840	866
June 2016	1,001	949	845	869	989	942	853	874
July 2016	1,019	963	855	877	1,007	955	861	881
August 2016	1,021	965	853	876	1,009	957	859	881
September 2016	1,000	955	846	873	988	947	852	877
October 2016	1,015	966	849	876	1,002	958	854	881
November 2016	1,004	959	851	878	993	953	857	883
December 2016	996	956	846	876	983	949	851	881

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

## ANNEXURE 4.5

## ALL-INDIA CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS

(Base year - 2001)

Year/Month	Food	Pan, supari, tobacco and intoxicants	Fuel & light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding and footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>46.19</b>	<b>2.27</b>	<b>6.43</b>	<b>15.27</b>	<b>6.58</b>	<b>23.26</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2005-06	115	112	123	118	110	120	117
2006-07	126	116	130	126	114	126	125
2007-08	136	128	133	131	118	131	133
2008-09	153	138	144	137	122	141	145
2009-10	176	150	149	166	128	149	163
2010-11	194	168	163	201	136	157	180
2011-12	206	194	188	222	155	168	195
2012-13	230	223	214	238	170	182	215
2013-14	259	249	230	254	181	195	236
2014-15	280	284	243	273	192	210	254
2015-16	293	305	249	285	198	216	265
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	308	324	248	296	205	224	276
April 2016	299	316	250	293	203	221	271
May 2016	307	319	249	293	203	221	275
June 2016	312	319	246	293	204	223	277
July 2016	316	321	246	298	205	224	280
August 2016	310	325	248	298	205	224	278
September 2016	308	327	248	298	206	225	277
October 2016	310	327	247	298	205	226	278
November 2016	307	329	250	298	206	226	277
December 2016	301	329	250	298	206	228	275

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months

## ANNEXURE 4.6

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT  
SELECTED CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base year - 2001) (CENTRAL CENTERS)

Year/Month (1)	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	Food group (2)	General index (3)	Food group (4)	General index (5)	Food group (6)	General index (7)	Food group (8)	General index (9)	Food group (10)	General index (11)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>43.1</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2005-06	115	118	113	115	115	119	120	119	119	118
2006-07	126	128	126	127	133	134	134	130	131	126
2007-08	136	136	149	142	146	142	145	138	140	132
2008-09	151	148	159	151	166	155	160	150	155	142
2009-10	173	163	176	166	192	183	183	167	183	165
2010-11	191	178	189	182	205	207	203	185	202	186
2011-12	208	196	214	204	216	224	226	204	216	208
2012-13	232	218	228	220	244	246	247	221	233	228
2013-14	260	242	260	246	280	268	280	242	258	244
2014-15	284	262	283	265	294	281	299	257	280	261
2015-16	306	280	306	284	317	298	316	269	289	274
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	316	288	319	295	330	309	335	279	306	288
April 2016	310	284	311	290	313	300	327	275	297	281
May 2016	322	290	321	295	326	305	327	275	298	281
June 2016	326	292	325	298	343	313	342	281	308	286
July 2016	332	295	325	298	348	316	353	286	312	290
August 2016	318	290	321	296	334	311	334	278	313	291
September 2016	311	286	321	296	331	310	331	277	312	291
October 2016	313	287	318	295	335	312	336	280	310	291
November 2016	309	285	316	294	330	311	336	280	303	289
December 2016	302	282	317	295	312	303	325	276	301	288

Source - Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

@ Average for 9 months



## ANNEXURE 4.7

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR INDUSTRIAL WORKERS AT  
SELECTED CENTRES IN MAHARASHTRA

(Base year - 2001) (STATE CENTERS)

Year/Month	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index	Food group	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>45.88</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>48.22</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>47.76</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>49.05</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>40.79</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2008-09	134	144	150	149	151	150	153	154	148	150
2009-10	156	161	169	164	172	167	169	174	171	164
2010-11	170	175	191	184	195	186	187	200	188	183
2011-12	183	188	217	207	218	206	215	227	212	206
2012-13	210	216	236	226	241	230	232	251	239	234
2013-14*	231	238	258	245	262	251	261	275	266	258
2014-15*	220	243	262	255	266	261	270	289	276	273
2015-16*	250	262	276	270	278	272	304	314	296	292
2016-17@*	269	280	291	280	290	284	322	330	309	307
April 2016*	255	270	282	274	287	280	318	324	309	303
May 2016*	257	271	283	275	290	281	319	326	312	304
June 2016*	267	276	295	280	297	285	327	330	321	308
July 2016*	278	282	303	286	303	289	328	332	323	312
August 2016*	274	280	293	281	292	285	320	329	313	308
September 2016*	273	281	293	281	291	285	320	330	313	309
October 2016*	275	282	295	282	290	285	322	330	311	309
November 2016*	280	286	292	282	287	285	327	334	294	306
December 2016*	260	288	282	282	274	285	315	334	287	308

Source - Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM, Mumbai.

\* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

## ANNEXURE 4.8

## ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year - 2004-05)

Year / Month	Primary articles	Fuel and power	Manufactured products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
<b>Weight</b>	<b>20.12</b>	<b>14.91</b>	<b>64.97</b>	<b>100.00</b>
2005-06	104.3	113.6	102.4	104.5
2006-07	114.3	120.9	108.2	111.4
2007-08	123.9	121.0	113.4	116.6
2008-09	137.5	135.0	120.4	126.0
2009-10	154.9	132.1	123.1	130.8
2010-11	182.4	148.3	130.1	143.3
2011-12	200.3	169.0	139.5	156.1
2012-13	220.0	186.5	147.1	167.6
2013-14	241.6	205.4	151.5	177.6
2014-15	248.8	203.5	155.1	181.2
2015-16	249.6	179.8	153.4	176.7
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	262.4	185.6	156.9	182.4
April 2016	251.9	175.4	155.5	177.8
May 2016	257.6	180.9	156.1	180.2
June 2016	265.5	188.0	156.2	182.9
July 2016	270.4	187.9	156.6	184.2
August 2016	269.6	182.2	156.8	183.3
September 2016	265.4	185.5	157.2	183.2
October 2016	264.0	187.4	157.8	183.6
November 2016	261.2	190.7	157.8	183.5
December 2016 <sup>*</sup>	256.3	192.1	158.0	182.8

Source - Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI

\* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

## ANNEXURE 4.9

## INFLATION RATES BASED ON IMPORTANT PRICE INDICES

Year/Month	Inflation Rates			
	All India wholesale price index number <sup>#</sup>	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers <sup>+</sup>	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers <sup>+</sup>	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers <sup>+</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
2000-01	7.13	3.82	(-) 0.33	0.03
2001-02	3.62	4.31	1.09	1.33
2002-03	3.38	3.98	3.16	3.13
2003-04	5.49	3.85	3.90	3.79
2004-05	6.48	3.83	2.60	2.58
2005-06	4.47	4.41	3.85	3.85
2006-07	6.59	6.83	7.85	7.52
2007-08	4.74	6.40	7.45	7.18
2008-09	8.05	9.09	10.23	10.19
2009-10	3.80	12.37	13.91	13.76
2010-11	9.56	10.45	10.00	10.01
2011-12	8.94	8.39	8.19	8.35
2012-13	7.36	10.44	10.03	10.19
2013-14	5.98	9.68	11.74	11.47
2014-15	2.00	7.86	6.64	6.88
2015-16	(-)2.49	5.65	4.43	4.64
2016-17 <sup>@</sup>	2.90	4.71	4.66	4.73
April 2016	0.79	5.86	5.34	5.56
May 2016	1.24	6.59	6.04	6.13
June 2016	2.12	6.13	5.98	6.07
July 2016	3.72	6.46	6.69	6.53
August 2016	3.85	5.30	5.29	5.38
September 2016	3.80	4.14	4.05	4.03
October 2016	3.79	3.35	3.18	3.28
November 2016	3.38	2.59	2.93	3.00
December 2016 <sup>*</sup>	3.39	2.23	2.70	2.80

Source - # Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI.

\* Provisional

<sup>@</sup> Average for 9 months

+ Labour Bureau, Simla, GoI.

Note - Inflation rate = Percentage rise in the index of the current period over that of corresponding period of the previous year.

## ANNEXURE 4.10

DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF RATION CARDS (As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016)

District	Yellow		Saffron		Annapurna	White	Total ration cards
	BPL	AAY	PH Stamped	Non PH			
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Mumbai / Thane Rationing Area	26,081	19,864	18,47,952	13,80,274	6,824	8,70,003	41,50,998
Thane	56,485	46,389	36,793	60,675	284	7,782	2,08,408
Palghar	99,782	97,048	1,83,555	2,50,159	1,200	37,891	6,69,635
Raigad	99,438	80,057	2,06,376	2,19,714	1,533	1,06,463	7,13,581
Ratnagiri	72,494	42,882	1,62,943	1,06,327	828	41,749	4,27,223
Sindhudurg	47,408	23,676	88,231	53,914	352	22,419	2,36,000
Nashik	3,03,875	1,80,304	2,68,844	4,28,011	784	83,265	12,65,083
Dhule	1,43,249	76,409	1,05,674	1,05,692	1,686	11,277	4,43,987
Nandurbar	1,04,354	1,05,925	26,617	85,771	1,082	7,229	3,30,978
Jalgaon	2,15,489	1,36,876	2,34,455	2,97,661	1,995	72,574	9,59,050
Ahmednagar	2,54,452	93,558	3,56,305	3,10,037	1,638	52,148	10,68,138
Pune	1,62,109	71,244	8,32,137	6,50,710	734	1,98,563	19,15,497
Satara	1,20,325	35,013	2,78,610	2,18,991	1,526	58,086	7,12,551
Sangli	67,253	32,963	2,94,270	2,16,483	878	76,374	6,88,221
Solapur	2,15,712	85,012	2,46,050	3,02,535	1,095	72,894	9,23,298
Kolhapur	1,45,898	56,260	3,51,323	3,03,697	118	92,487	9,49,783
Aurangabad	1,76,882	70,179	1,89,888	3,23,946	2,362	11,697	7,74,954
Jalna	1,17,796	42,575	1,36,431	64,365	2,105	2,147	3,65,419
Parbhani	71,637	44,864	1,38,456	1,20,715	1,822	2,309	3,79,803
Hingoli	55,411	32,248	81,253	76,497	984	2,455	2,48,848
Beed	2,39,497	43,130	1,68,009	2,30,811	2,518	17,388	7,01,353
Nanded	1,42,490	82,173	3,37,305	91,866	2,025	10,177	6,66,036
Osmanabad	1,16,753	38,512	78,107	1,34,980	841	11,685	3,80,878
Latur	86,415	41,244	1,79,054	1,47,673	1,662	18,467	4,74,515
Buldhana	1,41,856	66,058	1,53,224	1,65,543	3,037	20,519	5,50,237
Akola	1,25,248	48,534	77,054	1,11,464	1,080	19,423	3,82,803
Washim	69,275	41,987	80,961	81,899	1,771	13,150	2,89,043
Amravati	1,72,795	1,22,758	1,02,672	2,10,577	0	15,930	6,24,732
Yavatmal	1,47,797	1,29,973	1,64,391	1,64,390	3,453	17,449	6,27,453
Wardha	47,568	44,340	1,77,430	40,997	1,451	11,403	3,23,189
Nagpur	1,32,797	1,04,565	2,77,530	4,72,149	2,030	73,139	10,62,210
Bhandara	78,106	63,418	43,126	74,015	405	20,353	2,79,423
Gondia	96,905	76,794	24,511	81,206	1,007	8,097	2,88,520
Chandrapur	1,03,358	1,33,064	84,619	1,26,201	0	38,110	4,85,352
Gadchiroli	37,972	91,964	48,050	37,223	0	10,798	2,26,007
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>42,94,962</b>	<b>25,01,860</b>	<b>80,62,206</b>	<b>77,47,168</b>	<b>51,110</b>	<b>21,35,900</b>	<b>2,47,93,206</b>

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM

## ANNEXURE 4.11

## QUANTITY OF RICE AND WHEAT DISTRIBUTED TO AUTHORISED RATION / FAIR PRICE SHOPS

(lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area (2)	Other districts (3)	Total. (2) + (3) (4)	Mumbai rationing area (5)	Other districts (6)	Total (5) + (6) (7)
2001-02 (Total)	0.02	5.16	5.18	0.05	8.48	8.53
Of which, TPDS	0.02	5.00	5.02	0.04	8.27	8.31
2008-09 (Total)	0.15	11.54	11.69	0.80	14.30	15.10
Of which, TPDS	0.09	11.52	11.61	0.07	12.41	12.48
2011-12 (Total)	0.64	14.91	15.55	1.74	19.40	21.14
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.30	13.44	0.07	13.94	14.01
2012-13 (Total)	1.01	15.53	16.54	1.85	20.28	22.13
Of which, TPDS	0.14	13.35	13.49	0.06	14.16	14.22
2013-14 (Total)	1.68	15.92	17.60	1.95	18.51	20.46
Of which, TPDS/NFSA, 2013	0.48	12.34	12.82	0.55	13.58	14.13
2014-15 (Total)	2.13	17.92	20.05	2.93	22.72	25.65
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.83	16.77	18.60	2.60	21.22	23.82
2015-16 (Total)	2.28	19.15	21.43	2.92	22.17	25.09
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.28	18.34	20.62	2.92	20.91	23.83
2016-17 (Total) <sup>+</sup>	1.49	12.38	13.87	2.21	15.65	17.86
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.49	11.39	12.88	2.21	14.23	16.44

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM.

+ upto December

Note - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) & NFSA, 2013

2. Since February 2014 allotment is under NFSA, 2013 for PH and AAY beneficiaries.

## ANNEXURE 4.12

## ALLOTMENT BY GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TO THE STATE

(lakh MT)

Year (1)	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2008-09 (Total)	13.85	18.11
Of which, TPDS	12.23	12.93
2011-12 (Total)	19.36	32.85
Of which, TPDS	16.23	16.96
2012-13 (Total)	20.74	31.45
Of which, TPDS	15.51	16.54
2013-14 (Total)	21.96	25.19
Of which, TPDS/NFSA, 2013	14.41	15.96
2014-15 (Total)	21.57	27.47
Of which, NFSA, 2013	19.78	25.28
2015-16 (Total)	21.30	27.37
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.30	25.88
2016-17 (Total) <sup>+</sup>	16.31	21.15
Of which, NFSA, 2013	15.14	19.38

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM.

+ upto December

Note - 1. Figures of *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* are included in Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS) & NFSA, 2013

2. Since February 2014 allotment is under NFSA, 2013 for PH and AAY beneficiaries.

## ANNEXURE 4.13

## DISTRICTWISE NUMBER OF GODOWNS AVAILABLE, THEIR CAPACITY AND FAIR PRICE SHOPS

District (1)	Available godowns (upto June 2016)		Number of fair price shops (upto December 2016) (4)
	Number (2)	Capacity (MT) (3)	
Mumbai	9	7,807	3,672
Thane	13	6,500	512
Palghar	23	9,250	863
Raigad	31	25,825	1,228
Ratnagiri	27	12,050	840
Sindhudurg	19	8,590	381
Nashik	32	22,300	2,609
Dhule	20	11,490	985
Nandurbar	26	13,000	1,043
Jalgaon	43	21,730	1,922
Ahmednagar	41	32,050	1,691
Pune	44	37,780	2,855
Satara	38	21,140	1,585
Sangli	30	19,930	1,358
Solapur	65	44,374	1,871
Kolhapur	22	17,550	1,573
Aurangabad	29	30,206	1,800
Jalna	20	18,900	1,286
Parbhani	23	10,600	1,178
Hingoli	11	7,180	795
Beed	30	24,440	2,021
Nanded	45	23,240	1,977
Osmanabad	26	15,900	1,072
Latur	26	22,200	1,350
Buldhana	37	15,080	1,536
Akola	30	15,750	1,052
Washim	14	8,150	774
Amrawati	37	19,780	1,907
Yavatmal	33	16,500	2,051
Wardha	15	9,285	838
Nagpur	54	29,455	1,962
Bhandara	16	9,630	889
Gondia	12	10,350	1,003
Chandrapur	31	17,160	1,528
Gadchiroli	23	20,600	1,197
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>995</b>	<b>6,35,772</b>	<b>51,204</b>

Source - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 4.14

ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPSs DURING 2015-2016  
UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

(MT)

District	Allocation			Off-take			Distribution to FPSs		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	4,398	3,646	8,044	3,653	3,005	6,658	3,653	3,005	6,658
Thane	14,032	5,606	19,638	13,655	5,615	19,270	13,283	5,393	18,676
Palghar	29,222	11,690	40,912	26,041	10,356	36,397	25,196	10,308	35,504
Raigad	23,866	9,538	33,404	23,516	9,193	32,709	23,262	9,151	32,413
Ratnagiri	13,092	5,232	18,324	12,484	5,057	17,541	12,246	4,975	17,221
Sindhudurg	7,184	2,870	10,054	6,425	2,687	9,112	6,882	2,798	9,680
<b>Kokan region</b>	<b>91,794</b>	<b>38,582</b>	<b>1,30,376</b>	<b>85,774</b>	<b>35,913</b>	<b>1,21,687</b>	<b>84,522</b>	<b>35,630</b>	<b>1,20,152</b>
Nasik	30,682	45,130	75,812	27,284	37,775	65,059	26,161	37,698	63,859
Dhule	12,954	18,961	31,915	12,759	18,573	31,332	12,539	18,166	30,705
Nandurbar	31,776	12,708	44,484	31,224	12,505	43,729	31,049	12,403	43,452
Jalgaon	23,278	31,668	54,946	23,164	28,791	51,955	22,925	28,864	51,789
Ahmednagar	15,930	23,426	39,356	15,340	21,891	37,231	15,327	21,871	37,198
<b>Nashik region</b>	<b>1,14,620</b>	<b>1,31,893</b>	<b>2,46,513</b>	<b>1,09,771</b>	<b>1,19,535</b>	<b>2,29,306</b>	<b>1,08,001</b>	<b>1,19,002</b>	<b>2,27,003</b>
Pune Rural	9,594	14,112	23,706	9,591	13,895	23,486	9,591	13,895	23,486
Pune city	2,642	3,894	6,536	2,208	3,171	5,379	2,207	3,173	5,380
Satara	6,084	8,950	15,034	6,084	8,950	15,034	5,942	8,604	14,546
Sangli	6,204	9,132	15,336	5,970	8,844	14,814	5,876	8,700	14,576
Solapur Rural	12,783	18,782	31,565	12,313	18,126	30,439	12,697	18,639	31,336
Solapur City	1,676	2,485	4,161	1,248	1,770	3,018	1,225	1,748	2,973
Kolhapur	10,588	15,572	26,160	9,303	13,881	23,184	9,414	13,869	23,283
<b>Pune region</b>	<b>49,571</b>	<b>72,927</b>	<b>1,22,498</b>	<b>46,717</b>	<b>68,637</b>	<b>1,15,354</b>	<b>46,952</b>	<b>68,628</b>	<b>1,15,580</b>
Aurangabad	12,438	18,316	30,754	11,528	16,834	28,362	11,528	16,834	28,362
Jalna	7,300	10,740	18,040	7,300	10,740	18,040	7,300	10,740	18,040
Parbhani	7,620	11,210	18,830	7,620	11,210	18,830	7,620	11,210	18,830
Hingoli	5,323	7,851	13,174	5,323	7,851	13,174	5,323	7,851	13,174
Beed	7,324	10,776	18,100	7,150	10,513	17,663	7,150	10,513	17,663
Nanded	13,846	20,376	34,222	13,846	20,376	34,222	13,846	20,376	34,222
Osmanabad	6,654	9,786	16,440	6,654	9,786	16,440	6,654	9,786	16,440
Latur	7,020	10,318	17,338	6,769	9,638	16,407	6,769	9,638	16,407
<b>Aurangabad region</b>	<b>67,525</b>	<b>99,373</b>	<b>1,66,898</b>	<b>66,190</b>	<b>96,948</b>	<b>1,63,138</b>	<b>66,190</b>	<b>96,948</b>	<b>1,63,138</b>
Amravati	22,190	27,478	49,668	22,190	25,329	47,519	22,151	25,269	47,420
Akola	8,458	10,347	18,805	7,711	8,905	16,616	7,703	8,556	16,259
Washim	7,456	9,942	17,398	6,898	9,421	16,319	7,127	9,498	16,625
Buldana	11,812	15,143	26,955	11,812	14,504	26,316	11,453	14,034	25,487
Yavatmal	20,480	27,302	47,782	20,067	26,885	46,952	19,347	26,157	45,504
<b>Amravati region</b>	<b>70,396</b>	<b>90,211</b>	<b>1,60,607</b>	<b>68,678</b>	<b>85,044</b>	<b>1,53,722</b>	<b>67,781</b>	<b>83,514</b>	<b>1,51,295</b>
Nagpur Rural	12,522	16,529	29,051	12,522	16,529	29,051	11,990	15,883	27,873
Nagpur City	6,210	8,284	14,494	6,210	8,284	14,494	6,083	8,140	14,223
Wardha	7,928	10,570	18,498	7,928	10,158	18,086	7,721	10,302	18,023
Bhandara	19,222	7,684	26,906	19,222	7,684	26,906	19,222	7,684	26,906
Gondia	22,918	9,162	32,080	22,918	9,162	32,080	22,404	9,049	31,453
Chandrapur	23,824	31,764	55,588	23,303	29,499	52,802	23,699	31,720	55,419
Gadchiroli	27,468	10,984	38,452	27,468	10,984	38,452	27,013	10,779	37,792
<b>Nagpur region</b>	<b>1,20,092</b>	<b>94,977</b>	<b>2,15,069</b>	<b>1,19,571</b>	<b>92,300</b>	<b>2,11,871</b>	<b>1,18,132</b>	<b>93,557</b>	<b>2,11,689</b>
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>5,13,998</b>	<b>5,27,964</b>	<b>10,41,962</b>	<b>4,96,701</b>	<b>4,98,377</b>	<b>9,95,078</b>	<b>4,91,578</b>	<b>4,97,279</b>	<b>9,88,857</b>

Source : - Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM.

## ANNEXURE 4.15

ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPSs DURING 2016-2017 UPTO DECEMBER  
UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

(MT)

District (1)	Allocation			Off-take			Distribution to FPSs		
	Rice (2)	Wheat (3)	Total (4)	Rice (5)	Wheat (6)	Total (7)	Rice (8)	Wheat (9)	Total (10)
Mumbai	3,114	2,943	6,057	2,616	2,458	5,074	2,616	2,458	5,074
Thane	10,566	4,221	14,787	10,339	3,826	14,165	9,094	3,614	12,707
Palghar	22,005	8,802	30,807	21,174	8,552	29,726	18,947	7,568	26,515
Raigad	18,198	7,272	25,470	17,982	7,110	25,092	16,176	6,464	22,640
Ratnagiri	9,864	3,942	13,806	9,228	3,765	12,993	7,770	3,080	10,850
Sindhudurg	5,409	2,160	7,569	5,113	1,873	6,986	4,680	1,866	6,546
<b>Kokan region</b>	<b>69,156</b>	<b>29,340</b>	<b>98,496</b>	<b>66,452</b>	<b>27,584</b>	<b>94,036</b>	<b>59,283</b>	<b>25,050</b>	<b>84,333</b>
Nasik	22,761	34,146	56,907	20,395	29,996	50,391	19,196	28,710	47,906
Dhule	9,621	14,436	24,057	9,609	14,100	23,709	8,367	12,534	20,900
Nandurbar	23,832	9,531	33,363	23,724	9,495	33,219	20,987	8,377	29,364
Jalgaon	17,253	25,884	43,137	17,253	25,884	43,137	14,978	22,378	37,356
Ahmednagar	11,781	17,676	29,457	11,448	16,794	28,242	9,857	14,382	24,239
<b>Nashik region</b>	<b>85,248</b>	<b>1,01,673</b>	<b>1,86,921</b>	<b>82,429</b>	<b>96,269</b>	<b>1,78,698</b>	<b>73,385</b>	<b>86,381</b>	<b>1,59,765</b>
Pune Rural	7,128	10,692	17,820	6,291	9,216	15,507	5,682	8,229	13,911
Pune city	1,971	2,961	4,932	1,264	1,916	3,180	1,237	1,843	3,080
Satara	4,518	6,777	11,295	4,136	5,696	9,832	3,746	5,489	9,235
Sangli	4,617	6,930	11,547	4,250	6,402	10,652	3,650	5,495	9,145
Solapur Rural	9,801	14,697	24,498	8,876	13,145	22,021	8,468	12,739	21,207
Solapur City	900	1,359	2,259	886	1,354	2,240	780	1,167	1,947
Kolhapur	7,848	11,772	19,620	7,046	10,567	17,613	6,875	10,283	17,158
<b>Pune region</b>	<b>36,783</b>	<b>55,188</b>	<b>91,971</b>	<b>32,749</b>	<b>48,296</b>	<b>81,045</b>	<b>30,438</b>	<b>45,245</b>	<b>75,683</b>
Aurangabad	9,306	13,968	23,274	8,470	12,301	20,771	7,658	11,465	19,123
Jalna	5,409	8,118	13,527	5,272	7,974	13,246	4,801	7,023	11,824
Parbhani	5,670	8,505	14,175	4,922	6,999	11,921	4,862	6,838	11,700
Hingoli	4,059	6,093	10,152	3,706	5,678	9,384	3,553	5,280	8,833
Beed	5,427	8,145	13,572	5,161	7,728	12,888	4,671	7,012	11,683
Nanded	10,350	15,525	25,875	9,567	14,309	23,876	8,520	12,805	21,325
Osmanabad	4,932	7,398	12,330	4,679	6,951	11,630	4,522	6,629	11,151
Latur	5,211	7,812	13,023	4,869	7,493	12,362	4,528	6,820	11,349
<b>Aurangabad region</b>	<b>50,364</b>	<b>75,564</b>	<b>1,25,928</b>	<b>46,646</b>	<b>69,433</b>	<b>1,16,078</b>	<b>43,115</b>	<b>63,872</b>	<b>1,06,987</b>
Amravati	16,704	22,275	38,979	15,557	18,479	34,036	14,640	18,853	33,493
Akola	6,345	8,469	14,814	5,551	7,219	12,770	5,250	6,669	11,919
Washim	5,616	7,488	13,104	5,458	7,322	12,780	4,814	6,424	11,238
Buldana	8,892	11,862	20,754	8,463	11,862	20,325	7,612	10,171	17,783
Yavatmal	15,426	20,565	35,991	14,804	19,659	34,463	12,792	16,957	29,749
<b>Amravati region</b>	<b>52,983</b>	<b>70,659</b>	<b>1,23,642</b>	<b>49,833</b>	<b>64,541</b>	<b>1,14,374</b>	<b>45,108</b>	<b>59,074</b>	<b>1,04,182</b>
Nagpur Rural	9,414	12,546	21,960	9,414	12,546	21,960	8,591	11,466	20,057
Nagpur City	4,689	6,255	10,944	4,689	6,255	10,944	4,481	6,003	10,484
Wardha	5,967	7,956	13,923	5,967	7,855	13,822	5,195	6,872	12,067
Bhandara	14,454	5,778	20,232	14,253	5,778	20,031	12,844	5,135	17,979
Gondia	17,226	6,885	24,111	16,231	6,757	22,988	15,387	6,242	21,629
Chandrapur	17,901	23,868	41,769	16,303	23,491	39,794	17,026	23,109	40,135
Gadchiroli	20,637	8,253	28,890	17,791	7,239	25,030	17,666	7,061	24,728
<b>Nagpur region</b>	<b>90,288</b>	<b>71,541</b>	<b>1,61,829</b>	<b>84,648</b>	<b>69,921</b>	<b>1,54,569</b>	<b>81,190</b>	<b>65,888</b>	<b>1,47,079</b>
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>3,84,822</b>	<b>4,03,965</b>	<b>7,88,787</b>	<b>3,62,757</b>	<b>3,76,044</b>	<b>7,38,801</b>	<b>3,32,519</b>	<b>3,45,509</b>	<b>6,78,029</b>

Source: Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Protection Department, GoM.



# 5 Public Finance





## 5. PUBLIC FINANCE

### Budget 2016-17

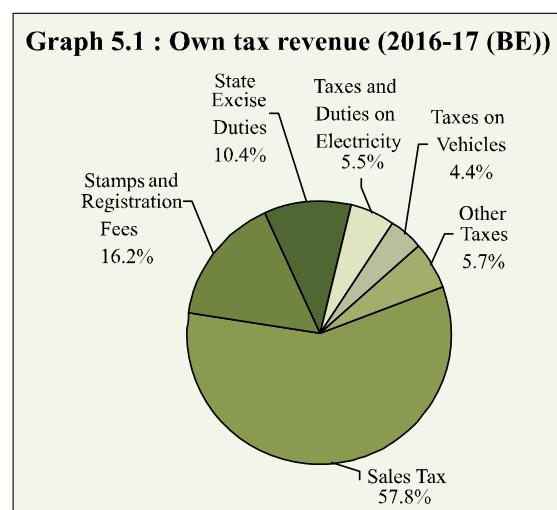
5.1 The Budget 2016-17 was presented with expected total receipts and expenditure of ₹ 2,57,008 crore and ₹ 2,56,992 crore respectively and expected revenue deficit of ₹ 3,645 crore. Total Receipts are expected to increase by 8.4 per cent and total expenditure expected to increase by 8.3 per cent over previous year. In 2016-17, State's fiscal deficit is expected to be ₹ 35,031 crore i.e. 1.5 per cent of GSDP and it is within the limit laid down by 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission (FC). Budget at a glance is given in Table 5.1 and details are given in Annexure 5.1.

### Revenue Receipts

#### Tax Revenue

5.2 Tax revenue is increasing at CAGR of 10.3 per cent during last five years. The taxes levied by the State constitute 79.6 per cent of total revenue receipts in 2016-17 (BE). Tax revenue is given in Table 5.2.

5.2.1 The share of Own Tax Revenue (OTR) in the tax revenue and in total revenue receipts is expected to be 82.0 per cent and 65.3 per cent respectively for 2016-17. OTR is expected to rise by 10.5 per cent during 2016-17 over the previous year. The details of OTR are given in Annexure 5.2.



**Table 5.1 Budget at a glance**

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	2014-15 (Actual)	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	1,65,415	1,98,321	2,20,810
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(84.3)	(83.6)	(85.9)
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,77,553	2,07,611	2,24,455
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(89.6)	(87.5)	(87.3)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	12,138	9,290	3,645
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	0.7	0.5	0.2
4. Capital Receipts <sup>#</sup>	30,758	38,816	36,198
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(15.7)	(16.4)	(14.1)
5. Capital Expenditure <sup>#</sup>	20,664	29,716	32,538
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(10.4)	(12.5)	(12.7)
6. Total Receipts (1+4) <sup>#</sup>	1,96,174	2,37,137	2,57,008
7. Total Expenditure (2+5) <sup>#</sup>	1,98,217	2,37,327	2,56,992
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	2,043	191	(-)16
9. Fiscal Deficit	31,827	37,950	35,031
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	1.8	1.9	1.5

<sup>#</sup> Net of loan repayment RE - Revised Estimates BE-Budget Estimates

Note-Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

**Table 5.2 Tax revenue**

Year	(₹ crore)		
	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total
2012-13	1,03,448	15,192	1,18,640
2013-14	1,08,641	16,588	1,25,228
2014-15	1,15,090	17,604	1,32,694
2015-16 (RE)	1,30,535	28,106	1,58,641
2016-17 (BE)	1,44,222	31,627	1,75,849

Note- Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.2.2 As per the 14<sup>th</sup> FC recommendation, the proportion of central pool of taxes devolved to states increased from 32 per cent (as per 13<sup>th</sup> FC) to 42 per cent. Accordingly, State's share in devoluble amount (excluding service tax) from central taxes has increased from 5.199 per cent to 5.521 per cent and the share of service tax has increased from 5.281 per cent to 5.674 per cent. State is expected to receive ₹ 31,627 crore as share in central taxes in 2016-17. Inter-se vertical devolution from the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commissions is given in Table 5.3.

**Table 5.3 Inter-se vertical devolution for selected states as per the 11<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> Finance Commissions**

State	(per cent)							
	11 <sup>th</sup> FC		12 <sup>th</sup> FC		13 <sup>th</sup> FC		14 <sup>th</sup> FC	
	Union Taxes <sup>\$</sup>	Service Tax	Union Taxes <sup>\$</sup>	Service Tax	Union Taxes <sup>\$</sup>	Service Tax	Union Taxes <sup>\$</sup>	Service Tax
Andhra Pradesh	7.701	7.802	7.356	7.453	6.937	7.047	4.305	4.398
Bihar	14.597	14.788	11.028	11.173	10.917	11.089	9.665	9.787
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>4.632</b>	<b>4.693</b>	<b>4.997</b>	<b>5.063</b>	<b>5.199</b>	<b>5.281</b>	<b>5.521</b>	<b>5.674</b>
Gujarat	2.821	2.858	3.569	3.616	3.041	3.089	3.084	3.172
Rajasthan	5.473	5.544	5.609	5.683	5.853	5.945	5.495	5.647
Tamil Nadu	5.385	5.455	5.305	5.374	4.969	5.047	4.023	4.104
Uttar Pradesh	19.798	20.057	19.264	19.157	19.677	19.987	17.959	18.205

Source : Reports of Finance Commission, GoI

\$ excluding Service Tax

## Goods and Services Tax (GST)

5.3 GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services right from manufacturer to consumer. GST is essentially a tax only on value addition. The final consumer will thus bear the only GST charges by the last dealer by the supply chain. GST is an amalgamation of Central and state indirect taxes. Central level taxes being subsumed are Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duty, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty, Special additional duty of customs. State level taxes being subsumed are Value Added Tax/Sales Tax, Entertainment Tax (other than the tax levied by the local bodies), Central Sales Tax, Octroi and Entry tax, Purchase Tax, Luxury tax, Taxes on lottery, betting and gambling.

## Non-Tax Revenue

5.4 The non-tax revenue is increasing at CAGR of 16.6 per cent during last five years. It's expected share in total revenue receipts is 20.4 per cent. Non-tax revenue is given in Table 5.4.

5.5 By the end of December 2016 revenue receipts of the State were 63.8 per cent of 2016-17 (BE) as against 63.8 per cent for the corresponding period of 2015-16 (RE). Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.5.

**Table 5.4 Non-tax revenue**

Year	(₹ crore)			
	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Central grants	Total non-tax revenue
2012-13	2,465	7,520	14,322	24,307
2013-14	3,934	7,418	13,241	24,593
2014-15	3,351	9,229	20,141	32,722
2015-16 (RE)	2,974	11,725	24,982	39,680
2016-17 (BE)	1,122	18,875	24,964	44,961

Note- Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source: Finance Department, GoM

**Table 5.5 Revenue receipts**

(₹ crore)

Item	Actual receipts		Per cent change	Percentage to 2016-17 (BE)
	2015 <sup>+</sup>	2016 <sup>+</sup>		
<b>A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)</b>	<b>1,08,067</b>	<b>1,16,692</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>66.4</b>
1) Own Tax Revenue ( i to ix)	89,386	95,507	6.8	66.2
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	52,028	60,749	16.8	74.6
ii) Stamps & registration fees	15,785	14,922	(-) 5.5	63.4
iii) State excise duty	8,468	8,638	2.0	56.3
iv) Taxes & duties on electricity	4,069	1,985	(-) 51.2	25.1
v) Land revenue	903	713	(-) 21.0	22.3
vi) Taxes on vehicles	4,339	4,835	11.4	71.6
vii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,546	1,655	7.1	65.8
viii) Taxes on goods & passengers	591	275	(-) 53.5	21.6
ix) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,657	1,735	4.7	77.6
2) Share in central taxes	18,681	21,185	13.4	67.0
<b>B) Non-Tax Revenue ( i + ii)</b>	<b>18,390</b>	<b>24,172</b>	<b>31.4</b>	<b>53.8</b>
i) Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	7,491	7,890	5.3	39.5
ii) Grants-in-aid from centre	10,899	16,282	49.4	65.2
<b>Total ( A+B )</b>	<b>1,26,457</b>	<b>1,40,864</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra

+ upto December

## Grants-in-aid as per recommendations of 14<sup>th</sup> FC

5.6 Apart from increase in the share of tax devolution and change in the funding pattern of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, 14<sup>th</sup> FC has also recommended grants-in-aid as follows:

- Grants to states are to be divided into two broad categories on the basis of rural and urban population, with the ratio of basic grants to performance grants being 90:10 for rural local bodies and 80:20 in case of urban local bodies.
- After implementation of Goods and Services Tax (GST), the ratio of Centre and State's contribution to State Disaster Relief Fund (SDRF) will be 90:10.

5.6.1 State received ₹ 1,623 crore and ₹ 1,191 crore basic grant for rural & urban local bodies respectively during 2015-16 and expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,623 crore & ₹ 1,197 crore respectively. For 2016-17, the State is expected to receive basic grant of ₹ 2,543 crore and ₹ 2,136 crore for rural and urban local bodies respectively. The performance based grant is given from this year onwards; ₹ 295 crore for rural and ₹ 487 crore for urban local bodies. During 2015-16 State received ₹ 1,112 crore as central share in SDRF. Expenditure incurred during 2015-16 under SDRF was ₹ 2,705 crore. State is expected to receive ₹ 1,168 crore as central share in SDRF in 2016-17.

## Revenue Expenditure

5.7 During 2016-17, the expected revenue expenditure is ₹ 2,24,455 crore i.e 87.3 per cent of total expenditure. However, share of development expenditure is expected to be 65.8 per cent in revenue expenditure. Expenditure on social services such as education (49.6 per cent), water supply (16.4 per cent), health (10.0 per cent), etc. is expected to occupy about 66.5 per cent of development expenditure in 2016-17. Non-development expenditure is expected to increase by 12.2 per cent over the previous year with its share 34.2 per cent in revenue expenditure.



5.7.1 The revenue expenditure is mainly incurred on salary & wages, pension and interest payments. Interest payments constitute perennial burden on the State's revenue due to constant increase in debt stock. Componentwise revenue expenditure is given in Table 5.6 and its details are given in Annexure 5.3.

**Table 5.6 Componentwise revenue expenditure**

(₹ crore)					
Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Other <sup>#</sup>	Total revenue expenditure
2012-13	53,295 (38.4)	13,430 (9.7)	19,076 (13.7)	52,935 (38.2)	1,38,736 (100.0)
2013-14	59,735 (38.6)	15,186 (9.8)	21,207 (13.7)	58,774 (37.9)	1,54,902 (100.0)
2014-15	62,123 (35.0)	17,385 (9.8)	23,965 (13.5)	74,080 (41.7)	1,77,553 (100.0)
2015-16 (RE)	71,363 (34.4)	19,939 (9.6)	26,217 (12.6)	90,092 (43.4)	2,07,611 (100.0)
2016-17 (BE)	79,941 (35.6)	24,370 (10.9)	28,220 (12.6)	91,924 (40.9)	2,24,455 (100.0)

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

# Other expenditure includes expenditure on maintenance, purchase of goods and services, etc.

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.8 The total revenue expenditure of the State by the end of December 2016 was ₹ 1,35,688 crore (60.5 per cent of 2016-17(BE)), of which plan expenditure was ₹ 20,114 crore (40.8 per cent of 2016-17(BE)). Development expenditure and expenditure incurred on social services by the end of December 2016 were ₹ 87,434 crore (59.2 per cent of 2016-17(BE)) and ₹ 61,290 crore (62.4 per cent of 2016-17 (BE)) respectively.

5.9 Expenditure of the State budget is classified by DES, GoM into significant economic categories on the basis of the guidelines given by CSO, GoI. The details of consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

### Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.10 The capital receipts consist of (i) Recovery of loans, (ii) Other receipts such as inter-state settlements, contingency fund and its appropriation, etc. and (iii) Borrowings and other liabilities. The borrowings and other liabilities have a major share in the capital receipts. The expected internal debt is 92 per cent of the total capital receipts. As per the 14<sup>th</sup> FC recommendations, State's borrowings from special securities issued to National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) have been made limited. Accordingly, capital receipts for 2016-17 are expected to increase by only ₹ 1,157 crore over the previous year.

5.11 The capital expenditure comprises of capital expenditure outside the revenue account, loans & advances given by the State Government and repayment of public debt. It is anticipated to be ₹ 46,309 crore in 2016-17 which is 17.1 per cent of the total expenditure. Capital expenditure outside the revenue account has the highest share (67.0 per cent) in the total capital expenditure for 2016-17. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.7.

**Table 5.7 Capital receipts and capital expenditure**

(₹ crore)

Year	Capital receipts		Capital expenditure		
	Total	Of which, Internal debt	Total	Of which	
				Outside revenue account	Repayment of public debt
2012-13	21,842	21,366	26,733	17,398	7,919
2013-14	38,928	26,923	33,080	20,020	11,414
2014-15	45,939	35,184	40,195	19,523	19,531
2015-16 (RE)	48,813	36,465	39,714	28,427	9,998
2016-17 (BE)	49,970	45,965	46,309	31,006	13,772

Source : Finance Department, GoM

## Deficit Trends

5.12 The expected fiscal deficit of 1.5 per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12) of the State for 2016-17 is well within the limit set by the FRBM (Fiscal Responsibility and Budgetary Management) Act, 2005 and also well within the fiscal limit of 2.8 per cent of GSDP set by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC.

5.13 The 14<sup>th</sup> FC has laid down the consolidated fiscal reform path for states for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 and the same is given in Table 5.8.

## Debt Position

5.14 The liabilities (debt stock) of the State comprise of accumulated unpaid loan and other liabilities on the government. The debt stock of the State is expected to be ₹ 3,56,213 crore in 2016-17 which is 15.7 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (22.1 per cent) laid down by the 14<sup>th</sup> FC. The average cost of borrowing is expected to be 8.8 per cent for 2016-17. Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.9.

5.15 Open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund contribute to about 75 per cent of the debt stock. Internal debt of the State has reached to ₹ 2,89,539 crore (81.3 per cent of debt stock), of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 2,13,036 crore. As per budget estimates, the overall internal debt is ₹ 45,965 crore of which expected open market borrowings are ₹ 40,000 crore. Out of this internal debt, ₹ 12,655 crore will be used for repayment of loans. Fiscal and financial indicators of the State are given in Table 5.10.

**Table 5.8 Consolidated fiscal reform path for states**(per cent of GSDP<sup>\$</sup>)

Year	Fiscal limits	
	Fiscal deficit	Debt Stock
2015-16	2.8	21.9
2016-17	2.8	22.1
2017-18	2.8	22.2
2018-19	2.7	22.3
2019-20	2.7	22.4

\$ at current price as per base year 2004-05

Source : 14<sup>th</sup> FC, GoI**Table 5.9 Debt stock and interest payments**

(₹ crore)

Year	Debt stock	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowings <sup>\$</sup>
2012-13	2,46,692	19,076	8.4
2013-14	2,69,355	21,207	8.6
2014-15	2,94,261	23,965	8.9
2015-16 (RE)	3,20,210	26,217	8.9
2016-17 (BE)	3,56,213	28,220	8.8

\$ Average cost of borrowings is the percentage of interest payment to the outstanding liabilities in preceding year

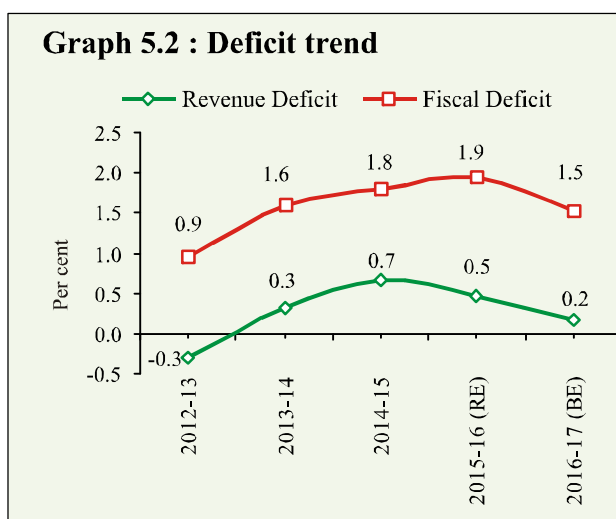
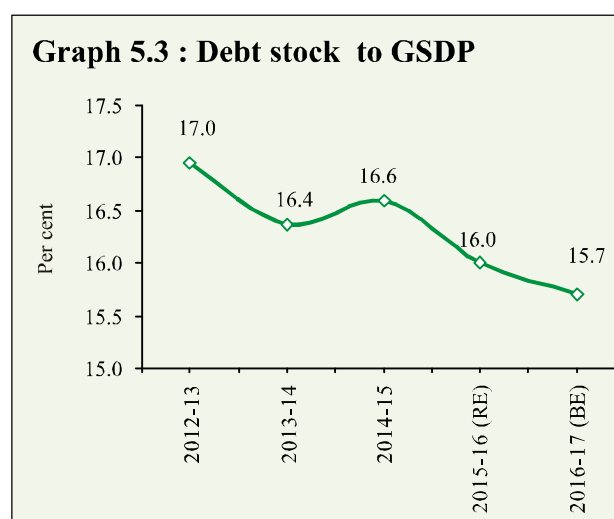
Source: Finance Department, GoM

**Table 5.10 : Fiscal and Financial Performance Indicators**

(per cent)

Indicators	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 (RE)	2016-17 (BE)
State's Own Tax Revenue to GSDP	7.1	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4
State's Own Non-Tax Revenue to GSDP	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Debt stock to GSDP	17.0	16.4	16.6	16.0	15.7
Revenue expenditure to GSDP	9.5	9.4	10.0	10.4	9.9
Plan expenditure to total expenditure	24.4	24.0	22.2	29.0	27.5
Non-Plan expenditure to total expenditure	75.6	76.0	77.8	71.0	72.5

Source : Finance Department, GoM

**Graph 5.2 : Deficit trend****Graph 5.3 : Debt stock to GSDP**

## State Plan Performance

5.16 The state has prepared total plan of size ₹ 2,57,219 crore during XII<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan (FYP) period (2012-17) against outlay of ₹ 2,75,000 Crore. During the XII<sup>th</sup> FYP plan, anticipated expenditure is ₹ 2,03,644 crore (79.2 per cent). Annual planwise outlay and expenditure are given in Table 5.11.

**Table 5.11 Annual planwise outlay and expenditure**

(₹ crore)

Year	Plan Outlay	Plan expenditure	Percentage to outlay
2012-13	45,000	35,867	79.7
2013-14	49,000	38,048	77.6
2014-15	51,223	43,596	85.1
2015-16	54,999	40,412	73.5
2016-17	56,997	45,721 <sup>\$</sup>	80.2

Source : Planning Department, GoM

\$ anticipated

## Annual Plan 2016-17

5.17 Annual plan outlay for 2016-17 is of ₹ 56,997 crore, of which general district plan is of ₹ 7,562 crore. Sectorwise FYP and annual plan is given in Table 5.12.



**Table 5.12 Sectorwise FYP and annual plan**

Sector	XII FYP		Annual plan expenditure				(₹ crore)
	Outlay	Share in outlay (per cent)	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	Annual plan 2016-17 outlay
	Agriculture and Allied Activities	21,917	8.0	3,531	3,657	7,092	11,066
Rural Development	9,089	3.3	1,499	1,423	1,833	1,296	2,029
Special Area Development	1,141	0.4	124	159	236	31	172
Irrigation and Flood Control	47,990	17.5	6,456	6,743	6,477	7,486	8,137
Energy	20,695	7.5	2,372	3,353	2,350	3,014	3,560
Industry and Minerals	2,175	0.8	190	158	285	359	395
Transport	33,855	12.3	4,256	5,261	4,719	3,301	7,737
Science, Technology & Environment	169	0.1	474	27	31	22	67
General Economic Services	3,364	1.2	644	8,32	540	614	1,090
Social & Community Services	1,22,646	44.6	15,114	15,212	17,832	10,900	24,597
General Services	10,989	4.0	1,198	980	1,072	1,361	2,560
Other Programmes	971	0.4	10	244	1,128	960	1,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,75,000</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>35,867</b>	<b>38,048</b>	<b>43,596</b>	<b>40,412</b>	<b>56,997</b>

Source : Planning Department, GoM

Note : Totals may not tally due to rounding

## Plan and Non-Plan Expenditure

5.18 Out of total expenditure, non-plan expenditure is 37.9 per cent more than plan expenditure. Share of non-plan revenue expenditure in total non-plan expenditure is expected to be 89.2 per cent for 2016-17. Plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants) is given in Table 5.13.

**Table 5.13 Budgeted plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants)**

(₹ crore)

Year	Plan expenditure			Non-plan expenditure	Total expenditure
	Revenue	Capital	Total		
2012-13	24,568	15,755	40,323	1,25,146	1,65,469
2013-14	25,907	19,246	45,153	1,42,830	1,87,982
2014-15	31,303	17,027	48,330	1,69,348	2,17,748
2015-16 (RE)	46,844	24,781	71,625	1,75,700	2,47,325
2016-17 (BE)	49,261	25,141	74,403	1,96,361	2,70,764

Source: Finance Department, GoM

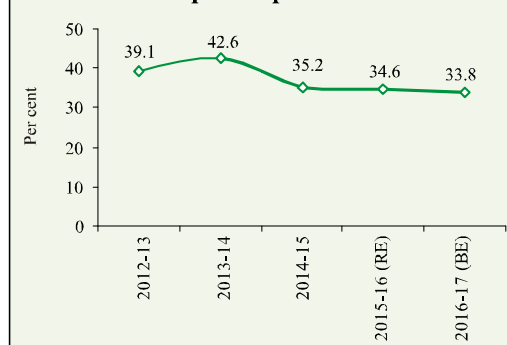
Note- Totals may not add up due to rounding

5.19 As per the GoI guidelines, plan and non-plan expenditure are being merged under revenue and capital expenditure from budget 2017-18. Expenditure will be categorised as establishment and scheme expenditure.

## Government Guarantees

5.20 The outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2014-15 was ₹ 8,274 crore. The highest guarantee of 45.9 per cent was given to the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department followed by 14.9 per cent to Public works and 13.0 per cent to Water supply & sanitation, 8.4 per cent to Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy). Guarantees given by the government during 2014-15 are given in Table 5.14.

**Graph 5.4 : Share of capital expenditure in plan expenditure**



**Table 5.14 Guarantees given by the government during 2014-15**

(₹ crore)

Name of the department	Outstanding at the beginning of the year	Additional guarantees		Deletion (other than invoked) in the year	Invoked and discharged during the year	Outstanding at the end of the year
		During the year	Due to loan received on revolving guarantees and amount changed due to revised interest rate			
Agriculture & ADF	81.00	0.00	0.00	81.00	0.00	0.00
Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	13.41	0.00	0.00	0.53	0.00	12.88
Social Justice & Special Assistance	229.33	257.92	43.63	16.64	2.55	511.69
Urban development	201.13	0.00	0.00	1.69	0.00	199.44
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	1,020.76	0.00	0.00	326.70	0.00	694.06
Water resources	98.36	0.00	0.00	98.36	0.00	0.00
Public works	1,253.79	0.00	0.00	23.94	0.00	1,229.85
Tribal development	34.28	0.00	1.09	2.83	0.00	32.54
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	3,280.52	735.00	126.69	344.94	0.00	3,797.27
Water supply & sanitation	1,290.97	0.00	2.15	214.66	0.00	1,078.46
Minority development	39.60	0.00	10.00	6.59	0.00	43.01
Planning	768.19	0.00	0.00	93.75	0.00	674.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,311.34</b>	<b>992.92</b>	<b>183.56</b>	<b>1,211.63</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>8,273.64</b>

Source: Finance Department, GoM

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 5.1

## BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ crore)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>#</sup>	2016-17 <sup>##</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)</b>	<b>1,05,868</b>	<b>1,21,286</b>	<b>1,42,947</b>	<b>1,49,822</b>	<b>1,65,416</b>	<b>1,98,321</b>	<b>2,20,810</b>
a) Tax Revenue	86,447	1,00,952	1,18,640	1,25,228	1,32,694	1,58,641	1,75,849
b) Non-Tax Revenue	19,421	20,334	24,307	24,593	32,722	39,680	44,961
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>1,06,459</b>	<b>1,23,554</b>	<b>1,38,736</b>	<b>1,54,902</b>	<b>1,77,553</b>	<b>2,07,611</b>	<b>2,24,455</b>
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	15,648	17,505	19,076	21,207	23,965	26,217	28,220
b) Administrative Services	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,008	15,086	18,478	21,468
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	8,957	10,581	11,649	13,163	14,407	16,631	19,325
<b>3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>2,268</b>	<b>(-4,211)</b>	<b>5,081</b>	<b>12,137</b>	<b>9,290</b>	<b>3,645</b>
<b>4. Capital Receipts</b>	<b>23,739</b>	<b>28,336</b>	<b>21,842</b>	<b>38,928</b>	<b>45,939</b>	<b>48,813</b>	<b>49,970</b>
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	640	559	863	728	975	1,057	1,151
b) Other capital receipts	17	456	0	850	10	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	18,308	20,863	13,935	26,785	29,783	37,759	35,047
<b>5. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>24,546</b>	<b>25,674</b>	<b>26,733</b>	<b>33,080</b>	<b>40,195</b>	<b>39,714</b>	<b>46,309</b>
<b>6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)</b>	<b>1,29,607</b>	<b>1,49,623</b>	<b>1,64,789</b>	<b>1,88,749</b>	<b>2,11,355</b>	<b>2,47,134</b>	<b>2,70,780</b>
<b>7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)</b>	<b>1,31,005</b>	<b>1,49,228</b>	<b>1,65,469</b>	<b>1,87,982</b>	<b>2,17,748</b>	<b>2,47,325</b>	<b>2,70,764</b>
<b>8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,350</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)</b>	<b>549</b>	<b>(-894)</b>	<b>(-195)</b>	<b>(-767)</b>	<b>2,043</b>	<b>191</b>	<b>(-16)</b>
<b>10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)</b>	<b>18,857</b>	<b>19,969</b>	<b>13,740</b>	<b>26,018</b>	<b>31,827</b>	<b>37,950</b>	<b>35,031</b>
<b>As per cent of GSDP (base year = 2011-12)</b>							
<b>1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>9.7</b>
a) Tax Revenue	8.2	7.9	8.2	7.6	7.5	7.9	7.8
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0
<b>2. Revenue Expenditure</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>9.7</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>10.0</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.9</b>
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
b) Administrative Services	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9
<b>3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>(-0.3)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>0.7</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>0.2</b>
<b>4. Capital Receipts</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>2.2</b>
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5
<b>5. Capital Expenditure</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.0</b>
<b>6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>7. Total Expenditure (2+5)</b>	<b>12.5</b>	<b>11.7</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>11.4</b>	<b>12.3</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>11.9</b>
<b>8. Appropriation to the contingency fund</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>9. Budgetary Deficit (7 - 6 - 8)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>(-0.1)</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.0</b>	<b>0.0</b>
<b>10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>1.9</b>	<b>1.5</b>

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

Note - 1. For 2010-11, GSDP figures are as per base year 2004-05.

2. Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 5.2

## BUDGET: TRENDS IN RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ crore)

	Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>#</sup>	2016-17 <sup>##</sup>
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>1,05,868</b>	<b>1,21,286</b>	<b>1,42,947</b>	<b>1,49,822</b>	<b>1,65,415</b>	<b>1,98,322</b>	<b>2,20,810</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)</b>	<b>75,028</b>	<b>87,648</b>	<b>1,03,448</b>	<b>1,08,641</b>	<b>1,15,090</b>	<b>1,30,535</b>	<b>1,44,222</b>
	(1) Sales Tax	42,483	50,596	60,080	62,530	67,466	74,617	81,438
	(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	13,516	14,408	17,548	18,676	19,959	21,500	23,548
	(3) State Excise Duties	5,962	8,606	9,297	10,101	11,397	13,700	15,344
	(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	4,730	4,831	5,896	6,084	4,350	7,650	7,913
	(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,686	1,830	1,961	2,165	2,175	2,309	2,517
	(6) Taxes on Vehicles	3,533	4,137	5,027	5,096	5,405	5,694	6,750
	(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,423	1,702	1,874	1,659	2,478	2,015	2,236
	(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	600	574	691	1,241	587	1,150	1,276
	(9) Land Revenue	1,095	964	1,074	1,089	1,272	1,900	3,200
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)</b>	<b>8,225</b>	<b>8,168</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>11,352</b>	<b>12,580</b>	<b>14,699</b>	<b>19,997</b>
	(1) Interest Receipts	1,422	1,359	2,465	3,934	3,351	2,974	1,122
	(2) Other non-tax revenue	6,803	6,809	7,520	7,418	9,229	11,725	18,875
<b>(3)</b>	<b>Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)</b>	<b>11,419</b>	<b>13,304</b>	<b>15,192</b>	<b>16,588</b>	<b>17,604</b>	<b>28,106</b>	<b>31,627</b>
	(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,359	2,660	3,267	3,673	4,390	6,471	7,682
	(2) Corporation Tax	4,463	5,236	5,457	5,578	6,147	8,651	9,913
	(3) Taxes on Wealth	9	20	9	15	17	0	0
	(4) Customs	1,997	2,307	2,525	2,706	2,847	4,500	4,939
	(5) Union Excise Duties	1,452	1,493	1,716	1,911	1,608	3,597	3,946
	(6) Service Tax	1,139	1,588	2,218	2,703	2,596	4,887	5,147
<b>(4)</b>	<b>Grants in Aid from Central Government</b>	<b>11,196</b>	<b>12,166</b>	<b>14,322</b>	<b>13,241</b>	<b>20,141</b>	<b>24,982</b>	<b>24,964</b>
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)</b>	<b>23,739</b>	<b>28,336</b>	<b>21,842</b>	<b>38,928</b>	<b>45,939</b>	<b>48,813</b>	<b>49,970</b>
<b>(1)</b>	<b>Receipts from Public Debts (a+b)</b>	<b>20,740</b>	<b>24,453</b>	<b>22,117</b>	<b>27,887</b>	<b>35,726</b>	<b>37,564</b>	<b>47,064</b>
	(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	19,920	24,146	21,366	26,923	35,184	36,465	45,965
	(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	820	306	751	964	542	1,099	1,099
<b>(2)</b>	<b>Loans &amp; Advances by the State Government (Recoveries).</b>	<b>640</b>	<b>559</b>	<b>863</b>	<b>728</b>	<b>975</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>1,151</b>
<b>(3)</b>	<b>Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>467</b>	<b>(-) 10</b>	<b>850</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>(4)</b>	<b>Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)</b>	<b>2,350</b>	<b>2,858</b>	<b>(-) 1,128</b>	<b>9,463</b>	<b>9,228</b>	<b>10,192</b>	<b>1,755</b>
	(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	2,022	2,260	2,188	1,894	1,260	1,540	1,771
	(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 126	(-) 400	38	(-) 381	(-) 275	(-) 1,015	439
	(1) Interest Bearing	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 43	(-) 2,906	(-) 1,941
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 232	(-) 513	179	(-) 301	(-) 232	1,891	2,380
	(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	6,259	4,532	6,442	6,772	4,411	2,343	5,190
	(1) Interest Bearing	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,590	3,361	211	2,880
	(2) Non-interest Bearing	2,313	794	2,178	2,182	1,050	2,133	2,310
	(d) Others	(-) 5,805	(-) 3,534	(-) 9,795	1,178	3,832	7,324	(-) 5,645
	<b>Total Receipts (A + B)</b>	<b>1,29,607</b>	<b>1,49,623</b>	<b>1,64,789</b>	<b>1,88,749</b>	<b>2,11,354</b>	<b>2,47,134</b>	<b>2,70,780</b>

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

‡ It comprises of inter-state settlement (net), appropriations to the contingency fund (net) and contingency fund (net).

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 5.3

## BUDGET: TRENDS IN EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ crore)

Item	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>#</sup>	2016-17 <sup>##</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>1,06,459</b>	<b>1,23,554</b>	<b>1,38,736</b>	<b>1,54,902</b>	<b>1,77,553</b>	<b>2,07,611</b>	<b>2,24,454</b>
<b>(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)</b>	<b>68,755</b>	<b>80,701</b>	<b>91,070</b>	<b>1,00,923</b>	<b>1,17,067</b>	<b>1,39,219</b>	<b>1,47,737</b>
<b>(a) Social Services (1 to 8)</b>	<b>48,282</b>	<b>54,812</b>	<b>62,039</b>	<b>70,879</b>	<b>76,953</b>	<b>93,050</b>	<b>98,293</b>
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	26,944	29,879	33,857	38,238	39,696	45,737	48,707
(2) Health & Family Welfare	4,474	5,002	5,936	6,816	8,497	11,117	9,862
(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	6,509	7,438	7,114	6,952	7,429	12,097	16,105
(4) Information & Broadcasting	47	47	57	68	122	85	99
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	4,518	5,117	6,417	7,951	8,097	9,474	10,833
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	646	721	730	767	895	1,050	1,111
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	5,076	6,541	7,855	9,996	12,112	13,334	11,389
(8) Others	68	68	74	92	105	156	187
<b>(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)</b>	<b>19,285</b>	<b>24,869</b>	<b>27,551</b>	<b>27,991</b>	<b>37,686</b>	<b>40,495</b>	<b>40,920</b>
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	5,636	6,145	7,218	7,821	8,567	10,506	9,349
(2) Rural Development	2,243	2,524	4,399	3,130	6,172	6,042	12,126
(3) Special Area Programme	59	44	48	33	33	4	1
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,522	2,701	2,574	2,742	2,487	2,826	3,211
(5) Energy	3,619	5,527	5,471	5,726	10,891	9,360	5,760
(6) Industry and Minerals.	870	2,546	2,600	2,549	2,894	3,625	3,039
(7) Transport and Communication	3,418	4,199	4,216	4,729	5,556	6,191	5,269
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	61	67	72	84	77	91	109
(9) General Economic Services	856	1,116	952	1,177	1,009	1,850	2,056
<b>(c) Grants-in-Aid &amp; contributions to Local Bodies &amp; P.R. Institutions</b>	<b>1,188</b>	<b>1,020</b>	<b>1,481</b>	<b>2,053</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>5,674</b>	<b>8,524</b>
<b>(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)</b>	<b>37,704</b>	<b>42,853</b>	<b>47,666</b>	<b>53,979</b>	<b>60,486</b>	<b>68,392</b>	<b>76,717</b>
<b>(a) General Services ( 1 to 5)</b>	<b>21,155</b>	<b>24,340</b>	<b>27,346</b>	<b>31,180</b>	<b>34,631</b>	<b>39,955</b>	<b>45,897</b>
(1) Organs of State	1,088	1,249	1,266	1,435	2,334	2,143	2,177
(2) Collection Charges	1,221	1,570	1,853	2,371	2,590	2,703	2,918
(3) Administrative Services	9,798	10,848	12,472	14,008	15,086	18,478	21,467
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	8,956	10,581	11,649	13,163	14,407	16,631	19,325
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	92	92	106	204	214	0	10
<b>(b) Interest Payments &amp; Debt Services</b>	<b>16,549</b>	<b>18,513</b>	<b>20,320</b>	<b>22,799</b>	<b>25,855</b>	<b>28,437</b>	<b>30,820</b>
<b>(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)</b>	<b>24,546</b>	<b>25,674</b>	<b>26,733</b>	<b>33,080</b>	<b>40,194</b>	<b>39,714</b>	<b>46,310</b>
<b>(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)</b>	<b>18,922</b>	<b>18,716</b>	<b>18,814</b>	<b>21,666</b>	<b>20,664</b>	<b>29,716</b>	<b>32,538</b>
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	17,963	17,880	17,398	20,020	19,523	28,427	31,006
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	959	836	1,416	1,645	1,141	1,289	1,532
<b>(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)</b>	<b>5,624</b>	<b>6,958</b>	<b>7,919</b>	<b>11,414</b>	<b>19,530</b>	<b>9,998</b>	<b>13,772</b>
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	4,291	5,838	6,351	10,543	14,294	9,142	12,655
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	483	620	693	871	886	856	1,117
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	850	500	875	0	4,350	0	0
<b>Total Expenditure (A + B)</b>	<b>1,31,005</b>	<b>1,49,228</b>	<b>1,65,469</b>	<b>1,87,982</b>	<b>2,17,748</b>	<b>2,47,325</b>	<b>2,70,764</b>

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 5.4

## BORROWINGS &amp; OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ crore)

Item (1)	2010-11 (2)	2011-12 (3)	2012-13 (4)	2013-14 (5)	2014-15 (6)	2015-16 <sup>#</sup> (7)	2016-17 <sup>##</sup> (8)
<b>I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)</b>	<b>22,040</b>	<b>24,106</b>	<b>21,383</b>	<b>22,876</b>	<b>25,124</b>	<b>26,411</b>	<b>36,002</b>
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	15,629	18,308	15,015	16,379	20,890	27,323	33,310
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	337	(-) 314	58	94	(-) 344	243	(-) 18
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	6,074	6,112	6,311	6,403	4,578	(-) 1,155	2,710
a) Provident Fund (net)	2,022	2,260	2,188	1,894	1,260	1,540	1,771
b) Reserve Fund (net)	106	114	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 43	(-) 2,906	(-) 1,941
c) Civil Deposites (net)	3,946	3,737	4,264	4,590	3,361	211	2,880
<b>II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)</b>	<b>(-) 3,732</b>	<b>(-) 3,242</b>	<b>(-) 7,448</b>	<b>3,909</b>	<b>4,659</b>	<b>11,348</b>	<b>(-) 955</b>
1) Net receipts on Public Account @	(-) 3,724	(-) 3,254	(-) 7,438	3,059	4,649	11,348	(-) 955
2) Other capital receipts (net) <sup>\$</sup>	(-) 8	11	(-) 10	850	10	0	0
<b>Total Borrowings &amp; other Liabilities (I + II)</b>	<b>18,308</b>	<b>20,863</b>	<b>13,935</b>	<b>26,785</b>	<b>29,783</b>	<b>37,759</b>	<b>35,047</b>

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

# Revised Estimates

## Budget Estimates

@ Net Receipts on Public Accounts consist of Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense &amp; Misc. and Remittances Accounts.

\$ It comprises of the receipts of Inter-State Settlement (net), Appropriation to the Contingency Fund (net) and Contingency Fund (net)

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 5.5

## FINAL CONSUMPTION EXPENDITURE AND EXPENDITURE ON CAPITAL FORMATION OF GOVERNMENT

(₹ crore)

Particular	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16 <sup>#</sup>	2016-17 <sup>##</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>A. Consumption Expenditure</b>							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	23,788	26,355	29,791	33,591	33,954	40,608	45,444
1.1 Wages & Salaries	14,898	15,761	17,607	19,780	20,750	25,228	26,516
1.2 Pension	8,890	10,594	12,185	13,811	13,204	15,380	18,928
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	11,735	14,041	13,437	14,434	12,870	11,895	16,391
2.1 Purchases	10,231	12,876	11,459	8,498	10,339	9,986	15,741
2.2 Maintenances	3,465	3,088	3,678	4,334	4,785	5,337	4,143
2.3 Sales	1,961	1,923	1,700	1,602	2,034	2,956	3,222
<b>Total Consumption Expenditure</b>	<b>35,523</b>	<b>40,396</b>	<b>43,228</b>	<b>48,024</b>	<b>47,044</b>	<b>52,974</b>	<b>62,106</b>
<b>B. Expenditure on Capital Formation</b>							
1. Buildings	1,092	1,758	1,791	2,080	1,978	3,539	5,804
2. Roads & Bridges	2,347	2,742	2,841	4,210	3,654	5,010	4,807
3. Other Capital Outlay	2,897	3,477	3,870	2,527	6,623	10,881	10,717
4. Transport Equipments	171	55	144	120	171	261	132
5. Machinery & Equipment	472	454	546	550	457	1,174	1,265
6. Cultivated Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. <b>Expenditure on New Capital Formation ( 1 to 7 )</b>	<b>6,979</b>	<b>8,485</b>	<b>9,193</b>	<b>9,487</b>	<b>12,883</b>	<b>20,865</b>	<b>22,725</b>
9. Change in Stock	(-2)	2	2	3	4	4	5
10. <b>Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)</b>	<b>6,977</b>	<b>8,487</b>	<b>9,195</b>	<b>9,489</b>	<b>12,887</b>	<b>20,869</b>	<b>22,730</b>

Source - Directorate of Economics &amp; Statistics, GoM.

# Revised Estimates

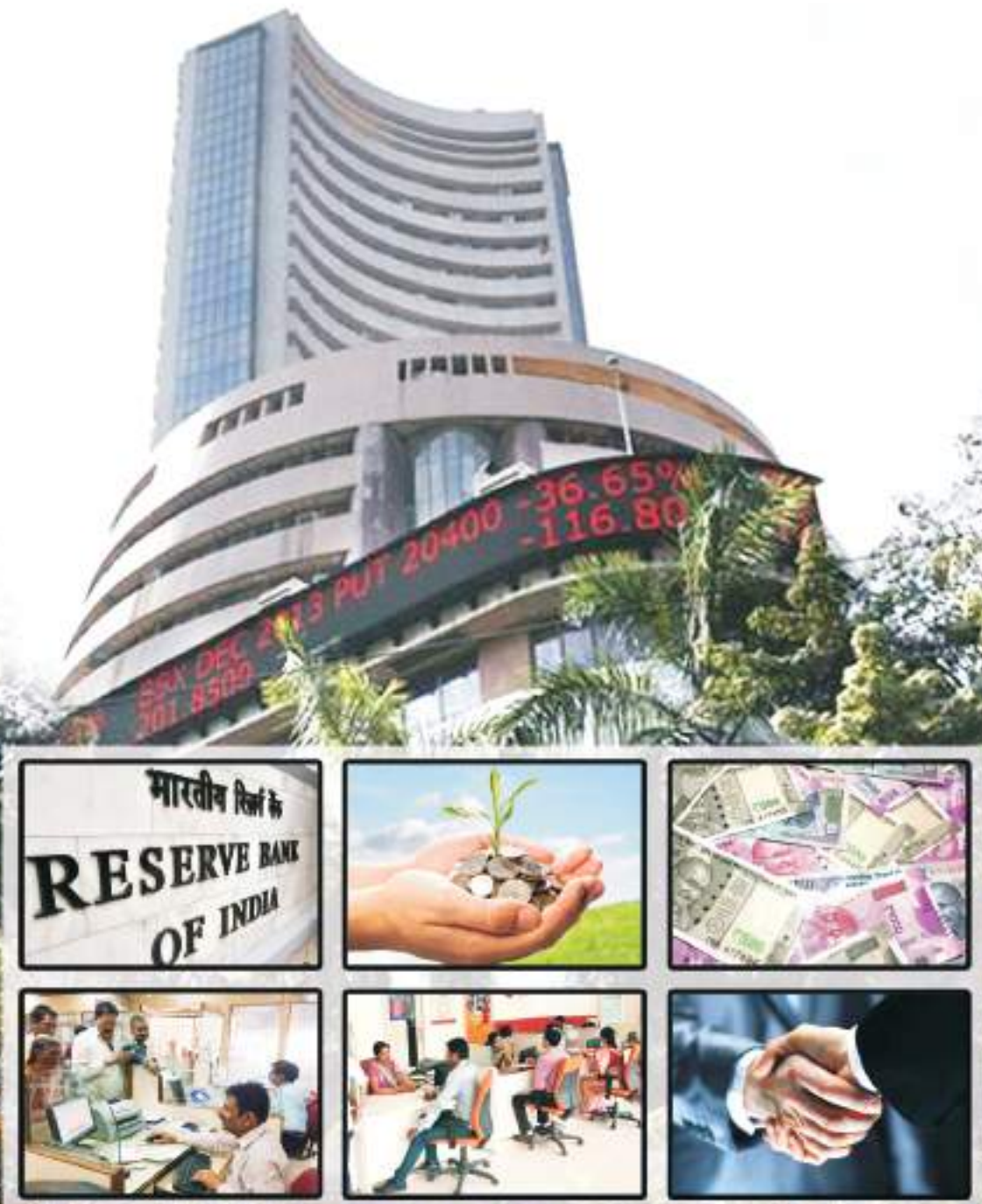
## Budget Estimates

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding.





