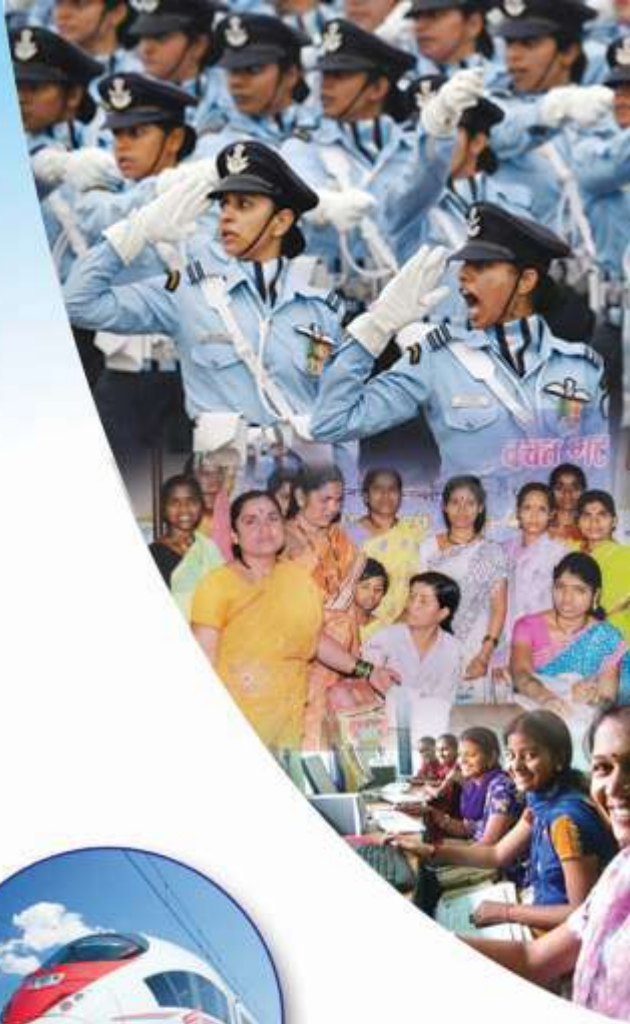




सत्यमेव जयते



Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2017-18



**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 2017-18 is the 57th 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, offices and undertakings of the State and Central Government for providing useful information in time that enabled us to bring out this publication.

R.R. Shinge
Director of Economics and Statistics,
Government of Maharashtra

Mumbai

Dated : 8th March, 2018

ECONOMIC SURVEY OF MAHARASHTRA 2017-18

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OVERVIEW OF THE STATE

Maharashtra occupies the western & central part of the country and has got 720 km long coastline along the Arabian Sea and is also fortified naturally by Sahyadri and Satpuda mountain ranges. 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. For the administrative convenience, State has been divided into 36 districts and 6 revenue divisions (viz. Konkan, Pune, Nashik, Aurangabad, Amravati and Nagpur). With a population of 11.24 crore, as per Population Census-2011 and with geographical area of about 3.08 lakh sq. km, Maharashtra is ranked 2nd by population and 3rd in terms of area. The State is highly urbanised with 45.2 per cent population living in towns.

The State enjoys tropical monsoon climate. The hot scorching summer from March onwards is followed by monsoon in early June. Maharashtra has also got blessings of nature as seen in its dense and rich forests and it hosts 6 Prime Tiger reserves, 6 National Parks.

The state capital Mumbai is not only home for leading corporate houses and firms but also has Asia's oldest Stock Exchange, the Bombay Stock Exchange.

State has taken lead in changing business atmosphere by adopting varied measures to increase 'Ease of Doing Business'. The recently launched Start Up policy is being held as pioneering by the innovative and creative industry, which aims at not only giving institutional but also intellectual support to the new budding entrepreneurs. The policy underscores the State's take on big challenge of unemployment, by encouraging job creators rather than job seekers. Also, Maharashtra became the 1st State to unveil Aerospace and Defence manufacturing policy and FinTech policy aimed at spurring job creation.

The grand response it garnered in 'Magnetic Maharashtra investors summit' has proved the fact that the State remains the top destination for investment owing well developed infrastructure, technological advancement, availability of skilled manpower, connectivity to major areas and abundant natural resources.

Climate change and Global warming are persisting threats for not only the State but also for the World. Considering this, Maharashtra has become the 1st State to launch its own Electric Vehicles policy for supporting production and use of 5 lakh vehicles in the State. This shows the States greater adherence to clean fuel and tackling global warming by encouraging sustainable transport system.

Maharashtra is not just a geographical expression but an entity built on collective efforts of its people. Varied customs and traditions co-exist peacefully in Maharashtra. The State is well known throughout the country for its rich music and dances. *Povadas*, *Bharuds*, *Gondhals* and *Lavnis* 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 celebrates all major religious festivals 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 like Ajanta, Ellora & Elephanta caves, Gateway of India and architectural structures like Viharas and Chaityas are like magnets for tourists, which pull crowd from all over the world. The State has sizable contribution in sports, arts, literature and social services. The State is also home to 'Bollywood', a world famous entertainment industry and new soft power of India.

Maharashtra has time and again showed its progressive nature and the new Maharashtra of today is walking on the path of sustainable development step by step.

* * * * *

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)	2016-17 (8)
1. Geographical Area- (⁰⁰⁰ sq. km.)	306	308	308	308	308	308	308
2. Administrative Setup -							
Revenue Divisions	4	4	6	6	6	6	6
Districts	26	26	28	31	35	35	36
Talukas	229	235	301	303	353	355 [@]	355 [@]
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
3. Population as per Census- (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
4. Nominal State Income –							
State Income (₹ crore)	2,249	5,780	19,377	68,861	2,43,584	9,50,771	19,86,806 ^{††}
Agriculture & allied activities (₹ crore)	585	1,078	3,756	12,326	32,711	1,22,932	2,26,548 ^{††}
Industry Sector (₹ crore)	553	1,732	6,224	22,554	64,942	2,63,512	5,46,303 ^{†††}
Service Sector (₹ crore)	1,111	2,969	9,397	33,981	1,45,931	5,64,326	9,29,139 ^{†††}
Per capita State income (₹)	576	1,168	3,112	8,811	28,540	84,858	1,65,491 [†]
5. Rainfall-Per cent to Normal						102.3	84.3
6. Agriculture -(Area in ⁰⁰⁰ ha)							
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 [^]	226 ^{\$}	422	718	1,076 ^{\$}	1,764 ^{##}	2,955 ^{##}	3,947 ^{###}
Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	6.5	8.4	12.3	15.2	17.8	N.A.	N.A.
7. Area under principal crops- (in ⁰⁰⁰ ha)							
Rice	1,300	1,352	1,459	1,597	1,512	1,516	1,535
Wheat	907	812	1,063	867	754	1,307	1,272
Jowar	6,284	5,703	6,469	6,300	5,094	4,060	3,616
Bajra	1,635	2,039	1,534	1,940	1,800	1,035	837
All cereals	10,606	10,320	10,976	11,136	9,824	8,985	8,490
All pulses	2,349	2,566	2,715	3,257	3,557	4,038	4,358
All foodgrains	12,955	12,886	13,691	14,393	13,382	13,023	12,848

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 26th August 2016, instructions regarding procedure for collecting data are issued.

\$ 1961-62 \$\$ 1991-92

This includes actual irrigation by project, canals, lift and water released in rivers and nullahs

[^] Command area created by Water Resources Dept. ++ Source : Chief Auditor, Water and Irrigation, Aurangabad under Water Resources Department

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)	2016-17 (8)
Sugarcane area	155	204	319	536	687	1,041	N. A.
Sugarcane harvested area	155	167	258	442	595	965	633
Cotton	2,500	2,750	2,550	2,721	3,077	3,942	4,212
Groundnut	1,083	904	695	864	490	395	355
8. Production of principal crops- (in '000 tonnes)							
Rice	1,369	1,662	2,315	2,344	1,930	2,691	3,581
Wheat	401	440	886	909	948	2,301	2,214
Jowar	4,224	1,557	4,409	5,929	3,988	3,452	2,538
Bajra	489	824	697	1,115	1,087	1,123	800
All cereals	6,755	4,737	8,647	10,740	8,497	12,317	12,646
All pulses	989	677	825	1,441	1,637	3,096	4,584
All foodgrains	7,744	5,414	9,472	12,181	10,134	15,413	17,229
Sugarcane	10,404	14,433	23,706	38,154	49,569	85,691	54,237
Cotton (lint) [#]	1,673	484	1,224	1,875	1,803	7,473	10,755
Groundnut	800	586	451	979	470	470	420
9. Index number of agricultural production @	--	--	--	136.5	127.4	223.8	240.2
10. Agriculture Census -		(1970-71)	(1980-81)	(1990-91)	(2000-01)	(2005-06)	(2010-11)
Number of operational land holdings (in '000)	--	4,951	6,863	9,470	12,138	13,716	13,699
Area of operational land holdings (in '000 ha)	--	21,179	21,362	20,925	20,103	20,005	19,767
Average size of operational land holdings (ha)	--	4.28	3.11	2.21	1.66	1.46	1.44
11. Livestock Census -	(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 ^{@@} (2003)	77,795 ^{@@} (2003)
Tractors	1,427	3,274	12,917	34,529	79,893	1,05,611	1,05,611
12. Forest Area (sq.km.)	63,544	62,311	64,222	63,798	61,935	61,939	61,724*
13. Industrial Investment \$-						(2016)	(2017)
No. of projects approved	--	--	--	--	--	19,472	19,826
Proposed Investment (₹ crore)	--	--	--	--	--	11,41,234	11,89,815
14. Electricity – (Million Kwh)							
Total generation	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209	83,017	1,15,046
Total consumption	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,08,455
Industrial consumption	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	33,833
Agricultural consumption	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	28,272
Domestic consumption	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	26,874

* Provisional # Production of cotton in 170 kg per bale in '000 bales @ Base : Triennial Average 1979-82=100

\$ Since August 1991 to December

N.A. Not Available

+ Total poultry includes Turkey, Quail and other birds. @@ Total poultry includes birds in poultry farm.

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)	2016-17 (8)
15. Banking - (Scheduled Commercial)		(June 1971)	(June 1981)	(June 1991)	(June 2001)	(June 2010)	(June 2016)
Banking offices	N.A.	1,471	3,627	5,591	6,294	8,037	11,927
Banking offices for rural population	N.A.	450	1,355	2,749	2,294	2,170	2,979
16. Education⁺ -							
Primary schools	34,594	44,535	51,045	57,744	65,960	75,695	1,04,971
Enrolment (in '000)	4,178	6,539	8,392	10,424	11,857	10,626	15,986
Secondary schools (incl. higher secondary)	2,468	5,313	6,119	10,519	15,389	21,357	25,737
Enrolment (in '000)	858	1,985	3,309	6,260	9,267	10,711	6,615
17. Health -		(1971)	(1981)	(1991)	(2001)	(2011)	(2016)
Hospitals	N.A.	299	530	768	1,102	1,368	1,402
Dispensaries	N.A.	1,372	1,776	1,896	1,544	3,012	3,087
Beds per lakh of population	N.A.	88	114	144	106	103	108
							(2016)
Birth rate [@]	34.7	32.2	28.5	26.2	20.7	16.7	15.9
Death rate [@]	13.8	12.3	9.6	8.2	7.5	6.3	5.9
Infant mortality rate [@]	86	105	79	60	45	25	19
18. Transport -							
Railway route length (Kilometer)	5,056	5,226	5,233	5,434	5,459	5,984	6,165
Total road length (Kilometer) [†]	39,241	65,364	1,41,131	1,72,965	2,16,968	2,41,712	3,03,359
of which surfaced	24,852	35,853	66,616	1,32,048	1,78,999	2,21,182	N.A.
Motor vehicles (in '000)	100	312	805	2,641	6,607	16,990	29,186
19. Co-operation -							
Primary agricultural credit societies	21,400	20,420	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,089*
Membership (in lakh)	22	38	54	79	101	150	168*
Total no. of co-op. societies	31,565	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,95,301*
Total membership (in lakh)	42	86	148	269	430	530	525*
Total working capital of co-op. societies (₹ crore)	291	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,63,878*
20. Local Self-Govt. Institutions -							(2017-18) [§]
Zilla Parishads	25	25	25	29	33	33	34
Gram Panchayats	21,636	22,300	24,281	25,827	27,735	27,913	27,855
Panchayat Samitees	295	296	296	298	321	351	351
Municipal Councils	219	221	220	228	228	222	236
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 31.12.2017)

+ 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 this information is Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad.

B. MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
1. Population (2011)				
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
2. Agriculture (2014-15)				
2.1 Net area sown	In '000 ha	17,345	1,40,130	12.4
2.2 Gross cropped area	"-	23,474	1,98,360	11.8
2.3 Gross irrigated area	"-	N.A.	96,457	--
2.4 Percentage of gross irrigated area to gross cropped area	Per cent	N.A.	48.6	--
2.5 Area under principal crops (average for years 2012-13 to 2014-15)				
(i) Rice	In '000 ha	1,572	43,667	3.6
(ii) Wheat	"-	960	30,645	3.1
(iii) Jowar	"-	3,388	6,056	55.9
(iv) Bajra	"-	805	7,475	10.8
(v) All cereals	"-	7,870	99,363	7.9
(vi) All foodgrains (cereals and pulses)	"-	11,331	1,23,372	9.2
(vii) Sugarcane Area	"-	N. A.	5,020	--
Harvested Area	"-	968	N.A.	--
(viii) Cotton	"-	4,179	12,252	34.1
(ix) Groundnut	"-	320	4,998	6.4

N.A. Not Available

MAHARASHTRA'S COMPARISON WITH INDIA--- contd.

Item (1)	Unit (2)	Maharashtra (3)	India (4)	Comparison with India (Percentage) (5)
3. Livestock census				
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
4. Forests				
4.1 Total forest area (2017)	Sq.km.	61,724*	7,67,419	8.0
5. Industry				
5.1 Industrial Investment ^{\$}				
(a) Projects approved	Number	19,826	1,10,518	17.9
(b) Proposed investment	₹ crore	11,89,815	1,18,29,537	10.1
6. Electricity (2015-16)				
6.1 Total generation	Million kwh.	1,13,787	11,67,584	9.7
6.2 Total consumption [#]	''-	1,16,743	8,33,364	14.0
6.3 (a) Industrial consumption	''-	40,231	2,85,696	14.1
(b) Percentage of industrial consumption to total consumption	Per cent	34.5	34.3	--
7. Banking (Scheduled commercial) (March 2017)				
7.1 Banking offices	Number	12,191	1,34,014	9.1
7.2 Towns and Villages having banking offices (March 2017)	''-	3,176	46,061	6.9
8. State / National Income (2016-17)				
8.1 Nominal Income	₹ crore	19,86,806 ⁺	1,34,92,657 ⁺	14.7
8.2 Per capita income at current prices	₹	1,65,491 ⁺	1,03,870 ⁺	--
8.3 Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) /Nominal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) [†]	₹ crore	22,57,032 ⁺	1,52,53,714 ⁺	14.8

\$ From August 1991 to December 2017 + First revised estimates # Electrical energy sales to ultimate consumers through distribution licensees. * Provisional † GSDP / GDP are at market prices

1

State Economy

1. STATE ECONOMY

State Income

1.1 As per the advance estimates, the State economy is forecasted to grow by 7.3 per cent during 2017-18 over the previous year, this growth is against the 10.0 per cent growth during 2016-17, while the Indian economy is expected to grow by 6.5 per cent. During 2016-17 agricultural production was higher on account of good rains (94.9 per cent of the normal monsoon). The 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to register (-) 8.3 per cent growth rate during 2017-18 due to comparatively less rains (84.3 per cent of the normal monsoon). During 2017-18, 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow at 6.5 per cent and 9.7 per cent respectively. As per the advance estimates, real (at constant 2011-12 prices) Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) for 2017-18 is expected to be ₹ 19,59,920 crore and nominal (at current prices) GSDP is expected to be ₹ 24,96,505 crore.

- Two digit 10.0 per cent economic growth during 2016-17 as against 2015-16
- Gross State Domestic Product to increase by ₹ 2,39,473 crore during 2017-18 as compared to 2016-17
- Per Capita Income is ₹ 1,80,596 during 2017-18 as against ₹ 1,65,491 during 2016-17
- In Per Capita Income Maharashtra is leading state amongst major states
- Gross State Domestic Product at current prices is ₹ 24,96,505 during 2017-18 as compared to ₹ 16,49,695 during 2013-14
- Per Capita Income of the State for 2016-17 as compared to 2015-16 increased by 12.1 per cent whereas for Karnataka is increased by 10.2 per cent for similar period

1.2 As per the first revised estimates, real GSDP is ₹ 18,26,296 crore for 2016-17 as against ₹ 16,60,387 crore for 2015-16 registering growth of 10.0 per cent. Nominal GSDP (at current prices) for 2016-17 is ₹ 22,57,032 crore as against ₹ 19,86,721 crore for 2015-16. Per Capita State Income is ₹ 1,65,491 for 2016-17 as against ₹ 1,47,610 for 2015-16.

Particulars	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺	2017-18 ^{\$}
<i>Per Capita Net State Income at current prices (₹)</i>	99,564	1,11,980	1,25,039	1,32,611	1,47,610	1,65,491	1,80,596
Nominal Gross State Domestic Product (₹ Crore)	12,80,369	14,59,628	16,49,695	17,80,721	19,86,721	22,57,032	24,96,505

Per capita State Income of selected states (2016-17)

State	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Tamil Nadu	Telangana	Uttar Pradesh
<i>Per Capita State Income (₹)</i>	1,22,376	1,57,474	72,599	1,65,491	1,53,263	1,55,612	51,920

@ Preliminary estimates ++ Second revised estimates + First revised estimates \$ Advance estimates Note : Base year 2011-12

World Economy 2017

Country	World	United States of America	Japan	France	Germany	China	India [@]	Maharashtra [@]
Gross product growth rate (per cent)	3.0	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	6.8	6.5	7.3

@ for 2017-18

Prices

1.3 Average Consumer Price Index (CPI) (base year: 2003) for rural and urban areas in the State from April to December, 2017 was 271.3 and 260.7 respectively. The year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI during April to December, 2017 was 1.8 per cent for rural areas and 2.1 per cent for urban areas.

1.4 The Public Distribution System has been computerised. The point of service (PoS) devices for food grains distribution have been installed in all fair price shops. AADHAR seeding of 87 per cent of beneficiaries under Nation Food Security Act and 93 per cent beneficiaries in the category of APL farmers from drought prone 14 districts is completed.

Public finance

1.5 The expected revenue receipts of the State are ₹ 2,43,738 crore for 2017-18 (BE) as against ₹ 2,20,012 crore during 2016-17 (RE). The expected tax and non-tax revenue as per 2017-18 (BE) are ₹ 1,90,842 crore and ₹ 52,896 crore respectively. Actual revenue receipts during April to December, 2017 were ₹ 1,66,005 crore (68.1 per cent of BE) showing an increase of 17.8 per cent over corresponding period of 2016-17.

1.6 The expected revenue expenditure of the State is ₹ 2,48,249 crore as per 2017-18 (BE) as against ₹ 2,34,390 crore during 2016-17 (RE).

1.7 Expected revenue deficit, fiscal deficit and debt stock are ₹ 4,511 crore, ₹ 38,789 crore and ₹ 4,13,044 crore respectively as per 2017-18 (BE). The percentage of fiscal deficit to GSDP is 1.6 per cent and debt stock to GSDP is 16.6 per cent as per 2017-18 (BE), both the fiscal indicators are well within the fiscal limits of 2.8 per cent and 22.2 per cent respectively as stipulated by the 14th Finance Commission under 'Consolidated Fiscal Reform Path'.

1.8 As per 2017-18 (BE), the share of capital receipts in total receipts and capital expenditure in total expenditure is expected to be 14.1 per cent and 12.5 per cent respectively.

Year	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Percentage of Debt stock to GSDP	17.6	16.9	16.3	16.5	16.3	16.4 [#]	16.6 ^{##}
Fiscal limits stipulated under Consolidated fiscal reforms path	26.1	25.5	24.8	24.3	21.9	22.1	22.2
Total revenue receipts (₹ Crore)	1,25,313 [#]	1,44,623 [#]	1,58,410 [#]	1,80,794 [#]	1,98,321 [#]	2,20,012 [#]	2,43,738 ^{##}

Revised estimates

Budget estimates

Institutional finance

1.9 As on 31st March, 2017 aggregate bank deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks in the State were ₹ 21.64 lakh crore and ₹ 23.00 lakh crore respectively. Credit-Deposit Ratio was 106.3 per cent as on 31st March, 2017 as compared to 102.7 per cent on 31st March, 2016. The share of the State in aggregate deposits and gross credit of scheduled commercial banks at All-India was 20.1 per cent and 29.0 per cent respectively.

1.10 Annual credit plan size for priority sector of the State for 2017-18 is ₹ 2.91 lakh crore higher by 14.1 per cent over the previous year. In this plan, share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is 26.5 per cent & that of 'Rural artisan, village & cottage industries and SSI' sector is 66.1 per cent.

1.11 Upto 7th February, 2018 about 2.20 crore bank accounts were opened in the State under *Pradhan Mantri Jan-Dhan Yojana* with deposits of about ₹ 4,304 crore. Of the total accounts opened, about 26 per cent were zero balance accounts.

1.12 Maharashtra is one of the leading state in terms of disbursement of loans under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana* scheme. Under the scheme during 2016-17 total loans of ₹ 16,976 crore were disbursed to 33.4 lakh beneficiaries in the State, of which 30.5 lakh were under 'Shishu' (upto ₹ 50,000), 2.2 lakh under 'Kishor' (₹ 50,000 to ₹ 5 lakh) and 0.7 lakh under 'Tarun' (₹ 5 lakh to ₹ 10 lakh) category. During 2017-18 upto 9th February total loans of ₹ 14,235 crore were disbursed to 26.1 lakh beneficiaries in the State of which 23.7 lakh were under 'Shishu', 1.8 lakh under 'Kishor' and 0.6 lakh under 'Tarun' category.

Loan disbursed (₹ Crore)

Year	Shishu	Kishor	Tarun	Total
2015-16	6,616	3,462	3,294	13,372
2016-17	6,909	4,947	5,120	16,976
2017-18 ⁺	5,922	4,124	4,189	14,235
Total	19,447	12,533	12,603	44,583

+ upto 9th February

Agriculture & allied activities

1.13 The State received only 84.3 per cent of the normal rainfall during monsoon 2017. Out of 355 talukas (excluding talukas in Mumbai City & Mumbai suburban districts) in the State, 147 received deficient, 146 received normal and 62 received excess rainfall.

1.14 The State ranks 10th in average size of operational land holding (1.44 ha) amongst all states, as per Agriculture Census 2010-11. The total area of small & marginal (upto 2.0 ha) operational land holdings farmers was 89.25 lakh ha constituting 45.2 per cent of the total area whereas number of land holdings was 107.61 lakh which is 78.6 per cent of the total number of operational land holdings.

1.15 During *kharif* season of 2017, sowing was completed on 150.45 lakh ha area. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to decrease by four per cent, 46 per cent, 15 per cent and 44 per cent respectively, while the production of sugarcane is expected to increase by 25 per cent over the previous year.

1.16 During 2017-18, area under *rabi* crops is 46.88 lakh ha. The production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to decrease by 39 per cent, four per cent and 73 per cent respectively over the previous year.

1.17 During 2017-18, the area under horticulture crops is 15.22 lakh ha and production is expected to be 207.54 lakh MT as against area of 16.73 lakh ha and production of 219.93 lakh MT during 2016-17.

Particulars	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 [#]	2017-18 ^{\$}
Rainfall (percentage to normal)	102.3	90.3	124.6	70.2	59.4	94.9	84.3
Crop production in the State	Production ('000 MT)						
Cereals	10,276	8,667	10,677	9,259	7,210	12,646	9,977
Pulses	2,225	2,262	3,114	2,019	1,545	4,584	3,306
Total Foodgrains	12,501	10,929	13,791	11,278	8,755	17,230	13,283
Oilseeds	4,485	5,087	5,294	2,850	2,436	5,113	4,187
Sugarcane	86,733	69,648	76,901	84,699	73,680	54,237	67,863
Cotton (Lint) [@]	7,200	7,655	8,834	7,000	7,500	10,755	6,049
Fruits	10,538	9,785	13,458	11,090	9,750	10,630	10,880 ^{\$\$}
Vegetables	8,778	8,008	10,162	8,783	9,452	10,520	9,044 ^{\$\$}

@ Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 kg each

Final estimates

\$ Second advance estimates

\$\$ First advance estimates

1.18 Live storage in the major, medium & minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together as on 15th October, 2016 was 29,814 million cubic metre, which was 69.6 per cent of the storage capacity as per the project design.

1.19 During 2016-17, under 'Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan', out of 5,291 villages selected, in all 2,830 villages have been made water neutral by creating water storage of 5,897.6 lakh cubic metre. Under the Abhiyaan 5,018 villages have been selected for 2017-18.

1.20 During 2016-17, crop loan of ₹ 42,172 crore was disbursed through financial institutions as against ₹ 40,581 crore during 2015-16. During 2016-17, agricultural term loans of an amount of ₹ 54,606 crore was disbursed as against ₹ 32,284 crore during 2015-16. During 2017-18, the annual target for agriculture & allied activities sector in annual credit plan is ₹ 77,207 crore. During 2016-17, primary agricultural credit co-operative societies disbursed loans of ₹ 15,461 crore to farmers, of which loans of ₹ 6,314 crore were disbursed to small & marginal farmers (40.8 per cent).

1.21 The total milk production during 2016-17 was 104.02 lakh MT as against 101.52 lakh MT during 2015-16.

1.22 During 2017-18 upto December, marine and inland fish production (provisional) was 3.50 lakh MT and 1.15 lakh MT respectively. During 2016-17, it was 4.63 lakh MT and 2.00 lakh MT respectively.

Industry and co-operation

1.23 Ease of Doing Business indicates simpler, speedy and hassle-free regulations for businesses. The State has implemented and submitted evidences for 372 reforms of which, 348 reforms have been approved by GoI.

- As per 'Asian Competitiveness Institute of Lee Kuan Yew School of Public policy of Singapore' index on ease of doing business in 2016 Maharashtra ranks first in the country
- Reserve Bank of India Mumbai divisional office, received ₹ 74,123 crore inflows of foreign direct investment during April-December, 2017 for Maharashtra including Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu
- Out of ₹ 8 lakh crore investment in 2,984 MoU proposals in Make in India 2016 Summit projects of about ₹ 4.91 lakh crore investment (61 per cent) are in various stages of implementation

1.24 From August, 1991 to December, 2017 in all 19,826 industrial proposals with proposed investment of ₹ 11,89,815 crore were approved. Of these, 8,974 projects were commissioned (45.3 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 2,92,252 crore (24.6 per cent) and generated employment of about 12.67 lakh.

1.25 The State has remained in the forefront in terms of FDI inflow in the country.

1.26 The Magnetic Maharashtra - Convergence 2018 a global investment summit was organised in February, 2018 to showcase the various reforms initiated by GoM and to attract investment and generate employment opportunity. In this Summit, total 4,108 proposals with an investment of ₹12.07 lakh crore and proposed employment of 36.77 lakh were signed.

1.27 In the State, upto December, 2017 about 3.6 lakh Micro, Small and Medium enterprises (MSMEs) have obtained Udyog Aadhaar memorandum with an investment of ₹ 85,362 crore and 27.6 lakh employment.

1.28 As per Annual Survey of Industries 2014-15, 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.

1.29 The Women Entrepreneurs Policy 2017 has been launched to encourage participation of women entrepreneurs and improve the women entrepreneurship from the current 9 per cent to 20 per cent. The State is first in India to have a separate policy for Women entrepreneurs.

1.30 As on 31st March, 2017 there were about 1.95 lakh co-operative societies, with about 5.25 crore members therein. Of these, 11 per cent were in agricultural credit, 10 per cent were in non-agricultural credit and 79 per cent were engaged in other activities. In all 18.7 per cent co-operative societies were in loss, of which 32.6 per cent were in agricultural credit.

Infrastructure

Energy

1.31 Installed capacity of electricity in the State was 35,468 MW as on 31st December, 2017. During 2017-18 upto December total electricity generated was 74,968 Million Units (MU), and total consumption upto October in the State was 65,980 MU.

1.32 During 2016-17, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 16,903 MW with load shedding of 37 MW. During 2017-18 upto November, average peak demand was 17,121 MW with 82 MW load shedding.

1.33 During 2016-17, transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO, distribution losses and 'Aggregate Technical & Commercial' (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 3.6 per cent, 14.7 per cent and 18.9 per cent respectively.

Transport

1.34 At the end of March 2017, the total road length maintained by PWD and ZP was about 3.03 lakh km.

➤ As per the report of *Niti Aayog* Infrastructure facilities 2017 Maharashtra is leading in country with share of 11 per cent on expenditure of infrastructure facilities projects

1.35 '*Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg*' is a proposed eight lane expressway (701 km long and 120 metre wide) connecting Mumbai to Nagpur and enable to cover the distance in eight hours. Total estimated cost of this project is ₹ 46,000 crore. The total land required is 8,513.19 ha of which 5,165.28 ha is acquired.

1.36 The total number of vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2018 was 314 lakh (25,859 vehicles per lakh population and 104 vehicles per km road length).

1.37 Mumbai Metro Rail Project consisting of Dahisar-D.N.Nagar (18.6 km), Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km), Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km), Andheri(E)-Dahisar(E) (16.5 km) and D.N.Nagar-Mandale (23.6 km) is in progress. Nagpur Metro Rail project consisting of 38.22 km length and Pune Metro Rail project of length 31.25 km length are in progress. The estimated cost of these Metro Rail Projects taken together is ₹ 81,389 crore.

1.38 During 2016-17, total cargo traffic handled by major and non-major ports was 1,600.93 lakh MT as against 1,539.86 lakh MT during previous year.

1.39 During 2016-17, on an average per day Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) has effectively operated 16,447 buses by covering 55.82 lakh km and carrying 66.31 lakh passengers.

1.40 During 2016-17, domestic and international cargo handled by airports in the State was 2.78 lakh MT and 5.48 lakh MT respectively, whereas the corresponding figures for 2015-16 were 2.49 lakh MT and 4.97 lakh MT respectively. During 2016-17 the passenger traffic from domestic and international airports was 415.05 lakh and 128.91 lakh respectively.

Social sector

1.41 As per the fifth 'Employment & Unemployment Survey' conducted during 2015-16 for persons of age 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.

1.42 During 2017-18, number of primary schools (class I to VIII) is 1,06,527 with enrolment of 159.09 lakh. During 2017-18, number of secondary & higher secondary schools (class IX to XII) is 26,879 with enrolment of 66.48 lakh.

1.43 As per All-India Survey of Higher Education, enrolment in higher education was 40.16 lakh in 2016-17. The gender parity index for 2016-17 was 0.88.

1.44 Birth rate, Death rate, Infant Mortality Rate, Under Five Mortality Rate and Neo-Natal Mortality Rate were 15.9, 5.9, 19, 21 and 13 respectively in 2016.

1.45 Life expectancy at birth during 2011-2015 is 72 years for persons and it is 73.9 years for female & 70.3 years for male.

1.46 Maharashtra Human Development Programme is being implemented in 125 most backward talukas in rural areas and 'C' class Municipal Councils. To address the issues of poverty with emphasis on development of livelihood opportunities on priority basis in 27 talukas, 'Action room to Reduce Poverty' has been set up in collaboration with UNDP.

* * * * *

2

Population



2. POPULATION

2.1 Population Census 2011 (15th in its series) was conducted all over India by the Office of the Registrar General of India (ORGI). As per the Population Census 2011, the State is second most populated state with 11.24 crore population after Uttar Pradesh. Population of Maharashtra and All-India are given in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1 Population as per Census

Population		Maharashtra		All-India	
		2001	2011	2001	2011
Rural	Male	2.85	3.15	38.16	42.78
	Female	2.73	3.00	36.09	40.60
	Persons	5.58	6.15	74.25	83.38
Urban	Male	2.19	2.67	15.06	19.55
	Female	1.92	2.41	13.56	18.16
	Persons	4.11	5.08	28.62	37.71
Total	Male	5.04	5.82	53.22	62.33
	Female	4.65	5.41	49.65	58.76
	Persons	9.69	11.24	102.87	121.09
Scheduled Castes	Male	0.51	0.68	8.61	10.35
	Female	0.48	0.65	8.05	9.79
	Persons	0.99	1.33	16.66	20.14
Scheduled Tribes	Male	0.44	0.53	4.26	5.25
	Female	0.42	0.52	4.17	5.20
	Persons	0.86	1.05	8.43	10.45

Source : ORGI

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

2.2 The State registered lowest decadal growth rate of 16.0 per cent during 2001-11. The proportion of urban population is considerably high in the State as compared to other states. Important population indicators of selected states are given in Table 2.2.

Table 2.2 Important population indicators of selected states

State	Decennial growth rate (per cent)		Population density ^{\$}		Urban population (per cent)		Percentage of slum population to urban population	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	14.6	11.0	277	308	27.3	33.4	24.9	36.1
Gujarat	22.7	19.3	258	308	37.4	42.6	9.9	6.5
Karnataka	17.5	15.6	276	319	34.0	38.7	7.8	13.9
Kerala	9.4	4.9	819	860	26.0	47.7	0.8	1.3
Madhya Pradesh	24.3	20.4	196	236	26.5	27.6	15.1	28.4
Maharashtra	22.7	16.0	315	365	42.4	45.2	27.3	23.3
Rajasthan	28.4	21.3	165	200	23.4	24.9	9.8	12.1
Uttar Pradesh	25.9	20.2	690	829	20.8	22.3	12.7	14.0
All-India	21.5	17.7	325	382	27.8	31.1	14.9	17.4

Source : ORGI

^{\$} Population per Sq. Km.

[@] including Telangana

2.3 Sex ratio and child sex ratio: As per the Population Census 2011 Chandrapur, Satara, Sangli and Kolhapur are the only districts showing increase in child sex ratio. The child sex ratio in all the districts of the State except Gondia, Gadchiroli and Chandrapur is below 950. The sex ratio and child sex ratio in selected states are given in Table 2.3 and Table 2.4 respectively.

Table 2.3 Sex ratio^{\$} in selected states

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	983	996	965	987	978	993
Gujarat	945	949	880	880	920	919
Karnataka	977	979	942	963	965	973
Kerala	1,059	1,078	1,058	1,091	1,058	1,084
Madhya Pradesh	927	936	898	918	919	931
Maharashtra	960	952	873	903	922	929
Rajasthan	930	933	890	914	921	928
Uttar Pradesh	904	918	876	894	898	912
All-India	946	949	900	929	933	943

Source : ORGI

\$ Females per thousand males

@ including Telangana

Table 2.4 Child sex ratio^{\$} in selected states

State	Rural		Urban		Total	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	963	941	955	935	961	939
Gujarat	906	914	837	852	883	890
Karnataka	949	950	940	946	946	948
Kerala	961	965	958	963	960	964
Madhya Pradesh	939	923	907	901	932	918
Maharashtra	916	890	908	899	913	894
Rajasthan	914	892	887	874	909	888
Uttar Pradesh	921	906	890	885	916	902
All-India	934	923	906	905	927	918

Source : ORGI

\$ Number of girls per thousand boys in the age group 0-6 years

@ including Telangana

2.4 Literacy rate: There is a significant difference between male and female literacy rate in the country. Gender gap in literacy in the State is 16.3 per cent as per 2011 census. The gender gap in literacy rates is found to be highest in Rajasthan (27.1 per cent), which is much higher than at All-India level. Gender gap in 19 states is below the national average. The literacy rates for selected states are given in Table 2.5. Population of Maharashtra and India as per censuses is given in Annexure 2.1, rural and urban population in Maharashtra based on censuses is given in Annexure 2.2 and districtwise population characteristics as per Census 2011 is given in Annexure 2.3.

Table 2.5 Literacy rates for selected states (age group 7 years & above)

(per cent)

State	2001			2011		
	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female	Persons
Andhra Pradesh [@]	70.3	50.4	60.5	74.9	59.2	67.0
Gujarat	79.7	57.8	69.1	85.8	69.7	78.0
Karnataka	76.1	56.9	66.6	82.5	68.1	75.4
Kerala	94.2	87.7	90.9	96.1	92.1	94.0
Madhya Pradesh	76.1	50.3	63.7	78.7	59.2	69.3
Maharashtra	86.0	67.0	76.9	88.4	75.9	82.3
Rajasthan	75.7	43.9	60.4	79.2	52.1	66.1
Uttar Pradesh	68.8	42.2	56.2	77.3	57.2	67.7
All-India	75.3	53.7	64.8	80.9	64.6	73.0

Source : ORGI

@ including Telangana

2.5 Population according to education level: Higher levels of education and literacy lead to a greater awareness and also contribute in improving economic and social conditions. Proportion of population having education level of matric & above for selected states is given in Table 2.6.

2.6 Work participation rate: The work participation rate (WPR) for the State has increased from 42.5 per cent in 2001 to 44.0 per cent in 2011. WPR for selected states is given in Table 2.7 and age specific WPR in selected states as per Census 2011 is given in Table 2.8.

Table 2.6 Proportion of population having education level of matric & above for selected states(per cent[§])

State	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	18.4	27.3
Gujarat	20.7	25.0
Karnataka	21.8	30.5
Kerala	29.2	40.9
Madhya Pradesh	13.6	17.7
Maharashtra	25.0	32.7
Rajasthan	12.2	17.9
Uttar Pradesh	15.0	21.4
All-India	18.4	24.9

§ Percentage to population of age group 7 years & above

Source : ORGI

@ including Telangana

Table 2.7 WPR[§] for selected states

(per cent)

State	Male		Female		Persons	
	2001	2011	2001	2011	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	56.2	57.0	35.1	36.2	45.8	46.6
Gujarat	54.9	57.2	27.9	23.4	41.9	41.0
Karnataka	56.6	59.0	32.0	31.9	44.5	45.6
Kerala	50.2	52.7	15.4	18.2	32.3	34.8
Madhya Pradesh	51.5	53.6	33.2	32.6	42.7	43.5
Maharashtra	53.3	56.0	30.8	31.1	42.5	44.0
Rajasthan	50.0	51.5	33.5	35.1	42.1	43.6
Uttar Pradesh	46.8	47.7	16.5	16.7	32.5	32.9
All-India	51.7	53.3	25.6	25.5	39.1	39.8

Source : ORGI

§ WPR: Percentage of total workers to total population

@ including Telangana

2.7 Female headed households: Female headed households are likely to be economically deprived. Proportion of female headed households for selected states is given in Table 2.9.

Table 2.8 Age specific WPR for selected states

State	(per cent)	
	Age group	
	15 to 29 years	15 to 59 years
Andhra Pradesh [@]	50.0	64.9
Gujarat	49.2	59.3
Karnataka	51.4	63.9
Kerala	30.7	49.4
Madhya Pradesh	52.9	66.1
Maharashtra	47.5	61.8
Rajasthan	55.1	67.6
Uttar Pradesh	37.3	50.1
All-India	45.0	58.5

Source : ORGI @ including Telangana

Table 2.9 Proportion of female headed households for selected states

State	No. of households (lakh)		Proportion of female headed households (per cent)	
	2001	2011	2001	2011
	Andhra Pradesh [@]	169.61	210.23	11.3
Gujarat	96.68	122.48	8.0	10.1
Karnataka	103.80	133.57	13.9	17.0
Kerala	67.13	78.54	22.6	25.3
Madhya Pradesh	108.93	150.93	7.5	10.0
Maharashtra	195.22	244.22	10.1	12.9
Rajasthan	92.96	127.11	6.9	9.3
Uttar Pradesh	256.88	334.48	7.9	12.0
All-India	1,931.19	2,495.02	10.4	13.2

Source : ORGI @ including Telangana

2.8 Source of drinking water: As per the Population Census 2011 the percentage of households by source of drinking water, availability of latrine facility and type of drainage facility for selected states are given in Table 2.10.

Table 2.10 Percentage of households by source of drinking water, availability of latrine facility and type of drainage facility for selected states

State	(per cent)								
	Availability of drinking water			Households having [#]			Type of drainage		
				Latrine facility available within premises	Latrine not available				
	Within premises	Near the premises	Away		Public latrine	Open	Closed	Open	No drainage
Andhra Pradesh [@]	43.2	37.3	19.5	49.6	2.5	48.0	21.6	35.4	43.1
Gujarat	64.0	23.5	12.4	57.4	2.3	40.4	37.3	9.4	53.3
Karnataka	44.5	37.3	18.2	51.2	3.8	45.0	26.1	34.6	39.3
Kerala	77.7	14.1	8.2	95.2	1.1	3.8	25.3	21.2	53.6
Madhya Pradesh	23.9	45.6	30.5	28.8	1.2	70.0	9.8	30.1	60.1
Maharashtra	59.4	27.6	13.1	53.1	12.9	34.0	33.2	34.2	32.5
Rajasthan	35.0	39.0	25.9	35.0	0.7	64.3	10.7	30.8	58.5
Uttar Pradesh	51.9	36.0	12.1	35.7	1.3	63.0	12.9	56.1	31.1
All-India	46.6	35.8	17.6	46.9	3.2	49.8	18.1	33.0	48.9

Excluding institutional households

@ including Telangana

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

Source : ORGI

2.9 Source of lighting: As per the Population Census 2011 electricity as the main source of lighting was reported by 83.9 per cent households in the State. Kerosene was the second main source of lighting with 14.5 per cent households. The lowest proportion of households reporting electricity as a source of lighting was found in Gadchiroli (59.2 per cent) and Nandurbar (58.3 per cent). The percentage of households by source of lighting for selected states is given in Table 2.11.

Table 2.11 Percentage of households[#] by source of lighting

(per cent)

State	Source of lighting			No lighting
	Electricity	Kerosene	Other ^{\$}	
Andhra Pradesh [@]	92.2	6.9	0.6	0.4
Gujarat	90.4	8.1	0.5	1.0
Karnataka	90.6	8.6	0.4	0.4
Kerala	94.4	5.2	0.4	0.0
Madhya Pradesh	67.1	32.1	0.6	0.2
Maharashtra	83.9	14.5	0.7	0.9
Rajasthan	67.0	30.9	1.2	0.8
Uttar Pradesh	36.8	61.9	1.1	0.2
All-India	67.3	31.4	0.8	0.5

Source : ORGI # Excluding institutional households @ including Telangana \$ solar energy, other oil and any other

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

2.10 Fuel used for cooking: As per the Population Census 2011 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) (43.4 per cent) and firewood (42.6 per cent) were the main sources of fuel for cooking in the State. In case of use of LPG, seven districts were above the State average. The proportion of households using kerosene as fuel for cooking was highest in Mumbai Suburban (17.6 per cent) followed by Mumbai city (17.4 per cent) and Thane (14.7 per cent) districts. The percentage of households by source of fuel for cooking in selected states is given in Table 2.12.

Table 2.12 Percentage of households[#] by source of fuel for cooking in selected states

(per cent)

State	Source of fuel				No cooking
	LPG	Firewood	Kerosene	Other ^{\$}	
Andhra Pradesh [@]	35.8	56.8	3.9	3.2	0.3
Gujarat	38.3	44.0	7.6	9.8	0.4
Karnataka	32.5	57.5	5.4	4.3	0.3
Kerala	35.8	61.9	0.4	1.6	0.3
Madhya Pradesh	18.2	66.4	1.3	14.1	0.2
Maharashtra	43.4	42.6	6.5	6.8	0.8
Rajasthan	22.8	61.8	0.9	14.3	0.2
Uttar Pradesh	18.9	47.7	0.7	32.5	0.2
All-India	28.6	49.0	2.9	19.4	0.3

Excluding institutional households \$ other includes crop residue, cow dung cake, coal, electricity, bio gas and any other

Note : Figures may not add up due to rounding

@including Telangana

Source : ORGI

2.11 Banking services: Financial inclusion is important in terms of economic growth and advancement of society. As per the Population Census 2011 households not availing banking services were 31.1 per cent in the State. Percentage of households availing banking services in selected states is given in Table 2.13.

Table 2.13 Percentage of households[#] availing banking services in selected states

State	2001	2011
Andhra Pradesh [@]	31.0	53.1
Gujarat	37.8	57.9
Karnataka	40.0	61.1
Kerala	51.1	74.2
Madhya Pradesh	27.9	46.6
Maharashtra	48.1	68.9
Rajasthan	28.9	68.0
Uttar Pradesh	44.1	72.0
All-India	35.5	58.7

Excluding institutional households @ including Telangana

Source : ORGI

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 2.1

POPULATION OF MAHARASHTRA AND INDIA AS PER CENSUSES

Census Year	Population (crore)		Decennial growth rate (per cent)		Literacy rate (per cent) ^{££}	
	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 [§]
1991	7.89	84.63 [£]	25.7	23.9 [£]	64.9	52.2 ^{@@}
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		Rural	Urban	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
1961	2.84	1.12	3.96	2.04	1.91	28.2	995	801	936	129
1971	3.47	1.57	5.04	2.61	2.43	31.2	985	820	930	164
1981	4.08	2.20	6.28	3.24	3.04	35.0	967	850	937	204
1991	4.84	3.05	7.89	4.08	3.81	38.7	972	875	934	257
2001	5.58	4.11	9.69	5.04	4.65	42.4	960	873	922	315
2011	6.16	5.08	11.24	5.82	5.41	45.2	952	903	929	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 [#]	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
	Konkan Division	15,104	13,498	28,601	14.9	90.7	82.0	86.6	894	921
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
	Nashik Division	9,585	8,995	18,579	18.1	84.9	70.7	78.0	938	876
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
	Pune Division	12,079	11,370	23,449	17.3	88.9	76.2	82.7	941	880
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
	Aurangabad Division	9,699	9,033	18,732	19.9	84.9	67.4	76.4	931	870
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
	Amravati Division	5,791	5,467	11,258	13.2	90.8	79.0	85.0	944	900
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
	Nagpur Division	5,986	5,769	11,754	10.0	90.0	78.9	84.5	964	941
	Maharashtra State	58,243	54,131	1,12,374	16.0	88.4	75.9	82.3	929	894

Source : ORGI

Undivided Thane district

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

3

State Income



3. STATE INCOME

3.1 Gross Domestic Product (GDP) has largely been used as an important indicator to gauge the economic performance. It is essential to maintain balanced growth in Agriculture & allied activities, Industry and Services sector to achieve sustained economic growth over the years. Considering this, the Government is coming forth with various policies to step-up all the sectors of the economy.

3.2 As per the revised methodology (revision in the base year from 2004-05 to 2011-12), 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 (2017-18)

3.3 The advance estimates of the real Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) i.e. 'at constant (2011-12) prices' for 2017-18 is expected to be ₹ 19,59,920 crore with growth of 7.3 per cent over 2016-17. The advance estimates of the nominal GSDP i.e. 'GSDP at current prices' is expected to be ₹ 24,96,505 crore.

3.3.1 As compared to 2016-17, the State witnessed less rains during 2017-18. In comparison with the bumper crop in 2016-17, the production is expected to decrease substantially in 2017-18 leading to expected growth of (-)14.4 per cent in the real Gross State Value Added (GSVA) of 'Crops'. With 5.8 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 5.9 per cent growth in 'Livestock', 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Fisheries & Aquaculture' respectively, the 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector is expected to grow at (-)8.3 per cent in 2017-18. With expected growth of 7.6 per cent in the 'Manufacturing' sector and 4.5 per cent in the 'Construction' sector, the 'Industry' sector is expected to grow at 6.5 per cent over the previous year. The 'Services' sector, which is identified as the key driver of the economy, is expected to grow at 9.7 per cent.

GSDP (2016-17)

3.4 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GSDP for 2016-17 is ₹ 22,57,032 crore which is 13.6 per cent higher than that of 2015-16. The real GSDP is estimated at ₹ 18,26,296 crore during 2016-17. The economy is expected to register a double-digit growth of 10.0 per cent during 2016-17 over the previous year.

3.4.1 During 2016-17, due to overall favorable climatic conditions there was a record production in the major crops resulting in remarkable expected growth of 22.5 per cent in the 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector. Production of foodgrains increased by nearly 106.9 per cent over the previous year. Production of oilseeds and cotton increased by nearly 135.9 per cent and 174.8 per cent respectively while, production of sugarcane decreased by 21.7 per cent. Production of fruits and vegetables have also increased by 10.1 per cent. The growth in the real GSVA of 'Crops' is expected to be 30.7 per cent. GSVA of 'Livestock', 'Forestry & Logging' and 'Fishing & Aquaculture' is expected to grow by 11.7 per cent, (-)1.1 per cent and 21.2 per cent respectively.

3.4.2 During 2016-17, real GSVA of the 'Industry' sector is expected to grow by 6.9 per cent over 2015-16. The real GSVA of 'Mining & Quarrying' is expected to grow by 7.6 per cent and that of 'Manufacturing' is expected to increase by 8.3 per cent. Real GSVA of 'Electricity, Gas, Water Supply & Other Utility Services' is expected to grow at (-)2.8 per cent whereas, that of 'Construction' is expected to grow at 4.9 per cent.

3.4.3 Real GSVA of 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 9.6 per cent over the previous year. Real GSVA of 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' is expected to grow by 6.4 per cent.

‘Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting’ is expected to grow at 12.4 per cent. ‘Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services’ is expected to grow at 9.0 per cent. ‘Public Administration & Defence’ and ‘Other Services’ are expected to grow at 12.2 per cent and 13.2 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 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺	2017-18 ^{\$}
GSDP	6.1	6.9	6.3	7.6	10.0	7.3
GSVA	6.0	6.8	6.3	6.5	9.9	6.6
Agriculture & allied activities	(-0.4)	12.3	(-10.7)	(-3.2)	22.5	(-8.3)
i) Crops	(-1.8)	18.6	(-16.7)	(-6.9)	30.7	(-14.4)
ii) Livestock	3.8	1.1	4.0	4.8	11.7	5.8
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.8	(-3.3)	2.8	3.4	(-1.1)	1.5
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	0.9	2.0	7.0	(-4.2)	21.2	5.9
Industry	5.1	3.1	8.0	7.2	6.9	6.5
i) Mining & Quarrying	4.2	(-25.4)	23.6	9.0	7.6	2.7
ii) Manufacturing	8.2	10.0	5.1	8.2	8.3	7.6
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	5.1	(-4.4)	14.7	5.4	(-2.8)	7.6
iv) Construction	(-3.8)	3.8	7.9	3.5	4.9	4.5
Services	8.3	8.1	9.3	8.0	9.6	9.7
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.6	1.3	6.1	9.0	8.9	8.0
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	8.3	12.2	10.8	8.5	9.0	10.3
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	6.3	7.3	9.5	5.1	12.9	10.0

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

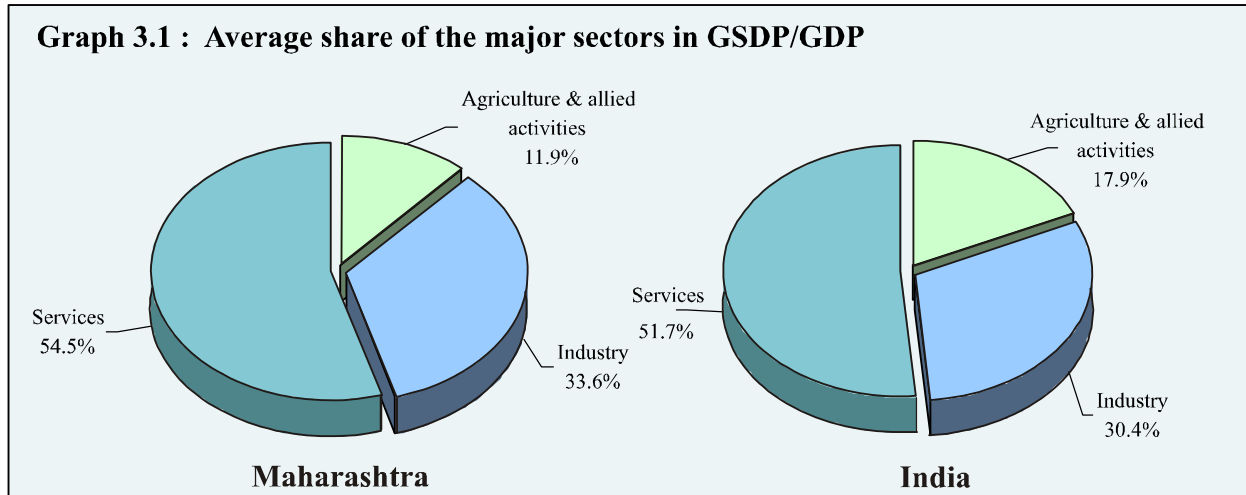
2) Sector-wise growth rates are based on GSVA whereas, the growth rate of the State economy is based on GSDP.

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 2017-18, the GSVA of ‘Agriculture & allied activities’ sector has average share of 11.9 per cent in the total GSVA and is growing at an average annual rate of 2.0 per cent. The average share of GSVA of ‘Industry’ sector is 33.6 per cent and its average annual growth rate is 6.1 per cent. GSVA of ‘Services’ sector continues to grow annually on an average at 8.8 per cent with an average share of 54.5 per cent in the total GSVA.

3.5.1 At the sub sector level, with an average share of 7.9 per cent in total GSVA for the State, the ‘Crops’ sector is growing annually at 1.6 per cent. ‘Mining & Quarrying’ is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.6 per cent with an average share of 3.7 per cent. With average share of

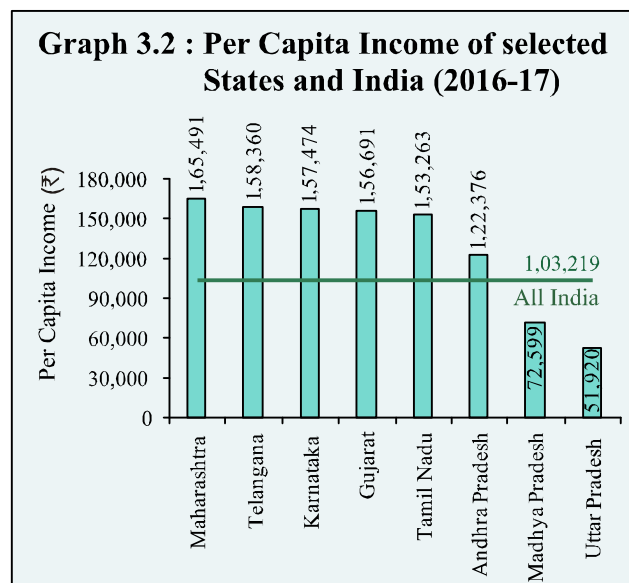
about 21.3 per cent, 'Manufacturing' is expected to have average annual growth of about 7.9 per cent. 'Construction', with average share of 6.2 per cent, is expected to grow at an average annual rate of 3.5 per cent. With its average share of 9.4 per cent, 'Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants' is growing at an average annual rate of 5.3 per cent. 'Transport, Storage, Communication & Services related to Broadcasting' has an average share of 5.7 per cent and average annual growth of 9.9 per cent. 'Financial services' is growing at an average annual rate of 7.7 per cent and has its average share of 10.0 per cent. 'Real Estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services' with average share of 19.4 per cent is growing at an average annual rate of 11.1 per cent.



State Income (2016-17)

3.6 As per the first revised estimates, nominal State Income i.e. Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) at current prices is estimated at ₹ 19,86,806 crore in 2016-17, as compared to ₹ 17,51,276 crore in 2015-16 (second revised estimates) showing an increase of 13.4 per cent. The real State Income i.e. NSDP at constant (2011-12) prices in 2016-17 is estimated at ₹ 15,98,422 crore, showing an increase of 9.9 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 ₹ 1,65,491 during 2016-17 whereas it was ₹ 1,47,610 during 2015-16.



Districtwise Gross Value Added

3.7 District Income is used for assessing the economy of a district. After revision in the series to 2011-12, there are changes in the methodology and nomenclature. Also, the estimation of value added at district level is beset with the problems of availability of data. Due to all these factors, the district level estimates are compiled using proxy indicators 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. Hence, the GDVA may be used only to have a broad idea of economy at district level. The estimates of GDVA at current and constant (2011-12) prices and *Per Capita* GDVA at basic prices are given in Annexure 3.9. to 3.11.

Indian Economy

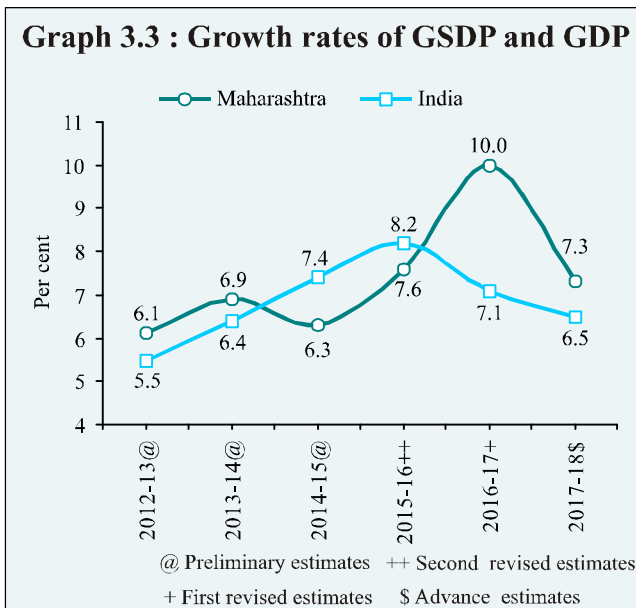
GDP Forecast (2017-18)

3.8 As per the First Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI, the Indian economy is expected to register a GDP growth rate of 6.5 per cent in 2017-18. The total Gross Value Added (GVA) of the economy is likely to grow at the rate of 6.1 per cent. 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector registered growth of 2.1 per cent whereas, the 'Industry' and 'Services' sectors are expected to grow by 4.4 per cent and 8.3 per cent respectively during 2017-18.

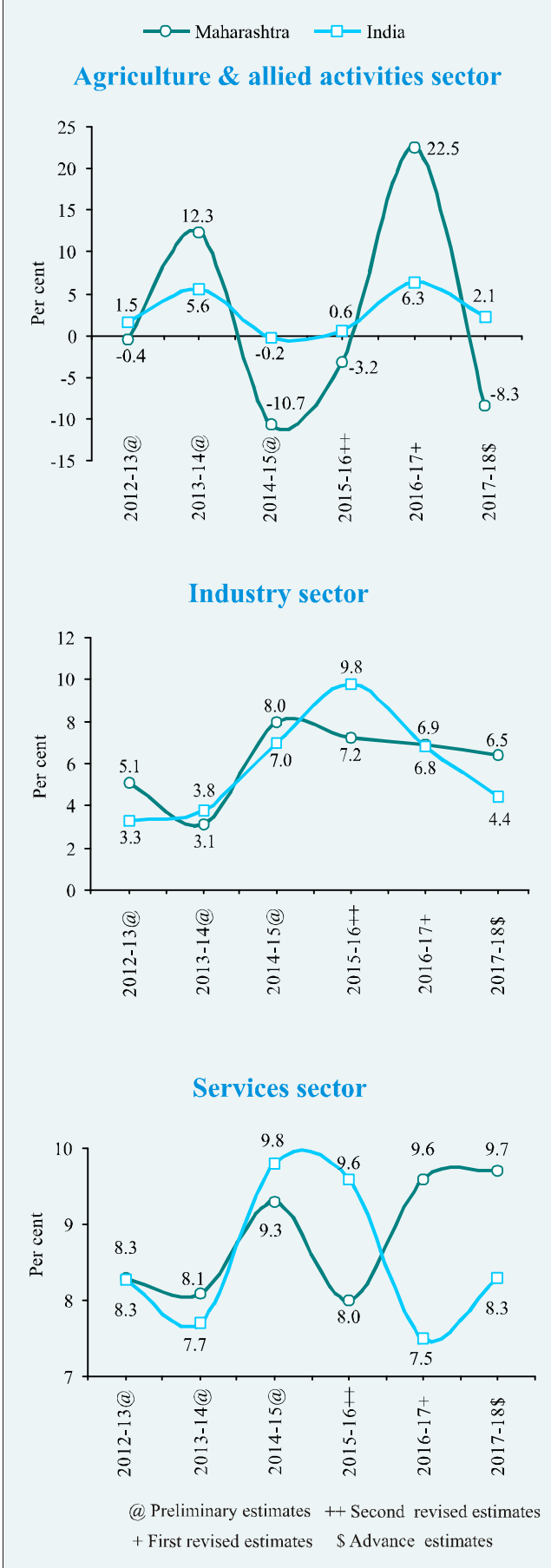
3.8.1 The real GDP i.e. GDP at constant (2011-12) prices is likely to be ₹ 1,29,85,363 crore whereas, the nominal GDP i.e. GDP at current prices, is expected to be ₹ 1,66,27,585 crore.

GDP (2016-17)

3.9 As per the first revised estimates, nominal GDP, during 2016-17 is ₹ 1,52,53,714 crore whereas real GDP is ₹1,21,96,006 crore. Real GVA of 'Agriculture & allied activities', 'Industry' and 'Services' sector is expected to grow by 6.3 per cent, 6.8 per cent and 7.5 per cent respectively. The growth of the economy during 2016-17 is expected to be 7.1 per cent over the previous year.



Graph 3.4 : Growth rates of GSVA and GVA



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

3.10 In the current series (Base year 2011-12), from 2011-12 to 2017-18, the average share of 'Agriculture & allied activities' sector in GVA is 17.9 per cent and it is growing at an average annual rate of 2.6 per cent. Average share of Industry sector is 30.4 per cent, with average annual growth rate of 5.8 per cent. Services sector with largest average share of 51.7 per cent has average annual growth rate of 8.5 per cent. Table 3.2 gives annual growth rates of real GDP and sectoral real GVA over the previous year. Details of GDP & Net Domestic Product (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	2013-14	2014-15 [#]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺	2017-18 ^{\$}
GDP	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.2	7.1	6.5
GVA	5.4	6.1	7.2	8.1	7.1	6.1
Agriculture & allied activities	1.5	5.6	(-)0.2	0.6	6.3	2.1
i) Crops	0.2	5.4	(-)3.7	(-)3.2	6.9	NA
ii) Livestock	5.2	5.6	7.4	7.9	6.5	NA
iii) Forestry & Logging	0.2	5.9	1.9	1.8	1.3	NA
iv) Fishing & Aquaculture	4.9	7.2	7.5	10.0	6.1	NA
Industry	3.3	3.8	7.0	9.8	6.8	4.4
i) Mining & Quarrying	0.6	0.2	9.7	13.8	13.0	2.9
ii) Manufacturing	5.5	5.0	7.9	12.8	7.9	4.6
iii) Electricity, Gas, Water supply & Other Utility Services	2.7	4.2	7.2	4.7	9.2	7.5
iv) Construction	0.3	2.7	4.3	3.7	1.3	3.6
Services	8.3	7.7	9.8	9.6	7.5	8.3
i) Trade, Repairs, Hotels & Restaurants, Transport, Storage & Communication & Services related to Broadcasting	9.8	6.5	9.4	10.3	7.2	8.7
ii) Financial, Real Estate & Professional Services	9.7	11.2	11.0	10.9	6.0	7.3
iii) Public Administration, Defence & Other Services	4.3	3.8	8.3	6.1	10.7	9.4

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

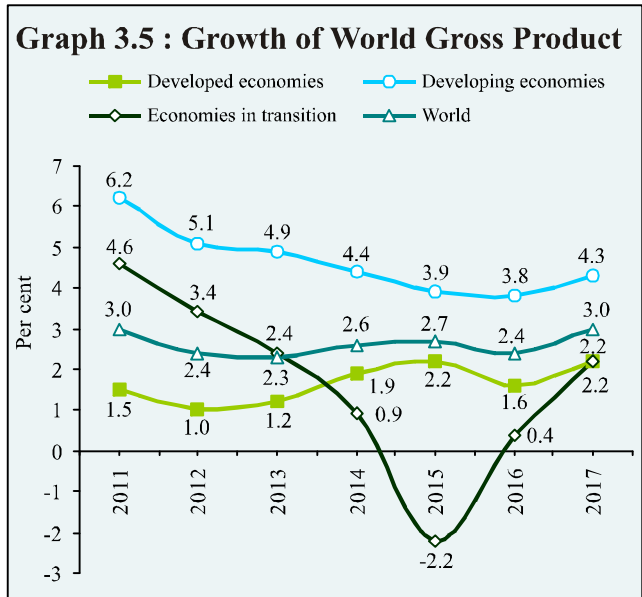
National Income

3.11 Nominal Net National Income (NNI) for 2016-17 is estimated at ₹ 1,34,92,657 crore with an increase of 11.0 per cent over the previous year. Real NNI for 2016-17 is estimated at ₹ 1,06,81,594 crore which has increased by 7.0 per cent over the previous year.

3.11.1 The Per Capita Net National Income in 2016-17 is estimated at ₹ 1,03,870 as against ₹ 94,731 in 2015-16.

World Economy

3.12 As per the World Economic Situation and Prospects 2018 report, global economic growth is estimated to have reached 3.0 per cent in 2017, a significant acceleration compared to growth of 2.4 per cent in 2016. The improved global economic situation provides an opportunity for countries to focus policy towards longer-term issues such as low carbon economic growth, reducing inequalities, economic diversification and eliminating deep-rooted barriers that hinder development. East and South Asia remain the world’s most dynamic regions. However, the uneven pace of the global economic recovery continues to raise concern regarding prospects for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



3.12.1 Growth in the economy of the Developed countries is expected to be 2.2 per cent during 2017. Developing countries, which are expected to grow at 4.3 percent during 2017, are accounting for nearly 60 per cent of the World’s Gross Product, thus performing as the main drivers of the global economy.

3.12.2 The growth rate of United States of America, Japan, France, Germany and China is 2.2 per cent, 1.7 per cent, 1.7 per cent, 2.0 per cent and 6.8 per cent respectively. The growth rate of South Asia is 6.3 per cent.

* * * * *

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 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,08,295	1,36,776	1,15,141	1,17,564	1,63,013
2	Livestock	28,557	32,826	35,171	39,917	44,121	51,544
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	18,280	16,518	17,466	17,199	20,042
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	3,516	3,852	4,751	4,729	6,274
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,50,027	1,62,917	1,92,318	1,77,275	1,83,612	2,40,874
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(13.1)	(12.6)	(13.1)	(11.2)	(10.6)	(12.2)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,921	48,287	53,701	58,560	61,455
7	Primary Sector	2,06,520	2,21,838	2,40,604	2,30,976	2,42,172	3,02,329
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)						
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,82,032	3,24,237	3,41,980	3,80,754	4,03,851
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	26,805	29,248	40,323	39,122	43,318	51,203
10	Construction	80,552	83,961	92,536	1,01,151	1,02,155	1,09,687
11	Secondary Sector	3,53,389	3,95,242	4,57,096	4,82,253	5,26,227	5,64,741
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)						
12	Industry	4,09,882	4,54,163	5,05,382	5,35,953	5,84,787	6,26,195
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(35.8)	(35.1)	(34.4)	(33.7)	(33.6)	(31.8)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,27,792	1,36,333	1,48,723	1,66,214	1,84,351
14	Railways	5,987	6,490	6,855	8,304	9,148	10,268
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	49,331	50,891	56,276	61,484	68,398
16	Storage	925	1,019	1,148	1,258	1,378	1,543
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	18,012	21,732	24,701	28,368	33,809
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,29,091	1,49,730	1,64,079	1,79,262	1,85,771
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,24,538	2,65,812	3,12,408	3,53,035	4,15,445
20	Public Administration	39,070	43,371	47,933	53,175	55,307	64,695
21	Other services	66,625	78,318	90,882	1,06,368	1,19,354	1,40,866
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	5,84,509	6,77,962	7,71,316	8,75,292	9,73,551	11,05,146
	(Sub-Total-13 to 21)	(51.1)	(52.4)	(52.5)	(55.1)	(55.9)	(56.0)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA)	11,44,418	12,95,041	14,69,016	15,88,520	17,41,950	19,72,216
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(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	2,28,808	2,75,746	3,18,516
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	36,607	30,975	33,700
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	14,59,628	16,49,695	17,80,721	19,86,721	22,57,032
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,154	1,27,477	1,42,381	1,51,880	1,67,455	1,88,000

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 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	1,01,930	1,00,057	1,18,654	98,833	92,062	1,20,352
2	Livestock	28,557	29,638	29,955	31,140	32,642	36,467
3	Forestry and Logging	16,601	16,731	16,172	16,623	17,183	16,998
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,939	2,965	3,025	3,238	3,103	3,762
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,50,027	1,49,392	1,67,806	1,49,835	1,44,990	1,77,579
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.6)	(111.9)	(99.9)	(96.6)	(118.4)
6	Mining and Quarrying	56,493	58,894	43,939	54,298	59,173	63,679
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	2,06,520	2,08,285	2,11,745	2,04,133	2,04,163	2,41,258
8	Manufacturing	2,46,032	2,66,166	2,92,762	3,07,651	3,32,849	3,60,452
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	26,805	28,170	26,937	30,893	32,562	31,647
10	Construction	80,552	77,517	80,467	86,807	89,813	94,182
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	3,53,389	3,71,853	4,00,166	4,25,352	4,55,224	4,86,281
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	4,09,882	4,30,746	4,44,105	4,79,650	5,14,396	5,49,960
		(100.0)	(105.1)	(108.3)	(117.0)	(125.5)	(134.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	1,05,609	1,16,815	1,15,132	1,18,873	1,27,066	1,35,160
14	Railways	5,987	6,209	6,416	7,250	7,783	8,150
15	Transport by means other than Railways	41,696	45,863	47,559	52,481	58,461	65,615
16	Storage	925	940	999	1,049	1,118	1,203
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	15,892	16,670	18,810	20,726	23,997	27,686
18	Financial Services	1,17,836	1,27,401	1,44,377	1,55,606	1,66,141	1,70,672
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,90,870	2,06,941	2,30,612	2,59,882	2,84,531	3,20,535
20	Public Administration	39,070	39,808	40,778	42,894	42,775	47,982
21	Other services	66,625	72,597	79,822	89,203	95,997	1,08,648
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	5,84,509	6,33,244	6,84,504	7,47,964	8,07,869	8,85,649
		(100.0)	(108.3)	(117.1)	(127.9)	(138.2)	(151.5)
23	Gross State Value Added (GSVA) (5+12+22)	11,44,418	12,13,382	12,96,414	13,77,448	14,67,256	16,13,188
		(100.0)	(106.0)	(113.3)	(120.4)	(128.2)	(140.9)
24	Taxes on Product including import duties	1,62,085	1,77,155	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,20,711	2,42,853
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,595	32,702	32,778	27,580	29,745
26	Gross State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	12,80,369	13,57,942	14,51,601	15,43,211	16,60,387	18,26,296
27	Per capita GSDP (₹)	1,13,154	1,18,597	1,25,284	1,31,623	1,39,949	1,52,122

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 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	96,153	1,01,706	1,29,053	1,06,617	1,08,259	1,50,111
2	Livestock	28,153	32,360	34,668	39,373	43,557	50,885
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	18,155	16,333	17,283	17,032	19,847
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	3,118	3,443	4,304	4,299	5,705
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,43,331	1,55,298	1,83,497	1,67,576	1,73,147	2,26,548
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(14.4)	(13.9)	(14.5)	(12.3)	(11.5)	(13.3)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	51,758	41,607	44,842	55,102	57,826
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	1,93,005	2,07,056	2,25,104	2,12,419	2,28,249	2,84,375
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,36,158	2,79,022	2,93,074	3,29,755	3,49,758
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	18,021	19,376	26,868	25,881	29,915	35,360
10	Construction	76,841	79,641	86,650	95,205	96,261	1,03,359
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	3,01,666	3,35,175	3,92,540	4,14,160	4,55,931	4,88,476
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	3,51,340	3,86,933	4,34,147	4,59,003	5,11,033	5,46,303
		(35.5)	(34.6)	(34.2)	(33.7)	(33.9)	(32.0)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,18,598	1,25,776	1,36,727	1,53,160	1,69,873
14	Railways	5,125	5,551	5,759	6,957	7,551	8,476
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	42,580	42,929	48,015	53,238	59,225
16	Storage	792	882	971	1,063	1,155	1,293
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	14,745	16,370	18,831	22,540	26,863
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,26,804	1,47,225	1,61,059	1,75,943	1,82,331
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,65,461	1,95,429	2,28,172	2,59,250	3,05,080
20	Public Administration	27,844	31,315	34,966	39,643	41,249	48,250
21	Other services	58,403	69,424	81,022	95,552	1,08,237	1,27,747
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	4,95,972	5,75,361	6,50,446	7,36,020	8,22,325	9,29,139
		(50.0)	(51.5)	(51.3)	(54.0)	(54.6)	(54.6)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA) (5+12+22)	9,90,644	11,17,593	12,68,089	13,62,599	15,06,505	17,01,990
		(100.0)	(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	2,28,808	2,75,746	3,18,516
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	33,717	35,643	36,607	30,975	33,700
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	12,82,180	14,48,768	15,54,800	17,51,276	19,86,806
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,564	1,11,980	1,25,039	1,32,611	1,47,610	1,65,491

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 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	96,153	93,955	1,12,053	91,890	84,810	1,10,871
2	Livestock	28,153	29,206	29,509	30,672	32,140	35,906
3	Forestry and Logging	16,435	16,577	16,008	16,446	17,036	16,853
4	Fishing and aquaculture	2,591	2,590	2,666	2,843	2,728	3,307
5	Agriculture & allied activities	1,43,331	1,42,329	1,60,235	1,41,871	1,36,713	1,66,936
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(99.3)	(111.8)	(98.9)	(95.4)	(116.5)
6	Mining and Quarrying	49,674	52,074	37,822	46,670	56,259	60,543
7	Primary Sector	1,93,005	1,94,403	1,98,057	1,88,541	1,92,972	2,27,479
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)						
8	Manufacturing	2,06,804	2,22,021	2,50,479	2,63,691	2,87,023	3,10,826
9	Electricity, Gas, Water Supply and Other Utility Services	18,021	18,654	14,316	19,057	20,540	19,963
10	Construction	76,841	73,396	74,929	81,293	84,317	88,419
11	Secondary Sector	3,01,666	3,14,070	3,39,723	3,64,041	3,91,880	4,19,207
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)						
12	Industry	3,51,340	3,66,145	3,77,545	4,10,711	4,48,139	4,79,750
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(104.2)	(107.5)	(116.8)	(127.6)	(136.5)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	98,061	1,08,153	1,05,522	1,08,341	1,15,376	1,22,725
14	Railways	5,125	5,328	5,416	6,078	6,404	6,706
15	Transport by means other than Railways	35,801	39,394	40,165	44,841	50,804	57,020
16	Storage	792	811	838	878	918	988
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	12,883	13,480	13,571	15,619	19,005	21,926
18	Financial Services	1,15,976	1,25,184	1,41,994	1,52,929	1,63,207	1,67,657
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwellings & Professional Services.	1,41,087	1,51,984	1,67,687	1,88,001	2,04,633	2,30,527
20	Public Administration	27,844	28,223	28,683	30,655	29,982	33,631
21	Other services	58,403	64,121	70,694	79,701	86,099	97,446
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	4,95,972	5,36,678	5,74,570	6,27,043	6,76,428	7,38,627
	(Sub-Total-13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.2)	(115.8)	(126.4)	(136.4)	(148.9)
23	Net State Value Added (NSVA)	9,90,644	10,45,151	11,12,351	11,79,625	12,61,280	13,85,314
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(105.5)	(112.3)	(119.1)	(127.3)	(139.8)
24	Taxes on Product including import duties	1,62,085	1,77,155	1,87,889	1,98,541	2,20,711	2,42,853
25	Less Subsidies on Product	26,134	32,595	32,702	32,778	27,580	29,745
26	Net State Domestic Product (23+24-25)	11,26,595	11,89,711	12,67,538	13,45,388	14,54,411	15,98,422
27	Per capita NSDP (₹)	99,564	1,03,904	1,09,398	1,14,750	1,22,588	1,33,141

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	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺⁺⁺	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	9,82,151	10,88,814	12,48,776	12,92,874	13,27,997	15,30,137
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,68,823	4,22,733	5,10,411	5,84,070	6,39,912
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,37,558	1,56,674	1,73,760	1,82,247	1,80,465
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	79,911	98,190	1,16,567	1,31,053	1,33,492
5	Agriculture & allied activities	15,01,947	16,75,107	19,26,372	20,93,612	22,25,368	24,84,005
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(18.5)	(18.2)	(18.6)	(18.2)	(17.7)	(17.9)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,85,842	2,95,794	3,08,476	3,01,230	3,32,947
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	17,62,982	19,60,949	22,22,166	24,02,088	25,26,598	28,16,952
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	15,72,837	17,13,452	18,78,369	21,16,119	23,29,220
9	Electricity, Gas ,Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	2,15,350	2,60,155	2,82,258	3,36,978	3,63,482
10	Construction	7,77,335	8,49,365	9,21,470	9,79,086	9,92,298	10,28,463
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	23,73,989	26,37,552	28,95,077	31,39,713	34,45,395	37,21,138
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	26,35,024	29,23,394	31,90,871	34,48,189	37,46,625	40,54,085
		(32.5)	(31.8)	(30.8)	(30.0)	(29.8)	(29.3)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	10,54,533	11,84,560	13,20,833	14,31,016	15,86,238
14	Railways	61,150	72,296	78,724	92,459	1,00,436	1,06,582
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,88,024	4,27,354	4,81,455	5,21,819	5,65,587
16	Storage	5,108	6,165	6,026	6,407	6,655	6,888
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,42,969	1,77,804	2,06,442	2,43,323	2,56,518
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,36,819	5,99,341	6,61,411	7,27,254	7,42,936
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	12,39,813	14,70,167	17,01,935	19,04,030	21,14,386
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,46,231	6,01,912	6,76,818	7,31,640	8,59,615
21	Other Services	5,34,827	6,17,343	7,00,023	8,14,718	9,28,480	10,64,724
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	39,69,976	46,04,193	52,45,911	59,62,478	65,94,653	73,03,474
		(49.0)	(50.0)	(50.6)	(51.8)	(52.5)	(52.8)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA) (5+12+22)	81,06,946	92,02,692	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,66,646	1,38,41,591
		(100.0)	(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	12,91,662	15,18,512	17,59,613
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,47,491
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,64,037	1,52,53,714
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,330)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	98,27,250	1,10,93,638	1,23,20,529	1,36,04,258	1,50,77,384
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	79,573	88,678	97,242	1,06,035	1,16,069