# 6 Institutional Finance & Capital Market





## 6. INSTITUTIONAL FINANCE AND CAPITAL MARKET

6.1 Financial institutions facilitate in the formation of capital by mobilising surplus funds and using the same in an effective manner for productive purposes and promising better returns. Banks are the prime financial institutions.

### Scheduled Commercial Banks

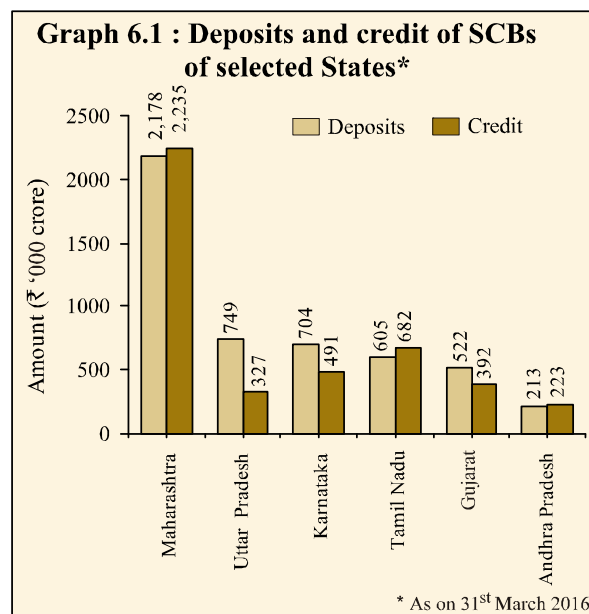
6.2 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 in all 11,789 Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) banking offices (about nine per cent of the total banking offices in India) are functioning in the State. Of the total banking offices of SCBs in the State, about 27 per cent were located in rural areas. Average population served per bank office in the State was 10,639 as against 9,609 at All - India level. The share of the State in aggregate deposits and gross credit of SCBS in India was 24.0 per cent and 28.7 per cent respectively. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the State was 102.7 per cent whereas, that of All-India was 77.9 per cent. Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.1 and its series is given in Annexure 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State**

Particulars	(as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)								Per cent change of total over previous year
	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total		
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	
Banking offices (no.)	3,093	3,199	2,462	2,554	5,729	6,036	11,284	11,789	4.5
Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	56.2	61.8	95.7	102.0	1,981.8	2,013.8	2,133.7	2,177.6	2.1
Credit (₹ '000 crore)	44.6	52.8	60.5	67.7	1,871.0	2,114.8	1,976.1	2,235.3	13.1
CD Ratio (per cent)	79.3	85.4	63.2	66.3	94.4	105.0	92.6	102.7	--

Source: RBI

6.3 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, the share of nationalised banks including SBI and its associates in the aggregate deposits as well as credit of SCBs in the State, was about 61 per cent. Per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCBs in the State were ₹ 1,81,383 and ₹ 1,86,190 respectively. The corresponding figures for All-India were ₹ 74,953 and ₹ 56,883. CD Ratio of SBI and its associates was highest (140.0 per cent). Deposits and credit of SCBs in the State according to bank group are given in Table 6.2.



**Table 6.2 Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCBs in the State**(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Bank Group	Banking offices (no.)		Deposits (₹ '000 crore)		Credit (₹ '000 crore)		CD Ratio (per cent)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	SBI and its associates	1,873	1,939	255.3	280.4	339.2	392.7	132.9
Nationalised banks	6,389	6,583	1,137.0	1,044.4	961.1	976.0	84.5	93.5
Foreign banks	95	96	225.5	243.5	147.5	169.2	65.4	69.5
RRBs	699	711	8.4	9.3	5.9	7.0	70.7	75.0
Private banks	2,228	2,460	507.5	600.0	522.4	690.4	102.9	115.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,284</b>	<b>11,789</b>	<b>2,133.7</b>	<b>2,177.6</b>	<b>1,976.1</b>	<b>2,235.3</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>102.7</b>

Source: RBI

6.4 Current, savings and term deposit accounts of SCBs in the State increased by about six per cent, 15 per cent and eight per cent respectively in 2015. Total amount of term deposits has increased by about four per cent in 2015. Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account are given in Table 6.3.

**Table 6.3 Deposits of SCBs in the State by type of account**(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Type of account	Accounts ('000)			Deposits (₹ '000 crore)		
	2013	2014	2015	2013	2014	2015
Current	4,242	6,009	6,354	205.7	218.0	254.4
Savings	91,850	1,06,572	1,22,696	233.1	263.1	292.8
Term deposit	21,239	23,481	25,331	1,340.1	1,547.7	1,602.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,17,331</b>	<b>1,36,062</b>	<b>1,54,381</b>	<b>1,778.9</b>	<b>2,028.8</b>	<b>2,150.0</b>

Source: RBI

6.5 RBI has directed all SCBs to provide advances to priority sector. Of the total advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector, maximum (44.0 per cent) advances were outstanding towards 'agriculture & allied activities' sector followed by micro & small enterprises (32.3 per cent) at the end of March 2016. Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector is given in Table 6.4.

**Table 6.4 Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCBs in the State to priority sector**(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016
Agriculture & allied activities	4,511	5,502	176.8	252.1
Micro & Small Enterprises	1,653	2,674	140.0	184.9
Education	189	208	4.5	4.9
Housing	949	935	88.4	94.7
Others	248	705	12.0	3.4
Export	1	3	22.8	32.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,551</b>	<b>10,027</b>	<b>444.5</b>	<b>572.7</b>

Source : RBI

6.6 Total outstanding credit of SCBs in the State increased by about 20 per cent in 2015. Of the total outstanding credit, about 66 per cent was from nationalised banks (including SBI and its associates). Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.7 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, the maximum (24.8 per cent) outstanding credit of SCBs in the State was towards manufacturing occupation. Outstanding credit towards finance was 16.5 per cent, personal loans was 14.2 per cent and construction occupation was 11.4 per cent. Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State is given in Table 6.6.

### Annual Credit Plan

6.8 RBI has adopted 'Service Area Approach' for making credit available in every village with district as the unit of service area. Accordingly, annual credit plan of the State is prepared and monitored by the convener bank of State Level Bankers Committee (SLBC). Bank of

Maharashtra is designated as the convener bank for the State. Annual credit plan size for priority sector of the State for 2016-17 is ₹ 2.55 lakh crore. In this plan, the share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' is 30 per cent and that of 'Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI' sector is 63 per cent. The credit disbursement to priority sector in the State under annual credit plan is given in Table 6.7 and districtwise annual credit plan is given in Annexure 6.2.

**Table 6.5 Outstanding credit of SCBs in the State**

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 crore)			Per cent change over previous year
	(as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)			
	2013	2014	2015	
SBI and its associate banks	282.1	325.0	339.1	4.3
Nationalised banks	798.6	913.2	965.1	5.7
Foreign banks	97.5	110.6	150.3	35.9
RRBs	4.5	5.0	0.0	(-) 100.0
Private banks	255.3	295.8	516.9	74.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,438.0</b>	<b>1,649.6</b>	<b>1,971.4</b>	<b>19.5</b>

Source : RBI

**Table 6.6 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCBs in the State**

Occupation group	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	(as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)		
	2015	2016	
Agriculture & allied activities	76.6	89.0	16.2
Mining & Quarrying	20.0	25.3	26.5
Manufacturing	527.6	554.8	5.2
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	95.5	135.9	42.3
Construction	224.1	256.1	14.3
Transport	64.7	72.2	11.6
Professional & other services	166.2	192.0	15.5
Trade	177.9	161.7	(-) 9.1
Personal loans <sup>@</sup>	262.2	318.7	21.5
Finance	314.8	368.5	17.0
Others	41.7	63.2	21.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,971.3</b>	<b>2,237.4</b>	<b>13.5</b>

Source : RBI

<sup>@</sup> Include housing

**Table 6.7 Credit disbursement to priority sector in the State under annual credit plan**

Priority Sector	Target		Achievement		Percentage of achievement to target		Beneficiaries (lakh)	
	(₹ '000 crore)							
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Agriculture & allied activities	66.7	77.5	72.9	74.0	109.3	95.5	55.7	30.5
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	98.7	161.0	116.9	75.4	118.4	46.8	12.9	10.8
Other sectors	21.2	16.4	10.6	5.0	50.0	30.5	6.7	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>186.6</b>	<b>254.9</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>154.4</b>	<b>107.4</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>43.4</b>

Source : Bank of Maharashtra, Convener, State Level Bankers Committee

+ upto September



## Micro Finance

6.9 Micro finance is one of the effective programme for poverty alleviation wherein affordable, timely & adequate credit and other financial services are provided to the poor people. Micro finance programme provides multiple services like lending, savings, life insurance, crop insurance, etc. 'Self Help Group Bank Linkage Programme', the important microfinance programme launched by NABARD helps to promote financial transactions between the formal rural banking system with the informal Self Help Groups (SHGs). As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, in the total savings by all SHGs, about 80 per cent share was of exclusively women SHGs. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State are given in Table 6.8.

**Table 6.8 Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHGs under SHG Bank Linkage Programme in the State**

(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHGs		SHGs under NRLM/SGSY <sup>#</sup>		Exclusive women SHGs	
		No.	Amount (₹ crore)	No.	Amount (₹ crore)	No.	Amount (₹ crore)
<b>Co-operative</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>4,07,370</b>	<b>649.60</b>	<b>1,07,383</b>	<b>126.45</b>	<b>3,37,054</b>	<b>536.53</b>
	Savings	3,48,378	400.40	83,476	47.57	2,88,069	329.93
	Loans disbursed <sup>@</sup>	15,685	105.58	3,697	30.52	14,208	91.97
	Loans outstanding	43,307	143.62	20,210	48.36	34,777	114.63
<b>Regional rural</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,52,626</b>	<b>441.09</b>	<b>26,724</b>	<b>102.03</b>	<b>1,32,468</b>	<b>376.83</b>
	Savings	1,04,400	55.70	15,082	7.37	91,996	46.37
	Loans disbursed <sup>@</sup>	8,380	99.76	3,149	34.70	6,811	82.74
	Loans outstanding	39,846	285.63	8,493	59.96	33,661	247.72
<b>Public sector commercial</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,49,066</b>	<b>1,552.89</b>	<b>1,80,150</b>	<b>871.74</b>	<b>2,77,412</b>	<b>1,066.08</b>
	Savings	2,57,320	326.64	1,35,278	167.71	2,07,727	231.57
	Loans disbursed <sup>@</sup>	25,019	659.84	14,280	434.58	17,837	391.21
	Loans outstanding	66,727	566.41	30,592	269.45	51,848	443.30
<b>Private sector commercial</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,76,421</b>	<b>1,511.49</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>7.16</b>	<b>1,76,240</b>	<b>1,511.14</b>
	Savings	79,060	74.73	349	1.64	78,891	74.50
	Loans disbursed <sup>@</sup>	39,100	735.09	1	0.01	39,098	735.06
	Loans outstanding	58,261	701.67	471	5.51	58,251	701.58

Source: NABARD # NRLM – National Rural Livelihood Mission, SGSY- Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana @ 2015-16

## Financial Inclusion

6.10 Financial inclusion is about extending basic financial services viz. savings, credit, payment & remittance facilities and insurance services to the disadvantaged sections of the society and low income groups at affordable cost. *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) is an important initiatives taken by GoI to ensure financial inclusion. Under PMJDY, as on 10<sup>th</sup> February 2017, about 1.76 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which about 87.11 lakh accounts (about 50 per cent) were from rural areas. Of the total accounts opened under PMJDY, about 31 per cent were zero balance accounts. The total deposits in these accounts was to the tune of ₹ 3,924.55 crore. Under the scheme, about 1.36 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.9.

**Table 6.9 Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State**

Particulars	(as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)		
	2014	2015	2016
<b>Total number of banking outlets in villages (no.)</b>	21,215	33,600	40,738
<b>No-Frill accounts</b>			
Number ('000)	14,962	26,644	30,709
Amount (₹ crore)	1,634.9	2,716.8	4,202.4
<b>Overdraft amount availed in No-Frill Accounts (₹ crore)</b>	58.1	140.2	249.4
<b>Kisan Credit Card</b>			
Number ('000)	2,759	2,953	3,574
Outstanding amount (₹ crore)	23,159.0	28,497.8	36,713.7

Source : RBI

6.11 *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana*, a flagship programme of GoI (implemented from 8<sup>th</sup> April 2015) provides hassle free loans upto ₹ 10 lakh to all non-farm micro & small enterprises engaged in income generating activities. Loans under the scheme are categorised as 'Shishu' (upto ₹ 50,000), 'Kishore' (₹ 50,000 - ₹ 5 lakh) and 'Tarun' (₹ 5 lakh - ₹ 10 lakh) according to the development stage/credit needs of the beneficiary units. During 2015-16, total loans of ₹ 13,372 crore were disbursed to 35.3 lakh beneficiaries in the State, of which 33.4 lakh were under 'Shishu', 1.5 lakh under 'Kishor' and 0.4 lakh under 'Tarun' category. During 2016-17 upto 10<sup>th</sup> February 2017, total loans of ₹ 11,204 crore were disbursed to about 23.7 lakh beneficiaries (about 21.7 lakh under 'Shishu', about 1.6 lakh under 'Kishor' and about 0.4 lakh under 'Tarun' category).

## Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.12 The GoI has set up Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF) in 1995-96 for financing ongoing rural infrastructure projects at low cost to the State Governments. The fund is managed by NABARD. At present, for agriculture and allied activities sector, social sector and rural connectivity, the loans are provided up to 95 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent of the project cost respectively. Under this, 34 activities are covered and upto March 2016, XXI tranches have been launched and an amount of ₹ 8,125 crore have been disbursed to the State. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.10.

**Table 6.10 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF**

Tranche	Year	Projects Sanctioned (no.)	Loans disbursed (₹ crore)
I - XVII	1995-2012	26,295	6,019
XVIII	2012-13	827	289
XIX	2013-14	645	260
XX	2014-15	818	158
XXI	2015-16	777	180

Source : NABARD

## Joint Stock Companies

6.13 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade and also offers employment at a large scale. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, of the total 10,82,029 joint stock companies in India, about 21 per cent were functioning in the State. The share of paid-up capital of these companies in the State in total paid-up capital of companies in India was 23.5 per cent. Paid-up capital of joint stock companies is given in Table 6.11.

**Table 6.11 Paid-up capital of joint stock companies**(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Item	Maharashtra				India			
	Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹'000 crore)		Companies (no.)		Paid-up capital (₹'000 crore)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
Private	2,02,196	2,14,571	211.3	226.3	9,52,490	10,18,461	874.3	1,001.1
Public	11,361	11,343	327.4	384.7	63,111	63,568	1,421.7	1,604.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,13,557</b>	<b>2,25,914</b>	<b>538.7</b>	<b>611.0</b>	<b>10,15,601</b>	<b>10,82,029</b>	<b>2,296.0</b>	<b>2,605.5</b>

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

## Capital market

6.14 Capital market is a mechanism through which the savings are channelised into effective long-term investments. Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Ltd. (NSE) are the major stock exchanges functioning in the State. The Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd. is one of the oldest exchanges across the world, while the National Stock Exchange Ltd. is among the best in terms of sophistication and advancement of technology. Apart from that, there are five other stock exchanges functioning in the State viz. OTC Exchange of India, Inter-Connected Stock Exchange of India Ltd., United Stock Exchange of India Ltd., Pune Stock Exchange Ltd. and MCX Stock Exchange Ltd.

### Primary market

6.14.1 During 2015-16, the amount raised through 29 issues in the State (22 public and seven rights) was ₹ 16,708 crore as against ₹ 5,605 crore in the previous year raised through 26 issues (20 public and six rights). During 2016-17 upto October, an amount of ₹ 29,605 crore was raised in the State through 23 issues (21 public and two rights).

### Secondary market

6.14.2 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2015-16 was ₹ 93,10,471 crore and ₹ 94,75,328 crore respectively. The corresponding figures during 2014-15 were ₹ 99,30,122 crore and ₹ 1,01,49,290 crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.12.

**Table 6.12 Turnover of NSE and BSE**

(₹ '000 crore)

Stock Exchange	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
NSE	4,330	4,236	2,803
BSE	855	740	452

Source: SEBI

+ upto October

**Table 6.13 Amount mobilised through mutual funds**

(₹ '000 crore)

Year	New Fund Offers	Existing mutual funds
2014-15	59.0	11,027.3
2015-16	47.8	13,717.8
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	12.7	9,810.0

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

+ upto October

### Mutual funds

6.14.3 A mutual fund is a mediator that brings together a group of people and invests their money in stocks, bonds and other securities. During 2015-16, net amount mobilised by mutual funds in the State was ₹ 41,817 crore as against ₹ 1,33,462 crore in India. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.13.



## Commodity market

6.14.4 Multi Commodity Exchange of India Ltd. (MCX) and National Commodity and Derivatives Exchange Ltd. (NCDEX) are the main commodity exchanges functioning in the State to facilitate retail investors. Turnover of MCX and NCDEX are given in Table 6.14.

**Table 6.14 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX**

Commodity exchange	Commodities included (no.)			Turnover (₹ '000 crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
MCX	30	29	29	10,367	11,268	9,243
NCDEX	28	28	24	904	1,020	420

Source : MCX and NCDEX

+ upto December

## Insurance

6.15.1 Insurance not only provides a safety net to enterprises & individuals but also generates long term funds which are used for development purpose. There are 24 life insurance companies functioning in the State. The share of Life Insurance Corporation (LIC) in total underwritten business of life insurance in the State during 2015-16 was 68.5 per cent as against 68.8 per cent in the previous year. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.15.

**Table 6.15 New individual life insurance policies underwritten**

Particulars	No. ('000)			Premium (₹ crore)			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	
Maharashtra	Private	1,006	940	1,188	3,222	9,184	11,014
	LIC	4,261	2,476	2,383	8,416	20,287	23,972
	<b>Total</b>	<b>5,267</b>	<b>3,416</b>	<b>3,571</b>	<b>11,638</b>	<b>29,471</b>	<b>34,986</b>
India	Private	6,355	5,737	6,192	19,179	34,820	40,971
	LIC	34,480	20,171	20,546	41,778	78,508	97,892
	<b>Total</b>	<b>40,835</b>	<b>25,908</b>	<b>26,738</b>	<b>60,957</b>	<b>1,13,328</b>	<b>1,38,863</b>

Source: Insurance Regulatory Development Authority

6.15.2 There are 29 non-life insurance companies functioning in India. During 2015-16, rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance was 10.9 per cent. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (35.3 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by motor-own damage (19.3 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance is given in Table 6.16.

**Table 6.16 Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance**

Year	Fire	Marine		Engi- neering	Motor		Liability insurance	Personal accident	Health insu- rance	Crop insu- rance	Miscell- aneous <sup>#</sup>	Grand total
		Cargo	Hull		Own damage	Third party						
<b>Maharashtra</b>												
2014-15	2,049	573	700	494	2,158	3,281	548	735	6,306	2,306	181	19,331
2015-16	2,135	592	547	620	4,148	1,804	611	612	7,578	860	1,937	21,444
<b>India</b>												
2014-15	8,057	2,063	957	2,339	18,019	19,360	1,354	2,163	22,637	6,248	1,489	84,686
2015-16	8,731	2,127	857	2,372	21,325	20,976	1,562	2,613	27,457	5,551	2,808	96,379

Source : Insurance Regulatory Development Authority

# includes credit insurance, overseas mediclaim, etc.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 6.1

## DEPOSITS AND CREDIT OF ALL SCHEDULED COMMERCIAL BANKS

(₹ crore)

Year	Position as on last Friday of June of the year						Total deposits	Total credit
	Rural		Semi-Urban		Urban/Metropolitan			
	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit	Deposits	Credit		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1971	NA.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,460	1,291 <sup>†</sup>
1981	309	226	714	384	6,568	5,321	7,590	5,931
1991	1,701	1,357	2,347	1,354	36,181	26,936	40,230	29,647
2001	6,769	5,029	10,034	4,138	1,59,199	1,34,340	1,76,001	1,43,507
2011	29,231	22,703	49,174	27,604	13,25,550	11,25,780	14,03,955	11,76,087
2012	34,454	26,712	58,586	31,829	15,00,654	13,29,287	15,93,694	13,87,827
2013 <sup>#</sup>	41,119	31,527	70,052	41,135	16,73,872	15,03,827	17,85,043	15,76,490
2014 <sup>#</sup>	48,115	39,009	85,322	51,510	19,19,090	17,22,604	20,52,527	18,13,123
2015 <sup>#</sup>	56,214	44,578	95,688	60,479	19,81,815	18,71,000	21,33,718	19,76,057
2016 <sup>#</sup>	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827	21,77,596	22,35,304

Year	Per Capita deposit (₹)	Per Capita Credit (₹)	No. of banking offices			Number of banking offices per lakh population
			Rural and Semi- Urban	Urban/ Metropolitan	Total	
(1)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
1971	290	256	N.A.	N.A.	1,471	2.9
1981	1,204	940	N.A.	N.A.	3,627	5.8
1991	5,344	3,580	3,353	2,238	5,591	7.4
2001	18,106	14,763	3,380	2,914	6,294	6.5
2011	1,24,048	1,03,911	3,902	4,613	8,515	7.5
2012	1,39,572	1,21,543	4,196	4,857	9,053	7.9
2013 <sup>#</sup>	1,54,286	1,36,260	4,585	5,189	9,774	8.5
2014 <sup>#</sup>	1,75,147	1,54,718	5,162	5,478	10,640	9.1
2015 <sup>#</sup>	1,81,988	1,68,541	5,555	5,729	11,284	9.6
2016 <sup>#</sup>	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789	9.8

Source - Reserve Bank of India

† Data relate to the second Friday of June 1971

# As on 31<sup>st</sup> March

N.A. Not Available

Note - Details may not add up to due to rounding.

## ANNEXURE 6.2

## DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2016-17)

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	District	Priority Sector						NPS	Total Plan
		Agriculture & allied activities		NFS	OPS	Total			
		Total credit	Of which, crop loan						
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
1	Mumbai City	4,100	0	50,540	12,225	66,865	1,26,000	1,92,865	
2	Mumbai Suburban	251	0	47,216	3,689	51,156	39,839	90,995	
3	Thane	273	185	3,593	2,033	5,899	1,892	7,791	
4	Palghar	360	175	781	394	1,535	313	1,848	
5	Raigad	347	180	1,296	57	1,700	1,800	3,500	
6	Ratnagiri	907	429	707	564	2,178	284	2,462	
7	Sindhudurg	542	303	590	98	1,230	125	1,355	
8	Nashik	5,119	3,501	3,523	918	9,560	2,500	12,060	
9	Dhule	1,433	1,008	327	261	2,021	108	2,129	
10	Nandurbar	700	600	196	84	980	80	1,060	
11	Jalgaon	3,847	3,063	1,421	339	5,607	174	5,781	
12	Ahmednagar	5,489	3,843	1,503	2,108	9,100	953	10,053	
13	Pune	6,126	3,322	16,205	3,671	26,002	15,919	41,921	
14	Satara	3,708	2,532	1,226	1,016	5,950	750	6,700	
15	Sangli	3,580	1,820	896	256	4,732	630	5,362	
16	Solapur	8,000	5,000	3,500	100	11,600	400	12,000	
17	Kolhapur	3,000	1,985	2,425	588	6,013	1,926	7,939	
18	Aurangabad	1,831	1,282	2,038	906	4,775	975	5,750	
19	Jalna	1,617	1,357	540	203	2,360	122	2,482	
20	Parbhani	1,944	1,631	408	158	2,510	162	2,672	
21	Hingoli	1,215	1,032	146	101	1,462	0	1,462	
22	Beed	2,542	2,060	989	166	3,697	0	3,697	
23	Nanded	2,082	1,737	726	62	2,870	0	2,870	
24	Osmanabad	2,192	1,642	392	111	2,695	0	2,695	
25	Latur	2,135	1,700	1,233	60	3,428	651	4,079	
26	Buldhana	1,635	1,365	190	250	2,075	100	2,175	
27	Akola	1,423	1,030	590	188	2,201	184	2,385	
28	Washim	1,320	986	113	155	1,588	79	1,667	
29	Amravati	2,685	2,146	532	79	3,297	182	3,479	
30	Yavatmal	2,283	1,791	327	437	3,047	275	3,322	
31	Wardha	1,060	700	263	0	1,323	170	1,493	
32	Nagpur	1,475	1,007	394	0	1,869	425	2,294	
33	Bhandara	625	550	275	80	980	75	1,055	
34	Gondia	362	275	171	46	579	74	653	
35	Chandrapur	979	790	558	46	1,583	166	1,749	
36	Gadchiroli	270	210	166	0	436	18	454	
<b>Maharashtra State</b>		<b>77,457</b>	<b>51,237</b>	<b>1,45,996</b>	<b>31,449</b>	<b>2,54,903</b>	<b>1,97,351</b>	<b>4,52,254</b>	

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

NFS - Non-Farm Sector, OPS - Other Priority Sector, NPS - Non-Priority Sector

Note - Details may not add up to due to rounding.



# 7

## Agriculture & Allied Activities







## 7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture & allied activities sector is the primary constituent of the economy. Any situational change in this sector has a multiplier effect on the entire economy. The annual average share of gross value added of ‘Crops’ sub-sector in the total Gross State Value Added (from 2011-12 to 2016-17) is about 7.8 per cent while the average annual growth rate is about 1.7 per cent. About 25 per cent of the workers in the State are cultivators and another 27 per cent are agricultural labourers. The aim of “Doubling of Farmers’ Income by 2022” shall have a direct impact on a large share of population. It is, therefore, necessary to accelerate growth in the agriculture & allied activities sector, enhancing the incomes of the farmers ensuring income security.

### Monsoon 2016

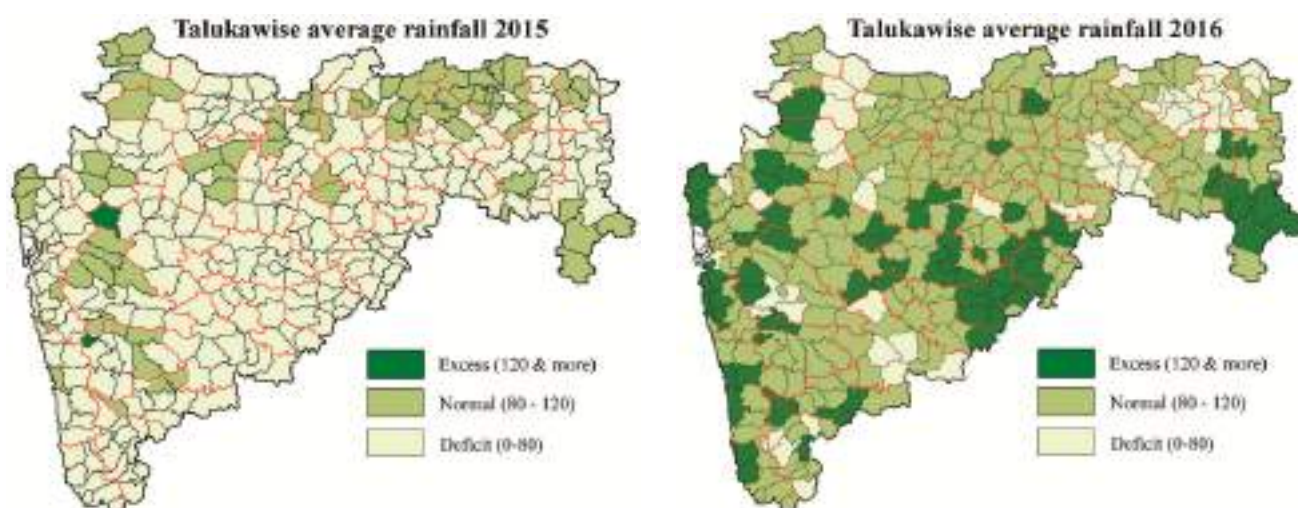
7.2 Monsoon rains arrived on 18<sup>th</sup> June 2016 in eastern Vidarbha region and it spread all over the State by 21<sup>st</sup> June 2016. During June, July, August, September and October the State received 79.3 per cent, 107.7 per cent, 74.0 per cent, 115.1 per cent and 103.1 per cent rainfall respectively as against the normal rainfall. The total rainfall in the State during 2016 was 94.9 per cent of the normal. The agriculture department of GoM records rainfall data in 355 talukas excluding those in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts. Of these 355 talukas in the State, 58 talukas received deficient rainfall, 216 talukas received normal and 81 talukas received excess rainfall. The regionwise talukas receiving deficient rainfall were 21 in Nagpur, 12 in Pune, 10 in Nashik, nine in Amravati and three each in Aurangabad & Konkan division. The classification of districts and talukas according to broad category of rainfall received is given in Table 7.1 and monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.2. The regionwise actual rainfall data are given in Table 7.3.

**Table 7.1 Classification of districts & talukas according to broad category of rainfall received**

Broad category of rainfall (percentage to normal)	No. of districts <sup>#</sup>			No. of talukas <sup>#</sup>		
	2014	2015	2016	2014	2015	2016
Excess (120 & more)	0	0	5	17	2	81
Normal (80 - 120)	10	5	24	112	75	216
Deficient (40 - 80)	23	28	5	213	254	58
Scanty (0 - 40)	0	1	0	13	24	0

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

# Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts and talukas therein



**Table 7.2 Monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received**

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	Number of talukas <sup>#</sup>									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
120 & above	132	55	3	186	42	61	46	161	10	81
100 – 120	58	56	3	86	24	24	46	44	20	117
80 – 100	63	71	7	55	32	29	83	57	38	99
60 – 80	54	63	25	20	67	53	90	51	40	51
40 – 60	36	75	65	7	82	105	63	33	39	7
20 – 40	12	27	108	1	70	77	24	9	44	0
0 – 20	0	8	144	0	38	6	3	0	164	0

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

# Excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

**Table 7.3 Regionwise actual rainfall received**

(mm)

Region	Rainfall during											
	June		July		August		September		October		June to October	
	Normal	2016	Normal	2016	Normal	2016	Normal	2016	Normal	2016	Normal	2016
Konkan	660.2	668.2	1,164.7	1,329.6	757.1	818.9	379.0	582.1	115.4	100.7	3,076.4	3,499.5
Nashik	127.7	70.7	235.5	223.9	189.0	162.1	158.6	162.8	50.8	65.7	761.6	685.2
Pune	166.0	109.9	330.6	336.4	216.7	246.9	152.8	131.6	91.6	40.6	963.1	865.4
Aurangabad	145.8	141.7	201.2	260.3	197.3	82.7	176.9	295.7	58.6	98.0	779.8	878.4
Amravati	154.1	133.2	261.0	362.4	210.0	98.5	166.7	145.7	46.1	58.6	837.9	798.4
Nagpur	187.5	126.5	412.3	465.4	352.4	172.4	209.5	212.1	53.5	65.9	1,215.2	1,042.3
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>223.3</b>	<b>177.1</b>	<b>402.6</b>	<b>433.8</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>224.5</b>	<b>202.1</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>67.4</b>	<b>69.5</b>	<b>1,198.7</b>	<b>1,137.6</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## Agricultural production prospects 2016-17

**7.3.1 Kharif crops:** During *kharif* season of 2016-17, sowing was completed on 152.12 lakh ha, which was one per cent more than the previous year (150.18 lakh ha). During *kharif* season of 2016-17, the area under cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to increase by three per cent, 28 per cent and six per cent respectively while the area under sugarcane and cotton crops is expected to decrease by 36 per cent and 10 per cent respectively as compared to the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase by 80 per cent, 187 per cent, 142 per cent and 83 per cent respectively while the production of sugarcane crop is expected to decrease by 28 per cent as compared to the previous year. Area and production of principal *kharif* crops are given in Table 7.4.

**7.3.2 Rabi crops:** Area under *rabi* crops is expected to be (as on 30<sup>th</sup> December 2016) five per cent less than that in the previous year. The area under cereals and oilseeds is expected to decrease by 16 per cent and 24 per cent respectively while the area under pulses crops is expected to increase by 22 per cent as compared to the previous year. Area and production of principal *rabi* crops are given in Table 7.5.



**Table 7.4 Area and production of principal *kharif* crops**

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2015-16	2016-17 (tentative)	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>	2015-16	2016-17 (tentative)	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>
Rice	1,471	1,557	6	2,517	3,654	45
Jowar	621	492	(-)21	368	495	34
Bajra	801	845	5	333	869	161
Ragi	92	97	6	93	114	23
Maize	789	921	17	1,160	2,935	153
Other cereals	48	44	(-)9	16	23	45
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>3,822</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4,487</b>	<b>8,090</b>	<b>80</b>
Tur	1,237	1,533	24	444	1,171	164
Moong	366	511	40	69	289	317
Udid	286	445	56	61	250	309
Other pulses	118	87	(-)26	36	41	13
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>2,006</b>	<b>2,577</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>1,751</b>	<b>187</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>5,828</b>	<b>6,531</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>5,098</b>	<b>9,841</b>	<b>93</b>
Soyabean	3,702	3,976	7	1,795	4,616	157
Groundnut	224	211	(-)6	217	262	21
Sesamum	28	21	(-)24	3	5	56
Nigerseed	12	17	35	2	4	103
Sunflower	18	15	(-)19	2	5	142
Other oilseeds	11	7	(-)40	2	3	71
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>3,996</b>	<b>4,246</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>2,021</b>	<b>4,895</b>	<b>142</b>
Cotton (Lint) <sup>@</sup>	4,207	3,800	(-)10	3,914	7,173	83
Sugarcane <sup>**</sup>	987	634	(-)36	69,235	50,084	(-)28
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,018</b>	<b>15,212</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

@ Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 kg each  
 Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\*\* Harvested area

<sup>#</sup> calculated on the basis of actual figures

**Table 7.5 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops**

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2015-16	2016-17 (tentative)	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>	2015-16	2016-17 (tentative)	Per cent change <sup>#</sup>
Jowar	2,597	2,021	(-)22	837	1,740	108
Wheat	911	913	0	981	1,405	43
Maize	249	228	(-)8	461	550	19
Other cereals	16	8	(-)49	5	3	(-)40
<b>Total cereals</b>	<b>3,772</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>(-)16</b>	<b>2,284</b>	<b>3,698</b>	<b>62</b>
Gram	1,442	1,774	23	777	1,507	94
Other pulses	93	102	10	44	50	13
<b>Total pulses</b>	<b>1,535</b>	<b>1,876</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>821</b>	<b>1,557</b>	<b>90</b>
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>5,307</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>(-)5</b>	<b>3,105</b>	<b>5,255</b>	<b>69</b>
Sesamum	2	1	(-)56	1	0.3	(-)71
Safflower	57	53	(-)7	13	27	108
Sunflower	28	9	(-)69	7	4	(-)41
Linseed	16	14	(-)11	4	3	(-)16
Rapeseed & mustard	9	8	(-)12	2	2	(-)10
<b>Total oilseeds</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>85</b>	<b>(-)24</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Tobacco</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(-)60</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>(-)64</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,421</b>	<b>5,131</b>	<b>(-)5</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>--</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

<sup>#</sup> calculated on the basis of actual figures

**7.3.3 Summer crops:** The area and production targets of principal summer crops are based on average of last five years. The area under cereals in 2016-17 is expected to be 0.73 lakh ha and that under oilseeds is expected to be 0.90 lakh ha. The finalised production targets for summer cereals and oilseeds are 1.30 lakh MT and 1.44 lakh MT respectively.

**7.3.4 Overall production during 2016-17:** As per the second advance estimates of 2016-17, the overall production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to increase while the overall production of sugarcane crop is expected to decrease. The estimated production of crop groups is given in Table 7.6. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops is given in Annexure 7.1.

### Index of agricultural production

7.4 The index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennial 1979-82) for the State compiled by the Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM is given in Table 7.7 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.2.

### Requirement of cereals and pulses

7.5 Estimated monthly per capita household consumption of cereals and pulses based on 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12) of National Sample Survey (NSS) are 9.08 kg and 0.98 kg respectively. The annual requirement of cereals and pulses for household consumption in the State based on mid-year projected population for 2016-17 is estimated to be about 133 lakh MT and 14 lakh MT respectively. Per capita household consumption of cereals and pulses based on the State sample data of NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12) are given in Table 7.8.

### Operational holdings

7.6 Agricultural Census 2010-11 indicates that out of 1.37 crore total operational holdings in the State, 78.6 per cent belonged to marginal and small farmers with land holding less than or equal to two ha. The proportion of

**Table 7.6 Estimated Production of crop groups**

Crop group	(lakh MT)		
	2015-16 (final forecast)	2016-17 (tentative)	Per cent change
Cereals	68.96	118.58	72
Pulses	14.32	33.08	131
<b>Total foodgrains<sup>@</sup></b>	<b>83.28</b>	<b>151.66</b>	<b>82</b>
Oilseeds <sup>@</sup>	21.66	50.22	132
Cotton <sup>\$</sup>	39.14	71.73	83
Sugarcane <sup>**</sup>	692.35	500.84	(-)28

<sup>@</sup> includes *kharif*, *rabi* and summer crops

<sup>\$</sup> lakh bales (170 kg each) <sup>\*\*</sup> harvested area

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**Table 7.7 Index number of agricultural production**

(Base: Triennial 1979-82)

Crop group	Weight	Index		Per cent change
		2014-15	2015-16	
Cereals	42.22	98.51	73.13	(-)25.8
Pulses	10.44	144.57	131.32	(-)9.2
<b>Total foodgrains</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>107.64</b>	<b>84.67</b>	<b>(-)21.3</b>
Oilseeds	9.16	56.12	49.97	(-)11.0
Fibres	9.93	244.24	244.24	0.0
Misc.	28.25	317.25	239.96	(-)24.4
<b>Total non-foodgrains</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>251.41</b>	<b>204.09</b>	<b>(-)18.8</b>
<b>All</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>141.2</b>	<b>(-)19.6</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**Table 7.8 Per capita estimated household consumption of cereals & pulses**

Crop	Per capita household consumption		Annual requirement for 2016-17 <sup>#</sup> (lakh MT)
	Monthly (kg)	Annual (kg)	
Rice	2.96	36.01	43.24
Wheat	4.75	57.79	69.38
Jowar	0.94	11.44	13.73
Bajra	0.38	4.62	5.55
Other Cereals	0.05	0.61	0.73
<b>Total Cereals</b>	<b>9.08</b>	<b>110.47</b>	<b>132.63</b>
<b>Total Pulses</b>	<b>0.98</b>	<b>11.92</b>	<b>14.31</b>

<sup>#</sup> For mid-year projected population (as on 1<sup>st</sup> October 2016)

Note : NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round (2011-12)

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

operational holdings of SC & ST was 7.5 per cent & 6.3 per cent with area of operational holdings 6.6 per cent & 7.9 per cent respectively. The average size of land holding of SC & ST was 1.27 ha & 1.80 ha respectively as against 1.44 ha for all operational holdings. The operational holdings and area in the State as per Agricultural Census 2010-11 is given in Table 7.9 and the time series data is given in Annexure 7.3. Operational holdings in selected states are given in Table 7.10.

**Table 7.9 Operational holdings and area as per Agricultural Census 2010-11**

Size class (ha)	No. of operational holdings ('000)	Area of operational holdings ('000 ha)	Average size of holding (ha)	
			2005-06	2010-11
upto 1.0	6,709	3,186	0.46	0.47
1.0 - 2.0	4,052	5,739	1.26	1.42
2.0 - 5.0	2,473	7,155	2.73	2.89
5.0 - 10.0	396	2,603	6.16	6.57
10.0 - 20.0	59	752	10.89	12.75
20.0 & above	9	332	32.52	36.89
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,698</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.44</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**Table 7.10 Operational holdings in selected states**

State	Operational holdings					
	Number ('000)		Area ('000 ha)		Average size (ha)	
	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11	2005-06	2010-11
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>13,716</b>	<b>13,699</b>	<b>20,005</b>	<b>19,767</b>	<b>1.46</b>	<b>1.44</b>
Madhya Pradesh	7,908	8,872	15,994	15,836	2.02	1.78
Uttar Pradesh	22,458	23,325	17,906	17,622	0.80	0.76
Gujrat	4,661	4,886	10,269	9,898	2.20	2.03
Karnataka	7,581	7,832	12,385	12,161	1.63	1.55
Tamil Nadu	8,193	8,118	6,824	6,488	0.83	0.80

Source: Agriculture Census 2005-06, 2010-11

## Land utilisation

7.7 The land utilisation statistics for 2014-15 shows that out of the total 307.58 lakh ha geographical area of the State, the gross cropped area was 232.73 lakh ha while the net area sown was 173.45 lakh ha (56.4 per cent). The area under forest was 52.01 lakh ha (16.9 per cent), land not available for cultivation was 32.09 lakh ha (10.4 per cent), other uncultivated land was 24.16 lakh ha (7.9 per cent) and fallow land was 25.87 lakh ha (8.4 per cent). The time series data of land utilisation is given in Annexure 7.4. The land utilisation statistics of selected states for 2013-14 is given in Table 7.11.

**Table 7.11 Land utilisation statistics of selected states for 2013-14**

State	Geo-graphical area (lakh ha)	Gross cropped area (lakh ha)	Percentage of					Total
			Net area sown	Forest	Land not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land	Fallow land	
<b>Maharashtra<sup>@</sup></b>	<b>307.58</b>	<b>232.73</b>	<b>56.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>8.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Madhya Pradesh	308.25	240.47	50.0	28.2	11.4	7.5	2.7	100.0
Uttar Pradesh	240.93	258.96	68.7	6.9	14.5	3.3	6.9	100.0
Gujrat	196.02	124.87	52.6	9.4	19.0	14.4	2.0	100.0
Karnataka	191.79	122.67	51.7	16.0	11.6	8.3	11.6	100.0
Tamil Nadu	130.06	58.97	36.2	16.3	20.6	5.3	21.8	100.0

Note: Totals may not tally due to rounding off.

@ figures for 2014-15

Source: Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Department of Agriculture, Co-operation and Farmers Welfare, GoI

## Irrigation projects

7.8 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 24.47 lakh ha in 2015-16. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.12.

**Table 7.12 Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised**

Item	Projects of Water Resources Dept			Minor Projects (Local sector)					
	Major and Medium	Minor (State sector)	Total	K.T. Weirs	Perco-lation tanks	Lift irriga-tion	M.I. Tanks	Others	Total Minor (Local)
<b>(A) No. of projects as on 30<sup>th</sup> June 2016</b>									
(i) Completed	403 <sup>\$</sup>	3,506 <sup>\$</sup>	3,909 <sup>\$</sup>	11,337	21,549	2,659	2,616	43,470	81,631
(ii) Ongoing				5,405	1,071	127	1,164	4,188	11,955
<b>(B) Irrigation potential (lakh ha)</b>									
(i) Created upto June 2015	34.66 <sup>*</sup>	14.44 <sup>*</sup>	49.10 <sup>*</sup>	3.33	6.53	0.39	2.33	4.72	17.32
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal in 2015-16	12.38 <sup>++</sup>	4.24 <sup>++</sup>	16.62 <sup>++</sup>	1.13	--	0.13	0.81	--	2.07
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2015-16	6.78	1.07	7.85	--	--	--	--	--	--
<b>Total irrigation potential utilised (ii+ iii)</b>	<b>19.16<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>5.31<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>24.47<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>1.13</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>0.13</b>	<b>0.81</b>	<b>--</b>	<b>2.07</b>

\$ completed & ongoing components together

\* provisional

++ Includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift & water released in rivers and nallahas

# The actual irrigation potential utilised is less as compared to last year due to drought situation in the State during 2015-16

Source : i) Water Resources Department, GoM; ii) Office of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (Local), GoM

**Table 7.13 Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area**

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 <sup>th</sup> October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 <sup>th</sup> June) (lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 <sup>st</sup> July to 30 <sup>th</sup> June) (lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
2010-11	33,385	27,309	81.8	47.37	29.55	62.4
2011-12	34,119	26,989	79.1	45.35 <sup>#</sup>	32.40	71.4
2012-13	35,838	20,406	56.9	47.62	24.96	52.4
2013-14	40,313	29,232	72.5	48.03	32.46	67.6
2014-15	40,729	25,001	61.4	48.66	31.37	64.5
2015-16	40,729	18,072	44.4	49.10	24.47	49.8

MCM : Million Cubic Metres

# As per directions of government, irrigation potential created has been revised by Chief Auditor, Water & Irrigation, Aurangabad according to information received from Field Officers to Dr.Chitale Committee

Source : Water Resources Department, GoM

## Reforms in irrigation sector

7.9 In all 5,165 Water Users Associations (WUA) have been formed upto the end of September 2016. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.6.

### Reservoir storage

7.10 The total live storage as on 15<sup>th</sup> October 2015 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 18,072 million cubic metres, which was nearly 44.4 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design. Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area are given in Table 7.13.

### Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan

7.11 Under the theme of 'a drought-free state by 2019', the *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan* is being implemented in the State since December 2014 with a view to permanently overcome the water scarcity situation. The main aim of this *Abhiyaan* is to increase ground water level by way of absorption of rain water in earth along with creation of sustainable irrigation facilities. It is targeted to make 5,000 villages every year and 25,000 villages in five years, free of water scarcity.

7.11.1 Out of 6,202 villages selected during 2015-16, in all 4,374 villages have been made water neutral as per the plan. The progress of *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan* is given in Table 7.14.

### Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana

7.12 GoM has launched an ambitious scheme of farm ponds i.e. *Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana* for farmers in the State. Under this scheme a subsidy is given with priority to the small & marginal farmers to create farm ponds for conservation of water in their farms. The scheme envisages creation of permanent assets for holding water. This scheme has helped the farmers to save water in their own farm and use it for agriculture. Individual farmers or a group of farmers having minimum 0.60 ha farm area are eligible for the benefit of subsidy under this scheme. Under *Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana* it is targeted to create 1,11,111 farm ponds in 2016-17.

**Table 7.14 Progress of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan**

Particulars	Unit	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Selected villages	no.	6,202	5,281
Works completed	no.	2,26,655	35,906
Works in progress	no.	10,741	1,72,880
Works done through public participation	no.	6,188	1,916
Value of works done through public participation	₹ crore	401	113
Total special funds provided	₹ crore	2,000	1,400
Expenditure of special funds	₹ crore	1,450	85
Created water storage	TCM	11,82,230	-
Villages with completion of 100 per cent works	no.	4,374	-
Total expenditure through special funds and convergence of funds	₹ crore	3,371	375

+ upto 25<sup>th</sup> November 2016 TCM - Thousand cubic metres  
Source: Rural Development & Water Conservation Department, GoM

## Soil and water conservation

7.13 Various schemes are implemented to increase the productivity of dry land farming, prevention of deterioration of soil and water conservation. Completed and ongoing watersheds are given in Table 7.15.

**Table 7.15 Completed and ongoing watersheds**

Scheme	Number of Watersheds			Expenditure incurred on selected watersheds upto March 2016 (₹ crore)
	selected	completed	under execution	
National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	324	255	0	137.84
River Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	226	0	299.26
Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	16	0	0	136.56
Integrated watershed area development programme (micro watershed)	25,274	13,276	12,130	7,197.28
NABARD assisted watershed (mega watershed)	43	0	43	71.39
Integrated watershed management programme (IWMP)	1,170	0	1,170	2,383.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,098</b>	<b>13,757</b>	<b>13,343</b>	<b>10,225.33</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

### Sprinkler and drip irrigation

7.14 Yearwise sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.16. For purchase of sprinkler and drip irrigation sets subsidy is given to the farmers. Under On Farm Water Management scheme, in DPAP areas the subsidy given to the small & marginal farmers is 60 per cent and to other farmers it is 45 per cent, while that in non-DPAP areas to small & marginal farmers is 45 per cent and to other farmers it is 35 per cent. Under Vidarbha Intensive Irrigation Development Plan, for drip irrigation the subsidy given to the small & marginal farmers is 75 per cent of the total cost subject to a limit of ₹ 57,000 per ha and to other farmers it is 50 per cent of the total cost subject to a limit of ₹ 38,000 per ha, while for sprinkler irrigation the subsidy given to the small & marginal farmers is 75 per cent of the total cost subject to a limit of ₹ 22,000 per ha and to other farmers it is 50 per cent of the total cost subject to a limit of ₹ 15,000 per ha.

**Table 7.16 Yearwise sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed & expenditure incurred**

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
2013-14	30,296	30,296	89,108	81,800	305.57
2014-15	52,180	43,098	2,00,496	1,70,719	688.41
2015-16	33,898	33,898	1,12,244	1,02,041	445.98

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

### Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.15 During 2015-16, MAHAVITARAN has provided electricity connection to 1.30 lakh agricultural pumps. During 2016-17 upto December, 0.78 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised against the target of 1.30 lakh pumps. Efforts are being made to reach the stage of 'electricity connection on demand' and to remove the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps in backlog notified districts, an amount of ₹ 259 crore has been sanctioned for 2016-17.

7.15.1 There are about 39.67 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Subsidy is provided for purchase of electricity supplied to the agricultural pumps. A provision of ₹ 4,790.89 crore is proposed for 2016-17 for giving electricity subsidy to agricultural pumps as against ₹ 4,519.10 crore for 2015-16.



## Use of improved seeds

7.16 Maharashtra State Seed Corporation and National Seed Corporation are the major public sector organisations in production and distribution of quality seeds. Besides these, private seed producers are also involved in retail sale of seeds of various crops. The GoI has fixed seed replacement targets of 35 per cent for self pollinated crops (like paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (like maize, jowar, bajra, sunflower, etc.) and 100 per cent for hybrid crops. The quantity of distribution of improved seeds for *kharif* & *rabi* seasons is given in Table 7.17.

**Table 7.17 Quantity of distribution of improved seeds**

Distributor	Season	Seed distribution ('000 quintals) for					Per cent change in 2016 over 2015
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	747	778	271	500	553	10.6
	<i>Rabi</i>	341	370	291	302	315	4.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,088</b>	<b>1,148</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>802</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>8.2</b>
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	1,128	1,283	948	573	982	71.4
	<i>Rabi</i>	289	401	239	313	578	84.7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,417</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>1,560</b>	<b>76.1</b>
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,875	2,061	1,219	1,073	1,535	43.1
	<i>Rabi</i>	630	771	530	615	893	45.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2,505</b>	<b>2,832</b>	<b>1,749</b>	<b>1,688</b>	<b>2,428</b>	<b>43.8</b>

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## Use of fertilizers and pesticides

7.17 Anticipated consumption of chemical fertilizers in the State for 2016-17 was 64.67 lakh MT with per hectare consumption of 122.3 kg. It was 59.63 lakh MT with per ha consumption of 122.5 kg for 2015-16. During 2016-17, for distribution of fertilizers there were 0.48 lakh fertilizer distribution outlets, of which, about 0.1 per cent were in public sector, 7.2 per cent were in co-operative sector and 92.7 per cent were in private sector. The yearwise use of chemical fertilizers is given in Table 7.18. Use of chemical and bio-pesticides is given in Table 7.19. Regionwise use of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic chemical fertilizers for 2015-16 is given in Table 7.20.

**Table 7.18 Yearwise use of chemical fertilizers**

Year	Total consumption (lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2014-15	60.13	125.9
2015-16	59.63	122.5
2016-17 <sup>\$</sup>	64.67	122.3

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM \$ expected use

**Table 7.19 Use of chemical & bio-pesticides**

Year	Pesticides (MT)	
	Chemical	Bio
2014-15	11,239	1,124
2015-16	11,665	1,173
2016-17	13,496	1,454

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

**Table 7.20 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous (N), Phosphatic (P) and Potassic (K) chemical fertilizers**

('00 MT)

Region	Chemical fertilizers							
	2015-16				2016-17 <sup>\$</sup>			
	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total (N+P+K)	Nitrogenous (N)	Phosphatic (P)	Potassic (K)	Total (N+P+K)
Konkan	450	88	61	599	401	70	58	529
Nashik	3,293	1,764	1,394	6,451	4,397	2,149	1,588	8,134
Pune	3,064	1,579	1,112	5,755	4,043	2,599	1,776	8,418
Aurangabad	3,671	2,522	911	7,104	4,873	3,296	1,701	9,870
Amravati	2,080	1,486	762	4,328	2,031	1,502	602	4,135
Nagpur	1,949	1,078	307	3,334	1,801	1,039	315	3,155
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>14,507</b>	<b>8,517</b>	<b>4,547</b>	<b>27,571</b>	<b>17,546</b>	<b>10,655</b>	<b>6,040</b>	<b>34,241</b>

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\$ anticipated

### ***Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana***

7.18 *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* (RKVY) is being implemented through additional central assistance. The financial performance of RKVY is given in Table 7.21.

**Table 7.21 Financial performance of *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana***

₹ crore)

Year	Cost of projects sanctioned by SLSC	Administrative approvals of GoI	Grants received from GoI	Expenditure
2014-15	1,013.49	1,025.99	942.09	942.09
2015-16	623.24	773.24	730.00	730.00
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	667.48	712.12	333.73	201.00

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto February

SLSC State Level Sanctioning Committee

### **National Food Security Mission**

7.19 During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 18.27 crore for rice, ₹ 2.26 crore for wheat, ₹ 133.61 crore for pulses and ₹ 18.73 crore for coarse cereals has been incurred for area expansion and productivity enhancement under National Food Security Mission (NFSM). During 2016-17 upto January, corresponding expenditure was ₹ 8.29 crore for rice, ₹ 0.85 crore for wheat, ₹ 96.74 crore for pulses and ₹ 21.91 crore for coarse cereals.

### **Horticulture**

7.20 The finalized area under various fruit crops during 2015-16 was 9.09 lakh ha, of which the area under mango was 1.62 lakh ha, orange 1.07 lakh ha, sweet orange 0.54 lakh ha, pomegranate 1.21 lakh ha, banana 0.70 lakh ha, sapota 0.18 lakh ha and grapes 0.90 lakh ha.



7.20.1 The National Horticulture Mission (NHM) has been launched by GoI, in 2005-06, with the main objective of increasing the area & productivity under horticulture and also to promote post-harvest management. Maharashtra State Horticulture & Medicinal Plant Board (MSHMPB) was established in 2005 to implement schemes of NHM and National Medicinal Plants Board (NMPB). From 2015-16, the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) is implemented in 34 districts and the sharing pattern of GoI & GoM is 60:40. Since inception upto October 2016, the MSHMPB received total grants of ₹ 1,598 crore under MIDH and total expenditure incurred is ₹ 1,539 crore. The expenditure, since inception upto October 2016, on various components under MIDH is:

- ₹ 20.77 crore on establishment of high-tech nurseries and tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material,
- ₹ 473.19 crore on area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges and plantation of grape, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops,
- ₹ 1.80 crore on establishment of 14 mushroom projects,
- ₹ 46.05 crore on rejuvenation of old orchards,
- ₹ 284.02 crore on construction of 14,778 community tanks,
- ₹ 248.72 crore on establishment of green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/anti-hail net, etc. under protected cultivation,
- ₹ 127.38 crore on construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit, etc. to promote post-harvest management,
- ₹ 19.31 crore on promotion of integrated pest/nutrient management,
- ₹ 21.02 crore on promotion of organic farming,
- ₹ 1.03 crore on promotion of beekeeping,
- ₹ 41.48 crore on promotion of horticulture mechanisation,
- ₹ 22.20 crore on farmers' training/study tours under human resource development.

7.20.2 The GoM has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting capital subsidy to small & marginal as well as SC & ST farmers, to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. This programme has been linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) since 1990-91. As a result, the area under fruit crops has increased from 2.42 lakh ha in 1990-91 to 18.52 lakh ha upto December 2016.

7.20.3 Grapes, mango, pomegranate and banana are the major fruits being exported from the State. The quantity & value of export of various fruits & flowers from the State and India are given in Table 7.22.

**Table 7.22 Quantity & value of exports of fruits & flowers**

Fruits/ flowers	State/Country	Exports							
		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
		Quantity (tonnes)	Value (₹ crore)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (₹ crore)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (₹ crore)	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (₹ crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	33,169	245	32,962	256	24,243	259	31,355	306
	India	41,280	285	42,998	303	36,329	317	45,562	370
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,25,426	1,348	88,765	954	1,45,830	1,518	50,093	484
	India	1,92,617	1,666	1,07,258	1,086	1,56,203	1,551	69,599	535
Banana	Maharashtra	5,417	18	14,084	43	34,915	115	28,528	97
	India	34,831	154	63,274	242	93,665	356	82,153	278
Orange	Maharashtra	59	0.17	89	0.59	149	0.77	273	1
	India	28,237	56	17,231	32	34,522	71	12,295	32
Raisins (manuka)	Maharashtra	30,915	217	12,140	106	26,009	197	23,800	203
	India	31,602	223	12,326	108	26,823	204	24,426	208
Rose flowers	Maharashtra	994	30	1,014	25	934	27	435	13
	India	1,386	38	2,167	55	1,978	56	1,299	33
Rose saplings	Maharashtra	12	0.49	12	0.66	14	0.79	14	1
	India	212	7	35	1.79	23	1.16	18	1
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	23,399	243	17,039	276	24,535	354	15,023	189
	India	31,328	299	20,997	324	31,070	416	22,114	239
Other vegetables (excluding onion)	Maharashtra	2,15,828	642	1,52,435	615	1,67,376	727	1,22,426	522
	India	9,53,731	2,293	8,35,501	2,402	6,99,600	2,119	67,568	1,923
Other processed fruits & vegetables (excl. mango pulp)	Maharashtra	1,15,799	925	1,18,087	940	1,16,931	1,042	76,113	673
	India	2,87,385	2,266	3,16,059	2,570	3,20,732	2,900	2,18,267	1,953
Dried vegetables in airtight packages	Maharashtra	17,000	214	15,174	208	14,118	206	8,970	145
	India	56,158	743	63,702	847	66,180	914	52,926	675
Mango pulp	Maharashtra	25,380	161	20,815	171	15,288	123	14,954	126
	India	1,74,860	773	1,54,821	841	1,28,866	796	88,440	579
Onion	Maharashtra	7,95,525	1,567	6,01,146	1,113	7,81,393	1,590	7,56,842	1,029
	India	14,82,499	3,170	12,38,103	2,301	12,01,245	2,747	14,63,550	1,942

Source: Website of Agricultural and Processed food products Export Development Authority (APEDA), GoI

+ upto November

## Organic farming

7.21 Under *Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana*, funds of ₹140.72 crore are sanctioned by GoI for three years (from 2015-16 to 2017-18) for organic farming. Under this programme, it is proposed to form 932 clusters (each of 50 acre area) and 18,640 ha area to be brought under Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) organic certification.

## Agricultural finance

7.22 Financial assistance is provided to farmers by way of short-term loans, credit, etc. by government through various banks and co-operative agencies. The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) is the apex bank for agricultural & rural development in the

country. The loans are disbursed through Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB), District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB) and Land Development Banks (LDB). Loans disbursed by CB, RRB, MSCB/DCCB/LDB are given in Table 7.23.

**Table 7.23 Loans disbursed by CB, RRB, MSCB/DCCB/LDB**

(₹ crore)

Type of loan	CBs <sup>s</sup>		RRBs		MSCB/DCCB/LDB		Total	
	2014-15	2015-16*	2014-15	2015-16*	2014-15	2015-16*	2014-15	2015-16*
Crop loan	17,987	22,758	1,690	2,032	14,423	15,791	34,100	40,581
Agriculture term loan	20,356	20,910	111	106	1,394	11,268	21,861	32,284
<b>Total</b>	<b>38,343</b>	<b>43,668</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>2,138</b>	<b>15,817</b>	<b>27,059</b>	<b>55,961</b>	<b>72,865</b>

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State

\$ Including nationalised banks

\* provisional

7.22.1 The financial institutions directly associated with agricultural finance at grass root level in the State are Primary Agricultural Credit Co-operative Societies (PACS) which provide short-term crop loans to their cultivator members. The PACS advanced loan of ₹ 13,293 crore during 2015-16, of which loan advanced to small & marginal farmers was ₹ 7,089 crore. The corresponding figures during 2014-15 were ₹ 13,777 crore and ₹ 5,961 crore respectively.

### Kisan Credit Card Scheme

7.23 The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank and Regional Rural Banks issued 2.37 lakh and 0.75 lakh new Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) respectively in the State during 2015-16. The amount of loan sanctioned to new KCC holders during 2015-16 by these banks was ₹ 44,919 lakh and ₹ 14,927 lakh respectively. The agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC are given in Table 7.24.

**Table 7.24 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC**

(₹ crore)

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount
2014-15	3,468	13,166	28.3	375.14
2015-16	3455	14,504	16.6	269.08
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	2,678	11,477	1.8	18.50

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto November

### Agricultural marketing

7.24 The Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board is mainly entrusted with activities such as keeping necessary co-ordination in working of market committees, development & promotional activities of Agriculture Produce Marketing Committees (APMCs), establishment of agro-export zones, horticultural training centres and grading & packing facilities, etc. The quantity and value of arrivals in all the market committees are given in Table 7.25.

**Table 7.25 Quantity & value of arrivals in all the market committees**

Year	Quantity (lakh MT)	Value (₹ crore)
2013-14	242.65	44,977
2014-15	247.20	71,281
2015-16	223.40	61,631

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

7.24.1 Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 238 direct marketing licenses have been issued upto 19<sup>th</sup> November 2016. Apart from these, 38 private market licenses have been issued and the National Commodities & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) is operating through internet.

7.24.2 The State has launched the *Sant Shiromani Shri Savata Mali Shetkari Athavade Baajar Abhiyaan* from 12<sup>th</sup> August 2016 to reduce the post-harvest losses by way of direct sell of agriculture produce from farmers to consumers on the basis of farm-to-fork model. Under this *Abhiyaan*, 48 weekly markets for farmers have been started in the State and farmers are expected to directly sell fruits & vegetables to consumers, without any middleman. Various departments of the State Government, Municipal Corporations/Councils are directed to make available land for these weekly markets for farmers. Farmers, groups of farmers, farmers' production companies, consumer co-operative societies and producers' co-operative societies are free to sell their agriculture produce (fresh, clean and properly weighed) in these markets at cheaper rates to consumers.

### Minimum Support Price Scheme

7.25 To make the agricultural activity viable as well as to protect the farmers economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, GoI has declared a scheme of Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops. Under this scheme, procurement in the State is undertaken by the Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Maharashtra State Co-operative Tribal Development Corporation, National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Federation. The MSP of selected crops are given in Table 7.26.

**Table 7.26 MSP of selected crops**

Crop	MSP (₹/quintal)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Paddy (FAQ)	1,360	1,410	1,470
Paddy (Gr.A)	1,400	1,450	1,510
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,530	1,570	1,625
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,550	1,590	1,650
Wheat	1,450	1,525	1,625
Maize	1,310	1,325	1,365
Bajra	1,250	1,275	1,330
Gram	3,175	3,500	4,000
Tur	4,350	4,625	5,050
Moong	4,600	4,850	5,225
Udid	4,350	4,625	5,000
Sunflower	3,750	3,800	3,950
Soyabean (yellow)	2,560	2,600	2,775
Soyabean (black)	2,500	2,600	2,775
Groundnut-in-shell	4,000	4,030	4,220
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3,750	3,800	3,860
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,050	4,100	4,160
Safflower	3,050	3,300	3,700
Masoor	3,075	3,400	3,950
Ragi	1,550	1,650	1,725
Sesamum	4,600	4,700	5,000
Nigerseed	3,600	3,650	3,825
Mustard	3,100	3,350	3,700

FAQ : Fair Average Quality

Source: The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd.

### National Agricultural Insurance Scheme

7.26 Under the National Agricultural Insurance Scheme (NAIS), 16 *kharif* and 8 *rabi* crops are covered. The yearwise farmers covered under NAIS are given in Table 7.27.

**Table 7.27 Yearwise farmers covered under National Agriculture Insurance Scheme**

(₹ crore)

Year	Farmers covered			Compensation	
	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Insured amount	Insurance Premium	No. of farmers (in lakh)	Amount
2013-14	17.42	2,247.51	117.00	3.55	103.24
2014-15	55.95	5,484.03	198.06	41.71	1,806.57
2015-16	116.76	11,424.56	468.12	98.28	5,098.88

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

### **Gopinath Munde Farmer Accident Insurance Scheme**

7.27 The 'Gopinath Munde Farmer Accident Insurance Scheme' (GMFAIS) was launched in 2015-16 to give financial assistance to the aggrieved family members of the ill-fated farmers. Under the scheme, insurance cover is provided to 1.37 crore 7/12 Abstract holding farmers in the age group of 10 to 75 years for 13 perils viz. road accident, railway accident, drowning, effect of poison due to pesticides, electric shock or electrocution, lightening, murder, fall from height, snake bite/scorpion bite, Naxalite violence, animal bite (rabies), riots and any other accidents. The benefits provided in the form of compensation are (i) ₹ two lakh for death, (ii) ₹ one or two lakh for disablement as per (a) ₹ one lakh for loss of one limb or one eye, (b) ₹ two lakh for loss of two limbs or two eyes and (c) ₹ two lakh for loss of one limb and one eye. During 2016-17, the government paid premium of ₹ 31.04 crore to the Oriental Insurance Company Ltd. for the policy period from 1<sup>st</sup> December 2016 to 30<sup>th</sup> November 2017. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 7.28.

**Table 7.28 Progress of Gopinath Munde Farmer Accident Insurance Scheme**

Policy period	Insurance premium paid by Govt. (₹ crore)	Total claims submitted (no.)	Claims paid (no.)	Claims in progress (no.)	Claims rejected (no.)	Compensation given to farmers (₹ crore)
1 <sup>st</sup> December 2015 to 30 <sup>th</sup> November 2016	27.24	2,585	937	1,432	216	18.19

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

### **Scarcity and natural calamity**

7.28 Scarcity situation during *kharif* and *rabi* seasons of 2015-16 affected about 99.90 lakh ha area with estimated loss of ₹ 6,914.90 crore, of which an amount of ₹ 3,623.07 crore is sanctioned for 53.11 lakh ha. During February to March 2016, about 0.67 lakh ha area in the State was affected by untimely rains and hailstorm, for which a compensation of ₹ 87.59 crore was sanctioned against the estimated loss of ₹ 96.08 crore. During July to October 2016, about 21.38 lakh ha area in 29 districts of the State was affected due to excessive rains, stormy winds and floods.

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.29 Livestock plays an important role in the rural economy. Apart from providing livelihood, it also provides protein in the form of milk, egg and meat to the livestock rearing families. With a view to create self employment for poor, economically backward communities and educated unemployed youths, the State has focused on development of crossbreed dairy cattle, indigenous breeds of cattle and buffalo for best suitability of geo-climatic conditions, promotion of sheep & goat rearing in stall-fed conditions and intensive poultry development.

### Livestock Census

7.30 Livestock Census is conducted quinquennially. As per the 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2012, the State ranks sixth at national level with total livestock of about 325 lakh, less by 9.7 per cent as compared to 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census 2007. Livestock per lakh population was about 29 thousand in 2012. In case of poultry population the State ranks third at national level with poultry population of about 778 lakh which is 10.7 per cent of poultry population of India. Poultry population has increased by 20.1 per cent as compared to 18<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census. The livestock as per the 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census is given in Table 7.29 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7.

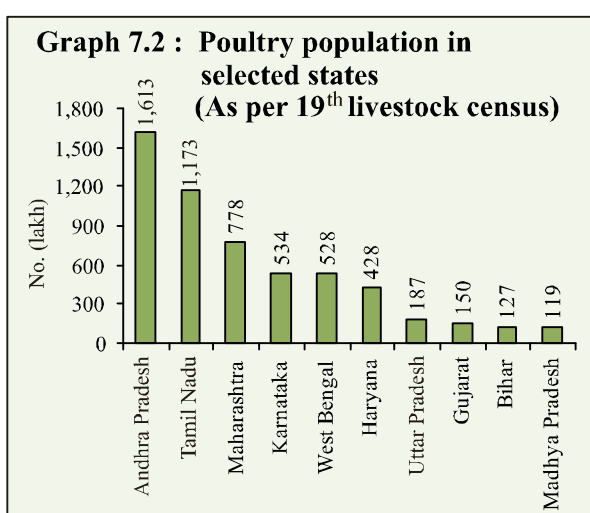
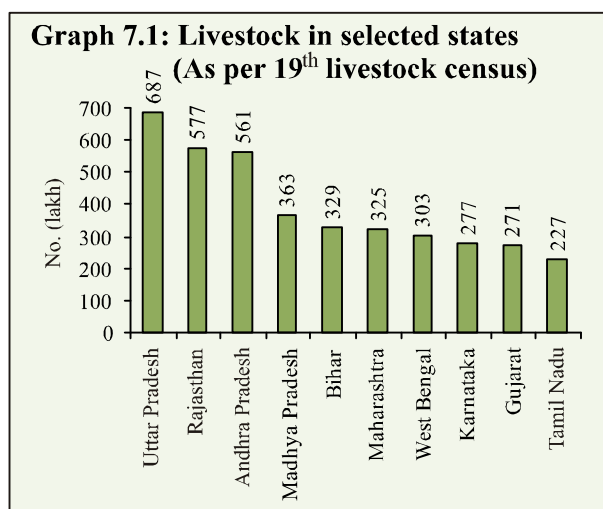
**Table 7.29 Livestock as per 18<sup>th</sup> & 19<sup>th</sup> Livestock Census**

( '000)

Veterinary region	Livestock Census	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock	Total live stock	Total poultry birds
Mumbai	2007	1,332	421	374	8	2,135	20,222
	2012	1,106	397	365	16	1,884	10,512
Nashik	2007	3,695	983	3,632	106	8,416	26,356
	2012	3,688	889	3,268	126	7,971	27,575
Pune	2007	2,361	2,216	3,616	60	8,252	10,280
	2012	2,488	2,202	2,913	56	7,659	30,997
Aurangabad	2007	1,992	581	1,484	36	4,093	2,297
	2012	1,936	510	1,163	59	3,668	2,207
Latur	2007	1,683	758	1,016	48	3,505	1,612
	2012	1,643	683	781	39	3,146	1,507
Amravati	2007	2,361	549	1,616	42	4,568	1,375
	2012	2,248	453	1,338	44	4,083	1,773
Nagpur	2007	2,760	565	1,563	97	4,985	2,613
	2012	2,375	461	1,188	54	4,078	3,224
State	2007	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	64,756
	2012	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	77,795
India	2007	1,99,075	1,05,343	2,12,095	12,836 <sup>@</sup>	5,29,349	6,48,829
	2012	1,90,904	1,08,702	2,00,242	12,209 <sup>@</sup>	5,12,057	7,29,209

<sup>@</sup> 'Other live stock' includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels, donkeys, dogs, rabbits & elephants

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM



## Veterinary Health Care Infrastructure

7.31 The State has provided facilities for animal health care upto village level through a network of the veterinary institutions. Veterinary regionwise infrastructure in the State is given in Table 7.30.

**Table 7.30 Veterinary regionwise infrastructure**

(as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016)

Veterinary region	District Artificial Insemination Centres	Polyclinics <sup>§</sup>	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary Dispensaries		Mobile Veterinary Clinics
				Grade I	Grade II	
Mumbai	4	5	20	139	359	12
Nashik	5	5	25	365	491	6
Pune	5	5	26	460	559	7
Aurangabad	4	3	20	161	289	2
Latur	4	5	20	165	291	3
Amravati	5	5	27	193	394	17
Nagpur	6	7	30	263	463	18
<b>State</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>2,846</b>	<b>65</b>

§ Including three polyclinics attached to Veterinary Colleges at Mumbai, Parbhani & Nagpur.

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.32 The State provides veterinary medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes. Veterinary regionwise cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.31.

**Table 7.31 Veterinary regionwise Cases treated and vaccinated**

('000)

Veterinary region	Year	Cases treated				
		General treatments	Castration	Operations		Vaccination (including poultry)
				Major	Minor	
Mumbai	2014-15	1,375	60	1	59	7,629
	2015-16	1,347	66	2	56	6,729
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	965	60	1	26	4,011
Nashik	2014-15	3,892	256	7	263	18,551
	2015-16	3,970	253	7	208	13,970
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	2,742	166	11	101	9,829
Pune	2014-15	4,526	144	14	183	17,355
	2015-16	4,181	131	14	104	15,137
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	3,279	100	9	62	8,535
Aurangabad	2014-15	1,504	105	3	93	7,661
	2015-16	1,566	97	3	52	6,007
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1,164	60	2	20	4,110
Latur	2014-15	1,719	108	5	120	7,584
	2015-16	1,876	107	6	106	5,881
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1,388	60	4	37	3,927
Amravati	2014-15	2,088	128	5	124	7,866
	2015-16	2,241	129	5	110	6,561
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1,549	80	5	51	3,718
Nagpur	2014-15	2,090	136	5	140	9,413
	2015-16	2,070	126	5	93	8,039
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1,536	79	4	37	5,734
<b>State</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>17,194</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>982</b>	<b>76,059</b>
	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>17,251</b>	<b>909</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>729</b>	<b>62,324</b>
	<b>2016-17<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>12,623</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>334</b>	<b>39,864</b>

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

## Artificial Insemination

7.33 The Artificial Insemination (AI) facility has been provided in 4,856 Artificial Insemination Centres. Three laboratories of frozen semen are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and are distributed to district artificial insemination centres and all AI centres in the State. The veterinary regionwise AI performed is given in Table 7.32.



**Table 7.32 Veterinary Regionwise Artificial Insemination**

('000)

Veterinary region	Year	Artificial insemination performed					Calves born				
		Cow			Buffalo	Total	Cow			Buffalo	Total
		Exotic	Cross breed	Indigenous			Cross breed	Indigenous			
Mumbai	2014-15	28	23	1	37	89	19	1	14	34	
	2015-16	23	25	2	38	88	19	1	15	35	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	19	16	2	26	63	15	1	11	27	
Nashik	2014-15	135	276	13	84	508	150	3	29	182	
	2015-16	129	258	16	78	481	155	5	29	189	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	69	169	14	52	304	103	4	22	129	
Pune	2014-15	34	518	78	424	1,054	179	37	143	359	
	2015-16	58	374	71	364	867	190	30	147	367	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	32	290	51	211	584	125	23	93	241	
Aurangabad	2014-15	44	100	24	54	222	41	7	18	66	
	2015-16	39	94	27	51	211	41	9	15	65	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	24	62	17	31	134	30	5	11	46	
Latur	2014-15	21	56	72	96	245	21	23	26	70	
	2015-16	19	57	75	90	241	22	24	27	73	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	9	40	46	66	161	16	18	20	54	
Amravati	2014-15	50	38	19	55	162	25	5	16	46	
	2015-16	46	39	26	54	165	26	6	17	49	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	25	24	16	30	95	18	6	11	35	
Nagpur	2014-15	48	81	11	23	163	49	3	8	60	
	2015-16	47	88	16	21	172	50	5	7	62	
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	28	61	13	13	114	35	4	6	45	
<b>State</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>1,092</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>773</b>	<b>2,443</b>	<b>484</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>254</b>	<b>817</b>	
	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>361</b>	<b>935</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>696</b>	<b>2,225</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>257</b>	<b>840</b>	
	<b>2016-17<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>206</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>1,456</b>	<b>342</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>577</b>	

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

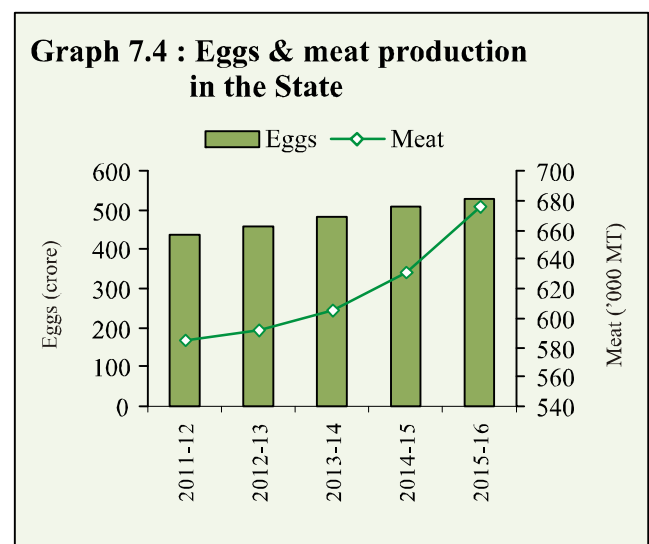
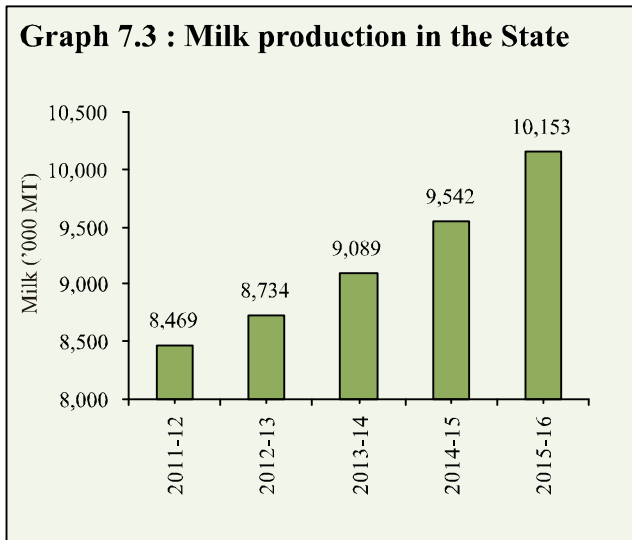
## Major livestock products

7.34 Milk, eggs and meat are the main livestock products which contribute a lot in day to day life. The data for last 15 years shows that production of these items has been increasing consistently in the State with CAGR of 3.7 per cent, 3.6 per cent and 8.1 per cent respectively. Production of milk, egg & meat of selected states during 2015-16 is given in Table 7.33.

**Table 7.33 Production of milk, eggs & meat of selected states during 2015-16**

State	Milk ('000MT)	Egg (lakh)	Meat ('000MT)
Uttar Pradesh	26,387	21,929	1,418
Rajasthan	18,500	13,853	180
Gujarat	12,262	17,216	34
Madhya Pradesh	12,148	14,414	70
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>10,153</b>	<b>52,858</b>	<b>675</b>
Bihar	8,288	10,021	302
Tamil nadu	7,244	1,61,252	544
Karnataka	6,344	47,660	466
<b>India</b>	<b>1,55,488</b>	<b>8,29,294</b>	<b>7,019</b>

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM



## National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development

7.35 National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development (NPBBDD) is 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board (MLDB) for strengthening and expansion of animal breeding services, preservation of indigenous breed and generation of self employment for rural youth. The programme has two components viz. (i) National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and (ii) National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD). Objectives of the NPBB programme are:

- To arrange AI services for cattle and buffalo at farmer's doorstep
- To produce high genetic merit bulls for frozen semen doses production and natural services.
- Implement programme for conservation, development and preservation of recognised indigenous bovine breed.
- To provide quality breeding inputs in breeding track of important indigenous breed so as to prevent the breeds from deterioration and extinction.

### *Rashtriya Gokul Mission*

7.35.1 To achieve objective of NPBB, GoI decided to implement *Gokul Gram Yojana* as a part of *Rashtriya Gokul Mission*.

7.35.2 Central Government released ₹ one crore during 2014-15 to the State, of which ₹ 20 lakh distributed to National programme for bovine breeding (NPBB) and ₹ 80 lakh for *Rashtriya Gokul Mission*. In 2015-16, the State received fund of ₹ one crore of which, ₹ 80 lakh were given for strengthening farm at *Pohra* and remaining funds of ₹ 20 lakh were spent on Maharashtra Livestock Development Board, as a managerial expenditure.

7.35.3 During 2016-17, upto October 2016 funds of ₹ 15.0 lakh received. Of which, ₹ 2.5 lakh were for NPBB and ₹ 12.5 lakh were for *Rashtriya Gokul Mission* (RGM).

7.36 Livestock production in Maharashtra State is primarily the endeavor of the small land holders. To uplift the rural poor through livestock rearing, to create entrepreneurship and to generate employment in rural areas various schemes are being implemented by the State. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 7.34.

**Table 7.34 Progress of selected Schemes**

Scheme	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ lakh)
<b>State Level</b>						
1. 6/4/2 Milch animal group distribution scheme	1,018	2,104	825	1,806	1,489	1,819
2. Stall-fed supply of 10 Goat & 1 male goat group distribution	1,747	871	1,942	981	2,101	1,050
3. Live stock expansion through publicity and propaganda	-	24	-	63	-	70
4. Starting poultry farming (avocation) in state by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	1,170	1,610	1,021	1,405	1,696	2,244
<b>District Level</b>						
1. Distribution of milch animal to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries And feed supply for Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	2,458	1,905	1,366	2,321	2,955	2,192
2. Supply of 10+1 goat unit to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	1,437	625	1,905	815	2,197	954

Source: Office of the commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

## National Livestock Mission

7.37 National livestock Mission was launched by GoI in 2014-15, by merging various schemes of sheep, goat, poultry, pig, livestock insurance, feed & fodder development and skill development, technology transfer and animal husbandry extension activities for socially and financially backward classes. Under this, GoI share is 75 per cent and State share is 25 per cent. GoI sanctioned ₹ 827.42 lakh in 2014-15, ₹ 500.00 lakh in 2015-16 and ₹ 1,338.20 lakh in 2016-17.

## Livestock Insurance Scheme

7.38 Livestock Insurance Scheme is a centrally sponsored scheme implemented in the State by Maharashtra Livestock Development Board since 2006-07. The main objective of the scheme is to provide protection to the cattle holders against any eventual losses due to death of animal because of natural calamity, accident or disease. Initially, the scheme was implemented in six districts and subsequently it has been extended to 18 districts in 2010-11. In 2014-15, an expenditure of ₹ 13.63 lakh was incurred for settling claims. In 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ five crore was incurred (₹ 2.79 crore Central share and 2.21 crore State share) and 20,712 animals were insured under the scheme.

## Poultry Development

7.39 The National Institute of Nutrition has recommended consumption of 180 eggs per capita per annum. State has decided to promote poultry activity through *Navinyapurna Yojana*. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 22.45 crore was incurred covering 1,696 beneficiaries. Number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and per capita per annum availability of eggs is given in Table 7.35.

**Table 7.35 Number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs**

Year	No. of poultry birds supplied (lakh)	Availability of eggs (per capita per annum)	
		State	All-India
2011-12	8.84	39	55
2012-13	8.68	40	57
2013-14	9.87	41	58
2014-15	15.79	43	63
2015-16	15.51	46	66

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

## Dairy Development

7.40 Dairying is an important secondary source of income for rural households and has assumed a major role in providing employment and income generating opportunities. The State ranks seventh in milk production in India. Milk production and per capita availability are given in Table 7.36 and regionwise milk production is given in Table 7.37.

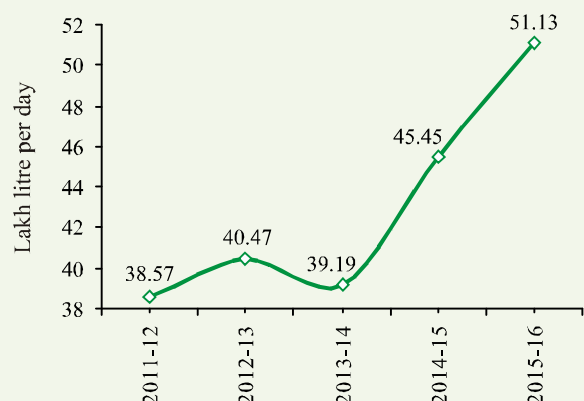
**Table 7.36 Milk production and per capita availability**

Year	Milk production (MMT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2012-13	8.7	132.0	213	299
2013-14	9.1	137.7	219	307
2014-15	9.5	146.3	228	322
2015-16	10.1	155.5	239	337
2016-17 <sup>#</sup>	10.5	NA	239	NA

MMT million metric ton NA Not available # Anticipated  
Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.41 During 2015-16, under government and co-operative sectors together there were 98 milk processing plants and 156 chilling centres with capacity of 90.17 lakh litre and 26.55 lakh litre per day respectively. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies taken together was 51.13 lakh litre during 2015-16 and 44.43 lakh litre during 2016-17 upto December. There are 192 cold storages with capacity of 7,618.77 MT, of which 167 cold storages with capacity of 7,172.12 MT are with private sector. Under RKVY, during 2016-17 upto December grant of ₹ 68.08 crore has been given to 13 dairy projects.

**Graph 7.5 : Average daily collection of milk by Co-operative & Govt. dairies**

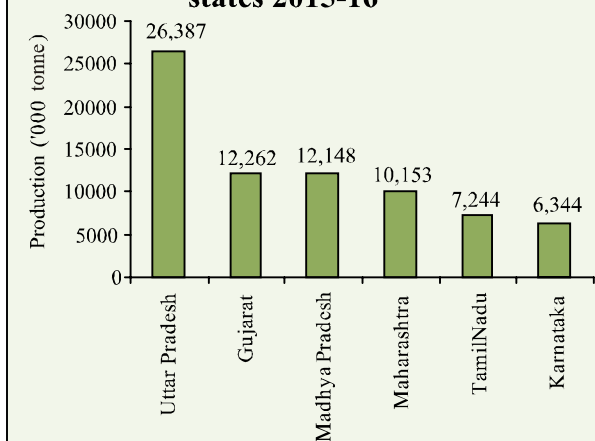


**Table 7.37 Regionwise Milk Production**

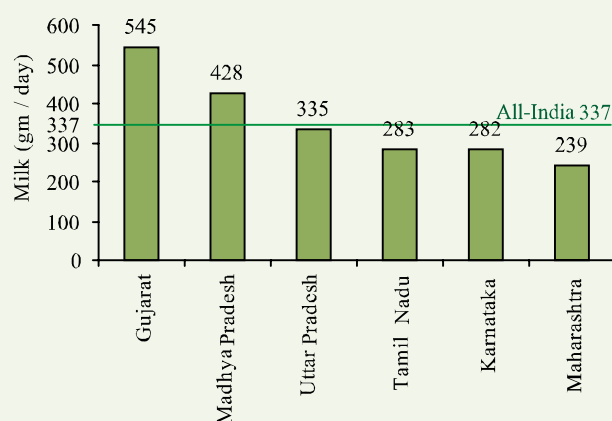
Region	('000 MT)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Konkan	382.90	514.47	490.87
Nashik	2,409.94	2,528.32	2,712.30
Pune	3,402.00	3,824.78	4,184.32
Aurangabad	1,724.15	1,680.57	1,429.94
Amravati	602.53	482.03	708.95
Nagpur	567.52	512.31	626.13
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>9,089.04</b>	<b>9,542.48</b>	<b>10,152.51</b>

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

**Graph 7.6 : Production of milk in selected states 2015-16**



**Graph 7.7 : Per capita availability of milk for selected states 2015-16**



## Fisheries

7.42 The State has a coastline of 720 km with 173 fish landing centres and the area suitable for marine fishing is 1.12 lakh sq km. There are 15,716 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 13,002 are mechanised. In addition to this, the area suitable for inland and brackish water fishing in the State is 4.19 lakh ha and 0.10 lakh ha respectively. There are 30 fish seed production centres in the State with 2,414 lakh spawn production capacity per year for catering to inland fishing. Fish production and exports are given in Table 7.38.

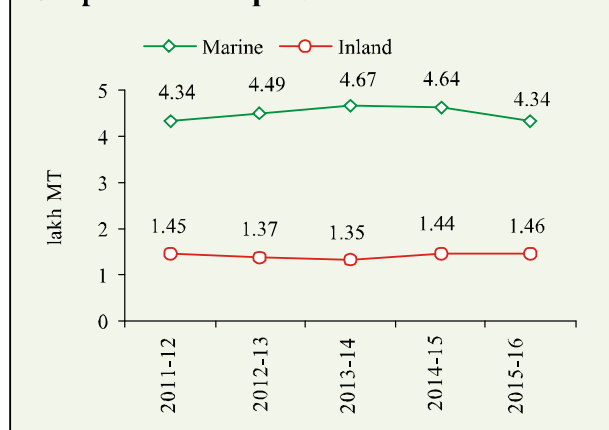
**Table 7.38 Fish production and exports**

Item	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17* <sup>+</sup>
<b>Fish production</b> lakh MT				
Marine		4.64	4.34	3.49
Inland		1.44	1.46	0.81
<b>Total</b>		<b>6.08</b>	<b>5.80</b>	<b>4.30</b>
<b>Gross value</b> ₹ crore				
Marine		4,482	4,470	3,842
Inland		1,418	1,455	852
<b>Total</b>		<b>5,900</b>	<b>5,925</b>	<b>4,694</b>
<b>Export of fish</b>				
Quantity	lakh MT	1.52	1.28	NA
Value	₹ crore	4,273	3,673	NA

NA Not available \* Provisional + upto December

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM.

**Graph 7.8 : Fish production**



7.43 Under National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, the development of 19 jetties worth ₹ 70 crore has been undertaken, of which work of 10 jetties is completed, seven jetties in progress and two jetties cancelled and upto December 2016, an expenditure of ₹ 63.39 crore was incurred.

## Sericulture

7.44 Sericulture is an agro-based industry which has high potential to generate employment opportunities in rural areas. Mulberry silk development programme is implemented in 24 districts of the State. Information of mulberry plantation and silk production are given in Table 7.39.

**Table 7.39 Mulberry plantations and silk production**

Item	Unit	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17* <sup>+</sup>
Area under plantation (New)	ha	1,582	1,577	1,086
Area under plantation (Old)	ha	1,226	2,417	2,402
Total area under plantation	ha	2,807	3,994	3,488
No. of beneficiary (farmers)	no.	5,398	7,762	7,268
Supply of disease free layings	lakh	23.05	27.56	15.18
Cocoon production	MT	1,319	1,643	924
Production of raw silk	MT	203	252	142
Procurement of cocoon	MT	1.15	4.37	0.24
Employment generated (mandays)	lakh	22.29	27.72	15.61

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM.

\* Provisional

+ upto December

7.44.1 Tasar silk development programme is implemented in four districts viz. Gadchiroli, Chandrapur, Bhandara and Gondia. Area under plantation of Ain and Arjun trees (on which Tasar silkworms are grown) is 18,866 ha in these four districts. During 2015-16, production of raw Tasar silk was 21.50 MT while during 2016-17 upto December it was 9.09 MT.

## Forest

7.45 Total forest area of the State at the end of the year 2015-16 was 61,622 sq km (provisional) constituting about 20.03 per cent of geographical area of the State as against the target of 33 per cent set under National Forest Policy, 1988. The jurisdiction of the total forest area in the State is divided amongst Forest department (55,279 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,706 sq km), Private forest brought under possession of Forest department (1,181 sq km) and Revenue department (1,456 sq km). As per 'India State of Forest Report- 2015', very dense forest constitutes 15.9 per cent, moderately dense forest 37.9 per cent, open forest 38.6 per cent and scrub 7.6 per cent of the total forest in the State. Out of the total forest area 51,145 sq km was reserved, 6,597 sq km was protected and 3,880 sq km was unclassified forest. Circlewise distribution of forest area and forest area of selected states are given in Table 7.40 & Table 7.41 respectively.

**Table 7.40 Circlewise distribution of forest area as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016**

(sq km)

Circle	Forest area			Total	Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed		
Gadchiroli	11,364.90	1,403.38	74.17	12,842.45	20.8
Nagpur	4,304.64	2,156.11	1,264.93	7,725.68	12.5
Dhule	6,173.76	57.06	232.83	6,463.65	10.5
Thane	4,338.21	1,200.56	220.19	5,758.96	9.3
Nashik	5,015.03	272.93	50.94	5,338.90	8.7
Chandrapur	3,874.94	871.14	59.84	4,805.92	7.8
Amravati	4,587.89	56.06	14.71	4,658.66	7.6
Kolhapur	2,780.16	418.92	1,318.04	4,517.12	7.3
Yavatmal	3,689.06	34.37	115.92	3,839.35	6.2
Aurangabad	2,650.56	126.28	344.42	3,121.26	5.1
Pune	2,365.59	0.13	184.76	2,550.48	4.1
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>51,144.74</b>	<b>6,596.94</b>	<b>3,880.75</b>	<b>61,622.43</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM

**Table 7.41 Forest cover of selected states<sup>@</sup>**

(sq km)

State	Geographical area	Total forest cover	Percentage of forest cover to geographical area
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,245	77,462	25.1
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3,07,713</b>	<b>50,628</b>	<b>16.5</b>
Karnataka	1,91,791	36,421	19.0
Tamil Nadu	1,30,058	26,345	20.3
Andhra Pradesh	1,60,204	24,424	15.2
Kerala	38,863	19,239	49.5
<b>India</b>	<b>32,87,263</b>	<b>7,01,673</b>	<b>21.3</b>

Source : India State of Forest Report- 2015

@ based on interpretation of satellite data (October 2013 to February 2014)

## Wild Life and National Parks, Sanctuaries

7.46 There are six National parks, 48 sanctuaries and four conservation reserves in the State. According to 'Status of Tigers in India - 2014' report, number of estimated tigers in the State is 190 as against 169 in 2010. An exercise of Phase IV monitoring (Camera Trap) was carried out during 2014-15 for counting the number of tigers in State, which revealed that there were 203 tigers. Abstract of phase-IV monitoring (Camera Trap) exercise during 2014-15 is given in Table 7.42.

**Table 7.42 Abstract of phase-IV monitoring (Camera Trap) exercise during 2014-15**

Name of Landscape	Area Sq.Km. (Approximately)	No. of Tigers			Total
		Tiger Reserve area (Core + Buffer)	NP/WLS Non Tiger Reserve area	Non Protected Areas	
Tadoba-Andhari	1,700	61	-	-	61
Umrer- Karandala	140	-	4	-	4
Bramhapuri division	1,100	-	-	23	23
Central Chanda division	320	-	-	10	10
Chandrapur division	391	-	-	10	10
<b>Tadoba-Andhari</b>	<b>3,651</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>108</b>
Pench	352	23	-	-	23
Bawanthadi Block (Nagpur & Bhandara division)	480	-	-	9	9
<b>Pench (Maharashtra)</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>32</b>
Bor	158	3	-	-	3
Kalmeshwar-Kondhali Block (Nagpur division)	120	-	-	1	1
<b>Bor</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Navegaon-Nagzira</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b>
Tipeshwar WLS	140	-	2	-	2
Pandharkawada division	210	-	-	4	4
<b>Tipeshwar- Pandharkawada</b>	<b>350</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Melghat</b>	<b>2,029</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42</b>
Pohara	30	-	-	1	1
Mahendri	66	-	-	-	-
<b>Pohara &amp; Mahendri</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Sahyadri</b>	<b>600</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,471</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>203</b>

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM NP National park WLS Wild life sanctuary

## Forest Produce

7.47 Forest provides major products like timber, firewood and minor products like bamboo, tendu leaves, gum, grass, etc. All these forest produce are of great value in terms of generating revenue and providing livelihood to local people. Production and value of forest produce are given in Table 7.43.



**Table 7.43 Production and value of forest produce**

(₹ crore)

Forest Produce	Unit of production	2014-15		2015-16*		2016-17@	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
<b>(A) Major forest produce</b>							
Timber	LCM	1.11	213.25	1.82	120.67	1.81	234.42
Firewood	LCM	1.89	20.57	2.26	19.87	2.36	32.78
<b>Total (A)</b>	<b>LCM</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>233.82</b>	<b>4.08</b>	<b>140.54</b>	<b>4.17</b>	<b>267.20</b>
<b>(B) Minor forest produce</b>							
Bamboo	LMT	0.23	30.26	0.33	12.20	0.38	14.76
Tendu	LSB	4.62	55.21	2.13	30.68	2.76	50.47
Grass	MT	483	0.13	116	0.02	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	5,391	0.56	4,530	3.41	NA	NA
Others (Lac, Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)		NA	9.56	NA	13.63	NA	NA
<b>Total (B)</b>			<b>95.72</b>		<b>59.94</b>		<b>65.23</b>
<b>Total (A + B)</b>			<b>329.54</b>		<b>200.48</b>		<b>332.43</b>

LCM Lakh Cubic Metre LMT Lakh Metric Tonnes LSB Lakh Standard Bags \* Provisional @ anticipated

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM

NA Not available

## Tree Plantation

7.48 Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. The State Government has decided to carry out plantation of 100 crore plants per year since 2012. Area under tree plantation and expenditure are given in Table 7.44.

**Table 7.44 Area under tree plantation and expenditure**

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Plants supplied (crore)
2012-13	70,157	133.97	4,847	10.36	2,106	14.29	0.77
2013-14	58,646	109.76	3,969	8.57	2,528	16.06	2.14
2014-15	85,356	102.90	3,314	8.87	1,453	21.37	0.89
2015-16	51,866	11.44	2,898	11.05	1,029	17.43	0.38
2016-17*+	36,457	66.76	2,906	8.02	2,201	30.91	1.13

Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM

\* Provisional

+ upto December

7.49 Intending to fight against global warming, climate change issues and to save the environment, the Government has decided to plant trees on large scale. An ambitious programme of two crore saplings plantation was undertaken on a solitary day on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016, which has been succeeded by planting around 2.81 crore plants in the State through massive public movement as against the plantation target of 1.52 crore for forest department and 0.50 crore for non-forest department. This drive has been acknowledged in Limca Book of Records as national record. State Government has also aimed to plant 50 crore seedlings in the next three years. Regionwise plantation of saplings on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016 is given in Table 7.45.



**Table 7.45 Regionwise plantation of saplings on 1<sup>st</sup> July 2016**

(lakh)

Region	Plantation		
	Forest department	Non-Forest department	Total
Konkan	15.30	8.93	24.23
Nashik	67.35	8.37	75.72
Pune	32.03	16.35	48.38
Aurangabad	30.37	6.91	37.28
Amravati	18.60	9.24	27.84
Nagpur	56.64	11.29	67.93
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>220.29</b>	<b>61.09</b>	<b>281.38</b>

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM

## Social Forestry

7.50 During 2015-16, in all 16.78 lakh seedlings were planted on about 432 ha & 1,110 km of community land and supplied 22 lakh plants for plantations on private land. During 2016-17 upto December, 69 lakh seedlings were planted on about 838 ha & 2,534 km of community land and supplied 44 lakh plants for plantations on private land. Plantation under major schemes is given in Table 7.46.

**Table 7.46 Plantation under major schemes**

(Area ha)

Scheme	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Block plantation	234	211	110
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (km)	1,672	928	1,132
National Bamboo Mission	39	30	65
Plantation programme on non forest community land in selected watersheds	125	147	105

Source : Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, Social Forestry, GoM

+ upto December

## Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.51 *Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana* was launched in 2006-07, with a view to create awareness about the importance of forest & wild life, to protect the forest from illegal tree cutting, encroachments, etc. Under this scheme, total 12,517 Joint Forest Management Committees (JFMC) with nearly 29.70 lakh members were constituted in 15,500 villages. JFMC manages 27.04 lakh ha of forest area.

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 7.1

AREA UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, PRODUCTION AND YIELD PER HECTARE  
IN THE STATEArea : '000 ha  
Production : '000 MT  
Yield : Kg per ha.

Foodgrains										
Sr. No.	Year	Rice			Wheat			Jowar		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	1,300	1,369	1,054	907	401	442	6,284	4,224	672
2	1970-71	1,352	1,662	1,229	812	440	542	5,703	1,557	273
3	1980-81	1,459	2,315	1,587	1,063	886	834	6,469	4,409	681
4	1990-91	1,597	2,344	1,467	867	909	1,049	6,300	5,929	941
5	2000-01	1,512	1,930	1,277	754	948	1,256	5,094	3,988	783
6	2010-11	1,516	2,691	1,775	1,307	2,301	1,761	4,060	3,452	850
7	2014-15	1,551	2,946	1,900	1,067	1,308	1,225	3,288	2,109	641
8	2015-16	1,503	2,593	1,725	911	981	1,077	3,217	1,205	375

Sr. No.	Year	Bajra			Other Cereals			All Cereals		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)
1	1960-61	1,635	489	299	480	272	567	10,606	6,755	637
2	1970-71	2,039	824	404	414	254	614	10,320	4,737	459
3	1980-81	1,534	697	454	451	340	754	10,976	8,647	788
4	1990-91	1,940	1,115	575	432	443	1,025	11,136	10,740	964
5	2000-01	1,800	1,087	604	664	544	819	9,824	8,497	865
6	2010-11	1,035	1,123	1,086	1,068	2,749	2,575	8,985	12,317	1,371
7	2014-15	865	538	622	1,288	2,366	1,838	8,059	9,267	1,150
8	2015-16	801	333	416	1,236	1,783	1,443	7,667	6,896	899

Sr. No.	Year	Tur			Gram			Moong		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
1	1960-61	530	468	883	402	134	333	0	0	0
2	1970-71	627	271	432	310	87	281	0	0	0
3	1980-81	644	319	495	410	137	335	0	0	0
4	1990-91	1,004	419	417	668	355	532	0	0	0
5	2000-01	1,096	660	602	676	351	519	714	244	341
6	2010-11	1,302	976	750	1,438	1,300	904	554	372	672
7	2014-15	1,210	353	292	1,427	1,088	762	315	84	268
8	2015-16	1,237	444	359	1,442	777	539	366	69	190

Sr. No.	Year	Udid			Other Pulses			All Pulses		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
1	1960-61	0	0	0	1,417	387	273	2,349	989	421
2	1970-71	0	0	0	1,629	319	196	2,566	677	264
3	1980-81	0	0	0	1,661	369	222	2,715	825	304
4	1990-91	0	0	0	1,585	667	421	3,257	1,441	442
5	2000-01	574	205	357	497	177	356	3,557	1,637	460
6	2010-11	482	329	682	262	119	455	4,038	3,096	767
7	2014-15	277	92	333	184	64	346	3,413	1,681	493
8	2015-16	286	61	214	213	81	378	3,544	1,432	404

(Contd.)

## ANNEXURE 7.1 (Concl.)

Area : '000 ha  
Production : '000 MT  
Yield : Kg per ha.

Foodgrains										
Sr. No.	Year	Total Foodgrains			Groundnut			Soyabean		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)
1	1960-61	12,955	7,744	598	1,083	800	739	0	0	0
2	1970-71	12,886	5,414	420	904	586	649	0	0	0
3	1980-81	13,691	9,472	692	695	451	648	0	0	0
4	1990-91	14,393	12,181	846	864	979	1,132	201	190	947
5	2000-01	13,382	10,133	757	490	470	958	1,142	1,266	1,109
6	2010-11	13,023	15,413	1,183	395	470	1,290	2,729	4,316	1,581
7	2014-15	11,472	10,948	954	327	379	1,160	3,640	1,821	500
8	2015-16	11,210	8,328	743	309	334	1,078	3,702	1,795	485

Sr. No.	Year	Safflower			Other Oilseeds			All Oilseeds		
		Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)
1	1960-61	331	0	0	454	0	0	1,868	0	0
2	1970-71	406	102	252	408	65	159	1,718	753	438
3	1980-81	480	174	363	605	103	170	1,780	728	426
4	1990-91	634	258	408	1,127	455	404	2,826	1,882	666
5	2000-01	296	122	412	631	241	382	2,559	2,099	820
6	2010-11	173	94	544	331	176	532	3,628	5,056	1,394
7	2014-15	74	26	353	169	51	302	4,211	2,278	541
8	2015-16	57	13	225	127	26	205	4,195	2,166	516

Cash crops										
Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(57)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)
1	1960-61	155	10,404	66.92	2,500	1,673	114	25	12	480
2	1970-71	167	14,433	86.53	2,750	484	30	12	5	448
3	1980-81	258	23,706	91.74	2,550	1,224	82	12	8	648
4	1990-91	442	38,154	86.40	2,721	1,875	117	8	8	1,039
5	2000-01	595	49,569	83.27	3,077	1,803	100	8	9	1,148
6	2010-11	965	85,691	88.85	3,942	7,473	322	1	1	994
7	2014-15	1,030	91,538	89.00	4,190	3,577	145	1	2	1,608
8	2015-16	987	69,235	70.16	4,207	3,914	158	2	3	1,760

Source – Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. – Not Available

Note – (1) Information is based on final forecast.

(2) Production of cotton in 170 kg/bale in '000 bales.

## ANNEXURE 7.2

## CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base: 1979-82=100)									
Groups/Crops	Weight	1982-83	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>1. Foodgrains—</b>									
<b>(a) Cereals—</b>									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	138.4	141.3	133.4	117.4
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	123.9	165.5	135.1	101.4
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	43.0	50.7	43.1	24.6
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	69.5	109.1	74.5	46.1
(v) Barley	0.02	37.7	17.0	13.2	188.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(vi) Maize	0.46	36.9	105.2	253.8	2,180.5	1,528.5	2,715.1	1,844.6	1,390.7
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	65.7	67.1	56.3	43.9
(viii) Kodra	0.05	73.7	66.6	43.6	23.6	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(ix) Other cereals	0.19	76.7	150.8	162.5	26.1	48.2	46.6	70.8	47.3
<b>Total - Cereals</b>	<b>42.22</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>115.7</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>94.3</b>	<b>120.6</b>	<b>98.5</b>	<b>73.1</b>
<b>(b) Pulses—</b>									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	527.9	986.4	661.4	472.4
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	252.9	259.9	88.8	111.7
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	116.5	123.2	15.1	19.3
<b>Total - Pulses</b>	<b>10.44</b>	<b>99.2</b>	<b>139.2</b>	<b>167.3</b>	<b>305.6</b>	<b>245.6</b>	<b>316.1</b>	<b>144.6</b>	<b>131.3</b>
<b>Total - Foodgrains</b>	<b>52.66</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>120.4</b>	<b>106.8</b>	<b>168.2</b>	<b>124.3</b>	<b>159.4</b>	<b>107.6</b>	<b>84.7</b>
<b>2. Non-Foodgrains</b>									
<b>(a) Oil Seeds—</b>									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	38.3	163.8	61.5	54.2
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	32.4	32.4	12.2	12.2
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	3.4	20.3	9.0	6.5
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	416.7	416.7	525.6	375.5
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	68.3	88.4	88.4	88.4
<b>Total - Oil seeds</b>	<b>9.16</b>	<b>73.3</b>	<b>184.8</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>79.8</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>60.1</b>	<b>56.1</b>	<b>50.0</b>
<b>(b) Fibres—</b>									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	465.7	605.6	245.2	245.2
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	29.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Total - Fibres</b>	<b>9.93</b>	<b>110.1</b>	<b>128.2</b>	<b>123.2</b>	<b>510.4</b>	<b>463.9</b>	<b>603.2</b>	<b>244.2</b>	<b>244.2</b>
<b>(c) Miscellaneous—</b>									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	292.5	289.9	345.1	261.0
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	0.0	N.A.	30.98	41.45
(iii) Potato	0.22	84.2	120.9	121.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(iv) Chilli	1.92	107.1	102.2	82.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
<b>Total- Miscellaneous</b>	<b>28.25</b>	<b>113.3</b>	<b>153.9</b>	<b>179.0</b>	<b>273.4</b>	<b>268.9</b>	<b>266.5</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>240.10</b>
<b>Total — Non - Foodgrains</b>	<b>47.34</b>	<b>104.9</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>150.2</b>	<b>285.6</b>	<b>265.0</b>	<b>297.2</b>	<b>251.5</b>	<b>204.20</b>
<b>All Crops</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>97.4</b>	<b>136.5</b>	<b>127.4</b>	<b>223.8</b>	<b>190.9</b>	<b>224.6</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>141.2</b>

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2010-11 to 2015-16 are provisional

## ANNEXURE 7.3

**TOTAL NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE SIZE OF OPERATIONAL HOLDINGS IN  
THE STATE ACCORDING TO AGRICULTURAL CENSUSES**

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Number of operational holdings ('00)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	Below 0.5	6,834	9,914	16,672	22,409	27,462	31,658	36,457
2	0.5—1.0	5,585	9,345	16,075	20,252	25,595	29,525	30,633
3	1.0—2.0	8,783	15,409	27,276	31,755	36,056	41,503	40,523
4	2.0—3.0	6,266	10,275	13,969	14,745	15,791	17,020	15,463
5	3.0—4.0	4,606	6,583	7,289	6,774	6,949	7,496	6,128
6	4.0—5.0	3,576	4,601	4,469	3,874	3,780	4,037	3,142
7	5.0—10.0	8,715	9,316	7,241	5,558	4,873	5,214	3,964
8	10.0—20.0	4,180	2,819	1,530	1,029	773	622	590
9	20.0 and above	961	363	176	132	97	81	89
	Total	49,506	68,625	94,697	1,06,528	1,21,376	1,37,156	1,36,989

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Area of operational holdings ('00 ha)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
1	Below 0.5	1,634	2,630	4,119	5,746	7,328	7,740	9,180
2	0.5—1.0	4,142	7,103	12,057	15,120	19,159	20,274	22,680
3	1.0—2.0	12,842	23,337	39,833	46,059	51,271	52,476	57,390
4	2.0—3.0	15,386	25,363	33,689	35,420	37,414	37,542	36,681
5	3.0—4.0	15,920	22,815	25,108	23,303	23,676	23,756	20,974
6	4.0—5.0	15,961	20,556	19,864	17,210	16,717	16,717	13,901
7	5.0—10.0	61,213	63,937	48,700	37,150	32,084	32,135	26,027
8	10.0—20.0	56,302	37,213	19,749	13,514	9,961	6,776	7,524
9	20.0 and above	28,394	10,662	6,129	5,274	3,418	2,634	3,314
	Total	2,11,794	2,13,616	2,09,248	1,98,796	2,01,028	2,00,050	1,97,671

Sr. No.	Size class (ha)	Average size of holdings (ha)						
		1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	1995-96	2000-01	2005-06	2010-11
(1)	(2)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
1	Below 0.5	0.24	0.27	0.25	0.26	0.27	0.24	0.25
2	0.5—1.0	0.74	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.75	0.69	0.74
3	1.0—2.0	1.46	1.51	1.46	1.45	1.42	1.26	1.42
4	2.0—3.0	2.46	2.47	2.41	2.40	2.37	2.21	2.37
5	3.0—4.0	3.46	3.47	3.44	3.44	3.41	3.17	3.42
6	4.0—5.0	4.46	4.47	4.44	4.44	4.42	4.14	4.42
7	5.0—10.0	7.02	6.86	6.73	6.68	6.58	6.16	6.57
8	10.0—20.0	13.47	13.20	12.91	13.13	12.89	10.89	12.75
9	20.0 and above	29.55	29.37	34.82	39.95	35.24	32.52	37.24
	Total	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.87	1.66	1.46	1.44

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

## ANNEXURE 7.4

## LAND UTILISATION STATISTICS OF THE STATE

(Area '000 ha)

Year	Geographical area	Area under forests	Land not available for cultivation		Other uncultivated land			Fallow lands		Cropped Area		Gross cropped area
			Barren and uncultivable land	Land put to non-agricultural uses	Culturable waste land	Permanent pastures and grazing land	Land under miscellaneous tree crops and groves	Current fallows	Other fallows	Net area sown	Area sown more than once	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1986-87	30,758	5,350	1,679	1,152	1,044	1,367	196	909	1,057	18,004	2,320	20,324
1990-91	30,758	5,128	1,622	1,091	966	1,125	301	898	1,063	18,565	3,295	21,859
1995-96	30,758	5,148	1,544	1,349	960	1,166	292	1,072	1,248	17,980	3,524	21,504
2000-01	30,758	5,150	1,544	1,364	959	1,168	327	1,126	1,276	17,844	3,775	21,619
2005-06	30,758	5,212	1,720	1,407	914	1,252	249	1,327	1,204	17,473	5,083	22,556
2010-11	30,758	5,216	1,731	1,449	919	1,242	250	1,366	1,179	17,406	5,769	23,175
2011-12	30,758	5,211	1,728	1,451	919	1,244	250	1,378	1,192	17,386	5,720	23,106
2012-13	30,758	5,207	1,722	1,456	916	1,245	251	1,418	1,200	17,344	5,772	23,116
2013-14	30,758	5,205	1,723	1,460	915	1,242	249	1,401	1,192	17,368	6,012	23,380
2014-15	30,758	5,201	1,727	1,482	919	1,249	249	1,399	1,188	17,344	5,929	23,273

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2014-15 are provisional.

## ANNEXURE 7.5

## AREA UNDER IRRIGATION IN THE STATE

('000 ha)

Sr. No.	Year	Area irrigated				Intensity of irrigated cropping	No. of irrigation Wells ('000)	Net area irrigated per well (ha.)	Gross cropped area	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area
		Wells	Other sources	Net	Gross					
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1960-61	595	477	1,072	1,220	114	542	1.10	18,823	6.5
2	1970-71	768	579	1,347	1,570	117	694	1.11	18,737	8.4
3	1980-81	1,055	780	1,835	2,415	132	826	1.28	19,642	12.3
4	1990-91	1,672	999	2,671	3,319	124	1,017	1.64	21,859	15.2
5	2000-01	2,262	987	3,249	3,852	119	1,318	1.72	21,619	17.8
6	2001-02	2,146	990	3,136	3,727	119	1,322	1.52	20,991	17.8
7	2002-03	2,145	1,071	3,216	3,806	118	1,331	1.61	20,915	18.2
8	2003-04	1,914	1,030	2,944	3,636	123	N.A.	N.A.	22,190	16.4
9	2004-05	1,942	1,001	2,993	3,665	125	N.A.	N.A.	22,376	16.4
10	2005-06	2,077	1,070	3,147	3,810	118	N.A.	N.A.	22,556	16.9
11	2006-07	2,109	1,137	3,246	3,958	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,557	17.6
12	2007-08	2,151	1,160	3,311	4,037	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,655	17.8
13	2008-09	2,115	1,140	3,255	3,970	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,454	17.7
14	2009-10	2,159	1,162	3,321	4,050	122	N.A.	N.A.	22,612	17.9
15	2010-11	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,175	N.A.
16	2011-12	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,106	N.A.
17	2012-13	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,115	N.A.
18	2013-14	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,380	N.A.
19	2014-15	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	23,273	N.A.

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N. A. - Not Available

Note - (1) Details may not add up to the totals due to rounding.

(2) Intensity under Col. No. 7 is worked out by using the formula (Col. No. 6 ÷ Col. No. 5) x 100.

(3) Figures for the years 2003-04 to 2014-15 are provisional.

(4) Vide Water Resources Department, GoM, GR dated 26<sup>th</sup> August 2016, instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.

## ANNEXURE 7.6

## IRRIGATION &amp; NON-IRRIGATION WATER CHARGES LEVIED, RECOVERED AND OUTSTANDING

(₹ crore)

Year	Water charges levied			Recovery			Outstanding at the end of year		
	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total	Irrigation	Non-Irrigation	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
2000-01	74.48	362.60	437.08	41.23	153.99	195.22	223.39	571.30	794.69
2001-02	84.72	368.83	453.55	43.57	208.12	251.69	264.54	732.01	996.55
2002-03	83.17	360.68	443.85	42.02	335.50	377.52	303.79	751.99	1,055.78
2003-04	93.03	360.26	453.29	42.89	335.20	378.09	376.63	353.06	729.69
2004-05	78.69	418.44	497.13	45.78	402.57	448.35	415.59	378.59	794.18
2005-06	68.25	350.28	418.53	64.03	349.45	413.48	410.18	282.09	692.27
2006-07	90.70	408.75	499.45	74.72	420.26	494.98	427.01	245.82	672.82
2007-08	110.35	563.89	674.24	70.47	556.54	627.01	473.70	275.20	748.90
2008-09	112.95	695.37	808.32	71.05	602.11	673.16	531.10	466.38	1,004.61
2009-10	95.00	715.11	810.11	69.94	732.69	802.63	561.77	466.38	1,028.15
2010-11	96.24	670.46	766.70	79.03	666.87	745.90	745.90	468.62	1,047.90
2011-12	109.73	541.06	650.79	79.13	541.13	620.26	608.87	461.74	1,070.61
2012-13	82.98	670.12	753.10	63.10	443.05	506.15	618.78	656.52	1,275.30
2013-14	70.37	536.67	607.04	57.57	457.20	514.77	631.49	728.24	1,359.73
2014-15	78.15	593.59	671.74	61.97	574.53	636.50	648.29	695.80	1,344.09
2015-16	80.04	660.13	740.16	49.16	523.42	572.59	679.02	835.13	1,514.15

Source – Water Resource Department, GoM.



## ANNEXURE 7.7

## LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

('000)

Sr. No.	Livestock Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock <sup>+</sup>	Total live stock	Sheep and goats per hundred hectares of grazing and pasture land (No.)	Livestock per hundred hectares of net area cropped (No.)	Livestock per lakh of population	Total poultry <sup>\$</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1	1961 ..	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
2	1966 ..	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
3	1972 ..	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
4	1978 ..	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,751
5	1982 ..	16,162	3,972	10,376	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
6	1987 ..	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,830
7	1992 ..	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	46	32,187
8	1997 ..	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
9	2003 ..	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	36	34,596
10	2007 ..	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	1,064	206	37	64,756 <sup>@</sup>
11	2012 ..	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 <sup>@</sup>

Source - Livestock Census

Note - Details may not add up to totals due to rounding.

+ 'Other livestock' includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels and donkeys

\$ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail & other birds.

@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.



# 8 Industry & Co-operation





## 8. INDUSTRY AND CO-OPERATION

### INDUSTRY

8.1 Development of industries results in enhanced productivity, accelerates economic growth and creates more & varied employment opportunities. It also facilitates development of other sectors. Maharashtra is the most industrialised state. With a view to boost industrial growth, the State periodically formulates and revisits its policies from time to time. Recently, Retail Trade Policy-2016 and Maharashtra Electronics Policy-2016 have been declared by the State.

#### **Retail Trade Policy-2016**

8.2 The objectives of the Retail Trade Policy-2016 are :

- To uphold Maharashtra's leadership position in the Retail Trade in India
- To further accelerate investment flow to underdeveloped regions of the State
- To create more employment opportunities, to educate the youth of all sections of the society across the region especially in rural areas to take part in retail trade
- Leverage retail trade as a tool for socio-economic development of the State
- To strengthen existing unorganised small retailers to face globalisation

#### **Maharashtra Electronics Policy- 2016**

8.3 The objectives of the Maharashtra Electronics Policy- 2016 are :

- To promote manufacturing of electronic products in the State by creating a favourable investor friendly atmosphere
- To proactively help in development of a vibrant eco-system of research & development, design & engineering and innovation in electronics sector in the State
- To take up Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) sector specific skill development and training programs
- To introduce Single Window facility for establishment of Electronics manufacturing units in the State and addressing the challenges faced by potential investors and suitably facilitating access to necessary infrastructural facilities like land, power, water etc.
- To expedite adoption of best practices in management of e-Waste as per the directives of Central & the State Government

#### **Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI)**

8.4 MAITRI has been setup by GoM to provide all clearances at one place to investor, to give online & time bound approvals and to work as a grievance redressal mechanism for industries. Upto February 2017, MAITRI has catered to 393 units. The grievances received at MAITRI are 740 out of which, 637 has been resolved and remaining 103 applications are under process.

#### **Industrial Investment**

8.5 From August 1991 to November 2016, the IT industry has attracted 476 proposals with highest investment of ₹ 3,87,433 crore (34.1 per cent of total investment), followed by fuel industry and metallurgical industry with an investment of ₹ 1,42,760 crore (12.5 per cent) and ₹ 1,01,354 crore (8.9 per cent) respectively. These three industries accounted for almost 55.5 per cent of the total approved investment. The industry typewise projects approved and commissioned in the State are given in Table 8.1.

**Table 8.1 Industry typewise approved proposals and commissioned projects**

(August 1991 to November 2016)

Industry type	Approved proposals		Commissioned projects	
	No.	Investment (₹ crore)	No.	Investment (₹ crore)
Information Technology	476	3,87,433	289	58,322
Fuel	826	1,42,760	202	28,147
Metallurgical	1,919	1,01,354	948	37,055
Chemical & Fertilizers	2,859	61,227	1,397	22,709
Textiles	2,012	50,590	958	17,169
Sugar	1,551	39,013	247	8,602
Transportation	421	32,149	285	24,554
Photographic Raw Film & Papers	981	28,419	570	13,988
Cement Gypsum	373	25,456	150	5,726
Industrial Machinery	851	24,204	509	8,802
Electrical & Electronics	1,181	22,633	687	7,978
Processed Food	1,057	20,515	447	5,868
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	374	16,108	204	2,350
Pharmaceuticals	859	16,080	499	4,386
Paper & Paper Products	556	17,112	281	7,970
Engineering	363	13,681	206	4,622
Machine Tools/Ceramics/Misc. Inds.	466	8,221	291	4,422
Others	2,312	1,30,828	494	7,144
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,437</b>	<b>11,37,783</b>	<b>8,664</b>	<b>2,69,814</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.5.1 During 2015-16, in all 340 projects with an investment of ₹ 30,580 crore with proposed employment of 0.3 lakh were approved. During 2016-17, upto November, 262 projects with an investment of ₹ 28,625 crore & expected employment 0.2 lakh were registered and 22 projects with an investment of ₹ 2,361 crore were commissioned.

8.5.2 The State has attracted highest number of industrial proposals having maximum employment potential. Since August 1991 to November 2016, in all 19,437 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 11,37,783 crore were approved. Out of these, 8,664 projects (44.6 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 2,69,814 crore (23.7 per cent) were commissioned, generating about 11.45 lakh employment and 2,107 projects with an investment of ₹ 87,701 crore & proposed employment of 2.98 lakh are under execution. Of the total proposals received in the country, the State was at the top position with its share in the industrial proposals and investment of about 17.9 per cent & 10 per cent respectively. Information regarding approved industrial proposals in selected states is given in Table 8.2.

**Table 8.2 Approved Industrial proposals<sup>@</sup> in selected States**

(August 1991 to November 2016)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	All-India
Proposals (no.)	19,437 (17.9)	13,308 (12.3)	9,520 (8.8)	8,814 (8.1)	8,267 (7.6)	1,08,310 (100.0)
Investment (₹ crore)	11,37,783 (10.0)	14,36,962 (12.6)	5,38,622 (4.7)	9,96,834 (8.7)	3,41,826 (3.0)	1,14,10,426 (100.0)

Source : Dept. of Industrial Policy &amp; Promotion, GoI

Figures in brackets are percentage to All-India

<sup>@</sup> Includes IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals



## Investment in Mega Projects

8.5.3 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. The State has approved 488 mega projects since inception to December 2016 with an investment of ₹ 3,79,561 crore and proposed employment of 4.2 lakh. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 157 projects with an actual investment of ₹ 65,817 crore and proposed employment of about one lakh.

## Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.5.4 The manufacturing and services categories of enterprises have been classified into micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) based on their investments in plant & machinery for manufacturing enterprises and on equipments in case of enterprises providing services. As per fourth census of MSME 2006-07, as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2007, in all 86,635 MSMEs were working in the State with an investment of ₹ 14,859 crore and employment of 10.95 lakh. Upto September 2015, in all 2,43,721 MSME units, with an investment of ₹ 56,552 crore, generating employment of 29.19 lakh were functioning. Yearwise investment & employment in MSMEs and regionwise information of MSMEs is given in Table 8.3 & Table 8.4 respectively.

**Table 8.3 Yearwise Investment & Employment in MSMEs**

Year	MSMEs	Investment (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)
2007-08	10,244	2,281	1.40
2008-09	11,682	3,295	1.71
2009-10	11,896	3,028	1.50
2010-11	14,496	5,563	1.87
2011-12	15,606	4,443	2.07
2012-13	16,136	5,455	2.06
2013-14	19,814	6,358	2.48
2014-15	36,992	7,180	3.50
2015-16 <sup>+</sup>	20,220	4,090	1.66

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM + upto September

**Table 8.4 Regionwise Information of MSMEs**

(upto September 2015)				
Region	MSMEs	Per cent share	Employment (lakh)	Per cent share
Mumbai	24,786	10.2	4.05	13.9
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	39,269	16.1	6.32	21.7
Nashik	27,458	11.3	3.15	10.8
Pune	92,233	37.8	10.05	34.4
Aurangabad	18,751	7.7	1.93	6.6
Amravati	14,510	5.9	1.14	3.9
Nagpur	26,714	11.0	2.55	8.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,43,721</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>29.19</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.5.5 'Make in India' event was organised in Mumbai during 13<sup>th</sup> to 18<sup>th</sup> February 2016. In this event, under 'Make in Maharashtra' programme, total 3,018 MoUs were signed by the State with proposed investment of ₹ 8,04,897 crore & expected employment of about 30.5 lakh.

## Exports from Maharashtra

8.6 The main products exported from the State are gems & jewellery, petrochemicals, readymade garments, cotton yarn, metal & metal products, agro-based products, engineering items, drugs & pharmaceuticals and plastic & plastic items. Exports from Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.5.

**Table 8.5 Exports from Maharashtra and India**

(₹ crore)		
Year	Maharashtra	India
2012-13	3,61,460	15,46,766
2013-14	4,34,591	18,31,009
2014-15	4,45,349	18,65,589
2015-16	4,36,435	17,14,617
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	2,95,976	11,71,151

+ upto November

Source : Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, GoI

## Financial Assistance to Industries

8.7 State level financial institutions like SICOM Ltd., Maharashtra State Financial Corporation and Central level institutions like LIC of India, GIC of India, IFCI Ltd., SIDBI, etc. provide financial assistance to industries in the State. The information about the same is given in Annexure 8.3.

## Special Economic Zones

8.8 The State has adopted the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy with effect from February 2006 and has received 243 SEZ proposals upto October 2016. As on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2016, in all 25 SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 32,255 crore on an area of 3,059 ha which generated employment of about 3.60 lakh. The number of SEZs denotified or withdrawn was 72. The information of approved and notified SEZs is given in Table 8.6.

**Table 8.6 Approved and notified SEZs**

Division	No. of SEZ			Area (ha)			Employment (lakh)			Investment (₹ crore)		
	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed	Approved	Notified	Executed
Konkan	32	23	6	8,984	2,524	261	14.96	8.33	1.65	50,257	34,568	7,366
Pune	21	18	14	777	746	724	7.44	6.91	1.78	34,724	34,019	12,702
Nashik	2	1	0	1,107	1,007	0	1.75	1.25	0	1,843	1,380	0
Aurangabad	7	5	3	705	553	375	1.08	0.28	0.16	2,538	1,538	4,487
Amravati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagpur	6	4	2	2,850	1,740	1,699	5.40	3.87	0.01	8,519	3,872	7,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>14,423</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>3,059</b>	<b>30.63</b>	<b>20.64</b>	<b>3.60</b>	<b>97,881</b>	<b>75,377</b>	<b>32,255</b>

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

## IT Parks

8.9 Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City and Industrial Development Corporation of Maharashtra Limited (CIDCO) and Software Technology Parks of India have developed 37 public IT parks which are functioning with an investments of about ₹ 18,000 crore generating about 2.68 lakh employment up to December 2016.

8.9.1 For getting private participation in creating world class infrastructure for IT industry, 487 private IT parks have been approved. Of these 170 IT parks are functioning with investment of ₹ 3,778 crore with about 5.04 lakh employment. The remaining 317 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 10,243 crore are expected to generate about 13.66 lakh employment opportunities. The private IT parks are located in Pune (172), Mumbai city and Mumbai suburban (162), Thane (140), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts.

## Bio-technology Parks

8.10 Bio-Technology (BT) Policy was declared by the State Government in 2001. Two Public BT Parks have been developed in the State at MIDC Jalna and MIDC Hinjewadi (Pune). Six private BT parks are proposed with an investment of about ₹ 305 crore. Ten BT-SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with an proposed investment of about ₹ 4,349 crore and expected employment generation of about 1.64 lakh. The information of registered BT units is given in Table 8.7.

**Table 8.7 Registered BT units**

BT units	Total Units		Investment (₹ crore)		Employment ('00)	
	LoI	Registered	LoI	Registered	LoI	Registered
MSMEs	15	50	180	261	338	872
Large	7	16	531	1,120	931	712

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

LoI Letter of Intent



## Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

8.11 Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) is India's most ambitious infrastructure programme aiming to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' and converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. It covers two industrial areas viz. *Shendra-Bidkin* and *Dighi* port in the State. Aurangabad Industrial City (AURIC), a well-planned and greenfield smart industrial city is being developed across an area of 10,000 acres in the State as part of DMIC.

## Co-operative Industrial Estates

8.12 The State has undertaken a programme of developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on co-operative basis. The State Government provides contribution to share capital and technical guidance for establishing industries. To meet the cost of establishing co-operative industrial estates, the funding pattern is 20 per cent of project cost from the State, 60 per cent loans (to be raised from bank/financial institutions) and remaining 20 per cent is the contribution of the members of the society as share capital. As on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016, total 142 co-operative industrial estates were registered, of which 107 are functioning, 29 estates are yet to be commissioned and remaining six are under liquidation. In 107 co-operative industrial estates 8,037 units were in operation with about 1.79 lakh employment. The State has provided financial assistance to 93 co-operative industrial estates. Status of co-operative industrial estates is given in Table 8.8.

**Table 8.8 Status of co-operative industrial estates**

(upto September 2016)

Division	Estates		Industrial units in operation	Share capital (₹ crore)	Employment (no.)
	Registered	Functioning			
Greater Mumbai	4	3	475	-	19,400
Konkan (excluding Greater Mumbai)	14	9	602	1.01	9,888
Nashik	33	33	2,109	4.92	50,109
Pune	45	38	3,667	7.87	87,328
Aurangabad	18	6	317	1.03	828
Nanded	8	8	314	0.03	7,218
Amravati	10	4	112	0.97	4,001
Nagpur	10	6	441		
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>142</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>8,037</b>	<b>15.83</b>	<b>1,79,474</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

## Package Scheme of Incentives

8.13 In order to encourage the dispersal of industries to the industrially less developed areas, the GoM is implementing a 'Package Scheme of Incentives' (PSI) for new/expansion units located in such regions. The scheme was amended from time to time and the State has declared PSI-2013, which will remain in operation from April 2013 to March 2018. Eligible units in the private sector, state public sector/joint sector, co-operative sector and only mega projects of central public sector are considered for providing incentives under PSI-2013. Under the scheme, during 2016-17 upto December 2016, an amount of ₹ 1,933 crore was disbursed as an incentive to eligible MSMEs, large scale industries and mega projects.

8.13.1 Disbursement of industrial promotion subsidy & other incentives under PSI to mega, large projects and MSMEs are given in Table 8.9.

**Table 8.9 Industrial promotion subsidy and other incentives under PSI**

(₹ crore)

Item	Disbursement		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Industrial Promotion subsidy</b>			
Mega Projects	2,159	2,457	1,580
Large Scale Industries	113	98	57
MSMEs	99	148	148
<b>Other Incentives</b>			
Large Scale Industries	63	51	47
MSMEs	65	81	101
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,500</b>	<b>2,835</b>	<b>1,933</b>

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto December

### Industrial Cluster Development Programme

8.14 As a key strategy for enhancing the productivity and competitiveness of MSMEs, GoI has announced scheme for development of potential clusters to facilitate deployment of available resources for effective implementation and more sustainable results in medium to long term.

8.14.1 **Micro, Small Enterprises-Cluster Development Programme:** Under this programme, 16 cluster projects are approved and five cluster projects are in-principally approved by GoI. So far total grants of ₹ 95 crore have been released by GoI.

8.14.2 **Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme:** The scheme aims at enhancing competitiveness of industries by providing quality infrastructure through PPP model in selected functional clusters. Central assistance upto 50 per cent of the project cost subject to a ceiling of ₹ 50 crore is given for each approved project. Five cluster projects are approved by GoI, of which three projects are completed and two projects are in various stages of implementation. Under the scheme, upto December 2016, grants of ₹ 197 crore are released by GoI.

### Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.15 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 about 94 per cent developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC is given in Table 8.10.

**Table 8.10 Industrial units in MIDC**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016)

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)	No. of plots		Percentage of allotted plots to developed plots
				Developed	Allotted	
Mumbai	1,012	10,135	1.32	7,535	7,442	98.8
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	12,306	40,842	4.01	5,413	5,279	97.5
Nashik	7,686	6,065	0.80	9,493	8,756	92.2
Pune	11,780	61,521	4.60	11,607	10,965	94.5
Aurangabad	7,499	8,126	0.71	8,029	7,399	92.2
Amravati	2,067	7,182	0.27	4,234	3,472	82.0
Nagpur	3,701	15,631	0.82	5,455	5,100	93.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>46,051</b>	<b>1,49,502</b>	<b>12.53</b>	<b>51,766</b>	<b>48,413</b>	<b>93.5</b>

Source: MIDC, GoM

### Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation

8.16 The Maharashtra Small Scale Industries Development Corporation (MSSIDC) assists entrepreneurs for the development of small scale industries. The turnover of MSSIDC is given in Table 8.11.

**Table 8.11 Turnover of MSSIDC**

(₹ crore)

Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Marketing assistance	72.84	58.80	10.51
Others	3.10	2.70	4.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>75.94</b>	<b>61.50</b>	<b>15.17</b>

Source : MSSIDC

+ upto November

## Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board

8.17 The main functions of the Maharashtra State Khadi and Village Industries Board (MSKVIB) are to organise, develop and expand activities of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) in the State. Financial assistance of ₹ 28.43 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2014-15 and ₹ 29.02 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2015-16. Performance of KVI in the State is given in Table 8.12.

**Table 8.12 Performance of KVI units**

Year	Units assisted (lakh)	Value of production (₹ crore)	Employment (lakh)
2011-12	2.15	1,506	4.3
2012-13	1.91	1,376	3.7
2013-14	1.93	1,495	3.4
2014-15	1.60	3,161	1.3
2015-16	1.63	3,224	1.3

Source : MSKVIB

8.17.1 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, employment opportunities were provided to 2.32 lakh artisans in 2014-15. During 2015-16, expected employment opportunities for artisans were 2.45 lakh.

### Minerals

8.18 Amravati, Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur and Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Kolhapur & Satara districts in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg & Thane districts in Konkan region have deposits of minerals (coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, dolomite, laterite, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, silica sand, quartz, etc.). The total potential mineral area in the State is about 58 thousand sq km, which is about 19 per cent of the State's total geographical area. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, in all 289 mines with 51,793 employment for major minerals are working in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2015-16 was ₹ 7,712 crore. The value of coal extracted during 2015-16 was ₹ 6,860 crore (89.0 per cent). The total value of minerals extracted during 2016-17 (upto September 2016) was ₹ 2,229 crore. The production of major minerals alongwith their values is given in Annexure 8.4.

### Textile

8.19 Textile industry has huge potential to create employment. GoM formulated Textile Policy in 2012 with the aim to raise processing units at various levels from cotton to manufacturing textiles for the assured long term development on priority basis in the cotton producing sector, to expand the textile industry and growth of employment. It also aims to attract a total investment of ₹ 40,000 crore and to create 11.0 lakh jobs in the State in five years in the sector. Under this policy, so far banks have sanctioned 2,497 textile projects with proposed investment of ₹ 16,371.30 crore and expected employment of 2.46 lakh. At present there are 10.01 lakh Power looms in the State with about 19.0 lakh employment. In the State, 16 textile parks are in operation with employment of about 0.23 lakh.

### Sixth Economic Census

8.20 Economic Census (EC) is the complete count of all establishments engaged in economic activities (production and / or distribution of goods and services not for the sole purpose of own consumption) located within the geographical boundaries of the country. The Sixth Economic Census was conducted in the State during October 2013 to April 2014. Some important results of EC are as follows :

- There were 45.46 lakh establishments engaged in non-agricultural activities (excluding public administration, defence and compulsory social security activities) with total employment of about 118.73 lakh,
- Out of these 9.20 lakh establishments were engaged in manufacturing (organised as well as unorganised) employing 29.18 lakh persons.

## Annual Survey of Industries

8.21 The Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) is the major source of industrial statistics. It provides estimates of various aggregates like fixed & working capital, input, output, value added, employment etc. pertaining to registered manufacturing sector. ASI covers all factories registered under the sections 2 m(i) and 2m(ii) of the Factories Act, 1948 and Beedi & Cigar units registered under Beedi & Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966.

8.21.1 ASI 2014-15 provisional results reveal that the State is at the top position in terms of Gross Value Added and wages to workers with share of 20.5 per cent and 15.7 per cent at All-India level. The State is at second position in number of factories, number of workers and fixed capital with share of 12.4 per cent, 12.1 per cent and 13.6 per cent respectively.

8.21.2 The contribution of the State in total value of output, working capital and in the Net Value Added (NVA) in the country was 16.3 per cent, 17.2 per cent & 21.4 per cent respectively. Selected indicators of industries are given in Table 8.13.

**Table 8.13 Selected indicators of industries**

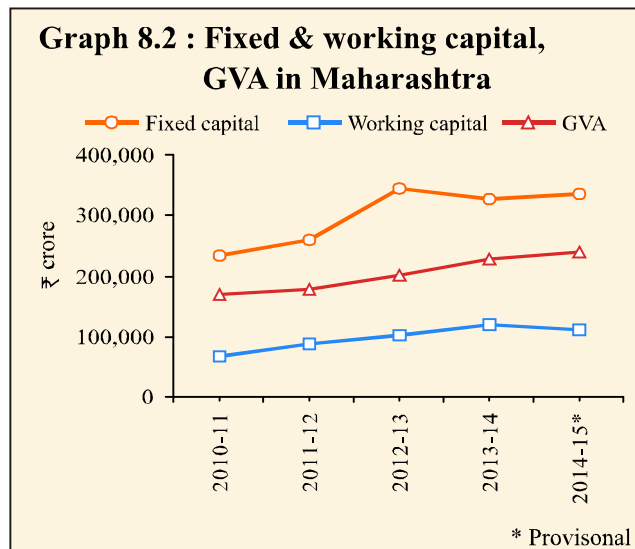
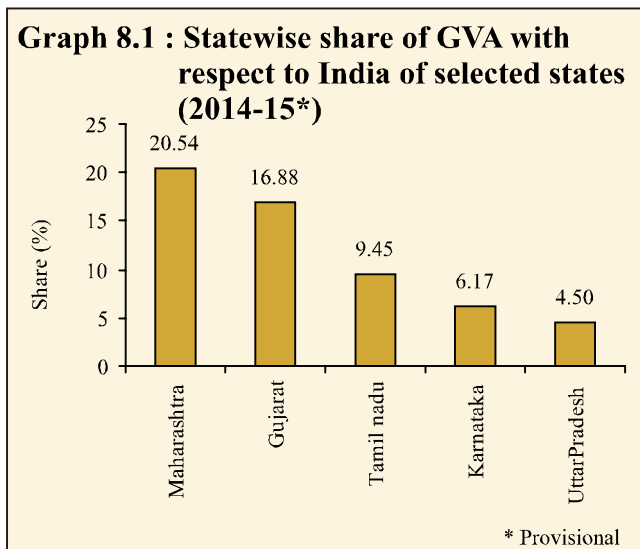
(₹ crore)

Particulars	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15*	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
Industries (no.)	28,949 (13.0)	2,22,120	29,123 (13.0)	2,24,576	28,601 (12.4)	2,30,435
Fixed capital	3,44,930 (15.8)	21,80,260	3,26,362 (13.7)	23,73,719	3,37,144 (13.6)	24,74,455
Working capital	1,01,692 (16.9)	6,03,411	1,20,418 (18.2)	6,62,686	1,09,971 (17.2)	6,40,840
Total output	10,22,032 (17.0)	60,25,945	10,65,971 (16.3)	65,55,251	11,19,618 (16.3)	68,86,335
Total input	8,19,454 (16.3)	50,18,666	8,37,396 (15.3)	54,90,140	8,80,542 (15.4)	57,22,255
Gross value added	2,02,578 (20.1)	10,07,279	2,28,575 (21.5)	10,65,112	2,39,076 (20.5)	11,64,079
Net value added	1,78,729 (21.0)	8,51,949	2,00,516 (22.4)	8,95,342	2,08,831 (21.4)	9,74,539
Employment (lakh)	12.33 (12.3)	100.52	18.86 (13.9)	135.38	18.84 (13.6)	138.81
Profit	1,01,640 (22.9)	4,44,262	1,19,613 (27.2)	4,39,566	1,17,357 (25.5)	4,59,660

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

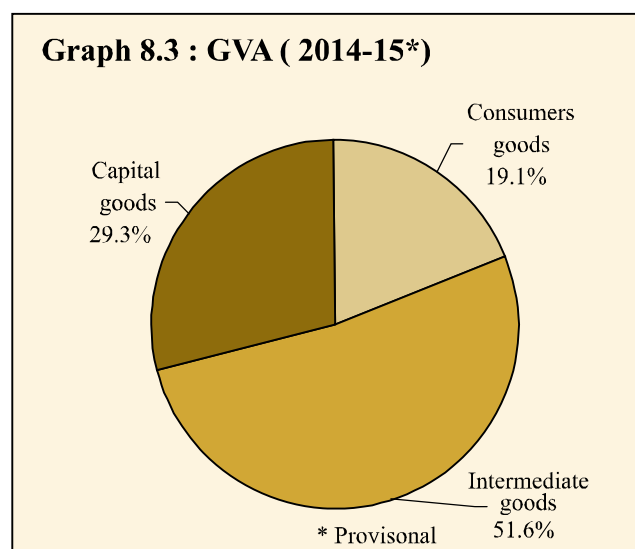
Figures in brackets indicate percentage to All-India

\* Provisional



8.21.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2014-15 are food products & beverages (14.0 per cent), coke & refined petroleum products (13.0 per cent), chemicals & chemical products (12.6 per cent), basic metals (10.2 per cent) and motor vehicles, trailers (8.9 per cent). These industry groups accounted for 58.7 per cent value of output of all industries and 50.3 per cent of fixed capital during 2014-15. Important characteristics of industries in the State according to ASI are given in Annexure 8.1.