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	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺⁺⁺	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	9,82,151	9,83,809	10,37,060	9,98,425	9,66,345	10,33,008
2	Livestock	3,27,334	3,44,375	3,63,558	3,90,449	4,21,369	4,48,964
3	Forestry and Logging	1,24,436	1,24,743	1,32,093	1,34,609	1,37,022	1,38,779
4	Fishing and aquaculture	68,027	71,362	76,487	82,232	90,480	95,996
5	Agriculture & allied activities	15,01,948	15,24,289	16,09,198	16,05,715	16,15,216	17,16,746
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.5)	(107.1)	(106.9)	(107.5)	(114.3)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,61,035	2,62,609	2,63,107	2,88,685	3,28,453	3,71,066
7	Primary Sector	17,62,982	17,86,897	18,72,305	18,94,400	19,43,669	20,87,812
	(Sub-Total - 5+6)						
8	Manufacturing	14,09,986	14,86,873	15,60,709	16,83,938	18,98,790	20,48,711
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,86,668	1,91,635	1,99,601	2,14,047	2,24,198	2,44,934
10	Construction	7,77,335	7,80,050	8,00,771	8,35,229	8,66,440	8,78,110
11	Secondary Sector	23,73,989	24,58,558	25,61,081	27,33,214	29,89,428	31,71,755
	(Sub-Total - 8+9+10)						
12	Industry	26,35,024	27,21,167	28,24,188	30,21,899	33,17,881	35,42,821
	(Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	(100.0)	(103.3)	(107.2)	(114.7)	(125.9)	(134.5)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,83,582	9,81,620	10,34,506	11,35,841	12,59,039	13,70,909
14	Railways	61,150	69,162	73,685	80,720	85,452	84,594
15	Transport by means other than Railways	3,37,347	3,60,140	3,78,535	4,09,551	4,36,857	4,64,456
16	Storage	5,108	5,716	5,210	5,529	6,061	5,869
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,25,930	1,34,505	1,56,031	1,76,047	2,06,218	2,11,274
18	Financial services	4,80,226	5,29,792	5,77,914	6,27,255	6,74,022	6,82,553
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	10,50,651	11,50,239	12,89,493	14,46,460	16,25,891	17,55,304
20	Public administration & Defence	4,91,155	5,01,383	5,10,046	5,43,853	5,65,019	6,37,056
21	Other Services	5,34,827	5,68,262	6,00,748	6,59,262	7,11,692	7,76,047
22	Tertiary / Services Sector	39,69,976	43,00,819	46,25,868	50,84,518	55,70,251	59,88,362
	(Sub-Total-13 to 21)	(100.0)	(108.3)	(116.5)	(128.1)	(140.3)	(150.8)
23	Gross Value Added (GVA)	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,05,03,348	1,12,47,629
	(5+12+22)	(100.0)	(105.4)	(111.8)	(119.8)	(129.6)	(138.7)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,51,193	12,30,746
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,68,396	2,82,370
26	Gross Domestic Product (23+24-25)	87,36,329	92,13,017	98,01,370	1,05,27,674	1,13,86,145	1,21,96,006
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,354)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,725)	(-1,44,480)
28	Gross National Income (26+27)	86,59,505	91,04,662	96,79,027	1,04,02,987	1,12,51,420	1,20,51,525
29	Per Capita Gross National Income (₹)	70,980	73,722	77,370	82,107	87,696	92,775

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	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺⁺⁺	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Crops	9,00,975	9,93,480	11,37,605	11,68,061	11,92,264	13,82,598
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,62,769	4,15,763	5,02,798	5,76,455	6,31,766
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,36,045	1,55,045	1,72,049	1,80,515	1,78,595
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	71,107	88,220	1,05,592	1,19,125	1,20,865
5	Agriculture & allied activities	14,06,268	15,63,401	17,96,633	19,48,500	20,68,359	23,13,823
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(19.6)	(19.2)	(19.6)	(19.2)	(18.6)	(18.9)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,49,771	2,52,785	2,61,787	2,51,889	2,81,657
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	16,35,454	18,13,172	20,49,418	22,10,287	23,20,248	25,95,480
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,89,125	14,11,657	15,54,656	17,73,024	19,63,171
9	Electricity, Gas, Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,40,178	1,73,574	1,82,728	2,27,627	2,42,825
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,96,849	8,66,610	9,20,941	9,33,306	9,68,541
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+10)	20,08,917	22,26,152	24,51,841	26,58,325	29,33,957	31,74,537
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	22,38,103	24,75,923	27,04,626	29,20,112	31,85,846	34,56,194
		(31.1)	(30.4)	(29.5)	(28.7)	(28.7)	(28.2)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,97,253	11,20,451	12,47,371	13,47,671	14,92,465
14	Railways	48,531	57,231	61,465	70,456	75,986	78,396
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,060	3,29,315	3,66,817	4,18,654	4,55,590	4,91,829
16	Storage	4,351	5,338	5,137	5,370	5,533	5,686
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,16,823	1,33,604	1,57,285	1,87,967	1,93,954
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,28,329	5,89,132	6,49,295	7,12,473	7,25,581
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	10,48,811	12,44,046	14,23,577	15,96,904	17,70,324
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,54,144	5,03,188	5,71,755	6,23,288	7,45,892
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,64,219	6,41,025	7,49,614	8,56,806	9,82,722
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	35,45,400	35,92,756	40,97,842	46,41,612	51,37,142	57,16,984
		(49.3)	(44.1)	(44.7)	(45.7)	(46.2)	(46.6)
23	Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)	71,89,771	81,41,787	91,67,178	1,01,61,988	1,11,16,422	1,22,56,865
		(100.0)	(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	12,91,662	15,18,512	17,59,613
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	3,16,656	3,10,075	3,27,982	3,21,120	3,47,491
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	88,83,108	1,00,37,547	1,11,25,668	1,23,13,814	1,36,68,987
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,16,763)	(-1,39,884)	(-1,47,430)	(-1,59,779)	(-1,76,330)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	87,66,345	98,97,663	1,09,78,238	1,21,54,035	1,34,92,657
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	70,983	79,118	86,647	94,731	1,03,870

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	2013-14	2014-15 ⁺⁺⁺	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1	Crops	9,00,975	8,96,366	9,41,924	8,96,785	8,60,529	9,21,948
2	Livestock	3,22,185	3,38,786	3,57,438	3,83,865	4,14,546	4,41,821
3	Forestry and Logging	1,23,070	1,23,343	1,30,661	1,33,134	1,35,492	1,37,164
4	Fishing and aquaculture	60,039	62,915	67,436	72,535	80,058	84,756
5	Agriculture & allied activities	14,06,268	14,21,409	14,97,458	14,86,319	14,90,625	15,85,689
	(Sub-Total - 1+2+3+4)	(100.0)	(101.1)	(106.5)	(105.7)	(106.0)	(112.8)
6	Mining & quarrying	2,29,186	2,28,405	2,24,332	2,48,479	2,87,160	3,28,894
7	Primary Sector (Sub-Total - 5+6)	16,35,454	16,49,814	17,21,790	17,34,798	17,77,785	19,14,583
8	Manufacturing	11,46,928	12,13,903	12,78,832	13,93,158	15,91,425	17,20,378
9	Electricity, Gas ,Water supply and Other Utility Services	1,23,811	1,19,338	1,18,076	1,25,088	1,26,244	1,37,919
10	Construction	7,38,178	7,28,691	7,47,210	7,81,289	8,11,432	8,20,217
11	Secondary Sector (Sub-Total - 8+9+ 10)	20,08,917	20,61,932	21,44,118	22,99,535	25,29,101	26,78,514
12	Industry (Sub-Total - 6 + 11)	22,38,103	22,90,337	23,68,450	25,48,014	28,16,261	30,07,408
		(100.0)	(102.3)	(105.8)	(113.8)	(125.8)	(134.4)
13	Trade, Repair, Hotels & Restaurants	8,38,114	9,27,744	9,76,637	10,71,289	11,84,489	12,88,384
14	Railways	48,531	54,751	57,311	61,571	64,175	60,549
15	Transport by means other than Railways	2,88,060	3,03,780	3,26,369	3,51,635	3,75,739	3,97,914
16	Storage	4,351	4,927	4,381	4,629	5,064	4,816
17	Communication and Services related to Broadcasting	1,02,776	1,08,970	1,12,847	1,33,553	1,59,317	1,57,882
18	Financial services	4,73,399	5,21,589	5,68,348	6,16,582	6,61,187	6,67,620
19	Real estate, Ownership of dwelling & Professional Services	8,97,897	9,71,315	10,86,282	12,08,961	13,65,362	14,68,909
20	Public administration & Defence	4,05,592	4,13,234	4,18,382	4,48,787	4,66,359	5,33,924
21	Other Services	4,86,677	5,17,652	5,46,683	6,02,151	6,48,409	7,04,602
22	Tertiary / Services Sector (Sub-Total-13 to 21)	35,45,400	38,23,868	40,97,131	44,99,158	49,30,101	52,84,600
		(100.0)	(107.9)	(115.6)	(126.9)	(139.10)	(149.1)
23	Net Value Added (NVA) (5+12+22)	71,89,771	75,35,616	79,63,039	85,33,491	92,36,987	98,77,697
		(100.0)	(104.8)	(110.8)	(118.7)	(128.5)	(137.4)
24	Taxes on products including import duties	8,90,060	9,60,811	10,08,913	10,92,430	11,51,193	12,30,746
25	Less subsidies on products	2,60,677	2,94,070	2,71,192	2,76,889	2,68,396	2,82,370
26	Net Domestic Product (23+24-25)	78,19,154	82,02,355	8,70,760	93,49,032	1,01,19,784	1,08,26,073
27	Primary income receivable from ROW	(-76,824)	(-1,08,354)	(-1,22,343)	(-1,24,687)	(-1,34,725)	(-1,44,480)
28	Net National Income (26+27)	77,42,330	80,94,001	85,78,417	92,24,343	99,85,060	1,06,81,594
29	Per Capita Net National Income (₹)	63,462	65,538	78,572	72,805	77,826	82,229

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 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,51,473	2,83,591	3,13,990	3,46,354	3,85,007
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,63,761	1,86,203	2,09,685	2,31,940	2,55,398	2,84,685
3	Raigad	29,576	33,679	37,996	42,929	47,512	51,568
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	15,728	18,172	22,255	21,975	26,071
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	9,153	10,317	11,182	12,072	13,880
	KONKAN DIVISION	4,36,186	4,96,236	5,59,760	6,22,296	6,83,311	7,61,211
6	Nashik	55,289	66,481	77,229	78,501	84,534	92,545
7	Dhule	14,564	16,408	18,906	21,086	22,523	24,885
8	Nandurbar	8,010	8,996	10,375	10,026	11,181	13,580
9	Jalgaon	29,657	31,912	37,388	40,571	43,054	49,425
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	40,213	47,009	52,005	56,984	62,915
	NASHIK DIVISION	1,44,740	1,64,010	1,90,906	2,02,189	2,18,276	2,43,350
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,48,820	1,67,761	1,84,766	2,03,148	2,25,873
12	Satara	25,684	28,432	32,416	34,894	39,099	42,644
13	Sangli	26,066	28,244	32,463	35,667	38,354	43,462
14	Solapur	39,459	42,633	47,475	53,965	58,741	64,650
15	Kolhapur	40,732	46,314	51,337	56,020	61,626	68,689
	PUNE DIVISION	2,63,086	2,94,444	3,31,452	3,65,311	4,00,969	4,45,318
16	Aurangabad	31,519	34,477	40,396	42,847	48,014	54,239
17	Jalna	13,178	13,631	18,328	15,897	16,775	21,260
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,962	15,576	15,946	15,868	19,902
19	Hingoli	5,994	7,090	7,540	8,697	8,181	10,024
20	Beed	15,710	16,636	19,599	19,503	21,138	26,647
21	Nanded	20,998	24,069	27,075	26,820	29,923	35,786
22	Osmanabad	11,733	11,558	14,448	12,955	13,587	16,382
23	Latur	16,885	19,858	22,856	21,323	22,794	29,631
	AURANGABAD DIVISION	1,28,167	1,41,280	1,65,817	1,63,990	1,76,281	2,13,870
24	Buldhana	12,924	14,717	17,792	16,639	18,300	23,192
25	Akola	13,030	15,167	16,952	17,425	19,450	23,692
26	Washim	6,262	7,067	7,968	7,034	8,229	10,052
27	Amravati	18,893	22,347	25,071	27,035	30,033	36,185
28	Yavatmal	15,682	18,729	19,346	20,221	23,758	28,786
	AMRAVATI DIVISION	66,791	78,027	87,129	88,355	99,770	1,21,908
29	Wardha	10,060	11,604	12,481	13,531	15,844	18,480
30	Nagpur	56,028	63,831	71,734	79,061	88,517	1,00,394
31	Bhandara	8,061	9,189	10,349	11,203	12,002	13,763
32	Gondia	8,539	10,005	10,970	12,008	12,937	15,014
33	Chandrapur	16,940	19,763	21,468	23,231	26,149	30,063
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,653	6,949	7,346	7,894	8,845
	NAGPUR DIVISION	1,05,449	1,21,044	1,33,952	1,46,380	1,63,344	1,86,559

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 3.10
GROSS DISTRICT VALUE ADDED
AT CONSTANT PRICES

(₹ Crore)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Mumbai [#]	2,20,975	2,36,325	2,50,627	2,72,858	2,93,626	3,18,808
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,63,761	1,74,943	1,85,266	2,01,222	2,16,254	2,34,546
3	Raigad	29,576	31,540	33,387	37,036	39,797	42,510
4	Ratnagiri	13,842	14,688	15,749	18,423	17,915	20,050
5	Sindhudurg	8,033	8,495	8,955	9,288	9,770	10,538
	KONKAN DIVISION	4,36,186	4,65,990	4,93,984	5,38,827	5,77,362	6,26,452
6	Nashik	55,289	61,221	66,050	68,506	72,979	79,348
7	Dhule	14,564	15,364	16,597	18,187	18,548	20,091
8	Nandurbar	8,010	8,506	9,400	8,870	9,532	11,255
9	Jalgaon	29,657	30,356	33,824	35,629	35,979	40,391
10	Ahmednagar	37,219	38,145	42,036	44,823	46,098	50,645
	NASHIK DIVISION	1,44,740	1,53,592	1,67,908	1,76,014	1,83,137	2,01,729
11	Pune	1,31,145	1,39,329	1,48,094	1,60,241	1,71,164	1,85,316
12	Satara	25,684	26,486	28,748	30,037	32,611	34,659
13	Sangli	26,066	26,598	28,884	30,458	31,822	34,931
14	Solapur	39,459	40,112	42,597	48,080	49,887	52,964
15	Kolhapur	40,732	43,151	45,279	48,342	51,513	55,985
	PUNE DIVISION	2,63,086	2,75,676	2,93,602	3,17,157	3,36,996	3,63,855
16	Aurangabad	31,519	32,227	35,807	37,256	40,485	44,559
17	Jalna	13,178	12,757	16,648	13,486	14,254	16,920
18	Parbhani	12,150	13,070	13,748	13,874	13,359	16,337
19	Hingoli	5,994	6,775	6,744	7,501	6,771	7,857
20	Beed	15,710	15,725	17,385	17,022	17,680	21,257
21	Nanded	20,998	22,329	23,746	23,295	25,136	28,728
22	Osmanabad	11,733	10,946	12,806	11,316	11,505	13,120
23	Latur	16,885	18,286	20,008	18,496	19,216	23,166
	AURANGABAD DIVISION	1,28,167	1,32,114	1,46,892	1,42,245	1,48,407	1,71,944
24	Buldhana	12,924	13,510	15,096	13,997	15,082	17,790
25	Akola	13,030	14,225	15,001	15,185	16,289	18,484
26	Washim	6,262	6,630	7,191	6,060	6,811	8,442
27	Amravati	18,893	20,939	22,071	23,723	25,575	29,212
28	Yavatmal	15,682	17,359	16,914	17,632	20,146	22,922
	AMRAVATI DIVISION	66,791	72,663	76,272	76,596	83,903	96,850
29	Wardha	10,060	10,832	11,008	11,812	13,117	14,814
30	Nagpur	56,028	60,006	63,280	68,645	74,798	82,861
31	Bhandara	8,061	8,565	8,958	9,489	9,975	11,041
32	Gondia	8,539	9,278	9,508	10,172	10,824	12,052
33	Chandrapur	16,940	18,450	18,944	20,178	22,015	24,405
34	Gadchiroli	5,821	6,216	6,057	6,315	6,724	7,185
	NAGPUR DIVISION	1,05,449	1,13,347	1,17,756	1,26,609	1,37,452	1,52,357

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

(₹)

Sr. No.	District	2011-12 [@]	2012-13 [@]	2013-14 [@]	2014-15 [@]	2015-16 ⁺⁺	2016-17 ⁺
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Mumbai [#]	1,75,742	1,96,433	2,17,580	2,36,627	2,56,391	2,79,965
2	Thane ^{\$}	1,46,738	1,64,295	1,82,186	1,98,446	2,15,180	2,36,199
3	Raigad	1,11,566	1,25,666	1,40,239	1,56,729	1,71,584	1,84,215
4	Ratnagiri	85,277	96,068	1,10,053	1,33,635	1,30,829	1,53,899
5	Sindhudurg	94,091	1,06,347	1,18,895	1,27,826	1,36,891	1,56,120
	KONKAN DIVISION	1,51,130	1,69,287	1,88,019	2,05,810	2,22,516	2,44,078
6	Nashik	89,925	1,06,887	1,22,742	1,23,333	1,31,288	1,42,081
7	Dhule	70,607	78,763	89,865	99,243	1,04,965	1,14,834
8	Nandurbar	48,352	53,839	61,558	58,978	65,211	78,531
9	Jalgaon	69,692	74,220	86,064	92,435	97,084	1,10,309
10	Ahmednagar	81,494	87,262	1,01,095	1,10,840	1,20,368	1,31,711
	NASHIK DIVISION	77,441	86,862	1,00,080	1,04,921	1,12,120	1,23,734
11	Pune	1,37,980	1,54,459	1,71,762	1,86,616	2,02,407	2,22,008
12	Satara	85,066	93,336	1,05,474	1,12,535	1,24,988	1,35,122
13	Sangli	91,846	98,568	1,12,211	1,22,106	1,30,053	1,45,969
14	Solapur	90,835	97,127	1,07,041	1,20,416	1,29,720	1,41,292
15	Kolhapur	1,04,458	1,17,554	1,28,965	1,39,286	1,51,654	1,67,303
	PUNE DIVISION	1,11,452	1,23,323	1,37,251	1,49,558	1,62,297	1,78,207
16	Aurangabad	84,580	91,442	1,05,897	1,11,019	1,22,961	1,37,291
17	Jalna	66,917	68,608	91,429	78,603	82,210	1,03,269
18	Parbhani	65,778	74,819	82,618	83,723	82,465	1,02,373
19	Hingoli	50,659	59,422	62,661	71,676	66,856	81,235
20	Beed	60,455	63,445	74,081	73,061	78,480	98,052
21	Nanded	62,113	70,504	78,535	77,038	85,115	1,00,799
22	Osmanabad	70,429	68,780	85,238	75,777	78,793	94,188
23	Latur	68,417	79,691	90,850	83,946	88,879	1,14,436
	AURANGABAD DIVISION	68,032	74,262	86,310	84,528	89,979	1,08,104
24	Buldhana	49,706	56,089	67,192	62,269	67,863	85,227
25	Akola	71,368	82,145	90,786	92,282	1,01,853	1,22,687
26	Washim	52,042	58,220	65,073	56,951	66,049	79,985
27	Amravati	64,998	76,055	84,412	90,049	98,961	1,17,954
28	Yavatmal	56,266	66,585	68,151	70,582	82,176	98,661
	AMRAVATI DIVISION	58,987	68,234	75,447	75,758	84,708	1,02,491
29	Wardha	76,870	87,748	93,405	1,00,214	1,16,134	1,34,052
30	Nagpur	1,19,387	1,34,064	1,48,504	1,61,328	1,78,036	1,99,035
31	Bhandara	66,807	75,480	84,255	90,393	95,989	1,09,097
32	Gondia	64,238	74,619	81,113	88,031	94,022	1,08,182
33	Chandrapur	76,373	88,149	94,736	1,01,423	1,12,948	1,28,472
34	Gadchiroli	54,004	61,229	63,451	66,547	70,947	78,863
	NAGPUR DIVISION	89,110	1,01,120	1,10,624	1,19,506	1,31,831	1,48,847

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 and Public Distribution System



4. PRICES AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.1 The effect of major change in prices on the cost of living has two main consequences. The first is change in the volume of consumption and the second is the change in the pattern of consumption. The government takes different measures to control the adverse price changes. Public Distribution System is one of the medium for this.

PRICES

4.2 A gap between demand and supply, a change in purchasing power of consumers and the international crisis affect the inflation. Exorbitant price rise deeply affects not only the daily life of a common man but also the economy. Hence, the government monitors the inflation regularly.

Consumer Price Index of the State

4.3 The rate of inflation is measured on the basis of Consumer Price Index (CPI). Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM compiles CPI (base year 2003) for rural and urban areas of the State on monthly basis. For this, retail prices of 106 items from 68 rural centres and 127 items from 74 urban centres are collected on a regular basis.

4.4 The average CPI for rural and urban areas from April to December, 2017 was 271.3 and 260.7 respectively. The average CPI for food group during the same period was 272.7 and 281.4 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 273.8 and 280.8 during same period of the previous year. The average CPI for fuel, power & light group was 497.1 and 457.0 for rural and urban areas respectively, as against 455.6 and 418.5 during the same period of the previous year. Groupwise CPI for rural and urban areas are given in Annexure 4.1 and Annexure 4.2 respectively.

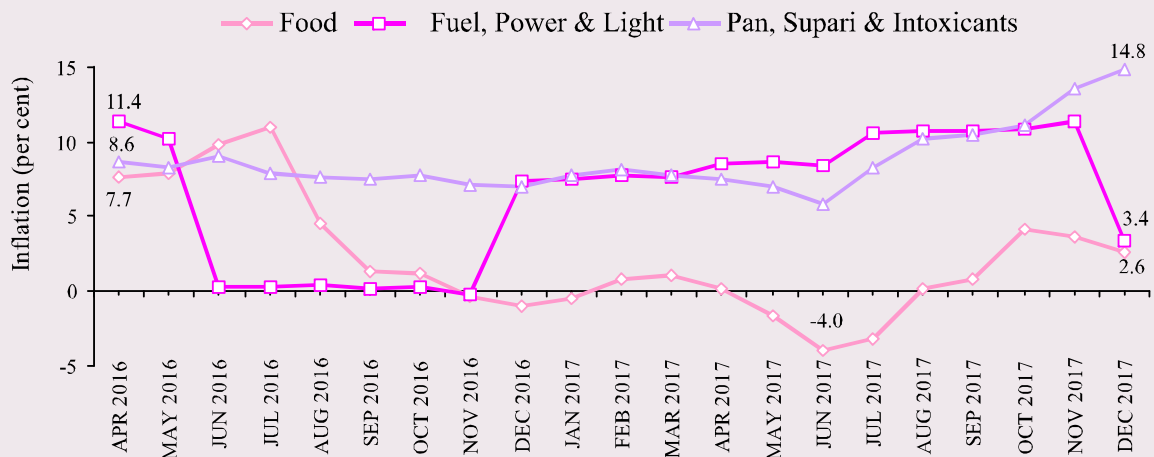
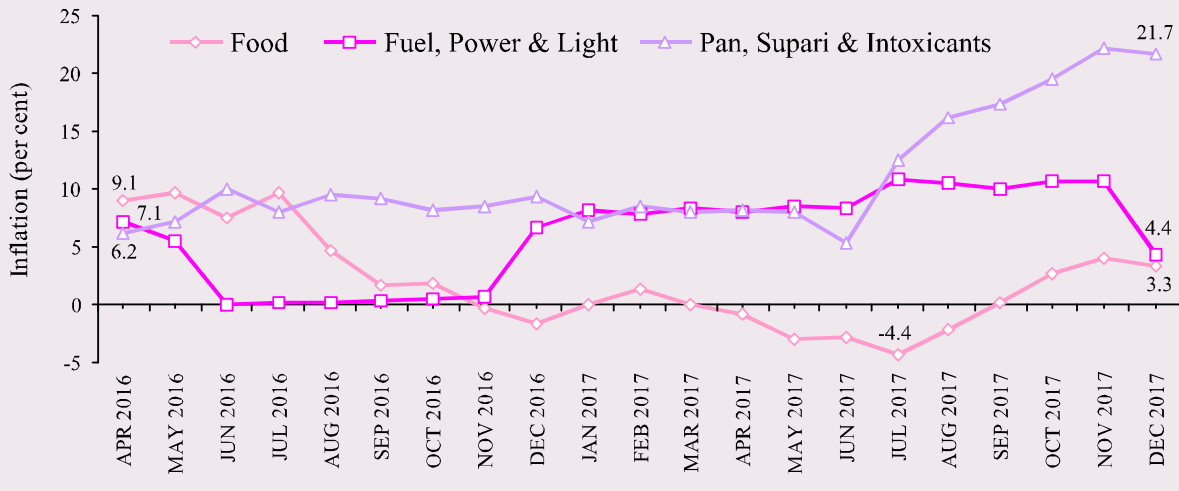
4.5 During April to December, 2017 the year-on-year rate of inflation based on average CPI for rural areas was 1.8 per cent and for urban areas it was 2.1 per cent. The year-on-year rate of food inflation during April to December, 2017 was (-)0.4 per cent for rural areas and 0.2 per cent for urban areas. Sub-groupwise food inflation based on average CPI for rural and urban areas is given in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Sub-groupwise food inflation based on average CPI (April-December)

(per cent)

Group	Rural		Urban	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
Food group	4.6	(-)0.4	4.6	0.2
Cereals & products	4.3	3.5	3.1	4.0
Pulses & products	12	(-)31.6	10.2	(-)33.9
Milk & milk products	3.8	5.7	3.8	5.3
Edible oil	4.7	1.5	6.2	0.1
Eggs, meat & fish	2.5	4.0	4.4	1.5
Vegetables & fruits	(-)6.2	5.9	(-)2.1	6.8
Condiments & spices	13.3	(-)6.5	11.7	(-)11.6
Other food	16.4	5.9	9.3	3.9

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

Graph 4.1 : Groupwise CPI Inflation for major groups in urban areas of the State**Graph 4.2 : Groupwise CPI Inflation for major groups in rural areas of the State**

CPI compiled by other agencies

4.6 Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI compiles and publishes monthly CPI (base year 2012) for rural, urban areas and combined for All-India and States/UTs. For construction of these CPI, prices are collected from 281 items from 1,181 rural and 287 items from 1,114 urban centres, of these 66 rural centres and 86 urban centres are in the State. Average rural, urban and combined CPI for Maharashtra for the period April to December, 2017 were 139.9, 128.1 and 132.1 respectively showing inflation of 5.1 per cent, 3.1 per cent and 3.8 per cent respectively.

4.7 Labour Bureau, GoI publishes CPI for Agricultural Labourers (CPI-AL) and CPI for Rural Labourers (CPI-RL) with 1986-87 as their base year. Prices are collected from 600 centres, of these 54 centres are from the State. The average CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State from April to December, 2017 were 959.8 and 953.8 showing inflation of 0.9 per cent and one per cent respectively over the corresponding period of the previous year. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for the State are given in Annexure 4.4.

4.8 CPI for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) (base year 2001) is mainly used for determination of Dearness Allowance (DA) component of wages & salaries besides fixation & revision of minimum wages in the scheduled employments. It is compiled and published monthly by Labour Bureau, GoI. CPI-IW is 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, the Office of the Labour Commissioner, GoM also compiles CPI-IW separately for five more centres in the State. CPI-IW for the State centres are given in Annexure 4.7.

Consumer Price Index at All-India Level

4.9 Average CPI for rural, urban and combined compiled by CSO for All-India for the period April to December, 2017 were 136.6, 132.0 and 134.5 respectively showing inflation of 3.2 per cent, 3.3 per cent and 3.3 per cent. CPI for rural, urban and combined areas for all states are given in Annexure 4.3.

4.10 Average CPI-AL and CPI-RL, compiled by Labour Bureau, GoI for All-India for the period April to December, 2017 were 888.4 and 894.4 respectively showing inflation of 2.1 per cent and 2.2 per cent. CPI-AL and CPI-RL for All-India are given in Annexure 4.4.

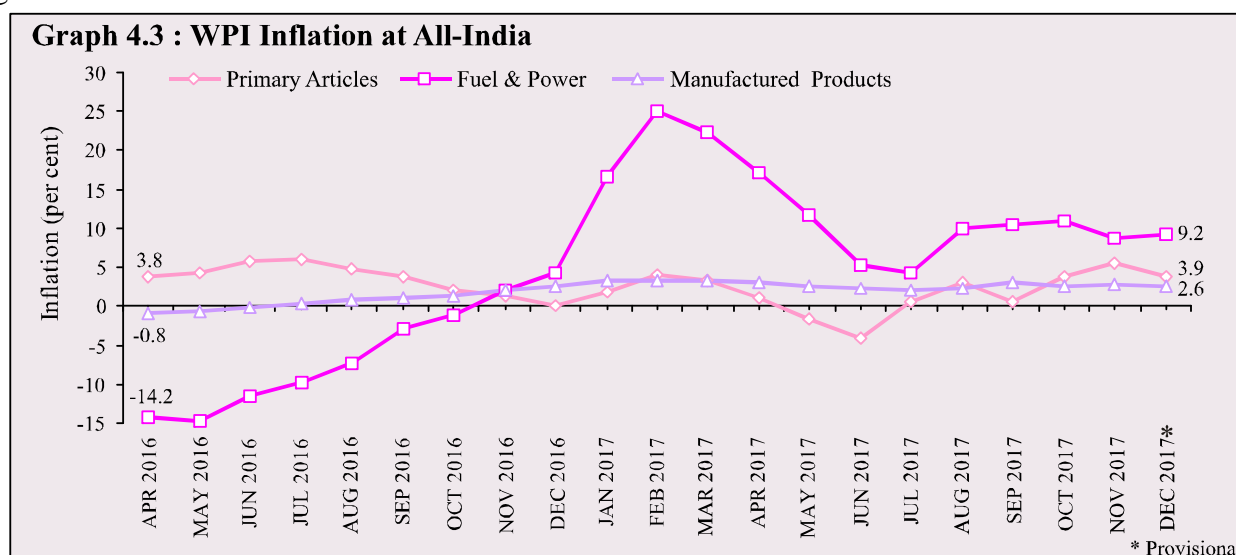
4.11 The average All-India CPI-IW during April to December, 2017 was 283.4 which showed inflation of 2.5 per cent. All-India CPI-IW & CPI-IW for central centres are given in Annexure 4.5 & Annexure 4.6 respectively.

Wholesale Price Index at All-India

4.12 Wholesale Price Index (WPI) measures the changes in prices of wholesale transactions of all the commodities in the country over a period of time. It is compiled and published by the Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI. The various commodities taken into consideration for computing the WPI are categorised into primary articles, fuel & power and manufactured products.

4.13 WPI (base year 2011-12) for all commodities increased from 113.2 in April, 2017 to 115.7 in December, 2017. During the same period, it increased from 127.4 to 131.7 for primary articles group, from 91.7 to 96.5 for fuel & power group and from 112.6 to 114.0 for manufactured products group. Groupwise WPI are given in Annexure 4.8.

4.14 The year-on-year rate of inflation based on WPI decreased from 3.9 per cent in April, 2017 to 3.6 per cent in December, 2017. For primary articles group, the year-on-year rate of inflation increased from one per cent in April, 2017 to 3.9 per cent in December, 2017. The year-on-year rate of inflation decreased from 3.1 per cent in April, 2017 to 2.6 per cent in December, 2017 for manufactured products group. For fuel & power group, the year-on-year rate of inflation decreased from 17.1 per cent in April, 2017 to 9.2 per cent in December, 2017. For food sub-group in primary articles group, it increased to 4.7 per cent in December, 2017 from 0.6 per cent in April, 2017. The inflation rate based on important price indices at All-India level are given in Annexure 4.9.



PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

4.15 The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) envisage to end the poverty, protect the planet and ensure that all people enjoy peace and prosperity. The 17 goals are interlinked and are to be viewed in the spirit of partnership and pragmatism to make the right choices to improve life. Poverty eradication is at the heart of the 2030 agenda. The Public Distribution System (PDS) is a powerful tool which is helpful in achieving the SDG. It involves managing the procurement & supply of essential commodities at subsidised prices to the identified categories of beneficiaries.

4.15.1 The responsibility of procurement, storage and bulk allocation of commodities is shouldered by GoI while the responsibility of identification of families Below Poverty Line (BPL), issuing of ration cards, distributing the commodities to the beneficiary families through Fair Price Shops (FPS) and supervising & monitoring the functions of FPS is shouldered by the State government. Wheat, rice, sugar and kerosene are the main commodities distributed through a network of FPS. A fair price shop is opened and operated taking into consideration the convenience of the ration card holders and topography of the area for ensuring availability of foodgrains even in remote areas.

4.16 There are 51,273 FPS operating in the State as on 31st December, 2017. Of which 5,427 are in tribal areas and 28 are mobile shops. As per the National Food Security Act, while giving licenses to FPS, preference is given to public institutions for effective functioning of PDS. FPS by type of ownership are given in Table 4.2 and number of FPS in selected states are given in Table 4.3.

Table 4.2 FPS by type of ownership

(As on 31st December, 2017)

Type of ownership	FPS (no.)
Individual (General)	30,010
Scheduled Caste	3,356
Scheduled Tribe	3,486
Ex-service man	249
Women's Self help group	4,520
Men's Self help group	105
Gram panchayat	163
Urban local body	169
Co-operative	8,006
Other	1,209
Total	51,273

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

Table 4.3 Number of FPS in selected states

(As on 31st March, 2017)

State	FPS (no.)
Andhra Pradesh	28,546
Gujarat	17,237
Karnataka	20,497
Kerala	14,335
Madhya Pradesh	22,401
Maharashtra	51,259
Rajasthan	25,685
Telangana	17,169
Uttar Pradesh	79,402
All-India	5,26,377

Source : Department of Food & Public Distribution, GoI

4.16.1 Regular inspections of FPS are being carried out to keep check on malpractices and for ensuring the quality of foodgrains supplied through it. During January to December, 2017 about 0.87 lakh inspections were carried out as against the target of about 1.03 lakh. Licenses of 209 FPS were cancelled, 299 were suspended and fine of ₹ 101.73 lakh was collected. In addition, 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 2017-18 upto December, number of vigilance committees set up was 27 at municipal corporation, 172 at municipal council, 32 at district, 321 at taluka level and 27,928 at village level as against 25 at municipal corporation, 144 at municipal council, 31 at district and 288 at taluka level respectively during similar period of the previous year.

4.17 The total number of existing ration cards upto December, 2017 was 2.56 crore, of which about 0.45 crore were BPL card holders and about 0.25 crore were *Antyodaya Anna Yojana* (AAY) card holders. Also *Annapurna scheme*, a centrally sponsored scheme is being implemented in the State. Under the scheme 10 kg of foodgrains per month are provided free of cost to old destitute people of age 65 years & above who do not get benefit under the National old age pension scheme or State pension scheme. Number of *Annapurna* card holders upto December, 2017 was 0.48 lakh. The verification drive of cards was carried out and number of cards cancelled during 2017-18 upto December was 2.23 lakh. Number of card holders by type is given in Table 4.4 and districtwise number of card is given in Annexure 4.10.

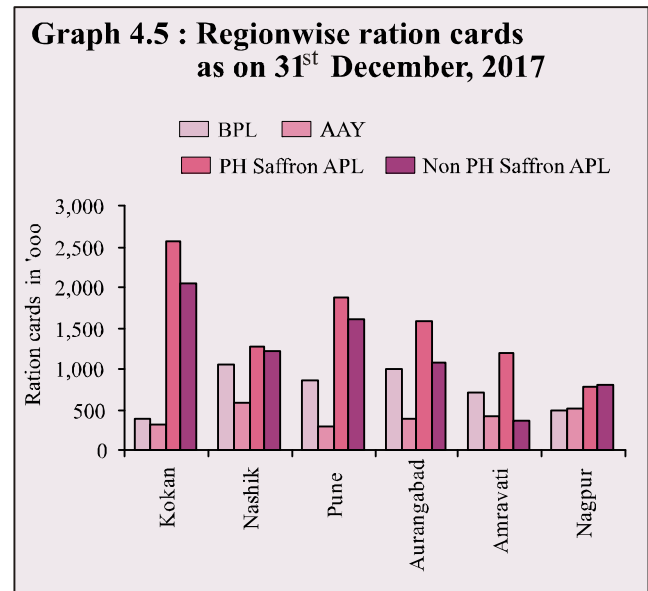
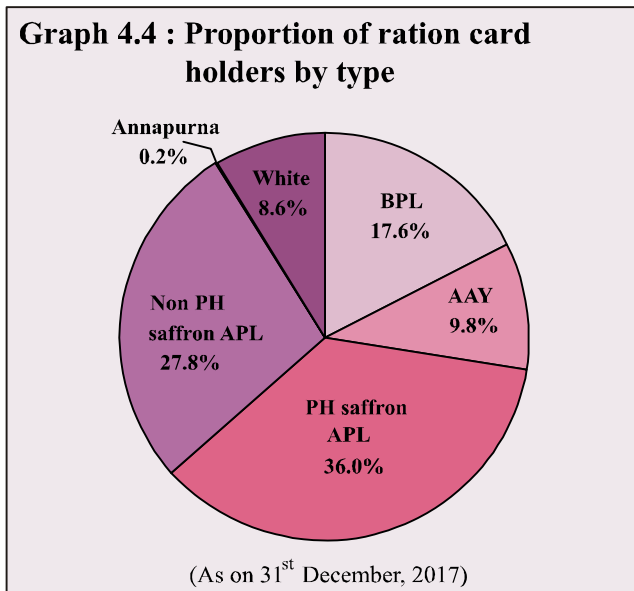


Table 4.4 Number of card holders by type

(As on 31st December)

Year	Number of cards (Lakh)					Total
	Yellow		Saffron Above Poverty Line	<i>Annapurna</i>	White	
	BPL	AAY				
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
2017	45.15	25.15	163.45	0.48	22.13	256.36

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

Beneficiaries under National Food Security Act

4.18 The National Food Security Act 2013 (NFSA) was enacted by the GoI. It is aimed 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 2014, and as per the Act about seven crore (62.3 per cent) population in the State is entitled to get foodgrains at subsidised rates. This covers about 4.7 crore population in the rural areas and about 2.3 crore population in the urban areas. Under this act, beneficiaries are categorised as AAY and Priority Household (PH). All families from BPL and 216.85 lakh beneficiaries (having annual family income upto ₹ 44,000) in rural areas and 183.22 lakh beneficiaries (having annual family income upto ₹ 59,000) in urban areas from APL (saffron card holders) are termed as Priority Households.

4.18.1 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 grains at ₹ one per kg to the beneficiaries. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under

NFSA is given in Table 4.5 and regionwise allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS during 2016-17 & during 2017-18 upto December under AAY are given in Annexure 4.14 & Annexure 4.15 respectively. Number of persons covered and ration cards of selected states under NFSA are given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.5 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS under NFSA

(Lakh MT)

Beneficiary	Year	Rice			Wheat		
		Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
PH	2015-16	15.17	13.31	15.70	20.60	18.01	18.86
	2016-17	15.17	14.18	14.11	20.36	19.04	18.95
	2017-18 ⁺	11.66	10.60	10.77	14.95	13.80	11.70
AAY	2015-16	5.13	4.97	4.92	5.28	4.98	4.97
	2016-17	5.04	4.87	4.83	5.48	5.22	5.21
	2017-18 ⁺	3.50	3.28	3.28	4.38	4.14	3.56

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

+ upto December

Table 4.6 Number of persons covered and ration cards under NFSA

(Lakh)

State	Number of persons covered			Ration cards (As on 31 st March, 2017)		
	Rural	Urban	Total	AAY	PH	Total
	Andhra Pradesh	200.20	68.03	268.23	9.24	85.12
Gujarat	258.78	124.06	382.85	8.12	64.19	72.30
Karnataka	285.55	116.38	401.93	7.95	97.53	105.48
Kerala	91.87	62.93	154.80	5.96	28.37	34.33
Madhya Pradesh	420.83	125.59	546.42	14.04	101.33	115.38
Maharashtra	469.71	230.45	700.17	25.05	123.23	148.28
Rajasthan	356.09	90.53	446.62	6.62	95.44	102.05
Telangana	143.08	48.62	191.70	5.56	43.72	49.28
Uttar Pradesh	1,234.06	286.52	1,520.59	40.95	300.26	341.20
All-India	6,249.30	1,885.61	8,134.91	266.80	2,053.20	2,320.00

Source : Department of Food & Public Distribution, GoI

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Non-NFSA beneficiaries

4.19 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 FPS for saffron card holder APL farmers are given in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS for saffron card holder APL farmers

(Lakh MT)

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2015-16	1.00	0.85	0.81	1.49	1.32	1.26
2016-17	1.35	1.24	1.21	2.16	2.02	1.92
2017-18 ⁺	1.23	1.05	0.91	1.96	1.68	1.39

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

+ upto December

4.19.1 The total 1.77 crore beneficiaries not covered under NFSA, are being provided foodgrains under NFSA rate after verification of ration cards and completion of AADHAR seeding work.

4.19.2 To include the rightful and needy beneficiaries in NFSA, 'Opt out of subsidy' scheme has been introduced in the State from October, 2016 by making evocation to the present NFSA beneficiaries to leave voluntarily the benefits under the Act, if they do not require foodgrains at a subsidised rate.

Distribution of coarse grains

4.20 Apart from rice and wheat, coarse grains are also distributed to the PH and AAY beneficiaries in the State. The distribution of coarse grains to FPS for PH and AAY beneficiaries is given in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Allotment, off-take and distribution of coarse grains to FPS

Year	Jowar			Maize		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2016-17	16.57	14.27	14.03	0.01	0.005	0.005
2017-18 ⁺	3.73	2.40	2.40	12.16	0.53	0.53

(000 MT)

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

+ upto December

Distribution of foodgrains to establishments holding ration card

4.21 In addition to allocation to FPS for various households in the State, GoI sanctions allocation of foodgrains for establishments (welfare institutes such as *ashram shala*, hostels, etc.) holding ration card. The foodgrains (15 kg quantity per inmate) are distributed per month to these institutes at the rate of ₹ six per kg for rice and ₹ five per kg for wheat. The number of establishments holding ration card was 4,910 with 5.15 lakh inmates. Allotment, off-take and distribution of foodgrains to FPS for establishments holding ration card are given in Table 4.9

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

Year	Rice			Wheat		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2015-16	11.40	7.50	7.00	27.00	16.08	13.31
2016-17	39.21	25.13	15.61	17.12	13.32	19.00

(000 MT)

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

Sugar

4.22 Under the PDS, sugar was distributed to BPL and AAY card holders upto June during 2017-18. As per the guidelines of GoI, since July, 2017 sugar is being distributed only to the AAY cardholders and GoI has fixed monthly allocation of about 2,505 MT to the State. The sale price of sugar is ₹ 20 per kg and regular quantum of sugar supplied is one kg per family per month. Subsidy for sugar procurement received from GoI in the year 2016-17 was ₹ 313.28 crore. Allotment, off-take and distribution of sugar to FPS is given in Table 4.10.

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

Year	Sugar		
	Allotment by GoI	Off-take by GoM	Distribution to FPS
2015-16	1.75	1.74	1.74
2016-17	1.73	1.73	1.73
2017-18 ⁺	0.71	0.69	0.69

(Lakh MT)

+ upto November

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

Kerosene

4.23 Under the PDS, kerosene is provided to the card holders excluding all those having a gas connection. As per the Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979 a license is required for stock and trade of kerosene. There are 61,741 kerosene license holders in the State, of which 669 are wholesalers, 1,537 semi wholesalers and 59,535 are retailers.

4.23.1 Quantum of kerosene supplied per month to card holders with one, two and three & above persons is two, three and four litres respectively. Kerosene is made available at the retail rate varying from ₹ 23.29 to ₹ 25.95 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 kilolitres)		
Year	Allotment	Off-take
2015-16	6.21	4.42
2016-17	5.34	5.22
2017-18 ⁺	2.89	2.85

+ upto December

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

Decentralised procurement

4.24 Decentralised procurement of foodgrains scheme has been introduced by GoI with a view to enhance the efficiency of procurement for PDS and encourage local procurement to the maximum extent thereby extending the benefits of Minimum Support Price (MSP) to local farmers as well as to save on transit costs. Under this scheme, paddy and coarse grains are being purchased by the State on behalf of GoI. These foodgrains are stored and distributed under PDS and other welfare schemes.

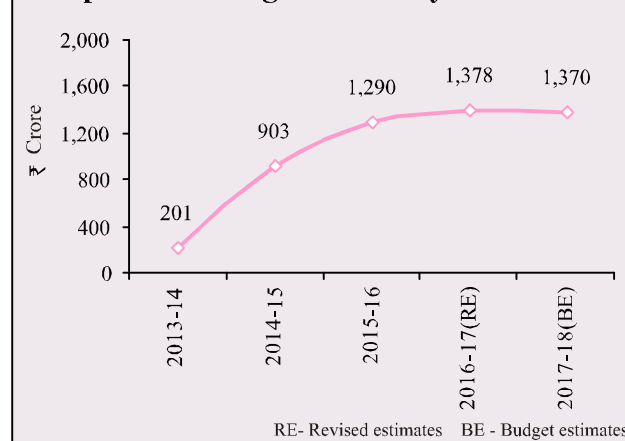
Godowns

4.25 The foodgrains to be distributed under PDS are lifted from the Food Corporation of India (FCI) godowns and stored in godowns owned or hired by the State. During 2017, number of godowns owned by the State was 1,102 with total storage capacity of 6.94 lakh MT. Out of these, condition of 225 godowns with capacity of 0.99 lakh MT was not suitable for storage and 18 godowns with 0.09 lakh MT capacity were given on rental basis. The State has hired 106 godowns with the capacity of 0.73 lakh MT for storage of foodgrains. To augment the storage capacity and avoid the wastage of foodgrains under PDS, construction of new godowns with total capacity 5.95 lakh MT has been undertaken by the State with the financial help from NABARD. Under this programme, upto December, 2017 administrative approval for construction of 237 godowns has been given (3.33 lakh MT) and funds of ₹ 277.26 crore have been made available for construction of 217 godowns. Districtwise number of godowns available and their capacity are given in Annexure 4.13.

Foodgrain subsidy

4.26 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 has to bear due to difference in the cost of foodgrain procurement and sale price. As per the budget estimates foodgrain subsidy for 2017-18 is about ₹ 1,370 crore.

Graph 4.6 : Foodgrain subsidy



Enforcement of Essential Commodity Act

4.27 The State is empowered to issue orders to control production, distribution, trade and commerce of essential commodities under the Essential Commodity Act, 1955. The GoI has extended stock limit on edible oil and edible oilseeds upto 30th September, 2018. Accordingly, as per the Maharashtra Scheduled Commodities Retail Dealers Licensing Order, 1979 State has imposed the stock limit on edible oil and edible oilseeds except soyabean upto 30th September, 2018.

Computerisation of PDS

4.28 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 proper and eligible beneficiaries only. Digitisation of about 2.42 crore ration cards has been completed. *AADHAR* seeding of 87 per cent beneficiaries under NFSA and 93 per cent beneficiaries under APL farmers from draught prone 14 districts scheme in PDS database has been completed. Also *AADHAR* enabled payment system (AePS) has been piloted which resulted in increase in *AADHAR* verified transactions. Under the project, distribution of commodities through PDS by authenticating biometric identity of beneficiaries, installation and commissioning of e-PoS devices in all FPS has been completed. Foodgrains distribution through PoS (Point of Sale) devices during December, 2017 was 2.63 lakh MT (69 per cent of total distribution). The distribution of foodgrains through PoS devices has resulted in reduction to the tune of about 10 per cent in lifting of overall foodgrains. Also online ration card application and tracking system has been developed.

State Food Commission

4.29 Under the provisions of NFSA section 16(1), the State has constituted the State Food Commission for effective implementation of the act. The functions entitled to the Commission are

- Monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the act
- Either suo motu or on receipt of complaint inquiring into violations of entitlements provided under Chapter II of the act
- Advice to the State Government on effective implementation of this act
- Advice for the effective implementation of food and nutrition related schemes
- Hearing appeals against orders of the District Grievance Redressal Officer

State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission

4.30 The State Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission has been constituted in the State to redress the grievances of the consumer. The head office of the Commission is in Mumbai with two circuit benches at Aurangabad and Nagpur. In the State, District fora have been established for each district at the district head quarters and additional fora at Mumbai, Mumbai Suburban, Thane, Pune and Nagpur taking into consideration the heavy filing of the complaints. The complaints from ₹ 20 lakh to ₹ one crore are redressed by the State Commission and the complaints below and upto ₹ 20 lakh are redressed by District Fora. Since constitution of the Commission including 34 district fora, 4,88,199 complaints were received, of which 4,33,807 grievances were solved upto December, 2017.

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 4.1

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR RURAL MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year/ Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	52.85	2.15	10.67	8.53	25.80	100.00	--
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	271	352	463	137	209	266	3.2
2017-18 [@]	273	400	497	139	208	271	1.8
April 2017	265	364	490	137	207	265	1.0
May 2017	266	366	489	138	208	266	0.1
June 2017	270	368	489	138	209	269	0.1
July 2017	271	391	501	138	210	271	(-) 0.1
August 2017	273	410	499	140	208	272	1.1
September 2017	272	415	501	139	209	272	2.5
October 2017	283	421	502	139	208	278	3.8
November 2017	281	433	502	140	209	277	4.7
December 2017	273	434	501	141	208	273	3.4

Source - Directorate of Economics & 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 4.2

GROUPWISE CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NUMBERS FOR URBAN MAHARASHTRA

(Base Year - 2003)

Year / Month	Food	Pan, Supari & Intoxicants	Fuel, Power & Light	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	All Commodities	Year on Year Inflation rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	45.80	1.54	10.28	7.51	34.87	100.00	--
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	278	347	426	145	194	255	3.2
2017-18 [@]	281	378	457	146	195	261	2.1
April 2017	273	361	451	145	195	255	1.9
May 2017	275	362	451	145	195	257	1.0
June 2017	280	363	450	145	195	259	(-) 0.4
July 2017	287	372	459	146	195	263	0.4
August 2017	284	379	459	146	195	262	2.2
September 2017	279	381	460	146	195	260	2.5
October 2017	291	387	461	146	195	266	4.3
November 2017	287	396	462	147	196	264	4.3
December 2017	278	402	461	147	195	260	2.4

Source - Directorate of Economics & 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		
	2016-17	2017-18	Per cent increase	2016-17	2017-18	Per cent increase	2016-17	2017-18	Per cent increase
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	135.38	140.18	3.55	124.68	128.78	3.29	129.94	134.38	3.41
Andhra Pradesh	136.42	141.36	3.62	131.42	134.19	2.11	134.58	138.72	3.08
Arunachal Pradesh	139.00	143.52	3.25	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Assam	127.97	132.38	3.45	126.22	130.36	3.27	127.61	131.97	3.41
Bihar	133.93	136.66	2.03	126.52	128.98	1.94	132.84	135.52	2.02
Chandigarh	139.24	139.91	0.48	124.34	128.93	3.69	125.19	129.56	3.49
Chhattisgarh	138.60	140.94	1.69	127.04	130.36	2.61	134.14	136.84	2.01
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	134.66	139.39	3.52	124.82	127.83	2.41	128.11	131.68	2.78
Daman and Diu	144.27	161.43	11.90	129.31	129.86	0.42	138.01	148.22	7.40
Delhi	127.66	132.11	3.49	129.32	135.82	5.03	129.21	135.63	4.97
Goa	140.82	146.62	4.12	126.24	129.91	2.90	131.90	136.39	3.40
Gujarat	134.74	139.08	3.22	125.62	127.96	1.86	129.56	132.79	2.50
Haryana	129.10	134.06	3.84	123.70	128.79	4.11	126.57	131.59	3.97
Himachal Pradesh	131.54	137.46	4.49	122.77	129.19	5.23	129.96	135.97	4.63
Jammu and Kashmir	132.06	142.38	7.82	124.40	130.59	4.97	129.34	138.23	6.87
Jharkhand	135.48	140.31	3.57	126.16	129.89	2.96	131.92	136.32	3.34
Karnataka	135.06	139.34	3.18	134.37	138.31	2.94	134.69	138.80	3.05
Kerala	130.22	138.99	6.73	131.06	137.18	4.67	130.52	138.34	5.99
Lakshadweep	129.81	133.73	3.02	117.76	123.67	5.02	123.64	128.59	4.00
Madhya Pradesh	129.36	131.52	1.67	127.53	131.43	3.06	128.61	131.49	2.24
Maharashtra	133.07	139.91	5.14	124.22	128.08	3.10	127.19	132.06	3.83
Manipur	125.72	147.30	17.16	124.71	130.81	4.89	125.39	142.08	13.31
Meghalaya	136.11	136.29	0.13	124.07	127.43	2.71	132.38	133.54	0.88
Mizoram	133.40	134.76	1.02	123.91	126.20	1.85	127.61	129.53	1.51
Nagaland	140.66	144.02	2.39	127.69	132.63	3.87	135.14	139.19	2.99
Odisha	138.09	139.63	1.12	126.81	130.22	2.69	134.94	136.98	1.51
Puducherry	138.31	139.59	0.92	129.54	132.48	2.26	131.78	134.29	1.91
Punjab	127.76	133.12	4.20	125.56	128.78	2.57	126.78	131.17	3.46
Rajasthan	134.13	138.12	2.97	129.17	134.00	3.74	132.37	136.63	3.22
Sikkim	139.58	143.49	2.80	132.19	138.57	4.82	137.17	141.87	3.43
Tamil Nadu	130.62	137.50	5.27	130.39	136.38	4.59	130.47	136.87	4.91
Telangana	132.43	138.33	4.46	129.78	133.98	3.24	130.98	135.93	3.78
Tripura	137.37	141.84	3.26	132.92	136.30	2.54	136.22	140.43	3.09
Uttar Pradesh	130.43	132.00	1.20	128.20	131.73	2.76	129.63	131.90	1.75
Uttarakhand	126.61	130.24	2.87	120.57	125.69	4.25	124.36	128.56	3.38
West Bengal	131.67	134.74	2.34	127.93	131.77	3.00	129.91	133.34	2.64
All-India	132.37	136.64	3.23	127.79	131.96	3.26	130.23	134.47	3.25

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI.

N.A. - Not Available

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	993	950	841	870	981	943	847	875
2017-18 [@]	984	960	849	888	972	954	855	894
April 2017	967	940	831	870	955	935	836	876
May 2017	967	942	832	872	957	938	837	878
June 2017	972	948	838	877	960	943	844	884
July 2017	975	952	846	884	962	946	851	890
August 2017	1,002	971	857	894	990	965	863	900
September 2017	992	967	853	893	979	960	859	899
October 2017	1,009	980	863	901	997	973	869	907
November 2017	997	975	866	905	982	967	871	910
December 2017	977	963	857	900	963	957	862	906

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 & Intoxicants	Fuel & Light	Housing	Clothing, Bedding & Footwear	Miscellaneous	General index
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Weight	46.19	2.27	6.43	15.27	6.58	23.26	100.00
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	305	327	249	298	206	226	276
2017-18 [@]	311	352	258	306	213	233	283
April 2017	301	339	254	303	210	230	277
May 2017	302	341	254	303	210	231	278
June 2017	308	344	254	303	211	232	280
July 2017	315	347	258	307	212	232	285
August 2017	315	350	258	307	213	234	285
September 2017	312	357	260	307	214	235	285
October 2017	317	360	260	307	214	235	287
November 2017	319	362	262	307	215	236	288
December 2017	314	364	264	307	216	236	286

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	MUMBAI		SOLAPUR		NAGPUR		PUNE		NASHIK	
	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)
Weight	48.9	100.00	54.7	100.00	43.1	100.00	39.8	100.00	41.4	100.00
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	312	286	316	294	325	308	331	277	303	287
2017-18 [@]	317	292	313	295	328	314	324	276	304	293
April 2017	305	285	303	288	312	306	323	273	294	287
May 2017	309	287	306	290	318	308	321	272	303	291
June 2017	316	290	315	295	325	312	325	274	303	291
July 2017	319	293	315	296	337	318	324	276	306	293
August 2017	321	294	315	296	334	318	323	277	306	294
September 2017	318	293	310	295	334	318	322	276	307	295
October 2017	322	295	313	296	333	317	326	278	306	295
November 2017	322	295	322	301	331	317	326	279	307	295
December 2017	319	293	317	298	329	316	327	279	306	295

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 (1)	AKOLA		KOLHAPUR		JALGAON		NANDED		AURANGABAD	
	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)
Weight	45.88	100.00	48.22	100.00	47.76	100.00	49.05	100.00	40.79	100.00
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	267	282	288	281	286	285	318	331	303	308
2017-18 ^{@*}	277	309	287	296	284	302	309	343	295	323
April 2017	263	294	281	285	276	290	304	336	284	312
May 2017	270	297	284	288	278	292	305	337	288	315
June 2017	275	300	288	288	282	293	308	338	293	316
July 2017	281	309	283	295	280	301	306	342	294	323
August 2017	281	313	285	297	286	305	311	345	298	325
September 2017	282	314	286	299	286	307	311	345	296	326
October 2017	283	318	297	305	291	310	315	349	304	330
November 2017	284	320	293	305	291	313	315	350	301	331
December 2017 [*]	278	318	285	301	283	309	306	346	294	328

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

* Provisional

@ Average for 9 months

ANNEXURE 4.8

ALL-INDIA WHOLESALE PRICE INDEX NUMBERS

(Base year – 2011-12)

Year / Month	Primary Articles	Fuel & Power	Manufactured Products	All commodities
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Weight	20.12	14.91	64.97	100.00
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	128.9	86.3	110.7	111.6
2017-18 ^{@*}	131.3	91.8	113.2	114.5
April 2017	127.4	91.7	112.6	113.2
May 2017	126.6	90.9	112.6	112.9
June 2017	126.5	89.6	112.6	112.7
July 2017	132.6	88.4	112.6	113.9
August 2017	135.3	89.1	112.8	114.8
September 2017	131.5	91.9	113.7	114.9
October 2017	133.9	93.8	113.7	115.6
November 2017	136.0	94.6	114.0	116.4
December 2017 [*]	131.7	96.5	114.0	115.7

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 [#]	All India consumer price index number for industrial workers ⁺	All India consumer price index number for agricultural labourers ⁺	All India consumer price index number for rural labourers ⁺
(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	1.73	4.12	4.18	4.24
2017-18 [@]	2.95 [*]	2.53	2.08	2.18
April 2017	3.85	2.21	2.59	2.58
May 2017	2.26	1.09	1.40	1.39
June 2017	0.90	1.08	0.92	1.14
July 2017	1.88	1.79	0.80	1.02
August 2017	3.24	2.52	2.05	2.16
September 2017	3.14	2.89	2.29	2.51
October 2017	3.68	3.24	2.85	2.95
November 2017	4.02	3.97	3.08	3.06
December 2017	3.58 [*]	4.00	2.74	2.84

Source - # Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, GoI. * Provisional @ 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 31st December, 2017)

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	24,429	21,188	18,56,479	13,68,163	6,489	8,87,946	41,64,694
Thane	56,489	46,522	35,966	63,697	39	7,952	2,10,665
Palghar	1,00,909	96,226	1,84,147	2,56,412	1,200	38,735	6,77,629
Raigad	99,035	79,500	2,13,009	2,17,979	1,531	1,08,119	7,19,173
Ratnagiri	72,406	42,925	1,62,943	1,08,841	824	72,071	4,60,010
Sindhudurg	46,219	23,668	1,00,505	42,285	153	22,723	2,35,553
Nashik	3,31,520	1,79,651	2,77,876	4,17,256	685	85,169	12,92,157
Dhule	1,42,911	76,976	1,11,654	1,04,679	1,686	11,648	4,49,554
Nandurbar	1,04,354	1,06,488	42,707	69,672	1,082	7,279	3,31,582
Jalgaon	2,15,477	1,37,542	4,64,967	2,92,440	1,994	73,062	11,85,482
Ahmednagar	2,54,452	93,767	3,60,397	3,23,368	2,691	52,932	10,87,607
Pune	1,35,726	63,926	6,84,416	5,64,451	562	1,98,388	16,47,469
Satara	1,20,214	32,880	2,81,389	2,23,330	849	58,875	7,17,537
Sangli	66,718	33,479	2,96,723	2,19,711	856	76,906	6,94,393
Solapur	3,80,003	1,06,526	2,61,138	2,86,903	847	85,339	11,20,756
Kolhapur	1,45,697	55,653	3,52,500	3,08,821	107	92,889	9,55,667
Aurangabad	1,77,366	69,439	3,67,228	3,28,597	2,099	11,830	9,56,559
Jalna	1,13,664	43,101	1,30,736	62,684	2,115	2,261	3,54,561
Parbhani	84,874	44,688	1,85,323	63,496	1,971	2,748	3,83,100
Hingoli	55,411	32,815	91,594	66,156	984	2,455	2,49,415
Beed	2,33,523	43,031	1,72,442	1,82,390	2,880	14,731	6,48,997
Nanded	1,42,484	80,556	2,59,490	1,75,629	2,025	10,573	6,70,757
Osmanabad	1,16,254	37,834	1,93,961	81,688	502	11,690	4,41,929
Latur	86,233	41,454	1,79,054	1,15,530	1,662	18,891	4,42,824
Buldhana	1,41,144	66,699	2,47,785	76,692	2,573	21,554	5,56,447
Akola	1,80,597	44,488	1,37,809	95,560	882	20,707	4,80,043
Washim	75,313	41,138	1,44,695	20,128	0	13,684	2,94,958
Amravati	1,72,768	1,22,031	2,73,254	65,012	0	23,466	6,56,531
Yavatmal	1,47,585	1,29,922	3,84,239	1,03,189	3,446	19,171	7,87,552
Wardha	47,514	44,808	1,50,534	69,490	1,451	11,355	3,25,152
Nagpur	1,29,927	1,08,569	3,66,641	3,84,544	2,149	74,752	10,66,582
Bhandara	77,009	64,345	61,312	42,570	285	19,635	2,65,156
Gondia	96,905	77,181	33,242	77,083	890	8,206	2,93,507
Chandrapur	1,02,301	1,33,254	1,02,108	2,11,097	0	38,796	5,87,556
Gadchiroli	37,804	92,684	58,779	27,924	0	6,866	2,24,057
Maharashtra State	45,15,235	25,14,954	92,27,042	71,17,467	47,509	22,13,404	2,56,35,611

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	Rice			Wheat		
	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total. (2) + (3)	Mumbai rationing area	Other districts	Total (5) + (6)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(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
2009-10 (Total)	0.67	14.01	14.68	2.50	18.37	20.87
Of which, TPDS	0.15	12.35	12.50	0.07	13.07	13.14
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)	2.02	18.13	20.15	3.01	23.07	26.08
Of which, NFSA, 2013	2.02	16.92	18.94	3.01	21.15	24.16
2017-18 (Total) ⁺	1.57	13.39	14.96	1.99	14.66	16.65
Of which, NFSA, 2013	1.57	12.48	14.05	1.99	13.27	15.26

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	Rice	Wheat
(1)	(2)	(3)
2001-02 (Total)	9.23	17.13
Of which, TPDS	6.55	12.16
2009-10 (Total)	17.41	29.14
Of which, TPDS	13.34	14.10
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)	21.56	28.00
Of which, NFSA, 2013	20.21	25.84
2017-18 (Total) ⁺	16.39	21.29
Of which, NFSA, 2013	15.16	19.33

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	Available godowns (upto June, 2017)		Number of fair price shops (upto December, 2017)
	Number	Capacity (MT)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Mumbai	9	7,806	3,598
Thane	15	7,500	513
Palghar	20	8,650	858
Raigad	29	25,075	1,244
Ratnagiri	30	16,380	825
Sindhudurg	20	9,670	382
Nashik	30	16,350	2,609
Dhule	23	14,290	985
Nandurbar	26	13,000	1,061
Jalgaon	40	27,880	1,929
Ahmednagar	45	38,350	1,691
Pune	42	42,410	2,990
Satara	37	22,340	1,595
Sangli	30	19,930	1,356
Solapur	44	44,374	1,871
Kolhapur	22	17,550	1,572
Aurangabad	22	23,476	1,800
Jalna	11	16,900	1,280
Parbhani	22	10,700	1,187
Hingoli	13	11,260	795
Beed	33	27,280	1,979
Nanded	45	23,240	1,988
Osmanabad	26	15,900	1,074
Latur	22	17,530	1,350
Buldhana	35	13,670	1,537
Akola	30	17,100	1,060
Washim	20	11,120	774
Amrawati	40	23,040	1,914
Yavatmal	35	19,960	2,050
Wardha	15	9,285	842
Nagpur	47	30,338	1,955
Bhandara	16	9,630	891
Gondia	11	10,050	998
Chandrapur	30	17,490	1,524
Gadchiroli	30	19,100	1,196
Maharashtra State	965	6,58,624	51,273

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

ANNEXURE 4.14

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

(MT)

District	Allocation			Off-take			Distribution to FPS		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	3,899	4,197	8,096	3,368	3,692	7,060	3,353	3,707	7,060
Thane	14,103	5,635	19,738	13,755	5,281	19,036	13,693	5,448	19,140
Palghar	29,340	11,736	41,076	28,903	11,610	40,513	27,902	11,141	39,043
Raigad	24,260	9,695	33,955	23,723	9,321	33,044	23,724	9,230	32,954
Ratnagiri	13,134	5,249	18,383	12,456	5,056	17,512	12,662	5,053	17,715
Sindhudurg	7,214	2,881	10,095	6,853	2,544	9,397	6,913	2,768	9,680
Kokan region	91,950	39,393	1,31,343	89,058	37,504	1,26,562	88,246	37,346	1,25,592
Nasik	28,724	47,172	75,896	27,091	44,169	71,260	27,087	44,067	71,154
Dhule	12,143	19,959	32,102	12,122	19,777	31,899	11,942	19,621	31,563
Nandurbar	31,265	13,294	44,559	31,139	13,076	44,215	30,263	12,138	42,401
Jalgaon	21,776	35,786	57,562	21,776	35,909	57,685	21,687	36,131	57,818
Ahmednagar	14,871	24,438	39,309	14,755	23,740	38,495	14,755	23,740	38,496
Nashik region	1,08,779	1,40,649	2,49,428	1,06,883	1,36,671	2,43,554	1,05,735	1,35,697	2,41,431
Pune Rural	9,051	14,715	23,766	8,147	13,102	21,249	8,147	13,102	21,249
Pune city	2,480	3,964	6,444	1,756	2,842	4,598	1,756	2,842	4,598
Satara	5,736	9,319	15,055	5,334	8,232	13,566	5,521	8,910	14,431
Sangli	5,857	9,507	15,364	5,312	8,610	13,922	5,110	8,369	13,479
Solapur Rural	12,449	20,242	32,691	11,511	17,957	29,468	12,070	19,605	31,675
Solapur City	1,143	1,872	3,015	1,001	1,695	2,696	1,098	1,792	2,890
Kolhapur	10,464	16,038	26,502	9,394	14,558	23,952	8,959	14,496	23,455
Pune region	47,180	75,657	1,22,837	42,455	66,996	1,09,451	42,661	69,116	1,11,777
Aurangabad	11,820	19,234	31,054	10,991	17,817	28,808	10,639	17,299	27,938
Jalna	6,870	11,181	18,051	6,804	11,064	17,868	6,850	11,158	18,008
Parbhani	7,201	11,714	18,915	6,810	11,058	17,868	6,761	10,871	17,632
Hingoli	5,155	8,391	13,546	5,154	8,382	13,536	5,123	8,264	13,387
Beed	6,893	11,218	18,111	7,026	11,387	18,414	6,982	11,311	18,293
Nanded	13,148	21,382	34,530	11,758	19,226	30,984	11,382	18,547	29,929
Osmanabad	6,264	10,189	16,453	6,091	9,374	15,465	6,482	9,737	16,219
Latur	6,617	10,753	17,370	5,919	9,799	15,718	6,419	10,424	16,843
Aurangabad region	63,968	1,04,062	1,68,030	60,553	98,107	1,58,660	60,638	97,610	1,58,248
Amravati	22,470	29,401	51,871	21,594	26,540	48,134	20,423	26,607	47,030
Akola	8,524	10,851	19,375	7,939	9,851	17,790	7,854	9,519	17,373
Washim	7,576	9,906	17,482	7,576	10,311	17,887	7,411	9,628	17,039
Buldana	12,000	15,696	27,696	12,000	15,696	27,696	11,557	15,838	27,395
Yavatmal	20,816	27,213	48,029	20,311	26,388	46,699	19,934	26,211	46,145
Amravati region	71,386	93,067	1,64,453	69,420	88,786	1,58,206	67,179	87,802	1,54,982
Nagpur Rural	12,703	16,602	29,305	12,703	16,602	29,305	12,321	16,108	28,428
Nagpur City	6,329	8,278	14,607	6,329	8,278	14,607	6,233	8,188	14,421
Wardha	8,053	10,528	18,581	8,053	10,528	18,581	7,893	10,323	18,216
Bhandara	19,297	7,711	27,008	19,288	7,637	26,925	19,283	7,631	26,914
Gondia	23,004	9,195	32,199	23,004	9,195	32,199	22,793	9,154	31,947
Chandrapur	24,187	31,616	55,803	23,198	31,616	54,814	23,158	31,577	54,735
Gadchiroli	27,540	11,014	38,554	26,305	10,174	36,479	26,897	10,772	37,669
Nagpur region	1,21,113	94,944	2,16,057	1,18,880	94,030	2,12,910	1,18,577	93,753	2,12,330
Maharashtra State	5,04,376	5,47,772	10,52,148	4,87,249	5,22,094	10,09,342	4,83,036	5,21,324	10,04,360

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

ANNEXURE 4.15

ALLOTMENT, OFF-TAKE & DISTRIBUTION OF FOODGRAINS TO FPS DURING 2017-18 UPTO DECEMBER
UNDER ANTYODAYA ANNA YOJANA

(MT)

District	Allocation			Off-take			Distribution to FPS		
	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total	Rice	Wheat	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Mumbai	2,370	3,702	6,072	2,357	3,608	5,965	2,338	3,380	5,718
Thane	10,566	4,230	14,796	8,530	4,133	12,663	10,130	3,753	13,883
Palghar	21,591	8,631	30,222	21,143	8,581	29,724	20,361	7,464	27,825
Raigad	18,207	7,281	25,488	17,644	7,003	24,646	17,116	6,258	23,373
Ratnagiri	9,684	3,870	13,554	9,361	3,870	13,231	8,967	3,353	12,320
Sindhudurg	5,499	2,196	7,695	5,110	2,020	7,130	4,881	1,898	6,779
Kokan region	67,917	29,910	97,827	64,144	29,215	93,359	63,792	26,106	89,898
Nasik	17,913	39,084	56,997	16,115	35,190	51,305	17,137	30,472	47,609
Dhule	7,623	16,623	24,246	7,289	16,015	23,304	7,492	14,154	21,646
Nandurbar	21,726	11,687	33,413	20,859	11,281	32,140	17,831	9,430	27,261
Jalgaon	13,620	29,439	43,059	13,552	28,945	42,497	13,783	25,067	38,850
Ahmednagar	9,321	20,328	29,649	9,036	19,256	28,291	7,365	15,336	22,700
Nashik region	70,203	1,17,161	1,87,364	66,851	1,10,687	1,77,537	63,608	94,459	1,58,067
Pune Rural	5,352	11,679	17,031	5,048	10,961	16,009	5,070	9,656	14,726
Pune city	1,245	2,724	3,969	866	1,990	2,856	932	1,863	2,795
Satara	3,207	6,996	10,203	3,239	6,964	10,203	3,426	6,324	9,750
Sangli	3,321	7,242	10,563	3,164	7,120	10,284	3,368	6,483	9,851
Solapur Rural	7,260	15,852	23,112	6,989	14,655	21,644	6,714	12,686	19,400
Solapur City	762	1,665	2,427	699	1,427	2,126	677	1,362	2,039
Kolhapur	5,634	12,303	17,937	4,976	12,036	17,012	5,872	10,961	16,833
Pune region	26,781	58,461	85,242	24,981	55,153	80,134	26,059	49,335	75,394
Aurangabad	6,972	14,921	21,893	6,326	13,801	20,127	6,230	11,134	17,364
Jalna	4,356	9,495	13,851	4,293	9,491	13,784	4,282	8,095	12,377
Parbhani	4,512	9,846	14,358	4,099	8,739	12,838	4,010	7,194	11,204
Hingoli	3,246	7,086	10,332	2,858	5,711	8,569	3,141	6,069	9,210
Beed	4,194	9,038	13,232	3,943	8,456	12,399	3,723	6,960	10,683
Nanded	8,187	17,874	26,061	7,948	17,295	25,243	7,997	14,753	22,750
Osmanabad	3,918	8,541	12,459	3,338	7,241	10,579	3,908	5,800	9,708
Latur	4,152	9,063	13,215	3,892	8,785	12,677	3,747	7,604	11,351
Aurangabad region	39,537	85,864	1,25,401	36,698	79,518	1,16,216	37,038	67,608	1,04,646
Amravati	16,095	22,246	38,341	13,801	20,696	34,497	15,442	17,107	32,549
Akola	5,922	7,759	13,681	4,486	6,971	11,457	5,069	5,113	10,182
Washim	5,556	7,692	13,248	5,484	7,576	13,060	5,639	6,633	12,272
Buldana	8,778	12,165	20,943	7,542	12,165	19,707	8,625	9,864	18,489
Yavatmal	17,223	23,871	41,094	16,454	20,814	37,268	17,084	18,207	35,291
Amravati region	53,574	73,733	1,27,307	47,767	68,222	1,15,989	51,859	56,924	1,08,783
Nagpur Rural	9,477	12,632	22,109	8,485	12,617	21,102	9,540	11,219	20,759
Nagpur City	5,292	7,056	12,348	4,673	6,006	10,679	5,093	5,823	10,916
Wardha	6,048	8,064	14,112	6,048	7,761	13,809	5,861	6,687	12,548
Bhandara	14,535	5,814	20,349	14,535	5,778	20,313	13,379	5,168	18,547
Gondia	17,370	6,948	24,318	15,965	6,639	22,604	15,669	6,126	21,795
Chandrapur	18,135	24,183	42,318	17,545	23,809	41,354	17,209	19,422	36,631
Gadchiroli	20,772	8,307	29,079	19,811	8,307	28,118	18,446	7,078	25,525
Nagpur region	91,629	73,004	1,64,633	87,062	70,917	1,57,979	85,198	61,523	1,46,721
Maharashtra State	3,49,641	4,38,134	7,87,775	3,27,503	4,13,711	7,41,214	3,27,554	3,55,954	6,83,508

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

5

Public Finance



5. PUBLIC FINANCE

5.1 Economic and social development has remained prime focus of the Government which demands tapping of adequate financial resources. Therefore, monitoring macroeconomic indicators such as own tax revenue, subsidies, revenue deficit and fiscal deficit is important.

Budget 2017-18

5.2 The Budget 2017-18 was presented with expected surplus of ₹ 104 crore. The total receipts and total expenditure are expected to increase by 4.9 per cent and 4.5 per cent respectively over the previous year. Important fiscal indicators are given in Table 5.1 and details of budget at a glance are given in Annexure 5.1.

5.3 The budget 2017-18 reveals expected revenue deficit of ₹ 4,511 crore. Expected increase in revenue receipts and revenue expenditure is 10.8 per cent and 5.9 per cent respectively over the previous year.

Revenue Receipts

5.4 As per 2017-18 (BE) revenue receipts are expected to be ₹ 2,43,738 crore, of which tax revenue is ₹ 1,90,842 crore. Revenue receipts are given in Table 5.2.

Tax Revenue

5.5 Expected share of taxes levied by the State is 78.3 per cent in the total revenue receipts during 2017-18 (BE). The tax revenue is expected to increase by 11.6 per cent during 2017-18 over the previous year. Tax revenue is given in Table 5.3.

Table 5.1 Important fiscal indicators

Particulars	(₹ Crore)		
	2015-16 (Actual)	2016-17 (RE)	2017-18 (BE)
1. Revenue Receipts	1,85,036	2,20,012	2,43,738
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(86.8)	(81.3)	(85.9)
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,90,374	2,34,390	2,48,249
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(88.8)	(86.3)	(87.5)
3. Revenue Deficit (2-1)	5,338	14,378	4,511
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	0.3	0.6	0.2
4. Capital Receipts [#]	28,190	50,573	40,120
<i>As per cent of total receipts</i>	(13.2)	(18.7)	(14.1)
5. Capital Expenditure [#]	23,908	37,059	35,504
<i>As per cent of total expenditure</i>	(11.2)	(13.7)	(12.5)
6. Total Receipts (1+4) [#]	2,13,226	2,70,585	2,83,857
7. Total Expenditure (2+5) [#]	2,14,282	2,71,449	2,83,753
8. Budgetary Deficit (7-6)	1,057	864	(-)104
9. Fiscal Deficit	28,364	50,318	38,789
<i>As per cent of GSDP</i>	1.4	2.2	1.6

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 Revenue receipts

Year	(₹ Crore)			
	Tax Revenue	Non-tax revenue	Total revenue receipts	Per capita revenue receipts [#]
2013-14	1,25,228	24,593	1,49,822	12,931
2014-15	1,32,694	32,722	1,65,415	14,109
2015-16	1,54,714	30,322	1,85,036	15,596
2016-17 (RE)	1,70,945	49,067	2,20,012	18,326
2017-18 (BE)	1,90,842	52,896	2,43,738	20,063

#Actual ₹

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.5.1 The share of Own Tax Revenue (OTR) in the tax revenue and in total revenue receipts is expected to be 80.4 per cent and 63.0 per cent respectively as per 2017-18 (BE). OTR is expected to increase by 11.8 per cent during 2017-18. The details of OTR are given in Annexure 5.2.

Non-Tax Revenue

5.6 During 2017-18 Non-tax revenue is expected to increase by 7.8 per cent over the previous year. However, it has been increased by 61.8 per cent from 2015-16 to 2016-17 (RE). Expected share of non-tax revenue in total revenue receipts is 21.7 per cent. Non-tax revenue is given in Table 5.4.

5.7 As per the 14th Finance Commission (FC) recommendations, the proportion of central pool of taxes devolved to states increased from 32 per cent (as per 13th 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. The State is expected to receive ₹ 37,405 crore as share in central taxes in 2017-18. Of which, expected share of service tax is ₹ 6,027 crore.

Table 5.3 Tax revenue

(₹ Crore)			
Year	Own Tax Revenue	Share in central taxes	Total
2013-14	1,08,641	16,588	1,25,228
2014-15	1,15,090	17,604	1,32,694
2015-16	1,26,628	28,086	1,54,714
2016-17 (RE)	1,37,230	33,715	1,70,945
2017-18 (BE)	1,53,437	37,405	1,90,842

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

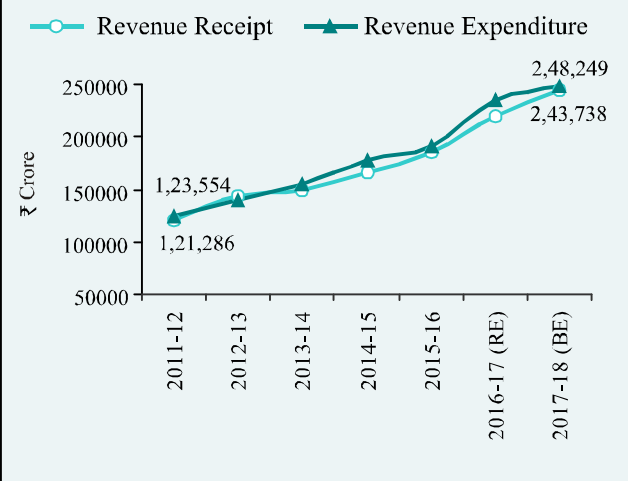
Table 5.4 Non-tax revenue

(₹ Crore)				
Year	Interest receipts	Other non-tax revenue	Central grants	Total non-tax revenue
2013-14	3,934	7,418	13,241	24,593
2014-15	3,351	9,229	20,141	32,722
2015-16	3,079	10,344	16,899	30,322
2016-17 (RE)	2,981	13,638	32,447	49,067
2017-18 (BE)	1,178	18,978	32,739	52,896

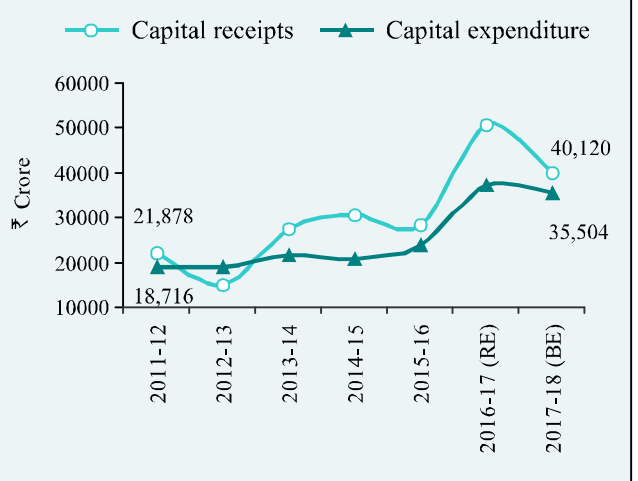
Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Graph 5.1 : Revenue receipt & revenue expenditure



Graph 5.2 : Capital receipt & capital expenditure (Net of loan repayment)



Goods and Services Tax (GST)

5.8 Goods and Services Tax Council has been constituted under the Article 279A of the Constitution (101st Amendment) Act, 2016. The GST Council is a joint forum of the Centre and the States. This Council functions under the Chairmanship of the Union Finance Minister. The Council makes recommendations to the Union and the States on important issues like tax rates, exemption list of goods and services, threshold limits of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted, etc.