8.21.4 Results of ASI 2014-15 reveal that per factory 'value of goods & services produced' and 'net value added' in the State increased by 7.0 and 6.1 per cent respectively than the previous year. Important indicators of ASI results are given in Table 8.14.



**Table 8.14 Important indicators of ASI results**

(₹ lakh)

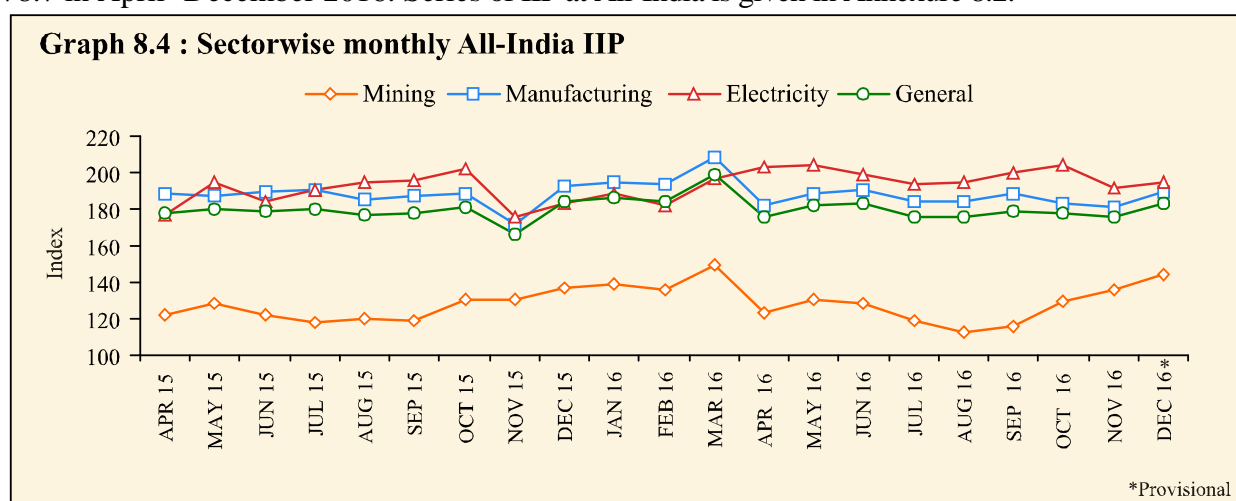
Indicator	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15*	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
<b>a) Per factory</b>						
Investment in fixed capital	1,192	982	1,121	1,057	1,179	1,074
Value of goods & services produced	3,530	2,713	3,660	2,919	3,915	2,988
Net value added	617	384	689	399	730	423
Employment (no.)	43	45	46	47	46	47
<b>b) Per worker</b>						
Net value added	14.5	8.5	15.1	8.6	16.0	9.1
Annual wages	1.4	1.1	1.5	1.2	1.7	1.3

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

\* Provisional

### All-India Index of Industrial Production

8.22 All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures changes in level of production and therefore, is free from influences of price changes. This short-term indicator is of paramount importance to the Government for policy framing purposes and also to various organisations. All-India IIP (base year 2004-05) is compiled and published monthly by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI. The general All-India IIP has increased from 178.2 in April-December 2015 to 178.7 in April-December 2016. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.2.



## Tourism

8.23 To promote the State as *numero uno* tourist destination, to develop tourism infrastructure across the State and to facilitate investments in the tourism sector, GoM has formulated Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2016. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is the nodal agency for implementation of this policy in the State.

8.23.1 The objectives of the policy are :

- Accelerate projects through private sector investments/PPP mode in tourism sector
- Investment outreach to global investor community in tourism
- Development of tourism infrastructure in the State
- Develop innovative practices for marketing and promotions
- Develop tourist destinations and avenues
- Adapt a sustainable approach to tourism development

8.23.2 The targets of the policy are :

- Maharashtra - leading tourist destination in the world by 2025
- Attract investments to the tune of ₹ 30,000 crore
- Create one million additional jobs in tourism sector
- Double the number of tourism projects in 5 years, triple in 10 years
- Double the tourists in 5 years, triple in 10 years
- One million skilled and semi-skilled resources in the tourism sector

8.24 In order to provide clean & affordable accommodation and food facility for tourists, MTDC has launched 'Bed and Breakfast scheme'. Currently there are more than 1,328 facilitators registered with MTDC under this scheme. Also MTDC is managing 21 tourist accommodations. MTDC organises different events viz. Pune Festival, Ellora Festival, Elephanta Festival, etc. Number of tourists visited in the State during 2015-16 was about 17 crore, of which about 16.6 crore were domestic and about 0.4 crore were foreigner.

8.24.1 Taking into consideration changing trends in tourism, MTDC has launched the scheme of '*Mahabhraman*', to bring different experimental projects viz. agro-tourism, village tourism, food tourism, safaris, Tribal lifestyles, etc. under one roof. Currently, 65 projects are in operation under this scheme.

8.24.2 During 2015-16, under 'Swadesh Darshan' scheme, GoI has sanctioned ₹ 82.17 crore for one project and an expenditure of ₹ 28.87 crore has been incurred.

## CO-OPERATION

8.25 Maharashtra is the pioneer state in co-operative movement of the country. The co-operative movement in the State has played a vital and dominant role in the social and economic development of the State, particularly in rural areas. Initially, the movement started in the field of agricultural credit, subsequently, it spread in other sectors such as agro-processing, marketing, credit societies, housing, dairy, storage and textiles, etc.

8.26 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, there were about 1.97 lakh co-operative societies in the State, with about 499 lakh members. The number of co-operative societies were highest in Konkan region (43 per cent) followed by 28 per cent in Pune region. Amravati region had lowest number of co-operative societies (four per cent). Co-operative societies at a glance is given in Table 8.15 and details of co-operative societies in Maharashtra is given in Annexure 8.5.

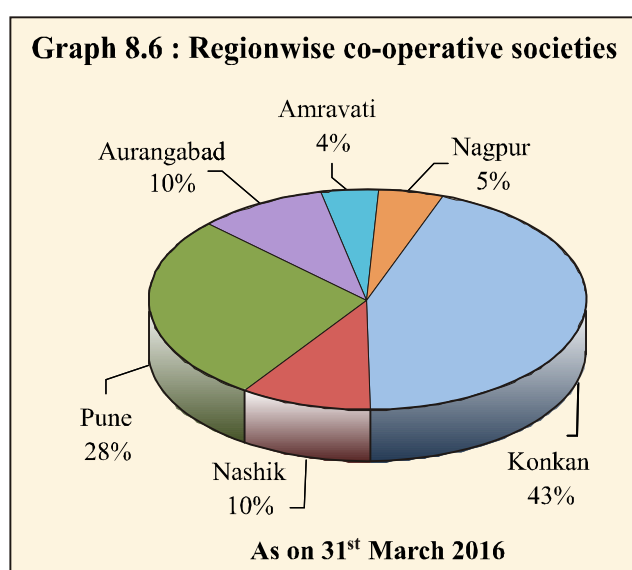
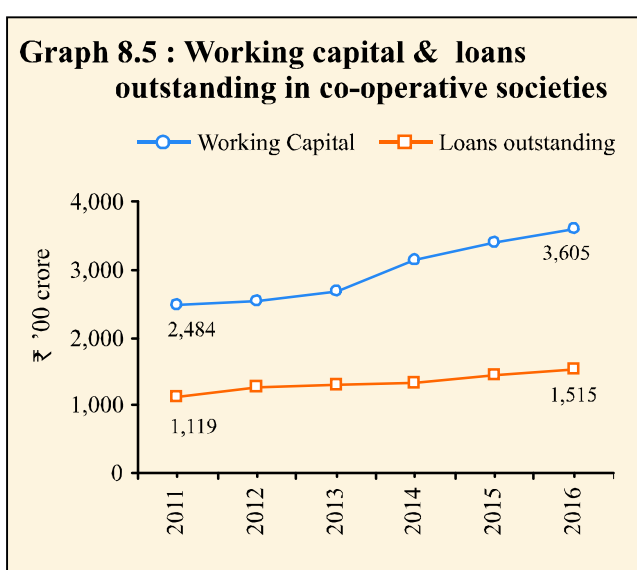
**Table 8.15 Co-operative societies at a glance**

(₹ crore)

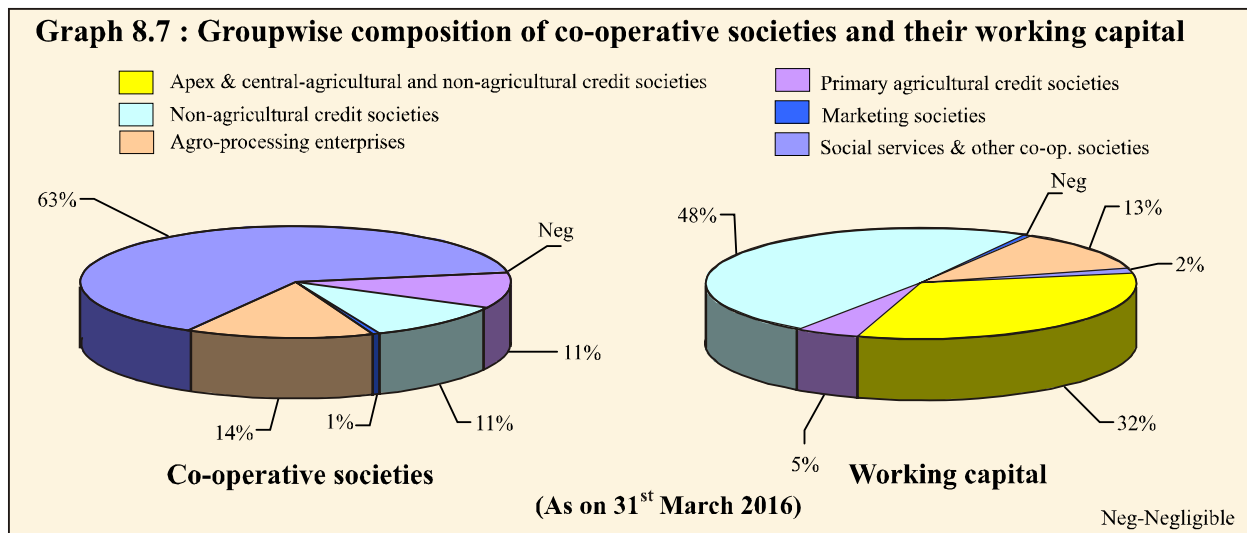
Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			Per cent change in 2016 over 2015
	2014	2015	2016*	
Societies (no.)	2,30,295	2,25,721	1,96,907	(-)12.8
Members (lakh)	523.99	535	499	(-)6.7
Paid-up share capital	18,892	20,721	19,555	(-)5.6
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	5,808	3,635	3,530	(-)2.9
Working capital	3,14,922	3,43,691	3,60,545	4.9
Deposits	1,59,322	1,67,114	1,75,614	5.1
Gross loan	1,31,242	1,39,360	1,39,580	0.2
Societies in loss (no.)	59,355	53,982	39,992	(-)25.9
Amount of loss	5,677	9,294	8,498	(-)8.6
Loans outstanding	1,33,064	1,44,748	1,51,533	4.7

Source: Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM.

\* Provisional







### Agricultural credit through Co-operation

8.27 Agricultural credit co-operative banks have three tier structure and play a lead role in finance and promotion of agriculture & allied activities in the State. Information of agricultural co-operative banks is given in Table 8.16.

**Table 8.16 Information of agricultural co-operative banks**

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			Per cent change in 2016 over 2015
	2014	2015	2016*	
(₹ crore)				
<b>The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.</b>				
Members (no.)	2,122	2,115	2,000	(-)5.4
Working capital	23,657	20,947	23,300	11.2
Deposits	13,475	9,993	12,268	22.8
Gross loans	16,060	11,743	15,086	28.5
Loans outstanding	10,731	12,007	14,424	20.1
Overdues	1,436	1,259	1,235	(-)1.9
<b>District Central Co-operative Banks (31)</b>				
Members (lakh)	1.73	1.82	1.96	7.7
Working capital	77,782	84,528	91,415	8.1
Deposits	57,378	61,529	66,382	7.9
Gross loans	40,463	44,231	43,266	(-)2.2
Loans outstanding	40,357	48,147	47,454	(-)1.4
Overdues	9,907	10,674	11,999	12.4
<b>Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd.® #</b>				
Members (no.)	827	827	827	0
Working capital	2,099	2,110	2,110	0
Deposits	-	-	-	-
Gross loans	-	-	-	-
Loans outstanding	1,043	1,065	1,079	1.3
Overdues	1,042	1,065	984	(-)7.6
<b>District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29)® #</b>				
Members (lakh)	11.23	6.81	6.81	0
Working capital	1,023	1,512	1,023	(-)32.3
Deposits	0.3	0.3	0.3	0
Gross loans	-	-	-	-
Loans outstanding	290	286	290.4	1.5
Overdues	285	284	285.2	0.4

@ Under liquidation, hence stopped advancing loans # Under process of liquidation hence information not received \* Provisional  
Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM



8.28 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) provide short-term agricultural credits mainly for seasonal agricultural operations. PACS also include Farmers service societies and *Adivasi* co-operative societies. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, about 55.36 per cent PACS were in loss. As compared to last year, number of PACS in loss decreased by 0.77 per cent and number of loanee members increased by one per cent. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.17.

**Table 8.17 Information of PACS**

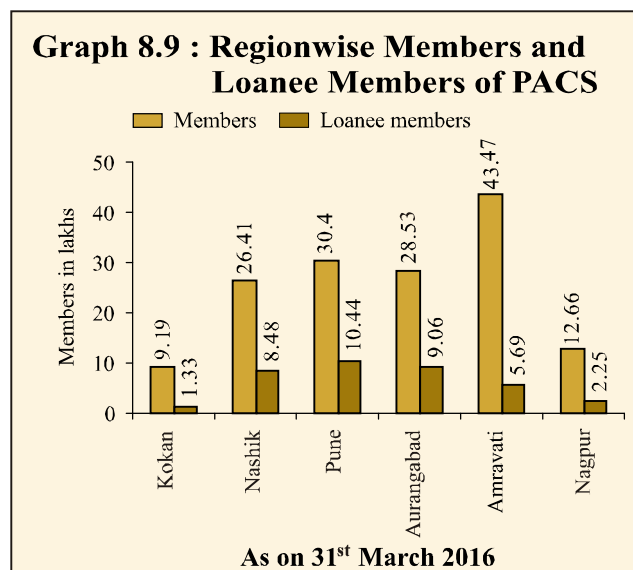
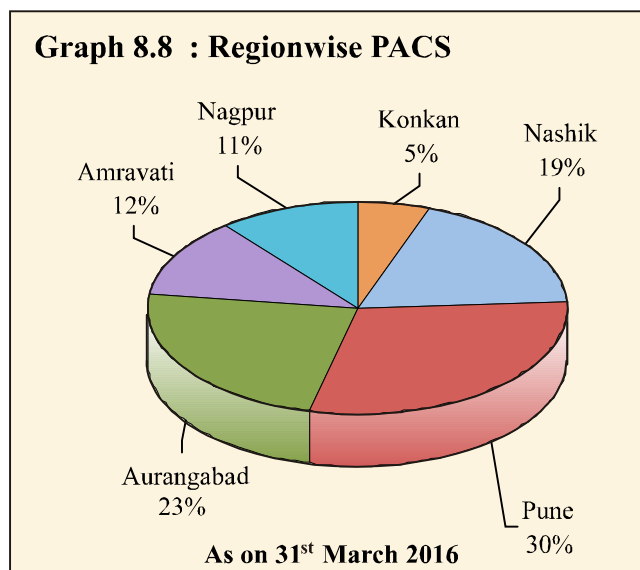
Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			(₹ crore)
	2014	2015	2016*	Per cent change in 2016 over 2015
Societies (no.)	21,185	21,064	21,102	0.2
Members (lakh)	151	151	151	0
Working capital	20,309	19,145	17,249	(-9.9)
Own funds	3,488	3,052	3,134	2.7
Share capital	2,407	2,164	2,176	0.6
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	7	6	6	0
Loanee members (lakh)	37.95	36.89	37.26	1.0
<i>Of which, 1) Marginal farmers (up to 1 ha)<sup>@</sup></i>	28.8	26.9	28.1	NA
2) Small farmers (1 to 2 ha) <sup>@</sup>	23.9	23.7	23.9	NA
Loans disbursed	12,826	13,777	13,293	(-3.5)
<i>Of which, given to Small &amp; Marginal farmers</i>	4,829	5,961	7,089	18.9
Loans outstanding	13,604	12,209	12,783	4.7
Loans recovered	9,931	10,961	10,437	(-4.8)
Loans overdue	4,893	5,182	5,439	5.0
Societies in loss	12,037	11,773	11,682	(-0.8)

@ Percentage to total loanee members

NA Not applicable

\* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM



### Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh Interest Rebate Scheme

8.29 Interest subsidy is given to motivate farmers for timely repayment of the short term crop loan. Under this scheme, three per cent interest subsidy is given for the loan up to ₹ one lakh and one per cent interest subsidy is given for loan amount exceeding ₹ one lakh but less than ₹ three lakh. The farmer has to repay the loan by 30<sup>th</sup> June of each year. Under this scheme during 2015-16

subsidy of ₹ 396.90 crore is given to 39 lakh beneficiaries whereas, in 2016-17, upto November, subsidy of ₹ 177.86 crore is given to 4.85 lakh beneficiaries.

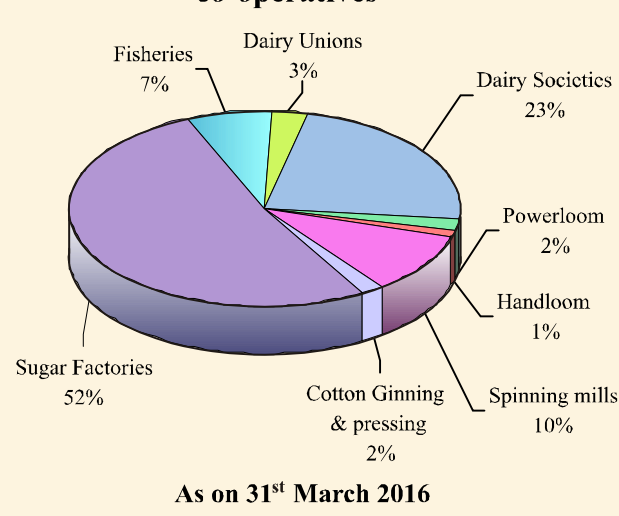
## Agro-processing Co-operatives

8.30 Agro-processing co-operatives play an important role in the development of rural economy. The State provides financial assistance to societies for setting up agro-processing units. Co-operative sugar factories, cotton ginning & pressing, spinning mills, handloom & powerloom, dairy societies & dairy unions and fisheries societies are the major constituents of agro-processing co-operatives.

### Co-operative sugar factories

8.30.1 Of the total sugar factories in the country, 34 per cent are located in the State followed by 22 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Of the total sugar production in the country during 2015-16 share of the State was 33.5 per cent followed by Uttar Pradesh with share of 27 per cent. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.18.

**Graph 8.10 : Members in agro-processing co-operatives**



**Table 8.18 Information of co-operative sugar factories**

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			Per cent change in 2016 over 2015
	2014	2015	2016*	
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	202	202	202	0
Factories in production (no.)	96	99	99	0
Members ('00)	26,340	25,160	25,550	1.6
Share capital of State Govt (₹ crore)	1,244.30	1,253.83	1,284.07	2.4
Average (TCD <sup>#</sup> lakh MT) capacity	3.22	3.4	3.52	3.5
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) <sup>@</sup>	486.72	589.47	483.49	(-)18.0
Sugar produced (lakh MT) <sup>@</sup>	56.52	67.79	55.81	(-)17.7
Average extraction (per cent)	11.61	11.5	11.55	0.4
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)				
a) Purchased (FRP)	2,100	2,200	2,300	4.5
b) Actual paid by factories	2,467	2,540	2,637	3.8
Molasses (lakh MT)	27.04	37.2	29.73	(-)20.1
No. of factories having :				
a) Distillery plants	69	69	69	0
b) Co-generation plants	46	47	51	8.5
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	827	843	997	18.3
Factories in loss (no.)	29	60	47	(-)21.7

# TCD - Tonnes Crushed per Day @ for October to September FRP - Fair Remuneration Price \* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM

## Dairy Societies and Unions

8.30.2 At the end of March 2016, there were 14,921 co-operative dairy societies and 85 co-operative dairy unions in the State. About 37.6 per cent co-operative dairy societies and about 29.4 per cent dairy unions were in loss. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.19.

**Table 8.19 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2015	2016*	Per cent change	2015	2016*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	19,901	14,921	(-)25.0	88	85	(-)3.4
Members (lakh)	13.6	11.6	(-)14.7	1.10	1.43	30.0
Share capital	16.81	12.89	(-)23.3	94.10	85.97	(-)8.6
Working capital	34.67	28.55	(-)17.7	97.10	92.4	(-)4.8
Milk procured (value)	415.09	278.56	(-)32.9	765.30	702.35	(-)8.2
Milk & milk products sold (value)	558.02	370.5	(-)33.6	1,010.20	906.33	(-)10.3
Societies in loss (no.)	9,303	5,612	(-)39.7	45	25	(-)44.4
Amount of loss	42.88	68.4	59.5	116.22	56.83	(-)51.1

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM

\*Provisional

8.30.3 There were 83 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. Of the working societies number of societies in loss were about 78.5 per cent. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.20.

8.30.4 There were 278 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. About 88.2 per cent spinning mills engaged in production were in loss. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.21.

**Table 8.20 Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	2015	2016*	
Societies (no.)	119	83	(-)30.3
<i>Of which, in production</i>	102	65	(-)36.3
Members ('00)	1,344	1,048	(-)22.0
Share capital	7	5	(-)28.6
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	1	1	0
Working capital	63	44	(-)30.2
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	92	75	(-)18.5
Societies in loss (no.)	68	51	(-)25.0
Amount of loss	2	1	(-)50.0

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM \* Provisional

**Table 8.21 Information of co-operative spinning mills**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	2015	2016*	
Number of mills	275	278	1.1
<i>Of which, in production</i>	66	68	3.0
Members ('00)	4,340	5,200	19.8
Share capital	1,854	1,970	6.2
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	1,683	1,727	2.6
No. of spindles (lakh)	14.63	14.84	1.4
Value of Yarn produced	3,004	2,857	(-)4.9
Mills in loss (no.)	55	60	3.4
Amount of loss	1398.81	1594.50	14.0

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM \* Provisional

8.30.5 There were 604 co-operative handloom and 1,572 powerloom societies in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was eight and 90.2 per cent respectively. About 45.2 per cent co-operative handloom societies and 74.4 per cent co-operative powerloom societies were in loss. Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.22.

**Table 8.22 Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March					
	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2015	2016*	Per cent change	2015	2016*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	665	604	(-9.2)	1,572	1,572	0
Members ('00)	339	308	(-9.1)	802	802	0
Share capital	80	80	0	112.14	112.14	0
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	6.42	6.42	0	101.14	101.14	0
No. of looms ('000)	242	219	(-9.5)	180.12	180.03	Neg.
Production value	72	65	(-9.7)	176.56	192.34	8.9
Societies in loss (no.)	301	273	(-9.3)	1,170	1,170	0
Amount of loss	12.09	10.98	(-9.2)	42.30	41.23	(-2.5)

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM \* Provisional Neg. Negligible

### Fisheries Societies

8.31 There were 3,463 primary fisheries co-operative societies, working in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016. In addition there were 37 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in this sector. Fish and fish products sold by these societies increased by 39.5 per cent and amount of loss decreased by 7.1 per cent as compared to the previous year. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.23.

**Table 8.23 Information of fisheries societies**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	2015	2016*	
Societies (no.)	3,484	3,463	(-0.6)
Members (lakh)	3.45	3.45	(-0.1)
Share capital	88.68	80.65	(-9.1)
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	67.7	68.93	1.8
Working capital	268.15	269.11	0.4
Fish and fish products sold	453.56	632.75	39.5
Societies in loss (no.)	1,420	1,179	(-17)
Amount of loss	52.03	48.32	(-7.1)

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM \* Provisional

### Co-operative Marketing Societies

8.32 Co-operative marketing societies have a three-tier organisational structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd. is the apex body. The District Co-operative Marketing Societies and the Primary Co-operative Marketing Societies are functioning at district and village level respectively. At the end of March 2016 co-operative marketing societies in loss were about 49.5 per cent as compared to 47.2 per cent at the end of March 2015. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.24.

**Table 8.24 Information of co-operative marketing societies**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	2015	2016*	
Societies (no.)	1,518	1,183	(-22.1)
Members (lakh)	13.72	13.05	(-4.9)
Share capital	86	71	(-17.4)
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	25	23	(-8.0)
Working capital	1,126	1,001	(-11.1)
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	841	893	6.2
(b) Fertilizers	669	686	2.5
(c) Seeds	74	55	(-25.7)
(d) Consumer goods	221	340	53.8
Societies in loss (no.)	716	585	(-18.3)
Amount of loss	23	20	(-13.0)

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM \* Provisional

## Non-Agricultural Credit Societies

8.33 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, out of 20,805 non-agricultural credit societies, there were 13,586 urban co-operative credit societies, 6,711 salary earners' co-operative credit societies and 508 urban co-operative banks in the State. Non-agricultural societies in loss were 21.4 per cent. Out of 508 urban co-operative banks in the State 110 banks are under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.25.

### Other Co-operative Societies

8.34 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, there were 98,541 co-operative housing societies in the State with 24.92 lakh members. There were 11,006 labour contract societies having 7.20 lakh members. Also there were 261 forest labour societies with 63,452 members. Of these societies, 126 (48.3 per cent) were in profit.

### Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

8.35 Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is the central housing credit institution functioning in the State. Information of Maharashtra State Co-operative Housing Finance Corporation Ltd. is given in Table 8.26.

**Table 8.25 Information of non-agricultural credit societies**

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	₹ crore)		
	2015	2016*	
Societies (no.)	22,326	20,805	(-)6.8
Members (lakh)	239.88	222.07	(-)7.4
Deposits	92,880	95,111	2.4
Own funds	20,985	21,923	4.5
Share capital	8,117	8,036	(-)1.0
Of which, State Govt	0.8	0.9	12.5
Working capital	1,61,580	1,70,917	5.8
Loans advanced	67,006	65,390	(-)2.4
Loans outstanding	67,027	71,277	6.3
Loans overdue	8,177	8,328	1.8
Loans recovered	62,143	60,752	(-)2.2
Societies in loss (no.)	4,659	4,442	(-)4.7
Amount of loss	1,387	1,471	6.1

\* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM

**Table 8.26 Information of Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.**

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	₹ crore)		
	2015	2016*	
Members (no.)	10,518	10,441	(-)0.7
Working capital	92.73	90.17	(-)2.8
Gross loan	644	644	0
Loans outstanding	59.49	55.84	(-)6.1
Loans overdue	21.9	24.89	13.7
Loans recovered	5.57	3.65	(-)34.5

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.

\* Provisional

### Co-operative Consumer Stores

8.36 Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation is the apex body which controls the functions of the wholesale consumer stores working at district level. These wholesale consumer stores distribute goods to primary consumer stores working at village level. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, besides the apex consumer federation, there were 128 wholesale consumer stores and 1,702 primary consumer stores working in the State. Information of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.27.

**Table 8.27 Information of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores**

(₹ crore)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2015	2016*	2015	2016*	2015	2016*
Number	1	1	153	128	2,386	1,702
Members ('00)	6	6	3,226	2,699	14,955	10,906
Share capital	1.65	0.58	13.9	9.89	49.34	24.3
Of which, State Government	1.14	-	2.85	1.83	2.13	1.27
Amount of loss	0.09	0.2	3.17	3.46	7.6	4.33
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	-	-	112	71	1,043	690

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM

\* Provisional

### Private Money Lenders

8.37 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed private money lenders to provide loans to individuals. For this purpose, licenses are issued by the office of the Commissioner for co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM. Information of private money lenders is given in Table 8.28.

**Table 8.28 Information of private money lenders**

(no.)

Particulars	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March		Per cent change
	2015	2016*	
License holders	12,022	12,208	1.5
New licenses issued	1,589	1,947	22.5
Renewed licenses	7,852	7,725	(-)1.6
Licenses cancelled	477	719	50.7
Loanee members (traders/non-traders/ cultivators)	7,04,452	10,56,273	49.9
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	896.34	1,254.97	40.0

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies

\* Provisional

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 8.1

**IMPORTANT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA  
(BASED ON ANNUAL SURVEY OF INDUSTRIES)**

(₹ crore)

Activity (at two digit level) NIC 2008	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(1) Cotton ginning, cleaning etc. (01)	2013-14	594	882	1,805	75	15,079	11,676	13,923	1,059
	2014-15*	664	878	1,358	61	16,301	8,358	9,883	6,295
(2) Salt production (08)	2013-14	43	2	7	6	14	2	5	9
	2014-15*	44	1	4	2	5	1	2	3
(3) Food products and beverages (10,11)	2013-14	3,038	32,445	11,235	2,046	1,30,556	82,197	1,16,237	11,941
	2014-15*	3,013	35,116	9,518	2,198	1,56,893	97,425	1,37,293	16,852
(4) Tobacco products (12)	2013-14	110	1,301	1,842	156	5,032	1,408	2,344	2,545
	2014-15*	109	1,316	1,051	241	6,197	1,851	3,673	2,385
(5) Textiles (13)	2013-14	2,068	12,213	4,017	1,334	37,503	21,495	31,707	4,512
	2014-15*	1,913	14,540	3,178	1,657	41,226	24,919	34,146	5,598
(6) Wearing apparel (14)	2013-14	1,045	1,705	1,996	480	11,176	6,166	8,890	2,133
	2014-15*	1,041	2,276	2,053	362	9,875	4,527	8,103	1,625
(7) Leather and related products (15)	2013-14	116	182	490	36	1,747	721	1,138	585
	2014-15*	119	135	169	49	759	423	582	166
(8) Wood and products of wood & cork (except furniture) (16)	2013-14	259	253	218	29	927	445	658	245
	2014-15*	239	288	167	40	1,510	794	1,241	226
(9) Paper and paper products (17)	2013-14	1,000	8,528	693	331	14,081	8,543	11,465	2,104
	2014-15*	892	8,666	1,766	318	14,415	8,663	11,138	2,650
(10) Printing and reproduction of recorded media (18)	2013-14	988	3,465	(-)11,778	366	6,467	3,697	5,490	624
	2014-15*	980	3,546	883	433	10,796	4,924	7,535	2,752
(11) Coke, refined petroleum products (19)	2013-14	197	21,375	4,549	457	1,62,316	1,02,456	1,07,555	53,842
	2014-15*	184	13,842	(-)2,121	896	1,45,866	96,166	1,03,401	41,354
(12) Chemicals and chemical products, pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products (20,21)	2013-14	2,752	45,682	43,619	2,480	1,46,075	73,870	1,04,740	36,598
	2014-15*	2,702	42,258	24,116	2,564	1,40,851	73,059	1,05,120	31,378
(13) Rubber and plastic products (22)	2013-14	1,912	21,924	9,488	1,064	48,097	29,517	36,200	10,492
	2014-15*	1,792	15,746	16,287	1,057	47,037	28,953	35,863	9,515
(14) Other non-metallic mineral products (23)	2013-14	992	7,896	1,987	366	12,801	6,040	9,693	2,464
	2014-15*	1,032	17,264	17,815	454	23,678	8,323	16,032	6,443
(15) Basic metals (24)	2013-14	1,517	50,270	13,532	1,472	1,16,356	78,047	1,00,915	12,276
	2014-15*	1,514	46,986	11,866	1,525	1,13,669	76,091	1,01,584	9,090
(16) Fabricated metal product, except machinery and equipment (25)	2013-14	3,580	11,486	(-)1,041	1,394	38,962	22,188	29,421	8,412
	2014-15*	3,486	11,871	(-)4,354	1,440	42,965	24,179	32,341	9,327

(Contd.)

## ANNEXURE 8.1 (Contd.)

Activity (at two digit level) NIC 2008)	Year	No. of Ind.	Fixed capital	Working capital	Wages to workers	Total output	Material consumed	Total input	Net value added
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
(17) Computer, Electronic and Optical products (26)	2013-14	570	5,311	10,282	526	20,796	11,004	16,707	3,733
	2014-15*	480	7,233	10,762	426	17,769	8,299	13,867	3,544
(18) Electrical equipments (27)	2013-14	1,334	8,998	6,031	945	41,781	26,311	32,709	8,018
	2014-15*	1,374	8,509	5,121	909	40,004	24,851	30,810	8,033
(19) Machinery and equipments n.e.c, Repair & installation of machinery and equipment (28,33)	2013-14	2,360	19,154	7,094	2,020	59,815	32,120	44,947	13,023
	2014-15*	2,414	27,872	13,070	2,406	77,082	37,889	54,551	19,519
(20) Motor vehicles, trailers and semi trailers (29)	2013-14	1,414	30,131	(-9,002)	2,503	80,128	48,406	64,910	9,894
	2014-15*	1,411	31,523	(-16,554)	3,076	1,00,090	58,955	82,105	13,987
(21) Other transport equipments (30)	2013-14	369	7,348	809	531	28,497	19,611	22,133	5,897
	2014-15*	339	9,306	140	634	36,487	23,157	27,095	8,544
(22) Manufacture of furniture and other manufacturing (31,32)	2013-14	1,323	4,608	20,049	811	50,245	38,474	45,008	4,844
	2014-15*	1,358	6,136	12,857	773	36,117	24,828	31,060	4,476
(23) Others (Waste collection, treatment and disposal activity, material recovery, publishing activity, other industries (38,58, others)	2013-14	1,542	31,203	2,493	893	37,522	6,092	30,602	5,267
	2014-15*	1,501	31,836	818	534	40,028	6,956	33,119	5,068
<b>Total</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>29,123</b>	<b>3,26,362</b>	<b>1,20,418</b>	<b>20,321</b>	<b>10,65,971</b>	<b>6,30,487</b>	<b>8,37,396</b>	<b>2,00,516</b>
	<b>2014-15*</b>	<b>28,601</b>	<b>3,37,144</b>	<b>1,09,971</b>	<b>22,052</b>	<b>11,19,618</b>	<b>6,43,589</b>	<b>8,80,542</b>	<b>2,08,831</b>

Source - Annual Survey of Industries, Central Statistics Office, GoI.

\* Provisional



## ANNEXURE 8.2

## INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2004-05 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2005-06	2010-11	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>++*</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>I</b>	<b>General Index</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>108.6</b>	<b>165.5</b>	<b>172.2</b>	<b>172.0</b>	<b>176.9</b>	<b>181.1</b>	<b>178.7</b>
<b>II</b>	<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	<b>14.16</b>	<b>102.3</b>	<b>131.0</b>	<b>125.5</b>	<b>124.7</b>	<b>126.5</b>	<b>129.3</b>	<b>126.4</b>
<b>III</b>	<b>Manufacturing</b>	<b>75.53</b>	<b>110.3</b>	<b>175.7</b>	<b>183.3</b>	<b>181.9</b>	<b>186.1</b>	<b>189.8</b>	<b>185.9</b>
	<b>Industry groups</b>								
1	Food products and Beverages	7.28	113.2	142.9	169.5	167.7	175.7	164.9	143.9
2	Tobacco products	1.57	101.0	104.1	109.2	110.2	111.2	111.0	104.9
3	Textiles	6.16	108.3	135.9	142.0	148.3	152.4	156.4	157.1
4	Wearing apparel, dressing and dyeing of fur	2.78	114.1	142.2	143.6	171.6	180.4	192.3	177.5
5	Luggage, handbags, saddlery harness & footwear, tanning and dressing of leather products	0.58	90.9	114.3	127.1	133.7	147.5	145.5	134.9
6	Wood and products of wood and cork except furniture, articles of straw & plating material	1.05	106.8	156.5	147.9	144.6	150.9	155.7	149.5
7	Paper and paper products	1.00	106.3	131.4	138.7	138.6	143.1	147.1	147.3
8	Publishing, printing & reproduction of recorded media	1.08	113.7	148.8	183.0	183.4	175.9	160.1	158.3
9	Coke, refined petroleum products & nuclear fuel	6.72	100.6	121.5	136.4	143.5	144.7	153.4	161.2
10	Chemicals and chemical products	10.06	101.0	123.1	127.3	138.6	138.2	143.5	146.4
11	Rubber and plastic products	2.03	112.3	185.2	185.0	181.1	189.3	190.4	191.6
12	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.31	107.8	151.4	161.6	163.3	167.4	170.1	166.9
13	Basic metal	11.34	115.5	176.7	195.8	196.4	221.4	223.6	237.5
14	Fabricated metal products (except machinery & equipment)	3.09	111.1	182.8	193.8	180.2	179.1	181.9	177.6
15	Machinery & equipment n.e.c.	3.76	126.1	256.3	230.0	219.2	227.9	233.8	232.9
16	Office, accounting & computing machinery	0.31	145.3	146.3	128.1	108.0	67.0	67.6	59.6
17	Electrical machinery & apparatus	1.98	116.8	472.1	369.2	422.6	511.6	453.2	281.0
18	Radio, T.V. and communication equipment & apparatus	0.99	122.7	911.5	1,003.7	730.1	332.7	344.9	393.1
19	Medical, precision & optical instrument, watches & clocks	0.57	95.4	107.8	117.1	111.1	108.6	106.2	97.3
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.06	110.1	233.3	244.8	221.3	226.8	243.8	250.2
21	Other transport equipment	1.83	115.3	210.7	235.7	249.5	265.5	269.0	276.7
22	Furniture, manufacturing n.e.c.	3.00	116.2	141.2	131.5	113.3	121.7	175.7	163.8
<b>IV</b>	<b>Electricity</b>	<b>10.31</b>	<b>105.2</b>	<b>138.0</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>164.7</b>	<b>178.6</b>	<b>188.7</b>	<b>198.2</b>

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI

\* Provisional

+ + upto December

## ANNEXURE 8.3

FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE SANCTIONED AND DISBURSED BY FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS  
TO INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(₹ crore)

Sr. No.	Financial Institutions	1990-91		2000-01		2010-11		2015-16*	
		Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed	Sanctioned	Disbursed
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Industrial Finance Corporation of India Ltd.	407.77	251.93	275.60	288.49	3,610.00	2,937.01	N.A.	N.A.
2	Small Industries Development Bank of India	306.73	227.24	2,081.87	1,320.79	44,214	38,796	61,483	59,467
3	Industrial Investment Bank of India Ltd.	33.54	25.54	576.59	560.27	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
4	Export-Import Bank of India	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	8,362.00	7,235.00	2,012.24	2,515.55
5	Life Insurance Corporation of India	254.55	110.58	5,150.65	3,919.12	20,746.94	19,345.27	N.A.	N.A.
6	General Insurance Corporation of India <sup>\$</sup>	108.34	52.25	61.41	88.60	627.40	627.40	N.A.	N.A.
7	Maharashtra State Financial Corporation	157.97	94.61	68.63	47.12	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8	SICOM Ltd.	85.40	68.87	593.00	463.00	4,947.00	5,340.00	2,723.00	1,771.00
9	Others <sup>#</sup>	3,391.38	1,961.03	61,220.09	35,886.75	--	--	--	--

Source - Financial institutions mentioned in this table

\* Provisional

N.A. Not Available

Note: 1) # Includes the financial assistance given by ICICI, IDBI, UTI which have stopped giving assistance to industries.

2) \$ Includes Bonds of Financial Institutions and Government guarantee Bonds.

## ANNEXURE 8.4

## MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity/ Value	1961 <sup>\$</sup>	1971 <sup>\$</sup>	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2015-16 <sup>*</sup>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	155
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	6,86,075
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.6	--	0.09
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	2.47
4	Iron ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	1,516
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	20,730
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	13,240
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	24,353
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	656
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	31,333
7	Kaolin (Natural)	Quantity	2	3	5	3	0.2	--	--
		Value	0.13	0.16	1	1	0.29	--	--
8	Bauxite	Quantity	27	302	365	543	1,027	2,492	2,249
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	5,815
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	212
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	643
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	376
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	1,064
11	Fluorite	Quantity	--	--	--	3	3	284	-
	(Graded)	Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	-
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	278
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	487
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.2	3	3
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	130
14	Others <sup>\$\$</sup>	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	309
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	611

Source - (1) Directorate of Geology and Mining, Nagpur.

\* Provisional

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, Mumbai

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

\$\$ Others include minerals like Corundum, Clay, Pyrophyllite, Quartz, Sand (others), Sillimanite, fire clay and Shale

## ANNEXURE 8.5

## DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>I. Number of co-operative societies</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	35	34
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 <sup>s</sup>	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,064	21,102
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	22,326	20,805
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,518	1,183
(5) Agro-processing enterprises <sup>@</sup>	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	39,781	27,412
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies <sup>@</sup>	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,40,997	1,26,371
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,597</b>	<b>60,747</b>	<b>1,04,620</b>	<b>1,58,016</b>	<b>2,24,306</b>	<b>2,25,721</b>	<b>1,96,907</b>
<b>II. Number of members ('000)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies <sup>ss</sup>	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	195	209
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,101	15,065
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	23,988	22,207
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,372	1,306
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	5,692	5,649
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	7,120	5,418
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,581</b>	<b>14,783</b>	<b>26,903</b>	<b>43,022</b>	<b>53,022</b>	<b>53,468</b>	<b>49,854</b>
<b>III. Working capital (₹ crore)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,07,678	1,16,916
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	19,145	17,249
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,61,580	1,70,917
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,126	1,001
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	47,633	48,348
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	6,529	6,114
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,489</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>24,284</b>	<b>1,34,440</b>	<b>2,48,434</b>	<b>3,43,691</b>	<b>3,60,545</b>
<b>IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	56,618	58,996
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	13,777	13,293
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	67,006	65,390
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	7	6
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	1,695	1,648
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	257	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,098</b>	<b>2,934</b>	<b>15,148</b>	<b>72,067</b>	<b>1,00,681</b>	<b>1,39,360</b>	<b>1,39,580</b>

(Contd.)

## ANNEXURE 8.5 ( Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2014-15	2015-16*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
<b>V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	61,279	63,013
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	12,209	12,783
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	67,027	71,277
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	25	23
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	3,531	3,849
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	677	588
<b>Total</b>	<b>883</b>	<b>2,311</b>	<b>12,062</b>	<b>67,653</b>	<b>1,11,862</b>	<b>1,44,748</b>	<b>1,51,533</b>
<b>VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)</b>							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	51	146	239	1,012	593	775	744
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	--	--
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	1,805	2,033
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	23,011	23,758
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	4,390	3,471
<b>Total</b>	<b>531</b>	<b>2,353</b>	<b>6,638</b>	<b>13,339</b>	<b>52,225</b>	<b>29,981</b>	<b>30,006</b>

Source - Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies, GoM.

N.A. Not Applicable

Note - Figures upto 1990-91 are at the end of June.

\* Provisional

\$ Includes primary agricultural credit societies, primary land development banks and grain banks upto 1970-71.

\$\$ Excluding Nominal Members.

@ Lift Irrigation societies are classified in Social Services & Other Co-op. Societies category instead of 'Agro-processing' category since 2000-01.



# 9 Infrastructure







## 9. INFRASTRUCTURE

9.1 Infrastructure refers to the basic facilities and services needed for functioning of a society and economy. It mainly comprises of power supply, transport & communication systems. The development of infrastructure attracts investment, generates employment, contributes to government exchequer and accelerates economic growth. Creation of quality infrastructure ensuring environment protection forms a base for overall development.

### ENERGY

9.2 Energy is essential for the quality of life, powering industries, transport and various other amenities. Total dependence on an uninterrupted supply of energy for living and working has made it a key ingredient in all sectors of economy.

#### Electricity

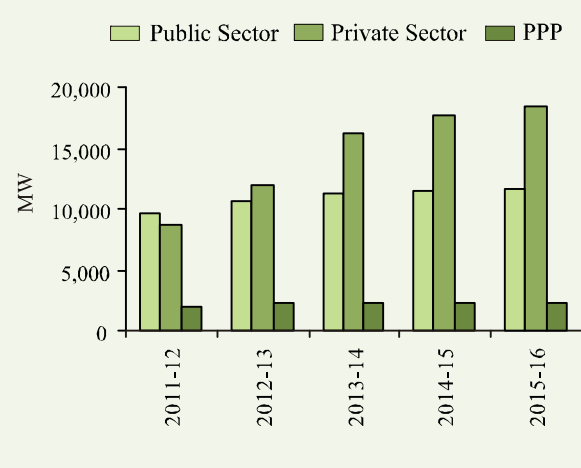
9.3 Energy is commonly used in the form of electricity. The State envisages generating and supplying power for all on a sustainable basis at competitive rates in a socially responsible manner with emphasis on non-conventional energy.

#### Installed Capacity

9.4 The installed capacity of generating electricity in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 was highest in India followed by Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan. However, in terms of installed capacity per lakh population, the State ranks 5<sup>th</sup> after Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh and Punjab.

9.5 The total installed capacity as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 in the State was 32,332 MW comprising of public sector 36.1 per cent, private sector 57.1 per cent (of which 36.1 per cent non-renewable & 21.0 per cent renewable) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) 6.9 per cent. The installed capacity has increased by 3.3 per cent during 2015-16 and the Central sector allocation to the State has increased by six per cent than the previous year. The private sector contribution has almost doubled during the last five years. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

**Graph 9.1 : Sectorwise installed capacity in the State**



**Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity**

(MW)

Source	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			As on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016	Per cent change in 2015-16 over 2014-15
	2014	2015	2016		
<b>In the State</b>	<b>29,556</b>	<b>31,291</b>	<b>32,332</b>	<b>34,416</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Thermal	17,206	18,436	19,216	20,916	4.2
Renewable	6,172	6,717	6,978	7,362 <sup>#</sup>	3.9
Hydro	3,066	3,066	3,066	3,066	0.0
Natural Gas	3,112	3,072	3,072	3,072	0.0
<b>Central sector allocation</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>6,627</b>	<b>7,026</b>	<b>7,026</b>	<b>6.0</b>

Source : MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, MEDA, Water Resource Department, GoM, Central Electricity Authority

<sup>#</sup> upto October 2016

## Electricity Generated

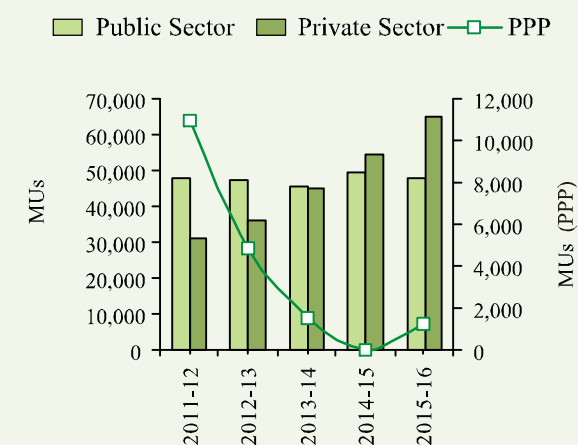
9.6 The electricity generated in the State was highest in India during 2014-15 and in terms of per capita generation, the State ranks 6<sup>th</sup> after Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Chhattisgarh, Punjab and Haryana.

9.7 Total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 1,13,787 Million Units (MUs) during 2015-16 which was 9.6 per cent higher than the previous year. The total electricity generated in the State during 2016-17 upto December was 82,441 MUs.

9.8 MAHAGENCO accounted for 41.9 per cent followed by Adani Power Ltd. with 17.6 per cent, renewable energy 7.6 per cent, JSW Energy 7.4 per cent, Tata Power 7.1 per cent, Rattan India Power 5.4 per cent, VIP Butibori, Emco Power 3.5 per cent each, Reliance Infrastructure 3.1 per cent and others 2.9 per cent of the total generation.

9.9 From the Central sector, the State has received 29,179 MUs electricity during 2015-16 and 22,436 MUs electricity during 2016-17 upto December. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

**Graph 9.2 : Sectorwise electricity generated in the State**



**Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated**

(MUs)

Source	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup> *	Per cent change in 2015-16 over 2014-15
<b>In the State</b>	<b>91,987</b>	<b>1,03,779</b>	<b>1,13,787</b>	<b>82,441</b>	<b>9.6</b>
Thermal	71,686	84,882	94,482	63,972	11.3
Natural Gas	6,055	4,626	5,302	7,122	14.6
Hydro	6,763	5,856	5,045	4,196	(-)13.9
Renewable <sup>\$</sup>	7,483	8,415	8,958	7,151	6.5
<b>Received from central sector</b>	<b>31,525</b>	<b>30,401</b>	<b>29,179</b>	<b>22,436</b>	<b>(-)4.0</b>

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

\$ including captive

+ upto December

\* Provisional

Source: MAHAGENCO, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, Central Electricity Authority

## Electricity Purchased

9.10 The electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST is given in Table 9.3.

**Table 9.3 Agencywise electricity purchased**

Year	MAHADISCOM			BEST		
	Electricity Purchased (MUs)	Total Cost (₹ crore)	Per Unit Cost (Average) (₹)	Electricity Purchased (MUs)	Total Cost (₹ crore)	Per Unit Cost (Average) (₹)
2014-15	1,12,577	49,089	4.36	4,728	2,718	5.75
2015-16	1,16,325	47,696	4.10	4,860	2,700	5.56
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	82,656	34,049	4.12	3,622	1,695	4.68

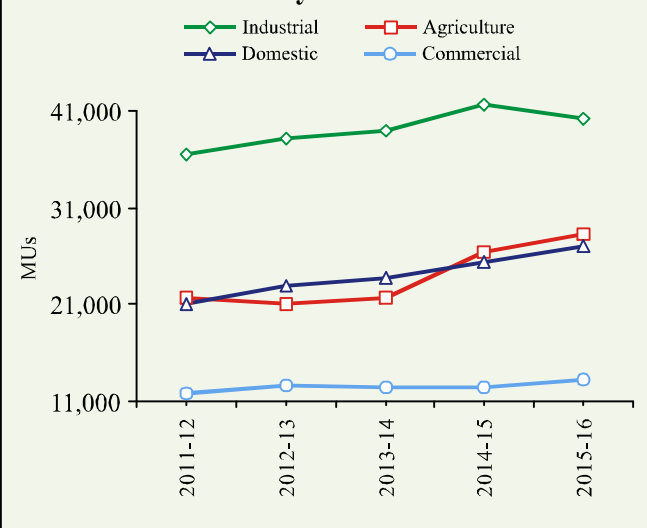
Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

+ upto December

## Electricity Consumed

9.11 Aggregate consumption of electricity through MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST in the State during 2015-16 was 1,16,743 MUs, higher by 3.4 per cent over the previous year and 82,145 MUs during 2016-17 upto December which showed increase of 4.8 per cent than that for the corresponding period of 2015-16. The consumption of electricity by the industrial sector was largest (34.5 per cent), followed by agriculture (24.2 per cent) and domestic sector (23.1 per cent) in the State. These three sectors together accounted for 81.8 per cent of the total electricity consumption. Sector wise electricity consumed is given in Table 9.4.

**Graph 9.3 : Sectorwise consumption of electricity**



**Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumed**

(MUs)

Sector	April-March			April-December*		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent change in 2016-17 over 2015-16
Industrial	38,949	41,522	40,231	25,526	31,046	21.6
Agriculture	21,725	26,407	28,236	14,951	14,921	(-)0.2
Domestic	23,679	25,428	27,001	21,374	21,235	(-)0.7
Commercial	12,469	12,504	13,182	9,956	9,984	0.3
Public Services <sup>@</sup>	3,634	4,183	4,287	3,351	3,232	(-)3.6
Railways	2,389	2,443	1,795	1,680	77	(-)95.4
Other	144	368	2,011	1,545	1,650	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,02,989</b>	<b>1,12,855</b>	<b>1,16,743</b>	<b>78,383</b>	<b>82,145</b>	<b>4.8</b>

@ Public Lighting & Public Water Works

\* Provisional

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

9.12 Major sectorwise per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in India (2014-15) and Maharashtra (2014-15 & 2015-16) is given in Table 9.5. Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers or ultimate electricity consumption under all categories during 2014-15, the State ranks 1<sup>st</sup> in the country.

9.13 The electricity consumption of Konkan region (36.2 per cent) is highest followed by Pune (25.6 per cent), Aurangabad (16.3 per cent), Nashik (8.9 per cent), Nagpur (7.7 per cent) and Amaravati (5.3 per cent). Regionwise consumption of electricity is given in Table 9.6.

**Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity**

(Units)

Sector	India	Maharashtra	
	2014-15	2014-15	2015-16
<b>All Sectors</b>	<b>652.5</b>	<b>962.6</b>	<b>984.0</b>
Industrial	227.6	354.1	339.1
Agriculture	135.4	225.2	238.0
Domestic	174.2	216.9	227.6
Commercial	62.8	106.6	111.1

Source: Central Electricity Authority, MAHADISCOM, Reliance Infrastructure, Tata Power, BEST

**Table 9.6 Regionwise consumption of electricity**

(MUs)

Region	Year	Sector					Total
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Others <sup>@</sup>	
Konkan	2014-15	13,189	8,548	17,516	129	2,881	42,263
	2015-16	13,975	8,894	16,389	140	2,869	42,267
Nashik	2014-15	1,147	393	3,200	4,839	480	10,059
	2015-16	1,200	407	3,088	5,079	634	10,408
Pune	2014-15	4,670	2,185	11,811	7,877	1,002	27,545
	2015-16	5,066	2,486	11,861	8,826	1,690	29,929
Aurangabad	2014-15	2,501	540	4,710	9,749	1,137	18,637
	2015-16	2,637	556	4,731	9,747	1,339	19,010
Amravati	2014-15	1,434	222	723	2,771	590	5,740
	2015-16	1,482	230	687	3,200	590	6,189
Nagpur	2014-15	2,487	616	3,562	1,042	904	8,611
	2015-16	2,641	609	3,475	1,244	971	8,940
<b>Total</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>25,428</b>	<b>12,504</b>	<b>41,522</b>	<b>26,407</b>	<b>6,994</b>	<b>1,12,855</b>
	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>27,001</b>	<b>13,182</b>	<b>40,231</b>	<b>28,236</b>	<b>8,093</b>	<b>1,16,743</b>

@ includes Public Water Works, Public Lighting, Railways & Others

Source: MAHADISCOM, TATA Power, BEST, Reliance Infrastructure

9.14 The time series data regarding installed capacity, electricity generated, sectorwise electricity consumed and per capita ultimate consumption of electricity is given in Annexure 9.1.

## Demand and Supply of Electricity

9.15 The capacity addition by various sources, improvement in the network infrastructure, reduction of Transmission & Distribution (T & D) losses and energy conservation measures have improved supply position. During 2015-16, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 15,948 MW with load shedding of 98 MW. The average peak demand was 16,304 MW with zero load shedding during 2016-17 upto December. The supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand is given in Table 9.7.

**Table 9.7 Supply & shortfall of electricity at average peak demand**

(MW)

Year	Average peak demand	Supply	Shortfall
2012-13	14,032	13,309	723
2013-14	14,406	13,830	576
2014-15	15,812	15,392	420
2015-16	15,948	15,850	98
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	16,304	16,304	0

Source: MAHADISCOM

+ upto December

## Transmission and Distribution Network Infrastructure

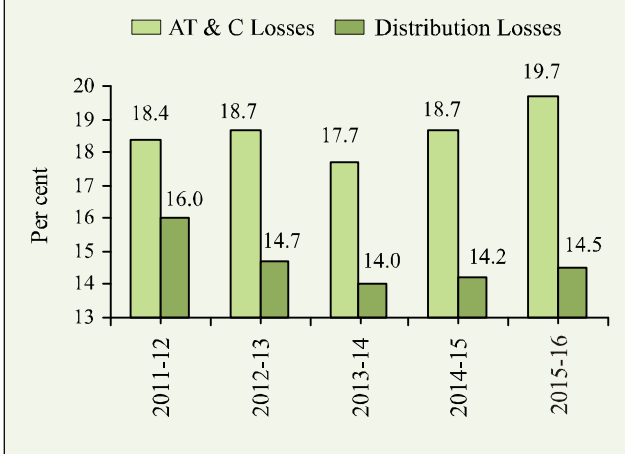
9.16 Improvement in the T & D network infrastructure and reduction in the T & D losses (both technical & non-technical) is an ongoing process which involves measures like modernisation of Extra High Voltage (EHV) sub-stations, replacement of faulty meters, load reduction on overloaded HT & LT circuits by providing additional transformers, erection & commissioning of new sub-stations and lines under various schemes alongwith anti-theft drive undertaken by MAHATRANSCO and MAHADISCOM.

9.17 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was 1,10,864.5 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 43,700 circuit km transmission lines and 633 sub-stations by 2015-16. During 2015-16, the transmission capacity of 5,752.5 MVA was added through the line length of 2,108.9 circuit km and 24 sub-stations and the transmission capacity of 6105.5 MVA was added

through line length of 356.6 circuit km and 10 sub-stations during 2016-17 upto January. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 4.08, 3.89 & 3.92 per cent for 2013-14, 2014-15 & 2015-16 respectively and 3.58 per cent during 2016-17 upto December.

9.18 With the addition of 127 substations, 30,430 circuit km line length and 25,405 distribution transformers during 2015-16, the distribution network of MAHADISCOM has 3,052 substations, 9,80,219 circuit km line length and 5,48,988 distribution transformers by the end of 2015-16. During 2016-17 upto December, 104 substations, 13,434 circuit km line length and 9,146 distribution transformers were added. Upto 2015-16, meters were installed at 17,233 feeders & 2,40,329 distribution transformer centres and 10,17,290 meters were replaced during 2015-16. Meters were installed at 1,596 feeders & 1,450 distribution transformer centres and 11,63,842 meters were replaced during 2016-17 upto December. Under anti-theft drive, 36,372 cases were detected and amount of ₹ 8.73 crore was recovered during 2015-16. Amount of ₹ 9.87 crore was recovered from 39,290 cases detected during 2016-17 upto December. The aggregate technical and commercial (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 20.24 per cent during 2016-17 upto December.

**Graph 9.4 : AT & C and Distribution Losses of MAHADISCOM**



9.19 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 84.3 per cent followed by Reliance Infrastructure 6.9 per cent, Tata Power 4.9 per cent and BEST 3.9 per cent for 2015-16. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.8.

**Table 9.8 Distribution losses**

(per cent)

Licensee	Distribution Losses			
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup> *
MAHADISCOM	14.00	14.17	14.51	13.43 <sup>#</sup>
Tata Power	1.10	0.58	0.63	1.21
Reliance Infrastructure	9.50	9.47	9.24	9.11
BEST	5.90	6.53	5.83	5.24 <sup>#</sup>

+ upto September

# upto December

\* Provisional

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata Power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

9.20 *Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)* : The scheme for the financial turnaround of power distribution companies (State-owned DISCOMs) has been approved by GoI in 2015 with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOMs. The State has joined the scheme and an amount of ₹ 4,959.75 crore has been transferred by GoM to MAHADISCOM during 2016-17. The State has completed the feeder metering whereas distribution transformer metering is in progress.

9.21 *Integrated Power Development Scheme (IPDS)* : GoI has launched the scheme in 2015 for urban area (statutory towns) only. As per census 2011, in all 254 towns having population more than 15,000 are considered under this scheme. The objectives are strengthening of sub-transmission distribution network, metering of distribution transformers / feeders / consumers and IT enablement

of distribution sector. GoI has approved projects of ₹ 2,300.43 crore and released ₹139.18 crore to the State of which expenditure of ₹ 3.34 crore was incurred upto January 2017.

9.22 **Restructured Accelerated Power Development & Reforms Programme :** Towns and cities with population of more than 30,000 are covered under this scheme. It covers establishment of baseline data, fixation of accountability, reduction of AT & C losses, and Supervisory Control and Data Acquisition / Data Management System control centre. From 2010-11, Power Finance Corporation has released ₹ 1,943.49 crore to the State and expenditure of ₹ 1,900.05 crore was incurred upto January 2017. The scheme has been subsumed in the new scheme of IPDS.

## Capacity Addition

9.23 **Thermal Power:** Out of the projects of 2,570 MW under execution & commissioning by MAHAGENCO, projects of 1,910 MW have been commissioned during 2015-16 and Koradi Unit 10 (660 MW) is commissioned in January 2017. Proposals of remaining three projects of 1,570 MW at Paras, Bhusawal and Nashik are under revision taking into consideration actual demand of electricity and other projects of about 2,540 MW are under consideration.

9.24 **Renewable Energy:** Wind, solar, biomass, biogas, sea waves, geo-thermal, etc. are the renewable, clean and eco-friendly energy sources. GoM has notified Maharashtra Energy Development Agency (MEDA) as the designated agency to co-ordinate, regulate and enforce the provisions of the Energy Conservation Act, 2001. MEDA is actively engaged in propagation & promotion of renewable energy and implementation of energy conservation programmes.

9.25 GoM has adopted the policy of achieving the target of renewable purchase obligation upto 10 per cent in line with GoI. Accordingly, policies have been announced for grid connected electricity generation through renewable energy sources. The State ranks third after Rajasthan and Jammu & Kashmir in terms of estimated potential and second after Tamil Nadu in terms of installed capacity of renewable power generation projects in India. The potential of renewable energy in the State is revised. Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy is given in Table 9.9.

**Table 9.9 Potential and installed capacity of renewable energy**

(MW)

Source	Potential	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March			As on 31 <sup>st</sup> October 2016
		2014	2015	2016	
Wind	9,400	4,080	4,444	4,662	4,662
Bagasse co-generation	2,500	1355	1,415	1,415	1,776
Small Hydro Projects (SHPs) <sup>#</sup>	824	288	294	302	305 <sup>@</sup>
Biomass	1,887	190	200	200	215
Urban Waste to energy	287	3	3	3	3
Industrial Waste	350	26	32	34	35
Solar	64,320	230	329	362	366
<b>Total</b>	<b>79,568</b>	<b>6,172</b>	<b>6,717</b>	<b>6,978</b>	<b>7,362</b>

Source : MEDA, 'Energy Statistics 2016', Water Resource Department, GoM

# SHPs (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Water Resource Department

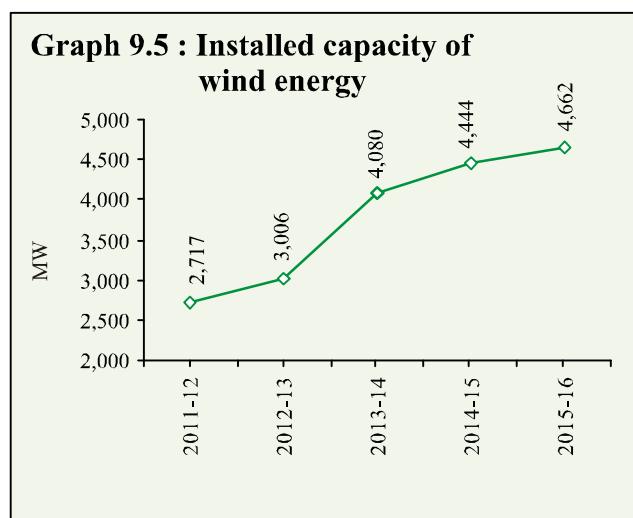
@ as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016

9.25.1 **Solar Power :** Solar power projects of 365.75 MW have been commissioned in the State upto October 2016. Solar power projects of aggregate 1,704 MW capacity are proposed on various locations in the State including the Govt. barren land, land in possession of MEDA, dam, canal & land of Irrigation department.



9.25.2 Wind Power: Demonstration projects of 11.09 MW have been installed by MEDA in the State. The policy and incentives announced by GoM have facilitated private investment of more than ₹ 23,200 crore in the wind power sector.

9.25.3 Bagasse Co-generation Power: In all 102 bagasse co-generation projects have been commissioned with the installed capacity of 1,776 MW as on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2016 in the State. To encourage investors in this sector, GoI gives capital subsidy to co-generation projects based on boiler configuration and category of user.



9.25.4 Biomass Power: MEDA has conducted the biomass assessment studies in 39 talukas of the State with financial support of GoI. As a result of the policy for private participation, 19 biomass projects have been commissioned and 17 projects have been approved upto October 2016.

9.25.5 Small Hydro Power Projects (SHPs) : Water Resource Department, GoM has installed SHPs of 305.43 MW capacity out of the total identified potential of 824.44 MW in the State upto December 2016. Under the Government hydel policy to boost the development of SHPs through privatisation, 27 projects of 113.10 MW were commissioned upto December 2016 and 17 projects having aggregate installed capacity of 51.15 MW are under construction.

9.26 Geothermal Power, Tidal Power, Wave Power are the sources of renewable energy yet to be explored. MEDA has executed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with M/s. Thermax Ltd. for development & implementation of power generation from Geothermal Energy in the west coast of the State. For the tidal power, some potential sites from the State are Jaygad basin in Ratnagiri and Vengurla rocks in Sindhudurg. In case of Wave power, a study along the coast of the State has shown some potential sites such as Vengurla rocks, Malvan rocks, Redi, Pawas, Ratnagiri and Girye. Total potential along the State coast is approximately 500 MW.

## Regulatory Measures and Electricity Tariffs

9.27 Maharashtra Electricity Regulatory Commission (MERC) has been set up for determination of tariff, regulation of power purchase and procurement process of transmission & distribution utilities, promotion of competition, efficiency & economy in the electricity sector. Under the Electricity Act, 2003, the commission has been entrusted with additional functions of facilitation of intra-state transmission and wheeling of electricity, issue of licenses for electricity transmission, distribution & trading, promotion of co-generation and renewable energy generation.

9.28 The MERC has taken proactive measures like Multi Year Tariff determination, Promotion of Renewable Energy, Parallel Licensing, Consumer Advocacy, Demand Side Management, etc. Parallel licensing in Mumbai is unique in the country. Under parallel licensing, Mumbai became a metropolis with two parallel licensees (BEST and Tata Power in Mumbai City, Reliance Infrastructure and Tata Power in Mumbai Suburban) having rights to distribute electricity in the same geographical area, enabling the consumer to change over from one licensee to other through the changeover protocol provided by the Commission. Consumer grievance redressal forum and electricity ombudsman at Mumbai and Nagpur have been notified by the Commission through regulations to protect the interest of consumers. Average tariffs of electricity in 2016-17 are given in Table 9.10.

**Table 9.10 Average Tariffs of electricity in 2016-17**

(₹ per unit)

Category of user	MAHADISCOM	Reliance Infrastructure	Tata Power	BEST
<b>LT - Domestic/Residential</b>				
BPL	1.48	@	@	2.50
0-100 Units	4.78	3.88	1.23	3.67
101-300 Units	8.45	8.38	3.37	6.38
301-500 Units	11.43	9.61	6.85	8.95
500-1,000 Units	12.99	11.38	9.15	10.82
Above 1,000 Units	14.24	11.38	9.15	10.82
<b>LT - Commercial/Non-Residential</b>				
(a) 0-20 kW	10.25	10.28	7.59	10.58
(b) > 20 kW & ≤ 50 kW	13.18	10.91	8.30	10.60
(c) Above 50 kW	16.12	11.47	9.31	11.15
<b>LT - Industry</b>				
(a) below 20 kW load	6.33	9.25	7.11	9.66
(b) above 20 kW load	9.17	9.69	8.49	9.35
<b>LT - Agriculture</b>				
(a) Un-Metered – Pumpsets	3.77	--	--	--
(b) Metered – Pumpsets	3.17	4.71	@	@
(c) Metered – Others	4.79	@	@	@
<b>LT - Street Lights (Public lighting)</b>				
(a) Grampanchayat and A, B & C class Municipal Councils	5.43	--	--	--
(b) Municipal Corporation areas	6.70	8.86	7.81	9.06
<b>LT - Public Services</b>				
(a) Government Educational Institutions and Hospitals	8.62	8.34	7.86	9.01
(b) Others	8.95	9.07	9.27	9.70
<b>HT - Industry</b>	8.57	10.05	7.04	9.64
<b>HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail</b>	9.18	7.95	7.96	@
<b>HT - Public Services</b>				
(a) Government Educational Institutions and Hospitals	8.45	9.31	7.69	8.97
(b) Others	10.42	10.41	9.03	10.04
<b>HT- Agriculture Pumps</b>	3.99	--	--	--

Source: MERC

@ Average Tariff not shown as no or lower number of consumers

-- Not Applicable

9.29 After notifying the Rooftop Solar PV Net Metering Regulations, 2015, total 471 consumers have been connected with 11.50 MW capacity as on December 2016.



**9.30 Energy Conservation Programme and other measures for Renewable Energy :** A large number of stand-alone renewable energy devices have been distributed on a subsidised basis. More than 12.24 lakh sq.m. solar collector area (solar water heating system), 1.62 lakh solar lanterns, 0.45 lakh solar home lights, 1.16 lakh solar street lights and 13 solar pumps have been installed in the State through market mode system. Energy audit programme through 'Save Energy Scheme' has been implemented successfully in 798 industries. The major achievements made by the State are given in Table 9.11.

**Table 9.11 Achievements under Energy conservation programmes and other measures**

(no.)

Particulars	Achievement		
	2014-15	2015-16	Cumulative upto March 2016
<b>Energy conservation programme</b>			
a) Energy audit	80	72	870
b) Walk through energy audit	432	0	2,247
c) Waste heat recovery	0	0	11
d) Replacement of CFL at grampanchayat	19,855	10,224	1,38,456
e) Demo project of energy conservation in govt./semi. govt office buildings	13	6	46
f) Installation of EC devices in municipal councils	13	0	34
Wind monitoring stations	7	3	409
Solar radiation assessment centres	2	1	7
Common study room	500	0	18,603
Village electrification (a) villages	14	0	543
(b) hamlets	59	0	694
Solar power plants in govt. buildings	5	11	24
Briquetting projects	14	17	120
Wind solar hybrid system (a) no.	12	0	276
(b) capacity (kW)	126	0	2,074
Wind solar hybrid system in ashramshala & hostels	5	0	20
Exhibitions	11	20	261
Solar energy applications in ashramshalas (solar home light, street sight, water heating system & power packs)	0	0	10

Source: MEDA

**9.31 Village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation:** Of the total 40,959 inhabited villages (as per Census 2011), 40,913 villages are electrified through conventional energy upto December 2016 in the State. The schemes & programmes for village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation are given below.

**9.31.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana :** GoI has launched 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme since 2015 for rural area and sanctioned ₹ 2,164.15 crore for the State. It is proposed to provide electricity connection to 12.48 lakh rural households (including 3.96 lakh BPL households).

9.31.2 Energisation of agricultural pumps : During 2015-16 about 1.30 lakh agricultural pumps were energised and 0.78 lakh agricultural pumps were energised during 2016-17 upto December. The cumulative number of agricultural pumps energised were 40.54 lakh upto December 2016 which excludes permanently disconnected agricultural connections. For removing the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps in backlog notified districts, Govt. has sanctioned grant of ₹ 259 crore during 2016-17 and efforts are being made to reach the stage of 'electricity connection on demand'.

9.31.3 *Atal Saur Krushi Pump Yojana* : The scheme has been launched in the State during 2015. Since inception upto December 2016 about 1,674 solar agricultural pumps are commissioned against a target of 7,540 solar agricultural pumps.

9.31.4 Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme: This programme was launched in June 2015 under which the existing CFLs and incandescent lamps of domestic consumers are to be replaced by LEDs. The programme is being implemented by Energy Efficient Services Ltd., (a joint venture of PSUs of Ministry of Power, GoI) and facilitated by MAHADISCOM in the State. MERC approved project design document for 3.86 crore LED distribution to MAHADISCOM with estimated expenditure of ₹ 553.93 crore, leading to estimated annual savings of 750 MUs with expected demand reduction of about 293 MW. A target of distributing three crore LEDs within two financial years has been set. As on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 about 2.07 crore LEDs have been distributed in the State.

9.32 **Renewable Purchase Obligation (RPO) & Renewable Energy Certificates (REC) Mechanism:** Renewable Purchase Obligation is the obligation mandated by the MERC under the Act, to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total consumption by the obligated entity (the distribution licensees, grid connected captive generating plant and open access consumers).

9.33 REC is a market based instrument to promote renewable energy and to address the mismatch between available RE sources and the requirement of the obligated entities to meet their RPOs. MERC has declared MEDA as state agency for RPO, its compliance and implementation of REC framework. As per this regulation, obligated entity has to purchase minimum level of renewable energy out of the total consumption by them. As per MERC's RPO-REC Regulation 2010 (upto 2015-16), minimum quantity of purchase from renewable energy sources (in terms of energy equivalent in kWh) target is 0.5 per cent for solar, 8.5 per cent for other renewable energy and in total 9.0 per cent. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.12.

**Table 9.12 RPO achievements**

(per cent)

Distribution Licensee	Actual Achievement					
	Solar		Other RE		Total	
	2014-15	2015-16*	2014-15	2015-16*	2014-15	2015-16*
MAHADISCOM	0.25	0.32	7.92	7.36	8.17	7.68
Tata Power	0.82	1.24	8.52	9.44	9.34	10.68
Reliance Infrastructure	0.77	0.74	8.48	9.34	9.25	10.08
BEST	1.08	0.62	10.26	8.67	11.34	9.29

Source: MEDA

\* Provisional

## Other Forms of Energy

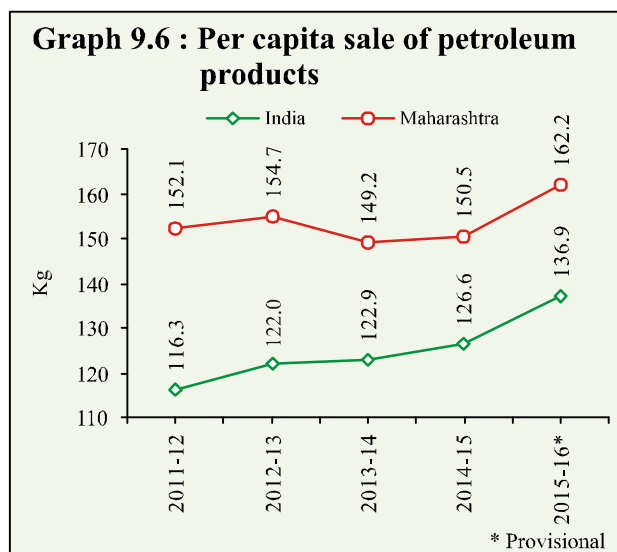
### Petroleum and Natural Gas

9.34 The total consumption of petroleum products shows increasing trend. In comparison with previous year, 2015-16 indicates rise of 11.9 per cent and 7.7 per cent respectively for India and Maharashtra. Consumption of major petroleum products in India and Maharashtra is given in Table 9.13.

9.35 LPG domestic consumers, distributors, SKO/LDO dealers and retail outlets are given in Table 9.14.

9.36 Mahanagar Gas Limited, Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited and GAIL Gas Limited are the operating entities of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and CNG vehicles for the State.

As on October 2016, there are 1,167 CNG stations and around 28.47 lakh CNG vehicles in the country of which 230 stations and 6.19 lakh vehicles are in the State. Likewise, there are 33.80 lakh PNG connections in the country of which 9.46 lakh connections are in the State.



**Table 9.13 Consumption of major petroleum products**

( '000 Tonnes)

Petroleum Products	2013-14*		2014-15*		2015-16*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Naptha	10,591	270	10,939	296	13,271	297
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	15,925	2,164	18,019	2,285	19,623	2,425
Motor Spirit/Gasolene (MS)	17,128	2,272	19,075	2,483	21,847	2,837
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	7,165	576	7,087	551	6,826	486
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	5,502	1,299	5,578	1,326	6,262	1,374
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	68,287	7,347	69,404	7,301	74,647	7,814
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	386	92	365	88	407	88
Furnace Oil (FO)	5,091	964	5,640	811	6,482	823
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	449	20	377	17	150	18
Lubricants/Greese	1,218	283	2,964	251	3,571	317
Bitumen	4,761	384	4,983	388	5,938	468
Others	12,258	1,097	20,558	1,120	25,650	1,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,48,761</b>	<b>16,768</b>	<b>1,64,987</b>	<b>16,917</b>	<b>1,84,674</b>	<b>18,227</b>

Source: 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2014-15 and 2015-16'

\* Provisional

**Table 9.14 LPG domestic consumers, distributors, SKO/LDO dealers and retail outlets**

Particular	2013-14*		2014-15*		2015-16*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
LPG Domestic Consumers (lakh)	1,662.6	203.1	1,819.0	217.9	2,017.9	234.6
LPG Distributors (no.)	13,896	1,375	15,930	1,549	17,916	1,697
SKO/LDO Dealers (no.)	6,582	774	6,559	769	6,548	767
Retail Outlets (no.)	52,439	5,025	53,418	5,207	56,190	5,419
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	7,066.1	568.5	6,984.9	541.5	6,759.1	487.4
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	6,996.5	568.2	6,909.2	541.3	6,643.4	477.8

Source: 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2014-15 and 2015-16'

\* Provisional

## TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

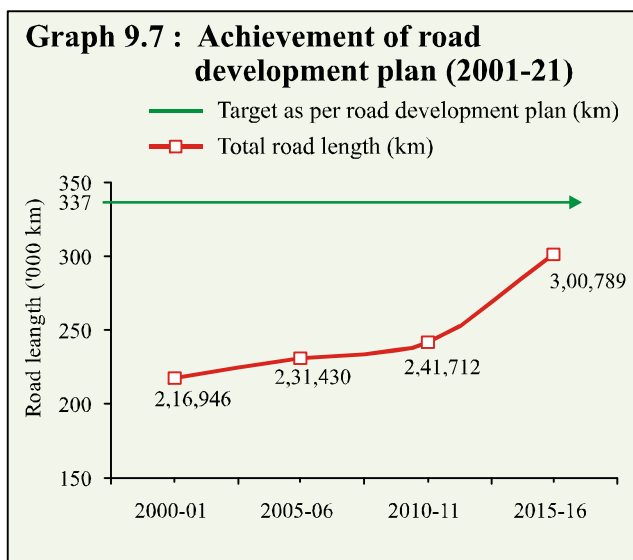
9.37 Transport and communication are indispensable as the socio-economic development of a country depends largely on an efficient and adequate system of transport and communication. Surface, water and air transport are the modes of transport while posts, telephones-cellphones and internet services are the components of the communication system. Innovation and technical advancement in the field of transport and communication has tremendously benefitted mankind.

### Surface Transport

#### Road Network

9.38 The road network consists of national highways, major state highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads, village roads and internal city roads. The road development agencies in the State are Public Works Department (PWD) of the State Government, Zilla Parishads (ZP), Forest Department, Urban Local Bodies, Cantonment Boards (CB), Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC), Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC), City & Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) and Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA).

9.39 Road Development Plan 2001-21 is being implemented in the State with a target to develop 3.37 lakh km roads. The total road length maintained by PWD and ZP (excluding road length maintained by other agencies) at the end of March 2016 was 3.01 lakh km. During 2015-16, an outlay of ₹ 4,770 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 4,030 crore was incurred. The road length maintained by PWD and ZP is given in Table 9.15. The yearwise road length by type of road in the State is given in Annexure 9.2 and classification of districtwise road length according to breadth in 2015 & 2016 is given in Annexure 9.3.



**Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP**

(km)

Development Board	As on 31 <sup>st</sup> March	Type of roads						Total
		National Highways	Major State Highways	State Highways	Major District Roads	Other District Roads	Village Roads	
Vidarbha	2015	1,599	1,639	9,604	11,899	14,642	26,281	65,664
	2016	2,134	1,232	9,526	12,391	14,642	26,282	66,207
Marathwada	2015	816	1,757	7,778	11,527	12,251	31,368	65,497
	2016	1,407	1,479	7,656	11,525	12,251	31,368	65,686
Rest of Maharashtra	2015	2,351	2,767	16,478	27,159	31,222	88,230	1,68,207
	2016	3,897	2,469	16,148	26,928	31,223	88,231	1,68,896
<b>Total</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>4,766</b>	<b>6,163</b>	<b>33,860</b>	<b>50,585</b>	<b>58,115</b>	<b>1,45,879</b>	<b>2,99,368</b>
	<b>2016</b>	<b>7,438</b>	<b>5,180</b>	<b>33,330</b>	<b>50,844</b>	<b>58,116</b>	<b>1,45,881</b>	<b>3,00,789</b>

Source: PWD, GoM

## Central Road Fund

9.40 GoI introduced Central Road Fund (CRF) scheme in 2001-02 to allocate and disburse funds for the development and maintenance of national highways, rural roads, state roads (of economic importance and to promote inter state connectivity) and construction of roads either under or over the railways by means of a bridge and erect suitable safety works at unmanned rail-road level crossings. Progress of CRF in the state is given in Table 9.16.

**Table 9.16 Progress of CRF in the state**

Year	Works sanctioned (no.)	Sanctioned length (km)	Amount sanctioned (₹ crore)	Works (no.)		Physical length completed (km)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
				In progress	completed		
upto 2012-13 <sup>s</sup>	707	7,044.68	2,469.66	10	695	7,044.68	2,572.85
2013-14	6	48.35	84.00	2	4	48.35	79.11
2014-15	33	257.29	390.89	21	12	243.62	280.03
2015-16	86	977.87	1,796.68	85	0	316.30	352.40
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	170	1,233.63	3,106.39	158	0	6.50	237.06
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,002</b>	<b>9,561.82</b>	<b>7,847.62</b>	<b>276</b>	<b>711</b>	<b>7,659.45</b>	<b>3,521.45</b>

Source: PWD, GoM

\$ from 2001-02

+ upto January

## Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.41 The basic objective of *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) is to provide all-weather road connectivity to the un-connected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). A target of 24,439 km of road length for connecting 8,315 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY. Upto November 2016, road length of 23,198 km has been created by connecting 8,218 habitations. Cumulative road length constructed and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception are given in Table 9.17 and the progress of PMGSY is given in Table 9.18.

**Table 9.17 Cumulative road length constructed and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception**

Development Board	Physical Target		Cumulative Physical Achievement <sup>+</sup>	
	Road length (km)	Habitations (no.)	Road length (km)	Habitations connected (no.)
Vidarbha	7,782	2,921	7,351 (94)	2,858 (98)
Marathwada	5,026	1,863	4,919 (98)	1,848 (99)
Rest of Maharashtra	11,631	3,531	10,928 (94)	3,512 (99)
<b>Total</b>	<b>24,439</b>	<b>8,315</b>	<b>23,198 (95)</b>	<b>8,218 (99)</b>

Source: RDD, GoM

Figures in bracket indicate percentage to target

+ upto November 2016

9.42 The GoI has sanctioned PMGSY-II (sharing pattern is 60 per cent of GoI and 40 per cent of GoM) for the states achieving 100 per cent target of connectivity to the unconnected habitations and 75 per cent target of upgradation. Under this programme, only upgradation of roads can be undertaken. A target of 2,620 km road length has been set by GoI for the State.

**Table 9.18 Progress of PMGSY**

Year	Habitations connected (no.)	Road length created (km)	Expenditure incurred (₹crore)
2014-15	155	367	410.00
2015-16	220	318	258.26
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	19	67	63.29

Source: RDD, GoM

+ upto November

## Chief Minister Gramsadak Yojana

9.43 Chief Minister Gramsadak Yojana is being implemented from 28<sup>th</sup> October 2015 for connecting unconnected habitations and upgradation of existing rural roads in the State. During 2015-16 and 2016-17, physical target of 7,200 km of village roads is set. Under this scheme, total of ₹ 221.10 crore is spent on the works.

## Mumbai – Nagpur Samriddhi Corridor

9.44 This proposed corridor is eight lane expressway connecting Mumbai to Nagpur (710 km long and 120 m wide). This will enable travellers to cover the distance in six hours. This expressway will pass through 10 districts, 30 tehsils and 354 villages and thereby it will connect 24 districts. At the crossing points of state and national highways an innovative idea of development of *Krusha Samriddhi Kendra* is proposed. This will also generate employment. This corridor is proposed to connect industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar) & tourist and pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). Total estimated cost of this project is ₹ 40,000 crore.

## Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.45 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) has completed 19 projects incurring an expenditure of ₹ 7,765 crore upto October 2016. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto October 2016 was ₹ 7,049 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 8,700 crore. Status of on-going projects of MSRDC is given in Table 9.19.

**Table 9.19 Status of on-going projects of MSRDC**

(upto October 2016)				
Name of project	Commencement year	Estimated project cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure Incurred (₹ crore)	Expected year of completion
Western freeway sea link	1998-99	4,143	18.58	NA
Road works -				
Nagpur	2001-02	422	494.33	2016-17
Aurangabad	2001-02	142	326.60	2016-17
Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)	2003-04	472	321.06	2016-17
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	2005-06	393	168.01	2016-17
Versova- Bandra sea link project	2007-08	4,419	16.57	NA
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda road	2008-09	31	4.08	2016-17
Modernisation of border check post	2008-09	1,000	50.13	NA
Extended – MUIP	2008-09	2,065	433.60	2016-17
Increasing capacity of Mumbai-Pune Express Way (MPEW)	2009-10	5,000	14.98	2019-20
Way side amenities on MPEW	2014-15	200	2.30	2016-17
Pedder road flyover	2012-13	380	NA	NA

Source: MSRDC

NA Not Available

## Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.46 Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR) comprises of area under eight municipal corporations, nine municipal councils and about one thousand villages of Thane & Raigad districts. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA) has undertaken various infrastructure projects in MMR. Mumbai Metro Rail project is the mass rapid transport system project being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. Status of on-going transport projects in MMR are given in Table 9.20.



**Table 9.20 Status of on-going transport projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region**

(₹crore)

Name of project	Commence-ment year	Cost of project	Expendi-ture+	Expected year of completion	Current status
<b>Mumbai Metro Rail Project<sup>§</sup>:</b>					
<b>Phase IIA</b> : Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410	1.00	2020-21	Work in progress
<b>Phase III</b> : Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2015	23,136	140.00	2020-21	Civil works in progress
<b>Phase IV</b> : Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2016	14,549	--	2021-22	Tender process for appointment of contractor for civil work is in progress.
<b>Phase VII:</b> Andheri (E)-Dahisar(E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208	62.13	March 2019	Civil works in progress
<b>Mumbai Mono Rail Project:</b>	2008	2,460	2,337.00	March 2017	(i) Phase I completed
Phase I : Wadala to Chembur (8.93 km) &					(ii) 98 per cent work completed in Phase II
Phase II : Sant Gadge Maharaj Chowk (Jacob circle) to Wadala (11.20 km)					
<b>MUIP</b> : Roads, flyovers, subways, etc.(18 roads)	2003	3,207	4,757.41	April 2018	(i) All the roads completed.
Construction of elevated road in between BKC – G block & the Eastern Express Highway.				December 2017	(ii) Remaining works in progress The work is in progress at BKC, Mithi River, colony road & Somaiya ground.
<b>EXTENDED MUIP:</b>					
<b>Phase - I &amp; II</b> : 35 sub-projects undertaken. (276 km roads, 18 flyovers, three creek bridges and two ROB)	2007	2,607	2,193.57 <sup>†</sup>	May 2018	(i) Road length of 214 km completed (ii) Seven flyovers completed (iii) Remaining works in progress
<b>Phase - III</b> : 17 sub- projects (32 bridges, three tunnels & 133 km roads)		3,629		May 2018	(i) Actual work of ten sub-projects in progress (ii) Preliminary work of remaining in progress
<b>Multi-Modal Corridor from Virar to Alibaug:</b> Construction of freeway with eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses (126 km)	2010	9,500 <sup>@</sup>	9.32	December 2023	Land acquisition and the work is in progress.
<b>Mumbai Trans – Harbour link :</b> Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2011	17,843	36.99	December 2021	Tender processes for appointment of consultant and contractor for the project are in progress.

MUIP Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project,

ROB Railway Over Bridge,

BKC Bandra Kurla complex

§ Phase-I Varsova-Andheri-Ghatkopar (14 km) was completed.

@ Excluding land acquisition cost,

† including phase-III

Source: MMRDA

+ upto October 2016

## Motor Vehicles

9.47 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1<sup>st</sup> January 2017 was 2.9 crore (24,411 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of about eight per cent over previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 29.7 lakh vehicles (10.1 per cent) were in *Brihanmumbai* alone. The number of vehicles per km road length in the State is 98. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road are given in Table 9.21 and yearwise series of motor vehicles on road is given in Annexure 9.4.

**Table 9.21 Categorywise number of motor vehicles on road**

('000)

Category	As on 1 <sup>st</sup> January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2016	2017*	Per cent change	2016	2017*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	19,881.5	21,476.7	8.0	1,591.8	1,725.1	8.4
Auto rickshaws	726.1	744.2	2.5	119.5	121.2	1.4
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	4,074.8	4,433.4	8.8	939.8	1,027.1	9.3
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	115.5	127.7	10.6	13.5	14.4	6.7
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multi-axel vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc.}	1,422.8	1,505.2	5.8	70.9	75.7	6.8
Tractors	603.6	639.2	5.9	0.2	0.2	0.0
Trailers	384.5	396.2	3.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ambulances	14.3	15.0	4.9	1.6	1.7	6.2
Others	47.0	56.8	20.9	1.2	1.3	8.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,270.1</b>	<b>29,394.4</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>2,738.6</b>	<b>2,966.8</b>	<b>8.3</b>

LMV–Light Motor Vehicles PSV - Public Service Vehicles

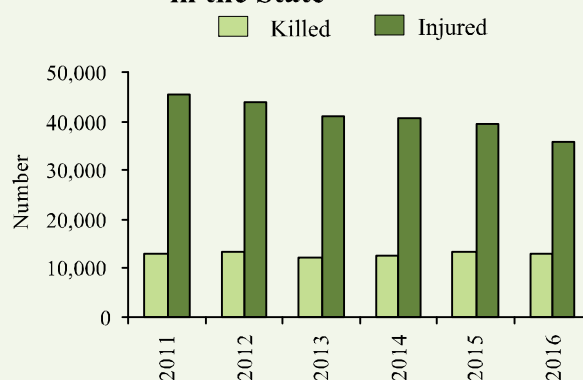
\* Provisional

Source : Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

9.48 The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March 2016 was three crore, showing an increase of 3.3 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State at the end of March 2016 was 25 lakh.

9.49 Every year, plays and lectures based on theme of road safety are organised in the State. The number of accidents per ten thousand vehicles in Maharashtra during 2016 were 14. Number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and *Brihanmumbai* are given in Table 9.22.

**Graph 9.8 : Number of persons killed and injured in road accidents in the State**



**Table 9.22 Number of accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and *Brihanmumbai***

Year	Number of persons killed				Percentage <sup>@</sup>	Number of persons injured			
	State	<i>Brihanmumbai</i>	State	<i>Brihanmumbai</i>		State	<i>Brihanmumbai</i>	Percentage <sup>@</sup>	
2014	61,627 <sup>\$</sup>	22,557 <sup>\$</sup>	12,803	529	4.1	40,455	3,936	9.7	
2015	63,805 <sup>\$</sup>	23,347 <sup>\$</sup>	13,212	520	3.9	39,606	4,037	10.2	
2016	39,848 <sup>#</sup>	3,349 <sup>#</sup>	12,883	510	4.0	35,894	3,532	9.8	

\$ including all registered accidents # Only offence registered accidents

@ *Brihanmumbai* to State

Source : Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), GoM

Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2016-17



## Public Passenger Road Transport Facility

### Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.50 Share capital of GoI and GoM in Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 was ₹ 56.77 crore and ₹ 1,341.21 crore respectively. MSRTC carried an average of 67.10 lakh passengers per day during 2015-16. Effective kms operated per day has increased by about 0.5 per cent and the percentage load factor (including value of concession) has decreased by 1.3 percentage points over the previous year. Rates of passenger tax on passenger income from rural passenger transport, air-conditioned passenger transport and urban passenger transport as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 were 17.5 per cent, 5.5 per cent and 3.5 per cent respectively. The percentage of villages and population served by MSRTC is given in Table 9.23 and the operational statistics of MSRTC is given in Table 9.24.

**Table 9.23 Villages covered and population served by MSRTC bus services**

(Percentage)

Particulars	Villages covered		Population served	
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15	2015-16
Directly connected	73.8	74.5	90.4	91.1
Upto 3 km	16.4	15.7	6.3	5.9
Between 3 to 5 km	5.6	5.6	1.9	1.7
Beyond 5 km	4.2	4.2	1.4	1.3

Source: MSRTC

**Table 9.24 Operational statistics of MSRTC**

Item	2014-15	2015-16	Per cent change	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Total vehicles in possession	17,957	18,514	3.1	18,726
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,702	16,981	1.7	16,829
Total employees	1,07,500	1,05,679	(-)1.7	1,03,467
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	57.12	57.39	0.5	56.76
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	67.28	67.10	(-)0.3	65.32
Vehicle productivity (km)	318.09	310.01	(-)2.5	303.11
KPTL <sup>#</sup>	47.63	47.62	(-)0.02	47.55
Crew productivity (km)	227.61	229.40	0.8	216.6
Bus Staff ratio (on schedule) (as on 31 <sup>st</sup> March)	6.44	6.22	(-)3.4	6.19
Average seating capacity	43.95	43.71	(-)0.5	43.00
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concession)	57.16	55.71	(-)1.5 <sup>@</sup>	55.36
Percentage load factor (including value of concession)	70.86	69.60	(-)1.3 <sup>@</sup>	68.72

Source : MSRTC # kilometers per ten liters (Diesel)

<sup>@</sup> Point

+ upto January

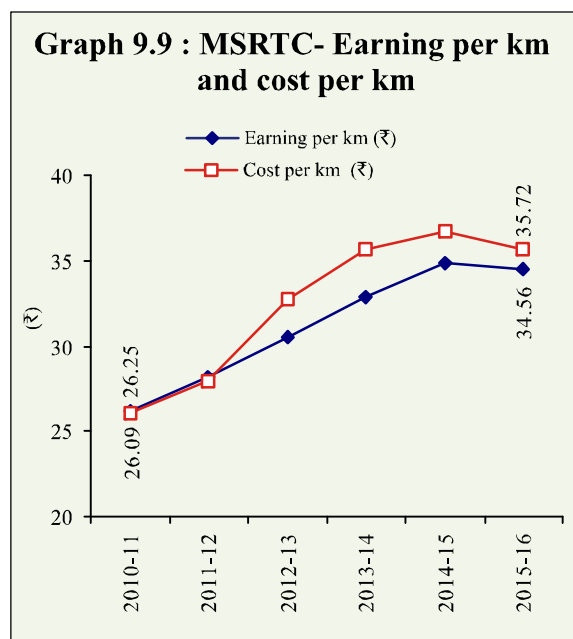
9.51 Apart from regular operations, MSRTC provides special services for fairs and casual contracts. The operational statistics of fairs and casual contracts are given in Table 9.25.

**Table 9.25 Operational statistics of fairs & casual contracts**

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2014-15	2015-16	2014-15			2015-16		
			Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	Total	Conces- sional	Non- conces- sional	Total
Effective km (lakh)	199.49	196.37	136.80	108.85	245.65	125.09	64.73	189.82
Income earned (₹ lakh)	6,150.12	5,924.45	3,429.77	6,554.73	9,984.50	3,114.80	3,334.00	6,448.80
Earning per km (₹)	30.83	30.17	25.07	60.22	40.65	24.90	51.51	33.97

Source: MSRTC

9.52 MSRTC provides various types of concessions in fares to students, senior citizens (above 65 years), cancer patients, freedom fighters, etc. The concession amount is reimbursed by GoM. During 2015-16, an amount of concession was ₹ 1,354 crore. The MSRTC has received ₹ 1,805.01 crore on account of interest bearing capital contribution from April 2009 to March 2016. Financial status of MSRTC is given in Table 9.26.



**Table 9.26 Financial status of MSRTC**

Particulars	(₹ crore)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
(A) Receipts			
(i) Revenue from passengers	6,519.84	7,061.69	7,069.28
(ii) Other revenue	217.70	196.97	215.20
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,737.54</b>	<b>7,258.66</b>	<b>7,284.48</b>
(B) Expenditure			
(i) Passenger, Motor vehicle, Municipal Taxes and Octroi	862.98	932.85	915.15
(ii) Depreciation	408.17	373.00	354.66
(iii) Others	6,060.59	6,594.41	6,197.43
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,331.74</b>	<b>7,900.26</b>	<b>7,467.24</b>
Profit (A – B)	(-) 594.20	(-) 641.60	(-) 182.76
Prior period adjustment	21.55	250.60	60.87
<b>Net profit</b>	<b>(-) 572.65</b>	<b>(-) 391.00</b>	<b>(-) 121.89</b>

Source: MSRTC

9.53 The toll charges paid by MSRTC for the year 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2015-16 were ₹ 133 crore, ₹ 146 crore and ₹ 123 crore respectively. The number of accidents & compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.27.

**Table 9.27 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC**

Particulars	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Accidents (no.)	3,154	3,172	2,920
Persons killed (no.)	533	494	445
Persons injured (no.)	6,366	6,276	5,213
Accidents per lakh km	0.15	0.15	0.14
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	37.27	62.57	50.55
Final compensation (₹ lakh)	3,778.21	4,607.24	7,083.58

Source: MSRTC

## City Public Passenger Transport

9.54 The public passenger road transport is the major mode of passenger transport in cities. This facility is available in 23 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local passenger transport facility in seven cities (Aurangabad, Nanded, Nashik, Sangli-Miraj, Ratnagiri, Chandrapur and Vasai-Virar-Nalasopara), Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST) in Brihanmumbai, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd (PMPML) in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation area and in remaining 13 cities respective Municipal Council/Corporations are providing such facilities. Operational statistics of public passenger transport services in cities is given in Table 9.28.

**Table 9.28 Operational statistics of public passenger transport services in cities**(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Transport service provider	Average no. of vehicles on road per day		Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)		Average effective km operated per day (lakh)		Net profit/ loss (₹ lakh)	
	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016	2015	2016
	BEST	3,636	3,466	33.47	28.99	6.68	6.40	(-)85,802
PMPML	1,364	1,447	12.17	11.24	3.14	3.13	(-)16,769	(-)15,181
MSRTC (City operations)	482	485	2.44	2.40	0.91	0.89	(-)2,688	(-)2,271
Nagpur Municipal Transport	240	240	1.35	1.24	0.42	0.43	(-)2,534	(-)2,440
Navi Mumbai Municipal Transport	243	257	2.19	2.31	0.67	0.72	(-)3,209	(-)4,159
Thane Municipal Transport	174	192	1.71	1.57	0.35	0.36	(-)3,796	NA
Kolhapur Municipal Transport	92	101	0.71	0.60	0.21	0.24	(-)86	(-)692
Vasai-Virar Municipal Transport	110	115	0.85	0.85	0.22	0.24	(-)118	(-)140
Kalyan-Dombivli Municipal Transport	75	83	0.40	0.46	0.13	0.16	(-)1,764	(-)1,216
Solapur Municipal Transport	70	96	0.47	0.72	0.16	0.23	(-)801	(-)502
Mira-Bhayander Municipal Transport	39	30	0.24	0.19	0.09	0.05	(-)216	(-)310
Amravati Municipal Transport	33	33	0.35	0.28	0.08	0.08	7	7
Ahmednagar Municipal Transport	--	18	--	0.11	--	0.02	--	(-)72
Khopoli Municipal Transport	11	13	0.39	0.43	0.2	0.2	2	12

Source: Concerned Municipal Council/Corporations, BEST, PMPML &amp; MSRTC

NA Not Available

## Unified Mumbai Metropolitan Transport Authority

9.55 With a view to enhance public transport system and to address various transport related problems in Mumbai Metropolitan Region (MMR), Unified Mumbai Metropolitan Transport Authority is established. MMRDA aims to provide seamless travel to commuters in MMR in terms of Ticketing Integration. The process of implementation of National Common Mobility Card through Integrated Ticketing System (ITS) project in MMR is proposed.

## Railways

9.56 Railway is the effective mass transport system in India. Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length in the State as on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016 was 6,127 km (including 381 km of Konkan railway), which is 9.2 per cent of the total railway route length (66,688 km) of India. The status of on-going railway works is given in Table 9.29.

**Table 9.29 Status of on-going railway works**

(as on 31<sup>st</sup> October 2016)

Name of route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹crore)	Status
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vajjnath	261	2,826.00	Overall physical progress of the project is 12 per cent.
Baramati-Lonand (new line)	54	736.44	Overall physical progress of complete section is 50 per cent.
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (new line)	27	1,781.98	Overall physical progress of complete section is 45 per cent.
Wardha-Nanded (new line)	284	2,491.43	Overall physical progress of complete section is 6 per cent.
Panvel-Pen (doubling)	35	260.16	Overall physical progress of complete section is 98 per cent.
Pen-Roha (doubling)	40	375.00	Overall physical progress of complete section is 95 per cent.
Godhani-Kalmuna (doubling)	13	59.13	Work completed.
Kalyan-Kasara 3 <sup>rd</sup> line (doubling)	68	792.89	Overall physical progress of complete section is 8 per cent.
Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3 <sup>rd</sup> line (doubling)	24	199.12	Overall physical progress of complete section is 25 per cent.
Wardha-Sewagram-Nagpur 3 <sup>rd</sup> line (doubling)	76	540.02	Overall physical progress of complete section is 10 per cent.

Source: South Eastern, Central, South Central & Western Railway and Konkan Railway Corporation.

## Mumbai Suburban Railway

9.57 Suburban rail network is the principal mode of mass transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western Railway (37 stations) and Central Railway (62 stations) operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line with 38 stations is part of the Central Railway. A fleet of 205 local trains is utilised to run 2,855 train services, carrying on an average 76.3 lakh passengers daily. Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) in Mumbai suburban railway is given in Table 9.30.

**Table 9.30 Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) in Mumbai suburban railway**

Causes of accident	2014		2015		2016	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Line cross	1,912	486	1,801	468	1,798	379
Fall in gap	34	39	40	26	13	19
Fall down from train	797	1,714	806	1,697	657	1,498
Dash to railway poles	11	77	13	89	8	85
Others <sup>s</sup>	669	983	644	1,069	726	1,382
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,423</b>	<b>3,299</b>	<b>3,304</b>	<b>3,349</b>	<b>3,202</b>	<b>3,363</b>

<sup>s</sup> include electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for chemical analysis, etc.

Source: Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

9.58 Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd (MRVC) is implementing rail component of MUTP II. The status of on-going projects of MUTP II is given in Table 9.31.

**Table 9.31 Status of on-going projects of MUTP II**(as on 31<sup>st</sup> January 2017)

Name of project	Commence -ment year	Length of corridor (rkm)	Estimated cost (₹ crore)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Physical progress	Expected year of completion
CST-Kurla (Additional 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> line)	2008-09	15.39	891	38.76	Work in progress	March 2021
Thane-Diva(Additional 5 <sup>th</sup> & 6 <sup>th</sup> line)	2008-09	9.44	440	247.24	69 per cent work is completed	March 2019
Mumbai Central - Borivali (Additional 6 <sup>th</sup> line)	2008-09	29.50	919	198.31	17 per cent work is completed	March 2021
Andheri – Goregaon (Extension of Harbour line)	2008-09	5.07	214	186.14	75 per cent work is completed	May 2017
Running of 12 car on Harbour line	2012-13	61.13				
a) Procurement of 153 coaches			519	--	Under process	2018
b) Platform extension for 12 coaches			195	112.28	75 per cent work is completed	March 2017

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

rkm : route kilometer

### Navi Mumbai Metro Rail Project

9.59 CIDCO has finalised six metro rail corridors for development in phases. CBD Belapur-Pendhar-Taloja MIDC-Kalamboli-Khandeshwar-Navi Mumbai International Airport corridor shall be executed in the first phase in four stages, of which, the work of first stage, 11.1 km Belapur-Pendhar (estimated project cost of ₹ 3,043 crore) is in progress.

### Nagpur Metro Rail Project

9.60 Nagpur Metro Rail Project consists a length of 38.215 km and 36 stations. The entire stretch of this project will be divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor (19.658 km - 17 stations) and East-West corridor (18.557 km-19 stations). The cost of this project is estimated at ₹ 8,680 crore.

### Pune Metro Rail Project

9.61 Pune Metro Rail Project consists a length of 31.254 km and 31 stations. Estimated cost of this project is ₹ 11,522 crore. This project is expected to be completed by 2021.

## Water Transport

### Major Ports

9.62 The State has 720 km long coastline with two major ports, operated by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). During 2015-16, MbPT and JNPT handled 611.10 lakh MT and 640.27 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. The operating surplus for MbPT in 2015-16 was ₹ 402.49 crore which was 21.3 per cent more than the previous year. The operating surplus for JNPT in 2015-16 was ₹ 971.98 crore which was 16.2 per cent more than the previous year. Operational statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.32.

**Table 9.32 Operational statistics of major ports**

Item	MbPT			JNPT		
	2014-15	2015-16	Per cent change	2014-15	2015-16	Per cent change
<b>Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)</b>	<b>502.50</b>	<b>502.50</b>	--	<b>658.80</b>	<b>793.7</b>	20.5
Employees (no.)	10,897	10,166	(-)6.7	1,669	1,638	(-)1.9
<b>Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)</b>	<b>616.60</b>	<b>611.10</b>	<b>(-)0.9</b>	<b>638.01</b>	<b>640.27</b>	0.4
Of which						
A) Import	406.16	412.94	1.7	342.11	350.75	2.5
B) Export	210.44	198.16	(-)5.8	295.90	289.52	(-)2.2
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	7.92	3.18	(-)59.8	NA	NA	NA
Vessels handled (no.)	4,584	5,169	12.8	2,642	2,780	5.2
Operating income (₹ crore)	1,399.78	1,478.18	5.6	1,508.08	1,665.1	10.4
Operating expenditure (₹ crore)	1,068.10	1,075.69	0.7	671.51	693.12	3.2
Operating surplus/profit (₹ crore)	331.68	402.49	21.3	836.57	971.98	16.2

Source : MbPT &amp; JNPT

NA Not Applicable

## Non-Major Ports

9.63 As per the State Port Policy 2010, Maharashtra Maritime Board (MMB) has undertaken development of six non-major ports. Of these ports, Dhamankhol-Jaigad, Dighi and Lavgan-Jaigad (Angre Port) ports were commissioned. Pre-construction activities are in progress for Rewas-Aware, Vijaydurg and Redi ports. Apart from these ports, there are number of captive and multi-purpose jetties set up within the limits of non-major ports, which also undertake the cargo handling. The non-major ports together handled 155.53 lakh MT cargo traffic and 80.20 lakh passenger traffic during 2016-17 upto September. Operational statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.33.

**Table 9.33 Operational statistics of non-major ports**

Particulars		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
<b>Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)</b>		<b>273.58</b>	<b>288.49</b>	<b>155.53</b>
Of which	A) Import	230.13	244.74	130.53
	B) Export	43.45	43.75	25.00
<b>Passenger traffic handled (lakh)</b>		<b>178.35</b>	<b>180.72</b>	<b>80.20</b>
Of which	A) By mechanised vessels	167.03	169.80	76.54
	B) By non- mechanised vessels	11.32	10.92	3.66

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+ upto September

## Air Transport

9.64 Airports Authority of India (AAI) along with Mumbai International Airport Ltd. has undertaken a mega project to build new integrated Terminal T2 for modernisation of Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport (CSIA), Mumbai. The new Terminal T2 is a state-of-the-art world class terminal with a capacity to handle 40 million passengers per annum. The new Terminal T2 has been commissioned and started operations. There are three international and eight domestic airports functioning in the State. Operational statistics of airportwise passenger and cargo traffic are given in Table 9.34.

**Table 9.34 Operational statistics of airportwise passenger and cargo traffic**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March)

Airport	Passengers (lakh)		Per cent change	Cargo (MT)		Per cent change
	2015	2016		2015	2016	
<b>A) Domestic</b>	<b>312.11</b>	<b>372.16</b>	<b>19.2</b>	<b>2,42,362</b>	<b>2,48,513</b>	<b>2.5</b>
Mumbai	252.05	300.46	19.2	2,07,720	2,09,003	0.6
Pune	40.68	51.76	27.2	27,390	31,765	16.0
Nagpur	13.56	15.21	12.2	5,595	5,958	6.5
Aurangabad	4.24	2.99	(-)29.5	1,250	1,406	12.5
Kolhapur	neg.	neg.	--	neg.	neg.	--
Juhu	1.56	1.74	11.5	407	381	(-)6.4
Nanded	neg.	neg.	--	neg.	neg.	--
Solapur	0.02	neg.	--	neg.	neg.	--
<b>B) International</b>	<b>113.73</b>	<b>117.09</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>4,86,976</b>	<b>4,96,680</b>	<b>2.0</b>
Mumbai	112.03	113.92	1.7	4,86,540	4,96,246	2.0
Nagpur	0.45	0.74	64.4	436	433	(-)0.69
Pune	1.23	2.41	95.9	0	1	--
Aurangabad <sup>@</sup>	0.02	0.02	--	0	0	--
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>425.84</b>	<b>489.25</b>	<b>14.89</b>	<b>7,29,338</b>	<b>7,45,193</b>	<b>2.17</b>

Source : Airport Authority of India

@ Passenger traffic by chartered plane.

neg. negligible



9.65 Five airports viz. Nanded, Latur, Osmanabad, Yavatmal and Baramati were awarded to Reliance Airports Developers Private Limited (RADPL) by MIDC to develop, upgrade, operate, manage and maintain for 95 years of lease in November 2009. Only non-scheduled /charter flights operate from these airports and passengers handled by these airports during 2015-16 were 1,026.

9.66 To reduce air-traffic congestion in Mumbai International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai in four phases through PPP with estimated cost of about ₹ 16,704 crore.

9.67 Ojhar airport, Nashik carried about 91,597 MT and 99,391 MT EXIM cargo during 2015-16 and 2016-17 (upto December) respectively.

9.68 The Multimodal International Passenger and Cargo Hub Airport at Nagpur (MIHAN) project comprises of developing existing airport as an international and cargo hub airport. This is being implemented through MIHAN India Ltd. (MIL), a joint venture company comprising of Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. (MADC) and AAI. An advisor has been appointed to assist MIL in selecting a strategic partner for up-gradation and modernisation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur.

## Communications

9.69 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.35.

9.70 The total number of landline connections at the end of September 2016 in the State was 48.94 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 4,076 & 97,349 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone connections is given in Table 9.36.

9.71 The internet subscriber base in the State as on 30<sup>th</sup> September 2016 was 4.72 crore which is highest among all states.

**Table 9.35 Operational statistics of postal services**

Particulars	Area	(no.)	
		2014-15	2015-16
Post offices	Rural	11,362	11,368
	Urban	1,239	1,233
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,601</b>	<b>12,601</b>
Letter boxes	Rural	35,570	40,720
	Urban	8,087	7,616
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43,657</b>	<b>48,336</b>
Delivery postmen (including Dak Sevak)	Rural	20,706	20,037
	Urban	14,498	14,181
	<b>Total</b>	<b>35,204</b>	<b>34,218</b>

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

**Table 9.36 Landline and cell phone connections**

(lakh)

Operator	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	19.42	11.74	18.89	12.42	18.48	12.89
BSNL	16.82	51.07	15.35	58.50	14.29	62.59
Bharati	4.09	167.46	4.24	192.19	4.29	197.02
Idea/Spice	--	257.96	--	275.65	--	282.72
Reliance	3.19	109.04	3.33	113.71	3.38	108.49
Tata	8.06	103.13	8.18	98.84	8.18	92.16
Vodafone	0.22	258.68	0.27	271.35	0.32	274.49
Aircel-Dishnet	--	43.29	--	54.68	--	56.79
Telenor	--	73.50	--	81.63	--	81.59
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.80</b>	<b>1,075.87</b>	<b>50.26</b>	<b>1,158.97</b>	<b>48.94</b>	<b>1,168.74</b>

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

+ upto September

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 9.1

## ELECTRICITY SUPPLY &amp; CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2015-16 (8)
<b>A. Installed capacity (MW)</b>							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 <sup>\$</sup>	1,065 <sup>\$</sup>	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	19,216
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	6,978
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,066
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	3,072
<b>Total (A-1)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>12,769</b>	<b>18,853</b>	<b>32,332</b>
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,048 <sup>@</sup>	4,686	6,336
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	137	690	690
<b>Total (A-2)</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>2,185</b>	<b>5,376</b>	<b>7,026</b>
<b>Total (A-1 + A-2)</b>	<b>759</b>	<b>1,909</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>8,686</b>	<b>14,954</b>	<b>24,229</b>	<b>39,358</b>
<b>B. Generation (MUs) -</b>							
(1) Thermal	1,903 <sup>\$</sup>	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	94,482
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	5,302
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,045
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	8,958
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,268</b>	<b>7,925</b>	<b>17,864</b>	<b>36,430</b>	<b>61,209<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>83,017</b>	<b>1,13,787</b>
<b>C. Consumption (MUs) -</b>							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	40,231
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	27,001
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	28,236
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	13,182
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	1,795
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,983	2,530
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	1,757
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	2,011
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,720</b>	<b>7,650</b>	<b>14,034</b>	<b>29,971</b>	<b>47,289</b>	<b>87,396</b>	<b>1,16,743</b>
<b>D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)</b>							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	339.1
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	111.1

Source - (1) CEA - Central Electricity Authority  
(2) MAHAGENCO  
(3) MAHADISCOM  
(4) BEST  
(5) TATA Power  
(6) Reliance Infrastructure

N.A. - Not available.

Note - (1) The above figures are related to public utilities only.  
(2) @ This includes additional share of 323 MW from NTPC/ NPC which was unallocated share and surplus from Goa.  
(3) # This includes captive power and Renewable Energy (sold to MAHADISCOM).  
(4) \$ The figures for Oil is included in Thermal  
(5) Installed capacity & Generation for private companies other than Tata Power & Reliance Infrastructure are taken from CEA website reports.  
(6) 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour.



## ANNEXURE 9.2

**ROAD LENGTH BY TYPE OF ROADS IN MAHARASHTRA STATE  
(MAINTAINED BY PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT AND ZILLA PARISHADS)**

								(km)
Serial No.	Year	National highways	Major State highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	All roads
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1965-66	2,364	--	10,528	12,628	8,744	17,524	51,788
2	1970-71	2,445	--	14,203	17,684	11,012	20,020	65,364
3	1980-81	2,945	--	18,949	25,233	25,404	68,600	1,41,131
4	1990-91	2,959	--	30,975	38,936	38,573	61,522	1,72,965
5	2000-01	3,688	--	33,212	46,751	43,696	89,599	2,16,946
6	2005-06	4,367	--	33,571	48,987	45,226	99,279	2,31,430
7	2006-07	4,367	--	33,675	49,147	45,674	1,00,801	2,33,664
8	2007-08	4,367	--	33,800	49,393	45,886	1,02,149	2,35,595
9	2008-09	4,367	--	33,933	49,621	46,143	1,03,604	2,37,668
10	2009-10	4,376	--	34,102	49,901	46,817	1,04,844	2,40,040
11	2010-11	4,376	--	34,103	49,936	46,897	1,06,400	2,41,712
12	2011-12	4,376	--	34,157	50,256	47,529	1,06,601	2,42,919
13	2012-13	4,376	6,694	27,528	50,256	47,573	1,06,745	2,43,172
14	2013-14	5,858	6,337	33,963	50,232	52,761	1,14,557	2,63,708
15	2014-15	4,766	6,163	33,860	50,585	58,115	1,45,879	2,99,368
16	2015-16	7,438	5,180	33,330	50,844	58,116	1,45,881	3,00,789

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

Note - (1) The classification of road length upto 1987 was according to "Road Development Plan (RDP), 1961-81" and 1987-88 onwards it is according to "RDP 1981-2001."

(2) State highways includes major State highways for 1965-66 to 2011-12.

(3) The classification of road length from 2012-13 is according to "RDP 2001-21".

## ANNEXURE 9.3

**CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICT-WISE ROAD LENGTH ACCORDING TO BREADTH  
(MAINTAINED BY PWD AND ZP)**

(km)											
Sr. No.	District Breadth (mt.)	Achievement in Length 2014-15					Achievement in Length 2015-16				
		7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total	7.0	5.5	3.75	Other	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1	Brihan Mumbai	49	0	0	0	49	60	--	--	--	60
2	Thane	583	774	4,140	4,160	9,656	250	213	900	2,114	3,477
3	Palghar	--	--	--	--	--	255	391	3,259	2,065	5,970
4	Raigad	782	481	2,614	2,360	6,237	1,200	266	2,237	2,418	6,121
5	Ratnagiri	449	872	8,053	0	9,374	457	914	8,021	0	9,392
6	Sindhudurg	120	713	7,070	0	7,903	124	788	6,889	0	7,801
	<b>Konkan</b>	<b>1,982</b>	<b>2,840</b>	<b>21,877</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>33,219</b>	<b>2,346</b>	<b>2,572</b>	<b>21,306</b>	<b>6,597</b>	<b>32,821</b>
7	Pune	785	1,227	16,614	61	18,688	1,278	1,246	16,454	120	19,098
8	Satara	371	969	8,838	2,170	12,348	451	963	8,889	2,158	12,461
9	Sangli	407	1,045	6,449	4,247	12,147	573	1,055	6,355	4,247	12,230
10	Kolhapur	448	859	3,759	3,501	8,566	590	861	3,743	3,500	8,694
11	Solapur	1210	1,077	11,858	2,928	17,073	1,710	927	11,851	2,908	17,396
	<b>Western Maharashtra</b>	<b>3,221</b>	<b>5,177</b>	<b>47,518</b>	<b>12,906</b>	<b>68,822</b>	<b>4,602</b>	<b>5,052</b>	<b>47,292</b>	<b>12,933</b>	<b>69,879</b>
12	Ahmednagar	1,050	1,309	10,980	7,304	20,662	723	1,237	11,245	7,582	20,787
13	Nashik	1,003	1,488	11,707	4,825	19,024	1,229	1,543	11,654	4,710	19,136
14	Dhule	390	537	4,488	156	6,658	550	533	5,433	85	6,601
15	Nandurbar	121	404	4,756	1,815	7,096	248	492	4,472	1,793	7,005
16	Jalgaon	589	1,274	4,342	6,523	12,727	556	1,257	4,433	6,420	12,666
	<b>North Maharashtra</b>	<b>3,154</b>	<b>5,012</b>	<b>36,274</b>	<b>20,624</b>	<b>66,166</b>	<b>3,306</b>	<b>5,062</b>	<b>37,237</b>	<b>20,590</b>	<b>66,195</b>
17	Aurangabad	543	634	6,922	2,015	10,114	671	787	7,061	2,006	10,525
18	Jalna	286	424	4,937	1,754	7,401	277	424	4,937	1,756	7,394
19	Parbhani	181	513	3,789	929	5,412	180	513	3,789	929	5,411
20	Hingoli	139	191	3,505	17	3,852	75	169	3,505	17	3,766
21	Nanded	439	733	8,306	1,846	11,324	384	733	8,306	1,846	11,269
22	Beed	748	598	7,519	3,497	12,362	789	598	7,519	3,473	12,379
23	Osmanabad	389	789	4,831	1,488	7,497	360	801	4,831	1,467	7,459
24	Latur	401	837	4,632	1,665	7,535	270	901	4,671	1,640	7,482
	<b>Marathwada</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>4,719</b>	<b>44,441</b>	<b>13,211</b>	<b>65,497</b>	<b>3,006</b>	<b>4,926</b>	<b>44,619</b>	<b>13,134</b>	<b>65,685</b>
25	Buldhana	347	826	2,635	1,585	5,393	561	826	2,635	1,585	5,607
26	Akola	284	503	1,533	968	3,288	388	503	1,533	938	3,392
27	Washim	282	450	1,119	1,119	2,970	286	450	1,119	1,119	2,974
28	Amravati	555	965	1,793	4,909	8,222	677	960	1,792	4,909	8,338
29	Yawatmal	643	920	4,327	2,523	8,413	487	997	4,241	2,517	8,242
	<b>Amravati</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>3,664</b>	<b>11,407</b>	<b>11,104</b>	<b>28,286</b>	<b>2,399</b>	<b>3,736</b>	<b>11,320</b>	<b>11,098</b>	<b>28,553</b>
30	Wardha	282	421	1,231	2,291	4,225	234	469	1,092	2,298	4,093
31	Nagpur	775	652	3,099	4,122	8,647	784	631	3,118	4,238	8,771
32	Bhandara	98	347	3,821	962	5,228	137	360	3,673	1,040	5,210
33	Gondia	113	431	2,326	2,683	5,552	103	433	2,301	2,803	5,640
34	Chandrapur	362	1,484	2,345	3,600	7,792	415	508	3,309	3,593	7,825
35	Gadchiroli	403	631	2,048	2,853	5,935	252	694	2,257	2,914	6,117
	<b>Nagpur</b>	<b>2,033</b>	<b>3,967</b>	<b>14,869</b>	<b>16,510</b>	<b>37,378</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>3,095</b>	<b>15,750</b>	<b>16,886</b>	<b>37,656</b>
	<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>15,628</b>	<b>25,379</b>	<b>1,76,386</b>	<b>80,875</b>	<b>2,99,368</b>	<b>17,584</b>	<b>24,443</b>	<b>1,77,524</b>	<b>81,238</b>	<b>3,00,789</b>

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

## ANNEXURE 9.4

## CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(As on 1<sup>st</sup> January)

Sr. No.	Class of vehicles	1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2015	2016	2017**
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	1,81,51,386	1,98,81,499	2,14,76,733
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	35,46,653	38,50,530	41,51,946
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	2,03,180	2,24,308	2,81,496
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	7,19,341	7,26,120	7,44,230
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	37,630	38,318	38,482
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	39,662	43,985	52,058
7	Lorries—								
	(i) Diesel engined	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	12,96,116	13,88,231	14,69,506
	(ii) Petrol engined	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	36,969	28,563	29,393
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	5,094	5,979	6,260
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	13,625	14,315	15,017
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	27,046	21,541	24,910
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	11,163	11,629	12,200
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,70,452	3,84,482	3,96,161
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	5,57,622	6,03,632	6,39,235
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	43,610	46,997	56,750
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3,11,769</b>	<b>8,04,986</b>	<b>26,40,585</b>	<b>66,07,064</b>	<b>1,69,89,659</b>	<b>2,50,59,549</b>	<b>2,72,70,129</b>	<b>2,93,94,377</b>
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	21,374	22,916	24,411
	Number of vehicles per km. road length	5	6	15	31	71	95	91	98
	Ambulances per lakh of Population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	11.6	12	12.5

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

N.A. Not Available

\* Provisional



# 10

## Social Sector



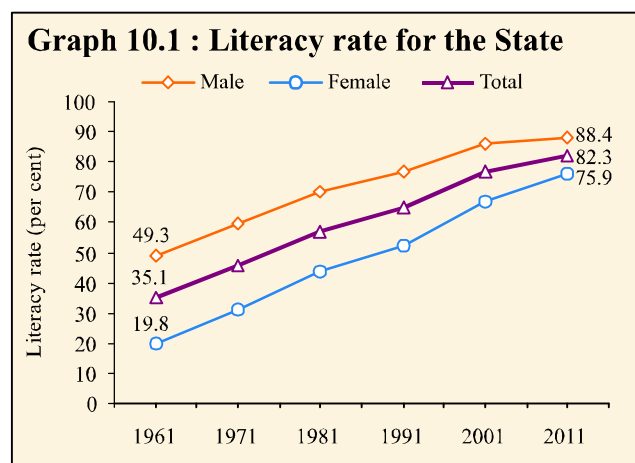


## 10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 Social sector plays a crucial role in economic development and relates with various aspects of social development programmes. The Government is making concerted efforts to provide basic services to the people, including drinking water, health, education, employment, securing peoples participation, poverty alleviation and social protection to the deprived class. 'Smart Cities Mission' is an urban renewal and retrofitting program by the Government of India with a mission to develop 100 cities (the target has been revised to 109 cities) all over the country making them citizen friendly and sustainable. Ten cities viz. Greater Mumbai, Thane, Kalyan-Dombivali, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nashik, Amravati, Solapur, Nagpur, Pune, Aurangabad are selected from the State.

### EDUCATION

10.2 'Equitable and inclusive quality education for all' is one of the sustainable development goals to be achieved by 2030. It also aims to provide universal access to qualitative higher education and affordable vocational training. According to the Census 2011, literacy rate of the State is 82.3 per cent which is well above the national average (73 per cent). Over the passage of time it is seen that the gender gap in literacy rate is decreasing.



### School Education

10.3 Elementary education, consisting of primary (I-V) and upper primary (VI-VIII) levels, is the foundation of the education pyramid. Universalisation of Elementary Education (UEE) requires availability of schooling facilities within a reasonable reach to all children. During 2015-16, the State Government's expenditure on primary and secondary & higher secondary education was ₹ 18,862 crore and ₹ 15,719 crore respectively. Educational institutions & enrolment therein are given in Table 10.1 and regionwise details are given in Annexure 10.1.

**Table 10.1 Educational institutions and enrolment therein**

(enrolment and no. of teachers in '000)

Year	Primary (I to VIII)					Secondary & higher secondary (IX to XII)				
	No. of schools	Enrolment			Pupil teacher ratio	No. of Schools	Enrolment			Pupil teacher ratio
		Total	of which girls	No. of teachers			Total	of which girls	No. of teachers	
2015-16	98,219	16,044	7,519	515	31.1	25,029	6,424	2,924	220	29.2
2016-17*	1,04,970	15,986	7,490	530	30.0	25,737	6,615	3,013	213	31.1

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad.

\* Provisional

### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.4 *Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)* is a flagship programme of GoI being implemented in collaboration with states for achievement of UEE in a time bound manner. The programme seeks to open new schools in those habitations which do not have schooling facilities and strengthening existing school infrastructure by providing additional class rooms, toilets, drinking water, etc. The expenditure incurred on SSA during 2015-16 was ₹ 842.54 crore while during 2016-17



upto December it was ₹ 1,370.45 crore. Some important indicators of primary education are given in Table 10.2.

**Table 10.2 Some important indicators of primary education**

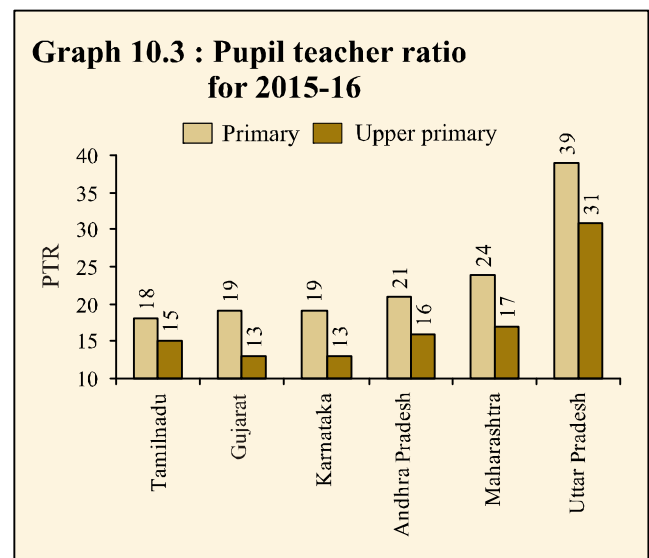
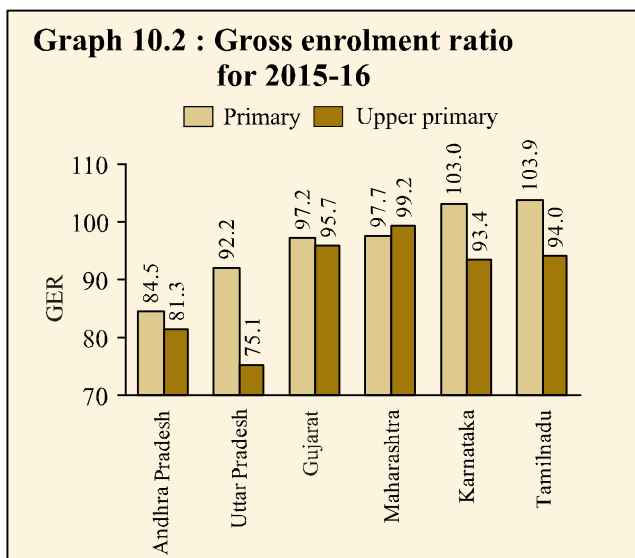
Indicator	(as on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of schools imparting primary education reported under District Information System for Education (DISE)	96,178	97,084	98,219
Percentage of schools in rural areas	79.8	79.8	79.7
Density of schools/sections per 10 sq. km (a) Primary	2.7	2.7	2.8
(b) Upper primary	1.4	1.4	1.5
Primary schools /sections per thousand children population (6 to 11 years)	8	8	8
Upper primary schools / sections per thousand children population (11 to 14 years)	7	7	7
Percentage share of private unaided schools to total schools	11.1	11.7	12.4
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	161.6	161.7	160.4
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.8	46.8	46.9
Gross Enrolment Ratio (a) Primary	99.8	99.0	104.0
(b) Upper primary	96.7	98.8	102.6
Average Student - Class room Ratio (all schools)	32	31	31
No. of teachers (lakh)	5.0	5.1	5.2
Pupil Teacher Ratio	32.3	31.9	31.2
<b>Percentage of schools having facilities of</b>			
Drinking water	99.3	99.6	99.7
Boundary wall	77.2	82.7	82.3
Functional girls toilet	97.7	99.3	99.4
Computers	50.6	54.3	56.9
Ramp <sup>@</sup>	76.8	85.5	86.1
Playground	83.3	88.0	87.2
Library	94.1	96.2	96.0
Computer aided learning (Upper primary schools/sections)	13.9	14.3	N.A.
Electricity connection	86.0	93.8	93.9
Drop out rate (a) Primary	1.03	0.64	1.26
(b) Upper primary	1.80	1.03	1.45
Gender Parity Index (a) Primary	0.89	0.89	0.88
(b) Upper primary	0.87	0.87	0.88
Education Development Index (Composite)	0.7	0.7	N.A.

N.A. Not available

@ requiring and having

Source : 1) Elementary education in India progress towards UEE flash statistics report, GoI

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad,





## Out-of-school

10.5 With a view to identify out-of-school children, GoM conducted a survey in 2015-16. According to the survey 74,971 children were found to be out of school, of which 50,682 were enrolled and efforts are made to enroll the remaining children in school.

## Inclusive Education of Disabled

10.6 'Inclusive Education of Disabled' programme is being implemented in the State to ensure quality education to Children With Special Needs (CWSN) in a normal set up with a normal peer group for their emotional progress and socially integrate them. This programme includes identification and medical assessment of CWSN, providing rehabilitation and educational support services like Braille books, spectacles, hearing aids & appliances, speech trainer, etc. During 2014-15, number of children benefited were 2.95 lakh with an expenditure incurred of ₹ 61.40 crore. During 2015-16, in all 2.81 lakh children were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 55.23 crore was incurred.

## Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

10.7 *Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan* (RMSA) scheme was launched in 2009 with the objective to enhance access to secondary education and also improve its quality. The expenditure incurred on RMSA during 2015-16 was ₹ 33.9 crore, while during 2016-17 upto December, it was ₹ 11.7 crore. Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education are given in Table 10.3.

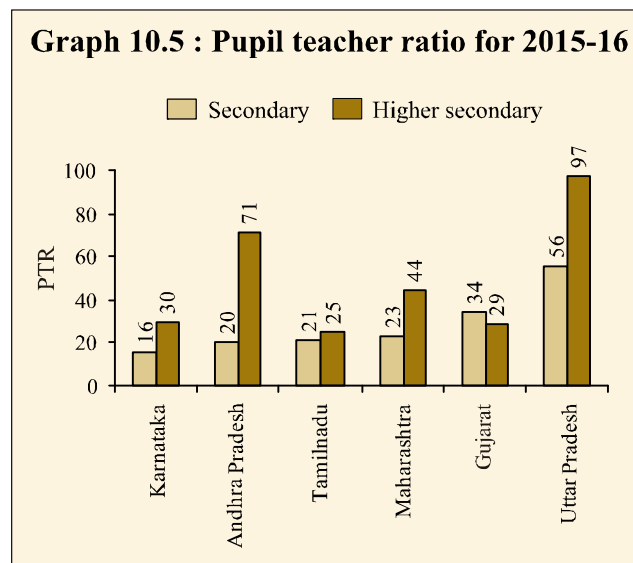
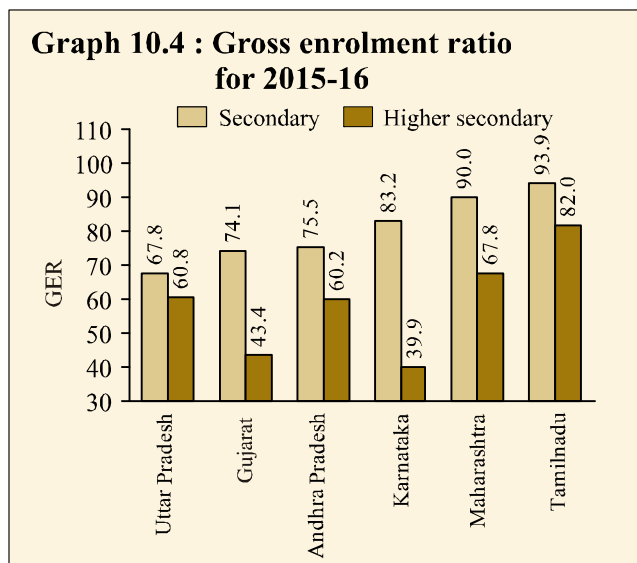
**Table 10.3 Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education**

Indicator	(as on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)		
	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
No. of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education reported under Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)	23,753	24,497	25,029
Percentage of schools in rural areas	63.9	63.7	63.7
Density of schools/ sections per 10 sq. km (a) Secondary	0.7	0.7	0.8
(b) Higher Secondary	0.3	0.3	0.3
Percentage share of private unaided schools to total schools	26.7	28.1	27.9
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	59.1	61.8	64.2
Percentage of girls enrolment	45.9	45.7	45.5
Gross Enrolment Ratio (a) Secondary	85.6	89.1	90.0
(b) Higher Secondary	58.8	62.1	67.8
Average Student - Class room Ratio (all schools)	56	54	54
No. of teachers (lakh)	2.13	2.19	2.20
Pupil Teacher Ratio	28	28	29
<b>Percentage of schools having facilities of</b>			
Drinking water	99.9	99.9	99.9
Boundary wall	83.6	89.2	89.2
Functional girls toilet	99.1	99.6	99.8
Ramp <sup>@</sup>	76.0	83.9	86.6
Playground	94.5	96.0	96.1
Library	95.2	97.6	97.4
Electricity connection	95.5	96.9	97.1
Computers	87.4	92.0	93.3
Computer and internet	48.8	56.4	60.2
Drop out rate (a) Secondary	11.3	11.2	12.4
(b) Higher Secondary	3.3	1.8	1.8
Gender Parity Index (a) Secondary	0.95	0.96	0.95
(b) Higher Secondary	0.97	0.97	0.97

@ requiring and having

Source : 1) Secondary education in India progress towards UEE flash statistics report, GoI

2) Maharashtra Madhyamik Shikshan Parishad,



## Schemes to encourage Education

10.8 To encourage children to participate in education and to ease the financial burden of parents, the GoM is providing concessions through various schemes to the students. Progress of selected schemes to encourage education is given in Table 10.4.

**Table 10.4 Progress of selected schemes to encourage education**

Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Providing free uniform and writing material to poor children of Standard I to IV	18.70	14.50	9.40	7.52	4.91 <sup>@</sup>	6.13 <sup>\$</sup>
Fee concession to students of Standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	30.54	4.43	23.52	3.45	N.A.	4.25 <sup>@</sup>
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of Standard XI & XII	1.88	1.35	1.89	1.35	N.A.	1.81 <sup>@</sup>
Exam fee exemption /reimbursement to EBC students of X & XII from drought prone area	5.63	17.79	1.14	31.88	N.A.	0.50 <sup>@</sup>
Stipend to tribal students	0.03	0.10	0.02	0.10	N.A.	0.20 <sup>@</sup>

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

@ Expected

\$ grant sanctioned

N.A. Not available

## Girls Education

10.9 GoM is implementing various schemes to promote girls education. Bicycles are distributed to the needy girls studying in class VIII to XII and living within five kilometers from school under Maharashtra Human Development Programme. Progress of a few selected schemes is given in Table 10.5.

**Table 10.5 Progress of selected schemes for girls education**

Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
Attendance Allowance Scheme	4.39	8.55	4.11	9.05	N.A.	9.59 <sup>\$</sup>
Ahilyabai Holkar Scheme	16.09	57.60	16.50	61.37	16.83 <sup>@</sup>	62.60 <sup>@</sup>
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	2.87	2.02	2.76	2.01	N.A.	2.51 <sup>@</sup>
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	0.04	19.23	0.04	22.09	0.04	7.39 <sup>+</sup>

@ Expected

\$ grant sanctioned

N.A. Not available

+ upto December

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM and Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

## Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.10 With a view to enhance enrolment, attendance & retention and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children studying in primary schools, GoI launched the 'Mid Day Meal Scheme', in which cooked meal is provided to the children studying in class I to VIII. During 2016-17, upto December, number of beneficiaries was 114.5 lakh and expenditure incurred was ₹ 500 crore. Progress of Mid Day Meal scheme is given in Table 10.6.

**Table 10.6 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on Mid Day Meal Scheme**

Class	Calorie Norm	Protein Norm (gm)	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16	
			Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ crore)
I to V	450	12	69	735	65	920	64	913
VI to VIII	700	20	40	416	39	451	41	675

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

## Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.11 The main objective of this scheme is to inculcate qualities like leadership, brotherhood, sportsmanship, national unity, social service, etc. amongst the students. The scheme is being implemented on optional basis for students of standard VIII and IX. During 2014-15 about 19.02 lakh students participated and an expenditure of ₹ four crore was incurred. During 2015-16, about 10.68 lakh students participated in this scheme and an expenditure of ₹ 3.5 crore was incurred.

## Annual Status of Education Report-2016 (ASER)

10.12 In the State, ASER 2016, a household survey facilitated by 'Pratham' was carried out in 973 villages of 33 districts covering 19,430 households and 26,393 children in the age-group 3 to 16 years. The purpose of the survey is to assess schooling status of children in rural area and their ability to read simple text and do basic arithmetic. Some important findings of the survey for the State are given below.

### Enrolment:

- Enrolment for the age group 6-14 years increased from 98.5 per cent in 2014 to 99.1 per cent in 2016.
- Enrolment for the age group 15-16 years has also improved from 90.8 per cent in 2014 to 94.1 per cent in 2016.
- Percentage of girls (age group 11-14 years) who are out of school reduced from 2.9 per cent in 2014 to 1.9 per cent in 2016 while same for age group 15-16 reduced from 9.3 per cent in 2014 to 6.1 per cent in 2016.
- Percentage of children of age group 6-14 enrolled in private schools increased from 36.9 per cent in 2014 to 38.3 per cent in 2016.

### Reading ability:

- Percentage of children in Std III who can read at least Std I level text (i.e. a set of four simple linked sentences, each having not more than six words) has increased from 54.1 per cent in 2014 to 61.6 per cent in 2016.
- Percentage of children in Std V who can read Std II level text (i.e. short story with 7-10 sentences) has increased from 53.5 per cent in 2014 to 62.5 per cent in 2016.
- Percentage of children in Std VIII who can read Std II level text is still 75.8 per cent in 2016 which was 76.5 per cent in 2014.

### Arithmetic

- Percentage of children in Std III who can do at least 2 digit subtraction (with borrowing) increased to 23.9 in 2016 from 18.7 in 2014.
- The level of arithmetic is measured by children's ability to do simple division problem (division of 3 digit number by 1 digit number). Percentage of children in Std V who can do division has increased to 20.3 per cent in 2016 from 18.9 per cent in 2014.
- Percentage of children in Std VIII who can do division is 31.5 per cent in 2016 which was 32.9 per cent in 2014.

## Sainiki Schools

10.13 There are 42 *Sainiki* schools at primary, secondary and higher secondary levels in 33 districts of the State, of which, four schools are exclusively for girls, 34 schools are exclusively for boys and four are for co-education. During 2016-17, total enrolment in these schools was 14,653.

## Sports Education

10.14 The State Government has established '*Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth*' at Pune with the motive of promoting sports and develop excellence by upgrading the skills of sports persons. This *Kridapeeth* conducts sports skill tests for the students of age group 8 to 14 years and imparts specific training for about 8 to 10 years to selected students in 17 different games. There are 11 sports academies under the *Kridapeeth*. So far, 25 students from these academies have received *Shiv Chhatrapati* State Sports Award and 59 players had represented the nation in international competitions. The State spends on an average ₹ 9,000 per trainee per month. For 2016-17, in

all 607 trainees were selected. Medals received by students of sports academies are given in Table 10.7.

**Table 10.7 Medals received by students of sports academies**

Year	No. of trainees	International level medals				National level medals				State level medals			
		Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total	Gold	Silver	Bronze	Total
2013-14	665	2	2	4	8	44	49	33	126	143	128	85	356
2014-15	563	2	2	3	7	66	63	46	175	148	116	116	380
2015-16	593	2	7	9	18	49	34	54	137	200	173	145	518

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

### **Pragat Shaikshnik Maharashtra Programme**

10.15 To enhance the quality of education for school going children, GoM launched 'Pragat Shaikshnik Maharashtra Programme' in 2015-16. Under this programme, special action plan has been made to identify the basic capabilities of students to ensure age/gradewise expected educational capability in all students so that no child should be below standard level. 'State Learning Achievement Survey' has been conducted to identify the basic capability and learning level of students. For this, three educational development tests are taken in a year for all students of I to VIII Standard, of which one is basic test and other two evaluation tests under continuous and comprehensive evaluation. These tests are conducted by Maharashtra State Council of Educational Research and Training Institute. To achieve the goal of 'Pragat Shaikshnik Maharashtra Programme', government is providing need based and demand-driven trainings to teachers. Progress of 'Pragat Shaikshnik Maharashtra Programme' is given in Table 10.8.