5.8.1 Goods and Services Tax (GST) is being implemented in the State since 1st July, 2017. GST is a single tax on the supply of goods and services right from manufacturer to consumer. GST is an amalgamation of Central and State indirect taxes. Central level taxes being subsumed are Central Excise Duty, Additional Excise Duties, Excise Duties levied under the Medicinal and Toilet Preparation Act, Service Tax, Additional Customs Duty, Special Additional Duty of Customs, surcharges and cesses. The State level taxes being subsumed under GST are Value Added Tax (VAT), Sugarcane Purchase Tax, Central Sales Tax (CST) & VAT adjusted against CST, Entry Tax on goods, Entertainment Tax, Betting Tax, Luxury Tax, Cinematography advertisement Tax, Lottery Tax, Forest Development Tax, Tax under Medicinal and Toilet preparation containing alcohol and Octroi by Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai, Local Body Tax by Municipal Corporations other than Greater Mumbai, Advertisement fees on sky signs collected by Greater Mumbai and other Municipal Corporations. The GST has three components - Central GST (CGST), State GST (SGST) and Integrated GST (IGST) on inter-state trade or commerce. The total SGST receipts in the State upto December, 2017 were ₹ 30,138 crore.

Revenue receipts during 2017-18

5.9 By the end of December, 2017 total actual revenue receipts were 68.1 per cent of 2017-18(BE), in which tax revenue collection was 74.0 per cent. Tax revenue and non-tax revenue collected was ₹ 1,41,261 crore and ₹ 24,744 crore respectively. Revenue receipts during 2016-17 and 2017-18 are given in Table 5.5.

Grants-in-aid as per 14th FC recommendations

5.10 The 14th FC has recommended grants-in-aid to State's rural and urban local bodies (basic grants to performance grants in the ratio 90:10 for rural local bodies and 80:20 for urban local bodies respectively). Also 14th FC has recommended provision of funds for the State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF) which has been accepted by GoI. As per the guidelines of GoI, of the total size of SDRF, the ratio of Centre and State's contribution to SDRF is 75:25 for general category states. Grants-in-aid received and expenditure is given in Table 5.6.

Table 5.5 Revenue receipts during 2016-17 and 2017-18

Item	Actual receipts	
	2016 ⁺	2017 ⁺
	(₹ Crore)	
A) Tax Revenue (1 + 2)	1,16,692	1,41,261
1) Own Tax Revenue (i to xi)	95,507	1,17,259
i) Value Added Tax (VAT)	60,749	46,508
ii) SGST	-	30,138
iii) Stamps & registration fees	14,922	18,432
iv) State excise duty	8,638	9,091
v) Taxes & duties on electricity	1,985	3,026
vi) Land revenue	713	921
vii) Taxes on vehicles	4,835	6,239
viii) Other taxes on income & expenditure	1,655	1,547
ix) Taxes on goods & passengers	275	177
x) Taxes on agriculture income	0	0
xi) Other taxes & duties on commodities & services	1,735	1,180
2) Share in central taxes	21,185	24,002
B) Non-Tax Revenue (i + ii)	24,172	24,744
i) Non-tax revenue (excluding central grants)	7,890	9,636
ii) Grants-in-aid from centre	16,282	15,108
Total (A+B)	1,40,864	1,66,005

Source : Office of Accountant General, Maharashtra + upto December

Table 5.6 Grants-in-aid received and expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18
	Received	Expenditure	Received	Expenditure	Expected
Panchayat Raj Institution					
a. Basic grant	1,623	1,623	2,248	2,248	2,597
b. Performance grant	-	-	295	295	334
Urban local bodies					
a. Basic grant	1,191	1,197	1,649	1,649	1,906
b. Performance grant	-	-	487	487	551
State Disaster Response Fund (Central share)	1,112	2,705	1,168	1,168	1,226

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Revenue Expenditure

5.11 Though interest payments are increasing, their percentage to revenue receipts is decreasing and is expected to be 12.7 per cent during 2017-18. Components of revenue expenditure are given in Table 5.7 and its details are given in Annexure 5.3.

Table 5.7 Components of revenue expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Year	Salary & wages	Pension	Interest	Other [#]	Total revenue expenditure
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	68,451 (36.0)	18,643 (9.8)	25,771 (13.5)	77,509 (40.7)	1,90,374 (100)
2016-17 (RE)	75,749 (32.3)	23,290 (9.9)	28,830 (12.3)	1,06,521 (45.5)	2,34,390 (100.0)
2017-18 (BE)	87,147 (35.1)	25,567 (10.3)	31,027 (12.5)	1,04,508 (42.1)	2,48,249 (100.0)

Other expenditure includes expenditure on subsidies, grants-in-aid, maintenance, purchase of goods and services, etc.

Note : Figures in bracket show percentage to total revenue expenditure

Source : Finance Department, GoM

5.11.1 Development expenditure is increasing at 13.2 per cent Compounded Annual Growth Rate (CAGR) over last five years. Expected share of development expenditure in revenue expenditure is 66.8 per cent. Major component of development expenditure is expected to be on social services with share 68.8 per cent during 2017-18. Of the total development expenditure, the State is expected to spend 31.7 per cent on General Education, followed by 8.4 per cent on welfare of scheduled caste, scheduled tribes, other

Table 5.8 Revenue expenditure by type

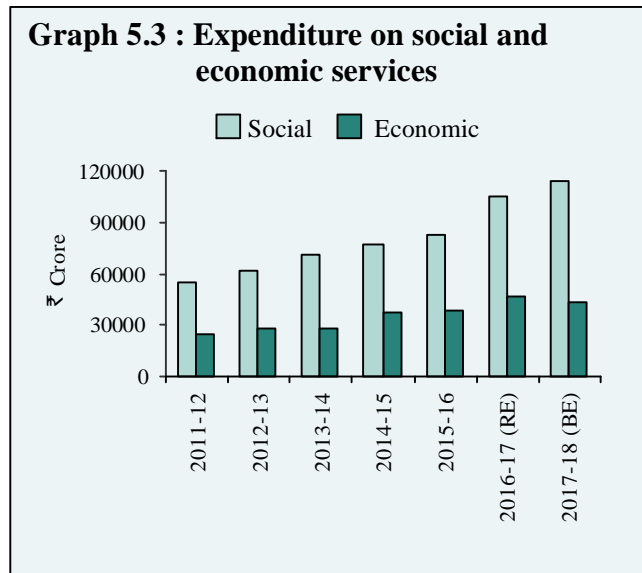
(₹ Crore)

Year	Development expenditure	Non-development expenditure	Total revenue expenditure
2013-14	1,00,923	53,979	1,54,902
2014-15	1,17,067	60,486	1,77,553
2015-16	1,26,004	64,370	1,90,374
2016-17 (RE)	1,59,032	75,358	2,34,390
2017-18 (BE)	1,65,924	82,325	2,48,249

Source : Finance Department, GoM

backward classes & minorities, 7.3 per cent towards urban development and 7.2 per cent towards agriculture & allied activities. Non-development expenditure is increasing at 11.1 per cent CAGR over last five years. Revenue expenditure by type is given in Table 5.8.

5.11.2 The total revenue expenditure of the State by the end of December, 2017 was ₹ 1,54,278 crore (62.1 per cent of 2017-18 (BE)). Development expenditure incurred was ₹ 1,01,487 crore (61.2 per cent of 2017-18(BE)). Of the total development expenditure, expenditure incurred on social services was ₹ 58,796 crore (51.5 per cent of 2017-18 (BE)).



Subsidies

5.12 The subsidies given during 2015-16 are ₹ 17,989 crore and ₹ 23,899 crore during 2016-17 (RE). The major subsidies given during 2016-17 (RE) are:

- ₹ 8,271 crore compensation to Maharashtra State Electricity Distribution Company Ltd. for subsidised tariffs to agriculture and powerlooms.
- ₹ 2,675 crore compensation in order to recoup losses of Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation for providing concessional fares to certain categories of passengers such as senior citizens, students, freedom fighters, etc.
- ₹ 2,650 crore incentives under package scheme of incentives to industrial units.
- ₹ 1,701 crore for premium subsidy under *Pradhanmantri Crop Insurance Scheme* (State share).
- ₹ 1,378 crore for foodgrain distribution and related schemes like *Antyodaya Anna Yojana*, *Annapurna Scheme*, etc.

5.13 Expenditure of the State budget is classified into significant economic categories as per the guidelines given by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI. The details of government final consumption expenditure and capital formation are given in Annexure 5.5.

Capital Receipts and Capital Expenditure

5.14 The components of capital receipts are recovery of loans, other receipts such as inter-state settlement, contingency fund & its appropriation and borrowings & other liabilities. The borrowings and other liabilities during the year are expected to contribute to 96.9 per cent in the capital receipts. Of which, expected share of internal debt is 87.8 per cent. Capital receipts for 2017-18 are expected to decrease by 7.8 per cent over the previous year.

5.15 The capital expenditure consists of capital expenditure outside the revenue account, loans & advances given by the State Government and repayment of public debt. Capital expenditure is anticipated to be ₹ 52,149 crore in 2017-18, which is 17.4 per cent of the total expenditure. Major part of capital expenditure is capital expenditure outside the revenue account (expected share 64.8 per cent), which is an expenditure on capital assets i.e. fully development expenditure. Capital expenditure outside the revenue account is expected to increase by 11.2 per cent over the previous year. Capital receipts and capital expenditure are given in Table 5.9.

Table 5.9 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
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	38,233	37,392	34,913	22,793	11,005
2016-17 (RE)	61,579	50,024	48,065	30,410	11,006
2017-18 (BE)	56,764	49,500	52,149	33,809	16,645

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Source : Finance Department, GoM

Deficit Trends

5.16 The 14th FC has laid down the consolidated fiscal reform path for the states for the period 2015-16 to 2019-20 and the same is given in Table 5.10.

5.16.1 The expected fiscal deficit of 1.6 per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12) and rolling target for fiscal management set at 1.53 per cent for 2017-18 (BE) for the State are well within the fiscal limit of 2.8 per cent of GSDP set by the 14th FC. Some fiscal indicators of selected states are given in Table 5.11.

Table 5.10 Consolidated fiscal reform path for the states(per cent of GSDP^{\$})

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 prices (base year 2004-05)

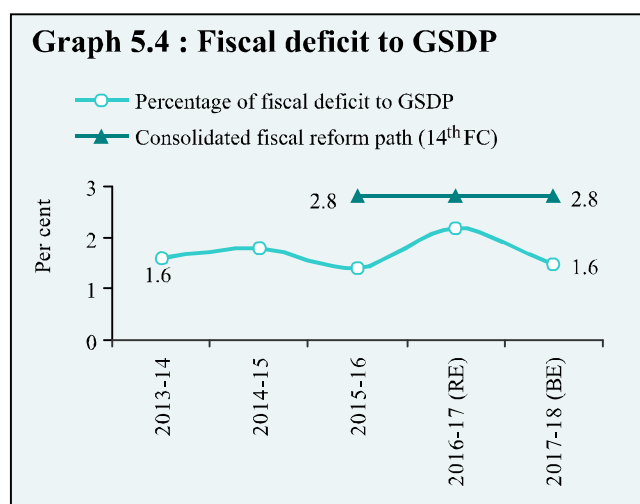
Source : 14th FC Report, GoI**Table 5.11 Some fiscal indicators of selected states**

As per cent of GSDP (2015-16(RE))

State	Revenue deficit	Fiscal deficit
Andhra Pradesh	0.7	2.8
Gujarat	(-) 0.4	2.2
Karnataka	(-) 0.1	2.0
Kerala	1.8	3.0
Madhya Pradesh	(-) 0.1	3.9
Maharashtra	0.5	1.9
Rajasthan	0.8	10.0
Telangana	0.0	2.9
Uttar Pradesh	(-) 1.6	5.6
All-India[#]	2.5	3.9

Source : Reserve Bank of India

Budget in brief, GoM



Debt Position

5.17 The liabilities (debt stock) of the State comprise of accumulated unpaid loan and other liabilities on the State. As per 2017-18 (BE), the debt stock of the State is expected to be ₹ 4,13,044 crore, which is 16.6 per cent of GSDP, well within the limit (22.2 per cent) laid down by the 14th FC. The average cost of borrowing is expected to be 8.4 per cent during 2017-18 (BE). Debt stock and interest payments are given in Table 5.12.

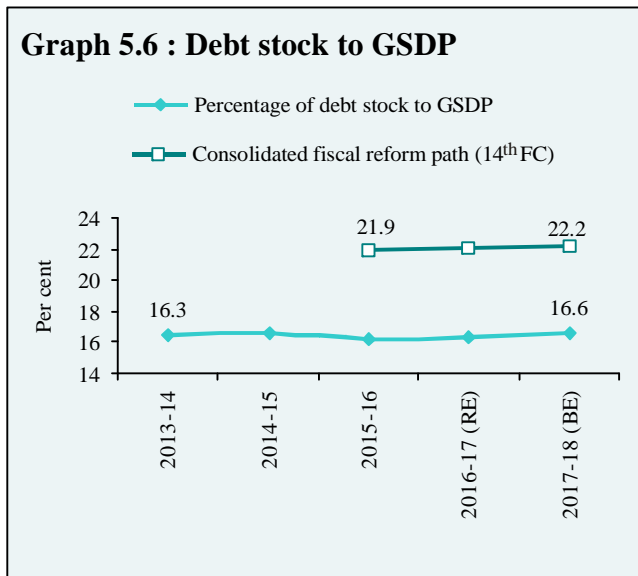
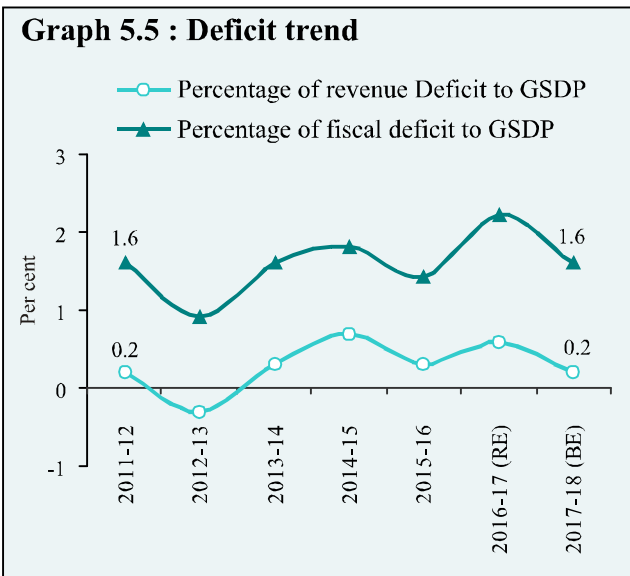
5.17.1 As per 2017-18 (BE) Open market borrowings and securities from National Small Savings Fund contribute to about 77.9 per cent of the debt stock. Internal debt of the State has reached to ₹ 3,31,435 crore (80.2 per cent of debt stock), of which open market borrowings are expected to be ₹ 2,54,366 crore. The overall internal debt is ₹ 49,500 crore, of which expected open market borrowings are ₹ 45,000 crore. Out of this internal debt, 31.0 per cent will be used for repayment of loans.

Table 5.12 Debt stock and interest payments

(₹ Crore)			
Year	Debt stock	Interest payments	Average cost of borrowings ^s (Per cent)
2013-14	2,69,355	21,207	8.6
2014-15	2,94,261	23,965	8.9
2015-16	3,24,202	25,771	8.8
2016-17 (RE)	3,71,047	28,830	8.9
2017-18 (BE)	4,13,044	31,027	8.4

^s Average cost of borrowings is the percentage of interest payment to the outstanding liabilities in preceding year

Source: Finance Department, GoM



State plan performance

5.18 During the annual plan period 2012-13 to 2016-17, the share of expenditure incurred on Social & Community Services in the total expenditure was highest. Sectorwise annual plan expenditure is given in Table 5.13.

Table 5.13 Sectorwise annual plan expenditure

(₹ Crore)

Sector	Expenditure				
	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 [#]
Agriculture & Allied Activities	3,531	3,657	7,092	11,768	9,558
Rural Development	1,499	1,423	1,833	1,406	2,366
Special Area Development	124	159	236	31	162
Irrigation & Flood Control	6,456	6,743	6,477	7,780	1,347
Energy	2,372	3,353	2,350	3,176	8,594
Industry & Minerals	190	158	285	374	461
Transport	4,256	5,261	4,719	3,809	10,409
Science, Technology & Environment	474	27	31	22	167
General Economic Services	644	832	540	701	1,118
Social & Community Services	15,114	15,212	17,832	13,385	30,607
General Services	1,198	980	1,072	1,671	2,625
Other Programmes	10	244	1,128	1,153	1,300
Total	35,867	38,048	43,596	45,276	68,714

Source: Planning Department, GoM

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

[#] Anticipated

Plan and non-plan expenditure

5.19 Out of total expenditure, non-plan expenditure is 71.3 per cent for 2016-17 (RE). Plan and non-plan expenditure (including central grants) are given in Table 5.14.

Table 5.14 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	1,69,417	2,17,748
2015-16	36,076	20,625	56,701	1,68,586	2,25,287
2016-17 (RE)	56,541	24,651	81,192	2,01,262	2,82,455

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Note : Totals may not add up due to rounding

Development programme 2017-18

5.20 As per the GoI guidelines, since 2017-18, budget expenditure is being classified as committed expenditure & scheme expenditure and revenue expenditure & other (capital, debt) expenditure. Nomenclature of erstwhile Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan is also changed as Scheduled Caste Component Schemes and Tribal Component Schemes respectively.

5.21 As per the development programme 2017-18, annual scheme proposed fund is of ₹ 77,184 crore, of which ₹ 7,562 crore fund has been proposed for district plan. Sectorwise annual scheme proposed fund is given in Table 5.15.

Table 5.15 Sectorwise annual scheme proposed fund

(₹ Crore)

Sector	2017-18
Agriculture & Allied Activities	7,036
Rural Development	2,672
Special Area Development	211
Irrigation and Flood Control	8,702
Energy	7,892
Industry & Minerals	455
Transport	11,039
Science, Technology & Environment	186
General Economic Services	886
Social & Community Services	31,988
General Services	3,819
Other Programmes	2,298
Total	77,184

Source: Finance Department, GoM

Guarantees given by the Government

5.22 The outstanding guarantees given by the State at the end of 2015-16 stood at ₹ 7,777 crore (4.2 per cent of total revenue receipts), compared to ₹ 8,274 crore at the end of 2014-15. The highest outstanding guarantee of 54.9 per cent was given by the Co-operation, Marketing & Textile Department followed by 15.5 per cent by Public works and 8.0 per cent by Planning and 7.1 per cent by Water supply & sanitation. Guarantees given by the government during 2015-16 are given in Table 5.16.

Table 5.16 Guarantees given by the government during 2015-16

(₹ 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			
Industry, Energy & Labour (Industry)	12.88	0.00	0.00	12.88	0.00	0.00
Social Justice & Special Assistance	511.69	0.00	67.82	92.51	0.00	487.00
Urban development	199.44	0.00	37.80	39.05	0.00	198.19
Industry, Energy & Labour (Energy)	694.06	0.00	0.00	322.00	0.00	372.06
Public works	1,229.85	0.00	0.00	25.23	0.00	1,204.62
Tribal development	32.54	0.00	1.08	1.66	0.00	31.96
Co-operation, Marketing & Textile	3,797.27	1,200.62	341.91	1,069.01	0.00	4,270.79
Water supply & sanitation	1,078.46	0.00	0.00	527.46	0.00	551.00
Minority development	43.01	0.00	0.00	5.01	0.00	38.00
Planning	674.44	0.00	0.00	51.49	0.00	622.95
Total	8,273.64	1,200.62	448.61	2,146.30	0.00	7,776.57

Source: Finance Department, GoM

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 5.1

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(₹ Crore)

Item	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 [#]	2017-18 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,20,012	2,43,738
a) Tax Revenue	1,00,952	1,18,640	1,25,228	1,32,694	1,54,714	1,70,945	1,90,842
b) Non-Tax Revenue	20,334	24,307	24,593	32,722	30,322	49,067	52,896
2. Revenue Expenditure	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,34,390	2,48,249
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	17,505	19,076	21,207	23,965	25,771	28,830	31,027
b) Administrative Services	10,848	12,472	14,008	15,086	16,628	19,800	22,232
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	10,581	11,649	13,163	14,407	15,468	18,122	19,967
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	2,268	(-) 4,211	5,081	12,137	5,338	14,378	4,511
4. Capital Receipts	28,336	21,842	38,928	45,939	38,233	61,579	56,764
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	559	863	728	975	865	1,118	1,227
b) Other capital receipts	456	0	850	10	17	0	0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	20,863	13,935	26,785	29,783	27,308	49,454	38,893
5. Capital Expenditure	25,674	26,733	33,080	40,195	34,913	48,065	52,149
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,88,749	2,11,355	2,23,268	2,81,591	3,00,502
7. Total Expenditure (2 + 5)	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,87,982	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,82,455	3,00,398
8. Appropriation to Contingency Fund	500	875	0	4,350	962	0	0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 – 6 – 8)	(-) 894	(-) 195	(-) 767	2,043	1,057	864	(-) 104
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	19,969	13,740	26,018	31,827	28,364	50,318	38,789
As per cent of GSDP (base year 2011-12)							
1. Revenue Receipts (a + b)	9.5	9.8	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.7	9.8
a) Tax Revenue	7.9	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	7.6	7.7
b) Non - Tax Revenue	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.5	2.2	2.1
2. Revenue Expenditure	9.6	9.5	9.4	10.0	9.6	10.4	10.0
<i>of which</i>							
a) Interest Payments	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
b) Administrative Services	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
c) Pensions & Misc. gen. Services	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
3. Revenue Deficit (2 - 1)	0.2	(-) 0.3	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.2
4. Capital Receipts	2.2	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.9	2.7	2.3
<i>of which</i>							
a) Recovery of loans	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
b) Other capital receipts	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
c) Borrowings & Other Liabilities	1.6	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.4	2.2	1.6
5. Capital Expenditure	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	2.1	2.1
6. Total Receipts (1 + 4)	11.7	11.3	11.4	11.9	11.2	12.5	12.1
7. Total Expenditure (2+5)	11.7	11.3	11.4	12.2	11.3	12.5	12.1
8. Appropriation to the contingency fund	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
9. Budgetary Deficit (7 – 6 – 8)	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
10. Fiscal Deficit (9 + 4 C)	1.6	0.9	1.6	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.6

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.2

BUDGET: TRENDS IN RECEIPTS ON REVENUE AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS

(₹ Crore)

	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 [#]	2017-18 ^{##}
Item (1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Total Revenue Receipts (1+2+3+4)	1,21,286	1,42,947	1,49,822	1,65,415	1,85,036	2,20,012	2,43,738
(1) State's own Tax Revenue (1 to 9)	87,648	1,03,448	1,08,641	1,15,090	1,26,628	1,37,230	1,53,437
(1) Sales Tax	50,596	60,080	62,530	67,466	69,661	81,438	92,839
(2) Stamps and Registration Fees	14,408	17,548	18,676	19,959	21,767	20,000	21,000
(3) State Excise Duties	8,606	9,297	10,101	11,397	12,470	13,600	14,340
(4) Taxes and Duties on Electricity	4,831	5,896	6,084	4,350	8,506	7,913	8,228
(5) Other Taxes on Income & Expenditure	1,830	1,961	2,165	2,175	2,193	2,517	2,769
(6) Taxes on Vehicles	4,137	5,027	5,096	5,405	6,017	6,750	7,200
(7) Other Taxes & Duties on Commodities & Services	1,702	1,874	1,659	2,478	2,684	2,236	2,460
(8) Tax on Goods and Passengers	574	691	1,241	587	1,582	1,276	1,400
(9) Land Revenue	964	1,074	1,089	1,272	1,748	1,501	3,200
(2) Non-Tax Revenue (1+2)	8,168	9,985	11,352	12,580	13,423	16,619	20,156
(1) Interest Receipts	1,359	2,465	3,934	3,351	3,079	2,981	1,178
(2) Other non-tax revenue	6,809	7,520	7,418	9,229	10,344	13,638	18,978
(3) Share in Central Taxes (1 to 6)	13,304	15,192	16,588	17,604	28,086	33,715	37,405
(1) Taxes on Income other than Corporation Tax	2,660	3,267	3,673	4,390	6,145	7,628	9,624
(2) Corporation Tax	5,236	5,457	5,578	6,147	8,835	10,848	11,008
(3) Taxes on Wealth	20	9	15	17	2	0	0
(4) Customs	2,307	2,525	2,706	2,847	4,487	4,641	5,254
(5) Union Excise Duties	1,493	1,716	1,911	1,608	3,730	5,165	5,492
(6) Service Tax	1,588	2,218	2,703	2,596	4,887	5,433	6,027
(4) Grants in Aid from Central Government	12,166	14,322	13,241	20,141	16,899	32,447	32,739
(B) Total Capital Receipts (1+2+3+4)	28,336	21,842	38,928	45,939	38,233	61,579	56,764
(1) Receipts from Public Debts (a + b)	24,453	22,117	27,887	35,726	37,976	51,120	50,597
(a) Internal Debt of the State Govt.	24,146	21,366	26,923	35,184	37,392	50,024	49,500
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	306	751	964	542	584	1,097	1,097
(2) Loans & Advances by the State Government (Recoveries)	559	863	728	975	865	1,118	1,227
(3) Other Capital Receipts. (net) ‡	467	(-) 10	850	10	17	0	0
(4) Public Account (net) (a+b+c+d)	2,858	(-) 1,128	9,463	9,228	(-) 626	9,340	4,941
(a) Small Savings, Provident Funds, etc. (net)	2,260	2,188	1,894	1,260	1,209	1,512	1,716
(b) Reserve Funds (net) (1+2)	(-) 400	38	(-) 381	(-) 275	(-) 321	2,348	2,603
(1) Interest Bearing	114	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 43	9	2,548	2,802
(2) Non-interest Bearing	(-) 513	179	(-) 301	(-) 232	(-) 330	(-) 200	(-) 199
(c) Civil Deposits (net) (1+2)	4,532	6,442	6,772	4,411	2,773	5,707	6,371
(1) Interest Bearing	3,737	4,264	4,590	3,361	1,251	3,169	3,527
(2) Non-interest Bearing	794	2,178	2,182	1,050	1,522	2,538	2,843
(d) Others	(-) 3,534	(-) 9,795	1,178	3,832	(-) 4,287	(-) 228	(-) 5,749
Total Receipts (A + B)	1,49,623	1,64,789	1,88,749	2,11,354	2,23,268	2,81,591	3,00,502

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	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 [#]	2017-18 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(A) Revenue Expenditure (1+2)	1,23,554	1,38,736	1,54,902	1,77,553	1,90,374	2,34,390	2,48,249
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b+c)	80,701	91,070	1,00,923	1,17,067	1,26,004	1,59,032	1,65,924
(a) Social Services (1 to 8)	54,812	62,039	70,879	76,953	82,317	1,04,566	1,14,079
(1) Education, Sport, Art & Culture	29,879	33,857	38,238	39,696	42,867	48,071	55,527
(2) Health & Family Welfare	5,002	5,936	6,816	8,497	9,357	11,795	11,149
(3) Water Supply Sani. Housing and Urban Development	7,438	7,114	6,952	7,429	9,573	20,062	20,433
(4) Information & Broadcasting	47	57	68	122	83	111	138
(5) Welfare of SC, ST & OBC	5,117	6,417	7,951	8,097	8,237	10,542	13,863
(6) Labour and Labour Welfare	721	730	767	895	709	1,084	1,046
(7) Social Welfare and Nutrition	6,541	7,855	9,996	12,112	11,407	12,728	11,703
(8) Others	68	74	92	105	82	174	220
(b) Economic Services (1 to 9)	24,869	27,551	27,991	37,686	38,052	46,730	43,312
(1) Agriculture and Allied activities	6,145	7,218	7,821	8,567	9,660	12,576	11,990
(2) Rural Development	2,524	4,399	3,130	6,172	5,609	8,650	10,279
(3) Special Area Programme	44	48	33	33	1	1	1
(4) Irrigation and Flood control	2,701	2,574	2,742	2,487	2,758	3,003	2,554
(5) Energy	5,527	5,471	5,726	10,891	9,404	10,874	6,960
(6) Industry and Minerals.	2,546	2,600	2,549	2,894	3,279	3,128	3,096
(7) Transport and Communication	4,199	4,216	4,729	5,556	5,541	6,209	5,316
(8) Science, Technology & Environment	67	72	84	77	97	226	331
(9) General Economic Services	1,116	952	1,177	1,009	1,703	2,063	2,785
(c) Grants-in-Aid & contributions to Local Bodies & P.R. Institutions	1,020	1,481	2,053	2,428	5,635	7,736	8,533
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b)	42,853	47,666	53,979	60,486	64,370	75,358	82,325
(a) General Services (1 to 5)	24,340	27,346	31,180	34,631	36,378	43,928	48,197
(1) Organs of State	1,249	1,266	1,435	2,334	1,859	2,108	2,478
(2) Collection Charges	1,570	1,853	2,371	2,590	2,424	3,899	3,520
(3) Administrative Services	10,848	12,472	14,008	15,086	16,628	19,800	22,232
(4) Pensions and Miscellaneous General Services	10,581	11,649	13,163	14,407	15,468	18,122	19,967
(5) Transfers to Reserve Funds	92	106	204	214	0	0	0
(b) Interest Payments & Debt Services	18,513	20,320	22,799	25,855	27,991	31,430	34,127
(B) Capital Expenditure (1+2)	25,674	26,733	33,080	40,194	34,913	48,065	52,149
(1) Development Expenditure (a+b)	18,716	18,814	21,666	20,664	23,908	37,059	35,504
(a) Capital Expenditure outside the Revenue Account	17,880	17,398	20,020	19,523	22,793	30,410	33,809
(b) Loans and Advances given by the State Government	836	1,416	1,645	1,141	1,115	6,649	1,695
(2) Non-Development Expenditure (a+b+c) (Repayment of Public debt)	6,958	7,919	11,414	19,530	11,005	11,006	16,645
(a) Internal Debt of the State Government	5,838	6,351	10,543	14,294	9,138	9,889	15,359
(b) Loans & Advances from Central Govt.	620	693	871	886	905	1,117	1,286
(c) Appropriation to the Contingency Fund	500	875	0	4,350	962	0	0
Total Expenditure (A + B)	1,49,228	1,65,469	1,87,982	2,17,748	2,25,287	2,82,455	3,00,398

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

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

ANNEXURE 5.4

BORROWINGS & OTHER LIABILITIES DURING THE YEAR

(₹ Crore)

Item (1)	2011-12 (2)	2012-13 (3)	2013-14 (4)	2014-15 (5)	2015-16 (6)	2016-17 [#] (7)	2017-18 ^{##} (8)
I Debt Receipts (1+2+3) (bearing interest)	24,106	21,383	22,876	25,124	30,402	47,344	41,997
1) Internal Debt of the State Government (net)	18,308	15,015	16,379	20,890	28,254	40,135	34,141
2) Loans & Advances from Central Government (net)	(-) 314	58	94	(-) 344	(-) 321	(-) 20	(-) 189
3) Interest bearing obligations (a + b + c)	6,112	6,311	6,403	4,578	2,469	7,230	8,045
a) Provident Fund (net)	2,260	2,188	1,894	1,260	1,209	1,512	1,716
b) Reserve Fund (net)	114	(-) 141	(-) 80	(-) 43	9	2,548	2,802
c) Civil Deposits (net)	3,737	4,264	4,590	3,361	1,251	3,169	3,527
II Debt Receipts (1+2) (Not bearing interest)	(-) 3,242	(-) 7,448	3,909	4,659	(-) 3,095	2,110	(-) 3,104
1) Net receipts on Public Account [@]	(-) 3,254	(-) 7,438	3,059	4,649	(-) 3,095	2,110	(-) 3,104
2) Other capital receipts (net) ^{\$}	11	(-) 10	850	10	0	0	0
Total Borrowings & other Liabilities (I + II)	20,863	13,935	26,785	29,783	27,308	49,454	38,893

Source - Finance Department, GoM.

Revised Estimates

Budget Estimates

@ Net Receipts on Public Accounts consist of Reserve Funds, Deposits, Suspense & 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	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17 [#]	2017-18 ^{##}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
A. Consumption Expenditure							
1. Compensation to Employees (1.1+1.2)	26,355	29,791	33,591	33,954	37,040	42,899	46,925
1.1 Wages & Salaries	15,761	17,607	19,780	20,750	23,142	26,523	29,024
1.2 Pension	10,594	12,185	13,811	13,204	13,898	16,377	17,901
2. Net Purchases of Commodities & Services (2.1+2.2-2.3)	14,041	13,437	14,434	12,870	11,505	14,713	15,187
2.1 Purchases	12,876	11,459	8,498	10,339	9,166	13,084	14,937
2.2 Maintenances	3,088	3,678	4,334	4,785	4,605	5,061	4,926
2.3 Sales	1,923	1,700	1,602	2,034	2,266	3,432	4,675
Total Consumption Expenditure	40,396	43,228	48,024	47,044	48,545	57,612	62,112
B. Expenditure on Capital Formation							
1. Buildings	1,758	1,791	2,080	1,978	2,548	3,446	6,148
2. Roads & Bridges	2,742	2,841	4,210	3,654	4,351	4,999	8,422
3. Other Capital Outlay	3,477	3,870	2,527	6,623	7,653	10,977	11,047
4. Transport Equipments	55	144	120	171	197	194	150
5. Machinery & Equipment	454	546	550	457	646	1,602	1,592
6. Cultivated Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
7. Animal Stock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8. Expenditure on New Capital Formation (1 to 7)	8,485	9,193	9,487	12,883	15,395	21,218	27,359
9. Change in Stock	2	2	3	4	3	3	3
10. Gross Capital Formation (8 + 9)	8,487	9,195	9,489	12,887	15,398	21,221	27,361

Source - Directorate of Economics & 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 system helps in mobilisation and collection of scattered savings from different sections. It also increases the overall level of savings & investment and more efficiently caters to most desirable and productive investments in accordance with the priorities, thereby leading to overall economic development. These processes of saving, finance & investment involve closely interlinked financial institutions, financial markets, financial instruments and services.

Banking financial institutions

6.2 The banking institutions are prime institutions both in deposits and advances. The Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) comprise of SBI & its associates (five associates of SBI have been merged in SBI on 1st April, 2017), nationalised banks, foreign banks, Regional Rural Banks (RRB) and private banks.

6.3 As on 31st March, 2017 in all 12,191 banking offices of SCB (about nine per cent of the total banking offices in India) are functioning in the State. Of which, 24.9 per cent are in rural areas, 22.9 per cent are in semi-urban areas and 52.2 per cent in urban areas. Average population served per bank office in the State was 9,965 as against 9,720 at All-India level. The Credit-Deposit (CD) ratio of the State is 106.3 per cent whereas, that of All-India is 73.7 per cent. Deposits and credit of SCB 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 SCB in the State

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)							
	Rural		Semi-urban		Urban		Total	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Banking offices (no.)	3,199	3,032	2,554	2,790	6,036	6,369	11,789	12,191
Deposits (₹ '000 crore)	61.8	63.6	102.0	128.1	2,013.8	1,971.9	2,177.6	2,163.6
Credit (₹ '000 crore)	52.8	46.7	67.7	77.9	2,114.8	2,174.9	2,235.3	2,299.5
CD ratio (per cent)	85.4	73.4	66.3	60.8	105.0	110.3	102.7	106.3

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.4 As on 31st March, 2017 per capita deposits and per capita credit of SCB in the State are ₹ 1,78,101 and ₹ 1,89,289 respectively. The corresponding figures at All-India level are ₹ 80,284 and ₹ 59,193. The share of nationalised banks excluding SBI & its associates in the aggregate deposits and credit of SCB in the State was 43.0 per cent and 42.0 per cent respectively. CD Ratio of SBI & its associates is highest (127.6 per cent). Deposits and credit of SCB in the State according to bank group are given in Table 6.2.

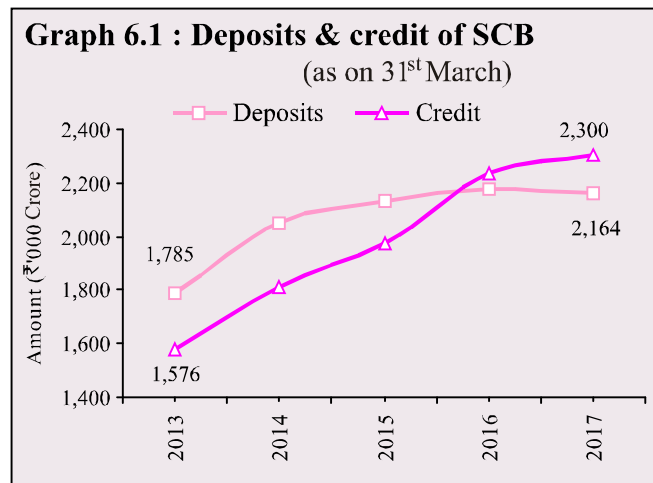


Table 6.2 Bank groupwise deposits and credit of SCB in the State(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Banking offices (no.)		Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)		Credit (₹ '000 Crore)		CD ratio (per cent)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
	SBI & its associate banks	1,939	2,030	280.4	294.4	392.7	375.7	140.0
Nationalised banks	6,583	6,657	1,044.4	931.1	976.0	966.4	93.5	103.8
Foreign banks	96	88	243.5	215.2	169.2	158.3	69.5	73.6
RRBs	711	720	9.3	10.6	7.0	7.6	75.3	71.7
Private banks	2,460	2,694	600.0	712.3	690.4	791.5	115.1	111.1
Total	11,789	12,189	2,177.6	2,163.6	2,235.3	2,299.5	102.7	106.3

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.5 In rural areas, savings are higher than term deposits, while both in semi-urban & urban areas, term deposits are higher than savings. Deposits of SCB in the State by type of account are given in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3 Deposits of SCB in the State by type of account(As on 31st March)

Type of account	Deposits (₹ '000 Crore)							
	2016				2017			
	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total	Rural	Semi-urban	Urban	Total
Current	3.0	10.5	246.5	260.0	3.4	13.0	276.2	292.6
Savings	23.6	42.9	268.0	334.5	32.2	57.0	335.0	424.2
Term deposits	26.0	51.7	1,505.4	1,583.1	28.0	58.1	1,360.7	1,446.8
Total	52.6	105.1	2,019.9	2,177.6	63.6	128.1	1,971.9	2,163.6

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.6 Priority sector lending is an important role given by the Reserve Bank of India to SCB for providing a specified portion of the lending to few specific sectors like agriculture & allied activities, micro, small & medium enterprises, housing for poor, other low income groups & weaker sections. As on 31st March, 2017 maximum (44.4 per cent) advances were outstanding towards 'agriculture & allied activities' sector followed by micro, small & medium enterprises (33.4 per cent). Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCB in the State to priority sector is given in Table 6.4

Table 6.4 Distribution of outstanding advances given by SCB in the State to priority sector(As on 31st March)

Priority sector	Accounts ('000)		Amount outstanding (₹ '000 Crore)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017
	Agriculture & allied activities	5,502	5,751	252.1
Micro, small & medium enterprises	2,674	2,757	184.9	211.2
Education	208	204	4.9	5.1
Housing	935	871	94.7	102.7
Export	3	2	32.7	29.1
Others	705	361	3.4	2.8
Total	10,027	9,946	572.7	631.4

Source: Reserve Bank of India

6.7 As on 31st March, 2017 of the total outstanding credit, about 44.1 per cent was from nationalised banks, followed by private banks (30.8 per cent) and SBI & its associate banks (17.3 per cent). Outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.5.

6.8 As on 31st March, 2017 the maximum (23.8 per cent) outstanding credit of SCBs in the State was towards manufacturing occupation followed by personal loans (16.8 per cent) and finance occupation (15.1 per cent). Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State is given in Table 6.6.

Annual credit plan

6.9 RBI has adopted 'Service area approach' for making credit available in every village with district as the unit of service area. Annual credit plan mainly seeks to indicate the scope for the development of various economic activities with an emphasis on increasing opportunities for weaker sections. It thus, ensures adequate & timely flow of credit to priority and neglected sectors. Accordingly, annual credit plan of the State is prepared and monitored by the convener bank of State Level Bankers Committee. Bank of Maharashtra is designated as the convener bank for the State. The plan size for priority sector of the State for 2017-18 is ₹ 2.91 lakh crore.

In this plan, the share of 'agriculture & allied activities' is 26.5 per cent and that of 'rural artisans, village & cottage industries and Small Scale Industries (SSI)' sector is 66.1 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 SCB in the State

(As on 31st March)

Bank group	Outstanding credit (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2015	2016	
SBI & its associate banks	339.1	386.6	14.0
Nationalised banks	965.1	987.2	2.3
Foreign banks	150.3	174.9	16.4
RRBs	0.0	0.0	0.0
Private banks	516.9	688.7	33.2
Total	1,971.4	2,237.4	13.5

Source: Reserve Bank of India

Table 6.6 Occupation groupwise outstanding credit of SCB in the State

(As on 31st March)

Occupation group	Amount outstanding (₹ '000 Crore)		Per cent change over previous year
	2016	2017	
Agriculture & allied activities	89.0	95.7	7.5
Mining & Quarrying	25.3	20.9	(-17.4)
Manufacturing	554.8	548.0	(-1.2)
Electricity, Gas & Water Supply	135.9	136.8	0.7
Construction	256.1	265.7	3.7
Transport	72.2	73.1	1.2
Professional & other services	192.0	183.1	(-4.6)
Trade	161.7	166.6	3.0
Personal loans [®]	318.7	385.2	20.9
Finance	368.5	347.4	(-5.7)
Others	63.2	77.0	21.8
Total	2,237.4	2,299.5	2.8

Source : Reserve Bank of India

[®] Include housing

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

(₹ '000 Crore)

Priority sector	Target		Achievement		Percentage of achievement to target		Beneficiaries (lakh)	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
	Agriculture & allied activities	77.5	77.2	96.8	33.6	124.9	43.5	42.2
Rural artisans, village & cottage industries and SSI	161.0	192.4	139.9	93.5	86.9	48.6	14.7	34.2
Other sectors	16.4	21.3	7.7	7.0	47.0	32.9	2.7	3.8
Total	254.9	290.9	244.4	134.1	95.9	46.1	59.6	63.1

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

+ upto September

Micro finance

6.10 'SHG bank linkage programme' has now become the largest community based microfinance initiative. It is a proven platform for increasing the outreach of banking services among the poor. It provides multiple services like lending, savings, life insurance, crop insurance, etc. All the major parameters viz., the number of SHG with saving bank accounts, amount of credit disbursed during the year and bank loans outstanding had shown positive growth over the years. Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHG under 'SHG bank linkage programme' in the State are given in Table 6.8.

Table 6.8 Savings, loans disbursed and loans outstanding of SHG under SHG bank linkage programme in the State(As on 31st March, 2017)

Type of Bank	Particulars	Total SHG		SHG under NRLM/SGSY [#]		Exclusive women SHG	
		No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)	No.	Amount (₹ Crore)
		Co-operative	Savings	3,73,339	465.86	54,243	41.90
	Loans disbursed [@]	17,506	112.79	3,728	25.40	16,868	110.24
	Loans outstanding	62,444	172.84	11,709	47.49	59,417	161.80
Regional Rural	Savings	1,12,079	101.22	15,762	11.32	1,04,495	89.92
	Loans disbursed [@]	7,310	198.58	13,769	114.91	20,578	194.48
	Loans outstanding	38,660	327.01	11,364	117.17	35,067	304.13
Public commercial	Savings	3,01,807	414.15	1,37,199	185.60	2,12,226	299.40
	Loans disbursed [@]	19,131	337.94	7,210	148.47	14,466	290.59
	Loans outstanding	70,128	615.58	25,993	222.26	51,628	470.24
Private commercial	Savings	98,195	122.22	5	0.02	98,144	121.99
	Loans disbursed [@]	37,000	711.39	4	0.02	36,968	711.37
	Loans outstanding	56,680	699.57	18	0.08	56,638	699.26

Source: NABARD # NRLM National Rural Livelihood Mission, SGSY Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana @ 2016-17

Financial inclusion

6.11 Effective financial inclusion should be reflected not only in terms of access but in the use of financial services. On the same line, the launch of *Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana* (PMJDY) committed India to an ambitious agenda of financial inclusion in mission mode. Under PMJDY, upto 7th February, 2018 total 2.20 crore accounts were opened in the State, of which 1.06 crore accounts (48.2 per cent) were from rural areas. Of the total accounts opened under PMJDY, about

26 per cent were zero balance accounts. The total deposits in these accounts was to the tune of ₹ 4,304 crore. Under the scheme, about 1.52 crore 'RuPay cards' were issued. Banking facilities provided under financial inclusion by SCBs in the State are given in Table 6.9 and district wise details of PMJDY are given in Annexure 6.3.

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

Particulars	(As on 31 st March)		
	2015	2016	2017
Total number of banking outlets in villages (no.)	33,600	40,738	40,697
No-Frill accounts			
Number ('000)	26,644	30,709	35,629
Amount (₹ Crore)	2,716.8	4,202.4	6,709.6
Overdraft amount availed in No-Frill Accounts (₹ Crore)	140.2	249.4	234.3
Kisan Credit Card			
Number ('000)	2,953	3,574	3,557
Outstanding amount (₹ Crore)	28,497.8	36,713.7	43,791.5

Source : RBI

6.12 *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana*, a flagship programme of GoI (implemented from 8th 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. The progress under *Pradhan Mantri MUDRA yojana* is given in Table 6.10.

Table 6.10 Progress under Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana

Year	(₹ Crore)							
	Shishu		Kishor		Tarun		Total	
	Sanctioned loan	Disbursed loan	Sanctioned loan	Disbursed loan	Sanctioned loan	Disbursed loan	Sanctioned loan	Disbursed loan
2015-16	6,695	6,616	3,645	3,462	3,466	3,294	13,806	13,372
2016-17	6,962	6,909	5,082	4,947	5,243	5,120	17,287	16,976
2017-18 ⁺	5,995	5,922	4,286	4,124	4,341	4,189	14,622	14,235

Source : GoI

+ upto 9th February

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund

6.13 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. Scheduled Commercial Banks, both public and private which are unable to meet their targets for priority sector lending are required to deposit the shortfall amount in RIDF with NABARD which are reallocated to SCB as and when required. At present, 36 activities are covered under broad categories of agriculture &

Table 6.11 Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF

Tranche	Year	Projects sanctioned (no.)	Loans disbursed (₹ Crore)
I - XIV	1995-2009	9,926	5,087
XV-XX	2010-2015	10,244	4,627
XXI	2015-2016	776	494
XXII	2016-2017	171	288

Source : NABARD

allied activities, social and rural connectivity sector and the loans are provided up to 95 per cent, 85 per cent and 80 per cent of the project cost respectively. Upto March, 2017 XXII tranches have been launched and an amount of ₹ 10,496 crore have been disbursed to the State. Projects sanctioned and loans disbursed under RIDF are given in Table 6.11.

Joint stock companies

6.14 Joint stock companies promote various ancillary industries, trade and ancillaries to trade and also offer employment at a large scale. As on 31st March, 2017 of the total 11,62,181 joint stock companies in India, about 20.6 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 29.6 per cent. Paid-up capital of joint stock companies is given in Table 6.12.

Table 6.12 Paid-up capital of joint stock companies

(As on 31st March)

Item	Maharashtra				All-India			
	Companies		Paid-up capital		Companies		Paid-up capital	
	(no.)		('000 Crore)		(no.)		('000 Crore)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
Private	2,14,571	2,27,437	226.3	286.2	10,18,461	10,97,312	1,001.1	1,229.7
Public	11,343	11,466	384.7	735.2	63,568	64,869	1,604.4	2,218.8
Total	2,25,914	2,38,903	611.0	1,021.4	10,82,029	11,62,181	2,605.5	3,447.5

Source: Ministry of Corporate Affairs, GoI

Capital market

6.15 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

6.15.1 During 2016-17, an amount raised through 38 issues in the State (31 public, two rights & five debt) was ₹ 35,764 crore as against ₹ 16,708 crore in the previous year raised through 29 issues (22 public & seven rights). During 2017-18 upto December, an amount of ₹ 50,174 crore was raised in the State through 37 issues (31 public, one rights & five debt).

Secondary market

6.15.2 The market capitalisation of equity shares of NSE and BSE available for trading on Indian bourses during 2016-17 was ₹ 1,19,78,421 crore and ₹ 1,21,54,525 crore respectively. The corresponding figures during 2015-16 were ₹ 93,10,471 crore and ₹ 94,75,328 crore respectively. Turnover of NSE and BSE are given in Table 6.13.

Table 6.13 Turnover of NSE and BSE

(₹ '000 Crore)

Stock exchange	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
NSE	4,236	5,056	5,185
BSE	740	998	800

Source: SEBI

+ upto December

Mutual funds

6.15.3 Mutual fund is a mediator that brings together a group of people and invest 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. During 2016-17 upto October, the corresponding figures were ₹ 96,183 crore and ₹ 1,65,267 crore respectively. The amount mobilised through mutual funds is given in Table 6.14

Table 6.14 Amount mobilised through mutual funds

(₹ '000 Crore)

Year	New fund offers	Existing mutual funds
2015-16	47.8	13,717.8
2016-17	36.1	17,579.0
2017-18 ⁺	24.8	11,858.9

+ upto October

Source: Association of Mutual Funds in India

Commodity exchange

6.15.4 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 6.15.

Table 6.15 Turnover of MCX and NCDEX

Commodity exchange	Commodities included (no.)			Turnover (₹ '000 Crore)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
MCX	29	29	31	5,634	5,866	3,890
NCDEX	28	24	25	1,020	597	419

Source : MCX and NCDEX

+ upto December

Insurance

6.16.1 Insurance not only provides a safety net 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 2016-17 was 71.1 per cent as against 68.5 per cent in the previous year. New individual life insurance policies underwritten are given in Table 6.16.

Table 6.16 New individual life insurance policies underwritten

Particulars	No ('000)			Premium (₹ Crore)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Maharashtra Private	940	1,188	1,213	9,184	11,014	12,842
LIC	2,476	2,383	2,338	20,287	23,972	31,519
Total	3,416	3,571	3,551	29,472	34,986	44,362
India Private	5,737	6,192	6,324	34,820	40,970	50,627
LIC	20,171	20,546	20,131	78,508	97,705	1,24,451
Total	25,908	26,738	26,455	1,13,328	1,38,676	1,75,078

Source: Insurance Regulatory Development Authority

Note: Totals may not add up due to rounding

6.16.2 There are 29 non-life insurance companies functioning in India. During 2016-17, rise in gross direct premium undertaken by non-life insurance was 91.7 per cent. Among non-life insurance, health insurance (30.3 per cent) reported highest premium collection, followed by motor-third party (16.5 per cent). Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance is given in Table 6.17.

Table 6.17 Sectorwise gross direct premium income of non-life insurance

Year	Fire	Motor		Personal accident	Health insurance	Crop insurance	Miscellaneous [#]	Grand total
		Own damage	Third party					
Maharashtra								
2015-16	2,135	4,148	1,804	612	7,578	860	3,695	21,444
2016-17	3,374	5,375	6,791	1,199	12,447	4,682	6,390	41,106
India								
2015-16	8,731	21,325	20,976	2,613	27,457	5,551	6,918	96,379
2016-17	9,537	23,728	26,523	3,646	30,330	20,097	7,104	1,28,128

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 [†]
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 [#]	41,119	31,527	70,052	41,135	16,73,872	15,03,827	17,85,043	15,76,490
2014 [#]	48,115	39,009	85,322	51,510	19,19,090	17,22,604	20,52,527	18,13,123
2015 [#]	56,214	44,578	95,688	60,479	19,81,815	18,71,000	21,33,718	19,76,057
2016 [#]	61,824	52,817	1,02,026	67,660	20,13,746	21,14,827	21,77,596	22,35,304
2017 [#]	63,597	46,740	1,28,123	77,920	19,71,935	21,74,919	21,63,654	22,99,580

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 [#]	1,54,286	1,36,260	4,585	5,189	9,774	8.5
2014 [#]	1,75,147	1,54,718	5,162	5,478	10,640	9.1
2015 [#]	1,81,988	1,68,541	5,555	5,729	11,284	9.6
2016 [#]	1,81,383	1,86,190	5,753	6,036	11,789	9.8
2017 [#]	1,78,101	1,89,289	5,822	6,369	12,191	10.0

Source - Reserve Bank of India

† Data relate to the second Friday of June 1971

As on 31st March

N.A. Not Available

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

ANNEXURE 6.2

DISTRICTWISE ANNUAL CREDIT PLAN (2017-18)

(₹ 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	59	0	74,672	224	74,955	1,31,497	2,06,452	
2	Mumbai Suburban	325	0	61,263	4,786	66,375	47,408	1,13,783	
3	Thane	324	205	4,121	2,380	6,826	2,175	9,001	
4	Palghar	350	150	958	472	1,780	379	2,159	
5	Raigad	416	221	1,519	65	2,000	2,000	4,000	
6	Ratnagiri	1,088	529	1,417	0	2,506	15	2,521	
7	Sindhudurg	624	305	678	119	1,421	130	1,552	
8	Nashik	6,100	4,012	3,235	920	10,255	3,000	13,255	
9	Dhule	1,560	1,080	373	277	2,210	108	2,318	
10	Nandurbar	820	691	254	62	1,136	81	1,217	
11	Jalgaon	3,704	2,900	1,698	389	5,792	188	5,980	
12	Ahmednagar	5,778	4,346	3,487	665	9,930	1,040	10,970	
13	Pune	6,895	3,771	18,463	5,142	30,500	18,307	48,807	
14	Satara	3,929	2,750	1,413	1,232	6,574	550	7,124	
15	Sangli	3,729	2,030	1,333	13	5,075	969	6,044	
16	Solapur	6,345	3,954	2,360	66	8,771	0	8,771	
17	Kolhapur	3,480	2,164	2,701	629	6,810	2,817	9,627	
18	Aurangabad	1,748	1,440	2,747	1,053	5,549	1,100	6,649	
19	Jalna	1,702	1,412	548	205	2,455	125	2,581	
20	Parbhani	2,089	1,682	440	184	2,713	178	2,891	
21	Hingoli	1,269	1,041	257	94	1,619	0	1,619	
22	Beed	2,874	2,268	1,083	183	4,140	0	4,140	
23	Nanded	2,313	1,925	825	77	3,215	0	3,215	
24	Osmanabad	2,364	1,868	521	76	2,961	0	2,961	
25	Latur	2,441	1,935	1,466	23	3,930	581	4,512	
26	Buldhana	1,794	1,458	491	466	2,750	150	2,900	
27	Akola	1,613	1,201	558	531	2,702	203	2,905	
28	Washim	1,462	1,204	199	54	1,714	15	1,729	
29	Amravati	2,454	1,941	870	125	3,449	194	3,643	
30	Yavatmal	2,457	1,913	385	481	3,322	304	3,626	
31	Wardha	1,120	730	380	0	1,500	200	1,700	
32	Nagpur	1,507	1,137	428	0	1,935	467	2,401	
33	Bhandara	720	574	313	80	1,113	75	1,188	
34	Gondia	275	230	217	49	540	79	620	
35	Chandrapur	1,182	935	493	138	1,812	188	2,000	
36	Gadchiroli	295	220	196	0	491	20	511	
Maharashtra State		77,205	54,222	1,92,362	21,260	2,90,826	2,14,543	5,05,372	

Source - SLBC, Bank of Maharashtra

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

Note - Details may not add up due to rounding.

ANNEXURE 6.3

DISTRICTWISE INFORMATION ON PRADHAN MANTRI JAN DHAN YOJANA

(As on 31st December, 2017)

Sr. No.	District	Total Accounts opened	No. of Rupay Cards Issued	No. of Zero Balance Accounts	Total Deposit in Accounts (₹ Crore)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	Mumbai	5,79,431	4,89,902	1,13,625	166
2	Mumbai Suburban	6,53,151	5,55,231	1,35,626	238
3	Thane	13,9,727	9,78,350	3,32,233	342
4	Raigad	3,62,166	2,58,282	90,794	112
5	Ratnagiri	2,54,242	1,59,942	44,743	74
6	Sindhudurg	1,33,576	93,736	19,161	43
7	Nashik	13,93,521	7,49,459	3,28,361	290
8	Dhule	5,51,672	3,62,892	1,98,454	61
9	Nandurbar	3,96,580	2,92,963	1,54,957	42
10	Jalgaon	9,65,931	6,78,296	2,51,388	132
11	Ahmednagar	10,50,068	6,92,756	2,71,877	196
12	Pune	12,16,137	6,94,445	2,64,994	439
13	Satara	5,86,866	2,95,276	1,55,085	95
14	Sangli	5,71,069	4,35,287	1,68,094	77
15	Solapur	10,38,312	7,60,778	2,66,654	179
16	Kolhapur	8,66,732	6,14,781	1,69,112	167
17	Aurangabad	7,87,496	5,13,488	2,17,416	103
18	Jalna	5,29,097	3,27,299	1,90,139	52
19	Parbhani	4,59,692	3,37,253	1,60,609	50
20	Hingoli	3,09,874	2,66,829	1,20,881	35
21	Beed	7,16,914	5,43,683	2,31,446	108
22	Nanded	9,02,859	7,41,330	3,34,403	94
23	Osmanabad	3,83,094	2,78,130	1,15,806	79
24	Latur	5,75,439	4,26,333	1,79,283	78
25	Buldhana	6,73,401	4,77,366	1,92,252	57
26	Akola	4,04,326	2,84,895	91,329	46
27	Washim	2,53,115	1,80,924	74,515	23
28	Amravati	5,67,521	3,45,971	1,28,372	74
29	Yavatmal	7,61,889	5,16,909	2,03,311	62
30	Wardha	2,12,103	1,53,363	40,938	55
31	Nagpur	8,04,035	6,72,293	1,65,602	184
32	Bhandara	3,96,083	2,58,573	67,314	82
33	Gondia	3,63,282	2,61,740	74,594	64
34	Chandrapur	4,30,103	3,05,017	84,218	82
35	Gadchiroli	2,29,820	1,49,291	47,327	46
Maharashtra State		2,17,69,324	1,51,53,063	56,84,913	4,030

Source - Bank of Maharashtra, Convener, State Level Bankers Committee.

7

Agriculture & Allied Activities



7. AGRICULTURE AND ALLIED ACTIVITIES

7.1 Agriculture & allied activities sector plays an important role in the economic development of the State. The share of agriculture & allied activities sector in the total Gross State Value Added (GSVA) is about 12.2 per cent during 2016-17 as against 15.3 per cent during 2001-02 which shows declining trend over the period, whereas major portion of the population is still dependent on this sector. Reduction in average size of agricultural holdings, increasing number of marginal & small farmers, dependency on monsoon & weather, low productivity are the major concerns of the agriculture sector in the State.

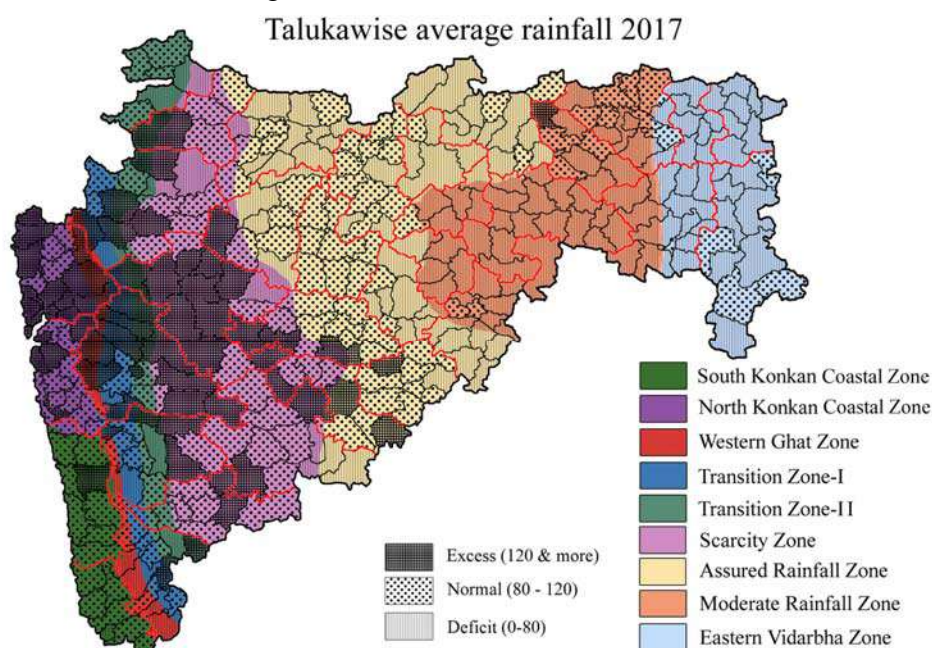
7.1.1 Though, the share of the allied activities in the Agriculture & allied activities sector is comparatively less, its contribution with reference to livelihood is of immense importance. The increasing consumption of fruits & vegetables, milk & milk products, poultry, meat, fish and flowers due to changing lifestyle indicates substantial growth potential. This potential needs to be tapped to the greater extent for enhancing farmers income.

7.1.2 Sustainable Development Goals envisages promotion of sustainable agriculture and ensuring availability & sustainable management of water. Accordingly, the major initiatives like, enhancement of crop productivity, improving yield and quality of horticulture & floriculture, reducing cost of cultivation, integrated farming system approach, promotion of group farming, soil & water conservation for moisture security, creation of quality infrastructure for storage and processing to control wastage, post-harvest technology for value addition, promotion of value addition chain, promoting export of agriculture produce, agriculture credit and risk mitigation are incorporated in the Vision 2030 document of the State.

Agro-climatic profile

7.2 Maharashtra has typical monsoon climate with tropical conditions prevailing all over the State with three distinct seasons of which rainy season comprises of June to September. There are large variations in the quantity of rainfall within different parts of the State. The State has nine agro-climatic zones based on rainfall, soil type and the vegetation.

7.2.1 Monsoon rains arrived on 8th June, 2017 in Konkan region. The total rainfall in the State during 2017 was 84.3 per cent of the normal as against 94.9 per cent during 2016. Classification of districts according to broad category of rainfall received is given in Table 7.1. The monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received is given in Table 7.2. The regionwise monthwise actual rainfall data are given in Table 7.3.



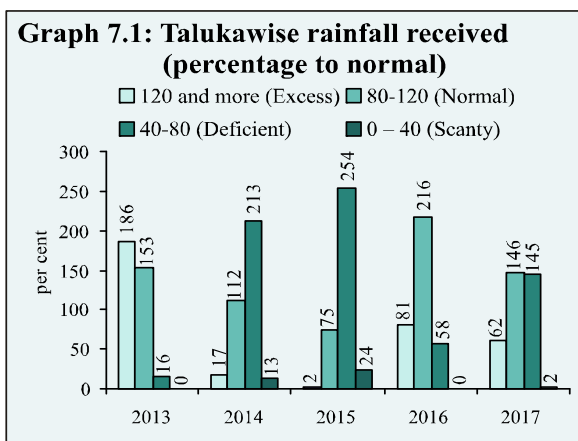


Table 7.1 Classification of districts according to broad category of rainfall received

Broad category of rainfall (percentage to normal)	No. of districts [#]		
	2015	2016	2017
Excess (120 & more)	0	5	3
Normal (80 - 120)	5	24	16
Deficient (40 - 80)	28	5	15
Scanty (0 - 40)	1	0	0

[#] Excluding Mumbai City & Mumbai Suburban districts

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.2 Monthwise classification of talukas according to rainfall received

Rainfall class (percentage to normal)	No. of talukas [#]									
	June		July		August		September		October	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
120 & above	55	117	186	33	61	93	161	88	81	184
100 – 120	56	61	86	22	24	30	44	41	117	38
80 – 100	71	54	55	58	29	67	57	38	99	51
60 – 80	63	66	20	79	53	64	51	73	51	46
40 – 60	75	42	7	87	105	70	33	65	7	20
20 – 40	27	14	1	62	77	30	9	46	0	13
0 – 20	8	1	0	14	6	1	0	4	0	3

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	2017	Normal	2017	Normal	2017	Normal	2017	Normal	2017	Normal	2017
Konkan	660.2	788.3	1,164.7	1,096.1	757.1	769.8	379.0	511.6	115.4	151.8	3,076.4	3,317.6
Nashik	127.7	138.4	235.5	219.6	189.0	163.8	158.6	123.2	50.8	88.8	761.6	733.8
Pune	166.0	167.9	330.6	266.7	216.7	136.7	158.2	205.4	91.6	114.9	963.1	891.6
Aurangabad	145.8	171.5	201.2	73.8	197.3	212.1	176.9	131.4	58.6	80.8	779.8	669.6
Amravati	154.1	138.1	261.0	147.1	210.0	124.7	166.7	102.3	46.1	50.1	837.9	562.3
Nagpur	187.5	118.5	412.3	274.4	352.4	227.2	209.5	125.7	53.5	45.6	1,215.2	791.4
Maharashtra	223.3	219.1	402.6	288.9	303.3	235.2	202.1	180.4	67.4	86.5	1,198.7	1,010.1
		(98.1)		(71.8)		(77.5)		(89.3)		(128.3)		(84.3)

Note: Figures in bracket indicates percentage of actual rainfall to normal rainfall

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Operational holdings

7.3.1 As per the Ninth Agricultural Census (2010-11), number of operational holdings and area of operational holdings was 1.37 crore & 1.98 crore ha as against 0.50 crore & 2.12 crore ha respectively as per the First Agricultural Census (1970-71). Over this period, the average size of holding decreased from 4.28 ha to 1.44 ha. The operational holdings and area in the State as per the Agricultural Census 2010-11 is given in Table 7.4. The average size of holding for SC and ST was 1.27 ha and 1.80 ha respectively. The share of female operational holders was 15.0 per cent with 1.26 ha of average size of holding. The time series data on operational holdings in the State is given

in Annexure 7.1. Operational holdings, area and average size of holdings in selected states as per the Agricultural Census 2010-11 are given in Table 7.5.

Table 7.4 Operational holdings and area in the State

Size class (ha)	No. of operational holdings (‘000)	Percentage		Area of operational holdings (‘000 ha)	Percentage	
		SC	ST		SC	ST
Marginal (upto 1.0)	6,709	8.0	4.7	3,186	8.1	5.3
Small (1.0 - 2.0)	4,052	7.7	7.1	5,739	7.6	7.2
Semi-Medium (2.0 - 5.0)	2,473	5.6	7.2	7,156	5.1	6.7
Medium (5.0 - 10.0)	396	9.3	17.4	2,603	7.8	15.1
Large (10.0 & above)	68	4.4	1.5	1,083	3.7	9.9
Total	13,698	7.5	6.3	19,767	6.6	7.9

Source : Agriculture Census 2010-11

Table 7.5 Operational holdings, area and average size of holdings in selected states

Size class (ha)	Operational holdings ^s	Percentage							
		Andhra Pradesh [@]	Gujarat	Karna- taka	Punjab	Madhya Pradesh	Maha- rashtra	Raja- sthan	Uttar Pradesh
Marginal (upto 1.0)	Number	8,425	1,816	3,849	165	3,891	6,709	2,512	18,532
	Area	3,727	885	1,850	101	1,915	3,186	1,238	7,171
	Average size	0.44	0.49	0.48	0.61	0.49	0.47	0.49	0.39
Small (1.0 - 2.0)	Number	2,918	1,429	2,138	195	2,448	4,052	1,510	3,035
	Area	4,120	2,075	3,020	269	3,466	5,739	2,161	4,243
	Average size	1.41	1.45	1.41	1.38	1.42	1.42	1.43	1.40
Semi-Medium (2.0 - 5.0)	Number	1,586	1,294	1,478	452	1,980	2,473	1,670	1,529
	Area	4,516	3,941	4,320	1,403	5,948	7,156	5,267	4,493
	Average size	2.85	3.05	2.92	3.10	3.00	2.89	3.15	2.94
Medium (5.0 - 10.0)	Number	210	299	299	171	464	396	792	204
	Area	1,378	1,978	1,977	1,165	3,107	2,603	5,426	1,335
	Average size	6.57	6.62	6.61	6.81	6.70	6.57	6.85	6.54
Large (10.0 & above)	Number	36	49	68	1,029	89	68	404	25
	Area	552	1,020	994	70	1,400	1,083	7,044	380
	Average size	15.50	20.91	14.71	14.75	15.73	15.94	17.44	15.20
All Classes	Number	13,175	4,886	7,832	1,053	8,872	13,698	6,888	23,325
	Area	14,293	9,898	12,161	3,967	15,836	19,767	21,136	17,622
	Average size	1.08	2.03	1.55	3.77	1.78	1.44	3.07	0.76

Source: Agriculture Census 2010-11

^s Number in ‘000, Area in ‘000 ha, Average size in ha @ includes Telangana

7.3.2 The Tenth Agricultural Census (July, 2015 - June, 2016) is being conducted in the State and its first phase work is in progress.

Land utilisation

7.4 Gross cropped area in the State during 2015-16 was 229 lakh ha. Cropping intensity (ratio of gross cropped area and net area sown) was 133. The time series data of land utilisation in the State is given in Annexure 7.2. The land utilisation statistics of selected states for 2014-15 is given in Table 7.6.

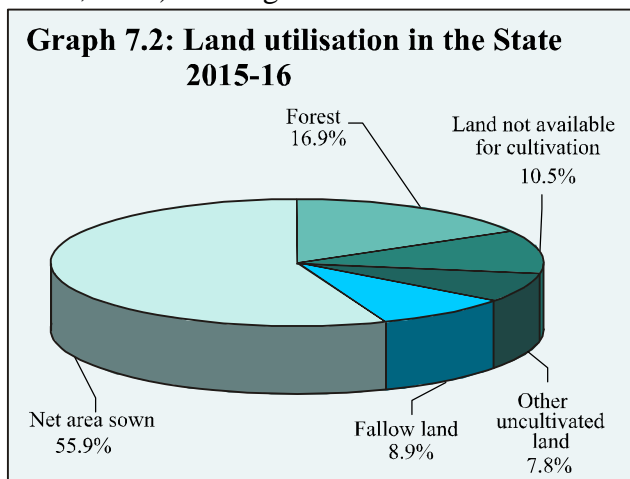


Table 7.6 Land utilisation statistics of selected states for 2014-15

State	Geo-graphical area (Lakh ha)	Gross cropped area (Lakh ha)	Percentage of					Cropping Intensity (per cent)	
			Net area sown	Forest	Land not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land	Fallow land		Total
Andhra Pradesh	162.76	76.90	38.3	22.5	20.6	4.7	13.9	100.0	155.1
Gujarat	196.02	127.73	54.0	9.6	19.5	14.8	2.1	100.0	157.5
Karnataka	191.79	122.47	52.7	16.1	11.8	8.3	11.0	100.0	128.5
Punjab	50.36	78.57	81.8	5.1	9.7	1.6	1.8	100.0	190.8
Madhya Pradesh	308.25	238.10	49.9	28.3	11.4	7.6	2.8	100.0	121.5
Maharashtra	307.58	234.74	56.4	16.9	10.4	7.9	8.4	100.0	123.3
Rajasthan	342.24	242.35	51.1	8.0	12.7	16.7	11.5	100.0	124.0
Telangana	112.31	53.15	39.0	22.7	13.3	5.3	19.7	100.0	121.9
Uttar Pradesh	240.93	261.47	68.7	6.9	14.5	3.2	6.7	100.0	124.4

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

Production prospects 2017-18

7.5.1 Kharif crops: During kharif season of 2017, the sowing was completed on 150.45 lakh ha with minor increase over the previous year. The area under cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton has decreased by three per cent, three per cent, one per cent and 0.1 per cent respectively while area of sugarcane crop has increased by 43 per cent over the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to decrease by four per cent, 46 per cent, 15 per cent and 44 per cent respectively while the production of sugarcane crop is expected to increase by 25 per cent over the previous year. The area and production of principal *kharif* crops are given in Table 7.7.

Table 7.7 Area and production of principal kharif crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2016-17	2017-18 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Rice	1,466	1,447	(-1)	3,419	2,661	(-22)
Jowar	604	410	(-32)	575	417	(-28)
Bajra	837	680	(-19)	800	616	(-23)
Ragi	93	86	(-7)	111	94	(-15)
Maize	658	914	39	2,136	2,977	39
Other Cereals	44	42	(-5)	24	19	(-21)
Total Cereals	3,702	3,579	(-3)	7,065	6,784	(-4)
Tur	1,436	1,229	(-14)	2,089	984	(-53)
Moong	444	453	2	260	164	(-37)
Udid	338	484	43	183	177	(-3)
Other Pulses	87	81	(-6)	40	54	36
Total Pulses	2,305	2,247	(-3)	2,572	1,379	(-46)
Total Foodgrains	6,007	5,826	(-3)	9,637	8,163	(-15)
Soyabean	3,841	3,841	0	4,587	3,886	(-15)
Groundnut	235	213	(-9)	287	260	(-9)
Sesamum	29	17	(-41)	7	4	(-45)
Nigerseed	14	18	29	2	5	131
Sunflower	21	15	(-27)	6	7	22
Other Oilseeds	7	6	(-13)	2	1	(-48)
Total Oilseeds	4,147	4,110	(-1)	4,891	4,163	(-15)
Cotton (Lint) [@]	4,212	4,207	(-0.14)	10,755	6,049	(-44)
Sugarcane ^{**}	633	902	43	54,237	67,863	25
Total sown area	14,999	15,045	0.31	--	--	--

@ Production of cotton in '000 bales of 170 kg each

** Harvested area

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: Figures for year 2017-18 are based on second advance estimates

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.5.2 Rabi crops: Area under rabi crops (as on 5th January, 2018) is 31 per cent less over the previous year. The area of cereals, pulses and oilseeds has decreased by 42 per cent, six per cent and 60 per cent respectively over the previous year. The production of cereals, pulses and oilseeds is expected to decrease by 39 per cent, four per cent and 73 per cent respectively as compared to previous year. The area and production of principal *rabi* crops are given in Table 7.8.

Table 7.8 Area and production of principal *rabi* crops

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]	2016-17	2017-18 (tentative)	Per cent change [#]
Jowar	3,012	1,705	(-43)	1,963	1,510	(-23)
Wheat	1,272	801	(-37)	2,214	1,208	(-45)
Maize	345	184	(-47)	1,085	473	(-56)
Other cereals	10	4	(-58)	4	1	(-64)
Total cereals	4,639	2,694	(-42)	5,266	3,193	(-39)
Gram	1,929	1,848	(-4)	1,941	1,881	(-3)
Other pulses	122	91	(-26)	69	43	(-38)
Total pulses	2,051	1,938	(-6)	2,010	1,924	(-4)
Total foodgrains	6,690	4,632	(-31)	7,276	5,117	(-30)
Sesamum	2	1	(-61)	0.60	0.40	(-33)
Safflower	76	33	(-57)	52	15.7	(-70)
Sunflower	37	7	(-80)	28	3.8	(-87)
Linseed	14	10	(-28)	3	2.5	26
Rapeseed & mustard	9	5	(-50)	3	1.3	(-61)
Total oilseeds	138	56	(-60)	87	24	(-73)
Tobacco	1	--	--	1	--	--
Total	6,829	4,688	(-31)	--	--	--

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Note: Figures for year 2017-18 are based on second advance estimates

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.5.3 Summer crops: The targeted area for summer cereals, pulses and oilseeds in 2017-18 is 0.83 lakh ha, 0.02 lakh ha and 0.91 lakh ha respectively. The production targets finalised for summer cereals, pulses and oilseeds are 1.84 lakh MT, 0.01 lakh MT and 1.45 lakh MT respectively.

7.5.4 Overall production during 2017-18: As per the second advance estimates of 2017-18, the production of cereals, pulses, oilseeds and cotton is expected to decrease while production of sugarcane crop is expected to increase. The production of major crops in the State is given in Table 7.9. The time series data on area, production and yield of principal crops in the State is given in Annexure 7.3.

7.5.5 Index of Agricultural Production: The time series data on index number of agricultural production (Base: Triennial 1979-82) for the State is given in Annexure 7.4.

Table 7.9 Estimated production of crops

Crop	(Lakh MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18 [@] (tentative)	Per cent change
Cereals	126.46	99.77	(-21.1)
Pulses	45.84	33.06	(-27.9)
Total foodgrains	172.30	132.83	(-22.9)
Oilseeds	51.13	41.87	(-18.1)
Cotton [§]	107.55	60.49	(-43.8)
Sugarcane	542.37	678.63	25.1

[@] includes *kharif* and *rabi* crops

[§] Lakh bales (170 kg each)

Note: Figures for year 2017-18 are based on second advance estimates

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.5.6 Triennial average yield for selected states are given in Table 7.10.

Table 7.10 Triennial average yield for selected states

State	Average yield ^{\$}				
	Cereals (kg/ha)	Pulses (kg/ha)	Oilseeds (kg/ha)	Cotton (kg/ha)	Sugarcane (MT/ha)
Andhra Pradesh	3,310	905	791	475	76
Gujarat	2,282	933	1,926	639	71
Karnataka	2,177	548	702	487	89
Punjab	4,299	894	1,306	591	74
Madhya Pradesh	2,338	880	931	553	45
Maharashtra	1,171	613	843	315	80
Rajasthan	1,766	563	1,173	517	76
Telangana	3,057	674	1,196	426	81
Uttar Pradesh	2,410	656	726	NA	63

NA Not available

\$ 2013-14 to 2015-16

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

7.5.7 **Horticulture:** Horticulture holds significant share of on an average 30 per cent in GSVA of crop sector. Production under horticulture crops in the State is expected to decrease by 5.6 per cent as compared to previous year. Estimated area & production of horticulture crops is given in Table 7.11.

Table 7.11 Estimated area and production of horticulture

Crop	Area ('000 ha)			Production ('000 MT)		
	2016-17	2017-18 (tentative)	Per cent change	2016-17	2017-18 (tentative)	Per cent change
Fruits	705.12	695.05	(-)1.4	10,630.08	10,879.88	2.3
Vegetables	712.68	572.13	(-)19.7	10,520.49	9,043.98	(-)14.0
Condiments & Spices	41.81	42.02	0.5	371.72	373.58	0.5
Plantation crops	207.10	207.33	0.1	393.75	370.32	(-)6.0
Flowers [@]	6.78	5.49	(-)19.0	76.7	86.1	12.3

@ includes cut and loose flowers

Note: Figures for year 2017-18 are based on first advance estimates

Source : National Horticulture Board, GoI

Annual requirement of cereals and pulses

7.6 Estimated monthly per capita household consumption of cereals and pulses based on 68th 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 for 2017-18 is estimated to be about 134.2 lakh MT and 14.5 lakh MT respectively. Per capita estimated household consumption of cereals and pulses based on the State sample data of NSS 68th round (2011-12) are given in Table 7.12.

Table 7.12 Per capita estimated household consumption of cereals & pulses

Crop	Per capita household consumption		Annual requirement for 2017-18 [#] (Lakh MT)
	Monthly (kg)	Annual (kg)	
Rice	2.96	36.01	43.75
Wheat	4.75	57.79	70.21
Jowar	0.94	11.44	13.89
Bajra	0.38	4.62	5.62
Other cereals	0.05	0.61	0.74
Total cereals	9.08	110.47	134.21
Total pulses	0.98	11.92	14.49

For mid-year projected population (As on 1st October, 2017)

Note : NSS 68th round (2011-12)

Source : Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM

Improved seeds

7.7 Maharashtra State Seed Corporation and National Seed Corporation (NSC) 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 (paddy, wheat, tur, moong, udid, etc.), 50 per cent for cross pollinated crops (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 7.13.

Table 7.13 Quantity of distribution of improved seeds for *kharif & rabi* seasons

(’000 quintals)

Distributor	Season	Year			Per cent change [#] in 2017 over 2016
		2015	2016	2017	
Public	<i>Kharif</i>	500	553	526	(-) 4.4
	<i>Rabi</i>	302	315	342	8.6
	Total	802	868	868	0.4
Private	<i>Kharif</i>	573	981	882	(-) 10.2
	<i>Rabi</i>	313	578	400	(-) 30.8
	Total	886	1,559	1,282	(-) 17.8
Total	<i>Kharif</i>	1,073	1,534	1,408	(-) 8.1
	<i>Rabi</i>	615	893	742	(-) 16.9
	Total	1,688	2,427	2,150	(-) 11.3

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Calculated on the basis of actual figures

Fertilizers and pesticides

7.8 Anticipated consumption of chemical fertilizers in the State for 2017-18 is 70.05 lakh MT and per hectare consumption of 137.60 kg. It was 61.20 lakh MT with per ha consumption of 126.10 kg for 2016-17. During 2016-17, for distribution of fertilizers there were 46,000 fertilizer distribution outlets, of which about 65 were in public sector & agro-industries, 3,289 were in co-operative sector and 42,646 were in private sector. Use of chemical fertilizers is given in Table 7.14. Use of pesticides is given in Table 7.15. Regionwise use of nitrogenous, phosphatic and potassic chemical fertilizers is given in Table 7.16.

Table 7.14 Use of chemical fertilizers

Year	Total consumption (Lakh MT)	Per hectare consumption (kg)
2015-16	59.63	122.5
2016-17	61.20	126.1
2017-18 ^{\$}	70.05	137.6

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM \$ expected

Table 7.15 Use of pesticides

(MT)

Year	Pesticides	
	Chemical	Bio
2015-16	11,665	1,173
2016-17	13,496	1,454
2017-18	15,568	1,271

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Table 7.16 Regionwise use of Nitrogenous, Phosphatic and Potassic chemical fertilizers

(’00 MT)

Region	Chemical fertilizers							
	2016-17				2017-18 ^{\$}			
	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total	Nitrogenous	Phosphatic	Potassic	Total
Konkan	1,877	1,147	484	3,508	2,084	1,464	587	4,135
Nashik	3,845	2,365	1,108	7,318	4,548	3,180	1,519	9,247
Pune	381	88	63	532	460	92	74	626
Aurangabad	1,920	943	304	3,167	2,151	1,286	478	3,915
Amravati	3,712	1,771	1,368	6,851	4,320	2,198	1,676	8,194
Nagpur	3,688	1,680	1,319	6,687	4,170	2,461	1,846	8,477
Maharashtra	15,423	7,994	4,646	28,063	17,733	10,681	6,180	34,594

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\$ anticipated

Irrigation

7.9.1 The irrigated area in command area under the jurisdiction of Water Resources Department, GoM is 39.47 lakh ha in 2016-17. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised are given in Table 7.17. Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised through Minor irrigation projects (local sector) are given in Table 7.18.

Table 7.17 Number of irrigation projects, irrigation potential created and utilised

Particulars	Projects of Water Resources Department		
	Major and Medium	Minor	Total
No. of projects completed & ongoing as on 30 th June, 2017	403	3,507 ^{\$}	3,910
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)			
(i) Irrigation potential created upto June, 2016	34.72*	14.89*	49.62*
(ii) Area under irrigation by canal during 2016-17	18.40 ⁺⁺	6.85 ⁺⁺	25.25 ⁺⁺
(iii) Area under irrigation by wells in command area during 2016-17	12.05	2.18	14.22
(iv) Total irrigation potential utilised during 2016-17 (ii+ iii)	30.45	9.02	39.47

\$ Includes 283 lift irrigation schemes of Irrigation Development Corporation of Maharashtra (IDCOM) * provisional

++ Includes actual area under irrigation by water released through lift on project canals & irrigation projects in rivers and nallas.

Source : Chief Auditor, Water & Irrigation, Aurangabad

Table 7.18 Number of minor irrigation projects (local sector), irrigation potential created and utilised

Particulars	K.T. Weirs	Lift Irrigation schemes	Other important types			Total
			M.I. Tanks	Percolation tanks	Others ^{\$}	
Number of projects upto June, 2017						
Completed	11,603	2,660	2,652	21,700	52,649	91,264
Ongoing	1,578	126	516	993	5,181	8,394
Irrigation potential (Lakh ha)						
(i) Created upto June, 2016	3.29	0.39	2.34	6.54	4.72	17.28
(ii) Created upto June, 2017	3.39	0.40	2.38	6.58	5.29	18.04
(iii) Utilised in 2016-17 [#]	1.15	0.14	0.82	@	@	2.11

Note : # The irrigation potential utilised is assumed to be 35 per cent of the irrigation potential created.

\$ includes diversion weir, storage bandhara, maji malgajari tank, village tank, cement nalla bunds, etc.

@ Indirect

Source : Office of the Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation (Local), GoM

7.9.2 **Reservoir storage:** The total live storage as on 15th October, 2016 in the major, medium and minor irrigation (State sector) reservoirs taken together was 29,814 million cubic metres, which was nearly 69.6 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 7.19.

Table 7.19 Live storage of water, irrigation potential and actual irrigated area

(MCM)

Year	Storage capacity as per project design (MCM)	Live storage as on 15 th October (MCM)	Percentage of live storage	Irrigation potential created (as on 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Actual irrigated area (1 st July to 30 th June) (Lakh ha)	Percentage of actual irrigated area to irrigation potential created
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
2016-17	42,849	29,814	69.6	49.62	39.47	79.5

Source : Chief Auditor, Water & Irrigation, Aurangabad

MCM : Million Cubic Metres

7.9.3 Reforms in irrigation sector: Maharashtra Water Resources Regulatory Authority (MWRRA), a regulatory mechanism in water sector was established in August, 2005 which was first of its kind in India. In the State 5,326 Water Users Associations (WUA) have been formed upto the end of September, 2017 for management of irrigation system by farmers. The time series data on water charges levied, recovered and outstanding is given in Annexure 7.6.

Electrification of agricultural pumps

7.10.1 Against the target of 1.30 lakh agricultural pumps, 1.25 lakh have been energised by MAHAVITARAN during 2016-17. During 2017-18 upto December, 0.47 lakh agricultural pumps have been energised against the target of one 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 ₹ 87.30 crore has been sanctioned for 2017-18.

7.10.2 There are about 40.82 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Subsidy is provided for purchase of electricity supplied to the agricultural pumps. A provision of ₹ 6,242.45 crore is proposed for 2017-18 for giving electricity subsidy to agricultural pumps as against ₹ 4,510.39 crore for 2016-17.

Agricultural finance

7.11.1 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 India. The loans are disbursed through Commercial Banks (CB), Regional Rural Banks (RRB), Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank (MSCB) and District Central Co-operative Banks (DCCB). Loans disbursed by CB, RRB and MSCB/DCCB are given in Table 7.20.

Table 7.20 Loans disbursed by CB, RRB and MSCB/DCCB

Type of loan	(₹ Crore)							
	CB ^s		RRB		MSCB/DCCB		Total	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Crop loan	22,758	24,485	2,032	2,116	15,791	15,571	40,581	42,172
Agriculture term loan	20,910	41,700	106	255	11,268	12,651	32,284	54,606
Total	43,668	66,185	2,138	2,371	27,059	28,222	72,865	96,778

Source : State Level Bankers' Committee, Maharashtra State \$ Including nationalised banks

7.11.2 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 ₹ 15,461 crore during 2016-17, of which loan advanced to small & marginal farmers was ₹ 6,314 crore. The corresponding figures during 2015-16 were ₹ 14,611 crore and ₹ 5,933 crore respectively.

7.11.3 Kisan Credit Card Scheme: The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank and Regional Rural Banks issued 2.33 lakh and 0.22 lakh new Kisan Credit Cards (KCC) respectively in the State during 2016-17. The amount of loan sanctioned to new KCC holders during 2016-17 by these banks was ₹ 395.48 crore and ₹ 88.56 crore respectively. The agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC are given in Table 7.21.

Table 7.21 Agriculture loans to farmers by MSCB linked to KCC

Year	Short term loans		Long term loans	
	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)	No of beneficiaries ('000)	Amount (₹ Crore)
2015-16	3,398	14,823	16.7	271.27
2016-17	3,306	15,001	4.8	59.98
2017-18 ⁺	1,947	9,709	1.4	22.47

Source : Maharashtra State Co-op. Bank Ltd.

+ upto October

7.11.4 Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Shetkari Sanman Yojana: The State Government initiated this scheme in June, 2017 to waive crop loan / agriculture loan of farmers who were unable to repay loans due to natural calamities. Under the scheme, online applications from eligible farmers were invited up to 22nd September, 2017. Accordingly 47,46,222 farmers were found eligible for receiving loan waiver, one time repayment and incentive amount under the scheme. Upto December, 2017 an amount of ₹ 10,913.08 crore was credited to loan account of 27,13,055 eligible farmers.

Agricultural marketing

7.12.1 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 (APMC), 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 7.22.

Table 7.22 Quantity & value of arrivals in all the market committees

Year	Quantity (Lakh MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
2014-15	247.20	71,281
2015-16	226.20	62,638
2016-17	193.40	41,300

Source : Maharashtra State Agricultural Marketing Board

7.12.2 Under the Maharashtra Agricultural Produce Marketing (Development & Regulation) Act, 779 direct marketing licenses have been issued upto 19th November, 2017. Apart from these, 48 private market licenses have been issued and the National Commodities & Derivatives Exchange (NCDEX) is operating through internet. As per the Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index compiled by NITI Aayog in 2016, the State achieved first rank in the implementation of the marketing reforms and it offers best environment for doing agri-business among all the States/UT's.

7.12.3 Minimum Support Price Scheme : To make the agricultural activity viable as well as to protect the farmer's economy from natural calamities and low prices offered by traders, GoI declares Minimum Support Prices (MSP) for selected crops. Under the scheme, procurement in the State is undertaken by 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 declared for selected crops by GoI are given in Table 7.23.

7.13 Sant Shiromani Shri Savata Mali Shetkari Athavade Baajar Abhiyaan : The State has launched this *abhiyaan* from 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. 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. Under this *abhiyaan*, 133 weekly markets for farmers have been started in the State and farmers are expected to directly sell fruits & vegetables to consumers without any middleman.

Table 7.23 MSP declared for selected crops by GoI
(₹/quintal)

Crop	MSP		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
Paddy (FAQ)	1,410	1,470	1,550
Paddy (Grade A)	1,450	1,510	1,590
Jowar (Hybrid)	1,570	1,625	1,700
Jowar (Maldandi)	1,590	1,650	1,725
Wheat	1,525	1,625	1,735
Maize	1,325	1,365	1,425
Bajra	1,275	1,330	1,425
Gram	3,500	4,000	4,400
Tur	4,625	5,050	5,450
Moong	4,850	5,225	5,575
Udid	4,625	5,000	5,400
Sunflower	3,800	3,950	4,100
Soyabean (yellow)	2,600	2,775	3,050
Soyabean (black)	2,600	2,775	3,050
Groundnut-in-shell	4,030	4,220	4,450
Cotton (Medium Staple)	3,800	3,860	4,020
Cotton (Long Staple)	4,100	4,160	4,320
Safflower	3,300	3,700	4,100
Masoor	3,400	3,950	4,250
Ragi	1,650	1,725	1,900
Sesamum	4,700	5,000	5,300
Nigerseed	3,650	3,825	4,050
Mustard	3,350	3,700	4,000

FAQ Fair Average Quality

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

Major agricultural development schemes

7.14 Agricultural development schemes of GoI are implemented through State Government and the funds are allocated for various schemes. State Government also implements various important state schemes for development of agriculture sector.

7.15 Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY): GoI has approved RKVY to be continued as *Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana* – Remunerative approaches for agriculture & allied sector rejuvenation (RKVY-Raftaar) for the next three years (2017-18 to 2019-2020). RKVY Raftaar has the objective of making farming a remunerative economic activity through strengthening the farmers' effort, risk mitigation and promoting agri-business entrepreneurship. The distribution of funds will be in such a manner that 70 per cent of the total outlay is reserved for growth in production, infrastructure and assets to states, 20 per cent of the total outlay for special sub-schemes under RKVY Raftaar which are of national priority and 10 per cent of the total outlay for innovation and agri-entrepreneurship development projects. The grants utilised for this scheme during 2016-17 was ₹ 418.18 crore and an outlay of ₹ 690.15 crore has been sanctioned for 2017-18.

7.16 National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology : The purpose of this mission is to reform & strengthen agricultural extension to enable delivery of appropriate technology and improved agronomic practices to the farmers. It includes sub-missions on Agriculture Extension, Seed and Planting Material, Agricultural Mechanisation and Plant Protection. The grant utilised for this mission during 2016-17 was ₹ 53.40 crore as against ₹ 44.51 crore in 2015-16. During 2017-18 upto December, grant released was ₹ 100.88 crore.

7.17 National Mission on Oilseed and Oilpalm : This scheme was launched from 2014-15 to increase production & productivity of oilseed crops. This mission is implemented through two mini missions on oilseeds and tree borne oilseeds. The grant utilised for this mission during 2016-17 was ₹ 61.25 crore as against ₹ 30.99 crore in 2015-16. During 2017-18 upto January, grant released was ₹ 39.49 crore and the expenditure is ₹ 29.43 crore.

7.18 National Food Security Mission (NFSM): This mission was launched in 2007-08 to increase the production of rice, wheat and pulses through area expansion and productivity enhancement. Coarse cereals and commercial crops viz., cotton, jute and sugarcane have been included under revamped NFSM from 2014-15. During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 11.97 crore for rice, ₹ 4.43 crore for wheat, ₹ 192.17 crore for pulses and ₹ 26.11 crore for coarse cereals has been incurred. During 2017-18 upto January, expenditure of ₹ 5.64 crore for rice, ₹ 83.03 crore for pulses and ₹ 15.01 crore for coarse cereals was incurred.

7.19 Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH): This mission is launched for the holistic development of horticulture is being implemented in 34 districts from 2015-16 with 60:40 sharing pattern of GoI & GoM.

7.19.1 National Horticulture Mission (NHM): This mission 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). The ongoing schemes of NHM are integrated in MIDH from 2015-16.

7.19.2 Under MIDH, the MSHMPB received total grants of ₹ 1,707.63 crore and total expenditure incurred is ₹ 1,666.81 crore since inception of NHM upto January, 2018. Expenditure on major components of MIDH is given in Table 7.24.

Table 7.24 Expenditure on major components of MIDH

(₹ Crore)	
Component	Expenditure
Area expansion for high density plantation of mango, guava, oranges, etc. and plantation of grapes, banana, papaya, spices & flower crops, etc.	474.70
Construction of 16,333 community tanks	308.62
Establishment of green house, shed net house, plastic mulching, anti-bird/ anti-hail net, etc. under protected cultivation	277.02
Construction of pack house, ripening chamber, onion storage structure, cold storage, pre-cooling unit, etc. to promote post-harvest management	186.35
Promotion of horticulture mechanisation	48.83
Rejuvenation of old orchards	46.29
Establishment of high-tech nurseries and tissue culture laboratories for production of quality planting material	24.95
Farmers' training/study tours under human resource development	22.47
Promotion of organic farming	21.23
Promotion of integrated pest/nutrient management	20.30
Establishment of 15 mushroom projects	1.89
Promotion of beekeeping	1.19

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM + upto January, 2018

7.19.3 The GoM has undertaken a programme to promote horticulture development through establishment of nurseries and granting capital subsidy to small & marginal as well as Scheduled Caste(SC) & Scheduled Tribes(ST) farmers, to encourage them to grow selected fruit crops. This programme was linked with Employment Guarantee Scheme (EGS) since 1990-91, which is subsequently linked with *Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme* (MGNREGA). As a result of various initiatives over a period of time, the area under fruit crops has increased from 2.42 lakh ha in 1990-91 to 18.55 lakh ha upto 2016-17. The labour rate given to agricultural labourers and un-skilled labours under MGNREGA during 2016-17 was ₹ 192 and ₹ 201 for 2017-18.

7.19.4 Grapes, mango, pomegranate and banana are the major fruits being exported from the State. The area under various fruit crops during 2016-17 was 7.42 lakh ha of which the area under mango was 1.57 lakh ha, orange 1.08 lakh ha, sweet orange 0.33 lakh ha, pomegranate 1.41 lakh ha, banana 0.82 lakh ha, sapota 0.16 lakh ha and grapes 1.04 lakh ha. The quantity & value of export of various fruits, vegetables & flowers from the State and India are given in Table 7.25.

Table 7.25 Quantity & value of exports of fruits, vegetables & flowers

Fruits/ flowers	State/ Country	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
		Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)	Quantity (MT)	Value (₹ Crore)
Mango	Maharashtra	24,243	259	37,180	368	33,347	281
	India	36,329	317	53,177	446	46,147	344
Grapes	Maharashtra	1,45,830	1,518	1,87,296	1,960	51,298	452
	India	1,56,203	1,551	2,32,940	2,088	55,197	465
Banana	Maharashtra	34,915	115	38,487	130	20,321	67.25
	India	93,665	356	1,10,872	388	60,330	197
Orange	Maharashtra	149	0.77	788	3.84	33.86	0.21
	India	34,522	71.29	48,110	117	2,546	5.01
Pomegranate	Maharashtra	24,535	354	29,568	371	17,958	224
	India	31,070	416	49,755	490	22,370	278
Raisins (manuka)	Maharashtra	26,009	197.44	30,042	261	12,805	113
	India	26,823	204	30,858	269	13,380	119
Rose flowers	Maharashtra	934	26.86	907.32	26.56	296	8
	India	1,978	56.14	2,030	57.46	854	19.82
Rose saplings	Maharashtra	13.93	0.79	22.84	1.09	10.72	0.51
	India	22.54	1.16	29.15	1.41	17.37	0.80
Mango pulp	Maharashtra	15,288	123	20,470	168	10,180	77
	India	1,28,866	796	1,30,885	846	61,618	383
Onion	Maharashtra	7,81,393	1,590	13,10,274	1,704	7,07,620	1,012
	India	12,01,245	2,747	24,15,755	3,106	10,25,155	1,526
Other vegetables (excluding onion)	Maharashtra	1,67,376	727	1,96,477	822	1,09,981	493
	India	6,99,600	2,119	10,16,435	2,832	4,34,247	1,240
Other processed fruits & vegetables (excl. mango pulp)	Maharashtra	1,16,931	1,042	1,20,326	1,058	67,449	600
	India	3,20,732	2,900	3,55,314	3,149	2,19,061	1,913
Dried vegetables in air tight packages	Maharashtra	14,118	206	16,404	250	10,215	128
	India	66,180	914	86,790	1,082	52,880	572

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

+ upto October

7.20 **Promotion of Kitchen Garden in Tribal Districts:** The scheme is being implemented in 12 tribal districts of the State. The scheme aims plantation of fruit trees and vegetables in the backyards of the tribal in order to enrich their diet with vitamin A, C and minerals like iron. During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 12 lakh was incurred during 2016-17 and an amount of ₹ 20 lakh is sanctioned for 2017-18.

7.21.1 **Financial assistance to Scheduled Castes (SC)/ Scheduled Tribes (ST) farmers:** This assistance is provided to the beneficiaries whose land holding is upto six ha and annual income is upto ₹ 50,000 for SC & Nav-Buddha and ₹ 25,000 for ST to increase the productivity of their land. The assistance is provided for agriculture inputs, development of land, development & improvement of various means of irrigation, etc.

7.21.2 **Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Krushi Swavalamban Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the farmers belonging to SC & Nav-Buddha as per above mentioned norms. During 2016-17, the amount utilised was ₹ 196.94 crore as against ₹ 191.19 crore during 2015-16.

7.21.3 **Birsa Munda Krushi Kranti Yojana:** Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided to the farmers belonging to ST as per the above mentioned norms. During 2016-17, the amount utilised was ₹ 72.50 crore as against ₹ 76.19 crore during 2015-16.

7.22 **Crop pest surveillance and advisory project (CROPSAP):** This project is being implemented for control of major pests on the crops in collaboration with various National Agriculture Research Institutes and State Agricultural Universities. The grants utilised for this project during 2016-17 was ₹ 9.88 crore and ₹ 11 crore has been sanctioned for 2017-18.

7.23 **Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan:** 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. During 2017-18 as on 12th January, number of villages selected are 5,018 in which 7,683 works are completed and 6,440 works are in progress. The progress of *Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan* is given in Table 7.26.

Table 7.26 Progress of Jalyukta Shivar Abhiyaan

Particulars	Unit	2015-16	2016-17
Selected villages	no.	6,202	5,291
Works completed	no.	2,53,862	1,51,103
Works in progress	no.	993	17,145
Works done through public participation	no.	6,374	1,916
Value of works done through public participation	₹ Crore	389	394
Total special funds provided	₹ Crore	2,000	2,175
Expenditure of special funds	₹ Crore	1,847	1,257
Created water storage	Thousand cubic metres (TCM)	10,92,289	5,89,759
Villages with completion of 100 per cent works	no.	6,054	2,830
Total expenditure through special funds and convergence of funds	₹ Crore	3,831	2,235

Source: Rural Development & Water Conservation Department, GoM

7.24 **Magel Tyala Shet Tale Yojana:** GoM has launched this ambitious scheme of farm ponds for farmers in the State. Under the scheme, 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. In first phase (2016-17 & 2017-18), it is targeted to create 1,12,311 farm ponds, of which 60,496 are completed upto January, 2018.

7.25 Watershed development programme: Since majority of area in the State is rainfed, 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 7.27.

Table 7.27 Completed and ongoing watersheds

Scheme	Number of watersheds			Expenditure incurred on selected watersheds upto March, 2017 (₹ Crore)
	Selected	Completed	Under execution	
National watershed development programme (micro watershed)	324	255	69	138
River Basin development programme (micro watershed)	271	226	45	498
Western Ghat development programme (mega watershed)	16	0	16	137
Integrated watershed area development programme (micro watershed)	22,539	10,855	22,830	7,458
NABARD assisted watershed (mega watershed)	43	0	43	81
Integrated watershed management programme	14,935	2,858	931	2,574
Total	38,128	14,194	23,934	10,886

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.26 National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture: It includes sub-missions on Soil Health Management and Distribution of Soil Health Cards, implementation of Integrated Nutrient Management (INM) & organic farming, Rainfed Area Development, e-Governance and On Farm Water Management.

7.26.1 Soil Health Management (SHM) & Distribution of Soil Health Cards (SHC): The Soil Health Mission is introduced to promote the use of integrated nutrient management for maintaining soil health and improving soil fertility. In the State, 31 soil testing laboratories are established for examining soil and water samples along with five fertilizer testing laboratories (FTL) at Amravati, Aurangabad, Nashik, Pune & Kolhapur. In order to create the awareness about soil health status and suggesting measures for the improvement of soil health, SHCs are distributed to the farmers in phased manner. The grant utilised for this purpose during 2016-17 was ₹ 45.49 crore and ₹ 11.22 crore was released during 2017-18 upto December. The 129.77 lakh SHCs were distributed during 2015-16 and 2016-17. During 2017-18 till December, 18.89 lakh SHCs were distributed.

7.26.2 Paramparagat Krishi Vikas Yojana (PKVY): INM and organic farming is being implemented for improvement of soil health and to minimise the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides in order to maintain sustainability in agricultural production and productivity. This scheme is initiated to encourage small & marginal farmers for the use of organic components. Under this programme, funds of ₹ 140.72 crore are sanctioned by GoI for three years (from 2016-17 to 2018-19) for organic farming. Also, 932 clusters are to be formed (each of 50 acre area) and 20,346 ha area covered as per Participatory Guarantee Systems (PGS) organic certification and 40,762 farmers have been included. For the next three years (2017-18 to 2019-20), new 326 clusters/groups have been approved by Government. The grant utilised for this purpose during 2016-17 was ₹ 35.98 crore and ₹ 49.29 crore has been released during 2017-18 upto December.

7.26.3 Rainfed Area Development Programme: The programme targets at increasing agricultural productivity of rainfed areas in a sustainable manner by adopting appropriate farming system based approaches such as Integrated Farming System (IFS) and minimising risks associated with climatic variabilities. The grant utilised for this purpose during 2016-17 was ₹ 34.82 crore and ₹ 20.83 crore has been released during 2017-18 upto December.

7.26.4 Submission on e-Governance – National e-Governance Plan: Maharashtra is among the seven states selected for National e-Governance plan for Agriculture. Soil health, fertilisers, pesticides & seeds, crop & good agricultural practices, forecast weather & Agro-Met, prices, arrivals & procurement points, electronic exports & imports, marketing infrastructure, scheme monitoring, fisheries, irrigation, livestock and drought management are the 12 services to be delivered through this programme. For 2016-17, an amount of ₹ 773 lakh was sanctioned.

7.26.5 Pradhan Mantri Krishi Sinchai Yojana (PMKSY): The scheme is being implemented to enhance the area under cultivable land by promoting most efficient irrigation system like sprinkler & drip. Under PMKSY 'Per Drop More Crop', ₹ 620.67 crore is sanctioned for the year 2017-18. The State scheme grants of ₹ 100.45 crore is made available for Marathwada. GoM has deposited ₹ 165.26 crore of subsidy in the bank accounts of 1,03,314 farmers during 2017-18 upto 15th February. As per the operational guidelines received from GoI for 2017-18, subsidy norm for small and marginal farmers are 55 per cent and other farmers are 45 per cent. For accepting applications from farmers, *e-thibak* software is open from 1st May, 2017 to 15th March, 2018 and 4.80 lakh applications have been received upto 15th February, 2018. Micro-irrigation area brought under this scheme from 1986 to 2017 is about 21 lakh ha in the State. Yearwise sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.28.

Table 7.28 Yearwise sprinkler & drip irrigation sets distributed & expenditure incurred

Year	Sprinkler irrigation sets		Drip irrigation sets		Expenditure (₹ Crore)
	No. of sets	Area (ha)	No. of sets	Area (ha)	
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
2016-17	64,385	45,510	1,51,399	1,33,931	575.27

Source : Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

7.27 Dry Land Farming Mission: This mission has been initiated to bring sustainability in crop production in the dryland area. It mainly includes protective irrigation facilities and mechanism for in-situ moisture conservation along with protected cultivation and primary processing & marketing of agricultural produce. The grant utilised for this mission during 2016-17 was ₹ 13.88 crore as against ₹ 29.62 crore in 2015-16. During 2017-18 upto December, grant released was ₹ 24.74 crore.

7.28 Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana: This scheme is being implemented from *kharif* 2016 in the State in which 15 *kharif* and 8 *rabi* crops are covered. The erstwhile National Agricultural Insurance Scheme has been integrated in this scheme. During 2016-17, number of farmers participated were 118.01 lakh wherein area insured was 70.85 lakh ha with sum assured of ₹ 21,843.43 crore and gross premium paid was ₹ 4,010.66 crore. Compensation of ₹ 1,919.97 crore was paid to 27.85 lakh beneficiaries.

7.29 Weather Based Crop Insurance Scheme for Fruit Crops: In the State, weather based fruit crop insurance scheme is being implemented for grapes, pomegranate, banana, orange, sweet orange, guava, chikoo, mango and cashew. The premium is being shared in the ratio of 25:25:50 per cent by central: state: farmer respectively as per GoI norms. Nearly two lakh ha area is targeted to bring under insurance protection to minimise the future economic losses of the farmers. The grant utilised for this scheme during 2016-17 was ₹ 371.33 crore as against ₹ 95.62 crore in 2015-16. During 2017-18 upto December, grant sanctioned is ₹ 443.26 crore.

7.30 Gopinath Munde Farmers Accident Insurance Scheme: This scheme 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. During 2016-17, the government paid premium of ₹ 31.04 crore towards insurance for the policy period from 1st December, 2016 to 30th November, 2017. The progress of the scheme is given in Table 7.29.

Table 7.29 Progress of Gopinath Munde Farmers 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)
2015-16	27.24	3,901	2,559	124	1,218	50.43
2016-17	31.04	2,040	540	1,418	82	10.75

Source: Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

\$ 1st December to 30th November

7.31 Scarcity and natural calamity : During April to November, 2016 about 21.46 lakh ha area in the State was affected by floods, hailstorm, excessive and untimely rains. During April to October, 2017 as per primary report about 1.29 lakh ha area of the State was affected due to excessive rains, stormy winds, floods and untimely rains.

7.32 Agriculture, Education & Research: The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has identified Maharashtra into nine National Agricultural Research Zones for developing location specific technology. The State is further divided into 72 Eco-units as per soil and climate. The State has four Agricultural Universities namely Dr. Balasaheb Sawant Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Vasantao Naik Marathwada Krishi Vidyapeeth and Dr. Panjabrao Deshmukh Krishi Vidyapeeth carrying out research in their respective regions to generate location specific technology for sustaining crop production.

New Initiatives for development of agriculture sector

7.33 Unnat Sheti-Samruddha Shetkari Campaign: GoM has initiated this campaign from *kharif* 2017-18 with the objective of Doubling Farmer's Income by 2022. The campaign is mainly to increase the income of farmers through increasing the productivity of major crops and maximum participation of farmers in the crop insurance schemes to protect them from the losses incurred due to natural calamity. From 2017-18, taluka has been decided as a basic planning unit for agricultural development & increase in productivity. Under the campaign, thrust of government is on efforts to increase the productivity of major crops upto the genetic yield potential, diversification of crops, reduction in cost of cultivation, farmers awareness to the method of marketing considering the ups and downs in the rates, to encourage ancillary activities of farming, to create association of farmers through farmers' productive companies and to develop their commercial capacity, post-harvest handling of farm produce and value addition etc. Integration of various schemes is being done for awareness and publicity. Subsidies for various agriculture inputs, implements for farm mechanisation, drip irrigation sets & other fundamental facilities for agriculture (*shet tale, kanda chawl, shed-net, green house, plastic linings, etc.*) is to be directly deposited to the farmers' bank accounts alongwith use of information technology for implementation of schemes.

7.34 MAHAVEDH: To collect timely data on various weather components, *MAHAVEDH* project is operationalised by GoM which is a network of Automatic Weather Stations (AWS) in each revenue circle across the State. It is being established through Public Private Partnership (PPP) in Built, Own and Operate (BOO) mode. These AWS will record five weather parameters viz. rainfall, air temperature, relative humidity, wind speed and wind direction. AWS shall record the real time

weather data with 10 minutes interval and it will be transferred to Central Data Centre on hourly basis. The quality weather data fetched from the *MAHAVEDH* will be used for crop insurance scheme, weather forecasting, crop advisories, research and development work by Universities or by ICAR, implementation of welfare schemes of the Government, disaster management or for any other purpose involving larger public interest. In first phase 2,057 AWS are installed against the target of 2,065.

7.35 *Project on Climate Resilient Agriculture:* This project is initiated to protect the farming from drought and it is implemented in selected districts of Vidarbha & Marathwada through World Bank (WB) assistance in six years period with 70:30 share of WB and GoM. This project is renamed as *Nanaji Deshmukh Krishi Sanjivani Prakalp* and ₹ 298.90 lakh has been released during 2017-18 for preparation of project implementation plan and establishment of Project Management Unit.

7.36 *Baliraja Chetana Abhiyaan:* Integration of the schemes implemented by various government departments to get the maximum benefits for the farmers in the suicide prone areas thereby increasing their will power is the objective of this *abhiyaan*. Presently the *abhiyaan* is undertaken in two districts viz. Yavatmal and Osmanabad. Under the *abhiyaan*, distressed farmers are identified through village level committees by conducting survey and various activities like creating awareness about government schemes & ensuring the individual benefits through government schemes, counselling of the family head, health camps with psychologist and social workers services, trainings for use of modern technology for maximum crop production with minimum expenses & minimal use of water are undertaken. The committee is expected to use Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) funds additional to ₹ 10 crore grant given to the district every year under the *abhiyaan*.

7.37 *Development of Seed Park :* Development of Jalna Seed Park has been sanctioned by Government to boost the seed industries in this area. The estimated project investment is about ₹ 109 crore of which ₹ 50 crore funding is expected from Modified Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme of GoI, ₹ 25 crore state share and remaining investment from private investors.

7.38 *Mukhyamantri Sour Krishi Vahini Yojana :* This scheme will help in reducing input cost and enhance production of agriculture product. The farmers will get cheap and assured electricity across the State through solar feeder scheme in next three years. Under this scheme, approval has been given to demonstration projects at Ralegan Siddhi and Kalamb. Initially, the solar power will be distributed to only dedicated feeders for agriculture.

7.39 *Mukhyamantri Krishi Sanjeevani Yojana :* This scheme was declared from October, 2017 for all agricultural pump holder electricity consumers of the State to pay their electricity bills overdue. Under this scheme, for the electricity bills overdue more than ₹ 30,000, it is permitted to pay in ten equal installments of 45 days each and for the overdue less than ₹ 30,000, it is permitted to pay in five equal installments of three month each. GoM shall consider to waive off the interest and penalty on the basis of the installments being paid within time.

7.40 *National Agriculture Market (NAM) :* e-NAM is a pan-India electronic trading portal which networks the existing APMC mandis to create a unified national market for agricultural commodities. This provides a single window service for all APMC related information and services and includes commodity arrivals & prices, buy & sell trade offers, provision to respond to trade offers, among other services. While material flow of agriculture produce continues through mandis, an online market reduces transaction costs and information asymmetry. Through this portal, 30 mandis from the State are already connected and work of connecting next 30 mandis approved by GoI has been initiated upto December, 2017.

ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

7.41 Animal husbandry is a supportive occupation to supplement farm income by generating gainful employment and it also provides essential nutrients at low cost to the livestock rearing families. In view of this, Government is framing and implementing policies for genetic upgradation of the livestock.

Livestock census

7.42 As per the 19th Livestock census 2012, the State ranks sixth at national level with total livestock of about 3.25 crore. Livestock per lakh population was about 29 thousand in 2012. The State ranks third at national level with poultry population of about 7.78 crore which is 10.7 per cent of poultry population of India. The livestock as per the 19th Livestock census is given in Table 7.30 and time series data is given in Annexure 7.7.

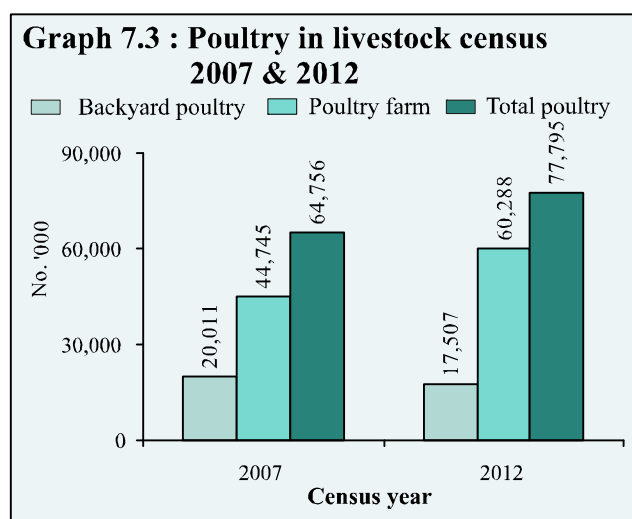


Table 7.30 Livestock as per 19th Livestock census (2012)

('000)

Veterinary region	Livestock					Total poultry birds [#]
	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and Goats	Other [@]	Total	
Mumbai	1,106	397	365	16	1,884	10,512
Nashik	3,688	889	3,268	126	7,971	27,575
Pune	2,488	2,202	2,913	56	7,659	30,997
Aurangabad	1,936	510	1,163	59	3,668	2,207
Latur	1,643	683	781	39	3,146	1,507
Amravati	2,248	453	1,338	44	4,083	1,773
Nagpur	2,375	461	1,188	54	4,078	3,224
State	15,484 (8.1)	5,595 (5.1)	11,016 (5.5)	394 (3.2)	32,489 (6.3)	77,795 (10.7)
All-India	1,90,904	1,08,702	2,00,242	12,209	5,12,057	7,29,209
State rank	4	8	6	-	6	3

@ 'Other live Stock' includes pigs, horses & ponies, mules, camels & donkeys

Total poultry birds includes birds in poultry farm.

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to All-India

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.42.1 Preparatory work of 20th Livestock census has been initiated, in which detailed information on all recognised breeds of livestock, poultry will be collected apart from data on socio-economic conditions of the owners of livestock & poultry and people involved in fisheries related activities. As per digital India initiative from GoI, the 20th Livestock Census will be conducted with the use of tablets.

Veterinary health care infrastructure

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

Table 7.31 Veterinary health care infrastructure

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Veterinary region	Polyclinics [§]	Mini polyclinics	Veterinary dispensaries		Mobile veterinary clinics	Total	District artificial insemination centres
			Grade I	Grade II			
Mumbai	5	20	139	359	12	535	5
Nashik	5	25	365	491	6	892	5
Pune	5	26	457	559	7	1,054	5
Aurangabad	3	20	161	288	2	474	4
Latur	4	20	164	291	3	482	4
Amravati	5	27	192	394	17	635	5
Nagpur	6	30	263	459	18	776	6
State	33	168	1,741	2,841	65	4,848	34

§ In addition to this six polyclinics attached to Veterinary colleges at Mumbai, Parbhani, Nagpur, Shirval, Udgir & Akola.

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.44 The State provides veterinary medical facilities for various diseases and also implements vaccination programmes. Cases treated and vaccinated are given in Table 7.32.

Table 7.32 Cases treated and vaccinated

(‘000)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
General treatment	17,251	18,242	12,815
Castration	909	932	628
Major operation	42	48	33
Minor operation	729	586	399
Vaccination (including poultry)	62,324	63,957	20,205

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

Artificial insemination

7.45 Three frozen semen laboratories are located at Pune, Nagpur and Aurangabad where semen straws are prepared and distributed through 34 District Artificial Insemination Centres to 4,848 veterinary dispensaries/clinics. Performance of Artificial insemination is given in Table 7.33.

Table 7.33 Performance of Artificial insemination

(‘000)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
I) Cow (AI)			
Exotic	361	304	214
Cross breed	935	954	704
Indigenous	233	252	214
Total cow (AI)	1,529	1,510	1,132
No. of calves born (Cow)			
Cross breed	503	457	322
Indigenous	80	87	65
II) Buffalo (AI)	696	674	443
No. of calves born (Buffalo)	257	239	165

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

+ upto December

Major livestock products

7.46 Maharashtra is the second largest meat producer state in India with share of 11.4 per cent. The State ranks seventh in milk production and per capita availability of milk in the State is 243 grams per day as against 352 grams per day at the national level. The State ranks fifth in eggs production and the per capita availability of eggs in the State is 47 per annum as against 69 eggs per annum at the national level. As per recommendations of National Institute of Nutrition per capita per annum consumption of eggs has to be 180. Livestock and poultry products in the State is given in Table 7.34 and estimated production of meat, milk, egg & wool in selected states during 2016-17 is given in Table 7.35.

Table 7.34 Livestock and poultry products in the State

Year	Meat (‘000 MT)	Milk (‘000 MT)	Egg (Crore)	Wool (‘000 kg)
2014-15	631 (9.43)	9,542 (6.52)	508 (6.47)	1,386 (2.88)
2015-16	675 (9.61)	10,153 (6.53)	529 (6.38)	1,390 (3.20)
2016-17	845 (11.44)	10,402 (6.35)	548 (6.22)	1,407 (3.23)

Note : Figures in brackets show percentage to All-India

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Table 7.35 Estimated production of meat, milk, eggs & wool in selected states during 2016-17

State	Meat (‘000 MT)	Milk (‘000 MT)	Egg (Lakh)	Wool (‘000 kg)
Andhra Pradesh	633	12,178	1,58,274	792
Gujarat	33	12,784	17,940	2,267
Karnataka	209	6,562	50,671	6,588
Madhya Pradesh	79	13,445	16,940	406
Maharashtra	845	10,402	54,774	1,407
Rajasthan	180	19,357	13,633	14,321
Tamil Nadu	573	7,556	1,66,824	2
Telangana	591	4,681	1,18,186	4,658
Uttar Pradesh	1,346	27,551	22,889	1,286
All-India	7,386	1,63,694	8,81,386	43,544

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development

7.47 National Programme for Bovine Breeding & Dairy Development is a 100 per cent centrally sponsored programme implemented in the State by the Maharashtra Livestock Development Board 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. National Programme for Bovine Breeding (NPBB) and National Programme for Dairy Development (NPDD).

Objectives of the NPBB programme are :

- To arrange AI services for cattle and buffalo at farmers' 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

Objectives of the NPDD programme are :

- To create and strengthen infrastructure for production of quality milk including cold chain infrastructure linking farmers to consumers
- To create and strengthen infrastructure for procurement, processing and marketing of milk
- To create training infrastructure for training of dairy farmers
- To strengthen dairy co-operative societies / producers companies at village level
- To increase milk production by providing technical input services like cattle-feed, mineral mixture etc.
- To assist in rehabilitation of potentially viable milk federation/unions

Rashtriya Gokul mission

7.47.1 NPBB was started from the year 2015-16. GoI has approved funds of ₹ 52.41 crore for the years 2015-16 to 2017-18. To achieve objectives of NPBB, GoI decided to implement *Gokul Gram Yojana* as a part of *Rashtriya Gokul mission* and approved fund of ₹ 52.41 crore, out of which ₹ 15 crore has been received upto 2016-17. Of this ₹ 12.50 crore are received for strengthening of three bull mother farms in the State and remaining ₹ 2.50 crore for implementation of NPBB through the Maharashtra Livestock Development Board. An expenditure of ₹ 9.79 crore was incurred upto December, 2017 of which ₹ 8.30 crore was mainly incurred on strengthening of two bull mother farms, procurement of 600 high genetic *gaolao* cows & *pandharpuri* buffaloes on each bull mother farm and remaining ₹ 1.49 crore was incurred on frozen semen laboratories, strengthening of existing AI centre & managerial grants.

National Mission on Bovine Productivity

7.47.2 The National Mission on Bovine Productivity (NMBP) is implemented with the objective of conservation and development of indigenous breeds under *Rashtriya Gokul mission* using embryo transfer technology. NMBP was launched in November, 2016 with the aim of enhancing milk production and productivity thereby making dairying more remunerative to the farmers and doubling their income. Under this mission, the *Pashu Sanjivani* animal wellness programme, encompassing tagging of cows/buffaloes of the State along with provision of animal health cards (*Nakul Swasthya Patra*) and uploading the data on national database is implemented. During 2017-18 grant of ₹ three crore was disbursed by GOI for issuing health card and tagging of 54.03 lakh milch animal in the State.

National Livestock Mission

7.48 National Livestock Mission was launched by GoI in the year 2014-15, by merging various schemes of sheep, goat, poultry, pig, livestock insurance, feed and fodder development and skill development, technology transfer and animal husbandry extension activities for socially and economically backward classes.

The main objectives of the mission are :

- Sustainable growth and development of livestock sector, including poultry
- Increase availability of fodder and feed to substantially reduce the demand-supply gap
- Capacity building of state functionaries and livestock owners through strengthened extension machinery to provide quality extension service to farmers
- Promoting skill based training and dissemination of technology for reducing cost of production and improving production of livestock
- Promoting initiatives for conservation and genetic upgradation of indigenous breeds of livestock in collaboration with farmers/farmers' groups/co-operatives, etc.

- Promoting innovative pilot projects and mainstreaming of successful pilot projects relating to livestock sector
- Providing infrastructure and linkage for marketing, processing and value addition
- Promoting risk management measures including livestock insurance

7.48.1 Under the National Livestock Mission, total funds received from GoI in the year 2016-17 was ₹ 13.38 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 10.35 crore was incurred. During 2017-18, GoI has sanctioned ₹ 11.90 crore.

Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra

7.49 Taking a proactive step to protect cow and its progeny, the State has approved setting up of 'Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra' in 34 districts of the State, except Mumbai city and Mumbai Suburban districts. The objectives of the scheme are:

- Caring for livestock which are useful for dairy products, farming, animal husbandry and unproductive/useless bulls which are not suitable for carrying out any burden
- Providing feed, water and shelter for these livestock
- Implementation of fodder production programme for livestock in these centres
- Encouragement for production of various products, fertilizers, gobar gas and other by-products from cow urine and cow dung.

7.49.1 During 2017-18, funds budgeted for setting up of 'Gowardhan Govansh Seva Kendra' is ₹ 34 crore (₹ one crore for each District).

7.50 Various schemes are being implemented by the State to uplift the rural poor through the livestock rearing, to create entrepreneurship and to generate employment in rural areas. Progress of selected schemes is given in Table 7.36.

Table 7.36 Progress of selected schemes

Scheme	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)	Beneficiaries (no.)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Lakh)
State Level						
6/4/2 Milch animal group distribution scheme	825	1,806	1,489	1,819	2,276	1,749
Stall-fed supply of 10 goats & 1 male goat group distribution	1,942	981	2,101	1,050	2,324	1,119
Poultry farming (avocation) by rearing 1,000 broiler birds	1,021	1,405	1,696	2,244	923	1,238
District Level						
Distribution of milch animal and feed supply for Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	1,366	2,321	2,955	2,192	2,848	1,827
Supply of 10+1 goat unit to Scheduled Caste beneficiaries	1,905	815	2,197	954	2,685	1,493

Source: Office of the commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Mahamesh Yojana

7.51 *Raje Yashwantrao Holkar Mahamesh yojana* is aimed at promotion of sheep rearing for Nomadic Tribes-C beneficiaries. Under the scheme 75 per cent subsidy is given for distribution of 20+1 sheep unit with infrastructure, distribution of improved male sheep, providing infrastructure for rearing sheep & balanced feed for sheep unit and 50 per cent subsidy given for purchasing of mini silage baler cum wrapper machine & installation of animal feed units. Under this scheme ₹ 5.56 crore has been approved by GoM and ₹ 3.89 crore released during 2017-18.

Livestock insurance scheme

7.52 Livestock insurance scheme is being 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. In the year 2016-17, funds received under the scheme was ₹ 8.92 crore and expenditure incurred was ₹ 8.92 crore. During 2017-18, fund disbursed for implementation of the scheme was ₹ 3.33 crore.

7.52.1 The insurance is covered by New India Assurance Company Ltd. During 2016-17, under this scheme 2.98 lakh animals were insured. There were in all 8,707 claims, of which 8,327 claims were settled amounting to ₹ 23.87 crore.

Poultry development

7.53 Poultry farming plays an effective role in rural development. It helps the rural population to earn regular income. Number of poultry birds supplied through central hatcheries and availability of eggs is given in Table 7.37.

Swayam Prakalp

7.54 *Swayam Prakalp* has been initiated for supply of eggs in children's diet in *Anganwadi* and creation of self-employment in scheduled tribe area in 16 districts of the State for the period of 2017-18 to 2019-20. Under this scheme 104 mother units of poultry will be created to provide 45 chicks of four weeks old. The total project cost is ₹ 22.56 crore. Training and capacity building of beneficiaries will be done by Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission.

Table 7.37 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
2012-13	8.68	41	58
2013-14	9.87	43	61
2014-15	8.21	44	63
2015-16	8.86	46	66
2016-17	6.38	47	69

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Dairy Development

7.55 Dairy is a supplementary activity to agriculture, which has potential for generating additional income & employment opportunities for the rural households besides improving nutritional levels. The State ranks seventh in milk production in India. Milk production and per capita availability are given in Table 7.38 and regionwise milk production is given in Table 7.39.

Table 7.38 Milk production and per capita availability

Year	Milk production (lakh MT)		Per capita availability (grams per day)	
	State	All-India	State	All-India
2012-13	87.34	1,324.31	213	299
2013-14	90.89	1,376.85	219	307
2014-15	95.42	1,463.14	228	322
2015-16	101.52	1,554.91	239	337
2016-17	104.02	1,636.94	243	352

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

7.56 During 2016-17 there were 108 milk processing plants and 155 chilling centres with capacity of 91.17 lakh litre and 38.46 lakh litre per day respectively under government and co-operative sectors together. The average daily collection of milk by the government and co-operative dairies was 0.82 lakh litre & 44.67 lakh litre respectively during 2016-17 and 0.72 lakh litre & 47.82 lakh litre respectively during 2017-18 upto December. There are 188 cold storages with capacity of 7,796.07 MT, of which 165 cold storages with capacity of 7,369.60 MT are with private sector.

Graph 7.4 : Average collection of milk by Co-operative & Govt. dairies

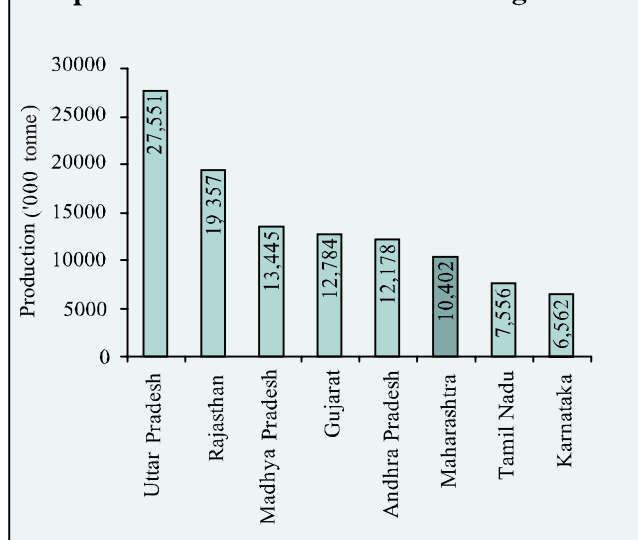


Table 7.39 Regionwise milk production

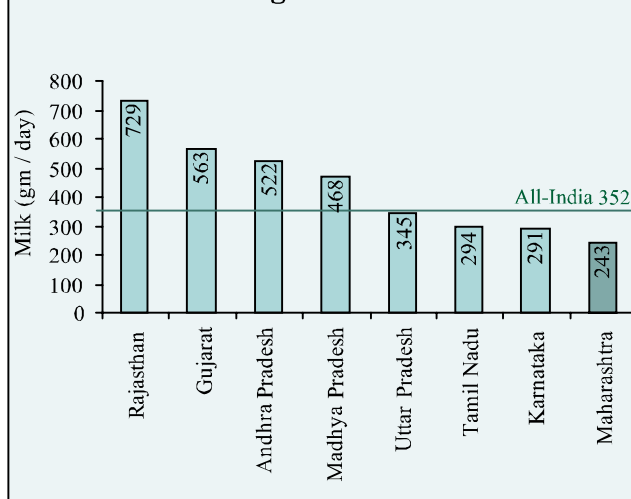
Region	(lakh MT)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Konkan	5.14	4.91	4.98
Nashik	25.28	27.12	28.07
Pune	38.25	41.84	42.99
Aurangabad	16.81	14.30	16.48
Amravati	4.82	7.09	6.77
Nagpur	5.12	6.26	4.73
Maharashtra	95.42	101.52	104.02

Source: Office of the Commissioner of Animal Husbandry, GoM

Graph 7.5 : Production of milk during 2016-17



Graph 7.6 : Per capita availability of milk during 2016-17



Fisheries

7.57 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 16,218 marine fishing boats in operation, of which 13,178 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 7.40.

Table 7.40 Fish production and exports				
Item	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*†
Fish production lakh MT				
Marine		4.34	4.63	3.50
Inland		1.46	2.00	1.15
Total		5.80	6.63	4.65
Gross value ₹ Crore				
Marine		4,470	5,734	4,375
Inland		1,455	2,078	1,265
Total		5,925	7,812	5,640
Export of fish				
Quantity	lakh MT	1.28	1.52	NA
Value	₹ Crore	3,673	4,312	NA

NA Not available * Provisional + upto December

Source : Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, GoM

7.58 Under the National Agricultural Development scheme, since 2011-12, development of 19 jetties worth ₹ 70 crore has been undertaken, of which work of 13 jetties is completed, four jetties in progress and two jetties cancelled.

Neelkranti Mission

7.59 GoI has declared the *Neelkranti Mission* i.e. Blue revolution. Accordingly GoM has framed the policy for *Neelkranti Mission* in 2017 with following main objectives.

- To fully tap the total fish potential of both in inland and marine sector and triple the production by 2020
- To double the income of the fishers and fish farmers with special focus on increasing productivity and better marketing post harvest infrastructure including e-commerce, other technologies and global best innovations
- To triple the export earnings by 2020 with focus on benefits flow to the fishers and fish farmers

7.59.1 To achieve these objectives 21 schemes are being amalgamated in seven broad plans viz. Plan for ground water reservoirs, wetlands and cold water, Plan for brackish water, Plan for providing basic infrastructure in inland water bodies, Plan for capture fisheries / cage culture (marine), Plan for basic infrastructure (marine), Plan for saving cum relief welfare for fishermen, Plan for housing welfare. During 2016-17 Central and State share of ₹ 13.63 crore & ₹ 7.70 crore respectively has been released for implementation of this scheme, whereas during 2017-18, provision of ₹ 23.0 crore has been made by GoI.

Sericulture

7.60 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 is given in Table 7.41.

Table 7.41 Mulberry plantations and silk production

Item	Unit	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18* ⁺
Area under plantation (New)	ha	1,577	1,119	1,886
Area under plantation (Old)	ha	2,417	2,402	2,491
Total area under plantation	ha	3,994	3,521	4,377
No. of beneficiary (farmers)	no.	7,762	7,344	9,954
Supply of disease free layings	lakh	27.56	24.24	26.40
Cocoon production	MT	1,643	1,504	1,336
Production of raw silk	MT	252	231	205
Procurement of cocoon	MT	4.37	0.29	0.01
Employment generated (mandays)	lakh	27.72	25.42	22.59

Source : Directorate of Sericulture, GoM.

* Provisional

+ upto December

7.60.1 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 2016-17 production of raw Tasar silk was 27.34 MT while during 2017-18 upto December it was 6.67 MT.

Forest

7.61 Total forest area of the State at the end of the year 2016-17 was 61,724 sq km (provisional) constituting about 20.06 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 (55,433 sq km), Forest Development Corporation of Maharashtra (FDCM) (3,554 sq km), Private forest brought under possession of Forest department (1,179 sq km) and Revenue department (1,558 sq km). Out of the total forest area 51,070 sq km was reserved, 6,602 sq km was protected and 4,052 sq km was unclassified forest. As per 'India State of Forest Report- 2017 (ISFR)', very dense forest constitutes 17.2 per cent, moderately dense forest 40.8 per cent, open forest 42.0 per cent of the total forest cover in the State. The total mangroves cover of the State is 304 sq km showing an increasing of 82 sq km over that reported in ISFR-2015. Circlewise distribution of forest area and forest cover of selected states are given in Table 7.42 & Table 7.43 respectively.

Table 7.42 Circlewise distribution of forest area as on 31st March, 2017

Circle	Forest area				Percentage to total forest area
	Reserved	Protected	Unclassed	Total	
Gadchiroli	11,386.80	1,397.59	60.64	12,845.03	20.8
Nagpur	4,304.32	2,155.65	1,264.95	7,724.92	12.5
Dhule	6,123.92	57.06	245.31	6,426.29	10.4
Thane	4,338.21	1,202.85	233.53	5,774.59	9.4
Nashik	5,011.96	274.30	53.16	5,339.42	8.7
Chandrapur	3,816.23	886.43	106.31	4,808.97	7.8
Amravati	4,598.95	48.14	12.37	4,659.46	7.5
Kolhapur	2,780.20	418.92	1,317.99	4,517.11	7.3
Yavatmal	3,691.18	34.40	208.84	3,934.42	6.4
Aurangabad	2,650.57	126.28	344.67	3,121.52	5.1
Pune	2,368.18	0.13	203.82	2,572.13	4.2
Maharashtra	51,070.52	6,601.75	4,051.59	61,723.86	100.0

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

Table 7.43 Forest cover of selected states[@]

State	Geographical area	Total forest cover	(sq km)	
			Percentage of forest cover to geographical area	
Andhra Pradesh	1,62,968	28,147	17.3	
Gujarat	1,96,244	14,757	7.5	
Karnataka	1,91,791	37,550	19.6	
Kerala	38,852	20,321	52.3	
Madhya Pradesh	3,08,252	77,414	25.1	
Maharashtra	3,07,713	50,682	16.5	
Rajasthan	3,42,239	16,572	4.8	
Telangana	1,12,077	20,419	18.2	
Uttar Pradesh	2,40,928	14,679	6.1	
India	32,87,469	7,08,273	21.5	

Source : India State of Forest Report- 2017

@ based on interpretation of satellite data (October, 2015 to January, 2016)

Wild Life, National Parks and Sanctuaries

7.62 There are six national parks, 48 sanctuaries and six 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 the State, which revealed that there were 203 tigers. Area of projects, national parks & sanctuaries and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.44.

Table 7.44 Area of projects, national parks & sanctuaries and expenditure incurred

(₹ Crore)

Project	Area(sq km) 2016-17		Expenditure		
	Core	Buffer	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Tiger Project					
Melghat	1,500.49	1,268.03	25.60	30.40	10.16
Tadoba-Andhari	625.82	1,101.77	5.40	4.66	7.65
Pench	257.26	483.95	4.11	4.32	5.71
Sahyadri	600.12	565.45	1.63	1.59	3.69
Navegaon-Nagzira	656.36	1,241.27	1.69	1.76	9.89
Bor	138.12	678.15	0.77	0.69	1.44
Development of National Parks/ Sanctuaries		6,175.55	4.42	5.56	7.67
Elephant Project Kolhapur		NA	0.38	0.08	0.24

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

NA Not available

Forest Produce

7.63 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 7.45.

Table 7.45 Production and value of forest produce

(₹ Crore)							
Forest produce	Unit of production	2015-16		2016-17*		2017-18 [@]	
		Production	Value	Production	Value	Production	Value
(A) Major forest produce							
Timber	LCM	1.06	306.61	0.63	222.40	0.88	283.64
Firewood	LCM	1.37	53.56	1.03	29.96	1.49	51.41
Total (A)	LCM	2.43	360.17	1.66	252.36	2.37	335.05
(B) Minor forest produce							
Bamboo	LMT	0.35	16.64	0.33	32.42	0.46	47.97
Tendu	LSB	4.58	64.57	2.86	54.73	3.48	NA
Grass	MT	633	0.03	16,771	0.07	NA	NA
Gum	Quintal	5,092	3.47	10,950	0.23	NA	NA
Lac	Quintal	4,707	9.41	2,597	0.51	NA	NA
Others (Hirda, Shikekai, etc.)	-	NA	4.22	NA	3.94	NA	NA
Total (B)			98.34		91.90		47.97
Total (A + B)			458.51		344.26		383.02

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

7.64 Tree plantation programme is mainly implemented through Forest Department, FDCM and Directorate of Social Forestry. Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred are given in Table 7.46.

Table 7.46 Area under tree plantation and expenditure incurred

Year	Forest Dept.		FDCM		Social Forestry		
	Area (ha)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Area (ha)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Plants supplied (crore)
2015-16	51,866	11.44	2,898	11.05	1,029	17.43	0.38
2016-17	36,457	142.95	2,906	9.08	2,787	45.10	1.19
2017-18* ⁺	29,806	63.98	3,601	11.49	3,985	33.46	0.50

Source: Office of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forest, GoM * Provisional + upto December

7.65 The State has taken up a massive plantation programme intending to plant 50 crore saplings in the period of three years. After a successful drive of 2.81 crore sapling plantation on 1st July, 2016, the State through public movement targeted to plant four crore saplings in the period 1st July to 7th July, 2017 which was succeeded by planting 5.43 crore saplings. During this period about 1.3 crore saplings each were planted in Nashik and Nagpur region followed by one crore in Aurangabad region & about 0.6 crore each in Konkan, Pune and Amravati region.

Social Forestry

7.66 During 2016-17 in all 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. During 2017-18 upto December 51 lakh seedlings were planted on about 869 ha & 3,892 km of community land and supplied 33 lakh plants for plantations on private land. Area of plantations under major schemes is given in Table 7.47.

Table 7.47 Area of plantations under major schemes

Scheme	(ha)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Block plantation	211	152	93
Mahatma Gandhi Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme- Road side plantation (km)	928	971	1,303
National Bamboo Mission	30	65	11
Plantation programme on non forest community land in selected watersheds	147	105	66

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

+ upto December

Sant Tukaram Vangram Yojana

7.67 *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

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	57,391
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	1,97,672

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 7.2

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	5,210	1,728	1,450	919	1,243	250	1,378	1,191	17,385	5,720	23,106
2012-13	30,758	5,207	1,721	1,455	919	1,244	250	1,417	1,200	17,343	5,772	23,115
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
2015-16	30,758	5,194	1,731	1,520	886	1,249	251	1,476	1,255	17,191	5,671	22,863

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

Note - Figures for the years 2010-11 to 2015-16 are provisional.

ANNEXURE 7.3

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	2015-16	1,503	2,593	1,725	911	981	1,077	3,217	1,205	375
8	2016-17	1,535	3,581	2,333	1,272	2,214	1,740	3,616	2,538	702

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	2015-16	801	333	416	1,236	1,783	1,443	7,667	6,896	899
8	2016-17	837	800	955	1,230	3,512	2,856	8,490	12,646	1,489

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	2015-16	1,237	444	359	1,442	777	539	366	69	190
8	2016-17	1,436	2,089	1,455	1,929	1,941	1,006	444	260	585

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	2015-16	286	61	214	213	81	378	3,544	1,432	404
8	2016-17	338	183	542	211	110	522	4,358	4,584	1,052

(Contd.)

ANNEXURE 7.3 (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	2015-16	11,210	8,328	743	309	334	1,078	3,702	1,795	485
8	2016-17	12,848	17,229	1,341	355	420	1,183	3,841	4,587	1,194

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	2015-16	57	13	225	127	26	205	4,195	2,166	516
8	2016-17	76	52	691	137	54	394	4,409	5,113	1,160

Cash crops

Sr. No.	Year	Sugarcane			Cotton (lint)			Tobacco		
		Harvested Area	Production	Yield (in MT)	Area	Production	Yield	Area	Production	Yield
(1)	(2)	(57)	(58)	(59)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)
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	2015-16	987	69,235	70.15	4,207	3,914	158	2	3	1,760
8	2016-17	633	54,237	86.00	4,212	10,755	434	0.01	0.11	1,363

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 7.4

CROPWISE INDEX NUMBERS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN THE STATE

(Triennial average - Base: 1979-82=100)

Groups/Crops (1)	Weight (2)	1982-83 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2012-13 (7)	2014-15 (8)	2015-16 (9)	2016-17 (10)
1. Foodgrains—									
(a) Cereals—									
(i) Rice	9.49	87.4	106.1	87.4	122.1	138.4	133.4	117.4	162.2
(ii) Wheat	5.92	80.6	93.9	97.9	237.7	123.9	135.1	101.4	228.7
(iii) Jowar	22.16	95.5	121.1	81.4	70.5	43.0	43.1	24.6	51.8
(iv) Bajra	3.08	64.2	154.3	150.5	155.5	69.5	74.5	46.1	110.7
(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	1,844.6	1,390.7	2,789.4
(vii) Ragi	0.85	92.0	98.4	60.8	55.5	65.7	56.3	43.9	52.5
(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	70.8	47.3	112.5
Total - Cereals	42.22	88.5	115.7	91.9	134.2	94.3	98.5	73.1	135.8
(b) Pulses—									
(i) Gram	1.47	78.4	215.8	213.3	790.7	527.9	661.4	472.4	1,180.5
(ii) Tur	5.45	96.1	105.2	166.0	245.3	252.9	88.8	111.7	525.1
(iii) Other pulses	3.52	112.5	160.0	150.0	196.5	116.5	15.1	19.3	132.6
Total - Pulses	10.44	99.2	139.2	167.3	305.6	245.6	144.6	131.3	485.1
Total - Foodgrains	52.66	90.6	120.4	106.8	168.2	124.3	107.6	84.7	205.0
2. Non-Foodgrains									
(a) Oil Seeds—									
(i) Groundnut	7.23	71.4	158.9	76.2	74.3	38.3	61.5	54.2	46.6
(ii) Sesamum	0.57	94.2	223.7	88.9	58.9	32.4	12.2	12.2	414.4
(iii) Rape, mustard and linseed	0.78	73.4	86.5	30.8	5.1	3.4	9.0	6.5	11.32
(iv) Castor seed	0.01	25.0	166.7	358.3	333.3	416.7	525.6	375.5	455.7
(v) Sunflower	0.57	76.8	609.8	352.3	267.3	68.3	88.4	88.4	70.5
Total - Oil seeds	9.16	73.3	184.8	90.6	79.8	37.3	56.1	50.0	68.4
(b) Fibres—									
(i) Cotton	9.89	110.4	128.6	123.6	512.3	465.7	262.4	287.1	737.3
(ii) Mesta	0.04	44.5	38.0	36.5	26.4	29.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Total - Fibres	9.93	110.1	128.2	123.2	510.4	464.0	261.5	286.1	734.4
(c) Miscellaneous—									
(i) Sugarcane	25.97	114.3	158.2	186.9	297.2	292.5	345.1	261.0	204.5
(ii) Tobacco	0.14	68.3	117.3	138.1	32.7	0.0	N.A.	N.A.	0.2
(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.
Total- Miscellaneous	28.25	113.3	153.9	179.0	273.4	268.9	317.3	240.0	188.0
Total — Non - Foodgrains	47.34	104.9	154.5	150.2	285.6	265.0	251.4	204.1	279.5
All Crops	100.00	97.4	136.5	127.4	223.8	190.9	175.7	141.2	240.2

Source - Commissionerate of Agriculture, GoM

N.A. Not Available

Note - Index numbers for 2010-11 to 2015-16 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.
20	2015-16	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	22,863	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 2015-16 are provisional.

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

ANNEXURE 7.6

IRRIGATION & 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
2016-17	73.05	690.47	763.52	59.46	513.43	572.89	693.99	1,010.29	1,704.28

Source – Chief Auditor, Water & Irrigation, Aurangabad.

ANNEXURE 7.7

LIVESTOCK AND POULTRY IN MAHARASHTRA

(000)

Livestock Census Year	Cattle	Buffaloes	Sheep and goats	Other live stock ⁺	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 [§]
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1961	15,328	3,087	7,273	360	26,048	512	144	66	10,578
1966	14,729	3,042	7,326	352	25,449	522	140	57	9,902
1972	14,705	3,301	8,038	317	26,361	491	164	52	12,217
1978	15,218	3,899	10,199	326	29,642	650	162	51	18,751
1982	16,162	3,972	10,376	409	30,919	673	175	48	19,845
1987	16,983	4,755	12,068	449	34,255	950	189	48	24,830
1992	17,441	5,447	13,016	489	36,393	940	202	46	32,187
1997	18,071	6,073	14,802	692	39,638	1,104	223	50	35,392
2003	16,738	6,084	13,624	612	37,058	1,016	213	36	34,596
2007	16,184	6,073	13,301	397	35,955	1,064	206	37	64,756 [@]
2012	15,484	5,595	11,016	394	32,489	885	187	29	77,795 [@]

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 As it has been emphasised in the Sustainable Development Goals, developing the resilient industrial infrastructure in the State will help to cater to the employment opportunities and the economy to become more robust in the near future, thereby, reducing the heavy dependence of population on agricultural sector. It also brings in the much needed foreign investment. With the advent of the fourth industrial revolution, tremendous opportunities are waiting to leapfrog many stages of development, thus accelerating the journey towards becoming a developed economy.

Initiatives of the State

8.2 The State has always been the first choice of domestic and foreign investors. Realising this, the State has made conscious efforts to build its Industry sector by introducing various reforms time-n-again. Following policies have aimed at improving business environment thereby leading to inclusive growth of the Industrial sector in the State.

- Industrial Policy with focus on retaining the State's leading position in industrial investment,
- Single Window Policy to provide all clearances at one place to the investor,
- Coir Industry Policy to promote rural entrepreneurship and women empowerment
- Electric Vehicle Manufacture Policy to retain the State's leading position in manufacturing of the electric vehicle and its parts and promote its export
- Fintech policy with a view to promote the Fintech sector in the State
- Space and Defence Production Policy to empower the MSMEs create competitive international standard skilled manpower
- Textile Policy to strengthen the cotton sector, rejuvenate the silk & wool sector and innovative approach to promote non-conventional yarn and green energy
- Retail Trade Policy to uphold the State's leadership in the retail trade,
- IT Policy with focus on maintaining the State's leadership in IT/ITES sector,
- Electronic Policy to create globally competitive Electronics System Design and Manufacturing industry in the State,
- Maharashtra Maritime Development Policy to promote development of industrial clusters/ free trade warehousing zones/ coastal economic zones in the vicinity of ports,
- Policy for SC/ST entrepreneurs for active involvement of socially disadvantaged groups entrepreneurs in the main stream of industrial growth,
- Bio-Technology Policy to deal with the agro industry,
- Special Economic Zone Policy to boost additional economic activity

8.2.1 The Magnetic Maharashtra - Convergence 2018, a global investment summit, was organised in February, 2018 to showcase the various reforms initiated by GoM and to attract investment and generate employment opportunity. In this summit, 4108 proposals were signed worth investment of ₹ 12.07 lakh crore and proposed employment of 36.77 lakh.

8.2.2 Startups are the seeds of future business of any economy. Hence it is very important to encourage and nurture the new businesses of today. Recognising their potential, the State is taking an active role in identifying, recognizing and facilitating these new ventures by instituting the Magnetic Maharashtra: Convergence 2018 Startup awards. This recognition will help to accelerate the economic activity in the State. Also, the creation of new start-ups and upgrading the existing ones will create jobs and employment, and improve the level of knowledge and creativity among masses.

8.2.3 Recently, the State has launched a special Women Entrepreneurs Policy 2017. The State is first in the country to have a separate policy for women entrepreneurs. The objectives of the Policy for Women Entrepreneurs 2017 are:

- To encourage participation of women entrepreneurs
- To improve the women entrepreneurship from the current nine per cent to 20 per cent
- To create environment which assures entrepreneurship
- To provide technical, operational and economic assistance thereby enhancing the employment opportunities to women.

Ease of Doing Business

8.3 Ease of Doing Business indicates simpler, speedy and hassle-free regulations for businesses. List of 372 reforms spanning across 15 departments were released under Business Reform Action Plan 2017 which were needed to be undertaken by the participating States and UTs within stipulated timeframe. The State has implemented and submitted evidences for 372 reforms of which, 348 reforms have been approved by GoI.

Maharashtra Industry, Trade and Investment Facilitation Cell (MAITRI)

8.4 A Government to Business (G2B) Portal, MAITRI is a completely online-based one stop shop for existing and prospective investors to get consolidated information about the investment process. As a Single Window Cell, it has been initiated by GoM in February, 2014 to provide all clearances at one place to existing and prospective investors, to give information about investment process with regards to expanding the existing units or set up new units, to give online & time bound approvals and to work as a grievance redressal mechanism for industries. Efforts are being made by MAITRI to make available 38 enterprise related services from 16 departments, of which at present 19 services have been made available to the entrepreneurs. Upto November, 2017 MAITRI has catered to 980 grievances of 506 units. Of these, 901 grievances have been resolved and remaining 79 applications are under process.

Udyog Aadhaar

8.5 The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), GoI has launched a new program called Udyog Aadhaar. Former cumbersome process of registration has been eliminated by introduction of a one-page registration form that would constitute a self-declaration format under which the new & existing MSME will self-certify its existence, bank account details, promoter/owner's Aadhaar details and other minimum basic information required. Based on this, the MSMEs can be issued online, a unique 12 digit registration number i.e. Udyog Aadhaar Number. This has made the registration process easier and faster compared to the time and efforts taken which used to get consumed for the former procedure of applying and verification of documents for the MSME registration. Once the enterprise gets registered, the entrepreneur will be eligible for all government benefits and schemes like low rate interest, easy loan, loan without guarantee, subsidies, etc. Since 2015 upto December, 2017 number of MSMEs registered for Udyog Adhaar are 3.59 lakh, of which 2.95 lakh are micro, 0.60 lakh are small and 0.03 lakh are medium enterprises.

Industrial Investment

8.6 Since August, 1991 to December, 2017 in all 19,826 industrial proposals with an investment of ₹ 11,89,815 crore were approved. Of this, 8,974 projects (45.3 per cent) with an investment of ₹ 2,92,252 crore (24.6 per cent) were commissioned and generated employment of about 12.67 lakh.

8.6.1 IT continues to attract maximum investment of ₹ 3,94,886 crore (33.2 per cent of total investment) with 525 approved proposals since August, 1991 to December, 2017 followed by fuel industry & metallurgical industry with an investment of ₹ 1,43,138 crore (12.0 per cent) and

₹ 1,02,081 crore (8.6 per cent) respectively. These three industries accounted for almost 53.8 per cent of the total approved investment. The number of proposals approved and commissioned in the State by industry type are given in Table 8.1.

Table 8.1 Number of proposals approved and commissioned by industry type

(August, 1991 to December, 2017)

Industry type	Approved proposals		Commissioned projects	
	No.	Investment (₹ Crore)	No.	Investment (₹ Crore)
Information Technology	525	3,94,886	304	59,514
Fuel	845	1,43,138	213	28,488
Metallurgical	1,938	1,02,081	956	37,550
Chemical & Fertilizers	2,917	68,501	1,426	25,428
Textiles	2,073	56,131	974	19,036
Sugar	1,584	40,633	258	8,937
Transportation	425	32,213	286	24,566
Photographic Raw Film & Papers	999	29,493	577	14,249
Cement Gypsum	383	29,227	153	6,272
Industrial Machinery	863	25,941	518	9,685
Electrical & Electronics	1,236	29,468	708	9,283
Processed Food	1,123	25,973	479	7,713
Vegetable Oil & Vanaspati	386	16,652	212	2,714
Pharmaceuticals	894	19,088	515	6,861
Paper & Paper Products	564	17,359	287	8,145
Engineering	375	17,661	219	5,861
Machine Tools/Ceramics/Misc. Industries	523	16,220	323	6,568
Others	2,173	1,25,150	566	11,382
Total	19,826	11,89,815	8,974	2,92,252

Source : Directorate of Industries, GoM

8.6.2 During 2016, in all 378 projects with an investment of ₹ 38,193 crore with proposed employment of 0.71 lakh were registered. During 2017, 354 projects with an expected investment of ₹48,581 crore and proposed employment 0.27 lakh, were registered and 24 projects with an expected investment of ₹ 1,582 crore and proposed employment of 0.2 lakh were implemented.

8.6.3 The State's share in the total industrial proposals received was about 17.9 per cent and that in the total investment was 10.1 per cent. Information regarding approved industrial proposals in selected states is given in Table 8.2.

Investment in Mega Projects

Table 8.2 Approved industrial proposals[@] in selected States

(August, 1991 to December, 2017)

Particulars	Maharashtra	Gujarat	Tamil Nadu	Andhra Pradesh ^{\$}	Uttar Pradesh	Karnataka	All-India
Proposals (no.)	19,826 (17.9)	13,783 (12.5)	9,601 (8.7)	8,981 (8.1)	8,343 (7.5)	5,540 (5.0)	1,10,518 (100.0)
Investment (₹ Crore)	11,89,815 (10.1)	15,22,129 (12.9)	5,42,839 (4.6)	10,27,847 (8.7)	3,54,153 (3.0)	11,70,777 (9.9)	1,18,29,537 (100.0)

[@]Includes IEM/LOI/100 per cent EOU proposals

^{\$} includes Telangana

Note : Figures in brackets are percentage to All-India

Source : Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI

8.6.4 Mega Project Policy has been implemented in the State since 2005. The State has approved 545 mega projects since inception to December, 2017 with an investment of ₹ 4,06,130 crore and proposed employment of 4.6 lakh. Eligibility certificates have been issued to 170 projects with an actual investment of ₹ 70,769 crore and proposed employment of about 1.16 lakh.

Investment in Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

8.6.5 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.

8.6.6 During September, 2015 GoI issued a notification to all District Industry Centres about obtaining Udyog Aadhaar memorandum of MSMEs thereby furnishing all the information regarding their enterprise online. Upto December, 2017 number of MSMEs having obtained Udyog Aadhaar memorandum were 3,58,837 with investment of ₹ 85,362 crore creating employment of 27.55 lakh. Region-wise information of MSMEs is given in Table 8.3.

Table 8.3 Regionwise information of Udyog Aadhaar MSMEs

(October, 2015 to December, 2017)

Region	Udyog Aadhaar MSMEs		Employment		Investment	
	Number	Share (per cent)	Number (Lakh)	Share (per cent)	Amount (₹ Crore)	Share (per cent)
Mumbai	30,183	8.4	4.75	17.2	9,159	10.7
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	57,906	16.1	6.37	23.1	20,220	23.7
Nashik	34,389	9.6	2.60	9.4	10,131	11.9
Pune	69,702	19.4	7.23	26.3	25,399	29.8
Aurangabad	44,050	12.3	2.86	10.4	9,561	11.2
Amravati	17,949	5.0	0.82	3.0	2,760	3.2
Nagpur	1,04,658	29.2	2.93	10.6	8,133	9.5
Total	3,58,837	100.0	27.55	100.0	85,362	100.0

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

Foreign Direct Investment

8.6.7 The continuous inflow of FDI in the State is result of several initiatives taken by the government for Ease of Doing Business, policies, quality infrastructure, encouragement and skilled manpower. The State has remained in the forefront in terms of FDI inflow in the country. As per the reports of the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, GoI, the FDI inflows in the State since April, 2000 to September, 2017 is ₹ 6,11,760 crore, which is 31 per cent of total FDI inflow at All-India level.

Exports from Maharashtra

8.7 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. The State is taking initiatives like giving awards for export performance and implement space rent subsidy scheme to Small Scale Industries for participation in International Exhibitions. Exports through Maharashtra and India are given in Table 8.4.

Table 8.4 Exports through Maharashtra and All-India

(₹ Crore)

Year	Maharashtra	All-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	4,51,978	18,49,428
2017-18 ⁺	1,80,844	7,39,805

+upto November

Source :Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, GoI

Special Economic Zones

8.8 In accordance with the Special Economic Zone (SEZ) policy adopted by the State with effect from February, 2006 in all 246 SEZ proposals have been received upto October, 2017. As on 31st October, 2017 in all 28 SEZs were executed with total investment of ₹ 35,024 crore on an area of 4,087 ha generating employment of about 5.25 lakh.

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 investment of about ₹ 18,000 crore generating about 2.68 lakh employment.

8.9.1 For inviting private participation in creating world class infrastructure for IT industry, 506 private IT parks have been approved. Of these, 185 IT parks are functioning with investment of ₹ 4,738 crore with about 6.32 lakh employment. The remaining 321 IT parks with proposed investment of ₹ 12,828 crore are expected to generate about 17.10 lakh employment opportunities. The private IT parks are located in Pune (177), Mumbai city & Mumbai suburban (165), Thane (150), Nagpur (5), Nashik (5), Aurangabad (3) and Wardha (1) districts.

Bio-technology Parks

8.10 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. Twelve BT-SEZs under public sector are proposed in the State with an proposed investment of about ₹ 4,733 crore and expected employment generation of about 1.65 lakh. Upto October, 2017 there are 50 units registered under MSMEs having investment of ₹ 261 crore and expected to generate employment of 0.87 lakh whereas, there are 16 units registered under Large units having investment of ₹ 1,120 crore and expected to generate employment of 0.71 lakh.

Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor

8.11 Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC), India's most ambitious infrastructure programme, is a planned industrial development project between India's capital Delhi and its financial hub Mumbai. It aims to develop new industrial cities as 'Smart Cities' by converging next generation technologies across infrastructure sectors. Spread across six States, this flagship programme covers two industrial areas viz. *Shendra-Bidkin* and *Dighi* port in the State. Perspective planning for the entire DMIC corridor has been completed and the master planning and preliminary engineering has been undertaken for the cities identified as part of phase-I of DMIC corridor. 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 initiated developing industrial estates in areas other than MIDC on co-operative basis with an objective of decentralization of industries concentrated in urban areas to rural areas, thereby creating more opportunities in rural areas. As on 31st December, 2017 total 142 co-operative industrial estates are registered, of which 107 co-operative industrial estates, having 8,037 units in operation and about 1.79 lakh employment, are functioning. Of the total engaged employment, 48.7 per cent are in Pune region, 27.9 per cent are in Nashik region and 16.3 per cent in Konkan region (including Mumbai) and 7.1 per cent in the rest. So far, State has contributed share capital of about ₹15.83 crore to 93 co-operative industrial estates.