**Table 10.8 Progress of Pragat Shaikshnik Maharashtra Programme**

Particulars	(no.)	
	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Pragat Schools	8,791	24,687
Digital Schools	11,228	27,686
Activity Based Learning Schools	12,409	13,448
ISO Certified School	1,368	2,646
School using constructivism	46,608	63,595
Teachers received need based and demand-driven Training	1,82,428	3,37,348
Average achievement of students in language (per cent)	67.0	77.0
Average achievement of students in maths (per cent)	68.0	71.0

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad, + upto January

### **Adult literacy**

10.16 As per Population Census-2011 about 1.63 crore adults (persons of age 15 years and above) in the State are illiterate. To increase adult literacy 'Sakshar Bharat Scheme' is implemented in the districts having female literacy rate less than the national average or less than 50 per cent. This scheme is implemented in 7,318 gram panchayats from 93 tahsils of 10 districts targeting 14.4 lakh illiterates. Under the scheme, adult illiterates are provided with functional literacy which includes knowledge of letters and numbers as well as basic literacy, in which new literates are allowed to give III<sup>rd</sup>, V<sup>th</sup> and VIII<sup>th</sup> standard level basic literacy test. Formal education certificate equivalent to that level is issued to each of the successfully passing person. It also includes skill development through vocational training. Total 14,630 motivators and 138 co-ordinators are appointed in Adult Education Centers at 7,318 grampanchayats. Upto March 2016, number of new literates who received formal education certificate was 11.14 lakh. Also some innovative schemes like 'Each one Teach one', 'Sakshar Bharat Mahotsav' are implemented with community participation.

## Higher & Technical Education

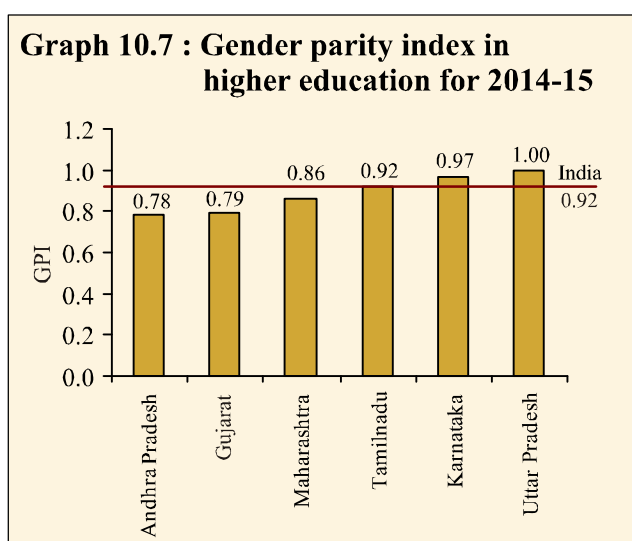
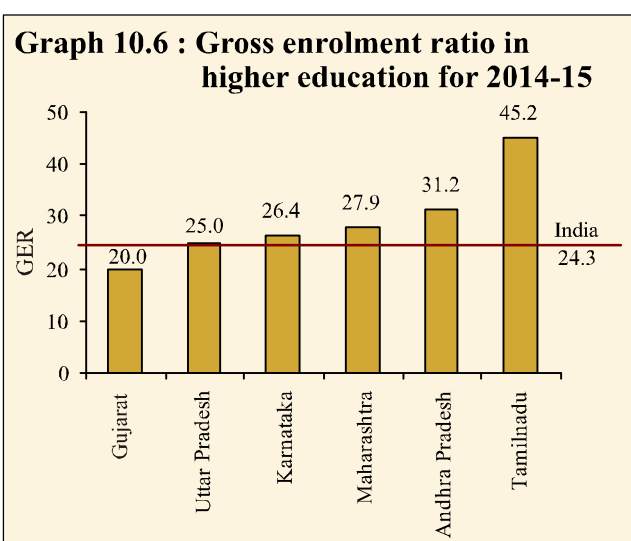
10.17 Higher education helps in creating technical and skilled human resources as an important input necessary for the overall economic development. It covers education in agriculture, veterinary, medical, pharmaceutical, engineering, technical and vocational trades, etc. along with general higher education. Apart from universalising elementary education, the Government is taking efforts to expand opportunities in higher education also. There are 21 State universities, out of which four universities are for agriculture, one university for health science courses, one university for veterinary science, one for technology and 14 other universities for general courses (including *Shreemati Nathibai Damodar Thackersey* University, Mumbai which is exclusively for women, *Yashwantrao Chavan* Open University, Nashik for non-formal education and *Kavi Kulguru Kalidas* University, Nagpur for conduct of studies, research, development and spread of Sanskrit language). In addition to these, there are 20 deemed universities, one central university and four private universities (including one established in 2015-16) in the State. Details of streamwise institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2016-17 are given in Annexure 10.2 to 10.5. Higher education statistics based on All India Survey on Higher Education in the State is given in Table 10.9.

**Table 10.9 Higher education statistics in the State**

Indicator		(as on 30 <sup>th</sup> September)			
		2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16
Number of Universities		45	45	45	45
Number of Colleges		4,369	4,498	4,646	4,569
Number of Stand alone Institutions		2,552	2,615	2,700	2,501
Enrolment in Higher Education <sup>s</sup> (lakh)	All	30.80	35.19	37.36	39.87
	Percentage of females	42.2	42.9	43.3	43.6
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units (lakh)	All	6.20	7.35	7.15	8.80
	Percentage of females	36.5	39.7	37.5	40.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (18-23 years)	All categories	22.9	26.3	27.9	29.9
	SC	18.9	22.1	25.6	29.6
	ST	8.9	10.7	12.6	14.7
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years)	All categories	0.83	0.85	0.86	0.86
	SC	0.82	0.80	0.85	0.85
	ST	0.58	0.56	0.60	0.63
Number of Teachers (lakh)	All	1.44	1.52	1.64	1.66
Pupil Teacher Ratio	All Institutions	21	23	23	24

Source : All-India Survey of Higher Education, GoI

\$ Estimated



## Important Results of National Sample Survey 71<sup>st</sup> Round on subject 'Social Consumption: Education' (January-June 2014)

10.18 Some key indicators on education in the State based on central sample data as obtained from the survey conducted under National Sample Survey during January-June 2014 are as follows:

- Households having facility of primary, upper primary and secondary schools within distance of 2 km from residence was 98.8 per cent, 86.9 per cent and 74 per cent respectively.
- During 2014, literacy rate was 79 per cent for rural, 90 per cent for urban and 84 per cent for the State.
- Male literacy rate was 87 per cent for rural, 94 per cent for urban and 90 per cent for the State.
- Female literacy rate was 70 per cent for rural, 86 per cent for urban and 77 per cent for the State.
- In the State, combining all levels of education 25 per cent of students were taking private coaching.
- About 86 per cent households reported private coaching mainly for augmenting basic education.
- It is seen that, 43 per cent of males & 33 per cent of females from rural areas and 45 per cent of males & 30 per cent of females from urban areas in the age group 5-29 years discontinued their education due to reasons like domestic duties and engagement in economic activities.
- Expenditure on education – Individuals attending educational institutions incur expenditure in the form of payment of course fees (including tuition fee, examination fee etc.), purchase of books, stationery and uniforms, expenses on conveyance, private coaching, etc. This is referred to as private expenditure of the household on education. During the academic session (2013-14), average expenditure per student pursuing general education by item of expenditure for selected states is given in Table 10.10.

**Table 10.10 Average expenditure per student during the academic year (2013-14) pursuing general education by item of expenditure for selected states**

(₹)

State	Item of expenditure					Total annual expenditure
	Course fee	Books, stationary and uniform	Transportation	Private coaching	Other expenditure	
Andhra Pradesh	4,499	1,570	776	179	334	7,358
Gujarat	2,952	1,816	928	1,234	513	7,442
Karnataka	4,417	1,667	754	471	555	7,863
Kerala	3,881	2,241	1,586	1,081	538	9,326
Madhya Pradesh	2,266	1,205	615	640	168	4,894
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3,955</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,233</b>	<b>1,898</b>	<b>490</b>	<b>9,292</b>
Punjab	6,869	2,568	1,748	962	453	12,600
Rajasthan	3,792	1,583	804	426	198	6,804
Tamil Nadu	5,661	1,854	1,233	425	601	9,773
Uttar Pradesh	2,416	1,368	501	615	175	5,074
West Bengal	1,504	1,369	528	3,082	209	6,692
<b>All India</b>	<b>3,133</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>749</b>	<b>1,040</b>	<b>349</b>	<b>6,788</b>

Source: National Sample Survey Report, GoI



## PUBLIC HEALTH

10.19 The State has been at the forefront of healthcare development in India. Healthcare facilities are being provided by public, private and voluntary sectors with basic to advanced health care services. Public health services aim at providing reliable, accountable, adequate, qualitative, preventive and curative health care to the population with focus on improving maternal and child health. In addition, public health facilities are also provided considering local and cultural diversities, particularly for tribal and rural communities.

10.20 The GoM has created three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services to the people. The primary tier comprises of Sub Centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals spread across rural & semi-urban areas and district based hospitals constitute secondary tier. Whereas, well equipped medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals located in major cities are at tertiary level. The circlewise health infrastructure maintained by public, local bodies and trust hospitals in the State is given in Table 10.11 whereas, the detailed series of medical facilities available (public, local bodies and trust hospitals) are given in Annexure 10.6. The series of selected health indicators are given in Annexure 10.7.

**Table 10.11 Circlewise health infrastructure maintained by public, local bodies and trust hospitals (as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2015)**

(no.)

Circle	Hospitals (including Corporation and Trusts)		Dispensaries (including Corporation, Zilla Parishad)		PHC		Sub Centre		PHU		Total institutions	
	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	Beds	Number	beds
Mumbai	200	35,647	472	36	197	1,194	1,158	46	26	104	2,053	37,027
Nashik	314	9,920	110	141	375	2,606	2,096	0	20	80	2,915	12,747
Pune	206	11,780	110	0	173	1,038	970	0	9	36	1,468	12,854
Kolhapur	124	7,810	156	640	241	1,702	1,381	533	14	68	1,916	10,753
Aurangabad	131	8,001	111	912	145	936	838	213	11	44	1,236	10,106
Latur	87	6,475	750	2,281	203	1,357	1,115	370	26	104	2,181	10,587
Akola	158	10,115	840	512	226	1,564	1,379	0	26	104	2,629	12,295
Nagpur	182	12,749	538	162	251	1,584	1,643	0	61	244	2,675	14,739
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,02,497</b>	<b>3,087</b>	<b>4,684</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>11,981</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>784</b>	<b>17,073</b>	<b>1,21,108</b>

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

PHU – Public Health Unit

Note: above figures are provisional

10.20.1 The State health infrastructure includes 342 trust hospitals, 44 trauma care units, four general hospitals, two super speciality hospitals, one women hospital, four hospitals exclusively treating TB and four hospitals exclusively treating leprosy run by Directorate of Health Services, GoM. In addition to this, 25 medical hospitals affiliated to sixteen government medical colleges with about 14,000 bed strength and 14 Employees' State Insurance Scheme hospitals with 2,380 bed strength provide health services in the State. The number of Sub Centres, PHC and CHC functioning in selected states are given in Table 10.12.

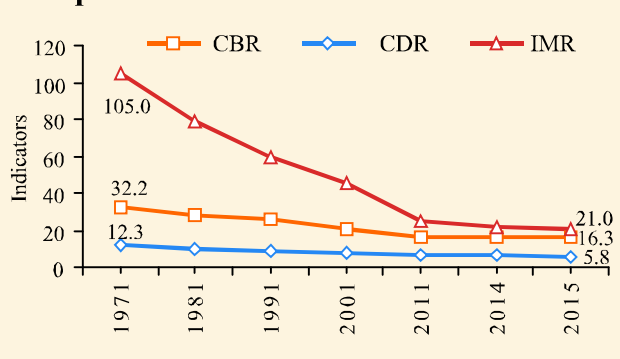
**Table 10.12 Number of Sub Centres, PHC and CHC functioning in selected states**

(no.)

State	Sub-Centres	PHCs	CHCs
Uttar Pradesh	20,521	3,497	773
Rajasthan	14,408	2,080	571
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>10,580</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>360</b>
Karnataka	9,332	2,353	206
Madhya Pradesh	9,192	1,171	334
Gujarat	8,801	1,314	322
Tamilnadu	8,712	1,368	385
<b>All India</b>	<b>1,55,069</b>	<b>25,354</b>	<b>5,510</b>

Source : NRHM, GoI

**Graph 10.8 : Selected health indicators**





10.20.2 Based on the data of Registered Medical Practitioners for allopathy estimated doctor population ratio is 1:1418 in the State. For producing skilled human resources, a number of medical and paramedical institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) institutions have been set up.

### National Family Health Survey

10.21 The important indicators for National Family Health Survey (NFHS-4) for selected states are given in Table 10.13.

**Table 10.13 Important indicators for NFHS-4 for selected states**

Indicator	(per cent)					
	Maharashtra	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Gujarat	Tamilnadu	Andhra Pradesh
Registered births of Children (< 5 years)	95.1	94.9	81.9	95.8	98.3	82.7
Sex ratio <sup>@</sup>	952	979	948	950	1,033	1,020
Under-five mortality rate (U5MR) <sup>\$</sup>	29	32	65	43	27	41
Institutional delivery	90.3	94.3	80.8	88.7	99.0	91.6
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS						
Women	30.0	9.5	18.1	18.4	16.0	29.0
Men	44.4	26.3	29.3	31.4	10.9	55.5

Source : International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai

@ females per 1,000 males

\$ per 1000 live births

### National Sample Survey Results

10.22 Based on central sample data of National Sample Survey 71<sup>st</sup> round (Social consumption: Health) conducted during January-June, 2014 following are the important findings for the State:

- About 80 per cent of hospitalised cases reported treatment in private hospitals.
- About 98 per cent rural and 97 per cent urban pregnant women received some pre-natal care.
- In rural areas, 49 per cent child birth took place in public hospitals and 48 per cent in private hospitals, whereas, in urban areas it was 36 per cent and 60 per cent respectively.
- In the rural areas, an average of ₹ 1,147 was spent per child birth in public hospitals and ₹ 15,537 in private hospitals; corresponding figures for urban areas were ₹ 2,480 and ₹ 22,752 respectively.
- An average medical expenditure and non-medical expenditure incurred per hospitalisation case was ₹ 20,475 and ₹ 2,011 respectively in rural areas whereas, ₹ 29,493 and ₹ 1,534 respectively in urban areas.

### National Health Mission

10.23 The National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in 2013 to enable universal access to affordable, accountable and quality health care services.

### National Rural Health Mission

10.23.1 Main objectives of NRHM programme are,

- Reduction in child and maternal mortality
- Universal access to public services for food and nutrition, sanitation & hygiene and universal access to public health care services with emphasis on service addressing women's and children's health & universal immunisation
- Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases, including locally endemic diseases
- Access to integrated comprehensive primary health care
- Population stabilisation, gender and demographic balance
- Revitalise local health traditions & mainstream Ayurveda, Yoga, Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)
- Promotion of healthy lifestyles

During 2015-16, GoI has approved project implementation plan of ₹ 1,713.48 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 1,056.11 crore was incurred under NRHM, while during 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 1,745.07 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 599.60 crore was incurred upto December for the State. Under the Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA) programme 58,793 ASHAs have been appointed upto December 2016. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.14.

**Table 10.14 Physical achievements under NRHM**

		(no.)		
Components	Item	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
AYUSH	Out Patient Department (OPD)	62,73,190	75,97,660	41,31,234
	In Patient Department	1,42,334	1,15,293	79,862
Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	OPD	11,04,212	11,83,598	9,33,109
	RCH (ANC & PNC)	1,15,345	1,35,676	1,10,286
	Lab test	5,17,838	6,31,994	4,95,654
	Villages visited	20,550	20,460	15,590
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	6,14,211	5,89,430	4,22,478
	Home to institute	4,58,028	4,42,283	3,14,417
	Institute to institute	1,28,625	1,41,232	1,04,294
	Institute to home	5,44,096	5,64,104	3,91,099
	Sick Neonates			
	Sick Neonates	59,825	73,768	58,499
	Home to institute	24,315	37,760	29,227
	Institute to institute	13,588	17,366	13,938
	Institute to home	38,056	60,052	41,167
Telemedicine	Patient referred and opinion received	26,572	31,980	21,711
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total test performed	30,63,505	37,15,070	5,48,758
	sufferers	2,193	1,916	657
	carriers	28,981	25,695	6,999
<b>Public - Private Partnership (PPP)</b>				
a) Health Advice Call Centre (HACC)	No. of calls	7,25,752	8,30,316	5,18,402
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	11	9	7
	No. of patients	5,102	3,288	1,498
	EEG in camps	510	425	312
	OT/PT/speech therapy provided	1,300	968	667
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	50	49	36
	patients treated	81,562	82,464	25,015
	No. of surgeries	5,341	4,762	1,556
d) Palliative Care	No. of patients	655	998	689
e) Maher Ghar	Mothers beneficiary	2,159	1,879	1,079

RCH:Reproductive and Child Health ANC :Antenatal Care, PNC :Postal Natal Care, PT :Physiotherapy, + upto December  
OT :Occupational Therapy, EEG: Electro Encephalo Gram

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

## National Urban Health Mission

10.23.2 The NUHM envisages to meet health care needs of the urban population with the focus on urban poor, by making available to them essential primary health care services. This mission covers slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/ towns with a population above 50,000. The GoI approved project implementation plan of ₹ 287.88 crore and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 64.85 crore for the State in 2015-16. The GoI has approved project implementation plan of ₹ 310.82 crore (for Mumbai city ₹ 73.76 crore and for rest of Maharashtra ₹ 237.06 crore) and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 53.73 crore for the State in 2016-17 upto December.

### Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.23.3 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services under NHM provide pre-hospital health services to patients through life support ambulances while transporting them to nearby hospitals for further treatment. There are 233 ambulances with advanced life support system and 704 equipped with basic life support system. This emergency service can be availed by dialing a toll free number 108. Patients served in emergency are given in Table 10.15.

**Table 10.15 Patients served in emergency**

Type	(no.)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Child birth	992	4,611	4,160
Pregnancy	77,047	1,59,949	1,56,044
Medical	1,00,270	1,67,376	2,21,739
Accidental (vehicle)	39,589	60,937	54,442
Assault	4,207	7,531	7,644
Burns	3,214	4,257	3,261
Cardiac	2,480	2,823	1,829
Fall	8,211	16,360	16,755
Intoxication / poisoning	9,940	20,826	20,323
Mass casualty	1,789	4,220	2,861
Poly trauma	1,138	2,456	1,264
Others	11,965	16,160	51,591
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,60,842</b>	<b>4,67,506</b>	<b>5,41,913</b>

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto December

## Reproductive and Child Health Programme – II

10.23.4 Under NHM, Reproductive and Child Health Programme (RCH) - II is being implemented to enhance child health status and population stabilisation thereby reducing Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR), Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Total Fertility Rate (TFR). MMR of the State has reduced from 87 during 2010-12 to 68 during 2011-13. Expenditure incurred under this programme is given in Table 10.16.

**Table 10.16 Expenditure incurred under RCH-II**

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	(₹ Crore)
			Percentage of expenditure to outlay
2014-15	655.86	471.37	71.9
2015-16	621.00	453.20	73.0
2016-17	796.68	296.19 <sup>+</sup>	37.2

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

### Navsanjivani Yojana

10.23.5 With an objective to reduce maternal & infant mortality in tribal areas of 16 districts of the State *Navsanjivani Yojana* (NSY) is being implemented covering 8,419 villages through 173 Mobile Squads.

10.23.5.1 Under *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* (MAY) a tribal pregnant woman is paid ₹ 400 in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided for better health. Progress of this scheme is given in Table 10.17.

**Table 10.17 Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana***

Year	Outlay	Expenditure incurred	(₹ Crore)
			Beneficiary mothers
2014-15	5.63	3.06	61,352
2015-16	5.12	3.02	77,797
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	2.49	0.43	20,304

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

## Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.23.6 *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme which aims to promote institutional deliveries in rural and urban areas to reduce infant and maternal mortality in BPL, SC and ST families. Under this scheme, an amount of ₹ 600 per beneficiary in urban areas and ₹ 700 per beneficiary in rural areas is given within seven days of institutional delivery, while for delivery at home by skilled birth attendant ₹ 500 is given to beneficiary belonging to BPL family only. For caesarian delivery upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure incurred. Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is given in Table 10.18.

**Table 10.18 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana**

Year	Outlay	Expenditure	(₹ Crore)
			Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2014-15	52.64	46.53	3.48
2015-16	52.31	46.96	3.39
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	50.87	25.31	2.07

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

## Universal Immunisation Programme

10.23.7 Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP) is being implemented with the aim to provide high quality immunisation services to pregnant women, infants and children in various age groups in order to prevent mortality, morbidity and disability from vaccine preventable diseases such as Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Whooping cough, Tetanus, Polio, Hepatitis B, Measles, etc. Progress of UIP is given in Table 10.19.

**Table 10.19 Progress of UIP**

Vaccine	(fig. in lakh)					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	19.73	19.34	20.87	20.21	19.71	15.29
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) - III	19.73	19.21	20.87	16.68	NA	NA
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) -III	19.73	19.15	20.87	18.87	19.71	13.43
Hepatitis B-III	19.73	19.13	20.87	16.57	NA	NA
Hepatitis B-0	19.73	7.17	20.87	9.88	7.76	7.82
Measles	19.73	18.82	20.87	19.04	19.71	14.27
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	19.32	18.16	20.46	18.48	19.37	12.93
OPV (booster)	19.32	18.05	20.46	18.47	19.37	12.98
DT (5 years)	19.32	16.64	20.46	16.69	19.37	12.97
Tetanus (TT-10 years)	21.15	18.61	20.67	18.04	25.33	13.94
Tetanus (TT-16 years)	21.86	19.03	22.03	18.69	22.92	14.31
Tetanus (TT-Pregnant women)	21.71	17.10	22.96	17.37	21.68	12.48
Pentavalent 3	NA	NA	3.48	2.77	19.71	13.52
<b>Expenditure (₹ Crore)</b>	<b>31.82</b>		<b>41.68</b>		<b>23.92</b>	

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

## Pulse Polio Programme

10.23.8 Children below five years of age irrespective of earlier receipt of number of doses of OPV are immunised on National Immunisation Day. The State has made good progress in controlling the spread of polio virus as no polio case was reported after 2010-11. Progress of Pulse Polio Programme is given in Table 10.20.

**Table 10.20 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme**

Year	No. of children immunised ( lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
2014-15	123.26	10.92
2015-16	120.78	5.37
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	81.19	1.90

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

## Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.23.9 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* (RBSK) is being implemented to protect and promote child health with a systematic approach of screening and early intervention, if required. Progress of RBSK is given in Table 10.21.

**Table 10.21 Progress of Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram**

(no.)

Year	Schools/anganwadis	Students (lakh)			Major operations	Heart operations
		Examined	Treated	Referred		
2014-15	84,066	122.36	15.09	0.79	8,133	1,419
	1,02,096 <sup>#</sup>	63.34	6.48	0.85		
	1,01,835 <sup>##</sup>	63.34	5.98	0.64		
2015-16	84,419	123.84	13.77	0.90	14,671	1,987
	1,04,479 <sup>#</sup>	64.48	6.18	0.40		
	1,02,623 <sup>##</sup>	65.99	5.85	0.44		
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	84,924	95.83	8.87	0.70	6,376	980
	1,03,158 <sup>#</sup>	64.58	4.92	0.37		
	1,03,174 <sup>##</sup>	24.51	2.05	0.19		

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM # anganwadi phase I, ## anganwadi phase II + upto December

## National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.23.10 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State for prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of vector borne diseases like Malaria, Lymphatic Filariasis, Dengue, Japanese Encephalitis, Chikungunya, Chandipura, etc. Progress of this programme is given in Table 10.22.

**Table 10.22 Progress of National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme**

(no.)

Disease	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	55,598	66	53,747	57	19,058	24
Lymphatic Filariasis	3,303	0	2,336	0	1,720	0
Dengue	8,524	139	5,294	32	6,406	33
Japanese Encephalitis	1	0	7	0	12	1
Chikungunya	224	0	309	0	2,821	0
AES/Chandipura	5	2	1	1	4	4

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome + upto December

## Other Programmes under NHM

10.23.11 Under NHM many other health programmes are being implemented in the State. Progress of some programmes is as follows:

- Revised National TB Control Programme: The program has a vision of achieving a 'TB free India' as Tuberculosis (TB) is an infectious disease. The DOTS (Directly Observed Treatment Short Course) strategy ensures that infectious TB patients are diagnosed and treated effectively till cure, by ensuring availability of the full course of drugs and a system for monitoring patient compliance to the treatment. During 2015, suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 214 and cure rate was 82 per cent, while during 2016 suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 203 and cure rate was 82 per cent.
- National Programme for Control of Blindness: During 2015-16, against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 94 per cent target was achieved, while during 2016-17 upto December, against the same target achievement was 65 per cent.
- National Leprosy Eradication Programme: During 2015-16 number of newly reported and active leprosy cases was 15,695 and 10,103 respectively. Corresponding figures during 2016-17 upto December are 11,921 and 11,708 respectively.

## Family Welfare Programme

10.23.12 The main objective of the Family Welfare Programme is to stabilise population. Sterilisation and spacing between the births of two children are important aspects of the programme. More emphasis is given on propagation of spacing methods like Copper-T (IUD), conventional contraceptives, etc. Information of family welfare sterilisation programme is given in Table 10.23.

**Table 10.23 Information of Family Welfare Sterilisation Programme**

(‘000)

Year	Target	Sterilisation			Intra-uterine device		Expenditure (₹ Crore)
		Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2014-15	565	13.9	458.6	472.5 (83.6)	450	391.5 (87.0)	29.17
2015-16	565	14.8	446.8	461.6 (81.7)	460	398.0 (86.5)	27.89
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	565	10.4	313.1	323.5 (57.2)	490	318.2 (64.9)	14.63

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

## Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Arogya Yojana

10.24 *Rajiv Gandhi Jeevodaya Arogya Yojana* (RGJAY) is being implemented in collaboration with the National Insurance Company to provide cashless medical facilities for treating patients belonging to BPL families holding yellow ration card, APL families holding saffron ration card, *antyodaya & annapurna* ration card and white ration card holding farmer families from 14 farmer suicide prone districts (Aurangabad, Jalna, Parbhani, Hingoli, Beed, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur, Amravati, Akola, Washim, Buldana, Yavatmal and Wardha) with indentified diseases. Cashless medical facilities through 489 empanelled hospitals (78 Government and 411 Private) are provided under the scheme. The premium for per family per year is paid by the GoM and the sum insured is ₹ 1.5 lakh per family per year and ₹ 2.5 lakh for renal transplant. The



scheme provides 971 types of tertiary and expensive surgeries/therapies. Regionwise progress of this scheme is given in Table 10.24.

**Table 10.24 Regionwise progress of Rajiv Gandhi Jivandayi Arogya Yojana**

Region	Year	Pre-authorisation		Surgeries/Therapies		Bills settled	
		Number (‘000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Number (‘000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Number (‘000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
Kokan	2015-16	86.59	233.06	86.52	233.34	84.76	208.15
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	67.87	181.49	67.52	180.50	65.82	163.42
Nashik	2015-16	76.69	190.47	76.66	190.35	70.36	161.98
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	66.08	166.61	65.99	166.54	65.13	154.48
Pune	2015-16	90.12	212.12	90.02	211.95	80.23	171.86
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	83.83	201.59	83.60	200.75	83.57	183.09
Aurangabad	2015-16	56.97	125.68	56.89	125.59	47.77	95.65
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	50.71	112.01	50.29	111.56	52.05	104.92
Amravati	2015-16	22.75	41.03	22.74	40.93	20.26	31.79
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	21.05	43.07	21.04	43.01	19.90	37.18
Nagpur	2015-16	31.83	76.59	31.77	76.50	28.39	62.59
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	27.54	62.58	27.22	62.05	26.84	56.30
<b>Total</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>364.95</b>	<b>878.95</b>	<b>364.60</b>	<b>878.66</b>	<b>331.77</b>	<b>732.02</b>
	<b>2016-17<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>317.08</b>	<b>767.35</b>	<b>315.66</b>	<b>764.41</b>	<b>313.31</b>	<b>699.39</b>

Source : Rajiv Gandhi Jivandayi Arogya Yojana Society, GoM

+upto December

## National AIDS Control Programme

10.25 Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society is established to implement National AIDS Control Programme (NACP) effectively in the State. The focus of NACP is on awareness campaigns and education & surveillance of specific groups of population. Surveillance is undertaken through screening of blood samples of patients from the clinics of sexually transmitted diseases and women seeking antenatal care. Objective of NACP phase-IV (2012-17) is to reduce new infection by 50 per cent and comprehensive care, support & treatment to all persons living with HIV/AIDS. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.25.

**Table 10.25 HIV/AIDS cases**

Item	(‘000)		
	2014	2015	2016
Persons screened from risk groups	4,128	4,650	4,891
HIV positive by three tests methods	39	36	32
HIV positivity rate (per cent) <sup>@</sup>	1.0	0.7	0.6
AIDS cases	24.93	19.52	18.86
Deaths due to AIDS	3.68	3.73	4.61

@ wrt persons screened

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

## State Blood Transfusion Council

10.26 The primary objective of State Blood Transfusion Council is to provide adequate & safe blood and its components, at reasonable rates. Since year 2000, free blood is being provided to Sickle Cell children as well as, Thalassaemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.26.

**Table 10.26 Information about blood collection**

Year	(lakh units)		
	Blood banks (no.)	Total collection	Of which voluntarily donated
2014	313	15.62	14.92
2015	317	15.66	15.16
2016 <sup>+</sup>	321	16.17	15.70

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

## Epidemic Control Programme

10.27 Under this programme, outbreaks as well as sporadic cases of water borne diseases like Cholera, Gastro, Acute Diarrhoea/dysentery, Infective hepatitis, Typhoid, etc. are monitored. To control occurrences and deaths due to these diseases, containment measures are taken. Number of attacks & deaths due to sporadic & outbreaks of these diseases are given in Table 10.27.

**Table 10.27 Number of attacks & deaths due to sporadic & outbreaks of diseases**

Disease	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths
Cholera	108	1	195	2	963	4
Gastro	54,897	6	1,30,037	4	2,32,903	14
Diahorrea	9,18,999	3	11,69,377	2	9,32,021	7
Infective Hepatitis	5,711	4	7,208	6	6,655	5
Typhoid	36,160	0	72,516	0	1,23,574	0
Leptospirosis	232	20	246	22	367	13
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,16,107</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>13,79,579</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>12,96,483</b>	<b>43</b>

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

## Transplantation of Human Organs

10.28 GoI has enacted the Transplantation of Human Organs (THO) Act, 1994 to regulate removal, storage and transplantation of human organs for therapeutic purposes and for prevention of commercial dealings in human organs. There are 128 centres registered in the State for single organ transplantation, 26 for multiple organ transplantation and 269 for eye donation, eye bank & for keratoplasty. Number of transplantations performed is given in Table 10.28.

**Table 10.28 Number of transplantations performed**

Transplantation	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Live Kidney	692	509
Live Liver	118	87
Cadaver organ transplantation		
a) Kidney	97	169
b) Liver	41	108
c) Heart	5	30
d) Lungs	0	1
Keratoplasty	3,230	2,249

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto January



## WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.29 Empowerment of women can be achieved only when their education, health and financial conditions are improved. Maharashtra is the first State in India to formulate Women Policy which was declared in 1994 and revisited in 2001 and Third Women Policy was declared in 2014. These policies focused on awareness of violence against women, women laws, reforms in economic conditions of women, development of self-help groups and rights of women.

10.30 Various women development schemes are being implemented in the State. Progress of selected women development schemes is given in Table 10.29.

**Table 10.29 Performance of selected women development schemes**

Schemes	2014-15			2015-16			2016-17		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries (no.)	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries (no.)	Outlay	Expenditure <sup>+</sup>	Beneficiaries (no.) <sup>+</sup>
Government women hostels/Protective homes/ Voluntary supportive homes	5.65	5.47	375	11.20	11.69	400	12.93	9.49	400
Counselling centres	3.16	3.16	136	3.60	3.60	136	1.57	1.54	136
<i>Shubhmangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana</i>	1.57	1.57	1,500	0.43	0.43	426	-	-	-
<i>Manodhairya</i>	30.02	29.90	475	36.85	36.87	510	43.23	43.23	5,426

(₹ crore)

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM.

+ upto December

10.31 Various women specific centrally sponsored schemes are being implemented in the State and progress of selected schemes is as follows:

- **Hostels for Working Women :** For admission in these hostels for working women, the limit of annual income is ₹ 30,000 for metropolitan cities and ₹ 25,000 for other cities. There are 129 such hostels with 10,168 inmates.
- **Support to Training and Employment Programme:** The main objectives of the programme are to mobilise women in small groups, provide training for self-employment and skill up-gradation to take up employment-cum-income generating projects. There are 16 projects functioning with total intake capacity 1,050.
- **Swaadhar :** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for protection, care, education & vocational training for rehabilitation of women in difficult situation. There are 24 projects run by voluntary organisations covering 1,220 beneficiaries.
- **Ujjwala :** To prevent the trafficking of women for commercial sexual exploitation and to facilitate rescue, rehabilitation & re-integration of victims, 52 institutions are functioning of which 16 institutions are residential.

## Participation of women in decision making

10.32 The GoI has decided to provide one-third reservation for women in local bodies, however, the State Government has extended this reservation upto 50 per cent. Reservation for women in local bodies in the State is given in Table 10.30.

**Table 10.30 Information of reservation for women in local bodies in the State**

(As on 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2016)			
Local bodies	Number	Number of seats	Number of seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation	27	2,730	1,371
Municipal Council	234	5,290	2,721
Nagar Panchayat	124	2,108	1,116
Zilla Parishad	34	2,006	1,013
Panchayat Samiti	351	4,012	2,006
Grampanchayat	28,332	2,27,241	1,13,621
<b>Total</b>	<b>29,102</b>	<b>2,43,387</b>	<b>1,21,848</b>

Source : State Election Commission, GoM

## *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal*

10.33 State Government has declared *Mahila Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) as State nodal agency for implementing various women related schemes. MAVIM is acting as a co-ordinator between self help groups, financial institutions and Government departments. MAVIM has received funds of ₹ 20.72 crore in 2016-17 under various schemes and an expenditure of ₹ 18.94 crore was incurred upto December. Information of schemes implemented by MAVIM is given in Table 10.31.

**Table 10.31 Schemes implemented by MAVIM**

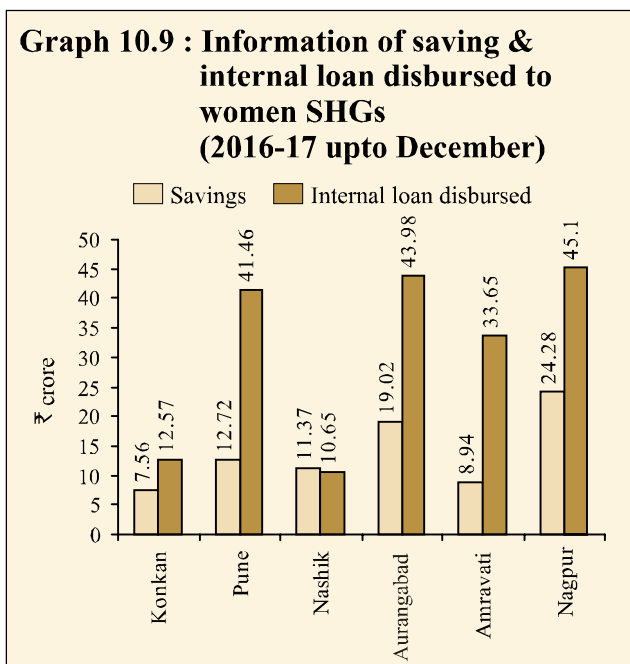
Schemes	2015-16			2016-17		
	Outlay	Expenditure	Beneficiaries (no.)	Outlay	Expenditure <sup>+</sup>	Beneficiaries (no.) <sup>+</sup>
<i>Tejaswini</i>	16.13	16.13	40,974	10.00	8.00	41,642
Women empowerment (four per cent interest subsidy for Loans)	0.03	0.03	15,579	0.12	0	0
Women empowerment (SCSP)	0.52	0.52	5,007	0.80	0.64	10,393
Women empowerment (Assistance to MAVIM)	18.69	18.69	N.A.	15.10	10.30	N.A.

Source : MAVIM, GoM,

N.A. Not Applicable

+ Upto December

10.33.1 SHG is a good medium for economic empowerment of women. During 2016-17 upto December total saving of SHGs was about ₹ 83.88 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 187.41 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 255.59 crore from various financial institutions for the year 2016-17 upto December. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.32.



**Table 10.32 Information of women SHGs**

(no.)

Division	Sector	Villages/Cities	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Konkan	Rural	968	6,470	76,706	6,827	81,046	9,197	1,04,961
	Urban	2	861	10,647	940	12,940	1,277	12,542
	Total	970	7,331	87,353	7,767	93,986	10,474	1,17,503
Pune	Rural	1,039	9,409	1,27,789	10,335	1,38,965	10,492	1,31,356
	Urban	2	452	5,761	430	5,905	902	10,269
	Total	1,041	9,861	1,33,550	10,765	1,44,870	11,394	1,41,625
Nashik	Rural	1,600	9,814	1,49,058	10,285	1,54,243	8,471	1,04,658
	Urban	1	237	2,712	249	3,412	908	7,778
	Total	1,601	10,051	1,51,770	10,534	1,57,655	9,379	1,12,436
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	11,655	1,89,812	12,355	1,98,122	12,980	1,46,600
	Urban	3	732	9,513	737	10,123	1,552	14,268
	Total	2,513	12,387	1,99,325	13,092	2,08,245	14,532	1,60,868
Amravati	Rural	1,942	10,480	1,33,124	11,196	1,40,815	12,495	1,30,760
	Urban	1	200	2,419	213	2,758	654	4,896
	Total	1,943	10,680	1,35,543	11,409	1,43,573	13,149	1,35,656
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	14,216	2,09,058	15,070	2,19,187	14,580	1,79,297
	Urban	1	201	2,549	201	2,714	910	7,155
	Total	2,437	14,417	2,11,607	15,271	2,21,901	15,490	1,86,452
RNGO	-	-	12,952	1,60,391	12,952	1,60,391	12,806	1,49,199
<b>Total</b>	<b>Rural</b>	<b>10,495</b>	<b>74,996</b>	<b>10,45,938</b>	<b>79,020</b>	<b>10,92,769</b>	<b>81,021</b>	<b>9,46,831</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2,683</b>	<b>33,601</b>	<b>2,770</b>	<b>37,852</b>	<b>6,203</b>	<b>56,908</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10,505</b>	<b>77,679</b>	<b>10,79,539</b>	<b>81,790</b>	<b>11,30,621</b>	<b>87,224</b>	<b>10,03,739</b>

Source : MAVIM, GoM,

RNGO-Regional NGO

+ Upto December

## Crime against Women

10.34 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.33.

**Table 10.33 Crimes reported in which women are victims**

Type of offence	(no.)		
	2014	2015	2016
Rape	3,438	4,144	4,209
Kidnapping & abduction	2,457	5,096	4,776
Dowry deaths	279	268	227
Cruelty by husband & relatives	7,696	7,640	6,203
Molestation	10,001	11,713	11,388
Sexual harassment	1,575	1,119	793
Immoral Traffic Prevention Act	202	381	317
Others	1,045	765	4,635
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,693</b>	<b>31,126</b>	<b>32,548</b>

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

## Child Development

10.35 The GoM is implementing various schemes for child development which are as follows:

- **Observation Homes:** There are 12 observation homes run by the government in 11 districts with intake capacity of 600 children. In addition to this, there are 48 observation homes (19 for girls and 29 for boys) run by NGOs with intake capacity of 4,275 children. Orphan, abandoned, missing, working children are admitted in these homes as per recommendations of Child Welfare Committees/Juvenile Justice Boards. The government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 900 per month per inmate.
- **Children Homes:** Children upto 18 years of age are admitted in these homes. There are 28 children homes run by government having total capacity of 2,990 children. In addition to this, there are 994 aided children homes run by NGO with total intake capacity of 82,859 and 63 un-aided children homes with intake capacity of 3,840 children. Government provides ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate and ₹ 1,305 per month for AIDS affected child, to these homes as grant-in-aid. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 6,996.52 lakh was incurred on 50,578 beneficiaries under the scheme whereas, during 2016-17 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 332.34 lakh has been incurred.
- **After care Hostels:** Under the scheme adolescent children from observation homes who have completed 18 years of age are rehabilitated. Residential facilities, food, clothes, education, medical facilities, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. At present there are six Government & three NGO after-care hostels in the State with total intake capacity of 600 & 110 respectively. The Government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 1,215 per month per inmate to hostels.
- **Foster Care Scheme (Bal Sangopan Yojana):** This scheme is implemented in the State to provide family life to needy children who are deprived of home. At present 137 NGO provide foster care to 13,004 children. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 109 crore was incurred under the scheme.

- **Sukanya:** Under the scheme, on the birth of a girl child on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January 2014 in BPL family, an amount of ₹ 21,200 is deposited on her name by GoM in LIC of India. On attaining 18 years of age, she gets an amount of ₹ one lakh. Besides this, scholarship of ₹ 100 per month is given for 9<sup>th</sup> Std. to 12<sup>th</sup> Std. for her education. For the year 2016-17, the scheme is included in the scheme *Mazi Kanya Bhagyashree Yojana*.

## Integrated Child Development Services

10.36 Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme aims at providing services to pre-school children in an integrated manner so as to ensure proper growth and development of children belonging to rural, tribal and slum areas. The programme is implemented through 97,475 Anganwadi Centres, 13,011 mini anganwadi and 553 Child development projects.

## Nutrition Programme

10.36.1 To meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them, the 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under the ICDS. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of pregnant women and lactating mothers belonging to the disadvantaged sections of the society. It also aims to control malnourishment in remote and sensitive areas to minimise infant mortality. According to the World Health Organisation standards, since 2010-11, children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight. Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.34. Progress of SNP is given in Table 10.35.

**Table 10.34 Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades**

Year	Area	Normal	Moderately under-weight	Severely under-weight
2014-15	Rural	92.5	6.4	1.1
	Tribal	80.6	15.6	3.8
	Urban	83.4	15.4	1.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.2</b>	<b>9.6</b>	<b>1.5</b>
2015-16	Rural	91.6	7.0	1.3
	Tribal	81.4	15.4	3.5
	Urban	83.3	15.9	1.2
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.6</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>1.3</b>
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	Rural	92.3	6.6	1.1
	Tribal	81.3	15.3	3.5
	Urban	83.1	15.9	1.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>89.1</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>1.4</b>

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto November

**Table 10.35 Progress of Supplementary Nutrition Programme**

Area	Year	Beneficiaries (In lakh)	Expenditure ( ₹crore)
Rural (incl. Tribal)	2014-15	59.94	1,092
	2015-16	57.15	923
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	52.26	465
Urban	2014-15	11.98	218
	2015-16	11.59	280
	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	11.37	96

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto November

10.36.2 The centrally sponsored schemes implemented through ICDS in the State are as follows:

- **Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (Sabla):** This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to empower the adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, through 207 projects in 11 districts. The number of beneficiaries under the scheme was 10.20 lakh during 2015-16 and 7.86 lakh during 2016-17 upto December.
- **Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahayog Yojana:** This scheme is being implemented since 2011 to improve health and nutrition levels of pregnant women and lactating mothers in Bhandara and Amaravati districts on pilot basis. A cash incentive of ₹ 6,000 is provided to each beneficiary during pregnancy and lactating period in two installments. During 2015-16, number of beneficiaries was 0.62 lakh and during 2016-17 upto December, number of beneficiaries was 0.59 lakh.

### Crime against Children

10.37 The offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children are the victims are termed as Crime against Children. Crimes reported in which children are victims are given in Table 10.36.

**Table 10.36 Crimes reported in which children are victims**

Type of Crime	2014	2015	2016
Murder (Total)	207	214	132
i) Infanticide	12	7	44
ii) Other	195	207	88
Child rape	1,714	2,231	2,086
Kidnapping and abduction	2,616	6,960	8,016
Abandonment	225	13	26
Others	3,353	4,523	3,331
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,115</b>	<b>13,941</b>	<b>13,591</b>

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM

## EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

### EMPLOYMENT

10.38 Plan schemes and programmes are designed by the government with a special focus on employment generation. A well-nurtured and productive labour force contributes to achieve inclusive financial growth and stability.

10.39 The main sources of data availing employment status are Population Census, Economic Census, Employment & Unemployment Surveys conducted separately by National Sample Survey Office, GoI as well as by Labour Bureau, GoI. The data on employment in the factories (registered under Factory Act 1948) is also available through statutory returns. Besides this, data on employment from public and private sector establishments is collected under Employment Market Information Programme.

### Employment Data - Population Census 2011

10.40 Population Census provides information on employment and its structure besides demographic data. As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 1.68 crore were female workers. The Work Participation Rate for the State was 44, as against 39.8 for All-India. Work Participation Rate for the State is given in Table 10.37 and that for selected states are given in Table 10.38. Economic classification of workers as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.8.

**Table 10.37 Work Participation Rate - Population Census 2011**

(Per cent)

Sector	Main workers			Marginal Workers			Total Workers			
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Maharashtra	Rural	51.3	34.4	43.1	5.4	8.1	6.7	56.7	42.5	49.8
	Urban	51.7	14.3	34.0	3.5	2.5	3.0	55.2	16.8	37.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>51.5</b>	<b>25.4</b>	<b>38.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>
India	Rural	41.6	16.7	29.5	11.4	13.3	12.3	53.0	30.0	41.8
	Urban	48.7	11.9	31.0	5.1	3.5	4.3	53.8	15.4	35.3
	<b>Total</b>	<b>43.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>29.9</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>10.3</b>	<b>9.9</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>

Source : ORGI

**Table 10.38 Work Participation Rates for selected States - Population Census 2011**

(Per cent)

State	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Andhra Pradesh	58.4	44.7	51.6	54.1	19.1	36.8	57.0	36.2	46.6
Tamil Nadu	60.0	41.2	50.7	58.5	21.8	40.2	59.3	31.8	45.6
Karnataka	59.8	38.8	49.4	57.8	20.8	39.7	59.0	31.9	45.6
Madhya Pradesh	54.3	39.3	47.0	51.7	15.1	34.2	53.6	32.6	43.5
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>56.7</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>49.8</b>	<b>55.2</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>37.0</b>	<b>56.0</b>	<b>31.1</b>	<b>44.0</b>
Rajasthan	51.7	42.7	47.4	50.8	12.0	32.3	51.5	35.1	43.6
Gujarat	57.2	32.0	44.9	57.2	11.4	35.7	57.2	23.4	41.0
West Bengal	57.2	19.4	38.7	56.8	15.4	36.7	57.1	18.1	38.1
Bihar	46.7	20.2	34.0	44.9	10.4	28.6	46.5	19.1	33.4
Uttar Pradesh	47.4	18.3	33.5	49.9	11.3	31.2	47.7	16.8	32.9
<b>India</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>30.0</b>	<b>41.8</b>	<b>53.8</b>	<b>15.4</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>53.3</b>	<b>25.5</b>	<b>39.8</b>

Source : ORGI

## Employment Data - Sixth Economic Census

10.41 The Sixth Economic Census was conducted in 2013-14. It covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defence, compulsory social security, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organisation & bodies and illegal activities. Regionwise employment is given in Table 10.39.

**Table 10.39 Regionwise employment - Sixth Economic Census**

(lakh)

Region	Rural			Urban			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Konkan	3.6	0.9	4.5	34.7	7.5	42.2	38.2	8.5	46.7
Nashik	6.5	2.1	8.6	6.8	1.3	8.2	13.3	3.5	16.8
Pune	19.4	9.2	28.6	13.4	4.2	17.4	32.8	13.2	46.0
Aurangabad	7.2	1.6	8.8	5.2	0.9	6.1	12.3	2.5	14.8
Amravati	3.4	0.8	4.2	3.5	0.6	4.0	6.9	1.4	8.2
Nagpur	4.6	1.3	6.0	5.2	1.4	6.6	9.8	2.8	12.6
<b>State</b>	<b>44.6</b>	<b>16.0</b>	<b>60.6</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>84.5</b>	<b>113.4</b>	<b>31.7</b>	<b>145.1</b>

Source : DES, GoM

## Employment Data - National Sample Survey

10.42 NSSO conducts comprehensive quinquennial surveys on employment and unemployment. As per 68<sup>th</sup> round survey, the proportion of usually working persons to total number of persons was 53.6 per cent. Percentage of usually working persons by broad industry division is given in Table 10.40.

**Table 10.40 Percentage of usually working persons by broad industry division**

Broad Industry Division	July 2004 – June 2005 (61st Round)			July 2011 – June 2012 (68 <sup>th</sup> Round)		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
Agriculture	78.3	5.0	54.0	74.0	3.9	47.2
Mining & quarrying	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	5.7	22.0	11.1	5.9	21.9	12.0
Electricity, gas & water supply	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2
Construction	2.7	8.5	4.6	4.8	10.8	7.1
Trade	5.5	25.2	12.1	5.1	17.0	9.7
Transport	2.1	10.3	4.8	2.5	9.7	5.3
Services	5.4	28.3	12.9	7.3	36.1	18.3
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : DES, GoM

10.42.1 Percentage distribution of workforce in the age group 15-59 years according to current daily activity status is given in Table 10.41.



**Table 10.41 Percentage distribution of workforce in the age group 15-59 years according to current daily activity status**

Type of workforce	July 2004 – June 2005 (61 <sup>st</sup> Round)			July 2011 – June 2012 (68 <sup>th</sup> Round)		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
	Self employed / helper in Household enterprise	51.8	37.5	46.8	50.1	32.2
Regular wage / salaried employee	8.8	52.3	24.0	11.4	55.3	28.7
Casual labour	39.4	10.2	29.2	38.5	12.5	28.3
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : DES, GoM

10.42.2 Percentage distribution of labour force in the age group 15-59 years according to current daily activity status is given in Table 10.42.

**Table 10.42 Percentage distribution of labour force in the age group 15-59 years according to current daily activity status**

Type of labour force	July 2004 – June 2005 (61 <sup>st</sup> Round)			July 2011 – June 2012 (68 <sup>th</sup> Round)		
	Rural	Urban	State	Rural	Urban	State
	Self employed / helper in Household enterprise	49.1	35.4	44.3	49.0	31.0
Regular wage / salaried employee	8.3	49.4	22.7	11.2	53.5	27.9
Casual labour	37.4	9.7	27.7	37.6	12.1	27.5
Unemployed	5.2	5.5	5.3	2.2	3.4	2.7
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : DES, GoM

## Employment and Unemployment Data - Annual Survey

10.43 Labour Bureau, GoI in collaboration with Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM conducted 5<sup>th</sup> Annual survey on employment and unemployment during 2015-16 for generating State level/District level estimates for labour force.

10.43.1 In the State, for persons aged 15 years & above Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) was 52.7 per cent, Worker Population Ratio (WPR) was 51.6 per cent and Unemployment Rate (UR) was 2.1 per cent as per Usual Principal Status (UPS) approach. Labour force parameters for persons aged 15 years & above is given in Table 10.43.

**Table 10.43 Labour force parameters for persons aged 15 years & above**

Sector		UPS (per cent)		
		LFPR	WPR	UR
Rural	Male	76.3	74.6	2.2
	Female	46.3	45.5	1.6
	Transgender	55.4	55.4	-
	Person	61.6	60.3	2.0
Urban	Male	64.4	63.3	1.7
	Female	12.8	12.1	5.5
	Transgender	37.6	36.0	4.4
	Person	39.7	38.8	2.3
<b>State</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>71.4</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>
	<b>Female</b>	<b>33.0</b>	<b>32.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>
	<b>Transgender</b>	<b>46.7</b>	<b>45.9</b>	<b>1.7</b>
	<b>Person</b>	<b>52.7</b>	<b>51.6</b>	<b>2.1</b>

Source : Labour Bureau, GoI

## Employment in the State Services

10.44 As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015 total sanctioned posts in State Government Services was 7.37 lakh and number of vacant posts were 1.65 lakh (22.5 per cent). Groupwise employees in the State Services is given in Table 10.44.

## Factory Employment

10.45 Provisional results indicate that during 2014, the average daily employment in 36,803 working factories registered under Factory Act 1948 was about 20.25 lakh. This showed a decline of 4.0 per cent in number of factories and growth in employment by 0.2 per cent over corresponding figures for the year 2013. Of the total working factories in 2014, about 22 per cent had 50 or more workers. The percentage distribution of average daily factory employment in the State is given in Table 10.45. The average daily employment in different industries and working factories & factory employment in the State are given in Annexures 10.9 and 10.10.

**Table 10.44 Groupwise employees in the State Service**

(As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2015) (lakh)

Group	Posts *		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.39	0.23	0.15
B	0.67	0.51	0.16
C	4.82	3.87	0.95
D	1.50	1.10	0.39
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.37</b>	<b>5.72</b>	<b>1.65</b>

Note : Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding \* Provisional  
Source : DES, GoM

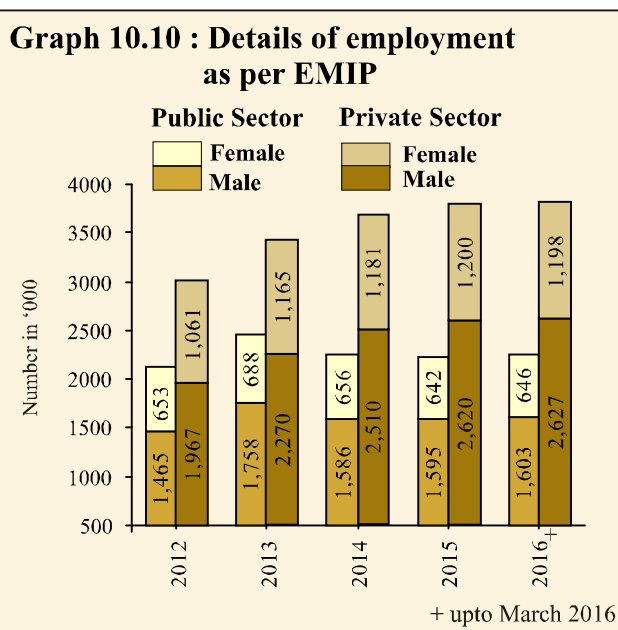
**Table 10.45 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment**

Type of Industry	Year			
	2012	2013	2014	2015*
Consumer goods	28.5	27.8	27.9	28.3
Intermediate goods	36.6	35.6	36.2	36.5
Capital goods	27.7	28.2	27.0	26.5
Others	7.2	8.4	8.9	8.7
<b>All</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM \* provisional

## Employment Market Information Programme

10.46 Employment Market Information Programme (EMIP) is a centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State. The main objective of EMIP is to provide information about the structure of employment in public & private sectors to monitor the changes in the level of employment. Under EMIP, data is collected on quarterly basis. The programme covers all establishments in the public sector irrespective of their size and non-agricultural establishments in the private sector employing 10 or more persons. However, in Greater Mumbai only those



non-agricultural establishments which are employing 25 or more employees are covered. Total employment in the State, at the end of March 2016 was 60.74 lakh, of which 22.49 lakh (37.0 per cent) was in public sector. Of the total employment, 18.4 per cent were female employees.

### **Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship Guidance Centres**

10.47 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established in each district of the State to counsel, guide & help the job seekers in the State regarding employment & self-employment. In all, 50 such centres are functioning in the State, of which, 35 are at district level, six in universities, eight for tribal candidates and one special centre for physically disabled persons.

10.47.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres as on 31<sup>st</sup> December 2016 was 33.56 lakh. During 2016, number of persons registered with these centres was 4.60 lakh. About 1.44 lakh persons were placed against 5.76 lakh notified vacancies during 2016. Notified vacancies, placement and persons on the live register according to educational qualification are given in Annexure 10.11 and 10.12 respectively.

### **Programmes for promotion of employment**

10.48 The following programmes are implemented by the State for promotion of employment.

- **Employment promotion programme** : On-the-Job training or other practical training to educated unemployed persons
- **Apprenticeship training programme** : Supply of skilled manpower to industries through apprenticeship training
- **Entrepreneurial development training programme** : Motivate and train the educated unemployed youths for self-employment

Beneficiaries of various programmes related to promotion of employment is given in Table 10.46.

**Table 10.46 Beneficiaries of various programmes related to promotion of employment**

Programmes	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Employment promotion <sup>@</sup>	19,833	20,819	18,643
Apprenticeship training <sup>\$</sup>	43,396	54,050	54,673
Entrepreneurial development training <sup>#</sup>	40,486	38,090	11,343

+ upto December

Source : @ Directorate of Skill development, Employment, & Entrepreneurship, GoM

# Directorate of Industries, GoM

\$ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

10.48.1 The State Government is organising job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled labour and thereby to provide skilled labour to industries. Job fairs organised and employment provided are given in Table 10.47.

**Table 10.47 Job fairs organised and employment provided**

(no.)

Year	Job fairs	Entrepreneurs present	Unemployed youths who attended job fairs	Of which, employment provided
2014-15	156	853	50,950	15,625
2015-16	244	1226	86,194	24,742
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	172	1,172	1,16,977	29,296

Source : Directorate of skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto December

10.48.2 Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) is the nodal agency for implementing all skill development related programmes in the State. The State has a target of skilling 4.5 crore people by 2022, in order to improve employment rate. Currently *Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya Vikas and Udhojakta Abhiyan* (PMKVUA) and National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) schemes are implemented by MSSDS through its empanelled Vocational Training Providers.

### ***Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya Vikas and Udhojakta Abhiyan* (PMKVUA)**

10.48.3 Under this scheme for the year 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 78.79 lakh was incurred and number of beneficiaries was 18,415 whereas, for the year 2016-17 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 1,153.48 lakh was incurred and number of beneficiaries was 73,892.

## **Employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes**

10.49 Poverty reduction has been an important goal of development policy. To achieve inclusive development, several poverty alleviation and employment generation programmes are being implemented by GoI as well as GoM. Information of some of these programmes is given below.

## **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act**

10.49.1 Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act 1977 (Amendment 2006) is being implemented in rural areas of 34 districts in the State. The performance of MGNREGA is shown in Table 10.48 while the categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

**Table 10.48 Performance of MGNREGA in the State**

Particulars	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
No. of households provided employment (lakh)	11.60	12.75	12.46
Total expenditure incurred ( ₹crore)	1,608.35	1,847.11	1,771.88
Number of works completed	1,48,894	1,05,143	1,24,796
Person days generated (crore)	6.14	7.63	5.47
Average employment per household (days)	53	60	44
<b>Percentage share in employment of</b>			
(i) Scheduled Caste	10.1	9.2	9.0
(ii) Scheduled Tribe	18.7	19.3	17.5
(iii) Women	43.5	44.5	45.0
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	262	242	324

Source: Planning Department, (Employment Guarantee Scheme) GoM.

+ As on 9<sup>th</sup> January

## National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.49.2 The State has initiated Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). The mission aims towards poverty eradication by building strong institutions for the poor so that the poor get enhanced opportunities for self-employment and skill based livelihood, resulting in income generation in a sustainable manner. During 2016-17 upto December, total credit linkage of ₹ 581.69 crore was disbursed to 41,126 Self Help Groups. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.49.

**Table 10.49 Performance of NRLM in the State**

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
SHGs provided with assistance (no.)	37,738	41,126
Total members of SHGs (no.)	4,77,499	4,23,467
Total grants (₹crore)	201.05	162.55
Total loan (₹crore)	627.15	581.69
Total expenditure (₹crore)	161.91	103.18

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM. + upto December

## Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.49.3 Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) is being implemented in the State since August 2014. NULM is a centrally sponsored scheme on 60:40 basis. In which, 53 Urban local bodies of the State have been included. The GoI has made available an amount of ₹ 128 crore during 2015-16, whereas GoM has disbursed ₹ 41.57 crore under this programme. During 2016-17 upto December, under skill training & placement programme number of beneficiaries was 43,593 against the target of 60,683 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 13.11 crore. Under self employment programme number of beneficiaries was 3,100 against the target of 9,100 incurring an expenditure of ₹ 0.35 crore.

## Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme

10.49.4 Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme is a centrally sponsored programme being implemented in the State. The main objectives of this programme are :

- To generate employment opportunities through setting up of new self-employment ventures of traditional artisans / unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas
- To increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans

In 2015-16, total margin money of ₹ 48.73 crore was disbursed to 2,343 projects, thereby generating employment of 19,053 whereas, during 2016-17 upto December, total margin money of ₹ 18.14 crore was disbursed to 776 projects, thereby generating employment of 5,479.

## Seed Money Scheme

10.50 This scheme is being implemented by GoM to encourage unemployed youth to take up self-employment ventures through industry, service and business by providing soft loans from institutional finance to meet part of the margin money. Local unemployed person or a group of persons of age 18 to 50 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. During 2015-16 seed money amounting to ₹ 17.05 crore was disbursed to 2,102 projects whereas, during 2016-17 upto December, seed money amounting to ₹ 8.36 crore was disbursed to 986 projects.

## Industrial Relations

10.51 During 2016, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) was 144, which affected 72,508 employees against 215 work stoppages affecting 1,19,598 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2016 was 21.29 lakh as against 30.10 lakh during 2015. The industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

## POVERTY

10.52 The erstwhile Planning Commission periodically estimated poverty lines and poverty ratios on the basis of large sample surveys on 'Household Consumer Expenditure' conducted quinquennially by the NSSO, GoI. Based on NSS 68<sup>th</sup> round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.

10.52.1 For 2011-12, the national poverty line is estimated at ₹ 816 per capita per month for rural areas and ₹ 1,000 per capita per month in urban areas. For Maharashtra, poverty line is estimated at ₹ 967 per capita per month in rural areas and ₹ 1,126 per capita per month for urban areas. Proportion of population below poverty line is 24.20 per cent for rural areas and 9.1 per cent for urban areas.

10.52.2 Statewise poverty line and headcount ratio of selected States for 2011-12 are given in Table 10.50.

**Table 10.50 Statewise poverty line and headcount ratio of selected States for 2011-12<sup>#</sup>**

State	Poverty line ( ₹ )		Headcount ratio
	Rural	Urban	
Andhra Pradesh	860	1,009	9.2
Bihar	778	923	33.7
Gujarat	932	1,152	16.6
Karnataka	902	1,089	20.9
Kerala	1,018	987	7.1
Madhya Pradesh	771	897	31.7
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>967</b>	<b>1,126</b>	<b>17.4</b>
Punjab	1,054	1,155	8.3
Rajasthan	905	1,002	14.7
Tamil Nadu	880	937	11.3
Uttar Pradesh	768	941	29.4
West Bengal	783	981	20.0
<b>All- India</b>	<b>816</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>21.9</b>

Source: Planning Commission, GoI

# As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee



## HOUSING

10.53 In human life, there is paramount importance for accommodation. Housing activities not only contribute to capital formation, generation of employment and income opportunities but also to economic growth. With a view to address housing challenges, GoM has formulated various schemes for different sections of the society.

### Urban Housing

10.54 GoM has established Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO). Besides, the State Government has established Slum Rehabilitation Authority for redevelopment of slums and construction of housing for slum dwellers in urban area.

### *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana*

10.55 In order to achieve, 'Housing for All by 2022' GoI has launched a comprehensive scheme 'Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)' in 2015-16 for urban areas which envisages that every family should have *pucca* house with water connection, toilet facilities, uninterrupted electricity supply and access roads. The scheme is being implemented in 51 cities of the State and has four components viz. slum rehabilitation, credit linked subsidy, affordable housing in partnership and beneficiary-led individual house construction/enhancement. Under this scheme, 142 cities of the State are included and 49 project proposals are considered from 22 cities with a aim to construct 1.19 lakh dwelling units for economically weaker section (EWS). So far, 46 projects have received approval from GoI and monitoring committee. GoI has released 1<sup>st</sup> installment (40 per cent) amounting to ₹ 371.58 crore against 13 projects (MHADA Konkan Board 11 projects, Akola Municipal Corporation 1 project, Amravati Municipal Corporation 1 project). Number of dwelling units sanctioned under this scheme is given in Table 10.51.

**Table 10.51 Dwelling units sanctioned under Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana**

Project	Dwelling Units (EWS)*
Konkan (11 projects)	54,531
Nashik (2 projects)	664
Pune (10 projects)	4,078
Aurangabad (6 projects)	3,756
Amravati (5 projects)	2,037
Nagpur (5 projects)	4,738
ULB (Solapur-1, Akola-1, Amravati-2 projects)	10,615
Ray Nagar, Solapur (1 project)	30,000
NIT, Nagpur (2 projects)	1,268
<b>Total 46 projects</b>	<b>1,11,687</b>

NIT- Nagpur Improvement Trust \* Provisional

Source: MHADA

### Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.56 In order to fulfill the housing dream of all citizens, MHADA was established in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable cost in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception upto December 2016, MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,60,847 dwelling units. Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA are given in Table 10.52.

**Table 10.52 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA**

(no.)

Year	Dwelling Units						Total <sup>\$</sup>	Plots	Expenditure incurred <sup>@</sup> (₹ crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others				
					T/s	Tc			
2012-13	124	1,298	318	197	378	0	2,315	224	465.45
2013-14	1,542	4,627	687	469	99	356	7,424	433	850.42
2014-15	915	1,136	1,290	196	71	855	3,608	0	424.38
2015-16	865	5,240	2,989	14	782	439	9,890	0	1,640.17
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	152	430	580	68	60	0	1,290	0	1,021.76

EWS—Economically Weaker Section LIG—Low Income Group MIG – Middle Income Group HIG—High Income Group  
T/s—Tenements Tc—Transit camps + upto December @ including plots \$ excluding Transit camps

Source : MHADA

10.57 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2015-16 are given in Table 10.53.

**Table 10.53 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2015-16**

(no.)

MHADA Board	Dwelling Units						Total <sup>\$</sup>
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Others		
					T/s	Tc	
Mumbai	149	262	172	0	21	0	604
Konkan	280	3,581	1,865	0	57	0	5,783
Nashik	196	170	300	0	44	0	710
Pune	0	797	620	0	19	0	1,436
Aurangabad	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Amravati	0	187	0	0	0	0	187
Nagpur	0	243	20	14	53	0	330
MBRRB	240	0	0	0	0	0	240
<b>Total</b>	<b>865</b>	<b>5,240</b>	<b>2,989</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>194</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9,302</b>

Source : MHADA \$ excluding Transit camps MBRRB—Mumbai Building Reconstructing and Rehabilitating Bureau

### City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

10.58 CIDCO is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner. Since inception (1970) upto December 2016, CIDCO has constructed total 1,82,942 tenements in Navi Mumbai, Aurangabad, Nashik and Nanded. Number of Tenements constructed by CIDCO is given in Table 10.54.

**Table 10.54 Tenements constructed by CIDCO (Since inception upto December 2016)**

(no.)

City	Tenements				Total	Expenditure (₹ crore)
	EWS/LIG	MIG	HIG	Total		
Navi Mumbai	64,473	35,245	28,736	1,28,454	2,447	
Aurangabad	19,501	2,127	432	22,060	56	
Nashik	21,343	2,619	582	24,544	42	
Nanded	7,758	126	0	7,884	9	
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,13,075</b>	<b>40,117</b>	<b>29,750</b>	<b>1,82,942</b>	<b>2,554</b>	

Source: CIDCO

### Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.59 JNNURM, a flagship programme of GoI (introduced on 3<sup>rd</sup> December 2005) is a massive city modernisation programme. Under this mission, two schemes viz. Basic Services to



Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) are being implemented in the State through MHADA.

10.59.1 The objective of BSUP is to develop residential colonies with infrastructure for slum dwellers in urban areas. This scheme is being implemented in 10 Municipal Corporation areas viz. Mumbai, Thane, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nagpur, Nashik, Nanded, Kalyan-Dombivali, Mira-Bhayander and Kulgaon-Badlapur.

10.59.2 Under IHSDP, 119 projects are being implemented in 87 cities excluding Municipal Corporations covered under BSUP scheme. The progress of JNNURM in selected states is given in Table 10.55.

**Table 10.55 Progress of JNNURM under BSUP & IHSDP**

(since inception upto Feb.2016)

State	Programme	Sanctioned Project	Project Cost (₹ Crore)	Dwelling Units (no.)		
				Target	Constructed	Under construction
Maharashtra	BSUP	53	4,169.60	97,147	79,642	14,882
	IHSDP	119	1,903.54	77,885	53,922	19,093
TamilNadu	BSUP	51	2,285.16	89,720	78,288	11,432
	IHSDP	94	566.11	37,715	36,972	743
Gujarat	BSUP	27	2,033.08	1,11,104	1,07,786	3,286
	IHSDP	39	324.76	20,350	16,800	3,550
Uttar Pradesh	BSUP	67	1,637.66	45,599	40,934	4,665
	IHSDP	159	987.67	37,818	30,730	7,088
Andhra Pradesh	BSUP	22	1,637.55	51,132	43,111	4,152
	IHSDP	45	692.29	28,250	23,550	1,694
Karnataka	BSUP	18	837.8	27,925	26,943	982
	IHSDP	34	410.30	17,237	17,237	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	BSUP	21	473.44	24,728	23,328	1,400
	IHSDP	50	235.34	13,635	12,002	1,341

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation

N.A. Not Available

## Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.60 Under the Slum Rehabilitation scheme, shelters are being provided to families residing in slum. Since inception (1995) upto October 2016 number of projects completed is 1,695 and 1,67,391 slum families have been rehabilitated in Mumbai.

### *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.*

10.61 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.* was set up with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception (1998), upto October 2016, in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,672 tenements were constructed (of which 10,345 tenements have been allotted) and expenditure incurred of ₹ 469 crore.

## Rural Housing

### *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)*

10.62 Under this scheme, subsidy of an amount ₹ 1.20 lakh is being provided to homeless, landless beneficiaries from rural area for constructing their houses. Subsidy of ₹ 1.30 lakh is being provided to beneficiaries from naxalist & hilly area. During 2016-17, about 1.71 lakh houses

**Table 10.56 Progress of PMAY (Gramin)**

Year	Physical Progress Dwelling Units (no.)		Financial Progress (₹ crore)	
	Target	Completed houses	Outlay	Expenditure
2012-13	1,66,106	1,45,764	1,222.41	1,107.54
2013-14	1,37,314	1,28,135	1,506.20	1,340.97
2014-15	1,71,722	1,00,870	1,570.51	1,368.08
2015-16	1,57,260	29,229	729.44	439.10
2016-17	1,71,050	N.A.	859.94	N.A.

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM N.A. Not Available

will be constructed for which GoI has provided outlay of ₹ 1,289.92 crore and the State has made a provision of ₹ 859.94 crore as a state's share. From 2015-16, the funds are being transferred directly to the beneficiary's account through Public Financial Management System. The progress under this scheme is given in Table 10.56.

### **Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II**

10.63 This scheme is being implemented for APL (Above Poverty Line) beneficiaries in low income category. The cost of each house is fixed at ₹ one lakh of which, a loan of ₹ 0.90 lakh is provided through the apex bank in the district and the remaining ₹ 0.10 lakh is borne by the beneficiary. The interest component of the loan is borne by the GoM as a subsidy. Under this scheme, interest of ₹ 45.98 crore was disbursed to banks through MHADA upto December 2016.