Package Scheme of Incentives

8.13 In order to encourage dispersal of industries to the industrially less developed areas, GoM is implementing a 'Package Scheme of Incentives' (PSI) for new or expansion units located in such regions. Since its inception in 1964, the scheme was amended from time to time. The latest is 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 2017-18 upto October, an amount of ₹ 1,855 crore was disbursed as incentive to eligible MSMEs, large scale industries and mega projects. Disbursements under this scheme are given in Table 8.5.

Table 8.5 Disbursement under Package Scheme of Incentives

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	Disbursement		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Industrial Promotion subsidy			
Mega Projects	2,457	2,226	1,485
Large Scale Industries	98	87	55
MSMEs	148	161	155
Other Incentives			
Large Scale Industries	51	50	47
MSMEs	81	109	113
Total	2,835	2,633	1,855

Source: Directorate of Industries, GoM

+ upto October

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. In this context, GoI's Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme and GoM's Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme are being implemented all over the State.

8.14.1 **Micro, Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme:** Under this programme, 19 cluster projects have been granted final approval for construction of Community Facility Centres (CFC) and five cluster projects have been approved in-principal by GoI. So far total grants of ₹ 134 crore have been released by GoI.

8.14.2 **Maharashtra State Industrial Cluster Development Programme:** Under this programme, 101 cluster projects have been approved by GoM under capacity building programme. Of these, 24 cluster projects have been granted final approval for construction of CFCs and six cluster projects are approved in-principal by GoM. So far total grants of ₹ 27 crore have been released by GoM.

8.14.3 **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.

Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation

8.15 As on 31st March, 2017 there are 47,412 units having investment of ₹ 1,73,774 crore creating employment of 13.19 lakh. About 92 per cent of 83,042 developed plots are allotted to entrepreneurs. Information regarding industrial units in MIDC is given in Table 8.6.

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 8.7

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 ₹ 29.02 crore in the form of subsidy was given to KVI units in 2015-16 and ₹ 30 crore are proposed to be disbursed in 2016-17. Performance of KVI in the State is given in Table 8.8.

8.17.1 Under Artisan Employment Guarantee Scheme, employment opportunities were provided to 2.66 lakh artisans in 2016-17. During 2017-18, employment opportunities are expected to be provided to 1.14 lakh artisans.

Minerals

8.18 Bhandara, Chandrapur, Gadchiroli, Nagpur, Gondiya and Yavatmal districts in Vidarbha region, Satara and Kolhapur in Western Maharashtra and Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg districts in Konkan region have deposits of minerals (coal, limestone, manganese ore, bauxite, iron ore, kyanite, fluorite (graded), chromite, 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 March, 2017 in all 194 major minerals mines, with 52,446 employment are working in the State. The total value of minerals extracted during 2016-17 was ₹ 8,723 crore. The value of coal extracted during

Table 8.6 Industrial units in MIDC

(As on 31st March, 2017)

Division	Units (no.)	Investment (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
Mumbai	1,012	19,040	1.39
Konkan (Excl. Mumbai)	12,821	48,953	4.11
Nashik	7,823	6,979	0.91
Pune	12,159	66,464	4.77
Aurangabad	7,650	8,943	0.75
Amravati	2,273	7,338	0.38
Nagpur	3,674	16,057	0.88
Total	47,412	1,73,774	13.19

Source: MIDC, GoM

Table 8.7 Turnover of MSSIDC

(₹ Crore)

Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Marketing assistance	60.17	13.67	4.93
Others	3.45	2.35	1.69
Total	63.57	16.02	6.62

Source : MSSIDC

+upto November

Table 8.8 Performance of KVI units

Year	Units assisted (Lakh)	Value of production (₹ Crore)	Employment (Lakh)
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
2016-17	1.66	3,300	1.4

Source : MSKVIB

2016-17 was ₹ 7,494 crore (85.9 per cent of the total value of minerals extracted). The total value of minerals extracted during 2017-18 (upto September, 2017) was ₹ 2,645 crore. The production of major minerals along with their values is given in Annexure 8.3.

Textile

8.19 The State has an excellent infrastructure to play a key role in the growth of the textiles industry. It accounts for about 25 per cent of the country's cotton production. The State contributes 10.4 per cent to the country's textile and apparels output. Also, the State accounts for 11.1 per cent of the country's employment in the sector. As on September, 2017 there are 188 spinning & 36 composite textile mills in the State with installed capacity of 48.39 lakh spindles and 43,863 rotors. It produces nearly 293 million kg of cotton yarn which is nearly eight per cent of India's total production. During 2017, upto September, 155 million kg of cotton yarn has been produced.

Tourism

8.20 To promote the State as *numero uno* tourist destination, to develop tourism infrastructure across the State and to facilitate investments in the tourism sector, the State has formulated Maharashtra Tourism Policy 2016, which aims at making Maharashtra a leading tourist destination by 2025 and attract investments to the tune of ₹ 30,000 crore, along with creation of one million additional jobs in this industry. Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC) is the nodal agency for implementation of this policy in the State.

8.20.1 In order to provide clean & affordable accommodation and food facility for tourists, MTDC has launched 'Bed and Breakfast scheme'. Currently, 1,350 facilitators are registered with MTDC under this scheme. MTDC is also managing 21 tourist accommodations. MTDC organises different events viz. Pune Festival, Ellora Festival, Elephanta Festival, etc. Number of tourists visited in the State during 2016 was about 12 crore, of which about 11.65 crore were domestic and about 0.46 crore were foreigners.

8.20.2 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, 86 facilitators are registered with MTDC under this scheme.

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 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 8.9.

Table 8.9 Selected indicators of industries

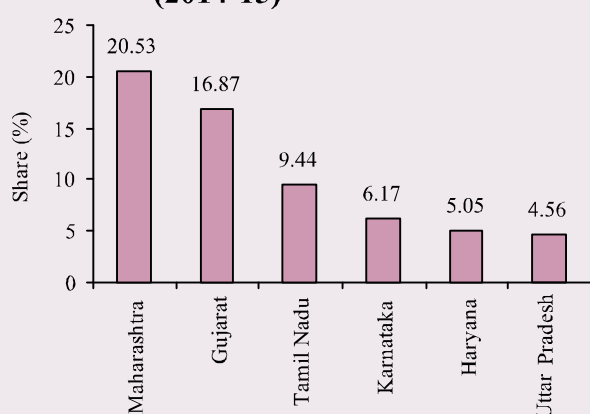
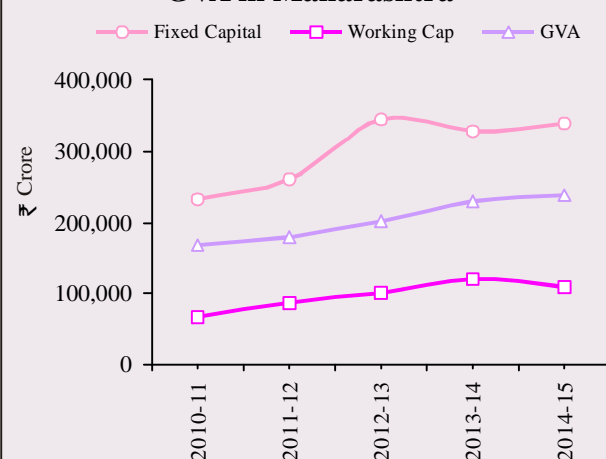
(₹Crore)

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)	68,83,812
Total input	8,19,454 (16.3)	50,18,666	8,37,396 (15.3)	54,90,140	8,80,542 (15.4)	57,19,110
Gross value added	2,02,578 (20.1)	10,07,279	2,28,575 (21.5)	10,65,112	2,39,076 (20.5)	11,64,703
Net value added	1,78,729 (21.0)	8,51,949	2,00,516 (22.4)	8,95,342	2,08,831 (21.4)	9,75,162
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)	4,60,283

Source : Central Statistics Office, GoI

Figures in brackets indicate percentage to All-India

8.21.3 Major industries in terms of total value of output during 2014-15 are food products & beverages (14.0 per cent), coal & 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.

Graph 8.1 : Statewise share of GVA with respect to India of selected states (2014-15)**Graph 8.2 : Fixed & working capital, GVA in Maharashtra**

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 8.10.

Table 8.10 Important indicators of ASI results

(₹ lakh)

Indicator	2012-13		2013-14		2014-15	
	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India	Maharashtra	All-India
a) Per factory						
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	2,987
Net value added	617	384	689	399	730	423
Employment (no.)	43	45	46	47	46	47
b) Per worker						
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

All-India Index of Industrial Production

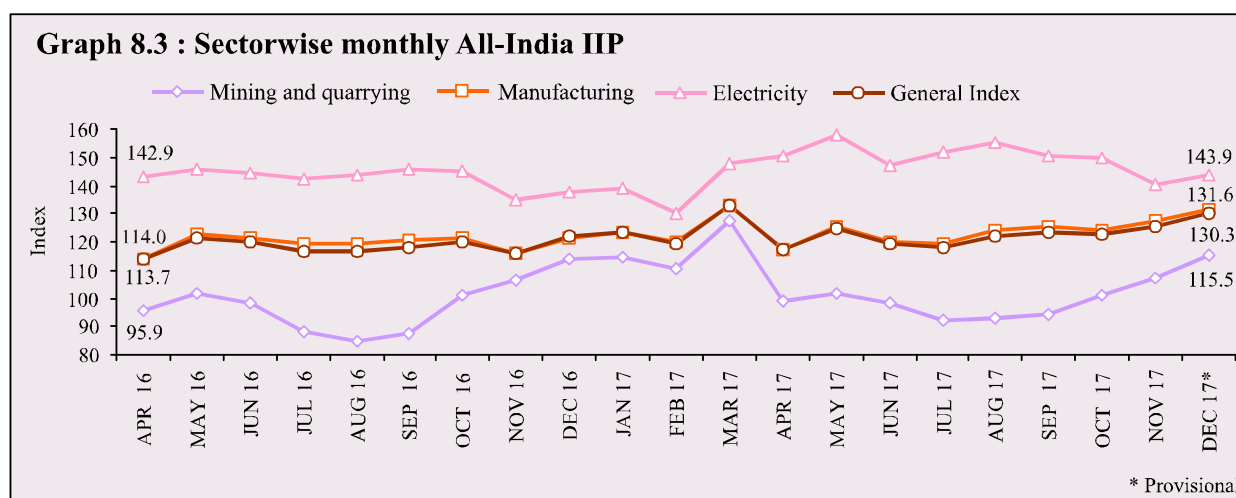
8.22 All-India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) measures changes in level of production and therefore, is free from influences of price changes. This short-term indicator is of paramount importance to the Government for policy framing purposes and also to various organisations. All-India IIP is compiled and published monthly by Central Statistics Office (CSO), GoI. Recently, the base year of IIP has been revised to 2011-12 from the previous base year 2004-05. The general All-India IIP has increased from 118.2 in April-December, 2016 to 122.6 in April- December, 2017. Series of IIP at All-India is given in Annexure 8.2. Groupwise All-India IIP is given in Table 8.11.

Table 8.11 Groupwise Index of Industrial Production in India

(Base Year 2011-12=100)

Item	Weight	IIP (April to December)		
		2016-17	2017-18	Per cent change
General Index	100.00	118.2	122.6	3.7
Mining	14.37	97.5	100.2	2.8
Manufacturing	77.63	119.5	124.0	3.7
Electricity	7.99	142.5	149.7	5.1

Source : Mospi, GoI



CO-OPERATION

8.23 Co-operation movement is an effective instrument in economic development of rural areas and improving in socio-economic conditions of the under privileged in the State. The basic nature of co-operative societies is to encourage the values of self-help, democracy, equality and solidarity. The movement which was confined mainly to the field of agricultural credit was subsequently spread to other sectors like agro-processing, agro-marketing, non-agriculture, housing, dairy, storage, textiles, consumer stores etc.

8.24 As on 31st March, 2017 there were about 1.95 lakh co-operative societies in the State, with about 525 lakh members. Co-operative societies in brief is given in Table 8.12 and details of co-operative societies in Maharashtra is given in Annexure 8.4.

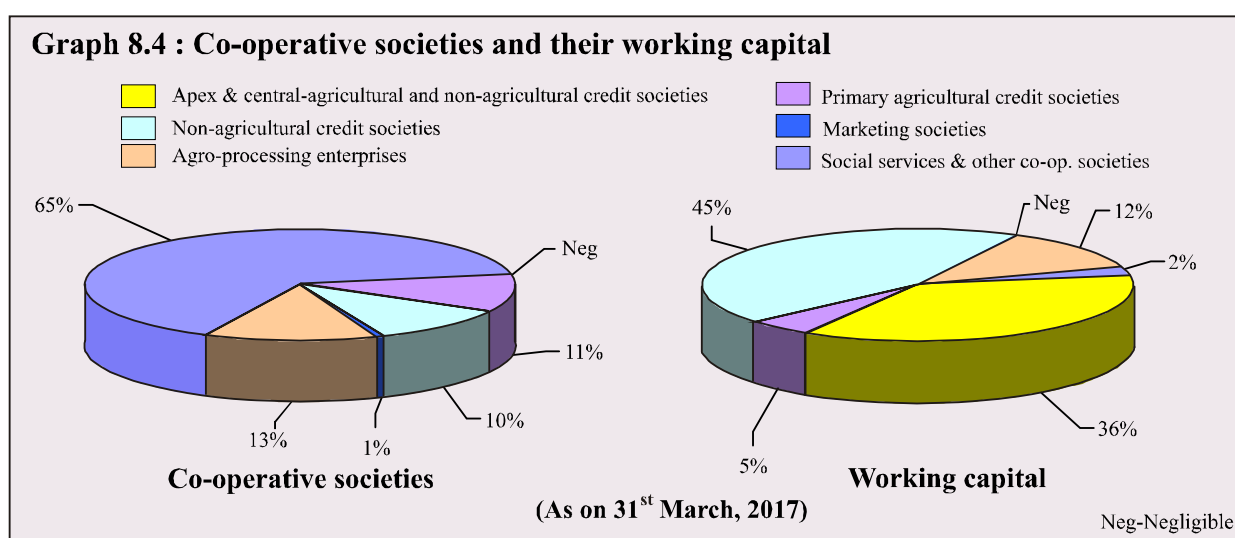
Table 8.12 Co-operative societies in brief

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2017 over 2016
	2015	2016	2017*	
Societies (no.)	2,25,721	1,96,907	1,95,301	(-)0.8
Members (lakh)	535	530	525	(-)0.9
Paid-up share capital	20,721	19,946	19,714	(-)1.2
<i>Of which, State Govt.</i>	3,635	3,601	3,898	8.3
Working capital	3,43,691	3,63,256	3,63,878	0.2
Deposits	1,67,114	1,69,425	1,74,196	2.8
Gross loans	1,39,360	1,47,376	1,40,044	(-)5.0
Societies in loss (no.)	53,982	36,329	36,496	0.5
Amount of loss	9,294	9,008	8,344	(-)7.4
Loans outstanding	1,44,748	1,51,432	1,45,742	(-)3.8

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

* Provisional



Agricultural credit through co-operative societies

8.25 Agricultural credit co-operative banks have three tier structure. The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank is the Apex body, the District central co-operative banks are working at district level and Primary agricultural credit societies are working at village level. These societies play a lead role in finance and promotion of agriculture & allied activities in the State. Maharashtra State Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Bank Ltd and District Co-operative Agriculture Rural Multipurpose Development Banks (29) are under liquidation. Information of agricultural co-operative banks is given in Table 8.13.

Table 8.13 Information of agricultural co-operative banks

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2017 over 2016
	2015	2016	2017*	
The Maharashtra State Co-operative Bank Ltd.				
Members (no.)	2,115	2,000	2,000	0.0
Working capital	20,947	23,300	29,422	26.3
Deposits	9,993	11,268	16,377	45.34
Gross loans	11,743	15,086	15,521	2.9
Loans outstanding	12,007	14,424	16,336	13.3
Overdues	1,259	1,235	1,269	2.8
District Central Co-operative Banks (31)				
Members (lakh)	1.82	1.96	1.98	1.0
Working capital	84,528	91,415	1,01,205	10.7
Deposits	61,529	66,382	71,427	7.6
Gross loans	44,231	43,266	43,368	0.2
Loans outstanding	48,147	47,454	48,946	3.1
Overdues	10,674	11,999	16,163	34.7

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

* Provisional

8.26 Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) provide short term agricultural credits mainly for seasonal agricultural operations. As on 31st March, 2017 there are 21,089 PACS in the state which include 21 Farmer service societies and 889 Adivasi Co-operative societies having 0.55 lakh and 7.49 lakh members respectively. Of which, about 56.3 per cent PACS were in loss. As compared to previous year, number of PACS in loss decreased marginally i.e. by 0.2 per cent and number of loanee members increased by 2.4 per cent. Loans disbursed to small & marginal farmers by PACS increased by 6.4 per cent during 2017. Information of PACS is given in Table 8.14.

Graph 8.5 : Regionwise PACS

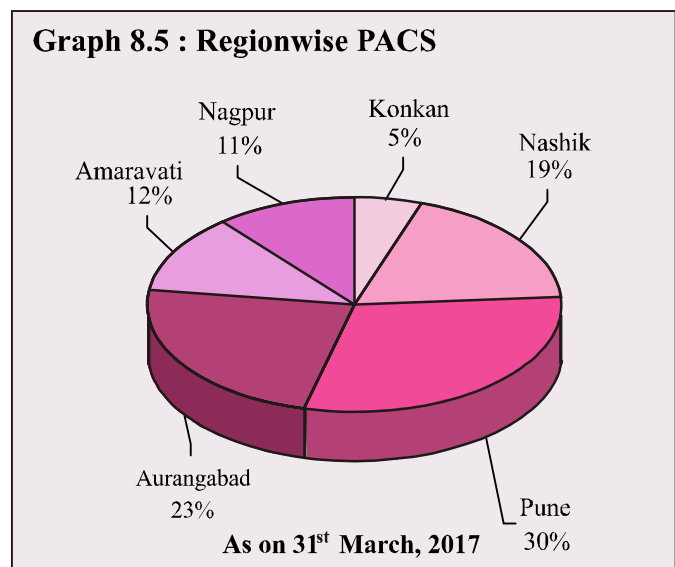


Table 8.14 Information of PACS

Particulars	As on 31 st March			(₹ Crore)
	2015	2016	2017*	Per cent change in 2017 over 2016
	Societies (no.)	21,064	21,102	21,089
Members (lakh)	151	159	168	5.7
Working capital	19,145	19,265	18,701	(-)2.9
Own funds	3,052	3,417	3,122	(-)8.6
Share capital	2,164	2,447	2,162	(-)11.6
<i>Of which, State Government</i>	6	6	6	0.0
Loanee members (lakh)	36.89	37.62	38.53	2.4
<i>Of which, a) Marginal farmers (upto 1 ha)</i>	9.92	9.70	9.23	(-)4.8
b) Small farmers (1 to 2 ha)	8.74	8.93	8.95	0.2
Loans disbursed	13,777	14,611	15,461	5.8
<i>Of which, given to Small & Marginal farmers</i>	5,961	5,933	6,314	6.4
Loans outstanding	12,209	15,677	13,824	(-)11.8
Loans recovered	10,961	11,128	11,333	1.8
Loans overdue	5,182	4,969	5,011	0.8
Societies in loss	11,773	11,900	11,880	(-)0.2

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

* Provisional

Dr. Punjabrao Deshmukh interest rebate scheme

8.27 Interest subsidy is given to motivate farmers for regular repayment of the short term crop loan. Under this scheme, interest subsidy of three per cent is given for the loan up to ₹ one lakh and one per cent is given for loan exceeding ₹ one lakh but less than ₹ three lakh. The farmer has to repay the loan regularly by 30th June of each year. Under the scheme, during 2016-17 subsidy of ₹ 184.89 crore is given to 13.87 lakh beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto December, subsidy of ₹ 100.50 crore is given to 6.94 lakh beneficiaries.

Agro-processing co-operatives

8.28 Agro-processing co-operatives play an important role in the development of rural economy by providing employment, thereby ensuring reasonable returns to the farmers. 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 constituents of agro-processing co-operatives. As on 31st March, 2017 there were 17,582 agro-processing co-operatives having 46.28 lakh members.

Co-operative sugar factories

8.28.1 Of the total sugar factories in India, maximum (31 per cent) are located in the State, followed by 24 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. Information of co-operative sugar factories is given in Table 8.15.

Table 8.15 Information of co-operative sugar factories

Particulars	As on 31 st March			Per cent change in 2017 over 2016
	2015	2016	2017*	
Registered co-operative factories (no.)	202	202	179	(-)11.4
Factories in production (no.)	99	99	87	(-)12.1
Members ('00)	25,160	25,550	26,770	4.8
Share capital of State Govt (₹ crore)	1,253.83	1,284.07	1,299.47	1.2
Average (TCD [#] lakh MT) capacity	3.4	3.52	3.14	(-)10.8
Sugarcane crushed (lakh MT) [@]	589.47	483.49	268.2	(-)44.5
Sugar produced (lakh MT) [@]	67.79	55.81	30.65	(-)45.1
Average extraction (per cent)	11.5	11.55	11.43	(-)1.0
Average sugarcane price (₹/MT)				
a) Purchased (FRP)	2,200	2,300	2,300	0.0
b) Actual paid by factories	2,540	2,734	2,731	(-)0.1
Molasses (lakh MT)	37.2	19.36	10.7	(-)44.7
No. of factories having				
a) Distillery plants	69	69	69	0.0
b) Co-generation plants	47	51	57	11.8
Installed capacity of co-generation (MW)	843	997.4	1135.4	13.8
Factories in loss (no.)	60	102	46	(-)54.9

TCD - Tonnes Crushed per Day @ for October to September

FRP - Fair Remuneration Price

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Sugar Commissioner, GoM

Co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

8.28.2 There were 11,597 co-operative dairy societies and 74 co-operative dairy unions in the State, of which 42.9 per cent co-operative dairy societies and about 28.4 per cent dairy unions were in loss as on 31st March, 2017. Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions is given in Table 8.16.

Table 8.16 Information of co-operative dairy societies and dairy unions

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Co-operative dairy societies			Co-operative dairy unions		
	2016	2017*	Per cent change	2016	2017*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	14,921	11,597	(-)22.3	85	74	(-)12.9
Members (lakh)	11.6	9.15	(-)21.1	1.43	1.05	(-)26.6
Share capital	12.89	10.75	(-)16.6	85.97	81.78	(-)4.9
Working capital	28.55	25.16	(-)11.9	92.4	89.06	(-)3.6
Milk procured (value)	278.56	285.6	2.5	702.35	980.45	39.6
Milk & milk products sold (value)	370.5	430.5	16.2	906.33	1,215.20	34.1
Societies in loss (no.)	5,612	4,973	(-)11.4	25	21	(-)16.0
Amount of loss	68.4	59.2	(-)13.5	56.83	49.72	(-)12.5

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Dairy Development Department, GoM

*Provisional

8.28.3 There were 85 co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies in the State as on 31st March, 2017. Of the working societies number of societies in loss were about 49.3 per cent. Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies is given in Table 8.17.

8.28.4 There were 281 co-operative spinning mills in the State as on 31st March, 2017. About 94 per cent spinning mills engaged in production were in loss. Information of co-operative spinning mills is given in Table 8.18.

Table 8.17 Information of co-operative cotton ginning & pressing societies

Particulars	₹ Crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
Societies (no.)	83	85	2.4
<i>Of which</i> , in production	69	71	2.9
Members ('00)	624	643	3.0
Share capital	6	6	0.0
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt	2	2	0.0
Working capital	17	18	5.9
Raw cotton ginned (MT)	14	15	7.1
Societies in loss (no.)	34	35	2.9
Amount of loss	1	1	0.0

* Provisional

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

Table 8.18 Information of co-operative spinning mills

Particulars	₹ Crore)		
	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
Number of mills	278	281	1.1
<i>Of which</i> , in production	68	67	(-)1.5
Members ('00)	5,200	3,994	(-)23.2
Share capital	1,970	2,007	1.9
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt	1,727	1,807	4.6
No. of spindles (lakh)	14.84	14.78	(-)0.4
Value of Yarn produced	2,857	2,275	(-)20.4
Mills in loss (no.)	60	63	5.0
Amount of loss	1,594.5	1,970.6	23.6

Source : Directorate of Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

8.28.5 There were 664 co-operative handloom & 1,439 powerloom societies in the State as on 31st March, 2017. About 49.1 per cent co-operative handloom societies and 90.6 per cent co-operative powerloom societies were in loss. The contribution of the GoM to the share capital of co-operative handloom and powerloom societies was 21.7 per cent and 77.2 per cent respectively. Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies is given in Table 8.19.

Table 8.19 Information of co-operative handloom & powerloom societies

Particulars	₹ Crore)					
	As on 31 st March					
	Handloom			Powerloom		
	2016	2017*	Per cent change	2016	2017*	Per cent change
Societies (no.)	665	664	(-) 0.2	1,410	1,439	2.1
Members ('00)	712.14	579.07	(-)18.7	707.4	723.45	2.3
Share capital	8.0	8.0	0	145.04	166.93	15.1
<i>Of which</i> , State Govt	1.74	1.74	0	112.42	128.9	14.7
No. of looms ('000)	3.61	3.61	0	12.31	12.36	0.4
Production value	62.9	5.75	(-)90.9	67.53	69.47	2.9
Societies in loss (no.)	325	326	0.3	1,278	1,304	2.0
Amount of loss	3.89	6.10	56.8	11.27	13.09	16.1

Source : Directorate of Textiles, GoM

* Provisional

Fisheries co-operative societies

8.29 There were 3,263 primary fisheries co-operative societies, working in the State as on 31st March, 2017. In addition, there were 36 fisheries co-operative unions and two federations working in this sector. Fish & fish products sold by these societies increased by 18.8 per cent and amount of loss decreased by 6.6 per cent as compared to the previous year. Information of fisheries co-operative societies is given in Table 8.20.

Co-operative marketing societies

8.30 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 2017, co-operative marketing societies in loss were about 42.1 per cent as compared to 39.4 per cent in previous year. Information of co-operative marketing societies is given in Table 8.21.

Non-Agricultural co-operative credit societies

8.31 As on 31st March, 2017 there were 20,465 non-agricultural credit societies, of which 13,445 urban co-operative credit societies, 6,535 salary earners' co-operative credit societies and 485 urban co-operative banks in the State. Non-agricultural co-operative credit societies in loss were 21.8 per cent. About 23 per cent urban co-operative banks in the State are under liquidation. Information of non-agricultural credit societies is given in Table 8.22.

Other co-operative societies

8.32 As on 31st March, 2017 there were 1,01,542 co-operative housing societies in the State with 30.16 lakh members. There were 10,898 labour contract societies having 6.47 lakh members and 250 forest labour societies with 61,152 members.

Table 8.20 Information of fisheries societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
Societies (no.)	3,463	3,263	(-)5.8
Members (lakh)	3.45	3.37	(-)2.3
Share capital	80.65	76.86	(-)4.7
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	68.93	66.17	(-)4.0
Working capital	269.11	267.10	(-)0.8
Fish & fish products sold	632.75	751.51	18.8
Societies in loss (no.)	1,179	1,150	(-)2.5
Amount of loss	48.32	45.15	(-)6.6

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Fisheries, GoM * Provisional

Table 8.21 Information of co-operative marketing societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
Societies (no.)	1,183	1,207	2.0
Members (lakh)	12.14	12.87	6.0
Share capital	84	93	10.7
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	26	25	(-)3.8
Working capital	1,120	1,188	6.1
Sales			
(a) Agriculture produce	1,207	2,174	80.1
(b) Fertilizers	623	710	14.0
(c) Seeds	75	88	17.3
(d) Consumer goods	113	122	8.0
Societies in loss (no.)	466	508	9.0
Amount of loss	13	17	30.8

* Provisional

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

Table 8.22 Information of non-agricultural co-operative credit societies

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
Societies (no.)	20,805	20,465	(-)1.6
Members (lakh)	237.06	225.51	(-)4.9
Deposits	88,998	84,426	(-)5.1
Own funds	21,646	20,794	(-)3.9
Share capital	8,021	7,510	(-)6.4
<i>Of which, State Govt</i>	0.84	0.71	(-)15.5
Working capital	1,67,944	1,58,339	(-)5.7
Loans advanced	71,813	62,668	(-)12.7
Loans outstanding	68,269	61,764	(-)9.5
Loans overdue	8,282	8,061	(-)2.7
Loans recovered	68,128	60,865	(-)10.7
Societies in loss (no.)	4,683	4,462	(-)4.7
Amount of loss	1,775	1,427	(-)19.6

* Provisional

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

Maharashtra State co-operative housing finance corporation ltd.

8.33 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 8.23.

Co-operative consumer stores

8.34 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 31st March, 2017 besides the apex consumer federation, there were 126 wholesale consumer stores and 1,653 primary consumer stores working in the State. Information of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores is given in Table 8.24.

Table 8.23 Information of Maharashtra State co-op. housing finance corporation ltd.

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
	Members (no.)	10,441	
Working capital	90.17	86.71	(-)3.8
Gross loans	644	644	0.0
Loans outstanding	55.84	53.12	(-)4.9
Loans overdue	25.98	22.45	(-)13.6
Loans recovered	3.65	2.72	(-)25.5

Source : Maharashtra State co-op. housing finance corporation ltd.

* Provisional

Table 8.24 Information of consumer federation, wholesale and primary co-operative consumer stores

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	As on 31 st March					
	Consumer federation		Wholesale consumer stores		Primary consumer stores	
	2016	2017*	2016	2017*	2016	2017*
Number	1	1	128	126	1,702	1,653
Members ('00)	6	6	3,305	3,253	11,152	10,699
Share capital	0.58	0.51	15.58	14.03	56.94	36.55
Of which, State Government	-	-	2.73	2.7	1.69	1.37
Amount of loss	0.2	0.27	3.27	3.0	6.5	4.04
Consumer stores in loss (no.)	-	-	51	63	443	435

* Provisional

Source : Office of the Commissioner for Co-operation and Registrar Co-operative Societies and Maharashtra State Co-operative Consumer Federation Ltd, GoM

Licensed money lenders

8.35 Apart from agriculture and non-agricultural credit societies, the State allowed licensed 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. Information of licensed money lenders is given in Table 8.25.

Table 8.25 Information of licensed money lenders

Particulars	As on 31 st March		Per cent change
	2016	2017*	
	Money lenders	12,208	
Number of Loanee	10,56,273	10,95,701	3.7
Loans disbursed (₹ crore)	1254.97	1614.76	28.7

* Provisional Neg- Negligible

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

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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	1,353	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	1,56,892	97,425	1,37,293	16,851
(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
Total	2013-14	29,123	3,26,362	1,20,418	20,321	10,65,971	6,30,487	8,37,396	2,00,516
	2014-15	28,601	3,37,144	1,09,971	22,052	11,19,618	6,43,589	8,80,542	2,08,831

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

ANNEXURE 8.2

INDEX NUMBERS OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION IN INDIA

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Sr. No.	Item	Weight	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ^{++*}
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
I	General Index	100.00	103.3	106.7	111.0	114.7	120.0	122.6
II	Mining and quarrying	14.37	94.7	94.6	93.3	97.3	102.5	100.2
III	Manufacturing	77.63	104.8	108.6	112.7	115.9	121.0	124.0
	Industry groups							
1	Food products	5.30	103.3	104.6	110.9	104.7	98.9	100.7
2	Beverages	1.04	106.7	104.8	108.2	109.7	106.3	102.7
3	Tobacco products	0.80	107.5	116.4	131.1	136.3	115.9	96.6
4	Textiles	3.29	108.0	112.6	116.9	119.4	117.4	116.4
5	Wearing apparel	1.32	99.0	114.8	114.4	131.0	151.7	132.6
6	Leather and related products	0.50	110.6	113.0	123.0	123.6	122.3	122.8
7	Wood and products of wood and cork, except furniture ; manufacture of articles of straw & plating material	0.19	97.0	94.6	95.3	97.5	93.1	91.7
8	Paper and paper products	0.87	103.3	114.2	115.1	116.5	114.0	109.4
9	Printing & reproduction of recorded media	0.68	96.8	105.8	100.0	103.8	106.0	101.8
10	Coke and refined petroleum products	11.77	105.9	108.0	108.6	113.7	119.1	122.4
11	Chemicals and chemical products	7.87	103.9	108.8	109.2	113.7	116.5	114.9
12	Pharmaceuticals, medicinal, chemical and botanical products	4.98	108.1	114.3	116.9	132.1	172.3	207.2
13	Rubber and plastic products	2.42	101.0	112.4	117.7	118.3	120.5	111.2
14	Other non-metallic mineral products	4.09	102.9	103.1	108.2	110.4	109.9	110.5
15	Basic metals	12.80	107.8	112.5	123.5	124.3	130.6	135.3
16	Fabricated metal products ,except machinery and equipment	2.65	97.0	101.5	105.9	103.4	105.5	103.7
17	Computer, electronic and optical products	1.57	100.6	115.2	117.6	123.6	126.7	145.9
18	Electrical equipment	3.00	113.0	117.4	122.0	128.4	122.6	106.6
19	Machinery and equipment n. e. c	4.77	102.9	103.3	102.6	105.9	114.1	115.7
20	Motor vehicles, trailers & semi-trailers	4.86	100.1	99.1	102.6	101.1	101.7	110.5
21	Other transport equipment	1.78	99.2	103.5	110.0	112.5	117.5	133.0
22	Furniture	0.13	112.9	125.4	115.6	163.9	176.2	180.7
23	Other Manufacturing	0.94	113.1	105.2	105.7	119.9	125.6	109.6
IV	Electricity	7.99	104.0	110.3	126.6	133.8	141.6	149.7

Source - Central Statistics Office, GoI

* Provisional

++ upto December

ANNEXURE 8.3

MINERALS PRODUCTION IN MAHARASHTRA

(Quantity: '000 tonne)

(Value: ₹ Lakh)

Sr. No.	Minerals	Quantity / Value	1961	1971	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2016-17*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	Salt	Quantity	384	472	540	229	148	180	154
2	Coal	Quantity	856	2,085	5,770	16,848	28,754	36,932	40,559
		Value	186	745	6,681	47,244	2,10,192	5,08,249	7,49,451
3	Chromite	Quantity	1	3	2	--	0.6	--	0.001
		Value	1	5	5	--	8	--	0.042
4	Iron Ore	Quantity	362	613	1,456	645	22	1,018	1,198
		Value	51	69	657	384	31	7,154	7,177
5	Limestone	Quantity	55	363	715	5,135	6,066	10,431	11,998
		Value	2	33	163	1,968	5,266	15,647	44,993
6	Manganese ore	Quantity	179	218	232	276	363	589	417
		Value	206	148	553	1,615	6,280	54,109	46,988
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	1,893
		Value	2	21	137	443	1,705	4,585	22,984
9	Dolomite	Quantity	6	5	27	28	65	79	--
		Value	0.38	1	8	27	145	71	--
10	Silica sand	Quantity	5	27	89	197	168	327	--
		Value	0.34	3	3	87	228	982	--
11	Fluorite (Graded)	Quantity	--	--	--	3	3	284	1
		Value	--	--	--	--	24	12,457	--
12	Laterite	Quantity	--	--	--	85	83	49	--
		Value	--	--	--	76	107	58	--
13	Kyanite	Quantity	--	5	22	15	0.2	3	3
		Value	--	11	53	85	1	24	93
14	Others ^{SS}	Quantity	--	4	544	912	306	4,034	610
		Value	--	0.36	27	196	49	5,258	649

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

(2) Assistant Salt Commissioner, GoI, Mumbai

\$ Figures are for calendar year.

\$\$ Others include minerals like Sand Stowing and Silimanite.

* Provisional

ANNEXURE 8.4

DETAILS OF CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES IN MAHARASHTRA

Item (1)	1970-71 (2)	1980-81 (3)	1990-91 (4)	2000-01 (5)	2010-11 (6)	2015-16 (7)	2016-17* (8)
I. Number of co-operative societies							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	29	31	34	34	34	34	34
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	20,420 [§]	18,577	19,565	20,551	21,451	21,102	21,089
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,964	5,474	11,291	22,014	23,434	20,805	20,465
(4) Marketing societies	410	423	931	1,115	1,719	1,183	1,207
(5) Agro-processing enterprises [@]	6,810	14,327	28,954	39,070	48,848	27,412	25,344
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies [@]	11,964	21,915	43,845	75,232	1,28,760	1,26,371	1,27,162
Total	42,597	60,747	1,04,620	1,58,016	2,24,306	1,96,907	195,301
II. Number of members ('000)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies ^{§§}	70	1,014	1,485	1,371	247	209	211
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	3,794	5,416	7,942	10,125	15,001	15,922	16,814
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	2,438	3,759	9,302	18,467	21,618	23,706	22,551
(4) Marketing societies	282	471	745	840	1,337	1,214	1,287
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	959	2,124	3,974	6,339	8,010	5,594	5,374
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	1,038	1,999	3,455	5,880	6,809	6,385	6,265
Total	8,581	14,783	26,903	43,022	53,022	53,030	52,502
III. Working capital (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	613	1,831	8,806	39,267	89,719	1,16,916	1,32,803
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	343	527	1,851	6,988	18,987	19,265	18,701
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	168	1,209	7,508	66,887	1,04,814	1,67,944	1,58,339
(4) Marketing societies	39	188	340	1,518	1,300	1,120	1,188
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	219	1,029	4,588	13,288	28,717	49,292	44,221
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	107	426	1,191	6,492	4,897	8,719	8,626
Total	1,489	5,210	24,284	1,34,440	2,48,434	3,63,256	3,63,878
IV. Gross loan (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	751	1,528	9,085	28,709	40,436	58,996	59,533
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	133	250	800	3,734	8,060	14,611	15,461
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	204	1,129	5,178	39,268	49,907	71,813	62,668
(4) Marketing societies	3	3	8	18	11	1	4
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	3	12	17	103	2,052	1,715	2,128
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	4	12	60	235	215	240	250
Total	1,098	2,934	15,148	72,067	1,00,681	1,47,376	1,40,044

ANNEXURE 8.4 (Concl.)

Item	1970-71	1980-81	1990-91	2000-01	2010-11	2015-16	2016-17*
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
V. Outstanding loans (₹ crore)							
(1) Apex and central-Agricultural and non-agricultural credit societies	478	1,137	5,889	23,120	42,385	63,013	66,423
(2) Primary Agricultural credit societies	284	384	1,310	5,308	12,024	15,677	13,824
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	105	731	4,594	35,908	47,863	68,269	61,764
(4) Marketing societies	2	4	9	182	5,032	18	22
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	6	30	69	236	3,724	3,534	2,997
(6) Social services & other Co-op. societies	8	25	191	2,899	834	921	712
Total	883	2,311	12,062	67,653	1,11,862	1,51,432	1,45,742
VI. Turnover-Value of produced goods sold (₹ crore)							
(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	941	826
(3) Non-agricultural credit societies	3	10	--	38	76	--	--
(4) Marketing societies	214	979	2,602	3,205	1,368	2,018	3,094
(5) Agro-processing enterprises	194	1,031	3,467	7,496	46,112	21,916	21,142
(6) Social services & other co-op. societies	69	187	330	1,588	4,076	1,383	3,778
Total	531	2,353	6,638	13,339	52,225	26,258	28,840

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 Globalisation is the reality of new era and to make progress quality infrastructure is inevitable. Resilient infrastructure is the basic requirement to achieve balanced, inclusive and sustained economic growth. The component of infrastructure are energy, transport (surface, rail, water & air), communication, etc.

ENERGY

9.2 Energy is essential in enhancing the quality of life and sustained economic growth. Ensuring adequate, reliable and stable power is one of the most important critical factor in infrastructure development.

Electricity

9.3 Electricity is significant form of energy and is essential for all facets of life. The State has unveiled an ambitious plan to provide electricity supply for all.

Installed capacity

9.4 The total installed capacity as on 31st March, 2017 in the State was 35,166 MW of which share of public sector was 39.3 per cent, private sector was 54.4 per cent (of which 33 per cent non-renewable & 21.4 per cent renewable) and Public-Private Partnership (PPP) (Ratnagiri Gas Power Project Ltd.) was 6.3 per cent. The installed capacity of generating electricity in the State as on 31st March, 2016 was highest in India. The installed capacity has increased by 7.9 per cent during 2016-17 and the Central sector allocation to the State has increased by 1.3 per cent than the previous year. The sourcewise installed capacity is given in Table 9.1.

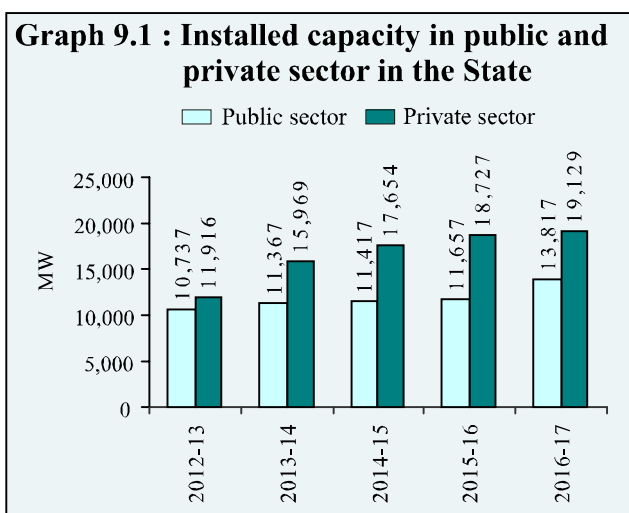


Table 9.1 Sourcewise installed capacity

(MW)

Source	As on 31 st March			As on 31 st December, 2017	Per cent change in 2016-17 over 2015-16
	2015	2016	2017		
In the State	31,291	32,604	35,166	35,468	7.9
Thermal	18,436	19,066	21,496	21,496	12.7
Renewable	6,717	7,400	7,532	7,839	1.8
Hydro	3,066	3,066	3,066	3,061	0.0
Natural gas	3,072	3,072	3,072	3,072	0.0
Central sector allocation	6,627	7,026	7,114	7,422	1.3

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

Electricity generated

9.5 The total electricity generated (including renewable sources) in the State was 1,15,046 Million Units (MU) during 2016-17 and during 2017-18 upto December it was 74,968 MU. The share of public, private and public-private partnership in total electricity generation during 2016-17 was 43.3 per cent, 52.7 per cent and four per cent respectively. The sourcewise electricity generated is given in Table 9.2.

Graph 9.2 : Electricity generated by public and private sector in the State

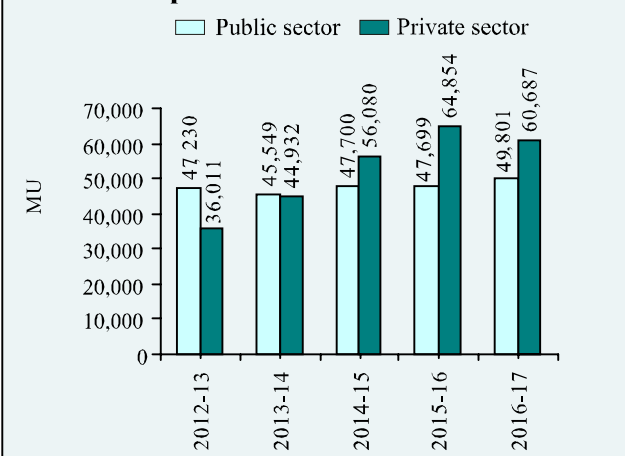


Table 9.2 Sourcewise electricity generated

Source	(MU)				Per cent change in 2016-17 over 2015-16
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18**	
In the State	1,03,779	1,13,787	1,15,046	74,968	1.1
Thermal	84,882	94,482	89,084	59,440	(-)5.7
Natural gas	4,626	5,302	9,481	6,229	78.8
Hydro	5,856	5,045	5,978	3,112	18.5
Renewable ^{\$}	8,415	8,958	10,502	6,187	17.2
Received from central sector	30,401	29,179	32,582	18,626	11.7

Note : 1 Unit = 1 Kilo Watt Hour

\$ including captive

* Provisional

+ upto December

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

Electricity purchased

9.6 During 2016-17 per unit average cost of electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM was ₹ 4.06 and BEST was ₹ 4.97. The electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST is given in Table 9.3.

Table 9.3 Electricity purchased by MAHADISCOM and BEST

Year	MAHADISCOM		BEST	
	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)	Electricity purchased (MU)	Total cost (₹ Crore)
2015-16	1,16,325	47,696	4,860	2,700
2016-17	1,17,600	47,761	4,655	2,314
2017-18 ⁺	83,260	33,709	2,998	1,349

Source: MAHADISCOM, BEST

+ upto October

Electricity consumed

9.7 Aggregate consumption of electricity in the State during 2016-17 was 1,08,455 MU, as against 1,16,743 in 2015-16. The consumption of electricity by the industrial sector was largest (31.2 per cent), followed by agriculture (26.1 per cent) and domestic sector (24.8 per cent) in the State. Sectorwise electricity consumption is given in Table 9.4.

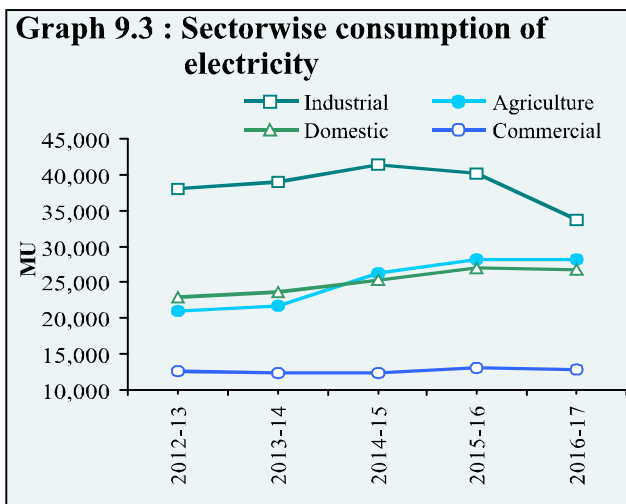


Table 9.4 Sectorwise electricity consumption

(MU)

Sector	April-March			April-October*		Per cent change in 2017-18 over 2016-17
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2016-17	2017-18	
Industrial	41,522	40,231	33,833	19,302	22,313	15.6
Agriculture	26,407	28,236	28,272	11,174	13,245	18.5
Domestic	25,428	27,001	26,874	17,240	18,009	4.5
Commercial	12,504	13,182	12,872	7,807	8,288	6.2
Public Services [@]	4,183	4,287	4,504	2,608	2,731	4.7
Railways	2,443	1,795	113	72	91	26.4
Other	368	2,011	1,987	1,204	1,303	8.2
All	1,12,855	1,16,743	1,08,455	59,407	65,980	11.1

@ Public lighting & water supply works

* Provisional

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata power, Reliance infrastructure, BEST

9.8 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity in India and Maharashtra is given in Table 9.5.

Table 9.5 Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity

(Units)

Sector	2015-16		2016-17	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
All	683.6	965.2	712.0	907.0
Industrial	226.2	286.4	233.6	282.3
Agriculture	137.1	237.6	151.3	236.0
Domestic	189.1	233.7	203.1	224.8
Commercial	68.1	116.1	69.9	111.9

Source: Central Electricity Authority, GoI

9.9 The electricity consumption in Konkan region including Brihan Mumbai city (34.7 per cent) is highest followed by Pune (25.8 per cent), Nashik (14.2 per cent), Aurangabad (12.4 per cent),

Nagpur (7.5 per cent) and Amaravati (5.4 per cent). Regionwise consumption of electricity is given in Table 9.6.

Table 9.6 Regionwise consumption of electricity

(MU)

Region	Year	Sector					Total
		Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Agriculture	Other [@]	
Konkan (including Greater Mumbai)	2015-16	13,975	8,894	16,389	140	2,869	42,267
	2016-17	13,859	8,657	12,995	136	1,955	37,603
Nashik	2015-16	1,200	407	3,088	5,079	634	10,408
	2016-17	1,977	601	3,443	8,427	945	15,392
Pune	2015-16	5,066	2,486	11,861	8,826	1,690	29,929
	2016-17	5,087	2,335	10,301	8,484	1,734	27,941
Aurangabad	2015-16	2,637	556	4,731	9,747	1,339	19,010
	2016-17	1,781	439	3,480	6,976	795	13,472
Amravati	2015-16	1,482	230	687	3,200	590	6,189
	2016-17	1,494	241	671	3,021	452	5,879
Nagpur	2015-16	2,641	609	3,475	1,244	971	8,940
	2016-17	2,676	599	2,942	1,228	722	8,168
Total	2015-16	27,001	13,182	40,231	28,236	8,093	1,16,743
	2016-17	26,874	12,872	33,833	28,272	6,603	1,08,455

@ includes public water supply works, public lighting, railways & others

Source: MAHADISCOM, TATA power, BEST, Reliance infrastructure

9.10 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

9.11 The State has taken various measures for capacity addition, improving Transmission & Distribution (T & D) network and energy conservation, which has resulted in improved supply position. During 2016-17, the average peak demand of MAHADISCOM was 16,903 MW with load shedding of 37 MW, whereas it was 17,121 MW with load shedding of 82 MW during 2017-18 upto November. 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
2013-14	14,406	13,830	576
2014-15	15,812	15,392	420
2015-16	15,948	15,850	98
2016-17	16,903	16,866	37
2017-18 ⁺	17,121	17,039	82

Source: MAHADISCOM

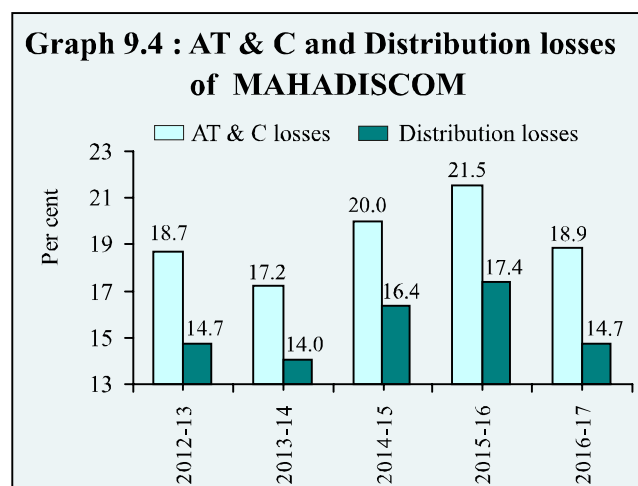
+ upto November

Transmission and distribution network infrastructure

9.12 Improvement in T & D network infrastructure 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 along with anti-theft drive undertaken by MAHATRANSCO and MAHADISCOM.

9.13 The transmission capacity of MAHATRANSCO was about 1,19,263 Mega Volt Ampere (MVA) with the network of 44,685 circuit km transmission lines and 652 sub-stations by 2016-17. During 2016-17, the transmission capacity of 8,398 MVA was added through the line length of 985 circuit km and 19 sub-stations and the transmission capacity of 2,110 MVA was added through line length of 1,017 circuit km and eight sub-stations during 2017-18 upto December. The transmission losses of MAHATRANSCO were 3.63 per cent for 2016-17 and 3.35 per cent during 2017-18 upto November.

9.14 The distribution network of MAHADISCOM has 3,257 sub-stations, 9,92,989 circuit km line length and 5,83,725 distribution transformers by the end of 2016-17. During 2017-18 upto December, 147 sub-stations, 6,900 circuit km line length and 7,510 distribution transformers were added. During 2016-17 16,72,342 meters were replaced and 5,38,899 meters were replaced during 2017-18 upto October. Under anti-theft drive, 46,530 cases were detected and amount of ₹ 17.03 crore was recovered during 2016-17. Amount of ₹ 11.27 crore was recovered from 32,240 cases detected during 2017-18 upto October. The aggregate technical and commercial (AT & C) losses of MAHADISCOM were 22.1 per cent, Tata power 0.93 per cent and Reliance infrastructure 3.63 per cent during 2017-18 upto October.



9.15 The contribution of MAHADISCOM to the distribution utilities in the State was 84.5 per cent followed by Reliance infrastructure 7.3 per cent, Tata power 4.1 per cent and BEST 4.1 per cent during 2016-17. The distribution losses are given in Table 9.8

Table 9.8 Distribution losses

(per cent)

Licensee	Distribution losses			
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
MAHADISCOM	16.4	17.4	14.7	14.6
Tata power	1.08	0.63	0.85	0.75
Reliance infrastructure	9.47	9.24	8.77	8.86
BEST	6.53	5.83	5.42	5.00

Source : MAHADISCOM, Tata power, Reliance infrastructure, BEST

⁺ upto September

9.16 *Ujwal Discom Assurance Yojana (UDAY)*: The scheme for the financial turnaround of power distribution companies (State-owned DISCOM) has been approved by GoI in 2015 with an objective to improve the operational and financial efficiency of the State DISCOM. Under this scheme an amount of ₹ 4,959.75 crore has been transferred by GoM to MAHADISCOM during 2016-17. The State has completed the feeder metering, rural feeder audit and distribution of Light-Emitting Diode (LED), bulbs whereas distribution transformer metering is in progress.

9.17 *Integrated Power Development Scheme*: GoI has launched the scheme in 2015 for urban areas (statutory towns) only. As per census 2011, in all 254 towns having population more than 15,000 are considered under the 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 ₹ 258.05 crore to the State, of which expenditure of ₹ 104 crore was incurred upto December, 2017.

Capacity addition

9.18 **Thermal power:** Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Ltd. has accorded approval for implementation of the action plan for installation and commissioning of Flue-gas desulfurisation (FGD) project at various thermal power stations of MAHAGENCO. Capacity of addition projects at Chandrapur 2,500 MW, Bhusawal 1,000 MW, Paras 1,250 MW, Khaparkheda 500 MW and Koradi 1,320 MW are in process.

9.19 **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.

9.20 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. 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 capacity	Installed capacity			
		As on 31 st March			As on 31 st October, 2017
		2015	2016	2017	
Wind	9,400	4,444	4,662	4,769	4,775
Bagasse co-generation	2,500	1,415	1,415	1,849	1,849
Small Hydro Projects (SHP) [#]	732	294	302	304	304
Biomass	831	200	200	215	215
Urban solid waste	287	3	3	3	3
Industrial waste	200	32	34	9	9
Solar	7,500	329	362	383	624
Total	21,450	6,717	6,978	7,532	7,779

SHP (less than 25 MW capacity) installed by Water Resource Department

Source : MEDA, 'Energy Statistics 2016', Water Resource Department, GoM

Regulatory measures and electricity tariffs

9.21 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. Average tariffs of electricity in 2017-18 are given in Table 9.10

Table 9.10 Average Tariffs of electricity in 2017-18

(₹ per unit)				
Category of user	MAHADISCOM	Reliance infrastructure	Tata power	BEST
LT - Domestic/Residential				
BPL	1.54	@	@	2.51
0-100 Units	4.87	4.14	1.55	3.50
101-300 Units	8.51	8.43	4.00	5.95
301-500 Units	11.50	9.79	7.37	8.47
501-1,000 Units	13.08	11.64	9.92	10.34
Above 1,000 Units	14.34	11.64	9.92	10.34
LT - Commercial/Non-residential				
0-20 KW	10.33	10.29	7.68	9.86
> 20 KW & ≤ 50 KW	13.32	10.39	8.25	9.77
Above 50 KW	15.79	10.93	9.49	10.37
LT - Industry				
below 20 KW load	6.35	8.74	7.27	9.21
above 20 KW load	9.23	9.46	8.78	9.20
LT - Agriculture				
Un-metered – Pumpsets	3.95	--	--	--
Metered – Pumpsets	3.28	4.87	--	--
Metered – Others	5.01	--	--	--
LT - Street lights (Public lighting)				
Grampanchayat & A, B & C class Municipal Councils	5.61	--	--	--
Municipal Corporation areas	6.88	8.81	7.83	8.73
LT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	8.67	8.28	7.89	8.67
Other	9.06	8.55	9.26	9.38
HT - Industry				
8.61	8.61	9.80	8.55	9.13
HT - Railways / Metro / Monorail				
9.16	9.16	7.99	7.88	@
HT - Public services				
Government educational institutions & hospitals	8.57	9.21	7.77	8.02
Other	10.56	10.13	9.03	9.40
HT- Agriculture pumps				
4.19	4.19	--	--	--

Source: MERC

@ Average tariff not shown as no or less number of consumers

-- Not Applicable

9.22 After notifying the Rooftop Solar PV Net Metering Regulations, 2015 in all 3,100 consumers have been connected with 31.5 MW capacity upto October, 2017.

9.23 **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 have been installed in the State through market mode system. The achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures are given in Table 9.11.

Table 9.11 Achievements under energy conservation programme and other measures

(no.)

Particulars	Achievement		
	2015-16	2016-17	Cumulative upto March, 2017
Energy conservation programme			
a) Energy audit	72	85	972
b) Walk through energy audit	0	0	2,247
c) Waste heat recovery	0	0	11
d) Replacement of compact fluorescent lamp (CFL) at grampanchayat	11,696	0	1,53,066
e) Demo project of energy conservation in govt./semi govt. office buildings	6	15	87
f) Installation of energy conservation devices in municipal councils	10	0	34
Wind monitoring stations	3	0	409
Solar radiation assessment centres	1	1	7
Common study room	0	0	18,603
Village electrification (a) villages	0	43	586
(b) hamlets	0	10	703
Solar power plants in govt. buildings	11	17	41
Briquetting projects	17	32	152
Wind solar hybrid system (a) no.	0	10	286
(b) capacity (KW)	0	100	2,174
Wind solar hybrid system in <i>ashramshala</i> & hostels	0	0	20
Exhibitions	20	16	277
Solar energy applications in <i>ashramshala</i> (solar home light, street sight, water heating system & power packs)	0	0	10

Source: MEDA

9.24 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, 2017 in the State. The schemes & programmes for village electrification, network improvement and energy conservation are given below.

9.24.1 Deen Dayal Upadhyay Gram Jyoti Yojana : GoI has launched this 100 per cent centrally sponsored scheme since 2015 for rural areas 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).

9.24.2 Energisation of agricultural pumps : During 2016-17 about 1,25,522 agricultural pumps were energised and 47,140 agricultural pumps were energised during 2017-18 upto December. For removing the backlog of electrification of agricultural pumps Govt. has sanctioned grant of ₹ 87.3 crore during 2017-18 and efforts are being made to reach the stage of 'electricity connection on demand'.

9.24.2.1 There are about 40.82 lakh agricultural pumps in the State. Subsidy is provided for purchase of electricity supplies to the agricultural pumps. A provision of ₹ 6,242.45 crore is made during 2017-18 for giving electricity subsidy to agricultural pumps as against ₹ 4,510.39 crore during 2016-17.

9.24.3 *Atal Saur Krushi Pump Yojana* : This scheme is being implemented in the State since 2015 and upto December, 2017 about 4,576 solar agricultural pumps are commissioned against a target of 7,540.

9.24.4 *Mukhyamantri Saur Krishi Vahini Yojana* : This scheme is announced recently and aims to provide solar power units to the farmers at a cheap rate and is specifically targeting to feed the agro-pumps & to give farmers uninterrupted 12 hour power supply.

9.24.5 *Domestic Efficient Lighting Programme*: This programme was launched in June, 2015 under which the existing CFL and incandescent lamps of domestic consumers are being replaced by LED. The programme is being implemented by Energy Efficient Services Ltd. (a joint venture of PSU of Ministry of Power, GoI) and facilitated by MAHADISCOM in the State. MERC approved project design document for 3.86 crore LED bulbs distribution to MAHADISCOM with estimated expenditure of ₹ 553.93 crore, leading to estimated annual savings of 750 MU with expected demand reduction of about 293 MW. A target of distributing three crore LED bulbs within two financial years has been set. As on 31st December, 2017 about 2.17 crore LED bulbs have been distributed in the State.

9.25 **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 plants and open access consumers).

9.26 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 RPO. MERC has declared MEDA as the 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 2017-18), minimum quantity of purchase from renewable energy sources (in terms of energy equivalent in KWh) target is two per cent for solar and 10.5 per cent for other renewable energy. RPO achievements are given in Table 9.12.

Table 9.12 RPO achievements

(Per cent)

Distribution Licensee	Achievement*					
	Solar		Other RE		Total	
	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18	2016-17	2017-18
MAHADISCOM	0.38	0.33	8.36	7.45	8.74	7.78
Tata power	1.09	1.77	10.16	9.70	11.25	11.47
Reliance infrastructure	0.73	0.65	7.34	3.21	8.07	3.86
BEST	0.98	0.60	9.08	3.73	10.06	4.33

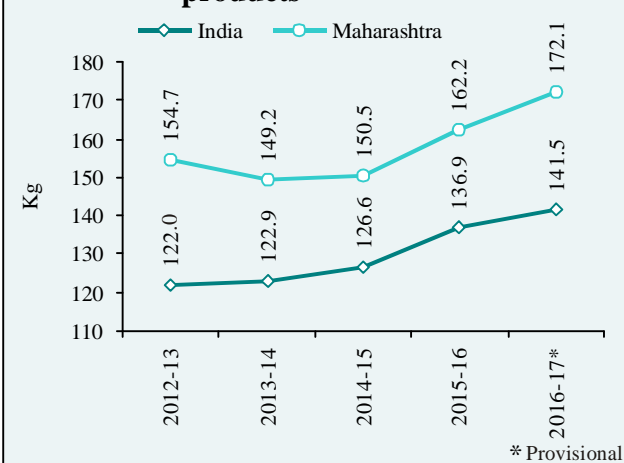
Source: MEDA

* Provisional

Other forms of energy

Petroleum and natural gas

9.27 The total consumption of petroleum products shows increasing trend. Consumption of major petroleum products in comparison with previous year indicates rise of 3.2 per cent and 6.1 per cent respectively for India and Maharashtra during 2016-17. Consumption of major petroleum products in India and Maharashtra is given in Table 9.13.

Graph 9.5 : Per capita sale of petroleum products

* Provisional

Table 9.13 Consumption of major petroleum products

('000 Tonnes)

Petroleum products	2015-16		2016-17*	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
Naptha	13,271	297	13,174	401
Liquified Petroleum Gas (LPG)	19,623	2,425	21,537	2,635
Motor Spirit/Gasolene (MS)	21,847	2,837	23,765	3,025
Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)	6,826	486	5,397	413
Aviation Turbine Fuel (ATF)	6,262	1,374	6,998	1,466
High Speed Diesel (HSD)	74,647	7,814	76,015	8,071
Light Diesel Oil (LDO)	407	88	449	98
Furnace Oil (FO)	6,482	823	7,077	858
Hot Heavy Stock (HHS)/ Low Sulphur Heavy Stock (LSHS)	150	18	104	27
Lubricants/Greas	3,571	317	3,353	307
Bitumen	5,938	468	5,939	500
Others	2,802	1,281	3,137	1,537
Total	1,61,826	18,228	1,66,945	19,338

Source: 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2015-16 and 2016-17' report

* Provisional

9.28 LPG domestic consumers, distributors, Superior Kerosene Oil (SKO)/ Light Diesel Oil (LDO) dealers and retail outlets are given in Table 9.14.

Table 9.14 LPG domestic consumers, distributors, SKO/LDO dealers and retail outlets

Particular	2014-15		2015-16		2016-17	
	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra	India	Maharashtra
LPG Domestic Consumers (lakh)	1,819	217.9	2,017.9	234.6	2,346.1	256.5
LPG Distributors (no.)	15,930	1,549	17,916	1,697	18,786	1,756
SKO/LDO Dealers (no.)	6,558	769	6,548	767	6,543	767
Retail Outlets (no.)	53,419	5,207	56,190	5,419	59,595	5,684
PDS SKO allocation ('000 MT)	6,979.8	5,41.5	6,759.05	487.36	8,908.9*	724.3*
PDS SKO upliftment of allocation ('000 MT)	6,996.5	568.2	6,643.4	477.8	5,197.2*	403.1*

Source: 'Indian Petroleum and Natural Gas Statistics 2014-15, 2015-16 and 2016-17'

* Provisional

9.29 Mahanagar Gas Limited, Maharashtra Natural Gas Limited and Gas Authority of India Ltd. (GAIL) are the operating entities of Piped Natural Gas (PNG) connections, Compressed Natural Gas (CNG) stations and CNG vehicles for the State. As on March, 2017 there are 1,233 CNG stations and about 30.45 lakh CNG vehicles in India of which 245 stations and 6.86 lakh vehicles are in the State. There are 36.14 lakh PNG connections in India of which 10.03 lakh connections are in the State.

9.30 **Pradhan Mantri Ujjwala Yojana:** The scheme aims to safeguard the health of women & children by providing them with a clean cooking fuel-LPG, so that they don't have to compromise their health in smoky kitchens or wander in unsafe areas collecting firewood. Under this scheme, LPG connections will be provided to BPL families with support of ₹ 1,600 per connection in the next three years. Ensuring women's empowerment, especially in rural India, the connection will be issued in the name of women of the household. Identification of the BPL families will be done through Socio Economic Caste Census Data.

Modified direct benefit transfer scheme for LPG consumers

9.31 There are about 2.63 crore domestic LPG consumers in the State. Out of these, about 1.34 crore consumers have single bottle connection and about 1.28 crore consumers have double bottle connection. Annual cap per LPG connection is upto 12 subsidised LPG bottles as per the policy of GoI. Modified direct benefit transfer scheme to LPG consumers in the State has been launched in November, 2014. As on 31st December, 2017 the number of active LPG consumers in the State is about 2.37 crore, LPG AADHAR seeded consumers are about 2.08 crore. The cumulative number of consumers voluntarily giving up the subsidy benefits for LPG was 16.90 lakh as on 31st December, 2017.

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATION

9.32 An efficient transport and communication system is a prerequisite for increase in productivity and sustained socio-economic development. 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 in leveraging these services.

Surface transport

Road network

9.33 The road network consists of highways, district roads, village roads and internal city roads. 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, 2017 was 3.03 lakh km. During 2016-17, an outlay of ₹ 4,050 crore was approved and an expenditure of ₹ 3998.01 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 districtwise road length according to breadth in 2016-17 is given in Annexure 9.3.

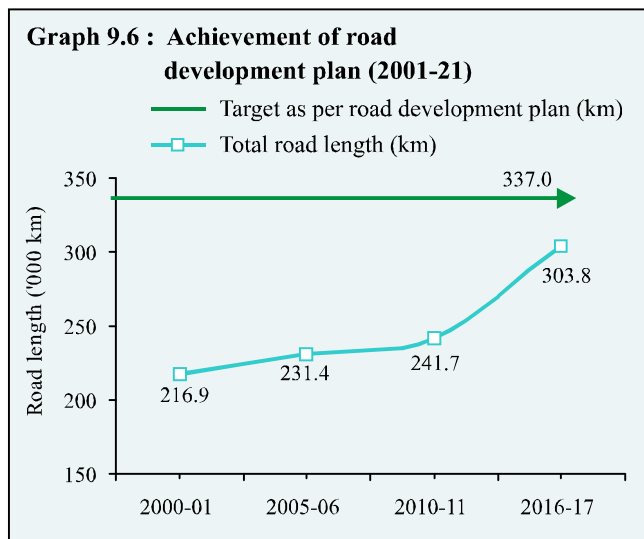


Table 9.15 Road length maintained by PWD and ZP

(km)

Year	Type of roads						Total
	National highways	Major state highways	State highways	Major district roads	Other district roads	Village roads	
2014-15	4,766	6,163	33,860	50,585	58,115	1,45,879	2,99,368
2015-16	7,438	5,180	33,330	50,844	58,116	1,45,881	3,00,789
2016-17	12,275	3,861	30,589	52,637	58,116	1,45,881	3,03,359

Source: PWD, GoM

Central Road Fund

9.34 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 (roads of interstate connectivity and economic importance) 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 2015-16 ^{\$}	832	8,328.19	4,741.83	91	736	8,103.35	3,810.64
2016-17	170	1,233.63	3,106.40	150	4	349.96	681.84
2017-18 ⁺	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1,002	9,561.82	7,848.23	241	740	8,453.31	4,492.48

\$ from 2001-02

+ upto January

Note: Total 21 works have been deleted, of which 16 are of 2016-17 and 5 from previous years

Source: PWD, GoM

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

9.35 The scheme is being implemented since 2000 and basic objective of *Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana* (PMGSY) is to provide all-weather road connectivity to the unconnected habitations in the rural areas with a population of 500 & above (250 & above for tribal areas). The GoI has sanctioned PMGSY-II (sharing pattern is 60 per cent of GoI and 40 per cent of GoM) in 2013 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 upgradation of 2,620 km road length has been given to the State by GoI.

9.35.1 A target of 27,207 km of road length for connecting 8,808 habitations in the State has been set under PMGSY for the year 2017-18. Upto November, 2017 road length of 25,665 km has been created by connecting 8,584 habitations. The progress of PMGSY is given in Table 9.17. The total road length constructed and/or upgraded and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception are given in Table 9.18.

Table 9.17 Progress of PMGSY

Year	Habitations connected (no.)	Road length (km)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
2015-16	220	318	258.26
2016-17	157	512	681.46
2017-18 ⁺	52	176	367.00

Source: RDD, GoM

+ upto October

Table 9.18 Cumulative road length constructed and or upgraded and number of habitations connected under PMGSY since inception(As on 31st March)

Year	Physical target		Cumulative physical achievement			
	Road length (km)	Habitations (no.)	Road length (km)		Habitations connected (no.)	
2016	24,439	8,315	22,898	(94)	8,009	(96)
2017	24,439	8,315	23,198	(95)	8,218	(99)
2018 ⁺	27,207	8,808	25,665	(94)	8,584	(97)

Source: RDD, GoM

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage to target

+ upto November

Chief Minister Gramsada Yojana

9.36 Chief minister *Gram Sadak Yojana* is being implemented in the State from 28th October, 2015 for connecting unconnected habitations and upgradation of existing rural roads. The target upto March, 2017 for upgradation is 8,634 km road. During 2017-18 upto December the road length upgraded is 1,614 km and expenditure incurred was ₹ 2,250 crore.

Projects of Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation

9.37 Maharashtra State Road Development Corporation (MSRDC) has completed 19 projects with estimated cost of ₹ 8,081 crore and incurred expenditure of ₹ 7,874 crore upto October, 2017. The total toll collected from the partially and fully completed projects upto October, 2017 was ₹ 7,636 crore as against the total expenditure of ₹ 8,710 crore. Status of on-going projects of MSRDC is given in Table 9.19.

Table 9.19 Status of on-going projects of MSRDC

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Estimated project cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure ⁺ (₹ Crore)	Expected year of completion
Pune ring road	2016-17	4,200.00	7.21	NA
<i>Maharashtra samruddhi mahamarg</i>	2016-17	46,000.00	438.56	NA
Thane- Ghodbunder elevated road	2016-17	3,000.00	0.89	NA
Bhivandi- Kalyan -Shilphata elevated road	2016-17	2,600.00	3.30	NA
Rail over bridges in Vidharbha	2016-17	870.00	2.96	NA
Thane creek bridge –III	2016-17	775.00	0.33	NA
Way side amenities on Mumbai-Pune express way (MPEW)	2014-15	200.00	3.26	2017-18
Increasing capacity of MPEW	2009-10	5,000.00	17.03	2019-20
Extended MUIP	2008-09	2,065.00	663.77	2017-18
Modernisation of border check post	2008-09	1,000.00	50.87	NA
Widening of Nagpur-Katol-Jalalkheda road	2008-09	31.00	4.65	2017-18
Versova- Bandra sea link project	2007-08	4,419.00	18.89	NA
Mumbai Urban Infrastructure Project (MUIP)	2005-06	393.40	168.01	2017-18
Mumbai Urban Transport Project (MUTP)	2003-04	471.73	718.16	2017-18
Integrated road development programme				
Nagpur	2001-02	422.00	514.85	2017-18
Aurangabad	2001-02	142.00	340.55	2017-18

Source: MSRDC

NA Not Available

+ upto October, 2017

Maharashtra Samruddhi Mahamarg

9.38 This proposed corridor is eight lane expressway connecting Mumbai to Nagpur (701 km long and 120 m wide) and will enable travellers to cover the distance in eight hours. This expressway will pass through 10 districts, 26 tehsils and 390 villages and thereby it will connect 24 districts. At the crossing points of state and national highways an innovative idea of development of 24 *Krusha Samruddhi Kendra* is proposed. This corridor is proposed to connect industrial places (Butibori, Wardha, Amravati, Jalna, Chikalthana, Shendra, Waluj and Sinnar), tourist & pilgrimage places (Sewagram, Karanja (Lad), Lonar, Sindkhedraja, Ellora and Shirdi). This work is proposed through Engineering, Procurement and Construction (EPC) basis. The total land required is 8,513.19 ha, of which 5,165.28 ha including 1,130.05 ha government land is acquired. The total estimated cost of the project is ₹ 46,000 crore and an expenditure of ₹ 438.56 crore is incurred upto October, 2017.

Projects of Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority

9.39 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. 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
EXTENDED MUIP: phase - I, II & III : 35 sub-projects (phase I&II- 17 roads, 18 flyovers, phase III-18 roads including 32 bridges, 3 tunnels & 133 km road)	2007	6,235.12	2,404.48	2019	11 roads & 8 flyovers of phase I & II are completed
Mithi river works phase II deepening, widening, beautification, service roads, etc.	2007	570.76	524.09	2017	Almost completed
Multi-modal corridor from Virar to Alibaug: Construction of freeway with eight lanes for the vehicles besides dedicated lanes for buses (126 km)	2010	9,500.00 [@]	10.90	2023	Consultants appointed
Construction of elevated road in between BKC - G block & the eastern express highway.	2015	155.70	69.92	2018	Work in progress
Kurla to Wakola phase I	2016	449.00	31.75	2019	Work order issued
Bharat Diamond Bourse to Wakola Junction phase II under extension of SCLR	2017	220.80	NA	2020	Work order issued
Mumbai Trans – Harbour link : Construction of bridge across the sea from Sewri to Nhava (22 km)	2017	17,843	159.54	2022	Concerned clearances received. Work order to be issued

BKC Bandra Kurla Complex

NA Not available

SCLR Santacruz Chembur link road

@Excluding land acquisition cost

+ upto October, 2017

Source: MMRDA

Motor vehicles

9.40 The total number of motor vehicles on road in the State as on 1st January, 2018 was 3.14 crore (25,859 vehicles per lakh population), showing an increase of about 7.6 per cent over the previous year. Of the total vehicles in the State, about 31.79 lakh vehicles (7.7 per cent) were in *Brihanmumbai*. The number of vehicles per km road length (maintained by PWD and ZP) in the State is 104. The categorywise number of motor vehicles on road is given in Table 9.21 and yearwise series of number 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 st January					
	Maharashtra			Brihanmumbai		
	2017	2018*	Per cent change	2017	2018*	Per cent change
Two wheelers (motorcycles, scooters & mopeds)	21,390.3	23,008.7	7.6	1,740.6	1,889.9	8.6
Auto rickshaws	720.4	747.3	(-)3.7	125.5	139.6	11.2
LMV (cars, jeeps, station wagons & taxis)	4,446.0	4,810.2	8.2	1019.7	1,081.78	6.1
Buses (stage carriages, contract carriages, school buses & PSV)	121.1	128.7	6.3	11.4	13.0	14.0
Goods vehicles {Articulated/Multiaxial vehicles, trucks & lorries, tankers, delivery vans (3 & 4 wheelers), etc.}	1,476.9	1,582.8	7.2	50.8	51.7	1.8
Tractors	616.2	651.1	5.7	0.2	0.2	0.0
Trailers	348.6	409.4	17.4	0.1	0.1	0.0
Ambulances	12.7	15.0	18.1	1.2	1.3	8.3
Others	53.7	61.8	15.1	1.3	1.4	7.7
Total	29,185.9	31,415.0	7.6	2,950.8	3,179.0	7.7

Source : Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM PSV - Public Service Vehicles LMV-Light Motor Vehicles *Provisional

9.41 The driving licenses are being issued online in the form of smart cards through 'SARTHI' software and registration of vehicle certificate is issued in the form of a smart card through 'VAHAN' software. The number of valid motor driving licenses in the State at the end of March, 2017 was 329.59 lakh, showing an increase of 9.9 per cent over the previous year. The number of learning licenses issued in the State during 2016-17 was 25.5 lakh.

9.42 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 2017 was 11. Number of road accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai are given in Table 9.22.

Table 9.22 Number of road accidents, persons killed & injured in the State and Brihanmumbai

Year	Number of Accidents		Number of persons killed			Number of persons injured		
	State	Brihan- mumbai	State	Brihan- mumbai	Per cent [@]	State	Brihan- mumbai	Per cent [@]
2015	63,805 ^{\$}	23,347 ^{\$}	13,212	520	3.9	39,606	4,037	10.2
2016	39,848 [#]	3,349 [#]	12,883	510	4.0	35,894	3,532	9.8
2017	35,853 [#]	3,160 [#]	12,264	490	4.0	32,128	3,287	10.2

\$ including all registered accidents

Only offence registered accidents

@ Brihanmumbai to State

Source : Office of the Additional Director General (Traffic), GoM

Public passenger road transport facility

Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation

9.43 Share capital of GoI and GoM in Maharashtra State Road Transport Corporation (MSRTC) as on 31st March, 2017 is ₹ 56.77 crore and ₹ 1,341.21 crore respectively. MSRTC carried an average of 66.95 lakh passengers per day during 2016-17. Effective kms operated per day has decreased by about 1.4 per cent and the percentage load factor (including value of

concessions) has decreased by 0.8 percentage points over the previous year. Rates of passenger tax on income from rural, air-conditioned and urban passenger transport as on 31st March, 2017 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

(Per cent)

Connectivity	Villages covered		Population served	
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16	2016-17
Direct	74.5	75.6	91.2	91.7
Upto 3 km	15.7	15.1	5.8	5.6
Between 3 to 5 km	5.6	5.4	1.7	1.6
Beyond 5 km	4.2	3.9	1.3	1.1

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.24 Operational statistics of MSRTC

Item	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent change	2017-18 ⁺
Total vehicles in possession	18,514	18,710	1.1	18,569
Average no. of buses on road per day	16,981	16,834	(-)0.9	16,447
Total employees (as on 31 st March)	1,05,679	1,03,043	(-)2.5	1,01,373
Average effective km operated per day (lakh)	57.39	56.61	(-)1.4	55.82
Average no. of passengers carried per day (lakh)	67.11	66.95	(-)0.2	66.31
Vehicle productivity (km)	310.01	302.54	(-)2.4	300.59
KPTL (48.50 Norm)	47.62	47.65	0.1	47.28
Crew productivity (km)	214.76	213.01	(-)0.8	216.30
Bus Staff ratio (on road vehicles)	6.22	6.12	(-)1.6	6.18
Average seating capacity	43.71	43.35	(-)0.8	43.40
Percentage load factor (excluding value of concessions) [@]	55.71	54.63	(-)1.1	56.37
Percentage load factor (including value of concessions) [@]	69.60	68.75	(-)0.8	70.62

Source : MSRTC

KPTL kilometers per ten liters (Diesel)

@ point

+ upto December

9.44 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 of MSRTC

Particulars	Fairs		Casual contracts					
	2015-16	2016-17	2015-16			2016-17		
			Concessional	Non-concessional	Total	Concessional	Non-concessional	Total
Effective km (lakh)	196.37	192.62	125.52	64.80	190.32	115.12	57.64	172.76
Income earned (₹ lakh)	5,924.45	6,646.07	3,125.99	3,337.50	6,463.49	2,877.38	2,982.86	5,860.20
Earnings per km (₹)	30.17	34.50	24.90	51.50	33.96	24.99	51.75	33.92

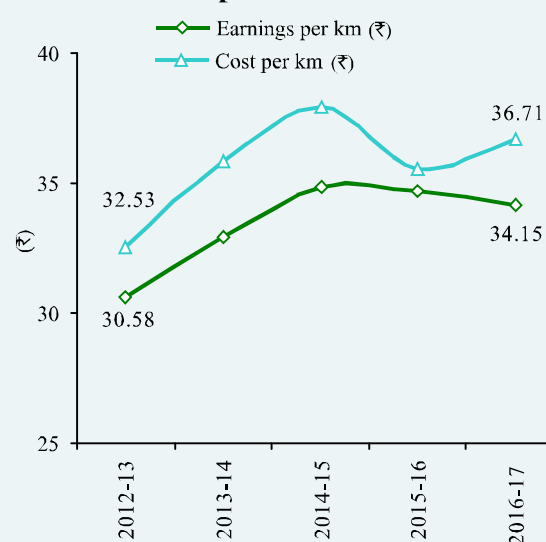
Source: MSRTC

9.45 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 2016-17 an amount of concession was ₹ 1,352.70 crore. Financial status of MSRTC is given in Table 9.26.

Particulars	(₹ Crore)	
	2015-16	2016-17 ^s
(A) Receipts		
Revenue from passengers	7,069.28	6,790.97
Other revenue	215.20	265.25
Total (A)	7,284.48	7,056.22
(B) Expenditure		
Passenger, motor vehicle & municipal taxes and octroi	915.41	881.65
Depreciation	354.66	307.42
Others	6,197.17	6,394.69
Total (B)	7,467.24	7,583.76
i) Profit (A - B)	(-)182.76	(-)527.54
ii) Prior period adjustment	60.87	22.05
iii) Net profit (i+ ii)	(-)121.89	(-)505.49

Source: MSRTC \$ unaudited

Graph 9.7 : MSRTC- earnings per km and cost per km



9.46 The toll charges paid by MSRTC during the year 2015-16 and 2016-17 were ₹ 123 crore and ₹ 109 crore respectively. The number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC is given in Table 9.27.

City public passenger transport

9.47 The public passenger road transport is one of the major mode of passenger transport in cities. This facility is available in 21 cities in the State. Of these, MSRTC provides local passenger transport facility in seven cities, *Brihanmumbai Electricity Supply & Transport (BEST) in Brihanmumbai, Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd (PMPML) in Pune & Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation area and in remaining 11 cities respective Municipal Corporations/Council provide such facilities. Operational statistics of public passenger transport services in cities is given in Table 9.28.*

Table 9.27 Number of accidents and compensation paid by MSRTC

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17
Accidents (no.)	2,920	2,772
Persons killed (no.)	445	445
Persons injured (no.)	5,213	4,745
Accidents per lakh km	0.14	0.13
On the spot payment (₹ lakh)	50.55	33.31
Final compensation (₹ lakh)	7,160.21	7,831.77

Source: MSRTC

Table 9.28 Operational statistics of public passenger transport services in cities(As on 31st 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)	
	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017	2016	2017
MSRTC (City operations)	485	467	2.40	2.35	0.89	0.84	(-)2,271	(-)3,080
BEST	3,466	3,267	28.99	28.34	6.40	5.86	(-)1,06,192	(-)99,010
PMPML	1,447	1,382	11.24	10.79	3.13	2.99	(-)15,181	(-)21,042
Navi Mumbai municipal transport	257	309	2.31	2.79	0.72	0.85	(-)4,159	(-)4,147
Nagpur municipal transport	240	229	1.24	1.57	0.43	0.46	(-)2,440	(-)7 [#]
Thane municipal transport	192	195	1.58	1.29	0.36	0.33	(-)4,353	(-)4,746
Kolhapur municipal transport	101	107	0.60	0.66	0.24	0.24	(-)692	(-)418
Solapur municipal transport	96	59	0.72	0.31	0.23	0.14	(-)582	(-)837
Kalyan-Dombivli municipal transport	83	75	0.46	0.42	0.16	0.13	(-)1,216	(-)1,348
Amravati municipal transport	33	25	0.28	0.25	0.08	0.04	7	(-)63
Mira-Bhayander municipal transport	30	32	0.19	0.23	0.05	0.07	(-)310	(-)460
Ahmednagar municipal transport	18	15	0.11	0.08	0.02	0.02	(-)72	(-)7
Akola municipal transport	-	5	-	0.02	-	0.01	-	-
Khopoli municipal transport	13	14	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	12	16

Excludes net profit/loss figures from April, 2016 to February, 2017

Source: MSRTC, BEST, PMPML & Concerned Municipal Corporations/ Council

Railways

9.48 Railway is the major mass transport system. Freight and passenger traffic are the two major segments of the railways. The railway route length in the State as on 31st March, 2017 was 6,165 km (including 381 km of Konkan railway), which is 9.2 per cent of the total railway route length (67,368 km) of India. The work of doubling of the route length of 35 km between Panvel & Pen is completed. The status of on-going railway works in the State is given in Table 9.29.

Table 9.29 Status of on-going railway works(As on 30th June, 2017)

Name of the route	Route length (km)	Total project cost (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)
Pen-Roha (doubling)	40	163.00	95
Baramati-Lonand (new line)	64	736.44	50
Belapur-Seawood-Uran (new line)	27	1,781.98	48
Ahmednagar-Narayandoh -Beed-Parli- Vajinath	261	2,271.00	40
Bhusawal-Jalgaon 3 rd line (doubling)	24	199.12	31
Wardha-Sewagram-Nagpur 3 rd line (doubling)	76	540.02	16
Teegaon-Chichonda 3 rd line (doubling)	17	175.66	13
Kalyan-Kasara 3 rd line (doubling)	68	792.89	9
Wardha-Nanded via Yavatmal-Pusad (new line)	284	2,491.43	8

Source: South Eastern, Central, South Central & Western Railway and Konkan Railway Corporation.

Mumbai suburban railway

9.49 Suburban rail network is the major mode of mass transport in Mumbai. Two zonal railways, viz. Western railway and Central railway operate Mumbai suburban railway system. The Harbour line and Trans Harbour line are parts of the Central railway. A fleet of 258 local trains is utilised to run 2,979 train services, daily carrying on an average 76.5 lakh passengers. Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) on Mumbai suburban railway route is given in Table 9.30.

Table 9.30 Number of accidental deaths and injured (causewise) on Mumbai suburban railway route

Cause of accident	2015		2016		2017	
	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured	Deaths	Injured
Line cross	1,801	468	1,798	379	1,651	376
Fall in gap	40	26	13	19	18	6
Fall down from train	806	1,697	657	1,498	654	1,434
Hitting railway poles	13	89	8	85	12	90
Other ^s	644	1,069	726	1,382	679	1,439
Total	3,304	3,349	3,202	3,363	3,014	3,345

^s Includes electric shock, suicide, natural deaths, cases referred for chemical analysis, etc.

Source : Mumbai Railway Police Commissionerate, GoM

9.50 *Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation Ltd. (MRVC)* is implementing rail component of Mumbai Urban Transport Projects (MUTP). The work of extension of Andheri to Goregaon harbour line is completed. The extension of platforms on harbour line for 12 coaches is completed and procurement of 153 coaches is completed. 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 31st January, 2018)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Length of corridor (route kilometer)	Estimated cost (₹ Crore)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Physical progress (per cent)	Expected year of completion
Thane-Diva (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	2008-09	9.44	440	265.17	69	2019
Mumbai Central - Borivali (additional 6 th line)	2008-09	29.50	919	193.34	17	2021
CST-Kurla (additional 5 th & 6 th line)	2008-09	15.39	891	69.13	3	2021

Source : Mumbai Railway Vikas Corporation

Mumbai metro rail project

9.51 Mumbai metro rail based rapid transit system project is being implemented on Public Private Partnership (PPP) basis. The status of on-going metro rail projects in MMR upto October, 2017 is given in Table 9.32

Table 9.32 Status of on-going metro rail projects in Mumbai Metropolitan Region

(₹ Crore)

Name of project	Commence- ment year	Cost of project	Expendi- ture+	Expected year of completion	Status
Andheri (E)-Dahisar(E) (16.5 km)	2016	6,208	448.07	2019-20	40 per cent civil works completed
Dahisar-D.N. Nagar (18.6 km)	2016	6,410	124.21	2019-20	32 per cent completed
Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ (33.5 km)	2015	23,136	3,644.00	2020-21	Civil works in progress
D.N. Nagar –Mandale (23.64 Km)	2017	10,986	59.69	2020-21	Tender process in progress
Wadala-Ghatkopar-Thane-Kasarwadavli (32 km)	2017	14,549	3.81	2021-22	Tender process in progress

Source : MMRDA

+ upto October, 2017

Navi Mumbai metro rail project

9.52 CIDCO has finalised four metro rail corridors for development in phases. CIDCO is developing an elevated Metro Rail first line from CBD Belapur-Pendhar having length of 11.10 km in first phase at an estimated project cost of ₹ 3,063.63 crore and the work is in progress. The expenditure incurred upto October, 2017 is ₹ 1,315.37 crore.

Nagpur metro rail project

9.53 Nagpur metro rail project consists of length of 38.22 km and 36 stations. The entire stretch of this project will be divided into two corridors viz. North-South corridor of 19.66 km length with 17 stations and East-West corridor of 18.56 km length with 19 stations. The cost of this project is estimated at ₹ 8,680 crore. The total and required is 87.95 ha, of which 79.39 ha land has been acquired. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2017 is ₹ 2787.39 crore.

Pune metro rail project

9.54 Pune metro rail project consists of two corridors viz. Chichwad to Swargate of 16.59 km length and Vanaz to Ramwadi of length 14.66 km and estimated cost of this project is ₹ 11,420 crore. This project is expected to be completed by 2021. The total land required is 44.25 ha, of which government land is 31.57 ha, of this 20 ha has been acquired. The expenditure incurred upto December, 2017 is ₹ 207 crore.

Water transport

9.55 The maritime sector is of crucial importance as it plays a vital role in sustaining growth in trade and commerce. The State has constituted a comprehensive Maharashtra Port Development policy in 2016. In this policy, emphasis is laid on integrated development of ports along with providing boost for promoting industries along the 720 km coastline. The policy also has a special component related to upgradation of integrated infrastructure promising connectivity between ports, railways and roads. The emphasis is also on promoting industries & businesses in ship manufacturing & repair along the coastal stretch. The State is undertaking various projects for construction of new and refurbishment of existing passenger facilities under inland water transport projects.

Major ports

9.56 The State has two major ports, operated by Mumbai Port Trust (MbPT) and Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust (JNPT). During 2016-17, MbPT and JNPT handled 630.48 lakh MT and 621.51 lakh MT cargo traffic respectively. Operational statistics of major ports is given in Table 9.33.

Table 9.33 Operational statistics of major ports

Item	MbPT			JNPT		
	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent change	2015-16	2016-17	Per cent Change
Total cargo capacity (lakh MT)	502.50	502.50	0.0	793.70	893.70	12.6
Employees (no.)	10,166	9,445	(-7.1)	1,638	1,615	(-1.4)
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	611.10	630.48	3.2	640.27	621.51	(-2.9)
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	412.94	427.25	3.5	350.75	347.56	(-0.9)
b) Export	198.16	203.23	2.6	289.52	273.95	(-5.4)
Passenger traffic handled ('000)	3.18	17.44	448.4	NA	NA	NA
Vessels handled (no.)	5,169	5,427	5.0	2,780	2,720	(-2.2)
Operating income (₹ Crore)	1,478.18	1,477.80	0.0	1,665.10	1700.97	2.2
Operating expenditure (₹ Crore)	1,075.69	1,111.67	3.3	693.12	804.97	16.1
Operating surplus/profit (₹ Crore)	402.49	366.13	(-9.0)	971.98	896.00	(-7.8)

Source : MbPT & JNPT

NA Not Applicable

Non-major ports

9.57 Dhamankhol-Jaigad, Dighi and Lavgan-Jaigad (Angre port) ports are 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 cargo handling. Operational statistics of non-major ports is given in Table 9.34.

Table 9.34 Operational statistics of non-major ports

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
Cargo traffic handled (lakh MT)	288.49	348.94	227.92
<i>Of which</i> a) Import	244.74	290.09	194.33
b) Export	43.75	58.85	33.59
Passenger traffic handled (lakh)	180.72	182.82	118.37
<i>Of which</i> a) By mechanised vessels	169.80	173.18	114.60
b) By non- mechanised vessels	10.92	9.64	3.77

Source : Maharashtra Maritime Board

+ upto November

Sagarmala programme

9.58 This programme aims to promote port-led development. The vision is to reduce logistics cost for EXIM and domestic trade with minimal infrastructure investment. As a part of *Sagarmala*, projects have been identified across the areas of port modernisation and new port development, port connectivity enhancement, port led industrialisation and community development. The work of construction of breakwater and roll on roll off (roro) service at Mandwa is in progress. The construction of roro jetty at Gorai, Vasai, Bhayender, Narangi, Kharwadeshwari, Manori and Ghodbunder is proposed under the programme.

Marina

9.59 Marinas would help decongest water areas by eliminating un-authorized/ un-organised anchorages. Under the Ist phase, development of infrastructural facilities for anchoring 30 boats will be taken at creek at Belapur near Panvel. The work is expected to be completed by December, 2019. The yachts, speed boats anchored near Gateway of India can be anchored under this project. The journey time between Gateway of India to Belapur will be reduced to 15 minutes.

Air transport

9.60 Airports Authority of India (AAI) along with Mumbai International Airport Ltd. has built the new integrated Terminal T2 with a capacity to handle 40 million passengers per annum at *Chhatrapati* Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai. There are three international and 13 domestic airports functioning in the State. The passenger and cargo traffic handled at Baramati, Kolhapur, Solapur, Nanded, Osmanabad, Latur and Yavatmal is meagre. Ojhar airport, Nashik carried about 1,73,151 MT and 1,01,783 MT cargo during 2016-17 and 2017-18 (upto December) respectively. Operational statistics of passenger and cargo traffic of selected airports in the State are given in Table 9.35.

Table 9.35 Operational statistics of selected airportwise passenger and cargo traffic

(As on 31st March)

Airport	Passengers (Lakh)			Cargo (MT)		
	2016	2017	Per cent change	2016	2017	Per cent change
A) Domestic	372.16	415.05	11.5	2,48,513	2,78,096	11.9
Mumbai	300.46	327.12	8.9	2,09,003	2,34,917	12.4
Pune	51.76	65.12	25.8	31,765	34,645	9.1
Nagpur	15.21	17.82	17.2	5,958	6,726	12.9
Aurangabad	2.99	3.24	8.4	1,406	1,436	2.1
Juhu	1.74	1.75	0.6	381	372	(-)2.4
B) International	119.38	128.91	8.0	4,96,679	5,47,791	10.3
Mumbai	116.24	124.42	7.0	4,96,246	5,47,372	10.3
Pune	2.40	2.57	7.1	0	0	--
Nagpur	0.74	1.92	159.5	433	419	(-)3.2
Total (A + B)	491.54	543.96	10.7	7,45,192	8,25,887	10.8

Source : Airport Authority of India

neg. negligible

9.60.1 Daily flight operations at Nanded Airport from Hyderabad commenced on 27th April, 2017 and from Mumbai commenced on 16th November, 2017.

9.60.2 To reduce air-traffic congestion in *Chhatrapati* Shivaji International Airport, an additional airport has been proposed at Navi Mumbai in four phases through PPP with estimated cost of about ₹ 16,704 crore. The airport is planned for capacity of 60 million passengers per annum & the first phase will be developed for minimum from CIDCO.

9.60.3 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., a joint venture company comprising of Maharashtra Airport Development Company Ltd. and AAI. The Request for Proposal (RFP) prepared for up-gradation and modernisation of Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar International Airport, through PPP on Design, Build, Finance, Operate & Transfer basis is prepared.

Communications

9.61 Posts, telephones, voice-video and data telecommunication are major components of the communication system. The operational statistics of postal services is given in Table 9.36.

9.62 The internet subscriber base in the State as on 30th September, 2017 was 5.45 crore which is highest among all the states.

9.63 The total number of landline connections at the end of September, 2017 in the State was 48.38 lakh. The landline and cell phone connections per lakh population were 3,985 and 1,08,874 respectively. Data of landline and cell phone connections is given in Table 9.37.

Table 9.36 Operational statistics of postal services

(no.)			
Particulars	Area	2015-16	2016-17
Post offices	Rural	11,368	11,366
	Urban	1,233	1,236
	Total	12,601	12,602
Letter boxes	Rural	40,720	37,355
	Urban	7,616	7,579
	Total	48,336	44,934
Delivery postmen (including dak sevak)	Rural	20,037	16,626
	Urban	14,181	7,447
	Total	34,218	24,073

Source : General Post Office, Mumbai

Table 9.37 Landline and cell phone connections

(Lakh)

Operator	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones	Landlines	Cell phones
MTNL	18.89	12.42	18.61	13.00	18.34	13.94
BSNL	15.35	58.50	14.19	65.02	13.26	67.97
Bharati	4.24	192.19	4.37	208.73	4.39	216.68
Idea/Spice	NA	275.65	NA	308.55	NA	313.99
Reliance	3.33	113.71	3.39	214.33	3.31	239.73
Tata	8.18	98.84	8.29	78.53	8.63	70.31
Vodafone	0.27	271.35	0.37	283.74	0.40	283.86
Aircel-Dishnet	NA	54.68	NA	55.87	0.05	49.40
Telenor	NA	81.63	NA	77.03	NA	65.85
Total	50.26	1,158.97	49.22	1,304.80	48.38	1,321.73

Source : Telecom Regulatory Authority of India

NA Not Applicable

+ upto September

* * * * *

ANNEXURE 9.1

ELECTRICITY SUPPLY & CONSUMPTION IN THE STATE

Item (1)	1960-61 (2)	1970-71 (3)	1980-81 (4)	1990-91 (5)	2000-01 (6)	2010-11 (7)	2016-17 (8)
A. Installed capacity (MW)							
A - 1 Installed Capacity in the State							
(1) Thermal	477 ⁵	1,065 ⁵	2,771	6,462	8,075	9,665	21,496
(2) Renewable Energy	--	--	--	--	--	3,408	7,532
(3) Hydro	282	844	1,317	1,552	2,874	3,066	3,066
(4) Natural Gas	--	--	--	672	1,820	2,714	3,072
Total (A-1)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	12,769	18,853	35,166
A - 2 State's share in Installed Capacity of -							
(1) National Thermal Power Corp.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,048 [@]	4,686	6,424
(2) Nuclear Power Corporation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	137	690	690
Total (A-2)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	2,185	5,376	7,114
Total (A-1 + A-2)	759	1,909	4,088	8,686	14,954	24,229	42,280
B. Generation (MU) -							
(1) Thermal	1,903 ⁵	3,392	11,416	28,085	49,377	52,796	89,084
(2) Natural Gas	--	--	--	2,730	6,943	18,729	9,481
(3) Hydro	1,365	4,533	6,448	5,615	4,889	6,374	5,978
(4) Renewable Energy #	--	--	--	--	--	5,118	10,502
Total	3,268	7,925	17,864	36,430	61,209[#]	83,017	1,15,046
C. Consumption (MU) -							
(1) Industrial	1,853	5,312	8,130	14,706	18,363	34,416	33,833
(2) Domestic	260	732	1,779	5,065	11,172	19,546	26,874
(3) Agriculture	15	356	1,723	6,604	9,940	16,257	28,272
(4) Commercial	198	547	949	2,068	4,105	11,527	12,872
(5) Railways	339	421	766	970	1,581	2,188	113
(6) Public Water works	35	146	330	N.A.	1,199	1,983	2,494
(7) Public lighting	20	74	159	291	551	846	2,010
(8) Miscellaneous	--	62	198	267	378	633	1,987
Total	2,720	7,650	14,034	29,971	47,289	87,396	1,08,455
D. Per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (Units)							
(1) Industrial	46.8	105.4	129.5	195.4	191.2	307.2	282.3
(2) Commercial	5.0	10.9	15.1	27.5	42.7	102.9	111.9

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
17	2016-17	12,275	3,861	30,589	52,637	58,116	1,45,881	3,03,359

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 2015-16					Achievement in Length 2016-17 [#]				
		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	60	--	--	--	60	--	--	--	--	--
2	Thane	250	213	900	2,114	3,477	278	248	357	7	890
3	Palghar	255	391	3,259	2,065	5,970	347	448	591	61	1,447
4	Raigad	1,200	266	2,237	2,418	6,121	1,377	291	491	158	2,317
5	Ratnagiri	457	914	8,021	0	9,392	759	911	1,546	0	3,216
6	Sindhudurg	124	788	6,889	0	7,801	219	815	1,214	0	2,248
	Konkan Division	2,346	2,572	21,306	6,597	32,821	2,980	2,713	4,199	226	10,118
7	Ahmednagar	723	1,237	11,245	7,582	20,787	875	2,255	2,044	102	5,276
8	Nashik	1,229	1,543	11,654	4,710	19,136	1,186	1,610	2,135	0	4,931
9	Dhule	550	533	5,433	85	6,601	568	628	638	0	1,834
10	Nandurbar	248	492	4,472	1,793	7,005	224	585	763	0	1,572
11	Jalgaon	556	1,257	4,433	6,420	12,666	582	1,429	2,054	654	4,719
	Nashik Division	3,306	5,062	37,237	20,590	66,195	3,435	6,507	7,634	756	18,332
12	Pune	1,278	1,246	16,454	120	19,098	1,287	1,322	3,957	119	6,685
13	Satara	451	963	8,889	2,158	12,461	469	1,050	1,923	38	3,480
14	Sangli	573	1,055	6,355	4,247	12,230	522	1,448	1,608	3	3,581
15	Kolhapur	590	861	3,743	3,500	8,694	617	985	1,199	34	2,835
16	Solapur	1,710	927	11,851	2,908	17,396	1,534	1,008	3,639	313	6,494
	Pune Division	4,602	5,052	47,292	12,933	69,879	4,429	5,813	12,326	507	23,075
17	Aurangabad	671	787	7,061	2,006	10,525	565	687	2,093	114	3,459
18	Jalna	277	424	4,937	1,756	7,394	335	392	1,497	36	2,260
19	Parbhani	180	513	3,789	929	5,411	160	352	1,273	71	1,856
20	Hingoli	75	169	3,505	17	3,766	128	251	912	25	1,316
21	Nanded	384	733	8,306	1,846	11,269	311	883	3,065	159	4,418
22	Beed	789	598	7,519	3,473	12,379	696	522	1,984	155	3,357
23	Osmanabad	360	801	4,831	1,467	7,459	376	931	1,254	59	2,620
24	Latur	270	901	4,671	1,640	7,482	328	855	1,213	133	2,529
	Aurangabad Division	3,006	4,926	44,619	13,134	65,685	2,899	4,873	13,291	752	21,815
25	Buldhana	561	826	2,635	1,585	5,607	385	861	1,064	0	2,310
26	Akola	388	503	1,533	938	3,392	260	522	635	0	1,417
27	Washim	286	450	1,119	1,119	2,974	244	507	493	0	1,244
28	Amravati	677	960	1,792	4,909	8,338	574	1,037	1,746	232	3,589
29	Yawatmal	487	997	4,241	2,517	8,242	652	1,000	1,288	190	3,130
	Amravati Division	2,399	3,736	11,320	11,098	28,553	2,115	3,927	5,226	422	11,690
30	Wardha	234	469	1,092	2,298	4,093	224	607	861	165	1,857
31	Nagpur	784	631	3,118	4,238	8,771	757	789	1,537	1058	4,141
32	Bhandara	137	360	3,673	1,040	5,210	143	413	652	175	1,383
33	Gondia	103	433	2,301	2,803	5,640	106	534	623	395	1,658
34	Chandrapur	415	508	3,309	3,593	7,825	237	540	1,628	284	2,689
35	Gadchiroli	252	694	2,257	2,914	6,117	248	876	1,313	167	2,604
	Nagpur Division	1,925	3,095	15,750	16,886	37,656	1,715	3,759	6,614	2,244	14,332
	Maharashtra State	17,584	24,443	1,77,524	81,238	3,00,789	17,573	27,592	49,290	4,907	99,362

Source - Public Works Department, GoM

Maintained by PWD

ANNEXURE 9.4

CATEGORYWISE NUMBER OF MOTOR VEHICLES ON ROAD IN MAHARASHTRA STATE

(As on 1st January)

Sr. No. (1)	Class of vehicles (2)	1971 (3)	1981 (4)	1991 (5)	2001 (6)	2011 (7)	2016 (8)	2017 (9)	2018* (10)
1	Motor-cycles, scooters & mopeds	83,930	3,46,826	16,96,157	44,09,906	1,20,60,990	1,98,81,499	2,13,90,304	2,30,08,695
2	Motor cars, Jeeps & Station wagons	1,22,508	2,24,752	4,23,505	9,01,278	23,82,789	38,50,530	41,75,878	45,14,929
3	Taxi cabs	17,806	31,302	43,168	86,438	1,82,676	2,24,308	2,70,160	2,95,321
4	Auto rickshaws	3,049	29,474	1,26,049	4,07,660	6,44,037	7,26,120	7,20,439	7,47,337
5	Stage carriages	10,250	13,789	18,203	27,286	34,061	38,318	35,682	35,706
6	Contract carriages	--	1,498	3,980	13,975	31,459	43,985	36,407	43,233
7	Lorries—								
	(i) Diesel engine	34,987	87,079	1,80,883	3,41,344	8,78,239	13,88,231	14,09,749	15,13,678
	(ii) Petrol engine	21,791	18,005	13,774	57,317	77,189	28,563	9,427	9,255
	(iii) Others (CNG, LPG, etc.)	--	--	--	N.A.	N.A.	5,979	57,691	59,833
8	Ambulances	441	925	2,233	4,025	9,600	14,315	12,689	14,974
9	School buses	491	594	1,025	1,714	6,117	21,541	22,051	22,828
10	Private service vehicles	810	2,171	4,622	5,815	9,421	11,629	26,942	26,963
11	Trailers	7,075	23,173	60,858	1,67,856	2,84,696	3,84,482	3,48,619	4,09,365
12	Tractors	7,821	24,079	61,088	1,72,578	3,58,556	6,03,632	6,16,160	6,51,069
13	Others	810	1,319	5,040	9,872	29,829	46,997	53,670	61,805
	Total	3,11,769	8,04,986	26,40,585	66,07,064	1,69,89,659	2,72,70,129	2,91,85,868	3,14,14,991
	Motor vehicles per lakh of population	618	1,309	3,353	7,186	15,119	22,916	24,024	25,859
	Number of vehicles per km. road length maintained by PWD & ZP	5	6	15	31	71	91	97	104
	Ambulances per lakh of population	0.9	1.5	2.8	4.4	8.5	12	10	12

Source - Office of the Transport Commissioner, GoM

N.A. Not Available

* Provisional

10

Social Sector



10. SOCIAL SECTOR

10.1 The main objective of planned development is to ensure improvement in the quality life of the people, especially weaker and vulnerable sections of them. A healthy, educated and skilled workforce can contribute to economic development more effectively. Hence it emphasises social sector development. Qualitative services through public participation provide the best results in the social sector development. The disadvantaged, the disabled & the discriminated are also given due weightage in the State planning for their appropriate needs. Accordingly the links among the human development approach, the Vision 2030 agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals are inter-related to social development.

EDUCATION

10.2 Education is the most crucial input for empowering youth with knowledge, skills & vocational trainings by providing them access to productive employment which will ultimately help to boost economic growth of the State. Education system has challenges like the changing dynamics of the population's requirement with quality education, affordable vocational trainings, access to higher education, innovation & research, etc. Keeping in view these challenges, various educational programmes are being implemented through the joint venture of GoI and GoM in the State. To further enhance the quality of technical education institutes viz. Indian Institute of Information Technology, Indian Institute of Management have been established. Government initiated schemes like *Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan*, choice based credit system, self-finance universities to enhance academic standards and quality of higher education and State has enacted the new Maharashtra Public Universities Act, 2016 to meet the challenges of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation.

School education

10.3 The right to education of children in the age group of 6-14 years was enacted in the State to provide free & compulsory education. Also, it is imperative to provide "education for all, quality education" to all the children. There has been significant progress to provide primary education and secondary education. Though the major responsibility for basic education lies with the State Government, the local self-government bodies, both in rural and urban areas are associated with school education. Educational programmes, especially for primary education, are executed through collaborative efforts of the State Government and local bodies. Use of modern technology for providing education services have a significant impact not only on the quality of education but also on its accessibility to the rural areas. During 2016-17, the State Government's expenditure on primary education was ₹ 19,486 crore. Primary (Std I to VIII) educational institutions & enrolment are given in Table 10.1 and regionwise details are given in annexure 10.1.

Table 10.1 Primary (Std I to VIII) educational institutions and enrolment

Year	Schools (No.)	Enrolment (Std I to VIII) ('000)		No. of teachers ('000)	Pupil teacher ratio
		Total	of which girls		
2016-17	1,04,971	15,986	7,490	530	30.1
2017-18*	1,06,527	15,909	7,450	542	29.3

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad.

* Provisional

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

10.4 *The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)* is a comprehensive and integrated flagship programme of GoI to provide compulsory and free education to children between the age group of 6 to 14 years in a time bound manner. The SSA has made significant progress in achieving universal access and quality education through its sub programmes with variety of interventions such as opening of new schools, construction of schools & additional classrooms, toilets & drinking water facility, providing text books as well as periodic training & academic resource support, etc. In order to make digital class rooms in all schools, funds are being made available to the schools through various sources e.g. Government, Corporate social responsibility (CSR), public participation, etc. The expenditure incurred on SSA during 2016-17 was ₹ 1,981.43 crore while during 2017-18 upto December it was ₹ 1,343.58 crore. Some important indicators of primary (Std I to VIII) education are given in Table 10.2

Table 10.2 Some important indicators of primary (Std I to VIII) education

Indicator	(As on 30 th September)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18*
No. of schools imparting primary education reported under District Information System for Education (DISE)	98,219	1,04,971	1,06,527
Percentage of schools in rural areas	79.7	78.1	76.7
Density of schools/sections per 10 sq. km (a) Primary	2.8	3.2	3.2
(b) Upper primary	1.5	1.7	1.7
Primary schools /sections per thousand children population (6 to 11 years)	8	9.7	9.9
Upper primary schools / sections per thousand children population (11 to 14 years)	7	8.6	9.0
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	12.4	20.6	21.1
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	160.4	159.9	159.1
Percentage of girls enrolment	46.9	46.9	46.8
Gross Enrolment Ratio (a) Primary	104.0	100.0	100.1
(b) Upper primary	102.6	59.5	59.0
Average Student - Class room Ratio (all schools)	31	31	31
No. of teachers (lakh)	5.2	5.2	5.4
Pupil teacher ratio	31.2	30.1	29.3
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.7	99.6	98.5
Boundary wall	82.3	82.8	82.7
Functional girls toilet	99.4	99.0	96.8
Computers	56.9	62.9	68.8
Ramp [@]	86.1	85.2	85.8
Playground	87.2	87.3	86.3
Library	96.0	95.7	94.9
Electricity connection	93.9	94.0	94.2
Drop out rate (a) Primary	1.26	0.70	0.24
(b) Upper primary	1.45	1.06	1.57
Gender Parity Index (a) Primary	0.88	0.89	0.87
(b) Upper primary	0.88	0.87	0.88

Note : Upper Primary (Std VI to VIII)

@ requiring and having

*Provisional

Source : 1) Elementary education in India progress towards UEE flash statistics report, GoI

2) Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Systematic Administrative Reforms for Achievement of Learning

10.5 Throughout the year various types of statistical information is required from the schools, wherein U-DISE provides information with a very limited academic parameters and the teachers have to keep on reporting about the required information from time to time under e-Governance. Schools across the State have been directed to enter details about their students, staff members online through special software called Systematic Administrative Reforms for Achievement of Learning by Students (SARAL), with which the required Management Information System / statistical reports can be generated online anytime.

Secondary and higher secondary education

10.6 The number of secondary & higher secondary educational institutes in the State are 26,879 during 2017-18, with 66.48 lakh enrolment. During 2016-17, the State Government's expenditure on secondary & higher secondary education was ₹ 16,089 crore. Secondary & higher secondary (Std IX to XII) educational institutions and enrolment therein are given in Table 10.3.

Table 10.3 Secondary & higher secondary (Std IX to XII) educational institutions and enrolment

Year	Secondary & higher secondary (std IX to XII)				
	Institutions (No.)	Enrolment ('000)		No. of teachers (‘000)	Pupil teacher ratio
		Total	of which girls		
2016-17	25,737	6,615	3,013	213	31.1
2017-18*	26,879	6,648	3,042	218	30.5

Source : Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad.

* Provisional

Inclusive Education of Disabled

10.7 '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 2016-17, number of children benefited were 2.55 lakh and an expenditure incurred was ₹ 58.99 crore. During 2017-18, in all 2.27 lakh children were benefited and an expenditure of ₹ 40.57 crore was incurred.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

10.8 *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 2016-17 was ₹ 19.15 crore, while during 2017-18 upto December, it was ₹ 36.99 crore. Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education are given in Table 10.4.

Table 10.4 Some important indicators of secondary and higher secondary education

Indicator	(As on 30 th September)		
	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
No. of schools imparting secondary and higher secondary education reported under Unified District Information System for Education (U-DISE)	24,497	25,029	25,529
Percentage of schools in rural areas	63.7	63.7	63.0
Density of schools/ sections per 10 sq. km (a) Secondary	0.7	0.8	0.8
(b) Higher secondary	0.3	0.3	0.3
Percentage share of private un aided schools to total schools	28.1	27.9	28.4
Enrolment in schools (lakh)	61.8	64.2	66.1
Percentage of girls enrolment	45.7	45.5	45.6
Gross Enrolment Ratio (a) Secondary	89.1	90.0	91.7
(b) Higher secondary	62.1	67.8	69.8
Average Student - Class room ratio (all schools)	54	54	51
No. of teachers (lakh)	2.19	2.20	2.10
Pupil teacher ratio	28	29	31
Percentage of schools having facilities of			
Drinking water	99.9	99.9	99.9
Boundary wall	89.2	89.2	87.6
Functional girls toilet	99.6	99.8	99.5
Ramp [@]	83.9	86.6	75.0
Playground	96.0	96.1	97.0
Library	97.6	97.4	98.3
Electricity connection	96.9	97.1	97.1
Computers	92.0	93.3	95.0
Computer and internet	56.4	60.2	64.9
Drop out rate (a) Secondary	11.2	12.4	11.6
(b) Higher secondary	1.8	1.8	2.4
Gender Parity Index (a) Secondary	0.96	0.95	0.95
(b) Higher secondary	0.97	0.97	0.97

Source : 1) Secondary education in India progress towards UEE flash statistics report, GoI
2) Maharashtra Madhyamik Shikshan Parishad,

@ requiring and having

Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme

10.9 To enhance the quality of education for school going children, GoM launched 'Pragat Shaikshanik 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

Table 10.5 Progress of Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra programme

Particulars	(no.)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Pragat schools	8,791	24,687	47,973
Digital schools	11,228	27,686	63,458
Activity based learning schools	12,409	13,448	15,452
ISO certified schools	1,368	2,646	3,325
Schools using constructivism	46,608	63,595	67,758
Teachers received need based and demand-driven training	1,82,428	3,37,348	5,07,440
Average achievement of students in language (per cent)	67.0	77.13	74.33
Average achievement of students in maths (per cent)	68.0	77.05	74.33

Source : Maharashtra Academic Authority

+ upto January

VIII standard, of which one is basic test and other two are 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 Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme', Government is providing need based and demand-driven trainings to teachers. GoM is trying to persuade companies to put money in the school system by using their corporate social responsibility (CSR) funds to boost educational facilities in the State and 3,683 schools were benefitted in the year 2017-18. Progress of 'Pragat Shaikshanik Maharashtra Programme' is given in Table 10.5.

Out-of-school

10.10 According to Right to Education Act, efforts are being made to bring every out of school child in the age group of 6-14 years in educational stream, in order to avoid any child out of school or outside education. Hence, it is necessary to search out of school children, enroll them in school and teach them regularly. During the year 2017-18 upto December 48,379 children were out of school. Special training for 36,185 children was proposed, of which 15,529 were enrolled and efforts are being made to enroll the remaining.

Schemes to encourage education

10.11 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 10.6.

Table 10.6 Progress of selected schemes to encourage education

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	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	9.40	7.52	4.63	3.70	4.35 [@]	3.40 ^{\$}
Fee concession to students of Standard I to X studying in government aided and unaided schools	23.52	3.45	30.05	3.81	N.A.	5.00 ^{\$}
Free education to economically backward students (Boys) of Standard XI & XII	1.89	1.35	1.97	1.43	1.97 [@]	1.71 ^{\$}
Stipend to tribal students	0.02	0.10	0.02	0.08	N.A.	0.10 ^{\$}

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

@ Expected

\$ grant sanctioned

N.A. Not available

Girls education

10.12 GoM is implementing various schemes to promote girls education. Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas is provided and bicycles are distributed to the needy girls studying in class VIII to XII and living within five kilometers from school in selected 125 talukas under Maharashtra human development programme. Progress of a few selected schemes is given in Table 10.7.

Table 10.7 Progress of selected schemes for girls education

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
Attendance allowance scheme	4.11	9.05	3.73	8.21	N.A.	4.07 ^{\$}
Ahilyabai Holkar scheme	16.50	61.37	19.54	62.60	19.74 [@]	63.20 [@]
Free education to girls studying in XI & XII	2.76	2.01	2.78	2.09	N.A.	2.51 ^{\$}
Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya	0.04	22.09	0.04	20.57	0.04	6.64

@ Expected

\$ grant sanctioned

N.A. Not available

+ upto December

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM and Maharashtra Prathamik Shikshan Parishad

Mid Day Meal Scheme

10.13 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. Progress of Mid Day Meal scheme is given in Table 10.8.

Table 10.8 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on Mid Day Meal Scheme

Class	Calorie Norm (cal.)	Protein Norm (gm)	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
			Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)	Beneficiaries (lakh)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
I to V	450	12	64	913	66	680	71	463
VI to VII	700	20	41	675	43	522	47	345

Source : Directorate of Primary Education, GoM

+ upto December

Maharashtra Cadet Corps

10.14 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 2015-16 about 10.68 lakh students participated and an expenditure of ₹ 3.58 crore was incurred. During 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 3.07 crore was incurred.

Annual Status of Education Report-2017 (ASER)

10.15 ASER 2017, a household survey facilitated by 'Pratham' was carried out all over India in 1,641 villages of 28 districts of 24 states covering 25,726 households and 14,574 male & 15,941 female youth who are in the age group of 14 to 18 years. This is the first time that ASER has focused on an age group (14-18 years). The sample for this first attempt was limited to one or two districts per state. This survey was conducted in only two sample districts in the State viz, Ahmednagar and Satara, in 120 villages covering 1,900 households with 2,329 youths. Activity, ability, awareness and aspirations are the four major components captured in ASER 2017. Some important findings of the survey for the State are given below.

Ahmednagar District

- About 90.7 per cent of youth in the 14-18 years age group are still within the formal education system upto XII standard, five per cent are enrolled for under graduate course and 4.3 per cent are not enrolled anywhere.
- The enrollment gap between male and female in the formal education system increases with age. There is hardly any difference between boys' and girls' enrolment at age 14-16 years, but at age 18 years female not enrolled are 8.2 per cent as compared to 5.8 per cent male
- About 6.1 per cent of youth are taking vocational course. This includes those who are enrolled in school or college as well as those who are not currently enrolled
- The percentage of youth having reading ability to read Std II level text was found to be 86.0 per cent
- The percentage of youth who could divide by simple arithmetic was 34 per cent and who can perform subtractions was 26.6 per cent
- The percentage of youth who could read complete sentence in english was 67.1 per cent, reading word was 17 per cent and identifying small letters was 16 per cent

Satara District

- About 87.6 per cent of youth in the 14-18 years age group are still within the formal education system up to XII standard, 6.4 per cent are enrolled for under graduate course and 6.0 per cent are not enrolled anywhere
- The enrolment gap between male and female in the formal education system increases with age. There is not much difference between boys' and girls' enrolment at age 14-16 years, but at age 18 years, female not enrolled are 18.1 per cent as compared to seven per cent male
- About 6.2 per cent of youth are taking vocational course. This includes those who are enrolled in school or college as well as those who are not currently enrolled
- The percentage of youth having reading ability to read Std II level text was found to be 87.6 per cent
- The percentage of youth who could divide by simple arithmetic was 39.1 per cent and who can perform subtractions was 25.1 per cent
- The percentage of youth who could read complete sentence in english was 73.4 per cent, reading word was 13.8 per cent and identifying small letters was 12.8 per cent

Sainiki schools

10.16 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 2017-18 total enrolment in these schools was 18,924.

Sports education

10.17 The State Government has established '*Shiv Chhatrapati Kridapeeth*' in 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 were awarded *Shiv Chhatrapati* State Sports Award and 73 players had represented the nation in international

competitions. The State spends on an average ₹ 9,000 per trainee per month. For 2017-18, in all 627 trainees were selected. Medals received by students of sports academies are given in Table 10.9.

Table 10.9 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
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
2016-17	607	11	2	9	22	28	22	31	81	100	76	75	251

Source : Directorate of Sports and Youth Services, GoM

Adult literacy

10.18 According to the Population Census-2011 about 1.63 crore adults (age 15 years and above) in the State are illiterate. To increase adult literacy 'Sakshar Bharat Scheme' is implemented in the districts, which has female literacy rate less than the national average or less than 50 per cent. This scheme is implemented in 7,315 grampanchayats 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 IIIrd, Vth and VIIIth 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 7,315 grampanchayats. Upto August, 2017, number of new literates who received formal education certificate was 15.89 lakh. Also some innovative schemes like 'Each one Teach one', 'Sakshar Bharat Mahotsav' are implemented with community participation.

Higher & Technical education

10.19 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. alongwith general higher education. Apart from universalising elementary education, the Government is taking efforts to expand opportunities in higher education also. There are 22 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 15 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 21 deemed universities, one central university, four private universities and five institutes of national importance universities in the State. Details of streamwise institutions, their intake capacity and number of students admitted in first year of the course for the year 2017-18 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 10.10.

Table 10.10 Higher education statistics in the State(As on 30th September)

Indicator		2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
Number of Universities		45	45	49
Number of Colleges		4,646	4,569	4,286
Number of Standalone Institutions		2,700	2,501	1,959
Enrolment in Higher education [§] (lakh)	All	37.36	39.87	40.16
	Percentage of females	43.3	43.6	44.2
Enrolment in Universities & Constituent Units (lakh)	All	7.15	8.80	9.40
	Percentage of females	37.5	40.8	40.2
Gross enrolment ratio (18-23 years)	All categories	27.9	29.9	30.2
	SC	25.6	29.6	30.1
	ST	12.6	14.7	14.8
Gender Parity Index (18-23 years)	All categories	0.86	0.86	0.88
	SC	0.85	0.85	0.88
	ST	0.60	0.63	0.65
Number of teachers (lakh)	All	1.64	1.66	1.51
Pupil teacher ratio	All Institutions	23	24	27

Source : All-India Survey of Higher Education, GoI

§ Estimated

Maharashtra Public Universities Act, 2016

10.20 To meet the challenges of globalisation, privatisation and liberalisation the State enacted the new Maharashtra Public Universities Act, 2016 which has come into force from March, 2017. The Act would impact around 11 state public universities and over 5,000 colleges in the State. Key focus of this Act is to promote academic autonomy & excellence, skill based education through democratic process in the higher education. Maharashtra State Commission for Higher Education & Development is in charge and responsible for planning, monitoring, coordinating and evaluating authority. Understanding the importance of information technology education, the Act includes board of information technology which will help to create an umbrella structure to use application software & technology in academics, finances & administration to deploy technology in all domains of activities & associated tasks of the universities and to project the funds required for that purpose.

National Law Universities

10.21 The Government has established National Law Universities in Mumbai, Nagpur & Aurangabad to provide quality law education in the State. Maharashtra is the only State with three national law universities viz. Mumbai established in the year 2015, Nagpur and Aurangabad established in 2016 and 2017 respectively.

Self-financed Universities

10.22 To provide an all-inclusive access to high standard of education, foster a positive environment for knowledge, research and innovation, the Government decided to establish self-financed universities in the State. So far 11 self-financed universities have been established. Some of the renowned educational groups such as Amity, Symbiosis, Dr. D.Y. Patil, etc. have setup campuses in the State. The initiative will be helpful in improving opportunities in higher education through proactive participation and investment by the private sector.

Choice Based Credit System

10.23 The Choice Based Credit System (CBCS) is a concept wherein students get an opportunity to choose optional courses/certifications while pursuing regular course from a wide range of prescribed courses categorised into core subjects, elective courses, soft skill courses, etc. This helps students to provide choice to gain knowledge across various disciplines. Students can opt for

courses of their choice and pursue skills to enhance employability. The Government has taken great efforts in bringing CBCS into the under-graduate level for almost all the public universities & its affiliated colleges in the State and implementation of the same at the post graduate level is under way.

Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan

10.24 *Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan* (RUSA) is a centrally sponsored scheme, launched in 2013 which aim to provide strategic funding to eligible higher educational institutions. The scheme is norm based & outcome dependent. The scheme aims at attaining higher levels of access, equity and excellence in higher education with greater efficiency, transparency, accountability & responsiveness. New Model Degree Colleges have been setup in the seven educationally backward districts of the State where gross enrolment ratio in higher education is less and upto 2017-18 an amount of ₹ 143.50 crore was released. Some of the key initiatives under RUSA are:

- Maharashtra is the first state in the country to receive RUSA grant of ₹ 20 crore under 'Research and innovation and quality improvement' for setting up innovation and technology transfer hubs
- For scale up/technology transfer/commercialisation 15 research projects have been selected and funded ₹ 4.10 crore
- Six centres for technology development and technology transfer have been setup in six universities.

Establishment of educational institutes

10.25 In order to enhance the quality of technical education, GoM with assistance of GoI has established two new Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) at Pune and Nagpur in the State. The IIITs in the State are providing the right kind of exposure, experience and knowledge that imbibes the spirit of innovation and entrepreneurship in the field of information technology within the youth of the State as well as the country. Indian Institute of Management, Nagpur an autonomous institution under Ministry of Human Resource Development, GoI started functioning in academic year 2015-16.

Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj tuition fees scholarship scheme

10.26 *Rajarshi Chatrapati Shahu Maharaj* tuition fees scholarship scheme is being implemented in the State to provide scholarships to students belonging to economically backward class category. The scheme was enhanced to include around 605 professional & non- professional courses being offered by various universities and colleges across the State. In 2016, the limit for the annual family income of the applicant has been increased from ₹ one lakh to ₹ six lakh. During the year 2016-17 about 1.54 lakh students benefitted under the scheme and an expenditure of ₹ 471.39 crore has been incurred. During the year 2017-18 it is estimated that 1.65 lakh students will be benefitted and a budgetary provision of ₹ 510 crore has been made.

PUBLIC HEALTH

10.27 The State has been at the forefront of healthcare development in India. Healthcare facilities are being provided by public, private and voluntary sectors from 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 needs, particularly for tribal and rural communities. 'Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages' is one of the prime goal of Sustainable Development. Health indicators of selected states are given in Table 10.11.

Table 10.11 Health indicators for selected states

Indicator	All-India	Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Karnataka	Kerala	Madhya Pradesh	Maharashtra	Rajasthan	Uttar Pradesh
Crude Birth Rate ^{\$} (2016)	20.4	16.4	20.1	17.6	14.3	25.1	15.9	24.3	26.2
Crude Death Rate ^{\$} (2016)	6.4	6.8	6.1	6.7	7.6	7.1	5.9	6.1	6.9
Life expectancy at Birth (years) (2011-15)									
Total	68.3	69.0	69.1	69.0	75.2	64.8	72.0	67.9	64.5
Male	66.9	67.1	66.9	67.2	72.2	63.2	70.3	65.7	63.4
Female	70.0	71.2	71.6	70.9	78.2	66.5	73.9	70.4	65.6

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI,GOI

\$ Per 1,000 population

10.28 The GoM has created three-tier health infrastructure to provide comprehensive health services. The primary tier comprises of Sub-centres, Primary Health Centres (PHC) and Community Health Centres (CHC). The sub-district hospitals and district hospitals constitute secondary tier whereas, well equipped medical colleges and super-speciality hospitals located in major cities are at tertiary level. The health infrastructure of the State Government is given in Table 10.12 and its series is given in Annexure 10.6.

10.29 The sub-centre is the lowest unit of public health infrastructure and covers services such as maternal & child health care, treatment of minor ailments, referrals as well as health care awareness. As per government norms, a sub-centre is to be set up for a population of 3,000 in tribal areas and a population of 5,000 in non-tribal areas. Similarly, a PHC for a population of 20,000 in tribal and a population of 30,000 in non-tribal areas and a Community Health Centre (CHC) as referral centre for every four to five PHCs covering a population of 80,000 to 1.2 lakh is set up. At present there are 2,057 Sub-centre, 315 PHC and 67 CHC in the tribal areas of the State. The number of Sub-centres, PHC and CHC functioning in selected states are given in Table 10.13.

Table 10.12 Health infrastructure of the State Government

(As on 31st December, 2017)

Type of Institution	No.
Sub-centres	10,580
Primary Health Centres	1,814
Rural Hospitals (CHC)	360
Primary Health Units	193
Mobile Medical Units	40
Sub-district Hospitals	
a) 50 beds	58
b) 100 beds	28
District Hospitals	23
Hospitals having Medical Colleges	16
General Hospitals (Malegaon, Khamgaon & Ulhasnagar 200 beds each, Malad-Malwani 60 beds)	4
Women Hospitals	13
Mental Hospitals	4
Leprosy Hospitals	4
TB Hospitals	4

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM

Table 10.13 Number of Sub-centres, PHC and CHC functioning in selected states(As on 31st March, 2017)

State	Sub-centres	PHC	CHC
Andra Pradesh	7,458	1,147	193
Gujarat	9,082	1,392	363
Karnataka	9,381	2,359	206
Kerala	5,380	849	232
Madhya Pradesh	9,192	1,171	309
Maharashtra	10,580	1,814	360
Rajasthan	14,406	2,079	579
Telangana	4,797	689	114
Uttar Pradesh	20,521	3,621	822
All-India	1,56,231	25,650	5,624

Source : NRHM, GoI

10.30 To cater need of medical professionals, a number of medical and paramedical institutions including Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy (AYUSH) institutions have been set up. After getting the degree, the allopathy medical practitioners have to register to Maharashtra Medical Council, Mumbai and renew their licence every five years. Upto January, 2018 in all 1,40,610 (of which 62,891 are post graduate) allopathy doctors have registered and 86,678 doctors have renewed their licence. Based on the data of registered medical practitioners estimated doctor population ratio is 1:1,365 in the State.

National Health Mission

10.31 The National Health Mission (NHM) was launched in 2013 to enable universal access to affordable, accountable and quality health care services. The National Health Mission is one of the flagship programmes which encompasses its two Sub-Missions, the National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) and the National Urban Health Mission (NUHM). The main components of the programme include Health System Strengthening in rural and urban areas, reproductive, maternal, neo-natal, child and adolescent health and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. Some of the targets set under Vision-2030 are:

- To reduce infant mortality rate to 10
- To reduce maternal mortality ratio to 19
- To reduce under five mortality rate less than 15
- To reduce incidence rate of TB cases (per 1,000 persons) to 0.33
- To increase beds per lakh population to 150
- To reduce doctor population ratio to 1:1,000

National Rural Health Mission

10.31.1 The National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) was launched in April, 2005 to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable groups. NRHM further aims to provide overarching umbrella to the existing programmes of health and family welfare including Reproduction and Child Health Programme-II, malaria, blindness, iodine deficiency, filaria, tuberculosis, leprosy and for integrated disease surveillance. The NRHM attempts to make effective integrations of health determinants like sanitation & hygiene, nutrition and safe drinking water.

10.31.1.1 Under NRHM, 40 Mobile Medical Units are operating to provide health care services for populations living in remote, inaccessible areas of the State. Every unit consists of doctor, nurse, radiologist, lab attendant, pharmacist, helper and driver one each. Telemedicine technology is available at 23 District Hospitals, 39 Sub District/Rural Hospitals and Six Medical colleges.

In all 3,262 Medical Officers including specialists under NRHM are providing health services to 43,943 villages and about 145 lakh people are benefited through the scheme. Under the scheme, 60,500 ASHA workers are appointed upto December, 2017. Sickle Cell Disease Control Programme is implemented in 21 districts where Sickle Cell Disease is more prevalent.

10.31.1.2 Under NRHM for 2016-17, GoI has approved project implementation plan of ₹ 1,828.46 crore and expenditure of ₹ 1,068.33 crore was incurred. For 2017-18 project implementation plan of ₹ 2,227.52 crore is approved and expenditure incurred is ₹ 755.22 crore upto December. Physical achievements under NRHM are given in Table 10.14.

Table 10.14 Physical achievements under NRHM

		(no.)		
Components	Item	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
AYUSH	Out Patient Department (OPD)	75,97,660	54,06,715	32,54,283
	In Patient Department	1,15,293	1,03,280	59,554
Mobile Medical Unit (MMU)	OPD	11,83,598	13,04,189	11,17,037
	RCH (ANC & PNC)	1,35,676	1,51,751	1,32,033
	Lab test	6,31,994	6,89,790	5,72,978
	Villages visited	20,460	20,900	16,465
Referral transport	Pregnant women			
	Institutional deliveries	5,89,430	5,49,823	4,16,201
	Home to institute	4,42,283	4,11,979	3,45,509
	Institute to institute	1,41,232	1,39,968	1,37,955
	Institute to home	5,64,104	5,09,208	3,93,063
	Sick Neonates			
	Sick Neonates	73,768	77,089	60,757
	Home to institute	37,760	38,845	34,455
	Institute to institute	17,366	18,339	16,766
	Institute to home	60,052	54,112	46,354
Telemedicine	Patient referred and opinion received	31,980	29,883	21,801
Sickle cell disease control programme	Total test performed	37,15,070	13,63,035	13,63,035
	Sufferers	1,916	947	816
	Carriers	25,695	11,450	10,399
Public - Private Partnership (PPP)				
a) Health Advice Call Centre (HACC)	No. of calls	8,30,316	6,69,520	3,47,730
b) Epilepsy programme	Camps organised	9	10	5
	No. of patients	3,288	3,272	1,785
	EEG in camps	425	450	185
	OT/PT/speech therapy provided	968	1,240	243
c) Medical & Dental camp	Camps organised	49	50	4
	Patients treated	82,464	83,224	10,147
	No. of surgeries	4,762	6,467	677
d) Palliative Care	No. of patients	998	872	533
e) Maher Ghar	Mothers beneficiary	1,879	1,900	2,435

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

Reproductive and Child Health Programme - II

10.31.2 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). Under the programme, during 2015-16 expenditure of ₹ 453.20 crore, during 2016-17 expenditure of ₹ 459.01 crore and during 2017-18 upto December expenditure of ₹ 207.86 crore was incurred. Trends of some health indicators are given in Table 10.15 and the series is given in Annexure 10.7.

Table 10.15 Trends of some health indicators

Indicator	2005	2010	2015	2016
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) [#]	36	28	21	19
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (NMR) [#]	25	22	15	13
Under-Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) [#]	9	33	24	21
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) [@]	(2004-06)	(2007-09)	(2010-12)	(2011-13)
	130	104	87	68

Source: Sample Registration System, ORGI

per 1,000 live births

@ per 1,00,000 live births

Navsanjivani Yojana

10.31.2.1 *Navsanjivani Yojana* (NSY) is being implemented to reduce MMR and IMR in tribal areas of 16 districts covering 8,419 villages. Under NSY, 173 Mobile Medical Squads each having one medical officer with para medical staff and a vehicle, are formed. These squads visit every village & hamlet to identify malnourished & sick children for providing health services at their homes. Children are also shifted to the nearest health centre, if required. Under NSY various schemes like *Matrutva Anudan Yojana*, *Dai meetings*, pre monsoon activities, provision of food & compensation for loss of wages, etc. are being implemented.

Matrutva Anudan Yojana

10.31.2.1.1 *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is being implemented under NSY to provide health services like antenatal care registration, regular health check-up and required medicines to pregnant women in tribal areas. Under the scheme, amount of ₹ 400 is given in cash for visiting health centre for antenatal check-up and medicines worth ₹ 400 are provided. Progress of *Matrutva Anudan Yojana* is given in Table 10.16.

Table 10.16 Progress of Matrutva Anudan Yojana

Year	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries
2015-16	3.02	77,797
2016-17	4.34	74,564
2017-18 ⁺	1.21	20,942

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM +upto December

Janani Suraksha Yojana

10.31.2.2 *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is being implemented to promote institutional deliveries in rural and urban areas to reduce infant and maternal mortality in BPL, SC and ST families. The scheme aims at lowering MMR by ensuring that all deliveries conducted by skilled birth attendants (SBA). Under the scheme an amount of ₹ 700 per beneficiary in rural areas and ₹ 600

Table 10.17 Progress of Janani Suraksha Yojana

Year	Expenditure Incurred (₹ Crore)	Number of beneficiaries (lakh)
2015-16	46.96	3.39
2016-17	41.77	2.81
2017-18 ⁺	30.30	1.56

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM +upto December

per beneficiary in urban areas is given within seven days after delivery in the institutions. While, for delivery at home by SBA, ₹ 500 is given to the beneficiary in rural as well as urban areas. For the delivery by caesarean, upto ₹ 1,500 is given to the beneficiary as reimbursement of the expenditure incurred. Progress of *Janani Suraksha Yojana* is given in Table 10.17.

Universal Immunisation Programme

10.31.3 Universal Immunisation Programme 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. During 2015-16 expenditure of ₹ 41.68 crore, during 2016-17, expenditure of ₹ 38 crore and during 2017-18 upto December, expenditure of ₹ 27.88 crore was incurred on the programme. Progress of Universal Immunisation Programme is given in Table 10.18.

Table 10.18 Progress of Universal Immunisation Programme

(lakh)

Vaccine	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
BCG	20.87	20.21	19.67	19.36	19.91	15.76
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) – III	20.87	16.69	19.67	0.29	NA	NA
Oral Polio Vaccine (OPV) – III	20.87	18.87	19.67	19.03	19.91	13.70
Hepatitis B-III	20.87	16.57	19.67	0.19	NA	NA
Hepatitis B-0	20.87	9.87	8.54	8.40	6.86	6.28
Measles	20.87	19.05	19.67	19.11	19.91	13.83
Diphtheria, Pertussis and Tetanus (DPT) booster	20.46	18.48	19.33	18.16	19.49	12.46
OPV (booster)	20.46	18.47	19.33	18.17	19.49	12.83
DT (5 years)	20.46	16.69	19.33	17.02	19.49	7.59
Tetanus (TT-10 years)	20.67	18.04	25.24	18.57	25.66	12.59
Tetanus (TT-16 years)	22.03	18.70	22.91	18.96	23.21	13.11
Tetanus (TT-Pregnant women)	22.16	17.37	21.64	18.27	21.90	14.32
Pentavalent 3	3.48	2.78	19.67	19.02	19.91	13.73

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

NA Not Applicable

+ upto December

Pulse Polio Programme

10.31.4 Children below five years of age irrespective of earlier receipt of number of doses of Oral Polio Vaccine 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 10.19.

Table 10.19 Progress of Pulse Polio Programme

Year	No. of children immunised (lakh)	Expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)
2015-16	120.78	5.37
2016-17	121.27	18.13
2017-18 ⁺	121.20	1.78

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM + upto December

Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram

10.31.5 *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is implemented in the State for health screening and necessary treatment as well as referral services for children. Progress of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram* is given in Table 10.20.

Table 10.20 Progress of *Rashtriya Baal Swasthya Karyakram*

(no.)

Year	Schools / anganwadis	Students (lakh)			Major operations	Heart operations
		Examined	Treated	Referred		
2015-16	84,419	123.84	13.77	0.90	14,671	1,987
	1,04,479 [#]	64.48	6.18	0.40		
	1,02,623 ^{##}	65.99	5.85	0.44		
2016-17	84,828	123.83	11.53	0.92	13,188	1,952
	1,03,158 [#]	64.92	5.09	0.37		
	1,04,435 ^{##}	65.58	5.32	0.40		
2017-18 ⁺	84,477	92.84	8.44	0.97	9,632	1,366
	1,03,344 [#]	62.20	4.63	0.37		
	1,03,387 ^{##}	26.26	2.20	0.26		

Source: State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM # anganwadi phase 1, ## anganwadi phase 2 + upto December

National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme

10.31.6 National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme is being implemented in the State for prevention, diagnosis, treatment and control of vector borne diseases. Disease wise number of cases & deaths reported is given in Table 10.21.

Table 10.21 Number of reported cases & deaths due to vector borne disease

(no.)

Vector borne disease	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported	Cases	Deaths reported
Malaria	53,747	57	21,859	27	15,076	14
Swine flu	8,583	905	82	26	6,144	778
Lymphatic Filariasis	2,336	0	2,140	0	1,073	0
Dengue	5,294	32	6,583	33	7,648	50
Japanese Encephalitis	7	0	12	1	28	0
Chikungunya	309	0	2,912	0	1,363	0
AES/Chandipura	1	1	20	4	1	1

Source: Directorate of Health Services, GoM AES : Acute Encephalitis Syndrome + upto December

Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy

10.31.7 The health services provided by AYUSH network largely focuses on primary health care. In the private and not for profit sector, there are several clinics, dispensaries, hospitals and nursing homes for inpatient care and specialised therapies like *Panchkarma*. In the State 65 Ayurvedic hospitals, 466 ayurvedic dispensaries, six unani hospitals, 25 unani dispensaries and 48 homeopathic hospitals exists. Upto 2017, there are 79,623 ayurveda doctors (of which 3,553 are post graduate) and 7,060 unani doctors registered with Maharashtra Council of Indian Medicine and 67,276 homeopathy doctors (of which 2,098 are post graduate) are registered with Maharashtra Council of Homeopathy.

National Urban Health Mission

10.31.8 The National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) was launched in 2013 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 and reducing their out of pocket expenses for treatment. This will be achieved by strengthening the existing health care service delivery system, targeting the people living in slums and converging with various schemes relating to wider determinants of health like drinking water, sanitation, school education, etc. The mission primarily focuses on slum dwellers and other marginalised groups of all cities/towns with a population above 50,000. For 2016-17, project implementation plan of ₹ 311.53 crore was approved by GoI and an expenditure of ₹ 84.59 crore was incurred. For 2017-18 project implementation plan of ₹ 211.43 crore was approved (for Mumbai ₹ 59.28 crore and ₹ 152.15 crore for rest of 94 cities/towns) and an expenditure incurred upto December was ₹ 66.83 crore.

Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services

10.31.9 Maharashtra Emergency Medical Services 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 10.22.

Table 10.22 Patients served in emergency

Type	(no.)		
	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Child birth	4,611	5,580	5,028
Pregnancy	1,59,949	2,07,741	1,75,068
Medical	1,67,376	2,81,960	2,22,130
Accidental (vehicle)	60,937	73,878	54,682
Assault	7,531	10,301	8,433
Burns	4,257	4,550	2,667
Cardiac	2,823	2,418	1,539
Fall	16,360	23,037	18,813
Intoxication / poisoning	20,826	26,629	24,769
Mass casualty	4,220	3,649	3,210
Poly trauma	2,456	1,613	1,092
Others	16,160	63,433	50,863
Total	4,67,506	7,04,789	5,68,294

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM + upto December

Revised National TB Control Programme

10.31.10 The programme aims to achieve '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 2016 suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 203 and cure rate was 82 per cent, while during 2017 upto December suspected number of TB patients per lakh population was 203 and cure rate was 84 per cent.

National Programme for Control of Blindness

10.31.11 National programme for Control of Blindness is being implemented mainly for cataract surgeries & screening of school children with provision of spectacles to the students having refractive errors. The goal of this program is to reduce the prevalence of blindness from 1.4 per cent to 0.3 per cent by 2020. During 2016-17 against the target of 7.50 lakh cataract surgeries, 6.96 lakh surgeries were performed, while during 2017-18 upto December, against the same target achievement was 4.85 lakh surgeries.

National Leprosy Eradication Programme

10.31.12 National Leprosy Eradication Programme was launched by GoI with the objective of elimination of leprosy (prevalence of less than 1 case per 10,000 population in all districts), strengthen Disability Prevention & Medical Rehabilitation of persons affected by leprosy, reduction in the level of stigma associated with leprosy. During 2016-17, number of newly reported and active leprosy cases was 15,012 and 9,887 respectively. Corresponding figures during 2017-18 upto December are 13,696 and 13,402 respectively.

Family Welfare Programme

10.31.13 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	Sterilisation				Intra-uterine device		Expenditure (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement			Target	Achievement	
		Vasectomy	Tubectomy	Total			
2015-16	565	14.8	446.8	461.6 (81.6)	460	398.0 (86.5)	27.89
2016-17	565	13.9	438.8	452.7 (80.1)	490	443.0 (90.4)	29.84
2017-18 ⁺	565	8.86	283.2	292.1 (52.0)	490	303.6 (62.0)	14.81

Note : Figures in brackets indicate percentages of the achievement to target

+ upto December

Source : State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana

10.32 Erstwhile Rajiv Gandhi *Jeevodayee Arogya Yojana* is continued in the name of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule *Jan Arogya Yojana* from April 2017. This scheme 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, *antyodaya & annapurna* ration card, APL families holding saffron 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. The scheme provides 971 types of tertiary care and high expended surgeries/therapies along with 121 follow up procedures in 30 identified specialised categories. The scheme provides coverage for meeting all expenses relating to hospitalisation of beneficiary up to ₹ 1.5 lakh & in case of renal transplant surgery ₹ 2.5 lakh per family per year. A cashless medical facility through 492 empanelled hospitals is provided under the scheme. This scheme is completely paperless and beneficiaries holding valid ration card and photo identity proof can avail treatment in any of the empanelled hospitals across the State. Regionwise performance of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule *Jan Arogya Yojana* is given in Table 10.24

Table 10.24 Regionwise performance of Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Jan Arogya Yojana

(no.)

Region	Year	Surgeries performed					Total expenditure (₹ Crore)
		Kidney	Heart	Brain	Cancer	Total	
Kokan	2015-16	22,835	16,212	1,338	21,302	61,687	143.51
	2016-17	25,861	18,008	1,399	23,276	68,544	160.29
	2017-18 ⁺	21,016	14,216	1,095	20,226	56,553	129.39
Nashik	2015-16	6,688	13,604	1,980	18,872	41,144	103.00
	2016-17	8,065	16,414	2,147	24,115	50,741	129.00
	2017-18 ⁺	7,014	13,263	1,936	22,950	45,163	106.91
Pune	2015-16	8,408	13,642	2,589	21,107	45,746	107.69
	2016-17	11,422	16,392	2,567	31,454	61,835	149.15
	2017-18 ⁺	10,604	13,146	1,937	29,100	54,787	122.20
Aurangabad	2015-16	6,846	9,033	1,911	26,548	44,338	88.08
	2016-17	8,484	10,895	2,006	29,526	50,911	112.18
	2017-18 ⁺	7,455	9,197	1,718	24,869	43,239	93.49
Amravati	2015-16	3,314	5,254	1,569	11,953	22,090	45.78
	2016-17	4,633	6,678	1,570	14,447	27,328	57.54
	2017-18 ⁺	4,407	5,477	1,043	12,330	23,257	48.16
Nagpur	2015-16	2,563	3,255	835	8,872	15,525	32.11
	2016-17	2,950	3,343	891	10,532	17,716	34.90
	2017-18 ⁺	2,427	2,780	729	9,316	15,252	28.61
Total	2015-16	50,654	61,000	10,222	1,08,654	2,30,530	520.18
	2016-17	61,415	71,730	10,580	1,33,350	2,77,075	643.07
	2017-18⁺	52,923	58,079	8,458	1,18,791	2,38,251	528.75

Source : State Health Assurance Society, GoM

+ upto December

National AIDS Control Programme

10.33 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. Information of HIV/AIDS cases is given in Table 10.25.

Table 10.25 HIV/AIDS cases

('000)

Item	2015	2016	2017
Persons screened from risk groups	4,650	4,891	5,332
HIV positive by three tests methods	36	32	29
HIV positivity rate (per cent) [@]	0.7	0.6	0.5
AIDS cases	19.52	18.86	19.72
Deaths due to AIDS	3.73	4.61	4.06

[@] with respect to persons screened

Source : Maharashtra State AIDS Control Society

State Blood Transfusion Council

10.34 The prime 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 Thallesemia and Hemophilia patients. Information about blood collection is given in Table 10.26.

Table 10.26 Information about blood collection

Year	Blood banks (no.)	Total collection (lakh units)	Of which voluntarily donated (lakh units)	No. of cards issued to patients of		
				Sickle Cell	Thalassaemia	Hemophilia
2015	317	15.66	15.16	1,727	612	102
2016	321	16.17	15.70	958	678	282
2017	331	16.02	15.63	1,169	630	177

Source : State Blood Transfusion Council, GoM

Epidemic Control Programme

10.35 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 water borne diseases

Disease	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths	Attack	Deaths
Cholera	195	2	963	4	83	0
Gastro	1,30,037	4	2,32,903	14	75,360	1
Diarrhoea	11,69,377	2	9,32,021	7	7,17,790	2
Infective Hepatitis	7,208	6	6,655	5	19,895	0
Typhoid	72,516	0	1,23,574	0	40,295	0
Leptospirosis	246	22	367	13	139	7
Total	13,79,579	36	12,96,483	43	8,53,562	10

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

Transplantation of Human Organs

10.36 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 188 centres registered in the State, out of which 153 centres are registered for single organ transplantation, 35 for multiple organ transplantation. There are 278 centres for eye donation, eye bank & keratoplasty. Number of transplantations performed is given in Table 10.28.

Table 10.28 Number of transplantations performed

Transplantation	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Live			
a) Kidney	692	529	463
b) Liver	118	81	67
Cadaver			
a) Kidney	97	204	187
b) Liver	41	117	102
c) Heart	5	35	50
d) Lungs	0	1	2
e) Keratoplasty	3,230	2,989	2,629

Source : Directorate of Health Services, GoM

+ upto December

WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

10.37 Empowered woman makes valuable contribution in productivity not only for family, but also for community, which in turn helps in improving prospects of next generation. 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 the third Women Policy was declared in 2014. Some of its objectives are:

- To make available equal opportunities to women in all sectors
- To take effective measures to bring female and male birth rates at par
- To promote interests and rights of all women in the society at each level of decision- making process of the Government
- To undertake preventive measures to liberate women from undesirable traditions causing injustice to them
- To take special efforts to eliminate injustice caused to women belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Vimukta Jati Nomadic Tribes and Minority groups
- To strive to promote rights of women employed in the unorganised sector
- To create a violence-free and safe environment at home and at work place for women to utilise their full abilities

10.38 Some important women development schemes being implemented in the State are:

10.38.1 Government Women Hostels, Women Shelter Homes, Protective Homes, State Homes:

These are established to rehabilitate helpless, destitute, abandoned, endangered, oppressed women and maiden mothers in the age group 16 to 60 years by providing basic facilities like food, clothes, shelter, protection, medical and legal aid if needed and employment opportunities. If a woman stays for more than 30 days in the institute, she receives a grant of ₹ 1,000 per month as the benefit under revised 'Maher' scheme. If she stays with her children, additional grant of ₹ 500 for first child and ₹ 400 for second child is provided. If a beneficiary woman stays for more than 90 days in the institute, she is provided with training of vocational skills useful for employment like sewing, weaving, aesthetics, file and spices making, etc. Efforts are made for arranging marriages of unmarried and divorced women. A grant of ₹ 25,000 is provided for the marriage of the woman admitted in the institute. There are 20 women protection homes run by the state government and 9 women shelter homes run by NGOs in the State. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 11.84 crore was incurred on 1,743 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 6.46 crore was incurred on 1,875 beneficiaries.

10.38.2 **Women counselling centres:** There are 39 women counselling centres in the State through which counselling support is provided to women victims to help them to get rid of the psychological stress. In addition to this, it has been decided to set up 105 counselling centres, one centre each in three talukas of 35 districts. So far, 97 counselling centres have been approved. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 3.44 crore was incurred on 105 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 3.21 crore was incurred on 105 beneficiaries.

10.38.3 **Shubh Mangal Samuhik Vivah Yojana** : The scheme is applicable to daughters of farmers, farm labourers, widows and destitute women with annual income upto ₹ one lakh in all districts of the State. Grant of ₹ 10,000 is provided to each couple for marrying in either group marriage ceremonies or for separate marriages by registering in marriage registration offices. A volunteer organisation is given a grant of ₹ 2,000 per couple for maximum two group marriage ceremonies in a year containing 5 to 100 couples each. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an

expenditure of ₹ 54 lakh was incurred on 540 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 14 lakh was incurred on 140 beneficiaries.

10.38.4 Manodhairya Scheme : The main objective of the scheme is to rehabilitate the victims (women and children) of rape and acid attacks by providing them with financial assistance of either up to ₹ three lakh or up to ₹ 10 lakh (depending on the severity of the psychological or physical impact of the crime on victim), free medical facilities to victims in all government, semi government, private hospitals and in hospitals of municipalities, municipal corporations, free medical facilities in all government and semi government hospitals for HIV/AIDS affected victims of such unfortunate incidents, counselling and legal assistance by trained trauma team, vocational training and employment. An amount of ₹ 30,000 is disbursed to victim for medical expenses within seven days of receiving documents. The District or State legal services authority disburses the 25 per cent of the approved financial assistance (excluding ₹ 30,000 disbursed for medical expenses) in cash to victims or relatives of victims and remaining 75 per cent of the approved financial assistance in the form of Fixed Bank Deposit of 10 years duration within 120 days after detailed inquiry. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 43.22 crore was incurred on 2,356 affected persons and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 16.65 crore was incurred on 823 affected persons.

10.38.5 Protection officer under Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 : Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005 and Rules 2006 therein are being implemented in the State since 2006. As per this Act, the domestic violence affected women can obtain orders for protection, shelter, custody of children, financial assistance and compensation for loss. Services like free legal and medical aid, counselling, etc. are also provided to victims through shelter homes and legal services authority. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 13.30 crore was incurred on 1,185 affected women and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 14.25 crore was incurred on 1,185 affected women.

10.39 Various women specific centrally sponsored schemes being implemented in the State are:

10.39.1 Hostels for working women : Under the scheme, financial assistance is provided for construction of hostel building or running of hostel in rented premises for those working women who may be single, widowed, divorced, separated, married but whose husband or immediate family does not reside in the same area and for women undergoing training for job with gross monthly income not exceeding ₹ 50,000 in metropolitan cities and ₹ 35,000 in any other place. Provision of day care centre for children of inmates of the hostel is an important aspect of this scheme. Hostel inmates are charged rent for their stay. There are 87 such hostels functioning in the State. During 2016-17 under the scheme, 9,484 women and during 2017-18 upto December 8,351 women received benefits.

10.39.2 Support to Training and Employment Programme (STEP) : The scheme aims to provide vocational skills and competencies related to employability and entrepreneurship to poor women in the age group 16 years and above. Under the scheme, training of skills in fields like agriculture, horticulture, fisheries, dairy, animal husbandry, sericulture, food processing, handlooms, tailoring, stitching, embroidery, zari, handicrafts, computer & IT enabled services, spoken English, gems & jewellery, travel & tourism, hospitality, etc. is being imparted. There are three projects functioning in the State. During 2016-17 under the scheme 115 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto December 30 beneficiaries received benefits.

10.39.3 Swaadhar : Under the scheme, women in difficult circumstances like destitute, homeless, widows, deserted by families, women prisoners released from jails without family support, trafficked women rescued from brothels, etc. are rehabilitated by providing protection, shelter, care, education & vocational training. There are 28 Swaadhar homes functioning in the State. During 2016-17 under the scheme 1,126 women and during 2017-18 upto December 863 beneficiaries received benefits.

10.39.4 **Ujjwala** : The objectives of the scheme are to combat the trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and to facilitate their rescue, re-integration into society and rehabilitation by providing protection, safe shelter, medical care, legal aid, education and vocational training. There are 20 institutes functioning in the State. During 2016-17 under the scheme 904 women and during 2017-18 upto December, 602 women received benefits.

10.39.5 **Pradhan Mantri Matru Vandana Yojana**: The scheme aims to reduce maternal & child mortality rates and improve health status of mothers & newborn children by inducing pregnant & lactating mothers to consume nutritious diet. A financial assistance of ₹ 5,000 is provided to pregnant women in three instalments.

Participation of women in decision making

10.40 The GoI has decided to provide one-third reservation for women in local bodies, however, the State Government has extended it upto 50 per cent. Information of number of seats reserved for women in local bodies in the State is given in Table 10.29.

Table 10.29 Information of reservation for women in local bodies in the State

(As on 31st December, 2017)

Local body (no.)	Number of seats	Number of seats reserved for women
Municipal Corporation (27)	2,732	1,372
Municipal Council (236)	5,339	2,744
Nagar Panchayat (124)	2,091	1,107
Zilla Parishad (34)	2,000	1,009
Panchayat Samiti (351)	4,000	2,000
Grampanchayat (27,854) ^{\$}	2,53,361	1,26,680
Total	2,69,523	1,34,912

Source : State Election Commission, GoM , \$ Rural Development Department, GoM

Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal

10.41 The *Mahila Arthik Vikas Mahamandal* (MAVIM) is the nodal agency for implementing various women empowerment programmes in the state through Self Help Groups. MAVIM has received funds of ₹ 39.17 crore in 2017-18 under various schemes and an expenditure of ₹ 28.27 crore was incurred upto December.

10.41.1 **Tejaswini** : This programme is being implemented in the state since 2007 in 10,495 villages of 33 districts with the goal of women empowerment through creation of SHGs with active participation of women. The major focus of the programme is to build grassroot public institutions of SHGs, to provide micro finance services to SHGs, livelihood & micro enterprise development and women empowerment & social equality. Through this programme MAVIM has successfully established a network of 78,318 Self Help Groups (SHGs) and 361 Community Managed Resource Centres (CMRCs) with the active participation of 9,39,816 women from poor families. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 20.12 crore was incurred on 41,642 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 22.23 crore was incurred on 47,460 beneficiaries.

10.41.2 **Women empowerment under scheduled caste component schemes** : With similar objectives of *Tejaswini* scheme, this scheme is being implemented for women belonging to scheduled castes. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 64 lakh was incurred on 10,303 women and during 2017-18 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 17 lakh was incurred on 8,125 women.

10.41.3 SHG is a good medium for economic empowerment of women. During 2017-18 upto December, total saving of SHGs was about ₹ 136.48 crore and the total internal loan disbursed was ₹ 204.46 crore. SHGs received loan of ₹ 283.08 crore from various financial institutions during the year 2017-18 upto December. Information of women SHGs is given in Table 10.30.

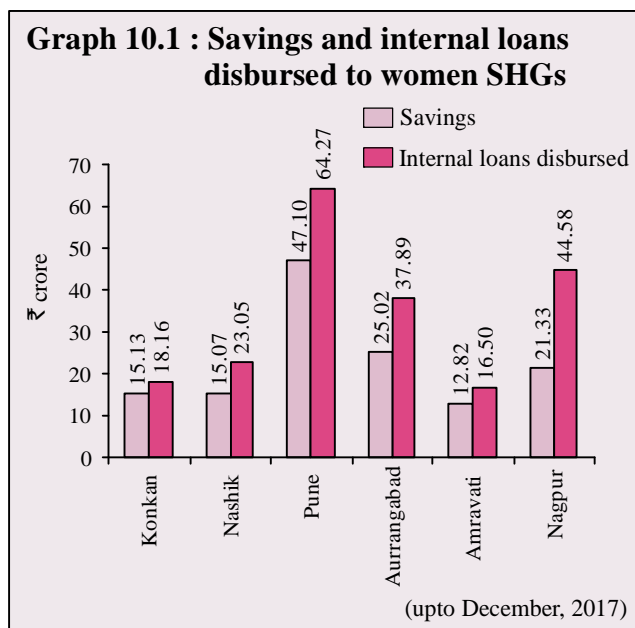


Table 10.30 Information of women SHGs

(no.)