### **Shabari Adiwasi Gharkul Yojana**

10.64 *Shabari Adiwasi Gharkul Yojana* is a state sponsored scheme being implemented in rural and in urban areas for the people belonging to ST community who are houseless or having *kaccha* house. Under this scheme, subsidy of an amount of ₹ 1.32 lakh per dwelling units (including construction of toilet) is being provided to beneficiary from rural area. Subsidy of an amount of ₹ 1.42 lakh per dwelling units (including construction of toilet) is being provided to beneficiary from naxalist & hilly area and that of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling units from urban area whose annual income is upto ₹ three lakh. Also, subsidy of an amount of ₹ 0.17 lakh and ₹ 0.18 lakh is being provided to beneficiaries from rural area and naxalist & hilly area respectively under MGNREGA.

### **Ramai Awas Yojana**

10.65 *Ramai Awas Yojana* is a state sponsored scheme being implemented in rural area for the people belonging to SC & Neo Buddhist community who are houseless or having *kaccha* house. Under this scheme, subsidy of an amount of ₹ 1.32 lakh per dwelling units (including construction of toilet) is being provided to beneficiary from rural area. Subsidy of an amount of ₹ 1.42 lakh per dwelling units (including construction of toilet) is being provided to beneficiary from naxalist & hilly area and that of ₹ 2.50 lakh is being provided to beneficiary for construction of dwelling units from urban area whose annual income is upto ₹ three lakh. Also, subsidy of an amount of ₹ 0.17 lakh and ₹ 0.18 lakh is being provided to beneficiaries from rural area and naxalist & hilly area respectively under MGNREGA. During 2016-17, in all 0.50 lakh houses will be constructed and sanction is given for the construction of 9,674 houses by the end of December 2016.

### **Assistance for purchase of land under Pandit Dindayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Yojana**

10.66 The Government has accorded priority for providing shelter to BPL families in the State. At present there are over two lakh eligible families in the State who do not have their own land for construction of house and therefore are not able to take benefit of the shelter schemes. For those families GoM has launched, a new scheme 'Assistance for purchase of land under *Pandit Dindayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Yojana*' in 2015-16, which is applicable for the families eligible for *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)*, *Ramai Awas Yojana* and *Shabri Awas Yojana*. Under the scheme, subsidy of an amount of ₹ 0.10 lakh is being provided by GoI and subsidy of an amount of ₹ 0.40 lakh is being provided by GoM to the beneficiaries of *Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (Gramin)*. Under *Ramai Awas Yojana* and *Shabri Awas Yojana* subsidy of an amount of ₹ 0.50 lakh is being provided by GoM to the beneficiaries.

## Water Supply and Sanitation

10.67 Availability of potable drinking water and proper sanitation facilities are prerequisites for healthy human life. Various schemes for providing drinking water and sanitation are being implemented in the State.

### Water Supply

#### Water Scarcity Programme

10.68 Water scarcity programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and wadis facing water scarcity. The State faced drought for consecutive years from 2011-12 to 2013-14. In the year 2015-16 rainfall has been extremely uneven and inadequate which lead to dearth of water till July 2016. Hence the State declared drought in 27 districts and the water scarcity programme was also extended upto July 2016. In 2015-16 an expenditure of ₹ 459.09 crore was incurred. During 2016-17 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 514.56 crore was incurred of which ₹ 217.01 crore was incurred upto July 2016. The regionwise expenditure incurred under this programme is given in Table 10.57.

10.68.1 The State has taken various measures such as temporary piped water supply, rejuvenation of bore wells & other water sources, water supply by tankers etc. for scarcity affected 22,910 villages and 12,098 wadis. Regionwise villages & wadis benefited during October 2015 to July 2016 under this programme are given in Table 10.58.

**Table 10.57 Regionwise expenditure incurred under water scarcity programme**

Region	Expenditure (₹ crore)	
	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
Konkan	9.25	9.37
Nashik	91.52	44.96
Pune	25.47	20.40
Aurangabad	277.65	326.73
Amravati	36.14	65.47
Nagpur	19.06	47.63
<b>Total</b>	<b>459.09</b>	<b>514.56</b>

+ upto December

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

**Table 10.58 Regionwise villages & wadis benefited during October 2015 to July 2016 under water scarcity programme**

Measures/Works	No. of villages & wadis benefited							Expenditure (₹ lakh)
	Region							
	Konkan	Nashik	Pune	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	Total	
Water supply by tankers	1,090	2,566	3,369	5,133	419	37	12,614	31,517
New bore wells	744	1,318	585	1,774	673	636	5,730	3,508
Requisition of bore wells	0	0	308	4,846	192	0	5,346	4,131
Special repairs of bore wells	8	7	1,377	993	415	230	3,030	286
Requisition of private wells	0	525	271	2,515	1,609	279	5,199	3,083
Special repairs of piped water supply scheme	119	48	178	732	691	357	2,125	6,194
deepening and mud cleaning	81	0	212	70	13	73	449	159
Temporary piped water supply scheme	10	112	9	190	181	11	513	2,104
Diving (Budki)	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,052</b>	<b>4,576</b>	<b>6,309</b>	<b>16,255</b>	<b>4,193</b>	<b>1,623</b>	<b>35,008</b>	<b>51,007</b>

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.68.2 Following special measures were also taken:

10.68.3 **Water supply through railway wagons:** In 2016, due to acute paucity of drinking water in Latur city, the State government supplied total 2,595 lakh litres of drinking water through

5,190 railway wagons. This arrangement was functioning from 12<sup>th</sup> April to 9<sup>th</sup> August 2016 and an expenditure of ₹ 5.23 crore was incurred.

10.68.4 **Setting up of fodder camps in affected areas:** Inadequate rainfall in various parts of the State also resulted in paucity of fodder for the animals. To make fodder available the GoM initiated 431 cattle camps in Latur, Beed, Osmanabad, Nashik, Ahmednagar and Sangli districts and an expenditure of ₹ 73 crore was incurred in 2015-16, and an amount of ₹ 255.60 crore was released in 2016-17.

## National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.69 The National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), a flagship programme of GoI, is being implemented in the State since April 2009. This programme aims at permanently providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. During 2015-16 under this programme 1,566 villages/wadis were tackled against the target of 1,611 and an expenditure of ₹ 1,068 crore was incurred. During 2016-17 upto December in all 506 villages/wadis were tackled as against the target of 1,891 and an expenditure of ₹ 414 crore was incurred. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.59.

**Table 10.59 Progress of NRDWP**

Year	No. of Villages/wadis tackled		Expenditure incurred (₹ crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2012-13	5,940	4,638	1,168
2013-14	5,066	4,065	1,225
2014-15	4,200	3,748	1,566
2015-16	1,611	1,566	1,068
2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	1,891	506	414

+ upto December

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

## Drinking Water Sustainability

10.69.1 Drinking water sustainability a component of NRDWP, is being implemented with an objective of conservation of water by conventional and non-conventional measures. Under this scheme measures of strengthening sources of drinking water such as, rooftop rainwater harvesting, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater and similar other measures for availability of drinking water on sustainable basis are implemented. Previously, such type of measures were implemented under *Shivkalin Pani Sathvan Yojana*. Since inception (2002) upto November 2016 in all 17,345 habitations were selected to implement 50,806 measures of which 39,186 (66 per cent) measures were completed in 13,206 habitations incurring total expenditure of ₹ 504.07 crore.

10.69.2 Rainwater harvesting is a very popular method of water conservation. During 2016-17 upto November in all 11,607 rooftop rainwater harvesting structures were built in rural areas. Of these 1,034 structures were in Konkan, 1,176 in Nashik, 1,279 in Pune, 4,013 in Aurangabad, 2,114 in Amravati and 1,991 in Nagpur division.

## Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme (MRDWP)

10.70 State has decided to implement 'Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme' (MRDWP) for four years (2016-17 to 2019-20) with provision of ₹ 2,531 crore in order to improve water supply and to provide clean & sufficient drinking water in the rural areas. The programme is mainly classified into three categories viz., (i) Implementation of new water schemes (ii) Rejuvenation of non-functional regional water supply schemes and (iii) Maintenance plus repairs of regional rural water supply schemes.

## AMRUT Mission

10.71 The purpose of Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) is a centrally sponsored scheme which is being implemented in the State since 2015. This scheme was introduced to reduce non-revenue usage of water and to improve water coverage of the city. An objective of this scheme is to supply 135 litre water per capita per day to the urban citizens. In the State, 43 cities having the population of more than one lakh and one special city Shirdi (in all 44 cities), are included under AMRUT. The GoM has approved 21 water supply projects incurring cost

of ₹ 1,682 crore in 2015-16 and five projects incurring cost ₹ 787 crore in 2016-17. The State introduced innovative concept of using solar power plants in water supply projects.

### Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan

10.72 Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan is implemented in D class municipal corporations, municipal councils and nagar panchayats in the State since 2010, with a view to create urban infrastructure in the urban local bodies. In the State, 30 water supply projects were approved and are under progress.

### Sanitation

10.73 Lack of sanitation is directly linked to various number of water borne diseases adversely affecting health. Under the Swachha Bharat Mission, GoI has decided to take up the programme of constructing latrines and other components to eradicate the practice of open defecation and thereby promote health and sanitation.

### Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin)

10.74 Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan (NBA) has been renamed as Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2014 and this will be continued for five years upto 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. The objectives of the scheme are to ensure cleanliness in rural areas, to stop the practice of open defecation, construction & utilisation of sanitary latrine at household level. The focus point of the scheme is to make available the facility of toilets in every house and make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2019. As per guidelines under Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan, the base line survey (BLS) was conducted in the State for all 27,902 grampanchayats during the period of 2<sup>nd</sup> October 2012 to 31<sup>st</sup> January 2013. According to this survey, there were in all 1.15 crore households of which 63.67 lakh (55 per cent) households were without toilet facility. In the year 2016-17 upto February 12.79 lakh individual toilets were constructed and total expenditure of ₹ 656 crore was incurred till January. Categorywise and regionwise toilets constructed are given in table 10.60 & 10.61 respectively.

**Table 10.60 Categorywise toilets constructed**

(fig. in lakh)

Category	2015-16			2016-17 <sup>+</sup>		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage	Target	Achievement	Percentage
Individual household latrine- BPL	11.88	6.59	55.5	12.50	9.19	73.5
Individual household latrine- APL	5.55	2.29	41.3	5.55	3.60	64.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>17.43</b>	<b>8.88</b>	<b>51.0</b>	<b>18.05</b>	<b>12.79</b>	<b>70.9</b>

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto February

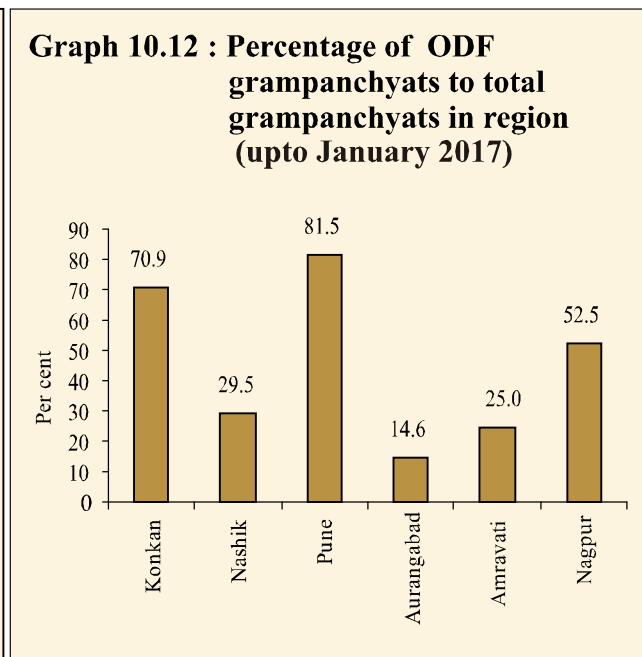
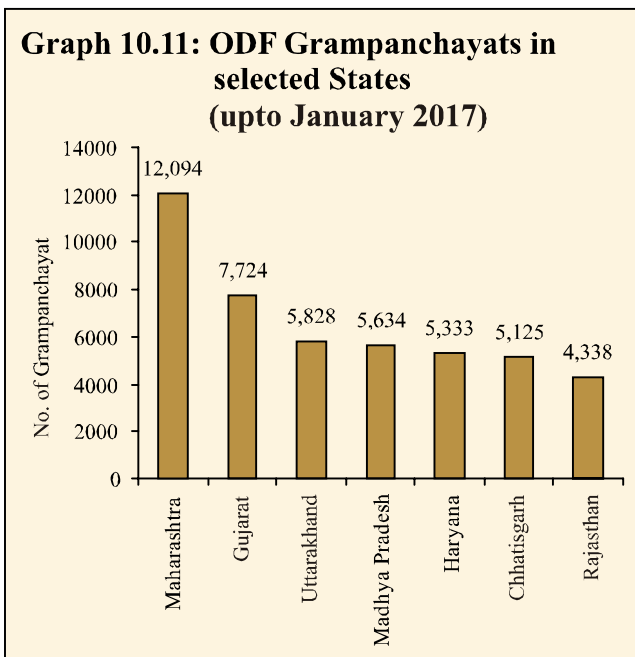
**Table 10.61 Regionwise toilets constructed**

(fig. in lakh)

Region	Base line survey 2012		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	Total Households	Households without Toilet	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
Konkan	13.43	4.97	1.58	1.09	1.38	1.11
Nashik	22.32	14.52	3.45	1.76	3.20	1.99
Pune	24.54	8.24	2.10	1.50	3.29	3.34
Aurangabad	24.76	18.72	5.29	2.04	4.53	2.22
Amaravati	15.83	10.61	3.04	1.35	2.55	1.73
Nagpur	14.33	6.61	1.94	1.16	3.09	2.40
<b>State</b>	<b>115.21</b>	<b>63.67</b>	<b>17.40</b>	<b>8.90</b>	<b>18.04</b>	<b>12.79</b>

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

+ upto February



### **Swachh Survekshan Gramin- 2016**

10.74.1 The Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation (MoDWS) conducted *Swachh Survekshan Gramin- 2016*. At all India level 75 shortlisted districts (53 districts in plain and 22 districts in North East & special category) were evaluated at different levels of cleanliness, hygiene and sanitation. The survey revealed Sindhudurg (Maharashtra) as the cleanest district in 'plain area' category and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) as the cleanest districts in 'Hilly Area' category. In the State Satara, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri and Thane are also featuring in the top ten districts.

### **Swachh Bharat Mission (Urban)**

10.74.2 As per census 2011, in all 8,32,672 households in urban area are without toilet facility within their premises. In 2016-17 upto December, about 2.64 lakh individual household toilets were constructed and 1.26 lakh toilets are under construction. An expenditure of ₹ 634 crore was incurred for the same upto October 2016.

### **Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan**

10.75 The objective of Maharashtra *Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan* is to achieve adequate & qualitative services at affordable charges to implement technological, financial and managerial reforms in the sector of urban water supply, sewerage, toilet construction and solid waste management. Since inception (2008-09) upto December 2016, administrative approval was given to 258 water supply and sanitation works incurring cost ₹ 1,231.29 crore and an amount of ₹ 830.77 crore has been disbursed. An expenditure of ₹ 106.71 crore was incurred during 2015-16 and ₹ 30.06 crore during 2016-17 upto December.

### **Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme**

10.76 Integrated Low Cost Sanitation scheme is being implemented in the State since 1996-97. This is a demand driven programme which aims at covering all households having dry latrine as well as those not having sanitation facilities, including those in slum and squatter colonies. Under this scheme, person belonging to economically weaker section (whose income from all sources is less than ₹ 3,300/- per month) from urban areas is eligible to receive grant-in-aid for construction of latrine. The contribution for the latrine construction is distributed in the ratio 75:15:10 between the GoI, GoM and the beneficiaries respectively. The GoI has sanctioned 21 proposals of 16 urban local bodies for construction of 39,663 individual toilets, of which 27,184 toilets have been constructed and work of 2,189 toilets is in progress.



## ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.77 The ecological degradation and environmental pollution resulting from economic activities has to be moderated for sustainable development. Rapid industrialisation, migration, urbanisation, etc. are continuously depleting the natural resources and deteriorating the environmental quality. In order to spread awareness for environment conservation, the State has taken special initiative of tree plantation

10.78 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) has been established to enforce various acts and rules pertaining to environment in the State. It plays a key role in abatement and control of pollution by generating relevant data, providing scientific information, giving technical inputs for policy formulation, training of manpower and organising activities for promoting awareness at different levels.

### Air Pollution

10.79 Air pollution adversely affects human-beings and their surrounding ecosystem. The air polluting agent can be solid, liquid or gas. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. MPCB, with the help of various educational institutes is operating air quality monitoring system at 77 stations spread in 17 districts. Use of low sulphur content diesel, lead free petrol, CNG/ LPG as an alternative fuel, making PUC mandatory, banning 15 years old vehicles and converting eight year old vehicles to CNG / LPG are some of the important measures being taken to restrict air pollution. As on 31<sup>st</sup> March 2016, out of 75.14 lakh CNG/LPG convertible vehicles in the State, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.28 lakh ( 1.7 per cent) and number of vehicles fitted with CNG kit was 5.58 lakh ( 7.4 per cent) against 1.25 lakh and 4.03 lakh in the previous year. The data on ambient air quality, reported in residential areas at major monitoring stations in 2016 (till October) is given in Table 10.62.

**Table 10.62 Ambient air quality at major monitoring stations during 2016**

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )								
	Sulphur Dioxide ( $\text{SO}_2$ )			Nitrogen Oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ )			Respirable suspended particulate matter		
	Limit 80 <sup>#</sup>			Limit 80 <sup>#</sup>			Limit 100 <sup>#</sup>		
	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Mumbai - Sion	3 (1)	34 (41)	10 (13)	9 (11)	218 (189)	71 (87)	31 (23)	374 (379)	150 (131)
Pune – Swargate	10 (6)	44 (55)	23 (22)	26 (13)	323 (167)	75 (67)	17 (18)	190 (286)	79 (101)
Nashik - NMC Building	5 (3)	30 (29)	16 (16)	9 (9)	41 (48)	26 (23)	22 (22)	218 (359)	91 (82)
Aurangabad -CADA office	6 (9)	28 (18)	15 (12)	23 (34)	60 (57)	41 (41)	17 (21)	169 (161)	73 (68)
Amravati - Govt. college of Engg.	6 (5)	14 (14)	11 (11)	9 (6)	15 (15)	12 (13)	41 (38)	93 (97)	71 (74)
Nagpur - Regional office of MPCB	6 (6)	15 (42)	9 (9)	15 (16)	56 (62)	26 (29)	34 (36)	86 (144)	48 (55)

Note: Figures in brackets shows ambient air quality for 2015  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$  Microgram per cubic meter # Air quality standard

Source : MPCB

## Water Pollution

10.80 Water pollution is the contamination of water bodies (e.g. lakes, rivers, oceans, aquifers and ground water). This form of environment degradation occurs when pollutants with harmful compounds are directly or indirectly discharged into water bodies without adequate treatment. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974, has been enacted for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring the water quality. MPCB is executing Global Environmental Monitoring System and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources projects under National Water Quality Monitoring Programme (NWMP). In the State, the monitoring network covers 156 rivers, 34 creeks/sea, 10 drains / industrial drains and 50 wells. Amongst these 250 stations, 200 are for surface water and 50 are for ground water. Monitoring of surface water quality is done on a monthly basis and for ground water on a half yearly basis. Water quality at 39 spots of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State, under NWMP during 2015-16 is given in Table 10.63.

**Table 10.63 Water quality at 39 locations of rivers during 2015-16**

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 8.5 <sup>#</sup>		5mg/l <sup>#</sup>		4.0mg/l <sup>#</sup>		Not greater than 5,000 <sup>#</sup>	
Range	No. of Spots	Range	No. of Spots	Range	No. of Spots	Range	No. of Spots
5.5 - 6.5	0	2.5 - 5.5	25	3 - 5	1	0 - 100	38
6.5 - 7.5	8	5.5 - 8.5	12	5 - 7	37	100 - 200	0
7.5 - 8.5	31	8.5 - 11.5	0	7 - 9	1	200 - 300	0
8.5 - 9.5	0	11.5 & above	2	9 & above	0	300 & above	1

Source :MPCB

Except pH value, all parameters in milligram/litre

# Water quality standard

10.81 The estimated sewage generated in the area of 26 Municipal Corporations during 2015-16 was 6,264.75 million litres/day (MLD) of which about 3,897 MLD ( 62.2 per cent) sewage was treated. The sewage generation and treatment in the area of urban local bodies for the year 2015-16 is given in Table 10.64.

**Table 10.64 Sewage generation and treatment in the area of urban local Bodies during 2015-16**

Local Body	No.	Sewage generated	Sewage treated	Per cent Treated
Municipal Corporation	26	6,264.8	3897.0	62.2
' A' Class Municipal Council	12	188.7	42.0	22.3
' B' Class Municipal Council	61	367.6	24.5	6.7
' C' Class Municipal Council	146	421.4	20.9	5.0
Cantonment Board	}13	39.0	7.1	18.2
Nagar Panchayat		15.5	2.8	18.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>7,297.0</b>	<b>3,994.3</b>	<b>54.7</b>

Source : MPCB

10.82 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treatment process involves both mechanical and biological treatment. Solid waste generated and treated (MT/day) in the area of urban local bodies for the year 2015-16 is given in Table 10.65.



**Table 10.65 Solid waste generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2015-16**

(MT/day)				
Local Body	No.	MSW Generated	MSW Treated	Per cent Treated
Municipal Corporation	26	19,690.0	5,516.5	28.0
'A' Class Municipal Council	12	579.0	119.0	20.6
'B' Class Municipal Council	61	1,077.2	}219.6	}10.3
'C' Class Municipal Council	146	1,065.0		
Nagar Panchayat /Cantonment Board	13	152.5	71.5	46.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>258</b>	<b>22,563.7</b>	<b>5,926.6</b>	<b>26.3</b>

Source : MPCB

## Noise Pollution

10.83 As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules-2000, zonewise specified standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.66.

10.84 In order to assess the impact of noise pollution, Ambient Noise Level Monitoring Programme is conducted for two consecutive (one working and one non working) days every year by MPCB in major cities for a period of 48 hours. The noise levels are measured at the same locations on both days during the same period. Day-night noise levels in residential areas of selected cities are given in Table 10.67.

**Table 10.66 Zonewise standards of noise level limits**

(decibel)			
Zone Code	Category of Zone	Limits	
		Day time	Night time
A	Industrial	75	70
B	Commercial	65	55
C	Residential	55	45
D	Silence zone	50	40

Source : MPCB

**Table 10.67 Day-night noise levels in residential areas in selected cities**

(decible)				
Location	Non-Working Day		Working Day	
	18-12-2016		19-12-2016	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	80.2	76.9	88.2	79.3
Mumbai (Vashi Naka-Chembur)	83.5	77.3	89.2	89.4
Thane (Gokhale Road)	83.9	92.9	82.3	71.7
Thane (Wagle Estate)	83.9	92.9	82.3	71.7
Pune (Swargate)	80.2	64.3	81.9	81.9
Pune (Hadpsar)	77.3	62.5	82.8	82.8
Nashik (Dwarka Circle)	79.6	70.1	79.4	69.5
Nashik (Udyog Bhavan, Satpur)	71.9	68.4	73.5	67.8
Aurangabad (Nirala Bazar)	73.7	63.5	79.6	64.8
Nanded-Waghala (Vishnupuri)	76.3	58.2	77.4	68.3
Nagpur (Sitabardi Police Station)	76.7	69.5	78.1	74.6
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	75.2	71.0	89.0	77.4
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	84.2	66.5	80.9	68.4
Akola (Collector Office)	75.5	58.7	77.0	58.3

Source : MPCB

## Industrial Pollution

10.85 At the end of March 2016, out of the total 83,400 industries under the purview of MPCB, 13 per cent were air pollution prone, 23 per cent were water pollution prone and eight per cent were hazardous waste generating units.

10.86 During 2015-16 MPCB issued directions to 1,548 industries under Section 33A of Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and 335 industries under Section 31A of Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1981. MPCB filed 879 cases in the court against the defaulter industries. Number of cases convicted, dismissed and pending in the court of law at the end of November 2016 are 294, 282 and 303 respectively.

10.87 Under Common Effluent Treatment Plant (CETP) scheme, financial support is provided to install pollution control equipment for treatment and disposal of hazardous solid waste generated from small scale industrial units. CETPs are commissioned in 24 industrial areas covering 7,927 industries. During 2015-16 effluent quantity treated on an average was about 200.2 million litres/day. Classification of industries based on the pollution potential for 2015-16 is given in Table 10.68.

**Table 10.68 Classification of industries based on pollution potential for 2015-16**

(no.)

Regions	Industries								
	RED			ORANGE			GREEN		
	Large	Medium	Small	Large	Medium	Small	Large	Medium	Small
Mumbai	113	30	274	462	80	491	6	17	1,942
Thane	103	45	1,168	9	14	511	33	28	3,145
Kalyan	102	58	1,544	38	26	531	13	8	1,897
Navi Mumbai	158	84	938	131	109	937	37	40	1,309
Raigad	213	83	303	15	41	224	14	18	571
Pune	693	349	2,325	434	317	1,837	200	201	5,011
Kolhapur	211	59	1,682	30	43	1,595	6	11	9,947
Nashik	275	230	2,547	44	79	2,006	22	43	10,381
Aurangabad	237	209	1,862	28	45	1,800	8	43	6,924
Amravati	27	6	856	8	6	1,499	1	1	1,954
Nagpur	185	179	1,894	25	27	2,829	5	12	2,796
Chandrapur	101	15	400	0	1	655	1	0	270
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,418</b>	<b>1,347</b>	<b>15,793</b>	<b>1,224</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>14,915</b>	<b>346</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>46,147</b>

RED - Number of industries having pollution potential 60 and above.

ORANGE - Number of industries having pollution potential between 41 to 59.

GREEN - Number of industries having pollution potential between 21 to 40

Source : MPCB

## Hazardous Waste

10.88 There are 6,496 hazardous waste generating industries in the State. Common facilities for management of hazardous waste have been set up at four major sites, namely Talaja & Trans Thane Creek industrial areas of MIDC in Thane, Ranjangaon in Pune and Butibori in Nagpur. Information about hazardous waste treated at common facility centers is given in Table 10.69.

10.89 Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. Hazardous waste transporters authorised by MPCB who have installed GPS are 117 as on December 2016.

### e-Waste

10.90 e-Waste management is a global concern. During 2015-16 for recycling of e-waste MPCB authorised 42 e-Waste collection centers and 38 industries having environmentally sound technology with total recycling/dismantling capacity of 55,410 MT per year under e-Waste (Management & Handling) Rules, 2011.

**Table 10.69 Hazardous waste treated at common facility centers**

(lakh MT)

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incinerable	
2012-13	2.26	0.76	0.45	3.47
2013-14	0.81	0.99	0.46	2.26
2014-15	2.08	0.87	0.49	3.44
2015-16	6.3	14.1	5.6	26.00

Source : MPCB

### Bio-Medical Waste

10.91 As per Bio-Medical Waste Management Rules-2016, MPCB has started issuing authorisation to Health Care Establishments (HCEs) for disposal of bio-medical waste. There are in all 62,334 HCEs in the State. The bio-medical waste generated from these HCEs is treated and disposed by 36 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities, of which 34 are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2015-16 on an average around 62,204 kg/day bio-medical waste was treated and disposed off.

### Environmental Clearance

10.92 Under the Environment (Protection) Act-1986, the Central Government constituted Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority (1998), State Level Environment Impact Assessment Authority(2008) and State Level Expert Appraisal Committee (SEAC) in the State for Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) recommendations and environmental clearances respectively. The State has constituted three SEACs to speed up the processing of proposals.

10.93 During 2016, in all 340 proposals from building and construction, 46 from mining, irrigation and 46 from industry sectors were granted clearances, while 217 proposals from building and construction, 36 from mining, three from irrigation and 43 proposals from industry sectors were granted environmental clearance in 2015.

10.94 During 2016, Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 176 projects under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011.

### Lake Conservation Plan

10.95 The objective of this plan is to prevent degradation of lakes. National Lake Conservation Plan is a centrally sponsored scheme with 70 per cent share of the GoI and 30 per cent share of GoM. Total 40 lakes are covered under this scheme since 2007. The total amount of ₹ 111.5 crore has been sanctioned for the conservation of these lakes. Out of this, ₹ 45.37 crore has been released and an expenditure incurred up to December 2016 is ₹ 39.58 crore.

## SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.96 Justice exercised by the society for giving fair treatment and share of social benefits to all, especially to Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), *Vimukta Jati* Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Classes (OBC), minorities, persons with disabilities and senior citizens, etc. is termed as Social Justice. Social Justice is a principle that lays down the foundation of a society based on equality, liberty and fraternity. The directive principles of State Policy are inducted in the Constitution of India and accordingly various development programs have been taken up for equalisation of the weaker sections with other sections. GoM formulates two separate sub-plans viz. Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) for SC and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) for ST. Under SCSP & TSP, the funds are provided to respective communities in proportion to their population over & above those made available through General Plan. As per Population Census 2011 the proportion of Scheduled Castes is 11.8 per cent, Scheduled Tribes 9.3 per cent and Minorities 19.9 per cent in the total population of Maharashtra.

### Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan

10.97 The outlay earmarked for SCSP under XII<sup>th</sup> FYP (2012-17) is ₹ 28,050 crore, which is 10.2 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for SCSP for 2016-17 is ₹ 6,725.65 crore, of which ₹ 4,325.65 crore (64.3 per cent) is for state level schemes and ₹ 2,400 crore (35.7 per cent) for district level schemes. The major share of these plan expenditure is on 'Social and Community Services sector' (86.5 per cent). Under SCSP, in all 205 schemes (119 state level and 86 district level) were implemented in 2015-16 and 222 schemes (127 state level and 95 district level) are being implemented in 2016-17. The outlay and expenditure of development sectors under SCSP are given in Table 10.70.

**Table 10.70 Outlay and expenditure of development sectors under SCSP**

Sector	(₹ crore)					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure <sup>+</sup>
<b>A) State level schemes</b>	<b>4,044.00</b>	<b>1,720.00</b>	<b>4,090.00</b>	<b>1,557.76</b>	<b>4,325.65</b>	<b>1,046.84</b>
Agriculture & allied activities	64.28	27.13	61.30	54.86	128.40	11.12
Rural development	13.68	0	20.00	14.56	69.56	25.33
Industry & minerals	21.26	10.07	30.03	30.00	50.02	6.65
General economic services	60.00	33.53	0	0	23.37	4.63
Social & community services	3,875.04	1,648.01	3,978.66	1,458.32	4,054.29	999.11
General services	10.00	1.73	0	0	0	0
<b>B) District level schemes</b>	<b>2,000.00</b>	<b>1,862.82</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>2,298.56</b>	<b>2,400.00</b>	<b>1,519.18</b>
Agriculture & allied activities	270.69	269.19	293.98	79.75	305.20	184.58
Rural development	0	0	0	0	73.28	73.28
Energy	74.97	0	76.68	212.32	92.56	0
Industry & minerals	11.56	11.00	11.99	11.43	12.22	4.13
Transport	32.25	25.99	55.59	47.64	54.95	35.73
Social & community services	1,610.52	1,556.64	1,961.73	1,947.39	1,861.79	1,221.46
<b>Total (A + B)</b>	<b>6,044.26</b>	<b>3,583.29</b>	<b>6,490.00</b>	<b>3,856.32</b>	<b>6,725.65</b>	<b>2,566.02</b>

Figures may not add up due to rounding.

+ upto December

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM

### ***Sant Rohidas Leather Industries and Charmakar Development Corporation Ltd.***

10.98 *Sant Rohidas* Leather Industries and *Charmakar* Development Corporation Ltd. (SRLICDC) is set up for the welfare of *charmakar* community and is authorised as State's channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation (NSFDC). The main functions of the Corporation are to arrange procurement and supply of raw material for those engaged in the leather industries and to make necessary arrangements for production of their products, to act as an agent for sale of finished products in domestic as well as international markets and to provide training facilities regarding production and marketing. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 73.21 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 306.21 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.71.

**Table 10.71 Performance of some major schemes implemented by SRLICDC**

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	162	15.10	169	16.00	126	12.30
Term loan	470	38.50	325	26.50	45	4.00
Fifty per cent subsidy	353	35.25	304	30.40	158	15.78
Micro finance	301	30.10	279	27.90	1,162	116.20
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	571	57.10	371	37.10	221	22.10
<i>Mahila Kisan</i>	38	3.20	11	0.70	19	1.10
Training Scheme	726	10.13	778	31.79	713	47.62

Source : SRLICDC

+ upto December

### ***Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe Development Corporation Ltd.***

10.99 The GoM has established *Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe* Development Corporation Ltd. (SLASDC), for economic, educational and social development of 12 sub-castes in *Matang* community. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 300 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 394.60 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and rest is of GoI. SLASDC also works as State's channelising agency of NSFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.72.

**Table 10.72 Performance of some major schemes implemented by SLASDC**

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed Money	626	822.76	278	460.54	278	783.05
Subsidy	1,401	140.10	3,202	320.20	628	62.80
NSFDC's Schemes	956	924.26	6	16.40	64	251.20
Micro finance	8	1.70	0	0	0	0
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	3,421	1,367.00	0	0	0	0
Education loan	3	4.66	1	16.40	1	6.50

Source: SLASDC

+ upto December

### **Mahatma Phule Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.**

10.100 *Mahatma Phule* Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd. (MPBCDC) is set up by GoM for the economic development of SC and *Nav-Buddha* communities. At present, authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 632.64 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and rest is of GoI. The Corporation also works as State's channelising agency of NSFDC & National *Safai Karmachari* Finance and Development Corporation (NSKFDC). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.73.

**Table 10.73 Performance of some major schemes implemented by MPBCDC**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Seed money	2,225	1,080.21	2,325	1,275.69	1,090	652.76
Fifty per cent subsidy	4,438	702.03	6,798	720.45	2,673	280.46
NSFDC's Term loan	2	3.74	0	0	0	0 <sup>##</sup>
NSFDC's Education loan	14	11.56	0	3.11 <sup>#</sup>	0	0 <sup>##</sup>
NSKFDC's Term loan	467	1,977.75	81	345.76	0	0 <sup>##</sup>
NSKFDC's Education loan	1	14.07	1	3.24	0	0 <sup>##</sup>

Source: MPBCDC # Part payment of previous year. ## Funds not received from NSFDC & NSKFDC + upto December

### **Tribal Sub-Plan**

10.101 The tribal population in the State is mostly concentrated in the western hilly districts viz. Dhule, Nandurbar, Jalgaon, Nashik, Palghar, Thane (Sahyadri region) and in the eastern forest districts viz. Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Bhandara, Gondia, Amravati, Yavatmal (Gondwana region). Based on concentration of tribal population, 29 Integrated Tribal Development Projects (ITDP), 43 Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and 24 mini-MADA have been formed as per directives of GoI. Under TSP various infrastructure and socio-economic facilities are provided to the tribals living in the ITDP, MADA and mini-MADA pockets as well as outside the tribal areas.

10.102 The outlay earmarked for TSP under XII<sup>th</sup> FYP is ₹ 24,475 crore, which is 8.9 per cent of the State's total outlay. The outlay provided for TSP for 2016-17 is ₹ 5,357.72 crore, of which ₹ 2,410.82 crore (45 per cent) is for state level schemes and ₹ 2,946.90 crore (55 per cent) for district level schemes. Under TSP, 320 schemes (84 State level, 189 District level & 47 Central sponsored schemes) are being implemented in 2016-17 and in all 311 schemes were implemented in 2015-16 out of which 105 state level, 205 district level & one scheme on both levels. The major share of expenditure incurred for the year 2016-17 upto December is on social and community services (61 per cent), followed by rural development (24 per cent) and agriculture & allied activities (6 per cent) of the total expenditure of development under TSP. The outlay and expenditure under TSP are given in Table 10.74.



**Table 10.74 Outlay and expenditure of development sectors under TSP**

Sector	(₹ crore)					
	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure <sup>+</sup>
Agriculture & allied activities	299.69	321.65	316.75	311.06	251.26	103.23
Rural development	211.61	189.25	457.54	436.24	639.14	401.68
Irrigation & flood control	268.09	138.19	210.12	150.55	187.10	33.19
Energy	95.53	111.63	130.32	124.62	102.47	46.69
Industry & minerals	1.07	0.94	1.45	1.20	1.50	0.35
Transport	506.46	660.31	545.14	535.02	531.27	71.43
General economic services	17.73	9.93	17.22	13.97	2.15	0
Social & community services	3,414.74	2,600.78	3,409.68	2,954.69	3,507.47	1,036.05
Others Programmes	0	0	81.78	35.20	135.36	8.83
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,814.92</b>	<b>4,032.68</b>	<b>5,170.00</b>	<b>4,562.55</b>	<b>5,357.72</b>	<b>1,701.45</b>

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto December

10.102.1 **Bharatratna Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam Amrut Ahhar Yojna** - In the tribal areas, the percentage of babies with low weight at birth, anaemia and malnutrition amongst children is high. The State has launched this scheme for pregnant women and lactating mothers. Under this scheme, 1.27 lakh beneficiaries were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 101.68 crore has been incurred during 2016-17 upto December.

10.102.2 **To provide education to scheduled tribe students in renowned residential english medium schools** - Under this scheme total 17,442 and 19,594 tribal students were admitted in 114 and 132 renowned english medium schools during 2015-16 and 2016-17 respectively. An expenditure of ₹ 129.54 crore has been incurred in 2015-16 while during 2016-17 upto December, an expenditure of ₹ 166.71 crore has been incurred. Students in Tribal division are given in Table 10.75.

**Table 10.75 Students in Tribal division**

Division	No. of Students	
	2015-16	2016-17
Nashik	5,782	5,830
Thane	3,167	4,853
Amaravati	3,911	5,220
Nagpur	4,582	3,691
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,442</b>	<b>19,594</b>

Source: Tribal Development Department, GoM

10.102.3 **Sports academy and sports related benefits for scheduled tribe students** -The sports academy has been started at Nashik. Under this scheme 66 students were selected from Government, Government aided ashram schools and *Eklavya* english medium schools and an expenditure of ₹ 13.19 lakh has been incurred during 2016-17 upto December.

### ***Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit***

10.103 *Shabari Aadiwasi Vitta Va Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit* (SAVVM) is established by GoM for economic welfare of tribal community. At present, authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 77.11 crore, of which 51 per cent share is of GoM and rest is of GoI. This Corporation works as the State's channelising agency of National

Scheduled Tribes Finance and Development Corporation (NSTFDC). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.76.

**Table 10.76 Performance of some major schemes implemented by SAVVM**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Term Loan	289	527.35	247	307.15	18	64.36
<i>Mahila Sabalikaran</i>	284	142.00	243	145.54	5	2.50

Source : SAVVM

+ upto December

### **Welfare of *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes, Other Backward Classes and Special Backward Classes**

10.104 GoM has established separate Directorate for the welfare of the people belonging to *Vimukta Jati* & Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), OBCs and SBCs. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 193 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 345.54 crore. During 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 345.54 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 151.79 crore has been incurred upto December.

#### ***Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.***

10.105 *Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes Development Corporation Ltd.* (VNVJNTDC) has been established for upliftment of VJNT and SBC communities. This Corporation is authorised as the State's channelising agency of National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation (NBCFDC). The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 200 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 189.23 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.77.

**Table 10.77 Performance of some major schemes implemented by VNVJNTDC**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct Loan	945	236.25	882	220.50
Seed money	729	780.75	530	661.50
Term loan	0	0	5,050	1,000.00

Source: VNVJNTDC No beneficiaries has been benefited under above schemes during 2016-17 upto December .



## Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.106 Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSOBCFDC) has been established for the welfare of OBC people in the State. At present, authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 250 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 85.46 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This Corporation works as the State's channelising agency of NBCFDC. The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.78.

**Table 10.78 Performance of some major schemes implemented by MSOBCFDC**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Twenty per cent seed money	427	205.02	382	190.82	173	90.42
Direct Loan	0	0	632	157.05	604	151.00
Term loan	404	600.59	215	215.28	2	1.71
Margin money	19	35.77	14	27.10	5	10.51
<i>Mahila Samruddhi</i>	10	2.25	20	4.75	0	0 <sup>#</sup>
<i>Swarnima</i>	35	20.75	13	9.26	0	0 <sup>#</sup>
Education loan	395	134.47	397	136.54	289	100.77

Source: MSOBCFDC

# funds not received from NBCFDC

+ upto December

### Welfare of persons with disability

10.107 Various schemes for persons with disabilities are being implemented by GoM to identify their potentials, develop their skills, give them equal opportunities, protect their rights so as to empower & involve them in the main stream of the society. Three per cent seats are reserved for them in recruitment and in-service promotion in group C and D. The qualifying upper age limit is relaxed upto 45 years for appointment in the Government service. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 9.19 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 11.26 crore. During 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 14.14 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 4.71 crore has been incurred upto December.

### Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.108 Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSHFDC) is established for the welfare of disabled persons. Corporation works as State's channelising agency of National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation (NHFDC). At present, the authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 47.51 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.79.

**Table 10.79 Performance of some major schemes implemented by MSHFDC**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct Loan	251	50.20	1,526	305.20	12	2.40
Term Loan	856	1,319.32	787	1,656.19	740	1,580.65

Source : MSHFDC

+ upto December

***Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.***

10.109 *Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* is established by the State to provide employment and self-employment opportunities to educated unemployed youth from economically backward community. The authorised share capital of corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 50 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). During 2015-16, there were 75 beneficiaries to whom an amount of ₹ 104.39 lakh was disbursed while during 2016-17 upto December, for 89 beneficiaries an amount of ₹ 116.49 lakh was disbursed.

**Minority Development**

10.110 The State has separate Minority Development Department for the development of minority community. In the XII<sup>th</sup> FYP an outlay of ₹ 1,685 crore is earmarked. During 2015-16, an expenditure of ₹ 335.65 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 430.45 crore. During 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 405.05 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 144.46 crore has been incurred upto December.

***Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.***

10.111 *Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.* (MAAAVM) has been set up for the welfare of minority community in the State. The authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 500 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 375.69 crore (100 per cent share of GoM). This Corporation works as State's channelising agency of National Minority Development & Finance Corporation (NMDFC). The performance of some major schemes implemented by this Corporation is given in Table 10.80.

**Table 10.80 Performance of some major schemes implemented by MAAAVM**

(₹ lakh)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	11,036	4,414.40	2,837	1,134.40	42	18.97
Education loan	2,861	2,045.00	2,141	1,615.64	2,190	1,821.12
Other loans (SHG)	265	506.00	154	293.20	0	0
Term Loan	0	0	368	347.99	37	35.15

Source: MAAAVM

+ upto December

## Important Schemes for Social Security

10.112 The State implements various schemes for social security. Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.81.

**Table 10.81 Beneficiaries & expenditure incurred on important social security schemes**

(₹ crore)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure	No. of beneficiaries (in lakh)	Expenditure
<i>Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan</i>	7.82	591.37	8.60	638.07	9.05	525.45
<i>Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan</i>	18.25	983.11	19.29	1,091.11	19.82	855.00
<i>Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension</i>	12.03	283.14	11.93	290.92	11.70	207.78
<i>Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension</i>	0.44	9.26	0.48	11.26	0.51	9.56
<i>Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension</i>	0.07	1.72	0.07	1.56	0.07	1.23
National Family Benefit	0.15	29.88	0.18	36.18	0.09	20.80
<i>Aam Aadmi Bima</i>	53.00	39.09	52.34	25.35	52.34	0#

# no expenditure incurred upto December 2016

+ upto December

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM

## Wasti/Area Development Schemes

10.113 Social justice special assistance department and tribal development department are implementing various schemes for *wasti/area* development. Outlay & expenditure of some major schemes of *wasti/area* development are given in Table 10.82.

**Table 10.82 Outlay & expenditure of some major schemes of *wasti/area* development**

(₹ crore)

Name of the Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure <sup>+</sup>
<i>Dalit Wasti Sudhar</i> <sup>++</sup>	621.58	621.58	753.46	753.46	756.45	626.16
<i>Tanda/Wasti Sudhar</i> <sup>++</sup>	21.00	15.53	21.00	14.69	25.00	12.54
<i>Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar</i> <sup>@</sup>	358.13	358.13	467.76	443.99	472.66	341.41
<i>Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar</i> <sup>@</sup>	6.00	3.50	6.00	4.20	7.00	0
<i>Thakkar Bappa Adiwasi Wasti Sudharana Ekatmik Karyakram</i> <sup>#</sup>	261.49	247.50	255.65	219.65	212.30	5.03
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Urban Areas <sup>\$</sup>	15.00	4.87	62.50	32.12	25.00	5.25
Area Development Schemes in Minority Concentrated Rural Areas <sup>\$</sup>	40.00	16.56	62.50	49.88	35.55	10.72

+ upto December

Source : ++ Social Justice and Special Assistance Department,  
# Tribal Development Department,

@ Urban Development Department,  
\$ Minority Development Department

## **HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

10.114 The United Nations Development Programme has defined Human Development as ‘the process of enlarging people's choices’, said choices being allowing them to ‘lead a long and healthy life, to be educated, to enjoy a decent standard of living’, as well as ‘political freedom, other guaranteed human rights and various ingredients of self-respect’. The HDI is a composite index for assessing long term progress measuring three basic dimensions of human development viz. a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

10.115 As per Human Development Report (HDR)-2015, published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Norway tops the list with HDI (0.944) whereas India with HDI (0.609) is at 130<sup>th</sup> position. Amongst Asian countries, Singapore (0.912) is at the top whereas India is at 38<sup>th</sup> position. In South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation countries, Sri Lanka (0.757) tops followed by Maldives (0.706) and India (0.609).

10.116 According to India Human Development Report (IHDR)-2011 published by erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI, Kerala with HDI (0.790) tops the list and Maharashtra with HDI (0.572) is at sixth position.

10.117 As per the Maharashtra Human Development Report (MHDR)-2012 published by the State, Mumbai district (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban taken together) tops the list with HDI 0.841 followed by Pune (0.814) whereas Nandurbar is at the bottom (0.604). In the State, nine districts have been classified as low HDI districts. The districtwise HDI 2011 is given in Annexure 10.15.

### **Maharashtra Human Development Programme**

10.118 Maharashtra Human Development programme is being implemented in rural areas of 125 most backward talukas and all ‘C’ class municipal councils therein. Under this programme, various schemes focussing improvement in education, health and income status are implemented. Considering socio-economic, geographical conditions and local needs of the talukas, district/ taluka specific schemes are formulated. An amount of 20 per cent of the total funds allocated to the taluka is kept reserved for this purpose. Under this program, a budget provision of ₹ 302 crore has been made for 2016-17 and an expenditure of ₹ 169.68 crore has been incurred upto December.

10.119 The physical & financial progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra Human Development Programme is given in table 10.83.

**Table 10.83 Physical & financial progress of various schemes under Maharashtra Human Development Programme**

(no.)

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Physical progress		
		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 <sup>+</sup>
<b>a) Education</b>				
Abhyasika in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,888 Abhyasika)	Students	1,67,615	1,41,541	1,15,900
Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas (869 buses)	Girls	76,396	96,946	97,871
Establishment of 'Bal Bhavan' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	5,51,138	2,10,932	1,30,946
Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Yojana upto X <sup>th</sup> Std. (39 schools)	Girls	1,803	1,879	1,940
Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII <sup>th</sup> to XII <sup>th</sup> and living within five kilometres from school	Girls	22,579	28,514	1,017
Construction of Anganwadis			610 <sup>s</sup>	
<b>b) Health</b>				
Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant & lactating women & infants	6,31,658	3,78,056	4,69,105
Health related training to adolescent girls	Adolescent girls	2,85,541	1,69,954	1,22,819
Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	1,07,854	96,625	58,302
Construction of Health sub centres			17 <sup>s</sup>	
<b>c) Income Generation</b>				
Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	39,161	31,331	30,728
Seed capital to Gramsabhas for collection of Minor Forest Produce, Fishery	Gramsabha proposals	94	328	226
		<b>Financial Progress</b>		
		(₹ crore)		
Allocation		205.00	202.00	302.00
Expenditure		138.67	135.42	169.68

\$ completed since inception of scheme

+ upto December

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

## Taluka level Human Development Index

10.120 GoM has undertaken an initiative to compute HDI for all talukas based on the indicators viz. household monthly per capita consumption expenditure, mean years of schooling, school life expectancy and life expectancy at birth.

## Sustainable Development Goals

10.121 The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), set during the UN Millennium Summit on 8<sup>th</sup> September 2000, was the first collective stand of the world leaders to rid the world of poverty and improve the lot of humanity. The MDGs were envisaged to be achieved by 2015. Subsequently, the focus has now been on building a sustainable world where environmental sustainability, social inclusion and economic development are equally valued.

10.122 The Rio+20 conference (the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development) in Rio de Janeiro, June 2012, finalised a new set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These are universal goals and targets applicable to the entire world. These goals include poverty,

employment, education & literacy, health, gender equality & women empowerment, child development, water supply & sanitation, modern energy and decent work.

10.123 These goals are as follows,

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. End in poverty in all its forms   | 2. End hunger, achieve food security & improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture   |
| 3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages   | 4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all   |
| 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls   | 6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all   |
| 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all  | 8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all   |
| 9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialisation and foster innovation   | 10. Reduce inequality within and among countries  |
| 11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable   | 12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns  |
| 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts  | 14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development  |
| 15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt & reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss | 16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels |
| 17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development   |   |

\* \* \* \* \*

## ANNEXURE 10.1

REGIONWISE AND EDUCATION LEVELWISE INSTITUTIONS,  
ENROLMENT AND NUMBER OF TEACHERS

Item	Year	Region						Total
		Konkan	Pune	Nashik	Aurangabad	Amravati	Nagpur	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Primary (I to VIII)								
No. of Schools	2014-15	18,327	20,165	16,833	19,165	10,620	11,974	97,084
	2015-16	18,815	20,295	16,919	19,527	10,674	11,989	98,219
	2016-17*	20,459	21,968	17,775	20,810	11,313	12,645	1,04,970
Total enrolment (in '000)	2014-15	3,845.0	3,195.3	2,844.3	3,140.4	1,601.4	1,546.0	16,172.4
	2015-16	3,869.6	3,181.2	2,842.0	3,078.6	1,564.3	1,508.4	16,044.0
	2016-17*	3,840.8	3,197.4	2,848.1	3,057.0	1,548.1	1,494.4	15,985.7
Girls enrolment (in '000)	2014-15	1,818.2	1,476.8	1,310.8	1,471.1	757.5	742.0	7,576.4
	2015-16	1,832.1	1,471.9	1,311.9	1,438.6	740.2	727.7	7,522.3
	2016-17*	1,817.1	1,481.0	1,316.5	1,424.2	732.2	719.0	7,490.0
No. of teachers (in '000)	2014-15	107.6	105.1	81.7	98.7	53.5	59.5	506.1
	2015-16	111.3	106.3	82.2	101.5	54.4	59.7	515.3
	2016-17*	116.0	109.7	84.4	104.8	55.6	60.0	530.5
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2014-15	35.7	30.4	34.8	31.8	29.9	26.0	31.9
	2015-16	34.8	29.9	34.6	30.3	28.8	25.3	31.1
	2016-17*	33.0	29.0	33.6	29.0	27.7	24.8	30.0
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	2014-15	4,896	5,042	3,898	4,791	2,830	3,040	24,497
	2015-16	5,052	5,159	3,980	4,868	2,869	3,101	25,029
	2016-17*	5,188	5,336	4,070	5,044	2,941	3,158	25,737
Total enrolment (in '000)	2014-15	1,477.2	1,286.7	1,009.1	1,048.3	641.6	717.8	6,180.5
	2015-16	1,531.8	1,327.3	1,041.7	1,120.7	670.1	732.2	6,423.7
	2016-17*	1,566.9	1,358.4	1,069.1	1,192.4	688.0	739.8	6,614.7
Girls enrolment (in '000)	2014-15	696.6	578.8	444.4	453.3	302.2	351.6	2,827.0
	2015-16	722.6	593.1	458.2	480.9	311.9	357.4	2,924.0
	2016-17*	736.8	608.6	471.7	518.3	318.9	358.6	3,013.0
No. of teachers (in '000)	2014-15	51.0	47.8	32.9	38.1	21.8	27.7	219.2
	2015-16	50.5	48.1	33.6	38.7	21.8	27.3	220.0
	2016-17*	47.4	46.7	33.2	38.1	21.2	26.3	212.8
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2014-15	29.0	26.9	30.7	27.5	29.5	25.9	28.2
	2015-16	30.3	27.6	31.0	29.0	30.8	26.8	29.2
	2016-17*	33.0	29.1	32.2	31.3	32.5	28.1	31.1

Source: Maharashtra Prathmik Shikshan Parishad

\* Provisional

## ANNEXURE 10.2

**NUMBER OF HEALTH SCIENCE INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS  
ADMITTED IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2016-17**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Allopathy</b>												
Graduate	23	3,200	3,188	--	--	--	16	1,970	1,945	39	5,170	5,133
Post-Graduate	20	1,669	1,389	01	72	52	15	381	304	36	2,122	1,745
<b>Ayurvedic</b>												
Graduate	04	350	346	16	840	840	44	2,740	2,740	64	3,930	3,926
Post-Graduate	04	193	191	10	151	142	22	918	651	36	1,262	984
<b>Homeopathy</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	40	3,045	3,041	40	3,045	3,041
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	17	348	252	17	348	252
<b>Unani</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	03	180	180	03	160	160	06	340	340
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	21	21	02	21	21
<b>Dental</b>												
Graduate	04	260	258	--	--	--	25	2,300	2,240	29	2,560	2,498
Post-Graduate	05	74	67	--	--	--	21	402	355	26	476	422
<b>Physiotherapy</b>												
Graduate	04	90	90	--	--	--	22	860	859	26	950	949
Post-Graduate	04	46	42	--	--	--	15	123	121	19	169	163
<b>Occupational Therapy</b>												
Graduate	03	60	60	--	--	--	0	0	0	03	60	60
Post-Graduate	04	31	24	--	--	--	--	--	--	04	31	24
<b>Audiology &amp; Speech Language Pathology</b>												
Graduate	03	83	77	--	--	--	0	0	0	03	83	77
Post-Graduate	02	30	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	02	30	25
<b>Prosthetics &amp; Orthotics</b>												
Graduate	01	30	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	30	27
Post-Graduate	01	04	04	--	--	--	--	--	--	01	04	04
<b>Nursing</b>												
Graduate	08	340	329	--	--	--	114	4,235	3,782	122	4,575	4,111
Post-Graduate	02	37	35	--	--	--	14	211	162	16	248	197
<b>B.P.M.T</b>												
Graduate	18	1,285	708	--	--	--	03	207	9	21	1,492	717

Source - Maharashtra University of Health Sciences, Nashik



## ANNEXURE 10.3

**NUMBER OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTIONS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED  
IN THE FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2016-17**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Engineering</b>												
Diploma	42	18,160	15,326	17	4,600	3,302	414	1,37,044	51,777	473	1,59,804	70,405
Graduate	8	3,040	2,941	11	3,357	3,134	346	1,37,456	73,360	365	1,43,853	79,435
Post-Graduate	6	861	773	12	1,410	1,154	208	15,886	4,871	226	18,157	6,798
<b>Architecture</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	207	207	72	4,680	4,218	75	4,887	4,425
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	420	186	16	420	186
<b>Management Sciences</b>												
MMS/MBA	2	180	130	13	1,140	796	330	35,028	24,798	345	36,348	25,724
PGDM	1	60	60	--	--	--	70	10,158	5,264	71	10,218	5,324
<b>Hotel management &amp; catering technology</b>												
Diploma	2	126	109	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	126	109
Graduate	--	--	--	1	42	28	8	452	395	9	494	423
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	48	5	2	48	5
<b>Pharmacy</b>												
Diploma	4	210	192	20	1,240	1,094	213	13,533	8,958	237	14,983	10,244
Graduate	4	220	219	7	330	318	158	11,068	10,803	169	11,618	11,340
Post-Graduate	3	82	73	6	330	259	108	3,005	1,927	117	3,417	2,259
Pharma D	2	60	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	60	59
<b>Master in Computer application</b>												
	2	90	90	9	510	284	104	9,050	3,806	115	9,650	4,180
<b>Industrial training institutes</b>												
	417	90,575	85,192	--	--	--	429	36,023	32,054	846	1,26,598	1,17,246

Source - 1) Directorate of Technical Education, Mumbai.

2) Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, Mumbai.

## ANNEXURE 10.4

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR ARTS, SCIENCE, COMMERCE, NON A.I.C.T.E COURSES, LAW, EDUCATION, FINE ARTS, THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE FOR THE YEAR 2016-17**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Arts*</b>												
Graduate		1,013	970		3,44,610	2,59,770		53,659	37,017		3,99,282	2,97,757
Post-Graduate		645	487		10,504	4,583		1,549	705		12,698	5,775
<b>Science*</b>												
Graduate		3,214	2,935		1,98,661	1,64,875		50,768	32,135		2,52,643	1,99,945
Post-Graduate		803	769		5,081	3,981		1,694	1,074		7,578	5,824
<b>Commerce*</b>												
Graduate	15	1,122	1,031	1,112	2,75,796	2,25,933	1,122	87,914	64,662	2,249	3,64,832	2,91,626
Post-Graduate		240	228		5,546	4,319		1,292	497		7,078	5,044
<b>Non-A.I.C.T.E* Courses</b>												
Graduate		138	133		17,416	12,250		19,125	12,238		36,679	24,621
Post-Graduate		--	--		220	58		974	129		1,194	187
<b>Law*</b>												
Graduate	1	2,420	1,140	45	16,357	9,077	61	7,786	4,083	107	26,563	14,300
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		880	666		2,627	974		3,507	1,640
<b>Education*</b>												
B. Ed	12	400	171	49	3,263	1,899	578	21,516	7,872	639	25,179	9,942
M. Ed		50	0		13	13		628	199		691	212
<b>Fine Arts</b>												
Diploma	3	115	111	31	1,930	1,629	172	15,990	10,106	206	18,035	11,846
Graduate	4	300	294	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	300	294
Post-Graduate	4	130	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	130	53

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, Pune  
2) Directorate of Art, Mumbai

\* Provisional

## ANNEXURE 10.5

**NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS FOR AGRICULTURE, VETERINARY AND FISHERY SCIENCE COURSES,  
THEIR INTAKE CAPACITY AND STUDENTS ADMITTED IN FIRST YEAR OF THE COURSE  
FOR THE YEAR 2016-17**

Faculty	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students	Institutions	Intake capacity	Admitted students
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
<b>Agriculture</b>												
Graduate	17	1,768	1,758	2	244	241	73	7,470	7,425	92	9,482	9,424
Post-Graduate	11	885	885	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	885	885
PhD	4	162	151	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	162	151
<b>Horticulture</b>												
Graduate	5	200	198	--	--	--	10	560	560	15	760	758
Post-Graduate	10	118	118	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	118	118
<b>Forestry</b>												
Graduate	2	64	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	64
Post-Graduate	2	21	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	21
<b>Fishery Science</b>												
Graduate	3	122	104	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	122	104
Post-Graduate	1	28	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	28
PhD	1	11	2	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	2
<b>Food Technology</b>												
Graduate	1	64	64	--	--	--	26	1,600	1,592	27	1,664	1,656
Post-Graduate	1	15	15	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	15
PhD	1	5	5	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	5	5
<b>Bio-Technology</b>												
Graduate	2	80	78	--	--	--	16	1,000	984	18	1,080	1,062
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	24	4	32	32
PhD	1	3	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	1
<b>Agriculture Engineering</b>												
Graduate	4	247	245	--	--	--	15	880	869	19	1,127	1,114
Post-Graduate	4	70	69	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	70	69
PhD	4	30	11	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	30	11
<b>Home Science</b>												
Graduate	1	40	40	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	40
Post-Graduate	1	12	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	9
PhD	1	2	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	0
<b>Agriculture Business Management</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	640	631	13	640	631
Post-Graduate	1	35	35	--	--	--	2	60	60	3	95	95
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	30	1	30	30
<b>Post Harvest Management</b>												
Post-Graduate	1	30	14	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	14
<b>Veterinary</b>												
Graduate	5	405	402	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	405	402
Post-Graduate	6	286	184	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	286	184
PhD	6	108	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	108	19
<b>Dairy Technology</b>												
Graduate	2	82	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	82	65
Post-Graduate	1	8	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	0

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, Pune.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

## ANNEXURE 10.6

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE**  
**(Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	Primary health centres (no.)	Primary health units (no.)	T. B. Hospitals and clinics (no.)	Beds in @@ institutions (no.)	Beds per @ lakh of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1	1971	299	1,372	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2011	1,368	3,012	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
6	2012	1,393	3,087	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
7	2013	1,395	3,087	1,811	193	3,062 <sup>##</sup>	1,20,576	107
8	2014	1,402	3,087	1,811	193	3,062 <sup>##</sup>	1,21,066	108
9	2015 <sup>*</sup>	1,402	3,087	1,811	193	3,066 <sup>##</sup>	1,21,108	108

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

\* Provisional

(2) Directorate of Health Services, GoM

(3) State Bureau of Health Intelligence and Vital Statistics, GoM

@@ Includes beds in Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals only. Beds in Private hospitals not included.

@ Based on mid year projected population of respective year.

## It includes T.B. Hospitals, centres, treatment units, etc. PHI.

## ANNEXURE 10.7

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES  
BASED ON SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME OF THE STATE**

Year (1)	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural (2)	Urban (3)	Total (4)	Rural (5)	Urban (6)	Total (7)	Rural (8)	Urban (9)	Total (10)	Rural (11)	Urban (12)	Total (13)
1971	33.7 (38.9)	29.0 (30.1)	32.2 (36.9)	13.5 (16.4)	9.7 (9.7)	12.3 (14.9)	111 (138)	88 (82)	105 (129)	4.9 (5.4)	3.9 (4.1)	4.6 (5.2)
1981	30.4 (35.6)	24.5 (27.0)	28.5 (33.9)	10.6 (13.7)	7.4 (7.8)	9.6 (12.5)	90 (119)	49 (62)	79 (110)	4.0 (4.8)	3.0 (3.3)	3.7 (4.5)
1991*	28.0 (30.9)	22.9 (24.3)	26.2 (29.5)	9.3 (10.6)	6.2 (7.1)	8.2 (9.8)	69 (87)	38 (53)	60 (80)	3.4 (3.9)	2.5 (2.7)	3.0 (3.6)
2001	21.1 (27.1)	20.2 (20.3)	20.7 (25.4)	8.5 (9.1)	5.9 (6.3)	7.5 (8.4)	55 (72)	28 (42)	45 (66)	2.6 (3.4)	2.2 (2.3)	2.4 (3.1)
2007	18.7 (24.7)	17.3 (18.6)	18.1 (23.1)	7.3 (8.0)	5.7 (6.0)	6.6 (7.4)	41 (61)	24 (37)	34 (55)	2.2 (3.0)	1.8 (2.0)	2.0 (2.7)
2008	18.4 (24.4)	17.2 (18.5)	17.9 (22.8)	7.4 (8.0)	5.6 (5.9)	6.6 (7.4)	40 (58)	23 (36)	33 (53)	2.1 (2.9)	1.7 (2.0)	2.0 (2.6)
2009	18.1 (24.1)	16.9 (18.3)	17.6 (22.5)	7.6 (7.8)	5.5 (5.8)	6.7 (7.3)	37 (55)	22 (34)	31 (50)	2.1 (2.9)	1.7 (2.0)	1.9 (2.6)
2010	17.6 (23.7)	16.4 (18.0)	17.1 (22.1)	7.5 (7.7)	5.3 (5.8)	6.5 (7.2)	34 (51)	20 (31)	28 (47)	2.0 (2.8)	1.7 (1.9)	1.9 (2.5)
2011	17.3 (23.3)	15.8 (17.6)	16.7 (21.8)	7.3 (7.6)	5.1 (5.7)	6.3 (7.1)	30 (48)	17 (29)	25 (44)	1.9 (2.7)	1.6 (1.9)	1.8 (2.4)
2012	17.4 (23.1)	15.5 (17.4)	16.6 (21.6)	7.3 (7.6)	5.0 (5.6)	6.3 (7.0)	30 (46)	17 (28)	25 (42)	2.0 (2.6)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.4)
2013	17.2 (22.9)	15.4 (17.3)	16.5 (21.4)	7.1 (7.5)	5.0 (5.6)	6.2 (7.0)	29 (44)	16 (27)	24 (40)	1.9 (2.5)	1.6 (1.8)	1.8 (2.3)
2014	16.8 (22.7)	16.0 (17.4)	16.5 (21.0)	6.8 (7.3)	4.8 (5.5)	6.0 (6.7)	27 (43)	14 (26)	22 (39)	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.
2015	16.6 (22.4)	15.9 (17.3)	16.3 (20.8)	6.6 (7.1)	4.7 (5.4)	5.8 (6.5)	26 (41)	14 (25)	21 (37)	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.	N.A. N.A.

Source - Sample Registration Scheme Bulletin, Registrar General of India, New Delhi

- Note - (1) Bracketed figures are for India.  
 (2) \* Excludes Jammu & Kashmir.  
 (3) Birth rates and Death rates are per thousand population.  
 (4) Infant mortality rates are per thousand live births.  
 (5) N.A. - Not Available.

## ANNEXURE 10.8

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER  
POPULATION CENSUS 2011

(thousand)

Class of workers (1)	Main/ Marginal/ Total (2)	Maharashtra			India <sup>#</sup>		
		Males (3)	Females (4)	Total (5)	Males (6)	Females (7)	Total (8)
(A) Workers							
1. Cultivators	Main	7,181	4,297	11,478	73,018	22,823	95,841
	Marginal	411	680	1,091	9,689	13,163	22,851
	Total	7,592	4,977	12,569	82,707	35,986	1,18,692
2. Agricultural labourers	Main	5,847	5,222	11,069	55,255	30,912	86,167
	Marginal	928	1,489	2,417	27,485	30,678	58,163
	Total	6,775	6,711	13,486	82,740	61,590	1,44,330
3. In Household Industries	Main	607	385	991	7,540	4,791	12,331
	Marginal	84	150	234	2,236	3,769	6,005
	Total	691	535	1,225	9,776	8,560	18,336
4. Other	Main	16,355	3,870	20,225	1,37,336	30,771	1,68,107
	Marginal	1,204	718	1,922	19,307	12,971	32,278
	Total	17,559	4,588	22,147	1,56,643	43,742	2,00,385
Total (A)	Main	29,989	13,774	43,763	2,73,149	89,297	3,62,446
	Marginal	2,628	3,037	5,665	58,717	60,580	1,19,297
	Total	32,617	16,811	49,428	3,31,866	1,49,877	4,81,743
(B) Non-Workers	Total	25,626	37,320	62,946	2,91,256	4,37,570	7,28,826
<b>Total (A+B)</b>		<b>58,243</b>	<b>54,131</b>	<b>1,12,374</b>	<b>6,23,122</b>	<b>5,87,447</b>	<b>12,10,569</b>

Source - Registrar General and Census Commissioner, GoI

# Excludes Mao-Maram, Paomata and Purul sub-divisions of Senapati district of Manipur state

Note - Figures may not add up to totals due to rounding

## ANNEXURE 10.9

## AVERAGE DAILY EMPLOYMENT IN DIFFERENT INDUSTRIES IN MAHARASHTRA

(hundred)

Sr. No (1)	Industry Group (2)	Average daily employment								
		1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2012 (8)	2013 (9)	2014 (10)	2015* (11)
<b>(A)</b>	<b>Consumer Goods Industries</b>	<b>5,020</b>	<b>5,168</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>4,533</b>	<b>5,164</b>	<b>5,939</b>	<b>5,615</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>5,772</b>
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	2,348	2,186	2,344	2,410
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,509	2,426	2,284	2,299
3	Wood and wood product	75	75	152	154	217	216	216	212	223
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	816	741	760	785
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	14	25	35	25	38	50	47	51	55
<b>(B)</b>	<b>Intermediate goods Industries</b>	<b>2,435</b>	<b>3,193</b>	<b>3,421</b>	<b>3,462</b>	<b>6,648</b>	<b>7,313</b>	<b>7,201</b>	<b>7,325</b>	<b>7,453</b>
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	2,014	1,994	1,999	1,963
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,144	1,119	1,222	1,207
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	538	532	561	483
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	3,617	3,556	3,544	3,800
<b>(C)</b>	<b>Capital goods Industries</b>	<b>2,110</b>	<b>2,898</b>	<b>2,712</b>	<b>3,140</b>	<b>5,033</b>	<b>5,827</b>	<b>5,696</b>	<b>5,468</b>	<b>5,418</b>
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	2,667	2,603	2,533	2,530
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	2,139	2,112	1,983	1,974
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	1,021	981	953	914
<b>(D)</b>	<b>Others</b>	<b>412</b>	<b>663</b>	<b>1,016</b>	<b>870</b>	<b>1,301</b>	<b>1,485</b>	<b>1,711</b>	<b>1,801</b>	<b>1,782</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9,977</b>	<b>11,922</b>	<b>11,684</b>	<b>12,005</b>	<b>18,146</b>	<b>20,564</b>	<b>20,222</b>	<b>20,245</b>	<b>20,424</b>

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

\* Provisional

Note - (1) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding

(2) Bidi factories are covered under separate Act from 1974

## ANNEXURE 10.10

## WORKING FACTORIES AND FACTORY EMPLOYMENT IN MAHARASHTRA

Employment (thousand)

Year	Item **	Section 2m (i)			Section 2m (ii) & Section 85			All Factories		
		Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total	Employing less than 50 workers	Employing 50 or more workers	Total all factories
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1971	Factories	6,341	2,701	9,042	856	343	1,199	7,197	3,044	10,241
	Employment	123	824	947	15	36	51	138	860	998
1981	Factories	10,238	3,132	13,370	3,154	70	3,224	13,392	3,202	16,594
	Employment	183	983	1,166	20	6	26	203	989	1,192
1991	Factories	13,139	3,199	16,338	7,743	38	7,781	20,882	3,237	24,119
	Employment	215	910	1,124	40	4	44	254	914	1,169
2001	Factories	15,977	3,929	19,906	8,393	25	8,418	24,370	3,954	28,324
	Employment	266	891	1,157	42	2	44	308	893	1,201
2009	Factories	18,668	6,112	24,780	9,263	17	9,280	27,931	6,129	34,060
	Employment	345	1,103	1,448	50	2	52	395	1,105	1,500
2010	Factories	19,173	6,517	25,690	9,183	15	9,198	28,356	6,532	34,888
	Employment	363	1,231	1,594	52	1	53	415	1,233	1,647
2011	Factories	19,410	7,373	26,783	9,067	26	9,093	28,477	7,399	35,876
	Employment	367	1,394	1,761	51	3	54	418	1,397	1,815
2012	Factories	19,818	8,664	28,482	8,816	41	8,857	28,634	8,705	37,339
	Employment	399	1,599	1,998	54	4	58	453	1,603	2,056
2013	Factories	21,224	8,345	29,569	8,728	29	8,757	29,952	8,374	38,326
	Employment	406	1,595	1,971	48	3	51	454	1,568	2,022
2014	Factories	18,126	8,015	26,141	10,634	28	10,662	28,760	8,043	36,803
	Employment	402	1,563	1,965	57	3	59	459	1,566	2,025
2015*	Factories	20,435	7,882	28,317	7,856	88	7,944	28,291	7,970	36,261
	Employment	419	1,568	1,987	45	10	55	464	1,579	2,042

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

\* Provisional

Note - (1) Employment includes estimated average daily employment of factories not submitting returns

(2) Figures pertain to the factories registered under the Factories Act, 1948

(3) Details may not add up to totals due to rounding in respect of employment

\*\* Factories - Number of working factories      Employment - Average Daily Employment

Bidi factories are deregistered and covered under separate Act from 1974



## ANNEXURE 10.11

**REGISTRATIONS IN THE EMPLOYMENT AND SELF EMPLOYMENT  
GUIDANCE CENTRES IN THE STATE, THE VACANCIES NOTIFIED AND  
PLACEMENTS EFFECTED**

('000)

Year	Number of Registrations during reference Year	Number of vacancies notified	Number of placements during reference year	Number of persons on live register at the end of the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1991	591.8	64.8	30.3	3,159.8
1992	596.6	55.9	29.1	3,320.5
1993	599.7	55.4	24.1	3,349.6
1994	635.8	52.1	24.7	3,439.2
1995	720.1	49.7	18.7	3,634.3
1996	688.7	53.7	22.6	3,787.2
1997	692.8	47.4	22.9	3,933.1
1998	729.3	37.9	16.8	4,109.6
1999	861.1	50.9	16.2	4,183.8
2000	750.8	43.9	18.1	4,348.8
2001	623.2	32.3	12.5	4,419.7
2002	622.7	30.9	9.5	4,203.3
2003	819.1	59.6	16.4	4,044.1
2004	880.3	43.4	15.1	4,105.7
2005	645.2	44.2	13.9	4,000.3
2006	608.1	68.3	14.8	3,608.5
2007	616.7	97.5	9.2	3,213.8
2008	721.5	99.2	11.8	3,007.2
2009	698.3	176.6	17.2	2,875.9
2010	892.9	378.8	353.9	2,682.4
2011	747.5	346.2	191.0	2,596.2
2012	612.3	259.2	134.2	2,404.0
2013	630.3	118.9	114.6	3,034.8
2014	536.4	841.1	84.7	3,571.5
2015	461.9	571.4	70.4	3,401.5
2016	460.0	576.8	144.0	3,356.7

Source - Directorate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

## ANNEXURE 10.12

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF EMPLOYMENT AND  
SELF-EMPLOYMENT GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON 31<sup>ST</sup> DECEMBER 2016**

Sr. No.	Educational Qualification	Total	Persons Of which, females	Percentage of females	Percentage of persons to grand total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	Below S.S.C. (including illiterates)	2,72,936	62,777	23	7.64
2.	S.S.C. Passed	10,64,291	2,28,823	21.50	29.78
3.	H.S.C. Passed	10,47,889	2,61,972	25	29.33
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,19,871	21,987	10	6.15
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	67,953	16,309	24	1.90
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	17,866	6,610	37	0.50
	5.3 Others	1,36,035	62,576	46	3.81
	<b>Total (5.1 to 5.3)</b>	<b>2,21,854</b>	<b>85,495</b>	<b>38.53</b>	<b>6.21</b>
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	62,276	16,815	27	1.74
	6.2 Medicine	2,730	1,259	46.10	0.08
	6.3 Others	5,77,669	1,96,407	34	16.17
	<b>Total (6.1 to 6.3)</b>	<b>6,42,675</b>	<b>2,14,481</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>17.99</b>
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	3,360	913	32	0.09
	7.2 Medicine	321	137	38.5	0.01
	7.3 Others	1,00,058	45,499	44	2.80
	<b>Total (7.1 to 7.3)</b>	<b>1,03,739</b>	<b>46,549</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>2.90</b>
	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>35,73,255</b>	<b>9,22,084</b>	<b>25.45</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source - Directorate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

Note - In above, job seeker's having more than one qualification are counted in each respective qualification.