Division	Sector	Villages/ Cities	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
			SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members	SHGs	Members
Konkan	Rural	968	6,827	81,046	9,197	1,04,961	9,499	1,15,708
	Urban	2	940	12,940	1,277	12,542	2,195	25,561
	Total	-	7,767	93,986	10,474	1,17,503	11,694	1,41,269
Nashik	Rural	1,600	10,285	1,54,243	8,471	1,04,658	8,909	1,07,625
	Urban	1	249	3,412	908	7,778	2,053	20,998
	Total	-	10,534	1,57,655	9,379	1,12,436	10,962	1,28,623
Pune	Rural	1,039	10,335	1,38,965	10,492	1,31,356	10,970	1,57,067
	Urban	2	430	5,905	902	10,269	1,742	23,760
	Total	-	10,765	1,44,870	11,394	1,41,625	12,712	1,80,827
Aurangabad	Rural	2,510	12,355	1,98,122	12,980	1,46,600	13,752	1,65,145
	Urban	3	737	10,123	1,552	14,268	2,414	28,362
	Total	-	13,092	2,08,245	14,532	1,60,868	16,166	1,93,507
Amravati	Rural	1,942	11,196	1,40,815	12,495	1,30,760	16,032	1,74,905
	Urban	1	213	2,758	654	4,896	1,317	13,901
	Total	-	11,409	1,43,573	13,149	1,35,656	17,349	1,88,806
Nagpur	Rural	2,436	15,070	2,19,187	14,580	1,79,297	15,023	1,88,045
	Urban	1	201	2,714	910	7,155	1,497	16,238
	Total	-	15,271	2,21,901	15,490	1,86,452	16,520	2,04,283
Regional NGOs	-	-	12,952	1,60,391	12,806	1,49,199	13,621	1,69,781
Total	Rural	10,495	79,020	10,92,769	81,021	9,46,831	87,806	10,78,276
	Urban	10	2,770	37,852	6,203	56,908	11,218	1,28,820
	Total	-	81,790	11,30,621	87,224	10,03,739	99,024	12,07,096

Source : MAVIM, GoM

⁺ upto December

10.41.4 **Community Managed Resource Centres:** Community Managed Resource Centres (CMRC) is a community owned and managed institution registered as a society catering around 200-250 SHGs situated within the radius of 15-20 km from the cluster. They provide additional services essential for the development of SHGs. Starting from basic services like bank linkages,

CMRCs have now initiated social enterprises such as agro service centres, agro equipment banks, cattle feed production and vocational training centres. CMRCs have been successful in extending bank linkages to poor women and availing loan of ₹ 1,633 crore to SHGs in last eight years. Repayment of these loans has successfully been maintained upto 98 per cent. About 80 per cent of CMRCs established by MAVIM are financially independent due to income sources like loan commissions received from banks, service charges received from SHGs for implementation of various development programmes for them and income earned through social enterprise activities.

Crimes against women

10.42 'Crime against Women' is direct or indirect physical or mental cruelty to women. Crimes reported in which women are victims are given in Table 10.31.

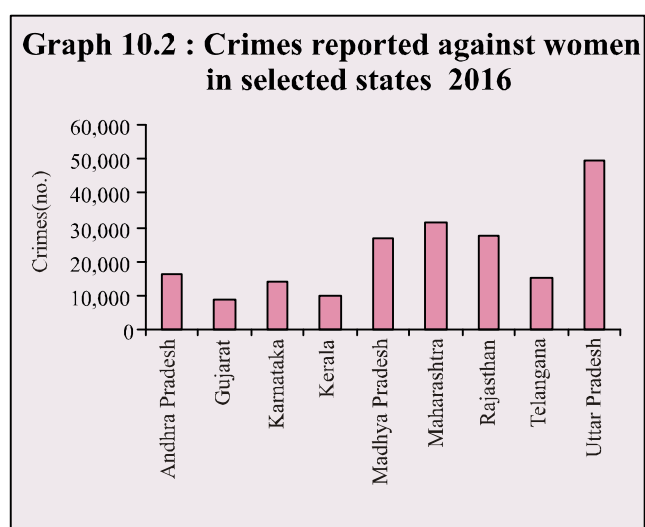


Table 10.31 Crimes reported in which women are victims

Type of offence	(no.)		
	2015	2016	2017*
Rape	4,144	4,189	4,356
Kidnapping & abduction	5,096	6,169	7,113
Dowry deaths	268	248	234
Cruelty by husband & relatives	7,640	7,215	6,242
Molestation	11,713	11,396	12,238
Sexual harassment	1,119	924	864
Immoral Trafficking	381	303	281
Other	765	831	772
Total	31,126	31,275	32,100

Source : Crime Investigation Bureau, GoM

* Provisional

Maharashtra State Commission for Women

10.43 The Maharashtra State Commission for Women is a statutory body which regularly holds hearings/public hearings on complaints filed by women victims, provides free legal services and counselling. An innovative initiative called 'Women Commission at your doorstep' was implemented extensively across the State by organising divisionwise and districtwise public hearings, with the primary objective to give victim women a platform to resolve their issues and interact unhesitantly. This has helped the commission to dispose off matters in large numbers as early as possible. It also organises various workshops, training programmes and seminars all over the state on different women related issues like self defence programmes, awareness about gender equality, legal literacy, cyber crime, implementation of Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005, Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, prohibition & redressal) Act 2013, rehabilitation of acid attack victims, preparation of guidelines for creche, etc. During 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 1.52 crore was incurred on these activities and during 2017-18 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 1.79 crore was incurred.

Child Development

10.44 Children, the future of country, constitute its vital resource. Hence, they need special attention and care during childhood years. Various schemes for child development are being implemented in the state.

10.44.1 **Integrated Child Protection Scheme:** Programmes like shelter homes, special adoption resource agencies, child welfare committees, juvenile justice boards, District child protection society, State child protection society, Government/NGO children homes, observation homes, after care homes, etc. are included under a new umbrella scheme namely Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS). Componentwise expenditure incurred on beneficiaries is given in the Table 10.32.

Table 10.32 Componentwise details of expenditure on beneficiaries under ICPS

(₹ Lakh)

Components	No. of Units	Expenditure 2016-17	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure 2017-18 ⁺	No. of beneficiaries
Open shelter home	03	39.00	98	8.67	105
Adoption agencies	17	125.88	187	61.74	187
Government children homes	25	206.71	398	64.09	659
Government observation homes	12		197		209
Government after care homes	06		144		123
NGO observation homes	48	1,508.08	1,724	1,120.82	1,450
Total	111	1879.67	2,748	1255.32	2,733

Source : Commissionerate of Women and Child Development, GoM

+ upto November

10.44.2 **Observation homes :** Children in conflict with law and detained by police for judicial inquiry are admitted in these homes as per orders of Juvenile justice boards. There are 12 government observation homes in 11 districts with intake capacity of 600 children. In addition, there are 48 NGO observation homes (19 for girls and 29 for boys) with intake capacity of 4,275 children. The government provides grant-in-aid of ₹ 900 per month per inmate.

10.44.3 **Children homes :** Children upto 18 years of age who need care and protection like orphan, abandoned, missing, HIV/AIDS affected in need of special care, endangered and oppressed children are admitted in these homes. They are rehabilitated by providing with facilities like food, clothes, shelter, medical help, counselling, education, training and recreation. There are 25 government children homes with intake capacity of 2,665 children. In addition, there are 848 NGO aided children homes with total intake capacity of 71,747 and 63 NGO 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 HIV/AIDS affected child, to these homes as grant-in-aid. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 25.66 crore was incurred on 8,689 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto December an expenditure of ₹ 18.27 crore was incurred on 10,983 beneficiaries.

10.44.4 **After care homes** : Children have to leave children homes after completing 18 years of age. However, some of them are not fully rehabilitated due to incomplete training or education and are in need of food, clothes and shelter. Such children are rehabilitated in after care homes. Residential facilities, food, clothes, education, medical facilities, counselling, vocational guidance, etc. are provided to the inmates till completion of education or getting employment. 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 these homes.

10.44.5 **Foster care scheme (*Bal Sangopan Yojana*)** : The scheme is being implemented in the State to provide family life to orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children. There are 137 NGOs in the State providing foster care to 13,004 children. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 7.75 crore was incurred on 13,863 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 1.19 crore was incurred on 11,043 beneficiaries.

10.44.6 ***Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav*** : *Chacha Nehru Bal Mahostav* is organised in the second week of November every year in 36 districts and 6 regions to bring forth hidden qualities of all children in the state and preferably of orphan, destitute, needy and homeless children admitted in Government/NGO institutions for rehabilitation and develop feeling of brotherhood & team spirit among them. Different types of competitions like sports, games, elocution, etc. are organised and winners are awarded. Grant of ₹ five lakh for district level and ₹ 5.82 lakh for regional level event is sanctioned. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 32.82 lakh was incurred and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 61.13 lakh was incurred.

Integrated Child Development Services

10.45 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* centres and 553 child development projects.

Nutrition Programme

10.45.1 The 'Supplementary Nutrition Programme' (SNP) is implemented under ICDS to meet the minimum nutritional requirements of children, pregnant women and lactating mothers and to provide health care to them. The SNP aims to provide nutritious diet to the children below six years of age and improve the health of pregnant women & 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. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 787 crore was incurred on 65.98 lakh beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto November an expenditure of ₹ 479 crore was incurred on 62.20 lakh beneficiaries.

10.45.2 Since 2010-11, children are classified as normal, moderately underweight and severely underweight as per World Health Organisation standards. Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades is given in Table 10.33.

Table 10.33 Percentage of children (0-5 years) according to nutrition grades

(per cent)

Year	Area	Children weighed (no.)	Normal	Moderately under weight	Severely under weight
2015-16	Rural	42,95,963	92.5	6.4	1.04
	Tribal	8,89,251	82.4	14.4	3.08
	Urban	10,68,725	83.8	15.1	1.04
	Total	62,53,939	89.6	9.0	1.3
2016-17	Rural	41,63,172	92.9	6.1	1.0
	Tribal	8,92,068	81.7	15.1	3.2
	Urban	10,56,210	83.8	15.2	1.0
	Total	61,11,450	89.7	9.0	1.3
2017-18 ⁺	Rural	40,47,133	92.5	6.5	1.1
	Tribal	8,61,644	81.2	15.3	3.5
	Urban	9,97,326	83.7	15.4	0.9
	Total	59,06,103	89.3	9.3	1.4

Source : Commissionerate of ICDS, GoM

+ upto November

10.46 Some important state and centrally sponsored children specific schemes being implemented in the State are :

10.46.1 **Rajiv Gandhi scheme for empowerment of adolescent girls (Sabla)** : The scheme aims to empower adolescent girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years, by providing them knowledge of health, hygiene, nutrition, family & child care, adolescent reproductive & sexual health, home based skills, life skills, vocational skills, etc. They are also given micronutrient take home ration, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, deworming tablets, regular health check-ups and referral services. This scheme is being implemented in 207 projects in 11 districts. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 69.74 crore was incurred on 7.83 lakh beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto January an expenditure of ₹ 59.92 crore was incurred on 8.04 lakh beneficiaries.

10.46.2 **Kishori Shakti Yojana** : The scheme is being implemented only in those districts where 'Sabala' scheme is not implemented. Girls in the age group of 11 to 18 years are given supplementary nutrition, Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, deworming tablets and regular health check-ups. They are also provided training of health, hygiene, nutrition, family welfare, home management, child care, personal and surrounding cleanliness, home based and vocational skills. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 40.39 lakh was incurred on 2.08 lakh beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto January 1.34 lakh beneficiaries were benefited.

10.46.3 **Bharat Ratna Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam Amrut Aahar Yojana** : The scheme aims to combat malnutrition arising due to deficiency of calories and proteins in scheduled areas and in additional tribal component schemes area. Since the registration in primary health centres and *anganwadi*/mini *anganwadi* centres, pregnant women and lactating mothers are given one full square meal every day (except Sunday) in a week till the completion of six months after pregnancy. Children between seven months to six years of age registered in the Anganwadi centres are given two

bananas (for vegetarian children) and one boiled egg (for non vegetarian children) four times in a week i.e. for 16 days in the month. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 132.58 crore was incurred on 4.83 lakh pregnant & lactating mothers and 21.96 lakh children and during 2017-18 upto January 4.06 lakh pregnant & lactating mothers and 22.38 lakh children were benefited.

10.46.4 Rajiv Gandhi National Creche Scheme : The scheme provides creche facility for the children in age group of 6 months to 6 years of working mothers in rural and urban areas with monthly family income upto ₹ 12,000. The children are kept in creche for 26 days per month and 7 hours 30 minutes per day and are provided with services like pre-school education, supplementary nutrition diet, health check-up, vaccination, etc. There are 1,670 creches covered under the scheme.

10.46.5 Beti Bachao Beti Padhao Scheme : The scheme aims to ensure or guarantee the survival, safety and education of the girl child and eradicate gender identity based on gender discrimination. The scheme is being implemented in Beed, Jalgaon, Ahmednagar, Buldhana, Aurangabad, Washim, Kolhapur, Osmanabad, Sangli, Jalna, Hingoli, Solapur, Pune, Parbhani, Nashik and Latur districts.

10.46.6 Mazi Kanya Bhagyashri Yojana : The scheme aims to increase birth rate of girls, prevent prenatal sex determination, provide encouragement & assurance for girls education, improve the health status of girls and is applicable to families with girl children from all sections of society with annual family income upto ₹ 7.50 lakh. If mother/father in a family undergoes family planning operation after the birth of one girl child, a fixed deposit of ₹ 50,000 is kept in the bank in the name of the girl child. If mother/father in a family undergoes family planning operation after birth of two girl children, a fixed deposit of ₹ 25,000 is kept in the bank in the name of each girl child. Only interest can be withdrawn at the age of 6 and 12 years of the girl child and maturity amount (principle and interest) is payable after the completion of 18 years of age of girl child.

Crimes against children

10.47 The offences committed against the children or the crimes in which children are the victims are termed as Crimes against children. Crimes reported in which children are victims are given in Table 10.34.

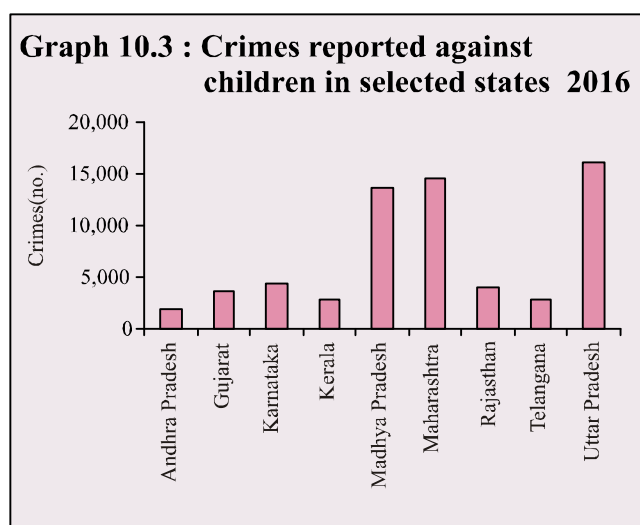


Table 10.34 Crimes reported in which children are victims

Type of crime	(no.)		
	2015	2016	2017*
Murder	214	132	147
Of which,			
Infanticide	7	44	24
Other	207	88	123
Child rape	2,231	2,086	2,305
Kidnapping & abduction	6,960	8,016	8,850
Abandonment	13	26	123
Other	4,523	3,331	4,109
Total	13,941	13,591	15,534

Source : State Crime Record Bureau, GoM * provisional

EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY

10.48 The level of employment, its composition and the growth in employment opportunities is an indication of the process of development in the economy. Government aims to create conducive environment to generate enough opportunities of employment for the labour force. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), emphasize to end poverty in all its forms and quality & decent employment. The Poverty alleviation programmes along with productive and sustained employment remained forefront objective of the government initiatives.

EMPLOYMENT

10.49 The main sources for data on employment status are Population Census, Economic Census, Employment & Unemployment surveys conducted by Labour Bureau and National Sample Survey. The data on employment in the factories (registered under Factory Act 1948) is available through statutory returns. Besides this, data on employment from public and private sector establishments is collected under Employment Market Information Programme.

Employment as per Population Census 2011

10.50 As per Population Census 2011, there were 4.94 crore workers in the State, of which 34 per cent were females. The Work Participation Rate (WPR) for All-India was 39.8 per cent. Maharashtra ranks fourth having WPR of 44 per cent among major states after Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. WPR for literate persons is 47.9 per cent and for illiterate it is 33.7 per cent in Maharashtra. As per Census 2011, the percentage of workers working in agriculture and allied sector is 46.1 per cent, while in census 2001 it is 45.1 per cent. The percentage distribution of workers by industrial category as per census 1971 to 2011 is given in Table 10.35 and proportion of workers and WPR by education level in the State is given in Table 10.36. Economic classification of workers as per Population Census 2011 is given in Annexure 10.8.

Table 10.35 Percentage distribution of workers by industrial category

Classification of workers	(per cent)				
	1971 [@]	1981	1991	2001	2011
Main workers	100.0	91.0	91.4	84.3	88.5
a) Agriculture and allied activities					
Cultivators	35.5	31.9	30.0	24.8	23.2
Agricultural labourers and fishing	30.9	26.0	25.9	20.3	22.9
b) Other than Agriculture activities					
Mining and Quarrying	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.2
Manufacturing (Household & Non-Household Industry)	13.1	12.7	12.1	11.0	10.5
Construction	1.5	2.0	2.4	3.4	4.1
Trade	6.7	6.5	7.8	7.1	6.4
Transport, Storage and communication	3.0	3.0	3.4	4.3	5.8
Other	9.0	8.6	9.5	13.0	15.5
Marginal Workers		9.0	8.6	15.7	11.5
Total Workers (crore)	1.84	2.67	3.39	4.12	4.94

Source : ORGI

@ There was no classification as marginal workers

Table 10.36 Proportion of workers and WPR by education level in the State - Population Census 2011

(per cent)

Education level	Proportion of workers								
	Main workers			Marginal workers			WPR		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Illiterate	13.3	35.4	20.3	16.8	36.0	27.1	34.1	33.5	33.7
Literate	86.7	64.6	79.7	83.2	64.0	72.9	62.3	29.9	47.9
Literate but below matric/secondary	38.6	35.7	37.7	43.8	39.0	41.2	54.1	29.1	42.3
Matric/secondary but below graduate	28.5	13.4	23.8	25.0	14.8	19.6	67.8	24.6	50.2
Technical diploma or certificate not equal to degree	1.4	0.4	1.1	0.9	0.2	0.5	66.5	36.1	60.2
Graduate and above other than technical degree	10.0	6.5	8.9	5.3	2.9	4.0	80.3	35.3	61.6
Technical degree or diploma equal to degree or post-graduate degree	2.9	2.3	2.8	1.5	0.7	1.1	72.4	50.5	64.8

Source : ORGI

Employment as per Sixth Economic Census

10.51 The Sixth Economic Census was conducted in 2013-14. It covered all establishments excluding establishments engaged in crop & plantation, public administration, defense, compulsory social security, activities of household as employers of domestic personnel, activities of extra territorial organisation & bodies and illegal activities. The total number of establishments in the State have increased from 41.53 lakh in fifth economic census (2005) to 61.37 lakh in sixth economic census, registering a growth of 47.8 per cent. The growth in employment for the same period was 37.9 per cent. Number of establishments and employment in the State as per fifth and sixth economic census is given in Table 10.37.

Table 10.37 Number of establishment and employment therein as per fifth and sixth Economic Census

(in Lakh)

Particular	Fifth Economic Census [@]	Sixth Economic Census	Percentage rise
Total establishments	41.53	61.37	47.8
Establishments without hired worker	25.12	44.14	75.7
Establishments with at least one hired worker	16.41	17.23	5.0
Establishments with fixed premises	34.36	52.64	53.2
Establishments without fixed premises	7.17	8.73	21.8
Persons employed in total establishments	105.27	145.12	37.9
Persons employed in establishments without hired worker	32.08	59.05	84.1
Persons employed in establishments with at least one hired worker	73.19	86.07	17.6

[@] For meaningful comparison of Sixth and Fifth ECs public administration, defence & compulsory social security service activities reported in Fifth economic census are not considered.

Source : DES, GoM

Employment as per fifth Employment & Unemployment Survey

10.52 Labour Bureau, GoI in collaboration with Directorate of Economics & Statistics, GoM conducted 5th annual survey on employment & unemployment during 2015-16 for generating State level estimates for labour force.

10.52.1 In the State, for persons of age 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 of age 15 years & above is given in Table 10.38.

Table 10.38 Labour force parameters for persons of age 15 years & above

Sector		UPS		
		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
State	Male	71.4	69.9	2.0
	Female	33.0	32.2	2.2
	Transgender	46.7	45.9	1.7
	Person	52.7	51.6	2.1

Source : Labour Bureau, GoI

Employment as per National Sample Survey

10.53 The surveys undertaken by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) are prime source of employment statistics. These surveys are the part of quinquennial household socio-economic survey programme of NSSO. The volatility in the economy has major implications on the domestic labour market. Therefore, availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals is required for planning, policy and decision making at various levels. On recommendation of the National Statistical Commission, Ministry of Statistics and Programme implementation constituted a committee on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) to develop the survey methodology including sample design for generating monthly or quarterly labour statistics. According to the recommendations of the committee NSSO has launched nation-wide PLFS. The survey is being conducted from April, 2017 and will provide labour and employment data for urban area quarterly and for rural area annually.

Factory employment

10.54 The Factories Act 1948 is amended and implemented as Factories (Maharashtra Amendment, 2015) Act from 1st February, 2016. During 2017, upto December the average daily employment in 34,769 working factories registered under Factory Act was about 25.55 lakh. Out of the total working factories, about 26 per cent had 50 or more workers. The percentage distribution of average daily factory employment in the State is given in Table 10.39. The average daily

Table 10.39 Percentage distribution of average daily factory employment

Type of Industry	Year	
	2016	2017 ⁺
Consumer goods	24.7	24.7
Intermediate goods	19.9	20.5
Capital goods	13.6	11.9
Others	41.9	42.9
All	100.0	100.0

+ upto December

Source : Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

employment in different industries and working factories & factory employment in the State is given in Annexures 10.9 and 10.10.

Employment Market Information Programme

10.55 The main objective of Employment Market Information (EMI) Programme is to provide information about the structure of employment in public & private sectors to monitor the changes in the level of employment. The number of establishments in public and private sectors and employment therein is collected quarterly under EMI Programme. It covers establishments employing 25 or more employees in Greater Mumbai and 10 or more employees in the rest of the State. The total employment in the State upto September 2017 was 64.44 lakh, of which 27.9 per cent were female. Of the total employment 20.83 lakh was in public sector. The employment in public and private sector under EMI Programme is given in Table 10.40.

Table 10.40 Employment in public & private sectors under EMI Programme

(`000)

Year	Public Sector			Private Sector			Total		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
2013	1,758	688	2,446	2,270	1,165	3,435	4,028	1,853	5,881
2014	1,586	656	2,241	2,510	1,181	3,691	4,096	1,836	5,932
2015	1,595	642	2,237	2,620	1,200	3,820	4,215	1,842	6,057
2016 [#]	1,603	646	2,249	2,627	1,198	3,825	4,230	1,844	6,074
2017 ⁺	1,519	564	2,084	3,124	1,236	4,360	4,643	1,800	6,444

Source : Directorate of Skill development, Employment, & Entrepreneurship, GoM # upto March + upto September

Employees in the State service

10.56 As on 1st October, 2016 total sanctioned posts in group A to D in State Government services was 7.13 lakh and number of vacant posts were 1.61 lakh (22.6 per cent). Groupwise employees in the State Services is given in Table 10.41.

Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres

10.57 Skill development, employment and entrepreneurship guidance centres have been established to counsel, guide & help the job seekers in the State regarding employment & self-employment. In all, 51 such centres are functioning in the State, of which 36 are at district level, six in universities, eight for tribal candidates and one special centre for differently

Table 10.41 Groupwise employees in the State service

(As on 1st October, 2016) (Lakh)

Group	Posts [*]		
	Sanctioned	Filled in	Vacant
A	0.38	0.27	0.11
B	0.69	0.48	0.21
C	4.70	3.79	0.91
D	1.35	0.97	0.38
A to D	7.13	5.51	1.61
E [#]	2.45	2.14	0.30
Total	9.57	7.67	1.91

Employees on daily wages, honorarium, *aunshkalin* and pay scale not applicabl. * Provisional

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

Source : DES, GoM

10.57.1 The number of persons on the live register of these centres upto December, 2017 was 38.19 lakh. During 2017, number of persons registered with these centres was 5.39 lakh and 2.22 lakh persons were placed against 4.13 lakh notified vacancies. The details of 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

10.58 The State Government is implementing following programmes for promotion of employment in the State.

- **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 under promotion of employment is given in Table 10.42.

Table 10.42 Beneficiaries of various programmes under promotion of employment

Programme	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Employment promotion [@]	20,819	24,263	21,741
Apprenticeship training ^{\$}	54,050	54,673	50,980
Entrepreneurial development training [#]	38,090	39,116	5,921

+ upto December

Source : @ Directorate of Skill development, Employment, & Entrepreneurship, GoM

\$ Directorate of Vocational Education and Training, GoM

Directorate of Industries, GoM

10.58.1 The State is organizing job fairs in all districts since 2009-10 to provide employment opportunities to skilled job seekers and also making available skilled manpower to industries. Yearwise job fairs organized and employment provided is given in Table 10.43.

Table 10.43 Job fairs organised and employment provided

(no.)

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Job fairs	244	266	181
Entrepreneurs present	1,226	2,026	2,359
Unemployed youths who attended job fairs	86,194	1,94,844	1,08,734
Employment provided	24,742	51,728	40,553

Source : Directorate of Skill development, Employment, & Entrepreneurship, GoM

+ upto December

Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojkta Vikas Abhiyan

10.58.2 'Pramod Mahajan Kaushalya va Udyojkta Vikas Abhiyan (PMKUVA)' is being implemented by Maharashtra State Skill Development Society (MSSDS) to achieve the goal of 'Skilled Maharashtra, Employable Maharashtra'. Under this programme skill development training is provided to the youths of the State in the age group of 15-45 years, thereby creating opportunities for their employment and entrepreneurship. Performance of PMKUVA since inception is given in Table 10.44.

Table 10.44 Performance of PMKUVA

Year	No. of Candidates				Employed/Self employed candidates	Expenditure (₹ Lakhs)
	Under training	Completed training	Completed assessment	Total candidates		
2015-16	2,537	3,366	13,344	19,247	4,322	78.79
2016-17	16,974	19,583	41,297	77,854	11,617	1,715.63
2017-18 ⁺	23,292	9,229	7,260	39,781	1,551	5,062.42

Source : Maharashtra State Skill Development Society, GoM.

+ upto December

10.58.3 For imparting training to the youth for updated skills required by industries, 89 Memorandum of Understandings (MoU) have been signed by MSSDS with major industrial groups. As a result, 9.87 lakh youths will skilled and would be employed in next three years. During the year 2017-18, total 1.84 lakh youths were trained upto December, 2017 against the target of 2.95 lakh and 0.52 lakh youths were provided employment or self employment.

Employment generation and poverty alleviation programmes

10.59 Various employment generation programmes focused on poverty allevation 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

10.59.1 Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act 1977 (Amendment 2006) is being implemented in rural areas of 34 districts in the State. Under this act following two schemes are being implemented.

I) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - Maharashtra:- Under this scheme the GoI guarantees 100 days employment per household to rural families whose adult member volunteers to do unskilled manual work. GoI provides grant for expenditure on employment upto 100 days. Additional expenditure on wages beyond 100 days per household is borne by GoM.

II) State Fund Scheme :- As per Maharashtra Rural Employment Guarantee Act 1977 section (7)(Ten), 11,000 *Dhadak Sinchan Vihir yojana* for Nagpur region, Farm Pond on demand and *Bodi* on demand schemes are being implemented with State Fund. The performance of MGNREGA in the State is given in Table 10.45 and State fund schemes is given in Table 10.46. Categorywise number of works and expenditure incurred is given in Annexure 10.13.

Table 10.45 Performance of MGNREGA in the State

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
No. of households provided employment (Lakh)	12.75	14.33	13.86
Total expenditure incurred (₹ Crore)	1,853.97	2,089.22	1,579.67
Number of works completed	1,10,462	1,59,714	1,39,287
Person days generated (Crore)	7.63	7.09	5.47
Average employment per household (days)	60	49	39
Percentage share in employment of			
Scheduled Caste	9.2	8.8	10.0
Scheduled Tribe	19.3	20.3	18.9
Women	44.5	44.9	44.7
Cost of generating one day of employment (₹)	243	295	289

Source: Planning Department, (EGS) GoM.

+ As on 05th January, 2018

Table 10.46 Performance of State fund schemes

Particulars	Status
Farm pond on demand⁺	
No. of works completed	60,207
No. of works under progress	5,973
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Crore)	260.40
Bodi on demand⁺	
No. of work orders issued	342
No. of works completed	220
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Lakh)	44.21
11,000 Dhadak Sinchan Vihir yojana in Nagpur division⁺⁺	
Target	11,614
No. of work orders issued	11,592
No. of works started	9,915
No. of wells completed	5,080
No. of wells under progress	4,835
Subsidy disbursed (₹ Crore)	157.13

Source: Planning Department, (EGS) GoM.

+ As on 25th January, 2018 ++ As on 29th January, 2018

National Rural Livelihood Mission

10.59.2 The State is implementing Maharashtra State Rural Livelihood Mission (MSRLM) since 2011 under National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM). During 2017-18 upto December, total credit linkage of ₹ 511.42 crore was disbursed to 32,593 Self Help Groups. The performance of the mission is given in Table 10.47.

Table 10.47 Performance of MSRLM in the State

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Total SHGs formed (no.)	62,729	52,449	52,220
Total members of SHGs	4,77,499	5,34,201	5,74,420
Total Grant received (₹ Crore)	201.05	208.14	203.12
Total expenditure (₹ Crore)	161.91	187.49	144.23
Total SHGs given loan (no.)	37,738	63,732	32,593
Total Credit Linkage (₹ Crore)	627.15	963.40	511.42

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM.

+ upto December

Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana - National Urban Livelihood Mission

10.59.3 *Deendayal Antyodaya Yojana* - National Urban Livelihood Mission (DAY NULM) is being implemented in the State since August, 2014 in 53 Urban local bodies of the State. Employment through Skill Training & Placement (EST&P) is implemented by MSSDS. The performance of the scheme is given in Table 10.48.

Table 10.48 Performance of DAY NULM in the State

Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Fund Released			
Centre (₹ Crore)	128.00	0.00	0.00
State (₹ Crore)	41.57	0.00	0.00
Employment through Skill Training & Placement			
Target (Beneficiaries)	76,956	49,688	62,030
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	17,210	30,959	47,994
Expenditure (₹ Crore)	12.18	27.30	32.50
Self-Employment Programme			
Target (Beneficiaries)	19,500	5,120	14,034
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	10,028	3,641	2,674
Expenditure (₹ Crore)	0.38	0.84	0.95
Revolving Fund to SHGs			
Target (Beneficiaries)	2,484	3,312	10,600
Achievement (Beneficiaries)	1,117	4,004	4,224
Expenditure (₹ Crore)	1.12	4.04	4.22

Source: Directorate of Municipal Administration, GoM.

+ upto December

Prime Minister's employment generation programme

10.59.4 The 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 or unemployed youths to reduce migration to urban areas and increase employment opportunities by increasing wage earning capacity of artisans. In 2016-17, total margin money of ₹ 55.79 crore was disbursed to 2,192 projects, thereby generating employment of 17,233. During 2017-18 total margin money of ₹ 42.05 crore was disbursed to 1,667 projects, thereby generating employment of 13,336 upto December.

Seed money scheme

10.60 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 45 years who have passed standard VII are eligible under the scheme. The agencywise performance of the scheme is given in Table 10.49.

Table 10.49 Agencywise performance of seed money scheme

		(₹ Crore)		
Name of Agency	Particulars	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
Directorate of Industries [@]	No. of projects	2,102	1,866	253
	Amount disbursed	17.05	15.48	4.08
Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit [#]	No. of projects	75	102	28
	Amount disbursed	104.38	132.58	41.26

+ upto December

Source : @ Directorate of Industries, GoM

Annasaheb Patil Arthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Maryadit

Industrial Relations

10.61 During 2017, number of work stoppages (strikes and lockouts) were 118, which affected 66,007 employees against 144 work stoppages affecting 72,508 employees in the previous year. The number of person-days lost due to work stoppages during 2017 was 17.04 lakh as against 21.29 lakh during 2016. The industrial disputes in the State are given in Annexure 10.14.

POVERTY

10.62 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 68th round data of 'Household Consumer Expenditure' survey, poverty estimates for the year 2011-12 have been estimated as per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee.

10.62.1 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 24.2 per cent for rural areas and 9.1 per cent for urban areas.

10.62.2 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[#]

State	Poverty line (₹ per capita per month)		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
Maharashtra	967	1,126	17.4
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
All- India	816	1,000	21.9

Source: Erstwhile Planning Commission, GoI

[#] As per recommendations of Tendulkar Committee

HOUSING

10.63 Food, clothing and shelter are the basic needs of human beings. Housing activities not only provides shelter but also generates employment. Various government agencies are providing houses at affordable cost to various sections of the society. As a result of urbanization, people from rural areas are shifting to urban areas to find better living opportunities, resulting in increase of demand for all forms of real estates. Government of India has enacted the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act - 2016 which is implemented with effect from 1st May, 2017. Under this Act, Government of Maharashtra has established the Maharashtra Real Estate Regulatory Authority (MahaRERA) for regulation and promotion of real estate sector in the State. This Act is a step towards developing the real estate sector infusing transparency, citizen centricity, accountability and financial discipline. Under MahaRERA, total 15,280 projects are registered upto February, 2018. Total 1,771 complaints were registered, of which 782 complaints were resolved.

Urban Housing

10.64 The State has established the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA) and the City & Industrial Development Corporation Limited (CIDCO) to overcome housing problems in urban areas. It has also established the Slum Rehabilitation Authority for redevelopment of slums and construction of houses for slum dwellers in urban areas.

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.65 ‘Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana (PMAY) - Housing for All by 2022’, a flagship programme of GoI, launched in 2015-16 envisages that every family should have *pucca* house with water connection, toilet facilities, uninterrupted electricity supply and access roads. In urban areas, the scheme covers families in the Economically Weaker Section (EWS), Low Income Group (LIG) and Middle Income Group (MIG). Under this scheme, 382 cities of the State are included. Nearly 79 projects from 39 cities have received approval from Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) with an aim to construct 1.93 lakh (out of which 1.41 lakh reserved for EWS) dwelling units.

Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority

10.66 GoM has established MHADA in the year 1977 for providing houses at affordable cost in Mumbai and some parts of the State. Since inception upto December, 2017 MHADA has constructed and redeveloped 4,68,940 dwelling units. Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA are given in Table 10.51.

Table 10.51 Dwelling units constructed & plots owned by MHADA

Year	Dwelling Units							Plots	Expenditure incurred [@] (₹ Crore)
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	Transit camps		
2015-16	865	5,240	2,989	14	782	9,890	439	0	1,640.17
2016-17	4,139	1,103	1,167	102	66	6,577	0	138	2293.15
2017-18 ⁺	1,153	898	546	204	5	2,806	3,330	0	815.58

EWS—Economically Weaker Section Group
@ including plots

LIG—Low Income Group
MIG – Middle Income Group

HIG—High Income
+ upto December

Source: MHADA

10.67 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2016-17 are given in Table 10.52.

Table 10.52 Dwelling units constructed by various boards of MHADA during 2016-17

MHADA Board	Dwelling Units						Transit camps
	EWS	LIG	MIG	HIG	Tenements	Total	
Mumbai	3,839	213	349	18	27	4,446	0
Konkan	164	558	195	0	0	917	0
Nashik	0	48	48	0	21	117	0
Pune	24	274	483	84	18	883	0
Aurangabad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Amravati	0	10	0	0	0	10	0
Nagpur	0	0	92	0	0	92	0
MBRRB	112	0	0	0	0	112	0
Total	4,139	1,103	1,167	102	66	6,577	0

Source : MHADA

MBRRB-Mumbai Building Repair and Reconstruction Board

City and Industrial Development Corporation Ltd.

10.68 CIDCO is implementing housing development programme in a planned manner. Since inception (1970) upto October, 2017 CIDCO has constructed in all 1,82,942 tenements. Number of tenements constructed by CIDCO is given in Table 10.53.

Table 10.53 Tenements constructed by CIDCO

City	Tenements				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
Total	1,13,075	40,117	29,750	1,82,942	2,554

Source: CIDCO

Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

10.69 Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a flagship programme of GoI is a massive city modernisation programme. JNNURM has two components viz. Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which is aimed at integrated development of slums through projects for providing shelter, basic services and other related civic amenities with a view to providing utilities to the urban poor.

10.69.1 The BSUP scheme is being implemented in 11 Municipal Corporation areas viz. Greater Mumbai, Mira-Bhayander, Thane, Navi-Mumbai, Kalyan-Dombivali, Ulhasnagar, Pune, Pimpri-Chinchwad, Nashik, Nagpur, Nanded and in 3 Municipal Council areas viz. Ambarnath, Kulgaon-Badlapur, Bhagur.

10.69.2 Under IHSDP, 119 projects are being implemented in 87 cities excluding Municipal Corporations covered under BSUP scheme. The progress of BSUP and IHSDP is given in Table 10.54.

Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

10.70 Under the Slum Rehabilitation scheme, shelters are being provided to families residing in slums. Since inception (1995) upto December, 2017 number of projects completed is 1,749 and 1,88,127 families residing in slums have been rehabilitated. The progress under this scheme is given in Table 10.55.

Table 10.54 Progress of BSUP and IHSDP

(upto February, 2018)

Description	BSUP	IHSDP
Projects sanctioned by GoI	53	119
Target of dwelling units	97,147	77,885
Total cost of projects (₹ Crore)	4,169.60	1,903.54
Dwelling units constructed	81,872	60,249
Dwelling units under construction	12,016	9,731

Source: Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, GoI

Table 10.55 Progress under Slum Rehabilitation Scheme

Year	Projects		Tenements		Families rehabilitated
	Sanctioned	Completed	Target	Completed	
2015-16	33	33	3,404	3,529	3,529
2016-17	73	112	10,396	11,471	11,471
2017-18 ⁺	31	116	10,056	13,336	13,336

Source: Slum Rehabilitation Authority

+ upto December

Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.

10.71 *Shivshahi Punarvasan Prakalp Ltd.* was set up with an objective of accelerating slum rehabilitation. Since inception (1998) upto October, 2017 in all 111 buildings comprising of 10,672 tenements were constructed (of which 10,345 tenements have been allotted) and an expenditure of ₹ 469 crore was incurred.

Rural Housing

Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana

10.72 Under this scheme, subsidy of an amount of ₹ 1.20 lakh is being provided to homeless and landless beneficiaries in rural areas and ₹ 1.30 lakh is being provided to beneficiaries in naxalite & hilly areas for construction of houses. During 2017-18, about 1.50 lakh houses will be constructed for which GoI has made provision of ₹ 1,130.19 crore and the State has made a provision of ₹ 753.46 crore as the State's share. The progress of PMAY is given in Table 10.56.

Table 10.56 Progress of PMAY

Year	Dwelling Units (no.)		Expenditure incurred ⁺ (₹ Crore)
	Target	Completed ⁺	
2015-16	1,57,259	1,05,063	1,235.47
2016-17	2,30,422	71,990	1,729.72
2017-18	1,50,934	404	259.00

Source: Rural Development Department, GoM

+ upto February

Revised Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Niwara Yojana-II

10.73 This scheme is being implemented for Above Poverty Line (APL) 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 ₹ 56.95 crore was disbursed to banks through MHADA upto January, 2018.

State housing schemes for ST

10.74 *Shabari, Pardhi & Aadim Jamati Awaas Yojana* are state sponsored schemes being implemented in rural areas for the people belonging to ST community who are houseless or having *kutcha* house. Subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh or ₹ 1.30 lakh being provided to beneficiary who is not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ 1.20 lakh for construction of dwelling units. During 2016-17, under *Shabari Awaas Yojana*, out of 21,014 sanctioned dwelling units 6,989 were constructed, under *Pardhi Awaas Yojana*, out of 1,333 sanctioned dwelling units 509 were constructed and under *Aadim Jamati Awaas Yojana*, out of 1,629 sanctioned dwelling units 425 were constructed. During 2017-18, under *Shabari Awaas Yojana* 2,695 dwelling units and under *Pardhi Awaas Yojana* 29 dwelling units are sanctioned by the end of February.

State housing schemes for SC & Neo-Buddhist

10.75 *Ramai Awaas Yojana* is a state sponsored scheme being implemented in rural areas for the people belonging to SC & Neo-Buddhist community who are houseless or having *kutcha* house. Subsidy of ₹ 1.20 lakh or ₹ 1.30 lakh being provided to beneficiary who is not included in the generated priority list of Socio Economic Caste Census 2011 and having annual income less than ₹ one lakh for construction of dwelling units. During 2017-18, sanction for construction of 7,889 dwelling units is given against the target of 0.93 lakh by the end of February.

Assistance for purchase of land

10.76 'Assistance for purchase of land under *Pandit Deendayal Upadhyaya Gharkul Yojana*' has been initiated for those beneficiaries who are eligible under *Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana* & other rural housing schemes but are unable to get the benefit due to unavailability of land. Under this scheme a financial assistance upto ₹ 50 thousand for purchase of 500 sq. ft. land is provided. Since implementation upto February, 2018 financial assistance is provided to 890 beneficiaries.

Water Supply and Sanitation

Water supply

10.77 Various schemes are implemented by the State to provide drinking water and proper sanitation. Supply of safe drinking water, in enough quantity is one of the prime requirement to maintain health & hygiene.

National Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.78 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 providing safe and adequate drinking water in rural areas. Progress of NRDWP is given in Table 10.57.

Table 10.57 Progress of NRDWP

Year	No. of villages/wadis tackled		Expenditure (₹ Crore)
	Target	Achievement	
2015-16	1,611	1,566	1,068
2016-17	1,899	1,270	854
2017-18 ⁺	978	265	330

+ upto January

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Drinking water sustainability

10.78.1 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 programme, measures of strengthening sources of drinking water such as rooftop rainwater harvesting, construction of tanks in hilly areas for storage of rainwater, recharge shaft, recharge trench, cement *nala band*, well deepening, etc. for availability of drinking water on sustainable basis are undertaken. Measures completed under this programme are given in Table 10.58.

Table 10.58 Measures completed under drinking water sustainability programme

Year	Villages/ Habitation (no.)	Completed measures (no.)	Expenditure (₹ Crore)
2015-16	640	2,686	18.16
2016-17	802	4,396	8.91
2017-18 ⁺	229	843	2.76

+ upto January

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

Water scarcity programme

10.79 Water scarcity programme is implemented every year from October to June in villages and wadis facing water scarcity. The State faced drought during year 2014-15 and 2015-16. However, in year 2016-17, improvement in the rainfall as compared to previous year was observed. In order to tackle scarcity situation, the State disbursed an amount of ₹ 523.12 crore in year 2016-17 and ₹ 193.25 crore in 2017-18 upto January. The regionwise amount disbursed under this programme is given in Table 10.59.

Table 10.59 Regionwise amount disbursed under water scarcity programme

Region	Amount disbursed (₹ Crore)	
	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
	Konkan	11.07
Nashik	72.20	21.27
Pune	28.73	36.82
Aurangabad	322.50	43.59
Amravati	71.12	43.53
Nagpur	17.50	42.39
Total	523.12	193.25

+ upto January

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

10.79.1 The State has taken various measures in order to tackle scarcity situation such as temporary piped water supply, rejuvenation of bore wells and other water sources, water supply by tankers, etc. for scarcity affected villages and wadis. Number of villages/ wadis covered under water scarcity programme is given in Table 10.60.

Table 10.60 Villages/ wadis covered under water scarcity programme

(no.)

Measures / Works	Villages		Wadis	
	2015-16 [@]	2016-17 ⁺	2015-16 [@]	2016-17 ⁺
New bore wells	3,446	2,482	2,284	1,570
Temporary piped water supply- special repairs	1,948	1,250	177	142
Special repairs of bore wells	1,869	1,215	1,161	446
Temporary supplementary pipe connection	493	315	20	37
Water supply by tankers/ bullock carts	5,935	3,791	6,679	4,549
Requisition of private wells	8,894	6,848	1,651	1,897
Deepening/mud cleaning	323	267	126	88
Construction of budkies	2	3	0	0

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM @ October, 2015 to July, 2016 + October, 2016 to June, 2017

Mukhyamantri Rural Drinking Water Programme

10.80 The 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 to improve water supply and to provide clean & sufficient drinking water in the rural areas. The components of the programme are implementation of new water supply schemes, rejuvenation of non-functional regional water supply schemes and maintenance & repairs of regional rural water supply schemes. In all 520 water supply schemes of ₹ 1,175 crore and revival of 18 regional water supply schemes of ₹ 24.73 crore have been approved. During 2016-17 total fund disbursed was ₹ 360 crore and during 2017-18 ₹ 76.07 crore are disbursed upto January, 2018. Performance of MRDWP is given in Table 10.61.

Table 10.61 Performance of MRDWP

(₹ Crore)

Particulars	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
New water supply scheme		
Fund disbursed	247.31	70.32
Expenditure	75.93	3.57
Rejuvenation of non-functional regional water supply schemes		
Fund disbursed	32.69	-
Expenditure	3.92	-
Maintenance & repairs of regional rural water supply scheme.		
Fund disbursed	80.00	45.00
Expenditure	8.92	-

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM +upto January

Jalswarajya – II Programme

10.81 A new lending instrument developed by the World Bank in 2012, called ‘Programme-for-Result’ is used for the *Jalswarajya-II* programme. The objective of the programme is to improve the planning, implementation and monitoring performance of rural water supply & sanitation services and also to improve access to quality and sustainable services in peri-urban villages, water stressed & water quality affected areas. Total cost of this programme is ₹ 1,284 crore, of which ₹ 899 crore (70 per cent) share is of World Bank and ₹ 385 crore (30 per cent) share of GoM. The Performance of *Jalswarajya-II* is given in Table 10.62.

Year	Amount disbursed		Total Expenditure
	World Bank	GoM	
2014-15	-	50.00	8.99
2015-16	41.91	21.50	27.88
2016-17	35.24	98.80	98.80 [#]
2017-18	-	91.00	86.00 [#]
Total	77.15	261.30	221.67

anticipated expenditure

Source: Water Supply & Sanitation Department, GoM

AMRUT Mission

10.82 *Atal* Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (*AMRUT*) covers 44 cities in the State which covers 76 per cent of urban population. This mission aims to give financial support to these cities for development of basic infrastructure facilities of water supply and sewerage on priority.

10.82.1 Under this mission from 2015-16 to 2017-18 total 36 water supply projects of ₹ 4,053 crore were approved for 35 cities. Of which, projects of ₹ 10 crore were completed and projects of ₹ 3,324 crore are under progress. Total 29 sewerage projects of ₹ 2,868 crore were approved for 29 cities, of which projects of ₹ 1,150 crore are under progress upto February, 2018.

Maharashtra Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan

10.83 Maharashtra *Suvarna Jayanti Nagarotthan Maha-Abhiyan* is implemented in municipal corporations (D class), municipal councils and nagar panchayats in the State since 2010, with a view to create infrastructure in the urban local bodies. Total 98 projects of ₹ 5,423 crore were approved under this Mission which comprises of 38 water supply, 31 road development, 22 sewerage, three storm water drainage projects and other four infrastructure projects. Out of that 16 projects are completed and remaining projects are under progress.

Sanitation

10.84 Adequate sanitation is essential for the protection & promotion of individual’s and community health. Various schemes are being implemented by the State to improve sanitation conditions.

Swachh Bharat Mission

10.85 *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan* has been renamed as *Swachh Bharat Mission* on 2nd October, 2014 and will be continued for five years upto 2nd October, 2019. The objectives of this mission are to ensure cleanliness in rural areas, to stop the practice of open defecation, construction and utilisation of latrine at household level. The focus of the scheme is to make toilet facility available in every house and make India Open Defecation Free (ODF) by 2nd October, 2019.

10.85.1 As per guidelines under *Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan*, the base line survey (BLS) was conducted in the State for all grampanchayats during the period 2nd October, 2012 to 31st January, 2013. According to this survey, 55 per cent households were without toilet facilities. Including BLS 2012 and under this mission, upto 31st January, 2018 total 1.07 crore individual toilets are constructed. Out of 1.07 crore toilets 47 lakh individual toilets are constructed in last three years (2015-16 to 2017-18) with an expenditure of ₹ 3,557 crore upto January, 2018. Target for construction of remaining 4.26 lakh toilets is March, 2018. Regionwise toilets constructed and Declared ODF grampanchayat in selected states are given in Table 10.63 & 10.64 respectively.

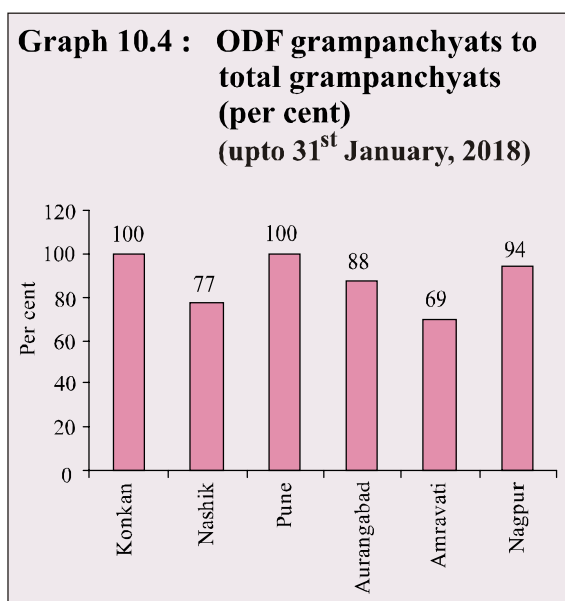


Table 10.63 Regionwise toilets constructed

(Lakh)

Region	Total Household	Household provided toilets ⁺	Per cent
Konkan	13.24	13.24	100
Nashik	21.49	19.39	90
Pune	24.12	24.12	100
Aurangabad	23.01	22.59	98
Amaravati	15.19	13.77	91
Nagpur	13.98	13.67	98
State	111.04	106.78	96

Source: Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoI +upto January

Table 10.64 Declared ODF grampanchayat in selected States

(no.)

State	No. of grampanchayat	ODF grampanchayat ⁺	Per cent
Andhra Pradesh	12,854	6,164	48
Gujarat	14,057	14,057	100
Karnataka	6,022	3,508	58
Madhya Pradesh	22,907	8,047	35
Maharashtra	27,668	24,338	88
Rajasthan	9,892	9,047	91
Tamil Nadu	12,524	7,694	61
Telangana	8,677	3,620	42
Uttar Pradesh	58,766	7,896	13
All-India	2,56,803	1,38,718	54

Source: Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation, GoI + upto January

10.85.2 As per census 2011, there are 8.31 lakh households in urban areas do not have toilet facility within their premises. Upto December, 2017 total 7.33 lakh toilets were constructed, of which 6.33 lakh were individual household latrines, 0.62 lakh were community toilets and 0.37 lakh were public toilets (seats). During the period of 2015-16 to 2017-18 total fund of ₹ 1,224 crore was disbursed under this mission.

Maharashtra Sujal and Nirmal Abhiyan

10.86 The objective of this Abhiyan is to achieve adequate & qualitative services at affordable rates 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 January, 2018 administrative approval was given to 258 water supply and sanitation works of ₹ 1,224.97 crore and an amount of ₹ 863.53 crore has been disbursed. An expenditure of ₹ 46.01 crore was incurred during 2016-17 and ₹ 17.07 crore during 2017-18 upto January, 2018.

ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION

10.87 Ecosystem is facing impact of various human activities which not only brought physical but also chemical changes in the atmosphere. Rapid industrialisation, migration, urbanisation, etc. are continuously depleting the natural resources and deteriorating the environmental quality. The need of environment conservation arises due to various types of pollution in air, water, noise, etc.

10.88 Maharashtra Pollution Control Board (MPCB) is implementing various environmental legislations in the State. It plays a key role in abatement & control of pollution by generating relevant data, providing scientific information, giving technical inputs for policy formulation, creating public awareness about the clean & healthy environment and attending the public complaints regarding pollution.

Air pollution

10.89 Air pollution is caused by various gases and toxins released by industries, factories and combustion of fossil fuels. Air pollution adversely affects the ecosystem. Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted for the prevention, control and abatement of air pollution. National Air Quality Monitoring Programme (NAMQP) implemented by MPCB assesses the present and anticipated air pollution through continuous air quality survey/ monitoring programs. The air quality monitoring is done for various types of pollutants in the atmosphere such as Respirable Suspended Particulate Matter (RSPM), Sulphur dioxide (SO₂), Oxides of Nitrogen (NO_x) at 77 stations spread in 19 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 31st March, 2017 out of 80.85 lakh CNG/LPG convertible vehicles in the State, number of vehicles fitted with LPG kit was 1.30 lakh (1.6 per cent) and number of vehicles fitted with CNG kit was 5.83 lakh (7.2 per cent) against 1.28 lakh and 5.58 lakh respectively in the previous year. The average data on ambient air quality reported at major monitoring stations during January to October, 2017 is given in Table 10.65.

Table 10.65 Average ambient air quality at major monitoring stations during January to October, 2017

Monitoring Station	Concentration of air pollutants								
	SO ₂			NO _x			RSPM		
	Limit 80 µg/m ³			Limit 80 µg/m ³			Limit 100 µg/m ³		
	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average	Min	Max	Average
Mumbai - Sion	3 (3)	22 (34)	12 (10)	17 (9)	197 (218)	82 (71)	11 (31)	387 (374)	147 (150)
Pune – Swargate	8 (10)	37 (44)	20 (23)	20 (26)	179 (323)	69 (75)	16 (17)	220 (190)	82 (79)
Nashik - NMC Building	7 (5)	25 (30)	15 (16)	12 (9)	30 (41)	24 (26)	40 (22)	208 (218)	90 (91)
Aurangabad -CADA office	5 (6)	24 (28)	10 (15)	24 (23)	55 (60)	33 (41)	26 (17)	158 (169)	84 (73)
Amravati - Govt. college of Engg.	4 (6)	15 (14)	11 (11)	4 (9)	17 (15)	12 (12)	21 (41)	113 (93)	69 (71)
Chandrapur- MIDC	4 (1)	6 (33)	4 (6)	9 (15)	59 (97)	30 (33)	22 (20)	189 (192)	86 (81)
Nagpur - Regional office of MPCB	4 (6)	82 (15)	9 (9)	14 (15)	46 (56)	28 (26)	37 (34)	181 (86)	69 (48)

Source : MPCB Note: Figures in brackets shows ambient air quality during Jan-Oct,2016 µg/m³ Microgram per cubic meter

Water pollution

10.90 Any change in the physical, chemical and biological properties of water that has a harmful effect on living things is termed as 'water pollution'. Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act 1974, has been enacted for the prevention & control of water pollution and maintaining or restoring the water quality. The MPCB regularly monitors the water quality across 250 water quality monitoring stations for both surface (155 on rivers, 34 on sea/creeks, 10 on drains, one on dam) and ground water (24 bore wells, 24 dug wells, one hand pump, one tube well) under two programs of National Water Monitoring Programme (NWMP) project titled Global Environment Monitoring System (GEMS) and Monitoring of Indian National Aquatic Resources (MINARS). Surface water samples are monitored every month whereas the ground water samples are monitored every six months to check the quality. Water quality at 39 spots of Godavari, Krishna, Panchganga and Bheema rivers in the State under NWMP during 2016-17 is given in Table 10.66.

Table 10.66 Water quality at 39 locations of rivers during 2016-17

Parameters							
pH value		Bio-chemical Oxygen Demand		Dissolved Oxygen		Fecal Coliform	
6.0 to 9.0 [#]		3 mg/l [#]		4 mg/l [#]		MPN / 100 ml [#]	
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	26	3 - 5	4	0 - 100	37
6.5 - 7.5	2	5.5 - 8.5	8	5 - 7	28	100 - 200	0
7.5 - 8.5	37	8.5 - 11.5	2	7 - 9	7	200 - 300	1
8.5 - 9.5	0	11.5 & above	3	9 & above	0	300 & above	1

Source :MPCB # Central Pollution Control Board's Water quality criteria, Class C MPN – Most Probable Number

10.91 The estimated sewage generated in the area of 27 Municipal Corporations during 2016-17 was 6,265 million litres per day (MLD) of which about 3,897 MLD (62.2 per cent) sewage was treated. MPCB on priority installs sewage treatment plants in the cities situated near river side. MPCB does not allow any industry to discharge sewage without treatment. The sewage generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2016-17 is given in Table 10.67.

Table 10.67 Sewage generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2016-17

Local body	Reporting local bodies	Sewage generated (MLD)	Sewage treated (MLD)	Per cent treated
Municipal Corporation	27	6,265	3,897	62.2
A Class Municipal Council	12	189	97	51.3
B Class Municipal Council	51	368	25	6.7
C Class Municipal Council	158	421	21	5.0
Cantonment board	6	39	7	18.0
Nagar panchayat	6	16	3	18.8
Total	260	7,298	4,050	55.5

Source : MPCB

10.92 Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) treatment process involves both mechanical and biological treatment. All the 27 Municipal Corporations in the State are instructed to allocate 25 per cent of the annual budget for sewage and solid waste treatment as they altogether generate almost 86 per cent sewage and solid waste in urban areas, whereas remaining urban local bodies generate 14 per cent. Solid waste generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2016-17 is given in Table 10.68.

Table 10.68 Solid waste generated and treated in the area of urban local bodies during 2016-17

Local body	Reported local bodies	Solid waste		Per cent treated
		Generated (MT/day)	Treated (MT/day)	
Municipal Corporation	27	20,334	7,120	35.0
A Class Municipal Council	16	890	140	15.7
B Class Municipal Council	54	1,049	133	12.7
C Class Municipal Council	150	1,031	97	9.4
Nagar panchayat /Cantonment board	15	146	54	37.0
Total	262	23,450	7,544	32.2

Source : MPCB

Noise pollution

10.93 As per Noise Pollution (Regulation & Control) Rules-2000, zonewise specified standards of noise level limits are given in Table 10.69.

10.94 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 selected cities are given in Table 10.70.

Table 10.69 Zonewise standards of noise level limits

Zone Code	Zone	Limits (decibel)	
		Day time	Night time
A	Industrial	75	70
B	Commercial	65	55
C	Residential	55	45
D	Silence zone	50	40

Source : MPCB

Table 10.70 Day-night noise levels in selected cities

Location	Non-Working Day 24-12-2017		Working Day 26-12-2017	
	Day	Night	Day	Night
Mumbai (Shivaji Park-Dadar)	72.1	69.3	85.5	70.2
Mumbai (Vashi Naka-Chembur)	73.2	74.2	82.2	63.2
Thane (Gokhale Road)	69.8	56.2	82.7	62.9
Thane (Wagle Estate)	72.2	64.8	81.7	59.9
Pune (Swargate)	77.5	58.7	77.6	59.4
Pune (Hadpsar)	77.7	59.9	77.4	60.4
Nashik (Dwarka Circle)	74.9	66.6	74.2	67.1
Nashik (Udyog Bhavan, Satpur)	69.3	59.1	71.4	61.9
Aurangabad (Nirala Bazar)	71.9	60.5	66.0	54.1
Nanded-Waghala (Vishnupuri)	69.2	59.7	70.1	52.6
Nagpur (Sitabardi Police Station)	72.5	58.0	74.3	64.1
Chandrapur (Jatpura Gate)	74.0	71.1	78.1	63.9
Amravati (Rajkamal Chowk)	72.9	60.6	74.3	62.2
Akola (Collector Office)	69.0	50.0	70.1	48.6

Source : MPCB

Industrial pollution

10.95 At the end of March, 2017 total 85,882 industries are under the purview of MPCB. 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 25 industrial areas covering 7,927 industries. During 2016-17 effluent quantity treated on an average was about 215.85 million litres/day. Classification of industries based on the pollution index for 2016-17 is given in Table 10.71.

Table 10.71 Classification of industries based on pollution index for 2016-17

(no.)

MPCB's Regions	Industries								
	RED			ORANGE			GREEN		
	Large	Medium	Small	Large	Medium	Small	Large	Medium	Small
Mumbai	231	59	547	421	300	663	-	27	1,846
Thane	204	33	976	251	24	451	1	13	1,273
Kalyan	141	109	1,784	79	58	932	-	22	1,472
Navi Mumbai	183	33	1,133	136	178	954	6	59	1,542
Raigad	175	31	428	88	34	355	-	20	447
Pune	1,185	238	3,403	1,083	509	4,431	85	265	6,720
Kolhapur	250	75	1,688	32	48	3,656	1	22	9,106
Nashik	432	85	3,249	109	55	2,315	44	35	6,118
Aurangabad	204	73	881	34	70	2,004	11	14	5,391
Amravati	55	13	321	8	10	1,933	-	4	4,315
Nagpur	413	18	1,898	62	21	2,218	3	3	1,666
Chandrapur	156	-	268	15	-	410	-	2	430
Total	3,629	767	16,576	2,318	1,307	20,322	151	486	40,326

RED - Number of industries having pollution index 60 and above.

ORANGE - Number of industries having pollution index between 41 to 59.

GREEN - Number of industries having pollution index between 21 to 40

Source : MPCB

Hazardous waste

10.96 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 10.72.

Table 10.72 Hazardous waste treated at common facility centers

(lakh MT)

Year	Type of Treatment			Total
	Direct Land fill	Land fill after treatment	Incinerable	
2014-15	0.89	1.19	0.49	2.59
2015-16	0.79	1.60	0.58	2.98
2016-17	1.22	1.73	0.55	3.51

Source : MPCB

10.97 Installation of Global Positioning System (GPS) for tracking of hazardous waste transporting vehicles has been made mandatory in the State. MPCB authorised 127 hazardous waste transporters upto December, 2017.

e-Waste

10.98 e-Waste management is a global concern. During 2016-17 for recycling of e-waste MPCB authorised 64 e-Waste collection centers and 64 industries having environmentally sound technology with total recycling/ dismantling capacity of 74,650 MT per year under e-Waste (Management) Rules, 2016.

Bio-medical waste

10.99 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 52,704 HCEs in the State. The bio-medical waste generated from these HCEs is treated and disposed by 34 Common Bio-Medical Waste Treatment and Disposal Facilities, of which 32 are operating on incineration basis and remaining on deep burial basis. During 2016-17 on an average around 71,512 kg per day bio-medical waste was treated and disposed off.

Plastic waste

10.100 Plastic products have become an integral part in our daily life as a basic need. It has been observed that disposal of plastic waste creates several environmental issues due to improper collection, segregation and disposing system. Estimated plastic waste generated during 2016-17 is 1,285 MT per month. In all 276 units are registered with MPCB as per the Maharashtra Plastic Carry Bags (Manufacture & Usage) Rule-2006 and Plastic Waste (Management & Handling) Rule 2011. The MPCB for enforcement of these rules formed vigilance squad of 12 regional officers and carried out survey of plastic carry bags manufacture units. Notices have been issued to 88 units for operating the unit without registration. As per Maharashtra Plastic Carry Bags (M & U) Rules-2006, the minimum thickness limit of carry bags is 50 μ .

Environmental clearance

10.101 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.

10.102 From January, 2016 environment clearances are granted through online services. The State has granted environment clearances to 161 applications upto December, 2017 through online process. In 2017-18 Maharashtra Coastal Zone Management Authority issued CRZ recommendations to 301 projects upto December, 2017 under Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification, 2011.

Lake conservation plan

10.103 The objective of this plan is to prevent degradation of lakes. To prevent degradation of lakes, the State has included 51 lakes under 'National Lake Conservation for degraded lakes' scheme since 2007. The total amount of ₹ 630 lakh has been sanctioned for the conservation of these lakes by GoM in 2017-18 and ₹ 485 lakh has been released upto December, 2017.

Mangroves conservation

10.104 Mangroves are buffers between the land and sea. Coastline throughout the world are facing serious problems of coastal erosion and threat of rising sea levels due to global warming. Mangroves not only help in preventing soil erosion but also act as a catalyst in reclaiming land from seas. Mangroves conservation contributes to the sustainable management of forest resources of the landscapes of coastal wetlands for better well-being and mitigation of vulnerability to climate change.

10.105 As per report of Forest Survey of India-2017, out of 720 km of coastal line of the State, mangrove covers 304 sq. km. Twenty species of true mangroves have been reported from the coast of the State. Mangrove forests and estuaries are the breeding and nursery grounds for a number of marine organisms including the commercially important shrimps, crabs and fish species. Hence, loss of mangroves not only affects indirectly but there are direct economic repercussions through loss of fishing activities.

10.106 The State has allocated a fund of ₹ 24 crore in 2017-18 to develop various livelihood activities based on mangroves. For sustainable mangrove conservation, GoM has increased the income-earning potential of mangroves by crab farming and oyster, mussel culture. As per Forest Survey of India-2017, mangrove cover in the State has increased by 37 per cent as compared to that of in 2015. This increase is mainly due to plantation and regeneration of mangroves.

Smart Village - Gram Vikas Yojana

10.107 The GoM started environmentally balanced Smart Village – *Gram Vikas Yojana* in the year 2010-11 to develop enrich and prosperous village by conservation, preservation and protection of environment. The sustainable development of the villages by keeping balance of the environment is the objective of scheme. Under this scheme, 351 grampanchayats were selected in the year 2016-17 and ₹ 40.20 crore are released in the year 2017-18 for prizes, advertisements and publicity of these villages.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

10.108 Social justice refers to the concept of building an inclusive society with adequate support for growth and development of members of the target groups viz. Scheduled Castes (SC), Scheduled Tribes (ST), *Vimukta Jati* Nomadic Tribes (VJNT), Other Backward Classes (OBC), Special Backward Classes (SBC), minorities, persons with disabilities and senior citizens can lead productive, safe and dignified lives. It is a principle that lays down the foundation of a society based on equality, liberty and fraternity. As per the directive principles of State Policy inducted in the Constitution of India, various educational, economic and social development programmes have been taken up for equalisation of the weaker sections with other sections. GoM formulated two schemes viz. Scheduled Caste Component Schemes (SCCS) and Tribal Component Schemes (TCS).

Scheduled Caste Component Schemes

10.109 The outlay and expenditure of development sectors under SCCS is given in Table 10.73.

Table 10.73 Outlay and expenditure of development sectors under SCCS

Sector	(₹ Crore)					
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
A) State level schemes	4,090.00	1,557.76	4,325.65	2,593.98	4,531.00	1,594.82
Agriculture & allied activities	61.30	54.86	128.40	55.71	198.06	57.08
Rural development	20.00	14.56	69.56	72.87	139.92	15.08
Industry & minerals	30.03	30.00	0	0	32.11	89.33
General economic services	0	0	23.37	9.54	6.20	1.50
Social & community services	3,978.66	1,458.32	50.02	32.74	4,154.71	1,431.83
General services	0	0	4,054.29	2,520.28	0	0
B) District level schemes	2,400.00	2,298.56	2,400.00	2,347.56	2,700.00	1,179.73
Agriculture & allied activities	293.98	79.75	305.19	281.63	279.14	150.41
Rural development	0	0	0	0	263.82	180.39
Energy	76.68	212.32	92.56	92.56	122.06	67.75
Industry & minerals	11.99	11.43	12.22	10.33	12.51	1.87
Transport & communication	55.59	47.64	54.95	57.83	59.47	24.83
Social & community services	1,961.73	1,947.39	1,935.07	1,905.20	1,882.00	754.46
Three per cent innovative schemes	0	0	0	0	81.00	0
Total (A + B)	6,490.00	3,856.32	6,725.65	4,941.54	7,231.00	2,774.55

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

+ upto December

Source : Department of Social Justice and Special Assistance, GoM

Rajarshi Shahu Maharaj scholarship for SC students for aboard studies

10.110 GoM has started this scholarship for Scheduled Castes students. Under the scheme during 2016-17 an amount of ₹ 22.26 crore has been disbursed to 132 beneficiaries and during 2017-18 upto January an amount of ₹ 14 crore has been disbursed to 70 beneficiaries.

Welfare of VJNT, OBC and SBC

10.111 GoM has established separate department for welfare of the people belonging to VJNT, OBC and SBC. Various development programmes are being implemented for upliftment of the weaker sections of these communities. During 2016-17 an expenditure of ₹ 2,508 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 2,633 crore. During 2017-18 an outlay of ₹ 1,907 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 1,145 crore has been incurred upto December.

Development Corporations

10.112 In order to accelerate economic development of SC, VJNT and OBC the State Government has established various Development Corporations, through which different schemes are being implemented. These corporations implement various schemes viz. 20 per cent subsidy, seed money, 50 per cent subsidy, term loan, micro finance, *Mahila Samruddhi*, education loan, etc. These corporations have been also authorised as a State channelising agency to implement various schemes of National Scheduled Castes Finance and Development Corporation, National *Safai Karamchari* Finance and Development Corporation, National Backward Classes Finance & Development Corporation, etc. Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed by development corporations are given in Table 10.74.

Table 10.74 Number of beneficiaries and amount disbursed by development corporations

(₹ Lakh)

Development corporation	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
<i>Sant Rohidas charmodityog & charmakar</i> development corporation Ltd.	1,480	170.39	1,854	231.03	299	27.70
<i>Sahityaratna Lokshahir Annabhau Sathe</i> development corporation Ltd.	3,487	2442.14	2,107	1,312.35	1,225	345.43
<i>Mahatma Phule</i> Backward Class Development Corporation Ltd.	9,205	2,352.25	4,337	1,424.92	2,140	893.69
<i>Vasantrao Naik Vimukta Jati & Nomadic Tribes</i> Development Corporation Ltd.	6,462	1,882.00	276	354.72	Nil	Nil
Maharashtra State Other Backward Class Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.	1,673	740.80	1,538	487.15	713	207.53

Source: Respective Corporation

+ upto December

Wasti /Area development schemes for SC and VJNT

10.113 Various schemes are being implemented for *wasti*/area development in the State. Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development are given in Table 10.75.

Table 10.75 Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for SC and VJNT

(₹ Crore)

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
Development of Scheduled Castes, <i>Nav Boudhas Vastis</i> ⁺⁺	753.46	753.46	756.45	756.45	764.41	359.83
<i>Tanda/Wasti Sudhar</i> [#]	21.00	14.69	25.00	19.98	47.00	3.16
<i>Nagari Dalit Wasti Sudhar</i> [@]	467.76	443.99	472.66	341.41	0	0
<i>Nagari Adiwasi Wasti Sudhar</i> [@]	6.00	4.20	7.00	5.60	6.00	0

+ upto December

Source : ++ Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

Vimukta Jati, Nomadic Tribes Department, GoM

@ Urban Development Department, GoM

Tribal Component Schemes

10.114 An outlay of ₹ 6,754 crore is provided under TCS during the year 2017-18, of this ₹ 267.88 crore for Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) gram panchyat, ₹ 3,053.89 crore for district level schemes and remaining ₹ 3,432.21 crore for the state level schemes. During 2017-18 under TCS, about 325 schemes (84 State level, 189 district level & 52 Central sponsored schemes) are being implemented. Under TCS, schemes that directly benefit to the tribal population as a whole, as well as individual beneficiary oriented schemes have been taken. Sectorwise budgetary provision and expenditure under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) is given in Table 10.76 and departmentwise outlay and expenditure under TCS is given in Table 10.77.

Table 10.76 Sectorwise budgetary provision and expenditure under TSP

Sector	(₹ Crore)			
	2015-16		2016-17	
	Budgetary provision	Expenditure	Budgetary provision	Expenditure
Agriculture & allied activities	318.29	311.06	292.05	281.14
Rural development	915.08	872.48	638.54	597.35
Irrigation & flood control	210.12	150.55	176.10	177.82
Energy	260.64	249.24	109.14	107.09
Industry & minerals	1.45	1.20	1.50	1.39
Transport	545.14	535.02	532.27	692.15
General economic services	17.22	13.97	1.88	1.63
Social & community services	3,584.06	3,075.39	3,324.15	2,828.91
Others programmes	51.25	35.20	50.42	44.23
Total	5,903.00	4,994.87	4,487.51	4,731.71

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

Table 10.77 Departmentwise outlay and expenditure under TCS

Department	(₹ Crore)	
	2017-18	
	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
Revenue & forest	51.41	17.29
Agriculture, Animal husbandry, Dairy development, Fisheries	196.55	64.52
School education	157.84	88.89
Urban development	21.25	11.47
Public works	207.43	27.81
Water resources	50.40	0
Industries, Energy & Labour	139.97	32.40
Rural development & water conservation	675.80	286.60
Public health	266.93	83.84
Medical education & drugs	0.80	0.50
Tribal development	4,597.64	2,240.08
Co-operation & textiles	5.01	1.87
Higher & technical education, Employment & self employment	62.63	19.24
Woman & child development	244.64	111.49
Water supply & sanitation	75.70	12.31
Total	6,754.00	2,998.31

Source : Tribal Development Department, GoM

+ upto January

Government *Ashram* school

10.115 The GoM is running residential *ashram* schools in hilly and remote areas in the State. From 2017-18, the cost of educational material and the necessary amount for the purchase of equipments is being deposited directly in the accounts of students. A budget provision of ₹ 859.79 crore has been made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 582.17 crore has been incurred upto January.

Aided *Ashram* schools

10.116 In the aided *ashram* schools, tribal students are provided accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other concessions free of cost. There are 556 aided *ashram* schools in the State. A budget provision of ₹ 805.13 crore has been made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 667.76 crore has been incurred upto January.

Government hostels for tribal students

10.117 To encourage the tribal students to pursue higher studies, government hostel facility is provided at division, district, taluka level. In these hostels accommodation, food, uniforms, educational materials and other concessions are provided free of cost. There are 495 government hostels in the State and 56,918 students (35,158 boys & 21,760 girls) are admitted in these hostels. From 2017-18, funds for purchase of bedding material, books, educational material etc. are being deposited directly into the students' bank accounts. During 2017-18, budget provision of ₹ 364.87 crore has been made under the scheme and upto January an expenditure of ₹ 175.14 crore has been incurred.

Education in English medium schools

10.118 A scheme has been started in order to encourage the tribal students to pursue studies in renowned residential English medium schools. In these schools education and residential facilities are provided to the students. Under this scheme during year 2017-18 admission to about 9,000 students has been given and in all about 54,500 students are studying in these schools. Budget provision of ₹ 310 crore has been made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 244.54 crore has been incurred upto January.

Pandit Deendayal Upadhay Swayam Scheme

10.119 Under the scheme financial assistance for the facilities like meal, residence and educational material is provided to the students who don't get admission in the Government tribal hostels for the higher educational courses after XIIth standard. During 2017-18, budget provision of ₹ 80 crore has been made under the scheme and upto January an expenditure of ₹ one crore has been incurred.

Direct funding to PESA Gram panchayats

10.120 Under the PESA act implementation, it has been decided to disburse five per cent of the total Tribal Component Scheme budget to the gram panchayats in the scheduled areas for developmental work. Maharashtra is the first state in the country to make available funds directly to the gram panchayats for this purpose. Gram sabha can undertake works related to basic infrastructure, forest and implementation of PESA act, health, cleanliness, education, wild life conservation, water conservation, forestry, wild life tourism and forest produce through this fund. Budget provision of ₹ 267.88 crore has been made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 214.30 crore has been incurred upto January.

Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam *Amrut Aahar Yojana*

10.121 The State has launched this scheme to provide 'one full meal' for ST pregnant women and lactating mothers in the 16 districts of the scheduled area. Under this scheme, children of

age 7 months to 6 years also are given eggs or bananas four times per week. During 2017-18 budget provision of ₹ 184.10 crore has been made for the scheme and upto January an expenditure of ₹ 98.87 crore has been incurred.

Thakkar Bappa Adivasi Vasti Sudharna Ekatmik Karyakram

10.122 Under this scheme, small and permanent community development facilities are created in scheduled areas. Budget provision of ₹ 163 crore has been made during 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 10.20 crore has been incurred upto January.

Welfare of persons with disability

10.123 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. During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 23.19 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 25.83 crore. For 2017-18, an outlay of ₹ 559.33 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 361.68 crore has been incurred upto January.

Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd.

10.124 Maharashtra State Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation Ltd. (MSHFDC) is established for the welfare of disabled persons. At present, the authorised share capital of this Corporation is ₹ 50 crore and paid up capital is ₹ 47.51 crore. This corporation works as State channelising agency for National Handicapped Finance and Development Corporation. The performance of major schemes implemented by this corporation is given in Table 10.78.

Table 10.78 Performance of major schemes implemented by MSHFDC

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	1,526	305.20	22	4.40	6	1.20
Term loan	787	1,656.19	894	1,805.22	191	329.43

Source : MSHFDC

+ upto December

Annasaheb Patil Aarthik Magas Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.125 *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. During 2015-16, for 75 beneficiaries an amount of ₹ 104.39 lakh was disbursed and during 2016-17 for 102 beneficiaries ₹ 132.58 lakh was disbursed. During 2017-18 for 28 beneficiaries an amount of ₹ 41.26 lakh was disbursed upto September.

Minority Development

10.126 Various schemes for the development of minority community are being implemented in the State. During 2016-17, an expenditure of ₹ 310.86 crore was incurred against an outlay of ₹ 405.05 crore. During 2017-18, an outlay of ₹ 407 crore has been provided and an expenditure of ₹ 85.32 crore has been incurred upto January.

Maulana Aazad Alpasankhyank Aarthik Vikas Mahamandal Ltd.

10.127 *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 ₹ 400.69 crore. This Corporation works as State channelising agency for National Minority Development & Finance Corporation. The performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM is given in Table 10.79.

Table 10.79 Performance of major schemes implemented by MAAAVM

Scheme	(₹ Lakh)					
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed	No. of beneficiaries	Amount disbursed
Direct loan	2,837	1,134.40	42	18.97	0	0
Education loan	2,141	1,615.64	3,038	2,372.09	1,193	884.03
Other loans (Self Help Group)	154	293.20	0	0	0	0
Term loan	368	347.99	37	35.15	1	0.95

Source: MAAAVM

+ upto October

Wasti /Area development schemes for minorities

10.128 Various schemes for *wasti*/area development for minorities are being implemented in the State. Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for minorities are given in Table 10.80.

Table 10.80 Outlay and expenditure of major schemes of *wasti*/area development for minorities

Scheme	(₹ Crore)					
	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure ⁺
Area development in minority concentrated urban areas	62.50	32.12	25.00	19.99	25.00	1.60
Area development in minority concentrated rural areas	62.50	49.88	35.55	34.69	35.50	6.13

Source : Minority Development Department, GoM

+ upto January

Important schemes for social security

10.129 The State implements various schemes for social security. Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes are given in Table 10.81.

Table 10.81 Beneficiaries and expenditure incurred on important social security schemes

Scheme	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ crore)	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ crore)	No. of beneficiaries	Expenditure (₹ crore)
	(lakh)		(lakh)		(lakh)	
Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Anudan	8.60	637.18	9.05	705.87	8.97	535.51
Shravanbal Seva Rajya Nivruttivetan	19.29	1,092.00	19.82	1,170.08	19.62	892.74
Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension	11.93	290.92	11.70	285.02	10.84	201.01
Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension	0.48	11.26	0.51	13.07	0.57	11.05
Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension	0.07	1.56	0.07	1.68	0.07	1.65
National Family Benefit	0.18	36.18	0.09	30.56	0.08	18.46
Aam Aadmi Bima	52.34	25.35	52.34	11.44	52.34	1.00

Source : Social Justice and Special Assistance Department, GoM

+ upto December

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

10.130 Human development is about creating an environment that enables people to develop their potential, lead productive & creative lives in accordance with their needs & interests and participate in the process of decision making for welfare of the society. The Human Development Index (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. Human Development Report-2016 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) was based on the theme 'Human Development for Everyone'. As per this report, Norway ranks first with HDI (0.949), whereas India with HDI (0.624) is at 131st rank. Among South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries, Sri Lanka (0.766) and Maldives (0.701) are ahead of India.