## ANNEXURE 10.13

**CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF WORKS COMPLETED AND EXPENDITURE INCURRED  
THEREON UNDER THE MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT  
GUARANTEE ACT (MGNREGA) IN MAHARASHTRA**

		(₹ lakh)									
Sr. No.	Category of work	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17 <sup>+</sup>	
		works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure	works	Expenditure
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
1.	Rural Connectivity	4,876	19,120.71	2,867	9,486.74	3,680	15,832.81	5,346	16,359.55	5,970	8,331.24
2.	Flood Control and Protection	105	288.93	213	849.79	179	1,263.63	276	2,542.24	514	1,976.34
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	27,413	22,217.45	10,646	7,980.60	14,844	12,887.3	18,824	22,224.08	18,675	9,573.73
4.	Drought Proofing	16,230	14,291.46	14,751	5,914.65	10,598	4,580.67	15,175	8,152.6	20,911	862.31
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	816	347.73	538	282.63	530	366.05	428	699.81	307	147.82
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	12,482	14,788.05	11,765	8,897.50	18,970	15,346.46	33,808	27,892.85	32,934	14,162.26
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	6,027	3,375.19	2,341	1,785.14	1,817	1,514.19	2,434	4,175.71	2,924	2,235.36
8.	Land Development	4,160	2,360.32	2,900	1,798.50	1,514	2,013.09	3,893	4,436.33	6,548	2,470.35
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	38	291.11	72	201.37	74	319.27	117	127.17	146	156.80
10.	Other works	4,937	600.27	33,514	2,385.64	96,688	5,876.40	24,842	1,764.23	35,867	2,476.45
	<b>Total</b>	<b>77,084</b>	<b>77,681.22</b>	<b>78,807</b>	<b>3,956.96</b>	<b>1,48,894</b>	<b>59,999.87</b>	<b>1,05,143</b>	<b>88,374.57</b>	<b>1,24,796</b>	<b>42,392.66</b>

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

+ As on 9<sup>th</sup> January 2017

## ANNEXURE 10.14

## INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA\*\*

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
<b>1. Textile mills —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	5	15	8	4	18
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	19	52	24	89	70
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	2.43	1.38	0.63	2.32	1.80
<b>2. Engineering factories —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	8	42	35	51	60
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	47	469	437	438	148
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	12.57	12.17	11.36	10.75	3.81
<b>3. Miscellaneous —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	14	133	149	160	66
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	35	440	498	669	508
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	8.45	11.24	13.00	17.03	15.67
<b>4. Total —</b>									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	27	193	192	215	144
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	100	962	959	1,196	7,250
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	23.45	24.78	24.99	30.10	21.29

Source - Commissioner of Labour, GoM

Note - (1) Figures against item No. 4 (b) and 4 (c) may not tally against actual totals due to rounding

(2) \*\* Under State Industrial Relations Machinery

(3) Information January to December

## ANNEXURE 10.15

## DISTRICTWISE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX 2011

District	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)
Nandurbar	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	0.608	
Washim	0.646	
Hingoli	0.648	
Osmanabad	0.649	
Nanded	0.657	
Jalna	0.663	
Latur	0.663	
Dhule	0.671	
Beed	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	0.683	
Buldhana	0.684	
Yavatmal	0.700	
Gondia	0.701	
Amravati	0.701	
Bhandara	0.718	
Chandrapur	0.718	
Ahmednagar	0.720	High
Akola	0.722	
Wardha	0.723	
Jalgaon	0.723	
Aurangabad	0.727	
Solapur	0.728	
Ratnagiri	0.732	
Satara	0.742	
Sangli	0.742	Very High
Nashik	0.746	
Sindhudurg	0.753	
Raigad	0.759	
Kolhapur	0.770	
Nagpur	0.786	
Thane	0.800	
Pune	0.814	
Mumbai	0.841	
<b>Maharashtra State</b>	<b>0.752</b>	

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012



# 11 Special Studies







## 11. SPECIAL STUDY

### Quick survey on situation assessment of *Anganwadis*

#### Background

11.1 The Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme is the most important government intervention for reducing maternal and childhood malnutrition. This programme is in operation since more than three decades. The program includes a network of *Anganwadi* Centers which provides integrated services comprising supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health checkup, referral services to children below 6 years of age and expectant & nursing mothers, non formal preschool education to children of the age group 3-6 years and knowledge of health nutrition to women in the age group of 15-45 years. It serves the extreme underprivileged communities of backward and remote areas of the country. It delivers services right at the doorsteps of the beneficiaries to ensure their maximum participation. The programme is executed through dedicated cadre of female *Anganwadi Workers*, who are chosen from the local community and given four months training in health, nutrition and child-care. She is in charge and is assisted by a helper. She is supervised by a supervisor called *Mukhyasevika*.

11.2 In the State, in all 553 ICDS projects are sanctioned, of which 364 are rural, 85 are tribal and 104 are urban projects. Under these projects, there are 97,475 *Anganwadis*, of which 65,912 are rural, 16,031 are tribal and 15,532 are urban *Anganwadis*. Also in the villages having population between 150 to 400 in rural areas and 150 to 300 in tribal areas *Mini-Anganwadis* are sanctioned and there are such 12,304 *Mini-Anganwadis* of which 10,037 are in rural and 2,267 are in tribal areas. In the State upto September 2016, total 95,873 *Anganwadi Workers* and 92,373 helpers are facilitating 97,327 *Anganwadis* and 10,911 *Mini-Anganwadi Workers* are facilitating 11,755 *Mini-Anganwadis*. These *Anganwadis* are benefitting more than 26 lakh children of age group 3-6 years and more than 10 lakh pregnant and lactating mothers. Honararium given to *Anganwadi Worker* is ₹ 5,000, to helper ₹ 2,500 and to *Mini-Anganwadi Worker* ₹ 3,500 per month.

#### Survey Methodology

11.3 Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, GoM has conducted a quick survey on situation assessment of *Anganwadis*. A total of 1,204 *Anganwadis* were selected including 540 *Anganwadis* from rural area, 394 *Anganwadis* from tribal area and 270 *Anganwadis* from urban area. This includes 394 were *Mini-Anganwadis* of which 270 were rural and 124 were tribal. First all *Anganwadis* were stratified into rural, tribal and urban *Anganwadis* and then regionwise sample *Anganwadis* were selected using Systematic Sampling from respective strata.

11.4 Each selected *Anganwadi* was visited during December 2016 to January 2017. Information about infrastructure, health services, educational services, beneficiaries & *Anganwadi Workers* was collected. The findings of the survey are based on observations of selected sample *Anganwadis* and oral information given by *Anganwadi Workers*. Problems faced and suggestions given by *Anganwadi Workers* related to their work and honorarium respectively are their perceptions.

11.5 Although statistical methodology has been used, inherent limitations and errors of the sampling methodology may prevail in the results.

## Findings of the Survey

11.6 Some important findings of this sample survey are given below.

### Infrastructure

- About 51 per cent *Anganwadis* in the State were functioning in State government/ Grampanchayat owned premises while about 27 per cent were in rented premises.
- Majority of *Anganwadi* building structures were found *pucca* (77 per cent) and *semi pucca* (13 per cent). About six per cent were having *kaccha* structure and around five per cent were in open space.
- Percentage of *Anganwadis* by type of ownership of building and type of structure is given in Table 11.1.

**Table 11.1 Percentage of *Anganwadis* by type of ownership of building and type of structure**

(per cent)				
Item	Rural	Tribal	Urban	All
<b>Type of ownership of building</b>				
State government/ Grampanchayat	59.6	70.1	6.3	51.1
Rented	12.6	3.8	91.1	27.3
Community	5.4	5.1	1.1	4.3
Primary school	10.4	2.5	0.0	5.5
Other	12.0	18.5	1.5	11.8
<b>Type of structure</b>				
<i>Pucca</i>	80.2	76.1	69.3	76.4
<i>Semi pucca</i>	10.2	8.1	25.2	12.9
<i>Kaccha</i>	3.1	9.2	5.5	5.6
Open space	6.5	6.6	0.0	5.1

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

### Facilities at *Anganwadi*

- About 97 per cent *Anganwadis* were having drinking water facility.
- Main source of drinking water in 42 per cent *Anganwadis* was tap, in 25 per cent *Anganwadis* was hand pump and in 17 per cent *Anganwadis* was well.
- About 54 per cent *Anganwadis* were having usable toilet facility.
- About 48 per cent *Anganwadis* were having separate storage facility.
- About 35 per cent *Anganwadis* were having separate kitchen.
- About 69 per cent *Anganwadis* were having adequate indoor space.
- About 61 per cent *Anganwadis* were having adequate outdoor space.
- About 54 per cent *Anganwadis* were having indoor playing equipments.
- Percentage of *Anganwadis* having important facilities is given in Table 11.2.

**Table 11.2 Percentage of *Anganwadis* having important facilities**

(per cent)				
Facilities available	Rural	Tribal	Urban	All
Drinking water	98.0	94.7	97.0	96.7
Usable toilet	56.7	49.0	54.1	53.6
Separate storage	48.5	55.1	38.1	48.3
Separate kitchen	42.6	43.7	5.2	34.6
Adequate indoor space	75.6	76.6	44.4	68.9
Adequate outdoor space	71.5	71.8	23.3	60.8
Indoor playing equipments	50.4	58.4	57.0	54.5

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- On an average 20-22 children were getting pre-school education in *Anganwadi* and each *Anganwadi* was operated on an average for about 4 hours 50 minutes in a day as against norm of 4 hours 30 minutes.
- Twelve registers were maintained in an *Anganwadi* and about 95 per cent *Anganwadis* updated the registers regularly.

### Health services

- About 92 per cent registered children of age group 0-3 years were availing benefits of *Anganwadi*.
- About 33 per cent of the registered adolescent girls were availing services of *Anganwadi*.
- About 89 per cent registered pregnant women were availing services of *Anganwadi*.
- In 95 per cent *Anganwadis*, supplementary nutrition was made available regularly.
- In about 49 per cent rural and 64 per cent tribal *Anganwadis* food was served by *Anganwadi worker/ helper* while in 47 per cent rural, 35 per cent tribal and 87 per cent urban *Anganwadis* food was served by Self Help Groups.
- Growth Chart of height & weight of children was maintained in 95 per cent *Anganwadis*.
- In about 70 per cent *Anganwadis* weighing machine was available in working condition.
- As per norms, medicines were available in 44 per cent *Anganwadis*.
- According to norms each *Anganwadi* should have quarterly visit of medical team consisting of a Medical Officer, a Auxilliary Nurse Midwife and a health worker. About 31 per cent *Anganwadis* were not visited by medical team during last three months.
- Percentage of *Anganwadis* where children were referred to higher medical institute was 74 per cent.
- In about 92 per cent *Anganwadis* health record of each enroled child was maintained regularly.
- In about 93 per cent *Anganwadis*, immunisation of all children was done.
- Health services in *Anganwadis* are given in Table 11.3.

**Table 11.3 Health services in *Anganwadis***

(per cent)

Health Service	Rural	Tribal	Urban	All
Registered children of age 0-3 years availing benefits (Percentage of beneficiaries)	94.3	94.7	86.4	91.7
Registered adolescent girls availing services (Percentage of beneficiaries)	36.9	38.8	23.5	32.7
Registered pregnant women availing services (Percentage of beneficiaries)	92.1	89.6	85.1	89.1
Regular availability of supplementary nutrition	92.8	98.5	95.9	95.3
Weighing machine available in working condition	76.5	73.9	51.9	70.1
Medicines availability	40.4	48.2	44.1	43.8
Not visited by medical team in last three months	34.8	22.8	34.8	30.9
Referral of children to higher medical institute	72.8	71.8	79.6	74.0
Regular maintainence of Health record of each enroled child	91.9	93.4	88.9	91.7
Immunisation of all children was done	93.3	97.2	88.1	93.4

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

### Educational services

- About 72 per cent of registered children in the age group 3-6 years were found present on the day of visit.
- About 73 per cent of *Anganwadis* had received Education Kit from State Government, of which 70 per cent had received it during 2015-16. About 41 per cent *Anganwadis* have reported receipt of Education Kit in adequate quantity.

- Education services in *Anganwadis* are given in Table 11.4.

**Table 11.4 Education services in *Anganwadis***

(per cent)

Particulars	Rural	Tribal	Urban	All
Registered children in the age group 3-6 years who were present on the day of visit (Percentage of beneficiaries)	70.8	80.7	66.3	72.1
Received Education Kit from State Government	70.7	70.1	81.1	72.8
Received Education Kit during 2015-16	68.1	70.7	72.6	70.0
Receipt of Education Kit reported in adequate quantity	37.0	44.9	41.1	40.5

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

### General

- In 44 per cent *Anganwadis* adequate number of tables, chairs, books, chalks, board etc was available.
- About 64 per cent *Anganwadis* were visited by higher administrative authority officer in last one year.
- About seven per cent *Anganwadis* had received assistance under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and 5 per cent had received assistance from NGOs.

### About *Anganwadi Workers*

- It is found that, more than 91 per cent *Anganwadi Workers* in rural and 88 per cent in tribal areas were having residence in same village while more than 91 per cent *Anganwadi Workers* in urban areas were having residence in local area.
- On an average *Anganwadi Worker* had 12 years of experience.
- Percentage distribution of *Anganwadi Workers* by educational qualification is given in Table 11.5.

**Table 11.5 Percentage distribution of *Anganwadi Workers* by educational qualification**

(per cent)

Educational qualification	Rural	Tribal	Urban	All
Below SSC	20.4	38.1	3.0	22.3
SSC and above	79.6	61.9	97.0	77.7

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

- About 44 per cent *Anganwadi Workers* from rural & tribal areas and 63 per cent from urban areas were not getting honorarium on time.
- Almost all the *Anganwadi Workers* suggested that honorarium be enhanced and quality of food be improved.
- Percentage distribution of *Anganwadi Workers* according to the problems faced is given in Table 11.6.

**Table 11.6 Percentage distribution of *Anganwadi Workers* according to the problems faced**

(per cent)

Problems faced	Rural	Tribal	Urban	All
Heavy work load	73.0	88.6	72.6	78.0
Problems in co-ordination with auxiliary nurse midwife	4.3	6.1	5.6	5.1
Involvement in other programs/ tasks	39.1	49.7	40.4	42.9

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

### About *Mini-Anganwadis*

- About 41 per cent rural and 33 per cent tribal *Mini-Anganwadis* were functioning in State Government/Grampanchayat own premises while 20 per cent rural and nine per cent tribal *Mini-Anganwadis* were in rented premises.
- About 84 per cent rural and 61 per cent tribal *Mini-Anganwadis* had *pucca* or *semi pucca* building structure, five per cent rural and 23 per cent tribal had *kuccha* structure and 11 per cent rural and 15 per cent tribal *Mini-Anganwadis* were in open spaces.
- About 30 per cent *Mini-Anganwadis* had hand pump, 30 per cent had tap water and 27 per cent had well as the main source of drinking water.
- About 46 percent *Mini-Anganwadis* had usable toilet.
- About 35 per cent *Mini-Anganwadis* had separate storage and 29 per cent had separate kitchen.
- About 30 per cent *Mini-Anganwadis* had indoor playing equipments, 66 per cent had adequate indoor space and 68 per cent had adequate outdoor space.
- About 90 per cent pregnant women and 96 per cent children had received supplementary nutrition and in about 93 per cent *Mini-Anganwadis* supplementary nutrition was made available regularly.
- In about 68 per cent *Mini-Anganwadis* weighing machine was available in working condition.
- Growth Chart of height and weight of children was maintained in 93 per cent *Mini-Anganwadis*.

\* \* \* \* \*



## GLOSSARY

### Demography:

**Main Workers :** Workers who worked for more than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as main workers.

**Marginal Workers :** Workers who worked for less than six months (180 days) in the reference period are termed as marginal workers.

**Seeking or available for work:** Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing condition of work and remuneration are considered as those who are seeking or available for work (or unemployed).

**Labour Force :** Persons categorised as working (employed) and also those who are seeking or available for work (unemployed ) together constitute the labour force.

**Workforce (Employed) :** Persons engaged in any economic activity constitute the work force.

**Work Participation Rate (WPR) :** Work participation rate is defined as the percentage of total workers (main and marginal) to total population

$$\text{Work Participation Rate} : \frac{\text{total workers(main + marginal)}}{\text{total population}} \times 100$$

(As per definition used in population census 2011)

**Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR) :** LFPR is defined as the number of persons in the labour force (which includes both the employed and unemployed) per 1000 persons.

$$\text{Labour Force Participation Rate (LFPR)} : \frac{(\text{no. of employed persons} + \text{no. of unemployed persons})}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

**Worker Population Ratio (WPR) :** Worker Population Ratio (WPR) is defined as the number of persons employed per 1000 persons.

$$\text{Worker Population Ratio (WPR)} : \frac{\text{no. of employed persons}}{\text{total population}} \times 1000$$

(As per terminology used by labour bureau, GoI)

**Unemployment Rate (UR) :** UR is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 persons in the labour force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate (UR)} : \frac{\text{no. of unemployed persons}}{\text{No. of employed persons} + \text{no. of unemployed persons}} \times 1000$$

**Usual Principal Activity Status (UPS) :** The activity status on which a person spent relatively long time during the 365 days preceding the date of survey.

### Vital Statistics:

**Crude Birth Rate (CBR) :** It is the total number of live births during the year per 1000 persons.

**Crude Death Rate (CDR) :** It is the total number of deaths during the year per 1000 persons.

**Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) :** It is defined as the number of deaths of infants (one year of age or younger) per 1000 live births.

**Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) :** It is the number of children dying under 28 days of age divided by the number of live births in that year.

**Maternal Death :** A maternal death is a death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy and can stem from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management, but not from accidental or incidental causes.

**Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) :** Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year.

$$\text{Maternal Mortality Ratio: } \frac{\text{All maternal deaths occurring within a reference period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births occurring within the reference period}} \times 100,000$$

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR) :** TFR measures average number of children born to a women during her entire reproductive period

### Education:

$$\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) : } \frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

$$\text{Gender Parity Index : } \frac{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Girls}}{\text{Gross Enrolment Ratio of Boys}}$$

**CWSN :** Children With Special Needs refers to all those children who are challenged with various problems such as vision, hearing, movement, learning, cerebral palsy or mental retardation.

**Average Annual Drop-out Rate :** Average of grade-specific drop-out rates in Primary Grades and is calculated by considering grade-wise enrolment in 2014-15 and 2015-16 and grade-specific number of repeaters in 2015-16 as per U-DISE.

### Variables used in Computing Educational Development Index (EDI)

Component	Indicator
Access	Density of schools per 10 sq km
	Availability of schools per 1000 child population
	Ratio of primary to upper primary schools/sections
Infrastructure	Percentage of schools with student-classroom ratio: (Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35)
	Percentage of schools with 1:1 classroom-teacher ratio
	Percentage of schools with drinking water facility
	Percentage of schools with boy's toilet
	Percentage of schools with girl's toilet
	Percentage of schools required and have Ramp
	Percentage of schools with kitchen-shed (Government & aided schools)
Teachers	Percentage of schools with female teachers (in schools with 2 and more teachers)
	Percentage of schools with Pupil-Teachers ratio: (Primary > 30 & upper primary > 35)
	Percentage of single- teacher schools
	Teachers without professional qualification
Outcomes	Average number of instructional days
	Average working hour for teachers
	Percentage change in enrolment in Government schools over the previous year.
	Gross enrolment ratio
	Participation of Scheduled Castes children: Percentage SC population (2011 Census)- Percentage SC enrolment
	Participation of Scheduled Tribes children: Percentage ST Population (2011 Census)- Percentage ST enrolment
	Participation of Muslim children: Percentage Muslim Population (2011 Census)- Percentage Muslim enrolment
	Ratio of girl's enrolment to boy's enrolment
	Drop-out rate
	Transition rate from primary to upper primary level



**Economic:**

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** It is a measure in monetary terms of all the goods & services produced (without duplication) within the boundaries of any geographical area during a given period of time (generally, one year). Usually, geographical area is Nation. It is termed as **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** if the geographical boundary is State and termed as **Gross District Domestic Product (GDDP)** if the geographical boundary is District.

**GVA at basic prices:** Compensation of Employees + Operating surplus / Mixed Income + Consumption of Fixed Capital + Production taxes less production subsidies

**Gross Domestic Product (GDP):** Sum of GVA at basic prices for each industry + Taxes on products including import duties less Subsidies on Products

All Net Products such as **Net Domestic Product, Net State Domestic Product & Net District Domestic Product** are obtained by subtracting **Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)** from respective **Gross Domestic Products**.

**Gross National Income (GNI):** It is an addition of Net Income from abroad & Gross Domestic Product of a Nation.

**Net National Income (NNI):** It is obtained by subtracting Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) from Gross National Income. It is also called as **National Income (NI)**.

**Per Capita Income (Per capita National Income, Per capita State Income & Per Capita District Income)** is obtained by dividing Net Products of respective geographical area by mid- year population of respective year.

**Advance estimate:** Estimates based on available suitable/proxy indicators.

**Consumer goods :** Items purchased by consumers for personal and household use.

**Intermediate goods :** Goods used as inputs in the production of other goods.

**Capital goods :** Goods such as machinery, used in production of commodities.

**Gross output** – Gross output is defined to include the ex-factory value, (i.e., exclusive of taxes, duties, etc. on sale and inclusive of subsidies etc., if any) of products and by-products manufactured during the accounting year, and the net value of the semi-finished goods, value of own construction and also the receipts for industrial and non-industrial services rendered to others, rent received for plant & machinery and other fixed assets, net balance of goods sold in the same condition as purchased and value of electricity generated and sold.

**Net value added (NVA)** - This is obtained by deducting the value of total input and depreciation from gross output.

**General:**

**Village Electrification:** A village would be declared as electrified if (i) Basic Infrastructure such as distribution transformer and distribution lines are provided in the inhabited locality as well as the dalit vasti / hamlet where it exists. (For electrification through renewable sources, a distribution transformer may not be necessary), (ii) Electricity is provided to public places like schools, panchayat offices, health centers, dispensaries, community centers, etc. and (iii) The number of households electrified should be at least 10 per cent of the total number of households in the village.

(Definition as per the Rural Electrification Policy- 2006 of Ministry of Power, Govt. of India)

**Per capita Ultimate Consumption of Electricity** = Ultimate Consumption of Electricity/Mid-year population

Ultimate Consumption of Electricity refers to the electricity actually consumed by the consumers (or the electricity sold to consumers). The consumption of electricity from four distribution utilities in the State added together and divided by mid-year calibrated projected population based on 2011 census by Central Statistics Office, GoI to arrive at per capita ultimate consumption of electricity.

**Energy - Units**

1 MW = 1 Megawatt = 1,000 kW = 10, 00,000 Watts

1 Unit = 1 kilo-watt-hour = 1 kWh

1 MU = 1 Million Units = 10,00,000 Units = 10, 00,000 kWh

1 MVA = 1 Million Volt Ampere

**Vehicle Productivity :** Average kilometers covered per day per vehicle.

**Crew Productivity:** Per day average duty in kilometers performed by drivers and conductors.

**Percentage Load Factor:** 
$$\frac{\text{Actual passenger earning}}{\text{Expected passenger earning}} \times 100$$

**Methodology for Construction of State and District HDI (SHDR-2012) :**

The dimension indices for Health, Education and Income are calculated using following formula.

$$I_x = \text{Dimension Index of 'X'} = \frac{\text{Actual value} - \text{Minimum value}}{\text{Maximum value} - \text{Minimum value}}$$

Education index has been calculated by allocating 2/3<sup>rd</sup> weight to literacy and 1/3<sup>rd</sup> weight to GER.

An aggregate HDI for a given district has been calculated as a simple arithmetic mean.

The goal posts used to estimate the district wise HDI are as follows:

<b>Dimension</b>	<b>Maximum</b>	<b>Minimum</b>
ISR	1,000	0
Literacy rate	100	0
GER	100	0
Per capita net domestic product (rupees at constant prices)	1,50,000	10,000

Note : ISR is obtained as (1,000 – IMR), Log transformation is used for the estimates of DDP

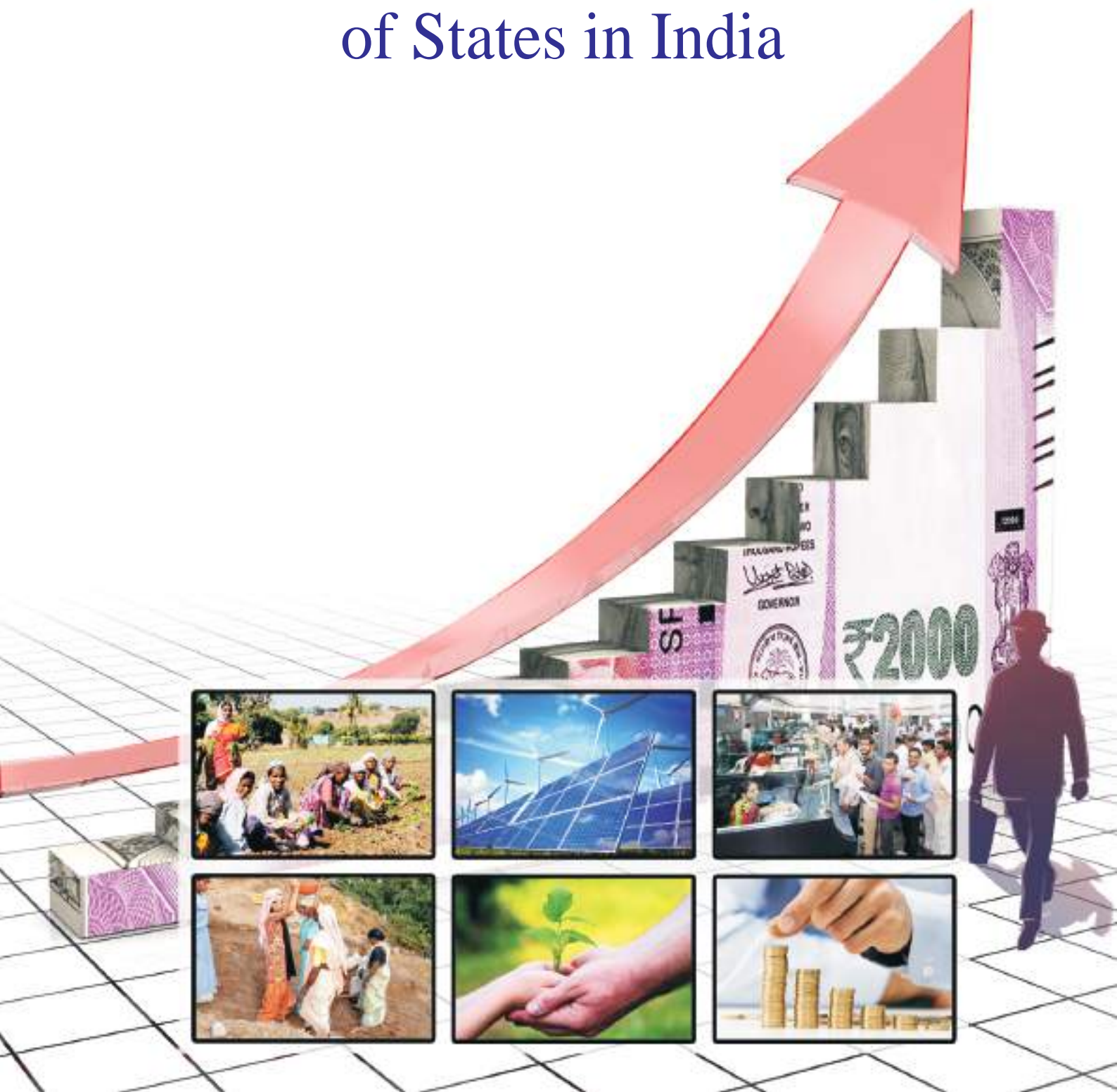
**Cropping Intensity :** Ratio of total cropped area to net area sown.

**Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) :** 
$$\left\{ \left[ \frac{\text{End value of data series}}{\text{Start value of data series}} \right]^{(1/\text{no. of years}-1)} \right\} - 1$$

**Teledensity –** Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

\* \* \* \* \*

# Selected Socio-economic indicators of States in India



## C. SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Geographical area (lakh sq.km)	Population (lakh)	Density of population (per sq.km)	Percentage of urban population to total population	Percentage of State population to all India population	Decennial growth rate of population (per cent)	Sex ratio	Child sex ratio (Age group 0-6 years)	Total Households (lakh)
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2001-11)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andhra Pradesh	2.75	845.81	308	33.36	7.00	10.98	993	939	210.23
Telangana <sup>^</sup>	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	13.84	17	22.94	0.11	26.03	938	972	2.71
Assam	0.78	312.06	398	14.10	2.58	17.07	958	962	64.06
Bihar	0.94	1,040.99	1,106	11.29	8.60	25.42	918	935	189.14
Jharkhand	0.80	329.88	414	24.05	2.72	22.42	949	948	62.55
Delhi	0.01	167.88	11,320	97.50	1.39	21.21	868	871	34.36
Goa	0.04	14.59	394	62.17	0.12	8.23	973	942	3.44
Gujarat	1.96	604.40	308	42.60	4.99	19.28	919	890	122.48
Haryana	0.44	253.51	573	34.88	2.09	19.90	879	834	48.58
Himachal Pradesh	0.56	68.65	123	10.03	0.57	12.94	972	909	14.83
Jammu & Kashmir	2.22	125.41	124	27.38	1.04	23.64	889	862	21.20
Karnataka	1.92	610.95	319	38.67	5.05	15.60	973	948	133.57
Kerala	0.39	334.06	860	47.70	2.76	4.91	1,084	964	78.54
Madhya Pradesh	3.08	726.27	236	27.63	6.00	20.35	931	918	150.93
Chhattisgarh	1.35	255.45	189	23.24	2.11	22.61	991	969	56.51
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>3.08</b>	<b>1,123.74</b>	<b>365</b>	<b>45.22</b>	<b>9.28</b>	<b>16.00</b>	<b>929</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>244.22</b>
Manipur	0.22	28.56	128	29.21	0.24	24.50	985	930	5.58
Meghalaya	0.22	29.67	132	20.07	0.25	27.95	989	970	5.48
Mizoram	0.21	10.97	52	52.11	0.09	23.48	976	970	2.23
Nagaland	0.17	19.79	119	28.86	0.16	-0.58	931	943	3.96
Odisha	1.56	419.74	270	16.69	3.47	14.05	979	941	96.38
Punjab	0.50	277.43	551	37.48	2.29	13.89	895	846	55.13
Rajasthan	3.42	685.48	200	24.87	5.66	21.31	928	888	127.11
Sikkim	0.07	6.11	86	25.15	0.05	12.89	890	957	1.29
Tamil Nadu	1.30	721.47	555	48.40	5.96	15.61	996	943	185.25
Tripura	0.10	36.74	350	26.17	0.30	14.84	960	957	8.56
Uttar Pradesh	2.41	1,998.12	829	22.27	16.50	20.23	912	902	334.48
Uttarakhand	0.53	100.86	189	30.23	0.83	18.81	963	890	20.57
West Bengal	0.89	912.76	1,028	31.87	7.54	13.84	950	956	203.80
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>32.87</b>	<b>12,108.55</b>	<b>382</b>	<b>31.14</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>17.70</b>	<b>943</b>	<b>919</b>	<b>2,495.02</b>

§ Includes Union Territories

<sup>^</sup> Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Female headed households (lakh)	Number of cultivators (In lakh)	Per cent of households having access to safe drinking water	Percentage of scheduled caste and scheduled tribe population to total population	Percentage of disabled population to total population	Percentage of slum population (All towns) to urban population	Percentage of main workers to total population	Percentage of agricultural workers to total workers	Female workers participation rate
(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
31.27	64.92	90.5	23.41	2.68	36.10	39.06	59.51	36.16
--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
0.35	3.03	78.6	68.79	1.93	4.90	34.60	57.67	35.44
8.53	40.62	69.9	19.60	1.54	4.48	27.84	49.35	22.46
19.75	71.96	94.0	17.20	2.24	10.53	20.52	73.55	19.07
6.82	38.15	60.1	38.29	2.33	4.70	20.67	62.99	29.10
3.95	0.33	95.0	16.75	1.40	10.91	31.61	1.30	10.58
0.80	0.31	85.7	11.98	2.26	2.89	32.64	10.07	21.92
12.35	54.48	90.3	21.50	1.81	6.53	33.70	49.61	23.38
5.66	24.81	93.8	20.17	2.16	18.80	27.67	44.96	17.79
3.05	20.62	93.7	30.90	2.26	8.90	30.05	62.85	44.82
2.04	12.45	76.8	19.28	2.88	19.28	21.08	41.48	19.11
22.69	65.81	87.5	24.10	2.17	13.93	38.30	49.28	31.87
19.83	6.70	33.5	10.55	2.28	1.27	27.93	17.15	18.23
15.04	98.44	78.0	36.71	2.14	28.35	31.26	69.79	32.64
7.35	40.05	86.3	43.44	2.45	31.98	32.26	74.68	39.70
<b>31.36</b>	<b>125.69</b>	<b>83.4</b>	<b>21.17</b>	<b>2.64</b>	<b>23.32</b>	<b>38.94</b>	<b>52.71</b>	<b>31.06</b>
0.83	5.74	45.4	44.29	1.89	N.A.	33.26	52.81	39.88
1.27	4.95	44.7	86.73	1.49	9.64	31.06	58.45	32.67
0.37	2.30	60.4	94.54	1.38	13.74	37.83	55.76	36.16
0.53	5.38	53.8	86.48	1.50	14.42	37.46	61.66	44.74
12.02	41.04	75.3	39.98	2.96	22.28	25.51	61.82	27.16
7.96	19.35	97.6	31.94	2.36	14.04	30.46	35.59	13.91
11.77	136.19	78.1	31.31	2.28	12.13	30.72	62.10	35.12
0.17	1.17	85.3	38.43	2.98	20.43	37.73	46.53	39.57
29.65	42.48	92.5	21.11	1.64	16.61	38.73	42.13	31.80
1.21	2.96	67.5	49.59	1.75	14.54	29.32	44.20	23.57
40.07	190.58	95.1	21.27	2.08	14.02	22.34	59.25	16.75
3.93	15.80	92.2	21.66	1.84	16.00	28.46	51.23	26.68
26.15	51.17	92.2	29.32	2.21	22.06	28.14	44.04	18.08
<b>327.83</b>	<b>1,188.09</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>25.27</b>	<b>2.21</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>29.94</b>	<b>54.61</b>	<b>25.51</b>

N A Not Applicable

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Basic Indicators of Human Development									Human Development Index
	Literacy percentage ††			Life expectancy at birth (years)		Birth rate	Death rate	Infant mortality rate @	Per capita income at current prices* (₹)	
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female					
Reference Year or Date	(2011)	(2011)	(2011)	(2016-20)	(2016-20)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015-16)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	68.4	72.1	16.8	7.1	37	1,07,532	0.473
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	17.8	6.5	34	1,43,023	--
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N.A.	N.A.	18.8	6.0	30	1,17,178	N.A.
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	65.6	66.8	22.0	7.1	47	60,952	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	69.6	70.2	26.3	6.2	42	34,168	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	68.5	68.0	23.5	5.8	32	62,816	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	73.0	76.6	16.4	3.6	18	2,80,142	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N.A.	N.A.	12.7	6.4	9	2,99,003	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	70.7	73.7	20.4	6.1	33	1,38,023	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	69.9	72.5	20.9	6.1	36	1,62,034	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	71.6	75.3	16.3	6.6	28	1,30,067	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	68.0	71.3	16.2	4.9	26	74,580	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	69.0	73.5	17.9	6.6	28	1,48,485	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	74.2	78.1	14.8	6.6	12	1,55,516	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	66.5	67.3	25.5	7.5	50	65,388	0.375
Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	65.0	68.0	23.2	7.5	41	81,756	0.358
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>88.38</b>	<b>75.87</b>	<b>82.34</b>	<b>69.9</b>	<b>73.7</b>	<b>16.3</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1,47,399</b>	<b>0.572</b>
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N.A.	N.A.	14.4	4.0	9	N.A.	N.A.
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N.A.	N.A.	23.7	7.4	42	75,232	N.A.
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N.A.	N.A.	16.2	4.2	32	95,317	N.A.
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N.A.	N.A.	14.8	3.0	12	98,816	N.A.
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	66.3	69.6	19.2	7.6	46	66,890	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	70.7	73.8	15.2	6.2	23	1,26,063	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	68.6	71.9	24.8	6.3	43	83,423	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N.A.	N.A.	17.0	5.0	18	2,27,465	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	69.6	73.0	15.2	6.7	19	1,43,547	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N.A.	N.A.	14.7	5.2	20	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	67.5	69.2	26.7	7.2	46	48,520	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	67.5	71.0	17.8	6.4	34	1,51,219	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	70.2	73.3	15.5	5.9	26	N.A.	0.492
<b>India<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>80.88</b>	<b>64.63</b>	<b>72.98</b>	<b>68.8</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>94,178</b>	<b>0.467</b>

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

\* Provisional

N.A. Not Available

†† The literacy rates related to the population aged seven years and above @ Infant mortality rates for smaller States and Union Territories are based on three years period 2013-15

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Financial Indicators									
Per capita revenue receipts of the State (₹)	Share of State's own Tax Revenue in Total revenue receipts (per cent)	Per capita share in central taxes (₹)	Per capita grants from centre (₹)	Share of development expenditure in total expenditure (per cent)	Percentage of plan expenditure to Total expenditure	Percentage of annual plan outlay to GSDP	Percentage of revenue deficit(+)/surplus (-) to GSDP	Percentage of fiscal deficit(+)/surplus(-) to GSDP	Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP
(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2014-15)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(31-3-2016)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)	(39)
20,919	49.3	4,026	3,420	67.8	30.7	N.A.	1.2	2.9	43.6
--	49.4	-	--	75.8	45.5	N.A.	-0.1	2.9	--
89,059	4.4	55,331	26,044	63.6	51.8	30.0	-12.0	2.6	4.0
17,671	22.6	5,162	7,178	66.4	41.6	9.1	-2.5	2.1	17.8
9,976	29.9	4,906	1,757	68.3	47.6	14.7	-2.9	3.3	27.8
14,354	30.6	3,586	4,489	71.0	57.9	10.1	-1.9	2.1	19.6
18,345	89.9	N.A.	1,321	73.4	46.2	4.1	-1.5	0.1	5.9
50,329	43.1	10,033	3,743	69.5	47.2	10.0	-0.9	6.0	35.2
17,481	62.6	2,079	2,694	68.3	47.9	6.7	-0.7	2.2	23.1
19,149	63.6	2,079	2,378	67.3	35.9	5.0	2.0	3.4	23.0
33,272	26.9	5,435	16,746	62.9	24.1	2.5	Neg.	3.0	36.9
30,568	21.2	6,539	14,724	58.2	N.A.	8.9	-2.8	6.0	45.3
18,725	65.7	3,989	1,596	69.9	44.0	6.1	-0.1	1.9	17.0
21,751	58.7	3,686	2,794	52.8	21.3	3.4	1.3	3.0	27.2
14,781	38.0	3,933	3,927	67.8	44.4	10.6	-1.0	3.0	21.6
22,513	34.7	6,298	5,047	80.5	60.0	13.8	-1.7	2.7	15.4
<b>16,586</b>	<b>65.9</b>	<b>2,437</b>	<b>1,495</b>	<b>63.4</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>19.0</b>
33,566	7.8	12,551	17,555	60.4	43.5	26.9	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
30,424	12.3	12,209	13,345	72.4	53.6	20.6	-2.9	3.0	30.1
67,864	4.6	22,814	39,531	64.4	42.7	27.2	-8.1	0.8	51.7
37,526	4.9	10,178	24,549	56.5	33.1	15.5	-1.1	5.7	39.9
16,756	30.0	4,625	4,976	71.3	48.0	11.8	-1.5	3.1	19.7
15,936	63.5	2,757	1,750	52.7	11.2	3.0	1.6	2.9	30.7
15,346	42.3	3,986	2,735	73.3	41.6	8.8	-0.1	3.1	24.7
74,534	11.7	29,886	30,535	69.5	50.8	17.6	-3.2	3.1	25.8
20,603	67.3	3,054	2,365	61.0	35.1	4.5	0.4	2.6	19.4
32,870	10.5	4,962	23,641	66.8	56.1	16.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
11,531	36.8	4,002	2,289	63.2	36.6	7.8	-3.0	2.7	28.4
24,369	36.7	5,224	8,243	62.2	36.5	6.0	Neg.	2.2	20.7
12,135	41.1	3,430	3,461	58.7	36.1	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
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N.A. Not Available

Neg. Negligible

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Annual Credit Plan <sup>#</sup> (₹ crore)	Yield per hectare (kg.)					
	Number of banking offices per lakh population <sup>@</sup>	Per capita deposits <sup>@</sup> (₹)	Per capita credit <sup>@</sup> (₹)	Credit – Deposit Ratio (per cent)	Share of priority sector advances in total credit of scheduled commercial banks (per cent)		All cereals	All pulses	All foodgrains	All oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)
Reference Year or Date	(31-03-2016)	(31-03-2016)	(31-03-2016)	(31-03-2016)	(31-03-2016)	(2016-17)	Triennial average (2011-12 to 2013-14)					
(1)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)	(49)	(50)	(51)
Andhra Pradesh	12.8	64,725	67,279	103.9	122.3	83,003	3,301	838	2,554	663	492	79
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	41,013	3,195	717	2,707	1,287	488	86
Arunachal Pradesh	10.7	67,622	19,337	28.6	32.2	78	1,809	1,128	1,778	961	-	20
Assam	6.7	31,987	13,150	41.1	59.0	5,710	1,928	622	1,861	593	Neg.	37
Bihar	6.1	23,600	7,819	33.1	69.1	48,000	2,256	1,024	2,161	1,116	-	51
Jharkhand	8.4	48,279	13,858	28.7	56.2	7,356	2,117	981	1,855	710	-	69
Delhi	16.0	4,58,617	4,56,000	99.4	13.1	-	3,861	1,845	3,846	1,258	-	-
Goa	33.3	2,86,083	76,094	26.6	49.2	878	2,734	946	2,431	2,485	-	53
Gujarat	11.6	83,153	62,456	75.1	43.5	59,845	2,244	860	1,980	1,648	659	69
Haryana	16.4	92,334	64,869	70.3	55.6	69,163	3,923	775	3,807	1,581	708	73
Himachal Pradesh	21.1	94,140	31,712	33.7	66.2	6,816	1,930	1,377	1,907	528	Neg.	20
Jammu & Kashmir	13.6	65,321	28,572	43.7	57.4	5,711	1,894	525	1,856	837	-	1
Karnataka	15.2	1,12,911	78,695	69.7	45.4	72,892	2,051	563	1,579	712	430	88
Kerala	17.3	1,01,889	63,010	61.8	55.8	54,230	2,615	909	2,590	1,084	Neg.	99
Madhya Pradesh	7.9	36,843	22,255	60.4	62.4	80,989	2,034	879	1,597	1,054	556	42
Chhattisgarh	9.0	40,208	25,529	63.5	43.2	13,999	1,646	629	1,471	638	Neg.	3
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>1,81,351</b>	<b>1,86,158</b>	<b>102.7</b>	<b>25.7</b>	<b>77,458</b>	<b>1,321</b>	<b>733</b>	<b>1,133</b>	<b>1,279</b>	<b>323</b>	<b>81</b>
Manipur	5.7	23,355	9,625	41.2	50.5	932	2,179	937	2,023	785	-	58
Meghalaya	11.4	66,393	16,312	24.6	40.6	622	2,115	1,014	2,086	830	Neg.	-
Mizoram	15.8	56,040	22,322	39.8	56.1	149	1,583	1,306	1,548	1,064	Neg.	5
Nagaland	6.3	32,755	11,080	33.8	34.8	388	2,087	1,104	1,968	1,046	Neg.	44
Odisha	10.7	49,920	20,153	40.4	49.2	32,199	1,691	507	1,507	705	508	64
Punjab	20.8	1,00,675	70,603	70.1	61.3	1,01,759	4,427	828	4,403	1,348	719	72
Rajasthan	9.1	35,701	26,155	73.3	68.3	92,859	1,723	581	1,387	1,227	523	71
Sikkim	19.6	96,992	25,946	26.8	59.1	199	1,602	915	1,537	863	-	-
Tamil Nadu	14.3	87,114	98,321	112.9	45.0	99,644	3,168	573	2,615	2,315	565	104
Tripura	10.8	45,775	15,900	34.7	76.5	1,297	2,743	707	2,670	672	Neg.	50
Uttar Pradesh	7.3	34,361	15,028	43.7	60.0	1,19,601	2,722	905	2,508	846	Neg.	60
Uttarakhand	18.4	91,724	31,619	34.5	84.6	8,563	2,045	867	1,967	1,129	-	59
West Bengal	8.1	65,799	35,687	54.2	37.2	52,515	2,765	834	2,695	1,113	Neg.	106
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>76,125</b>	<b>59,268</b>	<b>77.9</b>	<b>39.5</b>	<b>11,37,996</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>2,109</b>	<b>1,156</b>	<b>496</b>	<b>70</b>

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned @ Projected Population as on 1<sup>st</sup> March 2016  
 Neg. Negligible # Target for Agriculture and allied activities



## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Per capita foodgrains Production (kg.)	Consumption of fertilizers per hectare cropped area (kg.)	Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Net area sown per cultivator (ha)	Percentage of net area sown to total geographical area	Cropping intensity	Percentage of forest cover <sup>+</sup> to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover <sup>++</sup> to total geographical area
(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2013-14)	(2015)	(2015)
(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
226.9	219.0	50.4	1.8	39.6	126.0	15.3	2.5
--	213.0	50.3	--	44.3	126.7	18.8	2.2
300.9	0.0	19.3	0.7	2.7	131.4	80.3	0.9
161.6	66.6	9.1	0.7	35.9	145.4	35.2	2.1
127.7	166.3	67.9	0.7	55.8	144.3	7.7	2.3
131.5	61.9	14.2	0.4	17.4	120.8	29.5	3.5
6.2	103.0	81.8	0.7	14.8	161.4	12.7	7.5
71.3	33.1	24.3	4.1	34.9	122.2	60.1	8.8
150.4	125.3	47.6	1.9	52.5	121.2	7.5	4.0
640.3	180.0	88.2	1.4	79.1	185.0	3.6	3.1
219.8	53.2	21.2	0.3	9.9	171.4	26.4	1.4
147.0	89.5	42.9	0.6	3.3	155.9	10.3	3.8
200.2	133.8	33.5	1.5	51.7	123.6	19.0	2.9
14.6	123.1	17.9	3.1	52.8	127.6	49.5	7.6
305.7	79.1	41.2	1.6	50.0	155.9	25.1	2.5
302.7	99.6	30.7	1.2	34.7	121.6	41.1	2.7
<b>118.8</b>	<b>119.4</b>	<b>N.A.</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>134.3</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>3.1</b>
194.4	28.7	18.2	0.8	16.9	100.0	76.1	1.1
118.5	14.1	37.0	0.6	12.7	120.0	76.8	3.2
70.4	30.4	14.2	0.5	5.4	100.0	88.9	2.5
269.6	4.2	20.0	0.7	22.9	131.2	78.2	2.3
200.7	94.3	29.1	1.1	28.9	115.0	32.3	2.6
1036.1	218.3	98.5	2.1	82.3	189.3	3.5	3.1
253.7	46.6	37.8	1.3	53.4	143.0	4.7	2.4
162.2	0.0	8.6	0.7	10.9	190.5	47.3	0.5
128.2	153.6	56.1	1.1	36.2	125.1	20.3	3.5
195.1	59.8	26.7	0.9	24.3	150.2	74.5	2.2
238.5	148.4	78.8	0.9	68.7	156.5	6.0	2.9
172.4	148.1	49.5	0.4	13.1	156.8	45.3	1.4
186.5	127.6	58.9	1.0	59.0	183.8	19.0	2.4
<b>215.0</b>	<b>121.9</b>	<b>47.7</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>43.0</b>	<b>142.0</b>	<b>21.3</b>	<b>2.8</b>

N.A. Not Available + All Lands, more than one ha. in area, with a tree canopy density of more than 10 per cent irrespective of ownership and legal status, it also includes orchards, bamboo and palm. ++ It comprises of tree patches outside the recorded forest area exclusive of forest cover and less than the minimum mappable area (1 ha)

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual Survey of Industries *				Percentage of employed persons#		Unemployment Rate@		Labour force participation Rate#		Percentage of women employment to total employment in organised sector
	Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker (₹'000)	Net value added Per worker (₹'000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	
Reference Year or Date	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(31-3-2012)
(1)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
Andhra Pradesh	16,012	424	5,940	662	67	43	3.8	4.4	69.2	44.8	21.2
Telangana ^	14,427	585	2,729	492	62	46	1.3	6.2	62.5	49.1	--
Arunachal Pradesh	124	3	4,611	1,161	51	38	9.3	5.2	55.8	40.3	N.A.
Assam	3,717	163	3,781	501	46	45	5.5	10.1	49.0	49.7	33.0
Bihar	3,529	126	4,680	464	46	40	5.9	7.4	49.0	43.1	5.1
Jharkhand	2,738	144	8,433	1476	49	40	7.3	9.4	52.8	44.5	7.6
Delhi	3,868	81	7,860	985	45	40	4.5	3.3	47.3	41.6	15.9
Goa	635	45	10,330	3,037	44	45	15.0	5.8	51.5	47.2	16.8
Gujarat	23,433	1,103	11,513	1,538	52	42	1.0	0.7	52.6	42.1	14.5
Haryana	8,243	581	6,326	840	43	39	4.3	5.7	44.9	41.1	15.6
Himachal Pradesh	2,784	148	8,336	2,099	40	43	11.7	2.3	45.0	44.1	19.3
Jammu & Kashmir	965	52	4,625	997	36	38	8.3	3.6	39.1	39.7	10.7
Karnataka	12,566	748	6,172	762	58	50	1.3	1.9	58.2	50.8	32.9
Kerala	7,320	294	4,371	407	44	43	12.5	12.6	50.7	49.3	41.2
Madhya Pradesh	4,240	257	7,203	836	46	37	4.4	4.0	48.0	38.8	14.1
Chhattisgarh	2,809	143	8,388	1,271	72	45	1.1	6.8	72.9	47.8	14.2
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>28,601</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>8,577</b>	<b>1,600</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>61.6</b>	<b>39.7</b>	<b>19.7</b>
Manipur	160	7	575	106	51	48	4.9	7.0	53.5	51.6	24.1
Meghalaya	109	12	3,638	528	60	51	2.8	13.4	61.5	59.2	31.1
Mizoram	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	69	54	1.5	4.9	70.1	56.8	25.5
Nagaland	197	5	927	252	62	46	6.9	14.1	66.1	53.2	24.1
Odisha	2,803	215	6,106	777	48	42	5.1	4.7	50.3	44.1	16.1
Punjab	12,413	468	4,059	439	40	39	5.9	6.2	42.6	41.8	19.2
Rajasthan	8,986	376	5,892	868	48	38	7.7	4.3	51.7	39.5	17.7
Sikkim	67	11	7,225	3,986	46	46	18.4	16.8	56.0	55.7	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	37,878	1,741	4,022	505	63	45	4.5	3.6	65.8	46.8	34.9
Tripura	548	26	578	180	45	47	20.3	17.2	56.0	56.5	20.1
Uttar Pradesh	14,867	673	6,283	640	43	36	7.6	6.7	46.6	38.0	12.6
Uttarakhand	2,987	295	6,431	1,410	44	39	8.1	3.2	47.8	40.5	15.0
West Bengal	9,112	504	5,233	365	50	44	4.7	5.6	52.6	46.2	13.9
<b>India<sup>§</sup></b>	<b>2,30,435</b>	<b>10,755</b>	<b>6,403</b>	<b>906</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>53.0</b>	<b>43.5</b>	<b>20.5</b>

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned \* Provisional N.A. Not Available # Based on Report on Employment -Un employment Survey-2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, GoI, Central Sample. Percentage with respect to total population (usual principal status approach) @ Based on Report on Employment -Un employment Survey-2015-16, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau, GoI, Central Sample. Percentage with respect to labour force (usual principal status approach)

**SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA**

Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity (kwh.)	Annual per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (kwh.)				Percentage of rural <sup>!</sup> electrification
No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	CAGR (%)				Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture	
		Establishment	Employment							
6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census	6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census	(5 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census -6 <sup>th</sup> Economic Census)		(31-03-2015)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	
(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)	(81)
7,484	16,703	6.11	3.52	19.85	634.91	933.34	212.53	312.38	268.59	100.0
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2,632	7,873	3.67	3.54	9.28	226.57	420.66	122.94	170.21	0.05	70.0
6,505	12,669	9.59	8.31	1.61	63.45	171.86	80.01	46.60	1.22	88.6
1,640	3,116	4.39	5.26	0.32	3.21	95.91	39.45	18.14	3.06	93.0
1,936	4,406	3.56	4.10	6.75	241.59	500.69	106.06	337.14	2.70	91.2
5,214	17,988	1.87	-1.47	11.20	246.34	1212.68	605.30	139.76	0.64	100.0
6,622	19,792	3.63	3.96	2.46	6.56	1624.33	379.38	985.67	15.46	100.0
6,573	15,897	6.57	6.53	40.80	1469.60	1196.01	201.64	632.59	258.06	100.0
4,595	12,767	4.44	5.52	21.90	992.66	1196.04	247.82	385.14	358.63	100.0
6,005	14,235	6.05	6.98	40.72	1532.32	1118.62	269.81	659.88	78.13	99.8
4,002	8,735	5.90	6.71	9.12	380.46	521.01	219.99	105.91	25.42	97.9
4,715	11,696	1.76	2.29	21.24	870.64	896.13	171.89	256.44	292.21	99.9
10,043	20,711	2.37	2.98	7.09	219.03	530.83	267.52	136.04	8.43	100.0
2,964	6,262	3.04	2.73	18.10	610.56	547.42	133.09	111.97	197.55	99.1
3,029	7,286	2.74	3.51	45.19	1399.94	672.76	182.33	266.40	122.43	94.5
<b>5,462</b>	<b>12,914</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.09</b>	<b>26.36<sup>#</sup></b>	<b>878.98<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>962.56<sup>@</sup></b>	<b>216.88<sup>@</sup></b>	<b>354.15<sup>@</sup></b>	<b>225.23<sup>@</sup></b>	<b>100.0</b>
8,942	15,936	10.42	8.61	1.98	5.98	182.39	90.89	12.66	2.38	88.4
3,558	9,755	3.32	4.71	11.49	315.81	451.47	141.03	148.67	0.04	85.9
5,239	11,140	2.68	4.88	8.40	97.63	311.64	204.29	8.24	0.04	91.8
3,080	8,179	7.52	3.91	1.35	35.46	226.21	131.53	22.98	0.00	94.1
4,977	10,287	1.84	2.79	17.20	553.25	367.62	132.12	153.08	5.14	92.8
5,454	13,145	4.53	4.67	27.52	1120.81	1370.35	387.54	467.04	355.73	100.0
4,223	9,136	5.25	5.74	18.75	785.58	697.40	136.72	204.10	266.68	98.9
6,096	14,950	9.06	7.14	24.39	905.44	632.36	230.64	241.74	0.00	100.0
6,971	16,210	1.83	2.57	25.98	841.55	1126.85	319.25	417.66	180.11	100.0
6,445	10,997	3.10	2.48	5.16	207.07	207.97	113.99	10.82	8.63	97.0
3,345	7,066	6.65	7.62	4.33	229.20	303.40	117.02	75.88	55.12	98.4
3,908	10,416	2.68	5.73	18.06	641.53	955.95	222.51	543.10	10.35	99.5
6,470	13,041	4.42	2.73	9.04	393.29	422.76	137.00	176.54	16.15	99.9
<b>4,832</b>	<b>10,846</b>	<b>4.46</b>	<b>4.12</b>	<b>21.63</b>	<b>887.06</b>	<b>652.49</b>	<b>174.21</b>	<b>227.64</b>	<b>135.36</b>	<b>96.9</b>

# MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, MEDA, CEA/WRPC

\$ MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, CEA/WRPC @ MAHADISCOM, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, BEST

! Number of Villages taken as per Census 2011

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Motor vehicles per lakh population (no.)	Total road length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)	Railway route length per hundred sq. km. of area (km)	Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population
				Wireline	Wireless		
Reference Year or Date	(31-3-2015)	(31-3-2015)	(2015-16)	(30-9-2016)	(30-9-2016)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
(1)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Andhra Pradesh	17,999	110	2.27	1.86	84.26	0.98	147
Telangana ^	--	89	1.55	--	--	7.21	--
Arunachal Pradesh	11,678@	30	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.06	288
Assam	7,865	416	3.11	0.48	60.74	5.63	198
Bihar	4,673	219	3.96	0.23	55.29	0.01	260
Jharkhand	6,257	54	3.00	N.A.	N.A.	11.42	226
Delhi	43,328	N.A.	12.36	14.79	212.16	0.00	176
Goa	55,790	395	4.83	N.A.	N.A.	0.12	125
Gujarat	30,304	93	2.68	2.10	99.01	6.43	173
Haryana	29,454	105	3.87	1.28	80.27	0.00	169
Himachal Pradesh	15,355	100	0.53	2.19	130.86	0.12	171
Jammu & Kashmir	10,168	18	0.13	1.04	76.64	0.01	177
Karnataka	24,017	168	1.84	3.55	99.87	2.48	163
Kerala	27,263	502	2.69	5.99	99.23	0.02	144
Madhya Pradesh	14,605	94	1.62	0.99	60.10	8.43	199
Chhattisgarh	16,970	72	0.90	N.A.	N.A.	10.63	212
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>21,650</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>1.99</b>	<b>3.98</b>	<b>95.08</b>	<b>4.15</b>	<b>165</b>
Manipur	12,034	109	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	228
Meghalaya	9,780	60	0.04	N.A.	N.A.	1.13	319
Mizoram	14,436	47	0.01	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	242
Nagaland	14,255	224	0.07	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	173
Odisha	12,426	182	1.65	0.68	72.74	17.87	179
Punjab	21,793@	209	4.51	3.32	107.01	0.00	167
Rajasthan	17,295	73	1.72	1.04	83.17	14.09	202
Sikkim	6,750	105	--	N.A.	N.A.	0.00	206
Tamil Nadu	32,693	201	3.10	3.57	115.29	3.91	166
Tripura	7,486	357	1.84	N.A.	N.A.	0.61	187
Uttar Pradesh	10,145	172	3.77	0.39	66.42	0.78	200
Uttarakhand	17,493	118	0.64	N.A.	N.A.	Neg.	199
West Bengal	8,013	334	4.66	1.27	81.47	3.92	168
<b>India<sup>s</sup></b>	<b>16,830</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>2.05</b>	<b>1.92</b>	<b>82.17</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>187</b>

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned N.A. Not Available  
 Neg. Negligible @ Data pertains to year 2012

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Gross Enrolment Ratio			Ratio of Girls to Boys			Pupil -Teacher Ratio			
Elementary Level (Classes I –VIII)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII )	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)	Primary Level (Classes I-V)	Upper Primary level (ClassesVI-VII)	Secondary Level (ClassesIX-X)	Higher secondary Level (ClassesXI-XII)
Boys	Girls	Total							
(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
83.46	83.11	83.29	0.93	0.94	0.95	21	16	20	71
97.56	98.04	97.79	0.94	0.98	1.04	23	15	22	47
127.47	128.14	127.80	0.97	0.94	0.98	12	7	22	37
98.82	104.56	101.62	1.01	1.07	0.91	21	13	14	20
102.40	113.72	107.74	0.99	0.99	0.87	36	24	66	59
104.94	109.36	107.08	0.97	0.98	0.89	27	19	62	78
111.82	122.60	116.61	0.88	0.87	0.93	24	17	30	21
99.34	103.13	101.12	0.92	0.90	1.01	20	16	13	18
95.27	98.31	96.66	0.87	0.70	0.79	19	13	34	29
88.98	95.37	91.77	0.83	0.78	0.79	20	13	15	15
100.01	101.88	100.89	0.91	0.86	0.90	12	10	18	14
78.81	81.54	80.09	0.91	0.88	0.84	9	6	15	29
98.96	99.83	99.38	0.94	0.92	1.05	19	13	16	30
95.10	95.76	95.42	0.95	0.94	1.09	18	14	17	21
93.53	95.18	94.31	0.91	0.86	0.82	20	18	39	38
100.70	101.05	100.87	0.96	1.03	0.98	20	17	33	27
<b>97.70</b>	<b>98.98</b>	<b>98.30</b>	<b>0.88</b>	<b>0.83</b>	<b>0.85</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>
128.31	132.91	130.55	0.98	0.96	0.92	12	8	12	19
134.90	144.04	139.39	1.03	1.14	1.15	21	13	12	21
128.26	124.78	126.56	0.93	0.99	1.05	14	6	9	15
98.27	102.65	100.37	0.96	1.00	0.96	10	6	15	21
101.16	99.20	100.20	0.94	0.99	0.97	17	14	20	45
97.99	103.60	100.44	0.82	0.76	0.81	18	12	16	26
97.77	96.64	97.24	0.86	0.74	0.69	17	10	21	32
119.49	118.04	118.78	0.95	1.09	1.23	5	5	17	15
99.01	100.94	99.94	0.95	0.96	1.12	18	15	21	25
113.38	115.32	114.32	0.96	0.99	0.85	10	8	28	11
81.30	91.83	86.15	0.97	0.88	0.89	39	31	56	97
93.93	95.31	94.58	0.90	0.91	0.97	18	17	16	25
101.20	107.31	104.16	1.00	1.18	1.01	25	27	39	57
<b>94.53</b>	<b>99.59</b>	<b>96.91</b>	<b>0.94</b>	<b>0.91</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>37</b>

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Average Annual Drop- Out Rates						Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers
	Primary Level (Classes I-V)		Upper Primary Level (Classes VI-VIII)		Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)				
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls			
Reference Year or Date	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
(1)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)
Andhra Pradesh	6.57	6.89	5.09	5.32	15.81	15.60	0.578	4.6	46.39
Telangana ^	2.21	1.94	2.43	2.17	16.54	14.50	0.585	5.6	48.41
Arunachal Pradesh	11.51	10.09	5.31	8.08	18.33	15.81	0.573	5.4	42.31
Assam	16.07	14.65	10.45	10.56	24.64	29.28	0.492	4.6	35.28
Bihar	0.35	-	4.14	4.01	25.21	26.62	0.498	5.8	33.60
Jharkhand	5.91	5.03	9.01	8.96	23.45	24.56	0.485	3.8	33.72
Delhi	-	-	0.95	0.55	13.55	9.80	0.716	24.1	72.31
Goa	0.63	0.84	-	0.21	14.15	7.68	0.611	7.8	78.20
Gujarat	0.82	0.98	4.65	8.54	26.29	23.24	0.681	7.4	51.68
Haryana	5.54	5.69	5.50	6.18	16.35	15.30	0.636	9.2	56.01
Himachal Pradesh	0.46	0.83	0.50	1.27	6.31	5.80	0.696	5.3	47.30
Jammu & Kashmir	6.98	6.59	4.98	5.95	16.97	17.65	0.544	5.5	44.28
Karnataka	2.03	2.01	3.46	4.27	27.71	24.52	0.696	5.1	54.11
Kerala	-	-	-	0.00	14.96	9.52	0.661	14.8	76.60
Madhya Pradesh	6.48	6.72	7.78	10.70	23.71	25.97	0.486	3.7	42.72
Chhattisgarh	3.08	2.74	6.47	5.22	22.62	19.92	0.564	4.2	42.98
<b>Maharashtra</b>	<b>1.26</b>	<b>1.25</b>	<b>0.89</b>	<b>2.83</b>	<b>13.11</b>	<b>12.58</b>	<b>0.655</b>	<b>6.8</b>	<b>42.67</b>
Manipur	9.50	9.83	3.61	4.80	12.94	15.86	0.602	8.0	49.22
Meghalaya	10.35	8.56	6.77	6.30	20.80	20.27	0.537	3.3	54.18
Mizoram	10.17	10.03	5.46	4.06	23.02	20.73	0.635	6.0	44.40
Nagaland	6.18	5.02	7.87	7.97	17.98	18.47	0.548	10.8	50.68
Odisha	2.91	2.81	4.11	3.49	29.74	29.37	0.598	4.6	42.60
Punjab	2.89	3.25	2.95	3.55	9.22	8.39	0.674	8.7	73.93
Rajasthan	5.02	5.02	2.54	3.73	13.54	13.40	0.588	6.1	34.84
Sikkim	3.75	0.62	2.07	1.08	17.58	14.39	0.679	11.8	54.63
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	11.67	4.36	0.689	9.7	73.91
Tripura	1.37	1.19	2.37	1.61	28.03	28.83	0.596	9.6	29.15
Uttar Pradesh	9.08	8.04	0.78	4.61	9.89	10.60	0.463	4.1	39.26
Uttarakhand	4.37	3.67	0.79	1.62	11.26	9.46	0.625	4.6	46.84
West Bengal	2.13	0.79	5.84	2.88	16.33	19.06	0.514	5.9	42.64
<b>India<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>4.36</b>	<b>3.88</b>	<b>3.49</b>	<b>4.60</b>	<b>17.21</b>	<b>16.88</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>46.98</b>

\$ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

## SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Per cent of children fully immunised	Maternal Mortality Ratio <sup>#</sup>	Crimes against women (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population below poverty Line
(2014)	(2007-08)	(2011-13)	(2015)	(2015)	(15-11-2016)	(2011-12)
(108)	(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)
21.8	67.1	92	15,931	1,992	52	9.20
21.8	--	--	15,135	2,697	--	--
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	384	181	127	34.67
22.5	50.9	300	23,258	2,835	120	31.98
22.1	41.4	208	13,891	1,917	40	33.74
21.0	54.1	--	6,518	406	69	36.96
23.6	67.6	N.A.	17,104	9,489	10	9.91
N.A.	89.8	N.A.	365	242	22	5.09
22.7	54.9	112	7,762	3,623	27	16.63
22.3	59.6	127	9,446	3,262	34	11.16
23.1	82.3	N.A.	1,289	477	68	8.06
25.2	62.5	N.A.	3,363	308	48	10.35
22.4	76.7	133	12,705	3,961	33	20.91
23.8	79.5	61	9,708	2,384	40	7.05
21.8	36.2	221	24,135	12,859	29	31.65
22.2	59.3	--	5,720	4,469	47	39.93
<b>22.2</b>	<b>69.1</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>31,126</b>	<b>13,941</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>17.35</b>
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	266	110	79	36.89
N.A.	33.7	N.A.	334	257	160	11.87
N.A.	54.5	N.A.	158	186	116	20.40
N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	90	61	71	18.88
22.1	62.4	222	17,144	2,562	35	32.59
23.5	79.9	141	5,291	1,836	58	8.26
21.6	48.8	244	28,165	3,689	35	14.71
N.A.	77.8	N.A.	53	64	218	8.19
23.3	81.8	79	5,847	2,617	50	11.28
N.A.	38.5	N.A.	1,267	255	47	14.05
22.3	30.3	285	35,527	11,420	36	29.43
22.8	62.9	--	1,453	635	86	11.26
21.5	75.8	113	33,218	4,963	22	19.98
<b>22.3</b>	<b>54.1</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>2,96,268</b>	<b>94,172</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>21.92</b>

N.A. Not Available # Maternal Mortality Ratio for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand are shown combined with the respective parent state









पर्यावरण रक्षणासाठी राहु या दक्ष  
१ जुलै ला लावू तीन कोटी वृक्ष

चला एकत्र येऊ, पुढच्या पिढीसाठी वृक्षारोपण करू...