10.131 According to India Human Development Report-2011, Kerala (0.790) ranks first, whereas Maharashtra (0.572) is at sixth rank.

10.132 As per the Maharashtra Human Development Report-2012 published by the State, Mumbai (Mumbai City and Mumbai Suburban districts together) tops the list with HDI (0.841), followed by Pune (0.814), whereas Nandurbar (0.604) is at the bottom. The district wise HDI-2011 is given in Annexure 10.15.

Maharashtra Human Development Programme

10.133 Maharashtra human development programme is being implemented in rural areas and all 'C' class municipal councils of 125 most backward talukas. Under this programme, various schemes focussing on improvement in education, health and income 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 programme, a budget provision of ₹ 355 crore has been made for 2017-18 and an expenditure of ₹ 137.70 crore has been incurred up to December. The physical & financial progresses of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra human development programme are given in table 10.82.

Table 10.82 Physical & financial progress of various schemes implemented under Maharashtra human development programme

Scheme	Type of beneficiaries	Physical progress		
		2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 ⁺
(no.)				
Education				
a) <i>Abhyasika</i> in secondary & higher secondary schools (2,889 <i>Abhyasika</i>)	Students	1,41,541	1,16,418	1,18,746
b) Free of cost school bus service for girls in rural areas (869 buses)	Girls	96,946 [@]	93,989 [@]	97,709 [#]
c) ' <i>Bal Bhavan</i> ' science centres (124 centres)	Students visited	2,10,932	2,00,061	1,34,301
d) Extending scope of Kasturba Gandhi <i>Balika Vidyalaya Yojana</i> upto X th Std. (39 schools)	Girls	1,879	1,934	1,937
e) Distribution of bicycles to the needy girls studying in class VIII th to XII th and living within five kilometres from school.	Girls	33,011	34,296	9,045
f) Construction of <i>Anganwadis</i>				619 ^{\$}
Health				
a) Health camps for pregnant women, lactating mothers and infants (0-6 months)	Pregnant & lactating women & infants	3,78,056	7,15,252	6,52,082
b) Health related training to adolescent girls	Adolescent girls	1,69,954	1,26,638	##
c) Lapsed wages to SC, ST, BPL pregnant women	Pregnant women	96,625	1,39,699	62,336
d) Construction of Health sub centres				21 ^{\$}
Income Generation				
a) Mobile soil testing laboratories	Soil samples tested	31,331	41,131	30,910
b) Seed capital to <i>Gramsabhas</i> for collection of minor forest produce, fishery	<i>Gramsabha</i> proposals	328	456	107
		Financial Progress		
Allocation (₹ Crore)		202.00	302.00	355.00
Expenditure (₹ Crore)		135.42	266.83	137.70

\$ completed since inception of scheme

since 2016-17 scheme not under implementation

For the month of December

@ For the month of March

+ upto December

Source: Commissionerate, Maharashtra Human Development Programme

Action room to reduce poverty

10.134 Under human development programme, United Nations and GoM signed the Memorandum of Understanding in August, 2017 to establish 'Action room to reduce poverty' to bring about overall development in the 27 selected talukas out of 125 most backward talukas with focus on livelihoods, quality education and healthcare. This will further contribute towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the disaggregated level upto district and taluka. United Nations will support the action room with specialists in four sectors viz. agri-business, social sector, data analysis & SDGs and value chain. The core function of the action room is to provide guidance and support employment generation activities in different sectors viz. agriculture & allied activities, handicrafts, eco-tourism, etc. Also, the action room will assist in

coordinating & monitoring various organisations and state systems to create employment opportunities by adopting the notion of 'skilling for the future' in the 27 selected talukas.

Sustainable development goals

10.135 The member countries adopted the resolution 'Transforming our World', at the United Nations General Assembly Summit in September, 2015. The agenda for sustainable development consists of 17 SDGs and 169 targets to be achieved by 2030, which came into effect from January, 2016. The GoM has prepared Vision 2030 document considering SDGs and the targets. The core five pillars of Vision 2030 are agriculture & allied activities, industry, infrastructure, social sector and governance. The current status and targets set for some of key health indicators as per Vision 2030 are given in Table 10.83.



Table 10.83 Current status & targets set for some of key health indicators as per Vision 2030

(no.)

Indicator	Status 2016-17	Targets	
		2020	2030
Social			
Human development index	0.752 ^{\$}	0.8	0.9
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.6 [#]	72	77
Infant mortality rate	21 [#]	17	10
Maternal mortality ratio	68 [@]	30	19
Under 5 mortality rate	24	22	<15
Neo-natal mortality rate	15	15	<10
Still birth rate	4	<4	<4
Incidence rate of TB cases (per 1000 persons)	1.67	1.17	0.33

Source : Vision 2030 Document, GoM

\$ 2011

2015

@ 2011-13

* * * * *

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	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
	2017-18 [*]	20,714	22,161	17,993	21,263	11,593	12,803	1,06,527
Total enrolment (in '000)	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
	2017-18 [*]	3,860.7	3,211.5	2,820.8	3,016.5	1,524.3	1,475.3	15,909.1
Girls enrolment (in '000)	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
	2017-18 [*]	1,828.2	1,486.9	1,304.0	1,401.3	720.4	709.5	7,450.2
No. of teachers (in '000)	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
	2017-18 [*]	119.3	112.3	86.6	107.2	56.3	60.6	542.4
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	2015-16	34.8	29.9	34.6	30.3	28.8	25.3	31.2
	2016-17 [*]	33.0	29.0	33.6	29.0	27.7	24.8	30.1
	2017-18 [*]	32.4	28.6	32.6	28.1	27.1	24.3	29.3
Secondary & Higher secondary (IX to XII)								
No. of Schools	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
	2017-18 [*]	5,545	5,572	4,230	5,260	3,042	3,230	26,879
Total enrolment (in '000)	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
	2017-18 [*]	1,570.7	1,375.2	1,091.3	1,214.3	676.4	719.7	6,647.6
Girls enrolment (in '000)	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
	2017-18 [*]	740.9	619.4	484.0	535.0	314.9	348.1	3,042.2
No. of teachers (in '000)	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
	2017-18 [*]	49.2	48.0	34.5	39.1	21.1	26.2	218.0
Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR)	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
	2017-18 [*]	31.9	28.7	31.6	31.1	32.1	27.5	30.5

Source: Maharashtra Prathamik 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 2017-18**

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)
Allopathy												
Graduate	22	3,100	3,080	1	100	100	16	1,908	1,902	39	5,108	5,082
Post-Graduate	20	1,868	1,725	1	72	50	15	435	321	36	2,375	2,096
Ayurvedic												
Graduate	4	350	350	16	880	879	49	3,110	3,108	69	4,340	4,337
Post-Graduate	4	198	190	9	157	154	25	956	892	38	1,311	1,236
Homeopathy												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	48	3,795	3,358	48	3,795	3,358
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	347	295	16	347	295
Unani												
Graduate	--	--	--	3	180	180	3	160	160	6	340	340
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	1	17	16	0	0	0	1	17	16
Dental												
Graduate	4	260	242	--	--	--	25	2,350	2,246	29	2,610	2,488
Post-Graduate	5	76	69	--	--	--	21	437	377	26	513	446
Physiotherapy												
Graduate	4	90	87	--	--	--	27	1,120	1,068	31	1,210	1,155
Post-Graduate	5	50	50	--	--	--	17	176	172	22	226	222
Occupational Therapy												
Graduate	4	90	65	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	90	65
Post-Graduate	5	29	26	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	29	26
Audiology & Speech Language Pathology												
Graduate	2	53	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	53	38
Post-Graduate	1	20	19	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	20	19
Prosthetics & Orthotics												
Graduate	1	30	18	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	18
Post-Graduate	1	4	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	4	1
Nursing												
Graduate	6	290	263	--	--	--	76	3,180	2,747	82	3,470	3,010
Post-Graduate	2	37	35	--	--	--	17	266	141	19	303	176
B.P.M.T												
Graduate	18	1,279	846	--	--	--	2	149	11	20	1,428	857

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 2017-18**

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)
Engineering												
Diploma	43	18,510	14,357	17	4,590	3,191	387	1,19,619	44,336	447	1,42,719	61,884
Graduate	8	3,040	2,918	12	3,357	3,209	340	1,31,829	75,609	360	1,38,226	81,736
Post-Graduate	5	907	831	10	1,372	1,096	203	14,280	6,104	218	16,559	8,031
Architecture												
Graduate	--	--	--	2	167	167	79	5,088	4,354	81	5,255	4,521
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	16	420	336	16	420	336
Management Sciences												
MMS/MBA	2	180	158	13	1,080	835	314	33,603	29,028	329	34,863	30,021
PGDM	1	60	60	--	--	--	0	0	0	1	60	60
Hotel management & catering technology												
Diploma	2	126	125	--	--	--	1	63	59	3	189	184
Graduate	--	--	--	1	42	24	8	452	436	9	494	460
Post-Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	24	4	1	24	4
Pharmacy												
Diploma	4	210	210	20	1,240	1,229	251	15,503	15,488	275	16,953	16,927
Graduate	4	220	207	7	330	308	177	12,803	12,539	188	13,353	13,054
Post-Graduate	3	73	72	6	264	250	98	3,143	2,174	107	3,480	2,496
Pharma D	2	60	55	--	--	--	4	120	40	6	180	95
Master in Computer application												
	2	90	89	9	510	345	88	6,740	3,878	99	7,340	4,312
Industrial training institutes												
	417	93,481	86,211	--	--	--	464	42,905	32,384	881	1,36,386	1,18,595

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 2017-18

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)
Arts*												
Graduate		1,719	1,362		2,69,088	2,27,907		65,201	44,352		3,36,008	2,73,621
Post-Graduate		1,470	937		78,597	34,560		3,671	1,518		83,738	37,015
Science*												
Graduate		2,043	1,577		1,67,979	1,43,964		58,457	36,720		2,28,479	1,82,261
Post-Graduate		688	598		26,650	21,062		4,630	3,023		31,968	24,683
Commerce*												
Graduate	15	1,080	1,010	1,080	2,27,430	1,91,833	1,126	1,04,644	74,755	2,221	3,33,154	2,67,598
Post-Graduate		180	69		32,335	25,141		4,586	2,374		37,101	27,584
Non-A.I.C.T.E* Courses												
Graduate		--	--		16,749	12,293		22,051	13,090		38,800	25,383
Post-Graduate		--	--		715	174		1,390	158		2,105	332
Law*												
Graduate	1	240	240	45	6,633	4,778	74	4,420	3,021	120	11,293	8,039
Post-Graduate	--	--	--		1,517	861		490	269		2,007	1,130
Education*												
D.Ed	48	2,701	532	97	4,545	2,005	804	51,860	15,110	949	59,106	17,647
B. Ed	12	571	430	43	2,548	1,960	495	25,158	16,142	550	28,277	18,532
M. Ed		200	27		450	127		1,773	512		2,423	666
Fine Arts												
Diploma	3	115	109	31	1,930	1,494	172	11,385	3,538	206	13,430	5,141
Graduate	4	300	295	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	300	295
Post-Graduate	4	130	53	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	130	53

Source - 1) Directorate of Higher Education, Pune

2) Directorate of Art, Mumbai

3) Maharashtra Academic Authority, Pune.

* 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 2017-18**

Faculty (1)	Government			Government aided			Unaided			Total		
	Institutions (2)	Intake capacity (3)	Admitted students (4)	Institutions (5)	Intake capacity (6)	Admitted students (7)	Institutions (8)	Intake capacity (9)	Admitted students (10)	Institutions (11)	Intake capacity (12)	Admitted students [@] (13)
Agriculture												
Graduate	16	1,708	1,777	2	244	243	75	7,950	7,899	93	9,902	9,919
Post-Graduate	11	885	930	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	885	930
Ph.D.	4	166	125	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	166	125
Horticulture												
Graduate	4	200	198	--	--	--	10	560	560	14	760	758
Post-Graduate	10	134	127	--	--	--	--	--	--	10	134	127
Forestry												
Graduate	2	64	64	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	64	64
Post-Graduate	2	21	21	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	21	21
Fishery Science												
Graduate	3	116	102	--	--	--	--	--	--	3	116	102
Post-Graduate	1	28	27	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	28	27
Ph.D.	1	11	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	1
Food Technology												
Graduate	1	64	64	--	--	--	25	1,520	1,430	26	1,584	1,494
Post-Graduate	1	15	17	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	17
Ph.D.	1	2	3	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	3
Bio-Technology												
Graduate	2	80	79	--	--	--	16	1,000	994	18	1,080	1,073
Post-Graduate	1	8	8	--	--	--	3	24	23	4	32	31
Ph.D.	1	3	0	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	3	0
Agriculture Engineering												
Graduate	4	247	253	--	--	--	15	880	827	19	1,127	1,080
Post-Graduate	4	70	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	70	67
Ph.D.	4	30	9	--	--	--	--	--	--	4	30	9
Home /Community Science												
Graduate	1	40	38	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	40	38
Post-Graduate	1	12	8	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	12	8
Ph.D.	1	2	1	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	1
Agriculture Business Management												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	600	586	12	600	586
Post-Graduate	1	35	24	--	--	--	2	60	60	3	95	84
Animal Husbandry												
Graduate	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	30	1	30	30
Post Harvest Management												
Post-Graduate	1	30	16	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	30	16
Veterinary												
Graduate	5	405	367	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	405	367
Post-Graduate	6	254	151	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	254	151
Ph.D.	6	91	10 ^s	--	--	--	--	--	--	6	91	10 ^s
Dairy Technology												
Graduate	2	76	66	--	--	--	--	--	--	2	76	66
Post-Graduate	1	8	\$	--	--	--	--	--	--	1	8	\$

Source - 1) Maharashtra Council of Agriculture Education and Research, Pune.

2) Maharashtra Animal and Fishery Sciences University, Nagpur

\$ - Admissions are in progress

@ - As per norms

ANNEXURE 10.6

**MEDICAL FACILITIES AVAILABLE IN THE STATE
(Public, Local Bodies and Trust Hospitals)**

Serial No.	Year	Hospitals (no.)	Dispensaries (no.)	Sub centres (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)	(10)
1	1971	299	1,372	N.A.	388	1	72	43,823	88
2	1981	530	1,776	N.A.	454	400	90	71,385	114
3	1991	768	1,896	N.A.	1,672	81	1,977	1,09,267	144
4	2001	981	1,629	N.A.	1,768	169	2,520	1,01,670	105
5	2011	1,368	3,012	10,580	1,816	191	2,520	1,18,116	103
6	2012	1,393	3,087	10,580	1,816	193	2,520	1,19,355	106
7	2013	1,395	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,20,576	107
8	2014	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,062 ^{##}	1,21,066	108
9	2015	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,066 ^{##}	1,21,108	108
10	2016	1,402	3,087	10,580	1,811	193	3,091 ^{##}	1,21,108	108

Source - (1) State Family Welfare Bureau, GoM

(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.

ANNEXURE 10.7

**BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, INFANT MORTALITY RATES AND TOTAL FERTILITY RATES
BASED ON SAMPLE REGISTRATION SCHEME OF THE STATE**

Year	Birth rate			Death rate			Infant mortality rate			Total fertility rate		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
1971	33.7	29.0	32.2	13.5	9.7	12.3	111	88	105	4.9	3.9	4.6
	(38.9)	(30.1)	(36.9)	(16.4)	(9.7)	(14.9)	(138)	(82)	(129)	(5.4)	(4.1)	(5.2)
1981	30.4	24.5	28.5	10.6	7.4	9.6	90	49	79	4.0	3.0	3.7
	(35.6)	(27.0)	(33.9)	(13.7)	(7.8)	(12.5)	(119)	(62)	(110)	(4.8)	(3.3)	(4.5)
1991*	28.0	22.9	26.2	9.3	6.2	8.2	69	38	60	3.4	2.5	3.0
	(30.9)	(24.3)	(29.5)	(10.6)	(7.1)	(9.8)	(87)	(53)	(80)	(3.9)	(2.7)	(3.6)
2001	21.1	20.2	20.7	8.5	5.9	7.5	55	28	45	2.6	2.2	2.4
	(27.1)	(20.3)	(25.4)	(9.1)	(6.3)	(8.4)	(72)	(42)	(66)	(3.4)	(2.3)	(3.1)
2007	18.7	17.3	18.1	7.3	5.7	6.6	41	24	34	2.2	1.8	2.0
	(24.7)	(18.6)	(23.1)	(8.0)	(6.0)	(7.4)	(61)	(37)	(55)	(3.0)	(2.0)	(2.7)
2008	18.4	17.2	17.9	7.4	5.6	6.6	40	23	33	2.1	1.7	2.0
	(24.4)	(18.5)	(22.8)	(8.0)	(5.9)	(7.4)	(58)	(36)	(53)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2009	18.1	16.9	17.6	7.6	5.5	6.7	37	22	31	2.1	1.7	1.9
	(24.1)	(18.3)	(22.5)	(7.8)	(5.8)	(7.3)	(55)	(34)	(50)	(2.9)	(2.0)	(2.6)
2010	17.6	16.4	17.1	7.5	5.3	6.5	34	20	28	2.0	1.7	1.9
	(23.7)	(18.0)	(22.1)	(7.7)	(5.8)	(7.2)	(51)	(31)	(47)	(2.8)	(1.9)	(2.5)
2011	17.3	15.8	16.7	7.3	5.1	6.3	30	17	25	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(23.3)	(17.6)	(21.8)	(7.6)	(5.7)	(7.1)	(48)	(29)	(44)	(2.7)	(1.9)	(2.4)
2012	17.4	15.5	16.6	7.3	5.0	6.3	30	17	25	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(23.1)	(17.4)	(21.6)	(7.6)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(46)	(28)	(42)	(2.6)	(1.8)	(2.4)
2013	17.2	15.4	16.5	7.1	5.0	6.2	29	16	24	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.9)	(17.3)	(21.4)	(7.5)	(5.6)	(7.0)	(44)	(27)	(40)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2014	16.8	16.0	16.5	6.8	4.8	6.0	27	14	22	1.9	1.7	1.8
	(22.7)	(17.4)	(21.0)	(7.3)	(5.5)	(6.7)	(43)	(26)	(39)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2015	16.6	15.9	16.3	6.6	4.7	5.8	26	14	21	2.0	1.6	1.8
	(22.4)	(17.3)	(20.8)	(7.1)	(5.4)	(6.5)	(41)	(25)	(37)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)
2016	16.3	15.5	15.9	6.9	4.6	5.9	24	13	19	1.9	1.6	1.8
	(22.1)	(17.0)	(20.4)	(6.9)	(5.4)	(6.4)	(38)	(23)	(34)	(2.5)	(1.8)	(2.3)

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.

ANNEXURE 10.8

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF WORKERS AS PER
POPULATION CENSUS 2011

(000)

Class of workers (1)	Main / Marginal / Total (2)	Maharashtra			India [#]		
		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
Total (A+B)		58,243	54,131	1,12,374	6,23,122	5,87,447	12,10,569

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

('00)

Sr. No	Industry Group	Average daily employment								
		1971	1981	1991	2001	2011	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(A)	Consumer Goods Industries	5,020	5,168	4,535	4,533	5,164	5,651	5,791	5,936	6,314
1	Food products, beverages and tobacco products	921	965	1,330	1,662	1,991	2,344	2,427	2,619	2,804
2	Textiles (including wearing apparels)	3,516	3,554	2,527	2,167	2,182	2,284	2,299	2,413	2,554
3	Wood and wood product	75	75	152	154	217	212	225	275	284
4	Paper, paper products, printing and publishing, etc.	494	549	491	525	736	760	785	560	588
5	Tanning and dressing of leather and leather products	14	25	35	25	38	51	55	69	86
(B)	Intermediate goods Industries	2,435	3,193	3,421	3,462	6,648	7,325	7,553	4,773	5,242
6	Chemicals and chemical products	760	1,059	1,215	1,299	1,802	1,999	2,010	1,760	1,883
7	Petroleum, rubber, plastic products	349	421	482	535	1,087	1,222	1,206	1,075	1,170
8	Non-metallic mineral products	402	403	423	317	465	561	485	495	526
9	Basic metals, metal products	924	1,310	1,301	1,311	3,294	3,544	3,852	1,443	1,663
(C)	Capital goods Industries	2,110	2,898	2,712	3,140	5,033	5,468	5,448	3,262	3,035
10	Machinery and equipments (other than transport equipments)	1,322	1,786	1,614	1,720	2,407	2,533	2,533	1,401	1,354
11	Transport equipments	608	903	867	1,025	1,785	1,983	1,972	398	389
12	Other manufacturing industries	180	209	231	395	841	953	942	1,463	1,292
(D)	Others	412	663	1,016	870	1,301	1,801	1,798	10,063	10,957
	Total	9,977	11,922	11,684	12,005	18,146	20,245	20,590	24,034	25,548

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

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 ('000)

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
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	17,917	7,908	25,825	10,377	87	10,464	28,294	7,995	36,289
	Employment	404	1,584	1,989	60	10	70	464	1,595	2,059
2016	Factories	20,823	9,317	30,140	5,159	48	5,207	25,982	9,365	35,347
	Employment	449	1,910	2,359	40	4	44	489	1,914	2,403
2017	Factories	16,893	9,108	26,001	8,698	70	8,768	25,591	9,178	34,769
	Employment	466	2,014	2,480	68	8	76	533	2,022	2,555

Source - Directorate of Industrial Safety and Health, GoM

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 SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND ENTREPRENEURSHIP 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
2017	539.3	413.1	222.6	3,819.6

Source - Directorate of Skill Development, Employment and Entrepreneurship, GoM

ANNEXURE 10.12

**NUMBER OF PERSONS ON THE LIVE REGISTER OF SKILL DEVELOPMENT, EMPLOYMENT AND
ENTREPRENEURSHIP GUIDANCE CENTRES AS ON 31st DECEMBER 2017**

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)	3,98,752	1,50,060	37.6	10.4
2.	S.S.C. Passed	10,90,607	2,17,717	20.0	28.6
3.	H.S.C. Passed	10,94,431	2,53,697	23.2	28.7
4.	I.T.I. trained and Apprentices	2,28,315	22,614	9.9	6.0
5.	Diploma holder				
	5.1 Engineering/Technology	71,460	17,195	24.1	1.9
	5.2 Medicine, DMLT and Pharmacy	18,130	6,800	37.5	0.5
	5.3 Others	1,34,816	62,951	46.5	3.5
	Total (5.1 to 5.3)	2,24,406	86,946	38.7	5.9
6.	Graduate				
	6.1 Engineering/Technology	72,596	18,964	26.1	1.9
	6.2 Medicine	2,857	1,327	46.5	0.1
	6.3 Others	5,96,139	1,90,764	32.0	15.6
	Total (6.1 to 6.3)	6,71,592	2,11,055	31.4	17.6
7.	Post-Graduate				
	7.1 Engineering/Technology	3,939	1,088	27.6	0.1
	7.2 Medicine	333	143	42.9	0.0
	7.3 Others	1,07,235	41,224	38.4	2.8
	Total (7.1 to 7.3)	1,11,507	42,455	38.1	2.9
	Grand Total	38,19,610	9,84,544	25.8	100.0

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	2013-14		2014-15		2015-16		2016-17		2017-18 ⁺	
		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	2,867	9,486.74	4,576	33,832.28	5,870	24,897.19	7,587	19,109.47	4,109	4,566.64
2.	Flood Control and Protection	213	849.79	252	2,451.60	309	3,770.64	551	4,094.53	481	1,479.60
3.	Water Conservation and Water Harvesting	10,646	7,960.60	16,116	21,764.81	19,573	28,045.96	21,432	18,915.72	9,698	3,988.61
4.	Drought Proofing	14,751	5,914.65	15,219	22,322.33	16,746	14,589.58	25,757	5,959.30	10,924	1,208.66
5.	Micro Irrigation Works	538	282.63	577	550.67	458	961.33	374	434.04	198	133.36
6.	Provision of Irrigation facility to SC/ST Land Owners	11,765	8,897.54	20,671	20,069.76	34,920	34,862.09	47,440	32,535.35	77,097	13,275.75
7.	Renovation of Traditional Water Bodies	2,341	1,785.14	2,018	3,703.15	2,430	5,768.05	3,310	4,515.96	1,475	1,629.30
8.	Land Development	2,100	1,798.54	2,149	4,120.16	4,325	5,480.63	7,867	4,632.99	2,577	1,204.12
9.	Rajiv Gandhi Seva Kendra	72	201.37	79	622.80	129	204.05	177	298.00	51	28.98
10.	Other works	33,514	2,384.96	1,00,144	6,995.56	25,702	2,051.01	45,219	4,265.84	32,677	2,369.76
	Total	78,807	39,561.96	1,61,801	1,16,433.12	1,10,462	1,20,630.53	1,59,714	94,761.20	1,39,287	29,884.78

Source - Planning Department, (EGS) GoM

+ As on 5th January 2018

ANNEXURE 10.14

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN MAHARASHTRA **

(Workers participated in '00 and person days lost in lakh)

Item	1981	1991	2001	2011	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1. Textile mills —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	66	10	12	7	15	8	4	18	13
(b) Workers participated	564	61	86	26	52	24	89	70	16
(c) Person days lost	47.36	2.37	4.53	1.73	1.38	0.63	2.32	1.80	0.41
2. Engineering factories —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	119	59	28	8	42	35	51	60	48
(b) Workers participated	412	110	65	71	469	437	438	147	138
(c) Person days lost	16.21	14.46	25.79	12.90	12.17	11.36	10.75	3.81	3.65
3. Miscellaneous —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	451	148	19	18	133	149	160	66	57
(b) Workers participated	1,031	423	85	38	440	498	669	508	507
(c) Person days lost	31.49	29.66	15.90	7.80	11.24	13.00	17.03	15.67	12.98
4. Total —									
(a) No. of strikes and lockouts	636	217	59	33	193	192	215	144	118
(b) Workers participated	2,007	594	237	135	962	959	1,196	725	660
(c) Person days lost.	95.05	46.49	52.31	22.43	24.78	24.99	30.10	21.29	17.04

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	Total Literacy Rate (2011)	Gross Enrolment Ratio (2011-12)	Infant Mortality Rate (2007-08)	PCDDP constant (1999-2000) price (₹)	Human Development Index (HDI) 2011	HDI Status
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nandurbar	63.0	67.7	75	19,156	0.604	Low
Gadchiroli	70.6	80.7	63	14,913	0.608	
Washim	81.7	88.0	46	14,885	0.646	
Hingoli	76.0	78.7	50	18,286	0.648	
Osmanabad	76.3	81.9	50	17,847	0.649	
Nanded	76.9	80.3	30	18,155	0.657	
Jalna	73.6	83.7	48	20,565	0.663	
Latur	79.0	91.1	53	17,674	0.663	
Dhule	74.6	83.7	44	21,442	0.671	
Beed	73.5	90.4	33	21,013	0.678	Medium
Parbhani	75.2	86.3	51	23,146	0.683	
Buldhana	82.1	87.6	34	19,487	0.684	
Yavatmal	80.7	84.9	47	24,118	0.700	
Gondia	85.4	87.2	67	23,091	0.701	
Amravati	88.2	86.0	59	21,804	0.701	
Bhandara	85.1	89.3	60	25,735	0.718	
Chandrapur	81.4	88.9	74	28,730	0.718	
Ahmednagar	80.2	87.9	41	27,392	0.720	High
Akola	87.6	85.6	28	24,055	0.722	
Wardha	87.2	87.9	62	26,130	0.723	
Jalgaon	79.7	88.2	48	28,939	0.723	
Aurangabad	80.4	82.2	44	30,690	0.727	
Solapur	77.7	89.5	23	28,828	0.728	
Ratnagiri	82.4	89.0	25	27,685	0.732	
Satara	84.2	85.7	27	29,916	0.742	
Sangli	82.6	87.9	33	33,713	0.742	Very High
Nashik	81.0	82.2	46	35,545	0.746	
Sindhudurg	86.5	87.5	35	31,563	0.753	
Raigad	83.9	88.9	35	34,377	0.759	
Kolhapur	82.9	88.4	13	36,178	0.770	
Nagpur	89.5	92.6	40	37,995	0.786	
Thane ^s	86.2	78.5	34	50,408	0.800	
Pune	87.2	88.2	28	50,158	0.814	
Mumbai [@]	90.3	85.5	18	58,818	0.841	
Maharashtra State	82.9	85.4	44	35,033	0.752	

Source - Maharashtra Human Development Report 2012

PCDDP – Per capita District Domestic Product

Note - @ Mumbai city & Mumbai Suburban districts together
Economic Survey of Maharashtra 2017-18

\$ including Palghar

11. SPECIAL STUDY

Introduction

11.1 The National Sample Survey Office, GoI regularly conducts nationwide socio economic surveys. The 75th round of National Sample Survey (NSS) covering the subjects 'Household consumer expenditure', 'Household Social consumption: Health' and 'Household Social consumption: Education' is being conducted during July, 2017 to June, 2018. The State is participating in these surveys on a matching sample basis. Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Planning Department, GoM conducted a quick survey on 'Status of Education, availability of foodgrains and kerosene on ration card, latrine facility and source of drinking water' in the State during July, 2017 to December, 2017 along with the 75th round of NSS. The sample units selected for first two sub rounds of NSS 75th round State sample was used as sample units for this quick survey.

Survey Methodology

11.2 A schedule was prepared and data was collected through the investigators. In this survey 254 villages and 460 Urban Frame Survey (UFS) blocks were surveyed. In the large village or UFS block (i.e. population above 1,200), depending upon the population, hamlet groups (hg) or sub-blocks (sb) were formed and two hg/sb were selected at random as per methodology adopted in NSS. Data was collected alongwith the listing of households schedule in the selected village or hg in rural areas and selected UFS block or sb in urban areas.

11.3 In the survey, household means a group of persons normally living together and taking food from a common kitchen. It included temporary stay-aways (those whose total period of absence from household was expected to be less than six months) but excluded temporary visitors and guests (expected total period of stay less than six months). The households residing in fixed structure are surveyed.

11.4 In all 1,11,270 households were surveyed, of which 50,090 households were from rural areas and 61,180 households were from urban areas. Information about education status of children of age group 6-14 years, education status of persons of age 15 years & above and auxiliary information whether household receive foodgrains, kerosene on ration card, availability of latrine facility and source of drinking water was also collected. On an average about 200 households per selected village in rural areas and about 130 households per selected block in urban areas were surveyed. The average household size is found to be 4.6 in rural areas and 4.0 in urban areas.

11.5 The findings of the survey are based on oral information given by household member. Although statistical methodology has been used, inherent limitations and errors of the sampling methodology, etc. may prevail in the results.

Education status

11.6 Depending on the information collected regarding the education status of persons of age 6 years and above, some of the findings are :

- In the State, 99.3 per cent children of age group 6-14 years were attending school
- Among the children who were not attending the school, about 0.3 per cent have never attended and 0.4 per cent have enrolled but currently not attending
- About 47 per cent persons of age 15 years and above have passed 10th class or more
- Amongst persons of age 15 years and above who have not passed 10th class, the persons who have taken some informal, vocational or technical education is four per cent

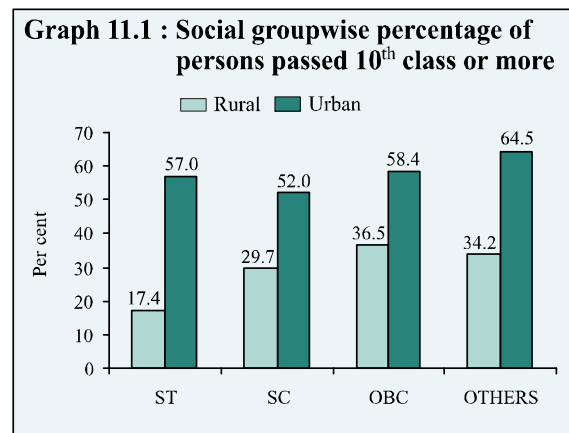


Table 11.1 Education status

(per cent)

Item	Rural			Urban			State		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Children of age group 6-14 years									
Attending school	99.3	99.0	99.2	99.6	99.2	99.4	99.4	99.1	99.3
Not attending school									
Never attended	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Enrolled but not attending	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.4
Persons of age 15 years and above									
Passed 10 th class or more	38.9	25.7	32.4	65.8	56.2	61.1	53.0	41.4	47.4
Not passed 10 th class but received some informal or vocational or technical education	1.8	1.2	1.5	8.9	7.2	8.0	4.5	3.5	4.0

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Note : Total may not add up due to rounding

Public Distribution System

11.7 The information regarding on time availability of foodgrains and kerosene in fair price shops to the households was also collected in the survey. Some of the findings are:

- About 91 per cent of rural households and 68 per cent of urban households were reported possessing ration card
- About 79 per cent of eligible households from rural areas and 44 per cent of eligible households from urban areas have reported on time availability of food grains at fair price shops

Table 11.3 Type of ration card wise receipt of foodgrains, kerosene and availability on time

(per cent)

Item	Rural				Urban			
	Antyodaya	BPL	Annapurna	Saffron	Antyodaya	BPL	Annapurna	Saffron
Households possessing ration card (no.)	4,878	14,253	115	24,986	703	4,404	301	27,606
Receiving								
Wheat	99.1	96.5	68.7	66.0	88.8	82.8	92.4	36.5
Rice	96.7	96.6	69.6	66.2	76.0	82.4	92.7	37.0
Sugar	66.0	41.1	7.8	7.7	36.6	24.3	2.0	3.2
Kerosene	70.1	47.2	12.2	23.8	39.4	22.8	57.5	6.1
Households reported on time availability of foodgrains	96.8	94.1	62.6	67.5	79.7	77.7	91.0	37.0
Households reported not taking foodgrains	0.1	0.1	13.0	6.3	2.8	2.0	2.0	9.6

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

BPL: Below poverty line

Availability of latrine facility

11.8 The information regarding sanitation facilities available to the households was also collected in the survey. Information was collected on whether the household's latrine facility was for its exclusive use or was shared with one or more households in the building or whether households had to use public or community latrine or whether the household did not have access to any latrine at all. Some of the findings are:

- About 72 per cent of rural households and 74 per cent of urban households are having exclusive use latrine
- About 10 per cent rural and about 15 per cent urban households are having common use latrine in household premises
- About two per cent rural and 10 per cent urban households are using public or community latrine
- About 16 per cent rural and two per cent urban households reported that there is no facility of latrine

Table 11.3 Type of latrine facility available to the households

(per cent)

Sector	Exclusive use	Common use of households in the house premises	Public or community latrine	No facility
Rural	71.5	10.4	1.6	16.4
Urban	73.5	14.6	10.2	1.7
State	72.6	12.7	6.3	8.3

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Note : Total may not add up due to rounding

Sources of drinking water

11.9 The information about sources of drinking water used by the household and sufficiency of drinking water was also collected in the survey. Some of the findings are:

- About 61 per cent of rural households and 80 per cent of urban households are having piped water in dwelling premises
- About 18 per cent rural and about 13 per cent urban households are having piped water outside
- About 20 per cent rural and six per cent urban households are using tubewell or borewell as source of drinking water
- About 92 per cent rural and 95 per cent urban households reported sufficient availability of drinking water throughout the year

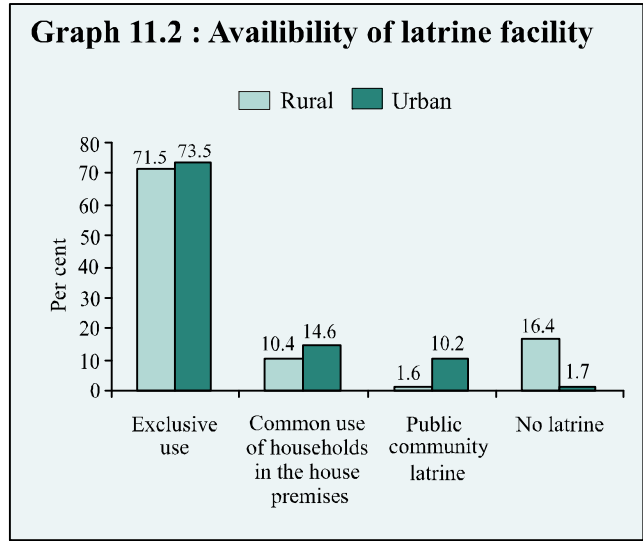


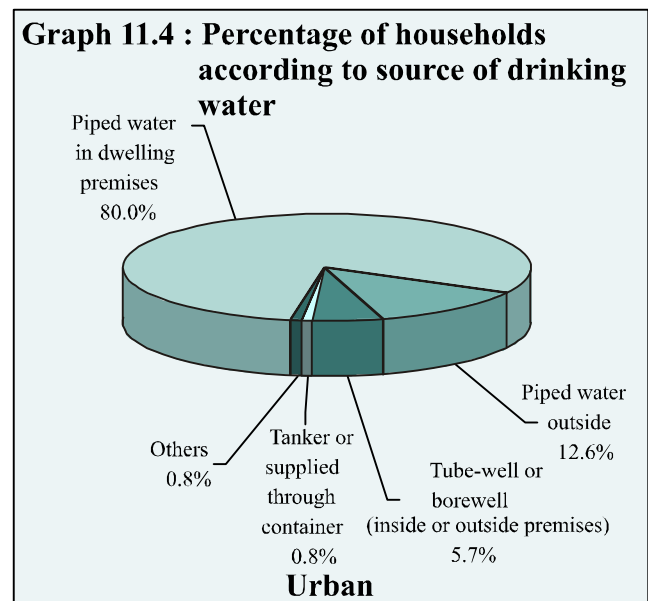
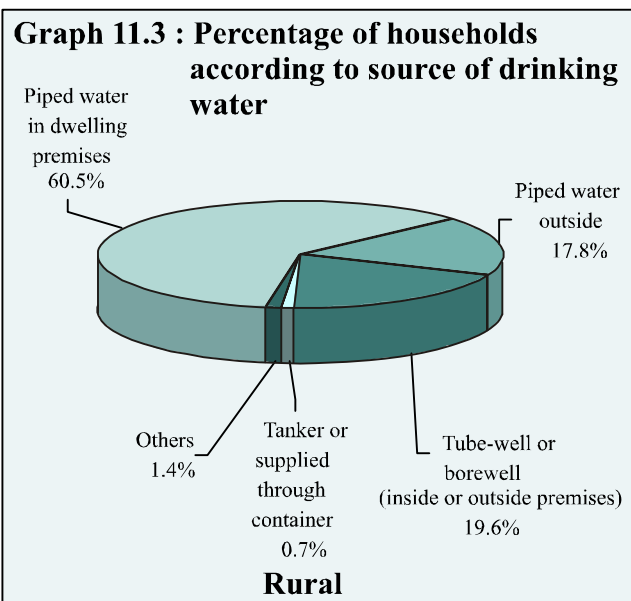
Table 11.4 Distribution of households according to source of drinking water

(per cent)

Sector	Source of drinking water						Household reported sufficient availability of drinking water throughout the year
	Households having piped water within premises	Households having piped water outside	Tubewell or borewell (inside or outside premises)	Water supplied through container	Other	Total	
Rural	60.5	17.8	19.6	0.7	1.4	100	92.0
Urban	80.0	12.6	5.7	0.8	0.8	100	94.9
State	71.2	15.0	12.0	0.8	1.1	100	93.6

Source : Directorate of Economics and Statistics, GoM

Note : Total may not add up due to rounding



* * * * *

GLOSSARY

Demography:

Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) : Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years) has been defined as the number of females in age-group 0-6 years per 1,000 males in the same age-group in the population. It is expressed as 'number of female children aged (0-6) years per 1,000 male children aged (0-6) years'.

$$\text{Child Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)} : \frac{\text{Number of Female Children (0-6 Years)}}{\text{Number of Male Children (0-6 Years)}} \times 1000$$

Institutional Households: A group of unrelated persons who live in an institution and take their meals from a common kitchen are considered as an Institutional Household. Boarding houses, Messes, Hostels, Hotels, Rescue Homes, Observation Homes, Beggars' Homes, Jails, Ashrams, Old Age Homes, Children Homes, Orphanages, etc. all are covered in this type of household.

Head of the Household : The head of household for census purposes is a person who is recognized as such by the household. She or He is generally the person who bears the chief responsibility for managing the affairs of the household and takes decision on behalf of the household. The 'Head of Household' need not necessarily be the oldest male member or an earning member, but may be a female or a younger member of either sex.

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.

Public Finance:

Committed Expenditure includes

- 1) Core establishment expenditure – Salary, pension, interest payments, etc.
- 2) Other committed expenditure – Bounded expenditure such as funds to be given to local bodies under statutory act, expenditure under relief of natural calamity, such as
 - 2.1) Funds transferred to local bodies eg. Stamp fee
 - 2.2) Funds given to Municipal Councils
 - 2.3) Funds given to local bodies as compensation for tax
 - 2.4) Funds to be given for relief from natural calamity
 - 2.5) Other committed expenditure

Scheme Expenditure includes

- 1) Erstwhile plan scheme expenditure
- 2) Erstwhile non plan scheme expenditure
- 3) New scheme expenditure being included in the budget.

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.

Under Five Mortality Rate (U5MR) : It is defined as the number of deaths of children of age less than five years per 1000 live births.

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 1,00,000 live births in that year.

Maternal Mortality Ratio:
$$\frac{\text{All maternal deaths occurring within a reference period (usually 1 year)}}{\text{Total number of live births occurring within the reference period}} \times 1,00,000$$

Total Fertility Rate (TFR) : TFR measures average number of children born to a women during her entire reproductive period

Education:

Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) :
$$\frac{\text{Enrolment in particular educational level}}{\text{Population of official age group for that particular educational level}} \times 100$$

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).

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 2/3rd weight to literacy and 1/3rd 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:

Dimension	Maximum	Minimum
ISR	1,000	0
Literacy rate	100	0
GER	100	0
Per capita net domestic product (Rupees at current 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.

Agricultural Marketing and Farmer Friendly Reforms Index (AMFFRI):

The index constructed by NITI Aayog is based on actions taken by each state and UT to (i) reform the system of agriculture marketing, (ii) facilitate and liberalise lease in and lease out of agricultural land, and (iii) liberalization of regulation on felling and transit of trees grown on private land. Market reforms indicate the ease of doing agri-business and range of choices and options granted to producers to sell their produce. The maximum score of 100 has been distributed over three dimensions representing (a) institutional reform, innovation and taxation in agriculture market, (b) land lease and (c) freedom to fell and sell forest produce grown on private land. Creating favourable environment for forestry on farm land was assigned a weightage of 10. Liberalisation of land lease market has been given 16 per cent weightage. Remaining 74 per cent weight is assigned to the third category of reforms relating to marketing of crops and this score has been distributed equally among various dimensions of agriculture marketing which include 10 indicators representing different areas of reform in APMC market, market charges, e-NAM and specific treatment in marketing of fruits and vegetables. Variables included in the index along with their weight and score are as follows.

Variables included in AMFFRI and their weight and score

(per cent)

Category	Weight	Total score	Score		
			Act amended	Act notified	No action
Agricultural marketing	74				
<i>Institutional reforms</i>					
Private Mandi		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Direct Marketing		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Contract farming		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
e-trading		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Single point levy		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Direct sales to consumers by farmers		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Single traders license		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Participation in e-NAM		7.4			0.0
Special treatment to fruits and vegetables		7.4	3.7	3.7	0.0
Taxes/Fee/Levy in primary market		7.4			0.0
Land lease	16				
Partially allowed		8.0			
Adopted model NITI Act		16.0			
Banned		0.0			
Foresrty: Liberalised felling and transit of trees	10				
Partially		5.0			
Fully		10.0			
Restricted		0.0			

Source: NITI Aayog, GoI

$$\text{Compound Annual Growth Rate (CAGR)} : \left\{ \left[\frac{\text{End value of data series}}{\text{Start value of data series}} \right]^{(1/\text{no. of years}-1)} \right\} - 1$$

Teledensity – Teledensity is the number of telephone connections for every hundred individuals living within an area.

Mean age at effective marriage of female – Mean age at effective marriage is the estimated mean age of the marriages happening to the females in a given year.

$$\sum_{10}^{49} \text{Estimated number of marriages at age } i \text{ in a year} * i$$

$$\text{Mean age at Effective marriage of Female} = \frac{\sum_{10}^{49} \text{Estimated number of marriages at age } i \text{ in a year}}{\sum_{10}^{49} \text{Estimated number of marriages at age } i \text{ in a year}}$$

Where *i* is the completed years of age at the time of marriage.

* * * * *

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 [^]	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
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
Maharashtra	3.08	1,123.74	365	45.22	9.28	16.00	929	894	244.22
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
India[§]	32.87	12,108.55	382	31.14	100.00	17.70	943	918	2,495.02

[§] Includes Union Territories

[^] 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
31.36	125.69	83.4	21.17	2.64	23.32	38.94	52.71	31.06
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
327.83	1,188.09	85.5	25.27	2.21	17.37	29.94	54.61	25.51

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)	(2011-15)	(2011-15)	(2016)	(2016)	(2016)	(2016-17)	(2011)
(1)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)	(26)	(27)	(28)	(29)
Andhra Pradesh	74.88	59.15	67.02	67.1	71.2	16.4	6.8	34	1,22,376	0.473
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	17.5	6.1	31	1,58,360	--
Arunachal Pradesh	72.55	57.70	65.38	N.A.	N.A.	18.9	6.2	36	1,30,962	N.A.
Assam	77.85	66.27	72.19	63.5	66.2	21.7	6.7	44	65,698	0.444
Bihar	71.20	51.50	61.80	68.5	68.3	26.8	6.0	38	35,590	0.367
Jharkhand	76.84	55.42	66.41	67.0	67.5	22.9	5.5	29	64,823	0.376
Delhi	90.94	80.76	86.21	72.5	75.4	15.5	4.0	18	3,03,073	0.750
Goa	92.65	84.66	88.70	N.A.	N.A.	12.9	6.7	8	4,25,749	0.617
Gujarat	85.75	69.68	78.03	66.9	71.6	20.1	6.1	30	1,56,691	0.527
Haryana	84.06	65.94	75.55	66.9	71.9	20.7	5.9	33	1,80,174	0.552
Himachal Pradesh	89.53	75.93	82.80	69.1	75.2	16.0	6.8	25	1,47,277	0.652
Jammu & Kashmir	76.75	56.43	67.16	71.2	76.1	15.7	5.0	24	77,918	0.529
Karnataka	82.47	68.08	75.36	67.2	70.9	17.6	6.7	24	1,57,474	0.519
Kerala	96.11	92.07	94.00	72.2	78.2	14.3	7.6	10	1,62,647	0.790
Madhya Pradesh	78.73	59.24	69.32	63.2	66.5	25.1	7.1	47	72,599	0.375
Chhattisgarh	80.27	60.24	70.28	63.6	66.8	22.8	7.4	39	91,772	0.358
Maharashtra	88.38	75.87	82.34	70.3	73.9	15.9	5.9	19	1,65,491	0.572
Manipur	82.27	72.37	79.21	N.A.	N.A.	12.9	4.5	11	59,960	N.A.
Meghalaya	75.95	72.89	74.43	N.A.	N.A.	23.7	6.6	39	84,891	N.A.
Mizoram	93.35	89.27	91.33	N.A.	N.A.	15.5	4.2	27	1,25,107	N.A.
Nagaland	82.75	76.11	79.55	N.A.	N.A.	14.0	4.5	12	89,228	N.A.
Odisha	81.59	64.01	72.87	65.6	68.3	18.6	7.8	44	75,223	0.362
Punjab	80.44	70.73	75.84	70.3	74.2	14.9	6.0	21	1,28,821	0.605
Rajasthan	79.19	52.12	66.11	65.7	70.4	24.3	6.1	41	90,447	0.434
Sikkim	86.55	75.61	81.42	N.A.	N.A.	16.6	4.7	16	2,57,182	N.A.
Tamil Nadu	86.77	73.44	80.09	69.1	73.0	15.0	6.4	17	1,53,263	0.570
Tripura	91.53	82.73	87.22	N.A.	N.A.	13.7	5.5	24	N.A.	N.A.
Uttar Pradesh	77.28	57.18	67.68	63.4	65.6	26.2	6.9	43	51,920	0.380
Uttarakhand	87.40	70.01	78.82	68.9	74.9	16.6	6.7	38	1,60,795	0.490
West Bengal	81.69	70.54	76.26	69.4	71.8	15.4	5.8	25	N.A.	0.492
India[§]	80.88	64.63	72.98	66.9	70.0	20.4	6.4	34	1,03,870	0.467

§ 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 2014-16

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 revenue deficit(+)/ surplus (-) to GSDP	Percentage of fiscal deficit(+)/ surplus(-) to GSDP	Percentage of outstanding liabilities to GSDP
(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(31-3-2017)
(30)	(31)	(32)	(33)	(34)	(35)	(36)	(37)	(38)
23,681	47.9	4,347	4,664	67.6	36.6	0.7	2.9	23.0
--	54.4	--	--	78.4	51.9	-0.6	3.6	17.2
96,596	5.2	59,523	28,031	67.4	46.6	-10.0	1.7	23.2
20,255	23.6	5,796	7,884	69.0	38.9	-1.5	2.7	19.0
11,911	23.9	5,579	3,264	70.1	50.0	-3.3	3.7	30.0
16,441	30.6	5,448	3,480	73.0	58.4	-2.8	2.2	25.2
19,120	88.2	N.A.	1,788	72.0	44.2	-0.9	0.5	5.9
53,440	46.2	10,833	3,804	70.5	45.0	-0.2	5.1	26.8
18,394	61.3	2,927	2,221	65.6	45.9	-0.3	2.1	21.4
22,719	63.9	2,233	2,980	72.4	44.3	2.2	4.6	26.3
36,849	28.4	6,079	17,953	62.6	23.7	Neg.	3.3	36.5
40,381	18.3	7,602	22,185	68.1	N.A.	-4.8	9.2	50.8
20,851	64.1	4,302	2,184	70.0	43.9	Neg.	2.3	17.5
23,640	56.3	3,990	3,174	50.8	20.8	2.1	3.8	29.5
16,055	36.9	5,561	3,111	72.8	45.4	-0.5	3.9	23.1
23,563	35.8	7,154	5,137	77.3	59.2	-1.7	2.8	15.8
18,262	65.3	2,621	2,065	63.4	26.1	0.2	1.6	17.5
35,914	7.1	13,652	18,963	62.0	42.6	-4.3	3.5	40.9
32,163	14.1	13,140	12,813	71.2	51.9	-1.4	3.5	30.3
71,682	4.3	24,553	41,449	61.8	38.5	-7.8	0.1	47.1
44,134	4.9	12,594	28,291	55.0	34.0	-4.3	2.6	40.7
18,306	29.7	6,225	4,343	74.0	48.9	-1.0	3.8	17.9
17,146	60.9	3,077	2,331	51.6	20.3	1.9	3.1	34.6
16,763	43.2	4,281	3,317	74.1	51.1	1.2	5.8	31.1
75,115	13.2	32,180	27,374	67.5	47.6	-1.4	3.2	24.3
21,287	61.2	3,307	3,554	61.0	34.4	1.2	3.1	19.7
33,472	11.2	11,163	17,790	61.9	43.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
12,792	36.0	4,799	2,291	64.6	36.9	-2.2	3.9	35.9
30,137	37.5	5,615	10,598	64.9	40.3	Neg.	3.1	23.0
13,775	39.2	4,452	3,638	60.6	36.3	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A	N A

N A Not Applicable

N.A. Not Available

Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Scheduled Commercial Banks					Pradhan Mantri Mudra Yojana		Annual Credit Plan [#] (₹ Crore)	Annual Rainfall (mm)	Average size of operational land Holdings (ha.)
	Number of banking offices per lakh population [@]	Per capita deposits [@] (₹)	Per capita credit [@] (₹)	Credit – Deposit Ratio (Per cent)	Share of priority sector advances in total credit of scheduled commercial banks (per cent)	No. of Accounts ('000)	Amount Disbursed (₹ Crore)			
Reference Year or Date	(31-03-2017)	(31-03-2017)	(31-03-2017)	(31-03-2017)	(31-03-2017)	(2016-17)	(2016-17)	(2017-18)	(2016)	(2010-11)
(1)	(39)	(40)	(41)	(42)	(43)	(44)	(45)	(46)	(47)	(48)
Andhra Pradesh	13.2	72,666	72,531	99.8	41.5	588	5,732	87,471	760.4	1.08
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	483	3,780	54,199	1,043.4	--
Arunachal Pradesh	11.5	90,941	21,668	23.8	30.0	6	79	128	2,706.9	3.51
Assam	6.9	37,277	14,866	39.9	51.2	1,256	4,825	10,786	2,140.5	1.10
Bihar	6.3	28,162	8,650	30.7	55.4	3,757	11,586	49,000	1,158.0	0.39
Jharkhand	8.5	54,946	14,674	26.7	51.9	1,024	3,909	7,682	1,264.0	1.17
Delhi	16.2	5,03,574	4,45,740	88.5	12.8	225	3,701	7,943	567.9	1.45
Goa	33.6	3,08,322	78,784	25.6	47.8	31	373	1,010	3,065.1	1.14
Gujarat	12.1	96,000	65,091	67.8	46.8	1,103	7,692	65,554	604.9	2.03
Haryana	16.9	1,11,491	64,424	57.8	53.9	717	3,698	71,004	392.9	2.25
Himachal Pradesh	21.6	1,11,055	32,568	29.3	61.8	83	1,214	8,317	921.5	0.99
Jammu & Kashmir	13.7	74,749	29,713	39.8	51.5	90	1,664	7,700	902.8	0.62
Karnataka	15.8	1,24,354	83,197	66.9	38.8	3,934	17,291	86,709	849.9	1.55
Kerala	17.7	1,14,990	68,663	59.7	53.6	982	6,140	58,083	1,870.9	0.22
Madhya Pradesh	8.0	40,887	24,177	59.1	59.9	2,683	10,192	95,052	1,203.2	1.78
Chhattisgarh	9.2	46,048	28,490	61.9	42.3	885	3,210	16,770	1,315.8	1.36
Maharashtra	10.0	1,78,065	1,89,252	106.3	27.6	3,344	16,977	77,207	1,272.8	1.44
Manipur	6.0	29,752	11,469	38.5	66.0	22	142	295	1,777.4	1.14
Meghalaya	12.2	73,909	18,910	25.6	31.6	24	186	678	2,891.5	1.37
Mizoram	17.2	67,202	24,237	36.1	33.6	7	90	273	2,233.5	1.14
Nagaland	6.6	39,534	12,339	31.2	33.5	11	104	384	1,364.9	6.02
Odisha	11.0	57,694	21,564	37.4	44.6	2,607	7,601	31,208	1,253.5	1.04
Punjab	21.6	1,14,629	68,971	60.2	60.7	706	4,512	56,537	444.0	3.77
Rajasthan	9.4	42,626	28,461	66.8	64.7	1,205	8,823	1,07,884	574.4	3.07
Sikkim	20.1	1,07,632	29,148	27.1	53.2	20	97	224	2,756.6	1.42
Tamil Nadu	14.9	96,337	1,02,642	106.5	44.2	5,310	17,756	1,14,815	534.6	0.80
Tripura	11.4	53,583	19,025	35.5	47.7	254	969	2,117	2,381.9	0.49
Uttar Pradesh	7.5	40,218	15,850	39.4	55.1	3,338	14,754	1,42,121	801.7	0.76
Uttarakhand	18.7	1,06,865	36,048	33.7	58.6	287	1,914	18,468	1,308.6	0.89
West Bengal	8.3	73,020	42,271	57.9	31.6	4,567	15,480	59,098	1,702.6	0.77
India[§]	10.7	83,760	61,756	73.7	37.0	39,701	1,75,312	12,41,657	1,083.1	1.15

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

@ Projected Population as on 1st March, 2017

Targets for Agriculture and allied activities

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Yield per hectare (kg.)						Per capita foodgrains Production (kg.)	Consumption of fertilizer 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
All cereals	All pulses	All foodgrains	All oilseeds	Cotton (lint)	Sugarcane (Tonne)					
Triennial average (2012-13 to 2014-15)						(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)
(49)	(50)	(51)	(52)	(53)	(54)	(55)	(56)	(57)	(58)	(59)
3,236	905	2,570	688	509	76	201.5	226.1	50.5	1.6	38.3
3,267	772	2,811	1,305	476	87	--	221.5	47.6	--	39.0
1,850	1,180	1,818	946	--	20	316.3	0.0	18.7	0.7	2.7
2,041	680	1,966	631	Neg.	36	171.0	70.2	9.2	0.7	36.0
2,214	985	2,116	1,131	--	52	129.2	175.4	68.7	0.7	56.1
2,153	1,021	1,879	705	--	69	144.7	73.8	14.3	0.4	17.4
3,969	1,798	3,960	1,265	--	-	5.8	242.4	82.1	0.7	14.8
2,834	983	2,522	2,284	--	56	66.2	28.7	24.6	4.1	34.9
2,272	912	2,027	1,751	644	71	115.1	131.8	47.1	1.9	52.5
3,748	765	3,657	1,602	675	74	566.0	199.4	89.1	1.4	79.7
1,921	1,469	1,903	515	Neg.	23	204.2	57.8	21.0	0.3	9.9
1,752	482	1,717	789	--	1	99.7	93.4	42.8	0.6	3.4
2,073	599	1,599	723	457	89	197.2	149.6	34.2	1.5	52.4
2,651	1,037	2,633	1,026	Neg.	98	15.9	79.8	17.9	3.0	52.6
2,183	903	1,712	1,061	577	43	376.1	75.5	43.3	1.6	49.8
1,673	697	1,501	654	Neg.	3	293.6	105.7	31.2	1.2	34.6
1,253	703	1,078	1,095	319	80	95.8	119.9	N.A.	1.4	56.4
1,851	939	1,727	811	--	58	167.5	39.5	18.0	0.8	17.1
2,347	1,184	2,306	932	Neg.	-	129.6	0.0	37.1	0.6	12.8
1,665	1,315	1,623	1,114	Neg.	13	71.9	0.0	14.5	0.6	6.9
2,143	1,122	2,017	1,048	Neg.	44	277.3	5.2	21.2	0.7	23.2
1,864	527	1,652	708	506	68	213.8	96.6	28.7	1.1	28.7
4,328	847	4,300	1,317	702	74	929.0	218.6	98.7	2.1	81.8
1,776	592	1,448	1,211	540	72	274.1	53.6	42.0	1.3	51.2
1,633	922	1,565	880	--	-	160.4	0.0	8.9	0.7	10.9
2,999	673	2,468	2,280	581	103	139.7	169.3	56.6	1.1	37.1
2,808	714	2,725	686	Neg.	51	202.2	39.6	24.0	0.9	24.4
2,538	778	2,333	802	Neg.	61	185.6	163.4	80.2	0.9	68.9
2,005	843	1,923	1,081	--	60	155.7	155.3	49.5	0.4	13.1
2,787	912	2,712	1,168	Neg.	111	178.9	151.4	58.8	1.0	59.0
2,414	760	2,092	1,137	486	70	202.0	128.9	48.6	1.2	42.6

N.A. Not Available Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Cropping intensity	Percentage of forest cover ⁺ to total geographical area	Percentage of tree cover ⁺⁺ to total geographical area	Annual Survey of Industries				Percentage of employed persons [#]		Unemployment Rate [@]	
				Factories (no.)	Workers ('000)	Gross output Per worker ('000)	Net value added Per worker ('000)	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Reference Year or Date	(2014-15)	(2017)	(2017)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)	(2015)
(1)	(60)	(61)	(62)	(63)	(64)	(65)	(66)	(67)	(68)	(69)	(70)
Andhra Pradesh	123.3	17.3	2.3	16,012	424	5,940	662	67	43	3.8	4.4
Telangana ^	121.5	18.2	2.4	14,427	585	2,729	492	62	46	1.3	6.2
Arunachal Pradesh	132.8	80.0	1.0	124	3	4,611	1,161	51	38	9.3	5.2
Assam	144.4	35.8	1.9	3,717	163	3,781	501	46	45	5.5	10.1
Bihar	145.4	7.8	2.4	3,529	126	4,680	464	46	40	5.9	7.4
Jharkhand	112.2	29.5	3.7	2,738	144	8,433	1,476	49	40	7.3	9.4
Delhi	161.5	13.0	7.6	3,868	81	7,860	985	45	40	4.5	3.3
Goa	122.0	60.2	8.7	635	45	10,330	3,037	44	45	15.0	5.8
Gujarat	124.0	7.5	4.1	23,433	1,103	11,513	1,538	52	42	1.0	0.7
Haryana	185.6	3.6	3.2	8,243	581	6,326	840	43	39	4.3	5.7
Himachal Pradesh	167.0	27.1	1.5	2,784	148	8,336	2,099	40	43	11.7	2.3
Jammu & Kashmir	155.3	10.5	3.5	965	52	4,625	997	36	38	8.3	3.6
Karnataka	121.9	19.6	3.0	12,566	748	6,172	762	58	50	1.3	1.9
Kerala	128.5	52.3	7.6	7,320	294	4,371	407	44	43	12.5	12.6
Madhya Pradesh	155.1	25.1	2.6	4,240	257	7,104	836	46	37	4.4	4.0
Chhattisgarh	122.4	41.1	2.8	2,809	143	8,388	1,271	72	45	1.1	6.8
Maharashtra	135.3	16.5	3.2	28,601	1,305	8,577	1,600	60	39	2.0	2.3
Manipur	100.0	77.7	1.0	160	7	575	106	51	48	4.9	7.0
Meghalaya	120.0	76.4	2.9	109	12	3,638	528	60	51	2.8	13.4
Mizoram	100.0	86.3	2.2	N. A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	69	54	1.5	4.9
Nagaland	130.3	75.3	2.3	197	5	927	252	62	46	6.9	14.1
Odisha	115.6	33.0	2.6	2,803	215	6,106	777	48	42	5.1	4.7
Punjab	190.8	3.6	3.2	12,413	468	4,059	439	40	39	5.9	6.2
Rajasthan	138.3	4.8	2.4	8,986	376	5,892	868	48	38	7.7	4.3
Sikkim	176.0	47.1	0.5	67	11	7,225	3,986	46	46	18.4	16.8
Tamil Nadu	124.4	20.2	3.6	37,878	1,741	4,022	505	63	45	4.5	3.6
Tripura	189.3	73.7	2.1	548	26	578	180	45	47	20.3	17.2
Uttar Pradesh	157.5	6.1	3.1	14,867	673	6,283	650	43	36	7.6	6.7
Uttarakhand	156.7	45.4	1.4	2,987	295	6,431	1,410	44	39	8.1	3.2
West Bengal	185.0	19.0	2.4	9,112	504	5,233	365	50	44	4.7	5.6
India^s	141.6	21.5	2.9	2,30,435	10,755	6,400	907	50	41	5.1	4.9

\$ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned + 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) 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

Labour force participation Rate [#]		Percentage of women employment to total employment in organised sector	Economic Census				Installed capacity of electricity per lakh population (MW)	Per capita generation of electricity (kwh.)	Transmission and Distribution Losses (%)
Rural	Urban		No. of establishments per lakh population	Employment in establishment per lakh population	CAGR (%)				
					Establishment	Employment			
(2015)	(2015)	(31-3-2012)	6 th Economic Census	6 th Economic Census	(5 th Economic Census - 6 th Economic Census)		(31-03-2016)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
(71)	(72)	(73)	(74)	(75)	(76)	(77)	(78)	(79)	(80)
69.2	44.8	21.2	7,484	16,703	6.11	3.52	26.48	737.60	16.16
62.5	49.1	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	16.48
55.8	40.3	N.A.	2,632	7,873	3.67	3.54	7.99	14.11	50.60
49.0	49.7	33.0	6,505	12,669	9.59	8.31	1.52	60.74	25.20
49.0	43.1	5.1	1,640	3,116	4.39	5.26	0.38	1.60	42.82
52.8	44.5	7.6	1,936	4,406	3.56	4.10	6.66	261.41	16.99
47.3	41.6	15.9	5,214	17,988	1.87	-1.47	11.77	176.52	19.58
51.5	47.2	16.8	6,622	19,792	3.63	3.96	2.43	0.00	18.04
52.6	42.1	14.5	6,573	15,897	6.57	6.53	41.25	1,494.05	19.10
44.9	41.1	15.6	4,595	12,767	4.44	5.52	23.82	845.39	31.61
45.0	44.1	19.3	6,005	14,235	6.05	6.98	41.37	1,543.21	18.75
39.1	39.7	10.7	4,002	8,735	5.90	6.71	12.58	378.09	50.06
58.2	50.8	32.9	4,715	11,696	1.76	2.29	25.25	802.03	10.51
50.7	49.3	41.2	10,043	20,711	2.37	2.98	7.14	200.27	11.58
48.0	38.8	14.1	2,964	6,262	3.04	2.73	18.79	849.18	28.61
72.9	47.8	14.2	3,029	7,286	2.74	3.51	53.72	1,729.72	30.78
61.6	39.7	19.7	5,462	12,914	5.00	4.09	26.93[@]	952.09[§]	19.89
53.5	51.6	24.1	8,942	15,936	10.42	8.61	1.60	0.00	44.45
61.5	59.2	31.1	3,558	9,755	3.32	4.71	11.29	335.71	32.32
70.1	56.8	25.5	5,239	11,140	2.68	4.88	3.44	26.11	36.11
66.1	53.2	24.1	3,080	8,179	7.52	3.91	1.29	37.45	29.89
50.3	44.1	16.1	4,977	10,287	1.84	2.79	18.04	678.44	39.10
42.6	41.8	19.2	5,454	13,145	4.53	4.67	37.06	1,144.52	18.55
51.7	39.5	17.7	4,223	9,136	5.25	5.74	21.08	759.72	29.13
56.0	55.7	N.A.	6,096	14,950	9.06	7.14	38.19	836.06	26.52
65.8	46.8	34.9	6,971	16,210	1.83	2.57	29.52	738.29	10.85
56.0	56.5	20.1	6,445	10,997	3.10	2.48	4.98	198.92	30.56
46.6	38.0	12.6	3,345	7,066	6.65	7.62	6.36	226.73	24.51
47.8	40.5	15.0	3,908	10,416	2.68	5.73	22.62	716.35	25.60
52.6	46.2	13.9	6,470	13,041	4.42	2.73	9.60	383.90	22.16
53.0	43.5	20.5	4,832	10,846	4.46	4.12	23.89	918.90	21.81

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) @MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, MEDA, CEA/WRPC § MAHAGENCO, Tata power, Reliance Infrastructure, MAHADISCOM, CEA/WRPC N.A. Not Available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Annual per capita ultimate consumption of electricity (kwh.)				Percentage of rural ¹ electrification	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)
	Total	Domestic	Industrial	Agriculture				
Reference Year or Date	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(31-3-2016)	(31-3-2016)	(31-3-2017)
(1)	(81)	(82)	(83)	(84)	(85)	(86)	(87)	(88)
Andhra Pradesh	972.33	243.35	296.83	260.69	100.0	19,797	107	2.34
Telangana ^	--	--	--	--	--	--	110	1.63
Arunachal Pradesh	286.39	125.29	67.71	0.00	73.3	20,275	37	0.01
Assam	191.98	96.50	45.93	1.05	92.3	8,724	420	3.11
Bihar	128.09	52.89	19.72	3.33	97.5	5,300	219	3.94
Jharkhand	524.25	125.04	335.29	2.93	94.0	7,402	84	3.08
Delhi	1,220.07	609.91	149.05	1.41	100.0	46,159	N.A.	12.35
Goa	1,721.42	512.69	996.04	9.14	100.0	58,633	434	4.74
Gujarat	1,232.05	213.98	704.66	179.21	100.0	32,565	91	2.68
Haryana	1,284.49	254.36	367.72	347.95	100.0	31,602	110	3.87
Himachal Pradesh	1,125.57	274.71	651.18	7.31	99.8	16,629	100	0.53
Jammu & Kashmir	577.52	236.66	38.43	24.66	98.3	11,044	22	0.13
Karnataka	920.88	182.07	254.89	310.89	99.9	26,218	180	1.92
Kerala	556.99	282.87	115.92	8.09	100.0	28,574	517	2.69
Madhya Pradesh	599.20	141.68	123.98	243.74	99.5	14,392	94	1.66
Chhattisgarh	733.47	193.67	278.48	156.32	96.6	18,683	71	0.90
Maharashtra	965.24	233.68	286.37	237.61	100.0	23,320	199	2.00
Manipur	184.10	115.83	9.23	0.69	91.6	11,860	111	0.06
Meghalaya	464.92	153.26	222.34	0.00	85.9	20,210	97	0.04
Mizoram	319.34	205.42	8.65	0.02	94.0	16,163	38	0.01
Nagaland	231.84	138.21	22.96	0.00	94.1	16,041	218	0.07
Odisha	379.15	146.93	143.06	6.28	95.3	13,777	185	1.67
Punjab	1,407.89	408.81	432.88	396.89	100.0	31,244	215	4.51
Rajasthan	693.93	145.63	177.27	275.16	99.3	18,786	74	1.72
Sikkim	553.84	202.00	211.73	0.00	100.0	7,609	116	0.00
Tamil Nadu	1,156.44	345.54	435.10	166.76	100.0	34,950	201	3.10
Tripura	213.40	115.43	5.62	8.90	98.0	8,375	375	1.93
Uttar Pradesh	327.47	130.47	77.36	58.47	99.8	11,045	175	3.80
Uttarakhand	973.36	226.01	515.57	13.33	99.5	17,847	114	0.63
West Bengal	455.97	144.53	171.40	16.35	100.0	6,962	357	4.66
India[§]	683.61	189.14	226.22	137.13	98.1	18,214	143	2.07

§ Includes Union Territories ^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned ! Number of Villages taken as per Census 2011

N.A. Not Available

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Teledensity		State's share in total value of mineral production	Enrolment in primary and secondary schools per thousand population	Gross Enrolment Ratio			Ratio of Girls to Boys		
				Elementary Level (Classes I –VIII)			Elementary Level (Classes I-VIII)	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher Secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)
Wireline	Wireless			Boys	Girls	Total			
(30-9-2017)	(30-9-2017)	(2016-17)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)
(89)	(90)	(91)	(92)	(93)	(94)	(95)	(96)	(97)	(98)
1.76	95.38	1.12	147	83.46	83.11	83.29	0.93	0.94	0.95
--	--	6.92	--	97.56	98.04	97.79	0.94	0.98	1.04
1.79	104.40	0.06	288	127.47	128.14	127.80	0.97	0.94	0.98
0.44	67.10	5.53	198	98.82	104.56	101.62	1.01	1.07	0.91
0.14	58.90	Neg.	260	102.40	113.72	107.74	0.99	0.99	0.87
0.37	65.08	11.47	226	104.94	109.36	107.08	0.97	0.98	0.89
14.09	172.72	0.00	176	111.82	122.60	116.61	0.88	0.87	0.93
5.76	120.87	0.56	125	99.34	103.13	101.12	0.92	0.90	1.01
2.02	106.50	6.40	173	95.27	98.31	96.66	0.87	0.70	0.79
1.34	116.53	0.00	169	88.98	95.37	91.77	0.83	0.78	0.79
1.86	150.51	0.11	171	100.01	101.88	100.89	0.91	0.86	0.90
0.97	99.59	0.02	177	78.81	81.54	80.09	0.91	0.88	0.84
3.59	111.49	2.92	163	98.96	99.83	99.38	0.94	0.92	1.05
5.61	114.45	0.02	144	95.10	95.76	95.42	0.95	0.94	1.09
1.01	67.86	8.03	199	93.53	95.18	94.31	0.91	0.86	0.82
0.73	66.29	12.21	212	100.70	101.05	100.87	0.96	1.03	0.98
3.86	105.94	3.93	165	97.70	98.98	98.30	0.88	0.83	0.85
0.83	103.86	0.00	228	128.31	132.91	130.55	0.98	0.96	0.92
0.65	81.01	1.16	319	134.90	144.04	139.39	1.03	1.14	1.15
1.51	114.77	0.00	242	128.26	124.78	126.56	0.93	0.99	1.05
0.50	74.52	0.00	173	98.27	102.65	100.37	0.96	1.00	0.96
0.64	80.15	15.35	179	101.16	99.20	100.20	0.94	0.99	0.97
2.51	120.43	0.00	167	97.99	103.60	100.44	0.82	0.76	0.81
0.92	89.68	14.09	202	97.77	96.64	97.24	0.86	0.74	0.69
1.04	112.15	0.00	206	119.49	118.04	118.78	0.95	1.09	1.23
3.39	128.25	4.08	166	99.01	100.94	99.94	0.95	0.96	1.12
0.59	88.57	0.63	187	113.38	115.32	114.32	0.96	0.99	0.85
0.36	75.74	0.97	200	81.30	91.83	86.15	0.97	0.88	0.89
1.02	112.27	Neg.	199	93.93	95.31	94.58	0.90	0.91	0.97
1.17	91.85	4.41	168	101.20	107.31	104.16	1.00	1.18	1.01
1.83	91.56	100.0	187	94.53	99.59	96.91	0.94	0.91	0.90

Neg. Negligible

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

State	Pupil -Teacher Ratio				Average Annual Drop- Out Rates					
	Primary Level (Classes I-V)	Upper Primary level (Classes VI-VIII)	Secondary Level (Classes IX-X)	Higher secondary Level (Classes XI-XII)	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	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)	(2014-15)
(1)	(99)	(100)	(101)	(102)	(103)	(104)	(105)	(106)	(107)	(108)
Andhra Pradesh	21	16	20	71	6.57	6.89	5.09	5.32	15.81	15.60
Telangana ^	23	15	22	47	2.21	1.94	2.43	2.17	16.54	14.50
Arunachal Pradesh	12	7	22	37	11.51	10.09	5.31	8.08	18.33	15.81
Assam	21	13	14	20	16.07	14.65	10.45	10.56	24.64	29.28
Bihar	36	24	66	59	0.35	--	4.14	4.01	25.21	26.62
Jharkhand	27	19	62	78	5.91	5.03	9.01	8.96	23.45	24.56
Delhi	24	17	30	21	--	--	0.95	0.55	13.55	9.80
Goa	20	16	13	18	0.63	0.84	--	0.21	14.15	7.68
Gujarat	19	13	34	29	0.82	0.98	4.65	8.54	26.29	23.24
Haryana	20	13	15	15	5.54	5.69	5.50	6.18	16.35	15.30
Himachal Pradesh	12	10	18	14	0.46	0.83	0.50	1.27	6.31	5.80
Jammu & Kashmir	9	6	15	29	6.98	6.59	4.98	5.95	16.97	17.65
Karnataka	19	13	16	30	2.03	2.01	3.46	4.27	27.71	24.52
Kerala	18	14	17	21	--	--	--	0.00	14.96	9.52
Madhya Pradesh	20	18	39	38	6.48	6.72	7.78	10.70	23.71	25.97
Chhattisgarh	20	17	33	27	3.08	2.74	6.47	5.22	22.62	19.92
Maharashtra	24	17	23	44	1.26	1.25	0.89	2.83	13.11	12.58
Manipur	12	8	12	19	9.50	9.83	3.61	4.80	12.94	15.86
Meghalaya	21	13	12	21	10.35	8.56	6.77	6.30	20.80	20.27
Mizoram	14	6	9	15	10.17	10.03	5.46	4.06	23.02	20.73
Nagaland	10	6	15	21	6.18	5.02	7.87	7.97	17.98	18.47
Odisha	17	14	20	45	2.91	2.81	4.11	3.49	29.74	29.37
Punjab	18	12	16	26	2.89	3.25	2.95	3.55	9.22	8.39
Rajasthan	17	10	21	32	5.02	5.02	2.54	3.73	13.54	13.40
Sikkim	5	5	17	15	3.75	0.62	2.07	1.08	17.58	14.39
Tamil Nadu	18	15	21	25	--	--	--	--	11.67	4.36
Tripura	10	8	28	11	1.37	1.19	2.37	1.61	28.03	28.83
Uttar Pradesh	39	31	56	97	9.08	8.04	0.78	4.61	9.89	10.60
Uttarakhand	18	17	16	25	4.37	3.67	0.79	1.62	11.26	9.46
West Bengal	25	27	39	57	2.13	0.79	5.84	2.88	16.33	19.06
India[§]	23	17	27	37	4.36	3.88	3.49	4.60	17.21	16.88

§ Includes Union Territories

^ Included in Andhra Pradesh unless specifically mentioned

SELECTED SOCIO-ECONOMIC INDICATORS OF STATES IN INDIA

Composite Educational Development Index at primary and upper primary level	Average number of Teachers per school	Percentage of female Teachers	Per cent of children fully immunised	Mean age at effective marriage (females)	Total Fertility Rate	Maternal Mortality Ratio [#]	Crimes against women (no.)	Crimes against children (no.)	Number of fair price / ration shops per lakh population	Percentage of population Below Poverty Line
(2014-15)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2015-16)	(2016)	(2016)	(2011-13)	(2016)	(2016)	(31-12-2017)	(2011-12)
(109)	(110)	(111)	(112)	(113)	(114)	(115)	(116)	(117)	(118)	(119)
0.578	4.6	46.39	65.3	21.9	1.7	92	16,362	1,847	51	9.20
0.585	5.6	48.41	68.1	22.1	1.7	--	15,374	2,909	--	--
0.573	5.4	42.31	38.2	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	367	133	130	34.67
0.492	4.6	35.28	47.1	22.2	2.3	300	20,869	3,964	116	31.98
0.498	5.8	33.60	61.7	21.5	3.3	208	13,400	3,932	39	33.74
0.485	3.8	33.72	61.9	21.5	2.6	--	5,453	717	68	36.96
0.716	24.1	72.31	66.4	23.4	1.6	N.A.	15,310	8,178	10	9.91
0.611	7.8	78.20	88.4	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	371	230	22	5.09
0.681	7.4	51.68	50.4	22.0	2.2	112	8,532	3,637	27	16.63
0.636	9.2	56.01	62.2	22.3	2.3	127	9,839	3,099	34	11.16
0.696	5.3	47.30	69.5	23.3	1.7	N.A.	1,222	467	69	8.06
0.544	5.5	44.28	75.1	24.7	1.7	N.A.	2,850	222	47	10.35
0.696	5.1	54.11	62.6	22.5	1.8	133	14,131	4,455	32	20.91
0.661	14.8	76.60	82.1	23.1	1.8	61	10,034	2,879	40	7.05
0.486	3.7	42.72	53.6	21.6	2.8	221	26,604	13,746	28	31.65
0.564	4.2	42.98	76.4	21.6	2.5	--	5,947	4,746	47	39.93
0.655	6.8	42.67	56.3	22.4	1.8	68	31,275	13,591	43	17.35
0.602	8.0	49.22	65.8	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	253	134	82	36.89
0.537	3.3	54.18	61.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	372	240	165	11.87
0.635	6.0	44.40	50.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	120	188	115	20.40
0.548	10.8	50.68	35.7	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	105	78	70	18.88
0.598	4.6	42.60	78.6	22.1	2.0	222	17,837	3,286	31	32.59
0.674	8.7	73.93	89.1	23.3	1.7	141	5,105	1,843	56	8.26
0.588	6.1	34.84	54.8	21.5	2.7	244	27,422	4,034	35	14.71
0.679	11.8	54.63	83.0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	153	110	216	8.19
0.689	9.7	73.91	69.7	23.0	1.6	79	4,463	2,856	50	11.28
0.596	9.6	29.15	54.5	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1,013	274	46	14.05
0.463	4.1	39.26	51.1	22.3	3.1	285	49,262	16,079	36	29.43
0.625	4.6	46.84	57.7	22.3	1.9	--	1,588	676	85	11.26
0.514	5.9	42.64	84.4	21.2	1.6	113	32,513	7,004	21	19.98
-	5.6	46.98	62.0	22.2	2.3	167	3,38,841	1,05,990	41	21.92

N.A. Not Available

Maternal Mortality Ratio for Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand are shown combined with the respective parent state

